



THE FACTS MINNESOTA

Speak for Health

AN INITIATIVE OF THE
AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING Strong investments in public health allow a state to carry out programs that improve health. Minnesota receives \$84 total per person from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) in public health funding. In 2020, the Prevention and Public Health Fund awarded the state over \$13.66 million in grants for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure.

ACCESS TO CARE 4.9 percent of people in Minnesota do not have health insurance coverage, well below the national uninsured rate of 9.2 percent. The number of practicing primary care providers is also an important measure of health care availability. Minnesota has 291.4 active primary care providers per 100,000 people, which is above the national average of 241.9 practicing primary care providers per 100,000 people.

Notable Health Measures

- **Drug deaths** While the drug death rate is lower in Minnesota compared to the national rate of 20.6 deaths per 100,000 people, drug deaths have increased considerably over the past ten years. The number of deaths due to drug injury climbed from 5.0 deaths per 100,000 people in 2007 to 11.7 deaths per 100,000 people in 2020.
- **Physical inactivity** 19.9 percent of the adult population reports doing no physical activity in the past 30 days, which is low in comparison to the national rate of 26.4 percent.

The Challenges Ahead

- **High school graduation** 83.2 percent of students in Minnesota graduate from high school, which is below the national average of 85.3 percent. This is of public health concern as there is a strong connection between education and health. People with higher levels of education are more likely to adopt healthy behaviors.
- **Excessive drinking** 22.0 percent of the adult population reports excessively drinking, ranking the state 6th highest in the nation. Excessive alcohol use can lead to fetal damage, liver diseases, high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases and other major health problems.

Sources: America's Health Rankings analysis of Trust for America's Health, U.S. HHS, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, Accessed 2021; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP) State Fact Sheets, (March 2021). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/about/osh/state-fact-sheets/index.htm>; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fiscal Year 2020 Grant Funding Profiles Totals, (July 2021). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://fundingprofiles.cdc.gov/>



The American Public Health Association champions the health of all people and all communities. We are the only organization that influences federal policy, has a nearly 150-year perspective and brings together members from all fields of public health. Learn more at www.apha.org.