



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 \$183 total per person from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) in public health funding. In fiscal year 2023, the Prevention and Public Health Fund awarded the state over \$11.11 million in grants for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure.

ACCESS TO CARE 4.5 percent of people in Minnesota do not have health insurance coverage, well below the national uninsured rate of 8.0 percent. The number of practicing primary care providers is also an important measure of health care availability. Minnesota has 282.9 active primary care providers per 100,000 people, which is above the national average of 232.0 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 32.1 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 24.1 deaths per 100,000 people in 2021.
- **Physical inactivity** 20.5 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 23.4 percent.

The Challenges Ahead

- **High school graduation** 83.8 percent of students in Minnesota graduate from high school, which is below the national average of 86.5 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** 21.2 percent of the adult population reports excessively drinking, ranking the state 5th 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 2024; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP) State Fact Sheets, (2023). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/stateandcommunity/state-fact-sheets/index.htm>. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fiscal Year 2023 Grant Funding Profiles Totals, (2023). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://fundingprofiles.cdc.gov/>



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