

Guide to Figures from the 2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment

This document provides additional context for figures included in the [2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment](http://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/practice/healthymnpartnership/sha.html) (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/practice/healthymnpartnership/sha.html), as needed. For more information on the statewide health assessment, please contact the [MDH Center for Public Health Practice](mailto:health.ophp@state.mn.us) (health.ophp@state.mn.us).

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December 2017

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People

County populations, 1990-2016

Population loss creates many challenges for rural communities.

County	1990	2016	Change*
Aitkin	12,425	15,610	▲
Anoka	243,641	348,652	▲
Becker	27,881	33,766	▲
Beltrami	34,384	46,069	▲
Benton	30,185	40,000	▲
Big Stone	6,285	5,052	▼
Blue Earth	54,044	67,087	▲
Brown	26,984	25,333	▼
Carlton	29,259	35,744	▲
Carver	47,915	100,621	▲
Cass	21,791	28,895	▲
Chippewa	13,228	12,122	▼
Chisago	30,521	54,766	▲
Clay	50,422	62,886	▲
Clearwater	8,309	8,824	▲
Cook	3,868	5,264	▲
Cottonwood	12,694	11,465	▼
Crow Wing	44,249	64,000	▲
Dakota	275,227	418,432	▲
Dodge	15,731	20,506	▲
Douglas	28,674	37,467	▲
Faribault	16,937	13,780	▼
Fillmore	20,777	20,885	▲
Freeborn	33,060	30,576	▼
Goodhue	40,690	46,717	▲
Grant	6,246	5,886	▼
Hennepin	1,032,431	1,237,604	▲
Houston	18,497	18,834	▲
Hubbard	14,939	20,730	▲

County	1990	2016	Change*
Isanti	25,921	39,009	▲
Itasca	40,863	45,672	▲
Jackson	11,677	9,978	▼
Kanabec	12,802	15,841	▲
Kandiyohi	38,761	42,481	▲
Kittson	5,767	4,339	▼
Koochiching	16,299	12,753	▼
Lac qui Parle	8,924	6,741	▼
Lake	10,415	10,626	▲
Lake of the Woods	4,076	3,883	▼
Le Sueur	23,239	27,639	▲
Lincoln	6,890	5,766	▼
Lyon	24,789	25,684	▲
McLeod	32,030	35,853	▲
Mahnomen	5,044	5,443	▲
Marshall	10,993	9,317	▼
Martin	22,914	19,880	▼
Meeker	20,846	23,109	▲
Mille Lacs	18,670	25,860	▲
Morrison	29,604	32,826	▲
Mower	37,385	39,192	▲
Murray	9,660	8,332	▼
Nicollet	28,076	33,603	▲
Nobles	20,098	21,825	▲
Norman	7,975	6,592	▼
Olmsted	106,470	153,039	▲
Otter Tail	50,714	58,001	▲
Pennington	13,306	14,244	▲

* ▲ Increase since 1990

▼ Decrease since 1990

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County	1990	2016	Change*
Pine	21,264	28,879	▲
Pipestone	10,491	9,211	▼
Polk	32,498	31,647	▼
Pope	10,745	11,026	▲
Ramsey	485,765	540,653	▲
Red Lake	4,525	3,996	▼
Redwood	17,254	15,275	▼
Renville	17,673	14,719	▼
Rice	49,183	65,607	▲
Rock	9,806	9,484	▼
Roseau	15,026	15,659	▲
St. Louis	198,213	199,744	▲
Scott	57,846	142,436	▲
Sherburne	41,945	93,457	▲
Sibley	14,366	14,824	▲
Stearns	118,791	155,732	▲

County	1990	2016	Change*
Steele	30,729	36,765	▲
Stevens	10,634	9,742	▼
Swift	10,724	9,384	▼
Todd	23,363	24,249	▲
Traverse	4,463	3,354	▼
Wabasha	19,744	21,216	▲
Wadena	13,154	13,799	▲
Waseca	18,079	18,784	▲
Washington	145,896	253,128	▲
Watonwan	11,682	10,922	▼
Wilkin	7,516	6,374	▼
Winona	47,828	50,947	▲
Wright	68,710	132,598	▲
Yellow Medicine	11,684	9,918	▼

Source: [Minnesota State Demographic Center](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 8.

Minnesota children under five at or below 100% of the federal poverty line, by race/ethnicity, 2015

Children of color are three to five times more likely to be living in poverty than white children.

Race/ethnicity	Rate
African-American or black	37%
American Indian/Alaska Native	36%
Asian/Pacific Islander	25%
Hispanic	25%
Non-Hispanic white	8%
Other/two or more races	10%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 10.

Poverty status in the past 12 months, 2011-2015 (5-year estimate)

One out of every seven kids (0-4 years) is living in poverty.

	Rate (n=1,260,355 [†])
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	14.4%
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level	85.6%

Source: [Minnesota State Demographic Center](#).

2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 10.

Population by race and ethnicity, 2005 and 2035

Populations of color are expected to grow in Minnesota much faster than the state's white population. For example, the number of Hispanic or Latino Minnesotans is expected to grow by 181 percent by 2035; the number of white, non-Hispanic Minnesotans is expected to grow by only 9 percent.

	2005 (estimated)	2035 (projected)	% change (projected)
White alone, not Hispanic	4,467,800	4,845,600	8.5%
Black alone, not Hispanic	218,400	454,400	108.1%
Asian and Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, not Hispanic	183,300	391,400	113.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native alone, not Hispanic	56,400	63,700	12.9%
Two or more races	69,900	139,500	99.8%
Hispanic or Latino, all races	196,300	551,600	181.0%
Total population	5,192,100	6,446,300	24.2%

Source: [Minnesota State Demographic Center](#).

2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 12.

[†] Children in households for whom poverty status is determined.

After English, the most common languages spoken at home in Minnesota, 2015

Language spoken at home by ability to speak English for the population 5 years and over	Estimate
Speak only English	4,510,229
Spanish or Spanish Creole	194,121
French (including Patois, Cajun)	14,995
French Creole	1,493
Italian	2,191
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	2,549
German	22,315
Yiddish	267
Other West Germanic languages	2,539
Scandinavian languages	6,601
Greek	957
Russian	14,532
Polish	2,592
Serbo-Croatian	4,374
Other Slavic languages	4,520
Armenian	40
Persian	1,807
Gujarati	2,692
Hindi	6,881
Urdu	2,774
Other Indic languages	6,780

Language spoken at home by ability to speak English for the population 5 years and over	Estimate
Other Indo-European languages	3,755
Chinese	22,715
Japanese	3,225
Korean	569
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	6,927
Hmong	58,833
Thai	1,646
Laotian	9,460
Vietnamese	23,092
Other Asian languages	23,274
Tagalog	6,051
Other Pacific Island languages	2,158
Navajo	67
Other Native North American languages	5,765
Hungarian	517
Arabic	11,473
Hebrew	1,045
African languages	75,095
Other and unspecified	4,094

Source: [US Census Bureau, American Community Survey](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 13.

Percent of persons in poverty by disability status in Minnesota, 2011

In Minnesota, having a disability nearly triples the likelihood a person will live in poverty.

Population	% living below poverty level
Without disability	9.1%
With disability	25.3%
Entire population	10.4%

Source: [Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 15.

Opportunity

On-time graduation rate by race/ethnicity, 2016

Education is one of the clearest and strongest predictors of lifetime health.

Racial/ethnic group	Rate
American Indian	52.6%
Asian	83.6%
Black	65.1%
Hispanic	65.3%
White (non-Hispanic)	87.0%
Minnesota (all)	82.2%

Source: [Minnesota Compass](#).

2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 17.

Unemployment by education status, 2010-2014

Education impacts our health, our opportunities for employment, and even our children's health.

Education status	% 16 and older who are in the labor force actively looking for work but who have no job
Less than high school graduation	11.4%
High school graduate or GED	6.5%
Some college or associate degree	4.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.7%

Source: [American Community Survey](#).

2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 18.

Diabetes by educational attainment, 2016

Education impacts our health, our opportunities for employment, and even our children's health.

Educational attainment	% adults (18+) diagnosed with diabetes
Less than a high school diploma	11.1%
High school diploma or GED	9.7%
Some college or associate's degree	6.9%
College degree or higher	5.4%

Source: [Minnesota Compass/BRFSS](#).

2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 18

Births with first trimester prenatal care by maternal education 2015

Education impacts our health, our opportunities for employment, and even our children’s health.

Maternal education	% births with first trimester prenatal care
High school education or less	71.0%
More than high school education	86.4%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Vital Records.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 18.

Current smoking by education in Minnesota, 2015

Education impacts our health, our opportunities for employment, and even our children’s health.

Education level	% current smokers
Did not graduate high school	34.6%
High school graduate	21.8%
Some college	15.4%
College graduate	7.1%

Source: Minnesota Public Health Data Access/BRFSS.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 18.

Minnesotans below poverty level, 2010-2012

Income shapes where we live, how stable our living arrangements are, what shapes our homes are in, what schools we attend, what kinds of recreation we can take part in, what kinds of food we eat, and more.

Racial/ethnic group	Rate
American Indian	39.7%
Asian (other)	9.7%
Asian (Southeast)	26.8%
Black (foreign born)	35.2%
Black (US born)	41.0%
Hispanic	24.4%
Other race	27.3%
Two or more races	22.0%
White (non-Hispanic)	8.1%
Minnesota (all)	11.5%

Source: [Minnesota Compass](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 19.

Key Indicators of Health and Educational Equity for Specific Population Groups: Grade 9, 2016

Ninth-graders who report having to skip meals fare very poorly on many other measures of concern.

Population	Yes, skipped meals in the past 30 days	No, did not skip meals in the past 30 days
Percent of ninth-graders who experienced at least one form of bullying or harassment ^C about once a week or more often in the last 30 days	37.3%	15.8%
Percent who engaged in bullying or harassing behavior ^D in last 30 days	41.2%	25.6%
Percent who have ever actually attempted suicide	25.8%	6.3%
Percent who get eight or more hours of sleep during a typical school night	21.1%	37.9%

Source: [Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Student Survey \(XLSX\)](#).

2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 20.

^C Forms of bullying or harassment: electronic bullying; were pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't fooling around; had other students at school threaten to beat them up; had other students at school spread mean rumors or lies about them; had other students at school make sexual jokes or gestures toward them; were excluded from friends or activities by other students at school.

^D Forms of bullying or harassment: electronic bullying; were pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't fooling around; had other students at school threaten to beat them up; had other students at school spread mean rumors or lies about them; had other students at school make sexual jokes or gestures toward them; were excluded from friends or activities by other students at school.

Mortality rates by selected zip code, 2002

Zip code, city	Percent in poverty (2000)	Median income (2000)	Percent of color (2000)	Percent of adults (25+) with at least a BA	Total population	Number of deaths 1998-2002	Age-standardized death rate (25-64)
55102 St. Paul	13.2%	\$34,756	23.0%	22%	17,727	988	456
55103 St. Paul	26.0%	\$29,558	65.4%	10%	14,728	569	523
55104 St. Paul	17.0%	\$38,237	40.3%	24%	46,133	1,562	348
55114 St. Paul	18.5%	\$26,895	25.9%	32%	1,309	46	606
55403 Minneapolis	15.7%	\$30,702	21.8%	33%	14,873	609	468
55404 Minneapolis	33.9%	\$20,923	61.6%	11%	27,282	1,549	649
55405 Minneapolis	16.8%	\$40,368	33.8%	32%	15,909	389	370
55406 Minneapolis	8.6%	\$40,867	24.2%	23%	33,033	1,279	310
55411 Minneapolis	33.1%	\$28,434	82.5%	8%	31,689	1,066	596
55412 Minneapolis	16.4%	\$38,818	52.0%	11%	28,010	759	374
55414 Minneapolis	32.0%	\$28,426	23.1%	39%	24,126	448	382
55430 Minneapolis	11.5%	\$39,620	35.8%	9%	21,102	873	326
55454 Minneapolis	41.6%	\$14,360	64.8%	16%	6,772	108	311

Source: [Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Amherst H. Wilder Foundation \(PDF\)](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 20.

Share of workers in poverty by geography type and work schedule, 2014

Minnesotans who live outside urban areas and work full time are two times as likely to live in poverty as urban residents who work full time.

Rural urban commuting area (RUCA) ^E	Share of full-time workers in poverty
Rural	5%
Small town	4%
Large town	4%
Urban	2%
Minnesota overall	3%

Source: [Minnesota State Demographic Center \(PDF\)](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 21.

Unemployed Minnesotans, 2010-2014^F

Population	Percent unemployed
Race or ethnic group	
American Indian alone	17.4%
Asian alone	7.2%
Black or African-American alone	16.4%
Hispanic	10.1%
White non-Hispanic	5.5%
Education status	
Less than high school graduation	13.1%
High school graduation or GED	7.3%
Some college or associate degree	5.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.1%

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 23.

^E For a detailed definition of RUCAs, visit: [Greater Minnesota Refined & Revisited \(PDF\)](#).

^F Age 16 and older who are in the labor force actively looking for work but have no job at all.

Rate of employment in Minnesota, 2011

Persons with disabilities are the least likely of all populations to be employed.

Population	Rate
African-American	63.3%
American Indian	54.8%
Other races	74.4%
With disability	47.7%
Without disability	81.8%
Total population	79.1%

Source: [US Census, American Community Survey](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 24.

Third-graders with current or past tooth decay, 2015

Race and ethnicity	% third grade public school students with caries experience ⁶
White, non-Hispanic	47.0%
Non-white, non-Hispanic	51.9%
Hispanic	65.8%

Source: [Minnesota Department of Health, Oral Health Program](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 28.

Homeownership rate by racial and ethnic group of the householder, 2016

Three times as many white Minnesotans own homes as African-American Minnesotans.

Race/ethnic group of the householder	Homeownership rate
American Indian	48.6%
Asian	58.0%
Black	22.8%
Hispanic	45.0%
Other race	45.3%
Two or more races	49.4%
White (non-Hispanic)	76.1%
Minnesota (all)	71.3%

Source: [Minnesota Compass](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 29.

⁶ Caries experience: untreated or treated tooth decay.

Nature

Asthma ER visits in Minnesota, by age and region, 2005-2014

Children in the Twin Cities Metro Area visit the ER for asthma more than three times as often as adults in the rest of Minnesota.

Rate per 10,000 people.

Year of admission	Metro children	Metro adults	Greater MN children	Greater MN adults
2005	79.0	32.1	46.2	26.0
2006	79.8	30.8	46.2	25.0
2007	88.6	31.9	49.5	26.8
2008	80.4	31.5	43.6	28.3
2009	87.2	31.3	48.6	29.4
2010	82.7	31.0	46.2	26.4
2011	90.0	30.3	45.7	26.8
2012	95.7	31.8	50.3	27.6
2013	80.6	30.2	42.1	26.6
2014	92.6	31.0	49.0	28.2

Source: [Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Public Health Data Access Portal](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 33.

Concerned about safety by demographics, 2016

White Minnesotans are twice as likely to use regional parks and rarely not safety concerns. Populations of color are more likely to note safety concerns about being in regional parks.

Concerned about safety	Total (n=5,459)	Caucasian (n=4,295)	Non-Caucasian (n=836)
Not at all	91%	92% ^H	85%
Very little	8%	7%	14% ^I
Moderately	1%	1%	<1%
Substantially	<1%	<1%	1%

Source: [Metropolitan Council \(PDF\)](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 37.

^H Indicates a significant difference from lowest comparison.

^I Indicates a significant difference from lowest comparison.

Obesity by population (adults), 2015

Population (adults) ^J	% obese according to self-reported height and weight (BMI>30)
American Indian	40.9%
Asian	10.6%
Black	25.2%
Hispanic	29.4%
White	26.7%
High school graduate or less, or have completed high school but have no further postsecondary education	29.2%
Household income less than \$35,000	30.5%
Out of work for more than one year or out of work for less than one year ^K	31.6%
LGB	29.7%
All adults	26.1%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, BRFSS.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 38.

Belonging

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births in Minnesota by race/ethnicity, 2009-2013

If white babies in Minnesota died at the same rate as American Indian babies, 2,134 more white babies would have died between 2012 and 2016.

Maternal race/ethnicity	Neonatal mortality ^L	Postneonatal mortality ^M
White	2.8	1.3
Black	5.8	2.7
Hispanic, any race	3.5	1.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.5	0.9
American Indian	4.7	4.5
Other/unknown	5.7	3.3

Source: [Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Center for Health Statistics](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 40.

^J American Indian, Asian, black, and white results are based on individuals who checked one race only and who are not Hispanic.

^K Does not include adults who gave employment status as retired, homemakers, students, or disabled.

^L Neonatal mortality: death in the first 27 days of life.

^M Postneonatal mortality: death from the infant's 28th day, but within the first year.

Breastfeeding by maternal age, federal poverty level, and area, 2009-2013

Breastfeeding develops attachment between mothers and babies, which helps babies learn their emotional and physical needs will be met.

Population	% women who said they ever breastfeed their baby
Minnesota (overall)	87.7%
Maternal age	
Less than 20	75.8%
20 to 35	88.0%
35 and over	90.2%
Federal poverty level	
100% and under	79.7%
Greater than 100%	90.4%
Area	
Urban	90.0%
Rural	84.8%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, PRAMS.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 41.

11th-graders using substances by number of adverse childhood experiences, 2016

Hardships in childhood can cause youth to turn to drugs and alcohol as teens.

Number of adverse childhood events (ACEs)	% using marijuana in last 30 days	% binge drinking in last 30 days	% using pain killers in last 12 months
Zero	9.8%	9.2%	2.4%
One	20.9%	16.5%	5.9%
Two	28.4%	20.8%	9.1%
Three	31.7%	25.8%	12.8%
Four or more	43.1%	33.8%	20.6%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Student Survey.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 42.

Adults and binge drinking, 2015

White adults and adults identifying as LGBTQ binge drink more often than other adults.

Population (adults)	% who had five or more drinks (men) or four or more drinks (women) on an occasion in the past 30 days
American Indian	16.9%
Asian	13.6%
Black	10.1%
Hispanic	17.4%
White	20.5%
High school graduate or less, or have completed high school but have no further postsecondary education	17.9%
Household income less than \$35,000	16.4%
Out of work for more than one year or out of work for less than one year ^N	17.5%
LGB	26.0%
All adults	19.5%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, BRFSS.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 43.

Racial and ethnic disparities in prisons and jail in Minnesota, 2010

Black, Hispanic, and American Indian Minnesotans are overrepresented among those incarcerated.

Race/ethnicity	% of population in Minnesota	% of population in prison/jail
White	83%	47%
Hispanic	5%	12%
Black	5%	31%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1%	8%

Source: [Prison Policy Initiative](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 44.

^N Does not include adults who gave employment status as retired, homemakers, students, or disabled.

New HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity, 2015

African-Americans, black African-born, and Hispanic people account for a small proportion of Minnesota's population, yet account for about half of all new HIV infections.

Race/ethnicity	Population (n=5,303,925)	HIV diagnoses (n=294)
White	83%	42%
African-American (black, not African-born persons)	4%	24%
African-born (black, African-born persons)	1%	20%
Hispanic	5%	8%
American Indian	1%	---
Asian/Pacific Islander	4%	---
Asian	---	4%
Other	2%	2%

Source: [Minnesota Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance System](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 47.

Ninth-graders bullied or harassed once a week or more, 2016

Youth identifying as LGB are more than twice as likely to be bullied as most other students.

Population	% bullied or harassed once a week or more often
American Indian only	24.8%
Asian only	13.0%
Black, African, or African-American only	16.7%
Hispanic or Latino	18.6%
White only	17.3%
Students who receive free or reduced-price lunch at school	19.8%
Students who have experienced homelessness in the past 12 months or have had to skip meals in the past 30 days because the family did not have enough money to buy food	31.3%
Bisexual, gay, or lesbian	37.1%

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Student Survey.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 49.

Deaths in Minnesota from suicide, homicide, alcohol, and drug overdose, 2000-2016

Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug overdoses have steadily increased over the last 16 years.

Year	100% alcohol-related deaths	Opioids (incl. heroin)	Other drugs	Homicide	Suicide
2000	317	54	55	142	440
2001	312	90	58	124	480
2002	326	93	75	129	497
2003	304	106	83	130	497
2004	356	135	92	131	524
2005	345	145	105	139	547
2006	366	155	97	127	554
2007	322	180	102	118	572
2008	403	226	122	128	596
2009	432	277	150	93	584
2010	408	229	124	111	606
2011	449	291	199	105	683
2012	499	293	192	113	656
2013	521	306	157	134	678
2014	550	317	181	101	686
2015	593	336	219	148	726
2016	641	376	277	132	745

Source: Minnesota Department of Health, Injury and Violence Prevention Unit.
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 50.

Minnesota's physician workforce and health provider shortage areas, 2015

Many counties in Minnesota have too few dental, mental, or primary health care providers to meet the needs of their populations.

Minnesota region	% physicians practicing
Minneapolis-St. Paul	58%
Southeast Minnesota	21%
Central Minnesota	7%
Northeast Minnesota	6%
Northwest Minnesota	5%
Southwest Minnesota	4%

Geographic area	Population-to-physician ratio
Urban	277
Micropolitan or Large Rural	494
Small Town or Small Rural	653
Rural or Isolated	1,987

Source: [Minnesota Department of Health, Office of Rural Health and Primary Care](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 53.

Breastfed Minnesota WIC infants given formula during hospital stay, 2015

Hospitals are more than twice as likely to give formula to Hmong, East African, and Liberian WIC infants compared to white WIC infants.

Race/ethnicity	% given formula during hospital stay
American Indian	52%
Hmong	71%
Other Asian	61%
Black ^o	52%
East African ^p	76%
Liberian	70%
White non-Hispanic	34%
Hispanic	38%

Source: [Minnesota Department of Health, WIC Program \(PDF\)](#).
2017 Minnesota Statewide Health Assessment, p. 54.

^o Mother born in the United States, does not identify with another culture.

^p Includes Somali, Sudanese, Ethiopian, Kenyan, and Oromo.