2025

Ramsey County Community Health Assessment

Saint Paul – Ramsey County Public Health, May 2025



RAMSEY COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

Saint Paul - Ramsey County Public Health (SPRCPH) provides a range of services to protect and improve the health of people and the environment in Ramsey County. SPRCPH is one of the largest local public health departments in the state. The department traces its origins to the appointment of the first public health officer by the city of Saint Paul in 1854. Saint Paul and Ramsey County's previously separate public health departments merged in 1997 through a joint powers agreement. The department is nationally accredited by the Public Health Accreditation Board. Through federal and state mandates, the department works with community partners to:

- Prevent the spread of disease
- Protect against environmental hazards
- Prevent injuries
- Promote and encourage healthy behaviors
- Plan and respond to health emergencies
- Ensure the quality and accessibility of health services

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This Community Health Assessment collects and analyzes health trends and concerns that can be addressed through public health programs, strategic planning, and community action. SPRCPH is pleased to present this Ramsey County Community Health Assessment snapshot of health in May 2025. To reflect Ramsey County's ever-changing, increasingly diverse population and its characteristics, the assessment selectively highlights emerging issues and trends in local population health.



What is a community health assessment?

A Community Health Assessment (CHA) is a study of local population health that identifies key health conditions and needs among county residents. This Community Health Assessment includes more than 80 health topics, organized into 13 topic areas, which describe conditions of health across Ramsey County.

This document is intended to:

- Serve as a reference for policy makers, residents, and community leaders to identify and understand local health issues
- Improve our understanding of community experience, particularly as it affects individual, family, and community health
- Engage the work of advancing health equity with hope for the future
- Share information that supports people and organizations in Ramsey County developing their own plans for improving health
- Guide county and department priorities, strategic planning, and quality improvement
- Address Foundational Public Health Responsibilities
- Meet Public Health Accreditation standards
- Fulfill state law - MN Statute 145A (PDF file will open)

This report includes the most recent data available for all sources, and demographic data are reported based on availability from individual sources (e.g., data are not available for all racial/ethnic groups and gender identities across all sources). When available, data are reported to the tenths place. Some data are combined across multiple years to avoid data suppression.



Note: The thirteen topic areas include access to medical care; babies, children, and families; chronic disease; economic conditions; environment; infectious disease; injury; mental health; mortality; nutrition and physical health; substance use; and violent crime.

Limitations

This assessment provides selected data on a wide range of health topics from many different sources. Each source has its own limitations, which may include how indicators are defined (e.g., different ways of measuring adequacy of prenatal care), how data are collected (e.g., health provider data rely on the accuracy and completeness of National Provider Identification numbers assigned to providers), and how data are analyzed (e.g., whether rates are crude or age-adjusted). Additionally, availability of data varies. Some data may not exist at all, and some data are only available for certain years, certain geographies, or certain demographics. This report presents data for the most recent years available and prioritizes data by Census tract and demographics (when possible).

Terminology

This report uses several terms or acronyms with specific definitions, including:

Crude rate: Rates that do not consider age differences or other differences during analysis. These are calculated based on the number of events (e.g., deaths, cases of disease or condition) and the population within a certain geography.

Age-adjusted rate: Rates that consider age differences during analysis to eliminate differences between groups of people based solely on age. For example, cancer tends to be more prevalent among older people, so communities with higher proportions of older adults would have higher crude rates of cancer. Adjusting for age during analysis can address this concern and provide a more accurate picture of cancer prevalence when comparing geographies.

Incidence: The number of new cases or diagnoses of a condition, disease, or illness that occur within a certain period of time.

Metro-area counties: This term is used throughout this report to refer to the seven-county Twin Cities metro area. These counties include Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties.

Prevalence: The proportion of a population that has a condition, disease, or illness.

Race and ethnicity: This report uses racial/ethnic identity terms used by the original data source. For example, the United States Census Bureau uses the term “Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish,” while other sources may use “Hispanic or Latino” or “Latino/a/e.” Additionally, note that this report only includes data for racial/ethnic groups as available. For example, many data sources do not have sufficient data regarding Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander people. Accordingly, many of the charts in this report lack data specific to this population.

Gender identity and sex: This report also uses gender identity and sex terms used by the original data source. For example, some sources may use "male” and “female” (i.e., sex) and others may use “man” and “woman” (i.e., gender). Additionally, note that this report only includes data for other sex and gender identities as available, and many data sources lack sufficient data for these identities (e.g., intersex people, transgender people, non-binary people).

HEALTH INEQUITIES AND SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

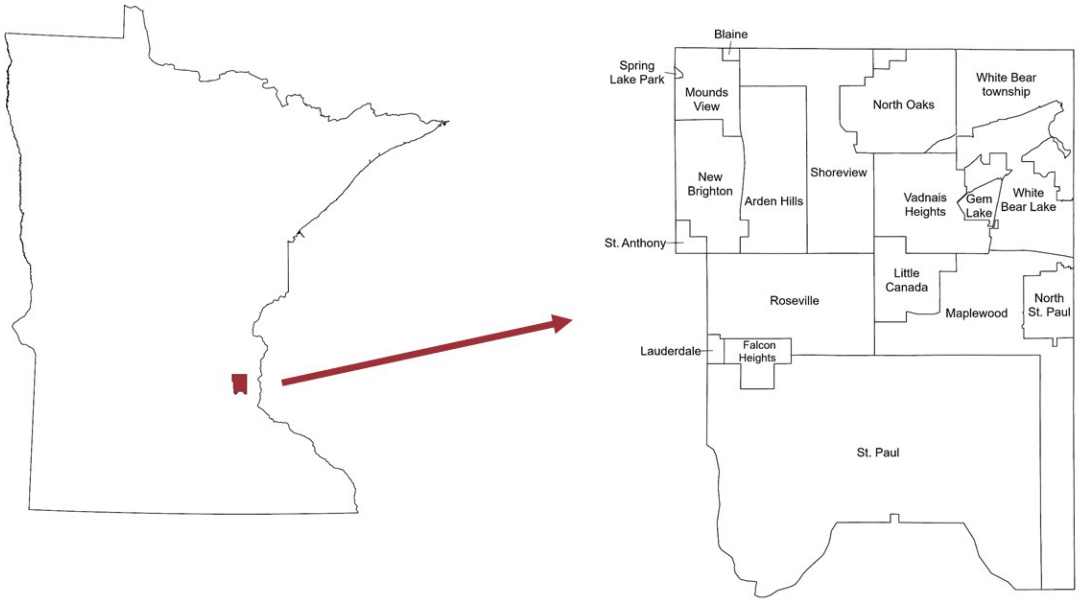
Social determinants of health refer to the social, economic, and environmental conditions and systems that impact health and well-being. They pertain to a wide range of factors, such as income and wealth, housing, education, employment, racism and discrimination, public safety, transportation, access to healthcare resources, social services, and social connection. Together, social determinants of health have a greater impact on health than health care services.[164]

Social determinants of health are also shaped by current and historical systems, decisions, and policies regarding how power and resources are distributed. Many of these systems, decisions, and policies benefit specific populations of privilege (e.g., white people, people with higher incomes) while disadvantaging marginalized populations (e.g., Black, Indigenous, and people of color [BIPOC], people with lower incomes), leading to health inequities and disparities. This report includes data and findings related to health inequities and disparities that stem from discriminatory systems, decisions, and policies. Examples specific to this report's topic areas include:

- Access to medical care: Discriminatory policies that rely on false and racist reasoning to deny coverage among insurance companies and brokers have led to disparities in health insurance coverage for Black Americans.[49]
- Babies, children, and families: Racism, the lack of culturally-specific and culturally-responsive care, and inequities in income, health insurance coverage, and access to high-quality of care all contribute to poorer outcomes for birthing parents and infants of color.[72]
- Chronic disease: Racist residential housing zoning laws lead to wealth inequities, poor housing quality, and greater environmental health concerns among Black, Latina/o/e, and Indigenous communities, resulting in higher rates of asthma.[85]
- Economic conditions: Homeownership is one of the most significant ways to accumulate wealth in the United States, but current and historical discriminatory policies and practices related to housing have disproportionately prevented access to home ownership opportunities for communities of color, particularly Black communities.[184]
- Environment: Older housing is more likely to contain lead-based paint and cause lead exposure to children, and children living in poverty are more likely to live in older housing.[102]
- Infectious disease: Racial and ethnic disparities in immunizations are due to how vaccines are distributed, lack of trust in health and medical systems due to racism, and inequities in health insurance coverage and access to care.[79]
- Injury: Lower-income workers are more likely to live further from their jobs and have longer commute times, increasing the likelihood of experiencing a motor vehicle crash.[67]
- Mental health: Racism and the pressure experienced by Black, Indigenous, and people of color to adapt to dominant white culture significantly contribute to poor mental health.[6]
- Mortality: People with higher incomes and more education have higher life expectancies, and Latina/o/e, Indigenous, and Black people are more likely to have lower incomes and less education.[71]
- Nutrition and physical health: People with lower incomes are more likely to be exposed to unhealthy food advertising and live in neighborhoods with less access to grocery stores. Access to healthy foods for people with mobility disabilities greatly relies on transportation availability.[1]
- Substance use: Exposure to community violence and experiences of discrimination, victimization, and trauma are more common in underresourced neighborhoods and increase the risk of substance misuse.[81]
- Violence and crime: Income inequality, limited economic opportunities, and lack of access to social services contribute to violent behavior and crime.[8]

COUNTY OVERVIEW

Ramsey County is centrally located in the Minneapolis-Saint Paul metropolitan region and is home to striking landscapes, a diverse population, and is the heart of Minnesota's state government. More than 500,000 Minnesotans make their homes in Ramsey County, almost 10 percent of the state's residents.[137] Eighteen cities and one township comprise the county, which is one of the most densely populated and racially diverse counties in Minnesota. The diversity of Ramsey County's landscape and population is one of the region's greatest strengths.



Saint Paul is the largest city in Ramsey County and is known for its walkable neighborhoods, the state capitol, and expansive views of the Mississippi River Valley. The city is a hub for transportation, health care, education and government. The suburban municipalities to the north are nestled amongst lakes and wetlands. Ramsey County includes all or part of the following cities: Arden Hills, Blaine, Falcon Heights, Gem Lake, Lauderdale, Little Canada, Maplewood, Mounds View, New Brighton, North Oaks, North Saint Paul, Roseville, Saint Anthony, Saint Paul, Shoreview, Spring Lake Park, Vadnais Heights, White Bear Lake, White Bear Township. Regionally important colleges, retail hubs, and corporate campuses contribute to the culture of Ramsey County.

The Ramsey County Parks & Recreation system encompasses more than 6,500 acres consisting of six regional parks including an aquatic center, a winter recreation area, Tuj Lub (traditional Hmong game) courts, swimming beaches, and the Tamarack Nature Center.[153, 152] The system also comprises six regional trail corridors, nine county parks, nine protected open space sites,11 indoor ice arenas and community hubs, four golf courses, and an indoor fieldhouse and turf facility.

There are seven hospitals located within Ramsey County including Regions Hospital, a Level I Trauma Center for both adults and children. The county is also headquarters for the M Health Fairview Health System, which operates four hospitals, 14 clinics, medical transportation and a variety of other outpatient services. Additional health systems with hospitals or clinics within the county include: HealthPartners, Allina Health, and Children's Hospitals and Clinics of Minnesota. There are six Federally Qualified Health Center clinics that provide medical, dental, and mental health services to primarily low-income, uninsured or under-insured residents, including Dorothy Day Place – Minnesota Community Care (MCC), McDonough Homes Clinic (MCC) Open Cities Health Center North End Clinic, Riverland Community Health (formerly United Family Medicine), Open Cities Health Center Dunlap Street Clinic, West Side Dental Clinic (MCC).

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

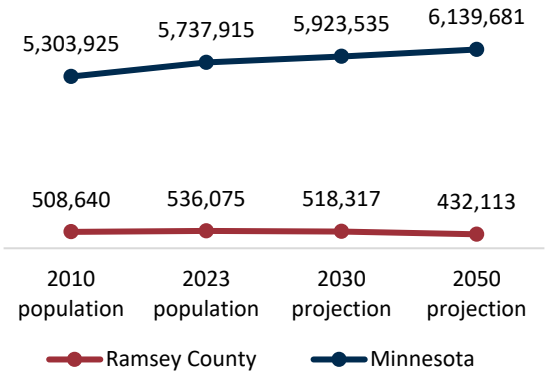
Ramsey County was established on October 27, 1849, one of the original counties of the Minnesota Territory. In 1990, Ramsey County citizens voted to become the first and only Home Rule Charter County in Minnesota. Adopted in 1992, the charter authorizes more autonomy to Ramsey County for local governance.

A seven-member elected Board of Commissioners governs Ramsey County. Commissioners are responsible for authorizing resolutions, adopting the annual budget, appointing committees, hiring a County Manager, and serving as the legislatively mandated Community Health Board (CHB). The County Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and resolutions of the Board of Commissioners, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the county, and for appointing the heads of the county's departments. The County Attorney and Sheriff are also elected officials.

Population trends

- The population in Ramsey County is projected to decline over time, while the Minnesota population overall is projected to increase.

1. Population trends



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center.[138]

Age and sex

- Ramsey County has more younger people (under age 40) than older age groups.
- The median age is lower in Ramsey County compared to other counties in the seven-county Twin Cities metropolitan area.[179]
- Age distribution patterns look relatively similar for males and females with one exception. A considerably higher proportion of Ramsey County residents age 80 and older are female.

2. Median age by metro-area county, 2023

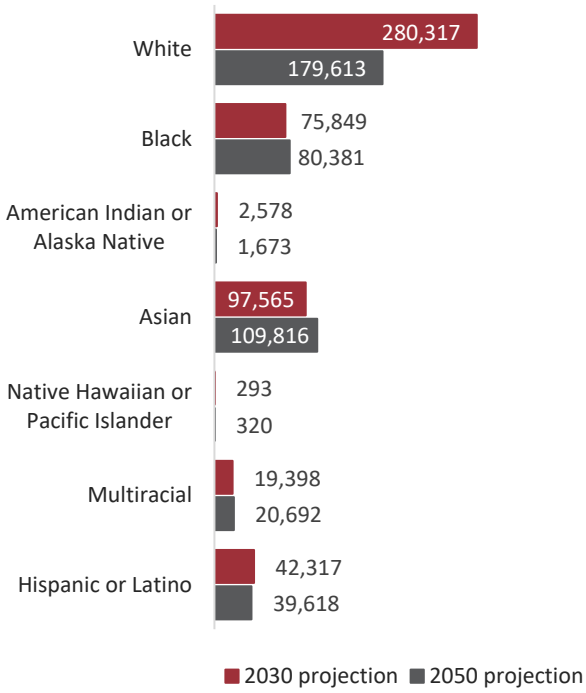
County	Median age
Anoka County	38.8
Carver County	38.5
Dakota County	38.4
Hennepin County	37.2
Ramsey County	35.7
Scott County	37.3
Washington County	39.8
Anoka County	38.8
Carver County	38.5
Dakota County	38.4

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development.[92]

Race and ethnicity

- White people comprise the majority of the Ramsey County population, followed by Asian and Black people.
- The population of white residents is projected to decline significantly over time, while the populations of Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or multiracial residents are projected to increase.

3. Population by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County

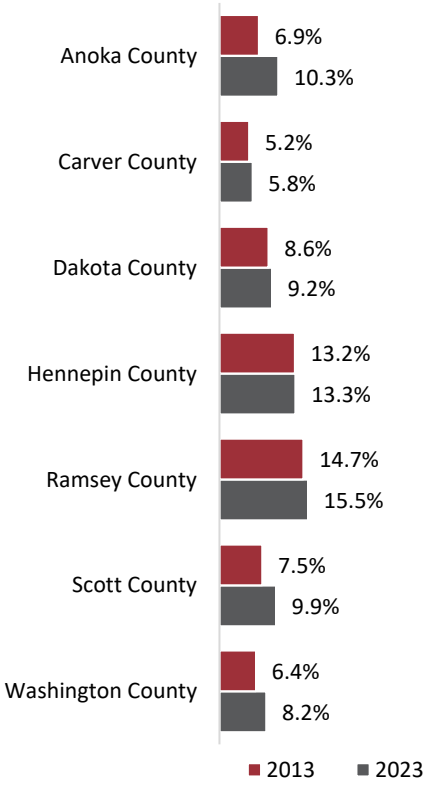


Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center.[138]

Foreign-born residents

- Ramsey County has the highest foreign-born population compared to other metro-area counties.
- The percentage of Ramsey County's population that is foreign-born increased between 2013 and 2023.

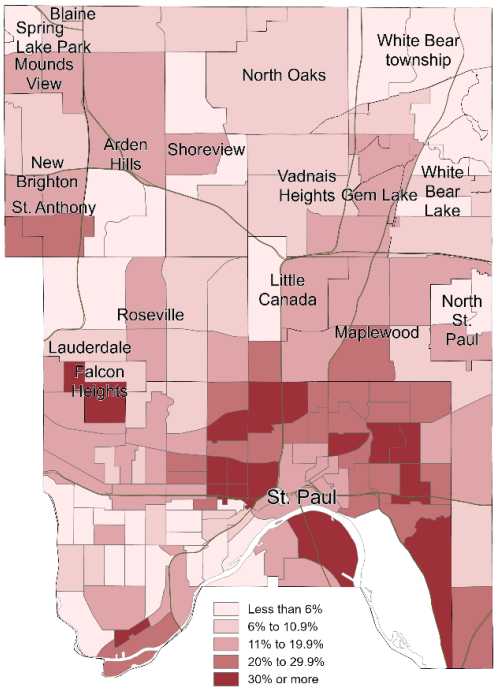
4. Foreign-born residents by metro-area county



Source: United States Census Bureau.[175]

- The percentage of the population that is foreign-born is higher in Saint Paul and Falcon Heights compared to other areas of Ramsey County.

5. Foreign-born residents in Ramsey County, 2023

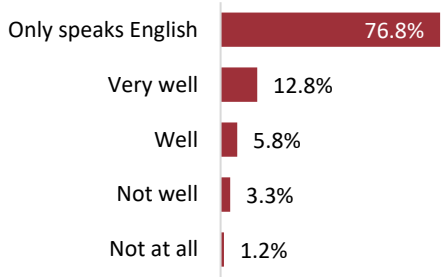


Source: United States Census Bureau.[1809]

Language

- Most Ramsey County residents only speak English, while small percentages report that they speak English “not well” or “not at all.”

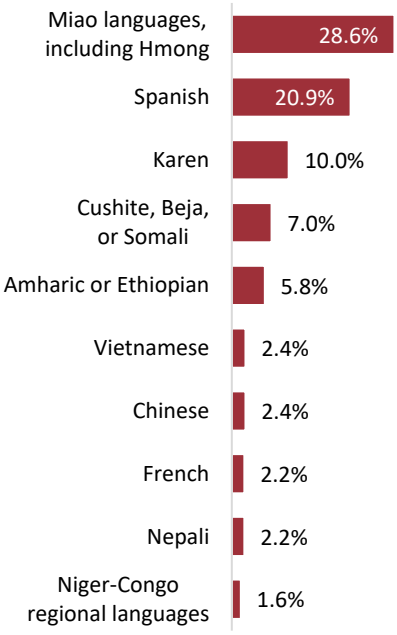
6. Self-reported English ability among residents age five and older, Ramsey County, 2022



Source: United States Census Bureau.[179]

- Among non-English speaking households in Ramsey County, Hmong and other Miao languages, Spanish, and Karen are the most common languages spoken.

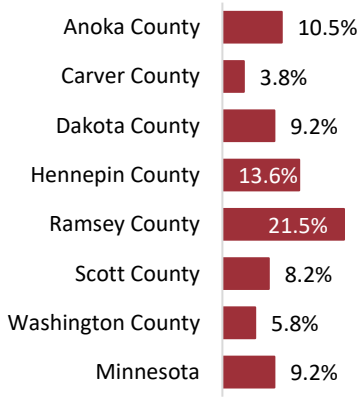
7. Top ten languages spoken in Ramsey County non-English speaking households, 2022



Source: United States Census Bureau.[179]

- Ramsey County has a much higher percentage of students who are English language learners compared to other metro-area counties.

8. English language learners in schools by metro-area county, 2023

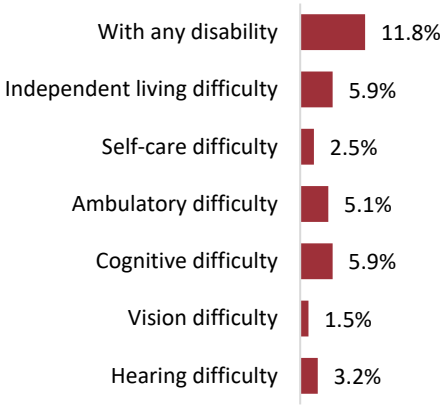


Source: Minnesota Department of Education.[90]

Disability

- In 2023, 11.8% of the Ramsey County population had a disability.
- The most common disabilities are independent living difficulties and cognitive difficulties.

9. Disability, Ramsey County, 2023

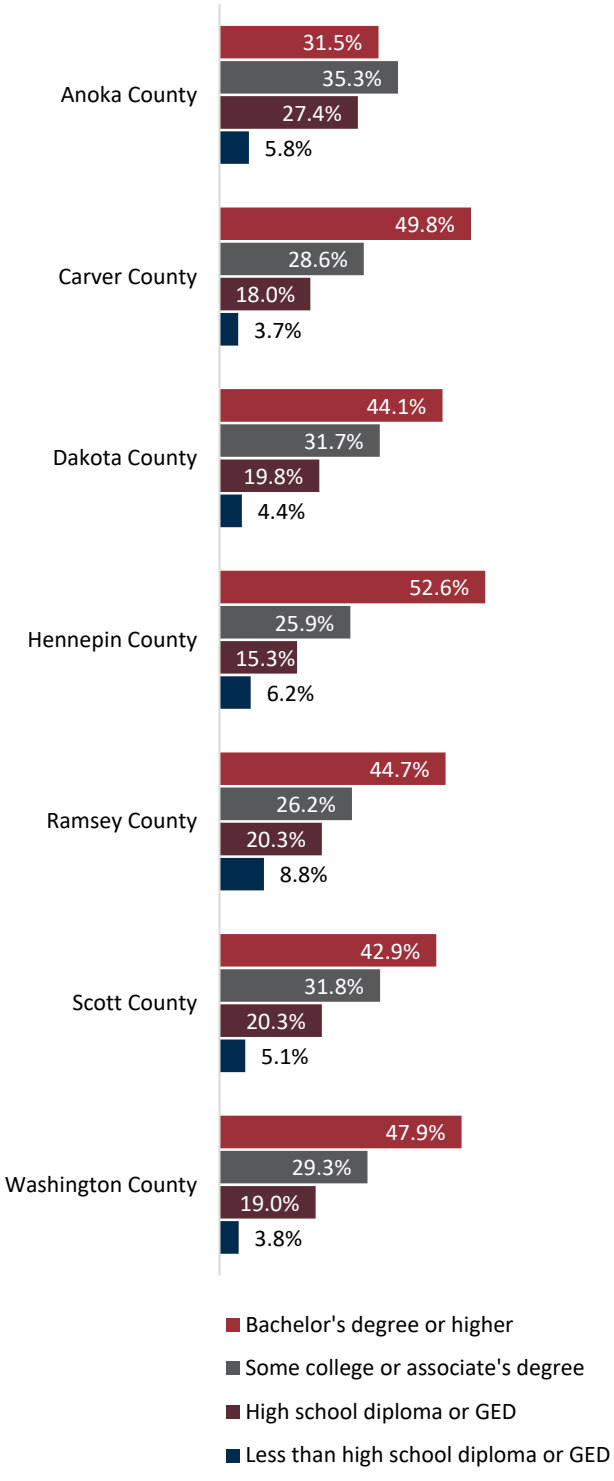


Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

Educational attainment

- The percentage of the population age 25 years or older with less than a high school diploma or GED is highest in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.
- The percentage of people with a high school diploma or GED in Ramsey County is higher than the percentages in Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, and Washington counties but lower compared to Anoka County.
- The metro-area county with the lowest percentage of people who have completed some college or earned an associates degree is Hennepin County, followed by Ramsey County.
- The percentage of people with a bachelor's degree or higher is highest in Hennepin County, followed by Carver County, Washington County, and Ramsey County.

10. Educational attainment among population ages 25 years and older by metro-area county, 2022

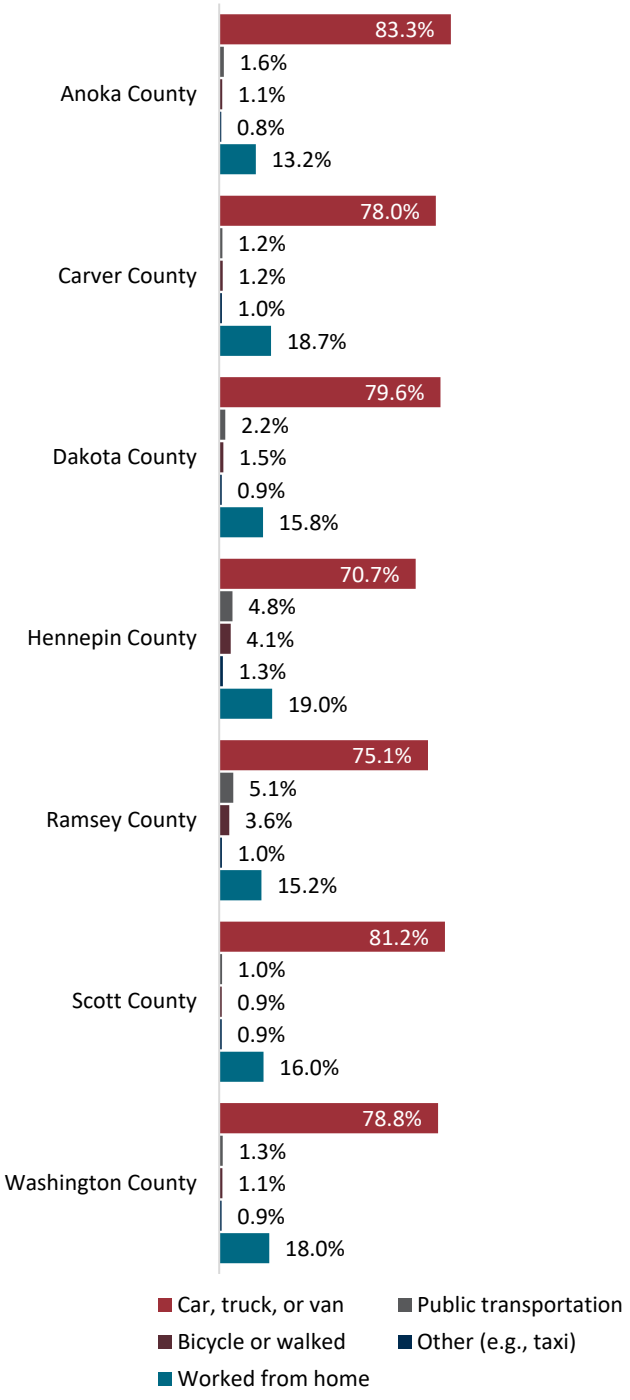


Source: United States Census Bureau.[179]

Transportation

- In 2023, Ramsey County had the second lowest rate of people who took a car, truck, or van to work compared to other metro-area counties.
- Ramsey County had the highest percentage of people who took public transportation to work and the second highest percentage of people who walked or rode a bicycle.
- Ramsey County had the second lowest rate of people who worked from home.

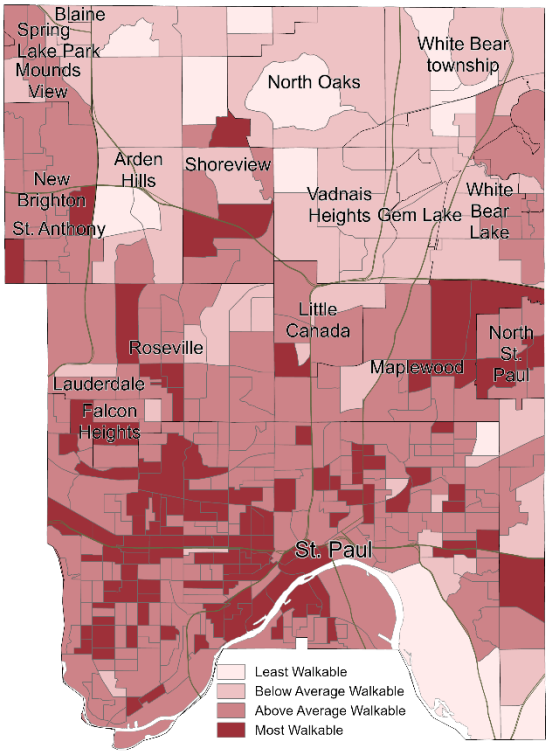
11. Mode of transportation to work by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Census Reporter.[16]

- The suburban neighborhoods in northern and southeastern Ramsey County are less walkable than the other areas of Ramsey County.

12. Walkability, Ramsey County, 2021

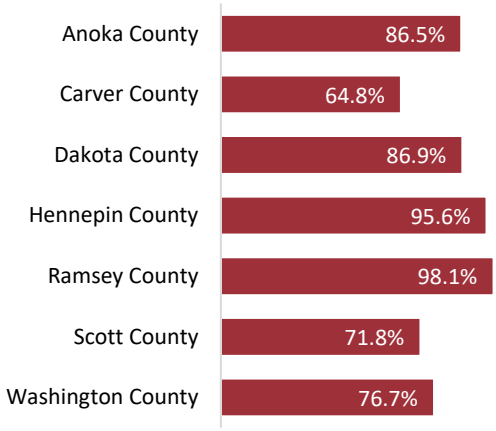


Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency.[181]

Park access

- In 2020, the percentage of residents that lived within 1/2 mile from a park was highest in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

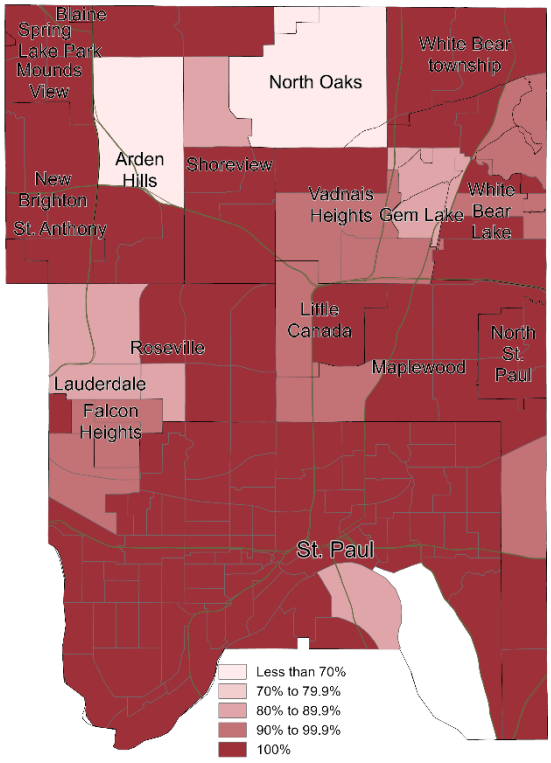
13. Residents that live within 1/2 mile of a park by metro-area county



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[42]

- Residents of most neighborhoods in Ramsey County live within 1/2 mile of a park.

14. Residents that live within 1/2 mile of a park, Ramsey County, 2020

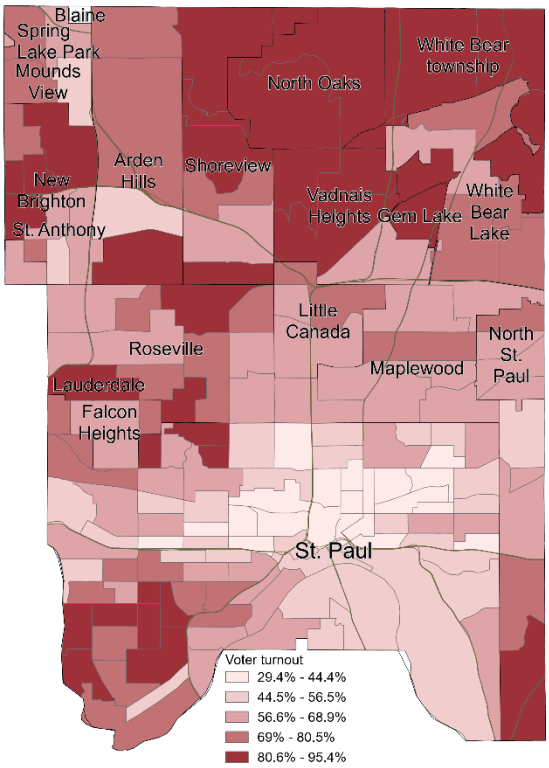


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[42]

Voter turnout

- In the 2024 election, voter turnout varied widely across Ramsey County. Voter turnout was lower in precincts closer to downtown Saint Paul in the 2024 election. It was highest in the northern and southwest areas of Ramsey County.

16. Voter turnout, Ramsey County, 2024



Source: Ramsey County.[157]

Note: The data presented here represent votes cast as a percentage of the voting-age population. These likely underestimate voter turnout, as not all people who are voting age are eligible to vote (e.g., people who are not U.S. citizens, people who have been convicted of certain crimes).

ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

Easy access to medical care helps ensure people receive the services they need when they need it. Consistent sources of care, adequate health insurance coverage, and affordable services all contribute to the health and well-being of families and communities.



Health insurance coverage

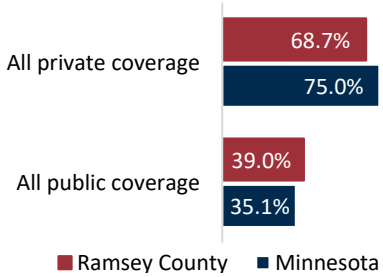
Health insurance is the most common means used to obtain access to medical care. Having health insurance improves access to care, is often associated with better health outcomes, and supports appropriate use of medical care and the well-being of the whole family. Uninsured individuals are more likely to receive delayed or inadequate medical care leading to worse health outcomes.[3]

Risk Factors

People are less likely to hold health insurance coverage if they have lower incomes or lack access to employer-sponsored coverage. Additionally, people who are Black, Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are less likely to hold health insurance than white or Asian people.[170]

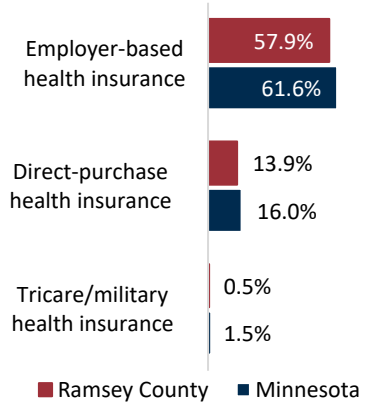
- In 2023, most Ramsey County residents had private health care coverage through their employer.
- More than a third of Ramsey County residents were covered by public health care coverage, which most commonly included Medical Assistance (Minnesota's Medicaid program) or another coverage with eligibility dependent on one's means (e.g., income). These rates were greater in Ramsey County compared to Minnesota overall.

1. Health coverage type, 2023



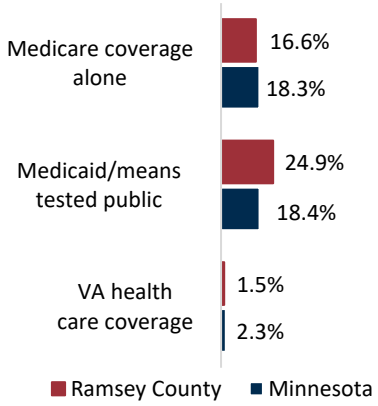
Source: United States Census Bureau [180*]
Note: People may be covered by multiple types of coverage. Accordingly, percentages do not total 100%.

2. Types of private health coverage, 2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

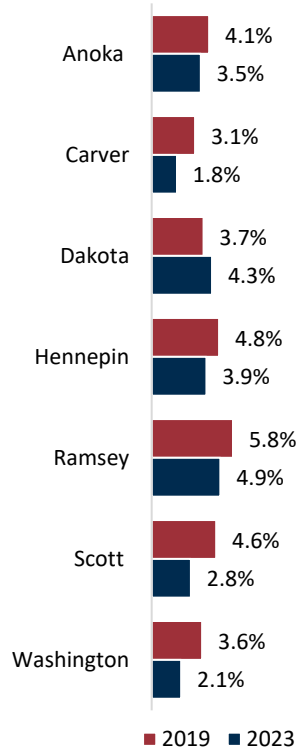
3. Types of public health coverage, 2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

- The uninsured rate in Ramsey County declined between 2019 and 2023.
- Ramsey County's uninsured rate is higher than other metro-area counties.

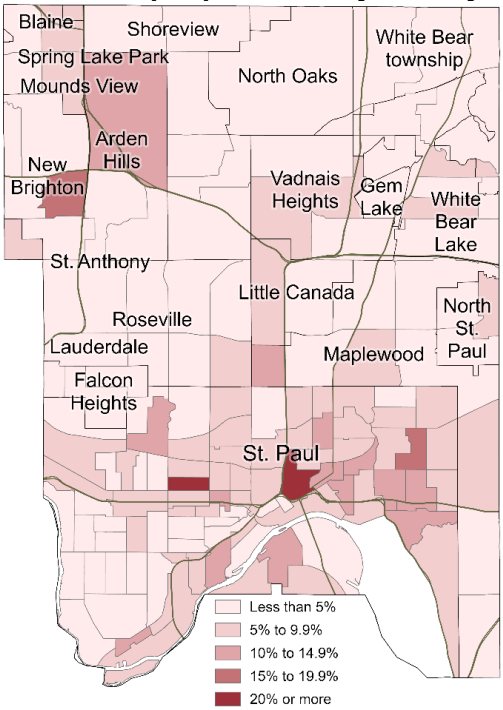
4. Uninsured people by metro-area county



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

- Within Ramsey County, the uninsured rate was higher in many St. Paul neighborhoods and some neighborhoods in the northwest area of the county.

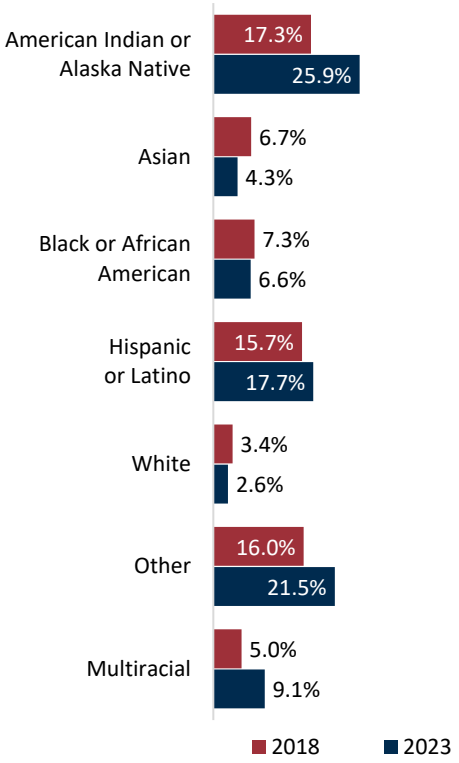
5. Uninsured people, Ramsey County, 2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

- The uninsured rate in Ramsey County is highest among American Indian or Alaska Native residents, followed by Hispanic or Latino residents.
- The uninsured rates for American Indian or Alaska Native, Hispanic or Latino, and multiracial Ramsey County residents increased between 2018 and 2023 (meaning fewer people have health insurance coverage). It declined for Asian, Black or African or American, and white residents (meaning more people have health insurance coverage).

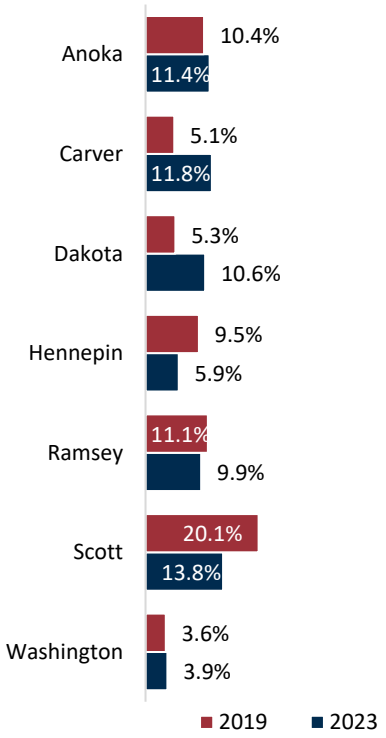
6. Uninsured people by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]
Note: Data for American Indian or Alaska Native residents in 2019 are suppressed.

- The percentage of uninsured people in poverty in Ramsey County declined between 2019 and 2023 (i.e., more people in poverty hold health insurance). This trend also occurred in Hennepin and Scott counties, while the percentage of uninsured people in poverty increased in Anoka, Carver, and Dakota counties.

7. Uninsured people in poverty by metro-area county



Source: United States Census Bureau. [180]
Note: The United States Census Bureau defines poverty based on family size and composition, including the number of children and adults. More information about how poverty is measured can be found on the United States Census website.

Medical care providers

Having sufficient medical care workers and services is critical in meeting the health needs of the community, and shortages in the medical care workforce challenges access to care.[93]

- According to the Sharecare Community Well-being Index, Ramsey County is ranked #3 out of all 87 Minnesota counties in access to medical care facilities and related resources (i.e., it has the third highest level of access).[165] These rankings are based on multiple factors, such as the number of providers serving certain areas.

8. Medical care access rankings by metro-area county, 2022

County	Rank out of 87
Anoka	21
Carver	5
Dakota	18
Hennepin	2
Ramsey	3
Scott	29
Washington	8

Source: Well-being Index.[165]

- In Ramsey County in 2024, the ratio of residents to dentists was 1,050:1, meaning there were 1,050 residents for every dentist.
- The ratio of residents to mental health providers was 190:1, and the ratio of residents to primary care providers was 910:1.
- Compared to all metro-area counties, Hennepin County had the lowest ratios of dentists, mental health providers, and primary care providers, followed by Ramsey County.

9. Provider ratio to population by metro-area county, 2024

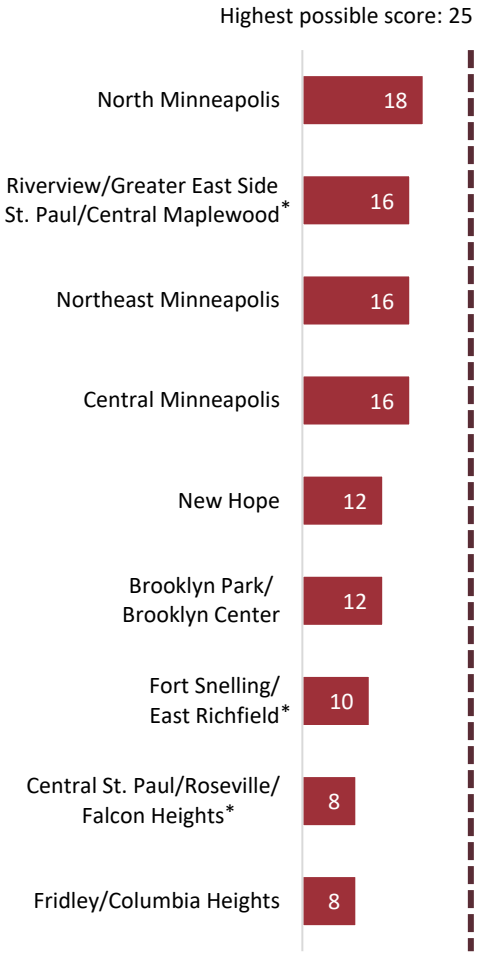
County	Dentist	Mental health care	Primary care
Anoka	1,520:1	460:1	2,120:1
Carver	1,930:1	450:1	1,180:1
Dakota	1,350:1	430:1	1,660:1
Hennepin	950:1	180:1	830:1
Ramsey	1,050:1	190:1	910:1
Scott	2,150:1	790:1	2,040:1
Washington	1,300:1	310:1	960:1

Source: County Health Rankings.[53]

The federal Health Resources and Services Administration designates certain geographic areas as health professional shortage areas for low-income populations (HPSAs).[13] Primary care and mental health care provider shortage areas are scored between 0-25 and dental health provider shortage areas are scored between 0-26, with higher numbers indicating more severe shortages.

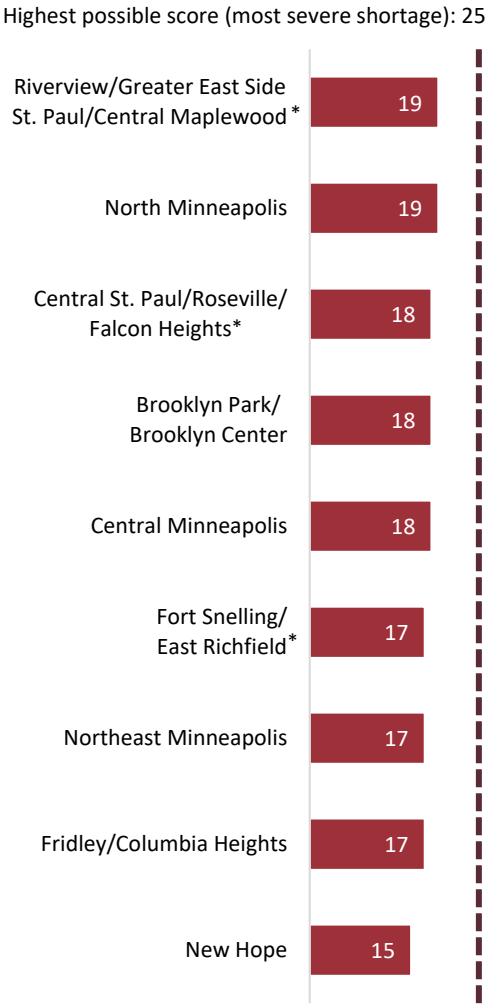
- Within metro-area counties, most shortage areas are in Ramsey and Hennepin counties.
- Shortage areas for primary care, mental health care, and dental care with at least one census tract in Ramsey County include: Riverview, Greater East Side St. Paul, and Central Maplewood; Fort Snelling and East Richfield; and Central St. Paul, Roseville, and Falcon Heights.

10. Primary care provider shortage area scores for low-income populations in the metro-area, 2022



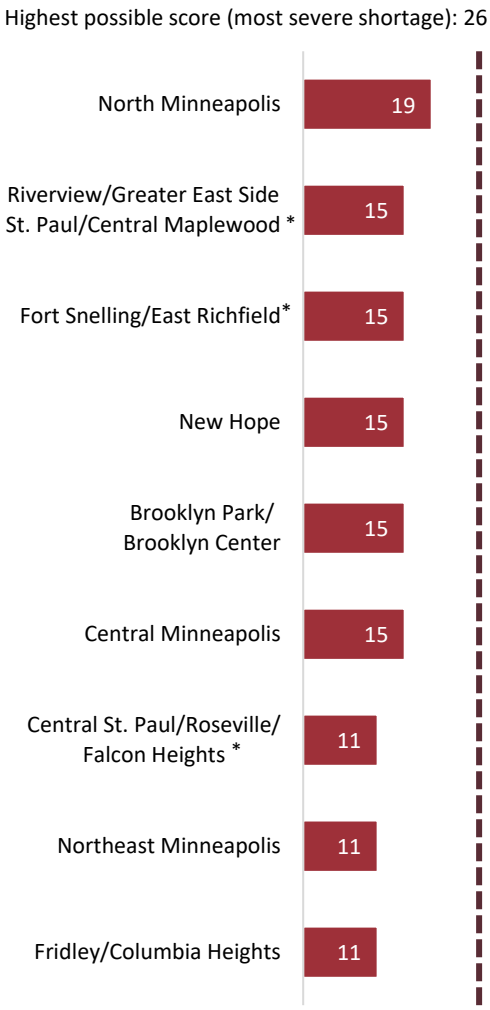
Source: Health Resources and Services Administration.[68]
Note: These geographies may include census tracts located in multiple counties.
* These geographies include at least one census tract located within Ramsey County.

11. Mental health provider shortage area scores for low-income populations in the metro-area, 2022



Source: Health Resources and Services Administration.[13]
Note: These geographies may include census tracts located in multiple counties.
*These geographies include at least one census tract located within Ramsey County.

12. Dentist provider shortage area scores for low-income populations in the metro-area, 2022



Source: Health Resources and Services Administration. [13]
Note: These geographies may include census tracts located in multiple counties.
*These geographies include at least one census tract located within Ramsey County.

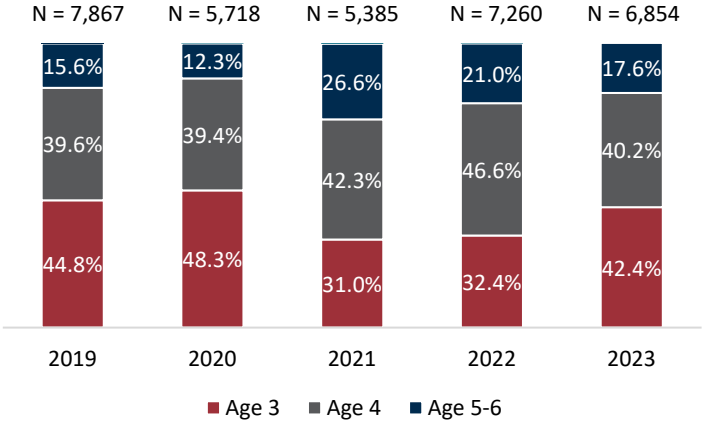
Youth screenings and checkups

Early Childhood Screenings (ECS) assess a child's health and development, identify needs, and connect families with services and resources. The ECS program aims to screen children at age three or four. After age four, screenings are considered late.

Children under age 21 enrolled in Medical Assistance (Minnesota's Medicaid program) are eligible for the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment benefit (EPSDT), which is called the Child and Teen Checkups program (C&TC) in Minnesota. C&TC provides preventative assessments, screenings, and diagnostic tests to identify health concerns and treatment to address concerns.

- The number of children who received early childhood screenings in Ramsey County declined between 2019 and 2021, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It increased between 2021 and 2022 but declined again between 2022 and 2023.
- The proportion of children who received early childhood screenings at the recommended age of three or four declined between 2019 and 2021, while the proportion of children who received screening at age five or six increased, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2021, a greater proportion of children are receiving screenings at age three or four.

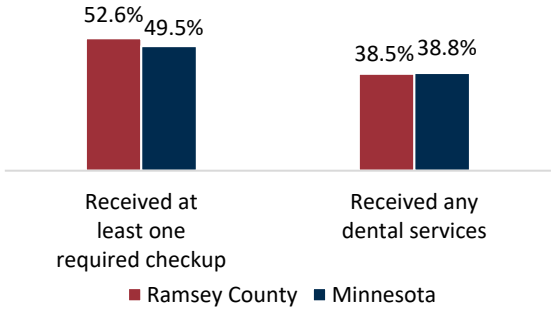
13. Early childhood screenings, Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Early Childhood Longitudinal Data System.[139]

- Among youth eligible for the Child and Teen Checkups program, about half received at least one required checkup in 2023. This percentage is higher than the statewide percentage.
- Only a third of eligible youth in Ramsey County received dental services.

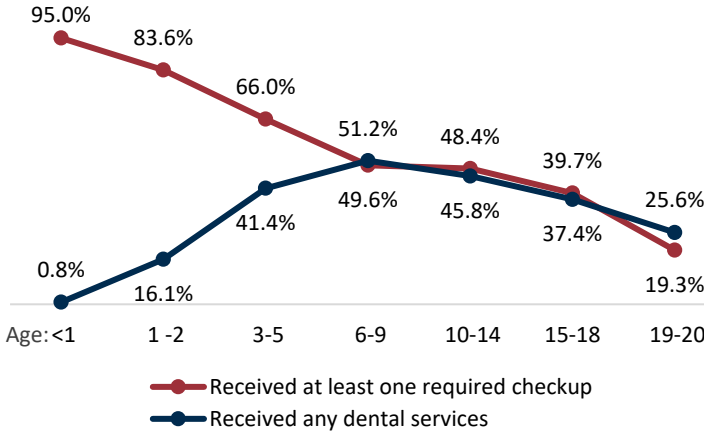
14. Services received by youth eligible for Child and Teen Checkups services, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[105, 115]

- The percentage of youth who received at least one required checkup in Ramsey County is lower for older youth.
- The percentage of youth in Ramsey County who receive any dental service is highest among age 6-9, and these percentages are lower for older age groups.

15. Services received by youth eligible for Child and Teen Checkups Services, Ramsey County, 2023



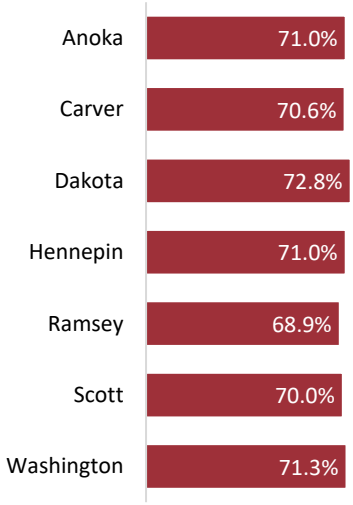
Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[139]

Adult checkups

Annual checkups and dentist visits are recommended for adults.

- Among metro-area counties, Ramsey County had the lowest percentage of adults who received a routine checkup and visited a dental clinic in the past year in 2022.

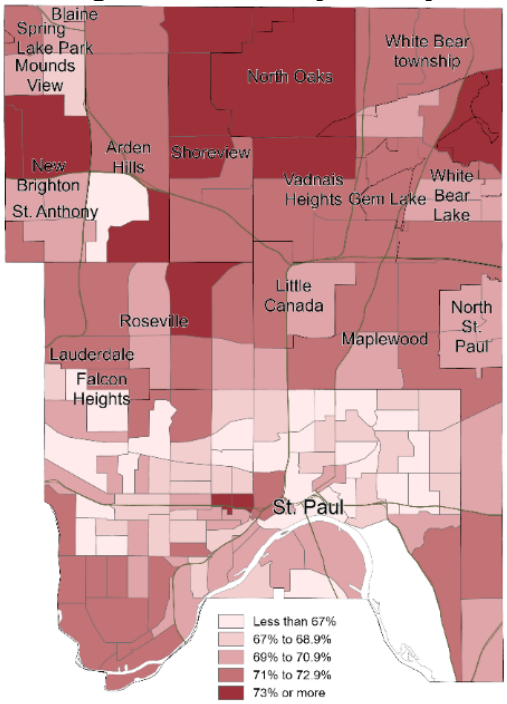
16. Routine checkup within the past year among adults by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

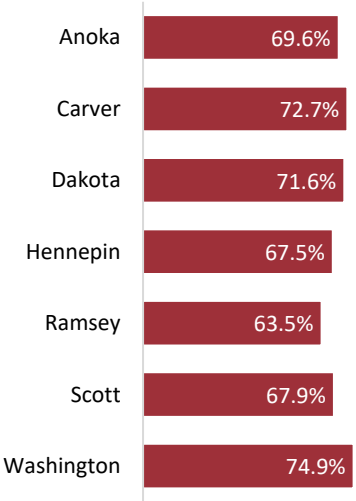
- The percentage of adults who received a routine checkup within the past year in Ramsey County was higher in the northern areas of the county and lower in the areas closer to downtown St. Paul.

17. Routine checkup within the past year among adults, Ramsey County, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[105]**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

18. Visited dental clinic in the past year among adults by metro-area county, 2022

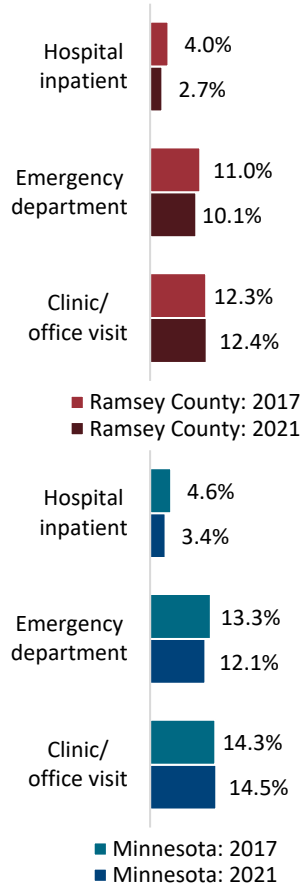


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[105]**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

Medical care costs paid out of pocket

- The percentages of clinic or office visit, emergency department, and hospital inpatient services that were paid out of pocket in 2021 were lower in Ramsey County compared to statewide percentages.
- The percentages of emergency department and hospital inpatient services that were paid out of pocket in Ramsey County declined between 2017 and 2021.

19. Percentage of care costs paid out of pocket



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[114]

BABIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES

The well-being of babies, children, and their families impacts the health of future generations and can predict future public health challenges for communities and health system. Ensuring healthy birth outcomes, addressing health conditions early, providing access to high-quality child care, and promoting educational engagement can prevent future issues and support healthy development and well-being among individuals and their families.

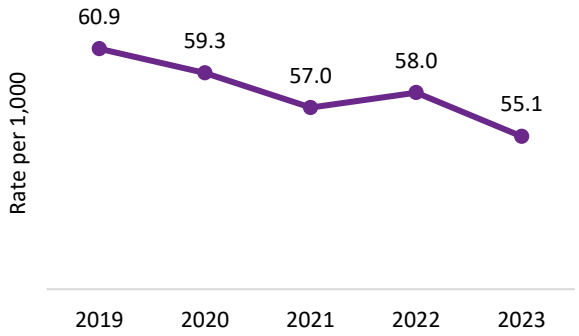


Fertility rate

Fertility rate is the total number of live births per 1,000 females age 15 to 44 years.

- The fertility rate in Ramsey County has declined since 2019.

1. Live births among females age 15-44, Ramsey County



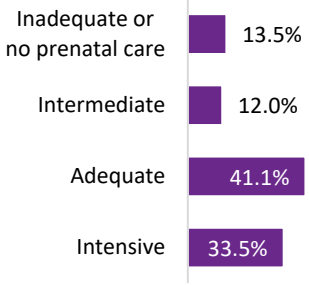
Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[127]

Prenatal care

Prenatal care is critical to ensuring healthy pregnancies, and early and consistent care can prevent complications.[141]

- Pregnant people in Ramsey County most often receive adequate prenatal care.
- About a third of pregnant people receive intensive care, which often includes care for high-risk pregnancies. Some people receive inadequate or no prenatal care at all.

2. Adequacy of prenatal care, Ramsey County, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health. [94]

Note: Adequacy of prenatal care can be defined in different ways but is partially based on the number of visits received. "Intermediate" care refers to people who received more care than "inadequate" but less than "adequate." "Intensive" care refers to people who received more care than "adequate" and often includes care for high-risk pregnancies. See the Minnesota Department of Health's (MDH) County Health Tables for definition details.

Substance misuse during pregnancy

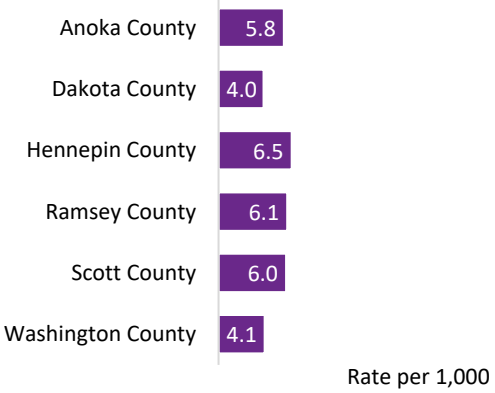
Substance misuse during pregnancy is associated with a wide range of negative impacts, including birth complications, developmental delays, maternal or infant mortality, and specific health conditions, such as Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders.[46] Substance exposure during pregnancy can cause neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS), which can lead to acute and/or long-term health and development problems in children.[65]

Risk Factors

Risk factors for substance misuse during pregnancy include a history of substance misuse, unintended pregnancy, lower levels of educational attainment, unemployment, younger age, physical or mental health concerns, traumatic experiences, environmental stressors, lack of knowledge of how substance misuse affects fetal development.[82]

- The rate of NAS-related hospital visits in Ramsey County is similar to the statewide rate and higher than the rates in Dakota, Anoka, and Washington counties.

3. Neonatal abstinence syndrome-related hospital visits among live births by metro-area county, 2018-2022



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[65]

Note: Data for Carver County are not reported because they are unreliable.

Teen pregnancy and births

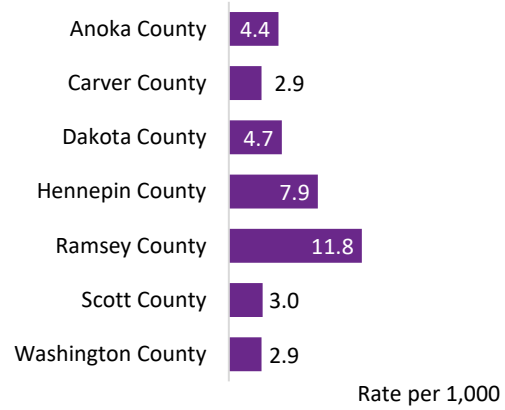
Teen pregnancy and births (age 15-19) are linked to a wide range of negative health and financial impacts for the birthing parent and their child.[192]

Risk Factors

Teen pregnancy and births are more common among people who live in poverty, have lower maternal educational attainment, engage in early risky behavior, have lower self-esteem, and live in a home with frequent family conflict.[196]

- The teen pregnancy rate is highest in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

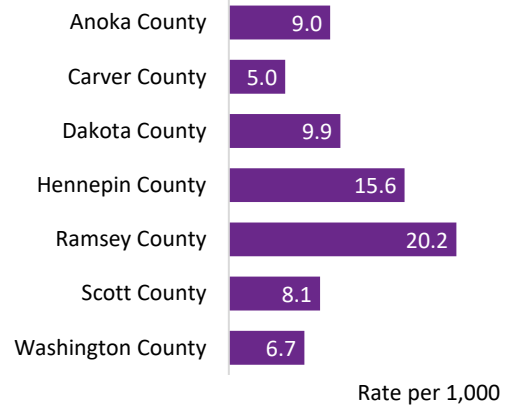
4. Teen pregnancy among females age 15-19 by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[94]

- The teen birth rate is also highest in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

5. Teen births among females age 15-19 by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health. [94]

Severe maternal morbidity

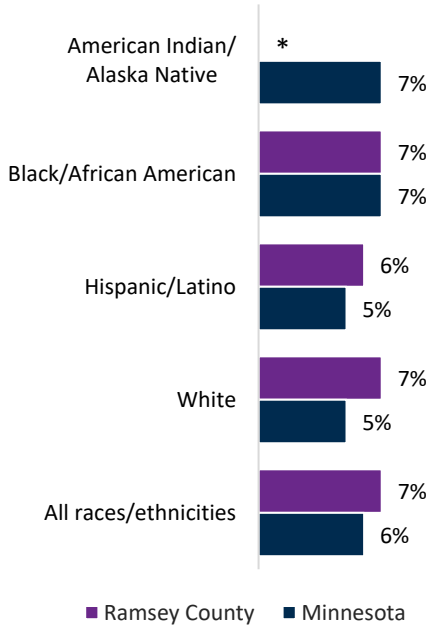
Severe maternal morbidity includes conditions caused by negative outcomes of labor or delivery that lead to short- or long-term health consequences.[35]

Risk Factors

Severe maternal morbidity is more common among birthing parents under age 24 or older than age 35; are Black, American Indian, or Asian; have Medicaid insurance coverage; and have multiple health conditions or diseases.[61]

- Severe maternal morbidity rates in Ramsey County are slightly higher than Minnesota overall.

6. Severe maternal morbidity among all deliveries, 2023



Source: Health Trends Across Communities.[132]

* Suppressed.

Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

Infant mortality

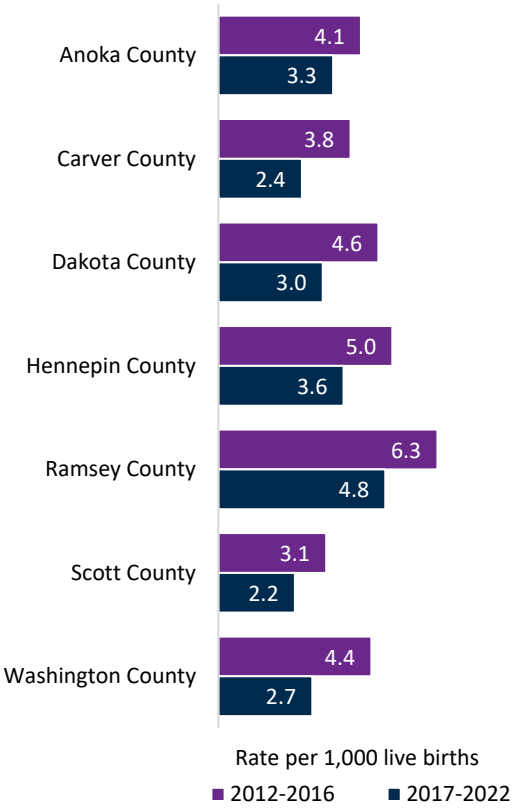
Infant mortality rates refer to infants who are born alive but die before their first birthday.

Risk Factors

Infant mortality is more common among preterm births and birthing parents with previous preterm births, infants with low birth weight, birthing parents with chronic health conditions or poor nutrition, birthing parents who receive inadequate prenatal care, and infants who experience unsafe sleeping conditions.[143]

- The infant mortality rates in Ramsey County and other metro-area counties has declined over time.
- Ramsey County has the highest infant mortality rate compared to other metro-area counties.

7. Infant mortality by metro-area county



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[94]

Preterm births

Preterm births refer to infants born before 37 weeks of gestation. Babies who are born prematurely are more likely to experience health problems such as breathing issues, maintaining temperature, and developmental delays.[51]

Risk Factors

Preterm births are more common among pregnancies with multiple fetuses (e.g., twins), birthing parents with family or personal history of preterm births, pregnancies affected by substance exposure, and birthing parents who are under age 17 or over age 35.[51]

- The percentage of births that were preterm increased in Ramsey County from 7.2% in 2018 to 7.7% in 2023.[94]

Low birth weight

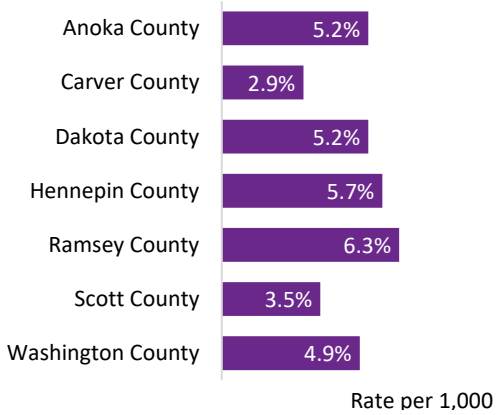
Low birth weight refers to infants who weigh less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth. Babies born with low birth weights are at greater risk for health issues such as poor eating, trouble gaining weight, and risk of infections.[50]

Risk Factors

Low birth weight is more common among birthing parents with chronic health problems, pregnancies affected by infections or substance exposure, preterm labor, and exposure to lead or air pollution.[50]

- Among all metro-area counties, the percentage of newborns with low birth weights is highest in Ramsey County.

8. Newborns with low birth weight among all live births by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[126]

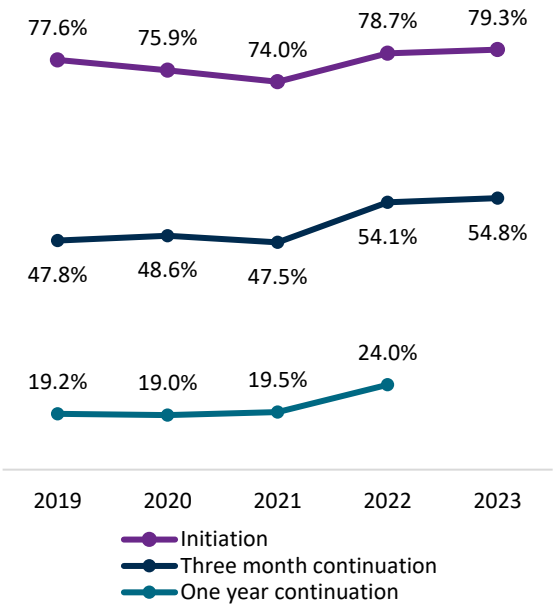
Breastfeeding/ Chestfeeding

Saint Paul – Ramsey County Public Health uses inclusive lactation terms like breast/chestfeeding, human milk feeding, lactation, etc. These terms are reflective of the diversity in our community including parents who identify as trans, non-binary, cis, and queer. It is also inclusive of varied parent-child feeding relationships including directly latching, pumping and feeding expressed milk, using lactation aides, and lactating after loss. Using inclusive terminology ensures that all individuals and parent-child dyads are reflected in our Community Health Assessment.

Breastfeeding/chestfeeding benefits birthing parents and babies in a variety of ways, including providing ideal nutrients, supporting development and growth, and preventing illness and disease. It is recommended to continue breastfeeding/chestfeeding until age two or even longer.[45]

- The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, & Children (WIC) program is a breastfeeding/chestfeeding and nutrition program for birthing parents, babies, and young children. Breastfeeding/chestfeeding initiation, three-month continuation, and one-year continuation among women enrolled in WIC in Ramsey County have increased over time. However, initiation was lower in Ramsey County compared to Minnesota overall in 2023.

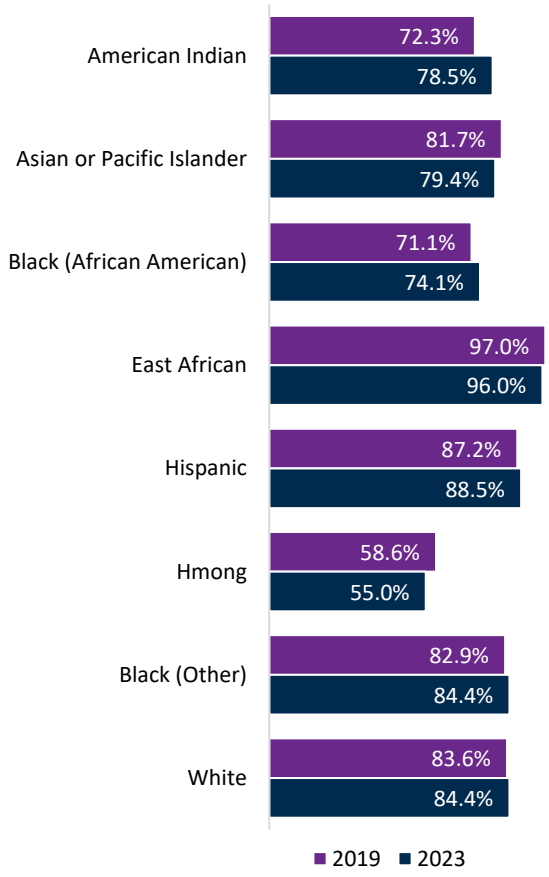
9. Breastfeeding/chestfeeding initiation, three-month continuation, and one-year continuation among WIC participants in Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[119]
Note: One-year continuation data for 2023 was not available at the time of publishing this report.

- Between 2019 and 2023, breastfeeding/chestfeeding initiation in Ramsey County increased for birthing parents who identify as American Indian, African American, Hispanic, and white. However, it declined for birthing parents who identify as Asian or Pacific Islander, East African, and Hmong.

10. Breastfeeding/chestfeeding initiation among WIC participants in Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[50]

Child maltreatment

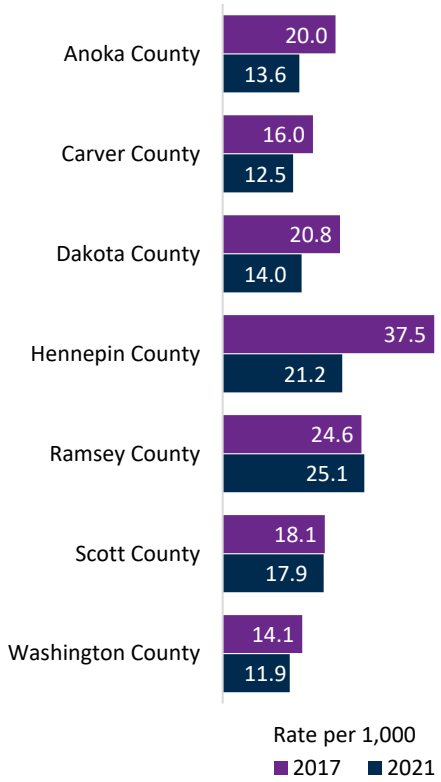
Child maltreatment is associated with a wide range of negative consequences related to children's well-being, including their physical health, mental health, brain development, and employment and educational attainment.[21]

Risk Factors

Maltreatment is more common among children under age 4 and children with needs that may increase burden on their caregivers. People are more likely to perpetrate maltreatment if they have a history of abuse or neglect, lack understanding of children's needs and the developmental process, are young or single, have many children, have lower educational attainment or income, and have high stress levels.[41]

- The rate of alleged and substantiated maltreatment among children with completed assessments/investigations in Ramsey County remained relatively stable between 2017 and 2021, while rates declined in other metro-area counties.

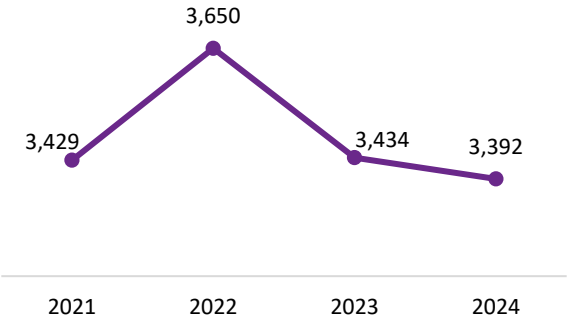
11. Alleged and substantiated maltreatment among children with completed assessments/investigations by metro-area county



Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services.[128]

- The number of alleged victims involved in child protection assessments in Ramsey County increased between 2021 and 2022. The number declined in 2023 and 2024.

12. Alleged victims involved in child protection assessments, Ramsey County



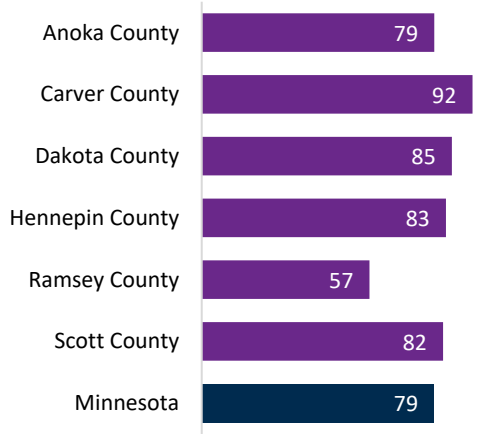
Source: Ramsey County.[151]

Child care

Access to consistent and quality child care is critical to ensuring and promoting healthy development among children, reducing caregiving burden, and supporting financial well-being.[47]

- Ramsey County has fewer child care slots compared to other metro-area counties.

13. Child care slots for infants, toddlers, or preschoolers for every 100 children whose parents work by metro-area county, 2020



Source: Child Care Aware.[48]

Note: Data for Washington County are unavailable.

- The percentages of providers who offer non-standard hours or accept subsidies in Ramsey County are higher than most other metro-area counties.
- Child care cost as a percentage of median household income is higher in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

14. Child care provider hours, subsidies, and cost as a percentage of income by metro-area county, 2020

County	Percentage of providers who offer non-standard hours care	Percentage of providers who accept child care subsidies	Child care cost as a percentage of median household income
Anoka County	11%	54%	13%
Carver County	4%	50%	11%
Dakota County	6%	52%	13%
Hennepin County	13%	54%	17%
Ramsey County	12%	58%	19%
Scott County	7%	53%	12%
Washington County	4%	45%	No data

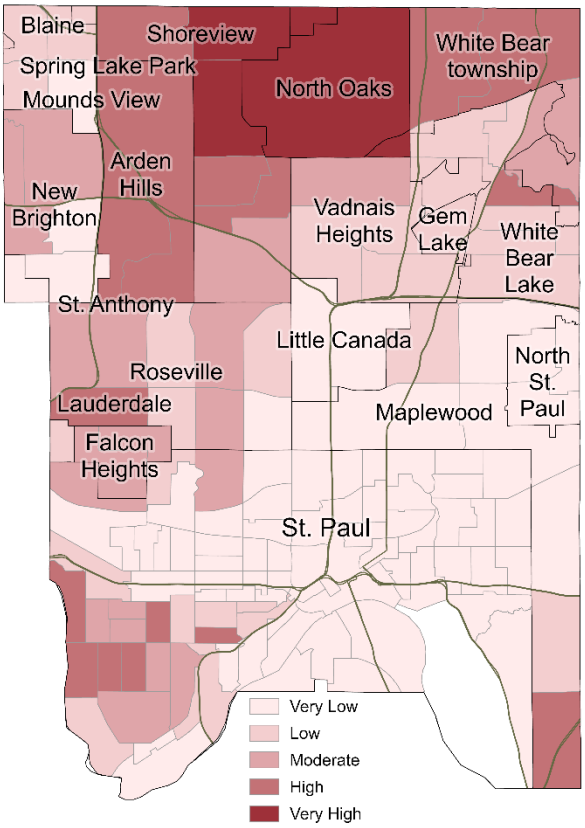
Source: Child Care Aware.[41]

Childhood opportunity

The Childhood Opportunity Index uses a wide range of data to measure neighborhood conditions and resources that impact child development by census tract, such as early childhood education enrollment, poverty, teacher experience, and child enrichment-related nonprofits.

- In Ramsey County, childhood opportunity is lowest in census tracts in Saint Paul, Little Canada, Maplewood, and North Saint Paul. Opportunity is greater in census tracts in the northern suburbs and southwest Saint Paul.

15. Childhood opportunity index score, 2021



Source: diversitydatakids.org.[57]

School well-being

In 2023-2024, Ramsey County's Statewide Health Improvement Partnership (RC SHIP) conducted a well-being assessment of Ramsey County public schools.[154] The project collected input from 80 teachers, staff, and administrators to inform well-being and mental health programming initiatives, and includes the following key findings:

- Respondents rated the overall well-being of staff and students as "okay," and they identified the COVID-19 pandemic as a significant contributor to well-being challenges.
- Respondents stressed the importance of changing district policies to support well-being (e.g., ensuring teachers and staff are able to take time off) and prioritizing family engagement with school initiatives.
- A lack of resources negatively impacts teacher, staff, and student well-being in multiple areas, including:
  - Mental health services for teachers, staff, and students
  - Teacher and staff wages and benefits
  - Teacher and staff trainings on specific topics (e.g., social-emotional learning) with adequate follow-up support for implementation
  - Supports for parental and medical leave, pregnancy, and lactation
  - Resources, strategies and services to address student behavior concerns, particularly those that do not require punitive approaches that may cause harm to students
  - Social-emotional learning programming
  - Conflict resolution opportunities
  - Trauma-informed principles
  - Tobacco and substance use education
  - Social and physical activity opportunities
  - Access to healthy and culturally connected food sources

School attendance

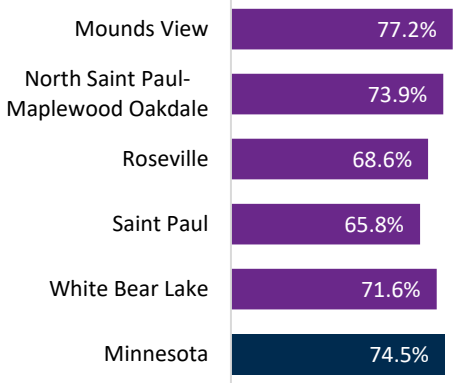
Consistent attendance is defined as students who attend more than 90 percent of enrollment time during the school year. Consistent school attendance is critical to maximizing benefits from school, including promoting healthy development, social-emotional skills, and educational attainment.[54]

Risk Factors

Inconsistent school attendance is more common among youth with negative attitudes toward school, emotional or behavior concerns, low caregiver engagement, and among youth who misuse substances.[66]

- Consistent attendance is highest among students who attend Mounds View School District and North Saint Paul-Maplewood Oakdale School District, and these districts are above the statewide average. Consistent attendance is lower among students who attend Roseville Public Schools and Saint Paul Public Schools.

16. Students attending school regularly by Ramsey County school district, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Education Report Card.[90]

Graduation rates

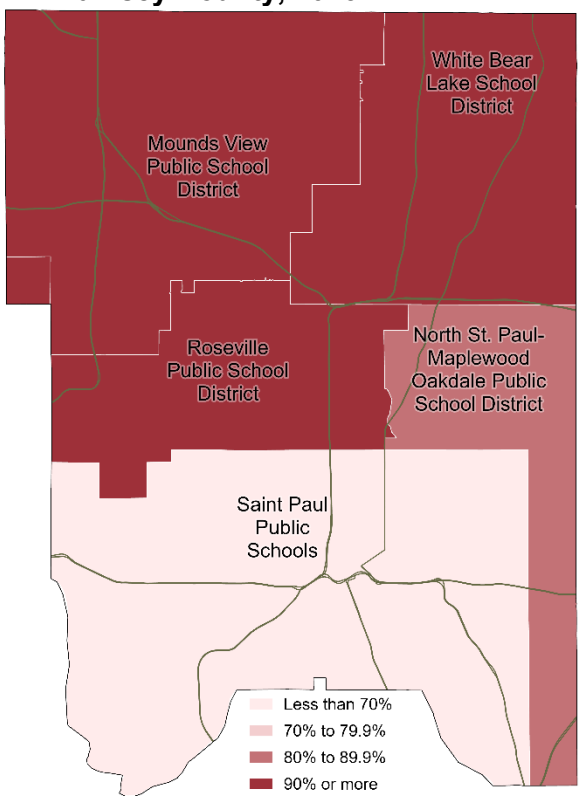
Graduating from high school is associated with a wide range of health, financial, social, and well-being benefits.[73]

Risk Factors

Youth are less likely to graduate from high school if they experience teen pregnancy, have low educational engagement, experience financial instability, have mental health concerns, or misuse substances.[73]

- Graduation rates are highest within the Mounds View School District, the Roseville School District, and the White Bear Lake School District.
- Rates are lower within the North Saint Paul-Maplewood Oakdale School District and Saint Paul Public Schools.

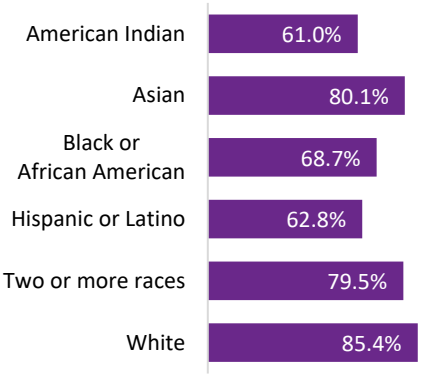
17. Graduation rates by school districts in Ramsey County, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Education Report Card.[90]

- Within Ramsey County, graduation rates are highest among white students, followed by Asian students and multi-racial students.

18. Ramsey County graduation rates by race/ethnicity, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Education Report Card.[90]

CHRONIC DISEASE

Chronic diseases like heart disease, hypertension, and other cardiovascular disease are leading causes of illness, disability, and death as well as leading drivers of health care expenditures. Cancer is the second leading cause of death, and arthritis and diabetes are leading causes of disability. Commercial tobacco use, physical inactivity, and excess alcohol use are key risk factors for chronic disease. While physical inactivity and “unhealthy diet” can contribute to chronic disease, this is often due to lack of access to health-supporting foods, cultural foods, and safe and supportive physical activity opportunities.



Arthritis

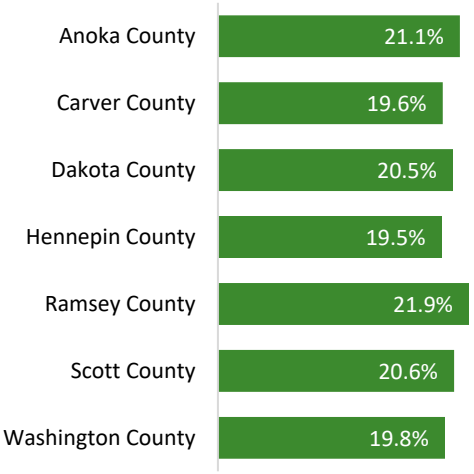
Arthritis is a term comprising over 100 diseases and conditions affecting the joints, tissue surrounding the joints, and connective tissue.[97] While one out of three Minnesota adults live with arthritis, only about one out of five have a diagnosis. Arthritis affects mobility, and is associated with difficulty with daily activities. Some forms of arthritis affect the immune system such as rheumatoid arthritis.

Risk Factors

Arthritis is more common among women, older adults, and lower income adults. A higher percentage of American Indian Minnesotans (30%) have been diagnosed with arthritis compared to other racial and ethnic groups, followed by non-Hispanic white Minnesotans (24%).[97] Occupational risk factors for osteoarthritis include heavy physical work load, regular kneeling, climbing, crawling, and bending, and repetitive motions.[197]

- Rates of arthritis among adults were slightly higher in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

1. Arthritis among adults age 18 and older by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

Asthma

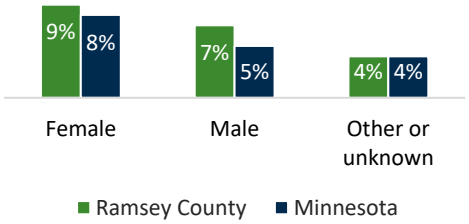
Asthma is a chronic disease of the airways that include mild to severe asthma, asthma attacks, and other related diagnoses. It causes inflammation and swelling that makes it difficult to breathe. Symptoms include wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness and pain.

Risk Factors

Family history of asthma, eczema, and allergies are risk factors. Pollutants in the air can trigger asthma such as pollen, wood smoke, chemicals, and scented products. Other triggers include dust mites, mold, pet allergies, and pests like mice and cockroaches.[125]

- In 2022, about 9.7% of Ramsey County adults had asthma, which was very similar to other metro-area counties.
- Females in Ramsey County have higher rates of asthma diagnoses compared to males.

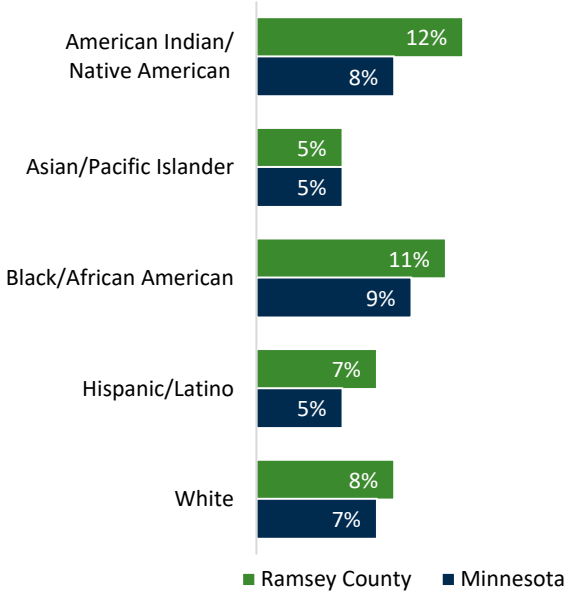
2. Asthma diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]
Note: Data are age-adjusted. Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- Ramsey County American Indians and African Americans are disproportionately affected by asthma.

3. Asthma diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

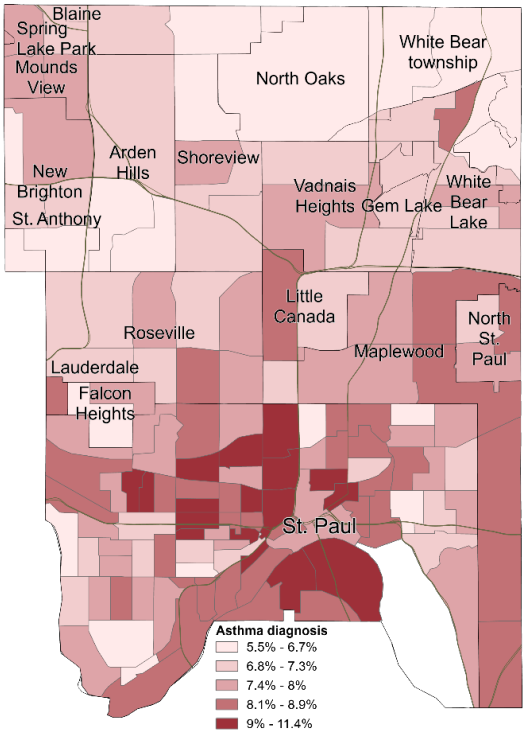


Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- Within Ramsey County, rates of asthma diagnoses were highest in St. Paul.

4. Asthma diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

Cancer

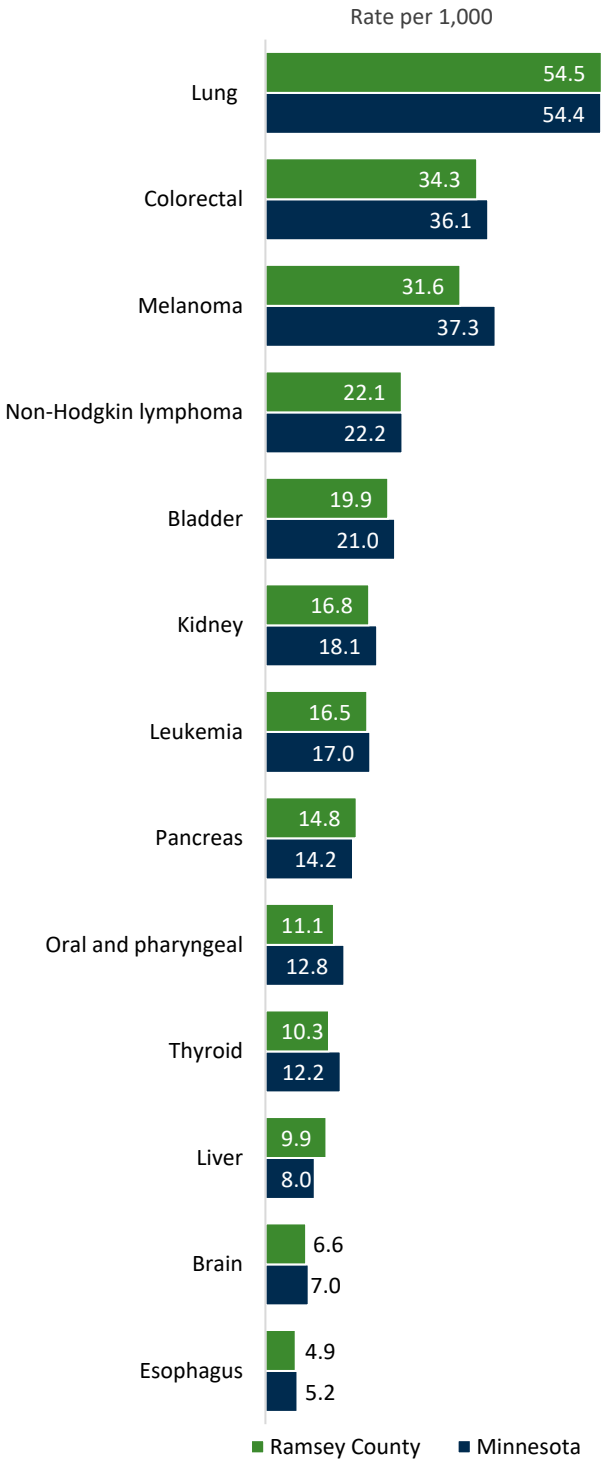
Cancer starts with the uncontrolled growth of cells – where in the body that growth happens identifies the type of cancer (e.g., lung cancer, breast cancer), though cancer cells are able to spread to other sites in the body. Cancer is relatively common; MDH estimates that 4 out of 10 people will be diagnosed with cancer at some point in their life. The most common types of cancers diagnosed in Minnesota are prostate, breast, lung, colorectal, and skin melanomas.[122]

Risk Factors

While new cancer diagnosis rates have generally been higher among males in Minnesota, rates for females have increased more steadily over the past 25 years. New cancer diagnosis rates have been highest for American Indians in Minnesota compared to other racial and ethnic groups. While some lifestyle factors such as tobacco use contribute to cancer risk, non-modifiable factors like age, genetics, family history, and race play a role.[122]

- In 2022, about 6.7% of Ramsey County residents had cancer, which was similar to other metro-area counties.
- After breast and prostate cancer, lung and bronchus cancer were the most common among both Ramsey County and Minnesota residents.
- Ramsey County lung cancer rates were about the same as the statewide average, while colorectal and melanoma rates were lower.
- Rates per 100,000 of breast cancer among women were slightly lower in Ramsey County compared to Minnesota: 137.3 versus 140.4.

5. Cancer cases, 2017-2021



Source: Minnesota Cancer Reporting System.[124]

Diabetes

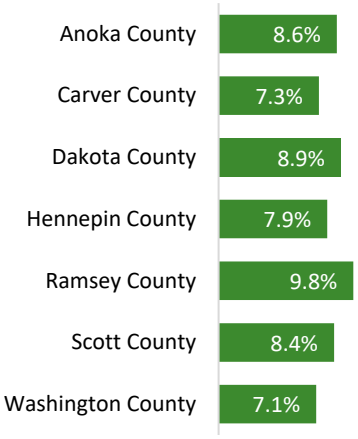
Diabetes is a disease that affects how the body turns food into energy. Type 1 diabetes is less common and is caused by an autoimmune reaction that stops the body from making insulin. Nine out of 10 people with diabetes have Type 2 diabetes which develops over the years as the body doesn't use insulin well to keep blood sugar levels normal. One in three people have prediabetes which involves blood sugar levels that are high, but not high enough to yet be diagnosed with diabetes. Gestational diabetes can develop in pregnant people—while it often goes away after the baby is born, it is a risk factor for Type 2 diabetes. Diabetes can lead to kidney disease, loss of vision, nerve damage. Prediabetes increases risk for heart disease and stroke.[108]

Risk Factors

A diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins and fiber and regular exercise can reduce risk of developing prediabetes and Type 2 diabetes. While lifestyle factors contribute to Type 2 diabetes risk, factors such as genetics, food insecurity, adverse childhood experiences, adult trauma and discrimination play a role. Diabetes rates are higher among people with lower household income and lower levels of education. Disparities in diabetes rates are seen among American Indian, Hispanic/Latino/a/e and Hmong adults.[108]

- Ramsey County has higher rates of adults with any type of diabetes compared to other metro-area counties.

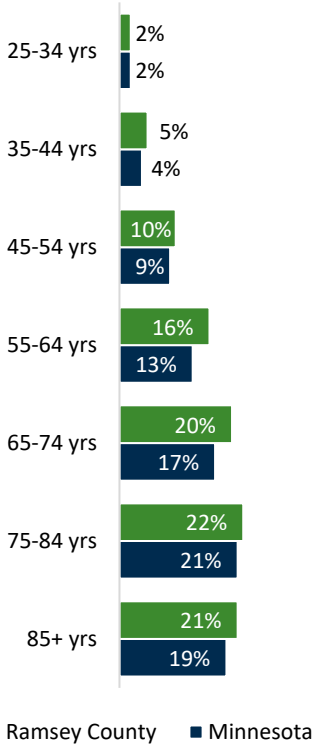
6. Diabetes among adults by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- Rates of Type 2 diabetes in Ramsey County were less than one percent among individuals under the age of 25. Rates increased steadily from age 25 to age 75 and older.

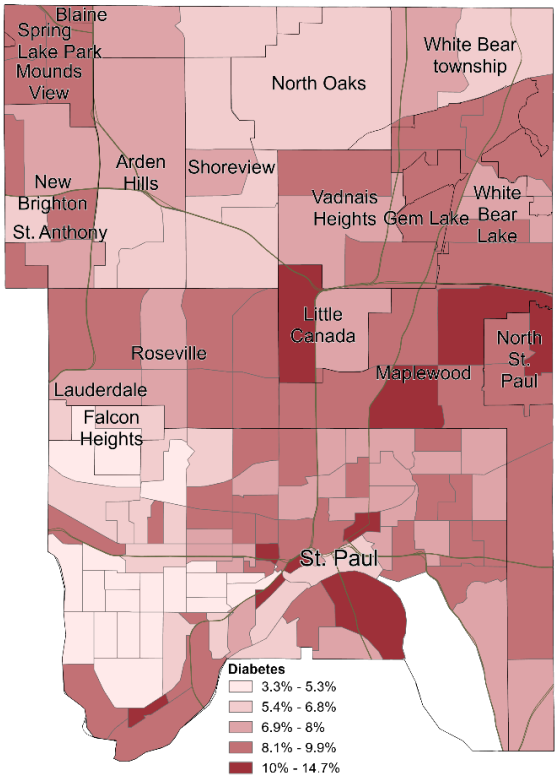
7. Type 2 diabetes diagnoses, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]
Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- Rates of Type 2 diabetes were higher in pockets of Little Canada, Maplewood, North St. Paul, and St. Paul compared to other areas in Ramsey County.

8. Type 2 diabetes diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

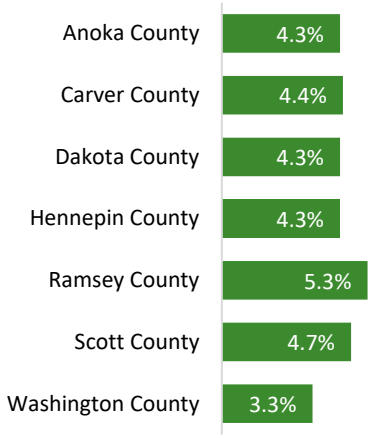
COPD is caused by damage to the lungs and airways causing inflammation, coughing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness which make it difficult to perform activities of daily living. COPD includes two primary conditions: emphysema and chronic bronchitis.[123]

Risk Factors

Rates of COPD are higher among older adults, people living in rural areas, and American Indian and Alaska Natives. Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of COPD in the United States, though long term exposure to air pollutants is also a risk factor.[144]

- Rates of COPD are somewhat higher in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

9. COPD among adults by metro-area county, 2022

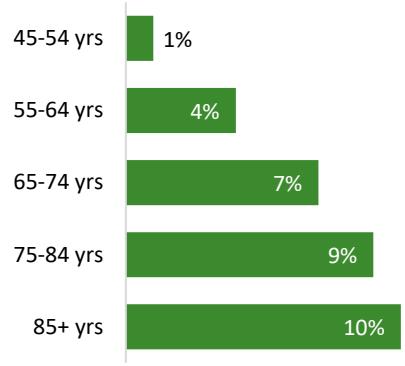


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]

Note: Data are age-adjusted. Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- Rates of COPD in Ramsey County were less than one percent among individuals under the age of 45. Rates increased steadily from age 45 to age 85 and older.

10. COPD diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

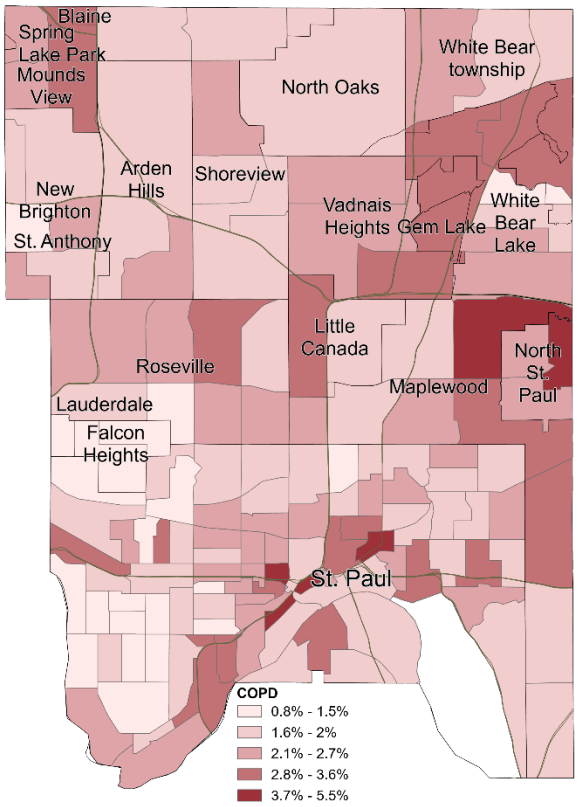


Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- COPD rates were higher in pockets of North St. Paul and St. Paul compared to other areas in Ramsey County.

11. COPD diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

Cardiovascular disease

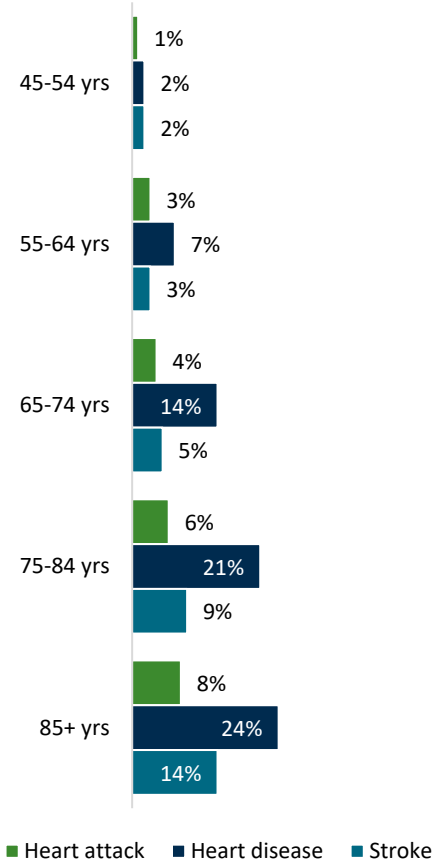
Cardiovascular disease, a leading cause of death, includes coronary heart disease, heart attack, stroke and other conditions affecting the heart and blood vessels.

Risk Factors

High blood pressure, high cholesterol, cigarette smoking, diabetes, limited access to health-promoting foods and physical inactivity are all associated with higher rates of cardiovascular disease.[122] Men have higher rates of cardiovascular disease than women. American Indians, black Hispanics, and individuals with lower income also experience higher rates.[146]

- Ramsey County's rates of heart disease and stroke were slightly higher compared to other metro-area counties.
- Rates of cardiovascular disease in Ramsey County were less than one percent among individuals under the age of 45. Rates increased steadily from age 45 to age 85 and older.

12. Cardiovascular disease diagnoses, 2020-2023

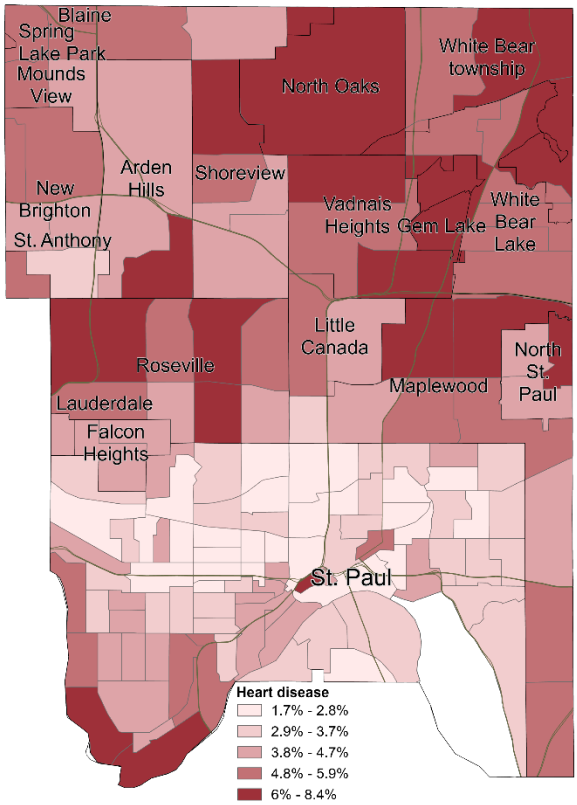


Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- Rates of cardiovascular disease are generally higher in suburban Ramsey County compared to St. Paul.

13. Cardiovascular disease diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

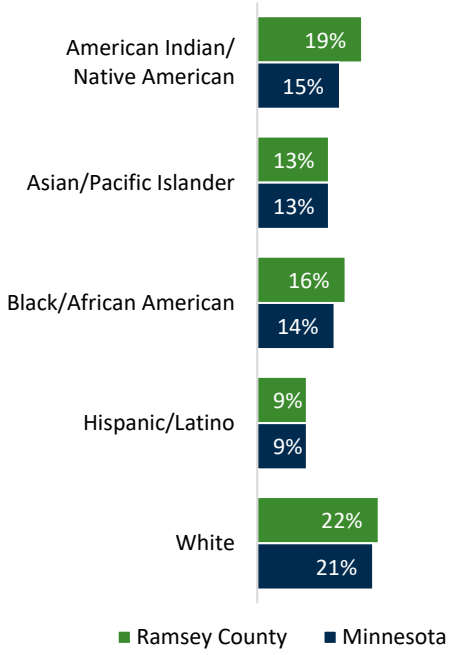


Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

High blood pressure (hypertension)

- Rates of high blood pressure were slightly higher in Ramsey and Anoka counties compared to other metro-area counties.
- The rate of high cholesterol among Ramsey County adults was also 27.8%, which was similar to other metro-area counties.
- Ramsey County rates of high blood pressure diagnoses were slightly higher than the state average for American Indian and Black residents.
- Overall, white residents had the highest rates of high blood pressure diagnoses.

14. High blood pressure diagnoses by race/ethnicity, 2020-2023

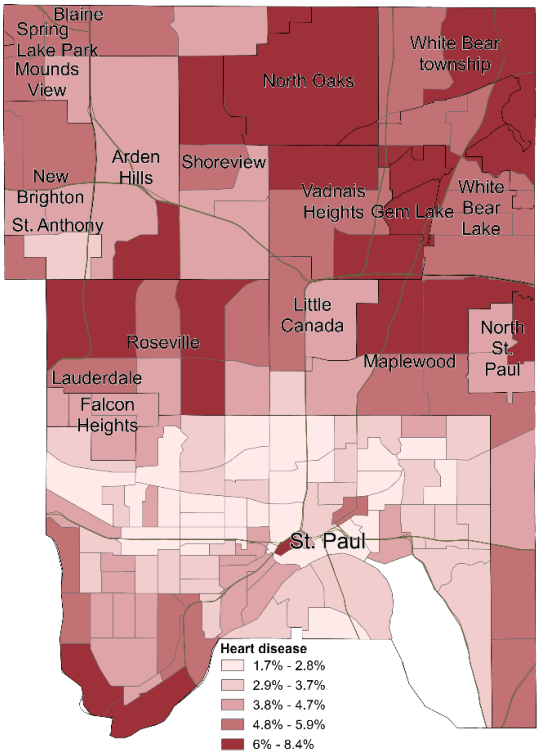


Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- Rates of hypertension are generally higher in suburban Ramsey County compared to St. Paul.

15. Hypertension diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Economic conditions directly and indirectly affect people's quality of life, well-being, and health in multiple ways. People who experience poverty, earn lower incomes, or lack stable employment and housing are more likely to experience health concerns, while people with more economic resources experience healthier outcomes.



Economic security

- The Sharecare Community Well-being Index measures well-being across several topic areas, including economic security. Economic security rankings are based on multiple factors, such as the number of residents who are employed and insured. All 87 Minnesota counties are ranked, with 1 indicating the greatest level of economic security. Ramsey County is ranked 65 out of 87 in economic security, much lower than other metro-area counties.[165]

1. Economic security rankings by metro-area county, 2022

County	Rank out of 87
Anoka	8
Carver	1
Dakota	6
Hennepin	23
Ramsey	65
Scott	2
Washington	5

Source: Community Well-being Index.[165]

Poverty

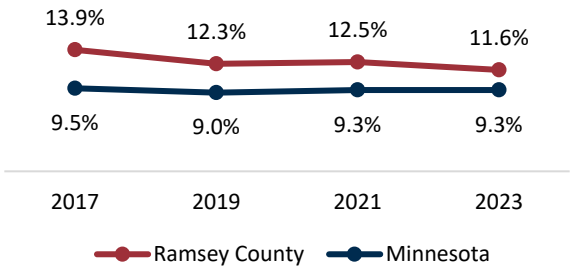
The United States Census Bureau defines poverty based on income before taxes, inflation, and family size and composition, including the number of children and adults. More information about how poverty is measured can be found on the U.S. Census Bureau website.

Risk Factors

People at higher risk of poverty include individuals who live in rural areas, have disabilities, have lower levels of educational attainment, are unmarried, or are members of marginalized racial or ethnic groups.[174, 188]

- The percentage of the population in poverty is higher in Ramsey County compared to Minnesota overall.
- Poverty in Ramsey County declined between 2017 and 2023. Poverty declined more in Ramsey County than Minnesota overall.

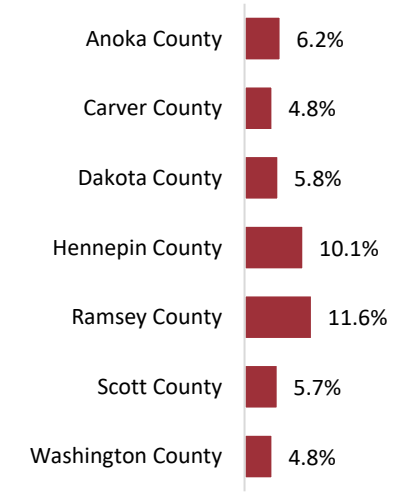
2. Poverty



Source: United States Census Bureau.[176]

- Ramsey County has the highest percentage of people in poverty compared to other metro-area counties.

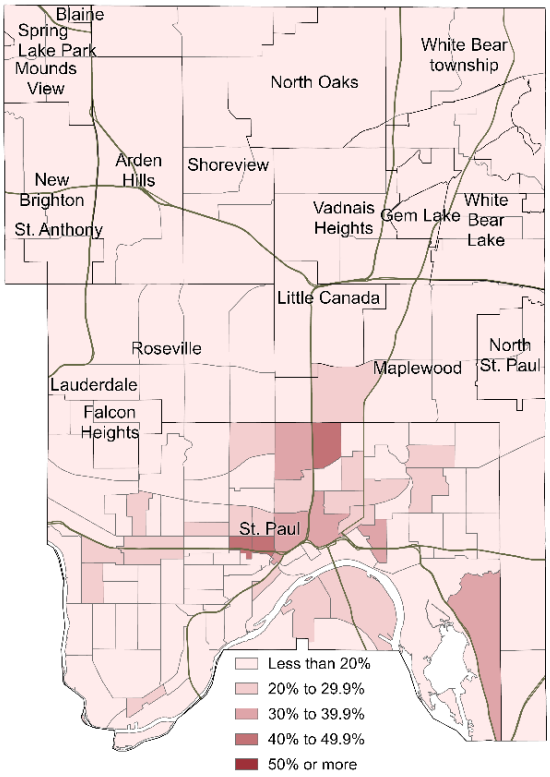
3. Poverty by metro-area county, 2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

- Poverty is most common in St. Paul, particularly the neighborhoods north, east, and west of downtown.

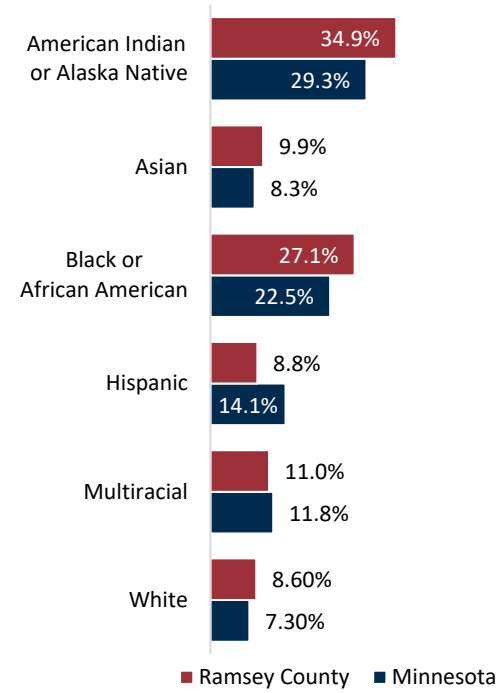
4. Poverty, Ramsey County, 2019-2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[176]

- Among Ramsey County residents, poverty is highest among American Indian or Alaska Native and Black or African American populations. These percentages are higher than the percentages for Minnesota statewide.

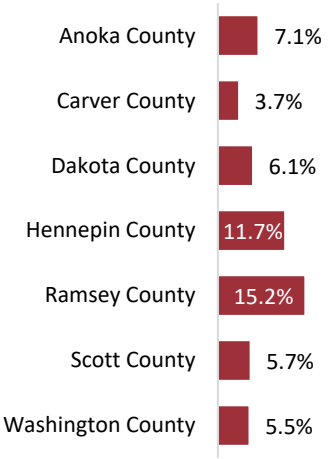
5. Poverty by race/ethnicity, 2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

- In 2023, Ramsey County had the highest percentage of children under the age of 18 living in poverty compared to other metro-area counties.

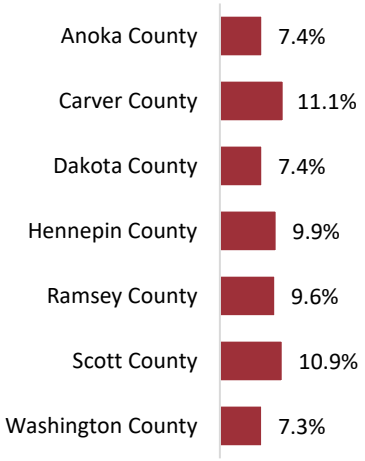
6. Children in poverty by metro-area county, 2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

- In 2023, the percentage of adults ages 65 and older in poverty was higher in Carver, Hennepin, and Scott counties than in Ramsey County. Poverty is lower in Anoka, Dakota, and Washington counties.

7. Older adults (age 65+) below poverty by metro-area county, 2023

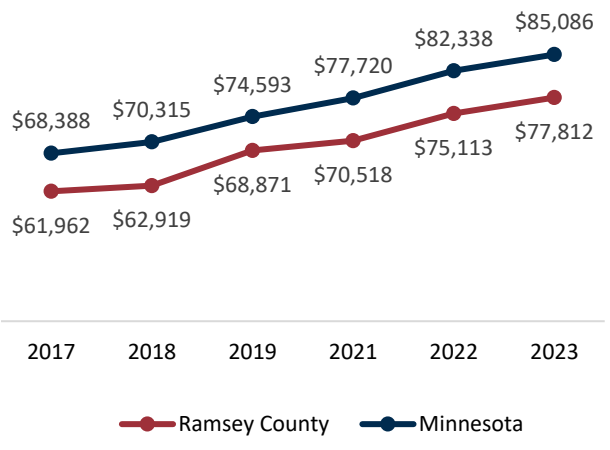


Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

Income

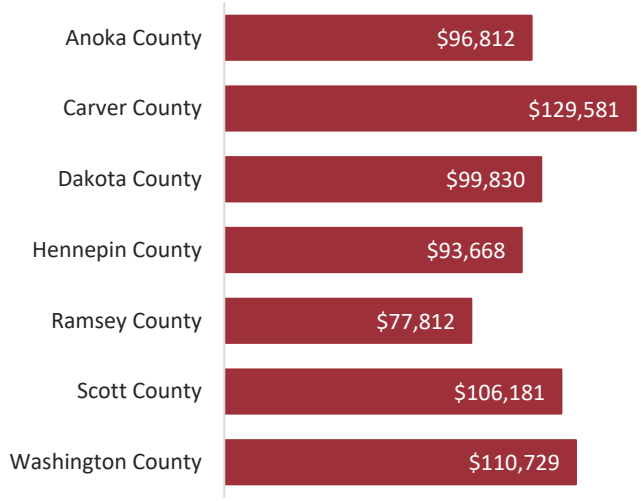
- The median household income in Ramsey County is lower than Minnesota overall, but it has increased over time.
- The median household income in Ramsey County in 2023 is lower than in other metro-area counties.
- Among Ramsey County residents in 2023, American Indian or Alaska Native and Black or African American residents had the lowest median household incomes.

8. Median household income



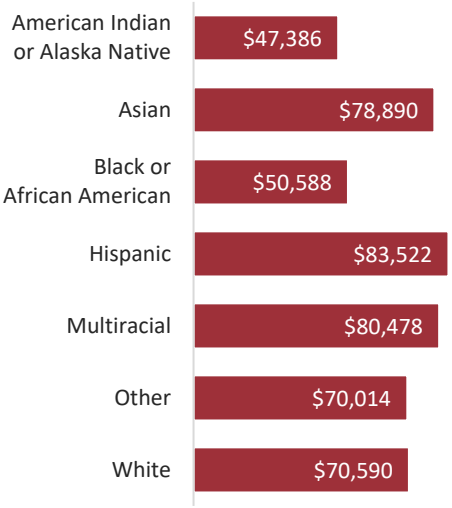
Source: United States Census Bureau.[176]

9. Median household income by metro-area county, 2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

10. Median household income by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2023

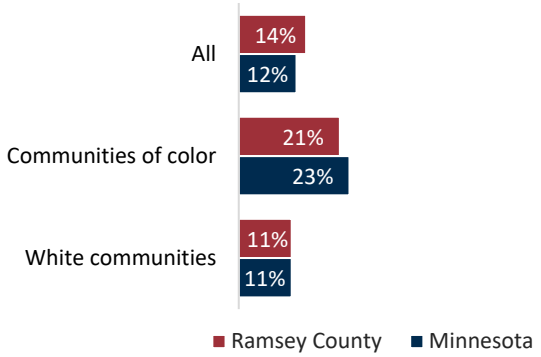


Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

Debt

- The percentage of people who have debt in collections is higher in Ramsey County compared to Minnesota overall.
- In 2023, the percentage of communities of color in Ramsey County with debt in collections was higher than the percentage for white people but lower than the statewide percentage of communities of color.

11. Debt in collections, 2023

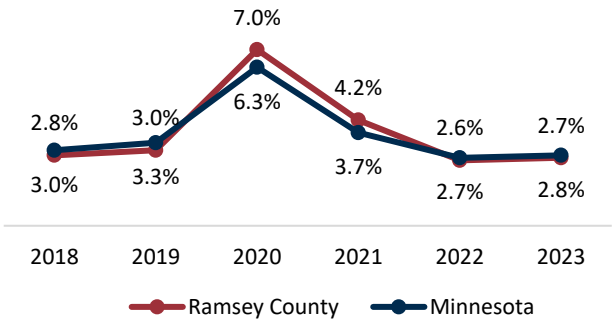


Source: Urban Institute.[185]

Unemployment

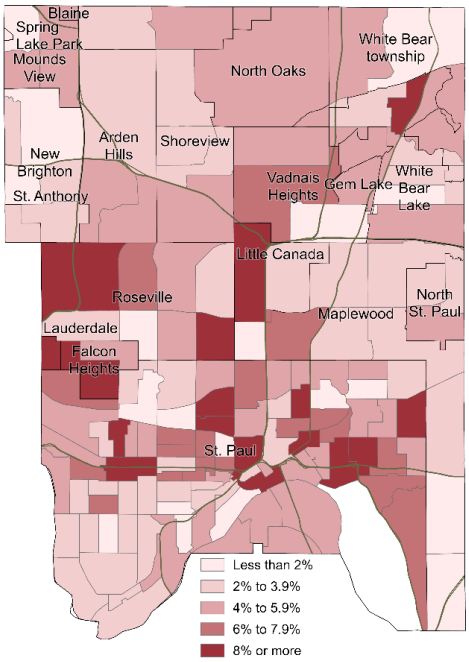
- Unemployment rates in Ramsey County are similar to the rates in Minnesota overall. Ramsey County had a rate of 2.7% in 2023, similar to other metro-area counties.
- In 2020, unemployment increased in Ramsey County and Minnesota, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Unemployment has since declined to pre-pandemic rates.
- Unemployment is most common in Saint Paul neighborhoods along the University corridor; Saint Paul neighborhoods north and east of downtown; and neighborhoods in Falcon Heights, Roseville, and Little Canada. It is less common in the southern neighborhoods of Saint Paul and the northern suburbs.
- In Ramsey County in 2023, Black or African American residents had the highest unemployment rate, higher than the rate for Minnesota.

12. Unemployment



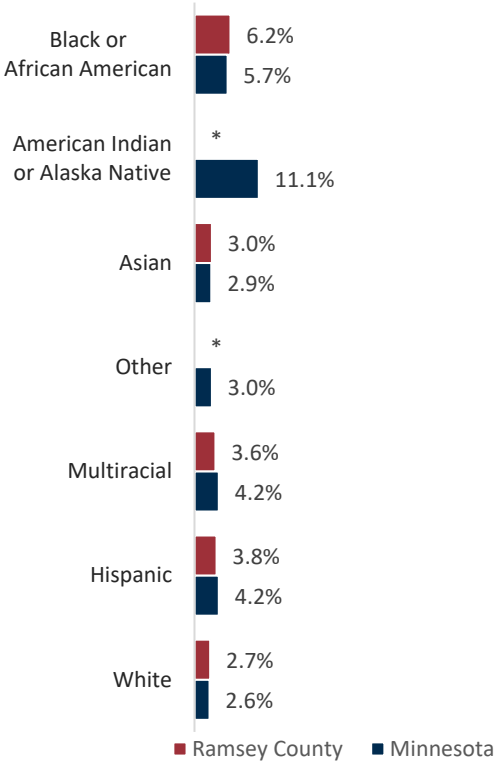
Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development.[91]

13. Unemployment, Ramsey County, 2019-2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[178]

14. Unemployment by race/ethnicity, 2023



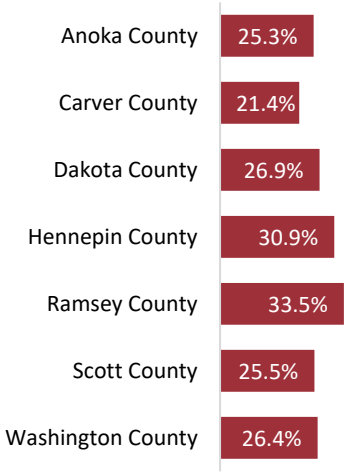
Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]
*Data for American Indian or Alaska Native residents and residents who identify with another race/ethnicity in Ramsey County are suppressed.

Housing

Cost-burdened households are those that pay 30% or more of their total income toward housing costs.

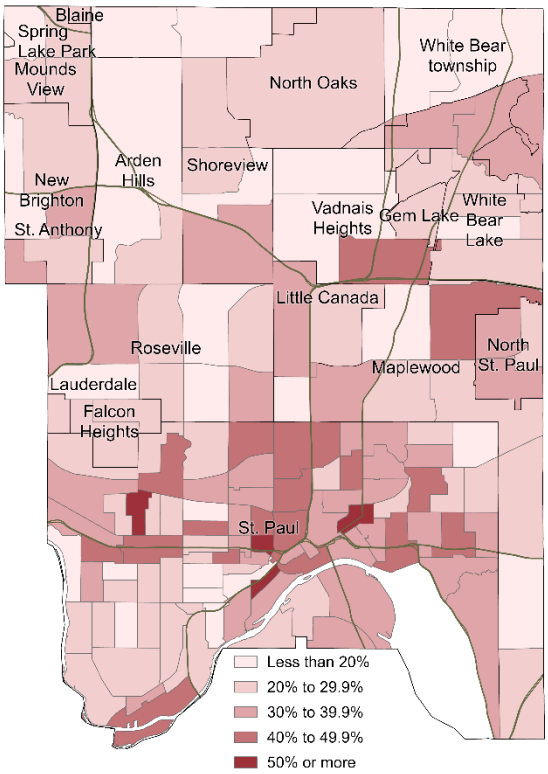
- The percentage of households that are cost-burdened is higher in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.
- The percentages of households that are cost-burdened are higher in neighborhoods closer to downtown Saint Paul. Percentages vary by neighborhood throughout Ramsey County.
- The percentage of households that are cost-burdened is highest among American Indian or Alaska Native and Black or African American households.
- The home ownership rate is lower in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

15. Cost-burdened households by metro-area county, 2023



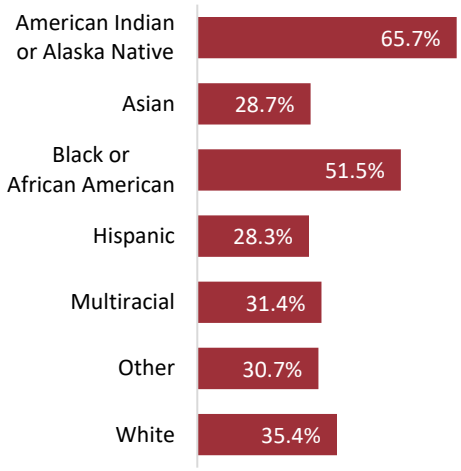
Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

16. Cost-burdened households, Ramsey County, 2019-2023



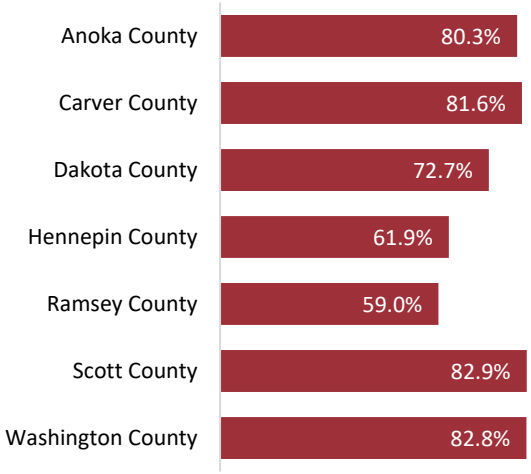
Source: United States Census Bureau.[176]

17. Cost-burdened households by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2023



Source: United States Census Bureau. [180]

18. Homeownership by metro-area county, 2023



Source: United States Census Bureau.[180]

Homelessness

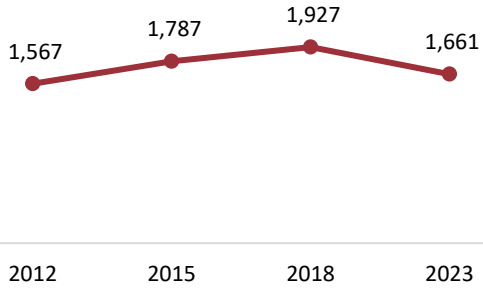
"Homelessness" is a common term used to refer to the experience of people who lack a consistent and adequate residence. However, the term "unhoused" is generally preferred, as it is considered less stigmatizing and avoids implying that people who are unhoused lack communities or physical spaces they consider "home." Accordingly, this section uses the term "unhoused."

Risk Factors

People are more likely to be unhoused if they have a lack of economic stability or experience unemployment, live in an area with a lack of affordable housing, have lower levels of education, have a history of adverse childhood experiences or involvement in the criminal justice system, have mental health concerns, or have a history of substance misuse.[162, 62]

- Results from the 2023 Minnesota Homeless Study show that 15.8% of all unhoused people in Minnesota were in Ramsey County.[191]
- The number of unhoused people in Ramsey County increased between 2012 and 2018 but declined between 2018 and 2023.

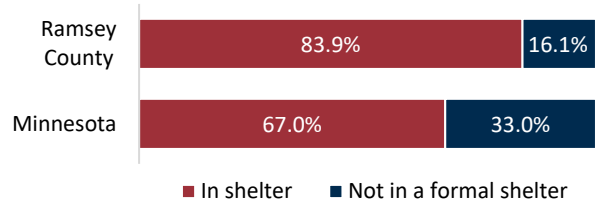
19. Number of unhoused people, Ramsey County



Source: Wilder Research.[188]

- Most unhoused people in Ramsey County were in a shelter, and this percentage was higher than the statewide percentage.

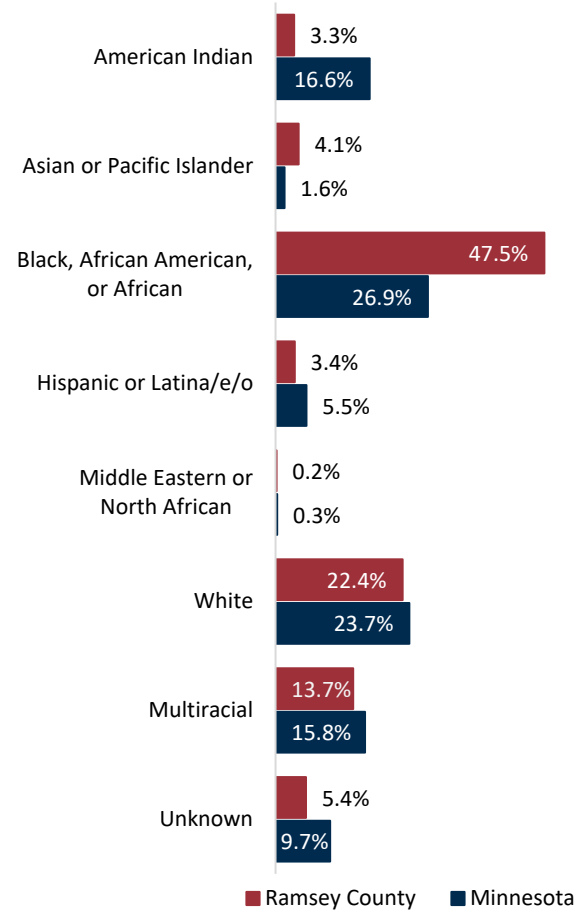
20. Location of unhoused people, 2023



Source: Wilder Research.[190, 191]

- Nearly half of unhoused people in Ramsey County were Black, African American, or African-born, a much higher percentage than the statewide percentage.
- Compared to statewide percentages, the percentages of unhoused people who identify as American Indian, Hispanic or Latina/e/o, white, and multiracial were lower in Ramsey County.

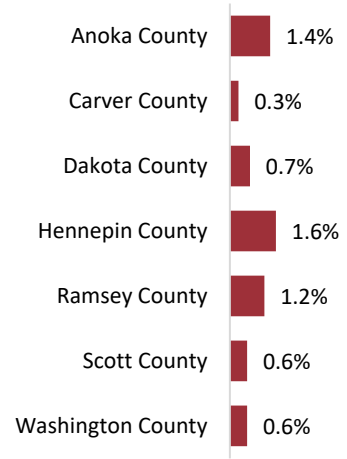
21. Race/ethnicity of unhoused people, 2023



Source: Wilder Research.[190, 191]

- The percentage of unhoused K-12 students in 2023 was highest in Hennepin County, followed by Anoka County and Ramsey County.

22. Unhoused K-12 students by metro-area county, 2023



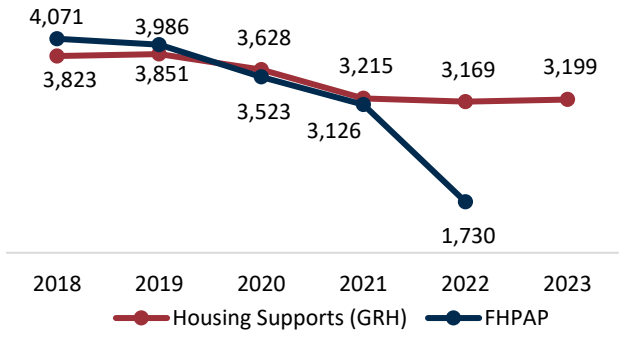
Source: Minnesota Department of Education.[90]

Housing assistance

Housing assistance programs in Ramsey County include the Family Homelessness Prevention and Assistance program (FHPAP) and Housing Supports (formerly known as Group Residential Housing [GRH]). FHPAP conducts outreach and provides eviction prevention support, transitional housing and rapid rehousing programs, and other services. Housing Supports funds housing costs for older adults and adults with disabilities who have low incomes and provides case management services.

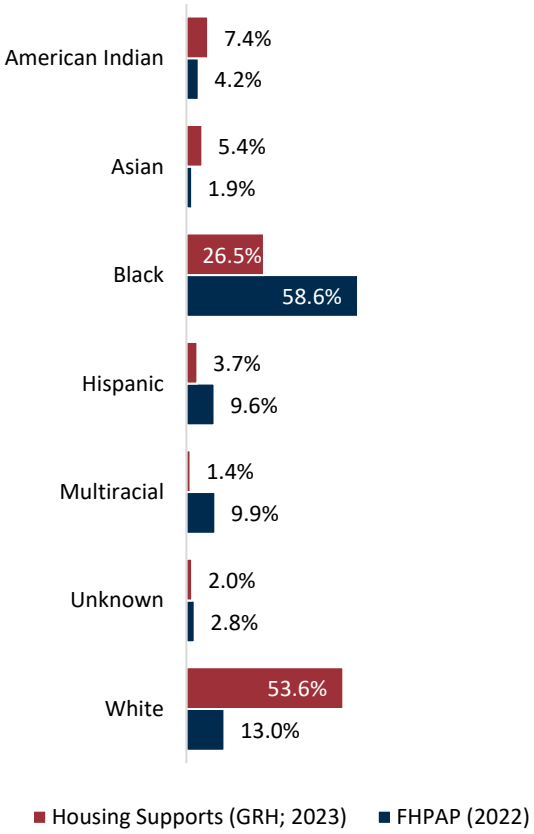
- Between 2018 and 2022, the number of people who received FHPAP or Housing Supports services declined. The number of Housing Supports recipients remained consistent from 2022 to 2023.
- More than half of Housing Supports recipients identify as white, and more than half of FHPAP recipients identify as Black.
- Nearly half of FHPAP recipients are under age 18.
- Housing Supports recipients are most commonly age 55 and older, with few recipients age 18-24.

23. Number of housing assistance recipients, Ramsey County



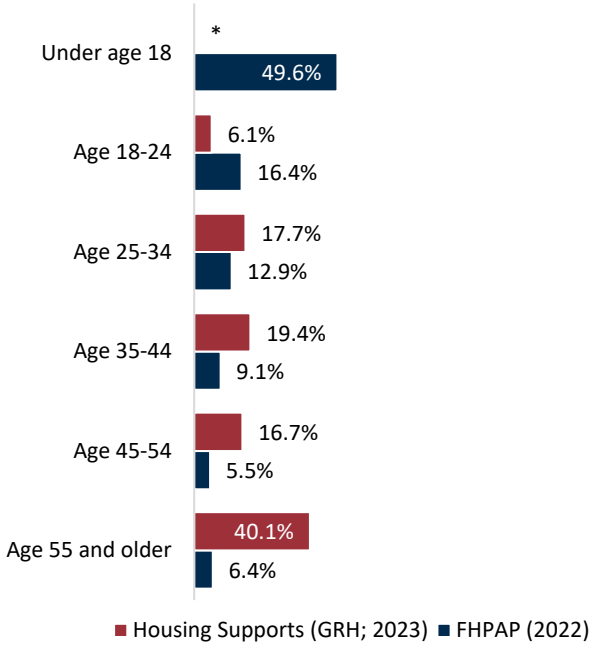
Source: Ramsey County.[160]
Note: 2023 data for FHPAP were unavailable at the time of publication.

24. Housing assistance recipients by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County



Source: Ramsey County.[160]
Note: 2023 data for FHPAP were unavailable at the time of publication.

25. Housing assistance recipients by age, Ramsey County

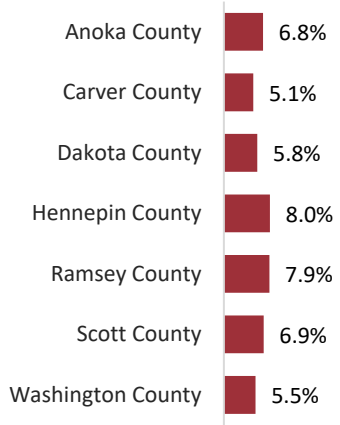


Source: Ramsey County.[160]
Note: 2023 data for FHPAP were unavailable.
*Housing Supports only provides assistance to adults. Accordingly, all recipients are over age 18.

Transportation

- In 2022, Hennepin and Ramsey counties had the highest percentages among metro-area counties of adults who lack reliable transportation.

26. Lack of reliable transportation in the past 12 months among adults by metro-area county, 2022

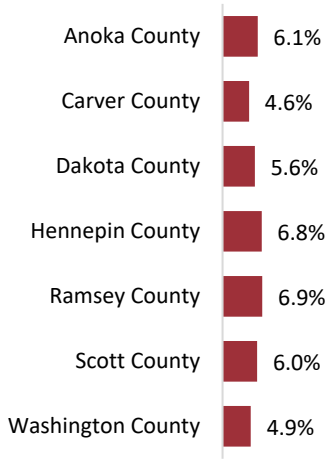


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

Utilities

- In 2022, Ramsey County had the highest percentage of adults who have received a threat of utility shut-off in the past year among metro-area counties.

27. Adults who received a utility service shut-off threat in the past 12 months by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

ENVIRONMENT

Environmental conditions influence quality of life, health, and well-being. Environmental health pertains to a wide range of physical, chemical, and biological factors that impact people's ability to prevent and manage disease, illness, and injury and to promote health and well-being.

Read about Ramsey County's climate action efforts, including Ramsey County's Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment.



2025 Community Health Assessment, Saint Paul – Ramsey County Public Health, July 2025
Learn more: ramseycounty.us/CHA

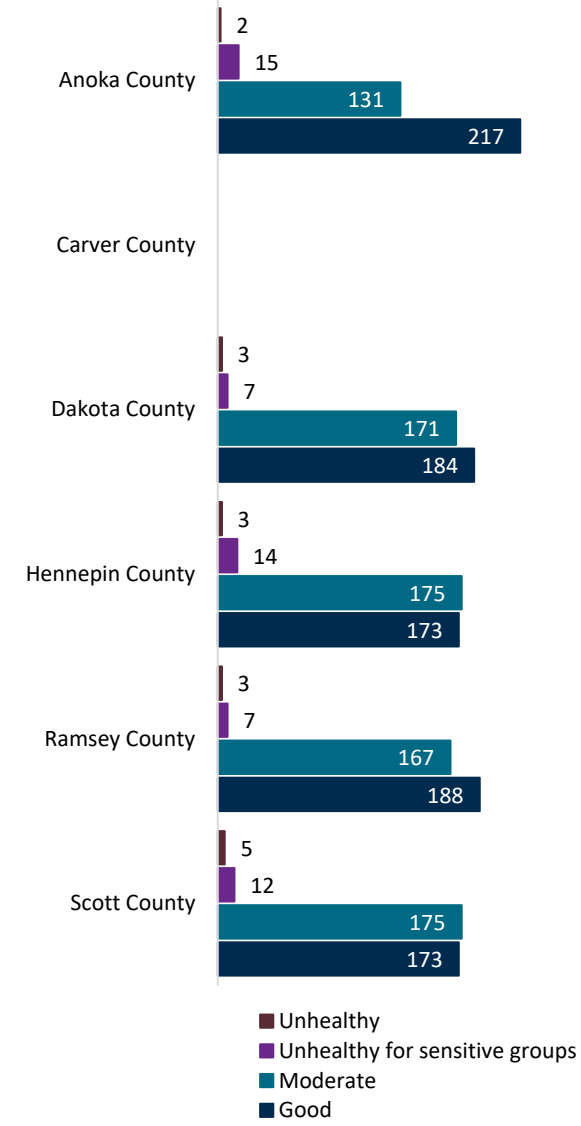
Air quality

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) manages data related to air quality, including the Air Quality Index (AQI). Higher AQI values indicate greater levels of air pollution.[2]

Air quality can also be measured by concentrations of small particles that come from dust, smoke, or dirt (i.e., fine particle concentration). These particles are small enough that they can be inhaled and lead to health problems related to heart and lung health.[109]

- In 2023, Ramsey County air quality was most often good, followed by moderate.
- Ramsey County had a higher number of good air quality days compared to Dakota, Hennepin, and Scott counties but a lower number than Anoka County.
- Ramsey County had fewer days with air quality that was unhealthy for sensitive groups compared to Anoka, Hennepin, and Scott counties.
- Between 2013 and 2023, air pollution in Ramsey County and other metro-area counties increased, as indicated by increasing AQI values.
- In 2023, Ramsey County had similar air pollution levels as Dakota, Hennepin, and Scott counties.

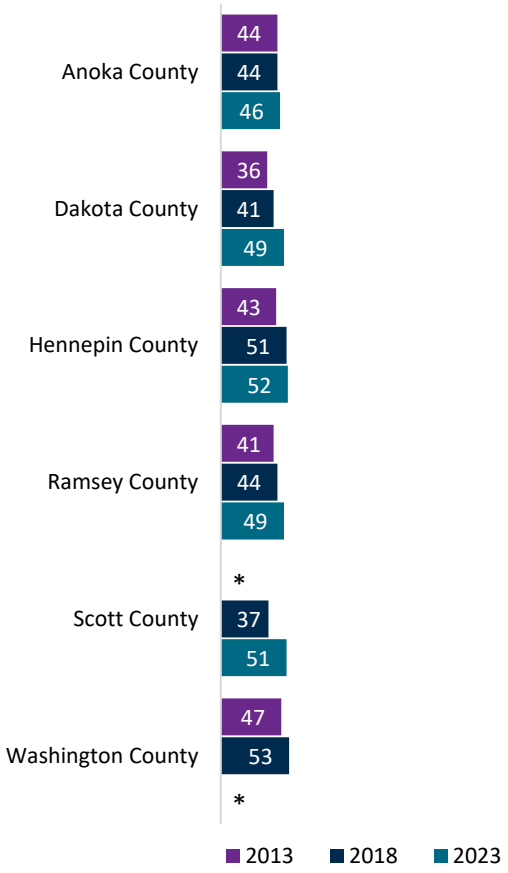
1. Number of days with unhealthy, unhealthy for certain groups, moderate, and good air quality by metro-area county, 2023



Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency.[182]

Note: Data for Carver and Washington counties were unavailable.

2. Median Air Quality Index (AQI) values by metro-area county



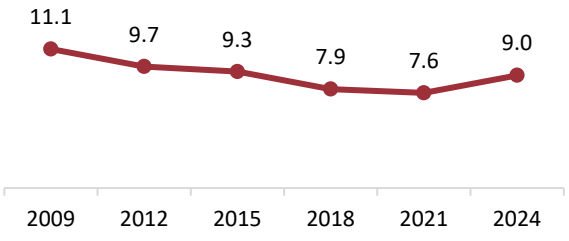
Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency.[182]

Note: AQI values of 50 and under indicate "good" air quality.

*Data for all years for Carver County, 2013 data for Scott County, and 2023 data for Washington County were unavailable.

- The average fine particle concentration in Ramsey County declined between 2009 and 2021. It increased between 2021 and 2024.

3. Average fine particle concentrations (micrograms per cubic meter), Ramsey County



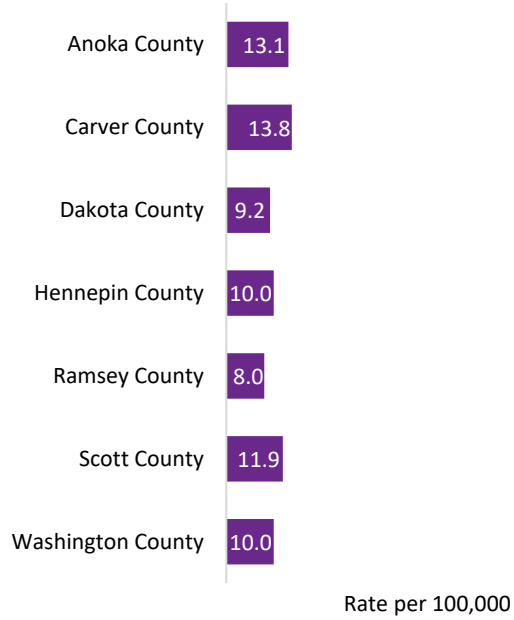
Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.[135]

Note: Data for Carver and Washington counties were unavailable.

Heat exposure

- The summer heat index is a measure of how hot it feels when relative humidity is added to the actual air temperature. Ramsey County's summer heat index between 2019 and 2022 was 80.0, similar to other metro-area counties.[110]
- In 2022, Ramsey County had 10 extreme heat days, similar to other metro-area counties.[110]
- In 2018-2022, Ramsey County had the lowest rate of heat-related illness emergency department visits compared to other metro-area counties.

4. Heat-related illness emergency department visits by metro-area county, 2018-2022

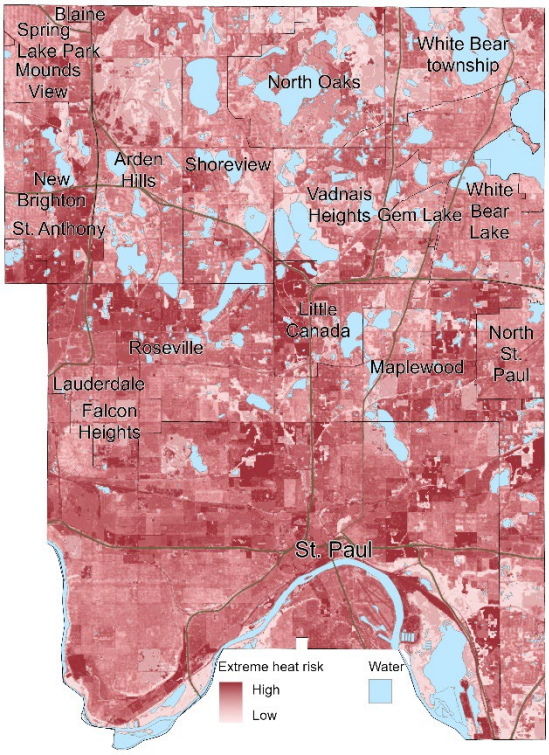


Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[110]

Note: Rates are age-adjusted.

- Extreme heat risk in Ramsey County varies widely across the county. It is lowest near bodies of water.

5. Extreme heat risk, 2024

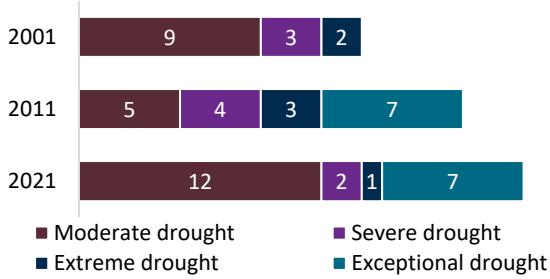


Source: Ramsey County. [150]

Drought

- In 2021, Ramsey County had a similar number of days in drought compared to other metro-area counties (i.e., 10-11).[42]
- The number of weeks Ramsey County is in drought increased between 2001 and 2021.

6. Number of weeks in drought, Ramsey County



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[42]

Lead exposure

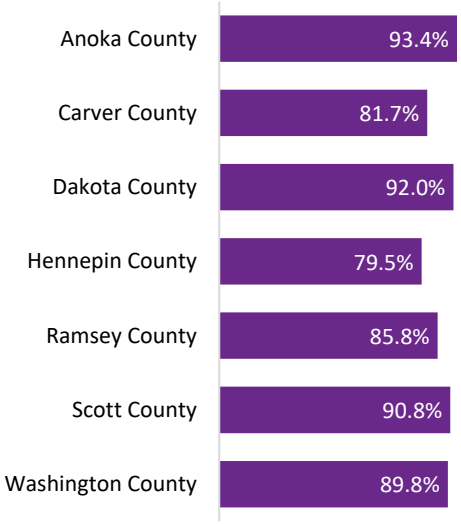
Lead exposure can permanently damage health and development in children and cause health issues among adults.[113] Testing a home for lead can help identify lead risk hazards from common sources such as lead-based paint, lead-contaminated soil, lead dust, and plumbing materials and fixtures containing lead. The three methods to test a home for lead are hiring a licensed lead risk assessor, using home test kits, or by sending samples of paint, dust, soil, or drinking samples to an accredited laboratory. From 2014-2022, elevated blood lead levels (EBLLs) were defined as being above 5 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL).[121] In 2023, the Minnesota legislature increased the EBLL to 3.5 mcg/dL, but the data reported here pertain to earlier years.

Risk Factors

Lead exposure is more common among children from low-income households, children and pregnant people who live in housing built before 1978, immigrants and refugees who come from countries with weaker lead regulations, and people who work in industries or have hobbies that involve lead exposure. Homes built before 1978 are more likely to contain lead-based paint because it was banned for residential use in 1978.[31]

- Between 2017-2021, a greater percentage of children were tested for elevated blood lead levels (≥ 5mcg/dL) in Anoka, Dakota, Scott, and Washington counties than in Ramsey County. Fewer children were tested in Carver and Hennepin counties.

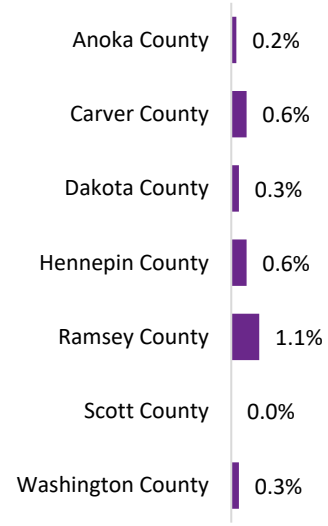
7. Children age 3 and under tested for lead by metro-area county, 2017-2021



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[99]

- Ramsey County had the highest percentage of children with elevated blood lead levels (≥ 5mcg/dL) compared to other metro-area counties.

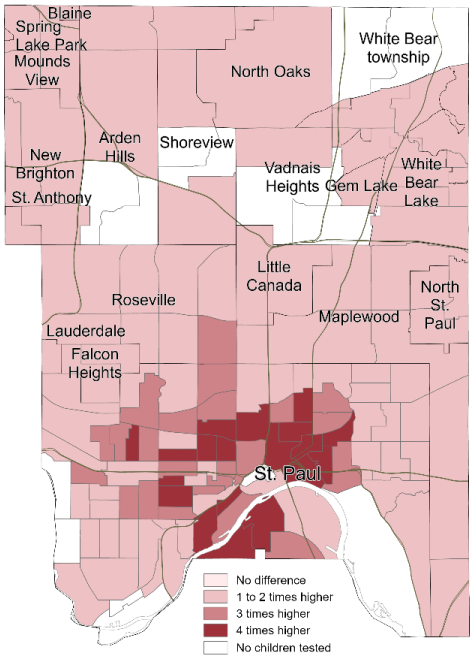
8. Children with elevated blood lead levels (≥ 5mcg/dL) by metro-area county, 2017-2021



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[99]

- Most areas of Ramsey County were more likely to have elevated blood lead levels compared to Minnesota overall.
- Blood lead levels are highest among children in areas closer to downtown Saint Paul.

9. Blood lead levels among children in Ramsey County compared to all children in Minnesota, 2017-2021

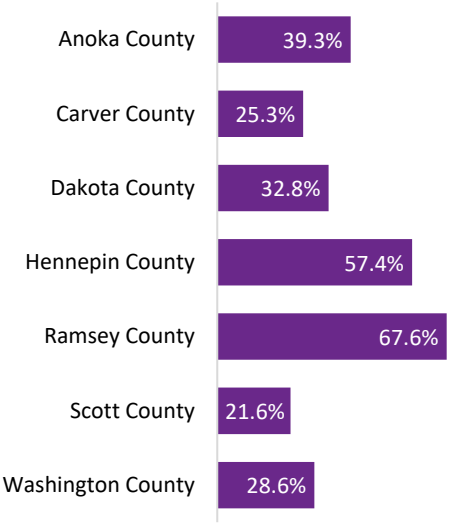


Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[98]

Note: This map indicates blood lead levels among children in Ramsey County as they relate to children in Minnesota overall (e.g., the areas in which blood lead levels among Ramsey County children are 1 to 2 times higher than all Minnesota children).

- Compared to other metro-area counties, Ramsey County has the highest percentage of people living in buildings built before 1978.

10. People living in buildings built before 1978 by metro-area county, 2022



Source: United States Census Bureau.[179]

Social vulnerability

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention uses Census data to calculate its Social Vulnerability Index, including data related to housing, transportation, racial and ethnic minority identities, age, disability status, English language proficiency, employment, poverty, health insurance status, and education. Higher social vulnerability refers to communities that may be more adversely affected by disasters, hazards, and other community stressors (e.g., disease outbreaks, chemical spills, tornadoes). Social vulnerability scores range from 0, indicating the lowest level of vulnerability, to 1, indicating the highest level of vulnerability.

- Compared to other metro-area counties, Ramsey had the highest social vulnerability score in 2022.

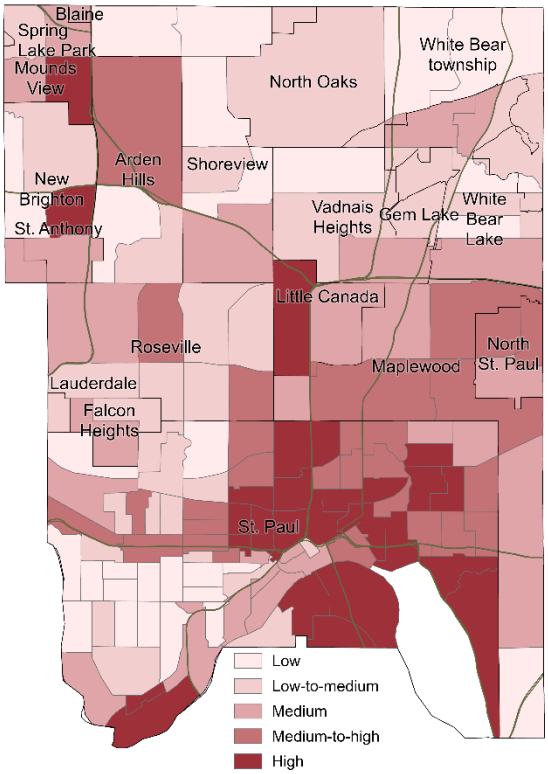
11. Social vulnerability by metro-area county, 2022

County	Social vulnerability numeric score	Social vulnerability score category
Anoka	0.18	Low
Carver	0.03	Low
Dakota	0.15	Low
Hennepin	0.41	Low to medium
Ramsey	0.71	Medium to high
Scott	0.10	Low
Washington	0.05	Low

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[37]

- Within Ramsey County, neighborhoods closer to downtown Saint Paul have higher levels of social vulnerability.

12. Social vulnerability, Ramsey County, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[3]

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Increases in life expectancy over time are associated with reductions in infectious disease mortality, due in part to widespread efforts at immunization. However, infectious diseases remain a major cause of illness, disability, and death. Immunizations can help stop the spread of infectious disease, as can testing and treatment, especially for higher risk populations.



Immunization

Vaccines help protect against diseases, they are safe, and the side effects tend to be mild. They are especially important for preventing illness and death among people who are more susceptible to vaccine-preventable diseases.[38]

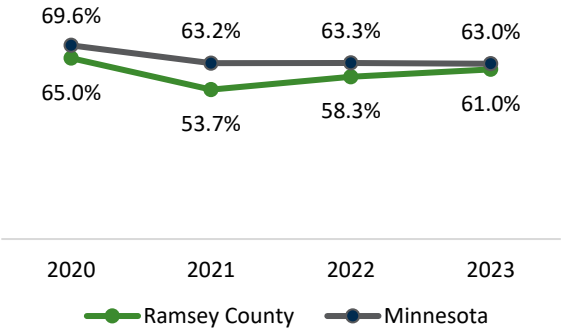
Risk factors

Some children may not have ready access to all the recommended vaccines, and some parents may choose not to vaccinate.[120] Disparities are seen among BIPOC children, children living in poverty, children in families who are uninsured or under-insured, children living outside of metropolitan areas, and children with at least one foreign-born parent.[70, 80]

The seven-vaccine series includes a combination of vaccines that include: diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis (Dtap); polio (IPV); Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib); measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR); Hepatitis B (HepB); pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus; and varicella.[20] Completion of the series is recommended by age 24 months.

- Ramsey County saw a drop in the percentage of children receiving the recommended vaccine series during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, rates increased slightly in 2023.
- Statewide vaccination rates remained flat from 2021 to 2023.

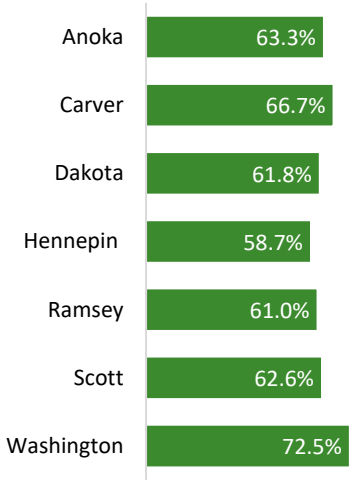
1. Children age 24-35 months who have received the recommended seven-vaccine series



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[116]

- With the exception of Hennepin County, Ramsey County's 2023 childhood vaccination rate was slightly lower than other metro-area counties.

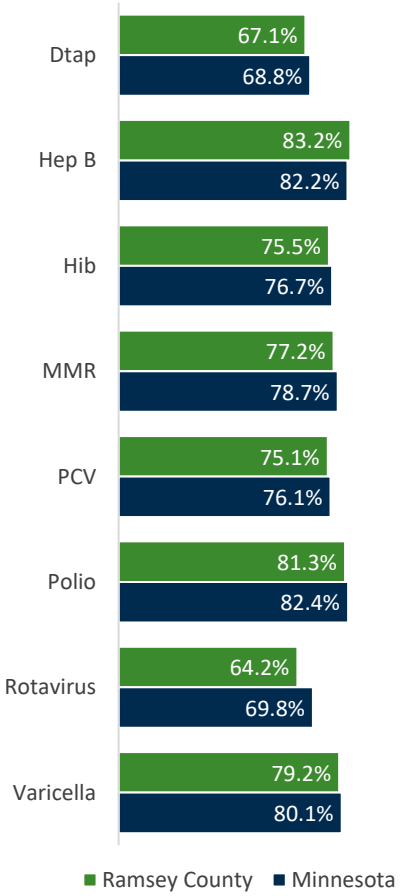
2. Children age 24-35 months who have received the recommended seven-vaccine series by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[116]

- While Ramsey County rates of vaccination among children are similar to the state average for most vaccine types, rates for rotavirus are slightly lower. Rotavirus is a common cause of diarrhea and vomiting among young children.

3. Children ages 24-35 months who have received vaccinations, by type, 2023



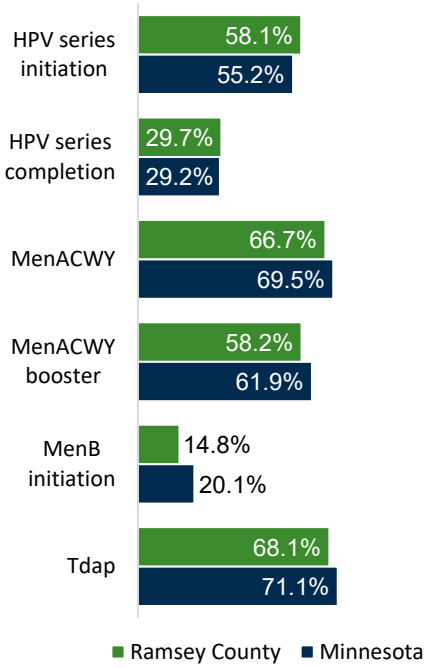
Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[116]

Recommended vaccines during adolescence include: human papillomavirus (HPV) initiation and completion; meningitis ACWY (MenACWY), a booster which protects against meningococcal groups A, C, W, and Y bacteria; MenB, which protects against meningococcal group B bacteria; and tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap).

- Minnesota adolescents were least likely to have received the recommended MenB vaccine initiation, and Ramsey County adolescents were even less likely compared to the state average.

  Only 30% of Ramsey County adolescents completed the HPV vaccine series.

4. Adolescents who received recommended vaccinations, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[116]

HIV and AIDS

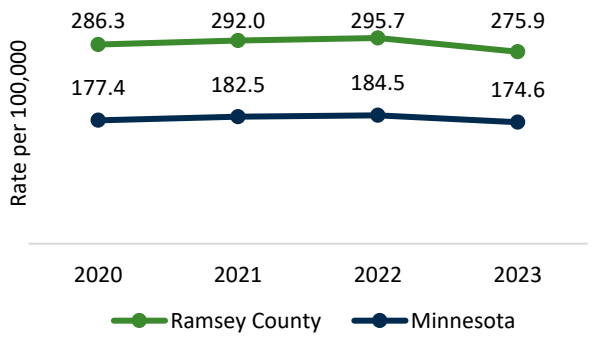
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the pathogen that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV/AIDS cases in Minnesota are relatively low, and deaths due to AIDS have declined sharply due to the availability of better therapies.[104]

Risk factors

While new HIV infections are rising among women, most new cases occur among males. Both African American and African-born men and women are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS, as are men who have sex with men. Injection drug use is associated with a high proportion of new HIV cases.[104] As of September 2024, MDH noted that Ramsey and Hennepin Counties were experiencing outbreaks in HIV cases, primarily among individuals who spent time in encampments, individuals who inject drugs, and men who have sex with men and inject drugs. The data are based on new HIV diagnoses on or after December 1, 2018.[111]

- In 2023, Ramsey County had 879 people living with HIV (non-AIDS) and 601 living with AIDS, for a total of 1,480 people and a rate of 275.9 per 100,000. That is considerably higher that the statewide rate of 174.6 per 100,000.
- Ramsey County's 2023 rate reversed an increasing trend from 2020 to 2022 – similar to the pattern seen statewide.

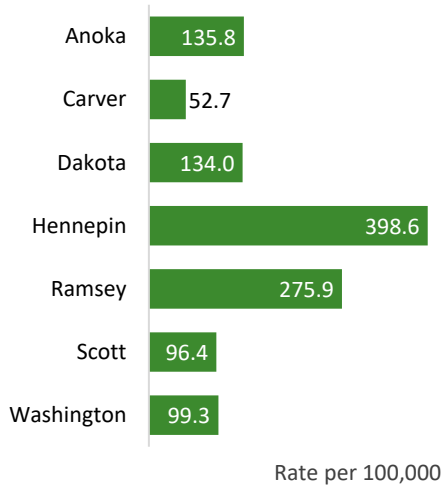
5. People living with HIV and AIDS



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[101]

- Ramsey County had the second highest rate in metro-area counties of people living with HIV and AIDS.

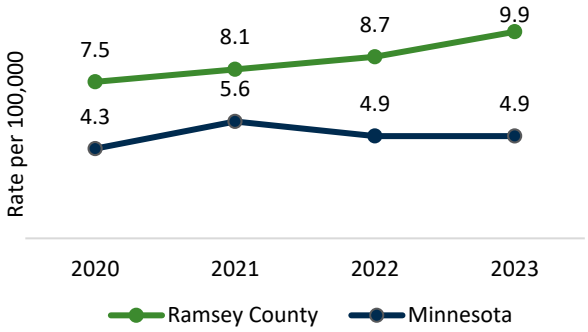
6. People living with HIV and AIDS by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[101]

- The rate of new cases of HIV diagnosis in Ramsey County climbed steadily from 2020 to 2023, creating a widening gap between the county and state rates.

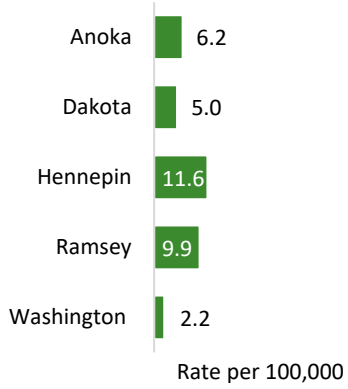
7. New cases of HIV diagnosis (both non-AIDS and AIDS)



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[101]

- In 2023, the rate of new HIV diagnoses in the seven county metro were only higher in Hennepin as compared to Ramsey.

8. New cases of HIV diagnosis (both non-AIDS and AIDS) by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[101]
Note: Carver County and Scott County data are suppressed due to small numbers.

- Ramsey County HIV/AIDS rates are considerably higher among males compared to females.

9. New cases of HIV and people living with HIV and AIDS by gender, Ramsey County, 2023

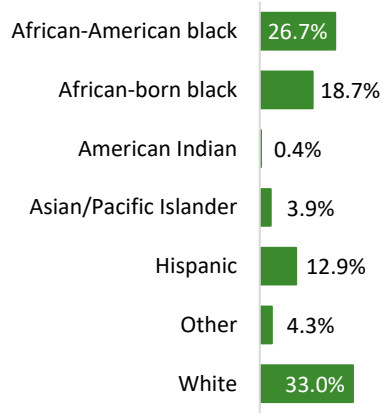
Males	Number of cases	Percentage of cases	Rate per 100,000
New HIV diagnoses	42	79%	15.9
People living with HIV and AIDS	1,039	72%	405.3

Females	Number of cases	Percentage of cases	Rate per 100,000
New HIV diagnoses	11	21%	4.0
People living with HIV and AIDS	411	28%	150.7

Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[126]

- Among Ramsey Count residents living with HIV, a third are white and nearly half are Black (African-American or African-born).

10. Ramsey County residents living with HIV by race/ethnicity, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[126]
Note: Data on Hispanics is for any race. Data by race include only non-Hispanic individuals.

Sexually transmitted diseases and infections

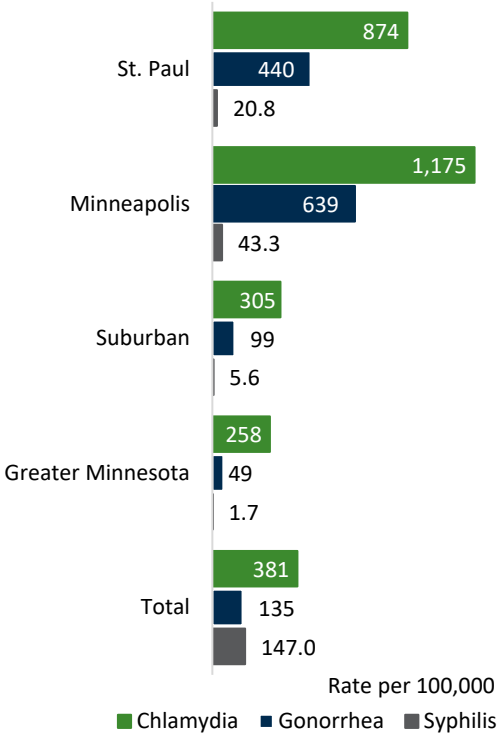
In addition to HIV/AIDS, Minnesota and Ramsey County track sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis.

Risk factors

People of color and youth ages 15-24 are disproportionately affected by STIs. Risk factors include unprotected sex, transmission through blood, and transmission from mother to child during pregnancy and childbirth.[88]

- Following Minneapolis, St. Paul had the second highest rate of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis cases in 2023.

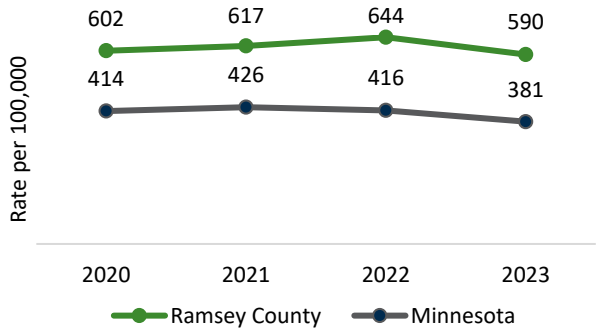
11. Sexually transmitted infections, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[118]
Note: Suburban includes the seven-county metro area except Minneapolis and St. Paul. Syphilis rates are reported by the Minnesota Department of Health at the tenths place, while chlamydia and gonorrhea rates are reported as whole numbers.

- Ramsey County chlamydia rates increased slightly from 2020 to 2022, then decreased in 2023, but remained consistently higher than the statewide average.

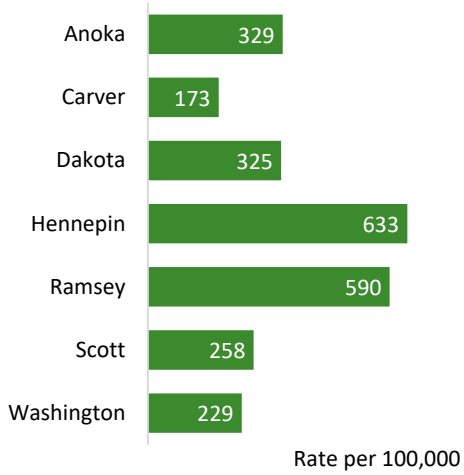
12. Chlamydia cases



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[118]

- Ramsey County had the second highest rates of chlamydia cases in metro-area counties in 2023, after Hennepin County.

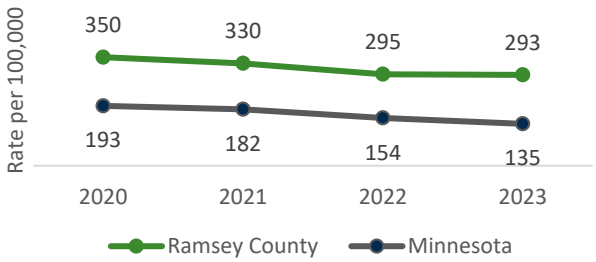
13. Chlamydia cases by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[118]

- While gonorrhea cases have steadily declined from 2020 to 2023, Ramsey County rates remained consistently higher than the statewide average.

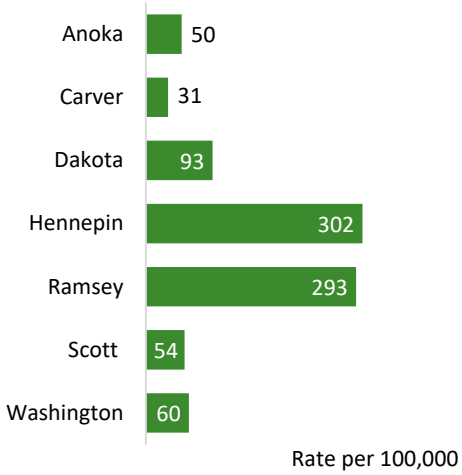
14. Gonorrhea cases



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[118]

- Ramsey County had the second highest rate of gonorrhea cases in metro-area counties in 2023, after Hennepin County.

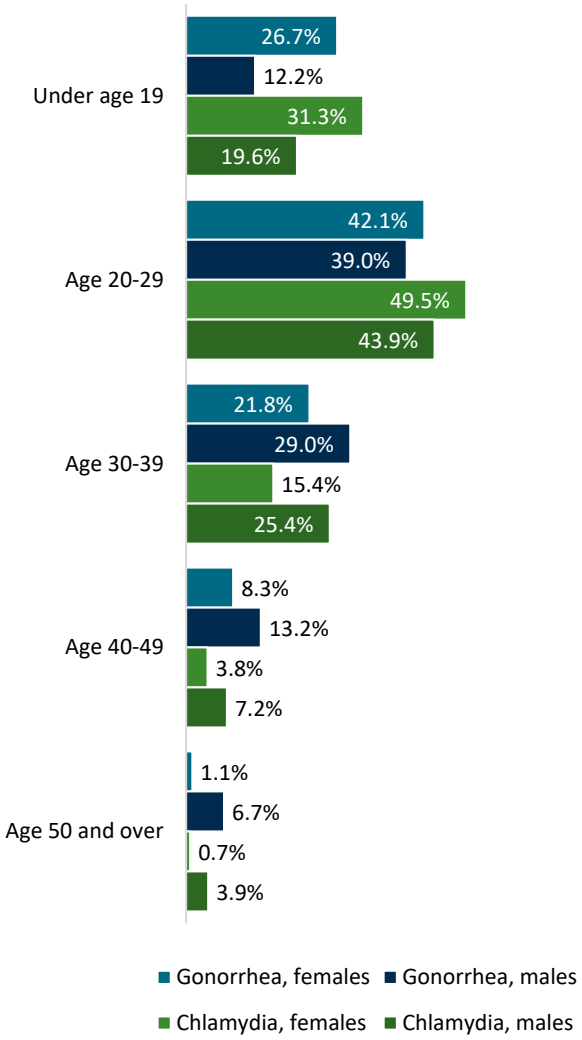
15. Gonorrhea cases by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[118]

- Among adults younger than age 20, rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea are higher among Ramsey County females compared to males. Among adults age 40 and older, rates become higher for males compared to females.

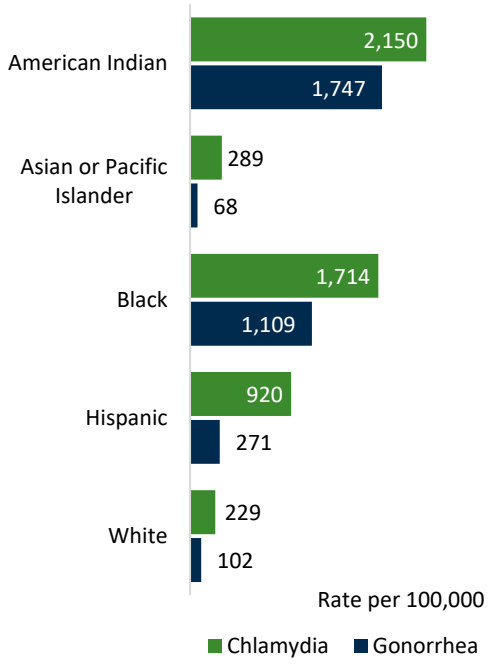
16. Chlamydia and gonorrhea cases by age and gender, Ramsey County, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[118]

- In 2023, rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea were highest among American Indian Ramsey County residents, followed by non-Hispanic Black residents.

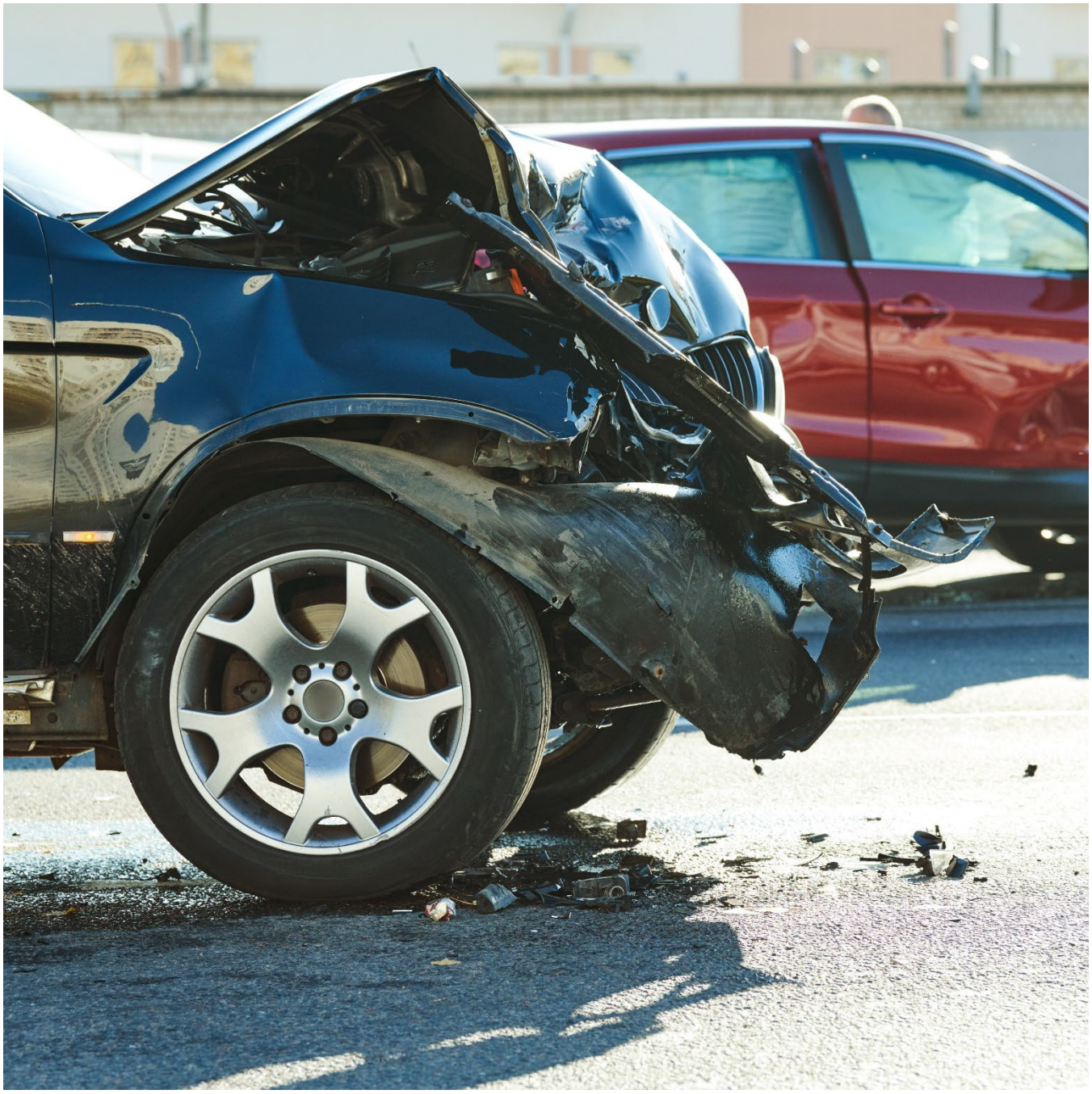
17. Ramsey County chlamydia and gonorrhea cases, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[118]

INJURY

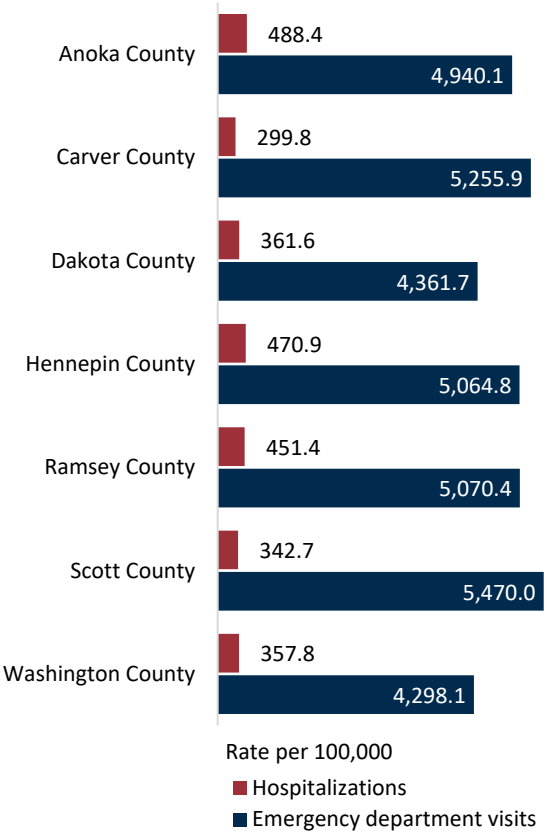
Motor vehicle crashes, gun violence, suicide, and unintentional drug overdoses are important public health concerns. In addition to their immediate health impact, the effects of injuries and violence extend well beyond the injured person or victim of violence, affecting family members, friends, coworkers, employers, and communities. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, injuries and violence are the leading cause of death for Americans age 1-44.[29]



Injury overall

- In 2023, rates of emergency department visits and hospitalizations due to non-fatal injury were the third highest in Ramsey County among metro-area counties.

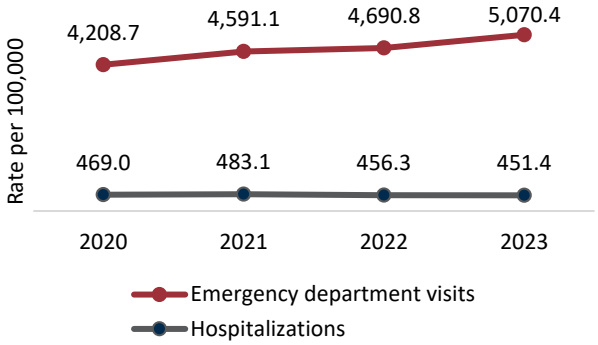
1. Non-fatal injuries by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Hospital Association.[133]
Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Ramsey County's rate of emergency department visits due to non-fatal injury increased steadily from 2020 to 2023, while hospitalizations stayed relatively flat.

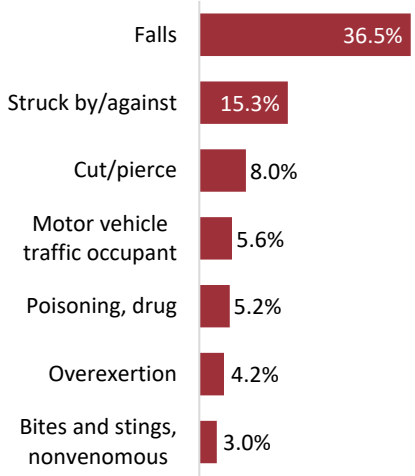
2. Non-fatal injuries, Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Hospital Association.[133]
Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- The most common non-fatal injuries that sent Ramsey County residents to the emergency department or hospital in 2023 were falls, followed by being struck by or against something.

3. Most common non-fatal injuries resulting in an emergency department visit or hospitalization, Ramsey County, 2023



Source: Minnesota Hospital Association.[133]

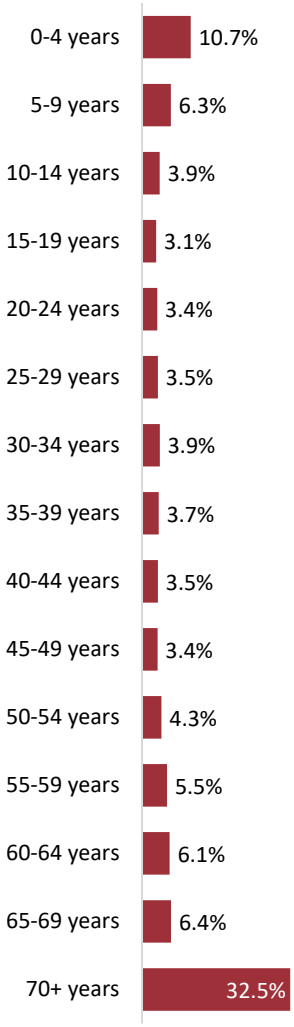
Falls

Risk Factors

Falls can result from occupational hazards, unsafe environments for people with poor balance and limited vision, and impairment from alcohol, drugs, or medication.[18, 22] Falls are especially common among older adults due to changes in gait and lower limb strength.[44]

- In 2023, one-third of unintentional fall-related injuries in Ramsey County were among residents age 70 and older. The next highest rates are seen among children age zero through four.

4. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations for unintentional falls, Ramsey County, 2023



Source: Minnesota Hospital Association.[133]

Firearms

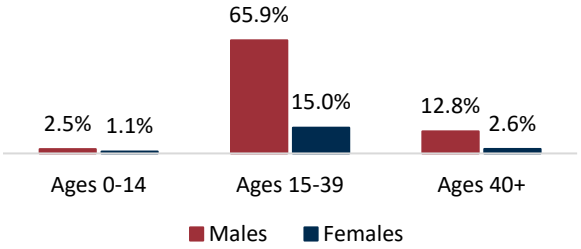
The majority of non-fatal firearm injuries are the result of assaults and unintentional injuries.[77] Safe storage of firearms, street outreach programs, gatekeeper programs, and hospital-based violence and suicide intervention programs can reduce firearm injuries and deaths.[27]

Risk Factors

The most consistent predictor of gun violence is a history of violent behavior. Males are more likely to perpetrate gun violence compared to females.[5] Electronic health records (EHR) summary data from the Health Trends Across Communities (HTAC) Minnesota EHR Consortium show that 1% of health system encounters among Black males age 18-64 in Ramsey County involved firearm injury. Injuries include intentional self-harm, accidental, assault, and complications from a past firearm injury. Rates for other demographic groups were less than 1%.[132]

- Most emergency department visits and hospitalizations for firearm injuries in Ramsey County occur among male residents. Among both males and females, the majority of firearm injuries occur among individuals age 15 to 39.

5. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations due to non-fatal firearm injuries, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Hospital Association.[133]

Household poisonings

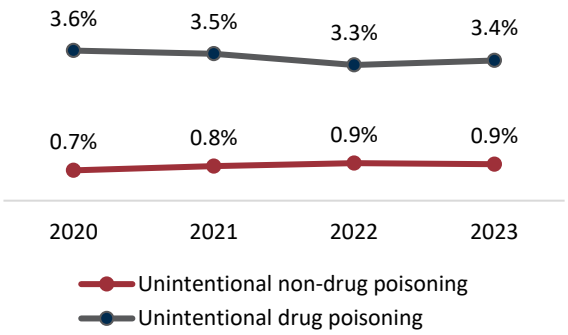
While poisoning injuries that involve drugs are more common, substances that are not drugs can be a poison if they are swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed. In 2023, 35% of Minnesota Poison Control System cases statewide involved children under age 6. Over 70% of all poison exposures (across all ages) were unintentional. The top non-drug substances involved in poisonings were household cleaners, and the top drug-related substances were analgesics.[69]

Risk Factors

Infants and small children are at increased risk of household poisoning, as they are closer to the ground and tend to put things in their mouths. Improperly stored cleaning products, pesticides, car maintenance products, and other chemicals can be especially risky for young children. Boys experience poisoning injuries at higher rates than girls.[134, 74]

- In 2023, there were 934 unintentional drug poisoning injuries in Ramsey County, comprising 3.4% of all injury-related emergency department visits or hospitalizations. The rate for unintentional non-drug poisoning injuries was just under 1%.
- While low, Ramsey County's rate of unintentional non-drug poisoning injuries increased steadily from 2020 to 2023.

6. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations for non-fatal poisoning injuries, Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Hospital Association.[133]

- Ramsey County had the second highest rate of poisoning cases within metro-area counties in 2023.

7. Poisoning cases by metro-area county, 2023

County	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000
Anoka	2,130	571.9
Carver	697	615.0
Dakota	2,503	559.4
Hennepin	10,002	794.6
Ramsey	3,553	662.8
Scott	908	580.1
Washington	1,541	552.5

Source: Hennepin Healthcare.[69]

Motor vehicle

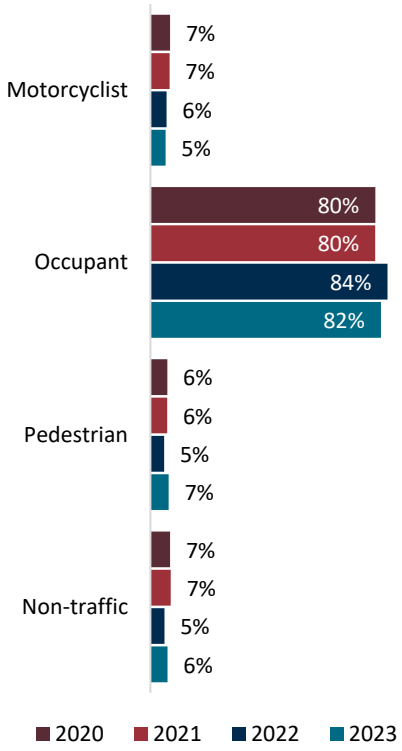
Motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of injury and death. Drivers, passengers, cyclists, and pedestrians can be injured or killed due to distracted driving, impaired driving, and poor road conditions. Age-appropriate and properly installed car seats, helmets, and seatbelts can help prevent and reduce injury and death.[24]

Risk Factors

Across all age groups, males are involved in more car crashes than females. Teens have higher crash rates than adults due to inexperience, distracted driving (e.g., texting while driving), excessive speeds, and risky driving. Older adults have higher crash rates that middle-aged adults – changes in vision, physical functioning, and ability to reason and remember can all contribute to increased risk.[142, 24]

- In 2023, 8% of visits to emergency departments and hospitalizations among Ramsey County residents for non-fatal injuries involved motor vehicle incidents. Most were occupant injuries.

8. Non-fatal injury-related emergency department visits and hospitalizations that involved motor vehicles, Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Hospital Association.[133]

- Ramsey County has a higher percentage of residents with impaired driving incidents compared to Anoka, Carver, and Washington counties, but the percentage is lower compared to Hennepin County.

9. Residents with impaired driving incidents on record by metro-area county, 2022

County	Rank out of 87	Percentage
Anoka	79	8.3%
Carver	87	5.7%
Dakota	72	9.0%
Hennepin	65	10.0%
Ramsey	75	8.8%
Scott	74	8.9%
Washington	81	8.3%

Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety.[133]

Note: Lower rankings indicate a higher percentage of residents with impaired driving incidents on record.

- The rate of motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population was higher in Ramsey and Hennepin Counties compared to other metro-area counties.

10. Motor vehicle crashes by metro-area county, 2022

Crashes	Anoka	Carver	Dakota	Hennepin	Ramsey	Scott	Washington
Fatal crashes	23	9	24	60	29	12	8
Injury crashes	1,081	247	1,426	4,822	1,763	407	626
Crashes with only property damage	3,142	894	4,895	14,036	6,278	1,129	1,987
Total crashes	4,246	1,150	6,345	18,918	8,070	1,548	2,621
Crashes per 100,000	1,150.3	1,044.2	1,431.4	1,504.9	1,501.9	1,002.6	949.1
Number killed	28	9	24	61	31	13	9
Number injured	1,542	348	1,994	6,415	2,316	607	833

Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety.[133]

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health is an essential component to emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects every aspect of life, from how people feel and behave to how people handle stress and relate to others. Beyond the individual, overall community supports and preservation of cultural assets greatly promote individual mental health. Poor mental health and mental health conditions interfere with a person's thoughts, mood, behaviors, and ability to function, and those with untreated concerns are at higher risk of negative health outcomes.



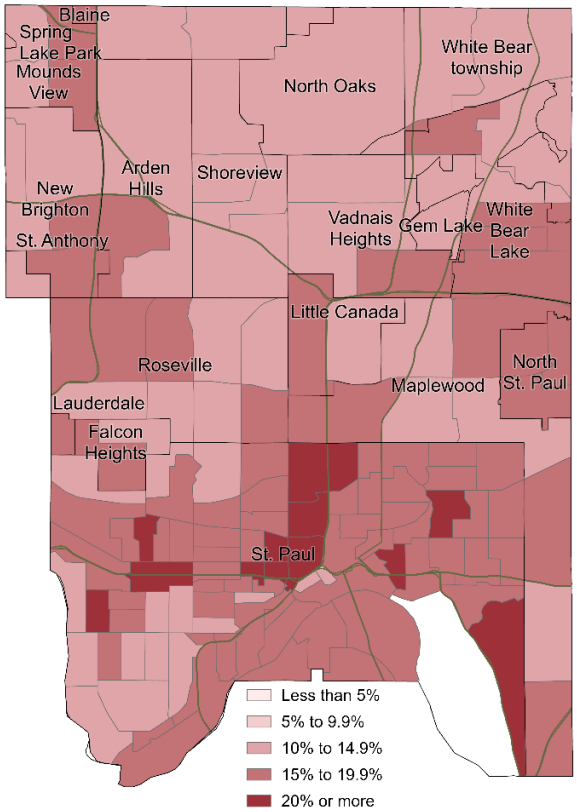
Mental distress

Risk Factors

Risk factors for poor mental health include stress, social isolation and lack of social support, housing instability, low socioeconomic status, racism, and substance misuse.[4, 40, 12, 7, 162, 172]

- Throughout Ramsey County census tracts, the percentage of adults who report frequent mental distress (i.e., 14 or more days during the past 30 days) is at least 10%, with higher percentages in census tracts closer to downtown Saint Paul.

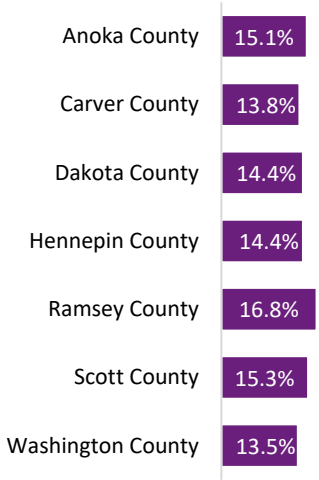
1. Frequent mental distress among adults, Ramsey County, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- Frequent mental distress is more common among adults in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

2. Frequent mental distress among adults by metro-area county, 2022

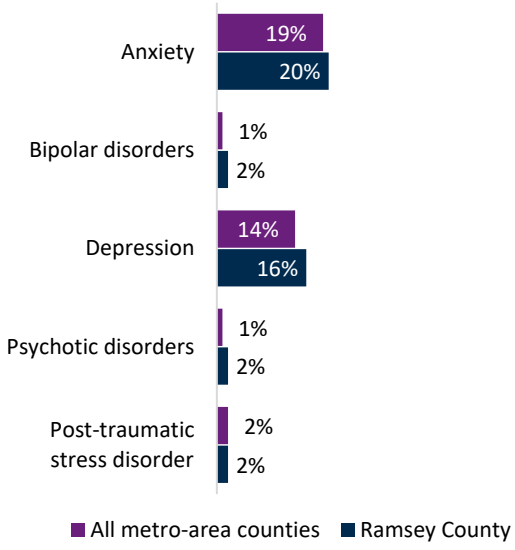


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

Mental health diagnoses

- Anxiety is the most common mental health diagnosis among Ramsey County residents, followed by depression. These rates are slightly higher than other metro-area counties.

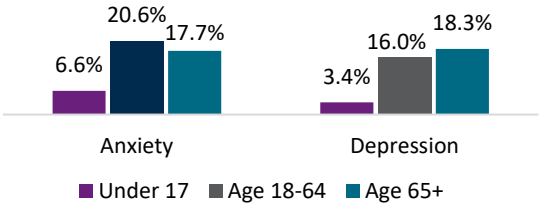
3. Mental health diagnoses, 2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]
Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- For youth under age 17 in Ramsey County, anxiety is the most common diagnosis, followed by depression.
- For adults age 18-64, anxiety is the most common diagnosis, followed by depression. Adults in this age group have the highest rates of anxiety and bipolar, psychotic, and post-trauma stress disorders compared to other age groups.
- For adults age 65 and older, depression is the most common diagnosis, followed by anxiety. They also have the highest rate of depression compared to the other age groups.

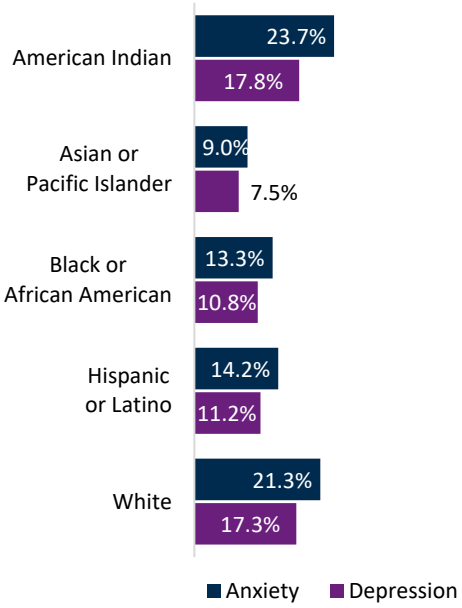
4. Anxiety and depression by age, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]
Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- Among Ramsey County residents, a higher percentage of American Indian and white people have been diagnosed with anxiety and depression compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

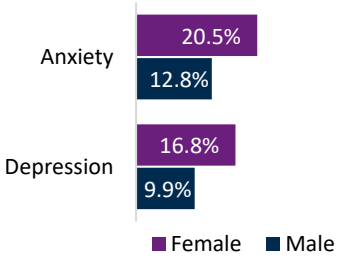
5. Anxiety and depression by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]
Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

- Female Ramsey County residents are more likely to be diagnosed with anxiety and depression than male residents.

6. Mental health diagnoses by gender, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

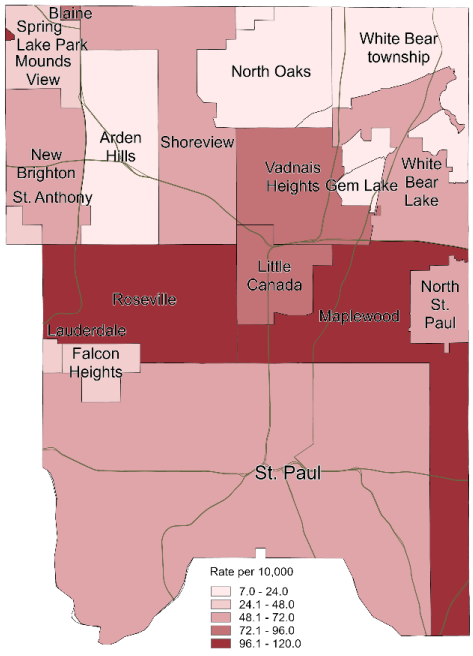
Note: Data for other gender identities are unavailable. Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for condition definitions.

Mental health crisis calls

Ramsey County emergency services respond to a wide range of situations, including people experiencing crises and people attempting suicide.

- In 2023, the rates of crisis and suicide calls or incidents by population in Ramsey County were highest in Roseville and Maplewood.

7. Emergency service 911 crisis or suicide call rates by population, Ramsey County, 2023



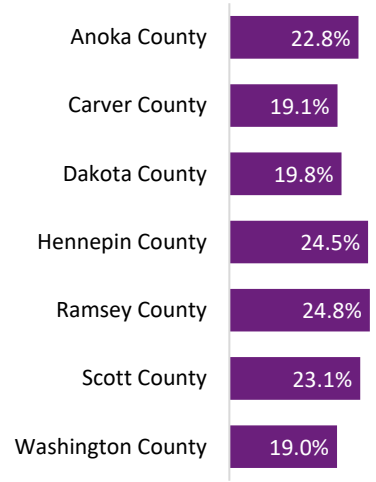
Source: Ramsey County Dispatch Incident Dashboard.[158]

Social connection and isolation

Social connection is critical to promoting strong mental health and well being. Conversely, social isolation and loneliness negatively impact health in multiple ways, contributing to depression, stress, anxiety, poor sleep, cognitive and executive functioning impairment, and negative physical health consequences.[147]

- In 2022, about a quarter of Ramsey County adults reported a lack of social and emotional support, and more than a third reported social isolation.

8. Lack of social and emotional support among adults by metro-area county, 2022

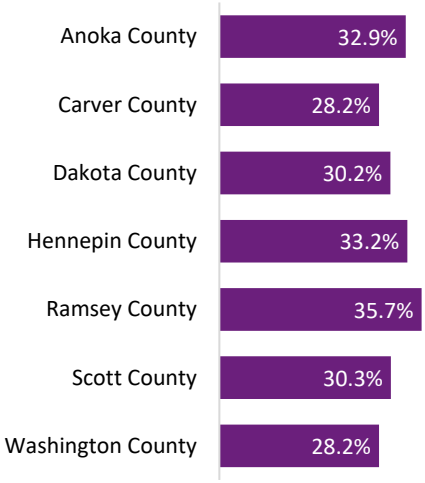


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]

Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- Compared to other metro-area counties, the proportion of the adult population that feels socially isolated and lacks social and emotional support is highest in Ramsey County, followed by Hennepin County.

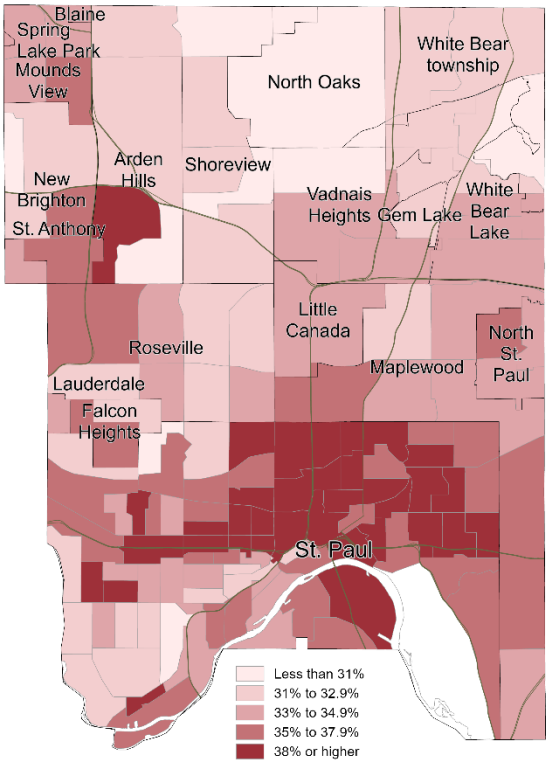
9. Social isolation among adults by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- Social isolation is more common among adults closer to downtown Saint Paul.

10. Social isolation among adults, Ramsey County, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

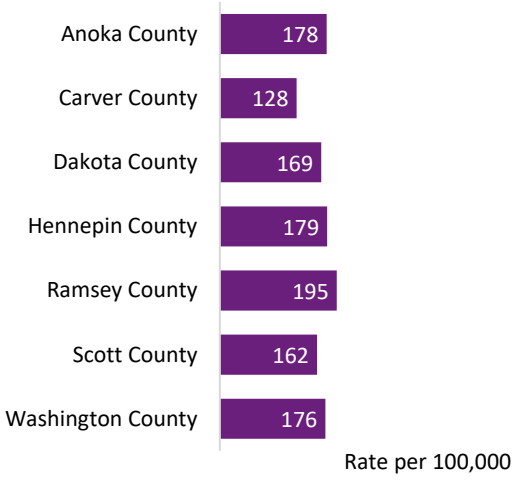
Self-harm

Risk Factors

Self-harm is more common among people who are younger, have a history of abuse or adverse childhood experiences, live in an unstable family environment, lack healthy relationships, and people who have mental health concerns or a history of substance misuse.[87]

- In 2023, Ramsey County had the highest hospitalization rate for intentional self-harm injuries compared to other metro-area counties.

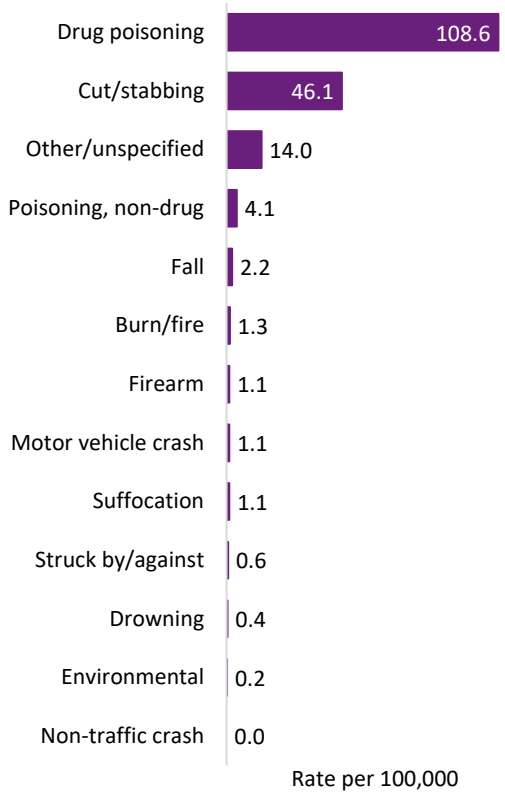
11. Hospital visits for intentional self-harm injuries by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[96]
Note: Rates are age-adjusted.

- The most common cause of self-harm injuries leading to a hospital visit in Ramsey County is drug poisoning, followed by cutting or stabbing.

12. Hospital visits for intentional self-harm injuries by cause, Ramsey County, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[96]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

Suicide and suicidal ideation

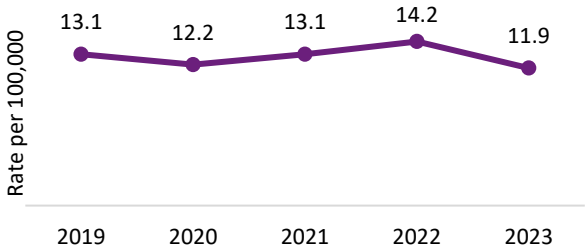
Risk Factors

Suicide and suicidal ideation are more common among people who have mental health concerns or a history of substance misuse, have experienced discrimination, a history of criminal or legal systems involvement, serious illness, a history of violence, or a history of abuse or adverse childhood experiences. They are also more common among people who are unemployed or under-employed, lack healthy relationships, or are impacted by intergenerational trauma.[33]

Additionally, while higher rates of women engage in nonfatal suicidal behavior (e.g., suicidal ideation, attempts), men have higher rates of fatal suicide attempts due to the use of more lethal means.[14, 10]

- Suicide completion rates in Ramsey County increased between 2019 and 2022 and declined between 2022 and 2023.

13. Suicide completions, Ramsey County

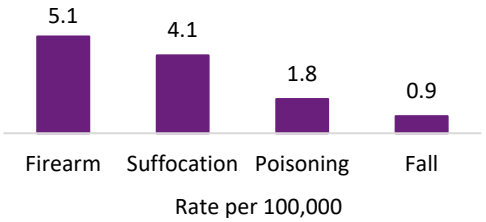


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Firearms are the most commonly used suicide means in Ramsey County, followed by suffocation and poisoning.

14. Suicide completion rates by means, Ramsey County, 2019-2023

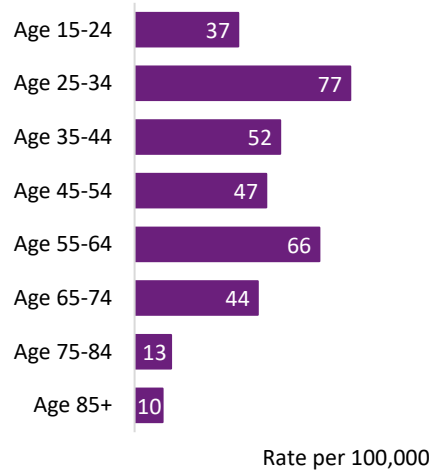


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Suicides in Ramsey County occur most often among people age 25-34, followed by people age 55-64. They occur least often among people under age 15, age 85+, and age 75-84.

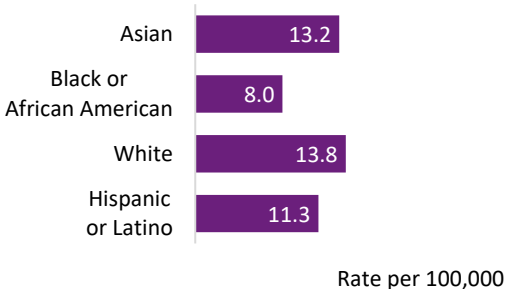
15. Number of suicide completions by age, Ramsey County, 2019-2023



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]
Note: The exact count for ages under 15 is suppressed.

- The suicide rate in Ramsey County is highest for white residents, followed by Asian and Hispanic or Latino residents.
- The suicide rates for Asian and Hispanic or Latino residents in Ramsey County are higher than the statewide rates.

16. Suicide completion rates by race/ ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2019-2023



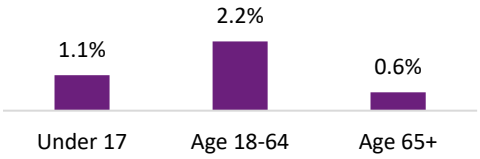
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]
Note: Data for American Indian or Alaska Native and multiracial people in Ramsey County are suppressed due to low counts.

- The suicide completion rate for males in Ramsey County is much higher than the rate for females.

Suicidal ideations or attempts

- Among people who received medical services in Ramsey County between 2020 and 2023, suicidal ideation or attempts are most common among people age 18-64, followed by people under 17.

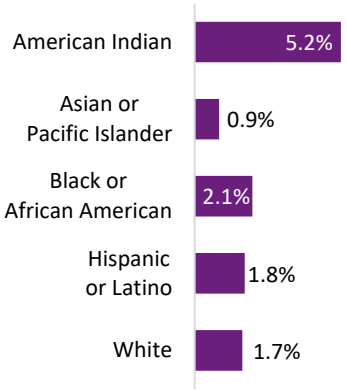
17. Suicidal ideation or attempt by age, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]
Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for definitions.

- The percentage of people diagnosed with suicidal ideation or attempt is highest among American Indian people, followed by Black or African American people.

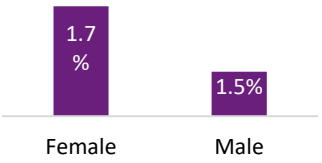
18. Suicidal ideation or attempt by race/ ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]
Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for how definitions.

- The percentage of people reporting suicidal ideation or attempt is higher among females compared to males.

19. Suicidal ideation or attempt by gender, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]
Note: Data for other gender identities are unavailable. Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for definitions.

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MORTALITY

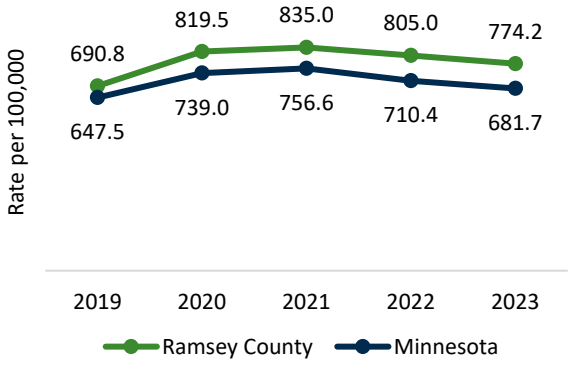
While death is inevitable, understanding emerging, leading, and preventable causes of death is critical to promoting long and healthy lives among community members.



Death rates

- The death rates in Ramsey County and Minnesota increased between 2019 and 2021. They declined between 2021 and 2023.
- Ramsey County has a higher death rate than Minnesota overall.

1. Mortality

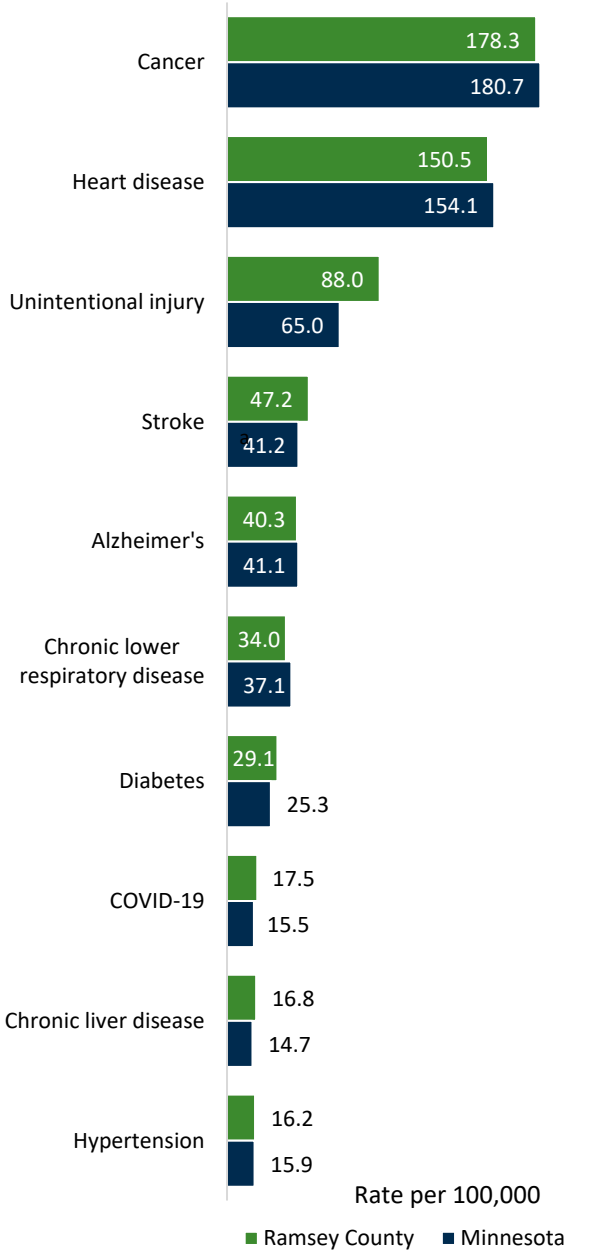


Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[107]
Note: Rates are age-adjusted.

Leading causes of death

- In 2023, the leading cause of death in Ramsey County was cancer, followed by heart disease and unintentional injuries.
- Compared to Minnesota statewide, Ramsey County had higher mortality rates for unintentional injury, stroke, diabetes, COVID-19, chronic liver disease, and hypertension. Ramsey County had lower mortality rates for cancer, heart disease, Alzheimer's, and chronic lower respiratory disease.

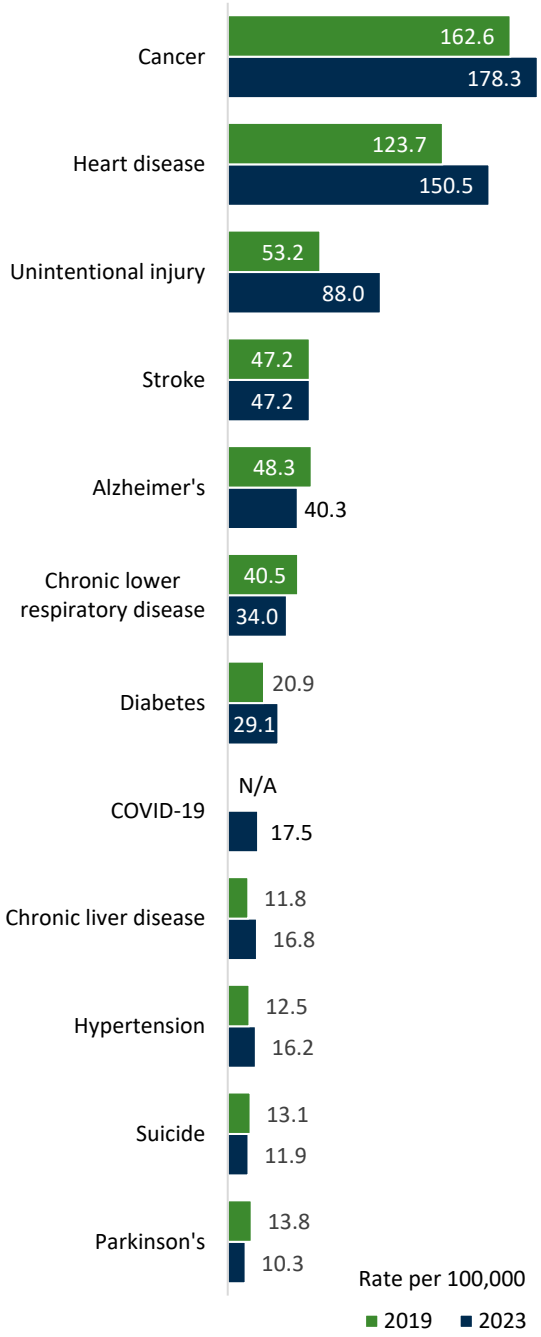
2. Mortality for leading causes in Ramsey County, 2023



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]
Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Between 2019 and 2023, the mortality rates for cancer, heart disease, unintentional injury, diabetes, hypertension, and chronic liver disease increased in Ramsey County. Mortality rates declined for Alzheimer's, chronic lower respiratory disease, Parkinson's, and suicide.

3. Mortality for leading causes in Ramsey County, 2019 and 2023

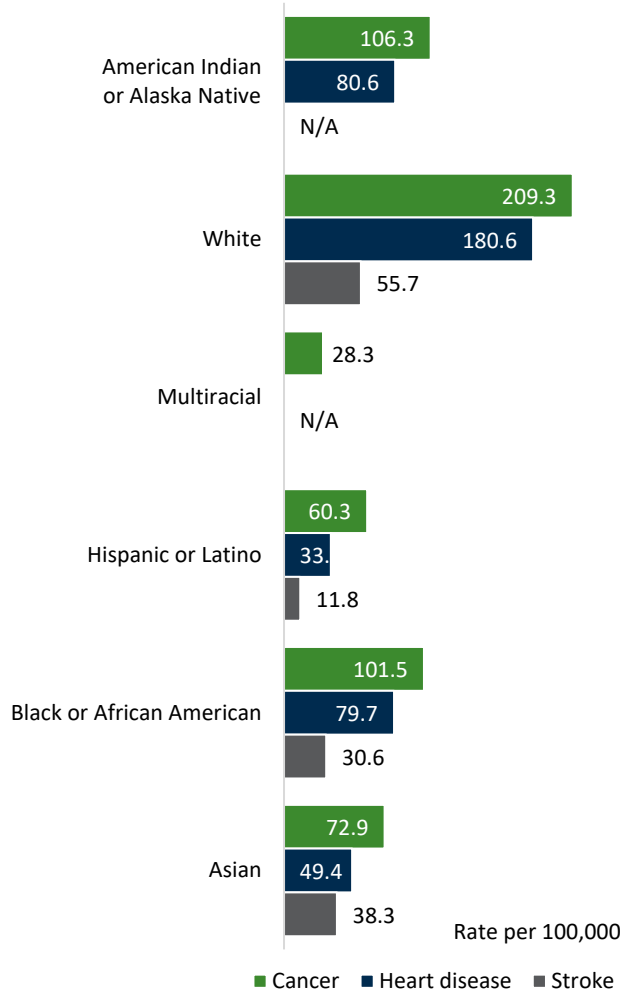


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Includes top ten leading causes for 2019 and 2023. Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable. COVID-19 data do not exist for 2019.

- White people had the highest cancer and heart disease death rate in Ramsey County in 2018-2022 compared to people from other racial/ethnic groups, followed by Black or African American people. White people had the highest stroke death rate, followed by Asian people.

4. Cancer, heart disease, and stroke deaths by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2019-2023



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable. Stroke data for American Indian or Alaska Native and multiracial people and heart disease data for multiracial people were suppressed or unreliable.

Premature death

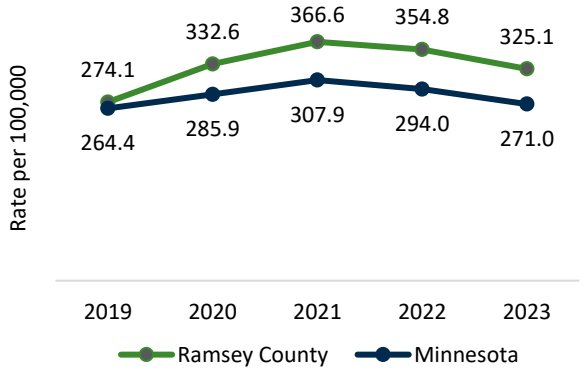
Premature death refers to deaths to people under age 75 that may have been preventable.

Risk Factors

Premature death is more common among people with histories of substance misuse, people who experience poverty, people with limited access to health care and physical activity opportunities, and people with lower educational or career attainment and opportunities.[62]

- The premature death rates in Ramsey County and Minnesota increased between 2019 and 2021. They declined between 2021 and 2023.
- The premature death rate in Ramsey County is higher than the statewide rate.

5. Premature mortality



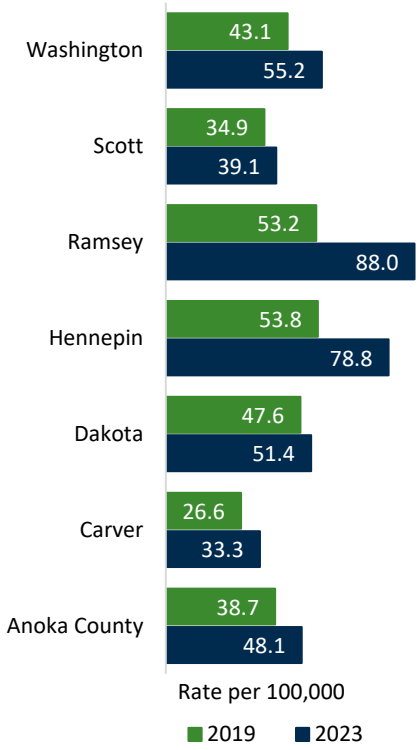
Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[107]

Note: Rates are age-adjusted.

Injury deaths

- In 2023, the rate of unintentional injury deaths was highest in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.
- The unintentional injury death rate increased between 2019 and 2023.

6. Unintentional injury deaths by metro-area county

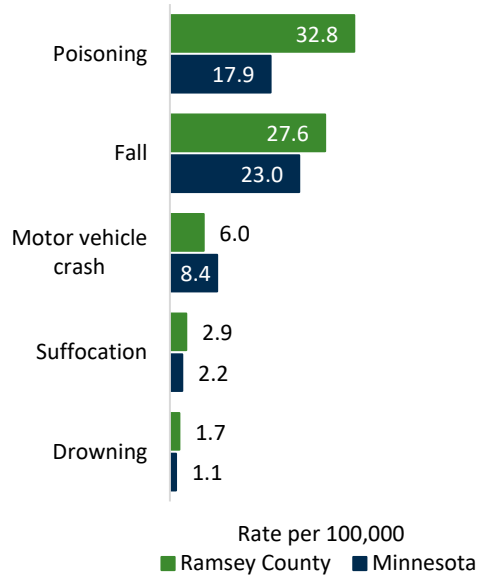


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Between 2019 and 2023, the most common mechanism of injury deaths in Ramsey County was poisoning (i.e., deaths that resulted from ingesting drugs or other substances that are poisonous if ingested), followed by falls and motor vehicle crashes.
- Ramsey County had a higher rate of poisoning, fall, suffocation, and drowning deaths compared to Minnesota overall. Ramsey County had a lower motor vehicle crash death rate.

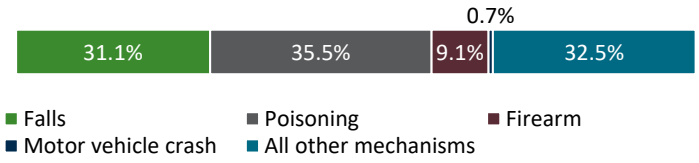
7. Injury deaths by mechanism, 2019-2023



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]
Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Among fatal injuries that involved an emergency department visit or hospitalization in Ramsey County in 2023, about a third were due to falls and poisonings, respectively

8. Fatalities from injuries involving an emergency department visit or hospitalizations by mechanism, Ramsey County, 2023



Source: Minnesota Hospital Association.[133]

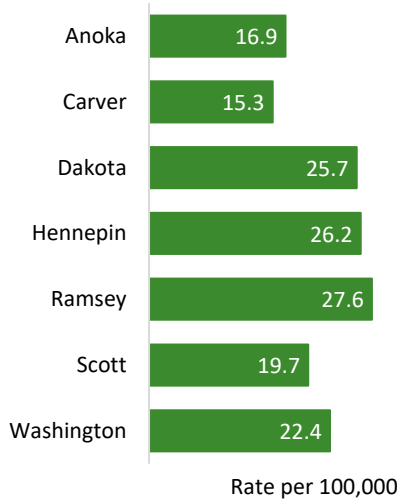
Fall deaths

Risk Factors

Falls are more common among individuals with certain physical health concerns, such as lower body weakness, mobility and balance challenges, and foot pain.[18] They are also more common among people who work in certain professions (e.g., construction, healthcare), among adults age 65 and older, and among men compared to women.[22, 64]

- The fall death rate is highest in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

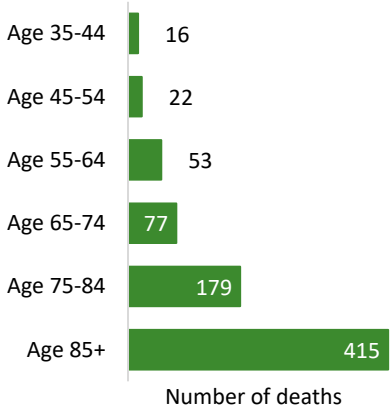
9. Fall deaths by metro-area county, 2019-2023



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]
Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Fall deaths in Ramsey County are more common among older adults.

10. Fall deaths by age, Ramsey County, 2019-2023



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]
Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable. Age categories younger than 35 had zero deaths or were suppressed.

Firearm deaths

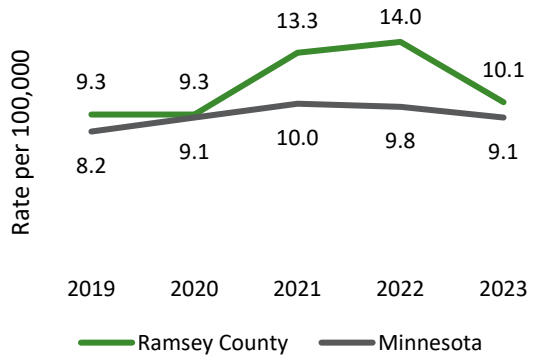
The majority of firearm deaths are suicides, followed by homicides.[148] Safe storage of firearms, street outreach programs, gatekeeper programs, and hospital-based violence and suicide intervention programs can reduce firearm injuries and deaths.[27]

Risk Factors

Firearm deaths are associated with easier firearm access, substance misuse, suicidal ideation or other mental health concerns, engaging in or being victimized by violent or aggressive behavior, and lack of healthy relationships.[86] Additionally, firearm deaths are more common among young adults, men, and people who are Black or American Indian or Alaska Native.[163]

- The rate of firearm deaths in Ramsey County increased between 2019 and 2022. It declined between 2022 and 2023.

11. Firearm deaths

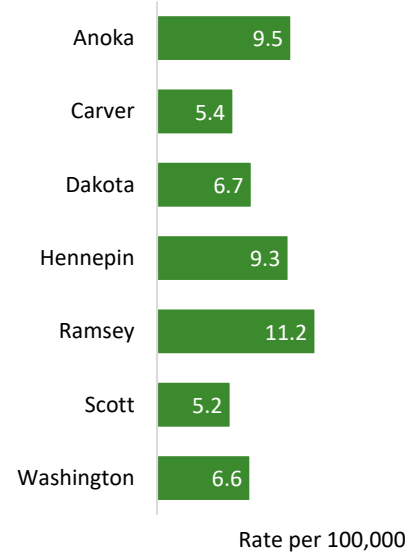


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Ramsey County has a higher rate of firearm deaths compared to other metro-area counties and Minnesota overall.

12. Firearm deaths by metro-area county, 2019-2023



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

Motor vehicle deaths

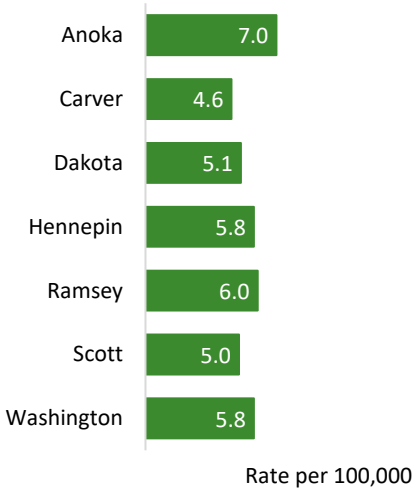
Motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of injury and death. Drivers, passengers, cyclists, and pedestrians can be injured or killed due to distracted driving, impaired driving, and poor road conditions. Age-appropriate and properly installed car seats, helmets, and seatbelts can help prevent and reduce injury and death.[24]

Risk Factors

Motor vehicle deaths are more common when individuals do not use seatbelts, when drivers are impaired, fatigued, or distracted, and when drivers exceed speed limits.[194] Motor vehicle crashes are also more common among males and teens ages 16-19.[34]

- Anoka County had the highest motor vehicle crash death rate among county residents between 2019 and 2023, followed by Ramsey County.

13. Motor vehicle crash deaths by metro-area county, 2019-2023

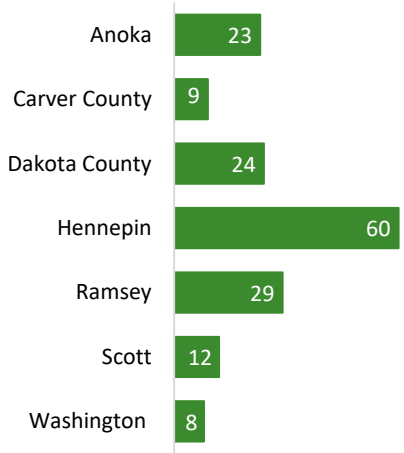


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Among metro-area counties in 2022, Hennepin County had the highest number of fatal motor vehicle crashes that occurred within the county, followed by Ramsey County.

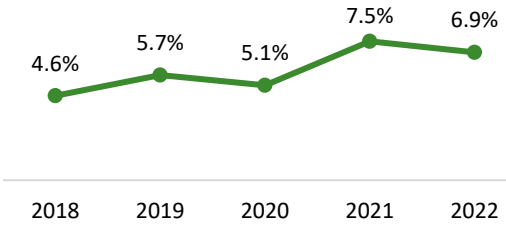
14. Number of fatal motor vehicle crashes by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety.[131]

- The percentage of all fatal motor vehicle crashes in Minnesota that occurred in Ramsey County increased between 2018 and 2022.

15. Fatal motor vehicle crashes in Minnesota that occurred in Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Department of Public Safety.[131]

Poisoning deaths

Poisoning deaths include fatalities from ingesting drugs and other types of substances that are poisonous if they are swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed (e.g., bleach). Data specifically regarding drug overdoses can be found in the Tobacco, Alcohol, and Substance Use chapter.

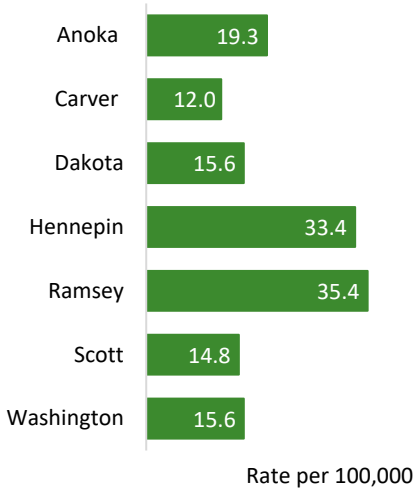
Risk Factors

Young children are at increased risk of household poisoning, as they are closer to the ground and tend to put things in their mouths. Improperly stored cleaning products, pesticides, car maintenance products, and other chemicals can be especially risky for young children. Boys experience poisoning injuries at higher rates than girls.[134, 74]

Poisoning deaths from drug or alcohol use are more common among individuals with histories of substance misuse, males compared to females, adults ages 35 and older, people with mental health concerns, and people experiencing housing instability.[26, 84]

- Ramsey County had the highest rate of poisoning deaths between 2018 and 2022.

16. Poisoning deaths by metro-area county, 2019-2023

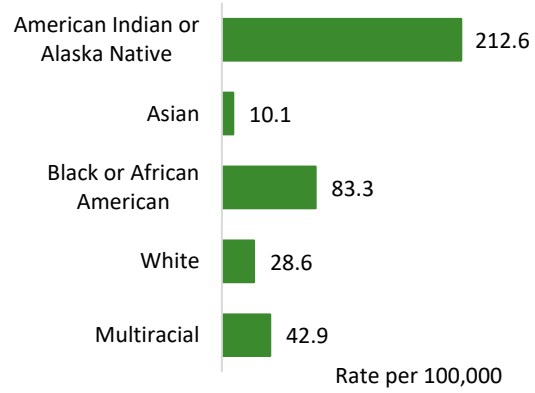


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

- Poisoning deaths in Ramsey County were much more common among American Indian or Alaska Native people compared to people with other racial/ethnic backgrounds.

17. Poisoning deaths by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2019-2023



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable.

Life expectancy

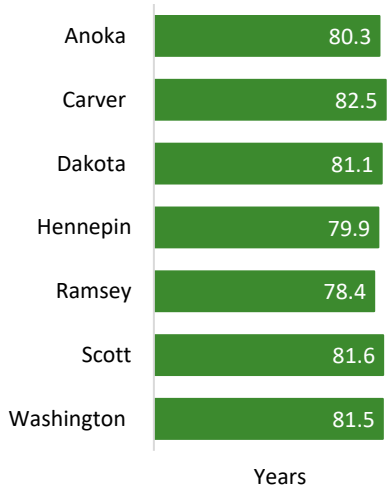
Life expectancy refers to a person's expected lifespan in years.

Risk Factors

Risk factors for lower life expectancy include stress, chronic health conditions, substance misuse, poor nutrition, insufficient physical activity, lower educational attainment, and lack of social connection.[166]

- Ramsey County residents have lower life expectancy compared to residents of other metro-area counties.

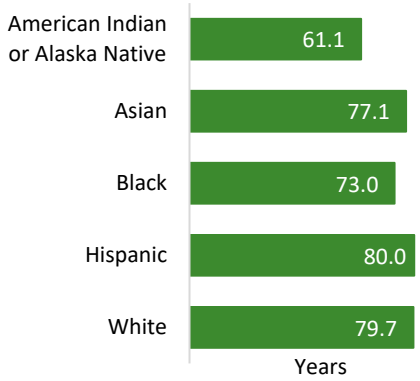
18. Life expectancy by metro-area county, 2019-2021



Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps.[52]

- Life expectancy in Ramsey County is lowest among American Indian or Alaska Native residents, followed by Black residents.
- The life expectancies for people who identify as Asian, Black, Hispanic, or white are lower in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.[52] The life expectancy for people who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native is lowest in Hennepin County, followed by Ramsey County.

19. Life expectancy by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2019-2021



Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps.[52]

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NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

Good nutrition and physical activity are the foundation for health, well-being, and development. Exercise and a healthy, well-balanced diet of fresh fruits, vegetables, whole grains and other essential nutrients prevent malnutrition and decrease a person's risk for health conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke.

More information and reports related to work on this issue can be found on the Statewide Health Improvement Partnership (SHIP) page on the Ramsey County website.



Food insecurity

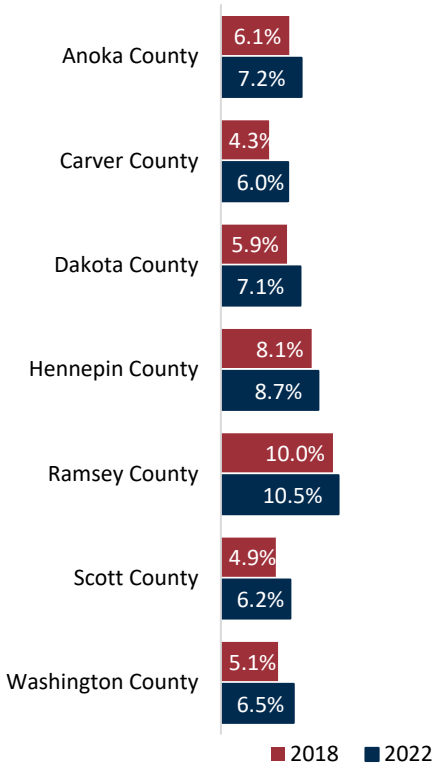
The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as "the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways."[186] In other words, food insecurity is when people have limited access to healthy foods and do not have enough to eat in order to thrive.

Risk Factors

Risk factors for experiencing food insecurity include poverty, unemployment, lack of affordable housing, managing disabilities and chronic health conditions, and systematic racism and discrimination.[60]

- As part of Ramsey County's 2022 Food Security Needs Assessment, a survey was conducted of Ramsey County residents. Respondents were asked about a range of topics regarding food insecurity, including prioritizing key food security needs. Transportation was most commonly identified, followed by greater availability of fresh foods.
- In 2022, Ramsey County had the highest percentage of people experiencing food insecurity compared to other metro-area counties.

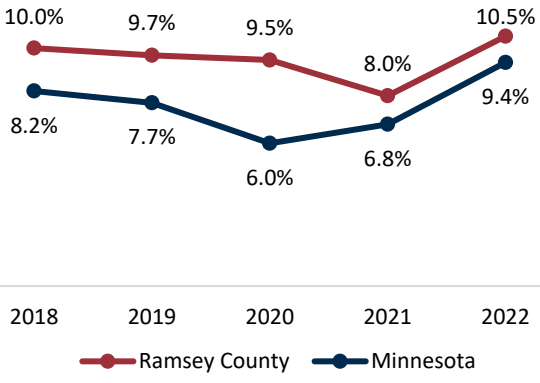
1. Food insecurity among all ages by metro-area county



Source: Feeding America.[59]

- Ramsey County has greater levels of food insecurity compared to Minnesota overall.
- Food insecurity increased in Ramsey County between 2018 and 2022, with a dip in 2021.

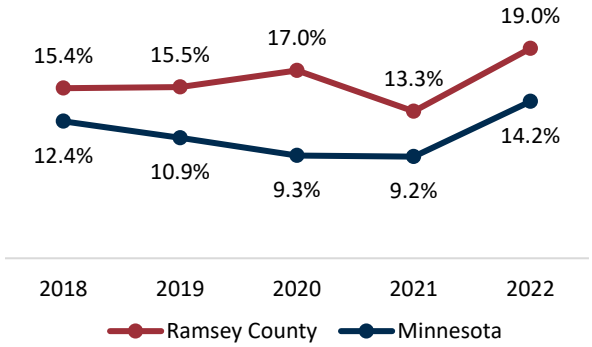
2. Food insecurity among all ages



Source: Feeding America.[59]

- Food insecurity among children is higher in Ramsey County compared to Minnesota overall.
- Food insecurity among children increased in Ramsey County between 2018 and 2022, with a dip in 2021.

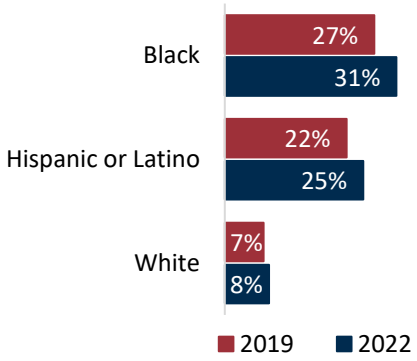
3. Food insecurity among children



Source: Feeding America.[59]

- Food insecurity increased between 2019 and 2022 for people who are Black, Hispanic or Latino, or white

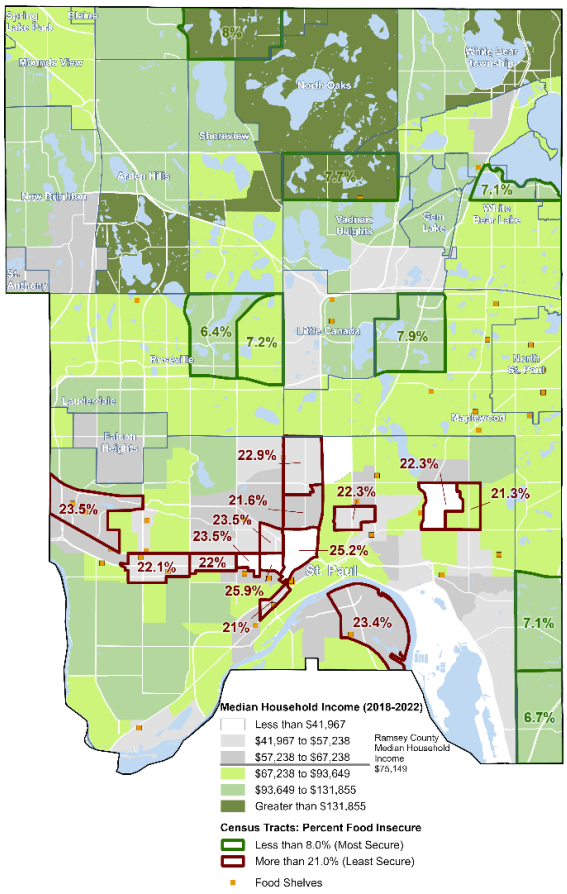
4. Food insecurity among all ages by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County



Source: Feeding America.[59]

- Between 2018 and 2022, the most food insecure areas in Ramsey County were neighborhoods along the University corridor and near downtown St. Paul, as indicated by the geographies outlined in bold red.
- The neighborhoods along University corridor and near downtown St. Paul also have lower incomes, as indicated by the geographies filled with gray.

5. Food insecurity among all ages, Ramsey County, 2018-2022



Source: Ramsey County.[56]

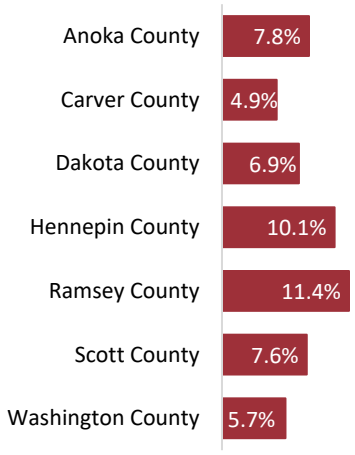
Food assistance

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP; also known as food stamps) provides food assistance for low-income people and families, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, & Children (WIC) program is a breastfeeding/chestfeeding and nutrition program for birthing parents, babies, and young children.

In addition to these two county-administered food assistance programs, there are many other programs available to Ramsey County residents that can be found on Ramsey County's Food Insecurity page.

- 82,912 residents in Ramsey County received SNAP benefits in 2021.[56]
- The percentage of adults who received food stamps (i.e., SNAP benefits) in the past 12 months in 2022 was highest in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

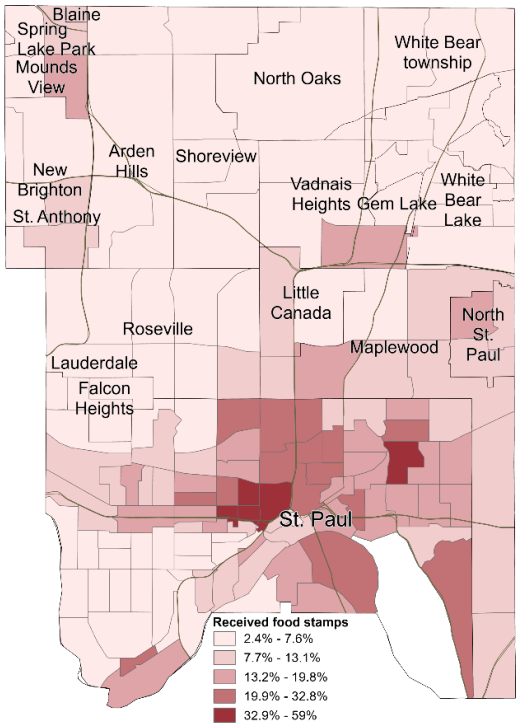
6. Adults who received food stamps in the past 12 months by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- The percentage of adults who received food stamps in the past 12 months is most common in St. Paul compared to other cities in Ramsey County, particularly neighborhoods north of downtown St. Paul.

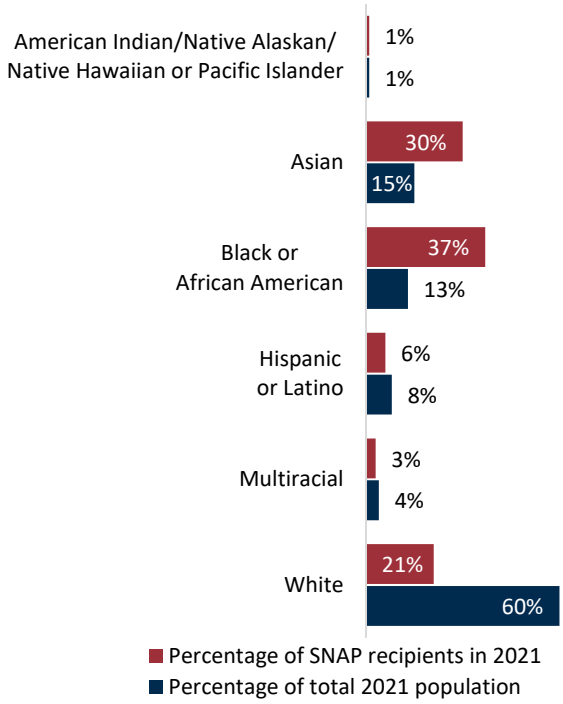
7. Adults who received food stamps in the past 12 months, Ramsey County, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- Black or African American and Asian residents make up smaller percentages of Ramsey County's population but represent higher percentages of SNAP recipients.
- The percentage of racial/ethnic group populations that are SNAP recipients is highest among Black or African American people, followed by Asian and American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander people.

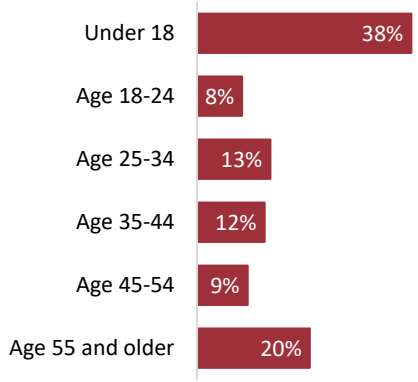
8. SNAP recipients by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2021



Source: Ramsey County.[155]

- Youth under age 18 comprise the largest percentage of people who receive SNAP benefits in Ramsey County, followed by residents age 55 and older.

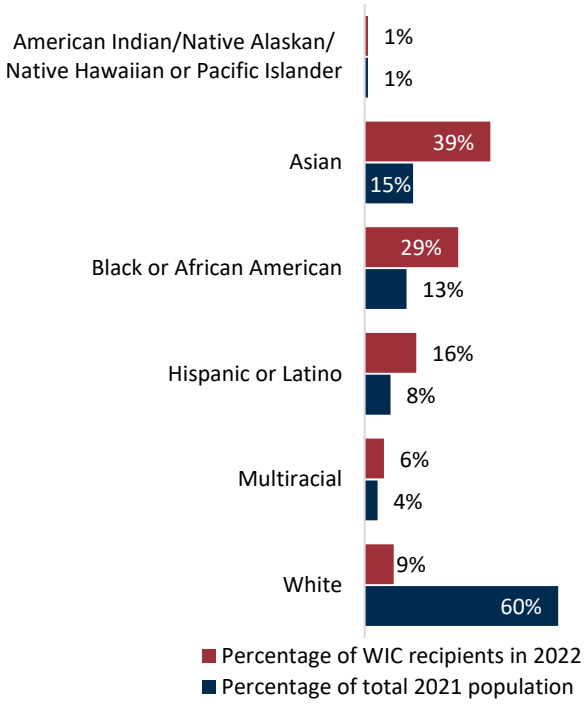
9. SNAP recipients, Ramsey County, 2021



Source: Ramsey County.[155]

- Black and African American and Asian residents make up smaller percentages of Ramsey County's population but represent higher percentages of WIC recipients.
- The percentage of racial/ethnic group populations that are WIC recipients is highest among Asian people, followed by Black or African American people and Hispanic or Latino people.

10. WIC recipients by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2022

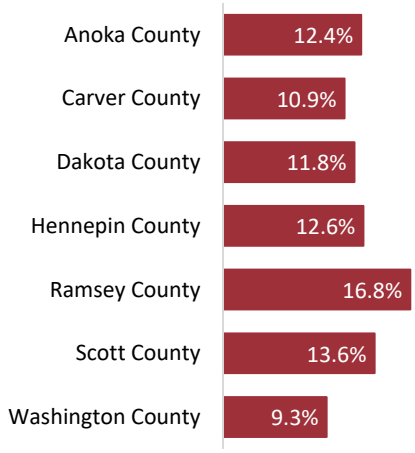


Source: Ramsey County.[155]

Physical health

- Among metro-area counties, the percentage of adults who reported that they have fair or poor health is highest in Ramsey County.

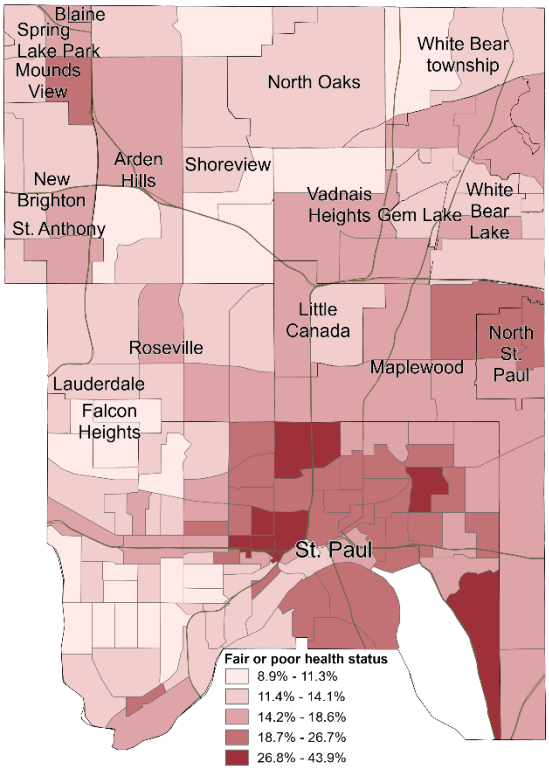
11. Fair or poor self-rated health status among adults by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- Fair or poor self-rated health status is most common in neighborhoods closer to downtown St. Paul, Maplewood, and north St. Paul.

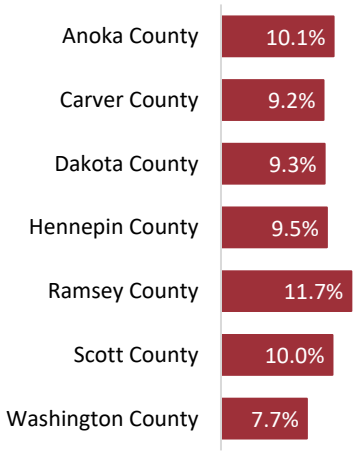
12. Fair or poor self-rated health status among adults, Ramsey County, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- Frequent physical distress among adults was most common in Ramsey County in 2022 compared to other metro-area counties.

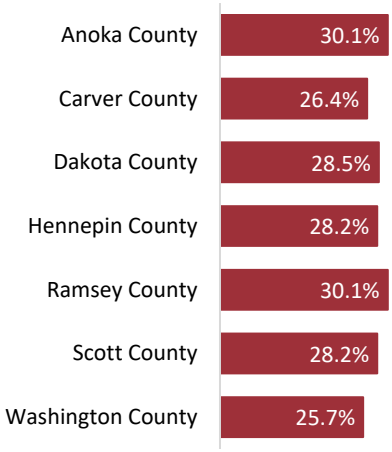
13. Frequent physical distress among adults by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted. Frequent physical distress is defined as 14 or more days people experienced poor physical health because of physical illness or injury in the past 30 days, and it is used to indicate people with more chronic or severe physical health concerns.

- Nearly one-third of Ramsey County residents report short sleep duration (i.e., less than seven hours in a 24-hour period).
- Ramsey County and Anoka County have the highest percentages of adults that reported short durations of sleep compared to other metro-area counties.

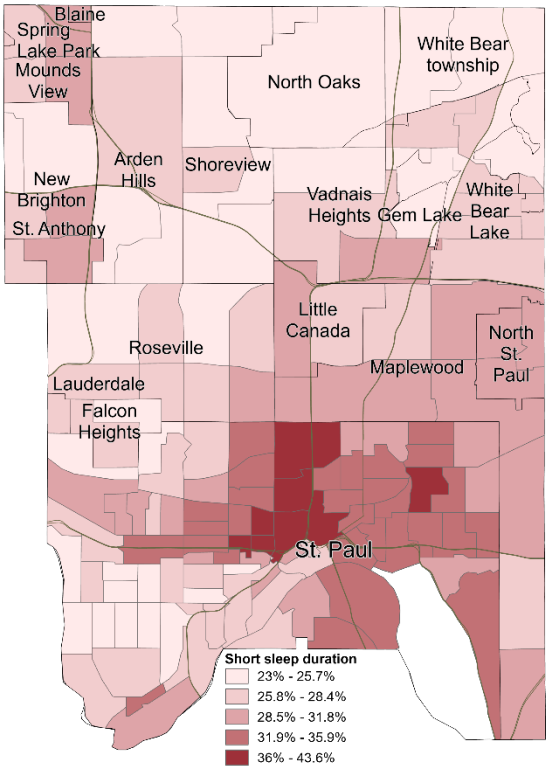
14. Short sleep duration among adults (less than seven hours) by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- Across Ramsey County, short sleep duration was reported by at least 23% of residents.
- Short sleep duration is most common among residents closer to downtown St. Paul.

15. Short sleep duration among adults (less than seven hours), Ramsey County, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

Physical activity

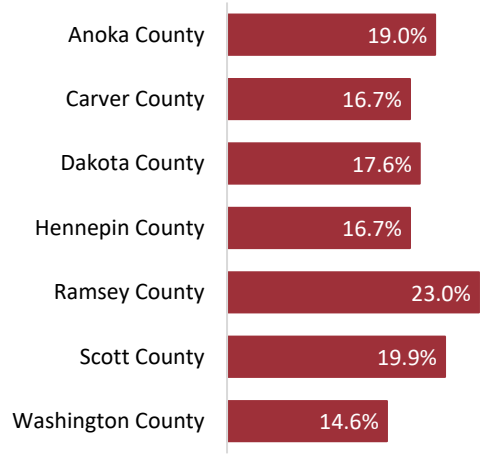
Regular physical activity has physical and mental health benefits and contributes to quality of life and well-being.[193]

Risk Factors

Women, older adults, and people living with disabilities are less likely to report physical activity. Additionally, physical activity is associated with improved opportunities for walking and biking transportation and sports and other exercise spaces and programming.[193]

- In 2022, Ramsey County had the highest percentage of adults that reported no leisure-time physical activity among metro-area counties.

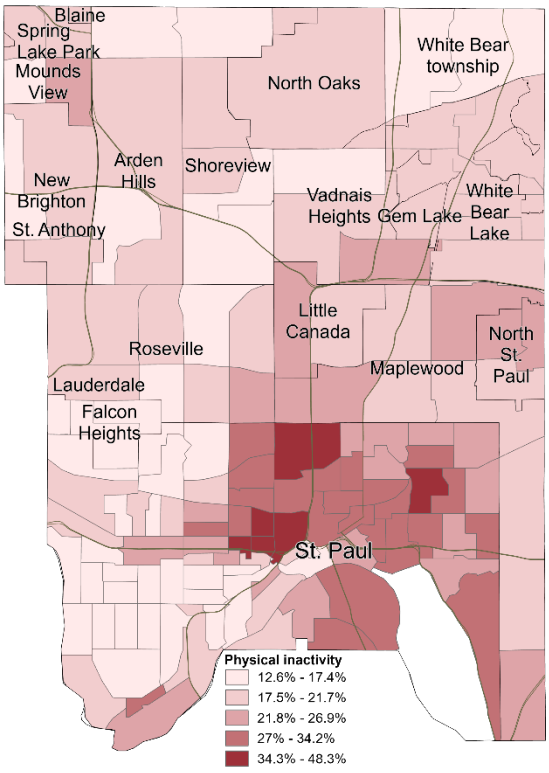
16. Adults with no leisure-time physical activity by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- The percentages of adults with no leisure-time physical activity are highest in St. Paul neighborhoods, particularly areas north and east of downtown St. Paul.

17. Adults with no leisure-time physical activity, Ramsey County, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

Oral health

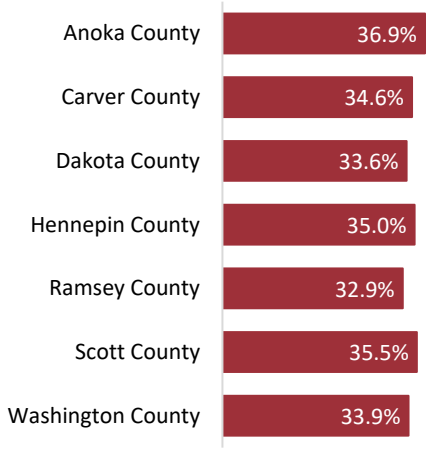
Oral health refers to the health of the entire mouth including the teeth, gums, tongue, lips, and surrounding muscles, and is essential to general health and well-being. Having poor oral health such as cavities or periodontal disease (i.e., gum disease) can be a sign of poor nutrition or diseases, such as lung diseases and diabetes.[15]

Risk Factors

Oral health concerns are more common among people who lack health insurance, have a history of smoking, earn lower incomes, have lower levels of education, and people who are older or identify as Black, Indigenous, or People of Color (BIPOC).[117, 28]

- About a third of Medical Assistance (Minnesota's Medicaid program) enrollees in Ramsey County received a dental visit within the past year in 2022.
- Ramsey County had the lowest percentage of Medical Assistance enrollees who received a dental visit within the past year compared to other metro-area counties.

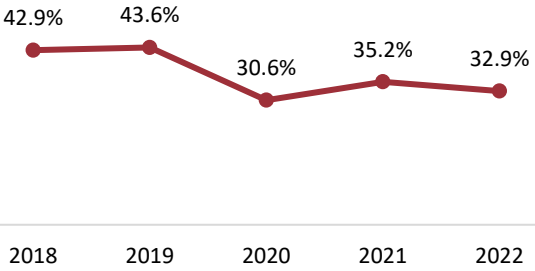
18. Dental visits among Medical Assistance (i.e., Medicaid) enrollees of all ages by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services.[129]

- The percentage of Medical Assistance (i.e., Medicaid) enrollees who received a dental visit within the past year declined between 2018 and 2020 in Ramsey County, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The percentage increased between 2020 and 2021 but declined between 2021 and 2022.

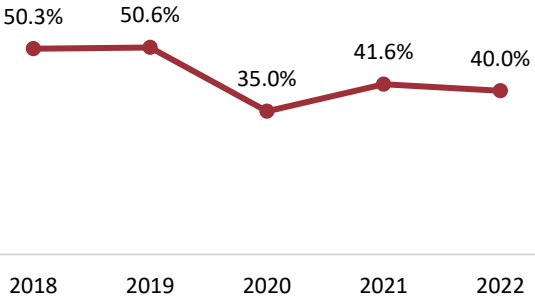
19. Dental visits among Medical Assistance (i.e., Medicaid) enrollees of all ages, Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services.[129]

- In 2022, 40.0% of children enrolled in Medical Assistance (i.e., Medicaid) in Ramsey County received a dental visit within the past year.
- The percentage of children enrolled in Medical Assistance (i.e., Medicaid) who received a dental visit within the past year also declined between 2018 and 2020 in Ramsey County. The percentage increased between 2020 and 2021 but declined between 2021 and 2022.

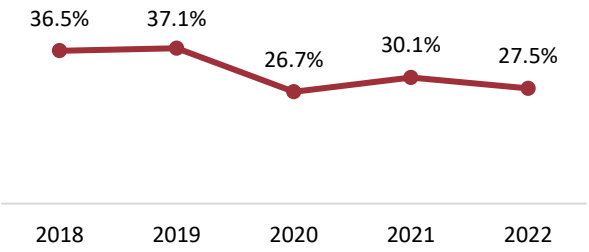
20. Child dental visits among Medical Assistance (i.e., Medicaid) enrollees, Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services.[129]

- The percentage of adults enrolled in Medical Assistance (i.e., Medicaid) who received a dental visit within the past year also declined between 2018 and 2020 in Ramsey County. The percentage increased between 2020 and 2021 but declined between 2021 and 2022.

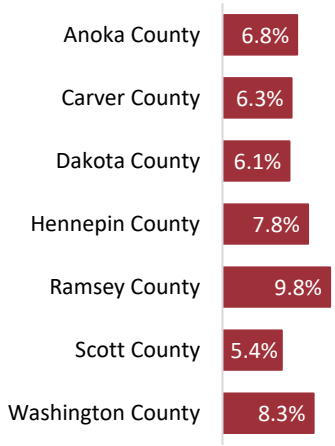
21. Adult dental visits Medical Assistance (i.e., Medicaid) enrollees, Ramsey County



Source: Minnesota Department of Human Services.[129]

- In 2022, the percentage of adults age 65+ with complete tooth loss was highest in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

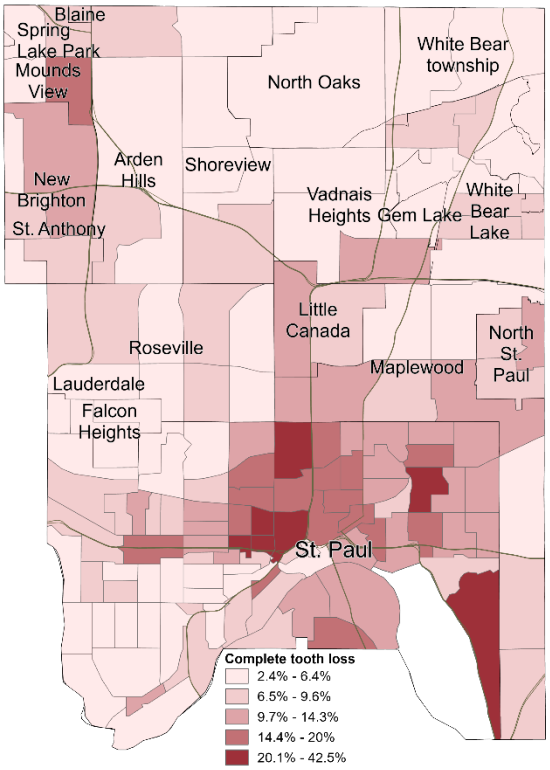
22. Complete tooth loss among adults age 65+ by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

- Complete tooth loss is most common in St. Paul compared to other cities in Ramsey County, particularly neighborhoods north and east of downtown St. Paul.

23. Complete tooth loss among adults age 65+, Ramsey County, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Note: Data are age-adjusted.

TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND SUBSTANCE USE

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death and disability. Substance misuse—involving drugs, alcohol, or both—is associated with a range of destructive social conditions, including family disruptions, financial problems, lost productivity, failure in school, domestic violence, child abuse and crime. Early initiation of substance use is associated with increased risk for addiction.[19]



Tobacco

Rates of current cigarette smoking decreased steadily among adults in Minnesota, while rates of vaping and smokeless tobacco use remained low but relatively unchanged.[95] Despite reductions in the number of smokers, commercial tobacco use kills over 6,300 Minnesotans annually and is associated with $3.2 billion in medical costs each year.[106]

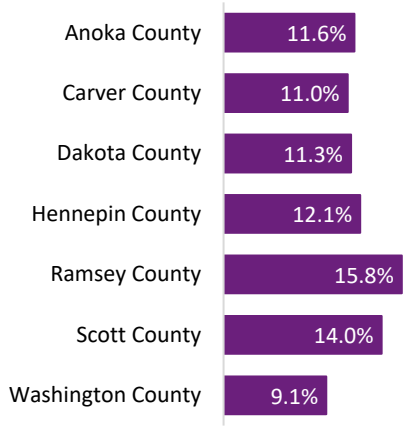
More information and reports related to work on this issue can be found here.

Risk Factors

Tobacco use is more common among people with mental health concerns, lower incomes, lower educational attainment, and people who identify as LGBTQIA+ and American Indian.[95]

- The rate of adult cigarette smokers in Ramsey County is higher than the surrounding metro area counties.

1. Current cigarette smoking among adults age 18 and older by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Notes: Rates are age-adjusted.

Alcohol

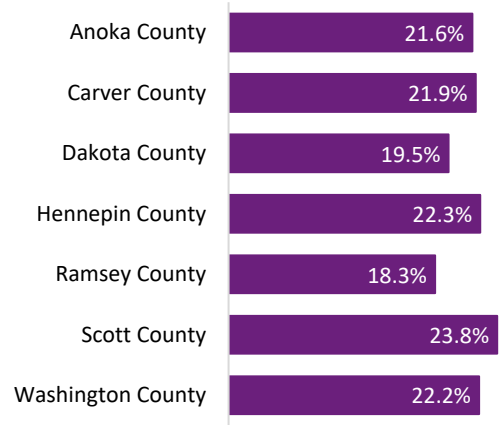
Six out of 10 adult Minnesotans say they drink alcohol. Minnesota has one of the highest binge drinking rates in the country, and deaths directly caused by alcohol use (e.g., alcohol poisoning, alcoholic liver disease) have increased significantly over the past 20 years in the state.[103]

Risk Factors

While males have had higher rates of alcohol consumption and alcohol use disorder, the gap has narrowed over time. Stress and mental health conditions such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder are associated with higher rates of alcohol use disorder. Genetics also play a role in vulnerability to alcohol use disorder.[140]

- According to 2019 estimates, excessive drinking cost Ramsey County $1,245 per resident (e.g., related to health care, lost productivity, and other societal costs).[100]
- In 2022, 40% of treatment admissions among Ramsey County residents involved alcohol as their primary substance of misuse.[58]
- Rates of past 30-day binge drinking among adults were lower in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

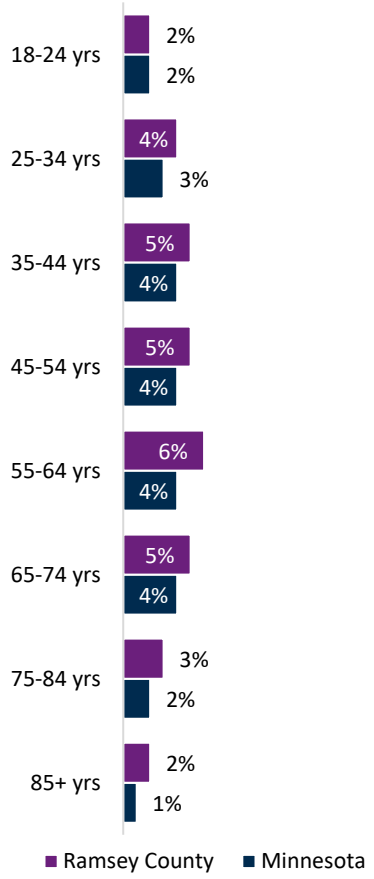
2. Past 30-day binge drinking among adults age 18 and older by metro-area county, 2022



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[32]
Notes: Rates are age-adjusted.

- Diagnoses related to alcohol use, overdose, intoxication, and other related conditions were higher in Ramsey County than the statewide average and peak around ages 55 to 64. Less than one percent of youth under age 18 were seen for an alcohol-related diagnosis.

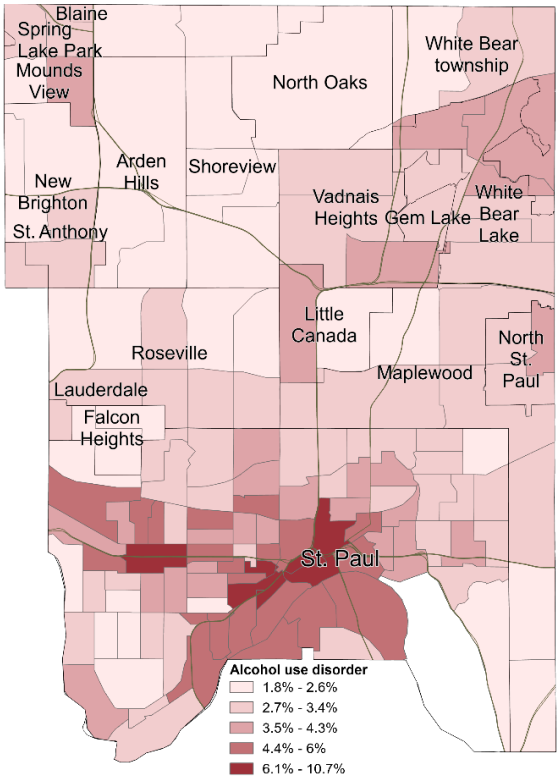
3. Alcohol-related diagnoses by age, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]
Note: Visit the Health Trends Across Communities in Minnesota dashboard for how alcohol-related diagnoses are defined.

- Within Ramsey County, rates of diagnoses related to alcohol use, overdose, intoxication, and other related conditions were highest in St. Paul.

4. Alcohol-related diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023



Source: Minnesota Electronic Health Records Consortium.[132]

Drugs

Risk Factors

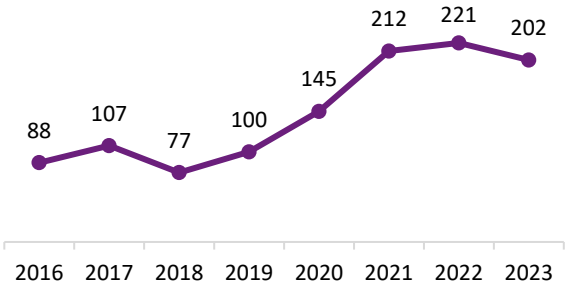
Risk factors for drug use include a family history of substance misuse, mental health issues, and adverse childhood experiences.[19] Within Ramsey County, rates of drug-related health care visits were higher among American Indian residents compared to other racial groups.[132]

- Drug overdose deaths among Ramsey County residents primarily involved opioids (75%), alone or in combination with other substances. Of these, 95% involved synthetic opioids such as fentanyl. Psychostimulants were involved in one-third of Ramsey County drug overdose deaths.[55]
- Health care visits related to drug use, overdose, intoxication, and other related conditions were low in Ramsey County from 2020 to 2023 with 2% of visits involving cannabis, 1% involving

opioids, and less than 1% involving cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, psychostimulants, and sedatives.[132]

- In 2022, 24% of treatment admissions among Ramsey County residents involved methamphetamines as the primary substance of abuse. This was followed by opiates (12%), heroin (10%), marijuana (7%), and cocaine or crack (4%).[58]
- The number of drug overdose deaths in Ramsey County and among Ramsey County residents increased steadily from 2018 to 2022.

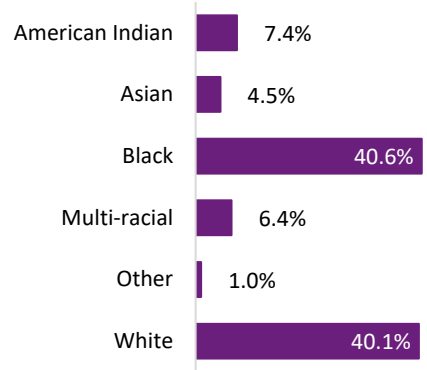
5. Number of drug overdose deaths among Ramsey County residents



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[75]
Note. Data from 2023 are preliminary.

- The majority of Ramsey County residents who died from a drug overdose in 2023 were Black or white. American Indian, Black, and multi-racial residents were disproportionately represented in the overdose data.

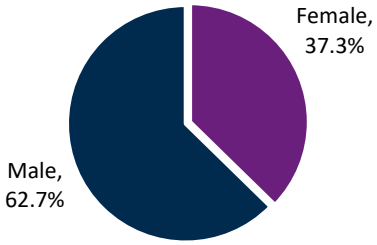
6. Drug overdose deaths, Ramsey County residents, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[75]

- Two-thirds of Ramsey County residents who died from a drug overdose in 2023 were males.

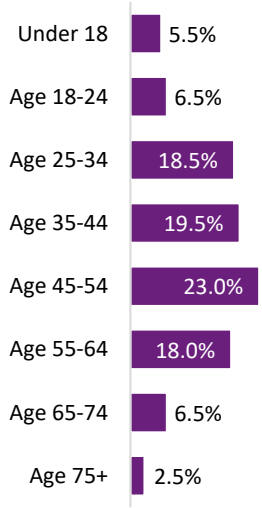
7. Drug overdose deaths, Ramsey County residents, 2023



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[75]

- Ramsey County drug overdose deaths in 2023 primarily involved residents ages 25 to 64.

8. Drug overdose deaths, Ramsey County residents, 2023

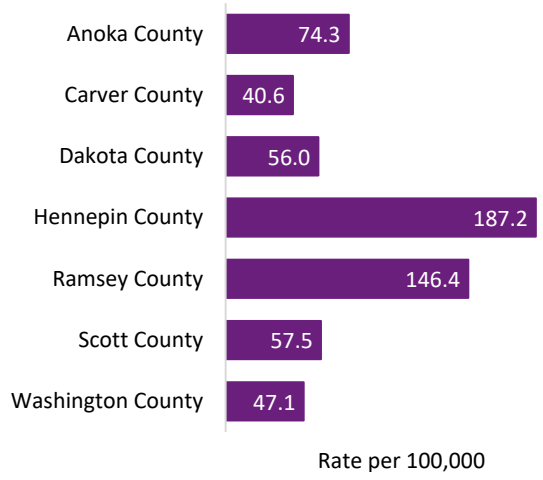


Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[75]

Opioids

- Ramsey County had the second highest rate of nonfatal emergency department and hospital visits involving opioids in 2023 compared to metro-area counties.
- Within Ramsey County, rates of diagnoses related to opioid use disorder were highest in St. Paul.
- Less than one percent of young people under age 18 received an opioid-related diagnosis.

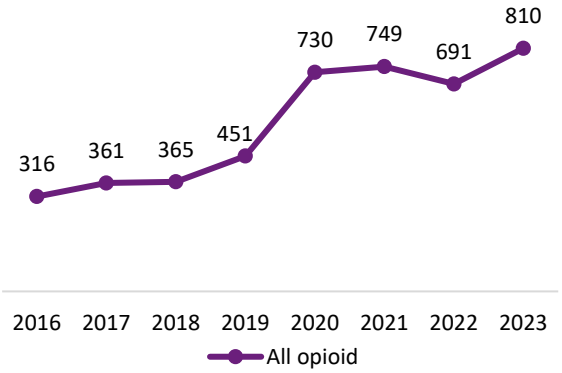
9. Nonfatal emergency department and hospital visits for opioids by metro-area county, 2023



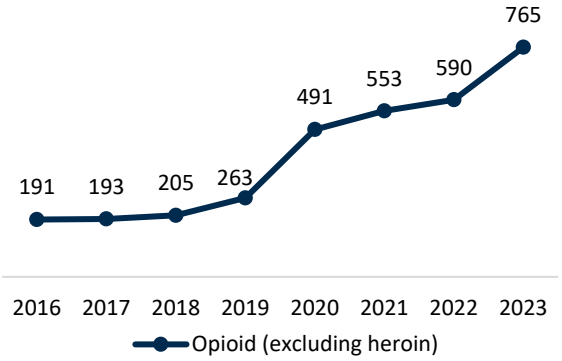
Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[75]

- While the number of emergency department and hospital visits for heroin began declining after 2020, visits for other opioids continued to climb.

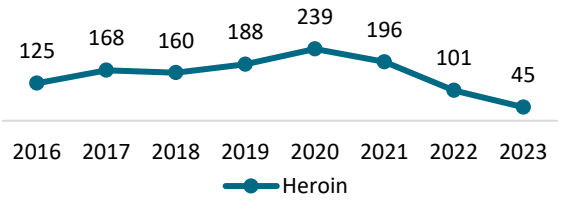
10. Number of nonfatal emergency department and hospital visits for overdoses, Ramsey County residents



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[75]



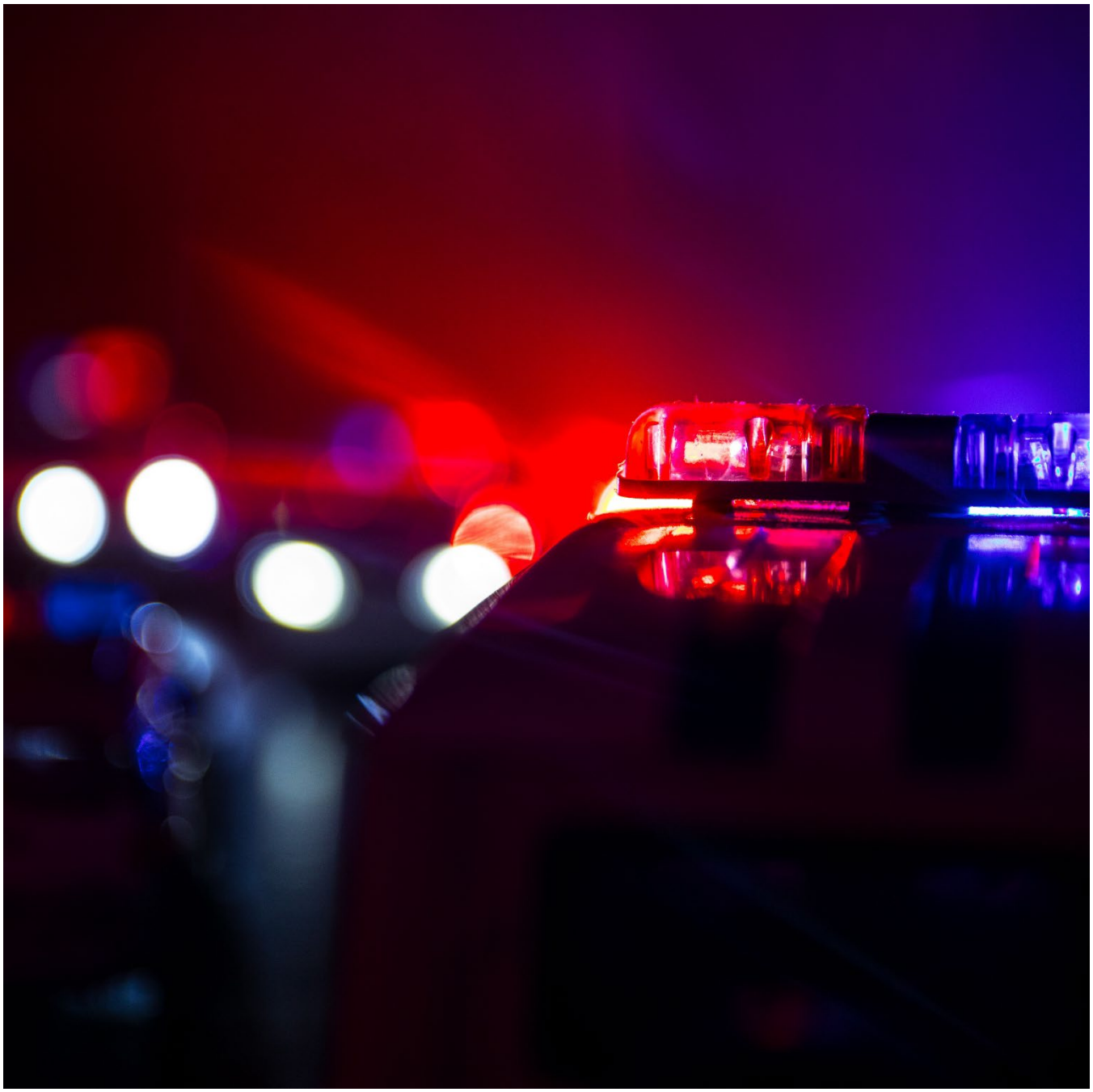
Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[75]



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[75]

VIOLENCE AND CRIME

Violence and crime have a wide range of negative impacts on communities, contributing to: death, injury, and other health consequences; trauma, stress, and other mental health and well-being consequences; increased public spending on safety efforts, incarceration, policing, and other services; reduced economic growth; and the perpetuation of disparities and inequalities.



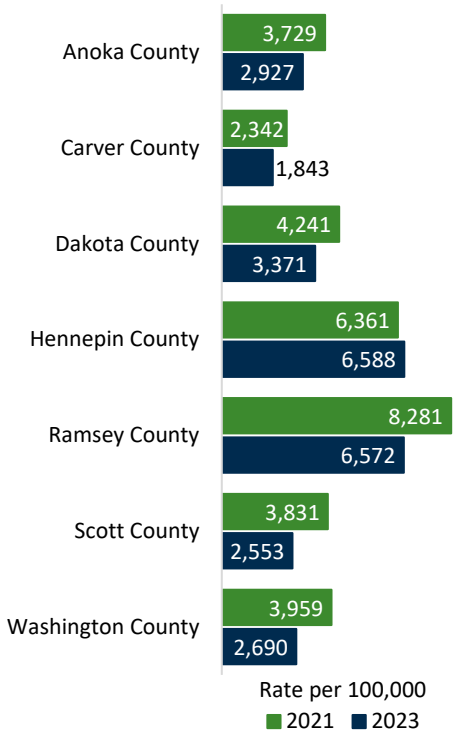
Crime

Risk Factors

Individuals who are male, younger, and earn lower incomes are more likely to be victims of crime. Additionally, Black, Indigenous, or People of Color (BIPOC), particularly Black people, are more likely to be victims. Individuals who are younger, identify as male, experience instability or other issues with relationships, work, or school, and have a history of substance misuse are more likely to commit crime.[17, 11, 83]

- Ramsey County had the highest crime rate in 2021 among all metro-area counties. The rate decreased in 2023 and is presently equal to the Hennepin County rate.

1. Crime by metro-area county

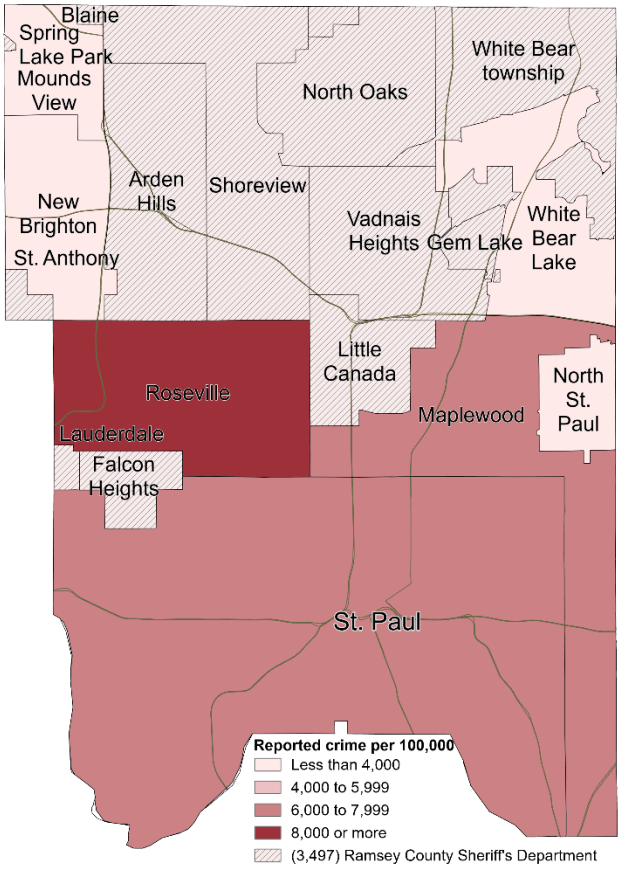


Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.[89]

Note: Includes crime that occurred within the corresponding county (i.e., not crime specifically committed by a resident of the corresponding county).

- In 2023, Roseville had the highest crime rate among all cities in Ramsey County, followed by St. Paul and Maplewood.

2. Crime, Ramsey County, 2023

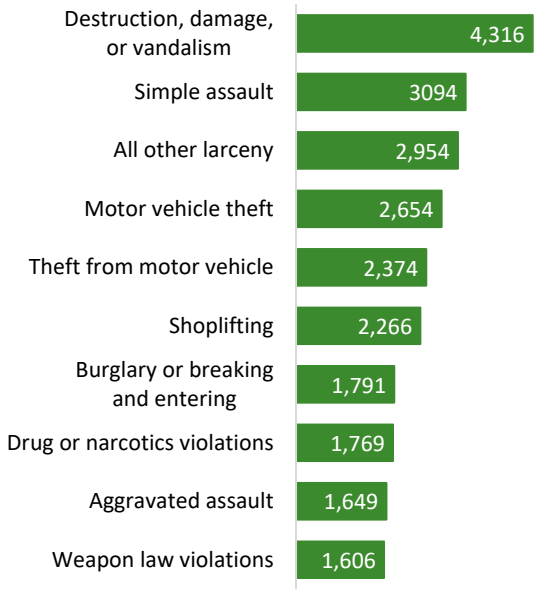


Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.[89]

Note: Includes crime that occurred within Ramsey County (i.e., not crime specifically committed by Ramsey County residents).

- The most common offense in Ramsey County in 2023 was property destruction, damage, or vandalism, followed by assault.

3. Number of top 10 offenses in Ramsey County, 2023



Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.[89]

Note: Includes offenses that occurred within Ramsey County (i.e., not offenses committed specifically by Ramsey County residents).

Violent crime

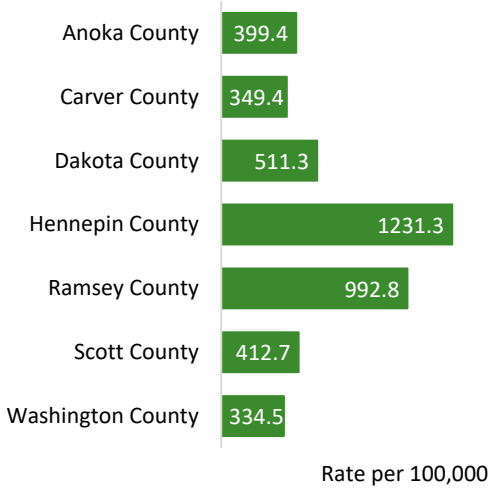
Violent crime refers to crimes in which victims/survivors are threatened or harmed (e.g., assault, robbery, homicide).

Risk Factors

Risk factors for committing violent crimes and violent crime victimization are often similar and include experiencing child maltreatment and other adverse childhood experiences, poverty, lower levels of education among their caregivers, lack of supportive relationships, living in under-resourced communities, homelessness, and experiencing substance use or mental health concerns.[183, 145, 76]

- Among metro-area counties, rates of assault, sex offense, kidnapping, and homicide are highest in Hennepin County, followed by Ramsey County.
- The human trafficking rate is highest in Anoka County, followed by Ramsey County.

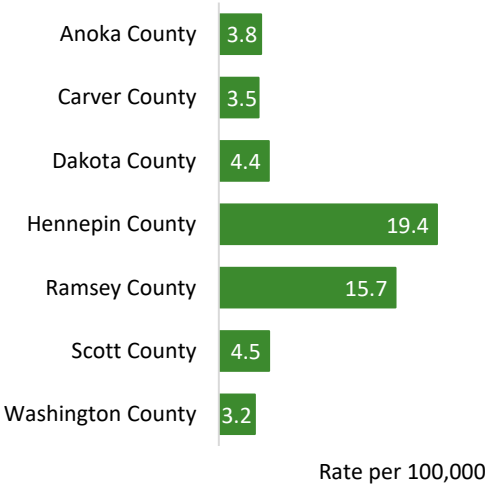
4. Assault offenses by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.[89] Population data from the Minnesota State Demographic Center were used to calculate rates.[136]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable. These data include all crimes against person, including domestic violence crimes against person. Includes offenses that occurred within the corresponding county (i.e., not offenses specifically committed by a resident of the corresponding county).

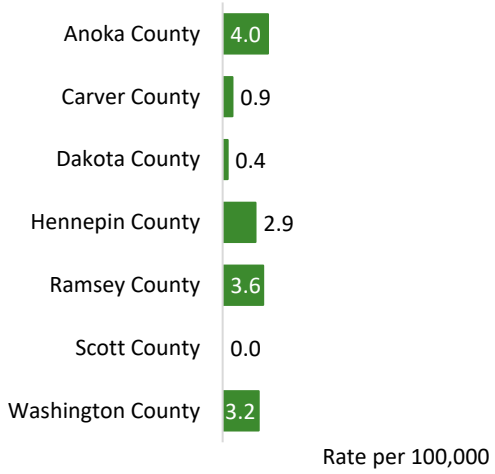
5. Kidnapping offenses by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.[89] Population data from the Minnesota State Demographic Center were used to calculate rates.[136]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable. These data include all crimes against person, including domestic violence crimes against person. Includes offenses that occurred within the corresponding county (i.e., not offenses specifically committed by a resident of the corresponding county).

6. Human trafficking offenses by metro-area county, 2023

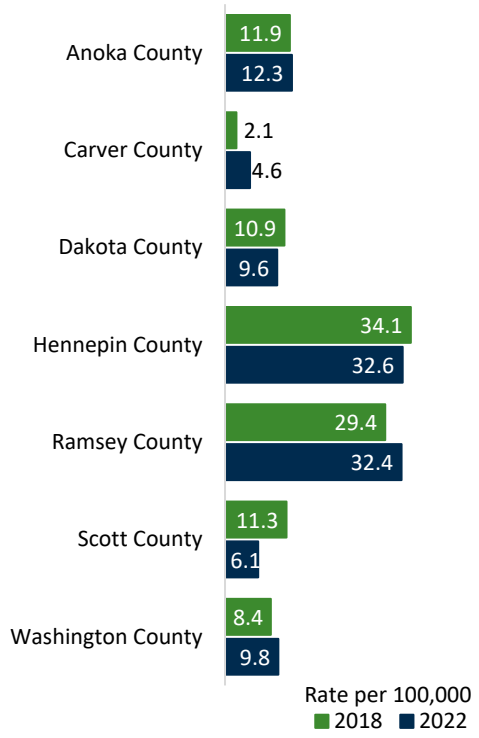


Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.[89] Population data from the Minnesota State Demographic Center were used to calculate rates.[136]

Note: Crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable. Includes all crimes against person, including domestic violence crimes against person. Includes offenses that occurred within the corresponding county (i.e., not offenses specifically committed by a resident of the corresponding county).

- In 2022, the rate of inpatient hospital visits due to interpersonal violence was highest in Hennepin County, followed by Ramsey County.
- The inpatient hospital visit rate in Ramsey County increased between 2018 and 2022.

7. Inpatient hospital visits among residents due to interpersonal violence by metro-area county



Source: Minnesota Department of Health.[112]

Note: Rates are age-adjusted.

Domestic violence

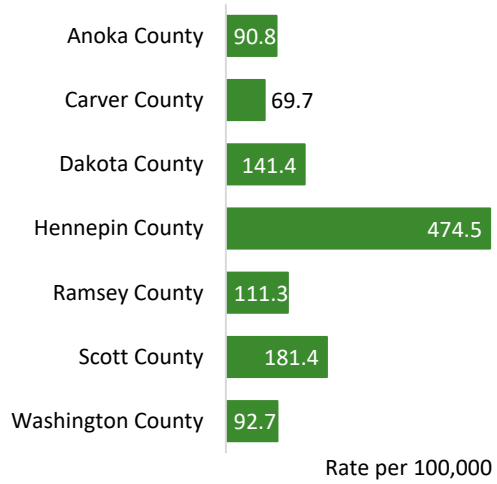
Domestic violence can cause a wide range of negative health impacts, including death or injury and harm to individuals' cardiovascular health, digestive functioning, and reproductive and nervous systems. Additionally, domestic violence can negatively impact mental health and contribute to risky behavior. It also has significant economic and societal consequences (e.g., lost productivity, medical costs, burdens on the criminal legal system).[23]

Risk Factors

Risk factors for perpetrating domestic violence include lower levels of education, younger age, mental health or substance use concerns, financial stress, experiencing child maltreatment, living in under-resourced communities, and lack of healthy relationships.[30]

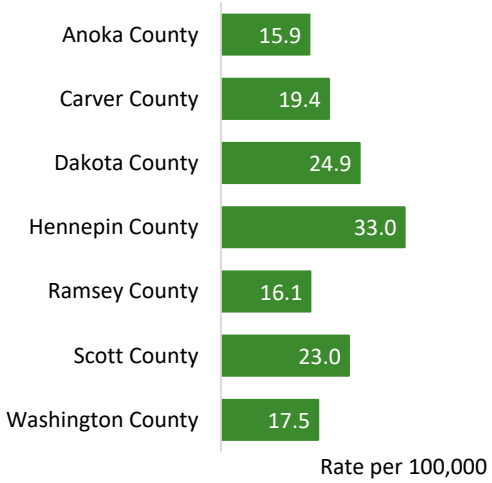
- The domestic violence assault rate in Ramsey County is higher than the rates in Anoka, Carver, and Washington counties and lower than Hennepin, Scott, and Dakota counties.

8. Domestic violence assault offenses by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.[89]
Population data from the Minnesota State Demographic Center were used to calculate rates.[136]
Note: Not all domestic violence incidents result in criminal charges or convictions. Accordingly, these data are lower than the number of actual incidents. Includes offenses that occurred within the corresponding county (i.e., not offenses specifically committed by a resident of the corresponding county).Among metro-area counties, Ramsey County has the second lowest domestic violence sex offense rate.

9. Domestic violence sex offenses by metro-area county, 2023



Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.[89]
Population data from the Minnesota State Demographic Center were used to calculate rates.[136]
Note: Refers to sex offenses committed by a family or household member. Not all domestic violence incidents result in criminal charges or convictions. Accordingly, these data are lower than the number of actual incidents. Includes offenses that occurred within the corresponding county (i.e., not offenses specifically committed by a resident of the corresponding county).

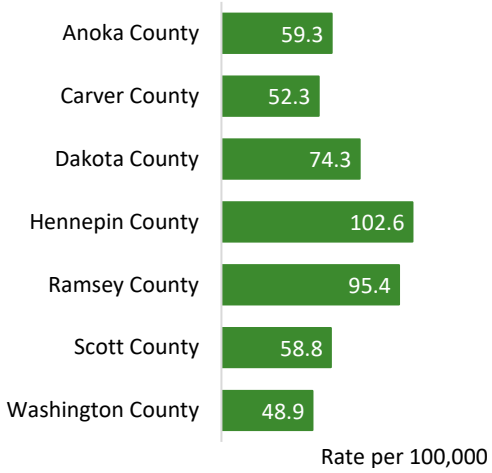
Sexual violence

Risk Factors

Risk factors for perpetrating sexual violence include substance misuse, aggressive or anti-social attitudes, sexist beliefs, childhood or family history of violence or abuse, lack of supportive relationships, poverty, and lack of employment opportunities.[36]

- Among metro-area counties, the sexual violence offense rate was highest in Hennepin County in 2023, followed by Ramsey County.

10. Sexual violence offenses by metro-area county, 2023

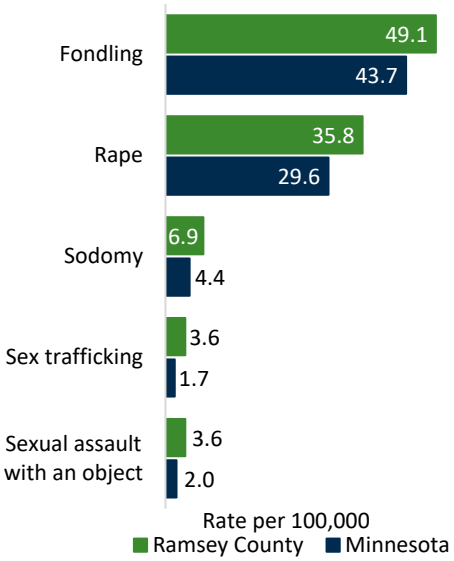


Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.[89]
Population data from the Minnesota State Demographic Center were used to calculate rates.[136]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable. These data include all crimes against person, including domestic violence crimes against person. Includes offenses that occurred within the corresponding county (i.e., not offenses specifically committed by a resident of the corresponding county).

- Crime rates for fondling, rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and sex trafficking were higher in Ramsey County compared to Minnesota.

11. Sexual violence offenses, 2023

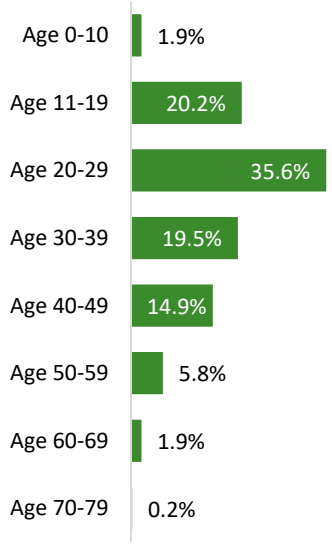


Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's Crime Data Explorer.[89] Population data from the Minnesota State Demographic Center were used to calculate rates.[136]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable. Includes offenses that occurred within Ramsey County (i.e., not offenses specifically committed by Ramsey County residents).

- In 2023, Ramsey County SOS Sexual Violence Services served 866 victims/survivors (79% of all people served) or friends and family members of victims/survivors (21% of all people served). Victims/survivors served were most often age 20-29, followed by age 11-19 and age 30-39.

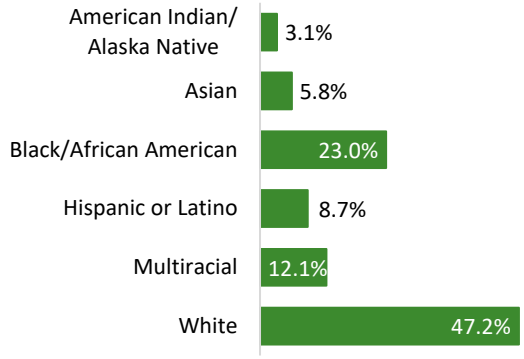
12. Known age of primary victims/ survivors served by SOS, 2023



Source: Ramsey County SOS Sexual Violence Services.[168]

- Of the victims/survivors who chose to self-report their race/ethnicity, most served by SOS Sexual Violence Services were white, followed by Black or African American.

13. Known race/ethnicity of primary victims/survivors served by SOS, 2023

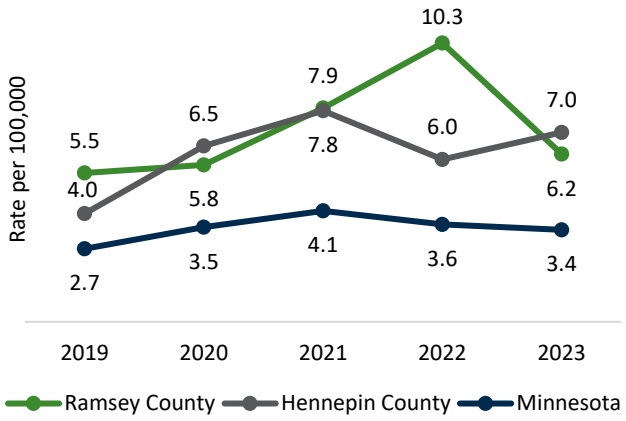


Source: Ramsey County SOS Sexual Violence Services.[168]

Homicides

- The homicide rate in Ramsey County increased between 2019 and 2022 and then declined in 2023. The rates in Hennepin County and Minnesota overall increased between 2019 and 2021, and then declined between 2021 and 2023.

14. Homicides



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.[39]

Note: Only crude rates are reported because age-adjusted rates were unavailable. Rates for Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Scott, and Washington counties are suppressed or unreliable. Includes homicides that occurred within the corresponding county (i.e., not homicides specifically committed by a resident of the corresponding county).

Jail and prison

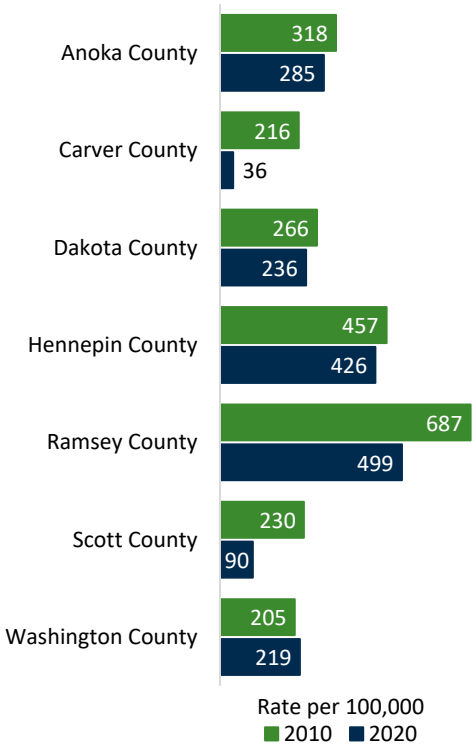
Experiencing jail or prison has significant negative impacts on individuals, their families, and their communities. This includes harm to mental health and well-being, relationships and social connection, financial stability, and physical health among incarcerated individuals and their families.[149, 167, 171] It also strains public health, public assistance, and criminal and legal systems.

Risk Factors

Risk factors for experiencing incarceration include experiences in foster care, mental health concerns, a history of substance misuse, experiencing unstable housing, lower levels of education, and living in under-resourced communities.[169]

- The incarceration rate in Ramsey County declined between 2010 and 2020, but it remains higher than other metro-area counties.

15. Jail and prison incarceration by metro-area county



Source: Vera Institute.[187]

Note: Incarceration rates are based on county of residence.

Juvenile arrests and detention center admissions

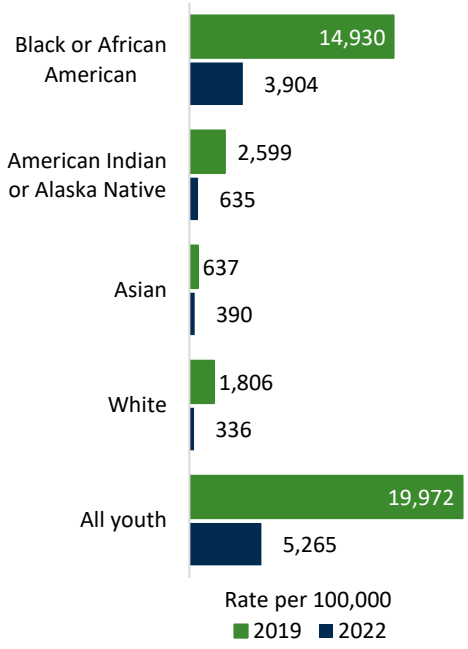
Involvement in the juvenile justice system can lead to a wide range of negative consequences to youth mental and physical health. The system has significant economic costs to society as a whole.[9, 78] In recent years, Ramsey County has worked to provide community-based alternatives to juvenile detention to mitigate negative impacts.[161]

Risk Factors

Risk factors for becoming involved with the juvenile justice system include mental health concerns, a history of substance misuse, low educational engagement and attainment, and adverse childhood experiences.[195]

- Juvenile arrests in Ramsey County declined between 2019 and 2022. Racial/ethnic disparities exist, with arrest rates highest among Black or African American and American Indian or Alaska Native youth.

16. Juvenile arrests, Ramsey County

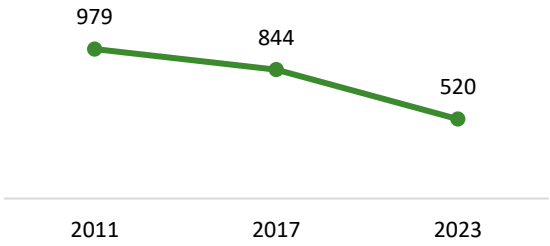


Source: Ramsey County.[156]

Note: "Juveniles" refers to youth ages 10 to 17. Includes arrests that occurred within Ramsey County (i.e., not arrests specifically among Ramsey County residents).

- Admissions to the Ramsey County Juvenile Detention Center have declined over time.

17. Number of Ramsey County Juvenile Detention Center admissions



Source: Ramsey County.[159]

APPENDIX



COMMUNITY ASSETS – RAMSEY COUNTY

Ramsey County has hundreds of assets and resources that provide services and can give people a sense of identity, belonging and connection that make our community resilient. Community strengths include people, organizations, places, and community initiatives that are an important source of services, knowledge, skills and connections that can be useful in developing and implementing community health improvement strategies. Below are some of the many assets and resources available in Ramsey County.

Emergency services and public safety

- Emergency management and response
- Law enforcement
- Fire departments
- Domestic violence shelters
- Youth and adult shelters
- Sexual violence services
- Emergency financial assistance
- Mental health and crisis response
- Homeless shelters
- Homeless outreach organizations
- Food shelves

2025 Community Health Assessment, Saint Paul – Ramsey County Public Health, July 2025
Learn more: ramseycounty.us/CHA

Local, state and national government

- Cities
- City and county groups and projects
- County departments (e.g., Public Health, Social Services, Financial Assistance)
- District planning councils
- Non-profit agencies
- Utilities (e.g., electricity, water, heat, internet)
- Transportation systems
- Political leaders
- Political parties
- Professionals
- National agencies (e.g., NACCHO, SAMSHA, CityMatch)

Health care

- Hospitals and medical clinics
- Federally qualified health centers
- Jail health services
- Mental health clinics
- Home care agencies
- Long-term care facilities
- Assisted living facilities
- Memory care facilities
- Vaccination clinics
- STI/HIV/TB screening clinics
- Detox center and services
- Mobile medical clinic
- Syringe service program

Education

- Colleges and universities
- Schools (organizations)
- Schools (buildings)
- School district wellness committees
- School health classes
- School Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs)
- Students
- Libraries
- Mentors
- Cultural liaisons

Social and cultural organizations

- Faith organizations (e.g., churches, synagogues, mosques)
- Arts and theater organizations
- Professional and business associations
- Newspapers
- Radio stations
- Local media
- Sporting and music events
- Museums
- Zoo
- Special interest groups (e.g., biking clubs)

Neighborhood resources

- Service clubs (e.g., Elks, Moose, Rotary, Kiwanis)
- Youth organizations (e.g., 4-H, Scouts, athletic associations)
- YMCAs
- Recreational facilities
- Parks and natural areas
- Trails and paths
- Lakes and rivers
- Natural resources
- Businesses, malls, and shopping areas
- Restaurants
- Grocery stores
- Farmers markets
- Senior centers
- Community centers
- Apartment and housing complexes
- Renters, owners, and managers association
- Tenant resources
- Community coalitions
- Neighborhood associations (e.g. Crime Watch)
- Parish nurses and parish committees
- Volunteers
- Residents and workers

COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT DATA WALK SUMMARY

Methods

On February 27, 2025, Ramsey County hosted a data walk in collaboration with Wilder Research. A diverse group of about 35 people participated and represented:

- Agencies/services such as hospitals, clinics, social services, behavioral health, mental health, wellness, housing;
- Partnerships/collaboratives/advisory committees focused on public health, mental health, children;
- Culturally specific populations such as Hmong, African American; and
- Community residents.

The data walk featured more than 150 posters on the twelve health topics covered in the community health assessment report, depicting charts, graphs, tables, and maps. Participants were invited to walk around the room and engage with the data, and with each other. Large sticky sheets at each topic-specific station included four discussion questions with room below each for participants to post small sticky notes with their responses. The four discussion questions were:

- What jumps out at you about these data?
- How does this data relate to your lived experience?
- What are some factors (positive or negative) that you see impacting this issue?
- What emerging issues or data gaps are missing from the posters?

Before participants started the data walk, Wilder Research staff shared some background information and caveats about the data. They were informed that while the report includes narratives summarizing findings from the charts, graphs, tables, and maps, the goal of the data walk was to hear their interpretations based on their perspectives and lived experience. Wilder also noted that current and historical systems and policies impact social determinants of health leading to some of the disparities seen in the data. Caveats and limitations shared include:

- Wilder obtained the most recent available data for each indicator, but the exact year varied from dataset to dataset.
- Not all indicators were available by demographic group, and how demographic groups were defined and labeled varied from dataset to dataset. Most data sources that do provide data by race/ethnicity lack details including immigrant or refugee status.
- The axes used in the charts and graphs varied from poster to poster as scales were optimized to make it easier to see differences.
- Some posters could have fit in more than one topic area (e.g., drug overdose deaths could fit in both mortality and substance use).

Participants spent the first hour and 15 minutes posting responses to the questions and other comments either individually or in small groups. People could endorse existing comments by adding a star, check, heart, or other icon. Following a shared meal, participants were invited to share their input as part of a large group discussion.

Several participants commented about strategies and solutions for addressing identified needs. Ramsey County staff informed them that the community health improvement planning process would follow the assessment, and invited participants to be a part of that process.

This summary captures feedback from both the sticky notes and the group discussion for themes mentioned by at least two people. For each topic, themes are listed in order from most to least frequently mentioned, with the non-bulleted paragraphs describing themes pertaining to the topic as a whole. This summary excludes comments about lack of demographic breakdowns or newer data for some indicators, and lack of consistency across data sources, given the caveats shared.

Cross-cutting themes

Across all topics, participants expressed surprise by differences between Ramsey County's rates compared to other metro-area counties despite the geographic proximity. They commented that Ramsey County data were often more concerning than data for other metro counties. People appreciated the opportunity to see differences by neighborhood and census tract in the maps.

Participants also posed questions about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the data, including limited access to care and/or decreased help-seeking. People commented that as average life expectancy increases, so do conditions that are more frequently seen among older adults. Participants also expressed curiosity about the potential correlation between economic conditions (e.g., poverty, unemployment) and all health topics.

Access to medical care

- Health care provider-to-population ratios were most frequently mentioned. People were surprised that Ramsey County had more providers and therefore lower ratios compared to metro area counties with the exception of Hennepin County (which has even more health care providers in relation to the population. Note: Ramsey and Hennepin Counties are central hubs for medical care in the metro area, with many hospitals and clinics, which results in a good low ratio.)
- People were also surprised that ratios for mental health providers to population were not higher. One person noted that these ratios impact access to care.
- Rates of uninsured individuals was the second most common theme, with participants noting how uninsured status reduces health care access and this leads to poor health outcomes seen in other topic areas covered in the assessment. One person mentioned lived experience of having to pay out of pocket.
- Declines in teen visits to clinics was a concern noted by a few people. Participants were curious about barriers to accessing medical check-up services (e.g., scheduling visits during the school day), and whether these declines led to lower vaccination rates in that age group.
- One person said that access to health care should be a right for all people in America, regardless of where they were born, and a second person endorsed this comment.

Babies, children, and families

- One participant who identified as a childcare provider commented on this topic in general, saying they see lots of struggling families.
- Concern about teen pregnancy rates in Ramsey County was the most common theme. Some participants wondered if declines in teen check-ups were related. A data gap noted was the inability to compare intended to unintended pregnancy rates. Some participants were surprised by how high the rates were, while others said the data aligned with what they see. One person shared: *"The teen pregnancy rates are shockingly high in Ramsey County. I see this frequently in my pediatric clinic."*
- The next most common theme was surprise and concern related to disparities in maternal morbidity for Asian and Pacific Islander residents.
- Participants expressed surprise and concern related to differences in high school graduation rates by geography, and high rates of absenteeism. A couple of people observed that graduation rates are improving, based on their own knowledge or experience.
- People expressed concern about the high infant mortality rate.

Chronic disease

Across multiple chronic disease indicators, participants noted higher rates among older adults as well as racial disparities – especially for Native Americans. People also noted higher rates for several indicators in Little Canada, Maplewood, and North Saint Paul.

- Asthma rates were mentioned by the largest number of participants, with several commenting on associations between asthma and the environment. Participants with asthma spoke to lived experience accessing services such as specialty clinics. A health care provider shared challenges to helping patients with their asthma when they are facing lots of barriers to medical care, and the need to help children with asthma outside of hospital and clinic settings. One person shared: *"Environmental factors are impacting asthma and barriers to medical care make it worse."*
- A few people pointed out differences between Ramsey County communities where asthma rates are high and where chronic obstructive pulmonary disease rates are high, and questioned how much is due to age, environment, or behaviors like smoking.

Economic conditions

Two participants commented in general on improving trends across economic indicators (e.g., increases in income and reductions in poverty, homelessness, and unemployment). Of these, one expressed continued concern about children living in poverty. One participant pointed to data on household size as a gap in this topic area. Two people said they could relate to this topic area as members of communities experiencing disparities.

- People expressed surprise by median household income differences by county and by race/ethnicity. Participants were especially curious about higher rates of household income for Asian and Hispanic households within Ramsey County.
- Participants commented on African American disparities in homelessness, noting possible drivers such as lack of housing and restrictions on accessing housing. One person noted having lived experience with homelessness.

Environment

- The most common theme was concern about blood lead levels. Participants were concerned about low rates of lead testing among children, which kids are getting tested or not, and why. People commented on seeing disparities in more urban areas, especially where there are older buildings and more renters (versus owners). One person spoke to their experience having lead service lines that need to be replaced. Blood lead levels in adults was a noted data gap.
- Concerns about asthma rates and their association with environmental conditions were echoed in this topic area.
- Social vulnerability was the next most commonly mentioned indicator. Some were surprised by the low rates in surrounding metro counties (in this context, a low rate means a community may be less adversely affected by disasters, hazards, and other community stressors). Two people commented on the impact of redlining on social vulnerability disparities. One person wished for more detail about how social vulnerability is defined and measured.
- Two people wondered about data on greenery (e.g., plants, trees, shrubs).

Infectious disease

- Concern about declining vaccination rates was a top theme. Participants posed questions about barriers at the individual and societal levels, noting distrust and misinformation. People stressed the importance of protecting the availability of vaccines, and discussed the recent measles outbreak in Texas.
- The other top theme was sexually transmitted infection (STI) rates, with participants expressing curiosity about differences in rates by gender and concern about high rates among young people. People wondered what contributes to the slight downward trends, and how Minnesota compares to national rates.

Injury

- Comments primarily focused on poisonings, with participants expressing curiosity about types of substances/poisons, intentional versus

unintentional, differences by age group, and high rates in Hennepin County. One person noted lived experience of knowing people who have overdosed on pain pills.

- A few people expressed concern about firearm injuries among males.
- A few people also commented on vehicle crashes, and expressed curiosity about types of collisions, vehicle types, and time of day.

Mental health

Across multiple mental health indicators there were numerous comments about wanting to see the data broken into smaller age ranges. People wondered about difference by race/ethnicity across indicators, with questions about the role stigma places and which groups are more heavily marketed to when it comes to services and prescription drugs. Participants also made comments about ways in which the current political climate may impact mental health, and ways in which stress and mental health concerns impact other health conditions. People mentioned contributing factors that cut across indicators such as access to services, availability of providers and programs, and wait times.

- The most common theme was concern about suicidal ideation and attempt, and curiosity about differences by age and gender.
- Several people commented about the extent to which isolation and lack of social connection contribute to mental distress.
- Two people expressed concern about intentional self-harm injuries.

Mortality

- People commented on differences and disparities by race/ethnicity, including high life expectancy among Hispanics and high rates of poisoning deaths among Native Americans.
- A few participants expressed curiosity about the rise in unintentional injury and poisoning deaths.
- Two people expressed disappointment about limited change over time in traffic deaths, and changes in driving behaviors since the COVID-19 pandemic paired with lack of enforcement.
- Two participants expressed concern about high rates of firearm deaths, of which one shared their lived experience of losing a son and some of their son's friends.
- Two people commented about chronic disease as a top driver of mortality.
- Two people expressed concern about harmful chemicals in food contributing to morbidity and mortality.
- Two participants expressed curiosity about falls, and when and where they are occurring.

Nutrition and physical activity

- The top theme was concern about increasing food insecurity among children, and curiosity about why adult rates are not similar (e.g., are they under-reporting). One person was surprised about high rates of Asians receiving WIC services as that does not reflect what they are seeing in their work.
- The next most common theme was physical activity among adults. Participants wondered about barriers such as lack of time or lack of safe spaces to exercise. One person asked about further age breakdowns, and one person pointed to a need to find innovative ways to engage adults.
- A few people expressed concern about low dental visits among Medicaid enrollees, pointing to the lack of dental clinics accepting Medicaid.

Substance use

- The top theme was concern about increasing rates of drug-related deaths. People were curious about the extent to which age at first use plays a role, and whether more people are using drugs versus the lethality of drugs being used (e.g., drugs laced with fentanyl). One person shared their lived experience

of losing a son to fentanyl. While one participant expressed appreciation for increased availability of naloxone and interest in data on its use, another expressed frustration that current efforts aren't decreasing the number deaths.

- Several people were surprised that Ramsey County tobacco use rates are higher than surrounding metro counties, and one expressed interest in data on the number of new smokers from year to year.

Violence and crime

- Participants were curious about the potential reasons of declining crime rates in Ramsey County. One person wondered: *"How has technology helped to stop/prevent/decrease (or increase) the number of violent crimes in the county over time? i.e. cameras, facial recognition, security."*
- Two people were surprised by high domestic violence rates, with one observing that high rates of hospitalizations due to interpersonal violence are similar to workplace violence events they see in health care settings.

APPENDIX: Tables

A. Data tables

Introduction

A1. Population trends

Location	2010 population	2023 population	2030 projection	2050 projection
Ramsey County	508,640	536,075	518,317	432,113
Minnesota	5,303,925	5,737,915	5,923,535	6,139,681

A2. Population by race/ethnicity

Race/ethnicity	2030 projection	2050 population
White	280,317	179,613
Black	75,849	80,381
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,578	1,673
Asian	97,565	109,816
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	293	320
Multiracial	19,398	20,692
Hispanic or Latino	42,317	39,618

A3. Foreign-born residents by metro-area county

County	2013	2023
Anoka County	6.9%	10.3%
Carver County	5.2%	5.8%
Dakota County	8.6%	9.2%
Hennepin County	13.2%	13.3%
Ramsey County	14.7%	15.5%
Scott County	7.5%	9.9%
Washington County	6.4%	8.2%

A4. Self-reported English ability among residents age five and older, Ramsey County, 2022

Speaking ability	Percentage
Only speaks English	76.8%
Very well	12.8%
Well	5.8%
Not well	3.3%
Not at all	1.2%

A5. Top ten languages spoken in Ramsey County non-English speaking households, 2022

Language	Percentage
Miao languages, including Hmong	28.6%
Spanish	20.9%
Karen	10.0%
Cushite, Beja, or Somali	7.0%
Amharic or Ethiopian	5.8%
Vietnamese	2.4%
Chinese	2.4%
French	2.2%
Nepali	2.2%
Niger-Congo regional languages	1.6%

A6. English language learners in schools by metro-area county, 2023

County	Percentage
Anoka County	10.5%
Carver County	3.8%
Dakota County	9.2%
Hennepin County	13.6%
Ramsey County	21.5%
Scott County	8.2%
Washington County	5.8%
Minnesota	9.2%

A7. Disability, Ramsey County, 2023

Disability	Percentage
With any disability	11.8%
Independent living difficulty	5.9%
Self-care difficulty	2.5%
Ambulatory difficulty	5.1%
Cognitive difficulty	5.9%
Vision difficulty	1.5%
Hearing difficulty	3.2%

A8. Educational attainment among population ages 25 years and older by metro-area county, 2022

County	Bachelor's degree or higher	Some college or associate's degree	High school diploma or GED	Less than high school diploma or GED
Anoka County	31.5%	35.3%	27.4%	5.8%
Carver County	49.8%	28.6%	18.0%	3.7%
Dakota County	44.1%	31.7%	19.8%	4.4%
Hennepin County	52.6%	25.9%	15.3%	6.2%
Ramsey County	44.7%	26.2%	20.3%	8.8%
Scott County	42.9%	31.8%	20.3%	5.1%
Washington County	47.9%	29.3%	19.0%	3.8%

A9. Mode of transportation to work by metro-area county, 2023

County	Car, truck, or van	Public transportation	Bicycle or walked	Other (e.g., taxi)	Worked from home
Anoka County	83.3%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	13.2%
Carver County	78.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	18.7%
Dakota County	79.6%	2.2%	1.5%	0.9%	15.8%
Hennepin County	70.7%	4.8%	4.1%	1.3%	19.0%
Ramsey County	75.1%	5.1%	3.6%	1.0%	15.2%
Scott County	81.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	16.0%
Washington County	78.8%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	18.0%

A10. Residents that live within 1/2 mile of a park by metro-area county

County	Percentage
Anoka County	86.5%
Carver County	64.8%
Dakota County	86.9%
Hennepin County	95.6%
Ramsey County	98.1%
Scott County	71.8%
Washington County	76.7%

Access to medical care

A11. Health coverage type, 2023

Location	All private coverage	All public coverage
Ramsey County	68.7%	39.0%
Minnesota	75.0%	35.1%

A12. Types of private health coverage, 2023

Location	Employer-based health insurance	Direct-purchase health insurance	Tricare/military health insurance
Ramsey County	57.9%	13.9%	0.5%
Minnesota	61.6%	16.0%	1.5%

A13. Types of public health coverage, 2023

Location	Medicare coverage alone	Medicaid/means tested public	VA health care coverage
Ramsey County	16.6%	24.9%	1.5%
Minnesota	18.3%	18.4%	2.3%

A14. Uninsured people by metro-area county

County	2019	2023
Anoka	4.1%	3.5%
Carver	3.1%	1.8%
Dakota	3.7%	4.3%
Hennepin	4.8%	3.9%
Ramsey	5.8%	4.9%
Scott	4.6%	2.8%
Washington	3.6%	2.1%

A15. Uninsured people by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County

Race/ethnicity	2018	2023
American Indian or Alaska Native	17.3%	25.9%
Asian	6.7%	4.3%
Black or African American	7.3%	6.6%
Hispanic or Latino	15.7%	17.7%
White	3.4%	2.6%
Other	16.0%	21.5%
Multiracial	5.0%	9.1%

A16. Uninsured people in poverty by metro-area county

County	2019	2023
Anoka	10.4%	11.4%
Carver	5.1%	11.8%
Dakota	5.3%	10.6%
Hennepin	9.5%	5.9%
Ramsey	11.1%	9.9%
Scott	20.1%	13.8%
Washington	3.6%	3.9%

A17. Primary care provider shortage area scores for low-income populations in the metro-area, 2022

Location	Health Provider Shortage Area score
North Minneapolis	18
Riverview/Greater East Side St. Paul/Central Maplewood	16
Northeast Minneapolis	16
Central Minneapolis	16
New Hope	12
Brooklyn Park/Brooklyn Center	12
Fort Snelling/East Richfield	10
Central St. Paul/Roseville/Falcon Heights	8
Fridley/Columbia Heights	8

Note. Highest possible score: 25.

A18. Mental health provider shortage area scores for low-income populations in the metro-area, 2022

Location	Health Provider Shortage Area score
Riverview/Greater East Side St. Paul/Central Maplewood	19
North Minneapolis	19
Central St. Paul/Roseville/Falcon Heights	18
Brooklyn Park/Brooklyn Center	18
Central Minneapolis	18
Fort Snelling/East Richfield	17
Northeast Minneapolis	17
Fridley/Columbia Heights	17
New Hope	15

Note. Highest possible score (most severe shortage): 25.

A19. Dentist provider shortage area scores for low-income populations in the metro-area, 2022

Location	Health Provider Shortage Area score
North Minneapolis	19
Riverview/Greater East Side St. Paul/ Central Maplewood	15
Fort Snelling/East Richfield	15
New Hope	15
Brooklyn Park/ Brooklyn Center	15
Central Minneapolis	15
Central St. Paul/Roseville/Falcon Heights	11
Northeast Minneapolis	11
Fridley/Columbia Heights	11

Note. Highest possible score (most severe shortage): 26.

A20. Early childhood screenings, Ramsey County

Age	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Age 3	44.8%	48.3%	31.0%	32.4%	42.4%
Age 4	39.6%	39.4%	42.3%	46.6%	40.2%
Age 5-6	15.6%	12.3%	26.6%	21.0%	17.6%

A21. Services received by youth eligible for Child and Teen Checkup services, 2023

Location	Received at least one required checkup	Received any dental services
Ramsey County	52.6%	38.5%
Minnesota	49.5%	38.8%

A22. Services received by youth eligible for Child and Teen Checkup Services, Ramsey County, 2023

Age	Received at least one required checkup	Received any dental services
<1	95.0%	0.8%
1 -2	83.6%	16.1%
3-5	66.0%	41.4%
6-9	49.6%	51.2%
10-14	48.4%	45.8%
15-18	39.7%	37.4%
19-20	19.3%	25.6%

A23. Routine checkup within the past year among adults by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka	71.0%
Carver	70.6%
Dakota	72.8%
Hennepin	71.0%
Ramsey	68.9%
Scott	70.0%
Washington	71.3%

A24. Visited dental clinic in the past year among adults by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka	69.6%
Carver	72.7%
Dakota	71.6%
Hennepin	67.5%
Ramsey	63.5%
Scott	67.9%
Washington	74.9%

A25. Percentage of care costs paid out of pocket

Care type	Minnesota: 2017	Minnesota: 2021	Ramsey County: 2017	Ramsey County: 2021
Clinic/office visit	14.3%	14.5%	12.3%	12.4%
Emergency department	13.3%	12.1%	11.0%	10.1%
Hospital inpatient	4.6%	3.4%	4.0%	2.7%

Babies, children and families

A26. Live births among females age 15-44, Ramsey County, rate per 1,000

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
60.9	59.3	57.0	58.0	55.1

A27. Adequacy of prenatal care, Ramsey County, 2023

Adequacy of care	Percentage
Inadequate or no prenatal care	13.5%
Intermediate	12.0%
Adequate	41.1%
Intensive	33.5%

A28. Neonatal abstinence syndrome-related hospital visits among live births by metro-area county, 2018-2022

County	Rate per 1,000
Anoka	5.8
Dakota	4.0
Hennepin	6.5
Ramsey	6.1
Scott	6.0
Washington	4.1

A29. Teen pregnancy among females age 15-19 by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 1,000
Anoka	4.4
Carver	2.9
Dakota	4.7
Hennepin	7.9
Ramsey	11.8
Scott	3.0
Washington	2.9

A30. Teen births among females age 15-19 by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 1,000
Anoka	9.0
Carver	5.0
Dakota	9.9
Hennepin	15.6
Ramsey	20.2
Scott	8.1
Washington	6.7

A31. Severe maternal morbidity among all deliveries, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Ramsey County	Minnesota
American Indian/ Alaska Native	N/A	7%
Black/African American	7%	7%
Hispanic/Latino	6%	5%
White	7%	5%
All races/ ethnicities	7%	6%

A32. Infant mortality by metro-area county, rate per 1,000 live births

County	2012-2016	2017-2022
Anoka	4.1	3.3
Carver	3.8	2.4
Dakota	4.6	3.0
Hennepin	5.0	3.6
Ramsey	6.3	4.8
Scott	3.1	2.2
Washington	4.4	2.7

A33. Newborns with low birth weight among all live births by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 1,000
Anoka	5.2%
Carver	2.9%
Dakota	5.2%
Hennepin	5.7%
Ramsey	6.3%
Scott	3.5%
Washington	4.9%

A34. Breastfeeding initiation, three-month continuation, and one-year continuation among WIC participants in Ramsey County

Breastfeeding	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Initiation	77.6%	75.9%	74.0%	78.7%	79.3%
Three month continuation	47.8%	48.6%	47.5%	54.1%	54.8%
One year continuation	19.2%	19.0%	19.5%	24.0%	N/A

A35. Breastfeeding initiation among WIC participants in Ramsey County

Race/ethnicity	2019	2023
American Indian	72.3%	78.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	81.7%	79.4%
Black (African American)	71.1%	74.1%
East African	97.0%	96.0%
Hispanic	87.2%	88.5%
Hmong	58.6%	55.0%
Black (Other)	82.9%	84.4%
White	83.6%	84.4%

A36. Alleged and substantiated maltreatment among children with completed assessments/investigations by metro-area county, rate per 1,000

County	2017	2021
Anoka	20.0	13.6
Carver	16.0	12.5
Dakota	20.8	14.0
Hennepin	37.5	21.2
Ramsey	24.6	25.1
Scott	18.1	17.9
Washington	14.1	11.9

A37. Alleged victims involved in child protection assessments, Ramsey County

2021	2022	2023	2024
3,429	3,650	3,434	3,392

A38. Child care slots for infants, toddlers, or preschoolers for every 100 children whose parents work by metro-area county, 2020

County	Slots for every 100 children
Anoka	79
Carver	92
Dakota	85
Hennepin	83
Ramsey	57
Scott	82
Minnesota	79

Note: Data for Washington County are unavailable.

A39. Students attending school regularly by Ramsey County school district, 2023

School district	Percentage
Mounds View	77.2%
North Saint Paul-Maplewood Oakdale	73.9%
Roseville	68.6%
Saint Paul	65.8%
White Bear Lake	71.6%
Minnesota	74.5%

A40. Ramsey County graduation rates by race/ethnicity, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Percentage
American Indian	61.0%
Asian	80.1%
Black or African American	68.7%
Hispanic or Latino	62.8%
Two or more races	79.5%
White	85.4%

Chronic disease

A41. Arthritis among adults age 18 and older by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka	21.1%
Carver	19.6%
Dakota	20.5%
Hennepin	19.5%
Ramsey	21.9%
Scott	20.6%
Washington	19.8%

A42. Asthma diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Gender	Ramsey County	Minnesota
Female	9%	8%
Male	7%	5%
Other or unknown	4%	4%

A43. Asthma diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Race/ethnicity	Ramsey County	Minnesota
American Indian/ Native American	12%	8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5%	5%
Black/African American	11%	9%
Hispanic/Latino	7%	5%
White	8%	7%

A44. Cancer cases, 2017-2021. rate per 1,000

Cancer type	Ramsey County	Minnesota
Lung	54.5	54.4
Colorectal	34.3	36.1
Melanoma	31.6	37.3
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	22.1	22.2
Bladder	19.9	21.0
Kidney	16.8	18.1
Leukemia	16.5	17.0
Pancreas	14.8	14.2
Oral and pharyngeal	11.1	12.8
Thyroid	10.3	12.2
Liver	9.9	8.0
Brain	6.6	7.0
Esophagus	4.9	5.2

A45. Diabetes among adults by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka	8.6%
Carver	7.3%
Dakota	8.9%
Hennepin	7.9%
Ramsey	9.8%
Scott	8.4%
Washington	7.1%

A46. Type 2 diabetes diagnoses, 2020-2023

Age range	Ramsey County	Minnesota
24-34 yrs	2%	2%
35-44 yrs	5%	4%
45-54 yrs	10%	9%
55-64 yrs	16%	13%
65-74 yrs	20%	17%
75-84 yrs	22%	21%
85+ yrs	21%	19%

A47. COPD among adults by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka	4.3%
Carver	4.4%
Dakota	4.3%
Hennepin	4.3%
Ramsey	5.3%
Scott	4.7%
Washington	3.3%

A48. COPD diagnoses, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Age range	Percentage
45-54 yrs	1%
55-64 yrs	4%
65-74 yrs	7%
75-84 yrs	9%
85+ yrs	10%

A49. Cardiovascular disease diagnoses, 2020-2023

Age range	Heart attack	Heart disease	Stroke
45-54 yrs	1%	2%	2%
55-64 yrs	3%	7%	3%
65-74 yrs	4%	14%	5%
75-84 yrs	6%	21%	9%
85+ yrs	8%	24%	14%

A50. High blood pressure diagnoses by race/ethnicity, 2020-2023

Race/ethnicity	Ramsey County	Minnesota
American Indian/ Native American	19%	15%
Asian/Pacific Islander	13%	13%
Black/African American	16%	14%
Hispanic/Latino	9%	9%
White	22%	21%

Economic conditions

A51. Poverty

Location	2017	2019	2021	2023
Ramsey County	13.9%	12.3%	12.5%	11.6%
Minnesota	9.5%	9.0%	9.3%	9.3%

A52. Poverty by metro-area county, 2023

County	Percentage
Anoka	6.2%
Carver	4.8%
Dakota	5.8%
Hennepin	10.1%
Ramsey	11.6%
Scott	5.7%
Washington	4.8%

A53. Poverty by race/ethnicity, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Ramsey County	Minnesota
American Indian or Alaska Native	34.9%	29.3%
Asian	9.9%	8.3%
Black or African American	27.1%	22.5%
Hispanic	8.8%	14.1%
Multiracial	11.0%	11.8%
White	8.6%	7.3%

A54. Children below poverty by metro-area county, 2023

County	Percentage
Anoka	7.1%
Carver	3.7%
Dakota	6.1%
Hennepin	11.7%
Ramsey	15.2%
Scott	5.7%
Washington	5.5%

A55. Older adults (age 65+) below poverty by metro-area county, 2023

County	Percentage
Anoka	7.4%
Carver	11.1%
Dakota	7.4%
Hennepin	9.9%
Ramsey	9.6%
Scott	10.9%
Washington	7.3%

A56. Median household income

Location	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	$61,962	$62,919	$68,871	$70,518	$75,113	$77,812
Minnesota	$68,388	$70,315	$74,593	$77,720	$82,338	$85,086

A57. Median household income by metro-area county, 2023

County	Income
Anoka	$96,812
Carver	$129,581
Dakota	$99,830
Hennepin	$93,668
Ramsey	$77,812
Scott	$106,181
Washington	$110,729

A58. Median household income by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Income
American Indian or Alaska Native	$47,386
Asian	$78,890
Black or African American	$50,588
Hispanic	$83,522
Multiracial	$80,478
Other	$70,014
White	$70,590

A59. Debt in collections, 2023

Location	All	Communities of color	White communities
Ramsey County	14%	21%	11%
Minnesota	12%	23%	11%

A60. Unemployment

Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	2.8%	3.0%	7.0%	4.2%	2.6%	2.7%
Minnesota	3.0%	3.3%	6.3%	3.7%	2.7%	2.8%

A61. Unemployment by race/ethnicity, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Ramsey County	Minnesota
Black or African American	6.2%	5.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	N/A	11.1%
Asian	3.0%	2.9%
Other	N/A	3.0%
Multiracial	3.6%	4.2%
Hispanic	3.8%	4.2%
White	2.7%	2.6%

A62. Cost-burdened households by metro-area county, 2023

County	Percentage
Anoka	25.3%
Carver	21.4%
Dakota	26.9%
Hennepin	30.9%
Ramsey	33.5%
Scott	25.5%
Washington	26.4%

A63. Cost-burdened households by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Percentage
American Indian or Alaska Native	65.7%
Asian	28.7%
Black or African American	51.5%
Hispanic	28.3%
Multiracial	31.4%
Other	30.7%
White	35.4%

A64. Homeownership by metro-area county, 2023

County	Percentage
Anoka	80.3%
Carver	81.6%
Dakota	72.7%
Hennepin	61.9%
Ramsey	59.0%
Scott	82.9%
Washington	82.8%

A65. Number of people experiencing homelessness, Ramsey County

Location	2012	2015	2018	2023
Ramsey County	1,567	1,787	1,927	1,661

A66. Location of unhoused people, 2023

Location	In shelter	Not in a formal shelter
Ramsey County	83.9%	16.1%
Minnesota	67.0%	33.0%

A67. Race/ethnicity of people experiencing homelessness, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Ramsey County	Minnesota
American Indian	3.3%	16.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4.1%	1.6%
Black, African American, or African	47.5%	26.9%
Hispanic or Latina/e/o	3.4%	5.5%
Middle Eastern or North African	0.2%	0.3%
White	22.4%	23.7%
Multiracial	13.7%	15.8%
Unknown	5.4%	9.7%

A68. K-12 students experiencing homelessness by metro-area county, 2023

County	Percentage
Anoka	1.4%
Carver	0.3%
Dakota	0.7%
Hennepin	1.6%
Ramsey	1.2%
Scott	0.6%
Washington	0.6%

A69. Number of housing assistance recipients, Ramsey County

Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
FHPAP	4,071	3,986	3,523	3,126	1,730	N/A
Housing Supports (GRH)	3,823	3,851	3,628	3,215	3,169	3,199

A70. Housing assistance recipients by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County

Race/ethnicity	FHPAP (2022)	Housing Supports (GRH; 2023)
American Indian	4.2%	7.4%
Asian	1.9%	5.4%
Black	58.6%	26.5%
Hispanic	9.6%	3.7%
Multiracial	9.9%	1.4%
Unknown	2.8%	2.0%
White	13.0%	53.6%

A71. Housing assistance recipients by age, Ramsey County

Age range	FHPAP (2022)	Housing Supports (GRH; 2023)
Under age 18	49.6%	N/A
Age 18-24	16.4%	6.1%
Age 25-34	12.9%	17.7%
Age 35-44	9.1%	19.4%
Age 45-54	5.5%	16.7%
Age 55 and older	6.4%	40.1%

A72. Lack of reliable transportation in the past 12 months among adults by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka	6.8%
Carver	5.1%
Dakota	5.8%
Hennepin	8.0%
Ramsey	7.9%
Scott	6.9%
Washington	5.5%

A73. Adults who received a utility service shut-off threat in the past 12 months by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka	6.1%
Carver	4.6%
Dakota	5.6%
Hennepin	6.8%
Ramsey	6.9%
Scott	6.0%
Washington	4.9%

Environment

A74. Number of days with unhealthy, unhealthy for certain groups, moderate, and good air quality by metro-area county, 2023

County	Good	Moderate	Unhealthy for sensitive groups	Unhealthy
Anoka	217	131	15	2
Carver	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dakota	184	171	7	3
Hennepin	173	175	14	3
Ramsey	188	167	7	3
Scott	173	175	12	5
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

A75. Median Air Quality Index (AQI) values by metro-area county

County	2013	2018	2023
Anoka	44	44	46
Carver	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dakota	36	41	49
Hennepin	43	51	52
Ramsey	41	44	49
Scott	N/A	37	51
Washington	47	53	N/A

A76. Average fine particle concentrations (micrograms per cubic meter), Ramsey County

Location	2009	2012	2015	2018	2021	2024
Ramsey County	11.1	9.7	9.3	7.9	7.6	9.0

A77. Heat-related illness emergency department visits by metro-area county, 2018-2022, rate per 100,000

County	Percentage
Anoka	13.1
Carver	13.8
Dakota	9.2
Hennepin	10.0
Ramsey	8.0
Scott	11.9
Washington	10.0

A78. Number of weeks in drought, Ramsey County

Year	Moderate drought	Severe drought	Extreme drought	Exceptional drought
2001	9	3	2	0
2011	5	4	3	7
2021	12	2	1	7

A79. Children age 3 and under tested for lead by metro-area county, 2017-2021

County	Percentage
Anoka	93.4%
Carver	81.7%
Dakota	92.0%
Hennepin	79.5%
Ramsey	85.8%
Scott	90.8%
Washington	89.8%

A80. Children with elevated blood lead levels by metro-area county, 2017-2021

County	Percentage
Anoka	0.2%
Carver	0.6%
Dakota	0.3%
Hennepin	0.6%
Ramsey	1.1%
Scott	0.0%
Washington	0.3%

A81. People living in buildings built before 1978 by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka	39.3%
Carver	25.3%
Dakota	32.8%
Hennepin	57.4%
Ramsey	67.6%
Scott	21.6%
Washington	28.6%

Infectious disease

A82. Children age 24-35 months who have received the recommended seven-vaccine series

Location	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	65.0%	53.7%	58.3%	61.0%
Minnesota	69.6%	63.2%	63.3%	63.0%

A83. Children age 24-35 months who have received the recommended seven-vaccine series by metro-area county, 2023

County	Percentage
Anoka	63.3%
Carver	66.7%
Dakota	61.8%
Hennepin	58.7%
Ramsey	61.0%
Scott	62.6%
Washington	72.5%

A84. Children ages 24-35 months who have received vaccinations, by type, 2023

Type	Ramsey County	Minnesota
Dtap	67.1%	68.8%
Hep B	83.2%	82.2%
Hib	75.5%	76.7%
MMR	77.2%	78.7%
PCV	75.1%	76.1%
Polio	81.3%	82.4%
Rotavirus	64.2%	69.8%
Varicella	79.2%	80.1%

A85. Adolescents who received recommended vaccinations, 2023

Type	Ramsey County	Minnesota
HPV series initiation	58.1%	55.2%
HPV series completion	29.7%	29.2%
MenACWY	66.7%	69.5%
MenACWY booster	58.2%	61.9%
MenB initiation	14.8%	20.1%
Tdap	68.1%	71.1%

A86. People living with HIV and AIDS, rate per 100,000

Location	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	286.3	292	295.7	275.9
Minnesota	177.4	182.5	184.5	174.6

A87. People living with HIV and AIDS by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka	135.8
Carver	52.7
Dakota	134.0
Hennepin	398.6
Ramsey	275.9
Scott	96.4
Washington	99.3

A88. New cases of HIV diagnosis (both non-AIDS and AIDS), rate per 100,000

Location	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.9
Minnesota	4.3	5.6	4.9	4.9

A89. New cases of HIV diagnosis (both non-AIDS and AIDS) by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka	6.2
Dakota	5.0
Hennepin	11.6
Ramsey	9.9
Washington	2.2

A90. Ramsey County residents living with HIV by race/ethnicity, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Percentage
African-American black	26.7%
African-born black	18.7%
American Indian	0.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.9%
Hispanic	12.9%
Other	4.3%
White	33.0%

A91. Sexually transmitted infections, 2023, rate per 100,000

Location	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis
St. Paul	874	440	20.8
Minneapolis	1,175	639	43.3
Suburban	305	99	5.6
Greater Minnesota	258	49	1.7
Total	381	135	147.0

A92. Chlamydia cases, rate per 100,000

Location	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	602	617	644	590
Minnesota	414	426	416	381

A93. Chlamydia cases by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka	329
Carver	173
Dakota	325
Hennepin	633
Ramsey	590
Scott	258
Washington	229

A94. Gonorrhea cases

Location	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	350	330	295	293
Minnesota	193	182	154	135

A95. Gonorrhea cases by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka	50
Carver	31
Dakota	93
Hennepin	302
Ramsey	293
Scott	54
Washington	60

A96. Chlamydia and gonorrhea cases by gender, Ramsey County, 2023

Age range	Chlamydia, males	Chlamydia, females	Gonorrhea, males	Gonorrhea, females
Under age 19	19.6%	31.3%	12.2%	26.7%
Age 20-29	43.9%	49.5%	39.0%	42.1%
Age 30-39	25.4%	15.4%	29.0%	21.8%
Age 40-49	7.2%	3.8%	13.2%	8.3%
Age 50 and over	3.9%	0.7%	6.7%	1.1%

A97. Ramsey County chlamydia and gonorrhea cases, 2023, rate per 100,000

Race/ethnicity	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea
American Indian	2,150	1,747
Asian or Pacific Islander	289	68
Black	1,714	1,109
Hispanic	920	271
White	229	102

Injury

A98. Non-fatal injuries by metro-area county, 2023, rate per 100,000

County	Hospitalizations	Emergency department visits
Anoka	488.4	4,940.1
Carver	299.8	5,255.9
Dakota	361.6	4,361.7
Hennepin	470.9	5,064.8
Ramsey	451.4	5,070.4
Scott	342.7	5,470.0
Washington	357.8	4,298.1

A99. Non-fatal injuries, Ramsey County, rate per 100,000

Visit type	2020	2021	2022	2023
Emergency department visits	4,208.7	4,591.1	4,690.8	5,070.4
Hospitalizations	469.0	483.1	456.3	451.4

A100. Most common non-fatal injuries resulting in an emergency department visit or hospitalization, Ramsey County, 2023

Injury type	Percentage
Falls	36.5%
Struck by/against	15.3%
Cut/pierce	8.0%
Motor vehicle traffic occupant	5.6%
Poisoning, drug	5.2%
Overexertion	4.2%
Bites and stings, nonvenomous	3.0%

A101. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations for unintentional falls, Ramsey County, 2023

Age range	Percentage
0-4 years	10.7%
5-9 years	6.3%
10-14 years	3.9%
15-19 years	3.1%
20-24 years	3.4%
25-29 years	3.5%
30-34 years	3.9%
35-39 years	3.7%
40-44 years	3.5%
45-49 years	3.4%
50-54 years	4.3%
55-59 years	5.5%
60-64 years	6.1%
65-69 years	6.4%
70+ years	32.5%

A102. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations due to non-fatal firearm injuries, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Age range	Males	Females
Ages 0-14	2.5%	1.1%
Ages 15-39	65.9%	15.0%
Ages 40+	12.8%	2.6%

A103. Emergency department visits and hospitalizations for non-fatal poisoning injuries, Ramsey County

Poisoning type	2020	2021	2022	2023
Unintentional non-drug poisoning	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Unintentional drug poisoning	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%

A104. Non-fatal injury-related emergency department visits and hospitalizations that involved motor vehicles, Ramsey County

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Motorcyclist	7%	7%	6%	5%
Occupant	80%	80%	84%	82%
Pedestrian	6%	6%	5%	7%
Non-traffic	7%	7%	5%	6%

Mental health

A105. Frequent mental distress is more common among adults in Ramsey County compared to other metro-area counties.

County	Percentage
Anoka County	15.1%
Carver County	13.8%
Dakota County	14.4%
Hennepin County	14.4%
Ramsey County	16.8%
Scott County	15.3%
Washington County	13.5%

A106. Mental health diagnoses, 2023

Condition	All metro-area counties	Ramsey County
Anxiety	19%	20%
Bipolar disorders	1%	2%
Depression	14%	16%
Psychotic disorders	1%	2%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	2%	2%

A107. Anxiety and depression by age, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Age range	Anxiety	Depression
Under 17	6.6%	3.4%
Age 18-64	20.6%	16.0%
Age 65+	17.7%	18.3%

A108. Anxiety and depression by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Race/ethnicity	Anxiety	Depression
American Indian	23.7%	17.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	9.0%	7.5%
Black or African American	13.3%	10.8%
Hispanic or Latino"	14.2%	11.2%
White	21.3%	17.3%

A109. Mental health diagnoses by gender, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Gender	Anxiety	Depression
Female	20.5%	16.8%
Male	12.8%	9.9%

A110. Lack of social and emotional support among adults by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka County	22.8%
Carver County	19.1%
Dakota County	19.8%
Hennepin County	24.5%
Ramsey County	24.8%
Scott County	23.1%
Washington County	19.0%

A111. Social isolation among adults by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka County	32.9%
Carver County	28.2%
Dakota County	30.2%
Hennepin County	33.2%
Ramsey County	35.7%
Scott County	30.3%
Washington County	28.2%

A112. Hospital visits for intentional self-harm injuries by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	178
Carver County	128
Dakota County	169
Hennepin County	179
Ramsey County	195
Scott County	162
Washington County	176

A113. Hospital visits for intentional self-harm injuries by cause, Ramsey County, 2023

Cause	Rate per 100,000
Drug poisoning	108.6
Cut/stabbing	46.1
Other/unspecified	14.0
Poisoning, non-drug	4.1
Fall	2.2
Burn/fire	1.3
Firearm	1.1
Motor vehicle crash	1.1
Suffocation	1.1
Struck by/against	0.6
Drowning	0.4
Environmental	0.2
Non-traffic crash	0.0

A114. Suicide completions, Ramsey County, rate per 100,000

Location	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	13.1	12.2	13.1	14.2	11.9

A115. Suicide completion rates by means, Ramsey County, 2019-2023

Means	Rate per 100,000
Firearm	5.1
Suffocation	4.1
Poisoning	1.8
Fall	0.9

A116. Number of suicide completions by age, Ramsey County, 2019-2023

Age range	Rate per 100,000
Age 15-24	37
Age 25-34	77
Age 35-44	52
Age 45-54	47
Age 55-64	66
Age 65-74	44
Age 75-84	13
Age 85+	10

A117. Suicide completion rates by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2019-2023

Race/ethnicity	Rate per 100,000
Hispanic or Latino	11.3
White	13.8
Black or African American	8.0
Asian	13.2

A118. Suicidal ideation or attempt by age, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Age range	Percentage
Under 17	1.1%
Age 18-64	2.2%
Age 65+	0.6%

A119. Suicidal ideation or attempt by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Race/ethnicity	Percentage
American Indian	5.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.9%
Black or African American	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino	1.8%
White	1.7%

A120. Suicidal ideation or attempt by gender, Ramsey County, 2020-2023

Gender	Percentage
Female	1.7%
Male	1.5%

Mortality

A121. Mortality, rate per 100,000

Location	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	690.8	819.5	835.0	805.0	774.2
Minnesota	647.5	739.0	756.6	710.4	681.7

A122. Mortality for leading causes in Ramsey County, 2023

Cause	Minnesota	Ramsey County
Cancer	180.7	178.3
Heart disease	154.1	150.5
Unintentional injury	65.0	88.0
Stroke	41.2	47.2
Alzheimer's	41.1	40.3
Chronic lower respiratory disease	37.1	34.0
Diabetes	25.3	29.1
COVID-19	15.5	17.5
Chronic liver disease	14.7	16.8
Hypertension	15.9	16.2

A123. Mortality for leading causes in Ramsey County, 2019 and 2023

Cause	2019	2023
Cancer	162.6	178.3
Heart disease	123.7	150.5
Unintentional injury	53.2	88.0
Stroke	47.2	47.2
Alzheimer's	48.3	40.3
Chronic lower respiratory disease	40.5	34.0
Diabetes	20.9	29.1
COVID-19	N/A	17.5
Chronic liver disease	11.8	16.8
Hypertension	12.5	16.2
Suicide	13.1	11.9
Parkinson's	13.8	10.3

A124. Cancer, heart disease, and stroke deaths by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2019-2023

Race/ethnicity	Cancer	Heart disease	Stroke
American Indian/ Alaska Native	106.3	80.6	N/A
White	209.3	180.6	55.7
Multiracial	28.3	N/A	N/A
Hispanic or Latino"	60.3	33.9	11.8
Black or African American	101.5	79.7	30.6
Asian	72.9	49.4	38.3

A125. Premature mortality, rate per 100,000

Location	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	274.1	332.6	366.6	354.8	325.1
Minnesota	264.4	285.9	307.9	294.0	271.0

A126. Unintentional injury deaths by metro-area county

County	2019	2023
Anoka County	38.7	48.1
Carver County	26.6	33.3
Dakota County	47.6	51.4
Hennepin County	53.8	78.8
Ramsey County	53.2	88.0
Scott County	34.9	39.1
Washington County	43.1	55.2

A127. Injury deaths by mechanism, 2019-2023, rate per 100,000

Location	Drowning	Suffocation	Motor vehicle crash	Fall	Poisoning
Ramsey County	1.7	2.9	6.0	27.6	32.8
Minnesota	1.1	2.2	8.4	23.0	17.9

A128. Fatalities from injuries involving an emergency department visit or hospitalizations by mechanism, Ramsey County, 2023

Mechanism	Percentage
Poisoning	35.5%
Falls	31.1%
Firearm	9.1%
Motor vehicle crash	0.7%
All other mechanisms	32.5%

A129. Fall deaths by metro-area county, 2019-2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	16.9
Carver County	15.3
Dakota County	25.7
Hennepin County	26.2
Ramsey County	27.6
Scott County	19.7
Washington County	22.4

A130. Fall deaths by age, Ramsey County, 2019-2023

Age	Number
Age 35-44	16
Age 45-54	22
Age 55-64	53
Age 65-74	77
Age 75-84	179
Age 85+	415

A131. Firearm deaths, rate per 100,000

Location	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	9.3	9.3	13.3	14.0	10.1
Minnesota	8.2	9.1	10.0	9.8	9.1

A132. Firearm deaths by metro-area county, 2019-2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	9.5
Carver County	5.4
Dakota County	6.7
Hennepin County	9.3
Ramsey County	11.2
Scott County	5.2
Washington County	6.6

A133. Motor vehicle crash deaths by metro-area county, 2019-2023

County	Number
Anoka County	7.0
Carver County	4.6
Dakota County	5.1
Hennepin County	5.8
Ramsey County	6.0
Scott County	5.0
Washington County	5.8

A134. Number of fatal motor vehicle crashes by metro-area county, 2022

County	Number
Anoka County	23
Carver County	9
Dakota County	24
Hennepin County	60
Ramsey County	29
Scott County	12
Washington County	8

A135. Fatal motor vehicle crashes in Minnesota that occurred in Ramsey County

Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ramsey County	4.6%	5.7%	5.1%	7.5%	6.9%

A136. Poisoning deaths by metro-area county, 2019-2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	19.3
Carver County	12.0
Dakota County	15.6
Hennepin County	33.4
Ramsey County	35.4
Scott County	14.8
Washington County	15.6

A137. Poisoning deaths by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2019-2023

Race/ethnicity	Rate per 100,000
American Indian/ Alaska Native	212.6
Asian	10.1
Black or African American	83.3
Hispanic or Latino	28.6
Multiracial	42.9

A138. Life expectancy by metro-area county, 2019-2021

County	Years
Anoka County	80.3
Carver County	82.5
Dakota County	81.1
Hennepin County	79.9
Ramsey County	78.4
Scott County	81.6
Washington County	81.5

A139. Life expectancy by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County, 2019-2021

Race/ethnicity	Years
American Indian or Alaska Native	61.1
Asian	77.1
Black	73.0
Hispanic	80.0
White	79.7

Nutrition and physical health

A140. Food insecurity among all ages by metro-area county

County	2018	2022
Anoka County	6.1%	7.2%
Carver County	4.3%	6.0%
Dakota County	5.9%	7.1%
Hennepin County	8.1%	8.7%
Ramsey County	10.0%	10.5%
Scott County	4.9%	6.2%
Washington County	5.1%	6.5%

A141. Food insecurity among all ages

Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ramsey County	10.0%	9.7%	9.5%	8.0%	10.5%
Minnesota	8.2%	7.7%	6.0%	6.8%	9.4%

A142. Food insecurity among children

Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ramsey County	15.4%	15.5%	17.0%	13.3%	19.0%
Minnesota	12.4%	10.9%	9.3%	9.2%	14.2%

A143. Food insecurity among all ages by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County

Race/ethnicity	2019	2022
Black	27%	31%
Hispanic or Latino	22%	25%
White	7%	8%

A144. Adults who received food stamps in the past 12 months by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka County	7.8%
Carver County	4.9%
Dakota County	6.9%
Hennepin County	10.1%
Ramsey County	11.4%
Scott County	7.6%
Washington County	5.7%

A145. SNAP recipients by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County]

Race/ethnicity	Percentage of total 2021 population	Percentage of SNAP recipients in 2021
American Indian/ Native Alaskan/ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1%	1%
Asian	15%	30%
Black or African American	13%	37%
Hispanic or Latino"	8%	6%
Multiracial	4%	3%
White	60%	21%

A146. SNAP recipients, Ramsey County, 2021

Age	Percentage
Under 18	38%
Age 18-24	8%
Age 25-34	13%
Age 35-44	12%
Age 45-54	9%
Age 55 and older	20%

A147. WIC recipients by race/ethnicity, Ramsey County

Race/ethnicity	Percentage of total 2021 population	Percentage of WIC recipients in 2022
American Indian/ Native Alaskan/ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1%	1%
Asian	15%	39%
Black or African American	13%	29%
Hispanic or Latino	8%	16%
Multiracial	4%	6%
White	60%	9%

A148. Fair or poor self-rated health status among adults by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka County	12.4%
Carver County	10.9%
Dakota County	11.8%
Hennepin County	12.6%
Ramsey County	16.8%
Scott County	13.6%
Washington County	9.3%

A149. Frequent physical distress among adults by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka County	10.1%
Carver County	9.2%
Dakota County	9.3%
Hennepin County	9.5%
Ramsey County	11.7%
Scott County	10.0%
Washington County	7.7%

A150. Short sleep duration among adults (less than seven hours) by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka County	30.1%
Carver County	26.4%
Dakota County	28.5%
Hennepin County	28.2%
Ramsey County	30.1%
Scott County	28.2%
Washington County	25.7%

A151. Adults with no leisure-time physical activity by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka County	19.0%
Carver County	16.7%
Dakota County	17.6%
Hennepin County	16.7%
Ramsey County	23.0%
Scott County	19.9%
Washington County	14.6%

A152. Dental visits among Medicaid enrollees of all ages by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka County	36.9%
Carver County	34.6%
Dakota County	33.6%
Hennepin County	35.0%
Ramsey County	32.9%
Scott County	35.5%
Washington County	33.9%

A153. Dental visits among Medicaid enrollees of all ages, Ramsey County

Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ramsey County	42.9%	43.6%	30.6%	35.2%	32.9%

A154. Child dental visits among Medicaid enrollees

Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ramsey County	50.3%	50.6%	35.0%	41.6%	40.0%

A155. Adult dental visits among Medicaid enrollees

Location	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ramsey County	36.5%	37.1%	26.7%	30.1%	27.5%

A156. Complete tooth loss among adults age 65+ by metro-area county, 2022

County	Percentage
Anoka County	6.8%
Carver County	6.3%
Dakota County	6.1%
Hennepin County	7.8%
Ramsey County	9.8%
Scott County	5.4%
Washington County	8.3%

Substance abuse

A157. Current cigarette smoking among adults age 18 and older by metro-area county, 2022

County	Age-adjusted prevalence
Anoka County	11.6%
Carver County	11.0%
Dakota County	11.3%
Hennepin County	12.1%
Ramsey County	15.8%
Scott County	14.0%
Washington County	9.1%

A158. Past 30-day binge drinking among adults age 18 and older by metro-area county, 2022

County	Age-adjusted prevalence
Anoka County	21.6%
Carver County	21.9%
Dakota County	19.5%
Hennepin County	22.3%
Ramsey County	18.3%
Scott County	23.8%
Washington County	22.2%

A159. Alcohol-related diagnoses by age, 2020-2023

Age	Minnesota	Ramsey County
18-24 yrs	2%	2%
25-34 yrs	3%	4%
35-44 yrs	4%	5%
45-54 yrs	4%	5%
55-64 yrs	4%	6%
65-74 yrs	4%	5%
75-84 yrs	2%	3%
85+ yrs	1%	2%

A160. Number of drug overdose deaths

Location	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	88	107	77	100	145	212	221	202

A161. Drug overdose deaths, Ramsey County, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Percentage
American Indian	7.4%
Asian	4.5%
Black	40.6%
Multi-racial	6.4%
Other	1.0%
White	40.1%

A162. Drug overdose deaths, Ramsey County, 2023

Sex	Percentage
Female	37.3%
Male	62.7%

A163. Drug overdose deaths, Ramsey County, 2023

Age	Percentage
Under 18	5.5%
Age 18-24	6.5%
Age 25-34	18.5%
Age 35-44	19.5%
Age 45-54	23.0%
Age 55-64	18.0%
Age 65-74	6.5%
Age 75+	2.5%

A164. Nonfatal emergency department and hospital visits for opioids by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	74.3
Carver County	40.6
Dakota County	56.0
Hennepin County	187.2
Ramsey County	146.4
Scott County	57.5
Washington County	47.1

A165. Number of nonfatal emergency department and hospital visits for overdoses, Ramsey County

Overdose type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
All opioid	316	361	365	451	730	749	691	810
Opioid (excluding heroin)	191	193	205	263	491	553	590	765
Heroin	125	168	160	188	239	196	101	45

Violence and crime

A166. Crime by metro-area county

County	2021	2023
Anoka County	3,729	2,927
Carver County	2,342	1,843
Dakota County	4,241	3,371
Hennepin County	6,361	6,588
Ramsey County	8,281	6,572
Scott County	3,831	2,553
Washington County	3,959	2,690

A167. Number of top 10 offenses in Ramsey County, 2023

Offense	Count
Destruction, damage, or vandalism	4,316
Simple assault	3,094
All other larceny	2,954
Motor vehicle theft	2,654
Theft from motor vehicle	2,374
Shoplifting	2,266
Burglary or breaking and entering	1,791
Drug or narcotics violations	1,769
Aggravated assault	1,649
Weapon law violations	1,606

A168. Assault offenses by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	399.4
Carver County	349.4
Dakota County	511.3
Hennepin County	1231.3
Ramsey County	992.8
Scott County	412.7
Washington County	334.5

A169. Kidnapping offenses by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	3.8
Carver County	3.5
Dakota County	4.4
Hennepin County	19.4
Ramsey County	15.7
Scott County	4.5
Washington County	3.2

A170. Human trafficking offenses by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	4.0
Carver County	0.9
Dakota County	0.4
Hennepin County	2.9
Ramsey County	3.6
Scott County	0.0
Washington County	3.2

A171. Inpatient hospital visits due to interpersonal violence by metro-area county, rate per 100,000

County	2018	2022
Anoka County	11.9	12.3
Carver County	2.1	4.6
Dakota County	10.9	9.6
Hennepin County	34.1	32.6
Ramsey County	29.4	32.4
Scott County	11.3	6.1
Washington County	8.4	9.8

A172. Domestic violence assault offenses by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	90.8
Carver County	69.7
Dakota County	141.4
Hennepin County	474.5
Ramsey County	111.3
Scott County	181.4
Washington County	92.7

A173. Domestic violence sex offenses by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	15.9
Carver County	19.4
Dakota County	24.9
Hennepin County	33.0
Ramsey County	16.1
Scott County	23.0
Washington County	17.5

A174. Sexual violence offenses by metro-area county, 2023

County	Rate per 100,000
Anoka County	59.3
Carver County	52.3
Dakota County	74.3
Hennepin County	102.6
Ramsey County	95.4
Scott County	58.8
Washington County	48.9

A175. Sexual violence offenses, 2023, rate per 100,000

County	Ramsey	Minnesota
Fondling	49.1	43.7
Rape	35.8	29.6
Sodomy	6.9	4.4
Sex trafficking	3.6	1.7
Sexual assault with an object	3.6	2.0

A176. Known age of primary victims/survivors served by SOS, 2023

Age	Percentage
Age 0-10	1.9%
Age 11-19	20.2%
Age 20-29	35.6%
Age 30-39	19.5%
Age 40-49	14.9%
Age 50-59	5.8%
Age 60-69	1.9%
Age 70-79	0.2%

A177. Known race/ethnicity of primary victims/survivors served by SOS, 2023

Race/ethnicity	Percentage
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3.1%
Asian	5.8%
Black/African American	23.0%
Hispanic or Latino	8.7%
Multiracial	12.1%
White	47.2%

A178. Homicides, rate per 100,000

Location	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ramsey County	5.5	5.8	7.9	10.3	6.2
Hennepin County	4.0	6.5	7.8	6.0	7.0
Minnesota	2.7	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.4

A179. Jail and prison incarceration by metro-area county, rate per 100,000

County	2010	2020
Anoka County	318	285
Carver County	216	36
Dakota County	266	236
Hennepin County	457	426
Ramsey County	687	499
Scott County	230	90
Washington County	205	219

A180. Juvenile arrests, Ramsey County, rate per 100,000

Race/ethnicity	2019	2022
Black or African American	14,930	3,904
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2,599	635
Asian	637	390
White	1,806	336
All youth	19,972	5,265

A181. Number of Ramsey County Juvenile Detention Center admissions

Location	2011	2017	2023
Ramsey County	979	844	520

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