The Influence of Generational Poverty on Health and Well-Being
Social Determinants (Drivers) of Health

- Education access and quality
- Health care access and quality
- Economic stability
- Neighborhood and built environment
- Social and community context

Pre-mature Death (YPLL): 2% Wealthiest Counties vs 2% Poorest Counties

Year of Potential Life Lost vs Percentile

- All U.S. Counties
- Poorest Counties
- Richest Counties

Adult Smoking Percentage
2% Wealthiest Counties vs 2% Poorest Counties

Percent of Adult Smokers vs Percentile

- All U.S. Counties
- Poorest Counties
- Richest Counties

12.9% vs 24.4%
Adult Obesity Percentage
2% Wealthiest Counties vs 2% Poorest Counties

Percent of Obese Adults

- All U.S. Counties
- Poorest Counties
- Richest Counties

24.4% 37.8%

Adults with Some College Percentage
2% Wealthiest Counties vs 2% Poorest Counties

- 76.6% in Richest Counties
- 41.4% in Poorest Counties

Percent of Adults with Some College vs Percentile

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Children Living in Poverty Percentage
2% Wealthiest Counties vs 2% Poorest Counties

- All U.S. Counties
- Poorest Counties
- Richest Counties

Percent of Children in Poverty

Percentile

0 20 40 60 80 100

7.0%

44.3%
5 Wealthiest Counties
- Scott County
- Carver County
- Washington County
- Sherburne County
- Dakota County

5 Poorest Counties
- Mahnomen County
- Wadena County
- Beltrami County
- Aitkin County
- Lake of the Woods County

American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2017 - 2021)
Median Household Income
Premature Death (YPLL): Minnesota

The years of potential life lost in Minnesota’s poorest counties is 2.5 times that of the richest counties.
Premature Death (YPLL): Minnesota

Minnesota
5586
1st

“Rich” Minnesota
4136
(off of chart)

“Poor” Minnesota
10532

United States
7300

Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)

Based on National Health Statistics 2018-2020
## Premature Death (YPLL): Minnesota

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
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<th>RATE</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>4136</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>6325</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>7133</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>7810</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>9287</td>
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<td>Minnesota</td>
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<td>6328</td>
<td>Maine</td>
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<td>7986</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>9750</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
<td>6430</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>10350</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>7021</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>7621</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>8713</td>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Based on National Health Statistics 2018-2020

County Health Rankings, 2022
Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)
Leading Causes of Death: Minnesota

CDC WONDER, Underlying Cause of Death, 2018-2021, All ages, rates are per 100,000 population
NOTE: Mortality rates for one or more of the counties presented were unreliable or suppressed for COVID-19, cerebrovascular, lower respiratory, accidents, alzheimers, and diabetes. The 5 lowest income counties with data available are presented. More than 3 of the poorest 5 counties had unreliable or suppressed counts for Flu/Pneumonia, and Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis. These were omitted from the table.
Appalachian Diseases of Despair (Neglect)

- Update to studies conducted in 2017 using 2015 data and 2020 using 2018 data
- Analysis of 2020 mortality data\(^1\) among individuals ages 15 to 64 for the following causes of death ("diseases of despair"):
  - Overdose (Alcohol poisonings and overdoses of prescription and illegal drugs – accidental and intent-undetermined deaths)
  - Suicide
  - Alcoholic liver disease/cirrhosis

\(^1\) CDC National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)'s National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html
## Diseases of despair mortality rates for males, ages 15–64, by age and region (2020)¶*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Mortality Rate: Appalachia</th>
<th>Mortality Rate: Non-Appalachian U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24 years</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>45.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years*</td>
<td>141.1</td>
<td>133.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years*</td>
<td>177.4</td>
<td>155.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years*</td>
<td>155.7</td>
<td>120.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years*</td>
<td>144.6</td>
<td>131.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mortality Ratio: Appalachia to Non-Appalachian U.S.

| Mortality Ratio | 1.04 | 1.45 | 1.56 | 1.29 | 1.10 |

## Diseases of despair mortality rates for females, ages 15–64, by age and region (2020)‡*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Mortality Rate: Appalachia</th>
<th>Mortality Rate: Non-Appalachian U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24 years</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years*</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years*</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years*</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mortality Ratio: Appalachia to Non-Appalachian U.S.

| Mortality Ratio | 1.14 | 1.63 | 1.60 | 1.40 | 1.15 |

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**Notes:**

¶ Rates are presented as deaths per 100,000 population. Rates are crude mortality rates for each age group.

* For all age groups, Appalachian rate is significantly different from the non-Appalachian U.S. rate, p ≤ 0.05.

Despair versus Neglect