

Community Health Assessment

Partnership4Health

Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, Wilkin County,
Minnesota

Revised 2025



A note from Partnership4Health Community Health Board Leadership

We are honored to present the 2025 Community Health Assessment (CHA) on behalf of the Partnership4Health Community Health Board, serving the counties of Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin.

This assessment is the result of a collaborative effort across our counties—drawing on the voices of our residents. By coming together across county lines, we are able to better understand shared challenges and opportunities, while also recognizing the unique needs of each community we serve.

The CHA provides a comprehensive look at the health status of our region, highlighting key issues such as access to and affordability of care, mental health, and transportation. It is both a reflection of the current health landscape and a strategic tool to guide future planning and resource allocation. This assessment is not only an important part to our own strategic approach to improve health, but it also informs and empowers our partners, medical providers, non-profits, local governments, and many more to take action. In addition, we produce this assessment to support the 2026-2030 Partnership4Health Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP), which organizes both P4H's and our partners' actions and creates synergy in improving our community's health.

We extend our sincere gratitude to all who contributed to this important work. Your engagement, stories, and feedback have shaped this assessment and will continue to inform how we build healthier communities—together.

With appreciation,

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INTRODUCTION

Partnership4Health Community Health Board is pleased to share the 2025 Community Health Assessment (CHA), a reflection of our collective effort to better understand the health issues impacting our communities. This CHA is the result of a collaborative process, shaped by the shared commitment and insights of many partners across our four counties.



Partnership4Health Community Health Board (P4H CHB) is a joint entity comprised of the public health departments in Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin counties. Together, we work in partnership with local organizations, community members, and stakeholders to protect and promote the health and well-being of the residents in our region. Through this shared responsibility, we focus on preventing disease, injury, disability, and premature death by coordinating and leveraging community resources and by extending essential health services into our communities.

The Community Health Board areas of responsibility include:

- Assuring an adequate public health infrastructure exists in each of the four counties to provide public health services;
- Promoting healthy communities and healthy behaviors;
- Preventing the spread of infectious disease;
- Protecting against environmental health hazards;
- Preparing for and responding to emergencies; and
- Mobilizing community resources to address gaps in health services.

The public health departments in Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin Counties provide these public health services on behalf of the CHB, working collaboratively with partners and community members to advance health for all.

OUR MISSION

To Protect, Promote, and Preserve the Health of the Public

OUR VISION

All constituents of Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin Counties are provided essential public health services through a strong and sustainable public health partnership demonstrated by:

An effective and responsive Community Health Board

- Collaboration across communities and incorporation of multiple perspectives
- Professional, ethical, and honest practice
- High standards of excellence

Cross jurisdictional sharing

- Multidisciplinary teams with specialized expertise work across county lines
- State Health Improvement Partnership, MnCHOICES, Family Home Visiting, Health Information Exchange, Quality Improvement, Child and Teen Checkups, Environmental Health, and Follow-Along Program

A focus on the social determinants of health

- Addressing the social determinants of health such as neighborhood and build environment, health and health care, social and community context, education, and economic stability
- Creating opportunities for all to achieve health

Fiscal Stewardship

- Budget development reflecting the needs of the community
- Standardized financial management
- Limited or nonexistent redundancy
- Leveraged funding related to community needs
- Transparent and accountable

Authentic community engagement in promoting health

- Community involvement and input into program and service development and delivery
- Purposeful conversations with the public, those facing health inequities, the media, decision makers, and all community partners

Engaged, knowledgeable leadership

- Trusted partners
- Open communication
- Recognize and reward performance and effectiveness
- Clear decision making
- Health equity/workforce

Innovative approach to public health

- Excellence
- Creativity
- Innovation
- Flexibility
- Inclusiveness

OUR VALUES

Relationships are Key: Teamwork, Collaboration, Integrity, Engaging all voices

Accountability: Dependable, Equitable, Efficiency, Effective

Fiscal Stewardship: Transparent and Accountable

High Public Health Standards: Excellence, Creativity, Innovation, Flexibility, Inclusiveness

SUMMARY

A strong sense of community is often built around foundational themes such as family, environment, and safety. Families provide the nurturing core of a community, with shared values and support networks that create a sense of belonging. The environment plays a critical role in shaping community life, whether it's a bustling urban neighborhood or a serene rural area, with access to green spaces enhancing quality of life. Job opportunities and the cost of living are also vital considerations, which impact the economic stability and well-being of residents. A community thrives when it offers diverse opportunities for work and affordable living while ensuring safety through effective law enforcement and community engagement. The diversity of a community enriches cultural experiences, fostering mutual understanding and inclusivity. In rural areas, the slower pace of life and close-knit relationships often offer a strong sense of connection, though they may face challenges such as limited job opportunities. Ultimately, the balance of these factors influences the overall quality of life for its residents, making a community feel like home.

Areas of Opportunity

While communities across the P4H CHB are unique, there are common concerns:

- Many residents face barriers to affordable healthcare, including physical, mental, and behavioral health services.
- Limited transportation options make it difficult to reach healthcare, jobs, schools, and community activities.
- Opportunities for community connection and support could be strengthened to build belonging and collaboration.
- Affordable housing is in short supply, making it challenging for families and individuals to find safe, stable homes.
- Access to high-quality childcare, daycare, and preschool is limited, impacting children's development and family stability.
- Mental health remains a pressing concern, with a need for more prevention, support, and stigma reduction.

Top Health Concerns Identified

Through a comprehensive review of quantitative data, community input, and stakeholder engagement, several key health issues emerged as the most pressing across Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin Counties. These priorities reflect both common regional challenges and disparities that affect specific populations and communities.

The following health issues were identified as top concerns:

- Access/Affordability to healthcare (physical, mental, and behavioral)
- Transportation
- Community engagement/supports
- Affordable housing
- Quality of Childcare/Daycare/Preschool
- Mental Health

Prioritization Process

Following the completion of this regional Community Health Assessment (CHA), Partnership4Health Community Health Board (P4H CHB) is in the process of transitioning into two separate Community Health Boards. As a result, the process of identifying and selecting final community health priorities will occur independently within each new CHB structure.

Each CHB will undertake its own localized priority-setting process, informed by the shared CHA findings, but tailored to reflect the unique needs, assets, and voices of its respective communities. These processes may include additional community engagement, partner discussions, and data review to finalize priorities that are both relevant and actionable.

Each CHB will then use the selected priorities to develop a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) that reflects their distinct population health goals, strategies, and partnerships moving forward.

This approach ensures that while the CHA provides a common evidence base across counties, the resulting CHIPs will be community-specific, responsive to local input, and aligned with each CHB's future direction and capacity.

CHA PROCESS & METHODS

The Community Health Assessment (CHA) is a foundational activity that helps local health departments and community partners understand the health status, needs, strengths, and priorities of the populations they serve. This multi-county CHA represents a collaborative, data-informed, and community-driven process conducted across Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin Counties.

Purpose and Objectives

The CHA serves to:

- Examine current health status and trends across the CHB
- Identify and prioritize health issues affecting the population
- Assess health equity and social determinants of health
- Engage residents and partners in a meaningful, participatory process
- Provide a foundation for the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)

Assessment Methods

To develop a comprehensive understanding of health across our region, the Community Health Assessment used a mixed-methods approach that included both quantitative data, qualitative data, and community input.

- **Quantitative Data:**
Data was gathered from a range of publicly available and local sources to assess health outcomes, risk factors, demographics, and social determinants of health. This included indicators related to demographics, health conditions and outcomes, health behaviors, and healthcare and social services, education, community conditions, and economics.
- **Qualitative Data & Community Input:**
Direct input from residents and stakeholders was gathered through a community survey and focus groups. These methods helped capture lived experiences and community perspectives, particularly from populations who are often underrepresented in health data.

Together, these methods provided a well-rounded understanding of the health status, needs, and strengths of our counties, and ensured that the voices of our communities were central to the assessment process.

COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2025

March, 2023- January, 2024

Planning & Partnership Building

Convened CHA workgroup, developed project plan, identified data sources and partners

September, 2023- September, 2024

Data Collection

Collected secondary data; implemented survey, and focus groups

October, 2024- June, 2025

Data Analysis

Analyzed quantitative and qualitative data; identified emerging themes and disparities

August, 2025

Reporting & Dissemination

Finalized CHA report; distributed findings to stakeholders and the public

Partnership and Collaboration

The CHA process was a collaborative effort that involved cross-sector partnerships to ensure a comprehensive and representative assessment.

Key collaborators included:

- Local public health department staff from Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin Counties
- Sanford Health
- Essentia Health
- Perham Health
- Lake Region Healthcare
- CHI St. Francis Health
- Astera Health
- Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)
- Department of Human Services, Behavioral Health Administration, Primary Prevention.
- Residents and individuals with lived experience

Use of Findings

The findings from this assessment directly inform the development of a Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). The CHA also supports ongoing planning, policy development, and cross-sector action to improve population health outcomes and reduce health disparities in our region.

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND ANALYSIS

The selection of health indicators for the Community Health Assessment (CHA) was a deliberate and collaborative process designed to ensure that the data used would be relevant, reliable, and reflective of the most pressing health issues in our multi-county region.

Partnership4Health developed a comprehensive data analysis plan for current and future CHA efforts and selected indicators that would be appropriate to gather information on relevant health topics in the four counties. Key P4H leaders and staff met to discuss resources and timelines for data collection and analysis. The team gathered input from each county and then started finding relevant data sources for each health indicator selected. Data was collected over several years for each indicator for each county.

Guiding Principles

Indicators were selected based on the following criteria:

- Relevance to community-identified health concerns
- Alignment with state and national public health priorities
- Availability of current and reliable data at the county or regional level
- Comparability across counties and with state and national benchmarks
- Equity focus, including the ability to examine disparities by race, age, geography, and socioeconomic status

The final set of indicators was organized into broad health domains:

- Demographics
- Health Conditions and Outcomes
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) & Protective Factors
- Health Behaviors
- Healthcare and Social Services
- Education
- Economics
- Community Conditions

These indicators guided data collection, analysis, and ultimately the identification of top health priorities across Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin Counties.

Data Sources

The Community Health Assessment used a systematic, mixed-methods approach incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data sources:

QUANTITATIVE DATA SOURCES:

- Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)
- Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS)
- Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS)
- Minnesota Department of Education (MDE)
- U.S. Census Bureau (ACS)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- SparkMap- Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems
- Kids Count Data Center
- County Health Rankings & Roadmaps
- Minnesota Compass
- Feeding America
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
- Minnesota Student Survey
- National Center for Education Statistics

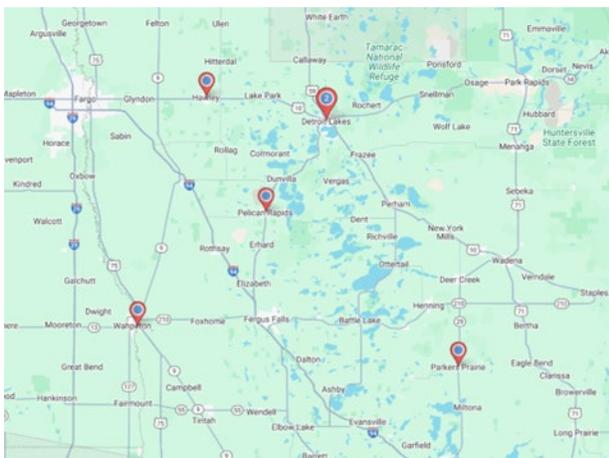
QUALITATIVE AND COMMUNITY INPUT:

- Community Surveys: Distributed across counties to gather residents' perceptions of health, barriers to care, and priority issues.
- Focus Groups: Held with diverse populations, including older adults, people of lower socioeconomic status, and rural populations.

PRIMARY DATA

Community Focus Groups

Partnership4Health had a goal to gather community input and feedback on relevant community health topics. Knowing that creating a strong sense of community relied on several foundational themes, Partnership 4 Health conducted five focus groups across the four counties, Becker, Clay, Otter Tail and Wilkin. Posters and social media posts were created to encourage individuals from Becker, Clay, Otter Tail and Wilkin County to engage in community conversations. In Minnesota, Local Public Health agencies are required to complete a Community Health Assessment, with input from community members, to inform the work that agencies do to improve health in the communities. The focus groups were conducted in 2024 as part of the information and data gathering phase of the Community Health Assessment. There was a total of 35 participants across the five focus groups. The locations of the focus groups were Detroit Lakes, Hawley, Parkers Prairie, Pelican Rapids and Breckenridge.



Several themes emerged after conducting the focus groups and most themes came up at almost every group session. These included: healthcare access and affordability, access to affordable housing, transportation to services around the communities, family, community engagement and available supports, substance use and rural life. Participants stated that what brought them to the different communities was family, lower cost of living, rural areas were viewed as safer, close-knit community, and job. When asked what the participants thought were the top 2-3 health related issues that the community was facing that needed to be addressed, participants stated: 1) healthcare (access and affordability), 2) transportation (more options), and 3) community engagement/supports.

Participants were then asked what ideas they had that could help the community move forward with addressing these health priorities. Several participants stated that they weren't aware of certain county services and weren't aware of where to find that information. They encouraged organizations/county agencies to rethink how they advertise services and simplify messaging.

Community Focus Groups Summary

Motivations for Living Here

Participants indicated several key motivations for living in this community:

- Family
- Community
- Environment
- Quality of Life
- Job Opportunities
- Cost of Living
- Safety

Defining a Healthy Community

A healthy community is described as one that prioritizes:

- Family
- Access to Good Food
- Opportunities for Physical Activity
- Strong Community Bonds
- Mutual Support and Care

Identified Health Issues

The survey revealed the following significant health issues:

- Healthcare Access & Affordability
- Housing Access/Cost
- Transportation Challenges

Top Health Concerns

The top 2-3 health issues that the community wants to address are:

- Healthcare Access & Affordability
- Transportation
- Community Engagement & Supports

Proposed Solutions

Participants suggested the following ideas to address the identified priorities:

- Expand Access to Care: Increase availability and affordability of healthcare services.
- Improve Public Transportation: Enhance transportation options and accessibility.
- Community Education: Provide education and resources to support community health.

Other Concerns

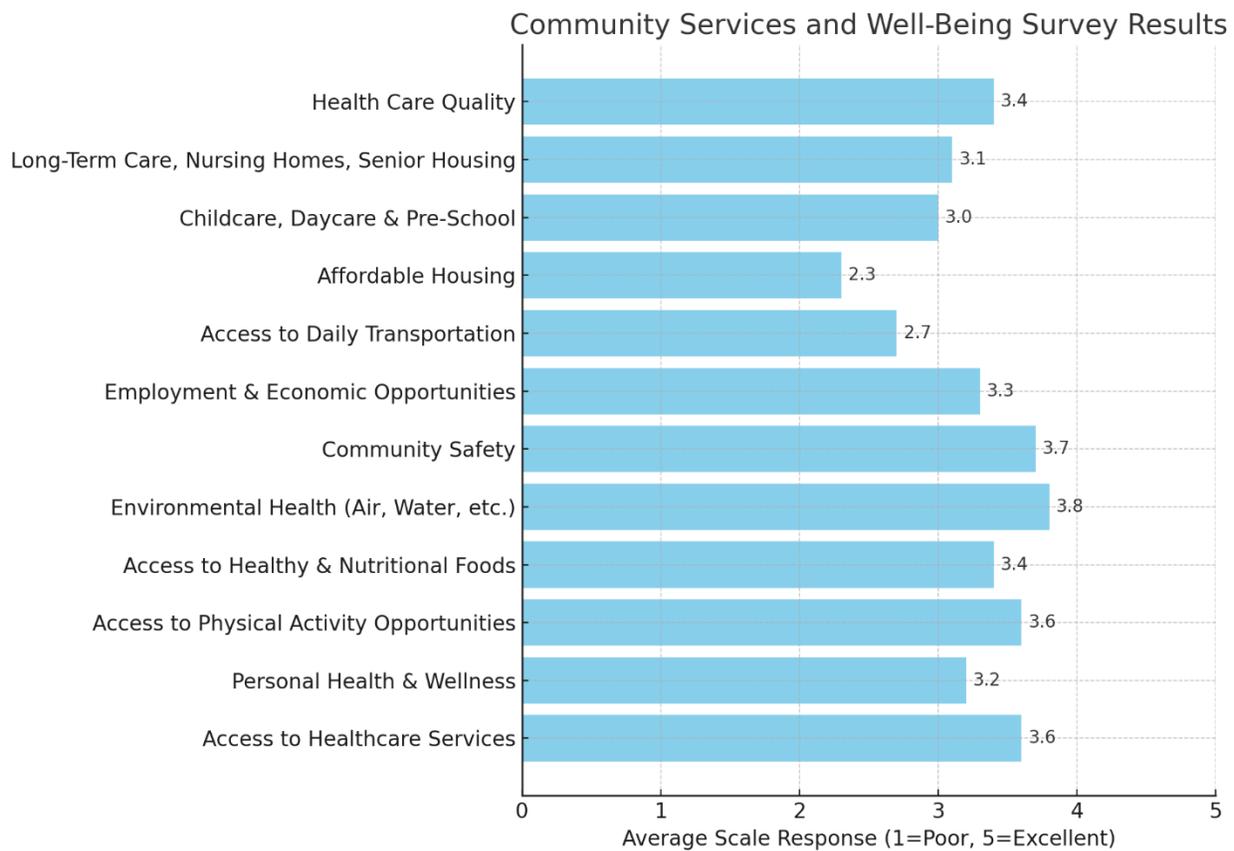
Additional concerns raised:

- Transportation (Reinforcing its importance)
- Substance Use: Addressing substance abuse issues in the community.
- Community Education (Reinforcing its importance)

Sanford Community Survey

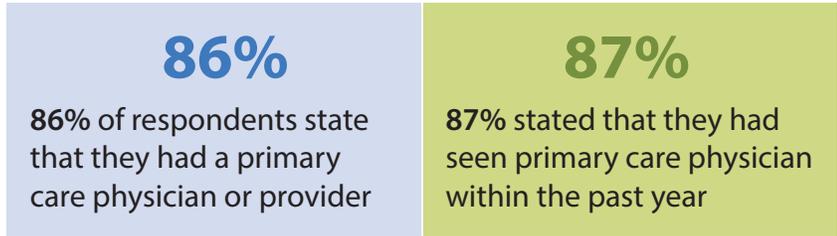
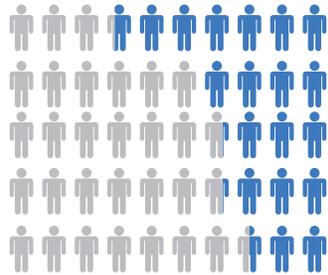
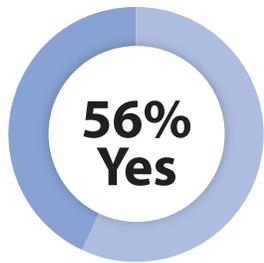
Another way that Partnership4Health gathered community input and feedback was through a partnership with local healthcare facilities. Sanford Health, alongside local healthcare partners, created a community survey that was shared widely in 2023. Sanford Health is the largest rural health system in the United States and has multiple facilities throughout Partnership4Health. In the CHB (Becker, Clay, Otter Tail, and Wilkin), 1,723 individuals participated in the survey. Among the four counties there were 247 participants in Becker, 666 participants in Clay, 738 participants in Otter Tail and 72 participants in Wilkin. Primarily, participants were Caucasian (94%), female (77%) and between the ages of 35-54. Of the 1,723 participants, 325 were from a paid panel and the other 1,373 were stakeholders that engaged with the free link/QR code to take the survey.

Participants were asked to rate a variety of factors regarding community services and well-being from a scale of 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent). The table below shows the average rating. Participants rated Affordable Housing, Access to Daily Transportation, and Childcare, Daycare & Pre-school the lowest of all categories.

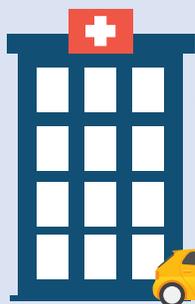


SANFORD SURVEY RESULTS

When questioned if there were any health care services that respondents would like to see offered or improved in



In the past year, **20%** of respondents state that they or someone in their family needed care, but did not receive the care needed



of respondents stated that they or a family member had traveled to receive health care service outside of their community within past 3 years



In the CHB, **96%** of respondents stated that they had health insurance, with **68%** stating that their health insurance was provided by employer (*own employer, spouse, parent, or someone else's employer*)



SECONDARY DATA

The following pages present P4H's compilation and analysis of secondary data sources relevant to the health and well-being of residents across the Community Health Board (CHB) region.

The data is organized into seven key topic areas:

- Demographics
- Health Conditions and Outcomes
- ACE's and Protective Factors
- Health Behaviors
- Healthcare and Social Services
- Education
- Economics
- Community Conditions

Each section begins with a summary page that highlights key data points and trends across the entire CHB. These summaries are followed by county-specific pages that provide detailed data unique to each participating county. This structure allows for both a regional overview and a deeper understanding of local conditions, helping to identify common themes as well as county-level variations.

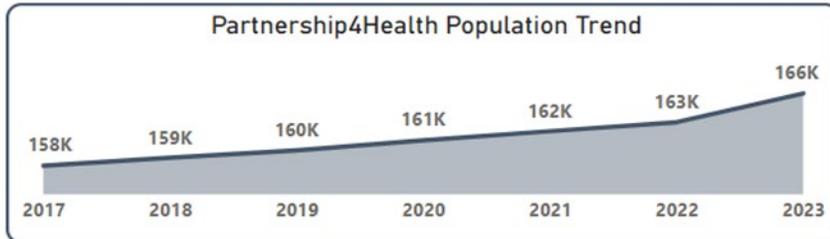


DEMOGRAPHICS

Partnership4Health Demographics Summary

Population Size and Trend

In 2023, the total population of the Partnership4Health region was 166,193 people ⁵. This reflects an increase of **5.15%** since 2017.



Urban vs. Rural Population

Overall, Partnership4Health is a predominantly rural landscape. Individual counties represent varying levels of urbanization, with Becker and Otter Tail showing strong rural populations, Clay being predominantly urban, and Wilkin having a relatively even balance.

Race and Ethnicity

Partnership4Health presents as a typical rural population, with a majority of the population being white non-Hispanic individuals. Percentages of individuals who identify as two or more races, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Hispanic or Latino, or Black or African American are spread throughout the 4 counties.

Language Spoken at Home

The vast majority of the population speaks only English, with the percentage of non-English speakers remaining relatively low across the CHB.

Population over 65 Years Size and Trend

Partnership4Health is seeing an overall increase in the total number of individuals who are 65 years and older from 2017-2023. Specific counties are seeing different trends.

Key Findings

2023 Population: **166K**⁵

Population Trend
2017-2023: **↑5.15%**⁵

>14% of the population is a Race/Ethnicity other than White^{5.2}

>8% speak a language other than English at home.^{5.5}

Average of **1.3%** increase in population 65 years and older^{5.1}

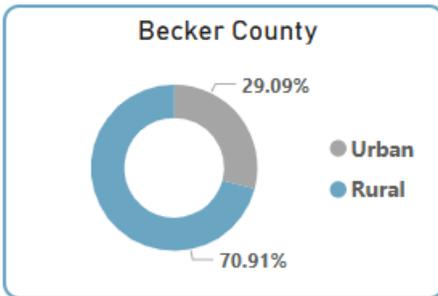
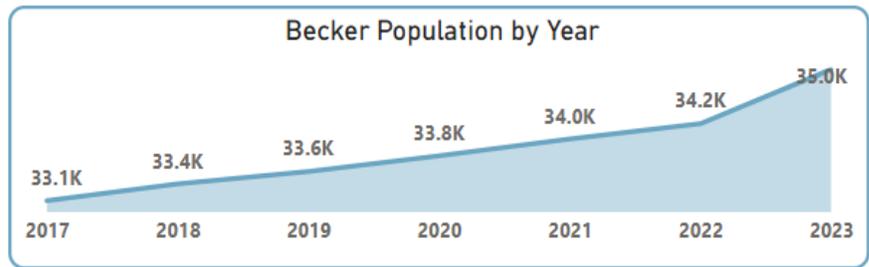
With the growing aging population, the region may need to find creative, local strategies to address related infrastructure needs in long-term care, transportation, and workforce

Becker County Demographics



Population Size and Trend⁵

The population of Becker County grew from **33,138 in 2017** to **34,995 in 2023**. This reflects an **average annual growth rate of approximately 0.93%**. Year-over-year, population increases were relatively stable, ranging between **0.6% and 1.3%**, with the largest jump occurring between **2022 and 2023 (+2.2%)**.



Urban vs. Rural Population⁹

The population in Becker County is mostly rural, with **70.91%** living in **rural areas** and **29.09%** in **urban centers**. As the overall population continues to grow, the challenge will be balancing the needs of both rural and urban communities, ensuring that both have the infrastructure and resources to thrive.

Race and Ethnicity^{5.2}

The racial and ethnic composition of the population shows a predominance of White individuals at 86.56%, followed by smaller percentages of **American Indian or Alaska Native (6.01%)**, Two or more races (5.49%), and Hispanic or Latino (2.29%). Other groups, such as Asian (0.69%), Black or African American (0.57%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.01%), make up smaller portions of the population.

Race/Ethnicity	% of Pop
White	86.56%
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.01%
Two or more races	5.49%
Hispanic or Latino	2.29%
Asian	0.69%
Some other race	0.66%
Black or African American	0.57%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.01%

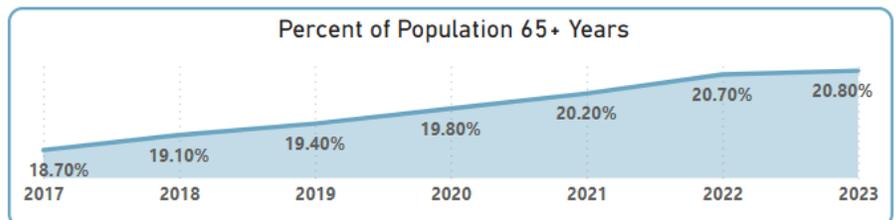
3.10%
Speak a language other than English

Language Spoken at Home^{5.5}

The majority of the population, **96.9%**, speaks **only English** at home, while **3.10%** speak a language **other than English** while at home.

Population over 65 Years^{5.2}

Becker County saw a **2.1% increase from 2017-2023** in the percentage of the population that is 65 years and older.



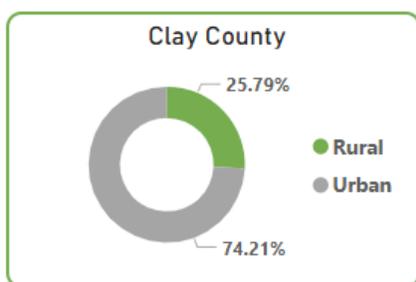
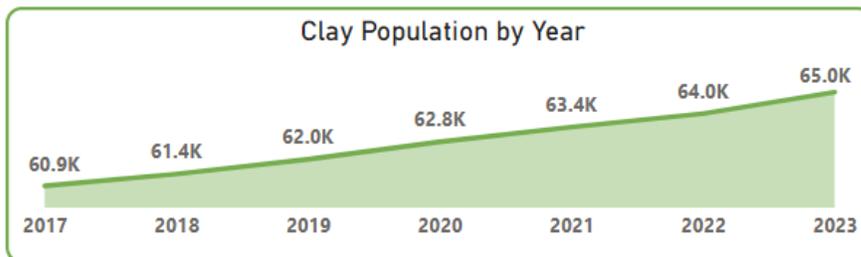
Clay County Demographics



Population Size and Trend⁵

The population has shown **steady and consistent growth from 60,879 in 2017 to 64,975 in 2023**, reflecting an **overall increase of 4,096 people (6.7%)** over the seven-year period. This translates to an **average annual growth rate of approximately 1.1%**. Each

year saw a steady increase in population, with the highest growth occurring between **2019 and 2020 (+761 people)** and between **2022 and 2023 (+946 people)**.



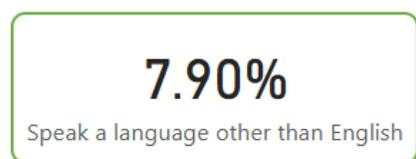
Urban vs. Rural Population⁹

Clay County represents a largely urban population, with **74.21%** of the population **living in an urban area**, while only **25.79%** of the population **lives in a rural setting**.

Race/Ethnicity	% of Pop
White	88.55%
Black or African American	4.82%
Hispanic or Latino	4.79%
Two or more races	2.79%
Asian	1.62%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.48%
Some other race	0.51%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.22%

Race and Ethnicity^{5.2}

Clay County is the second most diverse county within P4H. The primary population is White (88.55%), with Black or African American individuals at 4.85% and Hispanic or Latino individuals at 4.79%. **1.48% of the population is American Indian or Alaska Native.**

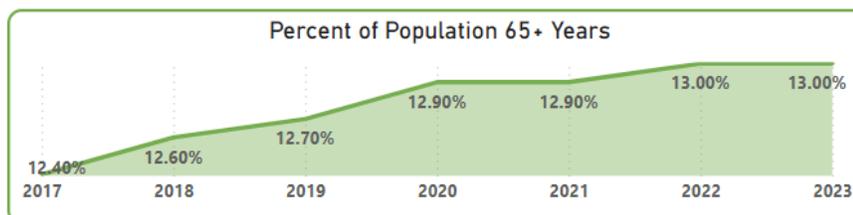


Language Spoken at Home^{5.5}

In Clay County, 7.90% of the population speak a language other than English at home. This is the highest percentage across Partnership4Health

Population over 65 Years^{5.1}

Clay County is saw an **increase of 0.6%** in the percent of the population 65 years and older from 2017-2023. The percent has either increase or remained the same year over year.

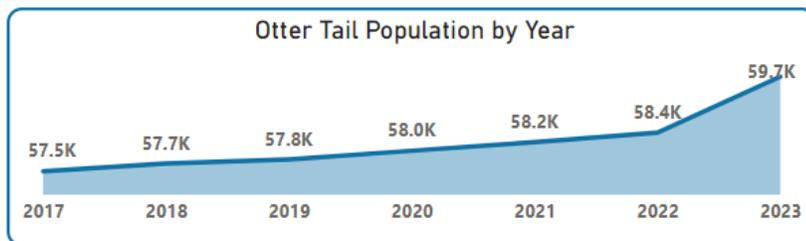


Otter Tail County Demographics

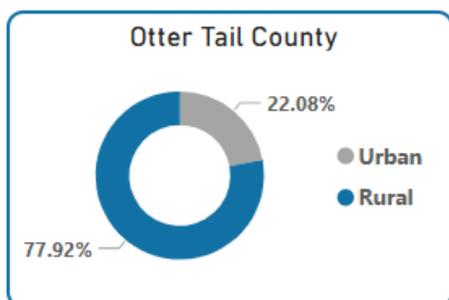


Population Size and Trend⁵

Over the past several years, Otter Tail County has experienced **steady population growth**. Starting in 2017 with a population of 57,511, the county saw incremental increases each year. By 2023, the population had reached 59,728, marking a total growth of about 2,217 people over the six-year period.



3.5% population growth since 2017



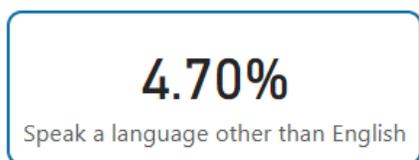
Urban vs. Rural Population⁹

Otter Tail County is primarily rural, with **77.92%** of its population **living in rural areas** and **22.08% residing in urban areas**. This rural-urban distribution highlights the county's unique demographic composition, with a large portion of the population spread across smaller towns and agricultural communities.

Race and Ethnicity^{5.2}

Otter Tail County's population is predominantly White, making up 93.19% of residents. Other racial and ethnic groups are much smaller, with 3.25% identifying as two or more races, 3.65% as Hispanic or Latino, and smaller percentages of **American Indian or Alaska Native (0.25%)**, Asian (0.47%), Black or African American (1.18%), and some other race (1.67%). There is no reported Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander population.

Race/Ethnicity	% of Pop
White	93.19%
Hispanic or Latino	3.65%
Two or more races	3.25%
Some other race	1.67%
Black or African American	1.18%
Asian	0.47%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.25%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.00%

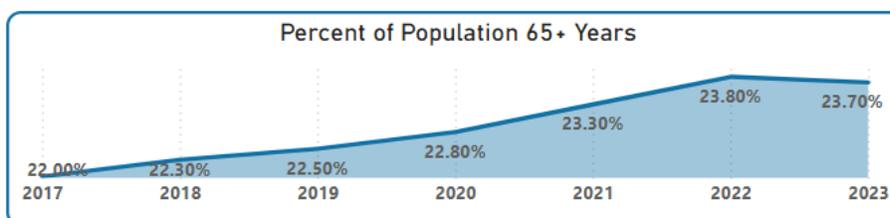


Language Spoken at Home^{5.5}

In Otter Tail County, the vast majority of residents (95.30%) speak only English, while **4.70% speak a language other than English**.

Population over 65 Years^{5.1}

Otter Tail County is seeing an **overall increase** in the total number of individuals who are 65 years and older from 2017-2023. **There has been a 0.1% decrease from 2022-2023.**

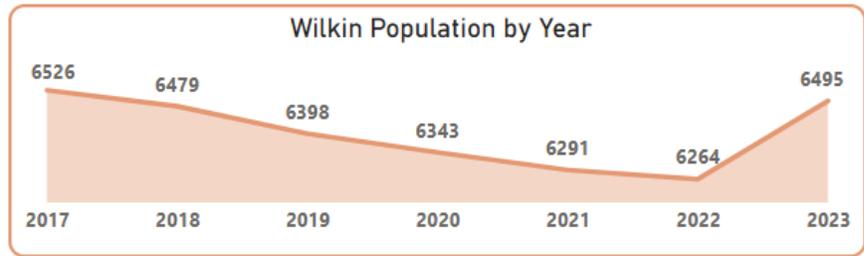


Wilkin County Demographics

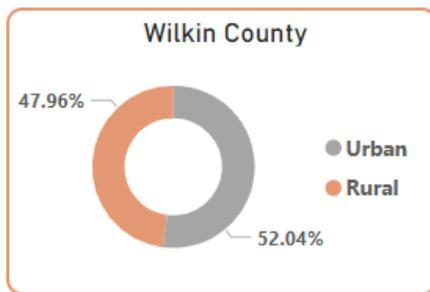


Population Size and Trend⁵

The population data shows a **declining trend from 2017 to 2022**, followed by a **notable rebound in 2023**. From 2017 to 2022, the population decreased from 6,526 to 6,264, marking an overall decline of 4.0% over five years. However, in 2023, the population increased to 6,495, reversing the downward trend with a 3.7% growth from 2022. If this recovery continues, the population could stabilize or return to growth in the coming years.



3.7% population growth since 2022



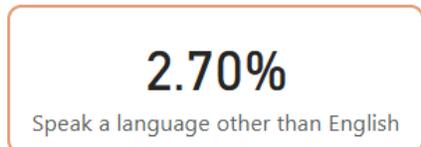
Urban vs. Rural Population⁹

With **52.04% of the population residing in urban areas** and **47.96% in rural areas**, Wilkin County has a fairly balanced distribution between urban and rural populations. This urban majority contrasts with broader regional trends, where rural populations often dominate.

Race and Ethnicity^{5.2}

The second highest population is of Hispanic or Lanito descent (3.57%) and those that identify as two or more races (3.02%). 1.65% of the population report to be of some other race, while **1.08% of the population is American Indian or Alaska Native**. 0.23% are Black or African American and 0.11% are Asian. There is no reported Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Population reported.

Race/Ethnicity	% of Pop
White	93.92%
Hispanic or Latino	3.57%
Two or more races	3.02%
Some other race	1.65%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.08%
Black or African American	0.23%
Asian	0.11%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.00%

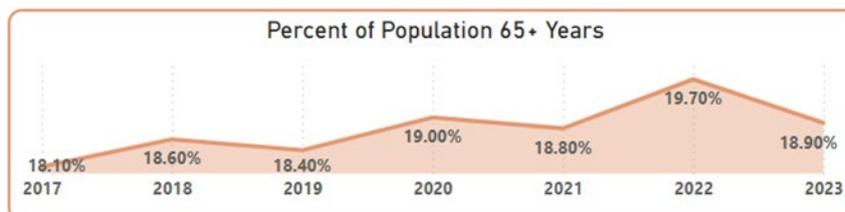


Language Spoken at Home^{5.5}

2.70% of the population **speak a language other than English** at home, while 97.30% speak English at home.

Population over 65 Years^{5.1}

In the population 65 years and older, Wilkin County saw an overall **increase of 0.80% from 2017-2023** however there are also decreasing trends observed; most notably a **0.8% decrease from 2022-2023**.





HEALTH CONDITIONS AND OUTCOMES

Partnership4Health Health Conditions & Outcomes Summary

Injuries and Death

Life Expectancy

The **life expectancy** in Partnership4Health is an **average of 78.9 years (2023)**^{11.1}.

Suicide Rate

The average suicide rate (2023) across Becker, Clay, and Otter Tail Counties is 18.3⁶ (rate per 100,000). There was not enough data for Wilkin County to provide a rate.

Traffic Crashes

Speed and Impairment were the main **factors** across the CHB in 2022^{3.1}.

Drug Overdoses

Most drug overdoses across the CHB were nonfatal. Opioids excluding heroin primarily contributed to nonfatal drug overdoses (2022)^{1.3}.

Mental Health

Adult Depression Prevalence^{5.16}

The four-county region is seeing an overall increase in the prevalence of adult depression.

Student Mental Health

According to the Minnesota Student Survey (2022)^{4.2}, there was an increase in how 9th and 11th grade students show little interest/pleasure in doing things for several days or more in the past two weeks. Especially for female students in Becker, Clay, and Otter Tail counties.

KEY FINDINGS

2 Leading Causes of Death: **Heart Disease & Cancer** (2020) ^{1.1}

Average Life Expectancy: **78.9 Years** (2023) ^{1.1}

Most drug overdoses were nonfatal resulting primarily from Opioids (excluding heroin)

Increased number of students reporting little interest/pleasure in doing things

9th grade students were bullied most about: physical appearance, followed closely by size and weight (MSS, 2022)^{4.2}.

On average, 56% of 8th grade students report that they feel valued and appreciated (MSS, 2022)^{4.2}.

Maternal and Child Health

Infant Mortality^{1.1}

Overall, infant deaths are trending down across all counties compared to previous years.

Rate of Child Maltreatment^{1.1}

The rate of child maltreatment per 1,000 reported in 2022 is significantly down across Otter Tail and Wilkin counties. Clay county experienced a slight downward shift. Becker county experienced some increase.

General Student Health Status

Self-reported general health status (good, very good, and excellent) of students slightly decreased from 8th-11th grade across the CHB (MSS, 2022)^{4.2}.

Student Thoughts on Caring

The highest percentage of 11th graders across the CHB reported feeling most cared about by their **parents**, followed in order by **other adult relatives, friends, teachers**, and lastly **adults in the community** (MSS, 2022)^{4.2}.

Students who Feel Valued and Appreciated

On average, **56%** of 8th grade students report that they **feel valued and appreciated** (MSS, 2022)^{4.2}.

Bullying

Across the CHB (MSS, 2022), 9th grade students reported that they were bullied the most about: their physical appearance, followed closely by size and weight (MSS, 2022)^{4.2}.

Chronic Conditions

Students reporting BMI greater than 30

According to the Minnesota Student Survey^{4.2}, in 2022, more male 9th graders reported BMI's greater than 30 compared to female 9th graders. This is consistent in all four counties.

Adult BMI

BMI in adults is trending upwards in Becker, Otter Tail, and Wilkin. Clay County is seeing a decrease in adult BMIs over 30 (2023)^{5.17}.

Adult Coronary Heart Disease

All counties are seeing a slight decrease in the percentage of adults with coronary heart disease reported in 2023^{5.18}.

Becker County Health Conditions & Outcomes

Injuries and Death

Life Expectancy

Life **expectancy** in Becker County across all races and ethnicities is **77.7 years**. Life expectancy has been **steadily decreasing** from **79.4 years in 2020** to **77.7 years in 2023**.^{11,1}



Condition	CDR
COVID-19	116.1
Heart disease	191.5
Cancer	226.4
Unintentional injury	58
Alzheimer's	NA
Chronic Liver Disease	NA
CLRD	NA
Diabetes	NA
Hypertension	NA
Stroke	NA

Health Conditions that Resulted in Death

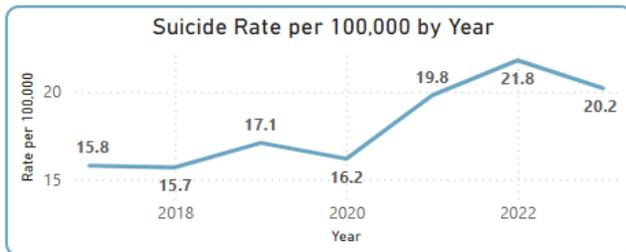
Cancer was the **number one condition** that **resulted in death** at 226.4 (crude death rate). **Heart disease** was the second at 191.5, then COVID-19 at 116.1, and Unintentional Injury at 58. The other reported leading causes of death had no data available and are not shown in the chart. (2020)^{1,1}

Vehicle Crashes

The total fatal and injury traffic crashes by Vehicle Mile Traveled (VMT) in 2022 was 5.23. This is down from 5.28 in 2021.

Rank	Factor
1	Impaired (Alcohol)
2	Speed
3	No Seat Belt
4	Distracted Driving
5	Bike/Pedestrian

Impairment remained the **#1 factor** in 2021 and 2022.^{3,1}



Suicides

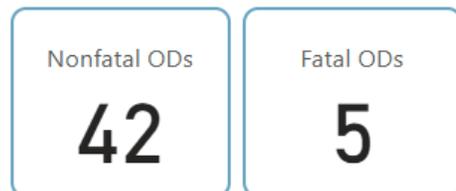
The **suicide crude rate** per 100,000 people for Becker County in **2023 was 20.20**. The rate was increasing from 2020-2022 from 16.2 to 21.8. The rate then **decreased** from **21.8 in 2022 to 20.20 in 2023**.⁶

Influenza and COVID-19 Deaths

Becker County experienced **12 COVID-19 deaths** and **0 Influenza deaths** in 2023.

Drug Overdoses

Becker County had **5 fatal drug overdoses** and **42 nonfatal drug overdoses** in 2022.^{1,3} The majority of nonfatal drug overdoses involved opioids (excluding heroin), heroin was second, and stimulants were third.



Mental Health

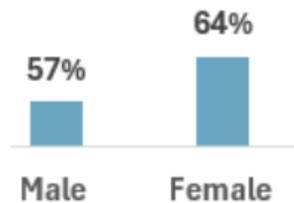
Adult Depression Prevalence

The **prevalence of adult depression is 22.40%** of Becker County adults as reported in 2023. This is **up 2.4%** from the 2021 and 2022 reporting years of 21%.^{5,16}

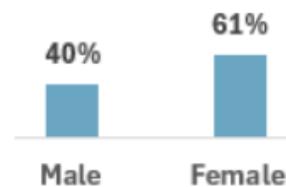
Student Mental Health

According to the Minnesota Student Survey (2022)^{4,2}, there was an **increase** in how **9th and 11th grade students show little interest/pleasure** in doing things **for several days or more** in the past two weeks. **Especially for female students.**

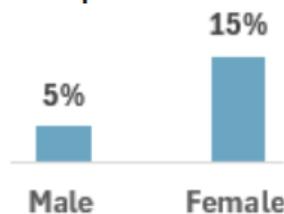
**Little Interest/Pleasure In Doing Things
the Past Two Weeks: 11th Grade**



**Feeling Down, Depressed, or Hopeless
Past Two Weeks: 11th Grade**



Ever Attempted Suicide: 9th Grade



**Seriously Considered Suicide (ever): 11th
Grade**

37.7%

**33.5% of 11th graders reported
having mental health, behavioral,
or emotional problems.**

**This is the highest percent
compared to other grades**

**Sometimes Feel Bad/Sad Without
Knowing Why: 5th Grade**

54.7%

Maternal and Child Health

Unintentional Child Deaths from Injuries

Becker County experienced 2 unintentional child deaths from injuries that was reported in 2023 (2020 data)¹⁰. There were no unintentional child deaths from injuries that was reported in 2022 (2019 data)¹⁰.

6
Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality^{1.1}

Becker County had 6 infant deaths reported in 2020. This is down from 8 deaths reported in 2019, 9 deaths in 2018 and 11 deaths in 2017.

2
Unintentional Deaths

Elevated Lead Levels

0% of tested children **had elevated blood lead levels** (EBLLs) (2018 Birth Year)^{1.2}.

Low Birth Weight^{1.1}

The percentage of children born with low birth weight was suppressed for Becker County in 2022. It was reported in 2021 that **5.8 percent** of children were **born with low birth weight**. This is **down 1.2%** from the 2019 data which reported 7% of children were born with low birth weight.

Preterm Birth^{1.1}

The **percentage of preterm births** reported in 2022 was **7.8%**. This is **up from 7.2%** reported in 2021 and 7.0% reported in 2020.

Rate of Child Maltreatment^{1.1}

The **rate of child maltreatment** per 1,000 for Becker County reported in 2022 was **33.4**. This is **up** from 28.2 reported in 2021.

Teen births^{1.1}

There were **18 teen births** reported in 2022 for Becker County. This is **up by two births** from the 16 reported in 2021, **however** there has been **a major downtrend** from the 26 reported in 2020.

General Student Health Status (MSS 2022^{4.2}).

Self-reported general **health status** (good, very good, and excellent) of students **slightly decreased** from 8th-11th grade (MSS, 2022). For example, Becker County 8th grade was 89.5% and 11th grade was 81.5%

Student Thoughts on Caring in Becker County: 11 Grade (MSS 2022^{4,2}).

- **85.9%** felt their **parents** cared for them (quite a bit + very much).
- **70.9%** felt **other adult relatives** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **74.4%** felt that **friends** cared about them (quite a bit + very much)
- **40.2%** felt that **teachers** at school cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **31.8%** felt **adults in the community** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).

Students who Feel Valued and Appreciated

51.1% of **Becker 8th graders** reported that they felt valued and appreciated (MSS 2022^{4,2}).

Bullying in 9th Grade	
Category	Percent
Your physical appearance	30.30%
Your size and weight	27.40%
Race, ethnicity or national origin	16.00%
Physical or mental disability	10.50%
Gender	9.60%
Religion	7.90%

Bullying in Becker County

In Becker County (MSS, 2022)^{4,2}, 9th grade students reported that they were bullied the most about: their physical appearance (30.3%), followed closely by size and weight (27.4%).

Chronic Conditions

Students Reported BMI Greater than 30

According to the Minnesota Student Survey, in 2022^{4,2}, more male 9th graders reported BMI's greater than 30.

9th Grader BMI	
Sex	Percent
Female	15.0%
Male	20.0%

42.0%

Adult BMI >30

Adult BMI Greater Than 30

42% of Becker County adults are reported in 2023 with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of greater than 30. This is up 5.7% from 36.3% of adults in 2022^{5,17}.

Adult Coronary Heart Disease^{5,18}

7.4% of Becker County adults are reported in 2023 with coronary heart disease. This is down 0.7% from 8.1% reported in 2022.

7.4%

Adult CHD

Clay County Health Conditions

Injuries and Death

Life Expectancy

The **life expectancy** in Clay County across all races and ethnicities is **80 years**. Life expectancy has slightly **decreased** from **80.2 years in 2020** to **80 years in 2023**.^{11,1}



Condition	CDR
COVID-19	128.3
Heart disease	129.9
Cancer	146.9
Diabetes	30.9
Stroke	43.3
Unintentional injury	46.4
Alzheimer's	58.7
Chronic Liver Disease	NA
CLRD	NA
Hypertension	NA

Health Conditions that Resulted in Death

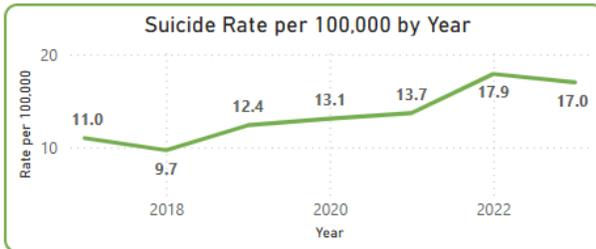
Cancer was the **number one condition** that **resulted in death** at 148.9 (crude death rate). **Heart disease** was second at 129.9, then COVID-19 at 128.3, Alzheimer's at 58.7, Unintentional Injury at 46.4, Stroke at 43.3, and Diabetes at 30.9. (2020)^{1,1}

Vehicle Crashes

The total fatal and injury traffic crashes by Vehicle Mile Traveled (VMT) in 2022 was 2.19. This is up from 2.13 in 2021. The number one

Rank	Factor
1	Speed
2	No Seat Belt
3	Impaired (Alcohol)
4	Distracted Driving
5	Bike/Pedestrian

factor for fatal and injury traffic crashes in 2021 was no seat belt use. This shifted to speeding, being the number one factor in 2022.^{3,1}



Suicides

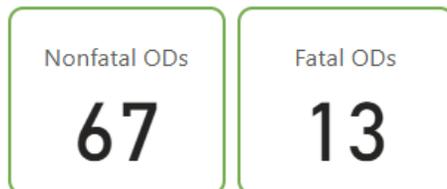
The **suicide crude rate** per 100,000 people for Clay County reported in **2023 was 17**. The rate steadily increased from 2019-2022 from 11 to 17.9. The rate then slightly **decreased** from **17.9 in 2022** to **17.0 in 2023**.⁶

Influenza and COVID-19 Deaths

Clay County experienced **13 COVID-19** deaths and **0 Influenza deaths** in 2023.

Drug Overdoses

Clay County had **13 fatal drug overdoses** and **39 nonfatal drug overdoses** in 2022^{1,3}. The majority of nonfatal drug overdoses involved opioids (excluding heroin), stimulants were second, and heroin was third. Data for cocaine nonfatal overdoses were suppressed.



Mental Health

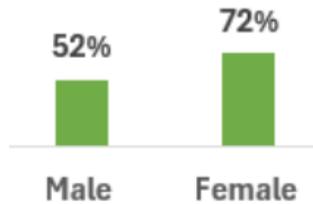
Adult Depression Prevalence

The **prevalence of adult depression is 26.00%** of Clay County adults as reported in 2023. This is up **3.7%** from the 2021 report of 22.3% and up 1.9% from the 2022 report of 24.1%.^{5.16}

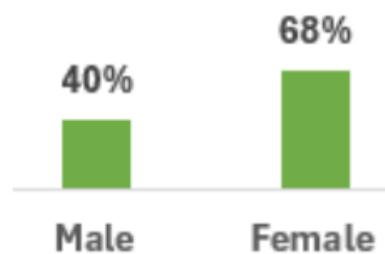
Student Mental Health

According to the Minnesota Student Survey (2022)^{4.2}, there was an **increase** in how **9th and 11th grade students** show **little interest/pleasure in doing things** for several days or more in the past two weeks. Especially for female students.

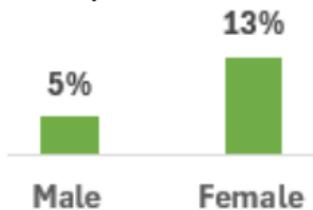
Little Interest/Pleasure in Doing Things
the Past Two Weeks: 11th Grade



Feeling Down, Depressed, or Hopeless
Past Two Weeks: 11th Grade



Ever Attempted Suicide: 9th Grade



Seriously Considered Suicide (ever): 11th
Grade

33.7%

34.6% of 11th graders reported
having mental health, behavioral,
or emotional problems.

**This is the highest percent
compared to other grades**

Sometimes Feel Bad/Sad Without
Knowing Why: 5th Grade

34.6%

Maternal and Child Health

Unintentional Child Deaths from Injuries

Clay County experienced **0 unintentional child deaths** from injuries that was reported in **2023** (2020 data)¹⁰. There was 1 unintentional child death from injuries that was reported in 2022 (2019 data)¹⁰.

0
Unintentional Deaths

9
Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality^{1.1}

Clay County had **9 infant deaths** reported in **2020**. This is down from 13 deaths reported in 2019, 19 deaths in 2018 and 20 deaths in 2017.

Elevated Lead Levels

0% of tested children **had elevated blood lead levels** (EBLLs) (2018 Birth Year)^{1,2}.

Low Birth Weight^{1.1}

The percentage of children born with **low birth weight** was **5.3% in 2022**. This is down 0.5% from 5.8% reported in 2021 and down 0.7% from 6.0% reported in 2020.

Preterm Birth^{1.1}

The percentage of **preterm births** reported in 2022 was **7.9%**. This is down 0.3% from 8.2% reported in 2021 and up from 7.4% reported in 2020.

Rate of Child Maltreatment^{1.1}

The rate of **child maltreatment per 1,000** for Clay County reported in 2022 was 26.2. This **is down** from 27.0 reported in 2021.

Teen births^{1.1}

There were **24 teen births** (females age 15-19) reported in 2022 for Clay County. This is up by two births from the 22 reported in 2021, and significantly up from the 15 teen births reported in 2020.

General Student Health Status

Self-reported general **health status** (good, very good, and excellent) of students **slightly decreased** from 8th-11th grade (MSS, 2022). For example, Clay County 8th grade was 89.7% and 11th grade was 86.5% (MSS 2022^{4,2}).

11th Grade Students Thoughts on Caring in Clay County (MSS 2022^{4,2}):

- **87.2%** felt their **parents** cared for them (quite a bit + very much).
- **67.2%** felt **other adult relatives** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **66.7%** felt that **friends** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **33.2%** felt that **teachers** at school cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **23.4%** felt **adults in the community** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).

Students who Feel Valued and Appreciated

60.1% of Clay 8th graders reported that they felt valued and appreciated.

Bullying in 9th Grade

Category	Percent
Your physical appearance	29.70%
Your size and weight	25.10%
Race, ethnicity or national origin	11.90%
Physical or mental disability	10.20%
Gender	9.00%
Religion	7.70%

Bullying in Clay County

In Clay County (MSS, 2022) 4.2, 9th grade students reported that they were **bullied the most about**: their **physical appearance** (29.7%), followed closely by size and **weight** (25.1%).

Chronic Conditions

Students Reported BMI Greater than 30

According to the Minnesota Student Survey, in 2022^{4,2}, more male 9th graders reported BMI's greater than 30.

34.1%

Adult BMI >30

Adult BMI Greater Than 30

34.1% of Clay County adults are reported in 2023 with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of greater than 30. This is down 1.9% from 36.0% of adults in 2022^{5,17}.

9th Grader BMI

Sex	Percent
Female	12.0%
Male	18.0%

Adult Coronary Heart Disease^{5,18}

5.1% of Clay County adults are reported in 2023 with coronary heart disease. This is down 0.5% from 5.6% reported in 2022.

5.1%

Adult CHD

Otter Tail County Health Conditions & Outcomes

Injuries and Death

Life Expectancy

The **life expectancy** in Otter Tail County across all races and ethnicities is **80 years**. Life expectancy has slightly **decreased** from **80.8 years in 2019** to **80 years in 2023**.^{11,1}



Condition	CDR
Cancer	245.1
Heart disease	349
Unintentional injury	52.8
CLRD	57.9
Stroke	59.6
COVID-19	90.2
Alzheimer's	97
Chronic Liver Disease	NA
Diabetes	NA
Hypertension	NA

Health Conditions that Resulted in Death

Heart disease was the **number one condition** that **resulted in death** for Otter Tail County at 349 (crude death rate). **Cancer** was the **second** condition at 245.4, followed by Alzheimer's (97), COVID-19 (90.2), Stroke (59.6), CLRD (57.9), and Unintentional Injury (52.8). (2020)^{1,1}

Vehicle Crashes

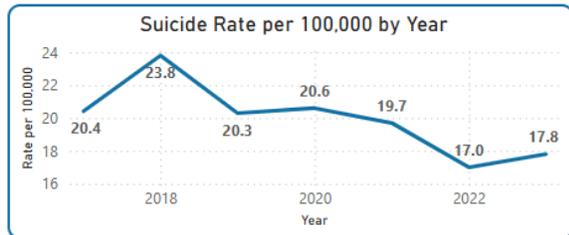
The total fatal and injury traffic crashes by factor Vehicle Mile Traveled (VMT) in 2022 was 0.94. This rate is significantly

Rank	Factor
1	Impaired (Alcohol)
2	Speed
3	No Seat Belt
4	Distracted Driving
5	Bike/Pedestrian

decreased from 4.01 in 2021. The **number one factor** for fatal and injury traffic crashes in 2021 and 2022 was **impairment**.^{3,1}

Suicides

The **suicide crude rate** per 100,000 people for Otter Tail County in **2023 was 17.80**. The rate has **significantly decreased** from the **2018 high of 23.8**.⁶

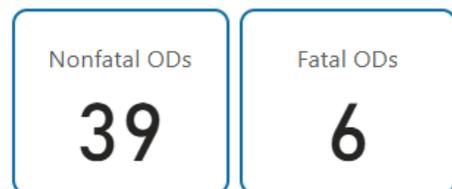


Influenza and COVID-19 Deaths

Otter Tail County experienced **62 COVID-19 deaths** and **3 Influenza deaths** in 2023.

Drug Overdoses

Otter Tail County had **6 fatal drug overdoses** and **39 nonfatal drug overdoses** in 2022^{1,3}. The majority of nonfatal drug overdoses involved opioids (excluding heroin), the rest of the data for heroin and stimulants was suppressed. There was no cocaine related nonfatal overdoses.



Mental Health

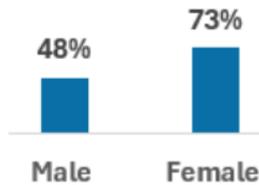
Adult Depression Prevalence

The **prevalence of adult depression is 21.90%** of Otter Tail County adults as reported in 2023. This is **up 2.0%** from the 2021 report of 19.9% and up 0.5% from the 2022 report of 21.4%.^{5.16}

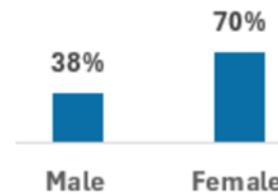
Student Mental Health

According to the Minnesota Student Survey (2022) 4.2, there was an **increase** from 9th grade to 11th grade students show **little interest/pleasure in doing things** for several days or more in the past two weeks. Especially for female students.

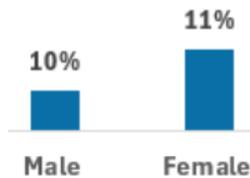
Little Interest/Pleasure in Doing Things
the Past Two Weeks: 11th Grade



Feeling Down, Depressed, or Hopeless
Past Two Weeks: 11th Grade



Ever Attempted Suicide: 9th Grade



Seriously Considered Suicide (ever): 11th
Grade

36.9%

34.1% of 11th graders reported
having mental health, behavioral,
or emotional problems.

Sometimes Feel Bad/Sad Without
Knowing Why: 5th Grade

34.1%

This is the highest percent
compared to other grades

Maternal and Child Health

Unintentional Child Deaths from Injuries

Otter Tail County experienced **0 unintentional child deaths** from injuries that were reported in 2022 and 2023 (2019 and 2020 data)¹⁰.



Infant Mortality^{1.1}

Otter Tail County had **9 infant deaths** reported in 2020. This is down from 13 deaths reported in 2019, 19 deaths in 2018 and 20 deaths in 2017.

Elevated Lead Levels

0.4% of tested children **had elevated blood lead levels** (EBLLs) (2018 Birth Year)^{1.2}.

Low Birth Weight^{1.1}

The percentage of children born with **low birth weight** was **5.1%** in 2022. This is down 0.4% from 5.5% reported in 2021 and up 0.3% from 4.8% reported in 2020.

Preterm Birth^{1.1}

The **percentage of preterm births** reported in 2022 was **7.3%**. This is up 0.8% from 6.5% reported in 2021 and significantly up 2.8% from the 4.5% reported in 2020.

Rate of Child Maltreatment^{1.1}

The **rate of child maltreatment per 1,000** for Otter Tail County reported in 2022 was **29.6**. This is down significantly from 35.3 reported in 2021.

Teen births^{1.1}

There were **17 teen births** (females age 15-19) reported in 2022 for Otter Tail County. This is up by one birth from the 16 reported in 2021, but down from the 18 births reported in 2020.

General Student Health Status

Self-reported general health status (good, very good, and excellent) of students slightly decreased from 8th-11th grade (MSS, 2022). For example, Otter Tail County **8th grade** was **88.4%** and **11th grade** was **85.7%** (MSS 2022^{4.2}).

11th Grade Student's Thoughts on Caring in Otter Tail County (MSS 2022 4.2).

- **87.3%** felt their **parents** cared for them (quite a bit + very much).
- **73.2%** felt **other adult relatives** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **72.9%** felt that **friends** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **33.4%** felt that **teachers** at school cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **24.9%** felt **adults in the community** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).

Students who Feel Valued and Appreciated

59.7% of **Otter Tail 8th graders** reported that they felt valued and appreciated (MSS 2022^{4,2}).

Category	Percent
Your physical appearance	39.40%
Your size and weight	28.70%
Race, ethnicity or national origin	16.80%
Gender	13.40%
Religion	11.30%
Physical or mental disability	10.00%

Bullying in Otter Tail County

In Otter Tail County (MSS, 2022)^{4,2}, 9th grade students reported that they were **bullied the most about**: their **physical appearance** (39.4%), followed closely by **size and weight** (28.7%).

Chronic Conditions

Students reported BMI greater than 30

According to the Minnesota Student Survey, in 2022^{4,2}, more male 9th graders reported BMI's greater than 30.



Adult BMI Greater Than 30

36.5% of Otter Tail County **adults** are reported in 2023 with a **Body Mass Index (BMI) of greater than 30**. This is up 5.8% from 30.7% of adults in 2022.^{5,17}

Sex	Percent
Female	12.0%
Male	17.0%

Adult Coronary Heart Disease^{5,18}

7.7% of Otter Tail County adults were reported in 2023 **with coronary heart disease**. This is down 0.7% from 8.4% reported in 2022.



Wilkin County Health Conditions & Outcomes

Injuries and Death

Life Expectancy

The **life expectancy** reported in 2023 in Wilkin County across all races and ethnicities is **77.8 years**. Life expectancy has slightly **decreased** from **78.1 years in 2019** to **77.8 years in 2023**.^{11,1}



Condition	CDR
Heart disease	373.3
Alzheimer's	NA
Cancer	NA
Chronic Liver Disease	NA
CLRD	NA
COVID-19	NA
Diabetes	NA
Hypertension	NA
Stroke	NA
Unintentional injury	NA

Health Conditions that Resulted in Death

A majority of the data for Wilkin County was suppressed. **Heart disease** was the only condition that had data available with a **crude death rate of 373.3**. (2020)^{1,1}

Vehicle Crashes

The total fatal and injury traffic crashes by Vehicle Mile Traveled (VMT) in 2022 was 1.47. This is down from 2.56 in 2021. The **number one factor** for fatal and injury traffic crashes in 2021 and 2022 was **speed**.^{3,1}

Rank	Factor
1	Speed
2	Impaired (Alcohol)
3	No Seat Belt
4	Distracted Driving
5	Bike/Pedestrian

Suicides

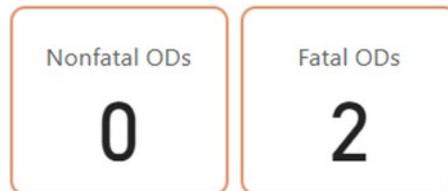
The suicide crude rate per 100,000 people for Wilkin County in 2023 has been suppressed from 2019-2023.⁶

Influenza and COVID-19 Deaths

Wilkin County experienced **4 COVID-19 deaths** and **0 Influenza deaths** in 2023.

Drug Overdoses

Wilkin County had **2 fatal drug overdoses** and **0 nonfatal drug overdoses** in 2022^{1,3}.



Mental Health

Adult Depression Prevalence

The prevalence of **adult depression is 21.10%** of Wilkin County adults as reported in 2023. This is up 0.1% from the 2021 report of 21.0% and up 0.2% from the 2022 report of 20.9%.^{5.16}

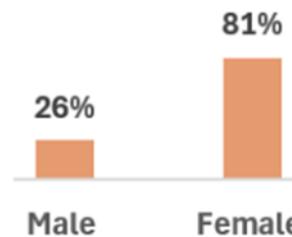
Student Mental Health

According to the Minnesota Student Survey (2022)^{4.2}, there was an increase in how 9th and 11th grade students show **little interest/pleasure in doing things** for several days or more in the past two weeks.

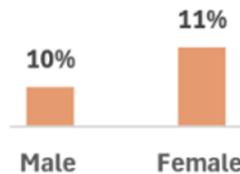
Little Interest/Pleasure in Doing Things
the Past Two Weeks: 11th Grade



Feeling Down, Depressed, or Hopeless
Past Two Weeks: 11th Grade



Ever Attempted Suicide: 9th Grade



Seriously Considered Suicide (ever): 11th
Grade

32.7%

32.7% of 11th graders reported
having mental health, behavioral,
or emotional problems.

This is the highest percent
compared to other grades

Sometimes Feel Bad/Sad Without
Knowing Why: 5th Grade

32.7%

Maternal and Child Health

Unintentional Child Deaths from Injuries

Wilkin County experienced 0 unintentional child deaths from injuries that were reported in 2022 and 2023 (2019 and 2020 data) ¹⁰.



Infant Mortality ^{1.1}

Wilkin County had 2 infant deaths reported in 2020. This is steady from the 2 deaths reported in 2019, down from the 3 deaths in 2018 and 3 deaths in 2017.

Elevated Lead Levels

1.7% of tested children **had elevated blood lead levels** (EBLLs) (2018 Birth Year)^{1.2}.

Low Birth Weight^{1.1}

Data reported in 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 was suppressed for Wilkin County for the percentage of births with low birth weight. The most recent data available was reported in 2018 with 6.8% of births reported with low birth weight.

Preterm Birth ^{1.1}

Data reported in 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 was suppressed for Wilkin County for the percentage of preterm births. The most recent data available was reported in 2018 at 9.1% of births being reported as preterm births.

Rate of Child Maltreatment ^{1.1}

The rate of **child maltreatment per 1,000** for Wilkin County reported in 2022 was **40.8**. This is **down significantly** from 57.1 reported in 2021.

Teen births ^{1.1}

There were **0 teen births** (females age 15-19) reported in 2022 for Wilkin County. This is down by two births from the 2 reported in 2021, and down from the 4 births reported in 2020.

General Student Health Status

Self-reported general health status (good, very good, and excellent) of students slightly decreased from 8th-11th grade. For example, Wilkin County **8th grade** was **88.9%** and **11th grade** was **80.8%** (MSS 2022^{4.2}).

11th Grade Student's Thoughts on Caring in Wilkin County (MSS 2022 ^{4.2}).

- **81.6%** felt their **parents** cared for them (quite a bit + very much).
- **77.6%** felt **other adult relatives** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **69.4%** felt that **friends** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **51.0%** felt that **teachers** at school cared about them (quite a bit + very much).
- **40.8%** felt **adults in the community** cared about them (quite a bit + very much).

Students who Feel Valued and Appreciated

54.5% of **Wilkin 8th graders** reported that they felt valued and appreciated. (MSS 2022^{4.2}).

Category	Percent
Your physical appearance	42.90%
Your size and weight	34.00%
Physical or mental disability	21.50%
Race, ethnicity or national origin	14.30%
Gender	7.20%
Religion	5.40%

Bullying in Wilkin County

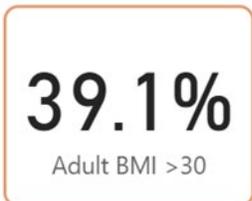
In Wilkin County (MSS, 2022)^{4.2}, 9th grade students reported that they were bullied the most about: their physical appearance (42.9%), followed closely by size and weight (34.0%).

Chronic Conditions

Students reported BMI greater than 30

According to the Minnesota Student Survey, in 2022 ^{4.2}, more male 9th graders reported BMI's greater than 30.

Sex	Percent
Female	18.2%
Male	18.5%



Adult BMI Greater Than 30

39.1% of Wilkin County **adults** are reported in 2023 with a **Body Mass Index (BMI) of greater than 30**. This is up 3.5% from 35.6% of adults in 2022 ^{5.17}.

Adult Coronary Heart Disease ^{5.18}

7.1% of Wilkin County **adults** are reported in 2023 with **coronary heart disease**. This is down 0.4% from 7.5% reported in 2022.





Adverse Childhood Experiences & Protective Factors ¹⁸

P4H Adverse Childhood Experiences & Protective Factors

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are stressful or traumatic experiences that a young person may face before the age of 18. ACEs include multiple forms of abuse, neglect, and a range of household adversities experienced by others in the youth's home that the youth witnesses, such as mental health issues, substance misuse, or domestic violence. ACEs are common, and by the age of 18, most people will experience at least one ACE. In addition, ACEs tend to be interrelated and occur in clusters. The more ACEs an individual experiences, the higher the likelihood that person will develop health problems, like substance misuse, type 2 diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular problems, and depression. The health effects can arise in childhood, or well into adulthood. **However, ACEs are not destiny**, and certain protective factors can have a positive buffering effect on adverse outcomes. Similar to ACEs, they are also powerful and cumulative: more protective factors can better protect against the effects of ACEs.

ACES Can Increase Risk for Behavioral Health Problems (MSS 2022 ^{4.2})

Mental Health

Students with 4+ ACEs are **4.6 times** more likely to report feeling down, depressed, or hopeless in the past 2 weeks (**67%** of those with 4+ ACEs vs. **15%** of those with 0 ACEs).

Of students with 0 Aces, **5%** reported having thoughts of suicide in the past year, compared to **50%** of students with 4+ ACEs; students with 4+ ACEs are **10 times** more likely to report **suicidal thoughts**.

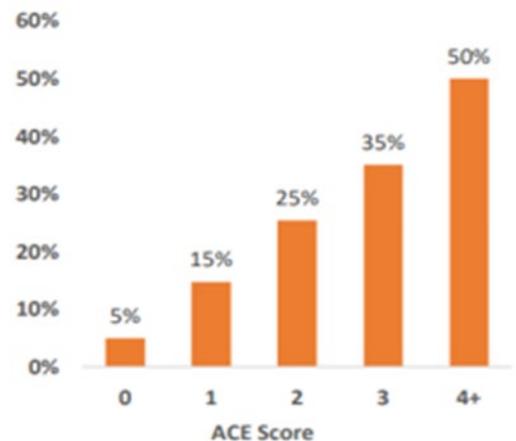
Rates of other mental health issues also increase by ACE score:

Past 2-week anxiety: **70%** (4+ ACEs) vs. **18%** (0 ACEs)
Past-year suicidal ideation: **50%** (4+ ACEs) vs. **5%** (0 ACEs).
Past-year suicide attempts: **21%** (4+ ACEs) vs. **1%** (0 ACEs).

Substance Use

Compared to youth who are not exposed to ACEs, those reporting an ACE score of 4+ are...

13.8 times more likely to report e-cigarette use
15.6 times more likely to report marijuana use
16.2 times more likely to report prescription drug misuse

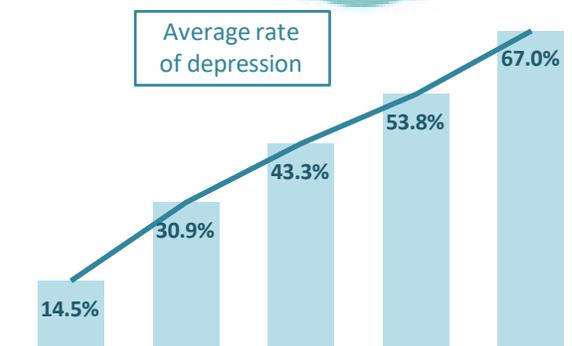
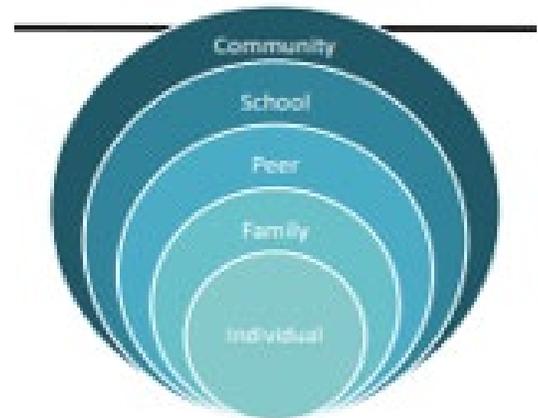


Protective Factors Buffer Negative Outcomes (MSS 2022 4.2)

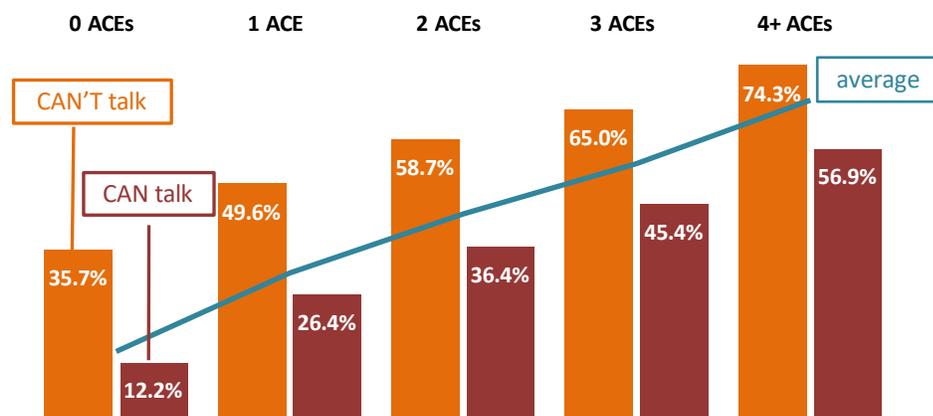
Protective factors are characteristics at the biological, psychological, family, community or cultural levels (shown here in an illustration of the social-ecological model) that precede and are associated with a lower likelihood of negative outcomes such as substance use and mental health issues.

ACEs are correlated with negative outcomes; however, those who have experienced ACEs, and who also have protective factors, are buffered from some negative effects of ACEs. Protective factors work like adverse experiences, but in reverse; they work to reduce negative behaviors and lessen the effects of ACEs.

Students with four or more ACEs are more likely to report depression than those with none. **Depression rates increase in a stepwise pattern as the number of ACEs rises.**



However, even when a student reports a higher ACE score, **the rates of depression are lower** when students feel they can talk to a parent about their problems. This graph compares depression rates between students **who feel they can talk to their parents** and **those who can't**. It highlights that **being able to talk to a parent has a protective effect against depression.**



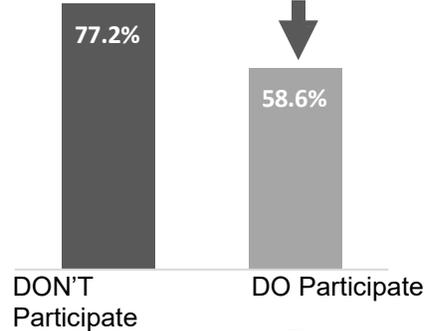
Protective Factors Can Build Resiliency Through the Whole Community (MSS 2022 ^{4.2})

No matter how many ACEs students experience, they still benefit from protective factors; for example, students are less likely to use e-cigarettes or experience depression when they believe school and community adults care about them, whether they've experienced 4+ ACEs, or none. But the effect is especially large when it comes to students who have experienced multiple ACEs.

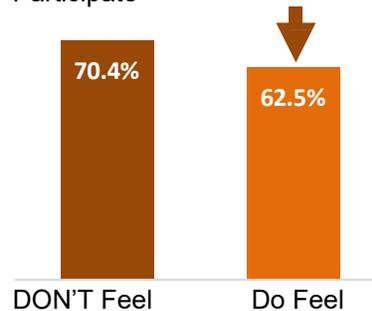
Levels of depression in students with 4+ ACEs decrease when they **believe an adult cares about them** (parent, relative, school or community adult).



Levels of depression in students with 4+ ACEs decrease when they **participate in activities outside of school that give them joy and energy.**



Levels of depression in students with 4+ ACEs decrease when they **feel that teachers are interested in them as a person.**



Becker County Adverse Childhood Experiences & Protective Factors

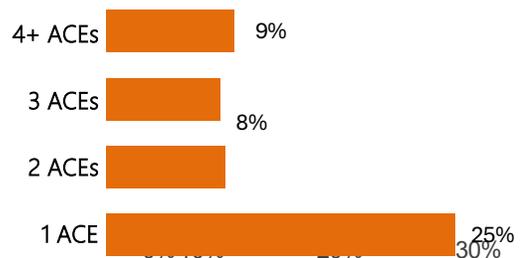
ACEs data included in this fact sheet are from the 2022 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) of 8th, 9th, and 11th graders. Other ACEs studies may use different factors or conditions or may calculate scores differently. MSS ACE scores are calculated by adding the number of adverse experiences reported by each student from the list below.

	Becker Co	MN
Living with someone who is depressed or has MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES 	28%	29%
Having a parent/guardian who is currently IN JAIL , and/or has been in jail 	23%	16%
VERBAL ABUSE by a parent or adult in the household 	17%	14%
PHYSICAL ABUSE by a parent or adult in the household 	11%	11%
Living with someone who DRINKS TOO MUCH alcohol 	15%	10%
SEXUAL ABUSE by a family member and/or a person outside the family 	8%	8%
Witnessing DOMESTIC ABUSE of parents/adults in household 	8%	6%
Living with someone who uses ILLEGAL DRUGS or abuses prescription drugs 	5%	4%

Prevalence + Frequency (MSS 2022^{4,2})

- Of the 700 Becker County 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, **51%** reported experiencing **at least one ACE**, compared to the state average of 47%. (ACEs are common.)
- About half of adolescents experiencing any ACEs report more than one. (ACEs tend to cluster.)
- Becker County's prevalence of each ACE is similar to or higher than the state average.

Number of ACEs Reported (MSS 2022^{4,2})



Additional Childhood Traumas Also Play a Role

While the MSS asks about 8 specific experiences to calculate an ACE score, there are other negative experiences that can contribute to dysfunction and health risks. Chronic stress can result from adversity both in children’s communities, as well as in their families. According to the MSS, children in Becker County also face these adversities:

54% of students have been bullied in the past month:
 Students reported being bullied most for their physical appearance (**31%**); their weight (**27%**); their gender expression (23%); and their race, ethnicity, or national origin (**15%**)

3% don’t feel safe in their neighborhoods
13% don’t feel safe at their schools
19% have experienced dating violence (including being verbally or physically abused, or being pressured into sex by a girlfriend or boyfriend).
8% have been in foster care in the past year; **5%** were in foster care more than a year ago.

According to the US Census, the poverty rate in Becker County was 9.8% in 2023 (compared to a state average of 9.6%). Poverty and its attendant issues (such as hunger and homelessness) also have lasting effects.

3% had to skip meals because their family didn’t have enough money; and
4% experienced homelessness in the past year.

Examining Protective Factors in Becker County

Focusing on protective factors can improve resilience in your community. Below are selected indicators from the MSS highlighting positive relationships and other factors that can be harnessed or boosted to support the health and emotional wellness of young people in our communities – regardless of whether they have experienced ACEs. These include ensuring that youth:

		Becker Co	MN
Believe AN ADULT CARES about them (parent, relative, school or community adult)		90%	91%
Feel they can TALK TO PARENTS about problems they’re having		76%	80%
Feel their RELATIVES CARE about them		73%	74%
Participate in activities that give them ENERGY AND JOY		72%	76%
Feel TEACHERS ARE INTERESTED in them as a person		63%	63%
Feel they can TALK TO A SCHOOL ADULT about about problems they’re having		27%	27%
Feel the ADULTS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES CARE about them		28%	29%

Becker County Protective Factors and Risk Reduction for Two Negative Outcomes

8th, 9th, and 11th graders; 2022 Minnesota Student Survey

Of those students who DON'T feel that adults in the community care about them, **11.2%** use tobacco. However, of those students who feel adults DO care about them, only **4.5%** use tobacco. This means students who feel adults in the community care about them are **2.5 times LESS LIKELY to use tobacco**. In Minnesota, **29%** of students feel community adults care about them.

	Prevalence of Protective Factor		Reduction in Risk among Minnesota Students	
	Becker County	Minnesota	Depression (past 2-week)	Tobacco Use (past month)
	%	%	Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Community				
Feel adults in the community care	28%	29%	2.4x less	2.5x less
Participate in 1-5 activities/week	75%	77%	1.2x less	1.4x less
Feel safe in neighborhood	97%	96%	2.2x less	2.4x less
School				
Educational engagement	57%	60%	1.9x less	3.1x less
Feel school staff care about them	38%	37%	2.1x less	2.5x less
Feel safe at school	87%	86%	2.2x less	2.2x less
Can talk to a school adult about problems	27%	27%	1.3x less	1.2x less
Peers				
Feel that friends care about them	69%	73%	2.0x less	1.7x less
Family				
Feel that parents care about them	85%	87%	2.7x less	3.4x less
Can talk to parent(s) about problems	76%	80%	2.6x less	2.9x less
Feel relatives care about them	73%	74%	2.5x less	2.5x less
Individual*				
Positive Identity	32%	32%	3.7x less	3.4x less
Social Competence	42%	48%	2.1x less	6.9x less
Empowerment	47%	52%	2.8x less	2.8x less

Clay County Adverse Childhood Experiences & Protective Factors

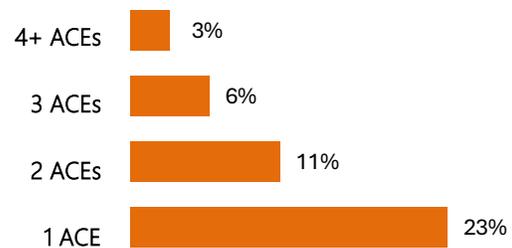
ACEs data included in this fact sheet are from the 2022 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) of 8th, 9th, and 11th graders. Other ACEs studies may use different factors or conditions, or may calculate scores differently. MSS ACE scores are calculated by adding the number of adverse experiences reported by each student from the list below.

	Clay Co	MN
Living with someone who is depressed or has MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES 	30%	29%
Having a parent/guardian who is currently IN JAIL , and/or has been in jail 	15%	16%
VERBAL ABUSE by a parent or adult in the household 	13%	14%
Living with someone who DRINKS TOO MUCH alcohol 	8%	10%
PHYSICAL ABUSE by a parent or adult in the household 	8%	11%
SEXUAL ABUSE by a family member and/or a person outside the family 	8%	8%
Witnessing DOMESTIC ABUSE of parents/adults in household 	5%	6%
Living with someone who uses ILLEGAL DRUGS or abuses prescription drugs 	3%	4%

Prevalence + Frequency

- Of the 1,525 Clay County 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, **45%** reported experiencing **at least one ACE**, compared to the state average of 47%. (ACEs are common.)
- About half of adolescents experiencing any ACEs report more than one. (ACEs tend to cluster.)
- Clay County's prevalence of each ACE is equal to or lower than the state average, except living with someone who is depressed or has mental health issues.

Number of ACEs Reported



Additional Childhood Traumas Also Play a Role

While the MSS asks about 8 specific experiences to calculate an ACE score, there are other negative experiences that can contribute to dysfunction and health risks. Chronic stress can result from adversity both in children’s communities, as well as in their families. According to the MSS, children in Clay County also face these adversities:

49% of students have been bullied in the past month:
 Students reported being bullied most for their physical appearance (**30%**), their weight (**25%**), their gender expression* (21%), and because they are LGBTQ+, or because someone thought they were (**15%**)

3% don’t feel safe in their neighborhoods
14% don’t feel safe at their schools
17% have experienced dating violence (including being verbally or physically abused, or being pressured into sex by a girlfriend or boyfriend).*

Less than 1% have been in foster care in the past year; **3%** were in foster care more than a year ago.

According to the US Census, the poverty rate in Clay County was 12.9% in 2023 (compared to a state average of 9.6%). Poverty and its attendant issues (such as hunger and homelessness) also have lasting effects.

3% had to skip meals because their family didn’t have enough money; and
3% experienced homelessness in the past year. *

**These questions are only answered by 9th and 11th graders.*

Examining Protective Factors in Clay County

Focusing on protective factors can improve resilience in your community. Below are selected indicators from the MSS highlighting positive relationships and other factors that can be harnessed or boosted to support the health and emotional wellness of young people in our communities – regardless of whether they have experienced ACEs. These include ensuring that youth:

	Clay Co	MN
Believe AN ADULT CARES about them (parent, relative, school or community adult) 	91%	91%
Feel they can TALK TO PARENTS about problems they’re having 	82%	80%
Feel their RELATIVES CARE about them 	74%	74%
Participate in activities that give them ENERGY AND JOY 	78%	76%
Feel TEACHERS ARE INTERESTED in them as a person 	59%	63%
Feel they can TALK TO A SCHOOL ADULT about about problems they’re having 	25%	27%
Feel the ADULTS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES CARE about them 	26%	29%

Clay County Protective Factors and Risk Reduction for Two Negative Outcomes

8th, 9th, and 11th graders; 2022 Minnesota Student Survey

Of those students who DON'T feel that adults in the community care about them, **11.2%** use tobacco. However, of those students who feel adults DO care about them, only **4.5%** use tobacco. This means students who feel adults in the community care about them are **2.5 times LESS LIKELY to use tobacco**. In Minnesota, **29%** of students feel community adults care about them.

	Prevalence of Protective Factor		Reduction in Risk among Minnesota Students	
	Clay County	Minnesota	Depression (past 2-week)	Tobacco Use (past month)
	%	%	Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Community				
Feel adults in the community care	26%	29%	2.4x less	2.5x less
Participate in 1-5 activities/week	78%	77%	1.2x less	1.4x less
Feel safe in neighborhood	97%	96%	2.2x less	2.4x less
School				
Educational engagement	56%	60%	1.9x less	3.1x less
Feel school staff care about them	33%	37%	2.1x less	2.5x less
Feel safe at school	86%	86%	2.2x less	2.2x less
Can talk to a school adult about problems	25%	27%	1.3x less	1.2x less
Peers				
Feel that friends care about them	72%	73%	2.0x less	1.7x less
Family				
Feel that parents care about them	87%	87%	2.7x less	3.4x less
Can talk to parent(s) about problems	82%	80%	2.6x less	2.9x less
Feel relatives care about them	74%	74%	2.5x less	2.5x less
Individual*				
Positive Identity	34%	32%	3.7x less	3.4x less
Social Competence	48%	48%	2.1x less	6.9x less
Empowerment	51%	52%	2.8x less	2.8x less

Otter Tail County Adverse Childhood Experiences & Protective Factors

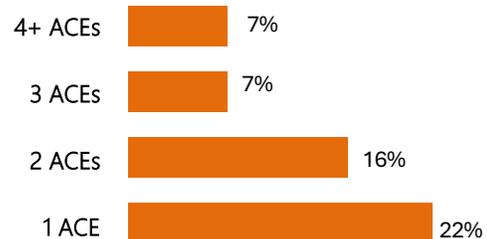
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	Otter Tail	MN
Living with someone who is depressed or has MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES 	35%	29%
Having a parent/guardian who is currently IN JAIL , and/or has been in jail 	22%	16%
VERBAL ABUSE by a parent or adult in the household 	16%	14%
PHYSICAL ABUSE by a parent or adult in the household 	10%	11%
Living with someone who DRINKS TOO MUCH alcohol 	11%	10%
SEXUAL ABUSE by a family member and/or a person outside the family 	7%	8%
Witnessing DOMESTIC ABUSE of parents/adults in household 	6%	6%
Living with someone who uses ILLEGAL DRUGS or abuses prescription drugs 	5%	4%

Prevalence + Frequency

- Of the 809 Otter Tail County 8th, 9th, and 11th graders taking the survey, **53%** reported experiencing **at least one ACE**, compared to the state average of 47%. (ACEs are common.)
- About half of adolescents experiencing any ACEs report more than one. (ACEs tend to cluster.)
- Otter Tail County's prevalence of most ACEs is equal to or higher than the state average.

Number of ACEs Reported



Additional Childhood Traumas Also Play a Role

While the MSS asks about 8 specific experiences to calculate an ACE score, there are other negative experiences that can contribute to dysfunction and health risks. Chronic stress can result from adversity both in children’s communities, as well as in their families. According to the MSS, children in Otter Tail County also face these adversities:

55% of students have been bullied in the past month:
 Students reported being bullied most for their physical appearance (**34%**); their weight (**29%**); their gender expression (26%); or because they are LGBPQA+, or someone thought they were (**15%**)

3% don’t feel safe in their neighborhoods
12% don’t feel safe at their schools
19% have experienced dating violence (including being verbally or physically abused, or being pressured into sex by a girlfriend or boyfriend).
2% have been in foster care in the past year; **2%** were in foster care more than a year ago.

According to the US Census, the poverty rate in Otter Tail County was 10.6% in 2023 (compared to a state average of 9.6%). Poverty and its attendant issues (such as hunger and homelessness) also have lasting effects.

3% had to skip meals because their family didn’t have enough money; and
4% experienced homelessness in the past year.

Examining Protective Factors in Otter Tail County

Focusing on protective factors can improve resilience in your community. Below are selected indicators from the MSS highlighting positive relationships and other factors that can be harnessed or boosted to support the health and emotional wellness of young people in our communities – regardless of whether they have experienced ACEs. These include ensuring that youth:

		Otter Tail CoMN	
Believe AN ADULT CARES about them (parent, relative, school or community adult)		91%	91%
Feel they can TALK TO PARENTS about problems they’re having		82%	80%
Feel their RELATIVES CARE about them		75%	74%
Participate in activities that give them ENERGY AND JOY		74%	76%
Feel TEACHERS ARE INTERESTED in them as a person		62%	63%
Feel they can TALK TO A SCHOOL ADULT about about problems they’re having		30%	27%
Feel the ADULTS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES CARE about them		27%	29%

Otter Tail County Protective Factors and Risk Reduction for Two Negative Outcomes

8th, 9th, and 11th graders; 2022 Minnesota Student Survey

Of those students who DON'T feel that adults in the community care about them, **11.2%** use tobacco. However, of those students who feel adults DO care about them, only **4.5%** use tobacco. This means students who feel adults in the community care about them are **2.5 times LESS LIKELY to use tobacco**. In Minnesota, **29%** of students feel community adults care about them.

	Prevalence of Protective Factor		Reduction in Risk among Minnesota Students	
	Otter Tail County	Minnesota	Depression (past 2-week)	Tobacco Use (past month)
	%	%	Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Community				
Feel adults in the community care	27%	29%	2.4x less	2.5x less
Participate in 1-5 activities/week	78%	77%	1.2x less	1.4x less
Feel safe in neighborhood	97%	96%	2.2x less	2.4x less
School				
Educational engagement	54%	60%	1.9x less	3.1x less
Feel school staff care about them	36%	37%	2.1x less	2.5x less
Feel safe at school	88%	86%	2.2x less	2.2x less
Can talk to a school adult about problems	30%	27%	1.3x less	1.2x less
Peers				
Feel that friends care about them	71%	73%	2.0x less	1.7x less
Family				
Feel that parents care about them	86%	87%	2.7x less	3.4x less
Can talk to parent(s) about problems	82%	80%	2.6x less	2.9x less
Feel relatives care about them	75%	74%	2.5x less	2.5x less
Individual*				
Positive Identity	29%	32%	3.7x less	3.4x less
Social Competence	44%	48%	2.1x less	6.9x less
Empowerment	50%	52%	2.8x less	2.8x less

Wilkin County Adverse Childhood Experiences & Protective Factors

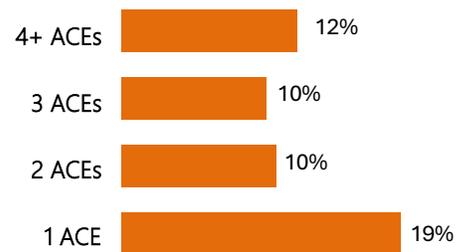
ACEs data included in this fact sheet are from the 2022 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) of 8th, 9th, and 11th graders. Other ACEs studies may use different factors or conditions or may calculate scores differently. MSS ACE scores are calculated by adding the number of adverse experiences reported by each student from the list below.

	Wilkin Co	MN
Living with someone who is depressed or has MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES 	34%	29%
Having a parent/guardian who is currently IN JAIL , and/or has been in jail 	15%	16%
VERBAL ABUSE by a parent or adult in the household 	21%	14%
PHYSICAL ABUSE by a parent or adult in the household 	12%	11%
Living with someone who DRINKS TOO MUCH alcohol 	15%	10%
SEXUAL ABUSE by a family member and/or a person outside the family 	10%	8%
Witnessing DOMESTIC ABUSE of parents/adults in household 	12%	6%
Living with someone who uses ILLEGAL DRUGS or abuses prescription drugs 	6%	4%

Prevalence + Frequency

- Of the 157 Wilkin County 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, **50%** reported experiencing **at least one ACE**, compared to the state average of 47%. (ACEs are common.)
- About half of adolescents experiencing any ACEs report more than one. (ACEs tend to cluster.)
- Wilkin County's prevalence of each ACE is equal to or higher than the state average, except for parental incarceration.

Number of ACEs Reported



Additional Childhood Traumas Also Play a Role

While the MSS asks about 8 specific experiences to calculate an ACE score, there are other negative experiences that can contribute to dysfunction and health risks. Chronic stress can result from adversity both in children’s communities, as well as in their families. According to the MSS, children in Wilkin County also face these adversities:

59% of students have been bullied in the past month:
 Students reported being bullied most for their physical appearance (**32%**); their weight (**26%**); their gender expression (16%); or because they are LGBTQ+, or because someone thought they were (**12%**)

3% don’t feel safe in their neighborhoods
13% don’t feel safe at their schools
26% have experienced dating violence (including being verbally or physically abused, or being pressured into sex by a girlfriend or boyfriend).
1% have been in foster care in the past year; **3%** were in foster care more than a year ago.

According to the US Census, the poverty rate in Otter Tail County was **10.2%** in 2023 (compared to a state average of 9.6%). Poverty and its attendant issues (such as hunger and homelessness) also have lasting effects.

2% had to skip meals because their family didn’t have enough money; and
7% experienced homelessness in the past year.

Examining Protective Factors in Wilkin County

Focusing on protective factors can improve resilience in your community. Below are selected indicators from the MSS highlighting positive relationships and other factors that can be harnessed or boosted to support the health and emotional wellness of young people in our communities – regardless of whether they have experienced ACEs. These include ensuring that youth:

		MN
Believe AN ADULT CARES about them (parent, relative, school or community adult) 	89%	91%
Feel they can TALK TO PARENTS about problems they’re having 	74%	80%
Feel their RELATIVES CARE about them 	77%	74%
Participate in activities that give them ENERGY AND JOY 	63%	76%
Feel TEACHERS ARE INTERESTED in them as a person 	72%	63%
Feel they can TALK TO A SCHOOL ADULT about about problems they’re having 	20%	27%
Feel the ADULTS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES CARE about them 	35%	29%

Wilkin County: Prevalence of Protective Factors and Risk Buffering for Two Negative Outcomes

8th, 9th, and 11th graders, 2022 MSS

Of those students who have experienced 2 or more ACEs, and who DON'T feel that adults in the community care about them, 17% use marijuana. However, of those students who feel adults DO care about them, only 11% use marijuana. This means students with 2+ ACEs who feel adults in the community care about them are **1.5 times LESS LIKELY to use marijuana**.

In Minnesota, 29% of students feel community adults care about them.

	Prevalence of Protective Factor		Reduction in Risk among Minnesota Students with 2+ ACEs	
	Wilkin County	Minnesota	Depression (past 2-week)	Marijuana Use (past month)
	%	%	Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Community				
Feel adults in the community care	35%	29%	1.6x less	1.5x less
Participate in 1-5 activities/week	77%	77%	--	1.3x less
Feel safe in neighborhood	97%	96%	1.4x less	1.4x less
School				
Educational engagement	63%	60%	1.3x less	2.0x less
Feel school staff care about them	46%	37%	1.4x less	1.4x less
Feel safe at school	87%	86%	1.4x less	1.3x less
Can talk to a school adult about problems	20%	27%	1.1x less	1.1x less
Peers				
Feel that friends care about them	68%	73%	1.3x less	1.1x less
Family				
Feel that parents care about them	85%	87%	1.6x less	1.5x less
Can talk to parent(s) about problems	74%	80%	1.6x less	1.5x less
Feel relatives care about them	77%	74%	1.6x less	1.5x less
Individual*				
Positive Identity	35%	32%	2.3x less	1.8x less
Social Competence	42%	48%	1.4x less	4.2x less
Empowerment	49%	52%	1.7x less	1.6x less



HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Partnership4Health Summary

Immunizations^{1,4}

Vaccination percentages for youth are decreasing across Partnership4Health.

Substance Use

Tobacco Use

There is an increase in the percentage of **adults** who smoke across the four counties in 2023, compared to years prior.¹¹

Student tobacco use in 11th graders has steadily decreased in each county according to the 2022 Minnesota Student Survey ^{4,2}. Specifically, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, vaping, and e-cigarettes.

The range of **5th graders** who reported exposure to secondhand smoke in the same room, one or more days, within the last 7 days is 15.7% - 26.8% ^{4,2}.

Alcohol Use

Each county reported **24%** of adults **binge** or heavy drinking in 2023 (2023 County Health Rankings¹¹).

Of the students who reported having alcohol on **more** than 1 occasion in the last 12 months, **11th grade students** reported the **highest use** out of 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students in the CHB^{4,2}.

Marijuana Use

In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), a range from **7.8 – 12.2 percent of 11th grade students** reported using marijuana in the last 30 days (at least once in the last 30 days).

Other Drug Use

Becker, Otter Tail, and Wilkin 11th graders were all within a close range of percentages (**2.1 – 2.4**) who reported using prescription pain drugs such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin or others in the past 12 months. Clay county 11th graders reported at a higher percentage of **4.2**.^{4,2}

Physical Activity

A little over one-quarter of 8th grade students in Becker and Wilkin counties reported engaging in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on most of the past 7 days, while just under one-quarter of 8th graders in Clay and Otter Tail County reported the same level of activity.^{4,2}

Dental Health

Across the four counties, **most** 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students reported that they had been to a dentist or dental hygienist during the last year. (MSS, 2022^{4,2})

KEY FINDINGS

Vaccination percentages for youth are decreasing across Partnership4Health.

11th grade students reported the **highest alcohol use** out of 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students in the CHB ^{4,2}.

Across the four counties, **most** 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students reported that they had been to a dentist or dental hygienist during the last year. (MSS, 2022 ^{4,2})

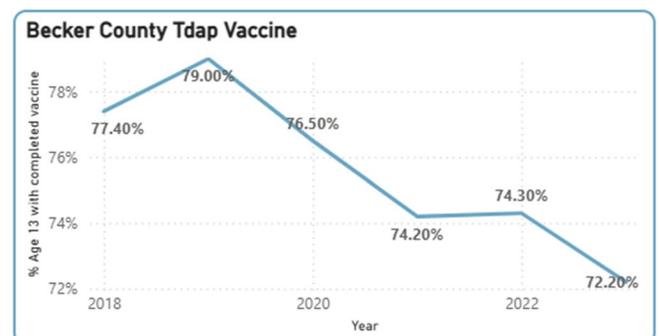
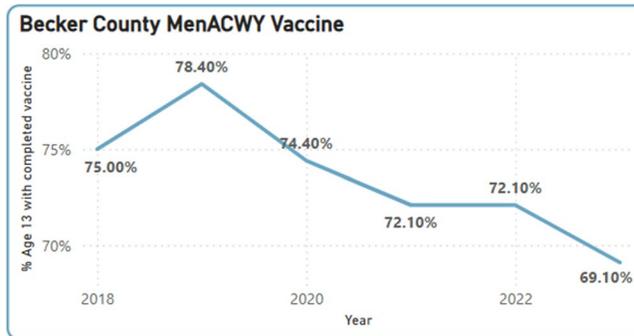
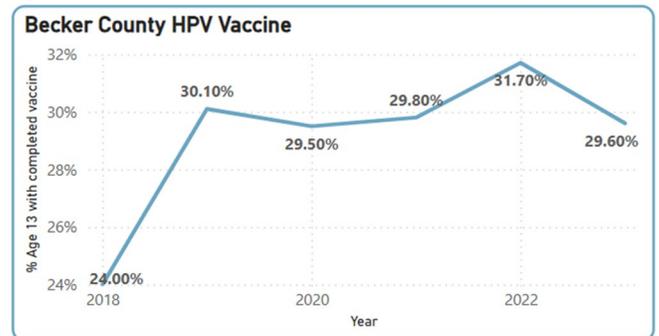
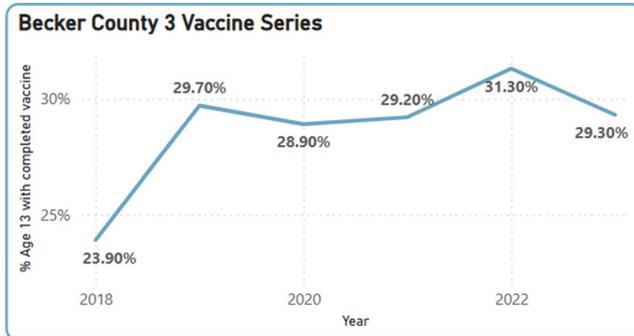
A little over one-quarter of 8th grade students in Becker and Wilkin counties reported engaging in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on most of the past 7 days, while just under one-quarter of 8th graders in Clay and Otter Tail County reported the same level of activity ^{4,2}

Becker County Health Behaviors

Immunizations

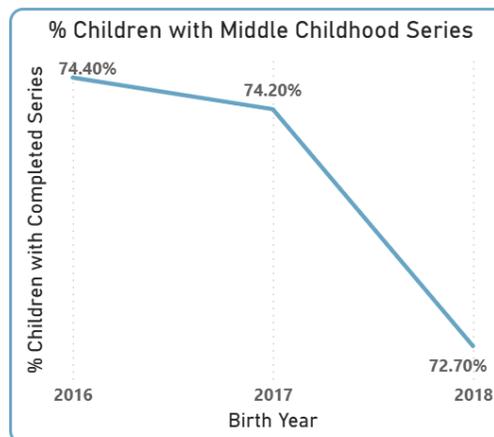
Adolescents Age 13 with Completed Recommended Vaccine Series

Becker County experienced a decrease in the percent of Adolescents age 13 **with completed recommended vaccine** services from percentages reported in 2023 from 2022. Data from the Tdap, the HPV, and the MenACWY vaccine series are displayed below. ^{1,4}



Age 6-7 with completed vaccine series

The **percent of children** born in 2016 with **completed middle childhood vaccine series** was 74.7%. This **dropped** to 72.7% for children born in 2018. ^{1,4}

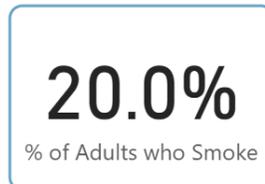


Substance Use

Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Status

20% of adults in Becker County were **reported currently smoking** in 2023 (2023 County Health Rankings 11). This has increased by 4% compared to the 16% reported in 2019.



Student Tobacco Use

Over time, there has been a **steady decrease** in 11th grade **students who report using tobacco** (cigarettes or chew) once or more. In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **2.7% of 11th grade students** in Becker County reported using tobacco (cigarettes or chew).

Over time, there has been a **decrease in vape device or e-cigarette** containing nicotine use in 11th graders. In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **10.6% of Becker County 11th graders** reported using a vape device or e-cigarette.

A total of **15.7%** of Becker County **5th graders** reported exposure to secondhand smoke in the same room for 1 or more days within the last 7 days. (MSS, 2022^{4.2})

Alcohol Use

24% of adults reported binge or **heavy drinking** in 2023 (2023 County Health Rankings¹¹).

Of the students who reported having alcohol on more than 1 occasion in the last 12 months, 11th grade students reported the highest use out of 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students. A quarter (25.3%) of Becker County 11th graders reported in 2022 (MSS^{4.2}) they had alcohol on more than 1 occasion.

Marijuana Use

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **11.5%** of Becker County **11th grade students** reported **using marijuana** in the last 30 days (at least once in the last 30 days).

Other Drug Use

2.92% of residents age 12+ use drugs other than marijuana (SAMHSA, 2022).

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **2.4%** of Becker County **11th graders** reported using prescription drug OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin or others in the past 12 months.

Physical Activity

Of 8-11th grade students in 2022, **26.8%** of Becker County **8th grade students** on average reported higher physical activity in 7 days for at least 60 minutes. (MSS, 2022^{4.2})

Dental Health

Across the four counties, **most** 8th, 9th, and 11th grade **students** reported that they **had been to a dentist** or dental hygienist during the **last year**. (MSS, 2022^{4.2})

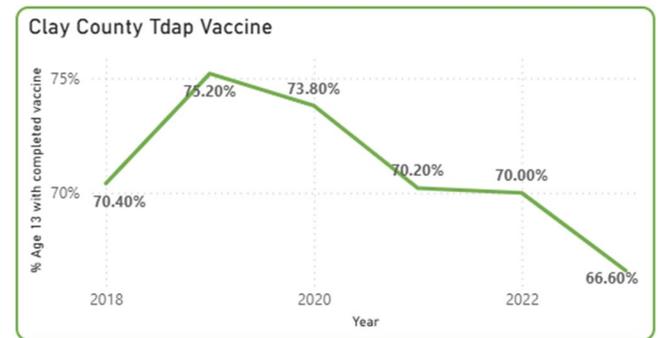
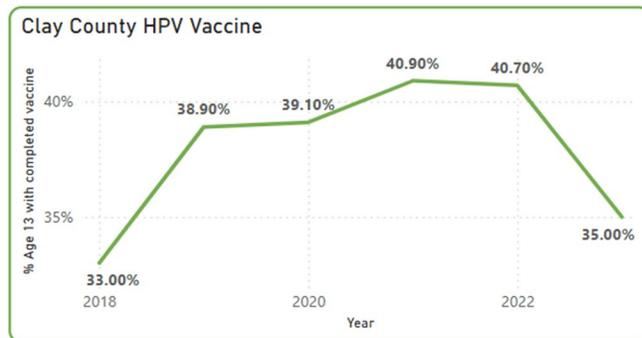
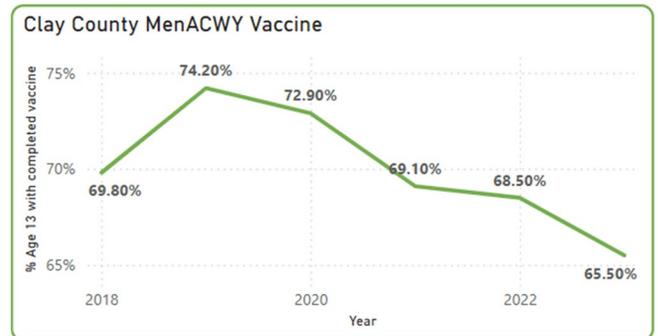
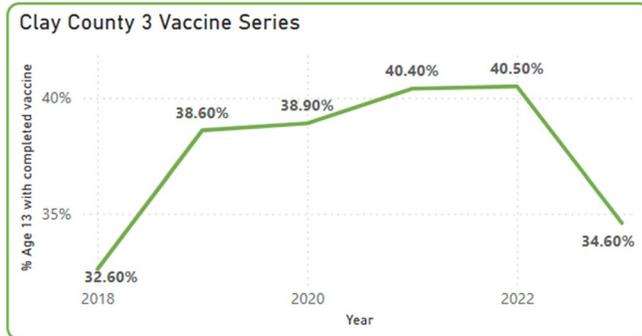
Grade	% With Dental Care
11th	80.9%
8th	78.5%
9th	76.6%

Clay County Health Behaviors

Immunizations

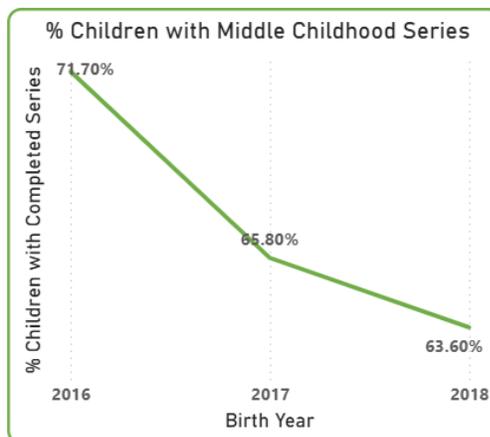
Adolescents Age 13 with Completed Recommended Vaccine Series

Clay County experienced an **overall decrease** in the percent of **Adolescents** age 13 **with completed recommended vaccine services** from percentages reported in 2023 from 2022. Data from the Tdap, the HPV, and the MenACWY vaccine series are displayed below.^{1,4}



Age 6-7 with completed vaccine series

The **percent of children** born in 2016 **with completed** middle **childhood vaccine series** was 71.7%. This **dropped** to 63.6% for children born in 2018.^{1,4}



Substance Use

Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Status

18% of adults in Clay County were reported currently smoking in 2023 (2023 County Health Rankings¹¹). This has increased by 3% compared to the 15% reported in 2019.



Student Tobacco Use

Over time, there has been a steady decrease in 11th grade students who report using tobacco (cigarettes or chew) once or more. In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **3.0% of 11th grade students** in Clay County reported using tobacco (cigarettes or chew).

Since 2019, there was a decrease in vape device or e-cigarette containing nicotine use in 11th graders. In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **11.0% of Clay County 11th graders** reported using a vape device or e-cigarette.

A total of **16.9%** of Clay County **5th graders** reported exposure to secondhand smoke in the same room 1 or more days within the last 7 days. (MSS, 2022^{4.2})

Alcohol Use

24% of adults reported binge or heavy drinking in 2023 (2023 County Health Rankings ¹¹).

Of the students who reported having alcohol on more than 1 occasion in the last 12 months, **11th grade students** reported the highest use out of 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students. **A quarter** (27.3%) of Clay County 11th graders reported in 2022 (MSS^{4.2}) they had alcohol on more than 1 occasion.

Marijuana Use

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **7.8%** of Clay County **11th grade students** reported using marijuana in the last 30 days (at least once in the last 30 days).

Other Drug Use

2.73% of residents age 12+ use drugs other than marijuana (SAMHSA Region 3, 2022).

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **4.2%** of Clay County **11th graders** reported using prescription pain drug OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin or others in the past 12 months.

Physical Activity

Of 8-11th grade students in 2022, **22.2%** of Clay County **8th grade students** on average reported higher physical activity in 7 days for at least 60 minutes.^{4.2}

Dental Health

Across the four counties, most 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students reported that they had been to a dentist or dental hygienist during the last year. (MSS, 2022^{4.2})

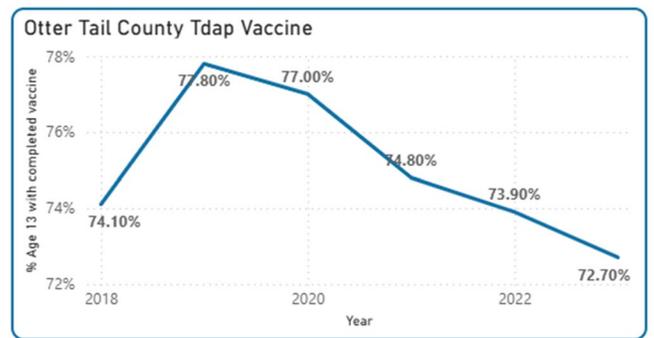
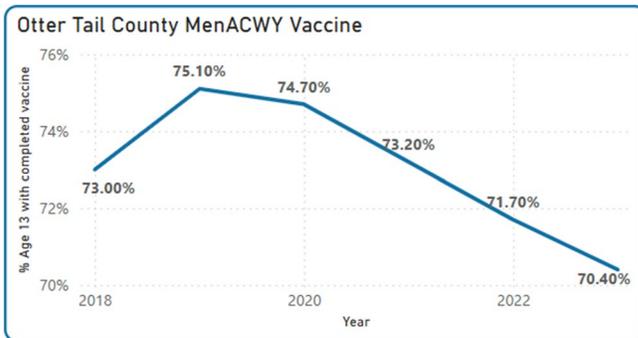
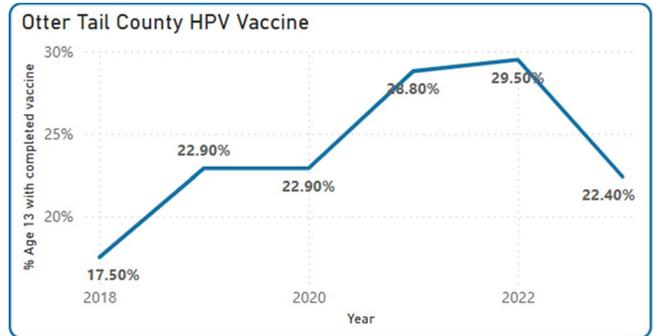
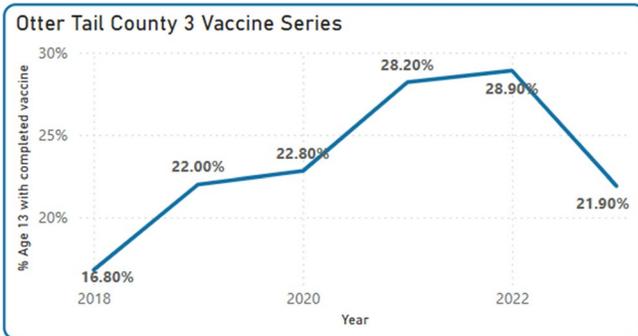
Grade	% With Dental Care
11th	82.7%
8th	88.2%
9th	85.5%

Otter Tail County Health Behaviors

Immunizations

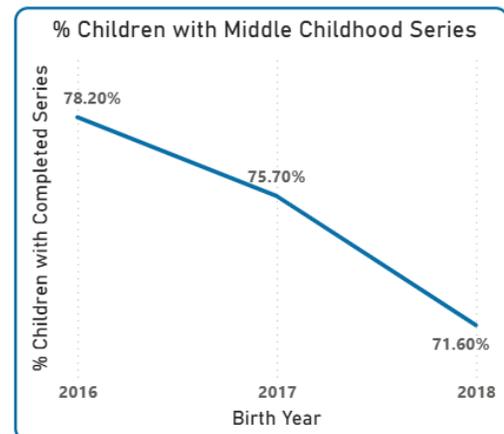
Adolescents Age 13 with Completed Recommended Vaccine Series

Otter Tail County experienced a decrease in the percent of **adolescents** age 13 **with completed recommended vaccine series** from percentages reported in 2023 from 2022. Data from the Tdap, the HPV, and the MenACWY vaccine series are displayed in the graphs below.



Age 6-7 with completed vaccine series

The **percent of children** born in 2016 **with completed middle childhood vaccine series** was 78.2%. This **dropped** to 71.6% for children born in 2018. ^{1,4}

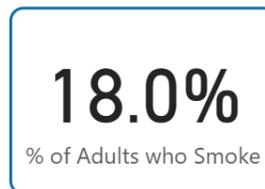


Substance Use

Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Status

18% of adults in Otter Tail County were **reported currently smoking** in 2023 (2023 County Health Rankings¹¹). This has increased by 5% compared to the 13% reported in 2020.



Student Tobacco Use

Over time, there has been a **steady decrease** in 11th grade **students who report using tobacco** (cigarettes or chew) once or more. In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **3.7% of 11th grade students** in Otter Tail County reported using tobacco (cigarettes or chew).

Since 2019, there has been a **decrease in vape device or e-cigarette** containing nicotine **use** in 11th graders. In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **17.2% of Otter Tail County 11th graders** reported using a vape device or e-cigarette.

A total of **18.6%** of Otter Tail **5th graders** reported exposure to secondhand smoke in the same room 1 or more days within the last 7 days. (MSS, 2022^{4,2})

Alcohol Use

24% of adults reported binge or **heavy drinking** in 2023 (2023 County Health Rankings¹¹).

Of the students who reported having alcohol on more than 1 occasion in the last 12 months, 11th grade students reported the highest use out of 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students. **A third** (32.8%) of Otter Tail County **11th graders** reported they **had alcohol** on more than 1 occasion (MSS 2022)^{4,2}.

Marijuana Use

In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **7.8%** of Otter Tail County **11th grade students** reported **using marijuana** in the last 30 days (at least once in the last 30 days).

Other Drug Use

2.73% of residents age 12+ **use drugs** other than marijuana (SAMHSA Region 3, 2022).

In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **2.4%** of Otter Tail County **11th graders** reported **using prescription pain drug** OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin or others in the past 12 months.

Physical Activity

Of 8-11th grade students in 2022, **17.5%** of Otter Tail County **8th grade students** on average reported higher physical activity in 7 days for at least 60 minutes^{4,2}.

Dental Health

Across the four counties, **most** 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students reported that they had **been to a dentist** or dental hygienist during **the last year**. (MSS, 2022^{4,2})

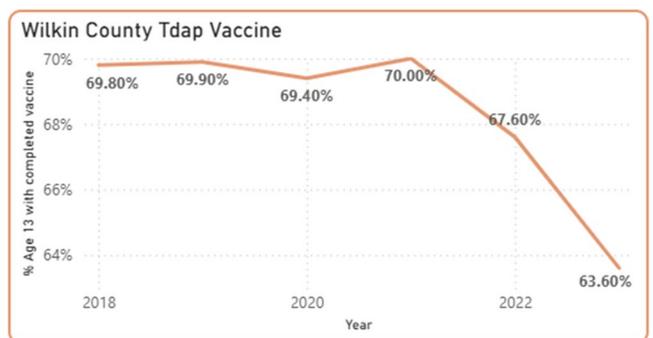
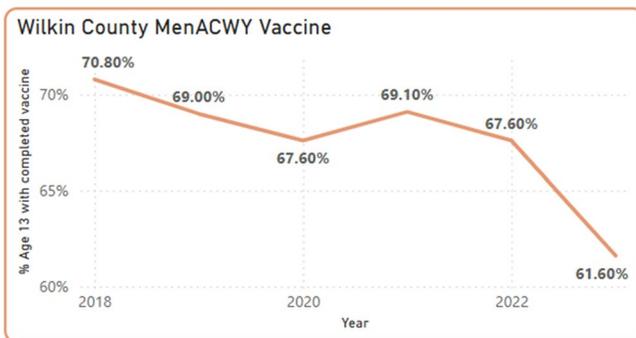
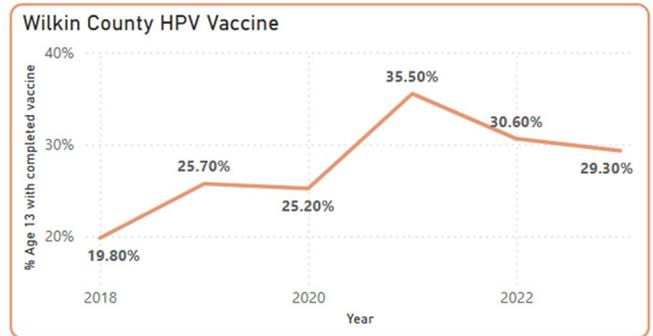
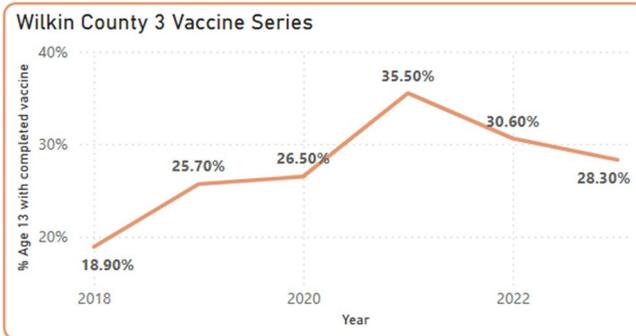
Grade	% With Dental Care
11th	75.9%
8th	79.4%
9th	84.7%

Wilkin County Health Behaviors

Immunizations

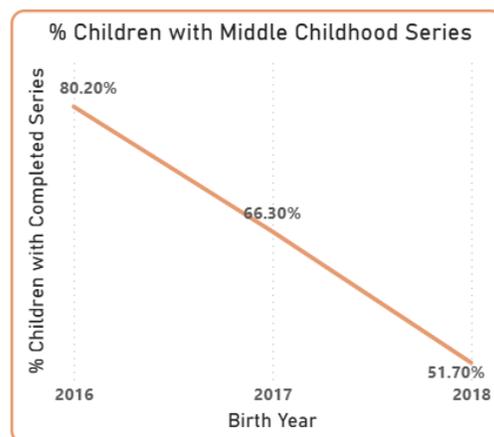
Adolescents Age 13 with Completed Recommended Vaccine Series

Wilkin County experienced a decrease in the percent of **Adolescents** age 13 with **completed recommended vaccine series** from percentages reported in 2023 from 2022. Data from the Tdap, the HPV, and the MenACWY vaccine series are displayed in the graphs below.



Age 6-7 with completed vaccine series

The **percent of children** born in 2016 with completed middle childhood **vaccine series** was 80.2%. This **dropped** drastically to 51.7% for children born in 2018.^{1,4}



Substance Use

Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Status

18% of adults in Wilkin County were reported **currently smoking** in 2023 (2023 County Health Rankings¹¹). This has increased by 3% compared to the 15% reported in 2020.



Student Tobacco Use

Over time, there has been a **steady decrease** in 11th grade **students who report using tobacco** (cigarettes or chew) once or more. In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **6.3% of 11th grade students** in Wilkin County reported using tobacco (cigarettes or chew).

Since 2019, there has been a decrease in **vape device or e-cigarette** containing nicotine use in 11th graders. In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **23.0% of Wilkin County 11th graders** reported using a vape device or e-cigarette.

A total of **26.8%** of Wilkin County **5th graders** reported exposure to secondhand smoke in the same room 1 or more days within the last 7 days. (MSS, 2022^{4,2})

Alcohol Use

Excessive drinking (adult)-209

24% of adults reported binge or **heavy drinking** in 2023 (2023 County Health Rankings¹¹).

Of the students who reported having alcohol on more than 1 occasion in the last 12 months, 11th grade students reported the highest use out of 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students. **A third** (35.5%) of Wilkin County **11th graders** reported they had alcohol on more than 1 occasion (MSS 2022^{4,2}).

Marijuana Use

In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **12.2%** of Wilkin County **11th grade students** reported **using marijuana** in the last 30 days (at least once in the last 30 days).

Other Drug Use

2.73% of residents age 12+ use drugs other than marijuana (SAMHSA Region 3, 2022).

In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **2.1%** of Wilkin County **11th graders** reported using prescription pain drug OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin or others in the past 12 months.

Physical Activity

Of 8-11th grade students in 2022, **26.7%** of Wilkin County **8th grade students** on average reported higher physical activity in 7 days for at least 60 minutes^{4,2}.

Dental Health

Across the four counties, **most** 8th, 9th, and 11th grade **students reported** that they **had been to a dentist** or dental hygienist during the last year. (MSS, 2022^{4,2})

Grade	% With Dental Care
11th	80.8%
8th	88.9%
9th	80.0%



HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Partnership4Health Summary Healthcare and Social Services

People Without Health Insurance

We are seeing an overall **increase** in the percentage of **individuals without health insurance**.^{5.19}

Dental Health Visits

Over 60% of adults aged 18 and older reported visiting a dentist in the past year (2021^{5.20}).

Between **39.1%** and **46.1%** of Minnesota Healthcare enrollees (adults and children) **had a dental visit** within the last year (2021^{2.3}).

Almost three quarters of adults aged 18 and older reported an annual checkup visit within the last year (2021^{5.21}).

Preventative Cancer Screenings

A range from 80.1% to 82.4% of adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for cervical cancer in 2022 (2020 data). Between 73.5% to 75.7% of adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for colon cancer in 2022 (2020^{5.22}).

Preventative Care

In 2 counties adult women showed higher percentages of preventative care compared to adult men. At least 39.4% of the adult population received preventative care according to 2020 data.^{5.23}

Mental Health Services

Three of the four counties have a **top service gap of availability of psychiatric providers**.^{2.4}

SNAP Usage

Overall, the **number of Partnership4Health residents** on average per month **who utilize SNAP and State funded food is increasing**.^{2.5}

KEY FINDINGS

At least 24% of the population was reported enrolled in Medicaid in 2022.

Almost three quarters of adults aged 18 and older reported an annual checkup visit within the last year (2021^{5.21}).

Three of the four counties have a **top mental health service gap of availability of psychiatric providers**.^{2.4}

Overall, the **number of Partnership4Health residents** on average per month **who utilize SNAP and State funded food is increasing**.^{2.5}

Becker County Healthcare and Social Services

Prenatal Care

66.3% of pregnant women **received prenatal care** in the 1st trimester (2020^{1.1}). This is significantly up from 52.9% (2017). 67.1% of adequacy in prenatal care is reported (2020^{1.1}). This is significantly up from the 55.4% from 2017.

Medicaid (MA) and Minnesota Health Care Enrollment

29.3% of the population was **enrolled in Medicaid (MA)** reported in 2022 and 1.7% of the population was enrolled in MinnesotaCare (2020^{2.1}).

People without health insurance

6.5% of the population **is without health insurance**. (2021^{5.19}).

Healthcare workforce¹⁷

The rate per 100,00 of active physicians reported in 2023 was 176.04. This has steadily risen from 159.78 per 100,000 reported in 2021. The rate per 100,000 of Physician Assistants with a National Provider Identifier (NPI) reported in 2023 was 36.91. The rate per 100,000 of dentists reported in

Dentists		Physician's Assistants		Physicians	
Year	Rate per 100,000	Year	Rate per 100,000	Year	Rate per 100,000
2021	40.67	2021	37.77	2021	159.78
2022	52.54	2022	34.83	2022	168.33
2023	36.91	2023	36.91	2023	176.04

2023 was 36.91.

Child Care Assistance Program

136 children in Becker County were reported to be enrolled in the Child Care Assistance Program (2018^{2.2}).

Students who sought treatment for dental problems

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), students from 8th grade to 11th grade reported dental problems and sought treatment from a dentist. These percentages overall increase from 2019 to 2022, with the exception of 9th grade students decreasing.

% of Students Reporting Dental Problems		
Grade	Year	%
11th grade	2019	69.0%
8th grade	2019	72.0%
9th grade	2019	72.6%
11th grade	2022	71.7%
8th grade	2022	80.0%
9th grade	2022	68.2%

Dental Visits

68% of adults aged 18 and older **had dental visits** as reported in 2023 (2021^{5.20}).

43.5% of Minnesota Healthcare enrollees (both adults and children) had a dental visit reported in 2023 (2021^{2.3}).



Annual Routine Checkups

It is estimated that **74.2%** of Becker County adults age 18 years and older **had an annual routine checkup** reported in 2023 (2021^{5.21}).



Cancer Screenings

80.1% of Becker County adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for cervical cancer in 2022 (2020^{5.22}). 73.5% of Becker County adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for colon cancer in 2022 (2020^{5.22}).

Adult Preventative Care	
Sex	%
Men	39.4%
Women	43.5%

Adult Preventative Care

39.4% of men and 43.5% of women received preventative care reported in 2022 (2020^{5.23}).

Adult Mental Health Services

An estimated 1,366 adults need mental health services in Wilkin County and 1,471 Adults received MHCP funded mental health services. The top service gap is case management.^{2.4}

SNAP and State Funded Food Use by Minnesota Residents

An average of 2,319 Becker County residents utilized SNAP and State Funded Food Use per month (2023^{2.5}).

Clay County Healthcare and Social Services

Prenatal Care

2.6% of pregnant women received prenatal care in the 1st trimester (2020^{1.1}). This data is not a true reflection of the percentage of Clay County individuals receiving prenatal care in the first trimester as 96% of Clay County residents gave birth out of state. No data was available for the adequacy of prenatal care.

Medicaid (MA) and Minnesota Health Care Enrollment

26.1% of the population was **enrolled in Medicaid (MA)** reported in 2022 and 1.4% of the population was enrolled in MinnesotaCare (2020^{2.1}).

People without health insurance

4.3% of the population is **without health insurance** (2021^{5.19}).

Healthcare workforce¹⁷

The rate per 100,00 of active physicians reported in 2023 was 47.27. This has overall fallen from the 48.27 per 100,000 reported in 2021 and the 54.1 per 100,000 reported in 2022. The rate per 100,000 of Physician Assistants with a National Provider Identifier (NPI) reported in 2023 was 15.25. The rate per 100,000 of dentists reported in 2023 was 35.07

Dentists	
Year	Rate per 100,000
2021	37.37
2022	29.37
2023	35.07

Physician's Assistants	
Year	Rate per 100,000
2021	15.57
2022	15.46
2023	15.25

Physicians	
Year	Rate per 100,000
2021	48.27
2022	54.10
2023	47.27

Child Care Assistance Program

277 children in Clay County were reported to be enrolled in the Child Care Assistance Program (2018^{2.2}).

Students who sought treatment for dental problems

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), students from 8th grade to 11th grade reported dental problems and sought treatment from a dentist. These percentages overall decrease from 2019 to 2022, with the exception of 8th grade students increasing.

% of Students Reporting Dental Problems		
Grade	Year	%
11th grade	2019	70.9%
11th grade	2022	62.4%
8th grade	2019	70.5%
8th grade	2022	76.0%
9th grade	2019	73.0%
9th grade	2022	69.9%

Dental Visits

68.3% of adults aged 18 and older **had dental visits** as reported in 2023 (2021^{5.20}).

39.1% of Minnesota Healthcare enrollees (both adults and children) had a dental visit reported in 2023 (2021^{2.3}).



Annual Routine Checkups

It is estimated that **71.8%** of Clay County adults age 18 years and older **had an annual routine checkup** reported in 2023 (2021^{5.21}).



Cancer Screenings

81.2% of Clay County adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for cervical cancer in 2022 (2022^{5.22}). 75% of Clay County adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for colon cancer in 2022 (2020^{5.22}).

Adult Preventative Care	
Sex	%
Men	42.7%
Women	42.0%

Adult Preventative Care

42.7% of men and 42% of women received preventative care reported in 2022 (2020^{5.23}).

Adult Mental Health Services

An estimated 2,554 adults need mental health services in Clay County and 2,837 Adults received MHCP funded mental health services. The **top service gap is the availability of psychiatric prescribers.**^{2.4}

SNAP and State Funded Food Use by Minnesota Residents

An average of 7,698 Clay County residents utilize SNAP and State Funded Food Use per month (2023^{2.5}).

Otter Tail County Healthcare and Social Services

Prenatal Care

76.1% of pregnant women **received prenatal care** in the 1st trimester (2020^{1.1}). This is trending down from 79% reported in 2019 (2017 data). 73.8% of adequacy in prenatal care is reported (2020^{1.1}). This is down from 78.9% from 2017 data.

Medicaid (MA) and Minnesota Health Care Enrollment

24.8% of the population was **enrolled in Medicaid** (MA), reported in 2022, and 1.7% of the population was enrolled in MinnesotaCare (2020^{2.1}).

People without health insurance

5.2% of the population is **without health insurance** (2021^{5.19}).

Healthcare workforce¹⁷

The rate per 100,00 of active physicians reported in 2023 was 138.23. This has overall risen from the 129.37 per 100,000 reported in 2021 and the 132.79 per 100,000 reported in 2022. The rate per 100,000 of Physician Assistants with a National Provider Identifier (NPI) reported in 2023 was 33.31. The rate per 100,000 of dentists reported in 2023 was 35.07.

Dentists	
Year	Rate per 100,000
2021	52.77
2022	56.18
2023	63.28

Physician's Assistants	
Year	Rate per 100,000
2021	34.04
2022	32.35
2023	33.31

Physicians	
Year	Rate per 100,000
2021	129.37
2022	132.79
2023	138.23

Child Care Assistance Program

117 children in Otter Tail County were reported to be enrolled in the Child Care Assistance Program (2018^{2.2}).

Students who sought treatment for dental problems

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), students from 8th grade to 11th grade reported dental problems and sought treatment from a dentist. These percentages increased from 2019 to 2022.

% of Students Reporting Dental Problems		
Grade	Year	%
11th grade	2019	63.2%
11th grade	2022	75.6%
8th grade	2019	73.4%
8th grade	2022	74.5%
9th grade	2019	70.5%
9th grade	2022	79.7%

Dental Visits

61.8% of adults aged 18 and older **had dental visits** as reported in 2023 (2021^{5.20}).

46.1% of Minnesota Healthcare enrollees (both adults and children) had a dental visit reported in 2023 (2021^{2.3})



Annual Routine Check Ups

It is estimated that **73.8%** of Otter Tail County adults aged 18 years and older **had an annual routine checkup** reported in 2023 (2021^{5.21}).



Cancer Screenings

82.4% of Otter Tail County adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for cervical cancer in 2022 (2020 5.22). 75.7% of Otter Tail County adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for colon cancer in 2022 (2020^{5.22}).

Adult Preventative Care	
Sex	%
Men	44.6%
Women	46.4%

Adult Preventative Care

44.6% of men and 46.4% of women received preventative care reported in 2022 (2020^{5.23}).

Adult Mental Health Services

An estimated 2,445 adults need mental health services in Otter Tail County and 2,049 Adults received MHCP funded mental health services. The **top service gap is the availability of psychiatric prescribers**.^{2.4}

SNAP and State Funded Food Use by Minnesota Residents

An average of 4.001 Otter Tail County residents utilize SNAP and State Funded Food Use per month (2023^{2.5}).

Wilkin County Healthcare and Social Services

Prenatal Care

It was reported in 2021 (2019^{1.1}) that 36.1% of Wilkin County pregnant women received prenatal care in the 1st trimester. There was no data available in the 2022 report, although it was noted that 74% of Wilkin County residents gave birth out of state. There was no data available for the adequacy of prenatal care in Wilkin County.

Medicaid (MA) and Minnesota Health Care Enrollment

26.4% of the population was **enrolled in Medicaid (MA)** reported in 2022 and 1.4% of the population was enrolled in MinnesotaCare (2020^{2.1}).

People without health insurance

2.9% of the population is **without health insurance** as reported in 2023 (2021^{5.19}).

Healthcare workforce¹⁷

The rate per 100,00 of active physicians reported in 2023 was 62.55. This has overall risen from 48.33 per 100,000 reported in 2021. The rate per 100,000 of Physician Assistants with a National Provider Identifier (NPI) reported in 2023 was 0. The rate per 100,000 of dentists reported in 2023

Dentists		Physician's Assistants		Physicians	
Year	Rate per 100,000	Year	Rate per 100,000	Year	Rate per 100,000
2021	52.77	2021	34.04	2021	129.37
2022	56.18	2022	32.35	2022	132.79
2023	63.28	2023	33.31	2023	138.23

was 0.

Child Care Assistance Program

29 children in Wilkin County were reported to be enrolled in the Child Care Assistance Program (2018^{2.2}).

Students who sought treatment for dental problems

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), students from 8th grade to 11th grade reported dental problems and sought treatment from a dentist. These percentages overall increased from 2019 to 2022, with the exception of 8th grade students decreasing.

% of Students Reporting Dental Problems		
Grade	Year	%
11th grade	2019	66.7%
11th grade	2022	68.8%
8th grade	2019	88.2%
8th grade	2022	75.0%
9th grade	2019	63.6%
9th grade	2022	78.9%

Dental Visits

64% of adults aged 18 and older **had dental visits** as reported in 2023 (2021^{5.20})

42.6% of Minnesota Healthcare enrollees (both adults and children) had a dental visit reported in 2023 (2021^{2.3}). Routine Checkups

It is estimated that **72%** of Wilkin County adults aged 18 years and older **had an annual routine checkup** reported in 2023 (2021^{5.21}).

64.0%

Adult Dental Visits

Cancer Screenings

82.2% of Wilkin County adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for cervical cancer in 2022 (2020^{5.22}). 74.9% of Wilkin County adults between 21 and 65 years of age were screened for colon cancer in 2022 (2020^{5.22}).

42.6%

MN Healthcare Enrollee Dental Visits

Adult Preventative Care

Sex	%
Men	46.2%
Women	41.7%

Adult Preventative Care

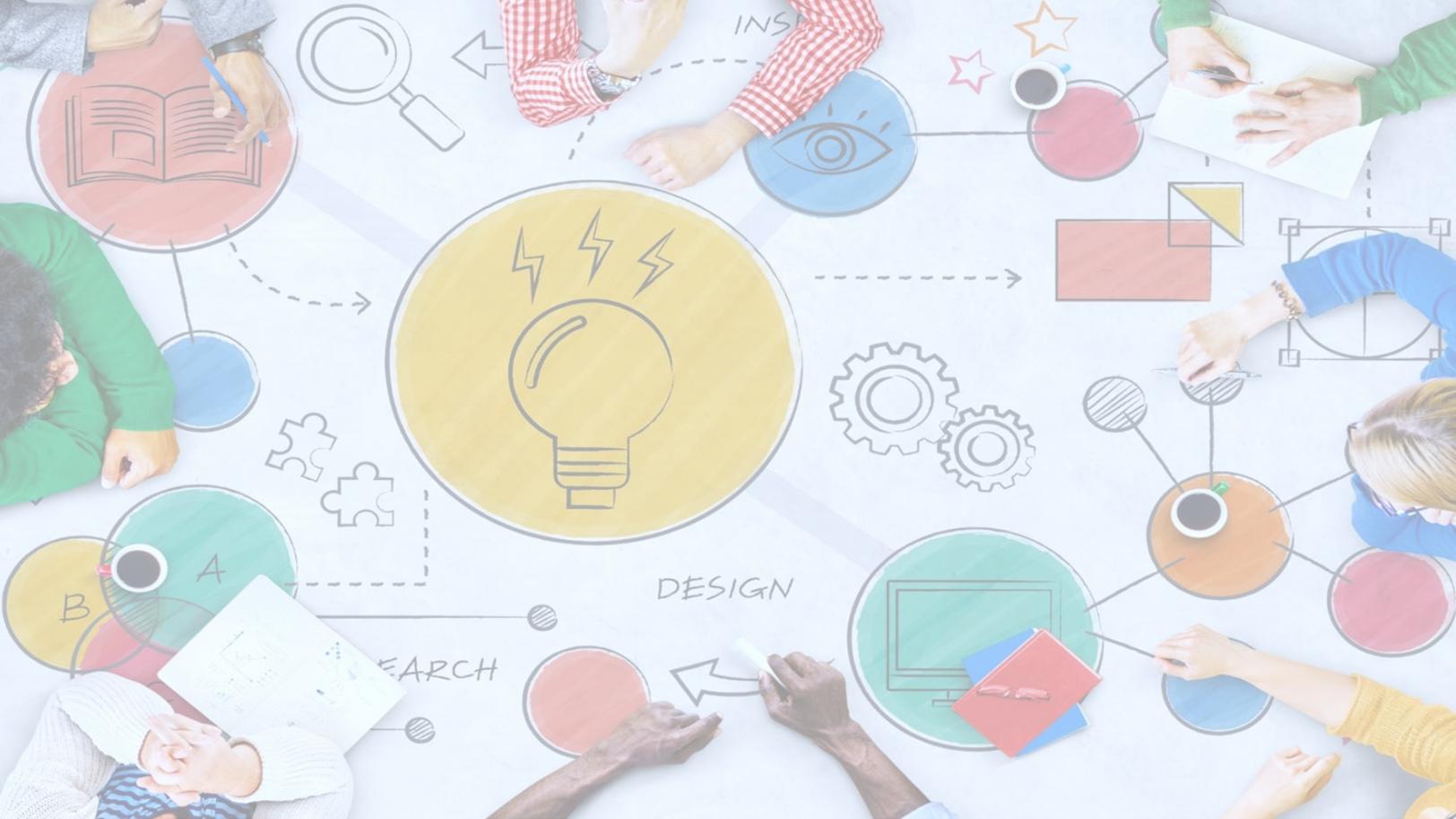
46.2% of men and 41.7% of women received preventative care reported in 2022 (2020^{5.23}).

Adult Mental Health Services

An estimated 266 adults need mental health services in Wilkin County and 226 Adults received MHCP funded mental health services. The **top service gap is the availability of psychiatric prescribers.**^{2.4}

SNAP and State Funded Food Use by Minnesota Residents

An average of 632 Wilkin County residents utilize SNAP and State Funded Food Use per month (2023^{2.5}).



EDUCATION

Partnership4Health Education Summary

Graduation Rate

Just over 80% of high school students are graduating on time across Partnership4Health ¹².

Dropout Rate

A little over 6% of high school students dropped out in 2022 ^{4,1}.

Pupil, Teacher Ratio

Across the CHB, the pupil to teacher ratio ranges from 9.32-18.86. ¹⁶

KEY FINDINGS

Over 80% of high school students graduated on time in 2023

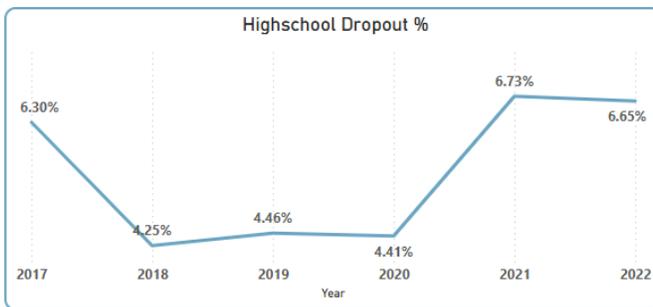
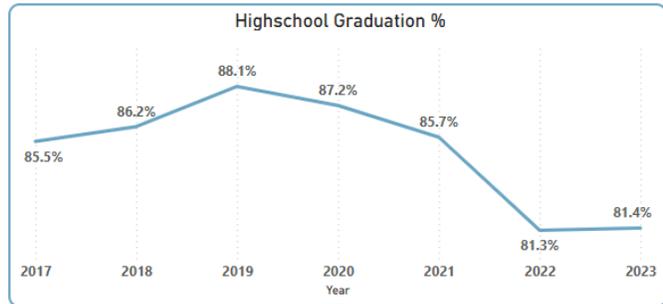
Under 7% of high schools students dropped out in 2022

Pupil-Teacher Ratio
Range: 9.32-18.86

Becker County Education

Graduation Rate

81.4% of High School students in Becker County school districts are graduating on time (2022¹²)



Dropout Rate

Becker County school districts reported a 6.65% high school dropout rate in 2022.^{4,1}

Pupil, Teacher Ratio

Becker County reported the following pupil to teacher ratios for the 2021-2022 school year.

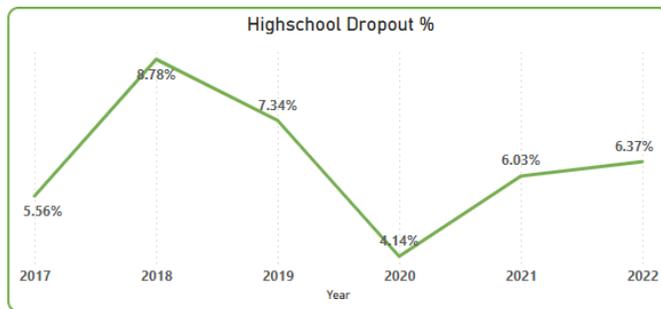
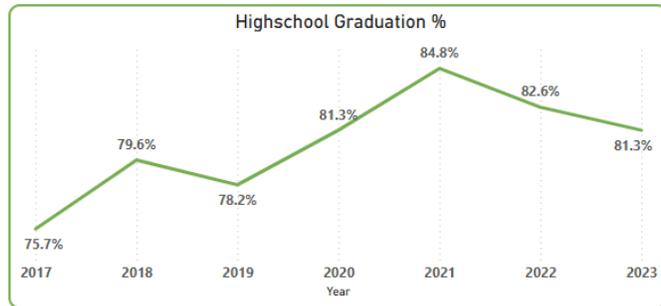
The Frazee Vergal School District had the lowest Pupil, Teacher ratio of 12.92, while the Detroit Lakes School District had the highest Pupil, Teacher ratio at 13.85.¹⁶

School District	Student:Teacher Ratio
Frazee Vergas Public School District	12.92
Waubun-Ogema-White Earth Public School District	13.05
Detroit Lakes Public School District	13.85
Lake Park Audubon School District	14.84

Clay County Education

Graduation Rate

81.3% of High School students in Clay County school districts are graduating on time (2022¹²)



Dropout Rate

Clay County school districts reported a 6.37% high school dropout rate in 2022.^{4.1}

Pupil, Teacher Ratio

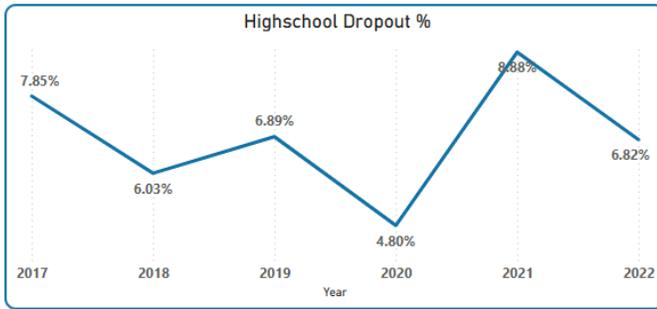
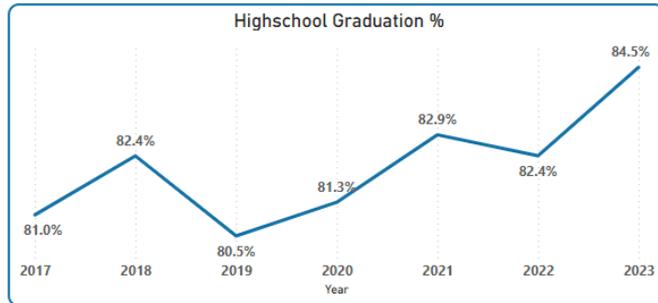
Clay County reported the following pupil to teacher ratios for the 2021-2022 school year. The Ulen Hitterdal School District had the lowest Pupil, Teacher ratio of 12.05, while the Barnesville School District had the highest Pupil, Teacher ratio at 17.¹⁶

School District	Student:Teacher Ratio
Ulen Hitterdal Public School District	12.05
Hawley Public School District	14.66
Dilworth Glyndon Felton	14.69
Moorhead Public School District	15.01
Barnesville Public School District	17.00

Otter Tail County Education

Graduation Rate

84.5% of High School students in Otter Tail County school districts are graduating on time. (2022¹²)



Dropout Rate

Otter Tail County school districts reported a 6.82% high school dropout rate in 2022.^{4,1}

Pupil, Teacher Ratio

Otter Tail County reported the following pupil to teacher ratios for the 2021-2022 school year.

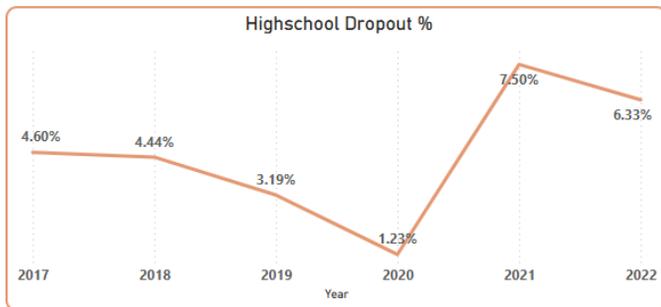
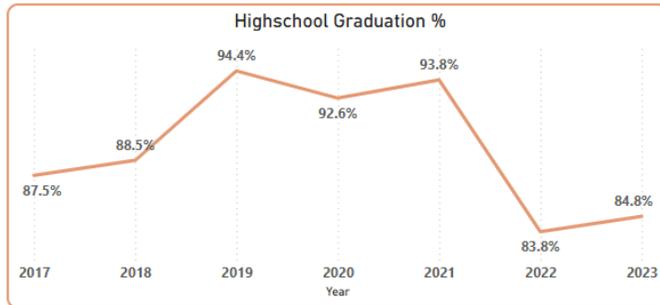
The Henning School District had the lowest Pupil, Teacher ratio of 11.73, while the New York Mills School District had the highest Pupil, Teacher ratio at 18.86.¹⁶

School District	Student:Teacher Ratio
Henning Public School District	11.73
Battle Lake Public School District	13.83
Underwood Public School District	15.13
Perham-Dent Public School District	15.70
Parkers Prairie Public School District	15.72
Fergus Falls Public School District	16.65
New York Mills Public School District	18.86

Wilkin County Education

Graduation Rate

84.8% of High School students in Wilkin County school districts are graduating on time (2022¹²)



Dropout Rate

Wilkin County school districts reported a 6.33% high school dropout rate in 2022.^{4.1}

Pupil, Teacher Ratio

Wilkin County reported the following pupil to teacher ratios for the 2021-2022 school year. The Breckenridge School District had the highest Pupil, Teacher ratio of 14.97, while Campbell School District had the lowest Pupil, Teacher ratio at 9.32.¹⁶

School District	Student:Teacher Ratio
Campbell Tintah Public School District	9.32
Rothsay Public School District	13.98
Breckenridge Public School District	14.97



ECONOMICS

Partnership4Health Economics Summary

Population in Poverty

Specific populations most affected by poverty across all four counties varied. All populations most affected by poverty were minorities.^{5,9}

The percentage of people age 65 years and older with an income below the poverty level in the past 12 months ranged from 7.2%-9.1% across Partnership4Health.^{5,11}

Unemployed Persons

Specific populations most affected by unemployment across the four counties varied, with Becker and Wilkin both having Hispanic/Latino as the highest population unemployed. Clay and Otter Tail showed American Indian and or Alaska Native, or Two or More Races at the population most effected by unemployment. All populations most affected by poverty were minorities.^{5,10, 5,12}

Children in poverty

The percentage of children under 5 years of age living in poverty ranged from 11.3%-29.4%.^{5,10, 5,12}

Youth Housing Insecurity

The highest percentage of **8th grade students**, within a unique county, that reported during the past 12 months, they stayed in a shelter, somewhere not intended as a place to live or someone else's home because they had no other place to stay was **15.9%** (MSS 2022^{4,2}).

Child Care Costs

The percentage of the median household income going towards child-care costs range from 21%-26% (2023¹¹).

Housing costs

Both the cost of mortgages and renting are steadily increasing.^{5,13, 5,14}

KEY FINDINGS

Population most affected by poverty and unemployment were minorities ^{5,9, 5,11}

The highest percentage of children under 5 living in poverty was 29.4% ^{5,9, 5,11}

Childcare Cost: 21%-26% of median household income ¹¹

Average Meal Cost: \$3.59 ¹³

Mortgage and Renter costs are steadily increasing ^{5,13, 5,14}

Becker County Economics

Median Household Income

The median household income in Becker County (2021 5-year estimates, United States Census Bureau 5.24) is reported to be \$64,296.

Population in Poverty^{5.9, 5.11}

40.2% of American Indian or Alaska Native Becker County residents live in poverty. This is the highest percentage of a population group that lives in poverty. The second highest is Hispanic or Latino at 23.1%.

8% of people aged 65 years and older have an income below the poverty level.

Race/Ethnicity	% Living in Poverty
American Indian or Alaska Native	40.2%
Hispanic or Latino	23.1%
Two or more races	18.6%
White	8.6%
Black or African American	6.9%
Some other race	4.4%
Asian	4.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%

Children in Poverty

18.4% of children under 5 years old and 15.9% of children 5-17 years are living in poverty in Becker County.^{5.9, 5.11}

Unemployment^{5.10, 5.12}

Hispanic or Latino persons in Becker County represent the highest population group unemployed at 15.5%. Black or African Americans represent the second highest population in poverty at 12.5%.

Individuals that are either less than a high school graduate or a high school graduate are the two highest populations experiencing unemployment in Becker County when considering education status. Only 1.1% of people with bachelor's degree or higher are experiencing unemployment.

Race/Ethnicity	% Unemployed
Hispanic or Latino	15.5%
Black or African American	12.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.4%
Asian	9.9%
Two or more races	7.9%
White	3.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%
Some other race	0.0%

Education Status	% Unemployed
High school graduate	4.8%
Less than high school graduate	4.6%
Some college or associates degree	3.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.1%

Youth Housing Insecurity

In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **2.7%** of Becker County **8th grade students** reported that during the past 12 months, they stayed in a shelter, somewhere not intended as a place to live or someone else's home because they had no other place to stay.

Food Insecurity

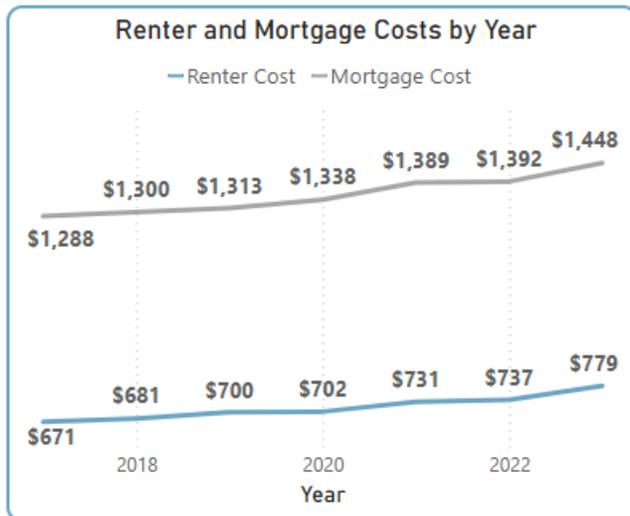
7.6%- Food Insecurity Rate (2021¹³). The average meal cost in Becker County in 2021 was \$3.74.

Additional money to meet food needs

The annual food budget shortfall in Becker County is \$1,765,000. This is the total annualized additional dollar amount that food insecure individuals report needing, on average, to purchase just enough food to meet their food needs.¹³

Childcare Cost Burden

Childcare costs represented 23% of the median household income in Becker County (2021¹¹).



Housing costs^{5.13, 5.14}

Mortgage Costs:
The monthly housing cost median (dollars) is reported at \$1,448. These values are steadily increasing

Renter Costs:
The median gross rent in Becker County is reported to be \$779.00. These values are steadily increasing.

23%
% of Income
for Childcare

Clay County Economics

Median Household Income

The median household income in Clay County (2021 5-year estimates, United States Census Bureau^{5.24}) is reported to be \$67,984.00.

Population in Poverty^{5.9, 5.11}

90.7% of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Clay County residents live in poverty. This is the highest percentage of a population group that lives in poverty. The second highest is 56.1% of Black or African American living in poverty. Third highest is 53.3% of American Indian or Alaska Native living in poverty.

7.2% of people aged 65 years and older have an income below the poverty level. This percentage has decreased from 7.4% reported in 2020 but has overall risen from 6.3% reported in 2019.

Race/Ethnicity	% Living in Poverty
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	90.7%
Black or African American	56.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	53.3%
Some other race	27.2%
Asian	21.7%
Two or more races	16.0%
White	10.8%
Hispanic or Latino	8.8%

Children in Poverty^{5.9, 5.11}

13.4% of children under 5 years old and 17% of children 5-17 years are living in poverty in Clay County.

Unemployment^{5.10, 5.12}

American Indian or Alaska Natives in Clay County represent the highest population group unemployed at 33.5%. Black or African Americans represent the second highest population in poverty at 10.2%.

Individuals that are either less than a high school graduate (21.3%) or a high school graduate (3.6%) are the two highest populations experiencing unemployment in Clay County when considering education status.

Race/Ethnicity	% Unemployed
American Indian or Alaska Native	33.5%
Black or African American	10.2%
Asian	3.6%
White	3.5%
Hispanic or Latino	2.2%
Some other race	0.8%
Two or more races	0.7%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%

Education Status	% Unemployed
Less than high school graduate	21.3%
High school graduate	3.6%
Some college or associates degree	3.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2%

Youth Housing Insecurity

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **3.3%** of Clay County **8th grade students** reported that during the past 12 months, they stayed in a shelter, somewhere not intended as a place to live or someone else's home because they had no other place to stay.

Food Insecurity

7.4%- Food Insecurity Rate (2021¹³). The average meal cost in Clay County in 2021 was \$3.77.

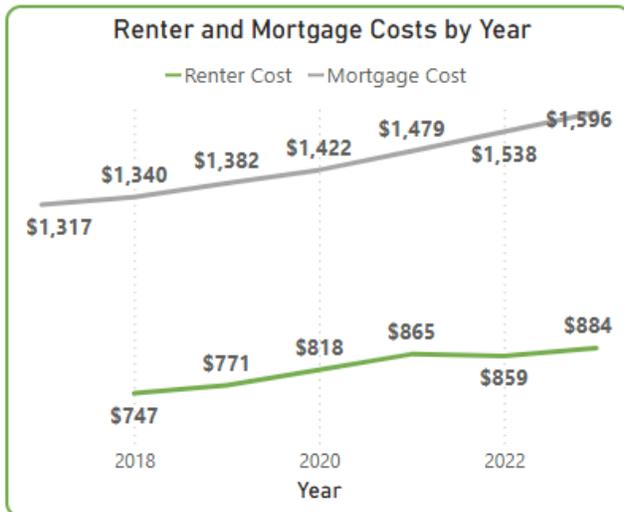
Additional money to meet food needs

The annual food budget shortfall in Clay County is \$3,200,000. This is the total annualized additional dollar amount that food insecure individuals report needing, on average, to purchase just enough food to meet their food needs.¹³

26%
% of Income
for Childcare

Childcare Cost Burden

Childcare costs represented 26% of the median household income in Clay County (2021).¹¹



Housing costs^{5.13, 5.14}

Mortgage Costs

The monthly housing cost median (dollars) is reported at \$1,596. These values are steadily increasing from prior years.

Renter Costs

The median gross rent in Becker County is reported to be \$884.00. These values are steadily increasing from prior years.

Otter Tail County Economics

Median Household Income

The median household income in Otter Tail County (2021 5-year estimates, United States Census Bureau^{5.24}) is reported to be \$63,587.00.

Population in Poverty^{5.9, 5.11}

34% of Black or African American Otter Tail County residents live in poverty. This is the highest percentage of a population group that lives in poverty. The second highest is 27.9% of Hispanic of Latino individuals living in poverty. The third highest is 20.8% of two or more races living in poverty.

8.6% of people age 65 years and older have an income below the poverty level (2023). This percentage has decreased from 9.6% reported in 2018 but has risen from 8.5% reported in 2022.

Race/Ethnicity	% Living in Poverty
Black or African American	34.0%
Hispanic or Latino	27.9%
Two or more races	20.8%
White	8.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.2%
Some other race	1.2%
Asian	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%

Children in poverty^{5.9, 5.11}

11.3% of children under 5 years old and 10.9% of children 5-17 years are living in poverty in Otter Tail County.

Unemployment^{5.10, 5.12}

Individuals of two or more races in Otter Tail County represent the highest population group unemployed at 24.1%. Hispanic or Latino individuals represent the second highest population in poverty at 17.5%.

Individuals that are either less than a high school graduate or have some college or an associate's degree are the two highest populations experiencing unemployment in Otter Tail County when considering education status.

Race/Ethnicity	% Unemployed
Two or more races	24.1%
Hispanic or Latino	17.5%
Black or African American	13.2%
Some other race	6.1%
White	3.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0%
Asian	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%

Education Status	% Unemployed
Less than high school graduate	9.6%
Some college or associates degree	4.2%
High school graduate	3.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.2%

Youth Housing Insecurity

In 2022 (MSS^{4.2}), **5.2%** of Otter Tail County **8th grade students** reported that during the past 12 months, they stayed in a shelter, somewhere not intended as a place to live or someone else's home because they had no other place to stay.

Food Insecurity

6.5%- Food Insecurity Rate (2021¹³). The average meal cost in Otter Tail County in 2021 (3) was \$3.42.

Additional money to meet food needs

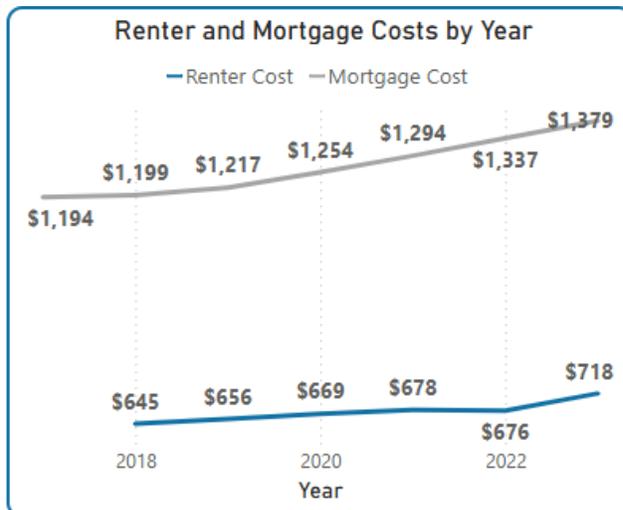
The annual food budget shortfall in Otter Tail County is \$2,357,000. This is the total annualized additional dollar amount that food insecure individuals report needing, on average, to purchase just enough food to meet their food needs.¹³

24%

% of Income
for Childcare

Childcare Cost Burden

Childcare costs represented 24% of the median household income in Otter Tail County (2021¹¹).



Housing costs^{5.13, 5.14}

Mortgage Costs

The monthly housing cost median (dollars) is reported at \$1,379. These values are steadily increasing from prior years.

Renter Costs

The median gross rent in Becker County is reported to be \$718.00. These values are steadily increasing from prior years

Wilkin County Economics

Median Household Income

The median household income in Wilkin County (2021 5-year estimates, United States Census Bureau^{5.24}) is reported to be \$57,907.00.

Population in Poverty^{5.9, 5.11}

69.3% of individuals of two or more races in Wilkin County live in poverty. This is the highest percentage of a population group that lives in poverty. The second highest is 54.2% of “some other race” individuals living in poverty. Third highest is 34.9% of Hispanic or Latino individuals living in poverty.

9.1% of people age 65 years and older have an income below the poverty level (2023). This percentage is significantly increased from 6.2% reported in 2022.

Race/Ethnicity	% Living in Poverty
Two or more races	69.3%
Some other race	54.2%
Hispanic or Latino	34.9%
White	11.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0%
Asian	0.0%
Black or African American	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%

Children in Poverty^{5.9, 5.11}

29.4% of children under 5 years old and 17.3% of children 5-17 years are living in poverty in Wilkin County per a 2023 report. This is up significantly from the 16% of children under 5 years old and 14.4% of children 5-17 years are living in poverty reported in 2022.

Unemployment^{5.10, 5.12}

Individuals of Hispanic or Latino descent in Wilkin County represent the highest population group unemployed at 33.7%. American Indian or Alaska Native individuals represent the second highest population in poverty at 11.5%.

Individuals that are either less than a high school graduate or are a high school graduate are the two highest populations experiencing unemployment in Wilkin County when considering education status.

Race/Ethnicity	% Unemployed
Hispanic or Latino	33.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	11.5%
White	4.0%
Asian	0.0%
Black or African American	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%
Some other race	0.0%
Two or more races	0.0%

Education Status	% Unemployed
High school graduate	5.4%
Less than high school graduate	5.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.8%
Some college or associates degree	2.3%

Youth Housing Insecurity

In 2022 (MSS^{4,2}), **15.9%** of Wilkin County **8th grade students** reported that during the past 12 months, they stayed in a shelter, somewhere not intended as a place to live or someone else's home because they had no other place to stay.

Food Insecurity

7.8%- Food Insecurity Rate (2021¹³). The average meal cost in Wilkin County in 2021 (3) was \$3.42.

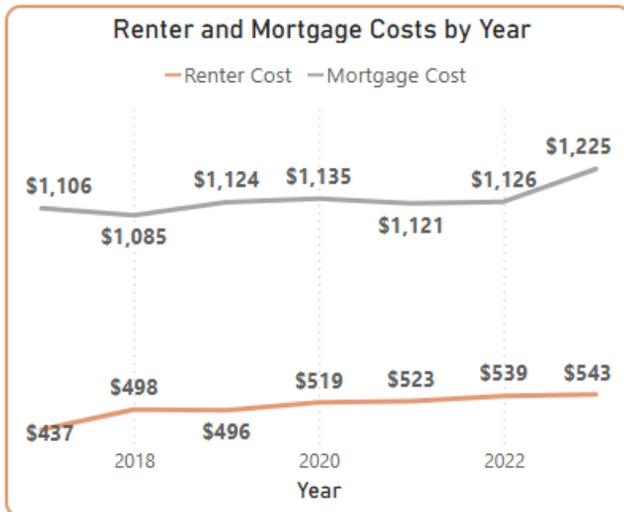
Additional money to meet food needs

The annual food budget shortfall in Wilkin County is \$308,000. This is the total annualized additional dollar amount that food insecure individuals report needing, on average, to purchase just enough food to meet their food needs.¹³

Childcare Cost Burden

Childcare costs represented 21% of the median household income in Wilkin County (2021).¹¹

21%
% of Income
for Childcare



Housing costs^{5.13, 5.14}

Mortgage Costs

The monthly housing cost median (dollars) is reported at \$1,225. These values are steadily increasing from prior years.

Renter Costs

The median gross rent in Becker County is reported to be \$543.00. These values are steadily increasing from prior years.



COMMUNITY CONDITIONS

Partnership4Health Community Conditions Summary

Youth Feeling Safe

Over 81% of 8th Grade Students report feeling safe in their school and over 96% 8th Grade Students report feeling safe in their neighborhood (MSS^{4.2}).

Youth Activities

Over 60% of 11th graders reported that their school or community offers a variety of programs for people your age to participate outside of the regular school day. (MSS⁴.)

A majority of students in all four counties participated in sports teams (outside of the regular school day for 1 or more days) (MSS^{4.2}).

Social Vulnerability Index

The Social Vulnerability Index scores across Partnership4Health show a low to medium vulnerability.^{6.1}

Walkability

The urban areas of the county offer the greatest accessibility for residents to walk to their desired destinations. Rural parts of the county have the least walkable infrastructure, with greater distances between homes, services, and amenities. Residents often rely more on vehicles for transportation due to limited sidewalks, fewer destinations within walking distance, and less concentrated development.⁸

Broadband Access

Over 75% of households have broadband of any type across the CHB.^{5.25}

KEY FINDINGS

Over 81% of 8th Grade Students report feeling safe in their school and over 96% 8th Grade Students report feeling safe in their neighborhood (MSS^{4.2}).

Over 75% of households have broadband of any type across the CHB. 5.25

Over 77% of properties tested had elevated radon levels of greater than 2 pCi/L across P4H. 1.5

Walkability is varying across the county, largely depended on rural and urban landscape. Rural parts have limited access to public transportation and low walkability scores, creating significant barriers to accessing essential services.

Becker County Community Conditions

Radon Levels

80.40% of properties tested had **elevated radon levels** of greater than 2 pCi/L.^{1.5}

80.4%

Propertis with Elevated Radon

Nitrate Levels

183 private wells were **tested** in 2016. Of

those 183 wells tested, **14 tested greater or equal to 10mg/L** of Nitrate-N (7.7%). The Minnesota Department of Health has established a Health Risk Limit of 10mg/L Nitrate-N for private drinking water wells in Minnesota.^{7.1}

7.7%

Wells Tested with High Nitrate

Arsenic Levels

Of 2435 wells tested for Arsenic in Becker County, **61.90% tested >2µg/L and 27.8% tested >10µg/L**. The maximum level of arsenic the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows in community water systems is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L*). However, consuming water with arsenic at levels lower than the EPA standard over many years can still increase the risk of cancer. As a result, the EPA has set a **goal of 0 µg/L of arsenic in drinking water**.^{1.6}

61.90%

Wells Tested with >2ug/L Arsenic

27.8%

Wells Tested with >10ug/L Arsenic

Youth Feeling Safe

Location	%
Neighborhood	96.1%
School	81.7%

Youth Feeling Safe

In Becker County, **81.7% of 8th graders** reported that they felt safe at **school**. (MSS, 2022). 96.1% of 8th graders reported that they felt safe in their **neighborhood**.^{4.2}

Youth Activities

In 2022 (MSS), **74.9%** of Becker County **11th graders** reported that their school or community offers a variety of programs for people your age to participate outside of the regular school day.^{4.2}

Participation in activities: 11th Graders^{4.2}

In 2022 (MSS), 11th graders reported that during a typical week (1 or more days):

- **53.1%** participated in **sports teams** outside of the regular school day.
- **28%** participated in **school sponsored activities**, not sports (drama, music, chess, or science club) outside of the regular school day.
- **12.5%** participated in **leadership activities** outside of the regular school day.
- **27%** participated in **artistic lessons** outside of the regular school day.
- **14.8%** participated in **physical activity lessons** outside of the regular school day.
- **6%** participated in **other community clubs and programs** [4H, Scouts, Y Clubs, Community Education] outside of the regular school day.
- **32.6%** participated in **religious activities** outside of the regular school day.

0.3415

Social Vulnerability Index

Social Vulnerability Index

Becker County's Social Vulnerability Index was reported in 2020 as **0.3415**. This has been steadily increasing from the 2016 reported value of 0.2709. Possible scores range from 0 (lowest vulnerability) to 1 (highest vulnerability). A score of **0.3415** indicates a low to **medium** level of vulnerability.^{6.1}

Walkability

The urban areas of the county offer the greatest accessibility for residents to walk to their desired destinations, such as the Detroit Lakes area. Rural parts of the county have the least walkable infrastructure, with greater distances between homes, services, and amenities. Residents often rely more on vehicles for transportation due to limited sidewalks, fewer destinations within walking distance, and less concentrated development.⁸

Broadband Access

According to the 2021 American Community Survey^{5.25} **85.3 % of households have broadband** of any type in Becker County.

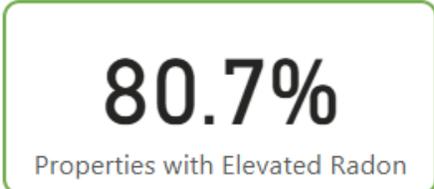
85.3%

Households with Broadband

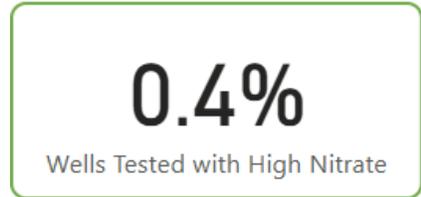
Clay County Community Conditions

Radon Levels

80.7% of properties tested had **elevated radon levels** of greater than 2 pCi/L.^{1.5}



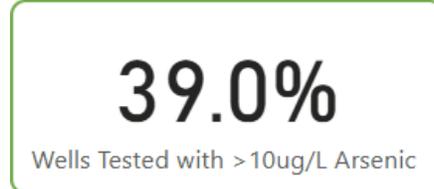
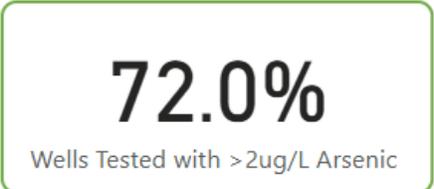
Nitrate Levels



484 private wells were tested from 2017-2018. Of those 484 wells tested, **2 tested greater or equal to 10mg/L** of Nitrate-N (0.4%). The Minnesota Department of Health has established a Health Risk Limit of 10mg/L Nitrate-N for private drinking water wells in Minnesota.^{7.1}

Arsenic Levels

Of 639 wells tested for Arsenic in Clay County, **72.0% tested >2µg/L and 39.0% tested >10µg/L**. The maximum level of arsenic the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows in community water systems is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L*). However, consuming water with arsenic at levels lower than the EPA standard over many years can still increase the risk of cancer. As a result, the EPA has set a **goal of 0 µg/L of arsenic in drinking water**.^{1.6}



Youth Feeling Safe	
Location	%
Neighborhood	97.2%
School	87.3%

Youth Feeling Safe

In Clay County, **87.3% of 8th graders** reported that they felt safe at school. (MSS, 2022). **97.2% of 8th graders** reported that they felt safe in their **neighborhood**.^{4.2}

Variety of local youth activities

In 2022 (MSS), **72.1% of Clay County 11th graders** reported that their school or community offers a variety of programs for people your age to participate outside of the regular school day.^{4.2}

Participation in activities: 11th Graders^{4.2}

In 2022 (MSS), 11th graders reported that during a typical week (1 or more days):

- **49.2%** participated in **sports teams** outside of the regular school day.
- **26.4%** participated in **school sponsored activities**, not sports (drama, music, chess, or science club) outside of the regular school day.
- **16.2%** participated in **leadership activities** outside of the regular school day.
- **26.5%** participated in **artistic lessons** outside of the regular school day.
- **19.1%** participated in **physical activity lessons** outside of the regular school day.
- **6.6%** participated in **other community clubs and programs** [4H, Scouts, Y Clubs, Community Education] outside of the regular school day.
- **26.2%** participated in **religious activities** outside of the regular school day.

Social Vulnerability Index

Clay County's Social Vulnerability Index was reported in 2020 as **0.316**. This has been steadily increasing from the 2016 reported value of 0.2006. Possible scores range from 0 (lowest vulnerability) to 1 (highest vulnerability). A score of **0.316** indicates a **low to medium** level of vulnerability.^{6,1}

0.316

Social Vulnerability Index

Walkability

The urban areas of the county offer the greatest accessibility for residents to walk to their desired destinations, such as the Moorehead area. Rural parts of the county have the least walkable infrastructure, with greater distances between homes, services, and amenities. Residents often rely more on vehicles for transportation due to limited sidewalks, fewer destinations within walking distance, and less concentrated development.⁸

Broadband Access

According to the 2021 American Community Survey^{5,25}, **86.2 %** of households have broadband of any type in Clay County.

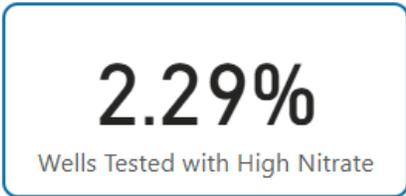
86.2%

Households with Broadband

Otter Tail County Community Conditions

Radon Levels

82.3% of properties tested had **elevated radon levels** of greater than 2 pCi/L.^{1,5}



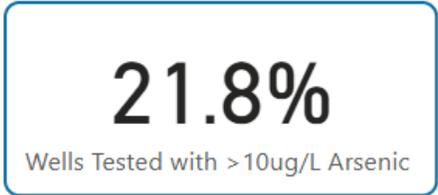
Nitrate Levels

4366 private wells were **tested** in 2015.

Of those 4366 wells tested, **100 tested greater or equal to 10mg/L** of Nitrate-N (2.29%). The Minnesota Department of Health has established a Health Risk Limit of 10mg/L Nitrate-N for private drinking water wells in Minnesota.^{7,1}

Arsenic Levels

Of 4493 wells tested for Arsenic in Otter Tail County, **59.7% tested >2µg/L and 21.8% tested >10µg/L**. The maximum level of arsenic the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows in community water systems is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L*). However, consuming water with arsenic at levels lower than the EPA standard over many years can still increase the risk of cancer. As a result, the EPA has set a **goal of 0 µg/L of arsenic in drinking water**.^{1,6}



Youth Feeling Safe

Location	%
Neighborhood	97.0%
School	88.6%

Youth Feeling Safe

In Otter Tail County, **88.6% of 8th graders** reported that they felt safe at school. (MSS, 2022).

97.0% of 8th graders reported that they felt safe in their **neighborhood**.^{4,2}

Variety of local youth activities

In 2022 (MSS), **63.4%** of Otter Tail County **11th graders** reported that their school or community offers a variety of programs for people your age to participate outside of the regular school day.^{4,2}

Participation in activities: 11th Graders^{4,2}

In 2022 (MSS), 11th graders reported that during a typical week (1 or more days):

- **50.9%** participated in **sports teams** outside of the regular school day.
- **17.3%** participated in **school sponsored activities**, not sports (drama, music, chess, or science club) outside of the regular school day.
- **15.1%** participated in **leadership activities** outside of the regular school day.
- **24.5%** participated in **artistic lessons** outside of the regular school day.
- **12.5%** participated in **physical activity lessons** outside of the regular school day.
- **6.6%** participated in **other community clubs and programs** [4H, Scouts, Y Clubs, Community Education] outside of the regular school day.
- **32.7%** participated in **religious activities** outside of the regular school day.

Social Vulnerability Index

Otter Tail County's Social Vulnerability Index was reported in 2020 as **0.2658**. This has been steadily increasing from the 2016 reported value of 0.2028. Possible scores range from 0 (lowest vulnerability) to 1 (highest vulnerability). A score of **0.2658** indicates a **low to medium** level of vulnerability.^{6,1}

0.2658

Social Vulnerability Index

Walkability

The urban areas of the county offer the greatest accessibility for residents to walk to their desired destinations, such as the Fergus Falls and Perham areas. Rural parts of the county have the least walkable infrastructure, with greater distances between homes, services, and amenities. Residents often rely more on vehicles for transportation due to limited sidewalks, fewer destinations within walking distance, and less concentrated development.⁸

Broadband Access

According to the 2021 American Community Survey^{5,25}, **82.2 % of households have broadband** of any type in Otter Tail County.

82.2%

Households with Broadband

Wilkin County Community Conditions

Radon Levels

77.3% of properties tested had **elevated radon levels** of greater than 2 pCi/L.^{1.5}

77.3%

Properties with Elevated Radon

Nitrate Levels

There was no data available for Wilkin County.^{7.1}

Arsenic Levels

Of 154 wells tested for Arsenic in Wilkin County, **52.6% tested >2µg/L and 24.7% tested >10µg/L**. The maximum level of arsenic the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows in community water systems is 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L*). However, consuming water with arsenic at levels lower than the EPA standard over many years can still increase the risk of cancer. As a result, the EPA has set a **goal of 0 µg/L of arsenic in drinking water**.^{1.6}

52.6%

Wells Tested with >2ug/L Arsenic

24.7%

Wells Tested with >10ug/L Arsenic

Youth Feeling Safe

Location	%
Neighborhood	100.0%
School	97.8%

Youth Feeling Safe

In Wilkin County, **97.8%** of **8th graders** reported that they felt safe at **school**. (MSS, 2022). **100%** of **8th graders** reported that they felt safe in their **neighborhood**.^{4.2}

Variety of local youth activities

In 2022 (MSS), **71.2%** of Wilkin County **11th graders** reported that their school or community offers a variety of programs for people your age to participate outside of the regular school day.^{4.2}

Participation in activities: 11th Graders^{4.2}

In 2022 (MSS), 11th graders reported that during a typical week (1 or more days):

- **50%** participated in **sports teams** outside of the regular school day.
- **17.2%** participated in **school sponsored activities**, not sports (drama, music, chess, or science club) outside of the regular school day.
- **13.8%** participated in **leadership activities** outside of the regular school day.
- **21.1%** participated in **artistic lessons** outside of the regular school day.
- **9.6%** participated in **physical activity lessons** outside of the regular school day.
- **9.6%** participated in **other community clubs and programs** [4H, Scouts, Y Clubs, Community Education] outside of the regular school day.
- **26.9%** participated in **religious activities** outside of the regular school day.

Social Vulnerability Index

Wilkin County's Social Vulnerability Index was reported in 2020 as **0.1467**. This is down from the 2018 reported value of 0.1924. Possible scores range from 0 (lowest vulnerability) to 1 (highest vulnerability). A score of **0.1467** indicates a **low** level of vulnerability.^{6,1}

0.1467

Social Vulnerability Index

Walkability

The urban areas of the county offer the greatest accessibility for residents to walk to their desired destinations, such as the Breckenridge area. Rural parts of the county have the least walkable infrastructure, with greater distances between homes, services, and amenities. Residents often rely more on vehicles for transportation due to limited sidewalks, fewer destinations within walking distance, and less concentrated development.⁸

Broadband Access

According to the 2021 American Community Survey^{5,25}, **76.6 %** of households have broadband of any type in Wilkin County.

76.6%

Households with Broadband

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