

Hennepin County  
Public Health  
Assessment Team

# FACT SHEET



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Public Health

# Discrimination

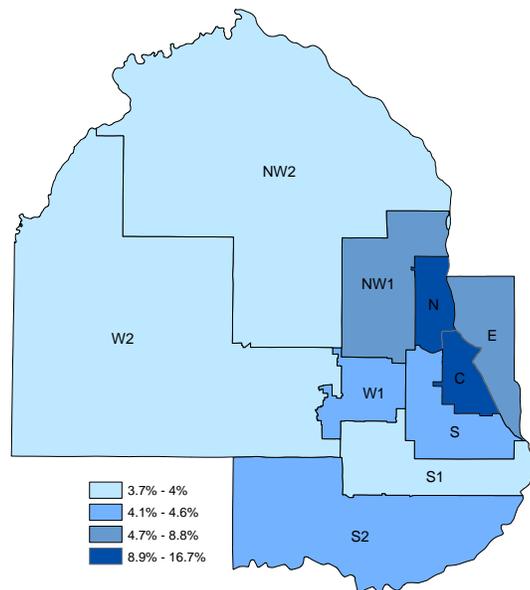
## Why is this indicator important?

Numerous research studies have shown that perceived discrimination has been linked to specific types of physical health problems, such as hypertension, self-reported poor health, and breast cancer, as well as potential risk factors for disease, such as obesity, high blood pressure, and substance use. In addition, research studies have documented the harmful health effects of discrimination across a range of mental health outcomes including depression, psychological distress, anxiety, and well-being.

## What is the current status?

About 6 percent of adults aged 25 and older in Hennepin County reported that at least once a month they were in situations where they felt unaccepted because of their race, ethnicity, or culture. The results vary widely by geography, income, and age. As shown in Figure 1, the percent of adults aged 25 and older who at least once a month were in situations where they felt unaccepted because of their race, ethnicity, or culture ranges from 17 percent in the Camden and Near North communities in Minneapolis (N) to 4 percent in the western outer-ring suburbs (W2).

**Figure 1. Percentage of adults 25 and older who experienced frequent discrimination by geography, 2014**



**For more information** on the health of Hennepin County residents, visit: [www.Hennepin.us/PublicHealthData](http://www.Hennepin.us/PublicHealthData) or email: [PublicHealthData@hennepin.us](mailto:PublicHealthData@hennepin.us)

## What are the disparities?

Figure 2 shows 16% of the adults aged 25 and older in Hennepin County households where income is less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level reported at least once a month to be in situations where they felt unaccepted because of their race, ethnicity, or culture compared to 4 percent of adults with higher incomes.

**Figure 2. Percentage of adults aged 25 and older who experienced frequent discrimination by household income, 2014**

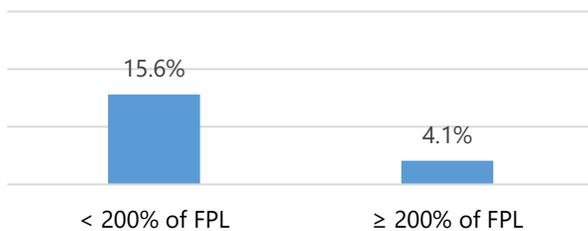


Figure 3 shows the percent of adults in Minneapolis who at least once a month were in situations where they felt unaccepted because of their race, ethnicity, or culture decreases as people age if you control for the general perceived safety of the neighborhood overall.

**Figure 3. Percentage of adults in Minneapolis who experienced frequent discrimination by age by perceived safety of neighborhood, 2014**

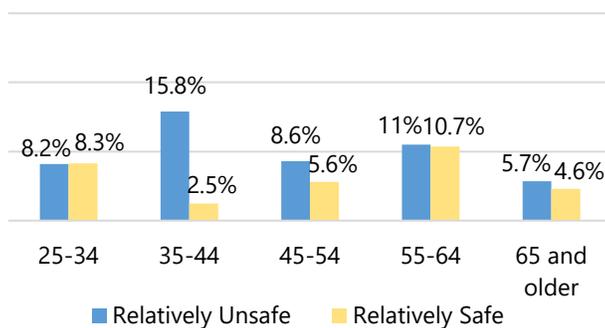
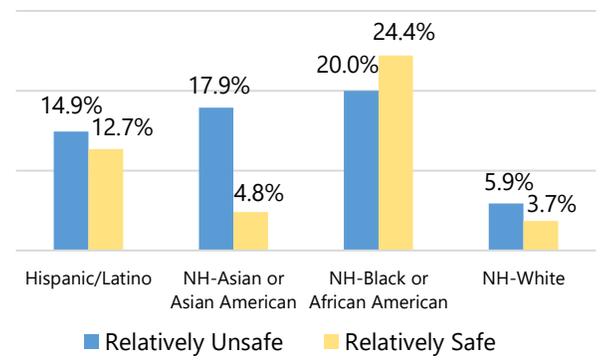


Figure 4 shows the percent of adults in Minneapolis who at least once a month were in situations where they felt unaccepted because of their race, ethnicity, or culture is highest among non-Hispanic black or African Americans even when considering the general perceived safety of the neighborhood overall.

**Figure 4. Percentage of adults in Minneapolis who experienced frequent discrimination by race and ethnicity by perceived safety of neighborhood, 2014**



The data shown in this fact sheet come from the Metro SHAPE 2014 survey for Hennepin County for adults aged 25 and older. The question asked was: "How often are you in situations where you feel unaccepted because of your race, ethnicity or culture?". Respondents answering "at least once a month" were classified as experiencing frequent discrimination. The classification of neighborhoods being "relatively safe" and "relatively unsafe" is based on per capita Part 1 crime rates from November 2013 to October 2014 using Uniform Crime Reporting data from the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.