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MINNESOTANS WITH DISABILITIES: DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

MORE THAN HALF A MILLION MINNESOTANS REPORT A DISABILITY

By Andi Egbert

Across Minnesota, about 593,700 persons have one or more disabilities, roughly 10.9% of the population, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey. This brief provides a primer about persons with disabilities in Minnesota, to better understand their demographic characteristics and experiences. These data can help with planning efforts for health and educational services, assistive technology, hiring goals, greater inclusion, and economic security for Minnesotans with disabilities.

Definitions of Disability

The U.S. Census Bureau's ongoing American Community Survey (ACS) has utilized a consistent, narrow definition of disability in its data collection since 2008. Rather than focusing on the prevalence of conditions or diagnoses, the ACS asks about functional difficulties that individuals may be experiencing.

The six types of "difficulties" (hereafter referred to as "disabilities") in the ACS survey questionnaire are:

1. **Hearing:** Those who are deaf or having serious difficulty hearing (asked of all persons)
2. **Vision:** Those who are blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses (asked of all persons)
3. **Cognitive:** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, those who have difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions (asked of those age 5+)
4. **Ambulatory:** Those who have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (asked of those age 5+)
5. **Self-care:** Those who have difficulty bathing or dressing (asked of those age 5+)
6. **Independent living:** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, those who have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping (asked of those age 18+)

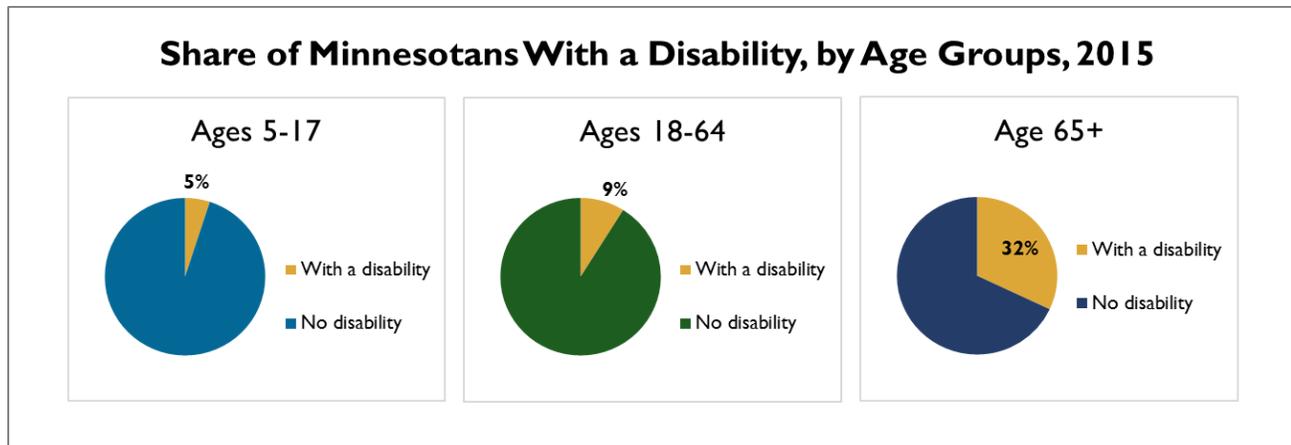
Those who report any of these six difficulties are considered to “have a disability.” Due to this definition, not all persons with diseases or conditions that can be limiting may self-identify as “having a disability” in the ACS data—if, in the perception of the responding individual, the condition is not creating a difficulty with any of the above activities of living. The majority of this brief employs this definition of disability, as the ACS is the deepest source of data upon disability for the entire population, and also allows for comparisons across small geographies. However, estimates of young people (under age 22) with disabilities who are receiving special educational services by disability types are also included (see Figure 10 and Table 5).

Prevalence of Disability

The American Community Survey (ACS) publishes disability prevalence for the civilian, non-institutionalized population. Because those living in group settings or institutions (such as nursing homes, correctional facilities, group homes, emergency shelters, and treatment centers) are excluded from these data, readers should note that the complete tally of Minnesotans with disabilities is higher than the statistics that follow.¹

About 593,700 persons have one or more disabilities, roughly 10.9% of the population, according to the 2015 ACS.² Among those Minnesotans with any disability, 44% reported having two or more disabilities. While some disabilities are present at birth, the likelihood of experiencing a disability also rises as one’s age increases. Among Minnesota’s ages 5-17 population, about 1 in 20 reports a disability, while among the ages 18-64 population, the rate rises to nearly 1 in 10, and climbs further to about 1 in 3 for the age 65 or older population. (See Figure 1). Throughout the lifespan, the likelihood of experiencing a disability grows on a gradient; so the rates can differ dramatically as one further refines each broad age group. Only 5.6% of the younger working-age population (ages 18-34) reports a disability, while 10.7% of later working-age population (35-64) does. Among older adults, only 22% of those ages 65 to 74 report a disability, which more than doubles to 46% following age 75.

FIGURE 1



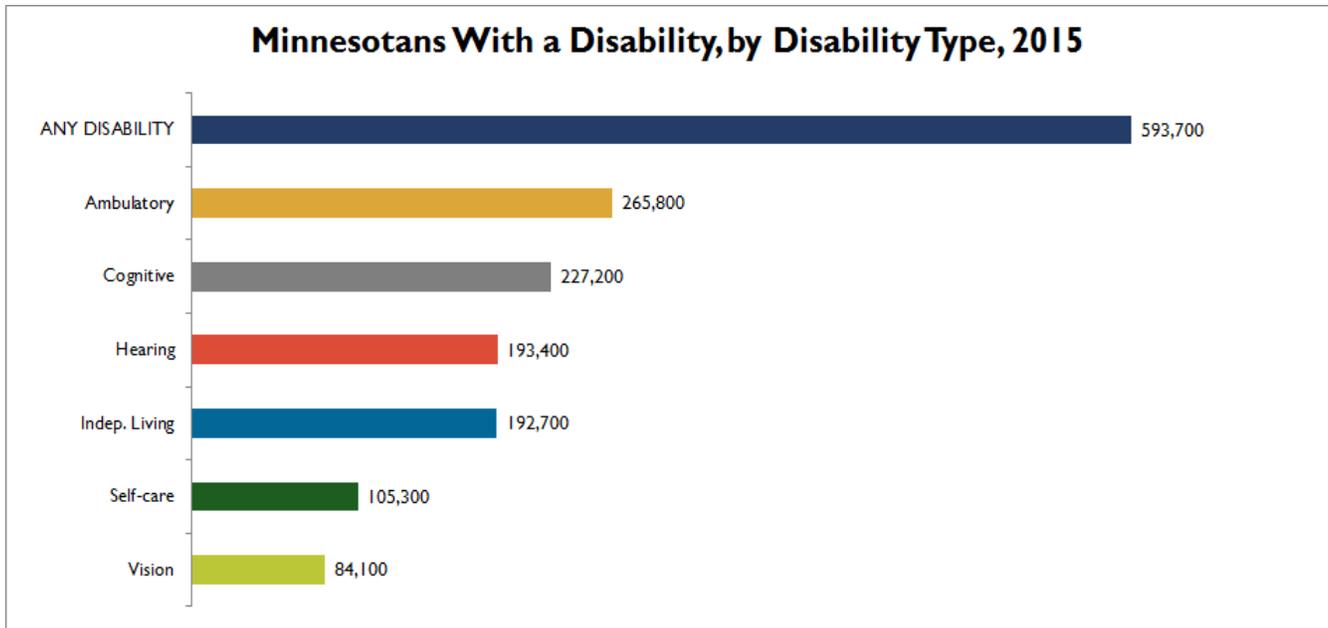
¹ Our office estimated that an additional 57,300 Minnesotans with disabilities lived in group quarters or institutions in 2013.

² This brief employs the latest ACS data at time of publication. 2015 data are the latest data for statewide indicators, while 2010-2014 ACS data (reflecting average characteristics during those five years) are the latest available for all counties and subgroups which require a larger sample size.

Males are slightly more likely to have a disability than females in Minnesota, with an overall prevalence of 11.2% and 10.7%, respectively. There are also slightly more males (301,500) than females (292,200) with disabilities.

Of the six disability types defined in the ACS, more Minnesotans have ambulatory disabilities (about 265,800) than any other disability, although this difficulty with walking and climbing stairs disproportionately affects older adults. A cognitive disability is the next most common (affecting 227,200), followed by a hearing disability (affecting 193,400), an independent living disability (affecting 192,700), and a self-care disability (affecting 105,300). Only about 84,100 Minnesotans report a vision disability, making it the least prevalent type of disability, as defined by the ACS. (See Figure 2 below.)

FIGURE 2

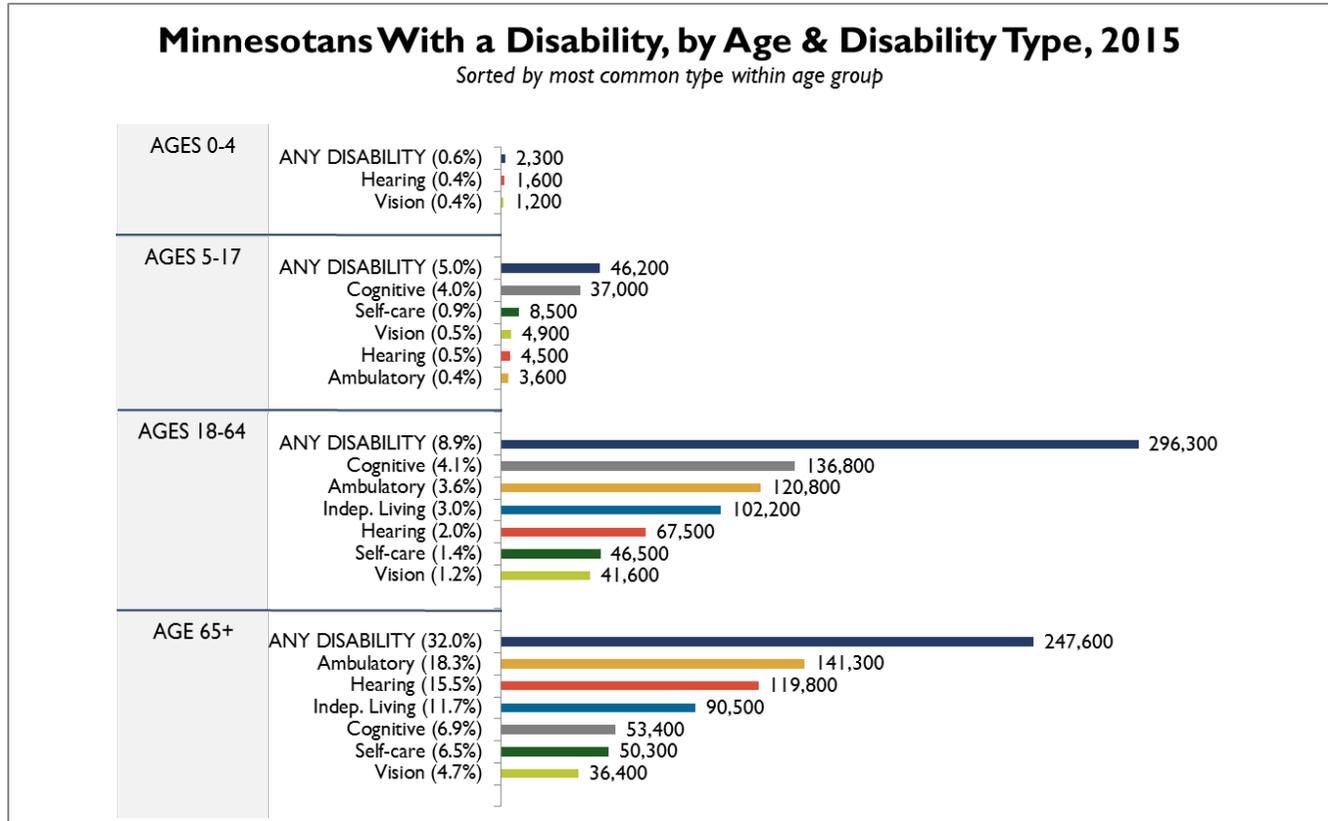


Disability Types by Prevalence and Age

Among the child population ages 5-17, as well as the typical working-age population (ages 18-64), a cognitive disability is most common. However, the older adult population (age 65+) is more likely to report an ambulatory disability above all others, followed by hearing and independent living disabilities. Cognitive disabilities fall to the fourth most common disability among Minnesota’s older adults in the ACS data. This may be due to several factors, including difficulty responding to the survey due to the nature of the disability, a greater likelihood of living in an institutional setting later in life if experiencing a cognitive issue (thus not appearing in these data) and a reduced life expectancy among persons with certain cognitive impairments.

Figure 3 shows the how the prevalence of disabilities changes by age groups in Minnesota. Of note, the ACS only asks about two types of disabilities for children under age 5 — hearing and vision. Other disabilities that are common among young children, such as developmental disabilities, speech and language impairments, and Autism Spectrum Disorders are captured in the special educational services data (see page 12, Figure 10).

FIGURE 3



Geographic Differences in Disabilities

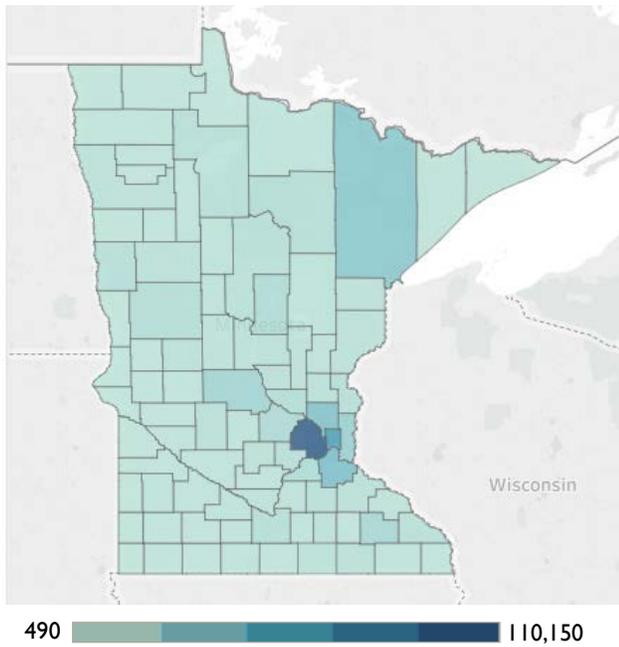
Across Minnesota’s 87 counties, the percentage of the population with a disability varies from 6.1% in Carver County (lowest) to 18.3% in Aitkin County (highest).³ Because disability is strongly associated with aging, counties with higher percentages of older adults have higher percentages of residents reporting disabilities. In addition to Aitkin, the rural counties of Koochiching, Wadena, Clearwater, Traverse, Big Stone, and Cass all have an estimated disability prevalence of 16% or more of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. However, because these counties are not very populous, fewer than 15,000 total persons with disabilities live in these seven counties in total. More than seven times as many persons with disabilities—about 110,100—live in Hennepin County alone, the county with the largest number. Unsurprisingly, other highly populated counties are also home to large numbers of persons with disabilities, including Ramsey (about 58,000 people), Dakota (33,400), Anoka (30,900), St. Louis (27,500), Washington (19,700), Stearns (15,200), and Olmsted (12,500). All other counties in Minnesota have fewer than 10,000 persons with disabilities apiece residing there.

With about 41,000 residents with disabilities, Minneapolis has more people with disabilities calling it home than any other city, followed by St. Paul (about 34,600 people) and Duluth (11,400). Twenty-six other Minnesota cities have between 3,000 and 10,000 residents with disabilities. See Maps 1 and 2 and Figure 4 for county-level differences, and Tables 4 and 5 for complete listing of counties and major cities.

³ This brief uses American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2010-2014, reflecting average characteristics during those five years, to compare data on all 87 counties and major cities in Minnesota (as well as for data on subgroups and topics that require a larger sample size for data reliability). These data should not be directly compared to the statewide figures in this report that rely on 2015 ACS data, as the time period differs.

MAP 1

Number of People With Disabilities by County, 2010–2014



Map 2

Percent of People With Disabilities, by County, 2010-2014

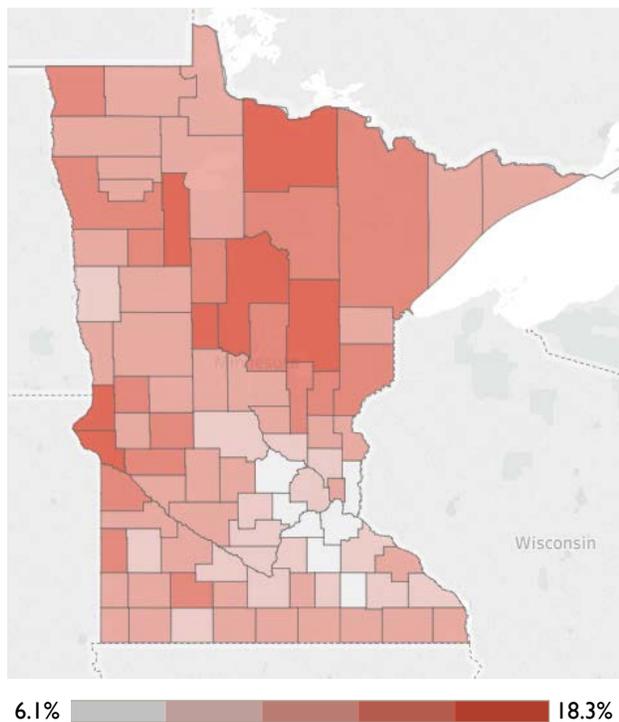
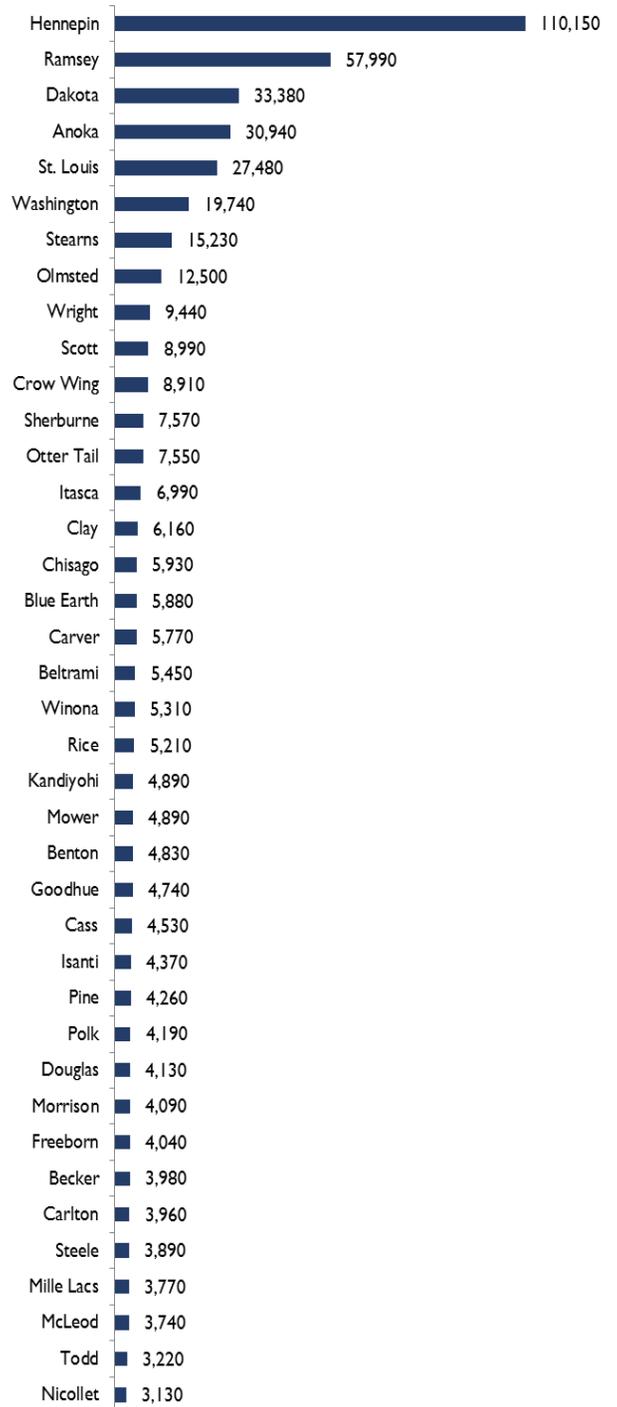


Figure 4

MN Counties With 3,000 or More People With Disabilities



Differences in Disabilities by Racial and Cultural Groups

As with many health outcomes observed in Minnesota’s population, wide disparities in the prevalence of disabilities exist when examined by race and cultural groups. Recent analysis by our office to examine disabilities in the typical working-age population (ages 18-64) found disability rates ranging from about 18-22% for Ojibwe, African-American, and Dakota populations, compared about rates below 5% for Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and Russian populations. Estimates of the number and percent of working-age adults affected by a disability by cultural groups are shown in Table 1.⁴ These data can assist disability advocates and service providers better understand disability rates among various groups, as well as culturally tailor their services.

TABLE 1

Number and Percent of People With Disabilities, Ages 18-64, By Cultural Groups, Minnesota, 2010-2014

Broad Race or Ethnicity Group	Cultural Group Within Broad Race or Ethnicity Group	Estimated People (Ages 18-64) With A Disability	Estimated Percent (Ages 18-64) With A Disability
American Indian	Dakota	900	22%
American Indian	Ojibwe	3,600	18%
Asian	Asian Indian	900	3%
Asian	Chinese	400	2%
Asian	Filipino	300	3%
Asian	Hmong	3,700	10%
Asian	Korean	600	4%
Asian	Lao	500	6%
Asian	Vietnamese	1,500	8%
Black	African-American	24,100	19%
Black	Ethiopian	1,000	9%
Black	Liberian	600	6%
Black	Somali	2,000	9%
Hispanic	Mexican	7,100	7%
Hispanic	Puerto Rican	1,000	13%
White	Russian	200	4%
White	White, Not Russian	227,500	8%
All Minnesotans	All Minnesotans	287,400	9%

Work Status and Labor Force Participation Among Minnesotans With Disabilities

Compared to persons without disabilities in Minnesota, persons with disabilities are:

- 2.6 times more likely to be unemployed (among those ages 18-64)
- 3.4 times more likely to be not participating in the labor force (among those ages 18-64)
- More than half as likely to work full-time, year-round (among those ages 18-64)

These data reveal that many persons with disabilities face a challenging employment environment. Due to the nature of their disability, some individuals have constrained job prospects or inability to work whatsoever, while others may experience hiring discrimination due to employers wrongly perceiving that they cannot perform a particular job or hesitation to put the necessary accommodations in place to support a worker with a disability.

⁴ These data were originally published in the January 2016 report, “The Economic Status of Minnesotans: A Chartbook With Data For 17 Cultural Groups,” available online at <http://mn.gov/admin/demography/reports-resources/our-publications/>

People with disabilities who have experienced repeated difficulty securing a job or limited prospects may drop out of the labor market, as other “discouraged workers” have done.

Among Minnesotans with disabilities who are of typical working ages (18-64), 44% did not work in 2015, while 56% did work. The latter group includes 26% who worked full-time and year-round, and another 30% who worked part-time and/or part-year. About 132,500 Minnesotans with disabilities did not work in 2015, while 88,000 worked part-time and/or part-year, and 77,200 worked full-time, year-round. (See Figure 5.)

Considerable variation in work status exists among persons experiencing different types of disabilities (as shown in Figures 5 and 6. Almost three-fourths (73%) of working-age Minnesotans with a hearing disability worked (regardless of schedule) in 2015, the highest participation rate among individuals grouped by type of disability. This was followed by those with a vision disability, of whom 59% also worked full- or part-time. Work participation rates for working-age people with a cognitive, ambulatory, independent living or self-care disability were 50% or below. Fewer than 10% of those with an independent living or self-care disability worked full-time, year-round, making them the groups least likely to experience full-time employment.

FIGURE 5

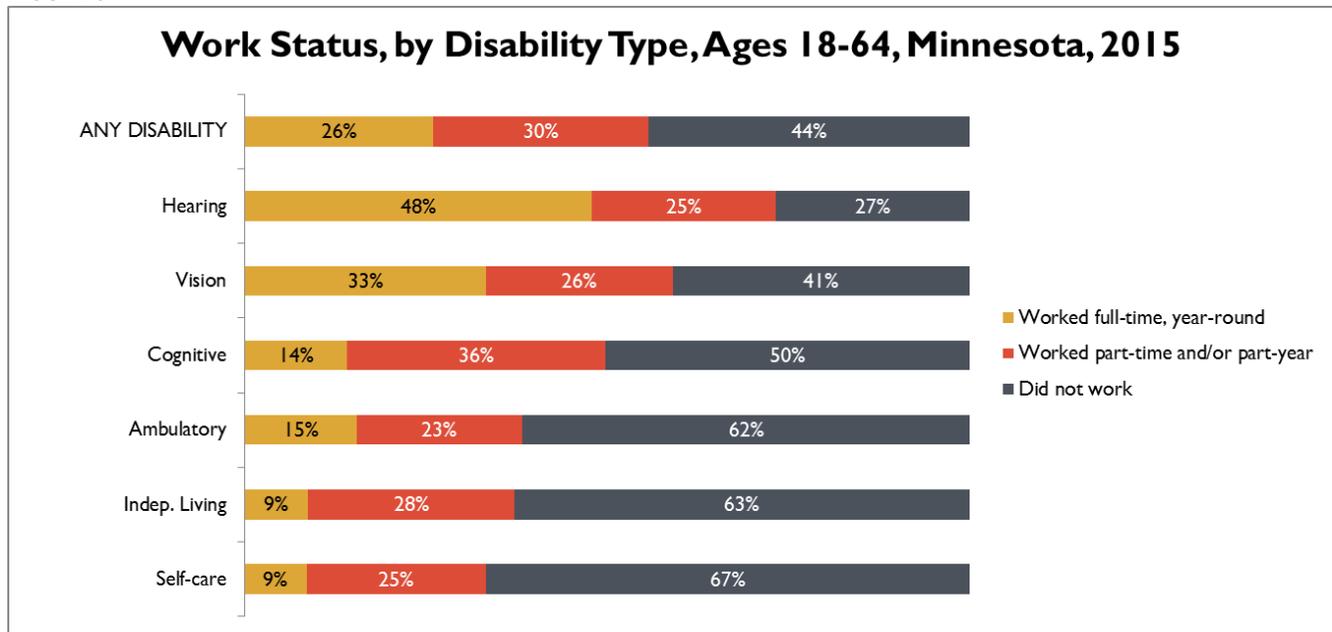
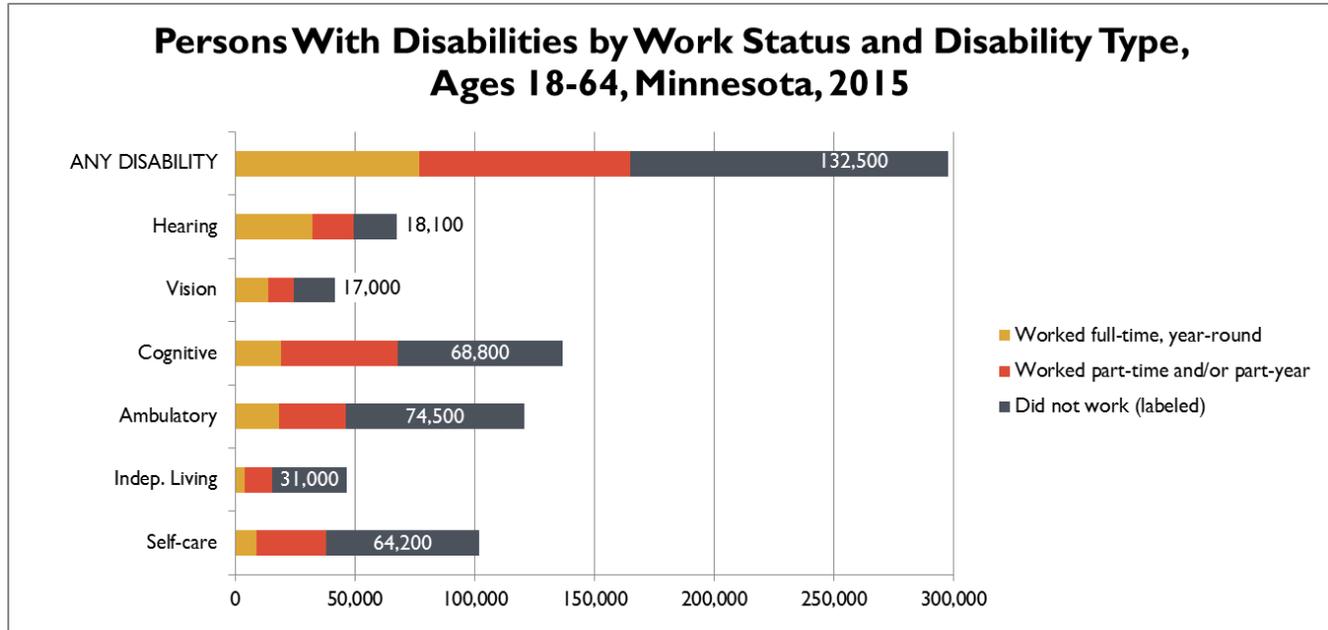


FIGURE 6



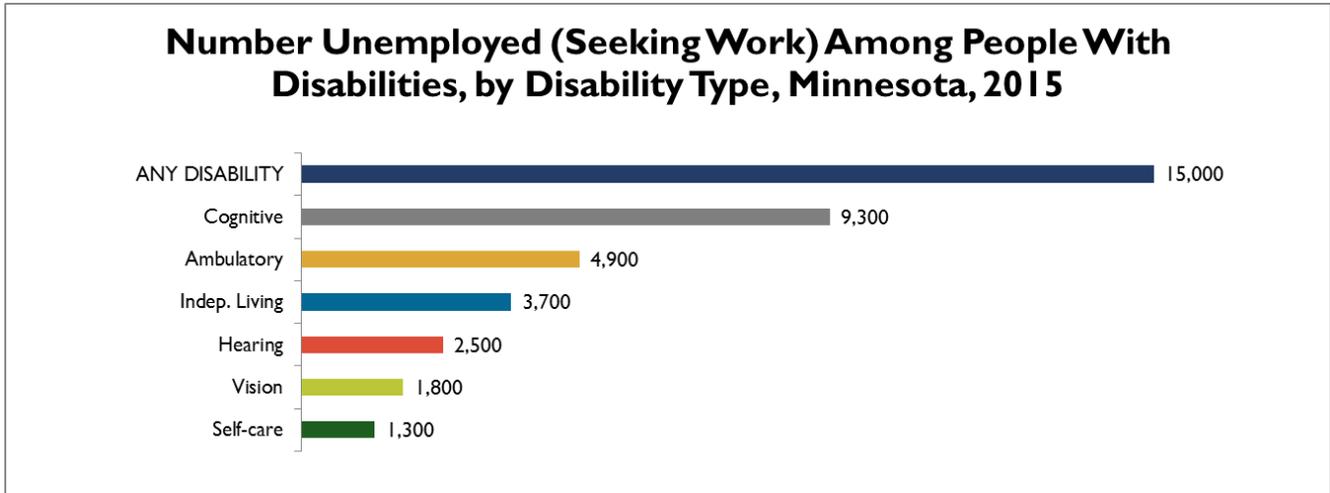
However, these data regarding persons who did not work in the past year, or those who worked only part-year, do not help us to understand which of these individuals with disabilities were seeking a job (at the time of the survey). For that, the traditional unemployment rate is a more helpful measure, as it excludes individuals who indicate they were not pursuing or desiring employment (i.e., those not participating in the labor force, as it is officially defined).

In 2015, the unemployment rate for persons with disabilities in Minnesota was 9.6%, compared to 3.7% for those without a disability (among those ages 18-64 for both groups). Among these typical working-age people with disabilities, there were approximately 15,000 who were unemployed, and 141,300 who were employed, for a combined total of 156,300 Minnesotans with disabilities participating in the labor force.

Disability types are evenly distributed among the unemployed population. About 62% of the disabled population that was seeking work consisted of adults with a cognitive disability (about 9,300 people), the most common disability among unemployed persons. People with an ambulatory disability represented 33% of the unemployed population with disabilities (about 4,900 people), followed by those with an independent living disability (25%, or about 3,700 people), those with a hearing disability (16%, or about 2,500 people), those with a vision disability (12%, or about 1,800 people) and those with a self-care disability (8%, or about 1,300 people). Note: these numbers sum to more than the total due to people with multiple disability types appearing in more than one category.

These data are helpful for those working to meet hiring goals for persons with disabilities, to understand the size of the population that is seeking employment and potential accommodations that may be needed. While more than 132,000 Minnesotans with disabilities did not work in 2015, a far smaller number (15,000) were unemployed. However, this number may understate the size of the potential pool of available workers with disabilities, due to the unknown number of discouraged workers with disabilities that have dropped out of the labor force and could potentially be induced to rejoin it.

FIGURE 7



Economic Well-Being Among Minnesotans With Disabilities

As a group, disabled persons who are employed have low earnings relative to non-disabled persons who are employed in Minnesota. Among Minnesotans with disabilities age 16+ who had earnings from employment in 2015, median annual earnings were \$19,700, while those without disabilities had median earnings that were almost double that, at \$36,000. Some of these earnings differentials may be explained by differing levels of educational attainment, as greater education typically results in higher earnings. Among the age 25 or older population, 18% of Minnesotans with a disability had earned a bachelor’s or higher degree in 2015, compared to 38% of the population without a disability. Additionally, 15% of adults with disabilities had not earned a high school diploma, more than twice the proportion without a diploma among the non-disabled population (6%).

However, nearly half of typical working-age Minnesotans with disabilities, or 135,800 people, have no annual earnings whatsoever.⁵ (See Table 2). This rises to about two-thirds or more of adults with self-care, independent living, or ambulatory disabilities with no earnings. Those with hearing and/or vision disabilities were least likely to report no earnings, and most likely to report earnings of \$35,000 or more, at 28%. However, Minnesotans *without* disabilities are still much more likely to be represented in this highest earnings group, at 45%.

TABLE 2

Share of MN Population With Disabilities, Ages 18-64, by Annual Earnings, 2010-2014

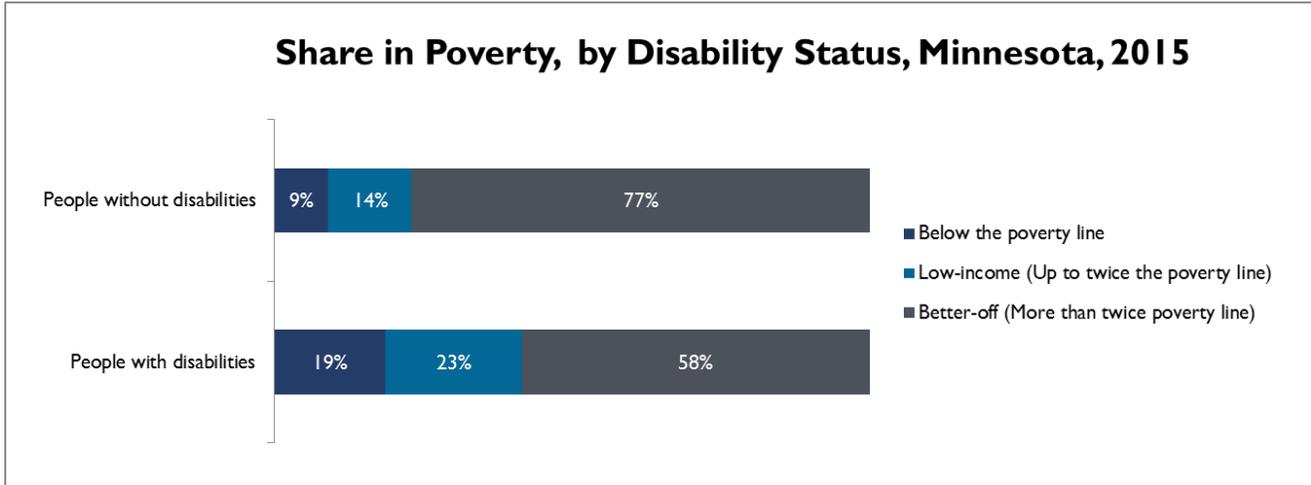
	No earnings	\$1-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$34,999	\$35,000+
ANY DISABILITY	48%	23%	14%	16%
Self-care	69%	17%	7%	7%
Indep. Living	65%	23%	7%	5%
Ambulatory	62%	16%	11%	11%
Cognitive	55%	29%	10%	7%
Hearing and/or Vision	36%	18%	17%	28%
NO DISABILITY	12%	20%	23%	45%

Note: Includes earnings for persons with disabilities regardless of work schedule (full-time, part-time, part-year, any number of hours, or no work).

⁵ Data in this paragraph and Table 2 are from the 2010-2014 ACS, to expand the sample size.

The low earnings, or lack of earnings entirely, experienced by many adult Minnesotans with disabilities also result in high poverty rates. Minnesotans with disabilities are more than two times as likely to live in poverty as those without a disability. About 19% of those with disabilities in the state live below the federal poverty line,⁶ representing about 110,300 disabled individuals. An additional 135,500 people with disabilities live above official poverty but below twice the poverty level, considered by many to be “low income” and still experiencing economic hardship. (See Figure 8.)

FIGURE 8

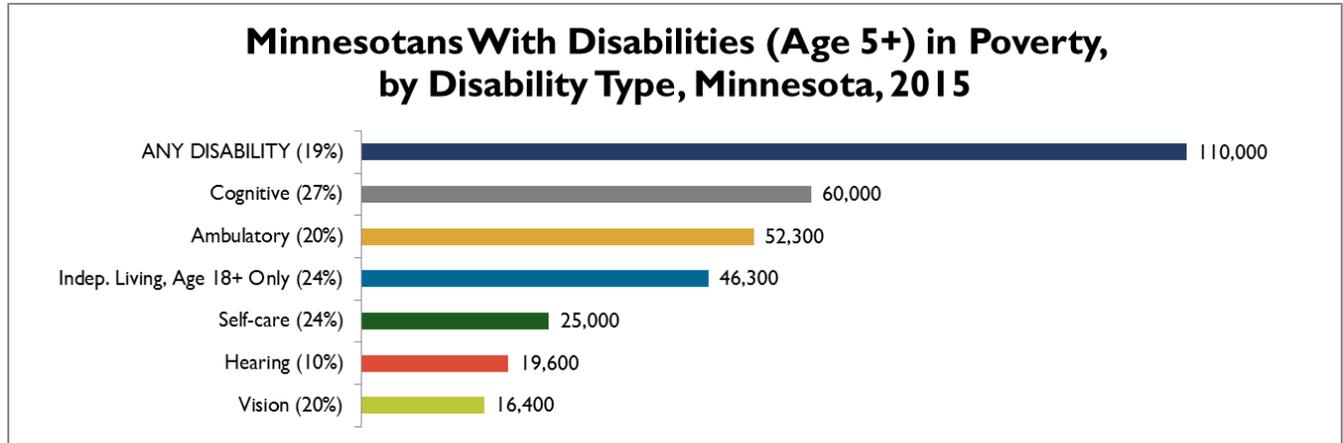


The share in poverty, however, differs considerably depending upon the type of disability experienced. (See Figure 9.) Among Minnesota’s disabled population age 5 and above, the poverty rate varies from a high of 27% for those with cognitive disability, to a low of 10% for those with a hearing disability—just one percentage point above the poverty rate among Minnesotans age 5+ who *do not* have a disability, at 9%.

Of particular concern, Minnesotans experiencing cognitive disabilities have the highest poverty rate across all disability types, and represent the largest group of disabled Minnesotans in poverty. Considering that those with cognitive disabilities also represent the largest share of the unemployed population with disabilities (more than 6 in 10), it is clear that cognitive disabilities exact a high toll on individuals’ economic well-being and that those with cognitive challenges may need additional consideration for employment and/or assistance programs.

⁶ The poverty measure considers the combined income available to all family members who live together and adjusts according to the number of children and older adults present. Thus the “poverty line” depends upon the household composition, and is considered the minimum level of income necessary to cover basic needs for those present. In 2015, the poverty threshold (line) was about \$24,300 for 2 parents living with 2 children, about \$16,300 for one parent and one child, and about \$11,400 for one adult age 65 or above living alone. Additional poverty thresholds for other household types are available at <http://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>

FIGURE 9



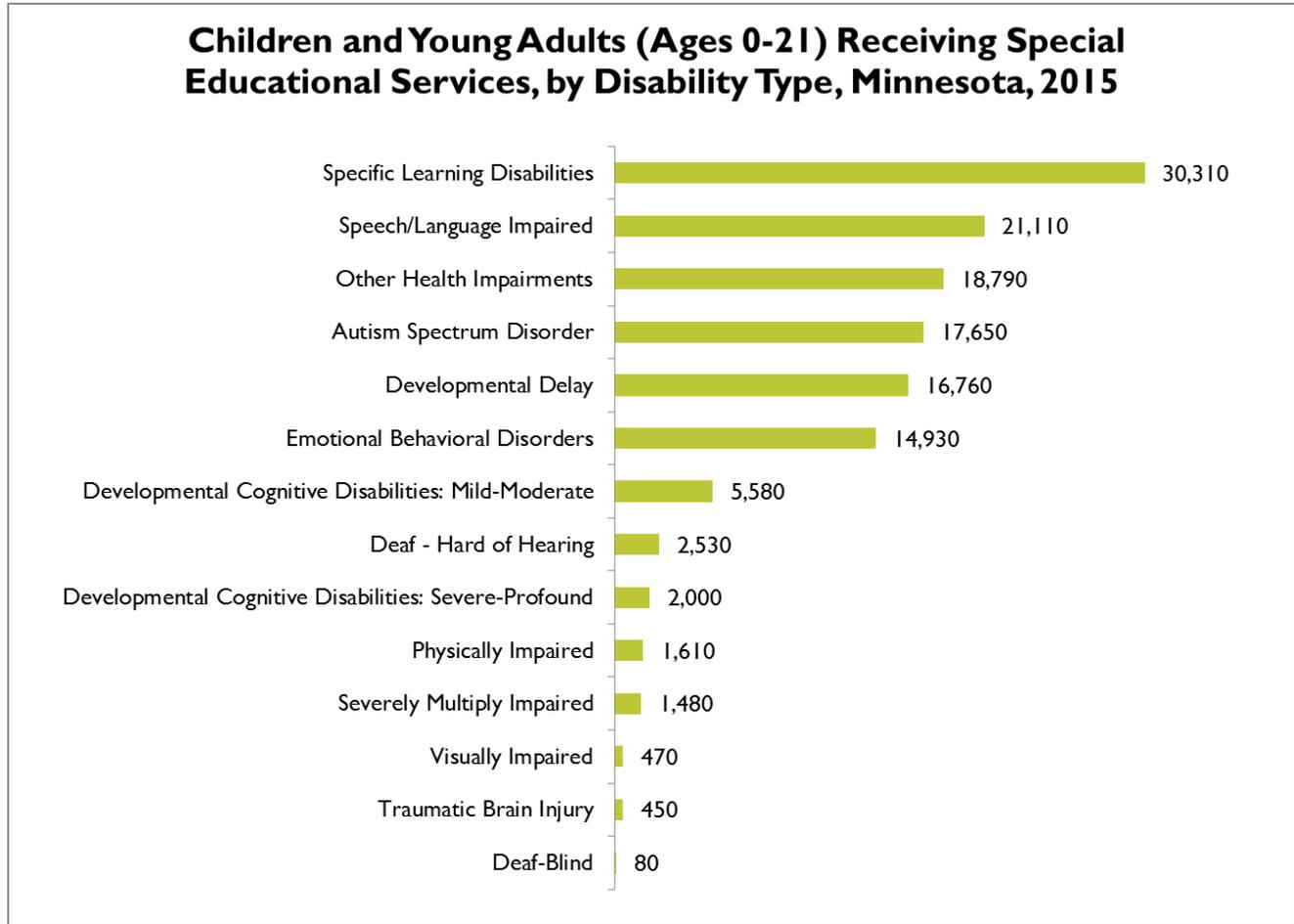
Disabilities Among Minnesota’s Young Children and School-Age Students: Special Education Services Data

Unlike the six-question definition of disability in the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, the data collected by the Minnesota Department of Education reflects students with disability status as defined by the federal Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Children and young adults are reflected in these data if they are receiving Special Education services and have a valid Individual Family Service Plan (for children from birth to age 3), Individual Education Program (for those age 3 through high school graduation and/or age 21), or Individual Interagency Intervention Plan.⁷

The latest Special Education services data shown in Figure 10 were collected by the Minnesota Department of Education and are based upon children and young adults who were receiving services on December 1, 2015. The primary disability is listed, so numbers are unduplicated across categories. A “specific learning disability” is the most common disability type among young children and students receiving educational services under IDEA—with more than 30,000 Minnesotans under age 22 identified with a learning disability. More than 21,100 young people have speech/language impairments, the second most common disability type, followed by other health impairments, which affect nearly 19,000 young people in Minnesota. Nearly 18,000 young persons are identified with an Autism Spectrum Disorder, while nearly 17,000 young people have a developmental delay, and nearly 15,000 have Emotional Behavioral Disorders.

⁷ These are three documents that define the individualized educational objectives of children who have been determined to have a disability based upon IDEA.

FIGURE 10



The remaining disability types classified under IDEA affect fewer than 6,000 Minnesotans under age 22 apiece, including: people with developmental cognitive disabilities that are mild-to-moderate (about 5,580 individuals), those who are deaf or hard of hearing (about 2,530 individuals), those with developmental cognitive disabilities that are severe-to-profound (about 2,000 individuals), those with physical impairments (about 1,610 individuals), those with severe multiple impairments (about 1,480 individuals), those who are blind or have visual impairments (about 470 individuals), those with traumatic brain injuries (about 450 individuals), and those who are deaf-blind (about 80 individuals). These disability types are presented by individual year of age in Table 5 in the Appendix.

While these special education service data are especially valuable to see finer-grained definitions of disabilities to understand and plan for Minnesota’s child and young adult population, we are not able to obtain additional economic characteristics about the families of these young people from this data source.

Conclusion

People with disabilities make meaningful contributions to their families, workplaces, neighborhoods, and public life across Minnesota, but too often environments and communities are not structured to allow them full participation and opportunities for success. In 2010, 10.0% of Minnesotans reported a disability; by 2015, that share had risen to 10.9%, reflecting about 593,700 state residents. Continued growth in the number and percentage of Minnesotans with disabilities is anticipated, given the overall aging of our state's population and rising disability prevalence later in life. Local communities, employers, nonprofits, transportation and housing service providers, and the state overall will need to plan to be more responsive to a growing disabled population. With greater attention and responsiveness to the challenges that people with disabilities and their families face, Minnesota can advance economic security, community inclusion, and sense of overall well-being for its current and future residents with disabilities.

APPENDIX

TABLE 3

Number and Percent of People With Disabilities, by County, Minnesota, 2010-2014

Counties in Minnesota	People with a disability (Highest to lowest)	People with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)	Percent with a disability	Percent with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)
Hennepin	110,150	2,160	9.4%	0.2%
Ramsey	57,990	1,400	11.2%	0.3%
Dakota	33,380	1,020	8.3%	0.3%
Anoka	30,940	1,120	9.3%	0.3%
St. Louis	27,480	830	13.9%	0.4%
Washington	19,740	860	8.2%	0.4%
Stearns	15,230	700	10.1%	0.5%
Olmsted	12,500	650	8.6%	0.4%
Wright	9,440	660	7.5%	0.5%
Scott	8,990	570	6.7%	0.4%
Crow Wing	8,910	410	14.3%	0.6%
Sherburne	7,570	760	8.6%	0.9%
Otter Tail	7,550	390	13.3%	0.7%
Itasca	6,990	450	15.7%	1.0%
Clay	6,160	560	10.3%	0.9%
Chisago	5,930	480	11.3%	0.9%
Blue Earth	5,880	400	9.2%	0.6%
Carver	5,770	450	6.1%	0.5%
Beltrami	5,450	450	12.2%	1.0%
Winona	5,310	350	10.4%	0.7%
Rice	5,210	390	8.4%	0.6%
Kandiyohi	4,890	350	11.7%	0.8%
Mower	4,890	370	12.6%	0.9%
Benton	4,830	360	12.5%	0.9%
Goodhue	4,740	340	10.4%	0.7%
Cass	4,530	220	16.0%	0.8%
Isanti	4,370	390	11.5%	1.0%
Pine	4,260	230	15.3%	0.8%
Polk	4,190	360	13.5%	1.1%
Douglas	4,130	340	11.5%	0.9%
Morrison	4,090	300	12.5%	0.9%
Freeborn	4,040	310	13.2%	1.0%
Becker	3,980	230	12.2%	0.7%
Carlton	3,960	330	11.5%	0.9%
Steele	3,890	260	10.8%	0.7%
Mille Lacs	3,770	270	14.8%	1.1%
McLeod	3,740	370	10.4%	1.0%
Todd	3,220	190	13.2%	0.8%
Nicollet	3,130	340	9.6%	1.0%
Aitkin	2,880	160	18.3%	1.0%
Hubbard	2,870	190	14.1%	0.9%
Lyon	2,720	230	10.7%	0.9%
Brown	2,680	190	10.6%	0.7%
Martin	2,650	260	13.1%	1.3%
Le Sueur	2,570	190	9.3%	0.7%
Meeker	2,510	190	11.0%	0.8%
Kanabec	2,450	190	15.4%	1.2%
Fillmore	2,390	150	11.7%	0.7%

Counties in Minnesota	People with a disability (Highest to lowest)	People with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)	Percent with a disability	Percent with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)
Wabasha	2,350	190	11.0%	0.9%
Nobles	2,340	200	11.0%	0.9%
Koochiching	2,290	250	17.7%	1.9%
Wadena	2,260	180	16.7%	1.3%
Houston	2,110	190	11.3%	1.0%
Redwood	2,070	160	13.3%	1.0%
Renville	1,820	130	12.1%	0.8%
Pennington	1,820	240	13.2%	1.7%
Faribault	1,800	180	12.9%	1.2%
Roseau	1,700	160	11.1%	1.0%
Sibley	1,610	120	10.8%	0.8%
Chippewa	1,600	210	13.3%	1.7%
Dodge	1,590	180	7.9%	0.9%
Cottonwood	1,580	170	13.8%	1.5%
Pope	1,500	140	13.9%	1.2%
Clearwater	1,430	110	16.6%	1.3%
Lake	1,420	170	13.4%	1.6%
Swift	1,410	130	14.9%	1.4%
Yellow Medicine	1,230	110	12.2%	1.1%
Watonwan	1,230	130	11.1%	1.1%
Marshall	1,180	110	12.6%	1.1%
Pipestone	1,150	140	12.5%	1.5%
Rock	1,100	120	11.7%	1.2%
Jackson	1,090	120	10.7%	1.2%
Stevens	1,090	140	11.2%	1.5%
Murray	1,080	90	12.7%	1.1%
Lac qui Parle	1,060	100	15.2%	1.4%
Grant	890	80	15.1%	1.4%
Big Stone	830	90	16.4%	1.7%
Lincoln	770	80	13.6%	1.3%
Wilkin	770	120	12.0%	1.8%
Mahnomen	760	60	14.0%	1.0%
Norman	740	70	11.2%	1.0%
Kittson	630	70	14.4%	1.5%
Cook	600	120	11.7%	2.3%
Traverse	560	70	16.6%	2.1%
Red Lake	500	70	12.5%	1.6%
Lake of the Woods	490	120	12.4%	3.0%

TABLE 4

Number and Percent of People With Disabilities, by Largest Cities, Minnesota, 2010-2014

Cities with more than 5,000 residents (civilian, noninstitutionalized)	People with a disability (Highest to lowest)	People with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)	Percent with a disability	Percent with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)
Minneapolis	40,980	1,470	10.5%	0.4%
St. Paul	34,640	1,170	12.0%	0.4%
Duluth	11,440	590	13.5%	0.7%
Bloomington	9,850	580	11.7%	0.7%
Rochester	9,660	610	9.0%	0.6%
St. Cloud	7,530	640	11.7%	1.0%
Brooklyn Park	6,810	670	8.8%	0.9%
Coon Rapids	5,980	430	9.7%	0.7%
Plymouth	5,300	520	7.3%	0.7%
Burnsville	5,030	440	8.3%	0.7%
Blaine	4,620	440	7.8%	0.7%
Maplewood	4,470	370	11.6%	0.9%
Minnetonka	4,420	400	8.7%	0.8%
Edina	4,400	370	9.0%	0.8%
St. Louis Park	4,320	380	9.4%	0.8%
Eagan	4,290	340	6.6%	0.5%
Moorhead	4,150	480	10.8%	1.2%
Roseville	4,000	430	11.7%	1.3%
Woodbury	3,800	430	5.9%	0.7%
Apple Valley	3,720	410	7.5%	0.8%
Lakeville	3,720	440	6.5%	0.8%
Inver Grove Heights	3,610	380	10.6%	1.1%
Richfield	3,610	380	10.1%	1.1%
Mankato	3,500	370	8.8%	0.9%
Eden Prairie	3,480	420	5.6%	0.7%
Maple Grove	3,390	430	5.3%	0.7%
Austin	3,380	350	13.8%	1.4%
Brooklyn Center	3,320	400	10.9%	1.3%
Cottage Grove	3,000	350	8.5%	1.0%
Winona	2,960	330	10.9%	1.2%
Hibbing	2,910	300	18.0%	1.9%
Owatonna	2,870	260	11.4%	1.0%
Anoka	2,720	330	16.3%	2.0%
Crystal	2,680	300	12.0%	1.4%
Willmar	2,660	310	13.9%	1.6%
Hastings	2,600	330	11.9%	1.5%
Albert Lea	2,550	270	14.5%	1.5%
Fridley	2,550	340	9.3%	1.3%
Brainerd	2,510	300	19.2%	2.3%
West St. Paul	2,490	340	12.8%	1.7%
Shakopee	2,490	370	6.6%	1.0%
Oakdale	2,450	320	8.9%	1.2%
White Bear Lake	2,400	270	9.9%	1.1%
Faribault	2,390	350	11.5%	1.6%
Andover	2,390	330	7.6%	1.0%
New Hope	2,380	260	11.9%	1.3%
South St. Paul	2,380	300	11.7%	1.5%
Shoreview	2,330	270	9.1%	1.1%
New Brighton	2,230	270	10.3%	1.2%

Cities with more than 5,000 residents (civilian, noninstitutionalized)	People with a disability (Highest to lowest)	People with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)	Percent with a disability	Percent with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)
Columbia Heights	2,180	290	11.2%	1.5%
Golden Valley	2,140	270	10.5%	1.3%
Hopkins	2,130	320	12.0%	1.8%
Bemidji	2,110	330	15.2%	2.4%
Red Wing	2,110	290	13.2%	1.8%
Elk River	2,090	410	9.2%	1.8%
Buffalo	2,060	350	13.4%	2.2%
Fergus Falls	2,010	320	15.7%	2.5%
Robbinsdale	2,010	350	14.3%	2.5%
Ramsey	1,920	270	7.9%	1.1%
Forest Lake	1,910	270	10.1%	1.4%
Chaska	1,840	310	7.6%	1.3%
Grand Rapids	1,800	340	17.2%	3.2%
Savage	1,750	340	6.2%	1.2%
Sartell	1,710	340	10.7%	2.1%
Sauk Rapids	1,690	270	13.1%	2.1%
Stillwater	1,690	220	9.3%	1.2%
Virginia	1,650	260	19.5%	3.1%
Rosemount	1,640	240	7.3%	1.1%
Prior Lake	1,600	290	6.7%	1.2%
Hutchinson	1,590	270	11.5%	1.9%
Fairmont	1,490	250	14.5%	2.4%
Worthington	1,490	180	11.7%	1.4%
New Ulm	1,490	160	11.3%	1.2%
Marshall	1,480	210	11.0%	1.6%
Farmington	1,450	210	6.6%	1.0%
Champlin	1,430	220	6.1%	0.9%
Little Falls	1,420	290	17.5%	3.5%
North St. Paul	1,410	210	12.0%	1.7%
Little Canada	1,380	280	13.8%	2.8%
North Mankato	1,360	250	10.1%	1.8%
Alexandria	1,350	250	12.1%	2.2%
Cloquet	1,290	240	10.8%	2.0%
Detroit Lakes	1,280	160	15.0%	1.8%
Crookston	1,260	260	16.5%	3.3%
Cambridge	1,250	260	15.8%	3.3%
North Branch	1,210	280	12.1%	2.8%
Thief River Falls	1,200	220	14.2%	2.5%
Waseca	1,190	230	14.3%	2.7%
Mounds View	1,170	150	9.4%	1.2%
International Falls	1,160	220	18.6%	3.6%
Lino Lakes	1,160	190	6.0%	1.0%
Northfield	1,160	200	5.7%	1.0%
Ham Lake	1,130	210	7.3%	1.3%
Hugo	1,120	240	8.1%	1.7%
Vadnais Heights	1,090	290	8.5%	2.3%
St. Francis	1,080	280	14.8%	3.8%
Waite Park	1,070	230	14.6%	3.1%
St. Peter	1,070	240	9.6%	2.2%
East Grand Forks	1,060	180	12.4%	2.1%
Mound	1,050	190	11.4%	2.0%
Big Lake	1,040	320	10.2%	3.1%
East Bethel	1,030	210	8.9%	1.8%

Cities with more than 5,000 residents (civilian, noninstitutionalized)	People with a disability (Highest to lowest)	People with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)	Percent with a disability	Percent with a disability, Margin of error (+/-)
Hermantown	1,010	200	11.5%	2.3%
Monticello	1,000	220	7.8%	1.7%
Spring Lake Park	990	160	15.2%	2.4%
St. Anthony	980	160	11.7%	1.9%
Chanhassen	960	150	4.0%	0.6%
Mendota Heights	940	160	8.4%	1.5%
Baxter	880	160	11.5%	2.1%
Montevideo	850	170	16.4%	3.4%
Mahtomedi	840	160	10.7%	2.1%
Litchfield	830	130	12.7%	2.0%
Rogers	830	160	7.1%	1.4%
Waconia	810	180	7.3%	1.6%
Redwood Falls	800	130	15.8%	2.6%
Otsego	780	250	5.5%	1.8%
St. Michael	780	220	4.7%	1.3%
Wyoming	750	180	9.7%	2.4%
New Prague	720	180	9.8%	2.4%
Arden Hills	720	180	7.5%	1.9%
Morris	620	130	11.9%	2.5%
Oak Grove	620	130	7.6%	1.6%
Lake City	590	110	11.7%	2.3%
Jordan	590	160	10.1%	2.8%
Belle Plaine	580	200	8.7%	3.0%
Glencoe	520	200	9.5%	3.7%
Lake Elmo	520	150	6.3%	1.8%
Isanti	480	190	9.0%	3.5%
Orono	480	150	6.3%	1.9%
Stewartville	450	140	7.7%	2.4%
Kasson	420	130	7.1%	2.1%
Shorewood	420	100	5.7%	1.3%
Delano	410	130	7.3%	2.3%
Zimmerman	400	140	7.5%	2.7%
Falcon Heights	390	90	7.2%	1.7%
Corcoran	390	120	7.0%	2.2%
St. Joseph	390	150	5.8%	2.3%
Minnetrista	370	130	5.5%	2.0%
St. Paul Park	330	90	6.2%	1.8%
Victoria	300	120	3.9%	1.5%
Byron	270	90	5.3%	1.8%
Albertville	240	110	3.3%	1.6%
Medina	200	70	3.9%	1.3%

TABLE 5

Statewide Disability Services (IDEA) Data, December 2015 Count Of Children/Students

AGE	ALL DISABILITIES	Autism Spectrum Disorder	Deaf-Blind	Developmental Delay	Developmental Cognitive Disabilities: Mild-Moderate	Developmental Cognitive Disabilities: Severe-Profound	Deaf - Hard of Hearing
0-21	133,742	17,648	83	16,759	5,580	1,996	2,531
Infants	666	0	0	636	0	0	26
Age 1	1,724	7	1	1,637	1	0	59
Age 2	3,134	50	1	2,934	1	0	77
Age 3	3,495	329	3	2,161	1	1	87
Age 4	5,561	511	5	3,104	2	6	100
Age 5	6,787	667	2	3,542	42	19	110
Age 6	7,581	924	6	2,745	126	55	141
Age 7	7,427	1,180	5	0	276	78	165
Age 8	8,348	1,252	7	0	325	88	184
Age 9	9,458	1,296	7	0	344	105	182
Age 10	9,856	1,325	6	0	375	118	190
Age 11	9,726	1,378	4	0	413	127	174
Age 12	9,193	1,400	1	0	399	135	150
Age 13	8,967	1,344	9	0	439	163	153
Age 14	8,980	1,280	4	0	476	140	158
Age 15	8,955	1,240	4	0	468	149	164
Age 16	8,539	1,116	7	0	454	152	136
Age 17	7,945	1,025	6	0	477	160	127
Age 18	4,444	665	1	0	403	157	96
Age 19	1,597	322	3	0	266	154	30
Age 20	1,032	265	0	0	209	131	15
Age 21	327	72	1	0	83	58	7

Statewide Disability Services (IDEA) Data, December 2015 Count (Continued From Prior Page)

AGE	Emotional Behavioral Disorders	Other Health Impairments	Physically Impaired	Specific Learning Disabilities	Speech/ Language Impaired	Severely Multiply Impaired	Traumatic Brain Injury	Visually Impaired
0-21	14,928	18,786	1,613	30,306	21,114	1,482	449	467
Infants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Age 1	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	7
Age 2	0	1	1	0	61	1	0	7
Age 3	16	13	42	0	813	9	7	13
Age 4	48	31	45	0	1,663	15	10	21
Age 5	128	59	66	8	2,083	36	9	16
Age 6	416	243	91	221	2,504	64	17	28
Age 7	845	700	130	1,204	2,726	67	16	35
Age 8	983	1,001	137	1,733	2,489	89	24	36
Age 9	1,091	1,274	140	2,328	2,532	95	29	35
Age 10	1,119	1,431	113	2,715	2,303	103	25	33
Age 11	1,190	1,643	107	2,981	1,556	93	29	31
Age 12	1,269	1,690	108	2,964	924	97	22	34
Age 13	1,291	1,802	96	2,899	575	127	34	35
Age 14	1,398	1,865	93	3,017	364	117	38	30
Age 15	1,371	2,059	104	3,039	207	80	32	38
Age 16	1,507	1,941	89	2,828	140	106	47	16
Age 17	1,332	1,826	88	2,621	99	110	51	23
Age 18	630	854	88	1,362	54	87	35	12
Age 19	184	218	34	261	13	89	15	8
Age 20	87	107	28	104	3	75	5	3
Age 21	23	25	10	21	2	22	1	2

TECHNICAL NOTES

Disability data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) are from 2015 or 2010-2014, depending on the noted usage. Both are the latest one-year and five-year estimates available at the time of publication. Data from 2015 and 2010-2014 should not be directly compared, due to reflecting differing time periods. Data from the 2010-2014 ACS reflect average annual characteristics during those five years.

Some custom data tabulations (earnings, cultural groups) were prepared from ACS microdata by the MN State Demographic Center and are not published elsewhere.

Data have been rounded. Users are cautioned that margins of error exist around all data from the American Community Survey, but are not always shown. In cases where margins of error are shown in the Appendix, they are calculated for the 90% confidence level.

With the exception of the Special Education Disability Services (IDEA) data, people may be represented in multiple disability type groupings throughout this report. Thus, summing the people experiencing all disability types will result in more than the total people with disabilities.

People participating in the labor force include employed and unemployed people. Employed people are those who responded worked at a job in the past week (at the time of the survey), including any full- or part-time work including family businesses and farms. People not participating in the labor force include retired persons, students, those taking care of children or other family members, and others who are neither working nor seeking work.

Disability data from the Minnesota Department of Education reflect disability as defined by the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA):

- Legal statute definitions are available at: <http://idea.ed.gov/explore/view/p/%2Croot%2Cregs%2C300%2CA%2C300%252E8%2C>
- Plain language definitions are available at: <http://www.specialeducationguide.com/disability-profiles/>

Please contact the MN State Demographic Center with any questions at demography.helpline@state.mn.us.

ADDITIONAL DATA RESOURCES

- **Minnesota State Demographic Center, Data By Topic > Health & Disability:** <http://mn.gov/admin/demography/data-by-topic/health-disability/>
- **U.S. Disability Statistics, compiled by Cornell University:** <https://www.disabilitystatistics.org/>
- **Minnesota Compass, Disability Data:** <http://www.mncompass.org/demographics/disability#1-7946-g>
- **Minnesota Department of Health, Data & Statistics:** <http://www.health.state.mn.us/macros/topics/stats.html>
- **U.S. Census Bureau, Disability Data:** <http://www.census.gov/people/disability/>
- **Employment Policy and Measurement, Rehabilitation and Research Training Center:** <http://researchondisability.org/home/ntide>