

2017 Minnesota Racial & Ethnic Survey of Attitudes Towards People with Developmental Disabilities

MN Governor's Council on Developmental Disabilities

Quantitative Research Study #2377

Final Report, July 6, 2017



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RESEARCH OVERVIEW



OBJECTIVES

Measure attitudes and opinions among racial and ethnic communities in the state of Minnesota regarding people with developmental disabilities. The results will provide insights into potential cultural impacts on attitudes towards people with developmental disabilities among Minnesota's various racial and ethnic communities.

BACKGROUND

An original attitudinal survey regarding people with developmental disabilities was conducted by the state of Minnesota in 1962; the survey was repeated in 2007 and then again in 2012, 50 years after the original benchmark study. Some of the original questions were retained in each survey.

In 2017 the study was repeated among the general population of Minnesotans, with new questions added to reflect 21st century issues and concerns.

With the Olmstead Plan as the driving force, the survey was repeated in 2017, among Minnesota's racial and ethnic minority communities including Hispanic, American Indian, African American, East African and Southeast Asian. The purpose was to compare perspectives between these communities and the white Caucasian population regarding equality, equity, diversity and inclusion of people with developmental disabilities.

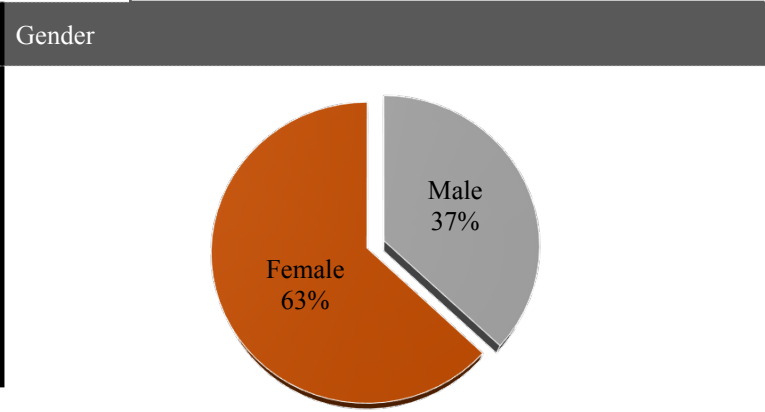
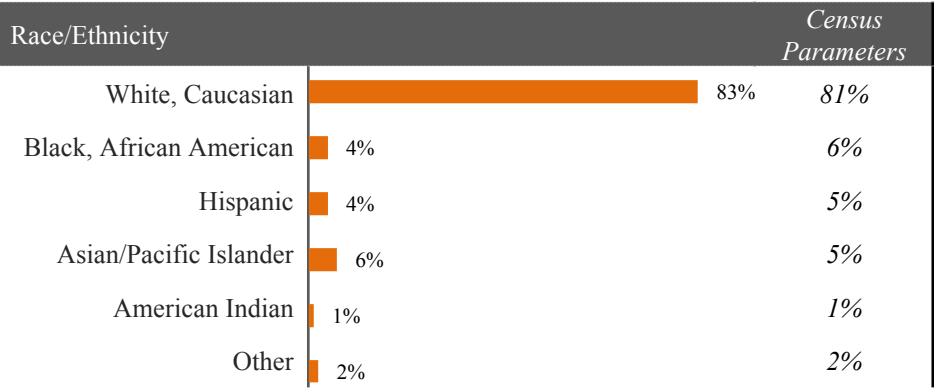
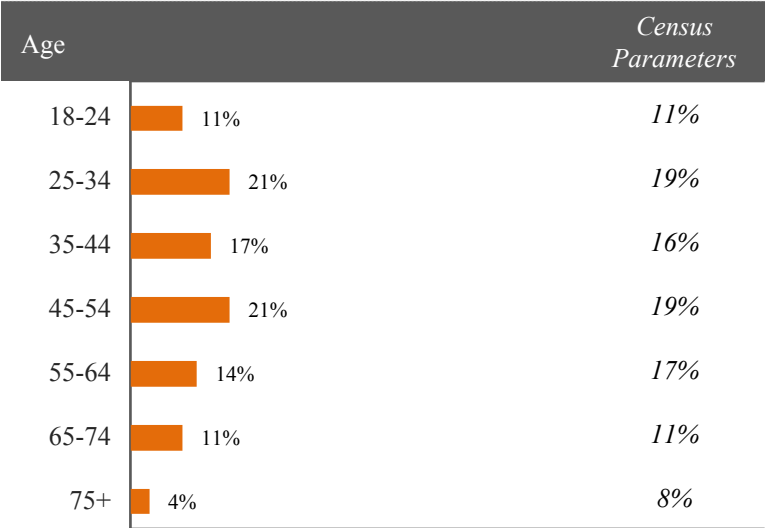
The original survey matched the demographics of Minnesota. This report reflects additional sampling of five racial and ethnic groups.



2017 study among the general population of Minnesotans (n=1,001)

Although females are represented more than males, the survey sample closely matches the age and diversity of the Minnesota adult population.

Data from this survey was used to conduct a segmentation analysis of the Minnesota population based on attitudes towards people with developmental disabilities. Results of this analysis are reported in the Detailed Findings of this report.





RESPONDENT PROFILE – MINNESOTA RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES SURVEY

The survey was repeated in 2017, among Minnesota’s various racial and ethnic communities. We decided to go back out and over sample groups to understand attitudes.

| Demographic Variables: | A White Caucasian (n=831) | B African American (n=93) | C Hispanic (n=78) | D American Indian (n=59) | E East African (n=52) | F Southeast Asian (n=51) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gender: | | | | | | |
| Male | 38% | 35% | 38% | 24% | 57% | 45% |
| Female | 62% | 65% | 32% ^{ABDF} | 76% ^{ACEF} | 43% ^{ABD} | 55% ^{CD} |
| Average Age: | 48 | 41 | 33 ^{ADE} | 59 ^{ABCF} | 49 ^{BCDF} | 36 ^{BDE} |
| Education: | | | | | | |
| ≤ Grade School | -- | -- | 3% | 2% | 35% ^{BCDF} | 4% |
| Some/High School | 15% | 17% | 14% | 19% | 28% | 14% |
| Trade/Some College | 32% | 42% | 35% | 47% | 13% ^{BCD} | 16% ^{BCD} |
| College Degree | 37% | 31% | 38% | 26% | 17% | 43% |
| Post Grad Work | 16% | 10% | 10% | 5% | 7% | 24% ^{BDE} |
| Average Income: | \$72,145 | \$47,796 ^{ADE} | \$57,853 ^{ADE} | \$28,305 ^{ABCEF} | \$16,582 ^{ABCDF} | \$53,873 ^{ADE} |

ABCDEF Indicates statistically significantly higher than other figures in the row, at 95% confidence level

RESEARCH SUMMARY

A large, light gray circle is centered on the page. Inside the circle, the letters 'MR' are written in a large, white, serif font. The 'M' and 'R' are closely spaced and have a slight shadow effect, making them stand out against the gray background of the circle.

MR

This segmentation and research was done to better understand the attitudes of both the mainstream and typically underrepresented populations within the state of Minnesota, regarding people with developmental disabilities. Insights gained from this research can help inform policy decisions, and provide guidance as to how to best communicate to the people of Minnesota, in order to create awareness of the Olmstead Plan and enhance support for greater integration and inclusion for people with developmental disabilities.

With respect to communication strategies, we believe there are two main messages that need to be communicated to the general population of Minnesota regarding people with developmental disabilities:

1. The message of capability:

People with developmental disabilities are capable of living happy, productive and fulfilling lives.

2. Government services that enhance integration are a good investment:

When society helps people with developmental disabilities live to their highest potential, we are all better off.

DETAILED FINDINGS

General Population of Minnesotans:

- **Attitudinal Landscape**

ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES & IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The 1,001 respondents from the Minnesota general population survey rated the extent to which they *agreed* or *disagreed* (using the scale shown below) with 22 statements related to people with developmental disabilities and selected quality of life issues, including:

- Integration & Inclusion
- Productivity
- Self Determination
- Independence
- Help/Assistance

| Disagree Strongly | Disagree Somewhat | Neither | Agree Somewhat | Agree Strongly |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

The respondents also rated the importance of spending taxpayer's money (using the scale below) on 24 government services for people with developmental disabilities, related to the following subject areas:

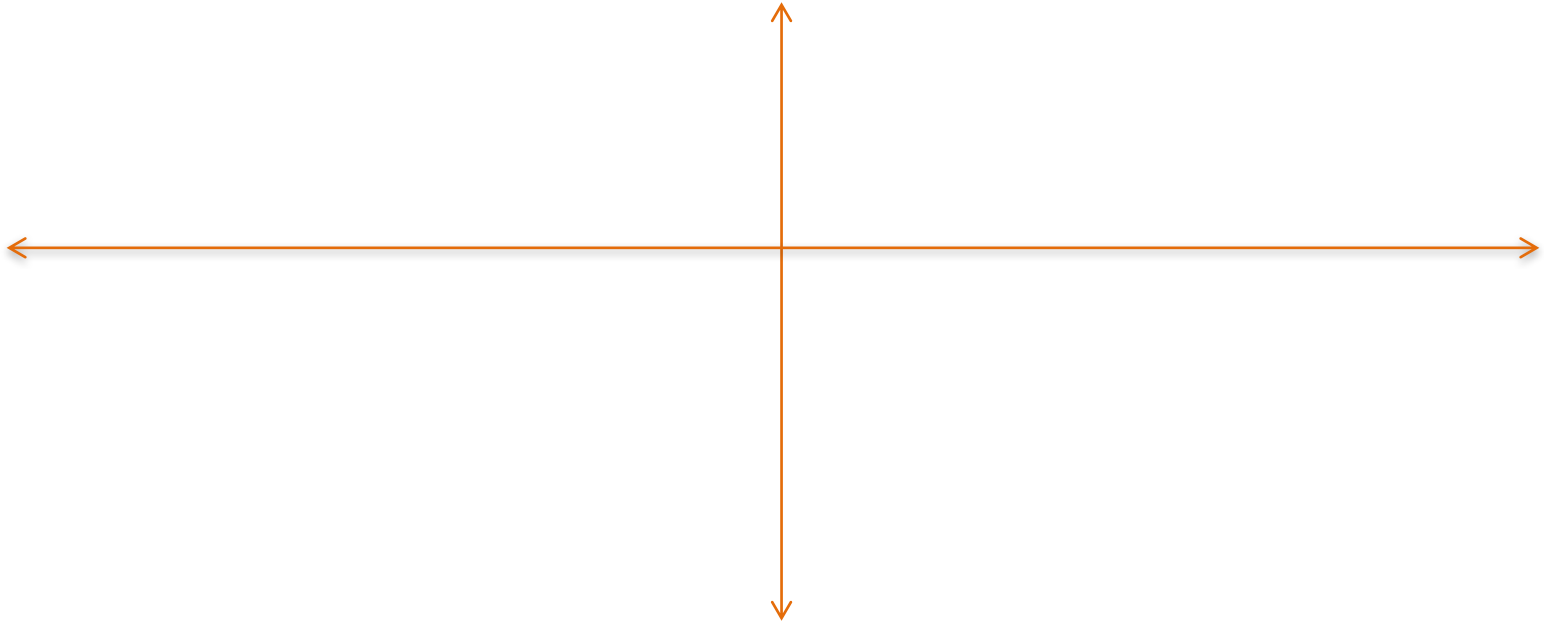
- Housing/Living
- Education
- Employment
- and other Services/Programs

| Not at all important | | Somewhat important | | Very important |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |



TWO DIMENSIONAL ATTITUDINAL LANDSCAPE

A multivariate statistical analysis procedure was employed to group like-minded people together, based on answers across the 22 agree/disagree statements and 24 importance ratings related to government services. The relationships between the various attitude statements and importance ratings are visually displayed within 2 dimensions, providing a *picture* of the Attitudinal Landscape.



On the next several slides we *paint the attitudinal landscape*, by defining the endpoints of the 2 axes and the four quadrants, based on the relative positions of the attitudinal statements and importance ratings.

People with developmental disabilities should be:

Able to drink alcohol

CAPABLE

Allowed to have children

Allowed to vote

Can live happy, fulfilling lives

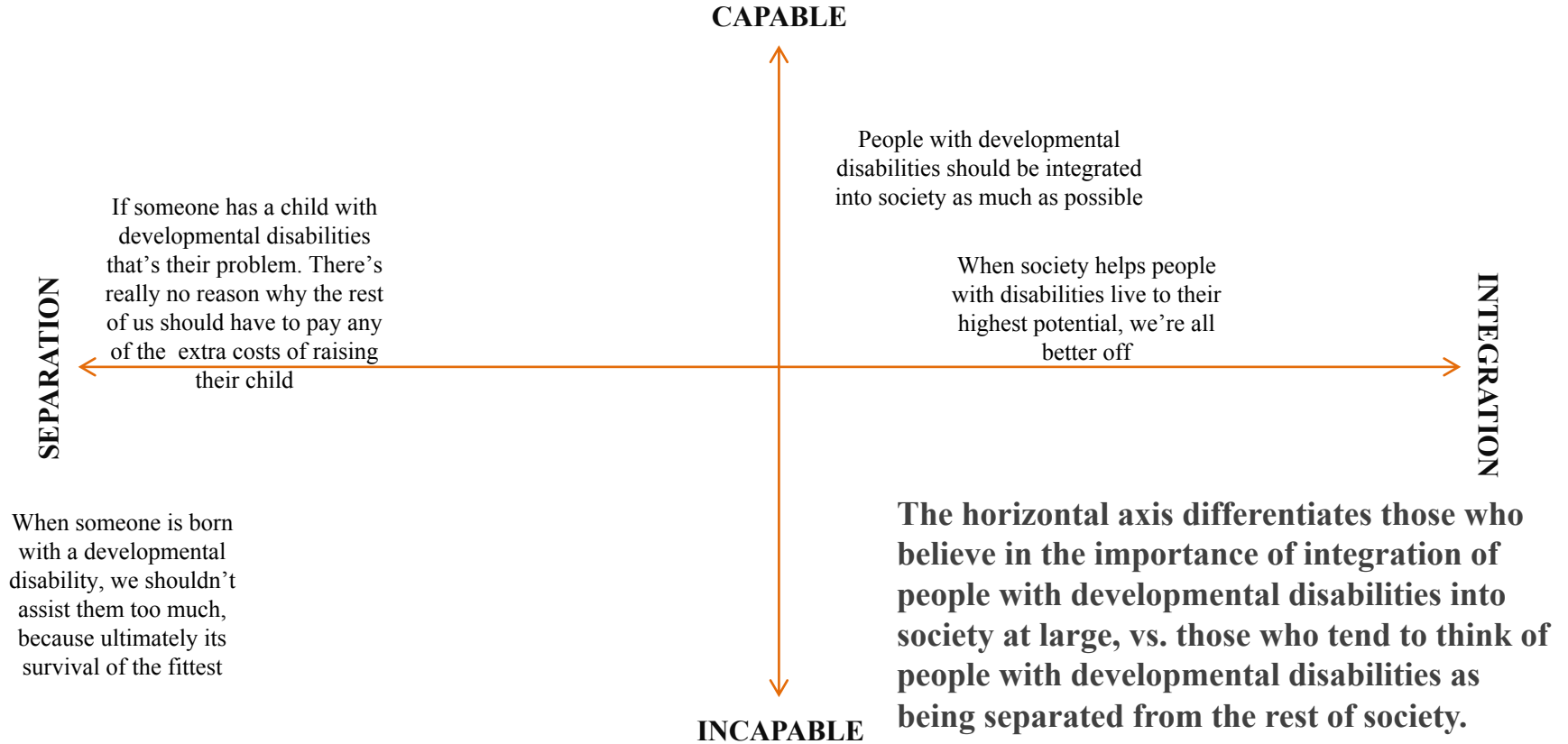
People with developmental disabilities should not:

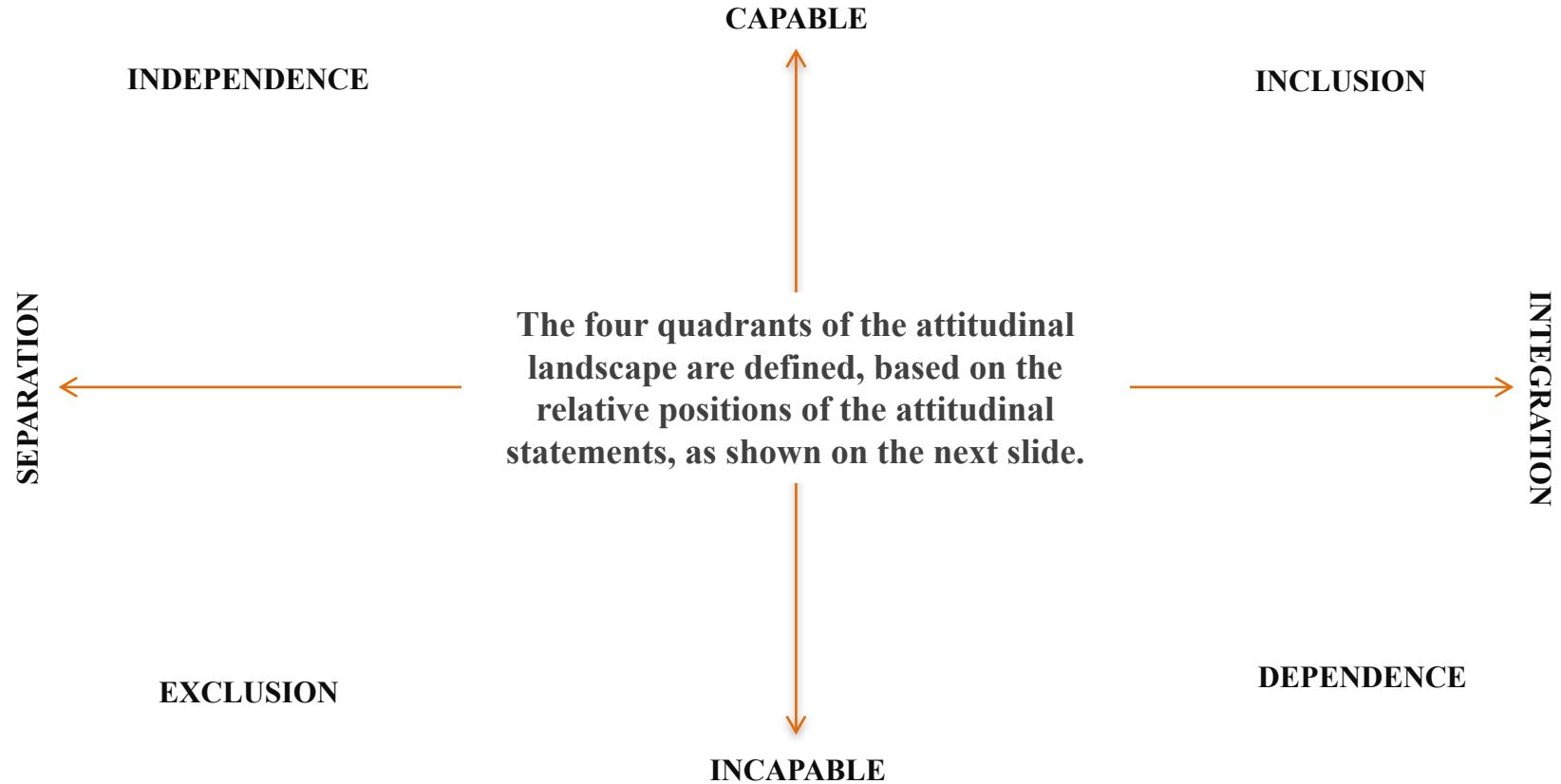
Be allowed to live
on their own

Have the opportunity of making major life
decisions

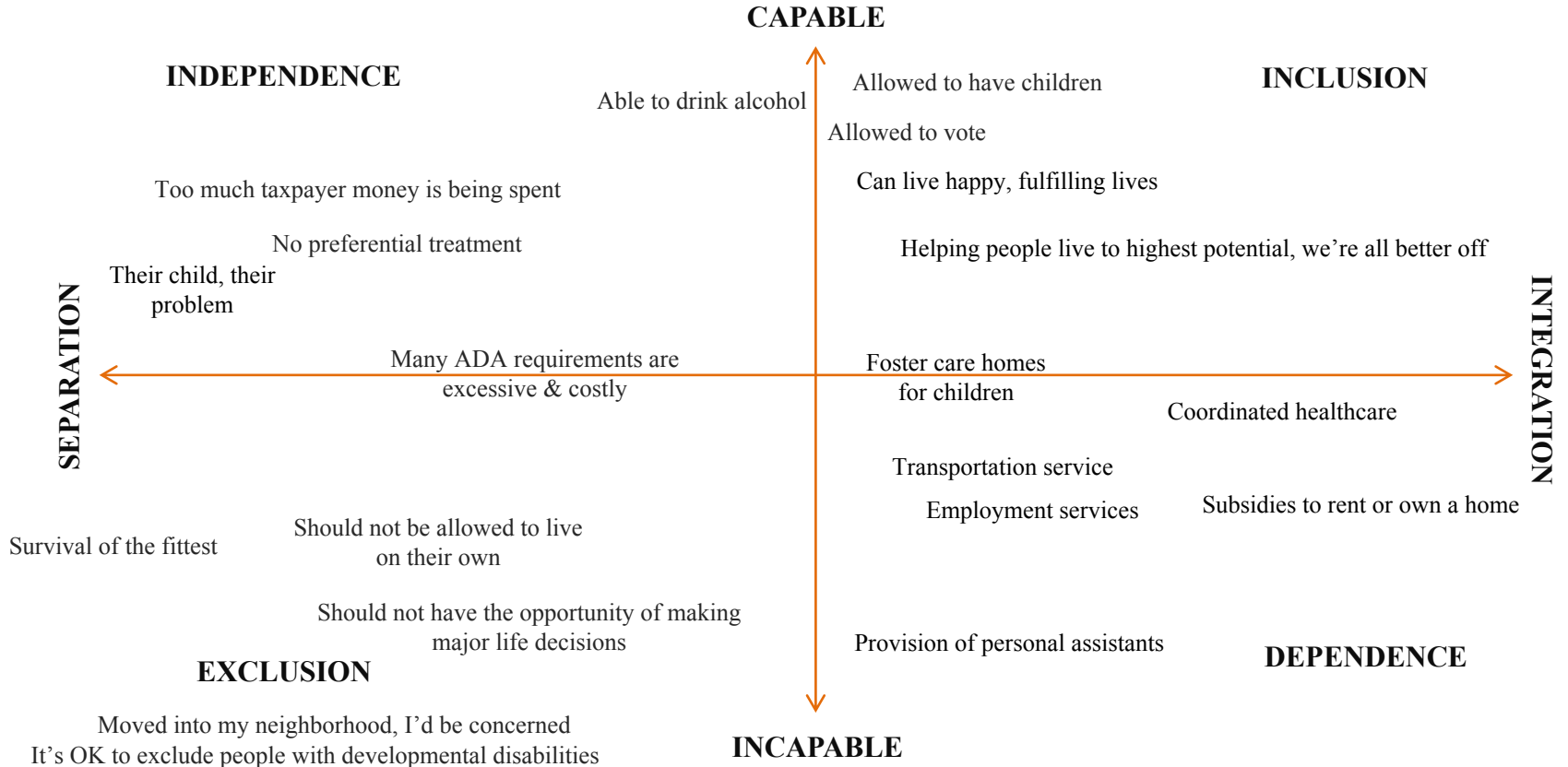
INCAPABLE

The vertical axis differentiates those who tend to think of people with developmental disabilities as being *capable* of assuming responsibilities and living fulfilling lives, vs. those who equate developmental disabilities as *being incapable*.





The attitudinal segments that follow are defined by a statistical method of grouping people who have similar attitudes with each other. Each segment is therefore a cluster of beliefs held by the people in that segment.



DETAILED FINDINGS

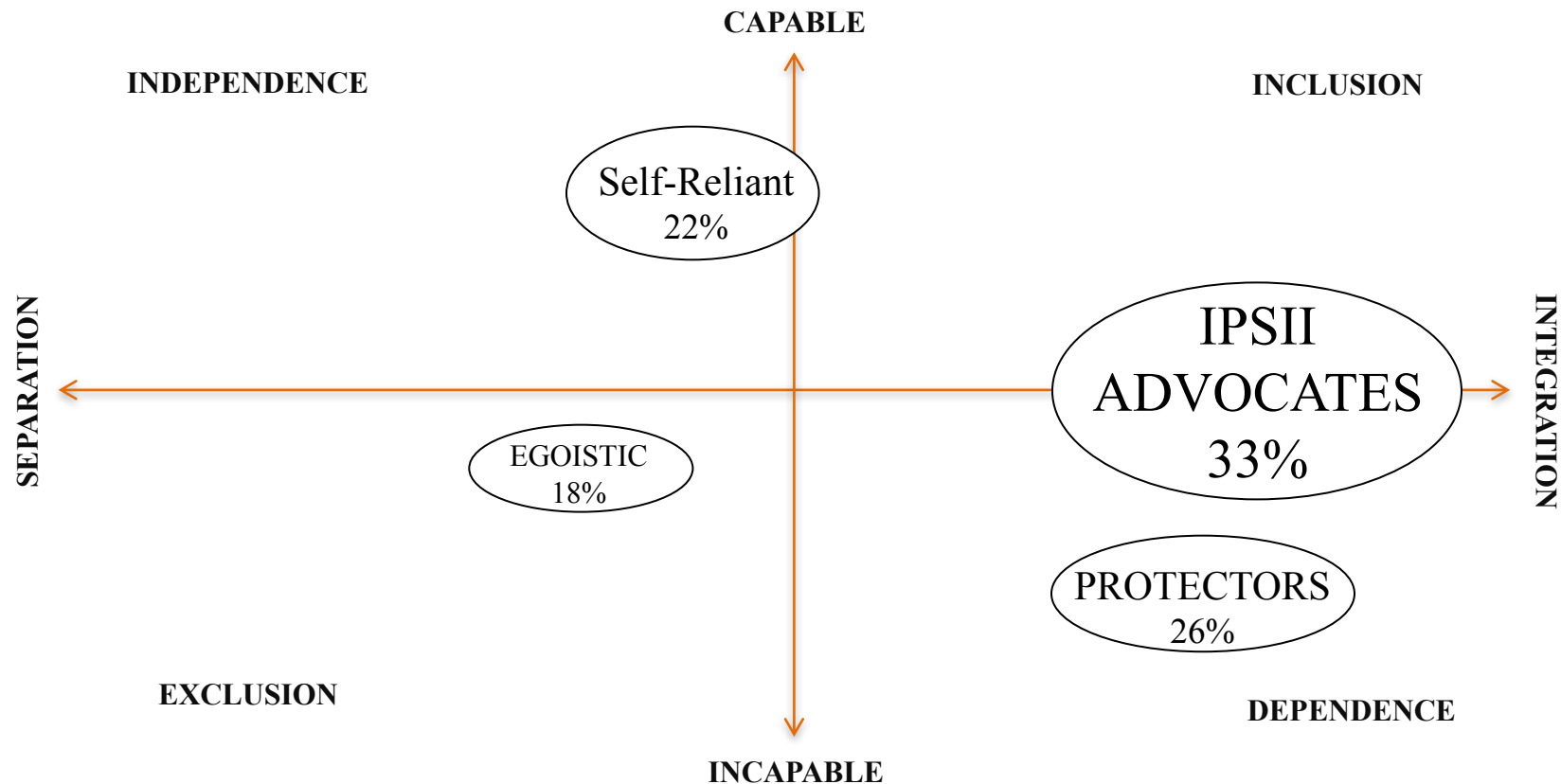
General Population of Minnesotans:

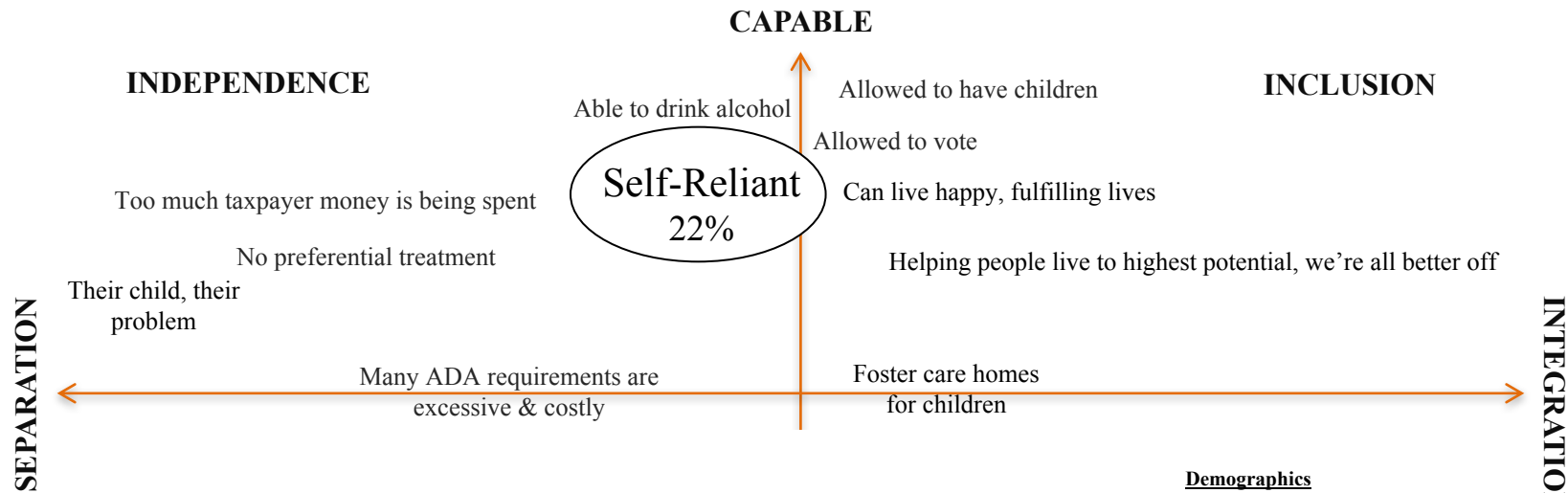
- Attitudinal Landscape
- Attitudinal Segments



ATTITUDINAL LANDSCAPE – FOUR SEGMENTS IDENTIFIED

Four discrete segments were identified. The relative position of the segments within the attitudinal landscape below are defined and differentiated by respondents' attitudes towards people with developmental disabilities.





Individual freedoms are fundamental for the Self-Reliant segment. They believe society benefits when all individuals have the opportunity to live up to their potential. However, this group does not attach high importance to using taxpayers' money for services and supports for people with developmental disabilities. Demographically, this group has the highest income, and believe that Republican and Libertarian parties represent their views.

| <u>Demographics</u> | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------|
| Male | 42% | Ave. Age | 45 |
| Female | 58% | Ave Income | \$78,400 |
| High school or less | 12% | Full/Part time | 71% |
| Trade/Vocational/ Some college | 27% | Unemployed | 6% |
| College graduate | 41% | Student | 4% |
| Grad school/ Post grad work | 19% | Retired | 19% |
| <u>Political Party</u> | | | |
| Democratic | 27% | Republican | 33% |
| Independent | 23% | All others | 10% |

| Disagree Strongly 1 | Disagree Somewhat 2 | Neither 3 | Agree Somewhat 4 | Agree Strongly 5 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|

Although IPSII Advocates show the highest levels of agreement on all statements, the Self-Reliant segment was relatively high in agreement to the statements on this page, relative to the other segments.

| PERCENT SAYING <i>AGREE STRONGLY</i> | SEGMENT 4 SELF-RELIANT (n=225) | SEGMENT 1 IPSII ADVOCATES (n=332) | SEGMENT 3 PROTECTORS (n=261) | SEGMENT 2 EGOISTIC (n=183) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| People with developmental disabilities should be included in public places & social events | 57% | 90% | 45% | 10% |
| People with developmental disabilities can live happy, fulfilling lives | 69% | 92% | 66% | 21% |
| People with developmental disabilities should be encouraged to get out and be involved in the community | 58% | 90% | 49% | 13% |
| People with developmental disabilities should be allowed to have children, just like everyone else | 15% | 39% | 5% | 5% |
| People with developmental disabilities should be allowed to vote | 25% | 54% | 9% | 9% |
| People with developmental disabilities should be integrated into society as much as possible | 45% | 81% | 44% | 13% |
| People with developmental disabilities should be able to drink alcohol | 11% | 20% | 2% | 7% |

One can be 95% confident that differences in proportions of 8% or more are statistically significant.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Not at all important 1 | 2 | Somewhat important 3 | 4 | Very important 5 |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|

The Self-Reliant segment, along with the Egoistic segment, were less likely to attach high importance to using taxpayers' money for services and supports for people with developmental disabilities, as compared to the IPSII Advocates and Protectors segments.

| PERCENT SAYING <i>VERY IMPORTANT</i> | SEGMENT 4 SELF-RELIANT (n=225) | SEGMENT 1 IPSII ADVOCATES (n=332) | SEGMENT 3 PROTECTORS (n=261) | SEGMENT 2 EGOISTIC (n=183) |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Vocational counseling to help people with developmental disabilities get a better paying job | 4% | 76% | 37% | 8% |
| Better access to post-secondary education opportunities (college/trade) | 5% | 76% | 37% | 7% |
| Subsidies to enable adults with developmental disabilities to rent or purchase their own homes | 2% | 48% | 17% | 7% |
| Internships or other employment opportunities designed for people with developmental disabilities | 4% | 75% | 39% | 8% |
| Training services for employers to learn how to provide a welcoming work environment | 6% | 79% | 42% | 10% |
| On the job assistance, so people with developmental disabilities can work in regular businesses | 8% | 75% | 37% | 6% |
| Subsidies to families to pay for extra costs of caring for children with developmental disabilities | 2% | 52% | 21% | 9% |

One can be 95% confident that differences in proportions of 8% or more are statistically significant.

 ATTITUDES: SEGMENT 4- SELF-RELIANT
CONTINUED

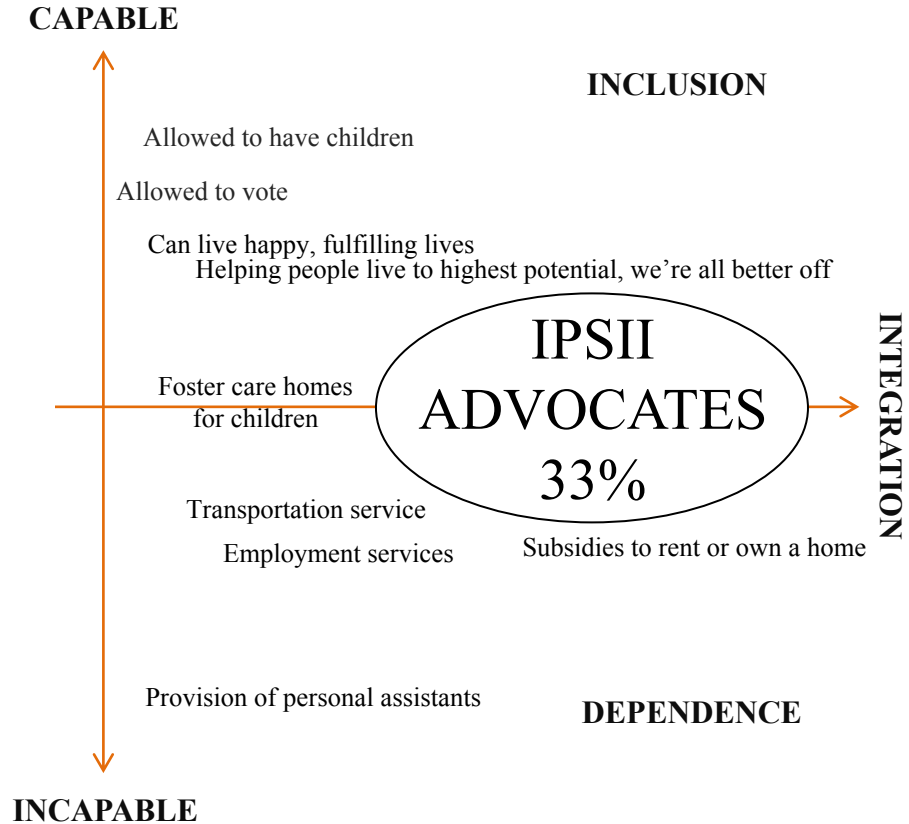
| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
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| PERCENT SAYING <i>VERY IMPORTANT</i> | SEGMENT 4 SELF-RELIANT (n=225) | SEGMENT 1 IPSII ADVOCATES (n=332) | SEGMENT 3 PROTECTORS (n=261) | SEGMENT 2 EGOISTIC (n=183) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Training for people with developmental disabilities, and/or their advocates, on how to exercise rights & speak up for themselves | 9% | 79% | 49% | 9% |
| Individual teaching assistants who enable children with developmental disabilities to attend regular public school classes | 7% | 76% | 47% | 9% |
| Legal advice and representation for people with developmental disabilities | 5% | 70% | 47% | 6% |
| Provision of personal assistants, to enable them to live more independently, or as they choose | 5% | 65% | 34% | 13% |
| Transportation services, to get to work, doctor's appointments, grocery stores, other places | 13% | 82% | 54% | 6% |
| Employment services that help people with developmental disabilities get placed in jobs that reflect their interests and skills | 13% | 82% | 44% | 10% |

One can be 95% confident that differences in proportions of 8% or more are statistically significant.

The IPSII Advocates have strong beliefs in community and societal supports. They believe in the importance of government/taxpayer services and supports for people with developmental disabilities, with the goal of enhancing independent living and productivity. Demographically, this group has the most females, and they were most likely to choose the Democratic party as best representing their views related to developmental disabilities.

| <u>Demographics</u> | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------|
| Male | 27% | Ave. Age | 46 |
| Female | 73% ↑ | Ave Income | \$68,000 |
| High school or less | 12% | Full/Part time | 65% |
| Trade/Vocational/ Some college | 23% | Unemployed | 10% |
| College graduate | 34% | Student | 5% |
| Grad school/ Post grad work | 22% | Retired | 20% |
| <u>Political Party</u> | | | |
| Democratic | 50% ↑ | Republican | 15% ↓ |
| Independent | 16% ↓ | All others | 7% |



| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Not at all important 1 | 2 | Somewhat important 3 | 4 | Very important 5 |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|

The IPSII Advocates show the highest level of importance on services and supports. This segment is the farthest to the right indicating strong attitudes related to integration and inclusion for people with developmental disabilities.

| PERCENT SAYING <i>VERY IMPORTANT</i> | SEGMENT 4 SELF-RELIANT (n=225) | SEGMENT 1 IPSII ADVOCATES (n=332) | SEGMENT 3 PROTECTORS (n=261) | SEGMENT 2 EGOISTIC (n=183) |
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| Not at all important 1 | 2 | Somewhat important 3 | 4 | Very important 5 |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|

| PERCENT SAYING <i>VERY IMPORTANT</i> | SEGMENT 4 SELF-RELIANT (n=225) | SEGMENT 1 IPSII ADVOCATES (n=332) | SEGMENT 3 PROTECTORS (n=261) | SEGMENT 2 EGOISTIC (n=183) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
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| Individual teaching assistants who enable children with developmental disabilities to attend regular public school classes | 7% | 76% | 47% | 9% |
| Legal advice and representation for people with developmental disabilities | 5% | 70% | 47% | 6% |
| Provision of personal assistants, to enable them to live more independently, or as they choose | 5% | 65% | 34% | 13% |
| Transportation services, to get to work, doctor's appointments, grocery stores, other places | 13% | 82% | 54% | 6% |
| Employment services that help people with developmental disabilities get placed in jobs that reflect their interests and skills | 13% | 82% | 44% | 10% |

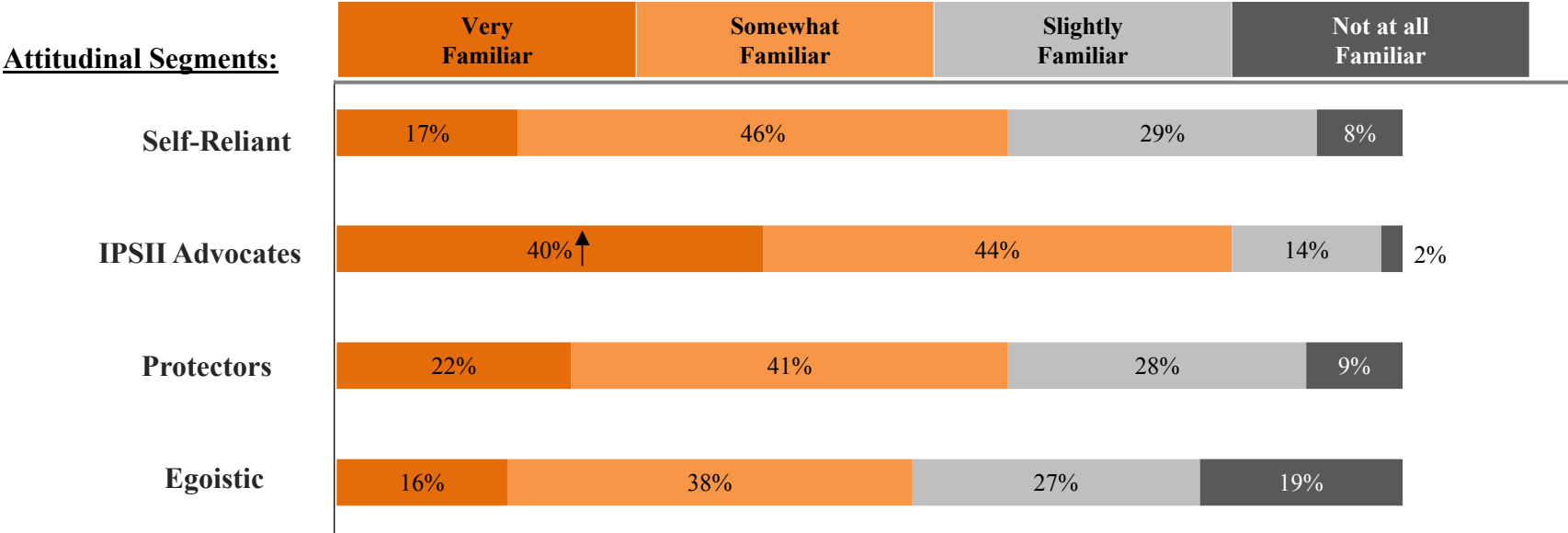
One can be 95% confident that differences in proportions of 8% or more are statistically significant.



FAMILIARITY WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES BY SEGMENT

IPSII Advocates stand out from the other 3 segments by their (self reported) relatively higher level of familiarity with developmental disabilities.

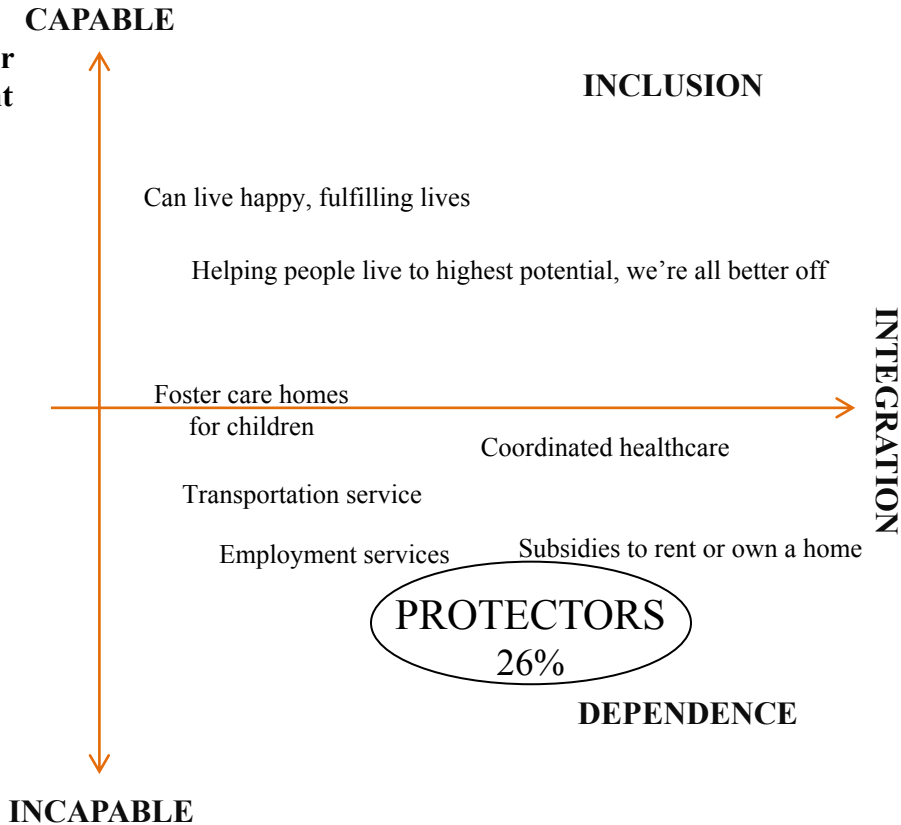
How familiar are you with developmental disabilities? (Q8)



↑ Indicates the percent is statistically significantly different from the comparable proportion of all the other segments

The Protectors believe in caring for all members of society. Services geared more to protecting and caring for people with developmental disabilities are most important to this segment. Demographically, this is the oldest segment with the highest percent of retirees compared to other groups.

| Demographics | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------|
| Male | 32% | Ave. Age | 49 ↑ |
| Female | 68% | Ave Income | \$67,000 |
| High school or less | 19% | Full/Part time | 63% |
| Trade/Vocational/ Some college | 34% | Unemployed | 7% |
| College graduate | 37% | Student | 5% |
| Grad school/ Post grad work | 11% | Retired | 26% ↑ |
| Political Party | | | |
| Democratic | 31% | Republican | 23% |
| Independent | 22% | All others | 10% |

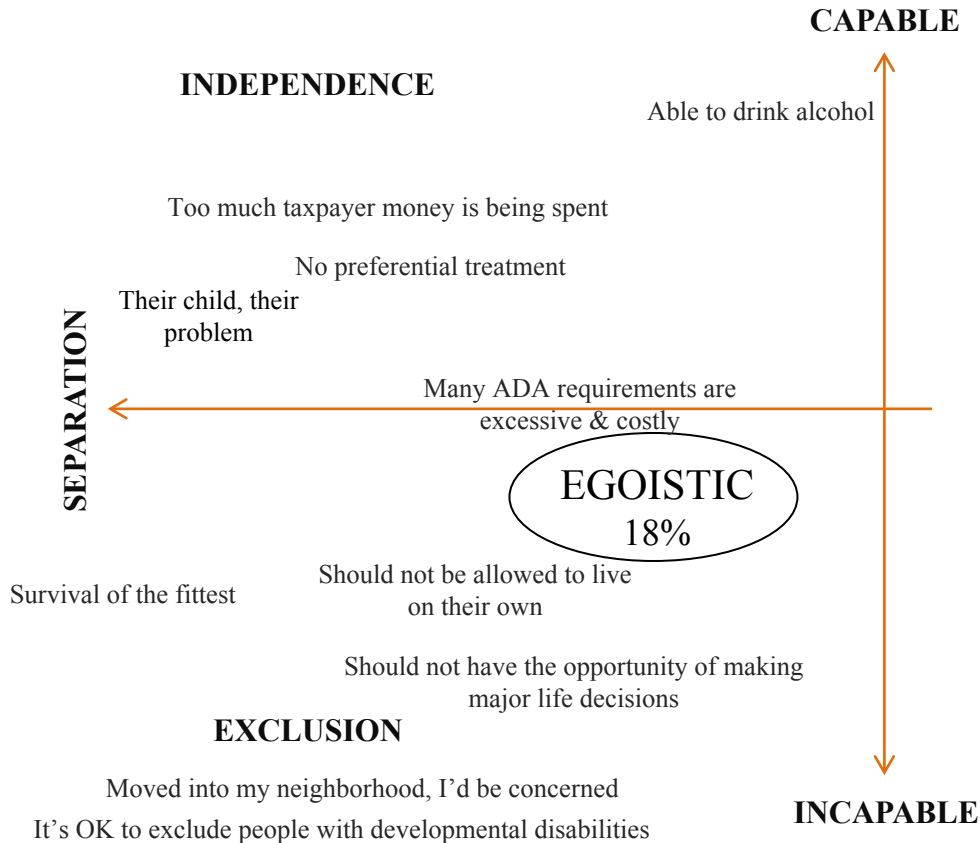


| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Disagree Strongly 1 | Disagree Somewhat 2 | Neither 3 | Agree Somewhat 4 | Agree Strongly 5 |
| Not at all important 1 | | Somewhat important 3 | | Very important 5 |

Although the Protectors are strong believers in the importance of integration of people with developmental disabilities, their relatively low position within the attitudinal landscape is due, in part, to the relatively high importance they place on protection and healthcare related services.

| PERCENT SAYING <i>AGREE STRONGLY</i> | SEGMENT 4 SELF-RELIANT (n=225) | SEGMENT 1 IPSII ADVOCATES (n=332) | SEGMENT 3 PROTECTORS (n=261) | SEGMENT 2 EGOISTIC (n=183) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| When society helps people with disabilities live to their highest potential, we're all better off | 56% | 95% | 69% | 17% |
| I have a lot of respect for companies that employ people with developmental disabilities | 55% | 92% | 67% | 19% |
| Society should do everything in its power to help those individuals who are most vulnerable | 38% | 87% | 54% | 15% |
| With the right education/training, most people with developmental disabilities could be very productive workers | 35% | 81% | 47% | 13% |
| PERCENT SAYING <i>VERY IMPORTANT</i> | | | | |
| Protection services to prevent abuse of people with developmental disabilities | 31% | 87% | 71% | 11% |
| Access to quality, coordinated healthcare services | 20% | 89% | 69% | 9% |
| Special education services for students with developmental disabilities | 21% | 89% | 67% | 8% |
| Early Childhood special education services to help children with developmental disabilities | 21% | 89% | 67% | 14% |

One can be 95% confident that differences in proportions of 8% or more are statistically significant.



The Egoistic segment may be motivated out of fear or a lack of understanding of those individuals who have developmental disabilities. With strong financial self interest, they believe that minimal funding should be provided to individuals with developmental disabilities. Demographically, this group has the most males and the lowest average household income.

| <u>Demographics</u> | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------|
| Male | 57% | Ave. Age | 45 |
| Female | 43% | Ave Income | \$66,500 |
| High school or less | 23% | Full/Part time | 65% |
| Trade/Vocational/ Some college | 30% | Unemployed | 13% |
| College graduate | 35% | Student | 4% |
| Grad school/ Post grad work | 13% | Retired | 19% |
| <u>Political Party</u> | | | |
| Democratic | 23% | Republican | 30% |
| Independent | 23% | All others | 13% |

| Disagree Strongly | Disagree Somewhat | Neither | Agree Somewhat | Agree Strongly |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

The Egoistic segment is the smallest group (18%), and they show the highest levels of agreement with attitudes that imply separating and excluding people with developmental disabilities, positioning them farthest to the left compared to all other groups.

| PERCENT AGREEING | SEGMENT 4 SELF-RELIANT (n=225) | SEGMENT 1 IPSII ADVOCATES (n=332) | SEGMENT 3 PROTECTORS (n=261) | SEGMENT 2 EGOISTIC (n=183) |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| When someone is born with a developmental disability, we shouldn't assist them too much, because ultimately its survival of the fittest | 1% | 2% | 2% | 27% |
| It's OK to exclude people with developmental disabilities from many public situations; they cannot be expected to fit in | 4% | 1% | 8% | 31% |
| If someone has a child with developmental disabilities that's their problem. There's really no reason why the rest of us should have to pay any of the extra costs of raising that child | 13% | 1% | 6% | 35% |
| Too much taxpayer money is being spent on people with developmental disabilities | 11% | 0% | 3% | 35% |
| If a person with developmental disabilities moved into my neighborhood, I'd be concerned | 3% | 1% | 3% | 20% |
| Most people with developmental disabilities should not have the opportunity of making major life decisions: where they live, where they work, with whom they associate, etc. | 6% | 3% | 10% | 27% |
| Society shouldn't give preferential treatment to people with developmental disabilities when there are so many other people who are still unemployed. | 21% | 4% | 13% | 39% |
| Many of the requirements of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) are excessive and too costly for a lot of businesses to comply with | 28% | 8% | 28% | 42% |
| People with developmental disabilities should not be allowed to live on their own; they need to be closely supervised | 14% | 3% | 22% | 32% |

One can be 95% confident that differences in proportions of 8% or more are statistically significant.

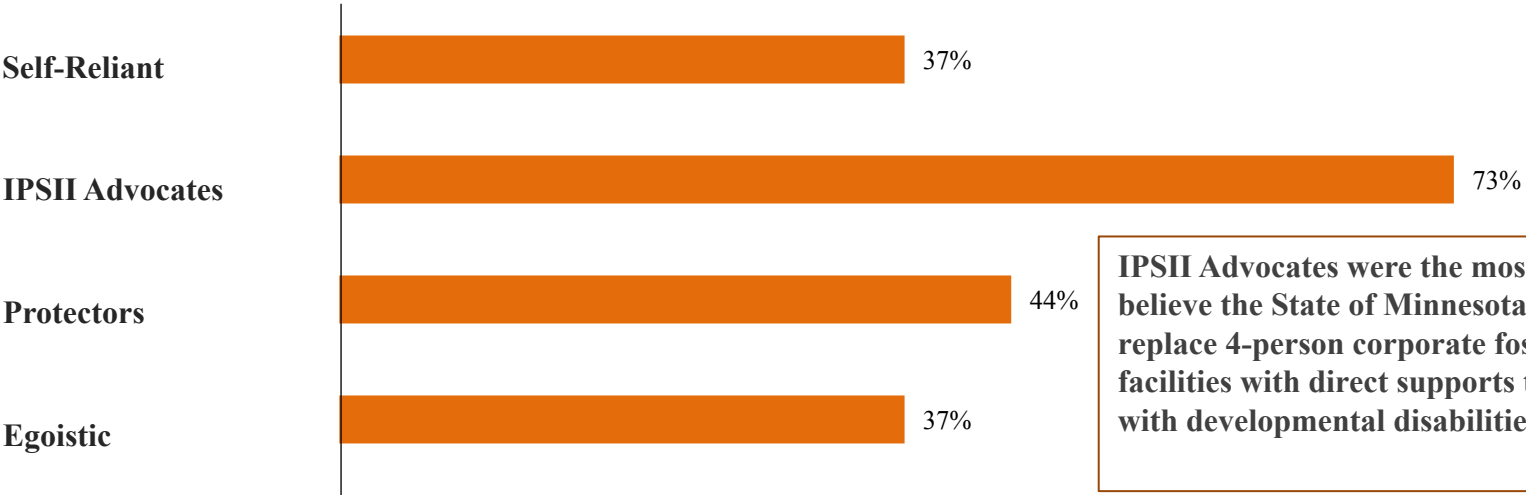
The respondents were shown the following statement regarding housing supports for people with developmental disabilities:

The State of Minnesota currently places over 14,000 people with developmental disabilities in 4 person corporate foster care facilities. The cost is over \$1 billion per year. Other states provide housing supports directly to people with disabilities so they can live in their own homes and choose their own providers.

Some people believe the State of Minnesota should begin to shift from the 4-person corporate foster care facilities, to the more independent living approach, citing research showing that people with disabilities thrive better in homes of their own with only one or two roommates (usually 3 or fewer people).

Others believe the State of Minnesota should stay with corporate foster care, saying they can provide a safer, more secure environment; and changing to the more independent living approach would be too disruptive to the lives of people with developmental disabilities.

Attitudinal Segments: Percent who believe Minnesota should provide direct housing supports



IPSII Advocates were the most likely to believe the State of Minnesota should replace 4-person corporate foster care facilities with direct supports to people with developmental disabilities.

| Not at all important | | Somewhat important | | Very important |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

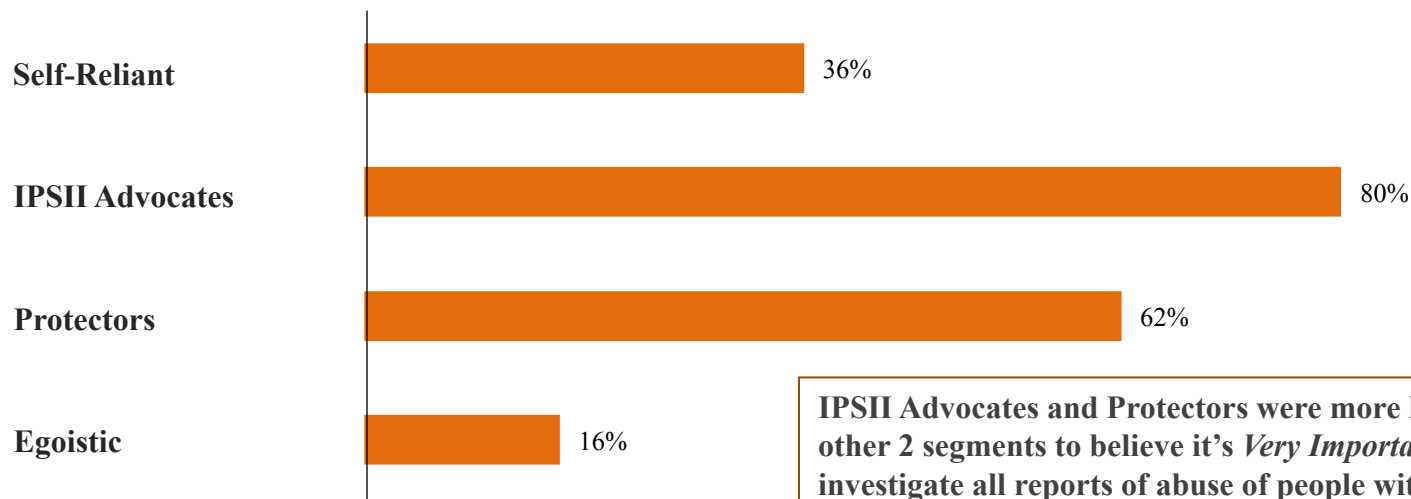
The respondents were shown the following statement regarding investigations of abuse of people with developmental disabilities:

There are many forms of abuse: physical, verbal, sexual, financial etc.; and unfortunately, abuse can happen to anyone, anywhere, and at any age. In the past year there were 52,000 reports of abuse across all vulnerable populations in Minnesota. Of the 52,000 reports, only 1,046 reports were referred for investigation. And of those 1,046 reports, there were 789 investigations completed.

Thinking again in terms of spending taxpayer's money, how important do you believe it is for government to investigate all reports of abuse of people with developmental disabilities?

Attitudinal Segments:

Very Important Ratings



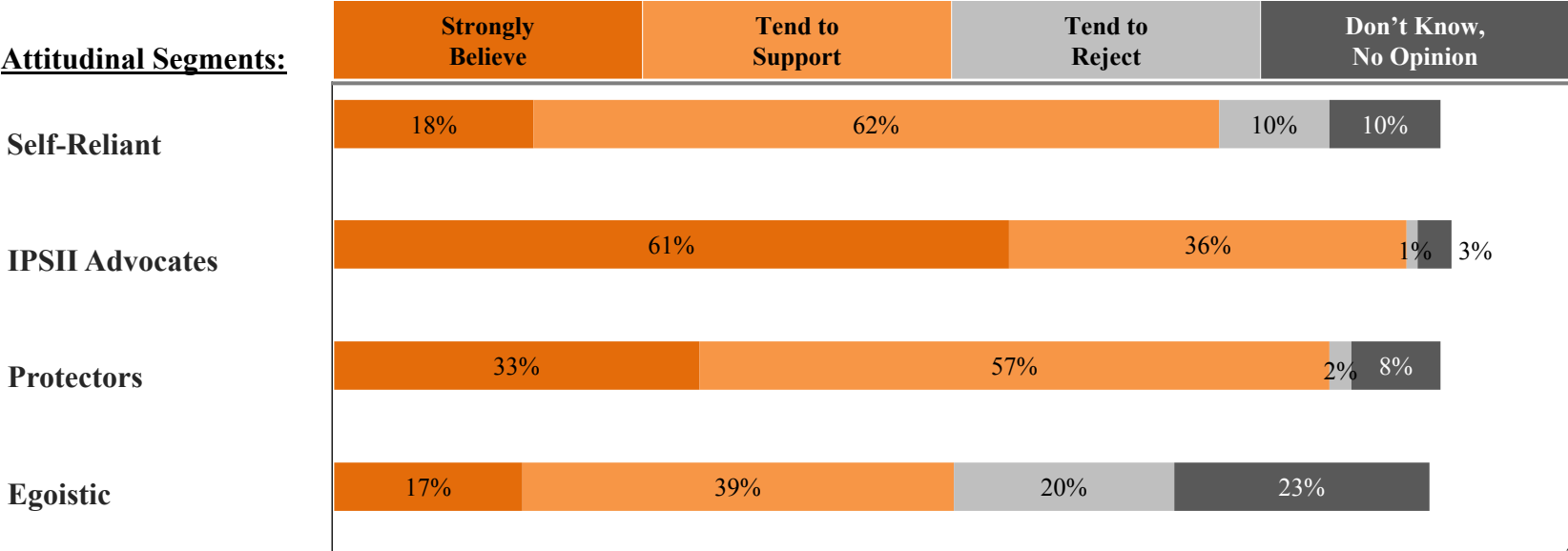
IPSII Advocates and Protectors were more likely than the other 2 segments to believe it's *Very Important* to investigate all reports of abuse of people with developmental disabilities.



IPSII Advocates were more likely than the other segments to *Strongly Believe* that the proposed wage increase should be implemented for personal care assistants who provide for those with the more complex health needs.

The respondents were shown the following statement regarding compensation of home health workers who care for people with developmental disabilities: The State of Minnesota currently provides a home health program for people with disabilities, which in 2015 served 40,600 Minnesotans in their homes at an annual cost of \$832 million. Currently the personal care assistants who provide care under the program are all paid the same rate (\$10 to \$12 an hour), regardless of the level of care needed. As a result, it is believed that caregivers are switching to clients who require less-demanding care.

It has been proposed that home-care aides should get a 20 percent wage increase, amounting to \$2 to \$4 an hour, if they care for people with the more complex health needs, who are currently being underserved. About 3,000 people statewide would qualify for the new, enhanced level of care, according to state estimates.



DETAILED FINDINGS

General Population of Minnesotans:

- Attitudinal Landscape
- Attitudinal Segments

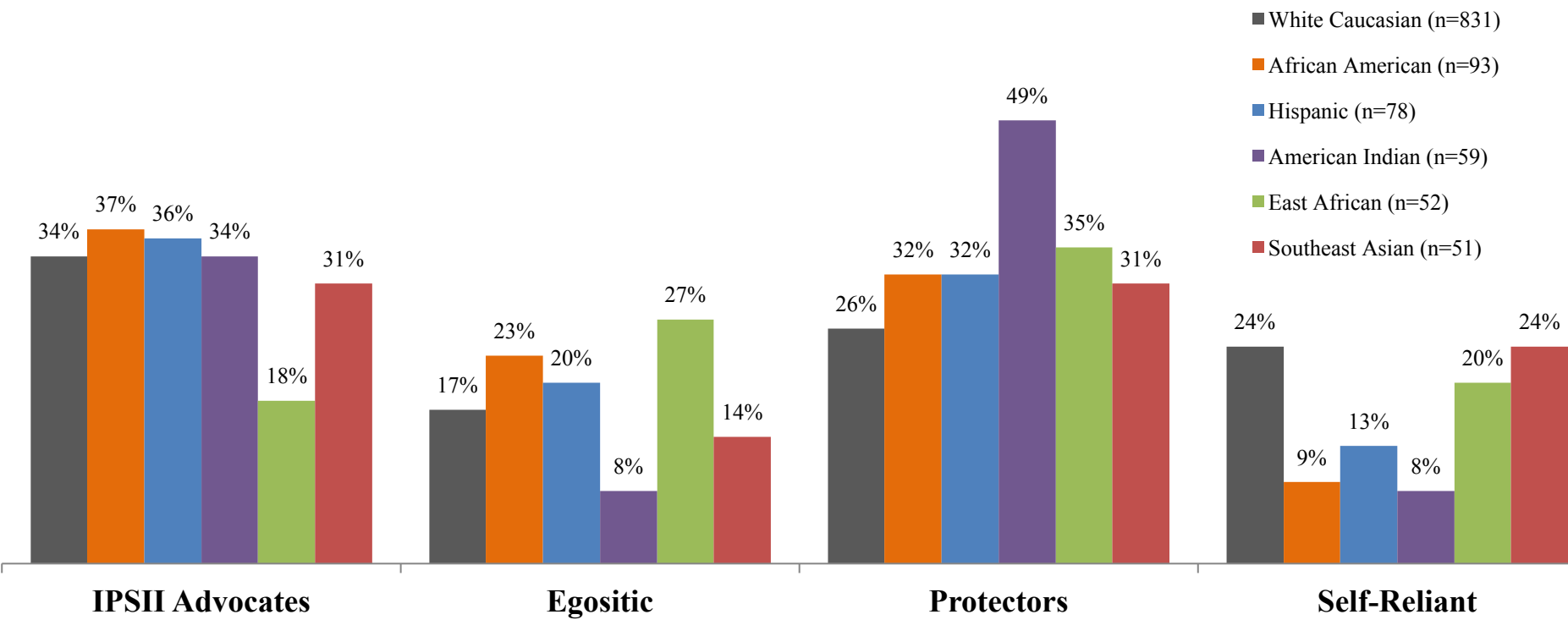
Racial & Ethnic Communities of Minnesota:

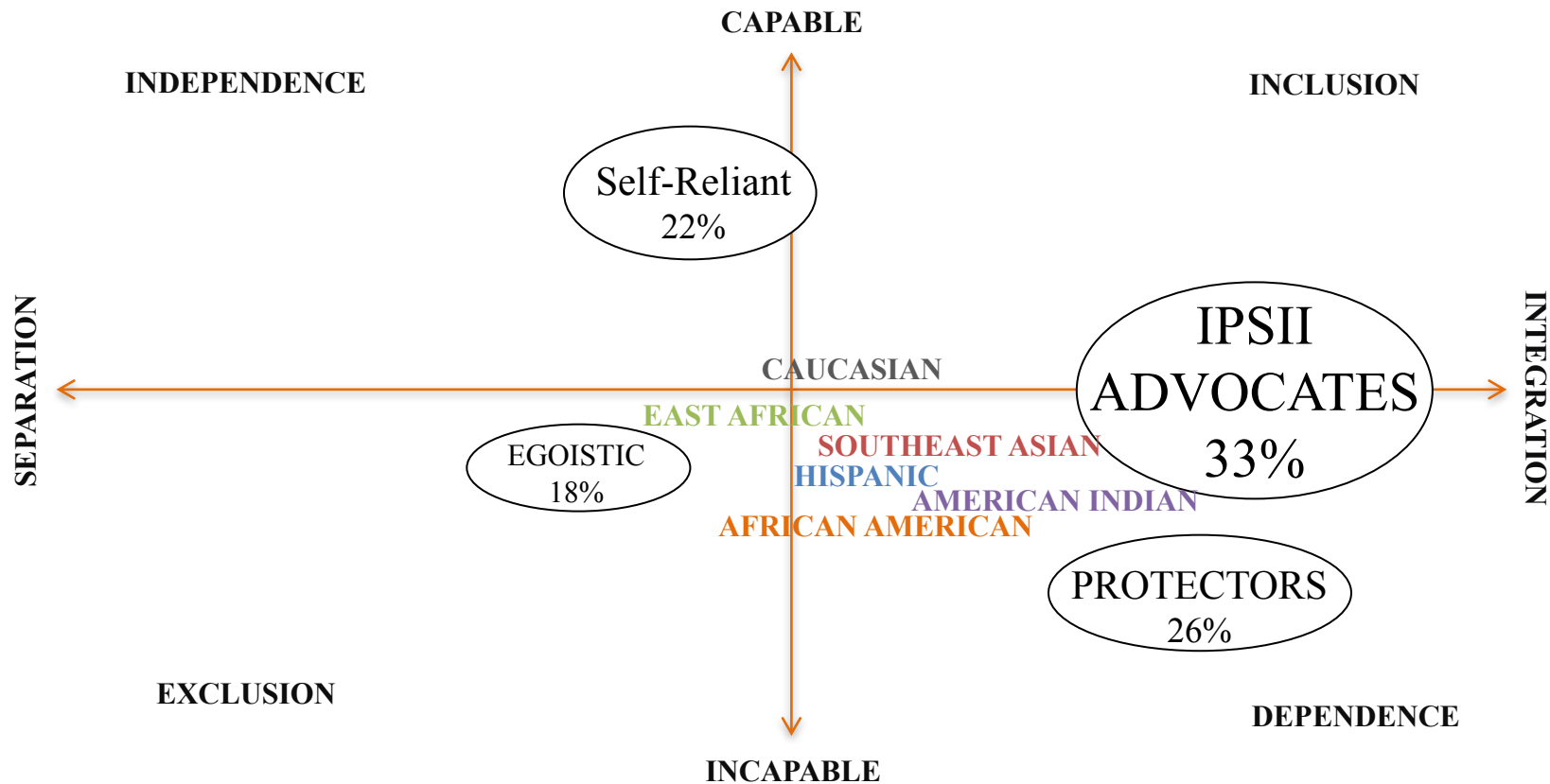
- **Landscape Positions & Summaries**

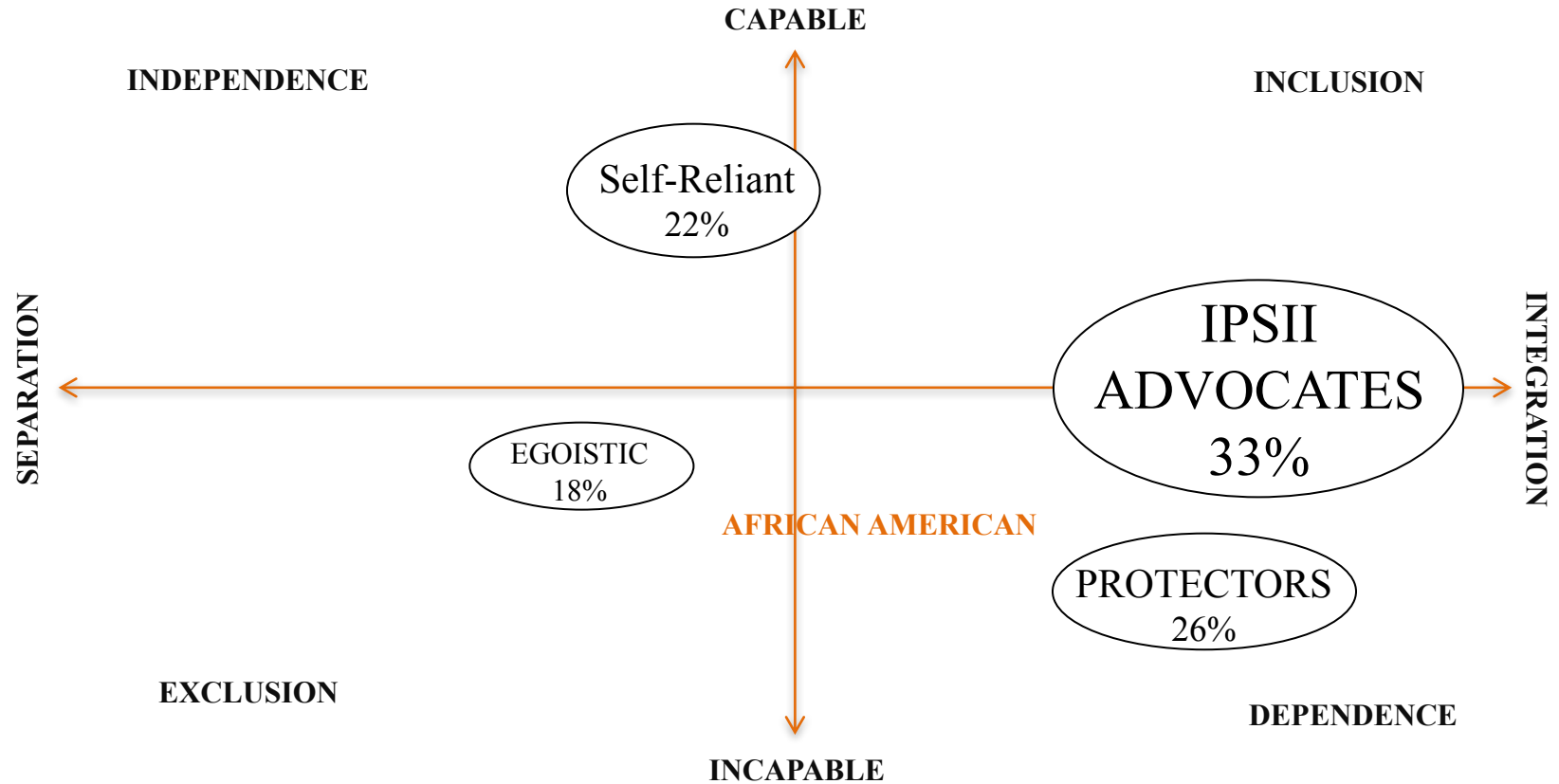


DISTRIBUTION OF RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES, ACROSS THE ATTITUDINAL SEGMENTS

The *attitudinal midpoint* of the various racial and ethnic communities was subjectively positioned within the Attitudinal Landscape (next slide) based on how their members were distributed across the four segments. For example, American Indians are positioned down and to the right, because of the large share of their community members (49%) in the Protectors segment, and relatively few of their members in the upper and lower left segments.









African American respondents feel that people with developmental disabilities need to be closely supervised, for their own protection and wellbeing. It is important that society helps provide necessary services for parents of children with developmental disabilities, from early childhood education to employment services.

Attitudes they generally agree with:

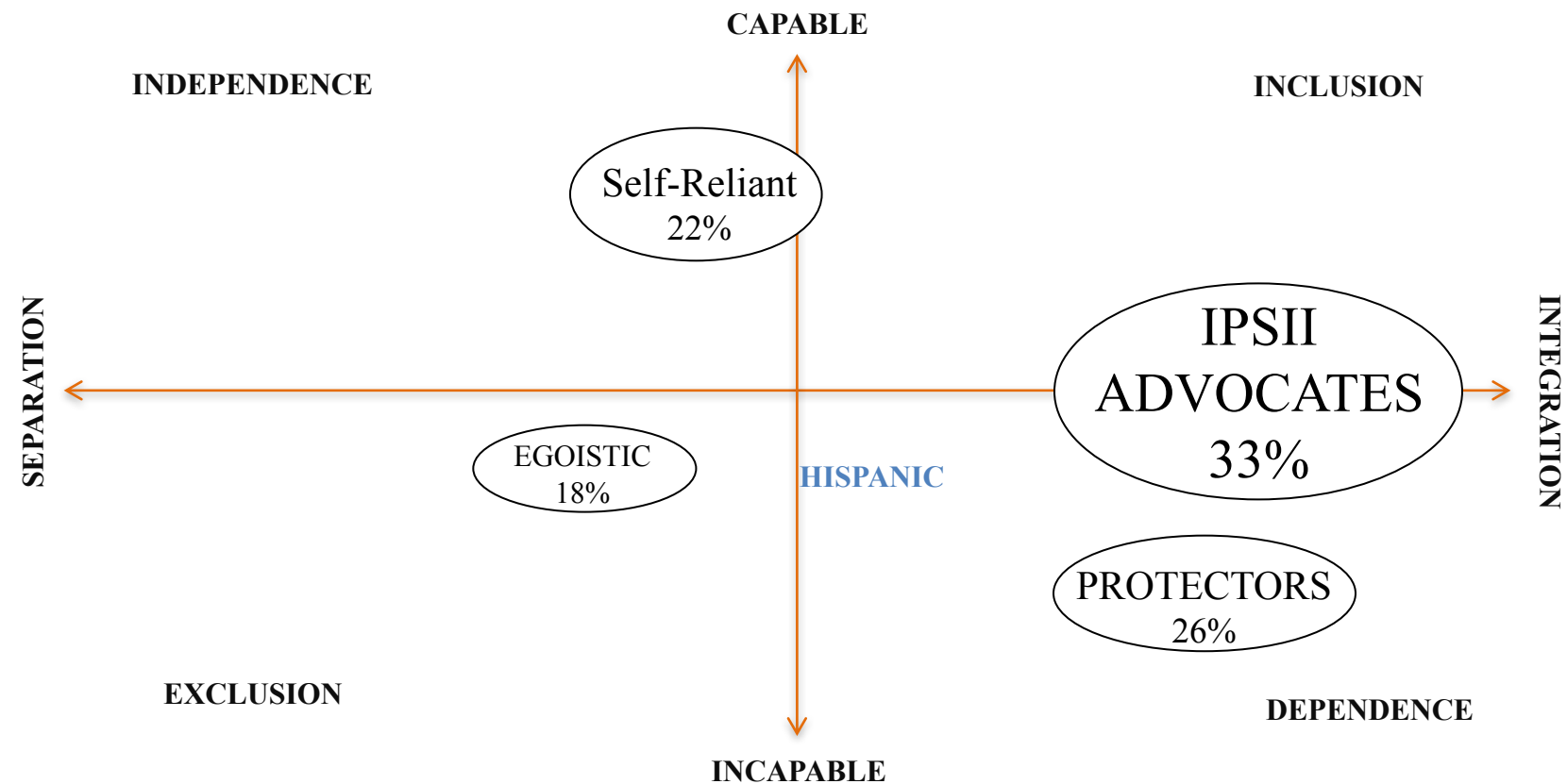
- People with developmental disabilities should not be allowed to live on their own; they need to be closely supervised
- Parents of children with developmental disabilities cannot be expected to provide all necessary services themselves

Services they generally consider important:

- Early childhood special education services (Pre-Kindergarten, birth to age 5) to help children with developmental disabilities prepare for school
- Employment services so that people with developmental disabilities can learn job skills
- Protection services to prevent abuse of people with developmental disabilities
- Foster care homes for children with developmental disabilities

| <u>Demographics</u> (n=93) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|----------|
| Male | 35% | Ave. Age | 41 |
| Female | 65% | Ave Income | \$47,796 |
| Less than high school | — | | |
| High school | 17% | Full/Part time | 64% |
| Trade/Vocational/ Some college | 42% | Unemployed | 17% |
| College graduate | 31% | Student | 9% |
| Grad school/ Post grad work | 10% | Retired | 10% |
| <u>Political Party</u> | | | |
| Democratic | 62% | Republican | 8% |
| Independent | 11% | All others/Don't Know | 20% |

↓↑ Higher or lower measure compared to all other ethnic communities





Hispanics respondents are the most reluctant to have strong opinions regarding people with developmental disabilities, compared to the other populations surveyed. They were the least likely to agree strongly that, with the right education or training, most people with developmental disabilities could be very productive workers. And they were least likely to believe that school aged children with developmental disabilities should be taught together with children without disabilities in the same classes.

Attitudes they generally agree with:

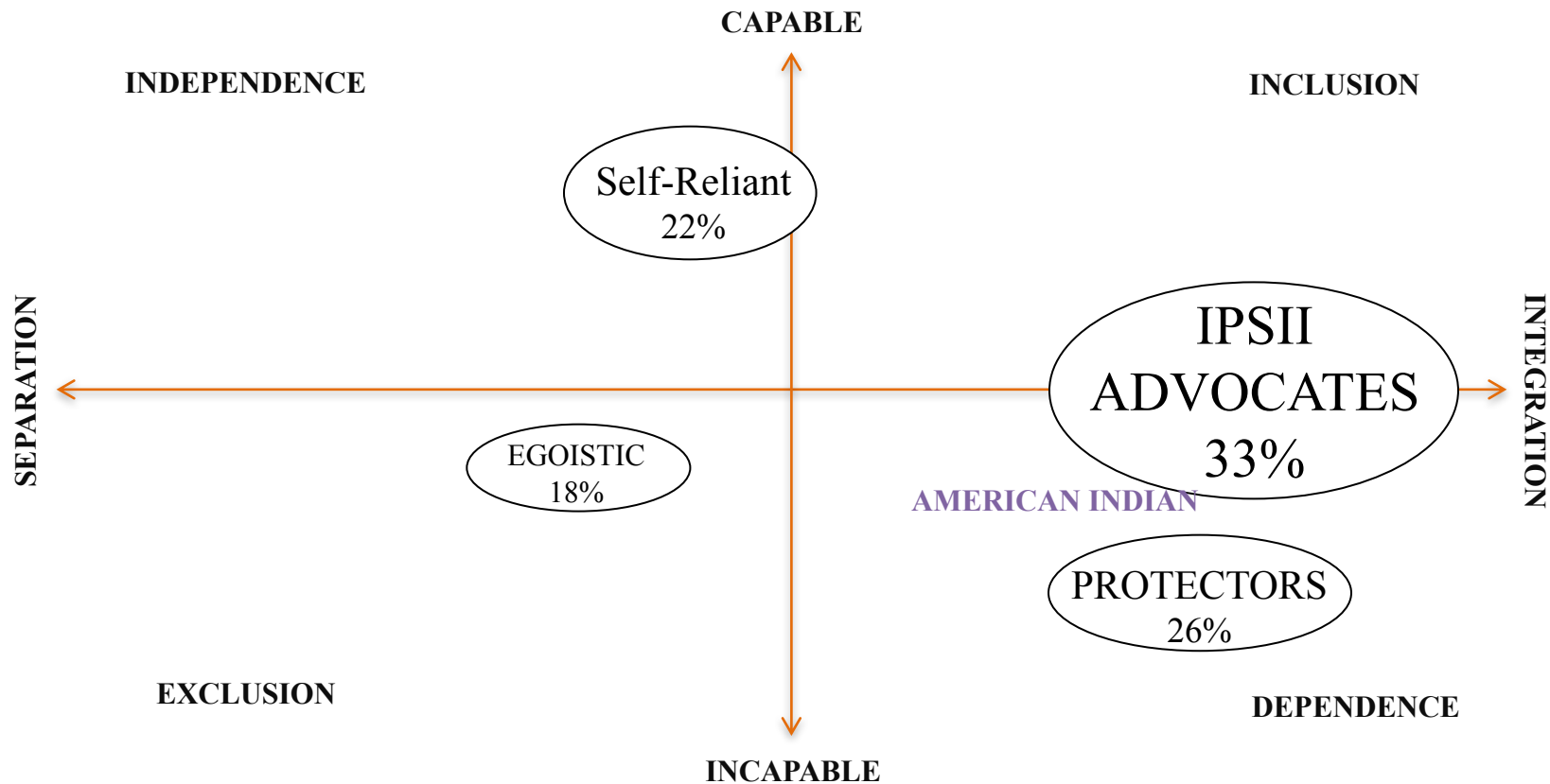
- Society should do everything in its power to help those individuals who are most vulnerable
- It's OK to exclude people with developmental disabilities from many public situations; they cannot be expected to fit in
- Society shouldn't give preferential treatment to people with developmental disabilities when there are so many other people who are still unemployed

Services they generally consider important:

- Services to help students with developmental disabilities transition from high school, to college or gainful employment
- Access to quality, coordinated healthcare services, legal advice

| <u>Demographics</u> (n=78) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|----------|
| Male | 38% | Ave. Age | 33 ↓ |
| Female | 62% | Ave Income | \$57,853 |
| Less than high school | 3% | | |
| High school | 14% | Full/Part time | 71% |
| Trade/Vocational/ Some college | 35% | Unemployed | 14% |
| College graduate | 38% | Student | 10% |
| Grad school/ Post grad work | 10% | Retired | 5% |
| <u>Political Party</u> | | | |
| Democratic | 35% | Republican | 13% ↑ |
| Independent | 17% ↓ | All others/Don't Know | 36% ↑ |

↓ ↑ Higher or lower measure compared to all other ethnic communities



American Indian respondents are big on inclusion and all aspects of transportation, housing and care supports for people with developmental disabilities. They have a strong conviction that, when society does everything in its power to help individuals who are most vulnerable, we are all better off. Demographically, American Indian respondents had the highest number of females and were older, on average, than the respondents of all other communities.

Attitudes they generally agree with:

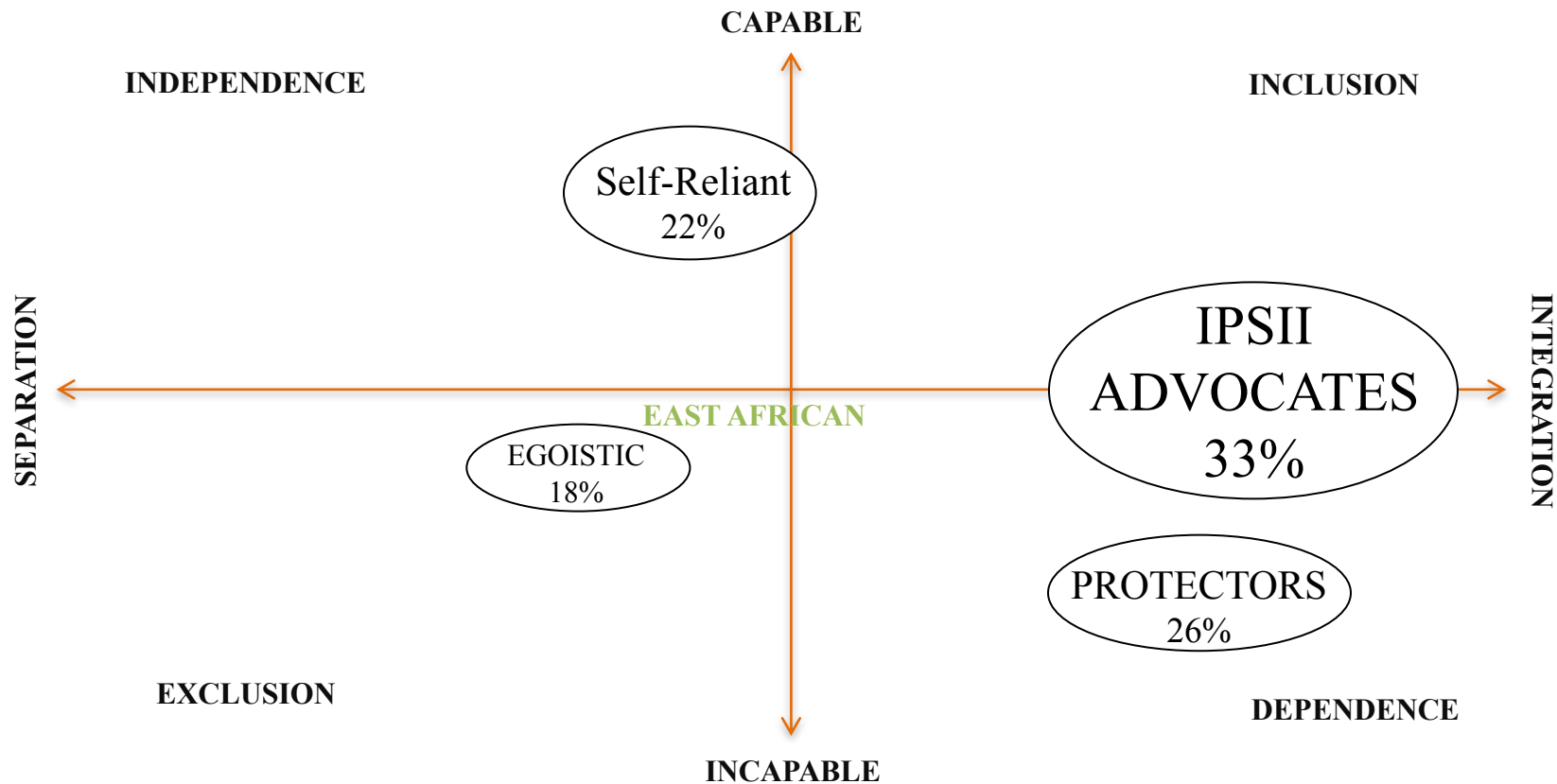
- People with developmental disabilities should be included in public places and social events
- When society helps people with disabilities live to their highest potential, we're all better off
- People with developmental disabilities can live happy, fulfilling lives
- Society should do everything in its power to help those individuals who are most vulnerable

Services they generally consider important:

- All aspects of transportation, housing & care
- Special education services for students with developmental disabilities

| <u>Demographics</u> (n=59) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|----------|
| Male | 24% | Ave. Age | 59 ↑ |
| Female | 76% | Ave Income | \$28,305 |
| Less than high school | 2% | | |
| High school | 19% | Full/Part time | 48% |
| Trade/Vocational/ Some college | 47% ↑ | Unemployed | 2% |
| College graduate | 26% | Student | 2% |
| Grad school/ Post grad work | 5% | Retired | 48% |
| <u>Political Party</u> | | | |
| Democratic | 66% | Republican | 8% |
| Independent | 8% | All others/Don't Know | 17% |

↓↑ Higher or lower measure compared to all other ethnic communities



As a group, East African respondents are conflicted in their attitudes towards people with developmental disabilities. On the one hand, the majority of them agree strongly that people with developmental disabilities should get involved in the community, be allowed to vote, and have access to quality health care, legal, employment, transportation and education services. However, there is a sizable group within this community who believe that excluding people with developmental disabilities is OK, that they should not have the opportunity to make decisions for themselves, and they believe society should not play any role in paying for the extra costs of raising children with developmental disabilities. Demographically, East African respondents were the least educated and had the lowest average household income, as compared to all other communities.

Attitudes they generally agree with:

- With the right education or training, most people with developmental disabilities could be very productive workers
- Society should do everything in its power to help those individuals who are most vulnerable
- It's OK to exclude people with developmental disabilities from many public situations; they cannot be expected to fit in
- Society shouldn't give preferential treatment to people with developmental disabilities when there are so many other people who are still unemployed

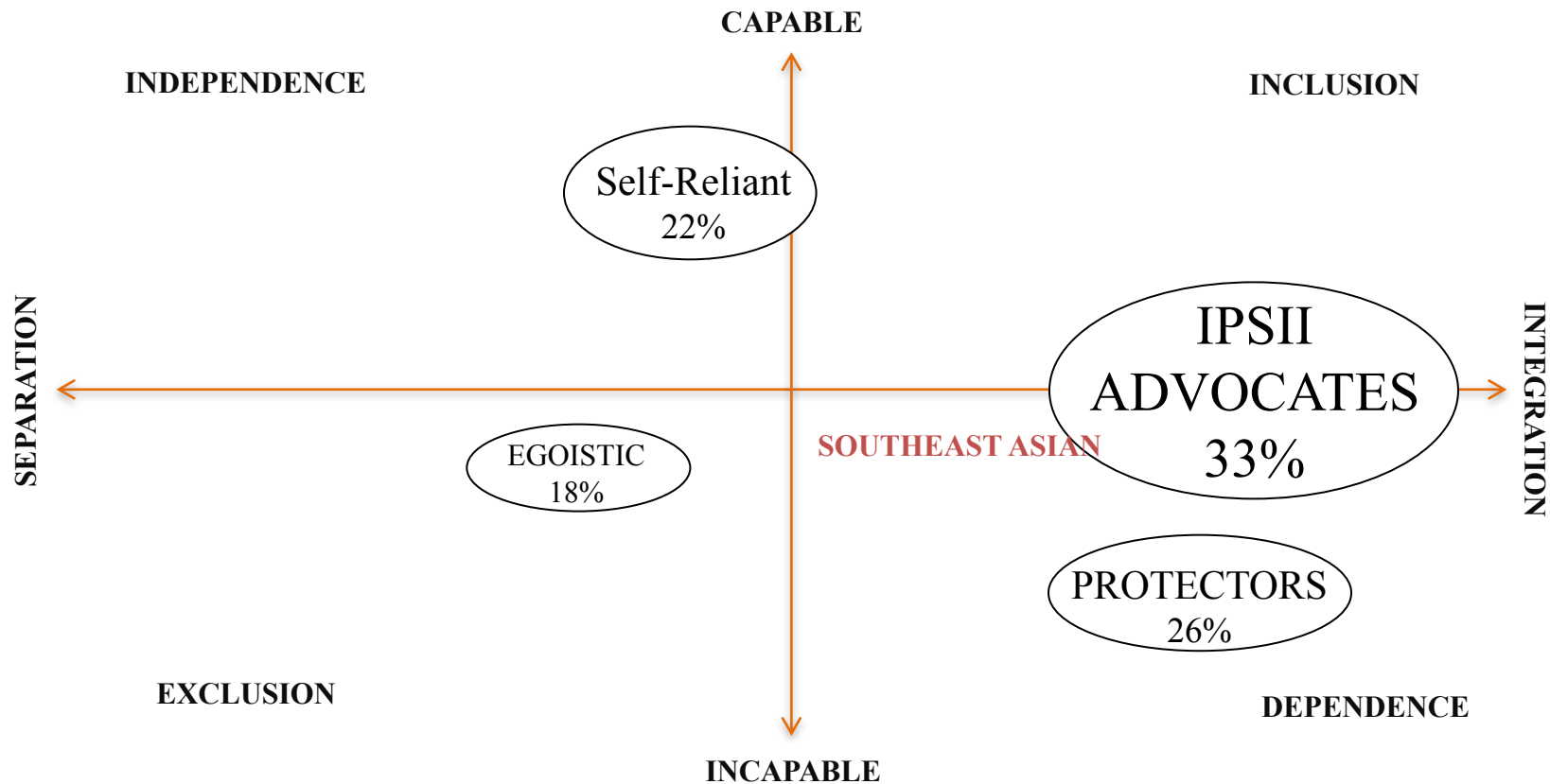
Services they generally consider important:

- Services to help students with developmental disabilities transition from high school, to college or gainful employment
- Access to quality, coordinated healthcare services, legal advice

| <u>Demographics</u> (n=52) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Male | 57% | Ave. Age | 49 |
| Female | 43% | Ave Income | \$16,582 ↓ |
| Less than high school | 35% ↑ | | |
| High school | 28% | Full/Part time | 61% |
| Trade/Vocational/ Some college | 13% ↓ | Unemployed | 19% |
| College graduate | 17% ↓ | Student | 6% |
| Grad school/ Post grad work | 7% | Retired | 15% |
| <u>Place of birth</u> | | | |
| Somalia: 62% | Ethiopia: 35% | Kenya: 4% | |
| <u>Political Party</u> | | | |
| Democratic | 66% | Republican | 4% |
| Independent | 6% | All others/Don't Know | 24% |

↑ Higher or lower measure compared to all other ethnic communities

↑ Higher or lower measure compared to all other ethnic communities





Along with the Hispanic community, attitudes among the Southeast Asian respondents were similar to those of the general population of Minnesotans. This may be due in part to the relatively higher levels of education from this sample of respondents, compared to the education levels of the other communities. Demographically, in addition to higher education, Southeast Asian respondents had the highest average household income and were most likely to choose the Democratic party as best representing their views related to developmental disabilities.

Attitudes they generally agree with:

- Many of the requirements of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) are excessive and too costly for a lot of businesses to comply with
- With the right education or training, most people with developmental disabilities could be very productive workers
- People with developmental disabilities should be allowed to have children, just like everyone else

Services they generally consider important:

- Programs that connect a parent with a child with developmental disabilities with another parent of a child with developmental disabilities for counseling and support

| Demographics (n=51) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|
| Male | 45% | Ave. Age | 36 |
| Female | 55% | Ave Income | \$53,873 ↑ |
| Less than high school | 4% | | |
| High school | 14% | Full/Part time | 98% ↑ |
| Trade/Vocational/ Some college | 16% | Unemployed | -- |
| College graduate | 43% ↑ | Student | 2% |
| Grad school/ Post grad work | 24% ↑ | Retired | -- |
| Place of birth | | | |
| Laos: | 67% | Thailand: | 10% |
| Philippines: | 2% | Malaysia: | 2% |
| | | Myanmar: | 10% |
| | | Other: | 10% |
| Political Party | | | |
| Democratic | 71% ↑ | Republican | -- ↓ |
| Independent | -- ↓ | All others/Don't Know | 27% |

↓ ↑ Higher or lower measure compared to all other ethnic communities

DETAILED FINDINGS

General Population of Minnesotans:

- Attitudinal Landscape
- Attitudinal Segments

Racial & Ethnic Communities of Minnesota:

- Landscape Positions & Summary
- **Attitudes regarding housing supports, abuse investigation, home healthcare services, and Minnesota overall performance**

The respondents from all racial and ethnic communities were more likely to believe that the state of Minnesota should provide housing supports directly to people with developmental disabilities, as compared to Caucasians.

The respondents were shown the following statement regarding housing supports for people with developmental disabilities:
The State of Minnesota currently places over 14,000 people with developmental disabilities in 4 person corporate foster care facilities. The cost is over \$1 billion per year. Other states provide housing supports directly to people with disabilities so they can live in their own homes and choose their own providers.

Some people believe the State of Minnesota should begin to shift from the 4-person corporate foster care facilities, to the more independent living approach, citing research showing that people with disabilities thrive better in homes of their own with only one or two roommates (usually 3 or fewer people).

Others believe the State of Minnesota should stay with corporate foster care, saying they can provide a safer, more secure environment; and changing to the more independent living approach would be too disruptive to the lives of people with developmental disabilities.

| What is your opinion on this issue: | White Caucasian (n=831) | African American (n=93) | Hispanic (n=78) | American Indian (n=59) | East African (n=50) | Southeast Asian (n=51) |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Minnesota should provide housing supports directly</u> to people with developmental disabilities, giving them more involvement in decisions regarding where they live, who they live with and who their care providers are | 49%↓ | 69% | 64% | 64% | 58% | 67% |
| <u>Minnesota should stay with the corporate foster care</u> facilities, because they provide more stable and secure living environments for people with developmental disabilities | 16% | 14% | 15% | 10% | 10% | 14% |
| I don't know, I don't have an opinion either way | 34%↑ | 17% | 21% | 25% | 32% | 20% |



REASONS FOR DIRECT HOUSING SUPPORTS, OR CORPORATE FOSTER CARE FACILITIES

Shown below are the coded open-ended responses, showing the reasons why some people believe Minnesota should provide housing supports directly to people with developmental disabilities, and others believe the state should maintain the current approach with corporate foster care facilities.

| Why Minnesota should provide housing supports directly to people with developmental disabilities (n=590) | Why Minnesota should stay with the corporate foster care facilities (n=193) |
|--|--|
| They should have the right, freedom to choose | Too vulnerable, don't have the capacity to live on their own/safety/need supervision |
| Best for individual/better quality of life | More social, communal environment, better living |
| They will be more independent, productive, opportunities | Don't fix what is not currently broken |
| Costs are too high for families to afford | Less expensive |
| Many are high functioning | They can still be independent and learn skills in group home setting |
| Distrust the 4 person corporate foster care system/abuse | There are more important programs for government to spend money on |
| Should have the same access to housing supports as others who receive housing supports | Cruel to disrupt their current situation |

The African American and American Indian respondents were most likely to indicate that it's *very important* to investigate all reports of abuse of people with developmental disabilities.

The respondents were shown the following statement regarding investigations of abuse of people with developmental disabilities:

There are many forms of abuse: physical, verbal, sexual, financial etc.; and unfortunately, abuse can happen to anyone, anywhere, and at any age. In the past year there were 52,000 reports of abuse across all vulnerable populations in Minnesota. Of the 52,000 reports, only 1,046 reports were referred for investigation. And of those 1,046 reports, there were 789 investigations completed.

Thinking again in terms of spending taxpayer's money, how important do you believe it is for government to investigate all reports of abuse of people with developmental disabilities?

| | White Caucasian (n=831) | African American (n=93) | Hispanic (n=78) | American Indian (n=59) | East African (n=52) | Southeast Asian (n=51) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Very important 5 | 53% | 81%↑ | 65% | 79%↑ | 54%↓ | 59% |
| 4 | 27% | 8%↓ | 17% | 10%↓ | 38%↑ | 25% |
| Somewhat important 3 | 18% | 11% | 14% | 9% | 8% | 12% |
| 2 | 2% | -- | 4% | 2% | -- | 4% |
| Not at all important 1 | -- | 1% | -- | -- | -- | -- |



PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT OF HOME HEALTHCARE PROGRAM

All respondents, regardless of the specific community, are supportive of the proposed wage increase for some home-health workers. They appear to be more likely to *strongly believe* the program should be enhanced as proposed.

The respondents were shown the following statement regarding compensation of home health workers who care for people with developmental disabilities:
The State of Minnesota currently provides a home health program for people with disabilities, which in 2015 served 40,600 Minnesotans in their homes at an annual cost of \$832 million. Currently the personal care assistants who provide care under the program are all paid the same rate (\$10 to \$12 an hour), regardless of the level of care needed. As a result, it is believed that caregivers are switching to clients who require less-demanding care.

It has been proposed that home-care aides should get a 20 percent wage increase, amounting to \$2 to \$4 an hour, if they care for people with the more complex health needs, who are currently being underserved. About 3,000 people statewide would qualify for the new, enhanced level of care, according to state estimates.

Your opinion on this issue:

I strongly believe the home healthcare program should be enhanced as proposed

White
Caucasian
(n=831)

African
American
(n=93)

Hispanic
(n=78)

American
Indian
(n=59)

East
African
(n=52)

Southeast
Asian
(n=51)

35% ↓

47%

49%

53%

58%

49%

I would tend to support the enhancement of the home healthcare program, if it's truly needed by those with the most severe disabilities

49% ↑

41%

36%

35%

19%

29%

I would tend to reject the idea that more taxpayers' money needs to be spent on providing in-home care services for people with disabilities

7%

4%

9%

4%

6%

4%

I don't know, I don't have an opinion either way

9%

8%

6%

9%

17%

18%



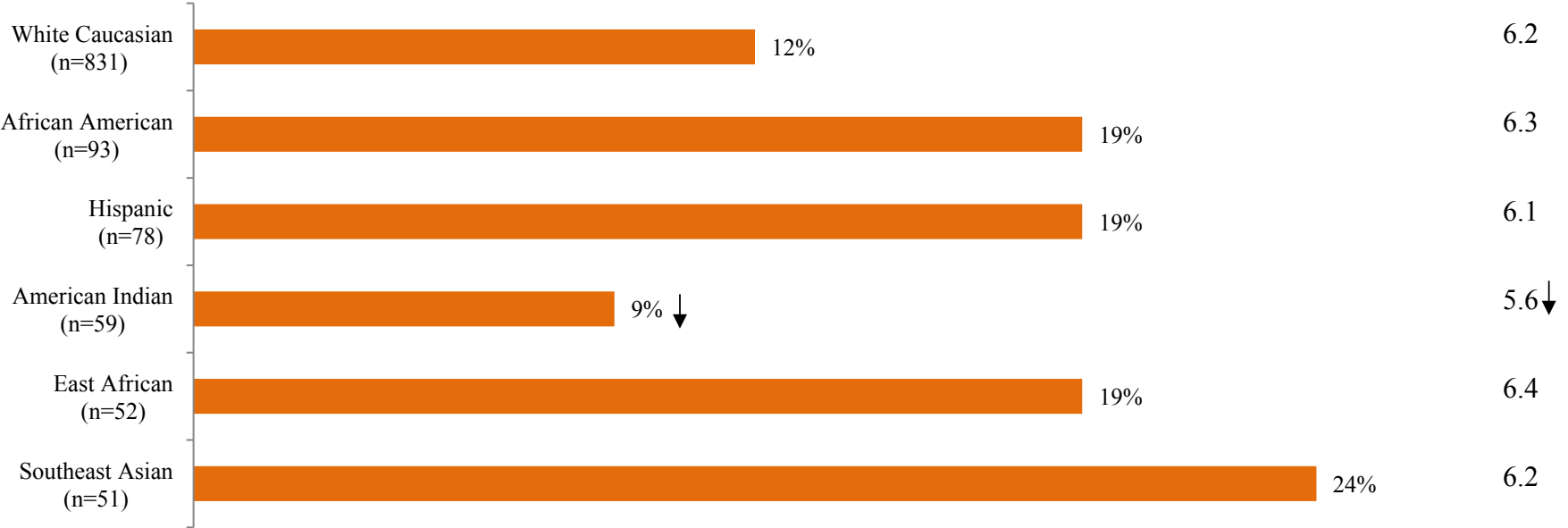
OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF STATE OF MINNESOTA SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

American Indian respondents were the least likely to give a top 2-box rating (8 or 9) regarding the overall performance of Minnesota state government, or the state and its people, in providing needed quality of services to people with developmental disabilities.

All things considered, using the scale below, how would you rate the overall performance of Minnesota state government, or the state and its people as a whole, in providing needed quality of services to people with developmental disabilities?

| Poor | | Sub-par | | Fair | | Good | | Excellent |
|------|---|---------|---|------|---|------|---|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

Percent who gave an 8 or 9 rating



APPENDIX

Attitudes towards People with Developmental Disabilities

- **Productivity**
- **Help/Assistance**
- **Integration**
- **Self Determination**
- **Transportation, Housing, Care**
- **Education**
- **Employment**
- **Other**

MR ATTITUDES: BY RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

| Disagree Strongly 1 | Disagree Somewhat 2 | Neither 3 | Agree Somewhat 4 | Agree Strongly 5 |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|

| PRODUCTIVITY | PERCENT WHO AGREE STRONGLY | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | A White Caucasian (n=831) | B African American (n=93) | C Hispanic (n=78) | D American Indian (n=59) | E East African (n=52) | F Southeast Asian (n=51) |
| I have a lot of respect for companies that employ people with developmental disabilities | 64% DE | 66% E | 63% DE | 80% AC | 85% ABC | 69% |
| When society helps people with disabilities live to their highest potential, we're all better off | 65% | 66% | 59% | 75% | 69% | 63% |
| With the right education or training, most people with developmental disabilities could be very productive workers | 49% BCDEF | 63% | 50% DEF | 76% AC | 77% AC | 69% AC |
| Many of the requirements of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) are excessive and too costly for a lot of businesses to comply with | 4% F | 4% F | 9% | 8% | 13% | 18% AB |
| Society shouldn't give preferential treatment to people with developmental disabilities when there are so many other people who are still unemployed | 3% E | 9% E | 6% E | 5% E | 29% ABCDF | 10% E |

ABCDEF Indicates statistically significantly higher than other figures in the row, at 95% confidence level

MR ATTITUDES: BY RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

| Disagree Strongly | Disagree Somewhat | Neither | Agree Somewhat | Agree Strongly |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

| HELP/ASSISTANCE | PERCENT WHO AGREE STRONGLY | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | A White Caucasian (n=831) | B African American (n=93) | C Hispanic (n=78) | D American Indian (n=59) | E East African (n=52) | F Southeast Asian (n=51) |
| Society should do everything in its power to help those individuals who are most vulnerable | 53% BDEF | 74% AC | 58% BD | 78% AC | 69% A | 71% A |
| Parents of children with developmental disabilities cannot be expected to provide all necessary services themselves | 26% BD | 43% ACEF | 21% BD | 39% ACE | 20% BD | 25% BD |
| If someone has a child with developmental disabilities that's their problem. There's really no reason why the rest of us should have to pay any of the extra costs of raising that child | 3% E | 3% E | 4% E | 2% E | 25% ABCDEF | 8% E |
| Too much taxpayer money is being spent on people with developmental disabilities | 2% BE | 8% A | 6% | 7% | 13% A | 8% |
| When someone is born with a developmental disability, we shouldn't assist them too much, because ultimately its survival of the fittest | 2% E | 5% E | 3% | 5% | 13% AC | 8% |

ABCDEF Indicates statistically significantly higher than other figures in the row, at 95% confidence level

MR ATTITUDES: BY RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

| Disagree Strongly 1 | Disagree Somewhat 2 | Neither 3 | Agree Somewhat 4 | Agree Strongly 5 |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|

| INTEGRATION | PERCENT WHO AGREE STRONGLY | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | A White Caucasian (n=831) | B African American (n=93) | C Hispanic (n=78) | D American Indian (n=59) | E East African (n=52) | F Southeast Asian (n=51) |
| People with developmental disabilities should be integrated into society as much as possible | 52% E | 60% | 53% | 61% | 69% A | 57% |
| Everyone would be better off if school-aged children with developmental disabilities were taught together in the same classes as other children, as much as possible | 14% DE | 18% DE | 13% DE | 34% ABC | 39% ABC | 24% |
| People with developmental disabilities should be included in public places and social events | 57% D | 58% | 56% | 71% A | 61% | 65% |
| People with developmental disabilities should be encouraged to get out and be involved in the community | 58% E | 61% | 54% E | 66% | 73% AC | 63% |
| If a person with developmental disabilities moved into my neighborhood, I'd be concerned | 1% E | 6% E | 3% E | 12% | 24% ABC | 10% |
| It's OK to exclude people with developmental disabilities from many public situations; they cannot be expected to fit in | 2% E | 6% | 3% E | 2% E | 13% ACD | 10% |

ABCDEF Indicates statistically significantly higher than other figures in the row, at 95% confidence level

MR ATTITUDES: BY RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

| Disagree Strongly 1 | Disagree Somewhat 2 | Neither 3 | Agree Somewhat 4 | Agree Strongly 5 |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|

| SELF DETERMINATION | PERCENT WHO AGREE STRONGLY | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | A White Caucasian (n=831) | B African American (n=93) | C Hispanic (n=78) | D American Indian (n=59) | E East African (n=52) | F Southeast Asian (n=51) |
| People with developmental disabilities should be allowed to vote | 26% BDEF | 38% ADEF | 31% DEF | 59% ABC | 71% ABC | 55% ABC |
| People with developmental disabilities should be allowed to have children, just like everyone else | 18% CEF | 25% EF | 31% AE | 27% EF | 67% ABCDF | 47% ABDE |
| People with developmental disabilities should be able to drink alcohol | 10% | 9% | 8% | 15% | 6% | 18% |
| People with developmental disabilities can live happy, fulfilling lives | 69% | 69% | 62% | 76% | 67% | 69% |
| Most people with developmental disabilities should <u>not</u> have the opportunity of making major life decisions: where they live, where they work, with whom they associate, etc. | 1% D | 5% CE | 0% DE | 12% AC | 20% ABCF | 6% E |
| People with developmental disabilities should <u>not</u> be allowed to live on their own; they need to be closely supervised | 2% BEF | 13% AC | 4% FG | 8% | 16% AC | 14% A |

ABCDEF Indicates statistically significantly higher than other figures in the row, at 95% confidence level

MR IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES BY RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

| Not at all important 1 | 2 | Somewhat important 3 | 4 | Very important 5 |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|

| TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, CARE | PERCENT WHO SAY VERY IMPORTANT | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | A White Caucasian (n=831) | B African American (n=93) | C Hispanic (n=78) | D American Indian (n=59) | E East African (n=52) | F Southeast Asian (n=51) |
| Transportation services, to enable people w/ developmental disabilities, who are unable to drive, get to work, doctors appointments, grocery stores & other places they need or want to go | 44% BCDE | 62% | 58% | 73% AF | 65% | 55% D |
| Housing assistance, foster care, or group homes for people with developmental disabilities | 35% BCD | 49% | 53% | 59% | 46% | 47% |
| Foster care homes for <u>children</u> with developmental disabilities | 35% BCD | 52% AE | 49% | 57% AE | 33% BD | 43% |
| Provision of personal assistants, who assist people with developmental disabilities, to enable them to live more independently, or as they choose | 32% BCDE | 60% | 47% AD | 67% ACF | 59% | 45% D |
| Subsidies to families to pay for extra costs of caring for children with developmental disabilities | 23% BCDEF | 51% | 37% | 56% | 46% | 45% |
| Subsidies to enable adults with developmental disabilities to rent or purchase their own homes | 20% BCDE | 38% | 36% | 42% | 37% | 31% |

ABCDEF Indicates statistically significantly higher than other figures in the row, at 95% confidence level

MR IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES BY RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

| Not at all important | | Somewhat important | | Very important |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

| EDUCATION | PERCENT WHO SAY VERY IMPORTANT | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | A White Caucasian (n=831) | B African American (n=93) | C Hispanic (n=78) | D American Indian (n=59) | E East African (n=52) | F Southeast Asian (n=51) |
| Early childhood special education services (Pre-Kindergarten, birth to age 5) to help children with developmental disabilities prepare for school | 54% ^{BCDE} | 73% | 65% | 68% | 67% | 65% |
| Special education services for students with developmental disabilities | 52% ^{CDE} | 62% | 64% | 76% | 69% | 65% |
| Services to help students with developmental disabilities transition from high school, to college or gainful employment | 43% ^{BCDEF} | 69% | 56% ^{AE} | 71% | 75% ^{AC} | 65% |
| Individual teaching assistants who enable children with developmental disabilities to attend regular public school classes | 39% ^{BCDEF} | 51% ^{AE} | 53% ^{AE} | 63% | 73% ^{AC} | 61% |
| Better access to post-secondary education opportunities (college, trade schools) | 36% ^{BCDEF} | 54% | 54% | 68% | 62% | 63% |

ABCDEF Indicates statistically significantly higher than other figures in the row, at 95% confidence level

MR IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES BY RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

| Not at all important 1 | | Somewhat important 3 | | Very important 5 |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | 2 | | 4 | |

| EMPLOYMENT | PERCENT WHO SAY VERY IMPORTANT | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | A White Caucasian (n=831) | B African American (n=93) | C Hispanic (n=78) | D American Indian (n=59) | E East African (n=52) | F Southeast Asian (n=51) |
| Employment services so that people with developmental disabilities can learn job skills | 47% ^{BDEF} | 68% | 55% | 71% | 65% | 61% |
| Employment services that help people with developmental disabilities get placed in jobs that reflect their interests & skills | 42% ^{BDF} | 58% | 49% ^D | 69% ^{ACE} | 47% ^D | 63% |
| Training services for employers to learn how to provide a welcoming work environment for people with developmental disabilities | 39% ^{BCDEF} | 56% | 53% ^{AD} | 69% ^{AC} | 58% | 63% |
| Internships, apprenticeships or other employment opportunities designed specifically for people with developmental disabilities | 36% ^{BDEF} | 48% ^{AD} | 45% ^D | 75% ^{AC} | 62% | 59% |
| On the job assistance, so people with developmental disabilities can work in regular businesses | 37% ^{CDEF} | 46% | 49% | 61% | 53% | 61% |
| Vocational counseling, to individuals with developmental disabilities who earn less than minimum wage, to help them get a better paying job | 36% ^{BDEF} | 55% | 45% ^{DF} | 64% ^{AC} | 51% | 63% ^{AC} |

ABCDEF Indicates statistically significantly higher than other figures in the row, at 95% confidence level

MR IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES BY RACIAL & ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

| Not at all important 1 | 2 | Somewhat important 3 | 4 | Very important 5 |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|

| OTHER | PERCENT WHO SAY VERY IMPORTANT | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | A White Caucasian (n=831) | B African American (n=93) | C Hispanic (n=78) | D American Indian (n=59) | E East African (n=52) | F Southeast Asian (n=51) |
| Access to quality, coordinated healthcare services | 54% BDEF | 68% AE | 55% DEF | 76% AC | 82% ABC | 73% AC |
| Protection services to prevent abuse of people with developmental disabilities | 56% BDEF | 80% AC | 64% BD | 85% AC | 75% | 73% |
| Training and counseling services for parents of people with developmental disabilities | 41% BCDEF | 60% AE | 58% ADE | 75% AC | 78% ABC | 69% |
| Research to learn about the causes of autism and other developmental disabilities | 44% BCDE | 63% | 59% | 71% | 73% ABC | 65% |
| Training for people with developmental disabilities, and/or their advocates, on how to exercise rights & speak up for themselves | 41% BCDEF | 59% AD | 59% AD | 76% ABC | 68% | 69% |
| Legal advice and representation for people with developmental disabilities | 36% BCDEF | 60% AE | 53% ADE | 69% AB | 80% ABC | 67% |
| Programs that connect a parent with a child with developmental disabilities with another parent of a child with developmental disabilities for counseling and support | 34% BDEF | 58% AE | 45% DEF | 66% AC | 78% ABC | 71% AC |

ABCDEF Indicates statistically significantly higher than other figures in the row, at 95% confidence level

Thank you

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