



2015

State Report for County-level Data: Prevalence



Disability Statistics & Demographics
Rehabilitation Research & Training Center

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The StatsRRTC and EPM-RRTC are part of the Institute on Disability at the University of New Hampshire. The Institute on Disability/UCED (IOD) was established in 1987 to provide a university-based focus for the improvement of knowledge, policies, and practices related to the lives of people with disabilities and their families and is New Hampshire's University Center for Excellence in Disability (UCED). Located within the University of New Hampshire, the IOD is a federally designated center authorized by the Developmental Disabilities Act. Through innovative and interdisciplinary research, academic, service, and dissemination initiatives, the IOD builds local, state, and national capacities to respond to the needs of individuals with disabilities and their families.

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2015 Minnesota Report for County-level Data: Prevalence

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on
Disability Statistics and Demographics
A NIDILRR-Funded Center



Introduction

The *State Reports for County-Level Data on Prevalence* are designed to provide the users of disability statistics with the number of people with disabilities for any given state and county in the United States (U.S.). This report is intended to be an online compliment to [Section 1: Population and Prevalence](#) of the *Annual Disability Statistics Compendium* and *Annual Disability Statistics Supplement*, providing greater detail within each state. The *State Reports for County-Level Data on Prevalence* can be used to compare county-level statistics between counties in any given state or states. The following report provides county-level statistics for [Minnesota](#).

The proportions of people with disabilities, sometimes called prevalence, presented in the *State Reports for County-Level Data* is a useful tool for advocates, researchers, and policy-makers to plan and provide services and supports for people with disabilities. In this report, the prevalence of people with disabilities is presented as the number of people with disabilities in a given state and county per total state and county populations, respectively. Counts and percentages are provided in tables and maps.

The data for this report comes from the [American Community Survey 5-year data](#). The [American Community Survey \(ACS\)](#) is a national survey developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to provide information on a number of topics about social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the U.S. population. ACS 5-year data is collected over a longer period of time than 1-year data, providing larger sample sizes and increased reliability for less populated areas and small population subgroups. All of the statistics in this report use the ACS 5-year data which includes data from the year of the report and data from the four previous years.

In the ACS, people are identified as having a disability based on responses to a series of six questions asking about having difficulties with vision, hearing, ambulation, cognition, self-care, and independent living. These questions are:

- Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
- Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?
- Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

A response of 'yes' to any one of these six questions identifies an individual as having a disability in the ACS. Specific to Minnesota, the state chosen for this report, sentences providing interpretation and context for prevalence statistics are included below. A short glossary of terms is also provided at the end of the report explaining the statistics that are illustrated in each sentence.

Interpretation

The following statements are designed to help understand the 2015 county-level statistics from Minnesota that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
 - The **range** of total people across Minnesota counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Minnesota counties, was **1,185,030**.
 - The county with the greatest number of total people was **Hennepin** (1,188,371 people).
 - The county with the least number of total people was **Traverse** (3,341 people).
 - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **61,619**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Minnesota counties was **21,399**.

- For people with disabilities:
 - The **range** of people with disabilities across Minnesota counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Minnesota counties, was **112,990**.
 - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **Hennepin** (113,439 people).
 - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Lake of the Woods** (449 people).
 - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **6,459**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Minnesota counties was **2,650**

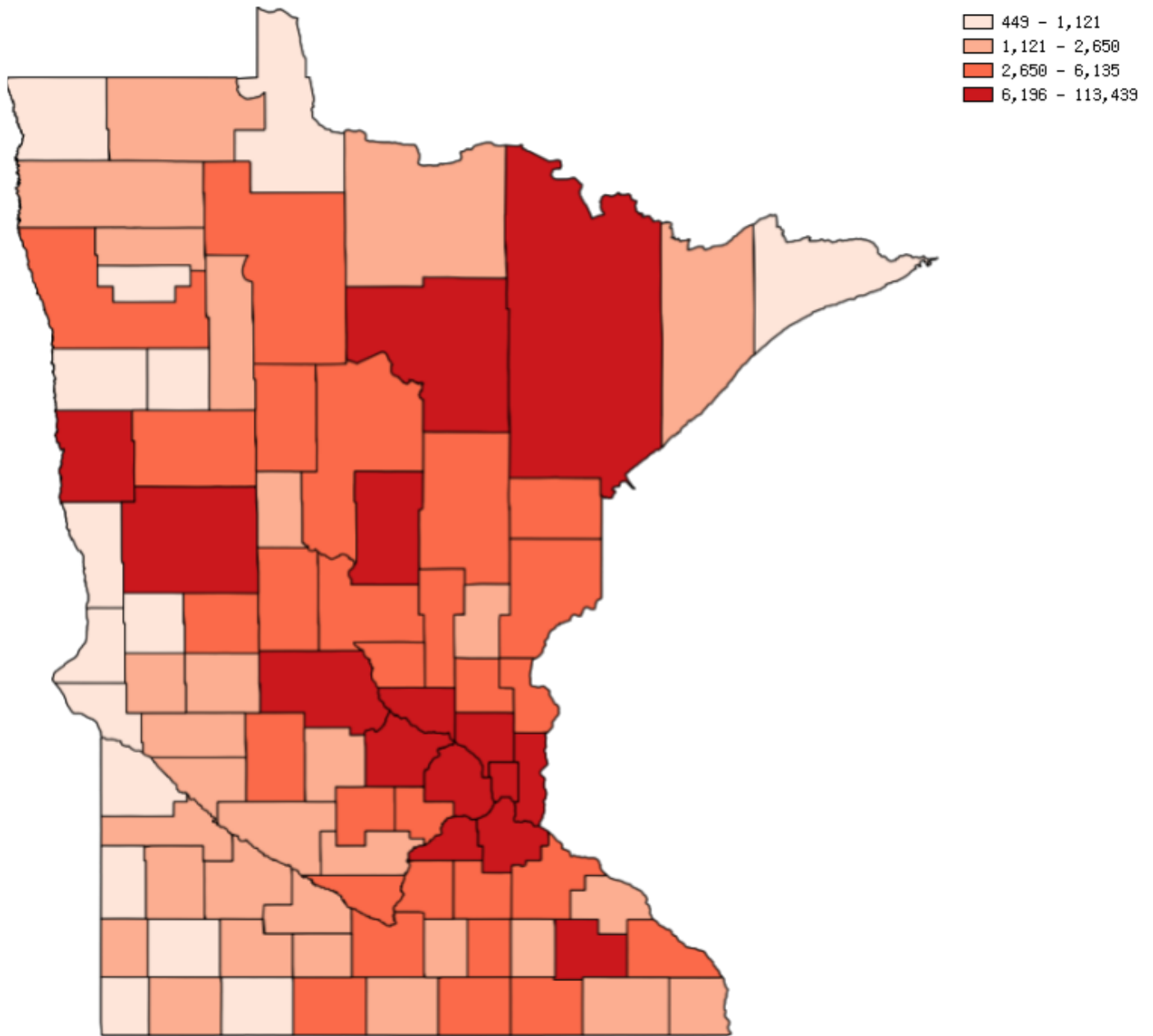
Prevalence of People with and without Disabilities for Minnesota, by County: 2015

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Minnesota	5,360,861	561,901	10.5	4,798,960	89.5
Aitkin	15,646	2,823	18.0	12,823	82.0
Anoka	336,408	32,847	9.8	303,561	90.2
Becker	32,743	3,914	12.0	28,829	88.0
Beltrami	44,927	5,407	12.0	39,520	88.0
Benton	38,711	5,056	13.1	33,655	86.9
Big Stone	5,005	819	16.4	4,186	83.6
Blue Earth	64,589	6,051	9.4	58,538	90.6
Brown	25,049	2,603	10.4	22,446	89.6
Carlton	34,565	3,973	11.5	30,592	88.5
Carver	95,456	6,135	6.4	89,321	93.6
Cass	28,299	4,493	15.9	23,806	84.1
Chippewa	11,960	1,680	14.0	10,280	86.0
Chisago	52,484	6,131	11.7	46,353	88.3
Clay	60,385	6,196	10.3	54,189	89.7
Clearwater	8,655	1,421	16.4	7,234	83.6
Cook	5,150	610	11.8	4,540	88.2
Cottonwood	11,436	1,572	13.7	9,864	86.3
Crow Wing	62,344	8,903	14.3	53,441	85.7
Dakota	406,645	34,365	8.5	372,280	91.5
Dodge	20,144	1,619	8.0	18,525	92.0
Douglas	36,230	4,507	12.4	31,723	87.6
Faribault	13,919	1,767	12.7	12,152	87.3
Fillmore	20,514	2,430	11.8	18,084	88.2
Freeborn	30,425	4,187	13.8	26,238	86.2
Goodhue	45,582	4,934	10.8	40,648	89.2

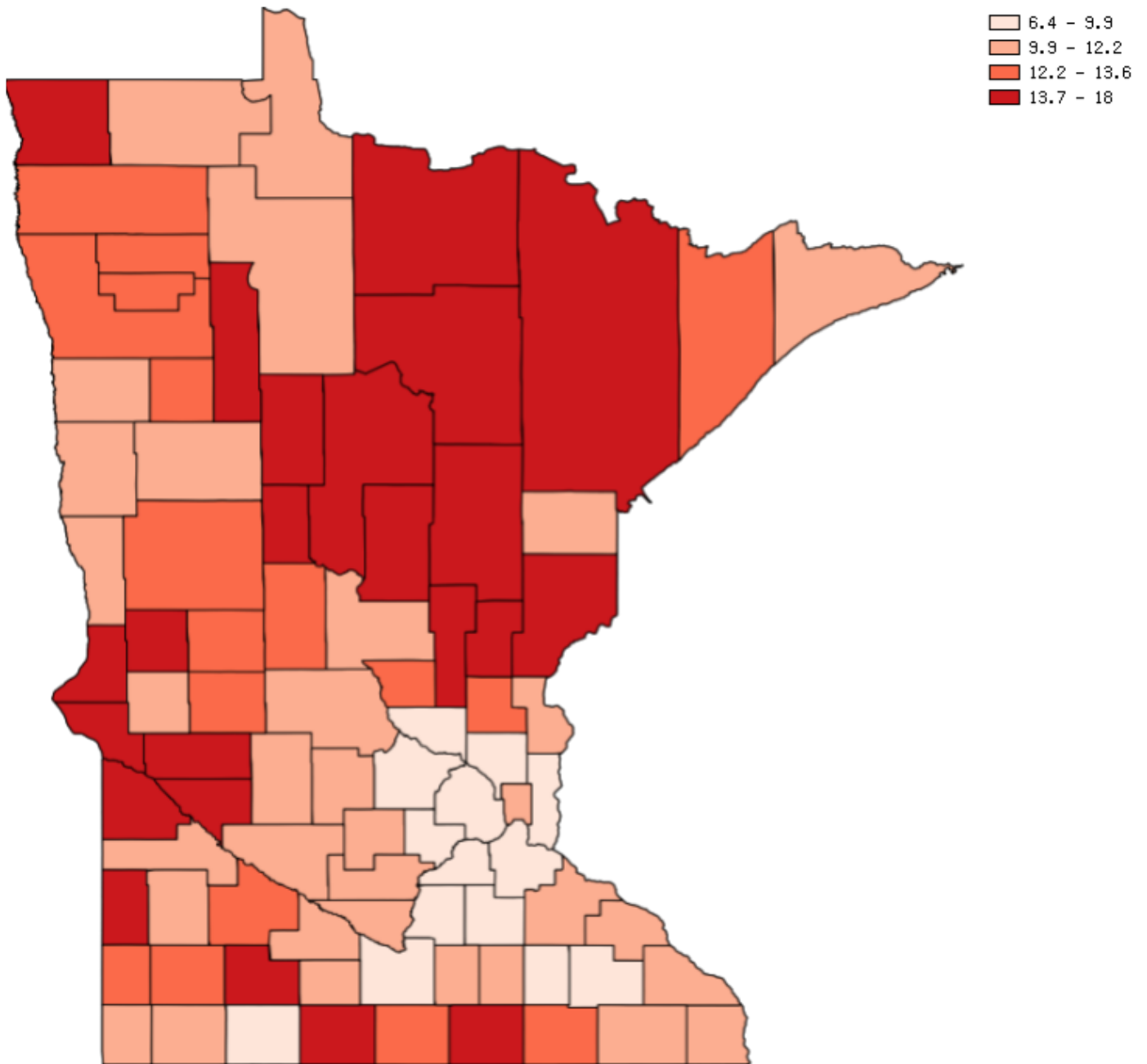
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Grant	5,901	807	13.7	5,094	86.3
Hennepin	1,188,371	113,439	9.5	1,074,932	90.5
Houston	18,596	2,033	10.9	16,563	89.1
Hubbard	20,483	2,988	14.6	17,495	85.4
Isanti	37,978	4,725	12.4	33,253	87.6
Itasca	44,584	7,061	15.8	37,523	84.2
Jackson	10,090	1,001	9.9	9,089	90.1
Kanabec	15,872	2,594	16.3	13,278	83.7
Kandiyohi	41,832	4,922	11.8	36,910	88.2
Kittson	4,359	626	14.4	3,733	85.6
Koochiching	12,893	2,252	17.5	10,641	82.5
Lac qui Parle	6,898	1,009	14.6	5,889	85.4
Lake	10,581	1,355	12.8	9,226	87.2
Lake of the Woods	3,895	449	11.5	3,446	88.5
Le Sueur	27,530	2,738	9.9	24,792	90.1
Lincoln	5,643	795	14.1	4,848	85.9
Lyon	25,400	2,650	10.4	22,750	89.6
Mahnomen	5,458	715	13.1	4,743	86.9
Marshall	9,385	1,175	12.5	8,210	87.5
Martin	20,122	2,872	14.3	17,250	85.7
McLeod	35,730	3,997	11.2	31,733	88.8
Meeker	22,831	2,472	10.8	20,359	89.2
Mille Lacs	25,351	3,928	15.5	21,423	84.5
Morrison	32,631	3,908	12.0	28,723	88.0
Mower	38,848	4,942	12.7	33,906	87.3
Murray	8,416	1,121	13.3	7,295	86.7

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample. Data represents the civilian, noninstitutional population. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

Count of People with Disabilities for Minnesota, by County: 2015



Percentage of People with Disabilities for Minnesota, by County: 2015



Discussion

There are a number of concepts and factors which complicate the interpretation of the estimates presented in this report. These concerns affect all statistics from population-based surveys. The estimates included in this document should be interpreted the following limitations in mind and generalized with caution. In each point, a link to the U.S. Census Bureau website describing the limitation or concept in greater detail in the ACS has been provided (www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/).

- Statistics are based on a sample and subject to sample variation (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- Statistics based on a sample may not fully represent the total U.S. population (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- People responding to the ACS may be different than people not responding (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- When people do not respond to all ACS questions their responses are created based on assignment or allocation (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).

Additional resources for the ACS:

- Information on the disability questions can be found [here](#).
- The ACS design and methodology can be found [here](#).
- The ACS questionnaire and instructions can be found [here](#).

Definitions

Average—The sum of all of the values in a sample divided by the number of values in the sample.

Median—The middlemost value of a sample that separates the upper half of the values from the lower half of the values.

Prevalence—The proportion of the population with a particular status or condition. Prevalence is usually expressed as a percentage or a number of people per unit of the population.

Population—The total number of inhabitants in a defined geographic area including all races, classes, and groups.

Range—The difference between the largest and smallest values in a sample. In a sample, when the smallest value is subtracted from the largest value the resulting value is called the range.

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics

Policymakers, program administrators, service providers, researchers, advocates for people with disabilities, and people with disabilities and their families need accessible, valid data/statistics to support their decisions related to policy improvements, program administration, service delivery, protection of civil rights, and major life activities. The StatsRRTC supports decision making through a variety of integrated research and outreach activities by (a) improving knowledge about and access to existing data, (b) generating the knowledge needed to improve future disability data collection, and (c) strengthening connections between the data from and regarding respondents, researchers, and decision makers. In this way, the Stats RRTC supports the improvement of service systems that advance the quality of life for people with disabilities.

Led by the University of New Hampshire, the StatsRRTC is a collaborative effort involving the following partners: American Association of People with Disabilities, Center for Essential Management Services, Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation, Kessler Foundation, Mathematica Policy Research, and Public Health Institute. The StatsRRTC is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, National Institute on Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research under grant number 90RT502201, from 2013–2018.

Employment Policy and Measurement Rehabilitation Research and Training Center

The EPM-RRTC generates and translates new information about disability employment policy and ways to measure the labor market experiences of people with disabilities. By improving the quality of available information about program interactions, policy options, and employment outcomes, the EPM-RRTC increases evidence-based advocacy and policymaking.

Led by the University of New Hampshire, the EPM-RRTC is a collaborative effort involving the following partners: Association of University Centers on Disability, Hunter College, Kessler Foundation, Mathematica Policy Research, and the University of Chicago. The EPM-RRTC is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, National Institute on Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research under grant number 90RT503701, from 2015–2020.



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