



2015

State Report for County-level Data: Prevalence



Disability Statistics & Demographics
Rehabilitation Research & Training Center

Acknowledgement

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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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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 [Georgia](#).

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 Georgia, 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 Georgia that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
 - The **range** of total people across Georgia counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Georgia counties, was **973,456**.
 - The county with the greatest number of total people was **Fulton** (975,177 people).
 - The county with the least number of total people was **Taliaferro** (1,721 people).
 - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **61,714**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Georgia counties was **21,291**.

- For people with disabilities:
 - The **range** of people with disabilities across Georgia counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Georgia counties, was **94,227**.
 - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **Fulton** (94,586 people).
 - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Glascock** (359 people).
 - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **7,533**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Georgia counties was **3,773**

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

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Georgia	9,812,517	1,197,714	12.2	8,614,803	87.8
Appling	17,953	3,239	18.0	14,714	82.0
Atkinson	8,268	1,162	14.1	7,106	85.9
Bacon	10,701	1,918	17.9	8,783	82.1
Baker	3,292	612	18.6	2,680	81.4
Baldwin	43,526	5,636	12.9	37,890	87.1
Banks	18,319	2,918	15.9	15,401	84.1
Barrow	71,798	9,509	13.2	62,289	86.8
Bartow	100,487	14,276	14.2	86,211	85.8
Ben Hill	17,157	3,572	20.8	13,585	79.2
Berrien	18,711	3,710	19.8	15,001	80.2
Bibb	151,161	22,107	14.6	129,054	85.4
Bleckley	12,381	2,258	18.2	10,123	81.8
Brantley	18,393	4,191	22.8	14,202	77.2
Brooks	15,598	3,243	20.8	12,355	79.2
Bryan	32,198	3,516	10.9	28,682	89.1
Bulloch	71,541	8,015	11.2	63,526	88.8
Burke	22,762	3,773	16.6	18,989	83.4
Butts	20,999	3,083	14.7	17,916	85.3
Calhoun	4,673	749	16.0	3,924	84.0
Camden	47,802	5,617	11.8	42,185	88.2
Candler	10,744	2,001	18.6	8,743	81.4
Carroll	111,432	17,211	15.4	94,221	84.6
Catoosa	64,855	9,592	14.8	55,263	85.2
Charlton	11,781	1,463	12.4	10,318	87.6
Chatham	271,319	33,293	12.3	238,026	87.7

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Chattahoochee	7,229	1,194	16.5	6,035	83.5
Chattooga	23,369	4,051	17.3	19,318	82.7
Cherokee	225,041	20,885	9.3	204,156	90.7
Clarke	119,918	11,720	9.8	108,198	90.2
Clay	3,046	597	19.6	2,449	80.4
Clayton	263,996	28,855	10.9	235,141	89.1
Clinch	6,660	1,341	20.1	5,319	79.9
Cobb	714,030	60,199	8.4	653,831	91.6
Coffee	39,575	6,778	17.1	32,797	82.9
Colquitt	45,331	6,670	14.7	38,661	85.3
Columbia	133,209	13,568	10.2	119,641	89.8
Cook	16,889	2,528	15.0	14,361	85.0
Coweta	132,823	13,561	10.2	119,262	89.8
Crawford	12,391	2,060	16.6	10,331	83.4
Crisp	22,865	4,277	18.7	18,588	81.3
Dade	16,296	2,953	18.1	13,343	81.9
Dawson	22,490	2,701	12.0	19,789	88.0
DeKalb	708,943	70,620	10.0	638,323	90.0
Decatur	26,062	4,319	16.6	21,743	83.4
Dodge	19,211	3,741	19.5	15,470	80.5
Dooly	12,619	2,131	16.9	10,488	83.1
Dougherty	91,531	14,119	15.4	77,412	84.6
Douglas	135,343	16,289	12.0	119,054	88.0
Early	10,420	1,502	14.4	8,918	85.6
Echols	4,048	586	14.5	3,462	85.5
Effingham	54,056	6,577	12.2	47,479	87.8

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.

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Elbert	19,303	3,401	17.6	15,902	82.4
Emanuel	21,963	3,829	17.4	18,134	82.6
Evans	10,330	1,824	17.7	8,506	82.3
Fannin	23,583	5,069	21.5	18,514	78.5
Fayette	107,798	10,364	9.6	97,434	90.4
Floyd	93,997	14,889	15.8	79,108	84.2
Forsyth	195,631	14,543	7.4	181,088	92.6
Franklin	21,903	4,663	21.3	17,240	78.7
Fulton	975,177	94,586	9.7	880,591	90.3
Gilmer	28,425	5,330	18.8	23,095	81.2
Glascock	2,992	359	12.0	2,633	88.0
Glynn	80,782	12,204	15.1	68,578	84.9
Gordon	55,350	9,510	17.2	45,840	82.8
Grady	25,051	4,654	18.6	20,397	81.4
Greene	16,154	2,104	13.0	14,050	87.0
Gwinnett	854,130	61,756	7.2	792,374	92.8
Habersham	41,224	6,039	14.6	35,185	85.4
Hall	186,601	19,551	10.5	167,050	89.5
Hancock	7,013	1,079	15.4	5,934	84.6
Haralson	28,202	5,472	19.4	22,730	80.6
Harris	32,355	5,471	16.9	26,884	83.1
Hart	24,663	4,472	18.1	20,191	81.9
Heard	11,474	2,427	21.2	9,047	78.8
Henry	210,165	21,253	10.1	188,912	89.9
Houston	144,239	17,929	12.4	126,310	87.6
Irwin	8,866	1,880	21.2	6,986	78.8

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Jackson	60,900	7,849	12.9	53,051	87.1
Jasper	13,493	2,050	15.2	11,443	84.8
Jeff Davis	14,874	2,638	17.7	12,236	82.3
Jefferson	15,866	2,461	15.5	13,405	84.5
Jenkins	8,840	1,458	16.5	7,382	83.5
Johnson	9,235	1,724	18.7	7,511	81.3
Jones	28,459	4,115	14.5	24,344	85.5
Lamar	17,838	2,577	14.4	15,261	85.6
Lanier	9,862	1,936	19.6	7,926	80.4
Laurens	46,839	6,038	12.9	40,801	87.1
Lee	27,618	3,014	10.9	24,604	89.1
Liberty	58,182	7,255	12.5	50,927	87.5
Lincoln	7,633	1,423	18.6	6,210	81.4
Long	15,583	2,156	13.8	13,427	86.2
Lowndes	108,519	14,137	13.0	94,382	87.0
Lumpkin	30,515	4,592	15.0	25,923	85.0
Macon	12,285	2,675	21.8	9,610	78.2
Madison	28,056	4,657	16.6	23,399	83.4
Marion	8,639	1,511	17.5	7,128	82.5
McDuffie	21,291	3,344	15.7	17,947	84.3
McIntosh	13,907	3,934	28.3	9,973	71.7
Meriwether	21,167	4,264	20.1	16,903	79.9
Miller	5,774	890	15.4	4,884	84.6
Mitchell	20,771	3,802	18.3	16,969	81.7
Monroe	25,646	3,845	15.0	21,801	85.0
Montgomery	8,591	1,516	17.6	7,075	82.4

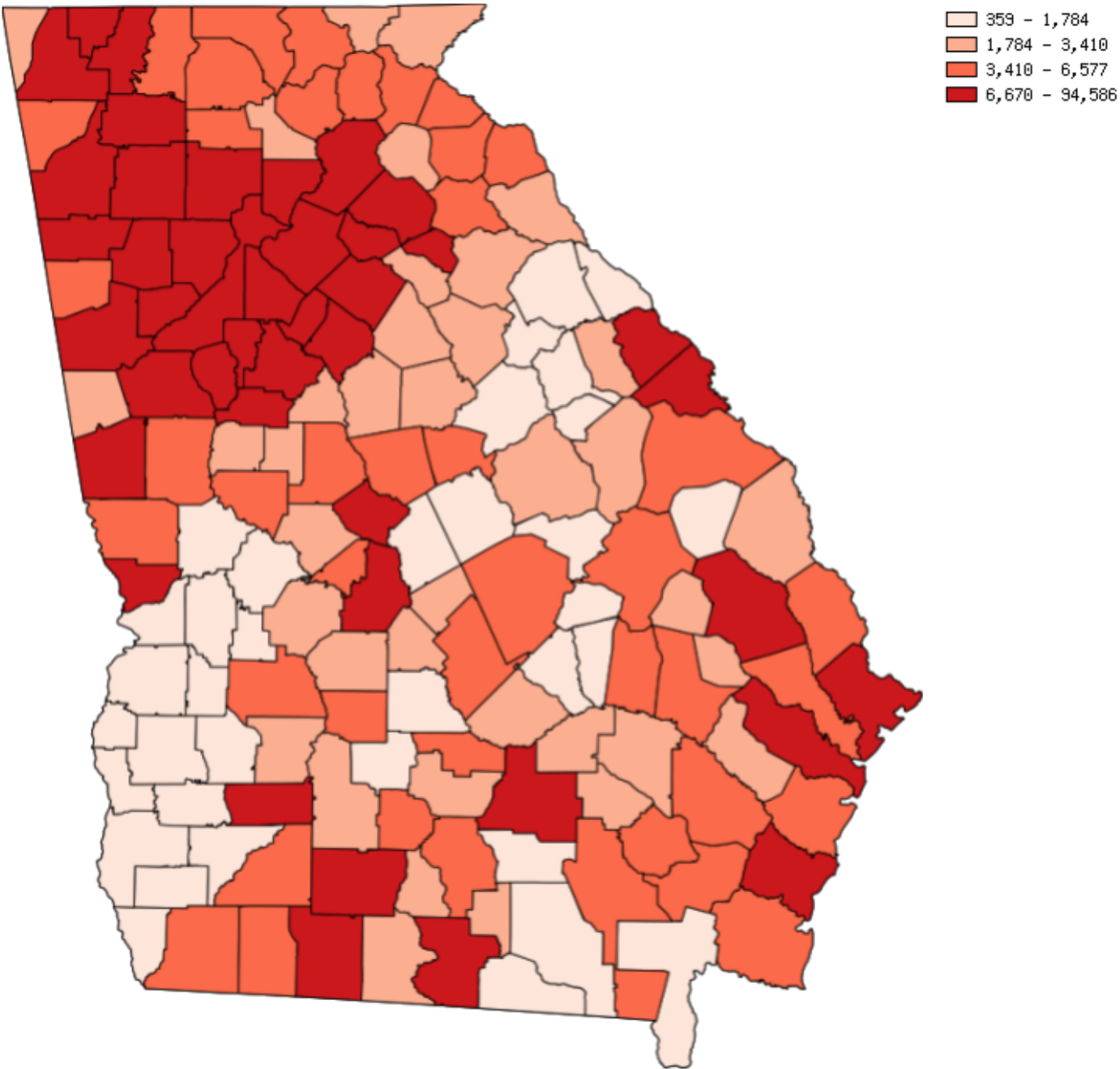
Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample. Data represents the civilian, noninstitutional population. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Morgan	17,704	2,720	15.4	14,984	84.6
Murray	39,178	6,092	15.5	33,086	84.5
Muscogee	187,046	34,373	18.4	152,673	81.6
Newton	101,726	15,033	14.8	86,693	85.2
Oconee	34,200	3,279	9.6	30,921	90.4
Oglethorpe	14,546	2,451	16.8	12,095	83.2
Paulding	146,738	14,099	9.6	132,639	90.4
Peach	26,956	3,461	12.8	23,495	87.2
Pickens	29,468	4,727	16.0	24,741	84.0
Pierce	18,790	3,922	20.9	14,868	79.1
Pike	17,545	2,245	12.8	15,300	87.2
Polk	40,906	7,014	17.1	33,892	82.9
Pulaski	10,047	1,902	18.9	8,145	81.1
Putnam	21,081	3,154	15.0	17,927	85.0
Quitman	2,326	634	27.3	1,692	72.7
Rabun	16,067	2,639	16.4	13,428	83.6
Randolph	7,197	1,376	19.1	5,821	80.9
Richmond	191,649	32,957	17.2	158,692	82.8
Rockdale	86,178	8,895	10.3	77,283	89.7
Schley	5,074	902	17.8	4,172	82.2
Screven	13,811	2,359	17.1	11,452	82.9
Seminole	8,663	1,504	17.4	7,159	82.6
Spalding	62,794	10,591	16.9	52,203	83.1
Stephens	25,615	4,914	19.2	20,701	80.8
Stewart	4,298	1,021	23.8	3,277	76.2
Sumter	30,526	4,616	15.1	25,910	84.9

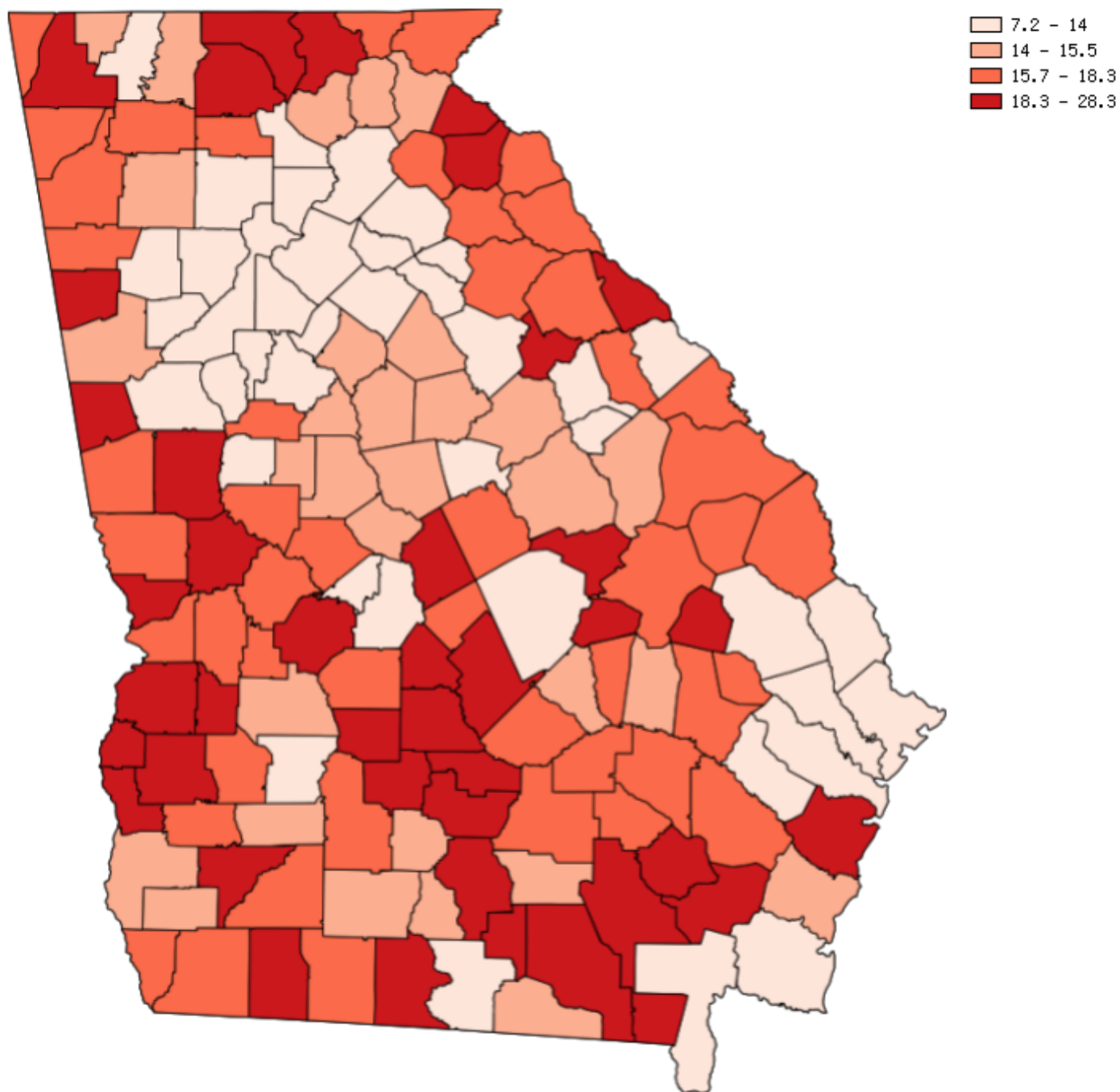
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Talbot	6,470	1,337	20.7	5,133	79.3
Taliaferro	1,721	448	26.0	1,273	74.0
Tatttnall	19,424	3,552	18.3	15,872	81.7
Taylor	8,193	1,305	15.9	6,888	84.1
Telfair	12,523	2,022	16.1	10,501	83.9
Terrell	8,883	1,456	16.4	7,427	83.6
Thomas	44,122	7,501	17.0	36,621	83.0
Tift	40,366	6,257	15.5	34,109	84.5
Toombs	26,872	3,951	14.7	22,921	85.3
Towns	10,636	1,906	17.9	8,730	82.1
Treutlen	6,365	1,441	22.6	4,924	77.4
Troup	67,435	11,512	17.1	55,923	82.9
Turner	7,984	1,661	20.8	6,323	79.2
Twiggs	8,419	1,771	21.0	6,648	79.0
Union	21,270	4,443	20.9	16,827	79.1
Upson	25,954	4,707	18.1	21,247	81.9
Walker	66,989	13,150	19.6	53,839	80.4
Walton	85,471	10,886	12.7	74,585	87.3
Ware	33,373	6,527	19.6	26,846	80.4
Warren	5,483	767	14.0	4,716	86.0
Washington	19,175	2,730	14.2	16,445	85.8
Wayne	27,877	5,007	18.0	22,870	82.0
Webster	2,715	579	21.3	2,136	78.7
Wheeler	4,349	660	15.2	3,689	84.8
White	27,592	4,281	15.5	23,311	84.5
Whitfield	102,695	11,863	11.6	90,832	88.4

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 Georgia, by County: 2015



Percentage of People with Disabilities for Georgia, 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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