



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 [Illinois](#).

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 Illinois, 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 Illinois that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
 - The **range** of total people across Illinois counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Illinois counties, was **5,188,471**.
 - The county with the greatest number of total people was **Cook** (5,192,597 people).
 - The county with the least number of total people was **Pope** (4,126 people).
 - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **124,453**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Illinois counties was **23,939.5**.

- For people with disabilities:
 - The **range** of people with disabilities across Illinois counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Illinois counties, was **539,369**.
 - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **Cook** (539,900 people).
 - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Brown** (531 people).
 - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **13,356**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Illinois counties was **3,420.0**

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

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Illinois	12,694,224	1,362,286	10.7	11,331,938	89.3
Adams	65,791	9,085	13.8	56,706	86.2
Alexander	7,124	1,583	22.2	5,541	77.8
Bond	16,229	2,471	15.2	13,758	84.8
Boone	53,533	5,202	9.7	48,331	90.3
Brown	5,191	531	10.2	4,660	89.8
Bureau	33,724	4,442	13.2	29,282	86.8
Calhoun	4,919	793	16.1	4,126	83.9
Carroll	14,749	2,230	15.1	12,519	84.9
Cass	13,094	1,711	13.1	11,383	86.9
Champaign	203,872	17,625	8.6	186,247	91.4
Christian	32,419	4,521	13.9	27,898	86.1
Clark	15,928	2,398	15.1	13,530	84.9
Clay	13,406	2,318	17.3	11,088	82.7
Clinton	36,001	4,248	11.8	31,753	88.2
Coles	52,349	6,785	13.0	45,564	87.0
Cook	5,192,597	539,900	10.4	4,652,697	89.6
Crawford	18,161	2,983	16.4	15,178	83.6
Cumberland	10,817	1,981	18.3	8,836	81.7
De Witt	16,149	2,004	12.4	14,145	87.6
DeKalb	103,520	9,584	9.3	93,936	90.7
Douglas	19,670	2,069	10.5	17,601	89.5
DuPage	924,581	73,695	8.0	850,886	92.0
Edgar	17,722	2,599	14.7	15,123	85.3
Edwards	6,615	1,032	15.6	5,583	84.4
Effingham	33,927	4,097	12.1	29,830	87.9

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Fayette	20,497	3,503	17.1	16,994	82.9
Ford	13,424	2,183	16.3	11,241	83.7
Franklin	39,216	7,670	19.6	31,546	80.4
Fulton	34,089	4,798	14.1	29,291	85.9
Gallatin	5,385	1,239	23.0	4,146	77.0
Greene	13,244	2,148	16.2	11,096	83.8
Grundy	50,053	5,454	10.9	44,599	89.1
Hamilton	8,241	1,315	16.0	6,926	84.0
Hancock	18,572	2,560	13.8	16,012	86.2
Hardin	4,193	1,112	26.5	3,081	73.5
Henderson	6,977	1,218	17.5	5,759	82.5
Henry	49,117	5,793	11.8	43,324	88.2
Iroquois	28,596	3,787	13.2	24,809	86.8
Jackson	58,832	7,038	12.0	51,794	88.0
Jasper	9,572	1,528	16.0	8,044	84.0
Jefferson	36,536	6,493	17.8	30,043	82.2
Jersey	22,281	2,697	12.1	19,584	87.9
Jo Daviess	22,245	2,640	11.9	19,605	88.1
Johnson	10,939	1,983	18.1	8,956	81.9
Kane	521,685	42,002	8.1	479,683	91.9
Kankakee	109,894	18,443	16.8	91,451	83.2
Kendall	119,786	8,459	7.1	111,327	92.9
Knox	49,374	7,824	15.8	41,550	84.2
LaSalle	109,748	14,068	12.8	95,680	87.2
Lake	687,664	56,416	8.2	631,248	91.8
Lawrence	11,161	2,290	20.5	8,871	79.5

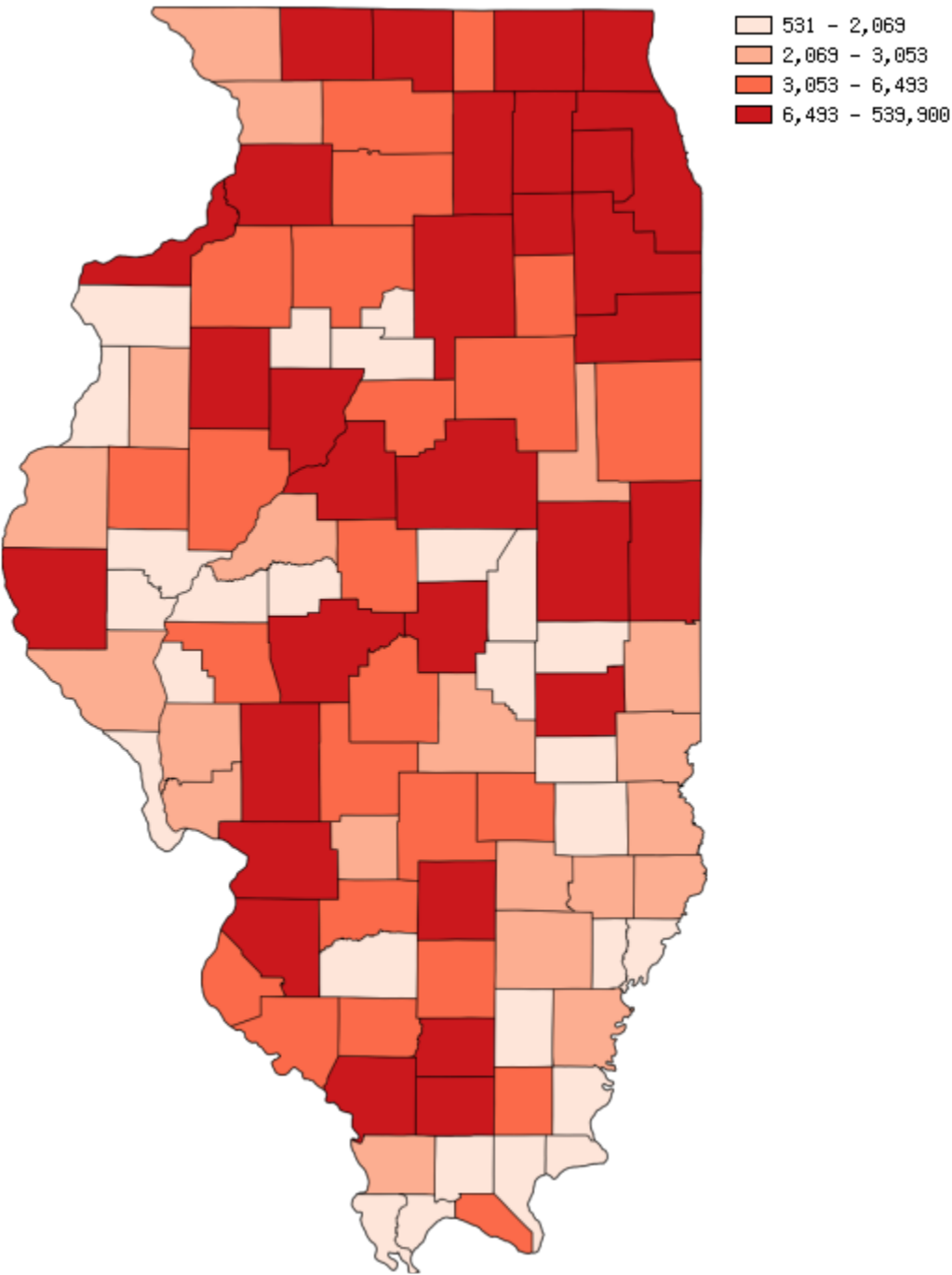
Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample. Data represents the civilian, noninstitutional population. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Lee	32,262	3,960	12.3	28,302	87.7
Livingston	33,693	4,665	13.8	29,028	86.2
Logan	23,997	3,530	14.7	20,467	85.3
Macon	106,773	15,345	14.4	91,428	85.6
Macoupin	46,284	7,046	15.2	39,238	84.8
Madison	264,937	31,469	11.9	233,468	88.1
Marion	37,954	6,846	18.0	31,108	82.0
Marshall	11,908	1,478	12.4	10,430	87.6
Mason	13,933	2,197	15.8	11,736	84.2
Massac	14,794	3,129	21.2	11,665	78.8
McDonough	31,636	3,790	12.0	27,846	88.0
McHenry	306,094	25,542	8.3	280,552	91.7
McLean	171,960	15,617	9.1	156,343	90.9
Menard	12,450	1,565	12.6	10,885	87.4
Mercer	15,851	2,003	12.6	13,848	87.4
Monroe	33,249	3,337	10.0	29,912	90.0
Montgomery	23,882	3,306	13.8	20,576	86.2
Morgan	33,363	4,648	13.9	28,715	86.1
Moultrie	14,605	1,657	11.3	12,948	88.7
Ogle	51,896	6,194	11.9	45,702	88.1
Peoria	184,842	20,664	11.2	164,178	88.8
Perry	19,713	3,098	15.7	16,615	84.3
Piatt	16,445	1,695	10.3	14,750	89.7
Pike	15,611	2,454	15.7	13,157	84.3
Pope	4,126	882	21.4	3,244	78.6
Pulaski	5,863	1,423	24.3	4,440	75.7

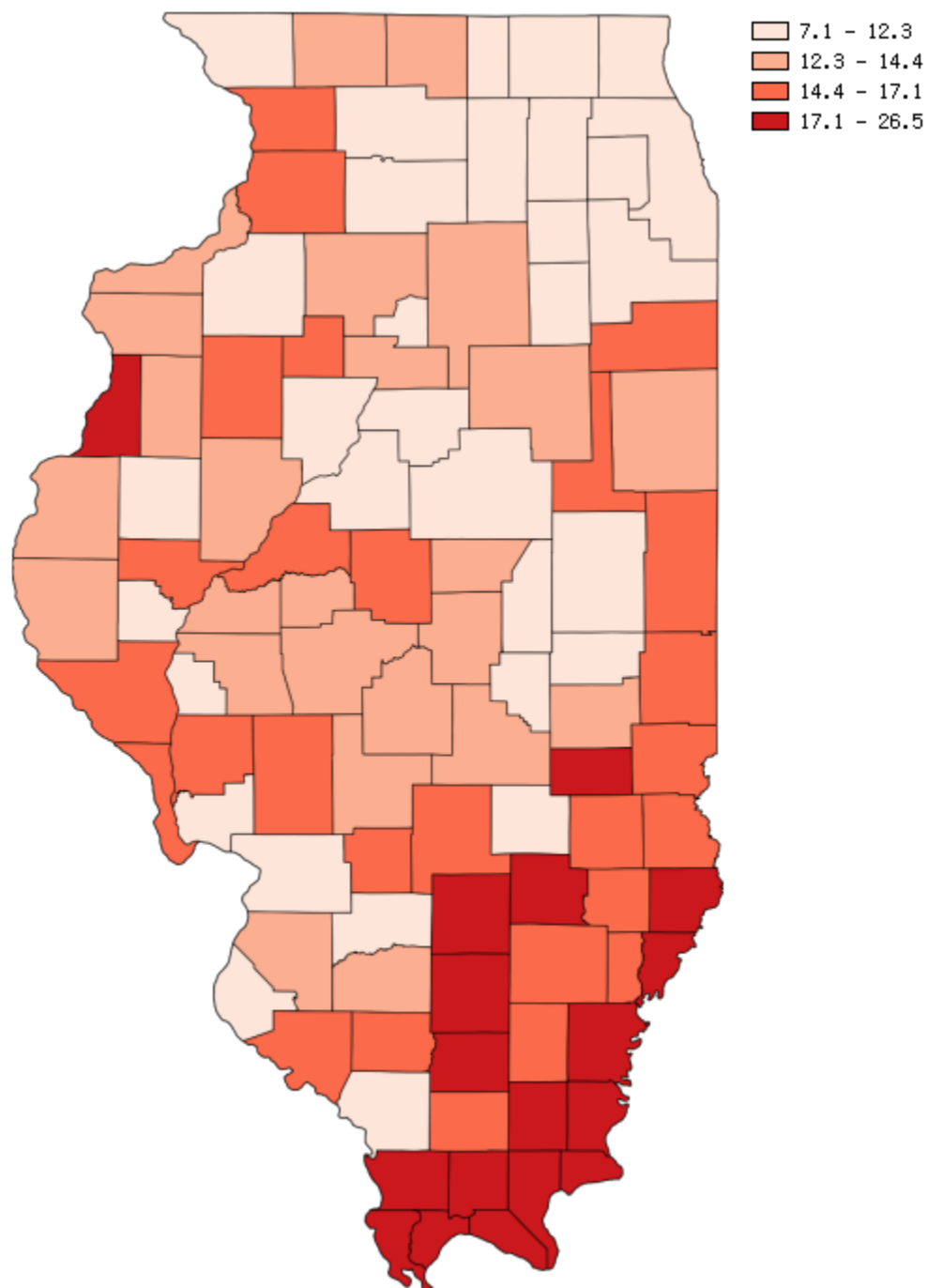
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Putnam	5,816	715	12.3	5,101	87.7
Randolph	29,941	4,662	15.6	25,279	84.4
Richland	15,917	2,668	16.8	13,249	83.2
Rock Island	144,775	18,776	13.0	125,999	87.0
Saline	24,235	5,130	21.2	19,105	78.8
Sangamon	196,845	27,151	13.8	169,694	86.2
Schuyler	7,232	1,186	16.4	6,046	83.6
Scott	5,150	600	11.7	4,550	88.3
Shelby	21,923	2,829	12.9	19,094	87.1
St. Clair	261,228	32,934	12.6	228,294	87.4
Stark	5,758	950	16.5	4,808	83.5
Stephenson	45,878	6,541	14.3	39,337	85.7
Tazewell	133,362	14,667	11.0	118,695	89.0
Union	17,398	3,053	17.5	14,345	82.5
Vermilion	78,088	12,041	15.4	66,047	84.6
Wabash	11,569	2,057	17.8	9,512	82.2
Warren	17,508	2,245	12.8	15,263	87.2
Washington	14,248	1,766	12.4	12,482	87.6
Wayne	16,506	2,759	16.7	13,747	83.3
White	14,130	2,701	19.1	11,429	80.9
Whiteside	56,651	8,545	15.1	48,106	84.9
Will	677,429	58,251	8.6	619,178	91.4
Williamson	65,283	10,325	15.8	54,958	84.2
Winnebago	287,276	37,954	13.2	249,322	86.8
Woodford	38,548	3,692	9.6	34,856	90.4

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 Illinois, by County: 2015



Percentage of People with Disabilities for Illinois, 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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