



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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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 [Kansas](#).

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 Kansas, 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 Kansas that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
 - The **range** of total people across Kansas counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Kansas counties, was **561,342**.
 - The county with the greatest number of total people was **Johnson** (562,538 people).
 - The county with the least number of total people was **Greeley** (1,196 people).
 - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **26,989**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Kansas counties was **6,894**.

- For people with disabilities:
 - The **range** of people with disabilities across Kansas counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Kansas counties, was **59,017**.
 - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **Sedgwick** (59,197 people).
 - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Greeley** (180 people).
 - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **3,342**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Kansas counties was **1,089**.

Prevalence of People with and without

Disabilities for Kansas, by County: 2015

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Kansas	2,833,872	350,945	12.4	2,482,927	87.6
Allen	12,876	2,470	19.2	10,406	80.8
Anderson	7,794	1,089	14.0	6,705	86.0
Atchison	16,457	2,727	16.6	13,730	83.4
Barber	4,729	654	13.8	4,075	86.2
Barton	26,988	3,785	14.0	23,203	86.0
Bourbon	14,539	2,625	18.1	11,914	81.9
Brown	9,809	1,640	16.7	8,169	83.3
Butler	64,091	7,890	12.3	56,201	87.7
Chase	2,602	437	16.8	2,165	83.2
Chautauqua	3,443	781	22.7	2,662	77.3
Cherokee	20,731	4,052	19.5	16,679	80.5
Cheyenne	2,641	418	15.8	2,223	84.2
Clark	2,085	289	13.9	1,796	86.1
Clay	8,122	1,181	14.5	6,941	85.5
Cloud	9,114	1,335	14.6	7,779	85.4
Coffey	8,346	1,145	13.7	7,201	86.3
Comanche	1,936	275	14.2	1,661	85.8
Cowley	34,869	5,520	15.8	29,349	84.2
Crawford	38,676	6,120	15.8	32,556	84.2
Decatur	2,819	548	19.4	2,271	80.6
Dickinson	19,032	3,198	16.8	15,834	83.2
Doniphan	7,746	1,111	14.3	6,635	85.7
Douglas	114,257	11,153	9.8	103,104	90.2
Edwards	2,896	455	15.7	2,441	84.3
Elk	2,635	540	20.5	2,095	79.5

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Ellis	28,717	3,220	11.2	25,497	88.8
Ellsworth	5,399	885	16.4	4,514	83.6
Finney	36,889	3,611	9.8	33,278	90.2
Ford	34,244	3,427	10.0	30,817	90.0
Franklin	25,591	3,597	14.1	21,994	85.9
Geary	31,646	3,584	11.3	28,062	88.7
Gove	2,681	352	13.1	2,329	86.9
Graham	2,565	457	17.8	2,108	82.2
Grant	7,737	724	9.4	7,013	90.6
Gray	5,979	661	11.1	5,318	88.9
Greeley	1,196	180	15.1	1,016	84.9
Greenwood	6,303	1,203	19.1	5,100	80.9
Hamilton	2,586	296	11.4	2,290	88.6
Harper	5,703	802	14.1	4,901	85.9
Harvey	34,201	4,471	13.1	29,730	86.9
Haskell	4,077	347	8.5	3,730	91.5
Hodgeman	1,904	299	15.7	1,605	84.3
Jackson	13,272	1,968	14.8	11,304	85.2
Jefferson	18,641	2,449	13.1	16,192	86.9
Jewell	3,011	465	15.4	2,546	84.6
Johnson	562,538	49,901	8.9	512,637	91.1
Kearny	3,876	406	10.5	3,470	89.5
Kingman	7,639	1,225	16.0	6,414	84.0
Kiowa	2,467	371	15.0	2,096	85.0
Labette	20,741	3,841	18.5	16,900	81.5
Lane	1,665	256	15.4	1,409	84.6

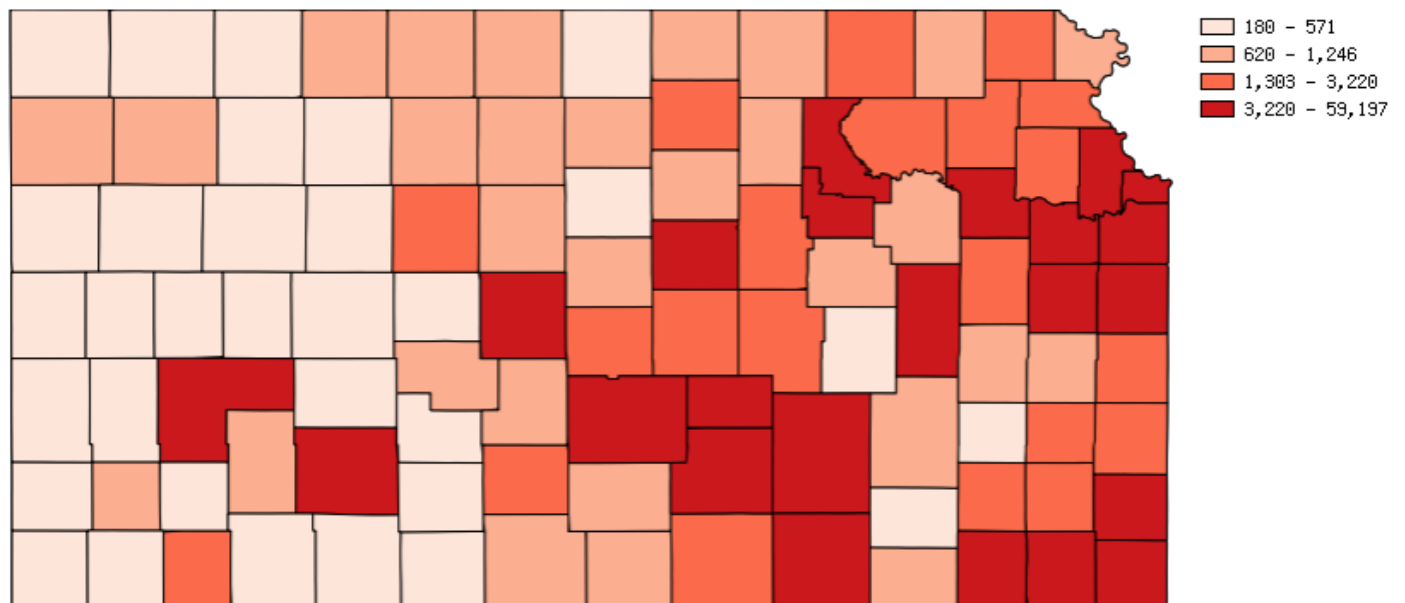
Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample. Data represents the civilian, noninstitutional population. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Leavenworth	71,129	10,409	14.6	60,720	85.4
Lincoln	3,088	464	15.0	2,624	85.0
Linn	9,458	1,815	19.2	7,643	80.8
Logan	2,753	340	12.4	2,413	87.6
Lyon	33,049	4,482	13.6	28,567	86.4
Marion	11,948	1,899	15.9	10,049	84.1
Marshall	9,818	1,475	15.0	8,343	85.0
McPherson	28,617	3,040	10.6	25,577	89.4
Meade	4,256	443	10.4	3,813	89.6
Miami	32,096	3,707	11.5	28,389	88.5
Mitchell	6,143	896	14.6	5,247	85.4
Montgomery	33,643	5,934	17.6	27,709	82.4
Morris	5,669	826	14.6	4,843	85.4
Morton	3,014	375	12.4	2,639	87.6
Nemaha	9,890	1,246	12.6	8,644	87.4
Neosho	16,195	2,950	18.2	13,245	81.8
Ness	3,020	433	14.3	2,587	85.7
Norton	4,754	719	15.1	4,035	84.9
Osage	15,874	2,612	16.5	13,262	83.5
Osborne	3,677	620	16.9	3,057	83.1
Ottawa	5,953	855	14.4	5,098	85.6
Pawnee	5,900	991	16.8	4,909	83.2
Phillips	5,383	836	15.5	4,547	84.5
Pottawatomie	22,150	2,115	9.5	20,035	90.5
Pratt	9,532	1,491	15.6	8,041	84.4
Rawlins	2,504	427	17.1	2,077	82.9

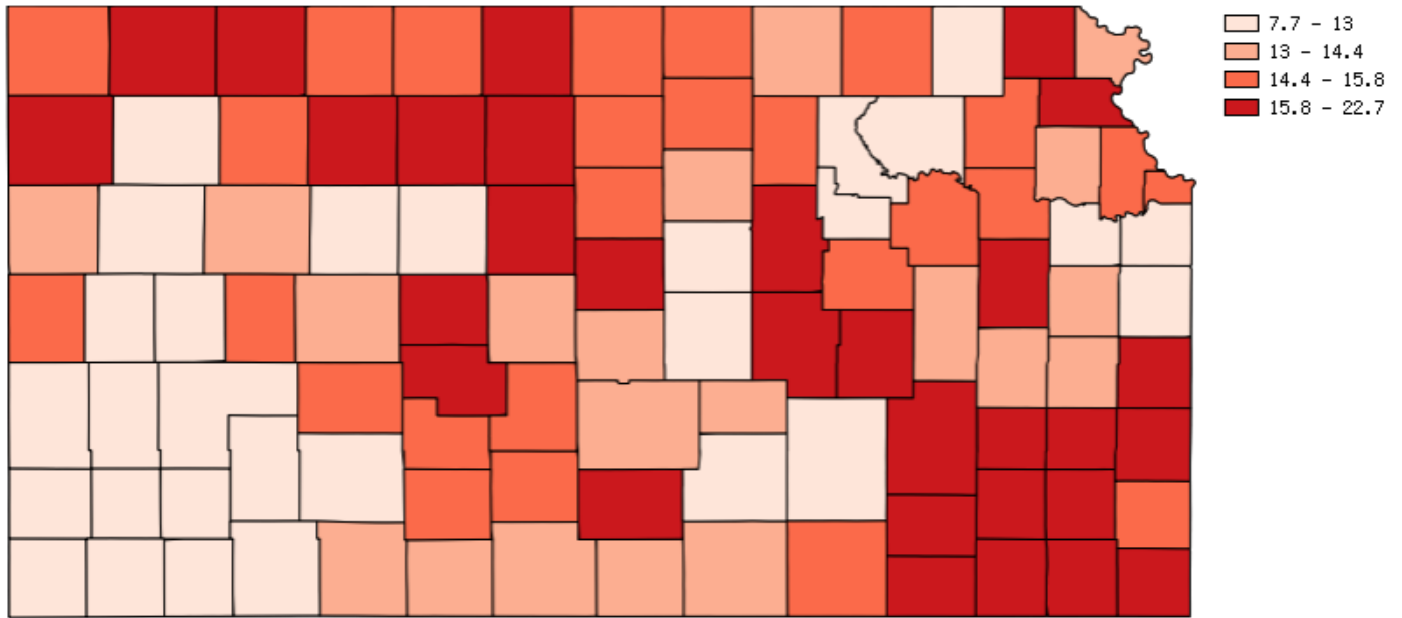
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Reno	61,564	8,751	14.2	52,813	85.8
Republic	4,708	714	15.2	3,994	84.8
Rice	9,816	1,303	13.3	8,513	86.7
Riley	68,323	5,644	8.3	62,679	91.7
Rooks	5,029	822	16.3	4,207	83.7
Rush	3,118	520	16.7	2,598	83.3
Russell	6,864	1,222	17.8	5,642	82.2
Saline	54,933	6,906	12.6	48,027	87.4
Scott	4,847	566	11.7	4,281	88.3
Sedgwick	500,080	59,197	11.8	440,883	88.2
Seward	23,066	1,772	7.7	21,294	92.3
Shawnee	175,531	25,612	14.6	149,919	85.4
Sheridan	2,502	373	14.9	2,129	85.1
Sherman	6,000	1,113	18.6	4,887	81.5
Smith	3,682	658	17.9	3,024	82.1
Stafford	4,212	661	15.7	3,551	84.3
Stanton	2,113	275	13.0	1,838	87.0
Stevens	5,698	571	10.0	5,127	90.0
Sumner	23,155	3,180	13.7	19,975	86.3
Thomas	7,809	952	12.2	6,857	87.8
Trego	2,878	292	10.1	2,586	89.9
Wabaunsee	6,894	1,005	14.6	5,889	85.4
Wallace	1,577	227	14.4	1,350	85.6
Washington	5,553	789	14.2	4,764	85.8
Wichita	2,180	265	12.2	1,915	87.8
Wilson	8,935	1,991	22.3	6,944	77.7

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 Kansas, by County: 2015



Percentage of People with Disabilities for Kansas, 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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