



# 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 Kentucky 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 Kentucky.

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 Kentucky, 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 Kentucky that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
  - The **range** of total people across Kentucky counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Kentucky counties, was **745,422**.
    - The county with the greatest number of total people was **Jefferson** (747,569 people).
    - The county with the least number of total people was **Robertson** (2,147 people).
  - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **35,935**.
  - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Kentucky counties was **18,497.5**.

- For people with disabilities:
  - The **range** of people with disabilities across Kentucky counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Kentucky counties, was **107,673**.
    - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **Jefferson** (108,054 people).
    - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Robertson** (381 people).
  - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **6,118**.
  - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Kentucky counties was **3,831.0**

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

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Kentucky	4,312,238	734,126	17.0	3,578,112	83.0
Adair	18,551	3,378	18.2	15,173	81.8
Allen	20,168	3,632	18.0	16,536	82.0
Anderson	21,651	3,126	14.4	18,525	85.6
Ballard	8,126	1,156	14.2	6,970	85.8
Barren	42,176	8,126	19.3	34,050	80.7
Bath	11,882	2,589	21.8	9,293	78.2
Bell	27,140	8,627	31.8	18,513	68.2
Boone	123,734	13,580	11.0	110,154	89.0
Bourbon	19,772	2,935	14.8	16,837	85.2
Boyd	46,805	9,585	20.5	37,220	79.5
Boyle	28,097	4,783	17.0	23,314	83.0
Bracken	8,381	1,341	16.0	7,040	84.0
Breathitt	13,444	4,590	34.1	8,854	65.9
Breckinridge	19,782	3,880	19.6	15,902	80.4
Bullitt	76,607	10,829	14.1	65,778	85.9
Butler	12,620	2,678	21.2	9,942	78.8
Caldwell	12,700	2,287	18.0	10,413	82.0
Calloway	37,664	5,102	13.5	32,562	86.5
Campbell	90,011	10,714	11.9	79,297	88.1
Carlisle	4,914	754	15.3	4,160	84.7
Carroll	10,593	1,900	17.9	8,693	82.1
Carter	27,012	5,159	19.1	21,853	80.9
Casey	15,623	3,133	20.1	12,490	79.9
Christian	65,166	9,049	13.9	56,117	86.1
Clark	35,232	5,957	16.9	29,275	83.1

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Clay	19,644	4,459	22.7	15,185	77.3
Clinton	10,036	1,553	15.5	8,483	84.5
Crittenden	9,028	1,683	18.6	7,345	81.4
Cumberland	6,719	1,121	16.7	5,598	83.3
Daviess	96,432	15,025	15.6	81,407	84.4
Edmonson	12,008	3,048	25.4	8,960	74.6
Elliott	6,703	1,483	22.1	5,220	77.9
Estill	14,350	3,878	27.0	10,472	73.0
Fayette	303,006	34,348	11.3	268,658	88.7
Fleming	14,544	2,965	20.4	11,579	79.6
Floyd	38,090	11,306	29.7	26,784	70.3
Franklin	48,821	8,031	16.4	40,790	83.6
Fulton	5,992	1,270	21.2	4,722	78.8
Gallatin	8,457	1,327	15.7	7,130	84.3
Garrard	16,873	3,416	20.2	13,457	79.8
Grant	24,244	3,685	15.2	20,559	84.8
Graves	37,071	5,605	15.1	31,466	84.9
Grayson	25,601	5,206	20.3	20,395	79.7
Green	11,035	2,648	24.0	8,387	76.0
Greenup	36,053	6,802	18.9	29,251	81.1
Hancock	8,614	1,617	18.8	6,997	81.2
Hardin	101,722	16,344	16.1	85,378	83.9
Harlan	27,920	8,728	31.3	19,192	68.7
Harrison	18,444	3,362	18.2	15,082	81.8
Hart	18,187	3,874	21.3	14,313	78.7
Henderson	45,428	8,515	18.7	36,913	81.3

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	%
Henry	15,377	2,509	16.3	12,868	83.7
Hickman	4,520	876	19.4	3,644	80.6
Hopkins	45,509	7,756	17.0	37,753	83.0
Jackson	13,205	4,259	32.3	8,946	67.7
Jefferson	747,569	108,054	14.5	639,515	85.5
Jessamine	49,750	7,843	15.8	41,907	84.2
Johnson	22,907	6,701	29.3	16,206	70.7
Kenton	161,457	22,927	14.2	138,530	85.8
Knott	15,818	4,658	29.4	11,160	70.6
Knox	31,463	5,621	17.9	25,842	82.1
Larue	13,867	2,923	21.1	10,944	78.9
Laurel	59,011	10,781	18.3	48,230	81.7
Lawrence	15,709	3,948	25.1	11,761	74.9
Lee	6,294	2,047	32.5	4,247	67.5
Leslie	10,749	3,604	33.5	7,145	66.5
Letcher	23,480	7,109	30.3	16,371	69.7
Lewis	13,642	3,037	22.3	10,605	77.7
Lincoln	24,287	5,074	20.9	19,213	79.1
Livingston	9,332	1,924	20.6	7,408	79.4
Logan	26,580	4,293	16.2	22,287	83.8
Lyon	7,061	1,494	21.2	5,567	78.8
Madison	85,027	13,438	15.8	71,589	84.2
Magoffin	12,878	3,654	28.4	9,224	71.6
Marion	18,674	3,011	16.1	15,663	83.9
Marshall	30,661	4,706	15.3	25,955	84.7
Martin	11,131	3,509	31.5	7,622	68.5

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Mason	16,989	3,028	17.8	13,961	82.2
McCracken	64,261	10,527	16.4	53,734	83.6
McCreary	16,422	4,764	29.0	11,658	71.0
McLean	9,416	1,655	17.6	7,761	82.4
Meade	28,217	4,644	16.5	23,573	83.5
Menifee	6,266	1,425	22.7	4,841	77.3
Mercer	21,181	4,063	19.2	17,118	80.8
Metcalfe	9,891	2,233	22.6	7,658	77.4
Monroe	10,595	2,500	23.6	8,095	76.4
Montgomery	26,808	5,566	20.8	21,242	79.2
Morgan	11,772	3,067	26.1	8,705	73.9
Muhlenberg	30,283	6,251	20.6	24,032	79.4
Nelson	44,270	7,363	16.6	36,907	83.4
Nicholas	6,969	1,265	18.2	5,704	81.8
Ohio	23,752	5,086	21.4	18,666	78.6
Oldham	58,819	5,288	9.0	53,531	91.0
Owen	10,692	2,114	19.8	8,578	80.2
Owsley	4,534	1,556	34.3	2,978	65.7
Pendleton	14,418	2,360	16.4	12,058	83.6
Perry	27,391	7,404	27.0	19,987	73.0
Pike	62,696	18,528	29.6	44,168	70.4
Powell	12,225	2,994	24.5	9,231	75.5
Pulaski	62,837	13,086	20.8	49,751	79.2
Robertson	2,147	381	17.7	1,766	82.3
Rockcastle	16,644	3,977	23.9	12,667	76.1
Rowan	23,387	3,788	16.2	19,599	83.8

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.

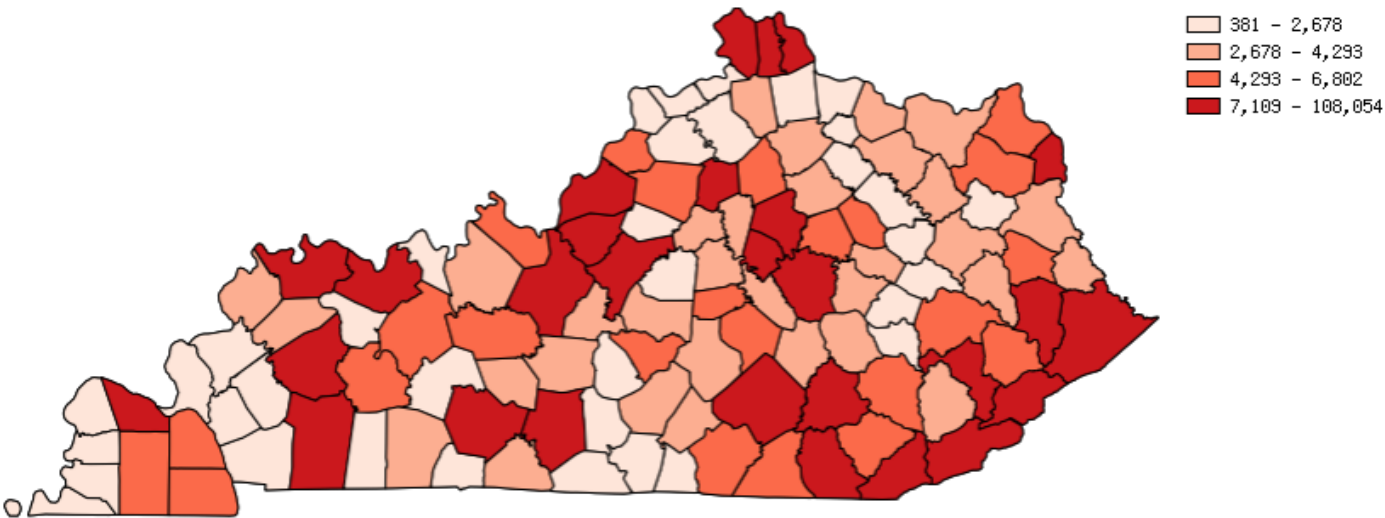


County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Russell	17,525	3,617	20.6	13,908	79.4
Scott	49,941	5,926	11.9	44,015	88.1
Shelby	42,975	5,499	12.8	37,476	87.2
Simpson	17,386	2,424	13.9	14,962	86.1
Spencer	17,454	2,440	14.0	15,014	86.0
Taylor	24,638	4,448	18.1	20,190	81.9
Todd	12,292	1,899	15.4	10,393	84.6
Trigg	14,166	2,309	16.3	11,857	83.7
Trimble	8,783	1,580	18.0	7,203	82.0
Union	14,983	3,055	20.4	11,928	79.6
Warren	117,678	17,230	14.6	100,448	85.4
Washington	11,785	2,154	18.3	9,631	81.7
Wayne	20,347	5,368	26.4	14,979	73.6
Webster	13,064	2,735	20.9	10,329	79.1
Whitley	35,173	7,196	20.5	27,977	79.5
Wolfe	7,136	2,133	29.9	5,003	70.1
Woodford	25,199	3,255	12.9	21,944	87.1

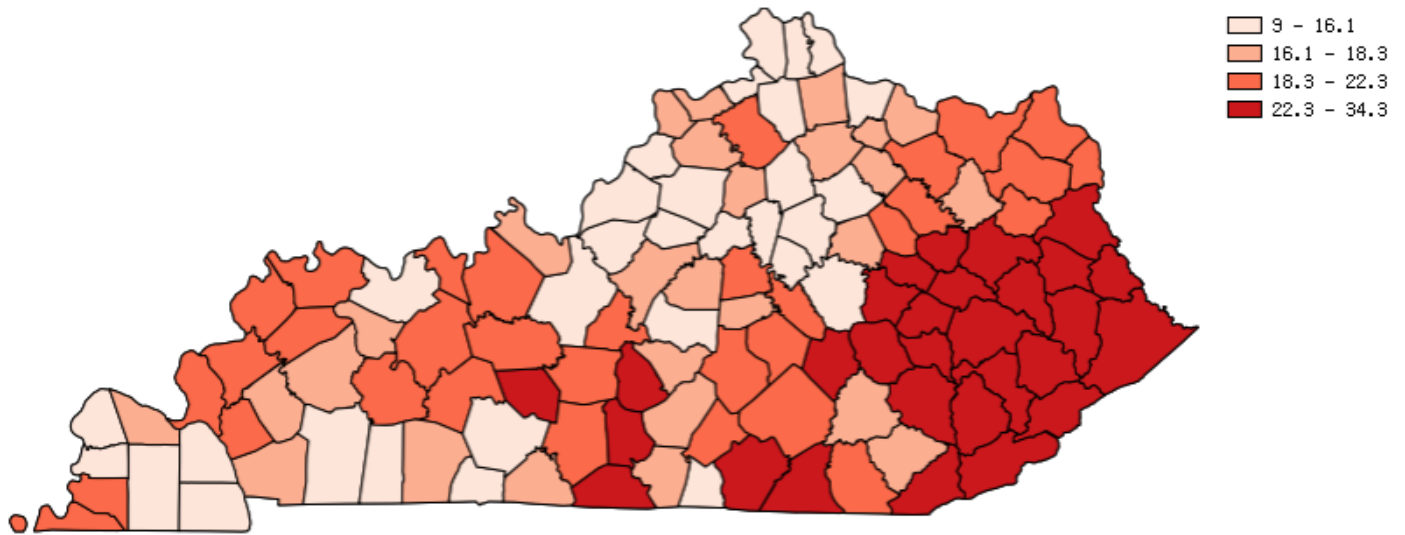
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%

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 Kentucky, by County: 2015



## Percentage of People with Disabilities for Kentucky, 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/](http://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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