



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 Louisiana 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 Louisiana.

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 Louisiana, 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 Louisiana that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
 - The **range** of total people across Louisiana counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Louisiana counties, was **436,961**.
 - The county with the greatest number of total people was **East Baton Rouge** (441,718 people).
 - The county with the least number of total people was **Tensas** (4,757 people).
 - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **70,658**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Louisiana counties was **31,234.0**.

- For people with disabilities:
 - The **range** of people with disabilities across Louisiana counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Louisiana counties, was **56,893**.
 - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **East Baton Rouge** (57,595 people).
 - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Tensas** (702 people).
 - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **10,581**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Louisiana counties was **5,835.5**

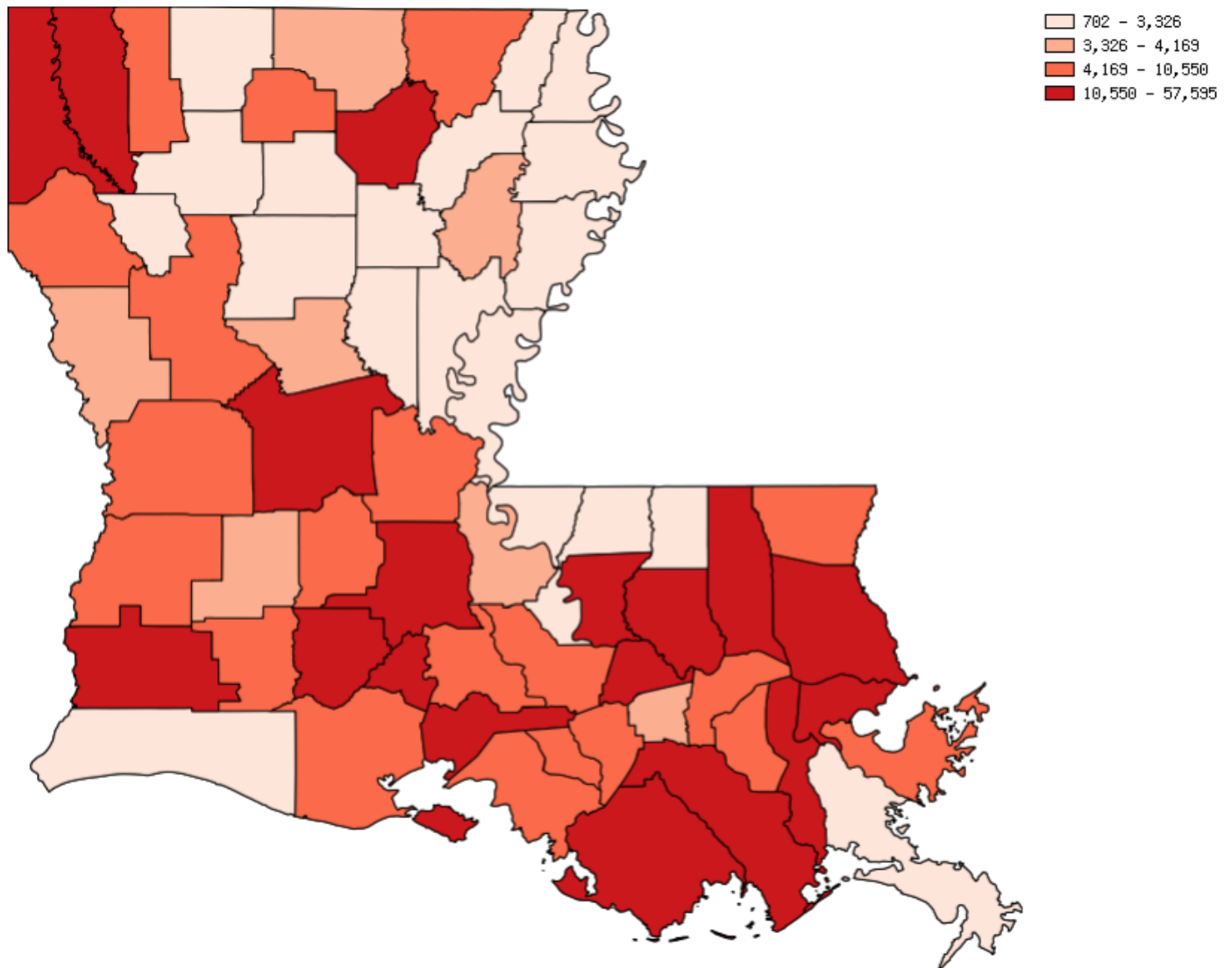
Prevalence of People with and without Disabilities for Louisiana, by County: 2015

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Louisiana	4,522,122	677,157	15.0	3,844,965	85.0
Acadia	61,254	11,406	18.6	49,848	81.4
Allen	21,329	4,169	19.5	17,160	80.5
Ascension	113,905	13,049	11.5	100,856	88.5
Assumption	22,862	4,212	18.4	18,650	81.6
Avoyelles	37,787	7,100	18.8	30,687	81.2
Beauregard	35,169	7,407	21.1	27,762	78.9
Bienville	13,653	2,888	21.2	10,765	78.8
Bossier	118,561	14,854	12.5	103,707	87.5
Caddo	249,783	36,496	14.6	213,287	85.4
Calcasieu	193,522	32,747	16.9	160,775	83.1
Caldwell	9,512	1,471	15.5	8,041	84.5
Cameron	6,694	1,149	17.2	5,545	82.8
Catahoula	9,284	1,514	16.3	7,770	83.7
Claiborne	14,706	3,039	20.7	11,667	79.3
Concordia	18,419	2,845	15.4	15,574	84.6
De Soto	26,808	4,751	17.7	22,057	82.3
East Baton Rouge	441,718	57,595	13.0	384,123	87.0
East Carroll	6,064	954	15.7	5,110	84.3
East Feliciana	17,168	2,775	16.2	14,393	83.8
Evangeline	31,605	6,562	20.8	25,043	79.2
Franklin	19,107	3,344	17.5	15,763	82.5
Grant	18,937	3,653	19.3	15,284	80.7
Iberia	73,113	11,704	16.0	61,409	84.0
Iberville	29,426	5,620	19.1	23,806	80.9
Jackson	15,033	3,326	22.1	11,707	77.9

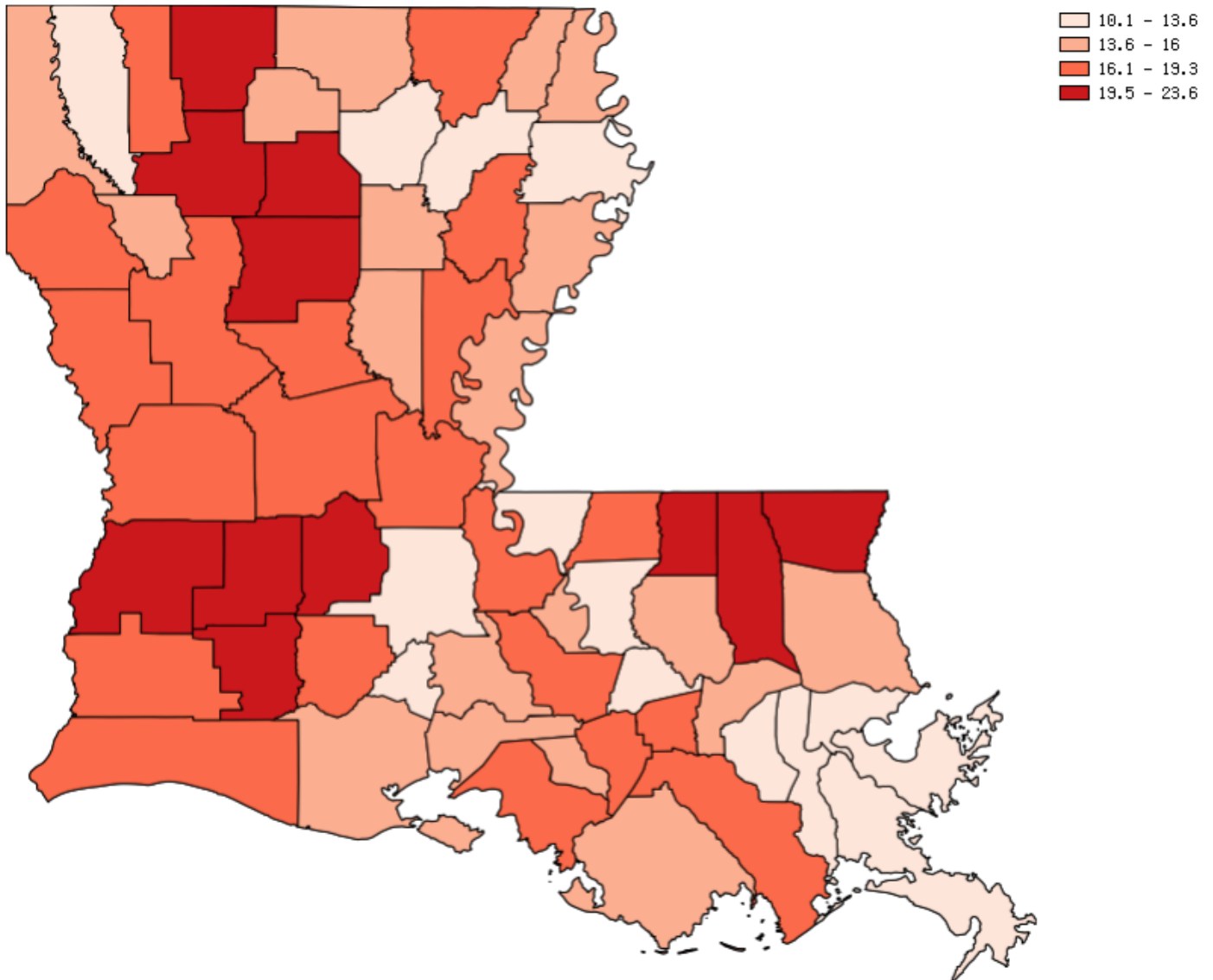
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Jefferson	431,764	57,269	13.3	374,495	86.7
Jefferson Davis	30,863	6,051	19.6	24,812	80.4
LaSalle	13,656	2,158	15.8	11,498	84.2
Lafayette	229,517	26,915	11.7	202,602	88.3
Lafourche	96,636	16,010	16.6	80,626	83.4
Lincoln	46,735	6,600	14.1	40,135	85.9
Livingston	132,996	20,460	15.4	112,536	84.6
Madison	10,406	1,281	12.3	9,125	87.7
Morehouse	26,211	4,214	16.1	21,997	83.9
Natchitoches	38,611	6,627	17.2	31,984	82.8
Orleans	371,599	50,665	13.6	320,934	86.4
Ouachita	149,358	17,785	11.9	131,573	88.1
Plaquemines	22,784	2,301	10.1	20,483	89.9
Pointe Coupee	22,371	3,937	17.6	18,434	82.4
Rapides	129,468	24,400	18.8	105,068	81.2
Red River	8,726	1,207	13.8	7,519	86.2
Richland	19,926	2,652	13.3	17,274	86.7
Sabine	23,831	4,043	17.0	19,788	83.0
St. Bernard	42,512	5,509	13.0	37,003	87.0
St. Charles	51,981	6,361	12.2	45,620	87.8
St. Helena	10,694	2,430	22.7	8,264	77.3
St. James	21,427	3,482	16.3	17,945	83.7
St. John the Baptist	43,461	6,329	14.6	37,132	85.4
St. Landry	82,541	10,809	13.1	71,732	86.9
St. Martin	52,860	7,501	14.2	45,359	85.8
St. Mary	52,557	9,715	18.5	42,842	81.5

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.

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



Percentage of People with Disabilities for Louisiana, 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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