2015

State Report for County-level Data: Prevalence

Disability Statistics & Demographics
Rehabilitation Research & Training Center

Acknowledgement

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2015 Missouri 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 <u>Section 1: Population and Prevalence</u> 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 <u>Missouri</u>.

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 Missouri, 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 Missouri that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:

  - The **range** of total people across Missouri counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Missouri counties, was **987,424**.

    - The county with the greatest number of total people was **St. Louis** (989,446 people).

    - The county with the least number of total people was **Worth** (2,022 people).

  - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **51,587**.

  - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Missouri counties was **18,252**.

- For people with disabilities:

  - The **range** of people with disabilities across Missouri counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Missouri counties, was **115,441.**

    - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **St. Louis** (115,736 people).

    - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Worth** (295 people).

  - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **7,378.**

  - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Missouri counties was **3,432**

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

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Missouri	5,932,449	848,455	14.3	5,083,994	85.7
Adair	25,247	3,083	12.2	22,164	87.8
Andrew	17,114	2,160	12.6	14,954	87.4
Atchison	5,341	980	18.3	4,361	81.7
Audrain	24,108	3,895	16.2	20,213	83.8
Barry	35,431	6,322	17.8	29,109	82.2
Barton	12,050	2,246	18.6	9,804	81.4
Bates	16,349	3,100	19.0	13,249	81.0
Benton	18,650	4,116	22.1	14,534	77.9
Bollinger	12,270	2,880	23.5	9,390	76.5
Boone	169,402	17,402	10.3	152,000	89.7
Buchanan	86,721	13,582	15.7	73,139	84.3
Butler	42,337	10,183	24.1	32,154	75.9
Caldwell	8,895	1,524	17.1	7,371	82.9
Callaway	42,133	6,427	15.3	35,706	84.7
Camden	43,517	7,697	17.7	35,820	82.3
Cape Girardeau	76,555	11,208	14.6	65,347	85.4
Carroll	9,002	1,412	15.7	7,590	84.3
Carter	6,251	1,441	23.1	4,810	76.9
Cass	99,881	12,358	12.4	87,523	87.6
Cedar	13,749	3,105	22.6	10,644	77.4
Chariton	7,433	1,372	18.5	6,061	81.5
Christian	80,443	9,623	12.0	70,820	88.0
Clark	6,849	1,064	15.5	5,785	84.5
Clay	228,840	26,320	11.5	202,520	88.5
Clinton	20,033	2,619	13.1	17,414	86.9

| County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Cole	72,548	10,346	14.3	62,202	85.7
Cooper	16,044	2,191	13.7	13,853	86.3
Crawford	24,375	5,050	20.7	19,325	79.3
Dade	7,484	1,417	18.9	6,067	81.1
Dallas	16,370	3,316	20.3	13,054	79.7
Daviess	8,077	1,290	16.0	6,787	84.0
DeKalb	9,351	1,618	17.3	7,733	82.7
Dent	15,437	3,848	24.9	11,589	75.1
Douglas	13,393	2,707	20.2	10,686	79.8
Dunklin	30,891	6,909	22.4	23,982	77.6
Franklin	101,062	12,510	12.4	88,552	87.6
Gasconade	14,675	2,880	19.6	11,795	80.4
Gentry	6,621	1,094	16.5	5,527	83.5
Greene	279,368	37,616	13.5	241,752	86.5
Grundy	10,072	1,672	16.6	8,400	83.4
Harrison	8,536	1,650	19.3	6,886	80.7
Henry	21,794	4,515	20.7	17,279	79.3
Hickory	9,254	2,378	25.7	6,876	74.3
Holt	4,498	741	16.5	3,757	83.5
Howard	10,055	1,525	15.2	8,530	84.8
Howell	39,891	7,753	19.4	32,138	80.6
Iron	9,979	2,618	26.2	7,361	73.8
Jackson	674,244	90,501	13.4	583,743	86.6
Jasper	116,067	16,290	14.0	99,777	86.0
Jefferson	219,981	28,472	12.9	191,509	87.1
Johnson	50,539	5,905	11.7	44,634	88.3

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		County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%			Count	%	Count	%
Knox	3,958	713	18.0	3,245	82.0	Pemiscot	17,657	4,523	25.6	13,134	74.4
Laclede	35,120	6,817	19.4	28,303	80.6	Perry	18,807	2,892	15.4	15,915	84.6
Lafayette	32,404	4,847	15.0	27,557	85.0	Pettis	41,448	7,070	17.1	34,378	82.9
Lawrence	37,657	6,053	16.1	31,604	83.9	Phelps	44,130	7,136	16.2	36,994	83.8
Lewis	9,969	1,314	13.2	8,655	86.8	Pike	16,271	2,649	16.3	13,622	83.7
Lincoln	53,367	8,818	16.5	44,549	83.5	Platte	92,463	9,120	9.9	83,343	90.1
Linn	12,324	1,952	15.8	10,372	84.2	Polk	30,705	5,290	17.2	25,415	82.8
Livingston	13,764	1,993	14.5	11,771	85.5	Pulaski	40,072	6,596	16.5	33,476	83.5
Macon	15,188	2,747	18.1	12,441	81.9	Putnam	4,842	1,147	23.7	3,695	76.3
Madison	12,232	2,891	23.6	9,341	76.4	Ralls	10,189	1,615	15.9	8,574	84.1
Maries	8,933	1,789	20.0	7,144	80.0	Randolph	23,198	4,110	17.7	19,088	82.3
Marion	28,164	4,397	15.6	23,767	84.4	Ray	22,750	3,631	16.0	19,119	84.0
McDonald	22,604	3,957	17.5	18,647	82.5	Reynolds	6,444	1,695	26.3	4,749	73.7
Mercer	3,662	528	14.4	3,134	85.6	Ripley	13,917	3,432	24.7	10,485	75.3
Miller	24,678	4,583	18.6	20,095	81.4	Saline	22,880	4,164	18.2	18,716	81.8
Mississippi	12,506	2,743	21.9	9,763	78.1	Schuyler	4,343	705	16.2	3,638	83.8
Moniteau	14,477	2,016	13.9	12,461	86.1	Scotland	4,778	735	15.4	4,043	84.6
Monroe	8,573	1,416	16.5	7,157	83.5	Scott	38,597	7,260	18.8	31,337	81.2
Montgomery	11,598	2,036	17.6	9,562	82.4	Shannon	8,253	1,640	19.9	6,613	80.1
Morgan	19,908	3,904	19.6	16,004	80.4	Shelby	5,972	1,016	17.0	4,956	83.0
New Madrid	18,042	4,031	22.3	14,011	77.7	St. Charles	373,044	36,321	9.7	336,723	90.3
Newton	58,120	8,803	15.1	49,317	84.9	St. Clair	9,288	2,202	23.7	7,086	76.3
Nodaway	22,284	2,938	13.2	19,346	86.8	St. Francois	58,440	11,380	19.5	47,060	80.5
Oregon	10,845	2,714	25.0	8,131	75.0	St. Louis	313,086	47,019	15.0	266,067	85.0
Osage	13,619	2,224	16.3	11,395	83.7	St. Louis	989,446	115,736	11.7	873,710	88.3
Ozark	9,480	2,018	21.3	7,462	78.7	Ste. Genevieve	17,783	2,830	15.9	14,953	84.1

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		County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%			Count	%	Count	%
Stoddard	29,436	6,466	22.0	22,970	78.0						
Stone	31,121	5,642	18.1	25,479	81.9						
Sullivan	6,455	1,063	16.5	5,392	83.5						
Taney	53,103	8,822	16.6	44,281	83.4						
Texas	24,270	5,460	22.5	18,810	77.5						
Vernon	20,403	3,847	18.9	16,556	81.1						
Warren	32,865	4,789	14.6	28,076	85.4						
Washington	23,961	6,511	27.2	17,450	72.8						
Wayne	13,255	3,913	29.5	9,342	70.5						
Webster	35,820	5,137	14.3	30,683	85.7						
Worth	2,022	295	14.6	1,727	85.4						
Wright	18,252	3,423	18.8	14,829	81.2						

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 Missouri, by County: 2015

Legend:
- 295 – 2,036
- 2,036 – 4,397
- 4,397 – 8,818
- 8,818 – 115,736
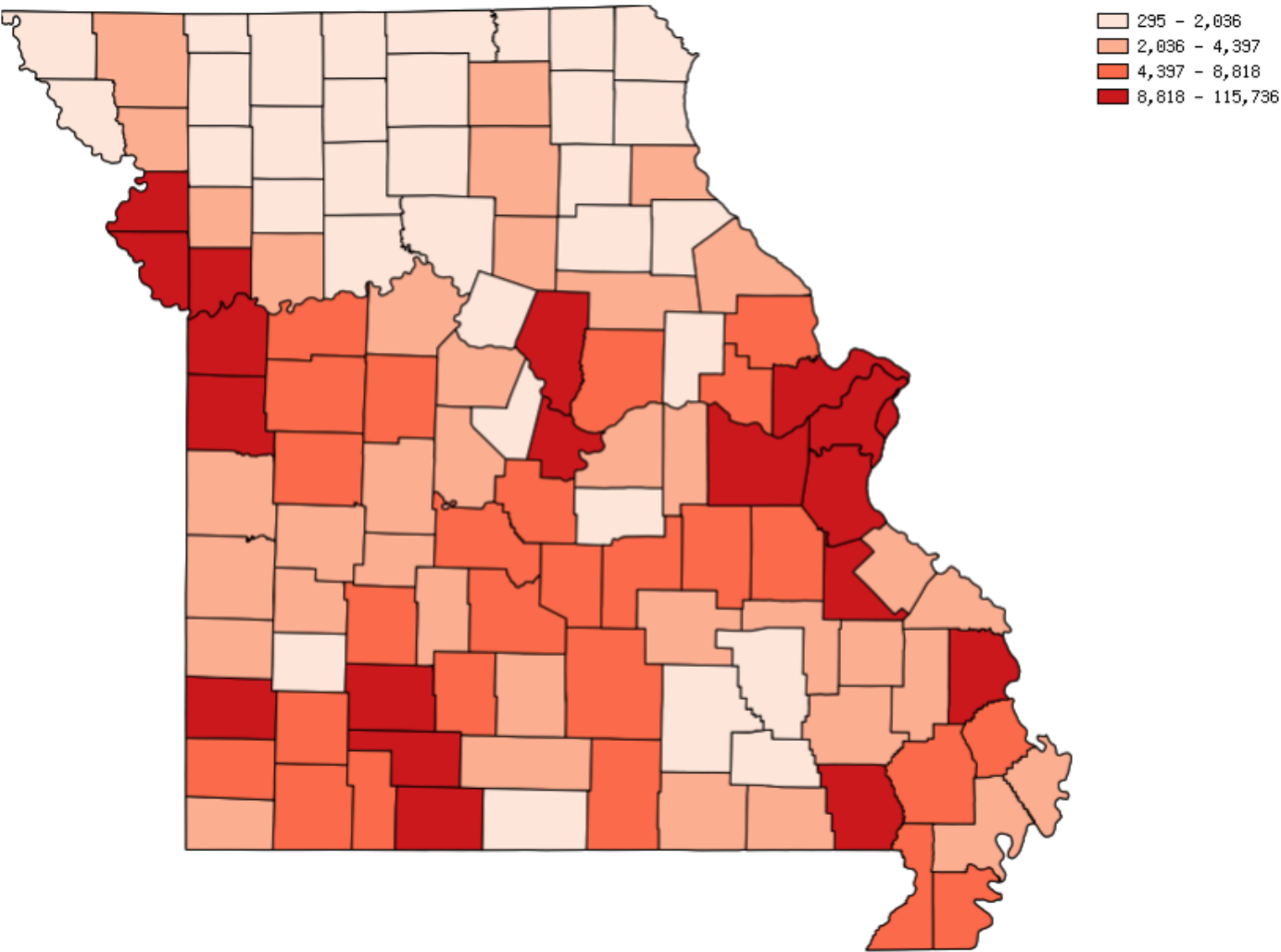
Percentage of People with Disabilities for Missouri, by County: 2015

Legend:
- 9.7 – 14
- 14 – 16.5
- 16.5 – 19.6
- 19.6 – 29.5
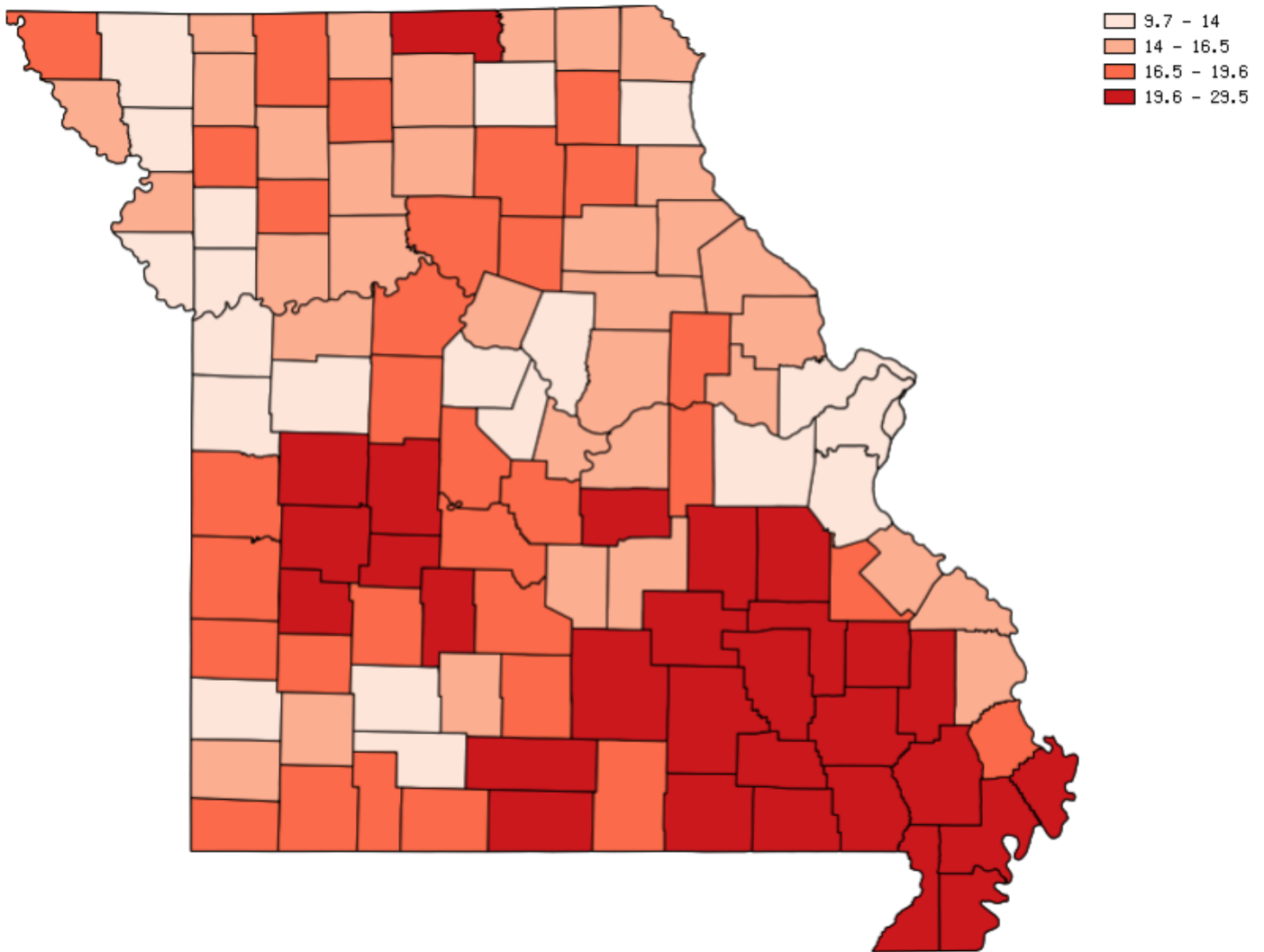
Discussion

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.