



# 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 Mississippi 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 [Mississippi](#).

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 Mississippi, 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 Mississippi that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
  - The **range** of total people across Mississippi counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Mississippi counties, was **242,304**.
    - The county with the greatest number of total people was **Hinds** (243,324 people).
    - The county with the least number of total people was **Issaquena** (1,020 people).
  - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **35,624**.
  - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Mississippi counties was **22,418.0**.

- For people with disabilities:
  - The **range** of people with disabilities across Mississippi counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Mississippi counties, was **31,428**.
    - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **Hinds** (31,721 people).
    - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Issaquena** (293 people).
  - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **5,826**.
  - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Mississippi counties was **4,478.5**

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

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Mississippi	2,921,189	477,699	16.4	2,443,490	83.6
Adams	29,616	4,823	16.3	24,793	83.7
Alcorn	36,788	7,524	20.5	29,264	79.5
Amite	12,727	3,163	24.9	9,564	75.1
Attala	18,868	3,620	19.2	15,248	80.8
Benton	8,389	1,694	20.2	6,695	79.8
Bolivar	32,976	4,852	14.7	28,124	85.3
Calhoun	14,637	2,782	19.0	11,855	81.0
Carroll	10,150	1,817	17.9	8,333	82.1
Chickasaw	17,086	2,733	16.0	14,353	84.0
Choctaw	8,254	2,044	24.8	6,210	75.2
Claiborne	9,276	1,255	13.5	8,021	86.5
Clarke	16,306	3,734	22.9	12,572	77.1
Clay	19,994	3,247	16.2	16,747	83.8
Coahoma	24,961	3,740	15.0	21,221	85.0
Copiah	28,771	4,617	16.0	24,154	84.0
Covington	19,222	4,664	24.3	14,558	75.7
DeSoto	167,763	18,593	11.1	149,170	88.9
Forrest	75,581	15,005	19.9	60,576	80.1
Franklin	7,777	1,485	19.1	6,292	80.9
George	22,634	4,400	19.4	18,234	80.6
Greene	10,820	2,454	22.7	8,366	77.3
Grenada	21,266	4,743	22.3	16,523	77.7
Hancock	45,477	8,053	17.7	37,424	82.3
Harrison	188,527	28,682	15.2	159,845	84.8
Hinds	243,324	31,721	13.0	211,603	87.0

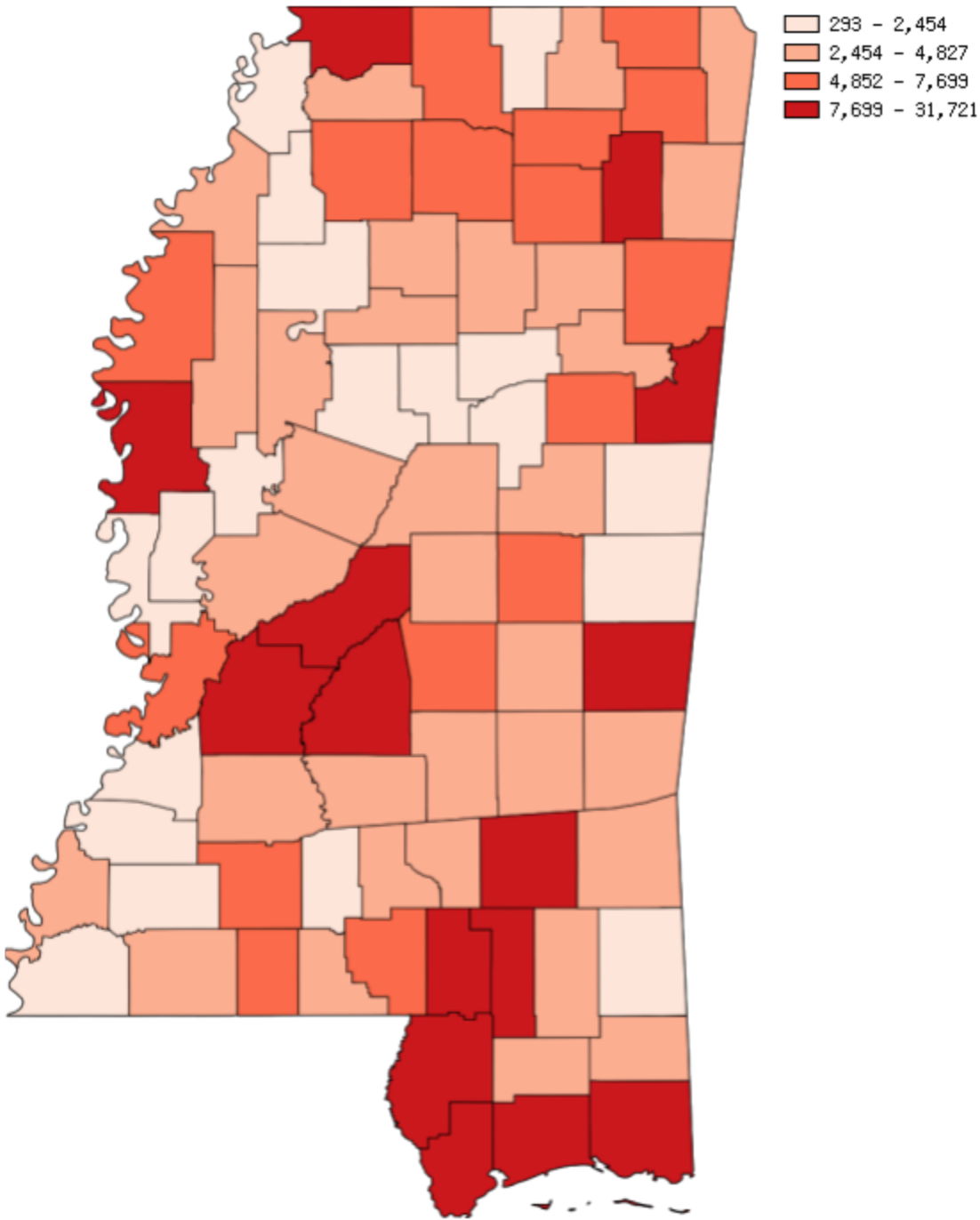
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Holmes	18,633	2,638	14.2	15,995	85.8
Humphreys	8,897	1,393	15.7	7,504	84.3
Issaquena	1,020	293	28.7	727	71.3
Itawamba	23,216	4,827	20.8	18,389	79.2
Jackson	139,314	24,793	17.8	114,521	82.2
Jasper	16,472	3,516	21.3	12,956	78.7
Jefferson	7,159	1,138	15.9	6,021	84.1
Jefferson Davis	11,830	2,461	20.8	9,369	79.2
Jones	67,522	11,891	17.6	55,631	82.4
Kemper	9,667	1,926	19.9	7,741	80.1
Lafayette	50,583	5,342	10.6	45,241	89.4
Lamar	57,938	8,737	15.1	49,201	84.9
Lauderdale	76,464	13,989	18.3	62,475	81.7
Lawrence	12,573	2,203	17.5	10,370	82.5
Leake	22,202	4,544	20.5	17,658	79.5
Lee	84,014	13,975	16.6	70,039	83.4
Leflore	30,856	3,542	11.5	27,314	88.5
Lincoln	34,172	5,075	14.9	29,097	85.1
Lowndes	57,903	9,573	16.5	48,330	83.5
Madison	99,028	9,622	9.7	89,406	90.3
Marion	25,353	5,348	21.1	20,005	78.9
Marshall	35,104	4,987	14.2	30,117	85.8
Monroe	35,760	6,371	17.8	29,389	82.2
Montgomery	10,347	1,971	19.0	8,376	81.0
Neshoba	29,135	5,952	20.4	23,183	79.6
Newton	21,473	4,195	19.5	17,278	80.5

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.

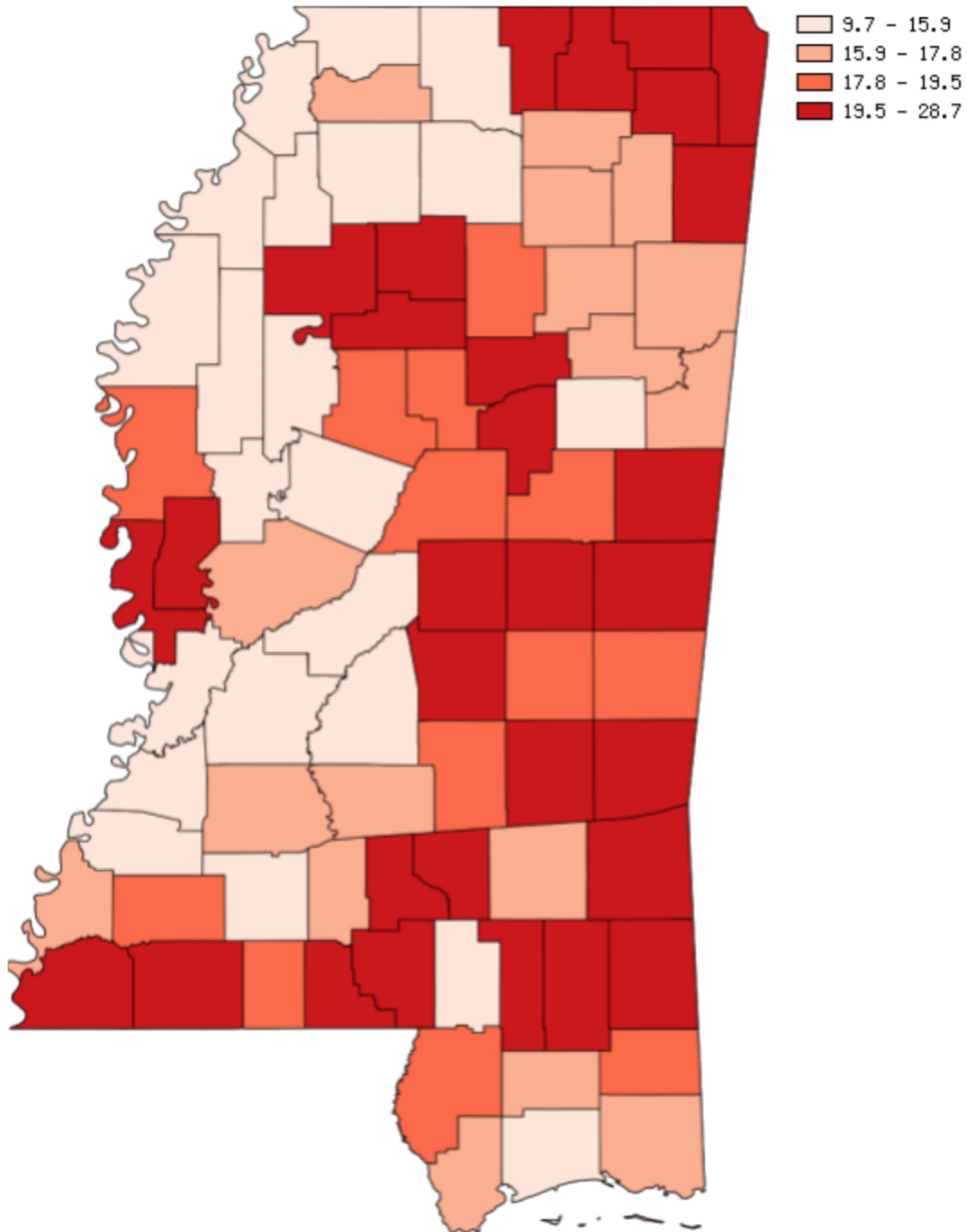




# Count of People with Disabilities for Mississippi, by County: 2015



## Percentage of People with Disabilities for Mississippi, 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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