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 Virginia.

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 Virginia, 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 Virginia that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
    - The **range** of total people across Virginia counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Virginia counties, was **1,113,023**.
        - The county with the greatest number of total people was **Fairfax** (1,115,267 people).
        - The county with the least number of total people was **Highland** (2,244 people).
    - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **60,474**.
    - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Virginia counties was **24,508**.

- For people with disabilities:
    - The **range** of people with disabilities across Virginia counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Virginia counties, was **73,494**.
        - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **Fairfax** (73,908 people).
        - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Highland** (414 people).
    - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **6,747**.
    - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Virginia counties was **3,696**

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

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Virginia	8,043,013	897,300	11.2	7,145,713	88.8
Accomack	32,709	4,065	12.4	28,644	87.6
Albemarle	101,532	9,341	9.2	92,191	90.8
Alexandria	146,228	9,105	6.2	137,123	93.8
Alleghany	15,826	2,976	18.8	12,850	81.2
Amelia	12,678	1,900	15.0	10,778	85.0
Amherst	31,970	4,582	14.3	27,388	85.7
Appomattox	15,137	2,568	17.0	12,569	83.0
Arlington	220,280	11,832	5.4	208,448	94.6
Augusta	70,232	9,821	14.0	60,411	86.0
Bath	4,521	661	14.6	3,860	85.4
Bedford	76,027	10,666	14.0	65,361	86.0
Bland	5,727	1,010	17.6	4,717	82.4
Botetourt	32,886	4,575	13.9	28,311	86.1
Bristol	17,367	3,603	20.7	13,764	79.3
Brunswick	15,216	2,743	18.0	12,473	82.0
Buchanan	22,446	5,561	24.8	16,885	75.2
Buckingham	15,040	2,781	18.5	12,259	81.5
Buena Vista	6,590	897	13.6	5,693	86.4
Campbell	54,526	8,090	14.8	46,436	85.2
Caroline	27,198	3,579	13.2	23,619	86.8
Carroll	29,718	5,311	17.9	24,407	82.1
Charles City	7,095	1,065	15.0	6,030	85.0
Charlotte	12,175	2,605	21.4	9,570	78.6
Charlottesville	44,706	3,997	8.9	40,709	91.1
Chesapeake	218,437	21,046	9.6	197,391	90.4
Chesterfield	325,417	32,659	10.0	292,758	90.0
Clarke	14,104	1,549	11.0	12,555	89.0
Colonial Heights	17,268	2,758	16.0	14,510	84.0
Covington	5,556	1,141	20.5	4,415	79.5
Craig	5,195	1,077	20.7	4,118	79.3
Culpeper	46,825	4,879	10.4	41,946	89.6
Cumberland	9,859	1,696	17.2	8,163	82.8
Danville	41,309	8,221	19.9	33,088	80.1
Dickenson	15,068	3,696	24.5	11,372	75.5
Dinwiddie	27,685	4,714	17.0	22,971	83.0
Emporia	5,457	1,189	21.8	4,268	78.2
Essex	11,075	1,355	12.2	9,720	87.8
Fairfax	22,898	1,838	8.0	21,060	92.0
Fairfax	1,115,267	73,908	6.6	1,041,359	93.4
Falls Church	13,211	904	6.8	12,307	93.2
Fauquier	67,009	7,179	10.7	59,830	89.3
Floyd	15,435	2,197	14.2	13,238	85.8
Fluvanna	24,710	3,348	13.5	21,362	86.5
Franklin	8,327	947	11.4	7,380	88.6
Franklin	55,986	8,503	15.2	47,483	84.8
Frederick	80,365	9,365	11.7	71,000	88.3
Fredericksburg	27,148	2,648	9.8	24,500	90.2
Galax	6,586	1,413	21.5	5,173	78.5
Giles	16,774	3,460	20.6	13,314	79.4
Gloucester	36,176	5,099	14.1	31,077	85.9
Goochland	20,409	2,383	11.7	18,026	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.

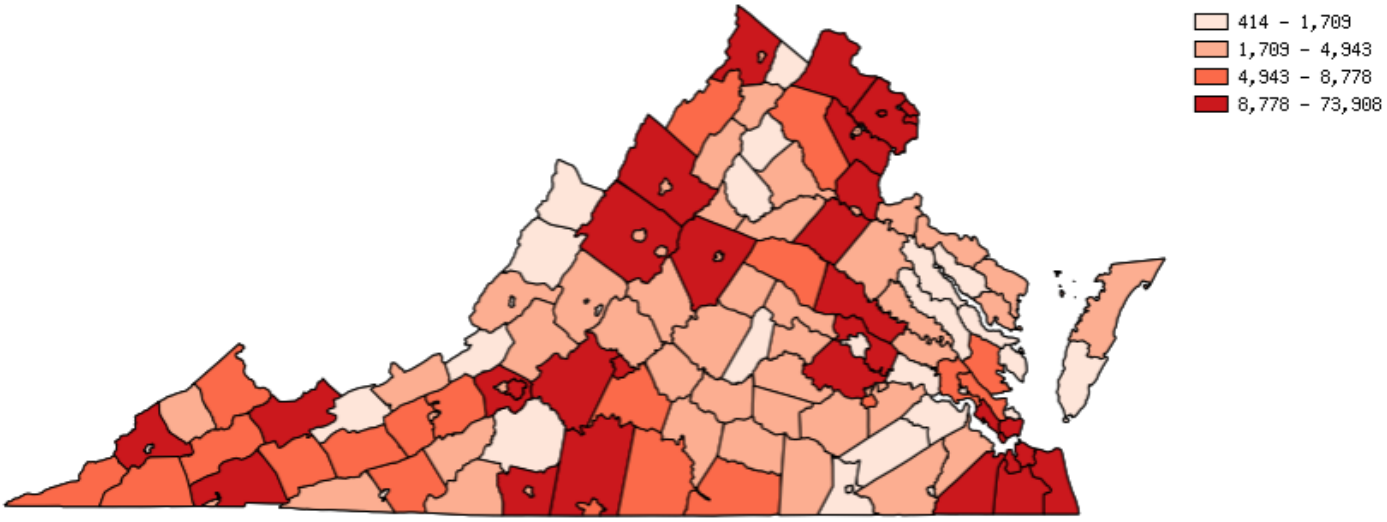
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Grayson	15,297	2,922	19.1	12,375	80.9
Greene	18,728	2,516	13.4	16,212	86.6
Greensville	7,564	1,587	21.0	5,977	79.0
Halifax	34,794	6,425	18.5	28,369	81.5
Hampton	131,770	16,531	12.5	115,239	87.5
Hanover	100,598	10,088	10.0	90,510	90.0
Harrisonburg	50,672	3,783	7.5	46,889	92.5
Henrico	316,845	32,373	10.2	284,472	89.8
Henry	51,968	9,667	18.6	42,301	81.4
Highland	2,244	414	18.4	1,830	81.6
Hopewell	21,948	4,236	19.3	17,712	80.7
Isle of Wight	35,270	4,263	12.1	31,007	87.9
James City	69,082	7,469	10.8	61,613	89.2
King George	24,508	2,662	10.9	21,846	89.1
King William	16,038	1,757	11.0	14,281	89.0
King and Queen	7,106	813	11.4	6,293	88.6
Lancaster	11,043	1,717	15.5	9,326	84.5
Lee	23,781	6,133	25.8	17,648	74.2
Lexington	5,643	639	11.3	5,004	88.7
Loudoun	349,284	18,471	5.3	330,813	94.7
Louisa	33,888	4,953	14.6	28,935	85.4
Lunenburg	11,191	2,187	19.5	9,004	80.5
Lynchburg	76,635	9,588	12.5	67,047	87.5
Madison	12,971	1,651	12.7	11,320	87.3
Manassas	40,689	3,235	8.0	37,454	92.0
Manassas Park	15,539	1,293	8.3	14,246	91.7
Martinsville	13,271	2,788	21.0	10,483	79.0
Mathews	8,761	1,295	14.8	7,466	85.2
Mecklenburg	30,192	5,737	19.0	24,455	81.0
Middlesex	10,350	1,709	16.5	8,641	83.5
Montgomery	95,900	8,778	9.2	87,122	90.8
Nelson	14,801	2,150	14.5	12,651	85.5
New Kent	19,020	2,070	10.9	16,950	89.1
Newport News	172,212	21,676	12.6	150,536	87.4
Norfolk	219,275	27,319	12.5	191,956	87.5
Northampton	11,886	1,581	13.3	10,305	86.7
Northumberland	12,304	1,874	15.2	10,430	84.8
Norton	3,949	719	18.2	3,230	81.8
Nottoway	14,489	2,690	18.6	11,799	81.4
Orange	34,073	4,943	14.5	29,130	85.5
Page	23,648	4,309	18.2	19,339	81.8
Patrick	18,037	3,432	19.0	14,605	81.0
Petersburg	31,239	6,361	20.4	24,878	79.6
Pittsylvania	61,986	10,981	17.7	51,005	82.3
Poquoson	11,937	1,209	10.1	10,728	89.9
Portsmouth	92,298	12,507	13.6	79,791	86.4
Powhatan	25,621	2,426	9.5	23,195	90.5
Prince Edward	22,299	2,924	13.1	19,375	86.9
Prince George	32,524	4,527	13.9	27,997	86.1
Prince William	429,049	29,753	6.9	399,296	93.1
Pulaski	33,589	5,610	16.7	27,979	83.3
Radford	16,886	2,084	12.3	14,802	87.7

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.

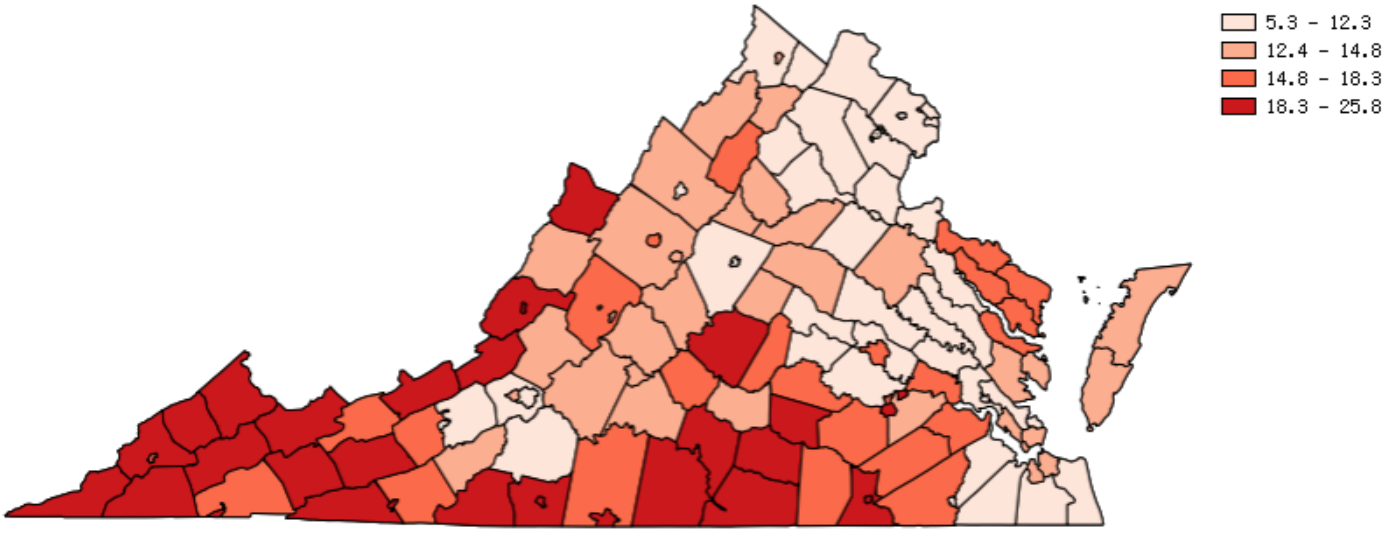
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Rappahannock	7,413	891	12.0	6,522	88.0
Richmond	7,104	1,063	15.0	6,041	85.0
Richmond	211,150	32,599	15.4	178,551	84.6
Roanoke	92,069	10,531	11.4	81,538	88.6
Roanoke	97,442	17,137	17.6	80,305	82.4
Rockbridge	22,265	3,671	16.5	18,594	83.5
Rockingham	77,411	10,000	12.9	67,411	87.1
Russell	28,019	6,614	23.6	21,405	76.4
Salem	24,495	3,339	13.6	21,156	86.4
Scott	21,949	5,129	23.4	16,820	76.6
Shenandoah	42,272	5,896	13.9	36,376	86.1
Smyth	31,198	5,953	19.1	25,245	80.9
Southampton	16,872	2,688	15.9	14,184	84.1
Spotsylvania	126,780	14,185	11.2	112,595	88.8
Stafford	131,108	10,427	8.0	120,681	92.0
Staunton	23,645	4,170	17.6	19,475	82.4
Suffolk	83,818	9,528	11.4	74,290	88.6
Surry	6,823	1,040	15.2	5,783	84.8
Sussex	6,626	1,112	16.8	5,514	83.2
Tazewell	42,700	10,273	24.1	32,427	75.9
Virginia Beach	422,939	42,671	10.1	380,268	89.9
Warren	38,112	4,887	12.8	33,225	87.2
Washington	54,120	9,878	18.3	44,242	81.7
Waynesboro	21,009	3,023	14.4	17,986	85.6
Westmoreland	17,403	2,967	17.0	14,436	83.0
Williamsburg	14,572	1,339	9.2	13,233	90.8
Winchester	26,906	3,566	13.3	23,340	86.7
Wise	38,320	9,553	24.9	28,767	75.1
Wythe	28,917	5,449	18.8	23,468	81.2
York	63,478	6,390	10.1	57,088	89.9

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 Virginia, by County: 2015



Percentage of People with Disabilities for Virginia, 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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