

Cornell University

2015

OK

Oklahoma

# 2015 Disability Status Report

# Oklahoma



[www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org)

Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability at the Cornell University ILR School

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## Glossary

## About the Disability Status Report

# The 2015 Annual Disability Status Report

The Annual Disability Status Reports provide policy makers, disability advocates, reporters, and the public with a summary of the most recent demographic and economic statistics on the non-institutionalized population with disabilities. They contain information on the population size and disability prevalence for various demographic subpopulations, as well as statistics related to employment, earnings, household income, veterans' service-connected disability and health insurance. Comparisons are made to people without disabilities and across disability types. Disability Status Reports and other statistics are available for the United States overall, each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico at [www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org).

The Status Reports primarily look at the working-age population because the employment gap between people with and without disabilities is a major focus of government programs and advocacy efforts. Employment is also a key factor in the social integration and economic self-sufficiency of working-age people with disabilities.

The information in this report is based on data from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) - a survey sent each year to a random sample of over 3.5 million households. For more information see the Census Bureau's ACS website <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/> and our Guide to Disability Statistics from the American Community Survey (2008 Forward): <http://disabilitystatistics.org/sources.cfm>.

The estimates in these reports are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual population values because of sampling variability and other factors. Differences observed between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant.

## Suggested Citation

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# ACS Disability Questions

There is no single accepted definition of disability. Different definitions and disability questions may identify different populations with disabilities and result in larger or smaller estimates.

Below are the six questions used in the ACS to identify persons with disabilities. Note that the Census Bureau refers to each of the individual types as "difficulty" while in this report the term "disability" is used.

## **Hearing Disability** (asked of all ages):

- Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

## **Visual Disability** (asked of all ages):

- Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

## **Cognitive Disability** (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

## **Ambulatory Disability** (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

## **Self-Care Disability** (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

## **Independent Living Disability** (asked of persons ages 15 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

## **Note:**

- The "Any Disability" category used in this report includes persons who reported one or more of the individual disability types.
- Respondents could report more than one disability type.
- Some disability questions were not asked of children.
- A separate set of survey questions identify veterans with service-connected disabilities. Based on a separate set of survey questions, this report includes estimates related to veterans' service-connected disability (see page 51).

# Notes

**Spanish Language Reports:** Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast ADA Center through a grant from NIDILRR National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research

**Puerto Rico:** A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2015 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

**Group Quarters:** In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but due to small state level sample sizes exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary) in the Disability Status Reports.

**Margin of Error (MOE):** As in previous years' reports we provide the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

**Glossary:** As in previous years, we provide a comprehensive glossary at the back of this report defining the terms used in the Disability Status Report (see glossary).

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file such as those included in this report may differ slightly from the ACS summary tables produced by the Census Bureau, because they are subject to additional sampling error and further data processing operations. Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q4> for further information.

# Oklahoma Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS).

**Age:** In 2015, the prevalence of disability in OK was:

- 15.3 percent for persons of all ages
- 1.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.0 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 6.2 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 14.2 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 31.6 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 53.3 percent for persons ages 75+

**Disability Type:** In 2015, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in OK was:

- 3.2% reported a Visual Disability
- 5.0% reported a Hearing Disability
- 8.7% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 5.7% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 6.1% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2015, 15.4 percent of females of all ages and 15.3 percent of males of all ages in OK reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2015, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in OK was 6.9 percent.

**Race:** In OK in 2015, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 13.5 percent among Whites
- 18.1 percent among Black / African Americans
- 3.5 percent among Asians
- 20.7 percent among Native Americans
- 15.0 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in OK was 35.4 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In OK in 2015, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 6.4 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In OK in 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 26.4 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2015, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in OK was \$36,000.

**Annual Household Income:** In OK in 2015, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$38,600.

**Poverty:** In OK in 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 27.7 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in OK was 18.8 percent.

**Educational Attainment:** In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in OK:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 37.3 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 33.7 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 12.9 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 28.6 percent in OK.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2015 in OK, 82.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

# Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.7%

<b>Location</b>	<b>2015 (%)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2015 (%)</b>
Alabama	<b>15.5</b>	Montana	<b>12.5</b>
Alaska	<b>10.8</b>	Nebraska	<b>9.8</b>
Arizona	<b>10.7</b>	Nevada	<b>11.6</b>
Arkansas	<b>15.9</b>	New Hampshire	<b>11.3</b>
California	<b>8.4</b>	New Jersey	<b>7.7</b>
Colorado	<b>8.6</b>	New Mexico	<b>13.0</b>
Connecticut	<b>8.7</b>	New York	<b>9.0</b>
Delaware	<b>9.4</b>	North Carolina	<b>12.4</b>
District of Columbia	<b>9.2</b>	North Dakota	<b>7.8</b>
Florida	<b>10.2</b>	Ohio	<b>12.6</b>
Georgia	<b>10.8</b>	Oklahoma	<b>14.2</b>
Hawaii	<b>8.2</b>	Oregon	<b>13.0</b>
Idaho	<b>12.4</b>	Pennsylvania	<b>11.9</b>
Illinois	<b>8.7</b>	Puerto Rico	<b>18.3</b>
Indiana	<b>12.5</b>	Rhode Island	<b>11.6</b>
Iowa	<b>10.0</b>	South Carolina	<b>13.0</b>
Kansas	<b>10.5</b>	South Dakota	<b>11.2</b>
Kentucky	<b>16.1</b>	Tennessee	<b>14.3</b>
Louisiana	<b>13.3</b>	Texas	<b>10.0</b>
Maine	<b>14.8</b>	Utah	<b>9.3</b>
Maryland	<b>8.6</b>	Vermont	<b>12.4</b>
Massachusetts	<b>9.4</b>	Virginia	<b>9.5</b>
Michigan	<b>13.0</b>	Washington	<b>11.2</b>
Minnesota	<b>9.0</b>	West Virginia	<b>17.8</b>
Mississippi	<b>15.3</b>	Wisconsin	<b>10.1</b>
Missouri	<b>13.1</b>	Wyoming	<b>11.2</b>



# Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 35.2% for people with disabilities and 78.3% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2015	People without Disabilities 2015	Location	People with Disabilities 2015	People without Disabilities 2015
Alabama	28.9	74.3	Montana	37.8	80.6
Alaska	41.4	78.3	Nebraska	47.7	85.3
Arizona	35.4	75.1	Nevada	40.7	75.9
Arkansas	30.1	76.2	New Hampshire	42.4	85.1
California	33.9	75.7	New Jersey	38.2	78.9
Colorado	42.1	81.2	New Mexico	30.2	73.7
Connecticut	34.8	81.2	New York	33.4	77.6
Delaware	33.3	79.5	North Carolina	33.3	78.1
District of Columbia	32.8	81.4	North Dakota	44.5	85.2
Florida	31.0	76.4	Ohio	35.6	79.5
Georgia	32.0	76.9	Oklahoma	35.4	77.8
Hawaii	43.2	80.5	Oregon	37.1	78.1
Idaho	41.0	79.1	Pennsylvania	35.9	79.4
Illinois	35.4	78.5	Puerto Rico	21.4	56.4
Indiana	35.9	79.6	Rhode Island	35.4	81.2
Iowa	45.2	84.3	South Carolina	29.4	76.6
Kansas	44.3	82.1	South Dakota	51.3	83.9
Kentucky	26.7	76.7	Tennessee	30.7	78.0
Louisiana	33.1	75.3	Texas	38.8	77.7
Maine	27.5	82.5	Utah	46.5	79.6
Maryland	42.4	81.2	Vermont	41.0	84.5
Massachusetts	34.7	81.6	Virginia	36.9	80.8
Michigan	31.3	77.1	Washington	37.4	78.5
Minnesota	48.9	84.8	West Virginia	25.8	72.5
Mississippi	28.1	73.5	Wisconsin	42.3	83.9
Missouri	34.5	81.0	Wyoming	59.9	80.3

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

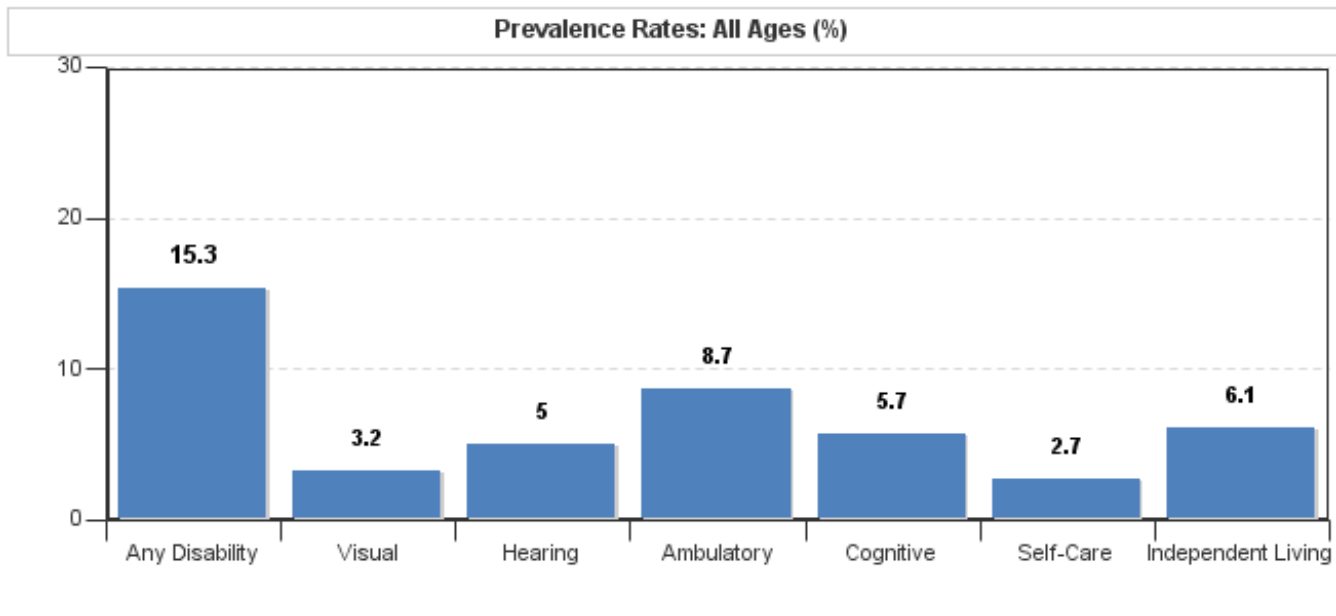
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**15.3%**

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in OK was 15.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 589,700 of the 3,849,000 individuals of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 8.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 2.7 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Oklahoma in 2015\*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	15.3	0.36	589,700	13,900	3,849,000	36,048
Visual	3.2	0.18	124,100	6,810	3,849,000	36,048
Hearing	5.0	0.22	191,400	8,380	3,849,000	36,048
Ambulatory	8.7	0.29	313,000	10,540	3,585,200	33,884
Cognitive	5.7	0.24	204,100	8,640	3,585,200	33,884
Self-Care	2.7	0.17	98,400	6,080	3,585,200	33,884
Independent Living	6.1	0.27	184,600	8,240	3,045,000	28,944

\* **Note:** Children under the age of five were only asked about Vision and Hearing disabilities. The Independent Living disability question was only asked of persons aged 16 years old and older.

# Prevalence

## Ages 4 years and under

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

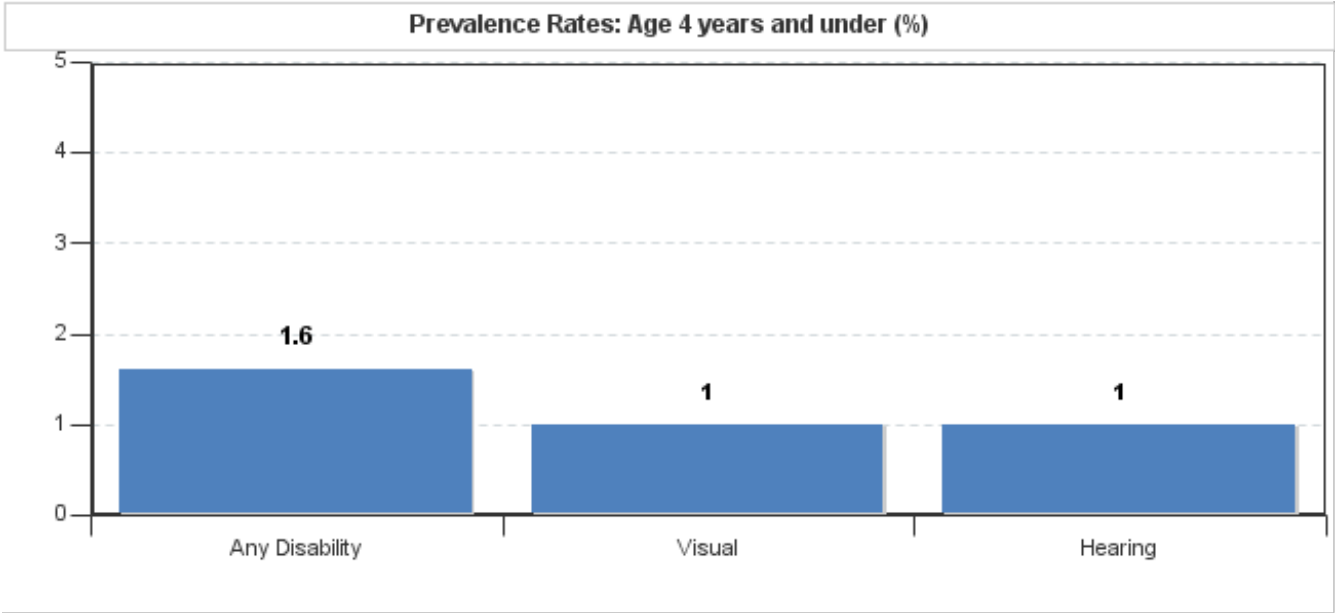
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**1.6%**

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in OK was 1.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 4,200 of the 263,800 children ages 0 to 4 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2015, 1.0 percent reported a visual disability
- In OK in 2015, 1.0 percent reported a hearing disability

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	1.6	3.29	4,200	1,270	263,800	2,164
Visual	1.0	3.29	2,700	1,020	263,800	2,164
Hearing	1.0	3.29	2,700	1,010	263,800	2,164

# Prevalence

## Ages 5 to 15 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

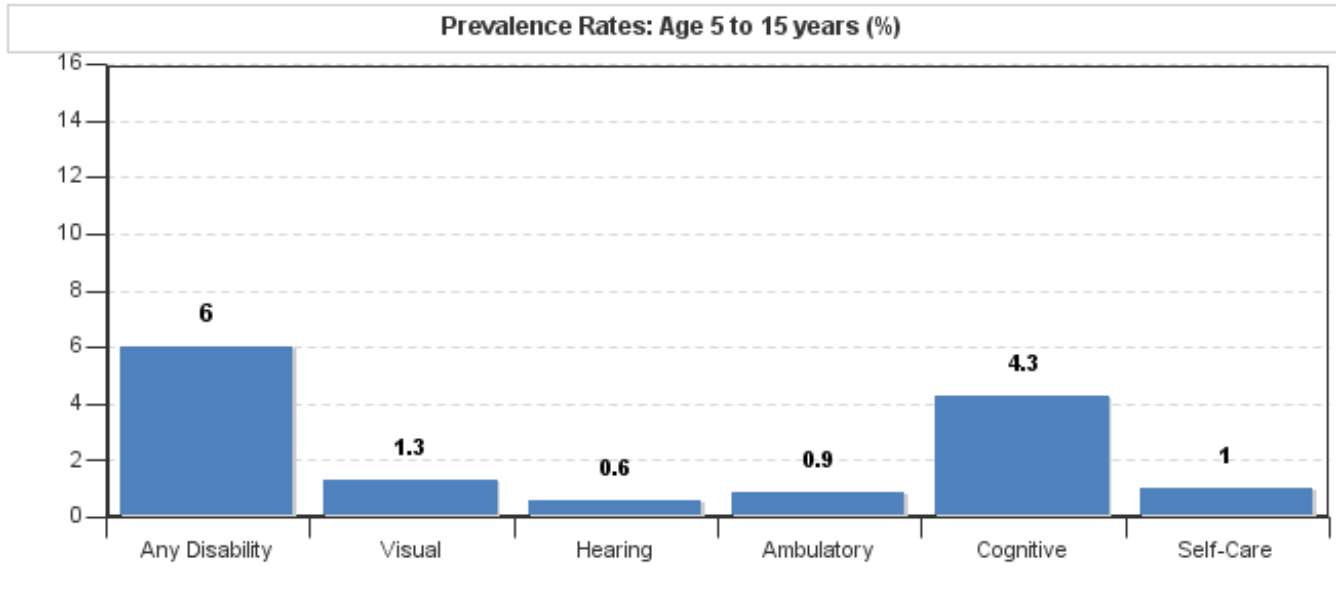
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**6.0%**

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in OK was 6.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 35,600 of the 590,600 individuals ages 5 to 15 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2015, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 0.6 percent.

\* **Note:** The "Independent Living Disability" question was not asked of children ages 15 years and younger.

## Prevalence of disability\* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.0	0.61	35,600	3,690	590,600	5,430
Visual	1.3	3.29	7,400	1,690	590,600	5,430
Hearing	0.6	3.29	3,600	1,180	590,600	5,430
Ambulatory	0.9	3.29	5,000	1,390	590,600	5,430
Cognitive	4.3	0.52	25,400	3,120	590,600	5,430
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	5,600	1,470	590,600	5,430

\* **Note:** The "Independent Living Disability" question was not asked of children ages 15 years and younger.

# Prevalence

## Ages 16 to 20 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

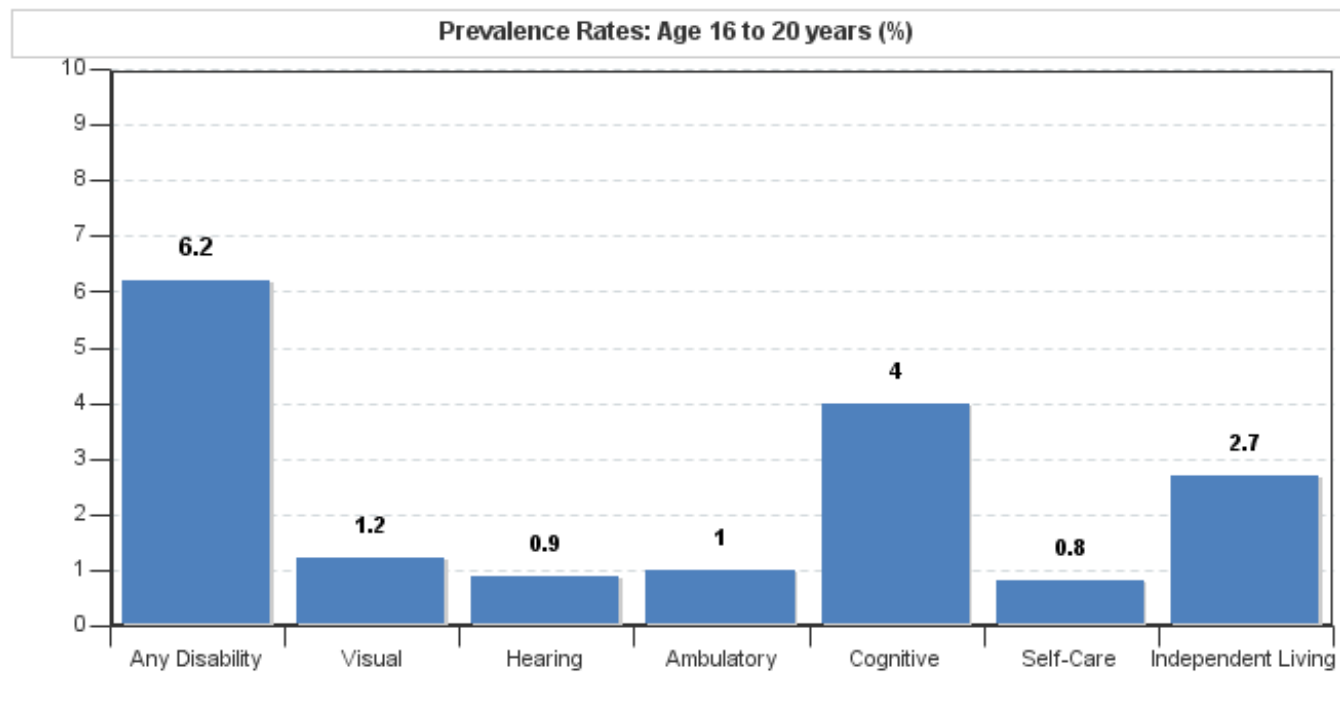
Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years

**6.2%**

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in OK was 6.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 16,900 of the 274,700 individuals ages 16 to 20 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.8 percent.



## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.2	0.90	16,900	2,550	274,700	2,648
Visual	1.2	3.29	3,400	1,150	274,700	2,648
Hearing	0.9	3.29	2,600	1,000	274,700	2,648
Ambulatory	1.0	3.29	2,600	1,010	274,700	2,648
Cognitive	4.0	0.73	11,000	2,050	274,700	2,648
Self-Care	0.8	3.29	2,100	900	274,700	2,648
Independent Living	2.7	0.60	7,300	1,680	274,700	2,648

# Prevalence

## Ages 21 to 64 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

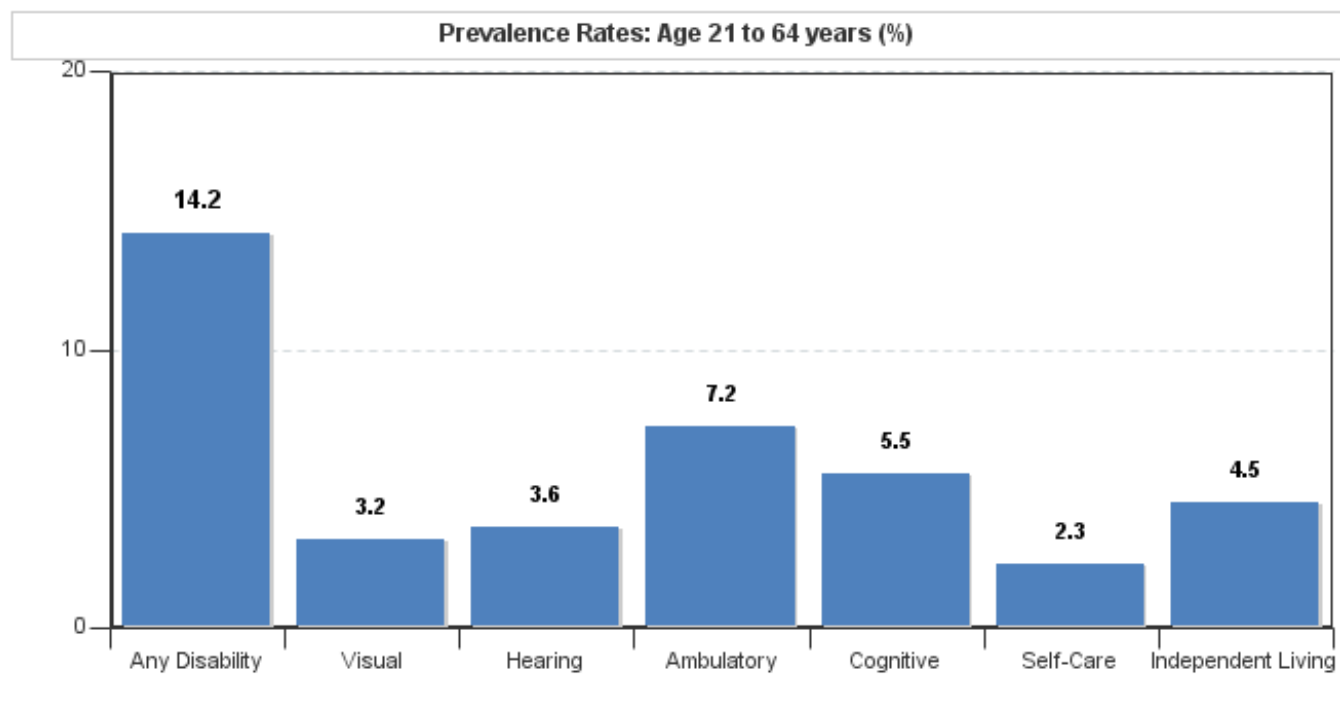
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**14.2%**

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in OK was 14.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 307,100 of the 2,162,300 individuals ages 21 to 64 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 2.3 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.2	0.47	307,100	10,450	2,162,300	19,674
Visual	3.2	0.24	69,800	5,140	2,162,300	19,674
Hearing	3.6	0.25	76,800	5,390	2,162,300	19,674
Ambulatory	7.2	0.35	156,400	7,610	2,162,300	19,674
Cognitive	5.5	0.30	118,500	6,660	2,162,300	19,674
Self-Care	2.3	0.20	49,300	4,340	2,162,300	19,674
Independent Living	4.5	0.28	98,100	6,070	2,162,300	19,674

# Prevalence

## Ages 65 to 74 years

### Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

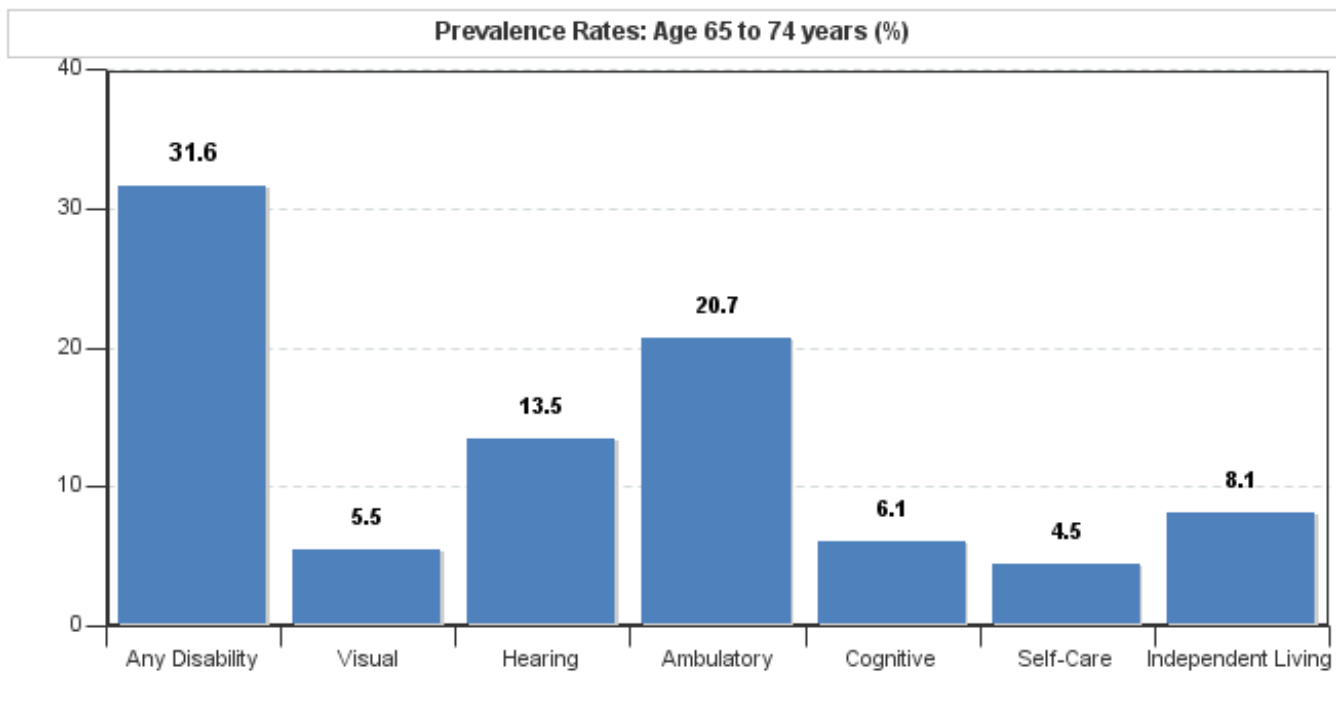
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**31.6%**

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in OK was 31.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 103,600 of the 328,200 individuals ages 65 to 74 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 20.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 4.5 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	31.6	1.59	103,600	6,240	328,200	3,751
Visual	5.5	0.78	18,000	2,630	328,200	3,751
Hearing	13.5	1.17	44,200	4,100	328,200	3,751
Ambulatory	20.7	1.39	67,900	5,070	328,200	3,751
Cognitive	6.1	0.82	20,000	2,770	328,200	3,751
Self-Care	4.5	0.71	14,700	2,380	328,200	3,751
Independent Living	8.1	0.93	26,500	3,190	328,200	3,751

# Prevalence

## Ages 75 and Older

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

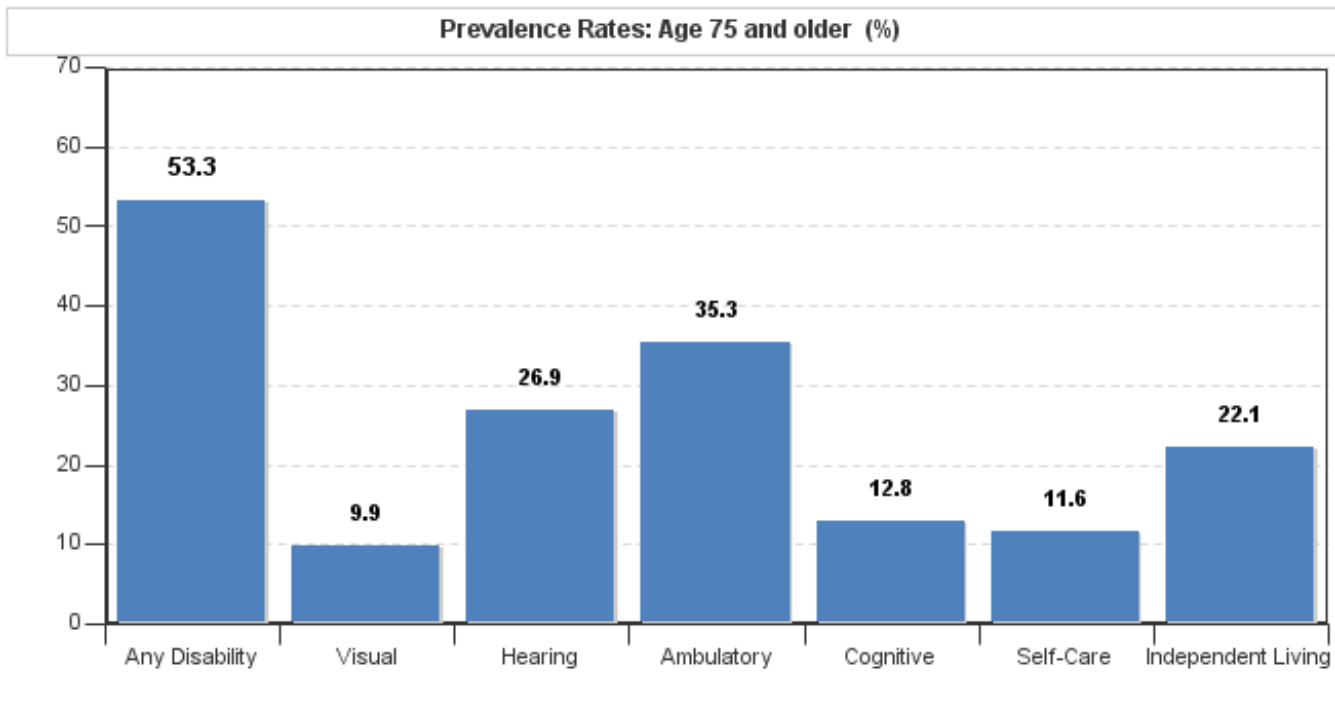
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**53.3%**

- In 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in OK was 53.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 122,300 of the 229,400 individuals ages 75 and older in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2015, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 35.3 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 9.9 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	53.3	2.05	122,300	6,760	229,400	2,381
Visual	9.9	1.23	22,800	2,950	229,400	2,381
Hearing	26.9	1.82	61,600	4,840	229,400	2,381
Ambulatory	35.3	1.96	81,100	5,530	229,400	2,381
Cognitive	12.8	1.37	29,300	3,350	229,400	2,381
Self-Care	11.6	1.31	26,600	3,190	229,400	2,381
Independent Living	22.1	1.70	50,700	4,390	229,400	2,381

# Prevalence

## Gender and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**15.3%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

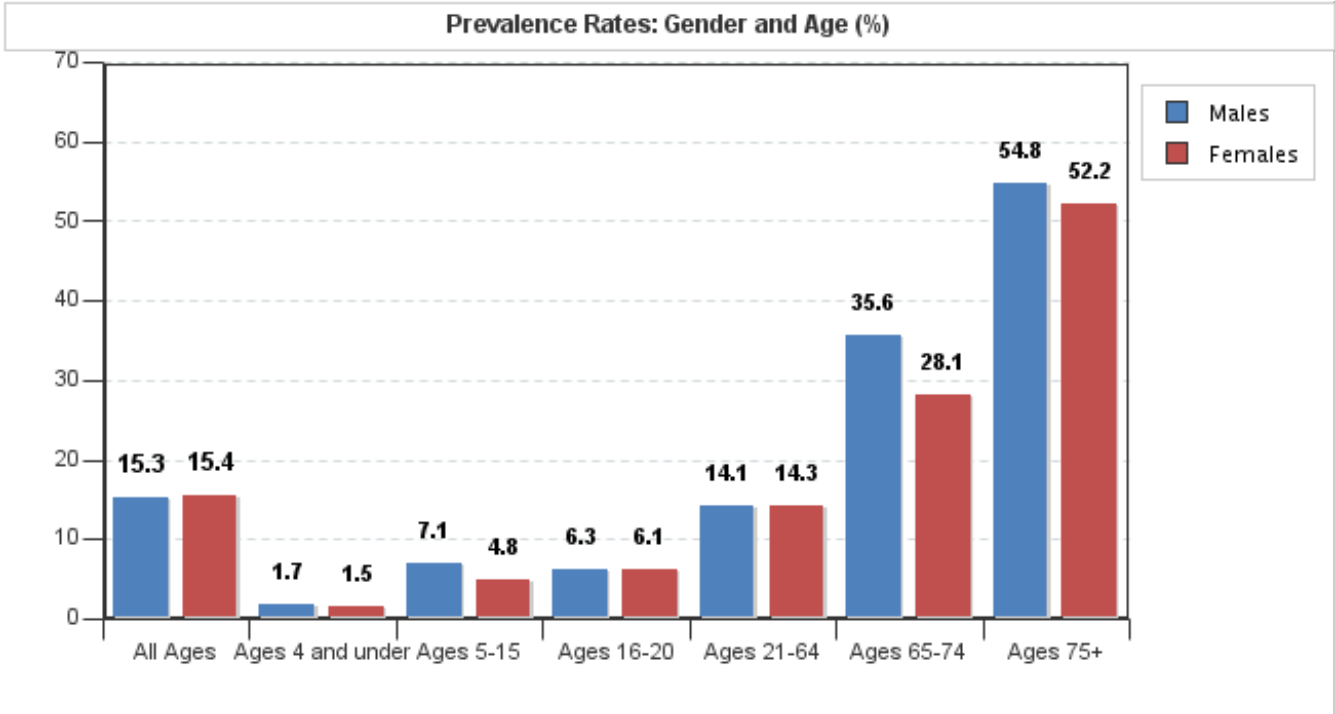
**15.4%**

- In OK in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 15.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 289,000 of the 1,893,300 males of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 15.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 300,700 of the 1,955,700 females of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.



# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Oklahoma in 2015



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	15.3	0.51	289,000	10,160	1,893,300	17,565
Males: Ages 4 and under	1.7	3.29	2,300	950	138,500	1,087
Males: Ages 5-15	7.1	0.92	21,700	2,890	303,900	2,748
Males: Ages 16-20	6.3	1.27	8,800	1,840	140,000	1,336
Males: Ages 21-64	14.1	0.66	150,200	7,470	1,064,300	9,615
Males: Ages 65-74	35.6	2.41	54,000	4,530	151,800	1,767
Males: Ages 75+	54.8	3.18	52,000	4,450	94,800	1,012
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	15.4	0.51	300,700	10,350	1,955,700	18,483
Females: Ages 4 and under	1.5	3.29	1,800	840	125,200	1,077
Females: Ages 5-15	4.8	0.79	13,800	2,310	286,700	2,682
Females: Ages 16-20	6.1	1.28	8,100	1,770	134,700	1,312
Females: Ages 21-64	14.3	0.66	156,900	7,620	1,098,000	10,059
Females: Ages 65-74	28.1	2.10	49,600	4,350	176,500	1,984
Females: Ages 75+	52.2	2.67	70,300	5,160	134,700	1,369

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

# Prevalence

## Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) \*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**6.9%**

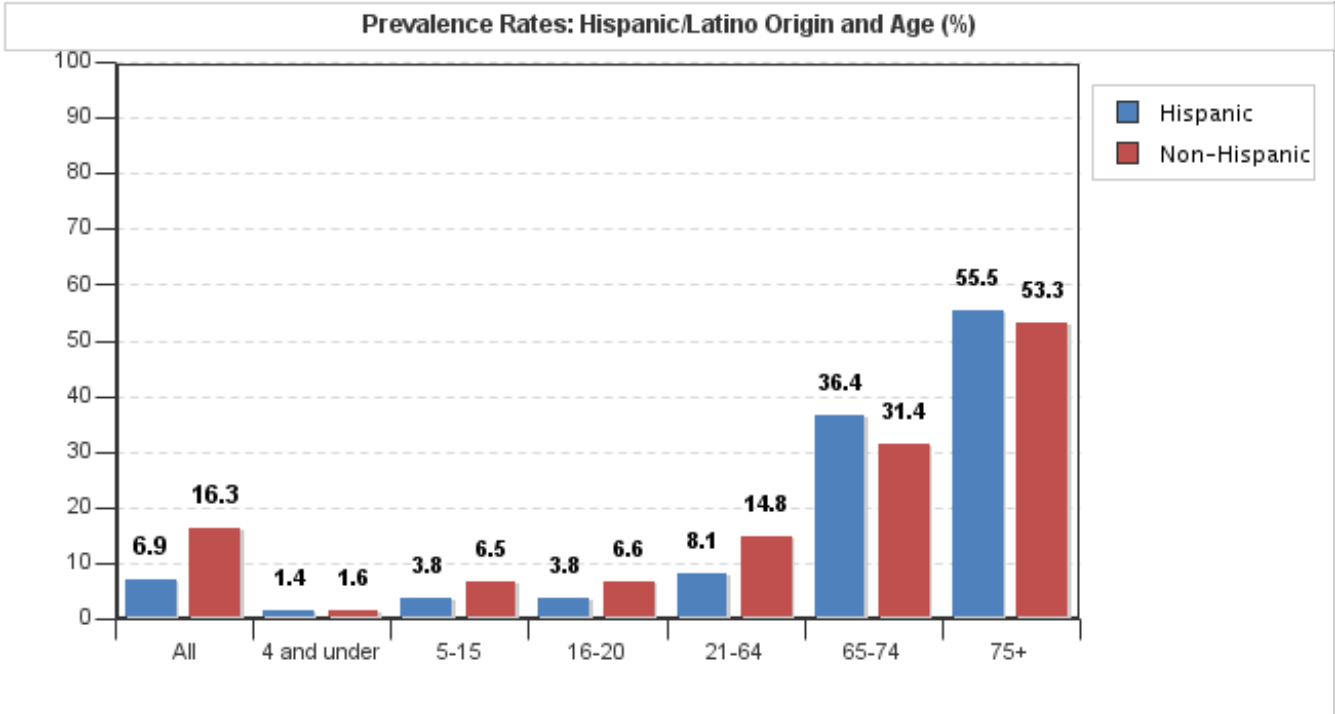
Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

**16.3%**

- In OK in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 6.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 26,900 of the 391,100 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2015, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 16.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2015, 562,800 of the 3,457,900 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children age 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in Oklahoma in 2015



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	6.9	0.79	26,900	3,210	391,100	2,826
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.4	3.29	700	500	45,900	302
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.8	1.20	3,800	1,200	98,300	702
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	3.8	1.84	1,500	770	41,000	302
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	8.1	1.22	15,800	2,460	193,700	1,418
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	36.4	10.56	2,900	1,060	8,000	69
Hispanic - Ages 75+	55.5 <sup>†</sup>	15.24	2,300	940	4,100	33
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	16.3	0.39	562,800	13,630	3,457,900	33,222
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.6	3.29	3,500	1,160	217,800	1,862
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.5	0.69	31,800	3,490	492,300	4,728
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	6.6	1.01	15,400	2,430	233,700	2,346
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	14.8	0.50	291,400	10,200	1,968,500	18,256
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	31.4	1.61	100,700	6,150	320,200	3,682
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	53.3	2.06	120,000	6,700	225,300	2,348

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

† **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

# Prevalence

## Race

### Introduction

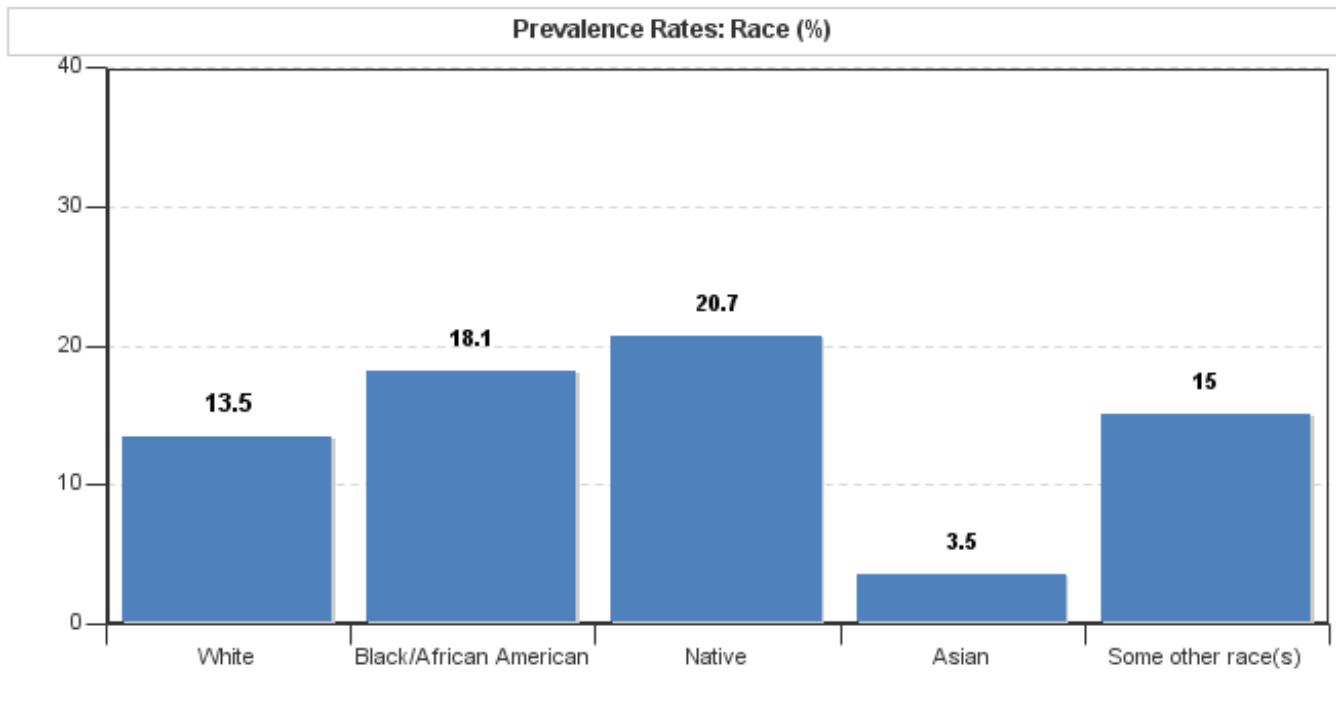
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in OK, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

In 2015, among working-age people in OK:

- 13.5 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 18.1 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 20.7 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 3.5 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 15.0 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in Oklahoma in 2015



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	13.5	0.53	216,600	8,890	1,609,300	14,617
Black/African American	18.1	1.90	28,600	3,310	158,400	1,069
Native American or Alaska Native	20.7	2.05	31,200	3,460	150,700	1,780
Asian	3.5	1.59	1,800	830	51,100	371
Some other race(s)	15.0	1.60	28,900	3,320	192,700	1,837

# Employment

## Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

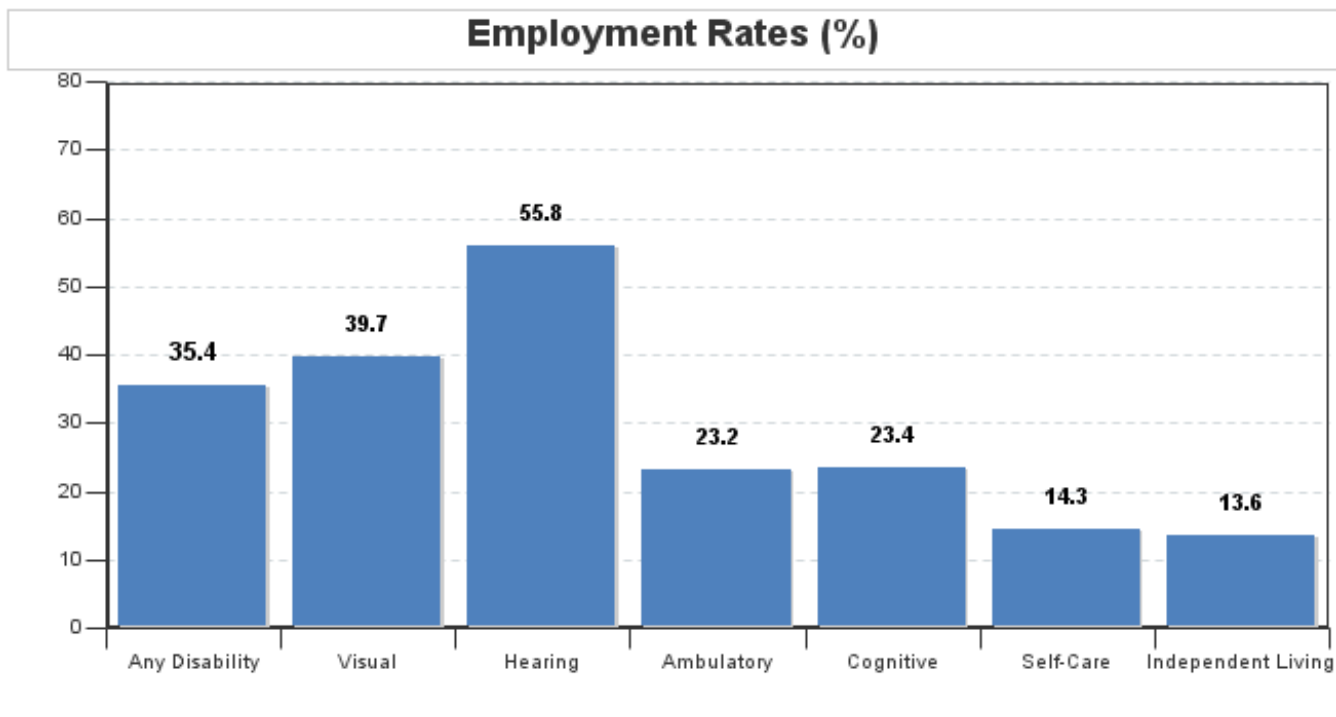
Employment:  
with disability  
**35.4%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**77.8%**

- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in OK was 35.4 percent.
- In 2015, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in OK was 77.8 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 42.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 55.8 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 13.6 percent.



## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	77.8	0.60	1,443,000	18,650	1,855,100	16,548
Any Disability	35.4	1.69	108,700	6,380	307,100	3,126
Visual	39.7	3.64	27,700	3,260	69,800	704
Hearing	55.8	3.52	42,800	4,040	76,800	793
Ambulatory	23.2	2.10	36,300	3,730	156,400	1,701
Cognitive	23.4	2.41	27,700	3,260	118,500	1,166
Self-Care	14.3	3.10	7,100	1,650	49,300	512
Independent Living	13.6	2.15	13,300	2,270	98,100	987

# Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

## Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Oklahoma who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Actively  
Looking: with  
disability

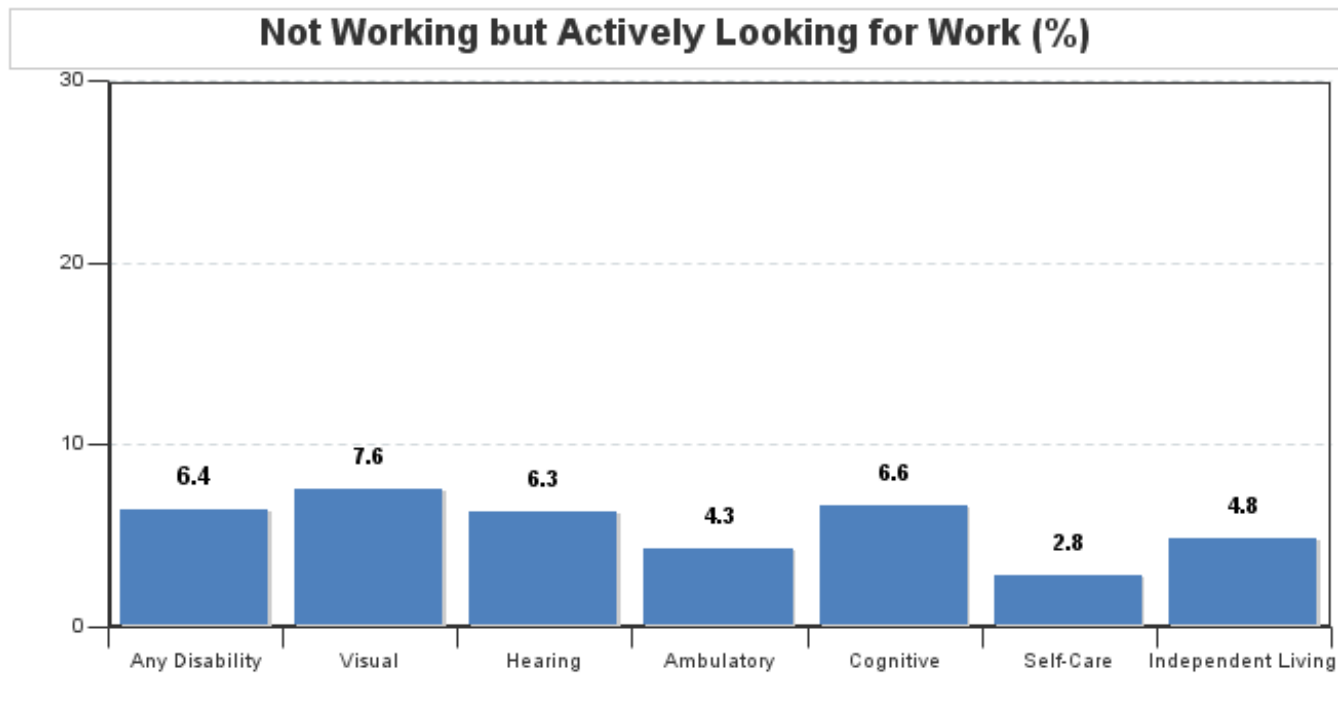
**6.4%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability

**16.6%**

- In 2015 in OK, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 6.4 percent.
- In 2015 in OK, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 16.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 10.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Visual Disability," 7.6 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 2.8 percent.

## Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	16.6	1.14	68,600	5,100	412,100	3,771
Any Disability	6.4	1.08	12,700	2,210	198,400	2,075
Visual	7.6	2.54	3,200	1,110	42,100	429
Hearing	6.3	2.59	2,100	910	34,000	381
Ambulatory	4.3	1.15	5,200	1,410	120,100	1,312
Cognitive	6.6	1.62	6,000	1,520	90,800	917
Self-Care	2.8	1.58	1,200	680	42,300	445
Independent Living	4.8	1.44	4,100	1,250	84,700	879

# Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

## Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

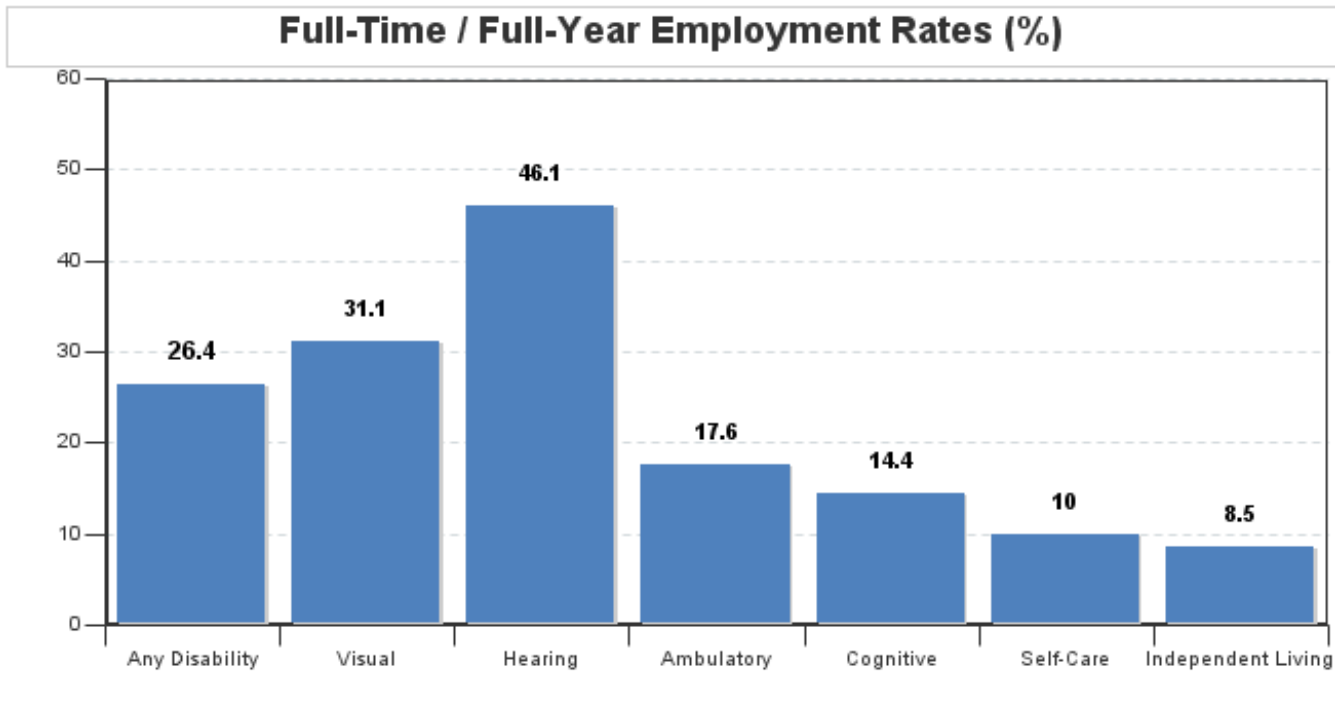
## Quick Statistics

FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**26.4%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**61.6%**

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in OK was 26.4 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in OK was 61.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 46.1 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.5 percent.

## Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	61.6	0.70	1,143,100	17,670	1,855,100	16,548
Any Disability	26.4	1.56	81,000	5,530	307,100	3,126
Visual	31.1	3.44	21,700	2,890	69,800	704
Hearing	46.1	3.53	35,400	3,680	76,800	793
Ambulatory	17.6	1.89	27,600	3,250	156,400	1,701
Cognitive	14.4	2.00	17,000	2,560	118,500	1,166
Self-Care	10.0	2.65	5,000	1,380	49,300	512
Independent Living	8.5	1.75	8,400	1,800	98,100	987

# Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year workers)

## Introduction

This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

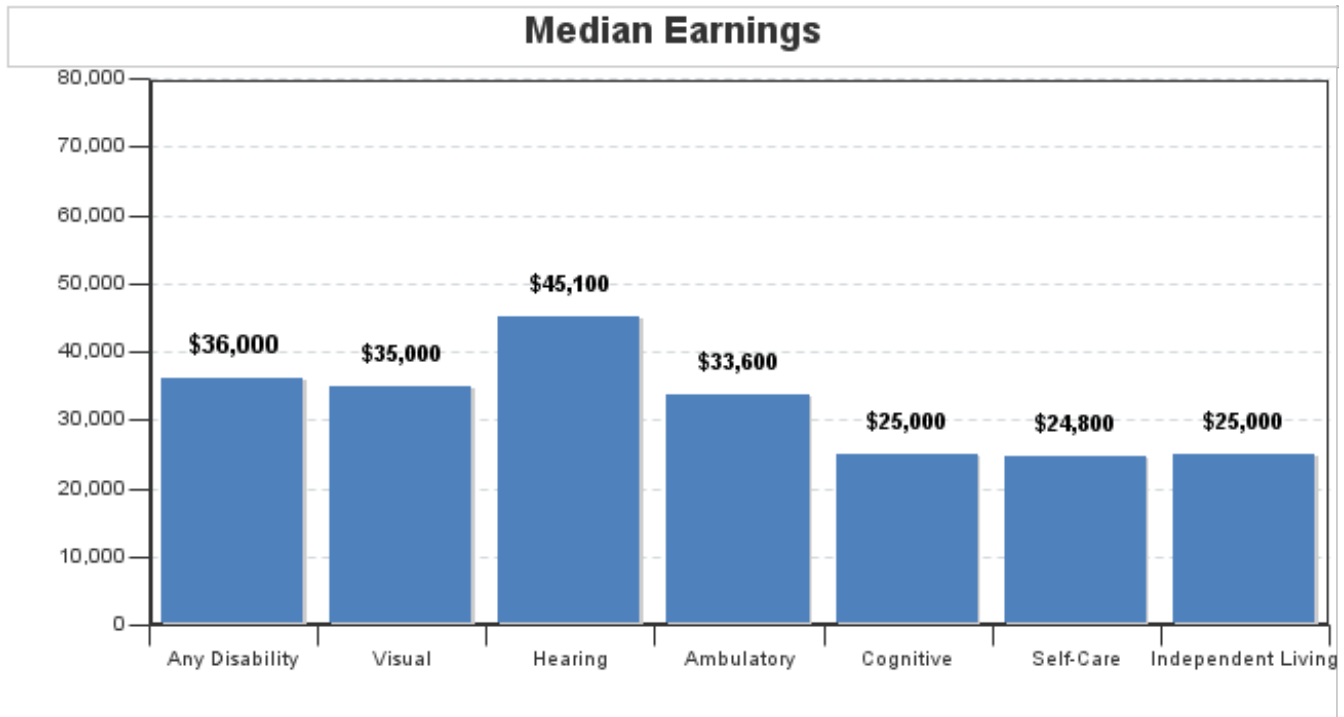
## Quick Statistics

Earnings: with disability  
**\$36,000**

Earnings: without disability  
**\$39,500**

- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in OK was \$36,000.
- In 2015, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in OK was \$39,500.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$3,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$45,100. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Self-Care Disability," \$24,800.

## Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Oklahoma in 2015



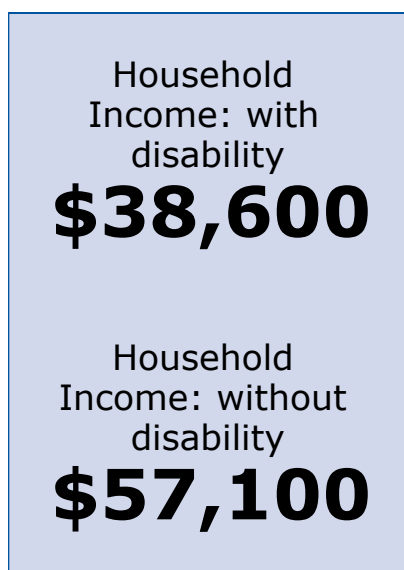
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$39,500	\$700	1,143,000	10,220
Any Disability	\$36,000	\$2,400	81,000	767
Visual	\$35,000	\$4,050	22,000	208
Hearing	\$45,100	\$4,640	35,000	321
Ambulatory	\$33,600	\$3,310	28,000	274
Cognitive	\$25,000	\$2,610	17,000	151
Self-Care	\$24,800	\$5,870	5,000	43
Independent Living	\$25,000	\$4,750	8,000	72

# Annual Household Income

## Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income\* of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

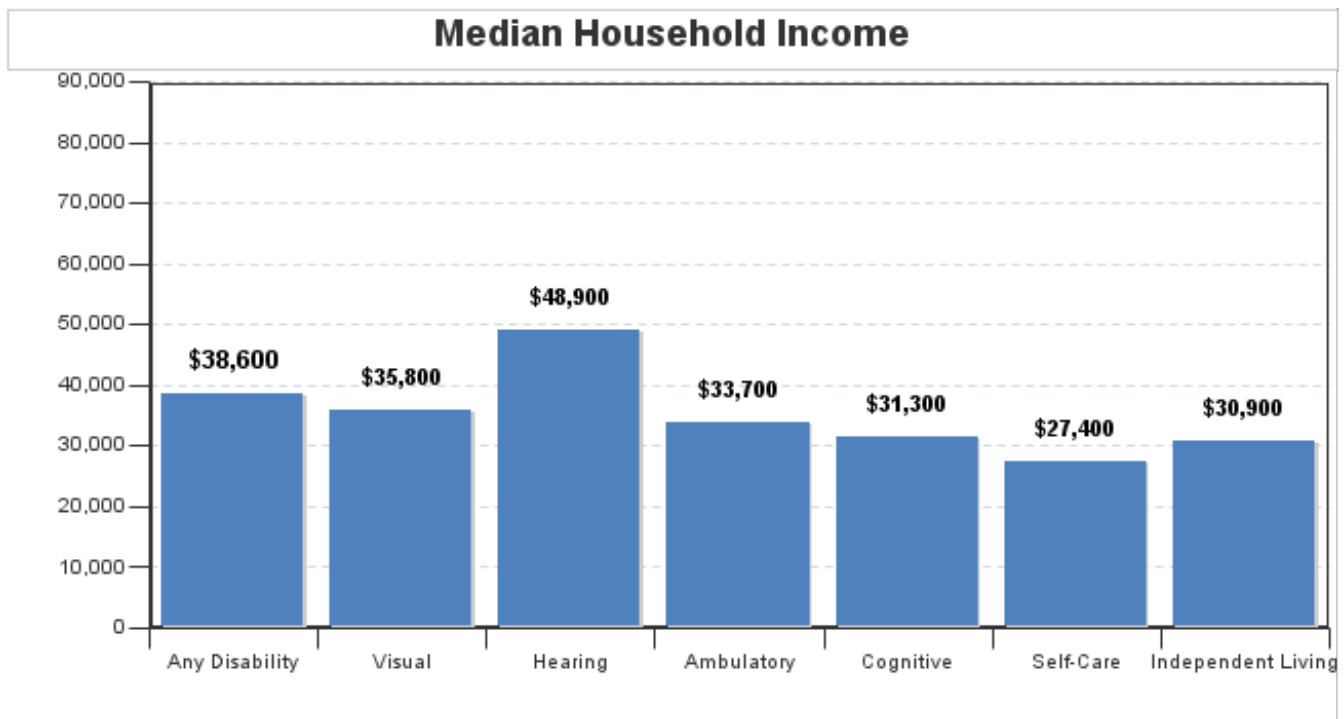


- In 2015, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in OK was \$38,600.
- In 2015, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in OK was \$57,100.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$18,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$48,900. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$27,400 .

\* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.



## Median annual income\* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$57,100	\$1,280	929,000	8,653
Any Disability	\$38,600	2,060	241,000	2,599
Visual	\$35,800	3,570	60,000	629
Hearing	\$48,900	4,270	69,000	746
Ambulatory	\$33,700	2,490	132,000	1,523
Cognitive	\$31,300	2,610	93,000	980
Self-Care	\$27,400	3,590	43,000	475
Independent Living	\$30,900	2,830	81,000	867

\* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

# Poverty

## Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates\* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Poverty: with  
disability

**27.7%**

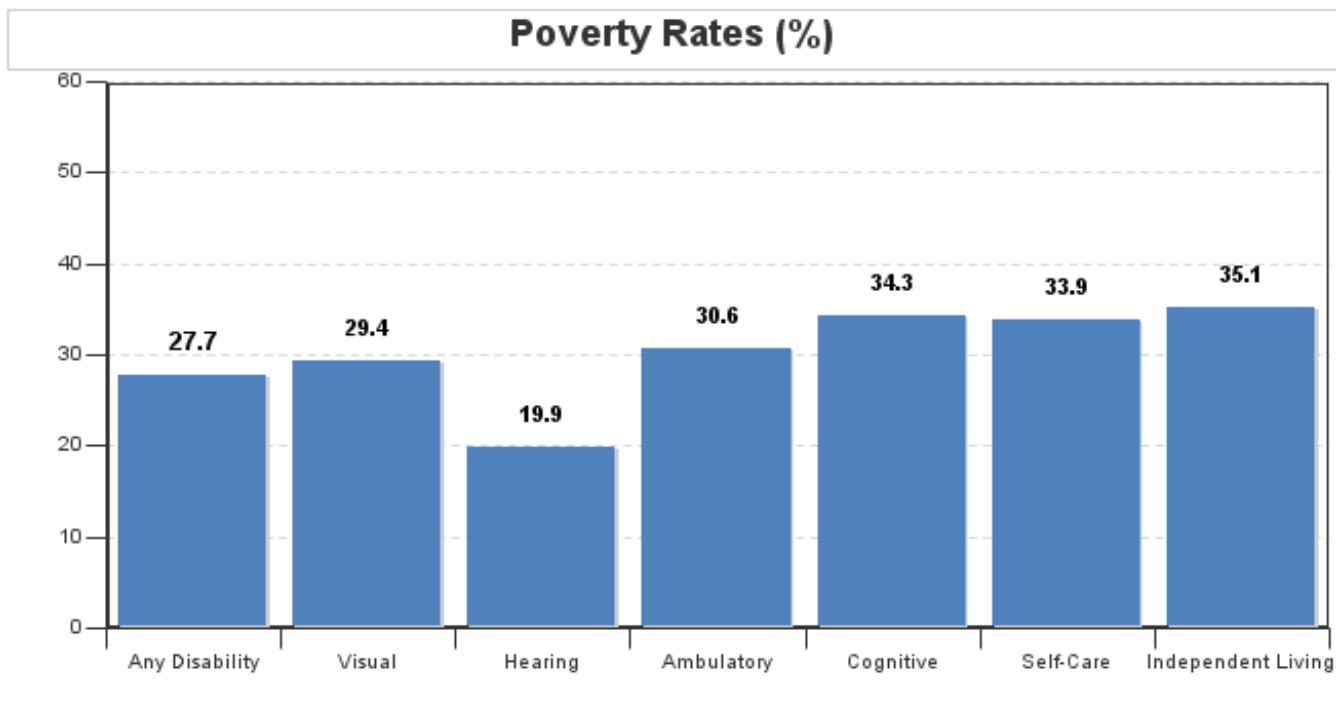
Poverty:  
without  
disability

**12.7%**

- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in OK was 27.7 percent.
- In 2015, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in OK was 12.7 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 35.1 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 19.9 percent.

\* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

## Poverty rates\* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.7	0.76	233,800	14,580	1,846,300	16,389
Any Disability	27.7	2.51	84,900	8,960	306,900	3,123
Visual	29.4	5.37	20,500	4,440	69,600	702
Hearing	19.9	4.48	15,300	3,840	76,800	792
Ambulatory	30.6	3.62	47,900	6,760	156,400	1,699
Cognitive	34.3	4.29	40,600	6,230	118,500	1,165
Self-Care	33.9	6.63	16,700	4,010	49,300	511
Independent Living	35.1	4.74	34,400	5,740	98,100	986

\* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

# Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

## Introduction

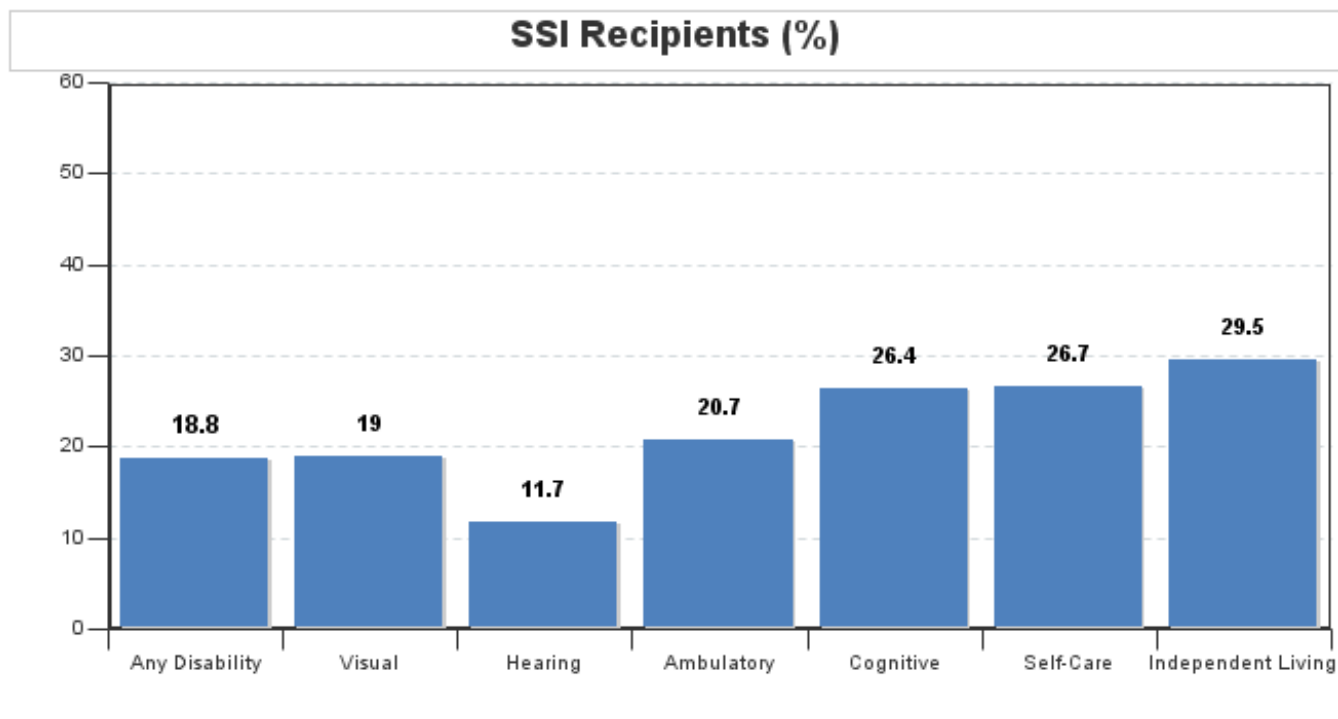
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email [DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu](mailto:DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu).

## Quick Statistics

SSI  
Recipients:  
with disability  
**18.8%**

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in OK was 18.8 percent.
- In 2015, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in OK was 57,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 29.5 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.7 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	18.8	1.38	57,600	4,680	307,100	3,126
Visual	19.0	2.92	13,300	2,260	69,800	704
Hearing	11.7	2.28	9,000	1,860	76,800	793
Ambulatory	20.7	2.01	32,400	3,520	156,400	1,701
Cognitive	26.4	2.52	31,300	3,460	118,500	1,166
Self-Care	26.7	3.91	13,200	2,250	49,300	512
Independent Living	29.5	2.86	29,000	3,330	98,100	987

# Education

## High School Diploma/Equivalent

### Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

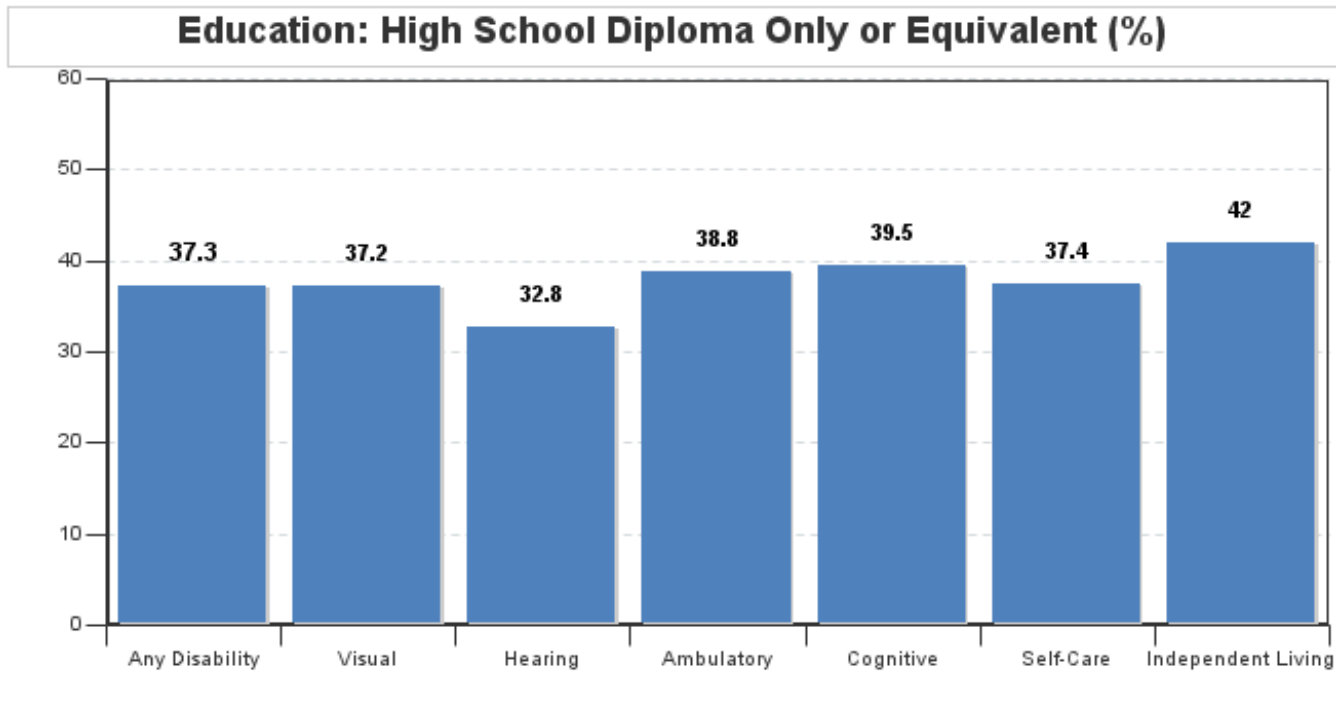
### Quick Statistics

High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**37.3%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**29.0%**

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in OK was 37.3 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in OK was 29.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 8.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 42.0 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Hearing Disability," 32.8 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in OK in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.0	0.65	538,400	13,380	1,855,100	16,548
Any Disability	37.3	1.71	114,400	6,550	307,100	3,126
Visual	37.2	3.59	25,900	3,150	69,800	704
Hearing	32.8	3.33	25,200	3,110	76,800	793
Ambulatory	38.8	2.42	60,700	4,800	156,400	1,701
Cognitive	39.5	2.79	46,800	4,220	118,500	1,166
Self-Care	37.4	4.28	18,500	2,660	49,300	512
Independent Living	42.0	3.10	41,200	3,960	98,100	987

# Education

## Some College/Associate's Degree

### Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

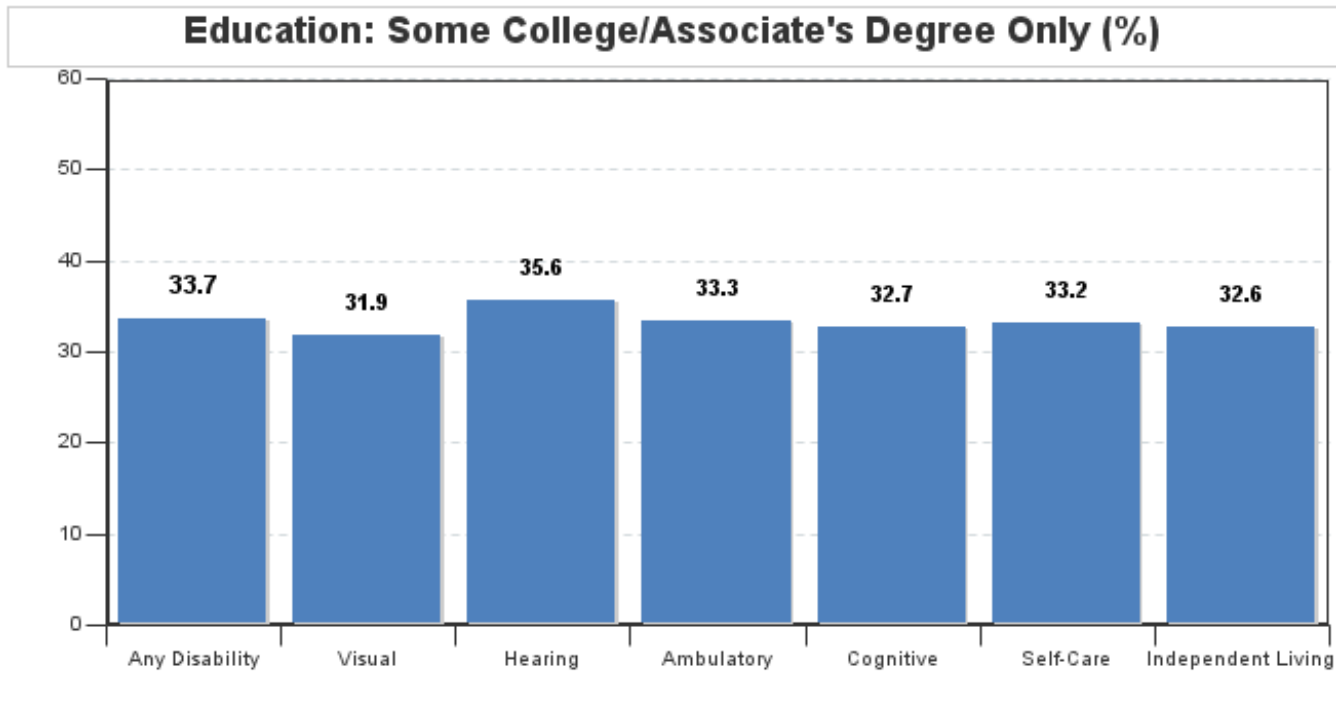
Some  
College: with  
disability  
**33.7%**

Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**33.1%**

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in OK was 33.7 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in OK was 33.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -0.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Hearing Disability," 35.6 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Visual Disability," 31.9 percent.



## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.1	0.68	614,200	14,130	1,855,100	16,548
Any Disability	33.7	1.68	103,600	6,240	307,100	3,126
Visual	31.9	3.46	22,300	2,920	69,800	704
Hearing	35.6	3.39	27,300	3,240	76,800	793
Ambulatory	33.3	2.34	52,100	4,450	156,400	1,701
Cognitive	32.7	2.68	38,800	3,850	118,500	1,166
Self-Care	33.2	4.16	16,400	2,510	49,300	512
Independent Living	32.6	2.94	32,000	3,500	98,100	987

# Education

## Bachelor's Degree or More

### Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

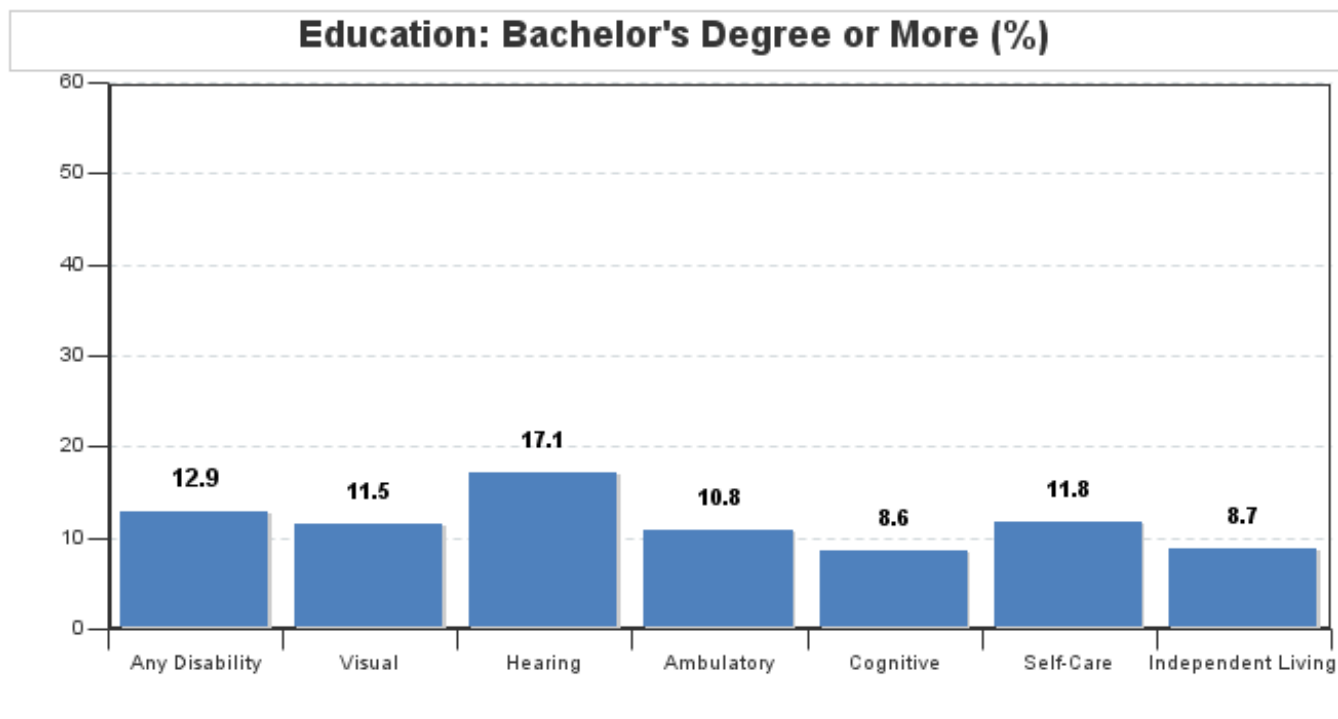
**12.9%**

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**27.1%**

- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in OK was 12.9 percent.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in OK was 27.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 17.1 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 8.6 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.1	0.64	503,400	13,010	1,855,100	16,548
Any Disability	12.9	1.19	39,600	3,890	307,100	3,126
Visual	11.5	2.37	8,000	1,760	69,800	704
Hearing	17.1	2.67	13,100	2,240	76,800	793
Ambulatory	10.8	1.54	16,800	2,540	156,400	1,701
Cognitive	8.6	1.60	10,200	1,980	118,500	1,166
Self-Care	11.8	2.85	5,800	1,500	49,300	512
Independent Living	8.7	1.77	8,500	1,810	98,100	987

# Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

## Introduction

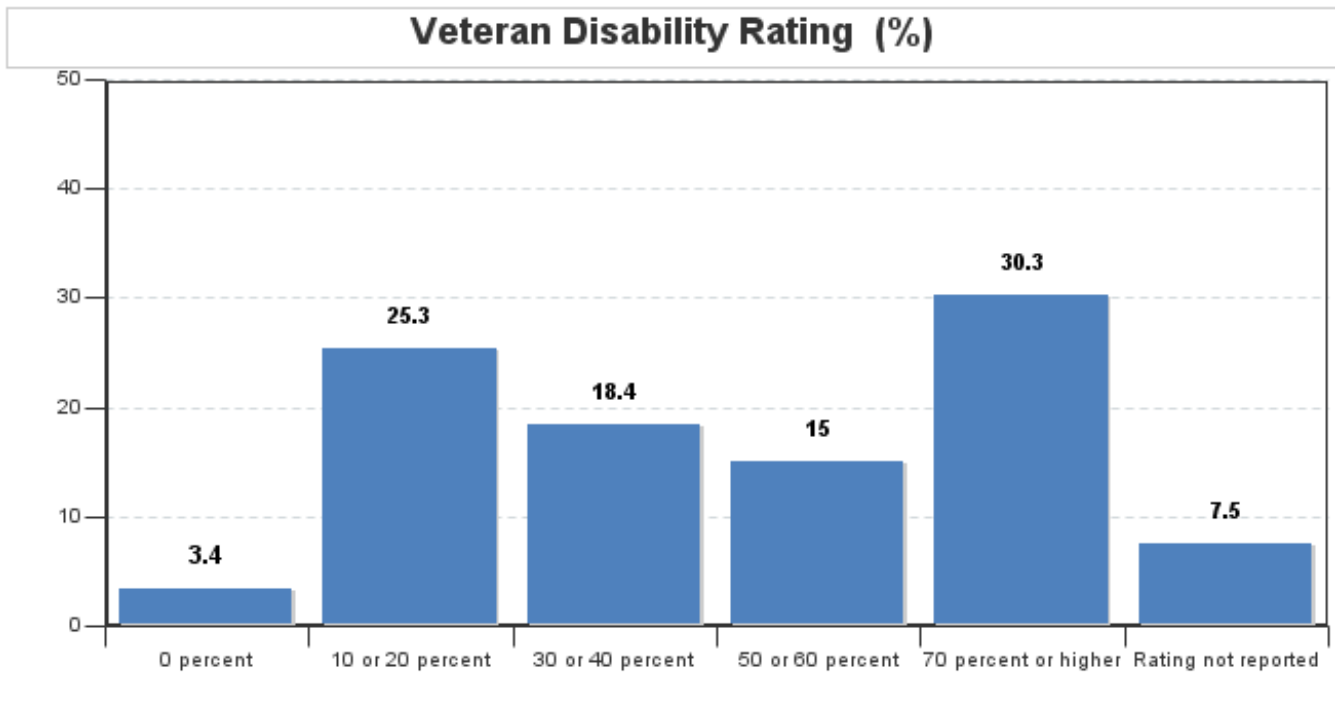
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Oklahoma. The 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). A "service-connected" disability is one that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as being a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during military service. Note that a veteran can receive disability compensation for a wide range of conditions, and a veteran with a service-connected disability may not report having one of the six ACS functional or activity limitation disabilities. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Veterans with a  
Service-Connected  
Disability  
**28.6%**

- In 2015, there were 147,400 working-age civilian veterans in OK, of whom 42,100 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2015, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in OK with a VA service-connected disability was 28.6 percent.
- In 2015, 12,800 working-age civilian veterans in OK had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2015, 30.3 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in OK who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

## Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in Oklahoma in 2015



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	28.6	2.31	42,100	4,010	147,400	1,313
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	3.4	1.73	1,400	750	42,100	381
10 or 20 percent	25.3	4.16	10,600	2,020	42,100	381
30 or 40 percent	18.4	3.71	7,800	1,730	42,100	381
50 or 60 percent	15.0	3.42	6,300	1,560	42,100	381
70 percent or higher	30.3	4.40	12,800	2,220	42,100	381
Rating not reported	7.5	2.52	3,200	1,110	42,100	381

# Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

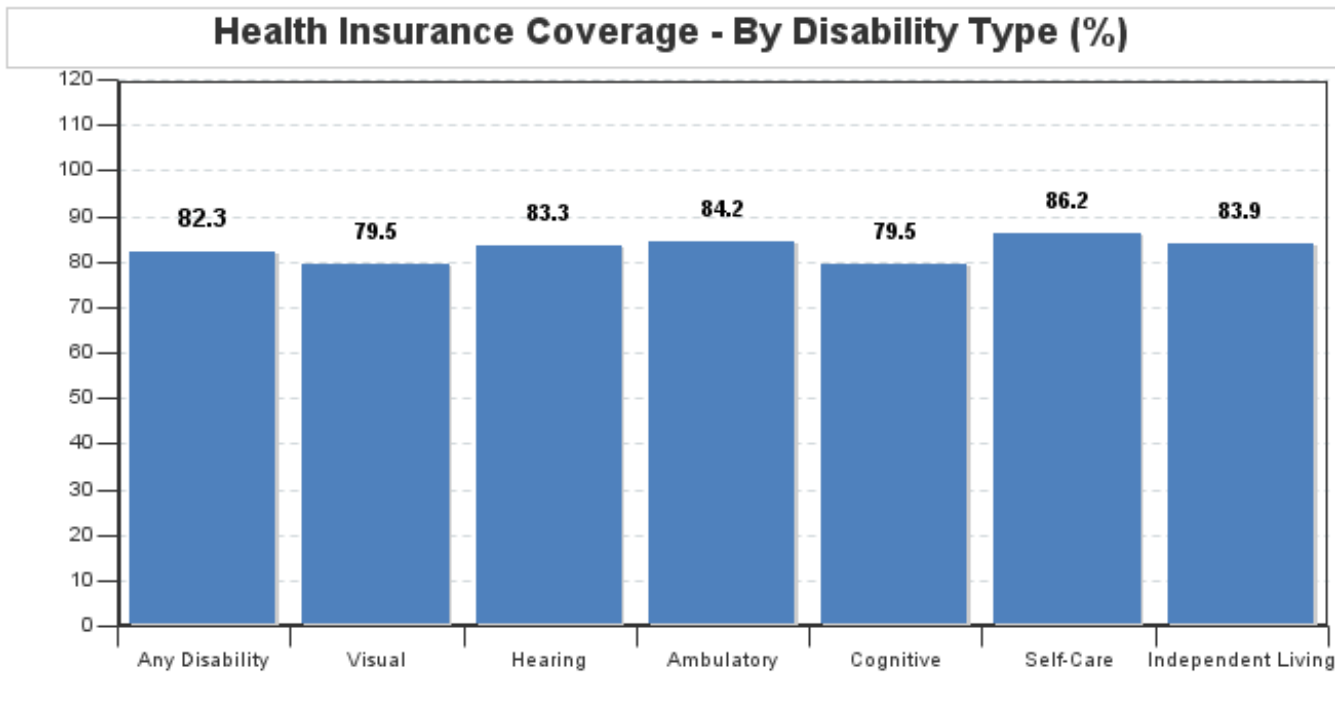
## Quick Statistics

Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**82.3%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**80.0%**

- In 2015, 82.3 percent of working-age people with disabilities in OK had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2015, 80.0 percent of working-age people without disabilities in OK had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 86.2 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 79.5 percent.

## Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	80.0	0.62	1,483,400	20,420	1,855,100	16,548
Any Disability	82.3	1.47	252,900	10,350	307,100	3,126
Visual	79.5	3.25	55,500	4,980	69,800	704
Hearing	83.3	2.86	63,900	5,340	76,800	793
Ambulatory	84.2	1.96	131,700	7,590	156,400	1,701
Cognitive	79.5	2.50	94,200	6,450	118,500	1,166
Self-Care	86.2	3.30	42,500	4,360	49,300	512
Independent Living	83.9	2.50	82,300	6,040	98,100	987

# Type of Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Oklahoma, using data from the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
with Disability

**34.5%**

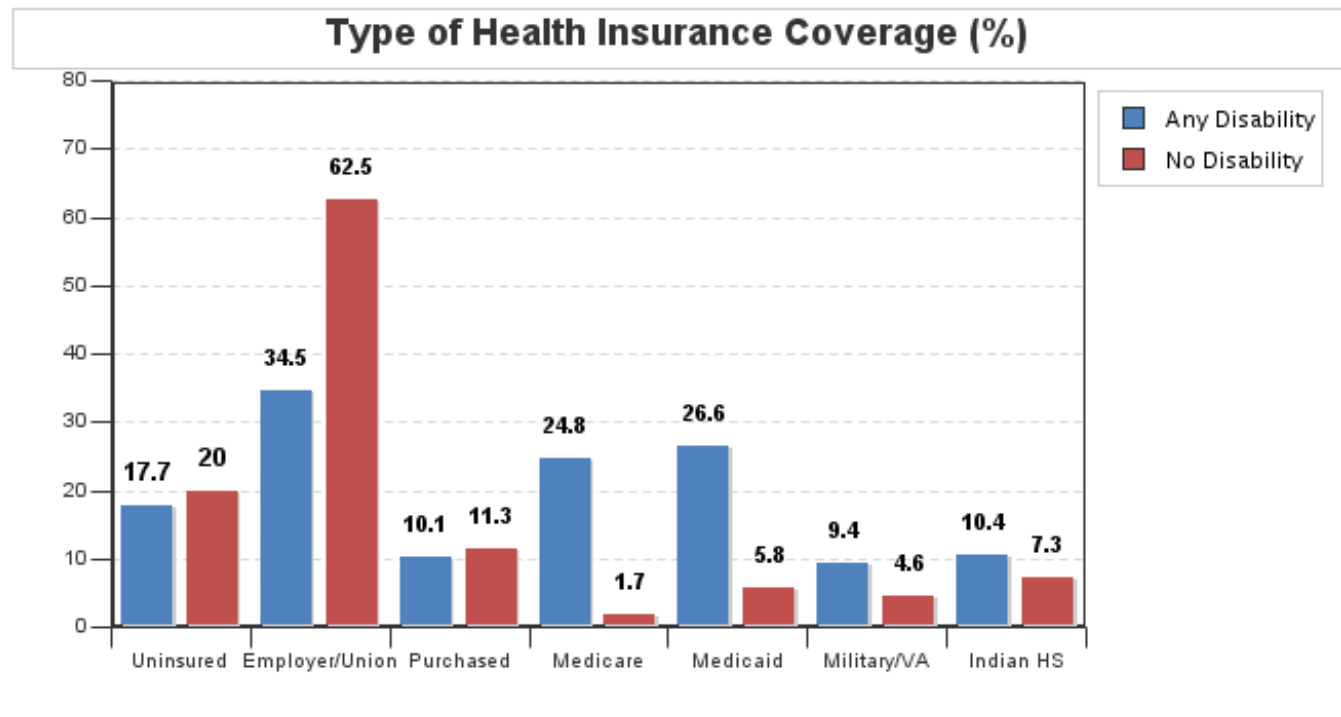
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**62.5%**

- In 2015, 34.5 percent of working-age people with disabilities in OK reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 62.5 percent of working-age people without disabilities in OK reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2015, 10.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities in OK reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2015, 24.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in OK reported Medicare coverage and 26.6 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).



## Type of Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2015



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	17.7	1.47	54,200	4,920	307,100	3,126
Employer/Union	34.5	1.83	106,100	6,840	307,100	3,126
Purchased	10.1	1.16	31,100	3,740	307,100	3,126
Medicare	24.8	1.66	76,100	5,810	307,100	3,126
Medicaid	26.6	1.70	81,800	6,020	307,100	3,126
Military/VA	9.4	1.12	29,000	3,610	307,100	3,126
Indian Health Service	10.4	1.17	32,100	3,790	307,100	3,126
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	20.0	0.62	371,700	12,340	1,855,100	16,548
Employer/Union	62.5	0.76	1,160,100	19,220	1,855,100	16,548
Purchased	11.3	0.49	209,200	9,470	1,855,100	16,548
Medicare	1.7	3.29	31,900	3,780	1,855,100	16,548
Medicaid	5.8	0.37	107,100	6,870	1,855,100	16,548
Military/VA	4.6	0.33	85,200	6,140	1,855,100	16,548
Indian Health Service	7.3	0.41	136,100	7,710	1,855,100	16,548

# Glossary

## Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as ACTIVELY looking for work if he or she reports looking for work during the last four weeks.

## Ambulatory Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

## Base Population (Base Pop.)

The estimated number of individuals upon which the calculation is based. (For percentages, this is the denominator).

## Cognitive Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

## Disability and Disability Types

The ACS definition of disability is based on six questions. A person is coded as having a disability if he or she or a proxy respondent answers affirmatively for one or more of these six categories.

- Hearing Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- Visual Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Cognitive Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Ambulatory Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Self-care Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Independent Living Disability (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

## Earnings

Earnings are defined as wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs including self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships.

## Education

Our definition is based on the responses to the question: "What is the highest degree or level of school this person has completed? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received." Our category "high school diploma/equivalent" includes those marking the ACS option "Regular high school diploma — GED or alternative credential." Our category "Some college/Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit; one or more years of college credit but no degree, or "Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)." Our category "a Bachelor's or more" includes those marking the ACS options: "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)"; "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)"; "Professional degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; or "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)." Note in 2008 changes were made to some of the response categories and the layout of this question.

## Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

- a. "at work": those who did any work at all during the reference week as a paid employee (worked in his or her own business or profession, worked on his or her own farm, or worked 15 or more hours as an unpaid worker on a family farm or business) or
- b. were "with a job but not at work," : had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference week due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference week is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

## Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

A person is considered employed full-time/full-year if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks per year (full-year). The reference period is defined as the year preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. Note: this does not signify whether a person is eligible for fringe benefits. The question and response categories regarding weeks worked per year was changed in 2008.

## Group Quarters (GQ)

A GQ is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories. See the definitions of institutional GQs and non-institutional GQs for more information. In addition, a description of the types of group quarters included in the 2008 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at [www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/)

## Health Insurance Coverage

Is based on the following question: Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)
- b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)
- c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities
- d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability
- e. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)
- f. TRICARE or other military health care
- g. Indian Health Service
- h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify (Note: "Other type" were recoded into one of the categories a-g by the Census Bureau)

## Hearing Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

## Hispanic or Latino Origin

People of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who classify themselves in a specific Hispanic or Latino category in response to the question, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" Specifically, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who are Cuban; Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Puerto Rican; or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Origin may be the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

## Household Income

Household Income is defined as the total income of a household including: wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs; self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from real estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement; Supplemental Security Income; any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor or disability pensions; and any other regularly received income (e.g., Veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony). Median household income is calculated with the household as the unit of analysis, using household weights without adjusting for household size.

## **Independent Living Disability**

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctors office or shopping?

## **Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

Includes facilities for people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as "patients" or "inmates." Includes: correctional, nursing, and in-patient hospice facilities, psychiatric hospitals, juvenile group homes and residential treatment centers.

## **Margin of Error (MOE)**

Data, such as data from the American Community Survey, is based on a sample, and therefore statistics derived from this data are subject to sampling variability. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of the degree of sampling variability. In a random sample, the degree of sampling variation is determined by the underlying variability of the phenomena being estimated (e.g., income) and the size of the sample (i.e., the number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic). The smaller the margin of error, the lower the sampling variability and the more "precise" the estimate. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds are calculated by adding the MOE to the estimate (upper bound) and subtracting the MOE from the estimate (lower bound). All margins of error in this report are based on a 90 percent confidence level. This means that there is a 90% certainty that the actual value lies somewhere between the upper and lower confidence bounds.

## **Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

Includes facilities that are not classified as institutional group quarters; such as college/university housing, group homes intended for adults, residential treatment facilities for adults, workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers and religious group quarters.

## **Not Working but Actively Looking for Work**

A person is defined as not working but actively looking for work if he or she reports not being employed, but has been looking for work during the last four weeks.

## **Number**

This term appears in the tables; it refers to estimated number of people in the category. (for percentages, this is the numerator).

## Poverty

The poverty measure is computed based upon the standards defined in Directive 14 from the Office of Management and Budget. These standards use poverty thresholds created in 1982 and index these thresholds to 2008 dollars using poverty factors based upon the Consumer Price Index. They use the family as the income sharing unit and family income is the sum of total income from each family member living in the household. The poverty threshold depends upon the size of the family; the age of the householder; and the number of related children under the age of 18.

## Race

Race categories are based on the question, "[w]hat is this person's race? Mark (X) one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be." Responses include the following: White; Black or African-American; American Indian or Alaska Native (print name of enrolled or principal tribe); Asian Indian; Chinese; Filipino; Japanese; Korean; Vietnamese; Other Asian (Print Race); Native Hawaiian; Guamanian or Chamorro; Samoan; Other Pacific Islander (Print Race Below); Some other race (print race below). "Other race" also contains people who report more than one race.

## Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

## Self-care Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): 17c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

## Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

A person is defined as receiving SSI payments if he or she reports receiving (SSI) income in the 12 months prior to the survey.

**Note:** The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) does not apply to Puerto Rico. SSI is a federal cash assistance program that provides monthly payments to low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

## Veteran Service-Connected Disability

A disease or injury determined to have occurred in or to have been aggravated by military service. A disability is evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, CFR, and Part 4. Extent of disability is expressed as a

percentage from 0% (for conditions that exist but are not disabling to a compensable degree) to 100%, in increments of 10%. This information was determined by the following two part question:

a. **Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)

No *SKIP* to question 28a

b. **What is this person's service-connected disability rating?"**

Responses included: 0 percent; 10 or 20 percent; 30 or 40 percent; 50 or 60 percent; 70 percent or higher

## Visual Disability

This disability type is based on the question: *(asked of all ages)*: Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?



# About the Disability Status Reports

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