

Cornell University

2016

OK

Oklahoma

2016 Disability Status Report **Oklahoma**



www.disabilitystatistics.org

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

Contents

Introduction

2016 Annual Disability Status Report	2
ACS Disability Questions	3
Notes	4

Summary

Oklahoma Summary	5
Prevalence by State: Ages 21 to 64	7
Employment by State: Ages 21 to 64	8

Demographics

Prevalence: All Ages	9
Prevalence: Ages 4 and under	11
Prevalence: Ages 5 to 15	13
Prevalence: Ages 16 to 20	15
Prevalence: Ages 21 to 64 (Working-Age)	17
Prevalence: Ages 65 to 74	19
Prevalence: Ages 75 and Older	21
Prevalence: Gender and Age	23
Prevalence: Hispanic / Latino Origin and Age	26
Prevalence: Race	29

Outcomes

Employment	29
Not Working but Actively Looking for Work	33
Full-Time / Full-Year Employment	35
Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year Workers)	37
Annual Household Income	39
Poverty	41
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	43
Education: High School Diploma / Equivalent	45
Education: Some College / Associate's Degree	47
Education: Bachelor's Degree or More	49
Veterans Service-Connected Disability	51
Health Insurance Coverage	53
Type of Health Insurance Coverage	55

Glossary	58
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About the Disability Status Report	64
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The 2016 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.

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 2016 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.

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2016, the prevalence of disability in OK was:

- 16.4 percent for persons of all ages
- 1.1 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.6 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 7.0 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 15.1 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 33.8 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 56.3 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2016, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in OK was:

- 3.6% reported a Visual Disability
- 5.2% reported a Hearing Disability
- 9.5% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 6.3% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 3.2% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 6.8% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2016, 16.7 percent of females of all ages and 16.0 percent of males of all ages in OK reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2016, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in OK was 9.9 percent.

Race: In OK in 2016, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 14.8 percent among Whites
- 17.5 percent among Black / African Americans
- 3.3 percent among Asians
- 18.4 percent among Native Americans
- 15.5 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2016, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in OK was 36.5 percent.

Looking for Work: In OK in 2016, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 8.7 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In OK in 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 25.4 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2016, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in OK was \$38,300.

Annual Household Income: In OK in 2016, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$38,800.

Poverty: In OK in 2016, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 25.9 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in OK was 17.6 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in OK:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 35.0 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 32.3 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 13.7 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2016, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 32.5 percent in OK.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2016 in OK, 80.6 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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.9%

Location	2016 (%)	Location	2016 (%)
Alabama	14.7	Montana	13.0
Alaska	12.3	Nebraska	10.2
Arizona	11.3	Nevada	11.4
Arkansas	15.6	New Hampshire	10.6
California	8.5	New Jersey	8.0
Colorado	9.0	New Mexico	13.3
Connecticut	8.7	New York	9.2
Delaware	9.8	North Carolina	12.3
District of Columbia	9.7	North Dakota	9.0
Florida	10.7	Ohio	12.3
Georgia	11.5	Oklahoma	15.1
Hawaii	8.0	Oregon	12.7
Idaho	12.2	Pennsylvania	12.2
Illinois	9.0	Puerto Rico	18.1
Indiana	12.4	Rhode Island	11.7
Iowa	10.1	South Carolina	13.3
Kansas	11.3	South Dakota	10.0
Kentucky	17.0	Tennessee	14.4
Louisiana	14.3	Texas	10.2
Maine	13.4	Utah	9.3
Maryland	9.1	Vermont	12.0
Massachusetts	9.3	Virginia	9.8
Michigan	13.1	Washington	11.3
Minnesota	8.9	West Virginia	18.5
Mississippi	15.1	Wisconsin	9.8
Missouri	13.2	Wyoming	12.4

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 36.2% for people with disabilities and 78.9% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2016	People without Disabilities 2016	Location	People with Disabilities 2016	People without Disabilities 2016
Alabama	27.9	75.5	Montana	42.7	80.9
Alaska	49.4	77.6	Nebraska	49.8	85.7
Arizona	35.1	76.1	Nevada	42.6	77.6
Arkansas	32.0	77.6	New Hampshire	45.6	85.2
California	35.0	76.5	New Jersey	37.4	79.7
Colorado	42.8	81.5	New Mexico	31.6	73.9
Connecticut	39.0	81.4	New York	33.0	77.9
Delaware	36.2	79.2	North Carolina	35.2	78.3
District of Columbia	33.8	80.7	North Dakota	51.5	85.4
Florida	32.7	77.3	Ohio	35.7	80.2
Georgia	34.7	77.9	Oklahoma	36.5	77.7
Hawaii	40.5	81.2	Oregon	40.1	78.5
Idaho	42.9	77.9	Pennsylvania	35.2	80.0
Illinois	35.1	79.8	Puerto Rico	23.1	58.6
Indiana	36.9	81.2	Rhode Island	31.5	80.9
Iowa	45.8	84.3	South Carolina	33.4	78.0
Kansas	46.0	82.5	South Dakota	52.0	84.5
Kentucky	31.0	77.6	Tennessee	31.4	78.3
Louisiana	30.9	75.4	Texas	39.7	78.3
Maine	32.4	81.4	Utah	46.2	79.7
Maryland	42.2	82.5	Vermont	41.4	85.0
Massachusetts	38.9	82.3	Virginia	39.5	81.4
Michigan	33.6	78.3	Washington	39.2	79.0
Minnesota	48.7	85.5	West Virginia	27.9	72.6
Mississippi	29.0	74.8	Wisconsin	41.6	83.6
Missouri	34.2	81.0	Wyoming	47.0	80.6

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

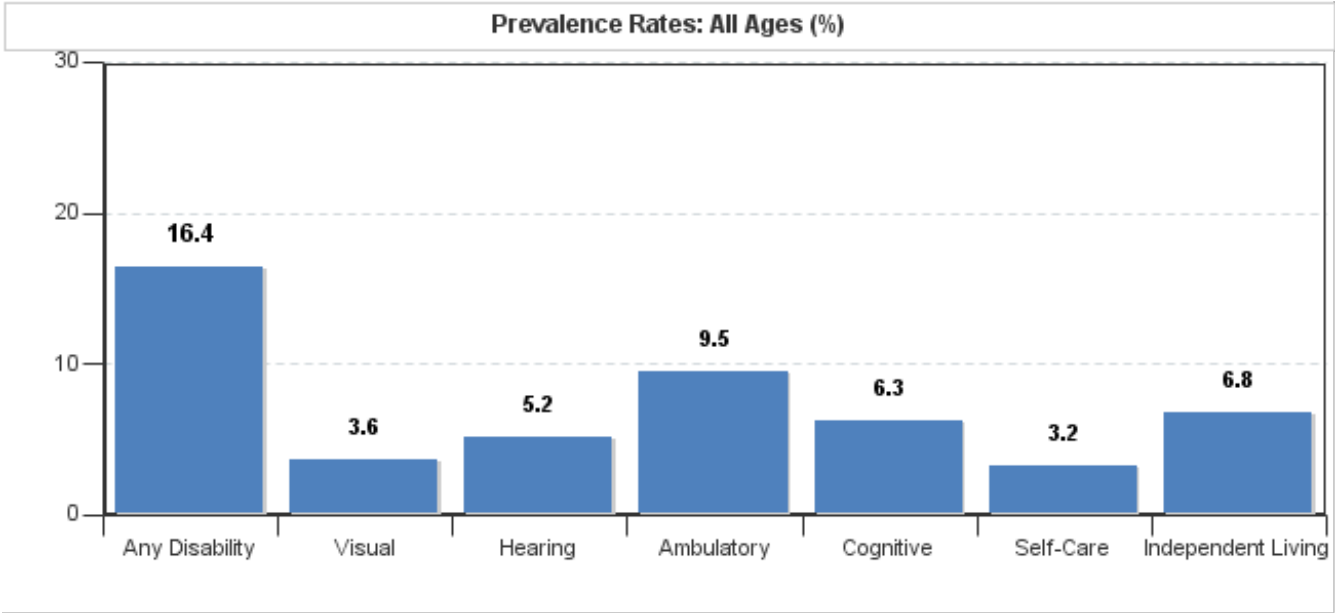
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Oklahoma, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
16.4%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in OK was 16.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 632,400 of the 3,861,200 individuals of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 9.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Oklahoma in 2016*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	16.4	0.37	632,400	14,300	3,861,200	35,819
Visual	3.6	0.19	138,100	7,170	3,861,200	35,819
Hearing	5.2	0.22	200,300	8,560	3,861,200	35,819
Ambulatory	9.5	0.30	341,100	10,960	3,596,300	33,666
Cognitive	6.3	0.25	225,700	9,060	3,596,300	33,666
Self-Care	3.2	0.18	115,600	6,580	3,596,300	33,666
Independent Living	6.8	0.28	208,000	8,720	3,057,600	28,784

* **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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

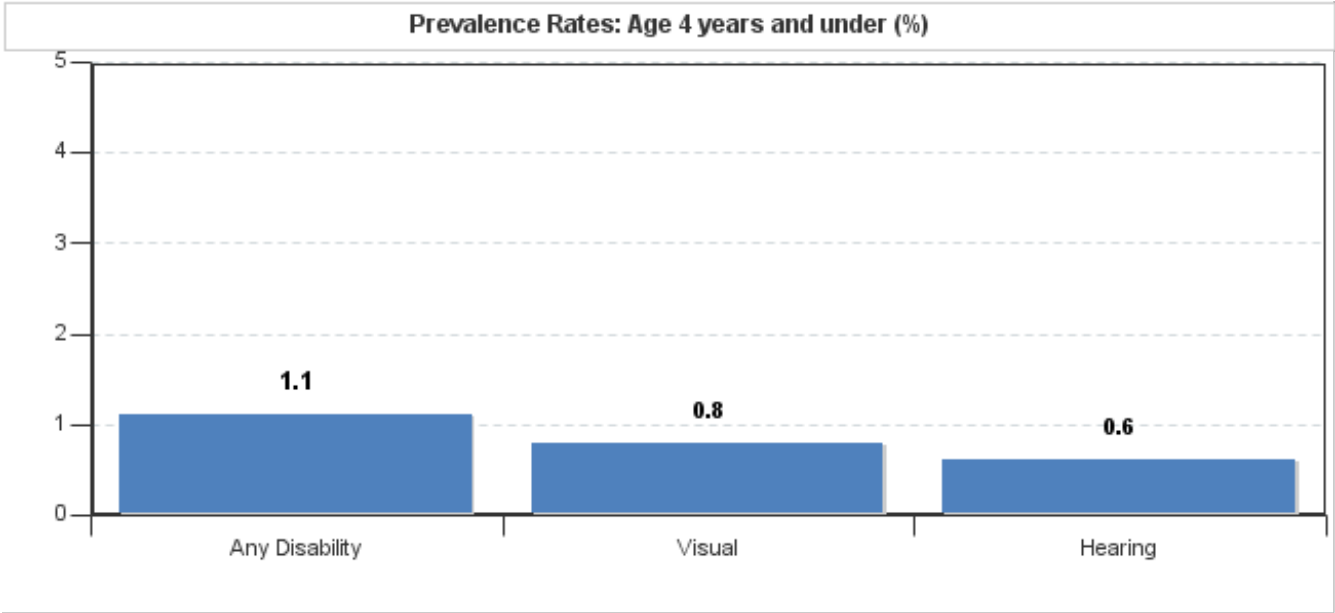
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

1.1%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in OK was 1.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 2,900 of the 264,900 children ages 0 to 4 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2016, 0.8 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In OK in 2016, 0.6 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	1.1	3.29	2,900	1,050	264,900	2,153
Visual	0.8	3.29	2,100	890	264,900	2,153
Hearing	0.6	3.29	1,600	790	264,900	2,153

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

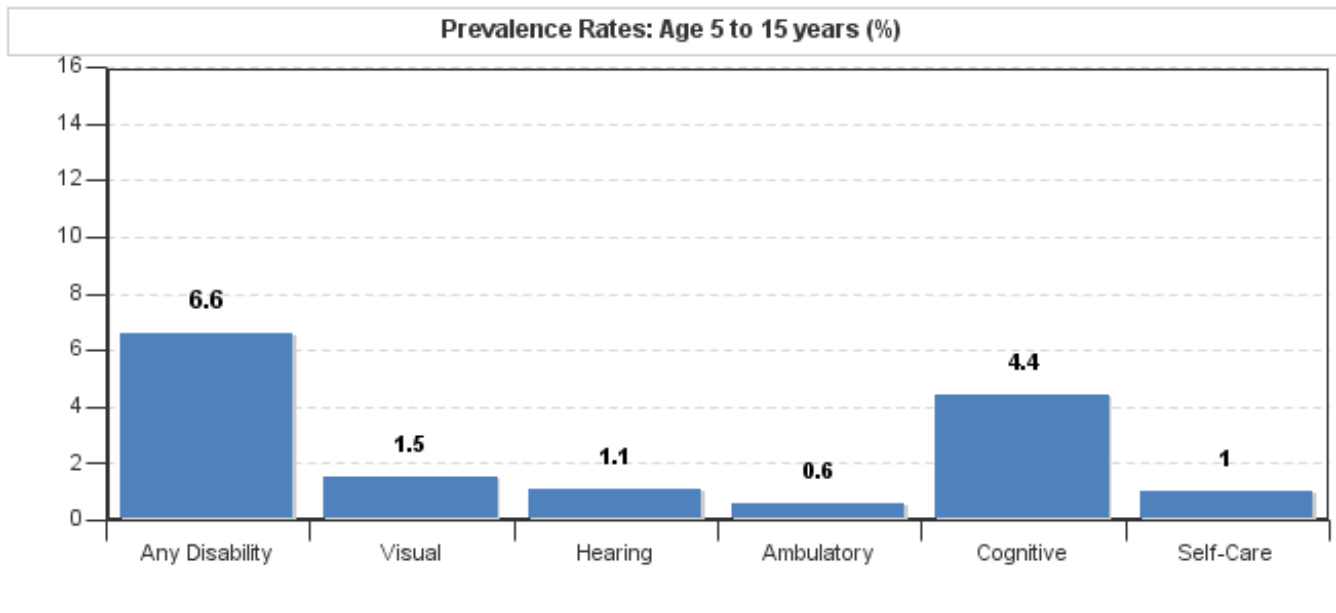
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.6%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in OK was 6.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 38,900 of the 592,600 individuals ages 5 to 15 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2016, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory 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 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.6	0.63	38,900	3,850	592,600	5,411
Visual	1.5	3.29	8,800	1,840	592,600	5,411
Hearing	1.1	3.29	6,400	1,560	592,600	5,411
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	3,400	1,150	592,600	5,411
Cognitive	4.4	0.53	26,300	3,170	592,600	5,411
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	5,800	1,500	592,600	5,411

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

Prevalence

Ages 16 to 20 years

Introduction

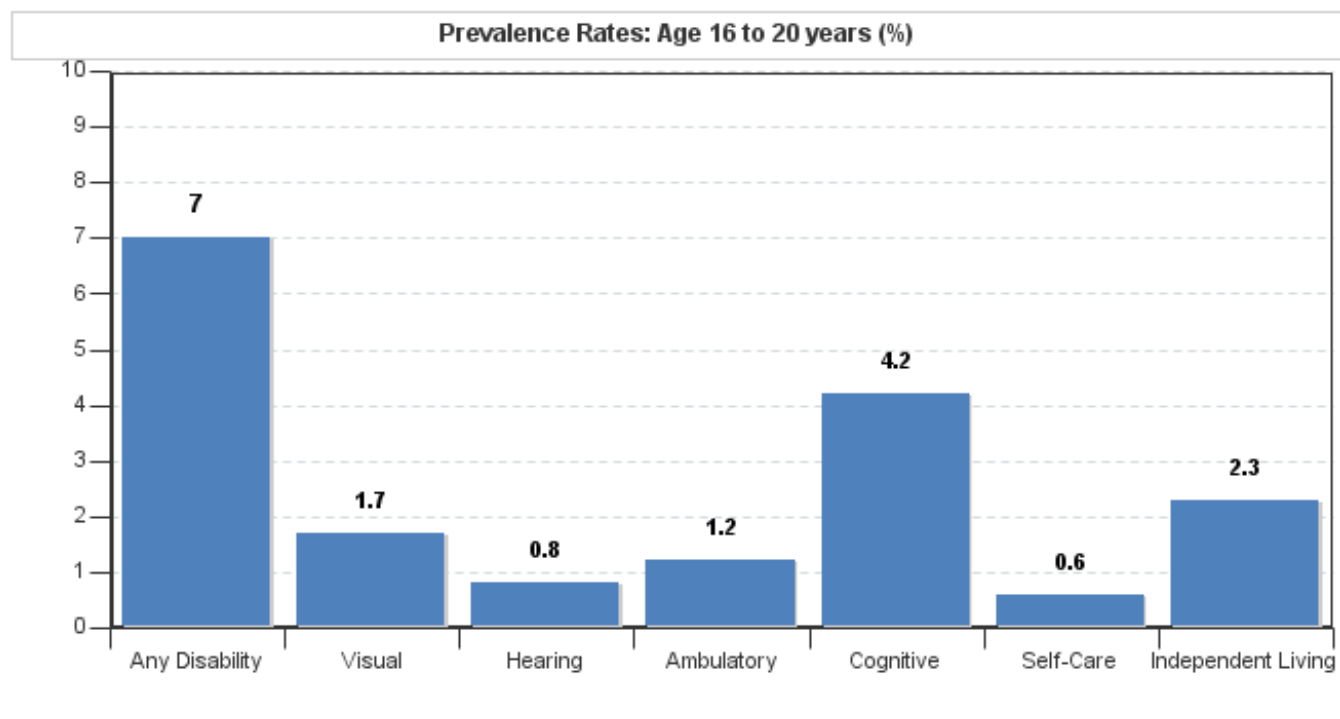
This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Oklahoma, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years
7.0%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in OK was 7.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 19,100 of the 272,100 individuals ages 16 to 20 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	7.0	0.96	19,100	2,710	272,100	2,573
Visual	1.7	3.29	4,500	1,320	272,100	2,573
Hearing	0.8	3.29	2,100	910	272,100	2,573
Ambulatory	1.2	3.29	3,300	1,130	272,100	2,573
Cognitive	4.2	0.76	11,400	2,100	272,100	2,573
Self-Care	0.6	3.29	1,600	790	272,100	2,573
Independent Living	2.3	0.57	6,400	1,570	272,100	2,573

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

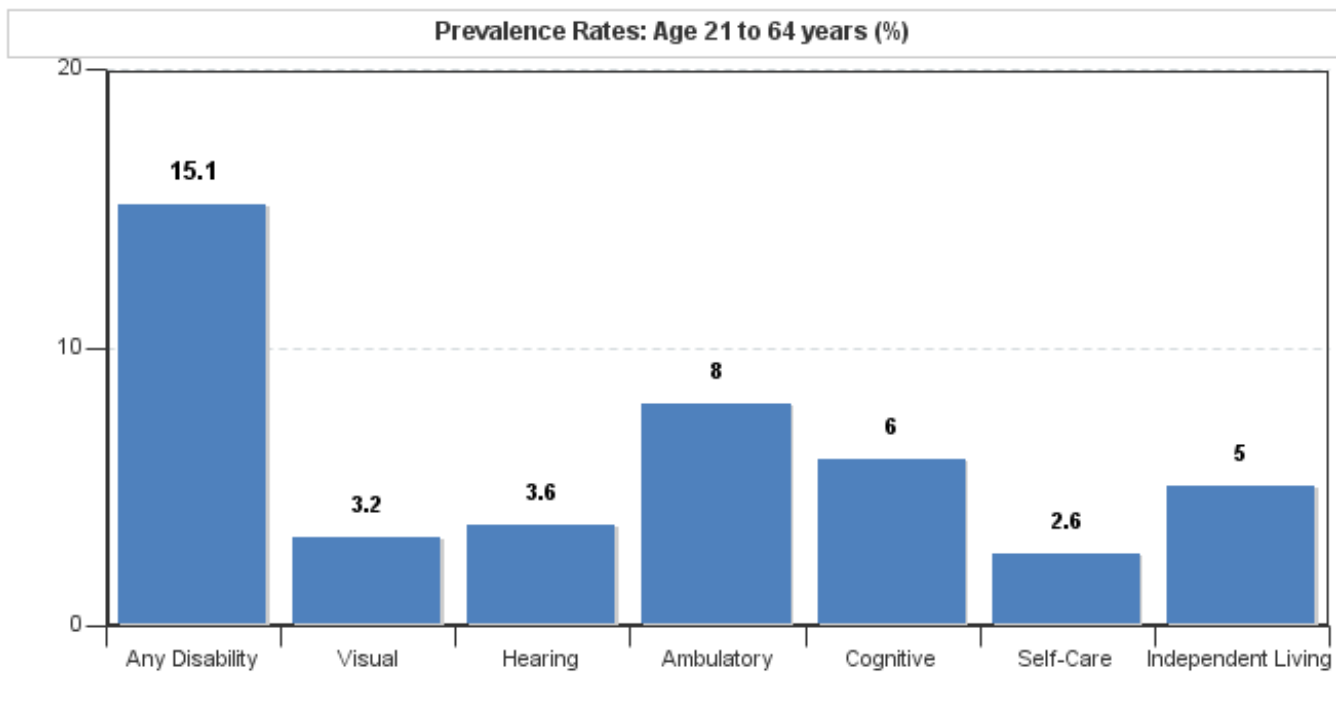
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

15.1%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in OK was 15.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 326,400 of the 2,162,100 individuals ages 21 to 64 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 8.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 2.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	15.1	0.48	326,400	10,740	2,162,100	19,441
Visual	3.2	0.24	69,300	5,130	2,162,100	19,441
Hearing	3.6	0.25	77,400	5,410	2,162,100	19,441
Ambulatory	8.0	0.36	173,400	8,000	2,162,100	19,441
Cognitive	6.0	0.32	130,200	6,970	2,162,100	19,441
Self-Care	2.6	0.21	56,700	4,640	2,162,100	19,441
Independent Living	5.0	0.29	108,500	6,380	2,162,100	19,441

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

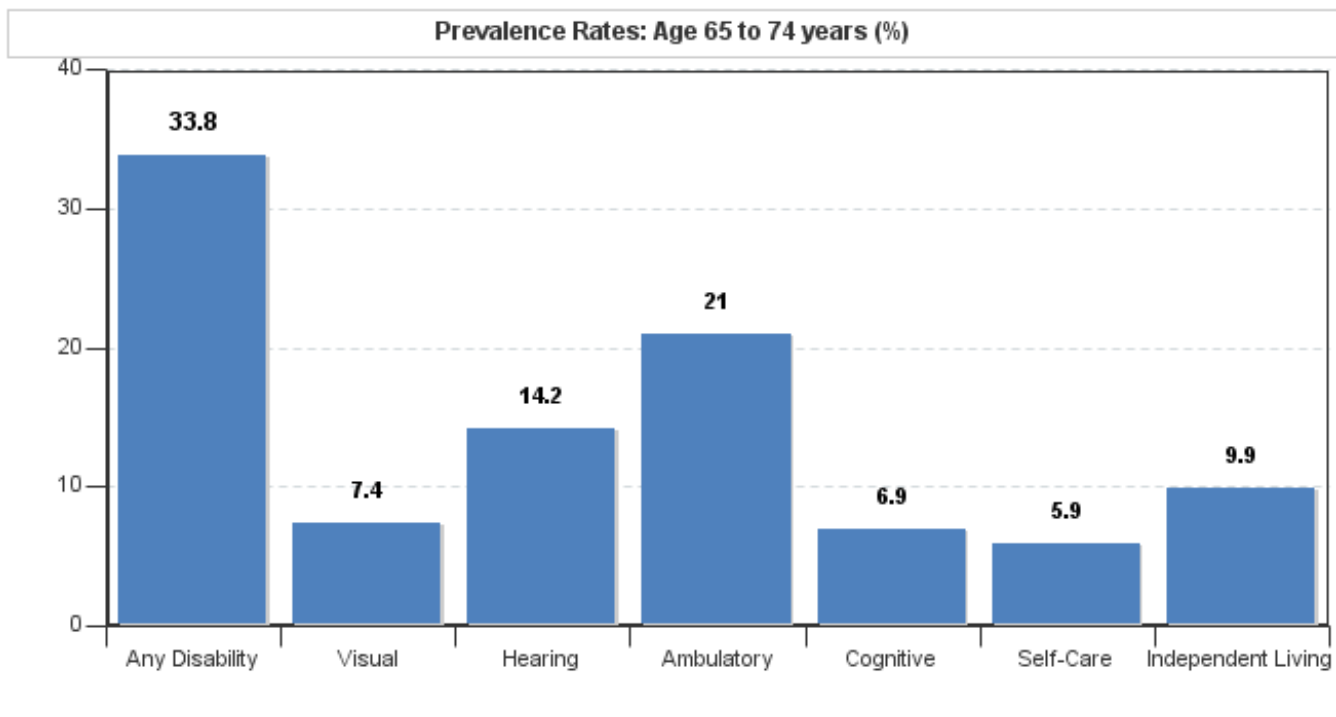
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

33.8%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in OK was 33.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 113,800 of the 336,300 individuals ages 65 to 74 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 21.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 5.9 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	33.8	1.60	113,800	6,530	336,300	3,685
Visual	7.4	0.89	24,900	3,090	336,300	3,685
Hearing	14.2	1.18	47,800	4,270	336,300	3,685
Ambulatory	21.0	1.38	70,700	5,180	336,300	3,685
Cognitive	6.9	0.86	23,200	2,980	336,300	3,685
Self-Care	5.9	0.80	19,900	2,770	336,300	3,685
Independent Living	9.9	1.01	33,400	3,580	336,300	3,685

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

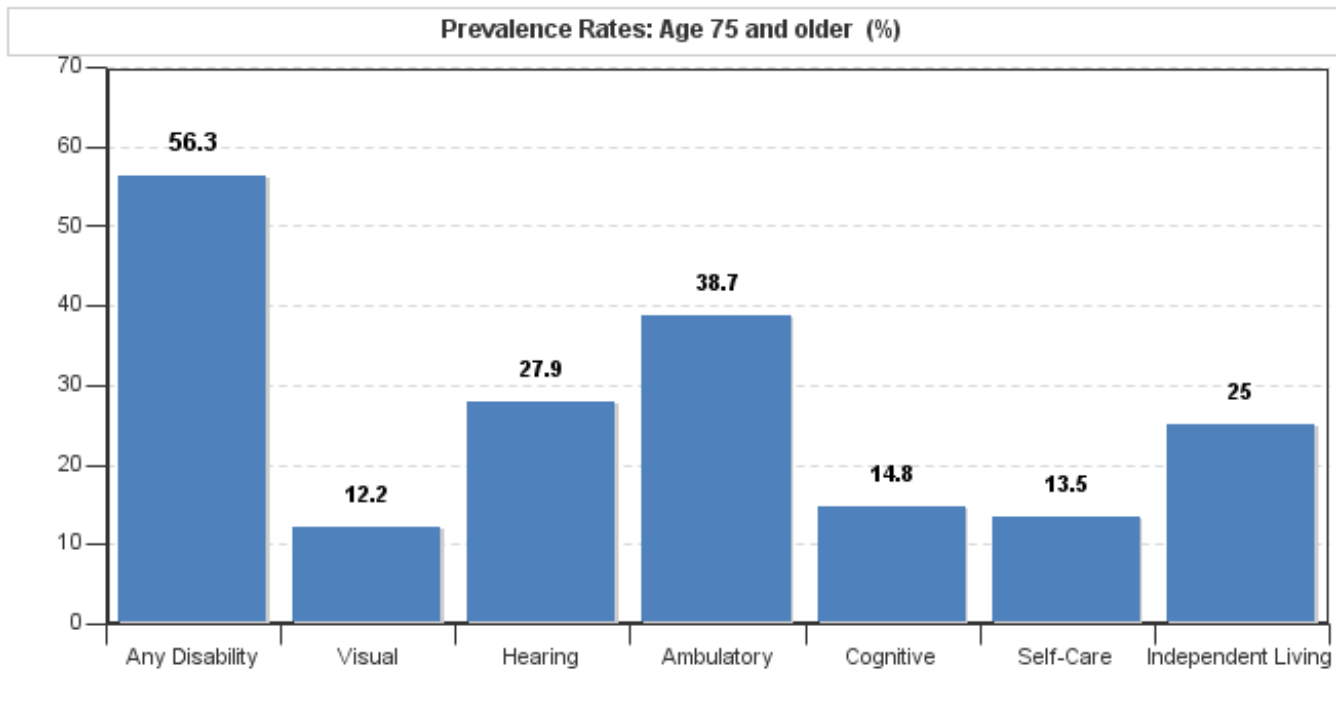
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

56.3%

- In 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in OK was 56.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 131,300 of the 233,200 individuals ages 75 and older in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2016, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 38.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 12.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	56.3	2.02	131,300	7,000	233,200	2,556
Visual	12.2	1.33	28,500	3,300	233,200	2,556
Hearing	27.9	1.82	65,000	4,970	233,200	2,556
Ambulatory	38.7	1.98	90,300	5,830	233,200	2,556
Cognitive	14.8	1.44	34,500	3,630	233,200	2,556
Self-Care	13.5	1.39	31,500	3,470	233,200	2,556
Independent Living	25.0	1.76	58,400	4,710	233,200	2,556

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

16.0%

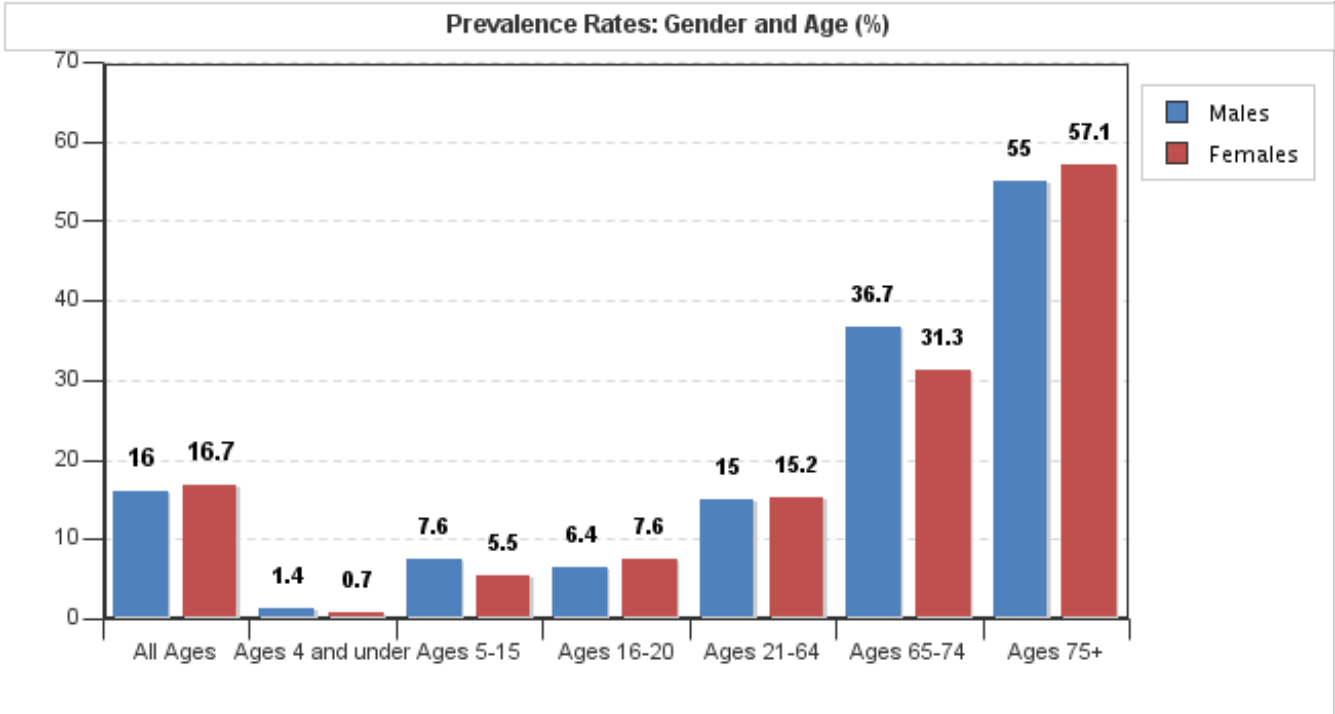
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

16.7%

- In OK in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 16.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 304,700 of the 1,900,100 males of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 16.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 327,700 of the 1,961,100 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 2016



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	16.0	0.52	304,700	10,410	1,900,100	17,589
Males: Ages 4 and under	1.4	3.29	1,900	860	135,300	1,113
Males: Ages 5-15	7.6	0.94	23,200	2,980	304,500	2,815
Males: Ages 16-20	6.4	1.30	8,800	1,840	137,300	1,304
Males: Ages 21-64	15.0	0.68	160,400	7,700	1,070,200	9,537
Males: Ages 65-74	36.7	2.39	57,700	4,680	157,100	1,733
Males: Ages 75+	55.0	3.16	52,600	4,480	95,600	1,087
Females						
Females: All Ages	16.7	0.52	327,700	10,760	1,961,100	18,230
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	900	600	129,600	1,040
Females: Ages 5-15	5.5	0.83	15,700	2,460	288,100	2,596
Females: Ages 16-20	7.6	1.42	10,300	1,990	134,700	1,269
Females: Ages 21-64	15.2	0.67	166,000	7,830	1,091,900	9,904
Females: Ages 65-74	31.3	2.15	56,100	4,620	179,200	1,952
Females: Ages 75+	57.1	2.62	78,600	5,450	137,600	1,469

* **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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) *. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

9.9%

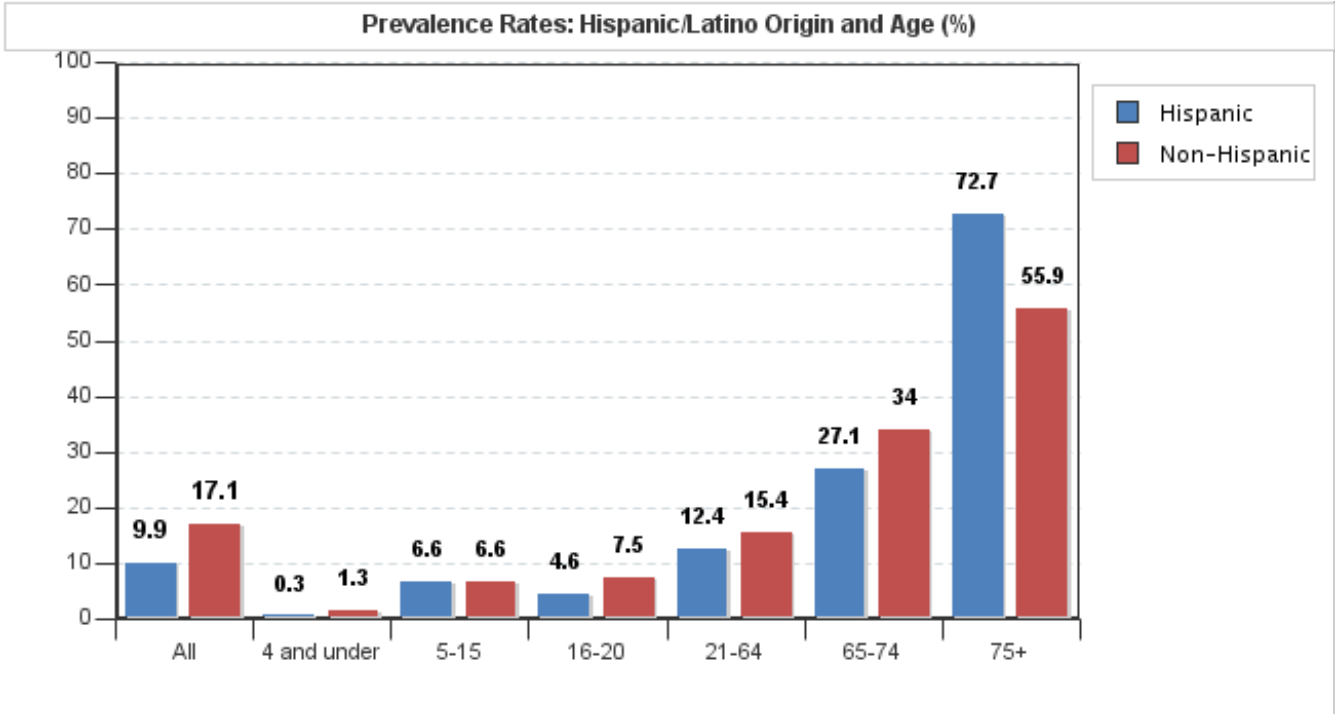
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

17.1%

- In OK in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 9.9 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 39,400 of the 398,800 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2016, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 17.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2016, 593,000 of the 3,462,400 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 2016



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	9.9	0.93	39,400	3,880	398,800	2,926
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.3	3.29	100	400	46,200	328
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.6	1.55	6,500	1,590	98,900	747
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	4.6	2.05	1,900	850	40,200	299
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	12.4	1.45	24,800	3,080	199,500	1,426
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	27.1	9.23	2,400	970	8,900	81
Hispanic - Ages 75+	72.7	12.40	3,600	1,180	5,000	45
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	17.1	0.40	593,000	13,930	3,462,400	32,893
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	1.3	3.29	2,700	1,030	218,700	1,825
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.6	0.69	32,300	3,520	493,700	4,664
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	7.5	1.07	17,300	2,580	231,900	2,274
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	15.4	0.51	301,600	10,360	1,962,500	18,015
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	34.0	1.63	111,300	6,460	327,400	3,604
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	55.9	2.04	127,600	6,900	228,200	2,511

* **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

Race

Introduction

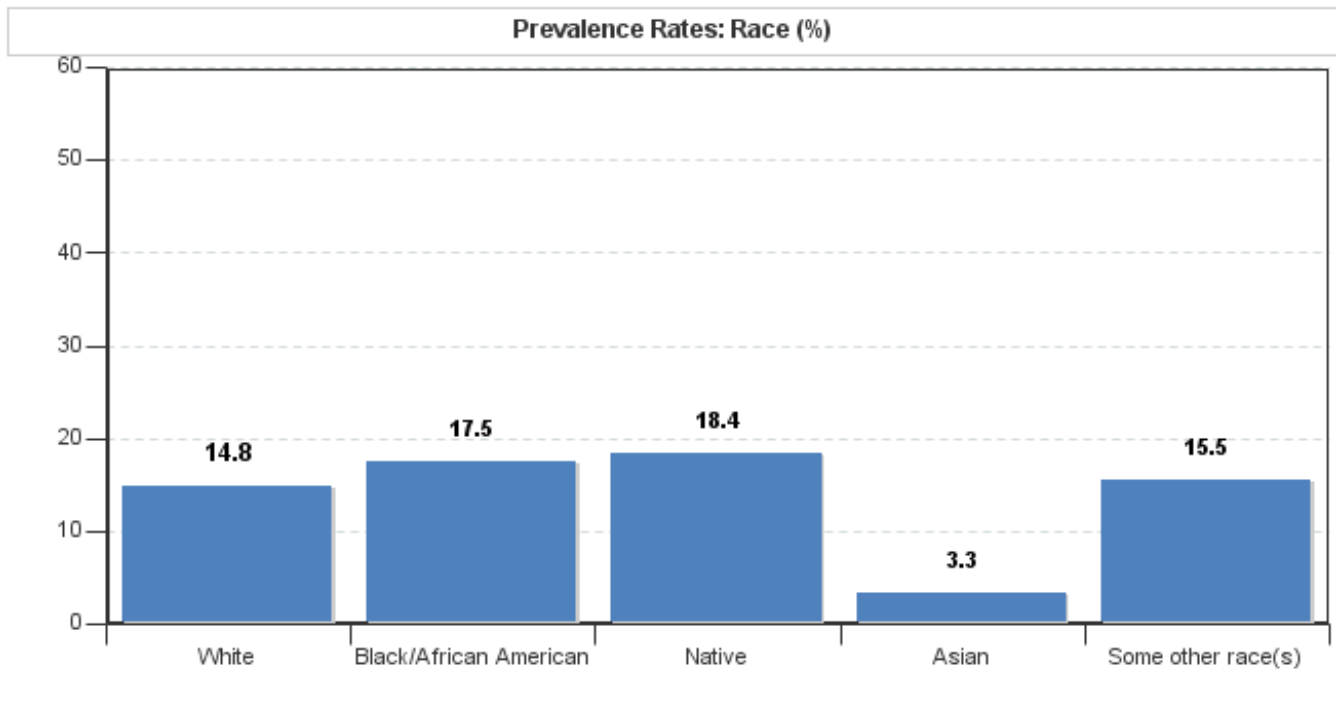
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in OK, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2016, among working-age people in OK:

- 14.8 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 17.5 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 18.4 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 3.3 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 15.5 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 2016



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	14.8	0.55	236,500	9,260	1,593,200	14,360
Black/African American	17.5	1.88	27,400	3,240	156,900	1,045
Native American or Alaska Native	18.4	1.91	29,200	3,350	158,800	1,838
Asian	3.3	1.61	1,600	780	47,900	338
Some other race(s)	15.5	1.57	31,800	3,490	205,400	1,860

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

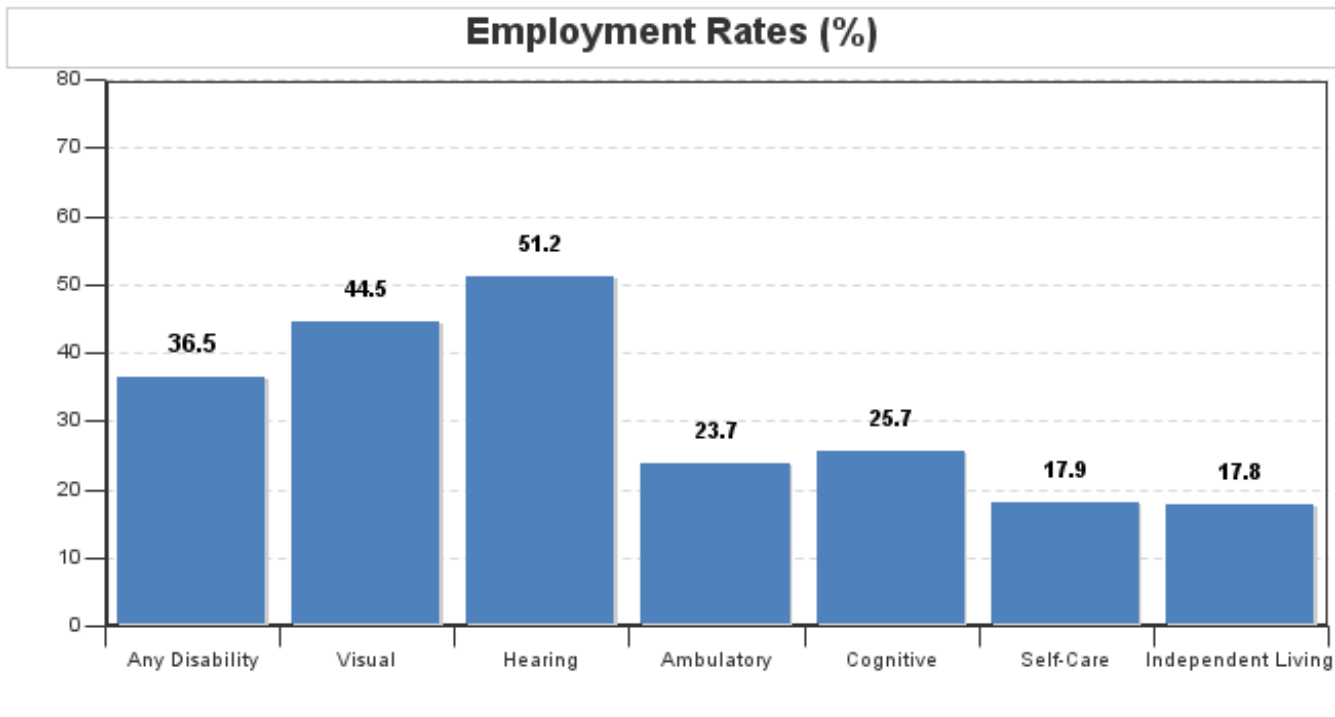
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
36.5%

Employment:
without
disability
77.7%

- In 2016, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in OK was 36.5 percent.
- In 2016, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in OK was 77.7 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 41.2 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 51.2 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 17.8 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	77.7	0.60	1,427,100	18,630	1,835,700	16,243
Any Disability	36.5	1.65	119,000	6,670	326,400	3,198
Visual	44.5	3.71	30,900	3,440	69,300	701
Hearing	51.2	3.53	39,600	3,890	77,400	776
Ambulatory	23.7	2.01	41,100	3,960	173,400	1,772
Cognitive	25.7	2.38	33,500	3,580	130,200	1,217
Self-Care	17.9	3.16	10,100	1,970	56,700	562
Independent Living	17.8	2.28	19,300	2,720	108,500	1,036

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

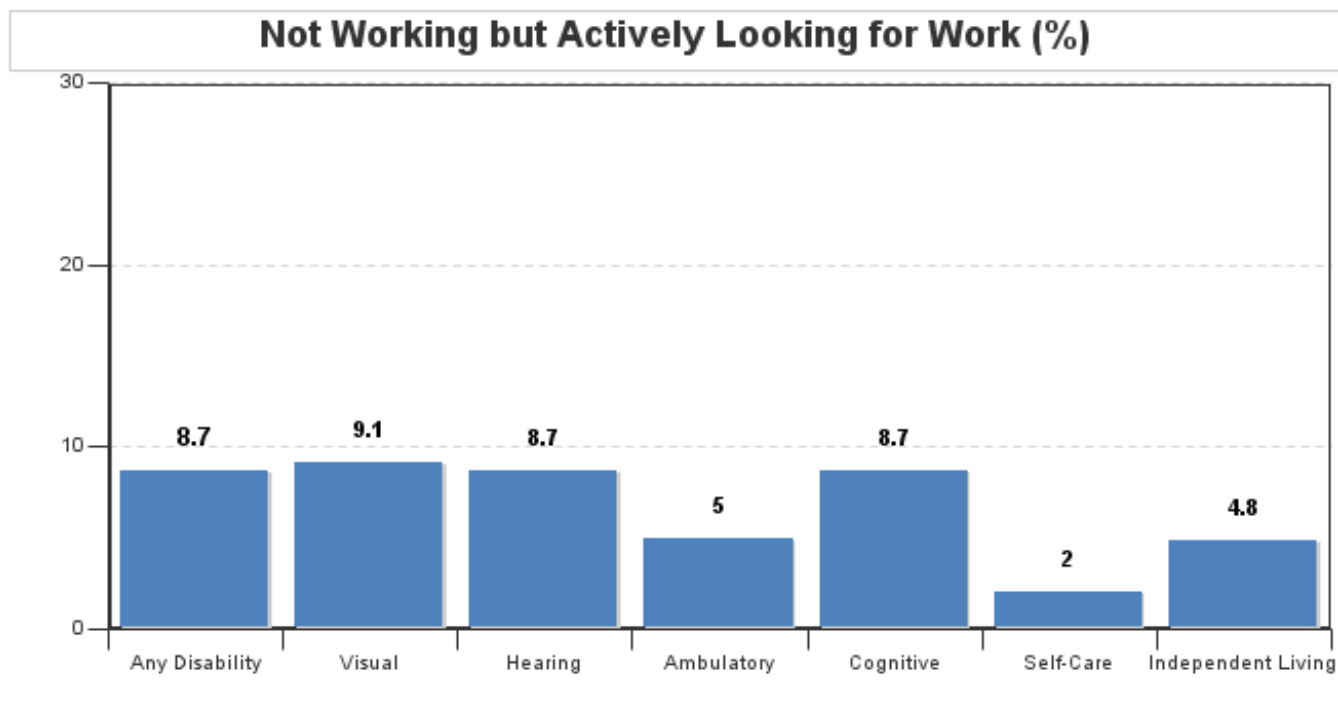
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
8.7%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
18.0%

- In 2016 in OK, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 8.7 percent.
- In 2016 in OK, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 18.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.3 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," 9.1 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 2.0 percent.

Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	18.0	1.18	73,400	5,270	408,500	3,757
Any Disability	8.7	1.22	18,100	2,640	207,400	2,051
Visual	9.1	2.88	3,500	1,160	38,500	399
Hearing	8.7	2.85	3,300	1,120	37,800	396
Ambulatory	5.0	1.18	6,600	1,590	132,300	1,350
Cognitive	8.7	1.78	8,400	1,800	96,700	917
Self-Care	2.0	1.27	900	600	46,500	466
Independent Living	4.8	1.41	4,300	1,290	89,200	858

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

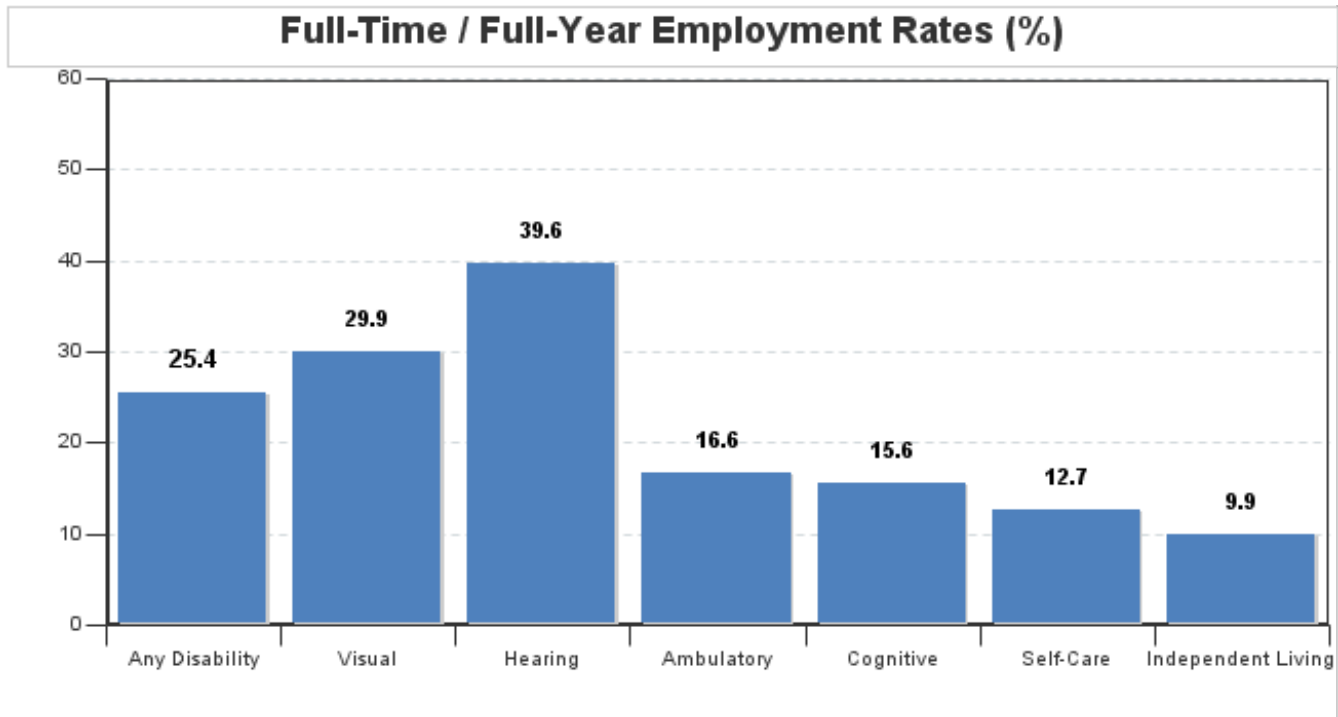
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
25.4%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
61.0%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in OK was 25.4 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in OK was 61.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.6 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," 39.6 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 9.9 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	61.0	0.71	1,119,800	17,570	1,835,700	16,243
Any Disability	25.4	1.50	83,000	5,600	326,400	3,198
Visual	29.9	3.41	20,700	2,820	69,300	701
Hearing	39.6	3.45	30,700	3,430	77,400	776
Ambulatory	16.6	1.76	28,800	3,320	173,400	1,772
Cognitive	15.6	1.97	20,300	2,790	130,200	1,217
Self-Care	12.7	2.75	7,200	1,660	56,700	562
Independent Living	9.9	1.78	10,700	2,030	108,500	1,036

Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year Workers)

Introduction

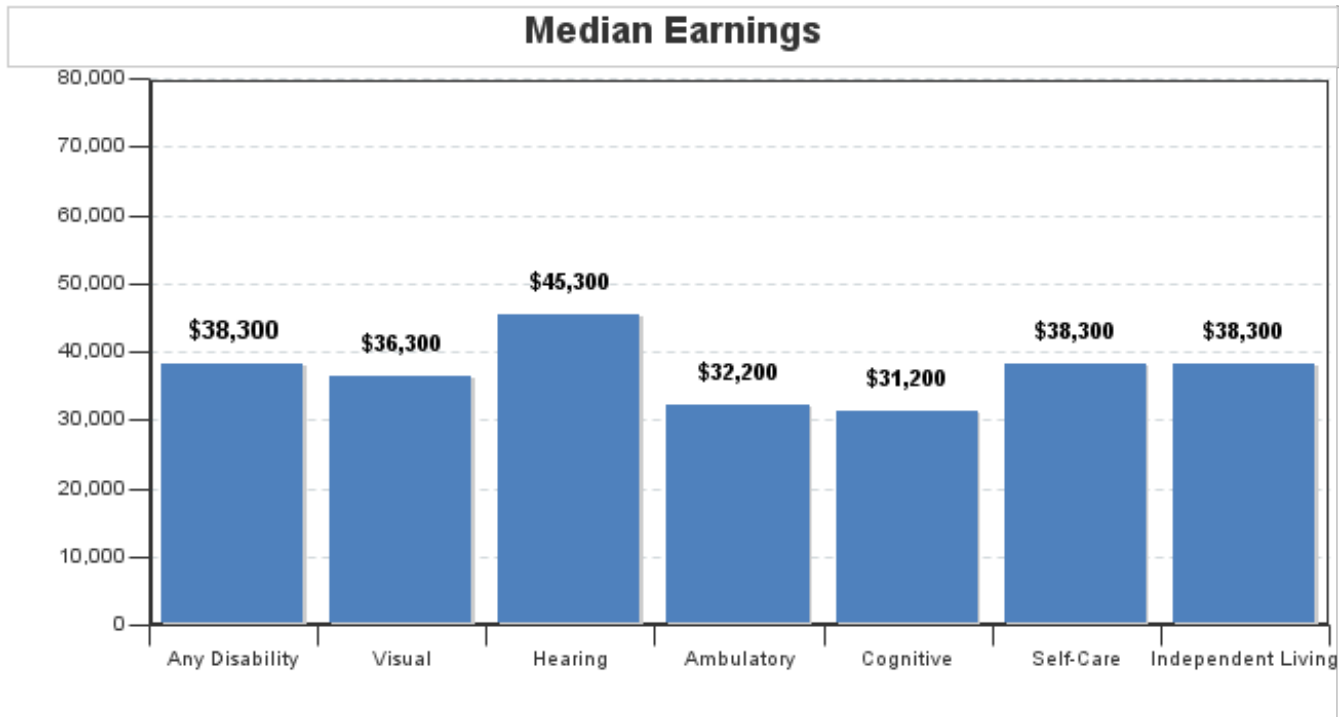
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Oklahoma, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2016, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in OK was \$38,300.
- In 2016, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in OK was \$40,300.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$2,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$45,300. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$31,200.

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 2016



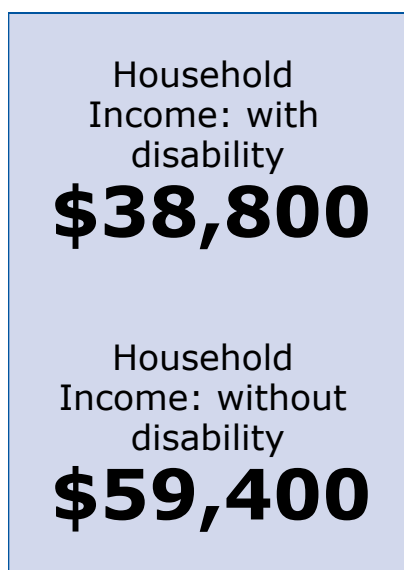
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,300	\$720	1,120,000	9,891
Any Disability	\$38,300	\$2,380	83,000	799
Visual	\$36,300	\$3,810	21,000	208
Hearing	\$45,300	\$4,650	31,000	298
Ambulatory	\$32,200	\$4,230	29,000	290
Cognitive	\$31,200	\$4,210	20,000	173
Self-Care	\$38,300	\$9,290	7,000	63
Independent Living	\$38,300	\$7,880	11,000	97

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

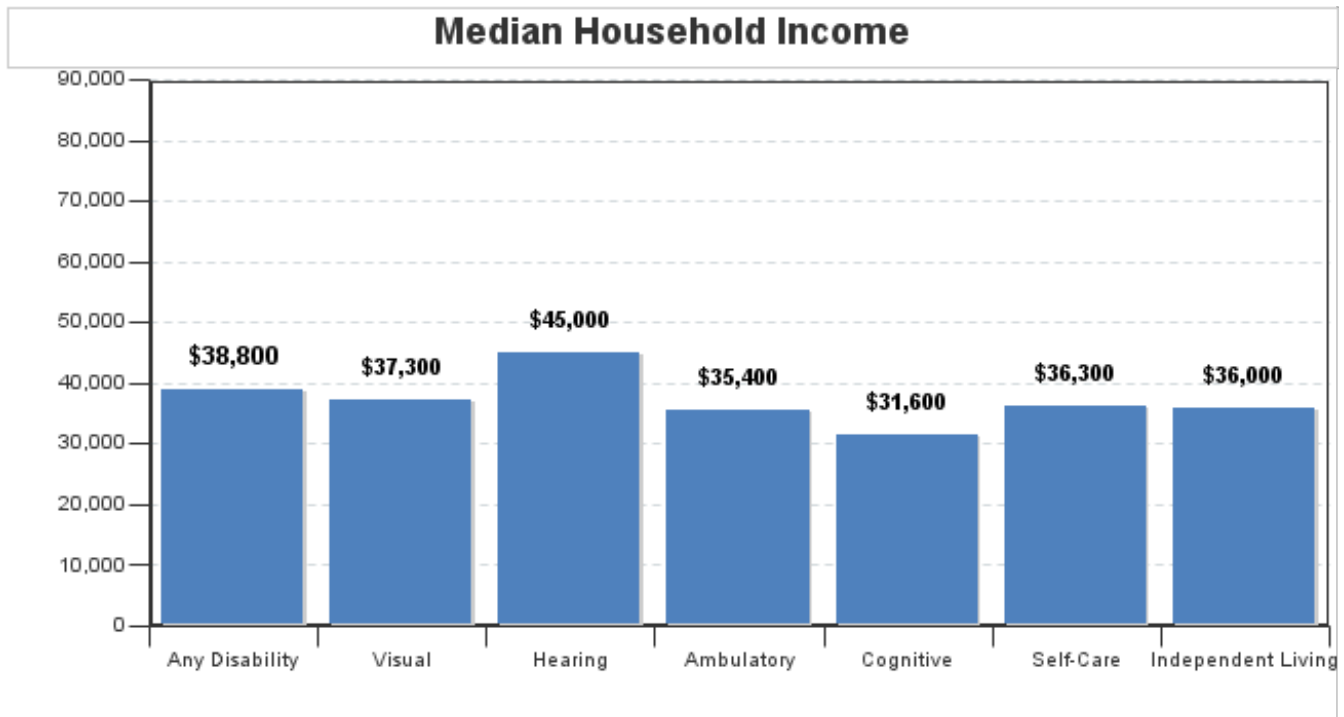
Quick Statistics



- In 2016, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in OK was \$38,800.
- In 2016, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in OK was \$59,400.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$20,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$45,000. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$31,600.

* **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 2016



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$59,400	\$1,340	919,000	8,482
Any Disability	\$38,800	2,100	252,000	2,632
Visual	\$37,300	3,970	58,000	634
Hearing	\$45,000	4,690	69,000	727
Ambulatory	\$35,400	2,630	141,000	1,548
Cognitive	\$31,600	2,970	102,000	1,044
Self-Care	\$36,300	4,430	47,000	513
Independent Living	\$36,000	3,180	88,000	928

* **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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Poverty: with
disability

25.9%

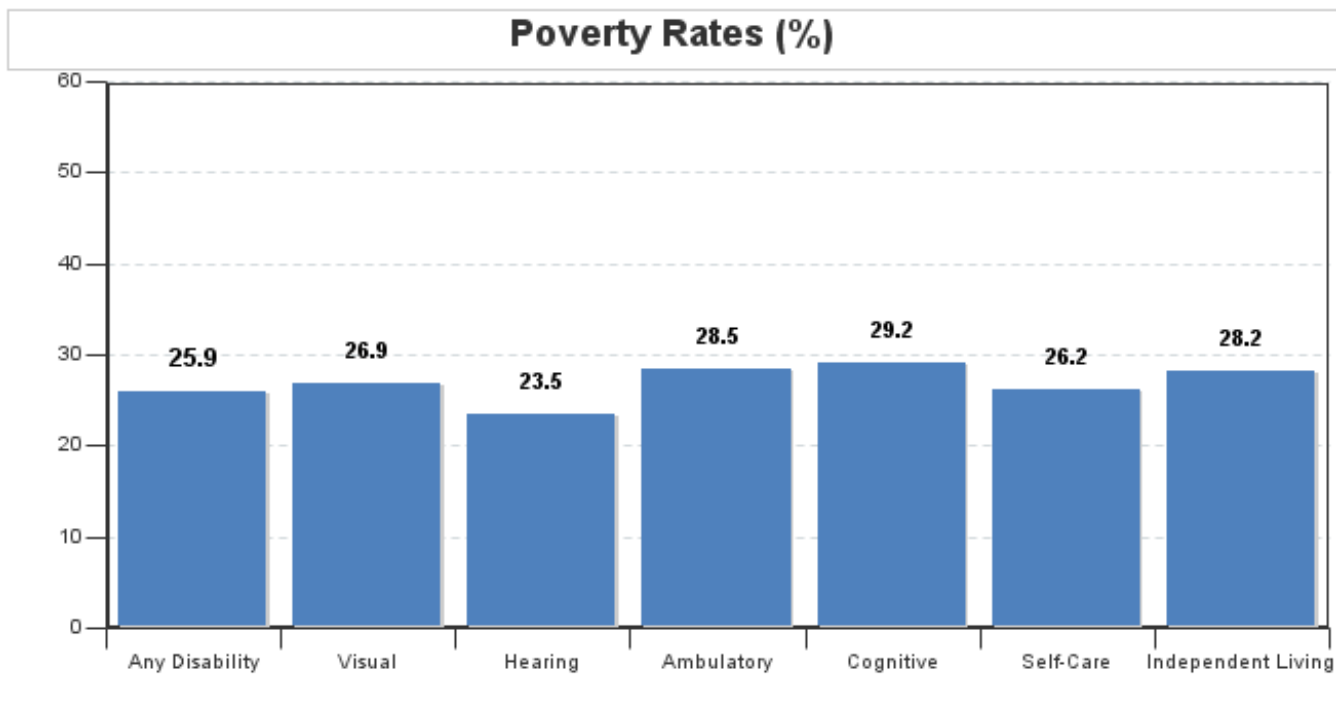
Poverty:
without
disability

12.4%

- In 2016, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in OK was 25.9 percent.
- In 2016, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in OK was 12.4 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 29.2 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 23.5 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 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.4	0.76	225,300	14,330	1,824,000	16,051
Any Disability	25.9	2.38	84,700	8,950	326,400	3,196
Visual	26.9	5.24	18,600	4,230	69,300	701
Hearing	23.5	4.74	18,200	4,180	77,300	775
Ambulatory	28.5	3.37	49,300	6,860	173,400	1,772
Cognitive	29.2	3.92	38,000	6,030	130,200	1,217
Self-Care	26.2	5.74	14,800	3,780	56,700	562
Independent Living	28.2	4.25	30,600	5,420	108,500	1,035

* **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

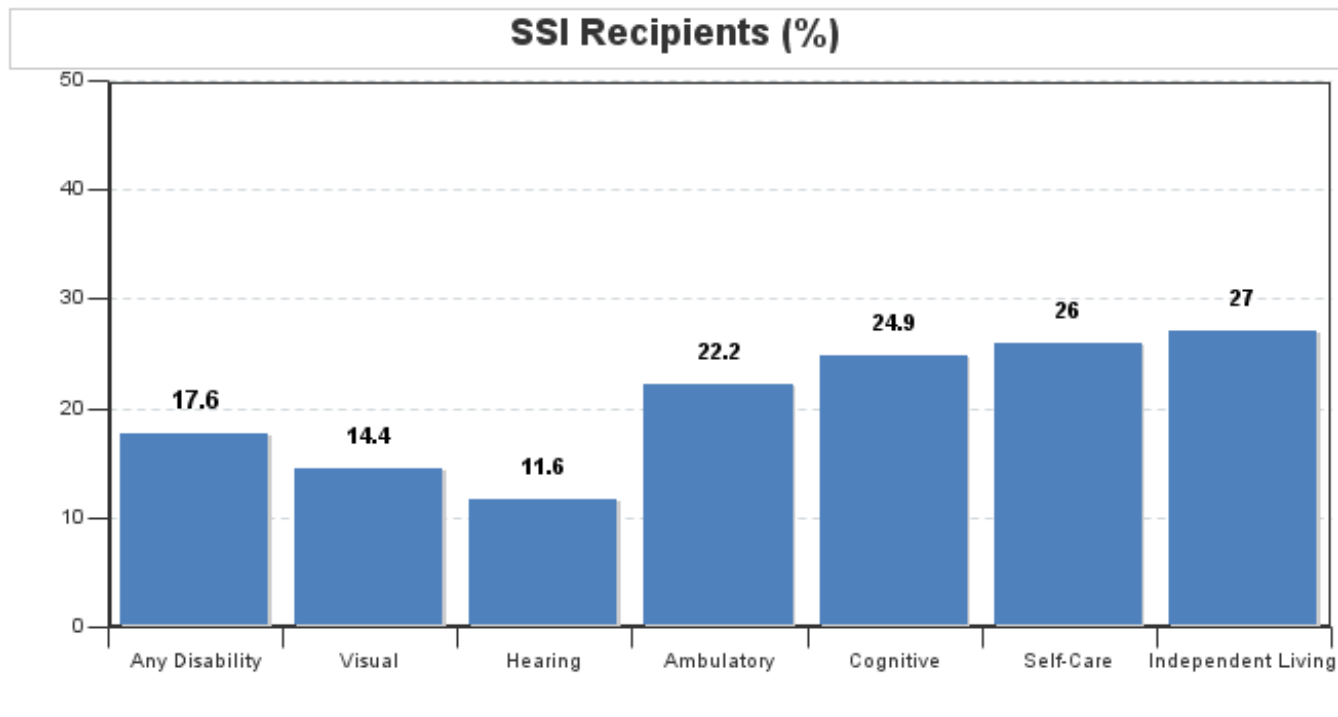
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Oklahoma, using data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu.

Quick Statistics

SSI
Recipients:
with disability
17.6%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in OK was 17.6 percent.
- In 2016, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in OK was 57,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 27.0 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 11.6 percent.

Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	17.6	1.31	57,500	4,670	326,400	3,198
Visual	14.4	2.62	10,000	1,960	69,300	701
Hearing	11.6	2.26	9,000	1,860	77,400	776
Ambulatory	22.2	1.96	38,500	3,840	173,400	1,772
Cognitive	24.9	2.35	32,400	3,520	130,200	1,217
Self-Care	26.0	3.62	14,700	2,380	56,700	562
Independent Living	27.0	2.65	29,300	3,350	108,500	1,036

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

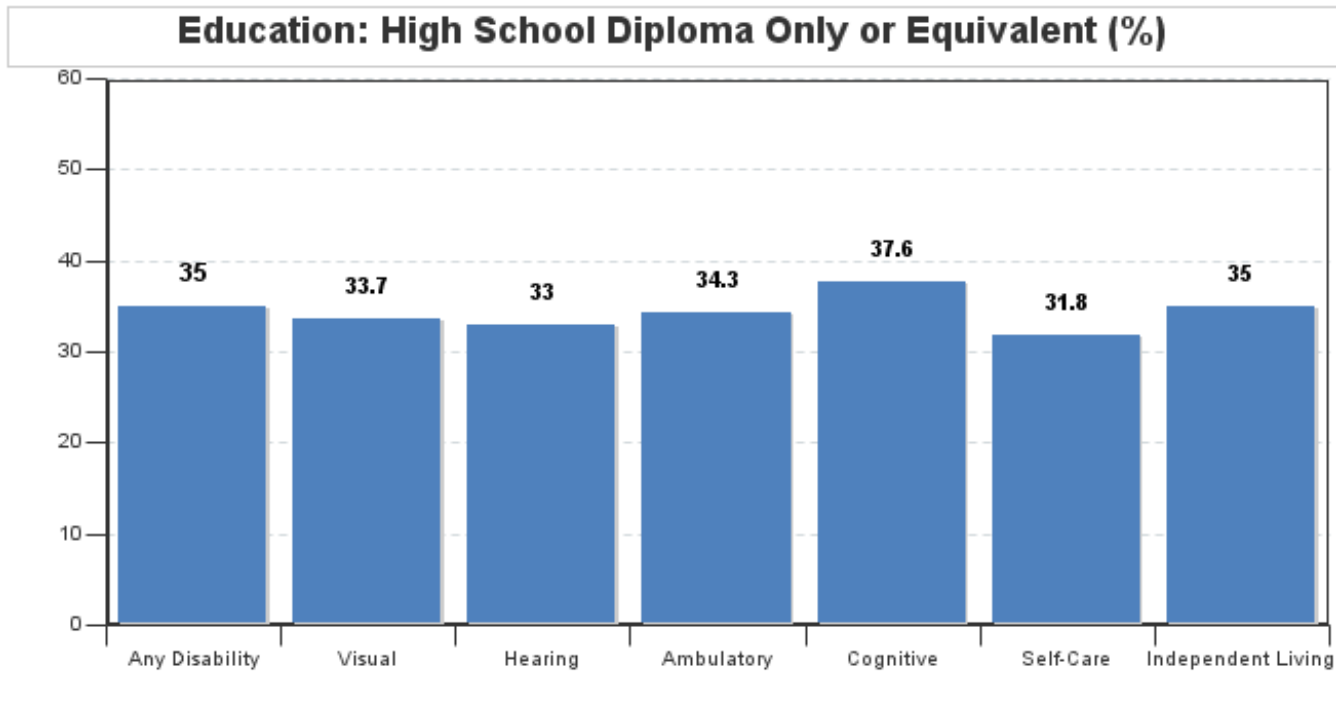
Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability
35.0%

High School
Only: without
disability
29.2%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in OK was 35.0 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in OK was 29.2 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 5.8 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 "Cognitive Disability," 37.6 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 31.8 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 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	29.2	0.66	536,600	13,370	1,835,700	16,243
Any Disability	35.0	1.64	114,100	6,540	326,400	3,198
Visual	33.7	3.53	23,400	2,990	69,300	701
Hearing	33.0	3.32	25,500	3,130	77,400	776
Ambulatory	34.3	2.24	59,400	4,750	173,400	1,772
Cognitive	37.6	2.64	49,000	4,320	130,200	1,217
Self-Care	31.8	3.84	18,000	2,630	56,700	562
Independent Living	35.0	2.84	37,900	3,810	108,500	1,036

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

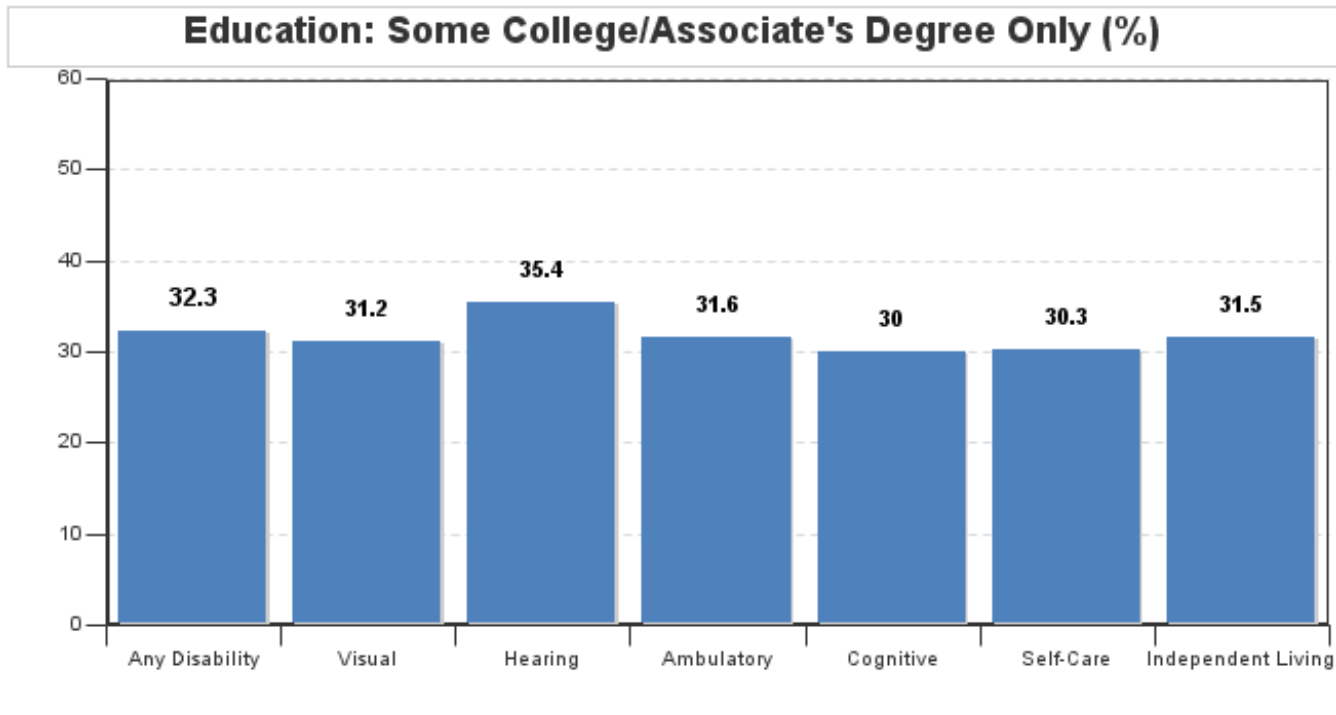
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
32.3%

Some
College:
without
disability
33.6%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in OK was 32.3 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in OK was 33.6 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was 1.3 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," 35.4 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 30.0 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 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	33.6	0.68	617,500	14,170	1,835,700	16,243
Any Disability	32.3	1.61	105,400	6,290	326,400	3,198
Visual	31.2	3.46	21,600	2,880	69,300	701
Hearing	35.4	3.38	27,400	3,240	77,400	776
Ambulatory	31.6	2.19	54,900	4,570	173,400	1,772
Cognitive	30.0	2.49	39,000	3,860	130,200	1,217
Self-Care	30.3	3.79	17,200	2,570	56,700	562
Independent Living	31.5	2.77	34,200	3,620	108,500	1,036

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

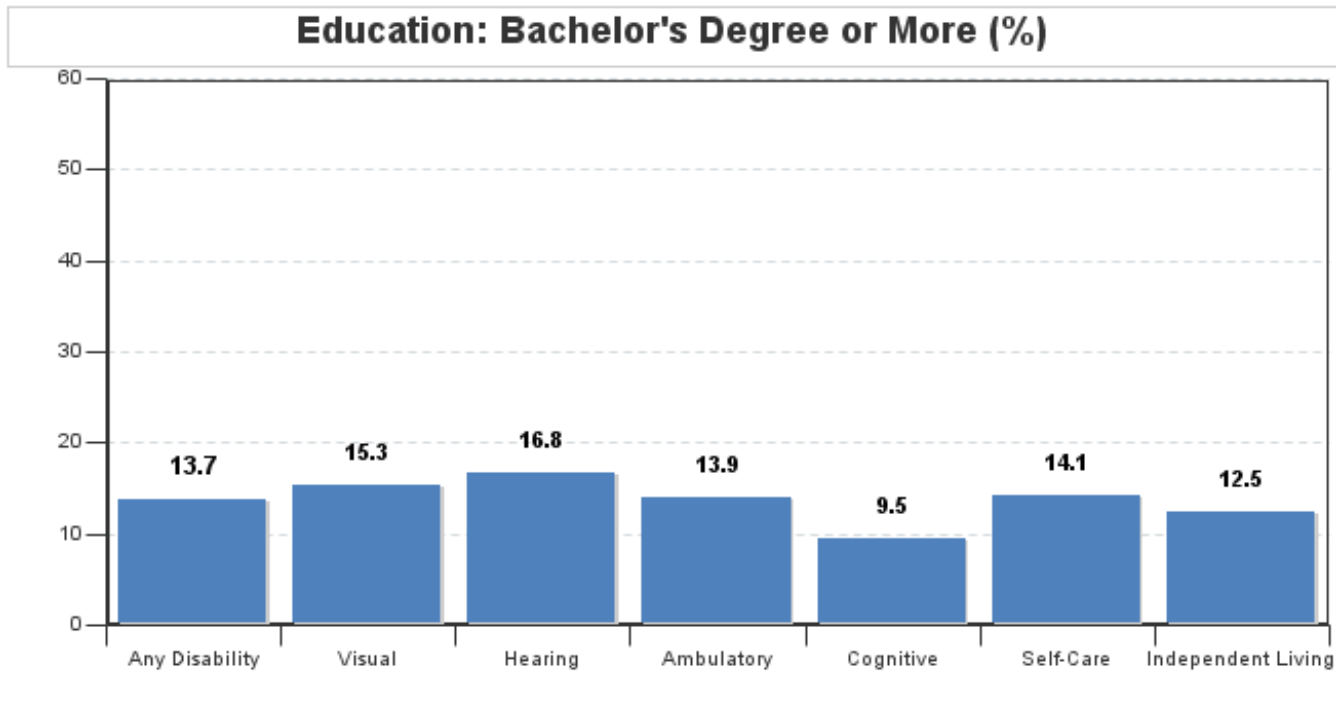
13.7%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

27.5%

- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in OK was 13.7 percent.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in OK was 27.5 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13.8 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," 16.8 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 9.5 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 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.5	0.65	504,900	13,030	1,835,700	16,243
Any Disability	13.7	1.18	44,800	4,130	326,400	3,198
Visual	15.3	2.69	10,600	2,020	69,300	701
Hearing	16.8	2.64	13,000	2,230	77,400	776
Ambulatory	13.9	1.63	24,100	3,040	173,400	1,772
Cognitive	9.5	1.60	12,400	2,190	130,200	1,217
Self-Care	14.1	2.87	8,000	1,750	56,700	562
Independent Living	12.5	1.97	13,600	2,280	108,500	1,036

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

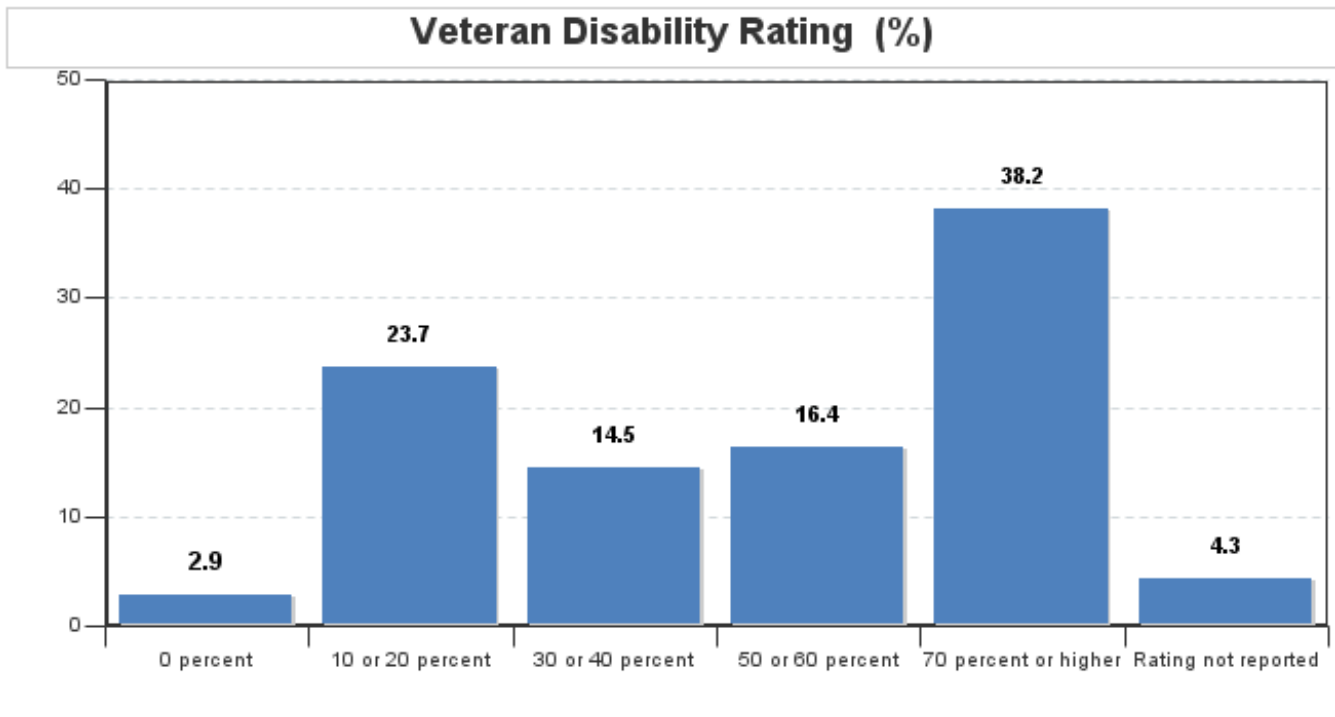
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Oklahoma. The 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
32.5%

- In 2016, there were 136,800 working-age civilian veterans in OK, of whom 44,500 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2016, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in OK with a VA service-connected disability was 32.5 percent.
- In 2016, 17,000 working-age civilian veterans in OK had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2016, 38.2 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 2016



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	32.5	2.49	44,500	4,120	136,800	1,241
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	2.9	1.56	1,300	710	44,500	400
10 or 20 percent	23.7	3.96	10,500	2,010	44,500	400
30 or 40 percent	14.5	3.28	6,500	1,580	44,500	400
50 or 60 percent	16.4	3.45	7,300	1,680	44,500	400
70 percent or higher	38.2	4.53	17,000	2,550	44,500	400
Rating not reported	4.3	1.89	1,900	860	44,500	400

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 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

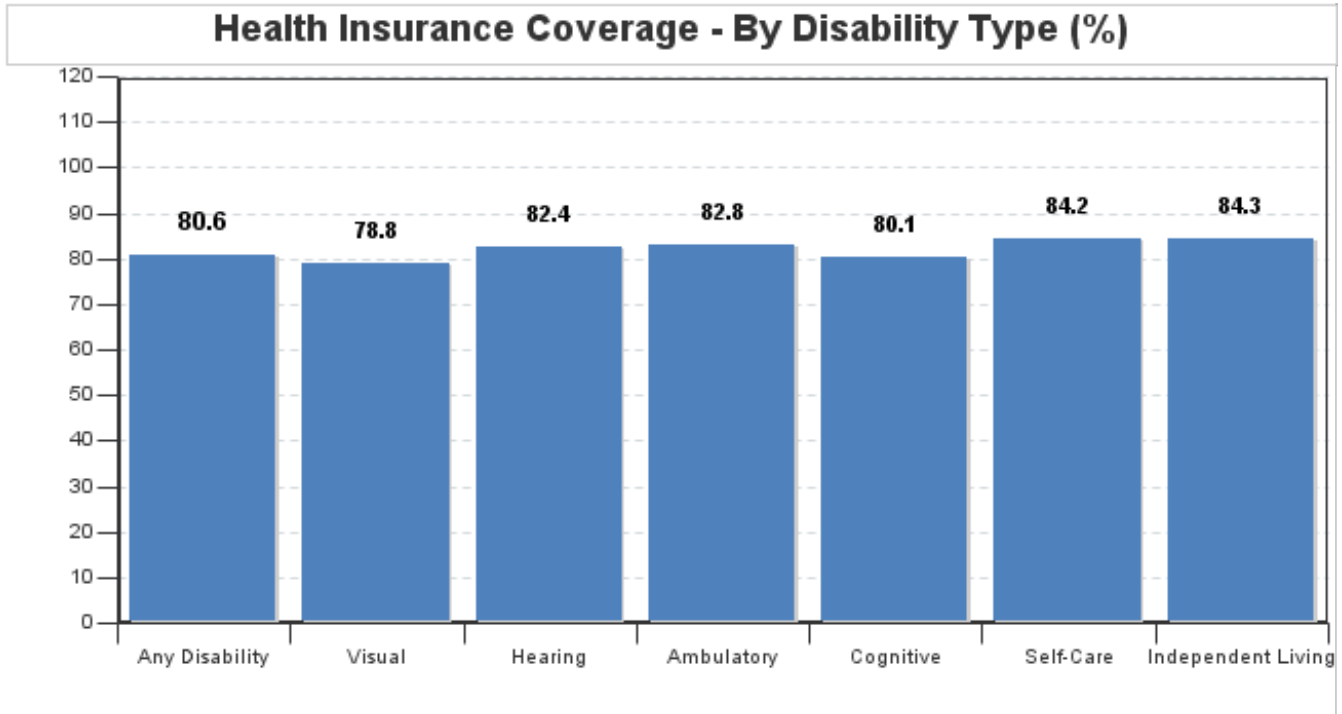
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
80.6%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
80.5%

- In 2016, 80.6 percent of working-age people with disabilities in OK had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2016, 80.5 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 0.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 84.3 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 78.8 percent.

Health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2016



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	80.5	0.62	1,477,300	20,420	1,835,700	16,243
Any Disability	80.6	1.47	263,300	10,550	326,400	3,198
Visual	78.8	3.30	54,600	4,940	69,300	701
Hearing	82.4	2.91	63,700	5,330	77,400	776
Ambulatory	82.8	1.93	143,500	7,910	173,400	1,772
Cognitive	80.1	2.35	104,300	6,780	130,200	1,217
Self-Care	84.2	3.26	47,700	4,620	56,700	562
Independent Living	84.3	2.35	91,400	6,360	108,500	1,036

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 2016 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

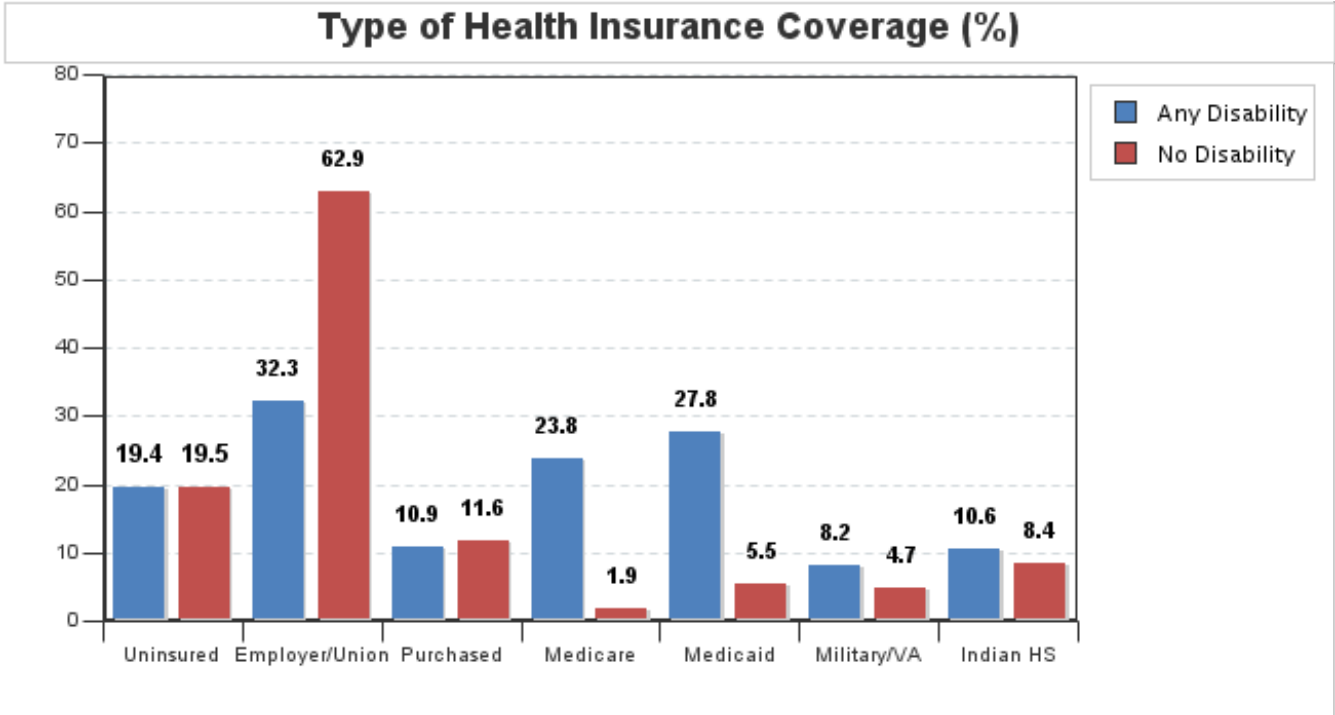
32.3%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

62.9%

- In 2016, 32.3 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 2016, 62.9 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 2016, 10.9 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 2016, 23.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in OK reported Medicare coverage and 27.8 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 2016



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	19.4	1.47	63,200	5,300	326,400	3,198
Employer/Union	32.3	1.74	105,400	6,820	326,400	3,198
Purchased	10.9	1.16	35,600	3,990	326,400	3,198
Medicare	23.8	1.59	77,700	5,870	326,400	3,198
Medicaid	27.8	1.67	90,700	6,330	326,400	3,198
Military/VA	8.2	1.02	26,900	3,470	326,400	3,198
Indian Health Service	10.6	1.15	34,500	3,930	326,400	3,198
No Disability						
Uninsured	19.5	0.62	358,300	12,140	1,835,700	16,243
Employer/Union	62.9	0.76	1,153,700	19,200	1,835,700	16,243
Purchased	11.6	0.50	212,800	9,550	1,835,700	16,243
Medicare	1.9	3.29	35,100	3,970	1,835,700	16,243
Medicaid	5.5	0.36	101,600	6,690	1,835,700	16,243
Military/VA	4.7	0.33	85,800	6,160	1,835,700	16,243
Indian Health Service	8.4	0.44	154,900	8,210	1,835,700	16,243

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. "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/

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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