

Cornell University

2018

OK

Oklahoma

2018 Disability Status Report Oklahoma



www.disabilitystatistics.org

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

Contents

Introduction

2018 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

About the Disability Status Report

The 2018 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

Erickson, W., Lee, C., & von Schrader, S. (2020). 2018 Disability Status Report: Oklahoma. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Yang-Tan Institute on Employment and Disability (YTI).

We would like to thank Sara VanLooy, Jason Criss, and Joe Williams for their assistance with editing and production of this document.

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 2018 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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS).

Age: In 2018, the prevalence of disability in OK was:

- 16.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 6.3 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 7.6 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 14.3 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 34.7 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 55.4 percent for persons ages 75+

Disability Type: In 2018, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in OK was:

- 3.3% reported a Visual Disability
- 5.1% reported a Hearing Disability
- 9.2% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 6.4% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 3.0% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 6.7% reported an Independent Living Disability

Gender: In 2018, 15.8 percent of females of all ages and 16.4 percent of males of all ages in OK reported a disability.

Hispanic/Latino: In 2018, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in OK was 7.4 percent.

Race: In OK in 2018, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 14.3 percent among Whites
- 13.9 percent among Black / African Americans
- 4.9 percent among Asians
- 17.6 percent among Native Americans
- 14.5 percent among persons of some other race(s)

Employment: In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in OK was 38.7 percent.

Looking for Work: In OK in 2018, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 6.8 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year Employment: In OK in 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 26.8 percent.

Annual Earnings: In 2018, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in OK was \$36,500.

Annual Household Income: In OK in 2018, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$40,500.

Poverty: In OK in 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 26.1 percent.

Supplemental Security Income: In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in OK was 16.9 percent.

Educational Attainment: In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in OK:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 36.1 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 34.1 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 13.0 percent.

Veterans Service-Connected Disability: In 2018, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 36.3 percent in OK.

Health Insurance Coverage: In 2018 in OK, 80.4 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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.4%

Location	2018 (%)	Location	2018 (%)
Alabama	14.9	Montana	11.2
Alaska	10.8	Nebraska	9.5
Arizona	10.9	Nevada	10.4
Arkansas	16.1	New Hampshire	10.7
California	7.9	New Jersey	7.6
Colorado	8.8	New Mexico	12.8
Connecticut	8.5	New York	8.9
Delaware	10.5	North Carolina	11.2
District of Columbia	10.0	North Dakota	8.5
Florida	10.1	Ohio	12.2
Georgia	10.6	Oklahoma	14.3
Hawaii	7.7	Oregon	11.9
Idaho	12.0	Pennsylvania	11.6
Illinois	8.8	Puerto Rico	18.2
Indiana	12.0	Rhode Island	11.9
Iowa	9.6	South Carolina	12.6
Kansas	12.1	South Dakota	10.2
Kentucky	16.2	Tennessee	14.0
Louisiana	13.7	Texas	9.7
Maine	13.5	Utah	8.9
Maryland	9.4	Vermont	11.5
Massachusetts	9.1	Virginia	9.4
Michigan	12.5	Washington	10.4
Minnesota	8.7	West Virginia	17.3
Mississippi	15.8	Wisconsin	9.2
Missouri	12.8	Wyoming	10.9

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 37.8% for people with disabilities and 80.0% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2018	People without Disabilities 2018	Location	People with Disabilities 2018	People without Disabilities 2018
Alabama	28.9	75.6	Montana	49.0	81.9
Alaska	45.9	79.0	Nebraska	49.5	85.9
Arizona	38.5	77.5	Nevada	42.5	78.2
Arkansas	30.6	78.6	New Hampshire	43.5	84.4
California	37.1	78.0	New Jersey	37.7	81.8
Colorado	48.3	82.9	New Mexico	33.4	74.2
Connecticut	39.3	81.9	New York	34.2	79.5
Delaware	37.7	80.0	North Carolina	35.3	80.0
District of Columbia	38.3	82.6	North Dakota	57.3	85.8
Florida	35.5	78.2	Ohio	38.7	81.4
Georgia	36.8	79.3	Oklahoma	38.7	79.2
Hawaii	44.3	81.8	Oregon	40.9	80.1
Idaho	43.3	79.5	Pennsylvania	38.1	81.6
Illinois	38.0	80.7	Puerto Rico	23.5	58.5
Indiana	36.9	81.6	Rhode Island	34.8	82.1
Iowa	45.9	85.5	South Carolina	33.8	79.3
Kansas	45.2	84.2	South Dakota	52.4	84.4
Kentucky	31.6	78.0	Tennessee	34.5	79.0
Louisiana	34.2	76.2	Texas	40.8	78.8
Maine	34.1	84.1	Utah	47.6	81.0
Maryland	44.4	83.2	Vermont	41.3	85.4
Massachusetts	38.0	82.7	Virginia	41.2	82.2
Michigan	35.7	79.2	Washington	41.2	80.6
Minnesota	48.5	85.5	West Virginia	28.9	73.7
Mississippi	27.7	75.5	Wisconsin	41.5	84.6
Missouri	36.2	81.7	Wyoming	49.9	83.4

Prevalence

All Ages

Introduction

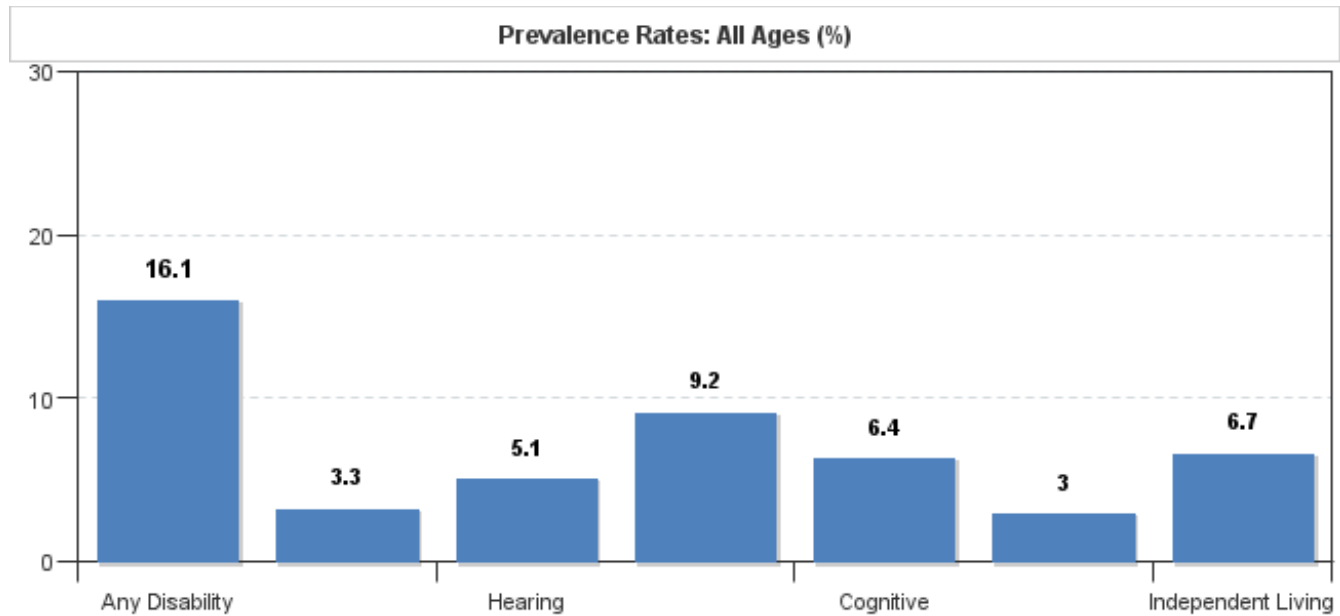
This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Oklahoma, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
All Ages
16.1%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in OK was 16.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 625,800 of the 3,880,800 individuals of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 9.2 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Oklahoma in 2018*



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	16.1	0.37	625,800	14,250	3,880,800	36,324
Visual	3.3	0.18	127,000	6,890	3,880,800	36,324
Hearing	5.1	0.22	196,900	8,500	3,880,800	36,324
Ambulatory	9.2	0.30	333,500	10,850	3,623,400	34,204
Cognitive	6.4	0.25	231,300	9,160	3,623,400	34,204
Self-Care	3.0	0.18	108,700	6,390	3,623,400	34,204
Independent Living	6.7	0.28	206,100	8,680	3,080,100	29,243

* **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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

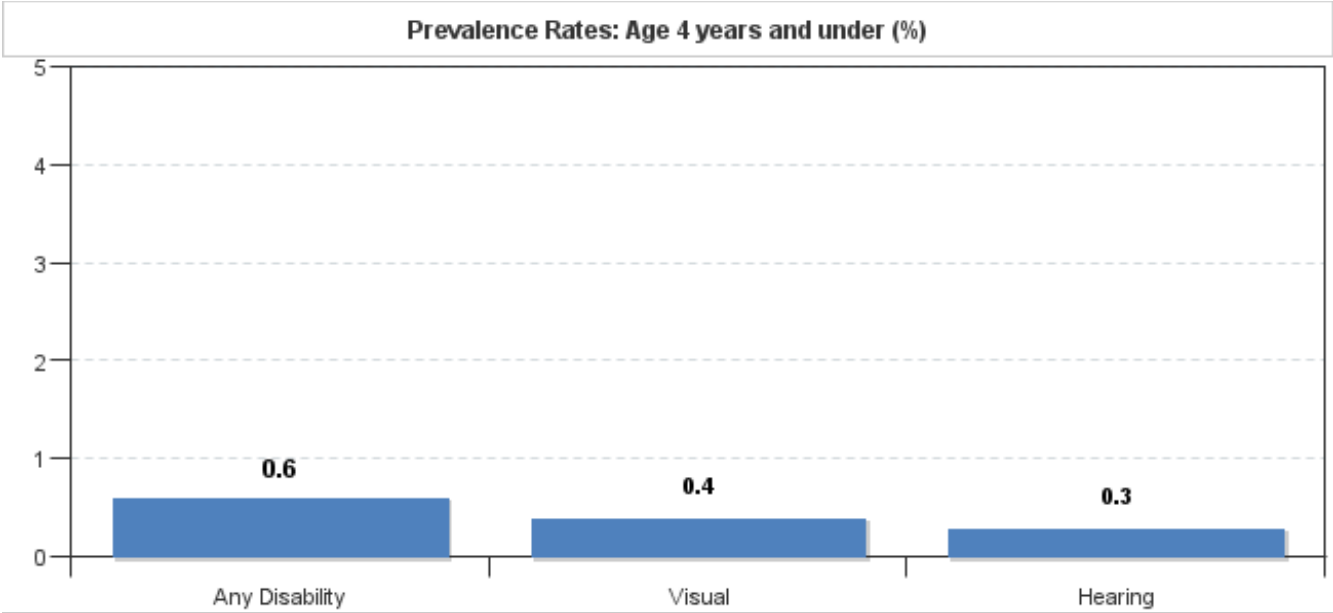
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 4 and
under

0.6%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in OK was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 1,400 of the 257,500 children ages 0 to 4 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2018, 0.4 percent reported a "Visual Disability"
- In OK in 2018, 0.3 percent reported a "Hearing Disability"

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Oklahoma in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	1,400	750	257,500	2,120
Visual	0.4	3.29	1,100	640	257,500	2,120
Hearing	0.3	3.29	800	560	257,500	2,120

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

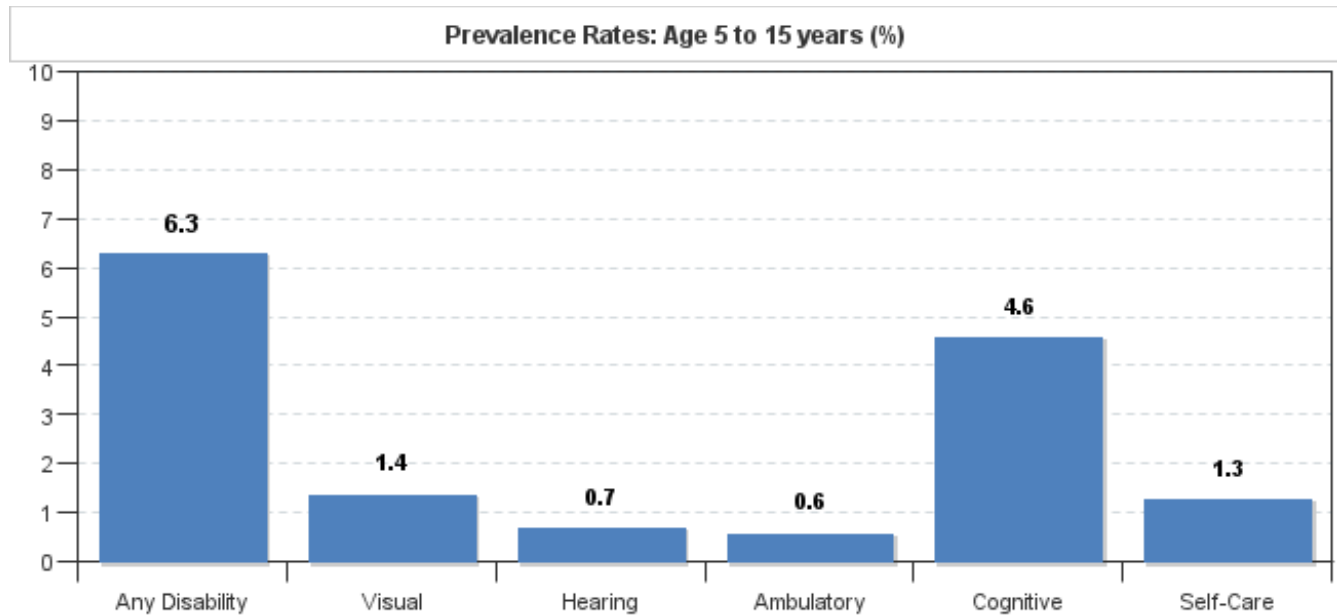
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 5 to
15 years
6.3%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in OK was 6.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 37,400 of the 596,900 individuals ages 5 to 15 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2018, among the five types of disabilities* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 4.6 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 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	6.3	0.62	37,400	3,780	596,900	5,471
Visual	1.4	3.29	8,300	1,790	596,900	5,471
Hearing	0.7	3.29	3,900	1,230	596,900	5,471
Ambulatory	0.6	3.29	3,500	1,150	596,900	5,471
Cognitive	4.6	0.53	27,300	3,230	596,900	5,471
Self-Care	1.3	3.29	7,500	1,700	596,900	5,471

* **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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

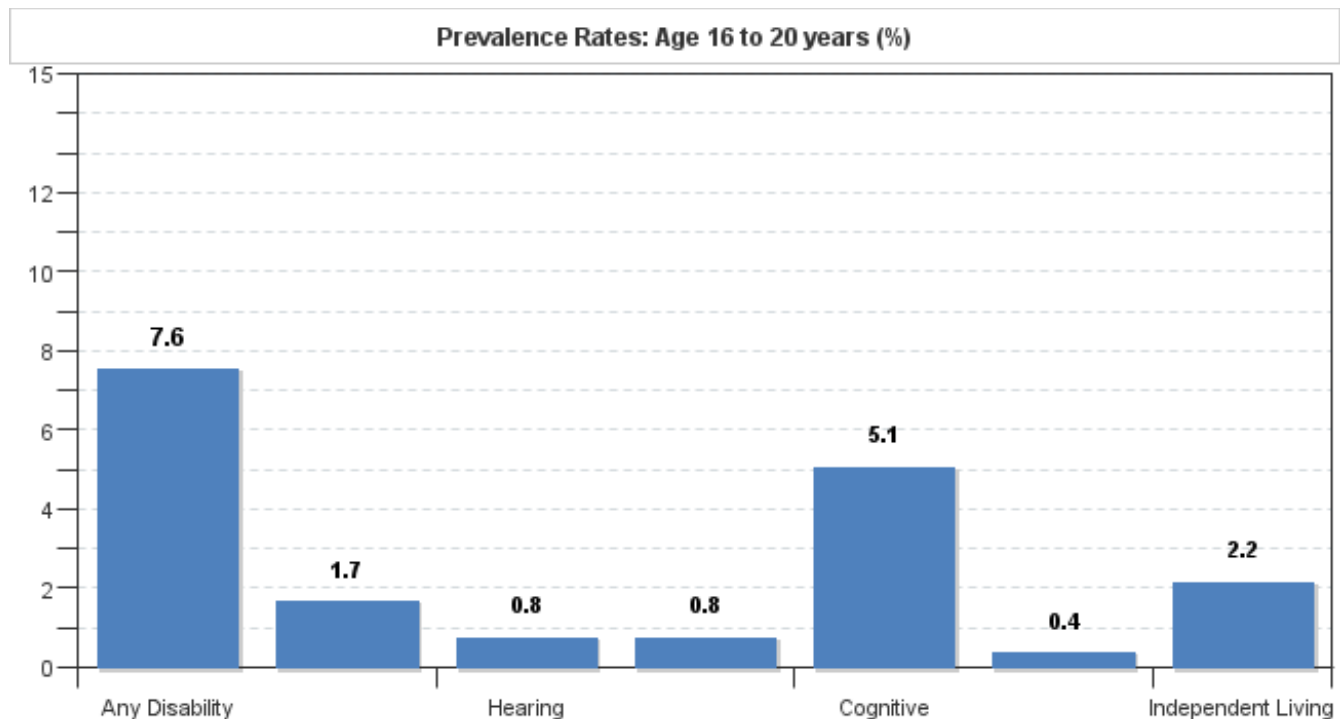
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 16 to
20 years

7.6%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in OK was 7.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 21,300 of the 278,800 individuals ages 16 to 20 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 5.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 0.4 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Oklahoma in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	7.6	0.99	21,300	2,860	278,800	2,727
Visual	1.7	3.29	4,700	1,350	278,800	2,727
Hearing	0.8	3.29	2,100	900	278,800	2,727
Ambulatory	0.8	3.29	2,100	910	278,800	2,727
Cognitive	5.1	0.82	14,300	2,350	278,800	2,727
Self-Care	0.4	3.29	1,200	680	278,800	2,727
Independent Living	2.2	0.55	6,200	1,550	278,800	2,727

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

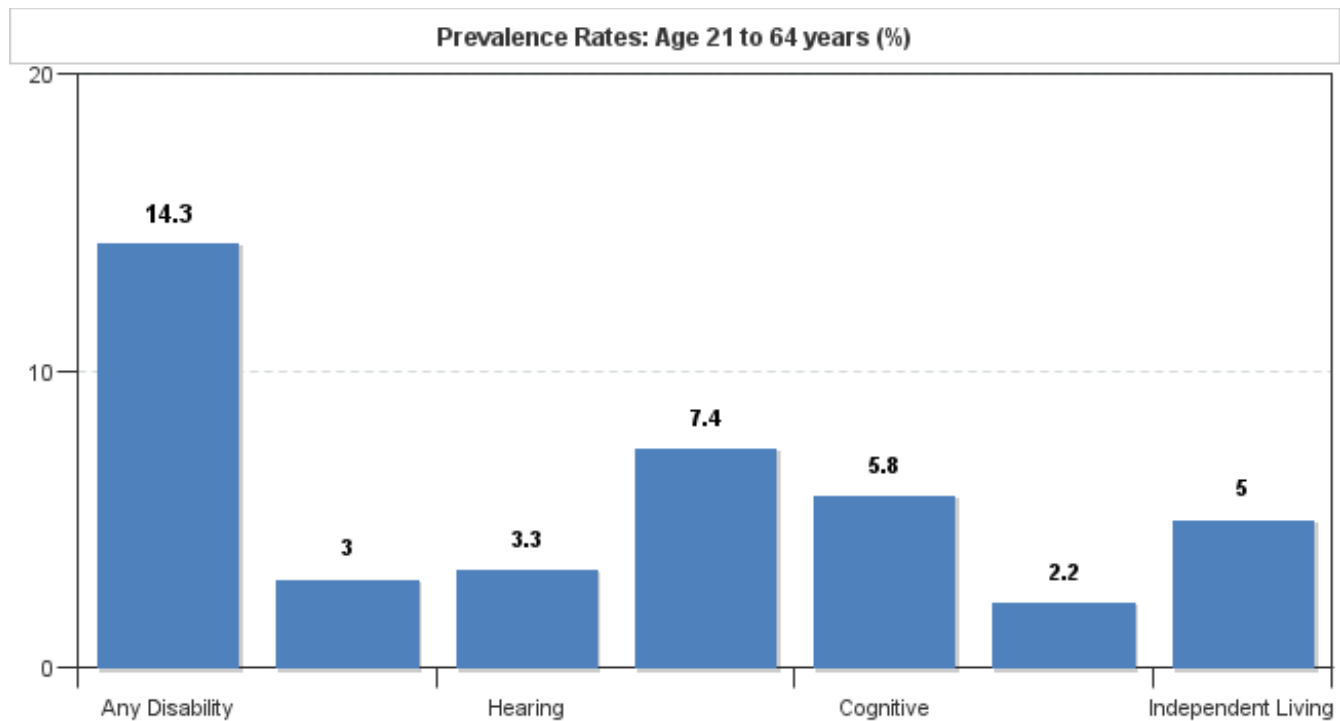
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 21 to 64
years

14.3%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in OK was 14.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 307,800 of the 2,149,300 individuals ages 21 to 64 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Self-Care Disability," 2.2 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Oklahoma in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	14.3	0.47	307,800	10,460	2,149,300	19,458
Visual	3.0	0.23	63,800	4,920	2,149,300	19,458
Hearing	3.3	0.24	70,500	5,170	2,149,300	19,458
Ambulatory	7.4	0.35	158,400	7,660	2,149,300	19,458
Cognitive	5.8	0.31	124,700	6,830	2,149,300	19,458
Self-Care	2.2	0.20	47,700	4,260	2,149,300	19,458
Independent Living	5.0	0.29	107,200	6,340	2,149,300	19,458

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

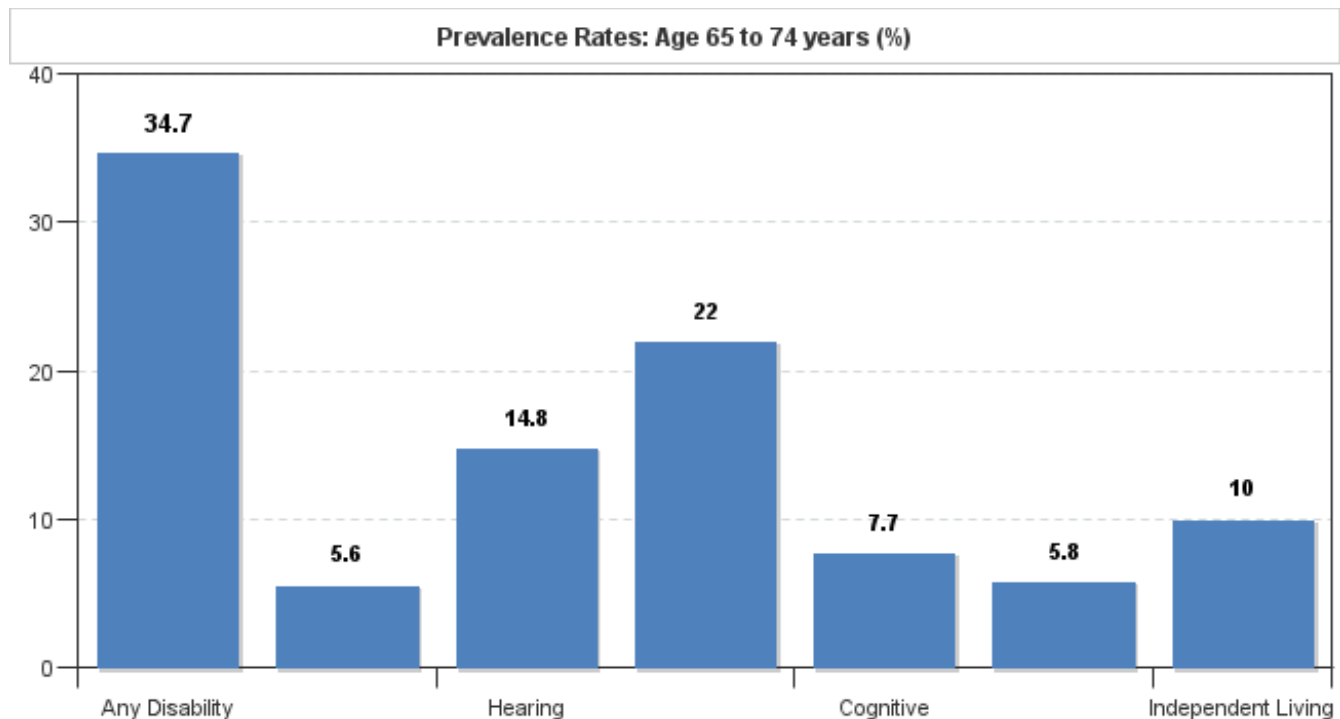
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 65 to 74
years

34.7%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in OK was 34.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 123,500 of the 356,000 individuals ages 65 to 74 in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 22.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 5.6 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Oklahoma in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	34.7	1.57	123,500	6,790	356,000	3,943
Visual	5.6	0.76	19,900	2,770	356,000	3,943
Hearing	14.8	1.17	52,800	4,480	356,000	3,943
Ambulatory	22.0	1.36	78,400	5,450	356,000	3,943
Cognitive	7.7	0.88	27,300	3,240	356,000	3,943
Self-Care	5.8	0.77	20,800	2,830	356,000	3,943
Independent Living	10.0	0.99	35,600	3,690	356,000	3,943

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

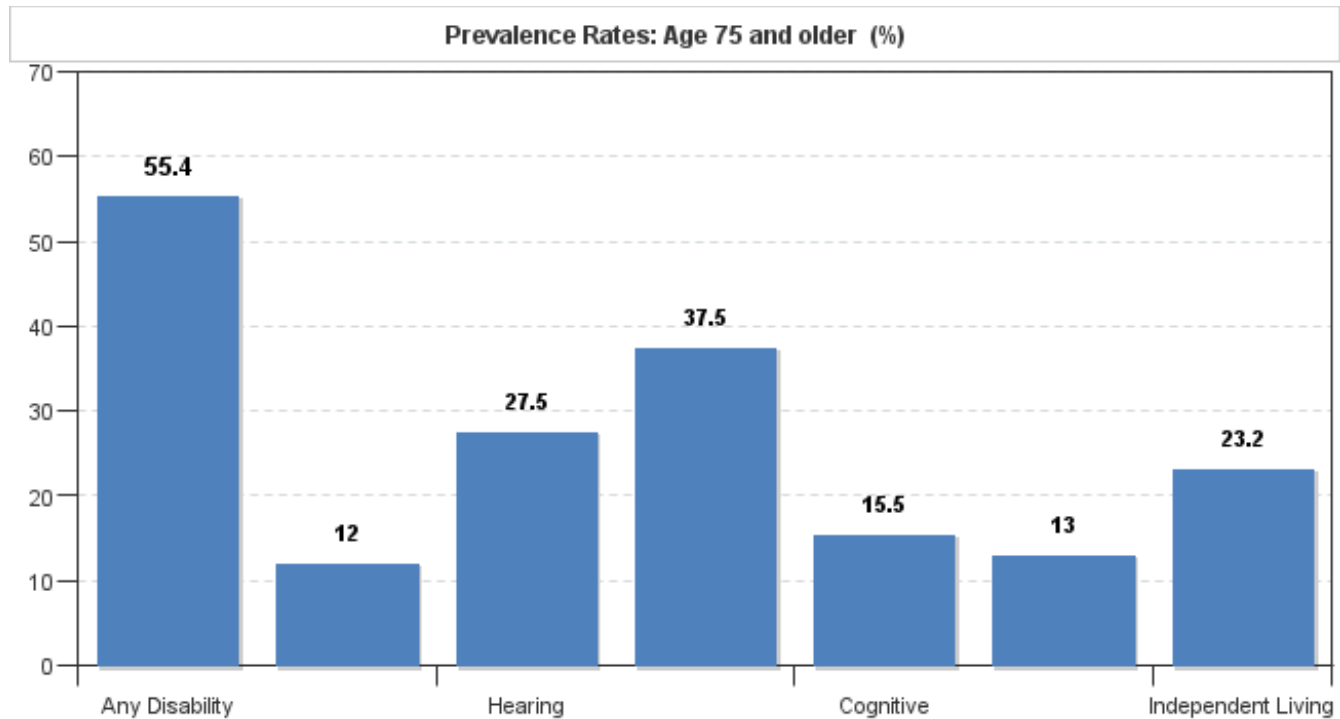
Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Ages 75 and
Older

55.4%

- In 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in OK was 55.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 134,400 of the 242,500 individuals ages 75 and older in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2018, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 37.5 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 12.0 percent.

Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Oklahoma in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	55.4	1.98	134,400	7,080	242,500	2,605
Visual	12.0	1.30	29,200	3,340	242,500	2,605
Hearing	27.5	1.78	66,800	5,030	242,500	2,605
Ambulatory	37.5	1.93	91,000	5,860	242,500	2,605
Cognitive	15.5	1.45	37,700	3,800	242,500	2,605
Self-Care	13.0	1.34	31,600	3,480	242,500	2,605
Independent Living	23.2	1.68	56,200	4,620	242,500	2,605

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS)*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Males All
Ages

16.4%

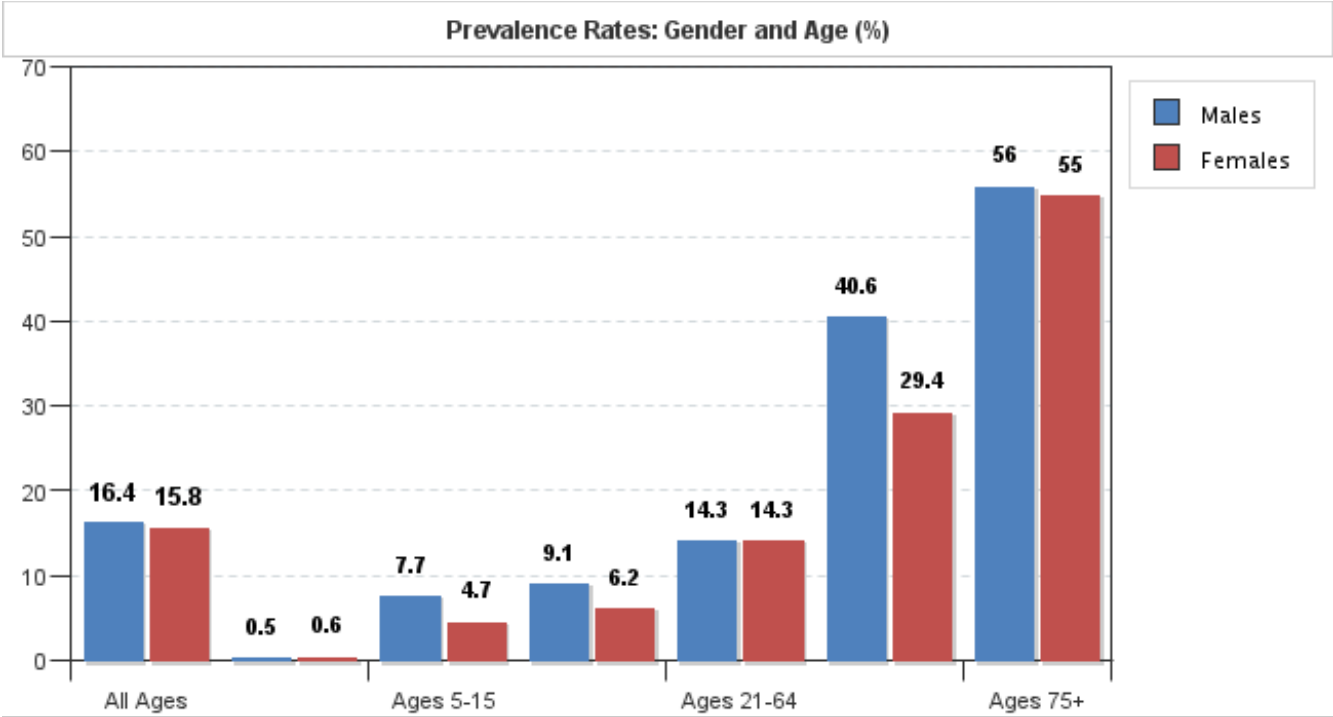
Prevalence:
Female All
Ages

15.8%

- In OK in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 16.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 313,400 of the 1,905,800 males of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 15.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 312,400 of the 1,975,000 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 2018



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Males						
Males: All Ages	16.4	0.53	313,400	10,550	1,905,800	17,820
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	700	500	129,600	1,072
Males: Ages 5-15	7.7	0.94	23,700	3,010	308,100	2,838
Males: Ages 16-20	9.1	1.50	12,800	2,220	141,600	1,410
Males: Ages 21-64	14.3	0.67	151,800	7,500	1,058,200	9,504
Males: Ages 65-74	40.6	2.36	68,100	5,080	167,700	1,885
Males: Ages 75+	56.0	3.07	56,300	4,630	100,600	1,111
Females						
Females: All Ages	15.8	0.51	312,400	10,530	1,975,000	18,504
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	800	550	127,900	1,048
Females: Ages 5-15	4.7	0.78	13,700	2,300	288,800	2,633
Females: Ages 16-20	6.2	1.28	8,500	1,800	137,200	1,317
Females: Ages 21-64	14.3	0.66	156,000	7,600	1,091,000	9,954
Females: Ages 65-74	29.4	2.06	55,400	4,590	188,300	2,058
Females: Ages 75+	55.0	2.59	78,000	5,430	141,800	1,494

* **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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) *. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Prevalence:
Hispanic All
Ages

7.4%

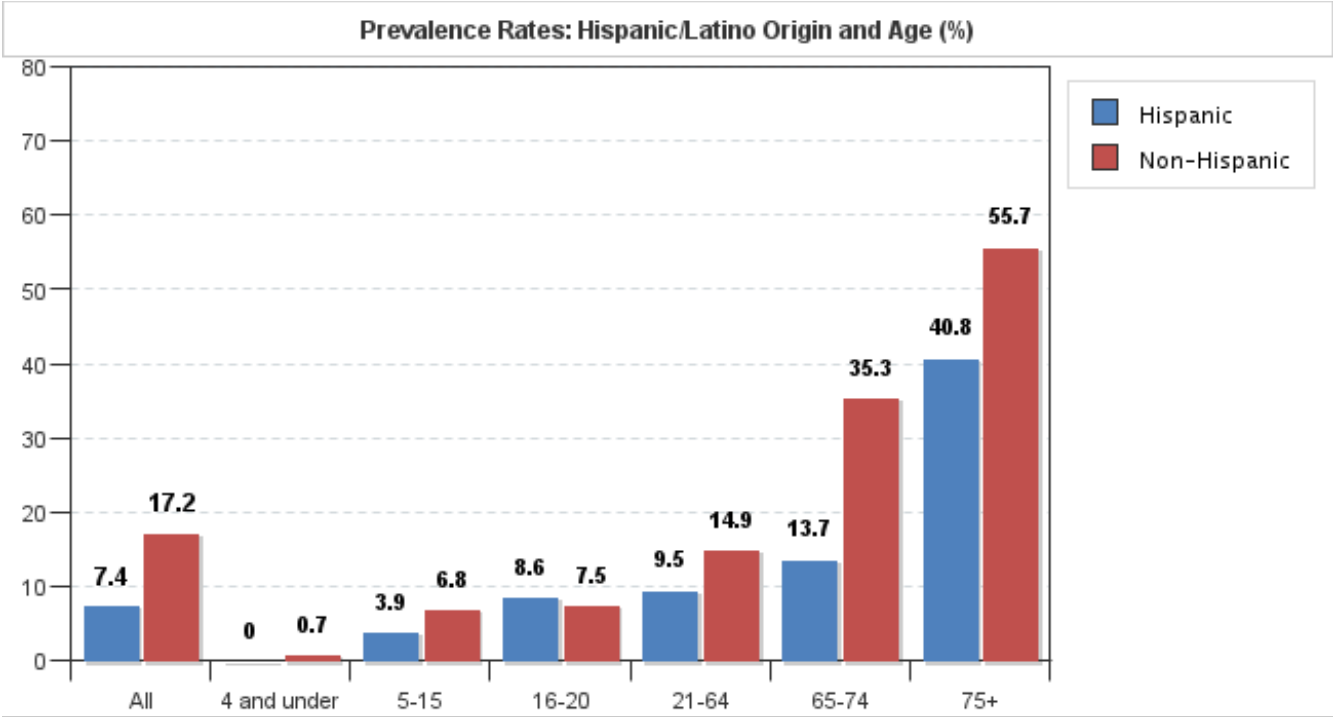
Prevalence:
Non-Hispanic
All Ages

17.2%

- In OK in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 7.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 31,400 of the 421,900 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in OK reported one or more disabilities.
- In OK in 2018, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 17.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2018, 594,400 of the 3,458,900 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 2018



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Hispanic						
Hispanic - All Ages	7.4	0.79	31,400	3,460	421,900	3,117
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.0	3.29	0	400	46,500	335
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	3.9	1.17	4,200	1,270	106,300	780
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	8.6	2.74	3,500	1,150	40,400	369
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	9.5	1.25	20,400	2,800	213,900	1,518
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	13.7	6.72	1,400	730	10,100	76
Hispanic - Ages 75+	40.8 [†]	13.88	2,000	870	4,800	39
Non-Hispanic						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	17.2	0.40	594,400	13,960	3,458,900	33,207
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	1,400	750	211,000	1,785
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	6.8	0.70	33,200	3,560	490,600	4,691
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	7.5	1.06	17,800	2,620	238,400	2,358
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	14.9	0.50	287,400	10,140	1,935,400	17,940
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	35.3	1.60	122,100	6,760	345,900	3,867
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	55.7	2.00	132,400	7,030	237,600	2,566

* **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

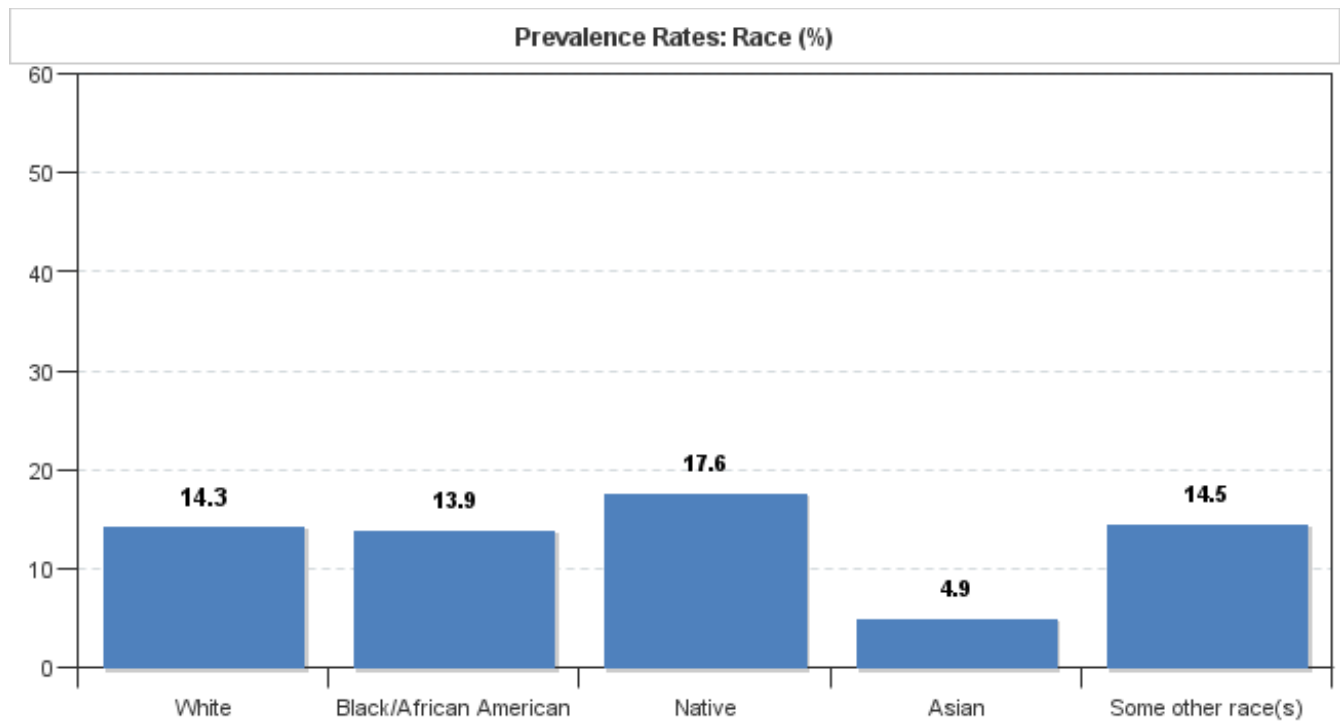
This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in OK, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

In 2018, among working-age people in OK:

- 14.3 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 13.9 percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 17.6 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 4.9 percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 14.5 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 2018



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	14.3	0.55	224,900	9,050	1,572,300	14,411
Black/African American	13.9	1.71	22,000	2,910	158,400	1,024
Native American or Alaska Native	17.6	1.81	30,000	3,390	170,300	1,869
Asian	4.9	1.85	2,600	1,000	52,800	353
Some other race(s)	14.5	1.56	28,200	3,290	195,400	1,801

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

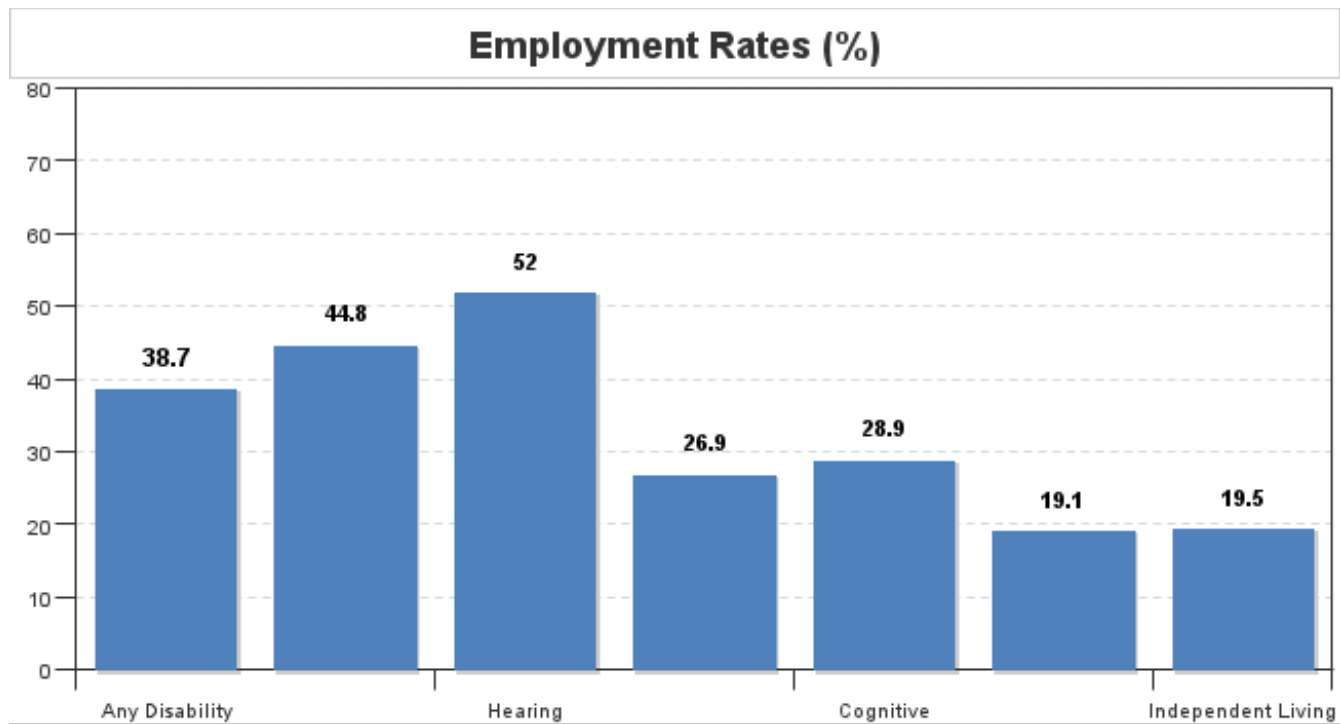
Quick Statistics

Employment:
with disability
38.7%

Employment:
without
disability
79.2%

- In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in OK was 38.7 percent.
- In 2018, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in OK was 79.2 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 40.5 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 52.0 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 19.1 percent.

Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	79.2	0.59	1,459,100	18,740	1,841,500	16,274
Any Disability	38.7	1.72	119,100	6,670	307,800	3,184
Visual	44.8	3.87	28,600	3,310	63,800	676
Hearing	52.0	3.70	36,700	3,740	70,500	778
Ambulatory	26.9	2.19	42,600	4,030	158,400	1,659
Cognitive	28.9	2.52	36,100	3,710	124,700	1,239
Self-Care	19.1	3.54	9,100	1,870	47,700	500
Independent Living	19.5	2.38	20,900	2,830	107,200	1,080

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

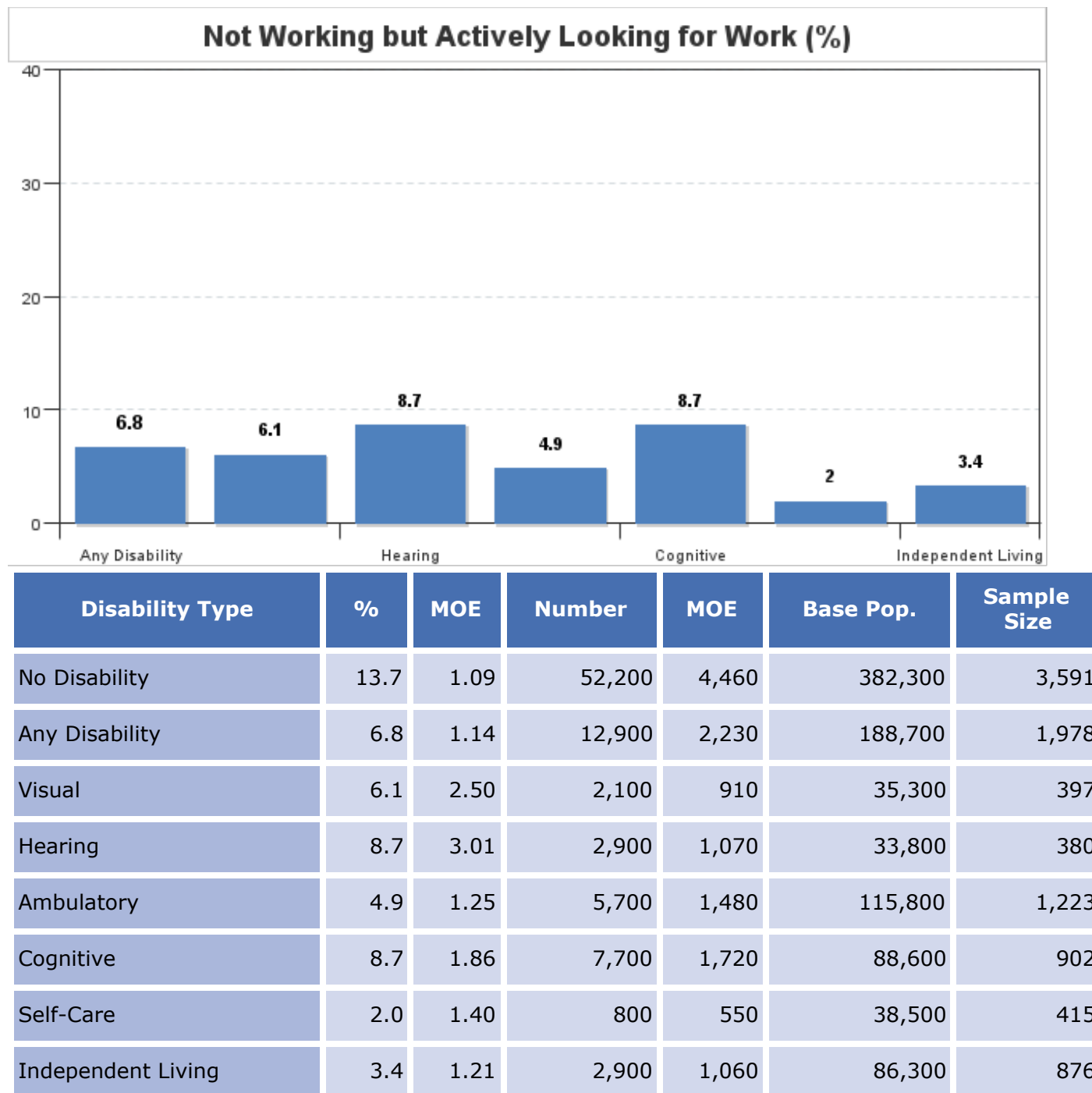
Quick Statistics

Actively
Looking: with
disability
6.8%

Actively
Looking:
without
disability
13.7%

- In 2018 in OK, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 6.8 percent.
- In 2018 in OK, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 13.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 6.9 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 "Hearing Disability," 8.7 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 2018



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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

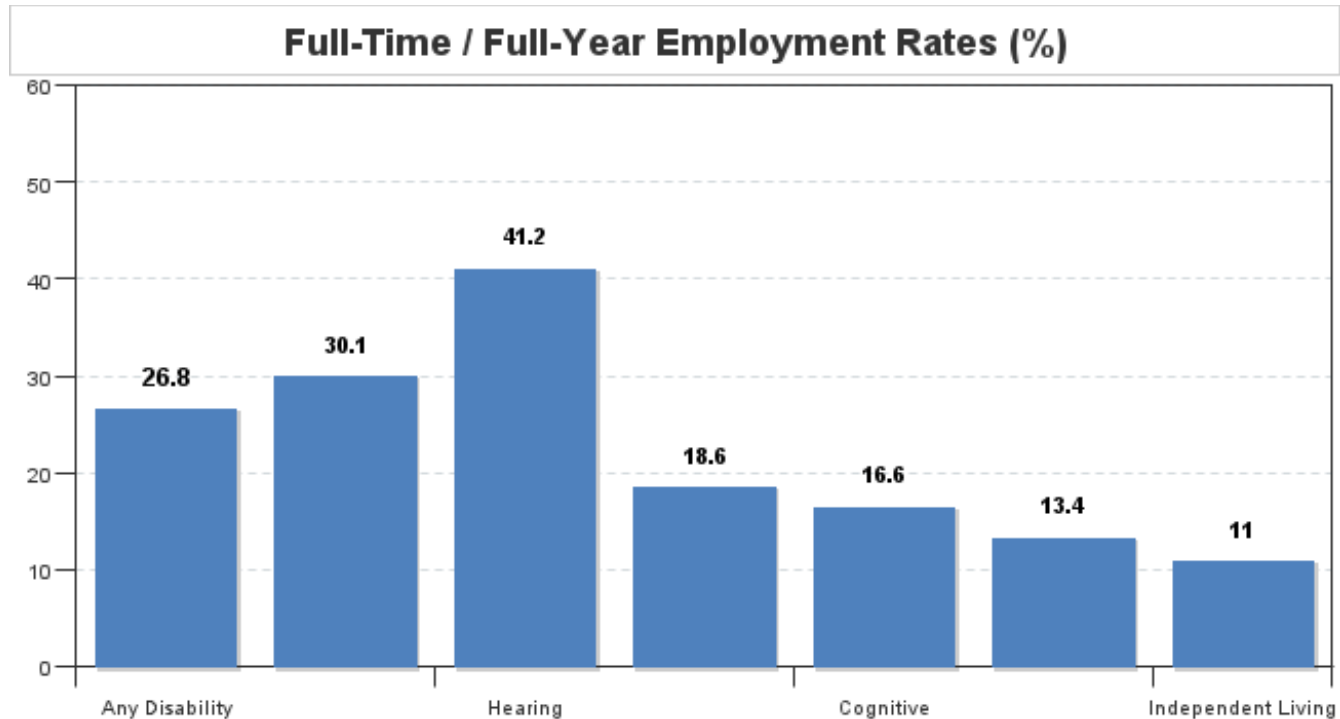
Quick Statistics

FT / FY
Employment:
with disability
26.8%

FT / FY
Employment:
without
disability
62.7%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in OK was 26.8 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in OK was 62.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 35.9 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," 41.2 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 11.0 percent.

Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	62.7	0.70	1,155,100	17,750	1,841,500	16,274
Any Disability	26.8	1.57	82,400	5,580	307,800	3,184
Visual	30.1	3.57	19,200	2,720	63,800	676
Hearing	41.2	3.64	29,000	3,330	70,500	778
Ambulatory	18.6	1.92	29,500	3,360	158,400	1,659
Cognitive	16.6	2.07	20,700	2,820	124,700	1,239
Self-Care	13.4	3.06	6,400	1,570	47,700	500
Independent Living	11.0	1.88	11,800	2,130	107,200	1,080

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

Introduction

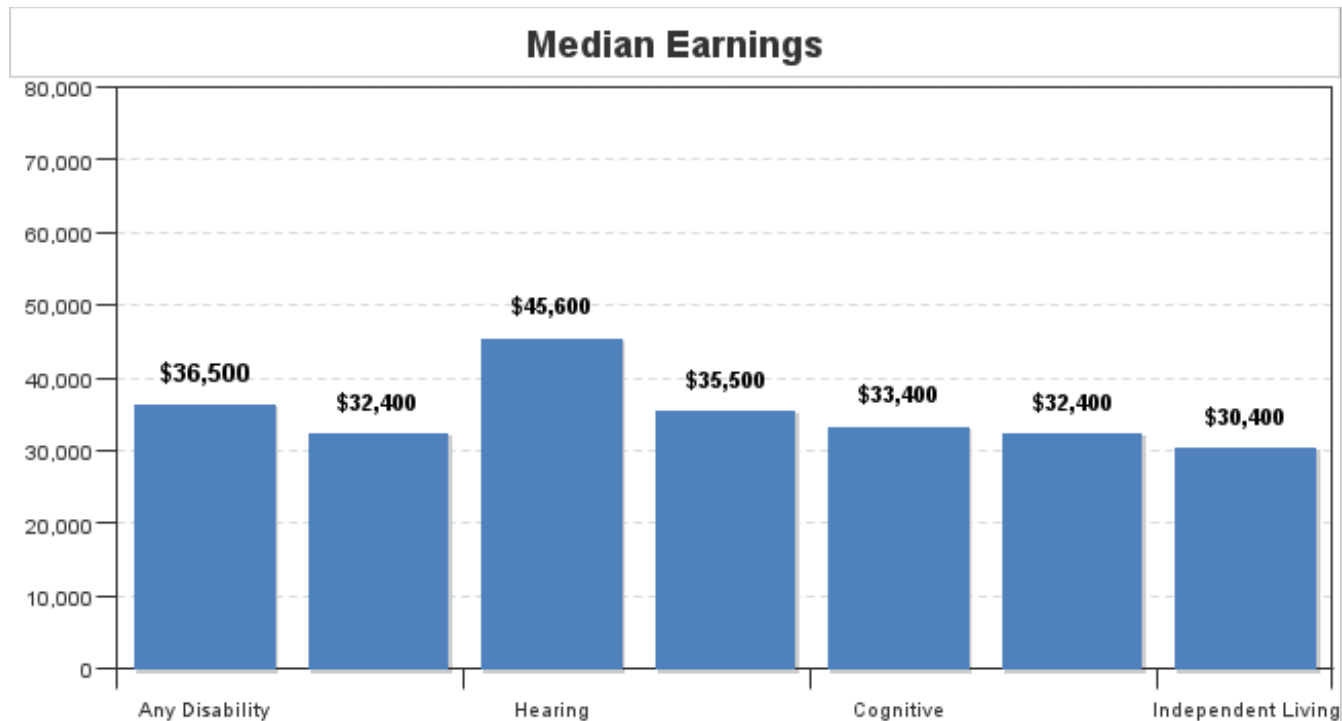
This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Oklahoma, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics



- In 2018, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in OK was \$36,500.
- In 2018, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in OK was \$40,500.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$4,000.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Hearing Disability," \$45,600. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Independent Living Disability," \$30,400.

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 2018



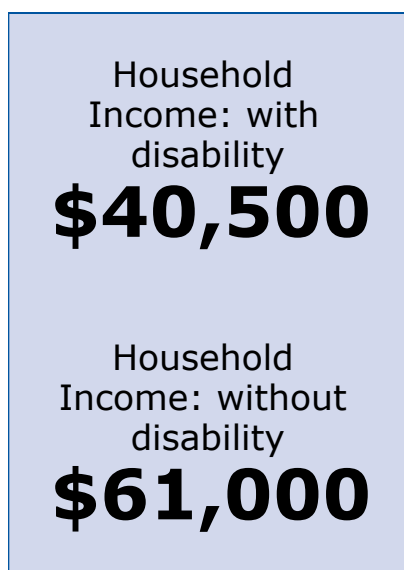
Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$40,500	\$740	1,155,000	10,166
Any Disability	\$36,500	\$2,250	82,000	830
Visual	\$32,400	\$3,450	19,000	178
Hearing	\$45,600	\$4,430	29,000	318
Ambulatory	\$35,500	\$3,520	29,000	293
Cognitive	\$33,400	\$4,190	21,000	188
Self-Care	\$32,400	\$7,810	6,000	55
Independent Living	\$30,400	\$3,940	12,000	107

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

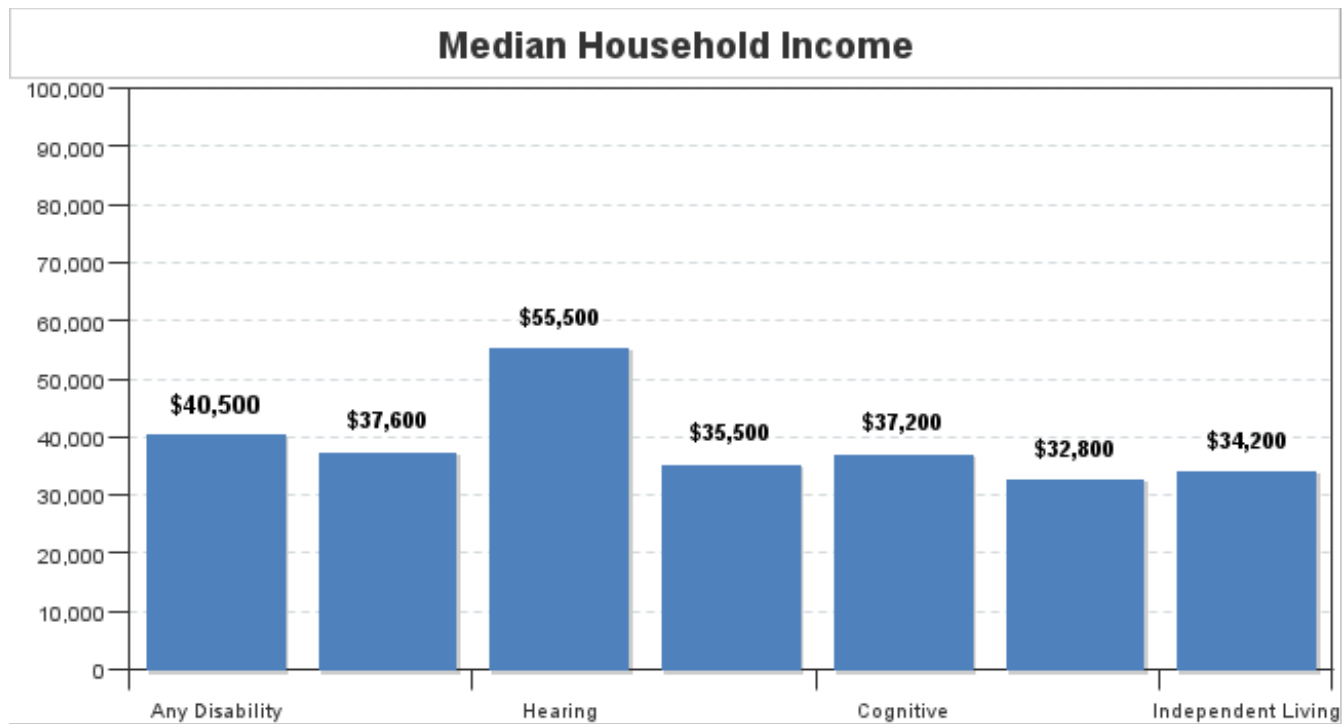
Quick Statistics



- In 2018, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in OK was \$40,500.
- In 2018, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in OK was \$61,000.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$20,500.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Hearing Disability," \$55,500. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Self-Care Disability" \$32,800.

* **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 2018



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$61,000	\$1,590	930,000	8,503
Any Disability	\$40,500	2,610	244,000	2,654
Visual	\$37,600	5,110	54,000	609
Hearing	\$55,500	5,530	64,000	740
Ambulatory	\$35,500	2,820	134,000	1,487
Cognitive	\$37,200	3,770	100,000	1,056
Self-Care	\$32,800	4,570	41,000	460
Independent Living	\$34,200	3,330	90,000	961

* **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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

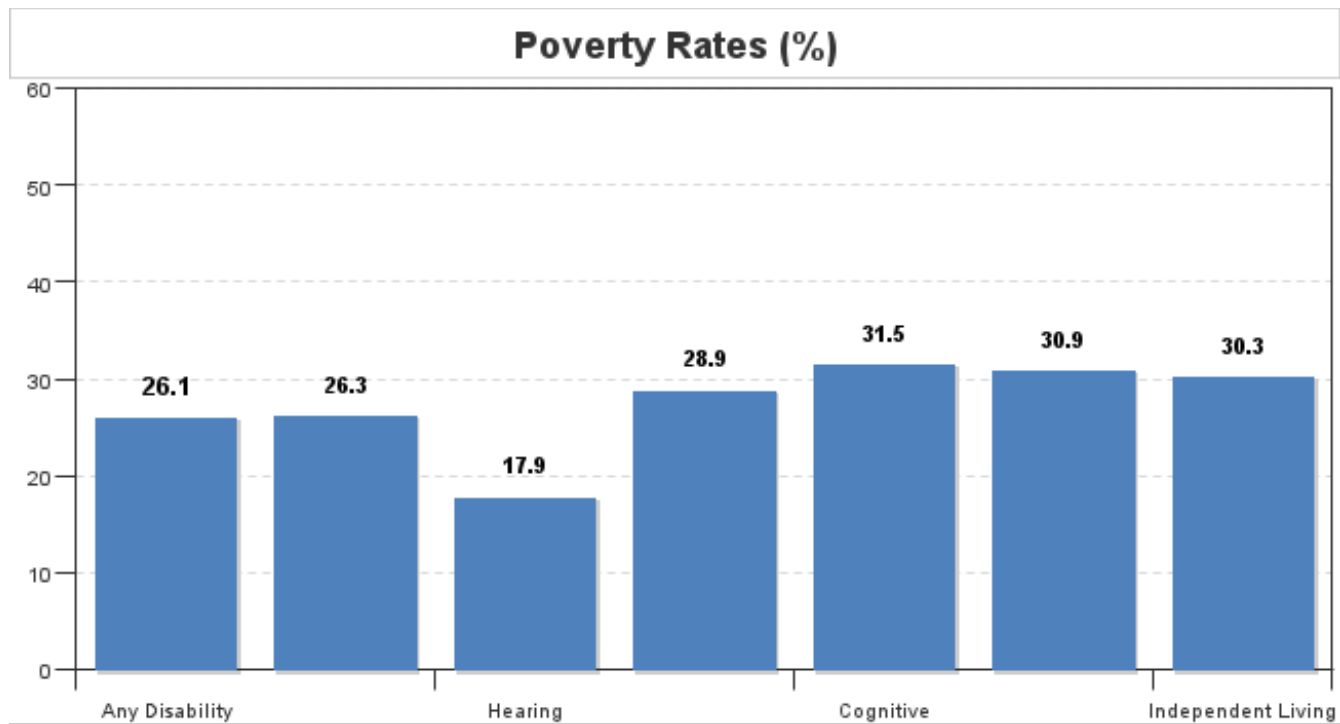
Quick Statistics



- In 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in OK was 26.1 percent.
- In 2018, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in OK was 12.1 percent.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 31.5 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 17.9 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 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	12.1	0.75	221,900	14,230	1,834,000	16,134
Any Disability	26.1	2.47	80,200	8,720	306,900	3,166
Visual	26.3	5.43	16,700	4,010	63,700	672
Hearing	17.9	4.49	12,600	3,490	70,500	778
Ambulatory	28.9	3.54	45,800	6,620	158,400	1,659
Cognitive	31.5	4.10	39,100	6,120	124,000	1,224
Self-Care	30.9	6.58	14,700	3,770	47,700	500
Independent Living	30.3	4.37	32,500	5,580	107,100	1,079

* **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

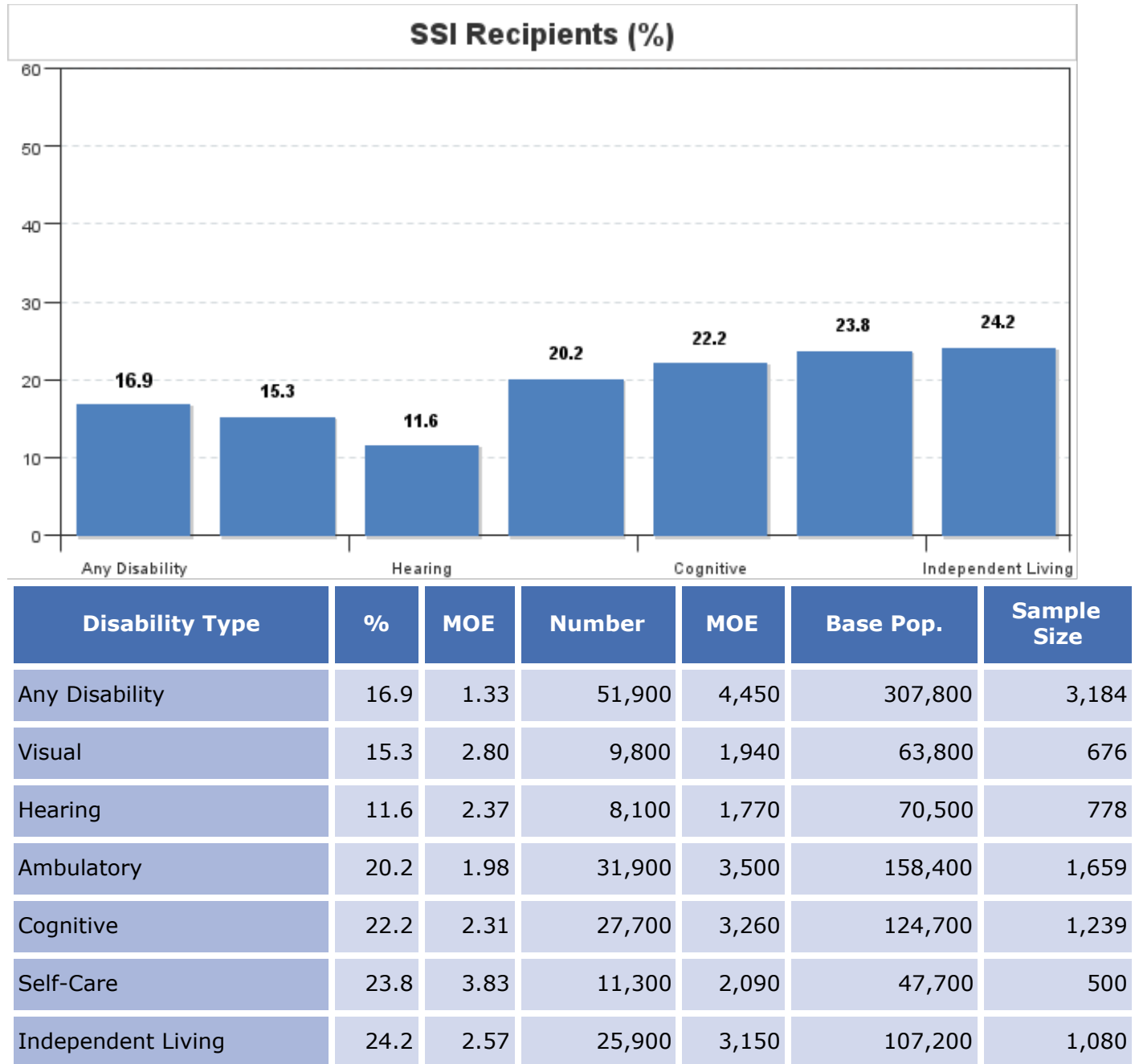
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Oklahoma, using data from the 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that 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
16.9%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in OK was 16.9 percent.
- In 2018, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in OK was 51,900.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 24.2 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 2018



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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

High School
Only: with
disability

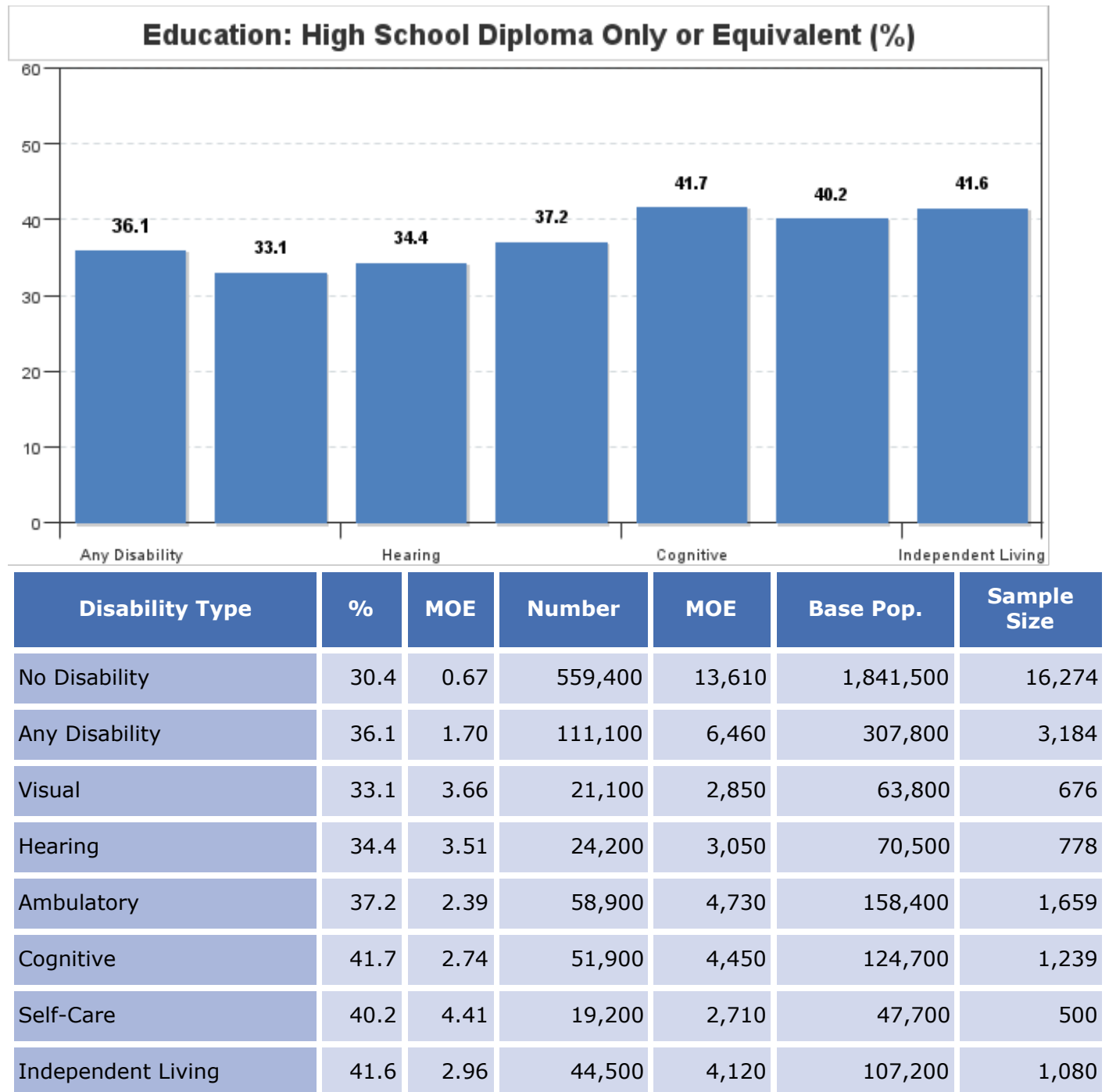
36.1%

High School
Only: without
disability

30.4%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in OK was 36.1 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in OK was 30.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 5.7 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," 41.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 33.1 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 2018



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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

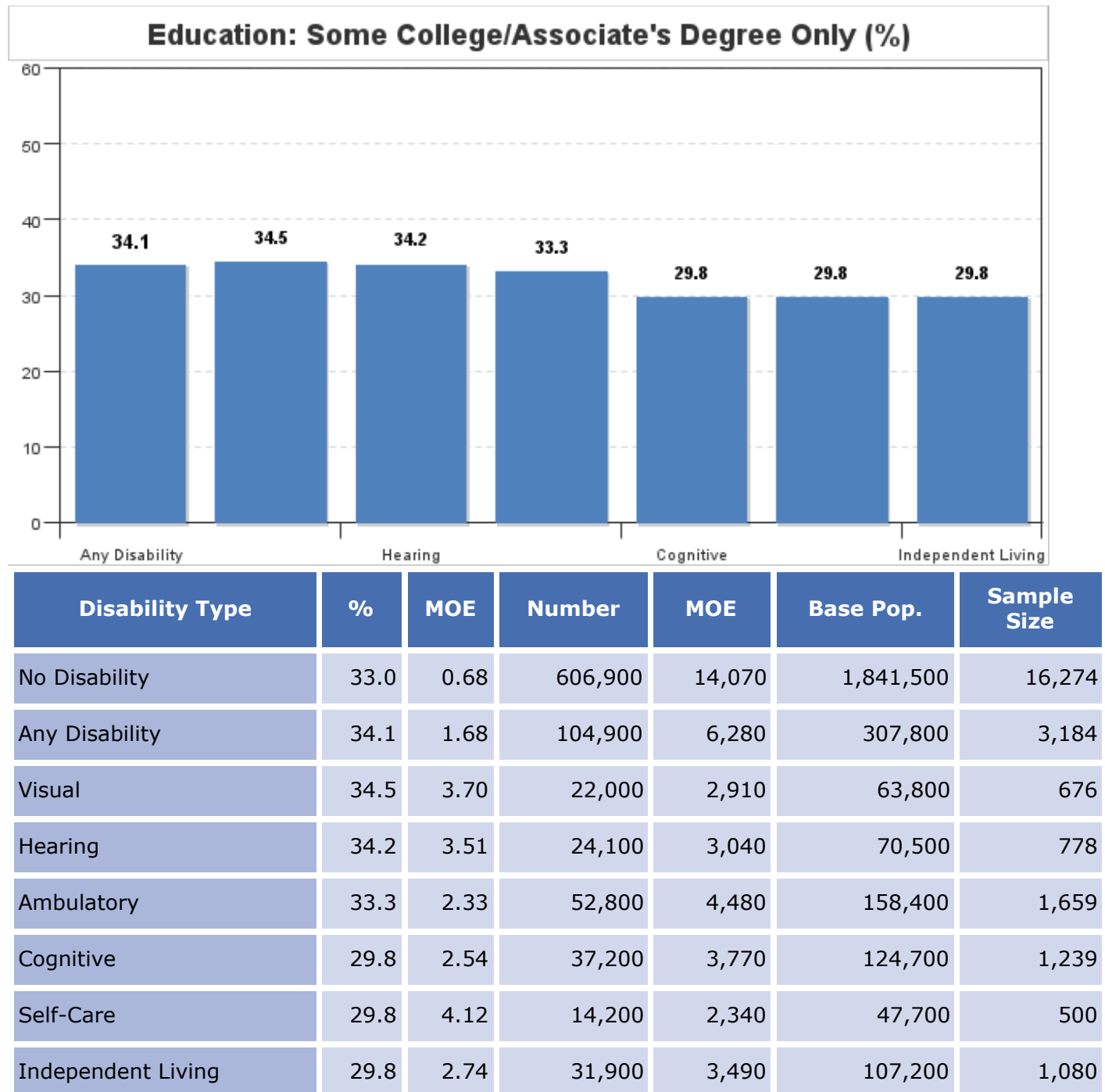
Quick Statistics

Some
College: with
disability
34.1%

Some
College:
without
disability
33.0%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in OK was 34.1 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in OK was 33.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -1.1 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 "Visual Disability," 34.5 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 29.8 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 2018



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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

Quick Statistics

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: with
disability

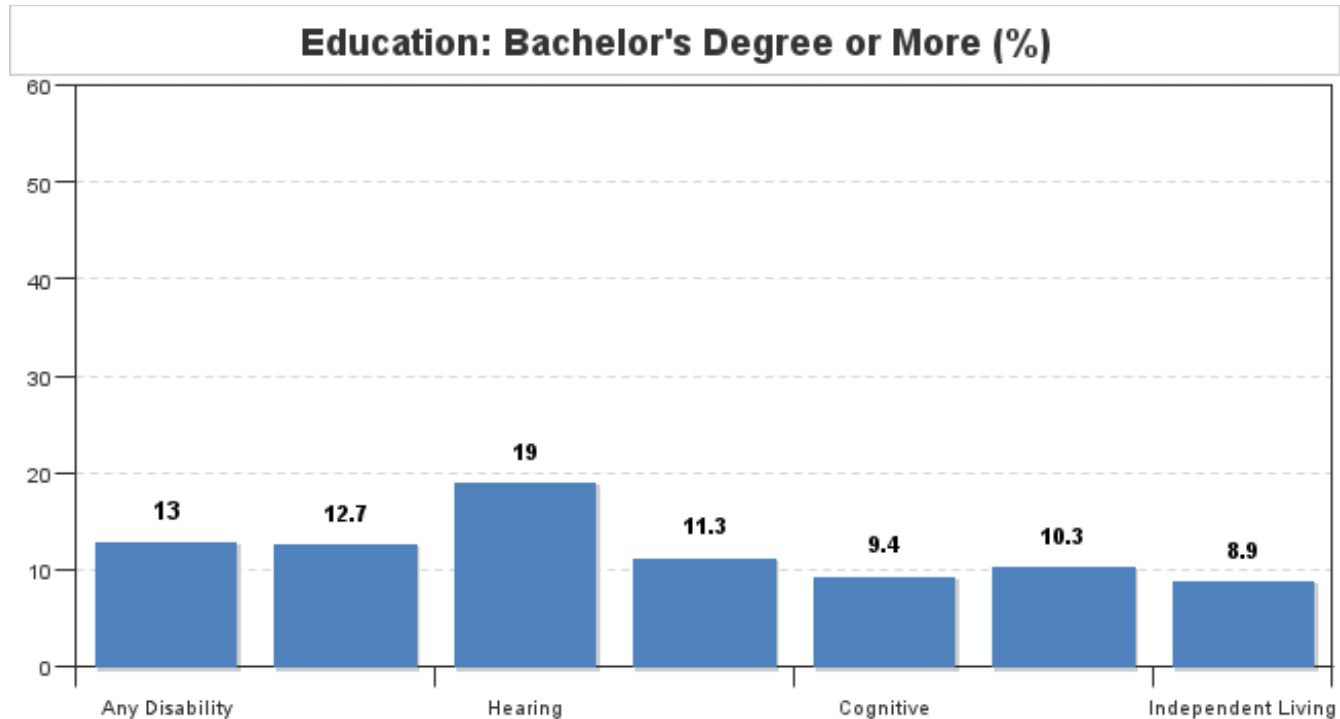
13.0%

Bachelor's
Degree or
More: without
disability

27.4%

- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in OK was 13.0 percent.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in OK was 27.4 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 14.4 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," 19.0 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 8.9 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 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.4	0.65	504,200	13,020	1,841,500	16,274
Any Disability	13.0	1.19	40,100	3,910	307,800	3,184
Visual	12.7	2.59	8,100	1,770	63,800	676
Hearing	19.0	2.90	13,400	2,270	70,500	778
Ambulatory	11.3	1.56	17,800	2,620	158,400	1,659
Cognitive	9.4	1.62	11,700	2,120	124,700	1,239
Self-Care	10.3	2.73	4,900	1,380	47,700	500
Independent Living	8.9	1.71	9,600	1,920	107,200	1,080

Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

Introduction

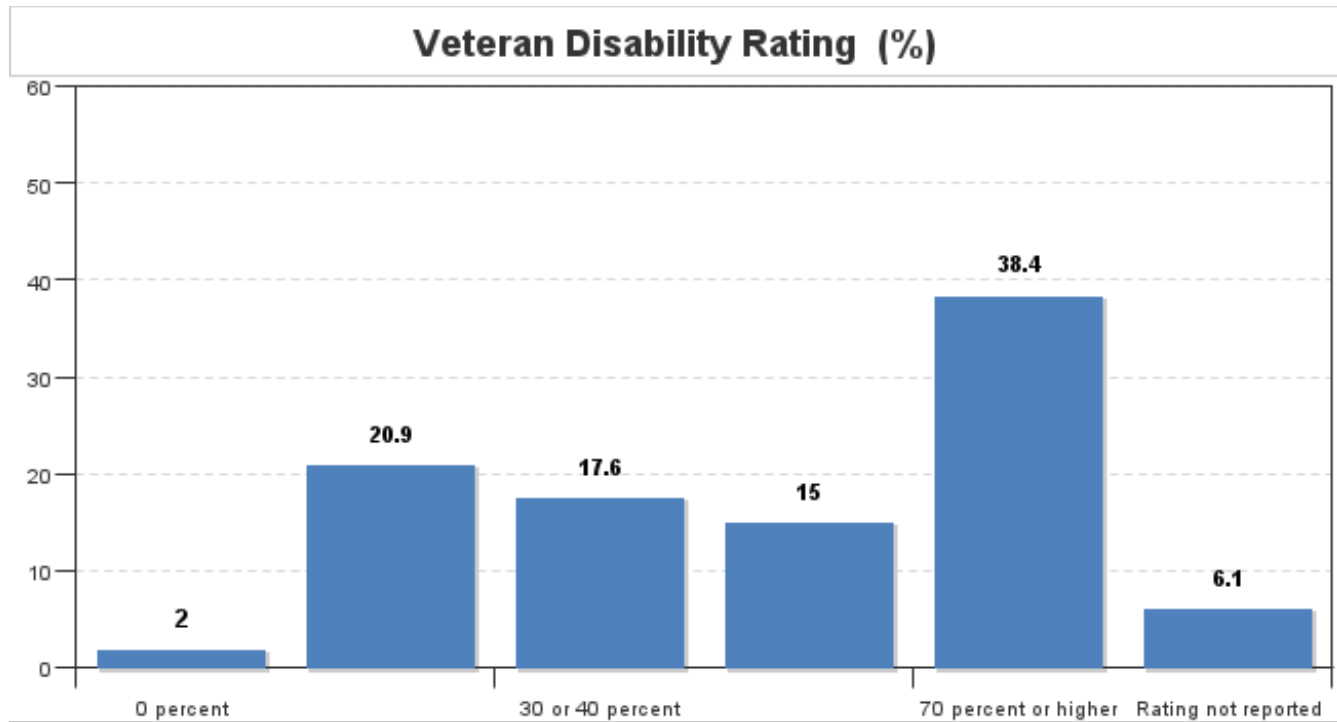
This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Oklahoma. The 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). 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
36.3%

- In 2018, there were 130,500 working-age civilian veterans in OK, of whom 47,400 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2018, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in OK with a VA service-connected disability was 36.3 percent.
- In 2018, 18,200 working-age civilian veterans in OK had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2018, 38.4 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 2018



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	36.3	2.61	47,400	4,250	130,500	1,195
Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability						
0 percent	2.0	1.26	1,000	610	47,400	432
10 or 20 percent	20.9	3.67	9,900	1,950	47,400	432
30 or 40 percent	17.6	3.44	8,300	1,790	47,400	432
50 or 60 percent	15.0	3.22	7,100	1,650	47,400	432
70 percent or higher	38.4	4.39	18,200	2,640	47,400	432
Rating not reported	6.1	2.16	2,900	1,050	47,400	432

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

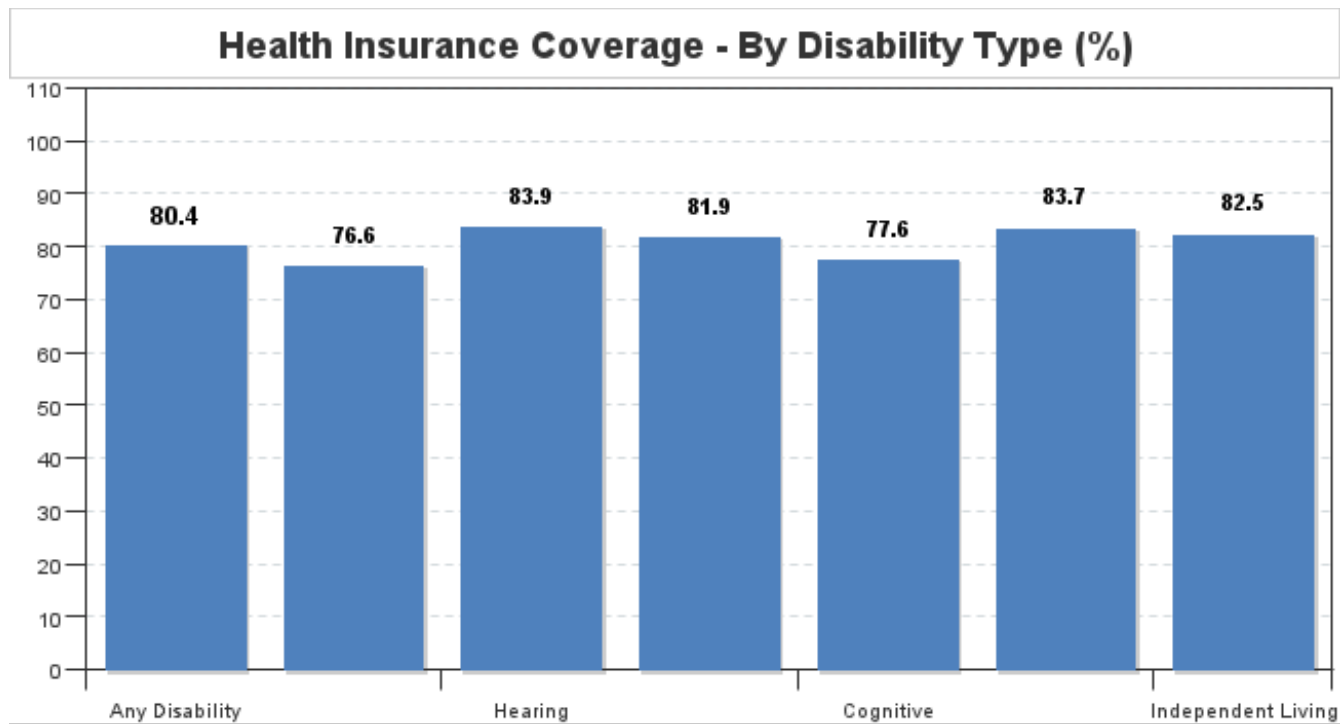
Quick Statistics

Health
Coverage:
with Disability
80.4%

Health
Coverage:
without
Disability
80.7%

- In 2018, 80.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in OK had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2018, 80.7 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 0.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 83.9 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 76.6 percent.

Health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Oklahoma in 2018



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	80.7	0.62	1,485,700	20,470	1,841,500	16,274
Any Disability	80.4	1.52	247,400	10,250	307,800	3,184
Visual	76.6	3.57	48,900	4,680	63,800	676
Hearing	83.9	2.95	59,100	5,130	70,500	778
Ambulatory	81.9	2.06	129,800	7,540	158,400	1,659
Cognitive	77.6	2.51	96,800	6,540	124,700	1,239
Self-Care	83.7	3.60	39,900	4,230	47,700	500
Independent Living	82.5	2.47	88,400	6,260	107,200	1,080

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 2018 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

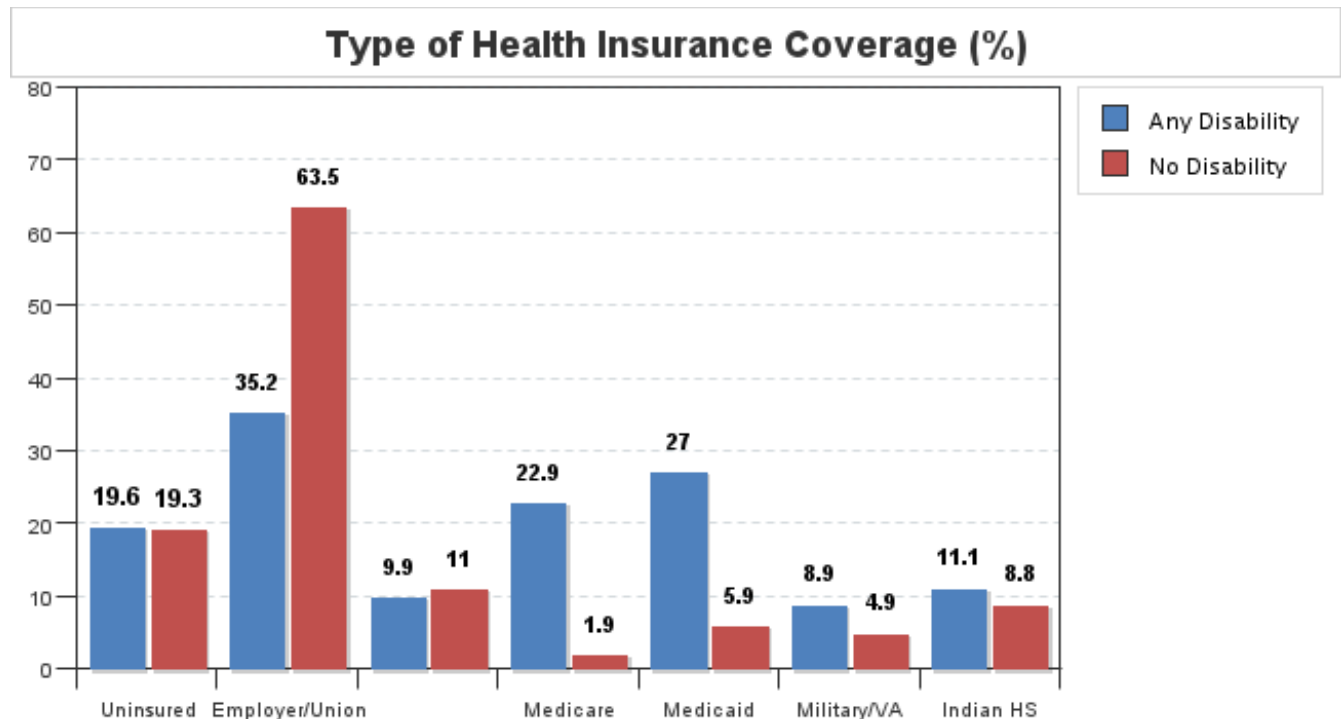
35.2%

Coverage
through
Employer/Union:
without
Disability

63.5%

- In 2018, 35.2 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 2018, 63.5 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 2018, 9.9 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 2018, 22.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in OK reported Medicare coverage and 27.0 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 2018



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability						
Uninsured	19.6	1.52	60,400	5,190	307,800	3,184
Employer/Union	35.2	1.83	108,500	6,910	307,800	3,184
Purchased	9.9	1.15	30,400	3,700	307,800	3,184
Medicare	22.9	1.61	70,400	5,590	307,800	3,184
Medicaid	27.0	1.70	83,000	6,070	307,800	3,184
Military/VA	8.9	1.09	27,500	3,520	307,800	3,184
Indian Health Service	11.1	1.20	34,300	3,920	307,800	3,184
No Disability						
Uninsured	19.3	0.62	355,700	12,100	1,841,500	16,274
Employer/Union	63.5	0.75	1,169,300	19,300	1,841,500	16,274
Purchased	11.0	0.49	202,100	9,320	1,841,500	16,274
Medicare	1.9	3.29	34,100	3,910	1,841,500	16,274
Medicaid	5.9	0.37	109,300	6,940	1,841,500	16,274
Military/VA	4.9	0.34	89,700	6,300	1,841,500	16,274
Indian Health Service	8.8	0.44	161,700	8,380	1,841,500	16,274

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.

Employment Rate

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons employed by the number of persons in that population.

** Note that the unemployment rate cannot be calculated using the employment rate:

- The employment rate is the percentage of all persons who have a job.
- The unemployment rate is the percentage of persons in the labor force who do not have a job but are actively looking for work. The labor force includes people who have a job, are on layoff, or who actively searched for work in the last four weeks.

Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q6> for more information on unemployment rate calculation and its implications.

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/2008_ACS_GQ_Definitions.pdf.

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

The Cornell University Disability Status Reports is produced and funded by the Yang-Tan Institute at the Cornell University ILR School. This effort originated as a product of the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) funded to the Yang-Tan Institute in the ILR School at Cornell University by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (grant No. H133B031111).

The contents of this report do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government (Edgar, 75.620 (b)).

Contact Us

K. Lisa Yang and Hock E. Tan
Institute on Employment and Disability
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853
Phone: 607.255.7727
Email: disabilitystatistics@cornell.edu
Web: www.disabilitystatistics.org