



2015

State Report for County-level Data: Prevalence



Disability Statistics & Demographics
Rehabilitation Research & Training Center

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The StatsRRTC and EPM-RRTC are part of the Institute on Disability at the University of New Hampshire. The Institute on Disability/UCED (IOD) was established in 1987 to provide a university-based focus for the improvement of knowledge, policies, and practices related to the lives of people with disabilities and their families and is New Hampshire's University Center for Excellence in Disability (UCED). Located within the University of New Hampshire, the IOD is a federally designated center authorized by the Developmental Disabilities Act. Through innovative and interdisciplinary research, academic, service, and dissemination initiatives, the IOD builds local, state, and national capacities to respond to the needs of individuals with disabilities and their families.

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2015 Oklahoma Report for County-level Data: Prevalence

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on
Disability Statistics and Demographics
A NIDILRR-Funded Center



Introduction

The *State Reports for County-Level Data on Prevalence* are designed to provide the users of disability statistics with the number of people with disabilities for any given state and county in the United States (U.S.). This report is intended to be an online compliment to Section 1: Population and Prevalence of the *Annual Disability Statistics Compendium* and *Annual Disability Statistics Supplement*, providing greater detail within each state. The *State Reports for County-Level Data on Prevalence* can be used to compare county-level statistics between counties in any given state or states. The following report provides county-level statistics for Oklahoma.

The proportions of people with disabilities, sometimes called prevalence, presented in the *State Reports for County-Level Data* is a useful tool for advocates, researchers, and policy-makers to plan and provide services and supports for people with disabilities. In this report, the prevalence of people with disabilities is presented as the number of people with disabilities in a given state and county per total state and county populations, respectively. Counts and percentages are provided in tables and maps.

The data for this report comes from the [American Community Survey 5-year data](#). The [American Community Survey \(ACS\)](#) is a national survey developed by the U.S. Census Bureau to provide information on a number of topics about social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the U.S. population. ACS 5-year data is collected over a longer period of time than 1-year data, providing larger sample sizes and increased reliability for less populated areas and small population subgroups. All of the statistics in this report use the ACS 5-year data which includes data from the year of the report and data from the four previous years.

In the ACS, people are identified as having a disability based on responses to a series of six questions asking about having difficulties with vision, hearing, ambulation, cognition, self-care, and independent living. These questions are:

- Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
- Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?
- Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

A response of 'yes' to any one of these six questions identifies an individual as having a disability in the ACS. Specific to Oklahoma, the state chosen for this report, sentences providing interpretation and context for prevalence statistics are included below. A short glossary of terms is also provided at the end of the report explaining the statistics that are illustrated in each sentence.

Interpretation

The following statements are designed to help understand the 2015 county-level statistics from Oklahoma that are presented:

- For people with and without disabilities:
 - The **range** of total people across Oklahoma counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people across Oklahoma counties, was **739,765**.
 - The county with the greatest number of total people was **Tulsa** (618,184 people).
 - The county with the least number of total people was **Cimarron** (2,318 people).
 - The **average** number of total people across all counties was **48,941**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of total people across Oklahoma counties was **21,633**.

- For people with disabilities:
 - The **range** of people with disabilities across Oklahoma counties, also known as the difference between the largest and smallest counts of people with disabilities across Oklahoma counties, was **98,610**.
 - The county with the greatest number of people with disabilities was **Tulsa** (82,266 people).
 - The county with the least number of people with disabilities was **Cimarron** (278 people).
 - The **average** number of people with disabilities across all counties was **7,621**.
 - The **median**, also known as the middle-most number, of people with disabilities across Oklahoma counties was **3,949**

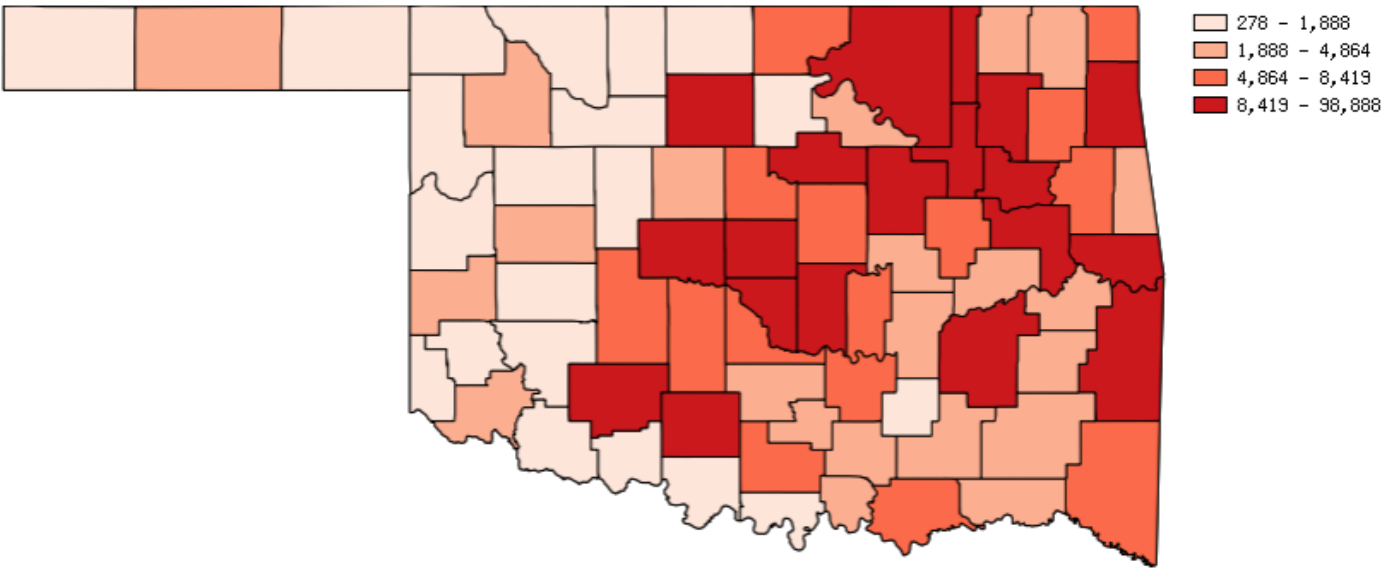
Prevalence of People with and without Disabilities for Oklahoma, by County: 2015

County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Oklahoma	3,768,424	586,824	15.6	3,181,600	84.4
Adair	22,137	4,060	18.3	18,077	81.7
Alfalfa	4,722	786	16.6	3,936	83.4
Atoka	12,472	2,912	23.3	9,560	76.7
Beaver	5,451	515	9.4	4,936	90.6
Beckham	21,633	3,190	14.7	18,443	85.3
Blaine	8,081	1,670	20.7	6,411	79.3
Bryan	43,563	8,413	19.3	35,150	80.7
Caddo	28,250	5,146	18.2	23,104	81.8
Canadian	124,317	16,096	12.9	108,221	87.1
Carter	47,815	8,419	17.6	39,396	82.4
Cherokee	47,520	8,011	16.9	39,509	83.1
Choctaw	14,942	3,224	21.6	11,718	78.4
Cimarron	2,318	278	12.0	2,040	88.0
Cleveland	263,176	33,756	12.8	229,420	87.2
Coal	5,746	1,157	20.1	4,589	79.9
Comanche	112,215	19,785	17.6	92,430	82.4
Cotton	5,990	1,223	20.4	4,767	79.6
Craig	14,004	3,112	22.2	10,892	77.8
Creek	69,960	11,432	16.3	58,528	83.7
Custer	28,530	4,279	15.0	24,251	85.0
Delaware	41,030	9,037	22.0	31,993	78.0
Dewey	4,759	821	17.3	3,938	82.7
Ellis	4,095	588	14.4	3,507	85.6
Garfield	60,096	8,652	14.4	51,444	85.6
Garvin	27,215	3,949	14.5	23,266	85.5

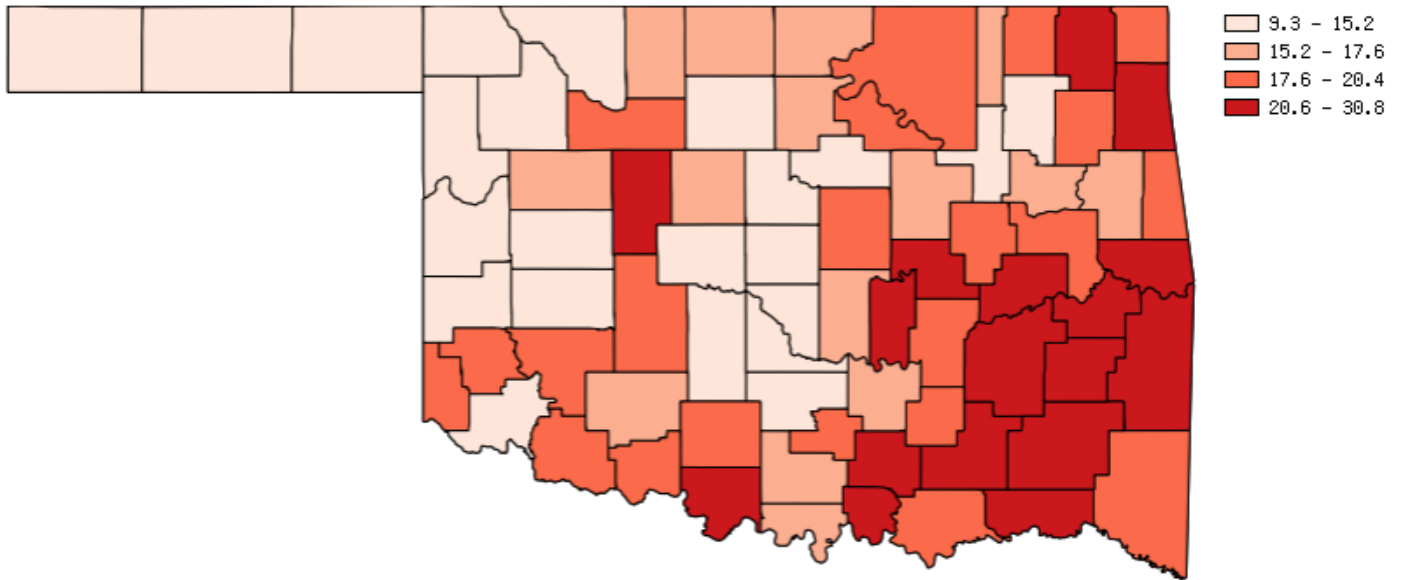
County	Total	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Grady	53,037	8,051	15.2	44,986	84.8
Grant	4,439	724	16.3	3,715	83.7
Greer	5,041	1,003	19.9	4,038	80.1
Harmon	2,760	539	19.5	2,221	80.5
Harper	3,750	426	11.4	3,324	88.6
Haskell	12,781	2,918	22.8	9,863	77.2
Hughes	12,105	2,452	20.3	9,653	79.7
Jackson	24,460	3,710	15.2	20,750	84.8
Jefferson	6,189	1,291	20.9	4,898	79.1
Johnston	10,902	2,814	25.8	8,088	74.2
Kay	44,921	7,804	17.4	37,117	82.6
Kingfisher	15,143	2,570	17.0	12,573	83.0
Kiowa	9,103	1,860	20.4	7,243	79.6
Latimer	10,566	2,496	23.6	8,070	76.4
Le Flore	48,745	10,182	20.9	38,563	79.1
Lincoln	34,103	6,759	19.8	27,344	80.2
Logan	44,138	5,367	12.2	38,771	87.8
Love	9,578	1,566	16.3	8,012	83.7
Major	7,636	1,471	19.3	6,165	80.7
Marshall	15,782	4,864	30.8	10,918	69.2
Mayes	40,570	8,108	20.0	32,462	80.0
McClain	36,235	5,009	13.8	31,226	86.2
McCurtain	32,725	6,574	20.1	26,151	79.9
McIntosh	19,972	4,704	23.6	15,268	76.4
Murray	13,324	2,613	19.6	10,711	80.4
Muskogee	67,393	12,661	18.8	54,732	81.2

Source: Calculations based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample. Data represents the civilian, noninstitutional population. Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

Count of People with Disabilities for Oklahoma, by County: 2015



Percentage of People with Disabilities for Oklahoma, by County: 2015



Discussion

There are a number of concepts and factors which complicate the interpretation of the estimates presented in this report. These concerns affect all statistics from population-based surveys. The estimates included in this document should be interpreted the following limitations in mind and generalized with caution. In each point, a link to the U.S. Census Bureau website describing the limitation or concept in greater detail in the ACS has been provided (www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/).

- Statistics are based on a sample and subject to sample variation (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- Statistics based on a sample may not fully represent the total U.S. population (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- People responding to the ACS may be different than people not responding (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).
- When people do not respond to all ACS questions their responses are created based on assignment or allocation (a discussion of this topic can be found [here](#)).

Additional resources for the ACS:

- Information on the disability questions can be found [here](#).
- The ACS design and methodology can be found [here](#).
- The ACS questionnaire and instructions can be found [here](#).

Definitions

Average—The sum of all of the values in a sample divided by the number of values in the sample.

Median—The middlemost value of a sample that separates the upper half of the values from the lower half of the values.

Prevalence—The proportion of the population with a particular status or condition. Prevalence is usually expressed as a percentage or a number of people per unit of the population.

Population—The total number of inhabitants in a defined geographic area including all races, classes, and groups.

Range—The difference between the largest and smallest values in a sample. In a sample, when the smallest value is subtracted from the largest value the resulting value is called the range.

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics

Policymakers, program administrators, service providers, researchers, advocates for people with disabilities, and people with disabilities and their families need accessible, valid data/statistics to support their decisions related to policy improvements, program administration, service delivery, protection of civil rights, and major life activities. The StatsRRTC supports decision making through a variety of integrated research and outreach activities by (a) improving knowledge about and access to existing data, (b) generating the knowledge needed to improve future disability data collection, and (c) strengthening connections between the data from and regarding respondents, researchers, and decision makers. In this way, the Stats RRTC supports the improvement of service systems that advance the quality of life for people with disabilities.

Led by the University of New Hampshire, the StatsRRTC is a collaborative effort involving the following partners: American Association of People with Disabilities, Center for Essential Management Services, Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation, Kessler Foundation, Mathematica Policy Research, and Public Health Institute. The StatsRRTC is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, National Institute on Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research under grant number 90RT502201, from 2013–2018.

Employment Policy and Measurement Rehabilitation Research and Training Center

The EPM-RRTC generates and translates new information about disability employment policy and ways to measure the labor market experiences of people with disabilities. By improving the quality of available information about program interactions, policy options, and employment outcomes, the EPM-RRTC increases evidence-based advocacy and policymaking.

Led by the University of New Hampshire, the EPM-RRTC is a collaborative effort involving the following partners: Association of University Centers on Disability, Hunter College, Kessler Foundation, Mathematica Policy Research, and the University of Chicago. The EPM-RRTC is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, National Institute on Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research under grant number 90RT503701, from 2015–2020.



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