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A United Way Agency

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Forward 3

34 Indicators of Well-Being for People with Disabilities 4

New York Counties and Regions 6

Key Indicators of Well-Being 8

Education 12

Employment 18

Income and Poverty 26

Health 34

Food and Nutrition 42

Housing 48

Marriage & Family 54

Transportation 58

Addendum 62

 New York City 63–65

 Capitol District 66–68

 Central New York 69–71

 Finger Lakes 72–74

 Long Island 75–77

 Mid-Hudson 78–80

 Mohawk Valley 81–83

 North Country 84–86

 Southern Tier 87–89

 Western New York 90–92



As we celebrate the positive changes during the first 25 years of Americans with Disabilities Act, we also look ahead to the future. We are determined to continue the progress made by breaking down barriers that still exist and that keep New Yorkers with disabilities from the same opportunity to succeed in life as our non-disabled peers. This report shines a light on the current status of people with disabilities in New York State, each of its regions, and across the boroughs of New York City.

To identify areas where discrimination still impacts our lives, CIDNY looked at eight dimensions of well-being for people with disabilities: Education, Employment, Income & Poverty, Health Coverage, Food & Nutrition, Housing, Family Status, and Transportation. We chose these areas because status and disparities between people with and without disabilities in these areas are key to our ability to stay healthy, independent, financially secure, and active in the community. Within the eight dimensions of well-being, we identified 34 key indicators (please see the full list below).

After identifying dimensions of well-being and indicators that help measure how people with disabilities fare, we compared the outcomes at the State level and in each region of the State to a national “norm”. The national norm is simply a statement of how people with disabilities across the country are doing now.

This approach isn’t perfect. If we experience the legacy of discrimination and ongoing discrimination and fare worse than our non-disabled counterparts—our current status doesn’t tell us how we could be doing absent that discrimination. For example, people in the New York City region are living in poverty at a higher rate than people with disabilities across the nation and are living in poverty at a higher rate than people without disabilities. Still, far too high a proportion of people with disabilities are living in poverty across the nation.

We captured two dimensions of the 34 key indicators. The first dimension provides an absolute rate of status, e.g., the rate at which people with disabilities have attained a high school diploma. The second indicator shows the gap between people with and without disabilities.

We chose to look how people are faring in each of the economic development regions in the state. We documented how people with disabilities are doing in each economic development region because Regional Economic Development Councils are public-private partnerships responsible for investing in the development of the economic well-being of each community. We believe these entities, investing more than \$220 million this year, could have an important role in improving the lives of people with disabilities.

This report creates a vivid portrait of the lives of people with disabilities as a guide to advocates, policy makers, and others who seek to break down the barriers that still exist for New Yorkers with disabilities. The charts identify areas where we can all work together to devise new strategies and achieve new outcomes. Recommendations from our companion report *ADA 25: Many Bridges to Cross* coupled with the data herein give us all a roadmap for action.

We want to acknowledge the excellent work on data collection done for us by the University of New Hampshire’s Institute on Disability, which drew data from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census and made this analysis possible.

We encourage our fellow advocates and the policy makers who represent us to join us in recommitting to removing barriers, so we can all succeed on a level playing field.



34 Indicators of Well-Being for People with Disabilities



Education

1. High School Diploma Rate
2. High School Diploma Gap
3. College Diploma Rate
4. College Diploma Gap



Employment

1. Employment Rate
2. Employment Gap
3. Employment Rate High School Graduates
4. Employment Gap High School Graduates
5. Employment Rate College Graduates
6. Employment Gap College Graduates



Income Gap and Poverty

1. Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64
2. Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64
3. Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+
4. Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+
5. Poverty Rate
6. Poverty Gap



Health

1. Health Insurance Coverage Rate
2. Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap
3. Private Insurance Coverage Rate
4. Private Insurance Coverage Gap
5. Working with no health insurance



Food and Nutrition

1. Food Stamp Participation Rate
2. Working with Food Stamps
3. Working with Food Stamp Gap



Housing

1. Home Ownership
2. Home Ownership Gap
3. Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More
4. Rent Burden Gap



Family

1. Married with Spouse Present
2. Spouse Present Gap

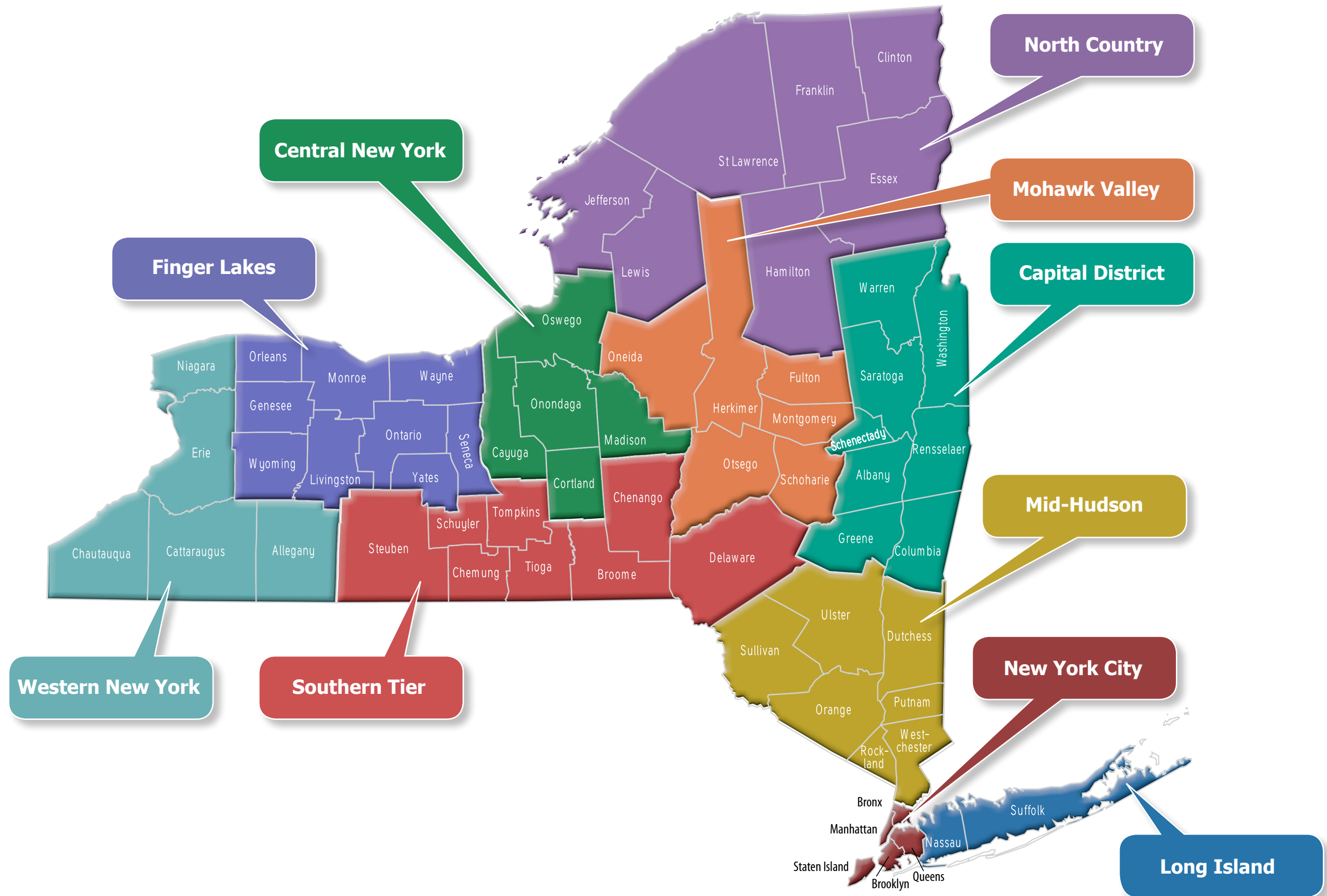


Transportation

1. Public Transportation
2. Subway/Railway Gap
3. Private Transportation Gap
4. Walk to Work Gap



New York Counties and Regions

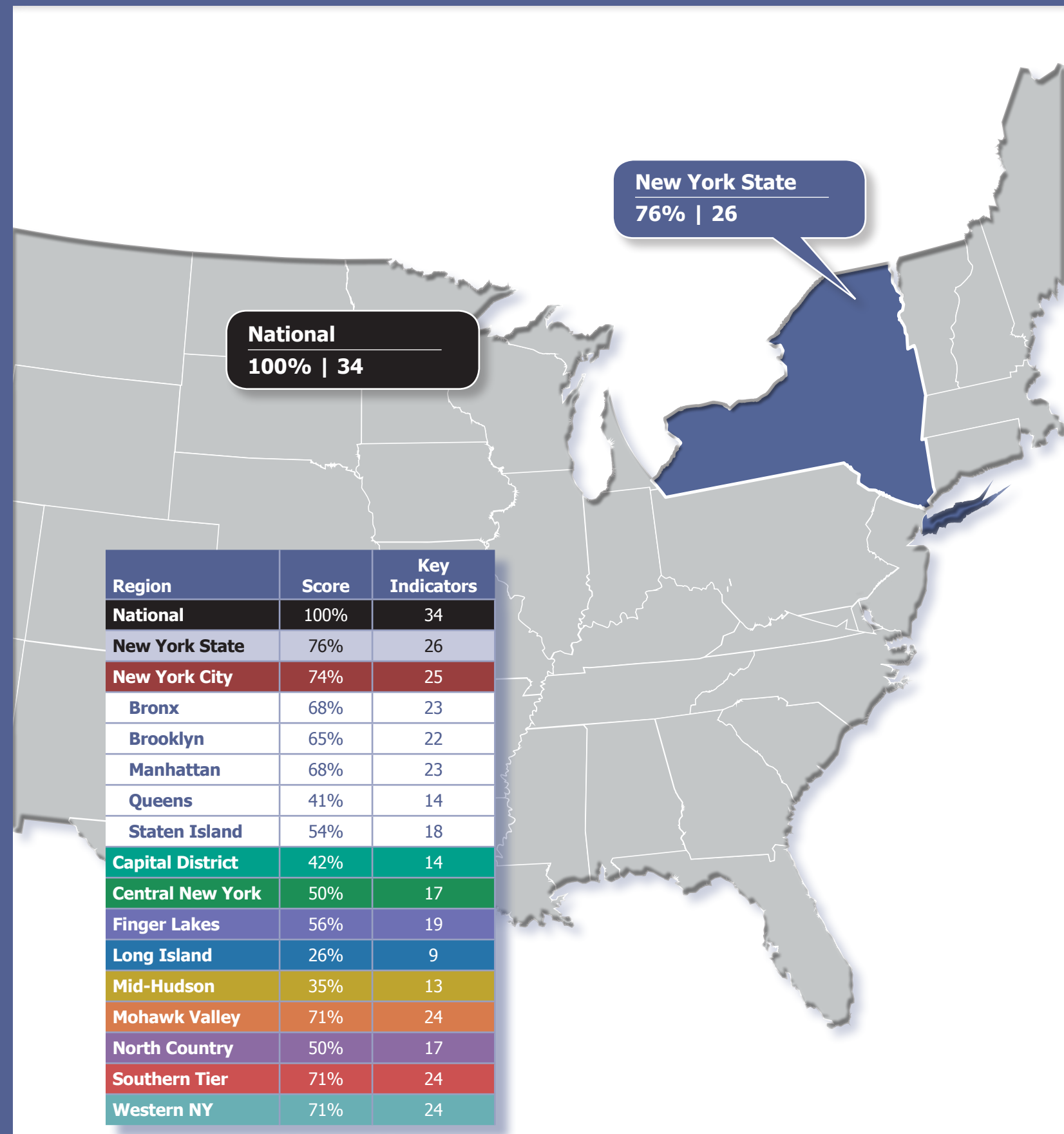




Key Indicators of Well-Being

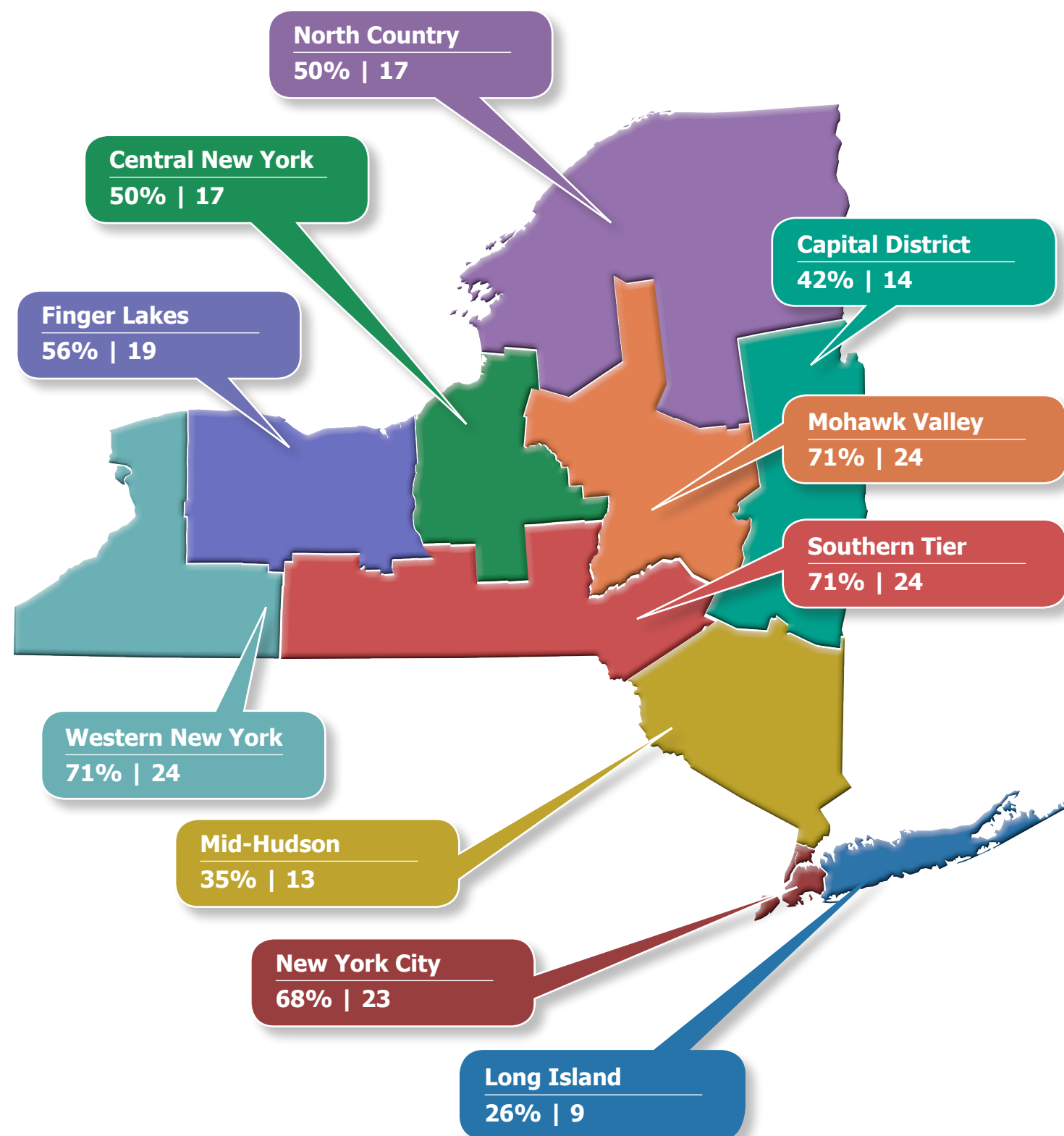
CIDNY chose to examine the lives of people with disabilities by looking at 8 dimensions of well-being, educational attainment, employment status, income and poverty, health, food and nutrition, housing, marriage and family and transportation. We then identified 34 indicators within these 8 dimensions of well-being and compared how people are faring in each region of the State to a national “norm.” The aim is to show how New Yorkers in each region of the State are doing when compared to people across the nation and compared to people without disabilities.

We found that despite New York State’s progressive history, the status of people with disabilities is worse than it is nationally on 26 out of 34 indicators. In seven of the 10 regions of the State, people with disabilities fare worse on half or more of all indicators. Of particular concern, people with disabilities in New York City, Mohawk Valley, Southern Tier, and Western NY fare worse than people with disabilities across the nation on at least 24 of the 34 indicators. In New York City, people with disabilities in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and New York experience worse outcomes than those in Queens or Staten Island.

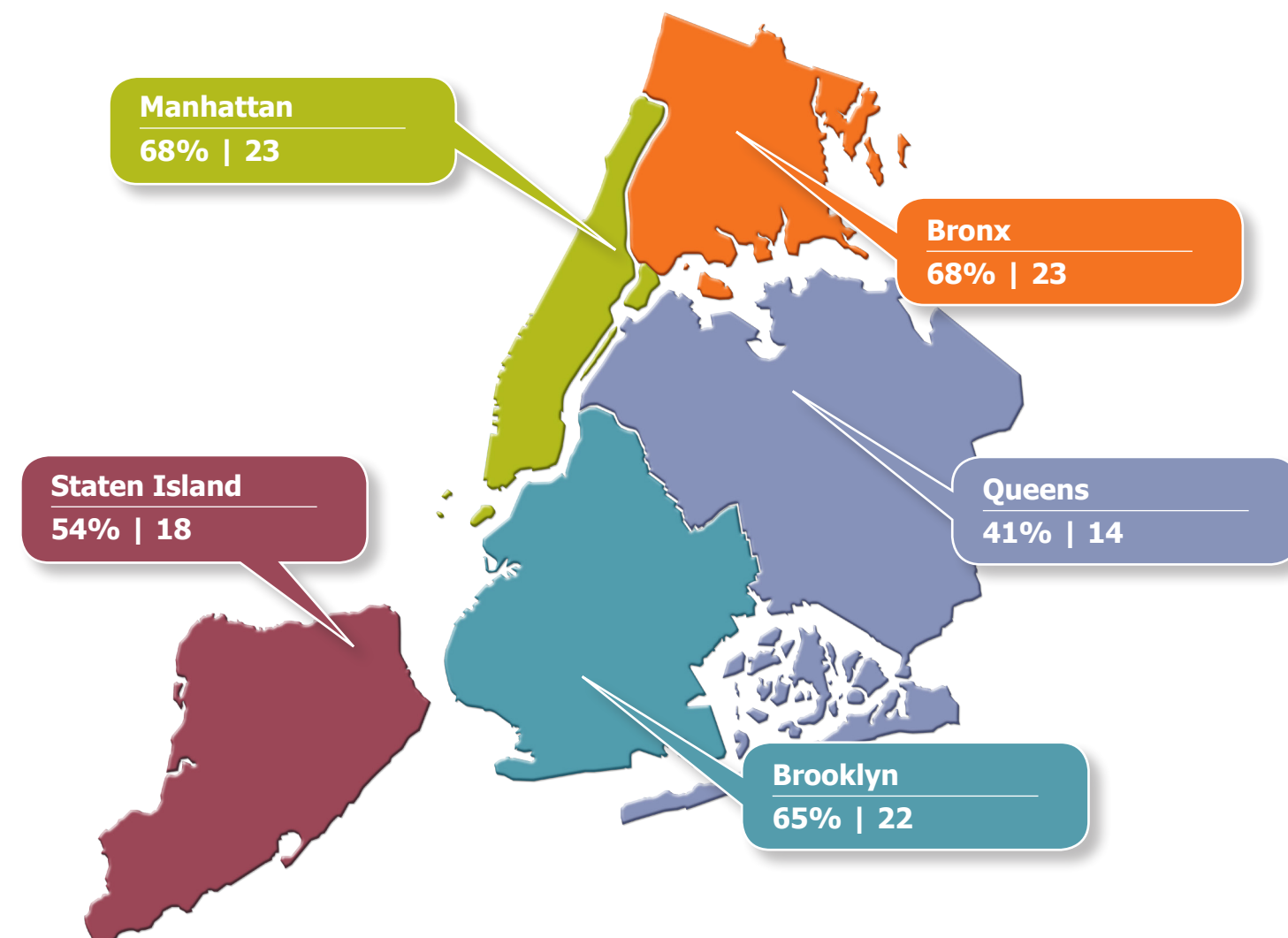




New York State: Key Indicators of Well-Being



New York City: Key Indicators of Well-Being





Education

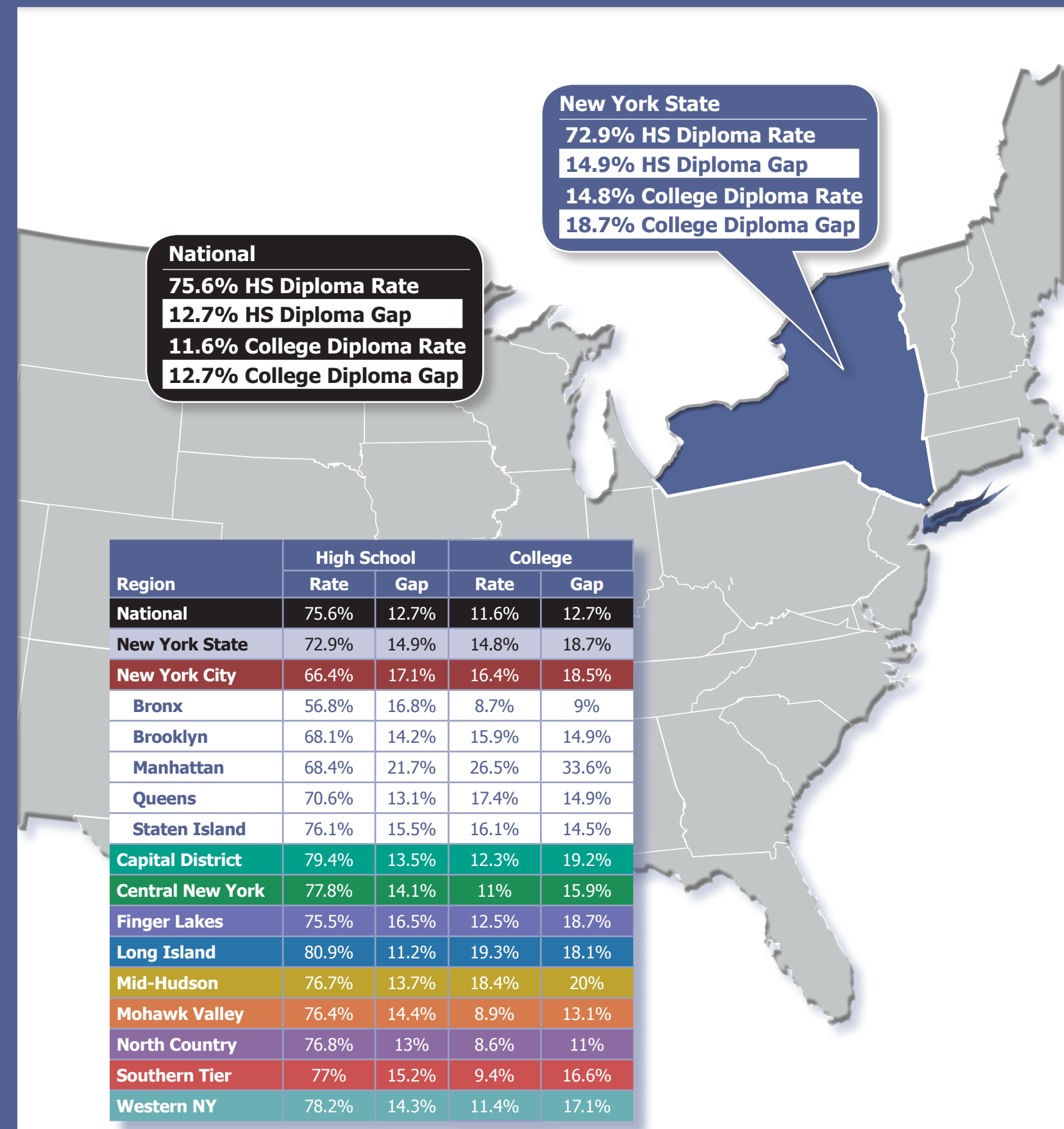
Educational attainment is critical to employment, health and citizenship for people with disabilities. Greater educational attainment equals better outcomes—though it does not entirely eliminate gaps in status between people with and without disabilities.

Fewer New Yorkers with disabilities have obtained their high school diplomas than people with disabilities at the national level. The high school diploma attainment rate is lower for people in New York City, it is the only region out of 10 regions in New York State that is below the national level. Out of the boroughs, the Bronx falls behind the others in both high school and college diploma attainment rates.

Although people with disabilities are more likely to have a college diploma in New York State than they are nationally, there is a wider college education gap between people with and without disabilities in the regions of New York State (except for the North Country) than there is nationally.

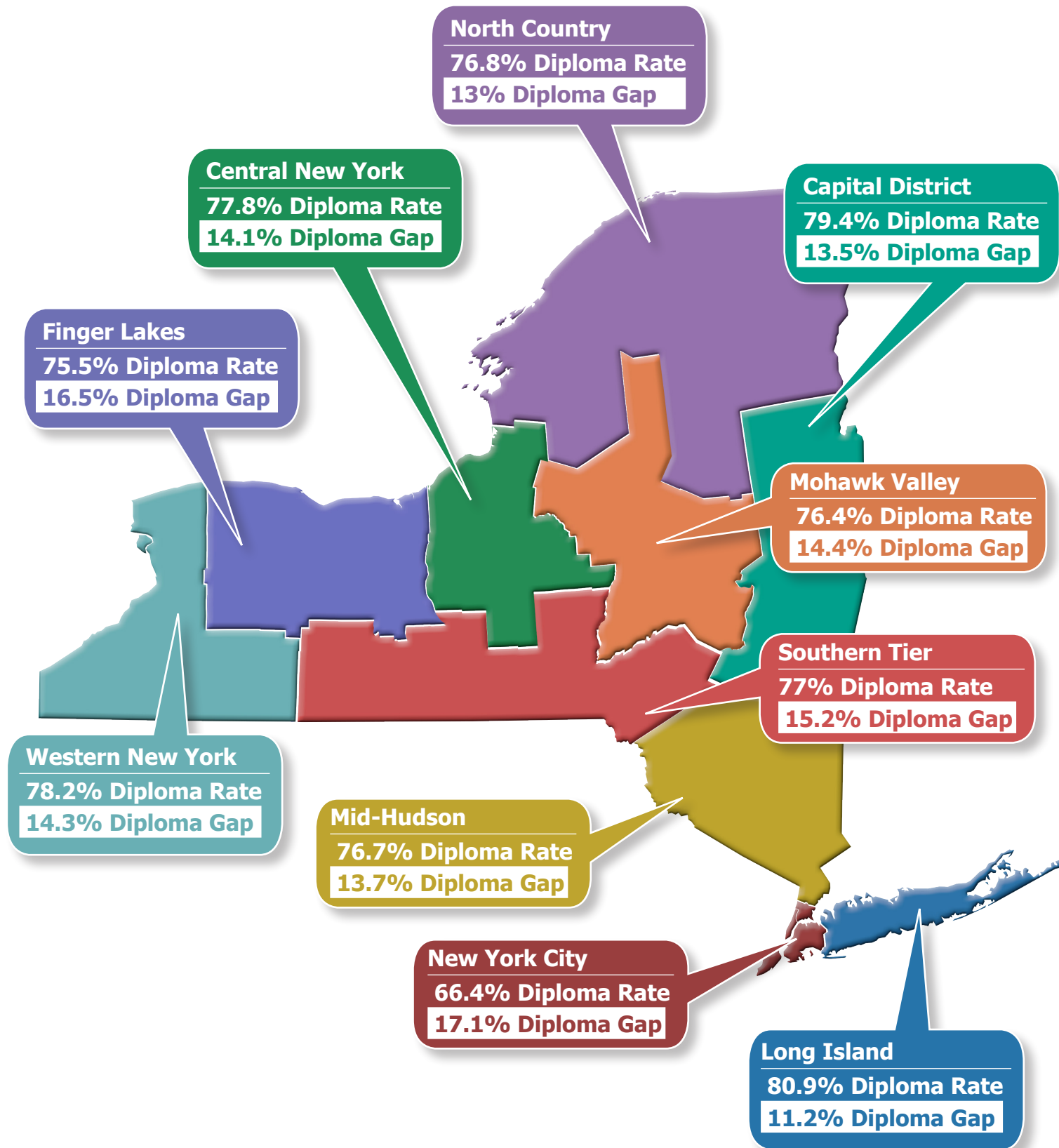


Education: High School and College Diploma Rates

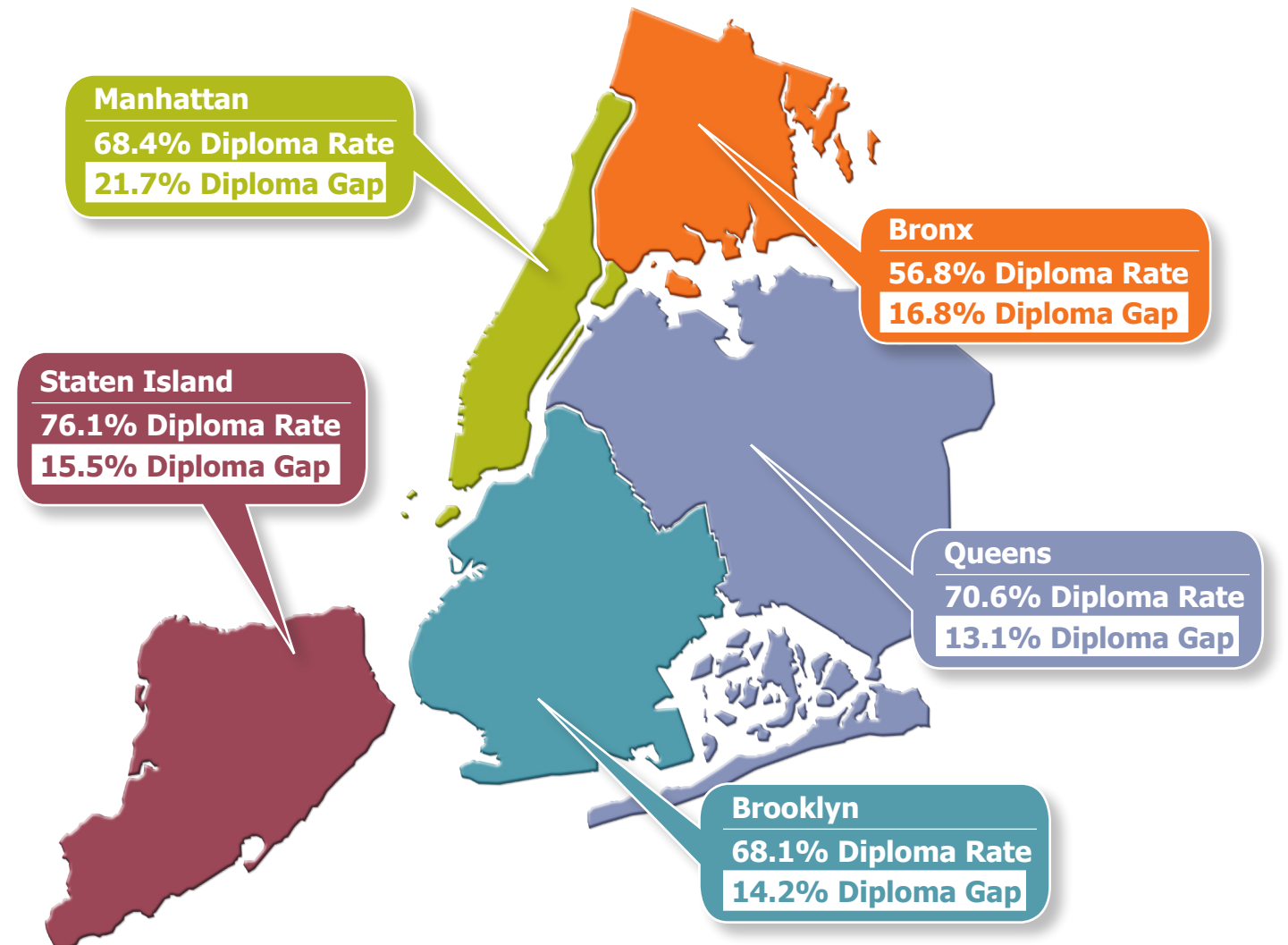




High School Diploma Rates by Region

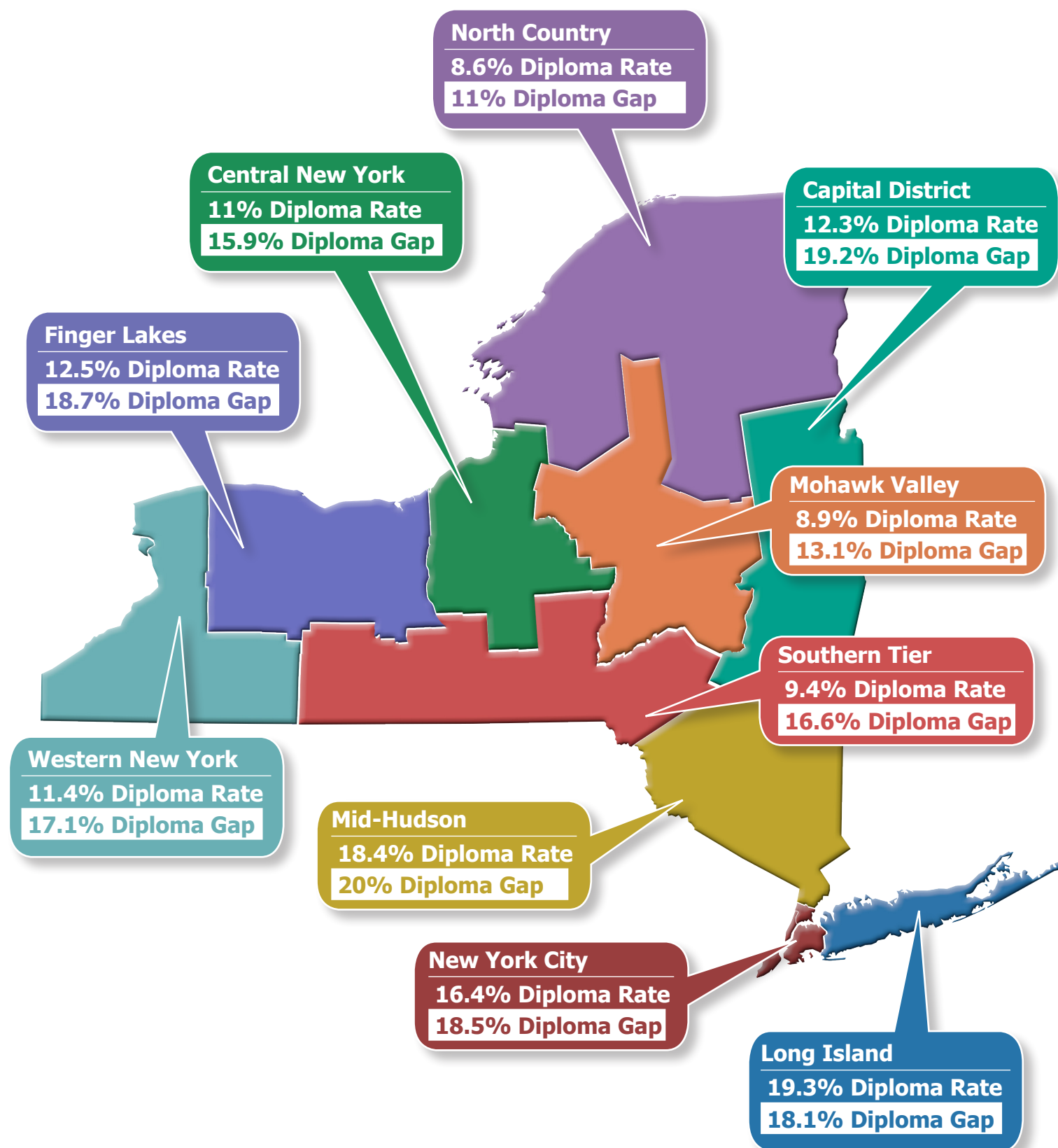


High School Diploma Rates by Borough

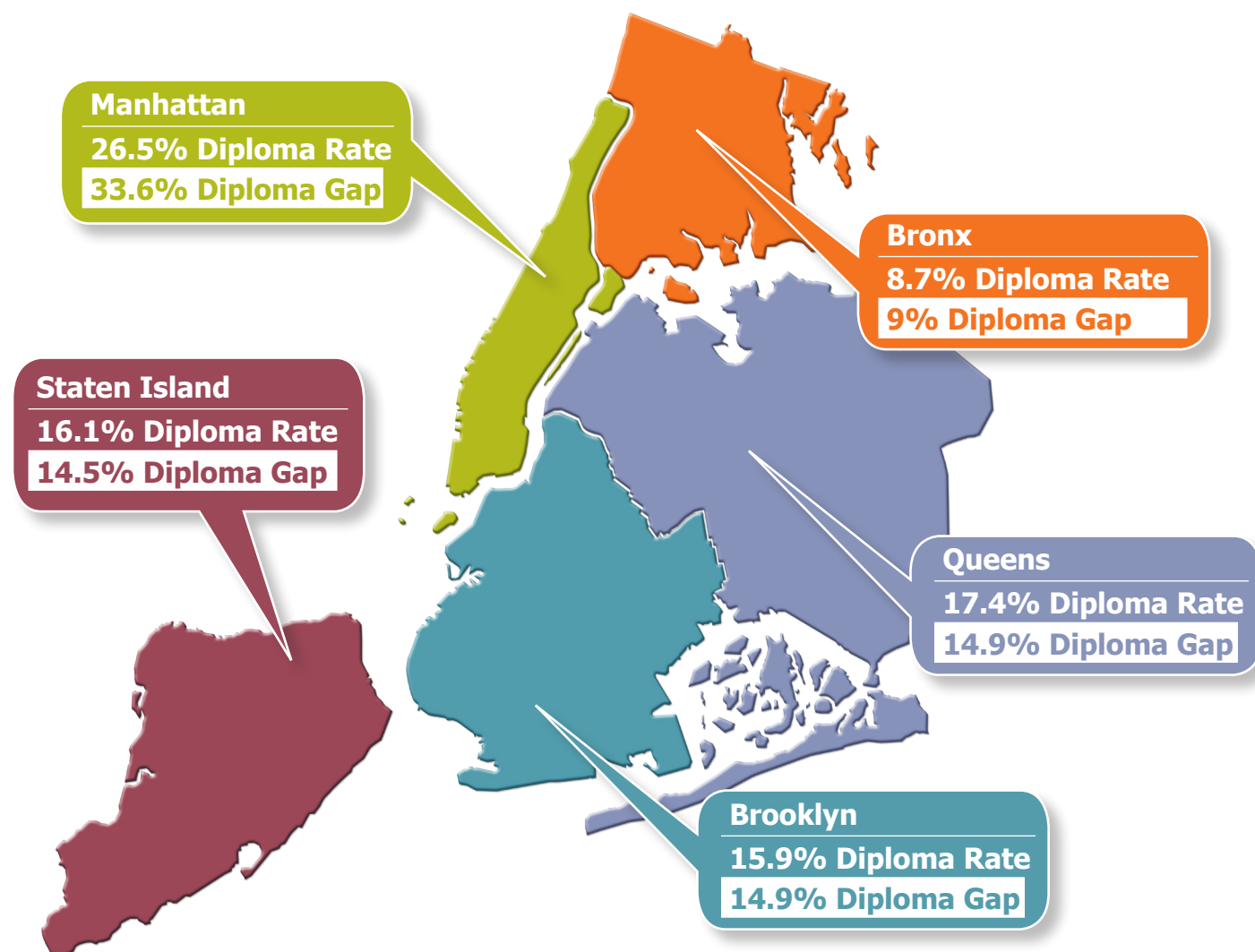




College Diploma Rates by Region



College Diploma Rates by Borough





Employment

People with disabilities are an underutilized resource when it comes to employment.

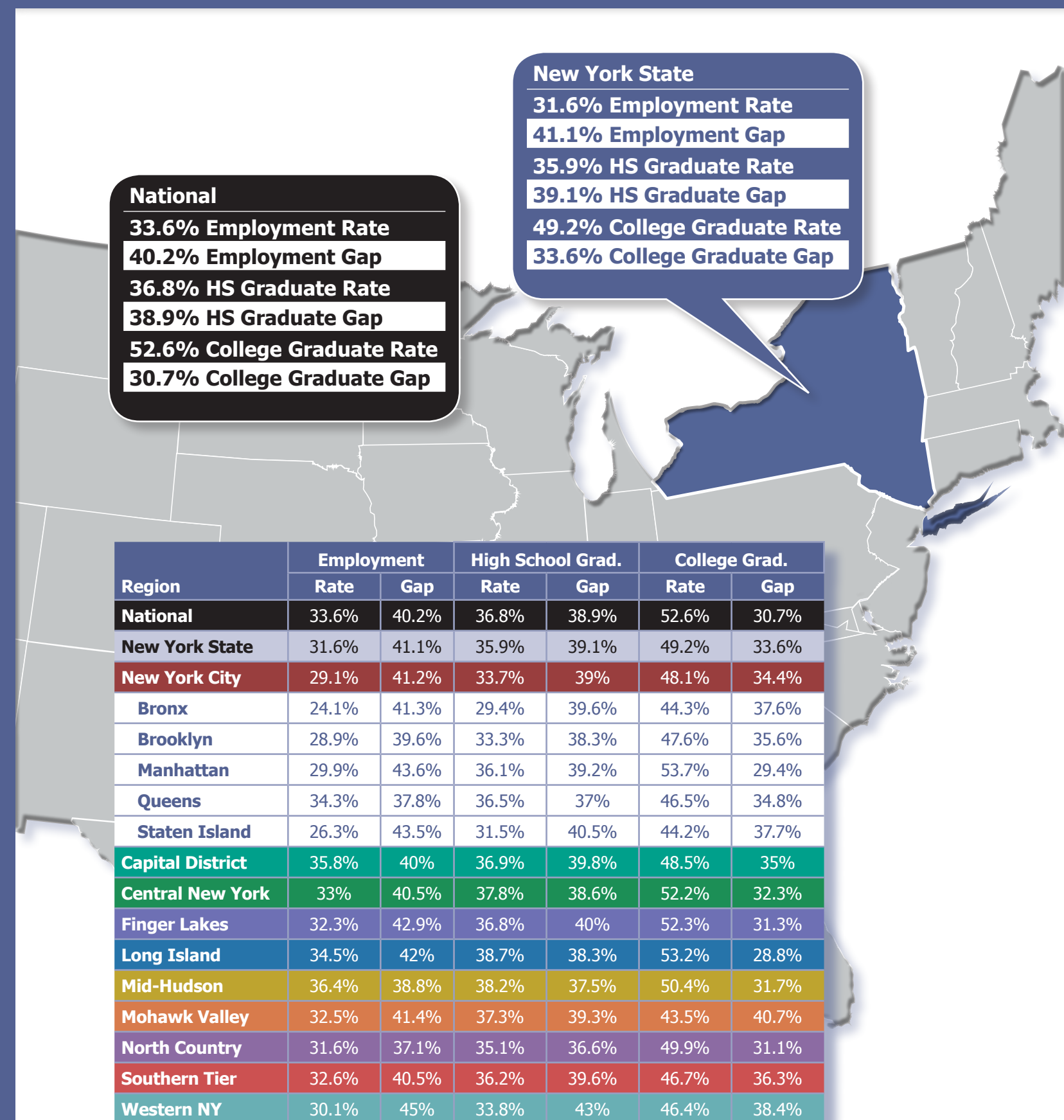
Comparing New Yorkers with disabilities to their peers at the national level, the employment rate for New Yorkers with disabilities is lower still and the employment gap between people with and without disabilities is wider. The employment gap between people with disabilities and people without disabilities at the national level is 40.2%. Out of New York's 10 regions, the gap is wider in seven regions: New York City, Central New York, Finger Lakes, Long Island, Mohawk Valley, Southern Tier, and Western NY.

Employment gaps between people with disabilities and those without disabilities who are high school graduates are wider in six of ten regions of New York State than nationally. There is greater inequity in New York City, Capital District, Finger Lakes, Mohawk Valley, Southern Tier, and Western NY than there is nationally. When looking at the gap in employment between people with and without disabilities who are college graduates, the inequity is stark: the gap in employment between people with and without disabilities is wider than the national rate in all but one of the 10 regions (Long Island).

Three out of the five boroughs of New York City have employment gaps above the national gap rate, with the Bronx at 41.3% and Manhattan and Staten Island above 43%. When looking at employment gaps for high school graduates, the trend for gaps above the national gap is seen in the same three boroughs. For college graduates, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island all have employment gaps above the national gap.

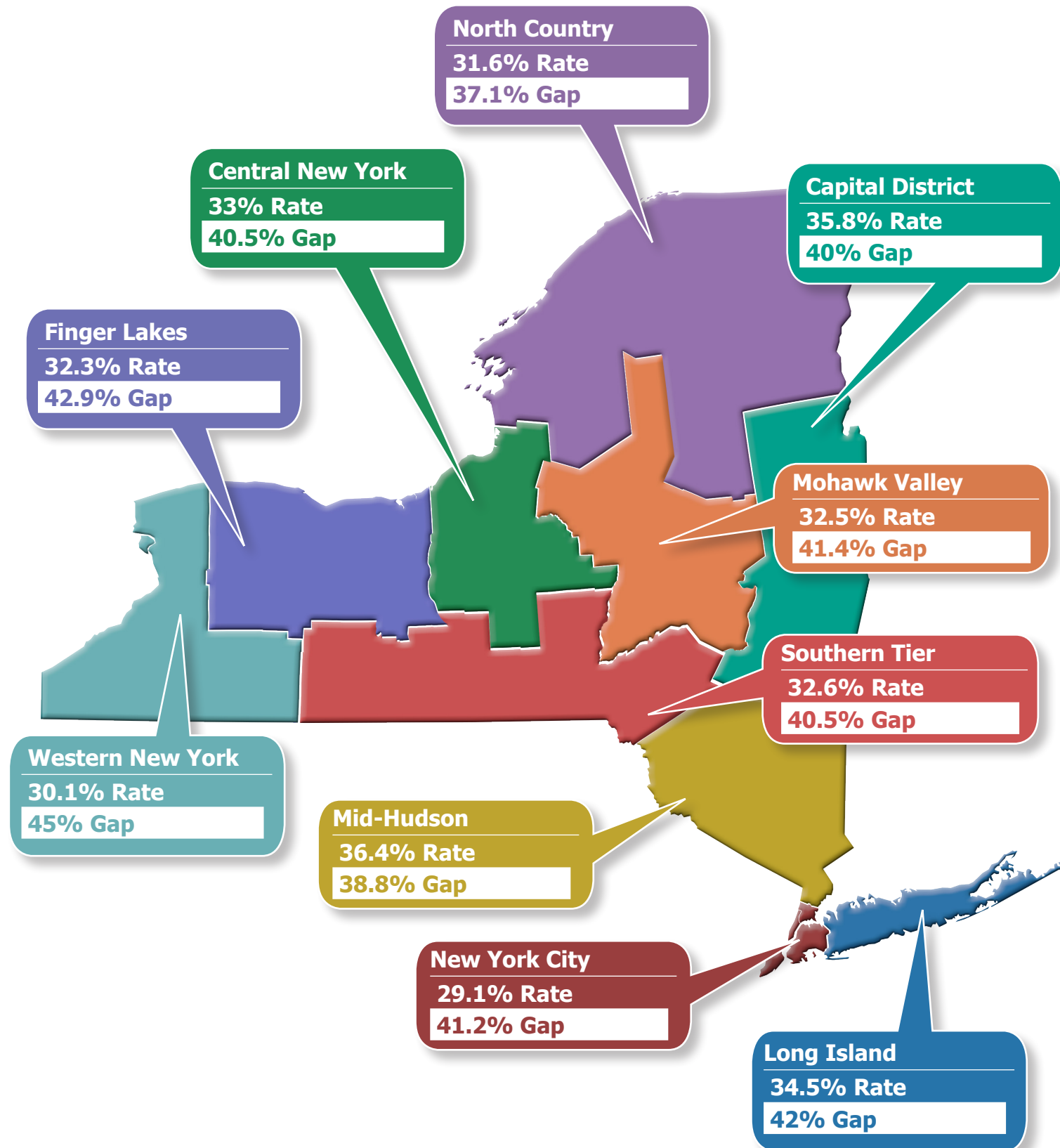


Employment Rates

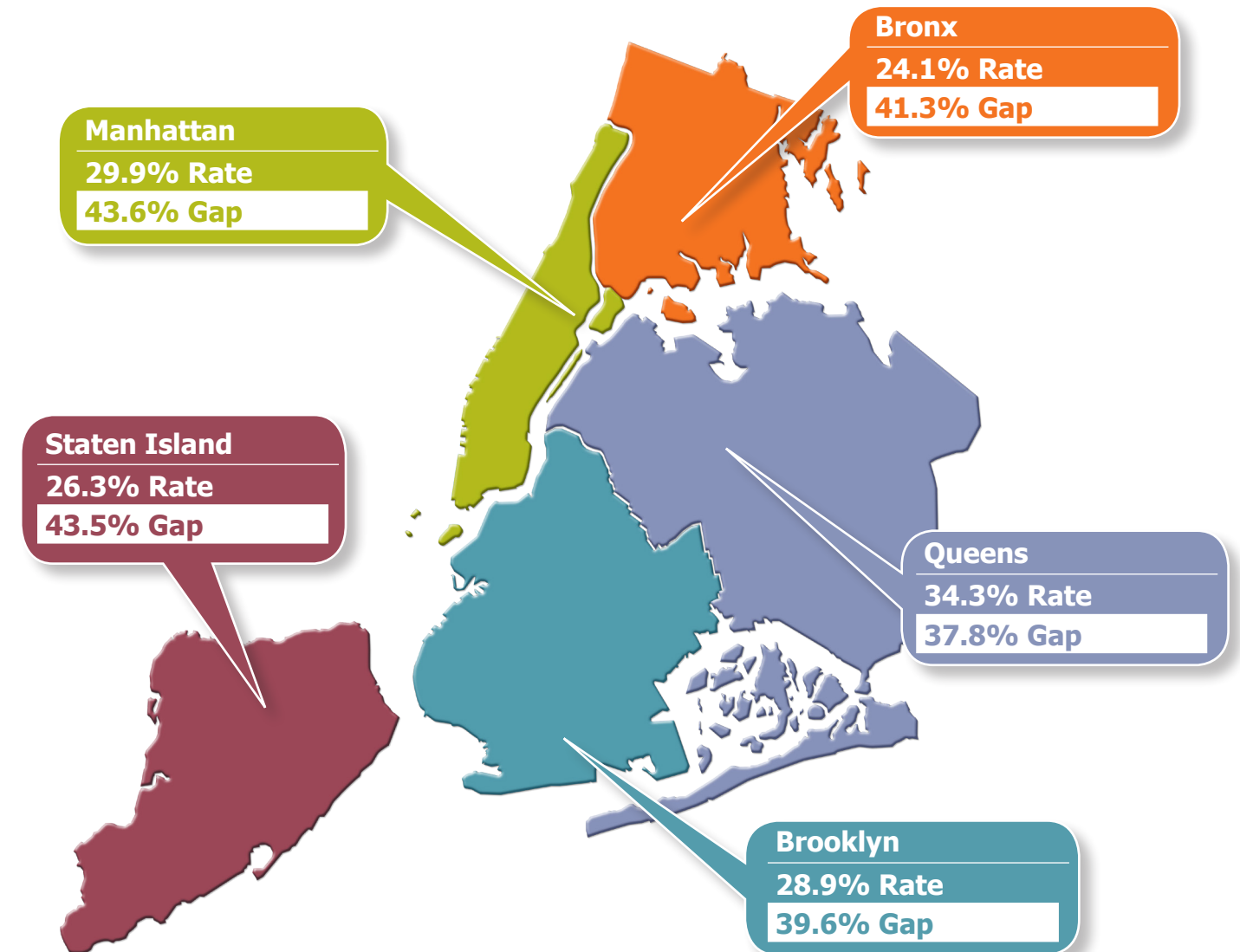




Employment Rates by Region

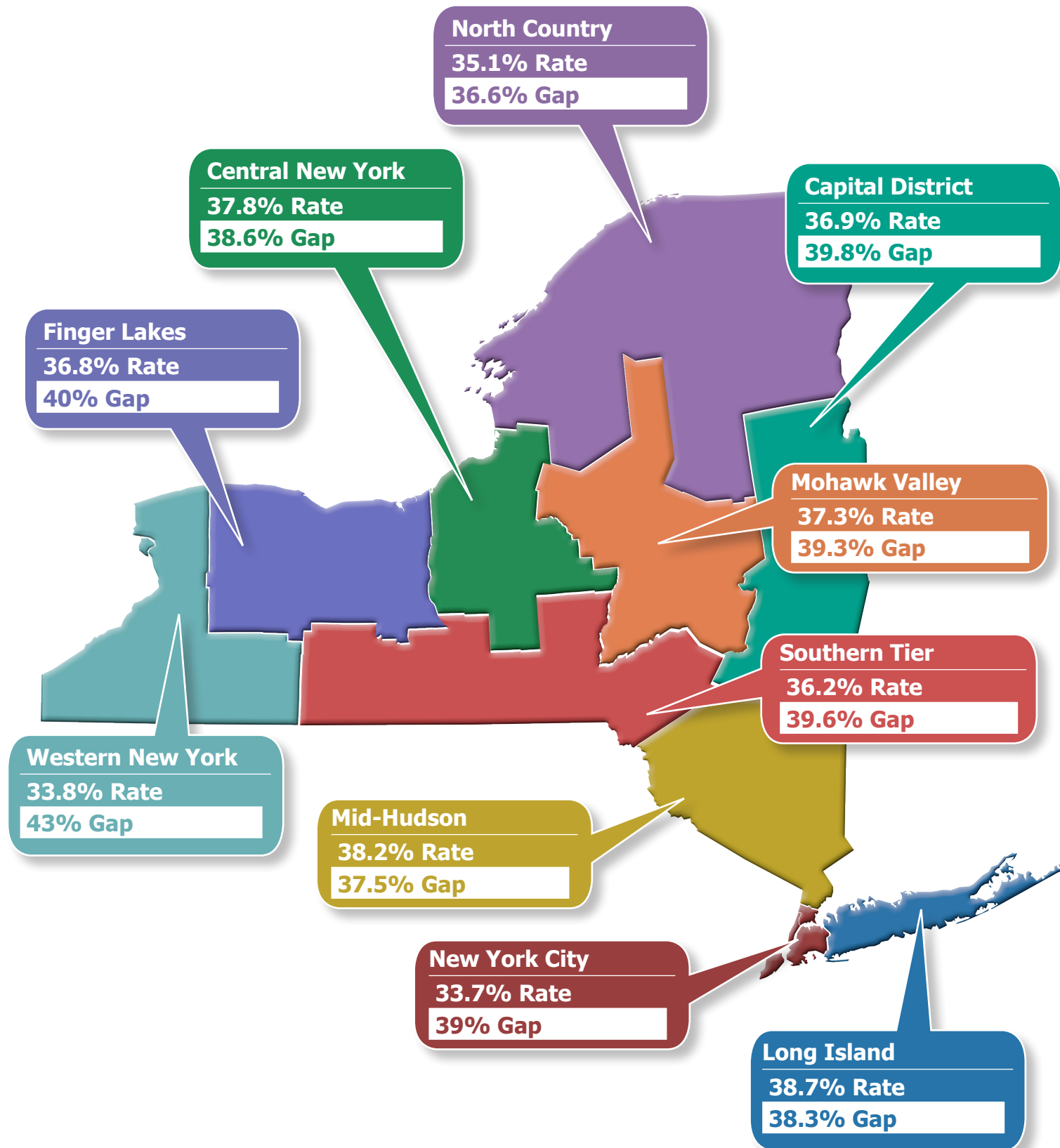


Employment Rates by Borough

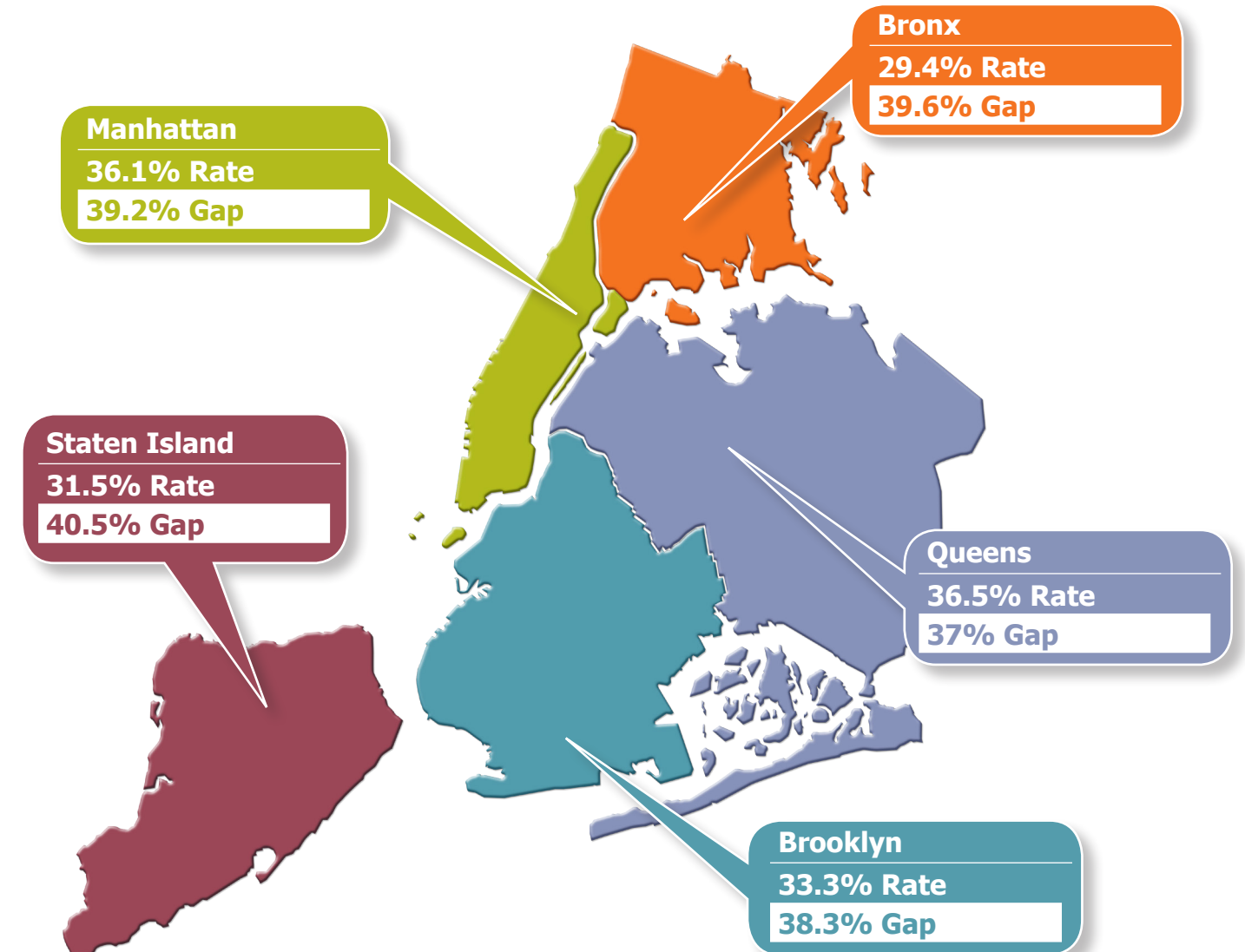




Employment Rate by Region: High School Graduates

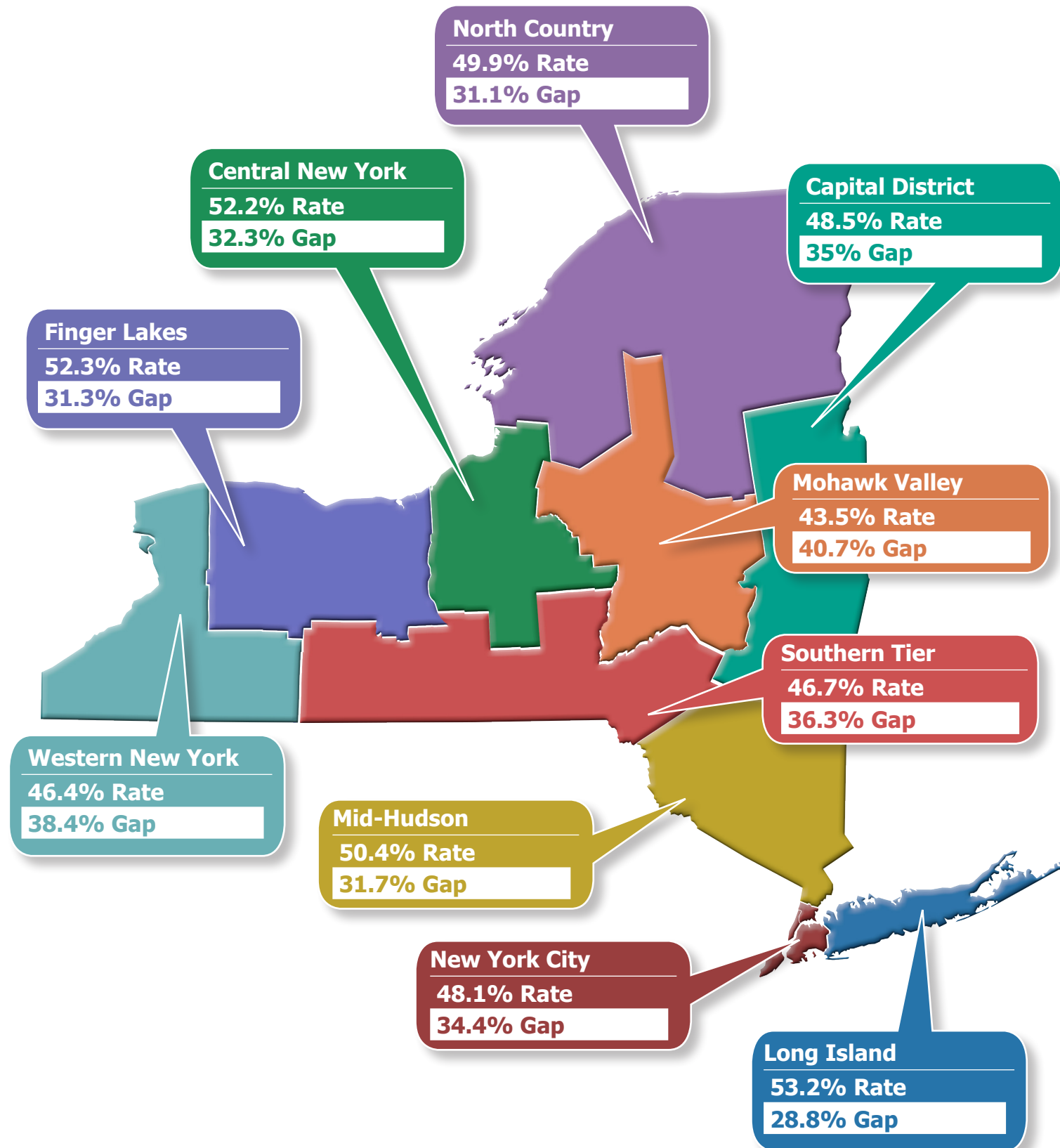


Employment Rate by Borough: High School Graduates

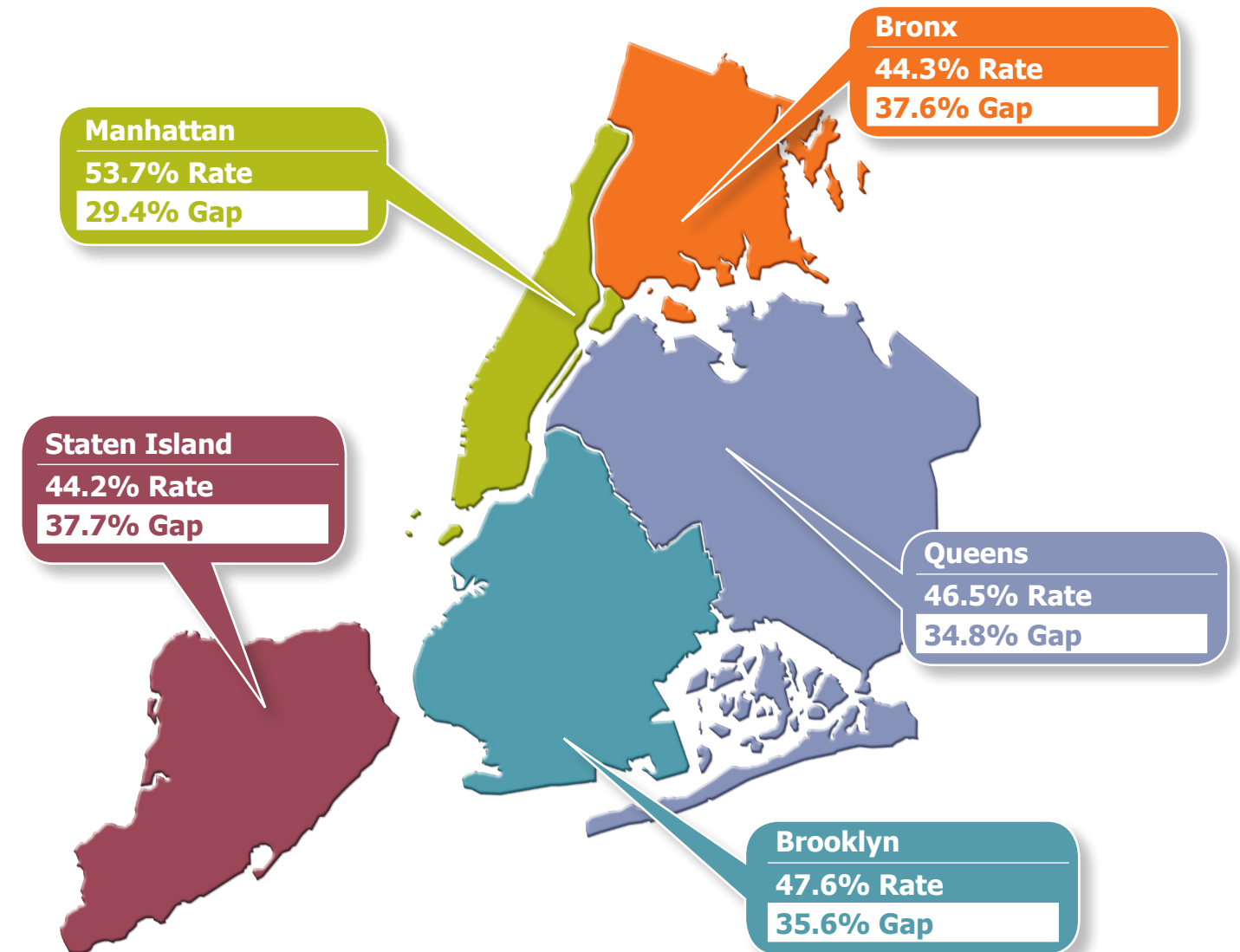




Employment Rate by Region: College Graduates



Employment Rate by Borough: College Graduates





Income and Poverty

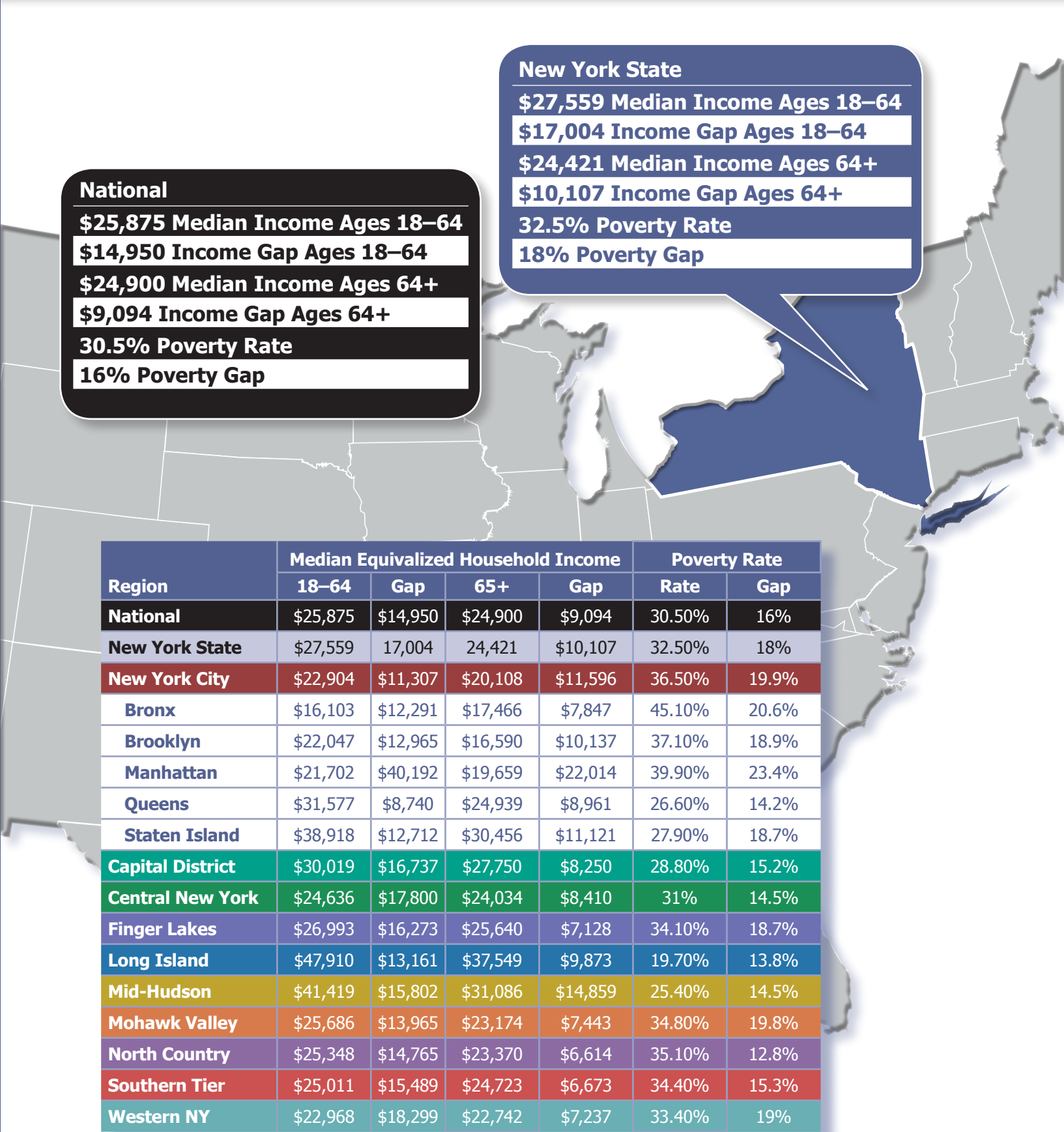
Poverty affects educational attainment, employment opportunity health and well-being.

People with disabilities between the ages of 18-64 or age 65 or above are poorer than people without disabilities. While the median household income for people with disabilities ages 18-64 is higher in New York State (\$27,559) than nationally (\$25,875), six of the ten regions show income levels below national and State levels as well as poverty rates higher than the national and State rates. (These 6 regions are New York City, Central New York, Mohawk Valley, North Country, Southern Tier, and Western NY.) As well, people with disabilities over the age of 65 fare worse in these six regions. When looking at New York City, people with disabilities in the Bronx have significantly less income across both age groups when compared to city, state, and national numbers. People with disabilities in Brooklyn and Manhattan also fall below the national rates for median household income and poverty.

Manhattan has a significantly wider income gap between people with disabilities in both age ranges and their peers without disabilities. The income gap (\$40,192) between people with and without disabilities ages 18-64 is \$35,000 wider than the national income gap.

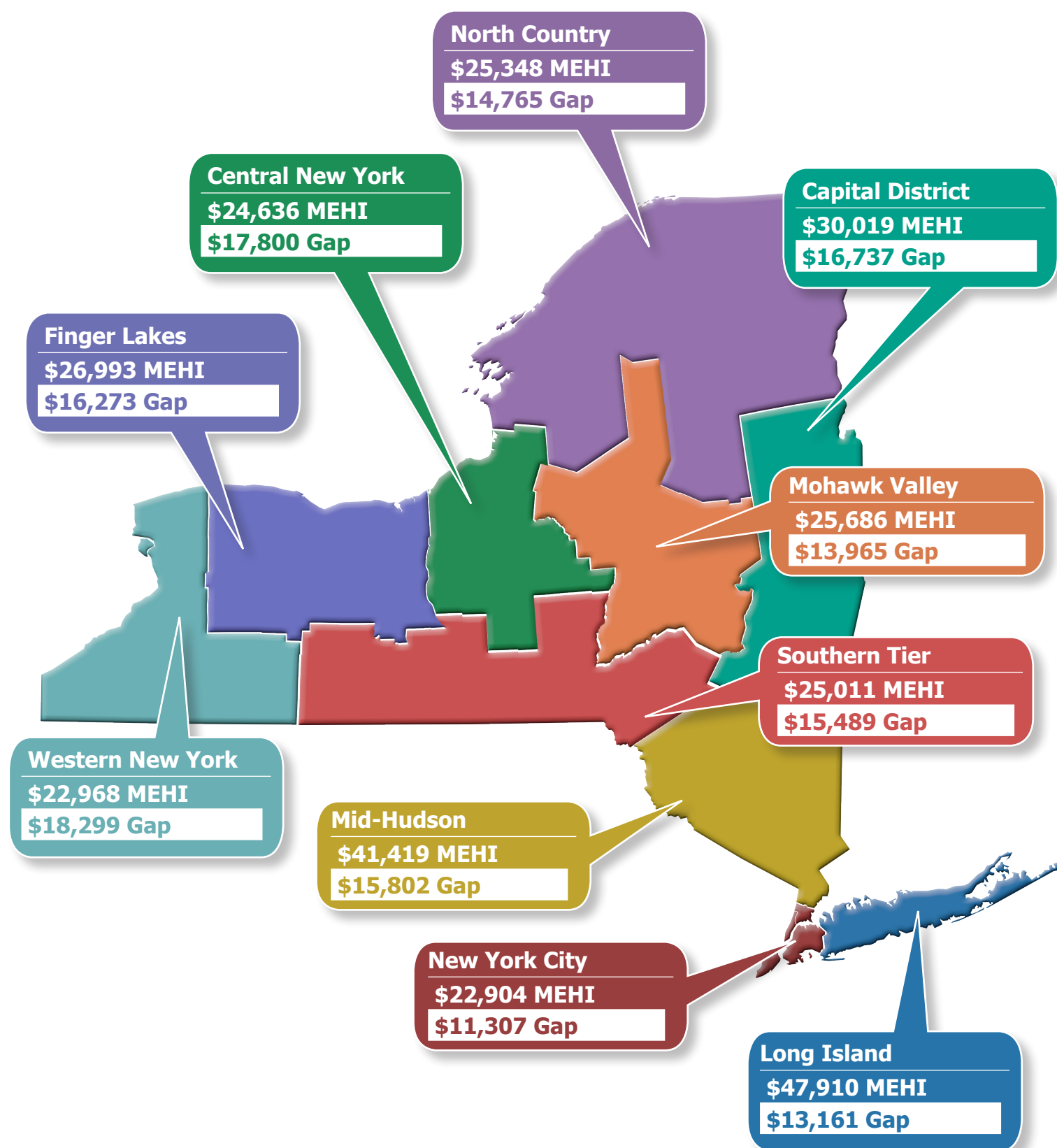


Income Gap and Poverty

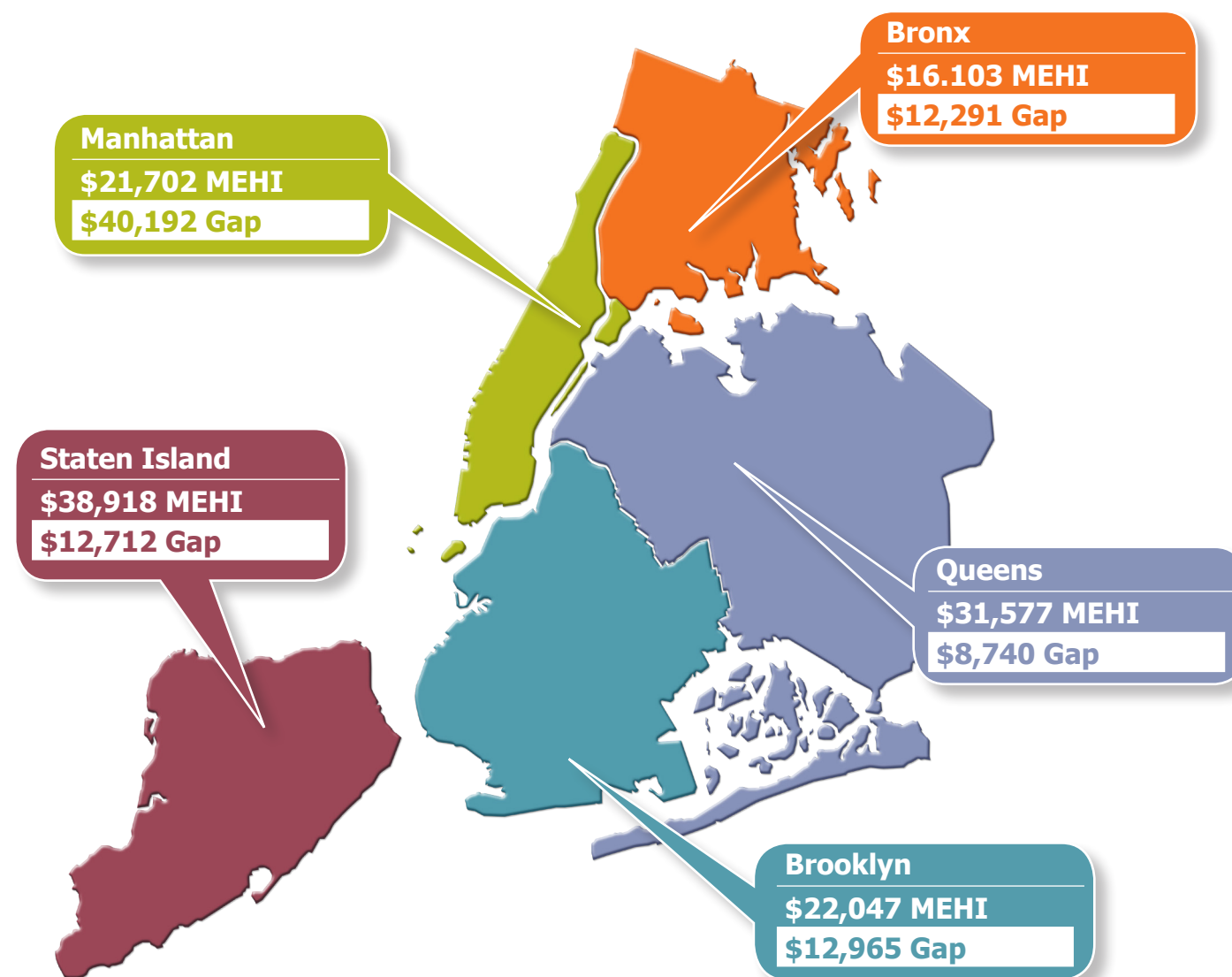




Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 18-64 by Region

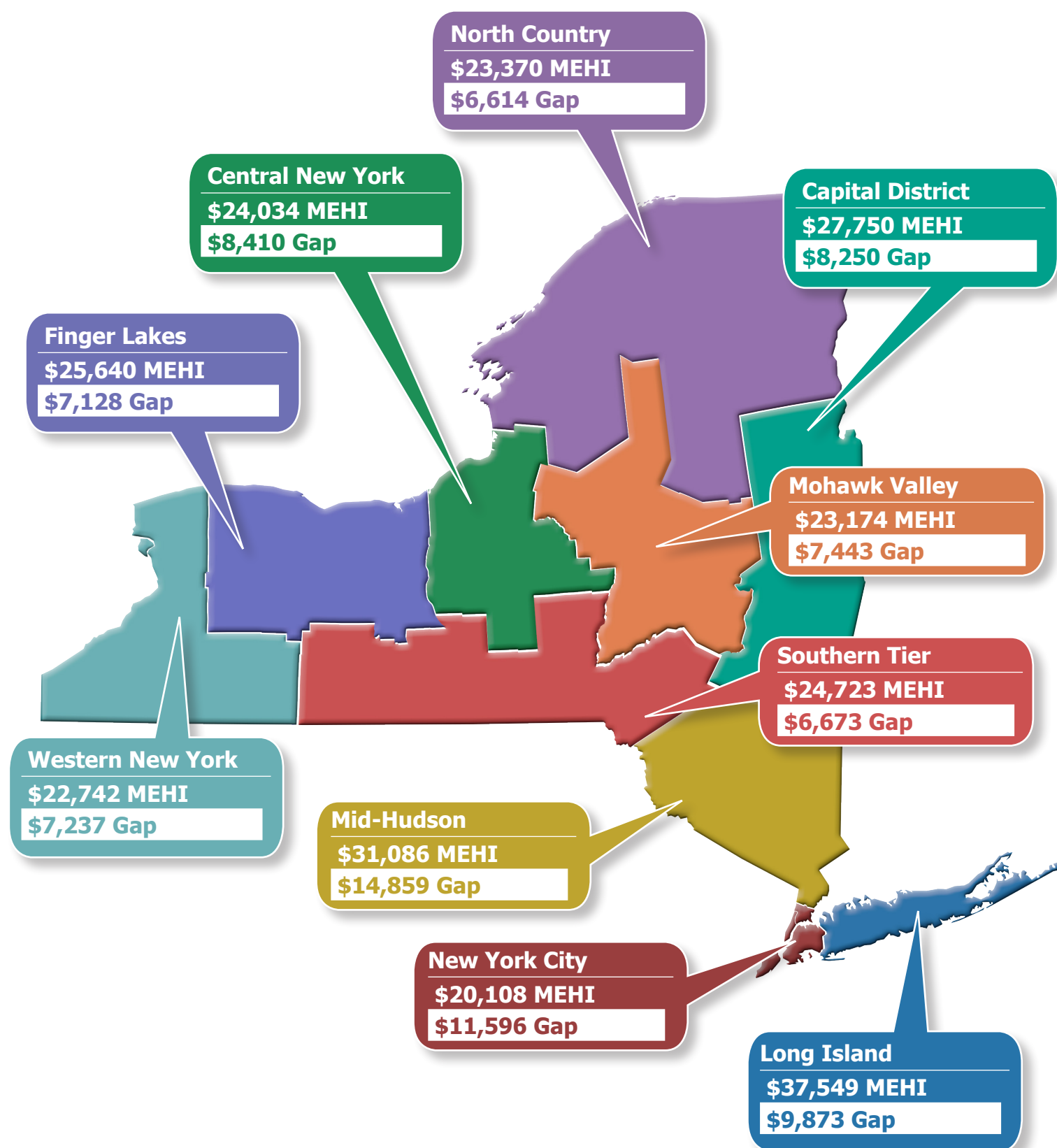


Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 18-64 by Borough

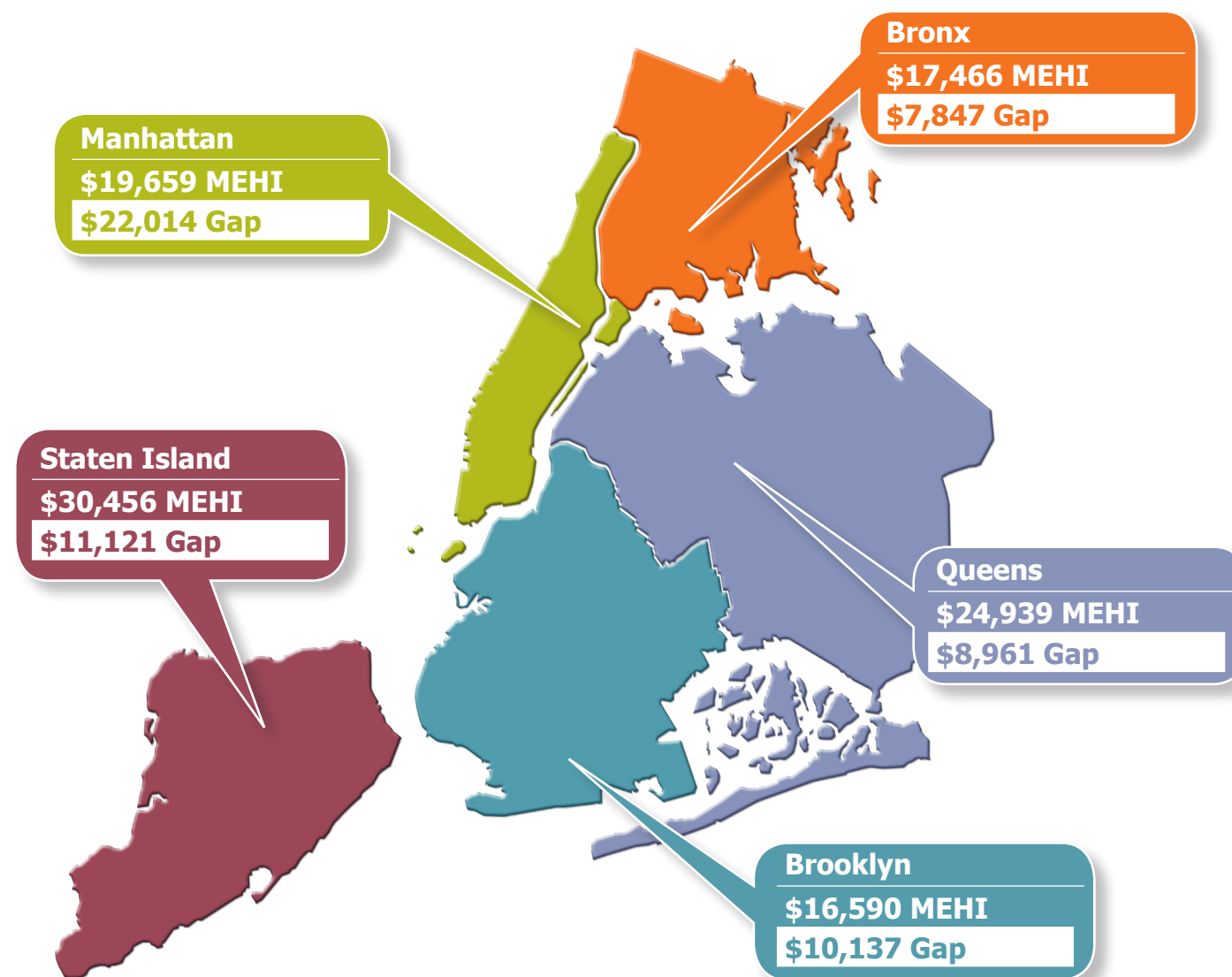




Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 65+ by Region

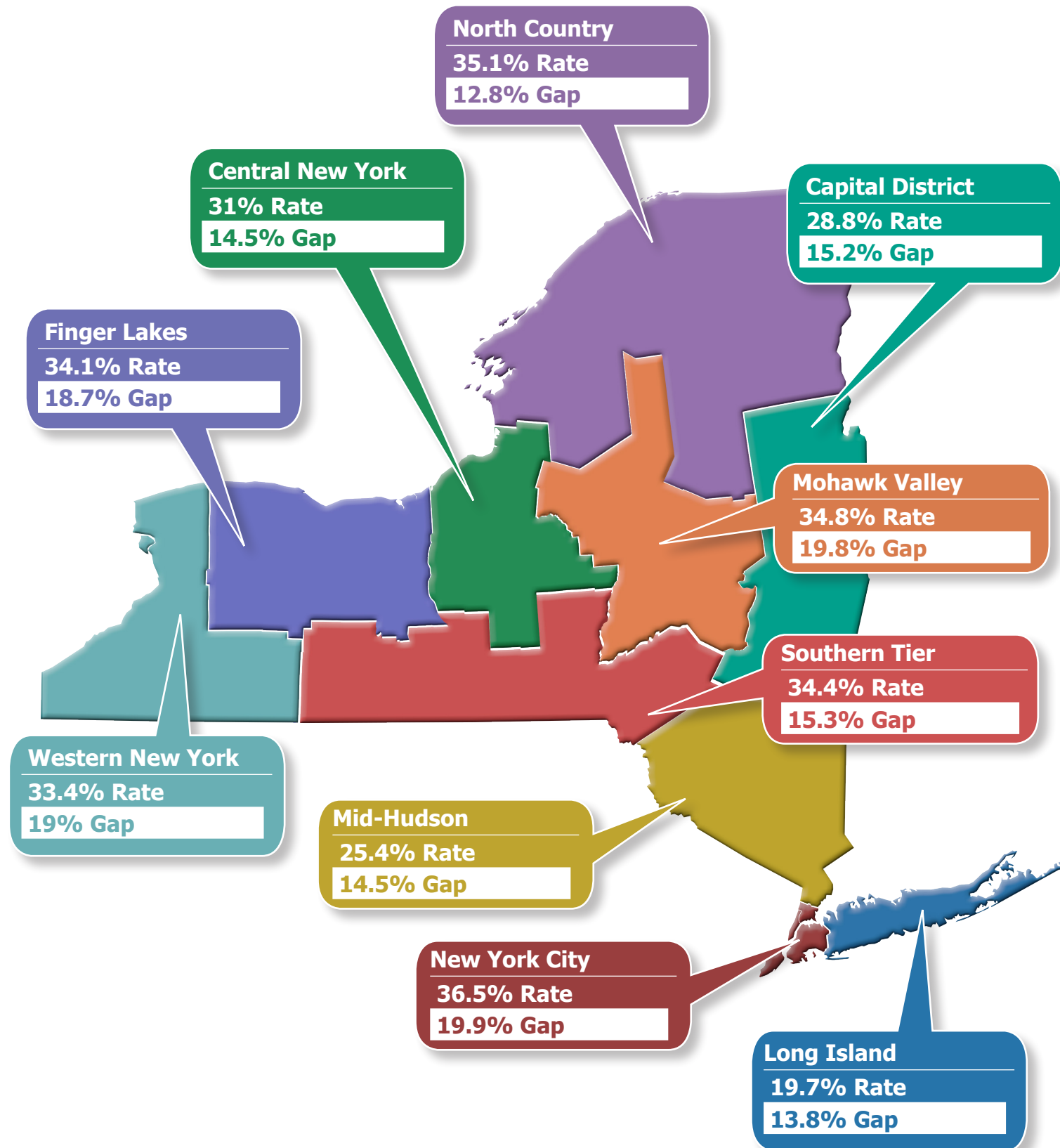


Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 65+ by Borough

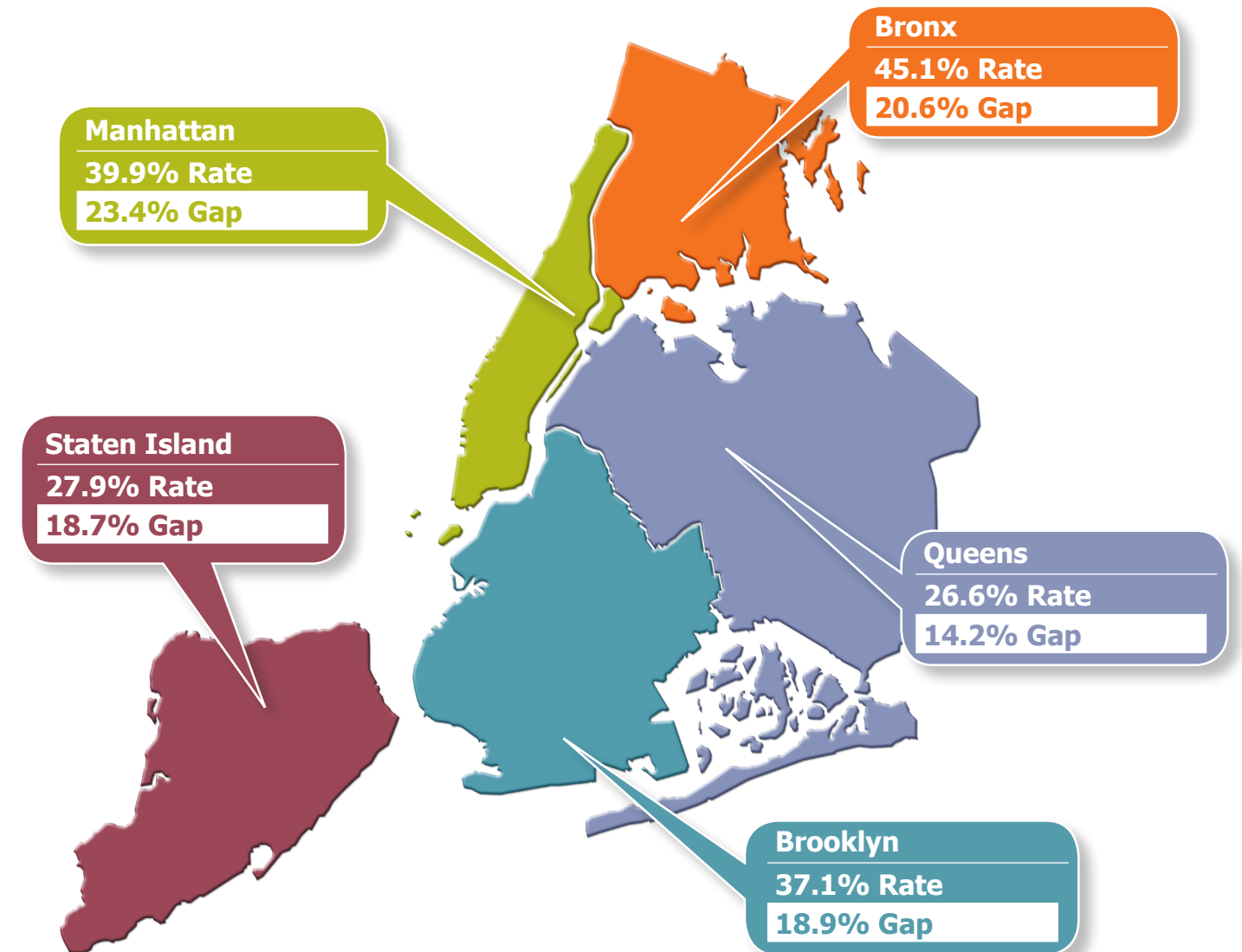




Poverty Rate by Region



Poverty Rate by Borough





Health

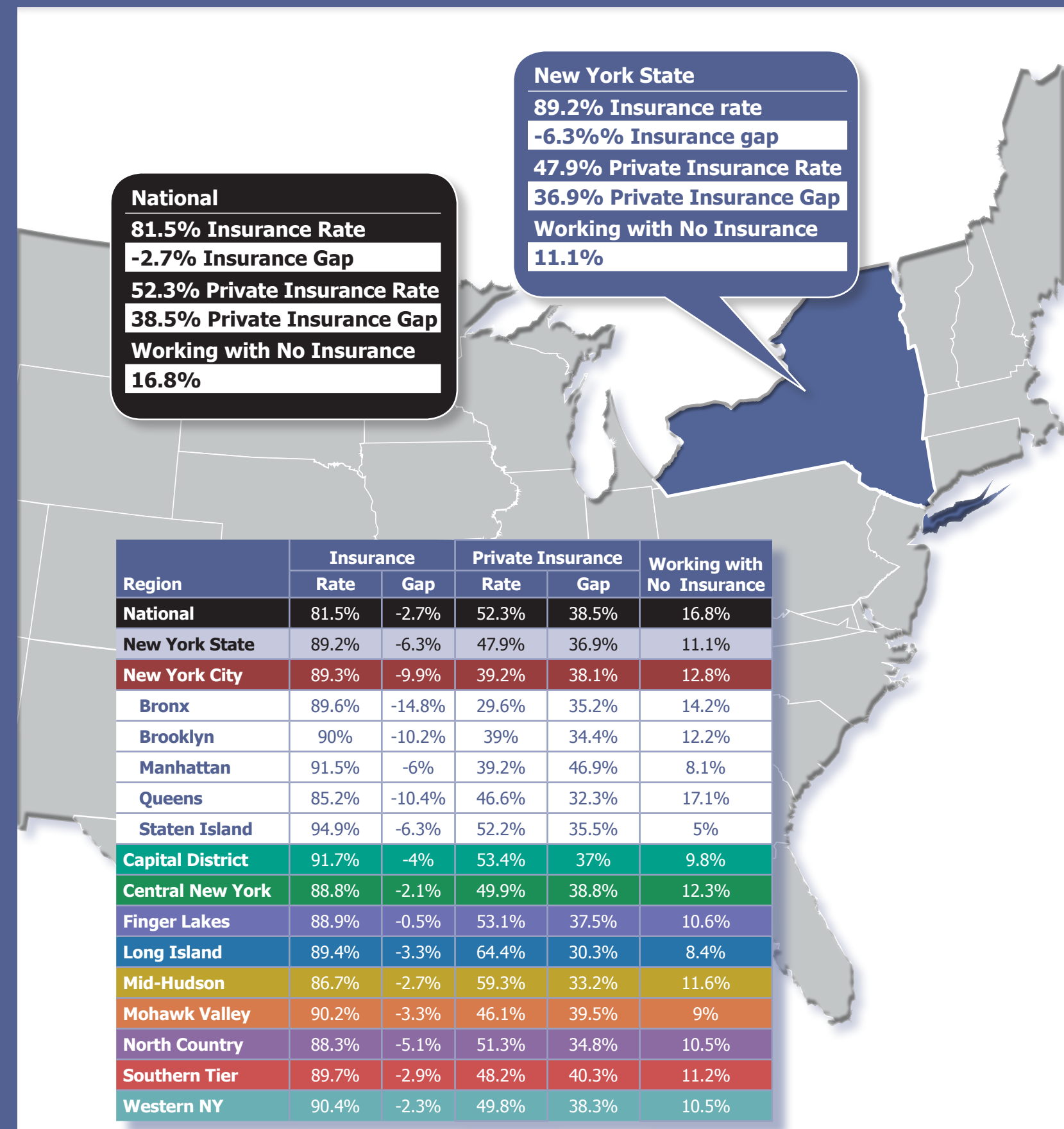
People with disabilities, nationally and in New York State, have higher rates of health insurance coverage compared to people without disabilities. Because of a high rate of poverty or an inability to work, people with disabilities are more likely to be covered by public insurance—Medicaid or Medicare. They are also less likely to have private insurance coverage because of the design of insurance benefits and networks.

When examining the percentage of people with disabilities who have private insurance, people with disabilities in New York State fall below the national rate. New York City has the lowest private insurance rate among the regions.

Proportionally fewer people with disabilities who are working have no insurance at State level (11.1%) and in all regions of the State when compared to the national level (16.8%).

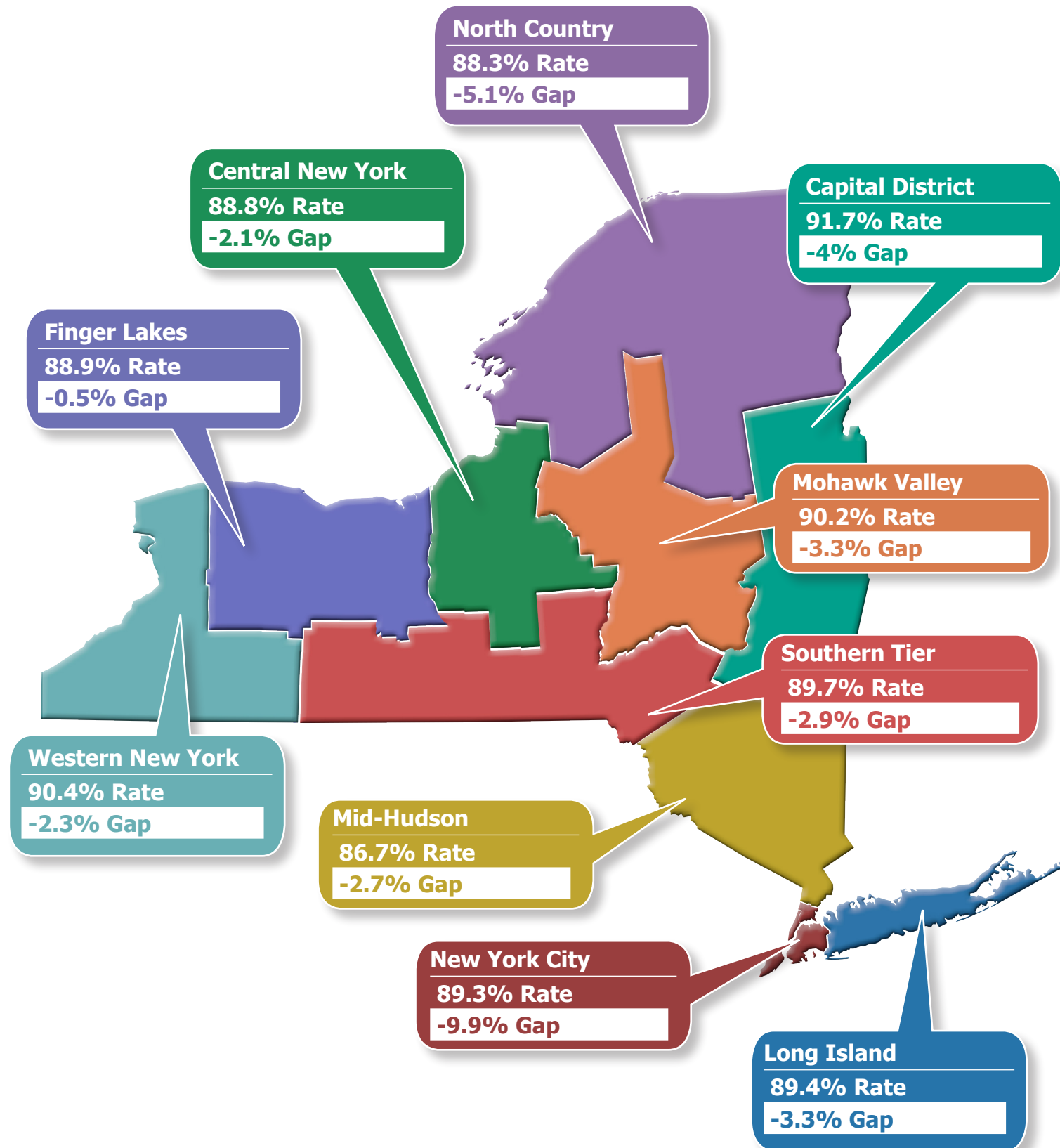


Health Insurance Coverage Rates

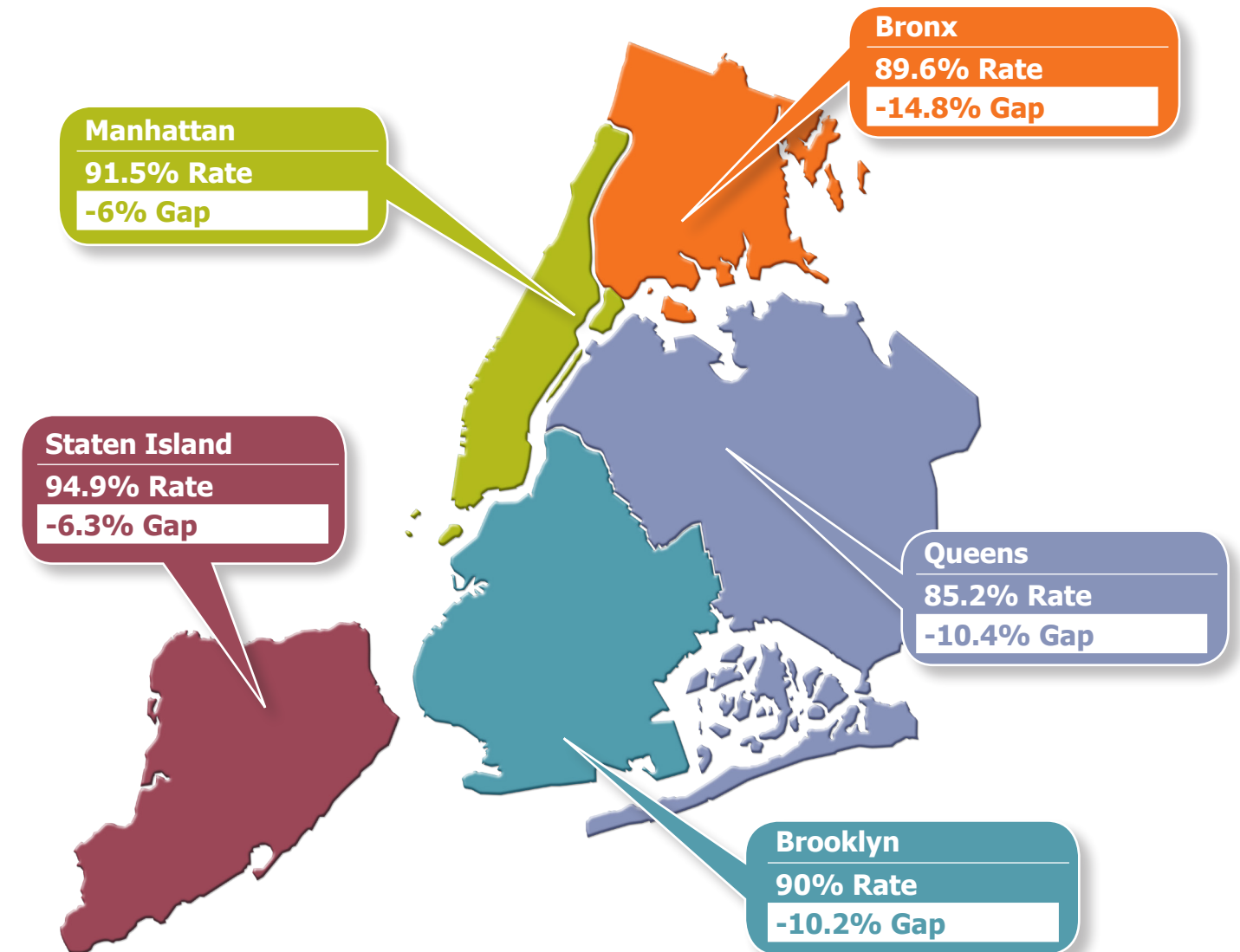




Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Region

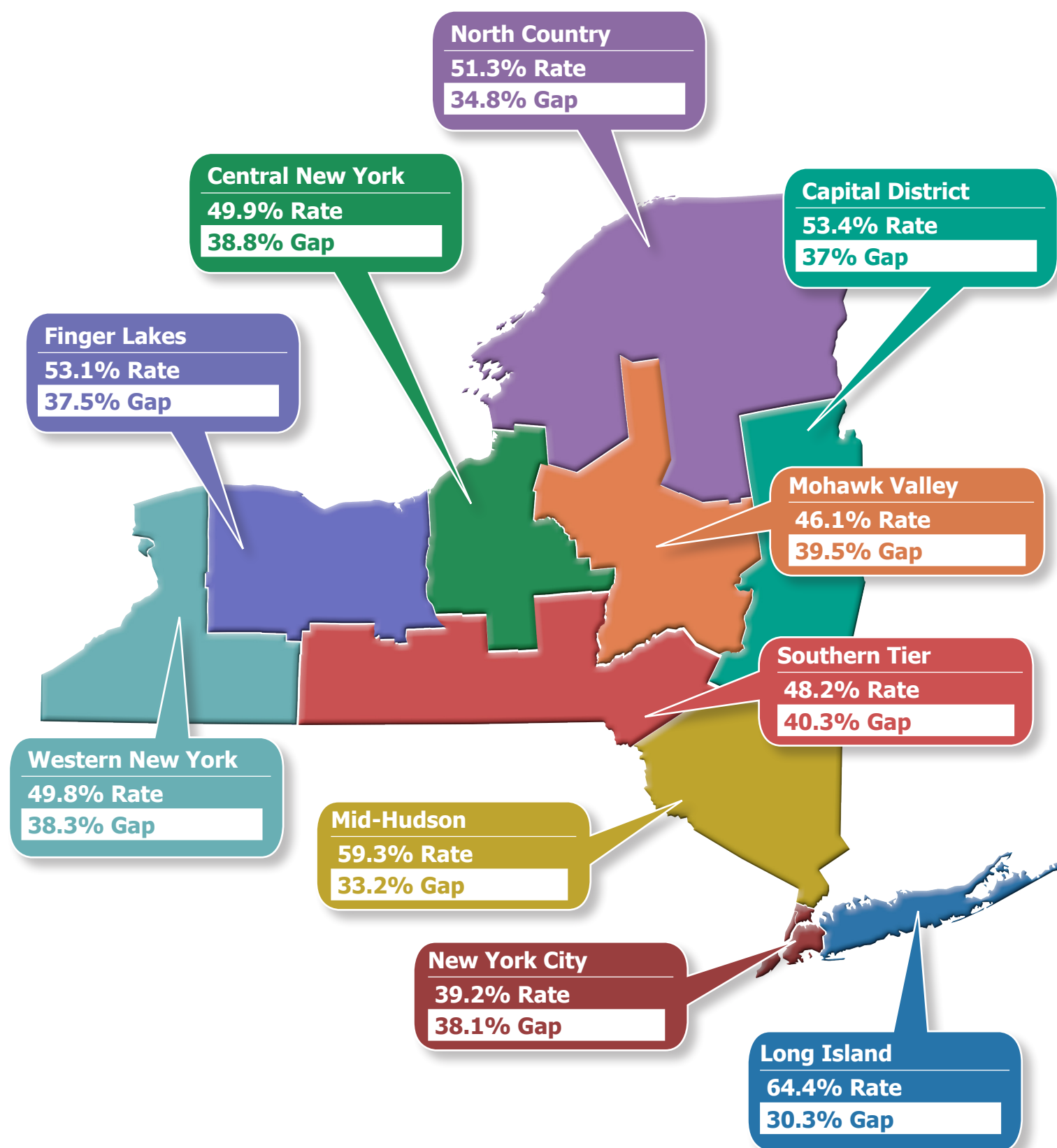


Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Borough

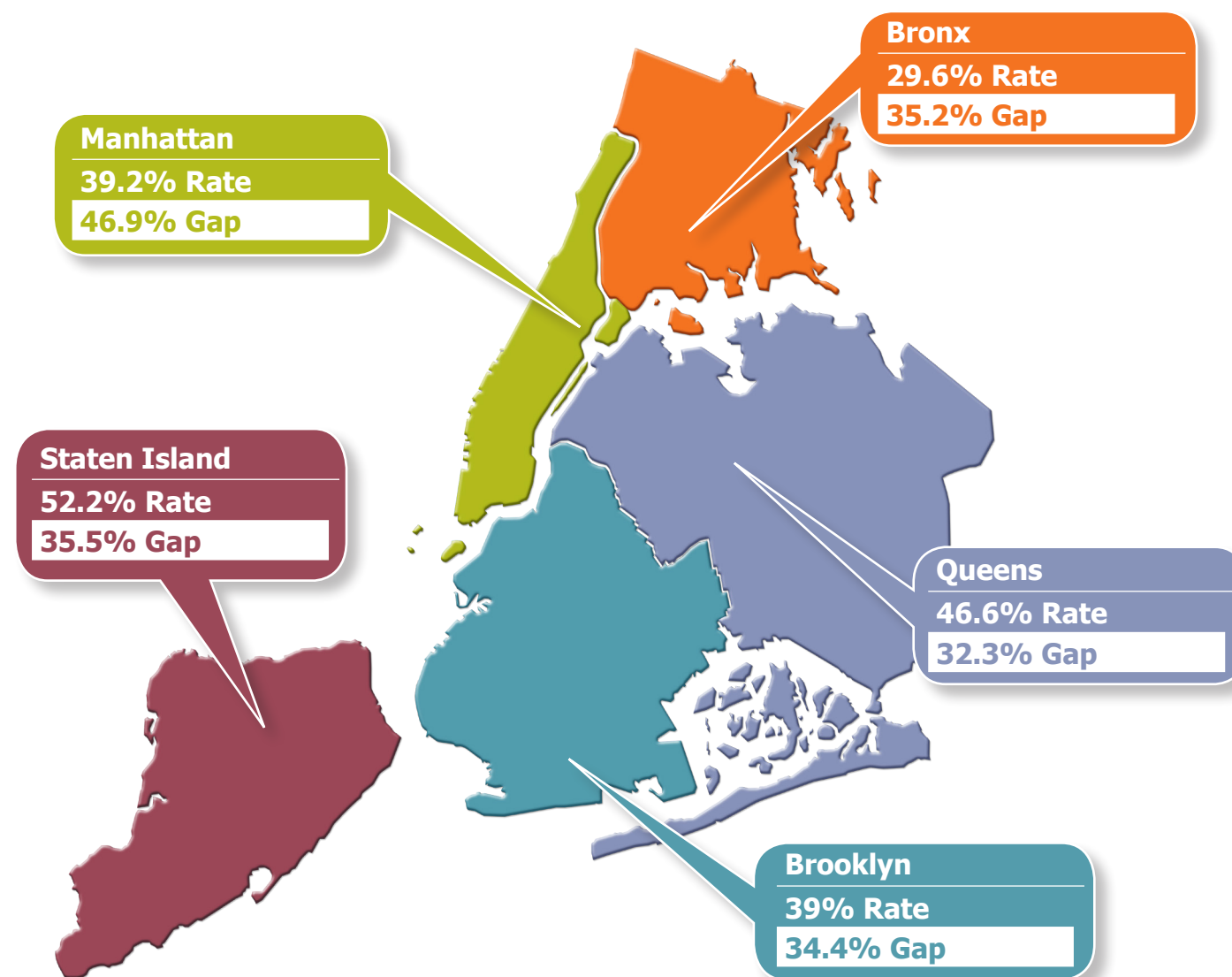




Private Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Region

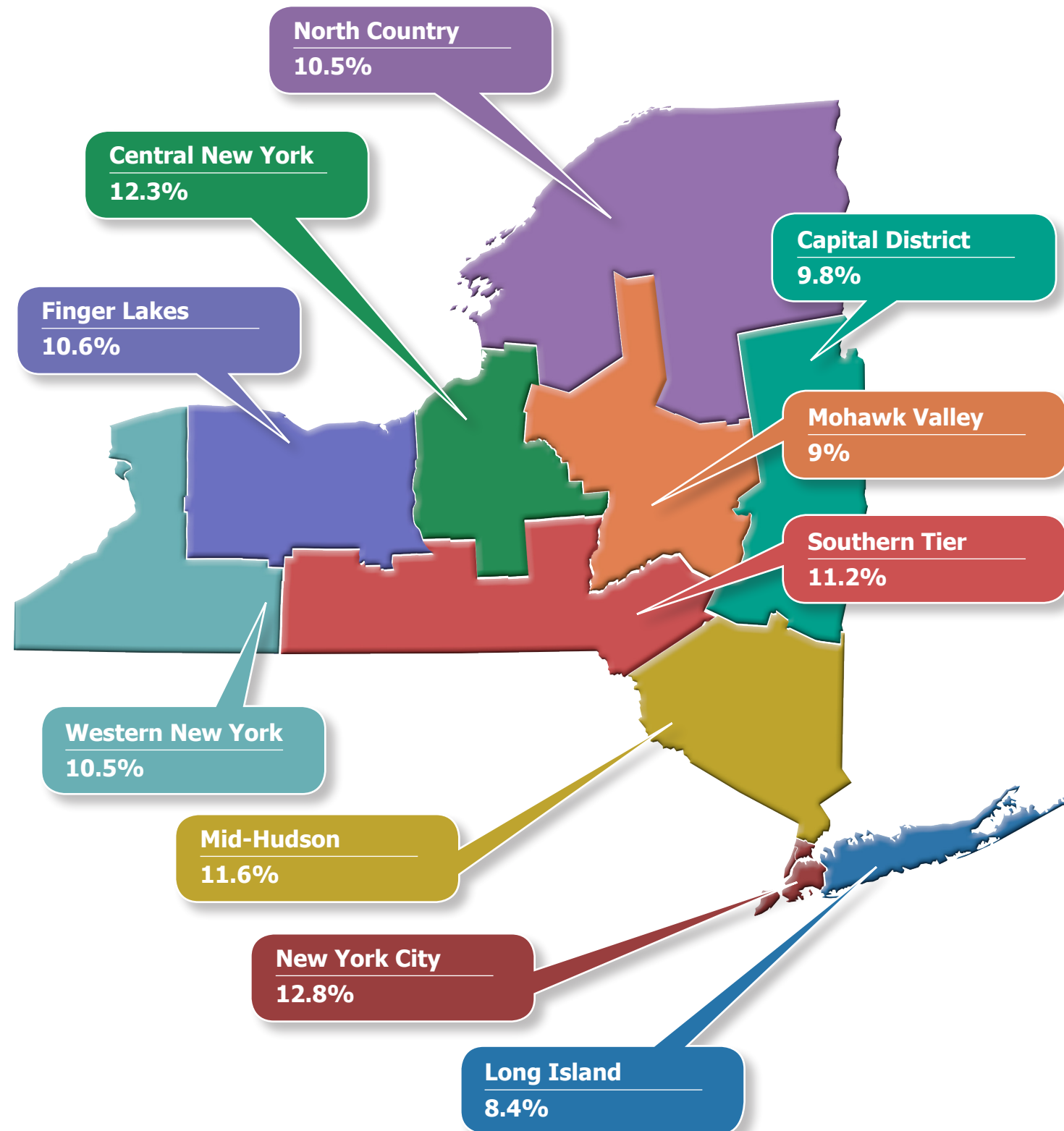


Private Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Borough

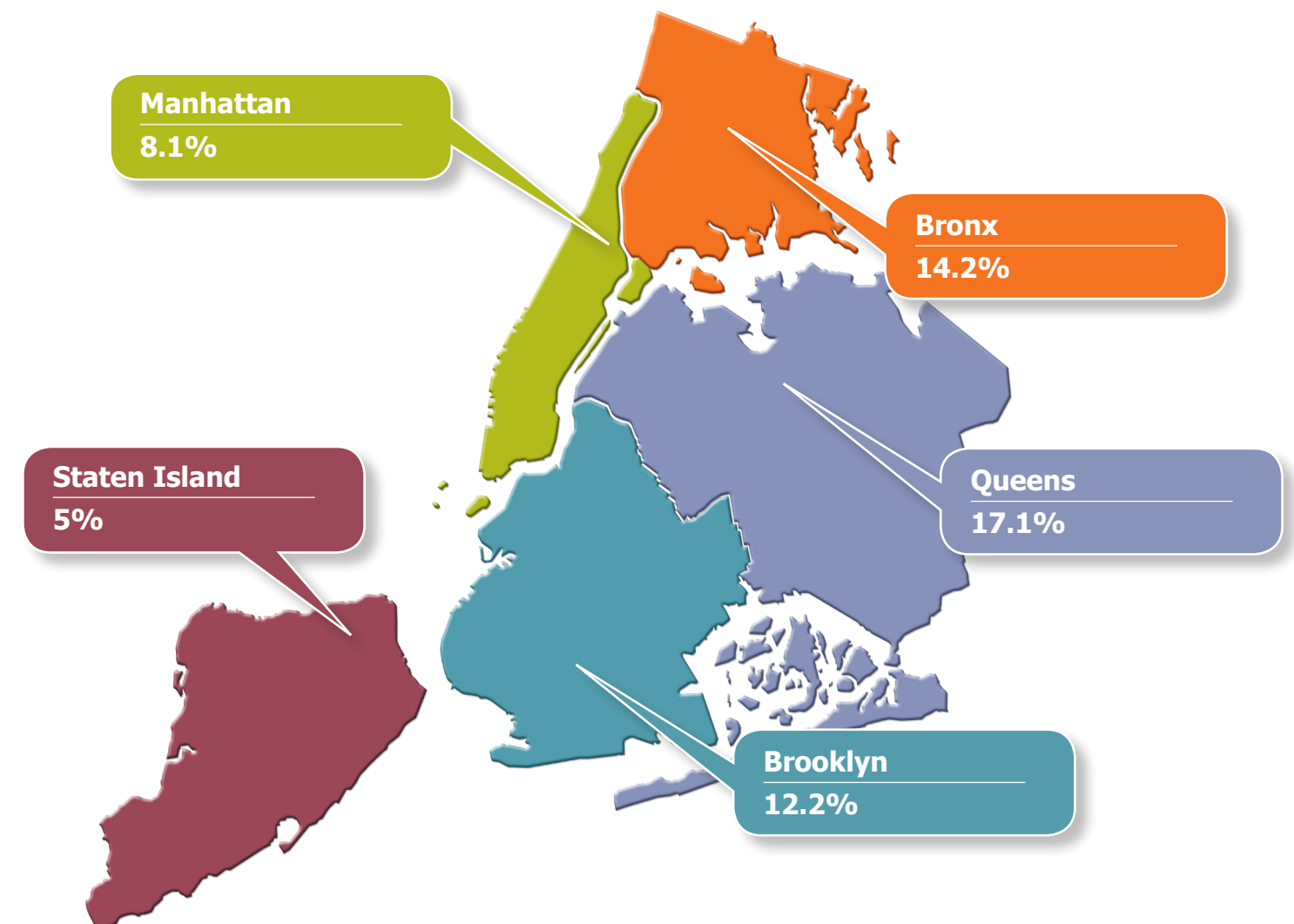




Working with No Health Insurance by Region



Working with No Health Insurance by Borough





Food and Nutrition

Participation in the SNAP (food stamp) program can improve nutritional status and health and invests federal dollars in the local economy. People with disabilities who are working are more likely to participate in the SNAP program than people without disabilities.

More New York City residents with disabilities rely on food stamps (40.8%) than their national counterparts (28.9%) or State counterparts (34.1%). People with disabilities who live in the Bronx have the highest food stamp participation rate at 53.6%, over 10% more participation than the next highest participation rate borough (Brooklyn) and almost 30% more than the lowest participation rate borough (Staten Island).

Manhattan is the borough with the widest gap at between working people with and without disabilities (10.2%) when it comes to reliance on the SNAP program. Six other regions have similar gaps: Capital District, Central New York, Finger Lakes, Mohawk Valley, Southern Tier, and Western NY.



Food and Nutrition

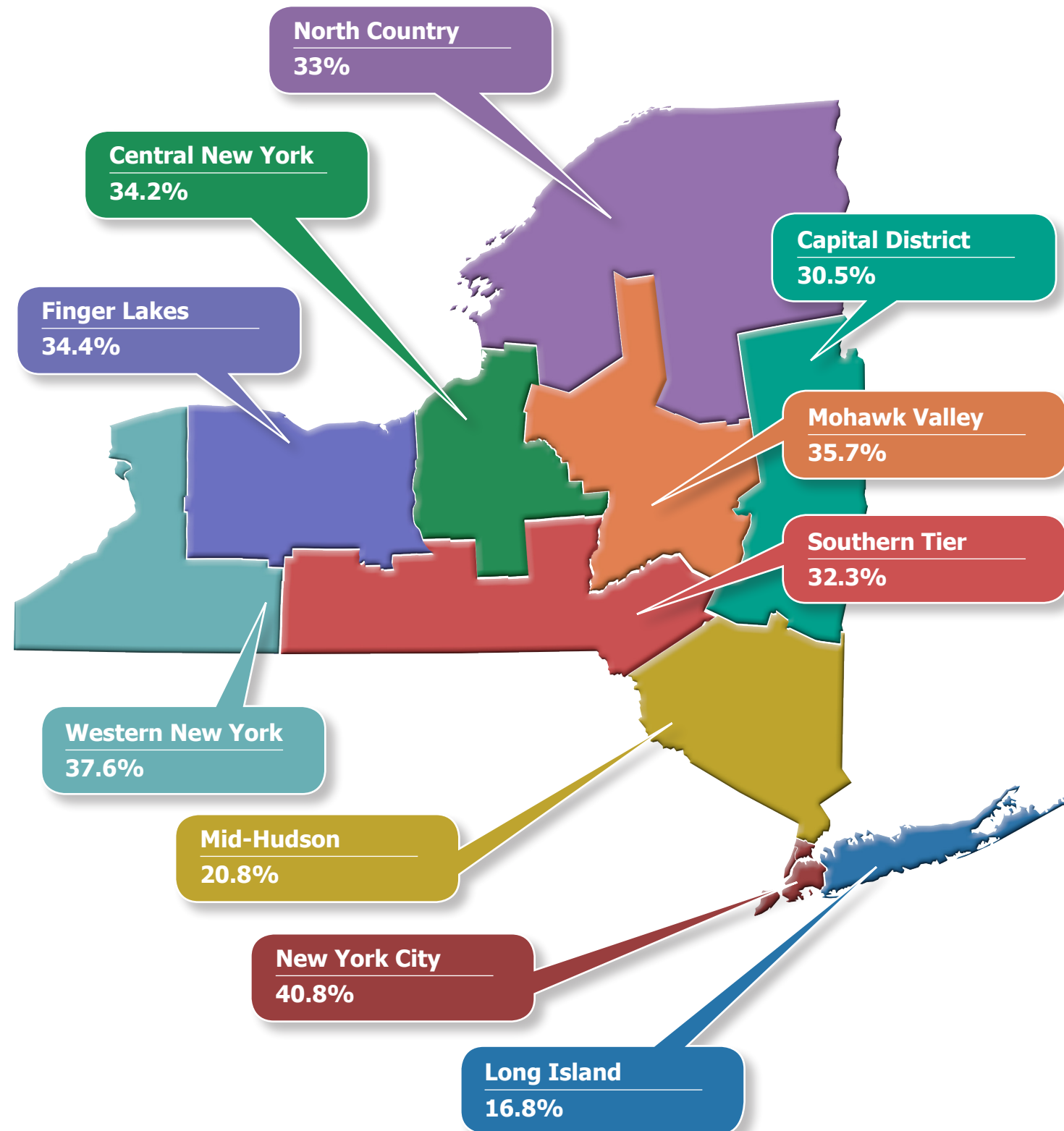
National
Food Stamp Participation Rate
28.9%
Working with Food Stamps
14.9%
Working with Food Stamp Gap
7.1%

New York State
Food Stamp Participation Rate
34.1%
Working with Food Stamps
16.4%
Working with Food Stamp Gap
8.3%

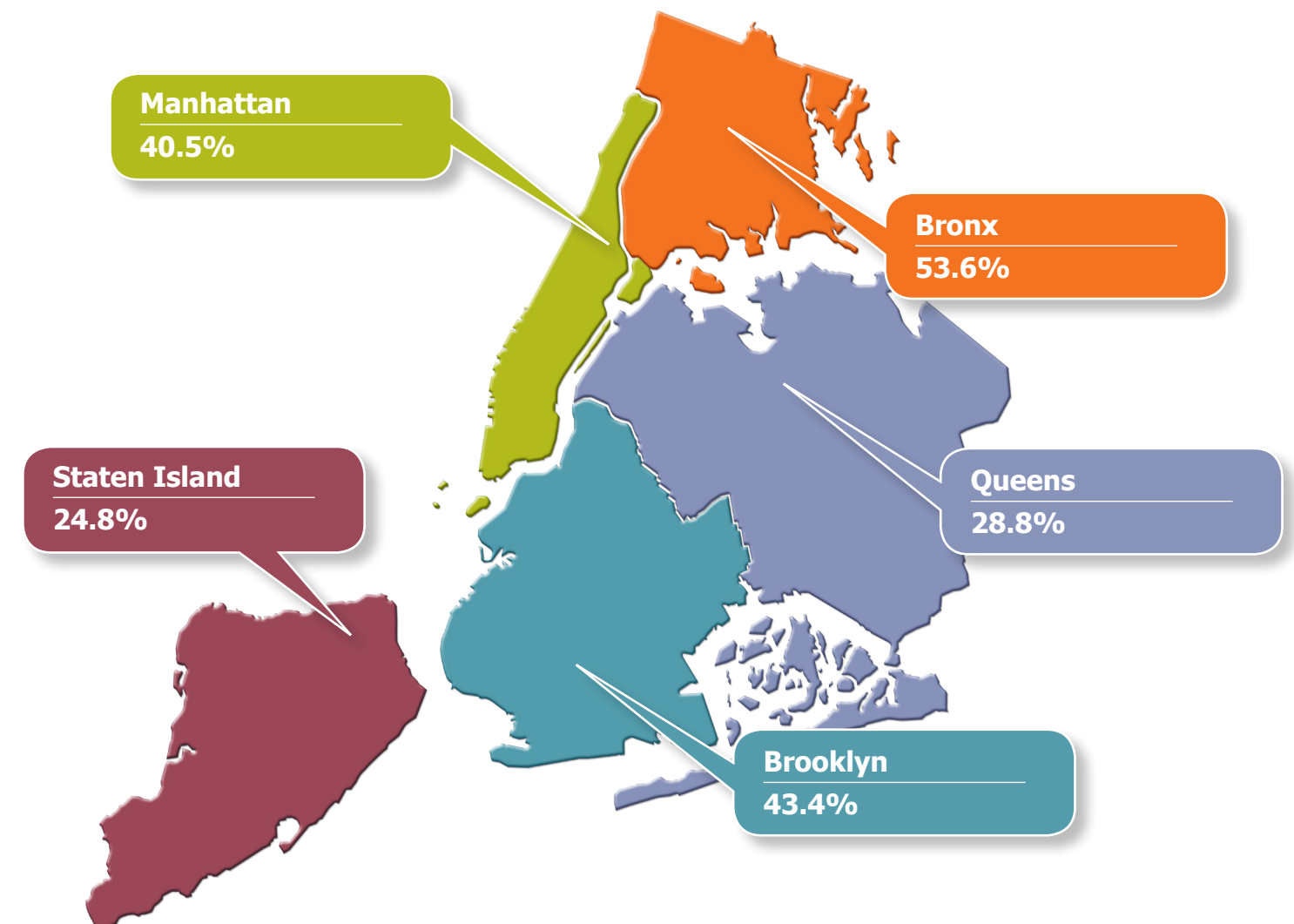
Region	Food Stamp Participation Rate	Working with Food Stamps	Working with Food Stamp Gap
National	28.9%	14.9%	7.1%
New York State	34.1%	16.4%	8.3%
New York City	40.8%	21.2%	8.7%
Bronx	53.6%	30.6%	7.8%
Brooklyn	43.4%	22.9%	8.3%
Manhattan	40.5%	18.3%	10.2%
Queens	28.8%	16.8%	7%
Staten Island	24.8%	12.9%	6.1%
Capital District	30.5%	14.9%	10.3%
Central New York	34.2%	16.6%	10.7%
Finger Lakes	34.4%	16.7%	10.7%
Long Island	16.8%	8.3%	5.1%
Mid-Hudson	20.8%	8.9%	4.7%
Mohawk Valley	35.7%	18.4%	11%
North Country	33%	15.8%	8.3%
Southern Tier	32.3%	16.4%	10.2%
Western NY	37.6%	18.5%	11.5%



Food Stamp Participation Rate by Region

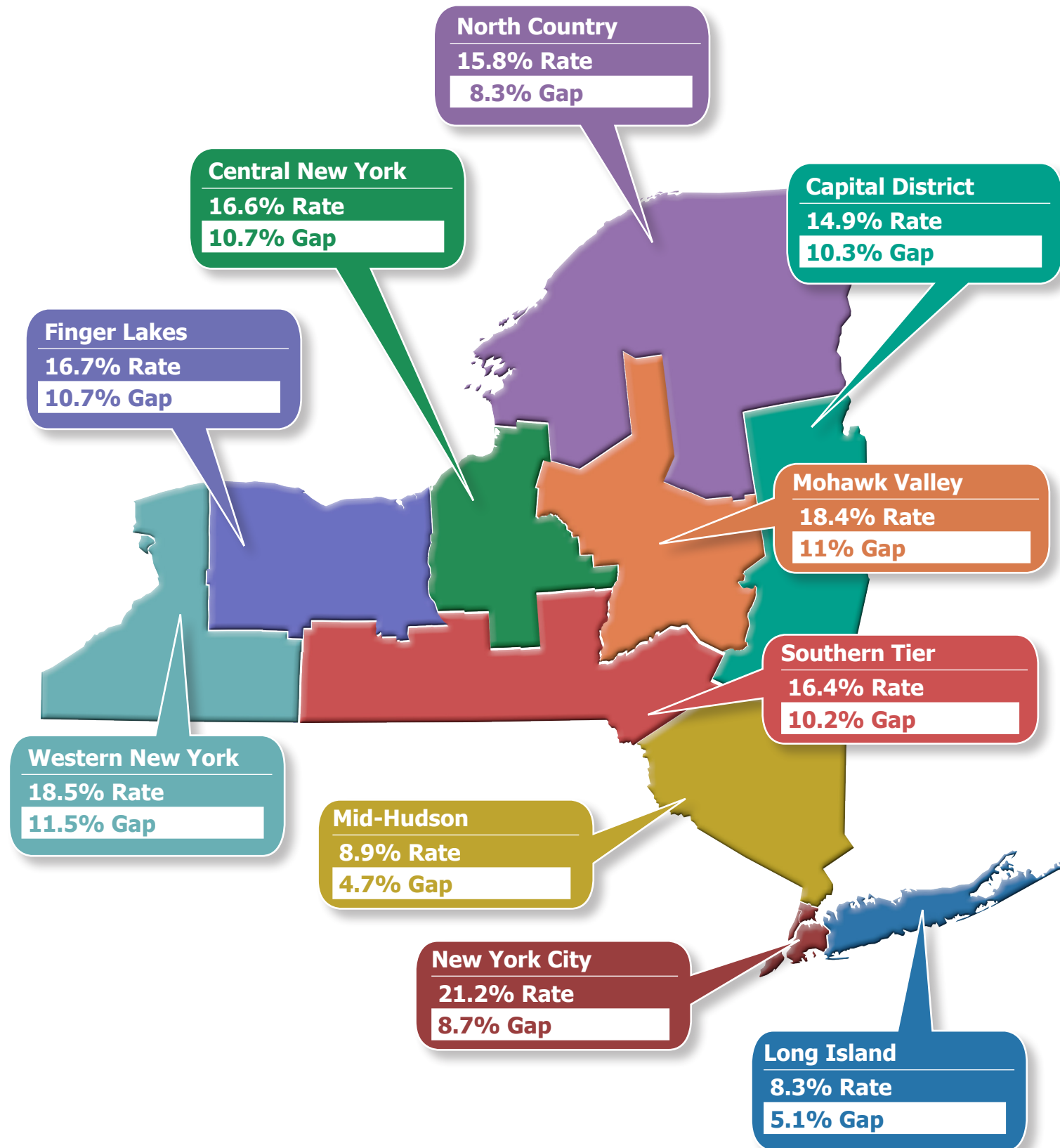


Food Stamp Participation Rate by Borough

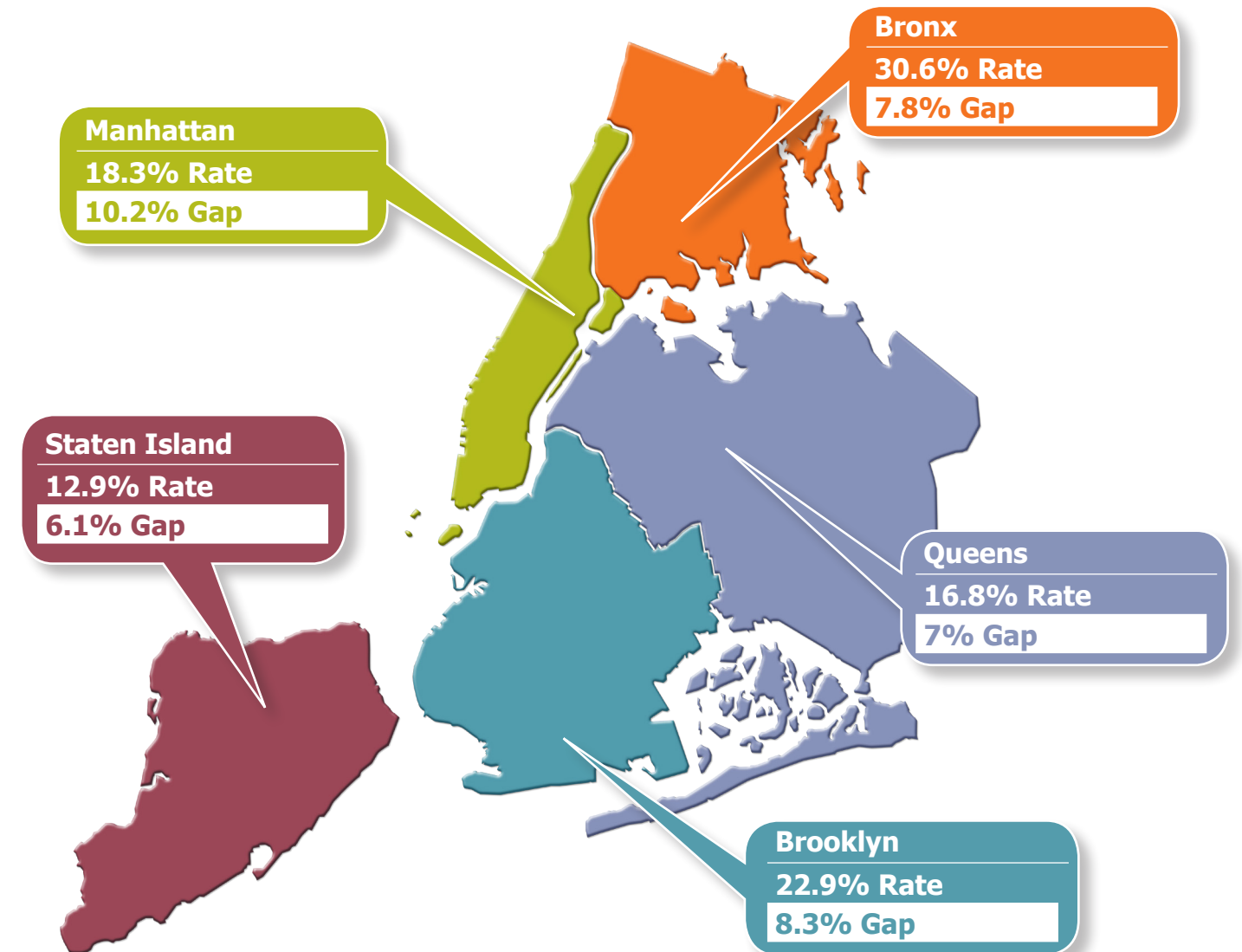




Working with Food Stamps Rate by Region



Working with Food Stamps Rate by Borough





Housing

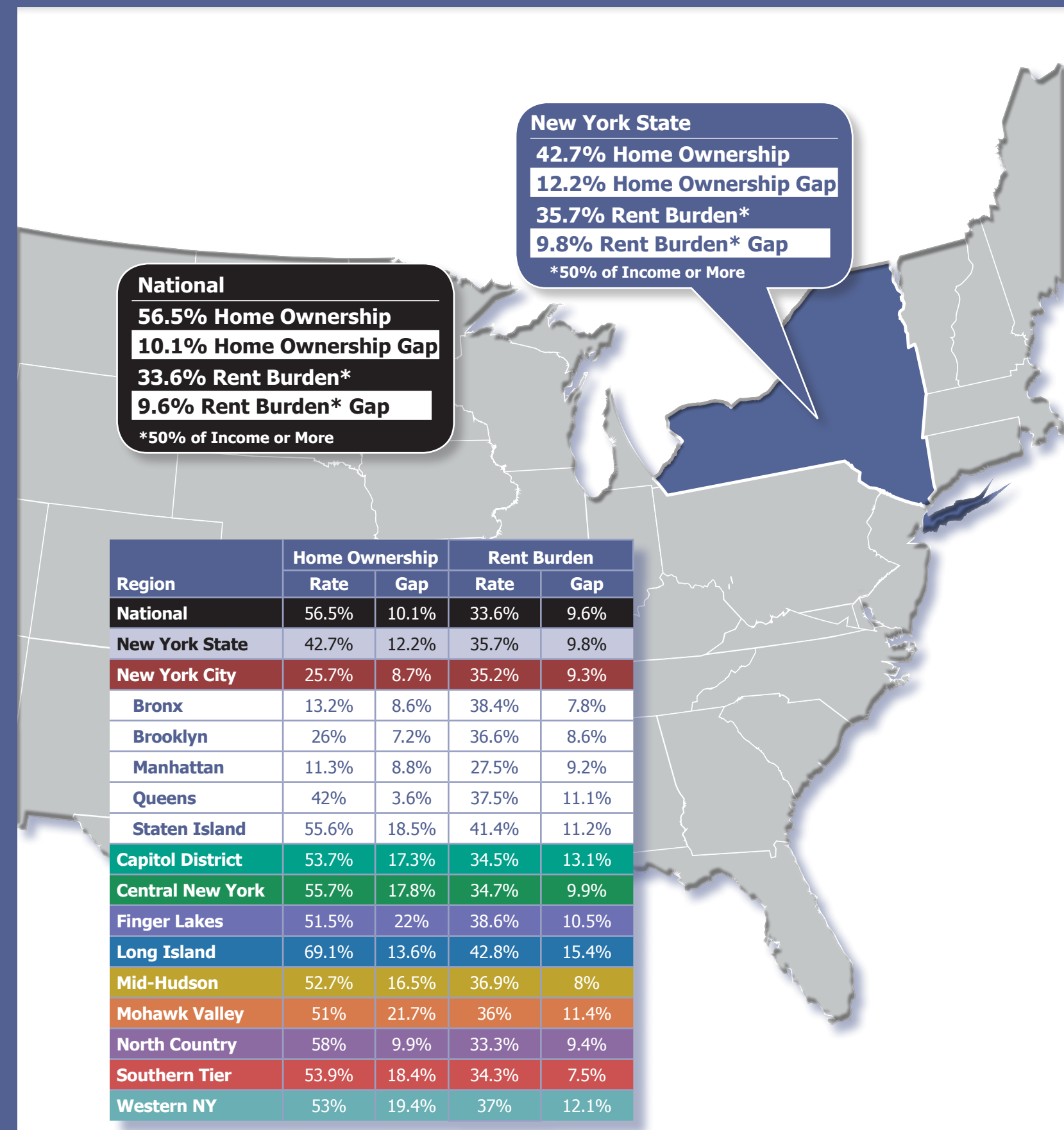
Community integration depends on being able to afford one's housing. Housing instability is a contributor to institutionalization.

The rate of people with disabilities who own homes in New York City (25.7%) is dramatically lower than the national (56.5%) and State (42.7%) rates, and when compared to the other 9 regions. However, in Queens (42%) and Staten Island (55.6%), the home ownership rates for people with disabilities are comparable to national or State rates. The home ownership gap between people with and without disabilities is wider than at the national level (10.1%) and 9 regions of the State.

People with disabilities in New York State are extremely rent burdened, spending more than one-third of their income on rent. Nearly 38 percent of people with disabilities meet this criteria when compared to the national rate of extreme rent burden which is 33.6%. The rent burden gap between people with and without disabilities is wider than it is nationally.

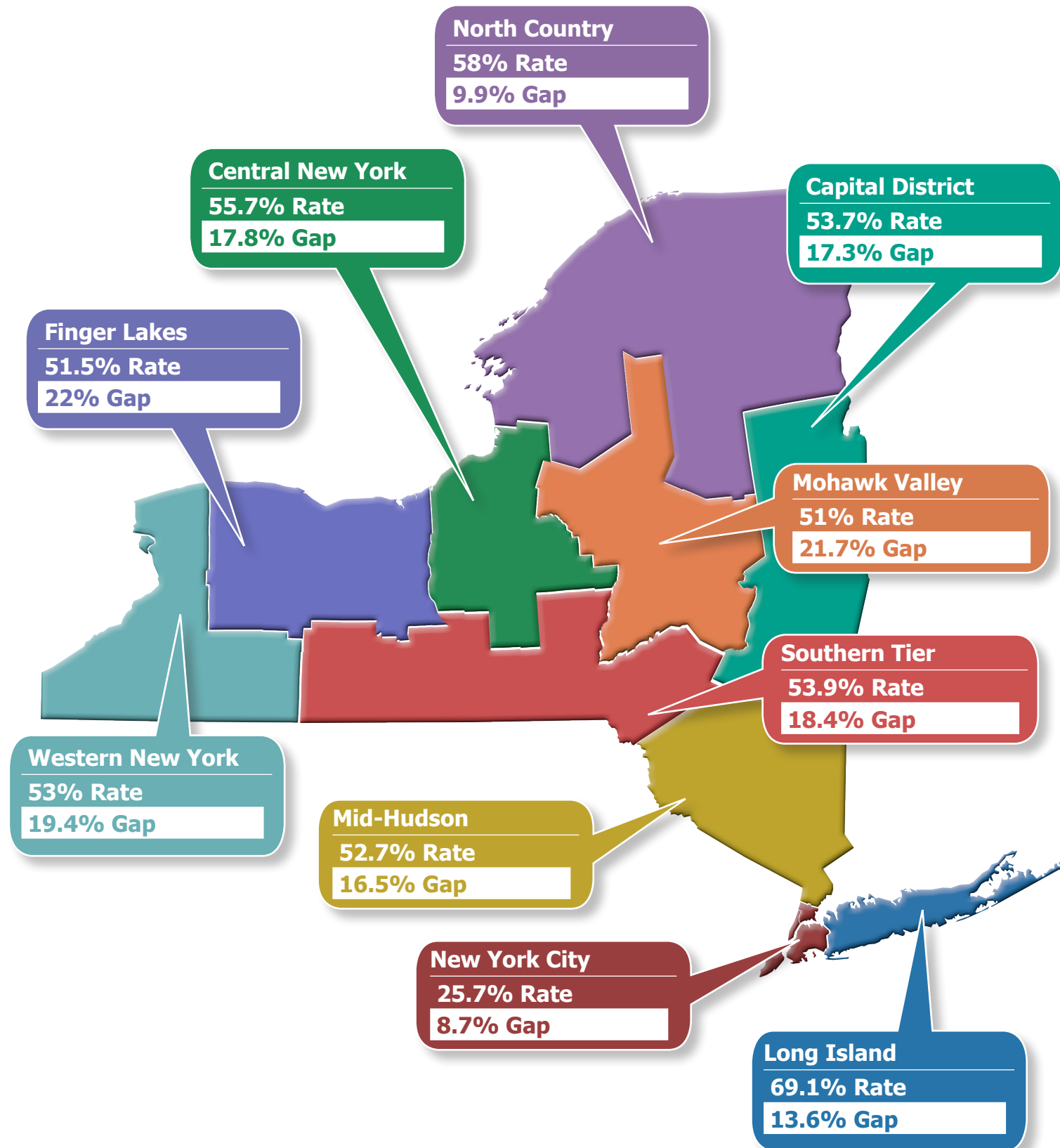


Housing

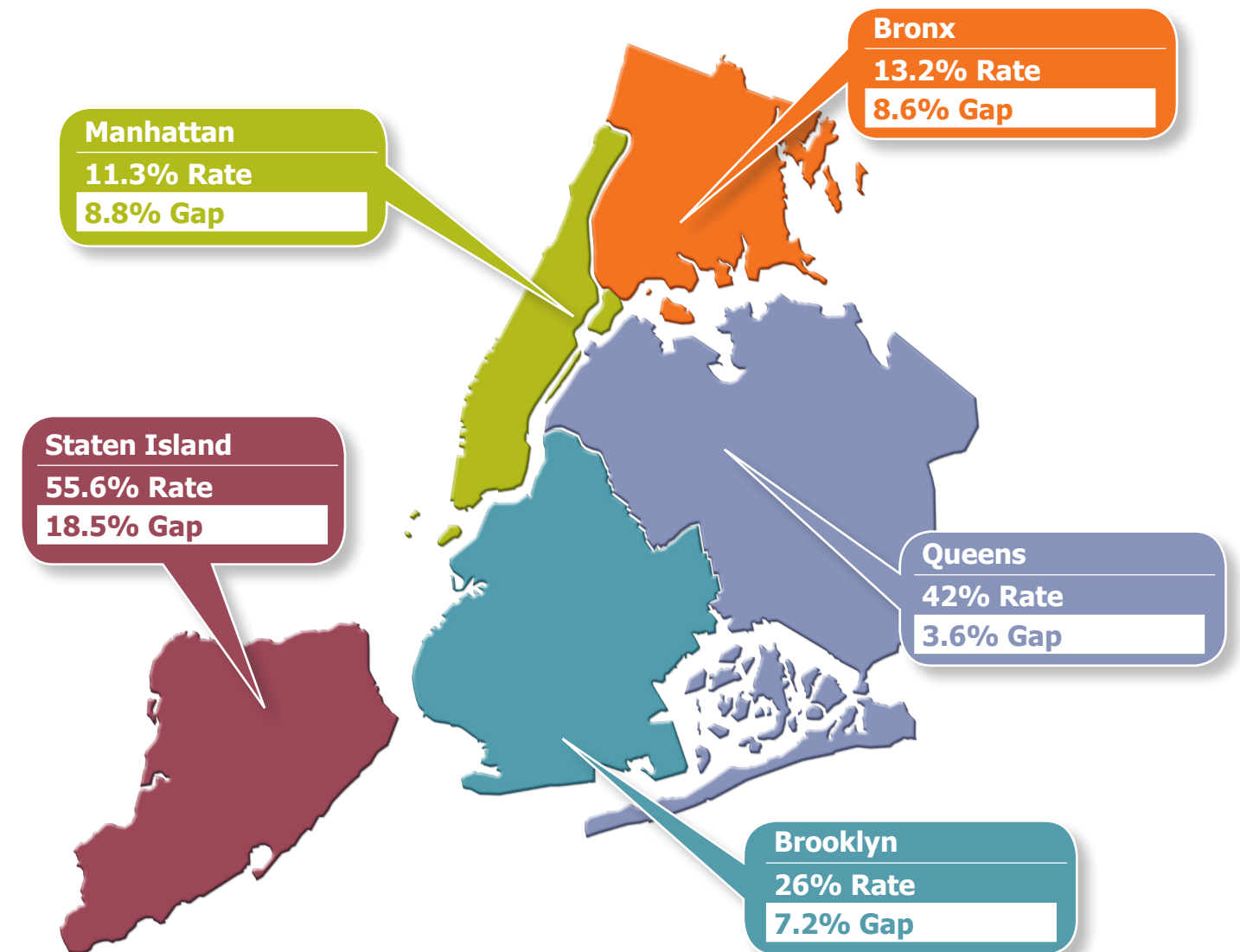




Home Ownership by Region

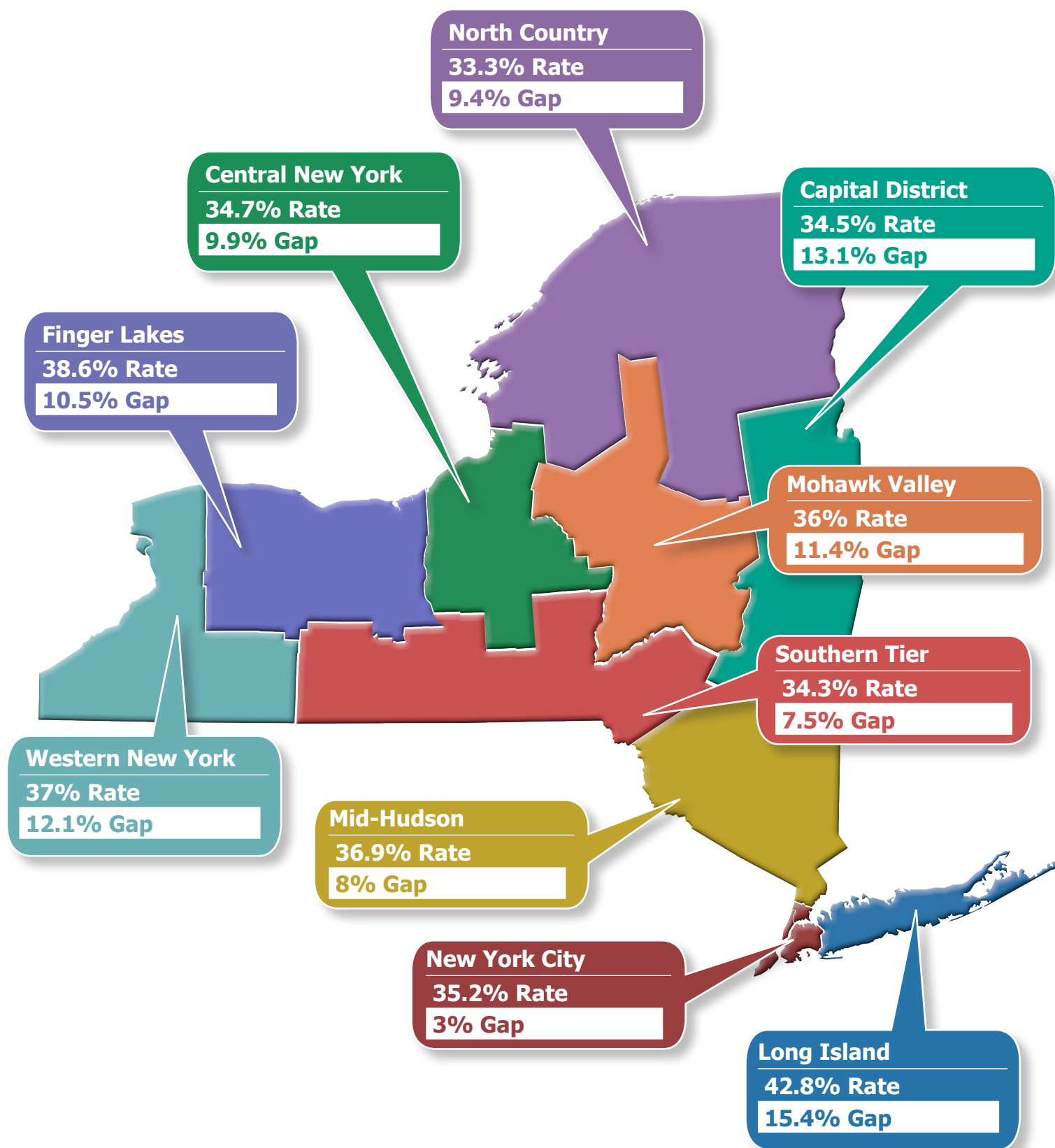


Home Ownership by Borough

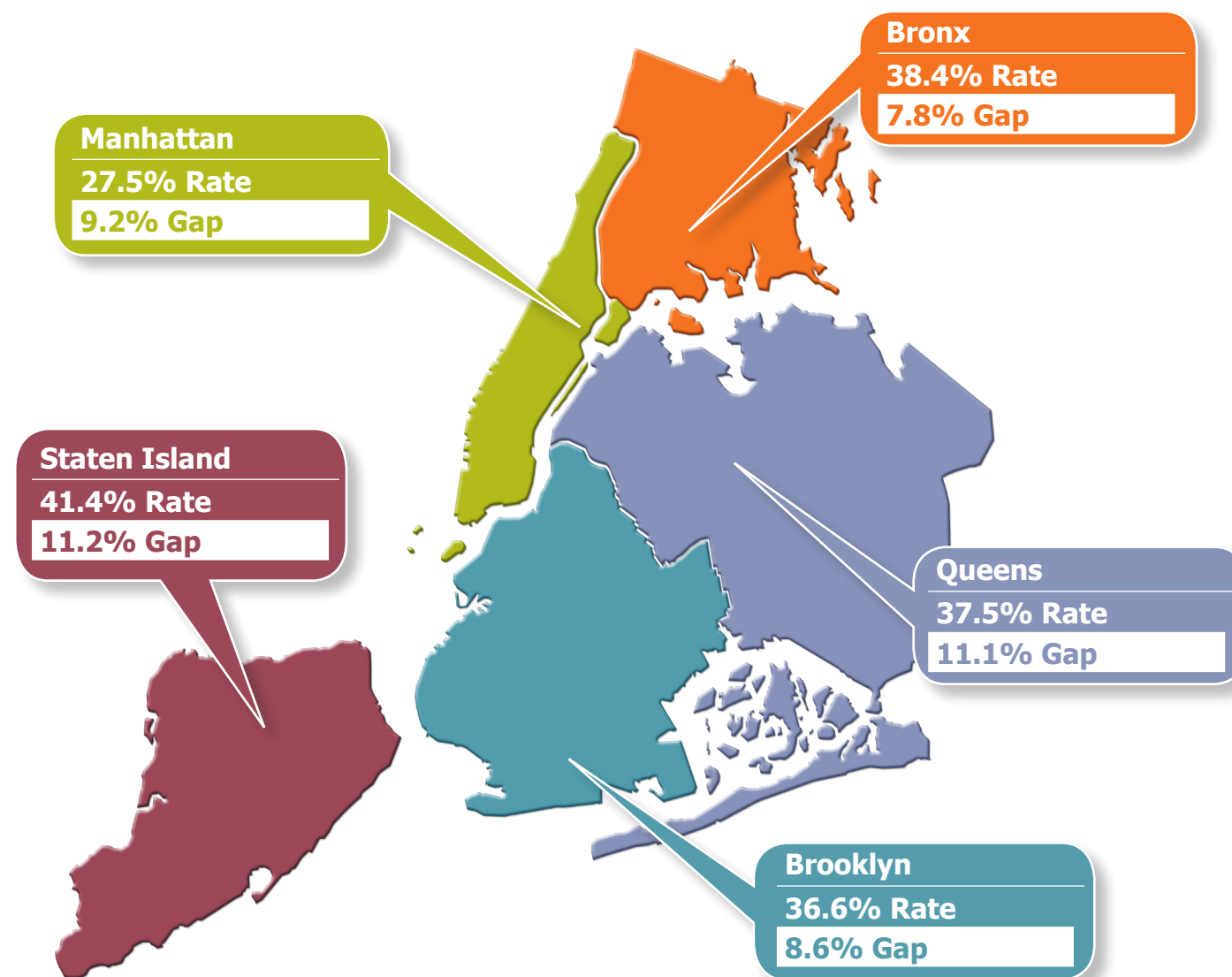


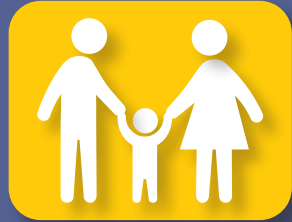


Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More by Region



Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More by Borough

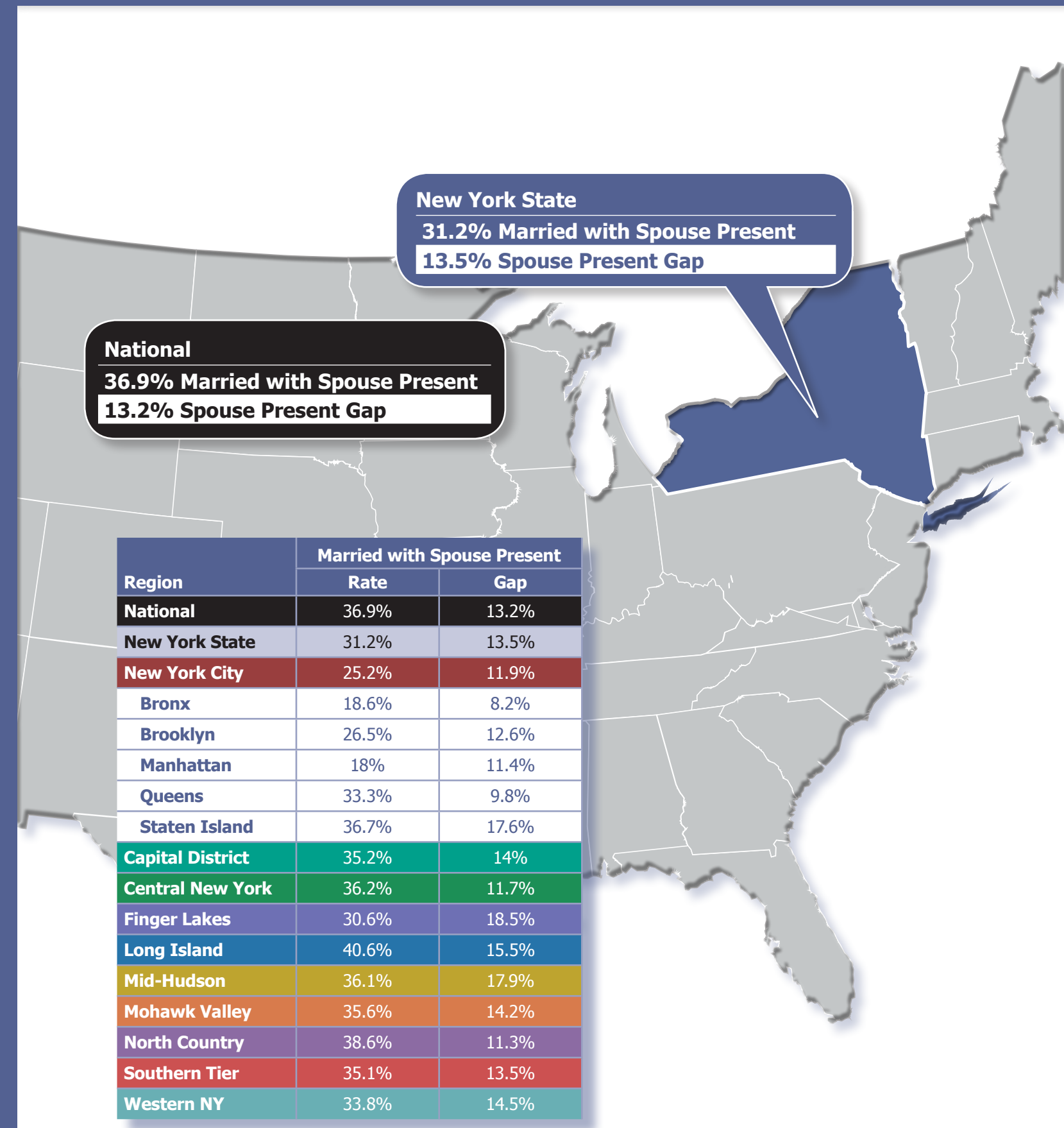




Marriage & Family

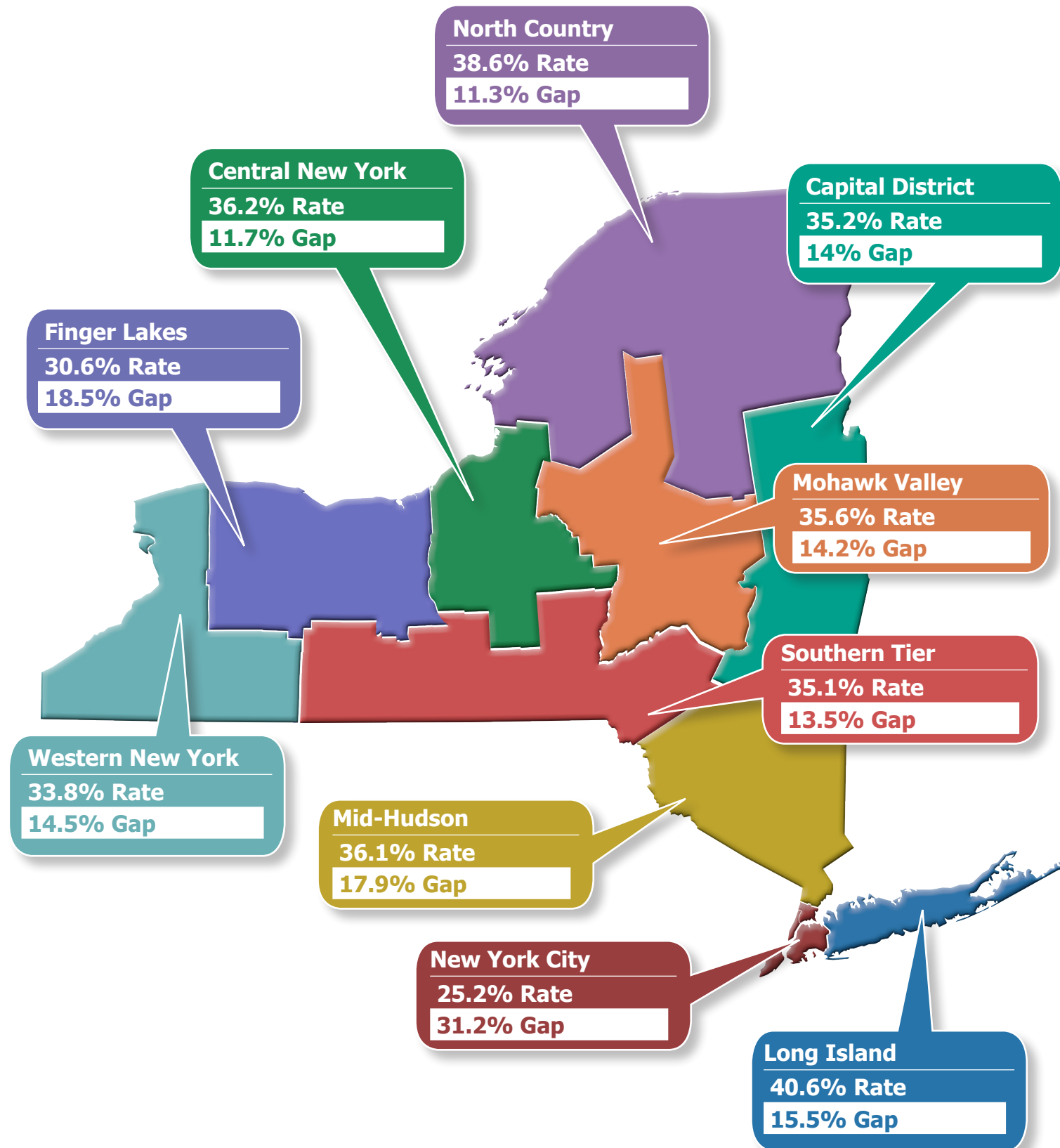
Marriage and family status affect health, employment and income. Those people with disabilities who are married have a great likelihood of being employed and having a higher household income than people with disabilities who are not married.

In all but two (Long Island and North Country) of the 10 regions of New York State, people with disabilities are less likely to be married with spouse present than are people with disabilities nationally. The marriage gaps between people with and without disabilities in the Finger Lakes, Long Island, Mid-Hudson, Mohawk Valley, Southern Tier, and Western NY are wider than the national gap of 13.2%.

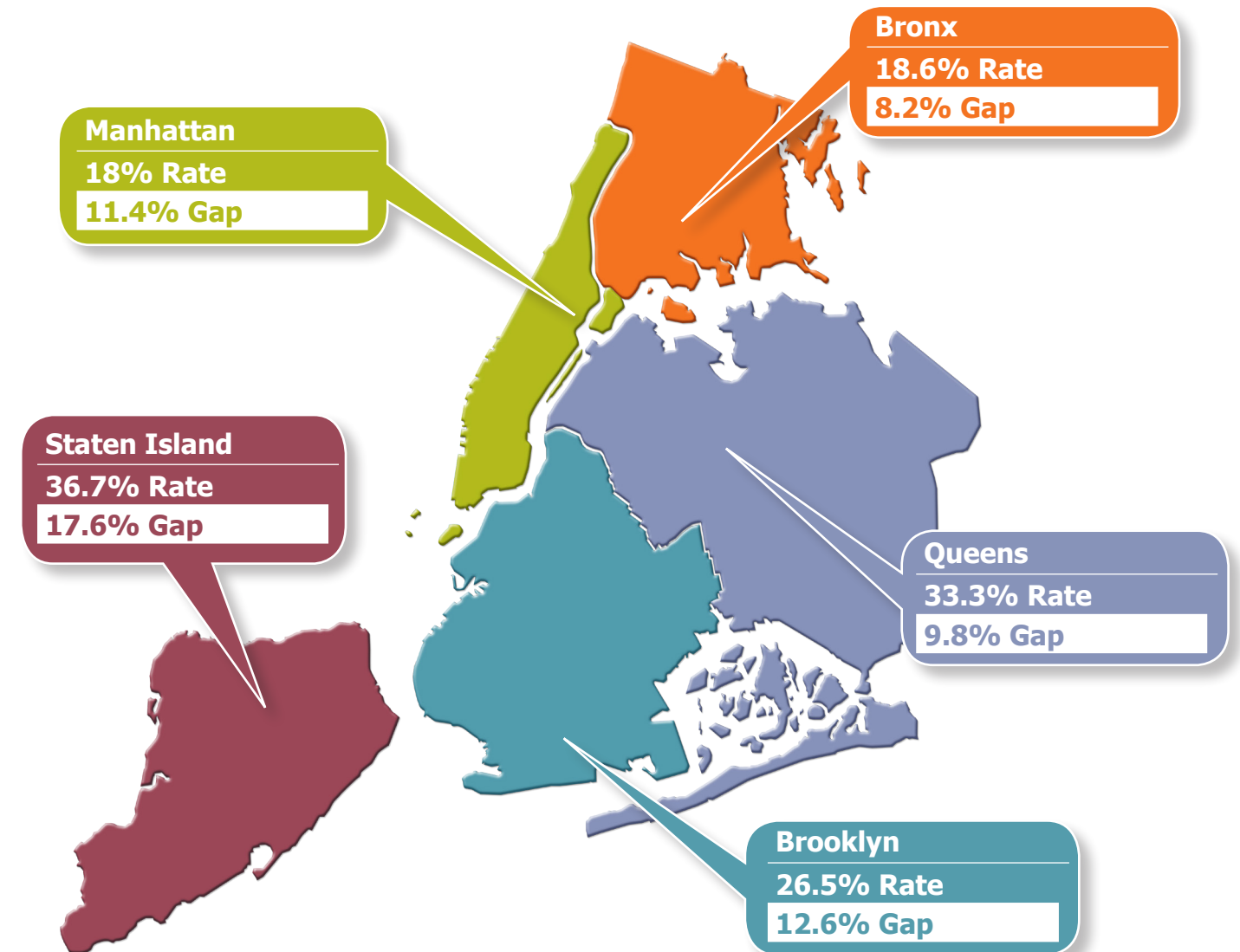




Married with Spouse Present by Region



Married with Spouse Present by Borough





Transportation

The availability of transportation is critical to the ability to work and to participate in the community.

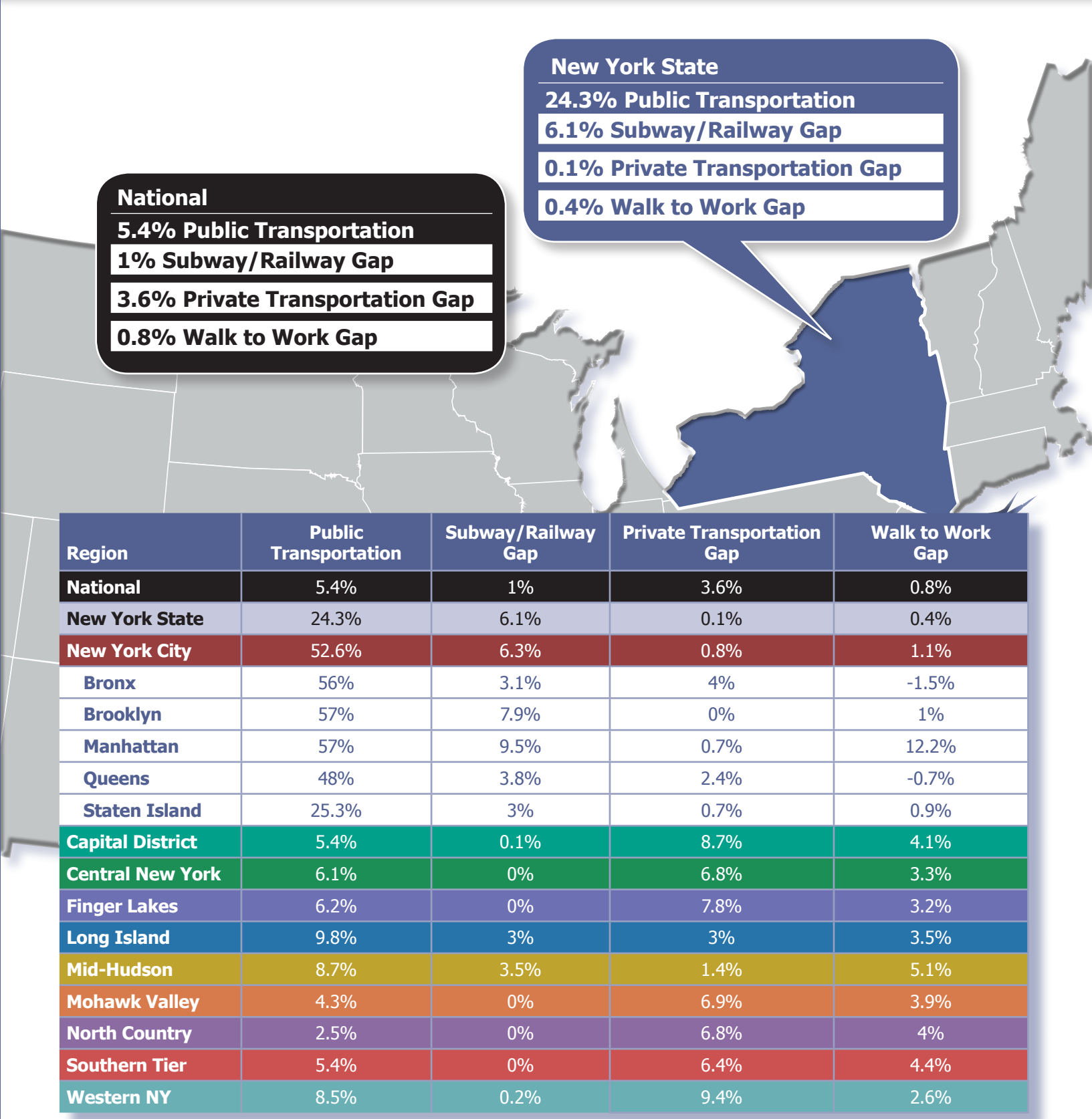
Due to New York City’s public transportation infrastructure, people with disabilities in New York City take public transportation at a much higher rate (52.6%) than nationally (5.4%) or at the State (24.3%) level.

However, barriers persist. Inaccessibility of the subways and lack of ADA compliant curb cuts inhibit travel to work. There are gaps between people with disabilities and people without disabilities in subway/railway use and the walk-to-work rate in the boroughs of New York City.

In the 9 other regions of New York State, people with disabilities use public transportation at a higher rate than the national rate of 5.4% in all but two regions: Mohawk Valley and North Country.

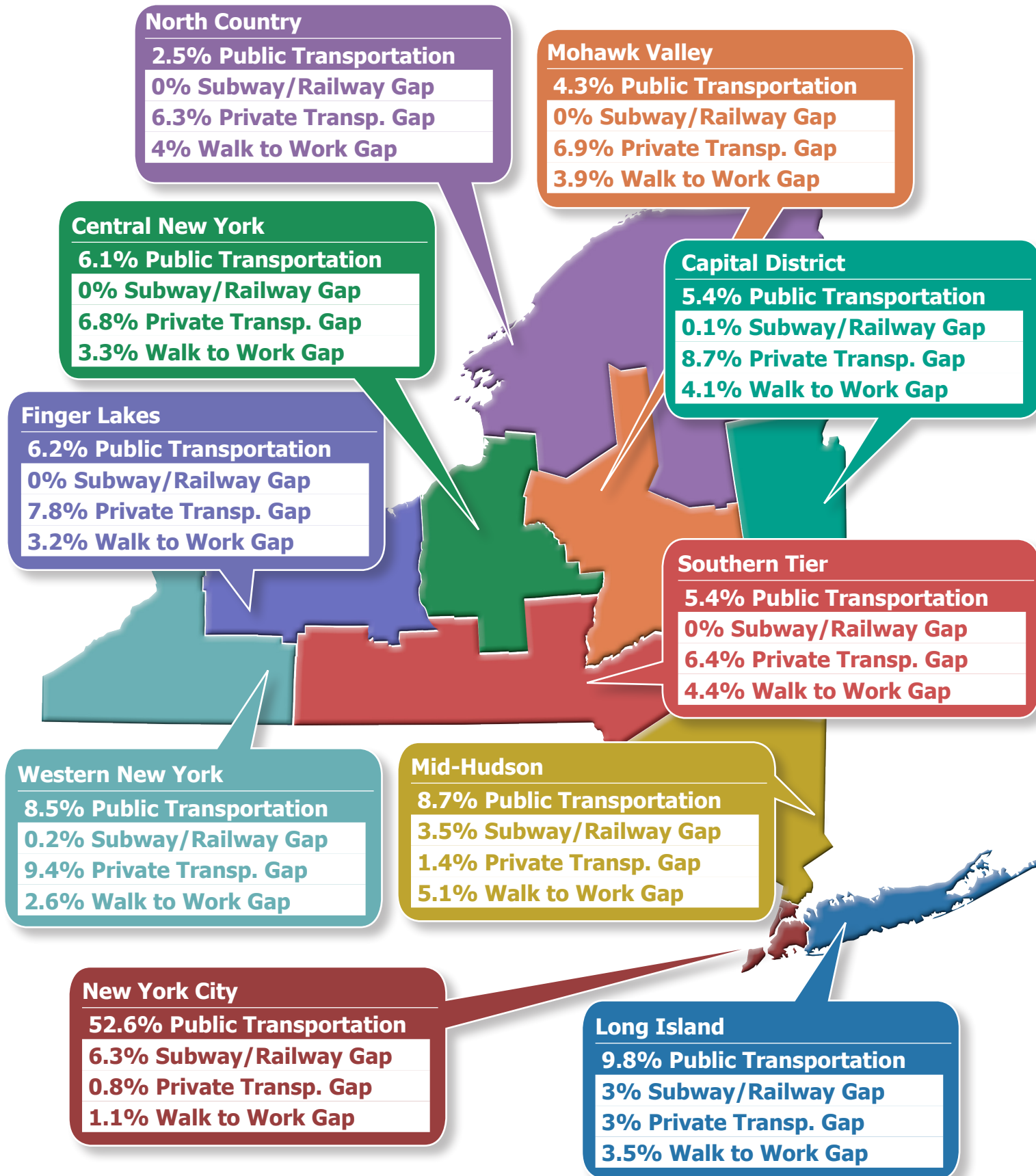


Transportation

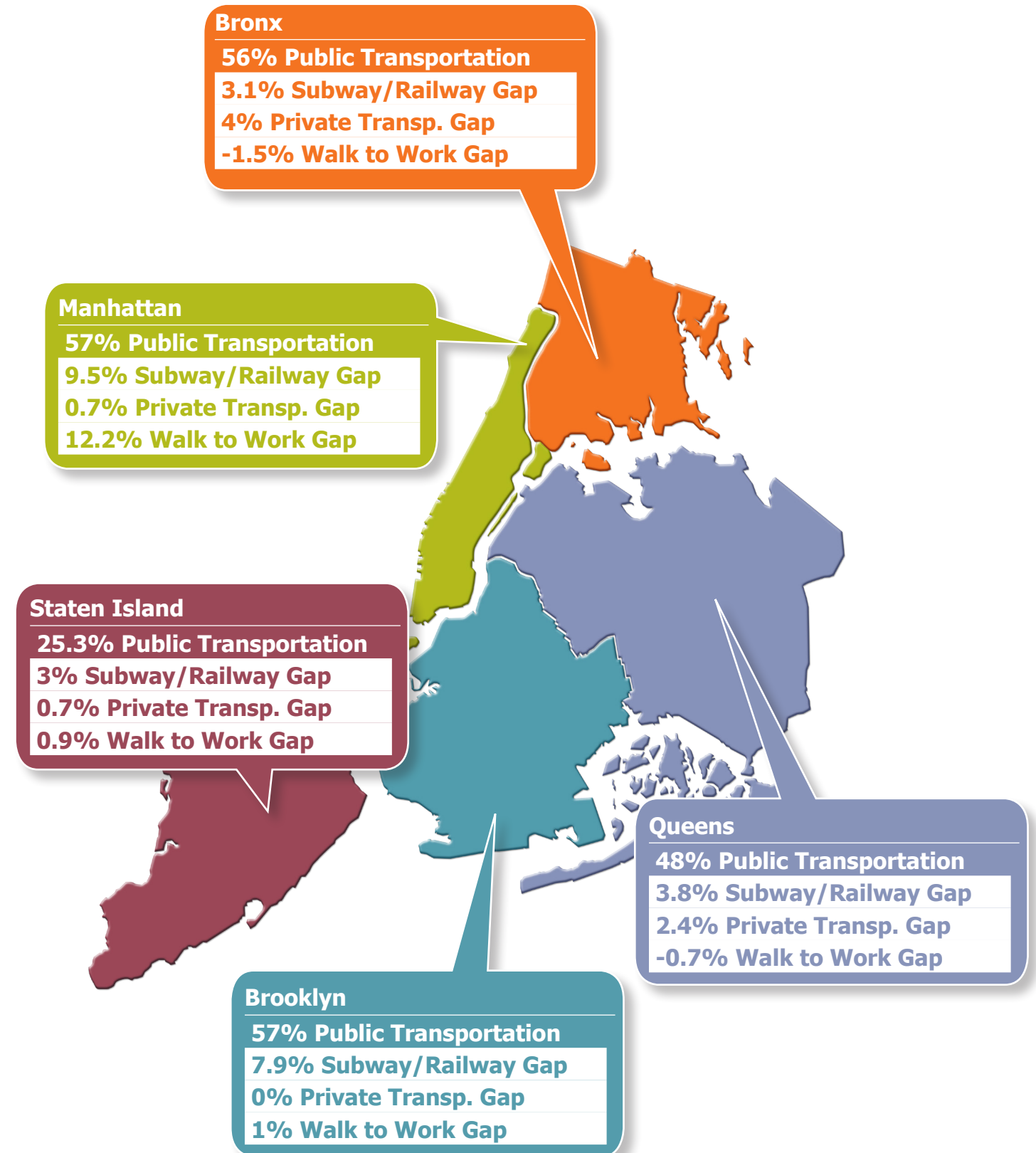




Transportation by Region



Transportation by Borough



Addendum

The numbers in red indicate where people with disabilities in New York fare less well than their counterparts according to national averages.



New York City

Table 1: Key Indicators: New York City

Key Indicators	New York City
Score	74%
Score	25
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	66.40%
High School Diploma Gap	17.10%
College Diploma Rate	16.40%
College Diploma Gap	18.50%
Education Score	3
Employment	
Employment Rate	29.10%
Employment Gap	41.20%
Employment Rate High School Graduates	33.70%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	39.00%
Employment Rate College Graduates	48.10%
Employment Gap College Graduates	34.40%
Employment Score	6
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	22,904
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	11,307
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	20,108
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	11,596
Poverty Rate	36.50%
Poverty Gap	19.90%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	6
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	89.30%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-9.90%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	39.20%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	38.10%
Working with no health insurance	12.79%
Health Coverage Score	1



Table 1 continued

Key Indicators	New York City
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	40.80%
Working with Food Stamps	21.24%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	8.73%
Food and Nutrition Score	3
Housing	
Home Ownership	25.70%
Home Ownership Gap	9%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	35.20%
Rent Burden Gap	9.30%
Housing Score	2
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	25.19%
Spouse Present Gap	11.90%
Family Score	2
Transportation	
Public Transportation	52.56%
Subway/Railway Gap	6.30%
Private Transportation Gap	0.84%
Walk to Work Gap	1.06%
Transportation Score	2

Table 2: Demographic: New York City

Demographic	New York City
Regional Disability Prevalence	10.8
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	4.1
18 to 34	3.7
35 to 64	11
65 to 74	27
75 and older	55.3
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	2.3
Vision	2.3
Cognitive	4.5
Ambulatory	7.1
Self-Care	3
Independent Living	6
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	5.79%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	4.74%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	6.73%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.99%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	11.4
White	11.2
Black	12
Asian	6.5
Other	10.1



Table 3: Key Indicators: Capitol District

Key Indicators	Capitol District
Score	42%
Score	14
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	79.40%
High School Diploma Gap	13.50%
College Diploma Rate	12.30%
College Diploma Gap	19.20%
Education Score	2
Employment	
Employment Rate	35.80%
Employment Gap	40%
Employment Rate High School Graduates	36.90%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	39.80%
Employment Rate College Graduates	48.50%
Employment Gap College Graduates	35%
Employment Score	3
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	30,019
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	16,737
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	27,750
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	8,250
Poverty Rate	28.80%
Poverty Gap	15.20%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	1
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	91.70%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-4%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	53.40%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	37%
Working with no health insurance	9.83%
Health Coverage Score	0

Table 3 continued

Key Indicators	Capitol District
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	30.50%
Working with Food Stamps	14.89%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	10.33%
Food and Nutrition Score	2
Housing	
Home Ownership	53.70%
Home Ownership Gap	17.30%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	21.38%
Rent Burden Gap	13.10%
Housing Score	2
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	35.23%
Spouse Present Gap	14.04%
Family Score	2
Transportation	
Public Transportation	5.36%
Subway/Railway Gap	0.05%
Private Transportation Gap	8.66%
Walk to Work Gap	4.09%
Transportation Score	2



Table 4: Demographic: Capitol District

Demographic	Capitol District
Regional Disability Prevalence	12.8
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	6.6
18 to 34	6.5
35 to 64	11.6
65 to 74	22.5
75 and older	50.9
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	3.6
Vision	2
Cognitive	5.3
Ambulatory	7
Self-Care	2.9
Independent Living	6.2
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	6.27%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	5.42%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	7.14%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.72%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	11.6
White	12.9
Black	15.7
Asian	5.3
Other	10.9



Table 5: Key Indicators: Central New York

Key Indicators	Central New York
Score	50%
Score	17
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	77.80%
High School Diploma Gap	14.10%
College Diploma Rate	11%
College Diploma Gap	15.90%
Education Score	3
Employment	
Employment Rate	33%
Employment Gap	40.50%
Employment Rate High School Graduates	37.80%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	38.60%
Employment Rate College Graduates	52.20%
Employment Gap College Graduates	32.30%
Employment Score	2
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	24,636
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	17,800
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	24,034
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	8,410
Poverty Rate	31%
Poverty Gap	14.50%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	4
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	88.80%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-2.10%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	49.90%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	38.80%
Working with no health insurance	12.26%
Health Coverage Score	2



Table 5 continued

Key Indicators	Central New York
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	34.20%
Working with Food Stamps	16.57%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	10.71%
Food and Nutrition Score	2
Housing	
Home Ownership	55.70%
Home Ownership Gap	17.80%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	24.83%
Rent Burden Gap	9.90%
Housing Score	1
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	36.22%
Spouse Present Gap	11.67%
Family Score	1
Transportation	
Public Transportation	6.08%
Subway/Railway Gap	0.01%
Private Transportation Gap	6.83%
Walk to Work Gap	3.30%
Transportation Score	2

Table 6: Demographic: Central New York

Demographic	Central New York
Regional Disability Prevalence	12.4
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	5.5
18 to 34	5.3
35 to 64	12.7
65 to 74	21.3
75 and older	51.1
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	3.6
Vision	2
Cognitive	4.6
Ambulatory	7.1
Self-Care	2.9
Independent Living	6
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	6.06%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	5.36%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	6.73%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.37%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	9.5
White	12.5
Black	12.7
Asian	4.3
Other	19.1



Table 7: Key Indicators: Finger Lakes

Key Indicators	Finger Lakes
Score	56%
Score	19
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	75.50%
High School Diploma Gap	16.50%
College Diploma Rate	12.50%
College Diploma Gap	18.70%
Education Score	3
Employment	
Employment Rate	32.30%
Employment Gap	42.90%
Employment Rate High School Graduates	36.80%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	40%
Employment Rate College Graduates	52.30%
Employment Gap College Graduates	31.30%
Employment Score	5
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	26,993
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	16,273
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	25,640
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	7,128
Poverty Rate	34.10%
Poverty Gap	18.70%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	3
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	88.90%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-0.50%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	53.10%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	37.50%
Working with no health insurance	10.58%
Health Coverage Score	0

Table 7 continued

Key Indicators	Finger Lakes
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	34.40%
Working with Food Stamps	16.66%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	10.72%
Food and Nutrition Score	3
Housing	
Home Ownership	51.50%
Home Ownership Gap	22%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	28.13%
Rent Burden Gap	10.50%
Housing Score	2
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	36.22%
Spouse Present Gap	11.67%
Family Score	2
Transportation	
Public Transportation	6.16%
Subway/Railway Gap	0.02%
Private Transportation Gap	7.78%
Walk to Work Gap	3.19%
Transportation Score	2



Table 8: Demographic: Finger Lakes

Demographic	Finger Lakes
Regional Disability Prevalence	13.2
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	6.5
18 to 34	7.3
35 to 64	13.1
65 to 74	21.8
75 and older	51.2
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	3.6
Vision	1.9
Cognitive	5.7
Ambulatory	7.3
Self-Care	2.8
Independent Living	6.2
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	6.23%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	5.56%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	6.90%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.34%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	14.8
White	12.6
Black	18.3
Asian	5.9
Other	17



Table 9: Key Indicators: Long Island

Key Indicators	Long Island
Score	26%
Score	9
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	80.90%
High School Diploma Gap	11.20%
College Diploma Rate	19.30%
College Diploma Gap	18.10%
Education Score	1
Employment	
Employment Rate	34.50%
Employment Gap	42%
Employment Rate High School Graduates	38.70%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	38.30%
Employment Rate College Graduates	53.20%
Employment Gap College Graduates	28.80%
Employment Score	1
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	47,910
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	13,161
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	37,549
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	9,873
Poverty Rate	19.70%
Poverty Gap	13.80%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	1
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	89.40%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-3.30%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	64.40%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	30.30%
Working with no health insurance	8.37%
Health Coverage Score	0



Table 9 continued

Key Indicators	Long Island
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	16.80%
Working with Food Stamps	8.03%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	5.07%
Food and Nutrition Score	0
Housing	
Home Ownership	69.10%
Home Ownership Gap	13.60%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	27.39%
Rent Burden Gap	15.40%
Housing Score	3
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	40.62%
Spouse Present Gap	15.52%
Family Score	1
Transportation	
Public Transportation	9.76%
Subway/Railway Gap	2.96%
Private Transportation Gap	2.98%
Walk to Work Gap	3.48%
Transportation Score	2

Table 10: Demographic: Central New York

Demographic	Long Island
Regional Disability Prevalence	9.4
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	3.6
18 to 34	4.1
35 to 64	7.8
65 to 74	17.82
75 and older	47
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	2.6
Vision	1.5
Cognitive	3.5
Ambulatory	5.5
Self-Care	2.6
Independent Living	5.4
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	4.81%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	4.11%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	5.44%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.33%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	6.5
White	10.3
Black	10.1
Asian	5
Other	11.2



Table 11: Key Indicators: Mid-Hudson

Key Indicators	Mid-Hudson
Score	35%
Score	13
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	76.70%
High School Diploma Gap	13.70%
College Diploma Rate	18.40%
College Diploma Gap	20%
Education Score	2
Employment	
Employment Rate	36.40%
Employment Gap	38.8
Employment Rate High School Graduates	38.20%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	37.50%
Employment Rate College Graduates	50.40%
Employment Gap College Graduates	31.70%
Employment Score	2
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	41,419
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	15,802
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	31,086
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	14,859
Poverty Rate	25.40%
Poverty Gap	14.50%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	2
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	86.70%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-2.70%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	59.30%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	39.50%
Working with no health insurance	11.55%
Health Coverage Score	1

Table 11 continued

Key Indicators	Mid-Hudson
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	20.80%
Working with Food Stamps	8.88%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	4.67%
Food and Nutrition Score	1
Housing	
Home Ownership	52.70%
Home Ownership Gap	16.50%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	28.91%
Rent Burden Gap	10%
Housing Score	1
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	36.10%
Spouse Present Gap	17.87%
Family Score	2
Transportation	
Public Transportation	8.66%
Subway/Railway Gap	3.45%
Private Transportation Gap	1.42%
Walk to Work Gap	5.05%
Transportation Score	2



Table 12: Demographic: Mid-Hudson

Demographic	Mid-Hudson
Regional Disability Prevalence	10.7
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	4.5
18 to 34	5.2
35 to 64	9.6
65 to 74	20
75 and older	50
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	2.9
Vision	1.8
Cognitive	4.3
Ambulatory	6
Self-Care	2.9
Independent Living	5.8
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	5.25%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	4.52%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	5.96%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.44%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	7.3
White	11.5
Black	13
Asian	5.2
Other	12.6



Table 13: Key Indicators: Mohawk Valley

Key Indicators	Mohawk Valley
Score	71%
Score	24
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	76.40%
High School Diploma Gap	14.40%
College Diploma Rate	8.90%
College Diploma Gap	13.10%
Education Score	3
Employment	
Employment Rate	32.50%
Employment Gap	41.40%
Employment Rate High School Graduates	37.30%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	39.30%
Employment Rate College Graduates	43.50%
Employment Gap College Graduates	40.70%
Employment Score	6
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	25,686
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	13,965
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	23,174
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	7,443
Poverty Rate	34.80%
Poverty Gap	19.80%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	4
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	90.20%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-3.30%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	46.10%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	34.80%
Working with no health insurance	9.01%
Health Coverage Score	1



Table 13 continued

Key Indicators	Mohawk Valley
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	35.70%
Working with Food Stamps	18.36%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	11.02%
Food and Nutrition Score	3
Housing	
Home Ownership	51%
Home Ownership Gap	21.70%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	24.68%
Rent Burden Gap	11.40%
Housing Score	2
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	35.60%
Spouse Present Gap	14.17%
Family Score	2
Transportation	
Public Transportation	4.29%
Subway/Railway Gap	0.01%
Private Transportation Gap	6.85%
Walk to Work Gap	3.87%
Transportation Score	3

Table 14: Demographic: Mohawk Valley

Demographic	Mohawk Valley
Regional Disability Prevalence	16.2
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	7.7
18 to 34	9.4
35 to 64	15.7
65 to 74	25.9
75 and older	53.2
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	4.5
Vision	2.6
Cognitive	6.9
Ambulatory	9.3
Self-Care	3.9
Independent Living	8.1
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	8.17%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	7.23%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	9.08%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.85%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	19.9
White	16.1
Black	19.5
Asian	7.6
Other	16.6



Table 15: Key Indicators: North Country

Key Indicators	North Country
Score	50%
Score	17
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	76.80%
High School Diploma Gap	13%
College Diploma Rate	8.60%
College Diploma Gap	11%
Education Score	2
Employment	
Employment Rate	31.60%
Employment Gap	37.1
Employment Rate High School Graduates	35.10%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	36.60%
Employment Rate College Graduates	49.90%
Employment Gap College Graduates	31.10%
Employment Score	4
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	25,348
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	14,765
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	23,370
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	6,614
Poverty Rate	35.10%
Poverty Gap	12.80%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	3
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	88.30%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-5.10%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	51.30%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	40.30%
Working with no health insurance	10.48%
Health Coverage Score	1

Table 15 continued

Key Indicators	North Country
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	33%
Working with Food Stamps	15.75%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	8.29%
Food and Nutrition Score	3
Housing	
Home Ownership	58%
Home Ownership Gap	9.90%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	23.92%
Rent Burden Gap	9.40%
Housing Score	1
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	38.63%
Spouse Present Gap	11.31%
Family Score	0
Transportation	
Public Transportation	2.48%
Subway/Railway Gap	0.01%
Private Transportation Gap	6.83%
Walk to Work Gap	3.99%
Transportation Score	3



Table 16: Demographic: North Country

Demographic	North Country
Regional Disability Prevalence	14.5
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	6.9
18 to 34	7.8
35 to 64	14.8
65 to 74	28.6
75 and older	54.8
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	4.3
Vision	2.2
Cognitive	5.7
Ambulatory	7.8
Self-Care	2.5
Independent Living	6
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	6.44%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	5.62%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	7.33%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.71%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	10.9
White	14.9
Black	9.9
Asian	6.2
Other	13.6



Table 17: Key Indicators: Southern Tier

Key Indicators	Southern Tier
Score	71%
Score	24
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	77%
High School Diploma Gap	15.20%
College Diploma Rate	9.40%
College Diploma Gap	16.60%
Education Score	3
Employment	
Employment Rate	32.60%
Employment Gap	40.50%
Employment Rate High School Graduates	36.20%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	39.60%
Employment Rate College Graduates	46.70%
Employment Gap College Graduates	36.30%
Employment Score	6
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	25,011
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	15,489
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	24,723
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	6,673
Poverty Rate	34.40%
Poverty Gap	15.30%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	4
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	89.70%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-2.90%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	48.20%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	40.30%
Working with no health insurance	11.19%
Health Coverage Score	2



Table 17 continued

Key Indicators	Southern Tier
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	32.30%
Working with Food Stamps	16.35%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	10.15%
Food and Nutrition Score	3
Housing	
Home Ownership	53.90%
Home Ownership Gap	18.40%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	26.85%
Rent Burden Gap	7.50%
Housing Score	1
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	35.06%
Spouse Present Gap	13.52%
Family Score	2
Transportation	
Public Transportation	5.35%
Subway/Railway Gap	0.01%
Private Transportation Gap	6.40%
Walk to Work Gap	4.44%
Transportation Score	3

Table 18: Demographic: Southern Tier

Demographic	Southern Tier
Regional Disability Prevalence	14.4
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	6.6
18 to 34	7.2
35 to 64	14.3
65 to 74	24.1
75 and older	54.2
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	4.2
Vision	2.3
Cognitive	5.8
Ambulatory	8
Self-Care	3.2
Independent Living	6.6
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	6.92%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	6.04%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	7.76%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.72%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	14
White	14.7
Black	14.9
Asian	5
Other	28.3



Table 19: Key Indicators: Western New York

Key Indicators	Western NY
Score	71%
Score	24
Education	
High School Diploma Rate	78.20%
High School Diploma Gap	14.30%
College Diploma Rate	11.40%
College Diploma Gap	17.10%
Education Score	3
Employment	
Employment Rate	30.10%
Employment Gap	45%
Employment Rate High School Graduates	33.80%
Employment Gap High School Graduates	43%
Employment Rate College Graduates	46.40%
Employment Gap College Graduates	38.40%
Employment Score	6
Income Gap and Poverty	
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 18-64	22,968
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 18-64	18,299
Median Equivalized Household Income Ages 65+	22,742
Median Equivalized Household Income Gap Ages 65+	7,237
Poverty Rate	33.40%
Poverty Gap	19%
Income Gap and Poverty Score	5
Health	
Health Insurance Coverage Rate	90.40%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate Gap	-2.30%
Private Insurance Coverage Rate	49.80%
Private Insurance Coverage Gap	38.30%
Working with no health insurance	10.47%
Health Coverage Score	1

Table 19 continued

Key Indicators	Westerm NY
Food and Nutrition	
Food Stamp Participation Rate	37.60%
Working with Food Stamps	18.47%
Working with Food Stamp Gap	11.48%
Food and Nutrition Score	3
Housing	
Home Ownership	53%
Home Ownership Gap	19.40%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More	24.95%
Rent Burden Gap	12.10%
Housing Score	2
Family	
Married with Spouse Present	33.84%
Spouse Present Gap	14.54%
Family Score	2
Transportation	
Public Transportation	8.52%
Subway/Railway Gap	0.16%
Private Transportation Gap	9.35%
Walk to Work Gap	2.57%
Transportation Score	2



Table 20: Demographic: Western New York

Demographic	Western NY
Regional Disability Prevalence	13.9
Disabilities by Age Group	
5 to 17	6.2
18 to 34	6.2
35 to 64	13.9
65 to 74	24.4
75 and older	49.7
Prevalence of Disability Groups	
Hearing	3.8
Vision	2.2
Cognitive	5.3
Ambulatory	8.2
Self-Care	3.2
Independent Living	7
Prevalence of Multiple Disability	6.91%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability men	6.06%
Prevalence of Multiple Disability women	7.70%
Gap in Prevalence of multiple disabilities between men and women	1.64%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	14.6
White	13.5
Black	18.5
Asian	5.1
Other	19.1

The Center for Independence of the Disabled, New York’s (CIDNY) goal is to ensure full integration, independence and equal opportunity for all people with disabilities by removing barriers to the social, economic, cultural and civic life of the community.

In 2014, we helped over 15,000 people take control of their own lives by offering information, education and advice to individuals struggling with poverty, housing, barriers to health care coverage and access, nutrition, education, and work. We help apply for services and supports, navigate complex systems and advocate for consumers when things go wrong. We provide technical assistance to public and private entities to improve their disability literacy. We guide lawmakers on sound public policies that will foster equal opportunity.

In the last five years, CIDNY has been party to successful lawsuits that seek to protect the civil rights of people with disabilities. Our expert testimony and evidence helped win a lawsuit to ensure the rights of people with disabilities to vote independently and to travel throughout New York City in accessible transportation. Most recently, we were plaintiffs and won a landmark decision that directs New York City to provide an equal opportunity for people with disabilities to survive in disasters and emergencies by adhering to seven specific Memoranda of Understanding in planning for those events. Our success in these lawsuits is due, in part, to the data we collect and the analysis we provide about people with disabilities and the affect public policies have on our lives. This report will help policy makers, funders, and disability advocates as we continue to ensure the rights of all people with disabilities.