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Disability Status ADA 25

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Forward



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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.



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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

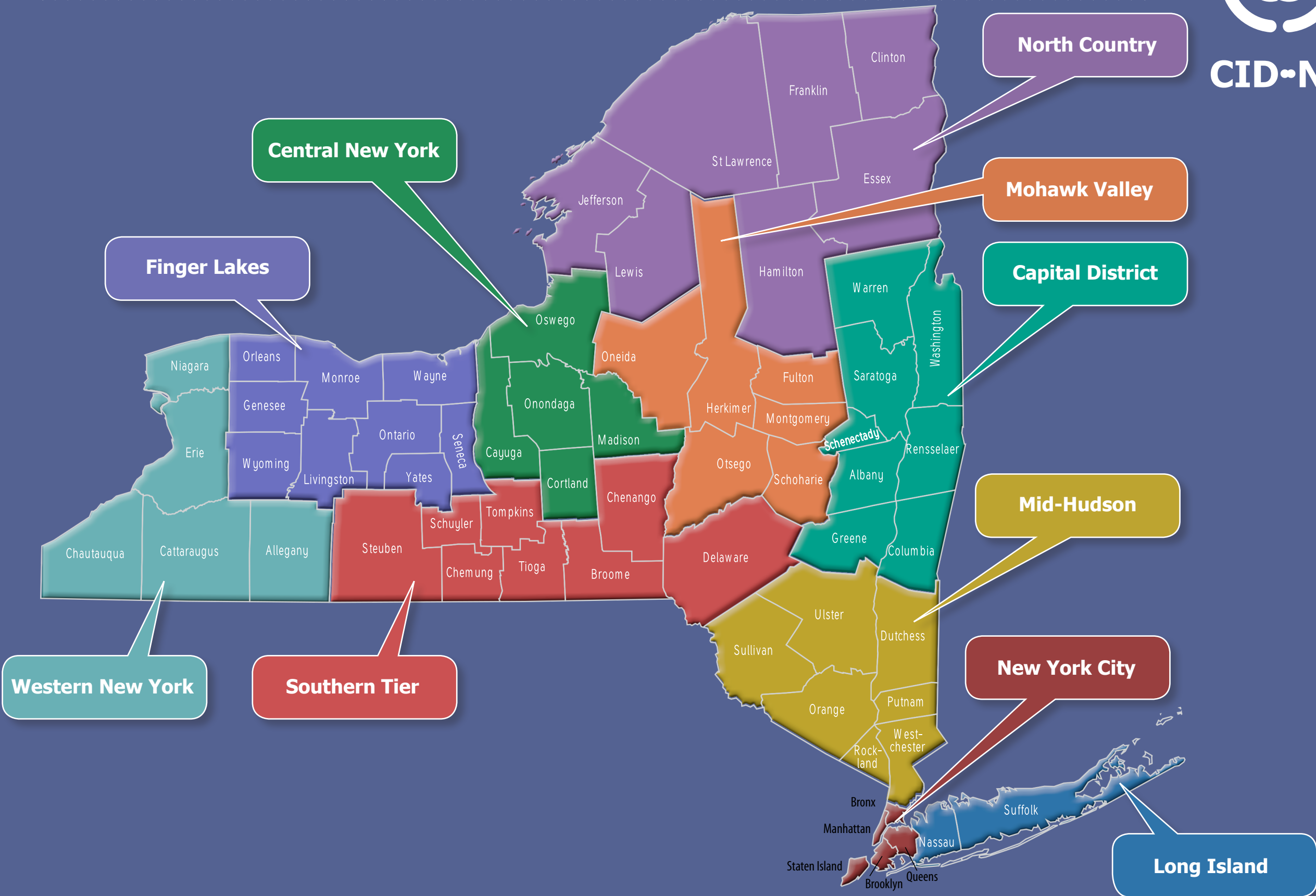
1. Married with Spouse Present
2. Spouse Present Gap



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

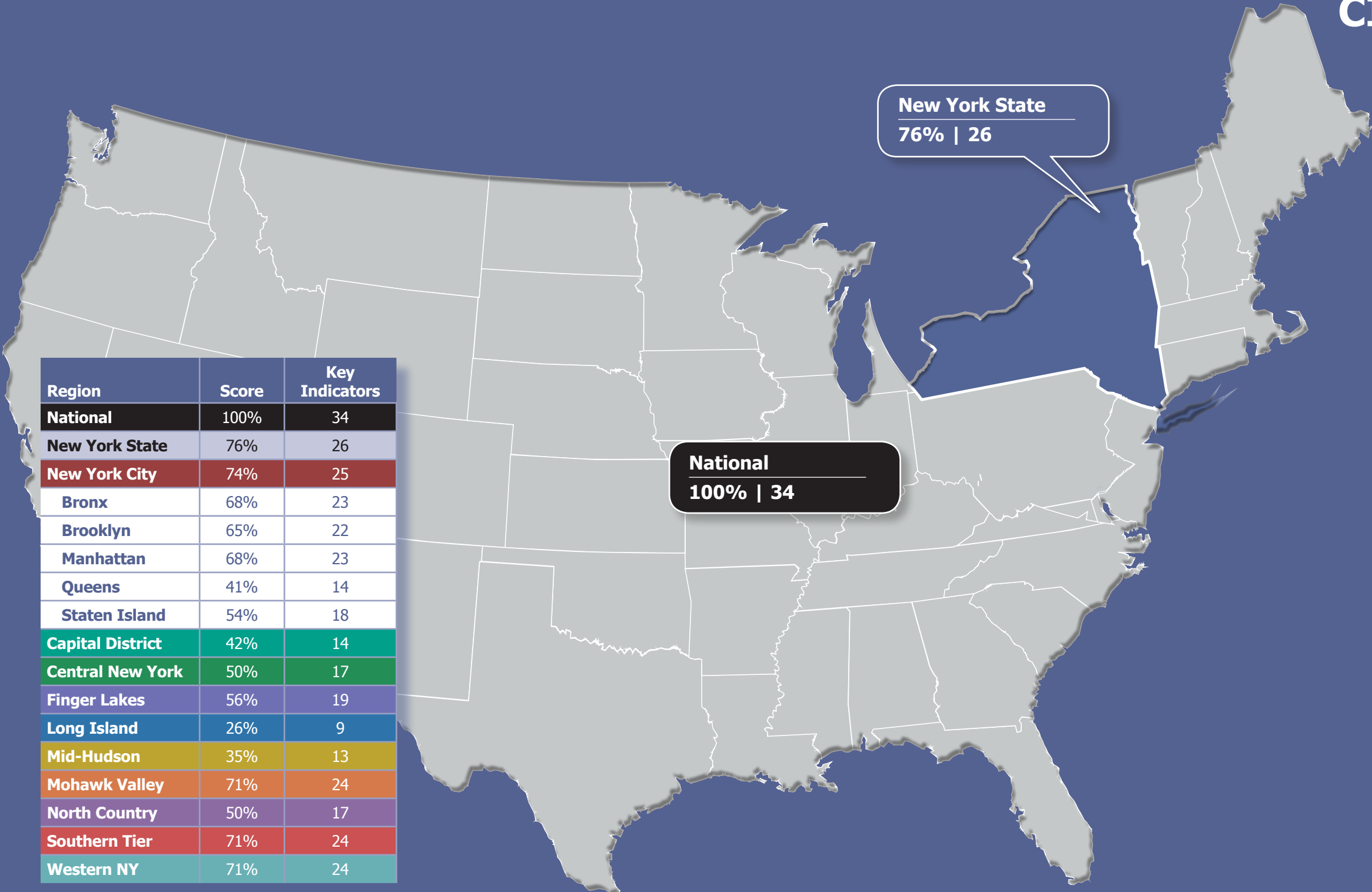
CIDNY chose to examine the lives of people with disabilities by looking at 8 dimensions of well-being, educational attainment, employment status, income and poverty, health, food and nutrition, housing, marriage and family and transportation. We then identified 34 indicators within these 8 dimensions 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.

Key Indicators of Well-Being: National vs. New York State

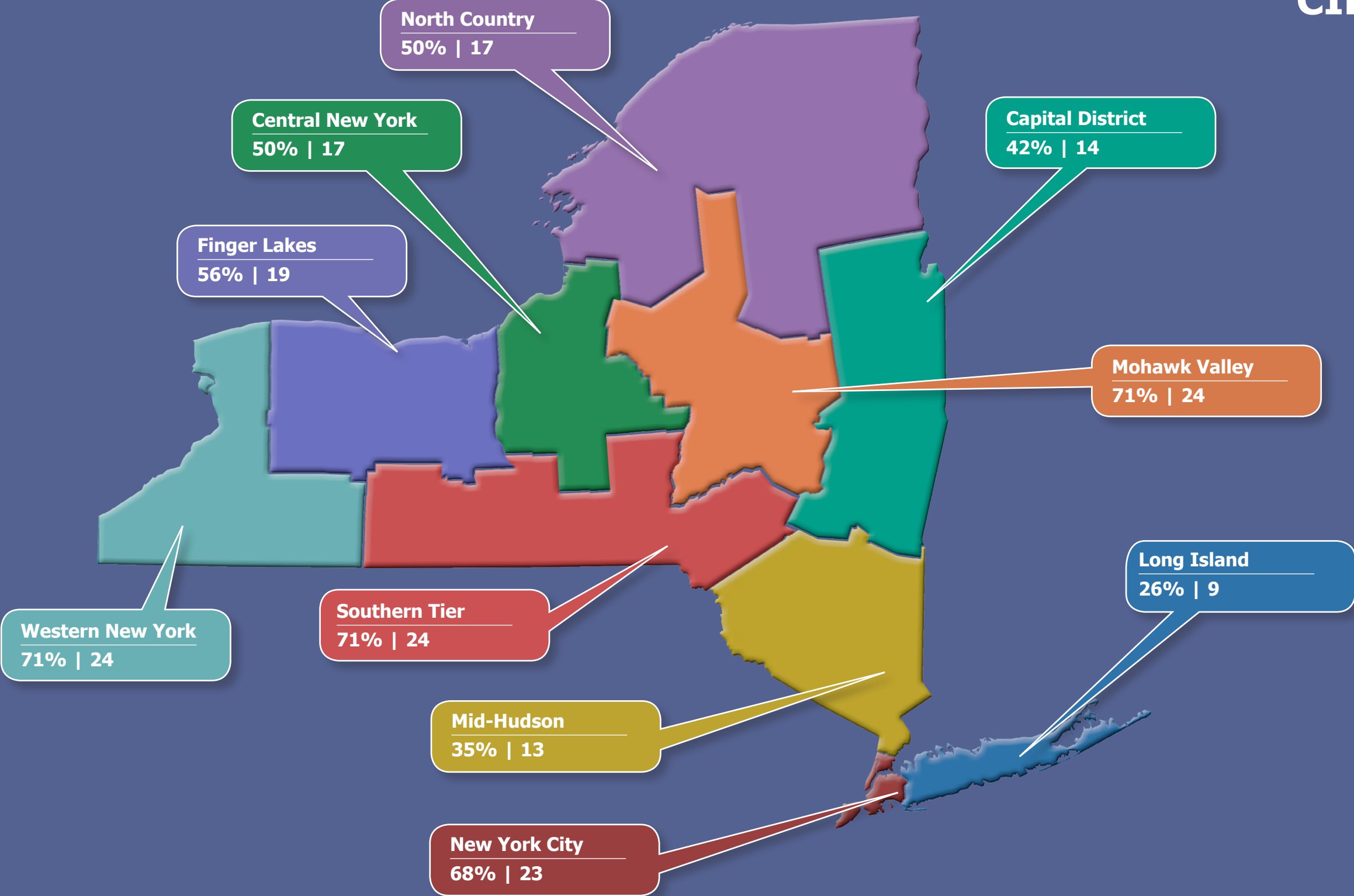


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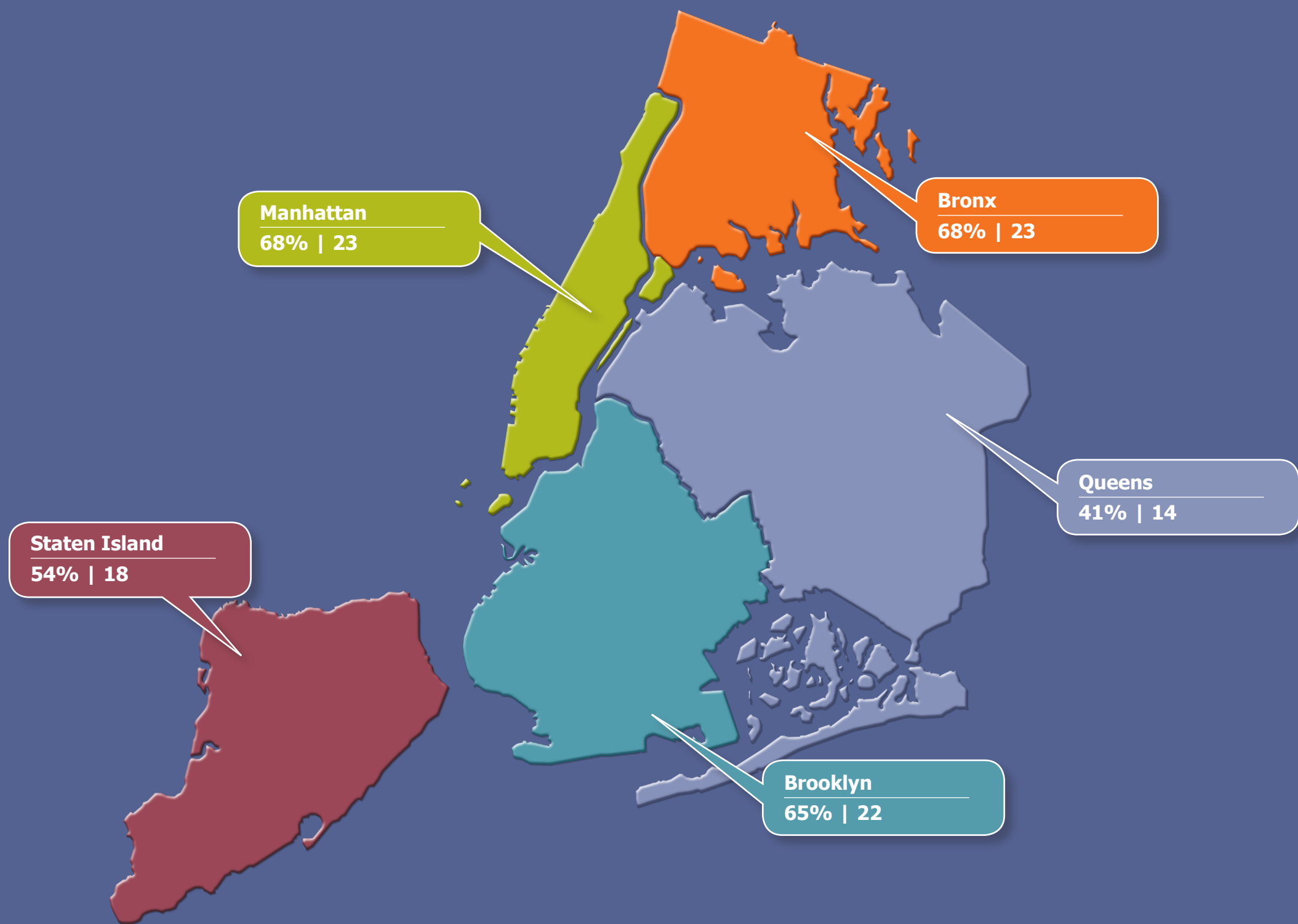


Region	Score	Key Indicators
National	100%	34
New York State	76%	26
New York City	74%	25
Bronx	68%	23
Brooklyn	65%	22
Manhattan	68%	23
Queens	41%	14
Staten Island	54%	18
Capital District	42%	14
Central New York	50%	17
Finger Lakes	56%	19
Long Island	26%	9
Mid-Hudson	35%	13
Mohawk Valley	71%	24
North Country	50%	17
Southern Tier	71%	24
Western NY	71%	24

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



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New York State

72.9% HS Diploma Rate

14.9% HS Diploma Gap

14.8% College Diploma Rate

18.7% College Diploma Gap

National

75.6% HS Diploma Rate

12.7% HS Diploma Gap

11.6% College Diploma Rate

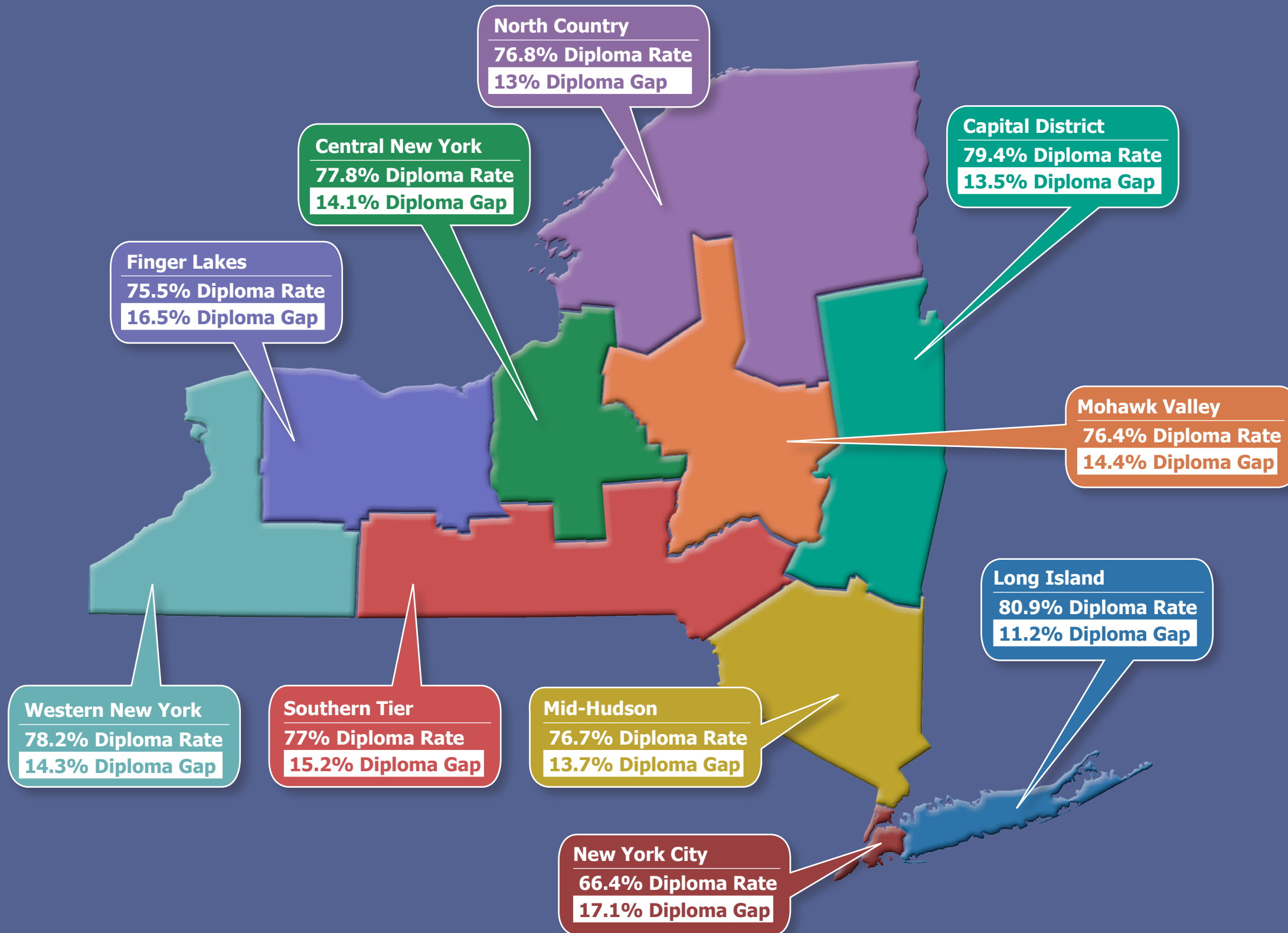
12.7% College Diploma Gap

Region	High School		College	
	Rate	Gap	Rate	Gap
National	75.6%	12.7%	11.6%	12.7%
New York State	72.9%	14.9%	14.8%	18.7%
New York City	66.4%	17.1%	16.4%	18.5%
Bronx	56.8%	16.8%	8.7%	9%
Brooklyn	68.1%	14.2%	15.9%	14.9%
Manhattan	68.4%	21.7%	26.5%	33.6%
Queens	70.6%	13.1%	17.4%	14.9%
Staten Island	76.1%	15.5%	16.1%	14.5%
Capital District	79.4%	13.5%	12.3%	19.2%
Central New York	77.8%	14.1%	11%	15.9%
Finger Lakes	75.5%	16.5%	12.5%	18.7%
Long Island	80.9%	11.2%	19.3%	18.1%
Mid-Hudson	76.7%	13.7%	18.4%	20%
Mohawk Valley	76.4%	14.4%	8.9%	13.1%
North Country	76.8%	13%	8.6%	11%
Southern Tier	77%	15.2%	9.4%	16.6%
Western NY	78.2%	14.3%	11.4%	17.1%

High School Diploma Rates by Region



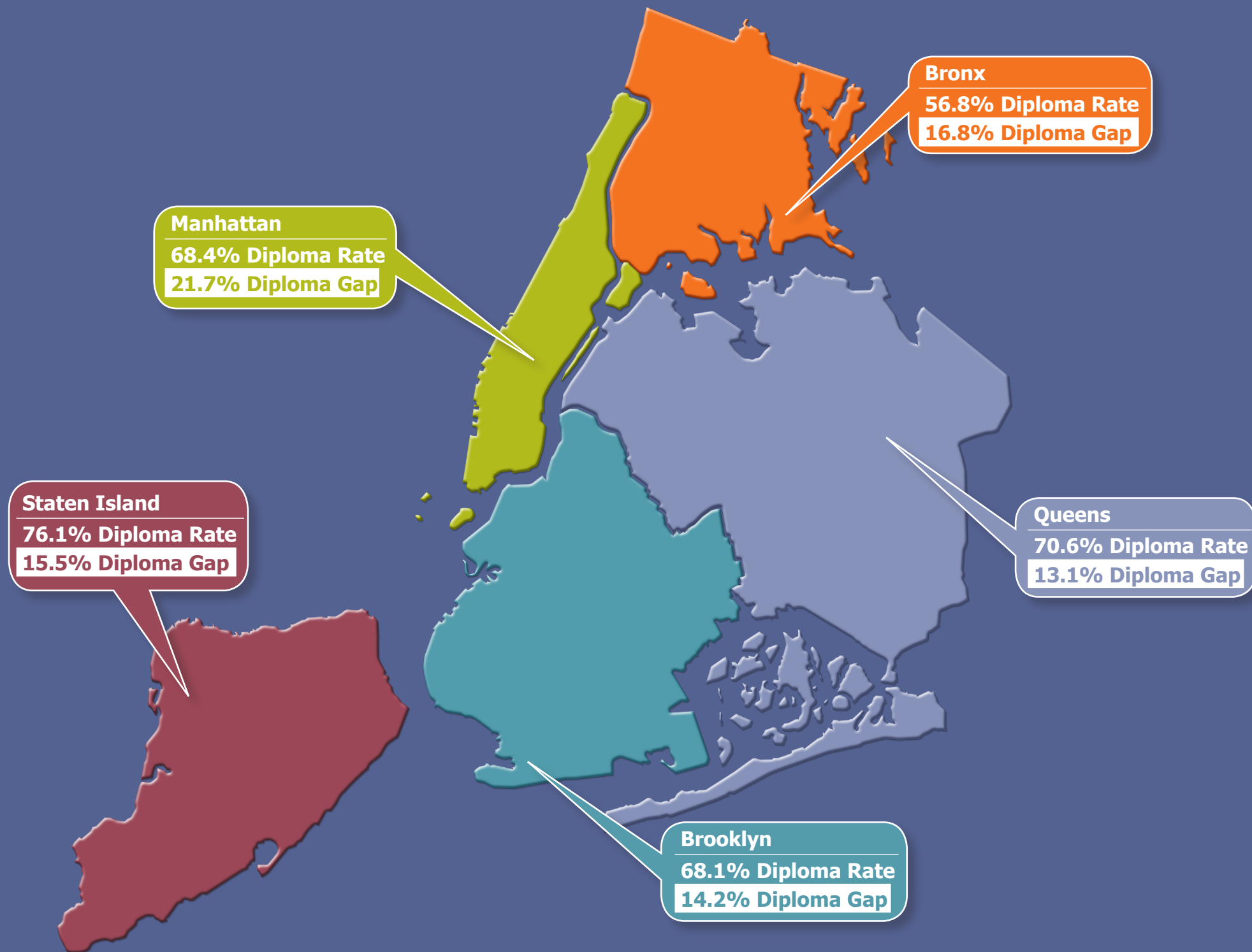
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High School Diploma Rates by Borough



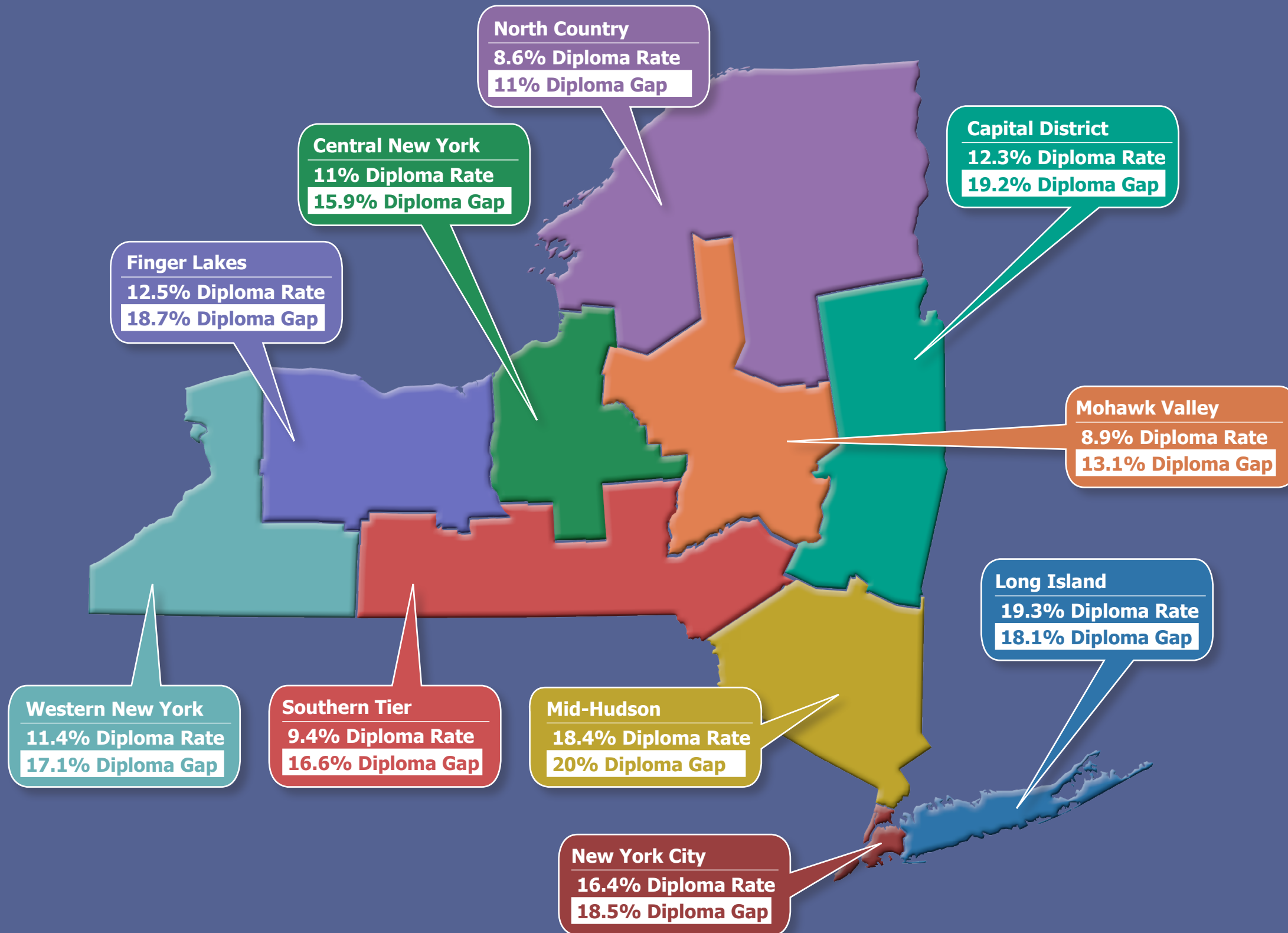
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College Diploma Rates by Region



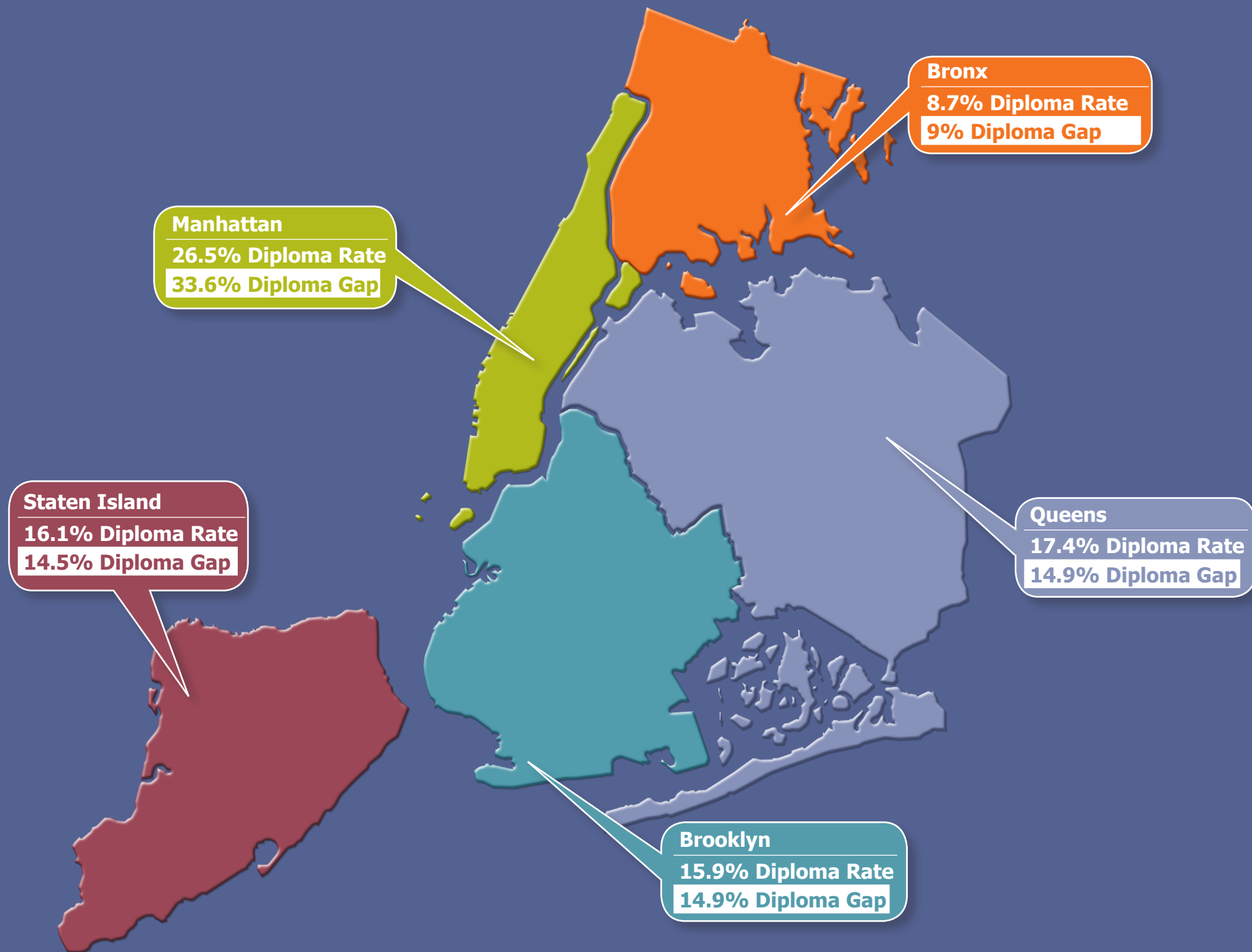
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College Diploma Rates by Borough



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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



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New York State

31.6% Employment Rate

41.1% Employment Gap

35.9% HS Graduate Rate

39.1% HS Graduate Gap

49.2% College Graduate Rate

33.6% College Graduate Gap

Region	Employment		High School Grad.		College Grad.	
	Rate	Gap	Rate	Gap	Rate	Gap
National	33.6%	40.2%	36.8%	38.9%	52.6%	30.7%
New York State	31.6%	41.1%	35.9%	39.1%	49.2%	33.6%
New York City	29.1%	41.2%	33.7%	39%	48.1%	34.4%
Bronx	24.1%	41.3%	29.4%	39.6%	44.3%	37.6%
Brooklyn	28.9%	39.6%	33.3%	38.3%	47.6%	35.6%
Manhattan	29.9%	43.6%	36.1%	39.2%	53.7%	29.4%
Queens	34.3%	37.8%	36.5%	37%	46.5%	34.8%
Staten Island	26.3%	43.5%	31.5%	40.5%	44.2%	37.7%
Capital District	35.8%	40%	36.9%	39.8%	48.5%	35%
Central New York	33%	40.5%	37.8%	38.6%	52.2%	32.3%
Finger Lakes	32.3%	42.9%	36.8%	40%	52.3%	31.3%
Long Island	34.5%	42%	38.7%	38.3%	53.2%	28.8%
Mid-Hudson	36.4%	38.8%	38.2%	37.5%	50.4%	31.7%
Mohawk Valley	32.5%	41.4%	37.3%	39.3%	43.5%	40.7%
North Country	31.6%	37.1%	35.1%	36.6%	49.9%	31.1%
Southern Tier	32.6%	40.5%	36.2%	39.6%	46.7%	36.3%
Western NY	30.1%	45%	33.8%	43%	46.4%	38.4%

National

33.6% Employment Rate

40.2% Employment Gap

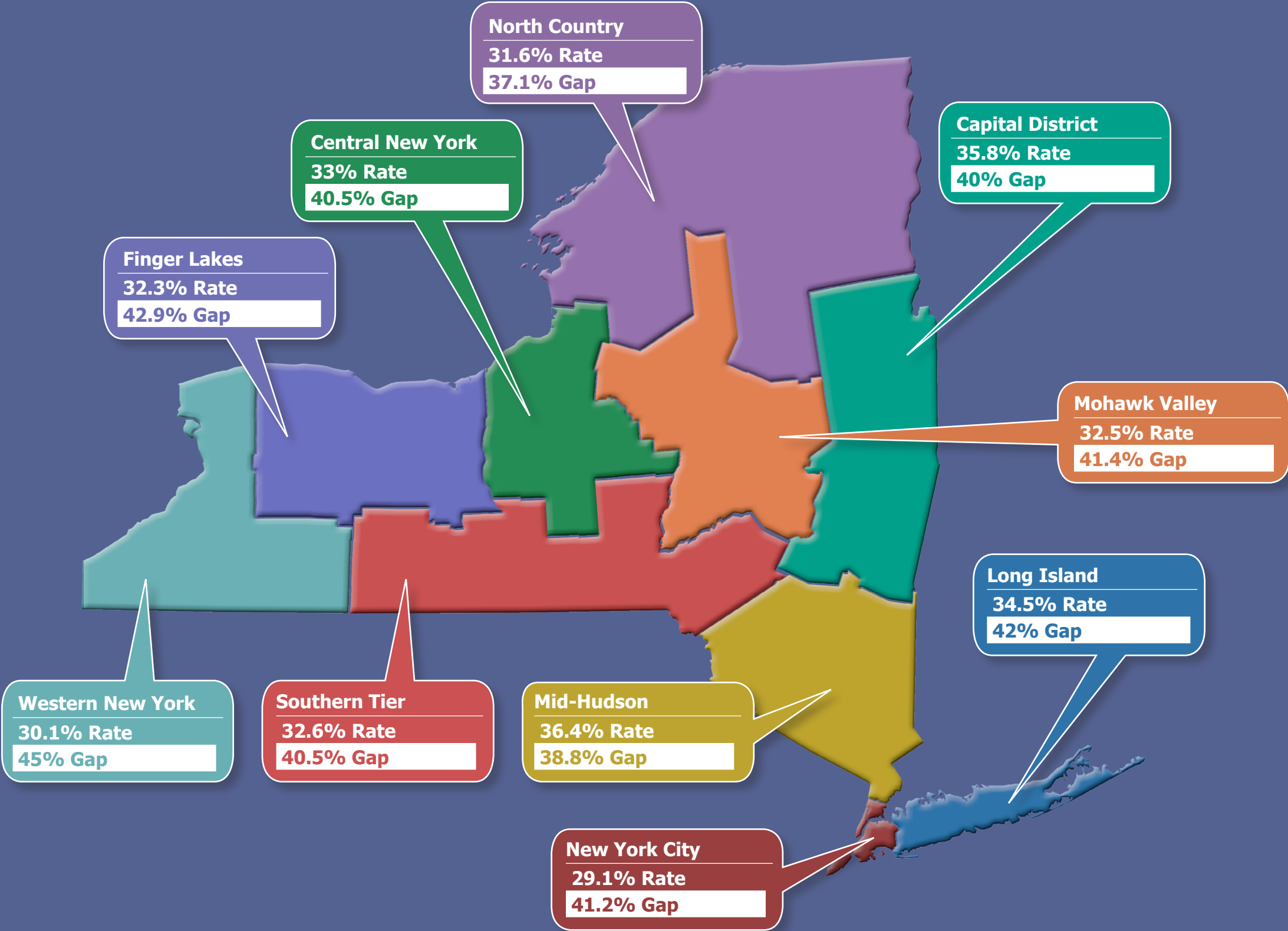
36.8% HS Graduate Rate

38.9% HS Graduate Gap

52.6% College Graduate Rate

30.7% College Graduate Gap

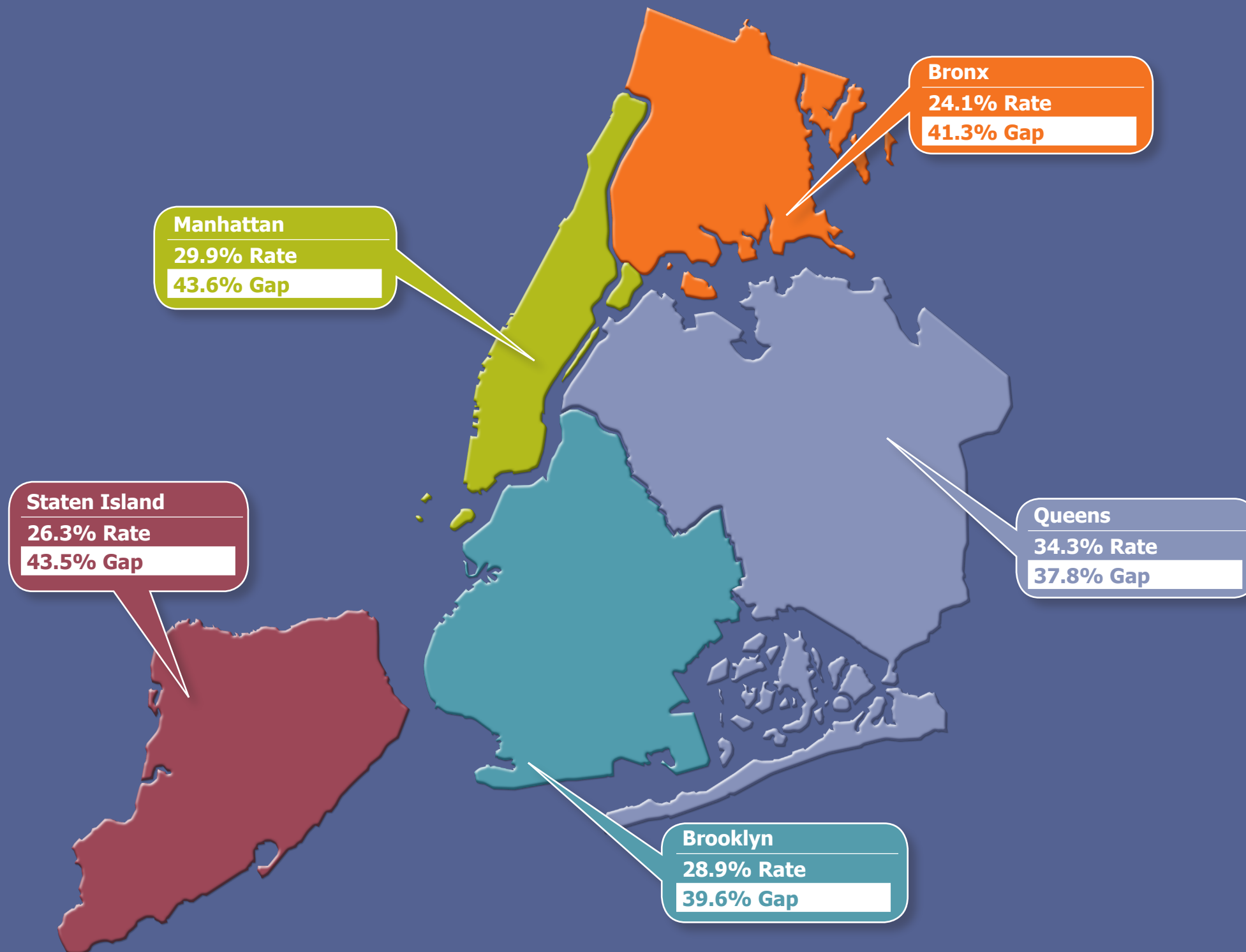
Employment Rates by Region



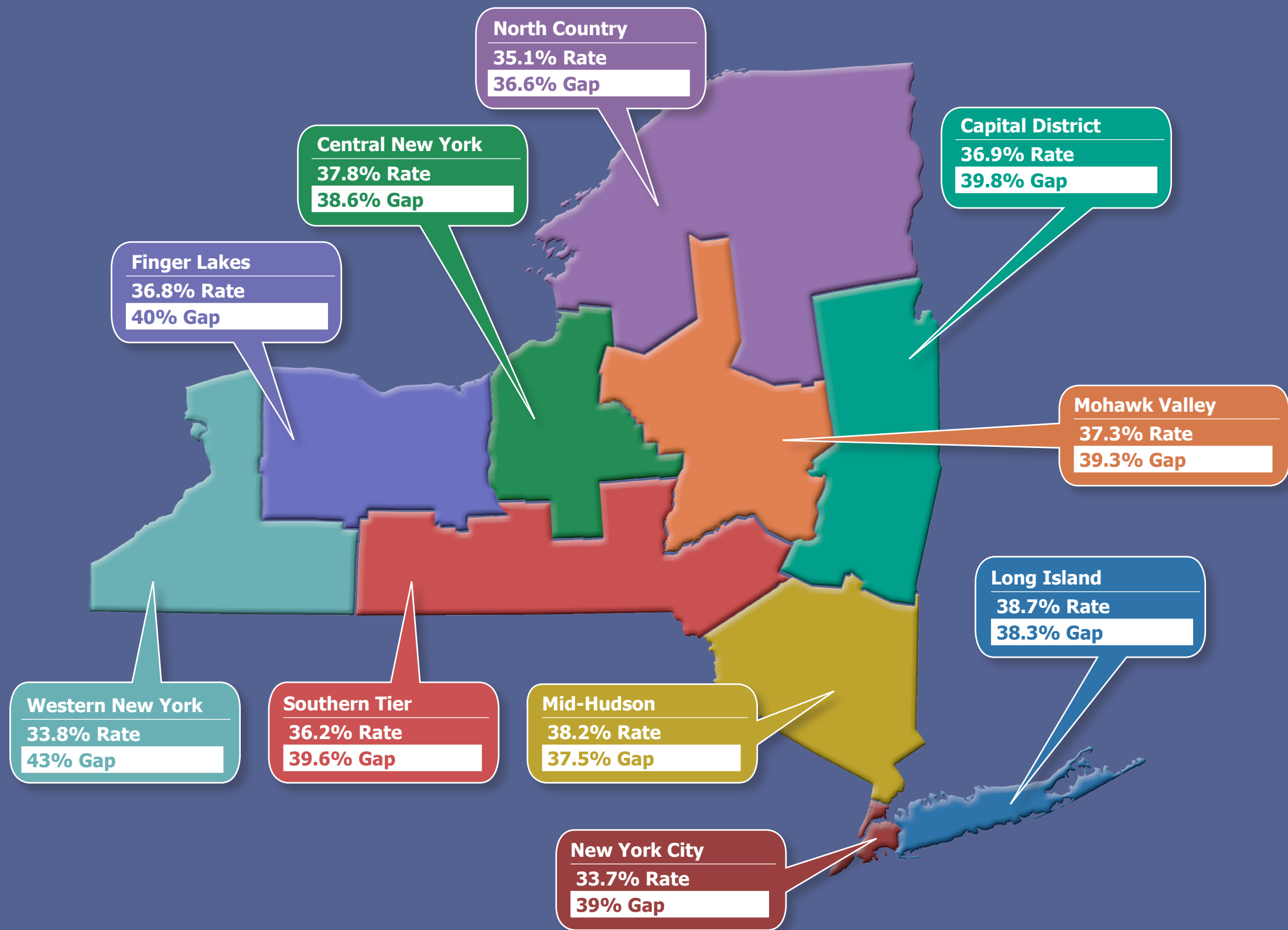
Employment Rates by Borough



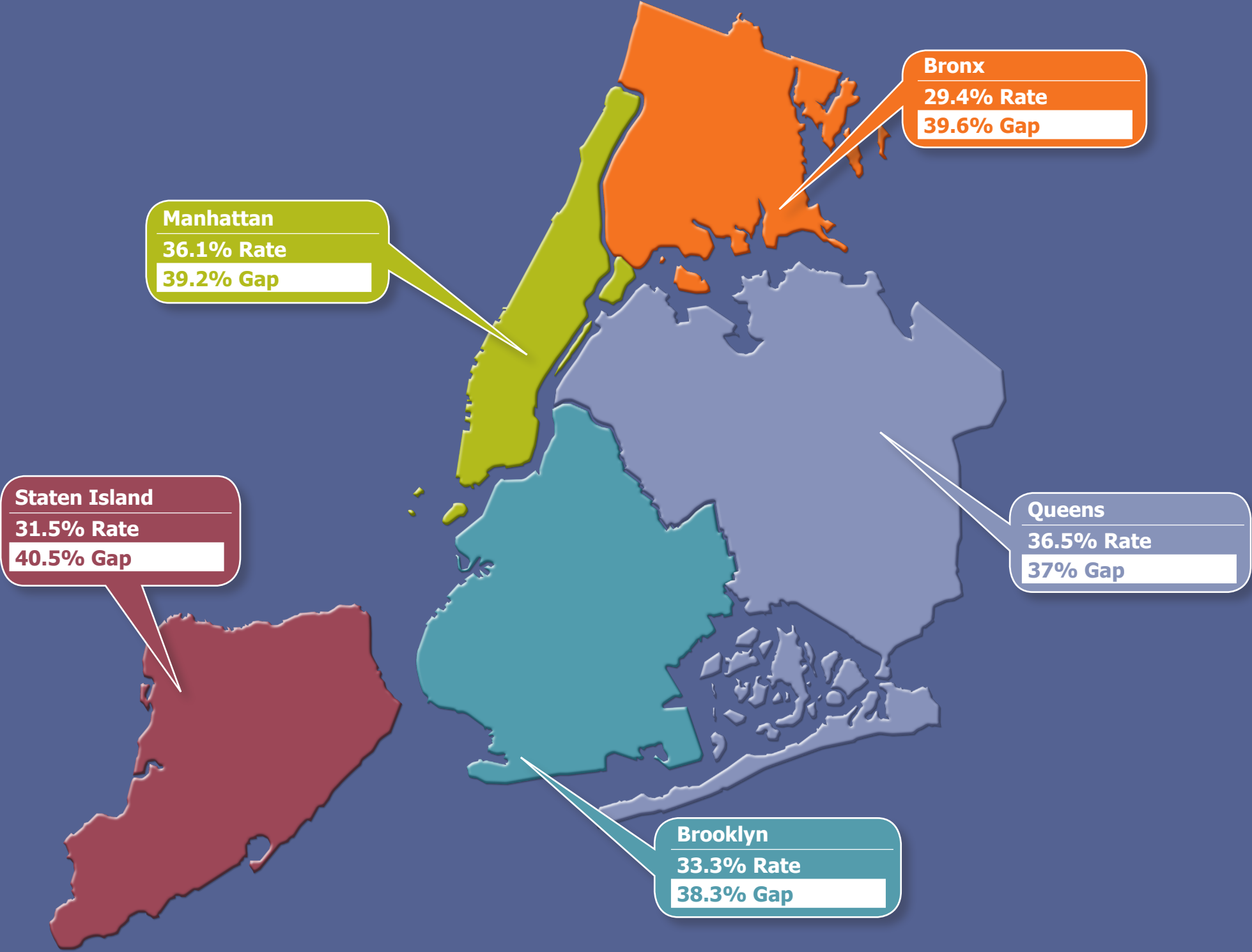
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Employment Rate by Region: High School Graduates



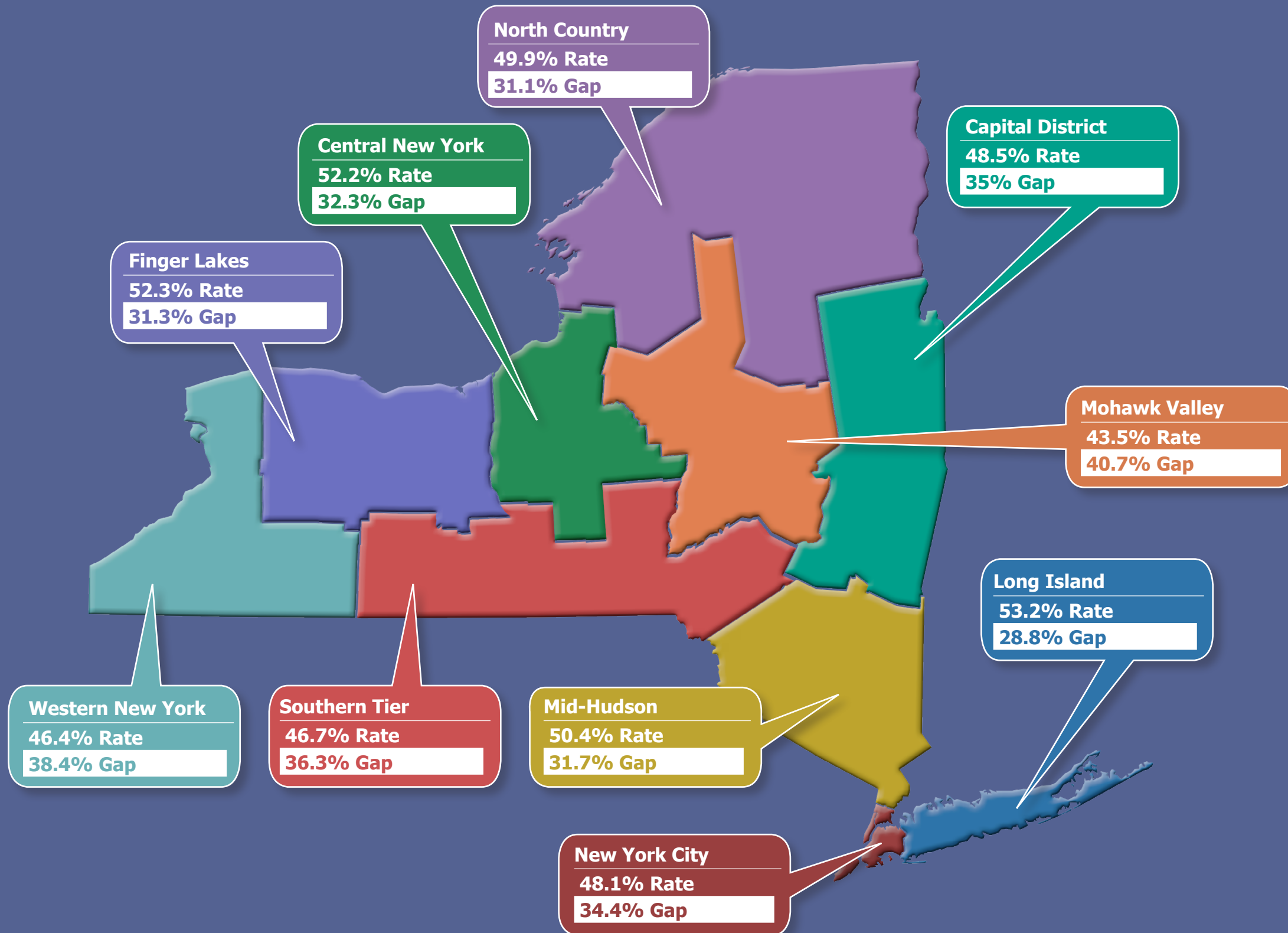
Employment Rate by Borough: High School Graduates



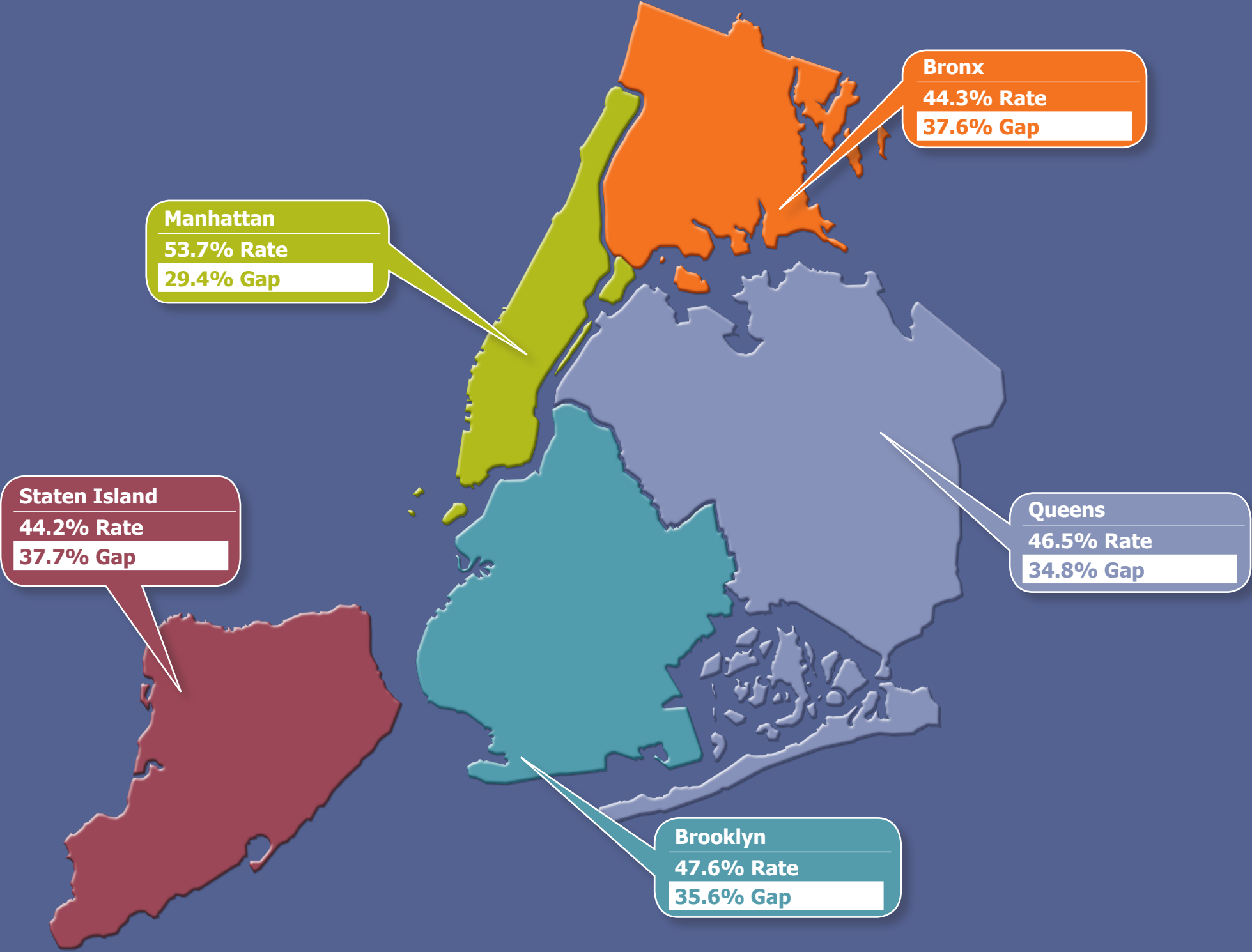
Employment Rate by Region: College Graduates



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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



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New York State
\$27,559 Median Income Ages 18–64
\$17,004 Income Gap Ages 18–64
\$24,421 Median Income Ages 64+
\$10,107 Income Gap Ages 64+
32.5% Poverty Rate
18% Poverty Gap

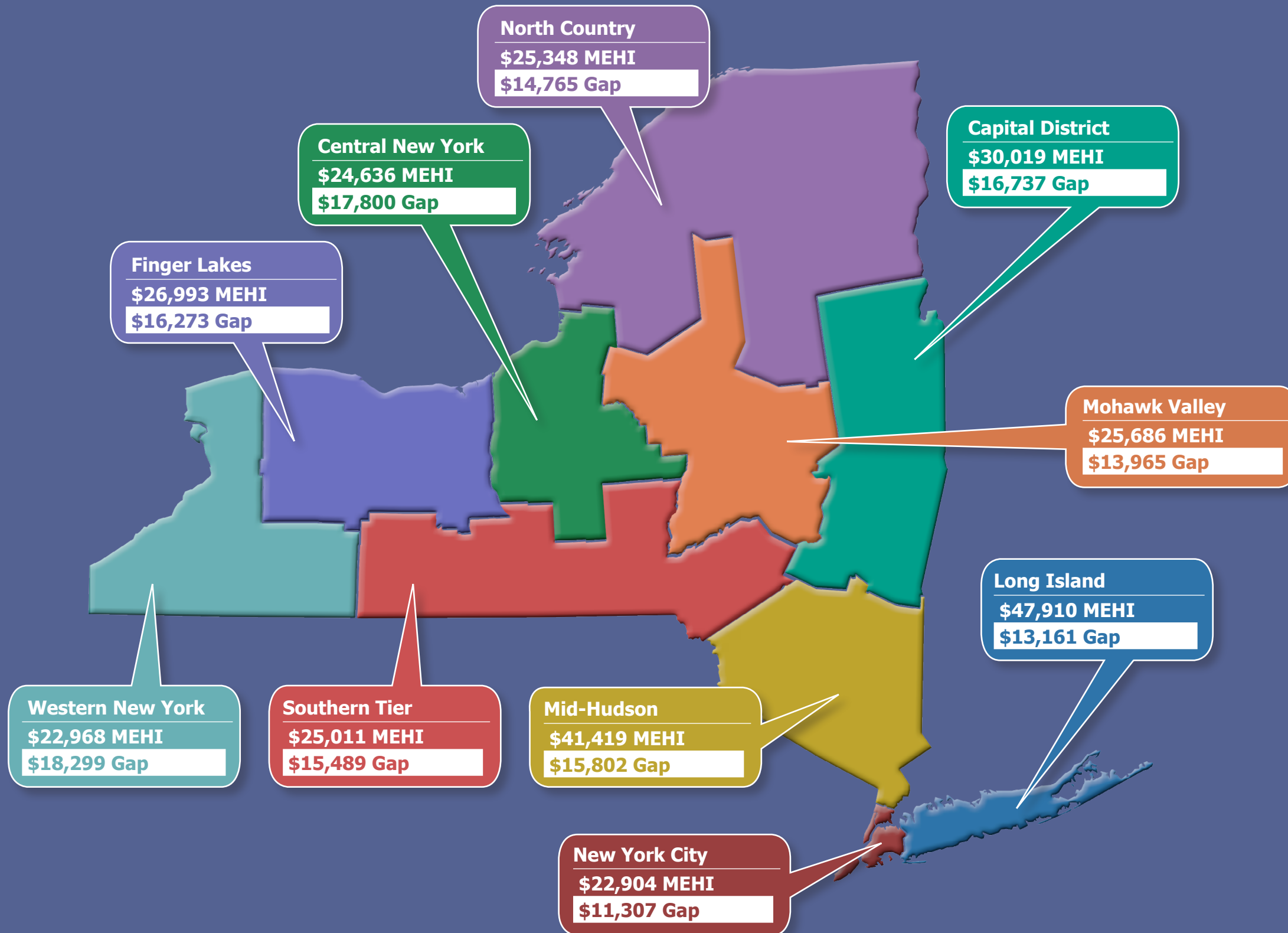
Region	Median Equivalized Household Income				Poverty Rate	
	18–64	Gap	65+	Gap	Rate	Gap
National	\$25,875	\$14,950	\$24,900	\$9,094	30.50%	16%
New York State	\$27,559	17,004	24,421	\$10,107	32.50%	18%
New York City	\$22,904	\$11,307	\$20,108	\$11,596	36.50%	19.9%
Bronx	\$16,103	\$12,291	\$17,466	\$7,847	45.10%	20.6%
Brooklyn	\$22,047	\$12,965	\$16,590	\$10,137	37.10%	18.9%
Manhattan	\$21,702	\$40,192	\$19,659	\$22,014	39.90%	23.4%
Queens	\$31,577	\$8,740	\$24,939	\$8,961	26.60%	14.2%
Staten Island	\$38,918	\$12,712	\$30,456	\$11,121	27.90%	18.7%
Capital District	\$30,019	\$16,737	\$27,750	\$8,250	28.80%	15.2%
Central New York	\$24,636	\$17,800	\$24,034	\$8,410	31%	14.5%
Finger Lakes	\$26,993	\$16,273	\$25,640	\$7,128	34.10%	18.7%
Long Island	\$47,910	\$13,161	\$37,549	\$9,873	19.70%	13.8%
Mid-Hudson	\$41,419	\$15,802	\$31,086	\$14,859	25.40%	14.5%
Mohawk Valley	\$25,686	\$13,965	\$23,174	\$7,443	34.80%	19.8%
North Country	\$25,348	\$14,765	\$23,370	\$6,614	35.10%	12.8%
Southern Tier	\$25,011	\$15,489	\$24,723	\$6,673	34.40%	15.3%
Western NY	\$22,968	\$18,299	\$22,742	\$7,237	33.40%	19%

National
\$25,875 Median Income Ages 18–64
\$14,950 Income Gap Ages 18–64
\$24,900 Median Income Ages 64+
\$9,094 Income Gap Ages 64+
30.5% Poverty Rate
16% Poverty Gap

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



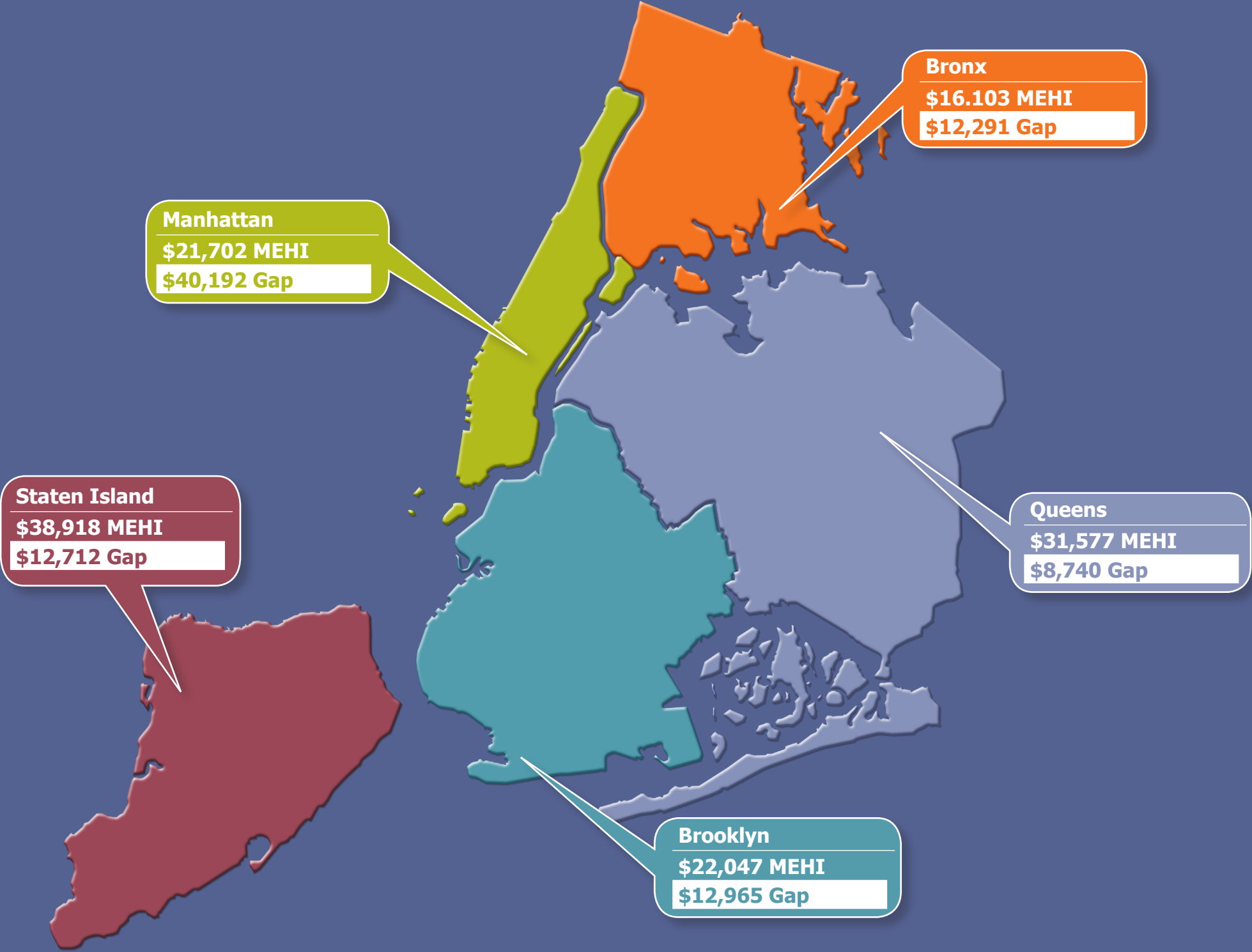
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Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 18-64 by Borough



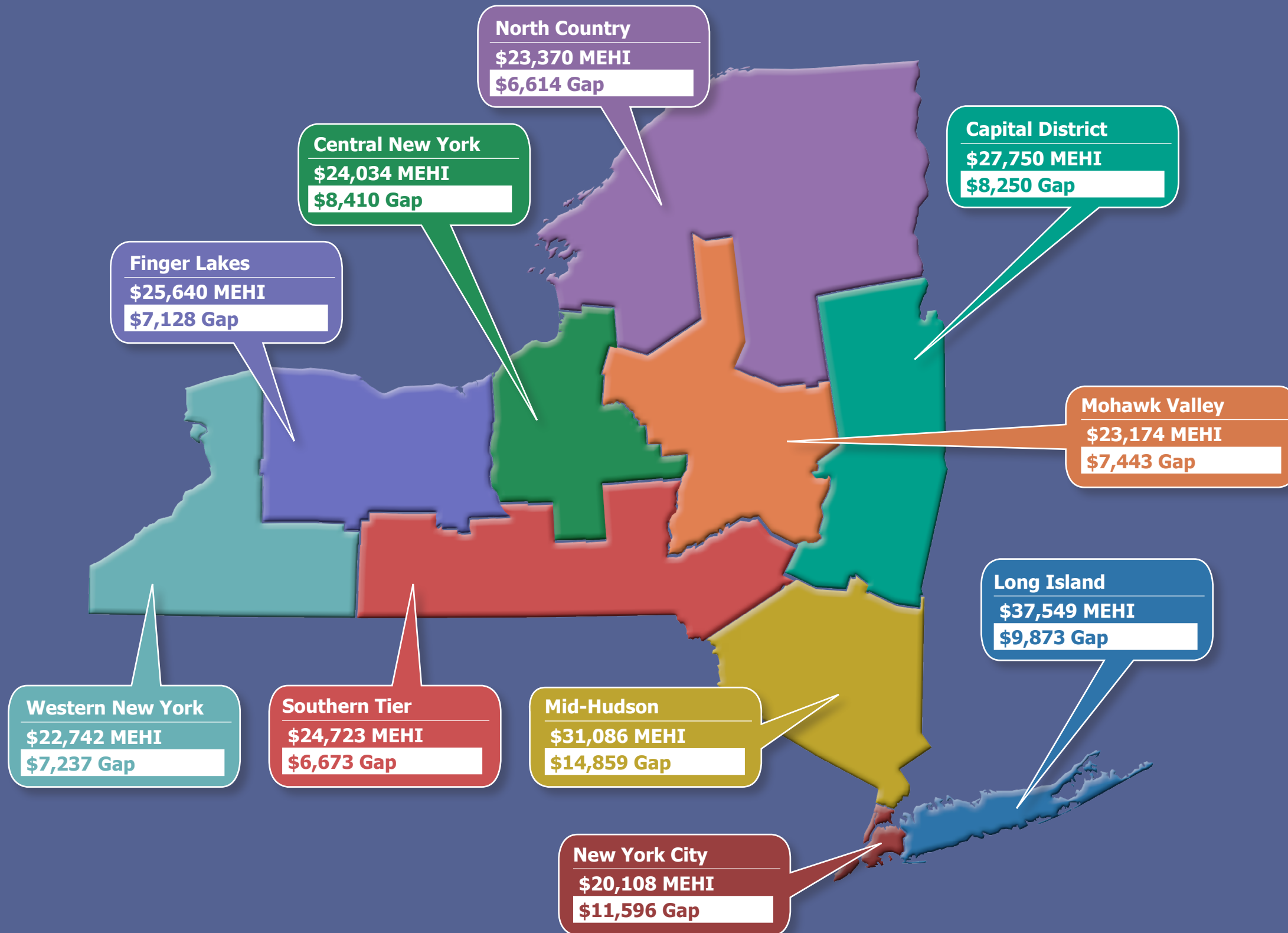
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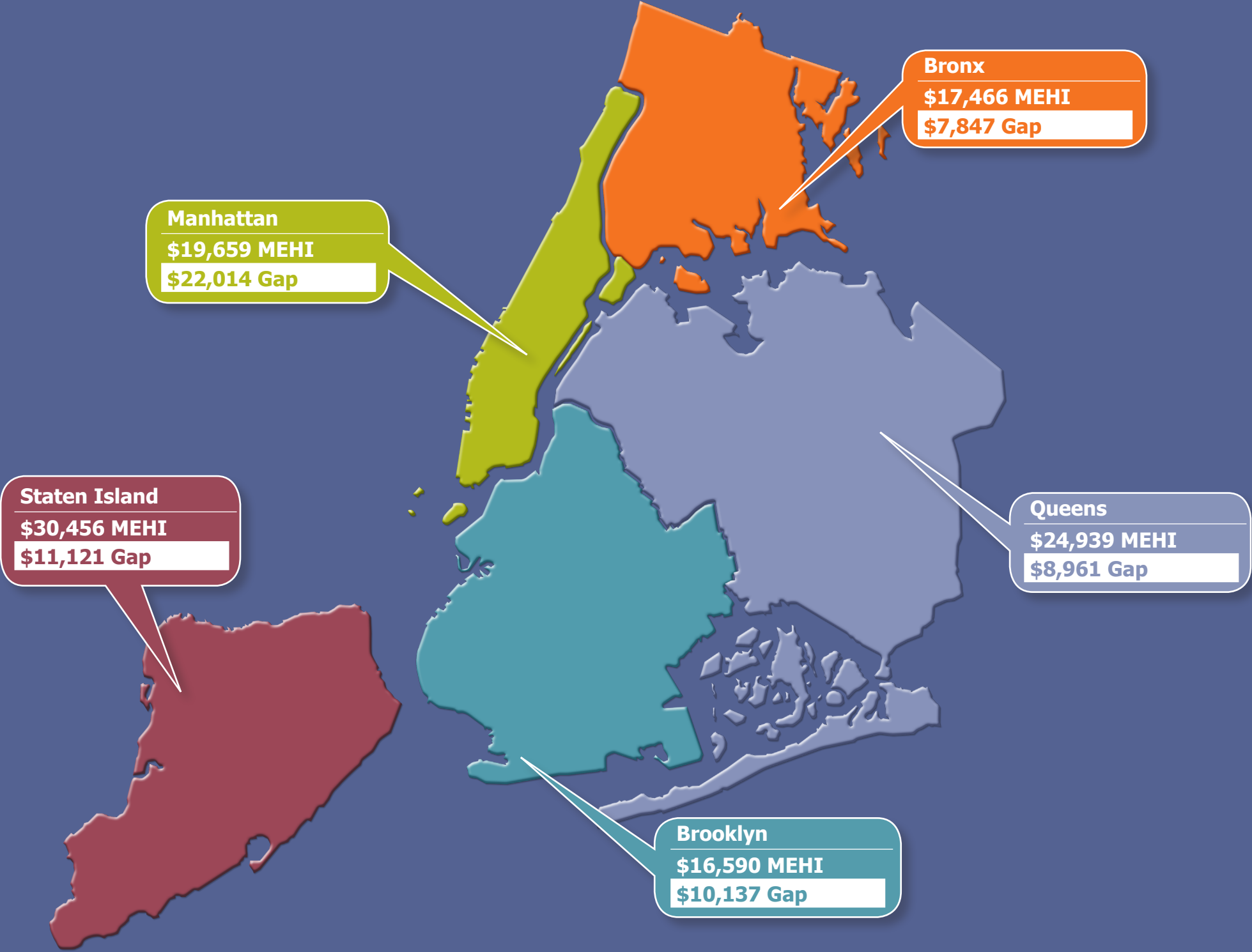
Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 65+ by Region



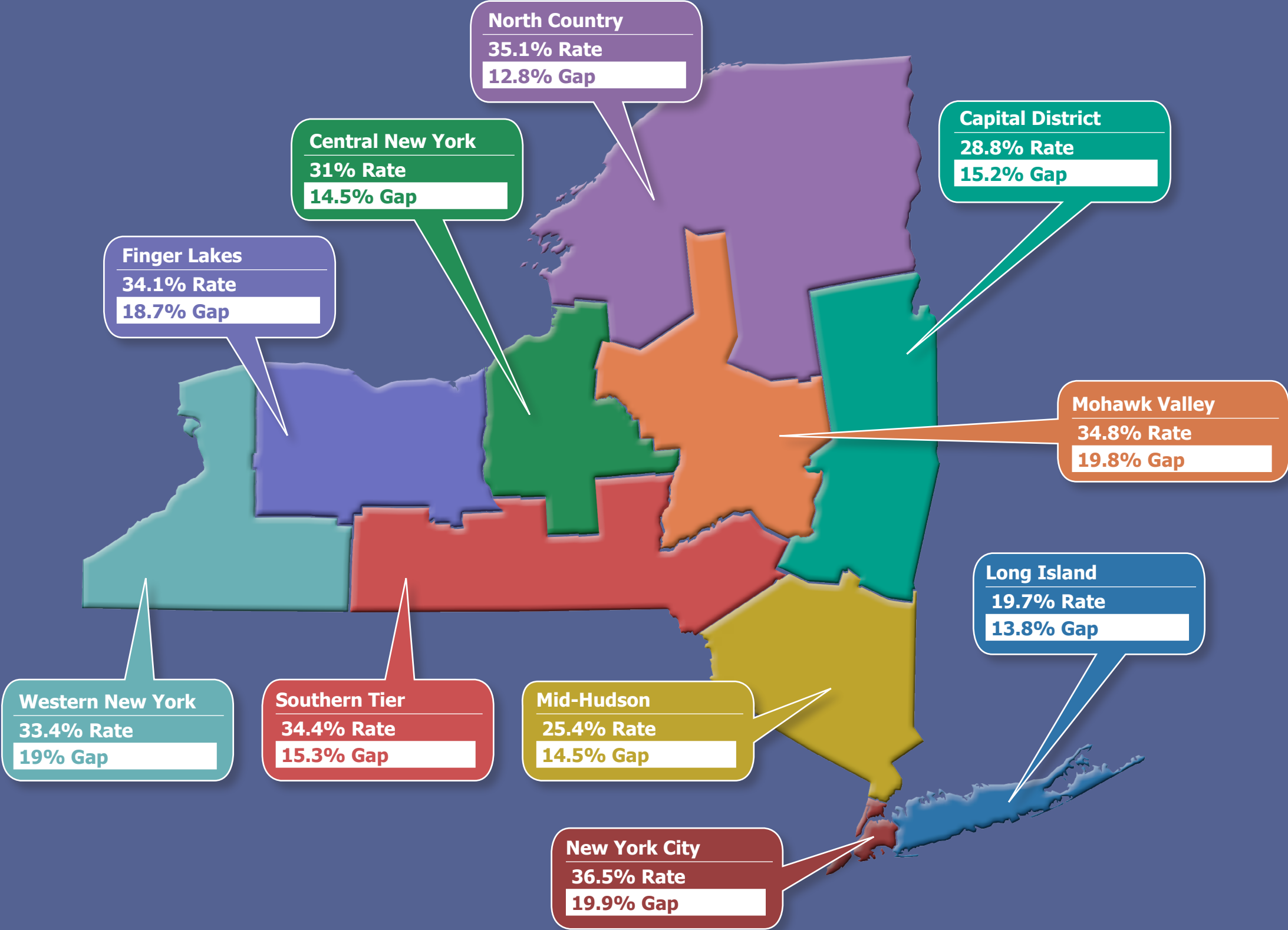
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Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 65+ by Borough



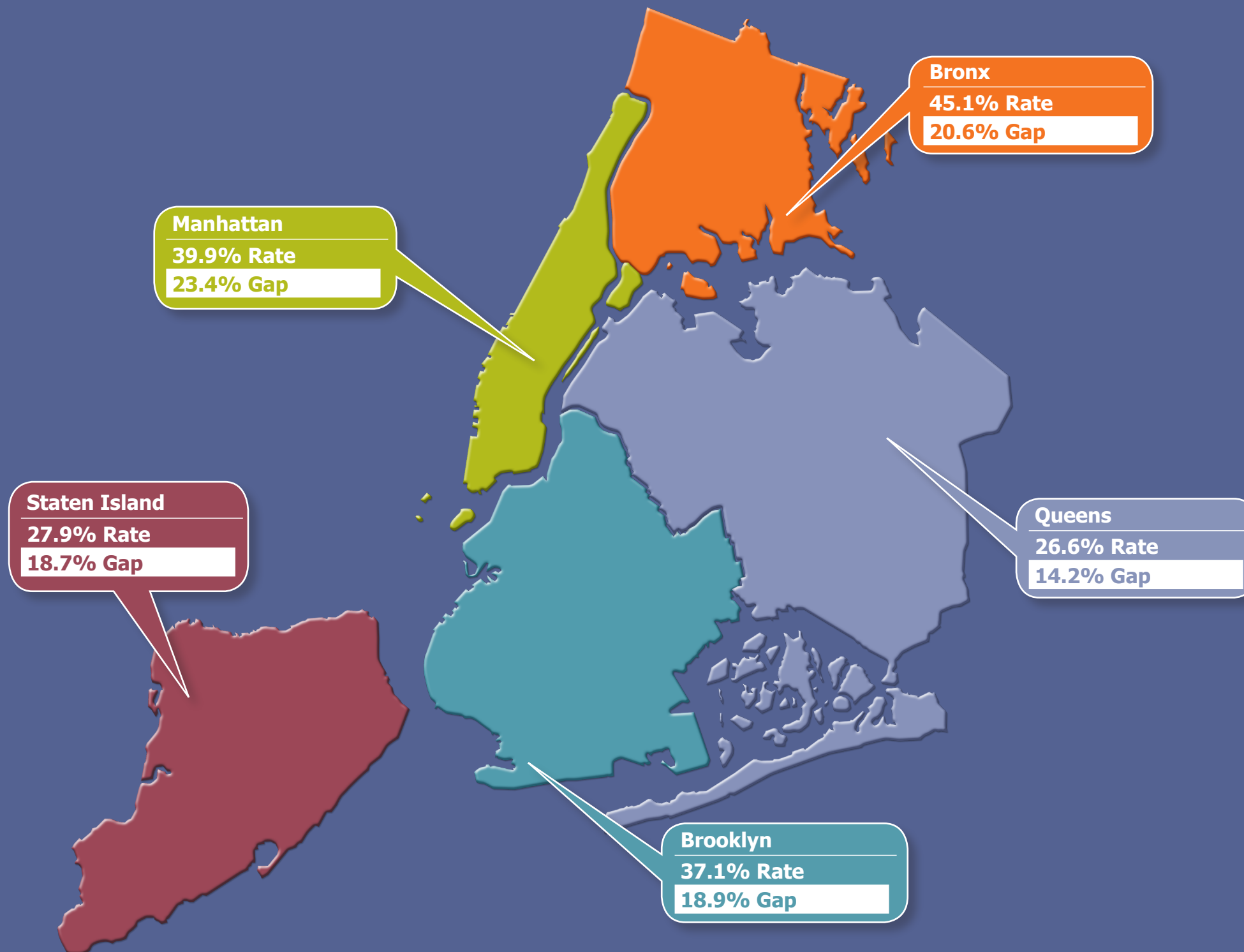
Poverty Rate by Region



Poverty Rate by Borough



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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



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New York State
89.2% Insurance rate
-6.3%% Insurance gap
47.9% Private Insurance Rate
36.9% Private Insurance Gap
Working with No Insurance
11.1%

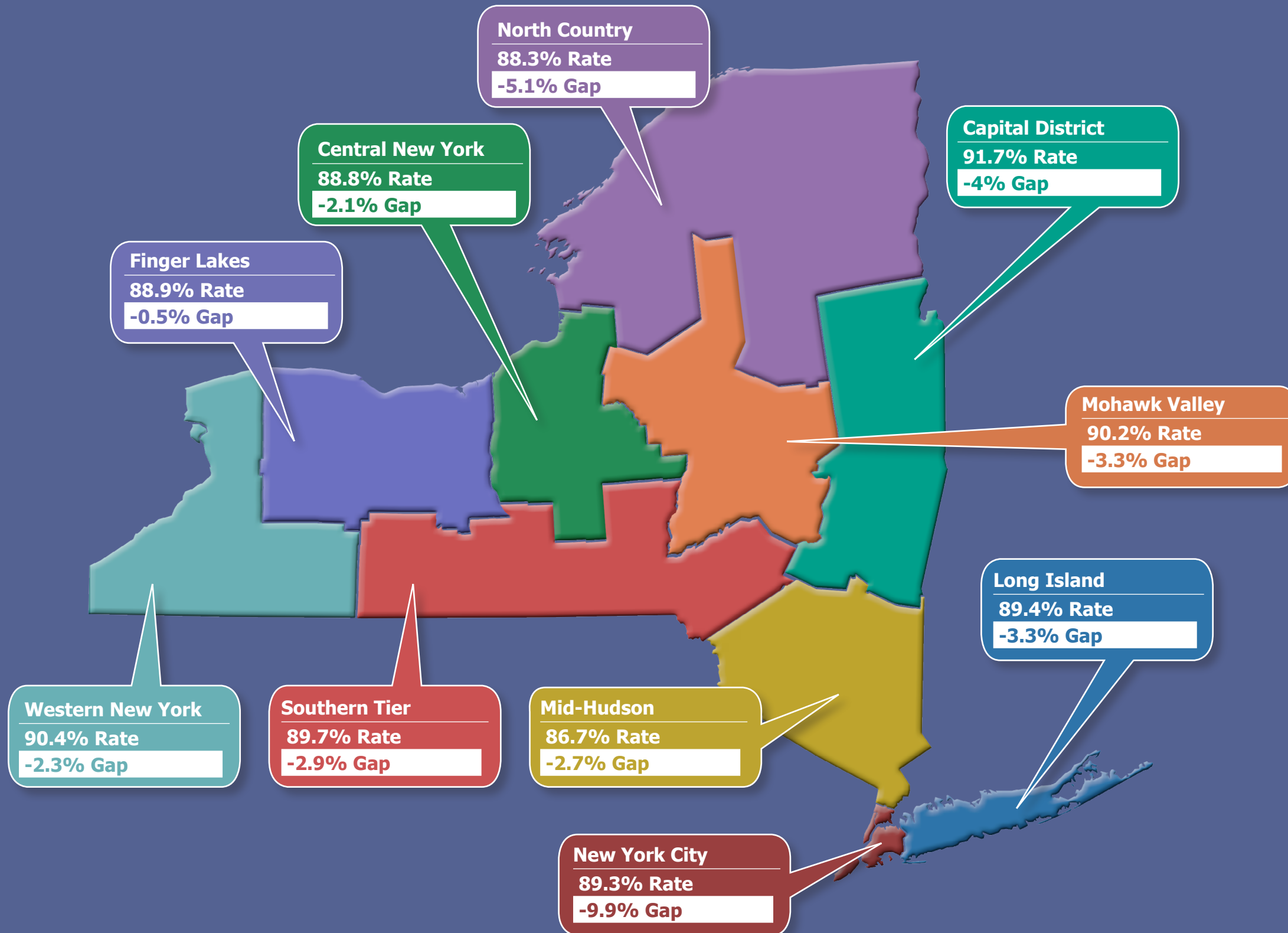
National
81.5% Insurance Rate
-2.7% Insurance Gap
52.3% Private Insurance Rate
38.5% Private Insurance Gap
Working with No Insurance
16.8%

Region	Insurance		Private Insurance		Working with No Insurance
	Rate	Gap	Rate	Gap	
National	81.5%	-2.7%	52.3%	38.5%	16.8%
New York State	89.2%	-6.3%	47.9%	36.9%	11.1%
New York City	89.3%	-9.9%	39.2%	38.1%	12.8%
Bronx	89.6%	-14.8%	29.6%	35.2%	14.2%
Brooklyn	90%	-10.2%	39%	34.4%	12.2%
Manhattan	91.5%	-6%	39.2%	46.9%	8.1%
Queens	85.2%	-10.4%	46.6%	32.3%	17.1%
Staten Island	94.9%	-6.3%	52.2%	35.5%	5%
Capital District	91.7%	-4%	53.4%	37%	9.8%
Central New York	88.8%	-2.1%	49.9%	38.8%	12.3%
Finger Lakes	88.9%	-0.5%	53.1%	37.5%	10.6%
Long Island	89.4%	-3.3%	64.4%	30.3%	8.4%
Mid-Hudson	86.7%	-2.7%	59.3%	33.2%	11.6%
Mohawk Valley	90.2%	-3.3%	46.1%	39.5%	9%
North Country	88.3%	-5.1%	51.3%	34.8%	10.5%
Southern Tier	89.7%	-2.9%	48.2%	40.3%	11.2%
Western NY	90.4%	-2.3%	49.8%	38.3%	10.5%

Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Region



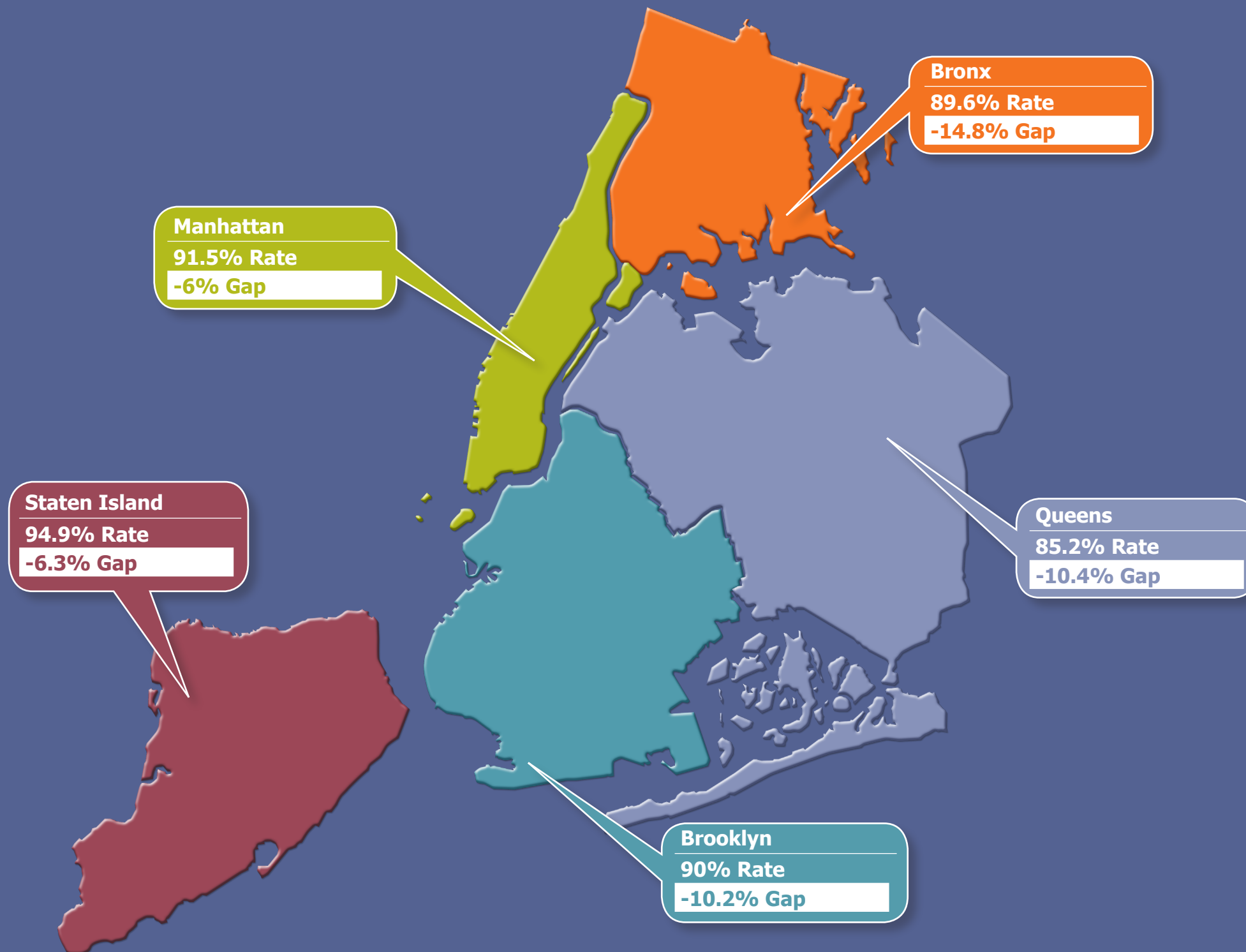
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Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Borough



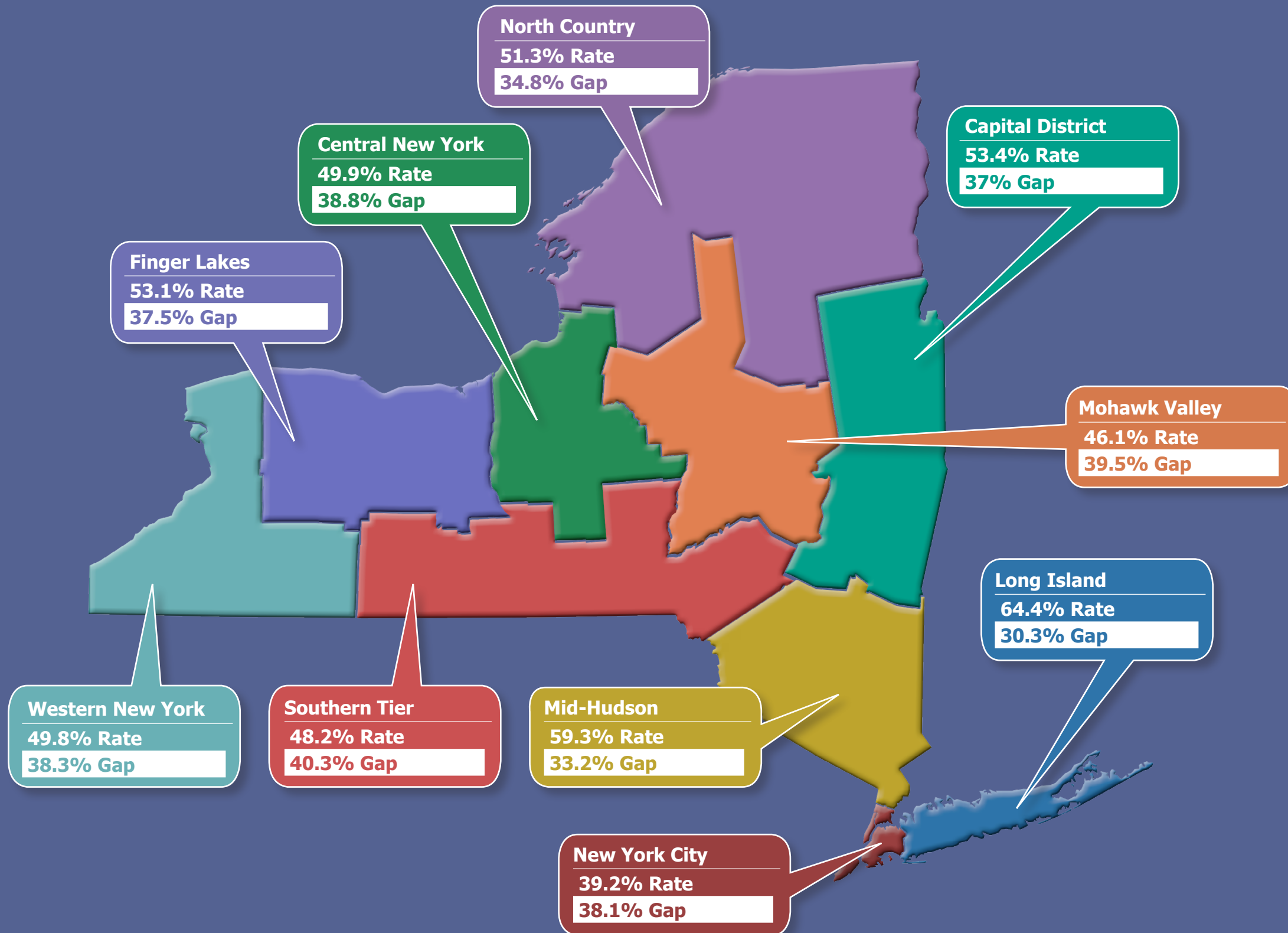
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Private Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Region



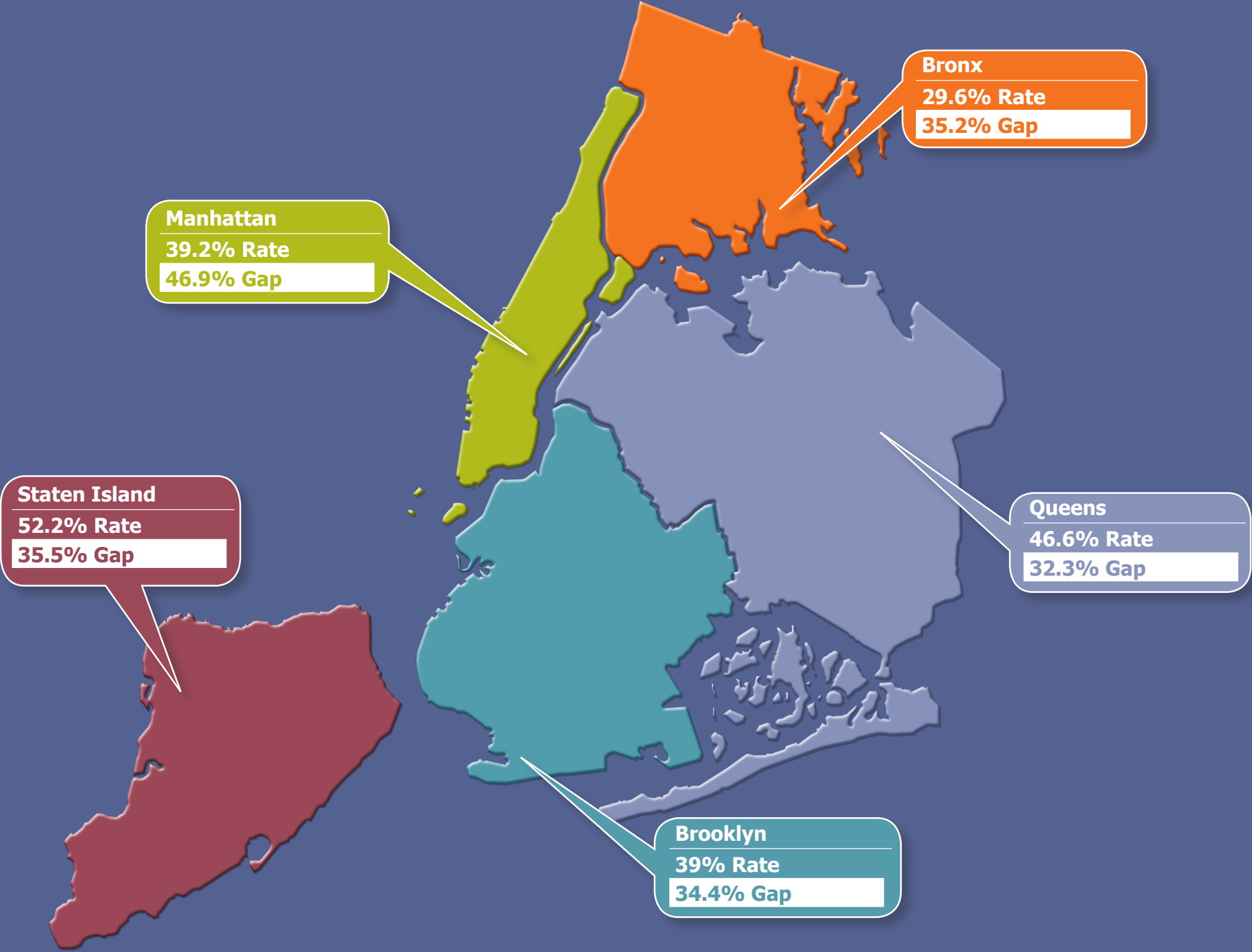
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Private Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Borough



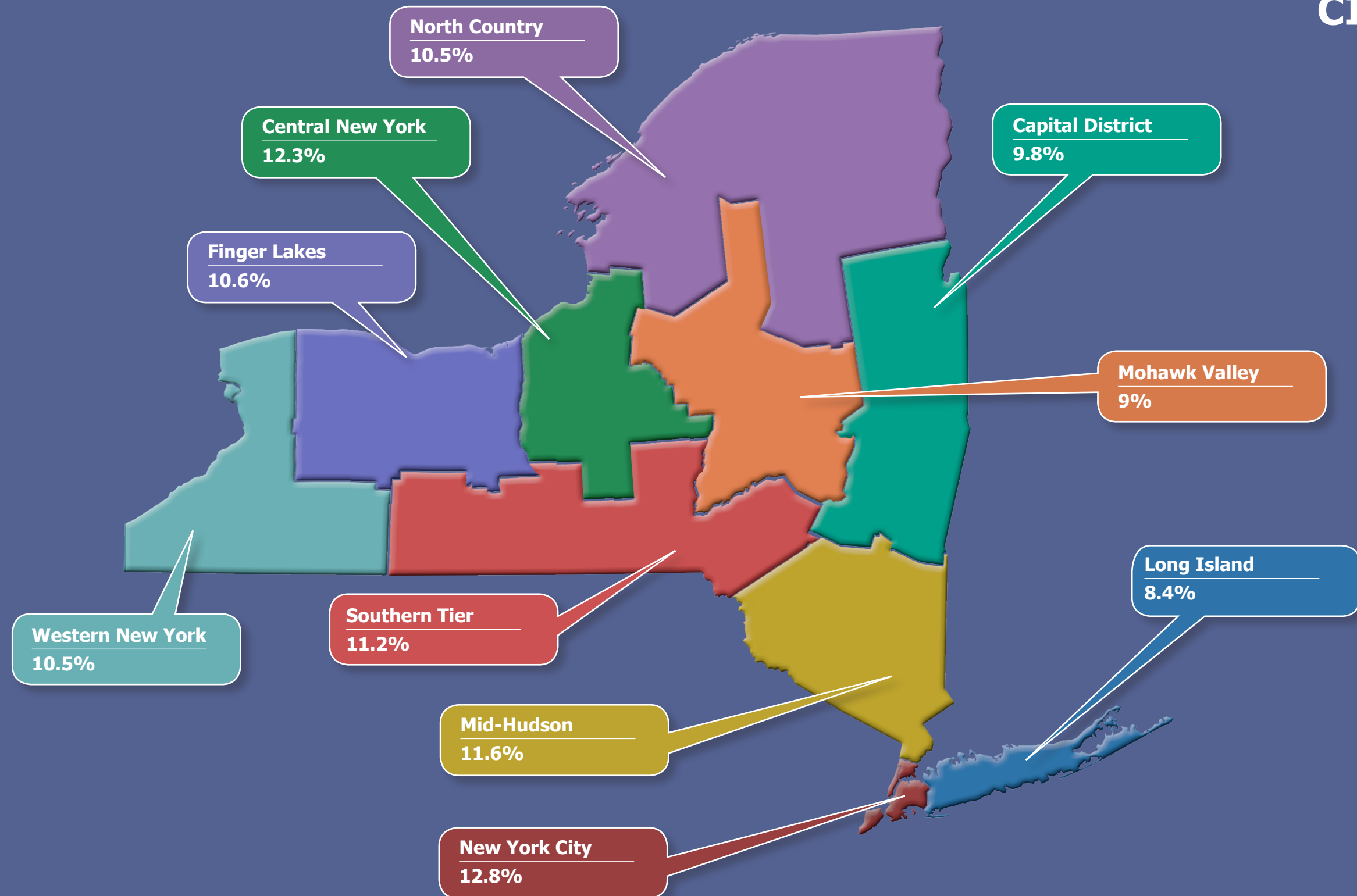
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Working with No Health Insurance by Region



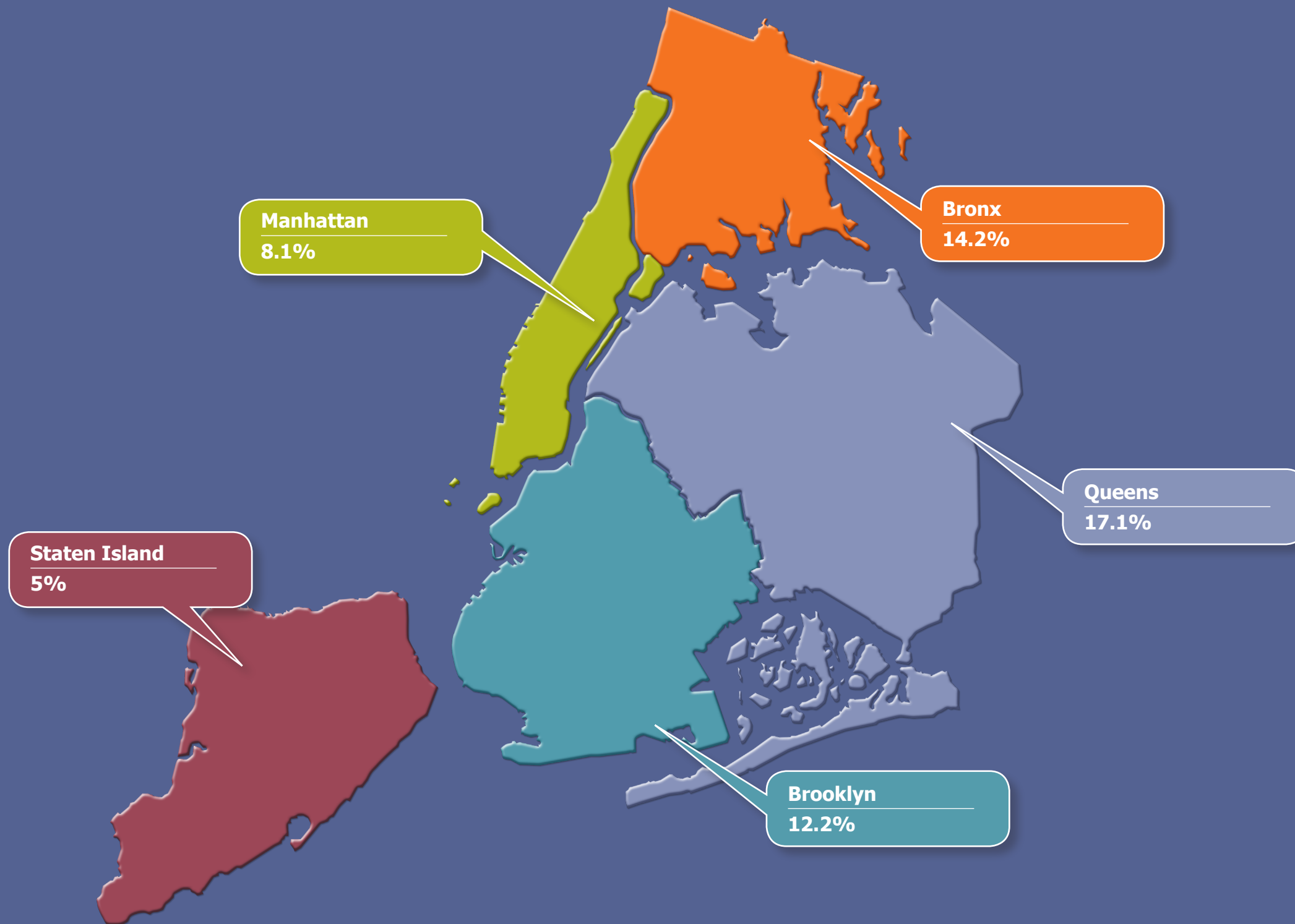
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Working with No Health Insurance by Borough



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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.

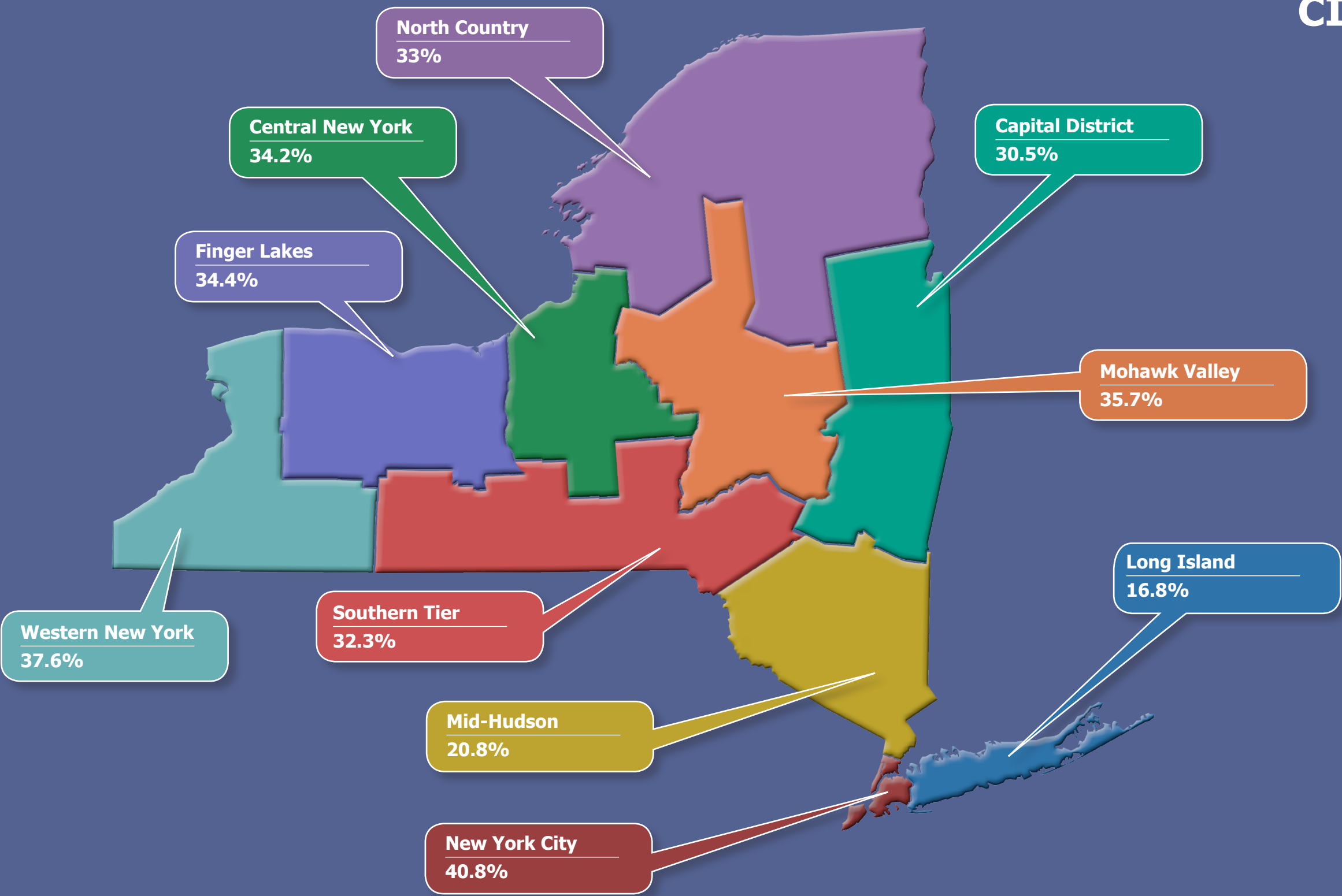


New York State
Food Stamp Participation Rate
34.1%
Working with Food Stamps
16.4%
Working with Food Stamp Gap
8.3%

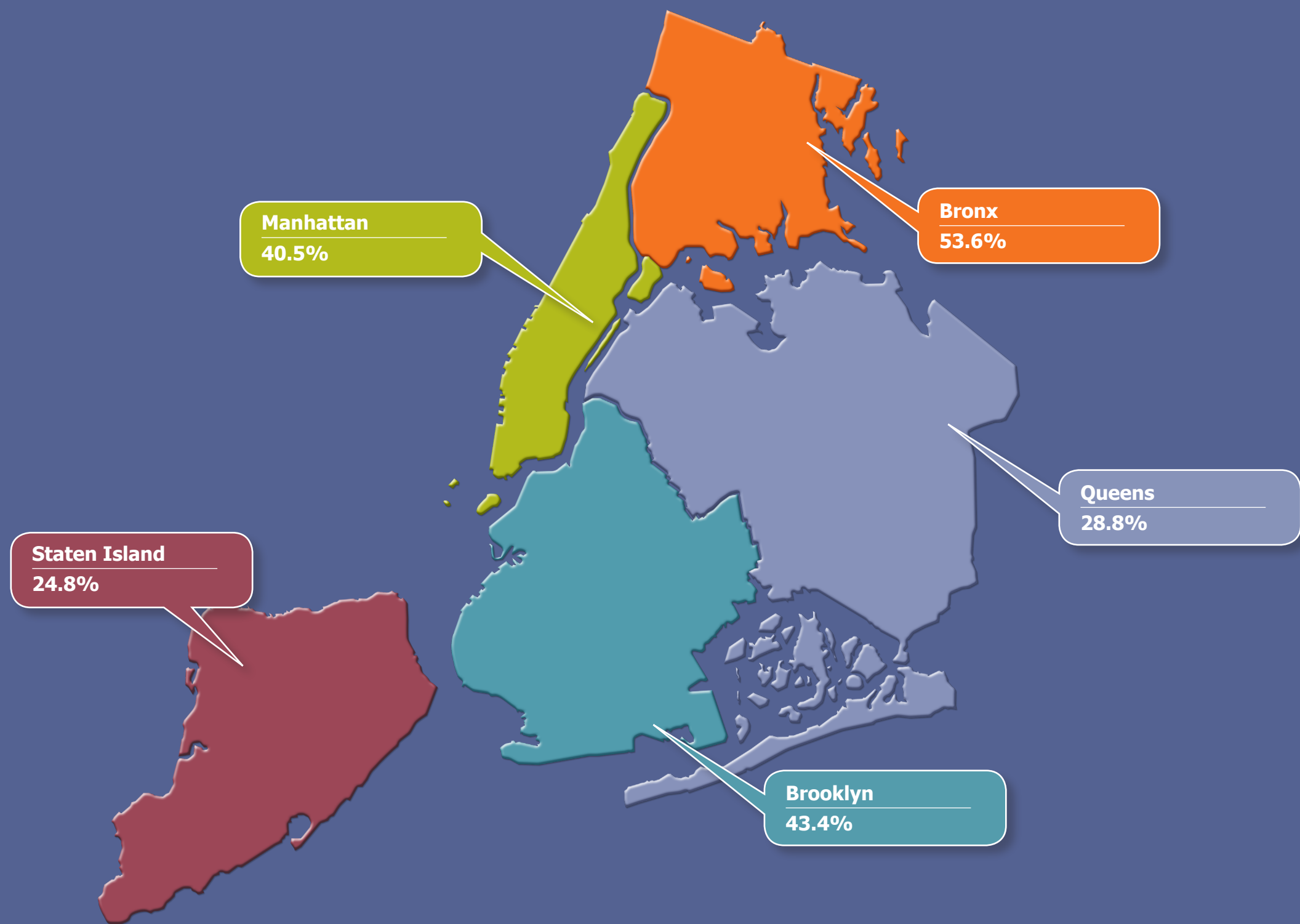
National
Food Stamp Participation Rate
28.9%
Working with Food Stamps
14.9%
Working with Food Stamp Gap
7.1%

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



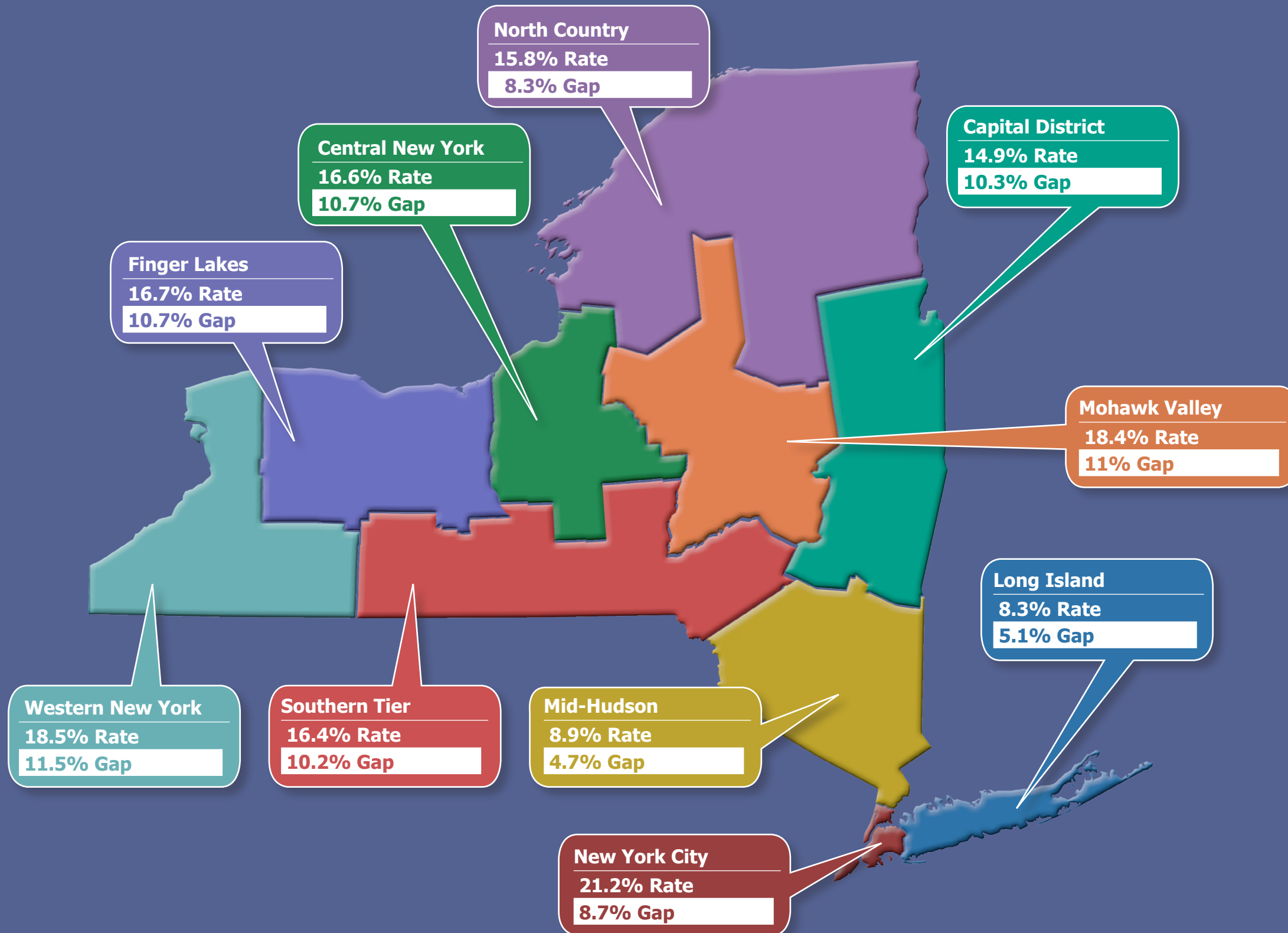
Food Stamp Participation Rate by Borough



Working with Food Stamps Rate by Region



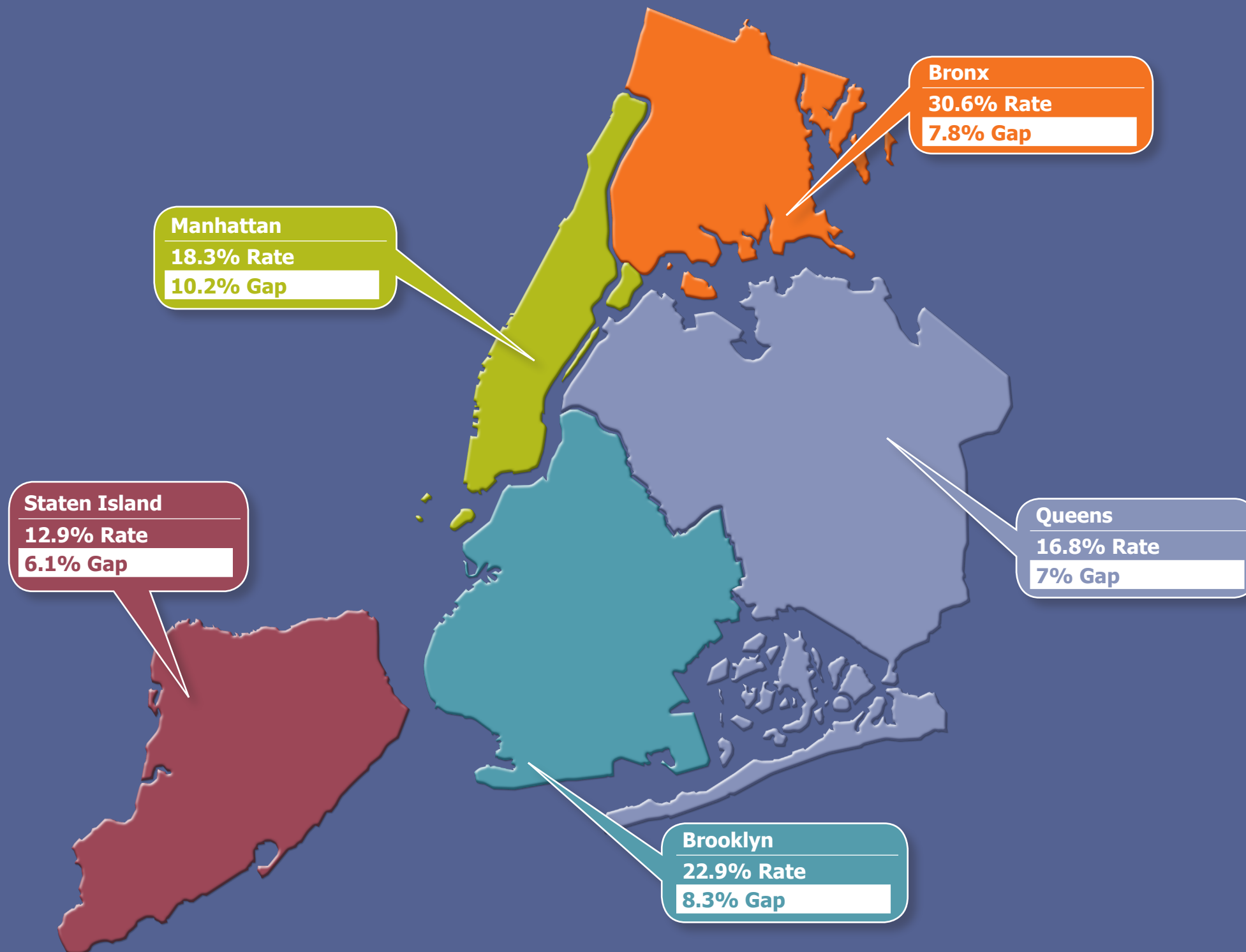
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Working with Food Stamps Rate by Borough



CID-NY





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.



New York State
42.7% Home Ownership
12.2% Home Ownership Gap
35.7% Rent Burden*
9.8% Rent Burden* Gap
*50% of Income or More

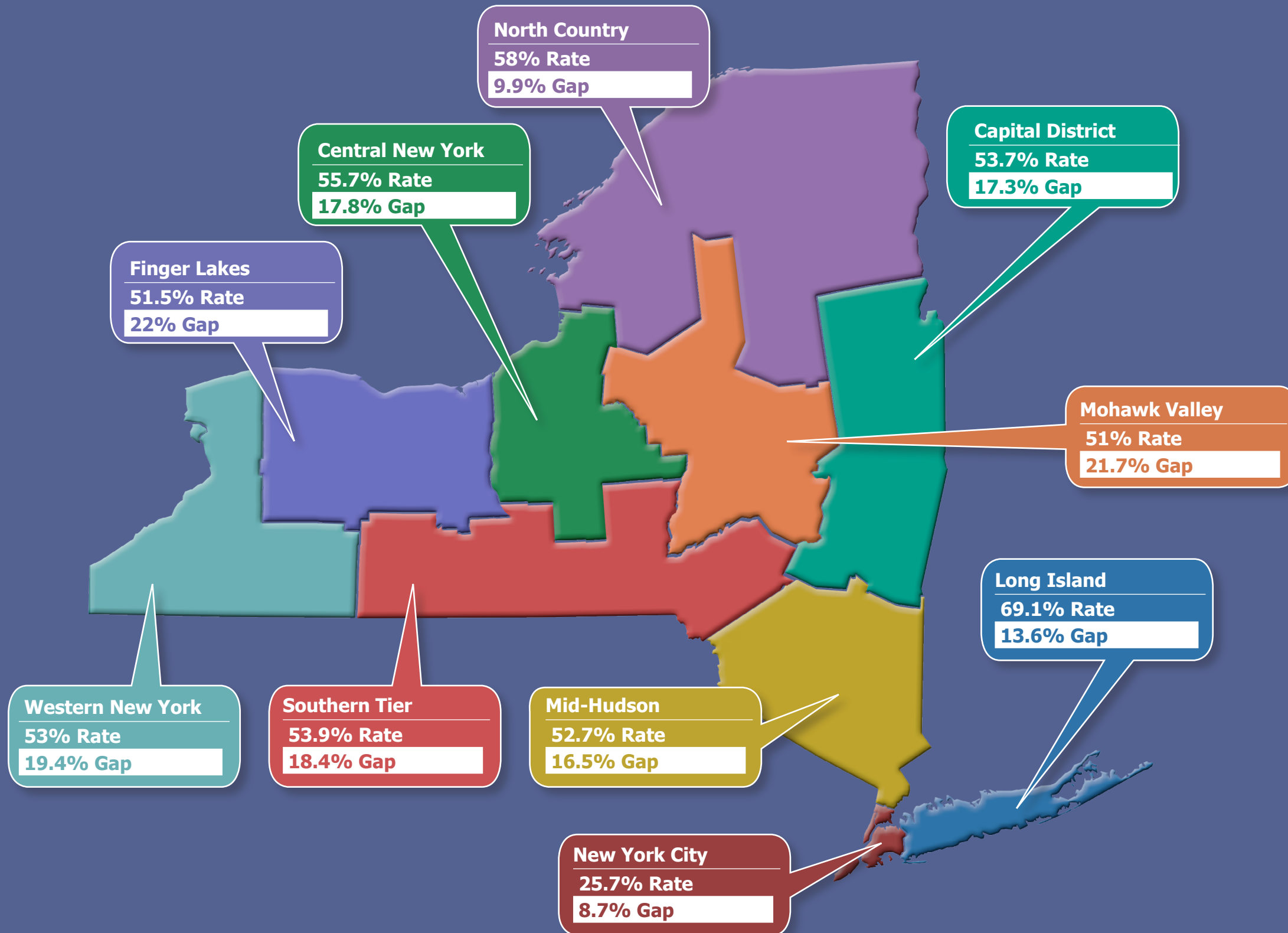
National
56.5% Home Ownership
10.1% Home Ownership Gap
33.6% Rent Burden*
9.6% Rent Burden* Gap
*50% of Income or More

Region	Home Ownership		Rent Burden	
	Rate	Gap	Rate	Gap
National	56.5%	10.1%	33.6%	9.6%
New York State	42.7%	12.2%	35.7%	9.8%
New York City	25.7%	8.7%	35.2%	9.3%
Bronx	13.2%	8.6%	38.4%	7.8%
Brooklyn	26%	7.2%	36.6%	8.6%
Manhattan	11.3%	8.8%	27.5%	9.2%
Queens	42%	3.6%	37.5%	11.1%
Staten Island	55.6%	18.5%	41.4%	11.2%
Capitol District	53.7%	17.3%	34.5%	13.1%
Central New York	55.7%	17.8%	34.7%	9.9%
Finger Lakes	51.5%	22%	38.6%	10.5%
Long Island	69.1%	13.6%	42.8%	15.4%
Mid-Hudson	52.7%	16.5%	36.9%	8%
Mohawk Valley	51%	21.7%	36%	11.4%
North Country	58%	9.9%	33.3%	9.4%
Southern Tier	53.9%	18.4%	34.3%	7.5%
Western NY	53%	19.4%	37%	12.1%

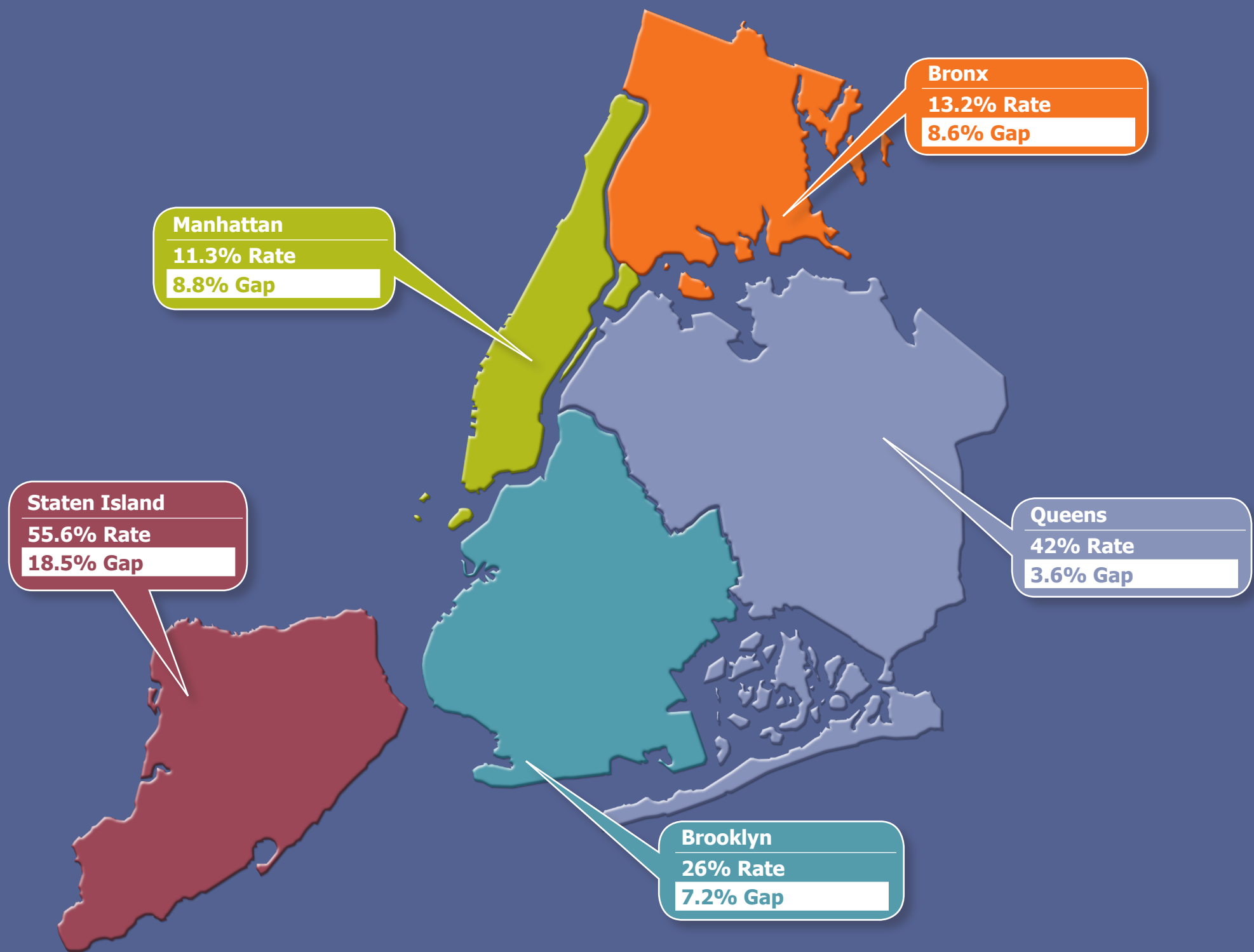
Home Ownership by Region



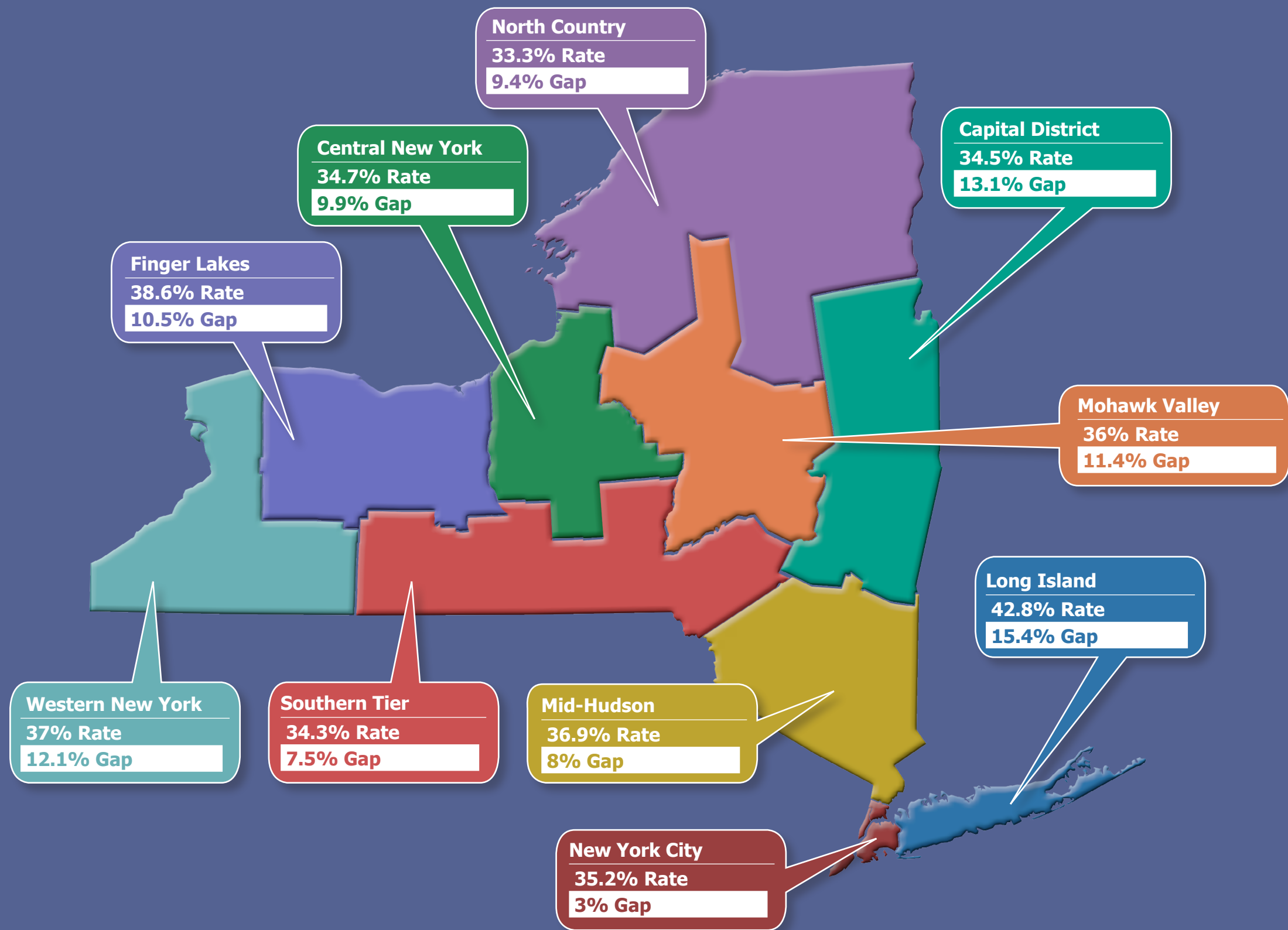
CID-NY



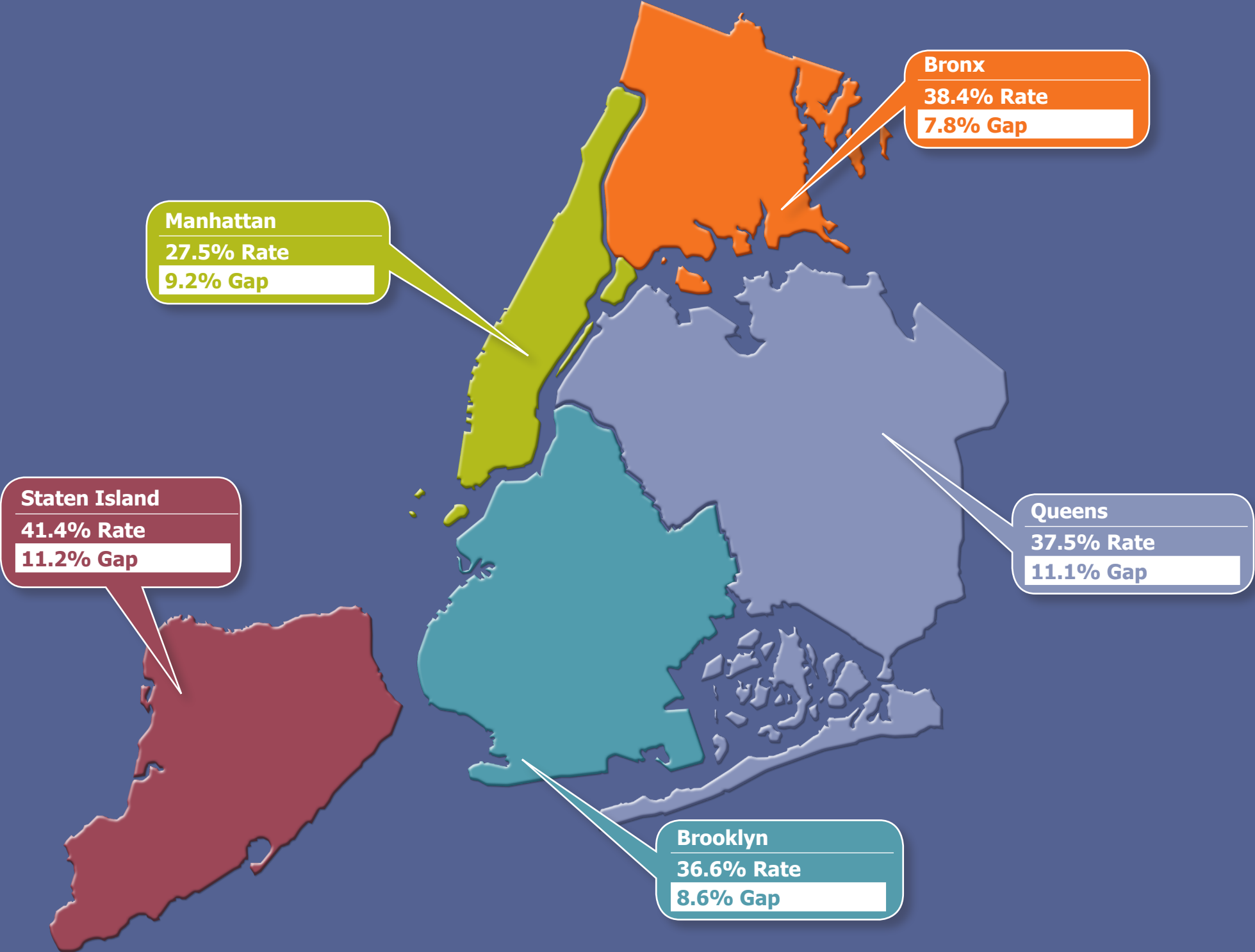
Home Ownership by Borough

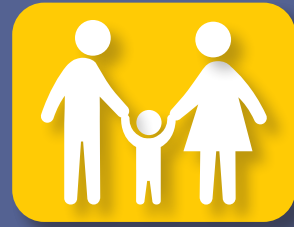


Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More by Region



Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More by Borough

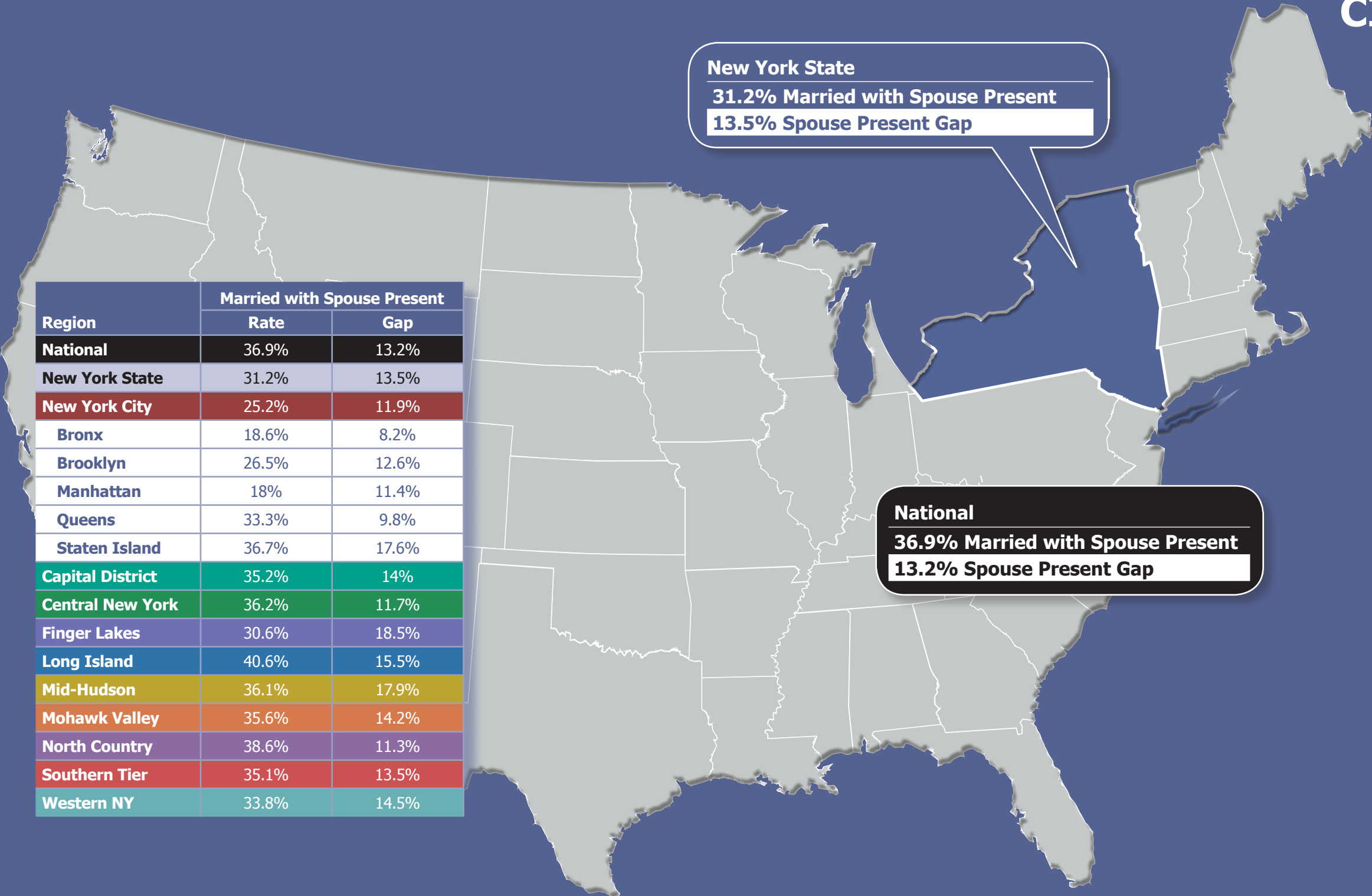




Marriage & Family

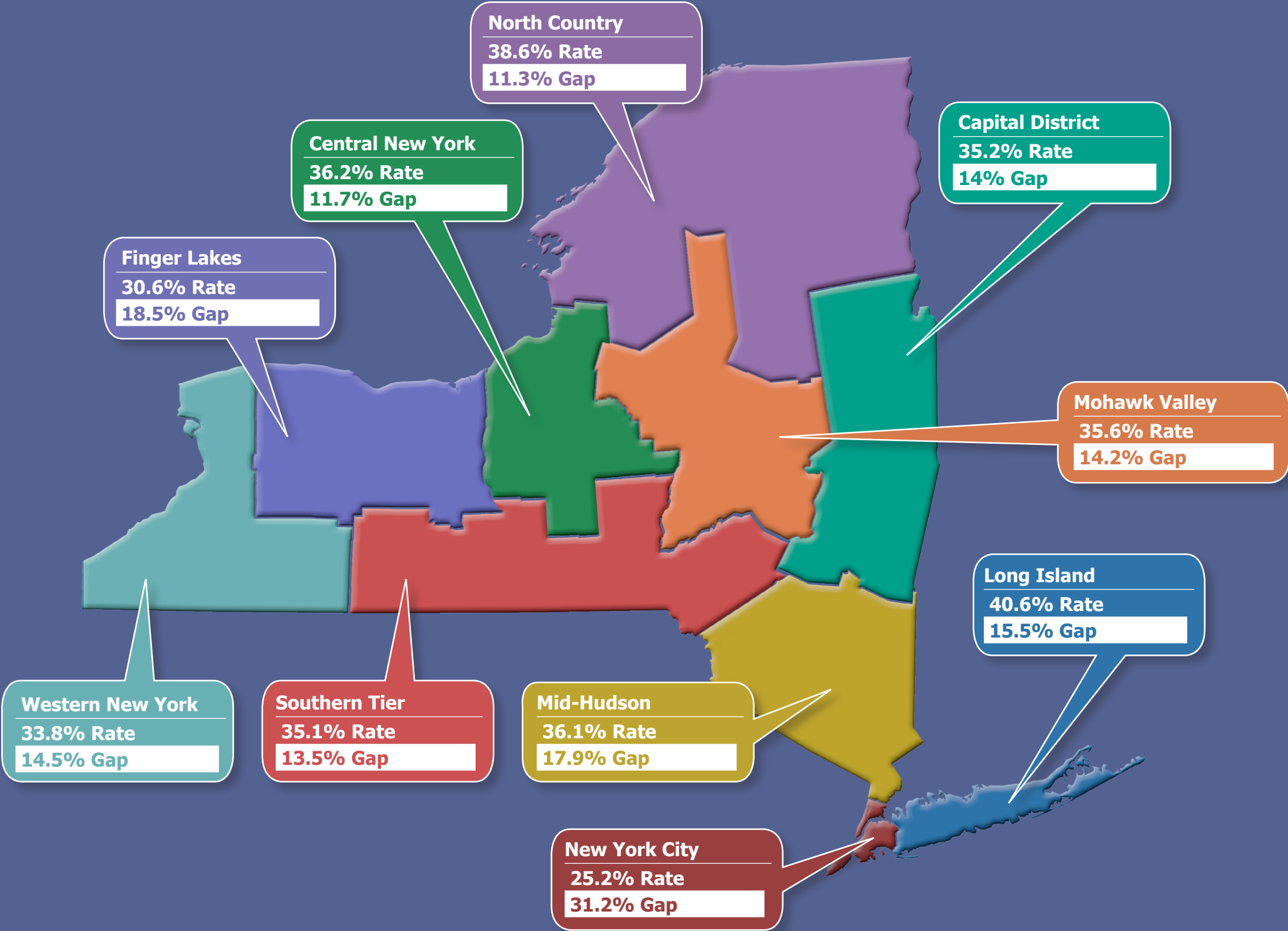
Marriage and family status affect health, employment and income. Those people with disabilities who are married have a great likelihood of being employed and having a higher household income than people with disabilities who are not married.

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%.

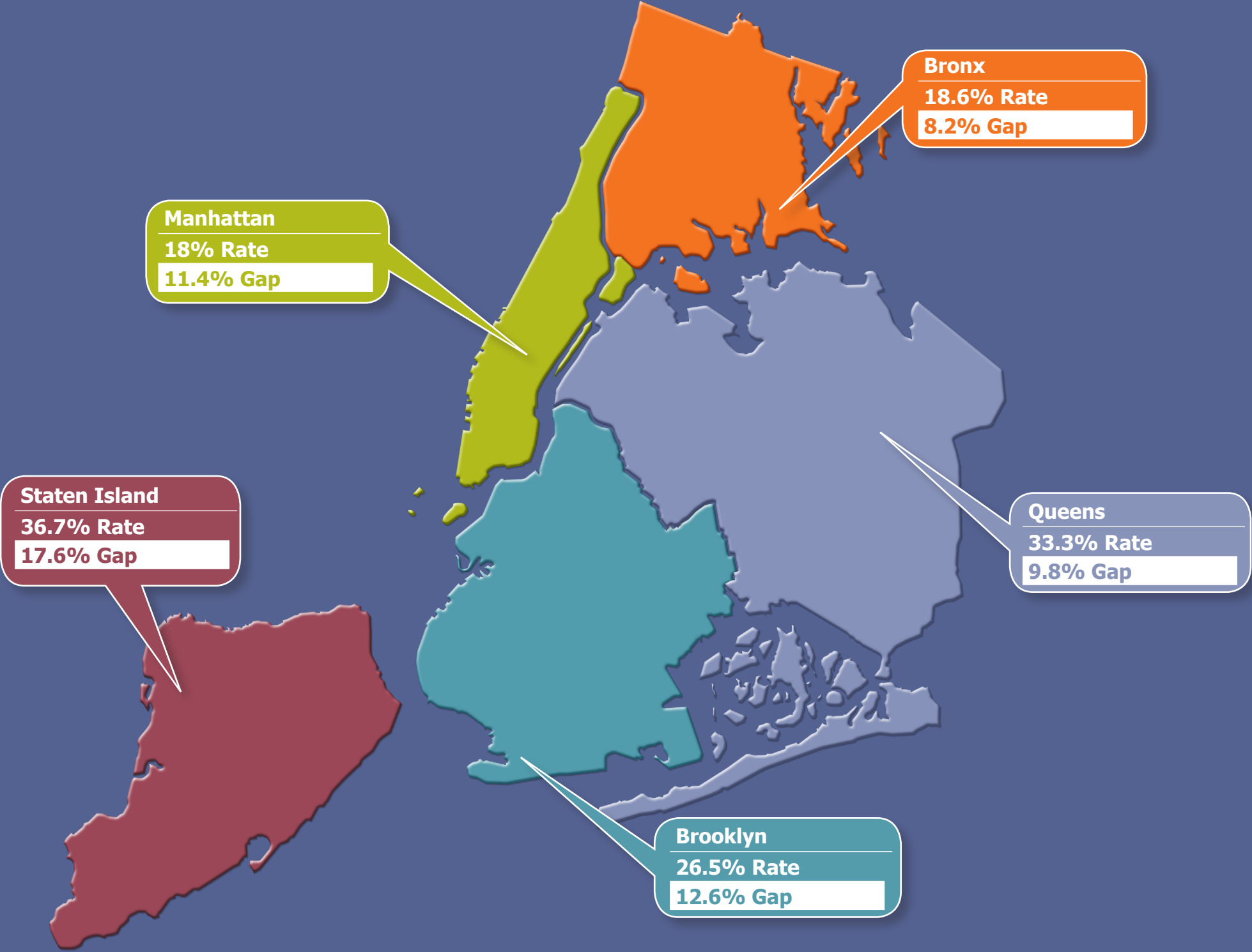


Region	Married with Spouse Present	
	Rate	Gap
National	36.9%	13.2%
New York State	31.2%	13.5%
New York City	25.2%	11.9%
Bronx	18.6%	8.2%
Brooklyn	26.5%	12.6%
Manhattan	18%	11.4%
Queens	33.3%	9.8%
Staten Island	36.7%	17.6%
Capital District	35.2%	14%
Central New York	36.2%	11.7%
Finger Lakes	30.6%	18.5%
Long Island	40.6%	15.5%
Mid-Hudson	36.1%	17.9%
Mohawk Valley	35.6%	14.2%
North Country	38.6%	11.3%
Southern Tier	35.1%	13.5%
Western NY	33.8%	14.5%

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.



New York State

24.3% Public Transportation

6.1% Subway/Railway Gap

0.1% Private Transportation Gap

0.4% Walk to Work Gap

Region	Public Transportation	Subway/Railway Gap	Private Transportation Gap	Walk to Work Gap
National	5.4%	1%	3.6%	0.8%
New York State	24.3%	6.1%	0.1%	0.4%
New York City	52.6%	6.3%	0.8%	1.1%
Bronx	56%	3.1%	4%	-1.5%
Brooklyn	57%	7.9%	0%	1%
Manhattan	57%	9.5%	0.7%	12.2%
Queens	48%	3.8%	2.4%	-0.7%
Staten Island	25.3%	3%	0.7%	0.9%
Capital District	5.4%	0.1%	8.7%	4.1%
Central New York	6.1%	0%	6.8%	3.3%
Finger Lakes	6.2%	0%	7.8%	3.2%
Long Island	9.8%	3%	3%	3.5%
Mid-Hudson	8.7%	3.5%	1.4%	5.1%
Mohawk Valley	4.3%	0%	6.9%	3.9%
North Country	2.5%	0%	6.8%	4%
Southern Tier	5.4%	0%	6.4%	4.4%
Western NY	8.5%	0.2%	9.4%	2.6%

National

5.4% Public Transportation

1% Subway/Railway Gap

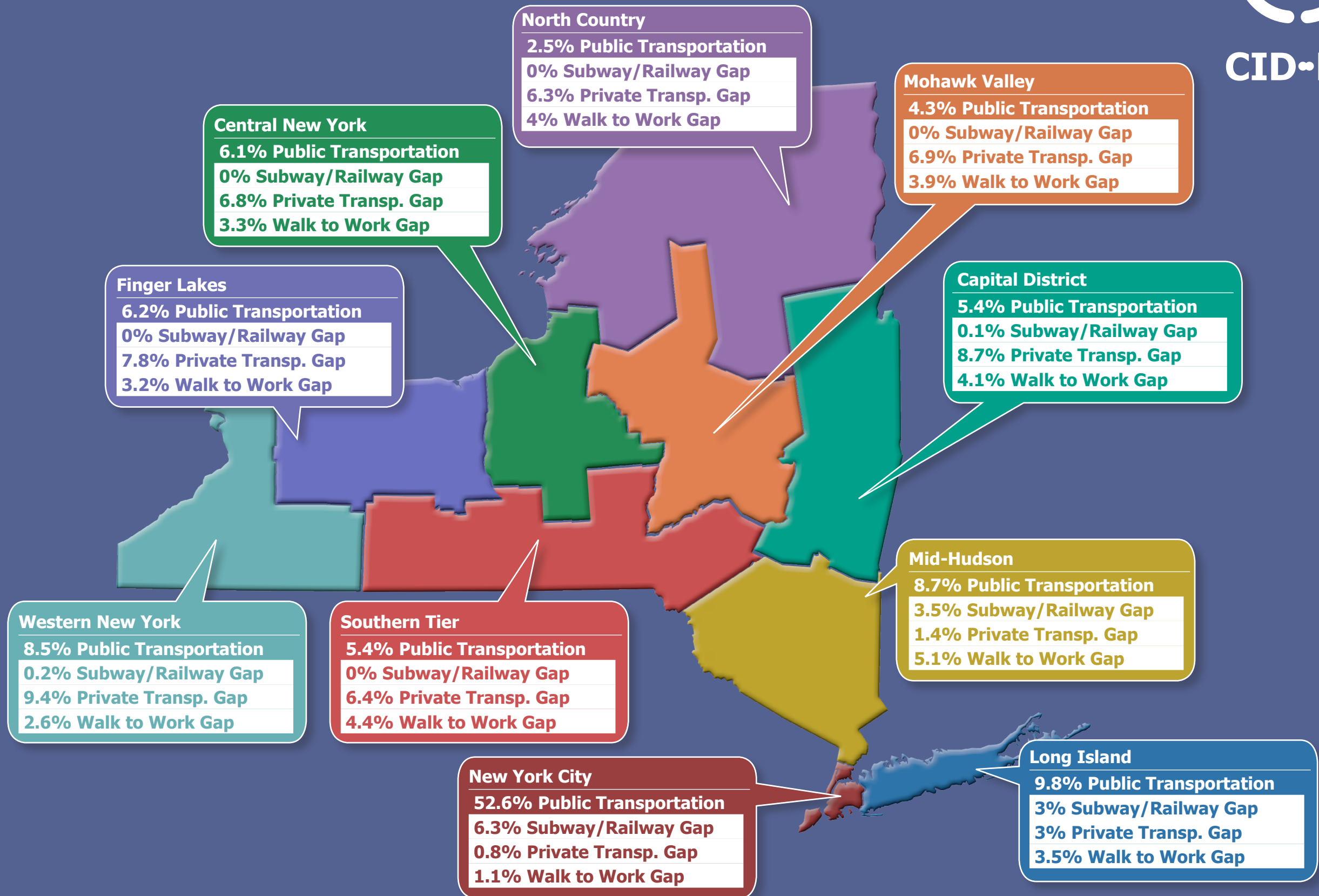
3.6% Private Transportation Gap

0.8% Walk to Work Gap

Transportation by Region



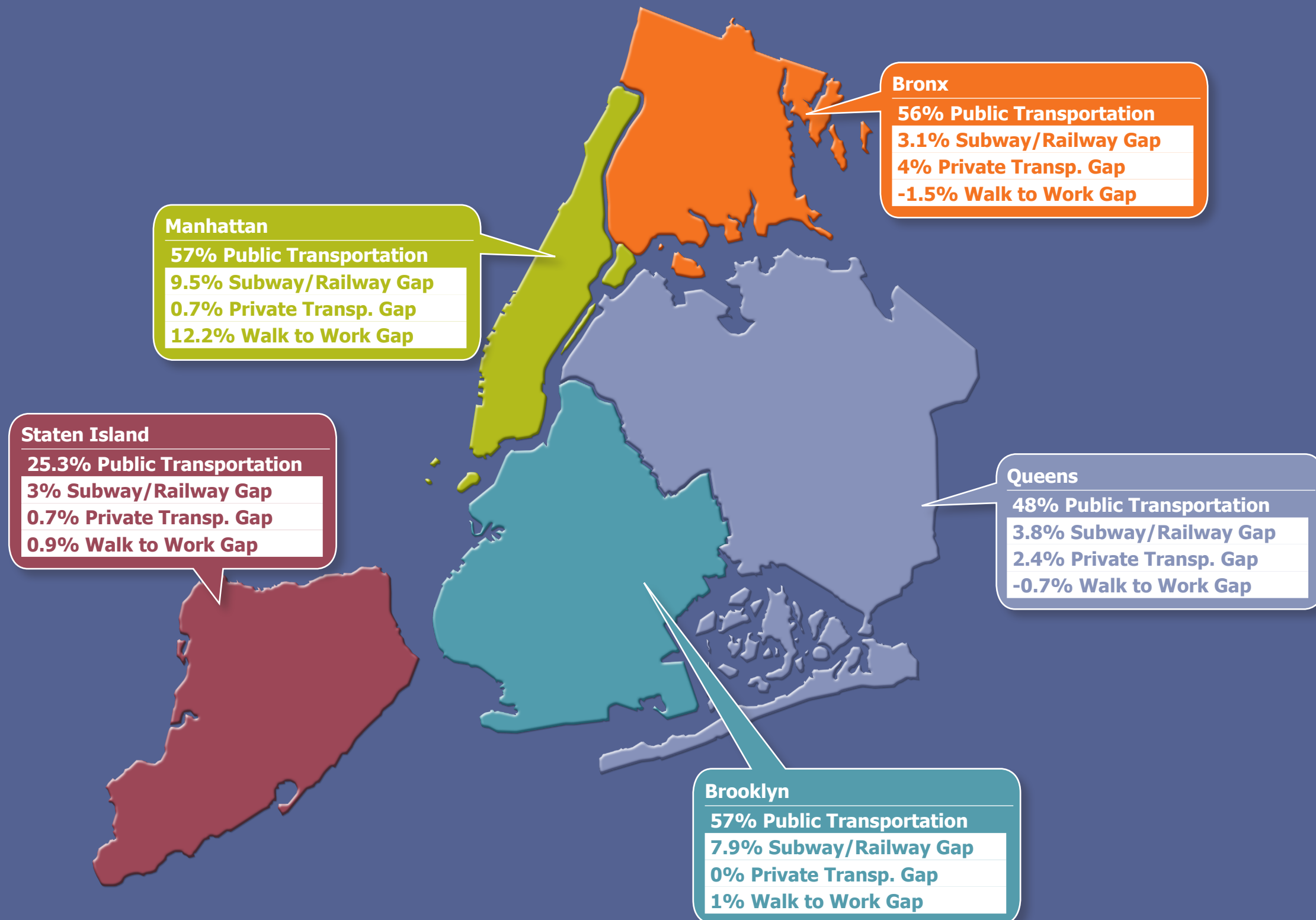
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Transportation by Borough



CID-NY



About CIDNY



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.

