Disability Status
ADA 25

October 2015
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Data prepared for CIDNY by
Debra Brucker, Ph.D. and Nicholas Rollins, M.S.
University of New Hampshire Institute on Disability

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Forward

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
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

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

- North Country: 50% | 17
- Central New York: 50% | 17
- Finger Lakes: 56% | 19
- New York City: 68% | 23
- Southern Tier: 71% | 24
- Mid-Hudson: 35% | 13
- Mohawk Valley: 71% | 24
- Capital District: 42% | 14
- Long Island: 26% | 9
- Western New York: 71% | 24
- Southern Tier: 71% | 24
- Mid-Hudson: 35% | 13
- Mohawk Valley: 71% | 24
- Capital District: 42% | 14
- Long Island: 26% | 9
- Western New York: 71% | 24
New York City: Key Indicators of Well-Being

Manhattan 68% | 23
Bronx 68% | 23
Queens 41% | 14
Brooklyn 65% | 22
Staten Island 54% | 18
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>High School Rate</th>
<th>High School Gap</th>
<th>College Rate</th>
<th>College Gap</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
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<td>12.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York State</td>
<td>72.9%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>56.8%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>68.4%</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital District</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central New York</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
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<td>Finger Lakes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>80.9%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
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<td>Mid-Hudson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western NY</td>
<td>78.2%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **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
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High School Diploma Rates by Region

North Country
76.8% Diploma Rate
13% Diploma Gap

Capital District
79.4% Diploma Rate
13.5% Diploma Gap

Central New York
77.8% Diploma Rate
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High School Diploma Rates by Borough

Manhattan
- 68.4% Diploma Rate
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Staten Island
- 76.1% Diploma Rate
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Brooklyn
- 68.1% Diploma Rate
- 14.2% Diploma Gap

Bronx
- 56.8% Diploma Rate
- 16.8% Diploma Gap

Queens
- 70.6% Diploma Rate
- 13.1% Diploma Gap
College Diploma Rates by Region

- **North Country**
  - 8.6% Diploma Rate
  - 11% Diploma Gap

- **Central New York**
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  - 15.9% Diploma Gap

- **Finger Lakes**
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- **Capital District**
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  - 9.4% Diploma Rate
  - 16.6% Diploma Gap
College Diploma Rates by Borough

- **Manhattan**: 26.5% Diploma Rate, 33.6% Diploma Gap
- **Staten Island**: 16.1% Diploma Rate, 14.5% Diploma Gap
- **Bronx**: 8.7% Diploma Rate, 9% Diploma Gap
- **Brooklyn**: 15.9% Diploma Rate, 14.9% Diploma Gap
- **Queens**: 17.4% Diploma Rate, 14.9% Diploma Gap
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

### National
- Employment Rate: 33.6%
- Employment Gap: 40.2%
- High School Graduate Rate: 36.8%
- High School Graduate Gap: 38.9%
- College Graduate Rate: 52.6%
- College Graduate Gap: 30.7%

### New York State
- Employment Rate: 31.6%
- Employment Gap: 41.1%
- High School Graduate Rate: 35.9%
- High School Graduate Gap: 39.1%
- College Graduate Rate: 49.2%
- College Graduate Gap: 33.6%

### New York City
- Employment Rate: 29.1%
- Employment Gap: 41.2%
- High School Graduate Rate: 33.7%
- High School Graduate Gap: 39%
- College Graduate Rate: 48.1%
- College Graduate Gap: 34.4%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Employment Rate</th>
<th>Employment Gap</th>
<th>High School Grad. Rate</th>
<th>High School Grad. Gap</th>
<th>College Grad. Rate</th>
<th>College Grad. Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>40.2%</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
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<td>33.7%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
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<td>Queens</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
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<td>Staten Island</td>
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<td>40.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital District</td>
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<tr>
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<td>40%</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
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<td>53.2%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Hudson</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohawk Valley</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>40.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Country</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Tier</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western NY</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employment Rates by Region

- **North Country**: 31.6% Rate, 37.1% Gap
- **Central New York**: 33% Rate, 40.5% Gap
- **Finger Lakes**: 32.3% Rate, 42.9% Gap
- **Western New York**: 30.1% Rate, 45% Gap
- **Southern Tier**: 32.6% Rate, 40.5% Gap
- **Mid-Hudson**: 36.4% Rate, 38.8% Gap
- **Capital District**: 35.8% Rate, 40% Gap
- **Mohawk Valley**: 32.5% Rate, 41.4% Gap
- **Long Island**: 34.5% Rate, 42% Gap
- **Southern Tier**: 32.6% Rate, 40.5% Gap
- **New York City**: 29.1% Rate, 41.2% Gap
Employment Rates by Borough

Manhattan
29.9% Rate
43.6% Gap

Staten Island
26.3% Rate
43.5% Gap

Bronx
24.1% Rate
41.3% Gap

Brooklyn
28.9% Rate
39.6% Gap

Queens
34.3% Rate
37.8% Gap
Employment Rate by Region: High School Graduates

North Country
35.1% Rate
36.6% Gap

Capital District
36.9% Rate
39.8% Gap

Central New York
37.8% Rate
38.6% Gap

Finger Lakes
36.8% Rate
40% Gap

Mid-Hudson
38.2% Rate
37.5% Gap

Southern Tier
36.2% Rate
39.6% Gap

Western New York
33.8% Rate
43% Gap

Mohawk Valley
37.3% Rate
39.3% Gap

Long Island
38.7% Rate
38.3% Gap

New York City
33.7% Rate
39% Gap

Central New York
37.8% Rate
38.6% Gap

Finger Lakes
36.8% Rate
40% Gap

Mid-Hudson
38.2% Rate
37.5% Gap

Southern Tier
36.2% Rate
39.6% Gap

Western New York
33.8% Rate
43% Gap

Mohawk Valley
37.3% Rate
39.3% Gap

Long Island
38.7% Rate
38.3% Gap

New York City
33.7% Rate
39% Gap
Employment Rate by Borough: High School Graduates

- **Manhattan**: 36.1% Rate, 39.2% Gap
- **Brooklyn**: 33.3% Rate, 38.3% Gap
- **Queens**: 36.5% Rate, 37% Gap
- **Staten Island**: 31.5% Rate, 40.5% Gap
- **Bronx**: 29.4% Rate, 39.6% Gap
Employment Rate by Region: College Graduates

- North Country: 49.9% Rate, 31.1% Gap
- Capital District: 48.5% Rate, 35% Gap
- Finger Lakes: 52.3% Rate, 31.3% Gap
- Long Island: 53.2% Rate, 28.8% Gap
- Mohawk Valley: 43.5% Rate, 40.7% Gap
- Central New York: 52.2% Rate, 32.3% Gap
- Mid-Hudson: 50.4% Rate, 31.7% Gap
- New York City: 48.1% Rate, 34.4% Gap
- Western New York: 46.4% Rate, 38.4% Gap
- Southern Tier: 46.7% Rate, 36.3% Gap
- Southern Tier: 52.2% Rate, 32.3% Gap
- Mid-Hudson: 46.4% Rate, 38.4% Gap
- Long Island: 53.2% Rate, 28.8% Gap
- Mohawk Valley: 43.5% Rate, 40.7% Gap
- Central New York: 52.2% Rate, 32.3% Gap
- Mid-Hudson: 50.4% Rate, 31.7% Gap
- New York City: 48.1% Rate, 34.4% Gap
- Western New York: 46.4% Rate, 38.4% Gap
- Southern Tier: 46.7% Rate, 36.3% Gap
Employment Rate by Borough: College Graduates

Manhattan
53.7% Rate
29.4% Gap

Staten Island
44.2% Rate
37.7% Gap

Bronx
44.3% Rate
37.6% Gap

Queens
46.5% Rate
34.8% Gap

Brooklyn
47.6% Rate
35.6% Gap
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

### National Data
- **Median Income Ages 18–64:** $25,875
- **Income Gap Ages 18–64:** $14,950
- **Median Income Ages 64+:** $24,900
- **Income Gap Ages 64+:** $9,094
- **30.50% Poverty Rate**
- **16% Poverty Gap**

### New York State Data
- **Median Income Ages 18–64:** $27,559
- **Income Gap Ages 18–64:** $17,004
- **Median Income Ages 64+:** $24,421
- **Income Gap Ages 64+:** $10,107
- **32.50% Poverty Rate**
- **18% Poverty Gap**

### Median Equivalized Household Income and Poverty Rate

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

### New York State Data
- **$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+**
- **32.50% Poverty Rate**
- **18% Poverty Gap**

### Regional Data

- **Bronx**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $22,904
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $11,307
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $20,108
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $11,596
  - Poverty Rate: 36.50%
  - Poverty Gap: 19.9%

- **Brooklyn**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $22,047
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $12,965
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $16,590
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $10,137
  - Poverty Rate: 37.10%
  - Poverty Gap: 18.9%

- **Manhattan**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $21,702
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $40,192
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $19,659
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $22,014
  - Poverty Rate: 39.90%
  - Poverty Gap: 23.4%

- **Queens**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $31,577
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $8,740
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $24,939
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $8,961
  - Poverty Rate: 26.60%
  - Poverty Gap: 14.2%

- **Staten Island**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $38,918
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $12,712
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $30,456
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $11,121
  - Poverty Rate: 27.90%
  - Poverty Gap: 18.7%

- **Capital District**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $30,019
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $16,737
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $27,750
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $8,250
  - Poverty Rate: 28.80%
  - Poverty Gap: 15.2%

- **Central New York**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $24,636
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $17,800
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $24,034
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $8,250
  - Poverty Rate: 31%
  - Poverty Gap: 14.5%

- **Finger Lakes**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $26,993
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $16,273
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $25,640
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $7,128
  - Poverty Rate: 34.10%
  - Poverty Gap: 18.7%

- **Long Island**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $47,910
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $31,161
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $37,549
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $9,873
  - Poverty Rate: 19.70%
  - Poverty Gap: 13.8%

- **Mid-Hudson**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $41,419
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $15,802
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $31,086
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $14,859
  - Poverty Rate: 25.40%
  - Poverty Gap: 14.5%

- **Mohawk Valley**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $25,686
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $13,965
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $23,174
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $7,443
  - Poverty Rate: 34.80%
  - Poverty Gap: 19.8%

- **North Country**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $25,348
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $14,765
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $23,370
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $6,614
  - Poverty Rate: 35.10%
  - Poverty Gap: 12.8%

- **Southern Tier**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $25,011
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $15,489
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $24,723
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $6,673
  - Poverty Rate: 34.40%
  - Poverty Gap: 15.3%

- **Western NY**
  - Median Income Ages 18–64: $22,968
  - Income Gap Ages 18–64: $18,299
  - Median Income Ages 64+: $22,742
  - Income Gap Ages 64+: $7,237
  - Poverty Rate: 33.40%
  - Poverty Gap: 19%
Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 18-64 by Region

- North Country: $25,348 MEHI, $14,765 Gap
- Capital District: $30,019 MEHI, $16,737 Gap
- Central New York: $24,636 MEHI, $17,800 Gap
- Finger Lakes: $26,993 MEHI, $16,273 Gap
- Mohawk Valley: $25,686 MEHI, $13,965 Gap
- Long Island: $47,910 MEHI, $13,161 Gap
- Western New York: $22,968 MEHI, $18,299 Gap
- Southern Tier: $25,011 MEHI, $15,489 Gap
- Mid-Hudson: $41,419 MEHI, $15,802 Gap
- New York City: $22,904 MEHI, $11,307 Gap
- Mid-Hudson: $41,419 MEHI, $15,802 Gap
- New York City: $22,904 MEHI, $11,307 Gap
Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 18-64 by Borough

Manhattan
$21,702 MEHI
$40,192 Gap

Staten Island
$38,918 MEHI
$12,712 Gap

Bronx
$16,103 MEHI
$12,291 Gap

Brooklyn
$22,047 MEHI
$12,965 Gap

Queens
$31,577 MEHI
$8,740 Gap
Median Equivalized Household Income by Region: Ages 65+ by Region

North Country
$23,370 MEHI
$6,614 Gap

Central New York
$24,034 MEHI
$8,410 Gap

Finger Lakes
$25,640 MEHI
$7,128 Gap

Western New York
$22,742 MEHI
$7,237 Gap

Southern Tier
$24,723 MEHI
$6,673 Gap

Mid-Hudson
$31,086 MEHI
$14,859 Gap

New York City
$20,108 MEHI
$11,596 Gap

Capital District
$27,750 MEHI
$8,250 Gap

Mohawk Valley
$23,174 MEHI
$7,443 Gap

Long Island
$37,549 MEHI
$9,873 Gap

Mid-Hudson
$31,086 MEHI
$14,859 Gap

New York City
$20,108 MEHI
$11,596 Gap

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

- Manhattan:
  - Median Equivalized Household Income (MEHI): $19,659
  - Gap: $22,014

- Staten Island:
  - MEHI: $30,456
  - Gap: $11,121

- Brooklyn:
  - MEHI: $16,590
  - Gap: $10,137

- Queens:
  - MEHI: $24,939
  - Gap: $8,961

- Bronx:
  - MEHI: $17,466
  - Gap: $7,847
Poverty Rate by Region

- **North Country**
  - 35.1% Rate
  - 12.8% Gap

- **Central New York**
  - 31% Rate
  - 14.5% Gap

- **Finger Lakes**
  - 34.1% Rate
  - 18.7% Gap

- **Western New York**
  - 33.4% Rate
  - 19% Gap

- **Southern Tier**
  - 34.4% Rate
  - 15.3% Gap

- **Mid-Hudson**
  - 25.4% Rate
  - 14.5% Gap

- **New York City**
  - 36.5% Rate
  - 19.9% Gap

- **Capital District**
  - 28.8% Rate
  - 15.2% Gap

- **Mohawk Valley**
  - 34.8% Rate
  - 19.8% Gap

- **Long Island**
  - 19.7% Rate
  - 13.8% Gap
Poverty Rate by Borough

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>45.1%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

### New York State
- **Insurance Rate**: 89.2%
- **Insurance Gap**: -6.3%
- **Private Insurance Rate**: 47.9%
- **Private Insurance Gap**: 36.9%
- **Working with No Insurance**: 11.1%

### New York City
- **Insurance Rate**: 89.3%
- **Insurance Gap**: -9.9%
- **Private Insurance Rate**: 39.2%
- **Private Insurance Gap**: 38.1%
- **Working with No Insurance**: 12.8%

### Region-wise Coverage Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Insurance Rate</th>
<th>Insurance Gap</th>
<th>Private Insurance Rate</th>
<th>Private Insurance Gap</th>
<th>Working with No Insurance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York State</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>-6.3%</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
<td>-9.9%</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>89.6%</td>
<td>-14.8%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>-10.2%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>85.2%</td>
<td>-10.4%</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>94.9%</td>
<td>-6.3%</td>
<td>52.2%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital District</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central New York</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
<td>-2.1%</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger Lakes</td>
<td>88.9%</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
<td>53.1%</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Hudson</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohawk Valley</td>
<td>90.2%</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Country</td>
<td>88.3%</td>
<td>-5.1%</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Tier</td>
<td>89.7%</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western NY</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New York State**
- **Insurance Rate**: 89.2%
- **Insurance Gap**: -6.3%
- **Private Insurance Rate**: 47.9%
- **Private Insurance Gap**: 36.9%
- **Working with No Insurance**: 11.1%
Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Region

- North Country: 88.3% Rate, -5.1% Gap
- Capital District: 91.7% Rate, -4% Gap
- Finger Lakes: 88.9% Rate, -0.5% Gap
- Central New York: 88.8% Rate, -2.1% Gap
- Mohawk Valley: 90.2% Rate, -3.3% Gap
- Southern Tier: 89.7% Rate, -2.9% Gap
- Mid-Hudson: 86.7% Rate, -2.7% Gap
- Long Island: 89.4% Rate, -3.3% Gap
- New York City: 89.3% Rate, -9.9% Gap
- Western New York: 90.4% Rate, -2.3% Gap
- Mid-Hudson: 86.7% Rate, -2.7% Gap
Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Borough

Manhattan
91.5% Rate
-6% Gap

Staten Island
94.9% Rate
-6.3% Gap

Brooklyn
90% Rate
-10.2% Gap

Bronx
89.6% Rate
-14.8% Gap

Queens
85.2% Rate
-10.4% Gap
Private Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Region

North Country
- Rate: 51.3%
- Gap: 34.8%

Capital District
- Rate: 53.4%
- Gap: 37%

Central New York
- Rate: 49.9%
- Gap: 38.8%

Finger Lakes
- Rate: 53.1%
- Gap: 37.5%

Mohawk Valley
- Rate: 46.1%
- Gap: 39.5%

Western New York
- Rate: 49.8%
- Gap: 38.3%

Southern Tier
- Rate: 48.2%
- Gap: 40.3%

Long Island
- Rate: 64.4%
- Gap: 30.3%

Mid-Hudson
- Rate: 59.3%
- Gap: 33.2%

New York City
- Rate: 39.2%
- Gap: 38.1%
Private Health Insurance Coverage Rate by Borough

- **Manhattan**
  - 39.2% Rate
  - 46.9% Gap

- **Staten Island**
  - 52.2% Rate
  - 35.5% Gap

- **Brooklyn**
  - 39% Rate
  - 34.4% Gap

- **Queens**
  - 46.6% Rate
  - 32.3% Gap

- **Bronx**
  - 29.6% Rate
  - 35.2% Gap
Working with No Health Insurance by Region

North Country 10.5%
Central New York 12.3%
Finger Lakes 10.6%
Western New York 10.5%
Southern Tier 11.2%
Mid-Hudson 11.6%
New York City 12.8%
Capital District 9.8%
Mohawk Valley 9%
Long Island 8.4%
Mid-Hudson 11.6%
New York City 12.8%
Working with No Health Insurance by Borough

- Manhattan: 8.1%
- Bronx: 14.2%
- Queens: 17.1%
- Brooklyn: 12.2%
- Staten Island: 5%
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

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

### 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%
Food Stamp Participation Rate by Region

- North Country: 33%
- Central New York: 34.2%
- Finger Lakes: 34.4%
- New York City: 40.8%
- Mid-Hudson: 20.8%
- Mohawk Valley: 35.7%
- Capital District: 30.5%
- Long Island: 16.8%
- Western New York: 37.6%
- Southern Tier: 32.3%
- Capital District: 30.5%
- Long Island: 16.8%
- Western New York: 37.6%
Food Stamp Participation Rate by Borough

- Manhattan: 40.5%
- Brooklyn: 43.4%
- Queens: 28.8%
- Bronx: 53.6%
- Staten Island: 24.8%
Working with Food Stamps Rate by Region

North Country
15.8% Rate
8.3% Gap

Central New York
16.6% Rate
10.7% Gap

Capital District
14.9% Rate
10.3% Gap

Finger Lakes
16.7% Rate
10.7% Gap

Mohawk Valley
18.4% Rate
11% Gap

Western New York
18.5% Rate
11.5% Gap

Southern Tier
16.4% Rate
10.2% Gap

Mid-Hudson
8.9% Rate
4.7% Gap

New York City
21.2% Rate
8.7% Gap

Capital District
14.9% Rate
10.3% Gap

Long Island
8.3% Rate
5.1% Gap
Working with Food Stamps Rate by Borough

- **Manhattan**
  - Rate: 18.3%
  - Gap: 10.2%

- **Staten Island**
  - Rate: 12.9%
  - Gap: 6.1%

- **Brooklyn**
  - Rate: 22.9%
  - Gap: 8.3%

- **Queens**
  - Rate: 16.8%
  - Gap: 7%

- **Bronx**
  - Rate: 30.6%
  - Gap: 7.8%
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

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

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
Home Ownership by Region

North Country
58% Rate  
9.9% Gap

Central New York
55.7% Rate  
17.8% Gap

Capital District
53.7% Rate  
17.3% Gap

Finger Lakes
51.5% Rate  
22% Gap

Mohawk Valley
51% Rate  
21.7% Gap

Western New York
53% Rate  
19.4% Gap

Southern Tier
53.9% Rate  
18.4% Gap

Mid-Hudson
52.7% Rate  
16.5% Gap

Long Island
69.1% Rate  
13.6% Gap

New York City
25.7% Rate  
8.7% Gap
Home Ownership by Borough

- **Manhattan**
  - Rate: 11.3%
  - Gap: 8.8%

- **Staten Island**
  - Rate: 55.6%
  - Gap: 18.5%

- **Brooklyn**
  - Rate: 26%
  - Gap: 7.2%

- **Bronx**
  - Rate: 13.2%
  - Gap: 8.6%

- **Queens**
  - Rate: 42%
  - Gap: 3.6%
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More by Region

- North Country: 33.3% Rate, 9.4% Gap
- Capital District: 34.5% Rate, 13.1% Gap
- Finger Lakes: 38.6% Rate, 10.5% Gap
- Mohawk Valley: 36% Rate, 11.4% Gap
- Long Island: 42.8% Rate, 15.4% Gap
- Western New York: 37% Rate, 12.1% Gap
- Southern Tier: 34.3% Rate, 7.5% Gap
- Mid-Hudson: 36.9% Rate, 8% Gap
- New York City: 35.2% Rate, 3% Gap
Rent Burden: 50% of Income or More by Borough

- **Manhattan**: 27.5% Rate, 9.2% Gap
- **Brooklyn**: 36.6% Rate, 8.6% Gap
- **Queens**: 37.5% Rate, 11.1% Gap
- **Staten Island**: 41.4% Rate, 11.2% Gap
- **Bronx**: 38.4% Rate, 7.8% Gap
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%.
Marriage & Family

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

New York State
31.2% Married with Spouse Present
13.5% Spouse Present Gap

National
36.9% Married with Spouse Present
13.2% Spouse Present Gap
Married with Spouse Present by Region

North Country
38.6% Rate
11.3% Gap

Central New York
36.2% Rate
11.7% Gap

Capital District
35.2% Rate
14% Gap

Finger Lakes
30.6% Rate
18.5% Gap

Mohawk Valley
35.6% Rate
14.2% Gap

Western New York
33.8% Rate
14.5% Gap

Southern Tier
35.1% Rate
13.5% Gap

Mid-Hudson
36.1% Rate
17.9% Gap

New York City
25.2% Rate
31.2% Gap

Long Island
40.6% Rate
15.5% Gap

Capital District
35.2% Rate
14% Gap

Central New York
36.2% Rate
11.7% Gap

North Country
38.6% Rate
11.3% Gap

Finger Lakes
30.6% Rate
18.5% Gap

Mohawk Valley
35.6% Rate
14.2% Gap

Western New York
33.8% Rate
14.5% Gap

Southern Tier
35.1% Rate
13.5% Gap

Mid-Hudson
36.1% Rate
17.9% Gap

New York City
25.2% Rate
31.2% Gap

Long Island
40.6% Rate
15.5% Gap
Married with Spouse Present by Borough

Manhattan
18% Rate
11.4% Gap

Bronx
18.6% Rate
8.2% Gap

Staten Island
36.7% Rate
17.6% Gap

Queens
33.3% Rate
9.8% Gap

Brooklyn
26.5% Rate
12.6% Gap
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

#### New York State
- **5.4%** Public Transportation
- **6.1%** Subway/Railway Gap
- **0.1%** Private Transportation Gap
- **0.4%** Walk to Work Gap

#### National
- **5.4%** Public Transportation
- **1%** Subway/Railway Gap
- **3.6%** Private Transportation Gap
- **0.8%** Walk to Work Gap

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

Manhattan
- 57% Public Transportation
- 9.5% Subway/Railway Gap
- 0.7% Private Transp. Gap
- 12.2% Walk to Work Gap

Brooklyn
- 57% Public Transportation
- 7.9% Subway/Railway Gap
- 0.7% Private Transp. Gap
- 1% Walk to Work Gap

Queens
- 48% Public Transportation
- 3.8% Subway/Railway Gap
- 2.4% Private Transp. Gap
- -0.7% Walk to Work Gap

Staten Island
- 25.3% Public Transportation
- 3% Subway/Railway Gap
- 0.7% Private Transp. Gap
- 0.9% Walk to Work Gap

Bronx
- 56% Public Transportation
- 3.1% Subway/Railway Gap
- 4% Private Transp. Gap
- -1.5% Walk to Work Gap
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.