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DISABILITY MATTERS

**Unequal Treatment and the
Status of People with Disabilities in
New York City and New York State**

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Forward

Disabilities are normal. Having a disability is something most of us can look forward to as a part of birth, accident, disease, environmental hazard or simply the process of aging. People with disabilities are young and old. We are of all races and ethnicities. We live in every community. Our disabilities may be evident or invisible. We are a heterogeneous community—but what we have in common is that we experience barriers, physical, communications-related or attitudinal, that impede our access to what life has to offer. It is in everyone's interest to take down these barriers.

It was hoped that the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)—the federal civil rights law for people with disabilities—would significantly improve the lives of people with disabilities. In many respects it has. The ADA and other laws and policies have increased community integration, access to mainstream education, transportation and civic participation.

Despite advances in law and policy, the fact is that our disabilities still determine our economic status.

The economic status of people with disabilities lags well behind that of people without disabilities. We are far more likely to have limited educational attainment, be unemployed or working for lower pay with less job security and less access to employer-based health coverage. We are more likely to be hungry and impoverished than our non-disabled counterparts and rely on food and health safety-net programs for survival. The disability-based inequalities identified in this report show a remarkable consistency throughout New York City's boroughs and across the State.

In the past 20 years, advocates, elected officials, businesses, community-based agencies and foundations have all contributed to the advances made in access for people with disabilities. At the same time, the problem of disability-based disparities in access and outcomes has consequences for our State and City that have not been fully explored or addressed.

Each of us has something to contribute in developing interventions that can eliminate these persistent inequalities. Together we can make sure that disparities based on disability are eliminated through fostering innovative programs at the community level.

We collaborated with StatsRRTC to review data that would illuminate the lives of people with disabilities in New York City. We are grateful for their assistance.

Our research and recommendations have limitations. We look forward to addressing additional issues in the future including: the paucity of accessible and affordable housing which contributes to homelessness and institutionalization; the limitations of public transportation or the built environment and; social isolation of people with disabilities.

This report provides a snapshot of the economic status of people with disabilities as an aid to policymakers, funders, and advocates. Our recommendations are based on our review of the data and three decades of leadership in the disability field.

Susan M. Dooha, J.D.



Key Findings

- The high school diploma gap between people with and without disabilities is nearly 20 percent.
- The employment gap between people with and without disabilities of working age is 41 percent and median yearly earnings lag more than \$25,000 behind.
- People with disabilities are more dependent on public coverage than their non-disabled peers.
- People with disabilities are significantly more reliant on Food Stamps than their non-disabled counterparts—there is a Food Stamps gap of 16.0 percentage points.
- Thirty-two percent of people with disabilities are living in poverty. Among people living in poverty, the gap between people with disabilities and those without disabilities is 18 percentage points.



THE DATA:

Source, Methodology and Findings

Accurate and reliable statistics are powerful tools for funders, policymakers and advocates. Statistics are used to frame the issues, monitor current circumstances and progress, judge the effectiveness of policies and programs, make projections about the future, and predict the costs of potential policy changes. The estimation of accurate and reliable statistics depends on the collection of accurate and reliable data.

This report provides statistics on the population with disabilities in New York State (NYS), the five boroughs of New York City (NYC), and all other counties in the state. Topics include population size, age, race/ethnicity, disability type, educational attainment, employment, income, health insurance coverage, Food Stamp/SNAP receipt, and poverty.

Data Source

There are very few sources of local-level statistics on the population with disabilities. The Census Bureau generates county-level disability statistics using its American Community Survey (ACS), which is conducted annually. The American Community Survey is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau that provides accurate and up-to-date profiles of America's communities every year. Annual and multi-year estimates of population and housing data are generated for small areas, including tracts and population subgroups. This information is collected by mailing questionnaires to a sample of addresses. To generate statistics for counties with small populations, the Census Bureau must pool together data from multiple years. Indeed, the disability statistics presented in this report are based on the 2008 public-release ACS data file.

A major limitation of using the public-release file is that data on individuals living in institutions are not available. Further, the data is self-reported, meaning that those who are undiagnosed, do not characterize themselves as having a disability, or those who are uncomfortable reporting a disability generally do not fill in this portion of the survey.

Methods

The 2008 ACS data is a raw data set containing the survey responses of individuals. These data are used to generate statistics for different sub-groups, like individuals living in New York. The Census Bureau groups people into Public-Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), where each PUMA contains at least 100,000 individuals, thereby protecting the anonymity of individuals that participate in the survey. The Census Bureau leaves it up to the states to define PUMAs, and PUMA boundaries do not necessarily coincide with county boundaries. New York has 143 PUMAs and 62 counties. Some of the PUMAs will cover portions of more than one county. In order to produce county-level estimates of the population with disabilities, one must assign the disability populations of the PUMAs to the counties. When a PUMA fits entirely within a county, that PUMA's total number of people with disabilities is simply added to the county's total number of people with disabilities. When a PUMA runs over county borders and is split between more than one county, each county receives a portion of the PUMA's total number of people with disabilities.

It is important to recognize that this approach assumes that the distribution of people with disabilities within a PUMA is the same as the distribution of all people in 2000 Census within that PUMA. In addition, this method assumes that people with disabilities in 2008

continued on page 6

are distributed in the same fashion as people without disabilities. This assumption may not be entirely true, but it is the most straightforward method to estimate county-level disability statistics.

This approach is used to estimate the populations for each subgroup in the tables below; e.g., the number of people with disabilities that are below the poverty level in each PUMA are allotted to their respective county using the same method. County-level rates and percentages were then calculated based on subgroup counts; e.g., the poverty rate for people with disabilities in a given county is the number of people with disabilities that are below the poverty line in that county divided by the number of people with any disability(ies) in that county, multiplied by 100.

Results

The tables in this report provide statistics for the United States, New York State, New York City, and the five boroughs. (Statistics of counties outside of New York City are available in an Appendix.) The discussion below compares New York City statistics to the United States and New York State statistics, and looks at the statistics for the five boroughs.

Findings

Overall, the prevalence of disability in New York City is similar to that in New York State and the United States, although the prevalence of disability appears to be lower among youth and young adults in New York City when compared to New York State and the United States. The prevalence of disability is also higher among Hispanics in New York City when compared to Hispanics in other parts of the state. With regard to type of disability, the prevalence of vision difficulty and of ambulatory difficulty is higher in New York City than in New York State and the United States. In addition there is considerable variation in the prevalence of disability over the five boroughs, with the Bronx typically having the highest prevalence rates.

With regard to economic outcomes, individuals with disabilities in New York City face similar challenges to individuals in New York State and the United States—low educational attainment, low employment rates, low household incomes, lack of private health insurance and heavy reliance on public coverage, dependence on the Food Stamps program, and high poverty rates.

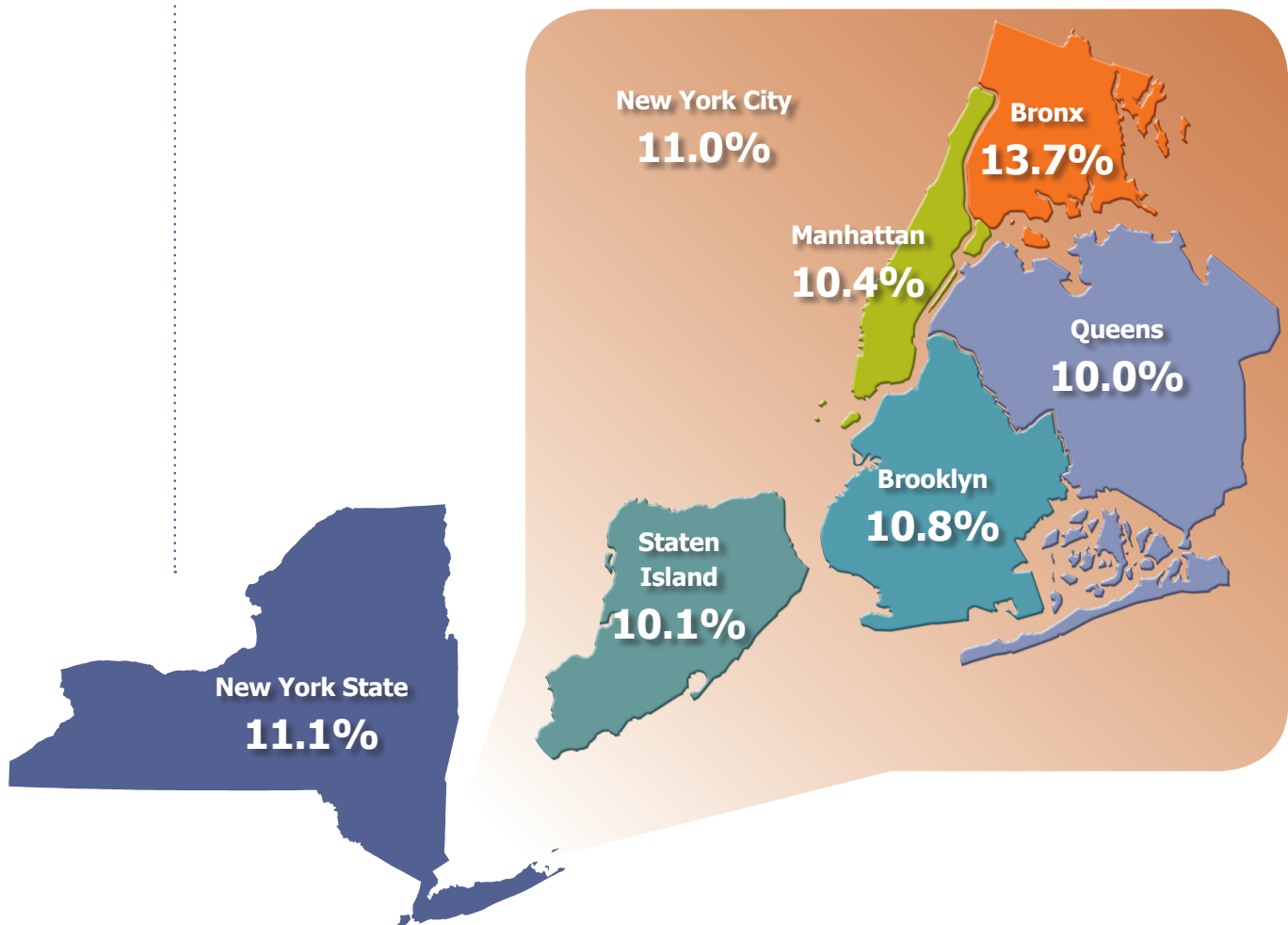
Particularly striking, is the comparison of poverty rates. When looking at the difference in poverty rates between people with and without disabilities, “the poverty gap” is considerably wider in New York City than the rest of the state and in the United States.



Disability Prevalence

All Ages

In New York City, there are 889,219 individuals with disabilities; that is, 11.0 percent of the population, as shown in Table 1. This is a slightly lower percentage than in the United States (11.7 percent) and in New York State (11.1 percent). The Bronx, at 13.7 percent has the highest percentage of people living with disabilities in the five boroughs of New York City, while Brooklyn and Queens have the highest numbers of people with disabilities.



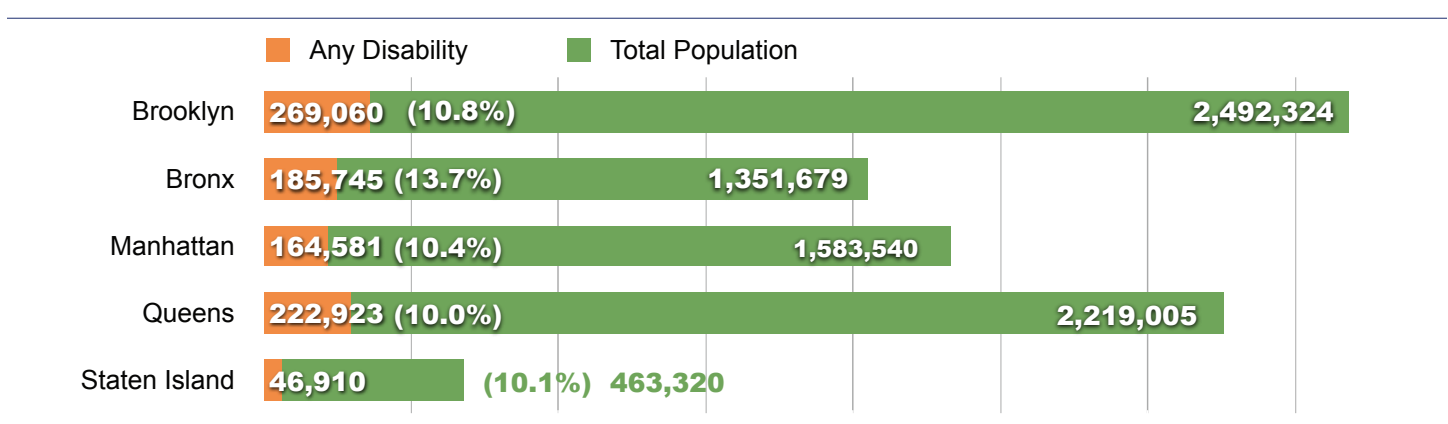
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: All Ages

Table 1*

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	281,749,355	32,884,621	11.7%
New York State	18,426,041	2,049,016	11.1%
New York City	8,109,868	889,219	11.0%
Brooklyn	2,492,324	269,060	10.8%
Bronx	1,351,679	185,745	13.7%
Manhattan	1,583,540	164,581	10.4%
Queens	2,219,005	222,923	10.0%
Staten Island	463,320	46,910	10.1%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 1*



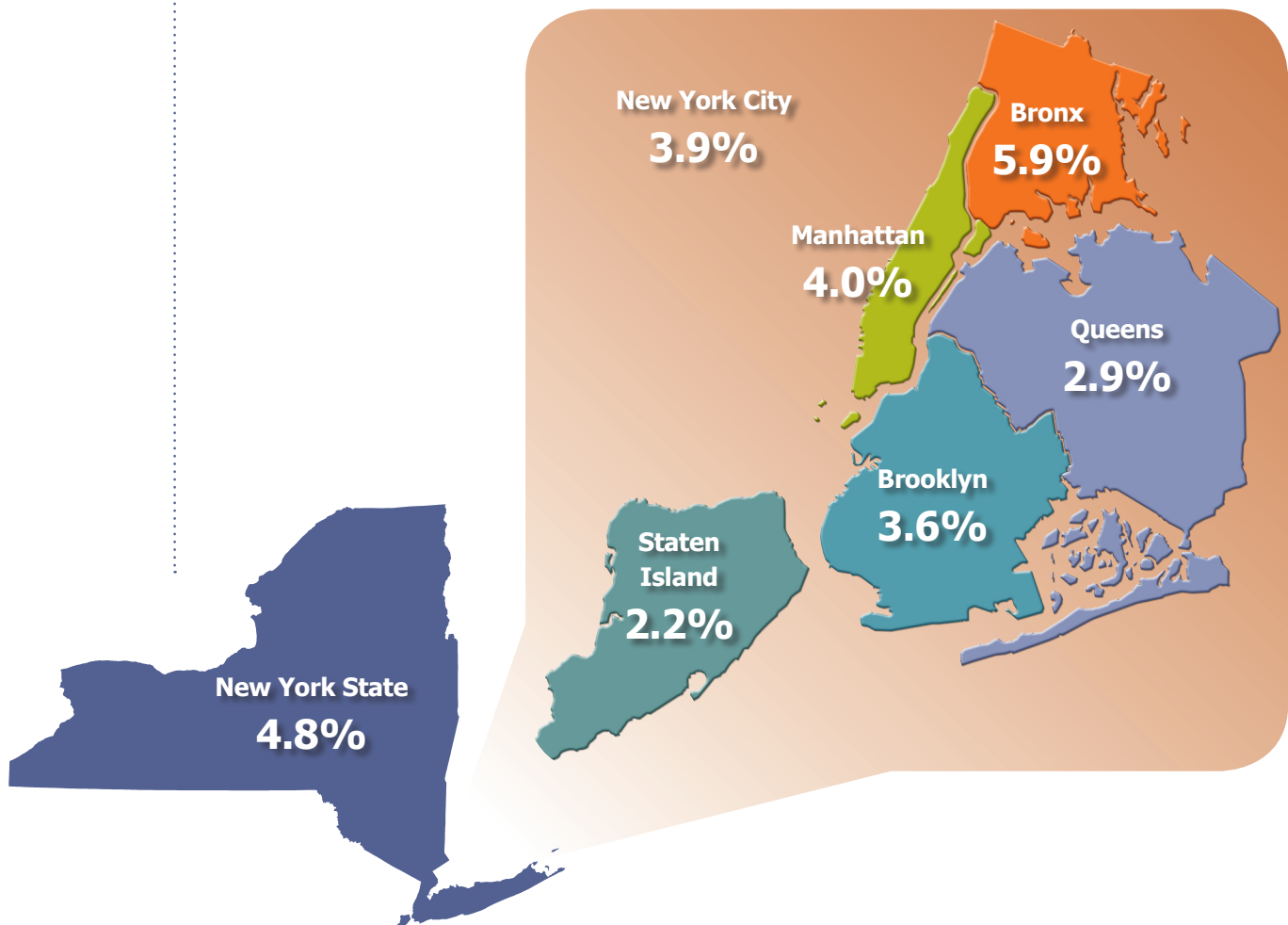
*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 72





Children Ages 5-17

In New York City, there are 51,524 children ages 5-17 with disabilities; that is, 3.9 percent of the population in this age group, as shown in Table 2. This is a lower percentage than in the United States (5.3 percent) and in New York State (4.8 percent). The Bronx at 5.9 percent has the highest percentage of children with disabilities of all New York City boroughs, but nearly ties with Brooklyn for the numbers of children with disabilities.



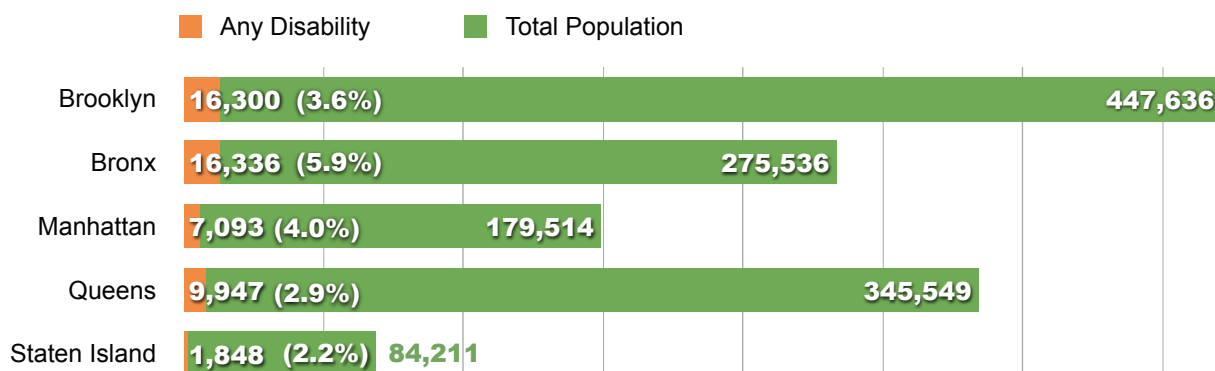
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages 5-17

Table 2*

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	53,225,935	2,802,339	5.3%
New York State	3,197,882	154,388	4.8%
New York City	1,332,446	51,524	3.9%
Brooklyn	447,636	16,300	3.6%
Bronx	275,536	16,336	5.9%
Manhattan	179,514	7,093	4.0%
Queens	345,549	9,947	2.9%
Staten Island	84,211	1,848	2.2%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 2*



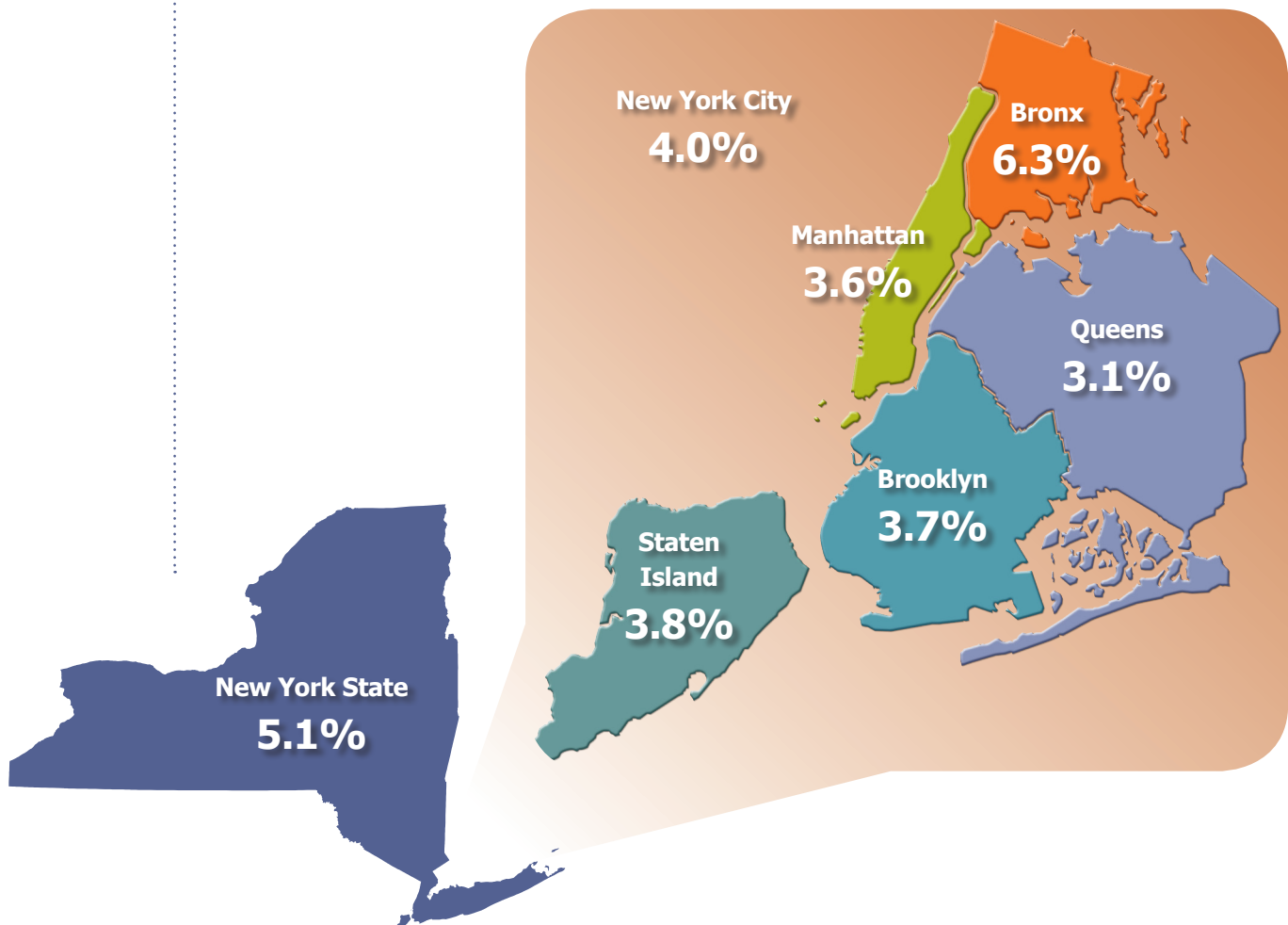
*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 74





Young Adults Ages 18-34

In New York City, there are 81,598 young adults ages 18-34 with disabilities; that is, 4.0 percent of the population in this age group, as shown in Table 3. This is a lower percentage than in the United States (5.9 percent) and New York State (5.1 percent). The Bronx at 6.3 percent has nearly twice the percentage of young adults with disabilities of all New York City boroughs, with Brooklyn having the highest number of young adults with disabilities.



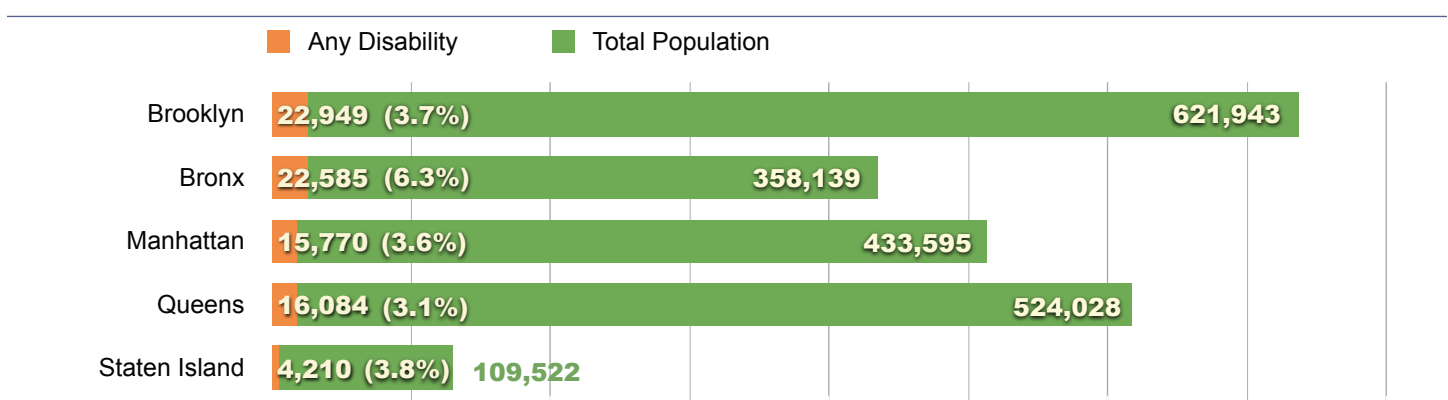
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Young Adults Ages 18-34

Table 3*

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	68,184,445	4,011,640	5.9%
New York State	4,470,935	229,234	5.1%
New York City	2,047,227	81,598	4.0%
Brooklyn	621,943	22,949	3.7%
Bronx	358,139	22,585	6.3%
Manhattan	433,595	15,770	3.6%
Queens	524,028	16,084	3.1%
Staten Island	109,522	4,210	3.8%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 3*



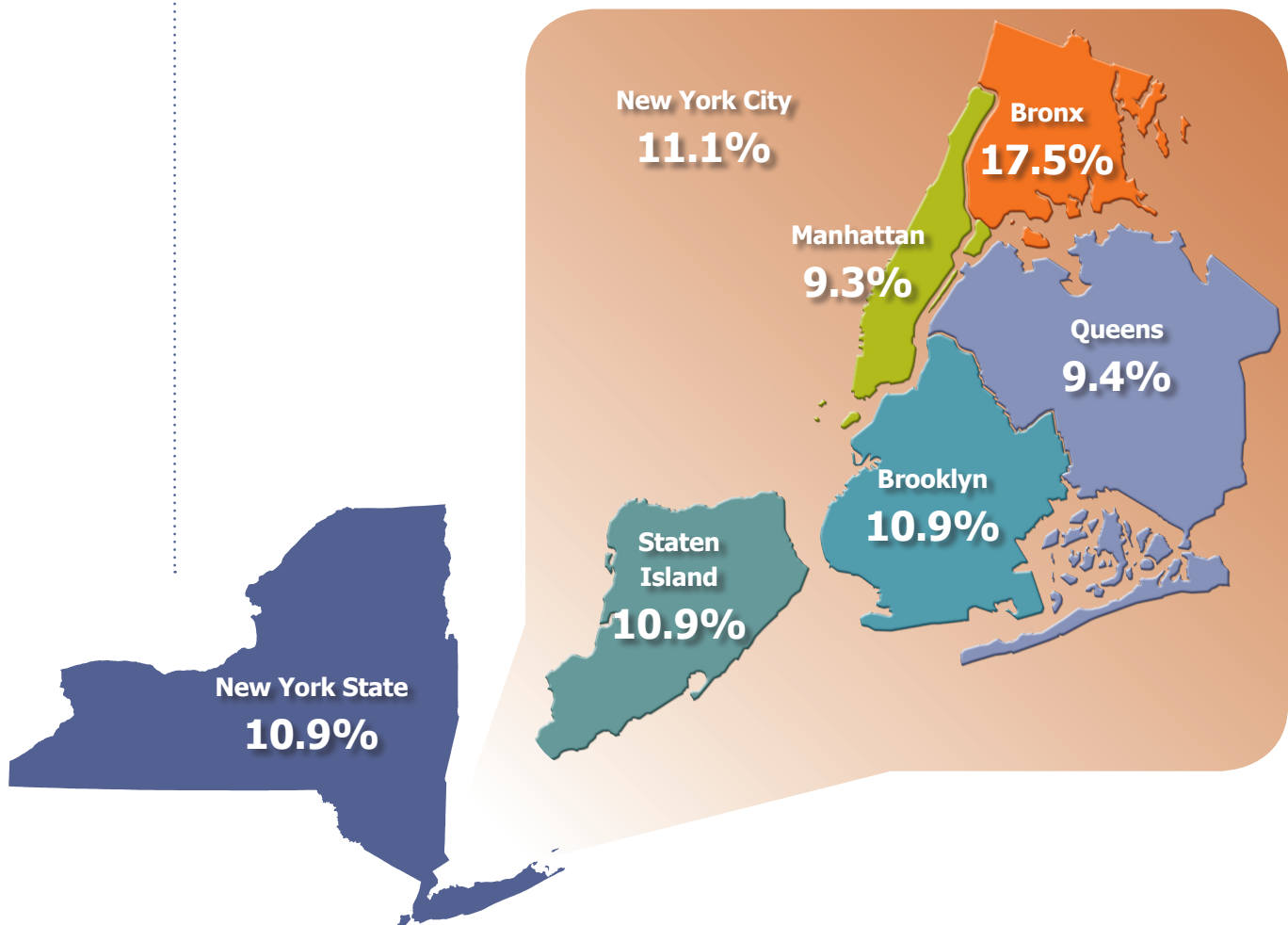
*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 76





Adults Ages 35-64

In New York City, there are 360,000 adults ages 35-64 with disabilities; that is, 11.1 percent of the population in this age group, as shown in Table 4. This is a lower percentage than in the United States (12.5 percent) but slightly higher than New York State (10.9 percent). The Bronx at 17.5 percent has a significantly higher percentage of adults with disabilities than other New York City boroughs, with Brooklyn having the highest number of adults with disabilities.



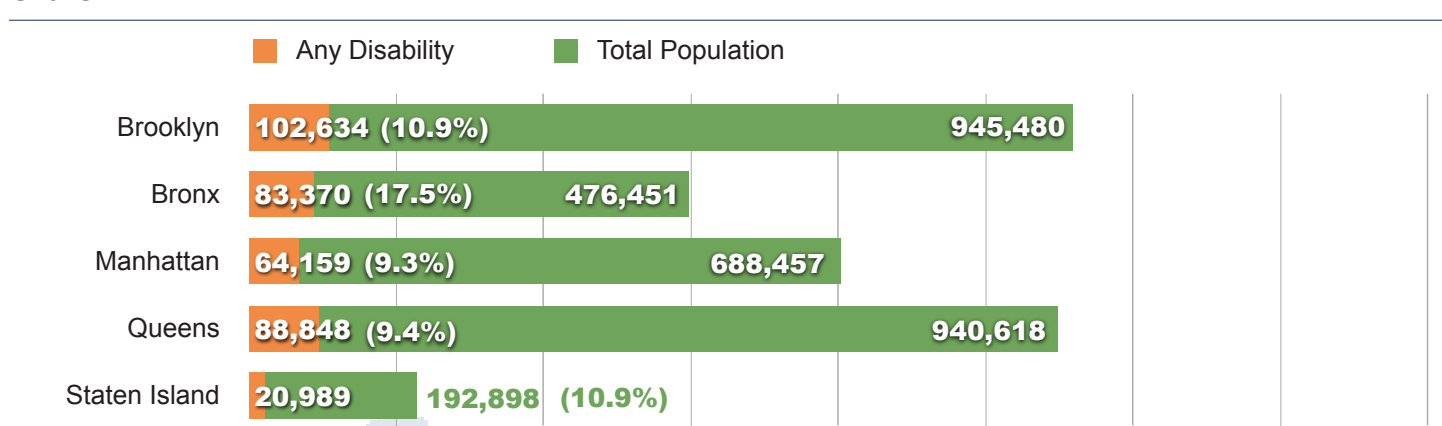
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Adults Ages 35-64

Table 4*

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	109,464,269	13,724,282	12.5%
New York State	7,443,792	811,501	10.9%
New York City	3,243,904	360,000	11.1%
Brooklyn	945,480	102,634	10.9%
Bronx	476,451	83,370	17.5%
Manhattan	688,457	64,159	9.3%
Queens	940,618	88,848	9.4%
Staten Island	192,898	20,989	10.9%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 4*

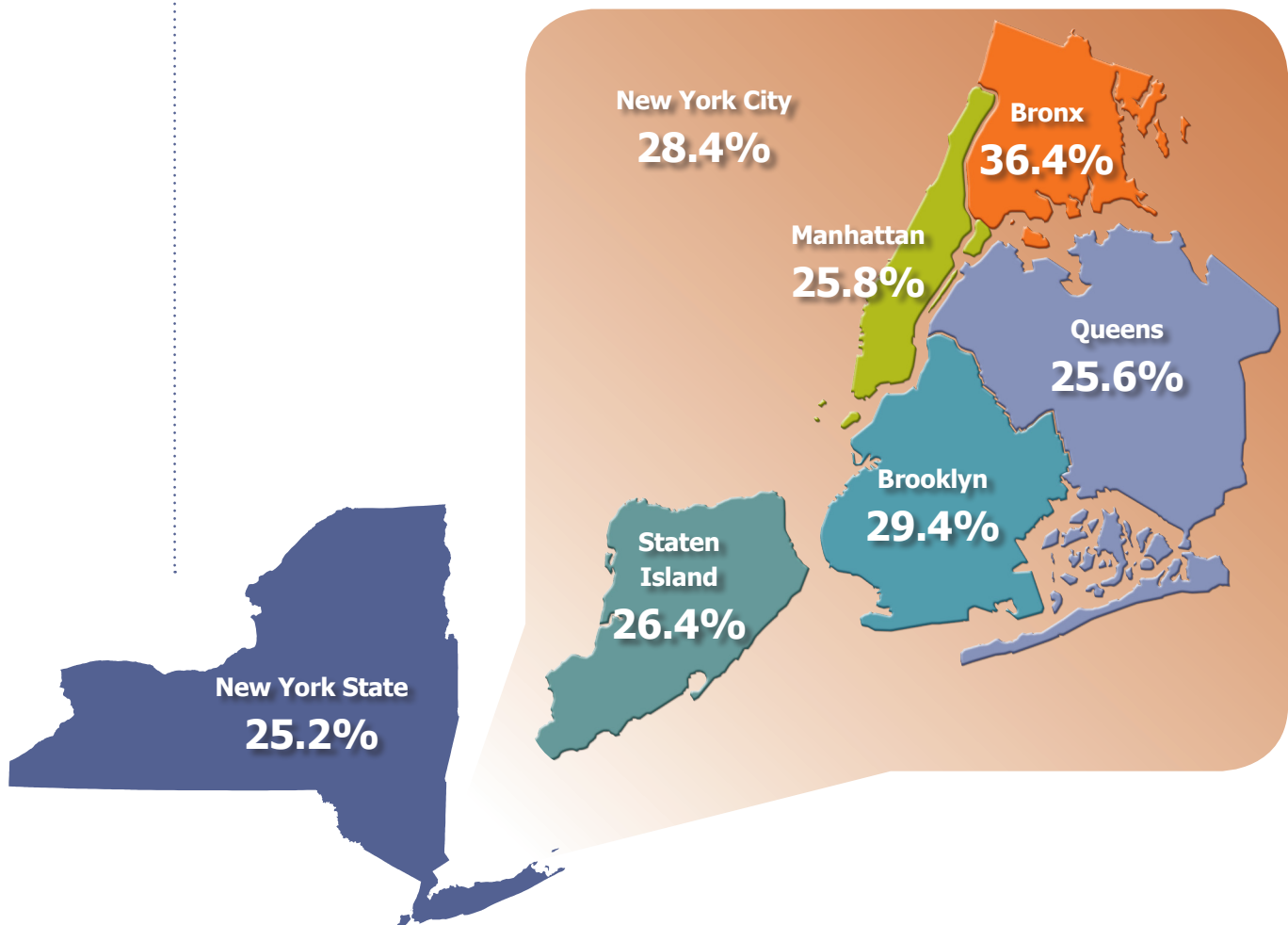


*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 78



Adults Ages 65-74

In New York City, there 140,395 adults ages 65-74 with disabilities; that is, 28.4 percent of the population in this age group, as shown in Table 5. This is a higher percentage than in the United States (27.3 percent) and New York State (25.2 percent). The Bronx at 36.4 percent has a significantly higher percentage of older adults with disabilities than other New York City boroughs, with Brooklyn having the highest number of older adults with disabilities.



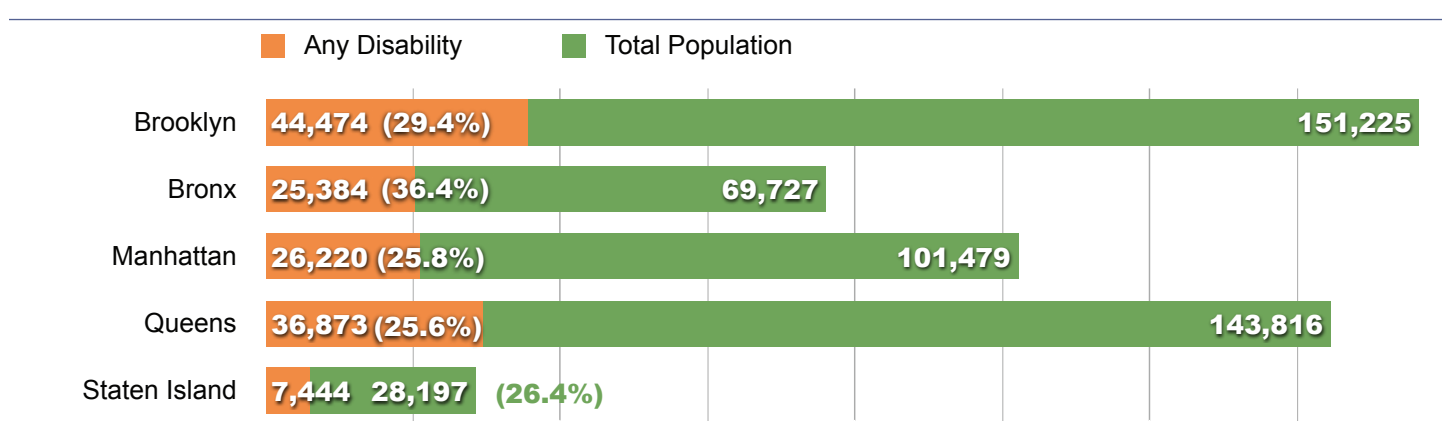
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Adults Ages 65-74

Table 5*

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	16,112,361	4,397,602	27.3%
New York State	1,118,749	282,245	25.2%
New York City	494,444	140,395	28.4%
Brooklyn	151,225	44,474	29.4%
Bronx	69,727	25,384	36.4%
Manhattan	101,479	26,220	25.8%
Queens	143,816	36,873	25.6%
Staten Island	28,197	7,444	26.4%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 5*



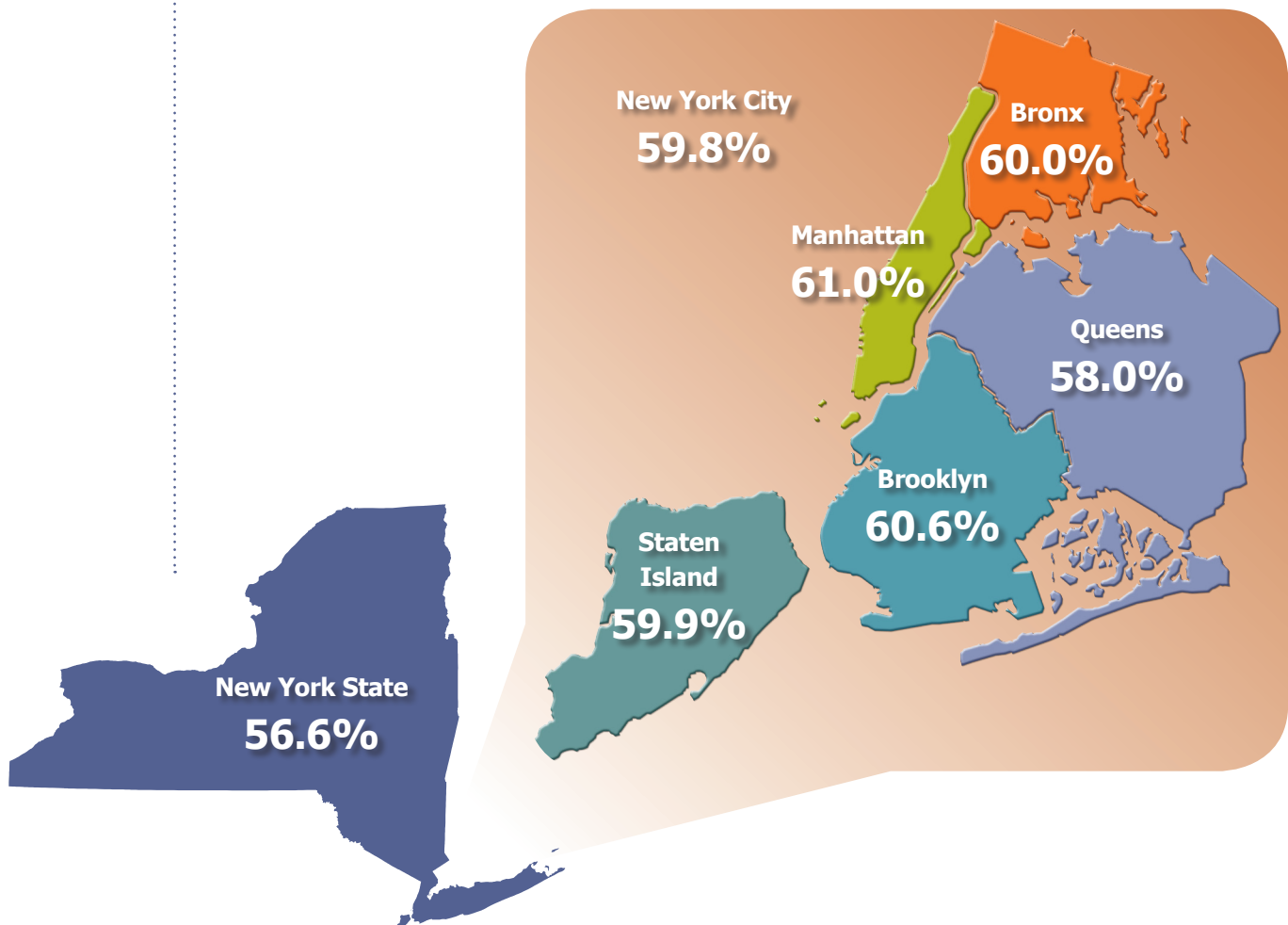
*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 80





Adults Ages 75 and older

In New York City, there are 252,273 adults ages 75 and older with disabilities; that is, 59.8 percent of the population in this age group, as shown in Table 6. This is a higher percentage than in the United States (56.5 percent) and New York State (56.6 percent). Manhattan at 61 percent has the highest percentage of elderly adults with disabilities of any New York City Borough, with Brooklyn having the highest number.



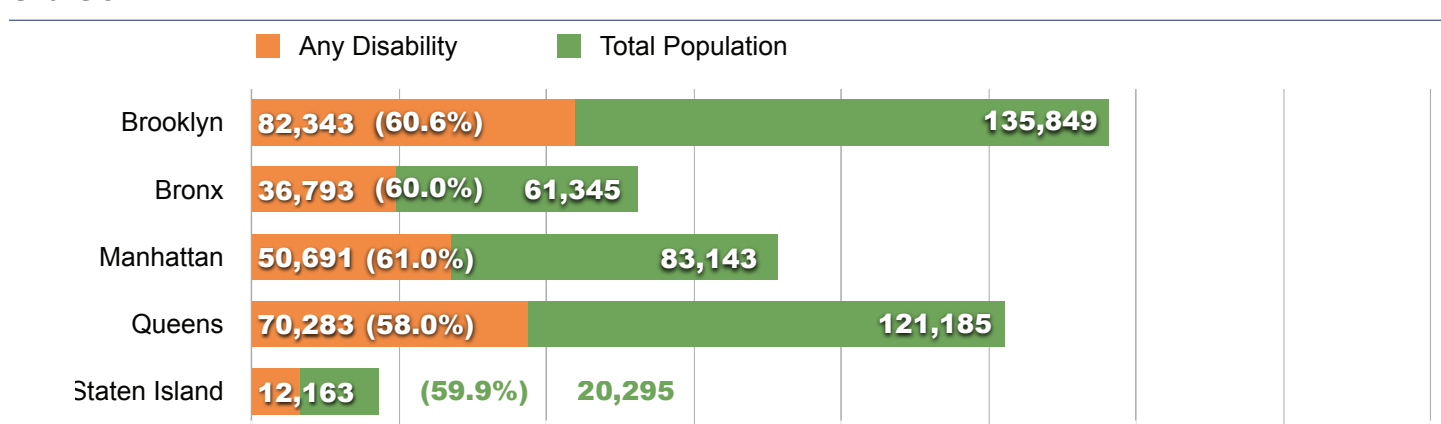
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages 75 and Older

Table 6*

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	13,800,665	7,791,943	56.5%
New York State	995,870	563,173	56.6%
New York City	421,817	252,273	59.8%
Brooklyn	135,849	82,343	60.6%
Bronx	61,345	36,793	60.0%
Manhattan	83,143	50,691	61.0%
Queens	121,185	70,283	58.0%
Staten Island	20,295	12,163	59.9%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 6*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 82





Diversity

In responding to American Community Survey (ACS) questions, individuals identified themselves as one of six categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race.

Employment and Poverty Rates Among Working-Age People wth Disabilities, by Race/Ethnicity and Educational Attainment in the United States and New York State

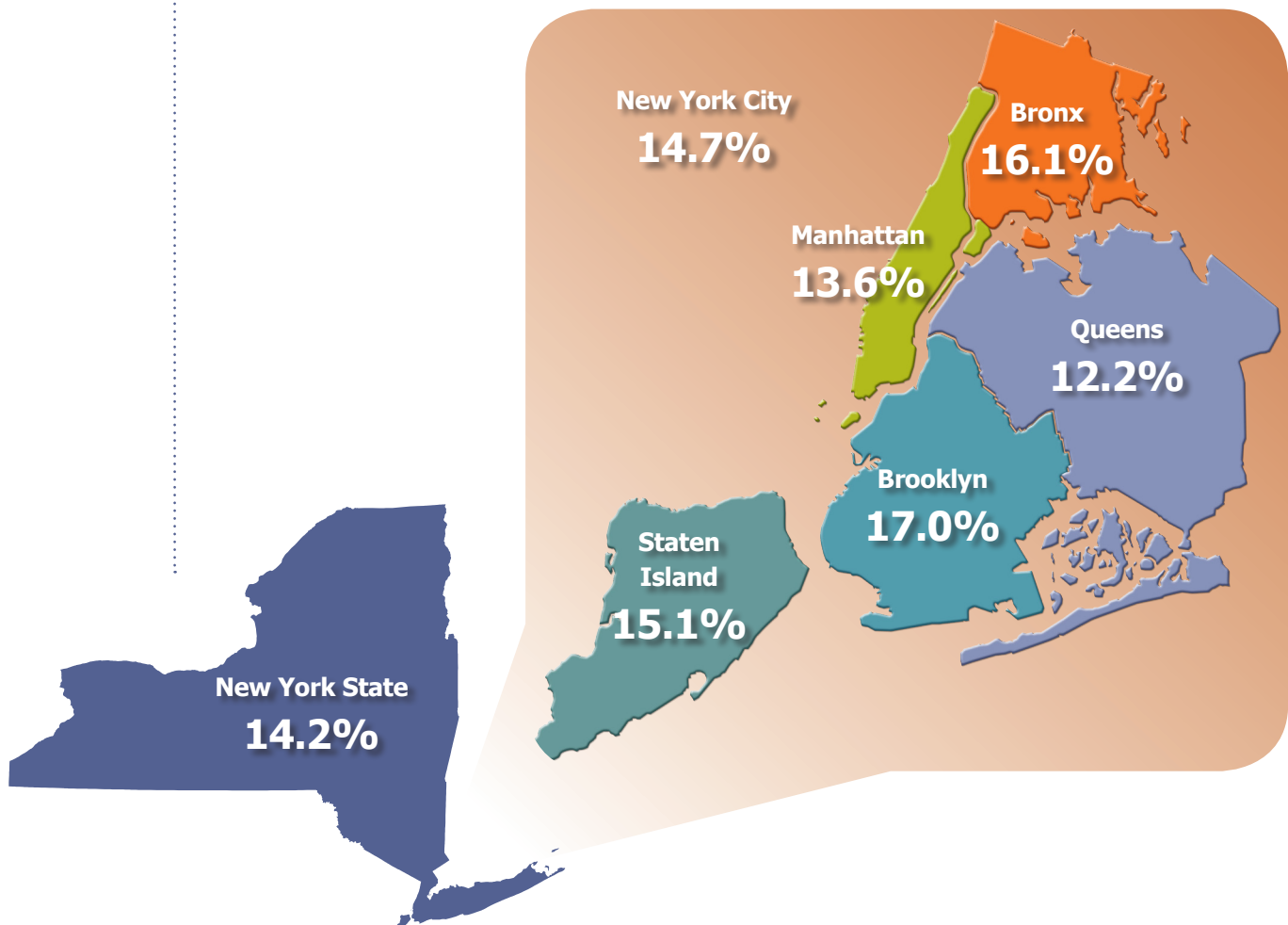
Educational Attainment	Race/ethnicity	Employment Rate				Poverty Rate			
		United States		New York State		United States		New York State	
		Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability
Less than a high school diploma or equivalent	Hispanic	30.9	70.2	21.5	69.2	41.1	26.5	51.0	28.2
	Non-Hispanic White	23.2	64.3	22.8	62.3	40.5	21.1	43.0	20.4
	Non-Hispanic Black/Af. American	16.2	50.0	20.4	51.5	56.3	41.9	53.9	37.1
	Non-Hispanic Asian	26.6	65.9	21.9	63.3	29.6	17.4	32.3	20.2
	Non-Hispanic Other race	21.1	56.1	27.9	59.9	48.7	30.8	36.1	27.0
High school diploma or equivalent	Hispanic	37.6	76.9	30.7	75.5	30.0	16.4	35.6	17.4
	Non-Hispanic White	37.4	77.4	35.3	76.4	25.2	9.4	23.9	9.1
	Non-Hispanic Black/Af. American	27.9	70.5	29.6	69.2	41.5	23.3	40.0	21.2
	Non-Hispanic Asian	36.9	74.2	46.6	70.8	24.4	11.8	29.1	15.8
	Non-Hispanic Other race	35.2	72.3	29.0	73.1	35.7	18.6	33.4	19.9
Some college	Hispanic	49.1	80.9	36.6	77.5	24.4	11.7	36.1	13.7
	Non-Hispanic White	45.3	81.2	41.1	80.8	20.4	8.6	20.8	8.5
	Non-Hispanic Black/Af. American	36.8	78.8	33.7	76.6	33.2	15.9	34.1	14.2
	Non-Hispanic Asian	47.1	74.1	39.2	70.8	18.2	11.6	26.5	16.1
	Non-Hispanic Other race	40.5	76.9	44.6	81.2	30.6	14.7	32.1	13.9
Bachelor's degree or more	Hispanic	57.2	85.6	48.3	87.0	16.8	6.3	23.4	6.5
	Non-Hispanic White	56.7	85.4	51.9	85.2	11.6	3.6	13.4	4.0
	Non-Hispanic Black/Af. American	53.6	87.5	54.4	86.2	18.6	6.5	14.4	6.3
	Non-Hispanic Asian	58.8	80.6	52.8	79.4	11.1	6.9	26.8	8.8
	Non-Hispanic Other race	55.7	84.5	60.0	84.3	19.3	7.2	35.6	9.7

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.



Hispanic

In New York City, there are 36,261 people with disabilities who identify as Hispanic; that is, 14.7 percent of the Hispanic population, as shown in Table 7. This is a lower percentage than in the United States (15.6 percent) but slightly higher than in New York State (14.2 percent). In New York City, the percentage of people with disabilities who identify as Hispanic is the highest in the Brooklyn at 17.0 percent.



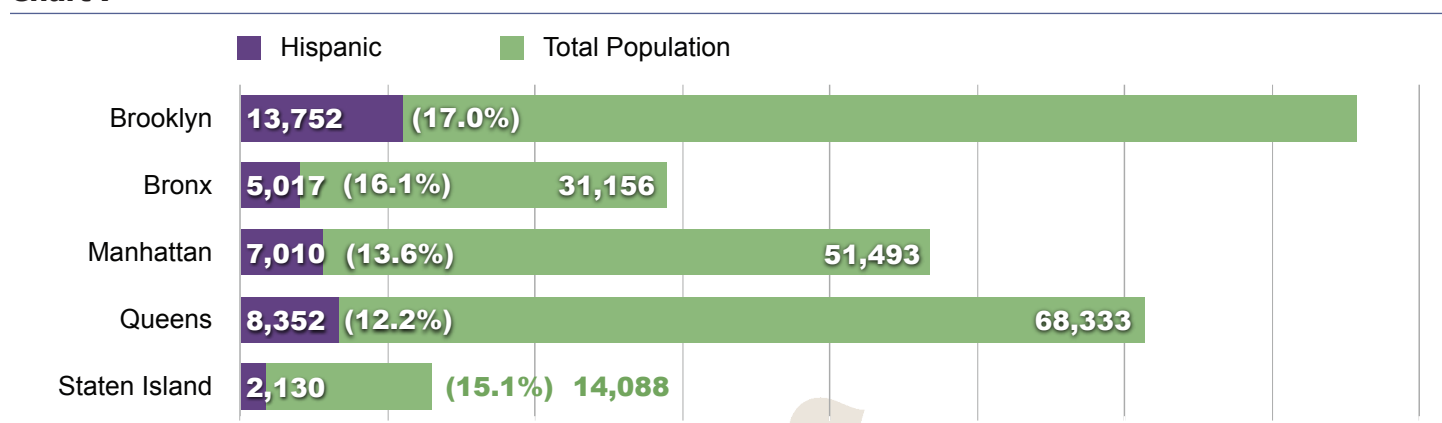
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Hispanic

Table 7

Location	Total Population	Hispanic	Rate
United States	6,793,259	1,061,594	15.6%
New York State	522,124	74,190	14.2%
New York City	246,050	36,261	14.7%
Brooklyn	80,980	13,752	17.0%
Bronx	31,156	5,017	16.1%
Manhattan	51,493	7,010	13.6%
Queens	68,333	8,352	12.2%
Staten Island	14,088	2,130	15.1%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 7*



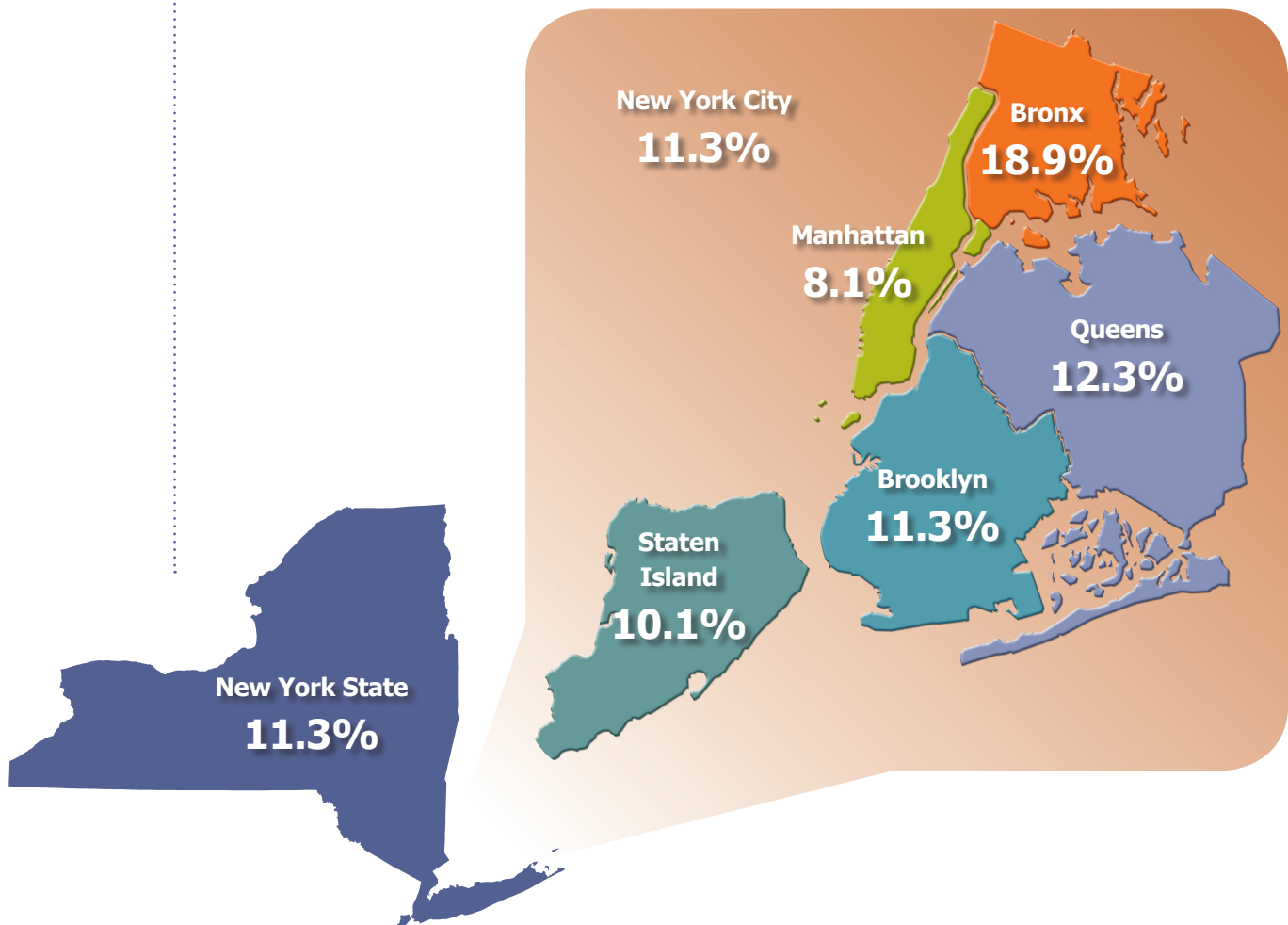
*State breakouts of racial and ethnic populations by county are not available.





White

In New York City, there are 406,601 people with disabilities who identify themselves as non-Hispanic white; that is, 11.3 percent of the non-Hispanic white population, as shown in Table 8. This is a lower percentage than in the United States (11.8 percent) and in New York State (11.3 percent). The Bronx at 18.9 percent has a significantly higher percentage of people with disabilities identifying as non-Hispanic white than other boroughs, with Brooklyn at the highest number of people.



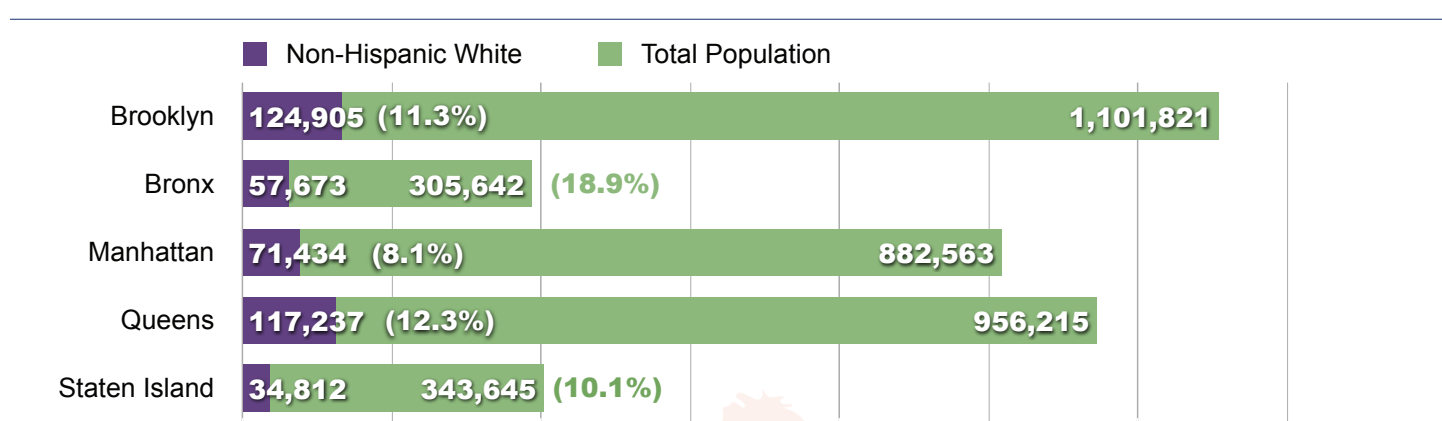
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Non-Hispanic White

Table 8

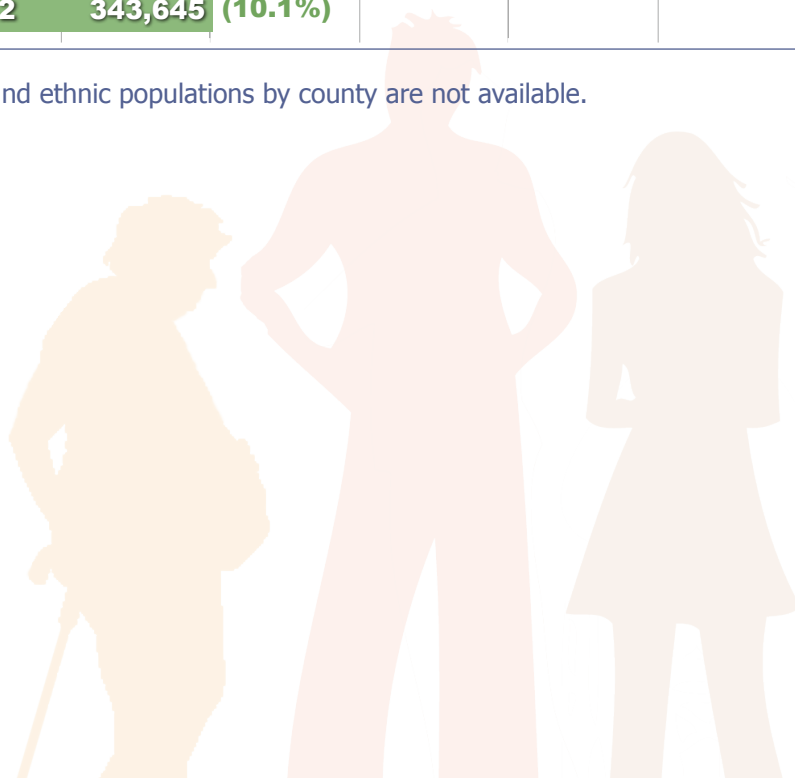
Location	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Rate
United States	204,908,785	24,079,873	11.8%
New York State	11,922,501	1,343,585	11.3%
New York City	3,589,886	406,061	11.3%
Brooklyn	1,101,821	124,905	11.3%
Bronx	305,642	57,673	18.9%
Manhattan	882,563	71,434	8.1%
Queens	956,215	117,237	12.3%
Staten Island	343,645	34,812	10.1%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 8*



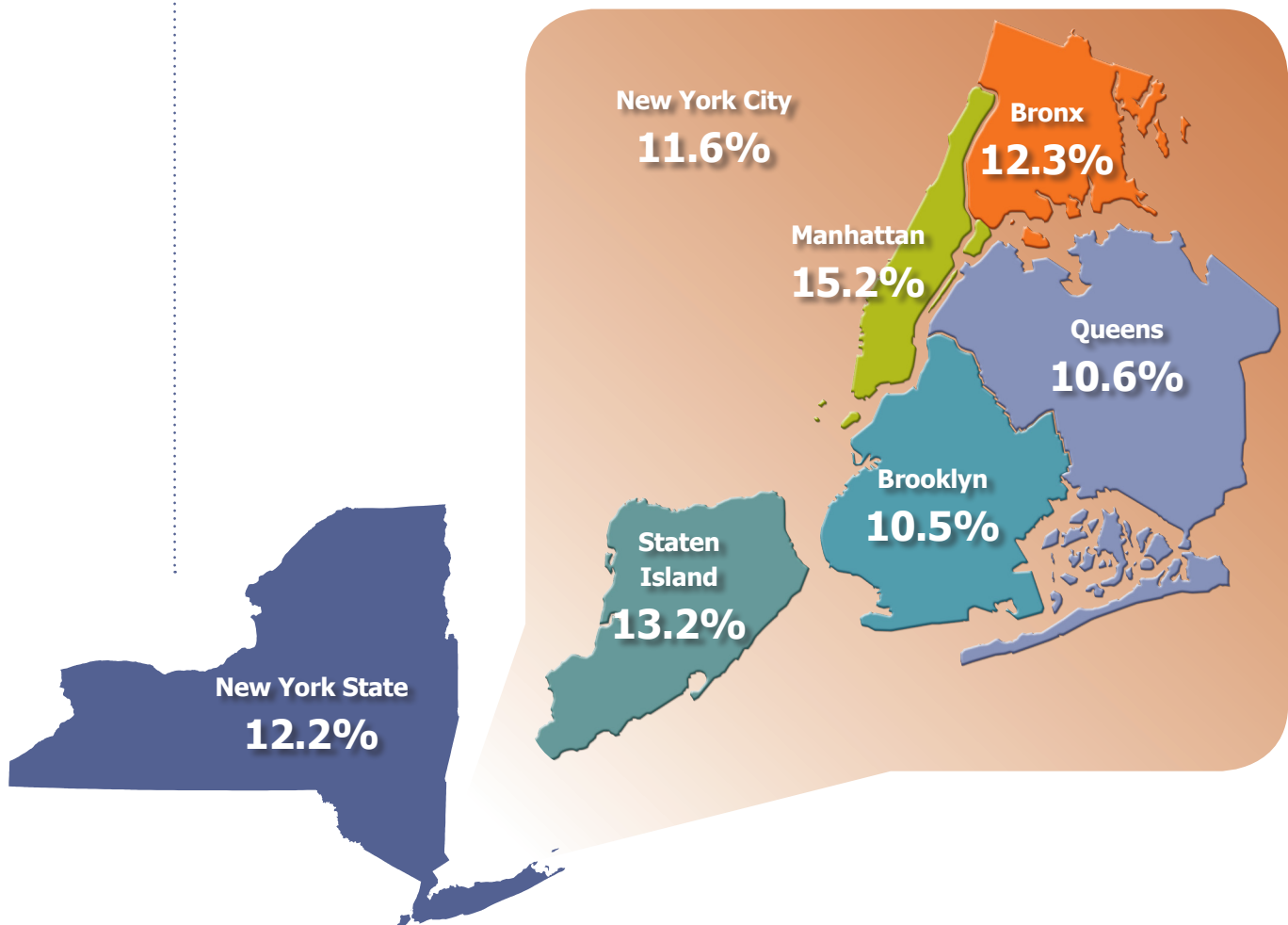
*State breakouts of racial and ethnic populations by county are not available.





African-American

In New York City, there are 228,227 people with disabilities that identify themselves as African-American; that is, 11.6 percent of the African-American population, as shown in Table 9. This is a lower percentage than in the United States (13.8 percent) and in New York State (12.2 percent). Manhattan at 15.2 percent has the highest percentage of people with disabilities identifying as African-American.



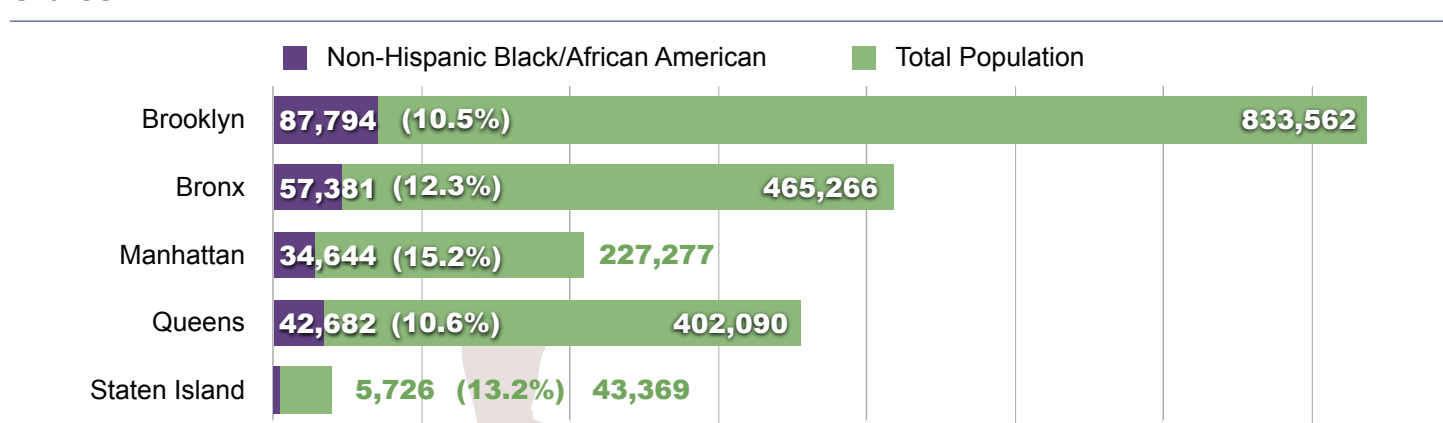
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Non-Hispanic Black/African American

Table 9

Location	Total Population	Non-Hispanic Black/African American	Rate
United States	33,999,831	4,704,024	13.8%
New York State	2,853,158	347,575	12.2%
New York City	1,971,564	228,227	11.6%
Brooklyn	833,562	87,794	10.5%
Bronx	465,266	57,381	12.3%
Manhattan	227,277	34,644	15.2%
Queens	402,090	42,682	10.6%
Staten Island	43,369	5,726	13.2%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 9*



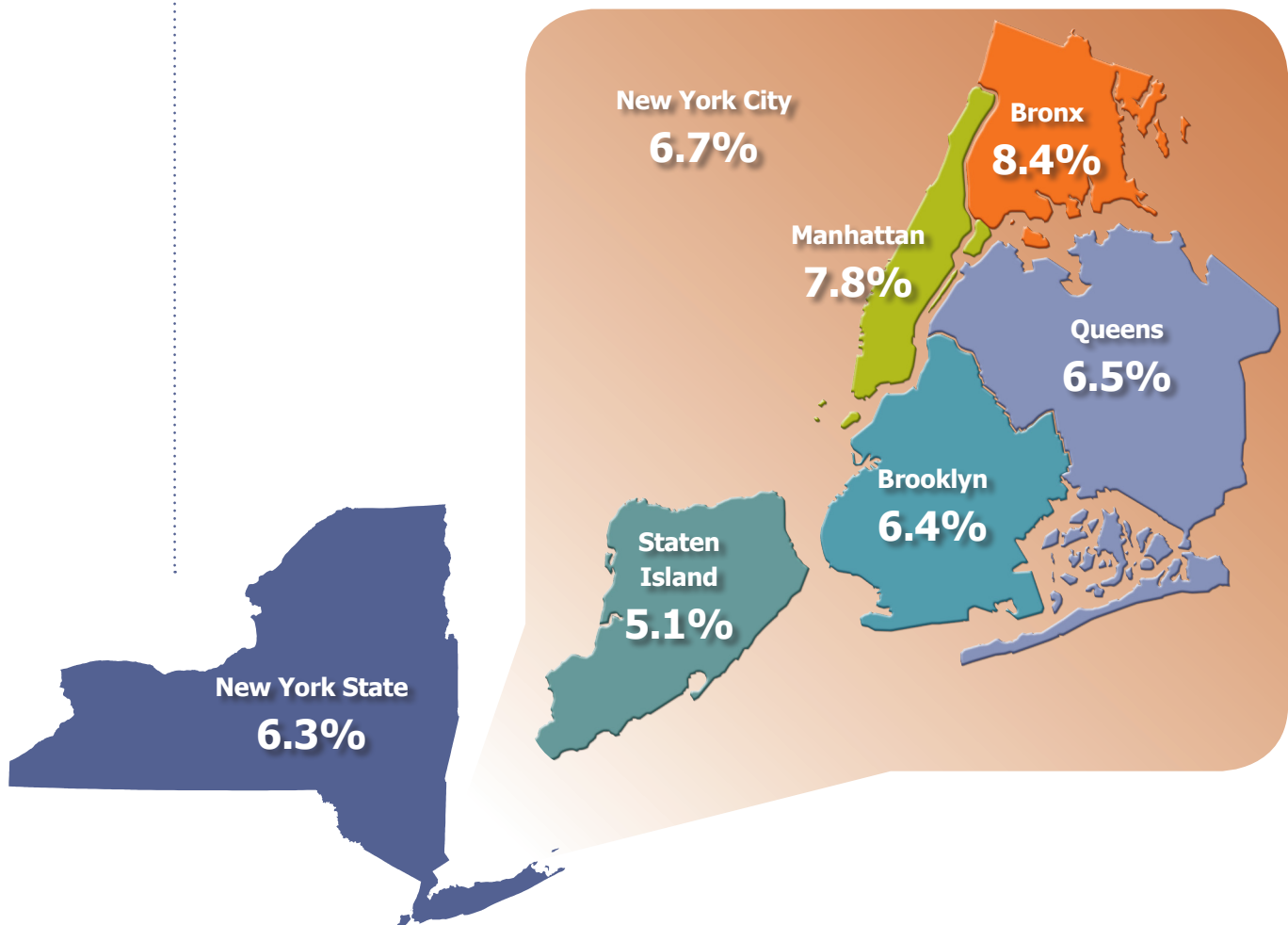
*State breakouts of racial and ethnic populations by county are not available.





Asian

In New York City, there are 63,428 people with disabilities who identify themselves as non-Hispanic Asian; that is, 6.7 percent of the non-Hispanic Asian population, as shown in Table 10. This is a slightly higher percentage than in the United States (6.6 percent) and in New York State (6.3 percent). Among The Bronx (8.4 percent) has the highest percentage of people with disabilities who identify themselves as non-Hispanic Asian, with Brooklyn having the highest number.



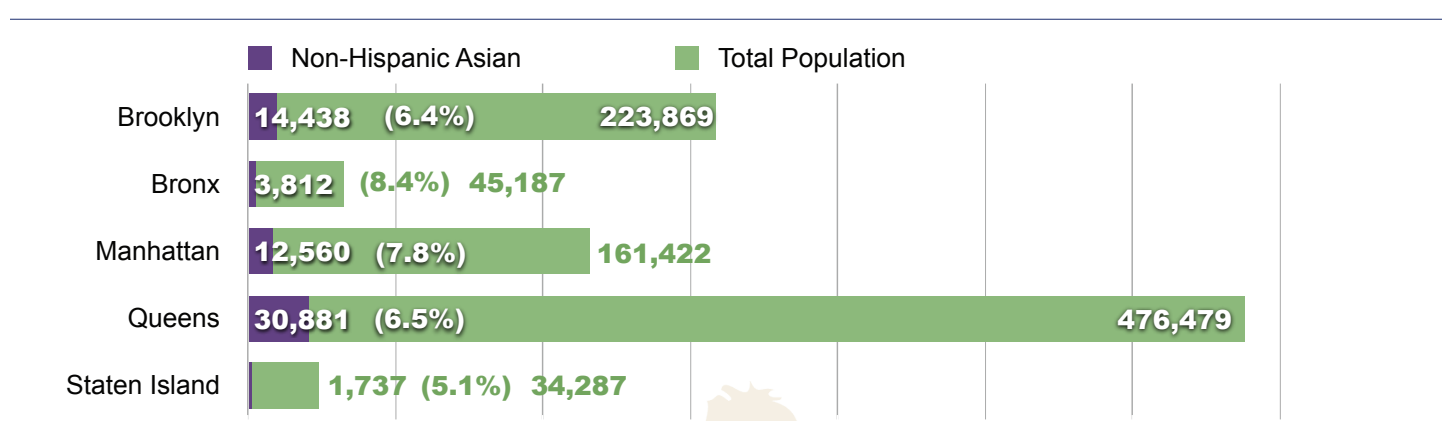
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Non-Hispanic Asian

Table 10*

Location	Total Population	Non-Hispanic Asian	Rate
United States	12,490,120	821,712	6.6%
New York State	1,270,667	79,691	6.3%
New York City	941,244	63,428	6.7%
Brooklyn	223,869	14,438	6.4%
Bronx	45,187	3,812	8.4%
Manhattan	161,422	12,560	7.8%
Queens	476,479	30,881	6.5%
Staten Island	34,287	1,737	5.1%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 10*



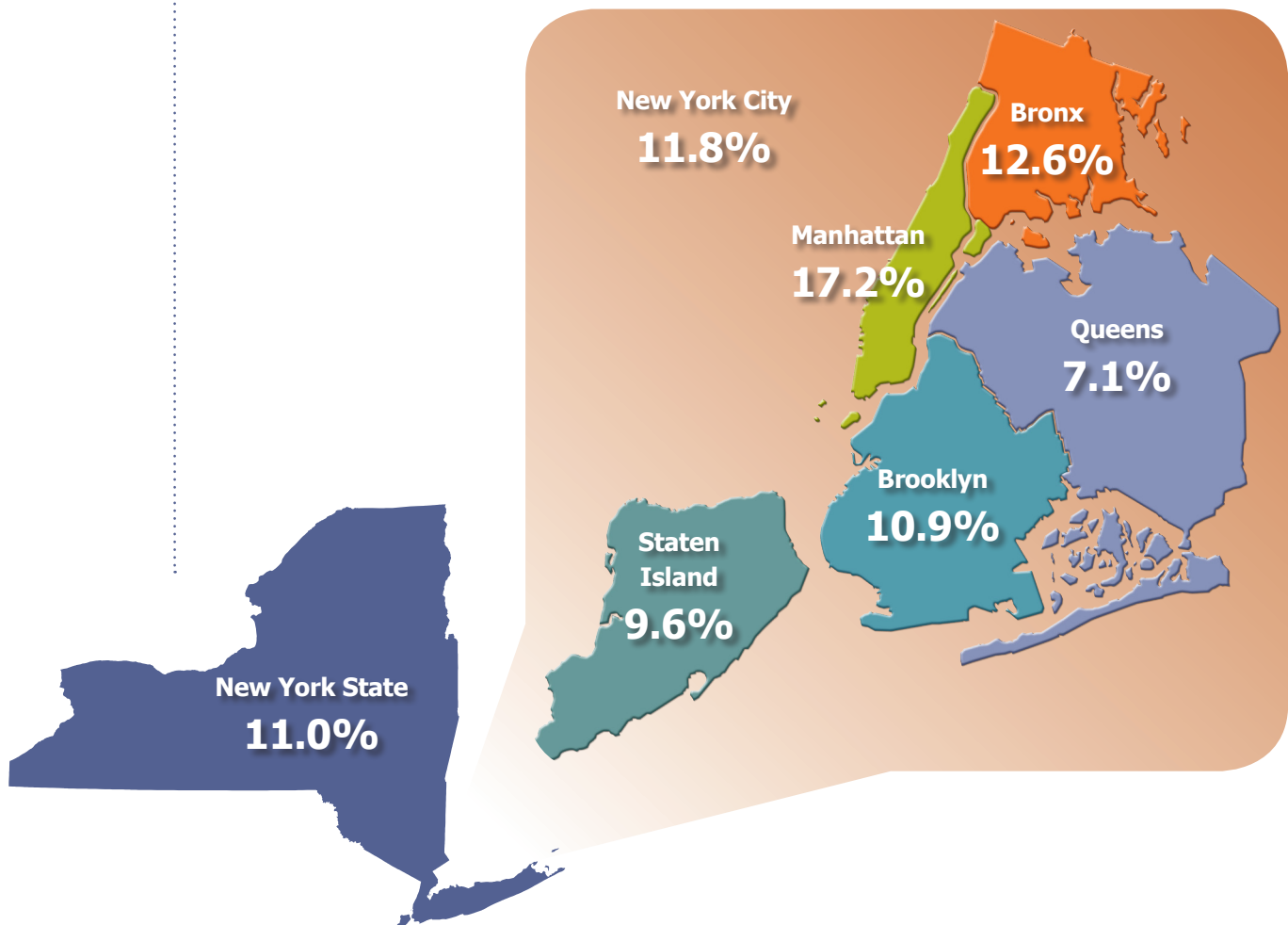
*State breakouts of racial and ethnic populations by county are not available.





Other Race

In New York City are 137,237 people with disabilities non-Hispanic “other”; that is, 11.8 percent of this population, as shown in Table 11. This is a substantially higher percentage than in the United States (8.8 percent) and a slightly higher percentage than in New York State (11.0 percent). Manhattan (17.2 percent) has the highest percentage of people with disabilities identifying as non-Hispanic “other” with the Bronx having the highest number.



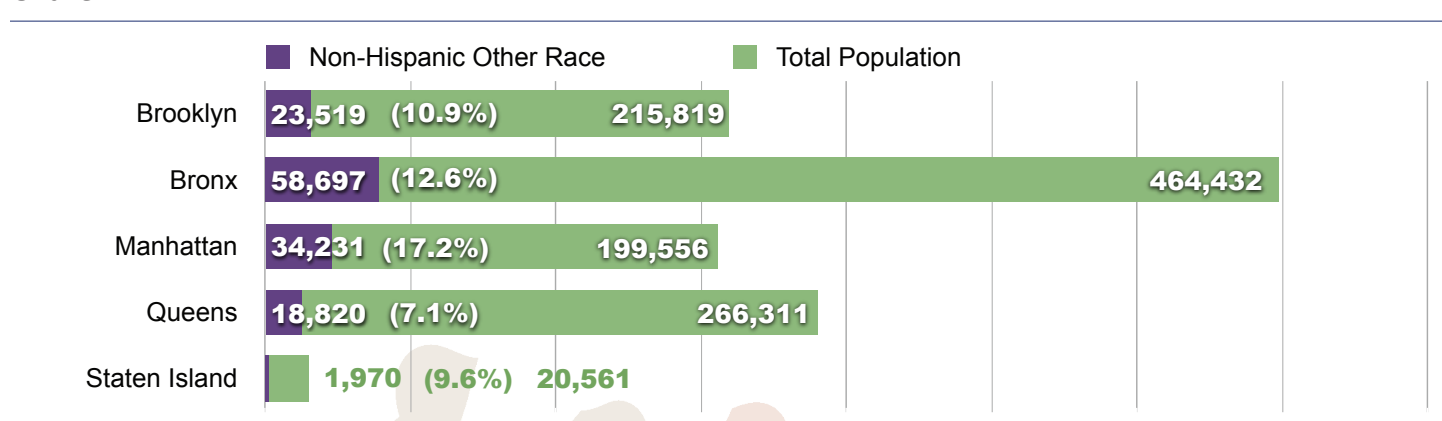
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Non-Hispanic Other

Table 11

Location	Total Population	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Rate
United States	17,079,596	1,507,475	8.8%
New York State	1,482,636	163,570	11.0%
New York City	1,166,679	137,237	11.8%
Brooklyn	215,819	23,519	10.9%
Bronx	464,432	58,697	12.6%
Manhattan	199,556	34,231	17.2%
Queens	266,311	18,820	7.1%
Staten Island	20,561	1,970	9.6%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 11*



*State breakouts of racial and ethnic populations by county are not available.



Type of Disabilities

The ACS definition of disability is based on a sequence of six questions. A person is coded as having a disability if he or she or a proxy respondent answers affirmatively for one or more of these six categories:

Hearing: Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

Visual: Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

Cognitive: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions? *

Ambulatory: Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?*

Self-care: Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?*

Independent Living: Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?**

*Asked of persons 5 and older

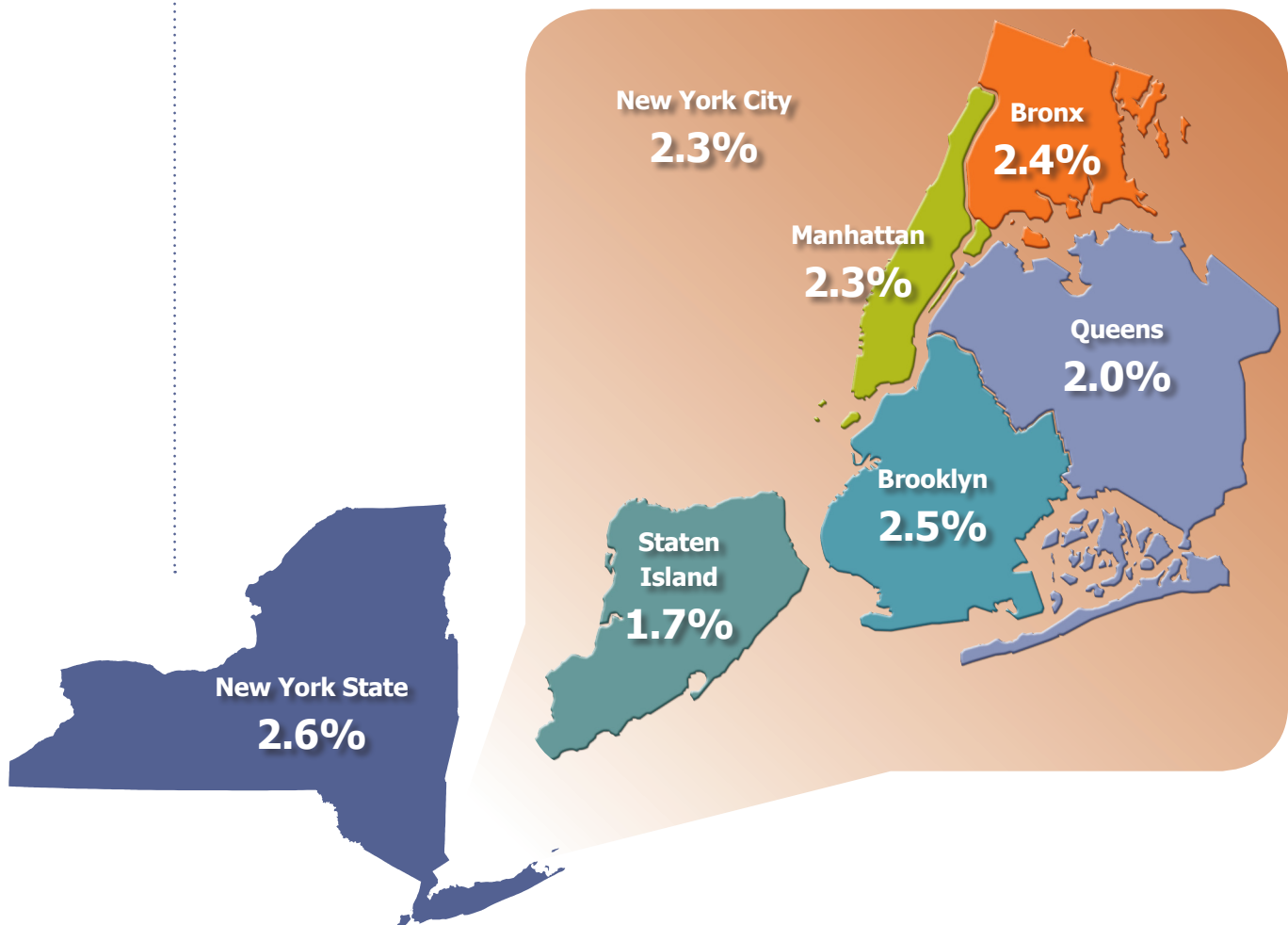
**Asked of persons 15 and older



Hearing

Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

In New York City, there are 183,651 individuals with hearing difficulties; that is, 2.3 percent of the population, as shown in Table 12. This is a lower percentage than in the United States (2.9 percent) and in New York State (2.6 percent). Among the boroughs, the percentage is the highest in Brooklyn (2.5 percent) and lowest in Staten Island (1.7 percent).



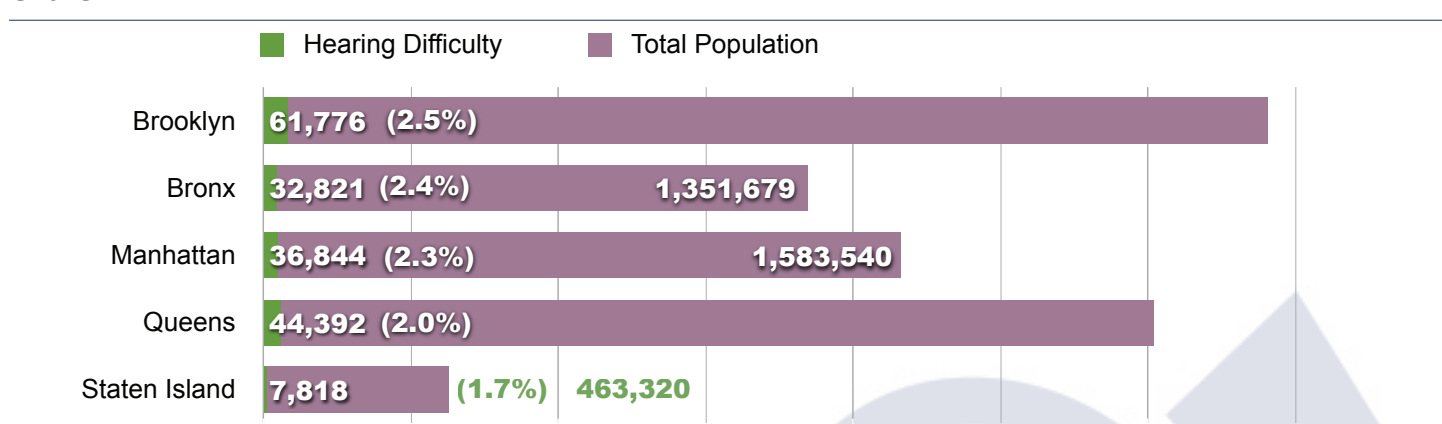
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: All Ages, Hearing Difficulty

Table 12*

Location	Total Population	Hearing Difficulty	Rate
United States	281,749,355	8,208,516	2.9%
New York State	18,426,041	473,524	2.6%
New York City	8,109,868	183,651	2.3%
Brooklyn	2,492,324	61,776	2.5%
Bronx	1,351,679	32,821	2.4%
Manhattan	1,583,540	36,844	2.3%
Queens	2,219,005	44,392	2.0%
Staten Island	463,320	7,818	1.7%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 12*



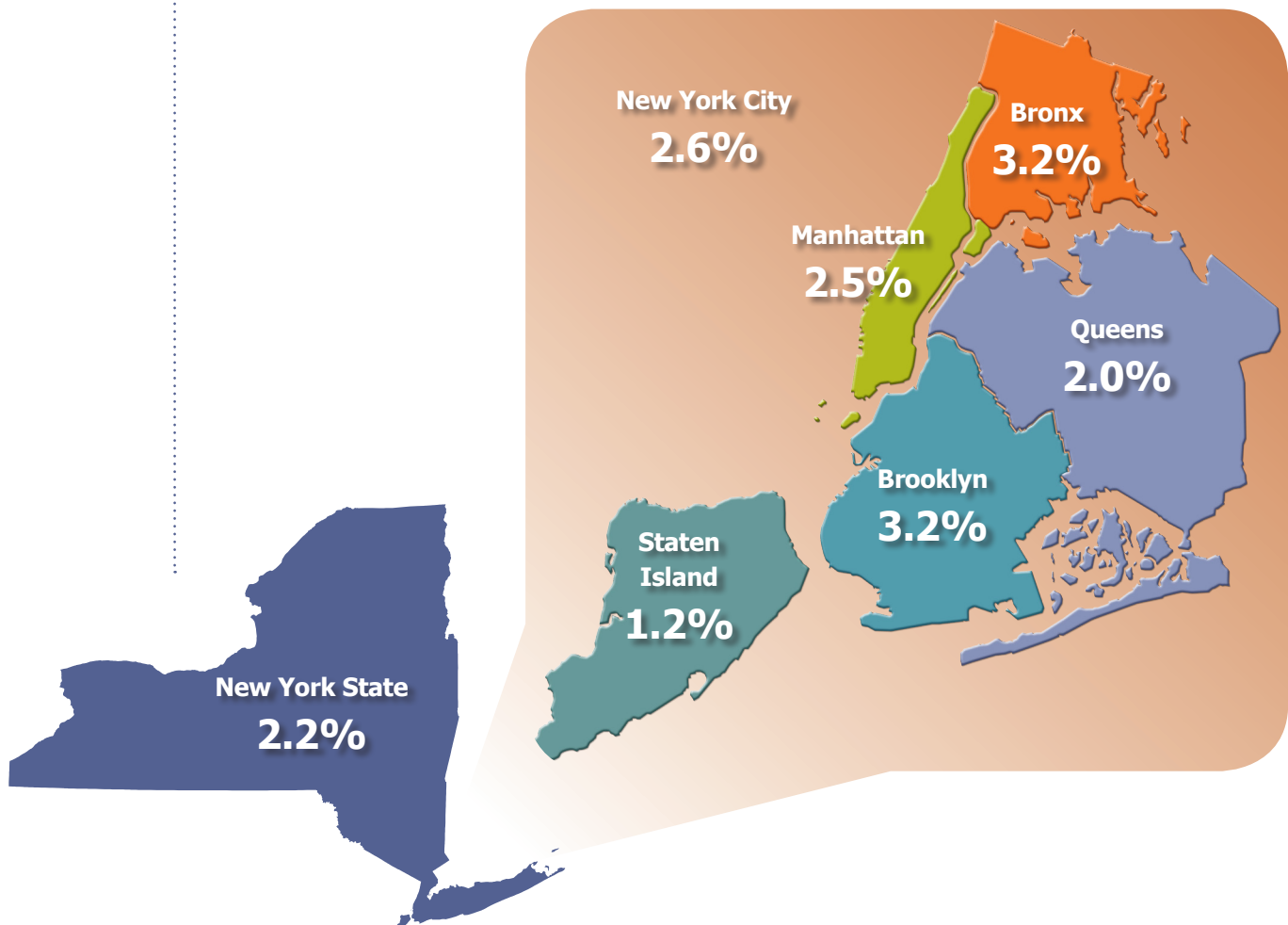
*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 84



Vision

Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

In New York City, there are 210,903 individuals with vision difficulties; that is, 2.6 percent of the population, as shown in Table 13. This is a higher percentage than in the United States (2.3 percent) and in New York State (2.2 percent). Among the boroughs, the percentage is the highest in Brooklyn and the Bronx (3.2 percent) and lowest in Staten Island (1.2 percent).



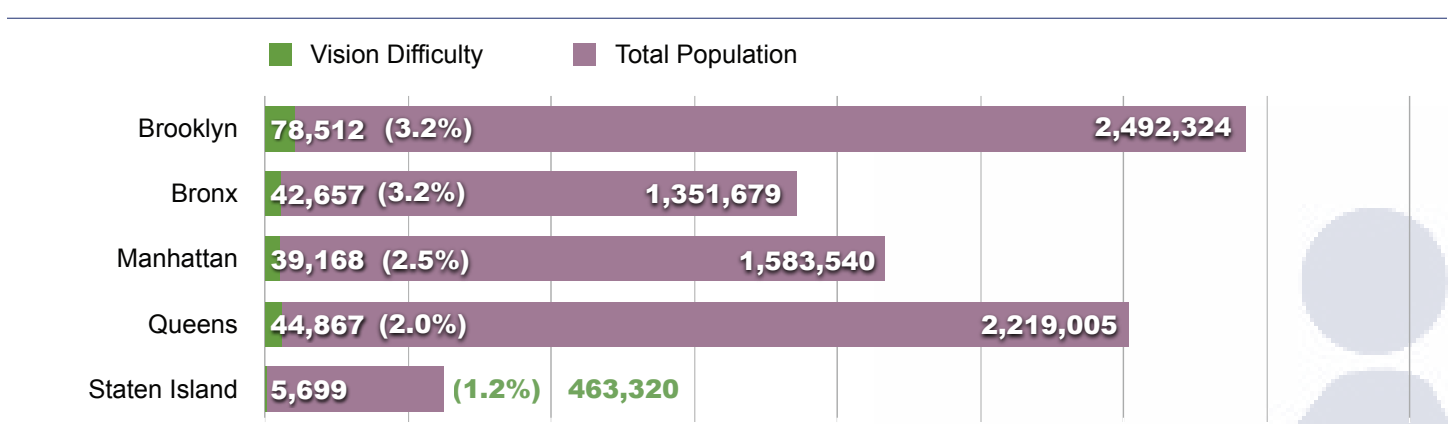
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: All Ages, Vision Difficulty

Table 13*

Location	Total Population	Vision Difficulty	Rate
United States	281,749,355	6,460,045	2.3%
New York State	18,426,041	411,304	2.2%
New York City	8,109,868	210,903	2.6%
Brooklyn	2,492,324	78,512	3.2%
Bronx	1,351,679	42,657	3.2%
Manhattan	1,583,540	39,168	2.5%
Queens	2,219,005	44,867	2.0%
Staten Island	463,320	5,699	1.2%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 13*



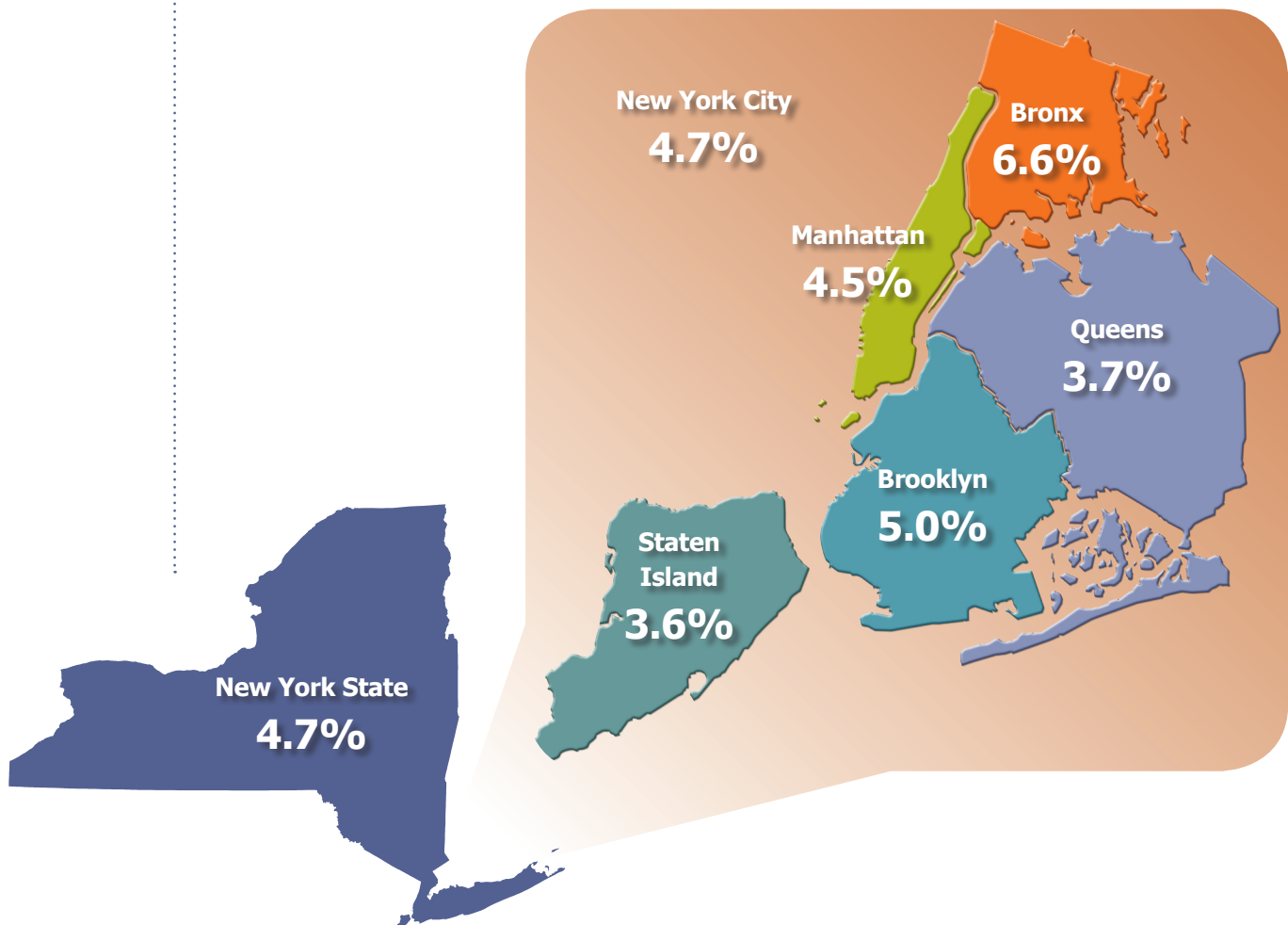
*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 86



Cognitive

Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

In New York City, there are 355,298 individuals with cognitive difficulties; that is, 4.7 percent of the population, as shown in Table 14. This is a lower percentage than in the United States (5.2 percent) and the same as in New York State (4.7 percent). Among the boroughs, the percentage is the highest in the Bronx (6.6 percent) and lowest in Staten Island (3.6 percent).



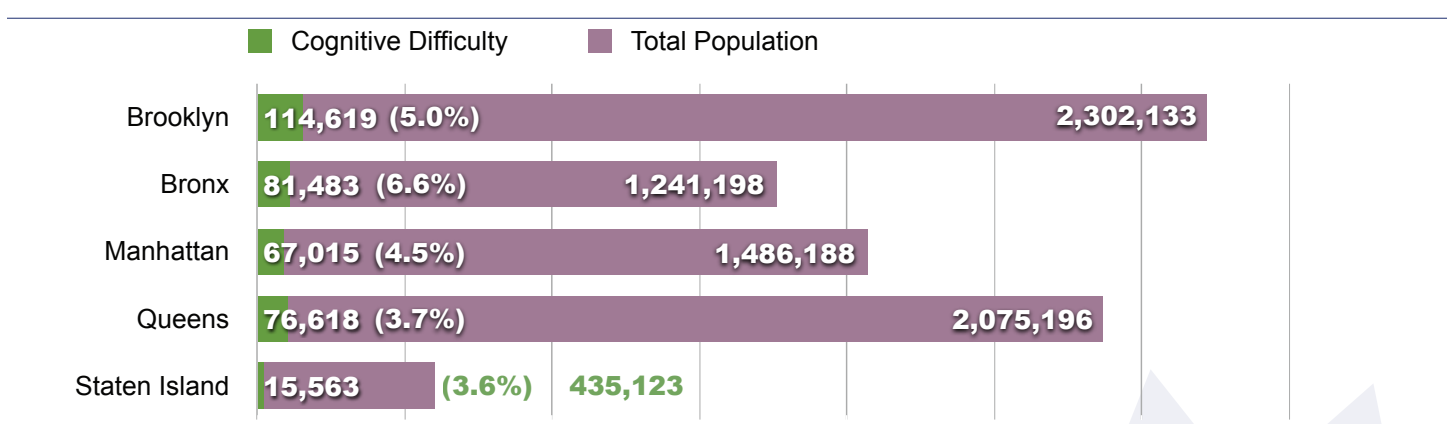
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages Five and Older, Cognitive Difficulty

Table 14*

Location	Total Population	Cognitive Difficulty	Rate
United States	260,787,675	13,529,093	5.2%
New York State	17,227,228	817,940	4.7%
New York City	7,539,838	355,298	4.7%
Brooklyn	2,302,133	114,619	5.0%
Bronx	1,241,198	81,483	6.6%
Manhattan	1,486,188	67,015	4.5%
Queens	2,075,196	76,618	3.7%
Staten Island	435,123	15,563	3.6%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 14*



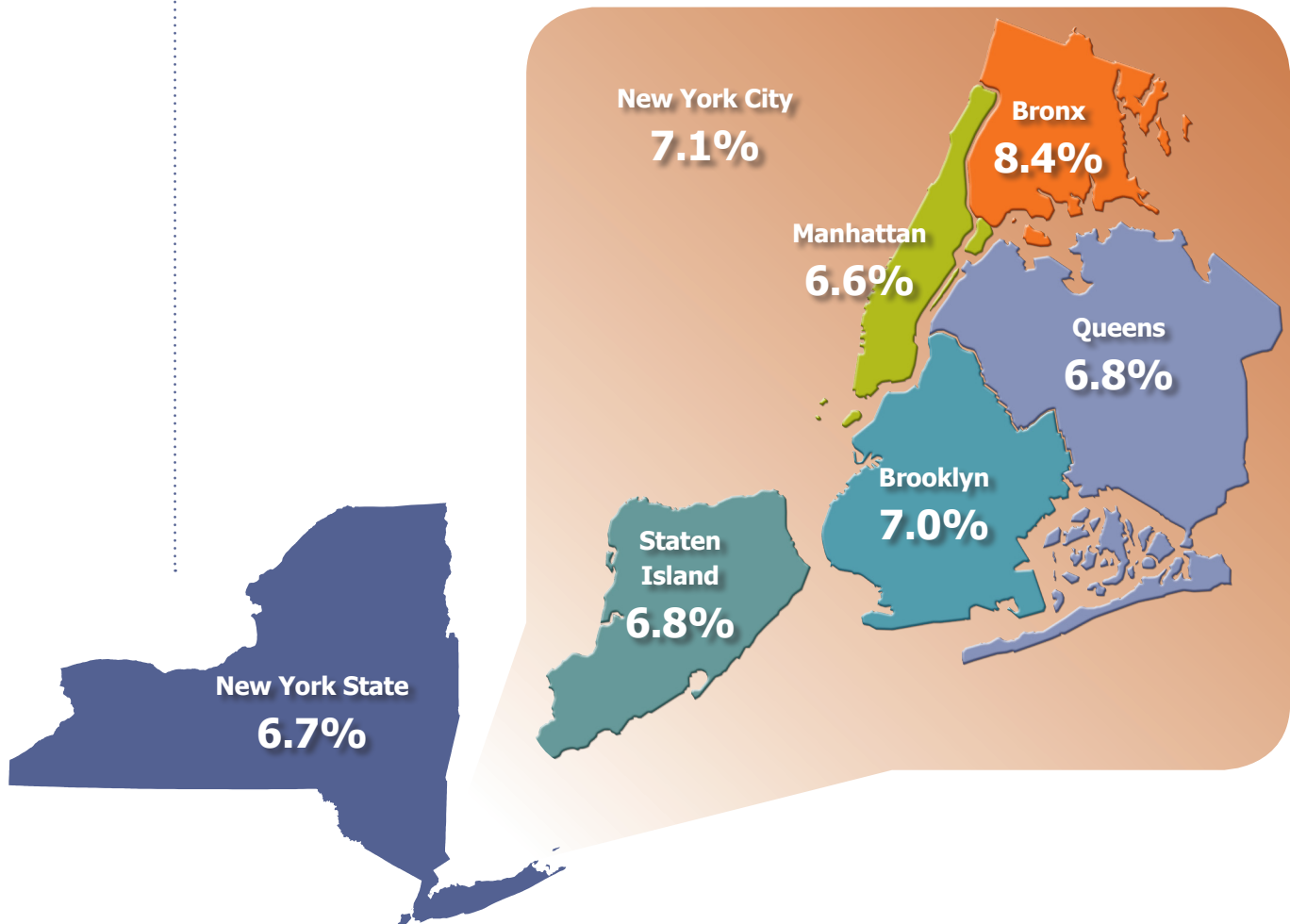
*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 88



Ambulatory

Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

In New York City, there are 535,840 individuals with ambulatory difficulties; that is, 7.1 percent of the population, as shown in Table 15. This is a higher percentage than in the United States (6.9 percent) and in New York State (6.7 percent). Among the boroughs, the percentage is the highest in Brooklyn (7.0 percent) and lowest in Manhattan (6.6 percent).



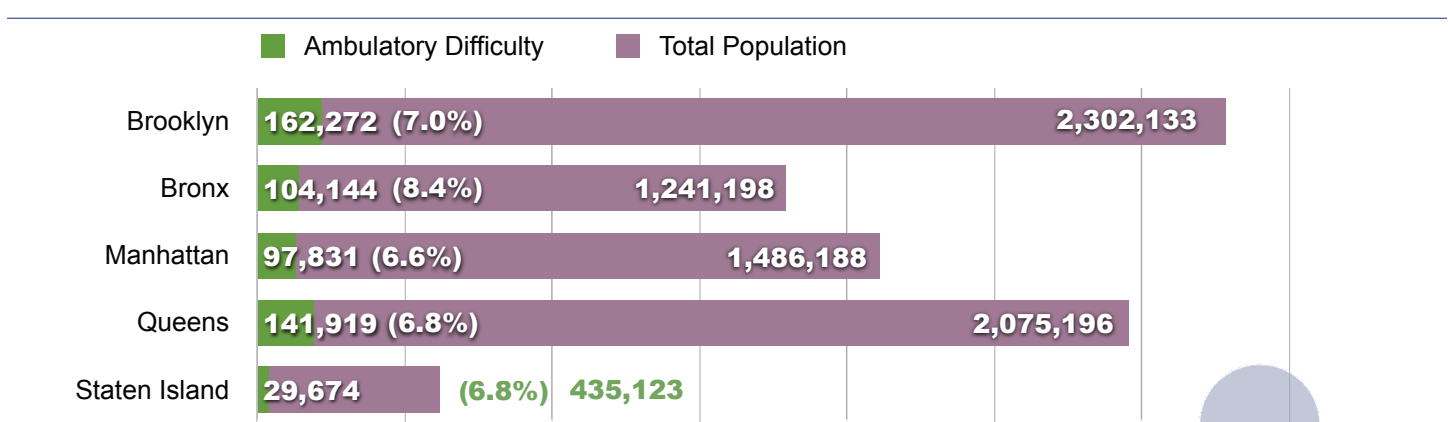
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages Five and Older, Ambulatory Difficulty

Table 15*

Location	Total Population	Ambulatory Difficulty	Rate
United States	260,787,675	17,873,564	6.9%
New York State	17,227,228	1,160,813	6.7%
New York City	7,539,838	535,840	7.1%
Brooklyn	2,302,133	162,272	7.0%
Bronx	1,241,198	104,144	8.4%
Manhattan	1,486,188	97,831	6.6%
Queens	2,075,196	141,919	6.8%
Staten Island	435,123	29,674	6.8%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 15*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 90



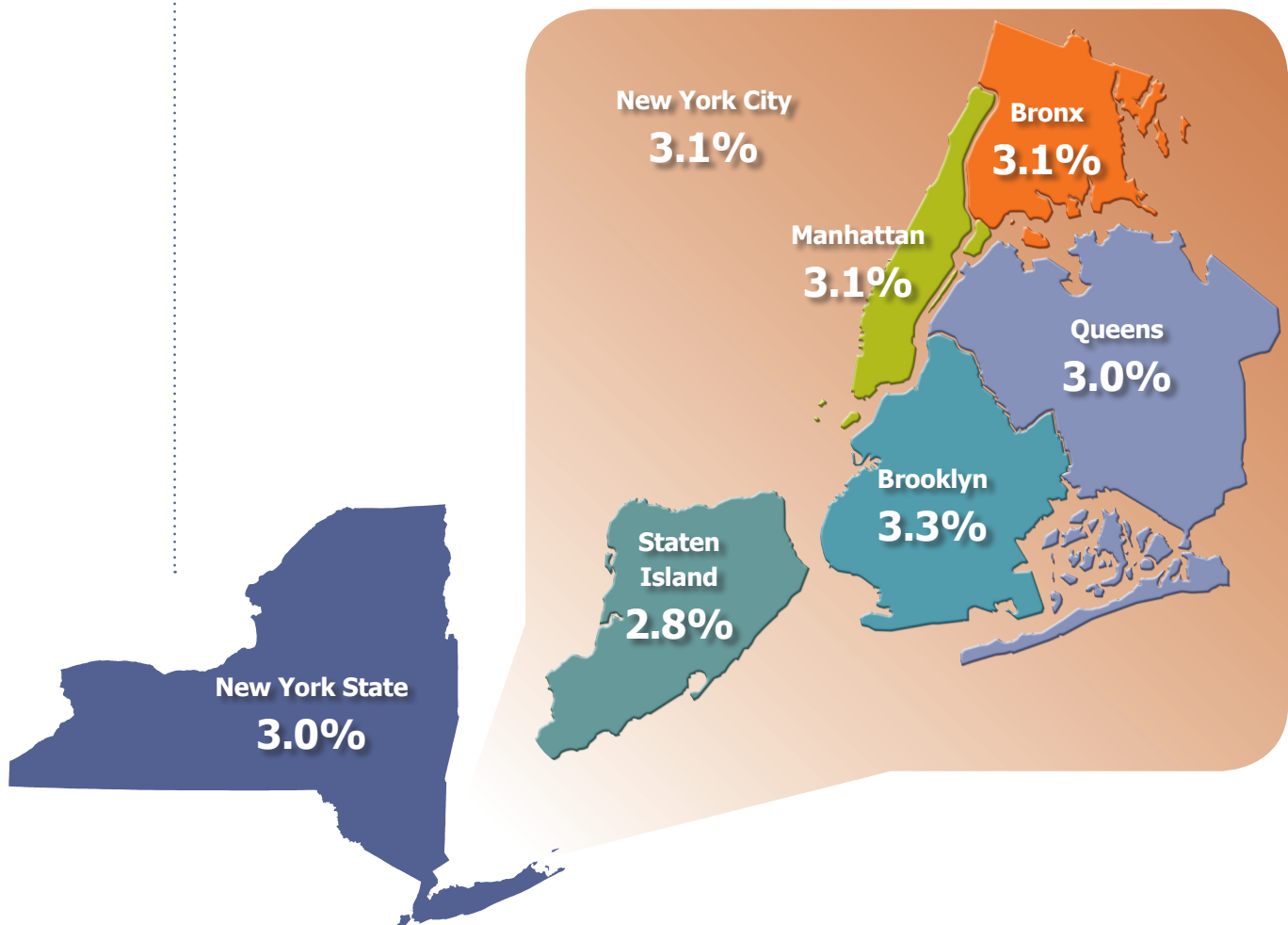


Self-Care Difficulties

Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

In New York City, there are 234,996 individuals with self-care difficulties; that is, 3.1 percent of the population, as shown in Table 16. This is a slightly higher percentage than in the United States (2.9 percent) and in New York State (3.0 percent).

Among the boroughs, the percentage is the highest in Brooklyn (3.3 percent) and lowest in Staten Island (2.8 percent).



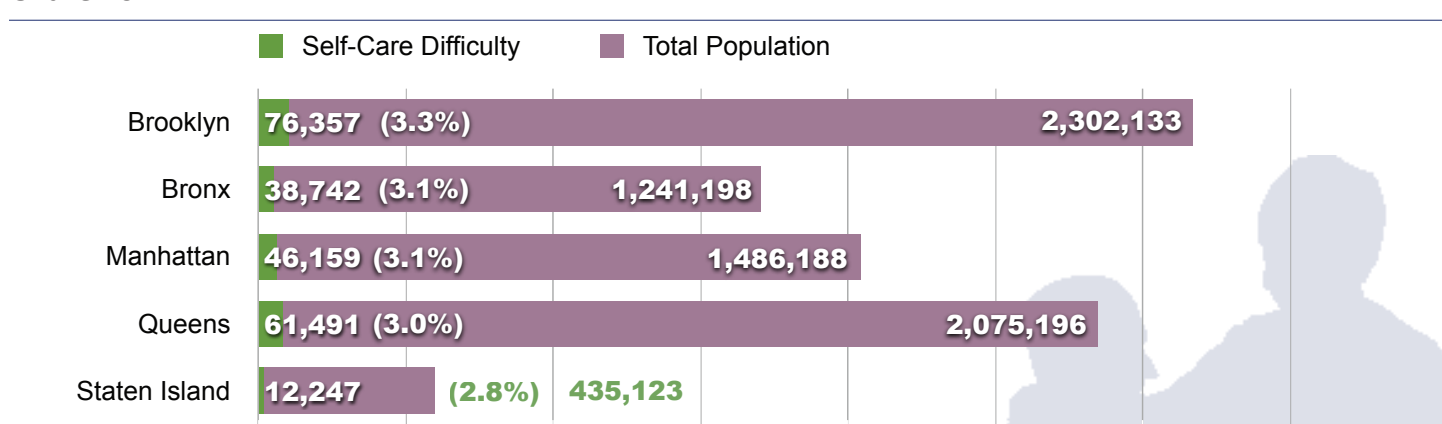
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages Five and Older Self-Care Difficulty

Table 16*

Location	Total Population	Self-Care Difficulty	Rate
United States	260,787,675	7,608,677	2.9%
New York State	17,227,228	511,133	3.0%
New York City	7,539,838	234,996	3.1%
Brooklyn	2,302,133	76,357	3.3%
Bronx	1,241,198	38,742	3.1%
Manhattan	1,486,188	46,159	3.1%
Queens	2,075,196	61,491	3.0%
Staten Island	435,123	12,247	2.8%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 16*



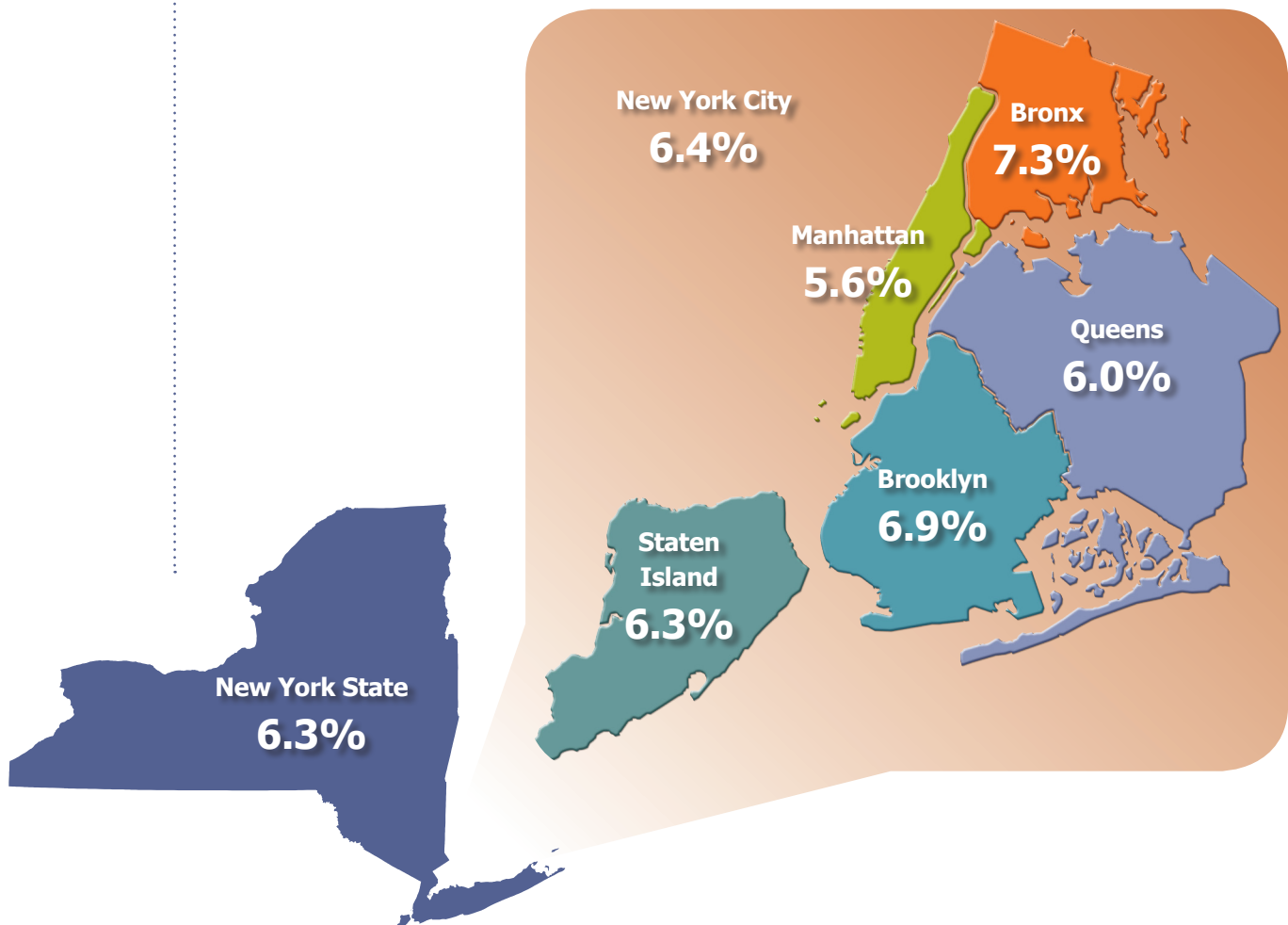
*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 92



Independent Living Difficulties

Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

In New York City, there are 396,810 individuals with independent living difficulties; that is, 6.4 percent of the population, as shown in Table 17. This is a slightly higher percentage than in the United States (6.3 percent) and in New York State (6.3 percent). Among the boroughs, the percentage is the highest in the Bronx (7.3 percent) and lowest in Manhattan (5.6 percent).



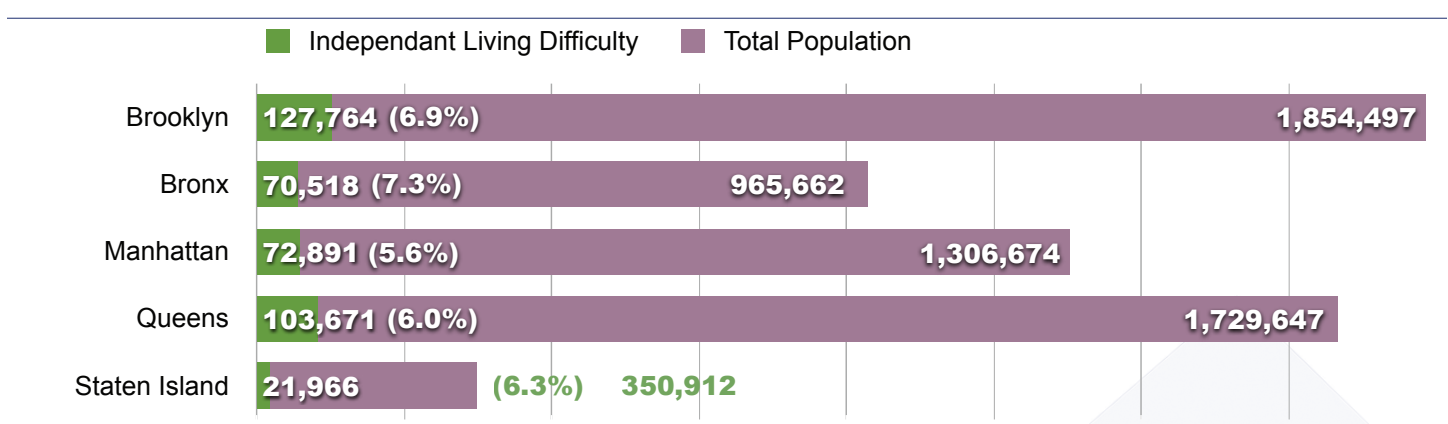
Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages 18 and Older, Independent Living Difficulty

Table 17*

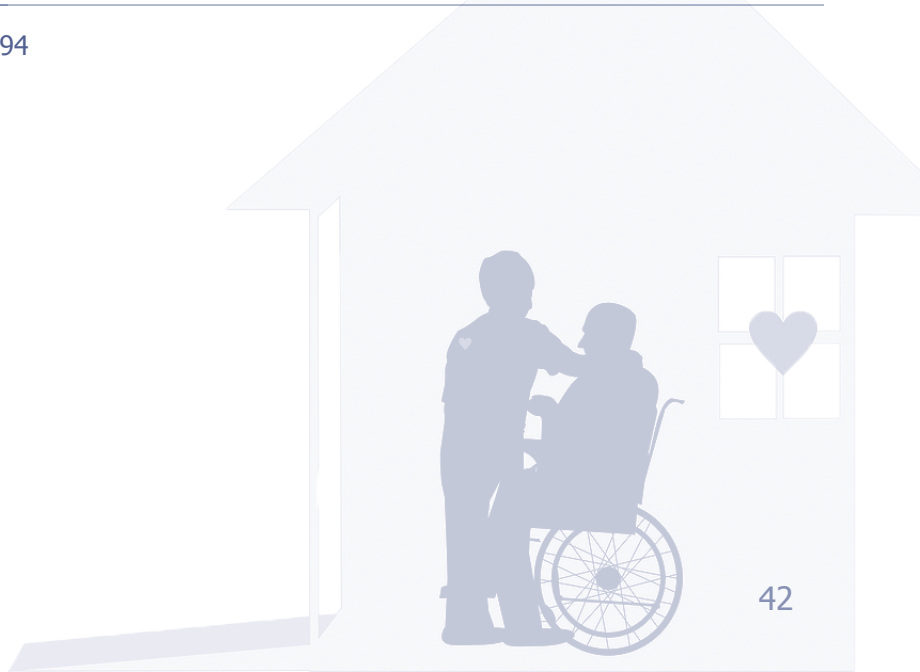
Location	Total Population	Ind. Living Difficulty	Rate
United States	207,561,740	12,976,543	6.3%
New York State	14,029,346	877,438	6.3%
New York City	6,207,392	396,810	6.4%
Brooklyn	1,854,497	127,764	6.9%
Bronx	965,662	70,518	7.3%
Manhattan	1,306,674	72,891	5.6%
Queens	1,729,647	103,671	6.0%
Staten Island	350,912	21,966	6.3%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 17*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 94





Education

All individuals 18 or more years old are classified based on their highest degree or level of education attained. The categories include:

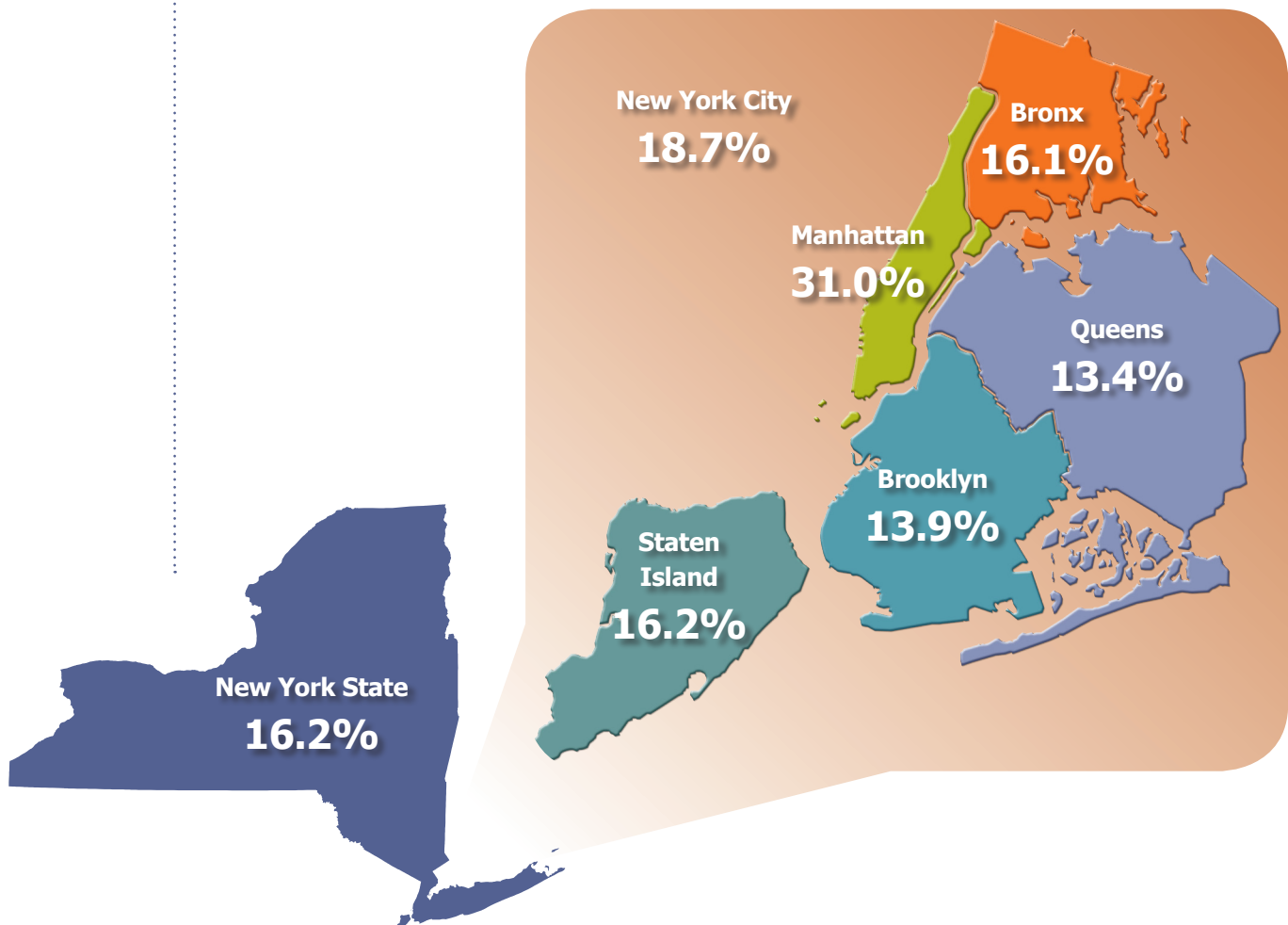
- 1.** Completed the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma.
- 2.** High school graduate meaning received a diploma or General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college.
- 3.** Some college credit, but less than one year.
- 4.** One or more years of college, but no degree.
- 5.** Associate's degree which includes people who generally completed 2 years of college level work in an occupational program that prepared them for a specific occupation, or an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course work may or may not be transferable to a bachelor's degree.
- 6.** Bachelor's degree or more which includes individuals who received a bachelor's degree and have taken additional courses but not received a Master's or PhD.
- 7.** Master's degrees include the traditional MA and MS degrees and field-specific degrees, such as MSW and MBA.
- 8.** Professional degrees which includes MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, and JD.
- 9.** Doctorate degrees which include PhD.

Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems is reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system. Certificates or diplomas for training in specific trades or from vocational, technical or business schools are not included. Honorary degrees awarded for a respondent's accomplishments are not included.



High School Diploma or Equivalent

In New York City, there are 441,598 working-age (ages 18-64) individuals with disabilities, and 282,398 of these individuals have a high school diploma or equivalent, as shown in Table 18. This is a high school diploma rate 63.9 percent. The percent of diploma rate of their non-disabled counterparts is 82.6 percent. There is a diploma gap of 18.7 percentage points. This gap is larger than the diploma gaps of the United States (14.6 percentage points) and New York State (16.2 percentage points). Among the boroughs, the diploma gap is the widest in Manhattan (31.0 percentage points) and narrowest in Queens (13.4 percentage points).



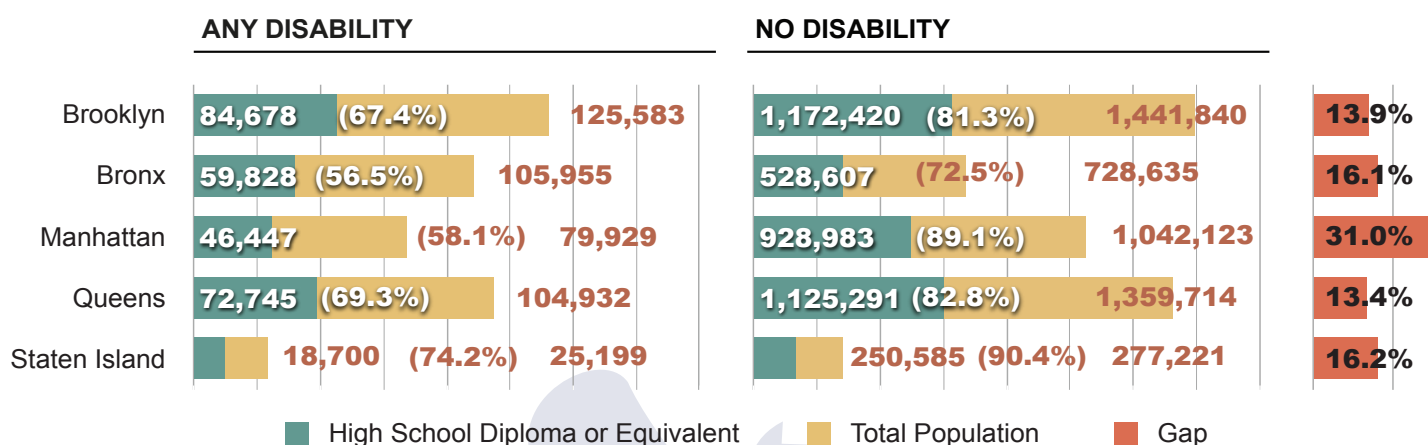
Number and Percentage with a High School Diploma (or equivalent) or More: Ages 18-64: by Disability Status

Table 18*

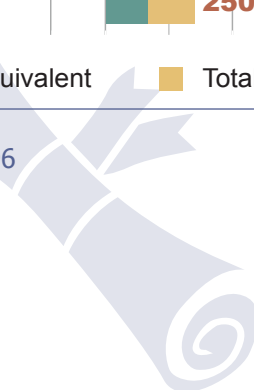
Location	Any Disability			No Disability			Gap
	Total Population	Number w/H.S.+	Pct. w/H.S.	Total Population	Number w/H.S.+	Pct. w/H.S.	
United States	17,735,922	12,878,220	72.6%	159,912,792	139,537,478	87.3%	14.6 pts
New York State	1,040,735	741,572	71.3%	10,873,992	9,514,272	87.5%	16.2 pts
New York City	441,598	282,398	63.9%	4,849,533	4,005,886	82.6%	18.7 pts
Brooklyn	125,583	84,678	67.4%	1,441,840	1,172,420	81.3%	13.9 pts
Bronx	105,955	59,828	56.5%	728,635	528,607	72.5%	16.1 pts
Manhattan	79,929	46,447	58.1%	1,042,123	928,983	89.1%	31.0 pts
Queens	104,932	72,745	69.3%	1,359,714	1,125,291	82.8%	13.4 pts
Staten Island	25,199	18,700	74.2%	277,221	250,585	90.4%	16.2 pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 18*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 96

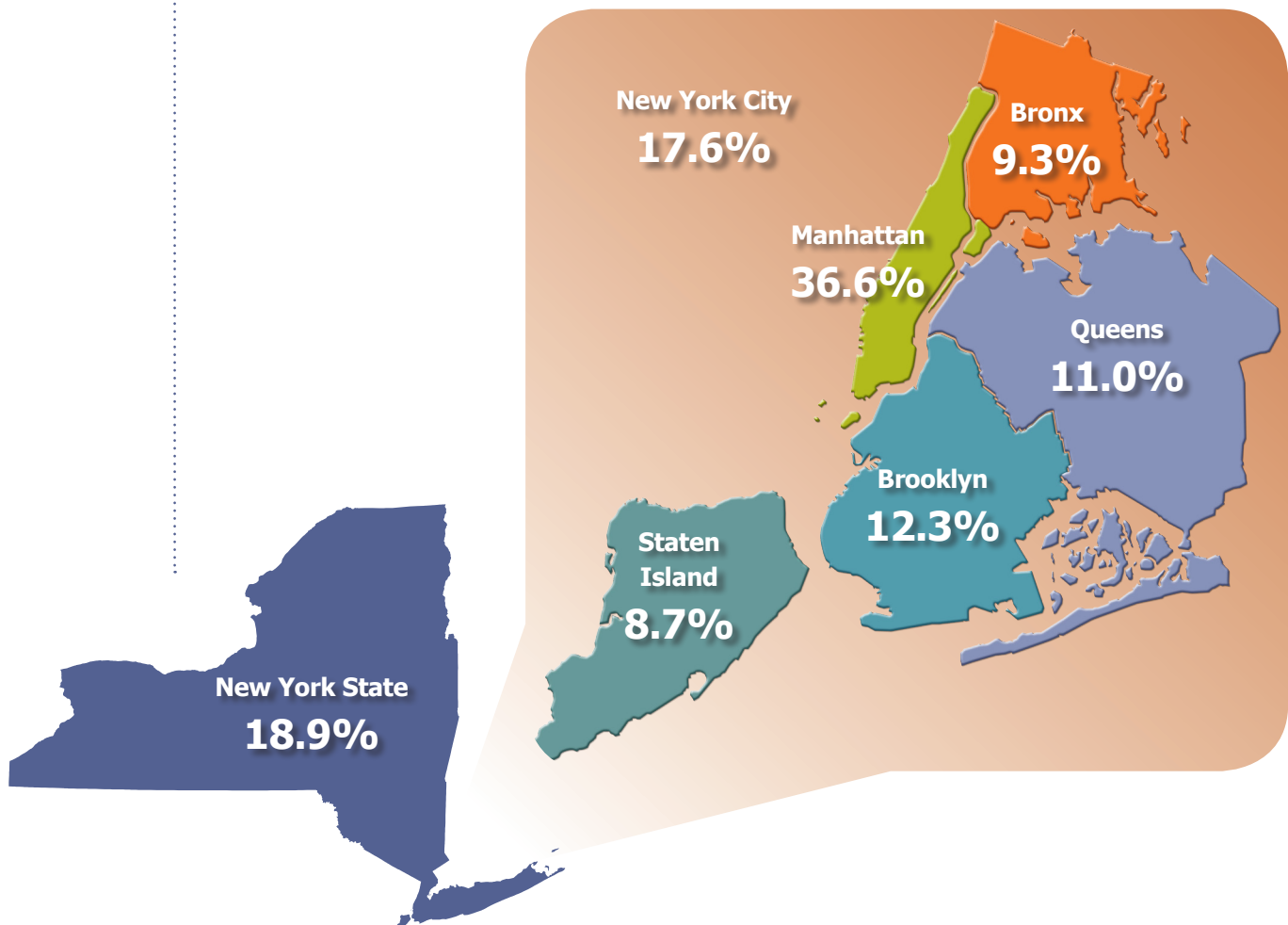




Bachelor's Degree or More

In New York City, there are 441,598 working-age (ages 18-64) individuals with disabilities, and 73,167 of these individuals have Bachelor's degree or more, as shown in Table 19. This is a college degree rate 16.6 percent, which is considerably less than the 34.1 percent degree rate of their counterparts without disabilities.

There is a degree gap of 17.6 percentage points. This degree gap is smaller than the degree gaps of the United States (17.1 percentage points) and New York State (18.9 percentage points). Among the boroughs, the degree gap is the widest in Manhattan (36.6 percentage points) and narrowest in Staten Island (8.7 percentage points).



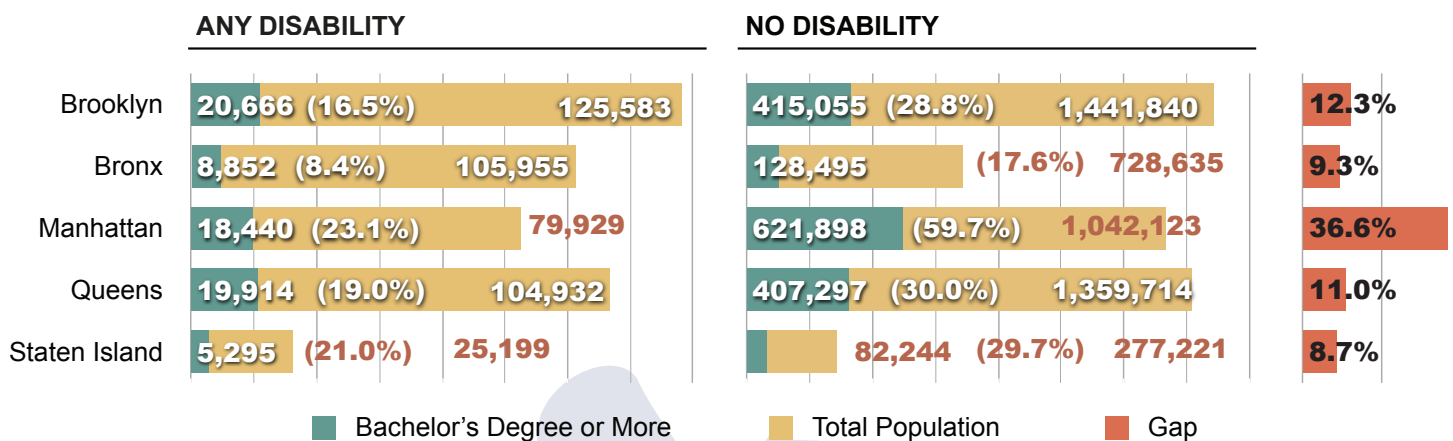
Number and Percentage with a Bachelor's Degree or More: Ages 18-64: by Disability Status

Table 19*

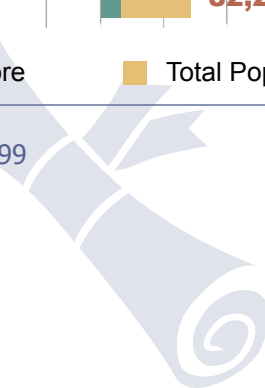
Location	Any Disability			No Disability			Gap
	Total Population	Number w/Bach+	Pct. w/Bach+	Total Population	Number w/Bach+	Pct. w/Bach+	
United States	17,735,922	1,973,578	11.1%	159,912,792	45,170,208	28.2%	17.1 pts
New York State	1,040,735	149,792	14.4%	10,873,992	3,620,541	33.3%	18.9 pts
New York City	441,598	73,167	16.6%	4,849,533	1,654,989	34.1%	17.6 pts
Brooklyn	125,583	20,666	16.5%	1,441,840	415,055	28.8%	12.3 pts
Bronx	105,955	8,852	8.4%	728,635	128,495	17.6%	9.3 pts
Manhattan	79,929	18,440	23.1%	1,042,123	621,898	59.7%	36.6 pts
Queens	104,932	19,914	19.0%	1,359,714	407,297	30.0%	11.0 pts
Staten Island	25,199	5,295	21.0%	277,221	82,244	29.7%	8.7 pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 19*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 99

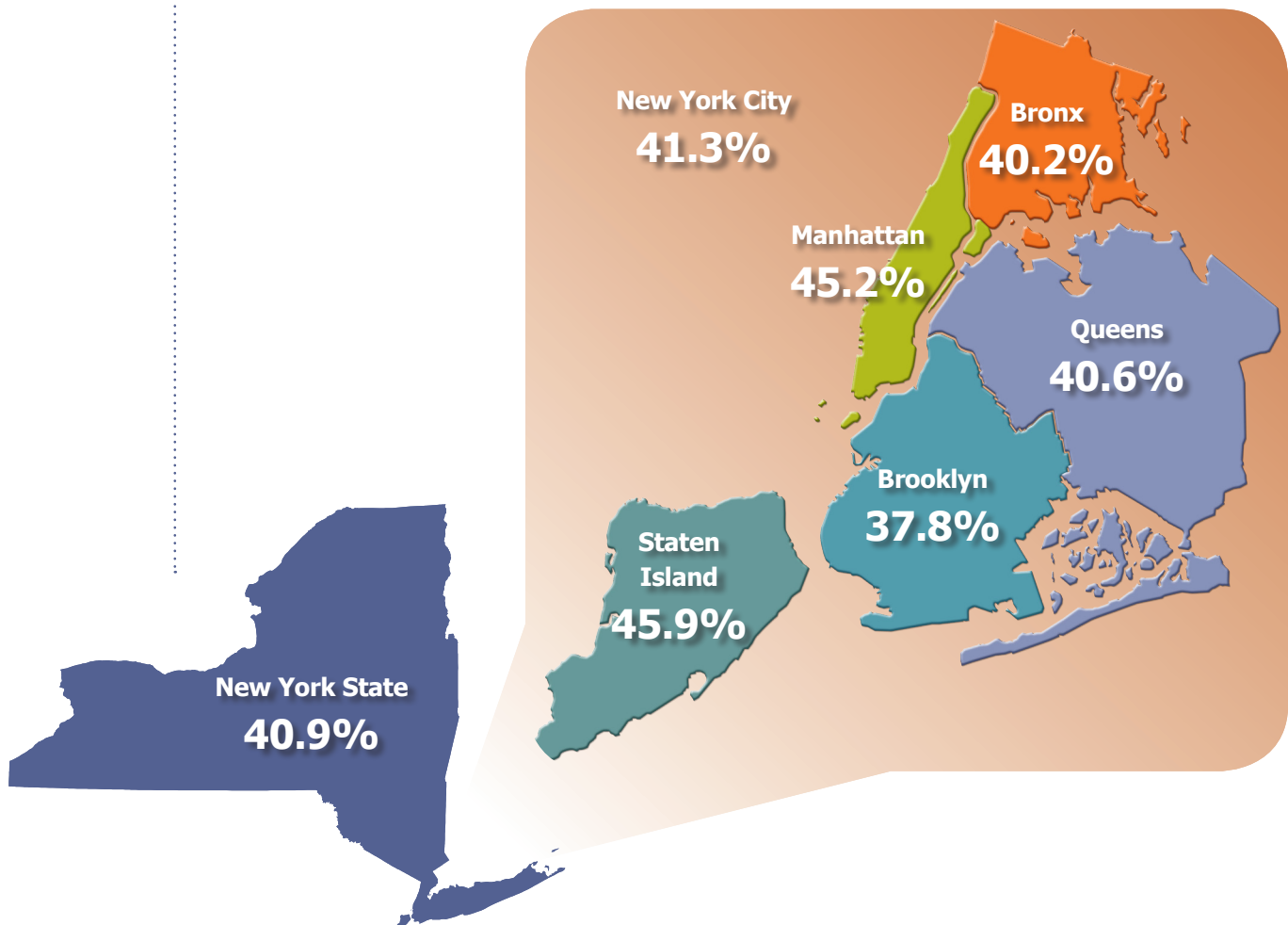




Employment

In the 2007 American Community Survey, individuals were asked a series of questions designed to identify their status. Based on the answers, individuals were classified into one of five groups: (1) people who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) people on temporary layoff who were available for work; (3) people who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (4) people who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week; and (5) people not in the

continued on page 49



labor force. The employment status data shown in American Community Survey tabulations relate to people 16 or more years old.

In New York City, there are 441,598 working-age (ages 18-64) individuals with disabilities, and 140,448 of these individuals are employed, as shown in Table 20. This is an employment rate of 31.8 percent, which is substantially less than the 73.1 percent employment rate of their counterparts without disabilities.

There is an employment gap of 41.3 percentage points. This employment gap is larger than the employment gaps of the United States (39.6 percentage points) and New York State (40.9 percentage points). Among the boroughs, the employment gap is the widest in Staten Island (45.9 percentage points) and narrowest in Brooklyn (37.8 percentage points).

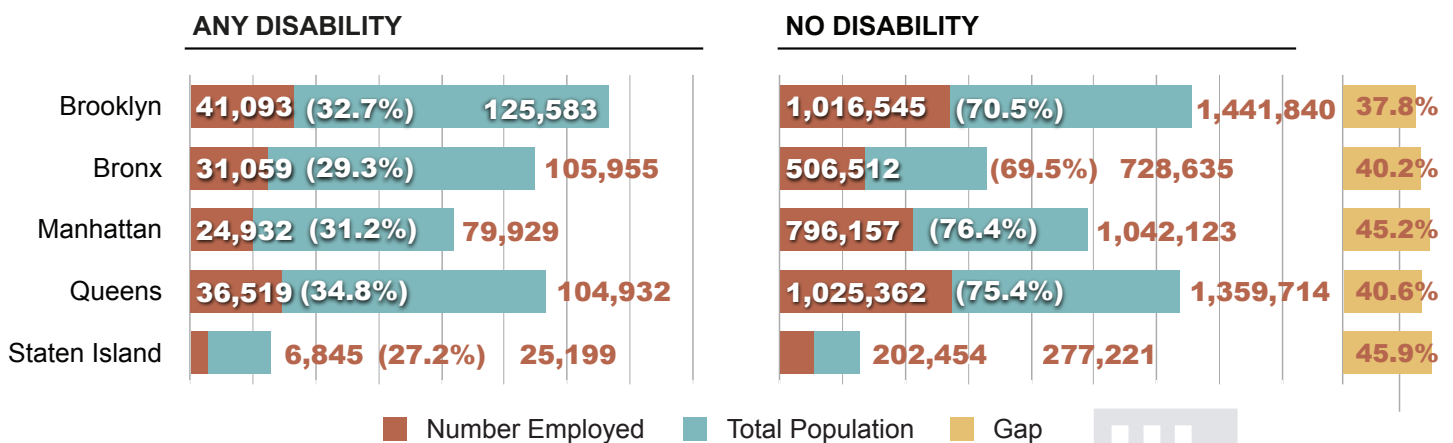
Number Employed and Employment Rate: Ages 18-64: by Disability Status

Table 20*

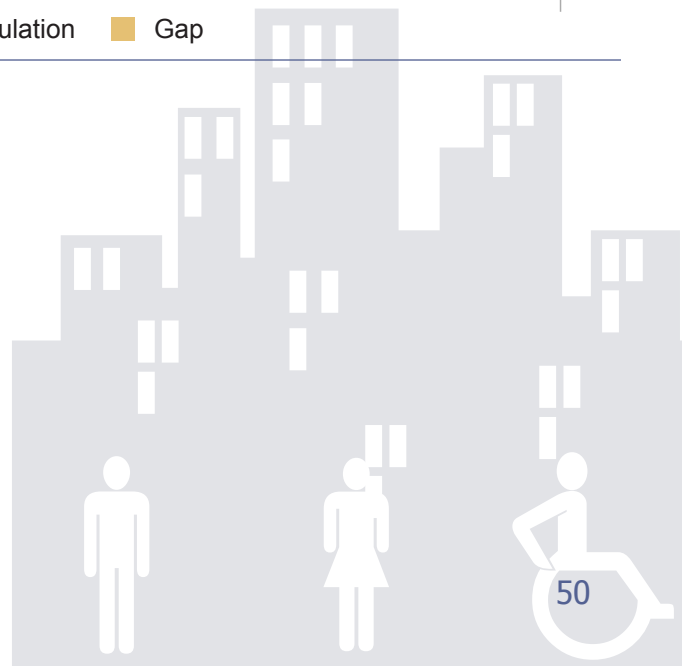
Location	Any Disability			No Disability			Gap
	Total Population	Number Employed	Employment Rate	Total Population	Number Employed	Employment Rate	
United States	17,735,922	6,563,502	37.0%	159,912,792	122,539,931	76.6%	39.6% pts
New York State	1,040,735	359,540	34.5%	10,873,992	8,208,014	75.5%	40.9% pts
New York City	441,598	140,448	31.8%	4,849,533	3,547,030	73.1%	41.3% pts
Brooklyn	125,583	41,093	32.7%	1,441,840	1,016,545	70.5%	37.8% pts
Bronx	105,955	31,059	29.3%	728,635	506,512	69.5%	40.2% pts
Manhattan	79,929	24,932	31.2%	1,042,123	796,157	76.4%	45.2% pts
Queens	104,932	36,519	34.8%	1,359,714	1,025,362	75.4%	40.6% pts
Staten Island	25,199	6,845	27.2%	277,221	202,454	73.0%	45.9% pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 20*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 102





Employment and Poverty

Increasing the education opportunities for people with disabilities is the focus of a great deal of government programs and policy discussions. Overall, it appears that “education raises all boats” with regard to employment and poverty regardless of disability and/or race/ethnicity. Table 21 provides employment poverty rates, by education level, race/ethnicity, and disability status for the U.S. and New York State. In New York State, when comparing the employment rates groups with less than high school degree to those of groups with a Bachelor’s degree or more, the greatest “gains to education” for people with disabilities are among Black/African Americans with disabilities (from 22.8% to 54.4%). The smallest gains are among Hispanics with disabilities (from 21.5% to 48.3%). With regard to poverty rates, the greatest gains are for Black/African Americans with disabilities (from 51.0% down to 23.4%), and the smallest gains are among individuals of “other race” (from 36.1% down to 35.6%).

Table 21

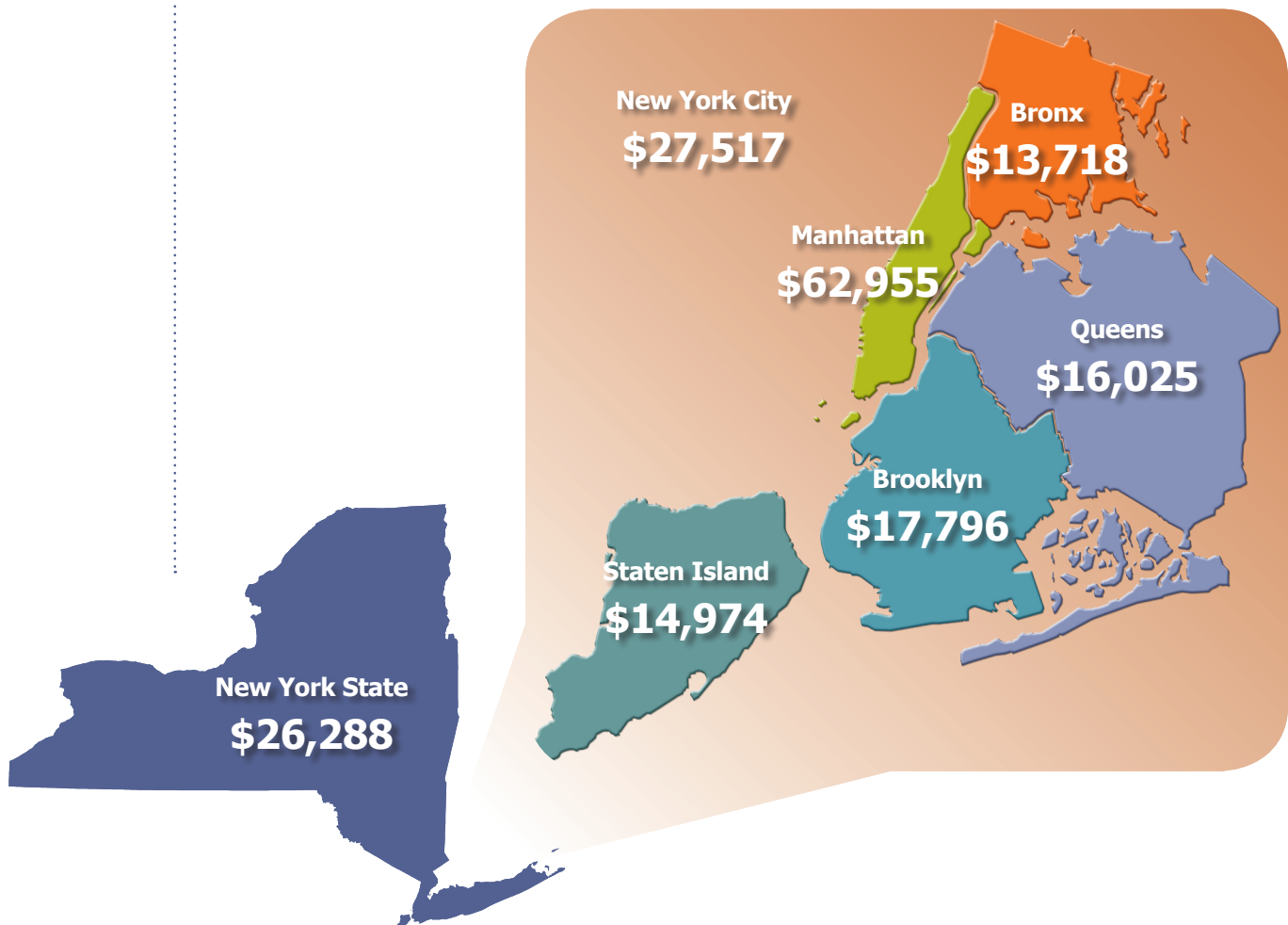
Race/Ethnicity		Employment Rate				Poverty Rate			
		United States		New York State		United States		New York State	
		Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability	Disability	No disability
Hispanic	Less than HS	30.9	70.2	21.5	69.2	41.1	26.5	51.0	28.2
	High School	37.6	76.9	30.7	75.5	30.0	16.4	35.6	17.4
	Some College	49.1	80.9	36.6	77.5	24.4	11.7	36.1	13.7
	Bachelor’s or more	57.2	85.6	48.3	87.0	16.8	6.3	23.4	6.5
Non-Hispanic	White	Less than HS	23.2	64.3	22.8	62.3	40.5	21.1	43.0
		High School	37.4	77.4	35.3	76.4	25.2	9.4	23.9
		Some College	45.3	81.2	41.1	80.8	20.4	8.6	20.8
		Bachelor’s or more	56.7	85.4	51.9	85.2	11.6	3.6	13.4
	Black/African American	Less than HS	16.2	50.0	20.4	51.5	56.3	41.9	53.9
		High School	27.9	70.5	29.6	69.2	41.5	23.3	40.0
		Some College	36.8	78.8	33.7	76.6	33.2	15.9	34.1
		Bachelor’s or more	53.6	87.5	54.4	86.2	18.6	6.5	14.4
	Asian	Less than HS	26.6	65.9	21.9	63.3	29.6	17.4	32.3
		High School	36.9	74.2	46.6	70.8	24.4	11.8	29.1
		Some College	47.1	74.1	39.2	70.8	18.2	11.6	26.5
		Bachelor’s or more	58.8	80.6	52.8	79.4	11.1	6.9	26.8
	Other Race	Less than HS	21.1	56.1	27.9	59.9	48.7	30.8	36.1
		High School	35.2	72.3	29.0	73.1	35.7	18.6	33.4
		Some College	40.5	76.9	44.6	81.2	30.6	14.7	32.1
		Bachelor’s or more	55.7	84.5	60.0	84.3	19.3	7.2	35.6



Household Income

This data captures the sum of all wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, and tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm and farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, and income from estates and trusts; Social Security and Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance and welfare payments from the state and local welfare office; retirement, survivor, and disability pensions; and any other sources received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, and alimony.

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Equivalized household income is household income divided by the square root of household size. It is similar to household per capita income, but accounts for economies of scale in household production.

In New York City, there are 441,598 working-age (ages 18-64) individuals with disabilities and the median equivalized household income of in this population is \$30,555, compared to about \$58,072 for the working-age population without disabilities, as shown in Table 22.

There is an income gap of about \$27,517. This income gap is substantially greater than the income gaps of the United States (\$20,514) and New York State (\$26,288). Among the boroughs, the income gap is the widest in Manhattan (\$62,955) and narrowest in the Bronx (\$13,718).

Median Equivalized Household Income: Ages 18-64: by Disability Status

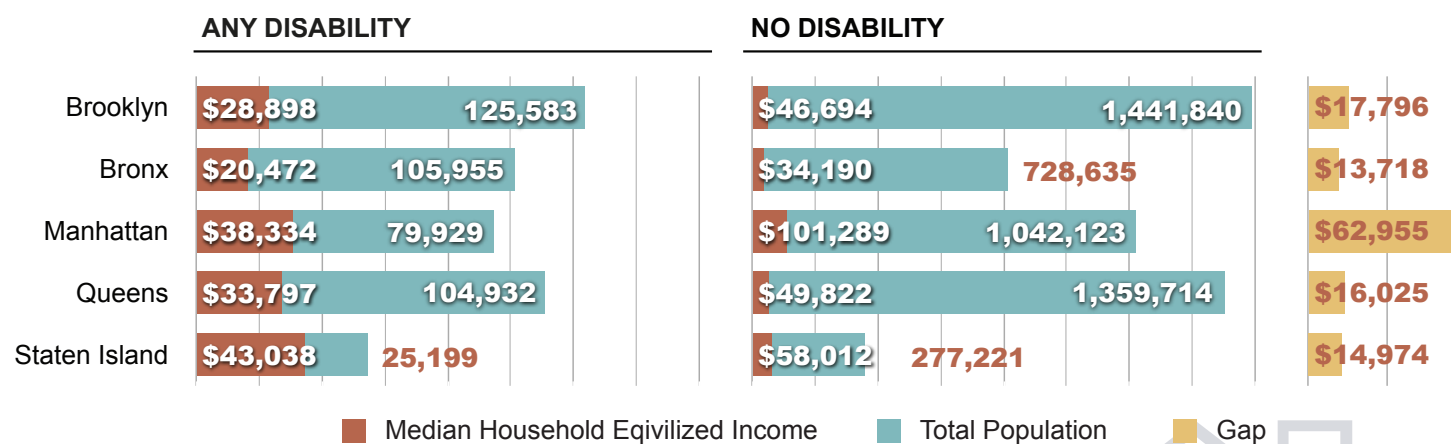
Table 22*

Location	Any Disability		No Disability		Gap
	Total Population	Median HH Eqv Income	Total Population	Median HH Eqv Income	
United States	17,735,922	31,220	159,912,792	51,734	20,514
New York State	1,040,735	32,551	10,873,992	58,839	26,288
New York City	441,598	30,555	4,849,533	58,072	27,517
Brooklyn	125,583	28,898	1,441,840	46,694	17,796
Bronx	105,955	20,472	728,635	34,190	13,718
Manhattan	79,929	38,334	1,042,123	101,289	62,955
Queens	104,932	33,797	1,359,714	49,822	16,025
Staten Island	25,199	43,038	277,221	58,012	14,974

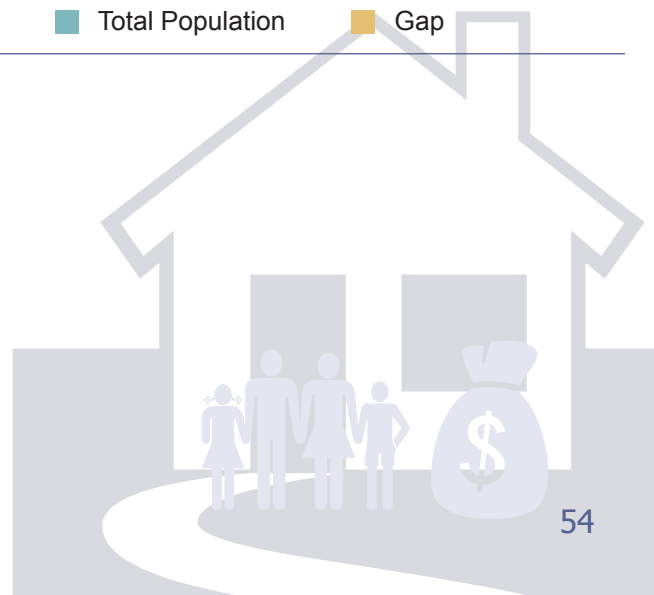
Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Note: Equivalized household income is household income divided by the square root of household size. It is similar to household per capita income, but accounts for economies of scale in household production.

Chart 22*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 105



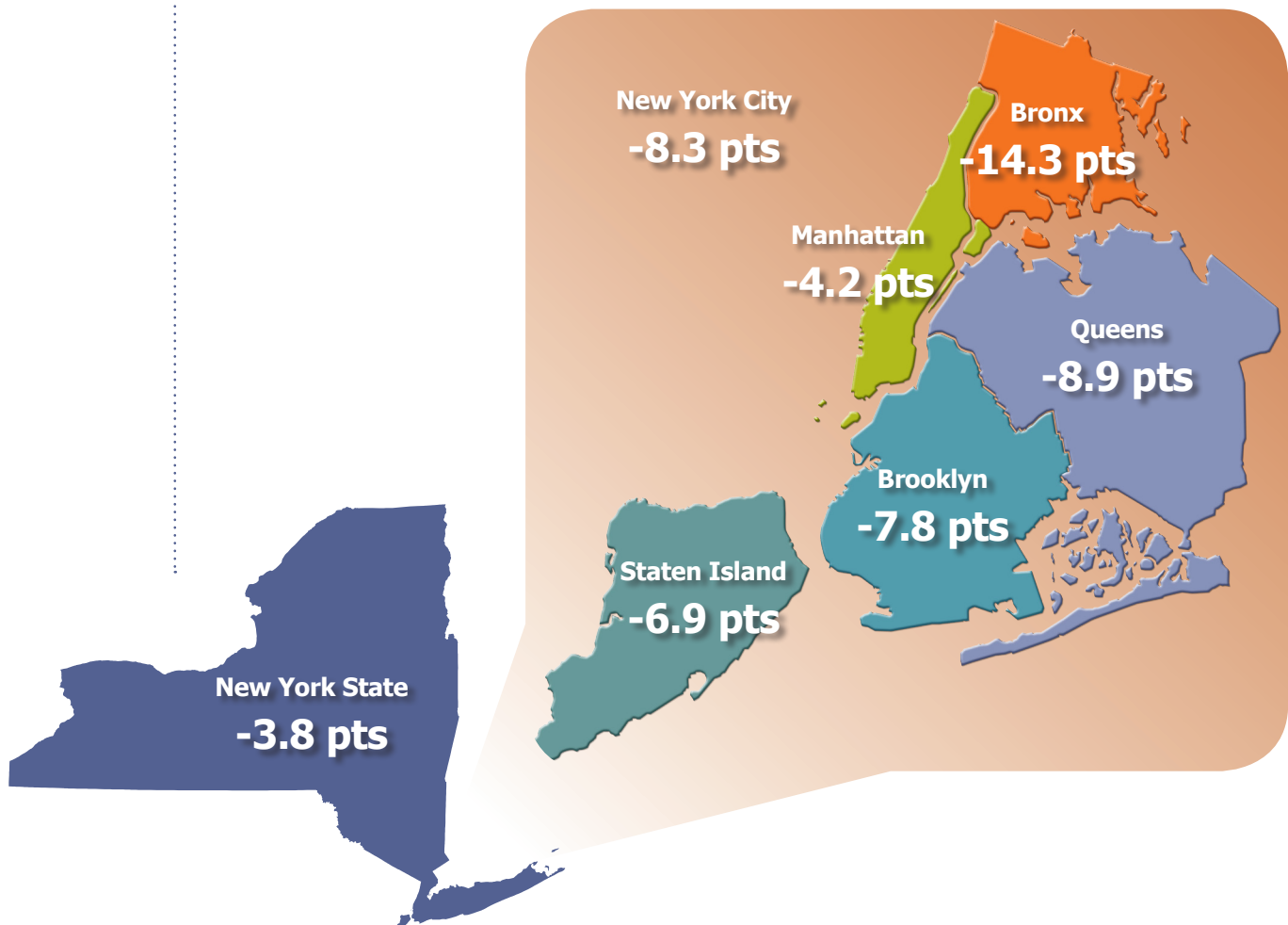


Health Insurance

ACS defines private health insurance coverage as a health plan provided through an employer or union or purchased by an individual from a private health insurance company. Public coverage is defined as Medicare, Medicaid and other medical assistance programs, VA Health Care; the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP); and individual state health plans.

In New York City, there are 441,598 working-age (ages 18-64) individuals with disabilities, and 384,983 of these individuals are covered by a public or private health insurance policy,

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as shown in Table 23. This is a coverage rate 87.2 percent, which is higher than the 78.9 percent coverage rate of their counterparts without disabilities.

People with disabilities are more reliant on public coverage than their non-disabled counterparts. There is a coverage gap of -8.3 percentage points. This coverage gap is more negative than the coverage gaps of the United States (-0.4 percentage points) and New York State (-3.8 percentage points). Among the boroughs, the coverage gap is the most negative in the Bronx (-14.3 percentage points) and least negative in Manhattan (-4.2 percentage points).

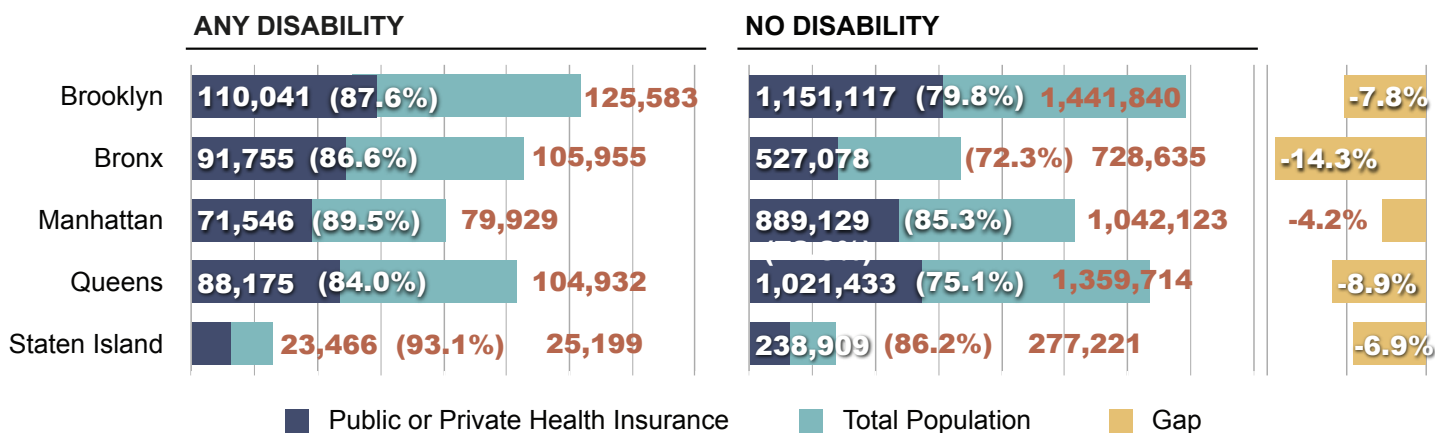
Health Insurance: Ages 18-64: by Disability Status

Table 23*

Location	Any Disability			No Disability			Gap
	Total Population	Number w/H.I.	Pct. w/H.I.	Total Population	Number w/H.I.	Pct. w/H.I.	
United States	17,735,922	14,041,356	79.2%	159,912,792	126,037,929	78.8%	-0.4 pts
New York State	1,040,735	902,783	86.7%	10,873,992	9,013,833	82.9%	-3.8 pts
New York City	441,598	384,983	87.2%	4,849,533	3,827,666	78.9%	-8.3 pts
Brooklyn	125,583	110,041	87.6%	1,441,840	1,151,117	79.8%	-7.8 pts
Bronx	105,955	91,755	86.6%	728,635	527,078	72.3%	-14.3 pts
Manhattan	79,929	71,546	89.5%	1,042,123	889,129	85.3%	-4.2 pts
Queens	104,932	88,175	84.0%	1,359,714	1,021,433	75.1%	-8.9 pts
Staten Island	25,199	23,466	93.1%	277,221	238,909	86.2%	-6.9 pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 23*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 108



Private Health Insurance

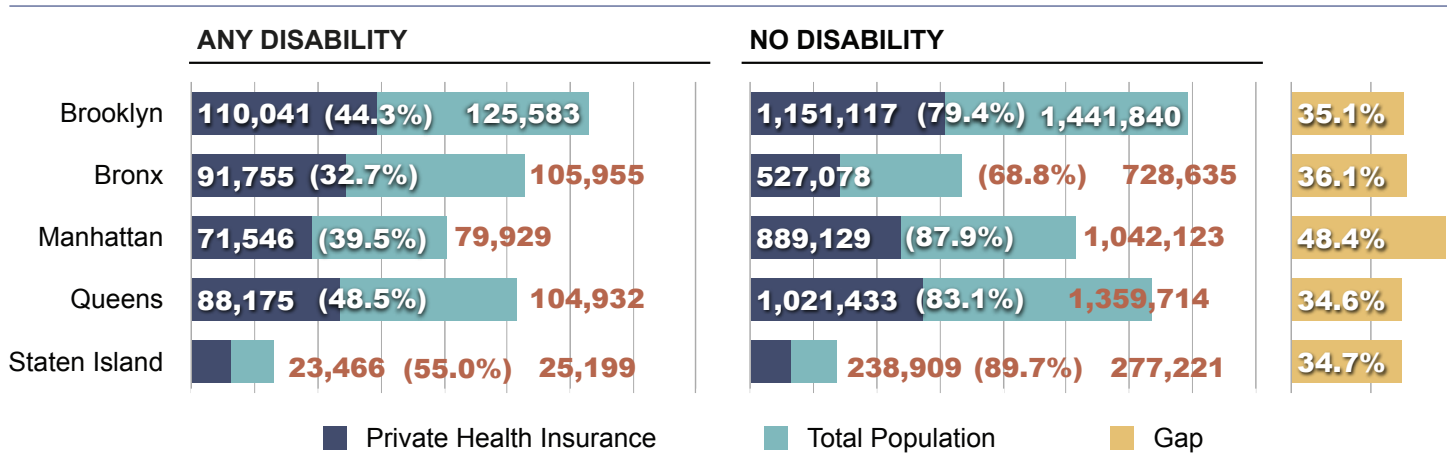
Private Health Insurance Among Those with Health Insurance: Ages 18-64: by Disability Type

Table 24*

Location	Any Disability			No Disability			Gap
	Number w/H.I.	Number w/Priv. H.I.	Pct. w/ Priv. H.I.	Number w/H.I.	Number w/Priv. H.I.	Pct. w/ Priv. H.I.	
United States	14,041,356	7,763,726	55.30%	126,037,929	117,364,898	93.1%	37.8%
New York State	902,783	457,881	50.70%	9,013,833	7,935,606	88.0%	37.3%
New York City	384,983	162,655	42.20%	3,827,666	3,121,488	81.6%	39.4%
Brooklyn	91,755	29,962	32.70%	527,078	362,480	68.8%	36.1%
Bronx	110,041	48,785	44.30%	1,151,117	914,161	79.4%	35.1%
Manhattan	71,546	28,245	39.50%	889,129	781,869	87.9%	48.4%
Queens	88,175	42,763	48.50%	1,021,433	848,791	83.1%	34.6%
Staten Island	23,466	12,900	55.00%	238,909	214,187	89.7%	34.7%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 24*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 111

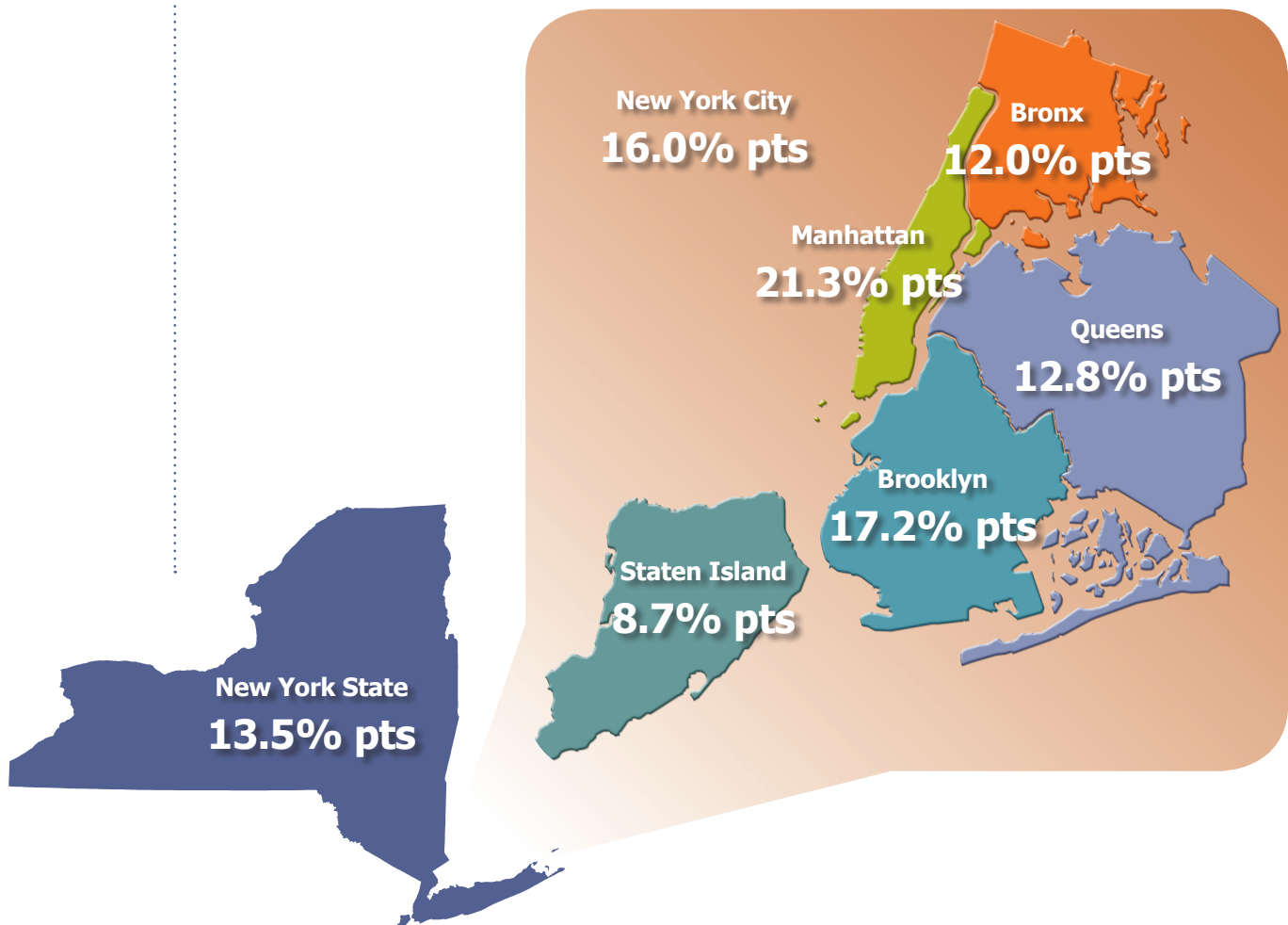


Food Stamps/SNAP

The American Community Survey asks whether any individual living at an address received food stamps/SNAP at some time in the last 12 months.

In New York City, there are 889,219 individuals with disabilities, and 287,056 of these individuals are in families that receive Food Stamps, as shown in Table 25. This is a Food Stamp receipt rate of 32.3 percent, which is substantially higher than the 16.2 percent receipt rate of their counterparts without disabilities

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People with disabilities are significantly more reliant on Food Stamps than their non-disabled counterparts—there is a Food Stamps gap of 16.0 percentage points. This Food Stamps gap is substantially larger than the Food Stamps gaps of the United States (9.4 percentage points) and New York State (13.5 percentage points). Among the boroughs, the Food Stamps gap is the widest in Manhattan (21.3 percentage points) and narrowest in Staten Island (8.7 percentage points).

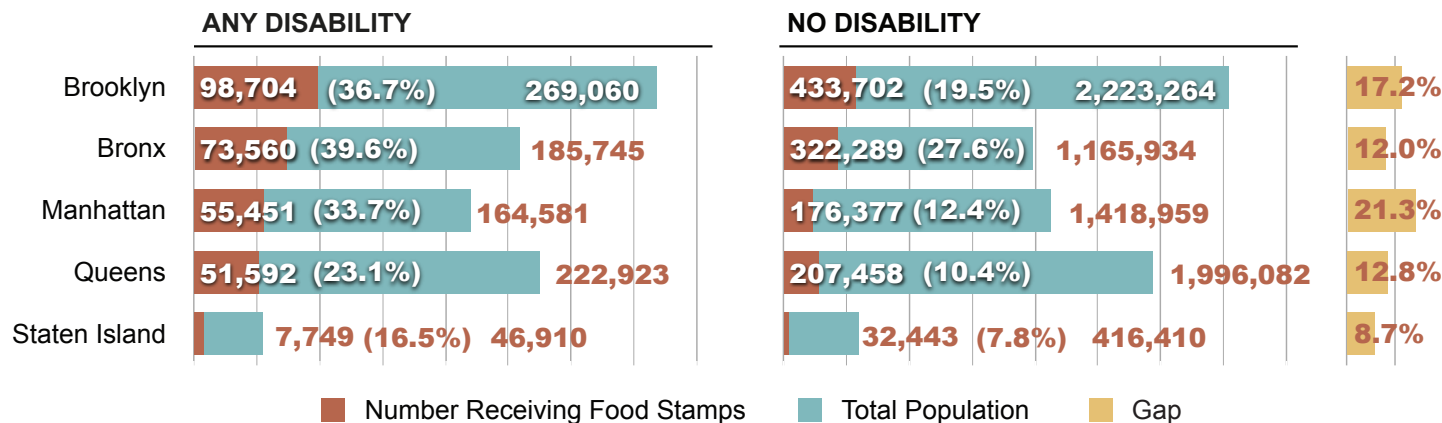
Number and Percentage Receiving Food Stamps: by Disability Status

Table 25*

Location	Any Disability			No Disability			Gap
	Total Population	Number Rec. F.S.	Pct. Rec. F.S.	Total Population	Number Rec. F.S.	Pct. Rec. F.S.	
United States	32,884,621	6,449,639	19.6%	248,864,734	25,354,202	10.2%	9.4% pts
New York State	2,049,016	503,587	24.6%	16,377,026	1,817,699	11.1%	13.5% pts
New York City	889,219	287,056	32.3%	7,220,649	1,172,269	16.2%	16.0% pts
Brooklyn	269,060	98,704	36.7%	2,223,264	433,702	19.5%	17.2% pts
Bronx	185,745	73,560	39.6%	1,165,934	322,289	27.6%	12.0% pts
Manhattan	164,581	55,451	33.7%	1,418,959	176,377	12.4%	21.3% pts
Queens	222,923	51,592	23.1%	1,996,082	207,458	10.4%	12.8% pts
Staten Island	46,910	7,749	16.5%	416,410	32,443	7.8%	8.7% pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 25*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 114



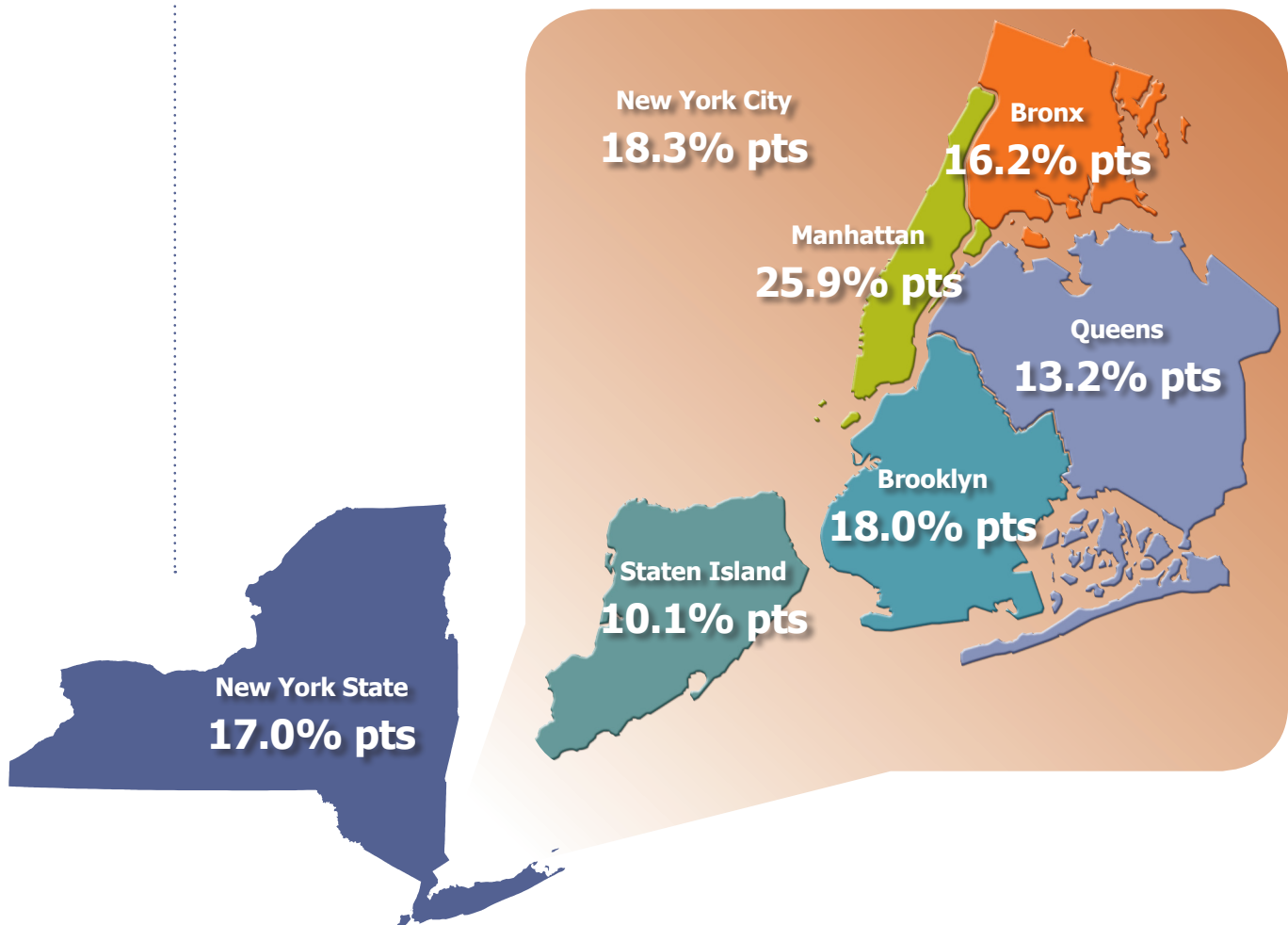


Poverty

The Office of Management and Budget in Statistical Policy Directive 14 sets the standards for which poverty is calculated. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the dollar value of the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty.

In New York City, there are 441,598 working-age (ages 18-64) individuals with disabilities, and 140,752 of these individuals are living below the poverty line, as shown in Table 26. This

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is a poverty rate of 31.9 percent, which is substantially higher than the 13.6 percent poverty rate of their counterparts without disabilities.

There is a poverty gap of 18.3 percentage points. This poverty gap is substantially larger than the poverty gaps of the United States (14.9 percentage points) and New York State (17.0 percentage points). Among the boroughs, the poverty gap is the widest in Manhattan (25.9 percentage points) and narrowest in Staten Island (10.1 percentage points).

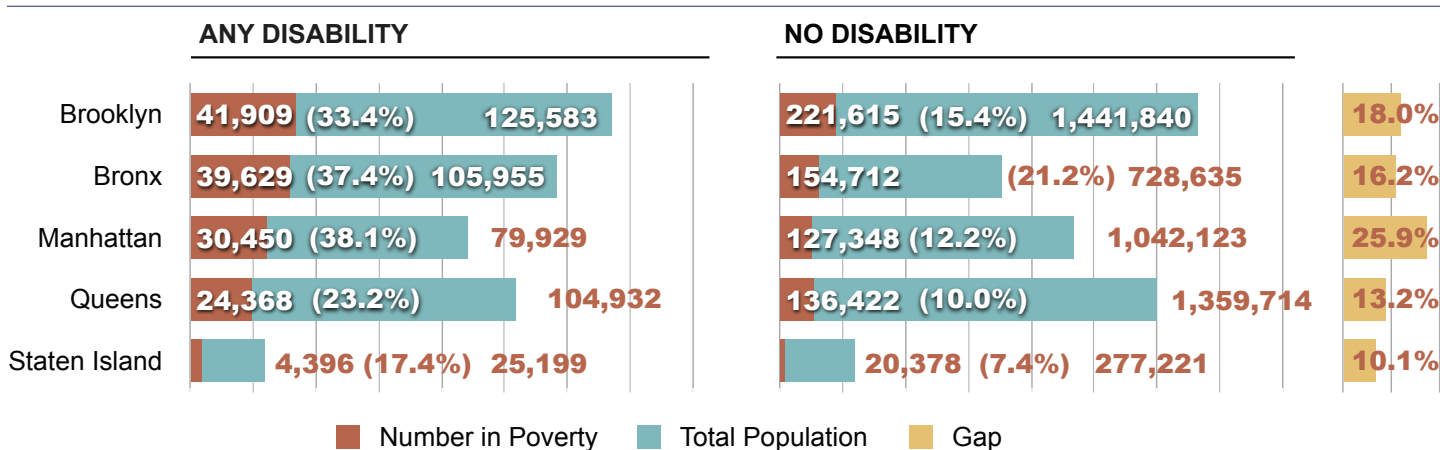
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: Ages 18-64: by Disability Status

Table 26*

	Any Disability			No Disability			
Location	Total Population	Number in-Pov	Poverty Rate	Total Population	Number in-Pov	Poverty Rate	Gap
United States	17,735,922	4,508,357	25.4%	159,912,792	16,819,438	10.5%	14.9% pts
New York State	1,040,735	285,387	27.4%	10,873,992	1,134,990	10.4%	17.0% pts
New York City	441,598	140,752	31.9%	4,849,533	660,475	13.6%	18.3% pts
Brooklyn	125,583	41,909	33.4%	1,441,840	221,615	15.4%	18.0% pts
Bronx	105,955	39,629	37.4%	728,635	154,712	21.2%	16.2% pts
Manhattan	79,929	30,450	38.1%	1,042,123	127,348	12.2%	25.9% pts
Queens	104,932	24,368	23.2%	1,359,714	136,422	10.0%	13.2% pts
Staten Island	25,199	4,396	17.4%	277,221	20,378	7.4%	10.1% pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Chart 26*



*For the full State table, please see Appendix, page 117





Addressing Disparities: Our Recommendations¹

We believe that the lives of people with disabilities can improve. We hope that the data presented here will help focus attention and resources on collaborations by all sectors to bring about real change. Systemic change can be brought about through legal and regulatory reform, demonstration programs, technical assistance and sound practices. Foundations, lawmakers, employers and government agencies have critical roles to play.

Given the prevalence of people with disabilities throughout society and in particular among those in our society who meet the criteria for at-risk and/or in poverty, foundation leaders could excise the phrase “we don’t do disability” from their vocabulary. Funding programs most relevant to our community include those related to eradication of poverty, increasing employment and wages, educational attainment, supporting good nutrition, and improved health access and outcomes. Foundations could require detailed information about how people with disabilities will be included and affected by the programs they fund.

Similarly, government agencies could coordinate across silos to make eradication of disparities based on disabilities an integral element of program design, contracting, and evaluation of all programs. They could ensure that all public agencies have ADA compliance plans (and require contractors to have plans and report on them, instead of mere attestations) that ensure full and equal access to government programs either delivered directly or by contract. They could incorporate collection and measurement of data on disability participation, satisfaction and outcomes in all programs. They could scrutinize government programs to ensure that people with disabilities are not segregated in underfunded ghettos while programs serving the majority of the population are allowed to exclude them.

Elected officials can ensure that the policies they pursue do not have a disproportionate negative impact on people with disabilities—unintentionally making this population bear the brunt of fiscal and legislative initiatives. They could act constructively to promote policies that eradicate disparities based on disabilities.

Businesses can get a disability “check-up” to ensure that they eliminate barriers for their customers and that they are benefiting from the talent available in the disability community. Since myths and stereotypes are a persistent barrier to employment, they can ensure that their equal employment opportunity policies and diversity training programs include a disability focus.

No single action will bring about the change we seek. But, taken together, our efforts can have a significant impact.

¹ Recommendations that follow are drawn from our 33 years of experience and are a sampling of the opportunities available to improve the lives of people with disabilities. These recommendations are CIDNY’s alone. They do not reflect the views of Andrew J. Houtenville, Ph.D. and Marc Flore, M.A., University of New Hampshire Institute on Disability, the Hunter College Rehabilitation and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics (StatsRRTC) or the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research.



Education

The diploma gap between people with and without disabilities is nearly 20 percent.

If education is key to participation in a democracy, work, and to economic well-being, we can no longer deny people with disabilities the educational resources needed to flourish. Children and young adults with disabilities deserve to be intellectually challenged and included. They must be prepared to exercise their rights as adults with disabilities.

It should be self-evident that the practice of segregation in our schools stunts the disability literacy of our workplaces and communities. People without disabilities who have not studied side by side with those with disabilities do not know how to relate easily and therefore replicate the segregation they experience in educational settings to other environments.

We are confident that both State and City Departments of Education can help narrow the education gap for students with disabilities. However, they must take major steps to ensure students with disabilities and their families understand and can take full advantage of the educational services available to them. They can do this by mandating that:

- Students with disabilities and their families must be taught about their civil rights and due process options.
- Students receive services in the least restrictive settings and have full access to the school community and all its activities.
- Schools must reverse exclusionary policies related to discipline and suspension that lead to poor educational outcomes and high drop-out rates.
- Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) must be fully completed, reflect person-centered planning and a student's strengths, needs and preferences.
- All diplomas offered should have meaning in the post-high school world of work.
- Programs must exist for students with disabilities who are eligible for regular diplomas that help prepare them for college.
- Disability advocacy groups must be integrated into the IEP process—providing role models for young people with disabilities and helping them understand how to navigate the adult world.
- Eradication of educational disparities based upon disabilities must become a focus of institutions of higher education.
- Improving outcomes in college depends on not only college readiness, but also support for students with disabilities in college and on strengthening planning to bridge youth to college.



Employment

The employment gap between people with and without disabilities who are working is 41 percent and median earnings for people with disabilities lag more than \$25,000 behind.

High unemployment for people with disabilities contributes to our community's high poverty level and heavy reliance on safety-net programs. Four out of five unemployed people with disabilities say that they want to be employed.

The jobs people with disabilities seek—in terms of income, job security and opportunities for advancement—are the same as those of people without disabilities; however, people with disabilities tend to be segregated in occupations offering lower wages, less job security or advancement opportunity, and lack of access to insurance or benefits. Employment gaps exist at all educational levels.

Disparities in employment, income and poverty are greater for people with disabilities living in New York County than they are at the State or National level. Policymakers should develop an intensive strategy that addresses this evidence of gross inequity and segregation.

- Public policy must promote competitive integrated employment.
- All employment sectors—including finance—should be challenged to improve their employment of qualified individuals with disabilities.
- Public agencies must model good employment practices by hiring people with disabilities in leadership roles and ensuring that their agencies contract with disability-owned businesses.
- Strong interagency collaboration must support effective education, training and employment for people with disabilities.
- All workforce development entities need a disability-literate work force and strategies that build on the strengths of people with disabilities and are capable of responding to their needs. They must also eliminate the disincentives to serve people with disabilities that are embedded in program design, policies and procedures, and performance measurement.
- All programs facilitating workforce entry for people with disabilities should be required to document their compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act on an annual basis.
- Funding for workforce programs should be risk adjusted to remove disincentives to serving people with disabilities.
- Workforce programs must be encouraged to focus on improving their ability to help people with disabilities enter high-wage and skilled employment.
- Government agencies, adult education and workforce programs must improve their links to independent living centers to ensure that they have the resources necessary to promote disability-literate approaches.
- Since stigma continues to impede the hiring of people with disabilities, employers must take action to improve the work environment—addressing disability in diversity policies and practices. They must be encouraged to take advantage of programs that match qualified candidates with job openings.



Food Stamps/SNAP

People with disabilities are significantly more reliant on Food Stamps than their non-disabled counterparts—there is a Food Stamps gap of 16.0 percentage points.

The Food Stamps/SNAP program helps to alleviate hunger among impoverished people with disabilities and supports good nutrition. Food stamps can help people avoid making the choice between medical treatment and groceries. They help to alleviate the impact of poverty for those who are not able to work or are not able to find a job and for those working in low-wage positions.

- New York State must continue to commit resources for outreach by trusted community organizations to ensure that people with disabilities are receiving the benefits to which they are entitled.

Poverty

Thirty-two percent of people with disabilities are living in poverty. Among people living in poverty, the gap between those with disabilities and those without disabilities is 18 percentage points.

CIDNY supports a social safety net that is accessible and adequate to meet the needs of New Yorkers who must rely upon it. With SSI levels below the federal poverty level and welfare grant levels at half of the poverty level, the federal and state safety nets need to be fundamentally mended.

Policy makers should strengthen the safety net for those who cannot work or cannot find work:

- Raise the Federal Benefit Rate for SSI to 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) and undertake a re-evaluation of the FPL, which does not adequately measure what a subsistence level income would be in New York City.
- Provide funding for community outreach and assistance with applications and appeals to eligible low-income people who are not receiving SSI benefits.
- Ensure an adequate number of Administrative Law Judges and other staff to eliminate the backlog of appeals and disability determinations and maintain timely processing of applications and appeals.
- Implement the welfare grant increase. The recently enacted grant increase, while relatively modest, provides critically needed aid to poor families that have not yet qualified for SSD or SSI.
- Make sure people can obtain the benefits they need. In the face of a dramatically increased need for public benefits, access to these benefits for low-income households must be protected and enhanced.
- Measures should be adopted to facilitate the timely processing of applications and to reduce unnecessary and often punitively administered requirements.
- Ensure a timely rollout of an Office of Temporary and Disability Employment Assessment tool, with adequate screening for disabilities including mental health and learning disabilities.
- Design asset development strategies for low-income workers with disabilities and those seeking employment.



Health Coverage

People with disabilities are more reliant on public coverage than their non disabled peers.

For the most part, New York's public insurance programs still provide comprehensive coverage. People who need community-based care, rehabilitation, durable medical equipment, and other services have had the ability to maintain their health and continue to live in their communities. Historically, the robust community-based system of home care has prevented people with disabilities in New York City from being as reliant on more costly and restrictive institutional coverage. However, State and federal fiscal constraints may jeopardize this.

In advance of federal reform, New York instituted a community-rating and open enrollment law that outlaws discrimination based on disability or health status by health insurance companies making coverage decisions. It created a "Managed Care Bill of Rights" that protects people with disabilities in managed care organizations. Private coverage is, however, often unaffordable.

In addition, disparities in access to care and health outcomes remain for people with disabilities whether they are covered by public or private plans. New York State's "Chartbook on Disability in New York State, 2007" found disparities for people with disabilities. This group is more likely to be underinsured—those with more severe disabilities reporting bigger gaps in coverage. People with disabilities are more likely than those without disabilities to have deferred medically necessary care on the basis of cost; have chronic health conditions such as arthritis, diabetes, asthma, hypertension, high blood cholesterol, and cardiovascular disease; be current smokers, be obese, and not exercise.

Barriers to health care abound. Inaccessible health facilities and medical equipment, and lack of disability literate health professionals impede access to primary and preventive care. This results in poor outcomes.

New York State should maintain a safety-net of comprehensive public coverage.

- People with disabilities face significant out-of-pocket costs that deter them from seeking care and impede their efforts to rise out of poverty. State policy must reduce cost barriers—not increase them.
- New York State should strengthen and improve its long term care system so that it moves away from institutional care and towards care in the community, which is the kind of care people with disabilities prefer and which could save the State hundreds of millions in Medicaid expenditures.
- Improved care coordination could improve health outcomes and avoid greater reliance on more expensive care.

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) provides New York State with many opportunities to improve health care and coverage for people with disabilities.

- The State should ensure that the Insurance Exchange enables people with disabilities to access public and private coverage and that all insurance products have affordable out-of-pocket costs, comprehensive benefits and adequate provider networks. Enrollment and

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coverage information must be accessible to people with disabilities. Consumer assistance and navigator programs should be knowledgeable about the more complex disability-related eligibilities. Organizations that are trusted by the disability community should be funded to provide consumer assistance.

- Care coordination models with enhanced federal matching funds should focus on eradicating disparities in access and outcomes for people with disabilities.
- Data on the quality of care and outcomes for people with disabilities should be collected.
- The State should pursue federally funded initiatives to address disparities based on disability status.
- Long-term care services should be delivered in accordance with the Supreme Court's Olmstead decision; the State must reduce reliance on institutional settings for care.



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 2010, we helped 19,000 people take control of their own live 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.



New York State Tables by County

Table 1: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: All Ages (see page 8)

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	281,749,355	32,884,621	11.7%
New York State	18,426,041	2,049,016	11.1%
New York City	8,109,868	889,219	11.0%
Bronx	1,351,679	185,745	13.7%
Kings	2,492,324	269,060	10.8%
New York City (Manhattan)	1,583,540	164,581	10.4%
Queens	2,219,005	222,923	10.0%
Richmond	463,320	46,910	10.1%
Albany	273,805	29,741	10.9%
Allegany	43,890	6,685	15.2%
Broome	178,955	24,531	13.7%
Cattaraugus	73,778	11,236	15.2%
Cayuga	73,563	8,927	12.1%
Chautauqua	121,615	17,312	14.2%
Chemung	80,667	11,808	14.6%
Chenango	46,367	5,920	12.8%
Clinton	72,436	8,529	11.8%
Columbia	57,026	6,882	12.1%
Cortland	43,841	5,597	12.8%
Delaware	43,645	7,736	17.7%
Dutchess	272,705	30,927	11.3%
Erie	837,629	103,531	12.4%
Essex	35,265	4,152	11.8%
Franklin	46,384	5,462	11.8%
Fulton	49,559	8,553	17.3%
Genesee	52,161	7,253	13.9%
Greene	43,549	5,256	12.1%
Hamilton	4,924	580	11.8%
Herkimer	58,328	8,527	14.6%
Jefferson	97,146	13,498	13.9%
Lewis	23,382	3,249	13.9%

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Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
Livingston	58,365	6,889	11.8%
Madison	63,976	6,259	9.8%
Monroe	681,490	86,155	12.6%
Montgomery	44,660	7,708	17.3%
Nassau	1,278,520	104,849	8.2%
Niagara	196,035	26,527	13.5%
Oneida	209,345	34,701	16.6%
Onondaga	415,731	48,732	11.7%
Ontario	95,436	11,438	12.0%
Orange	346,410	43,676	12.6%
Orleans	38,239	5,317	13.9%
Oswego	109,633	12,383	11.3%
Otsego	55,968	9,920	17.7%
Putnam	94,578	7,420	7.8%
Rensselaer	142,857	18,290	12.8%
Rockland	284,286	21,389	7.5%
Saratoga	195,921	18,180	9.3%
Schenectady	139,099	16,118	11.6%
Schoharie	28,626	5,074	17.7%
Schuyler	16,993	2,488	14.6%
Seneca	32,931	3,316	10.1%
St. Lawrence	98,883	17,396	17.6%
Steuben	86,838	14,142	16.3%
Suffolk	1,417,440	130,787	9.2%
Sullivan	67,546	11,349	16.8%
Tioga	45,456	5,574	12.3%
Tompkins	95,204	9,588	10.1%
Ulster	171,242	20,470	12.0%
Warren	58,900	6,942	11.8%
Washington	56,818	6,697	11.8%
Wayne	85,882	11,399	13.3%
Westchester	911,138	84,546	9.3%
Wyoming	39,398	4,650	11.8%
Yates	21,709	3,536	16.3%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 2: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages 5-17 (see page 10)

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	53,225,935	2,802,339	5.3%
New York State	3,197,882	154,388	4.8%
New York City	1,332,446	51,524	3.9%
Bronx	275,536	16,336	5.9%
Kings	447,636	16,300	3.6%
New York City (Manhattan)	179,514	7,093	4.0%
Queens	345,549	9,947	2.9%
Richmond	84,211	1,848	2.2%
Albany	45,030	3,309	7.3%
Allegany	7,894	411	5.2%
Broome	29,787	1,800	6.0%
Cattaraugus	13,269	692	5.2%
Cayuga	13,330	740	5.6%
Chautauqua	19,303	1,262	6.5%
Chemung	14,575	842	5.8%
Chenango	8,147	303	3.7%
Clinton	10,963	580	5.3%
Columbia	9,775	399	4.1%
Cortland	7,703	286	3.7%
Delaware	6,418	703	11.0%
Dutchess	48,221	3,410	7.1%
Erie	145,581	9,160	6.3%
Essex	5,337	282	5.3%
Franklin	7,020	371	5.3%
Fulton	8,835	1,010	11.4%
Genesee	9,577	613	6.4%
Greene	7,465	305	4.1%
Hamilton	745	39	5.3%
Herkimer	10,758	722	6.7%
Jefferson	20,456	2,131	10.4%
Lewis	4,924	513	10.4%
Livingston	9,340	801	8.6%
Madison	11,547	600	5.2%

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Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
Monroe	120,814	8,384	6.9%
Montgomery	7,961	911	11.4%
Nassau	236,565	6,891	2.9%
Niagara	34,637	1,600	4.6%
Oneida	35,812	2,814	7.9%
Onondaga	74,607	3,295	4.4%
Ontario	17,786	1,160	6.5%
Orange	72,548	6,224	8.6%
Orleans	7,021	450	6.4%
Oswego	19,550	1,125	5.8%
Otsego	8,230	902	11.0%
Putnam	17,445	659	3.8%
Rensselaer	25,076	1,902	7.6%
Rockland	56,946	1,227	2.2%
Saratoga	34,218	1,858	5.4%
Schenectady	25,273	719	2.8%
Schoharie	4,210	461	11.0%
Schuyler	3,070	177	5.8%
Seneca	4,274	176	4.1%
St. Lawrence	15,771	1,709	10.8%
Steuben	16,437	1,087	6.6%
Suffolk	273,647	12,789	4.7%
Sullivan	10,667	939	8.8%
Tioga	9,194	695	7.6%
Tompkins	12,355	509	4.1%
Ulster	30,709	2,152	7.0%
Warren	9,459	876	9.3%
Washington	9,125	845	9.3%
Wayne	15,846	1,580	10.0%
Westchester	169,769	6,651	3.9%
Wyoming	6,305	540	8.6%
Yates	4,109	272	6.6%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 3: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages 18-34 (see page 12)

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	68,184,445	4,011,640	5.9%
New York State	4,470,935	229,234	5.1%
New York City	2,047,227	81,598	4.0%
Bronx	358,139	22,585	6.3%
Kings	621,943	22,949	3.7%
New York City (Manhattan)	433,595	15,770	3.6%
Queens	524,028	16,084	3.1%
Richmond	109,522	4,210	3.8%
Albany	73,334	4,030	5.5%
Allegany	12,137	812	6.7%
Broome	49,903	4,723	9.5%
Cattaraugus	20,401	1,364	6.7%
Cayuga	14,780	405	2.7%
Chautauqua	33,001	2,074	6.3%
Chemung	18,692	1,838	9.8%
Chenango	12,879	616	4.8%
Clinton	20,548	1,213	5.9%
Columbia	13,265	601	4.5%
Cortland	12,178	583	4.8%
Delaware	12,387	1,225	9.9%
Dutchess	68,099	4,274	6.3%
Erie	201,111	11,379	5.7%
Essex	10,004	591	5.9%
Franklin	13,158	777	5.9%
Fulton	11,411	1,502	13.2%
Genesee	11,435	1,075	9.4%
Greene	10,130	459	4.5%
Hamilton	1,397	82	5.9%
Herkimer	12,757	1,276	10.0%
Jefferson	25,458	2,098	8.2%
Lewis	6,128	505	8.2%
Livingston	16,838	1,396	8.3%
Madison	15,071	961	6.4%

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Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
Monroe	165,814	11,856	7.1%
Montgomery	10,283	1,354	13.2%
Nassau	249,821	9,830	3.9%
Niagara	47,507	3,345	7.0%
Oneida	53,589	5,985	11.2%
Onondaga	105,915	6,914	6.5%
Ontario	22,178	800	3.6%
Orange	79,912	5,609	7.0%
Orleans	8,383	788	9.4%
Oswego	28,893	1,232	4.3%
Otsego	15,884	1,570	9.9%
Putnam	18,812	866	4.6%
Rensselaer	39,128	4,376	11.2%
Rockland	60,181	1,704	2.8%
Saratoga	47,471	2,845	6.0%
Schenectady	32,253	2,915	9.0%
Schoharie	8,124	803	9.9%
Schuyler	3,938	387	9.8%
Seneca	14,202	690	4.9%
St. Lawrence	31,028	3,404	11.0%
Steuben	21,707	2,190	10.1%
Suffolk	303,684	12,937	4.3%
Sullivan	15,814	1,619	10.2%
Tioga	8,989	770	8.6%
Tompkins	41,060	1,993	4.9%
Ulster	42,204	1,701	4.0%
Warren	14,617	793	5.4%
Washington	14,101	764	5.4%
Wayne	17,536	887	5.1%
Westchester	187,386	9,359	5.0%
Wyoming	11,366	942	8.3%
Yates	5,427	548	10.1%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 4: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages 35-64 (see page 14)

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	109,464,269	13,724,282	12.5%
New York State	7,443,792	811,501	10.9%
New York City	3,243,904	360,000	11.1%
Bronx	476,451	83,370	17.5%
Kings	945,480	102,634	10.9%
New York City (Manhattan)	688,457	64,159	9.3%
Queens	940,618	88,848	9.4%
Richmond	192,898	20,989	10.9%
Albany	110,482	10,691	9.7%
Allegany	15,982	2,945	18.4%
Broome	64,909	9,217	14.2%
Cattaraugus	26,864	4,951	18.4%
Cayuga	31,992	3,703	11.6%
Chautauqua	46,190	7,103	15.4%
Chemung	31,199	4,214	13.5%
Chenango	16,995	2,895	17.0%
Clinton	28,102	2,850	10.1%
Columbia	24,142	2,901	12.0%
Cortland	16,069	2,737	17.0%
Delaware	16,609	2,873	17.3%
Dutchess	111,943	12,771	11.4%
Erie	335,217	41,822	12.5%
Essex	13,681	1,387	10.1%
Franklin	17,995	1,825	10.1%
Fulton	19,539	2,714	13.9%
Genesee	22,070	2,994	13.6%
Greene	18,436	2,215	12.0%
Hamilton	1,910	194	10.1%
Herkimer	24,241	3,281	13.5%
Jefferson	32,488	4,517	13.9%
Lewis	7,820	1,087	13.9%
Livingston	23,008	2,637	11.5%
Madison	26,193	2,079	7.9%

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Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
Monroe	275,275	35,106	12.8%
Montgomery	17,608	2,446	13.9%
Nassau	563,982	38,785	6.9%
Niagara	77,928	10,835	13.9%
Oneida	78,709	13,626	17.3%
Onondaga	162,040	20,702	12.8%
Ontario	38,741	4,237	10.9%
Orange	135,616	19,857	14.6%
Orleans	16,180	2,195	13.6%
Oswego	43,456	5,695	13.1%
Otsego	21,299	3,685	17.3%
Putnam	42,233	3,207	7.6%
Rensselaer	55,052	6,383	11.6%
Rockland	115,507	8,335	7.2%
Saratoga	84,080	6,045	7.2%
Schenectady	55,708	5,281	9.5%
Schoharie	10,894	1,885	17.3%
Schuyler	6,572	888	13.5%
Seneca	9,881	1,080	10.9%
St. Lawrence	34,854	6,868	19.7%
Steuben	32,546	5,649	17.4%
Suffolk	598,469	50,687	8.5%
Sullivan	28,323	4,847	17.1%
Tioga	17,966	1,996	11.1%
Tompkins	28,565	3,121	10.9%
Ulster	70,603	8,609	12.2%
Warren	23,593	2,407	10.2%
Washington	22,759	2,321	10.2%
Wayne	36,378	4,681	12.9%
Westchester	387,325	30,248	7.8%
Wyoming	15,532	1,780	11.5%
Yates	8,137	1,412	17.4%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 5: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages 65-74 (see page 16)

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	16,112,361	4,397,602	27.3%
New York State	1,118,749	282,245	25.2%
New York City	494,444	140,395	28.4%
Bronx	69,727	25,384	36.4%
Kings	151,225	44,474	29.4%
New York City (Manhattan)	101,479	26,220	25.8%
Queens	143,816	36,873	25.6%
Richmond	28,197	7,444	26.4%
Albany	14,221	3,394	23.9%
Allegany	2,849	934	32.8%
Broome	11,373	2,386	21.0%
Cattaraugus	4,790	1,569	32.8%
Cayuga	4,865	1,524	31.3%
Chautauqua	7,605	2,150	28.3%
Chemung	5,870	1,882	32.1%
Chenango	3,078	773	25.1%
Clinton	5,095	1,518	29.8%
Columbia	4,136	963	23.3%
Cortland	2,911	731	25.1%
Delaware	3,086	954	30.9%
Dutchess	15,532	3,302	21.3%
Erie	50,906	11,525	22.6%
Essex	2,480	739	29.8%
Franklin	3,263	972	29.8%
Fulton	3,066	812	26.5%
Genesee	3,428	754	22.0%
Greene	3,158	735	23.3%
Hamilton	346	103	29.8%
Herkimer	3,786	972	25.7%
Jefferson	5,209	1,452	27.9%
Lewis	1,254	350	27.9%
Livingston	3,451	604	17.5%
Madison	4,602	1,128	24.5%

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Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
Monroe	39,900	10,241	25.7%
Montgomery	2,762	732	26.5%
Nassau	83,707	15,247	18.2%
Niagara	12,236	3,592	29.4%
Oneida	13,660	3,692	27.0%
Onondaga	22,218	4,539	20.4%
Ontario	6,724	1,782	26.5%
Orange	17,810	3,934	22.1%
Orleans	2,513	552	22.0%
Oswego	6,140	1,482	24.1%
Otsego	3,957	1,224	30.9%
Putnam	7,124	872	12.2%
Rensselaer	7,275	1,295	17.8%
Rockland	17,339	2,699	15.6%
Saratoga	10,774	2,653	24.6%
Schenectady	8,383	2,196	26.2%
Schoharie	2,024	626	30.9%
Schuyler	1,237	397	32.1%
Seneca	1,529	323	21.1%
St. Lawrence	6,144	2,557	41.6%
Steuben	5,993	1,996	33.3%
Suffolk	80,919	16,344	20.2%
Sullivan	4,461	1,029	23.1%
Tioga	3,886	1,039	26.8%
Tompkins	4,419	933	21.1%
Ulster	9,820	1,536	15.6%
Warren	4,274	935	21.9%
Washington	4,122	902	21.9%
Wayne	5,503	1,485	27.0%
Westchester	53,265	11,883	22.3%
Wyoming	2,329	408	17.5%
Yates	1,498	499	33.3%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 6: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages 75 and Older (see page 18)

Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
United States	13,800,665	7,791,943	56.5%
New York State	995,870	563,173	56.6%
New York City	421,817	252,273	59.8%
Bronx	61,345	36,793	60.0%
Kings	135,849	82,343	60.6%
New York City (Manhattan)	83,143	50,691	61.0%
Queens	121,185	70,283	58.0%
Richmond	20,295	12,163	59.9%
Albany	15,729	8,220	52.3%
Allegany	2,716	1,583	58.3%
Broome	12,138	6,405	52.8%
Cattaraugus	4,566	2,660	58.3%
Cayuga	4,809	2,555	53.1%
Chautauqua	8,010	4,661	58.2%
Chemung	4,725	3,032	64.2%
Chenango	2,526	1,333	52.8%
Clinton	4,144	2,355	56.8%
Columbia	3,022	2,019	66.8%
Cortland	2,388	1,260	52.8%
Delaware	2,977	1,853	62.2%
Dutchess	13,180	7,170	54.4%
Erie	53,954	29,257	54.2%
Essex	2,017	1,147	56.8%
Franklin	2,653	1,508	56.8%
Fulton	3,872	2,486	64.2%
Genesee	2,977	1,803	60.6%
Greene	2,307	1,541	66.8%
Hamilton	282	160	56.8%
Herkimer	3,875	2,260	58.3%
Jefferson	4,997	3,058	61.2%
Lewis	1,203	736	61.2%
Livingston	3,001	1,451	48.4%
Madison	3,041	1,416	46.6%

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Location	Total Population	Any Disability	Rate
Monroe	38,235	20,010	52.3%
Montgomery	3,489	2,241	64.2%
Nassau	74,224	33,932	45.7%
Niagara	13,064	7,155	54.8%
Oneida	15,410	8,561	55.6%
Onondaga	24,174	12,942	53.5%
Ontario	6,312	3,353	53.1%
Orange	13,214	7,349	55.6%
Orleans	2,183	1,322	60.6%
Oswego	5,266	2,849	54.1%
Otsego	3,818	2,376	62.2%
Putnam	3,647	1,815	49.8%
Rensselaer	6,899	4,276	62.0%
Rockland	12,709	7,401	58.2%
Saratoga	8,439	4,375	51.8%
Schenectady	8,820	5,007	56.8%
Schoharie	1,953	1,215	62.2%
Schuyler	995	639	64.2%
Seneca	1,620	1,048	64.7%
St. Lawrence	5,325	2,858	53.7%
Steuben	5,044	3,220	63.8%
Suffolk	65,322	37,342	57.2%
Sullivan	4,432	2,512	56.7%
Tioga	2,637	1,074	40.7%
Tompkins	4,684	3,031	64.7%
Ulster	10,039	6,315	62.9%
Warren	3,888	1,932	49.7%
Washington	3,751	1,864	49.7%
Wayne	4,838	2,765	57.1%
Westchester	51,228	26,406	51.5%
Wyoming	2,025	980	48.4%
Yates	1,261	805	63.8%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 12: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: All Ages, Hearing Difficulty (see page 32)

Location	Total Population	Hearing Difficulty	Rate
United States	281,749,355	8,208,516	2.9%
New York State	18,426,041	473,524	2.6%
New York City	8,109,868	183,651	2.3%
Bronx	1,351,679	32,821	2.4%
Kings	2,492,324	61,776	2.5%
New York City (Manhattan)	1,583,540	36,844	2.3%
Queens	2,219,005	44,392	2.0%
Richmond	463,320	7,818	1.7%
Albany	273,805	8,584	3.1%
Allegany	43,890	1,708	3.9%
Broome	178,955	6,397	3.6%
Cattaraugus	73,778	2,870	3.9%
Cayuga	73,563	3,129	4.3%
Chautauqua	121,615	4,023	3.3%
Chemung	80,667	2,995	3.7%
Chenango	46,367	1,549	3.3%
Clinton	72,436	2,044	2.8%
Columbia	57,026	2,465	4.3%
Cortland	43,841	1,465	3.3%
Delaware	43,645	2,099	4.8%
Dutchess	272,705	6,858	2.5%
Erie	837,629	21,605	2.6%
Essex	35,265	995	2.8%
Franklin	46,384	1,309	2.8%
Fulton	49,559	1,962	4.0%
Genesee	52,161	2,296	4.4%
Greene	43,549	1,883	4.3%
Hamilton	4,924	139	2.8%
Herkimer	58,328	2,178	3.7%
Jefferson	97,146	3,786	3.9%
Lewis	23,382	911	3.9%
Livingston	58,365	1,865	3.2%
Madison	63,976	1,600	2.5%

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Location	Total Population	Hearing Difficulty	Rate
Monroe	681,490	19,982	2.9%
Montgomery	44,660	1,768	4.0%
Nassau	1,278,520	26,054	2.0%
Niagara	196,035	7,508	3.8%
Oneida	209,345	7,657	3.7%
Onondaga	415,731	12,760	3.1%
Ontario	95,436	3,372	3.5%
Orange	346,410	9,834	2.8%
Orleans	38,239	1,684	4.4%
Oswego	109,633	2,903	2.6%
Otsego	55,968	2,692	4.8%
Putnam	94,578	2,705	2.9%
Rensselaer	142,857	4,495	3.1%
Rockland	284,286	6,662	2.3%
Saratoga	195,921	4,399	2.2%
Schenectady	139,099	4,735	3.4%
Schoharie	28,626	1,377	4.8%
Schuyler	16,993	631	3.7%
Seneca	32,931	892	2.7%
St. Lawrence	98,883	4,208	4.3%
Steuben	86,838	4,107	4.7%
Suffolk	1,417,440	32,845	2.3%
Sullivan	67,546	2,880	4.3%
Tioga	45,456	1,824	4.0%
Tompkins	95,204	2,579	2.7%
Ulster	171,242	5,165	3.0%
Warren	58,900	1,200	2.0%
Washington	56,818	1,157	2.0%
Wayne	85,882	3,259	3.8%
Westchester	911,138	19,539	2.1%
Wyoming	39,398	1,259	3.2%
Yates	21,709	1,027	4.7%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 13: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: All Ages, Vision Difficulty (see page 34)

Location	Total Population	Vision Difficulty	Rate
United States	281,749,355	6,460,045	2.3%
New York State	18,426,041	411,304	2.2%
New York City	8,109,868	210,903	2.6%
Bronx	1,351,679	42,657	3.2%
Kings	2,492,324	78,512	3.2%
New York City (Manhattan)	1,583,540	39,168	2.5%
Queens	2,219,005	44,867	2.0%
Richmond	463,320	5,699	1.2%
Albany	273,805	6,344	2.3%
Allegany	43,890	1,054	2.4%
Broome	178,955	4,207	2.4%
Cattaraugus	73,778	1,773	2.4%
Cayuga	73,563	1,708	2.3%
Chautauqua	121,615	2,898	2.4%
Chemung	80,667	1,725	2.1%
Chenango	46,367	1,631	3.5%
Clinton	72,436	1,150	1.6%
Columbia	57,026	1,462	2.6%
Cortland	43,841	1,542	3.5%
Delaware	43,645	1,330	3.0%
Dutchess	272,705	3,952	1.4%
Erie	837,629	17,847	2.1%
Essex	35,265	560	1.6%
Franklin	46,384	736	1.6%
Fulton	49,559	1,159	2.3%
Genesee	52,161	1,102	2.1%
Greene	43,549	1,117	2.6%
Hamilton	4,924	78	1.6%
Herkimer	58,328	1,585	2.7%
Jefferson	97,146	2,071	2.1%
Lewis	23,382	498	2.1%
Livingston	58,365	792	1.4%
Madison	63,976	1,007	1.6%

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Location	Total Population	Vision Difficulty	Rate
Monroe	681,490	13,551	2.0%
Montgomery	44,660	1,045	2.3%
Nassau	1,278,520	19,694	1.5%
Niagara	196,035	5,213	2.7%
Oneida	209,345	6,015	2.9%
Onondaga	415,731	7,960	1.9%
Ontario	95,436	1,404	1.5%
Orange	346,410	10,275	3.0%
Orleans	38,239	808	2.1%
Oswego	109,633	1,700	1.6%
Otsego	55,968	1,705	3.0%
Putnam	94,578	1,359	1.4%
Rensselaer	142,857	3,593	2.5%
Rockland	284,286	3,839	1.4%
Saratoga	195,921	3,063	1.6%
Schenectady	139,099	2,501	1.8%
Schoharie	28,626	872	3.0%
Schuyler	16,993	363	2.1%
Seneca	32,931	319	1.0%
St. Lawrence	98,883	2,864	2.9%
Steuben	86,838	2,598	3.0%
Suffolk	1,417,440	21,376	1.5%
Sullivan	67,546	1,793	2.7%
Tioga	45,456	933	2.1%
Tompkins	95,204	924	1.0%
Ulster	171,242	2,638	1.5%
Warren	58,900	1,064	1.8%
Washington	56,818	1,027	1.8%
Wayne	85,882	1,734	2.0%
Westchester	911,138	17,659	1.9%
Wyoming	39,398	534	1.4%
Yates	21,709	650	3.0%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 14: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages Five and Older, Cognitive Difficulty
(see page 36)

Location	Total Population	Cognitive Difficulty	Rate
United States	260,787,675	13,529,093	5.2%
New York State	17,227,228	817,940	4.7%
New York City	7,539,838	355,298	4.7%
Bronx	1,241,198	81,483	6.6%
Kings	2,302,133	114,619	5.0%
New York City (Manhattan)	1,486,188	67,015	4.5%
Queens	2,075,196	76,618	3.7%
Richmond	435,123	15,563	3.6%
Albany	258,796	13,567	5.2%
Allegany	41,578	2,421	5.8%
Broome	168,109	9,136	5.4%
Cattaraugus	69,890	4,070	5.8%
Cayuga	69,776	2,369	3.4%
Chautauqua	114,109	6,920	6.1%
Chemung	75,061	4,055	5.4%
Chenango	43,625	1,888	4.3%
Clinton	68,851	3,597	5.2%
Columbia	54,339	2,896	5.3%
Cortland	41,249	1,786	4.3%
Delaware	41,477	3,755	9.1%
Dutchess	256,975	12,491	4.9%
Erie	786,769	42,786	5.4%
Essex	33,520	1,751	5.2%
Franklin	44,089	2,303	5.2%
Fulton	46,722	3,099	6.6%
Genesee	49,488	3,378	6.8%
Greene	41,497	2,211	5.3%
Hamilton	4,681	245	5.2%
Herkimer	55,418	3,071	5.5%
Jefferson	88,609	5,304	6.0%
Lewis	21,328	1,277	6.0%
Livingston	55,637	3,088	5.6%

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Location	Total Population	Cognitive Difficulty	Rate
Madison	60,453	2,685	4.4%
Monroe	640,038	34,335	5.4%
Montgomery	42,104	2,793	6.6%
Nassau	1,208,299	39,034	3.2%
Niagara	185,372	8,323	4.5%
Oneida	197,179	16,144	8.2%
Onondaga	388,954	17,078	4.4%
Ontario	91,741	4,190	4.6%
Orange	319,100	20,913	6.6%
Orleans	36,279	2,476	6.8%
Oswego	103,305	4,374	4.2%
Otsego	53,189	4,815	9.1%
Putnam	89,261	2,308	2.6%
Rensselaer	133,430	9,061	6.8%
Rockland	262,682	10,259	3.9%
Saratoga	184,982	6,999	3.8%
Schenectady	130,437	6,398	4.9%
Schoharie	27,204	2,463	9.1%
Schuyler	15,812	854	5.4%
Seneca	31,505	1,494	4.7%
St. Lawrence	93,122	7,393	7.9%
Steuben	81,727	6,516	8.0%
Suffolk	1,322,041	47,499	3.6%
Sullivan	63,697	4,487	7.0%
Tioga	42,673	2,084	4.9%
Tompkins	91,084	4,320	4.7%
Ulster	163,375	7,524	4.6%
Warren	55,832	3,396	6.1%
Washington	53,857	3,275	6.1%
Wayne	80,101	4,292	5.4%
Westchester	848,973	33,682	4.0%
Wyoming	37,558	2,085	5.6%
Yates	20,432	1,629	8.0%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 15: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages Five and Older, Ambulatory Difficulty
(see page 38)

Location	Total Population	Ambulatory Difficulty	Rate
United States	260,787,675	17,873,564	6.9%
New York State	17,227,228	1,160,813	6.7%
New York City	7,539,838	535,840	7.1%
Bronx	1,241,198	104,144	8.4%
Kings	2,302,133	162,272	7.0%
New York City (Manhattan)	1,486,188	97,831	6.6%
Queens	2,075,196	141,919	6.8%
Richmond	435,123	29,674	6.8%
Albany	258,796	15,430	6.0%
Allegany	41,578	3,746	9.0%
Broome	168,109	12,797	7.6%
Cattaraugus	69,890	6,296	9.0%
Cayuga	69,776	4,239	6.1%
Chautauqua	114,109	9,676	8.5%
Chemung	75,061	7,056	9.4%
Chenango	43,625	3,442	7.9%
Clinton	68,851	4,878	7.1%
Columbia	54,339	3,631	6.7%
Cortland	41,249	3,255	7.9%
Delaware	41,477	4,120	9.9%
Dutchess	256,975	16,381	6.4%
Erie	786,769	58,585	7.4%
Essex	33,520	2,375	7.1%
Franklin	44,089	3,124	7.1%
Fulton	46,722	5,206	11.1%
Genesee	49,488	3,817	7.7%
Greene	41,497	2,773	6.7%
Hamilton	4,681	332	7.1%
Herkimer	55,418	4,485	8.1%
Jefferson	88,609	6,857	7.7%
Lewis	21,328	1,651	7.7%
Livingston	55,637	3,140	5.6%

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Location	Total Population	Ambulatory Difficulty	Rate
Madison	60,453	3,349	5.5%
Monroe	640,038	45,165	7.1%
Montgomery	42,104	4,691	11.1%
Nassau	1,208,299	60,945	5.0%
Niagara	185,372	15,034	8.1%
Oneida	197,179	18,519	9.4%
Onondaga	388,954	28,584	7.3%
Ontario	91,741	5,613	6.1%
Orange	319,100	20,532	6.4%
Orleans	36,279	2,799	7.7%
Oswego	103,305	7,136	6.9%
Otsego	53,189	5,284	9.9%
Putnam	89,261	2,655	3.0%
Rensselaer	133,430	7,928	5.9%
Rockland	262,682	11,617	4.4%
Saratoga	184,982	8,783	4.7%
Schenectady	130,437	7,828	6.0%
Schoharie	27,204	2,703	9.9%
Schuyler	15,812	1,486	9.4%
Seneca	31,505	1,788	5.7%
St. Lawrence	93,122	8,819	9.5%
Steuben	81,727	7,502	9.2%
Suffolk	1,322,041	71,412	5.4%
Sullivan	63,697	6,485	10.2%
Tioga	42,673	2,729	6.4%
Tompkins	91,084	5,168	5.7%
Ulster	163,375	10,709	6.6%
Warren	55,832	3,564	6.4%
Washington	53,857	3,438	6.4%
Wayne	80,101	5,785	7.2%
Westchester	848,973	45,635	5.4%
Wyoming	37,558	2,120	5.6%
Yates	20,432	1,876	9.2%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 16: Population Size and Prevalence Rate: Ages Five and Older Self-Care Difficulty
(see page 40)

Location	Total Population	Self-Care Difficulty	Rate
United States	260,787,675	7,608,677	2.9%
New York State	17,227,228	511,133	3.0%
New York City	7,539,838	234,996	3.1%
Bronx	1,241,198	38,742	3.1%
Kings	2,302,133	76,357	3.3%
New York City (Manhattan)	1,486,188	46,159	3.1%
Queens	2,075,196	61,491	3.0%
Richmond	435,123	12,247	2.8%
Albany	258,796	8,421	3.3%
Allegany	41,578	1,218	2.9%
Broome	168,109	5,088	3.0%
Cattaraugus	69,890	2,047	2.9%
Cayuga	69,776	1,691	2.4%
Chautauqua	114,109	5,512	4.8%
Chemung	75,061	2,925	3.9%
Chenango	43,625	1,006	2.3%
Clinton	68,851	1,569	2.3%
Columbia	54,339	2,039	3.8%
Cortland	41,249	952	2.3%
Delaware	41,477	1,825	4.4%
Dutchess	256,975	8,410	3.3%
Erie	786,769	24,451	3.1%
Essex	33,520	764	2.3%
Franklin	44,089	1,005	2.3%
Fulton	46,722	2,069	4.4%
Genesee	49,488	1,833	3.7%
Greene	41,497	1,557	3.8%
Hamilton	4,681	107	2.3%
Herkimer	55,418	1,423	2.6%
Jefferson	88,609	1,599	1.8%
Lewis	21,328	385	1.8%
Livingston	55,637	1,290	2.3%

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Location	Total Population	Self-Care Difficulty	Rate
Madison	60,453	1,525	2.5%
Monroe	640,038	14,726	2.3%
Montgomery	42,104	1,865	4.4%
Nassau	1,208,299	31,141	2.6%
Niagara	185,372	6,378	3.4%
Oneida	197,179	8,486	4.3%
Onondaga	388,954	10,075	2.6%
Ontario	91,741	2,125	2.3%
Orange	319,100	8,615	2.7%
Orleans	36,279	1,344	3.7%
Oswego	103,305	2,895	2.8%
Otsego	53,189	2,340	4.4%
Putnam	89,261	1,254	1.4%
Rensselaer	133,430	3,967	3.0%
Rockland	262,682	7,642	2.9%
Saratoga	184,982	3,388	1.8%
Schenectady	130,437	5,038	3.9%
Schoharie	27,204	1,197	4.4%
Schuyler	15,812	616	3.9%
Seneca	31,505	885	2.8%
St. Lawrence	93,122	3,018	3.2%
Steuben	81,727	3,261	4.0%
Suffolk	1,322,041	34,036	2.6%
Sullivan	63,697	2,572	4.0%
Tioga	42,673	776	1.8%
Tompkins	91,084	2,557	2.8%
Ulster	163,375	4,868	3.0%
Warren	55,832	1,773	3.2%
Washington	53,857	1,711	3.2%
Wayne	80,101	2,091	2.6%
Westchester	848,973	23,101	2.7%
Wyoming	37,558	870	2.3%
Yates	20,432	815	4.0%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 17: Population Size and Prevalence Rate:
Ages 18 and Older, Independent Living Difficulty (see page 42)

Location	Total Population	Ind. Living Difficulty	Rate
United States	207,561,740	12,976,543	6.3%
New York State	14,029,346	877,438	6.3%
New York City	6,207,392	396,810	6.4%
Bronx	965,662	70,518	7.3%
Kings	1,854,497	127,764	6.9%
New York City (Manhattan)	1,306,674	72,891	5.6%
Queens	1,729,647	103,671	6.0%
Richmond	350,912	21,966	6.3%
Albany	213,766	13,765	6.4%
Allegany	33,684	2,066	6.1%
Broome	138,322	8,049	5.8%
Cattaraugus	56,621	3,474	6.1%
Cayuga	56,446	2,635	4.7%
Chautauqua	94,806	7,241	7.6%
Chemung	60,486	4,908	8.1%
Chenango	35,478	1,963	5.5%
Clinton	57,888	3,543	6.1%
Columbia	44,564	3,386	7.6%
Cortland	33,546	1,857	5.5%
Delaware	35,059	3,052	8.7%
Dutchess	208,754	13,152	6.3%
Erie	641,188	45,714	7.1%
Essex	28,182	1,725	6.1%
Franklin	37,069	2,269	6.1%
Fulton	37,888	3,129	8.3%
Genesee	39,911	3,002	7.5%
Greene	34,032	2,585	7.6%
Hamilton	3,935	241	6.1%
Herkimer	44,659	3,529	7.9%
Jefferson	68,153	3,117	4.6%
Lewis	16,404	750	4.6%
Livingston	46,297	2,081	4.5%
Madison	48,906	2,568	5.3%

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Location	Total Population	Ind. Living Difficulty	Rate
Monroe	519,224	32,778	6.3%
Montgomery	34,142	2,820	8.3%
Nassau	971,734	50,631	5.2%
Niagara	150,735	9,459	6.3%
Oneida	161,368	15,663	9.7%
Onondaga	314,347	19,840	6.3%
Ontario	73,955	4,688	6.3%
Orange	246,552	16,115	6.5%
Orleans	29,258	2,201	7.5%
Oswego	83,755	6,097	7.3%
Otsego	44,958	3,914	8.7%
Putnam	71,816	2,912	4.1%
Rensselaer	108,354	6,871	6.3%
Rockland	205,736	11,918	5.8%
Saratoga	150,764	5,947	3.9%
Schenectady	105,164	8,504	8.1%
Schoharie	22,995	2,002	8.7%
Schuyler	12,742	1,034	8.1%
Seneca	27,232	1,341	4.9%
St. Lawrence	77,351	5,621	7.3%
Steuben	65,290	4,844	7.4%
Suffolk	1,048,394	55,835	5.3%
Sullivan	53,030	3,060	5.8%
Tioga	33,479	1,509	4.5%
Tompkins	78,728	3,877	4.9%
Ulster	132,666	8,038	6.1%
Warren	46,372	2,895	6.2%
Washington	44,733	2,793	6.2%
Wayne	64,255	3,467	5.4%
Westchester	679,204	41,541	6.1%
Wyoming	31,253	1,404	4.5%
Yates	16,323	1,211	7.4%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 18: Number and Percentage with a High School Diploma (or equivalent) or More:
Ages 18-64: by Disability Type (see page 45)

	Any Disability			No Disability			
Location	Total Population	Number w/H.S.+	Pct. w/ H.S.+	Total Population	Number w/H.S.+	Pct. w/ H.S.+	Gap
United States	17,735,922	12,878,220	72.6%	159,912,792	139,537,478	87.3%	14.6 pts
New York State	1,040,735	741,572	71.3%	10,873,992	9,514,272	87.5%	16.2 pts
New York City	441,598	282,398	63.9%	4,849,533	4,005,886	82.6%	18.7 pts
Bronx	105,955	59,828	56.5%	728,635	528,607	72.5%	16.1 pts
Kings	125,583	84,678	67.4%	1,441,840	1,172,420	81.3%	13.9 pts
New York City (Manhattan)	79,929	46,447	58.1%	1,042,123	928,983	89.1%	31.0 pts
Queens	104,932	72,745	69.3%	1,359,714	1,125,291	82.8%	13.4 pts
Richmond	25,199	18,700	74.2%	277,221	250,585	90.4%	16.2 pts
Albany	14,721	10,481	71.2%	169,095	158,174	93.5%	22.3 pts
Allegany	3,757	3,179	84.6%	24,361	22,214	91.2%	6.6 pts
Broome	13,940	10,475	75.1%	100,871	94,020	93.2%	18.1 pts
Cattaraugus	6,315	5,343	84.6%	40,951	37,342	91.2%	6.6 pts
Cayuga	4,108	3,325	80.9%	42,664	38,366	89.9%	9.0 pts
Chautauqua	9,177	6,735	73.4%	70,014	63,503	90.7%	17.3 pts
Chemung	6,052	4,339	71.7%	43,839	40,279	91.9%	20.2 pts
Chenango	3,511	2,685	76.5%	26,363	23,223	88.1%	11.6 pts
Clinton	4,063	3,009	74.1%	44,587	39,226	88.0%	13.9 pts
Columbia	3,502	2,798	79.9%	33,905	30,116	88.8%	8.9 pts
Cortland	3,320	2,538	76.5%	24,927	21,957	88.1%	11.6 pts
Delaware	4,098	2,981	72.8%	24,898	22,219	89.2%	16.5 pts
Dutchess	17,045	12,906	75.7%	162,997	150,824	92.5%	16.8 pts
Erie	53,201	38,776	72.9%	483,127	448,283	92.8%	19.9 pts
Essex	1,978	1,465	74.1%	21,707	19,097	88.0%	13.9 pts
Franklin	2,602	1,927	74.1%	28,551	25,118	88.0%	13.9 pts

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	Any Disability			No Disability			
Location	Total Population	Number w/H.S.+	Pct. w/ H.S.+	Total Population	Number w/H.S.+	Pct. w/ H.S.+	Gap
Fulton	4,216	3,373	80.0%	26,734	23,685	88.6%	8.6 pts
Genesee	4,069	3,029	74.4%	29,436	27,622	93.8%	19.4 pts
Greene	2,674	2,137	79.9%	25,892	22,999	88.8%	8.9 pts
Hamilton	276	205	74.1%	3,031	2,667	88.0%	13.9 pts
Herkimer	4,557	3,741	82.1%	32,442	30,203	93.1%	11.0 pts
Jefferson	6,615	5,441	82.2%	51,332	46,171	89.9%	7.7 pts
Lewis	1,592	1,310	82.2%	12,355	11,113	89.9%	7.7 pts
Livingston	4,033	2,906	72.1%	35,813	32,482	90.7%	18.6 pts
Madison	3,040	2,294	75.4%	38,223	35,259	92.2%	16.8 pts
Monroe	46,962	36,119	76.9%	394,128	360,892	91.6%	14.7 pts
Montgomery	3,800	3,039	80.0%	24,091	21,343	88.6%	8.6 pts
Nassau	48,615	38,664	79.5%	765,188	708,038	92.5%	13.0 pts
Niagara	14,180	10,737	75.7%	111,255	101,115	90.9%	15.2 pts
Oneida	19,611	14,769	75.3%	112,686	101,856	90.4%	15.1 pts
Onondaga	27,616	19,911	72.1%	240,339	221,289	92.1%	20 pts
Ontario	5,037	3,492	69.3%	55,882	52,949	94.8%	25.4 pts
Orange	25,466	19,496	76.6%	190,062	168,676	88.7%	12.2 pts
Orleans	2,983	2,220	74.4%	21,580	20,249	93.8%	19.4 pts
Oswego	6,927	5,063	73.1%	65,422	58,307	89.1%	16.0 pts
Otsego	5,255	3,823	72.8%	31,928	28,493	89.2%	16.5 pts
Putnam	4,073	3,801	93.3%	56,972	55,290	97.0%	3.7 pts
Rensselaer	10,759	8,563	79.6%	83,421	76,823	92.1%	12.5 pts
Rockland	10,039	7,890	78.6%	165,649	150,511	90.9%	12.3 pts
Saratoga	8,890	7,286	82.0%	122,661	115,836	94.4%	12.5 pts
Schenectady	8,196	6,606	80.6%	79,765	72,435	90.8%	10.2 pts
Schoharie	2,688	1,955	72.8%	16,330	14,573	89.2%	16.5 pts

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	Any Disability			No Disability			
Location	Total Population	Number w/H.S.+	Pct. w/ H.S.+	Total Population	Number w/H.S.+	Pct. w/ H.S.+	Gap
Schuyler	1,275	914	71.7%	9,235	8,485	91.9%	20.2 pts
Seneca	1,769	1,363	77.0%	22,314	21,194	95.0%	17.9 pts
St. Lawrence	10,272	8,104	78.9%	55,610	50,244	90.4%	11.5 pts
Steuben	7,839	5,008	63.9%	46,414	41,514	89.4%	25.6 pts
Suffolk	63,624	51,956	81.7%	838,529	768,765	91.7%	10.0 pts
Sullivan	6,466	4,463	69.0%	37,671	32,772	87.0%	18.0 pts
Tioga	2,766	2,071	74.9%	24,190	22,766	94.1%	19.2 pts
Tompkins	5,115	3,941	77.0%	64,510	61,273	95.0%	17.9 pts
Ulster	10,310	7,415	71.9%	102,497	94,333	92.0%	20.1 pts
Warren	3,199	2,094	65.5%	35,012	31,418	89.7%	24.3 pts
Washington	3,086	2,020	65.5%	33,773	30,306	89.7%	24.3 pts
Wayne	5,568	4,687	84.2%	48,345	43,917	90.8%	6.7 pts
Westchester	39,607	31,092	78.5%	535,104	474,259	88.6%	10.1 pts
Wyoming	2,722	1,962	72.1%	24,176	21,926	90.7%	18.6 pts
Yates	1,960	1,252	63.9%	11,604	10,378	89.4%	25.6 pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 19: Number and Percentage with a High School Diploma (or equivalent) or More: Ages 18-64: by Disability Type (see page 47)

Location	Any Disability			No Disability			Gap
	Total Population	Number w/Bach+	Pct. w/ H.S. +	Total Population	Number w/Bach+	Pct. w/ H.S. +	
United States	17,735,922	1,973,578	11.1%	159,912,792	45,170,208	28.2%	17.1 pts
New York State	1,040,735	149,792	14.4%	10,873,992	3,620,541	33.3%	18.9 pts
New York City	441,598	73,167	16.6%	4,849,533	1,654,989	34.1%	17.6 pts
Bronx	105,955	8,852	8.4%	728,635	128,495	17.6%	9.3 pts
Kings	125,583	20,666	16.5%	1,441,840	415,055	28.8%	12.3 pts
New York City (Manhattan)	79,929	18,440	23.1%	1,042,123	621,898	59.7%	36.6 pts
Queens	104,932	19,914	19.0%	1,359,714	407,297	30.0%	11.0 pts
Richmond	25,199	5,295	21.0%	277,221	82,244	29.7%	8.7 pts
Albany	14,721	2,300	15.6%	169,095	65,274	38.6%	23.0 pts
Allegany	3,757	178	4.7%	24,361	3,690	15.1%	10.4 pts
Broome	13,940	817	5.9%	100,871	28,520	28.3%	22.4 pts
Cattaraugus	6,315	300	4.7%	40,951	6,202	15.1%	10.4 pts
Cayuga	4,108	432	10.5%	42,664	9,205	21.6%	11.1 pts
Chautauqua	9,177	779	8.5%	70,014	13,036	18.6%	10.1 pts
Chemung	6,052	439	7.3%	43,839	8,950	20.4%	13.2 pts
Chenango	3,511	237	6.8%	26,363	4,875	18.5%	11.7 pts
Clinton	4,063	321	7.9%	44,587	9,567	21.5%	13.6 pts
Columbia	3,502	593	16.9%	33,905	8,049	23.7%	6.8 pts
Cortland	3,320	225	6.8%	24,927	4,610	18.5%	11.7 pts
Delaware	4,098	357	8.7%	24,898	5,057	20.3%	11.6 pts
Dutchess	17,045	2,751	16.1%	162,997	51,929	31.9%	15.7 pts
Erie	53,201	4,968	9.3%	483,127	151,739	31.4%	22.1 pts
Essex	1,978	156	7.9%	21,707	4,658	21.5%	13.6 pts
Franklin	2,602	205	7.9%	28,551	6,126	21.5%	13.6 pts

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Any Disability				No Disability			Gap
Location	Total Population	Number w/Bach+	Pct. w/ H.S. +	Total Population	Number w/Bach+	Pct. w/ H.S. +	
Fulton	4,216	480	11.4%	26,734	4,351	16.3%	4.9 pts
Genesee	4,069	275	6.7%	29,436	6,242	21.2%	14.5 pts
Greene	2,674	453	16.9%	25,892	6,146	23.7%	6.8 pts
Hamilton	276	22	7.9%	3,031	650	21.5%	13.6 pts
Herkimer	4,557	462	10.1%	32,442	6,200	19.1%	9.0 pts
Jefferson	6,615	479	7.2%	51,332	9,767	19.0%	11.8 pts
Lewis	1,592	115	7.2%	12,355	2,351	19.0%	11.8 pts
Livingston	4,033	379	9.4%	35,813	6,900	19.3%	9.9 pts
Madison	3,040	269	8.8%	38,223	9,245	24.2%	15.3 pts
Monroe	46,962	5,761	12.3%	394,128	143,191	36.3%	24.1 pts
Montgomery	3,800	432	11.4%	24,091	3,921	16.3%	4.9 pts
Nassau	48,615	11,448	23.5%	765,188	330,622	43.2%	19.7 pts
Niagara	14,180	1,219	8.6%	111,255	26,044	23.4%	14.8 pts
Oneida	19,611	1,805	9.2%	112,686	24,758	22.0%	12.8 pts
Onondaga	27,616	3,396	12.3%	240,339	80,812	33.6%	21.3 pts
Ontario	5,037	347	6.9%	55,882	17,780	31.8%	24.9 pts
Orange	25,466	3,705	14.5%	190,062	49,073	25.8%	11.3 pts
Orleans	2,983	201	6.7%	21,580	4,576	21.2%	14.5 pts
Oswego	6,927	658	9.5%	65,422	9,698	14.8%	5.3 pts
Otsego	5,255	458	8.7%	31,928	6,485	20.3%	11.6 pts
Putnam	4,073	820	20.1%	56,972	21,197	37.2%	17.1 pts
Rensselaer	10,759	737	6.9%	83,421	23,551	28.2%	21.4 pts
Rockland	10,039	2,116	21.1%	165,649	70,508	42.6%	21.5 pts
Saratoga	8,890	992	11.2%	122,661	42,179	34.4%	23.2 pts
Schenectady	8,196	976	11.9%	79,765	25,142	31.5%	19.6 pts

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Any Disability				No Disability			
Location	Total Population	Number w/Bach+	Pct. w/ H.S. +	Total Population	Number w/Bach+	Pct. w/ H.S. +	Gap
Schoharie	2,688	234	8.7%	16,330	3,317	20.3%	11.6 pts
Schuyler	1,275	93	7.3%	9,235	1,885	20.4%	13.2 pts
Seneca	1,769	266	15.0%	22,314	7,946	35.6%	20.6 pts
St. Lawrence	10,272	194	1.9%	55,610	11,317	20.4%	18.5 pts
Steuben	7,839	621	7.9%	46,414	10,097	21.8%	13.8 pts
Suffolk	63,624	9,847	15.5%	838,529	278,906	33.3%	17.8 pts
Sullivan	6,466	429	6.6%	37,671	10,058	26.7%	20.1 pts
Tioga	2,766	147	5.3%	24,190	6,588	27.2%	21.9 pts
Tompkins	5,115	768	15.0%	64,510	22,972	35.6%	20.6 pts
Ulster	10,310	1,285	12.5%	102,497	31,034	30.3%	17.8 pts
Warren	3,199	96	3.0%	35,012	6,706	19.2%	16.1 pts
Washington	3,086	93	3.0%	33,773	6,468	19.2%	16.1 pts
Wayne	5,568	836	15.0%	48,345	12,118	25.1%	10.1 pts
Westchester	39,607	8,242	20.8%	535,104	236,082	44.1%	23.3 pts
Wyoming	2,722	256	9.4%	24,176	4,657	19.3%	9.9 pts
Yates	1,960	155	7.9%	11,604	2,524	21.8%	13.8 pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files. Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 20: Number Employed and Employment Rate: Ages 18-64: by Disability Type (see page 50)

	Any Disability			No Disability			
Location	Total Population	Number Employed	Employment Rate	Total Population	Number Employed	Employment Rate	Gap
United States	17,735,922	6,563,502	37.0%	159,912,792	122,539,931	76.6%	39.6% pts
New York State	1,040,735	359,540	34.5%	10,873,992	8,208,014	75.5%	40.9% pts
New York City	441,598	140,448	31.8%	4,849,533	3,547,030	73.1%	41.3% pts
Bronx	105,955	31,059	29.3%	728,635	506,512	69.5%	40.2% pts
Kings	125,583	41,093	32.7%	1,441,840	1,016,545	70.5%	37.8% pts
New York City (Manhattan)	79,929	24,932	31.2%	1,042,123	796,157	76.4%	45.2% pts
Queens	104,932	36,519	34.8%	1,359,714	1,025,362	75.4%	40.6% pts
Richmond	25,199	6,845	27.2%	277,221	202,454	73.0%	45.9% pts
Albany	14,721	6,013	40.8%	169,095	128,715	76.1%	35.3% pts
Allegany	3,757	1,182	31.5%	24,361	18,076	74.2%	42.7% pts
Broome	13,940	5,061	36.3%	100,871	78,462	77.8%	41.5% pts
Cattaraugus	6,315	1,986	31.5%	40,951	30,384	74.2%	42.7% pts
Cayuga	4,108	1,998	48.6%	42,664	33,559	78.7%	30% pts
Chautauqua	9,177	2,284	24.9%	70,014	51,517	73.6%	48.7% pts
Chemung	6,052	1,848	30.5%	43,839	32,500	74.1%	43.6% pts
Chenango	3,511	1,237	35.2%	26,363	20,076	76.2%	40.9% pts
Clinton	4,063	1,159	28.5%	44,587	29,763	66.8%	38.2% pts
Columbia	3,502	1,339	38.2%	33,905	25,470	75.1%	36.9% pts
Cortland	3,320	1,170	35.2%	24,927	18,983	76.2%	40.9% pts
Delaware	4,098	1,683	41.1%	24,898	18,193	73.1%	32% pts
Dutchess	17,045	6,128	36.0%	162,997	126,190	77.4%	41.5% pts
Erie	53,201	17,139	32.2%	483,127	379,048	78.5%	46.2% pts
Essex	1,978	564	28.5%	21,707	14,490	66.8%	38.2% pts
Franklin	2,602	742	28.5%	28,551	19,059	66.8%	38.2% pts
Fulton	4,216	1,353	32.1%	26,734	20,238	75.7%	43.6% pts

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Genesee	4,069	1,156	28.4%	29,436	22,580	76.7%	48.3% pts
Greene	2,674	1,022	38.2%	25,892	19,450	75.1%	36.9% pts
Hamilton	276	79	28.5%	3,031	2,023	66.8%	38.2% pts
Herkimer	4,557	2,018	44.3%	32,442	25,489	78.6%	34.3% pts
Jefferson	6,615	2,906	43.9%	51,332	37,163	72.4%	28.5% pts
Lewis	1,592	700	43.9%	12,355	8,945	72.4%	28.5% pts
Livingston	4,033	1,598	39.6%	35,813	25,768	71.9%	32.3% pts
Madison	3,040	1,405	46.2%	38,223	29,552	77.3%	31.1% pts
Monroe	46,962	15,327	32.6%	394,128	309,899	78.6%	46% pts
Montgomery	3,800	1,220	32.1%	24,091	18,237	75.7%	43.6% pts
Nassau	48,615	18,462	38.0%	765,188	594,187	77.7%	39.7% pts
Niagara	14,180	5,033	35.5%	111,255	86,530	77.8%	42.3% pts
Oneida	19,611	7,190	36.7%	112,686	85,144	75.6%	38.9% pts
Onondaga	27,616	9,781	35.4%	240,339	186,165	77.5%	42% pts
Ontario	5,037	2,984	59.2%	55,882	45,732	81.8%	22.6% pts
Orange	25,466	11,098	43.6%	190,062	153,034	80.5%	36.9% pts
Orleans	2,983	847	28.4%	21,580	16,554	76.7%	48.3% pts
Oswego	6,927	2,097	30.3%	65,422	46,586	71.2%	40.9% pts
Otsego	5,255	2,159	41.1%	31,928	23,330	73.1%	32% pts
Putnam	4,073	2,435	59.8%	56,972	44,340	77.8%	18% pts
Rensselaer	10,759	5,561	51.7%	83,421	67,249	80.6%	28.9% pts
Rockland	10,039	3,069	30.6%	165,649	129,830	78.4%	47.8% pts
Saratoga	8,890	4,869	54.8%	122,661	98,886	80.6%	25.8% pts
Schenectady	8,196	4,083	49.8%	79,765	60,644	76.0%	26.2% pts
Schoharie	2,688	1,104	41.1%	16,330	11,933	73.1%	32% pts
Schuyler	1,275	389	30.5%	9,235	6,846	74.1%	43.6% pts
Seneca	1,769	643	36.3%	22,314	15,774	70.7%	34.4% pts
St. Lawrence	10,272	3,464	33.7%	55,610	37,144	66.8%	33.1% pts

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Steuben	7,839	1,792	22.9%	46,414	35,812	77.2%	54.3% pts
Suffolk	63,624	24,109	37.9%	838,529	667,343	79.6%	41.7% pts
Sullivan	6,466	1,692	26.2%	37,671	27,859	74.0%	47.8% pts
Tioga	2,766	918	33.2%	24,190	19,541	80.8%	47.6% pts
Tompkins	5,115	1,858	36.3%	64,510	45,604	70.7%	34.4% pts
Ulster	10,310	4,386	42.5%	102,497	81,606	79.6%	37.1% pts
Warren	3,199	1,165	36.4%	35,012	27,512	78.6%	42.2% pts
Washington	3,086	1,123	36.4%	33,773	26,540	78.6%	42.2% pts
Wayne	5,568	2,302	41.3%	48,345	39,766	82.3%	40.9% pts
Westchester	39,607	12,636	31.9%	535,104	409,317	76.5%	44.6% pts
Wyoming	2,722	1,078	39.6%	24,176	17,394	71.9%	32.3% pts
Yates	1,960	448	22.9%	11,604	8,953	77.2%	54.3% pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 22: Median Household Income: Ages 18-64: by Disability Type (see page 54)

	Any Disability		No Disability		
Location	Total Population	Median HH Income	Pct. Rec. Population	Total HH Income	Gap
United States	17,735,922	31,220	159,912,792	51,734	-20,514
New York State	1,040,735	32,551	10,873,992	58,839	-26,288
New York City	441,598	30,555	4,849,533	58,072	-27,517
Bronx	105,955	20,472	728,635	34,190	-13,718
Kings	125,583	28,898	1,441,840	46,694	-17,796
New York City (Manhattan)	79,929	38,334	1,042,123	101,289	-62,955
Queens	104,932	33,797	1,359,714	49,822	-16,025
Richmond	25,199	43,038	277,221	58,012	-14,974
Albany	14,721	35,070	169,095	51,282	-16,212
Allegany	3,757	24,670	24,361	32,925	-8,255
Broome	13,940	24,037	100,871	45,050	-21,013
Cattaraugus	6,315	24,670	40,951	32,925	-8,255
Cayuga	4,108	40,542	42,664	49,033	-8,491
Chautauqua	9,177	22,005	70,014	36,557	-14,552
Chemung	6,052	22,656	43,839	40,824	-18,168
Chenango	3,511	26,101	26,363	41,489	-15,388
Clinton	4,063	34,127	44,587	36,593	-2,466
Columbia	3,502	29,269	33,905	44,531	-15,262
Cortland	3,320	26,101	24,927	41,489	-15,388
Delaware	4,098	28,493	24,898	39,278	-10,785
Dutchess	17,045	36,373	162,997	59,033	-22,660
Erie	53,201	25,983	483,127	48,431	-22,448
Essex	1,978	34,127	21,707	36,593	-2,466
Franklin	2,602	34,127	28,551	36,593	-2,466
Fulton	4,216	30,009	26,734	41,911	-11,902

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Genesee	4,069	25,513	29,436	39,673	-14,160
Greene	2,674	29,269	25,892	44,531	-15,262
Hamilton	276	34,127	3,031	36,593	-2,466
Herkimer	4,557	28,485	32,442	42,620	-14,135
Jefferson	6,615	32,841	51,332	42,421	-9,580
Lewis	1,592	32,841	12,355	42,421	-9,580
Livingston	4,033	25,473	35,813	38,435	-12,962
Madison	3,040	33,473	38,223	43,575	-10,102
Monroe	46,962	26,061	394,128	50,647	-24,586
Montgomery	3,800	30,009	24,091	41,911	-11,902
Nassau	48,615	51,454	765,188	80,317	-28,863
Niagara	14,180	24,036	111,255	44,559	-20,523
Oneida	19,611	22,973	112,686	40,786	-17,813
Onondaga	27,616	29,690	240,339	49,779	-20,089
Ontario	5,037	33,917	55,882	51,253	-17,336
Orange	25,466	43,619	190,062	62,359	-18,740
Orleans	2,983	25,513	21,580	39,673	-14,160
Oswego	6,927	24,090	65,422	38,309	-14,219
Otsego	5,255	28,493	31,928	39,278	-10,785
Putnam	4,073	61,111	56,972	74,938	-13,827
Rensselaer	10,759	29,288	83,421	50,337	-21,049
Rockland	10,039	41,575	165,649	73,267	-31,692
Saratoga	8,890	34,425	122,661	57,588	-23,163
Schenectady	8,196	28,195	79,765	49,502	-21,307
Schoharie	2,688	28,493	16,330	39,278	-10,785
Schuyler	1,275	22,656	9,235	40,824	-18,168
Seneca	1,769	31,002	22,314	35,647	-4,645
St. Lawrence	10,272	17,108	55,610	31,625	-14,517

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Steuben	7,839	20,861	46,414	47,853	-26,992
Suffolk	63,624	49,969	838,529	70,711	-20,742
Sullivan	6,466	21,452	37,671	41,283	-19,831
Tioga	2,766	28,575	24,190	53,005	-24,430
Tompkins	5,115	31,002	64,510	35,647	-4,645
Ulster	10,310	48,225	102,497	52,012	-3,787
Warren	3,199	21,065	35,012	41,633	-20,568
Washington	3,086	21,065	33,773	41,633	-20,568
Wayne	5,568	30,386	48,345	47,079	-16,693
Westchester	39,607	39,240	535,104	88,825	-49,585
Wyoming	2,722	25,473	24,176	38,435	-12,962
Yates	1,960	20,861	11,604	47,853	-26,992

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 23: Number and Percentage with Health Insurance: Ages 18-64: by Disability Type
(see page 57)

	Any Disability			No Disability			
Location	Total Population	Number w/H.I.	Pct. w/H.I.	Total Population	Number w/H.I.	Pct. w/H.I.	Gap
United States	17,735,922	14,041,356	79.2%	159,912,792	126,037,929	78.8%	-0.4 pts
New York State	1,040,735	902,783	86.7%	10,873,992	9,013,833	82.9%	-3.8 pts
New York City (Manhattan)	441,598	384,983	87.2%	4,849,533	3,827,666	78.9%	-8.3 pts
Bronx	105,955	91,755	86.6%	728,635	527,078	72.3%	-14.3 pts
Kings	125,583	110,041	87.6%	1,441,840	1,151,117	79.8%	-7.8 pts
New York Cnty	79,929	71,546	89.5%	1,042,123	889,129	85.3%	-4.2 pts
Queens	104,932	88,175	84.0%	1,359,714	1,021,433	75.1%	-8.9 pts
Richmond	25,199	23,466	93.1%	277,221	238,909	86.2%	-6.9 pts
Albany	14,721	12,523	85.1%	169,095	152,481	90.2%	5.1 pts
Allegany	3,757	3,358	89.4%	24,361	20,893	85.8%	-3.6 pts
Broome	13,940	12,118	86.9%	100,871	86,863	86.1%	-0.80 pts
Cattaraugus	6,315	5,646	89.4%	40,951	35,121	85.8%	-3.6 pts
Cayuga	4,108	3,354	81.6%	42,664	35,123	82.3%	0.70 pts
Chautauqua	9,177	7,928	86.4%	70,014	59,240	84.6%	-1.8 pts
Chemung	6,052	5,440	89.9%	43,839	37,150	84.7%	-5.2 pts
Chenango	3,511	3,163	90.1%	26,363	22,202	84.2%	-5.9 pts
Clinton	4,063	3,788	93.2%	44,587	37,770	84.7%	-8.5 pts
Columbia	3,502	3,070	87.7%	33,905	28,327	83.5%	-4.2 pts
Cortland	3,320	2,990	90.1%	24,927	20,992	84.2%	-5.9 pts
Delaware	4,098	3,828	93.4%	24,898	20,772	83.4%	-10 pts
Dutchess	17,045	13,834	81.2%	162,997	138,293	84.8%	3.6 pts
Erie	53,201	47,369	89.0%	483,127	428,848	88.8%	-0.2 pts
Essex	1,978	1,844	93.2%	21,707	18,388	84.7%	-8.5 pts
Franklin	2,602	2,426	93.2%	28,551	24,186	84.7%	-8.5 pts

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Fulton	4,216	3,841	91.1%	26,734	22,758	85.1%	-6.0 pts
Genesee	4,069	3,341	82.1%	29,436	24,447	83.1%	1 pts
Greene	2,674	2,345	87.7%	25,892	21,632	83.5%	-4.2 pts
Hamilton	276	258	93.2%	3,031	2,568	84.7%	-8.5 pts
Herkimer	4,557	3,990	87.6%	32,442	27,922	86.1%	-1.5 pts
Jefferson	6,615	5,984	90.5%	51,332	42,852	83.5%	-7.0 pts
Lewis	1,592	1,440	90.5%	12,355	10,314	83.5%	-7.0 pts
Livingston	4,033	3,128	77.6%	35,813	29,014	81.0%	3.4 pts
Madison	3,040	2,528	83.1%	38,223	31,964	83.6%	0.5 pts
Monroe	46,962	42,873	91.3%	394,128	359,086	91.1%	-0.2 pts
Montgomery	3,800	3,461	91.1%	24,091	20,508	85.1%	-6.0 pts
Nassau	48,615	42,552	87.5%	765,188	672,717	87.9%	0.4 pts
Niagara	14,180	10,521	74.2%	111,255	93,975	84.5%	10.3 pts
Oneida	19,611	16,078	82.0%	112,686	93,392	82.9%	0.9 pts
Onondaga	27,616	22,961	83.1%	240,339	205,383	85.5%	2.4 pts
Ontario	5,037	4,683	93.0%	55,882	50,134	89.7%	-3.3 pts
Orange	25,466	20,010	78.6%	190,062	161,546	85.0%	6.4 pts
Orleans	2,983	2,450	82.1%	21,580	17,922	83.1%	1.0 pts
Oswego	6,927	6,278	90.6%	65,422	56,662	86.6%	-4.0 pts
Otsego	5,255	4,909	93.4%	31,928	26,637	83.4%	-10.0 pts
Putnam	4,073	3,806	93.5%	56,972	49,959	87.7%	-5.8 pts
Rensselaer	10,759	9,616	89.4%	83,421	73,566	88.2%	-1.2 pts
Rockland	10,039	9,316	92.8%	165,649	142,977	86.3%	-6.5 pts
Saratoga	8,890	7,721	86.9%	122,661	107,201	87.4%	0.5 pts
Schenectady	8,196	7,482	91.3%	79,765	68,529	85.9%	-5.4 pts
Schoharie	2,688	2,511	93.4%	16,330	13,624	83.4%	-10.0 pts
Schuyler	1,275	1,146	89.9%	9,235	7,826	84.7%	-5.2 pts
Seneca	1,769	1,387	78.4%	22,314	19,658	88.1%	9.7 pts

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St. Lawrence	10,272	8,933	87.0%	55,610	43,844	78.8%	-8.2 pts
Steuben	7,839	6,439	82.1%	46,414	39,021	84.1%	2.0 pts
Suffolk	63,624	54,876	86.3%	838,529	719,457	85.8%	-0.5 pts
Sullivan	6,466	5,323	82.3%	37,671	28,277	75.1%	-7.2 pts
Tioga	2,766	2,539	91.8%	24,190	21,536	89.0%	-2.8 pts
Tompkins	5,115	4,009	78.4%	64,510	56,832	88.1%	9.7 pts
Ulster	10,310	9,038	87.7%	102,497	83,668	81.6%	-6.1 pts
Warren	3,199	2,864	89.5%	35,012	28,093	80.2%	-9.3 pts
Washington	3,086	2,762	89.5%	33,773	27,100	80.2%	-9.3 pts
Wayne	5,568	4,486	80.6%	48,345	42,788	88.5%	7.9 pts
Westchester	39,607	33,516	84.6%	535,104	444,790	83.1%	-1.5 pts
Wyoming	2,722	2,111	77.6%	24,176	19,585	81.0%	3.4 pts
Yates	1,960	1,610	82.1%	11,604	9,755	84.1%	2.0 pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 24: Number and Percentage with Private Health Insurance Among Those with Health Insurance: Ages 18-64: by Disability Type (see page 58)

	Any Disability			No Disability			
Location	Number w/H.I.	Number w/Priv. H.I.	Pct. w/ Priv. H.I.	Number w/H.I.	Number w/Priv. H.I.	Pct. w/ Priv. H.I.	Gap
United States	14,041,356	7,763,726	55.30%	126,037,929	117,364,898	93.1%	37.8%
New York State	902,783	457,881	50.70%	9,013,833	7,935,606	88.0%	37.3%
New York City (Manhattan)	384,983	162,655	42.20%	3,827,666	3,121,488	81.6%	39.4%
Bronx	91,755	29,962	32.70%	527,078	362,480	68.8%	36.1%
Kings	110,041	48,785	44.30%	1,151,117	914,161	79.4%	35.1%
New York Cnty	71,546	28,245	39.50%	889,129	781,869	87.9%	48.4%
Queens	88,175	42,763	48.50%	1,021,433	848,791	83.1%	34.6%
Richmond	23,466	12,900	55.00%	238,909	214,187	89.7%	34.7%
Albany	12,523	6,649	53.10%	152,481	143,778	94.3%	41.2%
Allegany	3,358	1,781	53.00%	20,893	19,039	91.1%	38.1%
Broome	12,118	6,208	51.20%	86,863	79,333	91.3%	40.1%
Cattaraugus	5,646	2,994	53.00%	35,121	32,004	91.1%	38.1%
Cayuga	3,354	2,162	64.50%	35,123	32,030	91.2%	26.7%
Chautauqua	7,928	3,271	41.30%	59,240	51,240	86.5%	45.2%
Chemung	5,440	2,356	43.30%	37,150	31,547	84.9%	41.6%
Chenango	3,163	1,383	43.70%	22,202	19,562	88.1%	44.4%
Clinton	3,788	1,677	44.30%	37,770	30,818	81.6%	37.3%
Columbia	3,070	1,966	64.00%	28,327	24,302	85.8%	21.8%
Cortland	2,990	1,307	43.70%	20,992	18,497	88.1%	44.4%
Delaware	3,828	1,955	51.10%	20,772	18,362	88.4%	37.3%
Dutchess	13,834	9,006	65.10%	138,293	131,256	94.9%	29.8%
Erie	47,369	23,653	49.90%	428,848	386,204	90.1%	40.2%
Essex	1,844	817	44.30%	18,388	15,003	81.6%	37.3%
Franklin	2,426	1,074	44.30%	24,186	19,734	81.6%	37.3%

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Fulton	3,841	1,718	44.70%	22,758	19,610	86.2%	41.5%
Genesee	3,341	1,632	48.90%	24,447	22,478	91.9%	43.0%
Greene	2,345	1,501	64.00%	21,632	18,559	85.8%	21.8%
Hamilton	258	114	44.30%	2,568	2,095	81.6%	37.3%
Herkimer	3,990	2,450	61.40%	27,922	25,663	91.9%	30.5%
Jefferson	5,984	3,193	53.40%	42,852	37,624	87.8%	34.4%
Lewis	1,440	768	53.40%	10,314	9,056	87.8%	34.4%
Livingston	3,128	2,302	73.60%	29,014	27,712	95.5%	21.9%
Madison	2,528	1,317	52.10%	31,964	29,922	93.6%	41.5%
Monroe	42,873	23,243	54.20%	359,086	329,901	91.9%	37.7%
Montgomery	3,461	1,548	44.70%	20,508	17,671	86.2%	41.5%
Nassau	42,552	30,463	71.60%	672,717	647,240	96.2%	24.6%
Niagara	10,521	5,911	56.20%	93,975	85,284	90.8%	34.6%
Oneida	16,078	8,472	52.70%	93,392	79,887	85.5%	32.8%
Onondaga	22,961	11,728	51.10%	205,383	189,023	92.0%	40.9%
Ontario	4,683	3,028	64.70%	50,134	48,035	95.8%	31.1%
Orange	20,010	14,239	71.20%	161,546	151,134	93.6%	22.4%
Orleans	2,450	1,197	48.90%	17,922	16,478	91.9%	43.0%
Oswego	6,278	2,984	47.50%	56,662	48,594	85.8%	38.3%
Otsego	4,909	2,507	51.10%	26,637	23,547	88.4%	37.3%
Putnam	3,806	3,187	83.70%	49,959	49,514	99.1%	15.4%
Rensselaer	9,616	5,111	53.20%	73,566	69,212	94.1%	40.9%
Rockland	9,316	6,183	66.40%	142,977	134,550	94.1%	27.7%
Saratoga	7,721	5,126	66.40%	107,201	100,506	93.8%	27.4%
Schenectady	7,482	4,509	60.30%	68,529	61,568	89.8%	29.5%
Schoharie	2,511	1,282	51.10%	13,624	12,043	88.4%	37.3%
Schuyler	1,146	496	43.30%	7,826	6,645	84.9%	41.6%
Seneca	1,387	774	55.80%	19,658	18,418	93.7%	37.9%

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St. Lawrence	8,933	4,206	47.10%	43,844	36,946	84.3%	37.2%
Steuben	6,439	2,584	40.10%	39,021	35,182	90.2%	50.1%
Suffolk	54,876	35,418	64.50%	719,457	694,396	96.5%	32.0%
Sullivan	5,323	2,847	53.50%	28,277	25,744	91.0%	37.5%
Tioga	2,539	1,631	64.20%	21,536	19,843	92.1%	27.9%
Tompkins	4,009	2,236	55.80%	56,832	53,248	93.7%	37.9%
Ulster	9,038	5,086	56.30%	83,668	77,991	93.2%	36.9%
Warren	2,864	1,014	35.40%	28,093	24,705	87.9%	52.5%
Washington	2,762	979	35.40%	27,100	23,832	87.9%	52.5%
Wayne	4,486	2,868	63.90%	42,788	39,933	93.3%	29.4%
Westchester	33,516	18,915	56.40%	444,790	420,117	94.5%	38.1%
Wyoming	2,111	1,554	73.60%	19,585	18,706	95.5%	21.9%
Yates	1,610	646	40.10%	9,755	8,796	90.2%	50.1%

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 25: Number and Percentage Receiving Food Stamps: Ages 18-64:
by Disability Type (see page 61)

	Any Disability			No Disability			
Location	Total Population	Number Rec. F.S.	Pct. Rec. F.S.	Total Population	Number Rec. F.S.	Pct. Rec. F.S.	Gap
United States	32,884,621	6,449,639	19.6%	248,864,734	25,354,202	10.2%	9.4% pts
New York State	2,049,016	503,587	24.6%	16,377,026	1,817,699	11.1%	13.5% pts
New York City	889,219	287,056	32.3%	7,220,649	1,172,269	16.2%	16.0% pts
Bronx	185,745	73,560	39.6%	1,165,934	322,289	27.6%	12.0% pts
Kings	269,060	98,704	36.7%	2,223,264	433,702	19.5%	17.2% pts
New York City (Manhattan)	164,581	55,451	33.7%	1,418,959	176,377	12.4%	21.3% pts
Queens	222,923	51,592	23.1%	1,996,082	207,458	10.4%	12.8% pts
Richmond	46,910	7,749	16.5%	416,410	32,443	7.8%	8.7% pts
Albany	29,741	6,544	22.0%	244,064	13,931	5.7%	16.3% pts
Allegany	6,685	1,662	24.9%	37,206	4,637	12.5%	12.4% pts
Broome	24,531	5,368	21.9%	154,424	19,321	12.5%	9.4% pts
Cattaraugus	11,236	2,793	24.9%	62,541	7,794	12.5%	12.4% pts
Cayuga	8,927	1,085	12.2%	64,636	4,815	7.5%	4.7% pts
Chautauqua	17,312	5,220	30.2%	104,303	15,313	14.7%	15.5% pts
Chemung	11,808	2,593	22.0%	68,859	8,455	12.3%	9.7% pts
Chenango	5,920	1,778	30.0%	40,447	4,791	11.8%	18.2% pts
Clinton	8,529	2,726	32.0%	63,907	6,118	9.6%	22.4% pts
Columbia	6,882	975	14.2%	50,144	2,702	5.4%	8.8% pts
Cortland	5,597	1,681	30.0%	38,244	4,530	11.8%	18.2% pts
Delaware	7,736	1,299	16.8%	35,909	2,821	7.9%	8.9% pts
Dutchess	30,927	4,327	14.0%	241,778	11,714	4.8%	9.1% pts
Erie	103,531	27,498	26.6%	734,098	82,788	11.3%	15.3% pts
Essex	4,152	1,327	32.0%	31,112	2,978	9.6%	22.4% pts
Franklin	5,462	1,746	32.0%	40,923	3,917	9.6%	22.4% pts

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Fulton	8,553	2,940	34.4%	41,006	4,953	12.1%	22.3% pts
Genesee	7,253	1,635	22.5%	44,908	4,450	9.9%	12.6% pts
Greene	5,256	744	14.2%	38,293	2,063	5.4%	8.8% pts
Hamilton	580	185	32.0%	4,345	416	9.6%	22.4% pts
Herkimer	8,527	1,626	19.1%	49,802	3,779	7.6%	11.5% pts
Jefferson	13,498	3,248	24.1%	83,647	9,608	11.5%	12.6% pts
Lewis	3,249	782	24.1%	20,134	2,312	11.5%	12.6% pts
Livingston	6,889	1,298	18.8%	51,476	2,993	5.8%	13.0% pts
Madison	6,259	908	14.5%	57,718	3,325	5.8%	8.7% pts
Monroe	86,155	20,836	24.2%	595,335	66,654	11.2%	13.0% pts
Montgomery	7,708	2,649	34.4%	36,952	4,464	12.1%	22.3% pts
Nassau	104,849	10,228	9.8%	1,173,671	42,183	3.6%	6.2% pts
Niagara	26,527	6,481	24.4%	169,508	15,272	9.0%	15.4% pts
Oneida	34,701	9,650	27.8%	174,643	25,366	14.5%	13.3% pts
Onondaga	48,732	11,256	23.1%	366,999	36,455	9.9%	13.2% pts
Ontario	11,438	1,357	11.9%	83,998	2,753	3.3%	8.6% pts
Orange	43,676	6,599	15.1%	302,734	21,333	7.0%	8.1% pts
Orleans	5,317	1,199	22.5%	32,922	3,263	9.9%	12.6% pts
Oswego	12,383	3,012	24.3%	97,250	9,086	9.3%	15.0% pts
Otsego	9,920	1,666	16.8%	46,048	3,618	7.9%	8.9% pts
Putnam	7,420	397	5.3%	87,158	1,148	1.3%	4% pts
Rensselaer	18,290	3,933	21.5%	124,567	8,306	6.7%	14.8% pts
Rockland	21,389	1,977	9.2%	262,897	17,294	6.6%	2.7% pts
Saratoga	18,180	3,239	17.8%	177,741	10,424	5.9%	12% pts
Schenectady	16,118	1,233	7.6%	122,981	8,907	7.2%	0.4% pts
Schoharie	5,074	852	16.8%	23,552	1,850	7.9%	8.9% pts
Schuyler	2,488	546	22.0%	14,505	1,781	12.3%	9.7% pts
Seneca	3,316	586	17.7%	29,614	1,589	5.4%	12.3% pts

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St. Lawrence	17,396	5,042	29.0%	81,487	10,243	12.6%	16.4% pts
Steuben	14,142	3,207	22.7%	72,695	7,270	10.0%	12.7% pts
Suffolk	130,787	12,573	9.6%	1,286,653	31,286	2.4%	7.2% pts
Sullivan	11,349	1,523	13.4%	56,197	3,466	6.2%	7.2% pts
Tioga	5,574	797	14.3%	39,882	3,028	7.6%	6.7% pts
Tompkins	9,588	1,694	17.7%	85,617	4,593	5.4%	12.3% pts
Ulster	20,470	3,917	19.1%	150,772	9,499	6.3%	12.8% pts
Warren	6,942	1,933	27.8%	51,958	4,492	8.6%	19.2% pts
Washington	6,697	1,864	27.8%	50,121	4,334	8.6%	19.2% pts
Wayne	11,399	2,230	19.6%	74,483	5,261	7.1%	12.5% pts
Westchester	84,546	10,390	12.3%	826,592	45,848	5.5%	6.7% pts
Wyoming	4,650	876	18.8%	34,748	2,021	5.8%	13% pts
Yates	3,536	802	22.7%	18,174	1,817	10.0%	12.7% pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.

Table 26: Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: Ages 18-64: by Disability Type (see page 64)

	Any Disability			No Disability			
Location	Total Population	Number in-Pov	Poverty Rate	Total Population	Number in-Pov	Poverty Rate	Gap
United States	17,735,922	4,508,357	25.4%	159,912,792	16,819,438	10.5%	14.9% pts
New York State	1,040,735	285,387	27.4%	10,873,992	1,134,990	10.4%	17.0% pts
New York City	441,598	140,752	31.9%	4,849,533	660,475	13.6%	18.3% pts
Bronx	105,955	39,629	37.4%	728,635	154,712	21.2%	16.2% pts
Kings	125,583	41,909	33.4%	1,441,840	221,615	15.4%	18% pts
New York City (Manhattan)	79,929	30,450	38.1%	1,042,123	127,348	12.2%	25.9% pts
Queens	104,932	24,368	23.2%	1,359,714	136,422	10.0%	13.2% pts
Richmond	25,199	4,396	17.4%	277,221	20,378	7.4%	10.1% pts
Albany	14,721	3,538	24.0%	169,095	19,479	11.5%	12.5% pts
Allegany	3,757	1,279	34.0%	24,361	2,962	12.2%	21.9% pts
Broome	13,940	3,097	22.2%	100,871	10,470	10.4%	11.8% pts
Cattaraugus	6,315	2,150	34.0%	40,951	4,979	12.2%	21.9% pts
Cayuga	4,108	648	15.8%	42,664	3,066	7.2%	8.6% pts
Chautauqua	9,177	4,056	44.2%	70,014	10,090	14.4%	29.8% pts
Chemung	6,052	1,716	28.4%	43,839	4,457	10.2%	18.2% pts
Chenango	3,511	1,182	33.7%	26,363	3,064	11.6%	22% pts
Clinton	4,063	1,056	26.0%	44,587	5,311	11.9%	14.1% pts
Columbia	3,502	895	25.6%	33,905	2,692	7.9%	17.6% pts
Cortland	3,320	1,118	33.7%	24,927	2,898	11.6%	22% pts
Delaware	4,098	1,346	32.8%	24,898	3,260	13.1%	19.7% pts
Dutchess	17,045	3,080	18.1%	162,997	10,579	6.5%	11.6% pts
Erie	53,201	17,984	33.8%	483,127	50,076	10.4%	23.4% pts
Essex	1,978	514	26.0%	21,707	2,585	11.9%	14.1% pts
Franklin	2,602	676	26.0%	28,551	3,401	11.9%	14.1% pts
Fulton	4,216	1,435	34.0%	26,734	3,119	11.7%	22.4% pts

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Genesee	4,069	1,297	31.9%	29,436	3,482	11.8%	20% pts
Greene	2,674	684	25.6%	25,892	2,056	7.9%	17.6% pts
Hamilton	276	72	26.0%	3,031	361	11.9%	14.1% pts
Herkimer	4,557	906	19.9%	32,442	2,249	6.9%	13% pts
Jefferson	6,615	1,569	23.7%	51,332	5,497	10.7%	13% pts
Lewis	1,592	378	23.7%	12,355	1,323	10.7%	13% pts
Livingston	4,033	706	17.5%	35,813	3,212	9.0%	8.5% pts
Madison	3,040	550	18.1%	38,223	3,068	8.0%	10.1% pts
Monroe	46,962	13,597	29.0%	394,128	40,124	10.2%	18.8% pts
Montgomery	3,800	1,293	34.0%	24,091	2,811	11.7%	22.4% pts
Nassau	48,615	5,183	10.7%	765,188	26,620	3.5%	7.2% pts
Niagara	14,180	4,465	31.5%	111,255	10,731	9.6%	21.8% pts
Oneida	19,611	5,659	28.9%	112,686	12,385	11.0%	17.9% pts
Onondaga	27,616	8,597	31.1%	240,339	24,759	10.3%	20.8% pts
Ontario	5,037	1,239	24.6%	55,882	5,229	9.4%	15.2% pts
Orange	25,466	4,346	17.1%	190,062	11,035	5.8%	11.3% pts
Orleans	2,983	950	31.9%	21,580	2,553	11.8%	20% pts
Oswego	6,927	2,551	36.8%	65,422	9,441	14.4%	22.4% pts
Otsego	5,255	1,726	32.8%	31,928	4,180	13.1%	19.7% pts
Putnam	4,073	294	7.2%	56,972	3,272	5.7%	1.5% pts
Rensselaer	10,759	3,159	29.4%	83,421	5,917	7.1%	22.3% pts
Rockland	10,039	2,089	20.8%	165,649	10,543	6.4%	14.4% pts
Saratoga	8,890	1,953	22.0%	122,661	8,377	6.8%	15.1% pts
Schenectady	8,196	1,634	19.9%	79,765	5,290	6.6%	13.3% pts
Schoharie	2,688	883	32.8%	16,330	2,138	13.1%	19.7% pts
Schuyler	1,275	362	28.4%	9,235	939	10.2%	18.2% pts
Seneca	1,769	269	15.2%	22,314	3,728	16.7%	-1.5% pts
St. Lawrence	10,272	3,275	31.9%	55,610	6,064	10.9%	21% pts

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Steuben	7,839	2,903	37.0%	46,414	4,638	10.0%	27% pts
Suffolk	63,624	8,036	12.6%	838,529	36,056	4.3%	8.3% pts
Sullivan	6,466	2,552	39.5%	37,671	3,809	10.1%	29.4% pts
Tioga	2,766	393	14.2%	24,190	1,260	5.2%	9% pts
Tompkins	5,115	779	15.2%	64,510	10,776	16.7%	-1.5% pts
Ulster	10,310	2,157	20.9%	102,497	11,420	11.1%	9.8% pts
Warren	3,199	711	22.2%	35,012	3,155	9.0%	13.2% pts
Washington	3,086	686	22.2%	33,773	3,043	9.0%	13.2% pts
Wayne	5,568	2,213	39.7%	48,345	2,903	6.0%	33.7% pts
Westchester	39,607	7,549	19.1%	535,104	34,256	6.4%	12.7% pts
Wyoming	2,722	476	17.5%	24,176	2,168	9.0%	8.5% pts
Yates	1,960	726	37.0%	11,604	1,159	10.0%	27% pts

Source: Calculations using the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata (PUMS) Files.