

Another major result of stereotyping and prejudice is the discrimination in physical access for persons with mobility-related disabilities. Wheelchair users still are denied access to public toilets, sidewalks, places of commerce, public telephones, housing, parking, parks and recreation, private and public transportation including buses and airplanes, and places of worship. While traveling in the summer of 2012, the wheelchair user author of this text was refused a motel room in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, unless he proved to the desk attendant that he could walk.

Persons with mobility disabilities are also denied access to education. School buildings and many classrooms are not designed to accommodate wheelchair users. Libraries are not designed to allow access to wheelchair users. Many college and university campuses remain inaccessible, with steps, steep inclines, no parking, broken sidewalks, and so on. Although some numbers are improving, the education of mobility-impaired individuals remains lower than the aggregate population and in some cases is sliding backward. In 2004 the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Statistics and Demographics (StatsRRTC) found 25.4 percent of persons with disabilities did not have a high school diploma, while 11.8 percent of the aggregate working-age population did not possess a high school diploma or its equivalent. In 2011 23.6 of mobility-impaired individuals attained less than a high school education (StatsRRTC, 2013). In 2004 the percentage of persons with disabilities receiving a bachelor's degree (12.7%) was well below the percentages within the aggregate working-age population (29.8%) (StatsRRTC, 2004). In 2011 that percentage was 11.1 (StatsRRTC, 2013).

Persons with physical disabilities that affect their mobility are denied access to service delivery in both the public and the private sectors. An important aspect of the inaccessibility of service delivery is the segregation of persons with mobility disabilities. In public auditoriums and movie theaters, wheelchair accommodation is separate, usually in the back, and never equal. Wheelchair seating in restaurants is sometimes out of the way, or near the kitchen. Those with mobility disabilities are permitted to participate in special education programs and special sports events for persons with mobility disabilities, rather than being integrated into professional and amateur athletic events and games.

Casey Martin discovered the extent of this discrimination when he was denied the use of a golf cart in a Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) tournament in the late 1990s. He sued. Martin has Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, which limits his ability to walk. In commenting on the case, PGA commissioner Tim Finchem revealed the central stereotypes surrounding athletics and disability: "As we [the PGA] have said from the outset of this lawsuit, we believe firmly in the basic premise of any sport, that one set of rules must be applied equally to all competitors. Additionally, we believe strongly in the central role walking plays for all competitors in tournament

championship golf (PGA 1998a, 31).

He failed to make the Tour, in the PGA Tour (PGA 1998b). U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of Martin's favor. The Supreme Court ruled in 2012, he played in the

In 2007 Oscar Pistorius became the first amputee to run with prosthetics and compete in the 2008 Olympics. The Supreme Court ruled that there was no advantage over able-bodied athletes (Pistorius v. International Paralympic Committee, 2008). We find it interesting that Pistorius was unable to work and eligible to compete against nondisabled athletes by his disability. This is a form of ableism.

One of the most significant disabilities remain discrimination. In 2010 significantly fewer persons with mobility-related disabilities (41.1%) were employed than those individuals with other disabilities. Unemployment tells only part of the story. For example, a sixty-four years old with severe mobility-related disabilities may be able to remain employed. Understood, severe disabilities experience discrimination. It should be noted that the above representation of people with disabilities is based on data from the Department of Labor and National Organization for Disability. 21 percent of working-age individuals with disabilities are unemployed.

In 2010, the Kessler Foundation addressed not only the number of persons with disabilities but also the places of potential employment. The Kessler Foundation found that corporations and businesses for persons with disabilities. While most employers