











Practical Solutions • Workplace Success

Shedding Light on Hidden Disabilities

Anne E. Hirsh, M.S., JAN Co-Director Beth Loy, Ph.D., Principal Consultant



JAN is a service of the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy.



- JAN
- "Hidden Disabilities"
- Accommodation Process
- Examples
- Tips
- Benefits and Costs







- Job Accommodation
- Americans with Disabilities Act / Rehabilitation Act
- Entrepreneurship







- Over 26 Years of Service
- Experienced
- Free
- National
- Easy to Use





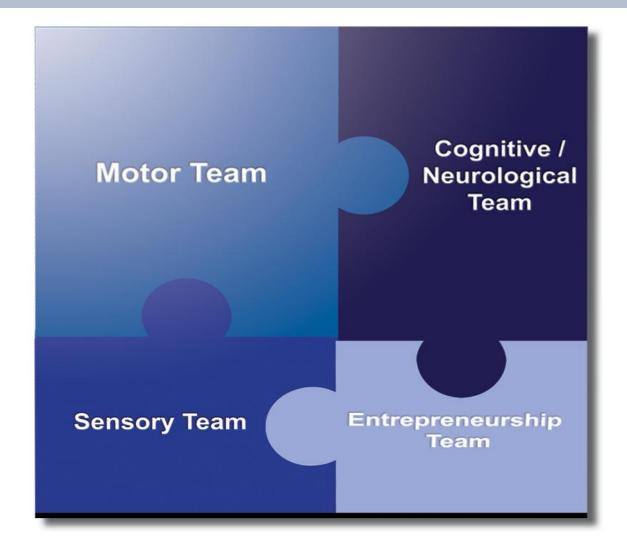


- Employers
- Individuals
- Service Providers
- Others





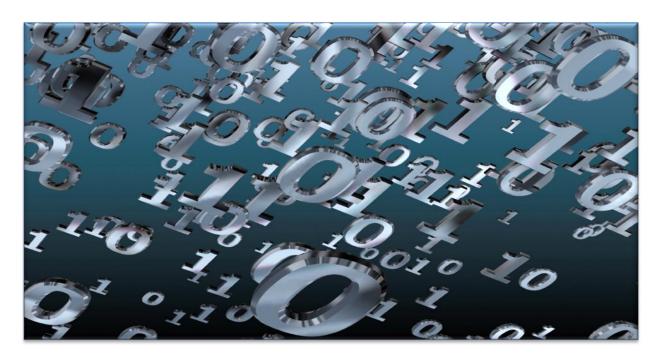








- 36,000 contacts per year
 - 10,000 electronic contacts
- 3,200,000 Webpage requests per year







Hidden disabilities can be any impairment causing limitations:

- not obvious to the naked eye;
- not easily discerned by others; or
- not noticeable in one's speech, behavior, or

mobility.





Myths

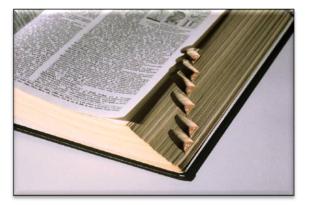
- Hidden disabilities are not believable.
- Hidden disabilities are downplayed not as severe as obvious disabilities like mobility impairments.
- Hidden disabilities are hard to accommodate because the need is not obvious.
- People with hidden disabilities do not need accommodations.
- Accommodations are expensive.







- HIV/AIDS
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Heart conditions
- Respiratory impairments
- Vision loss
- Hearing loss



- Epilepsy
- ADD
- Sleep disorders
- Migraine headaches
- Fibromyalgia
- Depression
- PTSD
- Learning disabilities





Cognitive Impairments

Learning, remembering, concentrating

Physical Impairments

Fatigue, gross or fine motor skills, sleeping

Psychological Impairments

Irritability, social interaction, managing stress

Sensory Impairments

Breathing, seeing, hearing







Limitations

- Attendance
- Concentration
- Fatigue
- Memory
- Organization

- Coworker Interaction
- Working Effectively

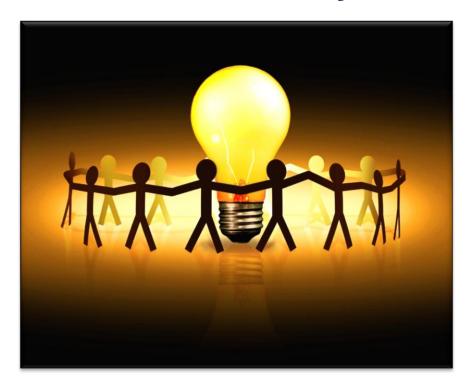






Shedding Light On:

Concentration - Memory - Fatigue







Disclosure







Why Disclose

- To ask for job accommodations
- To receive benefits or privileges of employment
- To explain an unusual circumstance







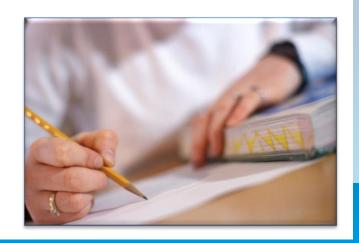
How to Disclose

The individual must let the employer know:

 an adjustment or change at work is needed for a reason related to a medical condition

To request accommodation, an individual:

- may use "plain English"
- need not mention the ADA
- need not use the phrase "reasonable accommodation"







How to Disclose

Verbally or in writing, tell the . . .

- Employer,
- Supervisor,
- HR representative, or
- Other appropriate person.





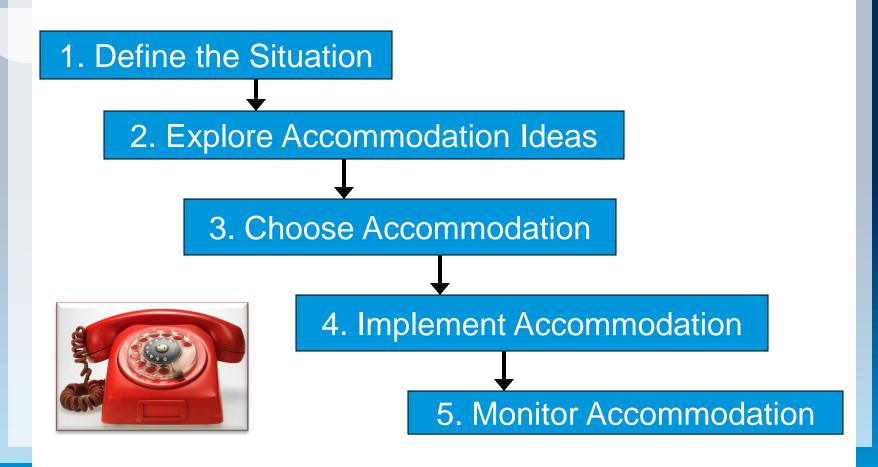


Accommodation Process













1. Define the Situation

- Is this an accommodation request?
- What are the person's limitations?
- What is the person's job?
- What is the person having difficulty doing?
- Can medical information be obtained?
- Is the condition progressive?







Example

A retired Army medic has difficulty managing stress in the workplace due to her PTSD. Her stress intolerance was intensified when she heard the emergency medical helicopter arrive and depart from the hospital where she worked as a nurse.







ACCOMMODATION:

The nurse was reassigned to a vacant position on a unit that was far from the heli-pad so she rarely heard the helicopter. During times when the helicopter staff would practice maneuvers in her area she was allowed to work a flexible schedule.

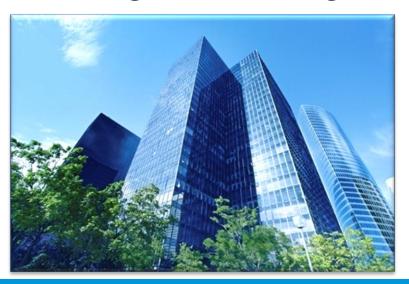






Example

An individual is working at a museum that was undergoing renovations. Interacting with construction workers who were strangers caused the employee extreme anxiety. As a result they we either not coming in or leaving early.







ACCOMMODATION:

The employer temporarily relocated the individuals work station away from the construction. They also created ID badges for the construction workers and required them to sign in and out at a central location.







Attendance:

- Allow flexible work environment:
 - Flexible scheduling
 - Modified break schedule
 - Leave for counseling
 - Work from home/Flexi-place







2. Explore Accommodation Ideas

- Does the workplace need modified?
- Does the job need modified?
- Does a policy need modified?

Does a piece of equipment need modified or

purchased?

Does a service need purchased?

Is reassignment appropriate?







Example

An accountant for a large agency had bipolar disorder. His duties included research, writing, and filing reports. He had difficulties with concentration and short-term memory during very busy periods that required long hours.







ACCOMMODATION:

He was accommodated with a more consistent caseload that did not result in extreme fluctuations in workload. He was provided a work area that was away from noise and given earbuds to listen to music. He also met briefly with his supervisor once a week to discuss workload issues.







Concentration:

- Reduce distractions in the work area:
 - Provide space enclosures, sound absorption panels, or a private office
 - Allow for use of white noise or environmental sound machines
 - Allow the employee to play soothing music using an earbud and computer or music player
 - Plan for uninterrupted work time
 - Purchase organizers to reduce clutter





Concentration:

- Increase natural lighting or provide full spectrum lighting
- Divide large assignments into smaller tasks and goals
- Use auditory or written cues as appropriate
- Restructure job to include only essential functions
- Provide memory aids such as schedulers, organizers,

or email applications





3. Choose Accommodations

- Does the accommodation meet the person's limitations?
- What is the employee's preference?
- What is reasonable for the business?
- Is the accommodation an undue hardship or direct threat?

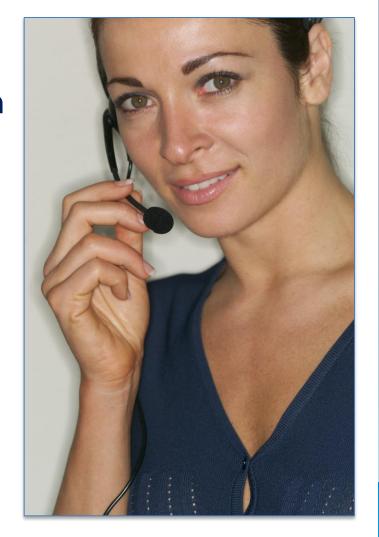






Example

A secretary with multiple sclerosis and major depression experienced extreme fatigue during the afternoon.







ACCOMMODATION:

The individual was accommodated with lateral filing cabinets, a wireless headset, forearm supports, and an articulating keyboard tray.







Fatigue:

- Allow flexible work environment
- Provide a goal-oriented workload
- Reduce or eliminate physical exertion & workplace stress
- Implement ergonomic workstation design







4. Implement the Accommodation

- What is the installation process?
- Is training necessary?
- Does the accommodation work?
- Has the accommodation been communicated to

essential personnel?







Example

An electrician with severe depression needed to attend periodic licensure trainings. The person had difficulty taking effective notes and paying attention in the meetings.







ACCOMMODATION:

The individual was accommodated with notes from a remote Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART) service.







Memory:

- Allow use of job coach / Provide mentor
- Provide minutes of meetings and trainings
- Use auditory or written cues as appropriate
- Allow additional training time
- Provide written checklists
- Use a color coding scheme to prioritize tasks
- Use notebooks, planners, or sticky notes to record information
- Provide labels/bulletin board to assist in locating items





5. Monitor the Accommodation

- Who will be responsible for monitoring effectiveness?
- Is there maintenance?
- Are updates necessary?
- How does the employee communicate changes to
 - the accommodation?
- Have the employee's limitations changed?





Example

A clerk with a learning disability maintained files and had difficulty categorizing and sorting paperwork.







ACCOMMODATION:

The individual's workspace was rearranged to eliminate visual distractions. A checklist was developed to help with task sequencing. The employer also provided reading templates and colored marker tabs for filing.







Organization:

- Use daily, weekly, and monthly task lists
- Use calendar with automated reminders to highlight meetings and deadlines
- Use electronic organizers or mobile devices
- Divide large assignments into smaller tasks and goals
- Use a color coding scheme to prioritize tasks

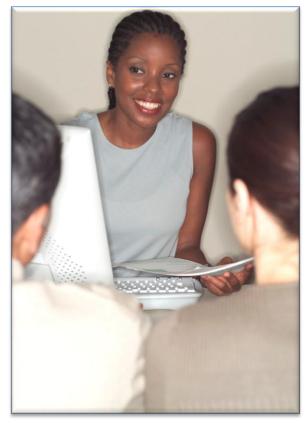






Working Effectively:

- What accommodations will work for individuals
 - when workplaces are implementing substantial changes?
- What accommodations will help supervisors and employees work effectively?
- Many accommodation ideas are born from effective management techniques.







Working Effectively:

- Provide positive praise and reinforcement.
- Develop clear expectations of responsibilities and the consequences of not meeting performance standards.
- Schedule consistent meetings with employee to set goals and review progress.
- Establish written long term and short term goals.
- Develop strategies to deal with conflict.
- Educate all employees on their right to accommodations.
- Do not mandate that employees attend social functions.





- Established in 1983 as a national, free service.
- Specialize in job accommodations and the employment provisions of the ADA.
- Assist with the interactive process.
- Give targeted technical assistance.
- Provide comprehensive resources.
- Maintain confidentiality.
- Communicate via telephone, chat, text, TTY, relay, email, and social networks.
- Offer live and archived training.
- Work as a partner in making model employers.





Contact

- (800)526-7234 (V) & (877)781-9403 (TTY)
- AskJAN.org & jan@askjan.org









