

marketresponseinternational



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Employer Focus Research

prepared for:

**Minnesota Governor's Council on
Developmental Disabilities**

**Minnesota Department of Employment
and Economic Development**

**Minnesota Department of Human
Services**

Minnesota State Council on Disability

prepared by:

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:: Executive Summary

:: Executive Summary

Employers v. Non-employers

This survey separated organizations into two categories:

1. Current employers of individuals with disabilities (referred to as “Employers” in the rest of this report), and
2. Businesses or organizations stating that they did not currently employ any individuals with disabilities (referred to as “Non-employers” in the rest of this report).

Half of the respondents were “Employers” and half of the respondents were “Non-employers.” We used the following definition of a disability for this identification (from the Americans with Disabilities Act):

A person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities such as language, learning, mobility or self care.

In looking at the organizational demographics of these two groups there were some significant differences:

- Employers of individuals with disabilities were more likely than non-employers to:
 - be a not-for-profit organization
 - have been in business for a longer time
 - be in Hospitality Services or Healthcare
- Non-employers were more likely than employers to:
 - be in Construction, Finance, Transportation, Agriculture or similar industries
 - be smaller organizations (mostly less than 20 people) and working out of a single office

Employers

The majority of the survey was directed at current employers of individuals with disabilities. These employers most commonly identified their employees as having either a cognitive or a developmental disability, second most common were individuals with a physical disability.

Few organizations actively seek out individuals with disabilities; however the vast majority of current employers are open to hiring from this population if the opportunity presents itself. Employers mainly gave very practical reasons for hiring employees with disabilities (i.e. stating that the person was well suited for the position); however some employers offered more emotional reasons for hiring employees with disabilities.

:: Executive Summary

Employees with disabilities most often come directly to the employers, however many are hired through personal references, support agencies or the WorkForce Center. 76% of employers who have found employees with disabilities through a WorkForce Center were satisfied (somewhat or very) with the Center's support of those individuals; while 86% of employers who have found employees with disabilities through support agencies were satisfied (somewhat or very) with the agency's support of those individuals.

In creating positions for employees with disabilities, employers are not likely to go outside what they consider a norm for their organization, nor do they feel the need to do so. Hiring a person who is motivated to do the job was rated as the most important success factor for hiring an individual with a disability.

Employers – Experience

The majority of employers seldom or never found it necessary to assist their employees with disabilities with basic functions such as performing the job tasks, managing the work day, making decisions, mobility, communication, or grooming.

Employers were asked to compare their employees with disabilities to their other employees in similar positions on a set of performance attributes. **Employees with physical or sensory disabilities rated equal to or higher than their coworkers in similar positions on every performance attribute except for work speed.**

However, employees with disabilities appear to be judged differently, in terms of overall satisfaction, than other employees in similar positions. For employees with disabilities “**attitude**” was the biggest driver of overall satisfaction; while for the other employees the biggest driver was “**work quality**”.

Employers -- Accommodations

When asked if their employees with disabilities have required accommodations most employers say ‘No’. However when presented with a list of possible accommodations, 98% of employers have made at least one process accommodation and 93% have made at least one physical accommodation. The majority of employers thought that the costs of accommodations they have provided were equal to or less than they had anticipated, and that the benefits of doing so outweighed the costs.

:: Executive Summary

Barriers to further employment of individuals with disabilities

Employers perceive many barriers to employment of individuals with disabilities. In asking both employers and non-employers about these barriers, *safety* came up as the number one barrier for employment of individuals with disabilities – and was perceived as a significantly higher barrier for employers who do not currently employ individuals with disabilities. Safety appears to be a broad category that can mean several things to employers, such as: concern for keeping a safe work environment, concern for health & medical safety, and concern for physical safety.

Performance issues also ranked highly as barriers to employment of individuals with disabilities. Both the ‘nature of work’ being unsuited to individuals with disabilities, and a ‘lack skill and experience’ needed, rated significantly higher for organizations that do not currently employ individuals with disabilities, as compared to those that do. Ratings on ‘lower productivity’ and ‘lower quality of work’ were similar between employers and non-employers.

For the most part, concerns related to the employer’s *discomfort or lack of information* are similar for employers and non-employers – meaning these concerns do not vary much based on experience. Exceptions are that non-employers are more concerned about having a lack of information on disabilities, and employers are more concerned about co-worker acceptance of individuals with disabilities.

Current employers of individuals with disabilities are more concerned about the *costs of accommodations* than non-employers – although 95% of current employers stated that the costs of accommodations either outweighed or were acceptable, considering the benefits the company received. Employers who have never employed an individual with a disability were the least concerned about the costs of accommodations; but they were more concerned about potential costs such as increased insurance rates, worker’s compensation claims and lawsuits.

Ideas for improving opportunities

Employers rated gaining a better understanding of what (1) government WorkForce Centers and (2) supported employment agencies can offer to help increase employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities within their organizations, as the two most effective ideas for improvement.

:: Executive Summary

Approaching organizations to hire individuals with disabilities

Different organizations have very diverse attitudes regarding their communities and workforce. Employers who tend to be more actively involved in their communities, and who are more adaptable to the needs of their workforce, are more likely to hire individuals with disabilities. It will be easier to convince a company that is already flexible and adaptable, but does not currently employ any individuals with disabilities, to extend that flexibility to individuals with disabilities than to try to convince a less flexible company to do so.

Indicators about how open an organization may or may not be to hiring individuals with disabilities can be found in their community outreach efforts and annual reports. Additionally, employers will respond differently to different approaches. Agency personnel should be ready to vary their approach based upon the profile of the employer. For example, some organizations are open to a personal, feelings-based appeal towards employment, while others are more focused on the business case for employing individuals with disabilities.

In general, larger organizations are more likely to have the flexibility to hire individuals with disabilities; while smaller, for-profit businesses are less likely to see past barriers.

:: Project Overview

:: Project Overview -- Objectives

Background

Historically, individuals with disabilities in Minnesota have been underemployed. There is an employment gap between those who want to work and are able to work, and the businesses that could benefit by employing them. Closing this gap represents an opportunity to benefit businesses and significantly enhance the independence, productivity, self-determination, integration and inclusion (IPSII) -- and therefore the quality of life -- of Minnesotans with disabilities.

Research Objective

Our objective was to conduct a customer-focused study among Minnesota employers to identify and measure issues and perceptions that constitute barriers to employment for individuals with disabilities.

This research was conducted in two phases:

Phase 1 - - Qualitative

Exploratory face-to-face interviews among selected employers

Phase 2 - - Quantitative

Telephone survey to measure hypotheses gained from Phase 1

:: Project Overview -- Objectives

Phase 1 - - Qualitative

15 personal interviews of known employers of individuals with disabilities

Organizations interviewed:

- 3M
- Arctic Glacier
- Cartridge Care
- Cherokee Bank
- Davanni's Restaurants
- DoubleTree Inn
- Fraser Child & Family Center
- Hyatt Minneapolis
- Juut Salons
- Life Source
- Lunds Foods
- Regulus
- Wal-Mart
- YMCA Minneapolis

Phase 2 -- Quantitative

600 telephone interviews with Minnesota employers

- **300** current employers of individuals with any disability ("Employers")
- **300** employers stating they do not currently employ any individuals with any disability ("Non-employers")
- Interviews conducted with Human Resource directors, presidents, or managing directors (depending on size of company/location)

:: Quantitative Sample Profile

:: Sample Profile

	Total %	Employer %	Non- Employer %
(n =)	600	300	300
Which best describes your business or organization?			
For profit business	84	80	88 ↑
Not for profit organization	16	20 ↑	12
(n=)	600	300	300
For how long has your company or organization been in business?			
0-5 years	8	7	10
6-10 years	12	7	17 ↑
11-15 years	11	11	10
16-20 years	8	6	9
Over 20 years	62	69 ↑	55

:: Employers of individuals with disabilities were more likely to be a not-for-profit organization and were more likely to have been in business longer than non-employers.

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

:: Sample Profile

	Total %	Employer %	Non- Employer %
(n =)	600	300	300
I am going to read you a list of general activities undertaken by firms. Please tell me the one that most closely corresponds to the primary work done by your business.			
Retail trade	19	19	18
Hospitality services	16	23 ↑	9
Manufacturing	12	14	11
Healthcare	11	14 ↑	7
Construction	10	3	16 ↑
Finance, insurance, and real estate services	6	3	9 ↑
Transportation, communications, electric, and gas	4	2	6 ↑
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	4	1	7 ↑
Wholesale trade	4	4	3
Sanitary services	2	1	2
Mining	1	--	1
Public administration	1	1	--
Other	17	18	16

:: Employers of individuals with disabilities were more likely to be in Hospitality Services or Healthcare

:: Non-employers were more likely to be in Construction, Finance, Transportation, or Agriculture

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

:: Sample Profile

:: Non-employers were much more likely to be smaller organizations (mostly with fewer than 20 people) and working out of a single office

	Total %	Employer %	Non-Employer %
(n=)	600	300	300
Which of the following best describes the location of where you work?			
Corporate head quarters or sole office	68	54	82↑
Store, franchise, satellite office, or other facility for a larger office	32	46↑	18

	Total %	Employer %	Non-Employer %
(n=)	409	163	246
Approximately how many people does your organization or company employ in total at all locations?			
5-19 people	49	17	71↑
20-99 people	31	39↑	25
100-499 people	13	28↑	4
500 or more people	7	17↑	--

	Total %	Employer %	Non-Employer %
(n=)	191	137	54
Approximately how many people does your organization or company employ in your specific location?			
5-19 people	36	23	69↑
20-99 people	42	47↑	30
100-499 people	15	20↑	2
500 or more people	7	10↑	--

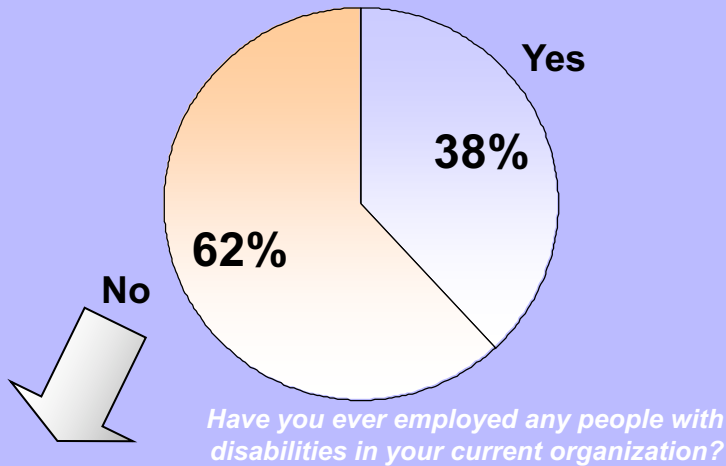
↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

:: Non-Employers

:: Non-Employers

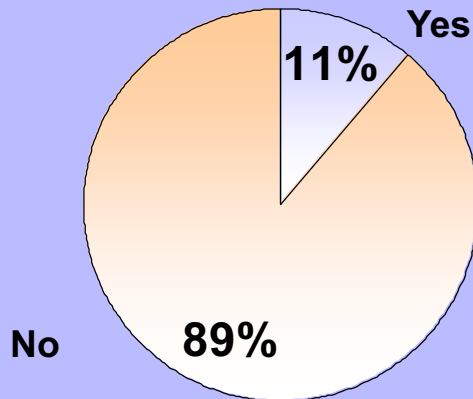
Ever employed individuals with disabilities?

(n=300)



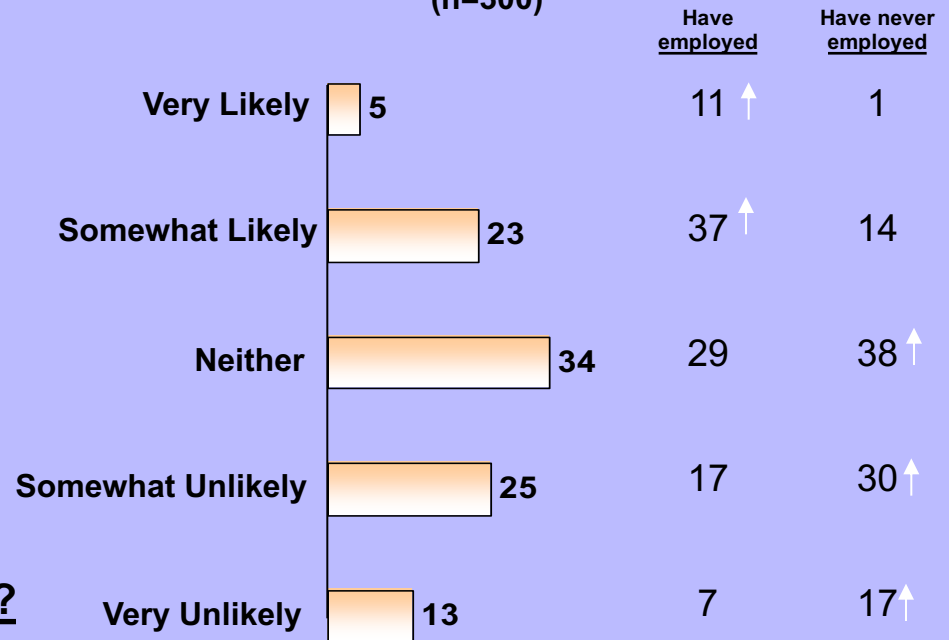
If no, anyone with a disability ever applied?

(n=185)



Probability of hiring individual with disability

(n=300)



What is the probability that someone in your organization will hire an individual with a disability within the next 2 years?

- :: Over 1/3 of the Non-employers had previously employed an individual with a disability in their organization
- :: Those employers stating they had never hired an individual with a disability were unlikely to have ever had a person with a disability apply
- :: Non-employers, who have never employed an individual with a disability, were the least likely to hire an individual with a disability within the next two years

If your place of business has never knowingly hired someone with a disability, have you ever had any people with disabilities apply for positions in your organization?

:: Employers of Individuals with Disabilities

:: Employers of Individuals with Disabilities

Employees with known disabilities by type:

Total (n=300)

(Multiple responses possible)

% Indicating

Either a cognitive or developmental disability 57

A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities 49

A mental illness 36

Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment 33

Other disability 1

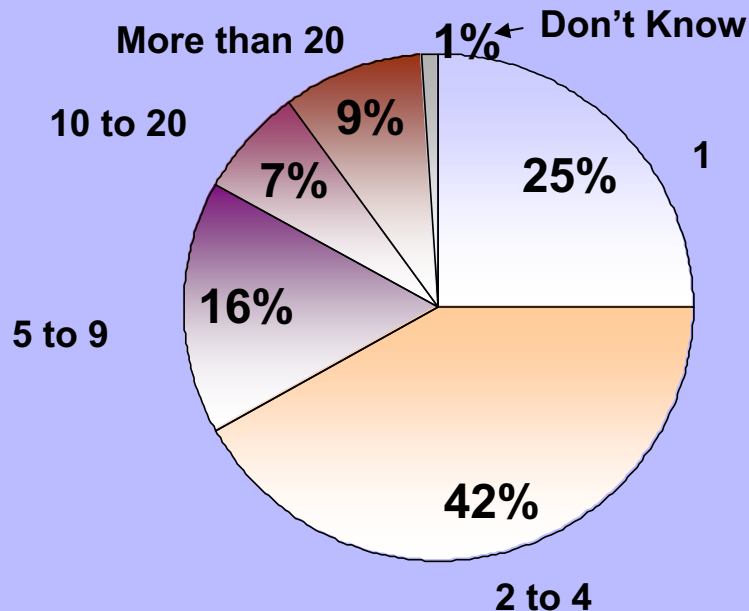
Unsure, don't know 4

:: Employers most commonly identified their employees with disabilities as having either a cognitive or a developmental disability. Second most common were individuals with a physical disability.

:: Employers – Background

Number of Employees with Disabilities

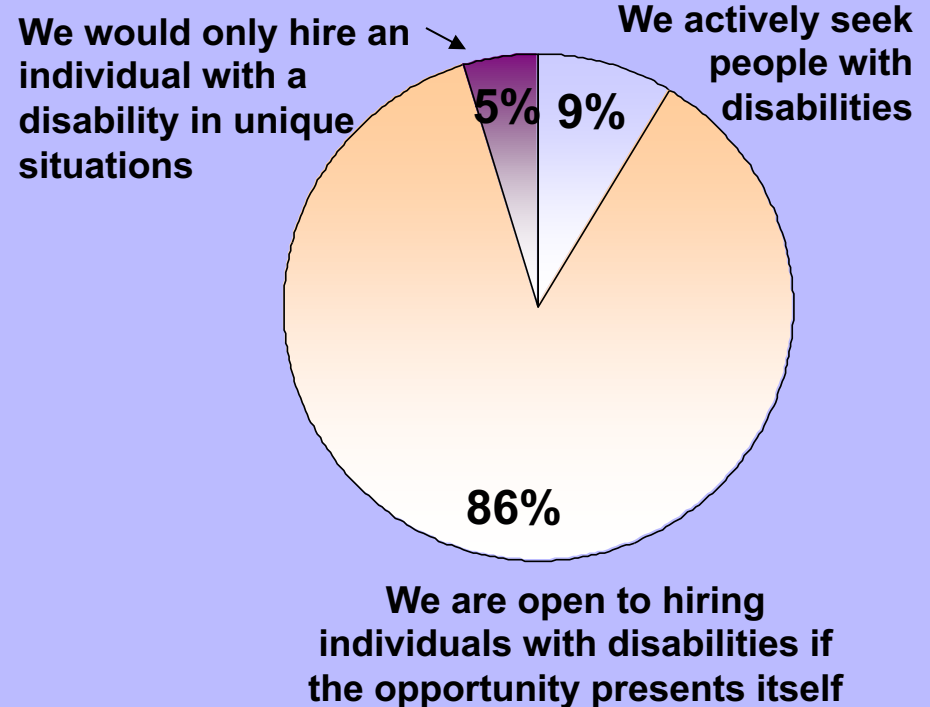
(n=300)



:: 2/3rds of employers say they are working with fewer than five individuals with disabilities

Approach to Hiring Employees with Disabilities

(n=300)



:: While few organizations seek out individuals with disabilities, the vast majority of employers say they are open to hiring if the opportunity presents itself

How many employees with disabilities do you currently have in your company (if HQ) or location (if satellite office / store) that you know of?

Given your hiring practices, which of the following statements best describes your approach to hiring individuals with disabilities?

:: Employers – Motivations

Why hire?

(n=300)

(Multiple responses possible)

Statement	% Indicating
He / she was qualified to do the job	69
It fits the values of our organization (Culture)	20
We wanted to represent the diversity of our community within our workforce	7
I, or someone else in my organization, has had personal experience with individuals with disabilities (Champion)	7
Approached by an organization	4
Person already in position / had nothing to do with it	3
We heard about it from someone else who had successfully done this	3
My value system / wanted to do good	2

:: The majority of employers gave practical reasons for hiring employees with disabilities. However, some offered personal reasons and some needed to be convinced by an outside organization.

Practical Reasons

Otherwise, we have a hard time filling jobs. Turnover does cost us. It is necessary for us to hire individuals with disabilities. Not everyone wants to do some of these positions.

Personal Reasons / Personal challenge

One of our officers has a friend in another company who hired someone. He thought it would be a good idea for us. So we approached [the agency].

It's my responsibility to fill positions with the best qualified people. If we aren't oriented towards all possibilities then shame on us. We want to try to stretch the limits of what we can do.

Had to be Convinced

[The agency] was very, very, very persistent. Of course, my initial reaction was 'No, there's no way they can do it.' [In the end}, we taught [the job coach] what needed to be done, and he worked with the guys to make that happen.

Why did you decide to hire an individual (s) with a disability?

:: Employers – Locating Candidates

How found?

(n=300)

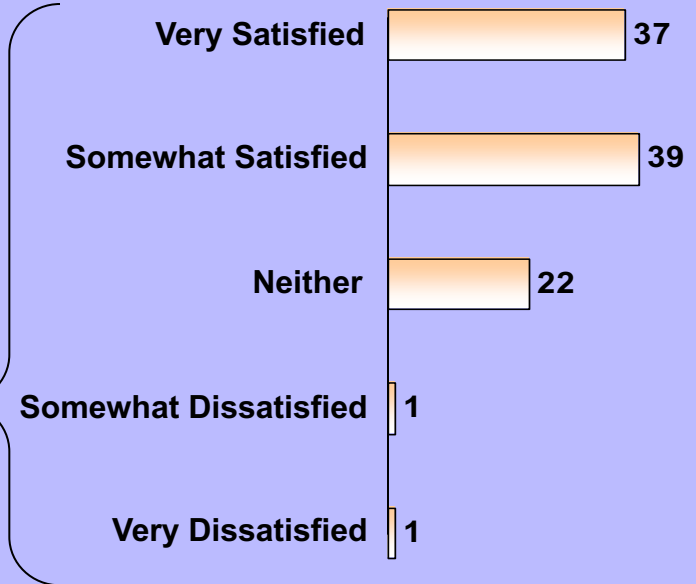
(Multiple responses possible)

Statement	% Indicating
They have come directly to us	65
Through personal references (i.e. a relationship with someone in org.)	33
Through a non-governmental, supported employment agency	32
Through a government WorkForce Center	29
Advertise / job fairs / Internet	2
Don't know	2

How satisfied with WorkForce Center's support of individual?

(n=83)

% Indicating



- :: Employees with disabilities most often come directly to the employers, however many connect through personal references, support agencies or a WorkForce Center
- :: 3/4ths of Employers who have found employees with disabilities through a WorkForce Center were satisfied (somewhat or very) with the Center's support of those individuals. Some comments from the personal interviews:

[The WorkForce Center's] website is wonderful. The other agencies use it. It's convenient and effective.

If we needed to have any performance conversations with [the employee] the WorkForce Center provided some kind of consultation on whether we were okay to handle it this way.

Rehabilitation Services would do better to have someone come in and get to know my business so I have some level of trust that the person they send in can do the job.

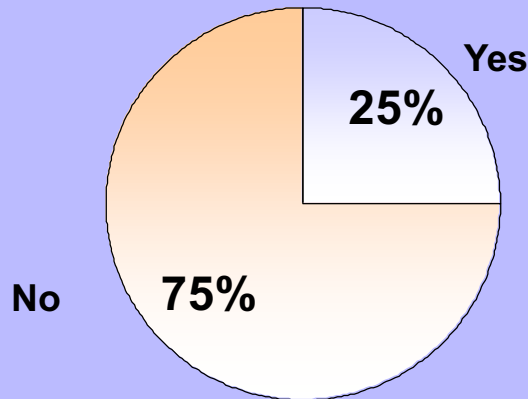
Different organizations hire individuals with disabilities through different channels. How have you found employees or candidates with disabilities?

If through a government WorkForce Center, how satisfied were you with their ability to support the employee?

:: Employers – Positions

Positions created specifically for individuals with disabilities?

(n=300)



Do you have any positions that you have created specifically for individuals with disabilities?

:: People are not likely to go outside what is typical for their organization, and don't feel that they need to:

No [we haven't created any positions]. We have so many entry level jobs – it's a good fit.

Some of the jobs that we have are very suitable. We have a 24 hour operation which lends itself to this nicely. The flexibility of our work shifts provides a lot of opportunities. Also our facilities are all on public transportation lines

:: Unless there are special circumstances...

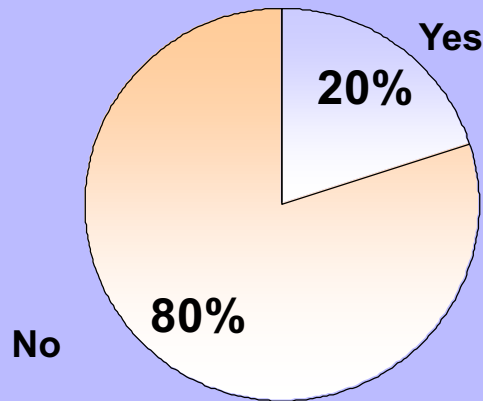
In 1997 they outsourced the food services and that's when the guys came to me. When you're [an employee here] and your job is outsourced or your job is eliminated you can be placed elsewhere. So, when the outsourcing came about, they were given a choice. Thinking that their choice would be they'd stay with that job, and when they said they were going to stay [the company] said, "Now what do we do?"

:: ...or the person has a special interest in it.

I guess I'm trying to think more outside the box. I've created positions for people with disabilities. Not many companies are going to create positions for them.

:: Employers – Positions

Used “work teams”? (n=300)



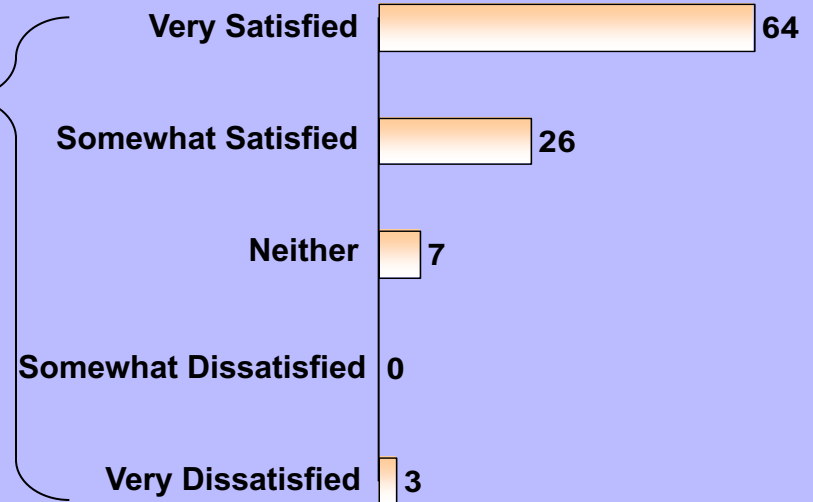
If, Yes



How satisfied with work team?

(n=61)

% Indicating



Have you ever used “work teams” of individuals with disabilities to fill a position that might usually have been filled with one person?

- :: 1 out of 5 companies that currently employ individuals with disabilities have tried work teams and 90% of those companies were satisfied (somewhat / very) with the results.
- :: Some reasons why employers may not embrace work teams are related to practical difficulties associated with teams, such as the number of employees on a team, the expectation that work team members have greater support needs, and the added costs of each individual team member





With the work crew [of 5 people], they had a direct supervisor in here so there was a sixth person that the facility had to handle -- it was a lot of warm bodies moving around in the break room.

The people [on the work team] had a lot of issues with basic behavioral things. Like, ‘you guys you do definitely need to close the bathroom door so that when people are walking by they don’t see you in there, and if you buy twenty dollars of stuff out of the snack machine, yes you are going to get very, very sick and probably before the end of the day.’ it’s just a different set of problems.

We have difficulty with this in stores. The unions have limitations and restrictions. We would have to add health and welfare costs for each employee. It is too expensive to do.

:: Employers -- Support

Mean importance of factors for successful employment of individuals with disabilities

(n=300)	10 = Extremely important 1 = Not at all important	Any cognitive / developmental disability	Physical / Sensory disability	Mental Illness / other
Hiring a person who is motivated to have the job	 9.1	9.2	9.0	9.3
Hiring a person who has the specific skills we are looking for	 8.1	7.8	8.5 ↑	8.4
A stable, supportive home life / living situation for the employee	 8.0	8.3 ↑	7.2	7.8
Establishing a specific routine for the employee	 7.7	8.3 ↑	6.6	7.2
Providing diversity or sensitivity training for the rest of your staff	 7.3	7.5	6.7 ↓	7.8
Having access to someone who knows the history of the individual	 6.4	6.9 ↑	5.0	5.9
Having a support person for the employee provided by an agency	 5.7	6.4 ↑	4.6	4.9

- :: Hiring a person who is motivated to have the job was rated as the most important success factor in hiring an individual with a disability among current employers.
- :: There were significant differences in how employers answered this question based on type of disability. Employers who employ any individuals with cognitive or developmental disabilities rated 4 of these 7 factors significantly higher than employers of people with other disabilities

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

:: Employers -- Support

Mean importance of success factors

(n=300)	10 = Extremely important 1 = Not at all important
Hiring a person who is motivated to have the job	9.1
Hiring a person who has the specific skills we are looking for	8.1
A stable, supportive home life / living situation for the employee	8.0
Establishing a specific routine for the employee	7.7
Providing diversity or sensitivity training for the rest of your staff	7.3
Having access to someone who knows the history of the individual	6.4
Having a support person for the employee provided by an agency	5.7

:: An employee's attitude can impact the entire organization, both positively...

You could see a major, major difference in these companies when you bring people [with disabilities] in and they're all just gung ho every single day. Some of them have been waiting ten years to get a job, and that creates an atmosphere where people stop taking some real simple things for granted.

:: ... and negatively

You can't always change a person's attitude. You have expected behavior. We've had to release people. There are [situations] that haven't worked.

How important are the following factors to successfully employing an individual with a disability within your organization?

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

:: Employers -- Support

Mean importance of success factors

(n=300)	10 = Extremely important 1 = Not at all important
Hiring a person who is motivated to have the job	9.1
Hiring a person who has the specific skills we are looking for	8.1
A stable, supportive home life / living situation for the employee	8.0
Establishing a specific routine for the employee	7.7
Providing diversity or sensitivity training for the rest of your staff	7.3
Having access to someone who knows the history of the individual	6.4
Having a support person for the employee provided by an agency	5.7

How important are the following factors to successfully employing an individual with a disability within your organization?

:: Employers can't just hire anyone -- every job requires specific skills

A lot of times [the agencies] think somebody can just come in and they'll be able to make hoagies just like everybody else. Well, if your person can't read a slip to make a hoagie...

[We need to] see if what they require is feasible. We had a person with a visual impairment who wanted to bus tables. This wasn't going to work because he couldn't anticipate guests' needs.

:: What's going on at home often carries over into the workplace

He lives in a foster home and the lady that takes care of him isn't always very good at communicating.

She had some things going on at home that she didn't know how to process and they spilled over to work a little bit.

A lot of times it's the person who's responsible for them that messes it up. We hired twin sisters and they just didn't work here any longer because their mom said so. I don't know what the deal was. I think their mom has some mental health issues also and that just kind of did it.

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

:: Employers -- Support

Mean importance of success factors

(n=300)	10 = Extremely important 1 = Not at all important
Hiring a person who is motivated to have the job	9.1
Hiring a person who has the specific skills we are looking for	8.1
A stable, supportive home life / living situation for the employee	8.0
Establishing a specific routine for the employee	7.7
Providing diversity or sensitivity training for the rest of your staff	7.3
Having access to someone who knows the history of the individual	6.4
Having a support person for the employee provided by an agency	5.7

How important are the following factors to successfully employing an individual with a disability within your organization?

:: Routines are very important to individuals with cognitive difficulties – both in relationships and in work processes

Her supervisor went on maternity leave, and that was very hard, to go out of that routine and that comfort zone of working together [with a specific supervisor].

We very quickly understood that most of the people that we were dealing with were very dependent on their routine, and we found that if we could create a job that was more consistent day in and day out, it was more successful.

:: Diversity training can help employees be prepared for situations that may come up when dealing with anyone

People are in hospitality because they like people. And we need to be able to work with anyone who comes in the door either as an employee or a guest. So our employees know what to do.

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

:: Employers -- Support

Mean importance of success factors

(n=300)	10 = Extremely important 1 = Not at all important
Hiring a person who is motivated to have the job	9.1
Hiring a person who has the specific skills we are looking for	8.1
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Providing diversity or sensitivity training for the rest of your staff	7.3
Having access to someone who knows the history of the individual	6.4
Having a support person for the employee provided by an agency	5.7

:: Fear of the unknown is common in this realm, people are more comfortable if they have access to someone who has more information and can help them if they need it

I don't get enough information when Rehabilitation Services calls. Is this person going to be physical? Violent? I don't know what I am going to be dealing with.

:: The need for support depends on the situation. If dealing with a new employee it is very helpful to have a job coach.

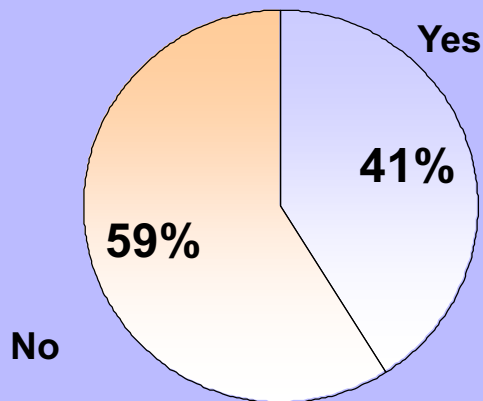
The last few times we've had [a job coach] in, we would provide the training and they would oversee or just be on site for the first day or two of work.

How important are the following factors to successfully employing an individual with a disability within your organization?

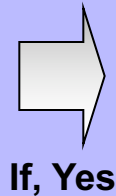
↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

:: Employers – Support Agencies

Used supported-employment agency? (n=300)



Have you ever used a non governmental, supported-employment agency with a job coach to support your employees with a disability?

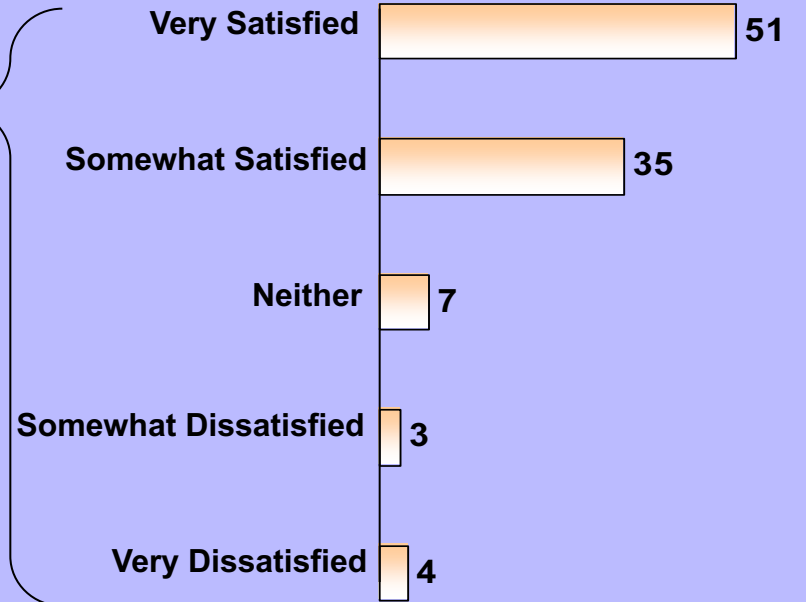


If, Yes

How satisfied with agency's support of individual?

(n=123)

% Indicating



:: Almost 6 out of 10 current employers of individuals with disabilities have used a supported employment agency and most (86%) have been satisfied (very / somewhat) with the agency's support of their employee(s).

:: Employers – Support Agencies

Benefits of working with agency:

- Help organizations find suitable candidates
- Liaison between business and individual

In particular, a lot of people with disabilities have issues that other people aren't commonly running into and are aware of, [it's important to have] that employment person, that liaison to set the situation up and go, "Okay, well this is Mary and she's really great, but she really, really doesn't like loud music, and she may not be able to communicate that."

- Provide expertise to organizations related to:
 - disabilities
 - accommodations

Some of the people didn't have quite the coordination skills to hold the part or do what they needed to do. In that particular case I provided the materials, and the job coach and another person that they sent in created the design and built all the jigs [to help the individuals do their work].

- experience / how to deal with situations
- Assist in Human Resource Management

[The agency is] coming in here and making sure everything's working with him and going through transportation issues. These are the things I don't have to do, and I do have to do them with other employees. I mean, it's different issues, but I would say that just the load on the Human Resources portion of my company is smaller, simply put.

Expectations of agencies:

- Employers expect agencies to be interactive with the employees and to continue to be responsible for them

[After placement] I think they're still responsible for that person, too, just as much as I am. If they're not going to be responsible for [their placements], I don't want to deal with [that agency].

Some job coaches have come that have sat in the office instead of helping the employee. Some view this as being accessible. I prefer them to be interactive and working with the employee, rather than going to lunch. Sometimes the money is not well spent.

- Employers don't want job coaches to compensate for the employee:

We had an employee that wasn't able to work fast enough for a job in a very busy location. The job coach was compensating for him. The best solution was to move this employee to a different, less busy location.

I've not had the agency contact [participate in] the interviews lately. I find that when [the agency contact is present] they answer the questions instead of the hopeful employee.

:: Employers -- Positions

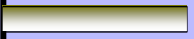





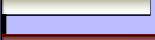


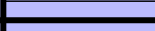










	Frequency of Assistance Needs				Mean (4 pt. scale)
Tasks	Always	Often	Seldom	Do not need	
Performing the essential job functions	3	12	53	31	1.9
Managing the work day	4	18	44	33	1.9
Making decisions on the job	4	22	44	28	2.0
Communicating with co-workers and other individuals	3	13	46	36	1.8
Moving from place to place	0	5	35	57	1.5
With basic needs such as grooming, eating and bathroom assistance	0	2	24	72	1.3

:: The most common assistance needs that employees with disabilities require are with 'making decisions on the job' (27% often / always) and 'managing the workday' (22% often / always)

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

:: Employers -- Satisfaction

Mean satisfaction with performance attribute

(n=300)		10 = Excellent 1 = Poor	Any cognitive / developmental disability	Physical / sensory disability	Mental illness / other
Punctuality	Employees w/ disability	 8.8 ↑	8.7	8.9	8.5
	Other employees	 7.9			
Attendance	Employees w/ disability	 8.6 ↑	8.7	8.5	8.3
	Other employees	 8.0			
Work Quality	Employees w/ disability	 7.9 ↓	7.6 ↓	8.4 ↑	8.3 ↑
	Other employees	 8.3			
Task Consistency	Employees w/ disability	 8.0 ↓	7.7 ↓	8.5 ↑	7.9 ↓
	Other employees	 8.2			
Work Speed	Employees w/ disability	 6.8 ↓	6.3 ↓	7.6 ↑	7.1 ↑
	Other employees	 8.2			
Attitude	Employees w/ disability	 8.5 ↑	8.5	8.4	8.4
	Other employees	 7.9			
Safety	Employees w/ disability	 8.3	8.0 ↓	8.7 ↑	8.4
	Other employees	 8.4			
Longevity	Employees w/ disability	 8.3 ↑	8.2	8.5	7.9
	Other employees	 7.9			
Need for performance management by HR	Employees w/ disability	 6.6	6.6	6.7	6.1
	Other employees	 6.5			
Overall Satisfaction	Employees w/ disability	 8.4 ↑	8.3 ↓	8.7 ↑	8.4
	Other employees	 8.1			

:: Employers of individuals with physical or sensory disabilities rated those employees equal to or higher than their other employees in similar positions on every performance attribute except for work speed

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

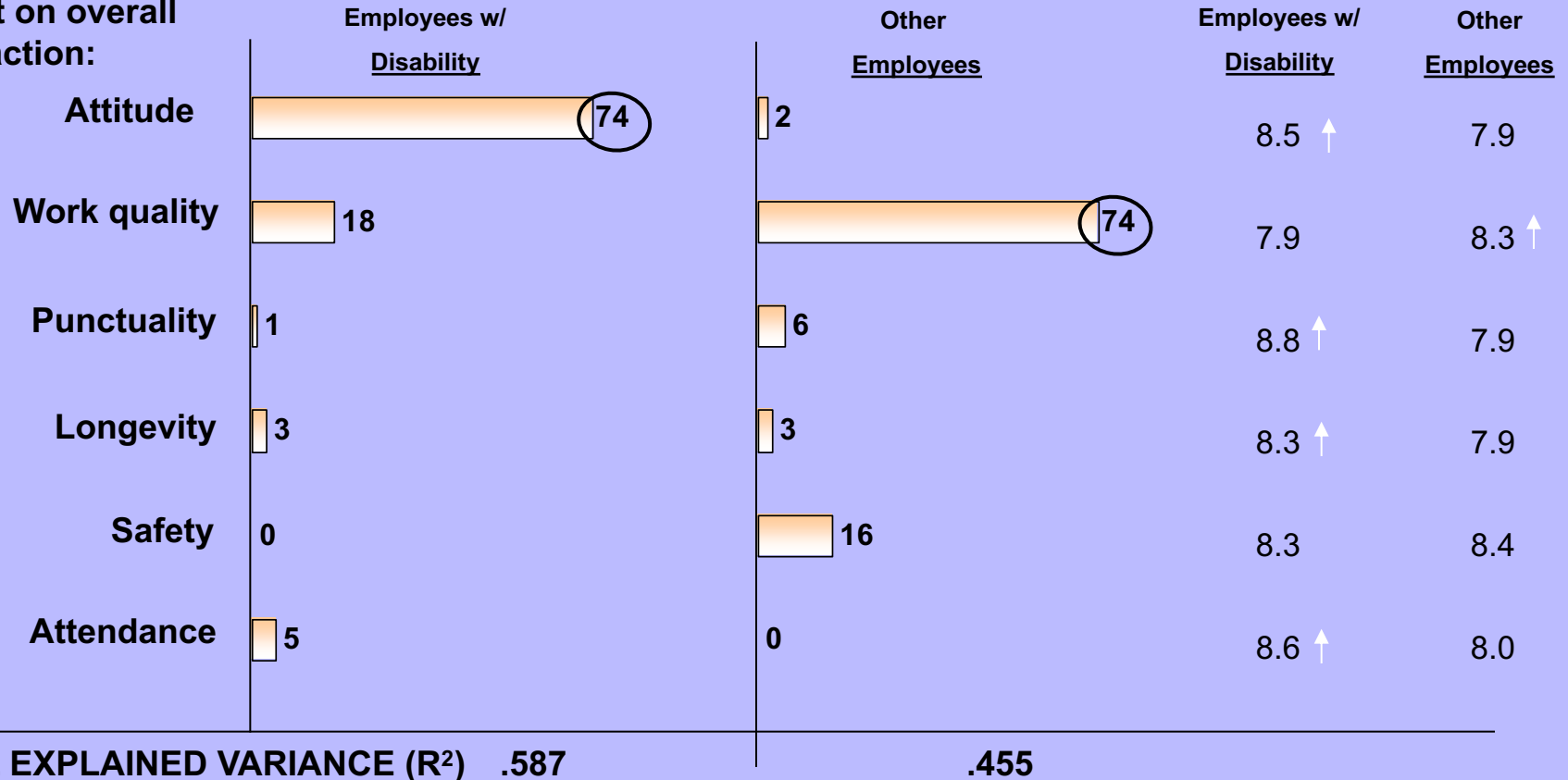
In general, how would you rate your satisfaction with your employee(s) with disabilities compared to your other employees in similar positions on the following factors?

:: Employers -- Satisfaction

Performance attributes that have the most impact on overall satisfaction:

Relative Influence on Overall Satisfaction (% of Explained Variance)

Mean Satisfaction



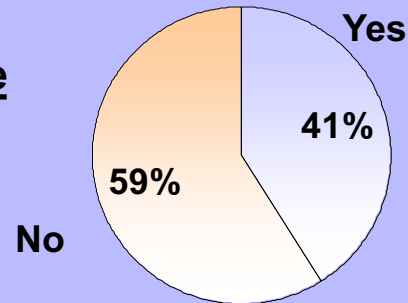
:: Employees with disabilities appear to be **judged differently**, in terms of overall satisfaction, than other employees in similar positions. For employees with disabilities, attitude was the biggest driver of overall satisfaction; while for the other employees the biggest driver was work quality. Please keep in mind that this is a **forced comparison** of the two groups, which would have the tendency to isolate these differences; therefore, one should not look at the “Other employees” analysis on its own without considering the employees with disabilities.

:: Employees with disabilities rated higher on 4 of the 6 drivers, identified through these regressions.

:: Accommodations

:: Employers – Accommodations

Did any employees require accommodations?
(n=300)



:: When asked if their employees with disabilities have required accommodations most employers say 'no'; however 98% of employers have made at least one of the process accommodations and 93% have made at least one of the physical accommodations listed below.

Accommodations provided (n=300) *multiple answers possible*

Process Accommodations	% Indicating
Provided supervisor or peer instruction through one of your staff	77
Made interviewing staff familiar with ADA compliance considerations	76
Changed worker's job tasks	75
Changed worker's work hours	71
Modified or provided additional job skills training	67
Modified or provided additional basic skills training	55
Changed orientation procedures	39
Provided transportation accommodations	29
Changed testing and/or other evaluation procedures	25
Changed pre-employment screening procedures	19
Allowed worker to work at home	17

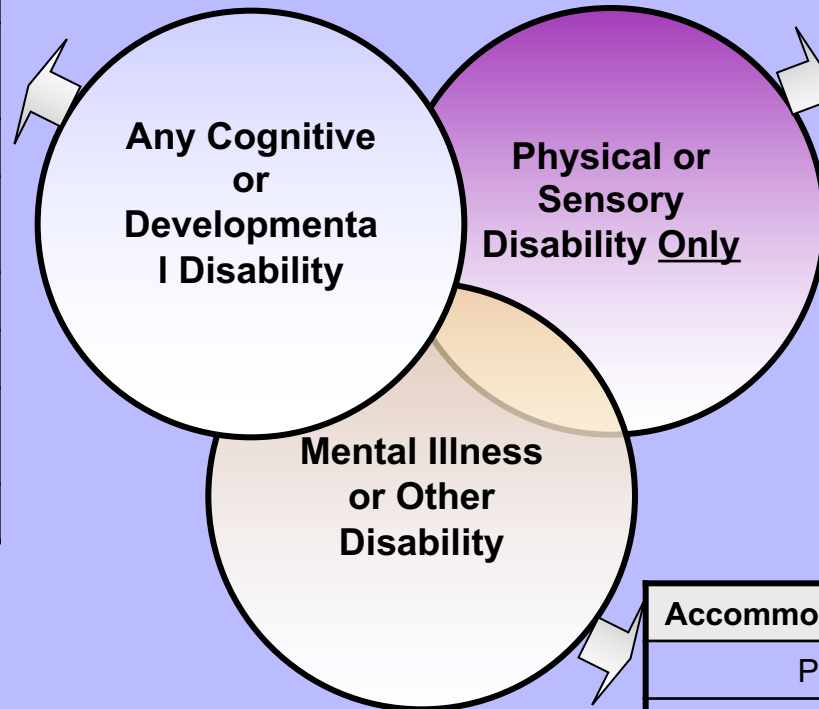
Physical Accommodations	% Indicating
Provided accessible parking	74
Made either recruiting or interviewing locations accessible	68
Modified information content of any medium to be easier to understand	49
Modified physical environment	41
Provided communication assistance	39
Modified building signage for accessibility	38
Provided technology to help worker function in the workplace	23
Modified print materials for accessibility	16
Modified website for accessibility	12
Other	3

Please tell me if your organization has ever provided one of these accommodations to an employee at your place of business.

:: Employers -- Accommodations

Most Common Accommodations by Type of Disability:

Accommodation	%
Supervisor or peer instruction	88↑
Changed job tasks	84↑
Made staff familiar with ADA	81↑
Job skills training	80↑
Changed work hours	79↑
Made recruiting locations accessible	71
Basic skills training	68↑



Accommodation	%
Provided accessible parking	81↑
Made staff familiar with ADA	69
Changed job tasks	60
Made recruiting locations accessible	60
Supervisor or peer instruction	60
Changed work hours	54

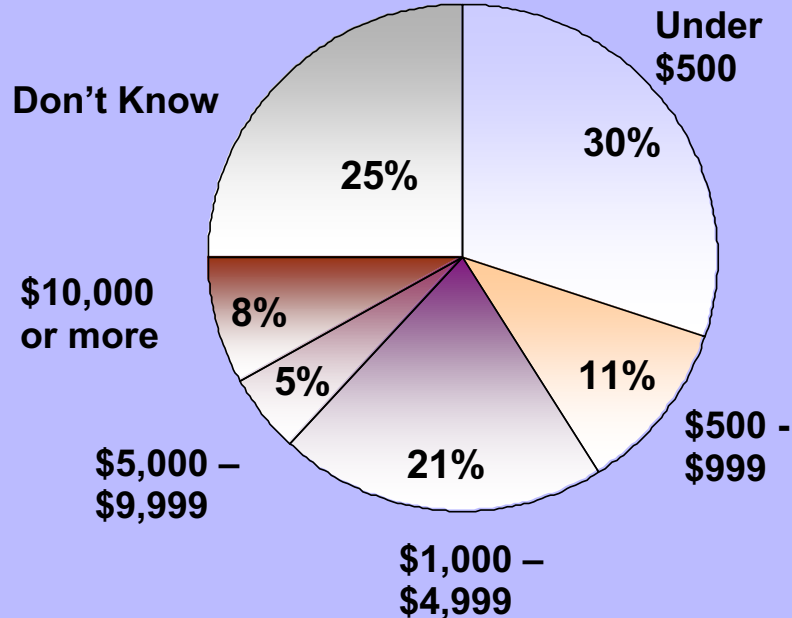
:: Employers of persons with cognitive or developmental disabilities are more likely to have made accommodations that relate to additional instruction and job structure (tasks / hours) than employers of individuals with other disabilities

Accommodation	%
Provided accessible parking	82
Made staff familiar with ADA	74
Changed work hours	71
Supervisor or peer instruction	68
Made recruiting locations accessible	68
Changed job tasks	65

:: Employers – Accommodations

Total Spend on Accommodations

(n=300)

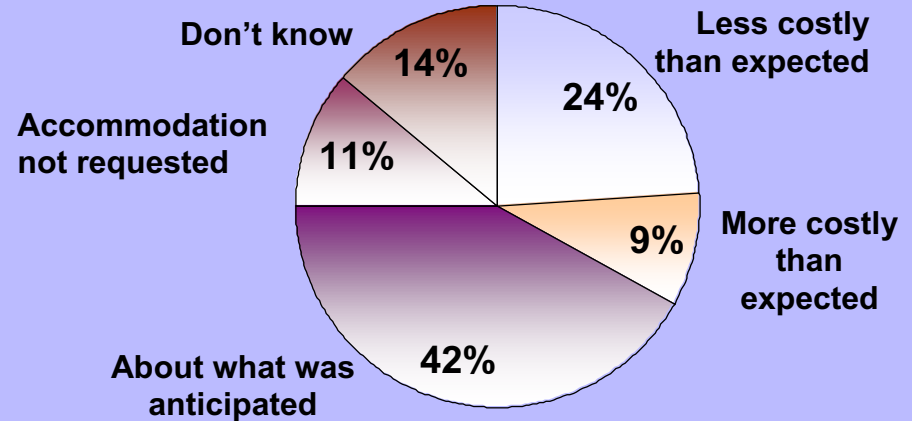


(In total) Roughly how much have you spent on accommodations you have provided for employees with disabilities?

:: The majority of employers thought that the costs of the accommodations for employees with disabilities were equal to or less than they had anticipated, and the benefits of doing so outweighed the costs

Actual v. Expected Costs of Accommodations

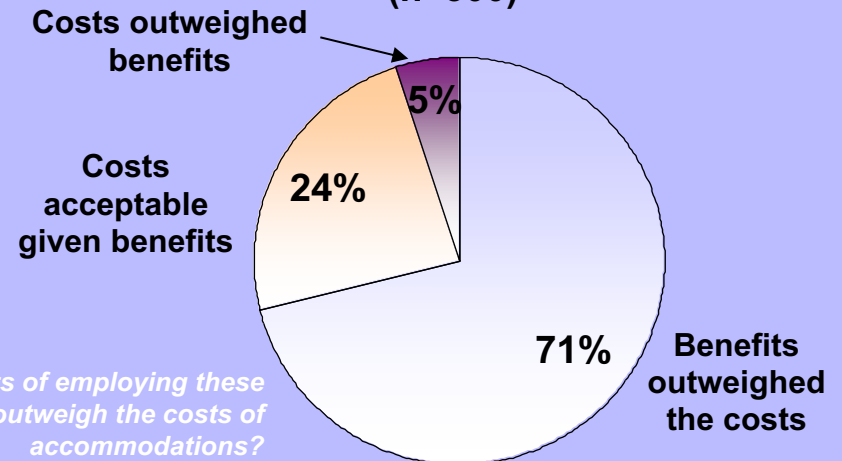
(n=300)



Were the costs of accommodations more or less than what your company had anticipated?

Was it worth it?












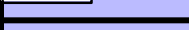


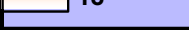
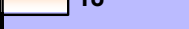
(n=300)



Did the benefits of employing these individuals outweigh the costs of accommodations?

:: Barriers to Employment

:: Barriers

	Top 2 Box % Agreement %*		
	Total Sample	Empl.	Non Empl.
Concern for safety issues	 51	43	60 ↑
Nature of work is such that it can't be effectively performed by people with disabilities	 45	33	57 ↑
Supervisors inadequate knowledge of what accommodations should be made	 38	39	36
Concern for lower productivity	 36	36	36
Concern employees with disabilities would lack skill and experience that we need	 35	29	41 ↑
Concern for higher supervision and training costs	 35	35	34
Concern for employees with disabilities exhibiting unusual behavior	 30	29	30
Concern for cost of accommodations	 28	32 ↑	23
Concern for increased insurance rates	 26	22	30 ↑
Our company's lack of information on disabilities	 25	21	30 ↑
Concern for lower quality of work	 24	25	24
Fear of increased worker's compensation claims	 24	21	26
Concern for coworker acceptance	 23	27 ↑	19
Our company's discomfort or unfamiliarity regarding hiring of people with disabilities	 18	17	20
Fear of lawsuits brought on by employees covered under the ADA	 18	18	19
Concern for making a hiring decision that cannot be defended to senior management	 13	17	10

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% Confidence Level (CL)

Please tell me the level to which you agree that each factor is a barrier to employing individuals with disabilities within your organization?
39 *Top 2 Box (5 pt scale) = Agree Strongly, Agree Somewhat w/ statement

:: Barriers -- Safety

	Top 2 Box Agreement %*		
Safety	Total	Empl	Non Empl
Concern for safety issues	51	43	60↑

Safety came up as the number one barrier to employment of individuals with disabilities – and was rated significantly higher for organizations who do not currently employ any individuals with disabilities. Safety appears to be a broad category that can mean several things to employers:

- **Unsafe environment** – the environment may be such that employers are concerned for the safety of the individuals, other employees, and clientele. Some examples are:
 - Dangerous machinery
 - Supervision of others

We always have to ensure the safety of our kids [in the childcare center]. That's number one. [This employee] is not the quickest runner – so we can't put him with [a child] who's going to keep running out the door.

- **Health / Medical safety** – supervisors may not know the individual's medical situation or what to do if something goes wrong.
- **Concern for physical safety** – employers may be unsure of what situations may trigger an emotional reaction from an individual.

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% CL

:: Barriers -- Performance

	Top 2 Box Agreement %*		
Performance	Total	Empl	Non Empl
Nature of work at our company is such that it can't be effectively performed by people with disabilities	45	33	57↑
Concern for lower productivity	36	36	36
Concern employees with disabilities would lack skill and experience that we need	35	29	41↑
Concern for lower quality of work	24	25	24

Performance issues also ranked high as barriers to employment of individuals with disabilities. Both 'nature of work' and 'lack skill and experience' rated significantly higher for organizations that do not currently employ individuals with disabilities than those that do. Ratings on 'lower productivity' and 'lower quality of work' were even between these two groups.

- **Nature of work / lack of skill and experience** – some employers felt that individuals with disabilities were not capable of effectively performing the required job tasks, would have difficulty learning the job, or wouldn't have the experience to deal with situations that arise on the job. Some positions require higher mental or physical abilities, however some of this may be due to the employer's lack of awareness.

The average production worker that comes in basically just needs to be [physically able to do the job].

It's sometimes difficult for [employees with disabilities] to ask the questions because they don't know to ask anybody. It takes them awhile to warm up and feel comfortable asking.

- **Lower productivity / lower quality of work** – Organizations need individuals who can keep up with the required pace of work and complete tasks on time with sufficient quality.

I need somebody that can function quick enough to keep up.

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% CL

:: Barriers – Discomfort / Lack of Information

Discomfort / Lack of Information	Top 2 Box Agreement %*		
	Total	Empl	Non Empl
Supervisors inadequate knowledge of what accommodations should be made	38	39	36
Concern for employees with disabilities exhibiting unusual behavior	30	29	30
Our company's lack of information on disabilities	25	21	30 ↑
Concern for coworker acceptance	23	27 ↑	19
Our company's discomfort or unfamiliarity regarding hiring of people with disabilities	18	17	20
Concern for making a hiring decision that cannot be defended to senior management	13	17 ↑	10

These barriers are related to the employer's discomfort or lack of information regarding the needs and skills of individuals with disabilities as well as how they or other employees will react to the situation. For the most part, these concerns appear specific to an individual because they do not vary much based on experience. Exceptions are that non-employers are more concerned about having a lack of information on disabilities, and employers are more concerned about co-worker acceptance.

I was worried that [the individuals with disabilities] couldn't count, that they'd be teased too much by the other employees, that they wouldn't be reliable because there'd be problems, that we wouldn't be able to communicate with them. Those types of issues.

I think the biggest reservation was simply how are the people that are working for me now going to respond to this? A lot of people have no experience at all dealing with people with developmental disabilities.

I had employees coming to me just going, 'What is the deal here? This is not working out. We don't want to deal with this. We don't want to deal with these [employees with disabilities] being here.'

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% CL

Please tell me the level to which you agree that each factor is a barrier to employing individuals with disabilities within your organization?

42 *Top 2 Box (5 pt scale) = Agree Strongly, Agree Somewhat w/ statement

:: Barriers – Costs

Costs	Top 2 Box Agreement %*		
	Total	Empl	Non Empl
Concern for higher supervision and training costs	35	35	34
Concern for cost of accommodations	28	32 ↑	23
Concern for increased insurance rates	26	22	30 ↑
Fear of increased worker's compensation claims	24	21	26
Fear of lawsuits brought on by employees covered under the ADA	18	18	19

Current employers of individuals with disabilities are more concerned about the cost of accommodations than non-employers – although 95% of current employers stated that the costs of accommodations either outweighed or were acceptable given the benefits the company received. Employers who have never employed an individual with a disability only rated this as 19% top-2-box agreement. Perhaps this speaks to a latent fear of some unanticipated expense.

Accommodations could be expensive but you need to look at what is reasonable.

You should ask the person what they need – you don't necessarily have to make the accommodation the person is stating. The solution is to work with the person, looking at what the needs on both sides are.

Non-employers are more concerned about potential costs such as increased insurance rates as well as worker's compensation claims and lawsuits.

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% CL

:: Ideas for Improvement

	Top 2 Box Agreement % (Very Effective / Somewhat Effective)		
	Total	Empl	Non Empl
Costs			
Having a better understanding of what the government WorkForce Center offers in terms of this population	75	79↑	71
Having a better understanding of non governmental supported employment agencies and what they offer	69	75↑	63
Increasing tax credits for employers of individuals with disabilities	68	69	66
Being contacted by a supported employment agency with candidates for me to hire	67	73↑	61
Having the opportunity to speak to other employers who have hired individuals with disabilities	66	67	66
Seeing a successful, economic, business case from other employers who have hired individuals with disabilities	66	67	65
Reading testimonials from employers who have hired individuals with disabilities	59	59	59
Having the Governor of Minnesota make a statement about the importance of employing individuals with disabilities	37	45↑	28

:: Employers rated gaining a better understanding of what (1) government WorkForce Centers and (2) supported employment agencies can offer to help increase employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities within their organizations, as the top two most effective ideas for improvement.

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% CL

Please rate each of the following ideas as to how effective you think it would be at increasing employment opportunities for this population within your organization?

:: Attitudinal Segmentation Analysis

:: Attitudinal Segmentation Analysis

The survey questionnaire included 19 statements reflecting a variety of descriptive attitudes company managements have towards their employees.

Respondents indicated the degree to which they agreed or disagreed with each statement using this scale:

<u>Agree strongly</u>	<u>Agree somewhat</u>	<u>Neither agree nor disagree</u>	<u>Disagree somewhat</u>	<u>Disagree strongly</u>
5	4	3	2	1

A multivariate statistical analysis procedure was used to group like-minded companies together into segments based on consistency of answers across all 19 statements. These segments are characterizations designed to provide a perspective on how and why companies may act differently. Segmentation analysis of this type is designed to help marketers more effectively design and present their products and services to their target audiences.

Four different attitudinal segments were thus identified:

- 1) Practical Profit
- 2) Community Involvement
- 3) Employee Oriented
- 4) Barriers

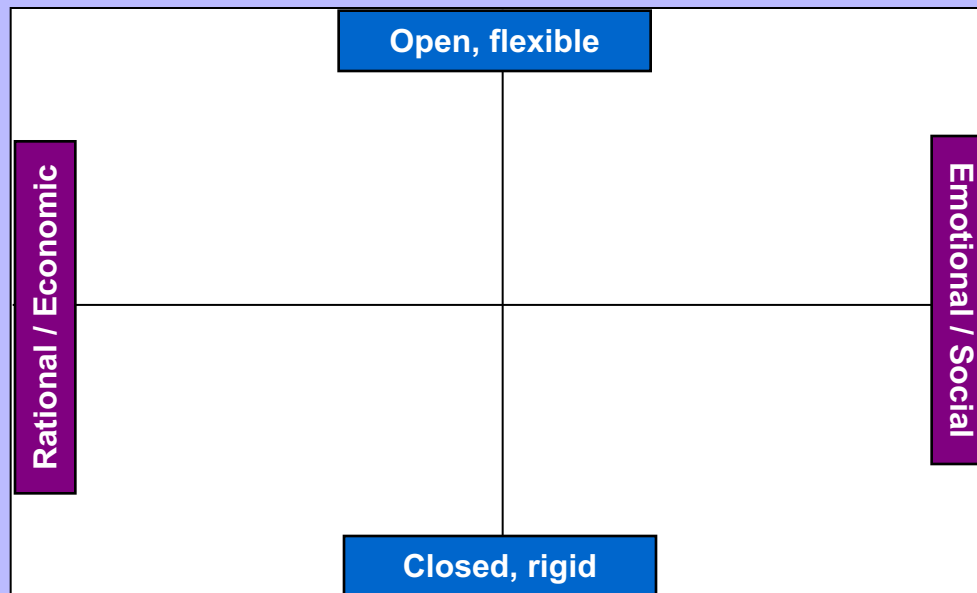
These four segments are described, compared and contrasted on the following pages

:: Attitudinal Segmentation Analysis

The correspondence map below is a framework developed to explain the relative differences of these segments using an **attitudinal landscape**. The horizontal and vertical axes were subjectively labeled based on the relative positions of all the defining attitudinal variables.

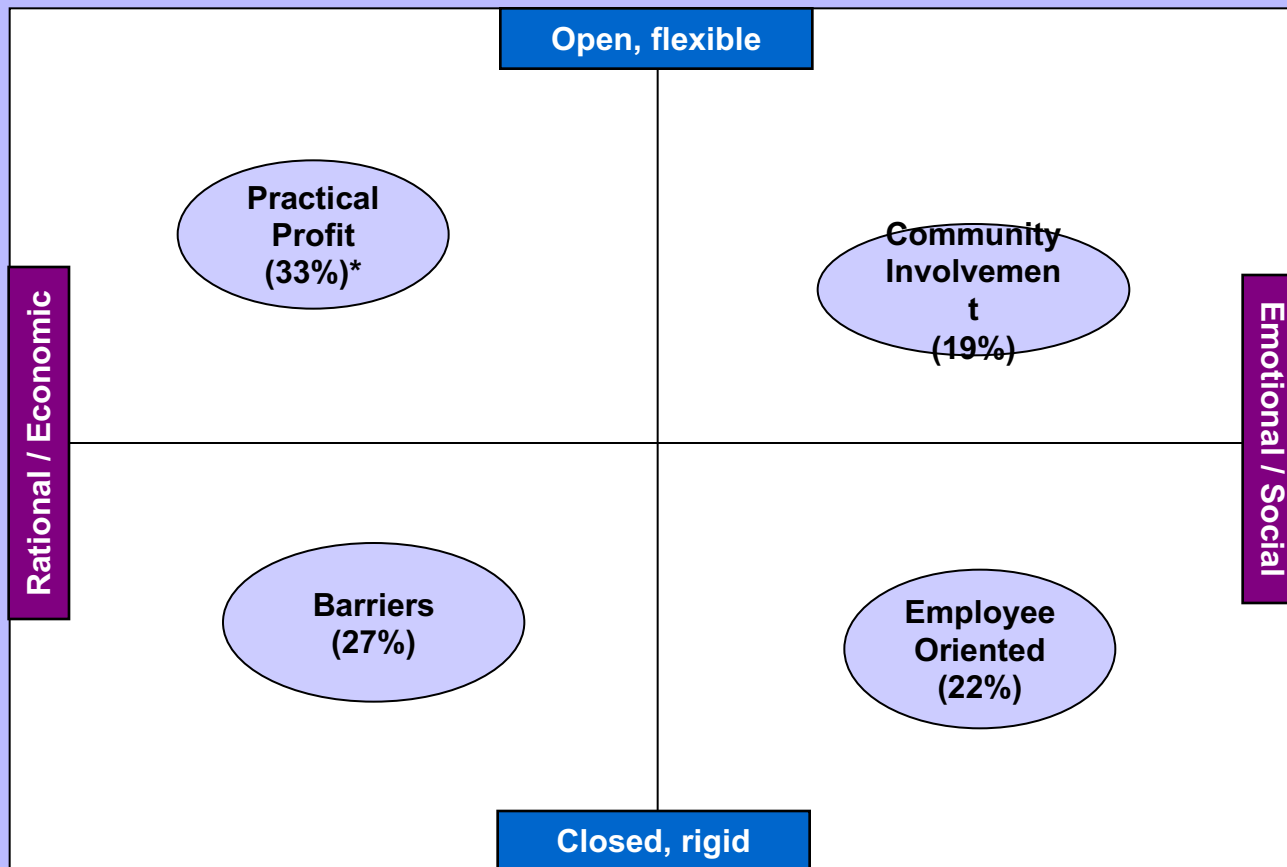
The horizontal axis represents the sociological orientation of each organization. To the right of the map the organizations are more socially oriented, in that they are much more likely to consider the emotional impacts of decisions on the people involved. To the left of the map the organizations' decision processes are more likely to be based on the "bottom line" or company mission, with relatively less influence from emotional considerations.

The vertical axis represents an organization's culture and processes related to its employees. Companies in the upper quadrants of the map are more open and flexible in their approach to their employees; i.e. they are more likely to adapt their own systems or processes to accommodate the individual. Whereas, companies in the lower quadrants are more structured and rigid – with cultures that expect the employee to adapt themselves to the needs of the employer.



:: Attitudinal Segmentation Analysis

The correspondence map below shows the relative sizes and positions of the 4 segments within the **attitudinal landscape**.



**Please note: these percentages are based on the sample of 300 employers and 300 non-employers and are not representative of the general population of Minnesota employers. Our best guess would be that the groups on the top half of the map may be over-represented in this distribution because of the high percentage of employers of individuals with disabilities found in these two groups.*

:: Attitudes

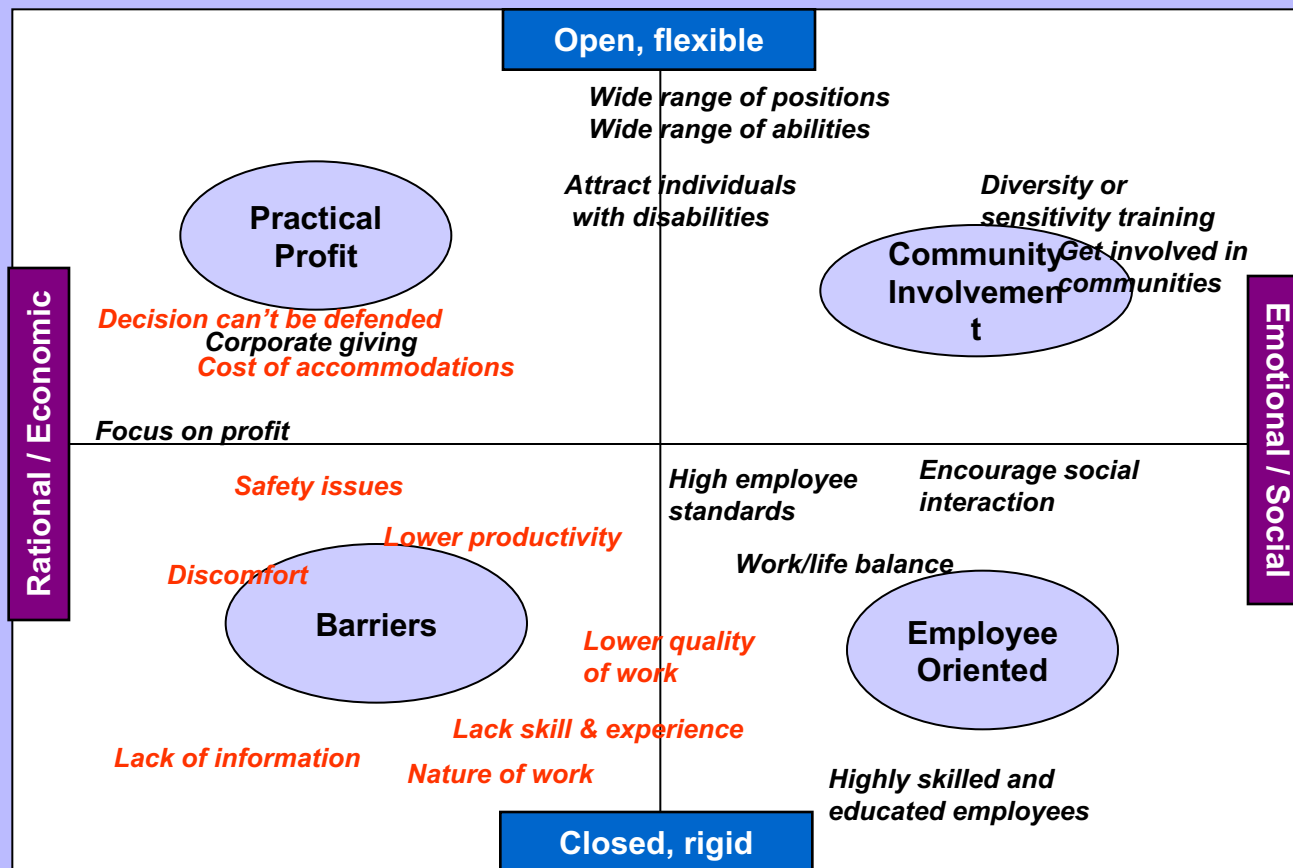
Barriers and Culture Statements (n=600)	UR	LR	LL	UL
We have a wide range of positions suited to people with a wide range of abilities	4.2	3.4	2.1	4.1
Our company attempts to attract qualified applicants with disabilities	4.1	3.5	2.8	3.9
Our company offers either diversity or sensitivity training to all or our employees	4.3	3.5	3.0	3.7
We organize and sponsor many volunteer opportunities for our employees to get involved in disadvantaged communities or other humanitarian causes	3.6	3.0	2.7	3.2
Our company encourages social interaction through a variety of planned and unplanned events that include everyone	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9
We have high standards that need to be met by everyone who is part of our company	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
Our company actively encourages its employees to have a good balance between their work life and personal life / pursuits	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.5
Because of the nature of our business, we can only hire highly skilled and educated employees	1.8	4.0	3.4	1.8
Concern for lower quality of work	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.3
Concern employees with disabilities would lack skill and experience that we need	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.6
Nature of work at our company is such that it cannot be effectively performed by people with disabilities	2.2	3.1	3.7	2.5
Concern for lower productivity	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.6
Our company's lack of information on disabilities	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.2
Our company's discomfort or unfamiliarity regarding hiring of people with disabilities	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.1
Concern for safety issues	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.2
Being a socially responsible company is fine, but our focus needs to be on making a profit	1.7	2.5	4.4	4.3
Concern for cost of accommodations	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
We demonstrate our responsibility to the community through corporate giving	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4
Concern for making a hiring decision that cannot be defended to senior management	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3

For each of the following statements please tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree that the statement describes your company or is a barrier to employing individuals with disabilities within your organization?

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% CL

:: Attitudinal Segmentation Analysis

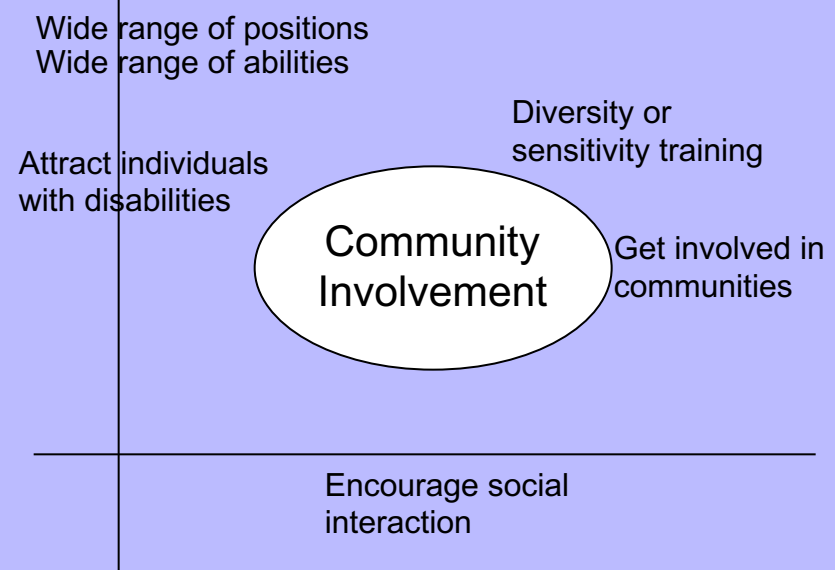
The correspondence map below shows the relative sizes and positions of the 4 segments within the **attitudinal landscape**. The horizontal and vertical axes were subjectively labeled based on the relative positions of all the defining attitudinal variables.



:: Community Involvement

Summary:

The corporate culture of these companies makes them open to hiring employees with disabilities. To them it can be easily seen as a win-win-win, for the company, the community and the individual. Simply having better access to individuals with disabilities and knowing what candidates are available will encourage them to hire. They also believe that increasing public understanding and acceptance is important.



Attitudes:

- ↑ We go out of our way to make our staff resemble our community.
- ↑ Our company encourages social interaction through a variety of planned and unplanned events that include everyone.
- ↑ Our company is very supportive of our people and flexible when it comes to meeting changing needs during life transitions.
- ↑ We organize and sponsor many volunteer opportunities for our employees to get involved in disadvantaged communities or other humanitarian causes.
- ↑ Our company offers either diversity or sensitivity training to all of our employees.
- ↑ Our company reinforces managers who embrace diversity-related values.
- ↑ Being contacted by an employment agency with candidates for me to hire.
- ↑ Having a better understanding of what the government WorkForce Center offers in terms of this population.
- ↓ Our company's uncomfortable or unfamiliar with hiring people with disabilities.
- ↓ Being a socially responsible company is fine, but our company focus needs to be on making a profit

External Identifiers:

- Not for profit companies
- Larger (20 to 500+ employees) for profit companies that:
 - Sponsor community involvement programs
 - Offer diversity and sensitivity training programs

:: Employee Oriented

Summary:

These companies are people oriented and offering a good environment to their employees is important to them. As they are emotionally committed to their employees, they are careful about making the right hiring decisions. In evaluating any potential applicant, they would want to understand the impact the applicant would have on the company.

To approach these companies, one should focus on a particular individual, not generalities (i.e. a customized employment approach). These companies are investing in each employee and want assurances that the individual:

- will be able to do the job and perform his/her role in the “team”, and
- will have a positive attitude, high attendance, a long term commitment and a “team player” approach.

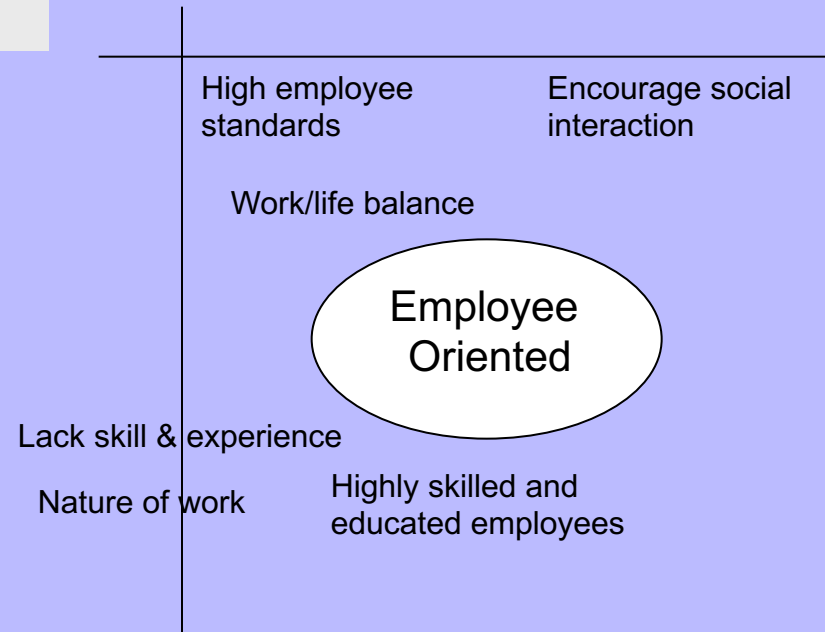
It will take an investment in a personalized approach to communicate effectively with these companies.

Attitudes:

- ↑ Our company encourages social interaction through a variety of planned and unplanned events that include everyone.
- ↑ Our company is very supportive of our people and flexible when it comes to meeting changing needs during life transitions.
- ↑ Because of the nature of our business, we can only hire highly skilled and educated employees.
- ↑ Our company actively encourages its employees to have a good balance between their work life and personal life / pursuits.
- ↑ We have high standards that need to be met by everyone who is part of our company.
- ↑ Supervisors have inadequate knowledge of what accommodations should be made.
- ↓ Being socially responsible company is fine, but our focus needs to be on making a profit.

External Identifiers:

- Small to mid-size companies (5-99 employees)
- Not for profit companies
- For profit companies that are employee focused:
 - Offer programs that benefit employees (i.e. daycare, strong benefits package, annual picnic, softball leagues, counseling, etc.)



:: Barriers

Summary:

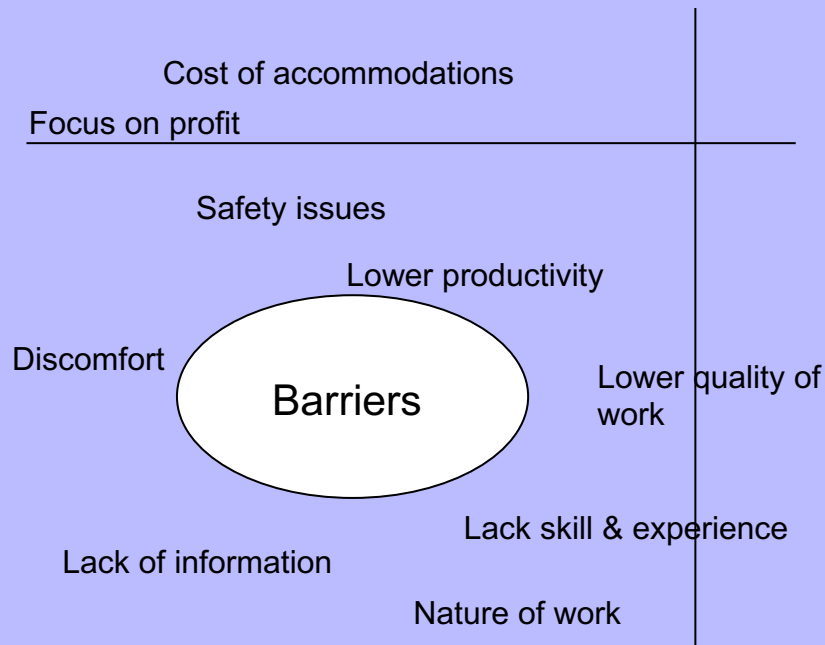
These companies are most resistant to hiring individuals with disabilities. They are not likely to consider this on their own but need to be approached by an agency. They are highly focused on the barriers and convincing them may take some time and energy.

They would require:

- Strong assurance that an individual with a disability could perform a position.
- Supporting case information to respond to multiple perceived obstacles.
- To get them over the “hurdle” they may require a clear financial incentive.

External Identifiers:

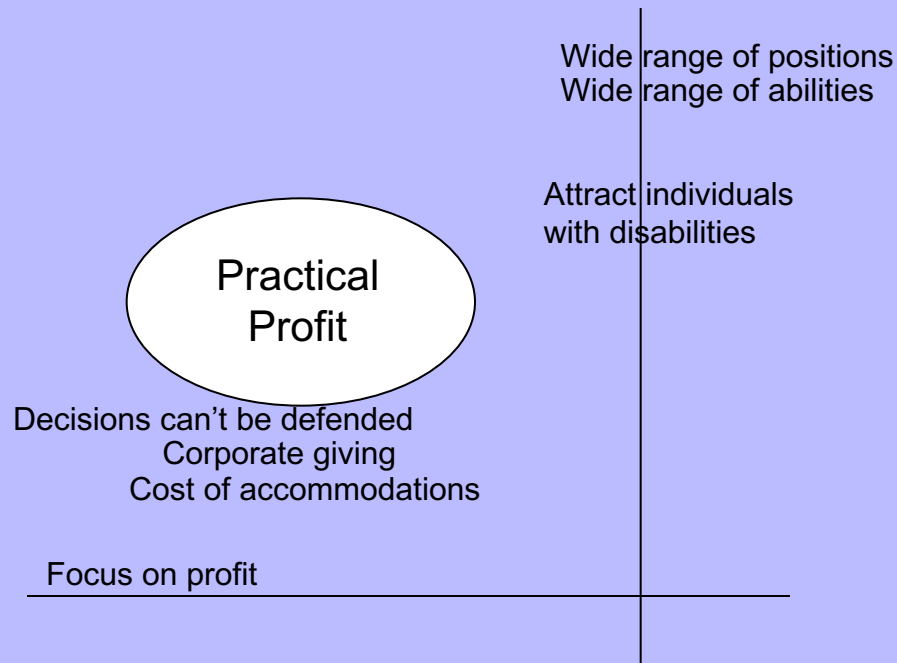
- Small companies (5-19 employees)
- For profit :
 - Not particularly community or employee oriented



Attitudes:

- ↑ Being a socially responsible company is fine, but our focus needs to be on making a profit
- ↑ The nature of our work is such that it cannot be effectively performed by people with disabilities
- ↑ Concern employees with disabilities would lack the skill and experience we need
- ↑ Concern for safety issues
- ↑ Concern for lower productivity
- ↓ We have a wide range of positions suited to a wide range of skills
- ↓ We organize and sponsor many volunteer opportunities
- ↓ Our company attempts to attract qualified applicants with disabilities
- ↓ Our top management is committed to include workers with disabilities

:: Practical Profit



Summary:

These companies are flexible and open to hiring individuals with disabilities. Hiring decisions are purely rational, evaluated on the best net gain for the company.

These companies are information and education based. The approach to them should be well researched and well thought out, including two factors:

- An economic case demonstrating a cost/benefit analysis for hiring an individual with a disability.
- An understanding of the types of employment positions they have, the tasks involved, and how individuals with specific strengths and weaknesses can successfully perform those tasks.

Attitudes:

- ↑ We demonstrate our responsibility to the community through corporate gift giving
- ↑ Being a socially responsible company is fine, but our focus needs to be on making a profit.
- ↑ We have a wide range of positions suited to people with a wide range of abilities.
- ↑ Concern for cost of accommodations
- ↑ Concern for coworker acceptance
- ↑ Increasing tax credits for employers of individuals with disabilities.
- ↑ Seeing a successful, economic business case from other employers.
- ↓ Our company encourages social interaction through a variety of events that include everyone.

External Identifiers:

- Mid-size companies (20-99 employees)
- Hospitality and retail industries
- For profit companies that:
 - have corporate gift giving programs

:: Incentives and Ideas for Improvement

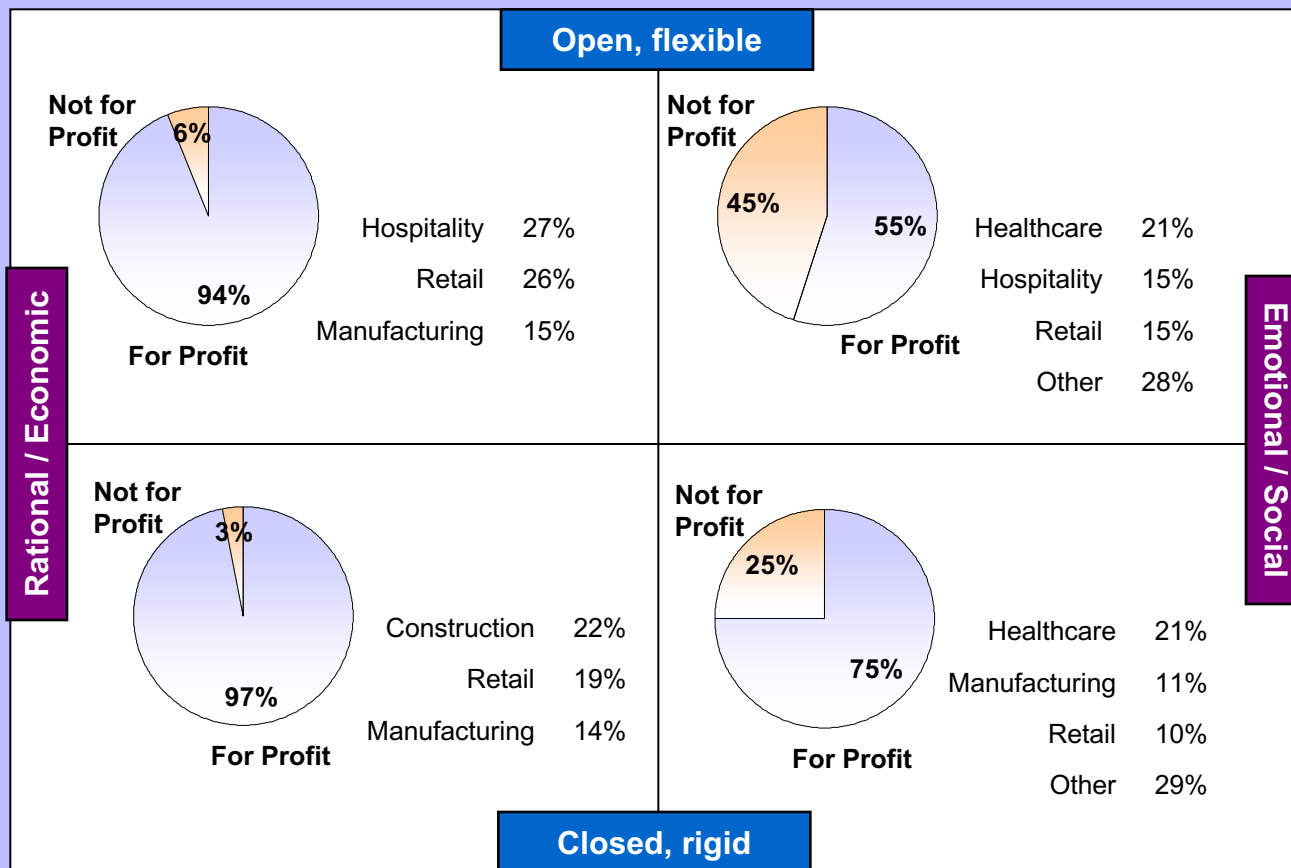
- :: The different segments had different approaches to improving the employment prospects for individuals with disabilities:
- The upper-right segment thought more, general-public education would be beneficial.
 - The lower-right wanted more personal interactions with all parties and a customized approach.
 - The lower-left had the fewest suggestions and were the least likely to make an effort to improve prospects for employment.
 - The upper-left wanted more education for both employers and candidates and better matching of skills with opportunities.

		Open, flexible		
Education / Better Matching			Increase Public Awareness	
Rational / Economic	<p><i>"A job fair aimed specifically at [individuals with disabilities] that allows employers to visit them, like at a WorkForce Center."</i></p> <p><i>"Training the employer. There are no resources to help employers look for these qualified people with disabilities."</i></p> <p><i>"Make sure people with disabilities have the skills they need to get an edge or better chance to work."</i></p> <p><i>"Screening people with disabilities to see if it would prevent them from working for us. We have lots of clients coming in and we need someone who can deal with people."</i></p>	<p><i>"As a culture, I think we need to work on ending discrimination and increasing knowledge and awareness about perceptions or prejudices."</i></p> <p><i>"People with disabilities should be treated more like mainstream. Government should step in and take control so that people with disabilities are not low paid"</i></p> <p><i>"Have the individual with a disability come in for an interview, with or without a job coach. Just let the applicant do the talking"</i></p> <p><i>"Anything that promotes [each] individual's value to society."</i></p> <p><i>"Having support from the state government, other incentives outside of tax implications."</i></p>	Emotional / Social	
	<p><i>"If there was training available to make them good contributors for our nature of work."</i></p> <p><i>"Have them apply. We don't have applicants with disabilities."</i></p> <p><i>"They should be more aggressive getting resumes out."</i></p> <p><i>"More information on what people can do in a small business – different skills that they have that we are not aware of."</i></p>	<p><i>"Have a one-on-one job coach so that the employer does not have to do anything. So that they can keep the person on track."</i></p> <p><i>"Encourage the person to be very upfront about whatever disability they might have. Most environments want the person to be successful by having knowledge up front."</i></p> <p><i>"Send each employer an information sheet listing the candidates with disabilities, and send information on available programs."</i></p>		
Try harder / Make people fit		Closed, rigid	Customized Employment	

:: Attitudinal Segmentation Analysis

Type of Business

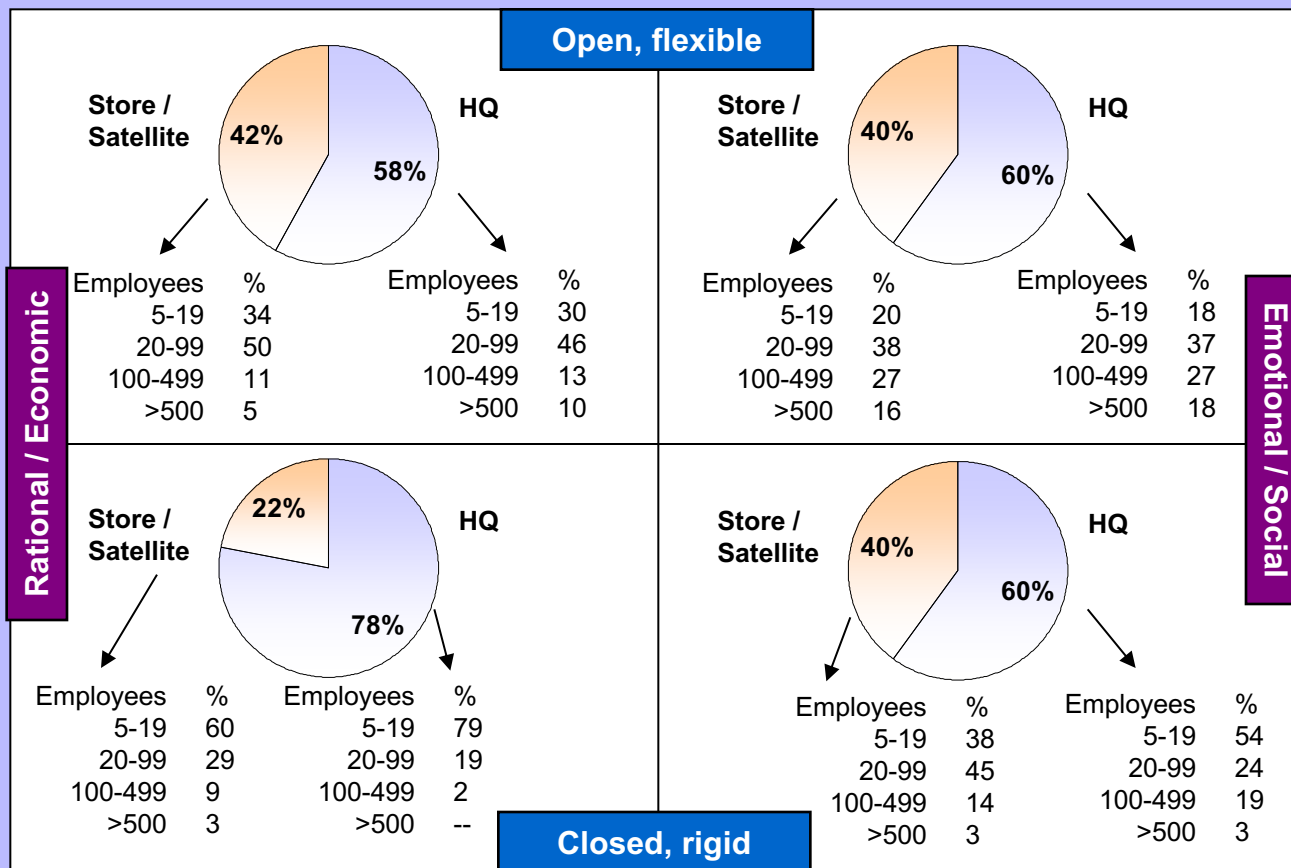
- :: The right side of the map tended towards more not-for-profit organizations and more organizations in health care
- :: The left side of the map tended towards more for-profit businesses and more manufacturing and construction businesses



:: Attitudinal Segmentation Analysis

Size of Company

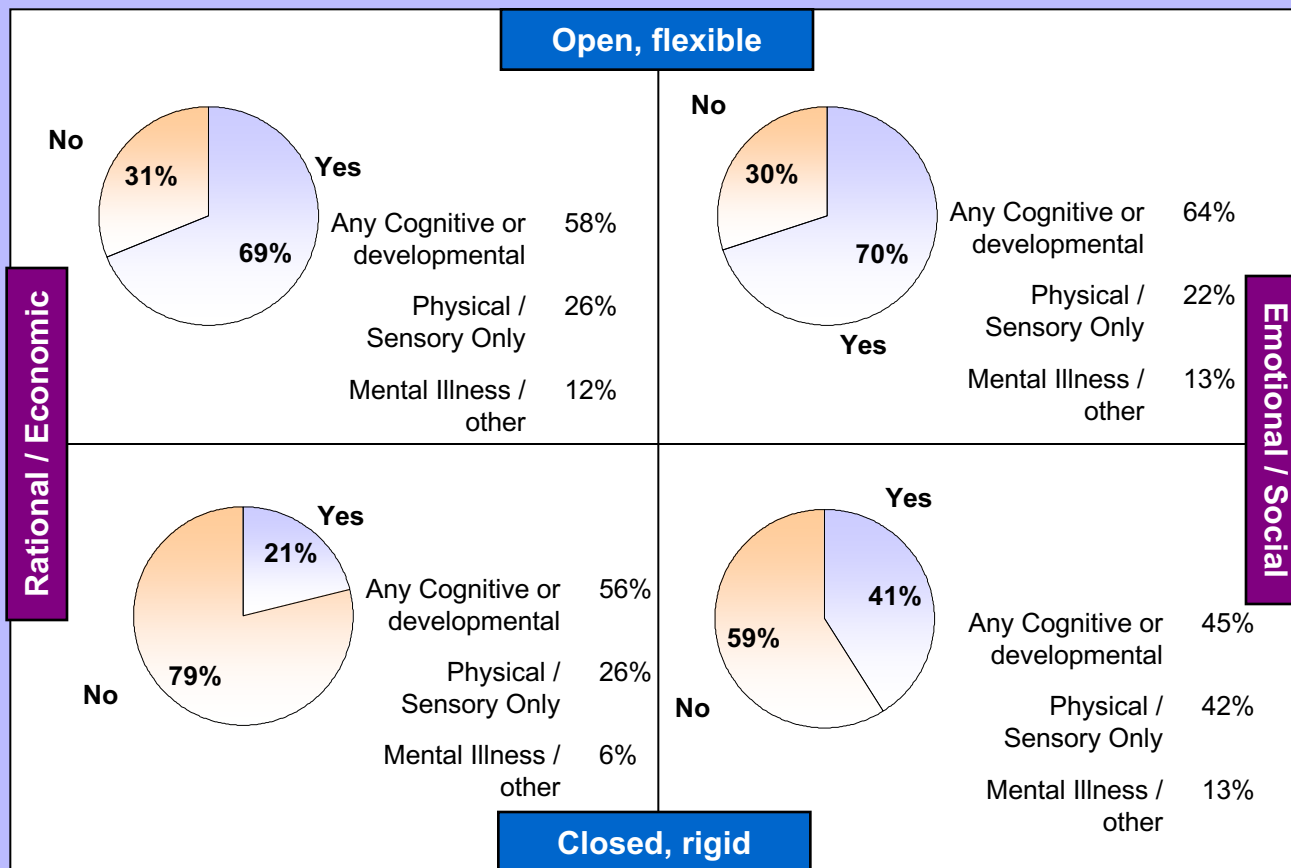
- :: Larger companies tended to be on the top half of this map; while smaller companies tended to be in the lower two segments
- :: The lower-left segment is comprised of the smallest organizations



:: Attitudinal Segmentation Analysis

Currently Employ Individuals with Disabilities

:: The two upper segments are much more likely to currently employ an individual with a disability; while the lower left segment is the least likely to currently employ an individual with a disability.



:: Appendix

- :: Complete responses to Barrier and Culture questions by segment
- :: Sample population / final sample disposition

:: Culture

(n=600)	Quadrant (UR = Upper Right, LR = Lower Right, LL = Lower Left, UL = Upper Left)→	UR	LR	LL	UL
We go out of our way to make our staff resemble the community within which we operate		4.3	4.2	4.0↓	4.4
Our company encourages social interaction through a variety of planned and unplanned events that include everyone		4.5↑	4.3	4.0	3.9↓
We have a wide range of positions suited to people with a wide range of abilities		4.2↑	3.4	2.1↓	4.1↑
We demonstrate our responsibility to the community through corporate giving		3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4↑
We have both a highly structured and well-defined process for hiring new employees		4.5↑	4.1	3.6↓	4.3
Our company is very supportive of our people and flexible when it comes to meeting changing needs during life transitions		4.9↑	4.8	4.7	4.7
We organize and sponsor many volunteer opportunities for our employees to get involved in disadvantaged communities or other humanitarian causes		3.6↑	3.0	2.7↓	3.2
Because of the nature of our business, we can only hire highly skilled and educated employees		1.8↓	4.0↑	3.4	1.8↓
Our company actively encourages its employees to have a good balance between their work life and personal life / pursuits		4.7	4.8↑	4.7	4.5
Our hiring process is adaptable to the requirements of the position being filled		4.7↑	4.5	4.4	4.6
Our company offers either diversity or sensitivity training to all or our employees		4.3↑	3.5	3.0	3.7
Being a socially responsible company is fine, but our focus needs to be on making a profit		1.7	2.5	4.4↑	4.3↑
Our company reinforces managers who embrace diversity-related values		4.7↑	4.4	4.1↓	4.5
Our top management is committed to include workers with disabilities in the organization		4.4↑	4.2	3.4↓	4.4↑
We have high standards that need to be met by everyone who is part of our company		4.7	4.8↑	4.7	4.7
Our company attempts to attract qualified applicants with disabilities		4.1↑	3.5	2.8↓	3.9
Our company is physically accessible to employees with disabilities		4.5	4.6	3.7↓	4.6
Our company fully complies with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act		4.9	4.7	4.3↓	4.8
When you work for our company you feel like a member of an exclusive club		3.1↓	3.7	3.9	3.8

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% CL

For each of the following statements please tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree that the statement describes your company?

:: Barriers

(n=600)	Quadrant (UR = Upper Right, LR = Lower Right, LL = Lower Left, UL = Upper Left)___	Tot	UR	LR	LL	UL
	Our company's lack of information on disabilities	2.3	1.6↓	2.3	2.8↑	2.2
	Our company's discomfort or unfamiliarity regarding hiring of people with disabilities	2.1	1.6↓	2.1	2.4↑	2.1
	Concern for cost of accommodations	2.5	2.3↓	2.3↓	2.6↑	2.6↑
	Fear of lawsuits brought on by employees covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act	2.2	1.7↓	2.3	2.3	2.3
	Nature of work at our company is such that it cannot be effectively performed by people with disabilities	2.9	2.2↓	3.1	3.7↑	2.5↓
	Concern for making a hiring decision that cannot be defended to senior management	2.1	1.9↓	2.0	2.1	2.3↑
	Concern for higher supervision and training costs	2.6	2.3↓	2.6	2.8	2.7
	Concern for lower productivity	2.6	2.2↓	2.6	3.0↑	2.6
	Concern for safety issues	3.2	2.5↓	3.2	3.6↑	3.2
	Concern for employees with disabilities exhibiting unusual behavior	2.5	2.1↓	2.5	2.7	2.6
	Concern for lower quality of work	2.3	2.0↓	2.4	2.6↑	2.3
	Concern for coworker acceptance	2.3	2.0↓	2.3	2.2	2.4↑
	Concern for increased insurance rates	2.4	2.0↓	2.5	2.8↑	2.4
	Supervisors inadequate knowledge of what accommodations should be made	2.7	2.3↓	2.9↑	2.9↑	2.8
	Concern employees with disabilities would lack skill and experience that we need	2.6	1.9↓	2.8	3.0↑	2.6
	Fear of increased worker's compensation claims	2.3	1.8↓	2.3	2.6↑	2.4

↑ = Significantly higher at the 95% CL

Please tell me the level to which you agree that each factor is a barrier to employing individuals with disabilities within your organization?

:: Sample Population

MarketResponse was given numerous lists throughout the study by GCDD, DEED and other organizations involved with placing employees with disabilities. One list we received was a “unknown” list to be used mainly to fill the “does not employ individuals with disabilities” quota. The other “known” lists were intended to be lists comprised of current employers of individuals with disabilities. The following slides will describe the accuracy of each list received. Each telephone number attempted is accounted for in one of the following categories.

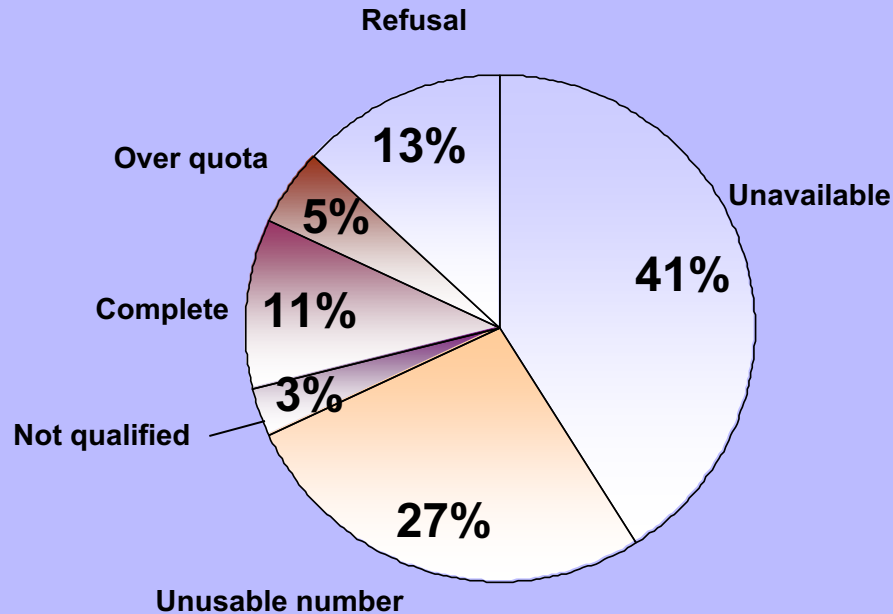
Definitions of Sample List Breakdown

- Complete - completed interview
- Unusable number - wrong number, disconnects, phone trouble, fax
- Refusal - qualified respondent who would not participate, do not call list, company policy refusal, general refusal
- Unavailable - no answer, answering machine/voicemail, busy, unavailable during time of study, set appointment but never reached, language barrier
- Not qualified - government offices or agencies were excluded from this study as well as individuals who could not answer basic questions
- Over quota – the quota for employers who do not currently employ an individual with a disability filled first and we did not continue with these individuals after 300 surveys were completed

:: Final Sample Disposition

Total Sample (all lists)
Employers called: 5687
Completed surveys: 600

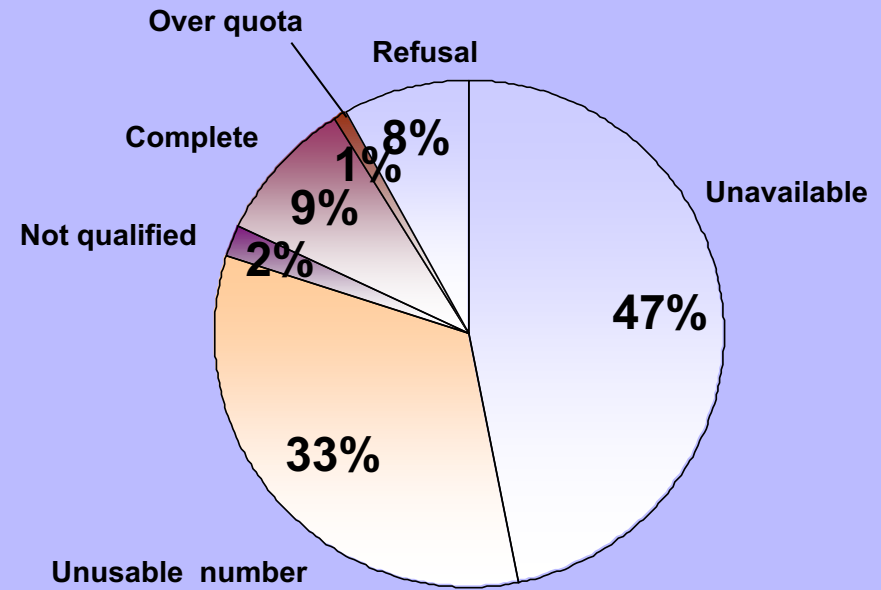
:: The “unknown sample” was the first list received and was used to fill both the “employer” and “non-employer” quotas.



:: Overall, the lists were less accurate than anticipated. The timing of the project was extended and new lists were sent to help us reach our goal of 600 completes.

DEED Unknown Sample

Employers called: 3641
Completed surveys: 325



:: Final Sample Disposition

DEED Known Sample

Employers called: 1775

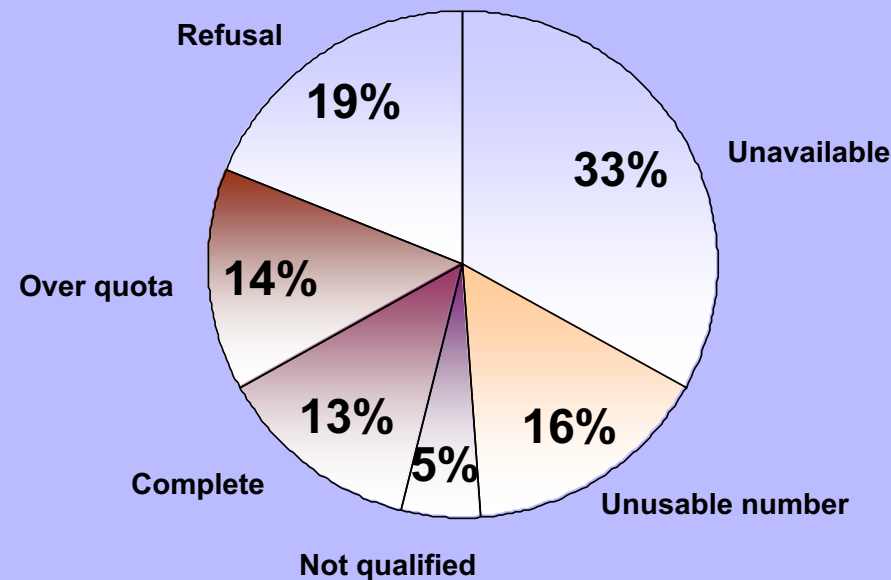
Completed surveys: 231

:: Near the end of the study GCDD sent many names and companies to contact with the expectation that they would all qualify.

GCDD Known Sample (faxes and e-mails from GCDD)

Employers called: 273

Completed surveys: 46



:: MarketResponse received 2 lists from DEED which were classified as "known".

