

Losing Employment:

At-risk Employed Vocational Rehabilitation Applicants with Vision Loss

Adele Crudden

Michele C. McDonnall

Zhen Sui

The National Research and Training Center on Blindness & Low Vision

Mississippi State University

Author Note:

Adele Crudden, The National Research and Training Center on Blindness & Low Vision and the Social Work program, Mississippi State University; Michele C. McDonnall, The National Research and Training Center on Blindness & Low Vision, Mississippi State University; Zhen Sui, The National Research and Training Center on Blindness & Low Vision, Mississippi State University.

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Correspondence about this manuscript should be addressed to Adele Crudden, The National Research and Training Center on Blindness & Low Vision, P.O. Box 6189, Mississippi State, MS 39762. Phone: 662-325-2001 Fax: 662-325-8989 Email: [ac41@msstate.edu](mailto:ac41@msstate.edu)

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## **Losing Employment:**

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#### **Abstract**

**Introduction:** Recent legislation supports vocational rehabilitation (VR) efforts to maximize employment and community integration of persons with disabilities by providing job retention and career advancement services. This study investigated employed persons with visual disabilities who apply for VR services.

**Method:** The sample included 4,499 competitively employed VR applicants from the FY2015 RSA-911 report. Logistic regression was used to identify consumer characteristics and VR services associated with losing competitive employment.

**Results:** Employed applicants tended to receive assessment, counseling and guidance, diagnosis and treatment, and rehabilitation technology. Characteristics that put employed applicants at increased risk of losing their jobs included being female, having a secondary disability, working fewer hours, having less education, or having a previous unsuccessful VR employment outcome. There was a significant interaction between VR case length and age: those served for longer periods were more likely to lose employment, particularly older consumers. Consumers who received on-the-job supports-short term, diagnosis and treatment of impairments, or rehabilitation technology services were more likely to retain competitive employment.

**Discussion:** When developing rehabilitation plans for employed applicants, counselors may identify and attempt to provide services to address factors that put consumers at increased risk of losing employment. Part-time employment at application is one risk factor that requires increased attention.

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**Implications for Practitioners:** Prompt service delivery is an important factor in facilitating job retention. Increased efforts to maintain consumer contact and motivation may influence the likelihood of job retention among employed applicants.

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Vocational rehabilitation (VR) services are designed to assist people with disabilities “maximize their employment, independence and integration into the community and the competitive labor market” (U. S. Department of Education, 2017). The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) renewed the commitment of the VR program to provide job retention services and emphasized that persons with disabilities at “imminent risk of losing their jobs” will be prioritized for services (U.S. Department of Education, 2014). WIOA also included policies to support opportunities for people with disabilities to advance in employment and achieve economic self-sufficiency (State VR Services Program, 81 C.F.R.). Consequently, employed people with disabilities may apply for and receive VR services to assist with job retention or job advancement. However, we lack information about the characteristics and outcomes of these employed applicants and specifically, employed VR applicants with visual disabilities. Information about this population would be helpful to VR counselors and administrators as they pursue strategies to support people who are blind or have low vision in their ongoing employment efforts. Such information is critically important given that VR consumers who are blind or have low vision are more likely to be closed without a competitive employment outcome (O’Neill, Kaczetwo, Pfaller, & Verkuilen, 2017; Warren-Peace, 2009).

Although consumers with visual impairments are more likely to enter VR with employment than consumers with other disabilities (McDonnall, 2017), there is limited research concerning their job retention or career advancement. In a study of VR outcomes, 75% of consumers with visual impairments aged 65 years or older who exited the VR system as employed were already employed at application and utilized VR primarily for assessment,

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diagnosis and treatment, counseling, and rehabilitation technology services (Dutta, Gervey, Chan, Chou, & Ditchman, 2008). In an older study (Herndon, 1995) using VR data from 1978 to 1980 and 1985 to 1986, employed VR applicants age 35 years and younger were more likely to change jobs than to retain employment in the same job; applicants who retained the same jobs were more likely to be college educated, had less severe visual disabilities, and were more likely to receive physical restoration services and optical aids. Persons who did not retain employment had more severe nonvisual disabilities, received orientation and mobility training, and had the highest use of nonoptical aids (Herndon, 1995).

Rehabilitation providers reported that strategies to facilitate job retention included communication among rehabilitation providers, consumers, and employers; consumer and work environment assessments; use of consults; timely service delivery; oversight of the rehabilitation process; and creativity in devising strategies (Sikka & Stephens, 1997). Although technology tends to facilitate job retention, consumers reported stress due to delays obtaining and learning to use assistive technology, loss of productivity accessing printed materials, communication with the employer surrounding productivity, and transportation concerns (Crudden & Fireison, 1997). VR consumers with vision loss reported that transportation, navigating the workplace, using office equipment, the pace of work, stress, accessing print, and identifying signs and labels were barriers to job retention and career advancement and that technology was the primary workplace accommodation (Rumrill, Schuyler, & Longden, 2007).

In general, persons with disabilities tend to seek VR services after losing employment rather than for job retention (Allaire, Niu, & LaValley, 2005). Early intervention, consumer empowerment, a proactive approach to problem solving, consumer follow-up, and involved employers were associated with job retention among persons with chronic illnesses (Koch,

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Rumrill, Conyers, & Wohlford, 2013). Employed VR applicants with diabetes were more likely to receive assessment, diagnosis and treatment, counseling and guidance, rehabilitation technology, and on-the-job supports than unemployed applicants with diabetes, who were more likely to receive occupational and vocational training, job readiness and placement, and other services (Chiu, et al., 2015). Vocational counseling and guidance, education, and self-efficacy appear to support job retention among persons with rheumatic diseases (Allaire, Niu, & LaValley, 2005). There are similarities for persons with vision loss and those with other disabilities in retention and advancement barriers and the strategies to overcome them but the degree we can apply information about persons with other disabilities to persons with vision loss is unclear.

Although research about job retention is limited, multiple studies have examined factors associated with employment of persons with vision loss. However, these studies yield some conflicting conclusions. For example, some investigations determined females were less likely to be employed (Darensbourg, 2013; Giesen, et al, 1985) and others determined gender had no impact (Bell & Mino, 2013; Capella-McDonnall, 2005). Having a secondary disability in addition to vision loss has been found to negatively influence employment outcomes by some (Giesen & Cavenagh, 2012; Giesen, et al., 1985; Kirchner & Peterson, 1982; Kirchner, Schmeidler, & Todorov, 1999; Warren-Peace, 2009) but not by Capella-McDonnall (2005). Older age was associated with employment in some studies (Hill, 1989; Kirchner & Peterson, 1982; and Kirchner, Schmeidler & Todorov, 1999) but a more recent study (Darensbourg, 2013) found younger persons more likely to be employed.

Given the lack of current knowledge about consumers with visual impairments seeking services for job retention and career advancement services, and the renewed focus on these

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consumers generated by WIOA, further exploration of the characteristics and outcomes of employed VR applicants is warranted. Specifically, we examined the following research questions: (a) How do the characteristics of employed VR applicants who exit VR with a job compare to the characteristics of employed VR applicants who lose employment? and (b) What predicts loss of employment during VR services for employed applicants?

## **Method**

### **Sample**

The national annual RSA Case Service Report (RSA-911) records consumer information regarding demographics, disability, services received, and outcomes. This study utilized the FY 2015 RSA-911 data to identify VR applicants between 18 and 75 who had a primary disability of blindness or visual impairment and were competitively employed at application. We defined competitively employed as those in one of the following employment categories at application: employed with or without supports in an integrated setting (employer job), self-employment, or Business Enterprise Program (BEP), and compensated at or above the federal minimum wage. The sample was further restricted to those who received at least one VR service. Consumers from U.S. territories and those closed due to death or being in an institution, prison, or jail were excluded. The final sample consisted of 4,499 cases with no missing data on all variables of interest. This sample, who received VR services and met all inclusion criteria, represents 32.4% of the entire population of blind and visually impaired consumers closed in FY 2015.

The sample of 2,258 men (50.2%) and 2,241 woman (49.8%) had an average age of 48.7 years ( $SD = 12.6$ ). The majority were White (73.8%), followed by 21.9% African American, 2.1% Asian, 1.1% multiple races, 0.8% Native American, and 0.4% Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders. In terms of ethnicity, 7.1% were Hispanics/Latinos of any race. At VR closure, 8.2%

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had less than a high school education, 47.9% had high school or some post-secondary education, 14.2% held associate degrees or vocational/technical certificates, and 29.7% held bachelors' degrees or above. More than a third of the sample (34.7%) had a secondary disability and 42.9% were legally blind. In terms of disability benefit support, 18.4% received Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), 6.5% received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and 1.1% received both SSI and SSDI at application.

### Variables

The dependent variable was competitive employment at case closure, defined as earning at or above the federal minimum wage and being closed with an employer job, self-employment, or BEP position. Because we were interested in investigating what leads to losing employment, consumers who were not competitively employed were coded "1" and those who were competitively employed were coded "0".

Independent variables consisted of consumers' demographic, disability, socio-economic, and VR service-related characteristics. Demographic variables included age, gender (0 = male, 1 = female), minority race (0 = White, 1 = non-White), Hispanic (0 = no, 1 = yes), and education at closure (four levels: less than high school, associate degree or vocational/technical certificates, bachelor's degrees or higher, and high school/some post-secondary education, which served as the reference category). Socio-economic variables included type of job at application (three categories: self-employed, BEP, and the reference category employer job), weekly number of work hours at application, and hourly wage at application. Disability-related variables included severity of vision loss (0 = visual impairment, 1 = legal blindness), presence of a secondary disability (0 = no, 1 = yes), receipt of SSDI at application (0 = no, 1 = yes), and receipt of SSI at application (0 = no, 1 = yes). VR service-related variables included services received, VR

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closure within the past three years (three categories: with employment outcome, without employment outcome, and none as the reference category), and time in VR between application and case closure (VR case length, three categories: 1 to 2 years; more than 2 years; and the reference category, less than 1 year). The eighteen VR services (0 = no, 1 = yes) received by at least 1% of the sample were included in the model: VR counseling and guidance (utilization rate 68.4%), diagnosis and treatment of impairments (65.7%), assessment (59.6%), rehabilitation technology (59.4%), disability-related skills training (25.1%), transportation (23.0%), information and referral services (15.9%), maintenance (10.9%), job placement assistance (10.1%), on-the-job supports-short term (8.6%), job search assistance (6.6%), technical assistance services (6.1%), occupational or vocational training (4.6%), job readiness training (4.0%), college or university training (junior or community, four-year, and graduate, 4.4%), benefits counseling (2.7%), on-the-job supports-supported employment (2.2%), and on-the-job training (1.2%).

## Data analysis

SAS Version 9.4 was used for statistical analyses to address the research questions. Descriptive statistics were used to examine the characteristics of competitively employed VR applicants who lost employment versus those who retained employment at case closure. Logistic regression analysis was performed to evaluate predictors of losing employment for VR consumers who were competitively employed at application.

## Results

### Descriptive statistics

All persons in the sample were competitively employed at the time of VR application. At closure, most individuals (84.2%,  $n = 3,787$ ) retained competitive employment, but 15.8% ( $n =$

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712) lost employment. Table 1 presents characteristics of the overall sample and each subsample based on employment outcome. On average, competitive employment retainers had weekly earnings of \$558.54 (SD = \$483.24), worked 32.99 hours (SD = 10.51) per week, and earned an hourly wage of \$16.54 (SD = \$12.42) at closure. Of those who lost competitive employment, 84.0% ( $n = 598$ ) exited without an employment outcome, 13.9% ( $n = 99$ ) exited as homemakers, and 2.1% ( $n = 15$ ) had an employment outcome but were compensated below the federal minimum wage. Reasons for case closure of those without an employment outcome ( $n = 598$ ) were: no longer interested in receiving services (43.8%,  $n = 262$ ), unable to locate or contact (30.4%,  $n = 182$ ), other reasons (21.2%,  $n = 127$ ), disability too significant to benefit from VR (2.5%,  $n = 15$ ), and transferred to another agency (1.7%,  $n = 10$ ).

The average time between VR application and case closure was 21.0 months (SD = 20.0, median = 14.0), with an average duration of 18.3 months for the retained employment group (SD = 16.8, median = 13.0) and 34.9 months for the lost employment group (SD = 28.2, median = 27.0). The overall average number of VR services received was 4.1 (SD = 2.1), with an average of 4.0 services (SD = 2.1) for the retained employment group and 4.4 services (SD = 2.4) for the losing employment group. Four services received by more than half of the consumers in each group included counseling and guidance, diagnosis and treatment of impairments, rehabilitation technology, and assessment.

## Logistic regression analysis

The logistic regression model was statistically significant, Wald  $\chi^2$  (39,  $N = 4,499$ ) = 460.84,  $p < 0.01$ . The Hosmer and Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test was not significant,  $\chi^2$  (8,  $N = 4,499$ ) = 12.19,  $p = .14$ , indicating predicted and observed event rates were well calibrated. This model explained 20.4% (Nagelkerke  $R^2$ ) of the total variance in competitive employment

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outcomes. The sample is relatively large ( $N = 4,499$ ), which provided sufficient power in finding small effects to be statistically significant.

Table 2 presents the significant main effects and interaction terms in the logistic regression along with the estimated coefficients, standard errors, degrees of freedom, Wald  $\chi^2$  statistics, odds ratios, and associated 95% confidence intervals. If a significant independent variable ( $p < .05$ ) had a positive estimate and  $OR > 1$ , the variable had a significant positive association with losing employment. If a significant variable had a negative estimate and  $OR < 1$ , the variable had a significant negative association with losing employment (in other words, a significant positive association with retaining employment).

Being female, presence of a secondary disability, and previously being closed by VR without an employment outcome were associated with losing employment. Having a bachelor's degree (or higher), being in a BEP position, and previously being closed by VR with an employment outcome were associated with retaining employment. The more hours consumers worked at application, the less likely they were to lose employment. For each 10 hour increase in weekly working hours at application, the odds of losing competitive employment decreased by 10.3%. The odds of losing competitive employment were significantly reduced for consumers who received the following services: on-the-job supports-short term, diagnosis and treatment of impairments, and rehabilitation technology.

The significant interaction between age and duration in VR indicates the relationship between competitive employment and VR case length differs by age. With increasing age, the odds of losing employment for consumers staying in VR for an additional year significantly increased (see Table 3). For example, at the age of 20, the odds of losing employment for the consumers staying in VR more than two years were 3.56 times higher than the odds for those

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staying in VR less than one year; at the age of 60, these odds increased to 12.27 times. The results indicate that, at a given age, the longer a consumer stayed in VR, the more likely the consumer would be to exit without competitive employment. (See Figure 1)

### **Discussion**

Almost one-third (32.4%) of VR applicants with blindness or visual impairment who received services and were closed in FY 2015 were competitively employed at application. This study investigated employed applicants with visual disabilities and compared those who exited the VR system with employment and those who exited the VR system without employment. Employed applicants who retained employment at closure had different characteristics than employed applicants who did not retain employment. Regardless of employment outcome, employed applicants tended to receive assessment, counseling and guidance, diagnosis and treatment, and rehabilitation technology. Interestingly, these are four of the five VR services that employed VR applicants with diabetes were most likely to receive (Chiu, et al., 2015).

It is positive that many consumers who are blind or visually impaired enter VR services with employment as it is often easier to retain a job than to find a job. However, we do not have information about why these employed applicants were interested in VR services. They may have wanted assistance with retaining or advancing in their current jobs; alternatively they may have wanted to locate another job despite being employed at application. Some consumers may have been in temporary jobs, working part-time while attending high school or post-secondary school, or underemployed and seeking to obtain a job more consistent with their skills and education. Employed applicants may have sustained vision loss that required job accommodations or sustained visual problems that were ameliorated or eliminated by diagnostic and treatment services. It would be valuable to have information about the employment

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motivations of those applying for VR services while employed, which could be another variable included in the RSA-911 database.

It is also encouraging to note that the majority (over 84%) of employed applicants retained employment. Of the 712 who exited without employment, 16% were in an employment closure status but in situations categorized as not competitive (i.e., homemakers or earning below minimum wage). The most frequently cited reason for closure without an employment outcome was that the consumer was no longer interested in receiving services. Information about age at onset of vision loss, if available, might provide clues regarding why these applicants lost interest. Potentially some were new to vision loss and thus overwhelmed with adjustment to this disability. Worsening vision may also be a reason for loss of interest in pursuing employment. Almost one-third of the cases where job retention was not successful were closed because of difficulty locating or contacting the consumer. WIOA requires that employment, educational, and other workforce systems collaborate and share data. As agencies refine these data sharing agreements, VR counselors may be able to reduce the numbers of cases closed due to loss of contact.

Employed VR applicants who lost employment were more likely to be female, have secondary disabilities, work fewer hours at application, and have a previous unsuccessful VR closure. Approximately 43% of persons who lost employment had secondary disabilities. Poor health was very closely associated with a lower likelihood of employment for people with visual impairments in a previous study (Kirchner et al., 1999), and consumers with secondary disabilities may have more complex health or disability-related concerns that make job retention more difficult. More than half (52.3%) of the persons who did not retain employment were working part-time (less than 35 hours per week) at application, and 12.1% were working less

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than 10 hours per week. Consumers who lost employment were more likely to be part-time workers than those who retained employment. In the U. S. labor market, part-time workers are more likely to hold low paying jobs, lose their jobs, and are less likely to receive benefits or be promoted (Gillespie, 2016; Morrison & Robbins, 2015). Persons working fewer hours at application may have made lifestyle adjustments to accommodate reduced income and consequently, been less financially invested in maintaining employment. Their employment may have been less stable, such as seasonal or temporary work, or they may have been less committed to the workforce because of the negative aspects of part-time work.

Almost one-fifth (19.1%) of employed applicants had a previous VR closure. Only a small portion of those who lost employment (2.2%,  $n = 16$ ) had a previous VR closure without an employment outcome. Additional research is needed to determine how best to support consumers who enter the VR system employed after a previous unsuccessful closure.

Consumers who had a previous successful closure and retained employment ( $n = 723$ ) were most likely to receive rehabilitation technology (73.3%,  $n = 530$ ), counseling and guidance (67.9%,  $n = 491$ ), and assessment (54.1%,  $n = 359$ ). Consumers who retained employment were more likely to have at least an undergraduate degree, be BEP vendors, and have a previous VR closure with an employment outcome. Applicants with at least an undergraduate degree may have more skilled employment with job tasks that are easily accommodated. BEP vendors are a unique population because their jobs are designed to accommodate their vision loss and BEP is closely linked to the VR system. Consumers with a previous successful closure may have been seeking relatively simple follow-up services, such as updated assistive technology or assistance with other changes in the business environment. Employers have expressed the importance of

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having the VR agency available for assistance with their employee's assistive technology (McDonnall & Crudden, 2015).

VR case length was an important predictor of losing employment in our model. Consumers who retained employment received VR services for a much shorter period of time on average (18.3 months), than consumers who did not retain employment (34.9 months). Having one's case open for a longer time was associated with a greater likelihood of losing employment for everyone and the interaction between age and case length indicates that for older consumers, longer time in VR puts them at an even greater risk for losing their jobs. However, spending more time in VR service may mean that these consumers had multiple and more complex rehabilitation needs. For older workers, vision loss may have occurred later in life, meaning they may not be adjusted to their visual disability or may lack experience with workplace accommodations. When substantial time to address these needs is necessary, it may be more difficult for the consumer to retain employment. Additionally, persons working full-time may find it difficult to get time away from their jobs to participate in extended rehabilitation programs.

When an employed applicant comes to VR with the goal of retaining employment, providing services quickly is important. The interaction between VR case length and age may be associated with many younger consumers needing extended services, such as while in high school and college, so longer case length is not as much of a detriment to this age group. Also, younger consumers who are in school are unlikely to retain their current jobs. Consumers who are older and unable to receive short-term interventions to save their current jobs quickly may opt to retire or pursue SSDI rather than look for another job. An important implication of these findings is that VR agencies should make job retention cases a high priority and provide

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expedited services to consumers in jeopardy of losing their jobs. Agencies serving consumers with visual disabilities rarely have formal policies expediting services to consumers in danger of losing their jobs but some have informal policies that consumers whose jobs are “in jeopardy” receive expedited services (Crudden, 2017).

Consumers who received diagnosis and treatment, short-term on-the-job supports, and rehabilitation technology services had higher odds of retaining employment. The diagnosis and treatment category includes a range of potential services such as corrective surgery or treatment, prosthetics and/or orthotics, and eyeglasses and visual training (RSA, 2013). These diagnostic and treatment services may assist consumers in regaining, stabilizing, or maximizing use of vision, thus facilitating the ability to retain employment. Short-term on-the-job supports are services to promote job retention and may include job coaching (RSA, 2013). Persons with vision loss may use time-limited job coaches to learn new tasks or how to accomplish tasks with new assistive technology. Other services that could be included in this category are educational or consultation services directed toward employers and co-workers to familiarize them with vision loss and effective job accommodations. Consumers receiving this service were likely trying to retain their existing jobs, and receipt of this service was strongly associated with retaining employment (with odds 3 times higher). Rehabilitation technology includes receipt of technology and can include related services, such as an evaluation of the consumer’s technology needs, identifying and potentially customizing selected technology, coordinating technology with the employer’s technology, and training the consumer about how to use technology (RSA, 2013). Previous research found that technology is an important accommodation for persons with visual impairments as they seek to overcome barriers to employment (Crudden, 2002; Rumrill, Schuyler, & Longden, 2007) and these findings support this earlier research.

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### **Limitations**

This study is an ex post facto analysis of data collected by VR state agencies as part of the effort by the federal government to document types of disabilities consumers have, services provided and their costs, and employment outcomes. Conclusions regarding these results are limited because there are likely factors, such as age of onset of vision loss, that are not available in this dataset but that could influence this model. The data also does not allow us to discriminate between persons who sought VR services for job retention, career advancement, or to obtain a new job.

### **Conclusions**

With almost one-third of visually impaired consumers coming into VR with employment, it is important to learn more about this population and what predicts successful or unsuccessful closures. Most employed VR applicants retain employment at closure. A large percentage of employed applicants who exit the VR system as unemployed do so because they decided not to continue receiving services or because VR staff were unable to locate them. Increased efforts to maintain both motivation and contact with consumers appears warranted given the emphasis in WIOA on job retention and career advancement. Although federal record keeping procedures have not required it, state agencies could follow up with consumers to learn why they are losing interest and where possible, renew interest in VR and employment. Efforts to maintain contact with consumers may be strengthened by data sharing agreements mentioned in WIOA.

Employed applicants who exit the VR system without employment are more likely to be female, have secondary disabilities, have a previous VR closure without employment, have less education, and work fewer hours at application than employed applicants who retained employment. Longer VR case length was also associated with losing employment, with a larger

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effect exhibited for older consumers. Although VR counselors must devise individual plans of employment specific to the distinct needs of each consumer, they should keep in mind the importance of providing services quickly to consumers who are trying to retain an existing job. Awareness of the characteristics that put employed applicants at risk for closure as unemployed may also be helpful to VR counselors in anticipating barriers to job retention and making plans to address those barriers.

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## Employment status at closure

Table 1

*Descriptive statistics for demographic, social-economic, disability, and service-related predictors.*

	Frequency (%) or <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )		
	All ( <i>N</i> = 4,499)	Retained employment ( <i>n</i> = 3,787)	Lost employment ( <i>n</i> = 712)
Age ( <i>M</i> )	48.7 (12.6)	49.0 (12.5)	47.44 (13.1)
Female	2,241 (49.8)	1,849 (48.8)	392 (55.1)
White	3,319 (73.8)	2,806 (74.1)	513 (72.5)
Hispanic	318 (7.1)	274 (7.2)	44 (6.2)
Education at closure			
Less than HS	367 (8.2)	302 (8.0)	65 (9.1)
HS/some PS	2,156 (47.9)	1,790 (47.3)	366 (51.4)
AA or Certificate/License	639 (14.2)	527 (13.9)	112 (15.7)
Bachelor's degree or above	1,337 (29.7)	1,168 (30.8)	169 (23.7)
Legal blindness	1,931 (42.9)	1,625 (42.9)	306 (43.0)
Secondary disability	1,563 (34.7)	1,256 (33.2)	307 (43.1)
SSDI receipt at application	879 (19.5)	747 (19.7)	132 (18.5)
SSI receipt at application	341 (7.6)	266 (7.0)	75 (10.5)
Type of jobs at application			
Employer	4,158 (92.4)	3,493 (92.2)	665 (93.4)
Self-employed	276 (6.1)	231 (6.1)	45 (6.3)
BEP	65 (1.4)	63 (1.7)	2 (0.3)
Weekly work hours at application ( <i>M</i> )	31.4 (11.5)	31.9 (11.3)	29.2 (12.2)
Hourly wage at application ( <i>M</i> )	15.42 (11.59)	15.65 (11.57)	14.22 (11.64)
Previous closure			
None	3,633 (80.8)	3,028 (80.0)	605 (85.04)
With employment outcome	814 (18.1)	723 (19.1)	91 (12.8)
Without employment outcome	52 (1.2)	36 (1.0)	16 (2.2)
Case length			
< 1 year	1,710 (38.0)	1,613 (42.6)	97 (13.6)
1 – 2 years	1,560 (34.7)	1,344 (35.5)	216 (30.3)
> 2 years	1,229 (27.3)	830 (21.9)	399 (56.0)

*Note.* All individuals competitively employed at VR application. Retained or lost employment refers to status at VR closure. BEP = Business Enterprise Program. HS = high school. PS = post-secondary school. AA = associate degree.

Table 2

*Significant predictors, logistic regression analysis.*

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>df</i>	Wald $\chi^2$	<i>OR</i> (95% <i>CI</i> )
Female	0.26	0.09	1	8.04**	1.30 (1.08, 1.55)
Secondary disability	0.34	0.09	1	13.55**	1.40 (1.17, 1.68)
Education at closure (ref = HS/some PS)			3	18.62**	
Less than high school	0.16	0.17	1	0.99	1.18 (0.85, 1.63)
AA or Certificate/license	-0.11	0.13	1	0.75	0.89 (0.69, 1.15)
Bachelor or above	-0.47	0.12	1	16.20**	0.62 (0.49, 0.78)
Type of jobs at application (ref = employer job)			2	6.02*	
Self-employment	-0.12	0.19	1	0.39	0.89 (0.61, 1.29)
BEP	-1.77	0.74	1	5.69*	0.17 (0.04, 0.73)
Weekly work hours at application	-0.01	0.00	1	7.29**	0.99 (0.98, 1.00)
Previous closure (ref = none)			2	20.33**	
With employment outcome	-0.48	0.13	1	12.95**	0.62 (0.47, 0.80)
Without employment outcome	0.78	0.33	1	5.63*	2.19 (1.15, 4.19)
Age $\times$ case length (ref < 1 year)			2	10.95**	
Age $\times$ case length 1 - 2 years	0.03	0.02	1	2.31	<sup>a</sup>
Age $\times$ case length > 2 years	0.03	0.01	1	10.10**	<sup>a</sup>
On-the-job supports (short-term)	-1.12	0.21	1	28.44**	0.33 (0.22, 0.49)
Rehabilitation technology	-0.31	0.11	1	8.33**	0.74 (0.60, 0.91)
Diagnosis and treatment	-0.47	0.10	1	21.27**	0.63 (0.52, 0.77)

Note. \* $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .01$ . *SE* = standard error. *OR* = odds ratio. *CI* = confidence interval.

<sup>a</sup> follow-up results of age  $\times$  case length are in Table 3.

Table 3  
*Odds ratios for losing employment based on case length by age*

Age	<i>OR (95% CI)</i>		
	> 2 years vs. < 1 year	> 2 years vs. 1 – 2 years	1 – 2 years vs. < 1 year
20	3.56 (1.97, 6.44)	2.09 (1.29, 3.39)	1.71 (0.91, 3.22)
30	4.85 (3.16, 7.44)	2.43 (1.71, 3.45)	2.00 (1.27, 3.15)
40	6.61 (4.91, 8.89)	2.83 (2.23, 3.60)	2.33 (1.71, 3.18)
50	9.00 (6.97, 11.64)	3.30 (2.69, 4.04)	2.73 (2.11, 3.53)
60	12.27 (8.72, 17.25)	3.84 (2.93, 5.03)	3.19 (2.27, 4.50)

*Note.* *OR* = odds ratio. *CI* = confidence interval.

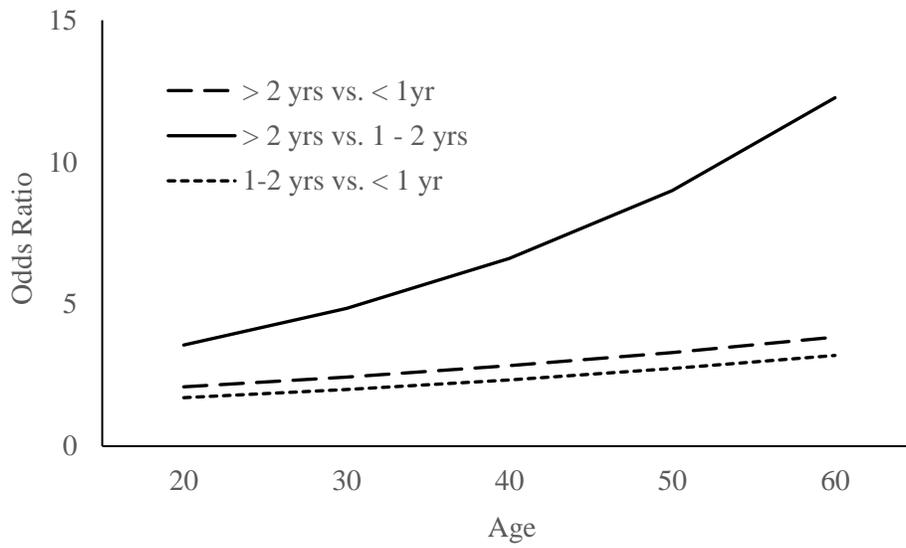


Figure 1. Odds ratios of losing employment by age in VR case length comparisons.