

**TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION
TWC Main Building - Room 244
101 East 15th Street
Austin, Texas 78701-0001**

**COMMISSION MEETING AGENDA
March 15, 2022
9:00 a.m.
Docket 11**

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1

Chair Daniel called the meeting to order.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 2

Public Comment

No public comment.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 3

Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action Regarding Whether to Assume Continuing Jurisdiction on Unemployment Compensation Cases, Wage Claim Cases, and/or Tax Liability Cases and Reconsideration of Unemployment Compensation Cases, Wage Claim Cases, and/or Tax Liability Cases, if any

No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 4

Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action Regarding Tax Liability Cases Listed on the Texas Workforce Commission Docket 11

The Commission considered and took action on all tax liability cases listed above. No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 5

Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action Regarding Fair Housing Cases Listed on the Texas Workforce Commission Docket 11

No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 6

Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action Regarding Higher Level Appeals in Wage Claim Cases Listed on the Texas Workforce Commission Docket 11

The Commission considered and took action on all wage claim cases listed above.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 7

Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action Regarding Higher Level Appeals in Unemployment Compensation Cases Listed on the Texas Workforce Commission Docket 11

The Commission considered and took action on all unemployment compensation cases listed above.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 8

Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action Regarding the Acceptance of Pledges for Board Contract Years 2021 and 2022 Child Care Matching Funds

No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 9

Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action Regarding Statewide Initiatives Funded with Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Adult Education and Literacy (AEL), Child Care, or Other State Level Funds

No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 10

Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action Regarding Guidance on Resource Utilization and Implementation of Services and Strategies to Target Disaster Relief Efforts and Public Health Emergencies

No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 11

Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action Regarding Enacted, Proposed, or Considered Federal Regulations, Executive Orders, or Federal or State Enacted or Proposed Legislation

No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 12

Report and Update by the Executive Director and Staff Regarding Administrative Matters, Including Internal Policies and Procedures, Customer and Board Service Issues, Status of Current or Potential Project Assignments, Organizational Matters, and Responsibilities of the Agency's Divisions

No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 13

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE DISCUSSED IN EXECUTIVE SESSION OR OPEN MEETING AND HAVE ACTION TAKEN IN AN OPEN MEETING:

- a. Government Code Section 551.074(a)(1): The Appointment, Employment, Evaluation, Reassignment, Duties, Discipline, or Dismissal of the Executive Director, Internal Auditor, Executive Staff, and other Personnel
- b. Government Code Section 551.071(1): Pending or Contemplated Litigation
- c. Government Code Section 551.071(2): To Consult with Its Attorney Regarding Confidential Legal Matters
- d. Government Code Section 551.076: To Deliberate Regarding Security Devices or Security Audits, Specifically in Relation to (1) the Deployment, or Specific Occasions for Implementation, of Security Personnel or Devices; or (2) a Security Audit
- e. Government Code Section 551.089: To Deliberate Regarding Security Devices or Security Audits, Specifically in Relation to (1) Security Assessments or Deployments Relating to Information Resources Technology; (2) Network Security Information as Described by Section 2059.055(b); or (3) the Deployment, or Specific Occasions for Implementation, of Security Personnel, Critical Infrastructure, or Security Devices

No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 14

The next Commission meeting is set for March 22, 2022, at 9:00 a.m.

No Discussion.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 15

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 9:18 a.m.

Texas Workforce Commission Meeting
March 15, 2022

Item 2:

Public Comment


Written Comments

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To: Members and Staff, Texas Workforce Commission

From: Staff, Board, and Apprentices of RespectAbility

Re: Public Comments for March 15th, 2022

Dear Chairman Daniel and Executive Director Serna,

Thank you very much for the opportunity to offer our comments for the Texas Workforce Commission meeting on March 15th, 2022. RespectAbility is a nonpartisan, nonprofit disability inclusion organization dedicated to fighting stigmas and advancing opportunities for millions of Americans with disabilities.

One-in-five Americans have a disability according to the U.S. Census Bureau. People with disabilities are America's largest minority group and the only one that, due to accident, aging, or illness, anyone can join at any time. Indeed, in Texas itself, [there are 3,573,362](#) residents living with some form of disability and they make up fully 12.2 percent of the state's population.

These facts have wide-ranging implications for the state's overall workforce development planning, and the unique challenges facing Texans with disabilities need to be recognized across the entire scope of your board's work.

In these comments, RespectAbility's team of subject matter experts and advocates with disabilities have collected our critical ideas, policy proposals, and key data to inform your board's decision-making process. While we are a national organization, we are eager to collaborate with you and your team.

Our ideas and recommendations are as follows:

- ***Focus on Closing the Gap in Labor Force Participation Rates between Texans with and without disabilities:*** As Texas and the nation grapples with strategies to get people back to work and to fill in labor shortages, it is worth recognizing the good and bad news facing workers with disabilities. Nationwide, as a direct result of the Pandemic, more than 1 million workers with disabilities have lost their jobs nationwide. In 2020, before COVID-19, Texas' employment rate for all working-age people with disabilities was 40.6 percent, compared to 73.8 percent of people without disabilities. At the same time, looking closer at the demographic data reflects a more complicated economic situation for people from marginalized communities. In fact, Hispanic/LatinX working-age Texans with disabilities had an employment rate of 41.6 percent, compared to 42.1 percent of working-age people with disabilities who are white, 56.4 percent of those who are Asian American and Pacific Islanders (AAPI) and only 33.7 percent of Black working-age Texans with disabilities.

Far too many decision-makers only pay attention to the overall unemployment rate without looking deeper. People with disabilities want to work, can work, and are striving to work more than ever before. As such, RespectAbility has consistently advocated that decision-makers in the workforce development system at the national, state, and local levels use the Labor Force Participation Rate as a key metric for measuring efforts to get more people with barriers to employment into the workforce.

In the autumn of 2021, the labor force participation rate for working-age people with disabilities is now 2 full percentage points higher than it was before COVID-19. **This means that people with disabilities are engaging with the labor force in higher numbers than before the pandemic.** In total, there are over 1.8 million working-age Texans with disabilities and if Texas follows national trends, there could be as many as 36,000 new jobseekers with disabilities entering Texas' labor force. As such, decision making entities like your workforce board need to adopt a focused strategy for getting more people with disabilities into the workforce and the right metrics to hold themselves accountable for that success.

- ***Look at Strategies to Close the Gap in High School Graduation Rates:*** The link between educational attainment and ultimate employment success is clear. As such, gaps in educational attainment, especially around high school completion rates, have serious long-term impacts on the labor force, the talent pipeline, and the economic wellbeing of Texas. As such, it is worth paying attention to certain key, disaggregated data points that show where the gaps are in educational attainment for young Texans, especially BIPOC students with disabilities.

In Texas' K-12 public schools, there are over 575,000 students with disabilities. The changing demographics of the nation are reflected in the student population, with fully 72 percent of them being Black, Indigenous, or People of Color (BIPOC) individuals with disabilities. 11.4 percent of students with disabilities nationwide, or almost 720,000 students, identify as English-language learners. The gap in graduation rates between students with and without disabilities continues to undermine their futures. Critically, among the class of 2019, the high school graduation rate for students with disabilities was only 78 percent, compared to 87 percent of students without disabilities.

This means that thousands of students with disabilities are leaving Texas' school system with uncertain prospects for finding a place in the workforce. Numerous studies have demonstrated that college graduates will earn far more money than college students who dropped out. By far, those earning the least are students without a high school diploma. A lack of a high school diploma is the negative 'gift' that keeps on hurting. As such, legislators have a moral imperative to invest in and expand services that will support the educational and employment success of more students with disabilities.

- ***Expand on the Use of Online, Cohort-Based Apprenticeships for Workers in the Knowledge Economy and the Nonprofit Sector:*** The pandemic has made remote work an accepted reality for thousands of workers, normalizing a common reasonable accommodation request long championed by workers with disabilities. Microsoft has dramatically expanded their accessibility features, including built-in speech to text technology which makes it possible for people with even the most limited mobility to use computers. This has opened an unprecedented window for people with disabilities to contribute to the success of nonprofits, communities and beyond. Remote work also has great promise at expanding apprenticeship programs into more diverse sectors of the Texas state economy, especially the knowledge economy. RespectAbility has retooled our own National Leadership Program from being a cohort-based internship program located in Washington D.C., into an all-virtual, work-from-anywhere skills-based training program. Such approaches have major implications for efforts to train workers for good-paying jobs in the knowledge economy and the nonprofit sector.

Further, cohort-based models offer a cost-effective method for delivering workforce services, especially for transition aged youth with disabilities. Instead of the inefficiency method one-on-one client services typified by the usual vocational rehabilitation service system, cohorts offer the chance to blend and braid funding to support training and build in a social component among cohort participants crucial to soft-skill development. As such, we recommend that professionals involved with the provisions of Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) examine proven models of cohort-based services and look to build on models such as:

- ***Project RISE in Virginia:*** Project RISE (Resilience, Independence, Self-Advocacy, Employment), sponsored with the support of the Virginia Chapter of National Federation for the Blind, is a cohort based, skill development focused training program for blind and low vision students ages 14-21. Over the course of a 10-month program, students are trained in independent living skills and in professional skills for use in future employment. Students build social connection, even in virtual spaces by connecting and collaborating with fellow program participants. Working with each student, educational and career goals are developed and supported through internship or volunteer placement. For more information about RISE, please visit <https://www.nfbv.org/rise>
- ***Transitions to Work JVS Boston:*** Transitions to Work JVS Boston is a transitional vocational employment program for those with disabilities living in the greater Boston metropolitan area. Critically, it is an employer focused program with extensive onsite job training and leverages non-disabled coworkers as peer coaches for each participant. The training cohort is built around seven trainings sessions throughout the year and an intensive twelve-week training on skills needed for customer facing job roles. Benefits counseling are also a key topic covered in the training. For more information and videos detailing this program's successes, please visit <https://www.jvs-boston.org/our-services/disability-employment-transitions-work/transitions-to-work/>
- ***Project SEARCH and the Caring Economy:*** Project SEARCH is a school-to-work transition program for adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities that prepares them for good paying careers in hospitals, elder-care, and the caring economy. By placing students with disabilities into three internships at a job site over the course of an academic year, students learn skills, build their confidence and gain competitive work experience. There are already SEARCH sites in several hotels and hospitals in Austin, Houston, Dallas and Fort Worth metropolitan areas. However, given the widespread shortage in direct care professionals to work in elder care facilities, there is a serious opportunity to expand Project SEARCH and help more job seekers with disabilities launch careers in the caring economy. Critically, we also believe that there is serious professional development value in taking

workforce professionals from other programs to a SEARCH site and facilitating the chance to more about the SEARCH model. To learn more, please visit <https://www.projectsearch.us/learn-about-our-book/>

- ***Look at Expanding Access to Entrepreneurship as a Workforce Solution:*** In the pre-pandemic era, job seekers with disabilities were already turning to self-employment in far higher numbers than their non-disabled peers. As of the 2019 American Community Survey, approximately 700,000 workers with disabilities were self-employed, enjoying the flexibility and opportunities that entrepreneurship provides. For many, they did so because being your own boss and owning a small business served as an end-run around the barriers to employment that hold back far too many people with disabilities. In looking at the issue of self-employment and promoting entrepreneurship among people with disabilities, special attention should be directed to the equity issues of access to capital and systemic racism. Several disability organizations have been advocating for the inclusion of people with disabilities as a specific category under the rules of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) and to advance racial diversity in the entrepreneurship space. Now is the appropriate time to begin digging deep into that work as an equitable workforce strategy. We further note that as Texas expands this program, it should be done with careful consumer input, and use criteria to measure success and eligibility that is consistent with the real factors necessary to ensure the success of a small business.
- ***Focus on Encouraging Disability Owned Businesses by Utilizing Best Practices from Other States:*** There is an opportunity for a Texas state model which prioritizes contract and purchase services for certified disability-owned businesses as a disability employment model. To measure success, it is also important to ensure that WIOA employer engagement measures the type of employment relevant to small business activities, including disability-owned businesses, in addition to large corporate employers. These are topics that merit deeper attention as the State looks for innovative solutions to the challenge of building back better. Iowa VR has embraced entrepreneurship and self-employment as one of the key virtual services provided to the people with disabilities that they serve.

Iowa's Vocational Rehabilitation agency has embraced the current crisis by adopting a range of new virtual strategies, approaches, and procedures for providing high-quality workforce service even amid a virtual pandemic. Some of those innovative approaches have major implications for the future of VR. Iowa quickly invested in the technological infrastructure to provide virtual services statewide, adopted a cohort-based model for fostering social connections among VR clients on Zoom and tested other emerging practices throughout 2020. Texas could learn from the innovations and ideas tested by Iowa and Iowans with disabilities.

- ***Improving Pre-ETS and continuing to offer virtual services:*** Despite the eagerness of so many to jump directly to the post-COVID world and a return to normal, providers working with youth with and without disabilities need to be prepared to continue to provide virtual services now and in the future. As such, it is worth highlight the adaptability and innovative work done in other states around the provision of virtual pre-ETS services. We have highlighted the work of Iowa Voc Rehab previously in these comments, but it is also worth spotlighting the work done in Tennessee. Last year, the Tennessee Department of Human Services published a comprehensive guide about virtual pre-ETS and best practices proven during the worst months of the pandemic. Youth with disabilities, especially those between the ages of 14 to 21, need to be prepared for the digital workforce and virtual training is a necessary first step. Continuing to provide virtual services presents a direct opportunity to tackle the digital divide by directly providing access to technology and assistive technology for youth with disabilities from marginalized communities.

Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) are one of the most important elements of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014. Representing a group of collective services designed to help youth with disabilities prepare for life after compulsory education, pre-ETS are a crucial policy innovation to connect millions of youths with disabilities to services and support while they are still in school and set them up for a lifetime of success. Part of that innovative approach is the inclusion of and collaboration with local educational agencies to order to be connect students with disabilities to skill development programs and other training needs.

The pandemic and the switch to virtual learning has significantly impacted the provision of pre-ETS services at the state and local level. An additional barrier was the serious delay in federal guidance and technical assistance to support pre-ETS work throughout 2020.

It is important to adapt pre-ETS to meet the needs of students that are virtually learning, even as people are getting vaccinated. This is done by creating clear guidelines for presenting pre-ETS in a virtual environment and planning to continue to do so in the near future. This includes scheduling time for virtual instruction, making sure that content adheres to the 5 components of pre-ETS, keeping up lines of communication and adapting documents to virtually monitor student progress, while allowing progress information to be shared among IEP teams on the educational side.

- ***Leveraging Federal Contractors and Section 503 to Drive Employment Opportunities for Workers with Disabilities:*** In looking at new strategies, alternative pathways, and economic sectors to support the aspirations of jobseekers with disabilities, it is worth recognizing the unique place occupied by companies doing business with the federal government. If your board members are not familiar, it is worth your attention to learn more about Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Section 503 specifically contains legislative language about affirmation action, non-discrimination against individuals with disabilities, and subsequent regulations have been used to encourage contractors to hire individuals with disabilities through affirmative action. Beginning in 2016, the Office of Federal Contracting Compliance Program (OFCCP) set a new utilization goal for contractors to have up to 7 percent of their workforce, in all job categories, be individuals with disabilities. The 7 percent goal was very much intended as a gauging goal and a tool to encourage great diversity efforts.

In seeking to meet the challenge of Section 503 and the 7 percent goal, contractors have adopted a wide range of strategies including encouraging disability self-disclosure among employees and staff. Contractors are prohibited from asking the nature of a disability however staff may self-disclose through demographic documents and data collection. There is comprehensive information available to support contractors through great national organizations like the National Organization on Disability (NOD) and Disability: IN.

There are major, multi-billion-dollar contractors doing business with the federal government across Texas. Examples of major federal contractors in the Lone Star State include:

1. Lockheed Martin Corporation \$17.07 billion (8.7% of total contracts)
2. Lockheed Martin Corporation \$3.54 billion (1.8% of total contracts)
3. Bell Boeing Joint Project Office \$2.93 billion (1.5% of total contracts)
4. Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. \$1.46 billion (0.7% of total contracts)
5. L-3 Communications Integrated Systems L.P. \$1.41 billion (0.7% of total contracts)

These companies, and other contractors in other parts of the state, are natural partners in this work. For more detailed information, please visit our website here:

<https://www.respectability.org/lajobs/federal-contractors/>

- ***Ensuring Family Engagement is an Element of Workforce Development Planning to Support Transition-Aged Youth with Disabilities:*** A critical, if often neglected, element of transition planning and workforce development is the importance of family engagement. Families are crucial stakeholders and valuable partners in the effort to get more youth with disabilities into the workforce. The National Technical Assistance Center on Transition (NTACT) has been tracking key innovations and best practices around family engagement and transition services even before the pandemic got started. Several of NTACT's resources are directly intended to support providers as they work to successfully engage families, develop plans to inform clients about the full range of services available under the workforce development system, and strategies for success. More details are available online here: <https://transitionta.org/topics/family-engagement/>.

Likewise, given the rich cultural, linguistic, and ethnic diversity of Texas' communities, resources in languages other than English are absolutely essential. Several disability organizations in communities across the country have developed Spanish language resources to support parents, family engagement and directly benefit youth with disabilities. More work needs to be done in this space, but as a starting point, we are delighted to several Spanish language documents developed by RespectAbility and our partner organizations: <https://worldenabled.org/our-projects/respect-ability-spanish-disability-guide-for-parents/>

- ***Work with Subject Matter Experts and Learn from Past Implementation of Best Practices:*** One of the fundamental ideas of WIOA was to improve workforce services through new partnerships and collaborations to tear down siloes separating programs. This idea is particularly relevant when talking about disability employment issues and best practices in workforce systems. There are numerous national, state and local organizations with deep knowledge about improving services to jobseekers with and without disabilities. RespectAbility is such organization, but there are many others who are eager to help improve outcomes. Likewise, there is value in reflecting on documented best practices and proven models of success. On that front, the work of the National Governors Association (NGA) *Better Bottom Line* initiative and the Council of Montana Governments (CSG): *Work Matters A Framework for States on Workforce Development for People with Disabilities* come to mind. Likewise, the 2018 **Accenture** study and the 2020 report from **Mercer and Global Disability Inclusion** on employees with disabilities have critical lessons to teach private sector employers seeking to onboard talented workers with disabilities.

As an organization that advocates on behalf of job seekers with disabilities and their families, we believe that collecting the best ideas, emerging practices and innovative policies is critical to ensuring that Americans with and without disabilities have equal access to good jobs. Without such ideas, communities and policymakers cannot direct appropriate resources to the places that need them most, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. If you have any questions or would like to discuss these matters further, our team stands ready to help, however we can. Thank you.

These comments were prepared thanks to the hard work and close attention of RespectAbility's Apprentices, Staff, and Board Members. Special credit is due to current Apprentices Alex Hilke, Elizabeth Pezone, Shereen Ali, Roy Payan, and Tammie Stevens who have been active contributors to our organization's work on policy, advocacy, civic engagement and advancing disability inclusion. They represent future leaders who will have a substantial impact on the opportunities and aspirations of millions of Americans with disabilities.



Cover

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**Building an Equitable Recovery -
Solutions for Texans with
Disabilities**

<https://www.respectability.org/>

Disability Statistics in Texas (Pre-Pandemic)



Gov. Greg Abbott (R-TX)

- Total # of PWDs in State: 3,282,543
- Total # of working-age PWDs: 1,658,935
- # of working-age PWDs with Jobs: 695,898
- Employment Rate-working-age PWDs: 41.9%
- Employment Rate-working-age Non-PWDs: 77.5%
- Gap in Labor Force Participation Rates between PWDs and non-PWDs: 35.5%
- Poverty Rate of PWDs: 22.8%

Source: Annual Disability Statistics Compendium: 2020 Durham, NH: Univ. of New Hampshire, Institute on Disability

<https://disabilitycompendium.org/>

Recognizing Racial Disparities in Texas

- There are 735,617 working-age white Texans with disabilities. Out of that number, only 317,308 or 43.1% percent have jobs.
- Fully 13.9% percent of white Texans with disabilities live in poverty compared to 7.9% percent of Texans without disabilities.
- There are 271,739 working-age African Americans with disabilities. Out of that number, only 95,711 or 35.2% percent have jobs.
- Fully 29.1% percent of African Americans with disabilities live in poverty compared to 18.1% percent of African Americans without disabilities.

SOURCE: Annual Disability Statistics Supplement: 2020. Univ. of New Hampshire, Institute on Disability.

<https://disabilitycompendium.org/compendium/2020-annual-disability-statistics-supplement>

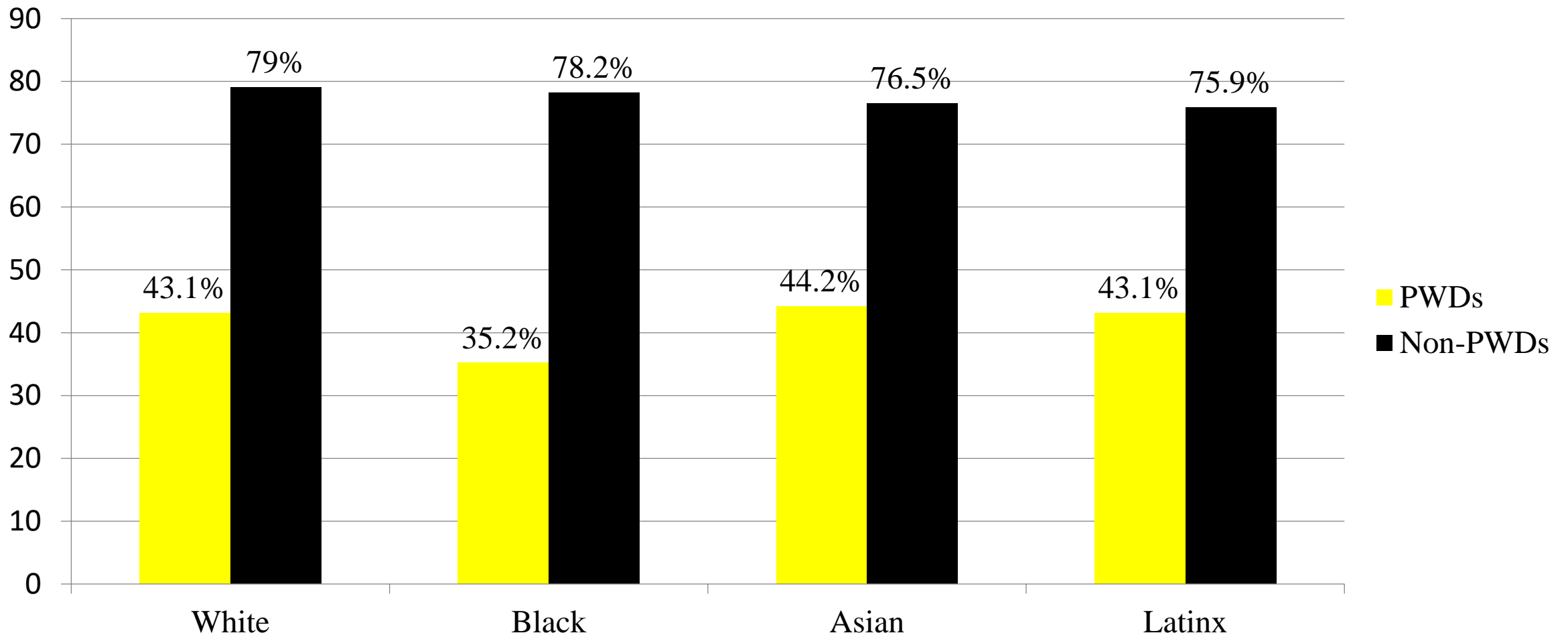
Recognizing Racial Disparities in Texas – 2

- There are 571,671 working-age Hispanic/Latinx people with disabilities. Out of that number, fully 246,550 or 43.1% percent have jobs.
- Fully 26% percent of Hispanic/Latinx people with disabilities live in poverty, compared to only 18.8% of Hispanic/ Latinx people without disabilities.
- There are 37,018 working-age Asian Americans with disabilities. Out of that number, only 16,345 or 44.2% percent have jobs.
- Fully 15.8% percent of Asian Americans with disabilities live in poverty compared to 9.8% percent of Asian Americans without disabilities.

SOURCE: Annual Disability Statistics Supplement: 2020. Univ. of New Hampshire, Institute on Disability.

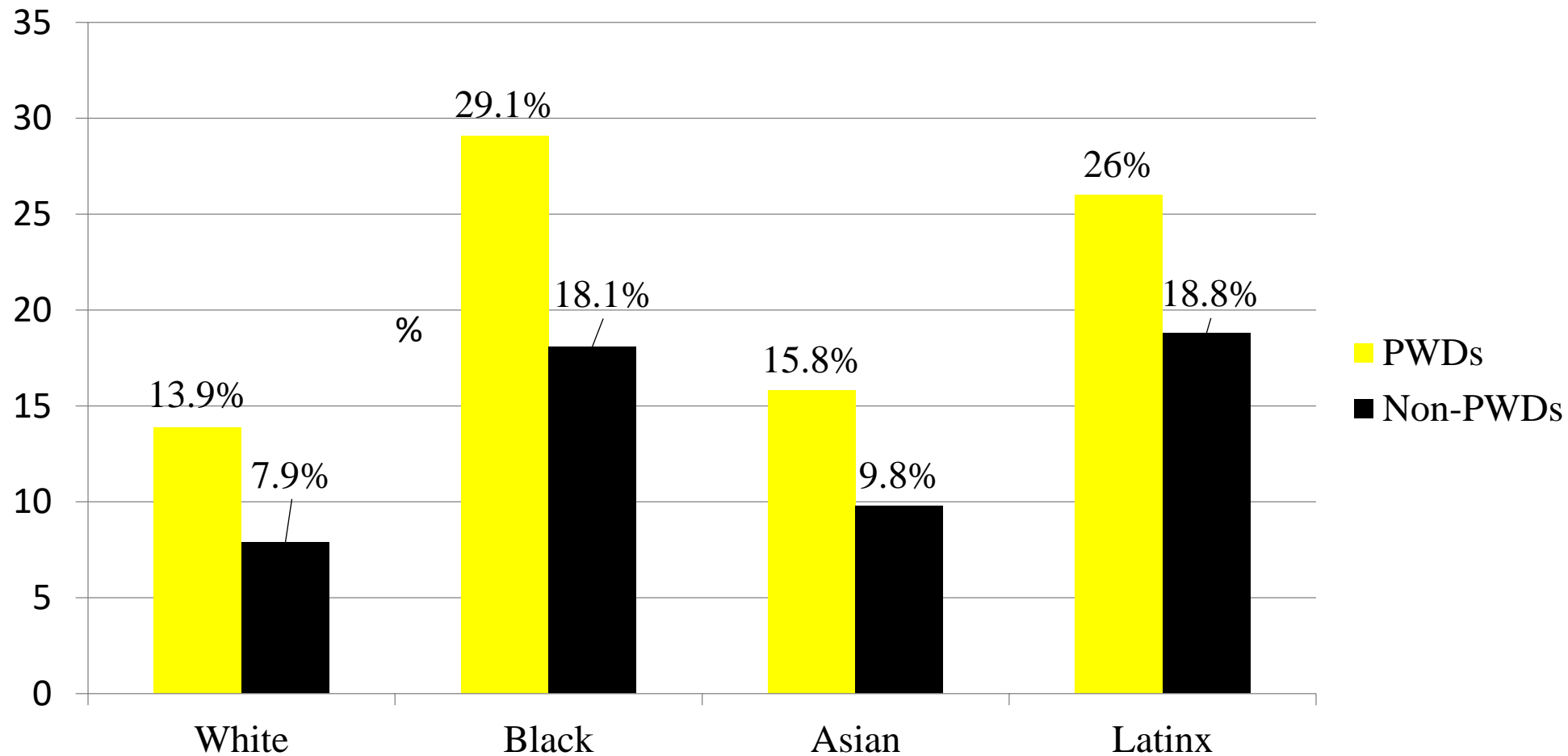
<https://disabilitycompendium.org/compendium/2020-annual-disability-statistics-supplement>

Employment Rates for Working-Age Texans w/ & w/o Disabilities, by Race – 2019 (Pre-COVID)



SOURCE: Annual Disability Statistics Supplement: 2020. Univ. of New Hampshire, Institute on Disability.
<https://disabilitycompendium.org/compendium/2020-annual-disability-statistics-supplement>

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SOURCE: Annual Disability Statistics Supplement: 2020. Univ. of New Hampshire, Institute on Disability.

<https://disabilitycompendium.org/compendium/2020-annual-disability-statistics-supplement>

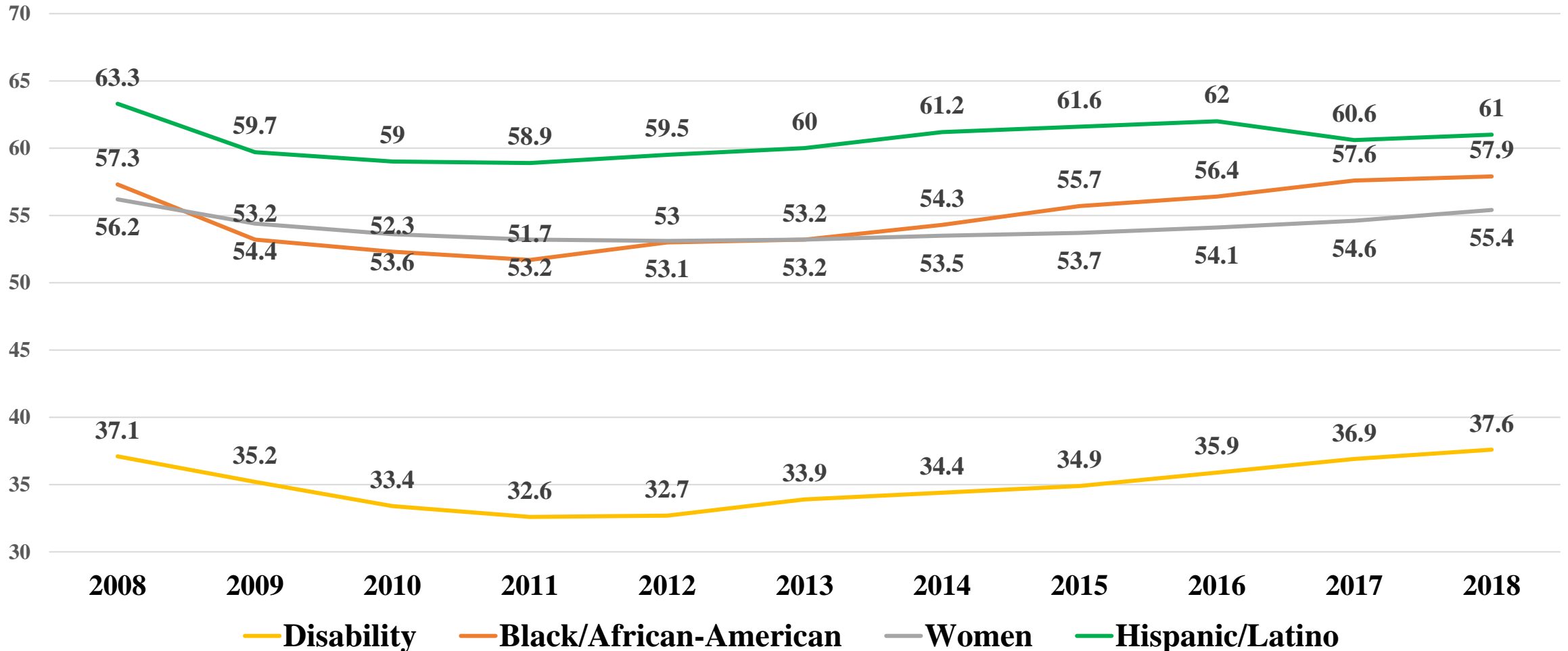
Percentage & Number of Disability by Type - SWDs

		Deaf-blindness	Developmental delay	Emotional disturbance	Hearing disabilities	Intellectual disabilities	Multiple disabilities	Orthopedic Disability	Other health conditions	Specific learning disabilities	Speech or language	Traumatic brain injury (TBI)	Visual disabilities
			DATA INCOMPLETE	36,065	6,603	59,192	7,841	2,861	80,570	183,177	97,810	1,129	3,177
						10%	1.4%	0.5%	14%	33%	17%	0.2%	0.05%

Source: IDEA Section 618 Data Products: Static Table -

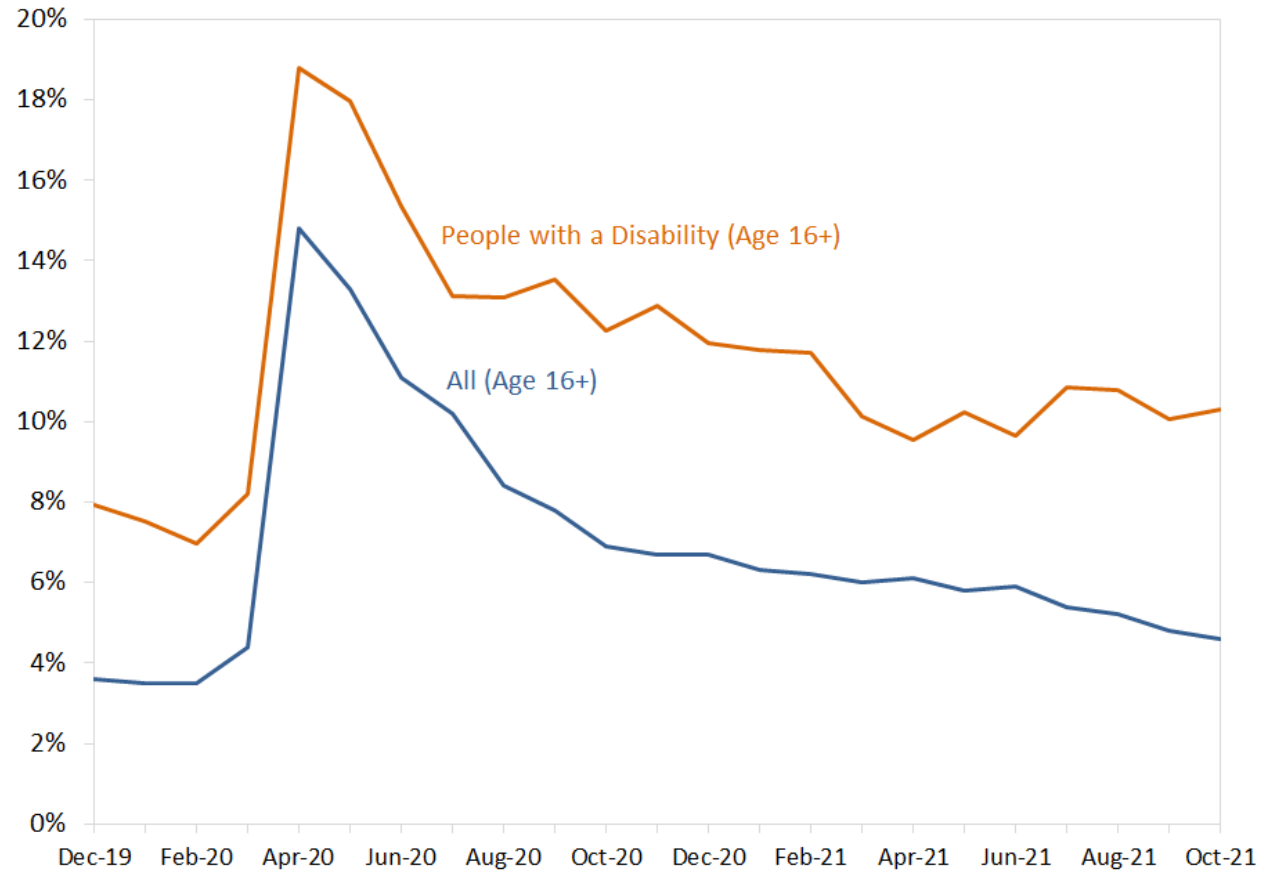
<https://www2.ed.gov/programs/osepidea/618-data/static-tables/index.html>

Employment Rates of Minority Populations (Percentage of population) – 2008 to 2018 – WIP



SOURCES: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/793961/employment-among-disabled-us-adults/>
<https://www.bls.gov/charts/employment-situation/employment-population-ratio.htm>

Unemployment Rates for PWDs in 2020



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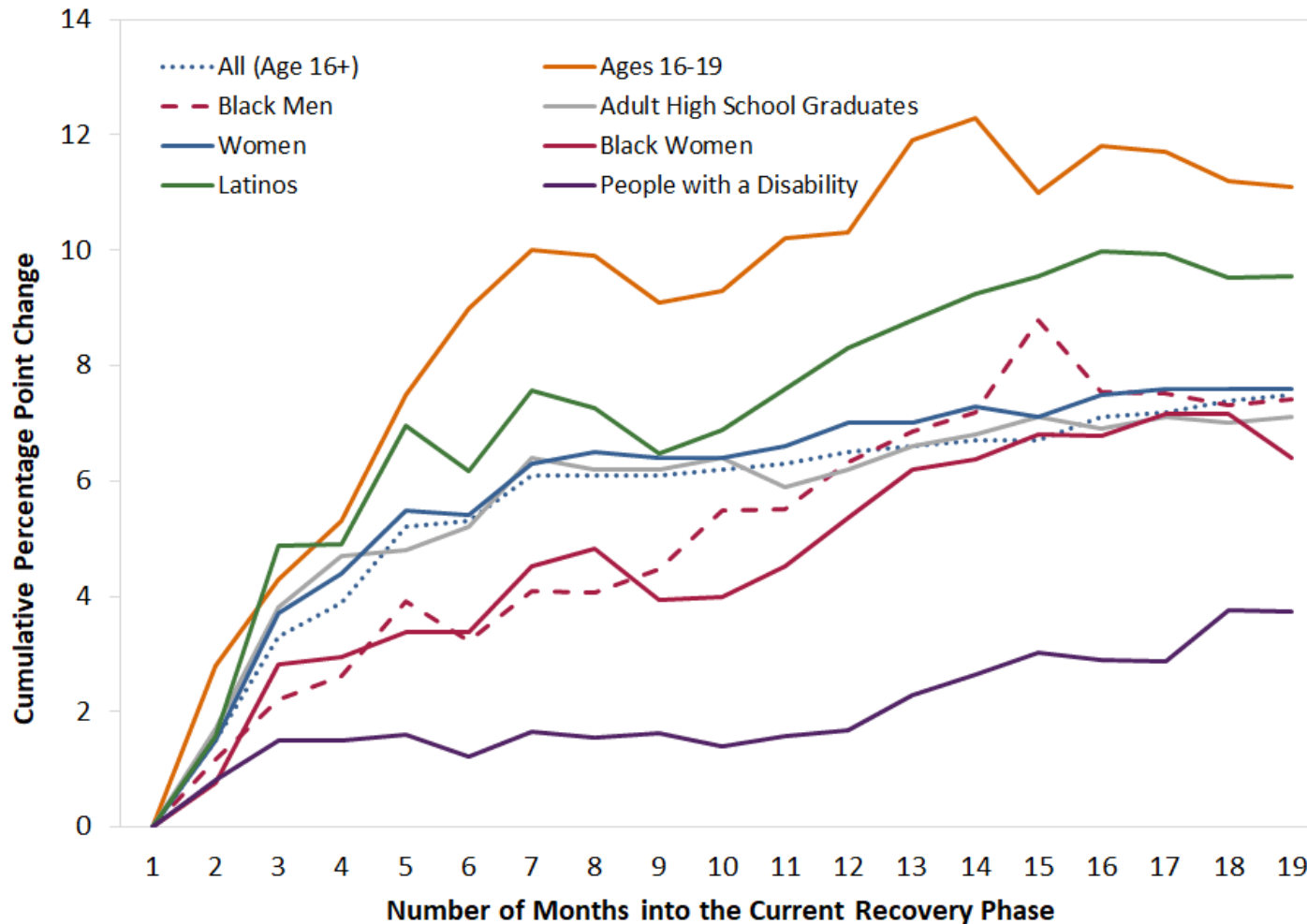
Source:
<https://www.stlouisfed.org/on-the-economy/2021/november/current-labor-market-workers-disability>

Labor Force Participation Rate in October 2021

- As of October 2021, the labor force participation rate for working-age people with disabilities is now 2 full percentage points higher than it was before COVID-19.
- **This means that people with disabilities are engaging with the labor force in higher numbers than before the pandemic.**



Rebound in the Employment-to-Pop Ratio for Vulnerable Groups during the Recovery

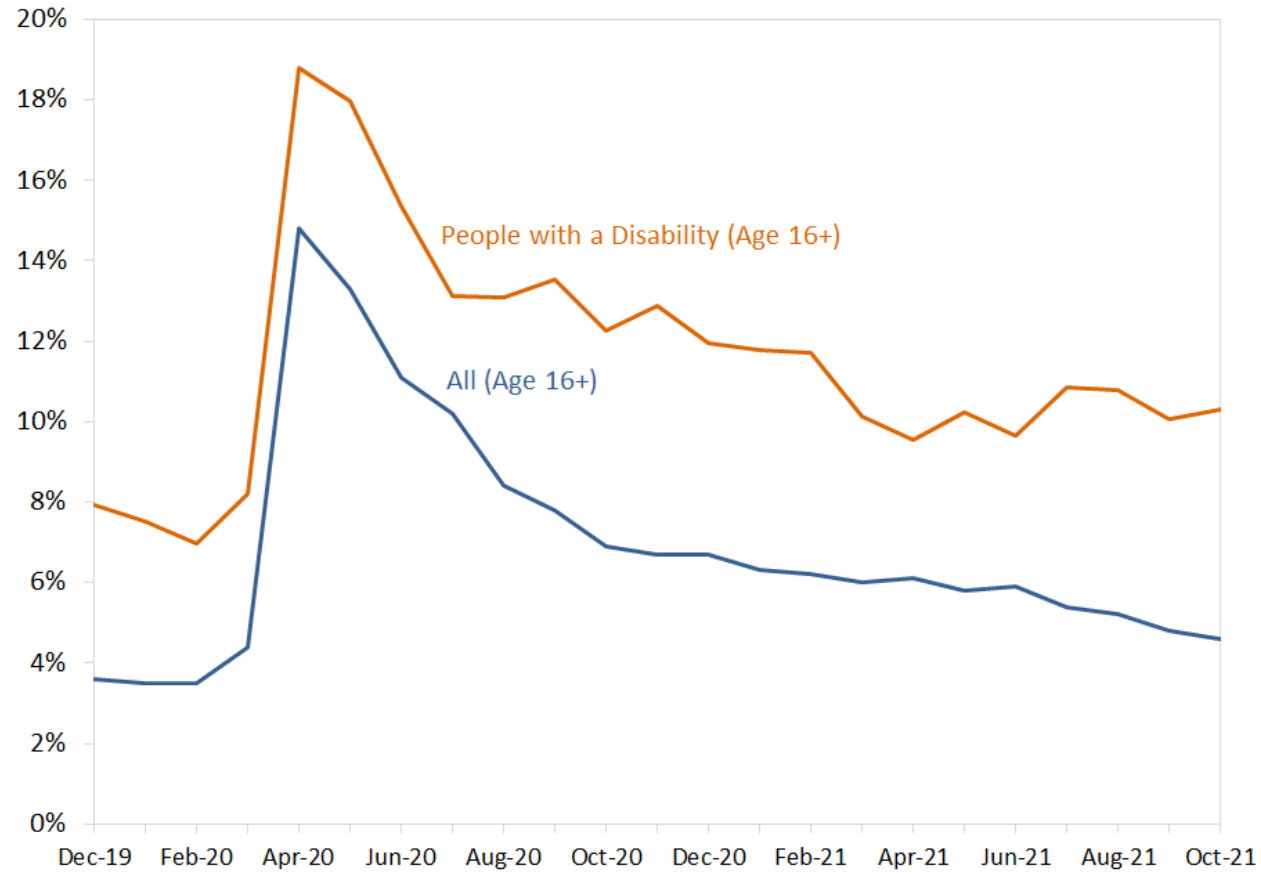


■ FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS

Source:

<https://www.stlouisfed.org/on-the-economy/2021/november/current-labor-market-workers-disability>

Unemployment Rates for PWDs in 2020

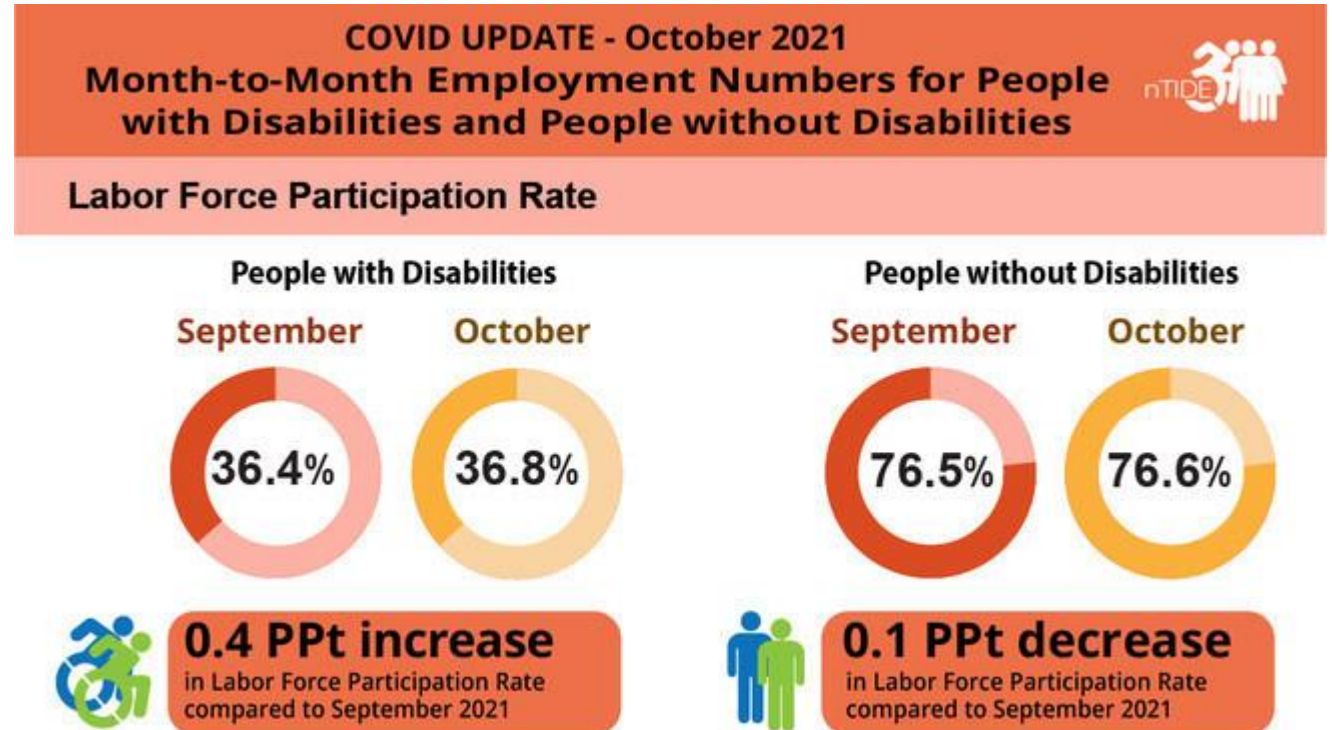


■ FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS

Source:
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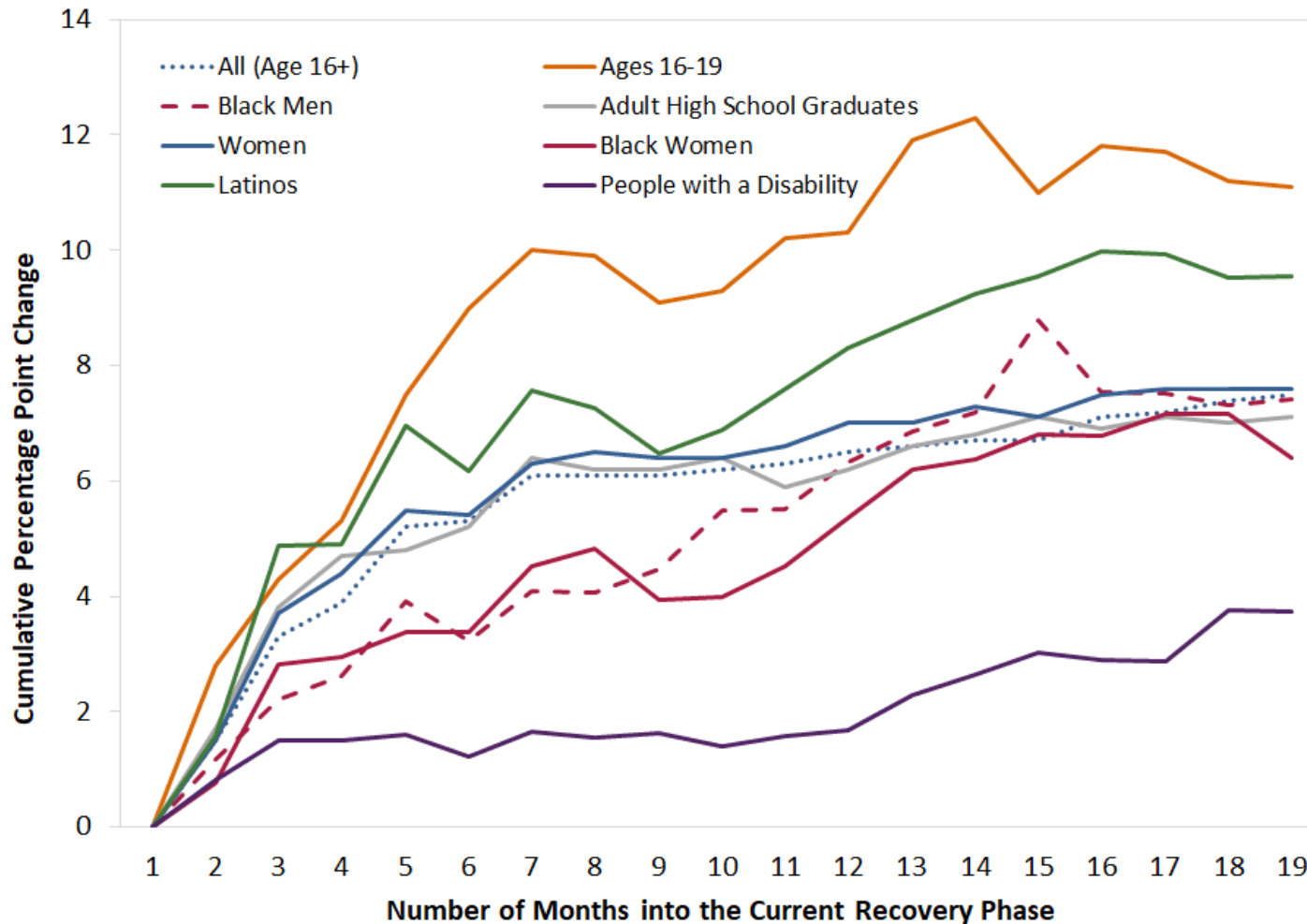
Would you like to know more? Resources!

- [People with Disabilities At Work](#)
- [Finding a Job as a Person With a Disability in Los Toolkit](#)
- [“Born for Business” Disability Entrepreneurship Toolkit](#)
- [Job Search Websites & Job Training Resources](#)
- [Internships / Fellowships for College Students / Graduates with Disabilities](#)
- [State Level Employment Resources](#) / [Business Focused Disability Organizations](#)
- [Disability and Employment Data Sources](#) / [State Data and State Plan Comments](#)
- [General Resources for Employers](#) / [#RespectTheAbility Campaign](#)
- [Press Clips on the Benefits of Hiring People with Disabilities](#)
- [Race, Implicit Bias and Privilege](#)
- [Local, National and Historical Context](#) / [Equity and Philanthropy Resources](#)

Equity and Access Webinar Series

- [Disability 101](#)
- [Disability History](#)
- [How to Ensure Accessible Events](#)
- [How to Recruit, Accommodate and Promote People with Disabilities for Volunteer Leadership, Board Positions and Paid Employment](#)
- [How to Ensure A Welcoming Lexicon and Inclusive Storytelling](#)
- [How to Ensure Accessible Websites and Social Media](#)
- [Premium Skills Workshop in Social Media Accessibility](#)
- [How to Ensure Legal Rights and Compliance Obligations: Exploring the Rights of Employees and Participants, and the Obligations of Nonprofit Organizations Under the Law](#)

Rebound in the Employment-to-Pop Ratio for Vulnerable Groups during the Recovery



■ FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS

Source:

<https://www.stlouisfed.org/on-the-economy/2021/november/current-labor-market-workers-disability>



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FIGHTING STIGMAS. ADVANCING OPPORTUNITIES.

THANK YOU!

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