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Abstract

[Excerpt] Getting a job promptly after applying for vocational rehabilitation (VR) services is important for a successful career. Rapid placement boosts self-confidence and prevents applicants from losing work skills as a consequence of inactivity. Moreover, employers may prefer candidates whose work history shows limited gaps in employment.

This data note describes the integrated employment timeframe from application to closure for people with developmental disabilities (i.e., mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism) whose cases were closed by VR in 2006 (N = 27,579). VR typically closes cases when applicants have been in employment for at least 90 days.

Keywords

disability, developmental disability, vocational rehabilitation, data, application

Comments

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Getting a job promptly after applying for vocational rehabilitation (VR) services is important for a successful career. Rapid placement boosts self-confidence and prevents applicants from losing work skills as a consequence of inactivity. Moreover, employers may prefer candidates whose work history shows limited gaps in employment.

This data note describes the integrated employment timeframe from application to closure for people with developmental disabilities (i.e., mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism) whose cases were closed by VR in 2006 (N = 27,579). VR typically closes cases when applicants have been in employment for at least 90 days.

The table below, divided by state, shows the percentages of cases closed within one year of application, between one and three years from application, and more than three years from application. Across all states, 33 percent of closures took place within one year of application, 49 percent between one and three years, and 18 percent more than three years after application. The highest percentage of cases closed within one year from application was 56, in both Vermont and Nevada. The highest percentages of cases closed more than three years from application was 42, in Oklahoma.

It is noteworthy that the time elapsed between application and closure is not necessarily a measure of individual success in employment outcomes. Applicants who are students may delay looking for employment until after completing secondary or postsecondary education. Moreover, some applicants may receive services beyond the 90th day of employment, extending the date of case closure in comparison to job entry. RSA 911 data do not provide the date of job entry.

Source

RSA-911, FY2006.

Suggested Citation

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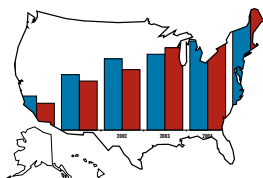


Table: Timeframe from application to closure in integrated employment*

State	Number of Closures	Closed in one year or less (%)	Closed between 1 and 3 years (%)	Closed after more than 3 years (%)	State	Number of Closures	Closed in one year or less (%)	Closed between 1 and 3 years (%)	Closed after more than 3 years (%)
AK	62	34	52	15	MT	116	39	47	14
AL	1,343	30	43	27	NC	1,669	29	53	18
AR	195	25	46	30	ND	89	29	53	18
AZ	293	34	51	15	NE	191	46	45	9
CA	2,693	36	48	17	NH	144	43	47	10
CO	344	37	47	17	NJ	425	41	51	8
CT	133	27	55	18	NM	189	46	48	6
DC	27	41	44	15	NV	75	56	37	7
DE	121	47	43	10	NY	1,759	36	51	13
FL	889	31	57	13	OH	1,153	51	42	7
GA	1,137	29	50	22	OK	219	19	39	42
HI	79	28	35	37	OR	477	52	42	6
IA	477	16	53	31	PA	1,263	30	49	21
ID	259	49	42	9	RI	113	29	39	32
IL	950	32	40	28	SC	356	41	40	19
IN	1,029	29	62	10	SD	215	50	32	18
KS	296	33	53	14	TN	686	24	45	31
KY	557	24	50	26	TX	1,029	31	52	18
LA	219	6	71	23	UT	268	26	43	31
MA	397	24	54	22	VA	950	37	44	19
MD	421	40	45	14	VT	233	56	31	12
ME	127	1	58	41	WA	561	25	60	15
MI	969	46	40	14	WI	460	13	62	25
MN	483	17	52	31	WV	273	33	44	23
MO	827	31	60	9	WY	74	51	36	12
MS	265	29	55	17	U.S. Total	27,579	33	49	18

*Totals not equal to 100 are due to rounding error.