



Employing and Accommodating Individuals with Spinal Cord Injuries

What is a Spinal Cord Injury?

A spinal cord injury (SCI) usually occurs as the result of a significant event such as a car accident or fall. An injury to the spinal cord interferes with messages between the brain and the body and results in paralysis and sensory loss below the level of the injury. The location at which the cord is injured and the severity of the injury determines the physical limitations the person will have. Individuals with SCI have near-normal life expectancy and they can and do work in a wide variety of employment settings.

Accommodating Individuals with SCI

The physical limitations imposed by a SCI can sometimes interfere with performance of job tasks. Job accommodations, however, can solve many task performance problems and enable the person to be a capable and productive employee.

The Americans with Disabilities Act requires employers to provide reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities so that they may 1) participate in the job application process; 2) perform the essential functions of the job; and 3) enjoy equal benefits and privileges of employment.

Reasonable accommodation related to job performance can take many forms, including: making the workplace accessible; reallocating marginal functions that the individual cannot perform because of the disability or changing when or how any job function is performed; part time or modified work schedules; the use of leave when necessary; obtaining special equipment or modifying current equipment; providing assistants to help with job-related tasks; providing reserved parking; and allowing the employee to utilize equipment, aids or services that the employer is not required to provide, such as a service animal.

Employers are not required to provide accommodations that will pose an undue hardship. Undue hardship must be based on an individualized assessment of current circumstances that show that a specific reasonable accommodation would cause significant difficulty or expense. Undue hardship is evaluated by



assessing various factors, including the nature and net cost of the accommodation; the number of employees, type of operations and financial resources of the facility and the larger business entity of which it may be a part; and the impact of the accommodation on the operation of the facility.

Considerations in the Hiring Process

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act, employers must make reasonable accommodation for a qualified individual with a known physical or mental disability. With SCI, the disability is physical and is usually apparent. The applicant will most likely be using a manual or powered wheelchair or walking aides. The presence of the disability, however, should not be the focus of the employee selection process. Rather the process should center on whether the education, experience and skills of the applicant meet the job requirements and whether he or she can perform the documented essential functions with or without a reasonable accommodation. The employer might start by sharing and discussing the job description. A job description should include the essential functions of the job, marginal or peripheral functions, minimal qualifications, job location, and equipment to be used in job performance.

The employer may ask all applicants whether they can perform any or all job functions, including whether they can perform job functions “with or without reasonable accommodation.” Some individuals, however, have additional problems as a result of their spinal cord injury that may be less apparent. These include pain, poor heat tolerance and fatigue. If an applicant’s disability is either obvious or has been disclosed by the person, an employer may ask the applicant to describe or demonstrate how s/he would perform a particular function. This can also be asked if the employer could reasonably believe that the person will not be able to perform the function. Any request for a reasonable accommodation, however, will generally come from the individual.

The applicant with a SCI may require some form of accommodation in order to participate in the employee selection process. A few examples of accommodations that may be helpful during this process are:

- Mailing an application to those who request it
- Offering the services of someone to assist in completing the application
- Having disabled parking nearby
- Use an adjustable height table or desk to provide clearance for a person using a wheelchair



- Relocating an interview to an accessible location or better yet, removing physical barriers by installing a ramp, door opener, or providing wide passage and doorways.
- Review the physical accessibility of your interviewing space. Ensure access to your parking, building, and interview room/location.

Solving Common Work Issues

The type of work problems (if any) that an employee with a SCI may experience will depend on the individual's level of injury, the physical requirements of the job and the work environment. Some accommodations may be needed for a person to perform successfully the essential functions of the job. It is quite possible that the employee will know the type of accommodation that is needed.

Accommodations are usually inexpensive, contrary to what many people believe. Studies have shown that the majority of accommodations cost less than \$500 and many cost nothing. Also, there are frequently several different accommodations that may solve a problem. Examples of common work issues and how they have been solved are:

Standard desk too low for wheelchair access

- Remove center drawer
- Raise desk with wooden blocks
- Purchase higher or adjustable height desk

Pedestal desk center opening too narrow for wheelchair access

- Purchase a table
- Purchase an L-shaped desk with open clearance for wheelchair

Holding a telephone receiver difficult due to limited hand or arm function

- Provide a speakerphone
- Purchase a telephone headset

Using a standard keyboard/mouse with impaired hand or arm function

- Provide a keyboard drawer at appropriate height
- Provide a trackball
- Purchase hardware or software that provides for alternative access such as voice activation or using Morse code



Managing papers difficult with limited hand function

- Book holders
- Catalogue racks
- Copy holders
- Table top vertical files
- Lazy Susan table top holders
- Automatic page turners

Physical access into the facility

- Access to reserved parking for disabled
- Accessible route from parking into facility
- Maintenance of accessible features: firm and stable path of travel, snow removal, elevator or lift maintenance
- Lever hardware on doors
- Power doors for heavy doors

Physical access within facility

- Widen narrow doorways to 32", or add offset hinges which can add 1-1.5 inches of clearance
- Maintain at least 36" clear path of travel through furniture, files, and other objects
- Keep most frequently used materials and information on lower shelves/tables and do not use top drawers of file cabinets if person is unable to reach them

Bathroom access issues

- Lowered mirrors and paper towel dispensers
- Knee clearance for sinks and wrapped pipes
- Combine two stalls into one larger one
- Add elevated toilet or toilet seat
- Add grab bars

Morning routine for personal care may necessitate changes in work schedules

- Flexible schedule
- Telecommute part time
- Part-time employment



Retaining Employees

Everyone experiences functional changes as they age. For individuals with SCI, as well as other disabilities, these changes may occur prematurely and affect job performance. Functional changes can include pain in upper extremity joints, fatigue, muscle weakness and pain and stiffness. The impact of changes on work may be overlooked for a while because the changes may occur gradually. Accommodations that may enable the employee to begin working may also allow the employee to continue to be a successful, productive employee. Health and wellness for employees with SCI are vitally important to maintain good health and any company provided programs should be reviewed in order to assure their accessibility for all employees.

Resources to Help With Accommodation

When reasonable accommodations may be needed, the employee with a disability can be your best resource to identify potential accommodations and determine the effectiveness of each. The need for reasonable accommodation can occur at any point in the individual's employment. The accommodation process is a flexible one and accommodations may need to be reviewed periodically for effectiveness, and as the needs of the employees may decrease or increase. Although preference ideally should be given to the employee's choice, the employer has discretion to choose between effective accommodations. The ADA does not require employers to provide an accommodation that poses an undue hardship on the operation of the business. When no accommodation is identified or alternatives are desired, technical assistance may be helpful in determining how to accommodate an employee in a specific situation. A variety of resources are available to help you with identifying or implementing accommodations or understanding your obligations under the ADA.

ABLEDATA
Macro International
8455 Colesville Road, Suite 935
Silver Springs, MD 20910
800/227-0216
www.abledata.com

American Spinal Injury Association
250 E. Superior, Room 619

Chicago, IL 60611
312/908-3425
www.asia-spinalinjury.org

Assistive Technology Partners
601 E. 18th Ave., Suite 130
Denver, CO 80203
303/315-1280 Main
800/255-3477 within Colorado



Assistive Technology Partners

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO ANSCHUTZ MEDICAL CAMPUS

303/837-8964 TTY
303/837-1208 FAX
www.uchsc.edu/atp

Assistive Technology Partners
Western Slope Technical Assistance
Center (WesTAC)
2897 North Ave., Module 3A
Grand Junction, CO 81501
970/248-0876 Main
970/248-0877 FAX/TTY
www.uchsc.edu/atp

Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission
1801 L Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20507
800/669-EEOC Voice
www.eeoc.gov

Job Accommodation Network (JAN)
West Virginia University
P.O. Box 6080
Morgantown, WV 26506-6080
800/526-7234
www.jan.wvu.edu

The National SCI Association
8300 Colesville Road, Suite 551
Silver Springs, MD 20910
800/962-9629
www.spinalcord.org

Paralyzed Veterans of America –
Mountain States Chapter
1101 Syracuse St.
Denver, CO 80220
303/322-4402
www.pva.org

RESNA
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1540
Arlington, VA 22209-1902
703/524-6686 Voice
703/524-6639 TTY
www.resna.org

Rocky Mountain Disability and
Business Technical Assistance
Center
3630 Sinton Road, #103
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
800/949-4232 Voice/TTY
719/444-0269 FAX
www.ada-infonet.org

Spinal Cord Society
933 S. Geneva St.
Denver, CO 80231
303/366-8266

U.S. Architectural and Transportation
Barriers Compliance Board
1331 F Street, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20004
800/872-2253



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