

WHEN TO DISCLOSE

On-the-Job Application/Cover Letter

Pros	Cons	Other Considerations
 Allows applicant to relax about employer possibly finding out. Enables the employer to decide if autism is a concern. 	 May exclude your child before having a chance to present themselves and demonstrate strengths and capabilities. No way of knowing if hiring was based on diagnosis. 	Immediate disclosure may make finding a job more difficult; however, when your child does find employment, they are less likely to have autism-related prob- lems on the job.

At the Interview

Pros	Cons	Other Considerations
 Offers the opportunity to answer any questions about autism and its impact on the job. Allows applicant to request accommodations for the interview. Discrimination is less likely in person. Can help the employer make sense of any observed autistic characteristics, potentially reducing fear, confusion, or misinterpretation of these characteristics. 	■ Too much emphasis on diagnosis may distract from discussion of your child's strengths and abilities.	 Your child will need to be comfortable answe- ring questions and leading a discussion about autism and how it affects them specifi- cally.



HANDOUT 4-2: When (and If!) to Disclose

WHEN TO DISCLOSE

After Hired But Before Beginning Work

Pros	Cons	Other Considerations
If the hiring decision is changed and you are sure your child's autism will not interfere with their ability to perform the job, legal action is warranted.	 Employer and person- nel department may distrust your child and feel they should have been told beforehand. 	Will need to evaluate your child's autism to determine its impact on the specific job duties and then be able to explain specifically that it will not interfere with their performance.

After Beginning Work

Pros	Cons	Other Considerations	
 Your child will have the chance to prove themselves before disclosing. They will be able to discuss and educate their peers and supervisors about autism. Your child may be protected by law if disclosure affects employment status but ASD does not keep them from performing job safely. Can help the supervisor and coworkers make sense of any observed autistic characteristics, potentially reducing fear, confusion, or misinterpretation of these characteristics. 	 Your child may be anxious at work. Employer may be upset that they were not told sooner. Could lead to disability-related stereotypes, discrimination, or bullying from supervisors or coworkers. 	 It may be harder for your child to disclose the longer they wait. Your child needs to decide to whom to disclose their diagnosis (e.g., no one, supervisors only, supervisors and close coworkers, or everyone). 	



WHEN TO DISCLOSE

After a Problem

Pros	Cons	Other Considerations
 Your child will have the chance to prove themselves before disclosing. 	 Employer may be upset that they were not told sooner. Could perpetuate myths and misunderstandings about autism. 	 May be difficult to re-establish trust with coworkers.

Never

Pros	Cons Other Consideration	
Your child's employer cannot provide accom- modations or respond to difficulties due to autism unless they are aware of the diagnosis.	 Risk of being fired for reasons that employer may have been more understanding about if they were aware. Could lead to myths and misunderstandings about autism. Coworkers may have been more understanding if they were aware of your child's diagnosis. It may be emotionally stressful for your child to "mask" part of their identity at work. 	 As you and your child become more confi- dent that performance will not be hindered by having an autism, the issue of disclosure be- comes less important.



HANDOUT 4-3: Reasonable and Common Job Accommodations

ADA guarantees that your young adult may request certain accommodations in the workplace. Other accommodations may be needed, depending on their needs and where they are working.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:			
 How do the employee's symptoms impact their performance on specific tasks? What reasonable accommodations can be provided to address them? Do the supervisors and coworkers require training? 			
ACCOMMODATIONS TO CONSIDER:			
Presentation		Timing and Scheduling	
Daily checklists for completing and prioritizing tasks Written or verbal reminders Written or picture instructions next to machines, such as postage machine, copier, printer Pictures or drawings of the assigned task Templates of forms or documents Performance feedback presented visually (charts, diagrams) Task flow chart		 ☐ Consistent schedule ☐ Advanced notice of schedule or activity changes ☐ Timers and watches ☐ Wall calendars and planners ☐ Large tasks broken down into small steps ☐ Timer or alarm as a reminder ☐ Timelines for completion of task ☐ Assignment of one task at a time ☐ Multiple breaks 	
Training	Response		Setting
 Mentor or job coach Training on appropriate workplace behaviors (e.g., interacting with customers) Consistent supervision by one person Regular and immediate feedback on performance (positive and constructive) 	 □ Provision of qualified readers or interpreters □ Voice recorder □ Written instructions □ Headset for telephone or a speaker phone □ Acquisition of new or modification of existing equipment 		 Minimal clutter in the work environment Minimal noise in the work environment (e.g., no radios or music) or permission to use noise-canceling earplugs Information for coworkers about autism Designated desk or workspace Alternative lighting for photosensitivity Desk organizers Fidget devices