

The Power of Parents

How parents shape employment outcomes for **youth with disabilities**



Young adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) are 40% more likely to get competitive integrated jobs if their **parents have high expectations for their employment** compared to those whose parents don't have the same expectations.

Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation - Study on Parental Expectations (2021)



Young adults with disabilities whose parents had high expectations for their employment were approximately three times more likely to be **employed within two years after high school graduation** compared to those whose parents did not hold such expectations.

Journal of Disability Policy Studies (2021)



Youth with disabilities who received vocational training supported by parental engagement were **twice as likely to be employed** in competitive jobs.

National Collaborative on Workforce and Disability (NCWD/Youth) - Vocational Training and Employment Outcomes (2020)



Youth with disabilities whose parents were actively **involved in their employment process** were significantly more likely to secure and maintain competitive integrated employment (CIE).

Competitive Integrated Employment for Youth with Disabilities (2023)

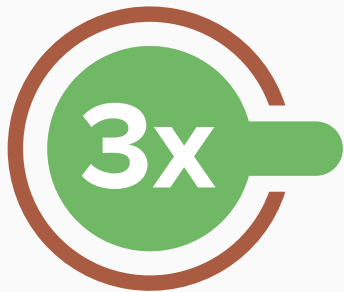
El Poder de los Padres

Cómo los padres influyen en los resultados laborales de **jóvenes con discapacidades**



Los adultos jóvenes con discapacidades intelectuales y del desarrollo (IDD) tienen un 40% más de probabilidades de conseguir empleos integrados competitivos si sus **padres tienen altas expectativas sobre su empleo**, en comparación con aquellos cuyos padres no tienen las mismas expectativas.

Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation - Study on Parental Expectations (2021)



Los adultos jóvenes con discapacidades cuyos padres tenían altas expectativas sobre su empleo tenían aproximadamente tres veces más probabilidades de **conseguir empleo dentro de los dos años posteriores a la graduación** de la escuela secundaria, en comparación con aquellos cuyos padres no tenían tales expectativas.

Journal of Disability Policy Studies (2021)



Los jóvenes con discapacidad que recibieron formación vocacional apoyada por la participación de sus padres tuvieron **el doble de probabilidades** de ser empleados en empleos competitivos.

National Collaborative on Workforce and Disability (NCWD/Youth) - Vocational Training and Employment Outcomes (2020)



Los jóvenes con discapacidad cuyos **padres participaron activamente en su proceso de empleo** tuvieron significativamente más probabilidades de conseguir y mantener un empleo integrado competitivo (EIP).

Competitive Integrated Employment for Youth with Disabilities (2023)