Ending subminimum wages for people with disabilities

<u>HB 1706</u>. Sponsored by Representatives <u>Frame</u>, <u>Sells</u>, <u>Macri</u>, <u>Doglio</u>, <u>Gregerson</u>, <u>Riccelli</u>, <u>Callan</u>, <u>Jinkins</u>, <u>Goodman</u>, <u>Valdez</u>, <u>Bergquist</u>, <u>Kloba</u>, <u>Pollet</u>

SUBMINIMUM WAGES DON'T PAY. As public policy, subminimum wages cost tax payers more and marginalize people with disabilities. The laws allowing them date to the 1930s and led to sheltered workshops where people with disabilities were not only segregated, they were paid pennies on the dollar, often at taxpayer expense. In today's Washington – where sheltered workshops have been mostly phased out – subminimum wages subject people with disabilities to discrimination in the workplace and undercut their earning potential.



WHICH IS BETTER? 87% SUCCESS, OR 1%? Research and real-world experience both tell us that with the right job match and tailored supports, even people with the most significant support needs can work successfully in competitive, integrated employment at minimum wage or higher. "Competitive and integrated" just means a normal job in a normal workplace, alongside co-workers who do not have disabilities.

In Washington, we lead the nation with an 87 percent employment rate of people with developmental disabilities who receive employment services. We do this by helping people find the right job and follow up with training specific to that job. In states that rely on subminimum wages to spur employment, as few as 1 percent of people with developmental disabilities who are receiving employment supports are competitively employed in integrated settings.

THE REAL ISSUE? BAD JOB MATCHES. Subminimum wages are set by productivity tests. People with disabilities are paid based on a percentage of what a "normal" person would produce. No other employees are subject to this test; the presence of disabilities is presumed to hinder job performance. The real issue with job performance, though, job *suitability*. This is true for everyone. If someone is in the wrong job, they aren't going to thrive. Rather than place people in jobs they aren't suited to, we should help them find a good match.

TAXPAYERS PAY MORE TO SEGREGATE: Subminimum wages are most often used in sheltered workshops. Studies show these are not environments that people with disabilities seek out or prefer, regardless of the level of disability. And yet, tax payer money is often used to subsidize these settings. Instead of investing in job matches and training for jobs in the community, employment support funds are used to operate sheltered workshops. The same money, when invested in community options, RETURNS MORE to the taxpayers. A study of rehabilitation cases from 2002 to 2007 found that or every \$1 invested into supported employment, \$1.46 was returned to taxpayers.

CIVIL RIGHTS. Subminimum wages don't pay. And they don't align with civil rights advancements. Washington's law allowing subminimum wages dates to 1959. It predates the Americans with Disabilities Act and other civil rights law. When it passed, schools could refuse to educate people with disabilities. Allowing subminimum wages allows employers to treat people with disabilities differently. No class of employees should be marginalized, and minimum wage protections should be just that. Protections. For everyone.

Supporting organizations for ending subminimum wages for people with disabilities include self-advocacy groups, employment providers for people with disabilities, and community organizations across the state:

Able Opportunities, Inc. Allies in Advocacy **Alpha Supported Living Services** American Association of People with Disabilities The Arc of King County The Arc of Snohomish County The Arc of Washington Artist Coalition for Equitable Development ASUW Middle Eastern Student Commission **ASUW Student Disability Commission** AtWork! Autistic Self Advocacy Network Autistic Women & Nonbinary Network Bellingham Deaf and Disability Justice Collective **Building Changes** Cafe Red **Cascade Connections Cascadia Deaf Nation** Centerforce **Community Employment Alliance Community Residential Services Association** Community to Community Development **Creative Justice** D2 Neighborhood Action Council D3 Neighborhood Action Council **D4 Neighborhood Action Council Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund Disability Rights Washington Downtown Emergency Service Center Eleanor Elizabeth Institute for Black Empowerment** Foundation for Divergent Minds **Geeks Without Bounds** Human Rights Watch Martin Luther King County Labor Council Morningside National Council on Independent Living National Federation of the Blind of Washington Northwest Access Fund Not Dead Yet **Open Doors for Multicultural Families** People First of Bellingham/Whatcom People First of Clarkston People First of King County People First of Lake Roosevelt People First of Snohomish County **People First of Washington Public Defender Association Puget Sound Regional Services**

Queer the Land **Restaurant Opportunities Center Seattle** (ROC-Seattle) **Restaurant Opportunities Centers United** (ROC-United) Seattle Disability Commission Seattle Human Rights Commission Seattle Immigrant & Refugee Commission Seattle Labor Standards Advisory Commission Seattle LGBTQ Commission Seattle Women's Commission Seattle Youth Commission **SEIU 925** SEIU 1199NW Self-Advocates in Leadership Service Alternatives Sherwood Community Services Socialist Alternative Supported Solution TASH Third Place Design Co-operative **Total Living Concept Trillium Employment Services UFCW 21** Volunteers of America Western Washington Washington ADAPT West Washington APSE Washington CAN Washington Developmental Disabilities Council Washington Low Income Housing Alliance Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO WISE Working Washington Work Opportunities

This handout was prepared by The Arc of King County. The effort was led by people with disabilities from across organizations. We thank everyone for their support!

The Arc. King County