

SELF-IDENTIFICATION OF DISABILITY

(See Privacy Act information and additional instructions on reverse)

Last Name, First Name, and MI

Date of Birth (MM/YY)

Social Security Number

Purpose:

Each agency in the Executive Branch of the Federal government has established programs to facilitate the hiring, placement, and advancement of individuals with disabilities. Self-identification of disability status is essential for effective data collection and analysis of the Federal government's efforts. While self-identification is voluntary, your cooperation in providing accurate information is critical to these efforts. Every precaution is taken to ensure that the information provided by each employee is kept in the strictest confidence.

ENTER CODE HERE →

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Targeted Disabilities or Health Conditions:

2- Developmental Disability, for example, autism spectrum disorder
 3- Traumatic Brain Injury
 19- Deaf or serious difficulty hearing, benefiting from, for example, American Sign Language, CART, hearing aids, a cochlear implant and/or other supports
 20- Blind or serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses
 31- Missing extremities (arm, leg, hand and/or foot)
 40- Significant mobility impairment, benefiting from the utilization of a wheelchair, scooter, walker, leg brace(s) and/or other supports
 60- Partial or complete paralysis (any cause)
 82- Epilepsy or other seizure disorders
 90- Intellectual disability
 91- Psychiatric disability
 92- Dwarfism
 93- Significant disfigurement, for example, disfigurements caused by burns, wounds, accidents, or congenital disorders

Other Disabilities or Health Conditions:

13- Speech impairment
 41- Spinal abnormalities, for example, spina bifida or scoliosis
 44- Non-paralytic orthopedic impairments, for example, chronic pain, stiffness, weakness in bones or joints, some loss of ability to use part or parts of the body
 51- HIV Positive/AIDS
 52- Morbid obesity
 59- Nervous system disorder for example, migraine headaches, Parkinson's disease, or multiple sclerosis
 80- Cardiovascular or heart disease
 83- Blood diseases, for example, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia
 84- Diabetes
 85- Orthopedic impairments or osteoarthritis
 86- Pulmonary or respiratory conditions, for example, tuberculosis, asthma, emphysema
 87- Kidney dysfunction
 88- Cancer (Present or past history)
 94- Learning disability or attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD)
 95- Gastrointestinal disorders, for example, Crohn's Disease, irritable bowel syndrome, colitis, celiac disease, dysphexia
 96- Autoimmune disorder, for example, lupus, fibromyalgia, rheumatoid arthritis
 97- Liver disease, for example, hepatitis or cirrhosis
 98- History of alcoholism or history of drug addiction (but not currently using illegal drugs)
 99- Endocrine disorder, for example, thyroid dysfunction

Other Options:

01 - I do not wish to identify my disability status.
 05 - I do not have a disability.
 06 - I have a disability, but it is not listed on this form.

Definition

An individual with a disability: A person who (1) has a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities; (2) has a record of such an impairment; or (3) is regarded as having such an impairment. This definition is provided by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 701, et seq.).

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 701, et seq.), requires each agency in the Executive Branch of the Federal government to establish programs that will facilitate the hiring, placement, and advancement of individuals with disabilities. One method for determining agency progress in fulfilling these requirements is through the production of reports at certain intervals showing, for example, the number of employees with disabilities who are hired, promoted, trained, or reassigned over a given time period; the percentage of employees with disabilities in the work force and in various grades and occupations; etc. Such reports bring to the attention of agency top management, OPM, and the Congress, the progress or any deficiencies within specific agencies or the Federal government as a whole in the hiring, placement, and advancement of individuals with disabilities.

The disability data collected on employees will be used only in the production of reports such as those previously mentioned and not for any purpose that will affect them individually. The only exception to this rule is that the records may be used for selective placement purposes and selecting special populations for mailing of voluntary personnel research surveys. In addition, every precaution will be taken to ensure that the information provided by each employee is kept in the strictest confidence and is known only to those individuals in the agency Personnel Office, who obtain and record the information for entry into the agency's and OPM's personnel systems. You should also be aware that participation in the disability reporting system is entirely voluntary, with the exception of employees appointed under the Schedule A Excepted Appointing Authority for People with Intellectual Disability, Severe Physical Disability, or Psychiatric Disability (5 CFR 213.3102(u)). Agencies will request that these employees identify their disability status and, if they decline to do so, their correct disability code will be obtained from medical documentation used to support their appointment.

Employees who wish to confirm the disability code carried in their agency's and OPM's personnel systems is consistent with the employees' representation, may ask their Personnel Officer for a printout of the code and definition from their individual records. The code noted in the employees' records in the agencies' system will be identical to that carried in OPM's system.

Privacy Act Statement

Collection of the requested information is authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 701, et seq.). Solicitation of your Social Security Number (SSN) is authorized by Executive Order 9397, which permits agencies to use the SSN as a means for identifying persons with disabilities in personnel information systems. Your SSN will only be used to ensure that your correct disability code is recorded along with other employee information that your agency and OPM maintain on you. It should be noted, however, that where individuals decline to furnish their SSN, the SSN will be obtained from other records in order to ensure accurate and complete data. Employees appointed under the Schedule A Appointing Authority for People with Intellectual Disability, Severe Physical Disability, or Psychiatric Disability (5 CFR 213.3102(u)) are requested to furnish an accurate disability code, but failure to do so will not affect them. Where employees hired under this authority fail to disclose their disability, the appropriate code will be determined from the employee's existing records or medical documentation submitted upon appointment.