

Who does the ADA protect? <u>Qualified</u> applicants and employees with <u>disabilities</u>, as defined by the statue. Three definitions of disability: Current <u>physical or mental impairment</u> that <u>substantially limits one or more major life activities</u> Record of such impairment Regarded as having such impairment

Can Intergenerational Trauma be a Disability Under the ADA?

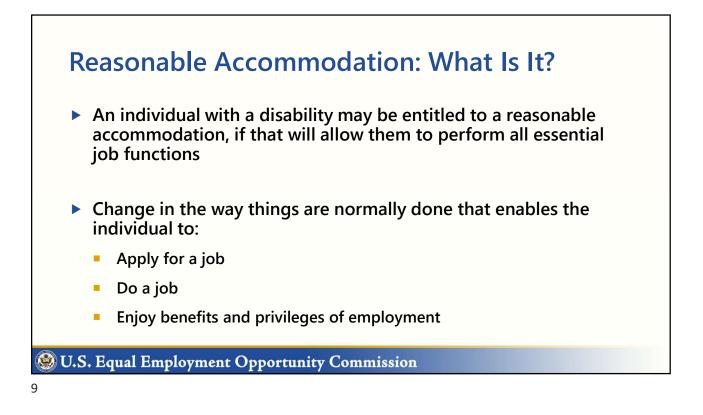
- If symptoms meet the statutory definition, then yes
 - Major depression
 - Anxiety
 - Mood disorders
 - Sleep disorders
 - Chronic pain conditions
 - Cardiovascular conditions
 - PTSD/trauma and stress related disorders

- Substance use disorders
- Alcoholism
- Type 2 diabetes
- Immune system functioning
- Central nervous system functioning
- Eating disorders

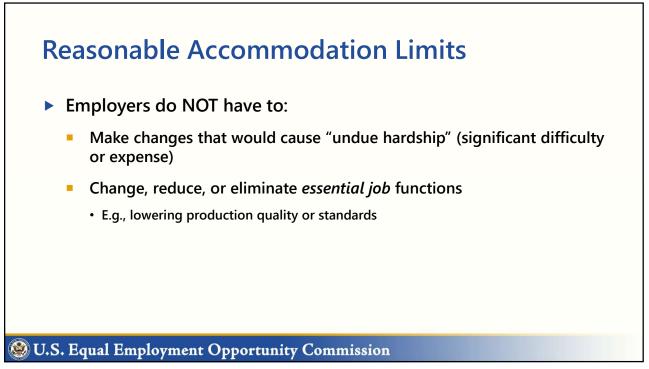
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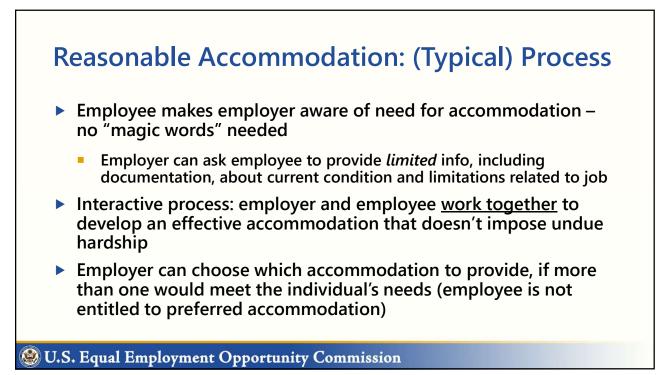






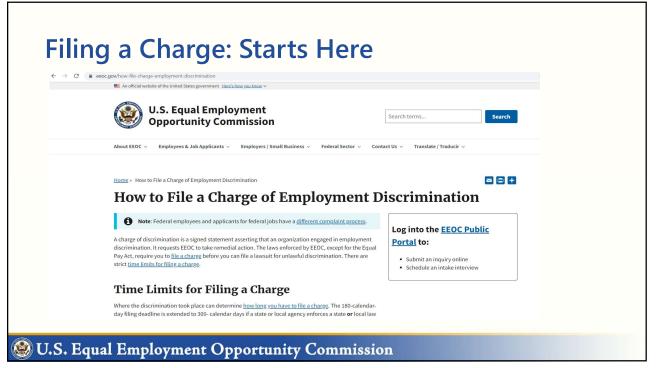




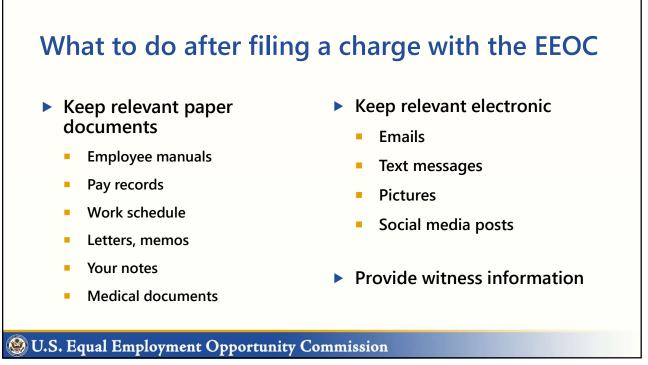


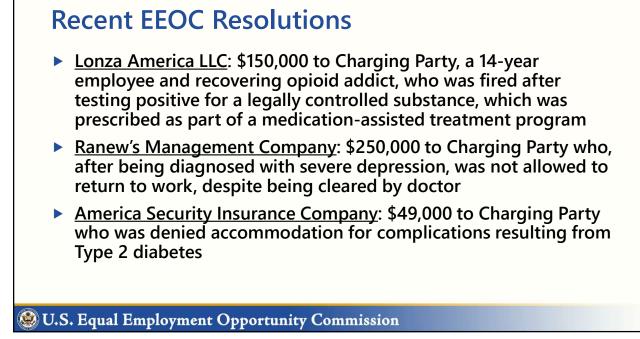
Confidentiality Information that employers obtain about an applicant's or employee's disability <u>must</u> be treated as confidential. Separate file for medical records and information

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Other EEOC Online Resources - ADA

- Enforcement Guidance on Reasonable Accommodation, <u>https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/enforcement-guidance-reasonable-accommodation-and-undue-hardship-under-ada[*]</u>
- Mental Health Conditions Resources Page, <u>https://www.eeoc.gov/mental-health-conditions-resources-job-seekers-employees-and-employers[*]</u>
- Depression, PTSD, & Other Mental Health Conditions in the Workplace: Your Legal Rights, <u>https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/depression-ptsd-other-mental-health-conditions-workplace-your-legal-rights</u>
- Use of Codeine, Oxycodone, and Other Opioids: Information for Employees, <u>https://www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/use-codeine-oxycodone-and-other-opioids-information-employees</u>

[*] Material published prior to 2008 ADA amendment, which broadly expanded definition of "disabled"

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