

## STATEMENT OF POLICY

### Health and Disability

The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) affirms the fundamental role of local health departments in identifying and responding to health inequities by addressing the social determinants of health and barriers to full participation in society.

NACCHO encourages county and city health departments to recognize that people with disabilities are a distinct population served by local health departments. NACCHO uses “people with disabilities” to describe the community of people of any age with disabilities that encompass a collection of physical or mental impairments that may or may not be visible.<sup>1</sup> NACCHO supports workforce training in health and disability and provides technical assistance on the inclusion of people with disabilities in all health department programs, policies, and service activities to support the health of people with disabilities. To address health disparities experienced by people with disabilities, local health departments should work collaboratively with agencies that serve people with disabilities and people with disabilities, themselves, to (1) understand and overcome the barriers faced by people with disabilities; and (2) apply the same frameworks and practices used with other health disparity populations.<sup>2</sup>

NACCHO advocates for the following:

#### ***Collaboration and Partnerships***

- Collaborative partnerships among local health departments, people with disabilities, and community-based organizations serving people with disabilities to improve the core functions and ten essential public health services provided by local health departments.
- The development and implementation of standards of accessible healthcare to achieve optimal health for everyone, including people with disabilities.
- Collaboration and communication by local health departments with community-based organizations and community stakeholders (businesses, employers, etc.) to increase the accessibility and coordination of resources, programs, services, and facilities to improve the health and quality of life of people with disabilities.

#### ***Economic and Workforce Development***

- Public and private sector financial support to increase the number of people with disabilities who possess appropriate knowledge, skills, and abilities to become employed as public health professionals and health researchers.
- Public and private sector financial support for ongoing training for public health students, service providers, and other professionals to more holistically address issues faced by people with disabilities. Using a holistic approach in public health involves not only medical health but connections with and among physical, social, emotional, and spiritual health. Full and meaningful participation in society is an essential ingredient of achieving optimal health for people with disabilities.



- Public and private sector financial support to build the capacity of local health departments to increase access to public health services for people with disabilities and to decrease health disparities in public health services for people with disabilities.
- Increase funding for research on best practices to create healthy and supportive living environments, increase societal participation, and improve health and functional status of people with disabilities.

### ***Built Environment***

- Investments in community infrastructure to ensure the feasibility of independent access for people with disabilities. The inclusion of people with disabilities in all programmatic areas offered by local health departments including areas such as reproductive health, obesity prevention, tobacco cessation, and other health promotion programming.
- Full accessibility for, inclusion of, and participation by people with disabilities in all local health department activities. Meetings and websites should be fully accessible and people with disabilities should have equal access to public announcements, health promotion materials, and other forms of communication within public health programming.

### **Justification**

More than one in four adults (28.7%) in the United States lives with at least one disability.<sup>3</sup> There are often physical, social, policy, communication, and other barriers making it difficult for those with disabilities to participate in daily activities.<sup>4</sup> Given the high percentage of those with a disability and barriers to inclusion within daily routines, public health programs should understand the needs of those with disabilities, generate community partnerships, utilize accessible communication strategies, administer accessible environments, and implement evidence-based practices.<sup>5</sup> The World Health Organization's (WHO) baseline framework, the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), describes disability as complex phenomenon that is not an attribute of an individual but rather the intersection of multiple factors in the physical and social environment.<sup>6</sup> Disability inclusion requires understanding the connection between the way people with disabilities engage in society and ensuring everyone has equal opportunities for participation.<sup>7</sup>

### ***Health Inequities***

Challenges faced by individuals with disabilities vary across the life span. For example, children and youth with disabilities face unique barriers accessing health care, and significant exclusion, bullying, and abuse within the education system.<sup>8-9</sup> In one study, persons with disabilities reported higher adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), including childhood sexual abuse, when compared to persons without disabilities as well as a higher risk of smoking, depression and poorer physical and mental health.<sup>10</sup> Adults with disabilities continue to experience inequities in health, well-being, and social participation. People with disabilities experience barriers to healthcare and have greater unmet health needs, disproportionately live in poverty, face prejudice and discrimination, are undereducated, and are under- and unemployed.<sup>11</sup> These inequities are exacerbated when considering intersectionality, such as when the person with a disability is also a member of another marginalized community, such as race/ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation.<sup>14-15</sup> These challenges highlight the need to create interventions to address the systemic differences people with disabilities face and to include this population in all public health activities.

### ***Public Health Emergency Management***

NACCHO encourages the framing of [access and functional needs](#) (AFN) in emergency management and preparedness, which includes people with disabilities. NACCHO emphasizes



the importance of planning for individuals with AFN in all-hazards planning. This is not limited to individuals with disabilities. AFN planning considerations should use the [CMIST Framework](#), which is an acronym for the following five categories: Communication, Maintaining health, Independence, Support and Safety, and Transportation.

Healthy People 2030 focuses on building physical and programmatic infrastructure so people with disabilities receive quality and equitable access to appropriate support and services — at home, work, school, and in the healthcare system.<sup>18</sup> To effectively protect the public’s health and implement Health People 2030 goals, local health departments should make sure to include people with disabilities and disability organizations in their assessments, policy development, and assurance procedures. [NACCHO’s Health and Disability website](#) contains resources that public health professionals and community partners can use to inform and improve their work in the promotion and advancement of public health objectives, advocacy, and inclusivity of people with disabilities. Additionally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD) provides information about what it means to create inclusive communities through healthy communities and public health emergency preparedness. With limited research on best practices for public health service delivery to improve the quality of life for people with disabilities, NACCHO supports emerging and best practices among local health departments and local disability organizations to improve public health service delivery to people with disabilities.

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### **Record of Action**

*Proposed by NACCHO Health and Disability Workgroup Approved by NACCHO Board of*

*Directors March 6, 2008*

*Updated November 2009*

*Updated September 2012*

*Updated November 2015*

*Updated March 2019*

*Updated February 2023*

*Updated May 2026*

