Each of us may experience a disability in our lifetime.

CDC’s National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities supports efforts to include adults with disabilities in disease prevention, health promotion, and emergency response activities, while working to remove barriers to health care and improve access to routine preventive services.

A Snapshot of Disability in Connecticut*

This fact sheet provides an overview of disability in Connecticut compared to national estimates. You can use this information to learn more about the percentages and characteristics of adults with disabilities in Connecticut.

Disability Costs in HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURES

$6.3 billion per year** in Connecticut

Despite progress, adults with disabilities in Connecticut and across the country continue to experience significant differences in health characteristics and behaviors compared to adults without disabilities.

Adults with Disabilities are more likely to*

- be inactive
  - Adults with disabilities in the U.S.: 42.2%
  - Adults with disabilities in Connecticut: 41.0%
  - Adults without disabilities in the U.S.: 24.3%
  - Adults without disabilities in Connecticut: 22.2%

- have high blood pressure
  - Adults with disabilities in the U.S.: 41.9%
  - Adults with disabilities in Connecticut: 40.1%
  - Adults without disabilities in the U.S.: 25.9%
  - Adults without disabilities in Connecticut: 24.0%

- smoke
  - Adults with disabilities in the U.S.: 27.8%
  - Adults without disabilities in the U.S.: 13.4%
  - Adults with disabilities in Connecticut: 24.0%
  - Adults without disabilities in Connecticut: 10.7%

- have obesity
  - Adults with disabilities in the U.S.: 39.5%
  - Adults with disabilities in Connecticut: 36.4%
  - Adults without disabilities in the U.S.: 26.3%
  - Adults without disabilities in Connecticut: 23.8%

Percentage of adults with select functional disability types*

- MOBILITY: Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs
- COGNITION: Serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions
- INDEPENDENT LIVING: Difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping
- HEARING: Deafness or serious difficulty hearing
- VISION: Blind or serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses
- SELF-CARE: Difficulty dressing or bathing

Types of Disabilities Comparing U.S. with Connecticut

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOBILITY</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COGNITION</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENT LIVING</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEARING</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISION</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELF-CARE</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data Source: 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).
** Disability-associated healthcare expenditures are presented in 2006 dollars as reported in Anderson et al, 2010. This value represents approximately 30% of total healthcare expenditures for the state of Connecticut.

National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities
Division of Human Development and Disability

For more information go to www.cdc.gov/disabilities