A Healthier Connecticut by 2020



Hartford County Public Forum September 24, 2013

Many Things Affect Our Health



Prenatal Preciped Proverty Serviced Preciped Proverty Serviced Proventy Serviced Pro Hospitalization
Overweight Diabetes
Injuries
Tobacco Heart Prints

Who Lives in Connecticut and in Our Community

Who Lives in Connecticut and Hartford County

 Connecticut's population is getting older and more diverse.

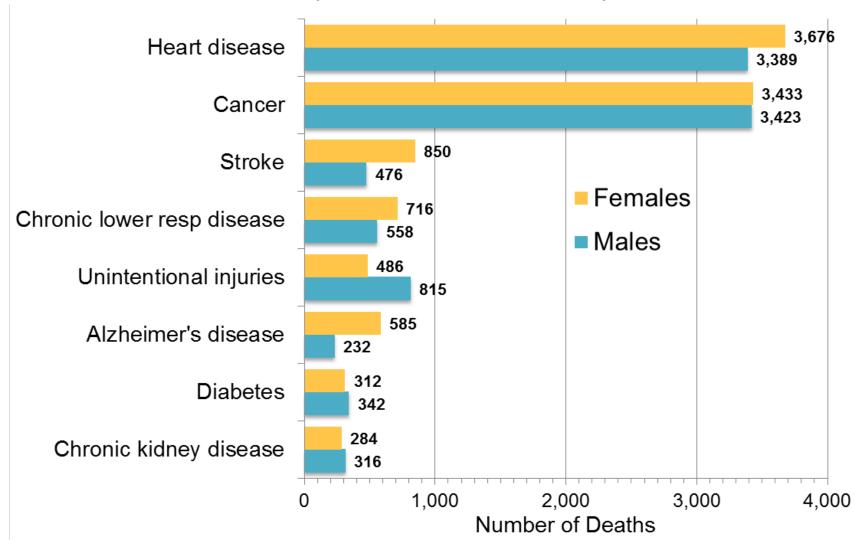


- Age: Hartford County residents are similar in age to the residents of CT overall
- People of color (non-white, non-Hispanic):
 - Connecticut: 28%
 - Hartford County: 33%
 - Speak language other than English at home:
 - 1 in 5 in Connecticut
 - 1 in 4 in Hartford County
- Living in poverty:
 - 1 in 10 in Connecticut
 - 1 in 9 in Hartford County
 - 1 in 5 in New Britain
 - 1 in 3 in Hartford



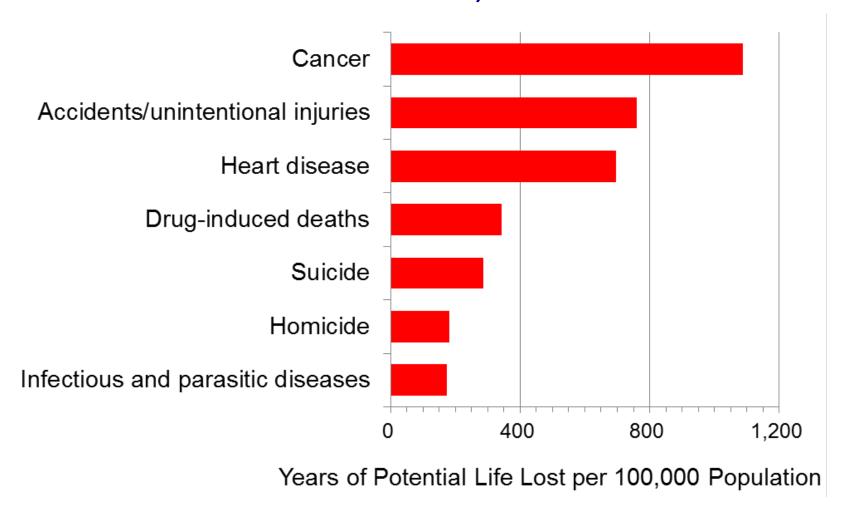
Leading Causes of Death

Leading Causes of Death, Connecticut 2010 (Number of Deaths)





Causes with High Rates of Premature Death* Connecticut, 2010

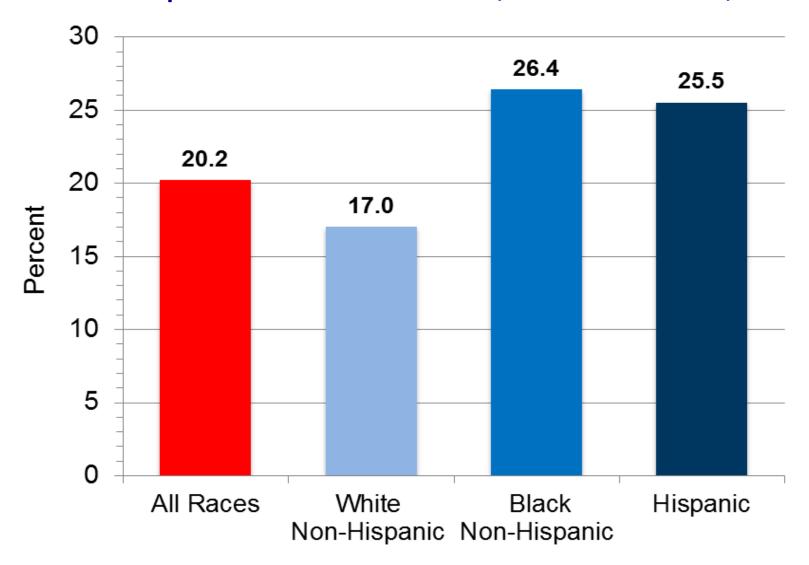


^{*} Premature death means before age 75

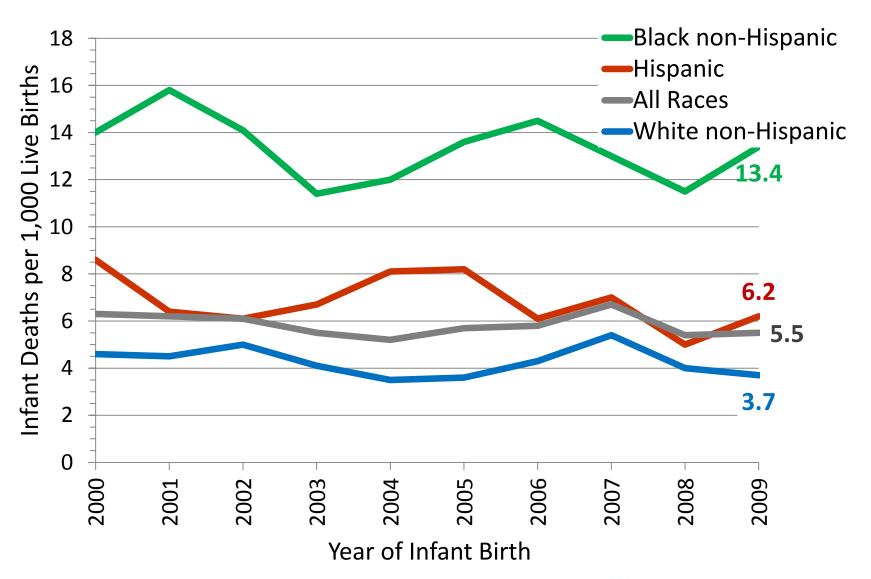


Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

Non-adequate Prenatal Care, Connecticut, 2010



Infant Deaths, 2000-2009

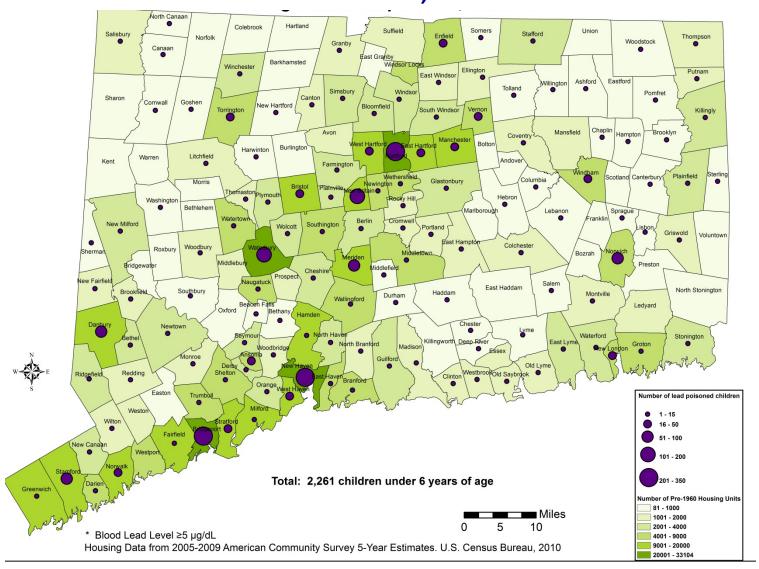


Our Environment: Health and Where We Live

Major Environmental Quality Concerns

Indoor Environment	Outdoor Environment
1) Mold and mildew	1) Ozone
2) Vapors, fumes and odors	2) Particulate matter
3) Insects, vermin, and other pests	3) Toxic chemicals, spills
4) Carbon monoxide	4) Pesticides
5) Secondhand tobacco smoke	5) Safe drinking water
6) Lead	6) Age of housing
7) Asbestos	7) Available and affordable healthy foods
8) Radon	8) Walkable communities and open space
	9) Wood burning boilers

Lead-poisoned Children and Older (Pre-1960) Housing Connecticut, 2012



Connecticut's "Food Deserts"





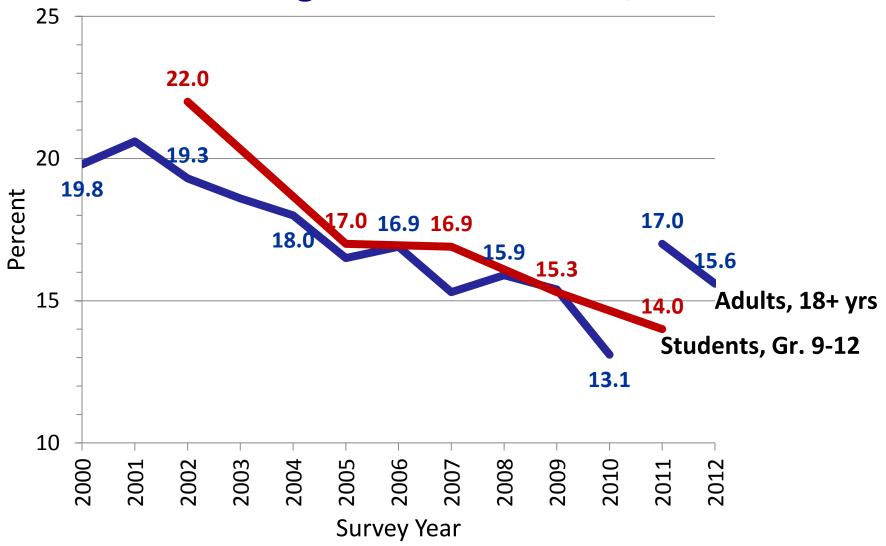
Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors

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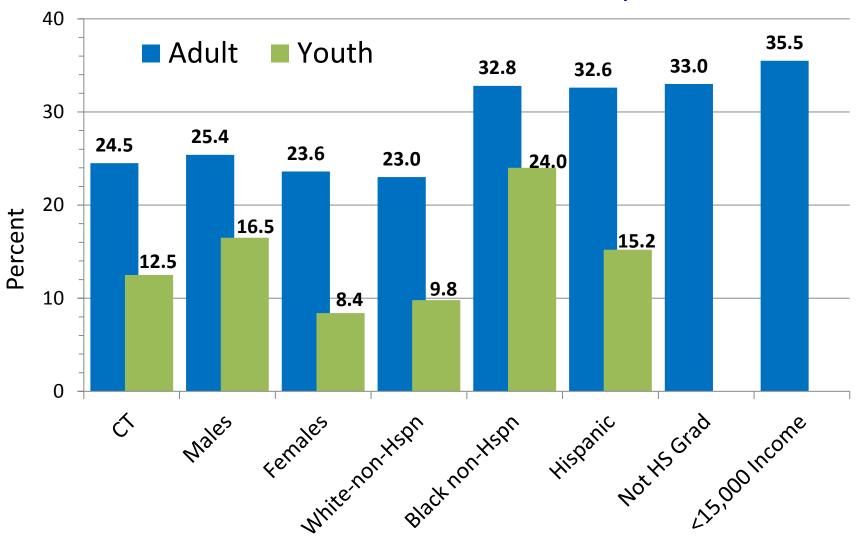
	Chronic Diseases						
Modifiable Risk Factors	Cancer	Diabetes	Heart Disease	Stroke	Chronic Respiratory Diseases	Chronic Kidney Disease	
Obesity/overweight	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	
Physical inactivity	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark		\checkmark	
Tobacco use	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	
Unhealthy diet	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	
Excessive alcohol use	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	
Indoor/outdoor air quality							
(incl. secondhand smoke)	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		
High cholesterol			\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	
High blood sugar (pre-diabetes)			\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	
Occupational risk (Chemical, dust, exposure; repetitive joint use)	✓				√		
Excessive sun exposure	\checkmark						
Microbial agents (Unprotected sex, contaminated needles)	√						
Ionizing radiation	\checkmark						
Allergens					✓		



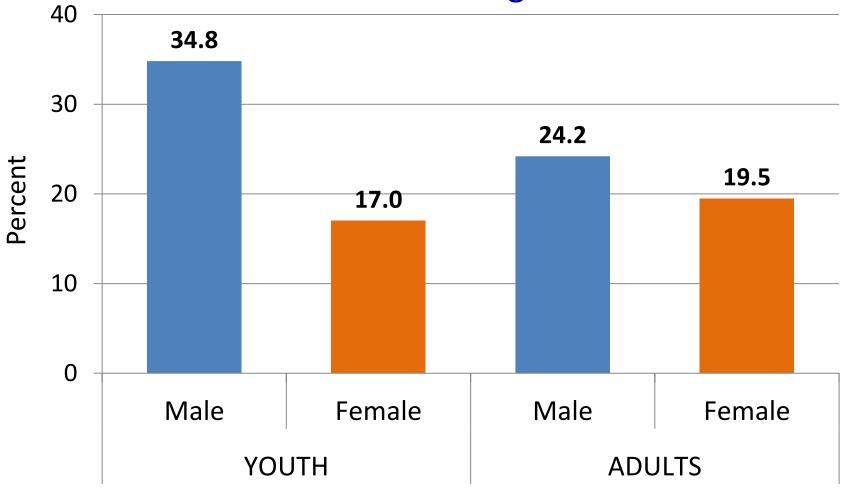
Current Smoking in Connecticut Adults and High School Students, 2000-2012



Obese Adults and Youths, 2011



Met Physical Activity Guidelines, 2011 Connecticut Adults and High School Students



Asthma in Connecticut



About

1 in 10 children &

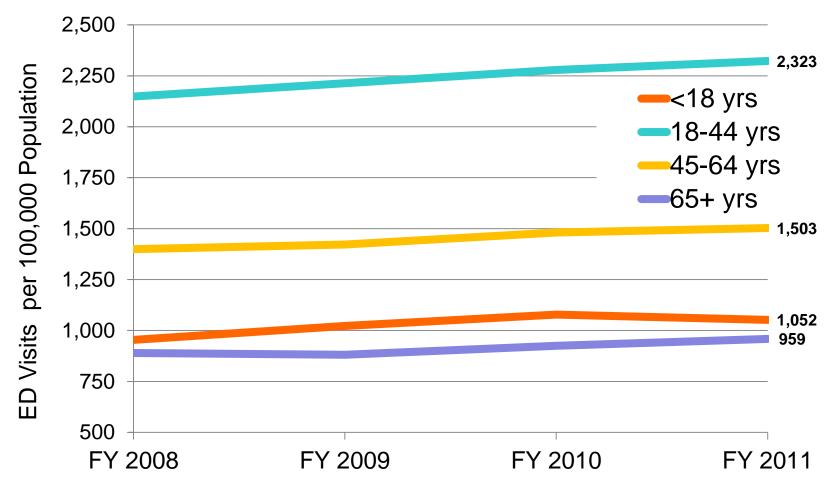
1 in 12 adults

are dealing with

asthma.

Mental Health, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse

Emergency Department Visits for Mental Health Conditions Fiscal Years 2008-2011





Binge Drinking

In Connecticut in 2011,

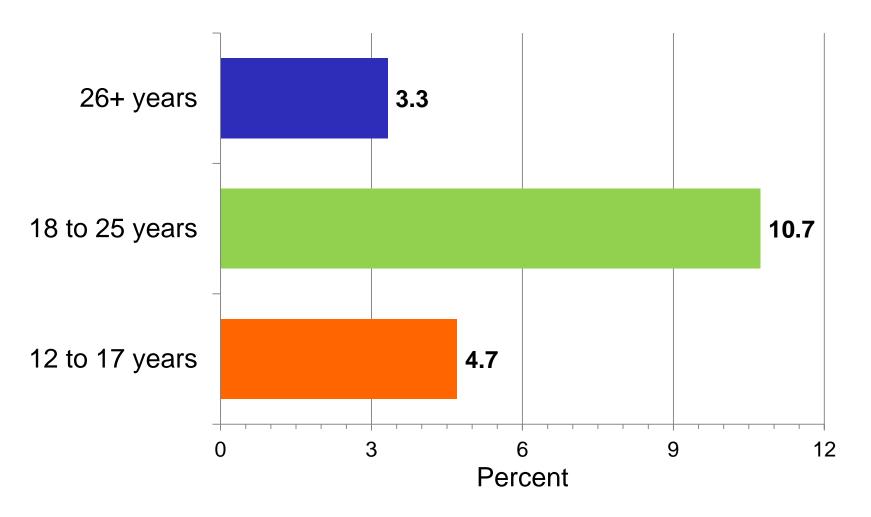
1 in 6 adults and nearly

1 in 4 high school

students were binge
drinkers.



Non-medical Use of Prescription Pain Relievers Connecticut, 2010-2011





Injury and Violence

Accidental Injury Deaths





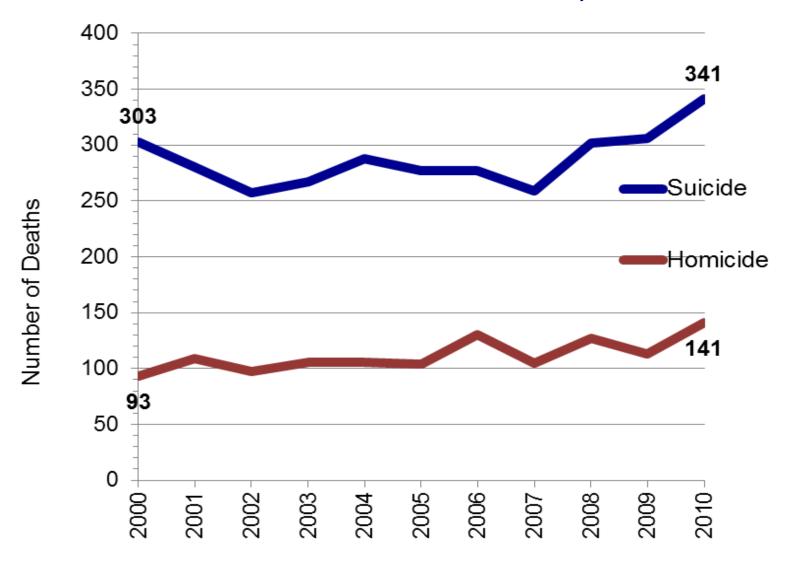


Falls are now the leading cause of accidental injury deaths in Connecticut.

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Registration Reports, 2000-2010, Table 9.

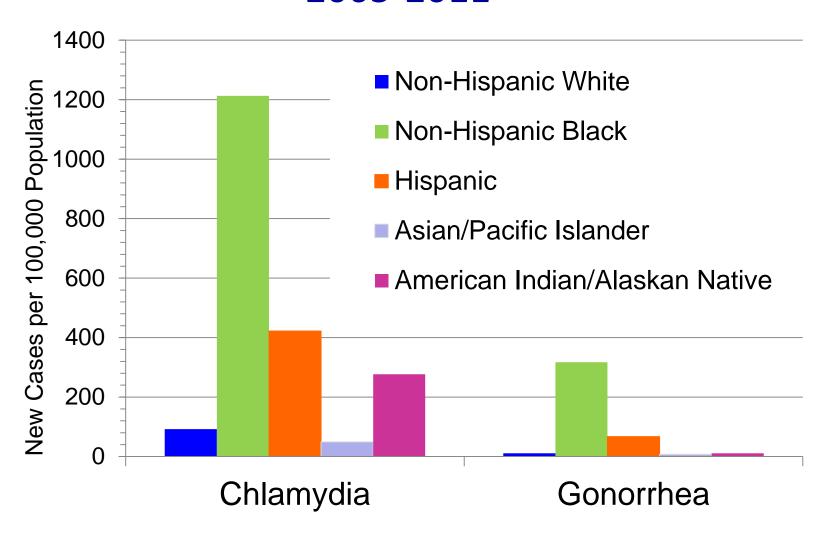


Suicide and Homicide Deaths, 2000-2010



Infectious Diseases

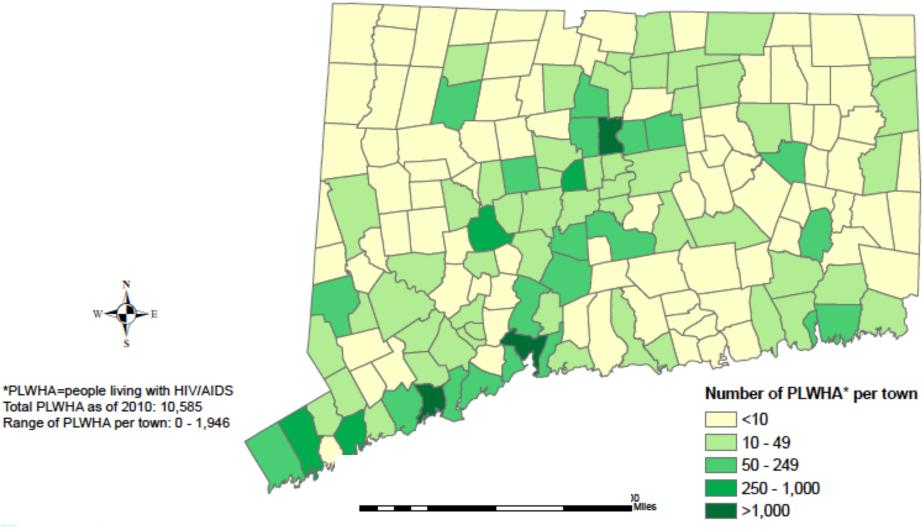
New Cases of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea 2005-2011



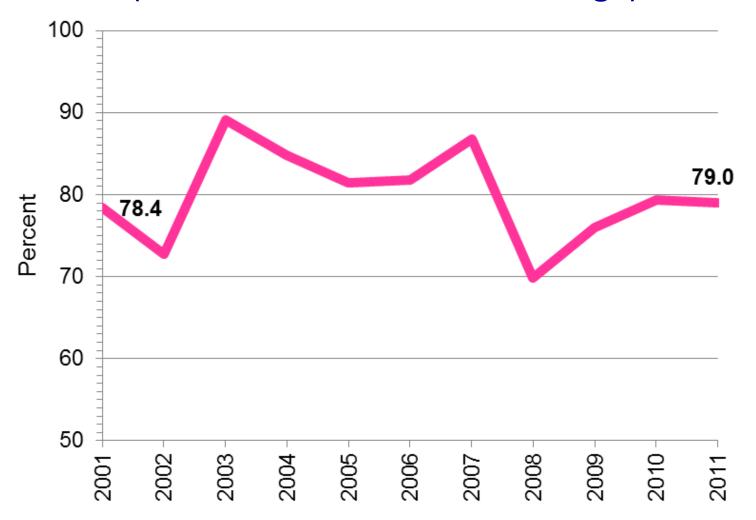




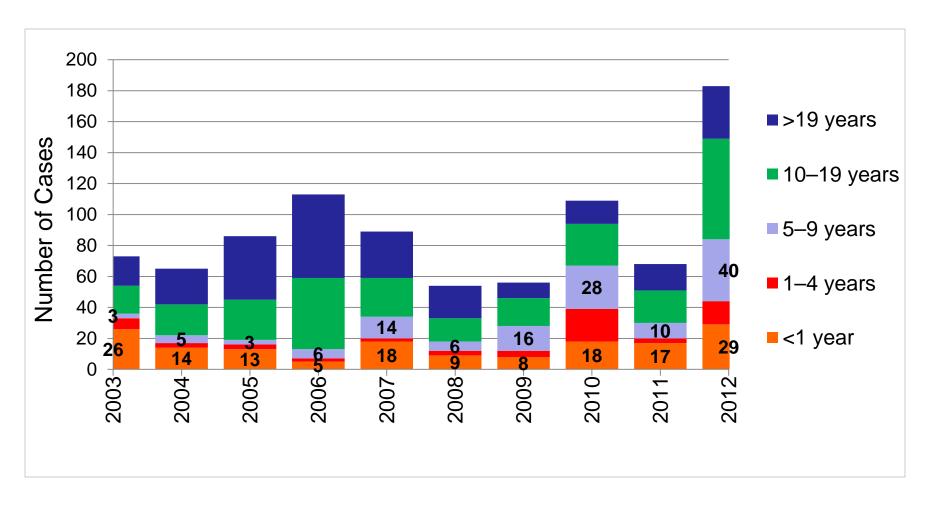
Persons Living with HIV Infection Connecticut, 2011



Childhood Vaccination Coverage, 2001-2011 (Children 19 to 36 months of age)



Number of Pertussis Cases by Year and Age Group Connecticut, 2003–2012

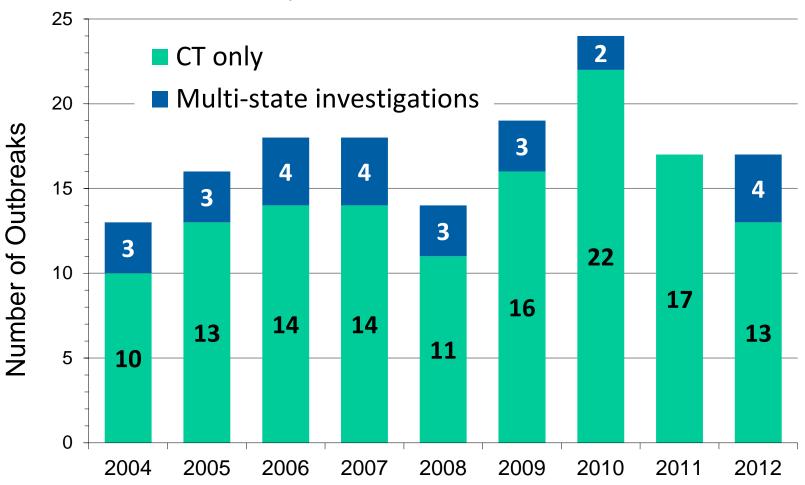






Outbreaks of Foodborne Infections, Connecticut and Multi-state, 2004-2012

(Total = 156 outbreaks)

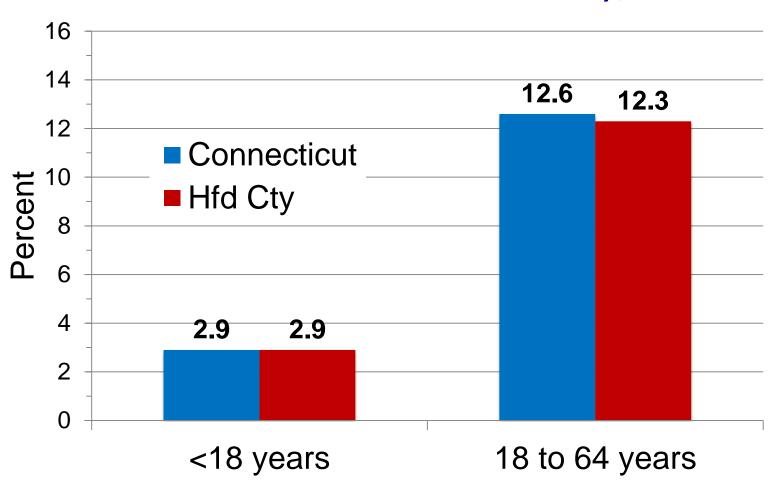


Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Infectious Disease Section.



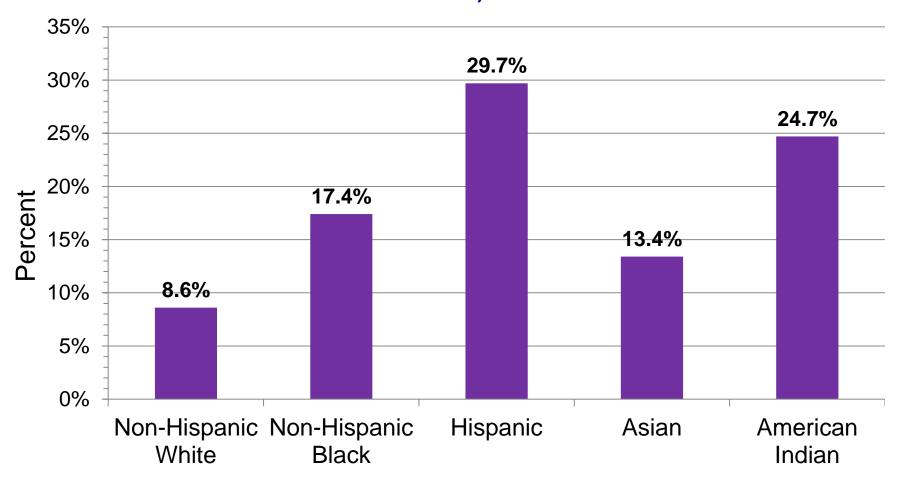
Access to Health Care

Percent of Children and Adults without Health Insurance Connecticut and Hartford County, 2011





Uninsured Adults (18-64 Yrs) by Race and Ethnicity Connecticut, 2011







Medically Underserved Areas or Populations (MUA/P) and Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) Connecticut, April, 2012

	Number of MUA/P	Number of HPSA Designations			
County	Designations	Dental	Primary Care	Mental Health	
Fairfield	6	8	9	7	
Hartford	7	10	9	4	
Litchfield	1	2	2	2	
Middlesex	1	3	1	1	
New Haven	8	7	8	6	
New London	3	4	3	3	
Tolland	1	2	2	1	
Windham	2	3	3	2	
Tribal Nation	*	1	2	1	
Connecticut	29	40	39	27	

^{*}Tribal nations have their own special designation.



Conclusions

- Chronic diseases and injuries are leading causes of premature death.
- Opportunities exist to address conditions like obesity and behaviors like smoking that contribute to many diseases.
- Racial/ethnic minority groups suffer from many conditions at higher rates than the state population as a whole.
- Lower-income CT residents are more likely to have risk factors for chronic disease, compared with higher-income residents
- Specific age groups such as youths/young adults and older adults are more at-risk for certain conditions.

Q & A and Discussion

- What health issue in your community is the most important to you, and why?
- How can your community become a healthier place to live?

For More Information...

Connecticut Department of Public Health www.ct.gov/dph 860-509-8000