A Healthier Connecticut by 2020



Litchfield County Public Forum September 26 , 2013



Many Things Affect Our Health





Alcohol Poverty Poverty Healthcare Environment Enviro Hospitalization Overweight Diabetes Injuries Bobacco 2 Light Harden Har

Who Lives in Connecticut and in Our Community



Who Lives in Connecticut and Litchfield County



- <u>Age</u>: Litchfield County residents are older than the residents of CT overall
- **<u>People of color</u>**: (non-white, non-Hispanic):
 - Connecticut : 28%
 - Litchfield County: 9%
- Language other than English spoken at home:
 - 1 in 5 in Connecticut
 - 1 in 11 in Litchfield County
- Living in poverty:
 - 1 in 10 in Connecticut
 - 1 in 16 in Litchfield County
 - 1 in 7 in North Canaan
 - 1 in 8 in Torrington

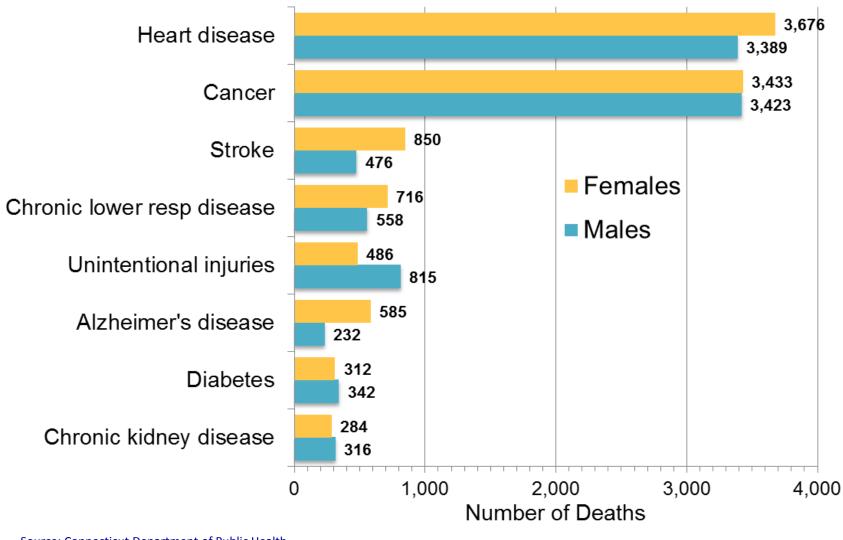
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year and 5-Year Estimates, 2009-2011.



Leading Causes of Death



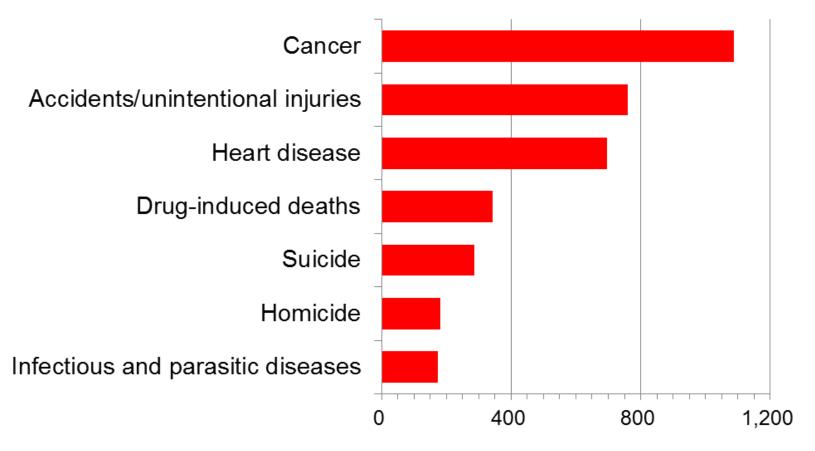
Leading Causes of Death, Connecticut 2010 (Number of Deaths)



Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Mortality Tables, 2010, Tables 9 and 10.



Causes with High Rates of Premature Death* Connecticut, 2010



Years of Potential Life Lost per 100,000 Population

* Premature death means before age 75

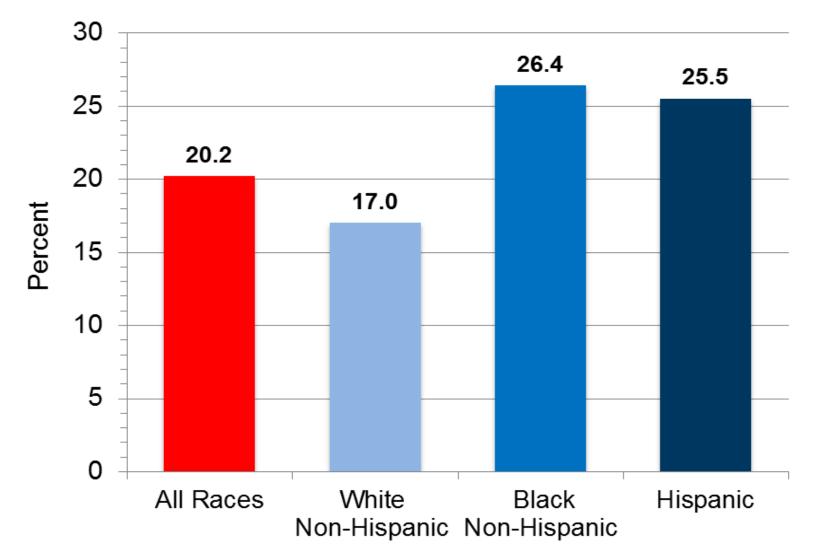
Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, YPLL Tables, Age-Adjusted YPLL Rate <75, 2010 and Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings.



Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

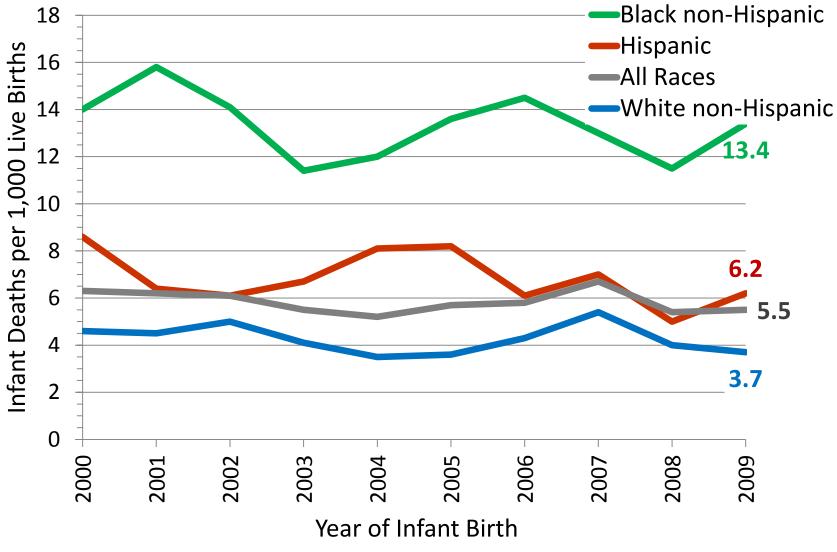


Non-adequate Prenatal Care, Connecticut, 2010





Infant Deaths, 2000-2009





Our Environment: Health and Where We Live

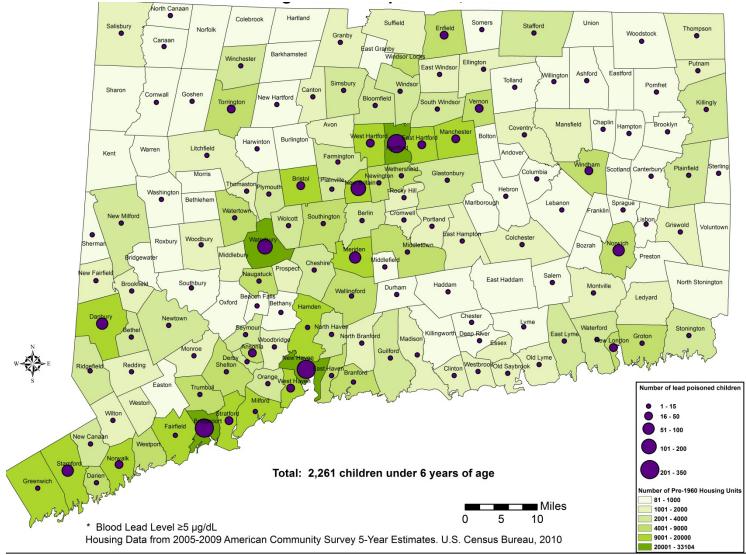


Major Environmental Quality Concerns

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	 Available and affordable healthy foods
8) Radon	 Walkable communities and open space
	9) Wood burning boilers



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





Connecticut's "Food Deserts"



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Food Deseert Locator, 2009. Map provided by personal communication.



Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors

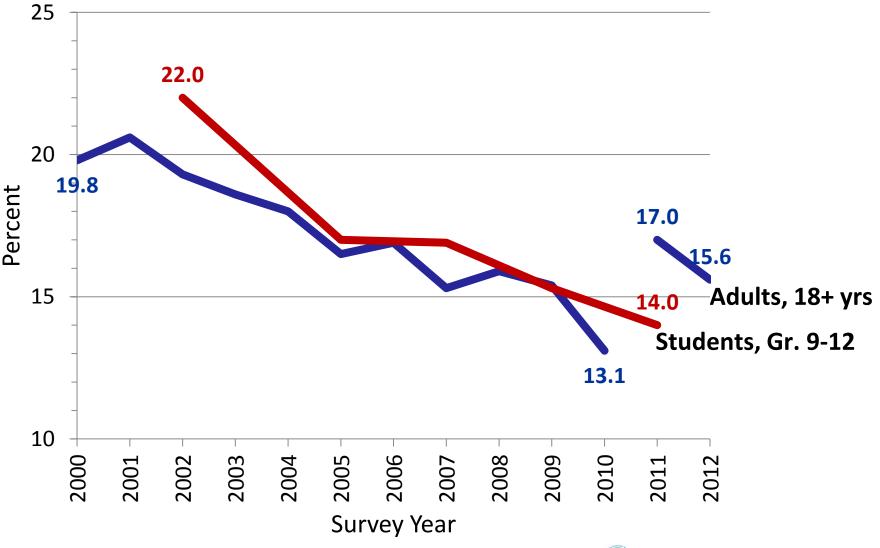


Chronic Diseases and Their Risk Factors

	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		\checkmark	
Tobacco use	\checkmark		\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)	\checkmark				\checkmark		
Excessive sun exposure	\checkmark						
Microbial agents (Unprotected sex, contaminated needles)	\checkmark						
Ionizing radiation	\checkmark						
Allergens					\checkmark		



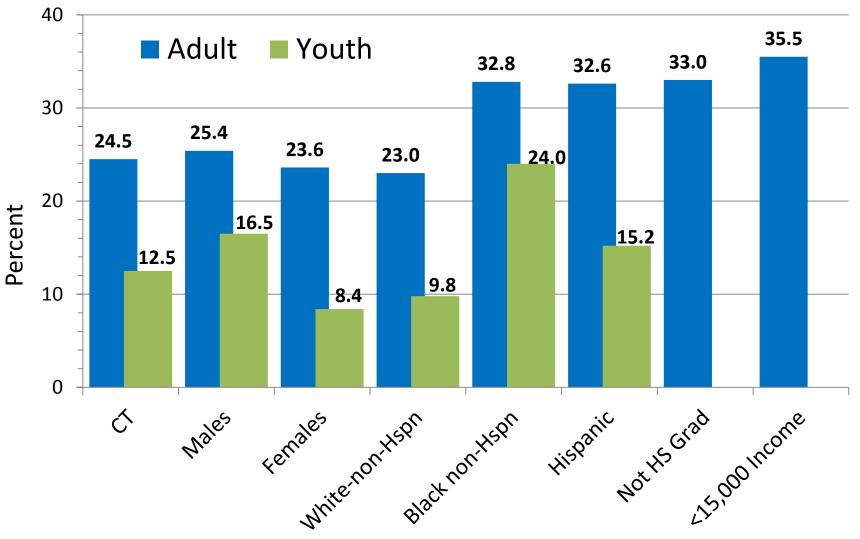
Current Smoking in Connecticut Adults and High School Students, 2000-2012



Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2000- 2012; Connecticut School Health Survey, Youth Tobacco Component, 2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011.

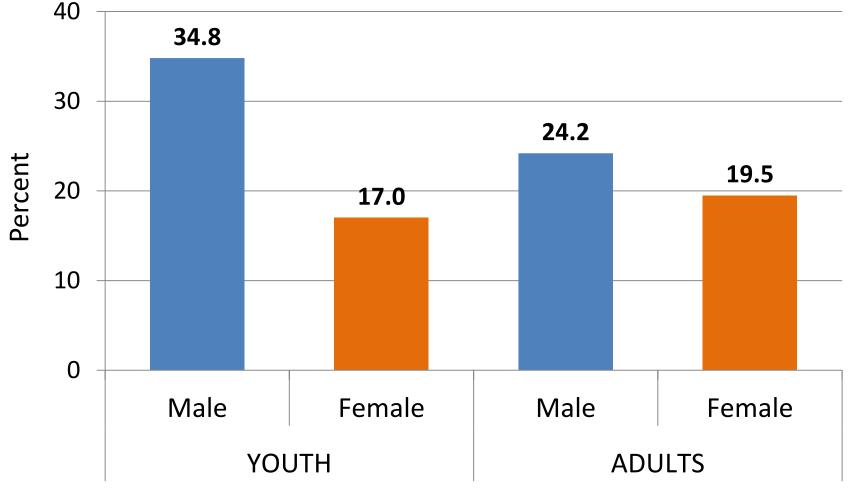


Obese Adults and Youths, 2011





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





Asthma in Connecticut



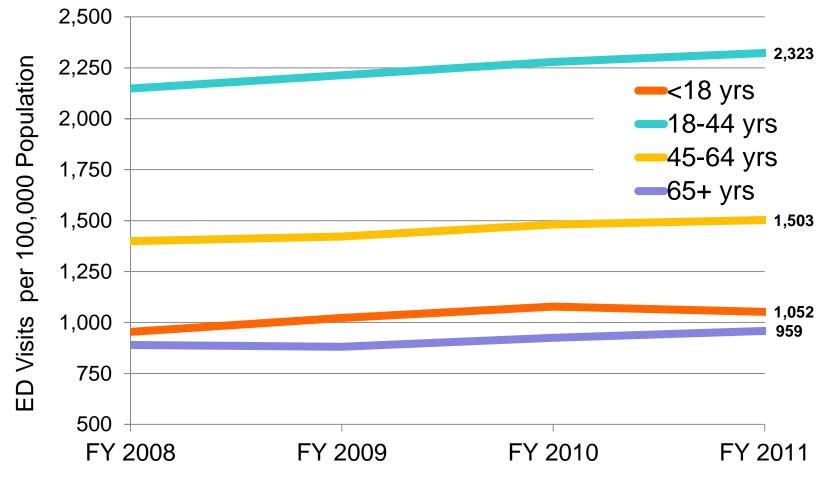
About 1 in 10 children & 1 in 12 adults in Connecticut are dealing with asthma.



Mental Health, Alcohol, and Substance Abuse



Emergency Department Visits for Mental Health Conditions Connecticut, FFY 2008-2011



Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Office of Health Care Access, from *Connecticut Hospital Association Chime, Inc. Emergency Department Database,* FFY 2008-2011. Mental health as primary diagnosis.



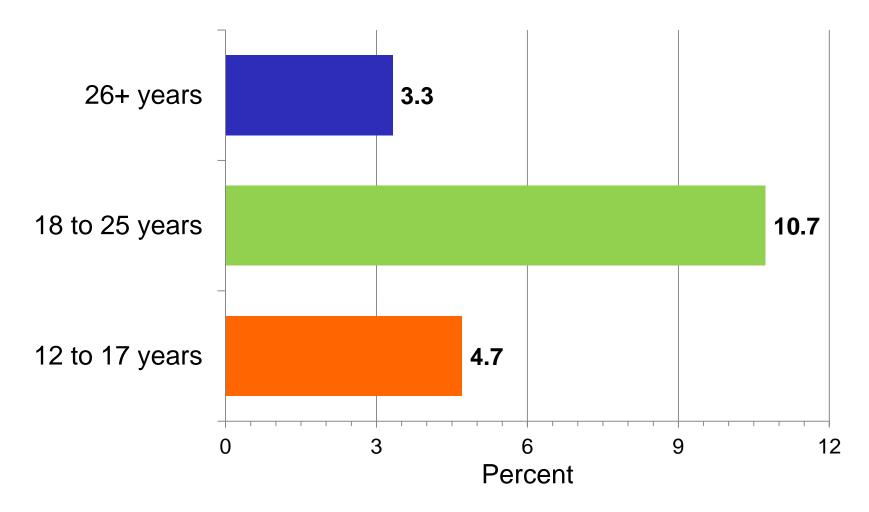
Binge Drinking

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



Source: US DHHS Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2011.



Injury and Violence



Accidental Injury Deaths





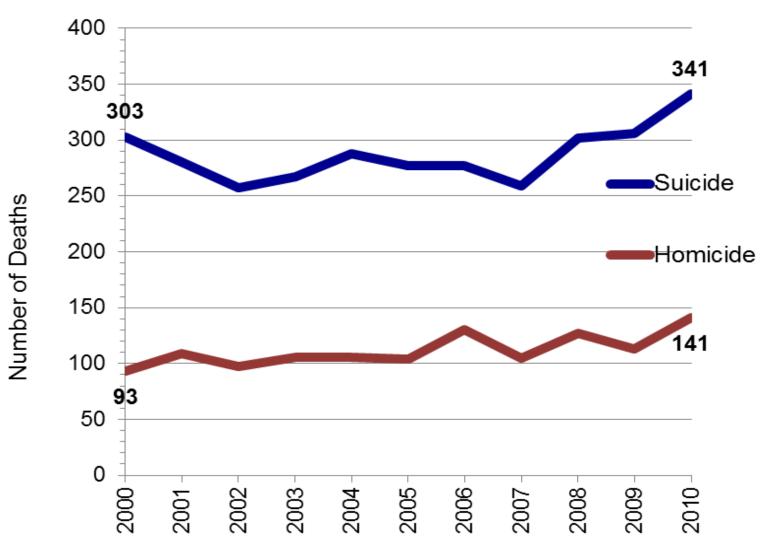


Falls are now the leading cause of accidental injury deaths in Connecticut.



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

Suicide and Homicide Deaths, 2000-2010



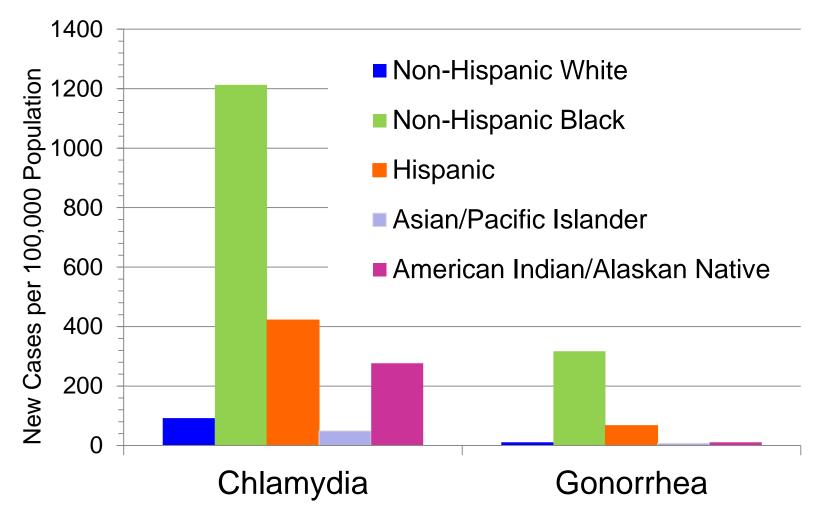
Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Mortality Tables, Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate, 2000-2010.



Infectious Diseases

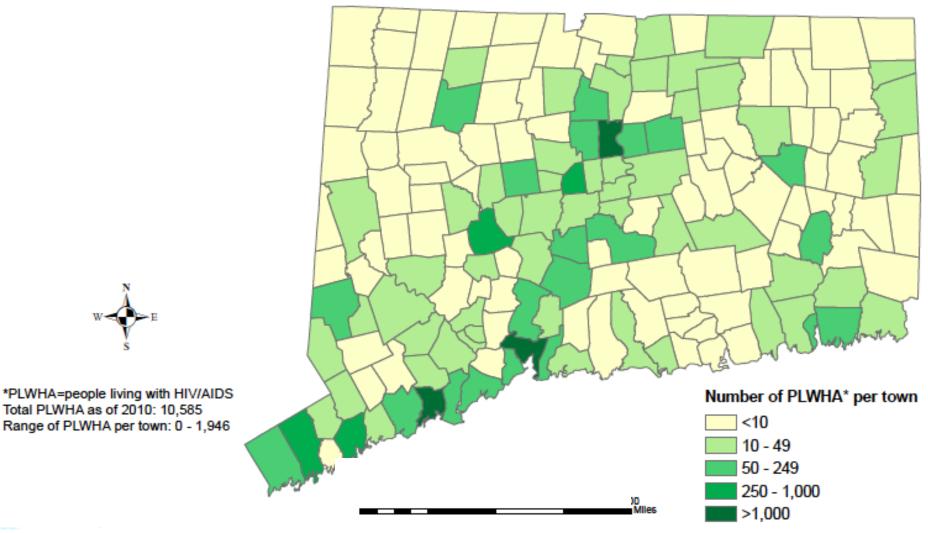


New Cases of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea 2005-2011





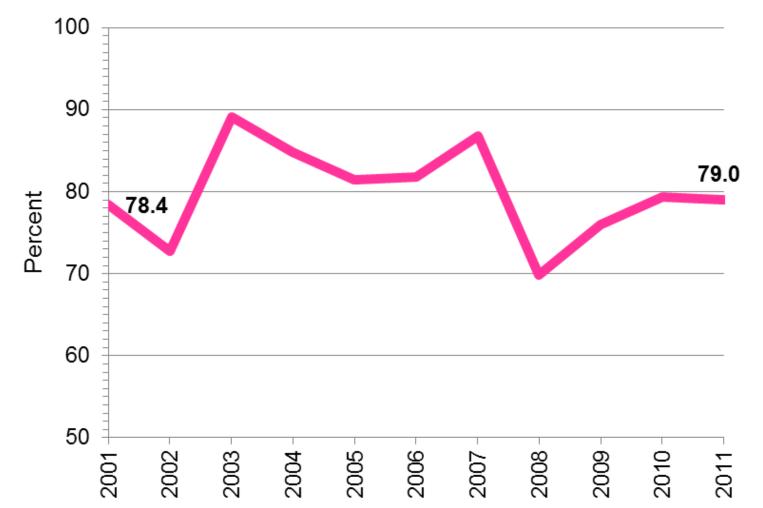
Persons Living with HIV Infection Connecticut, 2011



Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health AIDS and Chronic Diseases Section, *Epidemiologic Profile of HIV/AIDS in Connecticut*.



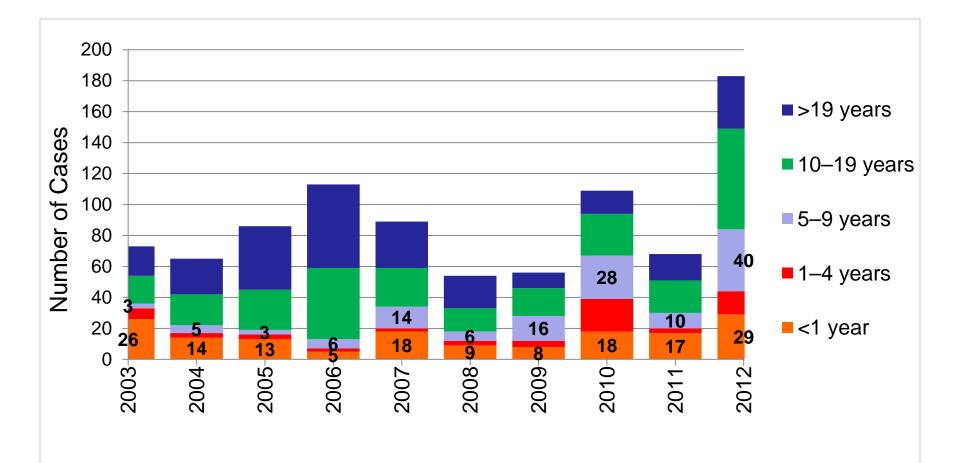
Childhood Vaccination Coverage, 2001-2011 (Children 19 to 36 months of age)



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



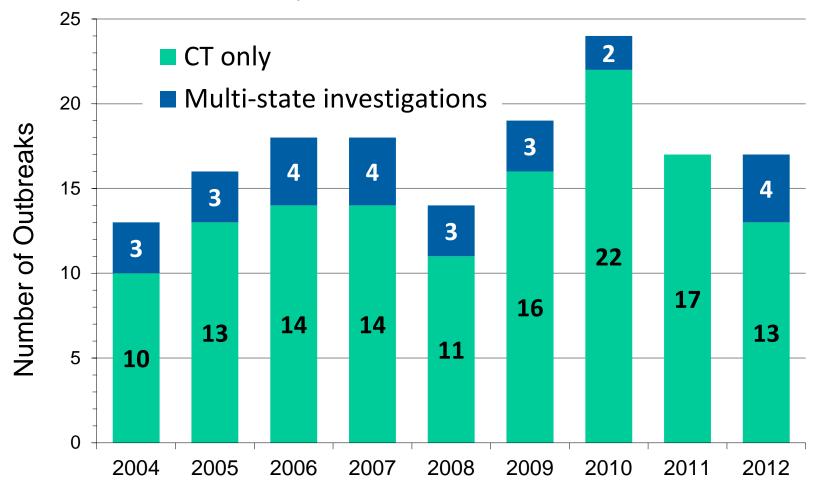
Number of Pertussis Cases by Year and Age Group Connecticut, 2003–2012



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



Outbreaks of Foodborne Infections, Connecticut and Multi-state, 2004-2012 (Total = 156 outbreaks)



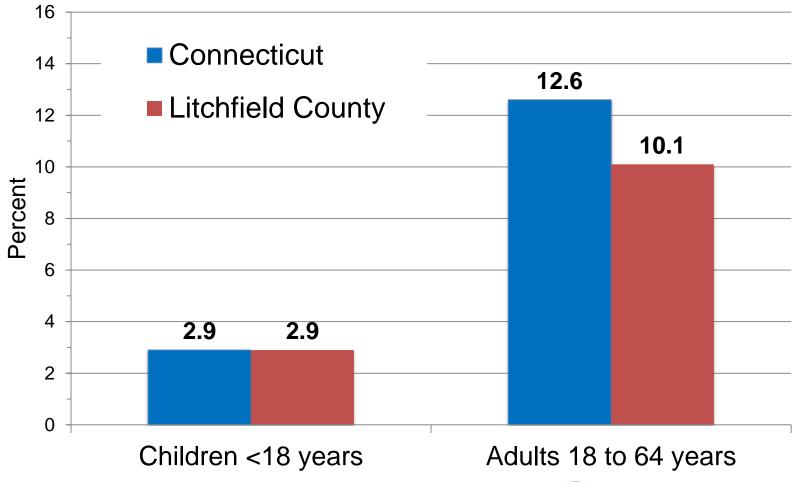
Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Infectious Disease Section.



Access to Health Care



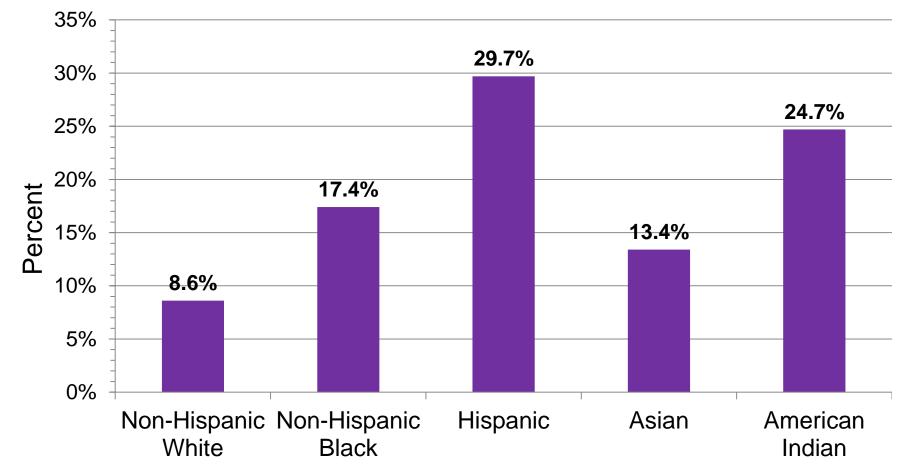
Percent of Children and Adults without Health Insurance Connecticut and Litchfield County, 2011



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2011, B27001 File.



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



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2011, B27001 Files



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.

Source: CT Department of Public Health, Office of Health Care Access, Statewide Health Care Facilities and Services Plan, October 2012, Chapter 9, Table 9.2.



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

