Connecticut State Health Assessment:
Preliminary Findings

Prepared for the Kick-off Meeting of the
Connecticut Health Improvement Planning Coalition

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Connecticut State Health Assessment: Preliminary Findings

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Health Resources in Action, Inc.

CONNECTICUT HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLANNING COALITION
KICK-OFF MEETING
January 31, 2013
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
# Changes in Population Characteristics, Connecticut, 2000 and 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Connecticut</th>
<th>Change 2000-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>3,405,565</td>
<td>3,574,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>37.4 yrs</td>
<td>40.0 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+ yrs of age</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race/ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White only</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/Afr. Am. only</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian only</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian only</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/2+ races</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>8.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic any race</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census

Population Distribution by Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnicity Connecticut, 2010

Percent of Population by Age
Connecticut and its Largest Towns, 2011


Connecticut Department of Public Health
www.ct.gov/dph/SHIPcoalition
Percent of Residents with Disability by Age Group
Connecticut, 2011

Disability Difficulty, by Age Group
Connecticut, 2011

Under 5 yrs old, n=1,630

- Hearing: 38%
- Vision: 62%

5-17 yrs old, n=28,234

- Cognitive: 55%
- Self-care: 10%
- Ambulatory: 10%
- Hearing: 14%
- Vision: 11%

18-64 yrs old, n=185,373

- Ambulatory: 27%
- Cognitive: 19%
- Independent living: 19%
- Hearing: 10%
- Self-care: 10%
- Vision: 9%

65+ yrs old, n=162,610

- Ambulatory: 30%
- Independent living: 22%
- Cognitive: 11%
- Self-care: 11%
- Hearing: 19%
- Vision: 7%

Veterans
Connecticut, 2011

- 8.2% of CT residents (225,987 individuals) are veterans

Connecticut Veterans by Age, 2011

Same-sex Couples per 1,000 Households by Census Tract Connecticut, 2010

- There were 7,852 same-sex couples in Connecticut in 2010.

There were an estimated 4,451 homeless persons in Connecticut in 2011.

- 3,064 Adults without children
- 531 Adults with children
- 854 Children in families
- 2 Unaccompanied children

Source: CT Coalition to End Homelessness, CT Point in Time Count Brief, 2011
DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH
Five Connecticut Regions, by Socioeconomic Groupings, 2009

Educational Attainment
(25 Years of Age and Older),
Connecticut and Its Largest Towns, 2011

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey,
1-Year Estimates, 2011, B15002B, B15002D, B15002F,
B15002H, B15002I Files.
Less than High School Education by Race/Ethnicity
Connecticut and Its Largest Towns, 2011

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey,
1-Year Estimates, 2011, B15002B, B15002D, B15002F, B15002H,
B15002I Files.
Median Household Income, Connecticut and Its Largest Towns, 2011

Percent of Individuals below Poverty Level
Connecticut and Its Largest Towns, 2011

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey,
Percent of Population Who Speak Language Other Than English at Home Connecticut and Its Largest Towns, 2011


Connecticut Department of Public Health
www.ct.gov/dph/SHIPcoalition
Unemployment Rate

Violent Crimes by Type of Crime
Connecticut, 2006-2010

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Safety
ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH
Percent of Housing Stock Constructed, by Year, Connecticut and Its Largest Towns, 2011

Properties Associated with Lead Poisoned Children* & Housing Units Built pre-1960, Connecticut 2011

Total: 600 properties accounting for 619 children under 6 years of age
* Blood Lead Level ≥10 μg/dL

Housing Data from 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
Number of Children <6 Years of Age with Lead Poisoning (>=10ug/dL) Connecticut, 2002-2011

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
Lead and Healthy Homes Program,
Childhood Lead Poisoning in Connecticut 2011 Surveillance Report,
Figure 8.
Number of 8-hour Ozone Exceedance Days, Connecticut, 1998-2012

Low Income Census Tracts Considered “Food Deserts”
Connecticut, 2009

Map provided by personal communication.
MORTALITY AND HOSPITALIZATION
Leading Causes of Death, by Sex
Connecticut, 2009

Heart disease
- Females: 3,334
- Males: 3,355

Cancer
- Females: 3,364
- Males: 3,355

Stroke
- Females: 536
- Males: 773

Chronic lower respiratory diseases
- Females: 588
- Males: 842

Unintentional injuries
- Females: 467
- Males: 773

Alzheimer's disease
- Females: 199
- Males: 573

Influenza and Pneumonia
- Females: 365
- Males: 296

Diabetes
- Females: 311
- Males: 309

Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, nephrosis
- Females: 305
- Males: 271

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Mortality Tables, 2009, Tables 9 and 10.
Age-adjusted Death Rates for Leading Causes of Death Connecticut, 2000-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Mortality Tables, Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate, 2000-2009.
# Leading Causes of Death by Age Group
## Connecticut, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Children (0-14 yrs)</th>
<th>Young Adults (15-34 yrs)</th>
<th>Adults (35-64 yrs)</th>
<th>Elderly (65+ yrs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Congenital anomalies</td>
<td>Unintentional injuries</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>Heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>Unintentional injuries</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Septicemia</td>
<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis</td>
<td>Chronic lower respiratory disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chronic lower respiratory disease, Homicide, Heart disease</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>Alzheimer's disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age-adjusted Death Rates for Leading Causes of Death, by Race and Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2005-2009

Leading Causes of Premature Death
[Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) before 65 Yrs of Age]
Connecticut, 2009

- Accidents/unintentional injuries: 585.3
- Cancer: 518.6
- Heart disease: 463.9
- Drug-induced deaths: 296.9
- Suicide: 203.1
- Homicide: 132.7

Years of Potential Life Lost per 100,000 Population

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, YPLL Tables, Age-Adjusted YPLL Rate <65, 2009.
Hospitalization Rates for Leading Causes
Connecticut, 2010

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hospitalization Tables, 2010, Table H-1.
Hospitalization Rates for Leading Causes, by Sex
Connecticut, 2010

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hospitalization Tables, 2010, Table H-1.
# Leading Causes of Hospitalization, by Age Group

Connecticut, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Children (0-14 yrs)</th>
<th>Young Adults (15-24 yrs)</th>
<th>Adults (25-64 yrs)</th>
<th>Elderly (65+yrs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Respiratory system</td>
<td>Mental disorders</td>
<td>Mental disorders</td>
<td>Circulatory system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Injury &amp; poisoning</td>
<td>Digestive system</td>
<td>Digestive system</td>
<td>Respiratory system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nervous system &amp; sense organs</td>
<td>Injury and poisoning</td>
<td>Injury &amp; Poisoning</td>
<td>Digestive system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mental disorders</td>
<td>Respiratory system</td>
<td>Circulatory system</td>
<td>Genitourinary system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Digestive system</td>
<td>Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic, and immunological disorders</td>
<td>Genitourinary &amp; Musculoskeletal systems</td>
<td>Musculoskeletal system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hospitalization Tables, 2010, Table H-1.
# Leading Causes of Hospitalization, by Race/Ethnicity, Connecticut, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Race and Ethnicity</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Race and Ethnicity</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Race and Ethnicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Circulatory system</td>
<td>Circulatory system</td>
<td>Circulatory system</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Circulatory system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Digestive system</td>
<td>Respiratory system</td>
<td>Digestive system</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Digestive system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mental disorders</td>
<td>Digestive system</td>
<td>Respiratory system</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mental disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Respiratory system</td>
<td>Mental disorders</td>
<td>Mental disorders</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mental disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Injury &amp; Poisoning</td>
<td>Injury &amp; Poisoning</td>
<td>Injury &amp; Poisoning</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Injury &amp; Poisoning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hospitalization Tables, 2010, Table H-2.*
MATERNAL, INFANT, AND CHILD HEALTH
Birth Rate by Race and Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics (Registration Report), 2009, Table 2B.
Percent of Births to Mothers <20 Years of Age by Race and Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics (Registration Report), 2009, Table 12.
No Pregnancy Prevention Method Used during Last Sexual Intercourse
Students, Grades 9-12
Connecticut, 2007-2011

Source: Connecticut Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007-2011
Percent of Women Who Smoked during Pregnancy by Race and Ethnicity
Connecticut, 1999-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics (Registration Reports), 1999-2009, Table 12.
Percent of Women Who Received Nonadequate Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity Connecticut, 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics (Registration Reports), 2009, Table 12
Percent of Preterm and Low Birthweight Births by Plurality
Connecticut, 1999-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics (Registration Reports), 1999-2009, Table 3.
NOTE: Preterm birth (PTB) defined as birth at <37 weeks gestation, Low birth weight (LBW) defined as <2500 grams
## Percent of Preterm Births by Race, Ethnicity, and Plurality
Connecticut, 2009

### Percent of Preterm Births by Race, Ethnicity, and Plurality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Singleton births</th>
<th>Multiple births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Black</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source
Connecticut Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics (Registration Reports), 2009, Table 3.

**NOTE:** Preterm birth defined as birth at <37 weeks gestation
Percent of Low Birthweight Births by Race, Ethnicity and Plurality Connecticut, 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics (Registration Reports), 2009, Table 3. NOTE: Low birth weight defined as <2500 grams
Infant Mortality Rate
Connecticut, 2001-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health,
Vital Statistics (Registration Reports), 2001-2009, Table 12.
Note: Infant mortality defined as death within 1 year of birth
Fetal Mortality
Connecticut, 2001-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics (Registration Reports), 2001-2009, Table 12.
Percent of Mothers Who Breastfed
Connecticut, 2009

CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL
### Known Modifiable Risk Factors for Most Common Chronic Diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Asthma</th>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>CVD</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of physical activity</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor nutrition</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco use</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive alcohol use</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension/high blood pressure*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High cholesterol*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to second-hand smoke*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor oral health*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bolded indicators are identified by CDC. Asterisks (*) mark indicators identified by Chronic Disease Executive Committee via research.

Source: Table recreated from Connecticut Chronic Disease Prevention Plan, Working draft, 2010.
Percent of Non-smoking Students with Tobacco Exposure, Connecticut, 2011

Percent of Current Smokers
Connecticut 2001-2011

* Break in trend for adults due to new weighting in 2011

Percent with Recommended Fruit and Vegetable Consumption
Connecticut, 2005-2011

Percent Who Met Physical Activity Guidelines
Connecticut, 2007-2011

Source: Connecticut Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007-2011;

Break in trend due to new weighting in 2011
Percent Overweight & Obesity Students in Grades 9-12 by Sex
Connecticut, 2005-2011

Percent Overweight & Obesity Students in Grades 9-12 by Race/Ethnicity Connecticut, 2011

Percent Overweight and Obesity
Adults 18+ Years of Age
Connecticut, 2001-2011

* Break in trend due to new weighting in 2011

Percent of Obese Adults, by Race/Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2000-2011


* Break in trend due to new weighting in 2011
### Connecticut, 2009

#### Number of New Cancer Cases by Cancer Site and Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer Site</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>1348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung &amp; Bronchus</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon &amp; Rectum</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver &amp; Bile Duct</td>
<td>2975</td>
<td>3010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Males: 5,857 deaths**

**Total Females: 5,856 deaths**

Source: CDC's National Program of Cancer Registries Cancer Surveillance System (NPCR-CSS), 2009, from NCI State Cancer Profiles.
Cancer Incidence Rate by Cancer Site and Race/Ethnicity Connecticut, 2009

Source: CDC's National Program of Cancer Registries Cancer Surveillance System (NPCR-CSS), 2009, from NCI State Cancer Profiles.
Number of Cancer Deaths by Cancer Site and Sex
Connecticut, 2009

**Males**
- Lung & Bronchus: 893
- Prostate: 351
- Colon/Rectum: 277
- Liver & Bile Dct: 60
- Melanoma: 147

**Females**
- Lung & Bronchus: 879
- Breast: 503
- Colon/Rectum: 279
- Liver & Bile Dct: 59
- Melanoma: 43
- Cervix: 33

Source: CDC's National Program of Cancer Registries Cancer Surveillance System (NPCR-CSS), 2009, from NCI State Cancer Profiles.
Cancer Mortality Rate by Cancer Site and Race/Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2009

Source: CDC's National Program of Cancer Registries
Cancer Surveillance System (NPCR-CSS), 2009,
from NCI State Cancer Profiles.
Percent of Women Screened for Breast and Cervical Cancers
Connecticut, 1999-2010

Mammogram for women 40+ years of age and Pap for women 18+ years of age.
Percent of Adults 50+ Years of Age Screened for Colorectal Cancer
Connecticut, 1999-2010

Heart Disease Age-adjusted Mortality Rate
Connecticut, 1999-2009


www.ct.gov/dph/SHIPcoalition
Heart Disease Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rate
Connecticut, 2000-2010

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hospitalization Tables, 2000-2010, Table H-1.
Stroke Age-adjusted Mortality Rate
Connecticut, 1999-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health,
Vital Statistics (Registration Reports), Mortality Tables
Stroke Age-adjusted Hospitalization Rate
Connecticut, 2000-2010

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Hospitalization Tables, 2000-2010, Table H-1.
Diabetes Age-adjusted Mortality Rate
Connecticut, 1999-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health,
Vital Statistics, Mortality Tables,
Diabetes ED Visits by Age, Connecticut, FY 2007-FY 2011

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA from Connecticut Hospital Association CHIME, Inc. Emergency Department Database.
Diabetes ED Visits by Race and Ethnicity
Connecticut, FY 2007-FY 2011

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA from Connecticut Hospital Association CHIME, Inc. Emergency Department Database.
Percent of Adults Ever Told by a Provider They Had High Blood Pressure or High Cholesterol
Connecticut, 2001-2011

* Break in trend due to new weighting in 2011

Percent of Adults Ever Told by a Provider They Had High Blood Pressure or Cholesterol, By Race/Ethnicity

Connecticut, 2011

Non-Hispanic White  Non-Hispanic Black  Hispanic

High blood pressure

- Non-Hispanic White: 30.5%
- Non-Hispanic Black: 38.8%
- Hispanic: 22.9%

High cholesterol

- Non-Hispanic White: 30.6%
- Non-Hispanic Black: 38.3%
- Hispanic: 31.2%

Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with RA/Osteoarthritis and Osteoporosis
Connecticut, 2007-2011

Source: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services,
Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with Chronic Kidney Disease, Connecticut, 2007-2011

Source: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, State-Level Chronic Conditions Reports, 2007-2011.
Percent of Children and Adults with Current Asthma
Connecticut, 2005-2010

Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance
Age adjusted Rate of ED Visits for Asthma
Connecticut, 2005-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
Asthma Program, Burden of Asthma in Connecticut
2012 Surveillance Report, Table 7.
Age adjusted Rate of Asthma ED Visits by Race and Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
Children Who Experience Dental Decay and Prolonged Untreated Dental Decay, by Race/Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2010-2011

Percent of Adults 65+ Years of Age Who Have Had All Their Natural Teeth Extracted
Connecticut, 1999-2010

MENTAL HEALTH, ALCOHOL, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE
Percent of Persons Who Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode in Past Year, by Age, Connecticut, 2010-2011

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA), Survey on Drug Use and Health Model-Based Estimates, 2008-2009 and 2010-2011.
Percent of Students (Grades 9-12) Who Attempted Suicide at Least Once in Past Year, by Sex
Connecticut, 2005-2011

Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with Depression, Connecticut, 2007-2011

Source: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, State-Level Chronic Conditions Reports, 2007-2011.
Rate of Mental Health ED Visits, by Age
Connecticut, FY 2007- FY 2011

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA
from Connecticut Hospital Association CHIME, Inc. Emergency
Department Database.
Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with Dementia or Alzheimer’s Disease
Connecticut, 2007-2011

Source: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, State-Level Chronic Conditions Reports, 2007-2011.
Percent of Adults (18+ Yrs) Who Are Heavy Drinkers or Binge Drinkers
Connecticut, 2001-2011

Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2001-2010

• Break in trend due to new weighting in 2011
Percent of Students (Grades 9-12) Who Currently Drink Alcohol or Are Binge Drinkers
Connecticut, 2005-2011

Rate of ED Visits for Alcohol Abuse/Dependence by Age
Connecticut, FY 2007-FY 2011

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA from Connecticut Hospital Association CHIME, Inc. Emergency Department Database.
Percent of Individuals 12+ Years of Age Who Used Drugs in Past Year, by Drug Type Connecticut, 2010-2011

Source: US DHHS Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2010-2011.
Rate of ED Visits for Substance Abuse/Dependence by Age
Connecticut, FY2007-FY2011

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA from Connecticut Hospital Association CHIME, Inc. Emergency Department Database.
INJURY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION
Number of Unintentional Injury Deaths by Cause of Death
U.S. vs. Connecticut, 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health,
Deaths: Final Data for 2009.
Number of Deaths Due to Unintentional Injuries
Connecticut, 1999-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics, 2009, Table 9
Rate of ED Visits and Hospitalizations for Unintentional Injuries Connecticut, 2009

110 Emergency Department Visits

9 Hospital Admissions

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA, Injuries Resulting in ED Visits or Hospitalizations
Number of Intentional Injury Deaths by Cause of Death
Connecticut vs. U.S., 2009

Connecticut

- Homicide: 306
- Suicide: 113

United States

- Homicide: 36,909
- Suicide: 16,799

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, Mortality Tables, Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate, 2000-2009.
Rate of Injury ED Visits for Intentional Injuries
Connecticut, FY 2007-FY 2011

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA
from Connecticut Hospital Association CHIME, Inc. Emergency
Department Database.
Number of Family Violence Arrests by Type of Incident
Connecticut, 2011

- Disorderly conduct, 6,950
- Assault, 6,618
- Breach of peace, 4,214
- Criminal mischief, 131
- Sexual assault, 107
- Risk of injury, 114
- Other, 2,239
- Kidnapping, 13
- Homocide, 18


Connecticut Department of Public Health
www.ct.gov/dph/SHIPcoalition
Proportion of Child Abuse or Neglect Victims by Age Group
Connecticut, FY 2011

Total number of Connecticut child victims in FY11: 10,012

Note: Data are for unique cases
Mortality Rate for Work-related Injuries, Connecticut, 2008-2011

Incidence Rate for Work-related Injuries
Connecticut, 2008-2011

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 6,
INFECTIONOUS DISEASE
PREVENTION AND CONTROL
Prevalence of Sexual Risk Behaviors among Students in Grades 9-12
Connecticut, 2007-2011

Prevalence of Sexual Risk Behaviors among Students in Grades 9-12, by Race/Ethnicity Connecticut, 2011

- **Sexual intercourse with at least 1 person in past 3 months**
  - Non-Hispanic White: 28.3%
  - Non-Hispanic Black: 42.3%
  - Hispanic: 42.3%

- **Did not use a condom last sexual intercourse (among those sexually active)**
  - Non-Hispanic White: 33.7%
  - Non-Hispanic Black: 37.8%
  - Hispanic: *Insufficient sample size for non-Hispanic blacks*

* Insufficient sample size for non-Hispanic blacks

Number of People Living with HIV
Connecticut, 2002-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
AIDS and Chronic Diseases Section. Epidemiologic Profile of HIV/AIDS in Connecticut, 2010, Table 2.1.2.
Number of Deaths among People Known to be Living with HIV
Connecticut, 2002-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
AIDS and Chronic Diseases Section, Epidemiologic Profile of HIV/AIDS in Connecticut, 2010, Table 2.1.2.
Distribution by Age and Sex of New HIV/AIDS Cases
Connecticut, 2005-2009

Age Distribution (% of Cases)

- < 20: 56.5%
- 20-29: 15.3%
- 30-49: 26.8%
- 50+: 1.4%

Sex Distribution (% of Cases)

- Male: 69.5%
- Female: 30.5%

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
AIDS and Chronic Diseases Section, Epidemiologic Profile of HIV/AIDS in Connecticut, 2010, Section 2.3.
Rate of New HIV/AIDS Cases by Race and Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2008

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
AIDS and Chronic Diseases Section, Epidemiologic Profile of
HIV/AIDS in Connecticut, 2010, Table 2.4.1.
Percent of New HIV/AIDS Cases by Transmission Category
Connecticut, 2005-2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
AIDS and Chronic Diseases Section, Epidemiologic Profile of
HIV/AIDS in Connecticut, 2010, Table 2.3.2.
Numbers of New Cases of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis
Connecticut, 2005-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chlamydia</th>
<th>Gonorrhea</th>
<th>Syphilis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>11,019</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10,940</td>
<td>2,611</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>11,510</td>
<td>2,332</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>12,450</td>
<td>2,793</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>12,136</td>
<td>2,554</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>12,694</td>
<td>2,568</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13,664</td>
<td>2,449</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health AIDS and Chronic Diseases Section, Epidemiologic Profile of HIV/AIDS in Connecticut, 2010 (2005-2009 data) and Reported Cases of Disease by County, 2010 and 2011
Chlamydia Case Rates
Connecticut and Its Largest Towns, 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
Percentage of Chlamydia Cases by Age
Connecticut, 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
AIDS and Chronic Diseases Section, *Epidemiologic Profile of HIV/AIDS in Connecticut*, 2010, Table 5.3.
Gonorrhea Case Rates
Connecticut and Its Largest Towns, 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
AIDS and Chronic Diseases Section, Epidemiologic Profile of HIV/AIDS in Connecticut, 2010, Table 5.1.1.
Numbers of Cases of Chronic/Unresolved and Acute Hepatitis C

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
Reported Cases of Disease by County, 2007-2011.
Percent of Persons Contracting Acute Hepatitis C by Transmission Method

- IDU/Street drugs: 61.2%
- None/Unknown: 14.9%
- Other: 10.7%
- Sex contact: 8.3%
- Household contact: 5.0%

Number of New Cases of Selected Reported Infections Connecticut, 2007-2011

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
Reported Cases of Disease by County, 2007-2011.

Connecticut Department of Public Health
www.ct.gov/dph/SHIPcoalition
Number of New Cases (Confirmed and Probable) of Lyme Disease
Connecticut, 2007-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>3,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3,038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health
Reported Cases of Disease by County, 2007-2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infection</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central line associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)</td>
<td>67 central line infections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2011 - June 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methicillin-resistant <em>Staphylococcus aureus</em> (MRSA) (transmission site unknown),</td>
<td>925 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January – December 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Percent of Adults 65+ Years of Age Who Received Flu Shot in Past Year and Ever Received Pneumonia Vaccine Connecticut, 2001-2011

* Break in trend due to new weighting in 2011

HEALTH SYSTEMS
Percent of Uninsured Children and Adults Connecticut and Its Largest Towns, 2011

Adults (18+ Years of Age) with Specific Source of Ongoing Care by Race and Ethnicity Connecticut, 2002-2008

Percent of Adults Who Visited the Dentist in Past Year for Any Reason
Connecticut, 1999-2010

Pediatric Preventable Hospitalization Rates
Connecticut, 2004 and 2008

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA,
_Preventable Hospitalizations in Connecticut: A Current Assessment of Access to Community Health Services_, Table 1.
Pediatric Preventable Hospitalization Rates by Race and Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2008

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA,
Preventable Hospitalizations in Connecticut: A Current Assessment
of Access to Community Health Services, Table 8.
Adult Preventable Hospitalizations Rates
Connecticut, 2004 and 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congestive heart failure</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial pneumonia</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary tract infection</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA, Preventable Hospitalizations in Connecticut: A Current Assessment of Access to Community Health Services, Table 1.
Adult Preventable Hospitalization Rates by Race/Ethnicity
Connecticut, 2008

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, OCHA,
Preventable Hospitalizations in Connecticut: A Current Assessment of Access to Community Health Services, Table 8.
Rates of ED Non-urgent Visits and Non-admits for Connecticut and Towns in “The Five Connecticuts” * Town Groupings, FY 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town Grouping</th>
<th>ED Visits per 1,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wealthy</td>
<td>69.4, 185.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban</td>
<td>89.3, 221.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>143.0, 333.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban periphery</td>
<td>186.2, 397.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Core</td>
<td>366.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>179.7, 381.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Groupings of towns based on socioeconomic factors (CT State Data Center.)

Percent of ED Non-admits by Visit Classification and “The Five Connecticuts” Town Groupings Connecticut, FY 2009

Percent

Urban core | Urban periphery | Suburban | Rural | Wealthy
---|---|---|---|---
Emergent care required | Injury | Psychological | Drug/Alcohol | Unclassified | Non-Urgent
9.4 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 10.1
21.0 | 26.6 | 33.6 | 31.7 | 37.8
2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7
52.9 | 46.9 | 39.8 | 42.9 | 37.5
11.3 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.1
1.5 | 1.4

Percent of ED Non-admits by Payer Type for Towns in “The Five Connecticuts” Town Groupings Connecticut, FY 2009

## Supply of Primary Care Practitioners
### Connecticut, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary care practitioner type</th>
<th>Number with current license</th>
<th>Ratio per 100,000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physicians (MD and DO)</td>
<td>7,302</td>
<td>204.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed nurse midwives</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced practice registered nurses</td>
<td>3,664</td>
<td>102.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician assistants</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,050</strong></td>
<td><strong>365.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CT Department of Public Health, Office of Health Care Access, Statewide Health Care Facilities and Services Plan, October 2012, Chapter 9, Table 9.1. (Rate calculated)
Number of Primary Care Physicians by Type
Connecticut, 2012

- Internal medicine: 696
- Pediatrics: 288
- Ob/gyn: 748
- Family practice: 1260
- Naturopathic physicians & homeopathic medicine: 4310

Source: CT Department of Public Health, Office of Health Care Access, Statewide Health Care Facilities and Services Plan, October 2012, Chapter 9, Table 9.1.
### Medically Underserved Areas or Populations (MUA/P) and Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) in Connecticut, April, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number of MUA/P Designations</th>
<th>Number of HPSA Designations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deerfield</td>
<td>Dental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litchfield</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New London</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windham</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Nation</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

- Racial/ethnic minority groups suffer from many conditions at disproportionately higher rates.
- Trends over time show differing patterns; however, few conditions experienced recent stark increases.
- Specific age groups such as youth/young adults and older adults are more at-risk for certain conditions.
- Chronic diseases and injuries are leading causes of premature death and morbidity.
- Yet, opportunities exist to address modifiable risk factors and preventable diseases and conditions.