Connecticut

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education and some college education for cancer
- Between females and males for unemployment

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Hispanic and white for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Highlights

Infant Mortality in white infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 4.1 to 3.0 infant deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

Less Than a High School Education in the Black population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 18.7% to 13.0%

Smoking in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 14.5% to 11.0%

Multiple Chronic Conditions in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.0% to 10.7%

Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 9.8% to 18.5%

Cancer in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 7.9% to 8.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Connecticut, income inequality has increased since 2011. Connecticut’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.

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