Systemic and structural racism play a large role in determining the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and affects people's access to quality housing, education, food, transportation, political power, and other social determinants of health. Racism also has negative mental and physical health consequences such as, depression, anxiety, hypertension, preterm birth, shortened life span and poor quality of life. Understanding and addressing racism from this public health perspective is crucial to eliminating racial and ethnic inequities, and to improving opportunity and well-being across communities.

Racism has been declared a public health crisis in 5 states, 182 municipalities, entities, and organizations, including 20 municipalities in Connecticut. Racism has been linked to the following health disparities:

**Pregnancy**

Pregnancy related deaths are higher in Black women. The Black Maternal Mortality rate is currently at a 48.0 rate compared to 14.8 White Maternal Mortality.

**Babies**

Babies born to Black mothers in Connecticut are more than 4X as likely to die before their first birthday than babies born to White mothers.

**Health Care Provider**

Communities of color are less likely to have a primary doctor, lack preventative care and are 2x as likely to postpone or go without care.

**Food Insecurity**

Food insecurity is 2X higher in communities of color than their white counterparts.

**Asthma**

Compared to their White peers, Black children and teens are nearly 5½ times more likely to go to the emergency department because of asthma, while Hispanic children and teens are 4½ times as likely.

**Diabetes**

Black residents are nearly 4X as likely as White residents to have a diabetes related lower-extremity amputation, and more than twice as likely to die from diabetes.

GET THE FACTS

For more information contact:

melindaj@ywcahartford.org
hesintern@hesct.org
ajohnson@cljct.org

*Connecticut Health Foundation and DataHaven Health Equity Connecticut*