

BRIDGING TOUGH TIMES FOR CONNECTICUT'S FAMILIES

2010 Connecticut KIDS COUNT Data Book



Connecticut Association
for Human Services



CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN SERVICES

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The Connecticut Association for Human Services works to end poverty and to engage, equip, and empower all families in Connecticut to build a secure future.

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BRIDGING TOUGH TIMES FOR CONNECTICUT'S FAMILIES

2010 Connecticut KIDS COUNT Data Book

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FOREWARD

Often we hear how high Connecticut ranks among the 50 states on indicators that measure well-being. The high marks Connecticut achieves reflect the positive situations of many Connecticut children and families. Connecticut children, in many cities and towns, are doing better than children in most other states. But high marks don't necessarily carry over to our largest cities, rural towns, older suburbs, and even some homes in the wealthier parts of our state, particularly as the impacts of the recession continue unabated.

The past two years have been a difficult time for many families, including many middle-income families who didn't anticipate such a precipitous decline in income. As data and first-hand stories come in about the effect of the recession, it's hard not to think about the impact on children—those whose parents have lost jobs and those whose homes have been lost to foreclosure. What has been called a recession for White workers has been called a depression for Black and Hispanic workers.

Bridging Tough Times for Connecticut's Families is a call for equity as our new Governor and Legislature face the difficult task of balancing the state budget over the next few years. Given the current state of the economy, policymakers will have to consider bringing in new revenue and cutting spending.

We wish our lawmakers foresight and wisdom as they struggle with difficult decisions, and we urge them to think about families who have no personal safety net to catch them, who need the public safety net to put food on the table, pay the heating bills, and put a roof over their head.

Of the 17 indicators reported in the 2010 Connecticut KIDS COUNT Data Book, at the state level, nine show increase (i.e., TFA, SNAP, School Meals, CMT scores, Late or No Prenatal Care, Teen Births, HUSKY A and B, Substantiated Abuse and Neglect, and Child Deaths). Unfortunately, four others declined (i.e., Care 4 Kids, CAPT scores, Infant Mortality, and Teen Deaths). Two stayed the same (i.e., Prekindergarten Experience and Low Birth Weight). Two indicators—Graduation Rates and the Earned Income Tax Credit—are not reported to measure trends.

All the indicators provide information not only on child well-being but also, by implication, how we are doing in caring for our children. Look closely at how the situation of Connecticut children changes, depending on where in the state they live. As you find your own town among the data, think about how the recession is affecting children near you. Then think about how you can become involved in how budget and policy decisions are made over the course of the next few years. We encourage you to work on behalf of our children—to help Connecticut families as they struggle through hard times.



CAHS thanks our sponsors for their support, and we acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in *Bridging Tough Times* are those of CAHS and do not reflect the opinions of these foundations, businesses, and individuals.

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BRIDGING TOUGH TIMES FOR CONNECTICUT'S FAMILIES

As 2010 ends, economists say the *Great Recession* is over, but it doesn't appear to be so in Connecticut.¹ Across the state, the classic signs of a recession—high unemployment and consumer belt-tightening—are still evident. Unemployment in Connecticut continues to hover at 9 percent, but Connecticut economic analysts believe this is a significant undercount, as it does not include people who would like to work but are no longer looking or those who are working part time but would like to work full time.² Job growth in the state is expected to be sluggish into 2011.³ The state's working parents and their children are still not out of the woods.

Despite a brighter national forecast, 2,000 foreclosure filings were recorded in Connecticut during September.⁴ In June 2010, the retail vacancy rate of towns in the Greater Hartford area topped out at almost 1 million square feet above the rate for May 2009—enough space to fill four large malls.⁵ In September, AT&T announced that it would lay off 150 workers due to reductions in land-line usage, a reflection of the many ways families are trying to cut back on spending.⁶ The Connecticut Department of Labor reports that the construction trade continues to bleed; between June 2007 and August 2010, the sector lost 27 percent of its jobs—500 in August 2010 alone.⁷

Helping Families Through Troubled Times

Families—caught in the economic downturn—are relying on the public safety net in record numbers. Over the past three years, food pantries, soup kitchens, and homeless shelters in Connecticut have seen an alarming increase in families and working individuals seeking assistance. But is Connecticut's safety net strong enough to catch and hold those who have little in reserve to carry them through the crisis?

State and federal programs such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly Food Stamps; the HUSKY health insurance program for children, families and pregnant women; Connecticut Energy Assistance Program; and others are also experiencing increased demand related to the economic downturn. As Connecticut policymakers confront the state's deficit, **safety net programs must not be the place where the budget is balanced.** Similarly, the federal government must continue to extend Unemployment Insurance in order to prevent further hardship among those who are still experiencing the reality of lost jobs and diminished family fortune.

The Great Recession and What the Numbers Tell Us

In the early days of the recession, information about its effects was hard to find. Now, two years after the first rumblings, surveys and data analyses are confirming the difficult times business, consumers, and families have had.

Feeling the Effects, Changing Behavior

According to a U.S. poll released on June 30, 2010 by the Pew Research Center, 55 percent of all adults in the U.S. labor force (i.e., working or looking for employment) said they had experienced unemployment, a cut in pay, a reduction in work hours, or involuntary part-time employment since the start of the Great Recession at the end of 2007. The average length of time a worker was unemployed was almost six months, nearly double the time reported at the previous peak of unemployment in 1982-83.⁸

When asked how they have responded to the recession, almost two-thirds of respondents described themselves as more thrifty in spending (62 percent), having diminished expectations for their financial future and that of their children (26 percent—up from 15 percent in 2004), and concerned that a correction on their family finances and house values will take several years to occur (63 percent). Almost half (48 percent)

Nationally, Who Has Been Affected by the Downturn?

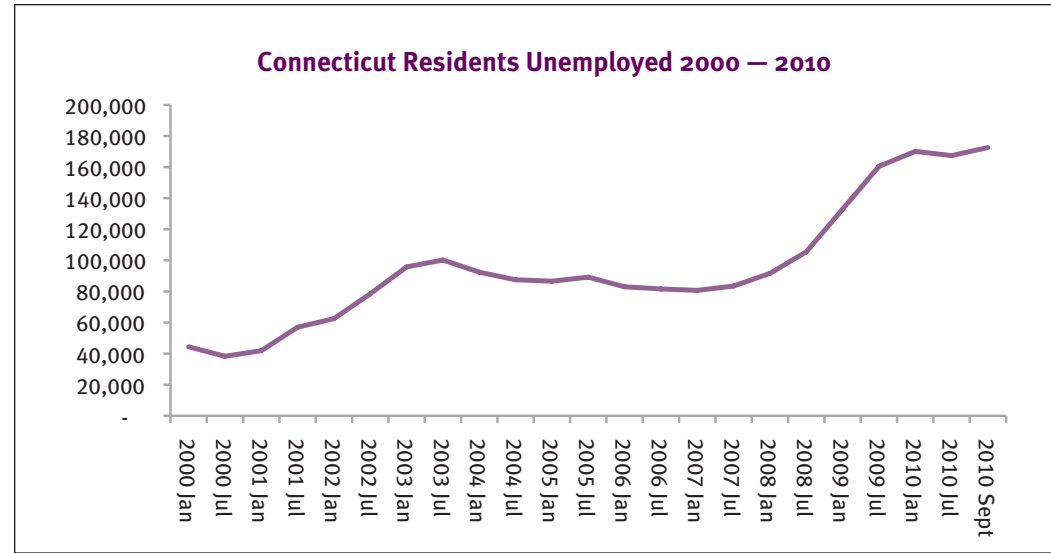
- Blacks, Hispanics, and young adults have experienced disproportionate job loss.
- Middle-aged adults have lost large sums in house values, household finances, and retirement savings.
- Men have lost more jobs than women.
- The household wealth of Blacks and Hispanics, already lower on average, experienced a greater decline than that of Whites.
- Those without a high school diploma have been hit harder across most indicators than those with a college degree or more.

Source: Pew Research Center. (2010). *A Balance Sheet at 30 Months: How the Great Recession Has Changed Life in America*. Washington, DC.

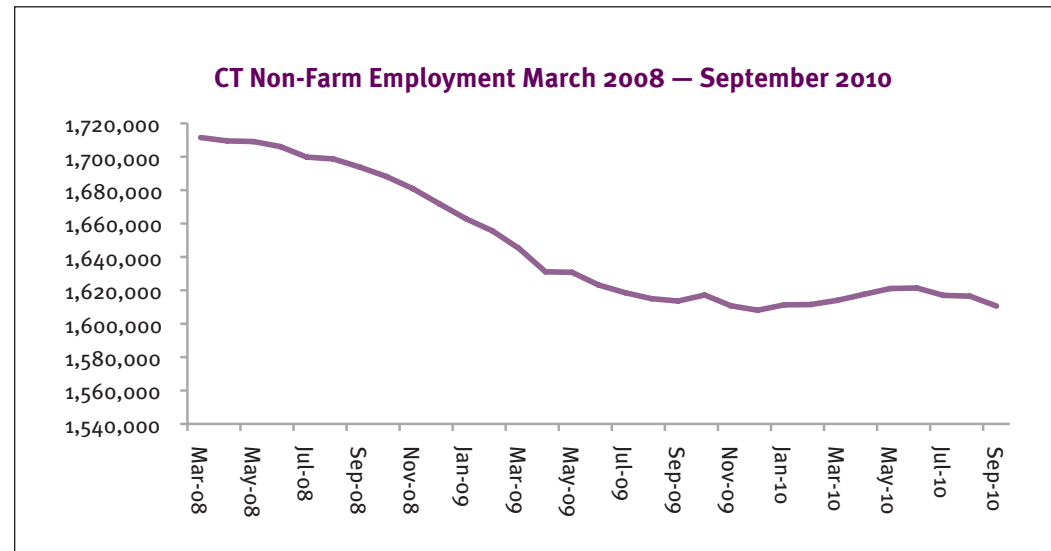
said they were in worse financial shape at the time of the survey than they were before the recession. Statistics confirm these perceptions as the wealth of the average American household shrank by approximately 20 percent, the deepest decline in the post-World War II era.⁹

Extensive Job Loss

On October 8, 2010, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics released its jobs report, confirming that the economy was still stagnant. The national unemployment rate remained at 9.6 percent. There were 14.8 million unemployed people across the country.¹⁰ Overall, 95,000 jobs were lost in September, primarily as school districts laid off teachers and other staff because of budget shortfalls. Only 64,000 jobs were created by the private sector, primarily in lower-paying, part-time, or short-term positions.¹¹ Job creation was happening but at a



Source: Connecticut Department of Labor. (2010). *Connecticut Workforce Trends – Economic Scorecard*. Workforce Score Card, Indicator #5. Retrieved November 12, 2010 from <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/workforcetrends.asp>



Source: Connecticut Department of Labor. (2010). *Connecticut Workforce Trends – Economic Scorecard*. Workforce Score Card, Indicator #1. Retrieved November 12, 2010 from <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/workforcetrends.asp>

much slower pace than needed to get the country back on track. According to the Economic Policy Institute, if job creation remained as slow as it was in October 2010, it would take 20 years for the country to reach the pre-recession unemployment rate of 5 percent. To narrow that time frame to five years, the country would have to create 300,000 jobs each month.¹²

The current recession comes on the heels of Connecticut's very weak recovery from the 2001 recession. It was not until the second quarter 2007 that the state regained the level of jobs that existed in December 2000.¹³ Between March 2008 and December 2009, more than 85,000 jobs were lost in the state.¹⁴ Like the rest of the nation, Connecticut has experienced some rebound in employment since the end of 2009, but job creation has been overshadowed by job loss as 2010 comes to a close. During the first two quarters of 2010, Connecticut public and private employers added almost 9,000 jobs, but in the third quarter 2010 eliminated almost 11,000 jobs.¹⁵

During this recession, workers of all income levels were not hit with job loss to the same extent. According to *State of Working Connecticut, 2010* published by Connecticut Voices for Children, job reductions were significant among moderate- and low-paying occupations while the number of jobs paying the highest wages actually increased. Occupations that gained positions paid above \$31.56 an hour. Approximately 13,450 jobs with this level of pay were added by Connecticut employers between May 2006 and May 2009. The greatest loss was seen among middle-income positions, those paying between \$18.52 and \$24.18 an hour, which includes workers such as carpenters, truck drivers, and bookkeepers.¹⁶

Similarly, workers of color were disproportionately hit by unemployment. What is considered a recession for White workers has been called a depression for Black

and Hispanic workers.¹⁷ Connecticut's unemployment rate in 2009 for Whites was 7 percent, for Hispanics 13 percent, and for Blacks 16 percent.¹⁸

Sustained Earnings Losses

Connecticut longitudinal data from 1993 through 2004 suggest that during mass layoffs, a worker can experience an earnings loss of over 30 percent. Six years post job loss, the estimated earnings reduction levels out to between 12 percent and 15 percent.¹⁹ The size of the loss and the pattern of earnings recovery are greatly influenced by the general economy at the time of the layoffs. Those who lose their jobs during recessions appear to have a larger earnings loss than those who lose their jobs during other periods in an economic cycle.²⁰ Analyses of these data, conducted prior to the current downturn in the economy by University of Connecticut faculty and Connecticut Department of Labor researchers, suggests that job displacement between 2007 and 2009 could pose extreme financial hardship for those groups that experienced the greatest job losses—Blacks, Hispanics, males of all races, middle-age workers, and youth.

Measuring Economic Insecurity

One measure of the declining economy comes from a group of researchers headed by Yale Professor Jacob Hacker, best known for his development of *Health Care for America*, a plan to insure those with inadequate or no health insurance through employer plans or a public option which served as the basis for President Obama's original health care plan.

The Economic Security Index (ESI) measures the share of Americans who (1) have lost 25 percent of their inflation-adjusted available household income from one year to the next and who are unable to replace this lost income, (2) have experienced an increase in health care costs, or (3) a combination of the two. The ESI shows a marked increase in economic insecurity in the past 25 years and greater insecurity among those in the lowest-earning segment of the population.

The ESI authors estimate that when numbers for 2009 become available, approximately one in five or 20 percent of Americans will have experienced at least a 25 percent decline in household income. The authors also determined that on average it takes a worker six

Declining Income and One Strategy to Divert Layoffs

From the *Connecticut Economic Digest*, we learn that the average annual wage of Connecticut workers decreased from \$58,334 in 2008 to \$57,755 in 2009, a drop of \$579. Data show that this is only the second time annual per employee pay has decreased since 1969. Since the start of this recession, many employers have taken advantage of the Shared Work Compensation Program, an alternative financial solution for employers facing a reduction in business. Participation is voluntary and allows employers to reduce hours and wages rather than lay off some or all of their employees. In 2009, 20,364 Shared Work Compensation claims were processed by the Connecticut Department of Labor, an increase of 1,030 percent from 2008. While this strategy allows workers to remain employed, it also means their families are making do with less income.

Source: Doukas, Jr., E.T. Connecticut Employment and Wages: A 2009 Review. *The Connecticut Economic Digest*. Connecticut Department of Labor and the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. August 2010, Vol. 15, No. 8.

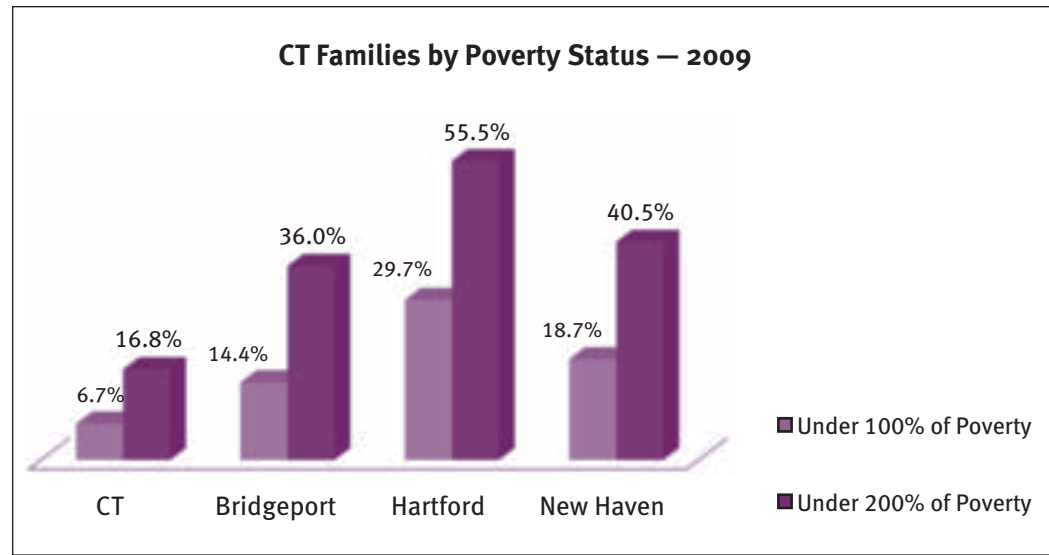
to eight years to replace income which has declined by that extent.²¹ Hacker and his colleagues have not yet developed state-level calculations using the ESI.

Foreclosures Continue

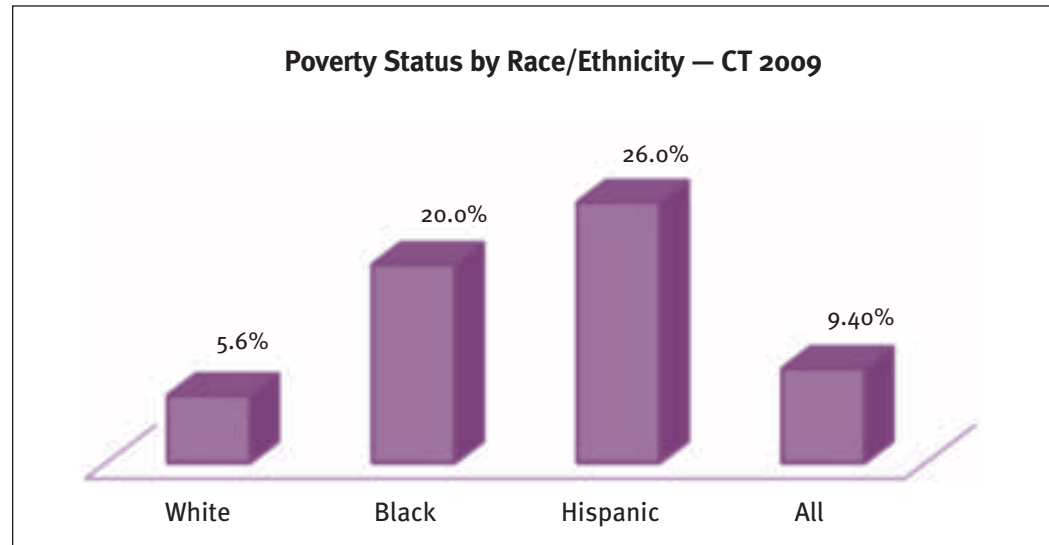
The interconnection between the Great Recession and the housing bubble is common knowledge. Causes of the bubble and the housing market collapse are still being debated—from mortgage-backed securities and the subprime mortgage boom to related low interest rates, nearly non-existent down payment requirements, and quick credit approval. While Connecticut homeowners have experienced their share of foreclosures, the problem has not hit our state as hard as it has others such as Arizona, Florida, and California.

While no neighborhood was immune to the foreclosure crisis, those with large numbers of minority homeowners seem to be hardest hit—the neighborhoods where subprime mortgages were most frequent. National foreclosure rates for Black and Hispanic populations were three times as high as the rate for Whites.²² According to a report released by the Center for Responsible Lending, almost 8 percent of homeowners of color were likely to lose their homes compared to less than 5 percent of White homeowners.²³

By mid 2010, Connecticut numbers showed that homeowners were still in distress. After a decline during the spring and early summer, the number of filings rose in July. In September, 2,000 filings were reported, constituting a 16 percent increase over August numbers. In October, Connecticut ranked 26th among the states on filings per household, or one in every 695 Connecticut homes had filed for foreclosure, much lower than the national rate of one in every 371 homes.²⁴



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2009 *American Community Survey*. Table B17026. Ratio of Income to Poverty Level of Families in the Past 12 Months.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2009 *American Community Survey*. Tables B17001, B17001A, B17001B, B17001I. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age for Whom Poverty Status is Determined.

Poverty and the Gap between Rich and Poor

According to the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2009, 6.7 percent of Connecticut families had income less than the Federal Poverty Level (FPL); 16.8 percent had income less than 200 percent (\$44,100 in annual income for a family of four). The numbers are far more startling when we look at family income in our three largest cities. In Bridgeport, 14.4 percent of families had income below 100 percent FPL; 36.0 percent had income below 200 percent FPL. In Hartford, 29.7 percent of families had income below the poverty level, while 55.5 percent had income under 200 percent of poverty. Similarly, 18.7 percent of New Haven families had income below the poverty level, while 40.5 percent had income less than 200 percent of poverty.²⁵

Connecticut residents experience poverty disproportionately by race. Connecticut's overall poverty rate in 2009 was 9.4 percent, according to the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau. While White, non-Hispanic residents had a poverty rate of 6.7 percent, the poverty rate among Blacks was 19.8 percent and among Hispanics was 26.0 percent.²⁶

Census data also illustrate the disparities between families at the upper income levels and those at the bottom. In 2009, Connecticut along with New York, Texas, and the District of Columbia had the largest gaps between rich and poor in the country.²⁷

The Effect of Poverty and Job Loss on Children

Many in Connecticut have been lucky in terms of the Great Recession—job loss has been avoided, a financial cushion spared a fall into poverty, or the family safety net caught them before the public one was needed. A significant share of Connecticut families, however, continues to face the turmoil of unemployment and foreclosure. Children are by far the most vulnerable during times of economic downturn.

Shocks to family income can adversely affect children by reducing the quality of food a family can afford (which can in turn affect cognitive and physical development); access to timely medical care if insurance coverage is lost; or access to quality child care or preschool when the cost becomes too much for a one- or no-paycheck family to afford. Children are also affected by the family's general anxiety level, increases in domestic violence, or the trauma of losing one's home. An economic downturn, for children and their parents, is not only a point-in-time difficulty. Recessions and lost family income negatively affect the life chances of all family members far into the future.²⁸

Even before the national economic crisis, studies showed the negative impact of poverty on children. National experts examined longitudinal data on family income over the course of children's lives—from birth to age 30,

measuring the relationship of childhood poverty to adult outcomes. What they found has major implications for the long-term outcomes of children and families caught in the downslide of the Great Recession.

Findings include the following:

- Children who are born into poverty and spend many years in poor families have worse adult outcomes than those in high-income families.
- Being poor at birth is a predictor of later family income; 31 percent of White children and 69 percent of Black children who are born poor spend at least half of their childhoods in poverty.
- Over one-third of children are poor at some point in their childhood.
- Few children who are poor for multiple years experience a single extended period of poverty;

Connecticut Task Force on Children in the Recession

On June 16, 2009, Speaker of the House Christopher Donovan announced the formation of the Speaker's Task Force on Children in the Recession. The purpose of the Task Force was to identify ways to meet the immediate needs of Connecticut's youngest and most vulnerable people in this unprecedented economic downturn. Speaker Donovan named State Representatives Diana Urban and Karen Jarmoc to co-chair the Task Force; members represented experts and nonprofit children's advocates.

At public hearings held across the state, the Task Force heard from youth and their parents about how the recession has impacted their lives and how they struggle to make ends meet and keep their families together. From information gathered at the hearings and from child advocates and experts, the Task Force crafted and succeeded in passing House Bill 5360, which was ultimately signed by the Governor.

The bill requires that whenever the state unemployment rate reaches 8 percent, a leadership team from across state agencies come together to collaboratively seek solutions to address the immediate needs of children and families. The bill also requires improved delivery of services, such as the Care 4 Kids program, SNAP/Food Stamps, unemployment, and health care. The Task Force, the first of its kind in the country, has received national recognition.

Source: Connecticut Commission on Children. (2010). Commission web site. *Children in the Recession Legislative Task Force*. Information Page. Retrieved November 17, 2010 from <http://www.cga.ct.gov/coc/taskforce.htm>

rather families cycle into and out of poverty over the period of a child's life.

- Children who are poor at birth are three times less likely to complete high school than their non-poor peers.
- Similarly, girls who are born poor are three times more likely to have a child as a teen than those who are not.
- Only a third of persistently poor boys go on to have consistent employment as adults; only half of persistently poor girls are consistently employed as adults.²⁹

Other studies have shown that children who spend more than half of their childhoods in poverty earn on average 39 percent less than median income, experience diminished life-time health quality, and are more inclined toward criminal behavior as adults.³⁰

Safety Net Programs

For many families who have lost income and earnings, making it through the current recession means patching together a number of supports from state and federal governments. Participation in most of these programs is dependent on income eligibility and can be time-limited.

Among the most prominent safety net programs available for Connecticut residents are:

- Temporary Family Assistance (TFA), a federal program which Connecticut administers, provides income supports for parents with children (see page 16 for TFA data and changes to program participation that reflect the effect of the recession on children and families);

Additional State and Federal Safety Net Programs

- Unemployment Insurance (UI). Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, a number of improvements were made to the federal, state, and employer-funded program. All told, a Connecticut UI recipient is eligible to receive a payment for the basic 26 weeks along with two federal extensions—an Emergency Unemployment Compensation payment for an additional 33 weeks and a second Extended Benefits for another 13 weeks, for a total of 79 weeks. Both extensions had expired at the time of this writing and were awaiting a vote by Congress. Under ARRA, UI recipients collecting the standard benefit and those who qualified for extensions received an additional \$25 per week. Connecticut's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in September 2010 was 9.1 percent, slightly less than the U.S. rate of 9.6 percent. In September, there were 5,565 average weekly initial claims.³³
- The Connecticut Energy Assistance Program (CEAP) offers benefits for eligible homeowners or renters to help pay for primary heating bills. CEAP recipients are eligible based on their income and vulnerability classification.

CEAP offers additional programs to help low-income families pay their winter heating expenses. These include: Contingency Heating Assistance, Crisis Assistance, Safety Net Services, Weatherization Assistance, Refugee Assistance, and CEAP Furnace Repair or Replacement. If a household is not eligible for CEAP or has used up CEAP benefits, they may be eligible for Operation Fuel, a private nonprofit program which provides emergency energy assistance.³⁴

CEAP, which is funded in part by the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, helped 82,956 households pay their heating and other energy bills last winter, according to the Connecticut Department of Social Services. Record numbers of households are enrolled in CEAP. At the time of this writing, the program was projected to run out of funds by mid-December due to a drop in federal funding; state policymakers had not yet determined whether to continue the program or close enrollment to families.³⁵

- Emergency Homeless Shelters. On January 27, 2010 the fourth annual Point in Time Count (PIT) was conducted of homeless individuals living in shelters on one night across Connecticut. PIT 2010 revealed that a total of about 3,818 individuals were living in homeless shelters. Half of the nearly 4,000 homeless individuals were located in Connecticut's three largest cities, Hartford, Bridgeport, and New Haven. Seventy-four percent of families were homeless as a result of being unable to pay rent or were evicted. Children in families accounted for about 20 percent of homeless individuals.

The recession was claimed by many to be the cause of their first homeless experience. PIT 2010 found that 46 percent of adults with children and 40 percent of adults without children were experiencing homelessness for the first time. Connecticut's Emergency Shelter system has been working at overcapacity since March 2009, according to the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness. By July 2010, emergency shelter utilization in Connecticut was at 104 percent.³⁶

- SNAP, also a federal program formerly known as Food Stamps, helps put food on the table (see page 18 for SNAP data and a description of how the recession and eligibility guidelines have impacted growth in SNAP usage);
- School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, both federal programs which provide food through public schools and support the nutritional foundation for learning (see page 20 for School Meals data);
- HUSKY insurance, a combination of state and federal programs, can replace health benefits lost along with a job (see page 42 for HUSKY data and a description of recent state and federal changes to the program);
- Care 4 Kids, the state's child care subsidy program, makes it possible for low-wage families to work (see page 12 for Care 4 Kids data and a history of funding and eligibility changes that have occurred over the past few years).



Connecticut's Fiscal Crisis

In November 2010, after the gubernatorial, legislative, and Congressional elections, Connecticut's Office of Fiscal Analysis (OFA)—a nonpartisan office of the state legislature—published its statutorily required annual budget analysis. OFA projected the current-year (SFY11) budget deficit at \$83 million, over twice as much as that projected by Governor Rell's administration.³⁷

Connecticut's new governor and legislative policymakers will soon face the daunting task of balancing the state budget. Decisions made during the 2009 and 2010 legislative sessions have left them with few options at their disposal. OFA projects significant deficits in SFY12 – SFY14 ranging from \$3.32 billion to \$3.67 billion or 15.4 percent to 18.3 percent of the state budget. The deficits increase significantly in these out-years as the one-time infusions (about \$2.4 billion in SFY11) of federal stimulus funds, rainy day funds, economic recovery revenue bonds, surplus funds, and transfers are no longer available.³⁸

A Fair Way to Balance Connecticut's Budget

Connecticut families are still feeling the impact of the economic downturn. Economists are predicting that unemployment nationally could remain high for the next 12 months or longer. Children of parents who have lost employment or have filed for foreclosure are the most vulnerable to sustained income declines, susceptible to a number of negative outcomes that may result from poverty and reduced income. The state's future economy will be dependent on how our children fare now.

Connecticut's safety net programs have been straining to function because of budget reductions for several years, even before increases in demand due to the recession. **In order to help families through the anticipated jobless recovery, Connecticut policymakers must remember promises made**

during the 2010 elections—a balanced state budget must not come at the expense of those who can least afford to lose the state's safety net.

The state's fiscal crisis also presents policymakers with the opportunity to change the way Connecticut does business. Revenue increases are needed along with smart budget cuts that will benefit Connecticut in the long run. Policymakers need to look for those cuts beyond the safety net.

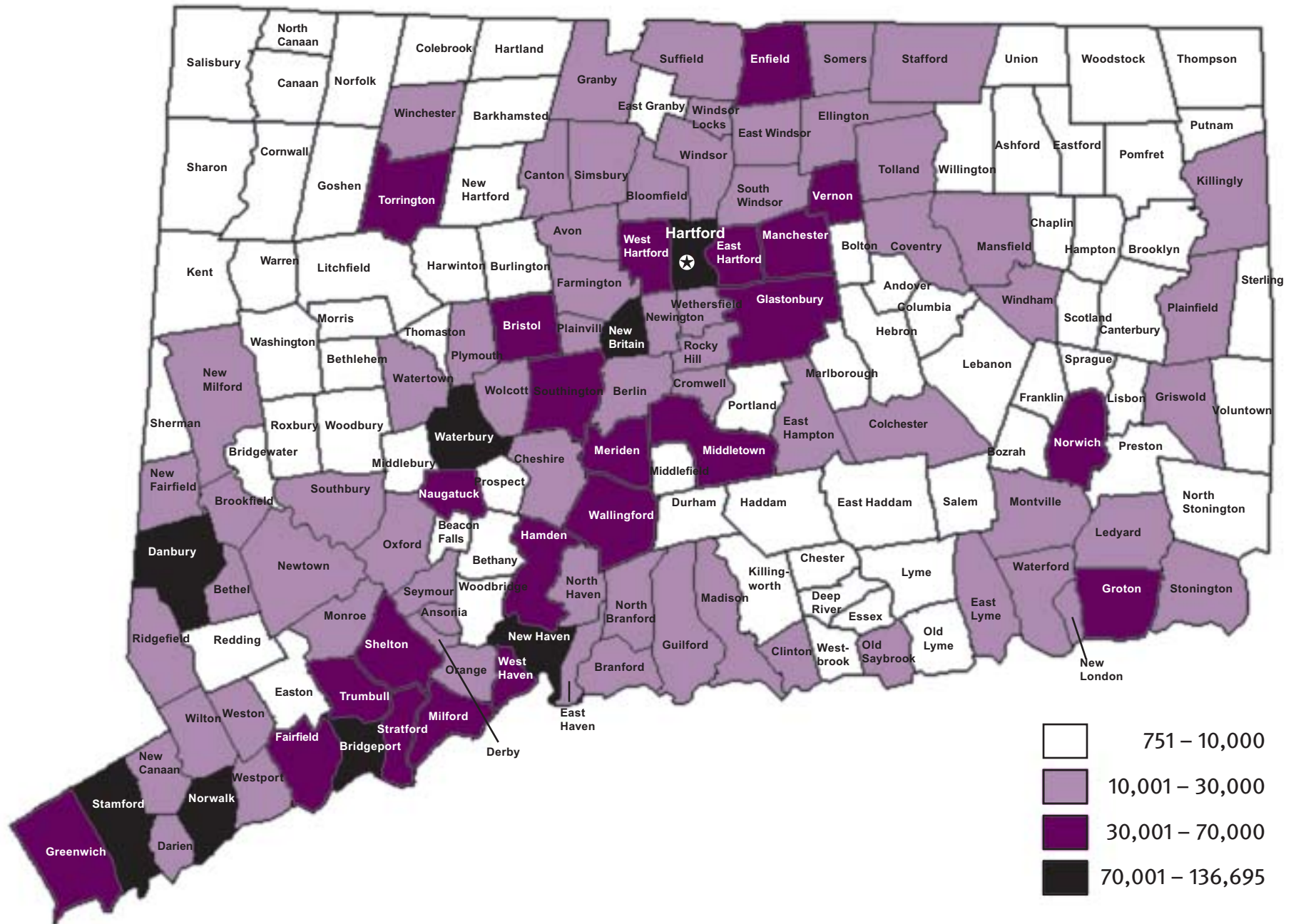
A recent report from the University of Connecticut, titled *A Very Deep Hole Indeed* by Peter E. Gunther and Fred V. Carstensen, calls for a number of fiscal reforms. Included among them are efficiency-based cuts rather than across-the-board spending reductions, restructuring a dysfunctional revenue base, providing stimulus with bonding capital projects, and spurring private-sector investment and job creation. The November 2010 *Connecticut Economic Outlook* states that cutting the state budget by \$2 billion, without offsetting policies and actions, would stifle job growth, significantly increase the unemployment rate, and reduce state revenue. Further effects could include increased public-sector costs and ultimately outmigration of working adults.³⁹

A host of wise leaders inside and outside of state government can help the new administration and legislature think about how to put the state's fiscal house in order. Ultimately, we must invest in children and families, put people to work, and prepare Connecticut for the difficult economic reality that we must face over the next several years.

Endnotes

- 1 According to the Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), which met on September 20, 2010, the U.S. recession that started in December 2007 ended in June 2010. The Committee only noted the end of the downturn; it did not state that economic conditions were favorable or that an uptick had occurred. According to the Pew Research Center, there can be a lag time of a year or more between when the NBER declares a recession over and the official date when a recession is retrospectively declared over.
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CONNECTICUT TOWN POPULATION ESTIMATES 2009



CHAPTER ONE

ECONOMIC SECURITY

CARE 4 KIDS – CHILD ENROLLMENT

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT (EITC)

TEMPORARY FAMILY ASSISTANCE – CHILD RECIPIENTS

**SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)
CHILD RECIPIENTS**

SCHOOL MEALS



Care 4 Kids

Enrollment in Connecticut's child care assistance program, Care 4 Kids, has declined dramatically. In 2009, enrollment hit the lowest point in a decade with the state's enrollment at 19,185 children, compared to 34,185 just two years earlier, in 2007. While the recession caused some job loss that resulted in a decline in the need for child care, this does not fully account for plummeting enrollment. The drastic decline in enrollment was due in large part to restrictions placed on applicant eligibility.

In May 2009, without prior notice, the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) closed the program to new applicants earning above 50 percent of state median income (\$39,404 for a family of three) who had not previously received Temporary Family Assistance (TFA). Recipients whose income increased and exceeded the 50 percent of the state median income at the point of their next redetermination also lost their eligibility for child care assistance.¹

These changes were in place for more than six months, and impacted both families who were abruptly left without assistance to offset child care costs, and child care providers who depended on consistent income from regular child care assistance payments to run their businesses. In addition, the restrictions on enrollment led to a drop in the state's funding commitment to child care that nearly jeopardized the Connecticut's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding from the federal Child Care and Development Block Fund. The prospect of losing approximately \$13 million in ARRA funds served as sufficient catalyst for the lifting of the eligibility restrictions and the increase of income eligibility beyond the 50 percent state median income for first-



time applicants to 75 percent of the state median income, from November 2009-November 2010.² The child care eligibility criteria recently reverted to the criteria originally outlined in Connecticut's Child Care and Development Fund Plan for FFY 2010 & 2011.³ It is anticipated that enrollment in the Care 4 Kids will now rise consistently.

The child care assistance program continues to be a vital safety net to families and funding stream to child care providers. Care 4 Kids increases the access of children to early care and education, and the ability of parents to participate in gainful employment.

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Endnotes

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Care 4 Kids — Child Enrollment

Locality	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	SFY 2009
Fairfield Co.	3,550	5,254	3,104
Bethel	34	62	48
Bridgeport	1,946	2,714	1,640
Brookfield	21	21	13
Danbury	278	470	261
Darien	3	1	1
Easton	0	2	1
Fairfield	50	65	36
Greenwich	27	55	23
Monroe	16	25	15
New Canaan	3	5	5
New Fairfield	19	38	17
Newtown	19	21	15
Norwalk	382	560	347
Redding	1	0	2
Ridgefield	4	9	7
Shelton	72	127	66
Sherman	0	2	0
Stamford	413	637	368
Stratford	232	378	200
Trumbull	11	32	15
Weston	1	3	3
Westport	15	19	11
Wilton	3	8	10
Hartford Co.	9,406	12,157	6,764
Avon	16	21	11
Berlin	27	43	30
Bloomfield	203	269	157
Bristol	553	692	414
Burlington	11	15	10
Canton	12	19	14
East Granby	5	25	18
East Hartford	882	1,061	664
East Windsor	81	127	80
Enfield	8	537	333
Farmington	44	67	43
Glastonbury	66	102	57
Granby	3	13	8
Hartford	4,195	4,820	2,548
Hartland	2	1	1
Manchester	737	925	544
Marlborough	8	11	7
New Britain	1,547	1,917	968
Newington	81	149	76
Plainville	76	115	73
Rocky Hill	39	46	24
Simsbury	23	44	23
South Windsor	34	52	44
Southington	128	221	106

Locality	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	SFY 2009	Locality	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	SFY 2009	Locality	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	SFY 2009
Hartford Co. cont.				New Haven Co.	8,964	10,889	5,999	Tolland Co.	488	667	371
Suffield	41	39	24	Ansonia	215	304	167	Andover	5	5	3
West Hartford	213	263	141	Beacon Falls	10	29	17	Bolton	5	10	8
Wethersfield	97	122	71	Bethany	6	7	2	Columbia	6	13	9
Windsor	221	326	207	Branford	79	116	87	Coventry	46	27	19
Windsor Locks	61	115	68	Cheshire	25	38	29	Ellington	21	39	27
Litchfield Co.	706	931	553	Derby	114	149	65	Hebron	5	17	10
Barkhamsted	3	19	16	East Haven	198	236	170	Mansfield	21	53	25
Bethlehem	2	2	2	Guilford	34	37	26	Somers	31	34	10
Bridgewater	0	0	0	Hamden	344	469	248	Stafford	54	74	36
Canaan	32	19	4	Madison	13	19	10	Tolland	9	17	15
Colebrook	1	2	0	Meriden	935	1,153	664	Union	0	3	0
Cornwall	5	1	0	Middlebury	3	8	7	Vernon	277	362	203
Goshen	0	0	0	Milford	122	156	92	Willington	8	13	6
Harwinton	3	12	8	Naugatuck	252	331	181	Windham Co.	821	1,105	616
Kent	5	8	2	New Haven	3,132	3,575	1,823	Ashford	26	14	9
Litchfield	10	10	5	North Branford	18	33	30	Brooklyn	12	46	25
Morris	0	0	0	North Haven	37	44	34	Canterbury	10	26	21
New Hartford	16	6	2	Orange	5	6	11	Chaplin	6	7	2
New Milford	76	98	78	Oxford	14	17	9	Eastford	1	0	0
Norfolk	7	9	4	Prospect	6	9	6	Hampton	1	4	5
North Canaan	18	16	0	Seymour	38	77	40	Killingly	150	192	105
Plymouth	73	54	33	Southbury	11	18	10	Plainfield	70	126	53
Roxbury	3	2	1	Wallingford	209	230	151	Pomfret	9	6	4
Salisbury	10	18	4	Waterbury	2,459	2,950	1,561	Putnam	65	120	67
Sharon	0	7	2	West Haven	644	828	520	Scotland	0	2	0
Thomaston	19	33	23	Wolcott	34	39	31	Sterling	20	28	21
Torrington	270	384	232	Woodbridge	7	11	8	Thompson	38	58	35
Warren	2	1	2	New London Co.	1,435	2,270	1,280	Windham	407	460	259
Washington	5	8	3	Bozrah	7	1	4	Woodstock	6	16	10
Watertown	56	82	55	Colchester	53	80	39	CONNECTICUT	26,033	34,185	19,185
Winchester	82	125	71	East Lyme	46	56	24				
Woodbury	8	15	6	Franklin	0	11	2				
Middlesex Co.	663	912	498	Griswold	48	77	41				
Chester	8	7	3	Groton	214	317	196				
Clinton	33	45	25	Lebanon	24	23	15				
Cromwell	37	55	31	Ledyard	12	57	35				
Deep River	11	16	10	Lisbon	16	22	12				
Durham	5	5	6	Lyme	1	0	0				
East Haddam	15	18	13	Montville	61	130	74				
East Hampton	16	32	18	New London	360	543	297				
Essex	6	12	9	North Stonington	10	13	4				
Haddam	19	17	12	Norwich	464	700	418				
Killingworth	9	9	6	Old Lyme	10	18	6				
Middlefield	3	5	1	Preston	7	16	7				
Middletown	453	599	324	Salem	2	14	1				
Old Saybrook	19	21	15	Sprague	22	32	25				
Portland	28	47	14	Stonington	47	78	28				
Westbrook	1	24	11	Voluntown	3	17	15				
				Waterford	28	65	37				

Key

SFY State Fiscal Year

Earned Income Tax Credit 2007

Locality	# Tax Filers	# Rcvg EITC	% Rcvg EITC	Total EITC Claimed	% Returns Using RALS
Fairfield Co.	451,392	39,418	8.7%	\$69,947,534	3.1%
Bethel	9,645	578	6.0%	\$880,657	1.4%
Bridgeport	65,899	16,203	24.6%	\$32,568,660	12.5%
Brookfield	8,555	314	3.7%	\$434,943	0.5%
Danbury	37,750	3,821	10.1%	\$6,644,258	2.1%
Darien	9,206	170	1.8%	\$219,892	0.2%
Easton	3,754	87	2.3%	\$83,649	0.0%
Fairfield	27,442	995	3.6%	\$1,301,615	0.6%
Greenwich	30,656	1232	4.0%	\$1,759,281	0.6%
Monroe	9,778	353	3.6%	\$509,880	0.8%
New Canaan	9,511	133	1.4%	\$163,309	0.2%
New Fairfield	6,953	288	4.1%	\$424,743	0.6%
Newtown	12,971	468	3.6%	\$667,065	0.4%
Norwalk	43,852	4,119	9.4%	\$7,082,225	2.6%
Redding	4,236	109	2.6%	\$131,437	0.0%
Ridgefield	11,736	231	2.0%	\$310,690	0.2%
Shelton	21,553	1,087	5.0%	\$1,669,280	1.8%
Sherman	1,839	88	4.8%	\$145,741	0.7%
Stamford	62,981	5,490	8.7%	\$9,190,896	2.6%
Stratford	27,995	2,482	8.9%	\$4,207,155	3.6%
Trumbull	17,898	604	3.4%	\$858,793	0.5%
Weston	4,968	98	2.0%	\$121,235	0.0%
Westport	13,246	311	2.3%	\$404,755	0.2%
Wilton	8,968	157	1.8%	\$167,375	0.0%
Hartford Co.	470,655	52,646	11.2%	\$95,058,178	4.0%
Avon	9,430	202	2.1%	\$248,361	0.2%
Berlin	11,075	450	4.1%	\$655,922	0.9%
Bloomfield	12,183	1,213	10.0%	\$1,933,352	3.9%
Bristol	33,499	3,336	10.0%	\$5,854,184	4.3%
Burlington	4,625	171	3.7%	\$206,854	0.5%
Canton	5,328	232	4.4%	\$297,384	0.6%
East Granby	2,748	132	4.8%	\$211,017	1.3%
East Hartford	28,024	4,765	17.0%	\$8,801,304	5.9%
East Windsor	6,215	556	8.9%	\$893,558	2.9%
Enfield	23,160	1,918	8.3%	\$3,183,472	2.6%
Farmington	13,685	494	3.6%	\$720,655	0.7%
Glastonbury	17,662	640	3.6%	\$961,509	0.6%
Granby	5,669	187	3.3%	\$263,098	0.6%
Hartford	55,471	17,355	31.3%	\$34,930,059	12.8%
Hartland	1,141	64	5.6%	\$94,705	0.0%
Manchester	34,691	3,657	10.5%	\$6,249,402	3.6%
Marlborough	3,245	106	3.3%	\$127,435	0.8%
New Britain	36,282	7,571	20.9%	\$15,064,649	8.6%
Newington	17,297	962	5.6%	\$1,474,849	1.2%
Plainville	10,101	744	7.4%	\$1,035,305	2.8%
Rocky Hill	11,039	547	5.0%	\$676,086	1.2%
Simsbury	12,146	380	3.1%	\$502,213	0.6%
South Windsor	13,827	563	4.1%	\$843,622	0.9%
Southington	23,043	1,236	5.4%	\$1,840,891	1.5%

Locality	# Tax Filers	# Rcvg EITC	% Rcvg EITC	Total EITC Claimed	% Returns Using RALS
Hartford Co. cont.					
Suffield	7,083	286	4.0%	\$361,461	0.8%
West Hartford	33,040	2,011	6.1%	\$3,242,458	1.3%
Wethersfield	15,301	888	5.8%	\$1,246,812	1.2%
Windsor	16,445	1,423	8.7%	\$2,232,275	3.0%
Windsor Locks	7,200	557	7.7%	\$905,286	2.4%
Litchfield Co.	102,981	7,738	7.5%	\$12,160,961	1.9%
Barkhamsted	1,857	99	5.3%	\$157,540	1.2%
Bethlehem	1,928	94	4.9%	\$131,868	0.8%
Bridgewater	965	30	3.1%	\$37,370	0.0%
Canaan	1,518	140	9.2%	\$235,287	1.6%
Colebrook	332	21	6.3%	\$28,667	0.0%
Cornwall	474	31	6.5%	\$54,924	0.0%
Goshen	1,482	77	5.2%	\$112,583	0.0%
Harwinton	1,880	84	4.5%	\$120,624	0.9%
Kent	1,582	113	7.1%	\$157,842	0.0%
Litchfield	3,853	208	5.4%	\$290,833	0.3%
Morris	1,146	62	5.4%	\$91,775	1.0%
New Hartford	3,490	170	4.9%	\$244,485	0.7%
New Milford	14,180	862	6.1%	\$1,282,547	1.2%
Norfolk	914	61	6.7%	\$89,043	1.8%
North Canaan	1,091	109	10.0%	\$193,675	2.0%
Plymouth	6,536	518	7.9%	\$811,856	3.3%
Roxbury	1,208	48	4.0%	\$69,415	0.0%
Salisbury	1,986	129	6.5%	\$187,211	0.5%
Sharon	1,320	117	8.9%	\$173,577	1.0%
Thomaston	4,989	356	7.1%	\$575,579	2.4%
Torrington	23,462	2,488	10.6%	\$4,158,165	3.1%
Warren	771	56	7.3%	\$90,904	0.0%
Washington	2,251	126	5.6%	\$202,595	0.0%
Watertown	12,056	782	6.5%	\$1,124,105	2.0%
Winchester	6,335	706	11.1%	\$1,175,866	3.9%
Woodbury	5,375	251	4.7%	\$362,625	0.9%
Middlesex Co.	88,030	5,868	6.7%	\$9,013,233	2.1%
Chester	2,095	137	6.5%	\$187,741	1.3%
Clinton	7,204	457	6.3%	\$639,035	1.5%
Cromwell	7,911	392	5.0%	\$580,456	1.3%
Deep River	2,558	176	6.9%	\$247,279	1.7%
Durham	3,734	115	3.1%	\$166,053	0.7%
East Haddam	4,153	242	5.8%	\$351,562	1.3%
East Hampton	7,408	395	5.3%	\$626,153	1.8%
Essex	3,712	155	4.2%	\$213,284	0.6%
Haddam	4,131	173	4.2%	\$224,300	1.1%
Killingworth	3,354	124	3.7%	\$169,865	0.5%
Middlefield	2,377	109	4.6%	\$179,807	1.1%
Middletown	24,652	2,554	10.4%	\$4,223,472	4.0%
Old Saybrook	5,742	296	5.2%	\$421,949	1.5%
Portland	5,138	289	5.6%	\$404,578	1.7%
Westbrook	3,861	254	6.6%	\$377,699	1.7%

Locality	# Tax Filers	# Rcvg EITC	% Rcvg EITC	Total EITC Claimed	% Returns Using RALS
New Haven Co.	440,181	51,702	11.7%	\$94,649,615	5.0%
Ansonia	10,052	1,499	14.9%	\$2,697,246	7.1%
Beacon Falls	3,121	176	5.6%	\$257,935	2.1%
Bethany	2,816	107	3.8%	\$137,829	1.1%
Branford	16,349	1,014	6.2%	\$1,324,463	1.5%
Cheshire	13,949	481	3.4%	\$653,368	0.7%
Derby	6,839	731	10.7%	\$1,326,132	5.0%
East Haven	15,306	1,925	12.6%	\$3,577,533	5.6%
Guilford	11,600	452	3.9%	\$578,544	0.7%
Hamden	29,857	2,541	8.5%	\$4,123,379	3.3%
Madison	9,310	301	3.2%	\$360,844	0.4%
Meriden	32,062	4,966	15.5%	\$9,642,692	7.2%
Middlebury	3,734	152	4.1%	\$225,491	0.7%
Milford	29,516	1,713	5.8%	\$2,393,846	1.8%
Naugatuck	16,799	1,748	10.4%	\$3,100,765	4.7%
New Haven	57,559	12,578	21.9%	\$24,626,925	10.6%
North Branford	7,837	370	4.7%	\$515,886	1.0%
North Haven	13,334	571	4.3%	\$787,451	1.2%
Orange	7,490	233	3.1%	\$302,111	0.6%
Oxford	6,170	235	3.8%	\$329,061	1.1%
Prospect	4,904	247	5.0%	\$364,706	1.5%
Seymour	8,781	656	7.5%	\$981,053	2.7%
Southbury	10,602	305	2.9%	\$413,301	0.5%
Wallingford	24,823	1,435	5.8%	\$2,090,952	2.1%
Waterbury	55,568	12,503	22.5%	\$25,569,713	10.2%
West Haven	28,188	4,094	14.5%	\$7,218,705	6.7%
Wolcott	8,650	529	6.1%	\$834,514	1.9%
Woodbridge	4,965	140	2.8%	\$215,170	0.7%
New London Co.	145,014	14,861	10.2%	\$25,900,744	4.2%
Bozrah	1,361	102	7.5%	\$156,193	2.7%
Colchester	7,852	506	6.4%	\$798,271	1.6%
East Lyme	9,485	519	5.5%	\$756,075	1.1%
Franklin	1,020	45	4.4%	\$56,404	1.8%
Griswold	4,234	414	9.8%	\$686,258	4.3%
Groton	23,458	2,356	10.0%	\$3,951,588	3.6%
Lebanon	3,651	247	6.8%	\$390,043	1.8%
Ledyard	7,824	524	6.7%	\$847,080	2.3%
Lisbon	4,233	414	9.8%	\$686,258	4.3%
Lyme	2,771	116	4.2%	\$168,379	0.8%
Montville	9,708	831	8.6%	\$1,321,894	4.2%
New London	13,936	3,017	21.6%	\$6,039,980	10.3%
North Stonington	2,831	162	5.7%	\$252,099	1.7%
Norwich	21,688	3,629	16.7%	\$6,719,932	8.2%
Old Lyme	2,683	114	4.2%	\$164,243	0.7%
Preston	2,535	162	6.4%	\$264,146	2.2%
Salem	2,047	108	5.3%	\$146,882	1.2%
Sprague	1,489	166	11.1%	\$290,647	6.2%
Stonington	9,814	638	6.5%	\$996,675	2.0%
Voluntown	1,401	115	8.2%	\$183,018	2.9%
Waterford	10,993	676	6.1%	\$1,024,679	2.0%

Earned Income Tax Credit

Locality	# Tax Filers	# Rcvg EITC	% Rcvg EITC	Total EITC Claimed	% Returns Using RALs
Tolland Co.	71,751	4,470	6.2%	\$6,899,561	1.7%
Andover	1,706	70	4.1%	\$112,670	0.9%
Bolton	2,725	122	4.5%	\$174,137	1.0%
Columbia	3,151	201	6.4%	\$344,884	1.4%
Coventry	6,451	361	5.6%	\$545,642	1.2%
Ellington	7,763	326	4.2%	\$451,660	1.0%
Hebron	4,686	178	3.8%	\$246,105	0.8%
Mansfield	6,733	388	5.8%	\$574,440	1.1%
Somers	4,900	273	5.6%	\$343,836	1.3%
Stafford	3,543	298	8.4%	\$494,345	3.0%
Tolland	7,388	258	3.5%	\$380,239	0.7%
Union	3,343	284	8.5%	\$473,063	3.2%
Vernon	16,472	1,540	9.3%	\$2,504,231	3.0%
Willington	2,890	171	5.9%	\$254,309	1.5%
Windham Co.	60,686	7,384	12.2%	\$12,623,799	5.0%
Ashford	2,388	185	7.7%	\$303,952	2.3%
Brooklyn	7,280	766	10.5%	\$699,862	5.1%
Canterbury	2,667	204	7.6%	\$335,857	3.0%
Chaplin	1,174	107	9.1%	\$160,082	3.3%
Eastford	801	54	6.7%	\$92,259	2.2%
Hampton	1,230	88	7.2%	\$144,599	1.4%
Killingly	5,466	684	12.5%	\$1,175,370	6.1%
Plainfield	8,271	1,009	12.2%	\$1,756,829	6.1%
Pomfret	2,422	187	7.7%	\$296,232	3.2%
Putnam	5,217	677	13.0%	\$1,149,807	7.1%
Scotland	502	37	7.4%	\$52,135	1.8%
Sterling	1,624	198	12.2%	\$357,444	6.0%
Thompson	4,954	423	8.5%	\$700,570	4.2%
Windham	12,634	2,491	19.7%	\$4,955,289	6.5%
Woodstock	4,056	274	6.8%	\$443,512	1.4%
CONNECTICUT	1,830,690	184,087	10.1%	\$326,253,625	3.8%

The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a tax credit for low- and moderate-income working people. The EITC is refundable, which means the worker receives the credit even if it exceeds the worker's income tax liability.

The federal EITC is demonstrated to be the most effective policy measure to both reward work and move people out of poverty. In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people nationally out of poverty, including 3.3 million children. The poverty rate among children would have been nearly one-third higher without the EITC.

In Connecticut, for tax year 2007, \$3.3m. in federal EITC dollars went to 184,087 tax filers, accounting for 10.1 percent of all tax filers. This is a substantial dollar increase from tax year 2005, when \$2.9m. went to 172,838 tax filers, or 10.3 percent of all tax filers. Only 3.8 percent of Connecticut returns used a Refund Anticipation Loan (RAL), reflecting a continuing decline in the use of these predatory products.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) expanded eligibility for the federal EITC. ARRA provided a temporary increase for tax filers with three or more qualifying children. This addition recognizes that families with three or more children are more than twice as likely as smaller families with children to be poor. ARRA also temporarily increased the beginning point of the phase-out range for the credit for all married couples filing a joint return, regardless of the number of children. The ARRA changes applied to 2009 and 2010 tax returns; the tax credit is scheduled to expire at the end of 2010. At the



time of the release of this report, Congress had not yet acted on extending this tax credit.

Recognizing the power of the EITC to move people out of poverty, 24 states have established state EITCs to supplement the federal credit. Connecticut is the only state in New England with an income tax that does not have a state EITC. A state EITC was included in the state's revenue package two years in a row, but ultimately was not enacted. Creation of a refundable state EITC – pegged at 20 percent of the federal EITC – is estimated to amount to about \$70 million.

Maggie Adair

Deputy Director

Connecticut Association for Human Services

Key

RALs Refund Anticipation Loans

Temporary Family Assistance

The number of children receiving assistance through Connecticut's family welfare program, Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) remained remarkably stable between SFY 2007 and SFY 2009. The number of children receiving assistance increased from 40,362 in 2007 to 41,298 in 2009, an increase of 936 children or 2.3 percent. This small increase does represent a reversal of the decreases in caseload in the data from SFY 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2007.

The leveling off in the number of children receiving assistance probably reflects the impact of the recession on working families in Connecticut. But the very modest increase in children receiving assistance demonstrates the inflexibility of Connecticut's family welfare program. Many families in need are probably barred from returning to assistance in times of need because they have already used up the 33 months of assistance that families deemed able to work can receive in Connecticut.

Data on TFA caseloads available from the Department of Social Services monthly "Active Assistance Units Report" indicate an uptick in the overall caseload in July, August and September of 2009 which is not reflected in the table included in this report. This source also indicates that increases in the caseload have tended to be in the time-limited portion of the program, the portion that provides assistance to families in which the parents are deemed able to work.

The table on children receiving cash assistance does not indicate how many children receiving this assistance are in families found to be exempt from work requirements by state rules and how many are in families in which the parents are required to seek and



find employment. However, the caseload data from the "Active Assistance Units Report" would suggest that more children whose parents have lost jobs in the recession are turning to TFA for assistance and, to a limited extent, are accessing that assistance. The substantially larger increases in caseload numbers for SNAP and HUSKY A and B assistance demonstrate the limitations of the TFA system as a safety net in economic downturns.

Jane McNichol

Executive Director

Legal Assistance Resource Center of Connecticut

Temporary Family Assistance – Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2007	SFY 2009
Fairfield Co.	6,405	7,215
Bethel	36	68
Bridgeport	4,059	4,096
Brookfield	14	16
Danbury	404	597
Darien	4	11
Easton	0	2
Fairfield	81	63
Greenwich	68	100
Monroe	14	27
New Canaan	6	6
New Fairfield	24	34
Newtown	23	50
Norwalk	539	715
Redding	0	6
Ridgefield	7	18
Shelton	133	110
Sherman	1	6
Stamford	591	846
Stratford	358	371
Trumbull	31	52
Weston	1	7
Westport	11	13
Wilton	0	1
Hartford Co.	14,124	13,974
Avon	8	12
Berlin	26	29
Bloomfield	169	176
Bristol	847	837
Burlington	11	8
Canton	11	20
East Granby	8	11
East Hartford	1,173	1,090
East Windsor	72	95
Enfield	302	343
Farmington	45	47
Glastonbury	39	56
Granby	9	18
Hartford	6,997	6,811
Hartland	3	0
Manchester	712	788
Marlborough	8	14
New Britain	2,701	2,619
Newington	77	61
Plainville	107	76
Rocky Hill	28	44
Simsbury	34	22
South Windsor	32	27
Southington	138	133

Locality	SFY 2007	SFY 2009
Hartford Co. cont.		
Suffield	14	26
West Hartford	236	243
Wethersfield	89	69
Windsor	170	195
Windsor Locks	58	104
Litchfield Co.	717	1,027
Barkhamsted	7	7
Bethlehem	3	15
Bridgewater	0	0
Canaan	3	6
Colebrook	0	0
Cornwall	0	0
Goshen	0	6
Harwinton	6	6
Kent	4	4
Litchfield	14	20
Morris	4	7
New Hartford	6	11
New Milford	71	104
Norfolk	9	8
North Canaan	14	10
Plymouth	8	73
Roxbury	0	2
Salisbury	4	4
Sharon	2	5
Thomaston	26	25
Torrington	339	485
Warren	3	2
Washington	11	9
Watertown	86	65
Winchester	96	129
Woodbury	9	24
Middlesex Co.	754	836
Chester	8	8
Clinton	26	52
Cromwell	35	42
Deep River	5	6
Durham	6	2
East Haddam	19	13
East Hampton	29	53
Essex	10	13
Haddam	15	10
Killingworth	6	9
Middlefield	8	3
Middletown	500	544
Old Saybrook	21	24
Portland	48	37
Westbrook	18	20

Locality	SFY 2007	SFY 2009
New Haven Co.	13,572	13,196
Ansonia	389	317
Beacon Falls	16	16
Bethany	8	6
Branford	94	93
Cheshire	43	47
Derby	161	162
East Haven	257	223
Guilford	37	49
Hamden	444	423
Madison	10	11
Meriden	1,442	1,588
Middlebury	11	13
Milford	184	208
Naugatuck	270	321
New Haven	5,196	4,504
North Branford	28	37
North Haven	80	52
Orange	11	9
Oxford	14	15
Prospect	19	27
Seymour	69	70
Southbury	24	22
Wallingford	124	190
Waterbury	4,187	3,995
West Haven	396	731
Wolcott	51	58
Woodbridge	7	9
New London Co.	2,687	2,517
Bozrah	4	20
Colchester	50	80
East Lyme	35	48
Franklin	3	6
Griswold	109	124
Groton	354	408
Lebanon	22	28
Ledyard	47	50
Lisbon	15	22
Lyme	0	1
Montville	90	127
New London	846	785
North Stonington	13	18
Norwich	854	499
Old Lyme	11	12
Preston	13	23
Salem	11	17
Sprague	32	53
Stonington	99	112
Voluntown	13	19
Waterford	66	65

Locality	SFY 2007	SFY 2009
Tolland Co.	606	971
Andover	4	5
Bolton	19	20
Columbia	8	21
Coventry	32	34
Ellington	32	43
Hebron	10	8
Mansfield	41	47
Somers	19	13
Stafford	76	371
Tolland	12	28
Union	0	3
Vernon	341	361
Willington	12	17
Windham Co.	1,497	1,562
Ashford	18	36
Brooklyn	45	9
Canterbury	28	36
Chaplin	13	17
Eastford	0	1
Hampton	4	7
Killingly	214	206
Plainfield	182	200
Pomfret	13	13
Putnam	167	134
Scotland	2	4
Sterling	26	33
Thompson	55	59
Windham	717	794
Woodstock	13	13
CONNECTICUT	40,362	41,298

Key SFY State Fiscal Year

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2007	SFY 2009	Locality	SFY 2007	SFY 2009	Locality	SFY 2007	SFY 2009
Fairfield Co.	19,290	29,599	Hartford Co. cont.			New Haven Co.	36,967	48,013
Bethel	132	316	Suffield	68	116	Ansonia	1,104	1,405
Bridgeport	12,077	15,871	West Hartford	697	1,121	Beacon Falls	37	88
Brookfield	37	136	Wethersfield	251	374	Bethany	17	17
Danbury	1,421	3,084	Windsor	487	810	Branford	209	371
Darien	12	32	Windsor Locks	215	390	Cheshire	102	174
Easton	5	18	Litchfield Co.	2,625	4,684	Derby	469	679
Fairfield	157	449	Barkhamsted	21	50	East Haven	576	996
Greenwich	234	499	Bethlehem	12	44	Guilford	70	119
Monroe	52	105	Bridgewater	2	7	Hamden	987	1,527
New Canaan	35	39	Canaan	26	38	Madison	32	65
New Fairfield	41	166	Colebrook	6	11	Meriden	4,083	5,390
Newtown	64	182	Cornwall	17	23	Middlebury	18	56
Norwalk	1,551	2,622	Goshen	11	26	Milford	503	780
Redding	5	27	Harwinton	27	52	Naugatuck	823	1,468
Ridgefield	24	66	Kent	12	51	New Haven	13,230	15,020
Shelton	280	565	Litchfield	41	96	North Branford	72	135
Sherman	8	30	Morris	11	27	North Haven	148	185
Stamford	2,097	3,461	New Hartford	20	52	Orange	22	38
Stratford	932	1,582	New Milford	234	510	Oxford	65	105
Trumbull	80	222	Norfolk	20	16	Prospect	45	61
Weston	3	20	North Canaan	49	68	Seymour	227	337
Westport	35	83	Plymouth	217	340	Southbury	34	78
Wilton	8	24	Roxbury	1	9	Wallingford	383	748
Hartford Co.	38,044	49,025	Salisbury	10	25	Waterbury	11,414	14,607
Avon	35	71	Sharon	27	28	West Haven	2,179	3,323
Berlin	106	161	Thomaston	89	174	Wolcott	104	208
Bloomfield	414	688	Torrington	1,176	1,952	Woodbridge	14	33
Bristol	2,190	3,066	Warren	6	4	New London Co.	7,747	11,587
Burlington	14	46	Washington	22	34	Bozrah	37	58
Canton	33	63	Watertown	182	403	Colchester	239	337
East Granby	22	75	Winchester	370	566	East Lyme	104	206
East Hartford	2,888	4,336	Woodbury	16	78	Franklin	8	30
East Windsor	255	408	Middlesex Co.	2,012	3,306	Griswold	294	513
Enfield	894	1,335	Chester	28	29	Groton	954	1,496
Farmington	130	182	Clinton	66	177	Lebanon	78	154
Glastonbury	151	315	Cromwell	86	164	Ledyard	167	311
Granby	41	66	Deep River	38	58	Lisbon	45	112
Hartford	18,758	21,339	Durham	29	39	Lyme	2	15
Hartland	6	27	East Haddam	39	67	Montville	328	539
Manchester	2,224	3,181	East Hampton	83	162	New London	2,262	2,999
Marlborough	35	49	Essex	22	40	North Stonington	41	77
New Britain	6,997	8,718	Haddam	42	66	Norwich	2,470	3,391
Newington	227	460	Killingworth	*	29	Old Lyme	22	64
Plainville	230	418	Middlefield	19	27	Preston	42	99
Rocky Hill	85	219	Middletown	1,357	2,038	Salem	27	63
Simsbury	68	152	Old Saybrook	49	139	Sprague	97	175
South Windsor	89	234	Portland	123	190	Stonington	305	564
Southington	434	605	Westbrook	31	81	Voluntown	43	64
						Waterford	182	320

Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program

Locality	SFY 2007	SFY 2009
Tolland Co.	1,633	3,012
Andover	19	35
Bolton	21	62
Columbia	40	78
Coventry	112	263
Ellington	95	180
Hebron	35	72
Mansfield	132	261
Somers	54	85
Stafford	156	390
Tolland	44	89
Union	6	7
Vernon	871	1,380
Willington	48	110
Windham Co.	4,684	6,794
Ashford	62	117
Brooklyn	178	279
Canterbury	73	115
Chaplin	48	84
Eastford	10	29
Hampton	18	48
Killingly	671	1,108
Plainfield	597	955
Pomfret	40	64
Putnam	411	673
Scotland	14	25
Sterling	68	135
Thompson	215	309
Windham	2,218	2,726
Woodstock	61	127
CONNECTICUT	113,673	156,020

Connecticut's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – formerly the Food Stamp Program – experienced a 50 percent increase in child participation between State Fiscal Years 2003 and 2009. Much of the increase has taken place since the start of the economic downturn, with a greater than 38 percent increase in the number of child participants over the last two years.

The long-term increases in participation can be attributed to full implementation of many policy improvements as a result of the Farm Bill of 2002, which made program access easier for many potentially eligible households. This federal bill also included several options that states could take advantage of in an effort to expand eligibility and increase processing efficiency. More positive changes came in the federal Farm Bill of 2008, which made several enhancements to SNAP, perhaps most notably the increased minimum benefit amount.

These changes, plus the downturn in the economy, have resulted in the skyrocketing participation figures that are being seen today. As sweeping as the two waves of Farm Bill policy changes were, the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) of 2009 included further benefit increases for many SNAP recipients, causing yet another spike in SNAP applications in the state. Since ARRA changes took effect in mid-2009, participation continues to soar. The official state data presented here reflects participation before ARRA and more state options were phased in, and preliminary data of current numbers indicate that participation has increased even more dramatically.



Other options that Connecticut has taken include: expanding “categorical eligibility” to include households with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level, and giving Low-Income Heating Assistance Program (LIHEAP) “grants” to most SNAP participants, which increased benefit levels for most households. These state and federal policy changes, in concert with the sustained economic downturn, have and should continue to result in an increase in SNAP participation at least until ARRA funds expire, if not beyond.

Tracy Helin

Program Director

Connecticut Association for Human Services

Key

SFY State Fiscal Year
* Error in reporting

School Meals

Statewide, there was a 2.9 percent increase the number of students eligible for free/reduced-price lunches and an 11.6 percent increase in the number of school breakfasts served from the 2006-07 to the 2008-09 school years. Meal eligibility increases were seen in all eight counties, with New London County experiencing the highest increase of 4.6 percent, from 21.4 percent to 26 percent of all students.

The majority of Connecticut school districts participate in the National School Lunch Program, which offers complete meals based on free, reduced, and paid rates based on family income. School meals assist the entire family by helping to stretch their food budget.

Universal feeding (free meals to all students) eliminates the stigma felt by eligible students and recognizes that all students should have equal access to school meals. Universal feeding is available in schools in the Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, and New London districts.

Sadly, this is the fifth year in a row that Connecticut has ranked dead last in the nation for the number of schools that offer the School Breakfast Program. Only 53.8 percent of Connecticut districts participate in the program.¹ Despite this, Connecticut has moved up seven states in student breakfast participation, bringing the state's ranking for student participation from 47th to 40th in the nation. The districts and schools with the highest participation are those that are serving breakfast as part of the scheduled school day and/or in the classroom.

The benefits of eating school breakfast are many and varied. Children benefit because they:

- have higher test scores, work faster, make fewer errors and are more creative
- are less likely to be sent to the principal or visit the school nurse
- are better able to concentrate on learning
- are more cooperative and get along better with classmates
- are healthier and have improved attendance²

Numerous studies show that students eating school breakfast have healthier diets. Children who eat a breakfast daily are less overweight and less likely to be obese.

Dawn Crayco

*Child Nutrition Program and Policy Director
End Hunger CT!*

Endnotes

- 1 The Food Research and Action Center. *School Breakfast Scorecard 2009*. Washington, DC: author. <http://www.frac.org/pdf/breakfast09.pdf>
- 2 Connecticut State Department of Education. (2009). *School Breakfast: Key to Academic Success*. Retrieved from http://www.sde.ct.gov/sde/LIB/sde/pdf/deps/Nutrition/SBP/Breakfast2_SBP.pdf

School Meals

School District	SY 2006-2007			SY 2008-2009		
	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg Dly Brkfst	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg Dly Brkfst
Fairfield Co.**	36,749	25.5%	10,674	38,493	26.8%	12,013
Bethel SD	234	7.2%	*	339	11.0%	2
Bridgeport SD	20,161	94.9%	7,093	20,100	98.3%	9,003
Brookfield SD	90	3.0%	*	81	2.7%	*
Danbury SD	2,955	30.4%	1,163	2,954	29.4%	1,231
Darien SD	87	1.9%	*	79	1.7%	*
Easton SD	4	0.4%	*	17	1.5%	*
Fairfield SD	569	6.0%	21	694	7.0%	19
Greenwich SD	700	7.8%	15	926	10.4%	82
Monroe SD	142	3.3%	*	210	5.2%	132
New Canaan SD	0	0.0%	*	0	0.0%	*
New Fairfield SD	185	6.0%	*	185	6.1%	*
Newtown SD	138	2.4%	27	216	3.9%	42
Norwalk SD	2,453	22.8%	733	3,269	30.4%	775
Redding SD	14	1.1%	*	10	0.8%	*
Ridgefield SD	58	1.0%	*	78	1.4%	*
Shelton SD	555	9.8%	92	716	12.9%	75
Sherman SD	0	0.0%	*	9	2.0%	*
Stamford SD	5,781	38.4%	1,201	6,453	43.4%	+
Stratford SD	2,223	30.2%	329	1,771	24.3%	651
Trumbull SD	266	3.8%	*	235	3.4%	*
Weston SD	15	0.6%	*	16	0.6%	*
Westport SD	93	1.7%	*	101	1.8%	*
Wilton SD	26	0.6%	*	34	0.8%	*
Hartford Co.**	41,008	29.2%	13,042	48,946	35.8%	15,590
Avon SD	82	2.3%	*	113	3.2%	*
Berlin SD	190	5.8%	*	226	7.0%	*
Bloomfield SD	987	44.1%	228	997	46.2%	357
Bristol SD	2,700	29.9%	474	3,238	36.7%	773
Canton SD	60	3.5%	52	60	3.4%	20
East Granby SD	12	1.3%	*	11	1.2%	*
East Hartford SD	3,777	49.4%	1,326	4,415	61.0%	1,633
East Windsor SD	300	19.7%	*	391	27.2%	*
Enfield SD	1,516	23.4%	162	1,670	26.5%	206
Farmington SD	208	4.9%	*	263	6.3%	*
Glastonbury SD	259	3.8%	40	379	5.5%	34
Granby SD	77	3.4%	*	86	3.8%	*
Hartford SD	15,697	70.3%	7,401	20,059	92.9%	6,878
Hartland SD	2	0.9%	*	0	0.0%	*
Manchester SD	2,450	34.6%	564	2,982	43.5%	885
Marlborough SD	22	3.4%	*	31	4.6%	*
New Britain SD	6,856	62.7%	1,789	7,532	72.4%	3,793
Newington SD	685	14.9%	*	710	15.7%	*
Plainville SD	469	17.8%	*	531	21.1%	*
Rocky Hill SD	159	6.2%	*	166	6.4%	*
Simsbury SD	192	3.8%	*	257	5.2%	*
South Windsor SD	288	5.7%	56	281	5.9%	90

School District	SY 2006-2007			SY 2008-2009		
	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg Dly Brkfst	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg Dly Brkfst
Hartford Co. cont.						
Southington SD	536	7.7%	*	514	7.5%	*
Suffield SD	118	4.5%	25	119	4.6%	11
West Hartford SD	1,442	14.3%	216	1,801	17.9%	219
Wethersfield SD	400	10.4%	88	512	13.4%	91
Windsor SD	1,133	27.3%	470	1,096	27.6%	453
Windsor Locks SD	391	20.5%	150	506	27.4%	147
Litchfield Co.**	3,307	15.3%	338	3,811	18.4%	359
Barkhamsted SD	19	5.3%	*	25	6.9%	*
Canaan SD	11	10.9%	*	8	9.4%	*
Colebrook SD	16	13.2%	*	13	11.2%	*
Cornwall SD	7	5.4%	*	11	9.0%	*
Kent SD	29	10.7%	*	31	10.9%	*
Litchfield SD	61	4.8%	*	135	11.2%	*
New Hartford SD	21	3.4%	*	39	6.3%	*
New Milford SD	435	8.6%	111	499	10.2%	89
Norfolk SD	12	6.8%	*	21	13.4%	*
North Canaan SD	84	22.8%	*	60	17.8%	*
Plymouth SD	268	14.0%	*	344	18.6%	*
Salisbury SD	31	10.0%	*	28	8.8%	*
Sharon SD	35	15.2%	*	29	14.8%	*
Thomaston SD	165	13.0%	*	164	13.5%	*
Torrington SD	1,365	28.1%	94	1,493	32.2%	136
Watertown SD	422	12.0%	*	484	14.5%	*
Winchester SD	326	30.4%	133	427	43.0%	134
Middlesex Co.**	2,629	15.9%	530	3,166	17.6%	615
Chester SD	16	4.8%	*	20	6.3%	*
Clinton SD	166	7.8%	*	245	11.8%	*
Cromwell SD	210	10.5%	*	264	13.1%	*
Deep River SD	43	11.4%	*	55	15.6%	*
East Haddam SD	+	+	+	124	8.7%	1
East Hampton SD	162	7.8%	*	151	7.3%	*
Essex SD	18	3.3%	*	25	4.2%	*
Middletown SD	1,654	32.6%	511	1,879	36.6%	584
Old Saybrook SD	122	7.7%	*	152	9.4%	11
Portland SD	143	9.9%	*	162	11.3%	0
Westbrook SD	95	9.6%	19	89	9.2%	19

Key	*	No program in district
	**	County, state, and special category totals have been calculated by author
	F/RPL	Free or Reduced Price Lunch
	SY	School Year
	+	Unreported data

School District	SY 2006-2007			SY 2008-2009		
	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg Dly Brkfst	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg Dly Brkfst
New Haven Co.**	46,128	38.5%	18,068	48,072	40.8%	20,720
Ansonia SD	1,300	47.7%	887	1,480	54.6%	870
Bethany SD	11	2.0%	*	15	2.7%	*
Branford SD	446	12.4%	40	614	17.6%	188
Cheshire SD	172	3.3%	*	268	5.4%	5
Derby SD	629	43.1%	171	690	47.2%	177
East Haven SD	1,018	27.2%	409	1,171	32.7%	417
Guilford SD	137	3.6%	*	207	5.5%	*
Hamden SD	1,762	28.2%	795	2,038	33.6%	805
Madison SD	71	1.9%	*	80	2.2%	*
Meriden SD	5,116	57.7%	784	5,084	59.0%	1,078
Milford SD	1,062	14.2%	688	1,177	16.1%	667
Naugatuck SD	1,573	31.0%	236	1,784	37.0%	264
New Haven SD	15,414	76.9%	9,491	14,481	73.4%	11,399
North Branford SD	242	9.9%	*	242	10.1%	*
North Haven SD	271	6.8%	91	330	8.7%	85
Orange SD	49	3.5%	*	46	3.5%	*
Oxford SD	90	5.7%	*	121	6.0%	*
Seymour SD	351	12.8%	119	441	17.2%	129
Wallingford SD	539	7.8%	*	670	9.9%	*
Waterbury SD	12,837	70.5%	3,119	13,717	74.9%	3,309
West Haven SD	2,604	38.7%	1,239	2,933	47.1%	1,269
Wolcott SD	414	14.2%	*	456	16.0%	59
Woodbridge SD	20	2.5%	*	27	3.6%	*
New London Co.**	7,996	21.4%	4,194	9,488	26.0%	4,679
Bozrah SD	70	25.6%	9	33	12.9%	8
Colchester SD	205	6.3%	177	330	10.4%	187
East Lyme SD	153	4.8%	*	188	6.0%	*
Franklin SD	15	6.3%	*	20	8.9%	*
Griswold SD	423	19.1%	157	573	27.1%	178
Groton SD	1,435	27.4%	226	1,515	29.5%	254
Lebanon SD	125	8.1%	136	189	12.3%	138
Ledyard SD	190	6.5%	42	217	7.9%	37
Lisbon SD	94	15.4%	62	74	13.2%	48
Montville SD	493	16.7%	246	592	21.3%	300
New London SD	1,946	65.7%	1,085	2,174	70.4%	1,334
N. Stonington SD	129	15.9%	135	125	15.7%	119
Norwich SD	1,931	48.8%	1,441	2,516	64.1%	1,505
Preston SD	57	11.4%	*	61	12.5%	*
Salem SD	24	4.5%	*	33	6.3%	*
Sprague SD	82	24.3%	48	126	35.6%	63
Stonington SD	269	10.5%	249	334	13.3%	229
Voluntown SD	106	34.1%	*	61	19.9%	8
Waterford SD	249	8.4%	179	327	11.4%	271

School District	SY 2006-2007			SY 2008-2009		
	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg Dly Brkfst	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg Dly Brkfst
Tolland Co.**	2,329	11.5%	742	2,451	12.4%	786
Andover SD	24	7.0%	*	22	6.6%	*
Bolton SD	57	6.2%	*	55	6.4%	*
Columbia SD	23	3.6%	*	42	7.3%	*
Coventry SD	217	10.6%	137	236	12.1%	115
Ellington SD	112	4.4%	*	157	6.0%	*
Hebron SD	40	3.3%	*	44	3.8%	*
Mansfield SD	200	15.0%	126	220	17.2%	143
Somers SD	83	4.8%	*	92	5.4%	*
Stafford SD	403	20.7%	187	482	25.3%	170
Tolland SD	129	4.1%	*	141	4.5%	*
Union SD	4	5.8%	*	2	2.6%	*
Vernon SD	972	25.7%	292	899	25.1%	358
Willington SD	65	10.9%	*	59	10.4%	*
Windham Co.**	5,778	34.2%	2,092	6,216	38.2%	2,163
Ashford SD	82	15.6%	*	92	19.0%	*
Brooklyn SD	187	18.3%	81	206	21.0%	95
Canterbury SD	72	13.2%	40	107	17.9%	47
Chaplin SD	44	20.9%	*	40	22.5%	*
Eastford SD	23	13.3%	*	20	10.8%	*
Hampton SD	15	9.1%	12	25	16.8%	13
Killingly SD	937	33.8%	270	1,044	38.6%	335
Plainfield SD	854	30.5%	276	847	31.3%	244
Pomfret SD	48	8.9%	27	49	9.1%	21
Putnam SD	592	44.2%	321	665	53.4%	380
Scotland SD	33	17.3%	*	44	23.2%	*
Sterling SD	106	22.2%	*	145	28.3%	73
Thompson SD	320	21.2%	122	341	24.6%	95
Windham SD	2,382	64.8%	944	2,490	71.6%	859
Woodstock SD	83	8.6%	*	101	10.9%	*
Reg School **	1,298	4.3%	1	1,491	5.0%	10
Charter/Magnet **	2,135	59.6%	1,130	2,376	57.3%	1,427
RESCs **	2,584	38.2%	621	2,951	38.5%	785
Tech Schools **	3,206	32.0%	996	3,510	34.2%	1,207
DCF **	247	100.0%	497	+	+	402
Dept of Correct **	933	98.4%	1,507	+	+	+
Other **	618	15.1%	*	508	12.5%	*
CONNECTICUT **	156,945	27.4%	54,431	171,479	30.3%	60,755

CHAPTER TWO EDUCATION

PREKINDERGARTEN EXPERIENCE

CONNECTICUT MASTERY TEST SCORES – 4TH GRADERS

CONNECTICUT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE SCORES – 10TH GRADERS

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE



Prekindergarten Experience

District	SY 2006-2007		SY 2008-2009	
	% of Kindergarteners		% of Kindergarteners	
Fairfield Co.	*		*	
Bethel SD	87.2%	75.6%		
Bridgeport SD	65.5%	66.9%		
Brookfield SD	96.2%	81.2%		
Danbury SD	65.0%	69.4%		
Darien SD	97.6%	94.2%		
Easton SD	82.4%	100.0%		
Fairfield SD	94.6%	97.2%		
Greenwich SD	94.9%	94.9%		
Monroe SD	91.4%	82.5%		
New Canaan SD	99.3%	98.1%		
New Fairfield SD	90.1%	91.5%		
Newtown SD	88.1%	93.1%		
Norwalk SD	85.1%	85.0%		
Redding SD	98.5%	99.1%		
Ridgefield SD	88.3%	88.6%		
Shelton SD	87.1%	85.7%		
Sherman SD	93.6%	93.5%		
Stamford SD	81.6%	82.8%		
Stratford SD	64.5%	63.9%		
Trumbull SD	87.9%	92.5%		
Weston SD	99.0%	92.8%		
Westport SD	95.5%	98.8%		
Wilton SD	98.7%	98.2%		
Hartford Co.	*		*	
Avon SD	81.6%	84.7%		
Berlin SD	88.2%	94.4%		
Bloomfield SD	83.5%	88.5%		
Bristol SD	86.2%	86.4%		
Canton SD	91.5%	85.9%		
East Granby SD	89.3%	84.1%		
East Hartford SD	48.0%	68.1%		
East Windsor SD	76.0%	82.4%		
Enfield SD	73.0%	73.7%		
Farmington SD	91.7%	84.0%		
Glastonbury SD	95.4%	94.1%		
Granby SD	96.5%	90.2%		
Hartford SD	67.5%	35.0%		
Hartland SD	81.8%	62.5%		
Manchester SD	66.7%	65.8%		
Marlborough SD	79.8%	89.8%		
New Britain SD	63.8%	77.0%		
Newington SD	81.3%	83.7%		
Plainville SD	76.4%	92.0%		
Rocky Hill SD	95.0%	81.6%		
Simsbury SD	92.1%	93.5%		
South Windsor SD	82.9%	74.9%		
Southington SD	82.1%	87.6%		

District	SY 2006-2007		SY 2008-2009	
	% of Kindergarteners		% of Kindergarteners	
Hartford Co. cont.				
Suffield SD	89.0%	96.2%		
West Hartford SD	85.0%	90.3%		
Wethersfield SD	92.9%	87.3%		
Windsor SD	82.2%	87.0%		
Windsor Locks SD	58.7%	64.2%		
Litchfield Co.	*		*	
Barkhamsted SD	94.2%	91.2%		
Canaan SD	77.8%	66.7%		
Colebrook SD	78.6%	81.3%		
Cornwall SD	85.7%	66.7%		
Kent SD	90.6%	87.2%		
Litchfield SD	77.2%	87.8%		
New Hartford SD	88.5%	96.4%		
New Milford SD	76.2%	74.3%		
Norfolk SD	88.9%	100.0%		
North Canaan SD	36.8%	80.0%		
Plymouth SD	81.6%	93.2%		
Salisbury SD	82.8%	100.0%		
Sharon SD	30.8%	90.5%		
Thomaston SD	71.4%	62.9%		
Torrington SD	74.4%	77.6%		
Watertown SD	70.6%	88.9%		
Winchester SD	68.5%	81.9%		
Middlesex Co.	*		*	
Chester SD	95.3%	96.9%		
Clinton SD	72.1%	96.1%		
Cromwell SD	86.3%	87.6%		
Deep River SD	46.4%	100.0%		
East Haddam SD	86.0%	79.2%		
East Hampton SD	89.9%	91.2%		
Essex SD	84.1%	94.3%		
Middletown SD	83.0%	83.9%		
Old Saybrook SD	94.8%	93.9%		
Portland SD	92.3%	95.1%		
Westbrook SD	83.6%	81.8%		

District	SY 2006-2007		SY 2008-2009	
	% of Kindergarteners		% of Kindergarteners	
New Haven Co.	*			
Ansonia SD	62.0%	64.3%		
Bethany SD	94.3%	90.1%		
Branford SD	85.7%	89.9%		
Cheshire SD	99.1%	95.3%		
East Haven SD	70.0%	77.5%		
Guilford SD	82.9%	88.3%		
Hamden SD	85.9%	89.3%		
Madison SD	94.7%	97.0%		
Meriden SD	81.6%	75.2%		
Milford SD	82.0%	82.5%		
Naugatuck SD	77.1%	75.4%		
New Haven SD	65.2%	71.5%		
North Branford SD	95.0%	95.8%		
North Haven SD	85.6%	90.2%		
Orange SD	97.6%	100.0%		
Oxford SD	94.5%	89.7%		
Seymour SD	74.6%	80.5%		
Wallingford SD	84.4%	86.4%		
Waterbury SD	60.4%	65.4%		
West Haven SD	71.0%	65.4%		
Wolcott SD	91.9%	85.6%		
Woodbridge SD	89.1%	91.0%		
New London Co.	*		*	
Bozrah SD	80.8%	68.2%		
Colchester SD	82.3%	93.1%		
East Lyme SD	93.5%	90.1%		
Franklin SD	94.7%	89.5%		
Griswold SD	88.5%	92.5%		
Groton SD	72.8%	70.4%		
Lebanon SD	87.8%	89.8%		
Ledyard SD	78.5%	77.0%		
Lisbon SD	91.9%	98.0%		
Montville SD	74.9%	75.6%		
New London SD	59.0%	65.3%		
No. Stonington SD	87.5%	92.1%		
Norwich SD	79.3%	72.5%		
Preston SD	72.7%	51.0%		
Salem SD	72.5%	88.6%		
Sprague SD	77.8%	77.5%		
Stonington SD	86.5%	79.6%		
Voluntown SD	84.8%	92.9%		
Waterford SD	65.3%	86.0%		

Prekindergarten Experience

District	SY 2006-2007		SY 2008-2009	
	% of Kindergarteners		% of Kindergarteners	
Tolland Co.	*		*	
Andover SD	69.4%		76.2%	
Bolton SD	83.3%		58.3%	
Columbia SD	88.5%		84.0%	
Coventry SD	62.8%		76.3%	
Ellington SD	66.1%		73.0%	
Hebron SD	97.1%		97.3%	
Mansfield SD	79.7%		90.5%	
Somers SD	88.6%		90.6%	
Stafford SD	70.1%		96.7%	
Tolland SD	68.1%		49.3%	
Union SD	77.8%		76.9%	
Vernon SD	74.4%		83.4%	
Willington SD	83.3%		75.0%	
Windham Co.	*		*	
Ashford SD	94.3%		91.7%	
Brooklyn SD	87.5%		96.3%	
Canterbury SD	70.9%		85.2%	
Chaplin SD	76.2%		95.5%	
Eastford SD	55.0%		85.7%	
Hampton SD	100.0%		100.0%	
Killingly SD	72.9%		64.5%	
Plainfield SD	65.8%		79.4%	
Pomfret SD	80.9%		88.1%	
Putnam SD	67.8%		79.4%	
Scotland SD	88.0%		84.2%	
Sterling SD	76.2%		65.2%	
Thompson SD	75.9%		44.0%	
Windham SD	80.6%		84.7%	
Woodstock SD	94.7%		90.9%	
RESCs	*		*	
Charter/Magnet	*		*	
CONNECTICUT	79.3%		79.7%	

Key

- * Total average not calculated by the Connecticut State Department of Education
- RESCs Regional Education Service Center
- SY School Year (September – June)

Between SFY 2006-07 and SFY 2008-09, the statewide percent of kindergarteners with preschool experience remained virtually unchanged.

The good news is that several Priority School Districts (PSDs)—districts so designated by the state to create greater equity in educational opportunities—sustained or increased the percentage of children with pre-K experiences. Increased preschool experiences can be attributed to increased federal, state and local funds being targeted toward preschool expansion and assistance for low-income families, as well as municipalities, school districts and community organizations prioritizing the importance of early care and education programs.

The bad news is that preschool experience disparities were great when comparing PSDs to middle- and upper-income communities. All Connecticut school districts are assigned to a specific reference group known as District Reference Groups or DRG. Seven data indicators are used to classify similar districts into a DRG, including median family income, parental education, parental occupation, percentage of children living in families with a single parent and percentage of public school children eligible to receive free or reduced meals. The most affluent and low-need districts are grouped in DRG A and B. In SFY 2008-09, all DRG A schools were above the state average and reported percentages from 90-100 percent of kindergarteners with preschool experience. In DRG B, all but one district was above the state average, with percentages ranging from 81-100 percent. Even in DRGs C, D, E, and F, the percentage of districts reporting above the state average were significantly higher than within the PSDs.



Connecticut's achievement gap is, in part, attributable to the lack of access to high-quality preschool experiences. Research shows that children immersed in high-quality early learning experiences perform better in school, have less need for remedial and special education services, are less likely to be retained, and are more likely to graduate from high school. The stark disparities revealed in the access to preschool experiences should compel state and federal policy makers to significantly increase our investments in access to high-quality early care and education programs.

In Connecticut, high-quality early learning is the foundation that helps prepare children for school success as well as provide essential support for our economy and workforce. Ten percent of Connecticut's workforce utilizes licensed early childhood programs, enabling 160,000 adults to contribute to Connecticut's economy, and the industry itself directly employs 15,000 people.

Ann Pratt

Executive Director

Connecticut Early Childhood Alliance

Connecticut Mastery Test

Overall, the percentage of Connecticut 4th graders reaching goal on the Connecticut Mastery Tests increased slightly, from 43 percent to 46 percent, between the 2005-2006 and 2008-2009 school years. Increases were seen in rural, urban, outer-ring suburban, and inner-ring suburban districts. Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury showed small increases, comparable to the overall state increase. Charter and magnet schools were flat at 27 percent.

Several districts showed large declines in the percent of 4th graders reaching goal, a dramatic reversal in direction administrators and parents seek. These include relatively wealthy suburbs such as Avon, Bethel, Easton, and New Milford. Several smaller districts also saw small declines, but their numbers are more likely to fluctuate due to the small numbers of students tested each year.

Overall, the small increase shows slow progress—too slow to make meaningful differences for large numbers of under-performing students currently in school.

It is encouraging that the poorest urban districts have made some progress, but their rates of 4th graders meeting goal are still dramatically lower (an average of 16 percent for the four largest cities) than the state as a whole (46 percent) and suburban districts. Charter and magnet schools have higher rates than many urban districts, but lower than almost all suburbs, and showed no increase during the three-year period.

While Connecticut is known for its educated residents, other states have gained on, and in some cases, surpassed Connecticut. Policymakers, education administrators, and business leaders are increasingly recognizing that they must address the yawning achievement gap



based on income and race/ethnicity. Gubernatorial candidates discussed extensively the need to close the achievement gap during the campaign.

Gov. Jodi Rell appointed the Connecticut Commission on Educational Achievement, comprised largely of business people, early in 2010. It released its recommendations to close the achievement gap in October, including a focus on accountability, high expectations, leadership, excellent teaching, intelligent investments, and turnaround schools.

CAHS released a report, *Closing the Achievement Gap: Early Reading Success and Connecticut's Economic Future*, this fall on how to ensure that children are reading at grade level by fourth grade and that they receive the academic support required to reverse the gap. The report is available on the CAHS website, www.cahs.org. New Britain has a new initiative focusing on grade-level reading, with support from the Graustein Memorial Fund and Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Jim Horan
Executive Director
Connecticut Association for Human Services

Connecticut Mastery Test Scores – 4th Graders

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2008-2009		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goal
Fairfield Co.***	11,163	5,485	49%	10,896	5,751	53%
Bethel SD	240	144	60%	216	146	68%
Bridgeport SD	1,632	182	11%	1,527	208	14%
Brookfield SD	240	168	70%	222	156	70%
Danbury SD	685	219	32%	741	270	36%
Darien SD	383	268	70%	362	271	75%
Easton SD	128	98	77%	134	94	70%
Fairfield SD	762	471	62%	822	547	67%
Greenwich SD	689	475	69%	687	447	65%
Monroe SD	346	202	58%	285	223	78%
New Canaan SD	342	262	77%	331	265	80%
New Fairfield SD	226	127	56%	223	131	59%
Newtown SD	409	264	65%	418	295	71%
Norwalk SD	771	231	30%	768	279	36%
Redding SD	135	73	54%	153	111	73%
Ridgefield SD	458	319	70%	423	306	72%
Shelton SD	420	208	50%	434	241	56%
Sherman SD	60	40	67%	47	28	60%
Stamford SD	1,166	477	41%	1,117	459	41%
Stratford SD	599	214	36%	525	230	44%
Trumbull SD	508	338	67%	506	356	70%
Weston SD	187	142	76%	195	145	74%
Westport SD	436	302	69%	427	298	70%
Wilton SD	341	261	77%	333	245	74%
Hartford Co. ***	10,466	4,341	41%	10,096	4,351	43%
Avon SD	303	247	82%	282	210	74%
Berlin SD	250	155	62%	230	143	62%
Bloomfield SD	175	46	26%	174	46	26%
Bristol SD	677	317	47%	627	301	48%
Canton SD	150	88	59%	132	81	61%
East Granby SD	76	37	49%	64	40	63%
East Hartford SD	510	83	16%	534	117	22%
East Windsor SD	126	43	34%	103	29	28%
Enfield SD	435	174	40%	434	189	44%
Farmington SD	326	216	66%	310	234	75%
Glastonbury SD	557	353	63%	494	302	61%
Granby SD	186	110	59%	153	101	66%
Hartford SD	1,590	122	8%	1,564	162	10%
Hartland SD	30	14	47%	27	19	70%
Manchester SD	532	211	40%	519	205	39%
Marlborough SD	91	49	54%	90	60	67%
New Britain SD	762	97	13%	797	103	13%
Newington SD	346	171	49%	309	169	55%
Plainville SD	180	81	45%	176	89	51%
Rocky Hill SD	197	100	51%	200	117	59%
Simsbury SD	394	278	71%	386	264	68%
Southington SD	519	315	61%	505	312	62%
South Windsor SD	380	226	59%	352	181	51%
Suffield SD	212	127	60%	180	103	57%
West Hartford SD	740	394	53%	754	467	62%

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2008-2009		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goal
Hartford Co. cont.						
Wethersfield SD	275	124	45%	266	145	55%
Windsor SD	300	113	38%	304	118	39%
Windsor Locks SD	147	50	34%	130	44	34%
Litchfield Co. ***	1,701	730	43%	1,733	735	42%
Barkhamsted SD	46	32	70%	57	37	65%
Canaan SD	*	*	*	9	**	**
Colebrook SD	*	*	*	21	13	62%
Cornwall SD	*	*	*	16	**	**
Kent SD	30	17	57%	29	15	52%
Litchfield SD	73	46	63%	95	51	54%
New Hartford SD	91	53	58%	98	73	74%
New Milford SD	374	171	46%	349	128	37%
Norfolk SD	30	11	37%	24	11	46%
North Canaan SD	39	18	46%	37	22	59%
Plymouth SD	142	62	44%	128	52	41%
Salisbury SD	27	17	63%	44	31	70%
Sharon SD	26	12	46%	22	5	23%
Thomaston SD	95	37	39%	82	30	37%
Torrington SD	346	115	33%	377	135	36%
Watertown SD	261	96	37%	240	101	42%
Winchester SD	121	43	36%	105	31	30%
Middlesex Co. **	1,472	672	46%	1,466	710	48%
Chester SD	50	24	48%	44	27	61%
Clinton SD	167	85	51%	149	67	45%
Cromwell SD	146	71	49%	161	71	44%
Deep River SD	42	16	38%	43	26	60%
East Haddam SD	111	63	57%	102	59	58%
East Hampton SD	149	62	42%	170	87	51%
Essex SD	71	30	42%	82	47	57%
Middletown SD	415	171	41%	428	182	43%
Old Saybrook SD	121	63	52%	96	45	47%
Portland SD	135	54	40%	118	67	57%
Westbrook SD	65	33	51%	73	32	44%
New Haven Co. ***	9,270	3,421	37%	8,970	3,455	39%
Ansonia SD	201	60	30%	215	91	42%
Bethany SD	85	42	49%	81	48	59%
Branford SD	285	151	53%	274	123	45%
Cheshire SD	398	251	63%	376	241	64%
Derby SD	108	36	33%	110	24	22%
East Haven SD	279	94	34%	284	100	35%
Guilford SD	313	198	63%	272	180	66%
Hamden SD	421	126	30%	429	173	40%
Madison SD	289	218	75%	281	207	74%
Meriden SD	712	179	25%	665	210	32%
Milford SD	574	308	54%	565	276	49%
Naugatuck SD	392	113	29%	364	124	34%
New Haven SD	1,370	190	14%	1,383	229	17%
North Branford SD	195	73	37%	193	63	33%
North Haven SD	329	164	50%	276	146	53%

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2008-2009		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goal
New Haven Co. cont.						
Orange SD	213	122	57%	186	115	62%
Oxford SD	181	103	57%	184	100	54%
Seymour SD	171	99	58%	186	101	54%
Wallingford SD	489	232	47%	479	240	50%
Waterbury SD	1,423	277	19%	1,392	311	22%
West Haven SD	484	159	33%	486	155	32%
Wolcott SD	244	158	65%	203	134	66%
Woodbridge SD	114	68	60%	86	64	74%
New London Co. ***	2,969	1,206	41%	2,771	1,244	45%
Bozrah SD	33	12	36%	27	13	48%
Colchester SD	255	112	44%	218	121	56%
East Lyme SD	208	118	57%	200	139	70%
Franklin SD	26	21	81%	22	18	82%
Griswold SD	130	36	28%	140	52	37%
Groton SD	361	147	41%	378	147	39%
Lebanon SD	107	54	50%	100	57	57%
Ledyard SD	241	118	49%	176	102	58%
Lisbon SD	66	24	36%	55	33	60%
Montville SD	225	109	48%	195	90	46%
New London SD	259	38	15%	230	38	17%
No. Stonington SD	60	28	47%	76	43	57%
Norwich SD	418	103	25%	391	84	21%
Preston SD	58	27	47%	37	19	51%
Salem SD	63	38	60%	40	26	65%
Sprague SD	33	14	42%	36	14	39%
Stonington SD	171	80	47%	186	104	56%
Voluntown SD	42	12	29%	27	13	48%
Waterford SD	213	115	54%	237	131	55%
Tolland Co. ***	1,786	916	51%	1,695	877	52%
Andover SD	55	26	47%	43	25	58%
Bolton SD	91	58	64%	57	41	72%
Columbia SD	67	21	31%	67	26	39%
Coventry SD	166	87	52%	159	86	54%
Ellington SD	188	112	60%	219	123	56%
Hebron SD	188	117	62%	167	107	64%
Mansfield SD	134	79	59%	124	75	60%
Somers SD	130	58	45%	113	55	49%
Stafford SD	147	65	44%	159	62	39%
Tolland SD	241	124	51%	249	147	59%
Union SD	*	*	*	7	**	**
Vernon SD	307	130	42%	276	111	40%
Willington SD	72	39	54%	55	19	35%

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2008-2009		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goal
Windham Co. ***	1,296	460	35%	1,321	461	35%
Ashford SD	56	23	41%	50	21	42%
Brooklyn SD	97	37	38%	104	46	44%
Canterbury SD	53	25	47%	57	17	30%
Chaplin SD	37	12	32%	30	9	30%
Eastford SD	*	*	*	24	15	63%
Hampton SD	29	17	59%	19	**	**
Killingly SD	195	88	45%	180	60	33%
Plainfield SD	170	60	35%	209	85	41%
Pomfret SD	63	37	59%	59	36	61%
Putnam SD	80	21	26%	80	24	30%
Scotland SD	20	1	5%	20	9	45%
Sterling SD	53	14	26%	45	9	20%
Thompson SD	126	42	33%	115	52	45%
Windham SD	222	35	16%	244	43	18%
Woodstock SD	95	48	51%	85	35	41%
Regional Schools ***	1,614	886	55%	1,525	900	59%
Reg. School District 6	77	42	55%	68	37	54%
Reg. School District 10	229	137	60%	228	146	64%
Reg. School District 12	81	46	57%	61	41	67%
Reg. School District 13	169	83	49%	189	92	49%
Reg. School District 14	166	89	54%	143	85	59%
Reg. School District 15	369	225	61%	343	233	68%
Reg. School District 16	206	97	47%	183	89	49%
Reg. School District 17	192	99	52%	188	111	59%
Reg. School District 18	125	68	54%	122	66	54%
Charter/Magnet ***	164	44	27%	244	66	27%
DCF	*	*	*	2	**	**
Unified School District 2	*	*	*	2	**	**
RESCs ***	304	98	32%	326	136	42%
CONNECTICUT	42,205	18,259	43%	41,045	18,686	46%

Key

- *** County and special category totals and average percentages have been calculated by the authors
- RESC Regional Education Service Center
- SY School Year
- * No data available
- % Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number

Connecticut Academic Performance Test Scores – 10th Graders

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2008-2009		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals
Fairfield Co.***	9,926	3,831	39%	10,027	3,421	34%
Bethel SD	271	135	50%	249	95	38%
Bridgeport SD	1,101	65	6%	1,195	49	4%
Brookfield SD	242	109	45%	255	97	38%
Danbury SD	680	140	21%	651	93	14%
Darien SD	244	154	63%	323	201	62%
Fairfield SD	634	371	59%	640	303	47%
Greenwich SD	684	364	53%	638	305	48%
Monroe SD	387	198	51%	359	183	51%
New Canaan SD	328	216	66%	313	205	65%
New Fairfield SD	217	138	64%	236	115	49%
Newtown SD	412	216	52%	432	173	40%
Norwalk SD	780	147	19%	845	165	20%
Ridgefield SD	431	284	66%	441	250	57%
Shelton SD	437	143	33%	395	88	22%
Stamford SD	1,090	212	19%	1,053	174	17%
Stratford SD	596	143	24%	524	94	18%
Trumbull SD	506	218	43%	494	226	46%
Weston SD	197	129	65%	197	119	60%
Westport SD	390	261	67%	471	292	62%
Wilton SD	299	188	63%	316	194	61%
Hartford Co.***	10,120	3,566	35%	10,298	2,790	27%
Avon SD	245	161	66%	249	110	44%
Berlin SD	270	124	46%	252	84	33%
Bloomfield SD	157	4	3%	193	9	5%
Bristol SD	661	164	25%	652	187	29%
Canton SD	127	71	56%	126	67	53%
East Granby SD	70	38	54%	89	34	38%
East Hartford SD	633	92	15%	558	32	6%
East Windsor SD	145	36	25%	100	9	9%
Enfield SD	444	90	20%	490	89	18%
Farmington SD	351	201	57%	337	189	56%
Glastonbury SD	513	316	62%	542	282	52%
Granby SD	194	113	58%	195	109	56%
Hartford SD	1,196	57	5%	1,445	67	5%
Manchester SD	557	99	18%	465	83	18%
New Britain SD	658	55	8%	679	22	3%
Newington SD	403	122	30%	379	154	41%
Plainville SD	245	76	31%	230	50	22%
Rocky Hill SD	180	84	47%	189	59	31%
Simsbury SD	378	217	57%	361	193	53%
South Windsor SD	540	161	30%	549	151	28%
Southington SD	415	199	48%	428	194	45%
Suffield SD	212	110	52%	214	94	44%
West Hartford SD	719	305	42%	786	356	45%
Wethersfield SD	300	109	36%	297	96	32%
Windsor SD	352	114	32%	367	43	12%
Windsor Locks SD	155	52	34%	126	27	21%

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2008-2009		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals
Litchfield Co.***	1,288	396	31%	1,228	351	29%
Litchfield SD	116	53	46%	96	48	50%
New Milford SD	401	158	39%	383	139	36%
Plymouth SD	112	24	21%	135	24	18%
Thomaston SD	102	43	42%	97	22	23%
Torrington SD	332	71	21%	270	59	22%
Watertown SD	225	47	21%	247	59	24%
Winchester SD	*			*		
Middlesex Co.***	1,159	411	35%	1,149	357	31%
Clinton SD	186	65	35%	145	53	37%
Cromwell SD	135	40	30%	166	56	34%
East Haddam SD	86	26	30%	94	27	29%
East Hampton SD	142	63	44%	135	53	39%
Middletown SD	327	88	27%	319	55	17%
Old Saybrook SD	112	58	52%	122	60	49%
Portland SD	88	31	35%	93	28	30%
Westbrook SD	83	40	48%	75	25	33%
New Haven Co.***	7,606	1,855	24%	8,094	1,548	19%
Ansonia SD	165	26	16%	167	11	7%
Branford SD	280	106	38%	278	82	29%
Cheshire SD	420	228	54%	366	157	43%
Derby SD	100	13	13%	103	9	9%
East Haven SD	290	51	18%	281	44	16%
Guilford SD	306	150	49%	263	138	52%
Hamden SD	564	140	25%	555	99	18%
Madison SD	327	211	65%	318	165	52%
Meriden SD	606	99	16%	527	67	13%
Milford SD	+			508	118	23%
Naugatuck SD	340	79	23%	324	61	19%
New Haven SD	1,272	82	6%	1,315	58	4%
North Branford SD	183	67	37%	188	50	27%
North Haven SD	277	126	45%	288	78	27%
Oxford SD	+			155	50	32%
Seymour SD	210	45	21%	193	32	17%
Wallingford SD	565	190	34%	550	155	28%
Waterbury SD	1,030	77	7%	1,089	68	6%
West Haven SD	464	85	18%	398	54	14%
Wolcott SD	207	80	39%	228	52	23%

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2008-2009		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals
New London Co.***	2,418	785	32%	2,492	639	26%
Colchester SD	243	85	35%	242	74	31%
East Lyme SD	326	190	58%	324	156	48%
Griswold SD	192	39	20%	206	42	20%
Groton SD	368	93	25%	330	68	21%
Lebanon SD	130	35	27%	168	43	26%
Ledyard SD	265	91	34%	225	60	27%
Lisbon SD	+			2		**
Montville SD	208	61	29%	195	37	19%
New London SD	173	8	5%	231	10	4%
No. Stonington SD	62	23	37%	65	17	26%
Norwich SD	*			*		
Stonington SD	204	77	38%	214	58	27%
Waterford SD	247	83	34%	271	74	27%
Tolland Co.***	1,134	480	42%	1,228	416	34%
Bolton SD	62	34	55%	73	34	47%
Coventry SD	153	49	32%	149	34	23%
Ellington SD	178	90	51%	185	91	49%
Somers SD	142	65	46%	148	65	44%
Stafford SD	117	53	45%	139	45	32%
Tolland SD	189	82	43%	235	88	37%
Vernon SD	293	107	37%	299	62	21%
Windham Co.***	843	116	14%	793	120	15%
Killingly SD	198	21	11%	177	24	14%
Plainfield SD	203	19	9%	226	41	18%
Putnam SD	118	17	14%	77	6	8%
Thompson SD	96	23	24%	93	20	22%
Windham SD	228	36	16%	220	29	13%
Woodstock SD	*			*		
Charter/Magnet***	114	3	3%	170	+	
Regional Schools***	+	1,543	46%	3,320	1,281	39%
Reg. School District 1	+			143	44	31%
Reg. School District 4	+			163	58	36%
Reg. School District 5	+			404	177	44%
Reg. School District 6	+			104	28	27%
Reg. School District 7	+			202	83	41%
Reg. School District 8	+			264	93	35%
Reg. School District 9	+			216	103	48%
Reg. School District 10	+			186	93	50%
Reg. School District 11	+			34	3	9%
Reg. School District 12	+			89	37	42%
Reg. School District 13	+			143	56	39%
Reg. School District 14	+			215	72	33%
Reg. School District 15	+			385	183	48%
Reg. School District 16	+			193	33	17%
Reg. School District 17	+			173	61	35%
Reg. School District 18	+			126	56	44%
Reg. School District 19	+			280	101	36%

Connecticut Academic Performance Test

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2008-2009		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals
RESCs***	106	26	25%	239	36	15%
Unified Sch. Dist 2 DCF	71	0	0%	70	+	
Voc-Tech Schools	2,573	16	1%	2,563	208	8%
Other Schools	1,002	315	31%	941	243	26%
CONNECTICUT	37,957	12,590	33%	42,612	11,414	27%

The percentage of Connecticut 10th graders meeting goal on the Connecticut Academic Performance Test (CAPT) declined from 33 percent in 2005-06 to 27 percent in 2008-09. While some towns saw small increases, the drop in performance was close to universal, with declines in a mix of high-performing and poorly-performing districts, and wealthy and poorer towns.

Declines from 2005-06 to 2008-09 were recorded in every county except Windham. Charter/magnet school data are too limited to compare. Regional school districts also saw declines. Urban districts saw declines, along with suburban and rural districts. One bright spot was an improvement for vocational-technical schools, albeit from a very low base.

The decline is surprising and distressing in light of the emphasis placed on standardized testing under the federal No Child Left Behind Act. Perhaps because of the greater emphasis on testing, more students took the test in 2008-09 (42,612) than in 2005-06 (37,957). This does not account for the poorer performance, as fewer 10th graders met goal in 2008-09 (11,414) than in 2005-06 (12,590).

The drop in scores also comes as Connecticut is increasing its high school graduation requirements. The General Assembly passed legislation in 2010, both to ensure that graduates have the skills they need for college and the work force and to make the state more competitive in seeking federal Race to the Top funding. Despite this and other legislation, Connecticut did not succeed in the federal competition.



Education reform efforts will continue at the federal, state, and local levels, with goals to make students more competitive in the global economy and to close the achievement gap between Whites and students of color and wealthier and poor students. Recommendations of the Connecticut Commission on Educational Achievement and school reform advocates who succeeded in passing legislation in 2010 will continue.

While confronting a huge state budget deficit for the biennium, Gov.-elect Dannel Malloy and the legislature will also need to address educational challenges reflected in the CAPT score decline.

Jim Horan

Executive Director

Connecticut Association for Human Services

Key

- *** County and special category totals and average percentages have been calculated by the authors
- * Most or all high school students in these towns attend endowed and incorporated academies: Norwich students attend Free Academy, Winchester students attend Gilbert School, and Woodstock students attend Woodstock Academy.
- + No data available
- RESCs Regional Education Service Center
- SY School Year (September – June)
- % Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number

Graduation Rates

This year, the Connecticut KIDS COUNT Data Book is replacing high school dropout data we have used in the past with the high school graduation rate. The Connecticut State Department of Education (SDE) is changing its method of reporting dropout rate data, but that change did not occur for the years we are reporting in this publication.

Connecticut and other states are moving to a uniform formula for reporting high school graduation rates developed through an agreement brokered by the National Governors Association. Earlier this year, the state reset its high school graduation rate for 2009 based on these new calculating methods which track individual students as they move through the education system. In March, SDE released data that showed 79.3 percent of the class of 2009 graduated high school within four years, compared to previous reports that indicated a state graduation rate of 92 percent.

To bridge the gap between reporting years and methods, we have chosen to use data provided by the Connecticut Coalition for Achievement Now (ConnCAN) which compare SDE's graduation numbers with rates compiled by *Education Week's* Diplomas Count Project. Generally, *Education Week* graduation rates are lower than the rates provided by SDE. In some cases, the numbers are close or the same, but in other cases they differ significantly.

Statewide, SDE data show the graduation rate increasing from 91.2 percent in 2005 to 92.4 percent in 2007, the most recent year for which town-by-town data are available. *Education Week* data shows the graduation rate *decreasing* slightly during the same period from 78.1 percent to 77.7 percent.



The largest, poorest cities (including Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven) had the lowest graduation rates and some of the larger discrepancies between the two sets of data. Some smaller cities also had low graduation rates, including New Britain and New London.

Ed Week reported graduation rates under 70 percent in 2007 for a much larger group of districts than SDE, including Ansonia, Bloomfield, Bristol, Coventry, East Hartford, East Haven, Enfield, Manchester, Meriden, New Britain, Norwalk, Plainfield, Seymour, Stafford, Torrington, Waterbury, West Haven, and Windham.

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Graduation Rates

District	Class of 2005		Class of 2007	
	SDE Rate	Education Week Rate	SDE Rate	Education Week Rate
Fairfield Co.	+	+	+	+
Bethel SD	99.5	81.7	100.0	84.1
Bridgeport SD	74.7	54.2	71.1	54.3
Brookfield SD	98.2	89.0	99.1	87.9
Danbury SD	88.1	72.2	92.4	72.6
Darien SD	99.5	92.0	100.0	84.5
Fairfield SD	97.1	90.8	97.4	97.3
Greenwich SD	96.5	87.6	96.8	93.7
Monroe SD	100.0	97.3	99.2	91.9
New Canaan SD	98.8	95.7	98.9	89.6
New Fairfield SD	95.8	88.7	97.4	88.9
Newtown SD	95.5	92.3	97.5	95.5
Norwalk SD	92.1	72.7	96.8	68.7
Ridgefield SD	97.4	94.3	98.8	91.3
Stamford SD	90.0	80.8	89.4	79.2
Stratford SD	90.9	83.9	94.0	87.4
Trumbull SD	93.4	89.2	99.6	96.3
Weston SD	99.4	91.3	100.0	88.4
Westport SD	99.7	93.1	99.2	98.9
Wilton SD	98.7	93.3	100.0	91.9
Hartford Co.	+	+	+	+
Avon SD	100.0	93.1	99.5	91.7
Berlin SD	96.9	90.8	94.4	85.1
Bloomfield SD	91.9	59.4	94.3	67.6
Bristol SD	93.3	69.2	95.9	65.9
Canton SD	95.9	88.0	94.2	89.1
East Granby SD	94.2	81.9	98.4	85.2
East Hartford SD	86.2	66.5	91.0	61.7
East Windsor SD	89.1	72.1	96.2	79.2
Enfield SD	89.1	66.2	92.2	63.2
Farmington SD	94.5	92.0	97.8	86.7
Glastonbury SD	99.3	97.3	99.6	93.8
Granby SD	99.4	96.5	98.7	99.3
Hartford SD	72.3	38.6	77.0	39.8
Manchester SD	93.0	63.5	94.4	63.2

District	Class of 2005		Class of 2007		District	Class of 2005		Class of 2007		District	Class of 2005		Class of 2007	
	SDE Rate	Education Week Rate	SDE Rate	Education Week Rate		SDE Rate	Education Week Rate	SDE Rate	Education Week Rate		SDE Rate	Education Week Rate	SDE Rate	Education Week Rate
Hartford Co. cont.					New Haven Co.	+	+	+	+	Tolland Co.	+	+	+	+
New Britain SD	73.4	60.2	68.0	63.6	Ansonia SD	85.4	60.9	88.4	66.5	Bolton SD	100.0	83.6	97.5	77.7
Newington SD	99.1	88.3	98.8	76.7	Branford SD	97.8	93.5	95.3	89.1	Coventry SD	93.0	85.8	95.2	68.6
Plainville SD	97.0	86.8	96.4	73.5	Cheshire SD	95.0	91.4	96.4	98.6	Ellington SD	91.8	88.8	98.0	92.6
Rocky Hill SD	97.5	87.1	98.8	94.7	Derby SD	95.6	83.3	96.4	92.9	Somers SD	92.4	85.0	98.5	84.4
Simsbury SD	97.4	97.0	97.8	92.4	East Haven SD	99.2	79.4	98.1	71.8	Stafford SD	84.5	60.7	90.8	60.9
Southington SD	94.4	88.5	96.3	83.3	Guilford SD	99.3	95.9	97.7	92.9	Tolland SD	98.1	92.4	99.2	87.1
South Windsor SD	96.6	89.8	97.7	+	Hamden SD	91.9	81.1	96.0	83.4	Vernon SD	82.4	61.7	94.6	67.4
Suffield SD	95.5	82.4	98.6	90.8	Madison SD	98.3	97.1	98.9	89.8	Windham Co.	+	+	+	+
West Hartford SD	95.8	88.6	95.2	88.7	Meriden SD	90.6	68.8	91.3	63.1	Killingly SD	75.0	67.6	78.9	87.1
Wethersfield SD	95.0	75.1	96.0	84.8	Milford SD	93.4	82.8	92.6	81.7	Plainfield SD	78.2	79.1	81.6	65.1
Windsor SD	87.3	75.6	92.8	76.7	Naugatuck SD	89.3	85.8	90.8	88.7	Putnam SD	87.6	61.8	85.9	76.6
Windsor Locks SD	86.4	78.8	91.0	83.4	New Haven SD	75.0	52.4	78.5	52.0	Thompson SD	88.0	68.6	91.6	77.4
Litchfield Co.	+	+	+	+	North Branford SD	92.8	85.5	94.3	+	Windham SD	87.8	61.2	80.9	58.4
Litchfield SD	92.0	84.9	98.1	85.9	North Haven SD	97.0	96.3	96.9	86.1	Woodstock SD	*	+	*	+
New Milford SD	96.4	77.2	97.5	79.0	Seymour SD	91.1	94.5	92.3	58.8	Regional Schools				
Plymouth SD	84.2	63.5	89.7	80.1	Wallingford SD	93.8	87.6	96.6	88.4	Reg. School Dist. 1	92.3	81.8	87.8	80.6
Thomaston SD	92.1	86.8	90.5	91.9	Waterbury SD	83.6	71.3	83.0	67.4	Reg. School Dist. 4	94.0	97.8	89.9	83.1
Torrington SD	79.0	57.2	81.5	68.3	West Haven SD	94.1	55.3	95.2	58.3	Reg. School Dist. 5	98.4	92.8	96.0	95.6
Watertown SD	90.9	82.4	94.7	85.4	Wolcott SD	92.6	81.5	98.4	82.2	Reg. School Dist. 6	97.4	88.0	98.8	81.4
Winchester SD	*	+	*	+	New London Co.	+	+	+	+	Reg. School Dist. 7	95.7	90.5	98.3	77.8
Middlesex Co.	+	+	+	+	Colchester SD	97.4	89.3	96.4	93.5	Reg. School Dist. 8	89.3	74.6	92.0	78.2
Clinton SD	92.9	86.8	96.1	83.8	East Lyme SD	96.5	93.4	97.4	91.2	Reg. School Dist. 9	99.1	89.9	97.0	93.0
Cromwell SD	96.3	86.3	96.9	77.2	Griswold SD	82.3	87.6	87.9	70.1	Reg. School Dist. 10	95.8	96.8	98.3	94.4
East Haddam SD	97.2	77.5	95.9	86.9	Groton SD	98.9	74.6	98.1	73.6	Reg. School Dist. 11	84.3	95.8	92.9	75.4
East Hampton SD	99.2	92.8	99.1	87.7	Lebanon SD	96.1	91.3	98.5	85.3	Reg. School Dist. 12	93.3	83.3	100.0	94.1
Middletown SD	93.6	67.3	97.3	71.8	Ledyard SD	94.7	78.3	94.7	79.8	Reg. School Dist. 13	98.6	91.5	88.2	88.9
Portland SD	100.0	95.1	98.9	94.5	Montville SD	97.8	84.4	96.1	76.8	Reg. School Dist. 14	98.4	88.5	98.9	90.6
Westbrook SD	100.0	80.2	98.5	98.5	New London SD	55.7	52.7	85.7	41.0	Reg. School Dist. 15	93.3	73.1	96.6	87.0
					No. Stonington SD	91.2	81.2	96.4	91.5	Reg. School Dist. 17	100.0	94.2	100.0	94.9
					Norwich SD	*	+	*	+	Reg. School Dist. 18	96.6	88.2	98.3	94.0
					Stonington SD	93.0	86.4	94.8	87.5	Reg. School Dist. 19	87.6	87.7	94.6	98.7
					Waterford SD	+	+	95.2	88.8	CONNECTICUT	92.1¹	78.1²	92.4	77.7

1 Connecticut State Department of Education. State Aggregated Graduation Rate, Class of 2005.

2 Editorial Projects in Education. (2008). School to College—Connecticut. *Diplomas Count*. Bethesda, MD.

Key + No data available

CHAPTER THREE

HEALTH



LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

INFANT MORTALITY (AGES BIRTH TO ONE YEAR)

TEEN BIRTHS (AGES 15 -17)

HUSKY A AND B (AGES BIRTH TO 19) – CHILD ENROLLMENT



Late or No Prenatal Care

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	#	%	#	%
Fairfield Co.	1,482	12.5%	1,332	12.3%
Bethel	25	11.9%	18	9.5%
Bridgeport	525	21.1%	428	18.5%
Brookfield	19	11.6%	8	5.8%
Danbury	233	19.6%	182	14.8%
Darien	6	2.1%	11	4.8%
Easton	2	*	2	*
Fairfield	24	3.5%	22	3.9%
Greenwich	35	5.2%	30	5.3%
Monroe	6	3.6%	5	3.3%
New Canaan	9	4.7%	10	6.5%
New Fairfield	5	3.9%	6	5.0%
Newtown	17	7.1%	20	10.0%
Norwalk	160	12.2%	203	16.3%
Redding	2	*	7	11.1%
Ridgefield	18	7.7%	12	6.6%
Shelton	19	4.8%	23	6.5%
Sherman	4	*	1	*
Stamford	278	14.9%	247	13.8%
Stratford	60	9.9%	55	9.8%
Trumbull	12	3.4%	16	5.0%
Weston	4	*	3	*
Westport	10	4.3%	14	6.9%
Wilton	9	5.1%	9	6.7%
Hartford Co.	2,025	19.4%	1,524	14.9%
Avon	18	11.7%	9	7.1%
Berlin	17	10.4%	11	7.2%
Bloomfield	21	11.4%	25	13.6%
Bristol	77	10.6%	81	11.7%
Burlington	7	7.2%	5	5.9%
Canton	6	5.9%	8	7.9%
East Granby	2	*	0	0
East Hartford	182	26.0%	131	17.3%
East Windsor	13	12.4%	19	14.7%
Enfield	46	10.3%	32	8.1%
Farmington	27	13.1%	19	9.2%
Glastonbury	25	7.7%	19	6.3%
Granby	7	7.1%	5	4.8%
Hartford	846	37.8%	471	22.2%
Hartland	0	0	0	0
Manchester	122	16.4%	121	14.2%
Marlborough	4	*	3	*
New Britain	249	22.9%	258	24.0%
Newington	27	9.8%	30	11.4%
Plainville	18	10.2%	24	13.2%
Rocky Hill	25	12.8%	26	13.8%
Simsbury	29	15.2%	13	7.9%
South Windsor	28	12.6%	15	7.0%
Southington	32	7.6%	49	12.1%

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	#	%	#	%
Hartford Co. cont.				
Suffield	9	7.8%	12	11.8%
West Hartford	77	12.0%	65	10.0%
Wethersfield	38	15.3%	22	8.9%
Windsor	52	16.2%	39	13.2%
Windsor Locks	21	18.8%	12	10.9%
Litchfield Co.	162	8.7%	130	7.6%
Barkhamsted	2	*	2	*
Bethlehem	3	*	1	*
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0
Canaan	3	*	3	*
Colebrook	1	*	1	*
Cornwall	0	0	0	0
Goshen	2	*	0	0
Harwinton	4	*	3	*
Kent	2	*	2	*
Litchfield	3	*	4	*
Morris	0	0	0	0
New Hartford	9	13.4%	3	*
New Milford	22	6.8%	24	7.8%
Norfolk	1	*	2	*
North Canaan	1	*	3	*
Plymouth	10	7.4%	12	9.3%
Roxbury	6	27.3%	0	0
Salisbury	2	*	1	*
Sharon	1	*	3	*
Thomaston	5	7.0%	4	*
Torrington	54	13.1%	27	6.6%
Warren	0	0	1	*
Washington	1	*	1	*
Watertown	15	7.0%	20	10.5%
Winchester	8	6.7%	9	7.0%
Woodbury	7	8.0%	4	*
Middlesex Co.	162	9.7%	135	8.4%
Chester	5	15.6%	2	*
Clinton	13	9.2%	5	4.0%
Cromwell	18	13.7%	13	8.5%
Deep River	3	*	2	*
Durham	3	*	4	*
East Haddam	10	11.1%	7	7.8%
East Hampton	10	5.9%	13	8.3%
Essex	3	*	4	*
Haddam	7	7.6%	2	*
Killingworth	2	*	5	10.6%
Middlefield	2	*	5	16.1%
Middletown	66	12.2%	54	9.5%
Old Saybrook	6	7.9%	7	10.1%
Portland	12	14.5%	4	*
Westbrook	2	*	8	16.3%

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	#	%	#	%
New Haven Co.	1,409	13.8%	1,266	12.8%
Ansonia	22	8.7%	18	7.9%
Beacon Falls	4	*	1	*
Bethany	4	*	4	*
Branford	12	5.0%	14	6.1%
Cheshire	12	5.2%	10	4.9%
Derby	16	9.1%	18	11.9%
East Haven	38	11.9%	22	7.3%
Guilford	10	5.6%	8	5.8%
Hamden	67	10.1%	54	8.4%
Madison	10	7.8%	3	*
Meriden	157	17.8%	148	16.0%
Middlebury	4	*	2	*
Milford	39	7.8%	42	8.8%
Naugatuck	18	4.6%	26	7.5%
New Haven	501	23.5%	451	21.7%
North Branford	8	5.8%	4	*
North Haven	10	5.0%	9	4.8%
Orange	6	5.5%	0	0
Oxford	3	*	3	*
Prospect	6	7.6%	2	*
Seymour	10	6.1%	7	4.0%
Southbury	11	7.9%	8	7.5%
Wallingford	43	10.1%	42	9.9%
Waterbury	255	15.4%	247	14.4%
West Haven	130	17.1%	110	15.8%
Wolcott	10	8.2%	9	6.8%
Woodbridge	3	*	4	*
New London Co.	304	10.0%	292	9.8%
Bozrah	1	*	3	*
Colchester	8	4.7%	9	6.3%
East Lyme	7	5.2%	6	4.7%
Franklin	2	*	3	*
Griswold	10	7.1%	11	8.0%
Groton	52	8.0%	55	8.5%
Lebanon	4	*	2	*
Ledyard	15	8.8%	12	7.0%
Lisbon	3	*	2	*
Lyme	1	*	2	*
Montville	12	7.3%	16	8.7%
New London	48	13.0%	50	13.1%
No. Stonington	5	10.6%	0	0
Norwich	99	17.6%	84	15.1%
Old Lyme	5	10.9%	7	15.6%
Preston	4	*	2	*
Salem	4	*	1	*
Sprague	3	*	5	15.2%
Stonington	7	5.6%	12	9.0%
Voluntown	4	*	1	*
Waterford	10	6.2%	9	5.9%

Late or No Prenatal Care

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	#	%	#	%
Tolland Co.	155	11.2%	136	10.5%
Andover	3	*	2	*
Bolton	5	14.3%	5	14.7%
Columbia	9	18.8%	2	*
Coventry	9	6.9%	8	6.3%
Ellington	12	7.9%	17	9.6%
Hebron	7	6.4%	4	*
Mansfield	15	14.0%	9	9.7%
Somers	9	13.6%	5	7.5%
Stafford	13	9.0%	15	12.4%
Tolland	23	14.5%	13	9.2%
Union	1	*	0	0
Vernon	47	13.6%	53	15.0%
Willington	2	*	3	*
Windham Co.	159	12.1%	132	10.3%
Ashford	5	10.4%	4	*
Brooklyn	6	7.9%	8	9.1%
Canterbury	5	11.1%	3	*
Chaplin	0	*	2	*
Eastford	4	*	1	*
Hampton	2	*	0	0
Killingly	20	9.0%	17	8.2%
Plainfield	25	12.8%	22	12.1%
Pomfret	2	*	4	*
Putnam	10	9.2%	9	6.9%
Scotland	1	*	0	0
Sterling	2	*	0	0
Thompson	8	8.5%	9	11.7%
Windham	64	19.1%	46	14.2%
Woodstock	5	9.8%	7	12.3%
CONNECTICUT	5,858	14.0%	4,947	12.4%

Key

* Percentages for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred during the reported time period are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers

SFY State Fiscal Year

The percent of mothers who obtained prenatal care after the first trimester of their pregnancy decreased from 14 percent in SFY 2006 to 12.4 percent in SFY 2008. The rate is a little lower than the rate of 12.9 percent in SYF2004. Prenatal care helps to detect potential problems early, to prevent them if possible, and to refer the mother to appropriate specialists if needed. Mothers who receive prenatal care early in their pregnancies are more likely to reduce risk factors associated with pregnancy early on.

Most private insurance plans, as well as State of Connecticut Medicaid, HUSKY, and Healthy Start plans, cover all phases of prenatal care, delivery, and postnatal care.

The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) was awarded technical assistance through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to explore ways to address significant racial and ethnic health disparities related to prenatal care, infant mortality, low birth weight, and teen pregnancy. A forum was held with statewide and community-based leaders to examine data, programs and services available, and identify low-cost steps to improve delivery and coordination of care.

In a subsequent January 2010 report to DPH, the author stated that persistent racial and ethnic disparities exist during the preconception and interconception period, the prenatal period, and at birth.¹ Disparities also exist in non-adequate prenatal care, which is defined as a combination of the month of the first prenatal care visit and the total visits during pregnancy. According to the report, among first-time mothers in Connecticut, those enrolled in Medicaid were less likely to enroll in childbirth classes than all first-time mothers in the state.²



Disparities in prenatal care are not limited to personal behavior, according to the report. They are significantly influenced by environments, both positive and negative, such as schools, health care centers, neighborhood and community, and state and federal policies.

The report made several recommendations to improve access to and coordination of prenatal care in Connecticut, including: ensure maximal co-enrollment in WIC and HUSKY A; maximize United Way 211 services; encourage father involvement; maintain a professional perinatal resource list; expand information and outreach; increase training of providers; and pilot Centering Parenting, an existing prenatal program in Connecticut.

Maggie Adair

Deputy Director

Connecticut Association for Human Services

Endnotes

1 Lipkin, H. MD, MS. with Stone, C.L. and Sullivan, K., eds. (2010). *Persistent Disparities in Connecticut's Perinatal System of Care*. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Department of Public Health.

2 Ibid.

Low Birth Weight

In Connecticut, the rate of low birth weight births stayed the same between SFY 2006 and SFY 2008, at 8.1 percent. That rate is nearly identical to the rate in SFY 2004 (8.0 percent), but higher than the rate in SFY 2001 (6.9 percent).

There were decreases in low birth weights in large cities such as Bridgeport, Hartford, and Waterbury, while rates increased in other cities, including New Haven, New Britain, and New London.

Low birth weight is defined as a birth weight of 5.5 pounds and is strongly associated with infant mortality. During calendar year 2007, the single child low birth weight rate was 6.6 percent for White mothers, 8.5 percent for Hispanic mothers, and 13.0 percent for Black mothers.¹ The rate among White babies was lower in Connecticut relative to that of the Northeast and United States. However, among Hispanics, the rate was higher than that of the Northeast and United State.²

Risk factors for low birth weight include: a history of low birth weight deliveries; multi-fetal pregnancy; medical, social and mental health; lifestyle; home and work environment; low socio-economic status; low educational level; maternal age between 13 and 19 years; and unmarried.³ In 2006, average hospital stays in Connecticut for a low birth weight baby was 15 times longer than for a higher birth weight baby. Teen mothers, especially those younger than 15 years of age, have a higher risk of giving birth to a low birth weight baby. More than half of multiple births are children of low birth weight. There is evidence that participation in WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) reduces the risk of low birth weight babies.⁴



The Department of Public Health states that in order to reduce low birth weight and its disparities, evidence-based interventions are needed, such as: Healthy Start Program enrollment (HUSKY health insurance for low-income pregnant women); WIC participation; Centering Pregnancy program implementation (a prenatal program available at only four locations in the state); better preconception care, and special care for pregnancies that begin less than 18 months after a prior birth, which are more likely to result in low birth weight births.

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Endnotes

- 1 Davis, L. Low Birth Weight in Connecticut. *Factsheet*, Winter 2009. Hartford, CT: Epidemiology Unit, Connecticut Department of Public Health.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Stone, C.L. and Mueller, L.M. (2009). Association between WIC Enrollment during Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight Outcomes in Connecticut. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Department of Public Health.

Low Birth Weight

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	#	%	#	%
Fairfield Co.	907	7.7%	800	7.3%
Bethel	14	6.7%	13	6.8%
Bridgeport	253	10.2%	236	10.1%
Brookfield	12	7.3%	13	9.4%
Danbury	78	6.6%	77	6.3%
Darien	25	8.6%	14	6.1%
Easton	3	*	3	*
Fairfield	49	7.2%	37	6.5%
Greenwich	39	5.8%	39	6.8%
Monroe	14	8.4%	7	4.7%
New Canaan	6	3.2%	12	7.7%
New Fairfield	5	3.9%	7	5.7%
Newtown	11	4.6%	9	4.5%
Norwalk	93	7.1%	78	6.3%
Redding	0	0	3	*
Ridgefield	18	7.7%	7	3.8%
Shelton	26	6.5%	24	6.7%
Sherman	6	18.2%	0	0
Stamford	133	7.1%	131	7.3%
Stratford	61	10.0%	42	7.4%
Trumbull	31	8.7%	21	6.5%
Weston	10	11.8%	5	7.8%
Westport	9	3.9%	10	4.9%
Wilton	11	6.3%	12	9.0%
Hartford Co.	958	9.2%	923	8.9%
Avon	9	5.8%	8	6.3%
Berlin	14	8.5%	9	5.9%
Bloomfield	21	11.4%	27	14.7%
Bristol	55	7.6%	63	9.1%
Burlington	5	5.2%	2	*
Canton	6	5.9%	7	6.9%
East Granby	1	*	2	*
East Hartford	76	10.8%	84	11.0%
East Windsor	6	5.7%	23	17.4%
Enfield	38	8.5%	25	6.3%
Farmington	16	7.8%	16	7.7%
Glastonbury	21	6.4%	16	5.3%
Granby	2	0*	5	4.8%
Hartford	294	13.1%	249	11.6%
Hartland	0	0	0	0
Manchester	59	8.0%	56	6.5%
Marlborough	4	*	3	*
New Britain	107	9.8%	120	11.1%
Newington	26	9.5%	14	5.3%
Plainville	13	7.4%	17	9.3%
Rocky Hill	21	10.8%	12	6.3%
Simsbury	7	3.7%	9	5.4%
South Windsor	13	5.9%	10	4.7%
Southington	25	5.9%	29	7.1%

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	#	%	#	%
Hartford Co. cont.	958	9.2%	923	8.9%
Suffield	5	4.3%	2	*
West Hartford	46	7.2%	55	8.4%
Wethersfield	24	9.6%	21	8.4%
Windsor	35	10.9%	32	10.7%
Windsor Locks	9	8.0%	7	6.4%
Litchfield Co.	127	6.9%	129	7.5%
Barkhamsted	3	*	2	*
Bethlehem	2	*	1	*
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0
Canaan	4	*	0	0
Colebrook	0	0	0	0
Cornwall	1	*	3	*
Goshen	1	*	0	0
Harwinton	5	9.4%	6	11.5%
Kent	1	*	4	*
Litchfield	1	*	2	*
Morris	0	0	0	0
New Hartford	1	*	3	*
New Milford	20	6.2%	22	7.1%
Norfolk	1	*	0	0
North Canaan	1	*	1	*
Plymouth	9	6.6%	9	6.9%
Roxbury	3	*	0	0
Salisbury	2	*	1	*
Sharon	1	*	0	0
Thomaston	8	11.3%	5	7.4%
Torrington	26	6.3%	24	5.8%
Warren	1	*	3	*
Washington	3	*	2	*
Watertown	11	5.1%	19	9.9%
Winchester	16	13.3%	14	10.9%
Woodbury	6	6.8%	8	11.0%
Middlesex Co.	113	6.7%	99	6.1%
Chester	1	*	0	0
Clinton	15	10.6%	8	6.3%
Cromwell	5	3.8%	12	7.8%
Deep River	6	10.0%	0	0
Durham	4	*	2	*
East Haddam	5	5.6%	8	8.9%
East Hampton	23	13.6%	16	10.3%
Essex	2	*	1	*
Haddam	5	5.4%	2	*
Killingworth	3	*	1	*
Middlefield	1	*	2	*
Middletown	29	5.4%	43	7.5%
Old Saybrook	3	*	1	*
Portland	5	6.0%	1	*
Westbrook	6	10.7%	2	*

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	#	%	#	%
New Haven Co.	874	8.5%	848	8.5%
Ansonia	14	5.6%	22	9.7%
Beacon Falls	2	*	3	*
Bethany	0	0	3	*
Branford	14	5.8%	24	10.3%
Cheshire	15	6.5%	13	6.3%
Derby	15	8.6%	11	7.2%
East Haven	26	8.2%	24	7.9%
Guilford	16	9.0%	4	*
Hamden	55	8.3%	44	6.8%
Madison	6	4.7%	5	4.8%
Meriden	73	8.3%	77	8.3%
Middlebury	3	*	3	*
Milford	37	7.4%	37	7.7%
Naugatuck	42	10.6%	20	5.8%
New Haven	205	9.6%	234	11.1%
North Branford	9	6.5%	11	8.7%
North Haven	19	9.5%	10	5.3%
Orange	8	7.3%	5	6.1%
Oxford	6	4.5%	15	12.9%
Prospect	4	*	4	*
Seymour	11	6.7%	11	6.4%
Southbury	11	7.9%	7	6.5%
Wallingford	28	6.6%	22	5.1%
Waterbury	180	10.8%	164	9.5%
West Haven	60	7.9%	58	8.2%
Wolcott	6	4.9%	11	8.3%
Woodbridge	9	15.3%	6	12.8%
New London Co.	210	6.9%	215	7.2%
Bozrah	1	*	0	0
Colchester	10	5.9%	6	4.2%
East Lyme	14	10.4%	8	6.3%
Franklin	1	*	1	*
Griswold	8	5.7%	14	10.2%
Groton	53	8.2%	48	7.4%
Lebanon	5	7.7%	3	*
Ledyard	13	7.6%	11	6.4%
Lisbon	3	*	4	12.5%
Lyme	0	0	1	*
Montville	9	5.5%	6	3.3%
New London	27	7.3%	35	9.1%
North Stonington	1	*	4	*
Norwich	44	7.8%	46	8.3%
Old Lyme	1	*	4	*
Preston	2	*	1	*
Salem	1	*	1	*
Sprague	1	*	1	*
Stonington	8	6.4%	9	6.7%
Voluntown	0	0	1	*
Waterford	8	4.9%	11	7.1%

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	#	%	#	%
Tolland Co.	105	7.6%	107	8.2%
Andover	7	21.2%	0	0
Bolton	1	*	7	20.0%
Columbia	6	12.5%	3	*
Covestry	5	3.8%	7	5.5%
Ellington	6	4.0%	15	8.4%
Hebron	8	7.3%	8	10.8%
Mansfield	13	12.1%	6	6.5%
Somers	2	*	3	*
Stafford	9	6.2%	5	4.1%
Tolland	20	12.6%	16	11.2%
Union	0	0	1	*
Vernon	26	7.5%	34	9.5%
Willington	2	*	2	*
Windham Co.	95	7.2%	92	7.1%
Ashford	3	*	3	*
Brooklyn	6	7.9%	4	*
Canterbury	2	*	2	*
Chaplin	0	0	0	0
Eastford	1	*	1	*
Hampton	1	*	1	*
Killingly	23	10.4%	13	6.2%
Plainfield	13	6.6%	10	5.5%
Pomfret	3	*	3	*
Putnam	6	5.5%	6	4.6%
Scotland	0	0	1	*
Sterling	7	18.4%	2	*
Thompson	7	7.4%	8	9.6%
Windham	22	6.6%	31	9.5%
Woodstock	1	*	7	10.9%
CONNECTICUT	3,389	8.1%	3,004	8.1%

Key	*	Percentages for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred during the reported time period are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers
	SFY	State Fiscal Year

Infant Mortality (Birth to One Year)

Locality	2004-2006		2006-2008		Locality	2004-2006		2006-2008		Locality	2004-2006		2006-2008	
	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000		Total Deaths	Rate/1,000	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000		Total Deaths	Rate/1,000	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000
Fairfield Co.	149	4.2	160	4.7	Hartford Co. cont.					New Haven Co.	213	7.0	226	7.4
Bethel	4	*	5	8.0	Suffield	4	*	3	*	Ansonia	6	8.1	5	6.9
Bridgeport	61	8.5	60	8.4	West Hartford	6	2.9	4	*	Beacon Falls	2	*	2	*
Brookfield	1	*	1	*	Wethersfield	3	*	3	*	Bethany	0	0	0	0
Danbury	15	4.4	19	5.2	Windsor	3	*	9	9.8	Branford	2	*	4	*
Darien	1	*	4	*	Windsor Locks	0	0	0	0	Cheshire	2	*	2	*
Easton	1	*	2	*	Litchfield Co.	20.0	3.6	24	4.5	Derby	1	*	2	*
Fairfield	11	5.5	11	5.8	Barkhamsted	0	0	0	0	East Haven	5	5.3	4	*
Greenwich	3	*	4	*	Bethlehem	0	0	0	0	Guilford	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	2	*	Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	Hamden	8	4.1	9	4.5
New Canaan	1	*	2	*	Canaan	0	0	0	0	Madison	3	*	0	0
New Fairfield	2	*	2	*	Colebrook	0	0	0	0	Meriden	17	6.8	15	5.6
Newtown	0	0	0	0	Cornwall	0	0	0	0	Middlebury	0	0	0	0
Norwalk	12	3.0	16	4.2	Goshen	0	0	1	*	Milford	9	5.6	11	7.3
Redding	0	0	0	0	Harwinton	1	*	0	0	Naugatuck	7	5.9	14	12.2
Ridgefield	1	*	1	*	Kent	0	0	0	0	New Haven	81	13.1	72	11.2
Shelton	1	*	0	0	Litchfield	0	0	0	0	North Branford	0	0	2	*
Sherman	2	*	0	0	Morris	0	0	0	0	North Haven	1	*	2	*
Stamford	13	2.4	15	2.7	New Hartford	1	*	4	*	Orange	0	0	1	*
Stratford	13	7.7	9	5.2	New Milford	7	6.7	5	5.3	Oxford	1	*	0	0
Trumbull	5	4.5	4	*	Norfolk	0	0	0	0	Prospect	2	*	3	*
Weston	0	0	0	0	North Canaan	0	0	0	0	Seymour	2	*	3	*
Westport	2	*	1	*	Plymouth	2	*	2	*	Southbury	1	*	1	*
Wilton	0	0	2	*	Roxbury	0	0	0	0	Wallingford	5	3.7	6	4.5
Hartford Co.	220	7.0	222	7.1	Salisbury	0	0	1	*	Waterbury	35	7.1	47	9.0
Avon	2	*	1	*	Sharon	0	0	0	0	West Haven	20	9.1	14	6.2
Berlin	3	*	3	*	Thomaston	0	0	2	*	Wolcott	0	0	3	*
Bloomfield	12	22.6	10	18.1	Torrington	2	*	4	*	Woodbridge	3	*	4	*
Bristol	16	7.1	18	8.3	Warren	0	0	0	0	New London Co.	51	5.5	56	6.1
Burlington	0	0	2	*	Washington	0	0	1	*	Bozrah	1	*	1	*
Canton	0	0	0	0	Watertown	4	*	3	*	Colchester	0	0	4	*
East Granby	1	*	1	*	Winchester	3	*	1	*	East Lyme	1	*	4	*
East Hartford	19	9.2	21	9.4	Woodbury	0	0	0	0	Franklin	0	0	0	0
East Windsor	2	*	2	*	Middlesex Co.	18.0	3.5	23	4.6	Griswold	1	*	2	*
Enfield	16	11.6	7	5.5	Chester	0	0	0	0	Groton	16	8.1	11	5.7
Farmington	1	*	3	*	Clinton	2	*	0	0	Lebanon	1	*	0	0
Glastonbury	3	*	2	*	Cromwell	3	*	3	*	Ledyard	3	*	3	*
Granby	0	0	3	*	Deep River	0	0	0	0	Lisbon	1	*	0	0
Hartford	66	10.1	64	9.8	Durham	0	0	1	*	Lyme	0	0	0	0
Hartland	0	0	0	0	East Haddam	0	0	2	*	Montville	2	*	4	*
Manchester	20	9.2	17	7.2	East Hampton	1	*	4	*	New London	9	8.0	5	4.3
Marlborough	1	*	1	*	Essex	2	*	1	*	North Stonington	0	0	3	*
New Britain	26	8.1	22	6.6	Haddam	1	*	1	*	Norwich	11	7.0	12	7.3
Newington	2	*	8	9.4	Killingworth	1	*	0	0	Old Lyme	0	0	0	0
Plainville	2	*	3	*	Middlefield	0	0	0	0	Preston	0	0	0	0
Rocky Hill	2	*	1	*	Middletown	7	4.3	7	4.2	Salem	1	*	0	0
Simsbury	0	0	0	0	Old Saybrook	0	0	3	*	Sprague	1	*	1	*
South Windsor	4	*	3	*	Portland	1	*	1	*	Stonington	0	0	2	*
Southington	6	5.7	11	9.1	Westbrook	0	0	0	0	Voluntown	0	0	1	*
										Waterford	3	*	3	*

Locality	2004-2006		2006-2008	
	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000
Tolland Co.	18.0	4.3	16	5.9
Andover	0	0	0	0
Bolton	0	0	1	*
Columbia	2	*	2	*
Coventry	0	0	0	0
Ellington	0	0	2	*
Hebron	0	0	0	0
Mansfield	3	*	1	*
Somers	0	0	2	*
Stafford	4	*	2	*
Tolland	2	*	2	*
Union	0	0	0	0
Vernon	6	5.5	12	11.5
Willington	1	*	1	*
Windham Co.	28	7.1	26	6.6
Ashford	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	3	*	1	*
Canterbury	0	0	0	0
Chaplin	0	0	0	0
Eastford	2	*	2	*
Hampton	1	*	1	*
Killingly	5	7.5	7	11.2
Plainfield	5	9.0	2	*
Pomfret	0	0	0	0
Putnam	1	*	2	*
Scotland	1	*	2	*
Sterling	1	*	2	*
Thompson	1	*	2	*
Windham	7	7.1	5	4.8
Woodstock	1	*	0	
CONNECTICUT	717	5.7	753	6.2

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality in Connecticut increased from 717 infant deaths (a rate of 5.7 infant deaths per 1,000) to 753 infant deaths (6.2 infant deaths per 1,000) between the 2004-2006 and 2006-2008 time periods. Looking at town-level data, we see a mix of increases and decreases, with little pattern evident. (It should be noted that two five year periods do not necessarily indicate a trend.)

Infant deaths in Bridgeport remained relatively constant, rose slightly in Hartford, and decreased to a large extent in New Haven. In some second-tier cities—such as Danbury, Norwalk, Stamford, and Waterbury—the numbers are elevated slightly, but in others—Groton, New London, and West Haven—the number of infant deaths declined. Sizable decreases are also found in older inner-ring suburbs (Enfield, New Britain, and Stratford), while increases are seen in others (Windsor and Newington). In several towns, the number of infant deaths was small and stayed the same from one three-year period to the next.

In 2000, a national health objective was established by the Centers for Disease Control and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to reduce infant mortality across the country and across racial/ethnic groups to 7.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The 2010 target was to reduce the rate even further to 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000. Between 1995 and 2002 the infant mortality rate declined for all racial/ethnic groups. Larger declines were not seen for those racial/ethnic groups with higher than average rates, which would be needed to achieve the goal.¹

As seen by the data presented here, Connecticut overall has reached the 2000 objective but has not met the 2010 objective. A project to improve data collection and reporting on racial/ethnic disparities in infant mortality and five other health indicators was created by the Connecticut Department of Public Health and the Connecticut Health Foundation in 2007. The project found that between 2001 and 2005, the rate of infant deaths among racial/ethnic groups in Connecticut was 3.9 for Whites, 13.0 for Blacks and 6.5 for Hispanics per 1,000 live births.²

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Endnotes

- Centers for Disease Control. (2005). Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Infant Mortality --- United States, 1995-2002. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. June 10, 2005 /54(22); 553-556. Retrieved November 22, 2010 from <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5422a1.htm>
- Connecticut Health Disparities Project. *The 2009 Connecticut Health Disparities Report*. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Department of Public Health. Retrieved November 22, 2010 from http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/hisr/pdf/2009ct_healthdisparitiesreport.pdf

Key

* Percentages for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred during the reported time period are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers

Teen Births

Births to teens, ages 15 through 17, continued to decline from 2006 to 2008, improving in many places, including most of our larger cities.

In 2008, Hartford continued to improve its rate of teen births (49.2 per 1,000 in 2006 to 47.3 in 2008). Bridgeport also sustained improvement from 40 in 2006 to 38.1 in 2008. Waterbury decreased from a rate of 43.1 in 2006 to 39.3 in 2008. The exception was New Haven, which rose from a rate of 41.5 in 2006 to 44.3 in 2008.

It is worth noting that in many towns, an increase or decrease of even a few births to teens in any one year could be interpreted as a trend, which can be reversed the following year by only a slight change in the opposite direction. Thus, when looking at any indicator, it is important to examine data over time for consistency.

With the implementation of the federal Affordable Health Care Act on the horizon, there is hope that several new programs will attack the racial and ethnic health disparities that continue to impact the state's teen birth rate. We know that Connecticut's Black and Latina women are considerably more likely to give birth as teens than white teenagers. The CDC tells us that one in four American teen girls and one in two African American girls has a sexually transmitted disease. Access to information and affordable contraceptives for sexually active teens is an important prevention tool.

There is renewed support at the federal level for comprehensive, medically accurate sex education, and for scientifically proven teen pregnancy prevention programs. With reliable programming in place, communities could continue to make strides in preventing both teen births and repeat births to teen



mothers. Connecticut may also choose to expand its Medicaid family planning program, as permitted under the Affordable Health Care Act, making family planning services more widely available at low cost to eligible uninsured women.

Meanwhile, state and local budget constraints affect school-based health and sex education programs. Despite enormous support from parents, the implementation of age-appropriate sex education remains unreliable and uneven from one Connecticut school district to another.

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Teen Births (Ages 15–17)

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY2008	
	Teen Births	Rate/1,000	Teen Births	Rate/1,000
Fairfield Co.	205	12.6	177	11.1
Bethel	1	*	0	0
Bridgeport	116	40.0	109	38.1
Brookfield	1	*	1	*
Danbury	13	10.2	12	9.5
Darien	0	0	0	0
Easton	0	0	0	0
Fairfield	2	*	3	*
Greenwich	2	*	2	*
Monroe	2	*	0	0
New Canaan	2	*	0	0
New Fairfield	2	*	0	0
Newtown	1	*	0	0
Norwalk	23	19.5	21	18.0
Redding	0	0	0	0
Ridgefield	1	*	0	0
Shelton	4	*	1	*
Sherman	0	0	0	0
Stamford	28	15.6	14	7.8
Stratford	7	7.8	13	14.8
Trumbull	0	0	1	*
Weston	0	0	0	0
Westport	0	0	0	0
Wilton	0	0	0	0
Hartford Co.	282	16.9	274	16.4
Avon	0	0	0	0
Berlin	0	0	1	*
Bloomfield	5	14.2	5	14.2
Bristol	15	12.9	11	9.5
Burlington	0	0	1	*
Canton	0	0	0	0
East Granby	0	0	0	0
East Hartford	21	22.6	16	17.3
East Windsor	0	0	4	*
Enfield	5	5.8	4	*
Farmington	0	0	2	*
Glastonbury	1	*	1	*
Granby	0	0	1	*
Hartford	141	49.2	135	47.3
Hartland	0	0	0	0
Manchester	12	12.0	17	16.7
Marlborough	0	0	0	0
New Britain	65	51.0	55	43.3
Newington	0	0	2	*
Plainville	0	0	0	0
Rocky Hill	2	*	0	0
Simsbury	0	0	1	*
South Windsor	0	0	1	*
Southington	0	0	1	*

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY2008	
	Teen Births	Rate/1,000	Teen Births	Rate/1,000
Hartford Co. cont.				
Suffield	0	0	0	0
West Hartford	7	6.1	10	8.7
Wethersfield	1	*	1	*
Windsor	5	8.3	5	8.3
Windsor Locks	2	*	0	0
Litchfield Co.	25	6.6	22	5.9
Barkhamsted	0	0	0	0
Bethlehem	0	0	0	0
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0
Canaan	0	0	0	0
Colebrook	1	*	0	0
Cornwall	0	0	0	0
Goshen	0	0	0	0
Harwinton	0	0	1	*
Kent	0	0	0	0
Litchfield	0	0	0	0
Morris	0	0	0	0
New Hartford	0	0	0	0
New Milford	2	*	2	*
Norfolk	0	0	0	0
North Canaan	0	0	0	0
Plymouth	3	*	1	*
Roxbury	0	0	0	0
Salisbury	0	0	1	*
Sharon	0	0	0	0
Thomaston	0	0	1	*
Torrington	17	26.3	10	15.7
Warren	0	0	1	*
Washington	0	0	0	0
Watertown	1	*	1	*
Winchester	1	*	4	*
Woodbury	0	0	0	0
Middlesex Co.	20	6.8	21	7.1
Chester	1	*	0	0
Clinton	1	*	1	*
Cromwell	1	*	1	*
Deep River	1	*	2	*
Durham	0	0	0	0
East Haddam	1	*	2	*
East Hampton	0	0	4	*
Essex	0	0	0	0
Haddam	1	*	0	0
Killingworth	0	0	0	0
Middlefield	0	0	1	*
Middletown	14	19.6	7	9.7
Old Saybrook	0	0	0	0
Portland	0	0	2	*
Westbrook	0	0	1	*

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY2008	
	Teen Births	Rate/1,000	Teen Births	Rate/1,000
New Haven Co.	281	17.5	268	16.7
Ansonia	3	*	4	*
Beacon Falls	0	0	0	0
Bethany	0	0	0	0
Branford	2	*	4	*
Cheshire	1	*	1	*
Derby	3	*	2	*
East Haven	5	10.2	3	*
Guilford	1	*	1	*
Hamden	11	11.2	8	8.1
Madison	1	*	0	0
Meriden	33	29.2	29	25.8
Middlebury	0	0	1	*
Milford	4	*	2	*
Naugatuck	4	*	4	*
New Haven	98	41.5	104	44.3
North Branford	0	0	0	0
North Haven	0	0	0	0
Orange	0	0	0	0
Oxford	0	0	1	*
Prospect	0	0	0	0
Seymour	1	*	0	0
Southbury	0	0	0	0
Wallingford	7	8.7	6	7.4
Waterbury	88	43.1	80	39.3
West Haven	15	16.7	16	18.0
Wolcott	4	*	1	*
Woodbridge	0	0	1	*
New London Co.	62	11.7	35	6.6
Bozrah	0	0	0	0
Colchester	0	0	0	0
East Lyme	2	*	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0
Griswold	1	*	1	*
Groton	11	18.6	4	*
Lebanon	1	*	0	0
Ledyard	1	*	0	0
Lisbon	1	*	0	0
Lyme	0	0	0	0
Montville	3	*	4	*
New London	19	43.0	10	22.7
North Stonington	1	*	0	0
Norwich	16	22.0	14	19.2
Old Lyme	0	0	1	*
Preston	0	0	0	0
Salem	1	*	0	0
Sprague	0	0	0	0
Stonington	0	0	0	0
Voluntown	1	*	0	0
Waterford	4	*	1	*

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY2008	
	Teen Births	Rate/1,000	Teen Births	Rate/1,000
Tolland Co.	6	2.2	12	4.5
Andover	0	0	0	0
Bolton	0	0	0	0
Columbia	1	*	0	0
Coventry	0	0	0	0
Ellington	0	0	1	*
Hebron	0	0	1	*
Mansfield	1	*	0	0
Somers	0	0	0	0
Stafford	0	0	1	*
Tolland	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0
Vernon	3	*	9	17.7
Willington	1	*	0	0
Windham Co.	31	12.6	37	15.0
Ashford	1	*	1	*
Brooklyn	2	*	1	*
Canterbury	2	*	0	0
Chaplin	0	0	0	0
Eastford	0	0	0	0
Hampton	0	0	0	0
Killingly	8	22.6	7	19.6
Plainfield	4	*	7	18.1
Pomfret	0	0	0	0
Putnam	1	*	3	*
Scotland	0	0	1	*
Sterling	0	0	0	0
Thompson	0	0	0	0
Windham	13	32.1	17	42.4
Woodstock	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	912	13.7	846	12.8

Key	*	Percentages for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred during the reported time period are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers
	SFY	State Fiscal Year

HUSKY A and B (Birth to 19) – Child Enrollment

Locality	Jan 1, 2006 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2008 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2010 Total A & B
Fairfield Co.	47,888	49,411	78,839
Bethel	643	713	1,187
Bridgeport	21,552	21,469	33,273
Brookfield	316	338	540
Danbury	5,195	5,979	9,005
Darien	109	107	202
Easton	68	59	90
Fairfield	900	937	1,828
Greenwich	1,004	1,036	1,760
Monroe	340	378	637
New Canaan	113	82	202
New Fairfield	371	369	633
Newtown	519	486	931
Norwalk	4,796	4,989	8,229
Redding	98	85	182
Ridgefield	165	181	348
Shelton	1,162	1,197	2,133
Sherman	111	103	181
Stamford	6,692	7,169	10,934
Stratford	2,789	2,792	4,727
Trumbull	637	618	1,229
Weston	33	44	106
Westport	200	204	341
Wilton	75	76	141
Hartford Co.	65,451	66,289	107,582
Avon	211	190	316
Berlin	425	433	760
Bloomfield	1,223	1,191	1,774
Bristol	4,211	4,421	7,595
Burlington	155	144	273
Canton	198	196	330
East Granby	136	118	255
East Hartford	5,432	5,757	9,545
East Windsor	654	620	1,182
Enfield	2,139	2,192	3,722
Farmington	524	541	881
Glastonbury	620	663	1,240
Granby	169	187	348
Hartford	25,025	24,522	37,638
Hartland	85	70	95
Manchester	4,153	4,409	7,575
Marlborough	141	119	237
New Britain	10,285	10,649	17,049
Newington	1,008	1,028	1,671
Plainville	868	878	1,452
Rocky Hill	366	430	785
Simsbury	351	361	622
South Windsor	579	610	1,120
Southington	1,358	1,373	2,301

Locality	Jan 1, 2006 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2008 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2010 Total A & B
Hartford Co. cont.			
Suffield	261	287	421
West Hartford	2,059	2,033	3,515
Wethersfield	771	781	1,363
Windsor	1,422	1,440	2,355
Windsor Locks	622	646	1,162
Litchfield Co.	9,356	9,235	15,867
Barkhamsted	149	143	264
Bethlehem	131	115	228
Bridgewater	37	26	54
Canaan	104	105	201
Colebrook	20	16	50
Cornwall	70	75	129
Goshen	94	96	180
Harwinton	159	169	281
Kent	119	121	196
Litchfield	391	375	553
Morris	100	88	147
New Hartford	163	153	297
New Milford	1,112	1,063	1,924
Norfolk	67	81	96
North Canaan	201	200	170*
Plymouth	685	676	1,141
Roxbury	41	28	71
Salisbury	147	117	200
Sharon	125	115	192
Thomaston	369	343	622
Torrington	2,885	2,949	5,001
Warren	29	38	60
Washington	155	135	192
Watertown	768	799	1,496
Winchester	970	973	1,642
Woodbury	265	236	372
Middlesex Co.	6,584	6,438	10,717
Chester	100	88	161
Clinton	463	451	797
Cromwell	472	455	697
Deep River	293	223	342
Durham	189	125	180
East Haddam	294	233	436
East Hampton	395	407	631
Essex	169	170	320
Haddam	188	188	330
Killingworth	114	121	201
Middlefield	87	99	194
Middletown	2,956	2,994	4,928
Old Saybrook	318	352	619
Portland	353	307	508
Westbrook	193	225	373

Locality	Jan 1, 2006 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2008 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2010 Total A & B
New Haven Co.	67,921	68,715	108,289
Ansonia	1,969	1,953	3,204
Beacon Falls	200	216	359
Bethany	85	97	183
Branford	946	911	1,543
Cheshire	447	462	800
Derby	1,000	1,022	1,724
East Haven	1,813	1,919	3,044
Guilford	433	458	791
Hamden	2,929	2,898	4,626
Madison	286	257	476
Meriden	6,706	6,880	11,145
Middlebury	120	144	239
Milford	1,888	1,828	3,024
Naugatuck	2,101	2,260	3,958
New Haven	19,742	19,146	28,015
North Branford	419	394	695
North Haven	631	667	977
Orange	200	227	353
Oxford	331	286	468
Prospect	248	258	422
Seymour	708	750	1,282
Southbury	254	274	483
Wallingford	1,504	1,597	2,789
Waterbury	17,076	17,847	28,071
West Haven	5,143	5,256	8,409
Wolcott	636	599	1,040
Woodbridge	106	109	169
New London Co.	15,628	15,972	27,484
Bozrah	109	107	196
Colchester	645	651	1,143
East Lyme	486	486	895
Franklin	53	47	91
Griswold	782	735	1,502
Groton	1,875	1,750	3,161
Lebanon	306	338	494
Ledyard	571	551	967
Lisbon	158	186	296
Lyme	42	31	88
Montville	833	833	1,561
New London	3,397	3,470	5,637
North Stonington	252	211	349
Norwich	3,742	4,171	6,905
Old Lyme	168	150	295
Preston	165	156	299
Salem	122	117	208
Sprague	232	262	412
Stonington	860	881	1,505
Voluntown	100	131	203
Waterford	730	708	1,277

HUSKY Program A and B

Locality	Jan 1, 2006 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2008 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2010 Total A & B
Tolland Co.	5,053	5,117	9,102
Andover	96	116	194
Bolton	125	103	228
Columbia	175	150	265
Coventry	460	452	795
Ellington	332	385	694
Hebron	250	215	337
Mansfield	465	475	847
Somers	227	213	379
Stafford	626	554	1,051
Tolland	278	318	568
Union	15	15	20*
Vernon	1,809	1,931	3,399
Willington	195	190	314
Windham Co.	9,265	9,145	15,302
Ashford	274	234	420
Brooklyn	240	413	736
Canterbury	223	270	442
Chaplin	127	125	238
Eastford	43	55	93
Hampton	99	114	187
Killingly	1,735	1,391	2,496
Plainfield	1,268	1,240	2,183
Pomfret	166	152	259
Putnam	782	844	1,392
Scotland	68	78	91
Sterling	200	216	369
Thompson	421	405	751
Windham	3,361	3,371	5,222
Woodstock	258	237	423
CONNECTICUT	227,154	230,343	373,182

Key

* Enrollment for Husky A only. Husky B enrollment too small to report.

In Connecticut, free or low-cost health insurance is available for nearly all children who need it. The Healthcare for UninsUred Kids and Youth (HUSKY) Program is the state's major policy tool for ensuring access to care for children and their families. HUSKY A is a Medicaid managed care program; HUSKY B is Connecticut's separate Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) managed care program.

The HUSKY Program provides free coverage in HUSKY A for children under 19 in families with income less than 185 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) (under \$40,792 for a family of 4). Parents and relative caregivers are also eligible at the same income level. Pregnant women are eligible for HUSKY A if family income is less than 250 percent FPL. Uninsured children under 19 in families with income between 185 percent and 300 percent FPL (\$40,792 to \$66,150 for a family of 4) are eligible for HUSKY B, with nominal cost-sharing for some services and monthly premiums for children in families with income over 235 percent FPL. Uninsured children in families with income over 300 percent FPL are also eligible for coverage in HUSKY B at a state-negotiated group premium rate. U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents of the United States are eligible for HUSKY Program coverage; undocumented immigrant children, parents, and pregnant women are not.

Since intensive outreach began in 1998, the HUSKY Program has experienced steady enrollment growth. HUSKY A is by far the larger and fastest growing program, with enrollment over 387,000 children and parents. In recent years, enrollment in HUSKY B has been fairly stable at about 15,000 children and adolescents.

Early on in the current state budget crisis, state funding for HUSKY outreach was cut almost entirely. However, enrollment has continued to increase. Under provisions of the federal American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009, states like Connecticut that received enhanced federal funding for Medicaid are prohibited from cutting back on eligibility until at least June 30, 2011. Since enactment of the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009, Connecticut has also received additional federal matching dollars for coverage of legal immigrant children in the U.S. less than five years (previously state-funded).

During economic hard times for families, the need for publicly subsidized health insurance coverage for children increases. However, rising costs for the program challenge the state's ability to provide this coverage when facing large and growing state budget deficits. In Connecticut, children and adults make up 75 percent of all Medicaid enrollees, but account for just 26 percent of Medicaid expenditures.¹ Fortunately, in the short-term, the federal government has stepped in to help states financially and to avert cutbacks in coverage that might otherwise have occurred.

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Endnotes

- 1 Kaiser Family Foundation. Distribution of Medicaid payments by enrollment group, FY 2007. *Distribution of Medicaid enrollees by enrollment group, FY 2007*. Retrieved from www.statehealthfacts.org

CHAPTER FOUR

SAFETY

SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT

CHILD DEATHS (AGES 1 – 14)

PREVENTABLE TEEN DEATHS (AGES 15 – 19)



Substantiated Abuse and Neglect

Connecticut's rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect declined from SFY 2006 to SFY 2008, but the decrease was the smallest in recent years.

Child maltreatment can include child abuse, either physical or emotional, and/or child neglect. Physical and emotional abuse may occur separately, but often overlap. Physical abuse is defined as any non-accidental physical injury to the child, while emotional abuse is defined as injury to the psychological capacity and emotional stability of the child, therefore making it more difficult to identify.

Child neglect makes up over 60 percent of the abuse and neglect cases in Connecticut.¹ Though state law attempts to protect families from a finding of neglect simply for being poor, neglect is often the result of poverty, stemming from reduced access to basic needs, lack of resources, and stressful living conditions.² Definitions vary by state, but in Connecticut, child neglect is defined as the failure, whether intentional or not, of the person responsible for the child's care, to provide and maintain adequate food, clothing, medical care, supervision, and/or education.³

In an effort to appropriately address and respond to the different factors which contribute to varying levels and types of child maltreatment, a Differential Response System (DRS) is in development for Connecticut. This model provides different pathways or tracks depending on the severity of the allegations. DRS is especially promising in terms of addressing cases defined as neglect in which poverty is the primary factor contributing to compromised safety or threats to a child's well-being.⁴



Various programs across the state help prevent families from falling victim to the stresses which often lead to child maltreatment. Community based services provide prevention, intervention and treatment services to families, including parent education and home visiting programs to expectant parents. With proper supports and resources in place around the state, future incidents of child maltreatment can be prevented.⁵

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Endnotes

- 1 KidSafeConnecticut. (n.d.) *Abuse and Neglect*. Retrieved August 10, 2010 from <http://www.kidsafect.org/abuse.html>
- 2 Lau, K., Morse, R., Kruse, K. (2008). *Mandated reporting of child abuse and neglect: A practical guide for social workers*. New York: Springer Publishing Company.
- 5 Connecticut Department of Children and Families. (2007). *Definitions of child abuse and neglect*.
- 4 Casey Family Services, Connecticut Department of Children and Families Differential Response System Executive Report, June 2010.
- 5 National Conference of State Legislatures. (n.d.). "States Using Evidence-Based Methods to Prevent Child Abuse". *Public Health News*, May 2004.

Substantiated Cases of Abuse and/or Neglect

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000
Fairfield Co.	1,590	6.9	1,539	6.7
Bethel	*	*	20	4.0
Bridgeport	642	16.4	582	15.0
Brookfield	*	*	*	*
Danbury	133	7.7	116	6.7
Darien	*	*	*	*
Easton	11	5.2	14	6.7
Fairfield	31	2.3	28	2.1
Greenwich	67	4.2	42	2.7
Monroe	*	*	19	3.4
New Canaan	14	2.2	17	2.7
New Fairfield	*	*	13	3.1
Newtown	13	1.6	25	3.2
Norwalk	248	13.3	192	10.4
Redding	*	*	*	*
Ridgefield	*	*	*	*
Shelton	48	5.1	47	5.0
Sherman	*	*	*	*
Stamford	267	10.1	289	11.0
Stratford	72	6.3	77	6.9
Trumbull	18	2.0	35	3.9
Weston	*	*	*	*
Westport	26	3.5	23	3.1
Wilton	*	*	*	*
Hartford Co.	2,740	12.7	2,260	10.5
Avon	30	6.6	20	4.4
Berlin	14	2.8	29	5.8
Bloomfield	26	5.9	32	7.2
Bristol	362	25.5	240	17.0
Burlington	11	4.3	*	*
Canton	15	5.9	14	5.5
East Granby	*	*	11	8.2
East Hartford	209	17.7	165	14.1
East Windsor	20	8.5	25	10.4
Enfield	153	14.9	157	15.5
Farmington	21	3.4	*	*
Glastonbury	15	1.7	20	2.2
Granby	12	3.9	*	*
Hartford	694	18.9	633	17.3
Hartland	*	*	*	*
Manchester	213	16.8	192	14.9
Marlborough	*	*	*	*
New Britain	543	31.7	399	23.4
Newington	52	8.5	36	5.9
Plainville	55	15.0	29	7.9
Rocky Hill	17	4.6	11	3.0
Simsbury	22	3.2	*	*
South Windsor	18	2.9	43	7.0
Southington	66	5.7	29	2.5

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000
Hartford Co. cont.				
Suffield	*	*	12	3.6
West Hartford	54	3.9	61	4.4
Wethersfield	46	8.8	24	4.6
Windsor	44	6.2	39	5.5
Windsor Locks	28	9.5	39	13.2
Litchfield Co.	256	5.5	198	4.3
Barkhamsted	*	*	*	*
Bethlehem	*	*	*	*
Bridgewater	*	*	*	*
Canaan	*	*	*	*
Colebrook	*	*	*	*
Cornwall	*	*	*	*
Goshen	*	*	*	*
Harwinton	*	*	*	*
Kent	*	*	*	*
Litchfield	*	*	*	*
Morris	*	*	*	*
New Hartford	*	*	*	*
New Milford	50	6.4	34	4.4
Norfolk	*	*	*	*
North Canaan	*	*	*	*
Plymouth	44	14.0	23	7.4
Roxbury	*	*	*	*
Salisbury	*	*	*	*
Sharon	*	*	*	*
Thomaston	*	*	*	*
Torrington	109	1.3	104	1.3
Warren	*	*	*	*
Washington	*	*	*	*
Watertown	26	4.7	*	*
Winchester	27	10.7	37	14.8
Woodbury	*	*	*	*
Middlesex Co.	247	6.5	209	5.5
Chester	*	*	*	*
Clinton	18	5.3	18	5.3
Cromwell	11	3.8	19	6.5
Deep River	*	*	*	*
Durham	*	*	*	*
East Haddam	13	5.8	*	*
East Hampton	*	*	14	4.2
Essex	*	*	*	*
Haddam	*	*	*	*
Killingworth	13	7.5	*	*
Middlefield	*	*	*	*
Middletown	176	18.0	125	12.6
Old Saybrook	*	*	19	8.3
Portland	16	6.5	14	5.7
Westbrook	*	*	*	*

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000
New Haven Co.	3,069	14.8	2,583	12.5
Ansonia	102	22.6	54	12.1
Beacon Falls	*	*	*	*
Bethany	*	*	*	*
Branford	41	6.8	39	6.5
Cheshire	*	*	16	2.2
Derby	30	11.1	32	11.9
East Haven	83	13.0	74	11.7
Guilford	15	2.6	22	3.9
Hamden	92	7.6	84	7.0
Madison	*	*	*	*
Meriden	396	25.9	382	25.1
Middlebury	*	*	*	*
Milford	103	8.4	137	11.0
Naugatuck	119	13.9	83	9.7
New Haven	978	31.0	851	27.1
North Branford	*	*	*	*
North Haven	20	3.7	25	4.6
Orange	*	*	*	*
Oxford	*	*	*	*
Prospect	*	*	11	4.7
Seymour	12	0.3	31	0.8
Southbury	*	*	*	*
Wallingford	73	6.8	83	7.7
Waterbury	835	29.3	472	16.6
West Haven	145	11.9	158	13.0
Wolcott	25	5.9	29	6.8
Woodbridge	*	*	*	*
New London Co.	754	11.7	607	9.4
Bozrah	*	*	*	*
Colchester	37	8.1	17	3.7
East Lyme	37	9.2	29	7.0
Franklin	*	*	*	*
Griswold	51	17.6	26	8.9
Groton	114	11.6	85	8.8
Lebanon	25	12.2	20	9.7
Ledyard	40	9.4	20	4.7
Lisbon	*	*	*	*
Lyme	*	*	*	*
Montville	42	9.1	19	4.1
New London	119	20.4	128	22.1
North Stonington	*	*	*	*
Norwich	242	27.6	196	22.4
Old Lyme	*	*	*	*
Preston	*	*	*	*
Salem	*	*	*	*
Sprague	*	*	*	*
Stonington	24	6.1	28	7.0
Voluntown	*	*	*	*
Waterford	23	5.4	39	9.2

Locality	SFY 2006		SFY 2008	
	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000
Tolland Co.	199	5.8	173	5.0
Andover	*	*	*	*
Bolton	*	*	*	*
Columbia	*	*	*	*
Coventry	30	9.0	33	9.9
Ellington	15	4.1	*	*
Hebron	*	*	*	*
Mansfield	14	4.3	*	*
Somers	14	6.2	*	*
Stafford	26	8.6	20	6.7
Tolland	*	*	11	2.6
Union	*	*	*	*
Vernon	100	15.2	95	14.4
Willington	*	*	14	11.0
Windham Co.	410	14.0	340	11.5
Ashford	15	13.2	11	9.6
Brooklyn	15	8.1	30	15.9
Canterbury	15	11.4	*	*
Chaplin	*	*	*	*
Eastford	*	*	*	*
Hampton	*	*	*	*
Killingly	113	24.9	72	15.7
Plainfield	66	15.9	67	16.1
Pomfret	*	*	*	*
Putnam	36	16.4	44	20.0
Scotland	*	*	*	*
Sterling	*	*	*	*
Thompson	12	5.1	*	*
Windham	138	25.2	116	21.4
Woodstock	*	*	*	*
CONNECTICUT	9,279	10.7	7,909	9.1

Key * Towns with 10 or fewer unduplicated, substantiated cases of abuse, neglect, or uncared for children.

Child Deaths (Ages 1–14)

Locality	1997-2001		2002-2006		Locality	1997-2001		2002-2006		Locality	1997-2001		2002-2006	
	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000		Child Deaths	Rate/100,000	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000		Child Deaths	Rate/100,000	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000
Fairfield Co.	133	14.7	104	11.3	Hartford Co. cont.					New Haven Co.	123	15.5	103	12.6
Bethel	2	*	1	*	West Hartford	4	*	6	10.9	Ansonia	3	*	2	*
Bridgeport	37	23.7	23	14.7	Wethersfield	2	*	2	*	Beacon Falls	2	*	1	*
Brookfield	0	0	3	*	Windsor	9	33.4	1	*	Bethany	0	0	1	*
Danbury	10	15.8	11	16.6	Windsor Locks	1	*	1	*	Branford	2	*	3	12.7
Darien	4	*	2	*	Litchfield Co.	23	13.0	16	8.7	Cheshire	4	*	5	17.7
Easton	3	*	0	0	Barkhamsted	0	0	1	*	Derby	0	0	1	*
Fairfield	7	12.7	2	*	Bethlehem	1	*	1	*	East Haven	2	*	3	11.8
Greenwich	11	17.3	5	7.7	Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	Guilford	3	*	1	*
Monroe	0	0	1	*	Canaan	0	0	2	*	Hamden	5	22.1	4	*
New Canaan	2	*	1	*	Colebrook	2	*	0	0	Madison	4	*	2	*
New Fairfield	4	*	2	*	Cornwall	0	0	0	0	Meriden	13	21.9	16	26.4
Newtown	3	*	4	12.7	Goshen	0	0	0	0	Middlebury	0	0	0	0
Norwalk	13	17.8	11	14.9	Harwinton	1	*	0	0	Milford	2	*	4	10.2
Redding	0	0	0	0	Kent	0	0	0	0	Naugatuck	5	15.3	4	*
Ridgefield	1	*	4	*	Litchfield	1	*	2	*	New Haven	21	16.9	23	18.4
Shelton	4	*	10	27.4	Morris	0	0	1	*	North Branford	3	*	0	0
Sherman	2	*	1	*	New Hartford	2	*	0	0	North Haven	4	*	2	*
Stamford	12	11.7	11	10.5	New Milford	2	*	2	*	Orange	1	*	1	*
Stratford	4	*	6	13.2	Norfolk	0	0	0	0	Oxford	1	*	1	*
Trumbull	5	14.0	3	*	North Canaan	1	*	0	0	Prospect	1	*	1	*
Weston	1	*	2	*	Plymouth	2	*	3	*	Seymour	2	*	0	0
Westport	2	*	1	*	Roxbury	0	0	0	0	Southbury	4	*	2	*
Wilton	5	22.1	0	0	Salisbury	0	0	0	0	Wallingford	3	*	7	16.7
Hartford Co.	140	16.8	98	11.6	Sharon	1	*	0	0	Waterbury	25	22.0	13	27.2
Avon	1	*	2	*	Thomaston	0	0	1	*	West Haven	6	12.6	4	24.6
Berlin	2	*	0	0	Torrington	4	*	1	*	Wolcott	6	37.4	2	*
Bloomfield	3	*	2	*	Warren	0	0	0	0	Woodbridge	1	*	0	0
Bristol	16	29.2	5	9.0	Washington	0	0	0	0	New London Co.	46	18.4	51	20.0
Burlington	0	0	0	0	Watertown	2	*	1	*	Bozrah	0	0	0	0
Canton	2	*	1	*	Winchester	2	*	1	*	Colchester	2	*	2	*
East Granby	1	*	0	0	Woodbury	2	*	0	0.0	East Lyme	2	*	3	*
East Hartford	12	25.4	11	23.4	Middlesex Co.	17	12.0	13	8.8	Franklin	0	0	0	0
East Windsor	1	*	1	*	Chester	2	*	0	0	Griswold	3	*	1	*
Enfield	7	17.3	5	12.3	Clinton	0	0	2	*	Groton	4	*	13	32.1
Farmington	3	*	2	*	Cromwell	1	*	3	*	Lebanon	1	*	2	*
Glastonbury	2	*	1	*	Deep River	2	*	0	0.0	Ledyard	3	*	1	*
Granby	1	*	1	*	Durham	0	0	1	*	Lisbon	0	0	0	0
Hartford	34	23.7	24	16.6	East Haddam	3	*	0	0	Lyme	0	0	0	0
Hartland	0	0	1	*	East Hampton	2	*	0	0	Montville	7	40.9	2	*
Manchester	7	14.3	7	14.1	Essex	0	0	0	0	New London	2	*	5	0
Marlborough	0	0	1	*	Haddam	0	0	0	0	North Stonington	1	*	1	*
New Britain	16	23.3	10	14.6	Killingworth	1	*	1	*	Norwich	12	35.4	10	29.3
Newington	4	*	2	*	Middlefield	2	*	0	0	Old Lyme	0	0	2	*
Plainville	3	*	1	*	Middletown	4	*	5	13.2	Preston	1	*	1	*
Rocky Hill	3	*	1	*	Old Saybrook	0	0	1	*	Salem	4	*	1	*
Simsbury	1	*	3	*	Portland	0	0	0	0	Sprague	2	*	0	0
South Windsor	1	*	3	*	Westbrook	0	0	0	0	Stonington	0	0	2	*
Southington	3	*	4	*						Voluntown	0	0	1	*
Suffield	1	*	0	0						Waterford	2	*	4	*

Child Deaths

Locality	1997-2001		2002-2006	
	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000
Tolland Co.	18	14.5	11	8.3
Andover	0	0	0	0
Bolton	1	*	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0
Coventry	3	*	1	*
Ellington	1	*	2	*
Hebron	3	*	1	*
Mansfield	3	*	1	*
Somers	1	*	3	*
Stafford	3	*	0	0
Tolland	0	0	1	*
Union	0	0	0	0
Vernon	2	*	2	*
Willington	2	*	0	0
Windham Co.	25	23.5	7	6.3
Ashford	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	2	*	0	0
Canterbury	1	*	1	*
Chaplin	0	0	0	0
Eastford	0	0	0	0
Hampton	1	*	0	0
Killingly	4	*	1	*
Plainfield	6	39.1	1	*
Pomfret	2	*	0	0
Putnam	0	0	2	*
Scotland	0	0	0	0
Sterling	0	0	1	*
Thompson	0	0	0	0
Windham	9	44.0	1	*
Woodstock	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	525	15.8	403	11.8

Key

* Rates for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred during the reported time period are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers

Overall, the incidence of child deaths in Connecticut decreased between the five-year periods of 1997—2001 and 2002—2006. Declines can be seen not only in our largest cities such as Hartford and Waterbury, but also in smaller cities such as Bristol, Greenwich, and Norwich. Unfortunately, increases are evident in a number of communities as well, including Meriden, New Haven, and Shelton. Many towns—both rural and suburban—were untouched by child deaths.

The causes of child deaths are numerous and include: accidental firearms, abuse and neglect, drowning, fires, homicide, accidents, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDs), suffocation, and suicide. Communities can find solace through information about the causes of death and prevention activities.¹

Prevention can occur at several levels of a child’s life, referred to as the Spectrum of Prevention. These are: (1) increasing individual knowledge and skills—of children, parents, and others; (2) promoting community education; (3) educating providers; (4) fostering coalitions and networks; (5) changing organizational practices; and (6) influencing policy and legislation.

Accidents to children may be thought of as random, but when examined can be seen as predictable. Many risk factors are modifiable, but some require long-term action. Each cause of child injury and death requires analysis and its own prevention strategy. The focus should extend beyond the most obvious prevention check list of physical and social environments to include maternal and child health, problems related to poverty and low income, access to medical care, the quality of housing available to families, and other larger community issues.²



The Connecticut Office of the Child Advocate has developed a compendium of information for towns to develop their own Child Death Review (CDR) Panel and process—to educate families and community members as well as decrease the incidence of child deaths and determine the cause of a particular child’s passing. Members of a community’s CDR should include a cross section of individuals who work with children as well as those involved with law enforcement, criminal investigation, and the medical examiner’s office. Others who also should be included are those who work with families and teens and school administrators.

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Endnotes

- 1 Cohen, L. and Swift, S. (1999). The spectrum of prevention: developing a comprehensive approach to injury prevention. *Injury Prevention*. 1999; 5: 203-207.
- 2 National Center for Child Death Review. (2005). Preventing Child Deaths. Michigan Public Health Institute. Retrieved November 20, 2010 from <http://www.childdeathreview.org/preventing.htm#Identify%20Modifiable%20Risk%20Factors>

Preventable Teen Deaths

Overall, the preventable teen death rate for Connecticut increased between the five-year time period 1997-2001 and 2002-2006. Large increases occurred across the state, in mid-size cities, suburbs, and rural areas, at all income levels. The highest rates of relative increase occurred in larger cities and both outer- and inner-ring suburbs.

According to national data, the primary causes of teen deaths are unintentional injuries, homicide, suicide, cancer, and heart disease. Preventable teen death rates vary by age, race/ethnicity, and gender. The incidence of death increases as teens age, especially for boys. Similarly, the type of death varies according to racial/cultural group. Black teens have the highest mortality rate among teenagers. They are twice as likely as Hispanic male teens and 15 times as likely as White male teens to die as a result of a homicide. Nationally, car accidents are the leading cause of death among all teens, accounting for a full third of preventable teen deaths.¹

Nationally and in Connecticut, medical authorities have declared preventable teen deaths a serious public health issue as the rate of teens taking their own lives or suffering from fatal injuries increases.² According to the 2009 Connecticut School Health Survey, 25 percent of high school students felt so hopeless for an extended period of time that they stopped doing regular activities, 14 percent considered suicide, and slightly more than 7 percent actually attempted suicide at least once.³

In an attempt to help teens, the state of Connecticut and others are taking action. The Connecticut Departments of Children and Families and Mental Health and Addiction Services to develop the *CT Youth Suicide Prevention Initiative* in 2006. The Initiative is made up of several parts, including: programs for urban middle school students, all high school students, and those attending the Connecticut university system; training for those who work with youth; and a public education and awareness campaign.⁴

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Endnotes

- 1 Minino, A. (2010). *Mortality among Teenagers Aged 12–19 Years: United States, 1999–2006*. NCHS Data Brief, No. 37. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved November 22, 2010 from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db37.pdf>
- 2 Ibid; Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. (n.d.) *Connecticut Youth Suicide Prevention Initiative Final Report*. Hartford, CT: author.
- 3 Connecticut Department of Children and Families Youth Suicide Prevention Board. (2010). *Youth Suicide Prevention Packet*. Retrieved November 22, 2010 from <http://www.ct.gov/dcf/lib/dcf/prevention/pdf/2010ysabpacket.pdf>
- 4 Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.

Preventable Teen Deaths (Ages 15–19)

Locality	1997-2001		2002-2006	
	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000
Fairfield Co.	107	41.9	112	43.0
Bethel	1	*	1	*
Bridgeport	40	76.5	27	51.7
Brookfield	1	*	0	0
Danbury	4	*	8	33.6
Darien	4	*	1	*
Easton	2	*	1	*
Fairfield	5	23.2	3	*
Greenwich	3	*	8	56.2
Monroe	4	*	2	*
New Canaan	2	*	1	*
New Fairfield	2	*	2	*
Newtown	2	*	3	*
Norwalk	5	24.8	15	73.3
Redding	1	*	0	0
Ridgefield	3	*	1	*
Shelton	3	*	5	45.5
Sherman	2	*	1	*
Stamford	10	35.3	14	48.2
Stratford	4	*	9	67.9
Trumbull	3	*	5	53.2
Weston	1	*	2	*
Westport	4	*	1	*
Wilton	1	*	2	*
Hartford Co.	96	35.1	168	60.4
Avon	2	*	0	0
Berlin	0	0	3	*
Bloomfield	1	*	7	125.6
Bristol	6	35.4	7	40.6
Burlington	0	0	1	*
Canton	2	*	4	*
East Granby	1	*	4	*
East Hartford	4	*	11	75.6
East Windsor	1	*	1	*
Enfield	4	*	3	*
Farmington	4	*	4	*
Glastonbury	2	*	3	*
Granby	0	0	1	*
Hartford	33	63.8	44	84.8
Hartland	2	*	0	0
Manchester	3	*	9	58.7
Marlborough	1	*	3	*
New Britain	11	41.9	15	57.2
Newington	0	0	2	*
Plainville	3	*	2	*
Rocky Hill	0	0	4	*
Simsbury	2	*	4	*
South Windsor	2	*	1	*
Southington	1	*	11	138.3
Suffield	1	*	1	*

Locality	1997-2001		2002-2006	
	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000
Hartford Co. cont.				
West Hartford	4	*	12	49.1
Wethersfield	2	*	0	0
Windsor	3	*	6	65.1
Windsor Locks	1	*	5	135.8
Litchfield Co.	30	55.1	24	42.5
Barkhamsted	0	0	1	*
Bethlehem	0	0	1	*
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0
Canaan	0	0	0	0
Colebrook	0	0	0	0
Cornwall	0	0	0	0
Goshen	0	0	0	0
Harwinton	0	0	3	*
Kent	1	*	0	*
Litchfield	5	196.1	0	0
Morris	0	0	0	0
New Hartford	2	*	2	*
New Milford	6	76.8	5	61.0
Norfolk	2	*	1	*
North Canaan	0	0	0	0
Plymouth	2	*	1	*
Roxbury	0	0	1	*
Salisbury	0	0	1	*
Sharon	0	0	1	*
Thomaston	2	*	1	*
Torrington	4	*	2	*
Warren	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	2	*
Watertown	5	73.7	2	*
Winchester	1	*	0	0
Woodbury	0	0	0	0
Middlesex Co.	19	40.6	20	40.9
Chester	0	0	1	*
Clinton	2	*	1	*
Cromwell	0	0	2	*
Deep River	0	0	0	0
Durham	1	*	0	0
East Haddam	4	*	1	*
East Hampton	0	0	2	*
Essex	1	*	1	*
Haddam	1	*	1	*
Killingworth	0	0	0	0
Middlefield	2	*	1	*
Middletown	6	55.3	5	44.6
Old Saybrook	1	*	2	*
Portland	1	*	2	*
Westbrook	0	0	1	*

Locality	1997-2001		2002-2006	
	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000
New Haven Co.	79	29.1	135	48.6
Ansonia	0	0	3	*
Beacon Falls	0	0	1	*
Bethany	1	*	1	*
Branford	2	*	1	*
Cheshire	1	*	1	*
Derby	1	*	1	*
East Haven	4	*	7	87.6
Guilford	2	*	5	70.1
Hamden	7	31.98	6	26.7
Madison	3	*	5	87.0
Meriden	5	28.0	12	66.1
Middlebury	0	0	0	0
Milford	2	*	6	40.7
Naugatuck	2	*	6	56.0
New Haven	25	45.8	31	56.5
North Branford	1	*	6	137.1
North Haven	2	*	3	*
Orange	1	*	2	*
Oxford	1	*	0	0
Prospect	1	*	0	0
Seymour	0	0	4	*
Southbury	1	*	1	*
Wallingford	2	*	7	55.5
Waterbury	8	23.4	11	32.0
West Haven	6	36.8	10	60.7
Wolcott	0	0	3	*
Woodbridge	1	*	2	*
New London Co.	38	45.3	39	45.5
Bozrah	0	0	0	0
Colchester	3	*	1	*
East Lyme	1	*	2	*
Franklin	0	0	0	0
Griswold	1	*	2	*
Groton	7	56.5	1	*
Lebanon	3	*	0	0
Ledyard	2	*	4	*
Lisbon	0	0	1	*
Lyme	0	0	2	*
Montville	5	82.7	3	*
New London	1	*	6	52.2
North Stonington	0	0	0	0
Norwich	5	44.6	11	97.4
Old Lyme	1	*	0	0
Preston	2	*	0	0
Salem	1	*	0	0
Sprague	2	*	0	0
Stonington	2	*	4	*
Voluntown	1	*	1	*
Waterford	1	*	1	*

Locality	1997-2001		2002-2006	
	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000
Tolland Co.	11	19.4	18	29.6
Andover	0	0	2	*
Bolton	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	1	*
Coventry	1	*	4	*
Ellington	1	*	1	*
Hebron	1	*	1	*
Mansfield	0	0	1	*
Somers	1	*	1	*
Stafford	5	127.7	2	*
Tolland	1	*	4	*
Union	0	0	0	0
Vernon	1	*	0	0
Willington	0	0	1	*
Windham Co.	17	41.1	15	34.6
Ashford	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	3	*
Canterbury	0	0	1	*
Chaplin	0	0	0	0
Eastford	0	0	1	*
Hampton	0	0	0	0
Killingly	4	*	1	*
Plainfield	4	*	6	109.7
Pomfret	2	*	0	0
Putnam	0	0	1	*
Scotland	0	0	0	0
Sterling	3	*	0	0
Thompson	1	*	0	0
Windham	3	*	2	*
Woodstock	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	397	36.6	531	49.7

Key * Rates for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred during the reported time period are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers

SOURCES, METHODOLOGIES, AND SPECIAL NOTES

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

In any data collection process there are always concerns about the accuracy and completeness of the data that are reported. All data used in the Connecticut KIDS COUNT publications were collected through routine data collection systems operated by various state agencies and national organizations. We cannot control for the completeness of reporting for these systems.

MAP: CONNECTICUT TOWN POPULATION ESTIMATES 2009

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health published data, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2009*.

Methodology: Total 2009 population estimates for each of Connecticut's 169 towns and unincorporated entities, color coded by population size.

CARE 4 KIDS – CHILD ENROLLMENT

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services, Bureau of Assistance Programs, unpublished data, SFYs 2005, 2007, and 2009.

Methodology: The annual unduplicated total number of children enrolled in Care 4 Kids, Connecticut's child care subsidy program, in a town or county. It should be noted that the annual unduplicated Care 4 Kids child enrollment numbers are larger than the numbers often reported by the Connecticut Department of Social Services. The Department typically reports the annual *average* rather than the annual *total* for the program.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

Source: Metropolitan Policy Program, The Brookings Institution.

Methodology: Internal Revenue Service zip code level data (tax year 2007) were aggregated to the city/town level.

TEMPORARY FAMILY ASSISTANCE – CHILD RECIPIENTS

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services, Bureau of Assistance Programs, unpublished data, SFYs 2007 and 2009.

Methodology: The total unduplicated number of children under age 18 receiving Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) benefits in any point in the year in a town or county. Eligible children include those in families where the parent(s) is enrolled in the employment focused, time-limited assistance program (Jobs First); has received an extension from the Jobs First program; or is exempt from the Jobs First program. (Exemption can be obtained if the adult is a parent who is incapacitated, is taking care of an incapacitated family member, or is a non-parent caregiver who does not receive assistance.) Children under 19 are eligible themselves to receive TFA as long as they are still in high school. Children between 18 and 19 years of age are not included in these TFA child participation numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP) – CHILD RECIPIENTS (Formerly Food Stamp Program)

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services, unpublished data, SFYs 2007 and 2009.

Methodology: The annual unduplicated number of children under age 18 participating in the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly Food Stamps, by town or county.

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

Source: Connecticut State Department of Education, published data, School Years 2006-2007 and 2008-2009.

Methodology: The number and percent of students eligible for the Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch (FRPL) Program in a school district or county. The denominator is the total number of eligible students in a district/county. County totals and percentages have been calculated by the author. The average number of school breakfasts served daily is calculated by dividing the total number of breakfasts served by 180, the minimum number of days a district is required to be open.

Special Note: Children not eligible for the School Breakfast Program may purchase breakfast. The School Breakfast numbers in this table should not be interpreted to represent the number of students eligible for the School Breakfast Program.

PREKINDERGARTEN EXPERIENCE

Source: Connecticut State Department of Education, published data, School Years 2006-2007 and 2008-2009.

Methodology: The number of children enrolled in kindergarten who had a preschool experience in the previous year as a percent of the total kindergarten enrollment for a district or county on October 1st of the school year in question. Preschool experience is defined as regularly attending Head Start, nursery school, licensed day care center, or public preschool program during the previous school year or summer.

Special Note: Information is obtained through self-reports from parents to the school's administration then totaled by the district. It is not clear that parents' definition of preschool experience is comparable to the

definition noted above. Some independent analysts believe these numbers could be either overestimated or underestimated, depending on the district.

CONNECTICUT MASTERY TEST (CMT) SCORES 4TH GRADERS

Source: Connecticut State Department of Education, published data, School Years 2005-2006 and 2008-2009.

Methodology: The number and percent of fourth graders who scored at or above the state goal on all three tests of the Connecticut Mastery Test (CMT) as a percentage of all fourth graders tested in a district. The CMT evaluates students on their reading, writing, and mathematics skills. The Department sets the expected level of achievement for all fourth grade students.

CONNECTICUT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE TEST (CAPT) SCORES—10TH GRADERS

Source: Connecticut State Department of Education, published data, School Years 2005-2006 and 2008-2009.

Methodology: The number and percent of tenth grade students who scored at or above the state goal on all four tests of the Connecticut Academic Performance Test (CAPT) as a percentage of all tenth grade students tested in a district. The CAPT evaluates students on their language arts, mathematics, and science skills and an interdisciplinary task that involves writing and explanation.

GRADUATION RATE

Source: Connecticut Coalition for Achievement Now (ConnCAN) reports: *2007 Graduation Rates Analysis*, June 2010 and *2006 Graduation Rates Analysis*, June 2008.

Methodology: ConnCAN compared Connecticut and district-level graduation rates reported by the Connecticut State Department of Education with calculations developed independently by the national publication *Education Week's* Diplomas Count project for the state and its districts.

Special Note: Connecticut will begin reporting graduation rates similar to those reported by the Diplomas Count project, using the protocol agreed upon by governors in the 50 states through compact developed by the National Governor's Association, for the Class of 2009.

EDUCATION-RELATED DEFINITIONS

Regional School Districts serve students from surrounding towns. Some regional school districts serve students from kindergarten through grades six or eight, some serve six or eight through grade twelve, and some districts serve all students.

Connecticut Charter Schools include the following: Achievement First Bridgeport Academy (Grades 5-8), Bridgeport; The Bridge Academy (Grades 7-12), Bridgeport; New Beginnings Family Academy (Grades K-8), Bridgeport; Park City Prep Charter School (Grades 6-8), Bridgeport; Highville Charter School, Inc. (Grades PK-8), Hamden; Achievement First Hartford Academy (Grades K-3 and 5-7), Hartford; Charter School for Young Children on Asylum Hill (Grades PK3-2), Hartford; Jumoke Academy (Grades PK-8), Hartford; Odyssey Community School (Grades 4-8), Manchester; Amistad Academy (Grades K-12), New Haven; Common Ground High School (Grades 9-12), New Haven; Elm City College Preparatory School (Grades K-11), New Haven; Interdistrict School for Arts and Communication (Grades 6-8), New London; Integrated Day Charter School (Grades PK-8), Norwich; Side by Side Community School (Grades PK-8), South Norwalk; Stamford Academy (Grades 9-12), Stamford; Trailblazers Academy (Grades 6-8), Stamford; and Explorations Charter School (Grades 10-12), Winsted.

Connecticut Magnet Schools include the following: Reggio Magnet School of the Arts (Grades PK3-2), Avon; Big Picture High School (Grades 9-11),

Bloomfield; Metropolitan Learning Center for Global and International Studies (Grades 6-12), Bloomfield; Wintonbury Early Childhood Magnet School (Grades PK-K), Bloomfield; Six to Six Interdistrict Magnet School (Grades PK-8), Bridgeport; Western CT Academy of International Studies Elementary Magnet School (Grades K-5), Danbury; Quinebaug Valley Middle College High School (Grades 10-12), Danielson; CT International Baccalaureate Academy (Grades 9-12), East Hartford; East Hartford-Glastonbury Elementary Magnet School (Grades K-5), East Hartford; Two Rivers Magnet Middle School (Grades 6-8), East Hartford; CT River Academy at Goodwin College (Grades 9-10), East Hartford; International Magnet School for Global Citizenship (Grades PK3-2), East Hartford; CREC Public Safety Academy (Grades 6-11), Enfield; Hyde Leadership Magnet (Grades 9-12), Hamden; Wintergreen Interdistrict Magnet (Grades K-8), Hamden; STEM Magnet School at Annie Fisher (Grades K-8), Hartford; Breakthrough Magnet (Grades PK3-8), Hartford; Capital Preparatory Magnet (Grades 6-12), Hartford; Classical Magnet (Grades 6-12), Hartford; Greater Hartford Academy of the Arts (Grades 9-12), Hartford; Greater Hartford Academy of Mathematics and Science (Grades 9-12), Hartford; Hartford Magnet Middle (Grades 6-8), Hartford; Mary M. Hooker Environmental Studies Magnet (Grades PK4-8), Hartford; Richard J. Kinsella Magnet School of Performing Arts (Grades PK4-8), Hartford; Montessori Magnet (Grades PK3-6), Hartford; Sport and Medical Sciences Academy (Grades 6-12), Hartford; University High School of Science and Engineering (Grades 9-12), Hartford; Noah Webster MicroSociety Magnet (Grades PK3-8), Hartford; Montessori Magnet School at Annie Fisher, (Grades PK3-4), Hartford; Great Path Academy at Manchester Community College (Grades 10-12), Manchester; ACES Thomas Edison Magnet Middle (Grades 6-8), Meriden; New Haven Academy Interdistrict

Magnet (Grades 9-12), New Haven; Benjamin Jepson Non-Graded Interdistrict Magnet Elementary (Grades PK-8), New Haven; Bernard Environmental Studies Magnet (Grades PK-7), New Haven; Betsy Ross Arts Magnet Middle (Grades 5-8), New Haven; Cooperative Arts and Humanities High (Grades 9-12), New Haven; Davis Street Arts & Academics Interdistrict Magnet (Grades PK-5), New Haven; ACES Education Center for the Arts (Grades 9-12), New Haven; High School in the Community (Grades 9-12), New Haven; Hill Regional Career High (Grades 9-12), New Haven; King/Robinson International Baccalaureate Magnet (Grades PK-8), New Haven; Metropolitan Business Academy Magnet (Grades 9-12), New Haven; Microsociety Interdistrict Magnet (Grades PK-8), New Haven; John C. Daniels School of International Communication (Grades PK-8), New Haven; L.W. Beecher Museum Magnet School of Arts and Sciences (Grades PK-8), New Haven; Mauro-Sheridan Science, Technology & Communications Interdistrict Magnet (Grades PK-8), New Haven; Ross-Woodward Magnet School of Classical Studies (Grades PK-8), New Haven; Science and Engineering University Magnet (Grades 6-12), New Haven; Dual Language Arts Academy/La Academia De Las Artes Bilingue (Grades 6-8), New London; Regional Multicultural Magnet (Grades K-5), New London; Science & Technology Magnet High School of Southeastern CT (Grades 9-12), New London; ACES Collaborative Alternative Magnet School for Leadership (Grades 7-12), Northford; Center for Global Studies at Brien McMahon High (Grades 9-12), Norwalk; Academy of Information Technology and Engineering (Grades 9-12), Stamford; Rogers International (Grades K-8), Stamford; Academy for the Performing Arts (a program of Cooperative Educational Services) (Grades 9-12), Trumbull; Regional Center for the Arts (a program of Cooperative Educational Services) (Grades 9-12), Trumbull; Maloney Interdistrict Magnet (Grades

PK-5), Waterbury; Rotella Interdistrict Magnet (Grades PK-5), Waterbury; Waterbury Arts Magnet (Grades 6-12), Waterbury; The Friendship School (Grades PK-K), Waterford; University of Hartford Magnet (Grades PK3-5), West Hartford; ACT Performing Arts Magnet High (Grades 9-12), Willimantic; and Pathways to Technology (Grades 9-12), Windsor.

Regional Education Service Centers include: Area Cooperative Educational Services (ACES), North Haven; Capital Region Education Council (CREC), Hartford; Cooperative Educational Services (CES), Trumbull; EASTCONN, Hampton; Education Connection, Litchfield; and LEARN, Old Lyme.

Connecticut Technical High Schools include: Emmett O'Brien, Ansonia; Bullard-Havens, Bridgeport; Bristol Technical Education Center, Bristol; Henry Abbott, Danbury; H. H. Ellis, Danielson; Elli Whitney, Hamden; A.I. Prince, Hartford; Ella T. Grosso Southeastern, Groton; Howell Cheney, Manchester; H. C. Wilcox, Meriden; Platt, Milford; Vinal, Middletown; E. C. Goodwin, New Britain; Norwich, Norwich; J. M. Wright, Stamford; Stratford School for Aviation Maintenance Technicians, Stratford; Oliver Wolcott, Torrington; W. F. Kaynor, Waterbury; Windham, Willimantic.

Unified School District #1 consists of 20 schools serving incarcerated individuals in grades 3 through 12. This district is run by the Connecticut Department of Corrections.

Unified School District #2 runs two schools for children who reside in facilities run by the Connecticut Department of Children and Families.

Other includes endowed and incorporated academies—Gilbert School for students in Winchester, Norwich Free Academy for students in Norwich, and Woodstock Academy for students in Woodstock.

LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, SFYs 2006 and 2008.

Methodology: The number of births for which mothers received late or no prenatal care as a percentage of all live births in a town or county. Late or no prenatal care is defined as that which takes place after the first trimester of pregnancy. Percentages are calculated using the total number of births for which the status of prenatal care is known as the denominator. Percentages for towns in which fewer than five pregnant women received late or no prenatal care are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, SFYs 2006 and 2008.

Methodology: The number of low birth weight infants as a percentage of all live births. Low birth weight is defined as less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces). Percentages are determined using the number of births for which the birth weight is known as the denominator. Percentages for towns in which fewer than five births were to low birth weight babies are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

INFANT MORTALITY

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, SFYs 2004–2006 and 2006–2008.

Methodology: The annual average rate of infant deaths (children under one year of age) per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is calculated by summing the number of infant deaths over three years and dividing by the number of live births for that time period, then multiplying by 1,000. Rates for towns in which fewer than five infants died are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

TEEN BIRTHS

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, SFYs 2006 and 2008; Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2006*; Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2008*; U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12 – Sex by Age, Total Population*.

Methodology: The number of births to girls age 15-17 per 1,000 females for that age group in a town or county. The rate is calculated by dividing the number females 15-17 years old who gave birth by the total number of all females in that age group in a town or county and multiplying by 1,000. The total number of girls 15 to 17 years old is estimated by applying the 2000 Census proportions to the population estimates from the Connecticut Department of Public Health for those years. Rates for towns in which fewer than five teens give birth are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

Special Note: This indicator is different than the total number of babies born to women under 18 as a percentage of all live births.

The birth rate of 18 and 19 year-old girls is not reported because the number of females in this age group is skewed in towns with colleges. Similarly, births to girls under age 15 have been excluded because there are very few for this group (about 60 per year). The inclusion of females under 15 in the denominator would dramatically lower the rate, giving an underestimate of the risk for teen births to teenagers.

HUSKY A AND B – CHILD ENROLLMENT

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services, published data, January 1, 2006, January 1, 2008, and January 1, 2010, reported by Connecticut Voices for Children. Retrieved from http://www.ctkidslink.org/media/other/covhuskya_kids.xls

Methodology: The number of children under age 19 enrolled in HUSKY A (Medicaid managed care) and HUSKY B (Connecticut's State Child Health Insurance Program – SCHIP) by town or county.

SUBSTANTIATED ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT

Source: Connecticut Department of Children and Families, published data, SFYs 2006 and 2008; Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2006*; Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2008*; U.S. Census, *2000 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12 – Sex by Age, Total Population*.

Methodology: The unduplicated number of children under age 18 who were the victims of substantiated abuse and neglect or were uncared for during the stated year. The rate is calculated as the total number of substantiated cases divided by the total number of children under age 18, and multiplied by 1,000. The total number of children under age 18 is estimated by applying the 2000 Census proportions to the population estimates from the Connecticut Department of Public Health for those years. Rates for towns in which fewer than 10 substantiated cases of abuse and neglect occurred are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

Note: According to the Connecticut Department of Children and Families, in both years, a significant number of cases did not correspond with any official Connecticut town name. This anomaly is the result of incorrect data entry or other technical factors.

CHILD DEATHS

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, published data, SFYs 1997–2001 and 2002–2006; U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census, Summary File 1, Table P011*

– Age; U.S. Census, *2000 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12 – Sex by Age, Total Population*.

Methodology: The total number of child death for a five-year period by town or county. Rates per 100,000 children are calculated as the number of deaths from all causes of children between one and 14 years of age for the reporting period divided by the total number of children in that age group, then multiplied by 100,000. The total number of children ages one to 14 is estimated by applying the 1990 or 2000 Census proportions to the population estimates from the Connecticut Department of Public Health for that year. Rates for towns in which fewer than 5 children died are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

PREVENTABLE TEEN DEATHS

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, SFYs 1997–2001 and 2002–2006; U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census, Summary File 1, Table P011 – Age*; U.S. Census, *2000 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12 – Sex by Age, Total Population*.

Methodology: The total number of preventable deaths to teens age 15 to 19 for a five-year period by town or county. Preventable deaths are defined as deaths from accidents, suicides, and homicides. Rates per 100,000 teens are calculated as the number of preventable deaths of teens age 15 to 19, divided by the total number of teens in this age group, then multiplied by 100,000. The total number of teens age 15 to 19 is estimated by applying the 1990 or 2000 Census proportions to the population estimates from the Connecticut Department of Public Health for those years. Rates for towns in which fewer than five teens died are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

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