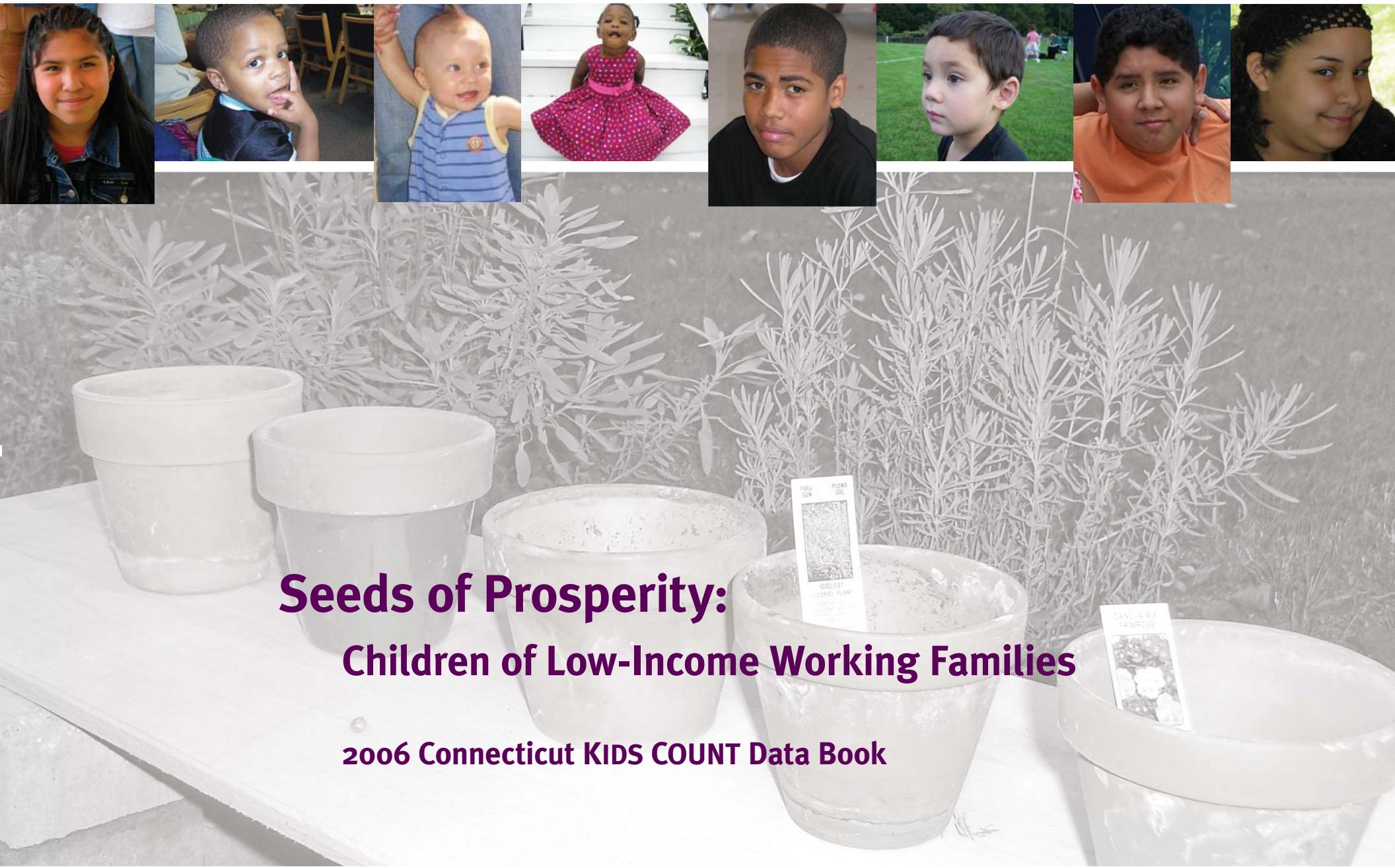

Seeds of Prosperity:

Children of Low-Income Working Families

2006 Connecticut KIDS COUNT Data Book

CAHS

Connecticut Association for Human Services

Connecticut Association for Human Services

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Seeds of Prosperity: Children of Low-Income Working Families is the companion report to *Sowing Prosperity: Low-Income Working Families and Connecticut's Economic Future*, Connecticut Association for Human Services' recent publication for the national Working Poor Families Project.

Sowing Prosperity provides policymakers and the public with a view of the changing nature of work and how those changes affect low-income working families, economic and workforce development policies, and the state economy as a whole.

In *Seeds of Prosperity*, we examine the condition of children in low-income working families and the association between income and child well-being. We present critical reasons why linking economic development, workforce education and training, work supports, and child and family policies and programs makes sense. Recommendations also are proposed.

This data book draws a picture of life for children across the economic spectrum of Connecticut cities and towns by including tables on 19 indicators of child well-being. Five domains are represented: demographics, family economic security, education, health, and safety.

Of the 19 indicators reported, 16 are comparative and 3 provide baseline information (child population, child race and ethnicity, and child poverty). At the state level, eight of the comparative indicators demonstrate improvements in child well-being to the baseline year, six show declines, and two show no change.

At the town level, the picture that the data present is not as clear. Our largest cities, where low-income families are often more visible, show both improvements and downturns in outcomes, depending on the indicator. Higher rates of Food Stamp participation and late or no prenatal care, and reductions in child care subsidy receipt are occurring in Hartford, Bridgeport, and New Haven. At the same time, the number of low birthweight babies born in Bridgeport and Hartford actually declined while the rate of the state as a whole increased. Some indicators (prekindergarten experience, infant mortality, and abuse and/or neglect) illustrate the problems that are affecting children from wealthy suburbs, poor cities, and rural towns alike.

We hope that this document and its companion, *Sowing Prosperity*, will help you understand the challenges faced by working families throughout our state.

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Seeds of Prosperity:

Children of Low-Income Working Families

When parents can't find jobs with family-supporting wages and benefits, how are children affected? When employers can't find qualified employees, how can we keep high-paying jobs in the state? Public conversations about Connecticut's changing economy typically turn to one of two topics: the need for highly skilled workers or the importance of attracting and keeping business and industry in the state. It isn't very often that the state's economy and the real effects of trickle-down economics on children are part of the same conversation. Yet the well-being of children and the state are integrally connected.

The "seeds" children need to thrive can be found in policies that support the success of our families, our businesses, and our economy. For example, we plant the seeds: adult education and English as a Second Language classes help parents with basic skills. The community college system and incumbent worker training increase family income, improving parents' ability to pay for their children's basic needs right now. The seeds begin to grow: the more education a parent has, the more likely that her child will go to college or get vocational training.[1] Finally, the harvest: an educated workforce attracts new industry and keeps our economy growing and residents prosperous.

A parallel investment in public education from prekindergarten through grade 12 can reduce the academic achievement gap and enrich the harvest: the workforce of tomorrow will be able to meet the demands of a changing economy. The abundance from the seeds of prosperity, then, can feed us all.

The Need for a Unified Policy Response

It is time for public policies to reflect this integral association among children, families, and our economy. For too long, child well-being has been perceived as a private matter, existing in a realm separate from the public sphere, unless problems arise. And while we pay lip service to the notion that positive family outcomes are within the reach of every parent, public programs that deal with children and families appear to be grounded in a deficit model of human development. Families that find themselves in need of public programs are perceived as fundamentally flawed rather than experiencing a short-term setback or running up against structural barriers that are beyond their control. The services they receive, likewise, are focused on the shortest and quickest means by which their situation can be corrected rather than what will build their long-term self-sufficiency.

Compounding this orientation is the fact that state and local programs are developed and managed within their own silos (i.e., health, K-12 education, workforce education and training, social services, foster care, economic development, etc.) and so are reduced to fragmented decision-making and accountability. This compartmentalization perpetuates partial responses to increasingly complex problems.

As Connecticut's economy and the makeup of its workforce change, our standard operating practices are becoming increasingly obsolete. Now, more than ever, new ideas and innovation are needed to develop public policies and administer public programs. To maintain the economic climate of the state, we must take our developmental, educational, and workforce problems seriously, dig down deeply into our collective knowledge and problem-solving capabilities, and invest in solutions that lie outside of past conventions. While long-term solutions that are more holistic in their approach will take some time to put in place, we can start now by working across systems to support children, families, workers, employers, and the state's economy more effectively.

Family Income and Child Well-Being

A wealth of research examines the developmental needs of children and the elements that improve all aspects of their well-being.[2] From these studies, it is clear that there is a very strong connection between income and development. Health, nutrition, emotional development, and academic achievement all are affected by family income. Research shows the following:

- Low-income and poor mothers are more likely to give birth to low birthweight babies, seek prenatal care later in their pregnancies, and smoke while pregnant than their better-off peers.[3] A pregnant woman receiving no prenatal care is three times as likely to have a low birthweight baby as a woman who receives adequate, timely care.[4]

- In turn, low birthweight babies are more likely to have chronic lung disease, developmental disabilities, brain hemorrhage, and vision loss. Low birthweight is a factor in 65 percent of infant deaths.[5]

- Cognitive ability (i.e., language, math skills, and academic achievement) increases as income increases. Children from poor families (income less than 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level - FPL), on average, score below those from low- and middle-income families on verbal and math tests. Not surprisingly, affluent children score above all other children on these measures.[6] Studies also show that for children between the ages of two and eight, increasing family income from 100 percent to 200 percent of FPL leads to a significant increase in test scores.[7]

- While short-term poverty produces immediate difficulty for all family members, persistent poverty can result in negative effects on children's cognitive ability that continue over time. While test scores may improve to a certain extent as children age, some children are never able to catch up with their peers in higher income groups. In one study, poor children tested for their receptive language ability at age three had lower scores than low-income children. As children in both income groups aged, their test scores improved somewhat, but the disparities between the two groups remained.[8]

- Poverty during early childhood is more closely associated with high school dropout rates than poverty during adolescence.[9] Still, the effect of short-term poverty and the related economic pressure felt by parents appear to have a socio-emotional impact on adolescents. This seems to be especially true for boys, for whom self-esteem and personal control in adolescence appear to be closely tied to family income.[10]

- Children's academic ability and achievement seem to be more closely related to family income than to family structure or maternal education, but the reasons for this relationship are not fully understood.[11]

- For young children, the quality of a child's environment (i.e., stimulating toys and conversations, warm parent-child interactions, and the physical conditions of the home) are important factors that influence child development and well-being. The home environment, in turn, is a by-product of parental income and maternal education.[12]

Understanding Risk and Resilience

Along with the effects of poverty and low income on child health and development, a body of research is being developed about the factors and processes that help some children succeed despite multiple hardships in their lives. Children who demonstrate an ability to adapt positively, despite the risks associated with poverty, poor health, abuse and neglect, maternal depression, life in a single-parent household, limited parental education, and other difficulties, are considered to show resiliency. Researchers of resilience, though the area of investigation is relatively young, look to understand, enhance, and perhaps replicate the positive influences, or mediators, which help some children thrive.

Children who are resilient have at least one of several factors in their favor.[13] Their parents consistently give them emotional support, warmth, and structure. Or the children themselves are considered smart, are able to concentrate, and are described by others as sociable. Resilient children are able to control their impulses and have a positive outlook on life, instilled by their relationships with caring adults. It is this combination of parental support, personal attributes, and positive involvement with others that enables some children to become competent, in spite of adversity.[14]

Patterns of resilience are important because they set up positive feedback loops. The more a child learns to read social cues and interact well with others, the more support and positive regard he receives. The more he is able to control his impulses, problem-solve, and seek positive solutions to difficult situations, the less likely he is to act out or engage in at-risk behavior. In school and in life, these abilities pave the way for success.

Those children who are unable to rise above the limitations of their lives may exhibit a range of behavioral and mental health problems from depression to gang membership and anti-social behavior.[15] Just as in the establishment of positive patterns and feedback loops, strong correlations exist among problem personalities,

a lack of competence, and poor school performance. Rather than seeing these behaviors as signs of hopelessness, however, resilience theory shows us promising ways to pull children from the grasp of hardship.

Policies that support resilience focus on strengthening the child, the family, and the community. Programs that improve family economic security, teach parents to nurture their children, and improve the long-term educational attainment of children are important contributors to the well-being of communities and the state overall.

Combining a resilience model with program evaluation will serve the needs of Connecticut's young children and the state's policymakers. The Connecticut General Assembly, notably the Appropriations Committee, is using Results-Based Accountability (RBA) to guide policy development and budgeting in the areas of early childhood education and the environment.

Expanding use of program evaluation, revamping our philosophy of service delivery, and involving communities in the problem-solving process will take us closer to the prosperity that children, families, and the state need.

Results-Based Accountability: What Will It Take to Turn the Corner for Connecticut's Children, Families and the State?

The historic use of a deficit model for problem-solving has created separate spheres of public policy, distinct to each issue area: child and family services, economic development, and workforce education and training. The result is the entrenchment of isolated planning and service delivery systems that fail to improve the most difficult public problems that Connecticut must face. Several states are revamping their systems by adding performance-based accountability methods to their public policies, programs, and budgets.

Results-Based Accountability (RBA), an outgrowth of performance-based budgeting and other accountability theory, has proven to be a vehicle for public discussion and problem-solving that shows promise when applied to children's issues.[16] At its heart, RBA is a participatory process, meant to include communities and policymakers in the analysis of problems and defining, in measurable terms, the action steps that can be taken to obtain desired results.

Rather than remaining in the theoretical realm, RBA attempts to unite research, planning, and budgeting at their most practical levels. RBA systematically moves backwards from desired outcomes through the processes needed to achieve change. RBA measures outcomes rather than "outputs," looking for real signs of change rather than the amount of time, money, and work that is invested in any one problem.

The Connecticut General Assembly's Appropriations Committee, has begun to look at Results-Based Accountability as a tool for their decision making. In the first year of using RBA, the Committee is focusing its attention on early childhood education (ECE) and environmental issues. Their ECE efforts will parallel two new entities working in the early education arena: the Governor's Early Childhood Education Cabinet and the Governor's Early Childhood Research and Policy Council. Both groups will work together to advise Governor Rell and develop a strategic plan and budget scenarios for school readiness and early childhood education programs.

The Effects of Welfare Reform on Children

While some research indicates that work requirements might have a positive influence on very young children (due to increased income while mothers are working and receiving assistance),[17] other evidence is not as conclusive for this age group. Still other studies suggest that work requirements may have adverse effects on adolescents, resulting in poor academic performance and increases in delinquent behavior. These adolescent outcomes may be due to decreased supervision, increased responsibility, or a strained relationship between parent and child as a result of changes in family life and new work responsibilities.[18]

Although the long-term effects of welfare reform's work requirements on children at any age are still unclear, researchers, advocates, and policymakers are concerned. There is a feeling that child well-being may be compromised because work diminishes the time parents have to supervise and care for children. Yet, in many cases, parental income is not adequate to meet a family's basic needs. More longitudinal research is needed to determine the enduring effects of poverty, low income, and welfare reform on young children. More supports are needed to help parents work and care for their families and to help children flourish in the face of changing family conditions.

How Can All Children Share in Connecticut's Prosperity?

At the time of this writing (Fall 2006), Connecticut was still at a critical point in its economic recovery. After several years of a national resurgence, the state was not yet out of the financial woods. By July 2006, the state had regained only half of the jobs (54 percent) lost during the recent recession.[19] As policymakers think about possible ways to improve the state's economy, one of the questions they face is, "How can state government ensure that Connecticut's economy grows so that all residents, including children in low-income working families, contribute to and share in the state's prosperity?"

Concerns about the impact of poverty on young children and adolescents are increasing as the economy slowly rebounds. Many low-income parents, not receiving public assistance, are working but unable to give their children the things they need to excel academically and in life. With so much of children's ability to succeed riding on family income, connections between child outcomes and the state's economic well-being cannot be ignored.

Connecticut's High Cost of Living and Income Gap

Connecticut's changing economy and shifting conditions of work are happening in a land of plenty. As jobs come and go, the state's overall wealth has continued to climb. According to the 2005 American Community Survey released in the summer (2006) by the U.S. Census Bureau, Connecticut's median family income ($75,541) is the highest in the country, and our median household income ($60,941) is the third highest.[20] Our per capita income ($33,949) continues to be the highest among the 50 states.[21] According to the Community Population Survey , also released by the U.S. Census Bureau in the summer 2006, Connecticut's percent of children under 18 living below the federal poverty level increased from 9.3 percent in 2000-2001 to 12.3 percent in 2004-2005 (not statistically significant).[22]

The gap between rich and poor is greater in Connecticut than in many other states; the top 20 percent of the state's families have annual incomes nine times that of the bottom 20 percent, the third largest gap in the nation.[23]

While all families are affected by Connecticut's high cost of living, low-income working families face greater financial constraints within this economic climate, most notably the state's high housing costs. In 2004, for the second year in a row, two-thirds of low-income Connecticut families, whether renters or homeowners, spent more than one-third of their income on housing. This ratio is well over the standard of affordability established by Congress and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Connecticut ranks near the bottom of the 50 states (47th) for this indicator.[24]

Our high cost of living stands in stark contrast to Connecticut's minimum wage, which is now $7.40 an hour, equivalent to an annual income that is only slightly more than $15,000. However, Connecticut policymakers should be applauded for increasing our minimum wage, making Connecticut one of the highest in the nation, and, as of October 1, 2006, one of only 20 states with a minimum above the national.[25] Yet this level of income is not adequate to support a family. A two-parent family with both parents working and earning minimum wage earns less than $31,000 a year, substantially less than a family-supporting wage. Even with the scheduled increase in the state minimum wage to $7.65 in 2007, a family with two minimum-wage incomes will earn less than $32,000 annually for full-time work.

Connecticut Self-Sufficiency Standard
Family of Four (2 Adults, 2 School-age Children)
2005

	Hartford	Greater Danbury	Bridgeport	Greater Windham
Monthly Costs				
Housing	$ 709	$ 1,155	$ 745	$ 852
Child Care	1,070	1,114	1,254	909
Food	780	728	747	668
Transportation	90	471	120	460
Health Care	346	346	346	346
Miscellaneous	300	381	321	324
Taxes	535	941	616	626
Tax Credits				
Earned Income Tax Credit[26]	0	0	0	0
Child Care Tax Credit	-105	-100	- 100	-100
Child Tax Credit	-167	-167	-167	-167
Self-Sufficiency Wage				
Combined Hourly	$ 20.22	$ 27.66	$ 22.06	$ 22.26
Combined Annual	$42,690.00	$58,436.00	$46,602.00	$47,015.00

Figure 1. Diana Pearce, *The Real Cost of Living in 2005: The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Connecticut*. Hartford, Connecticut: Office for Workforce Competitiveness.

As shown in Figure 1 above, a two-parent family with two school-age children in various parts of the state would need an annual income averaging three times the minimum wage to meet family needs.

Poverty and Self-Sufficiency

The federal poverty level, methodologically unchanged since the 1960s, is used as the standard measure of poverty even though it is generally agreed to be unrealistically low.

The Connecticut Self-Sufficiency Standard was developed by Dr. Diana Pearce from the University of Washington in 1999 and is often considered the best estimate of the price tag of basic needs without public or private assistance.

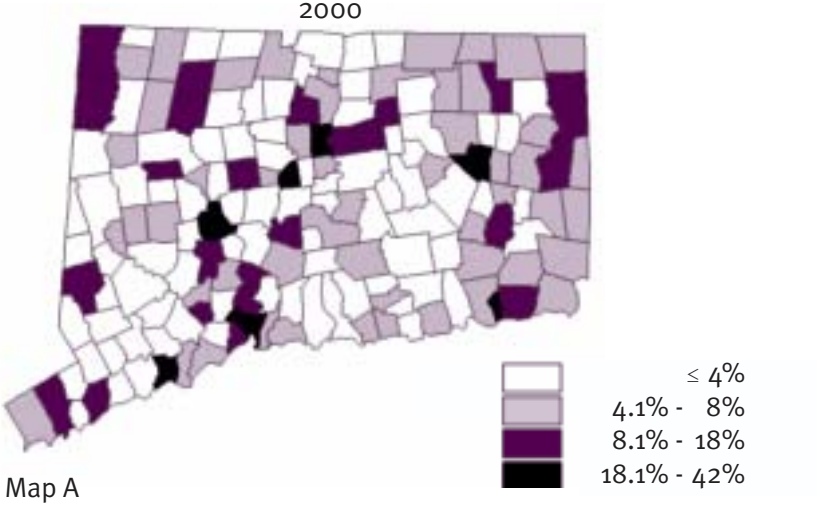
In 2006, Dr. Pearce and the Connecticut Office for Workforce Competitiveness updated the state's self-sufficiency standard. The new calculations demonstrate the current level of income needed to accommodate the basic needs of working families in various regions and towns throughout the state. Among the costs included in the standard are: housing; child care; food; transportation; health care; taxes; miscellaneous expenses such as clothing and shoes; nonprescription medicines; cleaning, household, and personal products; and telephone service. The standard does not include recreation, entertainment, savings, or debt repayment expenses. For low-income working families with young children, child care is the biggest expense, exceeding even housing in this high-cost state.[27]

Low-Income Working Families in a Wealthy State

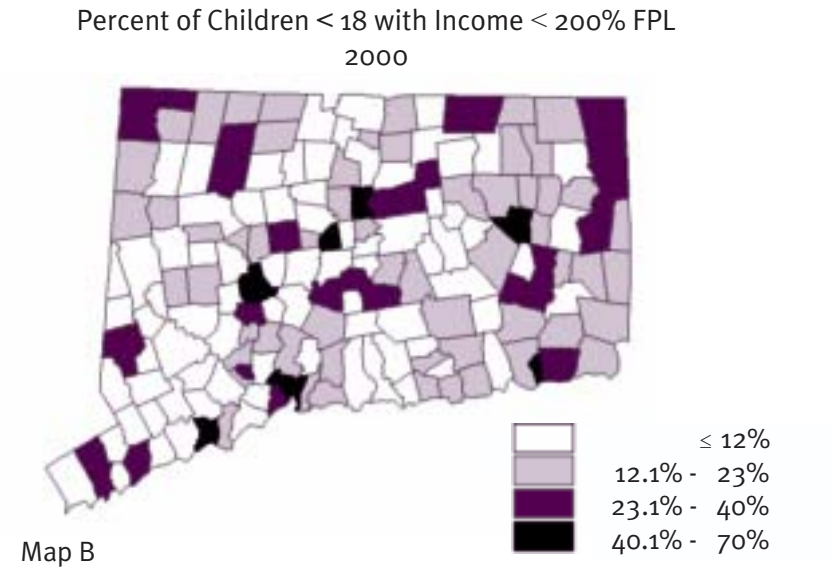
For almost one out of four Connecticut children under 18 (198,761) living in families with income below 200 percent of the FPL, or $40,000 annually for a family of four, material rewards are sorely lacking.[28] Life for them has the potential to be an experience in which the stepping stones to prosperity are never laid.

Parents who work in low-paying jobs can't afford the educational supports—books, visits to museums, and intellectually stimulating toys—that often excite children about learning. Many low-income working parents have limited education

Percent of Children < 18 with Income < 100% FPL
2000



Map A



Map B

themselves, a strong predictor of a child's future educational attainment. In 2006, over 46,500 Connecticut children live in low-income families in which neither parent, or in the case of a single-parent family, *the* parent, has a high school degree.[29]

Healthy growth and development are the foundations of well-being and begin with adequate prenatal care, good nutrition, well-child visits, immunizations, and preventive dental care. The ability to provide these for children is greatly limited by low income and a lack of health insurance. In 2005, of the 394,000 people who were uninsured in Connecticut, 68,000 were children.[30] These are often not the very lowest income children who are covered by HUSKY, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (Medicaid managed care). Rather, they are likely to be children of parents with employment income that raises them above HUSKY eligibility, leaving them without public or private health care coverage.[31]

Academic success often follows income, as seen by the achievement scores of children in our richest and poorest school districts. Connecticut school districts are ranked by family income, family need, and child enrollment into nine Education Reference Groups (ERGs).[32] Typically, children in ERG A, the wealthiest districts, outscore children in all other ERGs on 4th and 10th grade academic achievement tests. The largest differences in scores are found between ERG A and ERG I, where the poorest children reside (Figures 2 and 3).[33]

Race and ethnicity also are closely tied to income status. In Connecticut, 14 percent of white children, 54 percent of black children, and 60 percent of Latino children live in low-income families.[34]

Connecticut's Changing Economy

To fully understand the current situation of children in low-income working families, we need to look at the contexts within which families function—the state's economy and labor markets, and how both have changed over time.

Throughout its history, Connecticut has been known as a land of innovation and industry—both commercial and personal. Because of the abundance of inventors, skilled craftsmen, and natural resources present within its borders, the state and its New England neighbors became synonymous with the American Industrial Revolution. During the 1800s, Connecticut cities were transformed into manufacturing hubs specializing in the production of goods and materials needed throughout the country and the world. For the wealthy barons of industry, life in Connecticut was prosperous, but immigrant laborers, who enabled industry to thrive, worked long hours at low wages.

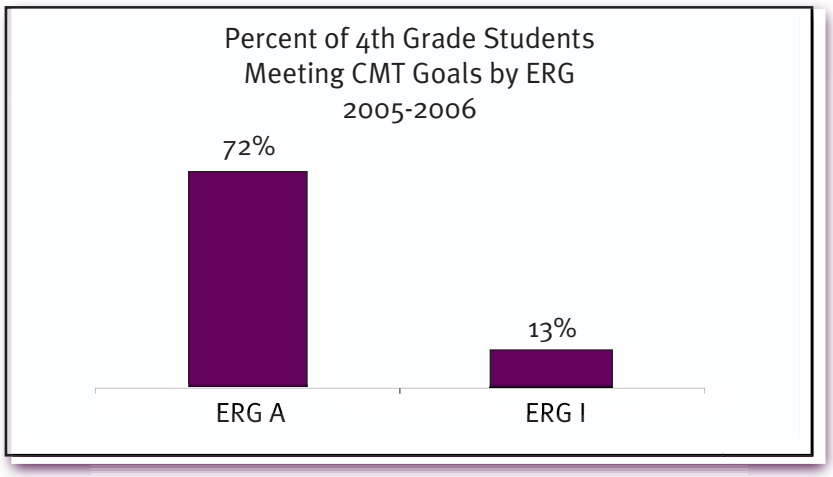


Figure 2. Connecticut State Department of Education, *Connecticut Mastery Test 4th Generation Data Interaction, Overall Summary Report*. Retrieved September 3, 2006 from http://cmtreports.com (ERG percents calculated from district scores by authors.)

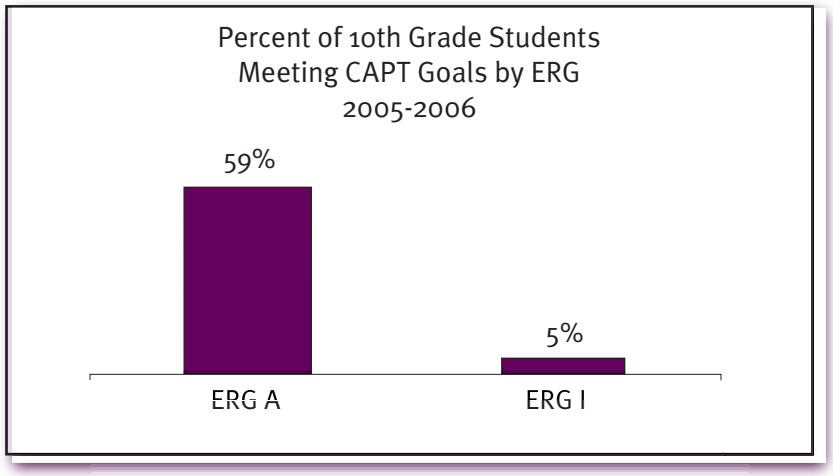


Figure 3. Connecticut State Department of Education, *Connecticut Academic Performance Test, Second Generation, Summary Performance Results, 2001-2006.* "CAPT Data Interaction, Public." Retrieved September 3, 2006 from http://www.captreports.com/ (ERG percents calculated from district scores by authors.)

The social and financial gains and losses associated with the late 1800s and early 1900s created ups and downs in the state's economy overall, but by the mid-20th century, manufacturing had hit its peak. The success of the American labor movement, in turn, solidified the power of the U.S. industrial base and made work more lucrative for the union laborer.

On a parallel track with manufacturing, Connecticut's insurance industry began by underwriting ships and cargo headed to the Caribbean and later expanded coverage to other forms of potential catastrophe. The state's capital became the corporate headquarters for the trade, supported by an arsenal of workers who were not drawn to factory labor.

The importance of manufacturing, the labor movement, and the insurance industry is that together they brought prosperity to the state and family-supporting wages to many of its workers. By the end of World War II, federal programs to aid returning veterans added to this foundation, and the state's middle class rapidly grew. But poverty also grew in New England's urban centers, and by the late 20th century, the pact between labor and business owners was eroding. Large numbers of factories moved on to less expensive locations, first to the Sun Belt and then out of the country, leaving behind a wake of financial turmoil for cities and families.

The Changing Nature of Work in Connecticut

The story of the rise and fall of American manufacturing is old and familiar and has several subplots. While some jobs have moved out of state, those that remain in Connecticut are being retooled technologically. As a result, production is actually increasing while the number of laborers is declining. Workers who lose their jobs when factories move off shore may not be qualified for those jobs that remain.[36]

When transitioning from the low-skill, high-paying jobs of the manufacturing sector, employees who are able seek training and education in the high-end fields of finance, information technology, government, or health care. But acquiring these skills is not a quick and easy task if someone has been out of school for decades and did not enjoy school or was not on the college track when there the first time. For those who make the transition successfully, the prospect of earning family-supporting wages is a greater possibility.

Along with high-tech industrial and high-skill service positions, the third type of replacement employment is in that segment of the service industry where low skill is matched with low pay. These are the positions that keep the wheels of the public and private sectors turning, the blue collar workers employed in positions that will never require higher skills and so probably will never pay higher salaries. Those who move from manufacturing to the low-skill service sector (i.e., retail, food service, janitorial service) directly experience the widening gap between rich and poor.

Did You Know?

- In 2006, 215,770 Connecticut children (25 percent) live in low-income working families (i.e., with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level or $40,000 for a family of four).
- 90,917 children in low-income working families have at least one parent who is working full-time, year-round.
- 46,548 children in low-income working families have one parent or both parents without a high school degree.
- Over half of urban Connecticut children live in low-income families; only 15 percent of children in Connecticut suburbs live in low-income families.[35]

Connecticut Department of Labor employment forecasts for the ten-year period 2002 to 2012 focus on two types of employment: jobs that will require on-the-job training, college course work, or a bachelor's degree and those that have limited or no skill requirements. During this period, more than half of *new* jobs will require a post-secondary education, but the majority of *replacement* openings will require only entry-level skills.[37]

Children and Labor Force Transitions

Employees with children who transition to one of these three types of replacement jobs confront very different scenarios in terms of short-term gain and insuring the well-being of their children. Workers who choose to return to school to either retool their skills or to get a college education or vocational certification might be forced to use limited resources to pay for that education. In the short term they must balance school and family commitments while keeping the family afloat financially. The emotional burden of this effort on all family members can be quite high.

For those in the low-paying end of the service sector, the short- and long-term effects of low wages can negatively impact children. Work opportunities often are available only on the second or third shift, may be part-time rather than full-time, and often come without health care benefits. Parents in these positions can have a hard time finding and affording regulated child care, most of which is available during first-shift hours. Similarly, parents of school-age children who work low-skill, non-traditional hours frequently are unable to participate in school activities or assist their children with homework, studying for tests, or working on school projects.[38] Wages are most often well below the cost of raising a family. Prospects for career advancement are often slim. Low-wage workers also change jobs more frequently than other workers, lowering their wage growth and possibility of benefits.[39]

Working on Behalf of Connecticut Families and the Economy

Because low-income working families play a critical role in sustaining and improving the state's economy, it is time for policymakers to act on their behalf. A number of policy and program changes could advance the economic well-being of this population. Economic development policies that bring and keep jobs in the state could be linked and coordinated more effectively with workforce development programs that prepare current and future employees for employment.

For example, efforts to revitalize each of Connecticut's inner cities could include more after-school opportunities that link high school students to large and small employers and community colleges. Such programs expose students to mid- and upper-level career prospects and the best educational pathways to attain these positions. State grants and loans to businesses can be tied more effectively to the creation of jobs that pay family wages and provide benefits, including health

insurance. The state could restore the Connecticut Department of Labor's Customized Job Training Program (CJT), a successful workforce development effort created to assist both employers and employees. CJT could be enhanced to link career coaching and job retention efforts for employees with a module to help employers identify and solve problems that compound high rates of job turnover.

Some of this work has been started, but the effort is piecemeal and in need of more systemic vision and coordination. But until we more fully unite public policies that support business, labor, communities, and families, increased prosperity for all will remain out of reach in the state of Connecticut.

Child Poverty and Prevention Council

During the 2006 legislative session, the Connecticut General Assembly voted to merge the Connecticut Child Poverty Council and the Connecticut Prevention Council. The Prevention Council was originally charged with establishing a policy framework for investments in children's programs, recommending a comprehensive statewide prevention plan, establishing better coordination of existing and future prevention expenditures across state agencies, and increasing fiscal accountability. The Child Poverty Council was originally charged with reducing the state's child poverty rate by 50 percent by the year 2014. Along with investigating and proposing policies aimed at reducing child poverty, the Child Poverty and Prevention Council now will continue its work to promote child health and well-being by establishing prevention goals and recommendations and measuring prevention service outcomes.

The 2006 legislation states that long-term goals for the joint Council may include:

Increasing the number of:

- healthy pregnant women and newborns
- youth who adopt healthy behaviors
- children and families that have access to health care

Increasing the number of children who are ready for school at an appropriate age and who:

- learn to read by grade three
- succeed in school
- graduate from high school
- successfully get and keep jobs as adults

Decreasing the rate of:

- children abused and/or neglected
- children unsupervised after school
- child and youth suicide
- juvenile crime

Increasing access to stable and adequate housing.[40]

A Connecticut Policy Agenda for Children in Low-Income Working Families

As we report in this essay, the link between income and well-being is incontrovertible and, at the same time, evidence exists that much can be done to reduce the negative effects of poverty on children. To support children in low-income working families and the state's economy, Connecticut policymakers should implement the following recommendations:

I. Align Policies and Programs to Achieve Broader Public Goals

A. Now that the Connecticut legislature has combined the Child Poverty and Prevention Councils, state policymakers should create annual outcomes to be reached in the state's efforts to achieve the long-term goals of this body. The Council should review economic development, workforce development, work support, and social service policies to determine how these can be joined for the greater benefit of employees, their families, business, and the state's economy.

B. Sound accountability is an important cornerstone of successful programs. State policymakers and agency administrators should monitor, evaluate, and, if merited, replicate the efforts of the Connecticut General Assembly's Appropriations Committee and implement Results-Based Accountability in state planning and budget development. In particular, programs that reduce child poverty, strengthen the workforce, and build the state's economy, should be required to implement RBA practices.

C. To support and promote job retention and the career advancement of low-wage workers, workforce development, adult education, community college, and social service delivery systems should be more fully integrated. For example, employment coaches and eligibility workers should be co-located at CT Works, the one-stop centers in the state's five Workforce Investment Act (WIA) regions; receive cross training; and work with clients as a team. Student advisors from local community colleges also can be co-located at the CT Works offices to support the educational pursuits of WIA participants.

II. Enhance Family Economic Security

A. The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is the largest federal policy that lifts children and families out of poverty. The Internal Revenue Service estimates that about 20 percent of workers eligible for the federal EITC do not receive it. To increase the number of individuals and families who file for and receive the credit, the state of Connecticut should expand outreach and public education for this program.

B. Twenty-one states have established a state EITC to supplement the federal EITC's reward for work. All of the New England states, except New Hampshire (which does not have a state income tax) and Connecticut, have implemented a state EITC. Connecticut policymakers should follow the lead of the 21 states and implement a state EITC.

C. Child care subsidies help keep parents employed and, when done right, can be part of a package that helps prepare children for school. Budget cuts to Care 4 Kids, Connecticut's child care subsidy program, should be restored, eligibility should be extended, and participation simplified. Connecticut policymakers should make sure that child care subsidies are readily available to all low-income working families earning less than 75 percent of the state median income. The subsidy paid to child care providers should be at a rate that enables access to high quality early care and education. The per-child payment rate should be tied to the 85th percentile of a biennial market survey.

D. While legislation was passed in 2006 to improve district participation in the School Breakfast Program, more effort is needed to make certain that eligible children across the state are starting their day with the nutrition they need to learn. Specifically, Connecticut policymakers and administrators should expand the School Breakfast pilot to a greater number of school districts, provide food stamp information to families who apply for the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, and allow families, with the help of service providers, to apply electronically for Food Stamps and other benefits programs.

A Connecticut Policy Agenda for Children in Low-Income Working Families

III. Strengthen Pre-K Through Grade 12 Education

A. In order to encourage children's long-term educational success and to narrow, if not eliminate, the academic achievement gap, Connecticut's School Readiness Program should be expanded. Funding for school readiness programs across the state should be increased to ensure that families who cannot afford private preschool have access to high quality early education for their children. In addition, the capacity of local School Readiness Councils to plan for the early education needs in their districts should be strengthened. This would allow the development of regional plans that would ensure working parents have access to programs that meet their needs for full-day child care and provide school readiness opportunities for their children.

B. It is equally important that the developmental gains achieved through greater investment in School Readiness, Head Start, and other early childhood programs be sustained and maximized. Connecticut policymakers should support early learning and development through the provision of full-day kindergarten programs in every Connecticut school district, phased in over the next three to five years.

C. Greater fairness in education funding to cities and towns would guarantee equal educational opportunity for all and could be accomplished by revamping the state's Education Cost Sharing formula. Such a change would better reflect the real costs of meeting the learning needs of students within each Connecticut community. This could be achieved by restructuring the state's tax system to rely less on local property taxes and more on a balanced mix of state revenue sources.

D. Connecticut needs an effective accountability system to ensure that funding of schools remains adequate to support high-quality learning and instruction, even as school populations, state and federal mandates, and workforce needs continue to change. An effective budgetary accountability system must be developed so that current and future investments in education support successful student outcomes.

IV. Expand and Evaluate Adult Education and Workforce Programs

A. While the goal of the 1996 federal welfare reform legislation was to move parents into work, we now know that the program did not "make work pay" as promised. Parents on Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) must be able to support their families as well as participate in the labor force. Connecticut policymakers must make poverty reduction an explicit goal of the state TFA program, allocate federal TFA funds to specific programs that achieve this goal, and institute an on-going evaluation system that measures the ability of welfare leavers to earn a self-sufficient wage. The Jobs First Employment Services education and training program should be adapted according to the findings of this on-going analysis.

Connecticut must be innovative to insure that implementation of the new federal TFA regulations does not further compromise the goal of self-sufficiency.

B. Because educational attainment and income are so closely tied, it is important that educational opportunities be available for all low-income working parents to improve their earning power. Policymakers also should expand education and training programs, including English as a Second Language and adult literacy classes, for low-income non-TFA working parents. The long-term goal should be to improve family self-sufficiency and thus the long-term physical well-being and academic success of children.

A Connecticut Policy Agenda for Children in Low-Income Working Families

V. Improve Child Health and Development

A. Adults and children least likely to be covered by health insurance are those in low-income working families. The state should establish a plan for health care coverage based on principles established by the Institute of Medicine for universality; continuous and portable coverage; affordability for individuals, families, and society; and quality. The Universal Health Care Foundation of Connecticut is informing the public debate on such a plan with various options that establish or move closer to universal coverage. As an interim measure, HUSKY eligibility for children and parents should be expanded.

B. Because there is a proven association among gum disease, low birthweight, and premature delivery,[41] pregnant women on HUSKY should receive dental treatments at the fee scales established in 2006 for children under age 13.

C. Program evaluations show that parenting education and home-visiting programs have positive effects on many aspects of parent-child interactions.[42] To improve the resiliency of children with multiple risk factors, policymakers should expand support for community-based parenting education and home-visiting programs. Such programs inform expectant parents and those with young children about the long-term impact of their parenting practices on their children's well-being. Connecticut should replicate *Every Child Succeeds*, a program to improve maternal and child health in Cincinnati, Ohio that has had a positive impact on infant mortality, mothers' mental health, smoking cessation, enrollment in school, and work participation.[43]

Our recommendations are founded on the inter-connection among families, business, and the state's economy. State and local policymakers must acknowledge these links and make them the foundation of Connecticut's planning, budgeting, and program development. By doing so, they will strengthen the current workforce, ensure the success of Connecticut's future employees, and keep the state's economy prosperous.

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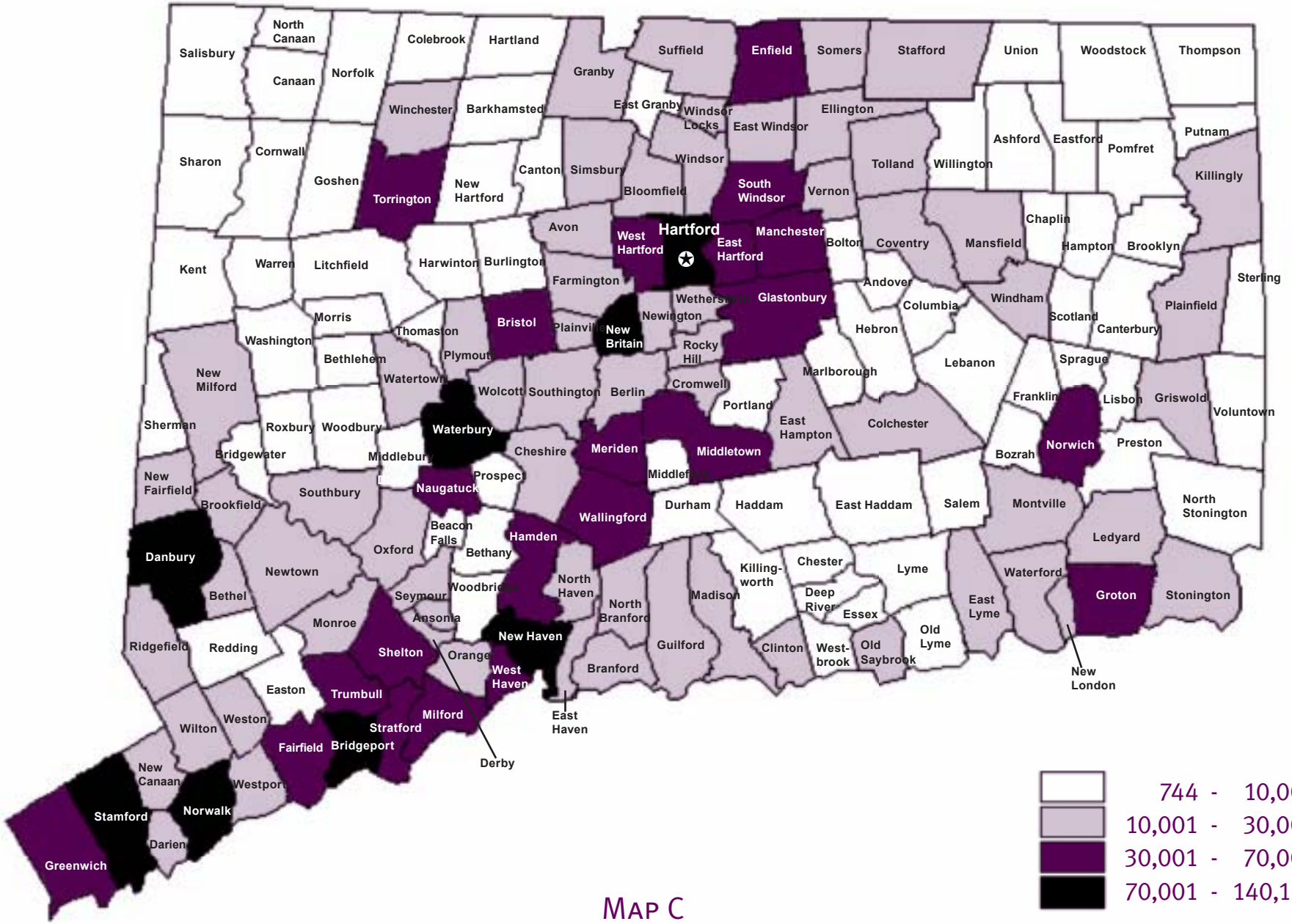


Map C

Chapter One

Demographics

Child Population - Census 2000
Child Race and Ethnicity - Census 2000

Demographic Analysis

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, almost 842,000 children under the age of 18 lived in Connecticut in 1999, making up approximately one-quarter of the state's population. The highest percentages of children under 18 can be found in Connecticut's wealthiest towns and poorest cities. Children under 18 make up roughly one-third of the population in Fairfield County towns such as Darien, New Canaan, Weston, and Wilton. In our three largest and poorest cities – Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven - the under-18 population makes up between 25 percent and 30 percent. Newer outer-ring, more affluent suburbs such as Ellington, Granby, Hebron, Madison, Simsbury, and Woodbridge have higher percentages of children than older, inner-ring suburbs such as Bloomfield, Hamden, Newington, Plainville, and Rocky Hill.

Child Population - Census 2000

Locality	Total Population	Children <18 #	Children <18 %	Locality	Total Population	Children <18 #	Children <18 %
Fairfield County	**882,567**	**226,214**	**25.6%**				
Bethel	18,067	4,925	27.3%	Norwalk	82,951	18,310	22.1%
Bridgeport	139,529	39,672	28.4%	Redding	8,270	2,405	29.1%
Brookfield	15,664	4,288	27.4%	Ridgefield	23,643	7,232	30.6%
Danbury	74,848	16,227	21.7%	Shelton	38,101	8,972	23.5%
Darien	19,607	6,364	32.5%	Sherman	3,827	1,021	26.7%
Easton	7,272	2,082	28.6%	Stamford	117,083	25,896	22.1%
Fairfield	57,340	13,609	23.7%	Stratford	49,976	11,506	23.0%
Greenwich	61,101	15,544	25.4%	Trumbull	34,243	8,913	26.0%
Monroe	19,247	5,593	29.1%	Weston	10,037	3,329	33.2%
New Canaan	19,395	6,050	31.2%	Westport	25,749	7,190	27.9%
New Fairfield	13,953	4,191	30.0%	Wilton	17,633	5,563	31.5%
Newtown	25,031	7,332	29.3%				
Hartford County	**857,183**	**210,832**	**24.6%**				
Avon	15,832	4,137	26.1%	Manchester	54,740	12,455	22.8%
Berlin	18,215	4,496	24.7%	Marlborough	5,709	1,562	27.4%
Bloomfield	19,587	4,198	21.4%	New Britain	71,538	17,289	24.2%
Bristol	60,062	13,922	23.2%	Newington	29,306	6,047	20.6%
Burlington	8,190	2,313	28.2%	Plainville	17,328	3,682	21.2%
Canton	8,840	2,248	25.4%	Rocky Hill	17,966	3,534	19.7%
East Granby	4,745	1,240	26.1%	Simsbury	23,234	6,858	29.5%
East Hartford	49,575	11,945	24.1%	Southington	39,728	9,470	23.8%
East Windsor	9,818	2,176	22.2%	South Windsor	24,412	6,677	27.4%
Enfield	45,212	10,234	22.6%	Suffield	13,552	2,991	22.1%
Farmington	23,641	5,762	24.4%	West Hartford	61,046	14,045	23.0%
Glastonbury	31,876	8,531	26.8%	Wethersfield	26,271	5,272	20.1%
Granby	10,347	2,826	27.3%	Windsor	28,237	6,955	24.6%
Hartford	124,121	36,568	29.5%	Windsor Locks	12,043	2,849	23.7%
Hartland	2,012	550	27.3%				
Litchfield County	**182,212**	**44,846**	**24.6%**				
Barkhamsted	3,494	873	25.0%	Norfolk	1,660	393	23.7%
Bethlehem	3,422	863	25.2%	North Canaan	3,350	780	23.3%
Bridgewater	1,824	403	22.1%	Plymouth	11,634	2,998	25.8%
Canaan	1,081	255	23.6%	Roxbury	2,137	486	22.7%
Colebrook	1,471	361	24.5%	Salisbury	3,977	892	22.4%
Cornwall	1,434	350	24.4%	Sharon	2,968	633	21.3%
Goshen	2,697	613	22.7%	Thomaston	7,503	1,899	25.3%
Harwinton	5,283	1,324	25.1%	Torrington	35,202	8,111	23.0%
Kent	2,858	653	22.8%	Warren	1,254	284	22.6%
Litchfield	8,316	2,096	25.2%	Washington	3,639	876	24.1%
Morris	2,301	565	24.6%	Watertown	21,661	5,369	24.8%
New Hartford	6,088	1,639	26.9%	Winchester	10,664	2,484	23.3%
New Milford	27,098	7,436	27.4%	Woodbury	9,196	2,210	24.0%
Middlesex Co.	**155,071**	**35,980**	**23.2%**				
Chester	3,743	833	22.3%	East Hampton	10,956	2,855	26.1%
Clinton	13,094	3,285	25.1%	Essex	6,505	1,424	21.9%
Cromwell	12,871	2,777	21.6%	Haddam	7,157	1,766	24.7%
Deep River	4,610	1,119	24.3%	Killingworth	6,018	1,632	27.1%
Durham	6,627	1,921	29.0%	Middlefield	4,203	1,037	24.7%
East Haddam	8,333	2,123	25.5%	Middletown	45,563	9,364	20.6%

Child Population - Census 2000

Locality	Total Population	Children <18 #	Children <18 %
Middlesex Co. contd.			
Old Saybrook	10,367	2,250	21.7%
Portland	8,732	2,225	25.5%
Westbrook	6,292	1,369	21.8%
New Haven Co.	**824,008**	**201,679**	**24.5%**
Ansonia	18,554	4,489	24.2%
Beacon Falls	5,246	1,324	25.2%
Bethany	5,040	1,376	27.3%
Branford	28,683	5,928	20.7%
Cheshire	28,543	7,202	25.2%
Derby	12,391	2,687	21.7%
East Haven	28,189	6,255	22.2%
Guilford	21,398	5,438	25.4%
Hamden	56,763	11,833	20.8%
Madison	17,858	5,042	28.2%
Meriden	58,244	14,966	25.7%
Middlebury	6,451	1,582	24.5%
Milford	52,305	11,678	22.3%
Naugatuck	30,989	8,325	26.9%
New Haven	123,776	31,446	25.4%
North Branford	13,906	3,560	25.6%
North Haven	23,035	5,202	22.6%
Orange	13,233	3,254	24.6%
Oxford	9,821	2,663	27.1%
Prospect	8,707	2,172	24.9%
Seymour	15,454	3,687	23.9%
Southbury	18,567	4,228	22.8%
Wallingford	43,026	10,326	24.0%
Waterbury	107,271	28,454	26.5%
West Haven	52,360	12,108	23.1%
Wolcott	15,215	3,958	26.0%
Woodbridge	8,983	2,496	27.8%
New London Co.	**259,106**	**63,231**	**24.4%**
Bozrah	2,357	553	23.5%
Colchester	14,551	4,342	29.8%
East Lyme	18,118	3,969	21.9%
Franklin	1,835	443	24.1%
Griswold	10,807	2,773	25.7%
Groton	39,925	9,914	24.8%
Lebanon	6,907	1,934	28.0%
Ledyard	14,687	4,155	28.3%
Lisbon	4,069	1,059	26.0%
Lyme	2,016	410	20.3%
Montville	18,546	4,386	23.6%
New London	26,185	5,857	22.4%
North Stonington	4,991	1,255	25.1%
Norwich	36,117	8,705	24.1%
Old Lyme	7,406	1,779	24.0%
Preston	4,688	1,049	22.4%
Salem	3,858	1,136	29.4%
Sprague	2,971	772	26.0%
Stonington	17,906	3,884	21.7%
Voluntown	2,528	671	26.5%
Waterford	18,638	4,185	22.5%
Tolland County	**136,364**	**31,520**	**23.1%**
Andover	3,036	828	27.3%
Bolton	5,017	1,304	26.0%
Columbia	4,971	1,301	26.2%
Coventry	11,468	3,114	27.2%
Ellington	12,921	3,257	25.2%
Hebron	8,610	2,583	30.0%
Mansfield	20,816	2,753	13.2%
Somers	10,417	2,169	20.8%
Stafford	11,307	2,885	25.5%
Tolland	13,086	3,725	28.5%
Union	693	149	21.5%
Vernon	28,063	6,205	22.1%
Willington	5,959	1,247	20.9%
Windham County	**109,091**	**27,386**	**25.1%**
Ashford	4,098	1,051	25.6%
Brooklyn	7,173	1,699	23.7%
Canterbury	4,692	1,207	25.7%
Chaplin	2,250	554	24.6%
Eastford	1,618	426	26.3%
Hampton	1,758	454	25.8%
Killingly	16,472	4,228	25.7%
Plainfield	14,619	3,937	26.9%
Pomfret	3,798	1,013	26.7%
Putnam	9,002	2,123	23.6%
Scotland	1,556	439	28.2%
Sterling	3,099	872	28.1%
Thompson	8,878	2,220	25.0%
Windham	22,857	5,263	23.0%
Woodstock	7,221	1,900	26.3%
CONNECTICUT	**3,405,602**	**841,688**	**24.7%**

In terms of race and ethnicity, distinct patterns also emerge. Overall, 75 percent of all children in the state were white, 12 percent were black, 3 percent were Asian, 11 percent were classified as "other" or of two or more races. In a category separate from race, 14 percent were classified as being of Hispanic ethnicity.

Racial diversity within towns is rare in Connecticut. Over 90 percent of the population in our most affluent towns such as Bethel, Brookfield, Darien, Newtown, and Old Lyme were white. Rural towns and outer-ring suburbs also were predominantly white: Canterbury, Hampton, Harwinton, Killingly, Berlin, and Southington. On the other hand, our largest and poorest cities, Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven have majorities of people of color.

Key Other Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Some Other Race are combined due to small numbers.

Child Race and Ethnicity - Census 2000

Locality	Race: White	Black	Asian	Other	≥Two	Ethnicity: Hispanic
Fairfield County	**73.9%**	**12.7%**	**3.4%**	**6.4%**	**3.7%**	**14.9%**
Bethel	90.5%	1.0%	4.4%	1.4%	2.7%	4.5%
Bridgeport	32.0%	37.6%	3.0%	20.1%	7.2%	40.9%
Brookfield	94.1%	0.7%	2.7%	0.9%	1.5%	3.0%
Danbury	68.8%	8.4%	7.2%	9.8%	5.7%	19.8%
Darien	95.4%	0.3%	2.6%	0.3%	1.4%	2.1%
Easton	95.3%	0.1%	2.6%	0.7%	1.2%	2.1%
Fairfield	93.5%	1.2%	2.5%	0.9%	1.9%	2.9%
Greenwich	87.5%	1.6%	6.4%	1.9%	2.6%	7.4%
Monroe	95.2%	1.2%	1.5%	0.6%	1.5%	3.1%
New Canaan	94.8%	0.8%	2.0%	0.5%	1.9%	1.7%
New Fairfield	95.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	3.8%
Newtown	96.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.5%	1.4%	2.4%
Norwalk	64.9%	21.2%	3.3%	6.0%	4.6%	20.0%
Redding	95.1%	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	1.5%	1.6%
Ridgefield	95.2%	0.6%	2.4%	0.6%	1.3%	2.5%
Shelton	92.3%	1.6%	2.4%	1.4%	2.2%	5.4%
Sherman	96.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%
Stamford	61.2%	21.4%	4.6%	8.3%	4.5%	20.4%
Stratford	76.5%	14.7%	1.7%	3.8%	3.3%	11.3%
Trumbull	91.7%	2.5%	2.8%	1.3%	1.6%	3.7%
Weston	95.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.5%	2.2%	2.2%
Westport	94.3%	0.9%	2.6%	0.7%	1.6%	2.8%
Wilton	94.5%	0.4%	2.8%	0.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Hartford County	**68.0%**	**15.0%**	**2.7%**	**10.5%**	**3.8%**	**18.0%**
Avon	93.3%	1.0%	3.6%	0.6%	1.5%	2.4%
Berlin	95.6%	0.4%	2.5%	0.3%	1.2%	2.0%
Bloomfield	17.6%	73.1%	1.5%	3.0%	4.8%	5.8%
Bristol	86.3%	3.7%	1.7%	4.7%	3.6%	9.5%
Burlington	96.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	1.8%	1.7%
Canton	95.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%	2.0%	2.2%
East Granby	93.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.0%	2.6%	2.6%
East Hartford	46.8%	28.8%	4.3%	14.1%	6.0%	23.9%
East Windsor	87.1%	5.9%	2.6%	1.5%	2.9%	4.1%
Enfield	92.1%	2.7%	1.6%	1.3%	2.4%	3.2%
Farmington	90.0%	2.1%	4.8%	1.1%	1.9%	3.5%
Glastonbury	90.5%	2.0%	4.0%	1.7%	1.8%	3.6%
Granby	97.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%
Hartford	16.9%	40.8%	1.1%	35.1%	6.2%	51.5%
Hartland	96.5%	0.0%	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%
Manchester	71.5%	14.3%	3.4%	5.9%	4.9%	11.8%
Marlborough	97.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%
New Britain	52.8%	15.4%	2.3%	22.9%	6.7%	45.8%
Newington	88.2%	2.6%	4.1%	2.4%	2.6%	6.2%
Plainville	91.6%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.3%	5.6%
Rocky Hill	87.1%	3.5%	5.2%	1.9%	2.3%	4.9%
Simsbury	94.1%	1.4%	2.2%	0.5%	1.9%	2.1%
Southington	94.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	1.9%	3.5%
South Windsor	89.5%	3.2%	4.6%	1.0%	1.8%	3.0%
Suffield	95.3%	1.9%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	2.2%
West Hartford	79.4%	6.7%	6.2%	4.5%	3.2%	10.2%
Wethersfield	88.4%	3.3%	2.5%	3.4%	2.4%	7.2%
Windsor	53.3%	35.0%	3.8%	3.4%	4.5%	7.7%
Windsor Locks	88.6%	3.9%	3.1%	1.6%	2.8%	4.0%
Litchfield County	**93.8%**	**1.4%**	**1.4%**	**1.3%**	**2.0%**	**3.5%**
Barkhamsted	97.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.7%
Bethlehem	96.3%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	1.7%	0.9%
Bridgewater	97.5%	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Canaan	98.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%
Colebrook	95.0%	0.6%	0.8%	2.5%	1.1%	5.0%
Cornwall	95.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	3.4%	2.9%
Goshen	98.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%
Harwinton	97.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	1.3%	1.9%
Kent	93.1%	0.6%	1.7%	1.8%	2.8%	4.0%
Litchfield	93.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.2%	2.6%	4.0%
Morris	96.8%	0.9%	1.4%	0.2%	0.7%	1.4%
New Hartford	96.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	1.5%	2.3%
New Milford	93.0%	1.2%	2.3%	1.1%	2.4%	3.6%
Norfolk	95.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	3.1%	1.3%
North Canaan	96.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	1.8%	3.3%
Plymouth	95.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	1.7%	1.9%
Roxbury	95.9%	0.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.2%
Salisbury	92.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	2.9%
Sharon	94.8%	1.4%	0.9%	0.9%	1.9%	4.1%
Thomaston	97.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	1.8%
Torrington	89.2%	3.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.9%	6.0%
Warren	98.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Washington	93.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	3.1%
Watertown	94.8%	0.9%	1.6%	0.9%	1.8%	3.1%
Winchester	91.4%	1.9%	1.2%	3.0%	2.5%	5.3%
Woodbury	95.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%	2.6%
Middlesex Co.	**87.5%**	**6.3%**	**1.5%**	**1.7%**	**3.1%**	**4.8%**
Chester	94.2%	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.9%
Clinton	94.0%	0.5%	1.4%	1.9%	2.2%	5.8%
Cromwell	89.9%	4.1%	1.0%	1.7%	3.3%	5.5%
Deep River	90.0%	6.3%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	5.5%
Durham	94.1%	2.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	3.2%
East Haddam	95.6%	1.7%	0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%
East Hampton	95.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.5%	1.6%	1.3%
Essex	95.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	1.6%	3.1%
Haddam	95.0%	1.4%	1.5%	0.3%	1.8%	1.5%
Killingworth	96.1%	0.6%	1.2%	0.5%	1.7%	1.8%
Middlefield	96.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	1.2%	2.5%
Middletown	68.8%	19.0%	2.4%	3.5%	6.3%	9.3%

Child Race and Ethnicity - Census 2000

Locality	Race White	Black	Asian	Other	≥Two	Ethnicity Hispanic
Middlesex Co. contd.						
Old Saybrook	93.7%	0.6%	2.4%	1.2%	2.1%	3.1%
Portland	92.4%	3.2%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%	3.4%
New Haven Co.	**71.3%**	**15.5%**	**2.3%**	**7.3%**	**3.7%**	**15.7%**
Ansonia	77.5%	13.2%	1.2%	3.5%	4.6%	12.3%
Beacon Falls	97.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.9%	2.8%
Bethany	93.7%	1.2%	2.4%	1.2%	1.5%	2.8%
Branford	91.2%	1.4%	3.6%	1.2%	2.5%	3.9%
Cheshire	92.0%	2.0%	3.4%	1.3%	1.4%	2.7%
Derby	84.7%	6.0%	1.8%	4.3%	3.3%	13.3%
East Haven	91.5%	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	6.5%
Guilford	94.8%	0.8%	2.2%	0.7%	1.4%	2.9%
Hamden	65.6%	23.5%	4.0%	3.0%	3.9%	7.5%
Madison	95.2%	0.6%	2.1%	0.6%	1.5%	1.8%
Meriden	69.7%	9.3%	1.4%	14.3%	5.3%	32.6%
Middlebury	95.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Milford	91.1%	2.5%	2.7%	1.6%	2.1%	5.1%
Naugatuck	89.4%	3.7%	1.6%	2.3%	3.1%	6.7%
New London Co.	**82.1%**	**6.3%**	**2.1%**	**4.4%**	**5.2%**	**7.8%**
Bozrah	92.6%	0.9%	1.1%	2.7%	2.7%	4.0%
Colchester	94.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.6%
East Lyme	90.8%	1.4%	4.6%	0.8%	2.4%	3.1%
Franklin	96.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.7%
Griswold	92.1%	1.6%	0.9%	2.5%	2.8%	3.4%
Groton	77.1%	8.8%	3.0%	3.5%	7.5%	7.8%
Lebanon	95.0%	1.2%	0.4%	1.4%	2.0%	2.2%
Ledyard	84.3%	2.5%	1.8%	6.9%	4.5%	4.0%
Lisbon	94.1%	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%	3.8%	0.6%
Lyme	95.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.2%	2.2%
Montville	87.0%	2.4%	1.9%	3.7%	4.9%	5.9%
Tolland County	**92.7%**	**1.9%**	**2.1%**	**1.2%**	**2.2%**	**3.3%**
Andover	95.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%	1.4%	2.4%
Bolton	96.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%	2.1%
Columbia	96.3%	0.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	3.1%
Coventry	96.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	2.7%
Ellington	94.8%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%	1.6%	1.9%
Hebron	97.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	1.6%
Mansfield	84.4%	2.7%	7.5%	2.2%	3.3%	4.7%
Windham County	**87.7%**	**1.9%**	**0.9%**	**6.1%**	**3.4%**	**11.2%**
Ashford	94.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	2.5%	3.3%
Brooklyn	96.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.9%
Canterbury	96.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	2.0%
Chaplin	97.1%	1.3%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	2.5%
Eastford	97.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%	3.3%
Hampton	95.8%	0.2%	1.1%	0.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Killingly	90.2%	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	3.8%	4.2%
Plainfield	93.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.8%	2.6%	4.3%
CONNECTICUT	**75.2%**	**11.8%**	**2.5%**	**6.8%**	**3.6%**	**13.7%**

Locality	Race White	Black	Asian	Other	≥Two	Ethnicity Hispanic
Westbrook	94.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	3.0%
New Haven	26.2%	49.9%	2.2%	16.3%	5.4%	30.9%
North Branford	94.6%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.8%	2.9%
North Haven	91.1%	2.1%	4.2%	1.0%	1.6%	2.7%
Orange	92.8%	0.7%	4.6%	0.4%	1.5%	1.8%
Oxford	96.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	2.5%
Prospect	95.5%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	2.9%
Seymour	92.5%	1.5%	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%	4.8%
Southbury	96.1%	0.2%	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%	2.5%
Wallingford	93.1%	1.1%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	6.6%
Waterbury	52.8%	22.0%	1.5%	17.5%	6.2%	34.0%
West Haven	64.0%	23.0%	2.8%	5.6%	4.6%	13.7%
Wolcott	95.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	2.7%
Woodbridge	89.8%	1.6%	5.4%	1.0%	2.2%	1.8%
New London	43.6%	27.2%	1.6%	16.3%	11.3%	33.7%
North Stonington	91.2%	0.7%	1.0%	4.3%	2.8%	2.2%
Norwich	73.7%	10.2%	2.1%	6.1%	8.0%	10.7%
Old Lyme	96.0%	0.2%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Preston	93.5%	1.0%	1.3%	2.3%	1.8%	3.1%
Salem	93.7%	1.1%	1.8%	0.6%	2.9%	1.2%
Sprague	92.9%	0.6%	2.1%	1.7%	2.7%	1.9%
Stonington	93.1%	0.9%	1.6%	1.3%	3.1%	2.4%
Voluntown	95.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%
Waterford	88.4%	2.7%	3.5%	1.9%	3.4%	3.9%
Somers	96.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	1.6%	1.9%
Stafford	95.8%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	2.9%
Tolland	95.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%	1.8%
Union	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Vernon	83.8%	6.0%	3.5%	2.3%	4.4%	6.6%
Willington	95.5%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	1.4%	2.5%
Pomfret	95.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	2.1%	2.5%
Putnam	92.5%	2.0%	0.4%	2.1%	3.0%	3.3%
Scotland	96.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	2.5%
Sterling	94.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	3.9%	2.1%
Thompson	96.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	1.6%	1.0%
Windham	60.0%	5.5%	1.1%	26.3%	7.0%	45.8%
Woodstock	96.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	1.6%

Chapter Two

Family Economic Security

Child Poverty - Census 2000
Care 4 Kids - Child Enrollment
Temporary Family Assistance - Child Recipients
Food Stamps - Child Recipients
School Meals

Child Poverty Analysis

In 1999, the last year for which we have town-level data on child poverty, slightly less than one-quarter of the state's children lived in families with income less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Eleven percent of children under 18 lived in poor families with income less than 100 percent of the FPL (i.e., $18,810 annually for a family of four in 1999). Across the state, Connecticut's child poverty profile mirrors its distribution of race and ethnicity. Connecticut's largest cities have the largest percentage of *poor and low-income* children: Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven. Some smaller cities are also home to larger percentages of *poor and low-income* children: Meriden, New Britain, New London, Waterbury, and Windham. Some of Connecticut's rural towns and those in the Naugatuck Valley are home to larger percentages of

Child Poverty - Census 2000

Locality	Total < 18	< 100% FPL	< 200% FPL	Locality	Total < 18	< 100% FPL	< 200% FPL
Fairfield County	**223,382**	**8.5%**	**20.4%**				
Bethel	4,899	1.3%	8.3%	Norwalk	18,031	9.9%	26.1%
Bridgeport	38,649	25.1%	51.4%	Redding	2,369	2.1%	7.7%
Brookfield	4,262	2.6%	5.8%	Ridgefield	7,228	1.7%	5.5%
Danbury	15,918	9.0%	26.2%	Shelton	8,854	3.4%	11.3%
Darien	6,337	1.8%	4.6%	Sherman	1,010	2.1%	8.0%
Easton	2,076	2.0%	6.8%	Stamford	25,524	8.9%	26.0%
Fairfield	13,476	3.0%	7.6%	Stratford	11,400	5.8%	17.8%
Greenwich	15,419	4.2%	10.3%	Trumbull	8,896	2.4%	5.1%
Monroe	5,561	2.7%	9.2%	Weston	3,334	1.6%	3.3%
New Canaan	6,026	2.2%	5.5%	Westport	7,115	2.9%	6.1%
New Fairfield	4,143	1.5%	6.1%	Wilton	5,553	2.1%	4.4%
Newtown	7,302	3.3%	7.2%				
Hartford County	**207,321**	**13.2%**	**27.7%**				
Avon	4,101	1.3%	7.0%	Manchester	12,276	11.6%	27.2%
Berlin	4,455	1.2%	5.5%	Marlborough	1,521	0.0%	6.3%
Bloomfield	3,996	10.5%	22.4%	New Britain	16,854	25.3%	50.8%
Bristol	13,691	9.1%	24.7%	Newington	5,879	3.8%	11.5%
Burlington	2,311	0.9%	6.6%	Plainville	3,597	5.0%	14.8%
Canton	2,208	3.2%	10.0%	Rocky Hill	3,486	2.5%	10.1%
East Granby	1,246	0.6%	8.1%	Simsbury	6,789	1.6%	3.8%
East Hartford	11,848	16.0%	36.5%	Southington	9,367	3.3%	11.8%
East Windsor	2,129	3.1%	15.7%	South Windsor	6,618	0.8%	4.1%
Enfield	10,110	3.8%	19.1%	Suffield	2,986	3.0%	8.3%
Farmington	5,670	3.2%	8.8%	West Hartford	13,829	4.7%	12.9%
Glastonbury	8,507	1.9%	8.7%	Wethersfield	5,220	4.5%	13.1%
Granby	2,774	4.2%	11.2%	Windsor	6,850	4.4%	11.7%
Hartford	35,624	41.3%	69.3%	Windsor Locks	2,836	5.2%	17.9%
Hartland	543	0.6%	15.3%				
Litchfield County	**43,866**	**4.8%**	**15.2%**				
Barkhamsted	871	5.2%	16.0%	Norfolk	396	5.6%	21.5%
Bethlehem	835	0.0%	5.0%	North Canaan	770	3.1%	29.6%
Bridgewater	402	5.5%	9.0%	Plymouth	2,945	3.2%	14.5%
Canaan	250	5.6%	22.8%	Roxbury	486	4.1%	14.2%
Colebrook	357	0.6%	14.8%	Salisbury	831	11.7%	29.7%
Cornwall	337	3.0%	11.0%	Sharon	635	10.4%	16.9%
Goshen	612	4.6%	8.7%	Thomaston	1,881	5.8%	17.1%
Harwinton	1,316	0.7%	5.3%	Torrington	7,988	8.8%	25.0%
Kent	648	0.9%	15.1%	Warren	286	6.3%	12.6%
Litchfield	1,970	2.6%	11.6%	Washington	795	2.9%	8.1%
Morris	562	11.4%	18.5%	Watertown	5,248	1.0%	10.6%
New Hartford	1,630	0.0%	4.5%	Winchester	2,437	10.7%	25.2%
New Milford	7,276	3.2%	9.4%	Woodbury	2,102	5.2%	12.2%
Middlesex Co.	**35,051**	**4.1%**	**13.6%**				
Chester	826	0.0%	11.3%	East Hampton	2,773	2.7%	13.7%
Clinton	3,233	5.2%	10.0%	Essex	1,351	1.0%	2.7%
Cromwell	2,697	3.9%	9.0%	Haddam	1,764	4.6%	4.9%
Deep River	1,095	4.7%	16.8%	Killingworth	1,616	0.0%	4.2%
Durham	1,809	0.4%	5.8%	Middlefield	1,027	0.8%	9.4%
East Haddam	2,026	2.1%	13.5%	Middletown	9,042	7.7%	23.3%

Child Poverty - Census 2000

Locality	Total < 18	< 100% FPL	< 200% FPL	Locality	Total < 18	< 100% FPL	< 200% FPL
Middlesex Co. contd.							
Old Saybrook	2,208	1.9%	13.9%	Westbrook	1,375	4.1%	14.3%
Portland	2,209	4.8%	12.7%				
New Haven Co.	**198,584**	**13.3%**	**28.9%**				
Ansonia	4,478	12.6%	33.1%	New Haven	30,577	32.6%	59.1%
Beacon Falls	1,292	9.8%	16.1%	North Branford	3,565	1.2%	13.2%
Bethany	1,382	4.1%	13.2%	North Haven	5,107	2.1%	10.6%
Branford	5,845	4.6%	14.7%	Orange	3,255	1.9%	5.0%
Cheshire	6,982	2.7%	5.4%	Oxford	2,667	3.0%	9.0%
Derby	2,676	10.1%	20.6%	Prospect	2,127	0.8%	2.4%
East Haven	6,178	5.3%	18.5%	Seymour	3,708	5.6%	16.9%
Guilford	5,411	3.7%	8.7%	Southbury	4,203	2.6%	7.3%
Hamden	11,616	9.3%	18.8%	Wallingford	10,221	5.3%	14.6%
Madison	5,004	0.9%	2.3%	Waterbury	27,932	23.9%	50.1%
Meriden	14,576	17.6%	40.2%	West Haven	11,954	12.0%	31.4%
Middlebury	1,566	2.8%	9.9%	Wolcott	3,944	3.1%	10.3%
Milford	11,556	4.2%	12.0%	Woodbridge	2,480	3.1%	8.6%
Naugatuck	8,282	10.2%	24.8%				
New London Co.	**61,860**	**8.2%**	**24.2%**				
Bozrah	544	5.5%	28.3%	New London	5,633	23.8%	54.3%
Colchester	4,268	2.6%	10.1%	North Stonington	1,216	6.3%	18.8%
East Lyme	3,976	3.1%	11.5%	Norwich	8,512	14.8%	37.5%
Franklin	444	2.3%	11.5%	Old Lyme	1,737	5.4%	15.5%
Griswold	2,732	6.7%	18.1%	Preston	1,039	2.4%	9.9%
Groton	9,709	8.3%	33.7%	Salem	1,139	1.3%	5.7%
Lebanon	1,782	2.0%	13.7%	Sprague	748	5.1%	33.0%
Ledyard	4,094	4.8%	13.5%	Stonington	3,855	5.7%	12.5%
Lisbon	1,042	2.7%	15.2%	Voluntown	662	5.7%	14.0%
Lyme	408	0.0%	12.5%	Waterford	4,081	5.7%	14.3%
Montville	4,239	5.0%	19.1%				
Tolland County	**31,198**	**4.9%**	**15.2%**				
Andover	814	2.8%	6.8%	Somers	2,117	3.5%	10.8%
Bolton	1,304	1.4%	8.0%	Stafford	2,852	7.8%	26.4%
Columbia	1,297	6.0%	8.1%	Tolland	3,689	2.4%	6.3%
Coventry	3,119	2.9%	19.0%	Union	152	5.9%	20.4%
Ellington	3,234	4.1%	10.7%	Vernon	6,071	8.5%	24.1%
Hebron	2,592	0.6%	7.2%	Willington	1,228	5.3%	7.9%
Mansfield	2,729	6.9%	20.3%				
Windham County	**26,909**	**10.9%**	**29.6%**				
Ashford	1,059	6.1%	17.7%	Pomfret	1,016	3.9%	8.0%
Brooklyn	1,673	6.2%	19.1%	Putnam	2,122	15.1%	31.4%
Canterbury	1,211	5.2%	11.7%	Scotland	432	5.8%	17.4%
Chaplin	542	0.9%	12.7%	Sterling	853	4.3%	22.6%
Eastford	416	11.3%	21.4%	Thompson	2,206	6.6%	31.0%
Hampton	444	1.4%	15.8%	Windham	5,158	23.8%	48.6%
Killingly	4,047	9.1%	30.8%	Woodstock	1,909	5.8%	19.1%
Plainfield	3,821	9.6%	33.3%				
CONNECTICUT	**828,171**	**10.4%**	**24.1%**				

low-income families as well: Ansonia, Naugatuck, Killingly, North Canaan, Plainfield, Putnam, Salisbury, and Sprague. Likewise, some small and medium-size cities have sizable numbers of *low-income* children, such as East Hartford, Groton, Manchester, Norwich, Torrington, and West Haven.

More recent state-level information indicates a rise in poverty. The 2006 Current Population Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau indicates that Connecticut's child poverty rate rose from a two-year average of 9.3 percent for 2000-2001 to 12.3 percent for 2004-2005.[1]

Endnotes

1 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Child Poverty Statistics (All Persons Under 18).* Washington, D.C., August 2006.

Care 4 Kids Analysis

Between 2000 and 2005, child enrollment in Care 4 Kids, the state's child care subsidy program, declined by 35 percent (13,947 children). In our three largest and poorest cities, the decline was proportionally greater than what occurred in smaller towns and cities across the state. Bridgeport's participation declined by 50 percent, Hartford's by 44 percent, and New Haven's by 38 percent.

This decrease is explained, in part, by a reduction in the state portion of program funding. According to analysts, between 2004 and 2006, the state Care 4 Kids allocation was reduced from approximately 50 percent of total program spending to approximately 33 percent—a drop of about $7 million in state dollars.[1] Combined federal and state funding dropped from approximately $122 million in 2001-02 to $69 million in 2005-06; and despite parental need as exhibited by a program waiting list, $28 million of Care 4 Kids funding was returned to the General Fund in 2005.[2]

Care 4 Kids - Child Enrollment

Locality	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	Locality	SFY 2000	SFY 2005
Fairfield County	**6,202**	**3,550**			
Bethel	39	34	Norwalk	556	382
Bridgeport	3,924	1,946	Redding	5	1
Brookfield	33	21	Ridgefield	6	4
Danbury	393	278	Shelton	91	72
Darien	2	3	Sherman	0	0
Easton	0	0	Stamford	575	413
Fairfield	39	50	Stratford	368	232
Greenwich	66	27	Trumbull	30	11
Monroe	16	16	Weston	2	1
New Canaan	3	3	Westport	17	15
New Fairfield	10	19	Wilton	2	3
Newtown	25	19			
Hartford County	**15,045**	**9,408**			
Avon	16	16	Manchester	855	737
Berlin	34	27	Marlborough	9	8
Bloomfield	356	203	New Britain	2,317	1,547
Bristol	685	553	Newington	103	81
Burlington	6	11	Plainville	110	76
Canton	15	12	Rocky Hill	38	39
East Granby	12	5	Simsbury	26	23
East Hartford	1,387	882	Southington	190	128
East Windsor	52	81	South Windsor	63	34
Enfield	291	2	Suffield	25	41
Farmington	53	44	West Hartford	259	213
Glastonbury	74	66	Wethersfield	114	97
Granby	20	3	Windsor	332	221
Hartford	7,527	4,195	Windsor Locks	74	61
Hartland	2	2			
Litchfield County	**647**	**706**			
Barkhamsted	6	3	Norfolk	10	7
Bethlehem	6	2	North Canaan	0	18
Bridgewater	0	0	Plymouth	54	73
Canaan	14	32	Roxbury	0	3
Colebrook	0	1	Salisbury	7	10
Cornwall	0	5	Sharon	4	0
Goshen	1	0	Thomaston	24	19
Harwinton	4	3	Torrington	249	270
Kent	2	5	Warren	0	2
Litchfield	4	10	Washington	3	5
Morris	11	0	Watertown	60	56
New Hartford	15	16	Winchester	55	82
New Milford	110	76	Woodbury	8	8
Middlesex Co.	**991**	**663**			
Chester	3	8	East Hampton	21	16
Clinton	35	33	Essex	2	6
Cromwell	55	37	Haddam	6	19
Deep River	35	11	Killingworth	13	9
Durham	10	5	Middlefield	11	3
East Haddam	19	15	Middletown	657	453

Care 4 Kids - Child Enrollment

Locality	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	Locality	SFY 2000	SFY 2005
Middlesex Co. contd.					
Old Saybrook	31	19	Westbrook	29	1
Portland	64	28			
New Haven Co.	**13,042**	**8,964**			
Ansonia	251	215	New Haven	5,061	3,132
Beacon Falls	7	10	North Branford	18	18
Bethany	5	6	North Haven	58	37
Branford	130	79	Orange	14	5
Cheshire	21	25	Oxford	11	14
Derby	120	114	Prospect	23	6
East Haven	333	198	Seymour	77	38
Guilford	45	34	Southbury	14	11
Hamden	557	344	Wallingford	177	209
Madison	12	13	Waterbury	3,292	2,459
Meriden	1,311	935	West Haven	1,009	644
Middlebury	6	3	Wolcott	37	34
Milford	192	122	Woodbridge	0	7
Naugatuck	261	252			
New London Co.	**2,026**	**1,435**			
Bozrah	16	7	New London	590	360
Colchester	76	53	North Stonington	14	10
East Lyme	51	46	Norwich	599	464
Franklin	11	0	Old Lyme	0	10
Griswold	63	48	Preston	9	7
Groton	288	214	Salem	3	2
Lebanon	21	24	Sprague	22	22
Ledyard	24	12	Stonington	80	47
Lisbon	0	16	Voluntown	17	3
Lyme	8	1	Waterford	51	28
Montville	83	61			
Tolland County	**604**	**488**			
Andover	1	5	Somers	32	31
Bolton	12	5	Stafford	6	54
Columbia	3	6	Tolland	13	9
Coventry	22	46	Union	81	0
Ellington	32	21	Vernon	325	277
Hebron	6	5	Willington	10	8
Mansfield	61	21			
Windham County	**1,002**	**821**			
Ashford	16	26	Pomfret	12	9
Brooklyn	17	12	Putnam	71	65
Canterbury	18	10	Scotland	2	0
Chaplin	2	6	Sterling	11	20
Eastford	2	1	Thompson	48	38
Hampton	7	1	Windham	461	407
Killingly	177	150	Woodstock	1	6
Plainfield	157	70			
CONNECTICUT	**39,559**	**26,035**			

Anecdotal information indicates that Connecticut's School Readiness Program also may account for some of the enrollment reductions in the state's priority school districts. In those cities, prekindergarten programs—often full-day in nature—serve two functions, providing educational support for children and child care support for working parents. As School Readiness serves only three- and four-year olds, working parents with children both younger and older than preschoolers are left with little financial support for child care.

It should be noted that the annual unduplicated Care 4 Kids child enrollment numbers reported here are larger than the numbers often reported by the Connecticut Department of Social Services. The Department typically reports the annual *average* rather than annual *total* for the program.

Endnotes

1 Peg Oliveira, Ph.D., *A Primer on Connecticut's Use of Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant Funds for the State Child Care Subsidy Program*. New Haven, CT: Connecticut Voices for Children, October 2005. Retrieved September 6, 2006 from http://www.ctkidslink.org/publications/ece05fedchildcare10.pdf

2 Peg Oliveira, Ph.D., *Restoring Care 4 Kids to Meet TANF Reauthorization Requirements*. New Haven, CT: Connecticut Voices for Children, February 2006. Retrieved September 13, 2006 from http://www.ctkidslink.org/publications/ece06 care4kidstank02/pdf

Key SFY State Fiscal Year

Temporary Family Assistance Analysis

In our largest and poorest cities and in the state as a whole, TFA child participation declined between 2001 and 2005, indicating that the primary goal of the 1996 federal welfare reform legislation, to reduce welfare rolls, was still being achieved. What we also see, however, is that in a number of towns child participation increased consistently between 2001 and 2005 (e.g., Avon, Berlin, East Windsor, Griswold, Kent, Newington, Simsbury, Stafford, Stratford, and Stonington).

It should be noted that a decline in TFA child participation does not tell us whether or not parents who leave TFA are moving into the labor force or whether those who do are earning incomes adequate to accommodate family need. While a study of Connecticut's TFA Program conducted by MDRC in 2001 found high levels of hardship among former TFA families, there has not been an analysis of the state's program and its participants since.[1] Therefore, we are unable to say what portion, if any, of TFA leavers reach self-sufficiency.

Temporary Family Assistance - Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2001	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	Locality	SFY 2001	SFY 2003	SFY 2005
Fairfield County	**10,799**	**9,362**	**8,489**				
Bethel	33	35	22	Norwalk	1,250	1,034	818
Bridgeport	6,748	5,849	5,320	Redding	5	3	7
Brookfield	21	27	14	Ridgefield	15	12	6
Danbury	666	564	578	Shelton	132	153	130
Darien	4	7	2	Sherman	9	5	8
Easton	1	1	2	Stamford	1,127	884	773
Fairfield	96	91	119	Stratford	406	421	426
Greenwich	100	81	105	Trumbull	43	48	47
Monroe	21	19	21	Weston	9	9	3
New Canaan	16	8	7	Westport	26	47	20
New Fairfield	31	34	23	Wilton	10	7	1
Newtown	30	23	37				
Hartford County	**22,165**	**19,541**	**18,104**				
Avon	7	10	26	Manchester	804	896	890
Berlin	32	33	41	Marlborough	4	12	6
Bloomfield	289	249	233	New Britain	3,981	3,586	3,361
Bristol	1,124	1,014	1,052	Newington	95	112	116
Burlington	7	23	21	Plainville	108	132	116
Canton	14	19	15	Rocky Hill	43	23	27
East Granby	16	23	21	Simsbury	17	26	30
East Hartford	1,478	1,257	1,274	Southington	182	193	140
East Windsor	60	95	108	South Windsor	65	43	48
Enfield	389	370	426	Suffield	23	26	20
Farmington	63	57	57	West Hartford	361	370	362
Glastonbury	47	63	59	Wethersfield	100	122	126
Granby	13	14	10	Windsor	260	256	245
Hartford	12,471	10,450	9,190	Windsor Locks	106	67	80
Hartland	6	0	4				
Litchfield County	**1,200**	**1,226**	**1,180**				
Barkhamsted	13	16	13	Norfolk	7	10	9
Bethlehem	7	2	6	North Canaan	20	19	14
Bridgewater	0	1	1	Plymouth	75	105	88
Canaan	9	9	6	Roxbury	0	1	2
Colebrook	1	4	2	Salisbury	13	8	15
Cornwall	1	3	3	Sharon	4	4	7
Goshen	6	5	10	Thomaston	45	43	34
Harwinton	9	9	11	Torrington	570	534	524
Kent	1	5	6	Warren	0	4	3
Litchfield	18	13	22	Washington	15	2	8
Morris	6	10	16	Watertown	81	94	103
New Hartford	17	23	13	Winchester	163	199	157
New Milford	107	94	96	Woodbury	12	9	11
Middlesex Co.	**1,142**	**1,143**	**1,110**				
Chester	9	18	9	East Hampton	44	48	46
Clinton	55	74	51	Essex	14	7	10
Cromwell	45	25	45	Haddam	20	11	16
Deep River	16	29	25	Killingworth	11	9	13
Durham	17	20	2	Middlefield	15	7	8
East Haddam	33	29	30	Middletown	763	762	744

Temporary Family Assistance - Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2001	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	Locality	SFY 2001	SFY 2003	SFY 2005
Middlesex Co. contd.							
Old Saybrook	28	33	31	Westbrook	20	22	17
Portland	52	49	63				
New Haven Co.	**22,014**	**19,149**	**17,990**				
Ansonia	486	470	512	New Haven	9,916	7,645	6,973
Beacon Falls	15	20	26	North Branford	49	48	41
Bethany	9	8	6	North Haven	80	73	88
Branford	138	146	122	Orange	13	16	16
Cheshire	25	23	28	Oxford	24	16	22
Derby	218	188	210	Prospect	13	18	20
East Haven	325	268	330	Seymour	105	89	109
Guilford	54	48	40	Southbury	24	19	27
Hamden	633	549	529	Wallingford	233	224	168
Madison	15	26	31	Waterbury	5,284	5,458	5,060
Meriden	2,229	1,999	1,931	West Haven	1,333	1,108	1,020
Middlebury	15	12	5	Wolcott	67	55	60
Milford	287	235	258	Woodbridge	11	17	6
Naugatuck	413	371	352				
New London Co.	**3,653**	**3,351**	**3,321**				
Bozrah	18	20	18	New London	1,166	1,125	1,018
Colchester	85	82	65	North Stonington	32	28	25
East Lyme	65	55	43	Norwich	1,073	988	973
Franklin	10	8	12	Old Lyme	16	11	8
Griswold	91	106	125	Preston	22	20	24
Groton	539	433	482	Salem	12	12	11
Lebanon	31	20	26	Sprague	52	46	39
Ledyard	60	58	65	Stonington	134	135	149
Lisbon	18	18	20	Voluntown	20	19	17
Lyme	1	0	1	Waterford	70	58	74
Montville	138	109	126				
Tolland County	**833**	**761**	**704**				
Andover	6	14	11	Somers	23	22	23
Bolton	16	16	9	Stafford	89	92	106
Columbia	8	9	8	Tolland	17	19	16
Coventry	44	46	30	Union	5	1	0
Ellington	40	34	37	Vernon	483	408	389
Hebron	13	12	7	Willington	23	21	27
Mansfield	66	67	41				
Windham County	**2,294**	**1,824**	**1,780**				
Ashford	31	27	23	Pomfret	8	13	8
Brooklyn	53	27	38	Putnam	239	148	163
Canterbury	12	30	21	Scotland	3	8	9
Chaplin	10	31	20	Sterling	31	30	29
Eastford	3	0	3	Thompson	67	66	72
Hampton	23	8	8	Windham	1,029	850	835
Killingly	473	360	330	Woodstock	26	13	15
Plainfield	286	213	206				
CONNECTICUT	**64,100**	**56,357**	**52,678**				

In fact, according to the Community Population Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, 12.3 percent of Connecticut children under 18 were living below the federal poverty level in 2004 - 2005.[2]

Endnotes

1 Legal Assistance Resource Center of Connecticut, *The Betrayal of Welfare for Working Families*. Hartford, CT, November 2005: 8.

2 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Child Poverty Statistics (All Persons Under 18)*. Washington, D.C., August 2006.

Key SFY State Fiscal Year

Food Stamps Analysis

Statewide and in many Connecticut towns, there was an increase in the number of children participating in the Food Stamp Program from 2001 to 2005. Despite this increase, Connecticut's *overall* participant access rate declined from 64 percent in 2001 to 57 percent in 2004, the most recent year for which state rankings are available, according to the Food Research and Action Center of Washington, D.C. The national rate for 2004 was 63 percent.[1] The difference between the increase in child participation and the decline in the state's participant access rate can best be explained by the rise in poverty and changes in national Food Stamp policy enacted in the 2002 Farm Bill.

Food Stamps - Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2001	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	Locality	SFY 2001	SFY 2003	SFY 2005
Fairfield County	**17,494**	**18,098**	**19,338**				
Bethel	52	77	99	Norwalk	1,767	1,700	1,742
Bridgeport	11,434	11,825	12,193	Redding	6	11	7
Brookfield	15	35	27	Ridgefield	18	21	21
Danbury	1,150	1,175	1,311	Shelton	226	255	263
Darien	6	13	8	Sherman	14	10	8
Easton	0	4	4	Stamford	1,655	1,626	1,995
Fairfield	113	158	186	Stratford	630	743	937
Greenwich	137	174	251	Trumbull	59	56	80
Monroe	36	32	27	Weston	5	5	0
New Canaan	21	17	19	Westport	34	53	43
New Fairfield	34	45	41	Wilton	8	9	17
Newtown	74	54	59				
Hartford County	**33,429**	**35,277**	**37,101**				
Avon	16	31	24	Manchester	1,315	1,582	1,892
Berlin	52	44	85	Marlborough	7	17	26
Bloomfield	323	424	375	New Britain	5,766	6,213	6,795
Bristol	1,740	1,868	2,012	Newington	162	198	251
Burlington	21	33	33	Plainville	152	220	232
Canton	25	32	32	Rocky Hill	60	80	68
East Granby	30	40	28	Simsbury	35	37	43
East Hartford	2,211	2,182	2,662	Southington	331	311	383
East Windsor	103	176	219	South Windsor	83	56	83
Enfield	568	679	820	Suffield	49	61	64
Farmington	104	109	100	West Hartford	619	642	730
Glastonbury	111	112	136	Wethersfield	134	223	233
Granby	26	23	38	Windsor	357	398	446
Hartford	18,850	19,332	19,106	Windsor Locks	169	152	174
Hartland	10	2	11				
Litchfield County	**1,868**	**2,254**	**2,488**				
Barkhamsted	21	25	21	Norfolk	10	6	5
Bethlehem	8	10	15	North Canaan	36	42	29
Bridgewater	0	1	2	Plymouth	147	196	197
Canaan	18	22	32	Roxbury	1	0	4
Colebrook	3	5	9	Salisbury	19	13	14
Cornwall	1	0	7	Sharon	6	5	22
Goshen	6	15	18	Thomaston	62	71	55
Harwinton	7	10	22	Torrington	867	1,030	1,109
Kent	3	6	17	Warren	1	5	1
Litchfield	23	34	39	Washington	15	12	16
Morris	10	5	19	Watertown	120	134	185
New Hartford	22	32	22	Winchester	297	370	397
New Milford	145	188	202	Woodbury	20	17	29
Middlesex Co.	**1,741**	**2,020**	**1,993**				
Chester	17	18	10	East Hampton	67	71	73
Clinton	89	101	89	Essex	20	30	23
Cromwell	75	81	73	Haddam	32	30	42
Deep River	33	56	56	Killingworth	13	13	17
Durham	15	25	19	Middlefield	19	23	13
East Haddam	44	52	49	Middletown	1,162	1,316	1,328

Food Stamps - Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2001	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	Locality	SFY 2001	SFY 2003	SFY 2005
Middlesex Co. contd.							
Old Saybrook	32	62	46	Westbrook	36	44	25
Portland	87	98	130				
New Haven Co.	**32,968**	**34,740**	**36,689**				
Ansonia	774	886	1,040	New Haven	13,572	13,666	13,644
Beacon Falls	25	29	42	North Branford	55	58	52
Bethany	21	16	2	North Haven	95	98	134
Branford	185	237	236	Orange	10	21	16
Cheshire	32	45	71	Oxford	35	29	57
Derby	406	382	494	Prospect	18	34	41
East Haven	473	432	569	Seymour	201	180	195
Guilford	54	67	55	Southbury	37	33	36
Hamden	845	821	1,017	Wallingford	331	345	362
Madison	20	29	56	Waterbury	8,852	10,313	10,810
Meriden	3,584	3,689	4,016	West Haven	2,058	2,000	2,225
Middlebury	15	16	15	Wolcott	83	89	123
Milford	471	473	523	Woodbridge	15	21	12
Naugatuck	701	731	846				
New London Co.	**5,881**	**6,435**	**7,137**				
Bozrah	21	26	25	New London	1,917	2,104	2,100
Colchester	129	133	170	North Stonington	34	27	49
East Lyme	93	104	100	Norwich	1,700	1,973	2,278
Franklin	13	7	8	Old Lyme	25	17	10
Griswold	174	232	301	Preston	24	24	30
Groton	859	839	965	Salem	21	15	14
Lebanon	70	78	58	Sprague	84	84	111
Ledyard	94	105	159	Stonington	216	242	270
Lisbon	49	50	40	Voluntown	27	29	31
Lyme	0	3	5	Waterford	102	114	136
Montville	229	229	277				
Tolland County	**1,249**	**1,288**	**1,409**				
Andover	12	9	9	Somers	33	35	34
Bolton	16	14	12	Stafford	128	135	155
Columbia	15	18	20	Tolland	12	18	34
Coventry	108	93	84	Union	8	0	4
Ellington	50	64	73	Vernon	689	745	778
Hebron	22	27	38	Willington	21	21	40
Mansfield	135	109	128				
Windham County	**3,711**	**3,872**	**4,219**				
Ashford	52	61	67	Pomfret	19	36	37
Brooklyn	72	73	71	Putnam	380	333	369
Canterbury	27	53	64	Scotland	1	14	14
Chaplin	22	44	47	Sterling	43	49	54
Eastford	9	3	9	Thompson	121	157	163
Hampton	37	13	23	Windham	1,755	1,804	2,001
Killingly	706	743	785	Woodstock	32	36	33
Plainfield	435	453	482				
CONNECTICUT	**98,341**	**103,984**	**110,374**				

Endnotes

1 Food Research and Action Center, "USDA's Food and Nutrition Service Reported on State-By-State Participant Access Rates (PARs)," December 16, 2002 and "2004 Food Stamp Program Access Index (PAI) State-By-State." Retrieved October 13, 2006 from http://www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/programs/PARates.htm

Key SFY State Fiscal Year

School Meals Analysis

It is important to look at the Food Stamp (FS), Temporary Family Assistance (TFA), and School Meals Program data together. The eligibility criteria for Food Stamps and School Meals (i.e., Free or Reduced-Price Lunches) are related to the FPL (FS-130 percent FPL, Free Lunch-130 percent FPL, Reduced-Price Lunch-185 percent FPL). It would not be surprising to see an increase in participation for one program accompanied by an increase in the others. But this is not the case.

While TFA participation declined between 2002 and 2004, the number of children receiving Food Stamps rose, indicating that resources for food are still very much a problem for low-income families. Yet, school participation in the School Meals Program is not keeping apace. A large number of districts (30 percent) reported a decline in the percent of eligible students receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunches. And, school districts are not making the School Breakfast Program available to students in need. Nearly 60 percent of districts, both large and small, reported that a number of students were eligible for School Breakfast but did not have

School Meals

School District	SY 2002 - 2003 # Eligible F/RPL	SY 2002 - 2003 Rcvg F/RPL	SY 2002 - 2003 Avg. # Brkfst	SY 2004 - 2005 # Eligible F/RPL	SY 2004 - 2005 Rcvg F/RPL	SY 2004 - 2005 Avg. # Brkfst
Fairfield County	**36,857**	**80%**	**10,782**	**35,910**	**82%**	**10,533**
Bethel	200	65%		220	75%	
Bridgeport	20,566	87%	7,472	20,366	84%	7,042
Brookfield	113	71%		88	71%	
Danbury	3,658	73%	1,148	3,504	79%	1,282
Darien	44	60%		29	76%	
Region 9	29	81%		24	91%	
Easton	15	0%		4	0%	
Fairfield	363	67%		481	66%	
Greenwich	654	72%	18	713	73%	18
Monroe	87	67%		107	58%	
New Canaan	0	0%		0	0%	
New Fairfield	141	70%		134	72%	
Hartford County	**43,750**	**81%**	**11,600**	**44,379**	**84%**	**12,480**
Avon	59	81%		63	73%	
Berlin	105	89%		190	63%	
Bloomfield	1,022	93%	275	992	96%	257
Bristol	2,283	73%	400	2,798	65%	385
Burlington				23	0%	
Canton	44	79%	102	55	70%	85
Region 8	30	64%		61	48%	
Region 10	59	68%		75	76%	
East Granby	8	0%		9	0%	
East Hartford	3,344	81%	1,053	3,983	86%	1,265
East Windsor	256	77%		357	72%	
Enfield	1,245	71%	186	1,329	74%	60
Farmington	210	77%		233	84%	
Glastonbury	205	76%	21	261	72%	33
Granby	33	27%		30	75%	
Hartford	20,840	85%	6,629	19,341	91%	7,159
Litchfield County	**3,349**	**69%**	**280**	**3,809**	**71%**	**276**
Barkhamsted	21	96%		21	77%	
Bethlehem				13	0%	
Bridgewater				0	0%	
Canaan	11	0%		11	0%	
Colebrook	11	0%		8	91%	
Cornwall	6	0%		3	0%	
Region 1	40	0%		36	78%	
Region 6	78	68%		82	71%	
Region 7	33	29%		40	32%	
Region 12	9	77%		14	57%	
Region 14	86	64%		98	74%	
Goshen				10	0%	
Harwinton				15	0%	
Kent	22	76%		25	0%	
Litchfield	68	0%		62	0%	
Morris				26	0%	
Middlesex Co.	**2,839**	**82%**	**468**	**3,318**	**75%**	**410**
Chester	11	80%		13	71%	
Clinton	203	68%		208	57%	
Cromwell	135	73%		205	70%	
Deep River	29	89%		36	77%	
Region 4	63	55%		54	82%	
Newtown	160	59%	73	121	69%	81
Norwalk	2,716	76%	905	2,598	84%	911
Redding	13	0%		9	0%	
Ridgefield	72	34%		42	69%	
Shelton	526	73%	82	583	77%	101
Sherman	0	0%		0	0%	
Stamford	4,906	69%	1,085	4,457	80%	1,029
Stratford	2,293	59%		2,002	78%	70
Trumbull	188	74%		254	69%	
Weston	24	47%		13	47%	
Westport	76	85%		143	51%	
Wilton	13	69%		18	79%	
Hartland	9	0%		0	0%	
Manchester	2,377	79%	415	2,615	76%	447
Marlborough	16	0%		0	0%	
New Britain	6,736	75%	1,867	6,586	80%	2,065
Newington	414	70%		473	79%	
Plainville	343	82%		437	76%	
Rocky Hill	128	75%		154	80%	
Simsbury	142	78%		183	80%	
South Windsor	253	76%	11	277	71%	18
Southington	423	71%		502	76%	
Suffield	81	81%	11	117	72%	35
West Hartford	1,278	77%	150	1,365	79%	172
Wethersfield	475	79%	82	432	93%	72
Windsor	995	82%	276	1,062	86%	310
Windsor Locks	337	73%	122	376	83%	117
New Hartford	36	0%		90	29%	
New Milford	419	67%	112	421	76%	84
Norfolk	12	66%		19	70%	
North Canaan	57	61%		95	82%	
Plymouth	195	89%		269	71%	
Roxbury				2	0%	
Salisbury	35	57%		27	71%	
Sharon	21	74%		33	85%	
Thomaston	149	81%		148	82%	
Torrington	1,250	71%	85	1,392	72%	76
Warren				6	0%	
Washington				8	0%	
Watertown	360	77%		402	77%	
Winchester	430	77%	83	408	87%	116
Woodbury				25	0%	
Region 13	74	73%		79	69%	
Region 17	105	71%		132	72%	
Durham				24	0%	
East Haddam	101	79%		121	67%	
East Hampton	147	65%		172	71%	

School Meals

School District	SY 2002 - 2003 # Eligible F/RPL	SY 2002 - 2003 Rcvg F/RPL	SY 2002 - 2003 Avg. # Brkfst	SY 2004 - 2005 # Eligible F/RPL	SY 2004 - 2005 Rcvg F/RPL	SY 2004 - 2005 Avg. # Brkfst
Middlesex Co. contd.						
Essex	29	81%		17	86%	
Haddam				46	0%	
Killingworth				21	0%	
Middlefield				13	0%	
New Haven Co.	**42,562**	**79%**	**16,060**	**45,185**	**79%**	**17,404**
Ansonia	1,124	89%	761	1,320	80%	776
Beacon Falls				47	0%	
Bethany	25	88%		19	79%	
Branford	366	81%	23	496	72%	15
Cheshire	126	78%		184	75%	
Derby	496	85%	182	696	68%	176
Region 5						
Region 15	87	73%		83	73%	
Region 16	191	75%		225	72%	
East Haven	1,116	62%	378	1,040	75%	307
Guilford	121	65%		169	55%	
Hamden	1,599	81%	756	1,706	80%	645
Madison	49	54%		60	71%	
Meriden	4,368	77%	185	4,795	75%	774
Middlebury				36	0%	
New London Co.	**7,708**	**78%**	**2,914**	**8,756**	**78%**	**3,024**
Bozrah	38	91%		35	96%	
Colchester	148	82%	53	172	71%	109
Region 18						
East Lyme	147	70%		165	55%	
Franklin	18	86%		20	71%	
Griswold	375	71%	85	404	75%	108
Groton	1,378	75%	200	1,508	75%	219
Lebanon	111	73%	138	150	61%	137
Ledyard	107	0%		200	34%	32
Lisbon	84	74%	38	93	78%	47
Lyme				14	0%	
Tolland County	**1,925**	**79%**	**686**	**2,225**	**77%**	**671**
Andover	13	0%		32	0%	
Bolton	31	80%		35	90%	
Columbia	19	77%		24	87%	
Coventry	215	85%	207	212	89%	126
Region 19						
Ellington	87	89%		123	78%	
Hebron	21	90%		30	94%	
Windham County	**5,116**	**79%**	**1,788**	**5,294**	**80%**	**1,760**
Ashford	55	72%		90	66%	
Brooklyn	168	75%	88	171	75%	87
Canterbury	64	95%		67	89%	
Chaplin	37	91%		50	80%	
Region 11	51	77%		61	71%	
Eastford	25	0%		0	0%	
Hampton	27	90%		18	90%	2
Killingly	1,015	69%	273	998	71%	257
RESCs			**35**	**600**	**93%**	**567**
CONNECTICUT	**144,106**	**79%**	**44,915**	**150,196**	**81%**	**47,577**

School District	SY 2002 - 2003 # Eligible F/RPL	SY 2002 - 2003 Rcvg F/RPL	SY 2002 - 2003 Avg. # Brkfst	SY 2004 - 2005 # Eligible F/RPL	SY 2004 - 2005 Rcvg F/RPL	SY 2004 - 2005 Avg. # Brkfst
Middletown	1,621	89%	460	1,817	82%	402
Old Saybrook	106	68%		134	73%	
Portland	119	83%		126	77%	
Westbrook	96	86%	8	100	78%	8
Milford	1,000	72%	73	1,072	78%	469
Naugatuck	1,424	72%	120	1,463	77%	124
New Haven	13,725	82%	9,405	13,571	86%	9,581
North Branford	199	73%		199	67%	
North Haven	215	79%		279	51%	
Orange	46	80%		37	79%	
Oxford	97	75%		111	77%	
Prospect				54	0%	
Seymour	313	75%	59	369	74%	88
Southbury				39	0%	
Wallingford	618	82%		895	54%	
Waterbury	11,794	77%	2,735	12,712	78%	3,187
West Haven	3,140	78%	1,383	3,227	76%	1,263
Wolcott	304	80%		416	83%	
Woodbridge	19	60%		103	26%	
Montville	415	71%	120	430	71%	154
New London	2,237	84%	799	2,355	91%	841
North Stonington	95	73%	52	117	75%	59
Norwich	1,938	80%	1,174	2,381	77%	1,023
Old Lyme				28	0%	
Preston	50	79%	14	37	88%	11
Salem	20	55%		15	62%	
Sprague	70	80%	26	77	78%	31
Stonington	267	82%	197	293	74%	217
Voluntown	45	81%		39	63%	
Waterford	165	74%	18	223	74%	36
Mansfield	254	59%	100	215	86%	107
Somers	39	0%		0	0%	
Stafford	388	74%	226	406	70%	249
Tolland	93	78%		117	63%	
Union	3	0%		0	0%	
Vernon	729	91%	153	982	76%	190
Willington	33	75%		49	86%	
Plainfield	710	71%	12	751	68%	95
Pomfret	52	82%	46	47	86%	42
Putnam	443	93%	287	470	91%	292
Scotland	22	82%		31	76%	
Sterling	68	0%		0	0%	
Thompson	204	88%	141	267	79%	146
Windham	2,099	84%	941	2,184	87%	838
Woodstock	76	93%		89	79%	
Charter/Magnet			**303**	**720**	**78%**	**451**

access to the program. In 2005, fewer than 50 percent of Connecticut schools that served School Lunch offered School Breakfast, ranking the state 51st (last) among the 50 states and D.C.[1] Because such a large proportion of school districts fail to participate in the School Breakfast Program, the state of Connecticut foregoes an estimated $6 million in federal School Meals subsidies.

Note: *Avg # Brkfst* refers to the number of breakfasts served *not* the number of children receiving breakfast which may include over-income children who purchase this meal. Those towns for which *Rcvg F/RPL* is 0% do not particpate in the School Meals Program although eligible children may attend schools in the district. Some towns initiated the School Meals Program in one year but did not participate in the other year.

Endnotes

1 Food Research and Action Center, *School Breakfast Scorecard*, 2005. Retrieved May 22, 2006 from http://www.frac.org/pdf/2005_SBP.pdf

Key

F/RPL	Free and Reduced-Price Lunch
SY	School Year
RESCs	Regional Education Service Centers

Chapter Three

Education

Prekindergarten Experience
Connecticut Mastery Test Scores - 4th Graders
Connecticut Academic Performance
Test Scores - 10th Graders
Cumulative Dropout Rate

Prekindergarten Experience Analysis

Data for this indicator are obtained from parental self-reports at the time children enter kindergarten and are reported for two school years (2002 and 2005). Because the definition of preschool experience and the method for obtaining this information have not been standardized across school districts, it is unclear whether or not these data provide a completely accurate picture of the early experience of children entering public school.

Despite this question, the numbers are startling. It is clear that a higher percent of children in Connecticut's wealthier towns are receiving some type of early experience than those in towns with less income. This is happening in spite of the fact that the state's School Readiness Program is meant to improve the preschool experience of children in our priority school districts. When comparing districts by family income and need in the 2005 school year,[1] the wealthiest districts (ERG A) had a far higher rate of kindergartners with pre-K experience (96 percent) compared to that of the poorest districts (ERG I) (56 percent).[2] (Figure 4)

Prekindergarten Experience

District	SY 2001-2002 % of Kindergartners	SY 2004-2005 % of Kindergartners	District	SY 2001-2002 % of Kindergartners	SY 2004-2005 % of Kindergartners
Fairfield County	*	*			
Bethel SD	82.5%	84.5%	Norwalk SD	86.4%	81.0%
Bridgeport SD	66.8%	63.7%	Redding SD	96.0%	92.8%
Brookfield SD	90.2%	90.3%	Ridgefield SD	81.0%	87.1%
Danbury SD	64.9%	73.6%	Shelton SD	84.5%	87.3%
Darien SD	98.7%	99.7%	Sherman SD	78.2%	86.7%
Easton SD	99.2%	91.9%	Stamford SD	79.5%	80.3%
Fairfield SD	95.5%	96.2%	Stratford SD	71.9%	80.2%
Greenwich SD	94.1%	93.8%	Trumbull SD	84.9%	86.4%
Monroe SD	89.6%	92.9%	Weston SD	63.3%	96.7%
New Canaan SD	100.0%	99.4%	Westport SD	98.3%	100.0%
New Fairfield SD	72.4%	90.9%	Wilton SD	99.3%	99.7%
Newtown SD	84.7%	87.8%			
Hartford County	*	*			
Avon SD	88.3%	87.0%	Manchester SD	61.8%	61.9%
Berlin SD	87.2%	92.7%	Marlborough SD	71.9%	76.9%
Bloomfield SD	69.5%	87.3%	New Britain SD	39.7%	43.7%
Bristol SD	78.1%	81.5%	Newington SD	75.1%	85.7%
Canton SD	95.3%	89.5%	Plainville SD	86.3%	83.4%
District No. 10	91.5%	81.9%	Rocky Hill SD	79.7%	81.9%
East Granby SD	93.4%	91.5%	Simsbury SD	88.7%	93.4%
East Hartford SD	55.5%	60.6%	Southington SD	87.3%	90.0%
East Windsor SD	67.5%	86.2%	South Windsor SD	86.4%	91.3%
Enfield SD	68.2%	69.0%	Suffield SD	82.8%	79.9%
Farmington SD	88.5%	93.9%	West Hartford SD	85.7%	81.5%
Glastonbury SD	87.3%	90.7%	Wethersfield SD	76.3%	82.5%
Granby SD	94.4%	94.6%	Windsor SD	82.9%	83.6%
Hartford SD	52.3%	55.2%	Windsor Locks SD	60.3%	72.0%
Hartland SD	77.3%	76.2%			
Litchfield County	*	*			
Barkhamsted SD	81.8%	83.1%	New Milford SD	62.1%	61.7%
Canaan SD	73.7%	70.0%	Norfolk SD	88.0%	57.9%
Colebrook SD	83.3%	100.0%	North Canaan SD	47.4%	85.4%
Cornwall SD	60.0%	85.7%	Plymouth SD	79.5%	84.7%
District No. 6	86.4%	88.3%	Salisbury SD	63.6%	48.6%
District No. 12	80.6%	90.5%	Sharon SD	62.5%	47.8%
District No. 14	84.2%	89.8%	Thomaston SD	83.3%	72.3%
Kent SD	90.9%	90.6%	Torrington SD	71.6%	78.4%
Litchfield SD	71.6%	65.1%	Watertown SD	85.6%	81.6%
New Hartford SD	77.8%	92.7%	Winchester SD	81.1%	69.2%
Middlesex Co.	*	*			
Chester SD	90.2%	95.3%	East Hampton SD	78.8%	85.7%
Clinton SD	64.2%	59.6%	Essex SD	87.0%	98.6%
Cromwell SD	83.5%	77.5%	Middletown SD	84.1%	87.5%
Deep River SD	83.8%	56.1%	Old Saybrook SD	64.8%	92.9%
District No. 13	77.0%	88.1%	Portland SD	87.4%	85.5%
District No. 17	86.5%	94.2%	Westbrook SD	76.1%	92.1%
East Haddam SD	65.4%	85.7%			

Prekindergarten Experience

District	SY 2001-2002 % of Kindergartners	SY 2004-2005 % of Kindergartners	District	SY 2001-2002 % of Kindergartners	SY 2004-2005 % of Kindergartners
New Haven Co.	*	*			
Ansonia SD	74.5%	45.1%	Naugatuck SD	69.9%	72.0%
Bethany SD	89.7%	84.6%	New Haven SD	64.2%	64.0%
Branford SD	86.8%	84.0%	North Branford SD	90.4%	86.8%
Cheshire SD	90.7%	89.8%	North Haven SD	82.9%	81.3%
District No. 15	82.8%	88.9%	Orange SD	94.8%	96.3%
District No. 16	80.8%	83.1%	Oxford SD	89.1%	92.9%
East Haven SD	69.6%	72.4%	Seymour SD	89.3%	73.2%
Guilford SD	82.0%	89.7%	Wallingford SD	83.9%	81.3%
Hamden SD	63.2%	65.5%	Waterbury SD	48.0%	56.9%
Madison SD	94.8%	96.4%	West Haven SD	63.9%	69.3%
Meriden SD	69.9%	83.3%	Wolcott SD	82.3%	77.1%
Milford SD	91.1%	85.1%	Woodbridge SD	20.9%	95.7%
New London Co.	*	*			
Bozrah SD	66.7%	85.2%	Montville SD	66.4%	50.0%
Colchester SD	52.0%	66.2%	New London SD	53.8%	59.8%
District No. 18	82.6%	84.9%	North Stonington SD	86.6%	91.8%
East Lyme SD	79.7%	86.0%	Norwich SD	69.5%	65.8%
Franklin SD	60.0%	82.6%	Preston SD	91.1%	72.5%
Griswold SD	80.9%	79.8%	Salem SD	77.8%	87.9%
Groton SD	64.7%	72.4%	Sprague SD	78.6%	75.0%
Lebanon SD	54.5%	76.8%	Stonington SD	69.8%	64.6%
Ledyard SD	87.0%	73.8%	Voluntown SD	88.9%	96.7%
Lisbon SD	91.9%	91.8%	Waterford SD	74.0%	83.7%
Tolland County	*	*			
Andover SD	92.9%	80.5%	Somers SD	91.7%	81.4%
Bolton SD	96.1%	89.6%	Stafford SD	88.5%	73.3%
Columbia SD	85.1%	95.4%	Tolland SD	58.8%	58.2%
Coventry SD	67.1%	60.6%	Union SD	83.3%	100.0%
Ellington SD	87.1%	78.2%	Vernon SD	74.9%	79.2%
Hebron SD	89.5%	98.1%	Willington SD	76.8%	78.8%
Mansfield SD	78.2%	79.4%			
Windham County	*	*			
Ashford SD	66.0%	83.0%	Pomfret SD	71.4%	68.4%
Brooklyn SD	80.2%	82.0%	Putnam SD	62.8%	74.7%
Canterbury SD	77.4%	80.4%	Scotland SD	23.5%	83.3%
Chaplin SD	81.3%	60.7%	Sterling SD	72.2%	92.7%
Eastford SD	66.7%	59.1%	Thompson SD	78.8%	73.3%
Hampton SD	82.8%	88.9%	Windham SD	78.1%	76.1%
Killingly SD	68.5%	65.9%	Woodstock SD	60.5%	68.5%
Plainfield SD	75.3%	66.2%			
Charter/Magnet	†	†			
RESCs	†	†			
CONNECTICUT	**75.1%**	**77.0%**			

Percent of Kindergartners with Pre-K Experience by ERG 2003 - 2004[3]	
ERG A	96%
ERG B	91%
ERG C	83%
ERG D	81%
ERG E	77%
ERG F	73%
ERG G	75%
ERG H	76%
ERG I	56%

Figure 4.

Endnotes

1 The Connecticut State Department of Education has established categories for classifying school districts according to socio-economic status, family need, and district enrollment. From 1996 until June 2006, this classification system was referred to as Education Reference Groups (ERGs). In July 2006, SDE recalculated the equation using the same formula and changed the designation to District Reference Groups (DRGs).

2 Connecticut State Department of Education, *Percentage of Kindergartners with Prekindergarten Experience, 2000-01 to 2004-05.* Retrieved August 1, 2006 from http://www.csde.state.ct.us/public/cedar/districts/index.htm

3 2005 data for pre-K experience by ERG are not available.

Key

* Data not available at county level.
† Total average not calculated by the Connecticut State Department of Education.
RESCs Regional Education Service Centers
SY School Year

Connecticut Mastery Test (CMT) Scores Analysis

Overall, the percent of students meeting the fourth grade CMT goal in reading, math, and writing stayed relatively the same from 2003 to 2006 (one percent increase). Statewide, slightly more than 40 percent of fourth-grade students tested met the CMT goal on all three tests in both years. Looking at test scores by Education Reference Group (ERG), in 2006, 72 percent of fourth graders in ERG A (wealthiest districts) who were tested met CMT goals, compared to 13 percent of those in ERG I (poorest districts).[1] (Figure 5)

Connecticut Mastery Test Scores - 4th Graders

District	SY 2002-2003 Total Tested	SY 2002-2003 # Met Goals	SY 2002-2003 % Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 Total Tested	SY 2005-2006 # Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 % Met Goals
Fairfield County	**11,210**	**5,269**	**47%**	**11,172**	**5,481**	**49%**
Bethel SD	245	123	50%	240	144	60%
Bridgeport SD	1,845	202	11%	1,636	179	11%
Brookfield SD	227	108	48%	240	168	70%
Danbury SD	653	220	34%	685	219	32%
Darien SD	366	266	73%	383	268	70%
Easton SD	124	73	59%	128	98	77%
Fairfield SD	653	437	67%	762	471	62%
Greenwich SD	681	489	72%	689	475	69%
Monroe SD	356	225	63%	346	201	58%
New Canaan SD	347	229	66%	342	262	77%
New Fairfield SD	239	136	57%	226	127	56%
Newtown SD	426	285	67%	409	264	65%
Hartford County	**10,937**	**4,560**	**42%**	**10,705**	**4,478**	**42%**
Avon SD	235	160	68%	303	247	82%
Berlin SD	238	136	57%	250	155	62%
Bloomfield SD	205	70	34%	175	46	26%
Bristol SD	665	258	39%	678	317	47%
Canton SD	120	75	63%	150	88	59%
District No. 10	193	133	69%	228	137	60%
East Granby SD	80	43	54%	76	37	49%
East Hartford SD	527	102	19%	511	83	16%
East Windsor SD	113	42	37%	126	43	34%
Enfield SD	509	169	33%	435	174	40%
Farmington SD	331	230	70%	326	216	85%
Glastonbury SD	504	352	70%	557	353	63%
Granby SD	155	103	67%	186	110	59%
Hartford SD	1,784	170	10%	1,595	122	8%
Hartland SD	30	19	57%	31	14	45%
Litchfield County	**2,175**	**986**	**45%**	**2,033**	**905**	**45%**
Barkhamsted SD	62	29	47%	46	32	70%
Canaan SD	*			*		
Colebrook SD	*			*		
Cornwall SD	*			*		
District No. 6	69	43	62%	77	42	55%
District No. 12	84	50	60%	81	46	57%
District No. 14	182	108	59%	166	89	54%
Kent SD	27	10	37%	30	17	57%
Litchfield SD	118	68	58%	73	46	63%
New Hartford SD	87	51	59%	91	53	58%
Middlesex Co.	**1,896**	**888**	**47%**	**1,833**	**854**	**47%**
Chester SD	41	27	66%	50	24	48%
Clinton SD	155	71	46%	167	85	51%
Cromwell SD	159	88	55%	146	71	49%
Deep River SD	59	27	36%	42	16	38%
District No. 13	169	84	50%	169	83	49%
District No. 17	194	84	43%	192	99	52%
East Haddam SD	117	58	50%	111	63	57%

District	SY 2002-2003 Total Tested	SY 2002-2003 # Met Goals	SY 2002-2003 % Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 Total Tested	SY 2005-2006 # Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 % Met Goals
Norwalk SD	848	261	31%	772	231	30%
Redding SD	111	61	55%	135	73	54%
Ridgefield SD	436	295	68%	458	319	70%
Shelton SD	414	209	51%	420	208	50%
Sherman SD	59	28	48%	61	40	66%
Stamford SD	1,192	468	39%	1,167	477	41%
Stratford SD	545	177	33%	600	214	36%
Trumbull SD	458	283	62%	509	338	67%
Weston SD	205	142	69%	187	142	76%
Westport SD	451	327	73%	436	302	69%
Wilton SD	329	225	68%	341	261	77%
Manchester SD	577	214	37%	532	211	40%
Marlborough SD	95	51	54%	91	49	54%
New Britain SD	820	127	16%	763	97	13%
Newington SD	378	186	49%	346	171	49%
Plainville SD	220	101	46%	181	81	45%
Rocky Hill SD	175	88	50%	197	100	51%
Simsbury SD	361	278	77%	394	278	71%
Southington SD	512	234	46%	519	315	61%
South Windsor SD	438	258	59%	380	226	60%
Suffield SD	165	107	65%	212	127	60%
West Hartford SD	780	501	64%	740	394	53%
Wethersfield SD	263	151	57%	276	124	45%
Windsor SD	318	133	42%	300	113	38%
Windsor Locks SD	146	69	47%	147	50	34%
New Milford SD	408	179	44%	374	171	46%
Norfolk SD	22	8	36%	30	11	37%
North Canaan SD	44	17	39%	39	18	46%
Plymouth SD	154	53	34%	149	60	40%
Salisbury SD	39	21	54%	27	17	63%
Sharon SD	30	14	48%	26	12	46%
Thomaston SD	106	34	32%	95	37	39%
Torrington SD	354	134	38%	346	115	33%
Watertown SD	284	127	45%	261	96	37%
Winchester SD	105	40	38%	122	43	35%
East Hampton SD	179	85	48%	149	62	42%
Essex SD	79	28	35%	71	30	42%
Middletown SD	421	167	40%	415	171	41%
Old Saybrook SD	113	71	63%	121	63	52%
Portland SD	139	63	45%	135	54	40%
Westbrook SD	71	35	49%	65	33	51%

Connecticut Mastery Test Scores - 4th Graders

District	SY 2002-2003 Total Tested	SY 2002-2003 # Met Goals	SY 2002-2003 % Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 Total Tested	SY 2005-2006 # Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 % Met Goals
New Haven Co.	**9,974**	**3,647**	**37%**	**9,858**	**3,742**	**38%**
Ansonia SD	226	50	22%	201	60	30%
Bethany SD	80	31	39%	85	42	49%
Branford SD	270	128	47%	285	151	53%
Cheshire SD	367	230	63%	398	251	63%
Derby SD	130	45	35%	108	36	33%
District No. 15	364	224	62%	370	225	61%
District No. 16	194	93	48%	206	97	47%
East Haven SD	307	72	24%	280	94	34%
Guilford SD	301	182	61%	313	198	63%
Hamden SD	510	170	33%	422	126	30%
Madison SD	303	180	59%	289	218	75%
Meriden SD	708	258	36%	712	179	25%
Milford SD	546	262	48%	575	308	54%
New London Co.	**3,218**	**1,240**	**39%**	**3,098**	**1,274**	**41%**
Bozrah SD	28	7	25%	33	12	36%
Colchester SD	257	100	39%	255	112	44%
District No. 18	130	59	45%	125	68	54%
East Lyme SD	240	138	58%	208	118	57%
Franklin SD	20	15	75%	26	21	81%
Griswold SD	157	38	24%	130	36	28%
Groton SD	454	152	34%	361	147	41%
Lebanon SD	106	45	43%	107	54	51%
Ledyard SD	187	75	40%	241	118	49%
Lisbon SD	60	26	43%	66	24	36%
Tolland County	**1,712**	**855**	**50%**	**1,786**	**916**	**51%**
Andover SD	56	23	41%	55	26	47%
Bolton SD	68	45	66%	91	58	64%
Columbia SD	79	34	43%	67	21	31%
Coventry SD	169	74	44%	166	87	52%
Ellington SD	180	121	67%	188	112	60%
Hebron SD	122	74	61%	188	117	62%
Mansfield SD	163	105	64%	134	79	59%
Windham County	**1,333**	**506**	**38%**	**1,297**	**460**	**35%**
Ashford SD	53	18	34%	56	23	41%
Brooklyn SD	97	44	45%	97	37	38%
Canterbury SD	60	21	35%	54	25	46%
Chaplin SD	36	14	39%	37	12	32%
Eastford SD	23	12	52%	†		
Hampton SD	23	12	52%	29	17	59%
Killingly SD	184	76	41%	195	88	45%
Plainfield SD	201	78	39%	170	60	35%
Charter/Magnet	**401**	**120**	**30%**	**165**	**44**	**27%**
RESCs	†			**304**	**98**	**32%**
CONNECTICUT	**42,955**	**18,089**	**42%**	**42,251**	**18,252**	**43%**

District	SY 2002-2003 Total Tested	SY 2002-2003 # Met Goals	SY 2002-2003 % Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 Total Tested	SY 2005-2006 # Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 % Met Goals
Naugatuck SD	390	133	34%	392	113	29%
New Haven SD	1,350	203	15%	1,376	190	14%
North Branford SD	210	79	38%	196	73	37%
North Haven SD	303	164	54%	329	164	50%
Orange SD	180	94	52%	213	122	57%
Oxford SD	168	76	45%	181	103	57%
Seymour SD	198	90	46%	171	99	58%
Wallingford SD	550	249	45%	489	232	47%
Waterbury SD	1,377	231	17%	1,425	276	19%
West Haven SD	601	232	39%	484	159	33%
Wolcott SD	213	104	49%	244	158	65%
Woodbridge SD	128	67	52%	114	68	60%
Montville SD	214	111	52%	225	109	48%
New London SD	274	40	15%	259	38	15%
North Stonington SD	54	25	46%	60	28	47%
Norwich SD	411	131	32%	421	103	25%
Preston SD	53	19	36%	58	27	47%
Salem SD	66	18	27%	63	38	60%
Sprague SD	37	14	38%	33	14	42%
Stonington SD	200	91	46%	171	80	47%
Voluntown SD	28	10	36%	43	12	28%
Waterford SD	242	126	52%	213	115	54%
Somers SD	135	49	36%	130	58	45%
Stafford SD	145	45	31%	147	65	44%
Tolland SD	229	124	54%	241	124	52%
Union SD	*			*		
Vernon SD	301	142	47%	307	130	42%
Willington SD	65	19	29%	72	39	54%
Pomfret SD	55	31	56%	63	37	59%
Putnam SD	82	27	33%	80	21	26%
Scotland SD	*			20	1	5%
Sterling SD	50	18	36%	53	14	26%
Thompson SD	100	59	59%	126	42	33%
Windham SD	254	44	17%	222	35	16%
Woodstock SD	115	52	45%	95	48	51%
DCF	†					

Percent of 4th Graders Meeting CMT Goals by ERG 2005 - 2006	
ERG A	72%
ERG B	63%
ERG C	56%
ERG D	48%
ERG E	46%
ERG F	43%
ERG G	36%
ERG H	33%
ERG I	13%

Figure 5.

Note: ERG percents have been calculated from district scores by the authors of this report.

Endnotes

1 Connecticut State Department of Education, Connecticut Mastery Test, 4th Generation, "CMT Data Interaction, Overall Summary Report." Retrieved September 3, 2006 from http://www.cmtreports.com

Key

*	Data not provided for districts with fewer than 20 students.
†	Data not available.
RESCs	Regional Education Service Centers
SY	School Year

Connecticut Academic Performance Test (CAPT) Scores Analysis

Overall, the percent of 10th grade students tested who reached the state goal in all four of the CAPT areas (i.e., writing, math, reading, and science) fell from 24 percent in the 2003 school year to 22 percent in the 2006 school year. However, there was a sizable increase in the number of 10th graders tested; statewide, 15,570 more students took the tests in the 2006 school year than in 2003.

Again, great differences can be seen among high- and low-income districts; 59 percent of 10th graders in ERG A met all four of the CAPT goals while only 5 percent of those in ERG I met the CAPT goals.[1] (Figure 6)

Percent of 10th Graders Meeting CAPT Goals by ERG 2005-2006	
ERG A	59%
ERG B	47%
ERG C	40%
ERG D	31%
ERG E	26%
ERG F	22%
ERG G	20%
ERG H	16%
ERG I	5%

Figure 6.

Connecticut Academic Performance Test Scores - 10th Graders

District	SY 2002-2003 Total Tested	SY 2002-2003 # Met Goals	SY 2002-2003 % Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 Total Tested	SY 2005-2006 # Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 % Met Goals
Fairfield County	**8,555**	**2,426**	**28%**	**10,396**	**3,514**	**34%**
Bethel SD	222	72	32%	272	120	44%
Bridgeport SD	925	42	5%	1,224	40	3%
Brookfield SD	214	76	36%	245	95	39%
Danbury SD	637	79	12%	689	115	17%
Darien SD	252	132	52%	251	139	55%
District No. 9	199	100	50%	251	148	59%
Easton SD	**			**		
Fairfield SD	502	159	32%	638	344	54%
Greenwich SD	559	224	40%	685	313	46%
Monroe SD	289	88	30%	393	176	45%
New Canaan SD	246	94	38%	329	205	62%
New Fairfield SD	232	84	36%	217	121	56%
Hartford County	**9,272**	**2,305**	**25%**	**10,789**	**2,916**	**27%**
Avon SD	205	95	46%	247	157	64%
Berlin SD	232	62	27%	276	88	32%
Bloomfield SD	183	8	4%	177	4	2%
Bristol SD	660	113	17%	665	130	20%
Canton SD	105	51	49%	127	56	44%
District No. 8	231	81	35%	248	93	38%
District No. 10	165	75	46%	188	69	37%
East Granby SD	53	19	36%	70	36	51%
East Hartford SD	475	47	10%	644	78	12%
East Windsor SD	107	23	22%	148	28	19%
Enfield SD	521	77	15%	444	78	18%
Farmington SD	289	131	45%	354	189	53%
Glastonbury SD	438	191	44%	514	285	55%
Granby SD	138	50	36%	194	108	56%
Hartford SD	992	17	2%	1,276	29	2%
Litchfield County	**1,838**	**505**	**27%**	**2,085**	**621**	**30%**
Barkhamsted SD	**			**		
Canaan SD	**			**		
Colebrook SD	**			**		
Cornwall SD	**			**		
District No. 1	137	37	27%	145	43	30%
District No. 6	94	23	25%	107	45	42%
District No. 7	175	73	42%	188	94	50%
District No. 12	85	33	39%	101	41	41%
District No. 14	188	54	29%	232	67	29%
Kent SD	**			**		
Litchfield SD	104	36	35%	117	38	33%
Middlesex Co.	**1,395**	**416**	**30%**	**1,663**	**558**	**34%**
Chester SD	**			**		
Clinton SD	140	43	31%	189	51	27%
Cromwell SD	122	23	19%	138	29	21%
Deep River SD	**			**		
District No. 4	114	44	39%	150	59	39%
District No. 13	151	76	50%	160	63	39%
District No. 17	164	52	32%	175	84	48%
Newtown SD	348	131	38%	412	176	43%
Norwalk SD	674	120	18%	797	129	16%
Redding SD	**			**		
Ridgefield SD	343	197	57%	433	262	61%
Shelton SD	378	111	29%	447	116	26%
Sherman SD	**			**		
Stamford SD	894	115	13%	1,110	181	16%
Stratford SD	525	102	19%	603	117	19%
Trumbull SD	416	148	36%	510	184	36%
Weston SD	136	54	40%	198	124	63%
Westport SD	311	162	52%	391	236	60%
Wilton SD	253	136	54%	301	173	58%
Hartland SD	**			**		
Manchester SD	492	83	17%	582	76	13%
Marlborough SD	**			**		
New Britain SD	519	51	10%	696	48	7%
Newington SD	323	102	32%	408	94	23%
Plainville SD	203	36	18%	249	71	29%
Rocky Hill SD	173	42	24%	185	78	42%
Simsbury SD	362	212	59%	378	196	52%
South Windsor SD	317	128	40%	420	168	40%
Southington SD	488	145	30%	541	144	27%
Suffield SD	176	66	38%	212	101	48%
West Hartford SD	675	245	36%	726	284	39%
Wethersfield SD	261	78	30%	301	97	32%
Windsor SD	355	59	17%	358	89	25%
Windsor Locks SD	134	18	13%	161	42	26%
New Hartford SD	**			**		
New Milford SD	347	111	32%	405	145	36%
Norfolk SD	**			**		
North Canaan SD	**			**		
Plymouth SD	120	25	21%	115	22	19%
Salisbury SD	**			**		
Sharon SD	**			**		
Thomaston SD	71	18	25%	103	32	31%
Torrington SD	294	47	16%	343	55	16%
Watertown SD	223	48	22%	229	39	17%
Winchester SD	*			*		
East Haddam SD	77	18	23%	86	23	27%
East Hampton SD	117	40	34%	143	57	40%
Essex SD	**			**		
Middletown SD	268	51	19%	338	81	24%
Old Saybrook SD	109	37	34%	112	46	41%
Portland SD	65	17	26%	89	26	29%
Westbrook SD	68	15	22%	83	39	47%

Connecticut Academic Performance Test Scores - 10th Graders

District	SY 2002-2003 Total Tested	SY 2002-2003 # Met Goals	SY 2002-2003 % Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 Total Tested	SY 2005-2006 # Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 % Met Goals
New Haven Co.	**7,713**	**1,710**	**22%**	**9,329**	**2,089**	**22%**
Ansonia SD	169	17	10%	166	25	15%
Bethany SD	**			**		
Branford SD	269	83	31%	285	102	36%
Cheshire SD	344	150	44%	422	210	50%
Derby SD	91	9	10%	101	8	8%
District No. 5	372	169	45%	415	197	48%
District No. 15	323	149	46%	343	152	44%
District No. 16	127	18	14%	210	41	20%
East Haven SD	308	35	11%	292	43	15%
Guilford SD	278	96	35%	306	136	44%
Hamden SD	452	97	22%	585	105	18%
Madison SD	232	135	58%	329	193	59%
Meriden SD	482	76	16%	624	77	12%
New London Co.	**2,238**	**620**	**28%**	**2,573**	**771**	**30%**
Bozrah SD	**			**		
Colchester SD	213	47	22%	245	76	31%
District No. 18	103	36	35%	127	63	50%
East Lyme SD	279	128	46%	327	177	54%
Franklin SD	**			**		
Griswold SD	184	19	10%	196	30	15%
Groton SD	308	91	30%	369	83	23%
Lebanon SD	134	32	24%	130	33	25%
Ledyard SD	261	63	24%	270	84	31%
Lisbon SD	**			**		
Tolland County	**1,448**	**415**	**29%**	**1,437**	**529**	**37%**
Andover SD	**			**		
Bolton SD	84	38	45%	63	28	44%
Columbia SD	**			**		
Coventry SD	131	29	22%	153	36	24%
District No. 19	270	84	31%	294	117	40%
Ellington SD	188	69	37%	179	81	45%
Hebron SD	**			**		
Windham County	**628**	**87**	**14%**	**918**	**107**	**12%**
Ashford SD	**			**		
Brooklyn SD	**			**		
Canterbury SD	**			**		
Chaplin SD	**			**		
District No. 11	54	11	20%	45	7	16%
Eastford SD	**			**		
Hampton SD	**			**		
Killingly SD	232	25	11%	200	19	10%
Charter/Magnet	**135**	**3**	**2%**	**101**	**2**	**2%**
RESCs	✓			**91**	**17**	**19%**
Vo-Tech Schools	**2,622**	**56**	**2%**	**2,587**	**182**	**7%**
CONNECTICUT	**36,839**	**8,761**	**24%**	**43,080**	**11,580**	**27%**

District	SY 2002-2003 Total Tested	SY 2002-2003 # Met Goals	SY 2002-2003 % Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 Total Tested	SY 2005-2006 # Met Goals	SY 2005-2006 % Met Goals
Milford SD	511	127	25%	525	119	23%
Naugatuck SD	365	57	16%	352	73	21%
New Haven SD	1,048	47	5%	1,370	63	5%
North Branford SD	152	47	31%	184	61	33%
North Haven SD	252	88	35%	279	103	37%
Orange SD	**			**		
Oxford SD	**			**		
Seymour SD	225	48	21%	214	38	18%
Wallingford SD	476	127	27%	569	154	27%
Waterbury SD	667	30	5%	1,069	64	6%
West Haven SD	386	60	16%	473	64	14%
Wolcott SD	184	45	25%	216	61	28%
Woodbridge SD	**			**		
Montville SD	197	56	28%	213	53	25%
New London SD	134	8	6%	177	7	4%
North Stonington SD	63	27	43%	62	20	32%
Norwich SD	*			*		
Preston SD	**			**		
Salem SD	**			**		
Sprague SD	**			**		
Stonington SD	161	44	27%	206	69	34%
Voluntown SD	**			**		
Waterford SD	201	69	34%	251	76	30%
Mansfield SD	**			**		
Somers SD	137	40	29%	142	56	39%
Stafford SD	137	38	28%	119	43	36%
Tolland SD	195	53	27%	191	77	40%
Union SD	**			**		
Vernon SD	306	64	21%	296	91	31%
Willington SD	**			**		
Plainfield SD	159	18	11%	207	17	8%
Pomfret SD	**			**		
Putnam SD	94	12	13%	119	11	9%
Scotland SD	**			**		
Sterling SD	**			**		
Thompson SD	89	21	24%	98	21	21%
Windham SD	**			249	32	13%
Woodstock SD	*			*		
DCF	**58**	**0**	**0%**	**84**	**0**	**0%**
Other	**937**	**218**	**23%**	**1,027**	**274**	**27%**

Note: ERG percents have been calculated from district scores by the authors of this report.

Endnotes

1 Connecticut State Department of Education, *2006 Connecticut Academic Performance Test, Overall Summary Report by Districts*. Retrieved September 3, 2006 from http://www.captreport.com/web2006/Summary/district.html

Key

*	Most or all high school students in these towns attend endowed and incorporated academies: Norwich students attend Norwich Free Academy, Winchester students attend Gilbert School, and Woodstock students attend Woodstock Academy.
**	Only available at regional level.
†	Results not available for groups with fewer than 20 students.
✓	Data not available.
DCF	Department of Children and Families
Other	Gilbert School, Norwich Free Academy, Tunxis Middle College High School, and Woodstock Academy.
RESCs	Regional Education Service Centers.
SY	School Year

Cumulative Dropout Rate Analysis

Overall, the rate of students dropping out over the course of their four-year high school academic career declined between the Class of 2002 and the Class of 2004. Still, some districts show disquietingly high rates—including Bridgeport, Hartford, Killingly, New Britain, and Plainfield. By ERG, less than one percent of high school students in ERG A dropped out from the Class of 2004 compared to 21 percent in ERG I.[1] (Figure 7)

It should be noted that the measurement of high school dropouts and graduation rates is highly controversial and has been the subject of debate at the national, state, and local levels. In 2005, the National Governor's Association (NGA) brokered an agreement among state administrators to use the same definition and measurements of graduation and dropout rates across states. All 50 governors signed onto the agreement to calculate the graduation rate "by dividing the number of on-time graduates in a given year by the number of first-time entering ninth graders four years earlier." Accommodations for special education and immigrant students are allowable.

To meet this and other goals related to scholastic data collection, Connecticut has established a statewide student identifier system to: collect demographic, enrollment, and other information about students; match student test records across years; collect information

Cumulative Dropout Rate

District	Class of 2002	Class of 2004	District	Class of 2002	Class of 2004
Fairfield County	**11.2%**	**8.5%**			
Bethel SD	3.1%	1.9%	Newtown SD	2.2%	3.3%
Bridgeport SD	30.5%	25.9%	Norwalk SD	8.2%	10.0%
Brookfield SD	4.5%	0.4%	Ridgefield SD	4.0%	0.9%
Danbury SD	14.5%	12.1%	Shelton SD	9.0%	7.7%
Darien SD	1.5%	1.2%	Stamford SD	16.9%	9.5%
District No. 9	1.8%	1.0%	Stratford SD	13.1%	7.2%
Fairfield SD	3.5%	2.8%	Trumbull SD	1.4%	7.4%
Greenwich SD	7.2%	3.7%	Weston SD	0.0%	0.0%
Monroe SD	1.0%	0.6%	Westport SD	3.6%	1.2%
New Canaan SD	2.8%	0.0%	Wilton SD	2.4%	0.4%
New Fairfield SD	3.2%	2.1%			
Hartford County	**13.2%**	**9.9%**			
Avon SD	0.0%	0.0%	Hartford SD	29.7%	20.8%
Berlin SD	7.2%	4.5%	Manchester SD	10.9%	4.6%
Bloomfield SD	10.1%	11.1%	New Britain SD	28.6%	22.7%
Bristol SD	10.8%	7.0%	Newington SD	3.4%	2.7%
Canton SD	0.8%	0.9%	Plainville SD	4.1%	4.7%
District No. 8	6.7%	4.2%	Rocky Hill SD	3.4%	2.2%
District No. 10	1.9%	1.7%	Simsbury SD	1.4%	2.1%
East Granby SD	8.8%	5.3%	Southington SD	7.1%	5.3%
East Hartford SD	9.8%	8.6%	South Windsor SD	6.6%	5.3%
East Windsor SD	16.5%	11.3%	Suffield SD	8.8%	3.0%
Enfield SD	11.3%	12.6%	West Hartford SD	8.6%	5.2%
Farmington SD	4.0%	5.7%	Wethersfield SD	7.4%	9.9%
Glastonbury SD	1.7%	2.8%	Windsor SD	12.4%	7.9%
Granby SD	9.1%	4.1%	Windsor Locks SD	20.0%	13.7%
Litchfield County	**9.6%**	**6.5%**			
District No. 1	3.7%	2.9%	New Milford SD	2.8%	1.1%
District No. 6	3.6%	7.5%	Plymouth SD	13.9%	5.3%
District No. 7	2.0%	2.7%	Thomaston SD	8.9%	9.1%
District No. 12	9.5%	6.0%	Torrington SD	24.5%	16.0%
District No. 14	0.5%	2.0%	Watertown SD	11.9%	6.9%
Litchfield SD	0.0%	3.0%	Winchester SD*	100.0%	16.7%
Middlesex Co.	**5.3%**	**3.9%**			
Clinton SD	14.8%	4.5%	East Hampton SD	2.1%	0.8%
Cromwell SD	2.8%	0.8%	Middletown SD	3.0%	4.8%
District No. 4	13.0%	14.4%	Old Saybrook SD	3.0%	0.0%
District No. 13	3.0%	2.6%	Portland SD	1.4%	3.0%
District No. 17	1.3%	0.0%	Westbrook SD	2.8%	1.3%
East Haddam SD	8.2%	9.3%			
New Haven Co.	**10.5%**	**9.3%**			
Ansonia SD	16.7%	9.0%	East Haven SD	6.5%	4.8%
Branford SD	6.8%	5.2%	Guilford SD	3.5%	2.0%
Cheshire SD	5.1%	3.9%	Hamden SD	11.5%	15.7%
Derby SD	11.8%	9.6%	Madison SD	2.3%	3.9%
District No. 5	3.6%	2.3%	Meriden SD	17.8%	11.1%
District No. 15	5.5%	3.8%	Milford SD	10.3%	6.9%

Cumulative Dropout Rate

District	Class of 2002	Class of 2004	District	Class of 2002	Class of 2004
New Haven Co. contd.					
Naugatuck SD	10.0%	11.3%	Wallingford SD	4.4%	4.5%
New Haven SD	18.5%	18.7%	Waterbury SD	11.3%	10.3%
North Branford SD	3.7%	2.8%	West Haven SD	10.6%	5.8%
Seymour SD	9.5%	8.7%	Wolcott SD	4.5%	5.1%
New London Co.	**12.1%**	**12.0%**			
Colchester SD	5.5%	4.7%	Montville SD	8.8%	8.1%
District No. 18	2.9%	4.3%	New London SD	30.8%	60.5%
East Lyme SD	5.0%	3.6%	North Stonington SD	8.5%	9.8%
Griswold SD	17.5%	10.6%	Norwich SD*	64.1%	92.2%
Groton SD	3.9%	3.5%	Stonington SD	10.1%	12.3%
Lebanon SD	10.3%	3.4%	Waterford SD	3.2%	2.9%
Ledyard SD	9.7%	7.4%			
Tolland County	**9.2%**	**6.0%**			
Bolton SD	5.0%	1.2%	Somers SD	5.5%	4.5%
Coventry SD	22.7%	5.8%	Stafford SD	10.4%	7.7%
District No. 19	4.6%	6.7%	Tolland SD	9.3%	4.2%
Ellington SD	5.5%	4.5%	Vernon SD	9.9%	8.5%
Windham County	**16.9%**	**17.1%**			
District No. 11	11.1%	11.3%	Putnam SD	11.4%	17.3%
Killingly SD	20.1%	23.0%	Thompson SD	19.0%	12.3%
Plainfield SD	22.3%	24.3%	Windham SD	22.3%	17.9%
Charter/Magnet	†	†	**Other**	†	†
RESCs	**3.6%**	**2.0%**	**Vo-Tech Schools**	†	†
CONNECTICUT	**10.8%**	**8.8%**			

on untested students; and collect college readiness scores at the student level. But by 2006, the state had not established student-level graduate or dropout data.[2]

Anecdotally, local educators dispute the state's dropout and graduation rates reported by the Connecticut State Department of Education.

Cumulative Dropout Rate by ERG Class of 2004	
ERG A	0.9%
ERG B	3.6%
ERG C	4.3%
ERG D	6.0%
ERG E	5.4%
ERG F	8.2%
ERG G	10.1%
ERG H	10.5%
ERG I	20.9%

Figure 7.

Endnotes

1 Connecticut State Department of Education, *Cumulative Dropout Rates by ERG.* Retrieved July 25, 2006 from http://www.csde.state.ct.us/public/cedar/districts/index.htm

2 National Center for Educational Accountability, "Connecticut – Summary of the ten elements (of a longitudinal data system)." *2005 NCEA State Data Collection Survey Results*. Retrieved July 25, 2006 from http://www.dataqualitycampaign.org/activities/state.cfm?st=Connecticut

Key

* Most or all high school students in these towns attend endowed and incorporated academies: Norwich students attend Norwich Free Academy, Winchester students attend Gilbert School, and Woodstock students attend Woodstock Academy.

† Total average not calculated by the Connecticut State Department of Education.

Other Gilbert School, Norwich Free Academy, and Woodstock Academy.

RESCs Regional Education Service Center.

Chapter Four

Health

Late or No Prenatal Care
Low Birthweight
Infant Mortality (Birth to One Year)
Teen Births (ages 15-17)
HUSKY A - Child Enrollment

Late or No Prenatal Care Analysis

The percent of Connecticut mothers who obtained prenatal care after the first trimester of their pregnancy increased from 11.2 percent in 2001 to 12.9 percent in 2004. Increases were seen across the economic spectrum in affluent as well as low-income communities, our largest cities, and inner-ring suburbs.

These numbers reflect a national shift. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, the percentage of U.S. women who were obtaining prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy was on the rise between 1990 and 2003. Between 2003 and 2004, however, the percentage of women in the U.S. who did not seek prenatal care until the last trimester of pregnancy or who never sought prenatal care rose. Across the country, the time at which mothers sought prenatal care varied by race and ethnicity.[1]

The Connecticut Department of Public Health conducted a survey of mothers who had given birth between November 2002 and June 2003. The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Tracking System

Late or No Prenatal Care

Locality	SFY 2001 #	SFY 2001 %	SFY 2004 #	SFY 2004 %	Locality	SFY 2001 #	SFY 2001 %	SFY 2004 #	SFY 2004 %
Fairfield County	**1,003**	**8.6%**	**1,396**	**12.2%**					
Bethel	7	3.3%	12	6.2%	Norwalk	120	10.0%	199	15.4%
Bridgeport	391	17.8%	469	20.7%	Redding	4	*	3	*
Brookfield	8	4.1%	17	9.6%	Ridgefield	9	3.6%	20	7.8%
Danbury	91	8.5%	193	19.0%	Shelton	26	6.3%	20	4.8%
Darien	7	2.4%	8	2.6%	Sherman	2	*	1	*
Easton	1	*	1	*	Stamford	172	10.3%	279	15.5%
Fairfield	23	3.1%	30	4.7%	Stratford	41	7.5%	52	10.0%
Greenwich	36	5.3%	27	3.9%	Trumbull	17	4.3%	11	2.8%
Monroe	5	2.5%	9	4.5%	Weston	1	*	4	*
New Canaan	6	3.2%	5	2.6%	Westport	7	2.8%	6	2.4%
New Fairfield	9	5.0%	10	6.1%	Wilton	4	*	6	3.7%
Newtown	16	4.6%	14	5.1%					
Hartford County	**1,523**	**14.5%**	**1,908**	**18.4%**					
Avon	17	10.3%	16	9.2%	Manchester	85	12.8%	102	14.4%
Berlin	24	13.7%	19	10.9%	Marlborough	6	7.0%	5	7.0%
Bloomfield	28	13.7%	36	20.5%	New Britain	213	21.3%	241	23.1%
Bristol	45	6.3%	83	11.5%	Newington	29	10.2%	39	15.3%
Burlington	6	6.7%	6	5.6%	Plainville	16	9.6%	27	15.3%
Canton	7	7.0%	7	6.3%	Rocky Hill	23	13.8%	15	8.0%
East Granby	3	*	5	8.8%	Simsbury	24	9.7%	20	9.3%
East Hartford	115	17.6%	145	22.7%	South Windsor	20	8.7%	24	11.7%
East Windsor	14	13.0%	13	12.6%	Southington	34	7.5%	45	9.7%
Enfield	36	8.1%	66	14.2%	Suffield	4	*	9	7.6%
Farmington	22	9.6%	22	9.4%	West Hartford	96	13.2%	88	11.9%
Glastonbury	30	8.8%	23	6.7%	Wethersfield	26	9.3%	34	12.7%
Granby	9	7.0%	9	9.1%	Windsor	30	9.4%	47	16.5%
Hartford	542	25.0%	746	35.6%	Windsor Locks	16	12.4%	14	14.0%
Hartland	3	*	2	*					
Litchfield County	**145**	**7.5%**	**149**	**7.8%**					
Barkhamsted	4	*	3	*	Norfolk	1	*	0	
Bethlehem	0		2	*	North Canaan	4	*	2	*
Bridgewater	0		2	*	Plymouth	9	8.6%	6	5.3%
Canaan	2	*	1	*	Roxbury	0		2	*
Colebrook	0		1	*	Salisbury	4	*	4	*
Cornwall	4	*	1	*	Sharon	1	*	1	*
Goshen	0		5	26.3%	Thomaston	11	10.8%	3	*
Harwinton	1	*	3	*	Torrington	48	11.7%	40	9.2%
Kent	3	*	6	22.2%	Warren	0		1	*
Litchfield	1	*	7	9.9%	Washington	1	*	0	
Morris	3	*	3	*	Watertown	11	5.5%	10	4.7%
New Hartford	7	8.1%	2	*	Winchester	15	10.6%	13	11.9%
New Milford	14	4.1%	24	6.6%	Woodbury	1	*	7	7.7%
Middlesex Co.	**177**	**10.1%**	**145**	**8.1%**					
Chester	6	14.6%	3	*	East Hampton	13	9.0%	14	10.1%
Clinton	11	6.2%	7	4.9%	Essex	4	*	5	6.4%
Cromwell	21	16.0%	8	5.6%	Haddam	5	6.8%	2	*
Deep River	6	9.0%	7	11.5%	Killingworth	1	*	3	*
Durham	5	6.4%	4	*	Middlefield	3	*	4	*
East Haddam	5	6.1%	9	8.6%	Middletown	76	14.5%	59	10.7%

Late or No Prenatal Care

Locality	SFY 2001 #	SFY 2001 %	SFY 2004 #	SFY 2004 %
Middlesex Co. contd.				
Old Saybrook	7	8.1%	4	*
Portland	8	7.6%	7	6.6%
New Haven Co.	**1,116**	**11.2%**	**1,121**	**11.3%**
Ansonia	27	11.0%	26	10.4%
Beacon Falls	1	*	2	*
Bethany	1	*	0	
Branford	11	4.4%	14	6.1%
Cheshire	16	5.2%	6	2.2%
Derby	12	8.1%	6	3.7%
East Haven	29	9.7%	16	5.3%
Guilford	7	3.2%	5	2.7%
Hamden	33	5.5%	49	8.0%
Madison	8	4.5%	5	3.4%
Meriden	122	16.2%	113	14.4%
Middlebury	1	*	7	10.0%
Milford	45	7.7%	38	7.0%
Naugatuck	26	7.0%	26	6.6%
New London Co.	**407**	**13.6%**	**322**	**10.2%**
Bozrah	4	*	4	*
Colchester	24	11.3%	19	9.1%
East Lyme	11	7.3%	4	*
Franklin	0		3	*
Griswold	8	7.8%	24	16.3%
Groton	94	14.9%	56	8.6%
Lebanon	5	7.5%	4	*
Ledyard	24	14.6%	15	8.5%
Lisbon	0		3	*
Lyme	0		3	*
Montville	24	13.6%	13	6.5%
Tolland County	**119**	**8.2%**	**118**	**8.8%**
Andover	6	14.3%	3	*
Bolton	3	*	4	*
Columbia	8	14.0%	4	*
Coventry	15	11.3%	6	5.5%
Ellington	10	6.1%	8	5.4%
Hebron	5	4.0%	4	*
Mansfield	14	12.7%	15	14.7%
Windham County	**165**	**12.8%**	**142**	**11.2%**
Ashford	1	*	4	*
Brooklyn	5	7.9%	3	*
Canterbury	8	12.5%	3	*
Chaplin	3	*	1	*
Eastford	0		0	
Hampton	3	*	1	*
Killingly	36	17.1%	24	10.7%
Plainfield	18	8.7%	16	8.2%
Westbrook	6	8.8%	9	13.4%
New Haven	323	17.7%	374	19.6%
North Branford	1	*	7	6.2%
North Haven	9	4.2%	6	2.8%
Orange	7	4.9%	7	5.5%
Oxford	8	6.0%	9	6.3%
Prospect	2	*	7	6.7%
Seymour	14	7.5%	10	5.5%
Southbury	3	*	7	4.5%
Wallingford	42	8.8%	32	7.4%
Waterbury	285	18.0%	242	14.9%
West Haven	72	11.1%	97	14.1%
Wolcott	11	6.6%	8	5.3%
Woodbridge	0		2	*
New London	83	23.0%	50	12.8%
North Stonington	5	10.0%	7	13.5%
Norwich	85	17.7%	86	16.5%
Old Lyme	0		1	*
Preston	3	*	2	*
Salem	4	*	3	*
Sprague	3	*	2	*
Stonington	15	8.5%	10	7.4%
Voluntown	1	*	4	*
Waterford	14	10.2%	9	5.5%
Somers	9	9.9%	6	8.5%
Stafford	10	7.4%	10	8.5%
Tolland	3	*	12	7.4%
Union	0		0	
Vernon	31	9.5%	44	12.1%
Willington	5	11.6%	2	*
Pomfret	7	17.1%	4	*
Putnam	12	10.4%	15	15.2%
Scotland	2	*	1	*
Sterling	5	13.2%	3	*
Thompson	11	14.5%	13	14.3%
Windham	51	16.3%	51	15.5%
Woodstock	3	*	4	*
CONNECTICUT	**4,655**	**11.2%**	**5,301**	**12.9%**

(PRATS) survey was conducted between September 2003 and January 2004. According to the self-reported results, black and Hispanic mothers were more than twice as likely as white mothers to seek prenatal care late in their pregnancy if at all.[2]

Participants cited the following barriers that prevented them from receiving timely prenatal care: (1) did not know they were pregnant (41 percent); (2) could not get a medical appointment early in pregnancy (29 percent); (3) did not have enough money or insurance for prenatal visit (19 percent); (4) doctor or health plan would not start care earlier (13 percent); (5) did not have a Medicaid card (5 percent); or (6) other problems (7 percent).[3]

Endnotes

1 Brady E. Hamilton, Ph.D. et. al, "Births: Preliminary Data for 2004." *National Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 54, No. 8, December 29, 2005. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, and National Vital Statistics System: 4.

2 Jennifer Morin, M.P.H., *Results of the Connecticut Pregnancy Risk Assessment Tracking System (PRATS) Survey, Round 2*. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Department of Public Health, April 2006: 15.

3 Ibid.: 5.

Key

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

SFY State Fiscal Year

Low Birthweight Analysis

Although the percent of low birthweight births increased across the state from 6.9 percent in 2001 to 8.0 percent in 2004, the percentage of low birthweight births decreased in two of Connecticut's largest cities: Bridgeport and Hartford. The percentage of these births rose in others: New Britain, New Haven, Stamford, and Waterbury. As with late or no prenatal care, some inner-ring suburbs experienced an increase (e.g., East Hartford, Manchester and West Haven), as did some affluent towns (e.g., Avon and Darien) and some rural communities (e.g., Putnam and Thompson).

Along with premature birth, there are several other factors that can affect the risk of having a low birthweight baby. Black babies are twice as likely as white babies to be of low birthweight. Babies born to teen mothers, especially those younger than 15 years of age, have a higher risk of low birthweight. Over half of all multiple births are children of low birthweight. And low-income mothers are more likely to have inadequate prenatal care and complicated pregnancies that contribute to low birthweight.[1]

Low Birthweight

Locality	SFY 2001 #	SFY 2001 %	SFY 2004 #	SFY 2004 %
Fairfield County	**821**	**6.9%**	**795**	**6.9%**
Bethel	13	6.1%	9	4.6%
Bridgeport	211	9.3%	199	8.6%
Brookfield	15	7.7%	7	3.9%
Danbury	51	4.7%	69	6.8%
Darien	11	3.7%	18	5.9%
Easton	3	*	3	*
Fairfield	40	5.3%	39	6.2%
Greenwich	34	5.0%	38	5.5%
Monroe	6	3.0%	14	6.9%
New Canaan	6	3.1%	4	*
New Fairfield	10	5.5%	8	4.9%
Newtown	19	5.5%	10	3.6%
Hartford County	**843**	**7.9%**	**919**	**8.8%**
Avon	6	3.6%	8	4.5%
Berlin	14	8.0%	16	9.1%
Bloomfield	18	8.7%	28	15.6%
Bristol	48	6.6%	46	6.3%
Burlington	2	*	4	*
Canton	2	*	8	7.1%
East Granby	3	*	4	*
East Hartford	57	8.5%	81	12.5%
East Windsor	9	8.3%	8	7.5%
Enfield	38	8.4%	28	5.9%
Farmington	16	6.8%	14	6.0%
Glastonbury	14	4.1%	27	7.8%
Granby	8	6.0%	6	5.9%
Hartford	253	11.4%	242	11.3%
Hartland	1	*	2	*
Litchfield County	**123**	**6.3%**	**142**	**7.3%**
Barkhamsted	2	*	2	*
Bethlehem	0		1	*
Bridgewater	2	*	2	*
Canaan	1	*	3	*
Colebrook	0		3	*
Cornwall	1	*	0	
Goshen	1	*	5	26.3%
Harwinton	2	*	2	*
Kent	3	*	2	*
Litchfield	1	*	3	*
Morris	1	*	0	
New Hartford	6	7.0%	4	*
New Milford	19	5.6%	21	5.8%
Middlesex Co.	**123**	**6.9%**	**130**	**7.2%**
Chester	5	12.2%	4	*
Clinton	20	10.9%	9	6.3%
Cromwell	7	5.3%	15	10.2%
Deep River	2	*	2	*
Durham	2	*	8	9.4%
East Haddam	4	*	9	8.6%

Locality	SFY 2001 #	SFY 2001 %	SFY 2004 #	SFY 2004 %
Norwalk	114	9.2%	88	6.8%
Redding	11	10.9%	5	5.9%
Ridgefield	8	3.2%	13	5.1%
Shelton	28	6.7%	31	7.3%
Sherman	4	*	1	*
Stamford	129	7.1%	147	8.1%
Stratford	41	7.4%	40	7.6%
Trumbull	25	6.3%	32	8.1%
Weston	10	8.0%	2	*
Westport	21	8.1%	8	3.2%
Wilton	11	5.5%	10	6.2%
Manchester	46	6.9%	60	8.4%
Marlborough	9	10.3%	8	11.3%
New Britain	75	7.4%	100	9.5%
Newington	16	5.6%	19	7.3%
Plainville	8	4.8%	12	6.8%
Rocky Hill	9	5.3%	18	9.6%
Simsbury	25	10.0%	14	6.5%
Southington	36	7.9%	36	7.7%
South Windsor	23	9.9%	13	6.3%
Suffield	9	6.4%	12	10.1%
West Hartford	56	7.6%	50	6.7%
Wethersfield	13	4.6%	24	8.9%
Windsor	21	6.5%	25	8.6%
Windsor Locks	8	6.1%	6	6.0%
Norfolk	2	*	1	*
North Canaan	1	*	3	*
Plymouth	8	7.5%	9	8.0%
Roxbury	1	*	0	
Salisbury	2	*	2	*
Sharon	0		0	
Thomaston	6	5.8%	7	8.6%
Torrington	27	6.6%	38	8.7%
Warren	2	*	0	
Washington	5	17.2%	0	
Watertown	13	6.5%	20	9.4%
Winchester	14	9.8%	11	10.0%
Woodbury	3	*	3	*
East Hampton	9	6.2%	8	5.7%
Essex	3	*	2	*
Haddam	4	*	4	*
Killingworth	9	11.7%	0	
Middlefield	4	*	4	*
Middletown	35	6.6%	43	7.8%

Low Birthweight

Locality	SFY 2001 #	SFY 2001 %	SFY 2004 #	SFY 2004 %	Locality	SFY 2001 #	SFY 2001 %	SFY 2004 #	SFY 2004 %
Middlesex Co. contd.									
Old Saybrook	7	8.0%	7	7.5%	Westbrook	8	11.8%	6	9.0%
Portland	4	*	9	8.3%					
New Haven Co.	**850**	**8.3%**	**886**	**8.7%**					
Ansonia	25	10.1%	24	9.4%	New Haven	206	10.7%	221	11.2%
Beacon Falls	2	*	6	8.6%	North Branford	6	4.2%	12	10.5%
Bethany	5	9.6%	2	*	North Haven	15	6.8%	12	5.6%
Branford	20	7.7%	18	7.7%	Orange	10	6.8%	9	7.0%
Cheshire	18	5.8%	9	3.3%	Oxford	6	4.4%	14	9.8%
Derby	14	9.2%	9	5.4%	Prospect	6	7.0%	7	6.7%
East Haven	21	6.9%	24	7.7%	Seymour	5	2.6%	7	3.8%
Guilford	23	10.3%	7	3.7%	Southbury	3	*	8	5.2%
Hamden	48	7.7%	51	8.2%	Wallingford	31	6.4%	34	7.7%
Madison	11	6.0%	10	6.5%	Waterbury	147	9.0%	160	9.8%
Meriden	59	7.8%	66	8.3%	West Haven	64	9.6%	76	10.7%
Middlebury	5	7.5%	8	11.4%	Wolcott	20	12.0%	11	7.3%
Milford	45	7.6%	45	8.2%	Woodbridge	4	*	4	*
Naugatuck	31	8.2%	32	8.1%					
New London Co.	**204**	**6.7%**	**198**	**6.2%**					
Bozrah	1	*	1	*	New London	35	9.6%	42	10.7%
Colchester	12	5.5%	15	7.2%	North Stonington	6	12.0%	2	*
East Lyme	7	4.7%	3	*	Norwich	34	7.1%	42	8.0%
Franklin	0		1	*	Old Lyme	6	9.1%	2	*
Griswold	7	6.9%	9	6.1%	Preston	2	*	2	*
Groton	50	7.8%	29	4.4%	Salem	0		0	
Lebanon	1	*	4	*	Sprague	3	*	1	*
Ledyard	9	5.5%	8	4.5%	Stonington	7	3.9%	12	8.7%
Lisbon	4	*	2	*	Voluntown	1	*	3	*
Lyme	0		3	*	Waterford	8	5.7%	9	5.4%
Montville	11	6.1%	8	4.0%					
Tolland County	**88**	**6.0%**	**92**	**6.8%**					
Andover	3	*	2	*	Somers	10	10.9%	8	11.0%
Bolton	3	*	2	*	Stafford	9	6.5%	11	9.2%
Columbia	7	11.9%	3	*	Tolland	10	5.6%	10	6.1%
Coventry	4	*	6	5.4%	Union	0		0	
Ellington	15	9.1%	9	6.0%	Vernon	18	5.5%	20	5.4%
Hebron	0		3	*	Willington	3	*	4	*
Mansfield	6	5.3%	14	13.3%					
Windham County	**87**	**6.6%**	**108**	**8.4%**					
Ashford	2	*	3	*	Pomfret	3	*	2	*
Brooklyn	3	*	7	11.3%	Putnam	9	7.4%	11	10.9%
Canterbury	1	*	2	*	Scotland	1	*	0	
Chaplin	1	*	0		Sterling	2	*	2	*
Eastford	0		1	*	Thompson	8	9.6%	11	11.6%
Hampton	1	*	1	*	Windham	28	8.9%	37	11.0%
Killingly	19	8.9%	19	8.4%	Woodstock	1	*	2	*
Plainfield	8	3.9%	10	5.1%					
CONNECTICUT	**2,939**	**6.9%**	**3,076**	**8.0%**					

Endnotes

1 Yale Medical Group, *Health Information*, "High-Risk Newborn, Low Birthweight." Retrieved September 29, 2006 from http://ymghealthinfo.org/content.asp?pageid=PO2382

Key

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

SFY State Fiscal Year

Infant Mortality Analysis

During the three-year period, 2002-2004, infant mortality decreased slightly from what it was between 1999 and 2001. The occurrence of infant death was absent in only one-third of Connecticut towns during this period. Infant mortality was highest in our poorest and largest urban areas and older, inner-ring suburbs.

Higher numbers in some suburban towns are especially surprising. Numbers and rates are cumulative for the periods reported.

Despite the decline in Connecticut's infant mortality rate, in 2001 the state's rate of 6.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was the highest among the New England states.[1] In 2005, Connecticut was ranked 12th among the 50 states by the United Health Foundation for its rate of infant mortality, behind Vermont (#1 - 4.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), Massachusetts (#2 - 4.8), New Hampshire (#2 - 4.8), Maine (#7 - 5.2), and Rhode Island (#7 - 5.2).[2]

As with other age groups, disparities are apparent in rates of infant mortality among the state's racial and ethnic groups. In

Infant Mortality (Birth to One Year)

Locality	1999-2001 Total Deaths	1999-2001 Rate/ 1,000	2002-2004 Total Deaths	2002-2004 Rate/ 1,000
Fairfield County	**179**	**4.8**	**173**	**4.8**
Bethel	1	*	4	*
Bridgeport	82	11.8	59	8.6
Brookfield	1	*	1	*
Danbury	12	3.7	8	2.4
Darien	3	*	3	*
Easton	1	*	0	
Fairfield	7	3.0	13	6.3
Greenwich	3	*	2	*
Monroe	0		2	*
New Canaan	2	*	1	*
New Fairfield	2	*	3	*
Newtown	3	*	1	*
Norwalk	20	5.2	30	7.7
Redding	0		0	
Ridgefield	1	*	2	*
Shelton	6	4.7	8	6.5
Sherman	1	*	2	*
Stamford	10	1.8	17	3.1
Stratford	11	6.5	12	7.1
Trumbull	6	4.9	3	*
Weston	1	*	0	
Westport	5	5.3	2	*
Wilton	1	*	0	
Hartford County	**244**	**7.7**	**199**	**6.3**
Avon	1	*	5	10.0
Berlin	4	*	3	*
Bloomfield	5	8.5	6	11.3
Bristol	10	4.5	10	4.6
Burlington	0		1	*
Canton	1	*	0	
East Granby	0		0	
East Hartford	21	10.7	18	9.1
East Windsor	2	*	4	*
Enfield	7	5.0	8	5.8
Farmington	4	*	5	7.4
Glastonbury	4	*	6	5.6
Granby	4	*	0	
Hartford	82	12.5	57	8.8
Hartland	0		0	
Manchester	9	4.4	21	10.0
Marlborough	1	*	0	
New Britain	30	9.9	24	8.0
Newington	3	*	2	*
Plainville	6	11.7	0	
Rocky Hill	2	*	1	*
Simsbury	5	6.4	2	*
Southington	4	*	6	4.3
South Windsor	5	6.7	3	*
Suffield	4	*	0	
West Hartford	9	4.3	10	4.7
Wethersfield	2	*	3	*
Windsor	11	11.4	4	*
Windsor Locks	8	20.1	0	
Litchfield County	**30**	**5.0**	**21**	**3.7**
Barkhamsted	0		0	
Bethlehem	2	*	0	
Bridgewater	0		0	
Canaan	0		0	
Colebrook	0		0	
Cornwall	0		0	
Goshen	1	*	0	
Harwinton	1	*	0	
Kent	0		0	
Litchfield	0		0	
Morris	0		0	
New Hartford	0		0	
New Milford	4	*	5	4.9
Norfolk	0		0	
North Canaan	0		0	
Plymouth	2	*	2	*
Roxbury	0		0	
Salisbury	2	*	1	*
Sharon	1	*	0	
Thomaston	0		2	*
Torrington	11	8.7	6	5.0
Warren	0		0	
Washington	1	*	0	
Watertown	3	*	4	*
Winchester	2	*	1	*
Woodbury	0		0	
Middlesex Co.	**27**	**4.9**	**29**	**5.3**
Chester	0		0	
Clinton	1	*	2	*
Cromwell	1	*	3	*
Deep River	0		0	
Durham	3	*	0	
East Haddam	1	*	5	15.0
East Hampton	1	*	3	*
Essex	1	*	1	*
Haddam	0		2	*
Killingworth	1	*	0	
Middlefield	4	*	0	
Middletown	8	4.8	12	7.1

Infant Mortality (Birth to One Year)

Locality	1999-2001 Total Deaths	1999-2001 Rate/ 1,000	2002-2004 Total Deaths	2002-2004 Rate/ 1,000
Middlesex Co. contd.				
Old Saybrook	2	*	0	
Portland	4	*	0	
New Haven Co.	**206**	**6.7**	**213**	**7.0**
Ansonia	9	12.0	5	6.4
Beacon Falls	1	*	2	*
Bethany	1	*	0	
Branford	5	5.9	0	
Cheshire	3	*	1	*
Derby	2	*	1	*
East Haven	9	9.2	5	5.4
Guilford	4	*	0	
Hamden	11	5.8	10	5.2
Madison	4	*	1	*
Meriden	15	6.5	18	7.3
Middlebury	0		1	*
Milford	11	6.0	6	3.6
Naugatuck	3	*	4	*
New London Co.	**66**	**7.1**	**60**	**6.3**
Bozrah	0		0	
Colchester	1	*	5	8.2
East Lyme	0		2	*
Franklin	0		0	
Griswold	3	*	0	
Groton	13	6.6	8	4.0
Lebanon	4	*	1	*
Ledyard	8	18.3	5	9.0
Lisbon	0		1	*
Lyme	0		0	
Montville	1	*	2	*
Tolland County	**27**	**6.0**	**21**	**4.9**
Andover	0		1	*
Bolton	1	*	0	
Columbia	1	*	1	*
Coventry	3	*	0	
Ellington	2	*	4	*
Hebron	2	*	0	
Mansfield	0		3	*
Windham County	**25**	**6.4**	**18**	**4.6**
Ashford	1	*	0	
Brooklyn	0		2	*
Canterbury	1	*	0	
Chaplin	0		0	
Eastford	0		0	
Hampton	2	*	0	
Killingly	7	10.6	2	*
Plainfield	4	*	4	*
CONNECTICUT	**804**	**6.2**	**734**	**5.8**

Locality	1999-2001 Total Deaths	1999-2001 Rate/ 1,000	2002-2004 Total Deaths	2002-2004 Rate/ 1,000
Westbrook	0		1	*
New Haven	41	7.2	69	11.7
North Branford	4	*	1	*
North Haven	3	*	3	*
Orange	2	*	2	*
Oxford	0		4	*
Prospect	3	*	0	
Seymour	1	*	4	*
Southbury	1	*	2	*
Wallingford	9	6.0	8	5.7
Waterbury	48	9.8	48	9.8
West Haven	15	7.3	13	6.2
Wolcott	1	*	2	*
Woodbridge	0		3	*
New London	14	12.3	12	10.7
North Stonington	1	*	0	
Norwich	16	11.2	8	5.1
Old Lyme	0		1	*
Preston	1	*	4	*
Salem	0		1	*
Sprague	0		1	*
Stonington	3	*	2	*
Voluntown	0		1	*
Waterford	1	*	6	11.2
Somers	1	*	2	*
Stafford	6	15.5	2	*
Tolland	4	*	3	*
Union	0		1	*
Vernon	7	6.9	4	*
Willington	0		0	
Pomfret	0		0	
Putnam	3	*	2	*
Scotland	0		0	
Sterling	0		1	*
Thompson	2	*	2	*
Windham	5	5.2	5	4.9
Woodstock	0		0	

Connecticut, the mortality rate for black and Hispanic infants is twice as high as that of white infants, largely due to premature and low birthweight births.[3]

Many factors can cause an infant's death, including: the child's birth weight, whether or not the child was premature or full-term, and the child's health at the time of birth; the mother's health; whether or not prenatal care was received; the quality of health service at the time of delivery; and the quality of infant care.

Endnotes

1 Marilyn R. Sanders, M.D. and Mary Alice Lee, Ph.D. "Promoting Healthy Children & Families in Connecticut: Part #1: Health Problems of Infancy & Early Childhood." *Impact*, Issue No. 3, March 2003. The Child Health and Development Institute of Connecticut, Inc.

2 United Health Foundation, *America's Health Rankings: A Call to Action for People and Their Communities, 2005 Edition*. Retrieved October 2, 2006 from http://www.unitedhealthfoundation.org/shr2005/components/infantmortality.html

3 Marilyn R. Sanders, M.D. and Mary Alice Lee, Ph.D.

Key * Percentages for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers.

Teen Births Analysis

Overall, Connecticut's rate of births to teens between 15 and 17 years of age declined from 15.5 births per 1,000 teens in 2001 to 13.8 births per 1,000 teens in 2004, consistent with a longer-term national trend. Teen birth rates fell in our three largest and poorest cities: Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven. Likewise, the rate declined in Bristol, Meriden, and New Britain. While rising in Middletown, Norwalk, Stamford, Wallingford, and West Hartford, as well as some towns and cities in Eastern Connecticut.

Every year, approximately one million teens nationwide become pregnant; the majority of pregnancies are unintended. The public cost of children born to teen mothers in the United States between 1985 and 1990 alone was $120 billion.

Several personal conditions contribute to the likelihood of a teen becoming pregnant, including: (1) poor academic achievement; (2) behavioral problems at home and at school; (3) low self-esteem; (4) early dating (i.e., 9th grade); and (5) limited or no future goals. Family characteristics that predict teen pregnancy include: (1) parents

Teen Births (Ages 15-17)

Locality	SFY 2001 Total Births	SFY 2001 Rate/ 1,000	SFY 2004 Total Births	SFY 2004 Rate/ 1,000	Locality	SFY 2001 Total Births	SFY 2001 Rate/ 1,000	SFY 2004 Total Births	SFY 2004 Rate/ 1,000
Fairfield County	**211**	**13.2**	**204**	**12.5**					
Bethel	1	*	3	*	Norwalk	18	15.6	20	16.9
Bridgeport	121	41.7	107	36.4	Redding	0		0	
Brookfield	1	*	1	*	Ridgefield	0		0	
Danbury	21	17.6	18	14.4	Shelton	3	*	4	*
Darien	1	*	0		Sherman	0		0	
Easton	0		0		Stamford	27	15.3	31	17.2
Fairfield	1	*	1	*	Stratford	14	15.8	14	15.5
Greenwich	2	*	2	*	Trumbull	0		1	*
Monroe	0		0		Weston	0		0	
New Canaan	0		0		Westport	1	*	0	
New Fairfield	0		2	*	Wilton	0		0	
Newtown	0		0						
Hartford County	**330**	**20.2**	**300**	**18.0**					
Avon	0		1	*	Manchester	13	13.2	13	13.0
Berlin	1	*	1	*	Marlborough	0		0	
Bloomfield	5	15.4	2	*	New Britain	70	54.3	57	44.1
Bristol	21	18.4	17	14.7	Newington	1	*	1	*
Burlington	1	*	0		Plainville	0		0	
Canton	0		0		Rocky Hill	3	*	1	*
East Granby	0		0		Simsbury	2	*	0	
East Hartford	17	18.0	17	18.1	Southington	2	*	2	*
East Windsor	2	*	2	*	South Windsor	2	*	2	*
Enfield	6	7.0	9	10.4	Suffield	0		0	
Farmington	1	*	1	*	West Hartford	13	11.1	21	18.0
Glastonbury	0		0		Wethersfield	2	*	1	*
Granby	1	*	0		Windsor	6	1.0	3	*
Hartford	159	55.8	147	51.1	Windsor Locks	2	*	2	*
Hartland	0		0						
Litchfield County	**26**	**7.0**	**18**	**4.8**					
Barkhamsted	0		1	*	Norfolk	1	*	0	
Bethlehem	1	*	0		North Canaan	0		0	
Bridgewater	0		0		Plymouth	0		1	*
Canaan	0		1	*	Roxbury	0		0	
Colebrook	0		0		Salisbury	0		1	*
Cornwall	1	*	0		Sharon	0		0	
Goshen	0		0		Thomaston	2	*	0	
Harwinton	0		1	*	Torrington	6	9.4	4	*
Kent	1	*	0		Warren	0		0	
Litchfield	1	*	1	*	Washington	2	*	0	
Morris	0		0		Watertown	3	*	2	*
New Hartford	1	*	0		Winchester	5	24.9	3	*
New Milford	2	*	3	*	Woodbury	0		0	
Middlesex Co.	**16**	**5.6**	**15**	**5.1**					
Chester	0		0		East Hampton	2	*	1	*
Clinton	1	*	2	*	Essex	0		0	
Cromwell	1	*	0		Haddam	1	*	1	*
Deep River	0		0		Killingworth	0		0	
Durham	0		0		Middlefield	0		0	
East Haddam	1	*	0		Middletown	7	10.2	9	12.7

Teen Births (Ages 15-17)

Locality	SFY 2001 Total Births	SFY 2001 Rate/ 1,000	SFY 2004 Total Births	SFY 2004 Rate/ 1,000
Middlesex Co. contd.				
Old Saybrook	0		2	*
Portland	1	*	0	
Westbrook	2	*	0	
New Haven Co.	**302**	**19.2**	**263**	**16.4**
Ansonia	5	14.7	9	26.5
Beacon Falls	1	*	2	*
Bethany	0		0	
Branford	1	*	0	
Cheshire	1	*	1	*
Derby	1	*	2	*
East Haven	5	10.5	4	*
Guilford	0		1	*
Hamden	8	8.3	8	8.1
Madison	0		0	
Meriden	36	33.6	31	27.6
Middlebury	1	*	1	*
Milford	4	*	4	*
Naugatuck	4	*	5	7.1
New Haven	118	49.7	91	38.3
North Branford	0		0	
North Haven	0		1	*
Orange	1	*	0	
Oxford	1	*	0	
Prospect	0		2	*
Seymour	1	*	1	*
Southbury	1	*	0	
Wallingford	7	9.0	9	11.2
Waterbury	82	39.6	80	38.8
West Haven	22	24.8	11	12.2
Wolcott	2	*	0	
Woodbridge	0		0	
New London Co.	**68**	**13.1**	**67**	**12.6**
Bozrah	1	*	1	*
Colchester	1	*	0	
East Lyme	2	*	0	
Franklin	0		0	
Griswold	4	*	4	*
Groton	10	17.0	14	23.0
Lebanon	0		1	*
Ledyard	4	*	1	*
Lisbon	1	*	1	*
Lyme	0		0	
Montville	5	13.1	3	*
New London	19	43.6	22	49.1
North Stonington	1	*	0	
Norwich	13	17.9	15	20.4
Old Lyme	0		0	
Preston	1	*	2	*
Salem	0		1	*
Sprague	0		0	
Stonington	0		0	
Voluntown	1	*	1	*
Waterford	5	13.7	1	*
Tolland County	**17**	**6.8**	**14**	**5.3**
Andover	0		0	
Bolton	2	*	0	
Columbia	0		1	*
Coventry	1	*	1	*
Ellington	1	*	0	
Hebron	1	*	0	
Mansfield	2	*	3	*
Somers	0		0	
Stafford	2	*	3	*
Tolland	0		0	
Union	0		0	
Vernon	8	16.9	6	12.0
Willington	0		0	
Windham County	**36**	**15.6**	**36**	**15.0**
Ashford	0		0	
Brooklyn	0		0	
Canterbury	4	*	0	
Chaplin	0		1	*
Eastford	0		0	
Hampton	0		0	
Killingly	7	21.4	9	26.1
Plainfield	7	19.0	3	*
Pomfret	0		0	
Putnam	2	*	1	*
Scotland	0		0	
Sterling	1	*	2	*
Thompson	3	*	5	23.5
Windham	11	28.1	14	35.5
Woodstock	1	*	1	*
CONNECTICUT	**1,006**	**15.5**	**917**	**13.8**

whose attitude supports early pregnancy; (2) family dysfunction; (3) limited or no parental supervision; (4) high levels of family stress; and (5) individual and neighborhood poverty.

According to the United Health Foundation, which uses a broader range of ages than the chart on this page, between 1991 (40 births per 1,000 teens) and 2002 (26 births per 1,000 teens), births to teens in Connecticut declined by 36 percent. The Foundation estimates that an additional 15 percent of Connecticut children under six years of age would have been poor if this decline had not happened.

While Connecticut and the nation have seen a decrease in teen pregnancy rates over time, including a reduction in rates among several racial groups, nationally the pregnancy rate among Hispanic teens has remained fairly constant since the 1960s.[4]

Endnotes

1 Family Health Division, Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Connecticut Teen Pregnancy Facts, Statistics, and Programs, May 2002*. Retrieved September 29, 2006 from http://www.dph.state.ct.us/Publications/BCH/Family%20Health/national_prevent_teen_pregnancy_day.pdf

2 Ibid.

3 Universal Health Foundation, "Connecticut, Teen Pregnancy," *America's Health Rankings: A Call to Action for People and Their Communities, 2005 Edition*. Retrieved September 29, 2006 from http://www.unitedhealthfoudation.org/shr2005/states/Connecticut.html

4 Anna Manzo, *U.S.: Maternity for Teens, Toward Freedom*, March 1999. Retrieved September 29, 2006 from http://towardfreedom.com/home/content/view/318/61

Key

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

SFY State Fiscal Year

HUSKY A Analysis

To be consistent with other data in this publication, HUSKY A enrollment is reported for January 2002 and January 2006. Overall, the number of children enrolled in Connecticut's Medicaid managed care program increased from 185,729 children to 211,991 children during this time period. The increase, however, does not reflect problems experienced by both client families and enrollment specialists employed by the Connecticut Department of Social Services (DSS) in the past year.

Prior to June 2005, enrollment increased every month until it reached a high of 219,224 children. In July 2005 enrollment sank to 214,189, and since that time, it has fallen almost every month. By June 2006, enrollment (208,029 children) was

HUSKY A - Child Enrollment

Locality	January 1, 2002	January 1, 2006	Locality	January 1, 2002	January 1, 2006
Fairfield County	**38,733**	**44,313**			
Bethel	359	529	Norwalk	3,817	4,457
Bridgeport	20,002	20,665	Redding	41	76
Brookfield	183	258	Ridgefield	131	133
Danbury	3,544	4,683	Shelton	796	1,027
Darien	61	89	Sherman	59	88
Easton	26	50	Stamford	5,202	6,189
Fairfield	520	759	Stratford	1,966	2,517
Greenwich	562	903	Trumbull	391	544
Monroe	225	280	Weston	29	25
New Canaan	73	99	Westport	154	183
New Fairfield	239	306	Wilton	46	55
Newtown	307	398			
Hartford County	**55,273**	**61,571**			
Avon	75	178	Manchester	3,021	3,808
Berlin	251	349	Marlborough	73	122
Bloomfield	1,070	1,147	New Britain	8,802	9,807
Bristol	3,333	3,868	Newington	622	853
Burlington	99	123	Plainville	511	756
Canton	113	165	Rocky Hill	248	320
East Granby	102	116	Simsbury	158	268
East Hartford	4,197	5,111	South Windsor	351	484
East Windsor	447	591	Southington	896	1,181
Enfield	1,578	1,940	Suffield	159	238
Farmington	278	461	West Hartford	1,571	1,883
Glastonbury	404	524	Wethersfield	474	668
Granby	110	134	Windsor	1,103	1,322
Hartford	24,770	24,530	Windsor Locks	429	566
Hartland	28	58			
Litchfield County	**6,174**	**8,060**			
Barkhamsted	103	127	Norfolk	54	59
Bethlehem	67	108	North Canaan	140	201
Bridgewater	13	30	Plymouth	504	597
Canaan	85	61	Roxbury	19	31
Colebrook	13	20	Salisbury	97	122
Cornwall	50	48	Sharon	64	97
Goshen	57	70	Thomaston	230	295
Harwinton	61	135	Torrington	1,886	2,605
Kent	62	98	Warren	25	24
Litchfield	259	338	Washington	102	126
Morris	65	79	Watertown	509	647
New Hartford	110	137	Winchester (Winsted)	705	870
New Milford	730	922	Woodbury	164	213
Middlesex Co.	**5,270**	**5,831**			
Chester	83	84	East Hampton	291	322
Clinton	356	394	Essex	98	140
Cromwell	331	422	Haddam	133	151
Deep River	258	247	Killingworth	53	95
Durham	144	150	Middlefield	47	74
East Haddam	215	227	Middletown	2,591	2,773

HUSKY A - Child Enrollment

Locality	January 1, 2002	January 1, 2006	Locality	January 1, 2002	January 1, 2006
Middlesex Co. contd.					
Old Saybrook	228	275	Westbrook	170	171
Portland	272	306			
New Haven Co.	**56,554**	**64,268**			
Ansonia	1,458	1,847	New Haven	19,073	19,345
Beacon Falls	116	165	North Branford	271	367
Bethany	75	65	North Haven	396	542
Branford	726	846	Orange	112	166
Cheshire	251	379	Oxford	176	291
Derby	739	935	Prospect	156	216
East Haven	1,269	1,671	Seymour	473	626
Guilford	262	336	Southbury	163	208
Hamden	2,231	2,742	Wallingford	1,012	1,335
Madison	137	220	Waterbury	14,030	16,411
Meriden	5,853	6,382	West Haven	4,144	4,846
Middlebury	80	96	Wolcott	379	550
Milford	1,358	1,682	Woodbridge	82	95
Naugatuck	1,532	1,904			
New London Co.	**12,417**	**14,773**			
Bozrah	76	96	New London	3,025	3,316
Colchester	496	576	North Stonington	181	237
East Lyme	320	439	Norwich	3,056	3,628
Franklin	32	48	Old Lyme	100	127
Griswold	460	739	Preston	109	157
Groton	1,585	1,806	Salem	79	97
Lebanon	229	271	Sprague	175	219
Ledyard	362	519	Stonington	702	786
Lisbon	123	149	Voluntown	116	94
Lyme	30	42	Waterford	479	675
Montville	682	752			
Tolland County	**3,661**	**4,473**			
Andover	56	81	Somers	133	185
Bolton	84	112	Stafford	479	572
Columbia	83	153	Tolland	150	211
Coventry	361	414	Union	8	15
Ellington	221	261	Vernon	1,448	1,674
Hebron	122	204	Willington	123	166
Mansfield	393	425			
Windham County	**7,647**	**8,702**			
Ashford	180	250	Pomfret	93	149
Brooklyn	205	216	Putnam	687	740
Canterbury	214	200	Scotland	43	60
Chaplin	92	120	Sterling	130	187
Eastford	42	32	Thompson	332	403
Hampton	111	90	Windham	2,833	3,233
Killingly	1,471	1,625	Woodstock	183	224
Plainfield	1,031	1,173			
CONNECTICUT	**185,729**	**211,991**			

down by over 11,000 children from its June 2005 peak. Advocates speculate that legislation passed during the 2005 legislative session which created confusion among families and DSS clerical staff is the cause of this decline, along with the elimination of state funding for outreach efforts that could clarify parents' confusion about the program.

It was recently announced that some outreach funding will be restored.

Chapter Five

Safety

Substantiated Cases of Abuse and/or Neglect
Child Deaths (ages 1-14)
Preventable Teen Deaths (ages 15-19)

Substantiated Cases of Abuse and/or Neglect Analysis

From 2000 to 2004, the overall rate of substantiated cases of abuse and/or neglect declined statewide and in most towns. In fact, in most big cities, proportionately large decreases were reported.

In just under 25 percent of towns (41 out of 169), an increase in substantiated cases was reported. These towns included a mix of large urban centers, inner-ring suburbs, upper-income and rural communities.

When we think of abused or neglected children, what first comes to mind is physical, emotional, or sexual maltreatment. Among infants, a common form of abuse is "Shaken Baby Syndrome," which can cause

Substantiated Cases of Abuse and/or Neglect

Locality	SFY 2000 Sub. Cases	SFY 2000 Rate/ 1,000	SFY 2004 Sub. Cases	SFY 2004 Rate/ 1,000
Fairfield County	**3,073**	**13.6**	**2,099**	**9.1**
Bethel	71	14.4	32	6.3
Bridgeport	1,177	29.7	907	22.8
Brookfield	17	4.0	*	
Danbury	343	21.1	226	13.3
Darien	22	3.5	11	1.6
Easton	*		*	
Fairfield	64	4.7	41	3.0
Greenwich	138	8.9	68	4.3
Monroe	13	2.3	15	2.6
New Canaan	11	1.8	22	3.5
New Fairfield	25	6.0	18	4.2
Newtown	56	7.6	52	6.6
Hartford County	**3,727**	**17.7**	**3,285**	**15.3**
Avon	*		*	
Berlin	15	3.3	22	4.6
Bloomfield	68	16.2	47	10.8
Bristol	345	24.8	292	20.6
Burlington	*		17	6.7
Canton	*		12	4.9
East Granby	*		*	
East Hartford	277	23.2	278	23.3
East Windsor	16	7.4	60	26.3
Enfield	155	15.1	226	21.9
Farmington	21	3.6	17	2.8
Glastonbury	23	2.7	34	3.9
Granby	13	4.6	13	4.3
Hartford	1,172	32.0	895	24.3
Hartland	*		*	
Litchfield County	**546**	**12.2**	**279**	**6.0**
Barkhamsted	*		*	
Bethlehem	*		*	
Bridgewater	*		*	
Canaan	*		*	
Colebrook	*		*	
Cornwall	*		*	
Goshen	*		*	
Harwinton	12	9.1	*	
Kent	*		*	
Litchfield	*		*	
Morris	*		*	
New Hartford	*		*	
New Milford	134	18.0	75	9.6
Middlesex Co.	**310**	**8.6**	**373**	**9.9**
Chester	*		*	
Clinton	31	9.4	36	10.5
Cromwell	24	8.6	15	5.1
Deep River	15	13.4	16	13.9
Durham	*		*	
East Haddam	*		*	
Norwalk	319	17.4	201	10.8
Redding	22	9.1	12	4.8
Ridgefield	20	2.8	23	3.1
Shelton	54	6.0	45	4.9
Sherman	*		12	11.0
Stamford	491	19.0	267	10.1
Stratford	152	13.2	105	9.1
Trumbull	24	2.7	20	2.2
Weston	*		*	
Westport	37	5.1	22	3.0
Wilton	17	3.1	*	
Manchester	314	25.2	291	23.0
Marlborough	12	7.7	21	12.4
New Britain	734	42.5	572	32.9
Newington	72	11.9	49	8.0
Plainville	59	16.0	50	13.6
Rocky Hill	24	6.8	19	5.2
Simsbury	16	2.3	19	2.7
Southington	106	15.9	62	5.4
South Windsor	29	3.1	40	6.6
Suffield	13	4.3	11	3.4
West Hartford	96	6.8	71	5.0
Wethersfield	36	6.8	44	8.3
Windsor	81	11.6	68	9.6
Windsor Locks	30	10.5	55	18.8
Norfolk	*		*	
North Canaan	*		*	
Plymouth	46	12.2	38	12.2
Roxbury	*		*	
Salisbury	*		*	
Sharon	*		*	
Thomaston	11	5.8	14	7.0
Torrington	205	25.3	98	1.2
Warren	*		*	
Washington	*		*	
Watertown	46	8.6	14	2.5
Winchester	68	27.4	40	15.8
Woodbury	24	10.9	*	
East Hampton	36	12.6	18	5.8
Essex	*		*	
Haddam	*		*	
Killingworth	*		*	
Middlefield	*		*	
Middletown	178	19.0	246	25.3

Substantiated Cases of Abuse and/or Neglect

Locality	SFY 2000 Sub. Cases	SFY 2000 Rate/ 1,000	SFY 2004 Sub. Cases	SFY 2004 Rate/ 1,000
Middlesex Co. contd.				
Old Saybrook	11	4.9	19	8.3
Portland	15	6.7	23	9.7
Westbrook	*		*	
New Haven Co.	**4,813**	**23.9**	**4,074**	**19.7**
Ansonia	100	22.3	103	22.5
Beacon Falls	22	16.6	14	10.0
Bethany	*		11	7.4
Branford	66	11.1	67	11.1
Cheshire	26	3.6	36	4.9
Derby	67	24.9	50	18.3
East Haven	100	16.0	87	13.6
Guilford	26	4.8	27	4.8
Hamden	142	12.0	125	10.3
Madison	14	2.8	17	3.2
Meriden	515	34.4	476	31.3
Middlebury	*		*	
Milford	138	11.8	102	8.4
Naugatuck	246	29.5	109	12.7
New Haven	1,251	39.8	1,567	49.3
North Branford	*		14	3.8
North Haven	31	6.0	31	5.8
Orange	*		*	
Oxford	18	6.8	22	7.3
Prospect	12	5.5	*	
Seymour	69	18.7	41	1.1
Southbury	16	3.8	14	3.1
Wallingford	73	7.1	110	10.3
Waterbury	1,506	52.9	785	27.3
West Haven	301	24.9	243	19.8
Wolcott	61	15.4	23	5.5
Woodbridge	13	5.2	*	
New London Co.	**1,058**	**16.7**	**1,138**	**17.5**
Bozrah	*		*	
Colchester	47	10.8	39	8.5
East Lyme	18	6.1	25	6.1
Franklin	*		*	
Griswold	20	21.6	62	21.6
Groton	176	17.8	123	12.2
Lebanon	17	8.8	21	10.4
Ledyard	23	5.5	32	7.5
Lisbon	12	11.3	14	12.7
Lyme	*		*	
Montville	89	20.3	70	14.9
New London	264	45.1	236	39.9
North Stonington	*		*	
Norwich	296	34.0	364	41.1
Old Lyme	*		16	8.8
Preston	*		16	14.7
Salem	*		*	
Sprague	*		32	40.9
Stonington	47	12.1	26	6.5
Voluntown	12	17.9	14	20.1
Waterford	37	8.8	48	11.2
Tolland County	**296**	**9.4**	**385**	**11.4**
Andover	*		*	
Bolton	13	10.0	15	11.2
Columbia	*		14	10.1
Coventry	42	13.5	31	9.4
Ellington	17	5.2	15	4.2
Hebron	*		14	5.1
Mansfield	41	14.9	17	5.3
Somers	13	6.0	*	
Stafford	29	10.1	52	17.3
Tolland	*		23	5.6
Union	*		*	
Vernon	125	20.1	204	31.5
Willington	16	12.8	*	
Windham County	**671**	**24.5**	**471**	**16.4**
Ashford	*		*	
Brooklyn	38	22.4	18	9.9
Canterbury	39	32.3	*	
Chaplin	*		14	23.5
Eastford	*		*	
Hampton	*		*	
Killingly	160	21.2	94	21.2
Plainfield	60	15.2	103	24.9
Pomfret	*		*	
Putnam	84	39.6	50	22.9
Scotland	*		*	
Sterling	*		*	
Thompson	29	13.1	15	6.5
Windham	248	47.1	177	33.2
Woodstock	13	6.8	*	
CONNECTICUT	**14,494**	**17.2**	**12,104**	**14.0**

brain damage, mental retardation, blindness, hearing loss, paralysis, and death.

"Neglect," however, actually makes up more than half of all cases of child maltreatment in Connecticut.[1] It is the on-going failure to provide children with the conditions and supports needed for adequate physical, emotional, and intellectual development. Often the stress of parenthood, care of a sick or special needs child, poverty, or the poor physical or mental health of a parent can lead to abusive or negligent behavior.

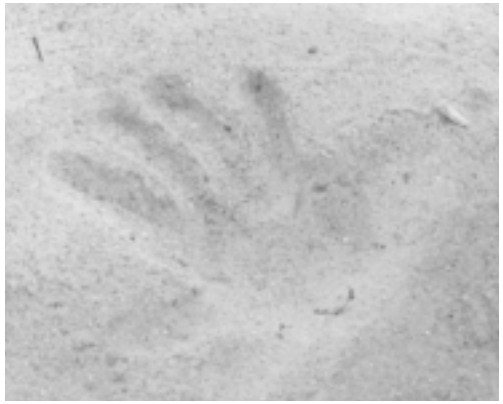
Prevention in the form of education, family support, and counseling services helps parents avoid the painful results of abuse and neglect. Family support programs prepare parents for the complex and stressful task of parenting, connect parents to community-based services, and assist parents with financial problems which may be contributing to their stress level. Similar in philosophy to the programs that support resilience in children referred to in the essay of this data book, family support programs emphasize the strengths of the family, encourage strong and positive parent-child bonds, and link the family with services in the immediate community. Home visiting, social support for isolated families, and referrals to treatment programs for children with special needs all are thought to help stressed parents improve their life circumstances, as well as their understanding of the important role they play in their children's lives.

Endnotes

1 Kidsafe CT, *Abuse and Neglect*. Retrieved October 3, 2006 from http://www.kidsafect.org/abuse.html

Key

*	Towns with 10 or fewer cases are not reported.
Sub. Cases	Substantiated Cases
SFY	State Fiscal Year



Child Deaths Analysis

Overall, the child death rate decreased substantially between the two reporting periods. It is especially good news that the incidence of child deaths decreased in major cities such as Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Stamford, and Waterbury, where rates have been among the highest.

Eighteen percent of Connecticut towns reported increases in their rate of child deaths while 56 percent reported decreases, and 26 percent stayed the same. Numbers and rates are cumulative for the periods reported.

While the child death rate has declined in the state, it is still a major cause of concern for parents, public health officials, and others. Injury is the number one cause of death among children within this age group. The cost of treating childhood injuries accounts for a large percentage of health care spending.[1] Primary causes of child injury and death are car, bicycle, and skate board accidents; unintentional firing of a handgun; drowning; fire; a fall; or suffocation/choking. Although the greatest *number* of injuries occurs among middle- and upper-class white children, poor and minority children are involved in higher

Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)

Locality	1995-1999 Total Deaths	1995-1999 Rate/ 100,000	2000-2004 Total Deaths	2000-2004 Rate/ 100,000	Locality	1995-1999 Total Deaths	1995-1999 Rate/ 100,000	2000-2004 Total Deaths	2000-2004 Rate/ 100,000
Fairfield County	**154**	**20.8**	**140**	**15.3**					
Bethel	5	26.3	1	*	Norwalk	16	26.0	13	17.7
Bridgeport	45	31.4	26	16.6	Redding	0		0	
Brookfield	0		4	*	Ridgefield	0		4	*
Danbury	16	28.1	15	23.2	Shelton	1	*	9	25.2
Darien	4	*	3	*	Sherman	2	*	2	*
Easton	3	*	1	*	Stamford	14	16.0	14	13.4
Fairfield	8	19.6	6	10.8	Stratford	5	13.2	7	15.4
Greenwich	12	26.6	10	15.5	Trumbull	5	17.4	4	*
Monroe	0		1	*	Weston	1	*	2	*
New Canaan	2	*	1	*	Westport	3	*	3	*
New Fairfield	3	*	3	*	Wilton	5	31.5	4	*
Newtown	4	*	7	22.9					
Hartford County	**162**	**21.9**	**121**	**14.4**					
Avon	1	*	2	*	Manchester	9	20.8	5	10.1
Berlin	2	*	1	*	Marlborough	0		0	
Bloomfield	3	*	6	35.9	New Britain	19	31.7	9	13.1
Bristol	10	19.3	9	16.3	Newington	4	*	4	*
Burlington	0		0		Plainville	4	*	1	*
Canton	2	*	0		Rocky Hill	1	*	2	*
East Granby	1	*	0		Simsbury	3	*	3	*
East Hartford	14	38.5	11	23.3	South Windsor	1	*	3	*
East Windsor	1	*	0		Southington	5	14.0	3	*
Enfield	8	20.1	7	17.3	Suffield	0		1	*
Farmington	3	*	5	21.4	West Hartford	6	14.0	3	*
Glastonbury	2	*	1	*	Wethersfield	3	*	2	*
Granby	1	*	1	*	Windsor	10	39.7	3	*
Hartford	46	31.6	37	25.7	Windsor Locks	3	*	1	*
Hartland	0		1	*					
Litchfield County	**26**	**15.5**	**19**	**10.5**					
Barkhamsted	1	*	1	*	Norfolk	0		0	
Bethlehem	0		3	*	North Canaan	0		1	*
Bridgewater	0		0		Plymouth	2	*	1	*
Canaan	0		2	*	Roxbury	0		0	
Colebrook	1	*	1	*	Salisbury	0		0	
Cornwall	0		0		Sharon	1	*	0	
Goshen	0		0		Thomaston	0		0	
Harwinton	1	*	0		Torrington	5	17.3	2	*
Kent	0		0		Warren	2	*	0	
Litchfield	1	*	1	*	Washington	0		0	
Morris	0		1	*	Watertown	3	*	2	*
New Hartford	1	*	1	*	Winchester	4	*	0	
New Milford	2	*	2	*	Woodbury	2	*	1	*
Middlesex Co.	**18**	**14.0**	**20**	**13.8**					
Chester	1	*	1	*	East Hampton	1	*	1	*
Clinton	0		2	*	Essex	0		0	
Cromwell	0		4	*	Haddam	0		0	
Deep River	2	*	0		Killingworth	1	*	2	*
Durham	1	*	0		Middlefield	3	*	0	
East Haddam	2	*	1	*	Middletown	6	18.6	8	21.4

Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)

Locality	1995-1999 Total Deaths	1995-1999 Rate/ 100,000	2000-2004 Total Deaths	2000-2004 Rate/ 100,000
Middlesex Co. contd.				
Old Saybrook	1	*	1	*
Portland	0		0	
New Haven Co.	**147**	**20.6**	**148**	**18.3**
Ansonia	1	*	3	*
Beacon Falls	0		3	*
Bethany	0		1	*
Branford	3	*	6	25.5
Cheshire	3	*	8	28.4
Derby	0		1	*
East Haven	2	*	6	23.9
Guilford	2	*	3	*
Hamden	5	12.6	6	12.8
Madison	4	*	5	23.9
Meriden	20	36.5	20	33.7
Middlebury	0		0	
Milford	4	*	6	15.7
Naugatuck	4	*	2	*
New London Co.	**54**	**23.1**	**64**	**25.4**
Bozrah	1	*	0	
Colchester	1	*	2	*
East Lyme	3	*	3	*
Franklin	0		0	
Griswold	3	*	1	*
Groton	6	13.9	17	42.4
Lebanon	3	*	2	*
Ledyard	3	*	3	*
Lisbon	2	*	0	
Lyme	0		0	
Montville	6	38.1	3	*
Tolland County	**17**	**14.3**	**18**	**13.9**
Andover	0		0	
Bolton	1	*	0	
Columbia	0		0	
Coventry	2	*	3	*
Ellington	2	*	2	*
Hebron	2	*	1	*
Mansfield	1	*	3	*
Windham County	**26**	**24.0**	**21**	**16.5**
Ashford	0		0	
Brooklyn	2	*	0	
Canterbury	0		3	*
Chaplin	1	*	0	
Eastford	1	*	0	
Hampton	0		1	*
Killingly	3	*	5	29.7
Plainfield	3	*	6	38.1
CONNECTICUT	**604**	**20.5**	**551**	**16.3**

Locality	1995-1999 Total Deaths	1995-1999 Rate/ 100,000	2000-2004 Total Deaths	2000-2004 Rate/ 100,000
Westbrook	0		0	
New Haven	36	30.6	29	23.3
North Branford	2	*	2	*
North Haven	5	28.8	2	*
Orange	1	*	1	*
Oxford	3	*	1	*
Prospect	1	*	2	*
Seymour	2	*	1	*
Southbury	3	*	4	*
Wallingford	4	*	5	12.1
Waterbury	28	28.4	17	35.5
West Haven	10	22.7	9	55.7
Wolcott	4	*	4	*
Woodbridge	0		1	*
New London	4	*	5	21.4
North Stonington	0		1	*
Norwich	11	32.4	17	49.9
Old Lyme	1	*	2	*
Preston	0		2	*
Salem	4	*	2	*
Sprague	2	*	0	
Stonington	0		2	*
Voluntown	1	*	0	
Waterford	3	*	2	*
Somers	1	*	5	54.4
Stafford	2	*	1	*
Tolland	0		0	
Union	0		0	
Vernon	4	*	3	*
Willington	2	*	0	
Pomfret	2	*	0	
Putnam	2	*	0	
Scotland	1	*	0	
Sterling	0		0	
Thompson	2	*	0	
Windham	8	39.7	6	29.2
Woodstock	1	*	0	

rates of unintentional injuries.[2] Unintentional injuries make up two-thirds of injury-related deaths of children.[3]

According to the Connecticut Children's Medical Center, the death rate from unintentional firearm injury for children under 14 in the U.S. is 9 times that of 25 other industrialized countries combined. Most child deaths due to this cause result from guns that are kept loaded and accessible to children in their homes. An estimated 3.3 million U.S. children live in homes where loaded and unlocked firearms are kept. The annual cost of unintentional firearm-related death and injury among children under 14 in the U.S. is more than $1.2 billion. Death or injury to children between the ages of 5 and 14 makes up 83 percent of this cost.[4]

Declines in child injuries and death have been the result of prevention strategies and better emergency care. However, the child death rate in the United States is still higher than in other developed countries.[5]

Endnotes

1 Connecticut Children's Medical Center, *Injury Prevention Center Facts.* Retrieved October 3, 2006 from http://www.ccmckids.org/ipc/facts.asp

2 Lisa W. Deal, Deanna S. Gomby, Lorraine Zippiroli, and Richard E. Behrman, "Unintentional Injuries in Childhood: Analysis and Recommendations." *The Future of Children, Unintentional Injuries in Childhood*, Vol. 10, No. 1, Spring/Summer 2000. The David and Lucille Packard Foundation.

3 Ibid.

4 Connecticut Safe Kids, *Unintentional Firearm Injuries and Deaths Fact Sheet.* Retrieved October 3, 2006 from http://www.ctsafekids.org/Fact_Sheets/fact5.htm

5 Lisa W. Deal, Deanna S. Gomby, Lorraine Zippiroli, and Richard E. Behrman.

Key * Rates for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers

Preventable Teen Deaths Analysis

The statewide incidence of teen suicide, homicide, and death by accident is on the rise (from 38.9 deaths per 100,000 teens between 1995 and 1999 to 59.8 deaths per 100,000 teens between 2000 and 2004). Although there was a substantial drop in the teen death rate in Bridgeport, the rate in Hartford and New Haven increased - in the case of Hartford, quite dramatically. Other cities such as Danbury, East Hartford, Manchester, Norwalk, Stamford, Waterbury, West Hartford and West Haven also have seen higher numbers of teen deaths in recent years.

Twenty percent of Connecticut towns, including affluent suburbs and inner-ring communities, are reporting lower numbers of teen deaths. Numbers and rates are cumulative for the periods reported.

According to the Connecticut Children's Medical Center, the leading cause of death among teens is car accidents. Night time driving, driving under the influence of alcohol, and what used to be referred to as "joy riding" with friends are among the circumstances

Preventable Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19)

Locality	1995-1999 Total Deaths	1995-1999 Rate/ 100,000	2000-2004 Total Deaths	2000-2004 Rate/ 100,000	Locality	1995-1999 Total Deaths	1995-1999 Rate/ 100,000	2000-2004 Total Deaths	2000-2004 Rate/ 100,000
Fairfield County	**119**	**45.9**	**127**	**49.1**					
Bethel	2	*	0		Norwalk	5	23.9	10	49.2
Bridgeport	46	98.1	28	53.6	Redding	0		1	*
Brookfield	3	*	0		Ridgefield	5	68.0	0	
Danbury	5	24.0	11	47.3	Shelton	4	*	6	55.8
Darien	4	*	0		Sherman	3	*	0	
Easton	1	*	1	*	Stamford	11	38.2	23	79.9
Fairfield	6	31.2	5	23.0	Stratford	2	*	8	60.4
Greenwich	3	*	5	35.3	Trumbull	2	*	5	53.7
Monroe	2	*	5	86.3	Weston	1	*	2	*
New Canaan	3	*	2	*	Westport	4	*	4	*
New Fairfield	2	*	4	*	Wilton	2	*	1	*
Newtown	3	*	6	80.5					
Hartford County	**81**	**30.7**	**180**	**65.2**					
Avon	2	*	0		Manchester	2	*	18	118.3
Berlin	1	*	1	*	Marlborough	2	*	4	*
Bloomfield	1	*	2	*	New Britain	10	43.5	10	38.0
Bristol	10	56.9	6	35.1	Newington	0		2	*
Burlington	0		0		Plainville	3	*	1	*
Canton	0		5	196.6	Rocky Hill	0		4	*
East Granby	2	*	1	*	Simsbury	1	*	4	*
East Hartford	5	37.7	13	88.9	South Windsor	0		1	*
East Windsor	2	*	0		Southington	3	*	6	77.1
Enfield	2	*	6	45.9	Suffield	1	*	0	
Farmington	1	*	8	118.5	West Hartford	3	*	11	44.9
Glastonbury	1	*	7	78.0	Wethersfield	1	*	1	*
Granby	0		3	*	Windsor	0		8	87.7
Hartford	28	51.2	51	98.4	Windsor Locks	0		5	137.8
Hartland	0		2	*					
Litchfield County	**22**	**40.1**	**37**	**66.6**					
Barkhamsted	0		2	*	Norfolk	1	*	4	*
Bethlehem	1	*	0		North Canaan	0		0	
Bridgewater	0		1	*	Plymouth	0		2	*
Canaan	0		0		Roxbury	0		0	
Colebrook	0		0		Salisbury	1	*	0	
Cornwall	0		0		Sharon	0		1	*
Goshen	0		0		Thomaston	1	*	2	*
Harwinton	0		1	*	Torrington	3	*	2	*
Kent	1	*	2	*	Warren	0		0	
Litchfield	3	*	2	*	Washington	0		3	*
Morris	0		0		Watertown	3	*	4	*
New Hartford	1	*	3	*	Winchester	0		1	*
New Milford	7	86.5	7	87.0	Woodbury	0		0	
Middlesex Co.	**22**	**45.3**	**19**	**39.5**					
Chester	0		0		East Hampton	3	*	3	*
Clinton	1	*	1	*	Essex	1	*	0	
Cromwell	0		0		Haddam	1	*	2	*
Deep River	0		0		Killingworth	0		0	
Durham	1	*	0		Middlefield	2	*	0	
East Haddam	3	*	2	*	Middletown	7	42.0	5	45.3

Preventable Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19)

Locality	1995-1999 Total Deaths	1995-1999 Rate/ 100,000	2000-2004 Total Deaths	2000-2004 Rate/ 100,000
Middlesex Co. contd.				
Old Saybrook	2	*	5	196.2
Portland	1	*	1	*
New Haven Co.	**94**	**37.0**	**180**	**65.4**
Ansonia	2	*	6	108.5
Beacon Falls	1	*	1	*
Bethany	1	*	1	*
Branford	1	*	3	*
Cheshire	1	*	4	*
Derby	1	*	1	*
East Haven	4	*	9	113.8
Guilford	3	*	3	*
Hamden	7	43.1	14	63.0
Madison	4	*	4	*
Meriden	5	29.9	9	50.3
Middlebury	0		0	
Milford	1	*	11	76.1
Naugatuck	2	*	7	66.1
New London Co.	**36**	**43.9**	**51**	**60.1**
Bozrah	0		0	
Colchester	2	*	3	*
East Lyme	2	*	1	*
Franklin	0		0	
Griswold	1	*	3	*
Groton	5	37.0	7	56.4
Lebanon	3	*	2	*
Ledyard	1	*	4	*
Lisbon	1	*	3	*
Lyme	0		2	*
Montville	3	*	5	97.0
Tolland County	**17**	**32.7**	**22**	**37.3**
Andover	0		4	*
Bolton	0		0	
Columbia	0		2	*
Coventry	1	*	5	141.6
Ellington	3	*	0	
Hebron	3	*	2	*
Mansfield	1	*	0	
Windham County	**18**	**48.9**	**21**	**49.6**
Ashford	0		0	
Brooklyn	1	*	4	*
Canterbury	0		1	*
Chaplin	0		0	
Eastford	0		1	*
Hampton	0		0	
Killingly	4	*	5	87.1
Plainfield	6	108.9	3	*
CONNECTICUT	**409**	**38.9**	**637**	**59.8**

Locality	1995-1999 Total Deaths	1995-1999 Rate/ 100,000	2000-2004 Total Deaths	2000-2004 Rate/ 100,000
Westbrook	0		0	
New Haven	31	62.3	39	71.1
North Branford	2	*	7	162.5
North Haven	2	*	6	90.5
Orange	0		5	126.0
Oxford	0		1	*
Prospect	1	*	1	*
Seymour	1	*	2	*
Southbury	1	*	1	*
Wallingford	2	*	6	48.3
Waterbury	12	37.1	22	63.9
West Haven	8	54.1	12	73.1
Wolcott	1	*	2	*
Woodbridge	0		3	*
New London	3	*	5	43.6
North Stonington	0		0	
Norwich	5	49.1	8	71.1
Old Lyme	1	*	0	
Preston	1	*	1	*
Salem	1	*	0	
Sprague	1	*	1	*
Stonington	3	*	4	*
Voluntown	1	*	1	*
Waterford	2	*	1	*
Somers	0		2	*
Stafford	5	132.5	4	*
Tolland	1	*	0	
Union	0		0	
Vernon	2	*	1	*
Willington	1	*	2	*
Pomfret	2	*	0	
Putnam	1	*	0	
Scotland	0		0	
Sterling	2	*	1	*
Thompson	0		1	*
Windham	2	*	4	*
Woodstock	0		1	*

that lead to car-related deaths among teens. Newly licensed teen drivers are between four and eight times as likely to have a car accident as adult drivers.[1]

In 2003, nationally, 75 percent of all deaths to teens in this age group resulted from homicide, suicide, or accidents, with accidents accounting for three times as many teen deaths as other causes. Although the national teen death rate declined from 67 deaths per 100,000 teens in 2000 to 66 deaths per 100,000 in 2003, the national death rate for black teens remained disproportionately high at 80 per 100,000 teens. The teen death rate for Hispanic teens and white, non-Hispanic teens was 67 deaths per 100,000 and 63 deaths per 100,000 teens respectively for that year.[2]

Endnotes

1 Connecticut Children's Medical Center, *New to the Road*. Retrieved October 3, 2006 from http://www.ccmckids.org/nttr/

2 The Annie E. Casey Foundation, "Teen Death Rate," *KIDS COUNT State-Level Data Online*. Retrieved October 3, 2006 from http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld/summary/summary8.jsp

Key

* Rates for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred are not calculated because of the unreliability based on small numbers

Sources, Methodology, and Special Notes

Connecticut Town Population Estimates 2004
Source:
Connecticut Department of Public Health published data, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2004.*

Methodology:
Total 2004 population estimates for each of Connecticut's 169 cities and towns, color coded by population size.

Chapter One: Demographics

Child Population – Census 2000
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P14*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Corrected Census 2000 Total Population, Group Quarters Population, Total Housing Unit, and Vacant Housing Unit Counts for Census Tracts and Blocks.*

Methodology:
The number of children under age 18 as a percentage of the total population in a town or county. The 2000 Census provides the most recent child population data at the town level. Connecticut Census 2000 figures have been amended in accordance with the Count Question Resolution Program July 6, 2001 Summary.

Child Race and Ethnicity – Census 2000
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P28H.*

Methodology:
Children of a given race or ethnicity as a percentage of all children under age 18 in a town or county. This is the most recent year for which town-level data are available for this indicator. Because of small population numbers, Native Americans and Pacific Islanders are included in the category entitled *Other.* Both ethnicity and race numbers may be duplicated as individuals may report themselves belonging to more than one category.

Chapter Two: Family Economic Security

Child Poverty – Census 2000
Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000, Summary File 3, Tables P87, PCT50.*

Methodology:
The number of children under age 18 living below 100% and 200% of the federal poverty level as a percentage of all children under age 18 in a town or county. The numbers reported in this table reflect the number of children for whom income status has been determined, and therefore may differ from the numbers reported in the Child Population Table. This is the most recent year for which town-level data are available for this indicator.

Care 4 Kids – Child Enrollment
Source:
Connecticut Department of Social Services, Bureau of Assistance Programs, unpublished data (SFY 2000 and 2005).

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 annual *total* for the program.

Temporary Family Assistance – Child Recipients
Source:
Connecticut Department of Social Services, Bureau of Assistance Programs, unpublished data (SFY 2001, 2003, and 2005).

Methodology:
The total unduplicated number of children under age 18 receiving Temporary Family Assistance benefits at any point in the year in a town or county.

Food Stamps – Child Recipients
Source:
Connecticut Department of Social Services, Bureau of Assistance Programs, unpublished data (SFY 2001, 2003, and 2005).

Methodology:
The annual unduplicated number of children under age 18 participating in the federal Food Stamp Program in a town or county.

School Meals
Source:
Connecticut State Department of Education, unpublished data (SY 2003 and 2005).

Methodology:
The percent of students participating in the Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch (F/RPL) Program is calculated by dividing the number of students eligible for the F/RPL by the average number of free and reduced-price lunches served during the 2003 and 2005 school years (SY). The *average* number of free and reduced-price lunches served is calculated by dividing the *total* number of free and reduced-price lunches served by 180 (the minimum number of days a school is required to be open). The number of breakfasts served by district is also reported. It should be noted that children not eligible for the School Breakfast Program may purchase breakfast, and so this number should not be interpreted to represent the number of students eligible for the School Breakfast Program.

1996 Connecticut Education Reference Groups (ERGs)	
ERG A	Avon, Darien, Easton, New Canaan, Redding, Ridgefield, Simsbury, Weston, Westport, Wilton, Woodbridge, Reg. Dist. 9
ERG B	Bethel, Brookfield, Cheshire, Fairfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Greenwich, Guilford, Madison, Marlborough, Monroe, New Fairfield, Newtown, Orange, South Windsor, Trumbull, West Hartford, Reg. Dist. 5
ERG C	Andover, Barkhamsted, Bethany, Bolton, Bozrah, Canton, Cornwall, Deep River, East Granby, Ellington, Essex, Hebron, Ledyard, Litchfield, Mansfield, New Hartford, Oxford, Pomfret, Preston, Salem, Salisbury, Sherman, Somers, Suffield, Westbrook, Willington, Woodstock, Reg. Dist. 4, Reg. Dist. 6, Reg. Dist. 7, Reg. Dist. 8, Reg. Dist. 10, Reg. Dist. 13, Reg. Dist. 14, Reg. Dist. 15, Reg. Dist. 17, Reg. Dist. 18, Reg. Dist. 19
ERG D	Berlin, Branford, Clinton, Colchester, Columbia, East Hampton, East Lyme, Hamden, Newington, New Milford, North Branford, North Haven, Old Saybrook, Rocky Hill, Shelton, Southington, Tolland, Watertown, Wethersfield, Windsor, Reg. Dist. 12
ERG E	Ashford, Brooklyn, Canaan, Canterbury, Chester, Colebrook, Cromwell, Coventry, Eastford, East Haddam, Franklin, Hampton, Hartland, Kent, Lebanon, Lisbon, Norfolk, North Stonington, Portland, Scotland, Sharon, Union, Reg. Dist. 1, Reg. Dist. 11, Reg. Dist. 16, Woodstock Academy
ERG F	Bloomfield, Enfield, Groton, Manchester, Milford, Montville, Naugatuck, Seymour, Stonington, Stratford, Torrington, Vernon, Wallingford, Waterford, Windsor Locks, Wolcott
ERG G	Chaplin, East Haven, East Windsor, Griswold, North Canaan, Plainfield, Plainville, Plymouth, Sprague, Stafford, Sterling, Thomaston, Thompson, Voluntown, Winchester (Winsted), Gilbert Academy
ERG H	Ansonia, Bristol, Danbury, Derby, East Hartford, Killingly, Meriden, Middletown, Norwalk, Norwich, Putnam, Stamford, West Haven, Norwich Free Academy
ERG I	Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Waterbury, Windham

Figure 8.

Chapter Three: Education

Prekindergarten Experience
Source:
Connecticut State Department of Education, published data (SY 2002 and 2005).

Methodology:
The number of children enrolled in kindergarten who had 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, a licensed day care center, or public preschool program during the previous school year or summer.

In 1996, the Connecticut State Department of Education divided the 166 school districts and three academies into nine Education Reference Groups (ERGs), using a formula that included information on family socio-economic status (median family income, parental education, and parental occupation), family need (percentage of children living in families with a single parent, percentage of public school children eligible for free or reduced-price meals, and percentage of children whose families speak a language other than English at home), and district enrollment. These classifications were used to analyze aggregated data at the district level.

In 2006, using new data and the same combination of factors, the Connecticut Department of Education reclassified the districts as District Reference Groups (DRGs).

Total averages for counties, charter and magnet schools, and Regional Education Service Centers were not calculated by the Connecticut State Department of Education for this indicator.

Connecticut Mastery Test Scores – 4th Graders
Source:
Connecticut State Department of Education, published data (SY 2003 and 2006).

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

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

For the purposes of CMT data:

Regional Education Service Centers (RESCs) include: Area Cooperative Educational Services (ACES), Capitol Region Education Council (CREC), Cooperative Educational Services (CES), Education Connections, and LEARN.

Charter/Magnet Schools include: East Hartford/Glastonbury Magnet, Highville Charter, Integrated Day, Jumoke Academy, Montessori Magnet, Multicultural Magnet, New Beginnings. Six-Six Magnet, Side by Side, University of Hartford Magnet, and Wintergreen Magnet.

DCF - Unified School District #2 includes: Connecticut Children's Place, East Windsor and High Meadows, Hamden.

Connecticut Charter Schools include: Amistad Academy (grades 5 - 8), New Haven; The Bridge Academy (grades 9 - 12), Bridgeport; Common Ground High School (grades 9 - 12), New Haven; Elm City College Preparatory School (grades 9 - 12), New Haven; Explorations, Inc. (grades 9 - 12), Winsted; Highville Mustard Seed Charter School (grades 10 - 12), Hamden; Integrated Day Charter School (pre-K - 8), Norwich; Inter-district School for Arts and Communication (grades pre-K - 9), New London; Jumoke Academy (grades 6 - 8), Hartford; New Beginnings Family Academy (grades Kindergarten - 6), Hartford; Odyssey Community School (grades Kindergarten - 4), Manchester; Side By Side Community School (grades pre-K - 8), South Norwalk; Stamford Academy (grades 9 - 12), Stamford; Trail Blazers Academy (grades 6 - 8), Stamford.

Connecticut Magnet Schools include the following: The Academy of Information (grades 9 - 12), Stamford; Metropolitan Learning (grades 6 - 11), Bloomfield; CT International Baccalaureate (grades 8 - 12), East Hartford; Tunxis Middle College High (grades 9 - 12), Farmington; Sport and Medical Science (grades 9 - 12), Hartford; Great Path Academy at Manchester Community College (grades 11 - 12), Manchester; Pathways to Technology (grades 9 - 10), Windsor; Hyde Leadership (grades 9 - 12), Hamden; Cooperative High (grades 9 - 12), New Haven; High School in the Community (grades 9 - 12), New Haven; Hill Regional Career High School (grades 9 - 12), New Haven; Metropolitan Business High School (grades 9 - 11), New Haven; New Haven Academy (grade 9 only), New Haven; Collaborative Alternative Magnet (grades 7 - 12), Northford; Two Rivers Middle Magnet (grades 6 - 8), East Hartford; Hartford Magnet Middle (grades 6 - 8), Hartford; Thomas Edison Magnet Middle (grades 6 - 8), Meriden; Betsy Ross Arts Magnet (grades 5 - 8), New Haven; Sheriden Communications and Technology Magnet (grades 5 - 8), New Haven; EASTCONN Alternative Design Magnet (grades 7 - 8), Columbia; Multicultural Magnet (grades Kindergarten - 8), Bridgeport; Park City Magnet (grades pre-K - 8), Bridgeport; Six-Six Magnet (grades pre-K - 8), Bridgeport; Toquam Magnet (grades Kindergarten - 5), Stamford; East Hartford/Glastonbury Magnet (grades Kindergarten - 5), East Hartford; Breakthrough Magnet (grades pre-K - 8), Hartford; Montessori Magnet (grades pre-K - 6), Hartford; Diloreto Magnet (grades Kindergarten - 6), New Britain; University of Hartford Magnet (grades pre-K - 5), West Hartford; Wintergreen Inter-district Magnet (grades Kindergarten - 8), Hamden; Benjamin Jepson Magnet (grades pre-K - 8), New Haven; Conte/West Hills Magnet (grades Kindergarten - 8), New Haven; Davis 21st Century Magnet Elementary (grades pre-K - 5), New Haven; East Rock Global Studies Magnet (grades pre-K - 8), New Haven; Micro-society Magnet (grades pre-K - 6), New Haven; Strong Traditional Magnet (grades pre-K - 4), New Haven; Multicultural Magnet (grades kindergarten-5), New London; Maloney Inter-district Magnet (grades pre-K - 5), Waterbury; and Rotella Inter-district Magnet (grades pre-K - 5), Waterbury.

Connecticut Academic Performance Test Scores – 10th Graders
Source:
Connecticut State Department of Education, published data (SY 2003 and 2006).

Methodology:
The number and percent of 10th grade students who scored at or above the state goal in all four areas of the Connecticut Academic Performance Test (CAPT) as a percentage of all 10th grade students tested in a district or county. The CAPT evaluates students on their language arts, mathematics, and science skills, and an interdisciplinary task that involves writing and explanation.

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

For the purposes of CAPT data:

Charter/Magnet Schools include: Common Ground High, Collaborative Magnet, Explorations, Sports Sciences Magnet, and the Bridge Academy.

Regional Education Service Centers (RESCs) include: Area Cooperative Educational Services (ACES) and Capitol Region Education Council (CREC).

Other schools include: Norwich Free Academy, The Gilbert School, Tunxis Middle College High School, and Woodstock Academy.

DCF - Unified School District #2 includes: Connecticut Children's Place, East Windsor and High Meadows, Hamden.

The Connecticut Technical High School System includes: Emmet O'Brien, Ansonia; Bullard-Havens, Bridgeport; Bristol Technical Education Center, Bristol; Henry Abbott, Danbury; H. H. Ellis, Danielson; Eli Whitney, Hamden; A.I. Prince, Hartford; Grosso Southeastern, Groton; Howell Cheney, Manchester; Stratford School for Aviation Maintenance Technicians, Stratford; Vinal, Middletown; E. C. Goodwin, New Britain; Norwich Technical High School, Norwich; J. M. Wright, Stamford; Oliver Wolcott, Torrington; W. F. Kaynor, Waterbury; Windham Technical High School, Willimantic.

Cumulative Dropout Rate
Source:
Connecticut State Department of Education, published data (Class of 2002 and Class of 2004).

Methodology:
The cumulative high school dropout rate is a class rate that reflects the proportion of students within a high school class who dropped out of school across four consecutive years. For example, the Class of 2004 Cumulative Dropout Rate = 2000-2001 Grade 9 dropouts + 2001-2002 Grade 10 dropouts + 2002-2003 Grade 11 dropouts + 2003-2004 Grade 12 dropouts. The denominator is Grade 9 enrollment as of October 1, 2000.

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

For the purposes of Cumulative Dropout Rate data:

Charter Schools include: Collaborative Magnet, Sports Sciences Magnet, Common Ground High, the Bridge Academy, and Explorations.

Regional Education Service Centers (RESCs) include: Capitol Region Education Council (CREC) and Area Cooperative Educational Services (ACES).

Other schools include: Norwich Free Academy, The Gilbert School, and Woodstock Academy.

DCF - Unified School District #2 includes: Connecticut Children's Place, East Windsor, and High Meadows, Hamden.

Chapter Four: Health

Late or No Prenatal Care

Source:
Connecticut Department of Public Health, published data, *Table 4* (SFY 2001); Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished provisional date (SFY 2004).

Methodology:
The number of births for which mothers received late or no prenatal care as a percentage of all live births for which the status of prenatal care is known in a town or county. Percentages are calculated using the total number of births for which the status of prenatal care is known as the denominator. Late prenatal care is defined as that which takes place after the first trimester of pregnancy.

Low Birthweight

Source:
Connecticut Department of Public Health, published data, *Table 4* (SFY 2001); Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished provisional data (SFY 2004).

Methodology:
The number of low birthweight infants as a percentage of all live births for which birthweight is known. Low birthweight is defined as less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces). Percentages are determined using the number of births for which the birthweight is known as the denominator.

Percentages for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers.

Infant Mortality (Birth to One Year)

Source:
Connecticut Department of Public Health, published data, *Table 2A* (SFY 1999 through 2001 and SFY 2002 through 2004).

Methodology:
The total number and rate of infant deaths (birth to one year) 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 incidents occurred are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers.

This indicator is reported in three year intervals because the annual average of infant deaths can be too small to provide reliable information.

Teen Births (Ages 15-17)

Source:
Connecticut Department of Public Health, published data, *Table 4* (SFY 2001 and 2004); Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2001*; Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2004*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P12*.

Methodology:
The number of births to females ages 15 through 17 per 1,000 females for that age group in a town or county. The rate is calculated by dividing the number of females 15 through 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 females 15 through 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.

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 females 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 births to teenagers.

Percentages for towns in which fewer than five incidents occurred are not calculated because of the unreliability of small numbers.

HUSKY A – Child Enrollment
Source:
Connecticut Department of Social Services, published data (January 1, 2002 and January 1, 2006), reported by Connecticut Voices for Children. Retrieved June 5, 2006 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) by town or county.

Chapter 5: Safety

Substantiated Cases of Abuse and/or Neglect
Source:
Connecticut Department of Children and Families, published data (SFY 2000 and 2004); Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2001*; Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2004*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Corrected Census 2000 Total Population, Group Quarters Population, Total Housing Unit, and Vacant Housing Unit Counts for Census Tracts and Blocks*.

Methodology:
The unduplicated number of children under age 18 who were the victims of substantiated abuse or neglect, 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 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. In addition, numbers associated with unincorporated areas have been included in the appropriate municipality.

Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)
Source:
Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data (SFY 1995 through 1999 and SFY 2000 through 2004); U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 1990, Summary File 1, Table P011*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P14*.

Methodology:
The child death rate is calculated as the total number of deaths from all causes of children ages one through fourteen for the reporting period, divided by the total number of children in this age group, then multiplied by 100,000. The total number of children ages one through fourteen is estimated by applying the 2000 Census proportions to the population estimates from the Connecticut Department of Public Health for each of the reported years.

Preventable Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19)
Source:
Connecticut Department of Public Health, published data, *Table 2A* (SFY 1995 through 1999 and SFY 2000 through 2004); U.S. Census, *Census 1990, Summary File 1, Table P011*; U.S. Census, *Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P12*.

Methodology:
The total number of preventable deaths of teens ages 15 through 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 ages 15 through 19, divided by the total number of teens in this age group, then multiplied by 100,000. The total number of teens ages 15 through 19 is estimated by applying the 2000 Census proportions to the population estimates from the Connecticut Department of Public Health for those years.

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