



Three on a Seesaw:

Balancing Early Care and Education, Families, and the Economy

2008 - 2009 Connecticut KIDS COUNT Data Book



Connecticut Association for Human Services

Connecticut Association for Human Services

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

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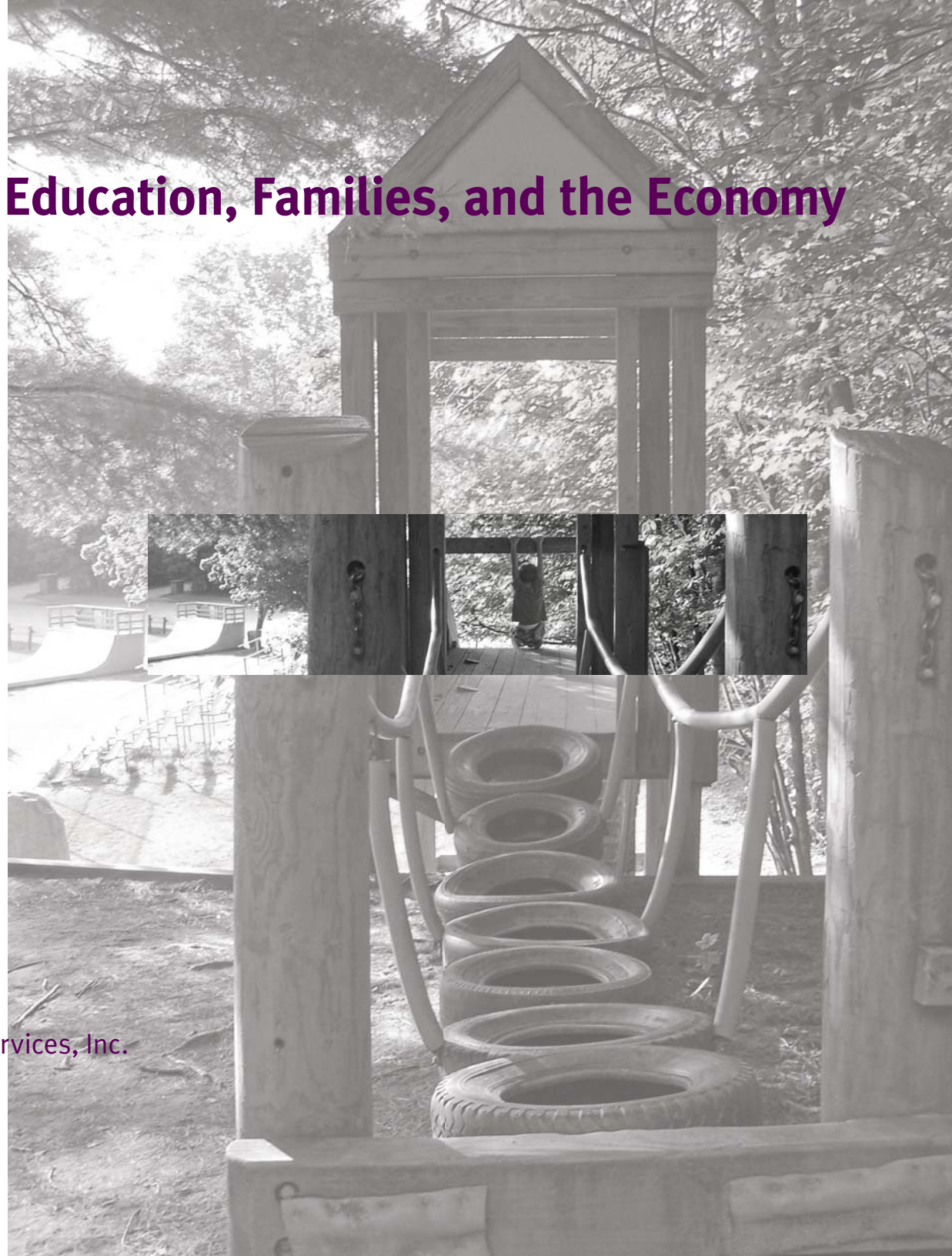
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FOREWORD

The focus of the *2008-2009 Connecticut KIDS COUNT Data Book, Three on a Seesaw: Balancing Early Care and Education, Families, and the Economy*, was chosen to drive home the important connection between the state's economic well-being and the education and training level of the current and future workforce. Investments must be made at all phases of human development and learning—beginning at birth and moving along a continuum of preschool, K-12, postsecondary, and adult education and training.

Three on a Seesaw points to the need for a two-generational strategy that supports working parents and the social and educational needs of their young children.

Preschool education, child care for infants and toddlers, after-school programs for older children, and child care subsidies, *linked together*, are important in securing the present and the future workforce of the state. Connecticut policymakers will soon struggle to balance a budget deficit, the likes of which the state has never seen. As decisions are made, we cannot risk the chance that our current and future workforce will not be ready when the economy turns around.

A word about the data contained in the *2008-2009 Connecticut KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Of the 20 indicators reported, 16 are comparative, 3 provide baseline information from the 2000 Census (child population, child race and ethnicity, and child poverty), and one stands alone for informational purposes (Earned Income Tax Credit). At the state level, ten of the comparative indicators of child well-being show improvement, five show declines, and one stayed relatively the same when compared to the base year(s). Overall, improvements can be seen in HUSKY A and B enrollment, the high school dropout rate, the number of fourth-graders who met all goals on the Connecticut Mastery Tests, and the number of children enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly the Food Stamp Program.

As has been true historically, a different picture is revealed when we look at the town-level data. Indicators of child well-being continue to vary according to geography, which itself is often a proxy for income. Children in our three largest and poorest cities, Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven, continue to struggle. Children in our inner-ring suburbs, our rural areas, and some older industrial towns, on some indicators, are struggling as well. On other indicators, problems are apparent regardless of town residence.

All the indicators provide important information not only on child well-being but also, by implication, how we are doing in caring for our children. We hope this current edition of the *Connecticut KIDS COUNT Data Book* will guide policy development and help the reader understand the situation of children in every town across our state.

We thank our sponsors for their support and acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this data book are those of CAHS and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of these foundations and businesses.

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This year we invited several individuals to provide commentary on each indicator to put the state numbers in context. We would like to thank Douglas Hall, Connecticut Voices for Children; Mary Alice Lee, Connecticut Voices for Children; Jane McNichol, Legal Assistance Resource Center; Marc Porter McGee, Connecticut Coalition for Achievement Now (ConnCAN); Faith Vos Winkel, the Connecticut Office of the Child Advocate; Susan Lloyd Yolen, Planned Parenthood of Connecticut; and Elaine Zimmerman, Connecticut Commission on Children.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ESSAY: THREE ON AN SEESAW: BALANCING EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION, FAMILIES, AND THE ECONOMY	1
CONNECTICUT TOWN POPULATION ESTIMATES 2007	7
CHAPTER ONE: DEMOGRAPHICS	9
CHILD POPULATION - CENSUS 2000	10
CHILD RACE AND ETHNICITY - CENSUS 2000	12
CHAPTER TWO: ECONOMIC SECURITY	15
CHILD POVERTY - CENSUS 2000	16
CARE 4 KIDS - CHILD ENROLLMENT	18
EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT (EITC)	20
TEMPORARY FAMILY ASSISTANCE - CHILD RECIPIENTS	22
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP) - CHILD RECIPIENTS	24
SCHOOL MEALS	26
CHAPTER THREE: EDUCATION	29
PREKINDERGARTEN EXPERIENCE	30
CONNECTICUT MASTERY TEST SCORES - 4TH GRADERS	32
CONNECTICUT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE TEST SCORES - 10TH GRADERS	34
CUMULATIVE DROPOUT RATE	36
CHAPTER FOUR: HEALTH	39
LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE	40
LOW BIRTHWEIGHT	42
INFANT MORTALITY (BIRTH TO ONE YEAR)	44
TEEN BIRTHS (AGES 15-17)	46
HUSKY A AND B (BIRTH TO 19) - CHILD ENROLLMENT	48
CHAPTER FIVE: SAFETY	50
SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT	52
CHILD DEATHS (AGES 1-14)	54
PREVENTABLE TEEN DEATHS (AGES 15-19)	56
SOURCES, METHODOLOGIES, AND SPECIAL NOTES	59



Three on a Seesaw: Balancing Early Care and Education, Families, and the Economy

Connecticut and the nation are experiencing dizzying times. Maintaining the budget of a family or the state is always a balancing act, but as the economy spirals into free fall, policymakers and parents search for stable footing. Connecticut's leaders must weigh fiscal reality against long-term social and economic goals. Working parents must stretch shrinking dollars to meet the needs of their growing children. One area of family decision-making and spending that has great long-term impact on the present and future economy lies in the realm of child care and early education.

In the minds of many people, early childhood programs either help working parents or they prepare children for school. The arbitrary line is drawn between work supports and education. Public policy related to all aspects of child care and early education perpetuates this seesaw effect.

In this essay, we discuss:

- The importance of taking the long view when deciding on state budget cuts to early care and education;
- The critical role early care and education programs play in the lives of children *and* working parents;
- The need to acknowledge that early care and education benefits both the present workforce and the future economy;
- The importance of quality in child care and early education; and
- A series of recommendations for now and when the economy begins to turn around.

Decision-Making in Tough Times

In recent, more prosperous times, policymakers established priorities to improve the well-being of families and Connecticut's economy. Among them were: halving child poverty by 2014; investing in early care and education; expanding health care to children and parents; and building a skilled workforce.

Faced with a precipitous drop in state revenue and a budget deficit in the billions, policymakers must now make difficult decisions. When the state budget is developed and negotiated, Governor Rell and legislators should take the long view on budget priorities, preserving the integrity of programs that support their educational, family strengthening, and economic objectives.

Maintaining programs that support the present and future workforce is paramount so that when financial winds shift, Connecticut will be in a position to maximize its economic recovery. While positioning Connecticut for economic growth, it is also time to correct program flaws which limit outcomes that these programs are meant to achieve.

The Importance of Early Care and Education

Early care and education (ECE) programs funded by Connecticut include infant-toddler care; School Readiness; Head Start; after-school care; Care 4 Kids, the Connecticut child care subsidy; and other services. ECE is founded on a two-generational strategy. While child care and the Care 4 Kids program help parents work, early education is designed to promote positive social-emotional, physical, and cognitive development. Historically, people who are unfamiliar with the care and education of young children think of these two tracts as separate. Researchers and early care and education teachers, however, acknowledge that the separation is artificial—high-quality child care is high-quality developmental education.

Program quality is the critical ingredient that unites care and education and benefits both parents and children. Often considered important in terms of a child's development, quality care is important to the well-being of working parents as well. When working parents feel their children are well-cared for and benefiting developmentally from the experience and knowledge of a well-qualified caregiver, they are less distracted and better able to be productive.

It has been shown that the defining elements of high-quality child development programs include:

- qualified and well-compensated personnel;
- small group sizes and high adult-child ratios;
- a language-rich environment;
- developmentally appropriate “curriculum”;
- a safe physical setting;
- warm and responsive adult-child interactions, and;
- high and consistent levels of child participation.¹

These characteristics can be found in several program types. It is through the coupling of high quality care *and* education that the long-term potential of children in out-of-home care is enhanced.

ECE: Supporting the Economy or the Family?

When parents look for child care and early education programs they often are faced with contradictory public policies. They might wish to find a full-day, full-year program of both care and education, but often these services are not easy to coordinate. K-12 educators emphasize the importance of children's exposure to a learning environment during the preschool years. But most working parents need child care as well as school readiness or a pre-K program.

As parents look for full-time child care, they may see high prices and little help with the cost of that care. Connecticut's school readiness policies raise the importance of preschool and minimize support for Care 4 Kids

and child care for other age groups. Similarly, parents' need for full-day, full-year child care raises their need for financial assistance and reduces their ability to purchase quality early care and education.

While Connecticut policymakers have endorsed and funded child care and early education programs for over 20 years, they have not overcome this seesaw effect. As a result, the quality and funding of early childhood programs, in general, are compromised. As a state, we are willing to invest in early education (but not fully) and reluctant to acknowledge that caregiving is relevant to learning as well. In reality, early childhood programs are not easily dissected. Care and education overlap, and we need to pay adequately for both.

Research shows that brain development and the foundations of learning are established in the first three years of life.² It also shows that the elastic brain continues to develop throughout life.³ Along with drawing a line between education and care, we debate the optimal time to influence development and learning. Should we invest in public programs when children are three or four or during infancy? Whichever side of the debate has the most vocal proponents, by all estimates, our commitment to care and education *before kindergarten* is lukewarm at best. We are unwilling to financially stand behind one of the most important educational investments—one that could reduce remedial and other social costs for which we willingly pay.⁴

Perspective #1: Early Care and Education and the Economy

In 2005, Governor Rell established the Connecticut Early Childhood Education Cabinet “to develop a framework for ensuring that all of the state’s young children enter school healthy and fully ready for school success and are reading at the state’s goal level by the end of the 3rd grade.”⁵

Throughout the Cabinet’s deliberations and public documents, the link between early childhood education and preparation of a strong workforce

for the future is clearly articulated. Implicit in these statements is a call for a broader definition of economic development, one that acknowledges the interconnection between the skills of the labor force and the ability of the state to attract new business.⁶

Historically, Connecticut’s efforts to stimulate the economy have been directed primarily at the employer rather than employee. That has changed in recent years as policymakers have come to understand the connection between education and economic development. Efforts to engage high school students with science, technology, engineering, and math—the STEM professions—have increased in order to expand the number of young adults who can fill high-skill, high-paying jobs. The state has also obtained federal funds to provide adult workers with opportunities to pursue training in high-priority careers such as health care, construction trades, and precision manufacturing. These efforts are often referred to as improving “the talent pipeline.” Without greater attention to workforce training and education, it is feared Connecticut will not be able to compete with other states in the new economy.⁷

Analysts realize, however, that the state’s efforts to improve its workforce must begin earlier than K-12. To develop a talented pool of workers that appeal to new business, advocates and researchers are urging state leaders to expand their definition of economic development to include all phases of education, from birth through preschool to postsecondary and workforce development.⁸

Perspective #2: Early Care and Education and the Family

For working parents, infant-toddler, child care, after-school and pre-K programs are essential to juggle work and family responsibilities and to educate and care for children. Unfortunately, the view of early education as a two-generational strategy has been forgotten. Our emphasis on school readiness or preschool policies and programs has meant that children younger and older than three and four are not receiving support for the development that occurs at these ages. Similarly, when child care subsidies

take a back seat to preschool programs, working poor parents are unable to get help with the cost of quality programs and so their ability to juggle work and family is diminished.

Especially for families living on income below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (\$42,400 for a family of four in 2008⁹), the high cost of child care and education competes with other major items in the family budget. In two parent-families, child care is sometimes managed by parents splitting first and second shift. Single parents often must resort to friend, family, or neighbor care, even if the commitment by the caregiver might waver from day to day.

Balancing the Seesaw

For public policy to work effectively, program design must be enlarged so that benefits accrue to multiple beneficiaries. For example, an expanded definition of economic development that includes early education will answer some of the needs of employers, parents, children, and state government. We also must broaden the definition of a “talent pipeline” to include working parents and their children. Under this model: (1) working parents have access to quality full-day, full-year care and education and receive help with its cost; (2) children receive support for their long-term growth and learning; (3) employers have an attentive workforce now and can anticipate a skilled workforce in the future; and (4) governmental costs in the long run are reduced because public benefits are needed by fewer families and, over time, more workers are paying state taxes.

In order for Connecticut to maintain its economic footing and build for the future, policymakers should acknowledge the interconnection among families, early care and education, and a strong economy and commit the state to a more productive investment in families and children.

A New Paradigm for a Troubled Economy

Over the past several years, many sectors have called on Connecticut policymakers to think more broadly when seeking answers to issues

Did You Know?

- Between 2006 and 2007, the cost of child care in Connecticut for an infant or 4-year-old rose by 3 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively.
- Full-time care in a child care center for an infant averaged \$11,274.
- Full-time center care for a 4-year-old averaged \$9,111.
- For single parents with median income of \$28,385, the cost of infant care accounted for almost 40 percent of the family budget.
- Care for a 4-year-old for a single parent family with the same median income would take up 32 percent of the family budget.
- Care for infants and 4-year-olds in 2007 were both estimated to be significantly more than the average tuition and fees for a public college (\$7,586) in the state.¹⁰
- According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, federal, state, and local funding for early care and education along with parent fees are not adequate to provide quality programs (defined as programs in which teachers are adequately trained, educated, and compensated and have the possibility of career advancement).¹¹

the state faces, such as slow economic and population growth, demographic changes, the high cost of living, the growing wealth gap, and compartmentalized governmental decision-making.¹² Breaking down government silos can produce policymaking that integrates multiple issue areas that, in real life, overlap and interconnect. If government thinks outside its established silos and “connects the dots,” families, business, and the economy will benefit. Effective public policies are needed to support the early education of children, help their parents work, and, simultaneously, prepare both for their roles in the workforce.

Recommendations

Our recommendations address two time periods. The first recommendations can be implemented during the current fiscal crisis. The second set of recommendations should be implemented as the economy turns around.

Stage One

- Maintain current funding for early education and child care programs, making only minimal cuts in areas where there will clearly be no harm done.
- In the spirit of Results-Based Accountability, which looks at outcomes and efficient spending, the time is right to make changes in design and regulations so that early care and education programs operate more effectively.

Stage Two

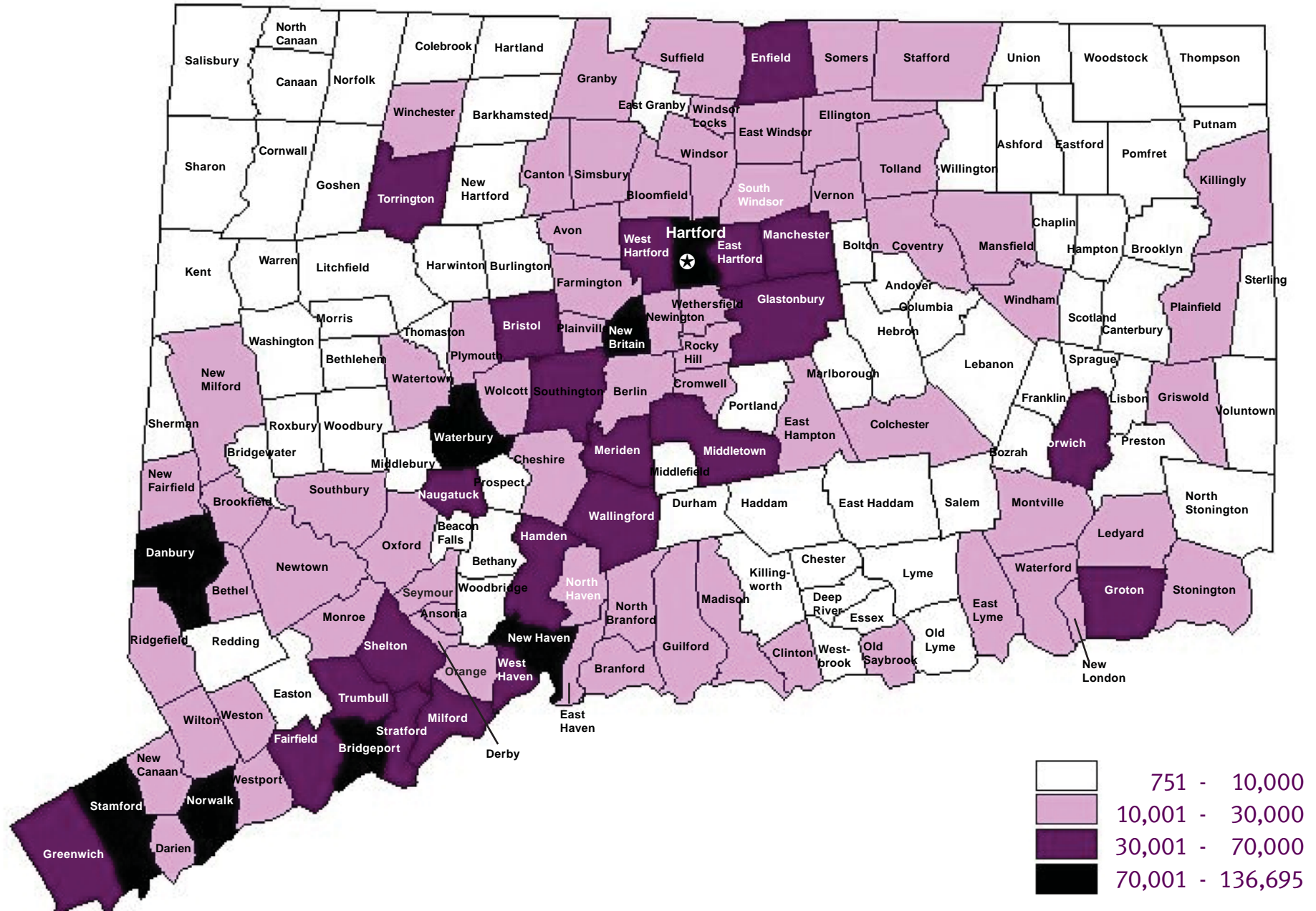
- Increase the education and training of early educators to ensure that all children in out-of-home care and education programs, *regardless of setting*, receive high-quality developmentally appropriate support.
- Increase and equalize program reimbursement rates so that workforce salaries can be paid at levels commensurate with the quality of care and education we expect teachers to deliver.
- Increase financial support for infant and toddler care—that sector of early education that is the most costly, difficult to deliver, and critical to future learning.
- Align the eligibility standards for School Readiness and Care 4 Kids programs so that parents earning up to 85 percent of the state median income can receive help with the cost of child care and education.

These unprecedented economic times require budgetary decisions that are difficult to make and live with. As all members of our nation will be asked to share the burden of the financial crisis, we understand that all Connecticut residents must be ready to tighten our belts. Forgetting our previous commitments to the economy and to families is not inevitable, however. Connecticut policymakers can set priorities when cutting the budget. Investing in the current and future workforce will strengthen the state over the long term.

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CONNECTICUT TOWN POPULATION ESTIMATES 2007

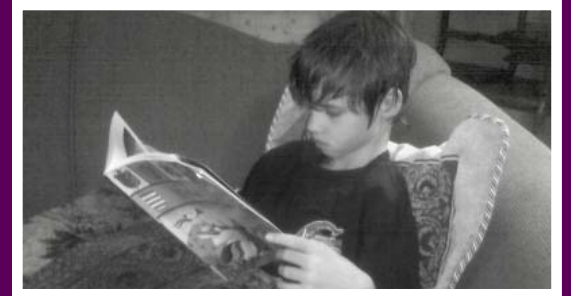


Chapter One

DEMOGRAPHICS

CHILD POPULATION - CENSUS 2000

CHILD RACE AND ETHNICITY - CENSUS 2000



Child Population

According to the 2000 Census, almost 842,000 children under the age of 18 lived in the state of Connecticut in 1999, making up almost 25 percent of the state's population. The highest percentages of children under 18 lived in the state's wealthiest and poorest towns. Children under 18 made up almost one-third of the populations in Darien, New Canaan, Weston, and Wilton and between 25 percent and 30 percent in Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven. Child population figures have not been updated for all of Connecticut's 169 towns since that time.

The 2007 American Community Survey (ACS), also conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, reported population estimates for Connecticut and eight of its cities with populations over 65,000.¹ The percent of children under 18 is estimated to have fallen slightly for the state as well as the cities of Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, New Britain, and New Haven. Percentages rose in Waterbury and stayed approximately the same in Norwalk and Stamford. The percentage of children under 18 statewide is estimated to have declined from 24.7 percent to 23.4 percent between 1999 and 2007.

In late 2008, the Census Bureau released three-year (2005, 2006, and 2007) ACS estimates for cities with populations over 20,000. Data are available for 52 Connecticut cities.

Child Population - Census 2000

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

Race and Ethnicity

According to the 2000 Census, Connecticut is largely a white state (75 percent of children under 18) with 26 percent of the child population made up of all other races (12 percent black, 3 percent Asian, and 11 percent “other” or two or more races).² Fourteen percent of children under 18 were of Hispanic ethnicity, which is a separate category from race. Children of color made up 20 percent or more of the child population in Connecticut’s three largest cities (Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven) as well as smaller cities (New Britain, New London, Norwalk, Stamford, Waterbury, and Windham) and some inner-ring suburbs (Bloomfield, East Hartford, and Hamden).

No comparison figures for the racial and ethnic make up of children under 18 in the state or any of its major cities are yet available from the American Community Survey.

Endnotes

- 1 The 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) is an instrument that is being phased in prior to the 2010 Decennial Census and will replace the Census Long Form. In 2007 the ACS reported only geographic areas containing populations of 65,000 or more.
- 2 Total percents equal more than 100 percent because of rounding.

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

Child Race and Ethnicity - Census 2000

Locality	Race					Ethnicity Hispanic	Locality	Race					Ethnicity Hispanic
	White	Black	Asian	Other	≥Two			White	Black	Asian	Other	≥Two	
Middlesex Co. contd.													
Old Saybrook	93.7%	0.6%	2.4%	1.2%	2.1%	3.1%	Westbrook	94.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	3.0%
Portland	92.4%	3.2%	0.8%	1.0%	2.6%	3.4%							
New Haven Co.						15.7%							
Ansonia	77.5%	13.2%	1.2%	3.5%	4.6%	12.3%	New Haven	26.2%	49.9%	2.2%	16.3%	5.4%	30.9%
Beacon Falls	97.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.9%	2.8%	North Branford	94.6%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	1.8%	2.9%
Bethany	93.7%	1.2%	2.4%	1.2%	1.5%	2.8%	North Haven	91.1%	2.1%	4.2%	1.0%	1.6%	2.7%
Branford	91.2%	1.4%	3.6%	1.2%	2.5%	3.9%	Orange	92.8%	0.7%	4.6%	0.4%	1.5%	1.8%
Cheshire	92.0%	2.0%	3.4%	1.3%	1.4%	2.7%	Oxford	96.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	2.5%
Derby	84.7%	6.0%	1.8%	4.3%	3.3%	13.3%	Prospect	95.5%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	2.9%
East Haven	91.5%	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	6.5%	Seymour	92.5%	1.5%	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%	4.8%
Guilford	94.8%	0.8%	2.2%	0.7%	1.4%	2.9%	Southbury	96.1%	0.2%	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%	2.5%
Hamden	65.6%	23.5%	4.0%	3.0%	3.9%	7.5%	Wallingford	93.1%	1.1%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	6.6%
Madison	95.2%	0.6%	2.1%	0.6%	1.5%	1.8%	Waterbury	52.8%	22.0%	1.5%	17.5%	6.2%	34.0%
Meriden	69.7%	9.3%	1.4%	14.3%	5.3%	32.6%	West Haven	64.0%	23.0%	2.8%	5.6%	4.6%	13.7%
Middlebury	95.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.8%	1.8%	Wolcott	95.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	2.7%
Milford	91.1%	2.5%	2.7%	1.6%	2.1%	5.1%	Woodbridge	89.8%	1.6%	5.4%	1.0%	2.2%	1.8%
Naugatuck	89.4%	3.7%	1.6%	2.3%	3.1%	6.7%							
New London Co.						7.8%							
Bozrah	92.6%	0.9%	1.1%	2.7%	2.7%	4.0%	New London	43.6%	27.2%	1.6%	16.3%	11.3%	33.7%
Colchester	94.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.6%	North Stonington	91.2%	0.7%	1.0%	4.3%	2.8%	2.2%
East Lyme	90.8%	1.4%	4.6%	0.8%	2.4%	3.1%	Norwich	73.7%	10.2%	2.1%	6.1%	8.0%	10.7%
Franklin	96.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.7%	Old Lyme	96.0%	0.2%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Griswold	92.1%	1.6%	0.9%	2.5%	2.8%	3.4%	Preston	93.5%	1.0%	1.3%	2.3%	1.8%	3.1%
Groton	77.1%	8.8%	3.0%	3.5%	7.5%	7.8%	Salem	93.7%	1.1%	1.8%	0.6%	2.9%	1.2%
Lebanon	95.0%	1.2%	0.4%	1.4%	2.0%	2.2%	Sprague	92.9%	0.6%	2.1%	1.7%	2.7%	1.9%
Ledyard	84.3%	2.5%	1.8%	6.9%	4.5%	4.0%	Stonington	93.1%	0.9%	1.6%	1.3%	3.1%	2.4%
Lisbon	94.1%	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%	3.8%	0.6%	Voluntown	95.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%
Lyme	95.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.2%	2.2%	Waterford	88.4%	2.7%	3.5%	1.9%	3.4%	3.9%
Montville	87.0%	2.4%	1.9%	3.7%	4.9%	5.9%							
Tolland Co.						3.3%							
Andover	95.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.6%	1.4%	2.4%	Somers	96.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	1.6%	1.9%
Bolton	96.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%	2.1%	Stafford	95.8%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	2.9%
Columbia	96.3%	0.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	3.1%	Tolland	95.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%	1.8%
Coventry	96.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	2.7%	Union	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Ellington	94.8%	1.1%	1.7%	0.8%	1.6%	1.9%	Vernon	83.8%	6.0%	3.5%	2.3%	4.4%	6.6%
Hebron	97.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	1.6%	Willington	95.5%	0.8%	1.6%	0.6%	1.4%	2.5%
Mansfield	84.4%	2.7%	7.5%	2.2%	3.3%	4.7%							
Windham Co.						11.2%							
Ashford	94.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	2.5%	3.3%	Pomfret	95.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.8%	2.1%	2.5%
Brooklyn	96.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.9%	Putnam	92.5%	2.0%	0.4%	2.1%	3.0%	3.3%
Canterbury	96.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	2.0%	Scotland	96.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	2.5%
Chaplin	97.1%	1.3%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	2.5%	Sterling	94.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	3.9%	2.1%
Eastford	97.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.9%	3.3%	Thompson	96.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.8%	1.6%	1.0%
Hampton	95.8%	0.2%	1.1%	0.4%	2.4%	2.4%	Windham	60.0%	5.5%	1.1%	26.3%	7.0%	45.8%
Killingly	90.2%	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	3.8%	4.2%	Woodstock	96.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	1.6%
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%							

Chapter Two

ECONOMIC SECURITY

CHILD POVERTY - CENSUS 2000

CARE 4 KIDS - CHILD ENROLLMENT

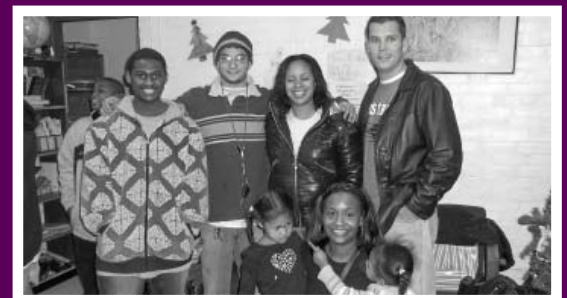
EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT (EITC)

TEMPORARY FAMILY ASSISTANCE - CHILD RECIPIENTS

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(SNAP) - CHILD RECIPIENTS

SCHOOL MEALS



Child Poverty

Child poverty in Connecticut rose slightly statewide, from 10.4 percent of all children in the 2000 Census to 11.1 percent of all children in the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS).¹ In 2007, children were living in poverty if their family income was less than 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level or \$20,650 annually for a family of four.²

This increase in poverty occurred during a period that included a brief recession followed by several years of economic growth. The increase in child poverty also occurred during the three years following the 2004 enactment of state legislation that aims to reduce child poverty by 50 percent by 2014. The current economic downturn that began in 2008 is not reflected in these numbers and is likely to cause a further increase in the state's child poverty rate.

The 2007 ACS reported child poverty data for cities with populations of 65,000 or more; therefore, data were available for only eight Connecticut cities (Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, Norwalk, Stamford, and Waterbury) and the state as noted above. Child poverty declined in Danbury (6.0 percent), New Haven (28.7 percent), Norwalk (6.2 percent), and Stamford (8.7 percent). Danbury, Norwalk, and Stamford had child poverty rates below the state average.

Hartford's child poverty rate of 41.3 percent in 2000 was the second highest of any city with a population over 100,000 in the U.S., behind only Brownsville, Texas. The 2007 ACS reported an increase in child poverty to 47 percent for

Child Poverty - Census 2000

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



Hartford. Now the city ties with Brownsville, Texas for having the second largest percent of children in poverty in cities with a population over 100,000 nationally.³ Bridgeport's child poverty rate rose from 25.1 percent in 2000 to 28.4 percent in the 2007 ACS. New Britain's rate rose slightly from 25.3 percent to 26 percent during the same period. Waterbury's child poverty rate jumped from 23.9 percent in the 2000 census to 31.4 percent.

Jim Horan

Executive Director

Connecticut Association for Human Services

Endnotes

- 1 U.S. Census Bureau. 2007 *American Community Survey*. Washington, DC. 2007 ACS numbers are not shown in this table.
- 2 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines. *Federal Register*, Vol. 72, No. 15, January 24, 2007, pp. 3147-3148. Washington, DC.
- 3 Ali, T. (forthcoming). *Child Poverty in Connecticut Cities*. New Haven, CT: Connecticut Voices For Children.



Care 4 Kids

The Care 4 Kids child participation numbers provide a snapshot of Care 4 Kids enrollment between SFY 2000 and SFY 2007, a period during which funding levels for the state's child care subsidy program were drastically cut and then partially restored. Total child enrollment for the state in 2000 showed a high of 39,559, dropped to 26,035 in 2005, and rose again in 2007, but to a level below that of seven years prior. The increase in annual growth in the number of children enrolled since 2005 is apparent across the state. In many cities and towns, child enrollment was greater in 2007 than in 2005; but in larger cities (Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, and New Haven, as well as New London), child enrollment never climbed back to the local level in 2000.

State and federal funding for Care 4 Kids went from \$121.6 million in 2002 to a low of \$59.6 million in 2005, a reduction of \$62 million (51 percent). As a result, 48 percent fewer children were served per month in 2005 than in 2002. Between the state fiscal years 2005 and 2006, Connecticut invested approximately \$38 million of state funds in the Care 4 Kids Program, which accounts for about 52 percent of the total Care 4 Kids spending

Care 4 Kids - Child Enrollment

Locality	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	Locality	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	SFY 2007
Fairfield Co.	6,202	3,550	5,254				
Bethel	39	34	62	Norwalk	556	382	560
Bridgeport	3,924	1,946	2,714	Redding	5	1	0
Brookfield	33	21	21	Ridgefield	6	4	9
Danbury	393	278	470	Shelton	91	72	127
Darien	2	3	1	Sherman	0	0	2
Easton	0	0	2	Stamford	575	413	637
Fairfield	39	50	65	Stratford	368	232	378
Greenwich	66	27	55	Trumbull	30	11	32
Monroe	16	16	25	Weston	2	1	3
New Canaan	3	3	5	Westport	17	15	19
New Fairfield	10	19	38	Wilton	2	3	8
Newtown	25	19	21				
Hartford Co.	15,045	9,408	12,157				
Avon	16	16	21	Manchester	855	737	925
Berlin	34	27	43	Marlborough	9	8	11
Bloomfield	356	203	269	New Britain	2,317	1,547	1,917
Bristol	685	553	692	Newington	103	81	149
Burlington	6	11	15	Plainville	110	76	115
Canton	15	12	19	Rocky Hill	38	39	46
East Granby	12	5	25	Simsbury	26	23	44
East Hartford	1,387	882	1,061	Southington	63	128	221
East Windsor	52	81	127	South Windsor	190	34	52
Enfield	291	2	537	Suffield	25	41	39
Farmington	53	44	67	West Hartford	259	213	263
Glastonbury	74	66	102	Wethersfield	114	97	122
Granby	20	3	13	Windsor	332	221	326
Hartford	7,527	4,195	4,820	Windsor Locks	74	61	115
Hartland	2	2	1				
Litchfield Co.	647	706	931				
Barkhamsted	6	3	19	Norfolk	10	7	9
Bethlehem	6	2	2	North Canaan	0	18	16
Bridgewater	0	0	0	Plymouth	54	73	54
Canaan	14	32	19	Roxbury	0	3	2
Colebrook	0	1	2	Salisbury	7	10	18
Cornwall	0	5	1	Sharon	4	0	7
Goshen	1	0	0	Thomaston	24	19	33
Harwinton	4	3	12	Torrington	249	270	384
Kent	2	5	8	Warren	0	2	1
Litchfield	4	10	10	Washington	3	5	8
Morris	11	0	0	Watertown	60	56	82
New Hartford	15	16	6	Winchester	55	82	125
New Milford	110	76	98	Woodbury	8	8	15
Middlesex Co.	991	663	912				
Chester	3	8	7	East Hampton	21	16	32
Clinton	35	33	45	Essex	2	6	12
Cromwell	55	37	55	Haddam	6	19	17
Deep River	35	11	16	Killingworth	13	9	9
Durham	10	5	5	Middlefield	11	3	5
East Haddam	19	15	18	Middletown	657	453	599

Care 4 Kids - Child Enrollment

Locality	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	Locality	SFY 2000	SFY 2005	SFY 2007
Middlesex Co. contd.							
Old Saybrook	31	19	21	Westbrook	29	1	24
Portland	64	28	47				
New Haven Co.							
	13,042	8,964	10,889				
Ansonia	251	215	304	New Haven	5,061	3,132	3,575
Beacon Falls	7	10	29	North Branford	18	18	33
Bethany	5	6	7	North Haven	58	37	44
Branford	130	79	116	Orange	14	5	6
Cheshire	21	25	38	Oxford	11	14	17
Derby	120	114	149	Prospect	23	6	9
East Haven	333	198	236	Seymour	77	38	77
Guilford	45	34	37	Southbury	14	11	18
Hamden	557	344	469	Wallingford	177	209	230
Madison	12	13	19	Waterbury	3,292	2,459	2,950
Meriden	1,311	935	1,153	West Haven	1,009	644	828
Middlebury	6	3	8	Wolcott	37	34	39
Milford	192	122	156	Woodbridge	0	7	11
Naugatuck	261	252	331				
New London Co.							
	2,026	1,435	2,270				
Bozrah	16	7	1	New London	590	360	543
Colchester	76	53	80	North Stonington	14	10	13
East Lyme	51	46	56	Norwich	599	464	700
Franklin	11	0	11	Old Lyme	0	10	18
Griswold	63	48	77	Preston	9	7	16
Groton	288	214	317	Salem	3	2	14
Lebanon	21	24	23	Sprague	22	22	32
Ledyard	24	12	57	Stonington	80	47	78
Lisbon	0	16	22	Voluntown	17	3	17
Lyme	8	1	0	Waterford	51	28	65
Montville	83	61	130				
Tolland Co.							
	604	488	667				
Andover	1	5	5	Somers	32	31	34
Bolton	12	5	10	Stafford	6	54	74
Columbia	3	6	13	Tolland	13	9	17
Coventry	22	46	27	Union	81	0	3
Ellington	32	21	39	Vernon	325	277	362
Hebron	6	5	17	Willington	10	8	13
Mansfield	61	21	53				
Windham Co.							
	1,002	821	1,105				
Ashford	16	26	14	Pomfret	12	9	6
Brooklyn	17	12	46	Putnam	71	65	120
Canterbury	18	10	26	Scotland	2	0	2
Chaplin	2	6	7	Sterling	11	20	28
Eastford	2	1	0	Thompson	48	38	58
Hampton	7	1	4	Windham	461	407	460
Killingly	177	150	192	Woodstock	1	6	16
Plainfield	157	70	126				
CONNECTICUT							
	39,559	26,035	34,185				

(\$73 million).¹ In 2007, total state and federal funding on the child care subsidy program had increased to \$93 million. The Department of Social Services is keeping the program open despite the fact that increasing enrollment is requiring the Department to spend over and above the allocated budget.²

While the demand for child care itself and the subsidy program has increased, access to child care services is decreasing. The number of licensed family child care providers is steadily declining and child care centers are reporting deficits due to the high cost of operating.³ Care 4 Kids reimbursement rates have not kept pace with the cost of care. Connecticut sets its reimbursement for centers and family child care homes at the 60th percentile of the average price of the particular type of care (kith or kin care is set at a lower reimbursement rate). Current rates are based upon a market rate survey completed in 2001 and not yet updated. A revised market rate survey and an increase in reimbursement rates to Care 4 Kids providers are clearly overdue. Increased investment from the state is imperative to ensure that families are able to access needed child care.

Sherry Linton

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Endnotes

- Oliveira, P. (2006). *Connecticut Lags Behind Most States in Support to Low-Income Working Families through the Child Care Subsidy Program*. New Haven, CT: Connecticut Voices for Children.
- Palermينو, P. (Personal communication, December 17, 2008).
- Oliveira, P. (2007). *Child Care Center Fiscal Health Survey*. New Haven, CT: Connecticut Voices for Children.

Key SFY State Fiscal Year



Earned Income Tax Credit

The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is widely recognized as the most effective national anti-poverty initiative, lifting more than four million people out of poverty each year, including two million children.

These data show the effect of the federal EITC here in Connecticut, where the EITC helps hard-working families make ends meet. In 2005, one in every ten families (173,000) benefited from the credit, which brought more than \$286 million into the state to families in every city and town. While some of Connecticut's larger cities, such as Hartford and Bridgeport, benefit greatly from the infusion of federal dollars into their local economies, even wealthy towns such as Greenwich are positively affected by the credit. In Hartford, 34 percent of families received the EITC in 2005; in Bridgeport, 26 percent received the EITC. Greenwich tax filers received \$1.5 million in EITC payments in 2005.

One thing that is striking about the federal EITC in Connecticut is that despite fluctuations in the

EITC 2005

Location	# Tax Filers	# Rcvg EITC	% Rcvg EITC	Total \$ EITC Claimed	% Returns Using RALS	Location	# Tax Filers	# Rcvg EITC	% Rcvg EITC	Total \$ EITC Claimed	% Returns Using RALS
Fairfield Co.	412,940	35,989	8.7%	\$60,013,112	3.5%						
Bethel	8,846	510	5.8%	\$734,208	1.6%	Norwalk	39,827	3,892	9.8%	\$6,152,368	3.1%
Bridgeport	57,241	14,998	26.2%	\$28,063,717	14.8%	Redding	4,425	102	2.3%	\$105,701	0.0%
Brookfield	7,686	323	4.2%	\$424,611	0.5%	Ridgefield	10,973	232	2.1%	\$265,518	0.2%
Danbury	34,703	3,456	10.0%	\$5,618,790	2.4%	Shelton	19,553	1,007	5.2%	\$1,440,167	1.9%
Darien	8,864	157	1.8%	\$183,156	0.2%	Sherman	1,745	63	3.6%	\$95,965	0.0%
Easton	3,574	71	4.0%	\$379,600	1.5%	Stamford	57,507	5,187	9.0%	\$8,111,812	3.1%
Fairfield	25,513	479	3.8%	\$652,041	0.9%	Stratford	25,044	2,190	8.7%	\$3,453,919	4.1%
Greenwich	28,992	1,146	4.0%	\$1,499,439	0.6%	Trumbull	16,495	572	3.5%	\$749,495	0.7%
Monroe	9,008	298	3.3%	\$378,242	0.8%	Weston	4,471	76	1.7%	\$90,254	0.0%
New Canaan	9,120	162	1.8%	\$186,167	0.2%	Westport	12,647	266	2.1%	\$322,473	1.4%
New Fairfield	6,534	275	4.2%	\$403,515	0.7%	Wilton	8,273	121	1.5%	\$141,341	0.1%
Newtown	11,899	406	3.4%	\$560,613	0.6%						
Hartford Co.	418,101	51,518	12.3%	\$80,255,319	4.5%						
Avon	8,904	210	2.4%	\$214,587	0.4%	Manchester	28,535	3,175	11.1%	\$5,264,937	4.1%
Berlin	9,785	399	4.1%	\$553,836	1.2%	Marlborough	3,033	92	3.0%	\$130,393	0.8%
Bloomfield	10,974	1,109	10.1%	\$1,737,185	4.5%	New Britain	31,420	6,757	21.5%	\$12,310,635	10.4%
Bristol	29,722	2,987	10.0%	\$4,891,156	5.0%	Newington	15,677	865	5.5%	\$1,186,989	1.4%
Burlington	4,247	136	3.2%	\$172,802	0.8%	Plainville	8,939	683	7.6%	\$964,523	3.3%
Canton	4,909	191	3.9%	\$241,275	0.6%	Rocky Hill	10,222	478	4.7%	\$572,106	1.2%
East Granby	2,455	114	4.6%	\$148,052	1.2%	Simsbury	11,364	345	3.0%	\$477,990	0.5%
East Hartford	24,340	4,285	17.6%	\$7,444,331	6.9%	Southington	20,775	1,123	5.4%	\$1,614,923	1.7%
East Windsor	5,445	483	8.9%	\$741,848	3.3%	South Windsor	12,725	478	3.8%	\$707,412	1.0%
Enfield	20,985	1,651	7.9%	\$2,625,588	3.1%	Suffield	6,527	258	4.0%	\$353,966	1.1%
Farmington	12,513	4,779	3.8%	\$652,041	0.9%	West Hartford	30,517	1,861	6.1%	\$2,742,773	1.5%
Glastonbury	16,310	598	3.7%	\$849,040	0.7%	Wethersfield	13,837	739	5.3%	\$1,014,145	1.4%
Granby	5,312	160	3.0%	\$211,330	0.8%	Windsor	14,676	1,243	8.5%	\$1,808,978	3.2%
Hartford	46,303	15,731	34.0%	\$29,726,695	14.5%	Windsor Locks	6,416	515	8.0%	\$787,248	2.7%
Hartland	1,234	73	5.9%	\$108,535	0.0%						
Litchfield Co.	91,023	7,062	7.8%	\$10,786,386	2.1%						
Barkhamsted	2,687	210	7.8%	\$338,248	2.2%	Norfolk	831	73	8.8%	\$95,774	3.0%
Bethlehem	1,749	91	5.2%	\$116,941	1.2%	North Canaan	284	26	9.5%	\$35,577	0.0%
Bridgewater	930	34	3.7%	\$36,540	0.0%	Plymouth	5,938	495	8.3%	\$776,007	3.3%
Canaan	2,046	188	9.2%	\$285,211	1.8%	Roxbury	1,129	54	4.8%	\$76,678	0.0%
Colebrook	2,529	276	10.9%	\$447,454	3.6%	Salisbury	1,869	142	7.6%	\$182,228	0.0%
Cornwall	445	24	5.4%	\$35,219	0.0%	Sharon	1,246	108	8.7%	\$168,819	0.8%
Goshen	1,374	75	5.5%	\$104,930	0.0%	Thomaston	3,894	310	8.0%	\$472,165	3.4%
Harwinton	2,685	118	4.4%	\$172,470	0.9%	Torrington	17,176	2,066	12.0%	\$3,449,478	4.2%
Kent	1,444	101	7.0%	\$124,165	0.8%	Warren	704	57	8.1%	\$82,726	0.0%
Litchfield	4,138	209	5.1%	\$297,667	0.4%	Washington	2,168	127	5.9%	\$203,830	0.0%
Morris	1,122	68	6.1%	\$93,414	1.2%	Watertown	10,888	690	6.3%	\$980,380	2.2%
New Hartford	3,383	167	4.9%	\$209,047	0.9%	Winchester	2,327	261	11.2%	\$424,377	3.9%
New Milford	13,014	847	6.5%	\$1,244,931	1.5%	Woodbury	5,023	245	4.9%	\$332,110	1.2%
Middlesex Co.	78,797	5,232	6.6%	\$7,653,992	2.5%						
Chester	1,929	11	6.9%	\$149,896	1.7%	East Hampton	5,943	311	5.2%	\$447,506	1.8%
Clinton	6,628	441	6.7%	\$586,486	1.9%	Essex	3,429	134	3.9%	\$151,029	1.3%
Cromwell	7,113	404	5.7%	\$498,832	1.8%	Haddam	3,980	184	4.6%	\$244,500	0.9%
Deep River	2,280	154	6.8%	\$230,342	2.1%	Killingworth	3,022	99	3.3%	\$127,301	0.5%
Durham	3,456	116	3.4%	\$154,461	0.8%	Middlefield	2,175	109	5.0%	\$135,810	1.4%
East Haddam	3,743	200	5.3%	\$276,584	1.7%	Middletown	21,809	2,302	10.6%	\$3,570,104	5.0%

EITC 2005

Location	# Tax Filers	# Rcvg EITC	% Rcvg EITC	Total \$ EITC Claimed	% Returns Using RALs	Location	# Tax Filers	# Rcvg EITC	% Rcvg EITC	Total \$ EITC Claimed	% Returns Using RALs
Middlesex Co. contd.											
Old Saybrook	5,312	284	5.3%	\$381,166	1.5%	Westbrook	3,384	236	7.0%	\$325,462	1.5%
Portland	4,594	247	5.4%	\$374,513	1.9%						
New Haven Co.	389,757	46,916	12.0%	\$81,946,979	5.7%						
Ansonia	8,737	1,290	14.8%	\$2,222,484	7.7%	New Haven	48,856	11,638	23.8%	\$21,321,417	12.3%
Beacon Falls	2,747	168	6.1%	\$241,417	3.2%	North Branford	7,281	344	4.7%	\$495,635	1.3%
Bethany	2,648	90	3.4%	\$109,573	0.9%	North Haven	11,919	534	4.5%	\$666,398	1.2%
Branford	14,726	862	5.9%	\$1,187,627	1.6%	Orange	6,927	225	3.2%	\$296,248	0.7%
Cheshire	12,724	447	3.5%	\$611,722	0.8%	Oxford	5,526	217	3.9%	\$313,900	1.2%
Derby	5,983	675	11.3%	\$1,164,138	5.8%	Prospect	4,407	203	4.6%	\$287,378	1.4%
East Haven	13,133	1,741	13.3%	\$2,920,809	6.3%	Seymour	7,904	565	7.1%	\$806,939	3.3%
Guilford	10,830	422	3.9%	\$504,813	0.8%	Southbury	9,723	272	2.8%	\$316,322	0.6%
Hamden	27,005	2,206	8.2%	\$3,407,498	3.7%	Wallingford	22,229	1,294	5.8%	\$2,889,285	2.5%
Madison	8,726	268	3.1%	\$320,072	0.5%	Waterbury	46,939	11,234	23.9%	\$21,442,201	11.7%
Meriden	28,255	4,566	16.2%	\$8,356,136	8.6%	West Haven	24,973	3,736	15.0%	\$6,234,594	7.6%
Middlebury	3,339	133	4.0%	\$194,444	0.5%	Wolcott	7,694	500	6.5%	\$744,361	2.1%
Millford	26,682	1,542	5.8%	\$2,068,561	2.1%	Woodbridge	4,762	145	3.0%	\$185,890	0.6%
Naugatuck	15,082	1,599	10.6%	\$2,637,117	5.1%						
New London Co.	129,121	13,309	10.3%	\$22,169,029	4.9%						
Bozrah	46	4	8.7%	\$6,558	0.0%	New London	12,193	2,667	21.9%	\$5,019,472	11.9%
Colchester	7,574	473	6.2%	\$764,778	1.8%	North Stonington	2,596	126	4.9%	\$195,798	2.1%
East Lyme	8,577	470	5.5%	\$670,429	1.5%	Norwich	20,045	3,203	16.0%	\$5,677,036	8.1%
Franklin	912	40	4.4%	\$53,915	1.8%	Old Lyme	2,693	112	4.1%	\$151,691	0.7%
Griswold	3,812	399	10.5%	\$628,468	5.0%	Preston	2,318	142	6.1%	\$186,328	2.5%
Groton	20,651	2,220	10.8%	\$3,544,940	5.4%	Salem	1,923	91	4.7%	\$140,976	1.7%
Lebanon	3,380	234	6.9%	\$361,533	2.2%	Sprague	1,473	180	12.2%	\$294,993	6.0%
Ledyard	7,348	450	6.1%	\$703,460	2.8%	Stonington	7,024	511	7.3%	\$762,539	2.8%
Lisbon	3,812	399	10.5%	\$628,468	5.0%	Voluntown	1,295	111	8.6%	\$168,784	3.2%
Lyme	2,401	102	4.2%	\$135,952	0.8%	Waterford	10,176	609	6.0%	\$891,263	2.4%
Montville	8,872	766	8.6%	\$1,181,648	4.8%						
Tolland Co.	65,055	4,107	6.3%	\$6,010,273	2.0%						
Andover	1,554	71	4.6%	\$100,296	0.8%	Somers	4,445	268	6.0%	\$334,296	1.4%
Bolton	2,560	116	4.5%	\$129,318	1.3%	Stafford	3,226	287	8.9%	\$425,436	3.2%
Columbia	2,721	148	5.4%	\$198,119	1.1%	Tolland	6,717	229	3.4%	\$314,648	0.7%
Coventry	5,893	335	5.7%	\$488,550	1.6%	Union	2,985	258	8.6%	\$393,754	3.5%
Ellington	7,017	284	4.0%	\$379,600	1.5%	Vernon	14,625	1,403	9.6%	\$2,225,132	3.4%
Hebron	4,302	173	4.0%	\$238,377	0.9%	Willington	2,767	137	5.0%	\$198,830	1.4%
Mansfield	6,243	398	6.4%	\$583,917	1.5%						
Windham Co.	52,386	6,752	12.9%	\$11,549,376	6.1%						
Ashford	2,118	153	7.2%	\$258,627	2.3%	Pomfret	1,919	131	6.8%	\$214,004	1.9%
Brooklyn	6,298	727	11.5%	\$1,149,597	6.5%	Putnam	4,332	591	13.6%	\$981,972	8.9%
Canterbury	2,476	194	7.8%	\$286,246	3.7%	Scotland	370	32	8.6%	\$42,350	0.0%
Chaplin	1,659	162	9.7%	\$255,331	3.6%	Sterling	1,470	187	12.7%	\$273,141	6.3%
Eastford	757	31	4.1%	\$55,799	2.9%	Thompson	4,427	422	9.5%	\$662,272	5.3%
Hampton	1,168	73	6.3%	\$99,183	1.0%	Windham	9,271	2,092	22.6%	\$3,989,375	9.1%
Killingly	5,367	772	14.4%	\$1,263,585	7.6%	Woodstock	3,752	218	5.8%	\$350,423	1.8%
Plainfield	7,002	968	13.8%	\$1,667,471	7.2%						
CONNECTICUT	1,681,956	172,838	10.3%	\$286,109,000	4.2%						

state and national economies, the proportion of Connecticut residents collecting the EITC has been surprisingly stable, consistently around 10 percent of filers. While the overall proportion of Connecticut filers relying on Refund Anticipation Loans (RALs) has declined in recent years (standing at 4.2 percent in 2005), the reliance on RALs in Connecticut's larger cities—where the rates are double and triple statewide rates—remains troubling. RALs significantly reduce the size of returns received by families, thus undermining the intent of the program.

RALs, or short-term cash advances against a family's anticipated tax refund at very high fees and interest rates, are available through paid income tax preparers. EITC filers can get their taxes prepared free of charge at Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites located throughout the state. Tax filers can learn more of local VITA sites by calling Infoline toll-free at 211.

Douglas Hall, Ph.D.
Acting Managing Director
Connecticut Voices for Children

Key

RALs Refund Anticipation Loans

Temporary Family Assistance

The number of families, and therefore children, receiving cash assistance through the Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) program continues its steady decline. This decline is not reflective of the economic conditions of the state. In Connecticut and nationally, family welfare programs are no longer a reliable resource for families during an economic downturn. National estimates are that about 40 percent of families that are economically eligible for cash assistance actually receive that assistance. Prior to changes in the national welfare program in 1996, about 80 percent of eligible families received cash assistance.¹

The TFA figures in the table do not differentiate between children in families in which the adult is the parent who is considered employable and children not living with their parents or who are living with a disabled, unemployable parent. This is a crucial distinction in Connecticut. The strict time limits and work requirements of the Connecticut Jobs First program apply only to the former families and children. The decline in the number of families receiving cash assistance has been almost exclusively in those subject to time limits and work requirements.

Most children enrolled in TFA are living with a grandparent, other relative, a non-parent adult who is not receiving cash assistance, or a parent who has a significant disability. Children in these families are not at risk of losing their TFA benefits. Because the child participation numbers in this table do not distinguish among children in families facing different program requirements, it is difficult to tell what proportion of the annual declines reflects families leaving the program

Temporary Family Assistance - Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	Locality	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	SFY 2007
Fairfield Co.	9,362	8,489	6,405				
Bethel	35	22	36	Norwalk	1,034	818	539
Bridgeport	5,849	5,320	4,059	Redding	3	7	0
Brookfield	27	14	14	Ridgefield	12	6	7
Danbury	564	578	404	Shelton	153	130	133
Darien	7	2	4	Sherman	5	8	1
Easton	1	2	0	Stamford	884	773	591
Fairfield	91	119	81	Stratford	421	426	358
Greenwich	81	105	68	Trumbull	48	47	31
Monroe	19	21	14	Weston	9	3	1
New Canaan	8	7	6	Westport	47	20	11
New Fairfield	34	23	24	Wilton	7	1	0
Newtown	23	37	23				
Hartford Co.	19,541	18,104	14,124				
Avon	10	26	8	Manchester	896	890	712
Berlin	33	41	26	Marlborough	12	6	8
Bloomfield	249	233	169	New Britain	3,586	3,361	2,701
Bristol	1,014	1,052	847	Newington	112	116	77
Burlington	23	21	11	Plainville	132	116	107
Canton	19	15	11	Rocky Hill	23	27	28
East Granby	23	21	8	Simsbury	26	30	34
East Hartford	1,257	1,274	1,173	Southington	193	140	138
East Windsor	95	108	72	South Windsor	43	48	32
Enfield	370	426	302	Suffield	26	20	14
Farmington	57	57	45	West Hartford	370	362	236
Glastonbury	63	59	39	Wethersfield	122	126	89
Granby	14	10	9	Windsor	256	245	170
Hartford	10,450	9,190	6,997	Windsor Locks	67	80	58
Hartland	0	4	3				
Litchfield Co.	1,226	1,180	717				
Barkhamsted	16	13	7	Norfolk	10	9	9
Bethlehem	2	6	3	North Canaan	19	14	14
Bridgewater	1	1	0	Plymouth	105	88	0
Canaan	9	6	3	Roxbury	1	2	0
Colebrook	4	2	0	Salisbury	8	15	4
Cornwall	3	3	0	Sharon	4	7	2
Goshen	5	10	0	Thomaston	43	34	26
Harwinton	9	11	6	Torrington	534	524	339
Kent	5	6	4	Warren	4	3	3
Litchfield	13	22	14	Washington	2	8	11
Morris	10	16	4	Watertown	94	103	86
New Hartford	23	13	6	Winchester	199	157	96
New Milford	94	96	71	Woodbury	9	11	9
Middlesex Co.	1,143	1,110	754				
Chester	18	9	8	East Hampton	48	46	29
Clinton	74	51	26	Essex	7	10	10
Cromwell	25	45	35	Haddam	11	16	15
Deep River	29	25	5	Killingworth	9	13	6
Durham	20	2	6	Middlefield	7	8	8
East Haddam	29	30	19	Middletown	762	744	500

Temporary Family Assistance - Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	Locality	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	SFY 2007
Middlesex Co. contd.							
Old Saybrook	33	31	21	Westbrook	22	17	18
Portland	49	63	48				
New Haven Co.							
Ansonia	470	512	389	New Haven	7,645	6,973	5,196
Beacon Falls	20	26	16	North Branford	48	41	28
Bethany	8	6	8	North Haven	73	88	80
Branford	146	122	94	Orange	16	16	11
Cheshire	23	28	43	Oxford	16	22	14
Derby	188	210	161	Prospect	18	20	19
East Haven	268	330	257	Seymour	89	109	69
Guilford	48	40	37	Southbury	19	27	24
Hamden	549	529	444	Wallingford	224	168	124
Madison	26	31	10	Waterbury	5,458	5,060	4,187
Meriden	1,999	1,931	1,442	West Haven	1,108	1,020	396
Middlebury	12	5	11	Wolcott	55	60	51
Milford	235	258	184	Woodbridge	17	6	7
Naugatuck	371	352	270				
New London Co.							
Bozrah	20	18	4	New London	1,125	1,018	846
Colchester	82	65	50	North Stonington	28	25	13
East Lyme	55	43	35	Norwich	988	973	854
Franklin	8	12	3	Old Lyme	11	8	11
Griswold	106	125	109	Preston	20	24	13
Groton	433	482	354	Salem	12	11	11
Lebanon	20	26	22	Sprague	46	39	32
Ledyard	58	65	47	Stonington	135	149	99
Lisbon	18	20	15	Voluntown	19	17	13
Lyme	0	1	0	Waterford	58	74	66
Montville	109	126	90				
Tolland Co.							
Andover	14	11	4	Somers	22	23	19
Bolton	16	9	19	Stafford	92	106	76
Columbia	9	8	8	Tolland	19	16	12
Coventry	46	30	32	Union	1	0	0
Ellington	34	37	32	Vernon	408	389	341
Hebron	12	7	10	Willington	21	27	12
Mansfield	67	41	41				
Windham Co.							
Ashford	27	23	18	Pomfret	13	8	13
Brooklyn	27	38	45	Putnam	148	163	167
Canterbury	30	21	28	Scotland	8	9	2
Chaplin	31	20	13	Sterling	30	29	26
Eastford	0	3	0	Thompson	66	72	55
Hampton	8	8	4	Windham	850	835	717
Killingly	360	330	214	Woodstock	13	15	13
Plainfield	213	206	182				
CONNECTICUT	56,357	52,678	40,362				

because of the time limit, increased earnings that exceed the income and work expense ceiling, or rules violations.

At the end of 2007, about 6,800 of the 18,600 families receiving cash assistance were subject to work requirements and time limits.² Of these families, about 37 percent of the adults were employed with average wages of about \$8.95 per hour.³

Jane McNichol
Executive Director
Legal Assistance Resource Center

Endnotes

- 1 Parrott, S. (2008). Recession Could Cause Large Increases in Poverty and Push Millions into Deep Poverty. Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.
- 2 Loveland, K. (2008). Testimony before Connecticut TANF Council, September 24, 2008. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Department of Social Services.
- 3 Connecticut Department of Labor. (2007). At-A-Squint, News Brief on the Jobs First Program. December, 2007.

Key SFY State Fiscal Year





Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Connecticut's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)—formerly the Food Stamp Program—experienced a 15 percent increase in overall enrollment between SFY 2003 and SFY 2007; but only a 9.3 percent increase in the statewide number of children participating.¹

While SNAP participation has generally increased for all groups across the state for several years, child participation decreased slightly in Connecticut's three largest and poorest cities—Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven—between 2005 and 2007. This could be due to a number of factors but runs contrary to the increased participation in smaller cities and the state as a whole.

The federal Farm Bill, passed in 2008, made several enhancements to SNAP, including the

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	Locality	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	SFY 2007
Fairfield Co.	18,098	19,338	19,290				
Bethel	77	99	132	Norwalk	1,700	1,742	1,551
Bridgeport	11,825	12,193	12,077	Redding	11	7	5
Brookfield	35	27	37	Ridgefield	21	21	24
Danbury	1,175	1,311	1,421	Shelton	255	263	280
Darien	13	8	12	Sherman	10	8	8
Easton	4	4	5	Stamford	1,626	1,995	2,097
Fairfield	158	186	157	Stratford	743	937	932
Greenwich	174	251	234	Trumbull	56	80	80
Monroe	32	27	52	Weston	5	0	3
New Canaan	17	19	35	Westport	53	43	35
New Fairfield	45	41	41	Wilton	9	17	8
Newtown	54	59	64				
Hartford Co.	35,277	37,101	38,044				
Avon	31	24	35	Manchester	1,582	1,892	2,224
Berlin	44	85	106	Marlborough	17	26	35
Bloomfield	424	375	414	New Britain	6,213	6,795	6,997
Bristol	1,868	2,012	2,190	Newington	198	251	227
Burlington	33	33	14	Plainville	220	232	230
Canton	32	32	33	Rocky Hill	80	68	85
East Granby	40	28	22	Simsbury	37	43	68
East Hartford	2,182	2,662	2,888	Southington	311	383	434
East Windsor	176	219	255	South Windsor	56	83	89
Enfield	679	820	894	Suffield	61	64	68
Farmington	109	100	130	West Hartford	642	730	697
Glastonbury	112	136	151	Wethersfield	223	233	251
Granby	23	38	41	Windsor	398	446	487
Hartford	19,332	19,106	18,758	Windsor Locks	152	174	215
Hartland	2	11	6				
Litchfield Co.	2,254	2,488	2,625				
Barkhamsted	25	21	21	Norfolk	6	5	20
Bethlehem	10	15	12	North Canaan	42	29	49
Bridgewater	1	2	2	Plymouth	196	197	217
Canaan	22	32	26	Roxbury	0	4	1
Colebrook	5	9	6	Salisbury	13	14	10
Cornwall	0	7	17	Sharon	5	22	27
Goshen	15	18	11	Thomaston	71	55	89
Harwinton	10	22	27	Torrington	1,030	1,109	1,176
Kent	6	17	12	Warren	5	1	6
Litchfield	34	39	41	Washington	12	16	22
Morris	5	19	11	Watertown	134	185	182
New Hartford	32	22	20	Winchester	370	397	370
New Milford	188	202	234	Woodbury	17	29	16
Middlesex Co.	2,020	1,993	2,683				
Chester	18	10	28	East Hampton	71	73	83
Clinton	101	89	66	Essex	30	23	22
Cromwell	81	73	86	Haddam	30	42	42
Deep River	56	56	38	Killingworth	13	17	671
Durham	25	19	29	Middlefield	23	13	19
East Haddam	52	49	39	Middletown	1,316	1,328	1,357

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - Child Recipients

Locality	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	SFY 2007	Locality	SFY 2003	SFY 2005	SFY 2007
Middlesex Co. contd.							
Old Saybrook	62	46	49	Westbrook	44	25	31
Portland	98	130	123				
New Haven Co.							
	34,740	36,689	36,967				
Ansonia	886	1,040	1,104	New Haven	13,666	13,644	13,230
Beacon Falls	29	42	37	North Branford	58	52	72
Bethany	16	2	17	North Haven	98	134	148
Branford	237	236	209	Orange	21	16	22
Cheshire	45	71	102	Oxford	29	57	65
Derby	382	494	469	Prospect	34	41	45
East Haven	432	569	576	Seymour	180	195	227
Guilford	67	55	70	Southbury	33	36	34
Hamden	821	1,017	987	Wallingford	345	362	383
Madison	29	56	32	Waterbury	10,313	10,810	11,414
Meriden	3,689	4,016	4,083	West Haven	2,000	2,225	2,179
Middlebury	16	15	18	Wolcott	89	123	104
Milford	473	523	503	Woodbridge	21	12	14
Naugatuck	731	846	823				
New London Co.							
	6,435	7,137	7,747				
Bozrah	26	25	37	New London	2,104	2,100	2,262
Colchester	133	170	239	North Stonington	27	49	41
East Lyme	104	100	104	Norwich	1,973	2,278	2,470
Franklin	7	8	8	Old Lyme	17	10	22
Griswold	232	301	294	Preston	24	30	42
Groton	839	965	954	Salem	15	14	27
Lebanon	78	58	78	Sprague	84	111	97
Ledyard	105	159	167	Stonington	242	270	305
Lisbon	50	40	45	Voluntown	29	31	43
Lyme	3	5	2	Waterford	114	136	182
Montville	229	277	328				
Tolland Co.							
	1,288	1,409	1,633				
Andover	9	9	19	Somers	35	34	54
Bolton	14	12	21	Stafford	135	155	156
Columbia	18	20	40	Tolland	18	34	44
Coventry	93	84	112	Union	0	4	6
Ellington	64	73	95	Vernon	745	778	871
Hebron	27	38	35	Willington	21	40	48
Mansfield	109	128	132				
Windham Co.							
	3,872	4,219	4,684				
Ashford	61	67	62	Pomfret	36	37	40
Brooklyn	73	71	178	Putnam	333	369	411
Canterbury	53	64	73	Scotland	14	14	14
Chaplin	44	47	48	Sterling	49	54	68
Eastford	3	9	10	Thompson	157	163	215
Hampton	13	23	18	Windham	1,804	2,001	2,218
Killingly	743	785	671	Woodstock	36	33	61
Plainfield	453	482	597				
CONNECTICUT							
	103,984	110,374	113,673				

name change from the Food Stamp Program. Changes include an increased minimum benefit amount, a higher standard deduction, higher dependent care expense deductions, exclusion of military combat pay in determining eligibility, and exclusion of retirement accounts as assets. As the state implements these changes, existing recipients should begin to see higher benefit amounts, and a greater number of eligible individuals and families are likely to consider SNAP. These changes, plus the downturn in the economy, should result in higher SNAP enrollment in 2009.

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Endnotes

- 1 Food Research and Action Center. *USDA Monthly Participation Reports* for December 2003 and December 2007. Washington, DC. Retrieved from <http://www.frac.org/html/news/fsp/03dec1yr.html> and http://www.frac.org/data/FSPparticipation/2007_12.pdf

Key SFY State Fiscal Year



School Meals

Statewide, there was an increase in the number of students eligible for free/reduced-price lunches and in the average number of school breakfasts served daily between the 2004 and the 2006 school years. The increases were fairly uniform across Connecticut's counties. There was a mix of increases and declines at the town level in school lunch eligibility, however. Reductions in eligible students occurred in Bridgeport, Norwalk, and Stamford as well as East Hartford, Groton, New London, and Norwich.

The majority of Connecticut school districts participate in the school lunch program, which offers complete meals based on free, subsidized, and paid rates, according to family income. Students in families with income less than 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level receive free meals; those in families with income less than 185 percent of poverty pay a portion of the cost.

Connecticut is dead last in the nation for the num-

School Meals															
School District	SY 2004 - 2005			SY 2006 - 2007			School District	SY 2004 - 2005			SY 2006 - 2007				
	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg. Daily Brkfst	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg. Daily Brkfst		# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg. Daily Brkfst	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg. Daily Brkfst		
Fairfield Co.	**	38,583	26.7%	10,534	36,749	25.5%	10,674								
Bethel SD		210	6.4%	*	234	7.2%	*	Norwalk SD	2,555	23.1%	911	2,453	22.8%	733	
Bridgeport SD		21,671	97.3%	7,042	20,161	94.9%	7,093	Redding SD	8	0.6%	*	14	1.1%	*	
Brookfield SD		0	0.0%	*	90	3.0%	*	Ridgefield SD	61	1.1%	*	58	1.0%	*	
Danbury SD		2,637	27.6%	1,282	2,955	30.4%	1,163	Shelton SD	554	9.6%	101	555	9.8%	92	
Darien SD		66	1.5%	*	87	1.9%	*	Sherman SD	0	0.0%	*	0	0.0%	*	
Easton SD		2	0.2%	*	4	0.4%	*	Stamford SD	6,435	42.7%	1,029	5,781	38.4%	1,201	
Fairfield SD		443	4.9%	*	569	6.0%	21	Stratford SD	2,575	34.0%	70	2,223	30.2%	329	
Greenwich SD		682	7.5%	18	700	7.8%	15	Trumbull SD	231	3.4%	*	266	3.8%	*	
Monroe SD		85	2.0%	*	142	3.3%	*	Weston SD	20	0.8%	*	15	0.6%	*	
New Canaan SD		21	0.5%	*	0	0.0%	*	Westport SD	68	1.3%	*	93	1.7%	*	
New Fairfield SD		135	4.3%	*	185	6.0%	*	Wilton SD	21	0.5%	*	26	0.6%	*	
Newtown SD		103	1.9%	81	138	2.4%	27								
Hartford Co.	**	39,237	27.9%	12,480	41,008	29.2%	13,042								
Avon SD		61	1.8%	*	82	2.3%	*	Manchester SD	2,380	31.8%	447	2,450	34.6%	564	
Berlin SD		191	5.7%	*	190	5.8%	*	Marlborough SD	8	1.3%	*	22	3.4%	*	
Bloomfield SD		902	38.1%	257	987	44.1%	228	New Britain SD	6,818	62.3%	2,065	6,856	62.7%	1,789	
Bristol SD		2,476	27.4%	385	2,700	29.9%	474	Newington SD	620	13.4%	*	685	14.9%	*	
Canton SD		52	3.1%	85	60	3.5%	52	Plainville SD	424	16.1%	*	469	17.8%	*	
East Granby SD		9	1.0%	*	12	1.3%	*	Rocky Hill SD	154	6.2%	*	159	6.2%	*	
East Hartford SD		3,919	49.5%	1,265	3,777	49.4%	1,326	Simsbury SD	173	3.4%	*	192	3.8%	*	
East Windsor SD		308	19.4%	*	300	19.7%	*	Southington SD	488	7.1%	*	536	7.7%	*	
Enfield SD		1,428	21.4%	60	1,516	23.4%	162	South Windsor SD	279	5.5%	18	288	5.7%	56	
Farmington SD		200	4.6%	*	208	4.9%	*	Suffield SD	114	4.5%	35	118	4.5%	25	
Glastonbury SD		216	3.3%	33	259	3.8%	40	West Hartford SD	1,200	12.1%	172	1,442	14.3%	216	
Granby SD		42	1.9%	*	77	3.4%	*	Wethersfield SD	402	10.8%	72	400	10.4%	88	
Hartford SD		14,840	66.6%	7,159	15,697	70.3%	7,401	Windsor SD	1,165	26.9%	310	1,133	27.3%	470	
Hartland SD		4	1.7%	*	2	0.9%	*	Windsor Locks SD	364	18.8%	117	391	20.5%	150	
Litchfield Co.	**	3,333	13.9%	276	3,307	15.3%	338								
Barkhamsted SD		20	5.4%	*	19	5.3%	*	North Canaan SD	92	23.5%	*	84	22.8%	*	
Canaan SD		12	10.5%	*	11	10.9%	*	Plymouth SD	241	12.4%	*	268	14.0%	*	
Colebrook SD		8	6.6%	*	16	13.2%	*	Salisbury SD	26	7.9%	*	31	10.0%	*	
Cornwall SD		3	2.1%	*	7	5.4%	*	Sharon SD	33	12.8%	*	35	15.2%	*	
Kent SD		25	8.1%	*	29	10.7%	*	Thomaston SD	139	10.6%	*	165	13.0%	*	
Litchfield SD		53	3.9%	*	61	4.8%	*	Torrington SD	1,345	27.0%	76	1,365	28.1%	94	
New Hartford SD		26	4.1%	*	21	3.4%	*	Watertown SD	382	10.9%	*	422	12.0%	*	
New Milford SD		325	6.2%	84	435	8.6%	111	Winchester SD	394	36.0%	116	326	30.4%	133	
Norfolk SD		9	5.9%	*	12	6.8%	*								
Middlesex Co.	**	2,566	15.4%	410	2,705	15.0%	530								
Chester SD		14	4.2%	*	16	4.8%	*	Essex SD	17	3.1%	*	18	3.3%	*	
Clinton SD		207	9.6%	*	166	7.8%	*	Middletown SD	1,685	32.7%	402	1,654	32.6%	511	
Cromwell SD		203	10.5%	*	210	10.5%	*	Old Saybrook SD	127	8.1%	*	122	7.7%	*	
Deep River SD		21	5.6%	*	43	11.4%	*	Portland SD	128	9.0%	*	143	9.9%	*	
East Haddam SD		124	8.7%	*	76	5.4%	*	Westbrook SD	105	10.2%	8	95	9.6%	19	
East Hampton SD		171	8.1%	*	162	7.8%	*								

School Meals

School District	SY 2004 - 2005			SY 2006 - 2007			School District	SY 2004 - 2005			SY 2006 - 2007		
	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg. Daily Brkfst	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg. Daily Brkfst		# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg. Daily Brkfst	# Elig F/RPL	% Elig F/RPL	Avg. Daily Brkfst
New Haven Co. **	42,351	28.7%	17,405	46,128	38.3%	18,068							
Ansonia SD	1,253	46.3%	776	1,300	47.7%	887	New Haven SD	14,693	71.7%	9,581	15,414	76.9%	9,491
Bethany SD	19	3.3%	*	11	2.0%	*	North Branford SD	215	8.5%	*	242	9.9%	*
Branford SD	465	12.9%	15	446	12.4%	40	North Haven SD	243	6.4%	*	271	6.8%	91
Cheshire SD	166	3.2%	*	172	3.3%	*	Orange SD	15	1.9%	*	49	3.5%	*
Derby SD	558	37.4%	176	629	43.1%	171	Oxford SD	101	6.8%	*	90	5.7%	*
East Haven SD	1,064	27.2%	307	1,018	27.2%	409	Seymour SD	341	12.8%	88	351	12.8%	119
Guilford SD	150	3.9%	*	137	3.6%	*	Wallingford SD	818	11.5%	*	539	7.8%	*
Hamden SD	1,601	25.4%	645	1,762	28.2%	795	Waterbury SD	11,607	64.9%	3,187	12,837	70.5%	3,119
Madison SD	53	1.4%	*	71	1.9%	*	West Haven SD	3,121	44.4%	1,263	2,604	38.7%	1,239
Meriden SD	4,834	54.0%	774	5,116	57.7%	784	Wolcott SD	416	14.0%	*	414	14.2%	*
Milford SD	1,145	15.2%	469	1,062	14.2%	688	Woodbridge SD	33	3.9%	*	20	2.5%	*
Naugatuck SD	1,454	27.3%	124	1,573	31.0%	236							
New London Co. **	7,607	22.8%	3,024	7,996	21.4%	4,194							
Bozrah SD	33	11.7%	*	70	25.6%	9	New London SD	1,974	64.2%	841	1,946	65.7%	1,085
Colchester SD	143	4.5%	109	205	6.3%	177	North Stonington SD	114	13.5%	59	129	15.9%	135
East Lyme SD	141	4.4%	*	153	4.8%	*	Norwich SD	2,108	52.1%	1,023	1,931	48.8%	1,441
Franklin SD	21	8.8%	*	15	6.3%	*	Preston SD	48	9.8%	11	57	11.4%	*
Griswold SD	328	15.1%	108	423	19.1%	157	Salem SD	14	2.5%	*	24	4.5%	*
Groton SD	1,496	26.8%	219	1,435	27.4%	226	Sprague SD	83	25.5%	31	82	24.3%	48
Lebanon SD	144	9.5%	137	125	8.1%	136	Stonington SD	279	11.2%	217	269	10.5%	249
Ledyard SD	178	5.9%	32	190	6.5%	42	Voluntown SD	99	29.6%	*	106	34.1%	*
Lisbon SD	98	15.6%	47	94	15.4%	62	Waterford SD	211	6.7%	36	249	8.4%	179
Montville SD	403	13.8%	154	493	16.7%	246							
Tolland Co. **	1,792	18.9%	672	2,329	11.5%	742							
Andover SD	21	5.5%	*	24	7.0%	*	Somers SD	49	2.8%	*	83	4.8%	*
Bolton SD	94	10.1%	*	57	6.2%	*	Stafford SD	402	20.2%	249	403	20.7%	187
Columbia SD	16	2.4%	*	23	3.6%	*	Tolland SD	106	3.4%	*	129	4.1%	*
Coventry SD	199	9.5%	126	217	10.6%	137	Union SD	4	5.3%	*	4	5.8%	*
Ellington SD	121	5.0%	*	112	4.4%	*	Vernon SD	981	24.6%	190	972	25.7%	292
Hebron SD	35	2.9%	*	40	3.3%	*	Willington SD	51	8.8%	*	65	10.9%	*
Mansfield SD	210	15.3%	107	200	15.0%	126							
Windham Co. **	4,904	33.3%	1,759	5,778	34.2%	2,092							
Ashford SD	89	15.4%	*	82	15.6%	*	Pomfret SD	48	9.2%	42	48	8.9%	27
Brooklyn SD	175	17.5%	87	187	18.3%	81	Putnam SD	445	33.5%	292	592	44.2%	321
Canterbury SD	70	12.2%	*	72	13.2%	40	Scotland SD	27	14.5%	*	33	17.3%	*
Chaplin SD	33	14.2%	*	44	20.9%	*	Sterling SD	77	16.2%	*	106	22.2%	*
Eastford SD	18	9.9%	*	23	13.3%	*	Thompson SD	257	17.3%	146	320	21.2%	122
Hampton SD	16	9.9%	2	15	9.1%	12	Windham SD	2,066	56.8%	838	2,382	64.8%	944
Killingly SD	1,062	35.6%	257	937	33.8%	270	Woodstock SD	84	8.5%	*	83	8.6%	*
Plainfield SD	751	28.7%	95	854	30.5%	276							
Reg School **	1,119	3.7%		1,298	4.3%		Charter/Magnet **	1,682	62.5%	451	2,135	59.6%	1,130
RESCs **	2,131	34.6%	567	2,584	38.2%	62	Tech Schools **	3,768	34.8%		3,206	32.0%	996
DCF **				247	100.0%	497	Dept of Correct **				933	98.4%	1,507
Other **	235	5.9%		618	15.1%								
CONNECTICUT **	149,308	25.5%	47,578	157,021	27.3%	54,431							

ber of schools that offer School Breakfast. Only 55.5 percent of Connecticut districts participate in the program.¹ Within those schools that do offer breakfast, only one-third of students participate.

Dawn Crayco
Child Nutrition Advocate
End Hunger CT!

Note:

Children not eligible for the School Breakfast program may purchase breakfast. The School Breakfast numbers in this table represent the numbers of meals served and should not be interpreted to represent the number of students eligible for the School Breakfast program.

Endnotes

1 Cooper, R., Levin, M., Adach, J., and Parker, L. (2007). *School Breakfast Scorecard 2007*. Washington, DC: Food Research and Action Center.

Key

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

Chapter Three

EDUCATION

PREKINDERGARTEN EXPERIENCE

CONNECTICUT MASTERY TEST SCORES - 4TH GRADERS

CONNECTICUT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

TEST SCORES - 10TH GRADERS

CUMULATIVE DROPOUT RATE



Prekindergarten Experience

Between SY 2004 and SY 2006, the percent of kindergartners with preschool experience increased from 77 percent to 79.3 percent. However, when we look at the number of children with pre-K experience by district, the results are mixed. Optimally, we would like nine out of ten children in any district to have preschool experience. In 2006, this level of exposure occurred in only one-quarter of Connecticut districts.

Priority School Districts (PSDs) were established by the Connecticut State Board of Education to bring equity in educational funding to districts with the greatest academic need. Today, PSDs receive the majority of School Readiness funding. Yet, in 2006, only eight PSDs had the same or a higher percentage of kindergartners with preschool experience as the state average. In the remaining 11 PSDs, the rate of children with pre-K experience ranged from a low of 48 percent to a high of 71 percent. Assessment of family need and program planning conducted by local early childhood councils must continue if these percentages are to increase.

Three barriers stand in the way of families enrolling their children in preschool: (1) affordability; (2) access; and (3) awareness. The cost of basic necessities may over-ride parents' desire to provide a preschool experience for their children. For some, cultural beliefs, a lack of trust, and limited understanding of the behaviors, skills, and knowledge children need to be successful in school may stand in the way. In some communities, long-term planning to increase pre-K capacity is hindered by unstable funding streams, a lack of licensable space, and limited numbers of teachers who meet state-established early education qualifications. Literacy and communication may also

Prekindergarten Experience					
District	SY 2004-2005 % of Kindergartners	SY 2006-2007 % of Kindergartners	District	SY 2004-2005 % of Kindergartners	SY 2006-2007 % of Kindergartners
Fairfield Co.					
Bethel SD	84.5%	87.2%	Norwalk SD	81.0%	85.1%
Bridgeport SD	63.7%	65.5%	Redding SD	92.8%	98.5%
Brookfield SD	90.3%	96.2%	Ridgefield SD	87.1%	88.3%
Danbury SD	73.6%	65.0%	Shelton SD	87.3%	87.1%
Darien SD	99.7%	97.6%	Sherman SD	86.7%	93.6%
Easton SD	91.9%	82.4%	Stamford SD	80.3%	81.6%
Fairfield SD	96.2%	94.6%	Stratford SD	80.2%	64.5%
Greenwich SD	93.8%	94.9%	Trumbull SD	86.4%	87.9%
Monroe SD	92.9%	91.4%	Weston SD	96.7%	99.0%
New Canaan SD	99.4%	99.3%	Westport SD	100.0%	95.5%
New Fairfield SD	90.9%	90.1%	Wilton SD	99.7%	98.7%
Newtown SD	87.8%	88.1%			
Hartford Co.					
Avon SD	87.0%	81.6%	Manchester SD	61.9%	66.7%
Berlin SD	92.7%	88.2%	Marlborough SD	76.9%	79.8%
Bloomfield SD	87.3%	83.5%	New Britain SD	43.7%	63.8%
Bristol SD	81.5%	86.2%	Newington SD	85.7%	81.3%
Canton SD	89.5%	91.5%	Plainville SD	83.4%	76.4%
East Granby SD	91.5%	89.3%	Rocky Hill SD	81.9%	95.0%
East Hartford SD	60.6%	48.0%	Simsbury SD	93.4%	92.1%
East Windsor SD	86.2%	76.0%	Southington SD	90.0%	82.1%
Enfield SD	69.0%	73.0%	South Windsor SD	91.3%	82.9%
Farmington SD	93.9%	91.7%	Suffield SD	79.9%	89.0%
Glastonbury SD	90.7%	95.4%	West Hartford SD	81.5%	85.0%
Granby SD	94.6%	96.5%	Wethersfield SD	82.5%	92.9%
Hartford SD	55.2%	67.5%	Windsor SD	83.6%	82.2%
Hartland SD	76.2%	81.8%	Windsor Locks SD	72.0%	58.7%
Litchfield Co.					
Barkhamsted SD	83.1%	94.2%	North Canaan SD	85.4%	36.8%
Canaan SD	70.0%	77.8%	Plymouth SD	84.7%	81.6%
Colebrook SD	100.0%	78.6%	Salisbury SD	48.6%	82.8%
Cornwall SD	85.7%	85.7%	Sharon SD	47.8%	30.8%
Kent SD	90.6%	90.6%	Thomaston SD	72.3%	71.4%
Litchfield SD	65.1%	77.2%	Torrington SD	78.4%	74.4%
New Hartford SD	92.7%	88.5%	Watertown SD	81.6%	70.6%
New Milford SD	61.7%	76.2%	Winchester SD	69.2%	68.5%
Norfolk SD	57.9%	88.9%			
Middlesex Co.					
Chester SD	95.3%	95.3%	Essex SD	98.6%	84.1%
Clinton SD	59.6%	72.1%	Middletown SD	87.5%	83.0%
Cromwell SD	77.5%	86.3%	Old Saybrook SD	92.9%	94.8%
Deep River SD	56.1%	46.4%	Portland SD	85.5%	92.3%
East Haddam SD	85.7%	86.0%	Westbrook SD	92.1%	83.6%
East Hampton SD	85.7%	89.9%			

Prekindergarten Experience

District	SY 2004-2005 % of Kindergartners	SY 2006-2007 % of Kindergartners	District	SY 2004-2005 % of Kindergartners	SY 2006-2007 % of Kindergartners
New Haven Co.					
Ansonia SD	45.1%	62.0%	New Haven SD	64.0%	65.2%
Bethany SD	84.6%	94.3%	North Branford SD	86.8%	95.0%
Branford SD	84.0%	85.7%	North Haven SD	81.3%	85.6%
Cheshire SD	89.8%	99.1%	Orange SD	96.3%	97.6%
East Haven SD	72.4%	70.0%	Oxford SD	92.9%	94.5%
Guilford SD	89.7%	82.9%	Seymour SD	73.2%	74.6%
Hamden SD	65.5%	85.9%	Wallingford SD	81.3%	84.4%
Madison SD	96.4%	94.7%	Waterbury SD	56.9%	60.4%
Meriden SD	83.3%	81.6%	West Haven SD	69.3%	71.0%
Milford SD	85.1%	82.0%	Wolcott SD	77.1%	91.9%
Naugatuck SD	72.0%	77.1%	Woodbridge SD	95.7%	89.1%
New London Co.					
Bozrah SD	85.2%	80.8%	New London SD	59.8%	59.0%
Colchester SD	66.2%	82.3%	North Stonington SD	91.8%	87.5%
East Lyme SD	86.0%	93.5%	Norwich SD	65.8%	79.3%
Franklin SD	82.6%	94.7%	Preston SD	72.5%	72.7%
Griswold SD	79.8%	88.5%	Salem SD	87.9%	72.5%
Groton SD	72.4%	72.8%	Sprague SD	75.0%	77.8%
Lebanon SD	76.8%	87.8%	Stonington SD	64.6%	86.5%
Ledyard SD	73.8%	78.5%	Voluntown SD	96.7%	84.8%
Lisbon SD	91.8%	91.9%	Waterford SD	83.7%	65.3%
Montville SD	50.0%	74.9%			
Tolland Co.					
Andover SD	80.5%	69.4%	Somers SD	81.4%	88.6%
Bolton SD	89.6%	83.3%	Stafford SD	73.3%	70.1%
Columbia SD	95.4%	88.5%	Tolland SD	58.2%	68.1%
Coventry SD	60.6%	62.8%	Union SD	100.0%	77.8%
Ellington SD	78.2%	66.1%	Vernon SD	79.2%	74.4%
Hebron SD	98.1%	97.1%	Willington SD	78.8%	83.3%
Mansfield SD	79.4%	79.7%			
Windham Co.					
Ashford SD	83.0%	94.3%	Pomfret SD	68.4%	80.9%
Brooklyn SD	82.0%	87.5%	Putnam SD	74.7%	67.8%
Canterbury SD	80.4%	70.9%	Scotland SD	83.3%	88.0%
Chaplin SD	60.7%	76.2%	Sterling SD	93.7%	76.2%
Eastford SD	59.1%	55.0%	Thompson SD	73.3%	75.9%
Hampton SD	88.9%	100.0%	Windham SD	76.1%	80.6%
Killingly SD	65.9%	72.9%	Woodstock SD	68.5%	94.7%
Plainfield SD	66.2%	65.8%			
RESCs					
Charter/Magnet					
CONNECTICUT					
	77.0%	79.3%			



be a barrier for families who are unaware of pre-K options and their importance.

Data for this indicator are obtained from parental self-reports at the time children enter kindergarten. Local early education teachers and administrators express the following concerns about these data: (1) data collection has not been standardized in every school district; (2) the definition of “preschool” may be different for families and administrators; and (3) a written survey of parents usually is less accurate than collecting attendance data from all pre-K programs in a district. To fully understand what is happening in school districts related to pre-K experience, methods of data collection must be changed, local strategies and situations must be better understood by state planners, and adequate funding must be available.

Barbara Tacchi

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Note: See page 60 for list of Charter/Magnet Schools and RESCs

Key * Total average not calculated by the Connecticut State Department of Education
RESCs Regional Education Service Centers
SY School Year



Connecticut Mastery Test and Connecticut Academic Performance Test

A comparison of the results from the 2006 and 2008 Connecticut Mastery Test (CMT) and Connecticut Academic Performance Test (CAPT) reveals that on a *school-by-school* rather than district basis, high schools posted solid improvement, middle schools had smaller gains, and elementary scores remained flat. Despite the overall gains in high school, urban high schools continue to significantly underperform their wealthier suburban peers.

Connecticut's achievement gap between poor and non-poor students, already the largest achievement gap of any state according to the National

Connecticut Mastery Test Scores - 4th Graders

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2007-2008			District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2007-2008		
	Total Tested	# Met	% Met	Total Tested	# Met	% Met		Total Tested	# Met	% Met	Total Tested	# Met	% Met
Fairfield County	** 11,163	5,485	49.1%	11,283	5,635	49.9%							
Bethel SD	240	144	60.0%	239	139	58.2%	Norwalk SD	771	231	30.0%	782	240	30.7%
Bridgeport SD	1,632	182	11.2%	1,681	225	13.4%	Redding SD	135	73	54.1%	157	108	68.8%
Brookfield SD	240	168	70.0%	199	138	69.3%	Ridgefield SD	458	319	69.7%	419	316	75.4%
Danbury SD	685	219	32.0%	705	244	34.6%	Shelton SD	420	208	49.5%	471	214	45.4%
Darien SD	383	268	70.0%	391	288	73.7%	Sherman SD	60	40	66.7%	46	27	58.7%
Easton SD	128	98	76.6%	130	98	75.4%	Stamford SD	1,166	477	40.9%	1,105	413	37.4%
Fairfield SD	762	471	61.8%	835	532	63.7%	Stratford SD	599	214	35.7%	582	209	35.9%
Greenwich SD	689	475	68.9%	704	446	63.4%	Trumbull SD	508	338	66.5%	530	378	71.3%
Monroe SD	346	202	58.4%	308	211	68.5%	Weston SD	187	142	75.9%	212	151	71.2%
New Canaan SD	342	262	76.6%	312	244	78.2%	Westport SD	436	302	69.3%	445	321	72.1%
New Fairfield SD	226	127	56.2%	236	134	56.8%	Wilton SD	341	261	76.5%	356	240	67.4%
Newtown SD	409	264	64.5%	438	319	72.8%							
Hartford County	** 10,466	4,341	41.5%	10,771	4,391	40.8%							
Avon SD	303	247	81.5%	274	202	73.7%	Manchester SD	532	211	39.7%	525	218	41.5%
Berlin SD	250	155	62.0%	257	157	61.1%	Marlborough SD	91	49	53.8%	86	47	54.7%
Bloomfield SD	175	46	26.3%	162	49	30.2%	New Britain SD	762	97	12.7%	860	99	11.5%
Bristol SD	677	317	46.8%	690	272	39.4%	Newington SD	346	171	49.4%	314	167	53.2%
Canton SD	150	88	58.7%	118	69	58.5%	Plainville SD	180	81	45.0%	200	86	43.0%
East Granby SD	76	37	48.7%	80	40	50.0%	Rocky Hill SD	197	100	50.8%	232	121	52.2%
East Hartford SD	510	83	16.3%	525	107	20.4%	Simsbury SD	394	278	70.6%	386	285	73.8%
East Windsor SD	126	43	34.1%	117	41	35.0%	Southington SD	519	315	60.7%	505	293	58.0%
Enfield SD	435	174	40.0%	472	178	37.7%	South Windsor SD	380	226	59.5%	363	215	59.2%
Farmington SD	326	216	66.3%	334	231	69.2%	Suffield SD	212	127	59.9%	201	126	62.7%
Glastonbury SD	557	353	63.4%	542	304	56.1%	West Hartford SD	740	394	53.2%	828	455	55.0%
Granby SD	186	110	59.1%	198	123	62.1%	Wethersfield SD	275	124	45.1%	332	189	56.9%
Hartford SD	1,590	122	7.7%	1,712	154	9.0%	Windsor SD	300	113	37.7%	282	102	36.2%
Hartland SD	30	14	46.7%	23	14	60.9%	Windsor Locks SD	147	50	34.0%	153	47	30.7%
Litchfield County	** 1,701	730	42.9%	1,707	711	41.7%							
Barkhamsted SD	46	32	69.6%	45	17	37.8%	North Canaan SD	39	18	46.2%	36	20	55.6%
Canaan SD	+			9	6	66.7%	Plymouth SD	142	62	43.7%	128	43	33.6%
Colebrook SD	+			19	8	42.1%	Salisbury SD	27	17	63.0%	31	19	61.3%
Cornwall SD	+			10	6	60.0%	Sharon SD	26	12	46.2%	25	6	24.0%
Kent SD	30	17	56.7%	22	11	50.0%	Thomaston SD	95	37	38.9%	95	30	31.6%
Litchfield SD	73	46	63.0%	92	54	58.7%	Torrington SD	346	115	33.2%	390	137	35.1%
New Hartford SD	91	53	58.2%	87	49	56.3%	Watertown SD	261	96	36.8%	224	112	50.0%
New Milford SD	374	171	45.7%	357	152	42.6%	Winchester SD	121	43	35.5%	118	30	25.4%
Norfolk SD	30	11	36.7%	19	11	57.9%							
Middlesex Co.	** 1,472	672	45.7%	1,534	730	47.6%							
Chester SD	50	24	48.0%	54	26	48.1%	Essex SD	71	30	42.3%	68	43	63.2%
Clinton SD	167	85	50.9%	166	73	44.0%	Middletown SD	415	171	41.2%	417	167	40.0%
Cromwell SD	146	71	48.6%	164	79	48.2%	Old Saybrook SD	121	63	52.1%	132	67	50.8%
Deep River SD	42	16	38.1%	53	34	64.2%	Portland SD	135	54	40.0%	125	56	44.8%
East Haddam SD	111	63	56.8%	104	55	52.9%	Westbrook SD	65	33	50.8%	66	42	63.6%
East Hampton SD	149	62	41.6%	185	88	47.6%							

Connecticut Mastery Test Scores - 4th Graders

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2007-2008			District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2007-2008		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals		Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals
New Haven Co.	** 9,270	3,421	36.9%	9,280	3,347	36.1%							
Ansonia SD	201	60	29.9%	189	85	45.0%	New Haven SD	1,370	190	13.9%	1,416	242	17.1%
Bethany SD	85	42	49.4%	78	47	60.3%	North Branford SD	195	73	37.4%	189	71	37.6%
Branford SD	285	151	53.0%	260	139	53.5%	North Haven SD	329	164	49.8%	278	136	48.9%
Cheshire SD	398	251	63.1%	391	230	58.8%	Orange SD	213	122	57.3%	206	133	64.6%
Derby SD	108	36	33.3%	89	19	21.3%	Oxford SD	181	103	56.9%	173	88	50.9%
East Haven SD	279	94	33.7%	285	96	33.7%	Seymour SD	171	99	57.9%	204	101	49.5%
Guilford SD	313	198	63.3%	275	179	65.1%	Wallingford SD	489	232	47.4%	533	223	41.8%
Hamden SD	421	126	29.9%	460	135	29.3%	Waterbury SD	1,423	277	19.5%	1,414	293	20.7%
Madison SD	289	218	75.4%	299	213	71.2%	West Haven SD	484	159	32.9%	562	161	28.6%
Meriden SD	712	179	25.1%	709	178	25.1%	Wolcott SD	244	158	64.8%	213	135	63.4%
Milford SD	574	308	53.7%	576	270	46.9%	Woodbridge SD	114	68	59.6%	117	79	67.5%
Naugatuck SD	392	113	28.8%	364	94	25.8%							
New London Co.	** 2,969	1,206	40.6%	2,865	1,209	42.2%							
Bozrah SD	33	12	36.4%	21	10	47.6%	New London SD	259	38	14.7%	259	17	6.6%
Colchester SD	255	112	43.9%	243	139	57.2%	North Stonington SD	60	28	46.7%	59	32	54.2%
East Lyme SD	208	118	56.7%	189	130	68.8%	Norwich SD	418	103	24.6%	405	96	23.7%
Franklin SD	26	21	80.8%	17	10	58.8%	Preston SD	58	27	46.6%	51	32	62.7%
Griswold SD	130	36	27.7%	132	48	36.4%	Salem SD	63	38	60.3%	61	44	72.1%
Groton SD	361	147	40.7%	359	133	37.0%	Sprague SD	33	14	42.4%	32	11	34.4%
Lebanon SD	107	54	50.5%	98	55	56.1%	Stonington SD	171	80	46.8%	195	92	47.2%
Ledyard SD	241	118	49.0%	215	111	51.6%	Voluntown SD	42	12	28.6%	27	15	55.6%
Lisbon SD	66	24	36.4%	66	28	42.4%	Waterford SD	213	115	54.0%	214	106	49.5%
Montville SD	225	109	48.4%	222	100	45.0%							
Tolland County	** 1,786	916	51.3%	1,677	843	50.3%							
Andover SD	55	26	47.3%	52	31	59.6%	Somers SD	130	58	44.6%	134	46	34.3%
Bolton SD	91	58	63.7%	74	55	74.3%	Stafford SD	147	65	44.2%	146	67	45.9%
Columbia SD	67	21	31.3%	62	21	33.9%	Tolland SD	241	124	51.5%	248	133	53.6%
Coventry SD	166	87	52.4%	157	75	47.8%	Union SD	+			9	4	44.4%
Ellington SD	188	112	59.6%	191	117	61.3%	Vernon SD	307	130	42.3%	245	95	38.8%
Hebron SD	188	117	62.2%	169	108	63.9%	Willington SD	72	39	54.2%	53	23	43.4%
Mansfield SD	134	79	59.0%	137	68	9.6%							
Windham County	** 1,296	460	35.5%	1,324	421	31.8%							
Ashford SD	56	23	41.1%	48	18	37.5%	Pomfret SD	63	37	58.7%	52	31	59.6%
Brooklyn SD	97	37	38.1%	101	44	43.6%	Putnam SD	80	21	26.3%	88	30	34.1%
Canterbury SD	53	25	47.2%	47	11	23.4%	Scotland SD	20	1	5.0%	34	6	17.6%
Chaplin SD	37	12	32.4%	18	1	5.6%	Sterling SD	53	14	26.4%	59	16	27.1%
Hampton SD	29	17	58.6%	17	10	58.8%	Thompson SD	126	42	33.3%	106	38	35.8%
Killingly SD	195	88	45.1%	192	67	34.9%	Windham SD	222	35	15.8%	265	44	16.6%
Plainfield SD	170	60	35.3%	193	69	35.8%	Woodstock SD	95	48	50.5%	104	36	34.6%
Reg School Dist	** 1,614	886	54.9%	1,588	882	55.5%	DCF				9	0.0%	
Charter/Magnet	** 164	44	26.8%	238	63	26.5%	RESCs	** 304	98	32.2%	321	106	33.0%
CONNECTICUT	** 42,205	18,259	43.3%	42,597	18,338	43.0%							



Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), increased between 2007 and 2008 across all grade levels on state tests. The gap between white students and both black and Hispanic students also increased—in elementary, middle, and high school. In fact, poor white students now score higher than non-poor black students in elementary, middle, and high school.

While state achievement as a whole was largely unchanged in elementary and middle school, several urban districts improved at a higher rate than the state average. Of Connecticut's



five largest districts, Hartford and New Haven beat the state average for performance gains by student cohorts in elementary and middle school (3.5 points and 2.6 points, respectively, to the state's 1.9 points). Hartford turned around a 10-year downtrend in 2008, improving at a faster rate than the state. In addition, a number of urban schools across Connecticut beat the statewide average for three years in a row, suggesting that sustained progress in closing the achievement gap is possible.¹

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Connecticut Academic Performance Test Scores - 10th Graders

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2007-2008			District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2007-2008		
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals		Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals
Fairfield Co.	** 9,926	3,831	38.6%	10,635	3,692	34.7%							
Bethel SD	271	135	49.8%	280	113	40.4%	Newtown SD	412	216	52.4%	436	190	43.6%
Bridgeport SD	1,101	65	5.9%	1,511	48	3.2%	Norwalk SD	780	147	18.8%	836	145	17.3%
Brookfield SD	242	109	45.0%	270	132	48.9%	Ridgefield SD	431	284	65.9%	438	306	69.9%
Danbury SD	680	140	20.6%	713	126	17.7%	Shelton SD	437	143	32.7%	426	124	29.1%
Darien SD	244	154	63.1%	292	179	61.3%	Stamford SD	1,090	212	19.4%	1,090	196	18.0%
Fairfield SD	634	371	58.5%	702	381	54.3%	Stratford SD	596	143	24.0%	581	112	19.3%
Greenwich SD	684	364	53.2%	686	273	39.8%	Trumbull SD	506	218	43.1%	572	276	48.3%
Monroe SD	387	198	51.2%	297	137	46.1%	Weston SD	197	129	65.5%	218	151	69.3%
New Canaan SD	328	216	65.9%	300	209	69.7%	Westport SD	390	261	66.9%	412	265	64.3%
New Fairfield SD	217	138	63.6%	264	131	49.6%	Wilton SD	299	188	62.9%	311	198	63.7%
Hartford Co.	** 10,120	3,170	31.3%	10,520	2,981	28.3%							
Avon SD	245	161	65.7%	277	153	55.2%	Manchester SD	557	99	17.8%	486	108	22.2%
Berlin SD	270	124	45.9%	240	91	37.9%	New Britain SD	658	55	8.4%	787	45	5.7%
Bloomfield SD	157	4	2.5%	191	7	3.7%	Newington SD	403	122	30.3%	393	147	37.4%
Bristol SD	661	164	24.8%	630	191	30.3%	Plainville SD	245	76	31.0%	228	64	28.1%
Canton SD	127	71	55.9%	134	89	66.4%	Rocky Hill SD	180	84	46.7%	200	68	34.0%
East Granby SD	70	38	54.3%	49	23	46.9%	Simsbury SD	378	217	57.4%	422	290	68.7%
East Hartford SD	633	92	14.5%	616	51	8.3%	Southington SD	540	161	29.8%	511	164	32.1%
East Windsor SD	145	36	24.8%	115	26	22.6%	South Windsor SD	415	199	48.0%	404	165	40.8%
Enfield SD	444	90	20.3%	488	77	15.8%	Suffield SD	212	110	51.9%	215	105	48.8%
Farmington SD	351	201	57.3%	359	204	56.8%	West Hartford SD	719	305	42.4%	785	335	42.7%
Glastonbury SD	513	316	61.6%	480	232	48.3%	Wethersfield SD	300	109	36.3%	319	111	34.8%
Granby SD	194	113	58.2%	182	95	52.2%	Windsor SD	352	114	32.4%	378	61	16.1%
Hartford SD	1,196	57	4.8%	1,485	51	3.4%	Windsor Locks SD	155	52	33.5%	146	28	19.2%
Litchfield Co.	** 1,288	396	30.7%	1,023	346	33.8%							
Litchfield SD	116	53	45.7%	112	57	50.9%	Torrington SD	332	71	21.4%	+		
New Milford SD	401	158	39.4%	422	172	40.8%	Watertown SD	225	47	20.9%	242	62	25.6%
Plymouth SD	112	24	21.4%	141	25	17.7%	Winchester SD	*			*		
Thomaston SD	102	43	42.2%	99	30	30.3%							
Middlesex Co.	** 1,159	411	35.5%	1,149	368	32.0%							
Clinton SD	186	65	34.9%	159	46	28.9%	Middletown SD	327	88	26.9%	294	54	18.4%
Cromwell SD	135	40	29.6%	140	59	42.1%	Old Saybrook SD	112	58	51.8%	125	72	57.6%
East Haddam SD	86	26	30.2%	120	33	27.5%	Portland SD	88	31	35.2%	94	23	24.5%
East Hampton SD	142	63	44.4%	144	51	35.4%	Westbrook SD	83	40	48.2%	73	30	41.1%

Connecticut Academic Performance Test Scores - 10th Graders

District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2007-2008			District	SY 2005-2006			SY 2007-2008			
	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals		Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	Total Tested	# Met Goals	% Met Goals	
New Haven Co.	**	7,606	1,855	24.4%	8,628	1,767	20.5%							
Ansonia SD	165	26	15.8%	174	23	13.2%	Naugatuck SD	340	79	23.2%	321	86	26.8%	
Branford SD	280	106	37.9%	321	114	35.5%	New Haven SD	1,272	82	6.4%	1,500	81	5.4%	
Cheshire SD	420	228	54.3%	418	197	47.1%	North Branford SD	183	67	36.6%	158	68	43.0%	
Derby SD	100	13	13.0%	110	8	7.3%	North Haven SD	277	126	45.5%	325	99	30.5%	
East Haven SD	290	51	17.6%	284	32	11.3%	Seymour SD	210	45	21.4%	211	49	23.2%	
Guilford SD	306	150	49.0%	287	161	56.1%	Wallingford SD	565	190	33.6%	546	172	31.5%	
Hamden SD	564	140	24.8%	565	95	16.8%	Waterbury SD	1,030	77	7.5%	1,144	69	6.0%	
Madison SD	327	211	64.5%	303	174	57.4%	West Haven SD	464	85	18.3%	459	47	10.2%	
Meriden SD	606	99	16.3%	607	53	8.7%	Wolcott SD	207	80	38.6%	227	56	24.7%	
Milford SD				557	153	27.5%								
New London Co.	**	2,418	785	32.5%	2,478	674	27.2%							
Colchester SD	243	85	35.0%	246	62	25.2%	Montville SD	208	61	29.3%	233	61	26.2%	
East Lyme SD	326	190	58.3%	317	150	47.3%	New London SD	173	8	4.6%	189	5	2.6%	
Griswold SD	192	39	20.3%	201	38	18.9%	North Stonington SD	62	23	37.1%	56	22	39.3%	
Groton SD	368	93	25.3%	344	69	20.1%	Norwich SD	*			*			
Lebanon SD	130	35	26.9%	145	36	24.8%	Stonington SD	204	77	37.7%	203	78	38.4%	
Ledyard SD	265	91	34.3%	269	75	27.9%	Waterford SD	247	83	33.6%	241	78	32.4%	
Tolland Co.	**	1,134	480	42.3%	1,192	449	37.7%							
Bolton SD	62	34	54.8%	66	30	45.5%	Stafford SD	117	53	45.3%	122	46	37.7%	
Coventry SD	153	49	32.0%	134	45	33.6%	Tolland SD	189	82	43.4%	236	90	38.1%	
Ellington SD	178	90	50.6%	194	102	52.6%	Vernon SD	293	107	36.5%	294	68	23.1%	
Somers SD	142	65	45.8%	146	68	46.6%	Woodstock	*			*			
Windham Co.	**	843	116	13.8%	924	117	12.7%							
Killingly SD	198	21	10.6%	220	37	6.8%	Thompson SD	96	23	24.0%	100	10	10.0%	
Plainfield SD	203	19	9.4%	239	26	10.9%	Windham SD	228	36	15.8%	265	35	13.2%	
Putnam SD	118	17	14.4%	100	9	9.0%								
Regional Schools	**	3,349	1,543	46.1%	3,288	1,534	46.7%	DCF	71	0	0.0%	77	0	0.0%
Charter/Magnet	**	114	3	2.6%	149	14	9.4%	CT Tech HS	2,573	16	0.6%	2,559	273	10.7%
RESCs	**	106	26	24.5%	141	28	19.9%	Other	++ ** 1,002	315	31.4%	1,027	261	25.4%
CONNECTICUT		37,957	12,590	33.2%	43,790	12,504	28.6%							

Note:

See page 60 for list of Regional School Districts, Charter/Magnet Schools, RESCs, DCF, and Technical High Schools

Endnotes

1 Connecticut Coalition for Achievement Now (ConnCAN). (2008.) *The State of Connecticut Public Education: A 2008 Report Card for Connecticut Public Schools*. New Haven, CT.

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
- ** County and special category totals and average percentages have been calculated by author
- + Data not available
- ++ Gilbert School, Norwich Free Academy, and Woodstock Academy
- SY School Year



Cumulative Dropout Rate

From 2004 to 2006, cumulative dropout rates for nearly three out of four Connecticut school districts improved, a very positive trend. The cumulative dropout rate in Hartford was cut by nearly one-third, from 20.8 percent for the Class of 2004 to 13.8 percent for the Class of 2006. Norwalk reduced its cumulative dropout rate from 10.1 percent to 3.1 percent, Hamden from 15.7 percent to 3.9 percent, and Derby from 9.6 percent to 2.9 percent. Yet, despite the improvements, there are still districts with unacceptably high dropout rates. New Britain had the highest cumulative dropout rate (23.9 percent); Bridgeport had the second highest (22.4 percent).

Connecticut's cumulative dropout rate is calculated by adding up the number of high school students in a class who drop out of school over a four-year period and expressing it as a proportion of the full class cohort. This method of calculation is known as a "leaver" rate. Thirty-two states use a "leaver" formula to estimate dropout and graduation rates.¹

Across the country, the manner of calculating dropout and graduation rates has become controversial as at least four different formulas are used by different states. As a result, there are no uniform accountability data.

In 2005, the National Governor's Association brokered a compact with the 50 state governors to establish a uniform measure for dropout and graduation rates. In 2007, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education set this agreement in regulation, requiring all states to calculate graduation and dropout rates using the same formula by 2013. To comply, states will have to assign a single identification number to students and track their progress through school over the four-year period. This uniform calculation will distinguish between dropouts and those students who transfer to another school, district, or state; leave high school to enroll in a GED program; or remain in high

Cumulative Dropout Rate

District	Class of 2004	Class of 2006	District	Class of 2004	Class of 2006
Fairfield Co.					
Bethel SD	1.9%	0.4%	Newtown SD	3.3%	4.1%
Bridgeport SD	25.9%	22.4%	Norwalk SD	10.1%	3.1%
Brookfield SD	0.4%	0.9%	Ridgefield SD	0.9%	1.0%
Danbury SD	12.1%	7.9%	Shelton SD	7.7%	6.0%
Darien SD	1.2%	1.2%	Stamford SD	9.5%	7.3%
Fairfield SD	2.8%	1.5%	Stratford SD	7.2%	5.8%
Greenwich SD	3.7%	2.8%	Trumbull SD	7.4%	3.3%
Monroe SD	0.6%	0.9%	Weston SD	0.0%	0.0%
New Canaan SD	0.0%	0.0%	Westport SD	1.1%	0.0%
New Fairfield SD	2.1%	1.2%	Wilton SD	0.4%	0.3%
Hartford Co.					
Avon SD	0.0%	0.0%	Manchester SD	4.6%	5.8%
Berlin SD	4.6%	3.8%	New Britain SD	22.7%	23.9%
Bloomfield SD	11.1%	4.6%	Newington SD	2.7%	0.9%
Bristol SD	7.0%	5.2%	Plainville SD	4.8%	2.6%
Canton SD	0.9%	0.8%	Rocky Hill SD	2.2%	4.1%
East Granby SD	5.3%	0.0%	Simsbury SD	2.1%	1.5%
East Hartford SD	8.6%	8.3%	Southington SD	5.3%	8.0%
East Windsor SD	11.3%	8.0%	South Windsor SD	5.3%	3.1%
Enfield SD	12.6%	8.4%	Suffield SD	3.0%	2.1%
Farmington SD	5.7%	1.9%	West Hartford SD	5.2%	4.3%
Glastonbury SD	2.8%	0.8%	Wethersfield SD	9.9%	3.9%
Granby SD	4.1%	2.1%	Windsor SD	7.9%	6.3%
Hartford SD	20.8%	13.8%	Windsor Locks SD	13.7%	6.4%
Litchfield Co.					
Litchfield SD	3.0%	3.1%	Torrington SD	16.0%	12.4%
New Milford SD	1.1%	3.5%	Watertown SD	6.9%	3.2%
Plymouth SD	5.3%	8.2%	Winchester SD	**	**
Thomaston SD	9.1%	2.9%			
Middlesex Co.					
Clinton SD	4.5%	2.6%	Middletown SD	4.8%	4.4%
Cromwell SD	0.8%	3.0%	Old Saybrook SD	0.0%	0.0%
East Haddam SD	9.3%	1.9%	Portland SD	3.0%	0.0%
East Hampton SD	0.8%	1.4%	Westbrook SD	1.3%	1.3%

Cumulative Dropout Rate

District	Class of 2004	Class of 2006	District	Class of 2004	Class of 2006
New Haven Co.					
Ansonia SD	9.0%	7.3%	Naugatuck SD	11.3%	6.3%
Branford SD	5.2%	3.5%	New Haven SD	18.7%	16.2%
Cheshire SD	3.9%	3.0%	North Branford SD	2.8%	2.1%
Derby SD	9.6%	2.9%	North Haven SD	5.2%	1.8%
East Haven SD	4.8%	2.1%	Seymour SD	8.7%	10.8%
Guilford SD	2.0%	1.7%	Wallingford SD	4.5%	4.3%
Hamden SD	15.7%	3.9%	Waterbury SD	10.3%	13.1%
Madison SD	3.9%	0.4%	West Haven SD	5.8%	5.3%
Meriden SD	11.1%	7.3%	Wolcott SD	5.1%	5.5%
Milford SD	6.9%	7.5%			
New London Co.					
Colchester SD	4.7%	2.3%	Montville SD	8.1%	4.4%
East Lyme SD	3.6%	6.8%	New London SD	60.5%	19.0%
Griswold SD	10.6%	10.7%	North Stonington SD	9.8%	4.0%
Groton SD	3.5%	2.6%	Norwich SD	**	**
Lebanon SD	3.4%	0.7%	Stonington SD	12.3%	6.9%
Ledyard SD	7.4%	4.4%	Waterford SD	2.9%	4.4%
Tolland Co.					
Bolton SD	1.2%	1.1%	Stafford SD	7.7%	8.9%
Coventry SD	5.8%	1.4%	Tolland SD	4.2%	1.8%
Ellington SD	4.5%	2.2%	Vernon SD	8.5%	8.8%
Somers SD	7.4%	3.0%			
Windham Co.					
Killingly SD	23.0%	19.0%	Thompson SD	12.3%	7.7%
Plainfield SD	24.3%	18.6%	Windham SD	17.9%	8.8%
Putnam SD	17.4%	10.4%	Woodstock	**	**
Regional Schools					
* * *			Charter/Magnet * *		
RESCs					
* * *			Other ++ * *		
Technical HS					
* * *					
CONNECTICUT					
8.8%		6.6%			



school longer than their classmates. Connecticut is scheduled to meet the regulation in 2010.

Once Connecticut begins to use the required federal formula, cumulative dropout and graduation rates may look very different.

Barbara Edinberg
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 Bridgeport Child Advocacy Coalition

Note:

See page 60 for list of Regional School Districts, Charter/Magnet Schools, RESCs, DCF, and Technical High Schools.

Endnotes

1 Editorial Projects in Education Research Center. (2008). *School to College: Can State P-16 Councils Ease the Transition?* A special supplement to Education Week's *Diplomas Count*. Bethesda, MD.

- * Total percentages not calculated by the Connecticut State Department of Education
- ** Most or all high school students in the towns attend endowed and incorporated academies: Norwich students attend Norwich Free Academy; Winchester students attend Gilbert School; and Woodstock students attend Woodstock Academy
- ++ Gilbert School, Norwich Free Academy, and Woodstock Academy

Chapter Four

HEALTH

LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

INFANT MORTALITY (BIRTH TO ONE YEAR)

TEEN BIRTHS (AGES 15-17)

HUSKY A AND B (BIRTH TO 19) -

CHILD ENROLLMENT





Late or No Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is an important part of delivering healthy babies. Mothers who seek health care early in their pregnancies are more likely to reduce risk factors associated with pregnancy and to identify fetal health problems early on. According to Connecticut data compiled by the Connecticut Department of Public Health, in 2006, non-Hispanic black/African American (25.4 percent) and Hispanic (24.9 percent) women were three times more likely to receive late or no prenatal care compared to non-Hispanic white women (8.6 percent).¹

Late or No Prenatal Care									
Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006		Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Fairfield Co.	1,396	12.2%	1,482	12.5%					
Bethel	12	6.2%	25	11.9%	Norwalk	199	15.4%	160	12.2%
Bridgeport	469	20.7%	525	21.1%	Redding	3	*	2	*
Brookfield	17	9.6%	19	11.6%	Ridgefield	20	7.8%	18	7.7%
Danbury	193	19.0%	233	19.6%	Shelton	20	4.8%	19	4.8%
Darien	8	2.6%	6	2.1%	Sherman	1	*	4	*
Easton	1	*	2	*	Stamford	279	15.5%	278	14.9%
Fairfield	30	4.7%	24	3.5%	Stratford	52	10.0%	60	9.9%
Greenwich	27	3.9%	35	5.2%	Trumbull	11	2.8%	12	3.4%
Monroe	9	4.5%	6	3.6%	Weston	4	*	4	*
New Canaan	5	2.6%	9	4.7%	Westport	6	2.4%	10	4.3%
New Fairfield	10	6.1%	5	3.9%	Wilton	6	3.7%	9	5.1%
Newtown	14	5.1%	17	7.1%					
Hartford Co.	1,908	18.4%	2,025	19.4%					
Avon	16	9.2%	18	11.7%	Manchester	102	14.4%	122	16.4%
Berlin	19	10.9%	17	10.4%	Marlborough	5	7.0%	4	*
Bloomfield	36	20.5%	21	11.4%	New Britain	241	23.1%	249	22.9%
Bristol	83	11.5%	77	10.6%	Newington	39	15.3%	27	9.8%
Burlington	6	5.6%	7	7.2%	Plainville	27	15.3%	18	10.2%
Canton	7	6.3%	6	5.9%	Rocky Hill	15	8.0%	25	12.8%
East Granby	5	8.8%	2	*	Simsbury	20	9.3%	29	15.2%
East Hartford	145	22.7%	182	26.0%	Southington	45	9.6%	32	7.6%
East Windsor	13	12.6%	13	12.4%	South Windsor	24	11.6%	28	12.6%
Enfield	66	14.2%	46	10.3%	Suffield	9	7.6%	9	7.8%
Farmington	22	9.4%	27	13.1%	West Hartford	88	11.9%	77	12.0%
Glastonbury	23	6.7%	25	7.7%	Wethersfield	34	12.7%	38	15.3%
Granby	9	9.1%	7	7.1%	Windsor	47	16.5%	52	16.2%
Hartford	746	35.6%	846	37.8%	Windsor Locks	14	14.0%	21	18.8%
Hartland	2	*	0						
Litchfield Co.	149	7.8%	162	8.7%					
Barkhamsted	3	*	2	*	Norfolk	0		1	*
Bethlehem	2	*	3	*	North Canaan	2	*	1	*
Bridgewater	2	*	0		Plymouth	6	5.3%	10	7.4%
Canaan	1	*	3	*	Roxbury	2	*	6	27.3%
Colebrook	1	*	1	*	Salisbury	4	*	2	*
Cornwall	1	*	0		Sharon	1	*	1	*
Goshen	5	26.3%	2	*	Thomaston	3	*	5	7.0%
Harwinton	3	*	4	*	Torrington	40	9.2%	54	13.1%
Kent	6	22.2%	2	*	Warren	1	*	0	
Litchfield	7	9.9%	3	*	Washington	0		1	*
Morris	3	*	0		Watertown	10	4.7%	15	7.0%
New Hartford	2	*	9	13.4%	Winchester	13	11.9%	8	6.7%
New Milford	24	6.6%	22	6.8%	Woodbury	7	7.7%	7	8.0%
Middlesex Co.	145	8.1%	162	9.7%					
Chester	3	*	5	15.6%	East Hampton	14	10.1%	10	5.9%
Clinton	7	4.9%	13	9.2%	Essex	5	6.4%	3	*
Cromwell	8	5.6%	18	13.7%	Haddam	2	*	7	7.6%
Deep River	7	11.5%	3	*	Killingworth	3	*	2	*
Durham	4	*	3	*	Middlefield	4	*	2	*
East Haddam	9	8.6%	10	11.1%	Middletown	59	10.7%	66	12.2%

Late or No Prenatal Care

Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006		Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Middlesex Co. contd.									
Old Saybrook	4	*	6	7.9%	Westbrook	9	13.4%	2	*
Portland	7	6.6%	12	14.5%					
New Haven Co.									
	1,121	11.3%	1,409	13.8%					
Ansonia	26	10.4%	22	8.7%	New Haven	374	19.6%	501	23.5%
Beacon Falls	2	*	4	*	North Branford	7	6.2%	8	5.8%
Bethany	0		4	*	North Haven	6	2.8%	10	5.0%
Branford	14	6.1%	12	5.0%	Orange	7	5.5%	6	5.5%
Cheshire	6	2.2%	12	5.2%	Oxford	9	6.3%	3	*
Derby	6	3.7%	16	9.1%	Prospect	7	6.7%	6	7.6%
East Haven	16	5.3%	38	11.9%	Seymour	10	5.5%	10	6.1%
Guilford	5	2.7%	10	5.6%	Southbury	7	4.5%	11	7.9%
Hamden	49	8.0%	67	10.1%	Wallingford	32	7.4%	43	10.1%
Madison	5	3.4%	10	7.8%	Waterbury	242	14.9%	255	15.4%
Meriden	113	14.4%	157	17.8%	West Haven	97	14.1%	130	17.1%
Middlebury	7	10.0%	4	*	Wolcott	8	5.3%	10	8.2%
Milford	38	7.0%	39	7.8%	Woodbridge	2	*	3	*
Naugatuck	26	6.6%	18	4.6%					
New London Co.									
	322	10.2%	304	10.0%					
Bozrah	4	*	1	*	New London	50	12.8%	48	13.0%
Colchester	19	9.1%	8	4.7%	North Stonington	7	13.5%	5	10.6%
East Lyme	4	*	7	5.2%	Norwich	86	16.5%	99	17.6%
Franklin	3	*	2	*	Old Lyme	1	*	5	10.9%
Griswold	24	16.3%	10	7.1%	Preston	2	*	4	*
Groton	56	8.6%	52	8.0%	Salem	3	*	4	*
Lebanon	4	*	4	*	Sprague	2	*	3	*
Ledyard	15	8.5%	15	8.8%	Stonington	10	7.4%	7	5.6%
Lisbon	3	*	3	*	Voluntown	4	*	4	*
Lyme	3	*	1	*	Waterford	9	5.5%	10	6.2%
Montville	13	6.5%	12	7.3%					
Tolland Co.									
	118	8.8%	155	11.2%					
Andover	3	*	3	*	Somers	6	8.5%	9	13.6%
Bolton	4	*	5	14.3%	Stafford	10	8.5%	13	9.0%
Columbia	4	*	9	18.8%	Tolland	12	7.4%	23	14.5%
Coventry	6	5.5%	9	6.9%	Union	0		1	*
Ellington	8	5.4%	12	7.9%	Vernon	44	12.1%	47	13.6%
Hebron	4	*	7	6.4%	Willington	2	*	2	*
Mansfield	15	14.7%	15	14.0%					
Windham Co.									
	143	11.3%	159	12.1%					
Ashford	4	*	5	10.4%	Pomfret	4	*	2	*
Brooklyn	3	*	6	7.9%	Putnam	15	15.2%	10	9.2%
Canterbury	3	*	5	11.1%	Scotland	1	*	1	*
Chaplin	1	*	0		Sterling	3	*	2	*
Eastford	0		4	*	Thompson	13	14.3%	8	8.5%
Hampton	1	*	2	*	Windham	51	15.5%	64	19.1%
Killingly	24	10.7%	20	9.0%	Woodstock	4	*	5	9.8%
Plainfield	16	8.2%	25	12.8%					
CONNECTICUT									
	5,302	12.9%	5,858	14.0%					



In Connecticut the data demonstrate women living in urban cities and the outlying communities are more at risk for late or no prenatal care. The availability of routine prenatal care can play a part in reducing maternal death rates and miscarriages as well as birth defects. Connecticut is making progress toward the goal of continuous coverage for mothers and newborns under the HUSKY program and is helping ensure that women achieve early entry into prenatal care.

Elaine Zimmerman
Executive Director
Connecticut Commission on Children

Endnotes

1 Moran, J. (2008). *Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Low Birthweight for Connecticut*. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Department of Public Health.

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



Low Birthweight

Across Connecticut, the number of low-birthweight births increased between SFY 2004 and SFY 2006. Increases occurred throughout Fairfield, Hartford, New London, and Tolland Counties and in several large and moderate-size cities such as Bridgeport, Danbury, Groton, Hartford, New Britain, and Norwalk. The most notable declines were found in the cities of New Haven, New London, and Windham.

The increase in low birthweight in many towns and cities is cause for concern. The national target for low birthweight is 5 percent.¹ Connecticut's low birthweight is 8.1%.

Newborns weighing less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces are considered low birthweight. Low birthweight is primarily caused by premature or multiple births. The negative outcomes resulting from low birthweight are large and costly to both the child and society. They can include any or a mix of learning disabilities, poor educational outcomes, behavioral problems, hearing and vision impairments, cognitive deficiencies, and developmental disabilities.

Low Birthweight

Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006		Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Fairfield Co.	795	6.9%	907	7.7%					
Bethel	9	4.6%	14	6.7%	Norwalk	88	6.8%	93	7.1%
Bridgeport	199	8.6%	253	10.2%	Redding	5	5.9%	0	
Brookfield	7	3.9%	12	7.3%	Ridgefield	13	5.1%	18	7.7%
Danbury	69	6.8%	78	6.6%	Shelton	31	7.3%	26	6.5%
Darien	18	5.9%	25	8.6%	Sherman	1	*	6	18.2%
Easton	3	*	3	*	Stamford	147	8.1%	133	7.1%
Fairfield	39	6.2%	49	7.2%	Stratford	40	7.6%	61	10.0%
Greenwich	38	5.5%	39	5.8%	Trumbull	32	8.1%	31	8.7%
Monroe	14	6.9%	14	8.4%	Weston	2	*	10	11.8%
New Canaan	4	*	6	3.2%	Westport	8	3.2%	9	3.9%
New Fairfield	8	4.9%	5	3.9%	Wilton	10	6.2%	11	6.3%
Newtown	10	3.6%	11	4.6%					
Hartford Co.	919	8.8%	958	9.2%					
Avon	8	4.5%	9	5.8%	Manchester	60	8.4%	59	8.0%
Berlin	16	9.1%	14	8.5%	Marlborough	8	11.3%	4	*
Bloomfield	28	15.6%	21	11.4%	New Britain	100	9.5%	107	9.8%
Bristol	46	6.3%	55	7.6%	Newington	19	7.3%	26	9.5%
Burlington	4	*	5	5.2%	Plainville	12	6.8%	13	7.4%
Canton	8	7.1%	6	5.9%	Rocky Hill	18	9.6%	21	10.8%
East Granby	4	*	1	*	Simsbury	14	6.5%	7	3.7%
East Hartford	81	12.5%	76	10.8%	Southington	36	7.7%	25	5.9%
East Windsor	8	7.5%	6	5.7%	South Windsor	13	6.3%	13	5.9%
Enfield	28	5.9%	38	8.5%	Suffield	12	10.1%	5	4.3%
Farmington	14	6.0%	16	7.8%	West Hartford	50	6.7%	46	7.2%
Glastonbury	27	7.8%	21	6.4%	Wethersfield	24	8.9%	24	9.6%
Granby	6	5.9%	2	*	Windsor	25	8.6%	35	10.9%
Hartford	242	11.3%	294	13.1%	Windsor Locks	6	6.0%	9	8.0%
Hartland	2	*	0						
Litchfield Co.	142	7.3%	127	6.9%					
Barkhamsted	2	*	3	*	Norfolk	1	*	1	*
Bethlehem	1	*	2	*	North Canaan	3	*	1	*
Bridgewater	2	*	0	*	Plymouth	9	8.0%	9	6.6%
Canaan	3	*	4	*	Roxbury	0		3	*
Colebrook	3	*	0		Salisbury	2	*	2	*
Cornwall	0		1	*	Sharon	0		1	*
Goshen	5	26.3%	1	*	Thomaston	7	8.6%	8	11.3%
Harwinton	2	*	5	9.4%	Torrington	38	8.7%	26	6.3%
Kent	2	*	1	*	Warren	0		1	*
Litchfield	3	*	1	*	Washington	0		3	*
Morris	0		0		Watertown	20	9.4%	11	5.1%
New Hartford	4	*	1	*	Winchester	11	10.0%	16	13.3%
New Milford	21	5.8%	20	6.2%	Woodbury	3	*	6	6.8%
Middlesex Co.	130	7.2%	113	6.7%					
Chester	4	*	1	*	East Hampton	8	5.7%	23	13.6%
Clinton	9	6.3%	15	10.6%	Essex	2	*	2	*
Cromwell	15	10.2%	5	3.8%	Haddam	4	*	5	5.4%
Deep River	2	*	6	10.0%	Killingworth	0		3	*
Durham	8	9.4%	4	*	Middlefield	4	*	1	*
East Haddam	9	8.6%	5	5.6%	Middletown	43	7.8%	29	5.4%

Low Birthweight

Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006		Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006	
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%
Middlesex Co. contd.									
Old Saybrook	7	7.5%	3	*	Westbrook	6	9.0%	6	10.7%
Portland	9	8.3%	5	6.0%					
New Haven Co.									
	886	8.7%	874	8.5%					
Ansonia	24	9.4%	14	5.6%	New Haven	221	11.2%	205	9.6%
Beacon Falls	6	8.6%	2	*	North Branford	12	10.5%	9	6.5%
Bethany	2	*	0		North Haven	12	5.6%	19	9.5%
Branford	18	7.7%	14	5.8%	Orange	9	7.0%	8	7.3%
Cheshire	9	3.3%	15	6.5%	Oxford	14	9.8%	6	4.5%
Derby	9	5.4%	15	8.6%	Prospect	7	6.7%	4	*
East Haven	24	7.7%	26	8.2%	Seymour	7	3.8%	11	6.7%
Guilford	7	3.7%	16	9.0%	Southbury	8	5.2%	11	7.9%
Hamden	51	8.2%	55	8.3%	Wallingford	34	7.7%	28	6.6%
Madison	10	6.5%	6	4.7%	Waterbury	160	9.8%	180	10.8%
Meriden	66	8.3%	73	8.3%	West Haven	76	10.7%	60	7.9%
Middlebury	8	11.4%	3	*	Wolcott	11	7.3%	6	4.9%
Milford	45	8.2%	37	7.4%	Woodbridge	4	*	9	15.3%
Naugatuck	32	8.1%	42	10.6%					
New London Co.									
	198	6.2%	210	6.9%					
Bozrah	1	*	1	*	New London	42	10.7%	27	7.3%
Colchester	15	7.2%	10	5.9%	North Stonington	2	*	1	*
East Lyme	3	*	14	10.4%	Norwich	42	8.0%	44	7.8%
Franklin	1	*	1	*	Old Lyme	2	*	1	*
Griswold	9	6.1%	8	5.7%	Preston	2	*	2	*
Groton	29	4.4%	53	8.2%	Salem	0		1	*
Lebanon	4	*	5	7.7%	Sprague	1	*	1	*
Ledyard	8	4.5%	13	7.6%	Stonington	12	8.7%	8	6.4%
Lisbon	2	*	3	*	Voluntown	3	*	0	
Lyme	3	*	0		Waterford	9	5.4%	8	4.9%
Montville	8	4.0%	9	5.5%					
Tolland Co.									
	92	6.8%	105	7.6%					
Andover	2	*	7	21.2%	Somers	8	11.0%	2	*
Bolton	2	*	1	*	Stafford	11	9.2%	9	6.2%
Columbia	3	*	6	12.5%	Tolland	10	6.1%	20	12.6%
Coventry	6	5.4%	5	3.8%	Union	0		0	
Ellington	9	6.0%	6	4.0%	Vernon	20	5.6%	26	7.5%
Hebron	3	*	8	7.3%	Willington	4	*	2	*
Mansfield	14	13.3%	13	12.1%					
Windham Co.									
	110	8.6%	95	7.2%					
Ashford	3	*	3	*	Pomfret	4	*	3	*
Brooklyn	7	11.3%	6	7.9%	Putnam	11	10.9%	6	5.5%
Canterbury	2	*	2	*	Scotland	0		0	
Chaplin	0		0		Sterling	2	*	7	18.4%
Eastford	1	*	1	*	Thompson	11	11.6%	7	7.4%
Hampton	1	*	1	*	Windham	37	11.0%	22	6.6%
Killingly	19	8.4%	23	10.4%	Woodstock	2	*	1	*
Plainfield	10	5.1%	13	6.6%					
CONNECTICUT									
	3,078	8.0%	3,389	8.1%					

Factors causing low birthweight include: (1) maternal medical issues such as hypertension, periodontal infection, nutritional inadequacy, and teen or advanced age at childbearing; (2) socioeconomic factors such as poverty and low educational attainment; (3) family history; and (4) lifestyle. These causes can be complicated by a lack of health care or access to health care during pregnancy or before pregnancy. Women of child-bearing age need to be in good health, receiving routine and necessary health care, to support pregnancy and delivery.

In Connecticut, low birthweight also illustrates racial disparity. In 2006, 7 percent of white newborns were low birthweight compared to 12.7 percent of black newborns, and 8.8 percent of Hispanic newborns. This disparity needs reckoning on the community and policy levels.²

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Endnotes

- 1 Moran, J. (2008). *Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Low Birthweight for Connecticut*. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Department of Public Health.
- 2 Ibid.

Key SFY State Fiscal Year



Infant Mortality

Overall, there was a small decrease in the number of infant deaths in the two three-year periods between SFY 2002 and SFY 2006. The largest decrease took place in Fairfield County which moved from 173 infant fatalities to 149 per 1,000 live births. Five towns account for this shift: Danbury (44 to 15); Darien (40 to 1); Norwalk (30 to 12); Shelton (8 to 1); and Stamford (17 to 13). The greatest decline outside of Fairfield County occurred in Waterbury (48 to 35).

Increases were seen in Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven, with New Haven reporting the largest increase (69 to 81). Increases also occurred in Bloomfield (6 to 12), Bristol (10 to 16), Enfield (8 to 16), Groton (8 to 16), and Norwich (8 to 11). Note that two three-year periods does not provide enough information to determine long-term trends in infant mortality.

Infant Mortality (Birth to One Year)

Locality	2002-2004		2004-2006		Locality	2002-2004		2004-2006	
	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000		Total Deaths	Rate/1,000	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000
Fairfield Co.	173	5.3	149	4.2					
Bethel	4	*	4	*	Norwalk	30	7.7	12	3.0
Bridgeport	59	8.6	61	8.5	Redding	0		0	
Brookfield	1	*	1	*	Ridgefield	2	*	1	*
Danbury	44	13.2	15	4.4	Shelton	8	6.5	1	*
Darien	40	42.2	1	*	Sherman	2	*	2	*
Easton	0		1	*	Stamford	17	3.1	13	2.4
Fairfield	13	6.3	11	5.5	Stratford	12	7.1	13	7.7
Greenwich	2	*	3	*	Trumbull	3	*	5	4.5
Monroe	2	*	0		Weston	0		0	
New Canaan	1	*	1	*	Westport	2	*	2	*
New Fairfield	3	*	2	*	Wilton	0		0	
Newtown	1	*	0						
Hartford Co.	199	6.8	220	7.0					
Avon	5	10.0	2	*	Manchester	21	10.0	20	9.2
Berlin	3	*	3	*	Marlborough	0		1	*
Bloomfield	6	11.3	12	22.6	New Britain	24	8.0	26	8.1
Bristol	10	4.6	16	7.1	Newington	2	*	2	*
Burlington	1	*	0		Plainville	0		2	*
Canton	0		0		Rocky Hill	1	*	2	*
East Granby	0		1	*	Simsbury	2	*	0	
East Hartford	18	9.1	19	9.2	Southington	3	*	6	5.7
East Windsor	4	*	2	*	South Windsor	6	4.3	4	*
Enfield	8	5.8	16	11.6	Suffield	0		4	*
Farmington	5	7.4	1	*	West Hartford	10	4.7	6	2.9
Glastonbury	6	5.6	3	*	Wethersfield	3	*	3	*
Granby	0		0		Windsor	4	*	3	*
Hartford	57	8.8	66	10.1	Windsor Locks	0		0	
Hartland	0		0						
Litchfield Co.	21	3.7	20	3.6					
Barkhamsted	0		0		Norfolk	0		0	
Bethlehem	0		0		North Canaan	0		0	
Bridgewater	0		0		Plymouth	2	*	2	*
Canaan	0		0		Roxbury	0		0	
Colebrook	0		0		Salisbury	1	*	0	
Cornwall	0		0		Sharon	0		0	
Goshen	0		0		Thomaston	2	*	0	
Harwinton	0		1	*	Torrington	6	5.0	2	*
Kent	0		0		Warren	0		0	
Litchfield	0		0		Washington	0		0	
Morris	0		0		Watertown	4	*	4	*
New Hartford	0		1	*	Winchester	1	*	3	*
New Milford	5	4.9	7	6.7	Woodbury	0		0	
Middlesex Co.	29	5.3	18	3.5					
Chester	0		0		East Hampton	3	*	1	*
Clinton	2	*	2	*	Essex	1	*	2	*
Cromwell	3	*	3	*	Haddam	2	*	1	*
Deep River	0		0		Killingworth	0		1	*
Durham	0		0		Middlefield	0		0	
East Haddam	5	15.0	0		Middletown	12	7.1	7	4.3

Infant Mortality (Birth to One Year)

Locality	2002-2004		2004-2006		Locality	2002-2004		2004-2006	
	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000		Total Deaths	Rate/1,000	Total Deaths	Rate/1,000
Middlesex Co. contd.									
Old Saybrook	0		0		Westbrook	1	*	0	
Portland	0		1	*					
New Haven Co.									
Ansonia	5	6.4	6	8.1	New Haven	69	11.7	81	13.1
Beacon Falls	2	*	2	*	North Branford	1	*	0	
Bethany	0		0		North Haven	3	*	1	*
Branford	0		2		Orange	2	*	0	
Cheshire	1	*	2	*	Oxford	4	*	1	*
Derby	1	*	1	*	Prospect	0		2	*
East Haven	5	5.4	5	5.3	Seymour	4	*	2	*
Guilford	0		0		Southbury	2	*	1	*
Hamden	10	7.3	8	4.1	Wallingford	8	5.7	5	3.7
Madison	1	*	3	*	Waterbury	48	9.8	35	7.1
Meriden	18	7.3	17	6.8	West Haven	13	6.2	20	9.1
Middlebury	1	*	0		Wolcott	2	*	0	
Milford	6	3.6	9	5.6	Woodbridge	3	*	3	*
Naugatuck	4	*	7	5.9					
New London Co.									
Bozrah	0		1	*	New London	12	10.7	9	8.0
Colchester	5	8.2	0		North Stonington	0		0	
East Lyme	2	*	1	*	Norwich	8	5.1	11	7.0
Franklin	0		0		Old Lyme	1	*	0	
Griswold	0		1	*	Preston	4	*	0	
Groton	8	4.0	16	8.1	Salem	1	*	1	*
Lebanon	1	*	1	*	Sprague	1	*	1	*
Ledyard	5	9.0	3	*	Stonington	2	*	0	
Lisbon	1	*	1	*	Voluntown	1	*	0	
Lyme	0		0		Waterford	6	11.2	3	*
Montville	2	*	2	*					
Tolland Co.									
Andover	1	*	0		Somers	2	*	0	
Bolton	0		0		Stafford	2	*	4	*
Columbia	1	*	2	*	Tolland	3	*	2	*
Coventry	0		0		Union	1	*	0	
Ellington	4	*	0		Vernon	4	*	6	5.5
Hebron	0		0		Willington	0		1	*
Mansfield	3	*	3	*					
Windham Co.									
Ashford	0		0		Pomfret	0		0	
Brooklyn	2	*	3	*	Putnam	2	*	1	*
Canterbury	0		0		Scotland	0		1	*
Chaplin	0		0		Sterling	1	*	1	*
Eastford	0		2	*	Thompson	2	*	1	*
Hampton	0		1	*	Windham	5	4.9	7	7.1
Killingly	2	*	5	7.5	Woodstock	0		1	*
Plainfield	4	*	5	9.0					
CONNECTICUT	734	6.3	717	5.7					

According to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, infant mortality rates are a key indicator of general population health and are greatly affected by maternal education as well as race and ethnicity. In 2006, infant deaths among Connecticut children born to the most educated mothers—those with a BA or higher (3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births) was almost half that of the state rate overall (5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births). The infant mortality rate among children born to mothers with a high school diploma or less was 8.1 per 1,000 live births compared to 5.7 deaths per 1,000 births for children of mothers with some college education.¹

As in other child health indicators, racial and ethnic disparities can be seen in Connecticut's infant mortality rates. Between 2000 and 2002, infant mortality among babies born to black mothers was three times the rate of babies born to white mothers and more than twice the rate of babies born to Hispanic mothers.²

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Endnotes

- 1 Commission to Build a Healthier America. (2008). *Unrealized Health Potential: A Snapshot of Connecticut*. Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.
- 2 Ibid.

Teen Births

In general, the rate of teen births has declined nationally and in Connecticut over the past 15 years.

Births to teens, ages 15 through 17, stayed relatively consistent statewide when comparing SFY 2004 and SFY 2006 data. Some fluctuations occurred at the town level, but only two towns showed large changes. In West Hartford, teen births declined from 21 to 7 but in Torrington, the number rose from 4 to 17. The data show that some of our larger cities (Hartford and New London) appear to have experienced slight decreases in births to teens.

In 2006, Connecticut's rate of births to teens increased for the first time in a decade.¹ While some are concerned that this increase may be the sign of a trend reversal, it is too soon to tell for certain.

Health care professionals are increasingly concerned about the racial and ethnic disparities that play out in the state's teen birth rate. In Connecticut, black and Latina women are four and seven times more likely, respectively, to give birth as teens than white women.²

Against this backdrop, some cities are taking their teen birth rate seriously. Hartford, with its long-term *Breaking the Cycle* campaign, and New London are approaching the issue holistically. These cities are engaging community partners, health providers, parents, schools and faith

Teen Births (Ages 15-17)

Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006		Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006	
	Teen Births	Rate/1,000	Teen Births	Rate/1,000		Teen Births	Rate/1,000	Teen Births	Rate/1,000
Fairfield Co.	204	12.5	205	12.6					
Bethel	3	*	1	*	Norwalk	20	16.9	23	19.1
Bridgeport	107	36.4	116	39.8	Redding	0		0	
Brookfield	1	*	1	*	Ridgefield	0		1	*
Danbury	18	14.4	13	10.3	Shelton	4	*	4	*
Darien	0		0		Sherman	0		0	
Easton	0		0		Stamford	31	17.2	28	15.6
Fairfield	1	*	2	*	Stratford	14	15.5	7	8.0
Greenwich	2	*	2	*	Trumbull	1	*	0	
Monroe	0		2	*	Weston	0		0	
New Canaan	0		2	*	Westport	0		0	
New Fairfield	2	*	2	*	Willton	0		0	
Newtown	0		1	*					
Hartford Co.	300	18.0	282	16.5					
Avon	1	*	0		Manchester	13	13.0	12	11.9
Berlin	1	*	0		Marlborough	0		0	
Bloomfield	2	*	5	14.0	New Britain	57	44.1	65	50.5
Bristol	17	14.7	15	13.2	Newington	1	*	0	
Burlington	0		0		Plainville	0		0	
Canton	0		0		Rocky Hill	1	*	2	*
East Granby	0		0		Simsbury	0		0	
East Hartford	17	18.1	21	22.9	Southington	2	*	0	
East Windsor	2	*	0		South Windsor	2	*	0	
Enfield	9	10.4	5	5.9	Suffield	0		0	
Farmington	1	*	0		West Hartford	21	18.0	7	6.1
Glastonbury	0		1	*	Wethersfield	1	*	1	*
Granby	0		0		Windsor	3	*	5	8.2
Hartford	147	51.1	141	49.7	Windsor Locks	2	*	2	*
Hartland	0		0						
Litchfield Co.	18	4.8	25	6.6					
Barkhamsted	1	*	0		Norfolk	0		0	
Bethlehem	0		0		North Canaan	0		0	
Bridgewater	0		0		Plymouth	1	*	3	*
Canaan	1	*	0		Roxbury	0		0	
Colebrook	0		1	*	Salisbury	1	*	0	
Cornwall	0		0		Sharon	0		0	
Goshen	0		0		Thomaston	0		0	
Harwinton	1	*	0		Torrington	4	*	17	26.2
Kent	0		0		Warren	0		0	
Litchfield	1	*	0		Washington	0		0	
Morris	0		0		Watertown	2	*	1	*
New Hartford	0		0		Winchester	3	*	1	*
New Milford	3	*	2	*	Woodbury	0		0	
Middlesex Co.	15	5.1	20	6.9					
Chester	0		1	*	East Hampton	1	*	0	
Clinton	2	*	1	*	Essex	0		0	
Cromwell	0		1	*	Haddam	1	*	1	*
Deep River	0		1	*	Killingworth	0		0	
Durham	0		0		Middlefield	0		0	
East Haddam	0		1	*	Middletown	9	12.7	14	19.3

Teen Births (Ages 15-17)

Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006		Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006	
	Teen Births	Rate/1,000	Teen Births	Rate/1,000		Teen Births	Rate/1,000	Teen Births	Rate/1,000
Middlesex Co. contd.									
Old Saybrook	2	*	0		Westbrook	0		0	
Portland	0		0						
New Haven Co.									
Ansonia	9	26.5	3	*	New Haven	91	38.3	98	41.9
Beacon Falls	2	*	0		North Branford	0		0	
Bethany	0		0		North Haven	1	*	0	
Branford	0		2	*	Orange	0		0	
Cheshire	1	*	1	*	Oxford	0		0	
Derby	2	*	3	*	Prospect	2	*	0	
East Haven	4	*	5	10.0	Seymour	1	*	1	*
Guilford	1	*	1	*	Southbury	0		0	
Hamden	8	8.1	11	10.9	Wallingford	9	11.2	7	8.6
Madison	0		1	*	Waterbury	80	38.8	88	42.1
Meriden	31	27.6	33	29.3	West Haven	11	12.2	15	16.3
Middlebury	1	*	0		Wolcott	0		4	*
Milford	4	*	4	*	Woodbridge	0		0	
Naugatuck	5	7.1	4	*					
New London Co.									
Bozrah	1	*	0		New London	22	49.1	19	44.0
Colchester	0		0		North Stonington	0		1	*
East Lyme	0		2	*	Norwich	15	20.4	16	21.6
Franklin	0		0		Old Lyme	0		0	
Griswold	4	*	1	*	Preston	2	*	0	
Groton	14	23.0	11	18.3	Salem	1	*	1	*
Lebanon	1	*	1	*	Sprague	0		0	
Ledyard	1	*	1	*	Stonington	0		0	
Lisbon	1	*	1	*	Voluntown	1	*	1	*
Lyme	0		0		Waterford	1	*	4	*
Montville	3	*	3	*					
Tolland Co.									
Andover	0		0		Somers	0		0	
Bolton	0		0		Stafford	3	*	0	
Columbia	1	*	1	*	Tolland	0		0	
Coventry	1	*	0		Union	0		0	
Ellington	0		0		Vernon	6	12.0	3	*
Hebron	0		0		Willington	0		1	*
Mansfield	3	*	1	*					
Windham Co.									
Ashford	0		1	*	Pomfret	0		0	
Brooklyn	0		2	*	Putnam	1	*	1	*
Canterbury	0		2	*	Scotland	0		0	
Chaplin	1	*	0		Sterling	2	*	0	
Eastford	0		0		Thompson	5	23.5	0	
Hampton	0		0		Windham	14	35.5	13	31.8
Killingly	9	26.1	8	22.5	Woodstock	1	*	0	
Plainfield	3	*	4	*					
CONNECTICUT	917	13.8	912	13.7					

communities in working together to find solutions: offering better sex education; making contraceptives available in school-based clinics; and providing the “social contraceptives” that help teens think past the “here and now” to a future beyond parenting as a young adult.

In 2008, 83 percent of Connecticut voters said that with mounting pressure on teens, sex education, which includes abstinence and birth control information, cannot be put off.³

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Planned Parenthood of Connecticut

Endnotes

- 1 Connecticut Planned Parenthood. (n.d.). Internal planning document. Analysis of data obtained from the Connecticut Department of Public Health and the U.S. Census Bureau.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Lake Research Partners. (2008). Original statewide opinion survey of 400 registered likely voters in Connecticut conducted on behalf of Planned Parenthood of Connecticut between February 11 and February 17, 2008.

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 Program A and B

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

HUSKY A provides free coverage for children, parents, and relative caregivers in families with income less than 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (under \$39,220 for a family of four in 2008). Pregnant women are eligible for HUSKY A if family income is less than 250 percent FPL (under \$35,000 for a family of two).¹ Uninsured children under 19 in families with income between 185 percent and 300 percent FPL (\$39,220 to \$63,600 for a family of four in 2008) are eligible for HUSKY B, which requires sliding-scale cost-sharing.

Since intensive outreach began in 1998, the HUSKY Program has experienced steady enrollment growth. Currently, about 345,000 children and adults depend on this coverage for access to the care they need.² HUSKY A is by far the larger program, with over 222,000 children and nearly 107,000 adults enrolled. There are nearly 15,000 children enrolled in HUSKY B, down from nearly 17,000 just over a year ago.

In recent years, legislative and administrative policy changes have had measurable effects on enrollment trends, despite changing support among policymakers for a number of program

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

Locality	Jan 1, 2004 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2006 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2008 Total A & B	Locality	Jan 1, 2004 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2006 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2008 Total A & B
Fairfield Co.	47,520	47,888	49,411				
Bethel	575	643	713	Norwalk	4,724	4,796	4,989
Bridgeport	22,077	21,552	21,469	Redding	79	98	85
Brookfield	308	316	338	Ridgefield	198	165	181
Danbury	4,854	5,195	5,979	Shelton	1,197	1,162	1,197
Darien	102	109	107	Sherman	109	111	103
Easton	63	68	59	Stamford	6,551	6,692	7,169
Fairfield	878	900	937	Stratford	2,644	2,789	2,792
Greenwich	847	1,004	1,036	Trumbull	608	637	618
Monroe	368	340	378	Weston	45	33	44
New Canaan	104	113	82	Westport	214	200	204
New Fairfield	370	371	369	Wilton	92	75	76
Newtown	513	519	486				
Hartford Co.	64,831	65,451	66,289				
Avon	182	211	190	Manchester	4,004	4,153	4,409
Berlin	461	425	433	Marlborough	135	141	119
Bloomfield	1,255	1,223	1,191	New Britain	10,039	10,285	10,649
Bristol	4,027	4,211	4,421	Newington	918	1,008	1,028
Burlington	180	155	144	Plainville	752	868	878
Canton	197	198	196	Rocky Hill	342	366	430
East Granby	138	136	118	Simsbury	330	351	361
East Hartford	5,163	5,432	5,757	Southington	1,218	1,358	1,373
East Windsor	632	654	620	South Windsor	497	579	610
Enfield	2,065	2,139	2,192	Suffield	245	261	287
Farmington	456	524	541	West Hartford	1,940	2,059	2,033
Glastonbury	590	620	663	Wethersfield	744	771	781
Granby	197	169	187	Windsor	1,440	1,422	1,440
Hartford	26,049	25,025	24,522	Windsor Locks	566	622	646
Hartland	69	85	70				
Litchfield Co.	9,048	9,356	9,235				
Barkhamsted	149	149	143	Norfolk	87	67	81
Bethlehem	126	131	115	North Canaan	163	201	200
Bridgewater	34	37	26	Plymouth	768	685	676
Canaan	112	104	105	Roxbury	45	41	28
Colebrook	13	20	16	Salisbury	160	147	117
Cornwall	82	70	75	Sharon	110	125	115
Goshen	86	94	96	Thomaston	330	369	343
Harwinton	132	159	169	Torrington	2,630	2,885	2,949
Kent	112	119	121	Warren	31	29	38
Litchfield	379	391	375	Washington	151	155	135
Morris	97	100	88	Watertown	756	768	799
New Hartford	161	163	153	Winchester	998	970	973
New Milford	1,068	1,112	1,063	Woodbury	268	265	236
Middlesex Co.	6,749	6,584	6,438				
Chester	122	100	88	East Hampton	383	395	407
Clinton	500	463	451	Essex	163	169	170
Cromwell	431	472	455	Haddam	194	188	188
Deep River	328	293	223	Killingworth	107	114	121
Durham	189	189	125	Middlefield	83	87	99
East Haddam	305	294	233	Middletown	3,119	2,956	2,994

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

Locality	Jan 1, 2004 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2006 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2008 Total A & B	Locality	Jan 1, 2004 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2006 Total A & B	Jan 1, 2008 Total A & B
Middlesex Co. contd.							
Old Saybrook	347	318	352	Westbrook	256	193	225
Portland	321	353	307				
New Haven Co.							
	66,759	67,921	68,715				
Ansonia	1,815	1,969	1,953	New Haven	20,055	19,742	19,146
Beacon Falls	179	200	216	North Branford	405	419	394
Bethany	99	85	97	North Haven	574	631	667
Branford	948	946	911	Orange	203	200	227
Cheshire	411	447	462	Oxford	318	331	286
Derby	934	1,000	1,022	Prospect	276	248	258
East Haven	1,650	1,813	1,919	Seymour	700	708	750
Guilford	446	433	458	Southbury	279	254	274
Hamden	2,718	2,929	2,898	Wallingford	1,435	1,504	1,597
Madison	246	286	257	Waterbury	16,492	17,076	17,847
Meriden	6,721	6,706	6,880	West Haven	4,976	5,143	5,256
Middlebury	107	120	144	Wolcott	606	636	599
Milford	1,911	1,888	1,828	Woodbridge	109	106	109
Naugatuck	2,146	2,101	2,260				
New London Co.							
	15,345	15,628	15,972				
Bozrah	83	109	107	New London	3,440	3,397	3,470
Colchester	669	645	651	North Stonington	244	252	211
East Lyme	503	486	486	Norwich	3,778	3,742	4,171
Franklin	59	53	47	Old Lyme	166	168	150
Griswold	732	782	735	Preston	175	165	156
Groton	1,724	1,875	1,750	Salem	110	122	117
Lebanon	287	306	338	Sprague	203	232	262
Ledyard	550	571	551	Stonington	866	860	881
Lisbon	163	158	186	Voluntown	103	100	131
Lyme	27	42	31	Waterford	679	730	708
Montville	784	833	833				
Tolland Co.							
	4,935	5,053	5,117				
Andover	104	96	116	Somers	192	227	213
Bolton	107	125	103	Stafford	592	626	554
Columbia	137	175	150	Tolland	270	278	318
Coventry	478	460	452	Union	15	15	15
Ellington	343	332	385	Vernon	1,811	1,809	1,931
Hebron	238	250	215	Willington	173	195	190
Mansfield	475	465	475				
Windham Co.							
	9,046	9,265	9,145				
Ashford	284	274	234	Pomfret	149	166	152
Brooklyn	268	240	413	Putnam	796	782	844
Canterbury	245	223	270	Scotland	68	68	78
Chaplin	110	127	125	Sterling	193	200	216
Eastford	43	43	55	Thompson	411	421	405
Hampton	123	99	114	Windham	3,191	3,361	3,371
Killingly	1,727	1,735	1,391	Woodstock	261	258	237
Plainfield	1,177	1,268	1,240				
CONNECTICUT							
	224,345	227,154	230,343				

aspects.³ The increase in parent enrollment since income eligibility levels were raised July 1, 2007 has been significant.

Net enrollment increases obscure the underlying “churning” common to Medicaid programs. In the 24-month period between January 2006 and December 2007, HUSKY Program net enrollment increased by 11,355 children and adults.⁴ In that same two-year period, however, there were over 141,000 children and adults who were newly enrolled in the HUSKY Program. These two figures are evidence that while outreach has been successful, there is a serious, long-standing problem with retention.

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Endnotes

- 1 For the purpose of eligibility determination, a pregnant woman is counted as two persons.
- 2 Affiliated Computer Services, (ACS) Inc. (November 1, 2008.) Retrieved on November 14, 2008.
- 3 Connecticut Voices for Children. (2006). *Covering Connecticut's Children: How Policy Changes Affect HUSKY Program Enrollment*. New Haven, CT. Available at www.ctkidslink.org
- 4 Connecticut Voices for Children. (2008). *Trends in New Enrollment in the HUSKY Program: 2006-2007*. New Haven, CT.

Chapter Five

SAFETY

SUBSTANTIATED CASES OF ABUSE AND/OR NEGLECT
CHILD DEATHS (AGES 1-14)
PREVENTABLE TEEN DEATHS (AGES 15-19)



Substantiated Abuse and Neglect

Connecticut's rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect declined when comparing SFY 2004 and SFY 2006. Substantial reductions occurred in Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven. While reductions occurred in the majority of towns across the state, some rates did increase (Bristol, Naugatuck, Norwalk, Plymouth, Torrington, and Waterbury).

Emotional abuse can occur in tandem with physical abuse or as a distinct occurrence. Neglect can occur as a result of the stress of parenthood, care for a special needs child, or the poor physical or emotional health of the parent. Children who experience emotional abuse or neglect can become depressed, aggressive, delinquent, and can exhibit low academic performance and an inability to maintain healthy social interactions.

In Connecticut, child neglect makes up over 60 percent of abuse and neglect cases.¹ Neglect is defined as the failure to provide shelter, food, clothing, education, supervision, medical care, and other needed supports for the physical, emotional, cognitive, and social development of the child.

A number of programs have been developed to assist parents and children who are involved in the cycle of abuse and neglect. Positive parenting skills, therapeutic intervention for those parents with depression, and community support are important preventive measures that can help parents and children. Family support programs emphasize family strengths, encourage positive parent-child relationships, link parents and children to community supports, and prepare

Substantiated Cases of Abuse and/or Neglect									
Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006		Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006	
	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000		Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000
Fairfield Co.	2,075	9.0	1,570	8.7					
Bethel	32	6.3	*	*	Norwalk	201	10.8	248	13.5
Bridgeport	907	22.8	642	16.2	Redding	12	4.8	*	*
Brookfield	*	*	*	*	Ridgefield	23	3.1	*	*
Danbury	226	13.3	113	7.0	Shelton	45	4.9	48	5.3
Darien	11	1.6	*	*	Sherman	12	11.0	*	*
Easton	*	*	11	5.3	Stamford	267	10.1	267	10.3
Fairfield	41	3.0	31	2.3	Stratford	105	9.1	72	6.3
Greenwich	68	4.3	67	4.3	Trumbull	20	2.2	18	2.0
Monroe	15	2.6	*	*	Weston	*	*	*	*
New Canaan	22	3.5	14	2.3	Westport	22	3.0	26	3.6
New Fairfield	18	4.2	*	*	Wilton	*	*	*	*
Newtown	52	6.6	13	1.8					
Hartford Co.	3,260	15.1	2,740	13.4					
Avon	*	*	30	7.3	Manchester	291	23.0	213	17.1
Berlin	22	4.6	14	3.1	Marlborough	21	12.4	*	*
Bloomfield	47	10.8	26	6.2	New Britain	572	32.9	543	31.4
Bristol	292	20.6	362	26.0	Newington	49	8.0	52	8.6
Burlington	17	6.7	11	4.8	Plainville	50	13.6	55	14.9
Canton	12	4.9	15	6.7	Rocky Hill	19	5.2	17	4.8
East Granby	*	*	*	*	Simsbury	19	2.7	22	3.2
East Hartford	278	23.3	209	17.5	Southington	62	5.4	66	7.0
East Windsor	25	11.0	20	9.2	South Windsor	40	6.6	18	2.7
Enfield	226	21.9	153	15.0	Suffield	11	3.4	*	*
Farmington	17	2.8	21	3.6	West Hartford	71	5.0	54	3.8
Glastonbury	34	3.9	15	1.8	Wethersfield	44	8.3	46	8.7
Granby	13	4.3	12	4.2	Windsor	68	9.6	44	6.3
Hartford	895	24.3	694	19.0	Windsor Locks	55	18.8	28	9.8
Hartland	*	*	*	*					
Litchfield Co.	198	4.3	256	7.4					
Barkhamsted	*	*	*	*	Norfolk	*	*	*	*
Bethlehem	*	*	*	*	North Canaan	*	*	*	*
Bridgewater	*	*	*	*	Plymouth	38	12.2	44	14.7
Canaan	*	*	*	*	Roxbury	*	*	*	*
Colebrook	*	*	*	*	Salisbury	*	*	*	*
Cornwall	*	*	*	*	Sharon	*	*	*	*
Goshen	*	*	*	*	Thomaston	14	7.0	*	*
Harwinton	*	*	*	*	Torrington	98	1.2	109	13.4
Kent	*	*	*	*	Warren	*	*	*	*
Litchfield	*	*	*	*	Washington	*	*	*	*
Morris	*	*	*	*	Watertown	14	2.5	26	4.8
New Hartford	*	*	*	*	Winchester	40	15.8	27	2.5
New Milford	75	9.6	50	6.7	Woodbury	*	*	*	*
Middlesex Co.	373	9.9	247	11.5					
Chester	*	*	*	*	East Hampton	18	5.8	*	*
Clinton	36	10.5	18	5.5	Essex	*	*	*	*
Cromwell	15	5.1	11	4.0	Haddam	*	*	*	*
Deep River	16	13.9	*	*	Killingworth	*	*	13	8.0
Durham	*	*	*	*	Middlefield	*	*	*	*
East Haddam	*	*	13	6.1	Middletown	246	25.3	176	18.8

Substantiated Cases of Abuse and/or Neglect

Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006		Locality	SFY 2004		SFY 2006	
	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000		Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000	Sub. Cases	Rate/1,000
Middlesex Co. contd.									
Old Saybrook	19	8.3	*		Westbrook	*		*	
Portland	23	9.7	16	7.2					
New Haven Co.									
	4,023	19.4	3,069	18.4					
Ansonia	103	22.5	102	22.7	New Haven	1,567	49.3	978	31.1
Beacon Falls	14	10.0	*		North Branford	14	3.8	*	
Bethany	11	7.4	*		North Haven	31	5.8	20	3.8
Branford	67	11.1	41	6.9	Orange	*		*	
Cheshire	36	4.9	*		Oxford	22	7.3	*	
Derby	50	18.3	30	11.2	Prospect	*		*	
East Haven	87	13.6	83	13.3	Seymour	41	1.1	12	3.3
Guilford	27	4.8	15	2.8	Southbury	14	3.1	*	
Hamden	125	10.3	92	7.8	Wallingford	110	10.3	73	7.1
Madison	17	3.2	*		Waterbury	785	27.3	835	29.3
Meriden	476	31.3	396	26.5	West Haven	243	19.8	145	12.0
Middlebury	*		*		Wolcott	23	5.5	25	6.3
Milford	102	8.4	103	8.8	Woodbridge	*		*	
Naugatuck	109	12.7	119	14.3					
New London Co.									
	918	14.1	754	9.0					
Bozrah	*		*		New London	236	39.9	119	20.3
Colchester	39	8.5	37	8.5	North Stonington	*		*	
East Lyme	25	6.1	37	9.3	Norwich	364	41.1	242	27.8
Franklin	*		*		Old Lyme	16	8.8	*	
Griswold	62	21.6	51	18.4	Preston	16	14.7	*	
Groton	123	12.2	114	11.5	Salem	*		*	
Lebanon	21	10.4	25	12.9	Sprague	32	40.9	*	
Ledyard	32	7.5	40	9.6	Stonington	26	6.5	24	1.3
Lisbon	14	12.7	*		Voluntown	14	20.1	*	
Lyme	*		*		Waterford	48	11.2	23	5.5
Montville	72	15.4	42	2.1					
Tolland Co.									
	293	8.6	199	2.2					
Andover	*		*		Somers			14	6.5
Bolton	15	11.2	*		Stafford	52	17.3	26	0.5
Columbia	14	10.1	*		Tolland	23	5.6	*	
Coventry	31	9.4	30	9.6	Union	*		*	
Ellington	15	4.2	15	4.6	Vernon	204	31.5	100	16.1
Hebron	14	5.1	*		Willington	*		*	
Mansfield	17	5.3	14	0.6					
Windham Co.									
	158	5.5	410	10.2					
Ashford			15	14.3	Pomfret	*		*	
Brooklyn	18	9.9	15	8.8	Putnam	50	22.9	36	17.0
Canterbury			15	12.4	Scotland	*		*	
Chaplin	14	23.5	*		Sterling	*		*	
Eastford	*		*		Thompson	15	6.5	12	5.4
Hampton	*		*		Windham	177	33.2	138	5.8
Killingly	94	21.2	113	26.7	Woodstock	*		*	
Plainfield	103	24.9	66	16.8					
CONNECTICUT									
	11,298	13.1	9,245	11.2					



parents for the stress and responsibility of parenting. Home visiting programs are available for expecting parents and those with infants and toddlers.

Judith Carroll

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Endnote

1 Kidsafe Connecticut. (n.d.) *Abuse and Neglect*. Available at <http://www.kidsafe.ct.org/abuse.html>.

Key

- * The Connecticut Department of Children and Families does not provide numbers for towns in which fewer than ten incidents occurred during the reported time period
- SFY State Fiscal Year



Child Deaths

Overall, Connecticut's five-year child death rate declined between SFY 2000 and SFY 2005. Declines were seen in different size cities from large to small, inner-ring suburbs, exurbs, and rural towns (Bristol, Fairfield, Greenwich, Hartford, Killingly, Waterbury, and Windham). In several cities the child death rate stayed relatively the same (Danbury, Groton, New Britain, New Haven, Norwich, and Shelton). The child death rate increased in Bridgeport, East Hartford, Meriden, Stratford, Wallingford, West Hartford, and some other towns.

The greatest number of child deaths arises from natural causes—acute or chronic illness, medical complexities, or Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. Accidents are the second leading cause of childhood deaths in Connecticut and the number one cause of “preventable” child deaths.¹ Accidental causes of childhood deaths include car accidents, drowning, and fire. In a large number of child deaths that involve a motor vehicle, the fatality occurs because the child

Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)

Locality	2000-2004		2001-2005		Locality	2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000		Child Deaths	Rate/100,000	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000
Fairfield Co.	140	15.3	138	15.0					
Bethel	1	*	1	*	Norwalk	13	17.7	14	19.0
Bridgeport	26	16.6	29	18.6	Redding	0		0	
Brookfield	4	*	4	*	Ridgefield	4	*	5	16.5
Danbury	15	23.2	15	22.9	Shelton	9	25.2	9	25.0
Darien	3	*	3	*	Sherman	2	*	2	*
Easton	1	*	0		Stamford	14	13.4	14	13.4
Fairfield	6	10.8	3	*	Stratford	7	15.4	9	19.8
Greenwich	10	15.5	8	12.4	Trumbull	4	*	4	*
Monroe	1	*	1	*	Weston	2	*	3	*
New Canaan	1	*	1	*	Westport	3	*	2	*
New Fairfield	3	*	3	*	Wilton	4	*	2	*
Newtown	7	22.9	6	19.4					
Hartford Co.	121	14.4	118	14.0					
Avon	2	*	3	*	Manchester	5	10.1	6	12.1
Berlin	1	*	0		Marlborough	0		0	
Bloomfield	6	35.9	5	29.6	New Britain	9	13.1	9	13.1
Bristol	9	16.3	7	12.6	Newington	4	*	4	*
Burlington	0		0		Plainville	1	*	1	*
Canton	0		1	*	Rocky Hill	2	*	2	*
East Granby	0		0		Simsbury	3	*	3	*
East Hartford	11	23.3	13	27.6	South Windsor	3	*	4	*
East Windsor	0		0		Southington	3	*	2	*
Enfield	7	17.3	7	17.3	Suffield	1	*	1	*
Farmington	5	21.4	3	*	West Hartford	3	*	7	12.7
Glastonbury	1	*	1	*	Wethersfield	2	*	2	*
Granby	1	*	1	*	Windsor	3	*	2	*
Hartford	37	25.7	32	22.2	Windsor Locks	1	*	1	*
Hartland	1	*	1	*					
Litchfield Co.	19	10.5	20	11.0					
Barkhamsted	1	*	1	*	Norfolk	0		0	
Bethlehem	3	*	2	*	North Canaan	1	*	1	*
Bridgewater	0		0		Plymouth	1	*	2	*
Canaan	2	*	2	*	Roxbury	0		0	
Colebrook	1	*	1	*	Salisbury	0		0	
Cornwall	0		0		Sharon	0		0	
Goshen	0		0		Thomaston	0		1	*
Harwinton	0		0		Torrington	2	*	2	*
Kent	0		0		Warren	0		0	
Litchfield	1	*	1	*	Washington	0		0	
Morris	1	*	1	*	Watertown	2	*	2	*
New Hartford	1	*	1	*	Winchester	0		0	
New Milford	2	*	3	*	Woodbury	1	*	0	
Middlesex Co.	20	13.8	19	12.9					
Chester	1	*	1	*	East Hampton	1	*	0	
Clinton	2	*	2	*	Essex	0		0	
Cromwell	4	*	4	*	Haddam	0		0	
Deep River	0		0		Killingworth	2	*	2	*
Durham	0		1	*	Middlefield	0		0	
East Haddam	1	*	0		Middletown	8	21.4	8	21.2

Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)

Locality	2000-2004		2001-2005		Locality	2000-2004		2001-2005	
	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000		Child Deaths	Rate/100,000	Child Deaths	Rate/100,000
Middlesex Co. contd.									
Old Saybrook	1	*	1	*	Westbrook	0		0	
Portland	0		0						
New Haven Co.									
	148	18.3	134	16.5					
Ansonia	3	*	2	*	New Haven	29	23.3	28	22.4
Beacon Falls	3	*	1	*	North Branford	2	*	0	
Bethany	1	*	1	*	North Haven	2	*	3	*
Branford	6	25.5	6	25.5	Orange	1	*	1	*
Cheshire	8	28.4	9	31.8	Oxford	1	*	1	*
Derby	1	*	1	*	Prospect	2	*	2	*
East Haven	6	23.9	6	23.8	Seymour	1	*	0	
Guilford	3	*	1	*	Southbury	4	*	2	*
Hamden	6	12.8	7	14.8	Wallingford	5	12.1	7	16.8
Madison	5	23.9	3	*	Waterbury	17	35.5	12	25.1
Meriden	20	33.7	22	36.7	West Haven	9	55.7	7	43.2
Middlebury	0		0		Wolcott	4	*	3	*
Milford	6	15.7	5	12.9	Woodbridge	1	*	1	*
Naugatuck	2	*	3	*					
New London Co.									
	64	25.4	66	26.0					
Bozrah	0		0		New London	5	21.4	6	25.7
Colchester	2	*	2	*	North Stonington	1	*	1	*
East Lyme	3	*	3	*	Norwich	17	49.9	16	46.9
Franklin	0		0		Old Lyme	2	*	2	*
Griswold	1	*	1	*	Preston	2	*	2	*
Groton	17	42.4	18	44.6	Salem	2	*	2	*
Lebanon	2	*	2	*	Sprague	0		0	
Ledyard	3	*	2	*	Stonington	2	*	2	*
Lisbon	0		0		Voluntown	0		1	*
Lyme	0		0		Waterford	2	*	4	*
Montville	3	*	2	*					
Tolland Co.									
	18	13.9	17	13.0					
Andover	0		0		Somers	5	54.4	5	57.4
Bolton	0		0		Stafford	1	*	1	*
Columbia	0		0		Tolland	0		1	*
Coventry	3	*	3	*	Union	0		0	
Ellington	2	*	2	*	Vernon	3	*	3	*
Hebron	1	*	1	*	Willington	0		0	
Mansfield	3	*	1	*					
Windham Co.									
	21	19.3	16	14.5					
Ashford	0		0		Pomfret	0		0	
Brooklyn	0		0		Putnam	0		2	*
Canterbury	3	*	2	*	Scotland	0		0	
Chaplin	0		0		Sterling	0		0	
Eastford	0		0		Thompson	0		0	
Hampton	1	*	1	*	Windham	6	29.2	4	*
Killingly	5		2	*	Woodstock	0		0	
Plainfield	6	38.1	5	39.4					
CONNECTICUT	551	16.3	528	15.5					

is not adequately restrained by a seat belt or in a car seat. Other risk factors that cause accidental child death include: lack of parental supervision; homes that are not child safe; unsafe toys and baby products; or play that takes place in or around a vehicle.

Homicides are the third leading cause of death in children. Over 50 percent of child homicides result from abusive head trauma perpetrated by a known caregiver. The number of child homicides in Connecticut increased between 1999 and 2004.² The fourth leading cause of death is suicide. Over the past few years, the age at which children are considered at risk of suicide nationally has been lowered to age 10.³

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Endnotes

- 1 State of Connecticut, Office of the Child Advocate. (2008). *Annual Reporting of Child Fatality Data*.
- 2 National Center for Health Statistics and the National Resource Center for Child Death Review. (February 2006). *Connecticut Child Mortality Data*. Okemos, MI:Michigan Public Health Institute. www.childdeathreview.org
- 3 Ibid.

Key

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



Preventable Teen Deaths

Connecticut's preventable teen death rate rose slightly between SFY 2000 and SFY 2005. Preventable teen deaths increased in Bridgeport and Hartford but stayed the same in New Haven. Increases were also seen in moderate-size cities (Norwalk), inner-ring suburbs (East Hartford, Stratford, and West Haven), and other towns (Greenwich and Shelton). Declines were seen in Hamden, Groton, Stamford, and Waterbury. Several towns, with larger rates of preventable teen deaths, experienced no change (East Haven, Milford, New Milford, and West Hartford).

Ethnic and racial differences exist in the manner teens chose to engage in potentially fatal activity. Between 2001 and 2005, 80 Connecticut teens were involved in motor vehicle fatalities; 75 percent were male and 75 percent were white. Nationally, research shows that 70 percent of 16-year-old drivers who are in accidents were at fault. In addition, 16- and 17-year old drivers

Preventable Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19)

Locality	2000 - 2004		2001 - 2005		Locality	2000 - 2004		2001 - 2005	
	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000		Total Deaths	Rate/100,000	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000
Fairfield Co.	127	49.1	131	50.4					
Bethel	0		1	*	Norwalk	10	49.2	12	58.9
Bridgeport	28	53.6	31	59.3	Redding	1	*	0	
Brookfield	0		0		Ridgefield	0		0	
Danbury	11	47.3	10	42.5	Shelton	6	55.8	8	73.9
Darien	0		1	*	Sherman	0		0	
Easton	1	*	1	*	Stamford	23	79.9	21	72.6
Fairfield	5	23.0	4	*	Stratford	8	60.4	12	90.6
Greenwich	5	35.3	7	49.3	Trumbull	5	53.7	4	*
Monroe	5	86.3	3	*	Weston	2	*	2	*
New Canaan	2	*	1	*	Westport	4	*	4	*
New Fairfield	4	*	3	*	Wilton	1	*	2	*
Newtown	6	80.5	4	*					
Hartford Co.	180	65.2	192	69.2					
Avon	0		0		Manchester	18	118.3	19	124.5
Berlin	1	*	3	*	Marlborough	4	*	4	*
Bloomfield	2	*	4	*	New Britain	10	38.0	10	38.1
Bristol	6	35.1	7	40.8	Newington	2	*	2	*
Burlington	0		1	*	Plainville	1	*	1	*
Canton	5	196.6	4	*	Rocky Hill	4	*	5	124.5
East Granby	1	*	1	*	Simsbury	4	*	5	68.5
East Hartford	13	88.9	15	102.8	South Windsor	1	*	0	
East Windsor	0		1	*	Southington	6	77.1	9	114.3
Enfield	6	45.9	5	38.2	Suffield	0		1	*
Farmington	8	118.5	5	73.3	West Hartford	11	44.9	11	44.9
Glastonbury	7	78.0	6	66.3	Wethersfield	1	*	1	*
Granby	3	*	3	*	Windsor	8	87.7	7	76.4
Hartford	51	98.4	55	106.1	Windsor Locks	5	137.8	5	136.9
Hartland	2	*	2	*					
Litchfield Co.	37	66.6	36	64.2					
Barkhamsted	2	*	2	*	Norfolk	4	*	2	*
Bethlehem	0		1	*	North Canaan	0		0	
Bridgewater	1	*	0		Plymouth	2	*	1	*
Canaan	0		0		Roxbury	0		0	
Colebrook	0		0		Salisbury	0		1	*
Cornwall	0		0		Sharon	1	*	1	*
Goshen	0		0		Thomaston	2	*	2	*
Harwinton	1	*	2	*	Torrington	2	*	3	*
Kent	2	*	2	*	Warren	0		0	
Litchfield	2	*	2	*	Washington	3	*	3	*
Morris	0		0		Watertown	4	*	5	72.1
New Hartford	3	*	2	*	Winchester	1	*	0	
New Milford	7	87.0	7	86.1	Woodbury	0		0	
Middlesex Co.	19	39.5	24	49.4					
Chester	0		0		East Hampton	3	*	4	*
Clinton	1	*	2	*	Essex0		0		
Cromwell	0		2	*	Haddam	2	*	2	*
Deep River	0		0		Killingworth	0		0	
Durham	0		0		Middlefield	0		1	*
East Haddam	2	*	1	*	Middletown	5	45.3	6	53.9

Preventable Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19)									
Locality	2000 - 2004		2001 - 2005		Locality	2000 - 2004		2001 - 2005	
	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000		Total Deaths	Rate/100,000	Total Deaths	Rate/100,000
Middlesex Co. contd.									
Old Saybrook	5	196.2	4	*	Westbrook	0		1	*
Portland	1	*	1	*					
New Haven Co.									
	180	65.4	179	64.7					
Ansonia	6	108.5	6	108.3	New Haven	39	71.1	39	70.9
Beacon Falls	1	*	1	*	North Branford	7	162.5	8	184.5
Bethany	1	*	2	*	North Haven	6	90.5	5	74.8
Branford	3	*	2	*	Orange	5	126.0	5	124.6
Cheshire	4	*	2	*	Oxford	1	*	1	*
Derby1	*	1	*	*	Prospect	1	*	0	*
East Haven	9	113.8	9	113.3	Seymour	2	*	2	*
Guilford	3	*	5	70.5	Southbury	1	*	2	*
Hamden	14	63.0	10	44.8	Wallingford	6	48.3	5	39.9
Madison	4	*	5	87.5	Waterbury	22	63.9	20	58.0
Meriden	9	50.3	9	50.1	West Haven	12	73.1	15	91.2
Middlebury	0		0		Wolcott	2	*	4	*
Milford	11	76.1	11	75.4	Woodbridge	3	*	2	*
Naugatuck	7	66.1	8	75.1					
New London Co.									
	51	60.1	49	57.4					
Bozrah	0		0		New London	5	43.6	6	52.3
Colchester	3	*	2	*	North Stonington	0		0	
East Lyme	1	*	2	*	Norwich	8	71.1	9	79.7
Franklin	0		0		Old Lyme	0		0	
Griswold	3	*	3	*	Preston	1	*	0	
Groton	7	56.4	4	*	Salem	0		0	
Lebanon	2	*	2	*	Sprague	1	*	1	*
Ledyard	4	*	6	110.6	Stonington	4	*	4	*
Lisbon	3	*	2	*	Voluntown	1	*	1	*
Lyme 2	*	2	*	*	Waterford	1	*	1	*
Montville	5	97.0	4	*					
Tolland Co.									
	22	37.3	25	41.7					
Andover	4	*	4	*	Somers	2	*	2	*
Bolton	0		0		Stafford	4	*	4	*
Columbia	2	*	2	*	Tolland	0		2	*
Coventry	5	141.6	5	139.9	Union0		0		
Ellington	0		1	*	Vernon	1	*	1	*
Hebron	2	*	2	*	Willington	2	*	2	*
Mansfield	0		0						
Windham Co.									
	21	49.6	15	35.0					
Ashford	0		0		Pomfret	0		0	
Brooklyn	4	*	4	*	Putnam	0		0	
Canterbury	1	*	1	*	Scotland	0		0	
Chaplin	0		0		Sterling	1	*	0	
Eastford	1	*	1	*	Thompson	1	*	0	
Hampton	0		0		Windham	4	*	4	*
Killingly	5	87.1	3	*	Woodstock	1	*	0	
Plainfield	3	*	2	*					
CONNECTICUT	637	59.8	651	61.2					

with one or more passengers in the care participated in more “general foolishness and distractions.”¹ In response, some states including Connecticut have implemented policies targeting inexperienced young drivers and limiting the number of passengers new drivers are allowed to have in a vehicle.

Between 2001 and 2005, 20 teen homicides occurred in Connecticut; over half of the teens were black. Thirty-nine suicides occurred in the state during that period; 77 percent were male, 62 percent were white. Teen boys complete suicide more frequently than girls, but girls attempt suicide more frequently than boys.²

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Endnotes

- 1 National Center for Health Statistics and the National Resource Center for Child Death Review. (February 2006). Connecticut Child Mortality Data. Okemos, MI: Michigan Public Health Institute. www.childdeathreview.org
- 2 State of Connecticut, Office of the Child Advocate. (2008). Annual Reporting of Child Fatality Data.

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



SOURCES, METHODOLOGIES, AND SPECIAL NOTES

Map: Connecticut Town Population Estimates 2007

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health; published data, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2007*.

Methodology: Total 2007 population estimates for each of Connecticut's 169 towns and unincorporated entities, color coded by population size.

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 American 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.

Child Poverty – Census 2000

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

Methodology: The number of children under age 18 below 100 percent and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level as a percentage of all children under age 18 in a town or county. The denominator is the number of children for whom poverty status has been determined. 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, unpublished data (SFYs 2000, 2005, and 2007).

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

Special Note: To be eligible for the Care 4 Kids child care subsidy, families must live in Connecticut, be working or attending a Jobs First training or education activity, have children under age 13 (or under age 19 if the child has special needs), and have income below 50 percent of the state median (\$46,911 for a family of four in 2008-2009). Once on the program, family income can rise to 75 percent of the state median (\$70,366 for a family of four in 2008-2009). Federal regulations set the eligibility ceiling at 85 percent of each state's median income, but Connecticut has kept it at 50 percent of median income.

Earned Income Tax Credit

Source: Connecticut Voices for Children and the Metropolitan Policy Program, The Brookings Institution.

Methodology: Internal Revenue Service zip-code level data (calendar year 2005) were aggregated to the city/town level using ArcGIS (geographic information system mapping software) in combination with Excel.

Temporary Family Assistance – Child Recipients

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services, unpublished data (SFY 2003, 2005, 2007).

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

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

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - Child Participation (Formerly Food Stamp Program)

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services, unpublished data (SFYs 2003, 2005, 2007); Food Research and Action Center, USDA monthly participation reports, (Dec 2003 and Dec 2007).

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

School Meal Programs

Source: Connecticut State Department of Education, published data (School Years 2004-2005 and 2006-2007).

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

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

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

Definitions

Regional School Districts include the following: Regional School District #1, Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, North Canaan, Salisbury, and Sharon; Regional District #4, Chester, Deep River, and Essex; Regional School District #5, Bethany, Orange, and Woodbridge; Regional School District #6, Goshen, Litchfield, Morris, and Warren; Regional School District #7, Barkhamsted, Colebrook, New Hartford, and Norfolk; Regional School District #8, Andover, Hebron, and Marlborough; Regional School District #9, Easton and Redding; Regional School District #10, Burlington and Harwinton; Regional School District #11, Chaplin, Hampton, and Scotland; Regional School District #12, Bridgewater, Roxbury, and Washington; Regional School District #13, Durham and Middlefield; Regional School District #14, Bethlehem and Woodbury; Regional School District #15, Middlebury and Southbury; Regional School District #16, Beacon Falls and Prospect; Regional School District #17, Haddam and Killingworth; Regional School District #18, Lyme and Old Lyme; and Regional School District #19, Ashford, Mansfield, and Willington.

Connecticut Charter Schools include the following: Achievement First Bridgeport Academy (grade 5), Bridgeport; The Bridge Academy (grades 7-12), Bridgeport; New Beginnings Family Academy (grades K-8), Bridgeport; Park City Prep Charter School (grades 6-8), Bridgeport; Highville Charter School (grades PK-7), Hamden; Jumoke Academy (grades PK-8), Hartford; Cross Cultural Academy of Arts and Technology (grades 4-6), Hartford; Odyssey Community School (grades 4-8), Manchester; Amistad Academy (grades K-1, 5-10), New Haven; Common Ground High School (grades 9-12), New Haven; Elm City College Preparatory School (grades K-8), New Haven; Interdistrict School for Arts and Communication (grades 6-8), New London; Integrated Day Charter School (grades PK-8), Norwich; Side By Side Community School (grades PK-8), South Norwalk; Stamford Academy (grades 9-12), Stamford; Trailblazers Academy (grades 6-8), Stamford; and Explorations Charter School (grades 10-12), Winsted.

Connecticut Magnet Schools include the following: Big Picture High School (grades 9-11), Bloomfield; Metropolitan Learning Center for Global and International Studies (grades 6-12), Bloomfield; Multicultural Magnet (grades K-8), Bridgeport; Park City Magnet (grades PK-8), Bridgeport; Six to Six Magnet (grades PK-8), Bridgeport; Western CT Academy of International Studies Elementary Magnet (grades K-5), Danbury; CT International Baccalaureate Academy (grades 9-12), East Hartford; East Hartford-Glastonbury Elementary Magnet (grades K-5), East Hartford; Two Rivers Magnet Middle (grades 6-8), East Hartford; Hyde Leadership Magnet (grades 9-12),

Hamden; Wintergreen Interdistrict Magnet (grades K-8), Hamden; Annie Fisher Multiple Intelligences Magnet (grades PK-8), Hartford; Breakthrough Magnet (grades PK-8), Hartford; Capital Preparatory Magnet (grades 6-12), Hartford; Classical Magnet (grades 6-12), Hartford; Greater Hartford Academy of the Arts (grades 9-12), Hartford; Greater Hartford Academy of Mathematics and Science (grades 9-12), Hartford; Hartford Magnet Middle (grades 6-8), Hartford; Mary M. Hooker Environmental Studies Magnet (grades PK-8), Hartford; Richard J. Kinsella Magnet School of the Arts (grades PK-8), Hartford; Montessori Magnet (grades PK-6), Hartford; Sport and Medical Science (grades 9-12), Hartford; University High School of Science and Engineering (grades 9-12), Hartford; Noah Webster Microsociety Magnet (grades PK-8), Hartford; Great Path Academy at Manchester Community College (grades 10-12), Manchester; ACES Thomas Edison Magnet Middle (grades 6-8), Meriden; Diloreto Magnet (grades K-6), New Britain; Benjamin Jepson Non-graded Interdistrict Magnet Elementary (grades K-8), New Haven; Bernard Environmental Studies Magnet (grades PK-7), New Haven; Betsy Ross Arts Magnet (grades 5-8), New Haven; Cooperative Arts and Humanities Magnet (grades 9-12), New Haven; Conte/West Hills Magnet (grades K-8), New Haven; Davis Street Magnet (grades PK-5), New Haven; East Rock Global Studies Magnet (grades PK-8), New Haven; ACES Education Center for the Arts (grades 9-12), New Haven; High School in the Community (grades 9-12), New Haven; Hill Regional Career Magnet (grades 9-12), New Haven; King/Robinson International Baccalaureate Magnet (grades PK-8), New Haven; Metropolitan Business Academy Magnet (grades 9-11), New Haven; Microsociety Magnet (grades PK-8), New Haven; Strong Traditional Magnet (grades PK-4), New Haven; New Haven Academy Magnet (grades 9-12), New Haven; Sheriden Communications and Technology Magnet (grades 5-8), New Haven; Vincent Mauro Math, Science & Technology Magnet (grades PK-5), New Haven; Dual Language Arts Academy/La Academia De Las Artes Bilingue (grades 6-8), New London; Regional Multicultural Magnet (grades K-5), New London; Science & Technology Magnet High School of Southeastern CT (grades 9-12), New London; ACES Collaborative Alternative Magnet School for Leadership (grades 7-12), Northford; Center for Global Studies (grades 9-12), Norwalk; Academy of Information Technology and Engineering (grades 9-12), Stamford; Toquam Magnet (grades K-5), Stamford; Academy for the Performing Arts (a program of Cooperative Educational Services) (grades 9-12), Trumbull; Regional Center for the Arts (grades 9-12), Trumbull; Maloney Interdistrict Magnet (grades PK-5), Waterbury; Rotella Interdistrict Magnet (grades PK-5), Waterbury; Waterbury Arts Magnet (grades 6-12), Waterbury; The Friendship School (grades PK-K), Waterford; University of Hartford Multiple Intelligences Magnet (grades PK-5), West Hartford; ACT (Arts at the Capitol Theater) (grades 9-12), Willimantic; and Pathways to Technology (grades 9-12), Windsor.

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

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

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

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

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

Prekindergarten Experience

Source: Connecticut State Department of Education; published data (SYs 2004-2005 and 2006-2007).

Methodology: The number of children enrolled in kindergarten who had a preschool experience in the previous year as a percent of the total kindergarten enrollment for a district or county on October 1st of the school year noted. Preschool experience is defined as regularly attending Head Start, nursery school, licensed day care center, or public preschool program during the previous school year or summer. Data are self-reports from parents to school administrators. Preschool experience percentages are not calculated at the county level by the Connecticut State Department of Education.

Special Note: Priority School District (PSD) categories and funding were established in 1983. PSD funding is designed to: (1) prevent school dropouts; (2) improve student

reading; (3) enhance technology for instruction and parent-teacher communication; (4) strengthen parental involvement; and (5) obtain New England Association of Schools and Colleges accreditation for elementary and middle schools. In 2006, Priority School Districts included Bloomfield, Bridgeport, Bristol, Danbury, East Hartford, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Norwich, Putnam, Stamford, Waterbury, and Windham.

Connecticut Mastery Test (CMT) Scores – 4th Graders

Source: Connecticut State Department of Education; published data (SYs 2005-2006 and 2007-2008).

Methodology: The number and percent of fourth-graders who scored at or above the state goal on all three tests of the Connecticut Mastery Test (CMT) as a percentage of all fourth-graders tested in a district 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.

Totals and averages for counties and special district categories (i.e., Regional School Districts, Regional Education Service Centers, Charter/Magnet Schools, and DCF schools) were calculated by the author.

Connecticut Academic Performance Test (CAPT) Scores – 10th Graders

Source: Connecticut State Department of Education; published data (SYs 2005-2006 and 2007-2008).

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

Totals and averages for counties and special district categories (i.e., Regional School Districts, Regional Education Service Centers, Charter/Magnet Schools, Connecticut Technical High Schools, and Other) were calculated by the author.

Cumulative Dropout Rate

Source: Connecticut State Department of Education; published data (Classes of 2004 and 2006).

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 for the class of 2004 and October 1, 2002 for the class of 2006.

Special Note: Cumulative Dropout Rate averages are not calculated for counties or special districts by the Connecticut State Department of Education.

Late or No Prenatal Care

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data (SFYs 2004 and 2006).

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

Percentages for towns in which fewer than five pregnant women received late or no prenatal care are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

Low Birthweight

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data (SFYs 2004 and 2006).

Methodology: The number of low birthweight infants as a percentage of all live births. 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 births included low-birthweight babies are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

Infant Mortality

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, published data, Table 2A (SFYs 2002-2004 and 2004-2006).

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

Teen Births

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, published data, *Table 4, Connecticut Resident Births*. (SFYs 2004 and 2006); Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2004*; Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2006*; U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12*.

Methodology: The number of births to girls age 15-17 per 1,000 females for that age group in a town or county. The rate is calculated by dividing the number of females 15-17 years old who gave birth by the total number of all females in that age group in a town or county and multiplying by 1,000. The total number of girls 15 to 17 years old is estimated by applying the 2000 Census proportions to the population estimates from the Connecticut Department of Public Health for 2004 and 2006. This indicator calculated the rate of teens giving birth rather than the number of babies born to women between 15 and 19 as a percentage of all live births.

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

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

HUSKY A and B – Children Enrolled

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services; published data (January 1, 2004, January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2008), reported by Connecticut Voices for Children. Retrieved November 2008 from http://www.ctkidslink.org/media/other/covhuskya_kids.xls

Methodology: The number of children under age 19 enrolled in HUSKY A (Medicaid managed care) and HUSKY B (Connecticut's State Children's Insurance Health Program—SCHIP—managed care program) by town or county on the first day of calendar year noted.

Substantiated Abuse, Neglect, or Uncared For

Source: Connecticut Department of Children and Families, published data (SFYs 2004 and 2006) available at <http://www.ct.gov/dcf/cwp/view.asp?a=2565&q=317652>; Connecticut Department of Public Health; *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2004*; Connecticut Department of Public Health, *Estimated Populations in Connecticut as of July 1, 2006*; 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 and/or neglect or were uncared for during the stated year in a town or county. 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/or neglect occurred are not reported by the Connecticut Department of Children and Families to maintain confidentiality.

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

Child Deaths

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data (SFYs 2000-2004 and SFYs 2001-2005); U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P14*.

Methodology: The child death rate is calculated as the number of deaths from all causes of children between 1 and 14 years of age for the reporting period divided by the total number of children between 1 and 14, then multiplied by 100,000 for each town and county. The total number of children ages 1 to 14 is estimated by applying the 2000 Census proportions to the population estimates from the Connecticut Department of Public Health for that year. Rates for towns in which fewer than 5 children died are not calculated because of the unreliability of calculations based on small numbers.

Special note: Cumulative rates are reported for reliability purposes. Rolling averages are used to accommodate the variance between the most recent available data and the need to calculate cumulative rates.

Preventable Teen Deaths

Source: Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data (SFYs 2000-2004 and SFYs 2001-2005); U.S. Census, *2000 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12*.

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

Special note: Cumulative rates are reported for reliability purposes. Rolling averages are used to accommodate the variance between the most recent available data and the need to calculate cumulative rates.



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