DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 444 755 PS 028 851

AUTHOR	Cunningham, Michelle Doucette
TITLE	Connecticut's Children: Increasingly Poor. 1998 Data Book.
INSTITUTION	Connecticut Association for Human Services, Hartford.
SPONS AGENCY	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.
ISBN	ISBN-1-88514-13-X
PUB DATE	1998-12-00
NOTE	124p.; For 1997 Data Book, see ED 422 097.
AVAILABLE FROM	Connecticut Association for Human Services, 110 Bartholomew Avenue, Suite 4030, Hartford, CT 06106; Tel: 860-951-2212; e-mail: info@cahs.org; Web site: http://www.cahs.org.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Evaluative (142)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Achievement; Adolescents; Birth Weight; Child Abuse; *Child Health; Child Neglect; Child Welfare; *Children; Crime; Demography; Dropouts; Early Parenthood; Elementary Secondary Education; Family (Sociological Unit); High School Students; Incidence; Mortality Rate; One Parent Family; *Poverty; Prenatal Care; *Social Indicators; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Tables (Data); Trend Analysis; Violence; Welfare Services; *Well Being; Youth Problems
IDENTIFIERS	Arrests; Child Mortality; *Connecticut; *Indicators

ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines statewide trends in the well-being of Connecticut's children. The report first examines the extent of child poverty in Connecticut, as well as its causes and effects, and suggests some possible courses of action. Following demographic information, the bulk of the report provides a statistical portrait of Connecticut's children based on 14 indicators of well-being: (1) children living in poverty; (2) family setting; (3) children in families receiving welfare benefits; (4) children receiving free or reduced-price meals; (5) low birthweight; (6) infant mortality; (7) prenatal care; (8) births to teen mothers; (9) performance on Connecticut Mastery Test; (10) performance on Connecticut Academic Performance Test; (11) high school dropout rate; (12) juvenile violent crime arrests; (13) child abuse; and (14) teen deaths. Among the findings, the report indicates that increasing numbers of children are living in poverty; the number of children in families receiving welfare benefits has declined; the low birthweight rate has increased; and test performance has improved, as has the dropout rate. Percent of births to teen mothers has remained static. The final portion of the report presents the child well-being information organized by region rather than indicator. An explanation of terms and methodology concludes the report. (HTH)

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Connecticut's Children: Increasingly Poor

1998 Data Book

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CAHS
Connecticut Association for Human Services

CAHS

The Connecticut Association for Human Services (CAHS) is an independent nonprofit, research, public education and policy development organization committed to promoting the health and well-being of our state's residents—young and old alike. CAHS serves as a catalyst, working with diverse constituencies throughout the state to ensure the provision of human services that are of the highest quality, responsive to people's needs and cost-effective.

Founded in 1910 as the Conference on Charities and Corrections, the Association was reorganized in 1974 as CAHS. Our membership includes concerned citizens, religious leaders, corporations, labor leaders, human services professionals and organizations, educators, and policy makers. We welcome your membership and support.

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Connecticut's Children: Increasingly Poor

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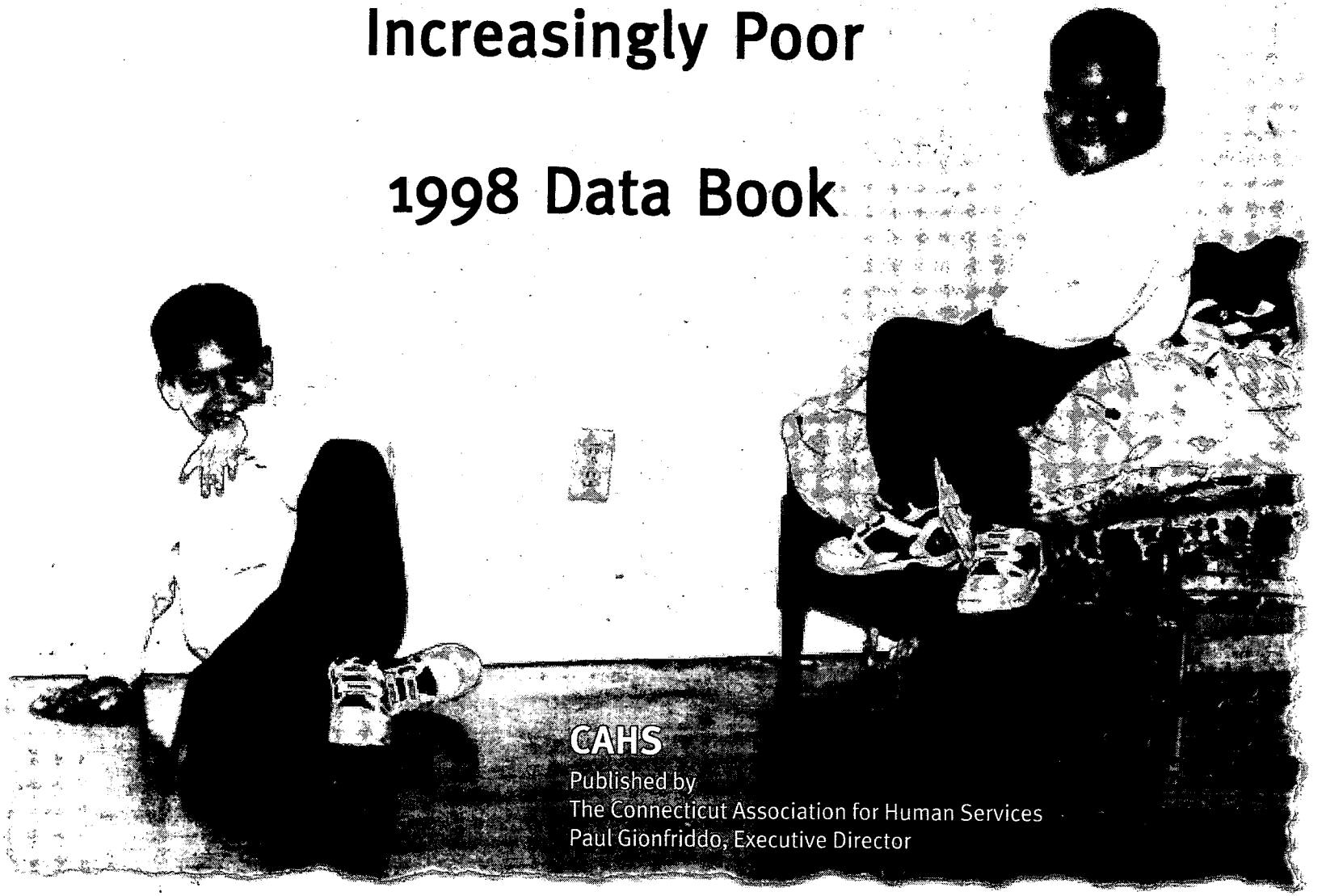

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Acknowledgments

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation for the multi-year commitment it has made to supporting the development of this book and our entire KIDS 2000 initiative. In particular, thanks go to Doug Nelson, for his leadership, Betty King for her insight, and Jennifer Baratz and Bill O'Hare for their dedication to the KIDS COUNT mission.

Many people within the Connecticut Departments of Children and Families, Education, Public Health, Public Safety, and Social Services were incredibly helpful in their provision of data and technical advice. Special thanks go to them as well.

This book would not have been possible without the professional guidance and personal support of the staff at CAHS. They are the best group of people with whom one could ever hope to work. Their sense of humor, the depth of their caring for each other, and their commitment to making the world a better place is inspiring. Each of them has earned my undying admiration and gratitude. Extra special thanks go to Judy Demarest whose patience and skill with the design and layout for the 1998 book amaze me.

— *Michelle Doucette Cunningham*
Author

Photographs by
Lynne Dykstra ~page iv and page 3
Diane Creamer ~ page 54
All other photographs by Sandy Hale
Printed in the United States of America
December 1998, First Edition

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Overview of Contents

This book is divided into five sections:

The **Introduction** by CAHS's Executive Director, Paul Gionfriddo.

Increasing Child Poverty: What does it mean for Connecticut's future? This section examines the extent of child poverty in Connecticut, as well as its causes and effects, and suggests some possible courses of action.

The **Child Well-Being Indicators** section is made up of 15 important indicators of the well-being of children and two demographic measures. Each indicator is a separate table, comparing different cities and regions of the state. Regions with rates worse than the statewide rate are highlighted. Indexes to the towns and regions, and a map of these regions, are included at the beginning of this section.

In the **Regional Indicators** section the same child well-being information is presented, but it is organized by region instead of by indicator. Where possible, the rate for the region is shown as a percentage better or worse than the statewide rate. This section allows readers to see, at a glance, how well children are faring in their region of the state.

An explanation of the **Terms and Methodology** used in the indicators sections appears at the back of the book.

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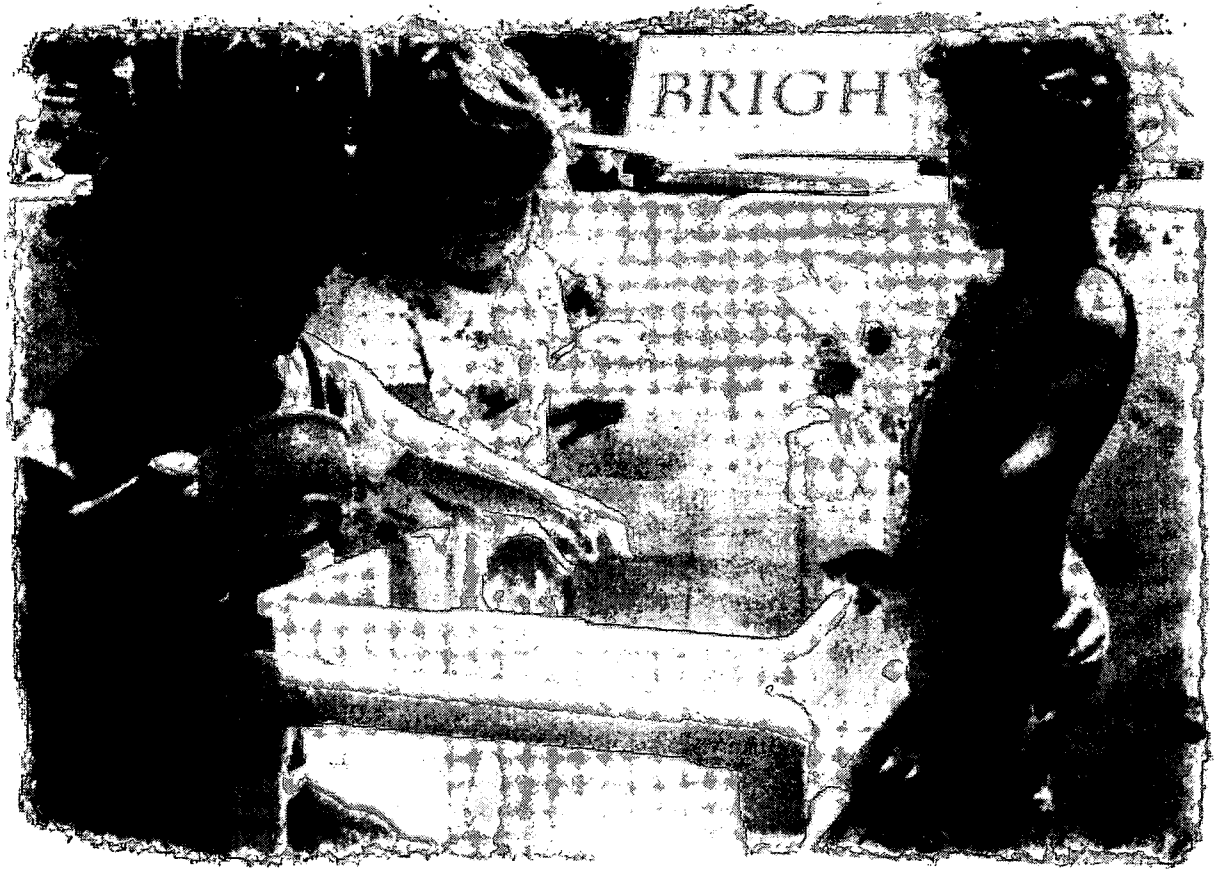
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Introduction

Connecticut's Children: Increasingly Poor is the fifth in an annual series which documents the well-being of Connecticut's children. We wish we had better news to report, but we don't. This year, new data have come to light about Connecticut's failure to help our most vulnerable children: in the past decade we've seen a large increase in the poverty rate of children in Connecticut, especially our youngest.

The data show that no age group is more likely to live in poverty than children under age 6, with poverty rates more than twice as high as those for adults 18-64 years of age and the elderly. To have one-quarter of our youngest children living in poverty in the richest state in the nation is both astonishing and shameful.

The negative effects of childhood poverty are both immediate and long-lasting. Poor children are more likely than rich or middle-class children to experience material deprivation and poor health, die during childhood, score lower on standardized education tests, drop out of school, have out-of-wedlock births, experience violent crime, end up poor as adults, and suffer other undesirable outcomes. Child poverty rates provide important information about the percentage of children whose current life circumstances are hard and whose futures are potentially limited as a result of their family's low income.

The fact that this is happening here in Connecticut is especially troubling because the child poverty rates in other New England states have stabilized or improved. The difference seems to be that these other states have done a better job implementing anti-poverty programs such as income tax credits for families with children, subsidized child care, and housing assistance.

Despite falling unemployment and rising average weekly wages, many children in Connecticut are not faring well because families with young children are more likely to be unemployed and more likely to be employed at lower wages. To assure that economic good times reach all Connecticut children and their families, we need to look closely at where we fall short of meeting their basic needs and commit our state's full energy and resources to solving these problems.

Beyond its focus on poverty, this publication brings together data about many aspects of child well-being in order to paint a comprehensive picture of the status of children in Connecticut. It contains indicators that are readily available for each town in the state, easily understood, and collected annually. Unfortunately, many measures of child well-being, such as the number of children with inadequate child care, are not collected in our state, and therefore we cannot report on them.

Of course, many Connecticut children are born healthy, succeed in school, and become happy and productive adults. Most of Connecticut's children are surviving, but one in five lives in poverty. We want more for our kids than just survival; we want them *all* to thrive, with a life of happiness and prosperity. This databook draws attention to the dramatic inequality of circumstances that exist for our state's children, too many of our whom face seemingly insurmountable barriers to success.

At the Connecticut Association for Human Services, we do not want you to think of this publication as just a report, but rather as a tool to guide, direct and motivate policy leaders, advocates and the public to do what they can to improve the quality of life for Connecticut's children. This could mean volunteering as a mentor for a disadvantaged youth, or creating a child care center in the workplace, or passing legislation to enable all children living in poverty to attend Head Start programs. It means working with our friends, relatives and co-workers to ensure that elected representatives make tax and spending choices which will help poor children succeed. It means becoming actively involved in building a stronger Connecticut, one step at a time.

Conditions for children in Connecticut did not get worse overnight. The situation has been declining for ten, fifteen, twenty years and more. There will be no "silver bullet" that reverses this trend all at once, but the answer begins with the state as a whole.

Connecticut has the resources to do better than we have done. As the state with the greatest amount of resources in the country, we *can* do better. We should be setting the example for the rest of the nation to follow, showing others that a state which invests in its human infrastructure by helping children is securing its future prosperity.

Paul Gionfriddo
Executive Director
December 1998

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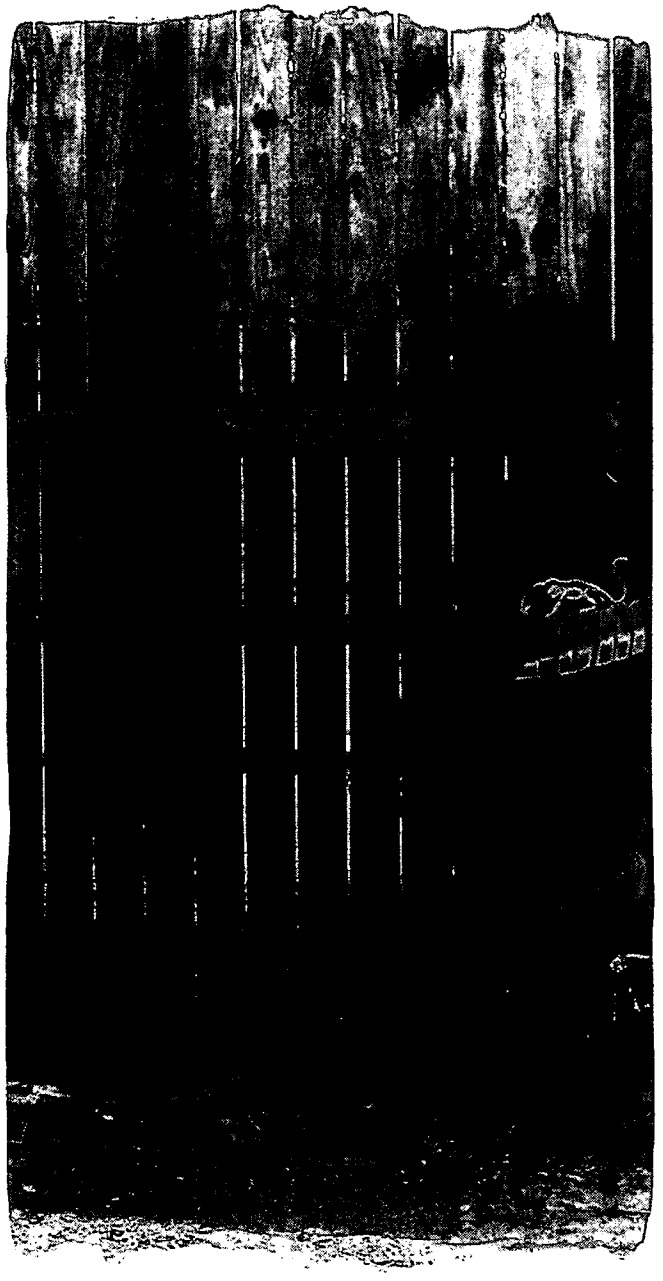


Connecticut's Children: Increasingly Poor

Every Week in Connecticut

93 Babies are born with late or no prenatal care

29 Babies are born to mothers under age 18

66 Babies are born low birthweight

417 Children are victims of abuse or neglect

28 Children are arrested for violent crimes

138 Children are arrested for property crimes

64 Children are arrested for drug offenses

93 Children are placed in foster homes

103 High school students drop out of school

11 Children under age 20 die

Increasing Child Poverty: What does it mean for Connecticut's future?

One in five Connecticut children lives in poverty. In this special report, we look more closely at impoverished children, examine the causes of child poverty and its effects, and discuss what can be done to improve their lives and hence secure Connecticut's future.

The Numbers

Child poverty in Connecticut has increased almost 60% in the past decade from a rate of 12% of all children in 1985 to a rate of 19% of all children in 1995, according to the Annie E. Casey Foundation in its 1998 Kids Count Data Book released in May. This is by far the largest growth in the rate of child poverty of all fifty states. During the same time period, the national child poverty rate remained steady at 21%.

The picture is even more bleak when one looks at our youngest children. The National Center for Children in Poverty analyzed poverty focusing just on children under the age of six and found that one in four young children (23.96%) in our state lives below of the federal poverty

What is poverty?

Table 1. 1998 Federal Poverty Guidelines

Family Size	Monthly Income	Annual Income
1	$671	$8,050
2	$904	$10,850
3	$1,138	$13,650
4	$1,371	$16,450
5	$1,604	$19,250
6	$1,837	$22,050
for each add'l person, add	$233	$2,800

For these analyses, a family of four is considered to live in poverty if its income is less than $16,450 a year. Considering that the cost of renting a two-bedroom apartment in the Hartford area is $8,208 a year ($684 per month), a family can barely afford to make ends meet without assistance of some kind (for example, reduced-price school lunches are available for children in families up to 185% of the federal poverty level which is $30,432 for a family of 4).

level. This represents an increase in Connecticut's child poverty rate of 62% from the period of 1979-83 to the period of 1992-96, while the number of poor children increased from 30,440 to 67,250. This increase in poverty is quite startling when compared with the national rates which increased only 12%.

What this shows is that, while Connecticut had been a pretty exceptional place in which to live more than a decade ago, it has become "average" in terms of child poverty. We may be "average" now, but, if this trend continues, we will become much worse than average in the coming decade.

It is also important to examine the variations in child poverty within the state of Connecticut. For example, poor children are disproportionately concentrated in Connecticut's four largest cities — more than half of all children receiving welfare benefits live in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport or Waterbury.

Table 2. Child Poverty in 1989 by Race and Ethnicity

Race or Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	36,963	6.1
Black	23,591	28.9
Amercian Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	313	21.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	917	6.6
Other	17,236	47.1
Hispanic*	30,002	41.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Decennial Census
*As classified by the U.S. Census Bureau, persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race

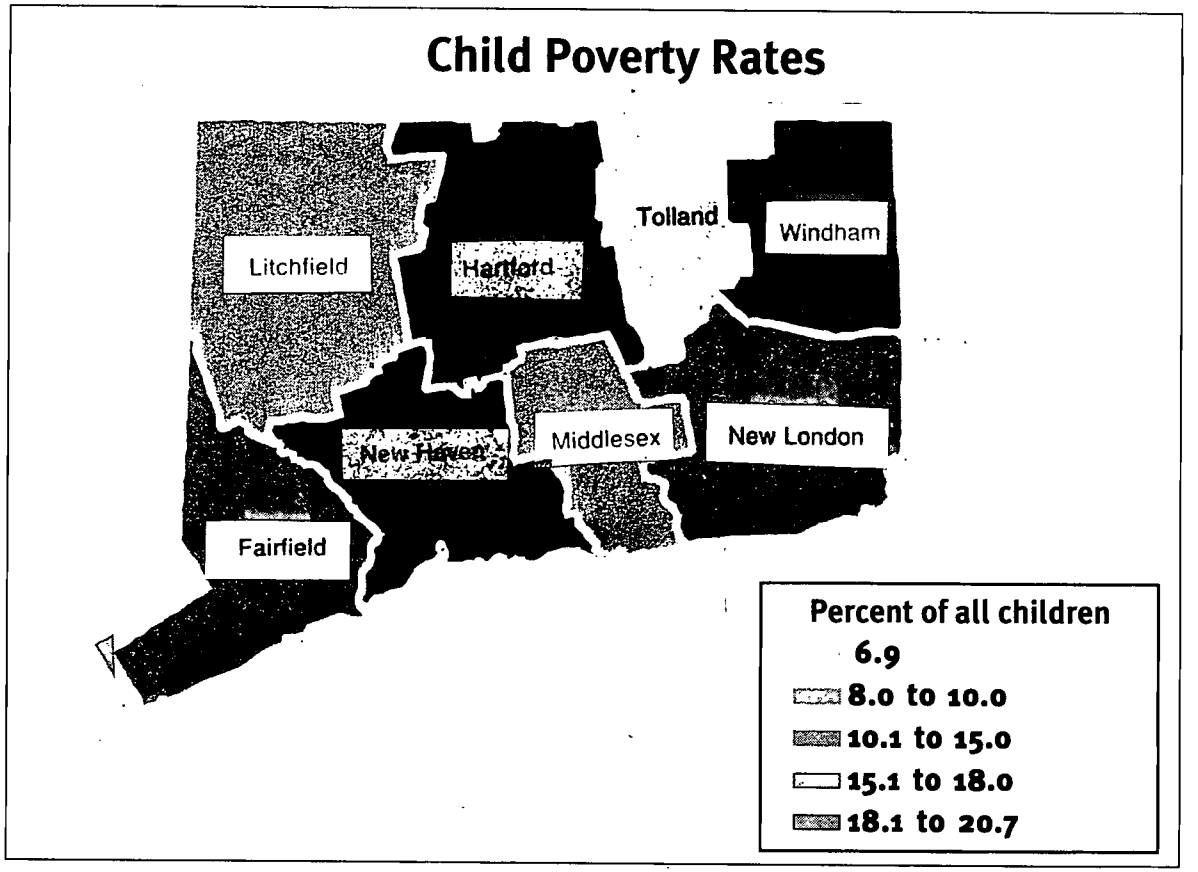
Table 3. Child Poverty in Connecticut Counties,1994

County	Number of Poor Children	Percent of all children
Fairfield	29,007	14.5
Hartford	42,079	20.7
Litchfield	3,536	8.0
Middlesex	2,861	8.4
New Haven	38,647	20.0
New London	8,927	14.0
Tolland	2,170	6.9
Windham	4,559	16.1
Connecticut	131,786	16.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data analyzed by the Applied Population Laboratory, Madison WI, 1998

Connecticut children from minority groups are more likely to live in poverty as is seen in Table 2. Because data on the race and ethnicity of children living in poverty by state is only available from the decennial census, this table reflects 1989 family income.

As one would expect, there are dramatic differences in the poverty rates when looking at the county level. They range from a low of 6.9% in Tolland county, to a high of 20.7% in Hartford County (see Table 3). Ironically, Fairfield County, expected by many to have the lowest percentage of children in poverty, is fourth highest of the eight Connecticut counties.



The true scope of the problem is larger because all of these data show the numbers and percentages of children who were living in poverty at the point in time the data were collected. Many families move into and out of poverty each year. Nationally, and probably in Connecticut as well, one in three children spends at least one year in poverty before reaching adulthood. For many, poverty lasts only a short while, but for more than 5% of children, poverty lasts 10 years or more. Families living with incomes close to the poverty line could experience a financial crisis should they encounter changes in employment, housing and utility costs, or life changes such as the birth of a child, changes in marital status, and illness or disability.

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The Cause of Poverty

Children rely on their parents or caretakers for economic security. That is, children are poor because they live with poor adults. Any factor which reduces the likelihood of a parent or caretaker earning enough money to support his or her family thus contributes to childhood poverty. Many factors contribute to this complex problem, but four of the most important are single parenthood, low educational attainment, part-time or no employment, and low wages. Therefore, children are more likely to be poor if they depend on single mothers or on adults who are poorly educated, relatively young, minority or disabled. These children are also more likely to experience longer then-average poverty spells than children who do not live in such families.

Table 4. Number and percentage of poor children in the United States, and poverty rates of children under age six by age of mother at birth and family structure, 1996

Family structure and maternal age at birth	Poor children under age six Number	Percent	Poverty Rate Percent
Children born to teenage mothers	888,745	16.2	47.1
Children born to adult mothers	4,602,943	83.8	21.1
Living with two parents	1,887,779	34.4	11.5
Living with father only	340,534	6.2	31.6
Living with mother only	3,082,262	56.1	54.8
Living with neither parent	181,113	3.3	33.1

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, 1998

As one can clearly see from Table 4, the majority of poor young children live with only their mothers. But having two parents is no insurance against poverty; more than one-third of all poor young children live with married parents. Similarly, young children with well-educated parents are much less likely to be poor, but high-school graduation is not enough to insure against poverty, even though more educated parents are more likely to be employed full-time.

More than three-fifths of poor young children live in families in which at least one parent is employed, and one parent's full-time employment is no guarantee against poverty. There is growing concern that while work appears to be the logical remedy to prevent poverty, work at low wages is ineffective when it comes to lifting families out of poverty.

Each of these variables — single parenthood, low educational attainment, part-time or no employment and low wages — when taken alone, raises the risk of being poor. Unfortunately many families with children experience more than one of these risk factors, and the cumulative effects can be economically devastating.

The Effects of Child Poverty

The cost of child poverty is enormous, both for the children themselves and for society. Poverty is related to, or associated with, almost every other problem that confronts children. Children in poverty are more likely to be sick than middle-class and upper-class children. They are more likely to live in substandard housing, be hungry, or be victims of neighborhood violence. They also have a greater exposure to substance use and abuse, are more likely to live in non-intact families, and are more likely to have inadequate day care. These youngsters also have reduced access to transportation and communication devices, and reduced access to quality education.

In addition, as we wrote about extensively in last year's *Connecticut's Children* book, research shows that poverty during the first years of life poses serious threats to brain development. Poor infants and toddlers face a greater risk of impaired brain development due to their exposure to a number of risk factors associated with poverty. These risks include inadequate nutrition, substance abuse, exposure to environmental toxins, maternal depression, trauma/abuse, and lack of quality child care. The first years of a child's life are crucial to his or her emotional and intellectual development. Many poor children are resilient and able to overcome tremendous obstacles, but the early years are a sensitive period when the brain is most able to respond and grow from exposure to environmental stimulation. While all children are potentially vulnerable to a number of risk factors which can impede brain development during this sensitive time, a disproportionate number of children in poverty are actually exposed to these risks.

Children who do not receive proper nutrition during their early, formative years test worse than well-nourished children in vocabulary, reading comprehension, arithmetic and general knowledge. The developmental delays caused by malnutrition are serious, and the poorer the child's family, the more severe the malnutrition is likely to be.

The negative effect of parental use of nicotine, alcohol and drugs on children is well documented. Research has demonstrated that parental substance abuse leads to poor brain development in children, and that poorer children are more likely to be subject to these substances. Similarly, poorer children are more likely to be exposed to environmental toxins such as lead which causes brain damage and stunts the growth of the brain.

The stressors facing poor families also cause a great deal of trauma for their children. Experiences of trauma

or abuse when a child is young lead to extreme anxiety and depression, and often hinder the children's ability to form healthy attachments to others. People who were traumatized as young children are also more likely to act out violently later in life.

Not only are negative interactions with others bad for children, but the lack of consistent positive interaction is also harmful. To ensure healthy emotional and mental development, young children need to have daily interactions with caring adults who provide appropriate stimulation. Poor quality child care is a part of the lives of many impoverished children and can impede their proper brain development during this formative time. This is especially true for low-income children who are more likely to have working parents.

The Causes for the Increase in Child Poverty since 1985

The increase in childhood poverty in Connecticut during the past decade defies simple explanation. The increase took place at a time when the economy was improving. Unemployment rates in Connecticut were decreasing. Other states in our region of the country—including Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire—were experiencing either significant reductions in childhood poverty (in the under-six group) or much more modest increases. Finally, Connecticut's increase in child poverty took place at a time when other indicators of child well-being, including high school dropout rates and percentage of teens either working or attending school, were among the best in the nation.

What factors, therefore, may be contributing to this increase in poverty? The percentage of children living with single parents and the percentage of teen births both increased during this ten year time period. And, most significantly, full-time employment rates for parents of young children in Connecticut declined by 13% during the period, according to the National Center for Children in Poverty.

Another factor relates to the structure of Connecticut's job market. During the last fifteen years, the state lost manufacturing jobs that paid relatively high wages and gained service sector jobs with lower wages and fewer benefits. In addition, employers report that a gap exists between worker skills and the skills needed for available jobs. Especially at a time with low levels of unemployment, companies have difficulty filling job openings because of a lack of qualified applicants.

Table 5. Monthly Income Under Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

Hourly Wage	Total Income	Earnings	TANF Benefit	Food Stamps Benefits	FICA Tax	Federal Tax	EITC
$5.18	$1,600	$891	$464	$8	($68)	$0	$305
$5.50	$1,643	$946	$464	$0	($72)	$0	$30
$6.45	$1,755	$1,109	$464	$0	($85)	($15)	$281
$6.50	$1,425	$1,118	$0	$130	($86)	($16)	$279
$7.00	$1,442	$1,204	$0	$99	($92)	($29)	$261
$8.00	$1,477	$1,376	$0	$37	($105)	($55)	$225
$9.00	$1,537	$1,548	$0	$0	($118)	($81)	$189
$10.00	$1,634	$1,720	$0	$0	($132)	($107)	$153
$11.00	$1,731	$1,892	$0	$0	($145)	($133)	$116
$12.00	$1,828	$2,064	$0	$0	($158)	($158)	$80

Source: Urban Institute, State TANF Income Calculator Online

What About Welfare Reform?

Much media attention has been paid to the "success" of welfare reform in our state. But success depends upon how one measures it. One of the major goals of welfare reform was to increase the number of welfare recipients who work, and to decrease the number who receive state assistance. Although our state is meeting this goal with the help of a booming economy, it is still failing on a more important measure: these families are still living in poverty. This is because there are just not enough jobs that pay living wages for people with the skills of most welfare recipients. Additionally, many workers are only able to find part-time work.

Moving welfare recipients off of welfare and into work does not usually move them out of poverty. As of September 1998, these families earned a monthly average of $694, not enough to rise above poverty and far from what one could call secure self-sufficiency. A single mother with two children would have to earn $909 month ($5.20 an hour for 40 hours a week), collect food stamps and receive the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to reach the federal poverty level without Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) welfare benefits (see Table 5). However, only 20% of these welfare recipients are working more than 35 hours per week, so their monthly income might not be sufficient even with higher paying jobs.

In addition, Connecticut's twenty-one month cut-off for benefits is one of the strictest time limits in the nation. Its effect is somewhat muted right now by a strong economy, but many poor parents may lose their jobs during the next downturn in the economic cycle. If they reach their time limit, current law provides no avenue for government assistance. This would result in an even higher rate of child poverty.

Prior to the twenty-one month benefit limit, Connecticut's welfare recipients are allowed to keep all of their earnings until their income reaches the poverty level. The formula, however, creates an "income cliff" when the family earns any more than $6.45 an hour (assuming 40 hours per week) which is not made up for until the worker earns $11.00 an hour (see Chart 1). There is a similar dramatic drop in income when the family reaches the end of its twenty-one months.

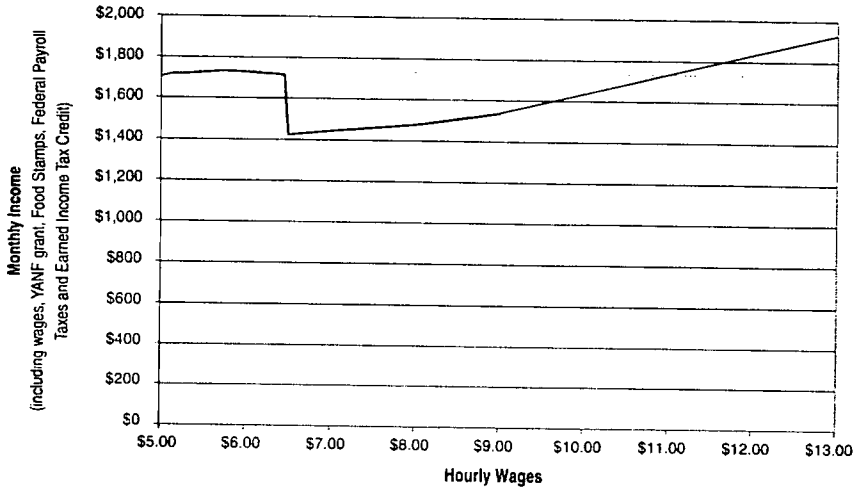
Another very difficult time for many poor children will come two years after their parents have left the welfare rolls. That is when Medicaid coverage, daycare and transportation assistance are cut off. Because many of these parents will not be in jobs which provide such benefits, the cost of being at work will increase dramatically for these families.

So far, this analysis has assumed that the federal poverty level is an adequate amount of income for a family to live on. However, this is a topic of great debate. The current federal poverty level was established in the 1960s and, although adjusted annually for inflation, is based on a set of assumptions that are no longer true (for example, there have been large increases in family expenses for child care, housing and medical care since the 1960s).

So what do Americans think the poverty level should be? The Gallup Poll regularly asks Americans what they think is the least amount of money required to live adequately; respondents consistently cite an amount that is more than 150% of the official federal poverty level.

Another problem with the federal

Chart 1. Monthly Income for TANF recipients
(figures based on a mother and two children)



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poverty level is that it is the same throughout the nation. It does not reflect variations in the cost of living, especially in the cost of housing. Given that the cost of living in Connecticut is substantially higher than in other regions of the U.S., the federal poverty level undercounts the number of people in Connecticut *whose incomes are inadequate to meet the basic necessities of life.*

Federal and state policies already acknowledge that people living above the federal poverty level still need assistance to pay for basic necessities. For example, reduced-price school lunches are offered to children whose families earn less than 185% of poverty, and Medicaid provides health coverage for these same children.

Table 6 shows the difference between the number of children receiving welfare benefits and the number of children receiving free or reduced-price meals. On a statewide basis, the number of

Table 6. Children receiving welfare benefits, June 30, 1997 and children eligible to receive free or reduced-price meals (1997-98 school year).

REGION NAME	Children Receiving Welfare Benefits Number	Children Receiving Welfare Benefits Rate	Children Eligible for Free/ Reduced-Price Meals Number	Children Eligible for Free/ Reduced-Price Meals Rate
Northwest	1,095	2.6	3,220	11.2
Housatonic Valley	1,108	3.4	3,358	14.5
Stamford	1,673	7.5	4,247	28.9
Southwest I	148	0.7	636	3.9
Southwest II	1,492	6.0	2,619	14.4
Bridgeport	9,754	27.1	16,880	73.6
Southwest III	808	3.1	2,077	11.7
Southwest IV	219	0.9	633	3.5
Waterbury	5,628	22.6	9,127	59.4
Naugatuck Valley	695	2.6	1,858	9.1
South Central I	1,839	6.4	3,444	15.9
New Haven	10,572	35.9	11,835	63.1
South Central II	2,244	9.1	4,452	26.5
South Central III	2,500	10.9	4,666	28.7
South Central IV	710	3.1	1,690	10.0
South Central V	1,182	3.6	3,072	13.7
Central I	1,084	4.5	2,216	12.7
Central II	4,060	18.2	5,684	35.2
Hartford	14,639	40.4	19,079	80.9
Capitol I	2,549	12.5	4,522	30.1
Capitol II	913	3.7	2,183	11.0
Capitol III	1,131	3.5	2,424	10.0
Capitol IV	492	1.9	1,132	5.7
Capitol V	892	3.0	2,270	10.6
Northeast	2,147	7.9	4,678	24.8
Southeast	1,633	4.9	3,364	14.8
Southeast Shore	2,034	7.8	3,898	22.2
CONNECTICUT	73,241	9.8	126,217	23.9

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Source: Connecticut Department of Social Services and State Department of Education.

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The Cure for Child Poverty

What policies and practices are needed in Connecticut to address the problem of poverty? We at CAHS believe that one place to start is to ensure that workers are paid a living wage for their work. The best antidote to child poverty is employment that provides parents with adequate wages to support their families.

One place to begin to look for solutions is to other countries. Every other major Western industrialized nation has been more successful in preventing child poverty thereby decreasing the risks to healthy brain development. The U.S. can learn from these countries and develop new public and private sector strategies that are consistent with its national values and economic means in order to help children.

Family support assistance in the U.S., unlike that in many other countries, does not lift all families above the poverty level. Overall U.S. spending on social programs for children declined through the 1980s and early 1990s while child poverty deepened. Non-cash benefits, such as medical and child care services which are universally available in many European countries, would be extremely helpful to Connecticut families.

Another program which can be extremely helpful to impoverished families is housing assistance (such as Section 8 vouchers). For the 20% of poor families who receive this benefit, it often makes all the difference between making ends meet and living without basic necessities. This program could be expanded to include the other 80% of impoverished families who do not currently receive this help.

While unemployment rates in Connecticut and the nation have dipped to record lows, the real value of the median wage for Connecticut workers has declined steadily over the past two decades. Increases in the state minimum wage which will go into effect in 1999 and 2000 will help many poor families as long as they are able to find jobs that allow them to work forty hours each week.

Other state and local government policies, such as requiring government contractors to pay their employees a living wage, can meet with great success in lifting some families out of poverty. New Haven has piloted such an approach, and it will be interesting to study its impact over time.

A more comprehensive approach calls for state or local living wage laws that apply to all wage earners in a geographic area. Assuring a liveable minimum wage in this manner lifts more families out of poverty and simultaneously helps stimulate the economy as families enjoy increased purchasing power.

More widespread support can be offered by changes in tax policy. By offsetting taxes and providing wage supplements, recent research finds that the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) has helped keep single mothers in the labor force over the past twelve years, and has moderated widening gaps between the wealthy and the working poor. Based on these positive results, many states are extending similar state tax credits to low-income families. Connecticut could use this tool both to encourage adults to work and to lift more children out of poverty.

One last area addresses the issue of family structure. While child support is designed to bolster the economic

security of eligible children, collection of these funds is difficult at best. In Connecticut only one in three female-headed families received child support or alimony in 1995. Improved enforcement efforts could help to increase this collection rate, and help children escape poverty.

These are just a few suggestions to counter child poverty in Connecticut. Implementing any one or all of them could help secure Connecticut's future for all its citizens.

16

VITAMIN D MILK
Spring Valley Dairy Co.
PASTEURIZED
HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D
MILK

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East Hampton .. South Central V
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East Haven ..... South Central IV
East Lyme ..... Southeast Shore
East Windsor ..... Capitol III
Eastford ..... Northeast
Easton ..... Southwest IV
Ellington ..... Capitol V
Enfield ..... Capitol III
Essex ..... South Central V
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Franklin ..... Southeast
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New Hartford ..... Northwest
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Newtown ..... Southwest IV
Norfolk ..... Northwest
North Branford South Central IV
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North Haven ..... South Central I
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Old Lyme ..... Southeast
Old Saybrook .. South Central V
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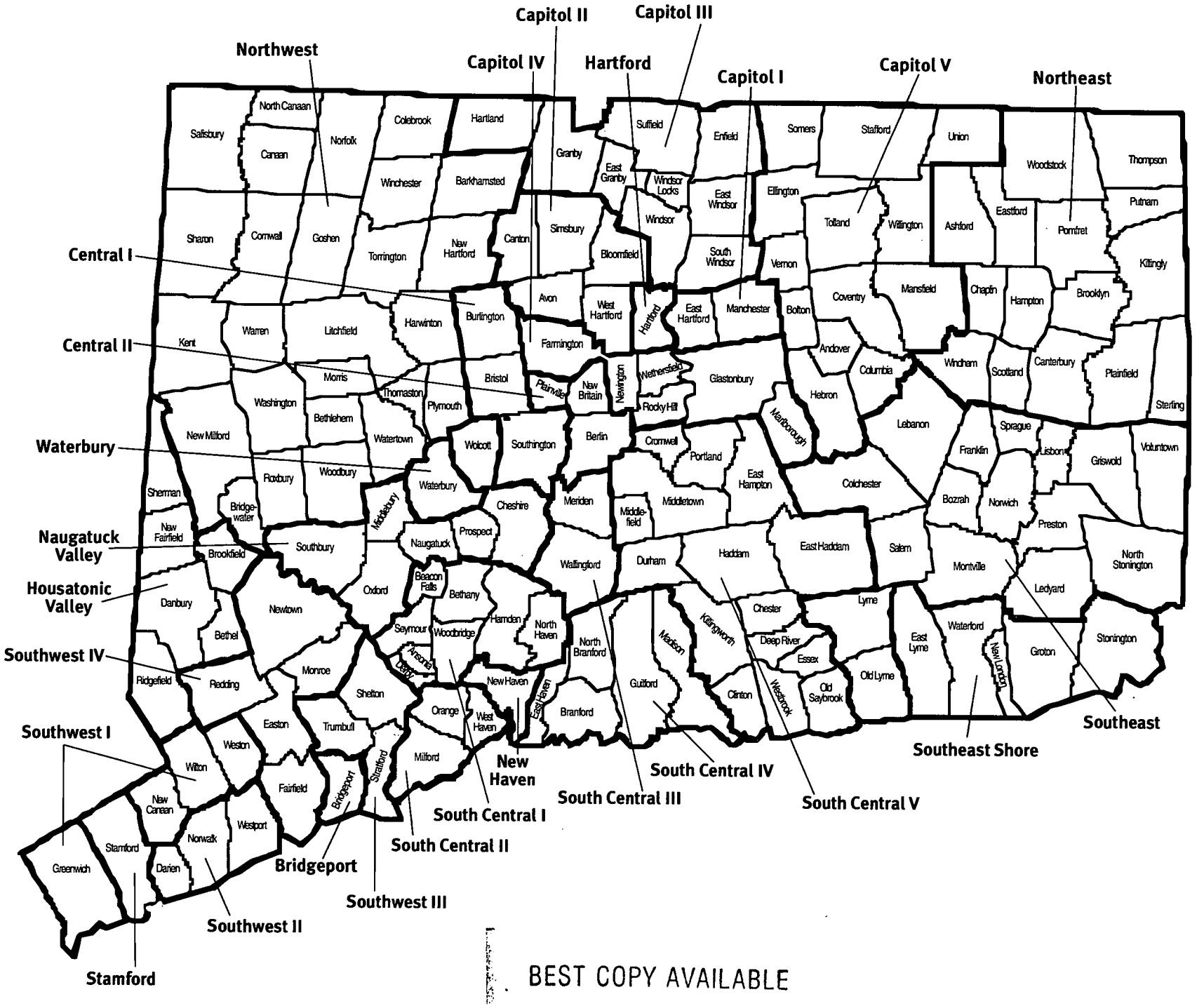
Willington ..... Capitol V
Wilton ..... Southwest I
Winchester ..... Northwest
Windham ..... Northeast
Windsor ..... Capitol III
Windsor Locks ..... Capitol III
Wolcott ..... Naugatuck Valley
Woodbridge ..... South Central I
Woodbury ..... Northwest
Woodstock ..... Northeast



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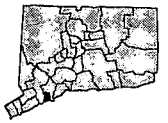
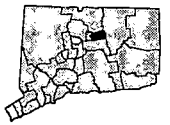
Bridgeport
Bridgeport

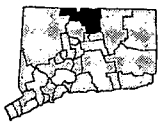


Capitol I
East Hartford
and Manchester

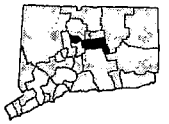


Capitol II
Avon, Bloomfield,
Canton, Simsbury
and West Hartford

Capitol III
East Granby,
East Windsor,
Enfield, Granby,
Hartland, South Windsor, Suffield,
Windsor and Windsor Locks

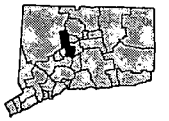


Capitol IV
Farmington,
Glastonbury,
Marlborough,
Newington, Rocky Hill
and Wethersfield



Capitol V
Andover, Bolton,
Columbia, Coventry,
Ellington, Hebron,
Mansfield, Somers, Stafford,
Tolland, Union, Vernon and
Willington

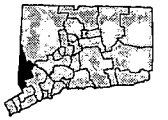
Central I
Bristol,
Burlington and
Southington



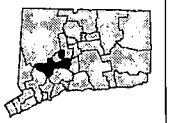
Central II
Berlin,
New Britain
and Plainville

Hartford
Hartford

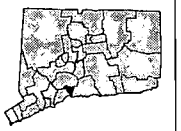
Housatonic Valley
Bethel, Brookfield,
Danbury,
New Fairfield,
Ridgefield and Sherman



Naugatuck Valley
Cheshire,
Middlebury,
Naugatuck,
Oxford, Prospect, Southbury
and Wolcott

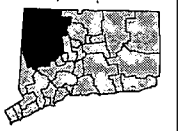


New Haven
New Haven

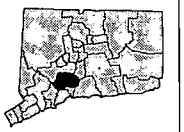


Northeast
Ashford, Brooklyn,
Canterbury,
Chaplin, Eastford,
Hampton, Killingly,
Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam,
Scotland, Sterling, Thompson,
Windham and Woodstock

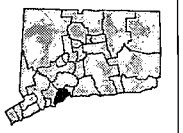
Northwest
Barkhamstead,
Bethlehem,
Bridgewater,
Canaan, Colebrook,
Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Kent,
Litchfield, Morris, New Hartford,
New Milford, Norfolk, North
Canaan, Plymouth, Roxbury,
Salisbury, Sharon, Thomaston,
Torrington, Warren, Washington,
Watertown, Winchester and
Woodbury



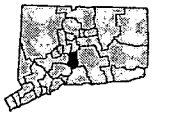
South Central I
Ansonia, Beacon
Falls, Bethany,
Derby, Hamden,
North Haven,
Seymour and Woodbridge



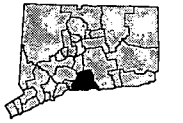
South Central II
Milford, Orange
and West Haven



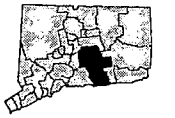
South Central III
Meriden and
Wallingford



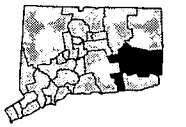
South Central IV
Branford,
East Haven,
Guilford,
Madison and
North Branford



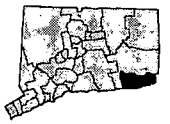
South Central V
Chester, Clinton,
Cromwell,
Deep River,
Durham,
East Haddam, East Hampton,
Essex, Haddam, Killingworth,
Middlefield, Middletown,
Old Saybrook, Portland
and Westbrook



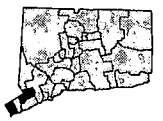
Southeast
Bozrah,
Colchester,
Franklin,
Griswold, Lebanon,
Ledyard, Lisbon, Lyme, Montville,
North Stonington, Norwich,Old
Lyme, Preston, Salem, Sprague and
Voluntown



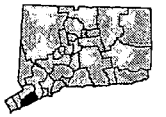
Southeast Shore
East Lyme, Groton, New London, Stonington and Waterford



Southwest I
Greenwich, New Canaan, Weston and Wilton



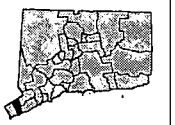
Southwest II
Darien, Norwalk and Westport



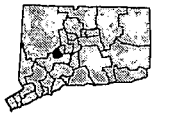
Southwest III
Shelton, Stratford and Trumbull

Southwest IV
Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Newtown and Redding

Stamford
Stamford



Waterbury
Waterbury



School District Exceptions

Region	Students from Other Towns
Capitol V	includes Ashford students who attend Region 19
Capitol V	includes Marlborough students who attend Region 8
Central I	includes Harwinton students who who attend Region 10
Housatonic Valley	includes Sherman students who attend Brookfield
Northeast	includes Columbia and Willington students who attend Windham
Naugatuck Valley	includes students from Beacon Falls who attend Naugatuck
Northwest	includes Hartland students who attend Gilbert
Northwest	includes Sherman students who attend New Milford
Northwest	inclues Oxford students who attend Region 14
South Central I	includes Oxford and Prospect students who attend Seymour and Orange students who attend Region 5
Southeast	includes Canterbury students who attend Norwich or Griswold
Southeast Shore	includes Salem students who attend East Lyme

Region	Regional School Districts
Capitol V	Region 8
	Region 19
Central I	Region 10
Naugatuck Valley	Region 15
	Region 16
Northeast	Region 11
Northwest	Region 1
	Region 6
	Region 7
	Region 12
	Region 14
South Central I	Region 5
South Central V	Region 4
	Region 13
	Region 17
Southeast	Region 18
Southwest IV	Region 9

Region	Private/Public Schools
Northwest	Gilbert School
Northeast	Woodstock Academy
Southeast	Norwich Free Academy

Region	Vocational-Technical Schools
Bridgeport	Bullard-Havens
Capitol I	Howell Cheney
Central II	E.C. Goodwin
Hartford	A.I. Prince
Housatonic Valley	Henry Abbott
Northeast	H.H. Ellis
Northwest	Oliver Wolcott
South Central I	Eli Whitney
	Emmett O'Brien
South Central II	Platt
South Central III	H.C. Wilcox
South Central V	Vinal
Southeast	Norwich
Southeast Shore	E.T. Grasso
Stamford	J.M. Wright
Waterbury	W.F. Kaynor

Note: These exceptions only affect the data for high school dropouts. They do not affect the data for the Connecticut Mastery Test or the Connecticut Academic Performance Tests. Charter and magnet schools are not included in any region.

Number of Children and Percent of Total Population — 1970, 1980, 1990

REGION NAME	1970 Number	1970 Percent	1980 Number	1980 Percent	1990 Number	1990 Percent	1970 - 1990 % Change In Rate
Northwest	49,000	34.0	42,643	27.2	40,719	23.4	-31
Housatonic Valley	36,278	37.0	36,569	29.7	31,826	23.8	-36
Stamford	35,903	33.0	25,053	24.5	21,773	20.1	-39
Southwest I	33,619	34.2	26,469	26.2	22,217	22.0	-36
Southwest II	44,202	34.8	31,855	26.1	25,128	20.8	-40
Bridgeport	47,276	30.2	39,803	27.9	36,992	26.1	-14
Southwest III	37,107	34.3	30,038	26.2	25,325	21.7	-37
Southwest IV	33,441	34.9	27,687	27.4	23,864	22.7	-35
Waterbury	34,354	31.8	26,678	25.8	25,561	23.5	-26
Naugatuck Valley	28,288	35.8	26,693	28.1	26,146	24.1	-33
South Central I	43,417	32.6	32,162	24.0	28,721	20.9	-36
New Haven	39,246	28.5	31,863	25.3	30,936	23.7	-17
South Central II	39,641	33.8	29,247	24.9	25,131	21.5	-36
South Central III	31,878	34.8	25,140	26.6	23,517	23.4	-33
South Central IV	28,573	36.6	25,171	27.6	22,606	22.1	-39
South Central V	38,746	33.7	33,748	26.2	31,401	21.9	-35
Central I	33,346	36.8	28,188	28.2	24,524	23.1	-37
Central II	34,790	30.4	23,689	22.5	23,375	21.3	-30
Hartford	48,353	30.6	39,530	29.0	38,390	27.5	-10
Capitol I	34,245	32.4	24,779	24.2	20,992	20.6	-37
Capitol II	38,867	32.7	29,181	24.3	25,984	21.0	-36
Capitol III	51,183	40.2	36,453	28.3	33,495	23.1	-42
Capitol IV	34,267	33.6	27,992	24.4	25,583	20.4	-39
Capitol V	35,791	34.6	30,171	26.4	29,006	22.5	-35
Northeast	29,070	34.4	26,750	29.0	26,363	25.7	-25
Southeast	41,589	36.0	35,051	29.1	32,940	25.1	-30
Southeast Shore	38,532	33.6	30,316	25.7	27,066	21.8	-35
CONNECTICUT	1,021,002	33.7	822,919	26.5	749,581	22.8	-32

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1970, 1980* and *1990.*

Racial/Ethnic Background of Connecticut's Children — 1990

REGION NAME	White Number	White Rate	Black Number	Black Rate	All Other Races Number	All Other Races Rate	Hispanic-origin Number	Hispanic-origin Rate
Northwest	39,488	97.0	472	1.2	759	1.9	607	1.5
Housatonic Valley	28,674	90.1	1,289	4.1	1,863	5.9	1,759	5.5
Stamford	14,139	64.9	5,908	27.1	1,726	7.9	2,780	12.8
Southwest I	20,695	93.1	413	1.9	1,109	5.0	792	3.6
Southwest II	20,142	80.2	3,483	13.9	1,503	6.0	2,465	9.8
Bridgeport	16,643	45.0	12,617	34.1	7,732	20.9	14,134	38.2
Southwest III	23,043	91.0	1,468	5.8	814	3.2	1,016	4.0
Southwest IV	23,044	96.6	242	1.0	578	2.4	576	2.4
Waterbury	17,722	69.3	4,618	18.1	3,221	12.6	5,781	22.6
Naugatuck Valley	25,103	96.0	432	1.7	611	2.3	615	2.4
South Central I	25,771	89.7	2,017	7.0	933	3.2	846	2.9
New Haven	10,530	34.0	15,969	51.6	4,437	14.3	6,692	21.6
South Central II	22,046	87.7	2,236	8.9	849	3.4	973	3.9
South Central III	20,845	88.6	1,009	4.3	1,663	7.1	3,503	14.9
South Central IV	21,978	97.2	226	1.0	402	1.8	430	1.9
South Central Shore	28,520	90.8	1,998	6.4	883	2.8	1,078	3.4
Central I	23,431	95.5	538	2.2	555	2.3	795	3.2
Central II	17,914	76.6	1,946	8.3	3,515	15.0	5,217	22.3
Hartford	9,487	24.7	16,978	44.2	11,925	31.1	17,930	46.7
Capitol I	17,716	84.4	2,087	9.9	1,189	5.7	1,409	6.7
Capitol II	22,147	85.2	2,701	10.4	1,136	4.4	947	3.6
Capitol III	30,470	91.0	1,911	5.7	1,114	3.3	855	2.6
Capitol IV	24,236	94.7	457	1.8	890	3.5	697	2.7
Capitol V	27,684	95.4	479	1.7	843	2.9	612	2.1
Northeast	24,709	93.7	333	1.3	1,321	5.0	1,796	6.8
Southeast	30,820	93.6	1,115	3.4	1,005	3.1	931	2.8
Southeast Shore	22,607	83.5	2,581	9.5	1,878	6.9	2,105	7.8
CONNECTICUT	609,604	81.3	85,523	11.4	54,454	7.3	77,341	10.3

Note: People of Hispanic-orgin may be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990.*

Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Level —1979, 1989

REGION NAME	1979 Number	1979 Percent	1989 Number	1989 Percent	1979 - 1989 % Change in Rate
Northwest	2,386	5.7	1,657	4.2	-27
Housatonic Valley	2,078	5.7	1,393	4.4	-22
Stamford	3,122	12.6	2,141	9.9	-21
Southwest I	603	2.3	560	2.5	10
Southwest II	2,399	7.6	1,495	6.1	-20
Bridgeport	13,370	34.0	10,436	29.0	-15
Southwest III	1,519	5.1	824	3.3	-36
Southwest IV	984	3.6	562	2.4	-34
Waterbury	5,960	22.6	5,177	20.6	-9
Naugatuck Valley	1,683	6.4	725	2.8	-56
South Central I	1,947	6.1	1,584	5.6	-8
New Haven	11,001	35.3	9,927	33.8	-4
South Central II	2,243	7.8	1,442	5.8	-25
South Central III	2,091	8.4	2,029	8.6	3
South Central IV	1,402	5.6	638	2.9	-49
South Central V	2,565	7.8	1,716	5.6	-28
Central I	1,695	6.1	1,040	4.3	-29
Central II	3,361	14.4	4,189	18.3	27
Hartford	15,104	39.3	16,054	43.6	11
Capitol I	1,784	7.3	1,333	6.5	-11
Capitol II	904	3.1	667	2.6	-17
Capitol III	1,660	4.6	758	2.3	-50
Capitol IV	1,079	3.9	588	2.3	-40
Capitol V	1,644	5.5	1,228	4.3	-22
Northeast	2,964	11.4	2,953	11.4	1
Southeast	3,563	10.4	3,012	9.4	-10
Southeast Shore	3,495	11.8	2,444	9.2	-22
CONNECTICUT	92,606	11.4	76,572	10.4	-9

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Note: The census collects income information from the previous year.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1980* and *1990.*

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Family Setting of Connecticut's Children — 1990

REGION NAME	Two-Parent Families Number	Two-Parent Families Percent	Single-Parent Families Number	Single-Parent Families Percent	Children Living in Other Situations Number	Children Living in Other Situations Percent
Northwest	32,939	80.9	5,256	12.9	2,524	6.2
Housatonic Valley	26,103	82.0	3,915	12.3	1,808	5.7
Stamford	14,789	67.9	4,719	21.7	2,265	10.4
Southwest I	19,241	86.6	2,054	9.2	922	4.1
Southwest II	19,088	76.0	3,953	15.7	2,087	8.3
Bridgeport	17,381	47.0	14,569	39.4	5,042	13.6
Southwest III	20,705	81.8	2,867	11.3	1,753	6.9
Southwest IV	20,740	86.9	2,026	8.5	1,098	4.6
Waterbury	15,208	59.5	8,022	31.4	2,331	9.1
Naugatuck Valley	22,106	84.5	2,610	10.0	1,430	5.5
South Central I	22,814	79.4	4,042	14.1	1,865	6.5
New Haven	11,951	38.6	14,359	46.4	4,626	15.0
South Central II	18,957	75.4	4,259	16.9	1,915	7.6
South Central III	17,325	73.7	4,800	20.4	1,392	5.9
South Central IV	18,586	82.2	2,610	11.5	1,410	6.2
South Central Shore	24,233	77.2	4,704	15.0	2,464	7.8
Central I	19,676	80.2	3,581	14.6	1,267	5.2
Central II	15,167	64.9	6,350	27.2	1,858	7.9
Hartford	11,638	30.3	21,463	55.9	5,289	13.8
Capitol I	14,858	70.8	4,650	22.2	1,484	7.1
Capitol II	21,656	83.3	3,007	11.6	1,321	5.1
Capitol III	27,429	81.9	3,881	11.6	2,185	6.5
Capitol IV	21,550	84.2	2,911	11.4	1,122	4.4
Capitol V	23,784	82.0	3,731	12.9	1,491	5.1
Northeast	19,348	73.4	5,233	19.8	1,782	6.8
Southeast	25,569	77.6	5,263	16.0	2,108	6.4
Southeast Shore	20,353	75.2	4,867	18.0	1,846	6.8
CONNECTICUT	543,194	72.5	149,702	20.0	56,685	7.6

= Lower percentage of children living in two-parent families than state-wide rate.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990.*

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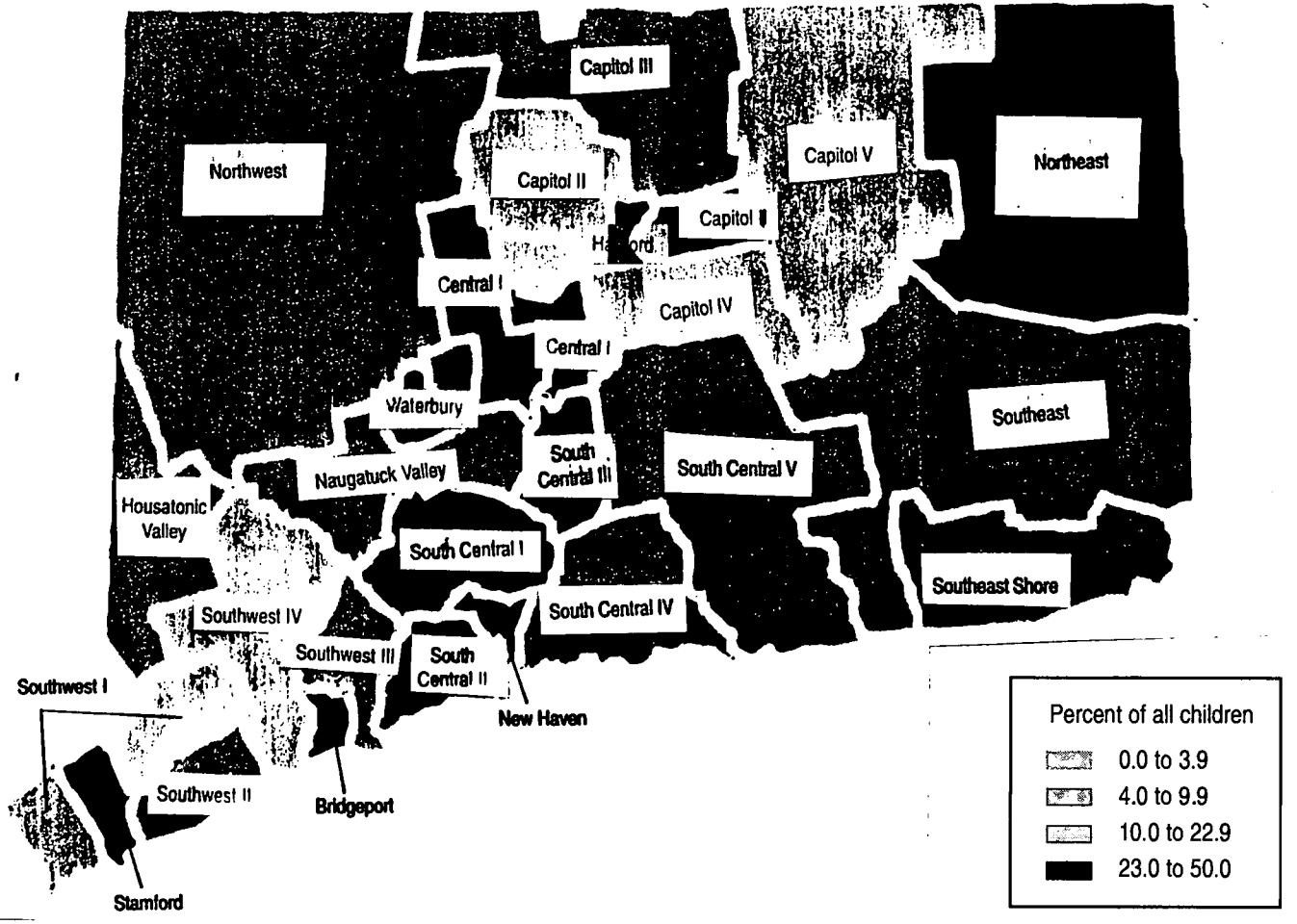
Children Receiving Welfare Benefits



Note: The numbers shown here are the total number of children receiving benefits on June 30th of that year. It is a snapshot in time and does not represent the total number of children who received benefits at any time during that year. The rate is calculated by dividing the number of children receiving benefits by the total number of children in that region. The total number of children used to calculate the rates is based on applying the percentage of population under 18 for each region from the 1990 Census to the Connecticut Department of Health estimate of population by town for the years 1996 and 1997. Beginning in 1997, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program changed to become the Temporary Family Assistance program, with different program benefits and rules (except in two towns in which AFDC benefits remain the same and act as a control group.) Therefore the change in the number of children receiving welfare benefits is in part due to the change in program.

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Children Receiving Welfare Benefits — 1996-97

REGION NAME	1996 Number	1996 Percent	1997 Number	1997 Percent	% Change in Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	1,848	4.4	1,095	2.6	-41	+
Housatonic Valley	2,045	6.2	1,108	3.4	-45	+
Stamford	2,968	13.2	1,673	7.5	-43	+
Southwest I	290	1.3	148	0.7	-46	+
Southwest II	2,275	8.9	1,492	6.0	-33	+
Bridgeport	13,291	37.2	9,754	27.1	-27	+
Southwest III	1,106	4.5	808	3.1	-31	+
Southwest IV	324	1.3	219	0.9	-31	+
Waterbury	8,056	32.2	5,628	22.6	-30	+
Naugatuck Valley	958	3.6	695	2.6	-28	+
South Central I	2,364	8.4	1,839	6.4	-24	+
New Haven	13,350	45.4	10,572	35.9	-21	+
South Central II	2,912	11.9	2,244	9.1	-24	+
South Central III	3,868	16.5	2,500	10.9	-34	+
South Central IV	938	4.1	710	3.1	-24	+
South Central V	1,997	6.1	1,182	3.6	-41	+
Central I	1,979	8.1	1,084	4.5	-44	+
Central II	5,900	26.2	4,060	18.2	-31	+
Hartford	20,496	55.2	14,639	40.4	-27	+
Capitol I	3,674	18.3	2,549	12.5	-32	+
Capitol II	1,350	5.4	913	3.7	-31	+
Capitol III	1,543	4.6	1,131	3.5	-24	+
Capitol IV	701	2.8	492	1.9	-32	+
Capitol V	1,467	5.0	892	3.0	-40	+
Northeast	3,386	12.6	2,147	7.9	-37	+
Southeast	2,503	7.6	1,633	4.9	-36	+
Southeast Shore	2,912	11.1	2,034	7.8	-30	+
CONNECTICUT	104,501	14.0	73,241	9.8	-30	+

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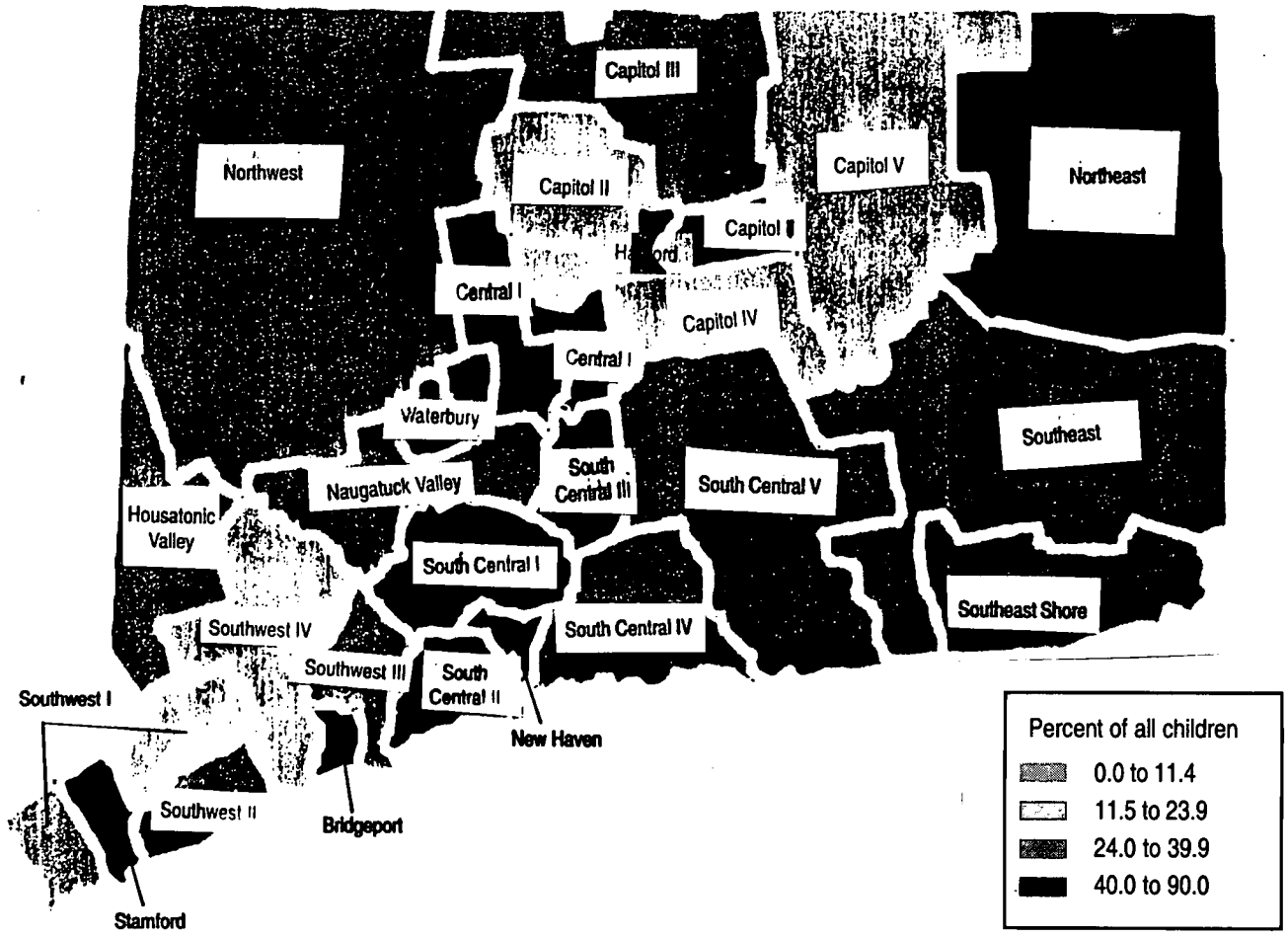
= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from unpublished data from the Connecticut Department of Social Services.

Children Receiving Free or Reduced-Price School Meals



Note: Schools report to the State Department of Education the number of children who are eligible for free and reduce-price meals, although because this is a voluntary program, schools are unable to count children from families who do not apply for this program but who would be eligible. Schools that do not offer school meals may report instead the number of children eligible for welfare benefits. Income guidelines for this program are 130% of the federal poverty level (FPL) for free lunches and 185% of the FPL for reduced-price meals. Charter and magnet schools by their very nature draw students from across regional boundaries, but because the data was so striking it has been included as a separate row on this table.

ERRATA

page 29 -- The data shown in the "Children Receiving Free or Reduced-Price School Meals" table is from 1997-98 school year, not 1996-97.

page 52 -- In the "Teen Deaths" table, the first line of data should be labeled 1992, not 1991.

Children Receiving Free or Reduced-Price School Meals — 1996-97

REGION NAME	Free Meals	Reduced-Priced Meals	School Welfare Proxy	Total	Percent
Northwest	2,189	1,024	7	3,220	11.2
Housatonic Valley	2,736	607	15	3,358	14.5
Stamford	3,563	684	0	4,247	28.9
Southwest I	450	186	0	636	3.9
Southwest II	2,146	473	0	2,619	14.4
Bridgeport	14,768	2,112	0	16,880	73.6
Southwest III	1,452	625	0	2,077	11.7
Southwest IV	409	224	0	633	3.5
Waterbury	8,092	1,035	0	9,127	59.4
Naugatuck Valley	1,233	624	1	1,858	9.1
South Central I	2,764	680	0	3,444	15.9
New Haven	10,935	900	0	11,835	63.1
South Central II	3,210	1,218	24	4,452	26.5
South Central III	3,777	889	0	4,666	28.7
South Central IV	1,168	522	0	1,690	10.0
South Central V	2,230	842	0	3,072	13.7
Central I	1,528	688	0	2,216	12.7
Central II	4,837	847	0	5,684	35.2
Hartford	17,574	1,505	0	19,079	80.9
Capitol I	3,574	948	0	4,522	30.1
Capitol II	1,639	544	0	2,183	11.0
Capitol III	1,805	619	0	2,424	10.0
Capitol IV	751	359	22	1,132	5.7
Capitol V	1,585	646	39	2,270	10.6
Northeast	3,572	1,045	61	4,678	24.8
Southeast	2,441	882	41	3,364	14.8
Southeast Shore	2,792	1,106	0	3,898	22.2
Charter/Magnet Schools	700	179	74	953	43.7
CONNECTICUT	103,920	22,013	284	126,217	23.9

= Worse than state-wide rate.

Source: State Department of Education, unpublished data.

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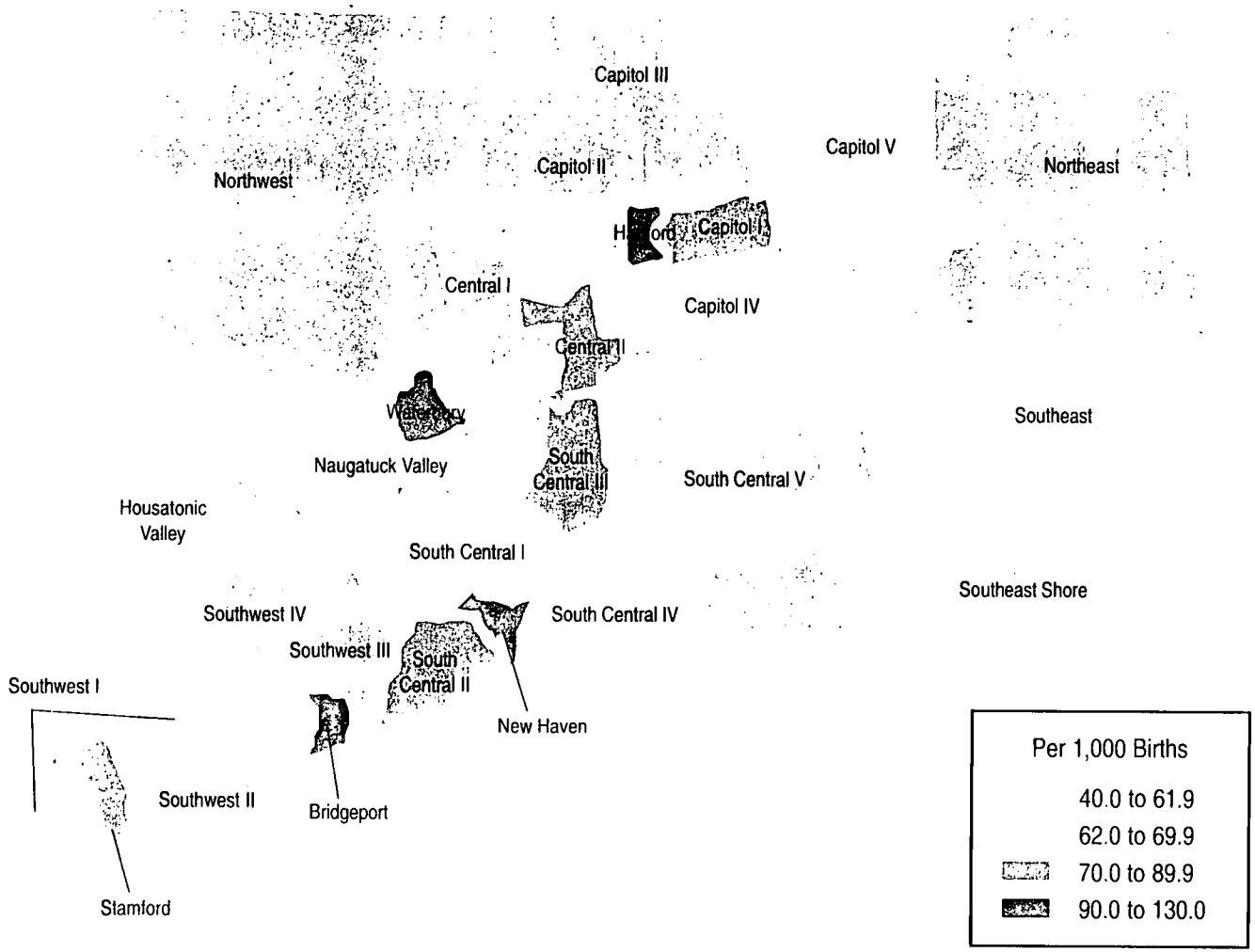
Low Birthweight Rate



Note: The rates are calculated by dividing the number of low birthweight births by the total number of births in that region, then multiplying that by 1,000 to obtain a low birthweight rate per 1,000 births.

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Low Birthweight Rate — 1986, 1991, 1996
(per 1,000 births)

REGION NAME	1986 Number	1986 Rate	1991 Number	1991 Rate	1996 Number	1996 Rate	% Change in Rate 1991-96	Better or Worse
Northwest	108	50.3	128	54.8	128	63.5	16	-
Housatonic Valley	114	62.7	114	57.3	116	57.5	0	-
Stamford	96	64.6	133	70.4	134	74.3	6	-
Southwest I	39	45.7	40	34.9	82	64.9	86	-
Southwest II	101	64.7	127	67.7	132	68.9	2	-
Bridgeport	226	80.7	283	96.6	217	96.7	0	-
Southwest III	73	56.1	79	56.7	96	67.0	18	-
Southwest IV	50	40.5	49	39.4	95	62.7	59	-
Waterbury	153	88.2	174	82.7	161	94.8	15	-
Naugatuck Valley	75	58.5	58	42.0	60	44.4	6	-
South Central I	102	60.3	105	59.4	96	57.3	-4	+
New Haven	219	101.3	248	104.4	188	104.3	0	+
South Central II	87	52.6	120	73.3	110	73.6	0	-
South Central III	93	63.9	84	52.7	106	75.8	44	-
South Central IV	59	47.7	72	54.5	72	55.7	2	-
South Central V	104	58.1	125	63.1	130	69.4	10	-
Central I	75	51.1	95	66.1	83	63.3	-4	+
Central II	106	70.3	122	76.7	123	86.9	13	-
Hartford	357	119.7	405	129.5	274	121.1	-6	+
Capitol I	75	55.8	94	67.2	116	87.5	30	-
Capitol II	81	66.1	84	60.5	95	65.6	8	-
Capitol III	93	51.5	117	59.8	115	65.8	10	-
Capitol IV	60	48.7	77	55.7	89	61.5	10	-
Capitol V	84	49.9	87	52.5	96	60.4	15	-
Northeast	81	58.6	86	59.5	79	62.3	5	-
Southeast	121	62.6	118	60.9	112	61.1	0	-
Southeast Shore	104	55.1	125	63.7	94	56.6	-11	+
CONNECTICUT	2,936	65.7	3,349	69.4	3,199	72.5	4	-

▒ = Worse than state-wide rate.

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Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1986 through 1996.

H2

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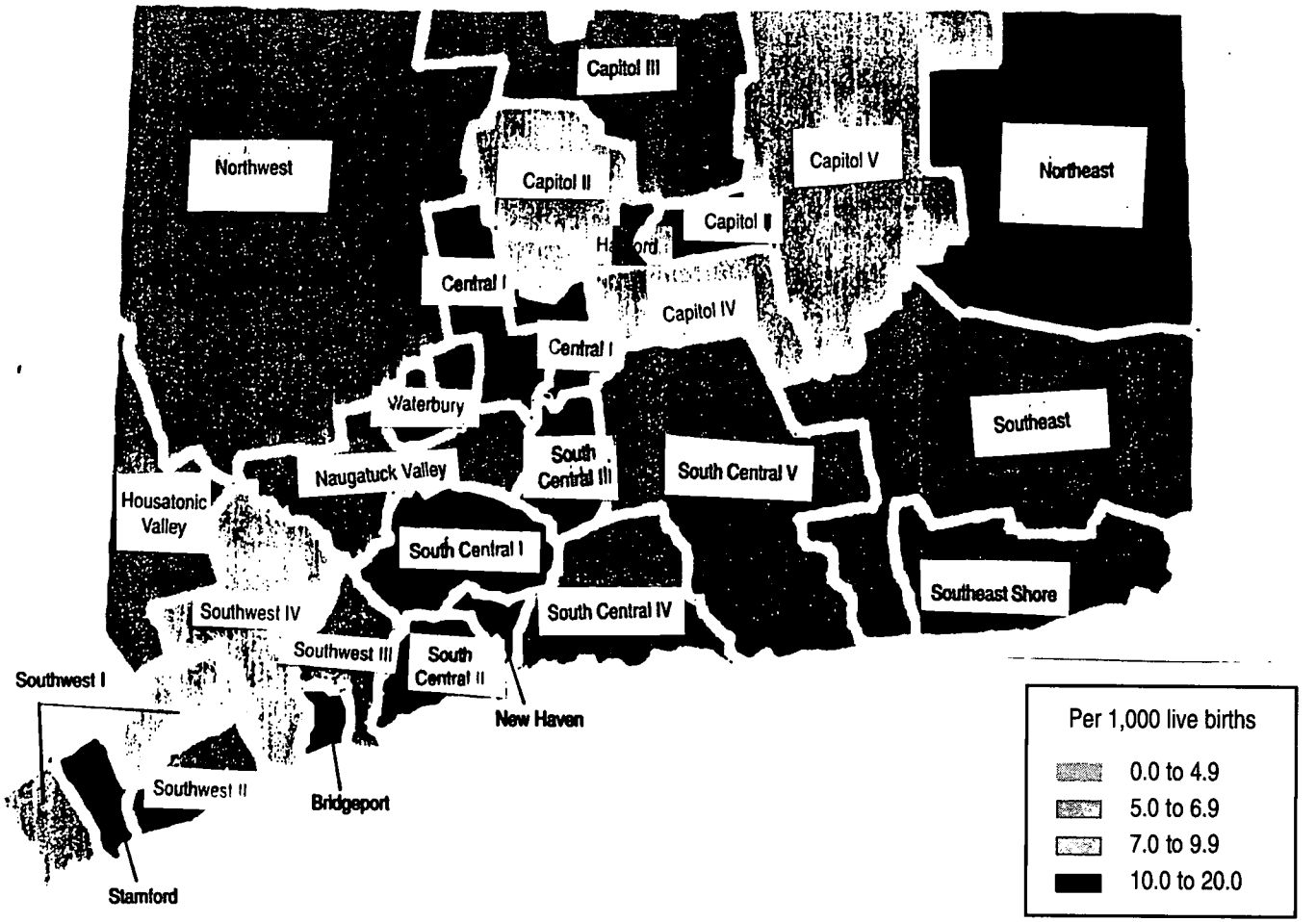
Infant Mortality



Note: The annual average infant deaths shown here is the total number of babies who die before their first birthday over a three year period, divided by three. The annual average rate is the total number of infant deaths over three years, divided by the total number of live births over the same three years, then multiplied by 1,000 to obtain an infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

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Infant Mortality Rate — 1984-86, 1989-91, 1994-1996
(per 1,000 live births)

REGION NAME	1984-1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths	1984-1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE Rate	1989-1991 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths	1989-1991 ANNUAL AVERAGE Rate	1994-1996 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths	1994-1996 ANNUAL AVERAGE Rate	% Change in Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	12	6.0	13	5.6	9	4.2	-25	+
Housatonic Valley	11	6.1	12	5.9	9	4.6	-22	+
Stamford	12	7.7	13	6.8	8	4.5	-34	+
Southwest I	6	6.7	5	4.4	6	4.6	5	-
Southwest II	13	7.9	13	6.5	8	4.2	-35	+
Bridgeport	37	13.4	41	13.5	27	11.6	-14	+
Southwest III	11	8.4	7	5.2	6	4.5	-13	+
Southwest IV	11	9.2	5	4.0	5	3.7	-8	+
Waterbury	20	11.8	20	9.7	16	9.1	-6	+
Naugatuck Valley	9	7.2	11	8.1	9	6.7	-17	+
South Central I	14	8.5	10	5.5	11	6.7	22	-
New Haven	39	17.5	32	13.0	23	12.2	-6	+
South Central II	13	8.2	9	5.7	13	8.6	51	-
South Central III	11	7.9	10	6.4	8	5.3	-17	+
South Central IV	7	6.1	10	7.2	4	2.8	-61	+
South Central V	13	7.2	12	5.9	15	8.0	36	-
Central I	9	6.3	9	6.3	6	4.3	-32	+
Central II	18	12.3	14	8.4	12	8.5	1	-
Hartford	52	18.0	48	15.1	39	16.5	9	-
Capitol I	12	9.0	12	8.5	9	6.6	-22	+
Capitol II	8	6.5	8	5.9	11	7.8	32	-
Capitol III	19	10.7	13	6.4	14	8.0	25	-
Capitol IV	6	4.7	13	9.3	7	5.0	-46	+
Capitol V	15	9.2	10	5.9	12	7.5	27	-
Northeast	14	10.4	11	7.2	10	7.2	0	n
Southeast	17	8.9	14	7.1	14	7.7	8	-
Southeast Shore	19	10.3	19	9.3	12	7.1	-24	+
CONNECTICUT	425	9.7	396	8.0	324	7.2	-10	+

= Worse than state-wide rate.

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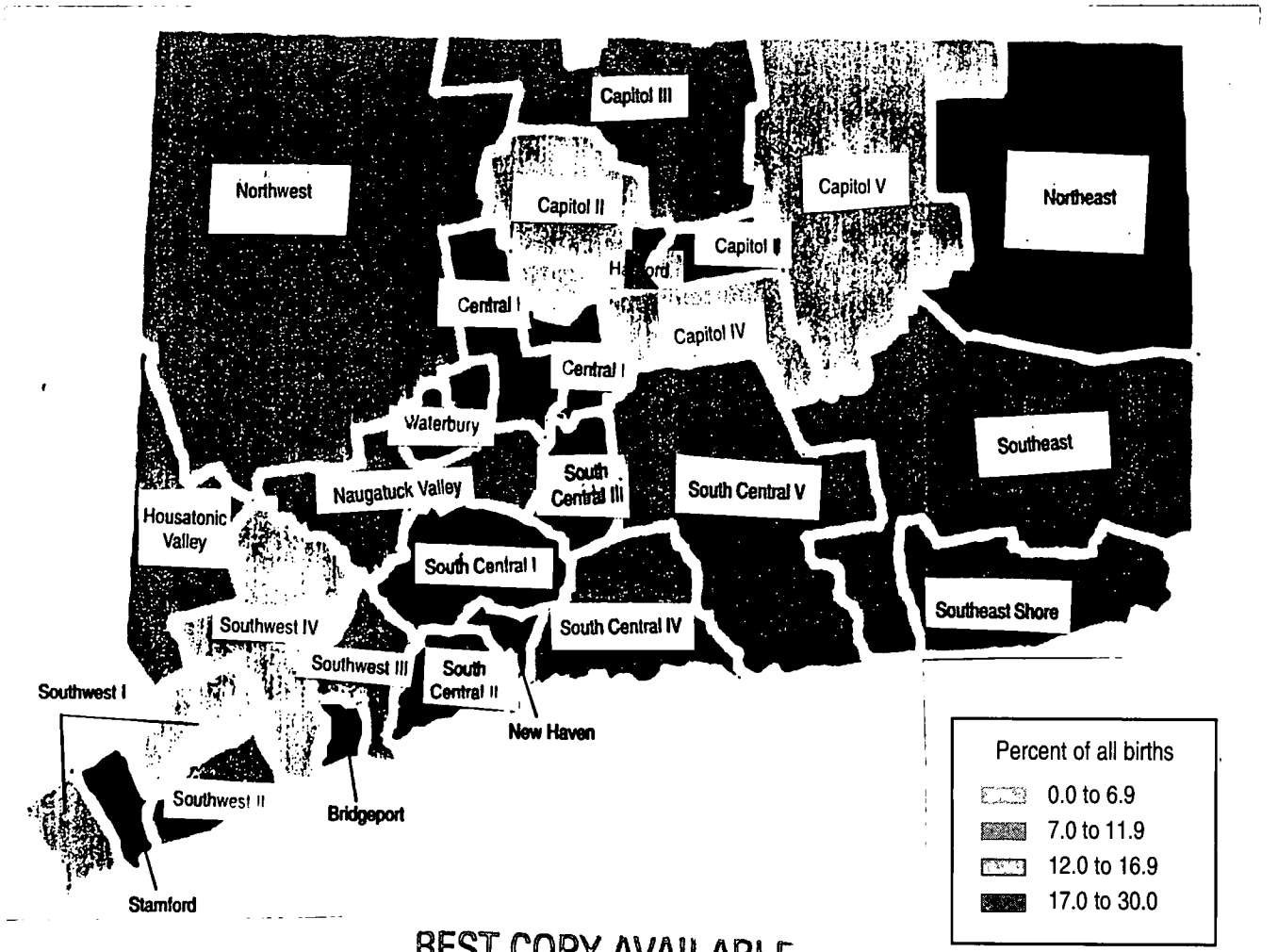
Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1984 through 1996.

Late or No Prenatal Care



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Note: The rates are calculated by dividing the total number of births with late or no prenatal care by the total number of births where the status of prenatal care has been determined.

H5

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Births with Late or No Prenatal Care — 1991, 1996

REGION NAME	1991 Number	1991 Percent	1996 Number	1996 Percent	% Change in Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	277	12.4	150	7.8	-37	+
Housatonic Valley	74	3.8	81	4.1	8	-
Stamford	454	24.5	314	18.5	-25	+
Southwest I	75	7.0	64	6.1	-12	+
Southwest II	288	16.3	210	12.2	-25	+
Bridgeport	389	17.0	380	20.3	19	-
Southwest III	84	7.3	90	6.9	-5	+
Southwest IV	35	3.2	57	4.1	27	-
Waterbury	659	33.5	438	27.8	-17	+
Naugatuck Valley	168	12.8	133	10.3	-19	+
South Central I	194	11.8	122	7.6	-35	+
New Haven	636	31.0	382	23.3	-25	+
South Central II	193	12.8	149	10.6	-18	+
South Central III	225	15.0	233	17.0	13	-
South Central IV	85	6.8	73	5.8	-14	+
South Central V	200	10.4	185	10.3	-1	+
Central I	122	9.7	93	9.5	-2	+
Central II	160	10.7	240	18.6	75	-
Hartford	451	18.1	265	14.8	-19	+
Capitol I	100	7.8	103	8.6	10	-
Capitol II	43	3.2	76	5.9	80	-
Capitol III	118	6.3	108	6.6	5	-
Capitol IV	40	3.0	70	5.3	74	-
Capitol V	102	6.3	166	10.8	70	-
Northeast	240	17.3	177	14.1	-19	+
Southeast	273	15.8	243	13.4	-15	+
Southeast Shore	370	19.1	256	15.5	-19	+
CONNECTICUT	6,055	13.7	4,858	11.9	-13	+

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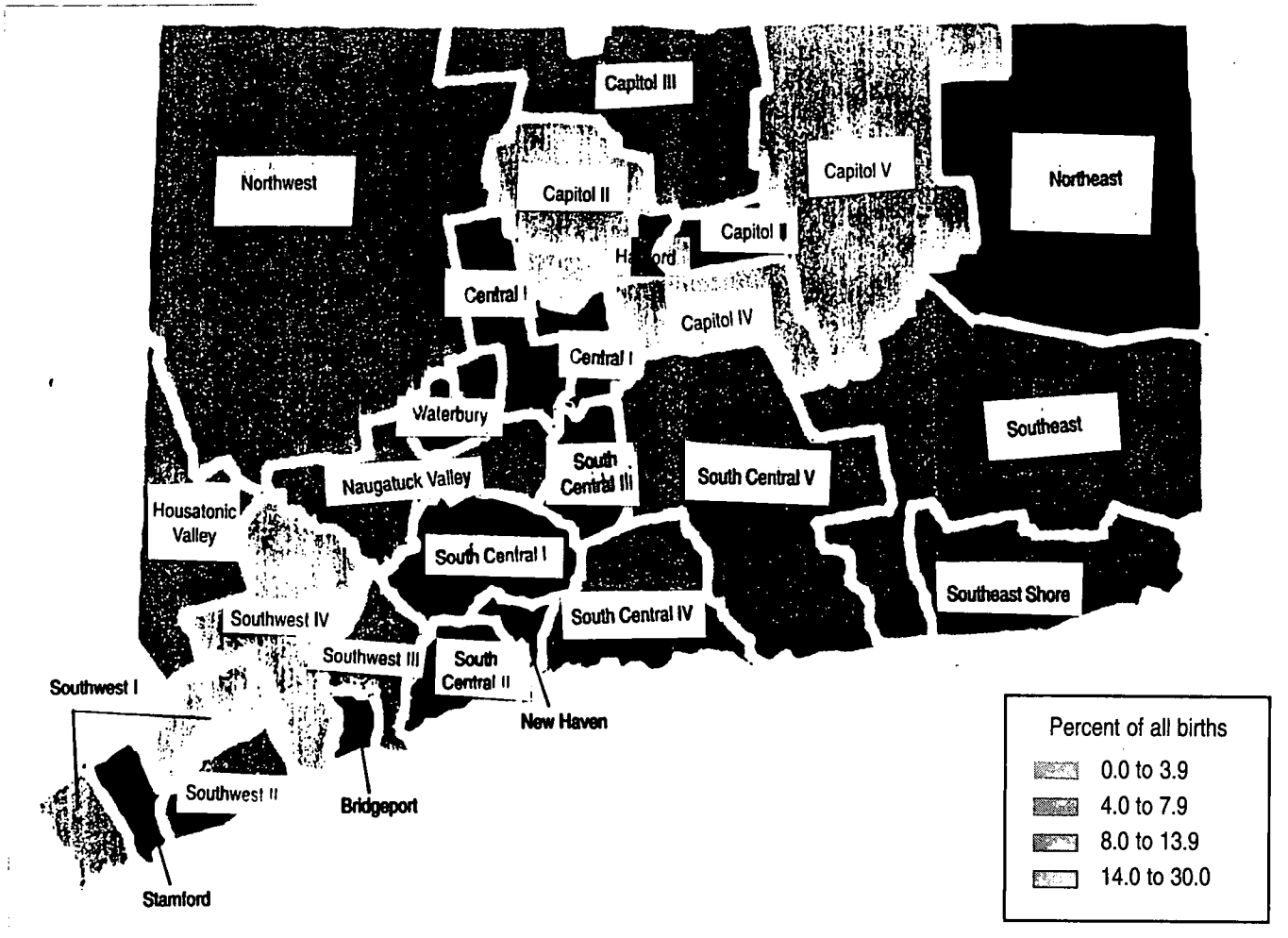
= Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1991-1996.

Births to Teenage Mothers



Note: The number of teen births shown here is the total number of babies born to mothers age 19 or younger. The rate is the total number of teen births divided by the total number of births, then multiplied by 100 to get a percentage. The percentage shown here measures the risks to the generation of babies being born today. The teen birth rate, which compares the number of teen births to the number of teenage girls, is not available at a local level. This is because of a lack of reliable data for the number of teenage girls to use as a denominator and estimates could not be made because of the narrow age range. The state-wide teen birth rate of 39 births per 1000 girls is based on the number of girls ages 15-19.

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Percent of All Births That Are to Teenage Mothers — 1986, 1991, 1996

REGION NAME	1986 Number	1986 Percent	1991 Number	1991 Percent	1996 Number	1996 Percent	% Change in Rate 1991-96	Better or Worse
Northwest	120	5.6	117	5.0	90	4.4	-12	+
Housatonic Valley	93	5.1	74	3.7	118	5.8	57	-
Stamford	108	7.1	116	6.0	105	5.7	-5	+
Southwest I	12	1.3	10	0.8	12	0.9	13	-
Southwest II	115	7.2	81	4.2	81	4.0	-5	+
Bridgeport	528	18.8	532	18.1	410	18.2	1	-
Southwest III	51	3.9	46	3.3	65	4.5	36	-
Southwest IV	26	2.1	23	1.8	10	0.6	-67	+
Waterbury	267	15.4	291	13.8	244	14.4	4	-
Naugatuck Valley	55	4.3	48	3.5	50	3.7	6	-
South Central I	79	4.7	77	4.4	81	4.8	9	-
New Haven	426	19.7	402	16.9	344	19.1	13	-
South Central II	93	5.6	86	5.2	106	7.1	37	-
South Central III	125	8.6	151	9.5	141	10.1	6	-
South Central IV	51	4.1	35	2.6	48	3.7	42	-
South Central V	96	5.4	88	4.4	90	4.8	9	-
Central I	94	6.4	90	6.3	71	5.4	-14	+
Central II	133	8.8	174	11.0	209	14.8	35	-
Hartford	677	22.7	739	23.6	536	23.7	0	-
Capitol I	86	6.4	81	5.8	107	8.1	40	-
Capitol II	46	3.8	50	3.6	53	3.7	3	-
Capitol III	94	5.2	76	3.9	91	5.2	33	-
Capitol IV	19	1.5	21	1.5	27	1.9	27	-
Capitol V	86	5.1	52	3.1	75	4.7	52	-
Northeast	172	12.4	159	11.0	156	12.3	12	-
Southeast	161	8.3	177	9.1	169	9.2	1	-
Southeast Shore	147	7.8	199	10.1	166	10.0	-1	+
CONNECTICUT	3,960	8.8	3,995	8.2	3,655	8.2	0	0

= Worse than state-wide rate.

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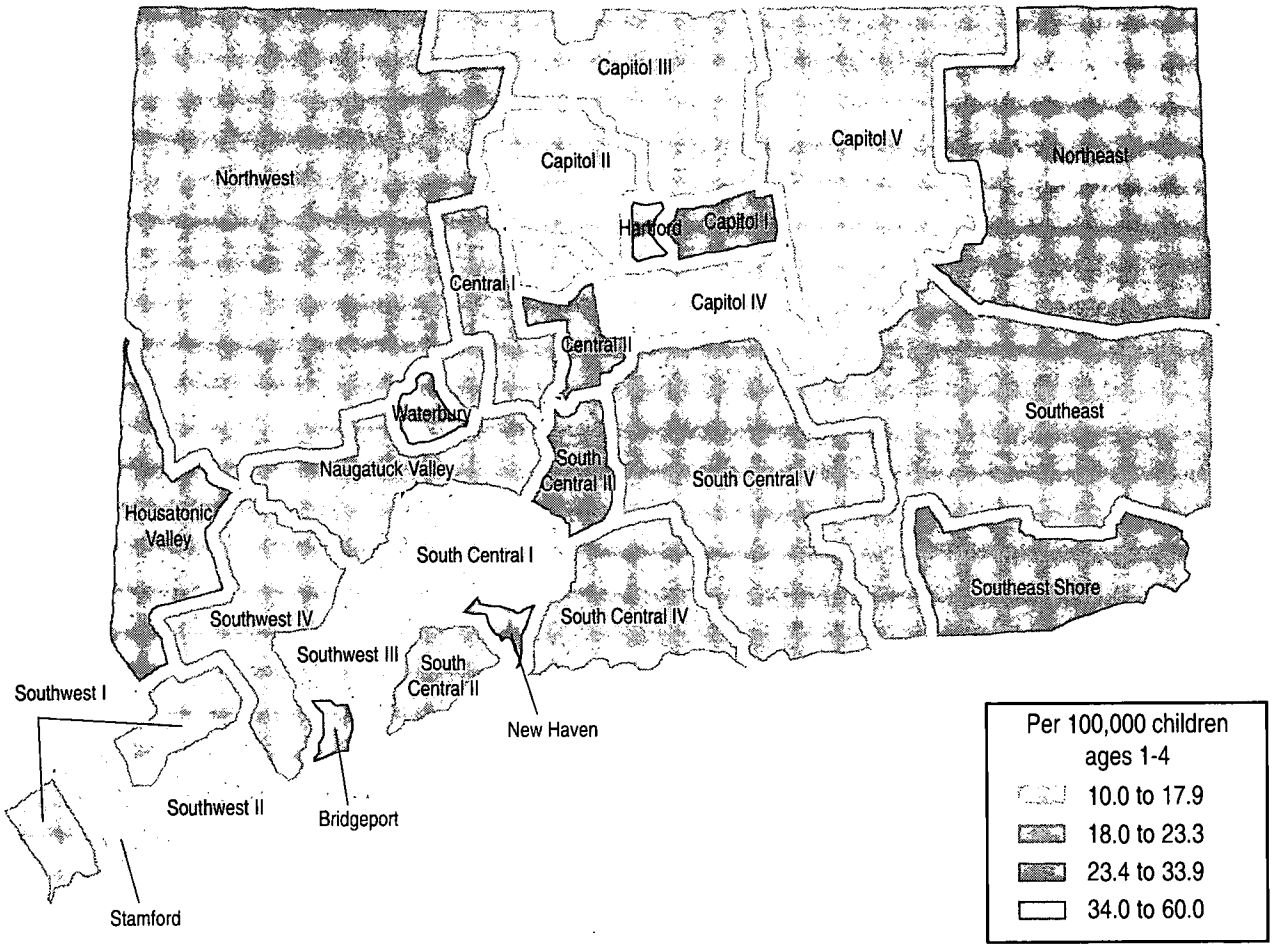
Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1986 through 1996.

Child Deaths



Note: The annual average number of child deaths shown here is the total number of deaths to children ages 1 to 14 over a three year period, divided by three. The annual average rate is the total number of child deaths over three years, divided by three, divided by the total number of children ages 1-14 in 1996, then multiplied by 100,000 to get a rate per 100,000 children in that age group. The number of children used to calculate the rates is based on applying the percentage of population ages 1-14 for each region from the 1990 Census to the Connecticut Department of Health estimate of population by town for 1996.

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Child Death Rate — 1992-96
(per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

REGION NAME	1992 Deaths	1993 Deaths	1994 Deaths	1995 Deaths	1996 Deaths	1994-96 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths	1994-96 ANNUAL AVERAGE Rate
Northwest	6	6	13	6	3	7	20.9
Housatonic Valley	3	5	5	5	8	6	23.4
Stamford	1	5	5	1	3	3	17.0
Southwest I	3	4	5	3	5	4	23.2
Southwest II	3	4	1	4	5	3	15.1
Bridgeport	13	21	10	6	14	10	35.0
Southwest III	3	4	4	1	2	2	10.3
Southwest IV	2	3	3	3	5	4	21.1
Waterbury	2	11	10	6	5	7	35.2
Naugatuck Valley	5	4	5	3	3	4	18.9
South Central I	3	7	4	4	2	3	13.5
New Haven	9	12	13	6	16	12	50.7
South Central II	4	3	3	5	5	4	20.8
South Central III	6	6	5	6	5	5	26.7
South Central IV	4	1	4	5	3	4	22.0
South Central V	3	4	7	3	4	5	19.7
Central I	6	4	7	1	3	4	20.8
Central II	3	6	5	6	7	6	33.5
Hartford	6	16	16	15	11	14	47.1
Capitol I	2	2	1	5	5	4	25.5
Capitol II	3	3	2	3	5	3	15.4
Capitol III	4	11	0	4	4	3	11.3
Capitol IV	2	6	2	1	5	3	15.3
Capitol V	3	2	6	3	3	4	17.2
Northeast	4	5	5	8	5	6	27.8
Southeast	3	6	2	7	8	6	23.1
Southeast Shore	3	4	5	5	4	5	23.7
CONNECTICUT	109	165	148	125	148	140	23.7

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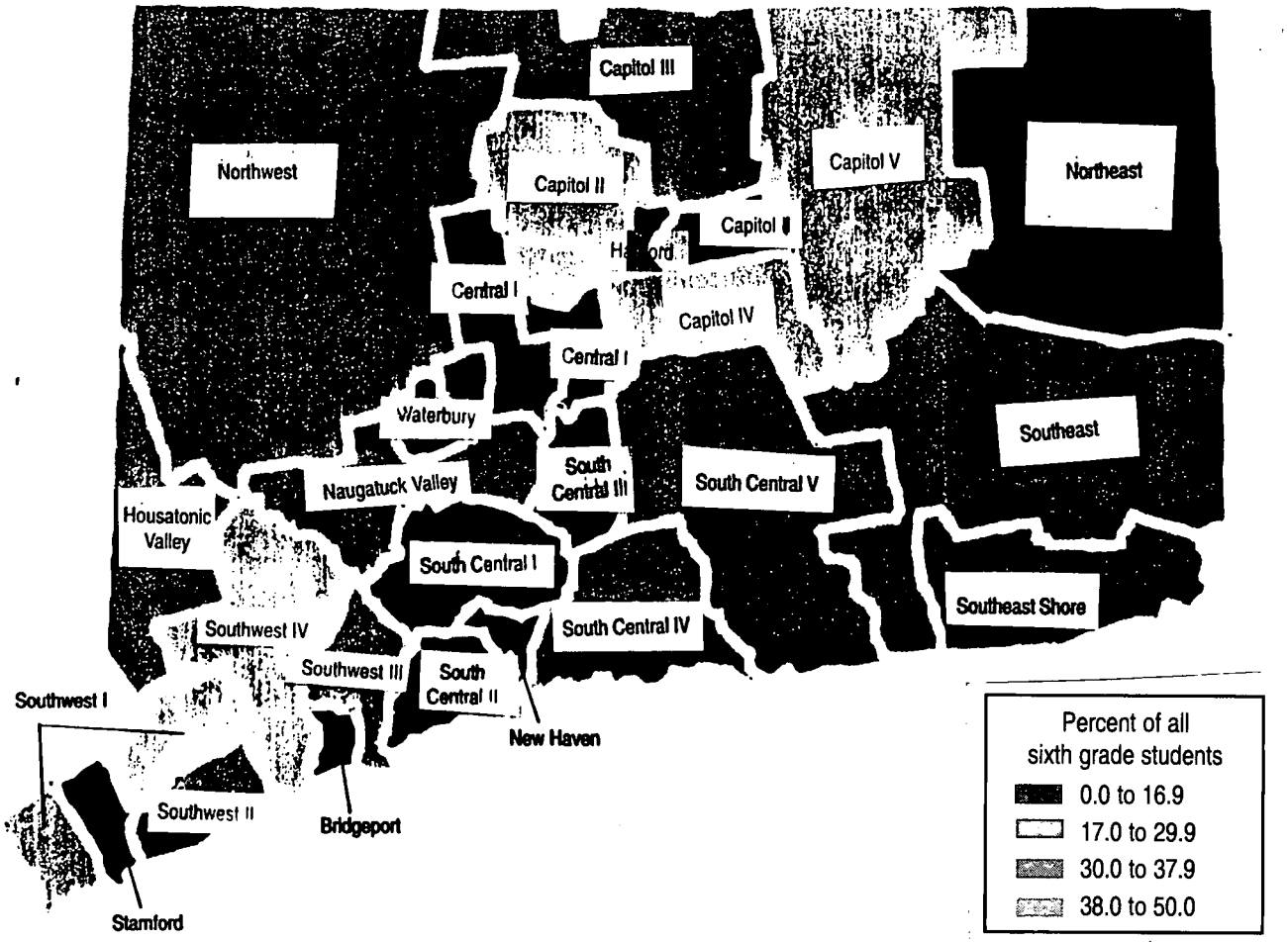
▒ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1992-1996.

Connecticut Mastery Test — Above Goal



Note: The State Department of Education tests sixth grade students on their reading, writing, and mathematical skills. The state goal is the level that ideally every student at that grade level is expected to achieve. The rates are calculated by dividing the number of students who scored at or above goal on all three tests by the total number of students. This data is not included on the regional pages.

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At or Above State Goal on all Three Connecticut Mastery Tests
Sixth Grade Students — 1994-95 and 1997-98 School Years

REGION NAME	1994-1995 Number	1994-1995 Percent	1997-1998 Number	1997-1998 Percent	% Change In Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	523	25.0	789	35.4	42	+
Housatonic Valley	460	29.1	577	36.6	26	+
Stamford	129	15.1	147	17.0	13	+
Southwest I	409	42.2	488	44.4	5	+
Southwest II	326	29.1	432	34.8	20	+
Bridgeport	48	3.6	129	8.3	131	+
Southwest III	327	26.2	581	44.0	68	+
Southwest IV	453	36.5	508	35.9	-2	-
Waterbury	43	5.0	52	5.3	6	+
Naugatuck Valley	432	29.7	542	33.5	13	+
South Central I	369	26.1	433	29.1	11	+
New Haven	36	3.1	67	5.6	81	+
South Central II	264	22.6	413	31.5	39	+
South Central III	152	15.4	298	28.5	85	+
South Central IV	393	32.1	469	36.2	13	+
South Central V	467	28.6	646	38.0	33	+
Central I	349	28.8	344	27.4	-5	-
Central II	118	13.0	198	19.0	46	+
Hartford	36	2.2	79	5.8	164	+
Capitol I	174	18.9	274	26.6	41	+
Capitol II	611	43.6	699	48.9	12	+
Capitol III	452	25.0	586	31.0	24	+
Capitol IV	468	34.6	665	42.9	24	+
Capitol V	402	27.1	557	34.1	26	+
Northeast	246	18.4	325	23.8	29	+
Southeast	431	24.9	625	34.8	40	+
Southeast Shore	276	22.8	394	31.8	39	+
CONNECTICUT	8,394	23.8	11,317	30.2	27	+

= Worse than state-wide rate.

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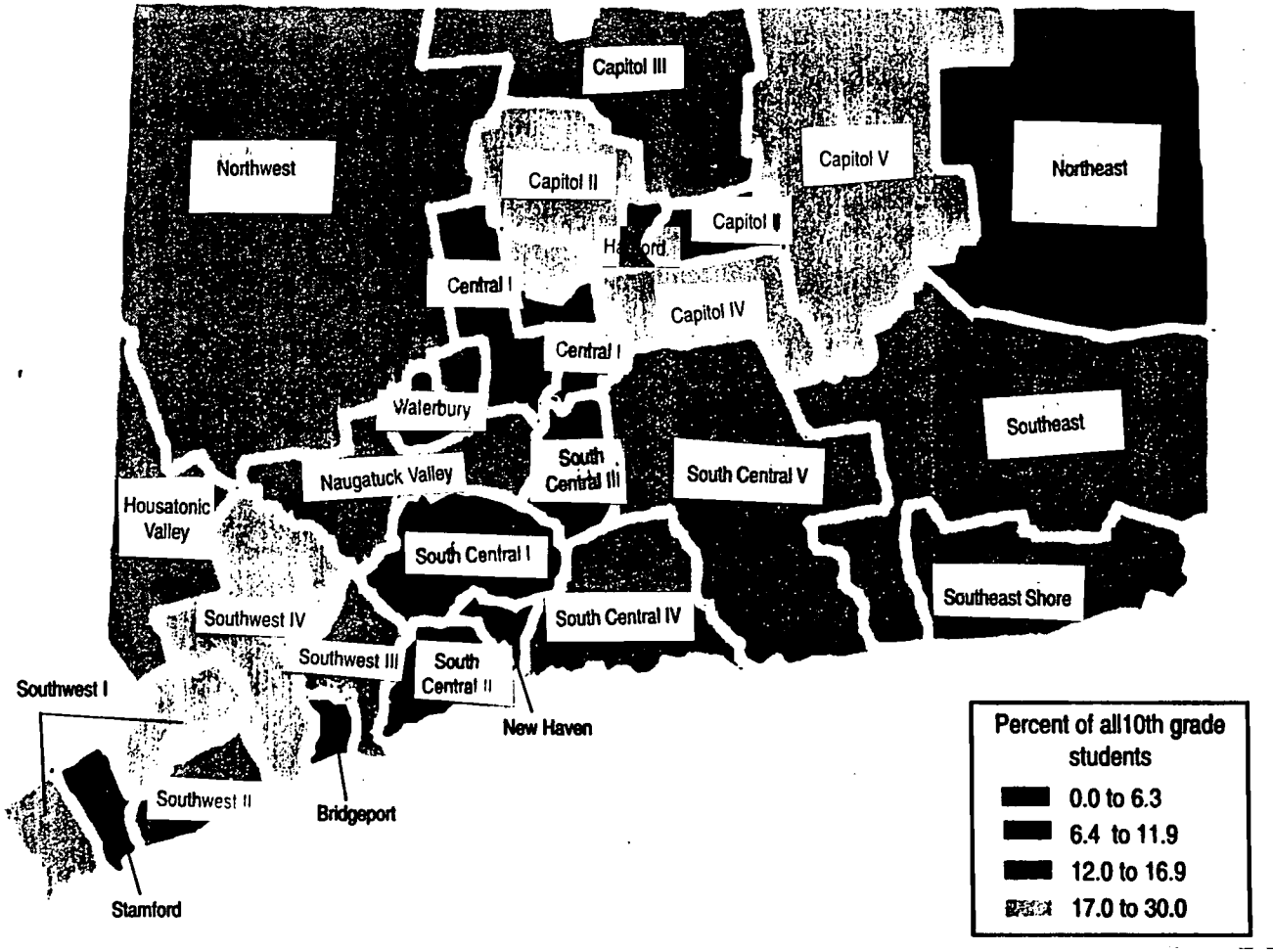
Sources: Table data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, *Connecticut Mastery Test Results, 1994-95,* and *1997-98.*

Connecticut Academic Performance Test — At or Above State Goal



Note: The State Department of Education tests tenth grade students in four areas: language arts, mathematics, science and an interdisciplinary task. The rates are calculated by dividing the number of students who scored at or above goal on all four tests by the total number of students.

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At or Above State Goal on All Four Connecticut Academic PerformanceTests
Tenth Grade Students — 1996-97 and 1997-98 School Years

REGION NAME	1996-97 Number	1996-97 Percent	1997-98 Number	1997-98 Percent	% Change In Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	263	14.7	237	12.6	-14	-
Housatonic Valley	267	19.1	214	15.9	-17	-
Stamford	49	7.0	83	11.0	57	+
Southwest I	244	25.4	248	26.3	4	+
Southwest II	156	15.3	169	16.6	8	+
Bridgeport	15	1.4	16	1.5	7	+
Southwest III	140	12.0	154	13.4	12	+
Southwest IV	190	18.3	201	18.4	1	+
Waterbury	10	1.5	17	2.8	87	+
Naugatuck Valley	138	11.3	159	12.3	9	+
South Central I	104	9.5	134	10.8	14	+
New Haven	13	1.6	9	1.1	-31	-
South Central II	89	9.3	64	6.8	-27	-
South Central III	54	6.4	59	6.2	-3	-
South Central IV	147	13.8	152	13.9	1	+
South Central V	172	14.5	161	12.6	-13	-
Central I	124	11.9	125	11.9	0	0
Central II	69	8.3	84	9.9	19	+
Hartford	7	0.7	8	0.9	29	+
Capitol I	86	11.1	61	6.8	-39	-
Capitol II	331	27.0	355	29.7	10	+
Capitol III	198	13.6	222	13.9	2	+
Capitol IV	212	17.3	292	22.5	30	+
Capitol V	224	16.2	260	19.1	18	+
Northeast	103	7.8	85	7.2	-8	-
Southeast	136	9.3	189	12.5	34	+
Southeast Shore	124	11.8	121	12.5	6	+
CONNECTICUT	3,665	12.3	3,879	12.8	4	+

= Worse than state-wide rate.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Sources: Table data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, *Connecticut Academic Performance Test Results, 1996-97* and *1997-98.*

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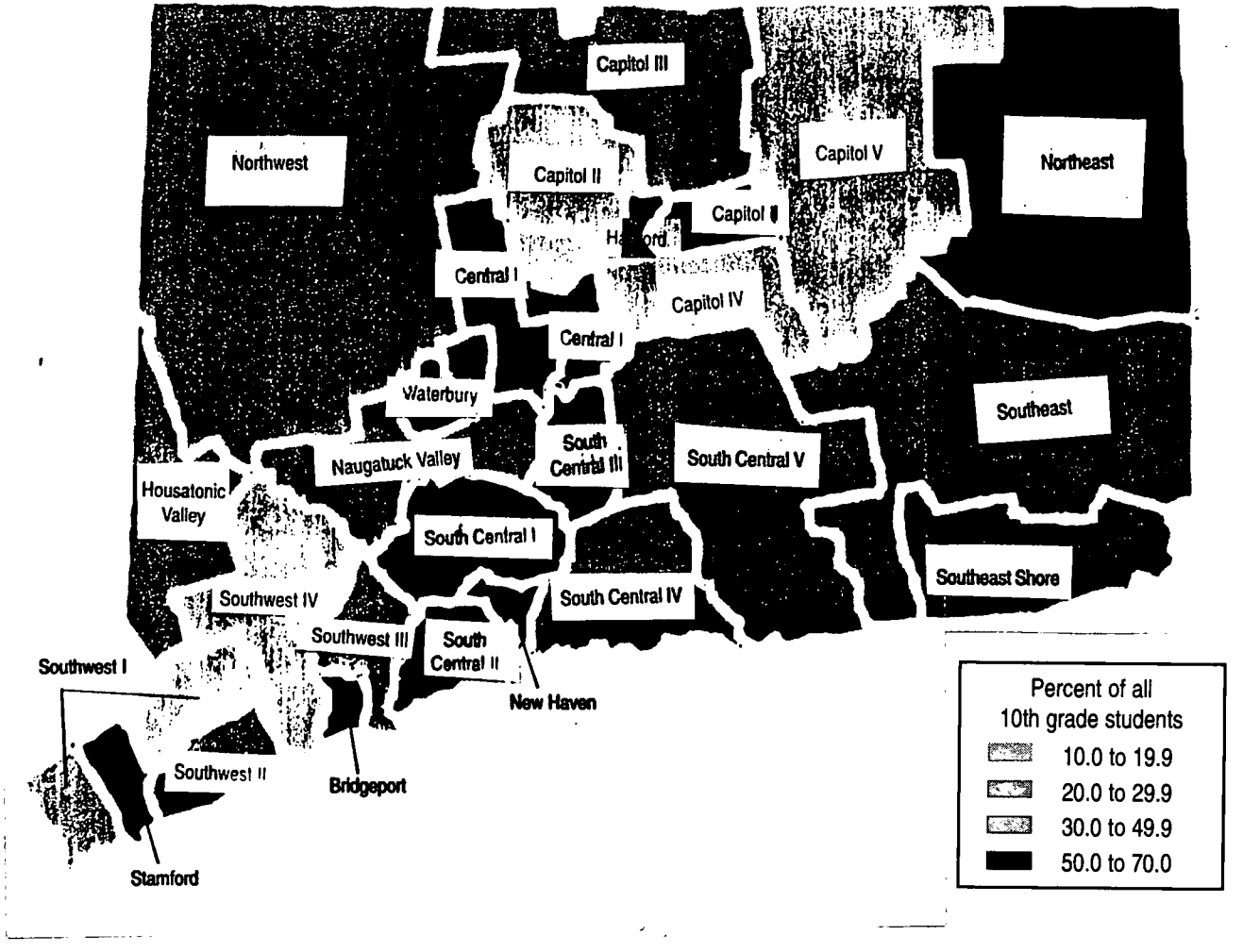
Connecticut Academic Performance Test — Well Below Standard



Note: The State Department of Education tests tenth grade students in four areas: language arts, mathematics, science and an interdisciplinary task. The rates are calculated by dividing the number of students who scored well below standard on any one of the four tests by the total number of students.

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Well Below Standard on any One Connecticut Academic Performance Test
Tenth Grade Students — 1996-97 and 1997-98 School Years

REGION NAME	1996-97 Number	1996-97 Percent	1997-98 Number	1997-98 Percent	% Change In Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	560	31.3	419	22.2	-29	+
Housatonic Valley	396	28.3	317	23.6	-17	+
Stamford	376	53.8	320	42.3	-21	+
Southwest I	180	18.8	119	12.6	-33	+
Southwest II	363	35.6	256	25.1	-29	+
Bridgeport	803	75.8	624	58.9	-22	+
Southwest III	407	34.9	223	19.5	-44	+
Southwest IV	211	20.3	177	16.2	-20	+
Waterbury	459	70.5	343	56.3	-20	+
Naugatuck Valley	371	30.4	259	20.0	-34	+
South Central I	436	39.7	293	23.7	-40	+
New Haven	663	79.1	553	66.8	-16	+
South Central II	397	41.5	261	27.6	-33	+
South Central III	351	41.3	325	34.3	-17	+
South Central IV	317	29.7	232	21.2	-29	+
South Central V	361	30.3	286	22.4	-26	+
Central I	336	32.2	231	21.9	-32	+
Central II	389	46.6	276	32.5	-30	+
Hartford	830	82.6	595	68.9	-17	+
Capitol I	300	38.9	289	32.4	-17	+
Capitol II	289	23.6	209	17.5	-26	+
Capitol III	428	29.4	356	22.3	-24	+
Capitol IV	263	21.4	190	14.7	-31	+
Capitol V	366	26.5	272	20.0	-25	+
Northeast	546	41.4	357	30.2	-27	+
Southeast	484	33.0	363	24.0	-27	+
Southeast Shore	395	37.7	257	26.5	-30	+
CONNECTICUT	11,277	37.9	8,402	27.8	-27	+

= Worse than state-wide rate.

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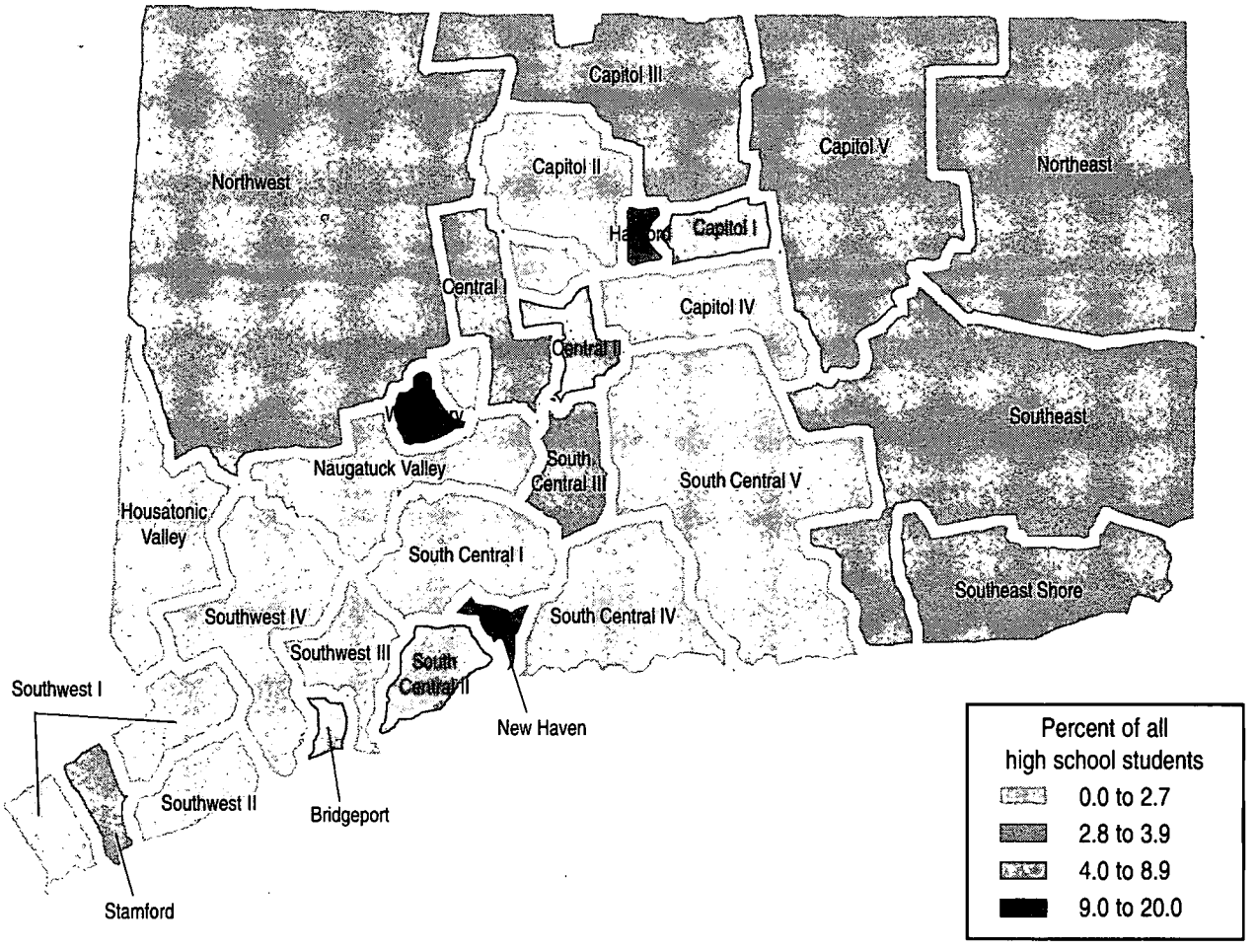
Sources: Table data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, *Connecticut Academic Performance Test Results, 1996-97* and *1997-98.*

High School Dropouts



Note: Dropout rates used here are only for high school students and only include the number of youths who dropped out of school in the given year. They do not include the number of children who drop out of school before ninth grade. The dropout figures calculated by the State Department of Education include students who officially withdraw from school, those who enter a non-educational program (e.g. truck driving school or GED classes), and those whose status is unknown. Students transferring to another school are not counted as dropouts. These figures do not include the one percent of students who are enrolled in ungraded classes.

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High School Dropout Rate — 1991-92 and 1996-97 School Years

REGION NAME	1991-92 Number	1991-92 Percent	1996-97 Number	1996-97 Percent	% Change in Rate 1991-96	Better or Worse
Northwest	291	4.2	289	3.7	-12	+
Housatonic Valley	171	2.8	167	2.6	-7	+
Stamford	58	1.6	139	3.5	119	-
Southwest I	80	2	36	0.9	-55	+
Southwest II	208	5.1	57	1.2	-76	+
Bridgeport	430	9.3	339	6.5	-30	+
Southwest III	84	2	84	1.8	-10	+
Southwest IV	70	1.7	54	1.2	-29	+
Waterbury	365	9.7	474	13.1	35	-
Naugatuck Valley	78	2	53	1.2	-40	+
South Central I	205	3.4	151	2.4	-29	+
New Haven	454	12.5	388	9.6	-23	+
South Central II	228	5.8	176	4.1	-29	+
South Central III	241	5.7	171	3.9	-32	+
South Central IV	80	2	116	2.6	30	-
South Central V	171	3.5	149	2.7	-23	+
Central I	197	4.4	185	3.8	-14	+
Central II	282	7.9	220	5.1	-35	+
Hartford	954	16.2	643	11.8	-27	+
Capitol I	162	4.1	283	6.7	63	-
Capitol II	93	1.9	121	2.3	21	-
Capitol III	195	3.4	227	3.5	3	-
Capitol IV	66	1.4	73	1.4	0	0
Capitol V	149	3	180	3.1	3	-
Northeast	211	4.2	187	3.5	-17	+
Southeast	202	3.6	206	3.2	-11	+
Southeast Shore	206	4.7	185	3.9	-17	+
CONNECTICUT	5,931	4.7	5,353	3.9	-17	+

= Worse than state-wide rate.

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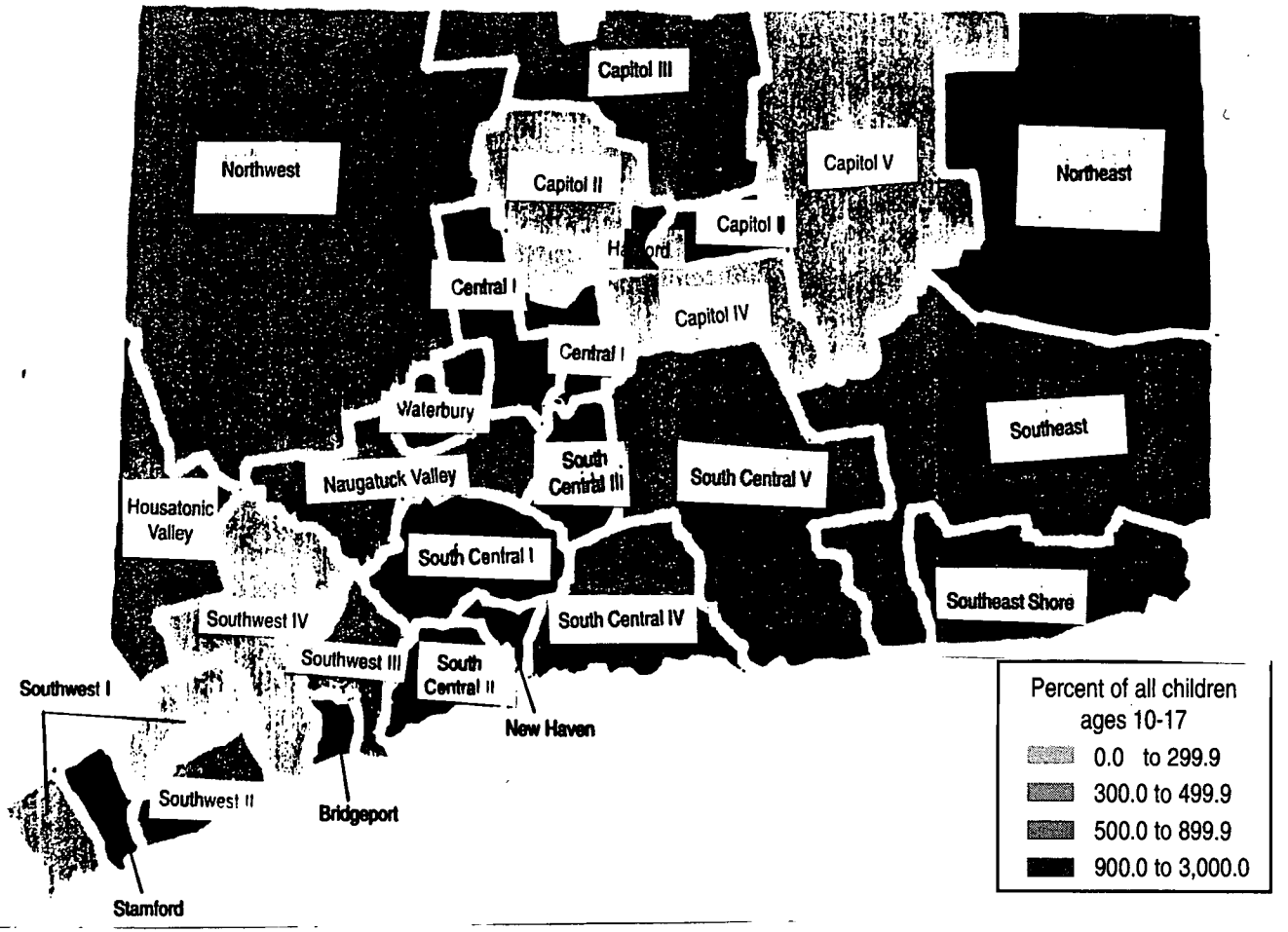
Source: Table data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, *Dropout Data Analysis on Public School Districts in Connecticut 1991-92, 1996-97.*

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests



Note: Violent crimes include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Because of the large difference in the number of arrests each year, three year averages are shown. The annual average number of arrests is a total for the three year period divided by three. The annual average rate is the annual average number divided by the number of children age 10-17, multiplied by 100,000 to get a rate per 100,000 children of this age group. The number of children used to calculate the rates is based on applying the percentage of population age 10-17 for each region from the 1990 Census to the Connecticut Department of Health estimate of population by town for the years 1993 and 1996. The number of arrests of children for violent crimes includes arrests made by local and state police. Unfortunately, the data is not reported identically for these agencies. Approximately 85% of all juvenile arrests for violent crimes are made by local police, and this data is reported by the town in which the arrest was made. The 15% of arrests made by the state police are reported by the town in which the child lives. State police arrests are important to include because many rural regions do not have municipal police departments, and the majority of the arrests in these regions are made by the state police. Therefore, one should exercise caution when using this data because the total number of juvenile arrests for each region includes data from these two sources. Despite these limitations, given the limited mobility of children ages 10-17, police experts believe that this data is still valid.

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Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate — 1991-93 and 1994-96
(per 100,000 children ages 10-17)

REGION NAME	1991-93 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number	1991-93 ANNUAL AVERAGE Percent	1994-96 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number	1994-96 ANNUAL AVERAGE Percent	% Change in Rate	Better or Worse
Northwest	28	162.6	32	181.8	12	-
Housatonic Valley	56	403.7	37	261.4	-35	+
Stamford	65	746.4	63	706.9	-5	+
Southwest I	9	87.2	8	77.0	-12	+
Southwest II	90	850.6	34	319.3	-62	+
Bridgeport	124	854.9	127	886.9	4	-
Southwest III	27	246.8	32	295.1	20	-
Southwest IV	24	229.1	6	56.5	-75	+
Waterbury	48	472.7	43	432.2	-9	+
Naugatuck Valley	22	192.7	27	234.1	21	-
South Central I	36	303.8	52	445.9	47	-
New Haven	218	1,885.2	246	2,157.1	14	-
South Central II	20	193.9	50	492.1	154	-
South Central III	10	104.5	39	406.9	289	-
South Central IV	10	100.9	11	110.4	9	-
South Central V	43	325.2	75	552.9	70	-
Central I	19	182.1	43	416.8	129	-
Central II	61	675.5	87	978.0	45	-
Hartford	170	1,083.0	171	1,127.3	4	-
Capitol I	36	428.6	56	682.5	59	-
Capitol II	40	345.8	50	442.0	28	-
Capitol III	34	243.5	47	339.3	39	-
Capitol IV	25	226.1	26	237.5	5	-
Capitol V	32	264.5	48	395.5	50	-
Northeast	46	411.9	54	476.3	16	-
Southeast	66	487.2	83	605.0	24	-
Southeast Shore	50	509.3	37	373.8	-27	+
CONNECTICUT	1,407	452.0	1,586	510.0	13	-

= Worse than state-wide rate.

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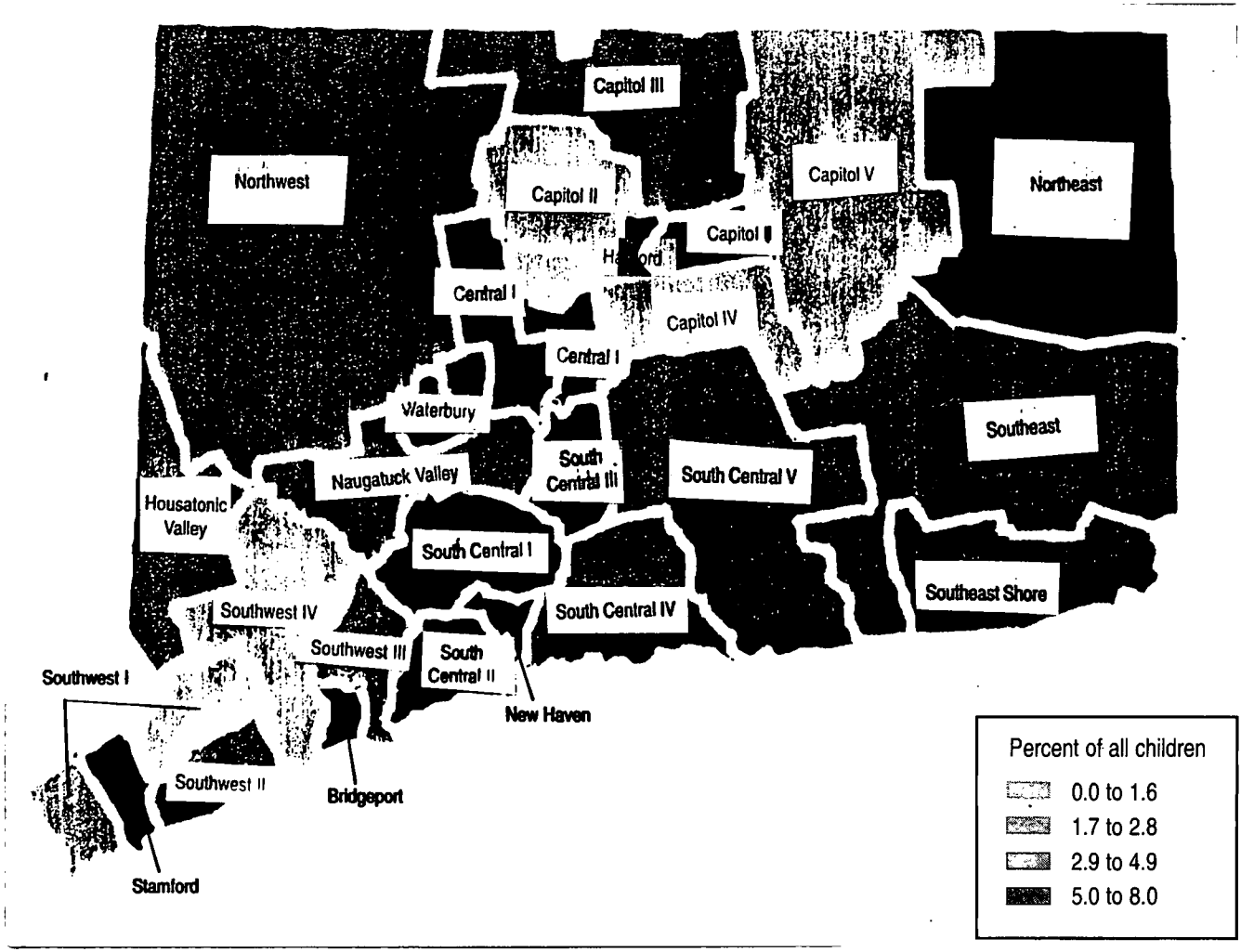
Sources: Table data from the Connecticut Department of Public Safety, *Crime in Connecticut, 1991 -1996 Annual Reports*, and unpublished data.

Child Abuse



Note: The rate is the total number of children who have been confirmed by the Department of Children and Families as neglected or abused between July 1, 1996 and June 30, 1997, divided by the total number of children ages 1-18 in 1996, then multiplied by 100 to get a percentage. The number of children used to calculate the rates is based on applying the percentage of population under 18 for each region from the 1990 Census to the Connecticut Department of Health estimate of population by town for 1996. Improved data collection by the Department of Children and Families during this time period does not allow for comparisons to previous years' data.

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Children Confirmed as Abused/Neglected
SFY 1996-97

REGION NAME	1996-97 Number	Percent
Northwest	755	1.8
Housatonic Valley	928	2.8
Stamford	441	2.0
Southwest I	77	0.3
Southwest II	437	1.7
Bridgeport	1,624	4.5
Southwest III	330	1.3
Southwest IV	208	0.9
Waterbury	1,044	4.2
Naugatuck Valley	370	1.4
South Central I	714	2.5
New Haven	2,226	7.6
South Central II	717	2.9
South Central III	847	3.6
South Central IV	402	1.7
South Central V	786	2.4
Central I	564	2.3
Central II	980	4.3
Hartford	2,199	5.9
Capitol I	881	4.4
Capitol II	321	1.3
Capitol III	521	1.6
Capitol IV	202	0.8
Capitol V	639	2.2
Northeast	1,395	5.2
Southeast	957	2.9
Southeast Shore	1,141	4.3
CONNECTICUT	21,706	2.9

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Sources: Table data from the Department of Children and Families for state fiscal year 1996-97.

ERIC

Teen Deaths

The vast majority of teen deaths are caused by injury rather than disease. For teens age 15-19, unintentional injuries caused one-third of all deaths in 1996. In most regions of the state, these injuries are unintentional; they are mostly due to car crashes, the leading cause of death. This is not true, however, in Connecticut's three largest cities, where teen homicides are more than twice as likely as deaths from unintentional injuries.

The risk of injury-related deaths increases with age — teens ages 15-19 are more likely to die of injuries than are children ages 1-14. Also, teen injury deaths are much more likely to be to teen boys than teen girls.

Homicide and suicide are the second and third single leading causes of death for 15 to 19 year olds in our state. In 1996, 28 teenagers were homicide victims, accounting for one-fourth of all deaths for this age group.

Teen Deaths (ages 15-19)

	Unint'l Injury	Homicide	Suicide	Other	Total
1991	47	33	12	24	116
1993	52	34	14	38	138
1994	55	40	19	29	143
1995	57	24	11	33	125
1996	40	28	12	34	114
Total	251	159	68	158	636

Young males are more likely to be victims of homicide than females. Girls are more likely to attempt suicide than boys, but boys are more likely to be successful in their suicide attempts.

Note: Because of the small number of teen deaths in any given year, the chart shows only five-year total numbers of deaths by cause, not an annual average as in the other charts. For the same reason, rates could not be calculated by region, and therefore this data is not shown on the regional pages.

ERIC

Teen Deaths by Cause — 1992-1996
(ages 15 - 19)

REGION NAME	1992-1996 Five Year Total: Unintentional Injury	Suicide	Homicide	All Other Causes	Total Deaths
Northwest	12	3	0	9	24
Housatonic Valley	10	3	1	5	19
Stamford	3	3	5	5	16
Southwest I	6	2	2	3	13
Southwest II	5	1	2	1	9
Bridgeport	9	5	46	9	69
Southwest III	8	3	2	9	22
Southwest IV	9	6	1	6	22
Waterbury	9	1	13	6	29
Naugatuck Valley	10	3	0	6	19
South Central I	10	5	3	5	23
New Haven	12	6	34	4	56
South Central II	11	1	1	5	18
South Central III	4	1	2	7	14
South Central IV	9	1	0	5	15
South Central V	11	1	3	6	21
Central I	14	1	2	5	22
Central II	5	2	8	6	21
Hartford	11	0	23	18	52
Capitol I	8	3	1	5	17
Capitol II	6	2	0	3	11
Capitol III	9	1	2	4	16
Capitol IV	7	0	1	1	9
Capitol V	14	2	2	4	22
Northeast	18	2	0	6	26
Southeast	12	5	1	8	26
Southeast Shore	9	5	4	7	25
CONNECTICUT	251	68	159	158	636

Sources: Table data from the Department of Public Health, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1992-96. Text also includes information from the Department of Public Health, Connecticut Health Check, school year 1993-94.

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South Central IV	70
South Central V	71
Central I	72
Central II	73
Hartford	74
Capitol I	75
Capitol II	76
Capitol III	77
Capitol IV	78
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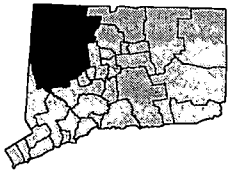
Northeast	80
Southeast	81
Southeast Shore	82

Northwest



Barkhamstead
Bethlehem
Bridgewater
Canaan
Colebrook
Cornwall
Goshen
Harwinton
Kent
Litchfield
Morris
New Hartford
New Milford
Norfolk
North Canaan
Plymouth
Roxbury
Salisbury
Sharon
Thomaston
Torrington
Warren
Washington
Watertown
Winchester
Woodbury

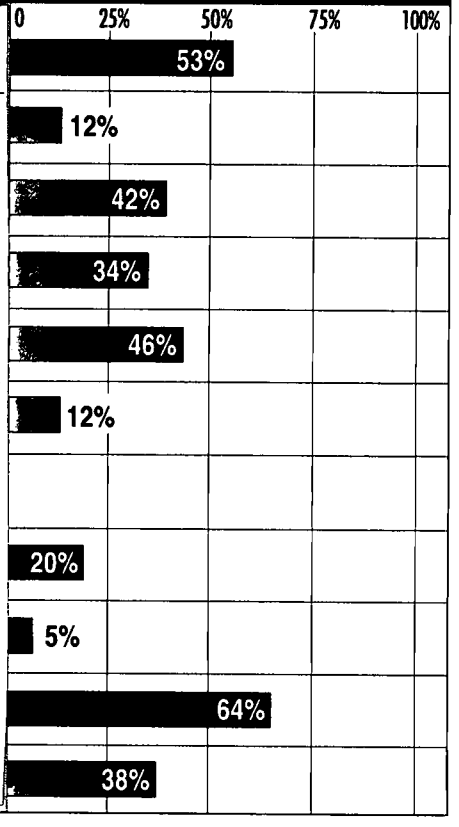
Total Number of Children	40,719
Percent of Total Population	23.4
Per Capita Income	$19,971
Child Poverty	4.2%
Living With Two Parents	80.9%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	97.0%
Black	1.2%
Other Races	1.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.5%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-1998	3,220	11.2	23.9
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	128	63.5	72.5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	9	4.2	7.2
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1998	150	7.8	11.9
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	90	4.4	8.2
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	7	20.9	23.7
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	237	12.6	12.8
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	419	22.2	27.8
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	289	3.7	3.9
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	32	181.8	510.0
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	755	1.8	2.9

Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) — Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)



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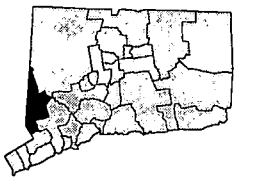
Housatonic Valley

Total Number of Children 31,826
Percent of Total Population 23.8
Per Capita Income $22,919
Child Poverty 4.4%
Living With Two Parents 82.0%

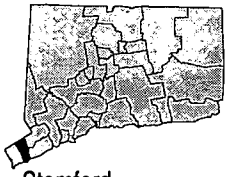
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 90.1%
Black 4.1%
Other Races 5.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 5.5%

Bethel
Brookfield
Danbury
New Fairfield
Ridgefield
Sherman



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	3,358	14.5		23.9	39%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	116	57.5		72.5	21%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	9	4.6		7.2	36%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	81	4.1		11.9	66%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	118	5.8		8.2	29%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	6	23.4		23.7	1%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	214	15.9		12.8	24%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	317	23.6		27.8	15%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	167	2.6		3.9	33%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	37	261.4		510.0	49%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	928	2.8		2.9	3%

Stamford



Total Number of Children	21,773
Percent of Total Population	20.1
Per Capita Income	$27,092
Child Poverty	9.9%
Living With Two Parents	67.9%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

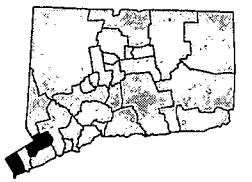
White	64.9%
Black	27.1%
Other Races	7.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	12.8%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-1998	4,247	28.9	21%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	134	74.3	2%	72.5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	8	4.5		7.2	38%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	314	18.5	55%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	105	5.7		8.2	30%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	3	17.0		23.7	28%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	83	11.0	14%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	320	42.3	52%	27.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	139	3.5		3.9	10%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	63	706.9	39%	510.0	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	441	2.0		2.9	31%

Southwest I

Total Number of Children 22,217
Percent of Total Population 22.0
Per Capita Income $46,670
Child Poverty 2.5%
Living With Two Parents 86.6%

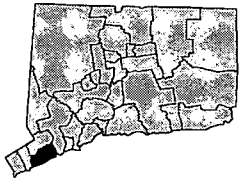
Greenwich
New Canaan
Weston
Wilton



Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 93.1%
Black 1.9%
Other Races 5.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 3.6%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	636	3.9		23.9	84%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	82	64.9		72.5	10%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	6	4.6		7.2	36%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	64	6.1		11.9	49%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	12	0.9		8.2	89%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	4	23.2		23.7	2%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	248	26.3		12.8	105%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	119	12.6		27.8	55%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	36	0.9		3.9	77%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	8	77.0		510.0	85%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	77	0.3		2.9	90%

Southwest II



Darien
Norwalk
Westport

Total Number of Children	25,128
Percent of Total Population	20.8
Per Capita Income	$31,966
Child Poverty	6.1%
Living With Two Parents	76.0%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

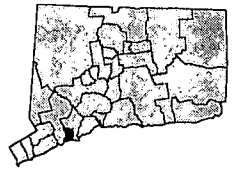
White	80.2%
Black	13.9%
Other Races	6.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	9.8%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-1998	2,619	14.4		23.9	40%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	132	68.9		72.5	5%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	8	4.2		7.2	42%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	210	12.2	3%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	81	4.0		8.2	51%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	3	15.1		23.7	36%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	169	16.6		12.8	30%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	256	25.1		27.8	10%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	57	1.2		3.9	69%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	34	319.3		510.0	37%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	437	1.7		2.9	41%

Bridgeport

Total Number of Children 36,992
Percent of Total Population 26.1
Per Capita Income $13,156
Child Poverty 29.0%
Living With Two Parents 47.0%

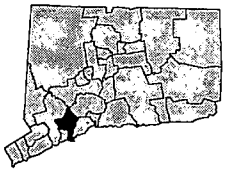
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 45.0%
Black 34.1%
Other Races 20.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 38.2%



Bridgeport

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	16,880	73.6	208%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	217	96.7	33%	72.5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	27	11.6	61%	7.2	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	380	20.3	71%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	410	18.2	122%	8.2	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	10	35.0	48%	23.7	
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	16	1.5	88%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	624	58.9	112%	27.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	339	6.5	67%	3.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	127	886.9	74%	510.0	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	1,624	4.5	55%	2.9	

Southwest III



Shelton
Stratford

Trumbull

Total Number of Children	25,325
Percent of Total Population	21.7
Per Capita Income	$20,855
Child Poverty	3.3%
Living With Two Parents	81.8%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	91.0%
Black	5.8%
Other Races	3.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	4.0%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	2,077	11.7	23.9	51%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	96	67.0	72.5	8%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	6	4.5	7.2	38%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	90	6.9	11.9	42%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	65	4.5	8.2	45%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	2	10.3	23.7	57%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	154	13.4	12.8	5%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	223	19.5	27.8	30%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	84	1.8	3.9	54%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	32	295.1	510.0	42%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	330	1.3	2.9	55%

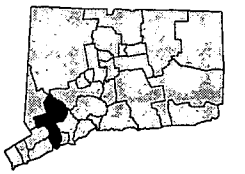
Worse Than State Rate: 100% 75% 50% 25% 0 | Better Than State Rate: 0 25% 50% 75% 100%

Southwest IV

Total Number of Children 23,864
Percent of Total Population 22.7
Per Capita Income $26,388
Child Poverty 2.4%
Living With Two Parents 86.9%

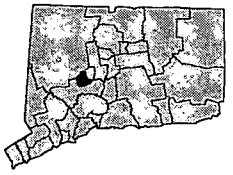
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 96.6%
Black 1.0%
Other Races 2.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 2.4%

Easton
Fairfield
Monroe
Newtown
Redding



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	633	3.5		23.9	85%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	95	62.7		72.5	14%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	5	3.7		7.2	49%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	57	4.1		11.9	66%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	10	0.6		8.2	93%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	4	21.1		23.7	11%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	201	18.4		12.8	44%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	177	16.2		27.8	42%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	54	1.2		3.9	69%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	6	56.5		510.0	89%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	208	0.9		2.9	69%

Waterbury



Waterbury

Total Number of Children	25,561
Percent of Total Population	23.5
Per Capita Income	$14,209
Child Poverty	20.6%
Living With Two Parents	59.5%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	69.3%
Black	18.1%
Other Races	12.6%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	22.6%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	9,127	59.4	149%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	161	94.8	31%	72.5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	16	9.1	26%	7.2	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	438	27.8	134%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	244	14.4	76%	8.2	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	7	35.2	49%	23.7	
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	17	2.8	78%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	343	56.3	103%	27.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	474	13.1	236%	3.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	43	432.2		510.0	15%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	1,044	4.2	45%	2.9	

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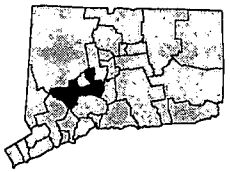
Naugatuck Valley

Total Number of Children 26,146
Percent of Total Population 24.1
Per Capita Income $20,010
Child Poverty 2.8%
Living With Two Parents 84.5%

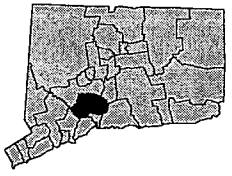
Cheshire
Middlebury
Naugatuck
Oxford
Prospect
Southbury
Wolcott



Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 96.0%
Black 1.7%
Other Races 2.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 2.4%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	1,858	9.1		23.9	62%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	60	44.4		72.5	39%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	9	6.7		7.2	7%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	133	10.3		11.9	13%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	50	3.7		8.2	55%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	4	18.9		23.7	20%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	159	12.3	4%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	259	20.0		27.8	28%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	53	1.2		3.9	69%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	27	234.1		510.0	54%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	370	1.4		2.9	52%

South Central I



Ansonia
Beacon Falls
Bethany
Derby
Hamden
North Haven
Seymour
Woodbridge

Total Number of Children	28,721
Percent of Total Population	20.9
Per Capita Income	$19,855
Child Poverty	5.6%
Living With Two Parents	79.4%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

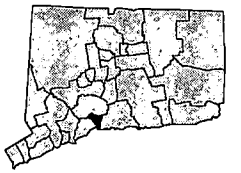
White	89.7%
Black	7.0%
Other Races	3.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.9%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	3,444	15.9		23.9	33%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	96	57.3		72.5	21%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	11	6.7		7.2	7%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	122	7.6		11.9	36%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	81	4.8		8.2	41%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	3	13.5		23.7	43%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	134	10.8	16%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	293	23.7		27.8	15%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	151	2.4		3.9	38%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	52	445.9		510.0	13%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	714	2.5		2.9	14%

New Haven

Total Number of Children 30,936
Percent of Total Population 23.7
Per Capita Income $12,968
Child Poverty 33.8%
Living With Two Parents 38.6%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 34.0%
Black 51.6%
Other Races 14.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 21.6%



New Haven

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	11,835	63.1	164%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	188	104.3	44%	72.5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	23	12.2	69%	7.2	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	382	23.3	96%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	344	19.1	133%	8.2	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	12	50.7	114%	23.7	
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	9	1.1	91%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	553	66.8	140%	27.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	388	9.6	146%	3.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	246	2,157.1	323%	510.0	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	2,226	7.6	162%	2.9	

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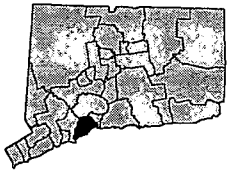
South Central II



Milford
Orange

West Haven

Total Number of Children 25,131
Percent of Total Population 21.5
Per Capita Income $18,430
Child Poverty 5.8%
Living With Two Parents 75.4%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 87.7%
Black 8.9%
Other Races 3.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 3.9%

68

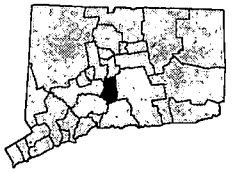
Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches, 1997-98	4,452	26.5	11%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	110	73.6	2%	72.5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	13	8.6	19%	7.2	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	149	10.6		11.9	11%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	106	7.1		8.2	13%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	4	20.8		23.7	12%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	64	6.8	47%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	261	27.6		27.8	1%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	176	4.1	5%	3.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	50	492.1		510.0	4%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	717	2.9		2.9	0

South Central III

Total Number of Children 23,517
Percent of Total Population 23.4
Per Capita Income $16,684
Child Poverty 8.6%
Living With Two Parents 73.7%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 88.6%
Black 4.3%
Other Races 7.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 14.9%

Meriden
Wallingford



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	4,666	28.7	20%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	106	75.8	5%	72.5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	8	5.3		7.2	26%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	233	17.0	43%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	141	10.1	23%	8.2	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	5	26.7	13%	23.7	
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	59	6.2	52%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	325	34.3	23%	27.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	171	3.9		3.9	0
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	39	406.9		510.0	20%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	847	3.6	24%	2.9	

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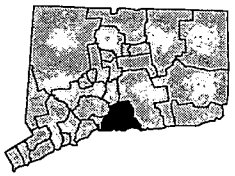
South Central IV



Branford
East Haven
Guilford
Madison
North Branford

Total Number of Children	22,606
Percent of Total Population	22.1
Per Capita Income	$22,021
Child Poverty	2.9%
Living With Two Parents	82.2%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	97.2%
Black	1.0%
Other Races	1.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.9%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	State Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) / Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches, 1997-98	1,690	10.0	23.9	58%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	72	55.7	72.5	23%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	4	2.8	7.2	61%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	73	5.8	11.9	51%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	48	3.7	8.2	55%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	4	22.0	23.7	7%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	152	13.9	12.8	9%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	232	21.2	27.8	24%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	116	2.6	3.9	33%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	11	110.4	510.0	78%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	402	1.7	2.9	41%

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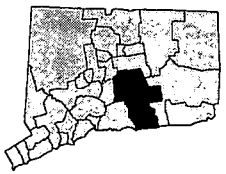
South Central V

Total Number of Children 31,401
Percent of Total Population 21.9
Per Capita Income $19,660
Child Poverty 5.6%
Living With Two Parents 77.2%

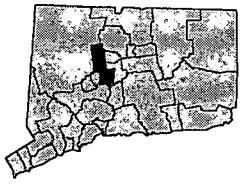
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 90.8%
Black 6.4%
Other Races 2.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 3.4%

Chester
Clinton
Cromwell
Deep River
Durham
East Haddam
East Hampton
Essex
Haddam
Killingworth
Middlefield
Middletown
Old Saybrook
Portland
Westbrook



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	3,072	13.7		23.9	43%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	130	69.4		72.5	4%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	15	8.0	11%	7.2	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	185	10.3		11.9	13%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	90	4.8		8.2	41%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	5	19.7		23.7	17%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	161	12.6	2%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	286	22.4		27.8	19%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	149	2.7		3.9	31%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	75	552.9	8%	510.0	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	786	2.4		2.9	17%

Central I



Bristol
Burlington
Southington

Total Number of Children	24,524
Percent of Total Population	23.1
Per Capita Income	$18,747
Child Poverty	4.3%
Living With Two Parents	80.2%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	95.5%
Black	2.2%
Other Races	2.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3.2%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	State Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) / Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school lunches, 1997-98	2,216	12.7	23.9	47%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	83	63.3	72.5	13%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	6	4.3	7.2	40%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	93	9.5	11.9	20%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	71	5.4	8.2	34%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	4	20.8	23.7	12%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	125	11.9	12.8	7%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	231	21.9	27.8	21%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	185	3.8	3.9	3%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	43	416.8	510.0	18%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	564	2.3	2.9	21%

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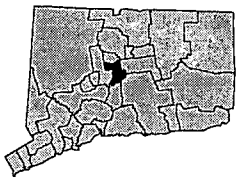
Central II

Total Number of Children 23,375
Percent of Total Population 21.3
Per Capita Income $15,916
Child Poverty 18.3%
Living With Two Parents 64.9%

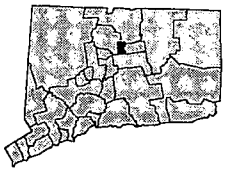
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 76.6%
Black 8.3%
Other Races 15.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 22.3%

Berlin
New Britain
Plainville



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	5,684	35.2	47%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	123	86.9	20%	72.5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	12	8.5	18%	7.2	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	240	18.6	56%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	209	14.8	80%	8.2	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	6	33.5	41%	23.7	
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	84	9.9	23%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	276	32.5	17%	27.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	220	5.1	31%	3.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	87	978.0	92%	510.0	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	980	4.3	48%	2.9	

Hartford



Hartford

Total Number of Children	38,390
Percent of Total Population	27.5
Per Capita Income	$11,081
Child Poverty	43.6%
Living With Two Parents	30.3%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	24.7%
Black	44.2%
Other Races	31.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	46.7%

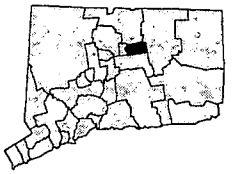
Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	19,079	80.9	238%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	274	121.1	67%	72.5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	39	16.5	129%	7.2	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	265	14.8	24%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	536	23.7	189%	8.2	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	14	47.1	99%	23.7	
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-1998	8	0.9	93%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	595	68.9	148%	27.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	643	11.8	203%	3.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	171	1,127.3	121%	510.0	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	2,199	5.9	103%	2.9	

Capitol I

Total Number of Children 20,992
Percent of Total Population 20.6
Per Capita Income $17,627
Child Poverty 6.5%
Living With Two Parents 70.8%

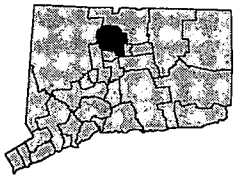
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 84.4%
Black 9.9%
Other Races 5.7%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 6.7%

East Hartford
Manchester



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	4,522	30.1	26%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	116	87.5	21%	72.5	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	9	6.6		7.2	8%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	103	8.6		11.9	28%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	107	8.1		8.2	1%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	4	25.5	8%	23.7	
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	61	6.8	47%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	289	32.4	17%	27.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	283	6.7	72%	3.9	
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	56	682.5	34%	510.0	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	881	4.4	52%	2.9	

Capitol II



Avon
Bloomfield
Canton
Simsbury
West Hartford

Total Number of Children	25,984
Percent of Total Population	21.0
Per Capita Income	$27,077
Child Poverty	2.6%
Living With Two Parents	83.3%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	85.2%
Black	10.4%
Other Races	4.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3.6%

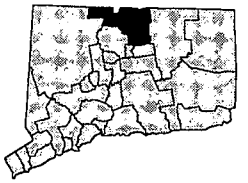
Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	State Rate	Worse Than State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	2,183	11.0	23.9		54%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	95	65.6	72.5		10%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	11	7.8	7.2	8%	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	76	5.9	11.9		50%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	53	3.7	8.2		55%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	3	15.4	23.7		35%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-1996	355	29.7	12.8		132%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	209	17.5	27.8		37%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	121	2.3	3.9		41%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	50	442.0	510.0		13%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	321	1.3	2.9		55%

Capitol III

Total Number of Children 33,495
Percent of Total Population 23.1
Per Capita Income $19,233
Child Poverty 2.3%
Living With Two Parents 81.9%

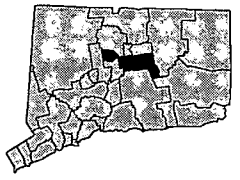
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 91.0%
Black 5.7%
Other Races 3.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 2.6%

East Granby
East Windsor
Enfield
Granby
Hartland
South Windsor
Suffield
Windsor
Windsor Locks



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	State Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	2,424	10.0	23.9		58%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	115	65.8	72.5		9%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	14	8.0	7.2	11%	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	108	6.6	11.9		45%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	91	5.2	8.2		37%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	3	11.3	23.7		52%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	222	13.9	12.8		9%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	356	22.3	27.8		20%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	227	3.5	3.9		10%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	47	339.3	510.0		33%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	521	1.6	2.9		45%

Capitol IV



Farmington
Glastonbury
Marlborough
Newington
Rocky Hill
Wethersfield

Total Number of Children	25,583
Percent of Total Population	20.4
Per Capita Income	$23,426
Child Poverty	2.3%
Living With Two Parents	84.2%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	94.7%
Black	1.8%
Other Races	3.5%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.7%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	State Rate	Worse Than State Rate / Better Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0 — 0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	1,132	5.7	23.9	76%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	89	61.5	72.5	15%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	7	5.0	7.2	31%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	70	5.3	11.9	55%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	27	1.9	8.2	77%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	3	15.3	23.7	35%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-1998	292	22.5	12.8	76%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	190	14.7	27.8	47%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	73	1.4	3.9	64%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	26	237.5	510.0	53%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	202	0.8	2.9	72%

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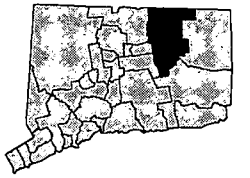
Capitol V

Total Number of Children 29,006
Percent of Total Population 22.5
Per Capita Income $17,849
Child Poverty 4.3%
Living With Two Parents 82.0%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 95.4%
Black 1.7%
Other Races 2.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 2.1%

Andover
Bolton
Columbia
Coventry
Ellington
Hebron
Mansfield
Somers
Stafford
Tolland
Union
Vernon
Willington



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	2,270	10.6		23.9	56%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	96	60.4		72.5	17%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	12	7.5	4%	7.2	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	166	10.8		11.9	9%
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	75	4.7		8.2	43%
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	4	17.2		23.7	27%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	260	19.1		12.8	49%
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	272	20.0		27.8	28%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	180	3.1		3.9	21%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	48	395.5		510.0	22%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	639	2.2		2.9	24%

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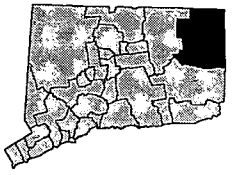
Northeast



Ashford
Brooklyn
Canterbury
Chaplin
Eastford
Hampton
Killingly
Plainfield
Pomfret
Putnam
Scotland
Sterling
Thompson
Windham
Woodstock

Total Number of Children	26,363
Percent of Total Population	25.7
Per Capita Income	$14,520
Child Poverty	11.4%
Living With Two Parents	73.4%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	93.7%
Black	1.3%
Other Races	5.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	6.8%

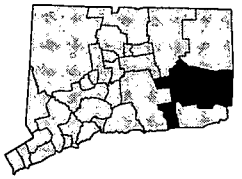
Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	4,678	24.8	4%	23.9	
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	79	62.3		72.5	14%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	10	7.2		7.2	0
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	177	14.1	18%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	156	12.3	50%	8.2	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	6	27.8	17%	23.7	
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	85	7.2	44%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	357	30.2	9%	27.8	
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	187	3.5		3.9	10%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	54	476.3		510.0	7%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	1,395	5.2	79%	2.9	

Southeast

Total Number of Children 32,940
Percent of Total Population 25.1
Per Capita Income $16,639
Child Poverty 9.4%
Living With Two Parents 77.6%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White 93.6%
Black 3.4%
Other Races 3.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race) 2.8%

Bozrah
Colchester
Franklin
Griswold
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lisbon
Lyme
Montville
North Stonington
Norwich
Old Lyme
Preston
Salem
Sprague
Voluntown



Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0)	State Rate	Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%)
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	3,364	14.8		23.9	38%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	112	61.1		72.5	16%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	14	7.7	7%	7.2	
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	243	13.4	13%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	169	9.2	12%	8.2	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	6	23.1		23.7	3%
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	189	12.5	2%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	363	24.0		27.8	14%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	206	3.2		3.9	18%
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	83	605.0	19%	510.0	
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	957	2.9		2.9	0

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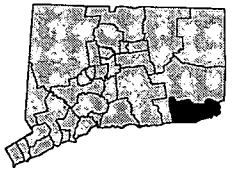
Southeast Shore



East Lyme
Groton
New London
Stonington
Waterford

Total Number of Children	27,066
Percent of Total Population	21.8
Per Capita Income	$16,768
Child Poverty	9.2%
Living With Two Parents	75.2%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

White	83.5%
Black	9.5%
Other Races	6.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	7.8%

Indicator	Region No.	Region Rate	Worse Than State Rate	State Rate	Better Than State Rate
Child Poverty percent of all children receiving free/reduced-price school meals, 1997-98	3,898	22.2		23.9	7%
Low Birthweight per 1,000 births, 1996	94	56.6		72.5	22%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, avg. 1994-96	12	7.1		7.2	1%
Late or No Prenatal Care percent of all births, 1996	256	15.5	30%	11.9	
Births to Teen Mothers percent of all births, 1996	166	10.0	22%	8.2	
Child Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1994-96	5	23.7		23.7	0
Meeting CAPT Goal percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	121	12.5	2%	12.8	
Well Below CAPT Standard percent of all tenth grade students, 1997-98	257	26.5		27.8	5%
High School Dropouts percent of all students grades 9-12, 1996-97	185	3.9		3.9	0
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1994-96	37	373.8		510.0	27%
Child Abuse/Neglect percent of all children, SFY 1996-97	1,141	4.3	48%	2.9	

Terms

Children:
Throughout this book, we have used the term "children" to apply to persons younger than the age of 18. Where the available data uses a different age grouping, it is so noted.

Race/ethnicity:
We have reported race and ethnicity using the categories established for the 1990 U.S. Census and used by state agencies providing the data. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Fiscal year data:
Most data presented here is for calendar years. Where data collected by state or federal authorities was available only by fiscal years, it is noted as SFY (state fiscal year, July 1 to June 30) of FFY (federal fiscal year, October 1 to September 30).

Methodology

Number:
For each indicator, we include the number of "events" for a given time period, for example, the number of high school students who dropped out during the 1996-97 school year.

Rate:
For 14 of the 15 child well-being indicators, we include rates as well as numbers. A rate is a measure of the likelihood of an event, and is calculated by dividing the number of events by the number of persons that are "eligible" for that event. For example, the high school dropout rate is the number of students who dropped out in a given year by the number of students enrolled. A percentage is a rate per 100. Other rates included here are per 1,000 or 100,000. Rates can be used to compare between regions for a specific indicator. Rates were not calculated if the number of "events" was less than 5. The regions with rates worse than the statewide rate are highlighted on each table. Meaningful rates can not be calculated for the teen deaths measure at the local level because of a lack of reliable data for the number of teenagers to use as a denominator and estimates could not be made because of the narrow age range.

Rounding:
In the charts, all rates are calculated to the nearest tenth of a percent. The percent change in rates over time are rounded to the nearest whole number. (Please note that because of this rounding, percentages may not always add up to exactly one hundred percent.)

Sources:
Data sources are listed on each page in the Child Well-Being Indicators section starting on page 17.

Notes:
We have included technical information from the text as necessary as notes at the bottom of the page referenced. The formula used for calculating the data in the charts, and any limitations of the data, are included there as well.

Selection of indicators:
Many different indicators could have been used to measure the well-being of children. The compilation of these indicators for our first book was a function of 1) the results of a survey of members of the Children's Future Panel (a group of more than forty individuals who are advising this project), 2) relation to national KIDS COUNT indicators, 3) how directly the indicator measured children's well-being, and 4) availability of data.

Regions:
For the purposes of this report, we have divided Connecticut into 27 regions (towns or groups of towns) based on the public use microdata areas established by the Census Bureau. The use of regions allowed us to calculate rates where the population would have been too small at the town level. Each region has a population of more than 100,000, and no town is split between two regions. The five largest cities, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, and Waterbury, are regions unto themselves. The raw data for the tables was collected originally for each town, and then towns were grouped into regions. Regional school districts sometimes enrolled students from more than one of the regions for the high school dropout data used in this report; a list of the regions to which these school districts were assigned can be found on page 21. Indexes to towns and regions and a map are located on pages 18-20.

Comparing regions to state-wide rate:
On the regional tables, the rate for each indicator is shown as a percent better or worse than the state-wide rate. Because this percentage varies on the measure, one should look at the child well-being indicator tables to see how your region compared to others on that measure. For example, a region could have a high school dropout rate that is twice the statewide rate.

Comparing regions to one another:
This report makes no attempt to combine indicators into an overall score for any region. Given the diversity of the indicators and their measurement, and the wide diversity of demographics across regions, we felt it best to view the indicators individually and form a more holistic view of how well children in each region were doing.

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EFF-089 (3/2000)

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