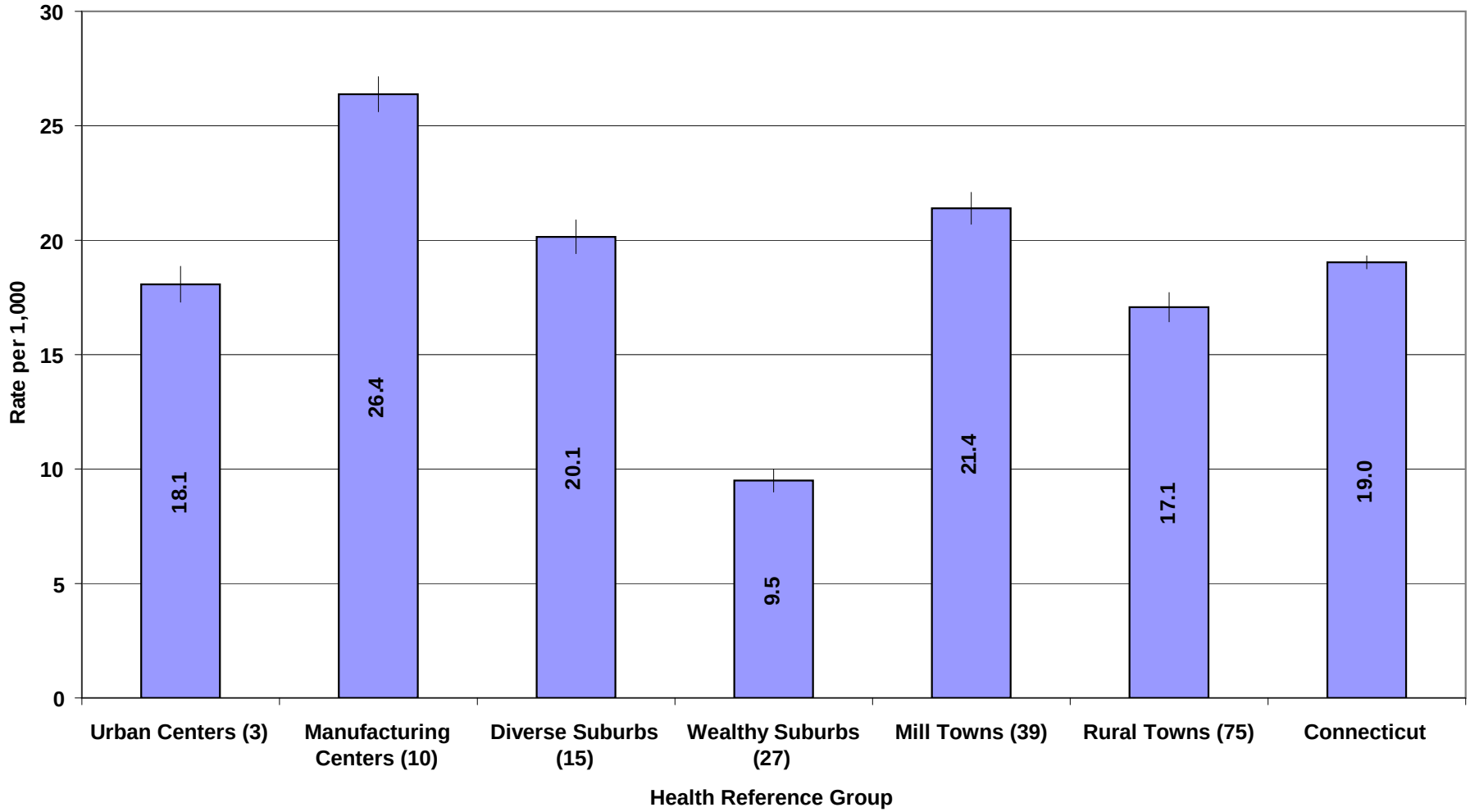
Connecticut Average Monthly HUSKY B Enrollment Rate per 1,000 Persons under 19, by Health Reference Group, March, 2007 - February, 2008



Source: Connecticut Department of Children and Families. For full sourcing, see data and notes.

Connecticut Health Foundation, March 1, 2008

Connecticut Children Under 19 in HUSKY B, Average Enrollment March 2007-February, 2008, by Health Reference Group.

Area	Health Reference Group	Estimated Population Under 19, 2007	Average Monthly Husky B Enrollment	Rate per 1,000	Margin of Error
Urban Centers (3)	1	110,168	1,991	18.1	0.8
Manufacturing Centers (10)	2	165,782	4,373	26.4	0.8
Diverse Suburbs (15)	3	139,958	2,820	20.1	0.7
Wealthy Suburbs (27)	4	142,177	1,351	9.5	0.5
Mill Towns (39)	5	165,284	3,536	21.4	0.7
Rural Towns (75)	6	155,940	2,663	17.1	0.6
Connecticut		879,309	16,734	19.0	0.3

By town, in size order

Bridgeport	1	39,837	964	24.2	1.5
Hartford	1	36,680	579	15.8	1.3
New Haven	1	33,652	449	13.3	1.2
Waterbury	2	29,124	768	26.4	1.8
Stamford	2	28,295	641	22.6	1.7
Norwalk	2	19,817	421	21.3	2.0
Danbury	2	18,204	634	34.8	2.7
New Britain	2	17,985	530	29.5	2.5
Greenwich	4	16,641	129	7.8	1.3
Fairfield	4	15,526	138	8.9	1.5
Meriden	2	15,433	408	26.4	2.5
West Hartford	3	14,977	184	12.3	1.8
Bristol	3	14,379	346	24.1	2.5
Hamden	3	13,004	194	14.9	2.1
Manchester	3	12,852	363	28.2	2.9
Milford	5	12,439	174	14.0	2.1
West Haven	2	12,412	317	25.5	2.8
East Hartford	2	11,988	423	35.2	3.3
Stratford	3	11,645	268	23.0	2.7
Wallingford	5	10,693	177	16.5	2.4
Groton	3	10,580	96	9.1	1.8
Middletown	3	10,151	234	23.1	2.9
Enfield	3	10,131	181	17.8	2.6
Southington	5	10,037	211	21.0	2.8
Trumbull	4	9,468	102	10.8	2.1
Shelton	5	9,291	130	14.0	2.4
Glastonbury	4	9,056	108	12.0	2.2
Norwich	3	8,894	140	15.8	2.6
Naugatuck	3	8,359	250	29.9	3.6
Newtown	4	8,150	121	14.8	2.6
Torrington	5	8,011	313	39.1	4.2
Westport	4	7,829	34	4.3	1.5
New Milford	6	7,616	201	26.3	3.6
Ridgefield	4	7,538	33	4.3	1.5
Cheshire	6	7,390	75	10.1	2.3
Darien	4	7,001	20	2.9	1.3
South Windsor	6	6,999	79	11.3	2.5

Simsbury	4	6,946	80	11.4	2.5
Windsor	3	6,885	112	16.3	3.0
New London	2	6,597	89	13.5	2.8
East Haven	5	6,398	161	25.2	3.8
New Canaan	4	6,384	22	3.4	1.4
Vernon	3	6,240	183	29.3	4.2
Newington	5	6,119	158	25.8	4.0
Branford	5	6,036	128	21.2	3.6
Windham	2	5,926	143	24.1	3.9
Farmington	6	5,907	92	15.6	3.2
Wilton	4	5,715	19	3.3	1.5
Monroe	6	5,700	55	9.7	2.5
Mansfield	5	5,582	49	8.7	2.4
Guilford	4	5,467	114	20.9	3.8
Wethersfield	5	5,363	105	19.6	3.7
North Haven	5	5,337	80	14.9	3.3
Madison	4	5,277	68	12.9	3.1
Watertown	5	5,132	124	24.1	4.2
Bethel	5	4,998	160	31.9	4.9
Berlin	6	4,729	72	15.2	3.5
Colchester	6	4,710	71	15.0	3.5
Avon	4	4,663	31	6.7	2.3
Ansonia	3	4,649	123	26.5	4.6
Southbury	6	4,550	58	12.8	3.3
Montville	5	4,545	70	15.5	3.6
Brookfield	4	4,413	66	15.0	3.6
Bloomfield	3	4,400	73	16.6	3.8
Waterford	5	4,286	64	15.0	3.6
New Fairfield	4	4,269	70	16.4	3.8
Killingly	5	4,257	80	18.9	4.1
Wolcott	5	4,177	89	21.4	4.4
Stonington	5	4,044	84	20.9	4.4
East Lyme	6	4,042	51	12.5	3.4
Ledyard	6	4,023	64	15.9	3.9
Tolland	6	3,989	47	11.8	3.4
Plainfield	5	3,940	93	23.5	4.7
Rocky Hill	5	3,754	63	16.7	4.1
Seymour	5	3,742	111	29.7	5.4
North Branford	6	3,679	49	13.3	3.7
East Hampton	6	3,662	66	17.9	4.3
Plainville	5	3,569	109	30.6	5.6
Weston	4	3,431	14	4.0	2.1
Orange	6	3,376	42	12.6	3.8
Ellington	6	3,327	72	21.5	4.9
Suffield	6	3,295	33	10.1	3.4
Clinton	6	3,284	85	25.9	5.4
Oxford	6	3,181	38	12.1	3.8
Coventry	6	3,114	52	16.5	4.5
Granby	6	3,065	23	7.4	3.0
Plymouth	5	2,921	95	32.6	6.4
Windsor Locks	5	2,917	49	16.7	4.6
Cromwell	5	2,820	59	21.0	5.3

Derby	3	2,813	73	25.9	5.9
Stafford	5	2,767	63	22.7	5.6
Griswold	5	2,760	62	22.5	5.5
Hebron	6	2,684	38	14.3	4.5
Canton	6	2,618	31	11.9	4.1
Burlington	6	2,587	29	11.3	4.1
Portland	6	2,525	36	14.4	4.6
Redding	4	2,522	20	7.8	3.4
Woodbridge	4	2,456	11	4.4	2.6
East Windsor	5	2,363	76	32.3	7.1
Winchester	5	2,355	104	44.0	8.3
Prospect	6	2,282	53	23.4	6.2
Old Saybrook	6	2,281	52	22.7	6.1
Woodbury	6	2,248	31	14.0	4.9
East Haddam	6	2,234	51	22.9	6.2
Easton	4	2,216	12	5.3	3.0
Thompson	5	2,181	22	9.9	4.1
Somers	5	2,114	33	15.6	5.3
Putnam	5	2,104	47	22.4	6.3
Litchfield	6	2,060	80	38.7	8.3
Durham	6	2,050	24	11.9	4.7
Lebanon	6	2,022	48	23.9	6.7
Woodstock	6	1,958	35	17.7	5.8
Thomaston	5	1,868	62	32.9	8.1
Old Lyme	4	1,802	35	19.5	6.4
Killingworth	4	1,772	31	17.4	6.1
New Hartford	6	1,766	23	13.0	5.3
Haddam	6	1,758	42	23.8	7.1
Brooklyn	5	1,744	41	23.4	7.1
Marlborough	6	1,677	19	11.1	5.0
Middlebury	6	1,660	26	15.6	6.0
Essex	4	1,550	36	23.3	7.5
Bethany	6	1,480	21	14.2	6.0
Westbrook	6	1,399	34	24.2	8.1
Beacon Falls	6	1,386	35	25.5	8.3
East Granby	6	1,341	17	13.0	6.1
Columbia	6	1,334	22	16.1	6.8
Harwinton	6	1,292	28	21.5	7.9
North Stonington	6	1,239	18	14.2	6.6
Bolton	6	1,229	25	20.0	7.8
Salem	6	1,168	15	12.7	6.4
Willington	5	1,138	25	21.7	8.5
Canterbury	6	1,136	31	26.8	9.4
Sherman	6	1,108	24	21.2	8.5
Deep River	6	1,090	31	28.4	9.9
Ashford	6	1,073	29	27.0	9.7
Lisbon	5	1,060	23	21.2	8.7
Pomfret	6	1,035	20	19.1	8.3
Preston	6	1,003	11	10.8	6.4
Sterling	5	996	23	22.8	9.3
Middlefield	6	990	9	9.1	5.9
Andover	6	858	19	22.2	9.9

Chester	6	850	18	20.7	9.6
Barkhamsted	6	844	23	27.0	10.9
Bethlehem	6	808	11	13.1	7.8
Washington	4	803	25	31.0	12.0
Salisbury	6	787	20	25.9	11.1
Sprague	5	719	15	20.9	10.5
North Canaan	5	705	7	9.7	7.2
Kent	6	687	28	41.0	14.8
Voluntown	6	669	10	14.3	9.0
Goshen	6	662	19	29.2	12.8
Chaplin	6	612	10	15.8	9.9
Sharon	6	571	28	49.2	17.7
Bozrah	6	552	14	25.2	13.1
Morris	6	533	27	51.3	18.7
Hartland	6	510	16	31.0	15.0
Hampton	6	507	16	31.1	15.1
Roxbury	4	484	7	15.2	10.9
Scotland	6	467	4	7.7	7.9
Eastford	6	445	10	21.6	13.5
Lyme	4	441	3	5.7	7.0
Franklin	6	432	6	13.9	11.0
Norfolk	6	394	15	38.1	18.9
Colebrook	6	371	3	6.7	8.3
Bridgewater	4	354	3	7.1	8.7
Cornwall	6	338	18	51.7	23.6
Warren	6	292	8	25.7	18.1
Canaan	6	222	30	135.9	45.1
Union	6	177	3	14.1	17.4

Data Sources:
Enrollment Data: Connecticut Voices for Children (derived from ACS),
http://www.ctkidslink.org/covering_data.html
accessed February 29, 2008;
Population Calculated from: Claritas, Inc. Population Estimate, 2007;
Health Reference Group Definitions: Community Health Data Scan
see http://data.cthealth.org/.

Notes:

Individual town count estimates of 2.5 result from data suppression of counts five or less.
Average monthly enrollment results from monthly "snapshots" of enrollment.
The number of individuals enrolled for any period during the year will be higher than
the average monthly enrollment, since persons may go in and out of enrollment at any time.

Interpretation of rates, confidence intervals and margins of error:

Rate
Rate per 1,000 calculated as offenses/population*1000.

Confidence Interval and Margin of Error
In all data collection and reporting there are sources of random fluctuation (chance factors) that can alter rates greatly, especially in small communities or small survey samples.

For example, a town showing one teen birth in a given year might have the annual count doubled to two teen births, if a birth occurred on January 1 instead of on December 31 in the previous year. The numerator of births would, therefore, be doubled, and the calculated birth rate would be doubled, too, as a result. This could easily occur in a very small town, and yet would not mean much. But if a doubling of the teen birth count and rate occurred in a very large town, this would mean a lot.

The underlying population of teens (the rate denominator) also varies randomly to some extent, from year to year. Thus, both the numerator and the denominator in a teen birth rate calculation show random variation.

To take account of this kind of random fluctuation of counts and rates, we construct the confidence interval - a range that allows us some certainty that the range "covers" the "true" value for each town. The confidence interval will generally be much larger for small towns (or small samples) than for large towns (and large samples).
A large confidence interval (long whiskers on the bar chart) indicates that our estimate may be very imprecise, while a small confidence interval (short whiskers on the bar chart) indicates that our estimate may be very precise.

The confidence interval also allows us to interpret the significance of the difference in two rates.
If two confidence intervals (whiskers) overlap, we would state that we have no grounds for saying that the underlying rates, as represented in the bar chart, are different.
If two confidence intervals (whiskers) do not overlap, we would state that we have grounds for saying that the underlying rates are different from each other.

In general, we have used the 95 percent confidence interval in these tables. This indicates that, if we repeatedly sampled, and there was no other source of variation, e.g., nonrandom variation or bias in data collection, the samples would give us a rates that fell within the confidence interval 95 percent of the time.

The confidence interval is the rate plus or minus the margin of error.
Margin of error calculated as (1.96*sqrt(rate/1000*(1-rate/1000))/sqrt(population))*1000.