

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

GOALS AND BENCHMARKS

For the Year 2000 and Beyond



THE CONNECTICUT PROGRESS COUNCIL

January 1995

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The Connecticut Progress Council was created under PA 93-387 (An Act Concerning Benchmarks for Decision Making by State Government) to establish goals and benchmarks to measure our state's progress in forming Connecticut's future. It is a permanently established body with a current membership of twenty-seven.

This document is being transmitted to the Office of Policy and Management and the State Legislature as an aid to the budget development process. The urgent benchmarks represent areas of special concern for Connecticut for the next five years. They were selected from the entire set of benchmarks found in the last section of this report.

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JANUARY 1995

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Preamble

As we move toward the 21st Century, the people of Connecticut, of the nation, and of most countries in this world, exist in a maelstrom of change. We communicate instantaneously. We travel at breathtaking speeds. Manufacturing methods, raw materials, social philosophies, even disease epidemics hopscotch across continents in accelerating waves. The very nature of employment includes change; many people now move from one job to another several times in their careers.

If Connecticut citizens are to enjoy a healthy, comfortable lifestyle, clearly the ability to forecast and then manage change is needed. However, to manage change effectively, state leaders must have a clear direction, a vision for the future. That vision must be rooted in our history and in the factors that make our state unique, yet help us to excel in a ceaselessly transforming future.

Vision alone, however, is not enough. Managing change to benefit all requires a prudent use of resources: natural, monetary, and human. We must set goals that will implement our vision, and then develop objective measurements — benchmarks — so that we can, over time, measure the progress we have made toward each. This is the mission of the Connecticut Progress Council. Once accomplished, it can help us spend our tax dollars effectively and hold public officials accountable when goals are not being achieved.

The Progress Council was created by the 1993 Connecticut General Assembly. Entitled "An Act Concerning Benchmarks For Decision-Making by State Government," it recognizes the need for government, like business, not only to plan long range, but to see that those plans are implemented. Unless we develop the ability to peer into the future and to take intelligent action in a timely way, Connecticut, as the pace of change increases, will be shackled by complacency, cynicism and low growth.

The twenty-eight members of the Progress Council are a blend of legislators and executive branch officials, plus representatives of key segments of the private sector. The Council's internal diversity and collaborative structure is designed to spotlight the connections between issues such as environment and economic development, job training and crime, education and the ability to attract new businesses.

The work of the Progress Council will be on-going. Over time, it will create a continuing dialogue with the people and businesses of our state, revising vision, goals and benchmarks so as to keep pace with change. The goals and benchmarks, because they measure performance (not merely activity), will guide the state budget while the vision provides Connecticut with a road map to our ultimate destination.

Common Values

As the Connecticut Progress Council, at invitational forums and regional meetings, has listened to people from richly diverse backgrounds talk about the future of their state, a host of common values has shone through.

Although the Progress Council acknowledges the existence of what some have termed "two Connecticuts," one rich and one poor, the Council also found that most Connecticut residents are more alike than different in their personal aspirations, moral standards, and hopes for the society their children will inherit.

Personal Values

Every individual seeks personal stability amid the current whirlwind of change. All want an equitable share in the benefits of society, and most agree that this must be earned by taking responsible action not only for themselves but for those less able, or less fortunate; in other words, by sharing in the responsibilities of society as well as the benefits.

The citizens of Connecticut know that mutually supportive relationships bind individuals, nurture families and are the foundation for caring communities. They understand that these bedrock values come to life when individuals deliberately and proudly contribute to the life of the community. They expect businesses and other institutions also to contribute to the community.

There is despair among those who have not, and fear among those who have. However, most understand that only through acceptance of and respect for our differences, will the Connecticut community be able to provide for our varying needs.

They further understand that functional families (albeit sometimes non-traditional), the pursuit of personal accomplishment, employment that challenges, imagination, courage, dedication to quality and lifelong learning are all essential to a healthy community.

Community Values

In addition to these personal values, Connecticut residents share a pride in their heritage as "the Constitution State," and as one of the thirteen original colonies that so courageously created the world's greatest Democracy. They believe in the powerful — once revolutionary — concepts of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

The people of Connecticut see their state as unique. They believe that its location, compact size, self-reliant tradition, entrepreneurial spirit, renowned educational institutions, and overall quality of life make it possible for a very special community to thrive here.

"The menace to America today is in the emphasis on what separates us rather than on what brings us together . . . There has been so much emphasis recently on the diversity of our peoples. I think it's time we reaffirmed the fact that what has built our country is community and that community is not dependent on government. It's dependent on the willingness of people to build together."

— Daniel J. Boorstin

Connecticut citizens want disputes settled under a just and equitable system of law, not through violence; and they want to eliminate the root causes of current crime and violence, instead of merely hiring more police and building more jails.

They know that water, air and earth sustain human life and they believe stewardship of our natural resources should be a central organizing principal in public and private behavior.

They want to make Connecticut attractive to job-producing, tax-paying businesses that promote community values.

They know that if the citizenry is to make wise, informed decisions about a host of community problems — now and in the future — then it must have the health care, education and citizenship-training that creates alert, healthy, educated human beings able to make such decisions.

Finally, they seek a society where hope for the future replaces the despair and cynicism around us today.

Connecticut's Vision

Connecticut has been a state where rich traditions have been the underpinning of transformation. The public education system instituted in early Colonial times helped to educate generations of immigrants. The ingenuity bred in an agrarian world of limited resources helped to fashion an environment where enterprise and creativity flourished.

Connecticut is today part of an interconnected global society. We must envision the Connecticut we want to become in order to rise to the challenges of change:

Our Vision

Connecticut will be a community dedicated to developing healthy, well-educated individuals who excel in an ever-changing world and who take individual and collective responsibility for creating and sustaining safe, clean, and caring communities and environments.

Introduction

This is the Connecticut Progress Council's first report, which lays out a guide for building a better future for the people of our state. Council members have defined that future by shaping a vision, crafting goals and setting targets to mark our progress. The benchmarks and their specific targets for the next twenty years allow us to see the progress we make toward reaching our goals.

The 300 benchmarks are organized in five sections: families and communities, education, health, the economy, and the environment. There are clear and obvious connections between goals and benchmarks of the different sections, and we encourage readers to review all sections rather than only one or two.

Benchmarks emphasize measuring outcomes rather than activities. In this way, we know whether or not our strategies, plans and activities are working. If we are reaching our targets, all is well; if we are not, we need to rethink our strategies and involve the public, community leaders, and government officials in producing better ways.

Choosing measures for each goal has been a difficult task. We have sought to identify reliable and valid indicators. We have also sought to use some measures which allow our citizens to compare Connecticut with other states. We are eager to improve upon them and welcome suggestions.

Setting targets has also not been easy. The Progress Council has deliberately tried to set targets that are both challenging and realistic. We have made tough choices and hope to engage more people in this process of choosing and managing our course toward our desired future.

Setting benchmarks and their targets is never fully complete. For a number of benchmarks we have not set targets or yet found a practical measure. This year we will fill in as many missing bits of information as we can. At the same time, we expect to refine the benchmarks in response to suggestions from private citizens, legislators and other public officials. The Endnotes section of this report presents the definition, purpose and data source of each benchmark.

Prior to the five benchmark sections, we present goals and the most critical benchmarks. All the goals are in one section, so that the reader can get a sense of the whole vision before getting into each goal's benchmarks. Following the goals, we present benchmarks that we feel should get the most immediate attention. Making substantial progress toward these "urgent" benchmarks over the next five years is essential for reaching our long-term goals and vision.

Connecticut's Goals

Individuals, Families and Communities

The Connecticut community rests on the bedrock of its individual members and their families. From their diverse strengths comes the strength and stability of the communities they create. These strengths arise from the shared, fundamental values they hold and foster: compassion, caring, and helping; justice, truthfulness, and tolerance; education and knowledge; personal discipline and hard work; and planning for the future. These values bind us into a single Connecticut community that can overcome forces that separate us and challenges that change brings us.

This community values the special array of experience, talents, and attributes that makes each of us unique. It affirms our individual rights while insisting that each of us be responsible and accountable for ourselves and others, able to accept and respect each other regardless of differences, and willing to share equitably in all of the burdens and benefits of our self-governing society.

Our community values the loving relationships that create nurturing families, and it sustains them in the roles they play in all of the cycles of our lives. It prizes families for transmitting to future generations those bedrock values that make Connecticut special.

Goals

Children will have permanent, stable environments, free from harm and enabling them to achieve their full potential.

Our people will not live in poverty.

Safe, decent, and affordable housing will be available in all areas of the state to all Connecticut residents.

People of all cultures, races, economic classes, abilities, ages, and ethnic backgrounds will be welcomed, respected, and valued in every community.

Individuals will be responsible for managing their own lives.

People will live free from crime and the fear of crime.

People will receive fair, timely and effective justice in Connecticut's courts; criminals released from incarceration will become productive members of society.

Connecticut's cities will be civil, vital centers of thriving metropolitan regions.

Governments at all levels will collaborate on solving Connecticut's regional problems.

People will participate in community life and government.

Government services will be of the highest quality—integrated, responsive, cost-efficient, culturally sensitive, and prevention-oriented.

Education

Education is at the core of our democratic society. Connecticut's future will depend on the educational attainment of all its people and on their ability to live and work in a world of rapid change, greater diversity, increased global interaction, and choices that demand informed and active citizens.

Connecticut's citizens must recognize the pivotal role of education in addressing the challenges facing our state. They must provide the resources to assure school readiness for our children and families; guarantee equitable access to educational opportunities; and promote high levels of student achievement. Resources must also be provided for effective transitions to and among work, family and community responsibilities, and higher and continuing education inspiring lifelong learning and effective citizenship.

Goals

All children will start school ready to learn.

All residents, regardless of economic status or geographic locations, will have equal and equitable access to, and choice among, a wide range of innovative and high quality educational institutions, programs, resources, and technologies.

All students will attend safe, orderly, and drug-free educational institutions.

All parents will be active partners in supporting their children's learning and in making educational choices on their behalf.

All residents will be literate and able to communicate, reason, solve problems, apply knowledge, and use technology so they will be prepared for further learning, productive employment, and successful life transitions.

Health

The 1987 International Charter for Health Promotion states that "...conditions and resources for good health are peace, shelter, education, food, income, a stable eco-system, sustainable resources, social justice and equity." In addition to a secure foundation in these basic principles, the cornerstones of good health involve a positive physical and social environment, good nutrition and responsible behavior, and an equitable and responsive health service system. To achieve "good health" in Connecticut, a commitment to these cornerstones is required of all sectors and citizens.

Goals

All Connecticut residents will enjoy complete physical, mental and social well-being.

All Connecticut residents will be safe from injury and violence in their homes and communities.

All Connecticut residents will enjoy an environment that minimizes their exposure to unhealthy levels of toxic substances from food, air, and water in community and occupational settings.

All Connecticut residents will experience the rewards of pursuing exercise, nutrition, freedom from substances abuse and other aspects of positive health habits and lifestyles.

Illness and injury will be minimized by regular prevention-oriented research, education and health care.

All Connecticut residents will enjoy equitable access to the benefits of quality public health services and medical care.

Environment

The status of our resources and the quality of our environment is the wealth of this state. That wealth and that capital determine quite precisely our standard of living and the quality of our lives. The continued preservation of that quality depends upon an ethic that is grounded in environmental awareness and equity, upon wise management of our lands, upon preventing degradation caused by pollutants, and upon practicing a stewardship that preserves critical environmental resources and habitats for future generations.

Goals

Connecticut residents and private entities will practice an environmental ethic that is based on an understanding of their environment, their own dependence on it, and how their actions affect it.

No segment of Connecticut's population will bear a disproportionate share of the risks and consequences of environmental pollution or be denied equal access to environmental benefits.

Connecticut's urban areas will be revitalized and new growth will be concentrated in compact rural villages and places where infrastructure can be provided consistent with the *Conservation and Development: Policies Plan for Connecticut 1992-1997*.

Connecticut's air, water, and land resources will be restored and maintained at adopted health and environmental standards.

Pollution prevention and the efficient use and recycling of energy and material resources will be the primary means to maintain a clean and healthful environment.

Careful stewardship of Connecticut's finite water, land, wildlife, and forestry resources and the preservation of the state's rich cultural and historic heritage will assure their availability for future generations.

All Connecticut residents and visitors will enjoy a diverse mix of well maintained, scenic and accessible park facilities and outdoor recreational opportunities.

Connecticut's critical environmental habitats will be protected and the diversity of existing species will be maintained in order to protect the delicate balance of Connecticut's unique ecological systems.

Economy

Connecticut is in the throes of radical and painful economic change. The mainstay industries of the Connecticut economy are being battered by defense cuts, foreign competition, and corporate down-sizing. Connecticut and the United States can no longer take it for granted that their products and services will command national and international markets.

But the current crisis may contain the seeds for an economic renaissance. The key lies in changing deeply ingrained ways of thinking. For example, the Chinese symbol for crisis is made up of two other symbols—the symbol for problem and the symbol for opportunity. While a crisis poses problems, it also poses the opportunity to try new approaches and solutions.

The Progress Council's goals for the economy revolve around the need to embrace and master change. They recognize the interplay of technological and social change and the inherent tendency of individuals and organizations to resist change. To achieve these goals, Connecticut's people and institutions must let go of old, familiar, and obsolete ways, and master new and untried approaches.

Goals

Connecticut will have a superior infrastructure for transporting people, goods, services, information, and energy.

Connecticut will have an economic base that readily adapts to change.

Connecticut industries will constantly improve their products and services by investing in their technological and human infrastructure.

Connecticut industries will maximize the utilization of state resources.

All Connecticut residents will have opportunities for full employment, career transitions, and for generating the state's wealth.

Connecticut will have an efficient and comprehensive system for helping people move within and in and out of the workforce.

Connecticut businesses will be competitive in regional, national, and international markets.

Connecticut residents will have entrepreneurial skills and the opportunities to use them.

Connecticut will be an attractive place for new and existing companies to do business.

Connecticut's tax structure will be competitive with other states'.

Connecticut will have fiscally sound state and municipal governments.

URGENT BENCHMARKS

The Progress Council wants to focus special attention on those targets that it feels are critical for Connecticut's future. Without that attention and without clear, substantial, and near-term achievement of these critical targets, we will not reach our long-term goals and vision.

These urgent benchmarks show the Council's priorities. We need reliable strategies and the commitment of time and resources to carry them out with all due speed. We pledge our strong support to all the individuals and agencies, both public and private, who will join together to help us reach our urgent benchmark targets. None of this will be easy. In most cases, our targets for urgent benchmarks call for sharp improvement by the year 2000. We need to start right away to lay out our strategy and plans and assemble our resources, even while faced with limited funding.

Over the next twenty years, as we reach some urgent targets and as new conditions arise, the Progress Council will replace some of the urgent benchmarks with new ones.

URGENT BENCHMARKS

INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

Children will have permanent, stable environments, free from harm and enabling them to achieve their full potential.	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Child care: quality index							
availability index							
affordability index							
Confirmed incidents of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 population below the age of 18	15	16	25	15	12	9	5
Incidents for children under 5	4,476	4,036	4,698	4,440	4,140	3,840	3,540

Our people will not live in poverty	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of Connecticut citizens living above the federal poverty level:							
Overall	93	92	93	94	94.5	95	96
65 years and over	83	91	93				
White	94	94	95				
Black	78	75	80				
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut		76	85				
Asian or Pacific Islander		87	92				
Other		60	65				
Hispanic Origin	81	67	71				
Two parent families			98				

INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

Single parent families			82				
Single parent families, female-headed (children under 5)	46	39	49				
Percentage of Connecticut families becoming independent of welfare annually		2.5	4	5	7	7.5	8

Safe, decent, and affordable housing will be available in all areas of the state to all Connecticut residents.	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of Connecticut households below the median income spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs		50		45	42	39	36
Number of municipalities that have at least 10% affordable housing	26	26	26	35	40	45	50

People of all cultures, races, economic classes, abilities, ages, ethnic backgrounds will be welcomed, respected, and valued in every community.	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of Connecticut cities and towns reflecting at least the statewide population average for:							
minorities	6	7	9	20	23	26	30
persons below the federal poverty level		15	10	12	14	16	18
children	69	63	62	65	69	72	75

Individuals will be responsible for managing their own lives.	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Life Management Index: Positive Indicators which are Existing Benchmarks (rates for: prenatal care, immunization, healthy diets, reading to children, parent-school conferences, high school education, not smoking, physical activity, environmental practices, civic participation, on-time tax payment, elderly living at home)			72.2	67.9			85.8

INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

Life Management Index: Negative Indicators which are Existing Benchmarks (rates for: teenage pregnancy, child abuse and neglect, family violence, youth crime, high school drop-outs, crime rate)			2.9	1.9			1.8
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People will live their lives free from crime and the fear of crime.	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Reported rates of property and violent crimes per year per 100,000 residents:							
property crimes	4,302	4,833	4,194	3,300	3,160	3,030	2,900
violent crimes	402	554	459	325	312	300	290
Arrest for serious violent crime by youth per 100,000 youth:							
age 12 and under	28	34	39	25	21	18	15
age 13-15	358	421	461	375	350	325	300
age 16-17	617	939	1,045	700	633	568	500
Percentage of youth (17 and under) arrested for serious, violent crime with a prior arrest record							

People will receive fair, timely and effective justice in Connecticut's courts; criminals released from incarceration will become productive members of society.	1985	1990	1994	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of offenders needing and requesting drug and alcohol treatment who receive it							
pretrial				100	100	100	100
convicted offenders			15	100	100	100	100

INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

Connecticut's cities will be civil, vital centers of thriving metropolitan regions	1980	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Household income differential: cities and surrounding suburbs:							
Overall average of regions	1.6	1.7		1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
Hartford metropolitan region	2.0	2.2		1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1
Stamford-Norwalk region	1.8	1.8		1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1
Bridgeport region	1.7	1.7		1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1
New Haven-Meriden region	1.6	1.5		1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Waterbury region	1.5	1.5		1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
New London-Groton-Norwich region	1.4	1.5		1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Danbury region	1.3	1.4		1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Ratio of high to low effective local property tax rates	4.9		3.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2

Government services will be of the highest quality - integrated, responsive, cost-efficient, culturally sensitive and prevention oriented	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of state agencies and towns which undertake self-assessment under the Connecticut Award for Excellence criteria: State agencies			10	40	80	95	95
Municipalities							
Number of agencies that formally measure customer satisfaction							
Percentage of these customers describing themselves as satisfied							

EDUCATION

All children will start school ready to learn. (SCHOOL READINESS)	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage entering kindergarten meeting specific developmental standards for their age by sex, race, and income				75	78	82	85

All residents, regardless of economic status or geographic location, will have equal and equitable access to, and choice among, a wide range of innovative and high quality educational institutions, programs, resources, and technologies. (ACCESS and CHOICE)	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of CT public high school graduates attending two-year or four-year colleges directly upon graduation by sex, race, and income:							
All	59	68	73	77	78	79	85
Male	55	63	68	74	76	78	85
Female	63	73	78	79	79	80	85
White	62	70	75	78	78	79	85
Black	43	57	63	72	74	77	85
Hispanic	34	50	58	69	73	76	85
Asian/Native American	69	79	85	85	85	85	85
Economically disadvantaged			62	74	77	81	85

All students will attend safe, orderly, and drug-free educational institutions. (LEARNING ENVIRONMENT)	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Major crime incidents on college campuses (per 1,000 students and employees)							

EDUCATION

All residents will be literate and able to communicate, reason, solve problems, apply knowledge, and use technology so they will be prepared for further learning, productive employment, and successful life transitions. (ACHIEVEMENT)	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of students at or above goal on Connecticut Mastery Test by sex, race, and income:							
Math:							
All			48	64	69	75	80
Male			50	65	70	75	80
Female			47	64	69	75	80
White			58	69	73	76	80
Black			13	47	58	69	80
Hispanic			13	46	58	69	80
Asian/Native American			49	64	70	75	80
Students receiving free lunch			16	48	59	69	80
Students receiving reduced-price lunch			27	54	62	71	80
Students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch			57	68	72	76	80
Reading:							
All			53	67	71	76	80
Male			52	66	71	75	80
Female			55	67	72	76	80

EDUCATION	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
White			63	71	74	77	80
Black			21	51	60	70	80
Hispanic			18	49	59	70	80
Asian/Native American			51	65	70	75	80
Students receiving free lunch			21	51	60	70	80
Students receiving reduced-price lunch			32	56	64	72	80
Students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch			62	71	74	77	80
Writing:							
All			34	57	65	72	80
Male			27	54	63	71	80
Female			41	61	67	74	80
White			40	60	67	73	80
Black			15	47	58	69	80
Hispanic			14	47	58	69	80
Asian/Native American			36	58	65	73	80
Students receiving free lunch			15	47	58	69	80
Students receiving reduced-price lunch			22	51	61	70	80

EDUCATION	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
Students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch			36	58	65	73	80
High school drop out rate			4.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0
Economically disadvantaged			8.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0
Average scores on Scholastic Aptitude Test:							
Math	475	471	472	486	490	495	500
Verbal	440	430	426	438	442	446	450
Percentage of high school graduates seeking and gaining employment within one year of graduation by sex, race, and income:							
All	92.7	93.4	90.4	92.7	93.5	94.2	95
Male	94	93.5	91.3	93.2	93.8	94.4	95
Female	91.2	93.1	89.1	92	93	94	95
White	94.7	94.3	93.6	94.3	94.5	94.8	95
Black	82.1	89	78.4	86.7	89.5	92.2	95
Hispanic	87.3	91.2	81.3	88.2	90.4	92.7	95
Asian/Native American	99.9	100	98.5	96.8	96.2	95.6	95
Economically Disadvantaged			83.6	89.3	91.2	93.1	95
Adult literacy rate		80		85		88	

HEALTH

All Connecticut residents will enjoy complete physical, mental and social well-being.	1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
Minimize disparities in health status between individuals because of their race, ethnicity or income levels							
Infant mortality rate per 1,000	8.9	7.9		5.5	5.4	5.2	5
black		17.8		11	9	7	5
Hispanic				8	7	6	5
Pregnancy rate per 1,000 girls 10-17 years old		33		23	20	17	15

All Connecticut residents will be safe from injury and violence in their homes and communities.	1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
Number of abuses directed at women by male partners per 100,000 as reported to service providers or as indicated by family violence arrest			616	554	525	500	480
The number of violence related deaths due to homicides per 100,000 under 30 years of age		5.2		4.5	4	3.5	3

All Connecticut residents will enjoy an environment that minimizes their exposure to unhealthy levels of toxic substances from food, air and water in community and occupational settings.	1985	1990	1992-3	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of population living in communities with public water supplies that meet all EPA drinking water standards	87	87.5	88	100	100	100	100

All Connecticut residents will experience the rewards of pursuing exercise, nutrition, freedom from substances abuse, and other aspects of positive health habits and lifestyles.	1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of children and youth ages 10-17 who are not cigarette smokers		75		80	85	90	95

HEALTH

Illness and injury will be minimized by regular prevention-oriented research, education and health care.	1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of pregnant women completing recommended prenatal care		86		90	95	98	100
Percentage of low (<2500 grams) birthweight babies		6.9		5	4.5	4.2	4.0
Percentage of very low (<1500 grams) birth weight babies		1.4		1	1		.5
Percentage of children ages 0-6 who have completed all recommended basic immunization series		65	70	90	95	97	100

All Connecticut residents will enjoy equitable access to the benefits of quality, public health services and medical care.	1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of Connecticut residents with access to adequate health care				100	100	100	100

ENVIRONMENT

Connecticut residents and private entities will practice an environmental ethic that is based on an understanding of their environment, their own dependence on it, and how their actions affect it.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of students (K-12) receiving environmental education curriculum materials and training			15	40	60	80	100
Percentage of identified, critical, statewide, environmental databases that are up-to-date and publicly accessible			15	60	75	100	100

No segment of Connecticut's population will bear a disproportionate share of the risks and consequences of environmental pollution or be denied equal access to environmental benefits.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
Number of cities linked by greenways to large state and private open space			0	4	21	25	28

Connecticut's urban areas will be revitalized and new growth will be concentrated in compact rural villages and places where infrastructure can be provided consistent with the Conservation and Development Policies Plan 1992-1997.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
Cumulative number of urban sites remediated and re-used of a total identified inventory			12	80	150	200	250
Vehicle miles traveled in CT (data is expressed in millions of summertime daily vehicle miles traveled)	66.2	78.6		89.4	94.5	99.5	104.5

Connecticut's air, water, and land resources will be restored and maintained at adopted health and environmental standards.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage reduction of ozone precursors from 1990 levels		0		27	42	42	42
Percentage reduction of nitrogen load to Long Island Sound			0	25	40	50	59

ENVIRONMENT

Pollution prevention, and the efficient use and recycling of energy and material resources will be the primary means to maintain a clean and healthful environment.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of total solid waste stream that is recycled or avoided		< 15	21	40	44	48	51
Percentage reduction of selected air toxics:							
Freon 113			< 20	50	60	75	95
Trichloroethane			< 8	10	12	14	16
Cumene			< 25	50	100	100	100
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)			< 20	50	60	75	95
Percentage of operators/facilities practicing waste reduction or prevention							
Non-residential underground storage tank systems meeting leak prevention installation standards					100	100	100
Certified pesticide applicators practicing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for structural pest control				70	80	90	100
State agencies completing env. audit and plans to reduce air, water, solid, and hazardous pollution							100
Large Quantity Generators participating in waste minimization activities							100
Farmers operating under a Farm Resource Management Plan and IPM Plan							50

ENVIRONMENT

Careful stewardship of Connecticut's finite water, land, wildlife and forest resources and the preservation of the State's rich cultural and historic heritage will assure their availability for future generations.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of species and habitats in compliance with management goals:							
Percentage of upland habitats preserved that are critical to maintaining healthy ecosystems			10	11.7	13.3	15	16
Percentage of wildlife species with optimal population levels			65	69	73	77	80
Percentage of inland fish species in compliance with management goals			85	88	91	94	97
Percentage of marine fish species at long-term, sustainable populations			25	58	66	78	92
Percentage of deer management zones in which populations are balanced with biological and cultural carrying capacity			18	55	64	72	82

All Connecticut residents and visitors will enjoy a diverse mix of well maintained, scenic and accessible park facilities and outdoor recreational opportunities.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
Number of well maintained state outdoor parks and recreational facilities.							
state parks			22	36	50	50	50
state forests			4	7	11	11	11
boat launches			61	90	123	123	136

ECONOMY

Connecticut will have a superior infrastructure for transporting people, goods, services, information, and energy.	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of households, businesses, and institutions served by fiber optic cable				60	70	80	85

Connecticut will have an economic base that readily adapts to change.	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
Connecticut's national ranking in federal research and development funding per capita		24th		20th	17th	14th	10th
State product share of CT firms in the 25 fastest nationally growing industries.(%)	40	46	47				
Percentage of United States average			106	108	110	112	114

All Connecticut residents will have opportunities for full employment, career transitions, and for generating the state's wealth.	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
Job growth (in 000's)	56	11	-97	+100	+88	+87	+92
Average wage per job:	\$23,799	\$28,982	\$32,424				

Connecticut will have an efficient and comprehensive system for helping people move within and in and out of the workforce.	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percentage of firms training over 50% of their work force 20 hours or more annually in work skills or work processes				+10%	+8%	+6%	+4%
Percentage of dislocated workers re-employed within 24 months and earning at least 90% of previous income							100

ECONOMY

Connecticut businesses will be competitive in regional, national, and international markets	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
Connecticut Competitiveness Database, economic performance ranking	1.15	1.20	1.17	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.45
Dollar value of manufacturing exports as a percent of manufacturing output		27	29	35	38	41	45
Growth rate in Connecticut's gross state product relative to the nation's GDP (%)	121	61	70	90	100	100	100

Connecticut's tax structure will be competitive with other states	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
Percent of personal income remaining after state and local taxes			84.7				
Percentage of US average			97	100	100	100	100
Corporate income tax collections as a percent of corporate profits			9.8				
Percentage of US average			134	125	120	115	110

BENCHMARKS

Individuals, Families and Communities



In this section, we set forward our hopes and expectations for Connecticut's families and communities. Connecticut's future depends on every individual sharing in such basic needs as a warm home, a nurturing family, and neighborhoods free of crime and violence.

Our benchmarks mark our way toward some very critical outcomes for our social fabric.

Mutual respect and responsibility. We value our uniqueness and independence. We must build on these values, but with a communal spirit. We need to be personally responsible, and also responsible to each other.

Stable Families. Families are at the heart of our concern. They are under a great deal of stress and strain in today's world. We must invest in families so that all our children have decent shelter, food, warmth and care.

Safe communities. Fear of crime has been rising steadily. We need to meet serious crime and violence head on and attack their sources. At the same time, we need timely and effective justice.

Equity. Both individual action and community life should be based on principles of equity. All citizens, regardless of demographics, need to have the opportunity to share in the state's wealth and have tangible reasons for hope. Justice must be equitably dispensed, mindful of the needs of both victims and the accused.

Renewed Cities. Our cities once were thriving centers of culture and industry. We must dedicate ourselves to rebuilding our cities as attractive places in which to live and work and as centers upon which our regions thrive.

Effective Government. We have come to appreciate that government cannot do everything, cannot solve every problem. State and local governments must commit themselves to better and less costly service. Government must focus on delivering desired outcomes and cut away old thickets of rules and regulations.

Individuals, Families and Communities

1. Children will have permanent, stable environments, free from harm and enabling them to achieve their full potential.	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a Child care: quality index							
availability index							
affordability index							
b Confirmed incidents of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 population below the age of 18	15	16	25	15	12	9	5
Incidents for children under 5	4,476	4,036	4,698	4,440	4,140	3,840	3,540
c Number of children (18 & under) involved in family violence per 100,000 children		59	55	45	40	35	30

2. Our people will not live in poverty.	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
a Percentage of Connecticut citizens living above the federal poverty level:							
Overall	93	92	93	94	94.5	95	96
65 years and over	83	91	93				
White	94	94	95				
Black	78	75	80				
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut		76	85				
Asian or Pacific Islander		87	92				
Other		60	65				
Hispanic Origin	81	67	71				
Two parent families			98				



Individuals, Families and Communities

	Single parent families			82				
	Single parent families, female-headed (children under 5)	46	39	49				
b	Percentage of Connecticut individuals on welfare		5.2	6.8	5.5	5	4.5	3.5
c	Percentage of Connecticut families becoming independent of welfare annually		2.5	4	5	7	7.5	8
d	Percentage of total child support owed to single parents that is actually paid:							
	Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	52	44	43	50	55	60	65
	non-AFDC			64	68	70.5	73	75

3	Safe, decent, and affordable housing will be available in all areas of the state to all Connecticut residents:	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of Connecticut households below the median income spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs		50		45	42	39	36
b	Percentage of Connecticut households spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs:							
	low income renters (80% of median)		45		35	30	25	20
	very low income renters (50% of median)		69		60	55	50	45
c	Number of municipalities that have at least 10% affordable housing	26	26	26	35	40	45	50
d	Number of Connecticut residents who were using homeless shelters at one time in the last year:							
	Total adults		13,754	12,522	9,520	4,760	2,380	2,380
	Total children		3,304	3,091	2,020	1,010	500	500

Individuals, Families and Communities

4	People of all cultures, races, economic classes, abilities, ages, ethnic backgrounds will be welcomed, respected, and valued in every community.	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of Connecticut cities and towns reflecting at least the statewide population average for:							
	minorities	6	7	9	20	23	26	30
	persons below the federal poverty level		15	10	12	14	16	18
	children	69	63	62	65	69	72	75
b	Percentage of people with disabilities who live and work in integrated settings.							
	live	50	77	80	92	93	94	95
	work		23	32	50	60	70	80
c	Percentage of public programs that are accessible to people with disabilities:				95	100	100	100
	structural							
	communication				95	100	100	100
d	Number of hate crimes against persons or property.		103	137	90	75	60	45
e	Percentage of people reflecting state demographics for:							
	Elementary and secondary educators, administrative: women	20	33	34	46	49	52	52
	minorities	5.6	5.3	5.4	8	10	13	16
	Government professional/management employees: women		37		46	49	52	52
	minorities		10		14	15	16	16
f	Percentage of schools that provide conflict resolution and peer mediation education			3	50	67	84	90



Individuals, Families and Communities

5	Individuals will be responsible for managing their own lives	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Life Management Index: Positive Indicators which are Existing Benchmarks (rates for: prenatal care, immunization, healthy diets, reading to children, parent-school conferences, high school education, not smoking, physical activity, environmental practices, civic participation, on-time tax payment, elderly living at home)			72.2	67.9			85.8
b	Life Management Index: Negative Indicators which are Existing Benchmarks (rates for: teenage pregnancy, child abuse and neglect, family violence, youth crime, high school drop-outs, crime rate)			2.9	1.9			1.8

6	People will live their lives free from crime and the fear of crime	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percent of people who feel safe in their community	57			70	73	76	80
b	Reported rates of property and violent crimes per year per 100,000 residents:							
	property crimes	4,302	4,833	4,194	3,300	3,160	3,030	2,900
	violent crimes	402	554	459	325	312	300	290
c	Number of murders committed annually with a firearm	64	104	140	100	92	79	60
d	Rates of organized gang-related criminal incidents statewide							
e	Number of arrests for domestic violence, statewide, per year		22,912	23,914	18,725	17,790	16,901	16,000
f	Arrest for serious violent crime by youth per 100,000 youth:							
	age 12 and under	28	34	39	25	21	18	15
	age 13-15	358	421	461	375	350	325	300

Individuals, Families and Communities

	age 16-17	617	939	1,045	700	633	568	500
	Percentage of youth (17 and under) arrested for serious, violent crime with a prior arrest record							
g	Percentage of juvenile offenders who become adult offenders:							
	Adjudicated delinquent	66			50	42	30	25
	Long Lane	84			60	53	47	40

7.	People will receive fair, timely and effective justice in Connecticut's courts; criminals released from incarceration will become productive members of society	1985	1990	1994	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of criminal cases disposed within time standards			73	80	83	87	90
b	Percent of felony offenders re-convicted within three years:							
	released from a facility							
	parolees							
	alternative sanctions program				28.5	27	26	25
c	Percentage of offenders needing and requesting drug and alcohol treatment who receive it							
	pretrial				100	100	100	100
	convicted offenders			15	100	100	100	100
d	Percentage of all litigation resolved by participants through alternative means of resolving disputes				30	37	44	50
e	Percentage of offenders incarcerated for serious crimes serving a minimum of 50% of their sentence behind bars			100	100	100	100	100



Individuals, Families and Communities

f	Percentage of offenders (serving sentences of 2 years or more) without a high school education who complete it while imprisoned						
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

8. Connecticut's cities will be civil, vital centers of thriving metropolitan regions:		1980	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Household income differential: cities and surrounding suburbs:							
	Overall average of regions	1.6	1.7		1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
	Hartford metropolitan region	2.0	2.2		1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1
	Stamford-Norwalk region	1.8	1.8		1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1
	Bridgeport region	1.7	1.7		1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1
	New Haven-Meriden region	1.6	1.5		1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
	Waterbury region	1.5	1.5		1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
	New London-Groton-Norwich region	1.4	1.5		1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
	Danbury region	1.3	1.4		1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
b	Ratio of high to low effective local property tax rates	4.9		3.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2
c	Percentage of Connecticut residents:							
	attending events in cities			62				
	utilizing centralized facilities in cities							
d	Proportion of region's jobs located in cities:							
	Hartford metropolitan region	24	24	23				
	Stamford-Norwalk region	63	63	63				
	Bridgeport region	36	32	29				

Individuals, Families and Communities

	New Haven-Meriden region	47	43	42				
	Waterbury region	61	57	55				
	New London-Groton-Norwich region	46	46	44				
	Danbury region	56	53	52				

9.	Governments at all levels will collaborate on solving Connecticut's regional problems.	1993	1994	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Number of coordinated regional economic development planning bodies	12	12	9	8	6	5
b	Number of consolidated regional planning agencies which fully integrate major policy issues on an area-wide basis		0	1	3	4	5

10.	People will participate in community life and government.	1985	1990	1993	2002	2006	2010	2014
a	Percentage of population over 18 registered to vote	75	67	77	85	83	87	90
	Percentage of registered voters who vote	61	68		74	76	78	80
b	Percentage of Connecticut residents who volunteer for community activities:							
	adults		38					
	youth							
c	Percent of people who participate in the civic process							
d	Percentage of municipalities broadcasting public meetings							



Individuals, Families and Communities

11	Government services will be of the highest quality - integrated, responsive, cost-efficient, culturally sensitive and prevention oriented.	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of state agencies and towns which undertake self-assessment under the Connecticut Award for Excellence criteria:							
	State Agencies			10	40	80	95	95
	Municipalities							
b	Number of agencies that formally measure customer satisfaction							
	Percentage of these customers describing themselves as satisfied							
c	Percentage of local government budgets for which goals and outcome measures have been established							

BENCHMARKS

Education



Developing the knowledge, skills, mind, and character of the state's residents is the principal goal of education. The future of Connecticut depends on all residents receiving the education and training they want and deserve, beginning before kindergarten and continuing through college and beyond. While education is an end in itself, it is even more a means to other ends. When successful, it can instill residents with a desire to go on learning throughout their adult lives. Education can prepare them for productive employment, and it can give them the skills and abilities they need to make successful life transitions.

School Readiness. Preparing children so they are "ready for school" begins long before their first day in the classroom. Study after study shows the strong connection between the early experiences of children and later success in school and in college. Ideally, school readiness begins with mothers receiving adequate prenatal care during pregnancy. After birth, children's need for adequate nutrition and health care continues, as it is vital to their physical, mental, and emotional development. Beyond these basics, parents can also help prepare their children for school by simply talking, playing, reading, and spending time with them.

Access and Choice. Access and choice are key factors in enabling students to pursue their educational aspirations and reach their full potential. All residents must have equal and equitable opportunities to learn, from preschool programs through college and beyond. High quality institutions, programs, resources, and technologies must be readily available to everyone in Connecticut, regardless of their sex, race, ethnicity, income, or geographic location. Program offerings should be varied, providing students with an array of courses from which they can choose to meet their needs.

Learning Environment. For learning to occur at any level, students and faculty must have safe and orderly surroundings, free from crime, drugs, racial intolerance and other potential threats or dangers to their physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

Parental Involvement. Success in school is enhanced by the active involvement of parents in their children's education. Parental involvement can happen both inside and outside school. By whatever means, whether simply checking to make sure homework is done or participating in school activities, parents must signal to their children that school and education are important.

Achievement. Academic performance is a key measure of how well our students—and our schools, colleges, and universities—are doing. Performance is measured by the results of standardized examinations, graduation rates in both secondary and post-secondary institutions, post-graduate involvement, and the overall educational attainment of the state's residents.

Education

1	All children will start school ready to learn. (SCHOOL READINESS)	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage entering kindergarten with preschool experience			68	72	76	81	85
b	Percentage entering kindergarten meeting specific developmental standards for their age by sex, race, and income				75	78	82	85
c	Percentage receiving recommended primary care							
d	Percentage receiving immunizations on time		65	70	90	95	97	100
e	Percentage with healthy diets							
f	Percentage whose parents read to them on a regular basis			66	71	76	80	85

2	All residents, regardless of economic status or geographic location, will have equal and equitable access to, and choice among, a wide range of innovative and high quality educational institutions, programs, resources, and technologies. (ACCESS and CHOICE)	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of students taking algebra 1 in grade 8			20	28	35	43	50
b	Percentage of schools with a library or media center			96	97	98	99	100
c	Percentage of schools with cable TV or telecommunications access			92	94	96	98	100
d	Students per academic computer:							
	Elementary			14	11	8	5	2
	Middle			10	7	5	3	1
	High School			7	6	4	2.5	1
e	Percentage of students in grades 9–12 attending vocational–technical schools			7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
f	Percentage of eligible adults enrolled in Adult Basic Education			12	15	19	22	25
g	Average number of continuing education units (CEUs) earned by professional school staff							



Education

		1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
h	Percentage of CT public high school graduates attending two-year or four-year colleges directly upon graduation, by sex, race, and income:							
	All	59	68	73	77	78	79	85
	Male	55	63	68	74	76	78	85
	Female	63	73	78	79	79	80	85
	White	62	70	75	78	78	79	85
	Black	43	57	63	72	74	77	85
	Hispanic	34	50	58	69	73	76	85
	Asian/Native American	69	79	85	85	85	85	85
	Economically disadvantaged			62	74	77	81	85
i	Net migration of college students		-4,944	-4,617	-4,500	-4,200	-4,000	-4,000
j	Number of students enrolled in all CT higher education institutions per 100,000 residents, age 18 yrs and older	6,587	6,613	6,471	6,600	6,800	7,000	7,000
k	Number of students enrolled in CT 2-yr and 4-yr institutions of higher education per 100,000 residents, age 18 yrs and older (other than community-technical colleges)	4,903	4,856	4,649	4,700	4,800	4,900	4,900
l	Number of students enrolled in community-technical colleges per 100,000 residents, age 18 yrs and older	1,684	1,757	1,822	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,100
m	Ratio of full time equivalent undergraduate students to graduate students enrolled in CT's public 4-yr institutions of higher education:							
	University of Connecticut	3.5:1	3.4:1	2.8:1	2.5:1	2.2:1	1.8:1	1.5:1
	Connecticut State University	7.5:1	7:1	6.8:1	7:1	7:1	7:1	7:1
n	Minority college students as percentage of total enrollment	9	12	14	16	18	19	20

Education

o	Minority college students earning degrees as a percentage of all students earning degrees	6.9	8.4	9.8	16	18	19	20
p	State ranking -- Cost of public higher education:							
	Universities (University of Connecticut)	12	9	7	9	9	9	9
	Colleges and state universities (Connecticut State University)	19	21	9	10	11	11	11
	Community colleges (Connecticut Community-Technical Colleges)	29	21	17	20	23	23	23
q	Public higher education tuition as percentage of personal disposable income per capita:							
	University of Connecticut	10	12.7	16.9	16	16	16	16
	Connecticut State University	7.6	7.6	11.8	9.7	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Connecticut Community-Technical Colleges	3.7	4.2	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
r	Student tuition and fees as a percentage of total instructional costs:							
	University of Connecticut		31	37	35	35	35	35
	Connecticut State University		29	49	40	35	35	35
	Connecticut Community-Technical Colleges			35	33	30	30	30
s	Percentage of state student financial aid for CT public higher education funded		88	48	100	100	100	100
t	Library holdings per full-time equivalent student	142	160	167	175	185	200	220

3.	All students will attend safe, orderly, and drug-free educational institutions. (LEARNING ENVIRONMENT)	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015*
a	Percentage of parents reporting that their child's school provides a safe, clean, and orderly environment			90	91	92	94	95
b	Percentage of public high school students obtaining drugs at school			6.3	5.5	4.7	3.8	3



Education

c	Percentage of public high school teachers who reported a moderate or serious problem in their schools with:							
	physical abuse of teachers			4	3	2	1	0
	verbal abuse of teachers			35	26	18	9	0
d	Percentage of public high school teachers who reported a moderate or serious problem in their schools with:							
	robbery or theft			19	14	10	5	0
	vandalism of school property			28	21	14	7	0
e	Percentage of public high school teachers who reported a moderate or serious problem in their schools with:							
	student tardiness			65	55	45	35	25
	students cutting class			33	27	22	16	10
f	Major crime incidents on college campuses (per 1,000 students and employees)							
g	Number of confirmed acts of racism and intolerance in CT higher education institutions (per 1,000 students and employees)			0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

4. All parents will be active partners in supporting their children's learning and in making educational choices on their behalf. (PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT)	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a Percentage who volunteer to help out with school-sponsored activities			27	32	38	44	50
b Percentage who check to see if their child's homework is completed			82	84	86	88	90
c Percentage who attend parent-teacher conferences			82	84	86	88	90

5. All residents will be literate and able to communicate, reason, solve problems, apply knowledge, and use technology so they will be prepared for further learning, productive employment, and successful life transitions. (ACHIEVEMENT)	1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
a State ranking in grade 4:							
mathematics proficiency			7	7	6	6	5

		1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
	reading proficiency			9	8	7	6	5
	science proficiency							5
b	Percentage of students at or above goal on Connecticut Mastery Test by sex, race, and income:							
	Math:							
	All			48	64	69	75	80
	Male			50	65	70	75	80
	Female			47	64	69	75	80
	White			58	69	73	76	80
	Black			13	47	58	69	80
	Hispanic			13	46	58	69	80
	Asian/Native American			49	64	70	75	80
	Students receiving free lunch			16	48	59	69	80
	Students receiving reduced-price lunch			27	54	62	71	80
	Students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch			57	68	72	76	80
	Reading:							
	All			53	67	71	76	80
	Male			52	66	71	75	80
	Female			55	67	72	76	80



Education

		1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
	White			63	71	74	77	80
	Black			21	51	60	70	80
	Hispanic			18	49	59	70	80
	Asian/Native American			51	65	70	75	80
	Students receiving free lunch			21	51	60	70	80
	Students receiving reduced-price lunch			32	56	64	72	80
	Students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch			62	71	74	77	80
	Writing:							
	All			34	57	65	72	80
	Male			27	54	63	71	80
	Female			41	61	67	74	80
	White			40	60	67	73	80
	Black			15	47	58	69	80
	Hispanic			14	47	58	69	80
	Asian/Native American			36	58	65	73	80
	Students receiving free lunch			15	47	58	69	80
	Students receiving reduced-price lunch			22	51	61	70	80
	Students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch			36	58	65	73	80
c	High school drop out rate			4.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0

Education

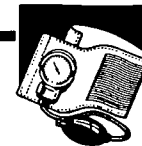
		1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
	Economically disadvantaged			8.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0
d	Percentage of high school students taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test	69	73	81	82	83	84	85
e	Average scores on Scholastic Aptitude Test:							
	Math	475	471	472	486	490	495	500
	Verbal	440	430	426	438	442	446	450
f	Percentage of adults age 25 and older with high school or equivalent diploma		79.2		84.8		88.3	
g	Percentage of high school graduates seeking and gaining employment within one year of graduation by sex, race, and income:							
	All	92.7	93.4	90.4	92.7	93.5	94.2	95
	Male	94	93.5	91.3	93.2	93.8	94.4	95
	Female	91.2	93.1	89.1	92	93	94	95
	White	94.7	94.3	93.6	94.3	94.5	94.8	95
	Black	82.1	89	78.4	86.7	89.5	92.2	95
	Hispanic	87.3	91.2	81.3	88.2	90.4	92.7	95
	Asian/Native American	99.9	100	98.5	96.8	96.2	95.6	95
	Economically disadvantaged			83.6	89.3	91.2	93.1	95
h	Percentage of vocational-technical high school graduates employed in a job related to their training	77	58	45	46	48	49	50
i	Number of adults who acquire new skills or upgrade existing skills through a vocational-technical school program			10,916	11,937	12,958	13,979	15,000
j	General Educational Development (GED) exam pass rate	67.5	68.9	67.1	67.8	68.6	69.3	70



Education

		1985	1990	1993	2000	2005	2010	2015
k	Adult literacy rate		80		85		88	
l	Percentage of persons age 5 years and older "not at all" able to speak English		0.5		0.4		0.3	
m	Graduation rate of public higher education students							
	Economically disadvantaged							
n	Percentage of adults age 25 and older with baccalaureate degree		27		30		35	
o	Percentage of adults age 25 and older with graduate or professional degree		11		15		18	

BENCHMARKS Health



The health of our people is of vital concern to all of us. We want to make clear and steady progress in embracing healthy lifestyles, preventing violence, disease and injury, creating a healthier environment and ensuring equitable access to quality health care.

Healthy Lifestyles. We need to improve behaviors that affect our personal health. Far too few of us engage in healthful levels of physical exercise. At the same time, too many of us consume too much tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Through education and treatment we expect to make substantial progress toward healthy behaviors.

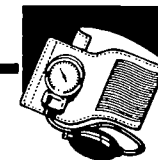
Violence. The physical and mental health of our residents are increasingly threatened by violence in our homes, our schools, our workplaces and our streets. Violence related injuries were responsible for 22 percent of all deaths in 1989, and domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to all women. We must have concentrated, all-out efforts that dramatically reduce the levels of violence against the people of Connecticut.

Prevention. We have the power to dramatically improve the health of our citizens through strategies of prevention-oriented research, education, regulation and health care. Immunization of all young children and pre-natal care for all pregnant women are two preventive measures that we should benchmark. We can also measure how well we protect people from exposure to lead and unsafe drinking water and air quality.

Equitable Access. No effort aimed at improving the health of our residents will succeed unless it is based on the precept of equitable access to the benefits of quality public health services and medical care. Equity should be applied universally to all sectors, ages, and populations. It requires the direct involvement, participation, collaboration, and direction of individuals, advocacy groups, elected and public officials, and the community to shift our focus from treating illness to creating health for all of Connecticut's residents.

Health

1. All Connecticut residents will enjoy complete physical, mental and social well-being.		1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Disparities in health status between individuals because of their race, ethnicity or income levels							
	Tuberculosis Incidence per 100,000							
	All races		4.8		2.8	2.0	1.0	.01
	blacks		22		12	8	4	.01
	Hispanics		9		5	3.5	2	.01
	Deaths - Cancer of the Uterine Cervix per 100,000 women							
	white		2		1	1	.5	.3
	black		5.7		5.5	2	1	.3
	Hispanics							.3
	Death - Lung Cancer per 100,000							
	white males		63		42	42	42	42
	black males		92		42	42	42	42
	white females		32		22	22	22	22
	black females		26		16	16	16	16
	Hispanics							
b	Infant mortality rate per 1,000	8.9	7.9		5.5	5.4	5.2	5
	black		17.8		11	9	7	5
	Hispanic				8	7	6	5



Health

c	Pregnancy rate per 1,000 girls 10-17 years old		33		23	20	17	15
d	Rate of people aged 65 years and older having difficulty performing personal care activities per 1,000 people aged 65 and older							
e	Percentage of the elderly population requiring long-term care paid by DSS who are able to live at home			19	35	45	55	65
f	Prevalence of social stigma among Connecticut residents toward people with psychiatric disabilities							
g	Percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities who are in stable, intimate relationships			7	13	15	20	25
h	Percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities living in homeless shelters			1.5	1.2	.98	.65	.33

2.	All Connecticut residents will be safe from injury and violence in their homes and communities	1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Number of aggravated assaults per 100,000 people as reported to the police or service providers	264	286	232	212	200	190	180
b	Percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities who live in safe, satisfactory and affordable housing in the community of their choice			30	45	55	70	85
c	Number of rapes per 100,000 women as reported to police or service providers				108	103	97	87
d	Number of abuses directed at women by male partners per 100,000 as reported to service providers or as indicated by family violence arrest			616	554	525	500	480
e	The number of violence related deaths due to homicides per 100,000 under 30 years of age		5.2		4.5	4	3.5	3

3.	All Connecticut residents will enjoy an environment that minimizes their exposure to unhealthy levels of toxic substances from food, air and water in community and occupational settings.	1985	1990	1992-3	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Incidence of infections caused by key food borne pathogens per 100,000 population per year:							
	Salmonella			25	16	15	14.5	14
	C. jejuni			32	25	20	16	14
	E. coli			1.6	4	4	4	4

Health

	L. monocytogenes			1.1	.5	.5	.5	.5
b	Percentage of population living in communities that meet all EPA air quality standards	30			85	90	95	100
c	Percentage of population living in communities with public water supplies that meet all EPA drinking water standards	87	87.5	88	100	100	100	100
d	Percentage of local health departments following private well water quality guidelines	18	18	25	53	75	100	100
e	Percentage of housing units and public buildings which are lead safe							
f	Number of children ages 0-6 years old with elevated blood lead levels		80,000		13,000	10,000	8,000	5,000

4	All Connecticut residents will experience the rewards of pursuing exercise, nutrition, freedom from substances abuse, and other aspects of positive health habits and lifestyles.	1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of people engaging in physical activity ages 10 and over				30	40	50	60
b	Percentage of children and youth ages 10-17 who are not cigarette smokers		75		80	85	90	95
c	Average age of first substance abuse:							
	Cigarettes				12.6	13	14	15
	Alcohol				14.1	15	16	17
	Marijuana				14.4	15	16	17
d	Percentage of high school seniors disapproving of substance abuse:							
	Alcohol				70	75	80	85
	Marijuana				90	90	90	90
	Cocaine				80	85	85	85
e	Percentage of intravenous drug users using uncontaminated paraphernalia		57		60	65	70	80



Health

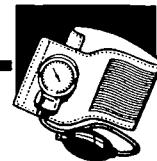
f	Percentage of hospital emergency room visits which are drug abuse related						
g	The percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities who concurrently abuse substances		70	67	60	45	30
h	The percentage of people seeking alcohol and other drug treatment who receive it			60	70	80	90
i	The number of treatment beds available for substance abusing pregnant women		75	100			
	The number of treatment beds available for their children		83	110			

5.	Illness and injury will be minimized by regular prevention-oriented research, education and health care.	1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of pregnant women completing recommended prenatal care		86		90	95	98	100
	white		87.9		93	95	98	100
	black		65		75	85	95	100
	Hispanics		71		80	87	97	100
b	Percentage of low (<2500 grams) birthweight babies		6.9		5	4.5	4.2	4.0
	white		5.6		4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0
	black		13		12	9	5	4
	Hispanics		8.7		7	6	5	4
	Percentage of very low (<1500 grams) birth weight babies		1.4		1	1	.8	.5
c	Percentage of children ages 0-6 who have completed all recommended basic immunization series		65	70	90	95	97	100
d	Percentage of immunization levels for pneumonia and influenza in target population				80	85	90	95
e	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people per year		59		40	35	30	25

Health

	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 babies per year				5	4.5	4	3.5
f	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people per year			4.8	2.8	2	1	.01
g	HIV prevalence per 100,000 people per year for ages 15-24			700	1,100	1000	900	800
h	Percentage of worksites with 20+ employees that have implemented worker health and safety committees				85	87	90	95
i	Number of deaths caused by unintentional injuries per 100,000 population		28		27	26	25	25
j	Number of workplace related injuries and illness per 100,000 full-time employees		7		4	3.5	3	2.5

6.	All Connecticut residents will enjoy equitable access to the benefits of quality, public health services and medical care.	1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of Connecticut residents with access to adequate health care				100	100	100	100
b	Primary care providers per 100,000 people in Connecticut			128				
c	Medical specialists per 100,000 people in Connecticut							
d	Percent of people with a specific source of primary care other than a hospital emergency room				100	100	100	100
e	Percent of infants receiving recommended primary care services				93	95	98	100
f	Percentage of health care professionals who are proficient in more than one language and/or have a knowledge of the diverse ethnic groups in the community							
g	Percent of people served by full-time local health departments			79	100	100	100	100
h	The ratio of outreach workers to clinical personnel							
i	Percent of primary care providers screening for alcohol and drug abuse				75	80	90	100
j	Percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities who are hospitalized			1.2	.65	.33	.27	.22
k	Quality of health care services provided by health plans							



Health

		1985	1990	1992	2000	2005	2010	2015
I	The rate of Caesarean Delivery	24	22	21	17	15	15	15
m	Total health care expenses (\$) per capita		900	1057				
	Total Acute Care Hospital							
	Total Private Health Care Expenses per capita							
n	Health care expenses as a percent of the Gross State Product	2.6	3.1					
	Total Acute Care Hospital							
	Total Private Health Care Expenses per capita							



BENCHMARKS Economy



Connecticut needs to be able to chart its economic future. We want to know that our strategies are bringing economic vitality and restoring prosperity for all of us.

Adaptability. Connecticut's future economy needs to be marked by adaptability to ever-changing national and world markets. High productivity and high earning levels will remain as hallmarks of a local business climate fostering entrepreneurial spirit, sustained capital investment, cutting-edge research, technological advances, and the continuing education of a highly skilled workforce.

Opportunity. All our residents must have the opportunity to share in Connecticut's increasing wealth. Indeed a prosperous economy will be necessary to provide new and renewed opportunities for all, to lessen the need for social-welfare expenditures, to generate the revenues funding educational, recreational, and cultural opportunities, and to allow the governmental facilities and services which make and keep Connecticut as one of the leading states in which to live and work.

Investment. Renewing our economic strengths will require the cooperation and collaborative effort of all segments of society. State-of-the-art transportation and communication systems must provide a superior infrastructure. Both business and individual workers need to invest more in increasing job skills. Our universities, government, and businesses must enjoin the research effort. Our inventors, entrepreneurs and financial institutions must bear and nourish promising ideas, firms, products, and services. Manufacturers and developers must sustain growth through capital investment. Our industrial and merchandising communities must increasingly penetrate local, national, and international markets.

Positive Business Climate. Finally, state government must support and encourage these happenings. Our common vision must be managed in both the public and private sectors. We must build Connecticut's future economy today. We must not lose any future increase in wealth to the state, but rather allow the state's wealth to transform the current business climate to the economic advantage of all its citizenry. Critical business costs must moderate. Regulatory controls must protect and advance initiative rather than stifle our plans and dreams. Our tax rates must become more competitive with those of other states. Governmental action must provide the foundation allowing Connecticut's workers, firms, and industries the competitive advantage in the ever-changing marketplace.

Economy

1	Connecticut will have a superior infrastructure for transporting people, goods, services, information and energy	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of state highway pavement rated good or better			80	83	85	87	88
b	Percentage of bridges in the state rated good or better			74	76	80	84	88
c	Number of traffic injuries per 100 million miles traveled	159	112	111	105	100	96	93
d	Number of traffic fatalities per 100 million miles traveled	1.85	1.36	1.01	.88	.80	.73	.67
e	Percentage on-time performance of rail lines			95	96	96	96	96
f	Percentage of railroad stations with adequate commuter parking facilities			73	85	90	95	100
g	Percentage of port facilities with direct access to rail freight service and state highway system			67	67	100	100	100
h	Percentage of urban areas with adequate rail freight service			90	90	95	100	100
i	Number of rail/truck connectors for transferring freight							
j	Number of truck/truck connectors for transferring freight							
k	Number of annual enplanements at Bradley International Airport (in millions)			2.35	3.4	4.5	5.2	5.8
l	Tons of cargo shipped annually through Bradley International Airport (in thousands)			117	175	240	310	380
m	Percentage of households with personal computers				45	55	65	75
n	Percentage of telephone lines served by digital switching		36	50	70	85	98	100
o	Percentage of households, businesses, and institutions served by fiber optic cable				60	70	80	85
2	Connecticut will have an economic base that readily adapts to change	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Per capita research and development expenditures at doctorate granting institutions	\$60.80	\$90.70	\$96.32				



Economy

	Percentage of United States average			138	150	150	150	150
b	Connecticut's national ranking in federal research and development funding per capita		24th		20th	17th	14th	10th
c	New business incorporations per 1000 population	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
d	Business failures per 1000 population	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.25	0.2	0.1	0.1
e	Number and size of firms operating in Connecticut:							
	1 - 4 Employees		43,222	45,088				
	5 - 9		17,634	17,575				
	10 - 19		11,071	10,932				
	20 - 49		7,328	7,066				
	50 - 99		2,667	2,409				
	100 - 249		1,730	1,614				
	250 - 499		502	467				
	500 - 999		212	192				
	1000+		110	95				
f	State product share of CT firms in the 25 fastest nationally growing industries. (%)	40	46	47				
	Percentage of United States average			106	108	110	112	114

3.	Connecticut industries will constantly improve their products and services by investing in their physical, technological and human infrastructure.	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Non-residential, non-public construction authorizations per capita	\$276	\$252	\$174	\$260	\$300	\$350	\$410

Economy

b	Manufacturing capital investment as a percent share of manufacturing gross state product.	7.5	7.5	7.0				
	Percentage of United States average			72	100	110	110	110
c	Private research and development expenditures per capita	\$618	\$734		\$1100	\$1330	\$1600	\$1950
d	Percent of workforce telecommuting				14	16	19	20
e	Number of Connecticut firms meeting ISO 9000 quality standards			73	110	130	145	165
f	Number of registered apprenticeships			8697	9000	9250	9500	9750
g	Percent of workers receiving workplace-based training				75	90	95	100

4	Connecticut industries will maximize the utilization of state resources.	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	New jobs existing from state development assistance (percentage increase)			36	50	75	100	125
b	Regional utilization of in-state resources	.57	.58	.57	.59	.60	.61	.62
c	Percent share of total Connecticut commercial bank and trust assets in commercial and industrial loans within the state.							

5	All Connecticut residents will have opportunities for full employment, career transitions, and for generating the state's wealth.	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Job growth (in 000's)	56	11	-97	+100	+88	+87	+92
	Total employment (in 000's)	1,612	1,623	1,526	1,626	1,709	1,796	1,888
	Employment to population ratio (%)	50.4	49.4	46.5	48.0	50.0	51.8	53.6
b	Unemployment rate (*new methodology)	4.8	5.0	5.3*	4.8-5.4	4.8-5.4	4.8-5.4	4.8-5.4
	New England		5.7	6.8*				

Economy



		1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
	The United States	7.1	5.4	6.8*				
c	Underemployment rate				-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%
d	Dislocated unemployed compared to total unemployed and total labor force		30,015	47,491	36,000	32,000	28,000	24,000
e	Average wage per job:	\$23,799	\$28,982	\$32,424				
	Percentage of US average			127	127	127	127	127
	and average wage by industry: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	\$14,556	\$18,544	\$20,093				
	Percentage of US average			133	133	133	133	133
	Construction	\$25,297	\$33,510	\$35,700				
	Percentage of US average			130	130	130	130	130
	Manufacturing	\$30,202	\$35,695	\$40,106				
	Percentage of US average			126	126	126	126	126
	Transportation, Communications & Utilities	\$27,366	\$33,088	\$35,851				
	Percentage of US average			109	109	109	109	109
	Wholesale trade	\$33,691	\$38,838	\$43,494				
	Percentage of US average			132	132	132	132	132
	Retail trade	\$12,416	\$15,692	\$16,703				
	Percentage of US average			121	122	122	122	122
	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	\$27,952	\$37,432	\$44,862				

Economy

	Percentage of US average			129	129	129	129	129
	Services	\$20,607	\$25,672	\$29,365				
	Percentage of US average			121	121	121	121	121
	Government	\$21,814	\$29,798	\$34,549				
	Percentage of US average			117	117	117	117	117
f	Labor productivity rate (percentage of US average)	109	119	116	119	120	121	122
g	Ratio of transfer payments to earned income	.155	.159	.197	.17	.165	.159	.155
h	Income distribution index		.545	.567				

6	Connecticut will have an efficient and comprehensive system for helping people move within and in and out of the workforce.	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of firms training over 50% of their work force 20 hours or more annually in work skills or work processes				+10%	+8%	+6%	+4%
b	Percentage of principal public libraries meeting minimum standards					100	100	100
c	Percentage of workers who have healthcare insurance (private employment estimate)		69					
d	Percentage of all One Stop Center registrants receiving assistance	41.1	73.8	47.3				
e	Percentage of labor force covered by unemployment insurance	91.5	92.1	90.7				
	Percentage of payroll jobs covered by unemployment insurance	97.5	97.8	97.2				
f	Average number of weeks workers are on unemployment	10.9	14.8	18.6	16.5	15.0	13.5	12.0
g	Percentage of dislocated workers certified for retraining who are enrolled in a retraining program.							



Economy

h	Percentage of dislocated workers re-employed within 24 months and earning at least 90% of previous income							100
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7	Connecticut businesses will be competitive in regional, national, and international markets	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Connecticut Competitiveness Database, economic performance ranking	1.15	1.20	1.17	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.45
b	The number of Connecticut manufacturing firms which export	1,469			1,750	1,925	2,100	2,200
c	Dollar value of manufacturing exports as a percent of manufacturing output		27	29	35	38	41	45
	Connecticut's ranking among the states		20th	19th	15th	14th	12th	10th
d	Growth rate in Connecticut's gross state product relative to the nation's GDP (%)	121	61	70	90	100	100	100
	Growth rate relative to the average GDP of OECD countries (%)	104	43	38	50	65	80	100

8	Connecticut residents will have entrepreneurial skills and the opportunities to use them	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	New venture capital disbursements							
b	Small business loan activity		63	492	610	730	835	960
c	Small business loans as a percent of gross state product	.039	.014	.004	.010	.018	.025	.036
d	New business start-ups and start-up rate	1.14	0.89	1.08	1.12	1.14	1.14	1.14
e	Percent of new businesses still operational after first year							
f	New patents granted per million population (*different base)	410	413	500*	505	510	515	520

Economy

9.	Connecticut will be an attractive place for new and existing companies to do business. (Connecticut's ranking among states)	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
	From the Connecticut Competitiveness Database, Human Resources:							
a	Composite education index	1st	2nd	2nd				1st
b	Gross state product per nonmanufacturing worker	7th	4th	4th				3rd
c	Value added per production worker in manufacturing	14th	8th	11th				7th
	From the Connecticut Competitiveness Database, Technology:							
d	Revealed technological index	1st	1st	2nd				1st
e	Science and engineering PhD's as a share of the labor force			16th				10th
f	Undergraduate origins of recent S&E doctorate recipients			10th				8th
	From the Connecticut Competitiveness Database, Finance:							
g	Total loans as a share of assets for commercial banks and trust companies	15th	25th	27th				18th
h	Commercial and industrial loans as a share of total assets	11th	15th	16th				11th
i	Loans to deposits (annual percent change)	26th	48th	31st				26th
j	Net loan and lease chargeoffs as a share of total assets	2nd	49th	45th				5th
	From the Connecticut Competitiveness Database, Physical Infrastructure:							
k	Energy prices	50th	50th	50th				45th
l	Per capita wastewater treatment needs	42nd	44th					38th
m	Composite ground transportation index	41st	36th	39th				36th

Economy



n	Commuting times		13th				10th
	From the Connecticut Competitiveness Database, Tax and Regulatory Environment:						
o	Per capita state general fund revenues	4th	3rd	4th			4th
p	Non-business taxes (share of personal income)	16th	20th	43rd			38th
q	State and local business taxes (share of personal income)	42nd	42nd	42nd	38th		38th
r	Workers compensation net insurance cost index			34th			25th
s	State tax rate on gasoline	46th	50th	50th			50th
	From the Connecticut Competitiveness Database, Quality of Life:						
t	Attractiveness Index	14th	16th		12th		8th
u	Composite water quality index	42nd	41st	41st			36th
v	Composite air quality index	48th	48th	48th			44th
w	Per capita income difference (rural/urban disparity)	7th	8th	6th			5th
x	Existing housing affordability index	41st	36th	30th			28th
y	Hospital costs	42nd		46th			41st
z	Hospital staff physicians and dentists	6th		8th			6th

10.	Connecticut's tax structure will be competitive with other states:	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Sales and use tax per \$1000 income		\$30.27	\$22.41				
b	Property taxes per \$1000 income		\$42.87	\$48.03				

Economy

c	State income taxes per \$1000 income		\$23.71				
d	Percent of personal income remaining after state and local taxes		84.7				
	Percentage of US average		97	100	100	100	100
e	Corporate income tax collections as a percent of corporate profits		9.8				
	Percentage of US average		134	125	120	115	110

11	Connecticut will have fiscally sound state and municipal governments.	1985	1990	1991-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	State general obligation bond rating	AA	AA	AA-				AAA
b	Number of municipalities with bond rating below A grade	0	9	10	7	6	4	0
c	State long-term debt per capita		\$1,203	\$2,122	-1.5%	-1.5%	-5.0%	-5.0%
d	Municipal long-term debt per capita		\$886	\$908	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%
e	Debt service as a percent of state operating expenditures		5.4	7.3				6.9
f	Debt service as a percent of total municipal general fund expenditures		7.2	7.5				7.3
g	Unfunded state pension liability (in billions)		\$5.95	\$5.41	20% - 25%	of total liability		
h	Unfunded municipal pension liabilities (in billions)		\$1.13	\$1.18	20% - 25%	of total liability		
i	Resident state income tax collection rate (%)			91.4	93	95	96	97
j	Municipal tax collection rate (%)			96.7	97	97	98	98

BENCHMARKS

Environment



Connecticut has a number of problems and opportunities in protecting its natural environment. We need to measure our results in a variety of ways.

Environmental Awareness and Equity. The continued preservation of our environment depends upon an ethic that is grounded in environmental awareness and equity. However, environmental data has generally been collected for its regulatory and management purposes. Such monitoring is not sufficient to assess the health of our environment. It does not provide a systematic, empirical database, which describes trends in the general environment and provides a foundation for environmental policy and, perhaps more importantly, personal decisions. Significant advances in environmental information and education are needed to empower citizens to take individual and collective responsibility for creating and sustaining safe and clean environments.

Air, Water, and Soil Quality. The emission and discharge of regulated pollutants over the past 20 years has declined, in some cases dramatically — sulfur dioxide, particulates, lead, suspended solids, and chemical oxygen demand. However, air and water resources remain below health standards and progress must shift toward problem emissions — volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, nitrogen and selected toxics. Further, it must shift from point sources to non-point and mobile sources. Threats to recreational lakes, water supply reservoirs, inland and tidal wetlands, smaller streams, and air quality are now more related to nonpoint and mobile sources of pollution. In the face of continuing land development, addressing these sources of pollution is becoming increasingly urgent and necessary to achieve and maintain air and water quality goals.

Preventing Pollution. Water and air pollution can no longer be thought of as the price of progress, an unavoidable by-product. Pollution should be regarded as a measure of inefficiency, a waste of raw materials, energy, and labor. A trend is already evident among firms and individuals toward more effective use of resources through pollution prevention, reuse, energy and material recycling, and various efficiency improvements which reduce environmental stress. These trends must be continued into the future with aggressive measurable benchmarks.

Stewardship. Suburbanization of the landscape has become a dominant ecological factor. Poor land management, habitat fragmentation and the introduction or competition of exotic species and diseases have combined to render once near stable ecosystems less so. More and more, habitat diversity and complexity linger mainly in areas of marginal use to humans, such as wetlands, ridgelines and hilltops or in large blocks of land preserved through public ownership. We must respond with sound environmental management. The future quality of the environment will depend upon practicing a stewardship that wisely manages our environmental resources and preserves critical, sustainable habitat for future generations.

Environment

1.	Connecticut residents and private entities will practice an environmental ethic that is based on an understanding of their environment, their own dependence on it, and how their actions affect it	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of students (K-12) receiving environmental education curriculum materials and training			15	40	60	80	100
b	Percentage of CT residents that practice an environmental ethic; examples: water conservation, energy conservation, recycling, container deposit redemption, household hazardous waste collection, alternative transportation, participation in environmental forums, anti-littering, and use of green products				40	50	60	75
c	Percentage of CT private entities that practice an environmental ethic				40	50	60	75
d	Percentage of identified, critical, statewide, environmental databases that are up-to-date and publicly accessible			15	60	75	100	100

2.	No segment of Connecticut's population will bear a disproportionate share of the risks and consequences of environmental pollution or be denied equal access to environmental benefits	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of contaminated sites in designated categories of distressed communities that have been remediated:							
	distressed communities		4	5	15	25	30	40
	all other communities		6	5	15	20	25	30
b	Percentage of state park and recreational facilities accessible to urban residents by public transportation			2	10	18	24	30
c	Number of cities linked by greenways to large state and private open space			0	4	21	25	28
d	Percentage of public recreation programs, facilities, and buildings in compliance with the American Disabilities Act standards							
	programs			80	100	100	100	100



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facilities			5	50	55	60	65
buildings			50	100	100	100	100

3	Connecticut's urban areas will be revitalized and new growth will be concentrated in compact rural villages and places where infrastructure can be provided consistent with the Conservation and Development Policies Plan 1992-1997.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Cumulative number of urban sites remediated and re-used of a total identified inventory			12	80	150	200	250
b	Percent of development occurring within designated growth areas							
c	Number of new structures developed in areas of environmental concern: e.g., water supply watershed, aquifer protection area, inland and tidal wetlands, active farmland, 100 year flood, and natural areas							
d	Number of waste water treatment facilities requiring expansions or upgrading over the next twenty years.	26	22	45	32	29	18	13
e	Additional drinking water treatment facilities that are required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (mgd of needed expansion or upgraded treatment)			112.9	71.6			
f	Vehicle miles traveled in CT (data is expressed in millions of summertime daily vehicle miles traveled)	66.2	78.6		89.4	94.5	99.5	104.5
g	Number of municipalities utilizing a street tree inventory as a base for a program of Urban Forest Management		3	32	45	55	65	75

4	Connecticut's air, water, and land resources will be restored and maintained at adopted health and environmental standards	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Number of days per year all CT residents breathe healthy air		350	355	358	360	365	365
b	Percentage reduction of ozone precursors from 1990 levels		0		27	42	42	42

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c	Percentage of surface waters that have attained adopted standards:							
	River miles that are clean enough for fishing and swimming			62	72	80	90	100
	Shoreline and estuary areas supporting designate uses	60	60	60	70	80	90	100
	Number of municipalities with combined sewer overflow problems			13	7	4	3	2
d	Area of state where the groundwater quality must be improved (in square miles)	100						
e	Percentage of degraded lakes with improving water quality							
f	Percentage reduction of nitrogen load to Long Island Sound			0	25	40	50	59
g	Number of reported non-transportation spills, releases and improper disposal			4000-6800				
h	Percentage of facilities operating in substantial compliance with state and federal environmental regulations or standards:							
	Solid or hazardous waste management facilities				75	90	90	100
	Major surface water discharges			90	100	100	100	100

5.	Pollution prevention, and the efficient use and recycling of energy and material resources will be the primary means to maintain a clean and healthful environment.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of total solid waste stream that is recycled or avoided		< 15	21	40	44	48	51
b	Percentage reduction of selected air toxics:							
	Freon 113			< 20	50	60	75	95
	Trichloroethane			< 8	10	12	14	16



Environment

	Cumene			< 25	50	100	100	100
	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)			< 20	50	60	75	95
c	Percentage reduction of hazardous waste generated from 1991 base year				47	40	33	29
d	Percentage reduction in the number of transformers at greatest risk of becoming a source of pollution			0	8	25	55	100
e	Percentage annual reduction in energy needed to power the economy (BTUs per dollar of personal income)	10,600	10,400	9,800	8,170	7,260	6,350	5,450
f	Percentage of energy derived from natural gas and renewable resources	13.3	14.6	15.6			25-35	
g	Percentage of operators/facilities practicing waste reduction or prevention							
	Non-residential underground storage tank systems meeting leak prevention installation standards					100	100	100
	Certified pesticide applicators practicing Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for structural pest control				70	80	90	100
	State agencies completing env. audit and plans to reduce air, water, solid, and hazardous pollution							100
	Large Quantity Generators participating in waste minimization activities							100
	Farmers operating under a Farm Resource Management Plan and IPM Plan							50
h	Amount of annual emissions of greenhouse gases (millions of tons of CO2 emitted per year)		42.9	42.4	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9

6	Careful stewardship of Connecticut's finite water, land, wildlife and forest resources and the preservation of the State's rich cultural and historic heritage will assure their availability for future generations.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of the land in the state that has been retained as DEP owned open space			6.4	7.02	7.46	7.9	8.4

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		1985	1990	1992-94	2000	2005	2010	2015
b	Number of acres of forest land in parcels of 20 acres or more (in thousands of acres)			1,296	1,290	1,288	1,286	1,285
c	Number of municipalities with active conservation commissions			138	145	152	160	169
d	Thousands of acres of forest land in parcels of 10 acres or more that are managed in accordance with a plan prepared under the CT Forest Stewardship Program			143.5	149.0	155.0	162.0	170.0
e	Percentage of species and habitats in compliance with management goals:							
	Percentage of upland habitats preserved that are critical to maintaining healthy ecosystems			10	11.7	13.3	15	16
	Percentage of wildlife species with optimal population levels			65	69	73	77	80
	Percentage of inland fish species in compliance with management goals			85	88	91	94	97
	Percentage of marine fish species at long-term, sustainable populations			25	58	66	78	92
	Percentage of deer management zones in which populations are balanced with biological and cultural carrying capacity			18	55	64	72	82
f	Acres of farmland preserved in Connecticut through state development rights purchased by other means	7,760	18,600	24,190	36,100	45,600	51,100	64,600
g	Acres of shellfish beds with adequate shellfish base and spawning stock under cultivation	38,600		45,000	57,300	67,550	77,800	88,000
h	Percentage of the currently estimated 20 year demand for sand, gravel, and trap rock resources that are adequately protected to ensure future availability							
i	Percentage of significant natural, cultural, historic, and known archeological sites that are preserved							
j	Percentage of coastal communities implementing up-to-date:							
	Municipal coastal programs				40	82	82	82



	Harbor management plans				30	45	60	70
k	Number of rivers managed as a "protected river"			0	2	3	5	6
l	Miles of river channels and river front lands restored			0	3	5	7.5	10

7.1	All Connecticut residents and visitors will enjoy a diverse mix of well maintained, scenic and accessible park facilities and outdoor recreational opportunities.	1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of peak demand that can be accommodated at state parks and recreational facilities			75	100	100	100	100
b	Percentage of state natural resource recreational facilities meeting adopted standards:							
	state parks			18	35	60	85	100
	state forests			18	30	50	75	100
	boat launches			15	40	65	85	100
c	Number of well maintained state outdoor parks and recreational facilities.							
	state parks			22	36	50	50	50
	state forests			4	7	11	11	11
	boat launches			61	90	123	123	136
d	Number of access sites on lakes, rivers, and Long Island Sound needed to meet demand:							
	fishing access			615	685	755	825	895
	boating access			108	116	123	130	136
	swimming access			21	23	25	27	29

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8. Connecticut's critical environmental habitats will be protected and the diversity of existing species will be maintained in order to protect the delicate balance of Connecticut's unique ecological systems.		1985	1990	1992-4	2000	2005	2010	2015
a	Percentage of native plants, fish and wildlife species that are endangered, threatened, or of special concern of the 1992 base inventory			100	98.5	97.5	96	95
b	Percentage of federal and state endangered, threatened, or special concern species that are protected on DEP lands				10	20	30	40
c	Acres of potentially restorable, degraded tidal wetland, coves and embankments which have been restored							
d	Acres of inland wetlands lost or gained annually	-1250	-1012	-540	-250	0	+250	+250
e	Percentage of public and private land with completed biological diversity inventories			< 5	15	25	50	100
f	Acres of habitat preserved that are critical to the Long Island Sound and coastal ecosystems			5250				
g	Percentage of habitats preserved that are critical to upland ecosystems				15	25	50	100

ENDNOTES

Individuals, Families and Communities



1. Children will have permanent, stable environments, free from harm and enabling them to achieve their full potential.

1a. Child care: availability, quality and affordability indices

Explanation: This benchmark is a new one which requires a significant level of work to define and involves a large group of participants. It is expected that the Department of Social Services with the assistance of the Department of Public Health and Addiction Services (which now has responsibility for licensing facilities) will coordinate the effort to fully define this measure by the Spring of 1995. **Discussion:** The care of our children is a critical element in their early development. Availability and affordability are separate aspects which need to be addressed. **Data Source:** State Department of Social Services

1b. Substantiation of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 population below the age of 18

Explanation: This benchmark measures the results of Department of Children and Families investigations of allegations of child abuse and neglect. Over the seven year period (1985-1992) reports increased by almost 30%. Historically, about two-thirds of the reports are substantiated. Children aged 0-4 represented about 1/4 of this population in 1994. **Discussion:** DCF's prevention and early intervention focus over the next years are designed to create a climate for positive growth and development, especially in "at risk" families. Attainment will be affected by social dynamics such as employment, substance abuse, housing, etc. and their influence on the stability of individual and family life. **Data Source:** The Department of Children and Families, Case Management System

1c. Number of children exposed to family violence

Explanation: This benchmark reflects the number of domestic violence incidents per 100,000 children where children 18 and under were involved as a victim or abuser. These incidents are only those in which police were summoned and arrests were made. **Discussion:** Children involved in violence at home lack a feeling of safety at a basic level. This benchmark may provide a measure of the state's "domestic safety rate" for children. In 1994 an additional equivalent number of children were witness to family violence but not involved in it. **Data Source:** Uniform Crime Report, Family Violence Annual Report, Department of Public Safety Crimes Analysis Unit. Statistics will to some extent reflect law enforcement's commitment to accurate reporting and pursuit of arrests. Most states do not currently collect this data, however, in the future comparisons are expected to be available through the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBERS).

2. Our people will not live in poverty.

2a. Percentage of Connecticut citizens living above the federal poverty level

Explanation: Currently, only New Hampshire is higher in the percent of families living

above the poverty level according to Department of Commerce reports. The Bureau of the Census develops these figures based on age and the number of persons in families and households, and are adjusted annually to allow for changes in the cost of living nationally (according to the Consumer Price Index). For the 1990 Census, the average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674, a very low income for Connecticut where the cost of living is higher than the national average. In 1990 in Connecticut, there were 217,00 people living below this level. **Discussion:** The breakouts represent the areas of greatest fluctuation for poverty for our state. The federal poverty level is the measure providing the greatest depth of information. It also offers the greatest potential to obtain data in between decennial years since the Census Bureau is exploring alternative methods to provide interim poverty information, potentially in 1996 (for 1993 estimates). **Data Source:** Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1990.

2b. Percentage of Connecticut individuals on welfare

Explanation: This benchmark includes all individuals on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance (GA), and State Supplement for the Aged, Blind and Disabled (SS) as a percentage of the total state population. Some of the general Assistance counts are estimated. In 1994, AFDC payments represented about 20% of the Department of Social Services budget. **Discussion:** This is an indicator of the number living below the poverty level, as well as an indicator of prosperity of the population in general. **Data Source:** U.S. Census Bureau estimates; AFDC, SS: Assistance Unit Statistical Unit Reports, Department of Social Services; GA: General Assistance Caseload Report, Department of Social Services.

2c. Percentage of Connecticut families becoming independent of welfare, annually

Explanation: This benchmark represents families who have become independent of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) for any reason. Some cases may have been reinstated or reopened later in the year, and may have had more than one closure during the year. The projected targets consider current welfare reform plans, but will need to be reevaluated if significant programmatic changes are made. **Discussion:** This is an indicator that there are successful programs in place and that economic circumstances are such as to enable families to become self-sufficient. **Data Source:** Discontinuance Report, Department of Social Services; Average Annual Town Statistical Report, Assistance Unit Statistical Report, Department of Social Services.

2d. Percentage of total child support money owed to single parents that is actually paid

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of all child support money owed that is actually paid under the Connecticut Child Support Enforcement System in both Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and non-AFDC cases. Non-AFDC cases are

only those parents that request child support enforcement services. Any parent is eligible for this service. Private efforts to collect owed funds are unknown. Revenue from child support is a significant financial resource for custodial families with children. Currently, one half billion dollars in child support payments remains outstanding in Connecticut. **Discussion:** When children do not receive financial support from their non-custodial parent they are more likely to be living below the poverty level. Since child support enforcement services are available to all single parents at little or no cost, it is assumed that nearly all families near or at the poverty level who need this service are counted. **Data Source:** Bureau of Child Support Enforcement, Connecticut Child Support Enforcement System, Department of Social Services. This data does not reflect child support collections handled privately.

3. Safe, decent, and affordable housing will be available in all areas of the state to all Connecticut residents.

3a. Percentage of Connecticut households spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs: below median income

Explanation: Percentage of income people spend on shelter is often a large and inflexible amount. As a percentage increases there is less household disposable income for other expenses such as food and clothing. This benchmark measures the affordability of housing for below median income households. **Discussion:** The historical data for 1990 represents a study conducted by the Bureau of the Census, which was a one-time effort. It is not anticipated that they will research this measure in the future. **Data Source:** None; it is recommended that this measure be included in a poll of Connecticut citizens.

3b. Percentage of Connecticut households spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs: low and very low income renters

Explanation: Percentage of income people spend on shelter is often a large and inflexible amount. As a percentage increases, there is less household disposable income for other expenses such as food and clothing. This benchmark measures the affordability of housing for very low, low and moderate income households who have the most difficulty affording housing without assistance. **Discussion:** The targets reflect the impact of our programs which help below median income households afford housing. They also reflect the change in housing costs since the 1990 census. **Data Source:** Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1990. CHAS Data Book, Housing and Urban Development. Data may not be replicated by HUD. Low income is defined as 80% of median income; very low income as 50% of median income adjusted for family size as determined by HUD. Housing affordability is generally described as that which consumes no more than 30% of a household's income; however, this rule ignores family size.

3c. Number of municipalities that have at least 10% affordable housing

Explanation: This benchmark is defined in the Affordable Housing Appeals Procedure Act Sec. 8-30g). Affordable units include: 1) units constructed or rehabilitated with governmental

financial assistance or occupied by persons receiving rental assistance, 2) units currently financed by CHFA mortgages or 3) units subject to deeds that restrict the units to families with incomes at or below 80% of the area median income. **Discussion:** The benchmark measures the degree to which cities and towns are promoting the development of housing which is affordable to low income people. **Data Source:** Public Housing Room Count, Connecticut Department of Housing.

3d. Number of Connecticut residents who were using homeless shelters at one time in the last year

Explanation: This benchmark includes adult head of households for families that are using shelters. The children represent all the children using shelters. The benchmark assumes availability of shelters is not an issue since there is enough shelter space available to meet demand. **Discussion:** Shelter occupancy varies directly with the economy. Targets are based on the assumption of increased programs that are geared to assist the homeless population in Connecticut, such as traditional living, rent subsidies, educational and training programs, and especially alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs. **Data Source:** Homeless Shelter Demographics collected by the Department of Social Services from homeless shelters.

4. People of all cultures, races, economic classes, abilities, ages, ethnic backgrounds will be welcomed, respected, and valued in every community.

4a. Percentage of Connecticut cities and towns reflecting at least the statewide average for minorities, the poor and children

Explanation: This benchmark is the percentage of Connecticut towns which have populations reflecting the statewide average, at a minimum. The data is most reliable at ten year intervals, based on full census data. Sources for interim year information for children and minorities is expected to be available from the Department of Health Services annual Registration Report which adjusts census information using a formula considering factors such as births, deaths, motor vehicle registrations, etc. The poverty data is expected to be available from the US Census using interim surveys beginning in 1996. **Discussion:** This benchmark indicates the degree to which Connecticut cities and towns are home to minorities, the poor, and children. **Data Source:** Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce

4b. Percentage of people with disabilities who live and work in integrated settings

Explanation: People with disabilities who live in integrated settings are those who are supported by the Department of Mental Retardation (DMR) and who live in the community rather than an institutional setting (16 people or more). Connecticut is currently in the top 25% nationally for this measure. People with disabilities who work in integrated settings are supported by either DMR or Department of Social Services Bureau of Rehabilitation Services who have work which pays significant (market-based) wages outside of a sheltered setting. Connecticut is currently leading the nation for this measure. **Discussion:** The extent to which



people with disabilities are able to live and work in the community is a basic measure of acceptance. **Data Source:** Connecticut Automated Mental Retardation Information Service (CAMRIS), *Case Closures Report*, Department of Social Services Bureau of Rehabilitation Services.

4c. Percentage of public programs that are accessible to people with disabilities

Explanation: This measure is a new one which will require further definition to establish a database for Connecticut. **Discussion:** Public services to people with disabilities in a non-discriminatory way is a basic measure of acceptance. Program access is required for state services under the Americans with Disabilities Act. **Data Source:** Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator for Connecticut.

4d. Number of hate crimes against persons or property

Explanation: This benchmark reflects the number of crimes committed against persons or property motivated by bias. Bias crimes, commonly known as hate crimes include criminal acts that are motivated by bias against another race, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation (RRES Crimes). **Discussion:** Training provided to law enforcement in 1992 anticipates increased recognition of RRES crimes. The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) will be implemented by 1995, providing national comparison data to refine Connecticut targets. **Data Source:** RRES Crimes Annual Report, Crimes Analysis Unit, Connecticut Department of Public Safety.

4e. Percentage of people reflecting state demographics for educators and government employees in management

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of administrative and managerial jobs in education and state government which are held by women and minorities in Connecticut in a given year. Education includes elementary and secondary public school systems across the state. **Discussion:** Women and minorities have been underrepresented in management positions. Historically, government employment of these groups exceeds private sector employment rates. Near term goals represent the percent of these groups in the U.S. labor force, long term goals represent the percent of these groups in the Connecticut population. Significant population shifts will require adjustments to the goal. **Data Source:** *The Status of Affirmative Action in Connecticut State Government*, Connecticut Human Rights and Opportunities, 1993. State Department of Education. Data collection techniques for educators changed in 1993-94 from data provided by administrators to a direct poll of educators identifying their racial/ethnic group. For this reason, comparisons to previous years may not be valid.

4f. Percentage of schools that have conflict resolution and peer mediation programs

Explanation: This benchmark is the percentage of the state's public schools which have conflict resolution and peer mediation programs. **Discussion:** Under the 1994 Federal Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, schools receiving federal education funds need to have comprehensive violence prevention education programs for all students. The programs address the legal, health, personal and social consequences of violence and disruptive behavior including sexual harassment, abuse, and victimization associated with prejudice and intolerance. The focus stresses individual responsibility, and may include peer mediation and the resolution of conflicts without violence. The new provision goes into effect July of 1995. **Data Source:** Comprehensive Health Unit, Bureau of Curriculum and Instruction Programs, State Department of Education. The department will be defining criteria for this measure in 1995.

5. Individuals will be responsible for managing their own lives.

5a. Life Management Index

Explanation: The following are benchmarks which appear as independent measures responding to goals throughout this document, but which also relate to how well individuals are able to manage their lives in certain critical areas. The data are percentages of the population described in the measure, and averaged into an index.

	Benchmarks which are Positive Indices:	Base %	2000	2015
Health-5a	Pregnant women completing the recommended prenatal care	86.3	90.0	100
Health-5c	Children 2 and under fully immunized on time	65.0	90.0	100
Education-1e	Children with healthy diets			
Education-1f	Children who are read to every day			
Education-4c	Parents who attend parent-school conferences	83.0		90.0
Education-5f	People 25 and over with a high school or equivalent diploma	79.2		
Health-4b	Children and youth who are not cigarette smokers	75.0	80.0	95.0
Health-4a	People age 10 and over engaging in regular physical activity	30.0	60.0	
Families-10a	People registered to vote	78.0	85.0	90.0
Environment-1b	People that practice and environmental ethic	40.0	75.0	
Economy-11k	Individual state tax payers paying on time	91.4	93.0	97.0
Health-1e	Elderly requiring long-term care who are able to live at home	19.3	35.0	65.0
Average of Positive Indices		72.2	67.9	85.8

Benchmarks which are Negative Indices:		Base %	2000	2015	
Health-1c	Girls 17 and under who are pregnant		3.3	2.3	1.5
Families-1b	Children 17 and under confirmed to be abused or neglected		2.5	2.0	1.6
Families-6e	Family violence arrests per capita		0.7	0.6	0.5
Families-6f	Arrest rate for serious violent crime by youth		1.5	1.1	0.8
Education-5c	High school students who drop-out		4.5	3.0	
Families-6b	Reported rates of property and violent crime per capita		4.7	3.7	3.2
Average of Negative Indices			2.9	1.9	1.8

Discussion: The positive indices represent some of the basic attributes of a well-managed life. Many are prevention-oriented actions or proxies for a range of actions which are likely to increase good health, encourage learning and employability, reflect active citizenship and reduce the need for government or societal intervention in the lives of Connecticut citizens. The negative indices generally represent conditions of individuals who are likely to have serious difficulty managing their lives. Many of these characteristics may be interrelated; most represent areas which require or are likely to require a significant level of governmental response. If we are able to achieve aggressive goals in these areas, it will be a strong indicator that our citizens as a whole are better positioned for success and independence while minimizing the role of government in their lives. **Data Source:** See individual measures. Full endnotes can be found under the respective chapters. In some cases, it has been necessary to convert data to whole population rates for the index. The goals are composites for the individual goals set elsewhere in this document. Data which is not shown is expected to be collected in the future.

6. People will live their lives free from crime and the fear of crime.

6a. Percent of people who feel safe in their community

Explanation: The baseline data for this benchmark is the inverse for an opinion poll question: "Are there places within 1 mile of your home where you are afraid to walk at night because of crime?". **Discussion:** Crime rates and fear of crime are very different measures. A national poll (Money Magazine, 1994) asked Americans if they worry about becoming victims of violent crime. Seventy-seven percent said "yes". In Connecticut in 1993 one tenth of a percent of the population was effected by violent crime. People's sense of safety is perhaps more significant than their actual risk, since feeling safe is fundamental to well-being and is a strong motivator for action. **Data Source:** Justice Planning Unit, Office of Policy and Management. It is recommended that the public be polled every three years concerning their feeling of safety.

6b. Connecticut rates of property and violent crimes per 100,000 residents

Explanation: This benchmark measures reported rates of crime in Connecticut. Violent crimes include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Property crimes include burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. **Discussion:** Crime has been declining over the past several years in Connecticut. The Connecticut violent crime rate is currently lower than the national and New England rate. For property crime, we are currently significantly lower than the national rate, but higher than the rates for the Northeast and New England. **Data Source:** *Uniform Crime Report*, Crimes Analysis Unit, Connecticut Department of Public Safety

6c. Number of murders committed annually with a firearm

Explanation: This benchmark is the number of murders committed annually with a firearm. **Discussion:** Despite the fact that homicide has a relatively low incidence rate, this particular type of crime is highlighted because it represents one of the few crimes which has been rapidly rising over the past few years. Crimes committed with a firearm, especially murder, involve the potential for harm to innocent bystanders. As such, this measure speaks to people's fear of crime. **Data Source:** *Uniform Crime Report*, Crimes Analysis Unit, Connecticut Department of Public Safety

6d. Rates of organized gang-related criminal incidents statewide

Explanation: The gang incident reporting form was introduced beginning July, 1994 and documents the number of criminal acts that are gang-related in Connecticut. **Discussion:** This process will allow gang-related incidents to be tracked and addressed appropriately. **Data Source:** *Gang Incident Reports*, Crimes Analysis Unit, Connecticut Department of Public Safety. There is no historical state data, and no comparable national data available, therefore historical information must be collected in order to establish targets.

6e. Number of arrests for domestic violence, statewide, per year.

Explanation: This benchmark provides a measure of the number of incidents of family violence in which an arrest occurred. This information is generated as a result of the completion of Family Violence Incident Reports by state and local law enforcement officials as mandated by statute. **Discussion:** Domestic violence represents a serious and potentially chronic threat to health and safety for a portion of the state's population. **Data Source:** *Uniform Crime Report*, Crimes Analysis Unit, Connecticut Department of Public Safety

6f. Arrest for serious violent crime by youth per 100,000 youth

Explanation: This benchmark is the rate of arrests of serious, violent crime by youth per 100,000 youth in three age categories. Serious, violent crimes (index crimes) include murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. It also measures the percentage of youth arrested for serious violent crime with a prior record. **Discussion:** The crime rate by youth has been increasing over the past ten years, in all age categories. Without effective intervention strategies, Connecticut may be facing an increased overall crime rate in the future. **Data Source:** *Uniform Crime Report*, Crimes Analysis Unit, Connecticut Department of Public Safety



6g. Percentage of juvenile offenders who become adult offenders

Explanation: This benchmark is the percent of juvenile offenders with any adult arrest record after five years. The most restrictive juvenile disposition is placement at Long Lane. **Discussion:** According to the baseline study, over eighty percent of the most serious youthful offenders became adult offenders. Without effective intervention strategies, Connecticut may be facing an increased overall crime rate in the future. **Data Source:** Justice Planning Unit, Office of Policy and Management. It is recommended that this research be conducted every three years.

7. People will receive fair, timely and effective justice in Connecticut's courts; criminals released from incarceration will become productive members of society.

7a. Percentage of criminal cases disposed within time standards

Explanation: This benchmark measures the length of time it takes Superior Court to process a criminal case from date of arrest to date of final disposition. The length of time is computed to time standards established by the Judicial Branch. **Discussion:** Measuring criminal case dispositions against a standard speaks directly to the goal of timely justice. **Data Source:** Criminal/Motor Vehicle System, Court Operations Division. Comparison to other states is problematic since time standards and methods vary between states.

7b. Percentage of felony offenders re-convicted within three years (from a facility, parolees, alternative sanctions program)

Explanation: This is a measure of criminal behavior upon being returned to the community from a facility, parole or sanctions program. The benchmark is based on the percentage of specific offenders who are convicted for new felonies (rather than actions such as parole violations) within three years of reentry into the community. **Discussion:** This is a critical measure of public safety and the ability of programs to help felons succeed in the community. Reconviction within three years is a strong indicator of whether incarceration alternatives are successful in promoting future productive citizens. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Correction, Connecticut Board of Parole, Alternative Sanctions Program, Judicial Branch. These are each new benchmarks which will need to be developed in a coordinated fashion. A full set of targets will be adopted following development of historical data.

7c. Percentage of offenders needing drug and alcohol treatment who receive it

Explanation: This benchmark represents the percentage of offenders receiving drug and alcohol treatment who need and are willing to participate in a treatment program. The pretrial data is based on the number of pretrial detainees acknowledging drug dependency and requesting treatment in lieu of incarceration as provided under Public Act 89-390. It is the percentage who enter an appropriate program within 10 days following the assessment period (45 days). The Department of Corrections data is based on estimates of prevalence of substance abuse problems among offenders and data on percentage of offenders receiving residential services, pre-release treatment and group treatment. **Discussion:** On the order

of 80% of offenders in the nation are considered to have a drug or alcohol problem. Substance abuse is a significant problem among offenders. Broader availability of treatment programs will help reduce this as a crime factor. **Data Source:** Department of Correction; Bail Commission, Judicial Branch; Board of Parole. Definitions for these two programs will be coordinated. Lack of consistent definitions at the national level make state comparisons difficult.

7d. Percentage of all litigation resolved by participants through alternative means of resolving disputes

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of all civil court cases that are resolved through a variety of dispute resolution programs in which the litigants arrive at an agreement, eliminating the need for a trial. These include mediation, arbitration, and use of pretrial settlement conferences. **Discussion:** These are more timely and cost effective methods of resolving legal conflicts in a manner that produces acceptable results for all disputants. There is a national movement toward alternative forms of resolving disputes. **Data Source:** *Alternative Dispute Resolution Statistical Report* (based on Criminal/Motor Vehicle System and Civil/Family System), Court Operation Division, Judicial Information System, Judicial Branch. Data is not currently collected for all Alternative Dispute Resolution programs. New measurement techniques and automated systems are necessary to generate this information on a timely basis, which is expected to be in place in mid-1995.

7e. Percentage of offenders incarcerated for serious crimes serving a minimum of 50% of their sentence behind bars

Explanation: This benchmark represents the percentage of offenders serving sentences greater than 2 years serving at least 50% of their sentence behind bars. The average time served exceeds this minimum. **Discussion:** Current state law requires a minimum of 50% time served for serious crimes. This standard has been difficult to achieve. In 1991 the minimum time served was 25%, in 1992 it was 40%. In 1993 the minimum was increased to 50% while supervised home release was abolished. It was necessary to expend over one billion dollars on prison construction and develop a wide array of alternatives to incarceration for many less serious offenders. Now that this standard has been achieved, it is critical for the credibility and integrity of the criminal justice system that it be maintained. In 1991 sixty percent of the total persons under the Department of Corrections and Board of Parole supervision were behind bars. In 1994 eighty-five percent of the same population were behind bars. **Data Source:** Department of Corrections.

7f. Percentage of offenders (serving sentences of 2 years or more) without a high school education who complete it while imprisoned.

Explanation: This benchmark is the percentage of offenders who complete their high school equivalent education while imprisoned. This measure only tracks those prisoners who are serving sentences greater than two years. This is new measure which will be developed. **Discussion:** An indicator of the rehabilitative value of incarceration is a measure of the

percentage of offenders who leave prison with some type of marketable trait or skill, which was achieved or improved upon during the incarceration. Educational improvement is a desirable component of prisoner rehabilitation.

Data Source: CT Department of Corrections.

8. Connecticut's cities will be civil, vital centers of thriving metropolitan regions.

8a. Ratio of high to low effective local property tax rates

Explanation: This benchmark is the equalized mill rate. It measures the relative tax rates after equalizing local assessment data to the same percentage of market value. The data is based on audited figures from municipalities and is available eighteen months after the close of the fiscal year. **Discussion:** The goal is to reduce the disparities between municipalities in property tax rates. The Study Commission is due to make an interim report in January, 1995. Both of the recent actions of the state to address this issue have provided relief in the form of tax credits rather than direct property tax relief, therefore the target or the form of the benchmark will need to be revisited based on future actions to address this issue. **Data Source:** Equalized Mill Rates, *Fiscal Indicators of Connecticut Municipalities*, Office of Policy and Management.

8b. Percentage of Connecticut residents attending events in cities, and utilizing centralized facilities in cities

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of residents who attend events in cities and utilize centralized facilities. **Discussion:** One measure of a city's vitality is the attendance of major events and the use of urban facilities by residents of the metropolitan region. **Data Source:** Currently this measure is not reported. It is recommended that a poll be conducted under the sponsorship of the Department of Economic development.

8c. Household income differential: city and suburbs

Explanation: This benchmark is the ratio of median household income of the central cities compared to the average of the median household incomes of the surrounding communities for each of the seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in the state. **Discussion:** One major indicator of a city's vitality in a thriving metropolitan region is the relative wealth of its citizens compared to those of surrounding suburban communities. **Data Source:** "Metros" Database, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1990. At present median household income data is only available with the decennial census, but the Census Bureau plans to make it available every two years beginning in 1996.

8d. Proportion of region's jobs located in cities

Explanation: This benchmark is the percentage of jobs in a metropolitan region which are located in the core city. This comparative data is calculated for seven regions in the state. **Discussion:** An indicator of the vitality of a city within a region is the percentage of that region's jobs which are actually located in the city. Since the effect of the core city may vary depending on region, analysis should be focused within a region over time. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Labor, Office of Research.

9. Governments at all levels will collaborate on solving Connecticut's regional problems.

9a. Number of coordinated regional economic development planning bodies

Explanation: This measures the number of regional bodies which are effectively coordinating economic development planning efforts among municipalities in defined geographic areas of the state. The state is moving to create five uniform health and human service delivery areas. Regional cooperation over the current practice, respect and maintain the existing RPO boundaries and avoid the confusion which might result from the existence of competing and non-uniform regions. **Discussion:** Competition among Connecticut's cities and towns for limited economic development opportunities has been counter-productive. Intermunicipal cooperation to develop regional economic development strategies among all Connecticut cities and towns. **Data Source:** Policy Development and Planning Division, Office of Policy and Management

9b. Number of consolidated regional planning agencies which fully integrate major policy issues on an area-wide basis

Explanation: This benchmark is the number of regional planning agencies which fully integrate area-wide housing, transportation, education, economic development and human services planning activities. **Discussion:** This measure will determine the extent of progress toward coordinated and effective regional planning throughout the state. Presently regional planning agencies perform a variety of advisory planning activities that traditionally do not cover areas such as education, human service planning and economic development in a fully integrated fashion. The measure moves toward consolidation of regions from fifteen to five. **Data Source:** Office of Policy and Management, Physical Resources Planning Unit.

10. People will participate in community life and government.

10a. Percentage of population over 18 registered to vote, percentage of registered voters who vote.

Explanation: This benchmark uses historical data to measure changes in the number of individuals and percentage of population over the age of 18 who are registered to vote; and the turnout for elections measured as a percentage of registered voters and total state population (over 18) in gubernatorial election years. **Discussion:** Registration of eligible voters and the turnout of voters for elections reflects individuals commitment to and faith in the democratic process. Higher levels of registration and turnout are an indication of broader based participation in the election of public officials. **Data Source:** Town Clerks. Secretary of the State.

10b. Percentage of Connecticut residents who volunteer for community activities

Explanation: This benchmark is the percentage of people polled who report volunteering



for community activities. The definition of volunteering will be comparable to the national definition. **Discussion:** The percentage of people in Connecticut who volunteer is one key indicator of participation in community life and government. **Data Source:** To be determined. It will be necessary for new survey information to be commissioned in Connecticut in order to obtain data for this benchmark. The target will be based on national volunteer rates from the Independent Sector, a non-profit organization in Washington D.C. which surveys the nation on volunteerism every two years. Only one data point is available in Connecticut which may not be comparable to national data.

10c. Percent of people who participate in the civic process

Explanation: This benchmark is the percentage of people polled who report contacting a public official, or participating in a public hearing, town or civic meeting concerning issues of general interest in the past year. **Discussion:** A sound democracy is founded on the principle of a well-informed public. Communication with public policy makers is essential for citizens to be adequately represented. **Data Source:** There is currently no data source for this benchmark. The Progress Council recommends that this benchmark be addressed by instituting a periodic public opinion poll supervised by the Office of the Secretary of State.

10d. Percentage of municipalities broadcasting public meetings

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of communities which utilize some form of cable access television to broadcast public meetings into the homes of residents. **Discussion:** As society becomes more mobile, with less leisure time. It is desirable to use more creative methods to involve citizenry in the public process. Broadcast of public hearings and meetings brings government operations into the homes of those individuals with either time constraints or some inability to attend the meetings personally. **Data Source:** This data is not currently aggregated. It is recommended that this be undertaken by the Connecticut Public Utility Control Authority.

11. Government services will be of the highest quality - integrated, responsive, cost-efficient, culturally sensitive and prevention oriented.

11a. Number of state agencies and towns which perform self-assessment under the Connecticut Award for Excellence criteria

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of state agencies which conduct a self-assessment, using guidelines similar to those of the Connecticut Awards for Excellence. **Discussion:** It is not necessary that agencies actually apply for consideration under this program, but that they utilize the criteria for self-assessment and evaluation. This will provide agencies with an objective evaluation mechanism to monitor the quality and effectiveness of their operations. **Data Source:** There is no data source. The Progress Council recommends that the Office of Policy and Management facilitate and track this measure.

11b. Number of agencies that formally measure customer satisfaction. Percentage of these customers describing themselves as satisfied.

Explanation: This benchmark is the number of state agencies which formally measure customer satisfaction, and based on the customer surveys, the percentage of customers who are satisfied with the delivered services. **Discussion:** A critical component of quality government is the knowledge of how an agency is perceived by its customers, with a consequent ability to respond to customer needs. **Data Source:** The Progress Council recommends that the Office of Policy and Management collect data on this measure, and assist state agencies in the development of survey tools.

11c. Percentage of local government budgets for which goals and outcome measures have been established

Explanation: To analyze and review the General Operating Budgets of the 169 municipalities to determine if they are establishing benchmarks and outcome goals in their annual budget adoption process. **Discussion:** There is no statutory requirement for the municipalities to establish any performance measures. There has been discussion by the GASB (Governmental Accounting Standards Board) regarding this issue. Many communities voluntarily establish goals and set outcome measures as they prepare their annual budgets. This is a new measure which is expected to have baseline data available in 1995. Targets will be set following establishment of baseline data. **Data Source:** Intergovernmental Program, Office of Policy and Management, *Municipal Budget Review*.

ENDNOTES

Education



I. All children will start school ready to learn. (SCHOOL READINESS)

Ia. Percentage entering kindergarten with preschool experience

Explanation: Includes children who regularly attended a Head Start program, family day care center, nursery school, or licensed day program the previous school year. **Discussion:** The benefits of quality early childhood education are well-documented. In setting the target, it is assumed the demand and need for preschool programs will continue, and the number of Head Start and state-funded preschool programs will increase. It is also assumed that some parents choose not to enroll their children in preschool. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Profile Data Report, ED165, and Racial Survey, ED152. Data collected annually for all public schools.

Ib. Percentage entering kindergarten meeting specific developmental standards for their age by sex, race, and income

Explanation: No developmental standards have been established. **Discussion:** This benchmark intends to measure a child's readiness to learn upon starting school. School success is partly determined by what happens to a child long before entering the classroom and what a child brings to the classroom in terms of skills, health, and other measures of readiness. Although school districts currently assess all children upon entering kindergarten, they do not conduct the assessments in a uniform way. It is estimated that 12% of the kindergarten population would not meet developmental standards because of disability and that an additional 8% would not meet the standards for other reasons. **Data Source:** None.

Ic. Percentage receiving recommended primary care

Explanation: Includes children ages 0–6 who receive routine medical check-ups that monitor their height and weight, nutrition, hearing and other aspects of development. **Discussion:** The academic success of children is directly linked to their physical, mental, and emotional well-being. Receiving basic health care during their early years will help promote good health and, thus, provide a necessary foundation for learning. **Data Source:** None.

Id. Percentage receiving immunizations on time

Explanation: Includes all children ages 0–6 who have received the basic immunization series as recommended. Series includes DTP (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis), measles, mumps, rubella, and polio vaccinations. **Discussion:** Vaccination is the most effective way to reduce the occurrence of preventable infectious diseases among children. The target for the year 2000 is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal. **Data Source:** CT Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, Immunization Program.

Ie. Percentage with healthy diets

Explanation: Includes all children ages 0–6 whose diet provides enough calories and nutrients to ensure optimal growth, health, and weight gain. **Discussion:** Good health requires a healthy, adequate diet. The ability of children to learn is impaired if they do not receive adequate nutrition during the first years of life. The brain develops at an especially fast rate during the early years. By the time children are fourteen months old, the brain has reached 80% of its adult weight. **Data Source:** None.

If. Percentage whose parents read to them on a regular basis

Explanation: Includes children ages 3–5 who are not enrolled in kindergarten and whose parents read to them every day or tell them stories three or more times per week. **Discussion:** Early, regular reading is one of the most important activities parents can do with their children to improve their readiness for school. The target is ambitious and developed in tandem with targets for adult literacy and educational attainment because of the known correlations between parent education, parents' and children's reading, and children's school performance. Data are from a national survey and are not Connecticut specific. **Data Source:** National Center for Educational Statistics, National Household Education Survey.

2. All residents, regardless of economic status or geographic location, will have equal and equitable access to, and choice among, a wide range of innovative and high quality educational institutions, programs, resources, and technologies. (ACCESS AND CHOICE)

2a. Percentage of students taking algebra I in grade 8

Explanation: Includes public school students enrolled in elementary algebra in eighth grade. **Discussion:** Algebra is considered the gateway to all higher level mathematics courses. In setting the target, it is assumed improved technologies and curriculum changes will increase the percentage of students taking Algebra in grade 8. A related target is set for the other 50% of students to complete Algebra in high school. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Profile Data Report, ED165.

2b. Percentage of schools with a library or media center

Explanation: Includes public schools with a dedicated library or media center available for student use. **Discussion:** Students need access to appropriate library resources and learning technology to be able to locate, evaluate, and use information. In setting the target, it is considered that the nature of library/media centers will change significantly with advances in technology. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Profile Data Report, ED165.

2c. Percentage of schools with cable TV or telecommunications access

Explanation: Includes public schools that can utilize distance learning because they have cable television or outside telecommunication technology. **Discussion:** Distance learning is expected to play an increasing role in school curriculum, and advances in technology, along with decreasing costs, will assist in achieving the target. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Profile Data Report, ED165.

2d. Students per academic computer

Explanation: Average number of students per academic computer in public elementary, middle, and high schools. **Discussion:** For students to acquire the knowledge necessary to use computers and for computer usage to be incorporated into the curriculum, ample access to computer resources must be available. The target assumes the continuation of cost decreases and availability increases, and the expectation that schools will provide computers for students who do not have them. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Profile Data Report, ED165.

2e. Percentage of students in grades 9–12 attending vocational–technical schools

Explanation: Includes public school students enrolled in a vocational–technical high school. **Discussion:** The vocational–technical schools offer students an opportunity to complete their high school education and to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to obtain employment in a number of occupational areas. It is expected that the same percentage of high school students will elect a vocational–technical program, although the structure of the system may change. **Data Source:** State Department of Education Vocational–Technical System and ED025.

2f. Percentage of eligible adults enrolled in Adult Basic Education

Explanation: Includes adults (age 18 years and older) needing basic literacy skills who are enrolled in Adult Basic Education in the areas of citizenship, English for limited–English proficient, basic skills, and high school completion. **Discussion:** It is important for all citizens to have access to education programs to acquire the skills needed to enter a labor market demanding higher–level skills. Adult education programs provide an opportunity for citizens outside the traditional high school age to complete or supplement their high school education. Census counts of adults with at least a high school diploma are used as proxies for literacy. As better data become available, this benchmark can be refined. The target assumes the number of adults with a diploma will increase as dropout prevention and recovery programs increase. Program participation will increase because of a greater need for at least a high school diploma to compete in the labor market and because of an increase in the number of immigrants needing limited–English proficiency programs. **Data Source:** State Department of Education; and US Census Bureau.

2g. Average number of continuing education units (CEUs) earned by professional school staff

Explanation: Represents professional development activities of teachers and other school professional staff, as measured by continuing education units. **Discussion:** School staff need continuing professional development activities to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to teach an increasingly diverse student population challenging subject matter and to use emerging new methods, forms of assessment, and technologies. **Data Source:** None. A data collection method would need to be established.

2h. Percentage of Connecticut public high school graduates attending two–year or four–year colleges directly upon graduation, by sex, race, and income

Explanation: Includes public comprehensive school graduates electing to continue their education at two– and four–year colleges in Connecticut or elsewhere. Data for economically disadvantaged students include the twenty–six school districts with the lowest income levels and highest student need. Districts are Ansonia, Bridgeport, Bristol, Danbury, Derby, East Hartford, Griswold, Hartford, Killingly, Plainfield, Meriden, Middletown, Naugatuck, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Norwich, Norwich Free Academy, Putnam, Stamford, Thompson, Torrington, Waterbury, West Haven, and Windham. **Discussion:** This benchmark indicates the level of educational pursuit of the most recent graduating class. Connecticut ranks high nationally in terms of the number of graduates who attend college directly upon graduation from high school. As higher–level skills and knowledge are needed to successfully compete in the labor market, more graduates are expected to continue their education. Data are compiled in October of the year the students graduated.

The target assumes a gradual increase in the percentage of graduates continuing their education, and a continuation of the desire and/or need of some graduates to enter the civilian or military labor market directly after graduation. It is also expected that school–to–work transition and work study programs will result in the blurring of the lines between school and work. In addition, the target is set to eliminate of disparity among sub–groups, which will require significant changes for some populations. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Annual Survey of Graduates, ED158/540.

2i. Net migration of college students

Explanation: Includes the number of new freshman students from out of state attending Connecticut colleges and universities, plus or minus the number of Connecticut high school graduates attending colleges out of state. **Discussion:** Because college graduates tend to settle and find work in close proximity to where they went to college rather than where they grew up, this benchmark reflects what is often referred to as the “brain drain.” The negative number indicates that Connecticut colleges and universities are not attracting enough out–of–state students to compensate for residents who leave to attend colleges and universities out of state. **Data Source:** US Department of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, Digest of Educational Statistics



2j. Number of students enrolled in all Connecticut higher education institutions per 100,000 residents, age 18 years and older

Explanation: Includes students enrolled as full- or part-time students, taking courses for credit, at any public or independent institution of higher education in Connecticut.

Discussion: Higher education serves both the traditional (full-time, recent high school graduate) student and the non-traditional (older or part-time) student. **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey; and US Census Bureau.

2k. Number of students enrolled in Connecticut 2-year and 4-year institutions of higher education per 100,000 residents, age 18 years and older (other than community-technical colleges)

Explanation: Includes students enrolled at the public and independent two-year and four-year Connecticut higher education institutions (other than the community-technical colleges). **Discussion:** This benchmark indicates students' choice of public and independent "selective" institutions, as opposed to "open-access institutions."

Data Source: CT Department of Higher Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey; and US Census Bureau.

2l. Number of students enrolled in community-technical colleges per 100,000 residents, age 18 years and older

Explanation: Includes part-time and full-time students enrolled in Connecticut's public community-technical colleges. **Discussion:** The open admission system serves students of all ages who desire education at low cost and close to home, transfer education, occupational training or retraining, or vocational study. Many of these students enter the workforce immediately upon graduation, taking jobs of a different nature and skill level than those obtained by four-year college graduates. **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey; and US Census Bureau.

2m. Ratio of full time equivalent undergraduate students to graduate students enrolled in Connecticut's public 4-year institutions of higher education.

Explanation: Number of full-time students at the undergraduate level compared to the number of full-time students at the graduate level. **Discussion:** This benchmark gives some indication as to the extent to which Connecticut institutions are supporting advanced (i.e., graduate) learning and research. Data will be provided for two constituent units (University of Connecticut and Connecticut State University) of the public system of higher education. **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall Enrollment Survey.

2n. Minority college students as percentage of total enrollment

Explanation: Includes Blacks, Asians, Hispanics, Native Americans, and other racial and ethnic minorities who attend any of the state's 2-year or 4-year public institutions of higher education.

Discussion: Connecticut must continue to provide incentives to higher education institutions to increase their minority enrollments. The Board of Governors for Higher Education's policy is that the target for the proportion of minority students enrolled in higher education should reflect the proportion of minorities in the Connecticut population. **Data Source:** US Census Bureau, Current Population Report, Report P25-1111, "Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin," Table 3, Series A (1990).

2o. Minority college students earning degrees as a percentage of all students earning degrees

Explanation: Includes Blacks, Asians, Hispanics, Native Americans, and other racial and ethnic minorities who attain degrees (including associates, bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and first-professional degrees) at any of the state's 2-year or 4-year public institutions of higher education. **Discussion:** Degree attainment enhances career opportunities and earning potential.

Data Source: CT Department of Higher Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Completions Survey.

2p. State ranking—Cost of public higher education

Explanation: The cost of tuition and required fees for full-time resident undergraduate students at public two-year colleges, four-year colleges, and universities compared to the other fifty states. **Discussion:** Data represent the annual average undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees charged to in-state students. The cost of public higher education in Connecticut is a key factor in measuring its accessibility. The lower the overall costs, the greater the access for students, and vice versa. **Data Source:** Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board, *Tuition and Fee Rates: A National Comparison*, Annual Report.

2q. Public higher education tuition as percentage of personal disposable income per capita

Explanation: Compares average tuition at Connecticut public higher education institutions to the level of personal disposable income. **Discussion:** This information suggests the degree of affordability of higher education in Connecticut, particularly in the current climate of rising college tuitions and fees and an uncertain state economy. Data are provided for constituent units of the public system of higher education: University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University, and the Community-Technical Colleges. **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education; and Research Associates of Washington, DC, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education*, 1978 to 1993.

2r. Student tuition and fees as a percentage of total instructional costs

Explanation: Educational and General (E&G) tuition and fee revenues budgeted as a percentage of E&G costs two years prior. Measures student share of educational costs.

Discussion: The Board of Governor's tuition policy requires student share to be between 30 and 35 percent of educational and general costs at the four-year institutions (University of Connecticut and Connecticut State University) and between 25 to 30 percent at the two-year colleges (Connecticut Community-Technical Colleges). **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education

2s. Percentage of state student financial aid for Connecticut public higher education funded

Explanation: Indicates the level of state funding for student financial aid within the public system of higher education. **Discussion:** The Department of Higher Education calculates an optimal level of student financial aid support through its Connecticut Aid to Public College Students (CAPCS) formula. This benchmark indicates the degree to which this is annually funded. This information is critical to addressing the question of economic access to higher education in Connecticut. The target for this benchmark will be full funding of this formula. **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education

2t. Library holdings per full-time equivalent student

Explanation: Number of books, periodicals, and media items in Connecticut public and independent institutions of higher education compared to the total number of full-time equivalent students. **Discussion:** This benchmark measures the availability of learning resources to students at Connecticut higher education institutions. The benchmark does not reflect the degree to which technology provides similar resources. **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Libraries Survey.

3. All students will attend safe, orderly, and drug-free educational institutions. (LEARNING ENVIRONMENT)

3a. Percentage of parents reporting that their child's school provides a safe, clean, and orderly environment

Explanation: Includes parents of public school students in grades 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 who responded "frequently" or "almost always" to the following statement in a school survey: *My child's school provides a safe, clean and orderly environment.* **Discussion:** School safety is one of the National Education Goals. The target assumes that a gradual increase in parent satisfaction with the condition of schools will occur in conjunction with an expected increase in parental involvement. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Profile Parent Survey.

3b. Percentage of public high school students obtaining drugs at school

Explanation: Includes public school students in Grades 8 and 10 who reported obtaining drugs in school. **Discussion:** Safe, drug-free schools is both a state and national education goal. The target is set with the expectation that stronger anti-drug programs and increased efforts in school

safety will drop the percentage by 50% over the target period. This is an ambitious target, as nationally this percentage has been increasing. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Survey Drug Survey.

3c. Percentage of public high school teachers who reported a moderate or serious problem in their schools with physical or verbal abuse of teachers

Explanation: Includes teachers in public high schools in Connecticut who reported a problem with students physically or verbally abusing them. **Discussion:** Orderly and safe learning environments are necessary requirements for student learning. Mutual respect of students and teachers is also critical. When teachers experience verbal or physical abuse in the schools, teaching and learning cannot occur. Reporting on the incidence of physical or verbal abuse against students (in addition to teachers) would provide a more rounded view of the situation in public high schools, but data for students are not available. **Data Source:** National Education Goals Report (1992)

3d. Percentage of public high school teachers who reported a moderate or serious problem in their schools with robbery or theft, or vandalism of school property

Explanation: Includes teachers in public high schools in Connecticut who reported a problem with robbery, theft, or vandalism. **Discussion:** The incidence of crime in schools reflects the safety of the learning environment. It is assumed that the safer the school, the more teaching and learning that can occur. **Data Source:** National Education Goals Report (1992)

3e. Percentage of public high school teachers who reported a moderate or serious problem in their schools with student tardiness or students cutting class

Explanation: Includes teachers in Connecticut public high schools who report a problem with students coming late to class or not coming to class at all. **Discussion:** When students have a casual attitude toward attending class, it has a negative effect on their learning. Studies show that, as students progress through high school, they more frequently skip classes, show up late, or are absent from school altogether. If students are not present in the classroom, they cannot learn. **Data Source:** National Education Goals Report (1992)

3f. Major crime incidents on college campuses (per 1,000 students and employees)

Explanation: Indicates the rate of major crime (e.g., murder, rape, assault) at all Connecticut higher education institutions. **Discussion:** Connecticut higher education institutions are required to report major crime statistics in a uniform format. There are many nuances regarding this data, however, such as the type and degree of incidents reported, as well as the number of incidents reported to local police as opposed to campus police. The data are available at the campuses and will be collected to calculate this benchmark. Historical data are not available. **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education, Campus' Annual Uniform Crime Statistics Reports, 1995 (forthcoming).



3g. Number of confirmed acts of racism and intolerance in Connecticut higher education institutions (per 1,000 students and employees)

Explanation: Number of confirmed (rather than alleged) acts of racism and intolerance occurring at public and independent institutions within the state. **Discussion:** Review of the number of incidents over time will indicate progress in educating people in tolerance and diversity. **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education Report: *Acts of Racism and Intolerance on Connecticut Campuses*.

4. All parents will be active partners in supporting their children's learning and in making educational choices on their behalf. (PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT)

4a. Percentage who volunteer to help out with school-sponsored activities

Explanation: Includes parents of public school students in Grades 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 who responded "frequently" or "almost always" to the statement: *I volunteer to help out with school-sponsored activities*. **Discussion:** The target assumes rigorous efforts to increase parental involvement in their children's schools, with the understanding that competing priorities would prevent a 100% response rate. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Profile Parent Survey.

4b. Percentage who check to see if their child's homework is completed

Explanation: Includes parents of public school students in Grades 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 who responded "frequently" or "almost always" to the statement: *I check to see if my child's homework is completed*. **Discussion:** The target assumes rigorous efforts to increase parental attention to their children's schooling, with the understanding that competing priorities would prevent a 100% response rate. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Profile Parent Survey.

4c. Percentage who attend parent-teacher conferences

Explanation: Includes parents of public school students in Grades 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 who responded "frequently" or "almost always" to the statement: *I attend parents' night*. **Discussion:** The target assumes rigorous efforts to increase parental attention to their children's schooling, with the understanding that competing priorities would prevent a 100% response rate. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Strategic School Profile Parent Survey.

5. All residents will be literate and able to communicate, reason, solve problems, apply knowledge, and use technology so they will be prepared for further learning, productive employment, and successful life transitions. (ACHIEVEMENT)

5a. State ranking in grade 4 in mathematics, reading, and science proficiency

Explanation: Connecticut's ranking in mathematics, reading, and science compared to other states. **Discussion:** Higher-level skills, particularly in the areas of math, science, and reading, are necessary if Connecticut is to retain and enhance its competitive position, both nationally

and worldwide. There is a corresponding national education goal of the United States moving to first place in international comparisons of student performance in mathematics and science. The target was developed assuming a significant overall increase in performance throughout the country and an improvement in Connecticut's relative position. State ranking in science proficiency is not available. **Data Source:** National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

5b. Percentage of students at or above goal on Connecticut Mastery Test by sex, race, and income

Explanation: Includes public school students in Grades 4, 6, and 8 who are at or above the state goal on the Connecticut Mastery Test in mathematics, reading, and writing. **Discussion:** The targets represent the high level of performance desired for all students and assume substantial increases in student performance on all tests, at all grade levels, and the elimination of disparity among subgroups. *Students receiving free lunch* are those whose family income is less than or equal to 130% of the poverty level (\$19,240 maximum for a family of four). *Students receiving reduced-price lunch* are those whose family income is less than or equal to 180% of the poverty level (\$27,380 for a family of four). **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Connecticut Mastery Test, annually.

5c. High school drop out rate

Explanation: Includes those public school students in Grades 9–12 who follow a formal exit procedure and those who leave school and are not known to register at another school. Data for economically disadvantaged students include the twenty-six school districts with the lowest income levels and highest student need. Districts are Ansonia, Bridgeport, Bristol, Danbury, Derby, East Hartford, Griswold, Hartford, Killingly, Plainfield, Meriden, Middletown, Naugatuck, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Norwich, Norwich Free Academy, Putnam, Stamford, Thompson, Torrington, Waterbury, West Haven, and Windham. This is the *annual* drop out rate, not the rate over the four years of high school. **Discussion:** The lack of a high school diploma places individuals at a serious disadvantage in terms of obtaining and retaining a well-paying job or pursuing post-secondary education. This target assumes a significant reduction in the drop out rate due to increased and strengthened drop out prevention programs. It also assumes there will be more options for drop outs to complete their high school education through a variety of alternative programs. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, ED525, annually.

5d. Percentage of high school students taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test

Explanation: Includes public and private high school seniors taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test. **Discussion:** Participation rate is an indication of the percentage of high school seniors intending to enter four-year colleges upon graduation. This target assumes that Connecticut's participation rate will increase and that Connecticut will retain its position as first in overall SAT participation rate as the need for a college education to successfully compete in the labor market continues. **Data Source:** College Board, annually.

5e. Average scores on Scholastic Aptitude Test

Explanation: Average scores of high school seniors on the mathematics and verbal subtests of the Scholastic Aptitude Test. **Discussion:** High SAT scores (along with other criteria) are still necessary for entrance into many of the most competitive colleges. Generally, when SAT participation increases, average scores tend to decrease. This target assumes Connecticut will continue to increase its participation rate and increase scores in both subtests as well, moving the state's average scores significantly above the national averages. Target scores are based on the 1993–94 scale. **Data Source:** College Board, annually.

5f. Percentage of adults age 25 and older with high school or equivalent diploma

Explanation: Includes persons age 25 and older whose highest degree is a high school diploma or its equivalent, as well as persons age 25 and older who attended college or professional school or who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons with higher education also have a high school or equivalent diploma and, therefore, are included in the total count. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade, but not receiving the degree, are not included. **Discussion:** Not having a high school diploma is a significant barrier to entering the workforce and making a living. Those without a diploma can expect to earn, on average, less than those who have graduated from high school. As the number of manufacturing jobs declines, and the demand for high-skilled workers in business, professional, and financial services increases, a high school diploma will become even more important over time. **Data Source:** US Census Bureau, 1990.

5g. Percentage of high school graduates seeking and gaining employment within one year of graduation by sex, race, and income

Explanation: Includes public comprehensive high school graduates obtaining civilian or military employment. **Discussion:** Approximately 20% of Connecticut's high school graduates enter the labor market directly after high school completion. The target assumes those graduates will succeed in obtaining employment at a rate equal to what is commonly believed to be full employment (95%). The target also assumes elimination of disparity among subgroups. Achievement of the target will depend both on the skills and knowledge of the graduates, as well as the ability of the state's economy to provide adequate employment opportunities. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Graduating Class Survey Ed 158/540.

5h. Percentage of vocational–technical high school graduates employed in a job related to their training

Explanation: Includes persons who completed a vocational–technical course of study in high school and, after receiving their degree, obtained full-time employment in a job related to their training. **Discussion:** High school vocational–technical school programs provide the skills and knowledge needed to directly enter the labor force or to enter a post-secondary education program. Target assumes an increase to 50% in the percentage of

graduates employed in positions related to their training directly upon graduation, with the remaining 50% continuing their education. The increasing complexity of jobs in the future will require higher levels of education. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Graduating Class Report ED 158/540.

5i. Number of adults who acquire new skills or upgrade existing skills through a vocational–technical school program

Explanation: Includes adults enrolled in programs at the state's seventeen vocational–technical schools and three satellite schools. **Discussion:** Adults with or without a high school diploma can acquire or upgrade skills through a wide variety of programs at the state–operated, vocational–technical schools. As the state's economy changes due to firms moving in, closing down, moving out, or changing production processes due to the incorporation of new technologies, workers need to acquire new skills or upgrade their skills to keep pace with job demands. These programs provide opportunities for lifelong learning. The target was set to show about a 50% increase in program enrollment as the demand for workers with newly acquired or upgraded skills increases. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Vocational–Technical School System, annually.

5j. General Educational Development (GED) exam pass rate

Explanation: Indicates adults passing the state's high school equivalency test. Those who pass receive a high school equivalency diploma. **Discussion:** A high school credential is increasingly necessary to succeed in the state's economy. Connecticut's pass rate is currently above the nation's. This target assumes Connecticut's rate will increase and remain above the national average. It also assumes an increase in other options for high school completion. The test is normed nationally, with 70% of high school seniors passing. **Data Source:** State Department of Education, Adult Education.

5k. Adult literacy rate

Explanation: The percentage of Connecticut's population age 18 years and older with at least a high school diploma or equivalent. **Discussion:** This is a proxy for literacy. As better data on adult literacy become available, this benchmark will more accurately indicate the literacy rate. Literacy and educational attainment are highly correlated with adults' success in the labor market and their children's educational performance. The target assumes the literacy rate will increase as drop-out rates decline and more options for high school completion become available. Increase in limited-English-proficient immigrants will moderate the increases. **Data Source:** US Census Bureau

5l. Percentage of persons age 5 years and older "not at all" able to speak English

Explanation: Includes Connecticut residents age 5 and older who report speaking English "not at all." The data represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability, but when census questionnaires are completed by one household member for the entire household, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. **Discussion:** Ability to speak English is a basic skill. Students with limited English proficiency are unable to successfully



participate in regular school programs and courses of instruction. Adults with limited English proficiency are frequently unable to pursue education, receive skill training, or find employment. **Data Source:** US Census Bureau, 1990.

5m. Graduation rate of public higher education students

Explanation: Includes those students who complete a course of study at a 2-year or 4-year college and receive degrees. **Discussion:** This benchmark measures student persistence in pursuing stated degree goals across a fixed period of time. The standard time-frame is 150% of expected time to completion for new, first-time, full-time degree seeking students. Data are not now available from the institutions of higher education, but will be available in the near future. Data will be provided by constituent unit of the public higher education system. Future availability of data for economically disadvantaged students is yet to be determined. Currently, federal law prohibits asking any questions regarding economic status, except for those individuals applying for student financial aid. **Data Source:** CT Department of Higher Education

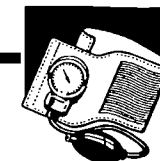
5n. Percentage of adults age 25 and older with baccalaureate degree

Explanation: Includes persons age 25 and older whose highest degree is a bachelor's degree, as well as persons age 25 and older with a Master's degree, doctorate, or professional school degree (e.g., medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology). Persons with graduate and professional degrees also have a baccalaureate degree and, therefore, are included in the total count.

Discussion: By reviewing the degree attainment profile of the adult population in Connecticut, we can gain insights into the economic potential of the population, as well, as the value placed on pursuing higher learning and the credentials that accompany this learning. This benchmark will not indicate where the baccalaureate degrees were attained (in state or out of state). **Data Source:** US Census Bureau

5o. Percentage of adults age 25 and older with graduate or professional degree

Explanation: Includes persons whose highest degree is a Master's degree, doctorate, or professional school degree (e.g., medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology). **Discussion:** Advanced degree attainment provides insight into the value assigned to post-graduate study as well as the degree to which Connecticut's employment environment encourages such study. **Data Source:** US Census Bureau



I. All Connecticut residents will enjoy complete physical, mental and social well-being.

Ia. Disparities in health status between individuals because of their race, ethnicity, or income levels

Explanation: This benchmark measures the disparities in health status between individuals due to race, ethnicity, gender, or income. It measures disparities for three key diseases: tuberculosis, uterine cancer and lung cancer. Disparities can be indicators of differences in environment and access to adequate health care. Disparities for other indicators — infant mortality, low-birthweight, and prenatal care — are found everywhere in this section.

Discussion: The year 2000 targets are Healthy Connecticut 2000 goals. **Data Source:** DPHAS

Ib. Infant Mortality rate

Explanation: This benchmark uses data from mortality and live births for all infants under one year to develop rates per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rate is widely used to measure and compare the health of communities, states, and nations. Connecticut ranked 17th for all states in 1989 and 5th out of the 6 New England states. Some Connecticut cities have an infant mortality rate twice the state average. **Discussion:** The year 2000 target is a Healthy Connecticut 2000 goal. **Data Source:** DPHAS Natality files

Ic. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 girls aged 10-17 years old

Explanation: This benchmark uses data to develop pregnancy rates per 1,000 girls aged 17 and younger. Studies have shown that being a teenage mother has long term implications for the mother and the welfare system. **Discussion:** The year 2000 target is a Healthy Connecticut 2000 goal. This is very challenging since the pregnancy rate for young children has shown virtually no change historically. This indicator may identify social and behavioral risk factors and limited access to health care. **Data Source:** DPHAS Natality files.

Id. Rate of people aged 65 years and older having difficulty performing personal care activities per 1,000 people aged 65 and older

Explanation: This benchmark proposes to use information from nursing homes to determine the ability of people aged 65 and older having difficulty performing two or more personal care activities. Its intent is to measure the ability of Connecticut residents to live a longer, more productive and healthy life. **Discussion:** Baseline data is not currently available. **Data Source:** DPHAS-Long Term Care, Longitudinal Nursing Home Dataset

Ie. Percentage of the elderly population requiring long-term care (paid by DSS) who are able to live at home

Explanation: This benchmark reflects the goal of shifting long term care costs from institutions to home care. Because there is no way to measure the number of elders who live at home

solely with the assistance of family, this benchmark concentrates on those whose long term care costs are paid by DSS. Long term care clients include those served in 3 types of institutions (nursing facilities, ICF-MRs and mental hospitals) and home care clients in Adult Services (65+) and the CT Home Care Program for Elders (waiver and state funded). **Discussion:** A 10% increase is proposed for each 5-year period based on information from a recent GAO study which suggests that states which shift the LTC balance from institutional care to home care have been successful in limiting overall LTC costs. With a growing elder population, it will become even more critical to find ways to control growth in LTC costs. In 2010, the baby boom generation will be retired and many will be needing LTC. Aside from the costs, most people who need long term care prefer to receive it in their homes if at all possible. **Data Source:** DSS - Health Care Financing

If. Prevalence of social stigma toward people with psychiatric disabilities among Connecticut's residents

Explanation: Stigma is a major barrier hindering people with psychiatric disabilities in all aspects of their lives. Negative public attitude and associated degrading stereotypes adversely affect all aspects of community life, including finding decent housing, getting and maintaining employment, and forming relationships. The method used to measure stigma will require further study.

Discussion: Stigma is pervasive. Assuming the term stigma can be operationalized, the prevalence should be lowered significantly over the next 20 years. **Data Source:** DMH. Database to be determined

Ig. Percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities who are in stable and intimate relationships

Explanation: Historical data indicate that many of the 25,000 adults served by DMH have difficulty establishing and maintaining stable and intimate relationships of more than one year with other adults (other than parent or child). The data are based on DMH clients only. It is hoped in the future, the Connecticut Health Care Institute will be able to collect data from non-DMH providers. There is no way of measuring this benchmark among disabled Connecticut residents who are not in treatment. **Discussion:** Three factors should work in conjunction to improve social relationships for clients over time. First, DMH will continue to place more clients into the community and try to integrate them into all aspects of community life. Second, as the quality of community care improves, clients should be helped to deal with symptoms that hinder their social relations and help them build social, as well as other, community skills. Finally, efforts to fight stigma help reduce public prejudice against people who have mental illness. **Data Source:** DMH Management Information System Patient profile

Ih. Percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities who are living in homeless shelters

Explanation: Currently there are approximately 4,000 individuals in Connecticut shelter beds. Prevalence of psychiatric disability among this population is estimated to be 35%. Hence, as a baseline, we estimate 1,400 people with psychiatric disabilities are living in homeless shelters.

According to the 1990 census, there are 3.287 million Connecticut residents. National prevalence estimates of severe mental illness are 2.8%. Therefore, the denominator of the benchmark, the number of Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities, is 92,000.

Discussion: Estimates of disability prevalence among shelter guests are very crude. These data would need to be collected systematically from shelter providers who have varying degrees of sophistication regarding mental illness, and with varying relationships with the DMH managed service system. **Data Source:** DMH

2. All Connecticut residents will be safe from injury and violence in their homes and communities.

2a. Number of aggravated assaults per 100,000 people as reported to police or service providers

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of aggravated assaults among Connecticut residents. **Discussion:** The US year 2000 goal is based on data which is unavailable in Connecticut at this time. The most comparable data is the Uniform Crime Report statistics which track assaults among all Connecticut residents reported to police. It does not measure unreported assaults such as school-yard fights and some domestic incidents. These are being monitored elsewhere. This figure is comparable to the 10% reduction proposed in *Healthy Connecticut 2000*. **Data Source:** Dept. of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Report

2b. Percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities who live in safe, satisfactory and affordable housing in the community of their choice

Explanation: Of the approximately 25,000 Connecticut residents who receive services from the DMH "managed service system" all will be offered and assisted in securing safe, satisfactory, and affordable housing in the community of their choice. The above projections are based on DMH clients only. It is hoped in the future, the Connecticut Health Care Institute will be able to collect data from non-DMH providers. There is no way of measuring this benchmark among disabled Connecticut residents who are not in treatment. **Discussion:** Safe, decent and affordable housing is a prerequisite to good health, however, the psychiatrically disabled have not consistently been afforded this opportunity. **Data Source:** DMH Management Information System Patient profile

2c. Number of rapes per 100,000 women as reported to police or service providers

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of rapes and attempted rapes per 100,000 women aged 12 and older. One in five women will be sexually assaulted in her lifetime. It is estimated that 27,000 women are sexually assaulted annually in Connecticut. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal and the U.S. year 2000 goal. Reported rapes and attempted rapes are significantly less than the actual number of occurrences.

* Data sources 1 and 2 are analyzed for age and sex of victims and offenders, victim/offender relationship, type of offenses, weapons or AOD involved, resulting injuries, prior court orders and day/time incident.

* Data sources 3 and 4 contain variable factors but frequently are incomplete due to the need for confidentiality and the lack of information about when an incident occurred and if it was reported to police.

To attain an accurate picture of the problem of domestic and sexual violence, reports from Emergency Rooms, human service organizations, CT Sexual Assault Crisis Services and CT Coalition Against Domestic Violence must be included. However, there is no unified database at this time. DPHAS is pursuing the possibility of initiating coordination of data gathering/reporting. In compiling data from these sources we must consider the limitations posed by low identification rate of victims of domestic and sexual violence by health and other service providers, as well as the increasing obstacles to reporting due to fear of further violence from the abuser. In setting goals for the state, our first objective must be decreasing the obstacles to reporting abuse, which means increasing the number of reports of violent crime to women. Only then will we be able to decrease the actual number of domestic and sexual crimes and the impact of services to prevent it. **Data Source:** 1) State Police - Uniform Crime Reports, 2) State Police- Family Violence Arrests, 3) Service Providers-CT Sexual Assault Crisis Centers., 4) Service Providers-Domestic Violence Training Project

2d. Number of abuses directed at women by male partners per 100,000 as reported to service providers, or as indicated by family violence arrest

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of incidents of physical abuse directed at women by male partners per 100,000. Domestic violence is a leading cause of injury to all women. This benchmark recognizes that domestic violence is a public health problem. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is the US year 2000 goal. The reported data is not representative of the actual number of occurrences. Since this is an issue traditionally settled in private and frequently not reported to the authorities, historical data and targets are rather imprecise.

* Data source 1 contains variable factors but these frequently are incomplete due to the need for confidentiality.

* Data source 2 is analyzed for age and sex of victims and offenders, victim/offender relationship, type of offenses, weapons, or AOD involved, resulting injuries, prior court orders and day/time of incident, when this information is available.

To obtain an accurate picture of the problem of domestic violence, reports from Emergency Rooms, human service organizations, law enforcement CT sexual Assault Crisis Services and CT Coalition Against Domestic Violence must be included. However, there is no unified database at this time. In compiling data from these sources, we must consider the limitations posed by low identification rate of victims of domestic and sexual violence by health and other service providers, as well as the low report incidence by victims due to fear of further violence from the abuser. Additionally, in setting goals, our first objective must be decreasing the obstacles to reporting abuse, which means increasing the number of reports of domestic violence. Only then will we be able to determine the actual rate of domestic violence and the impact of services to prevent it. **Data**



Source: 1. CT Coalition Against Domestic Violence, police, hospitals, etc. 2. State Police-Uniform Crime Reports, Family Violence Annual Report

2e. The number of violence related deaths due to homicides per 100,000 under 30 years of age

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of violence related deaths due to homicides per 100,000 people. Homicide is one of the leading causes of deaths for Connecticut residents under age of 30. It is the leading cause of death for minority youth and young adults in Connecticut. **Discussion:** The year 2000 target is a Healthy Connecticut 2000 goal. **Data Source:** None

3. All Connecticut residents will enjoy an environment that minimizes their exposure to unhealthy levels of toxic substances from food, air and water in community and occupational settings.

3a. Incidence of infections caused by key food borne pathogens per 100,000 population per year

Explanation: This benchmark measures the incidence of infections caused by key food borne pathogens: Salmonella, Campylobacter jejuni, Escherichia coli and Listeria monocytogenes. **Discussion:** These are the *Healthy Connecticut 2000* targets for the year 2000. Food borne disease adversely affects the young, the elderly and the immuno compromised population. Because of improved reporting procedures, more cases are being identified, which will be reflected in the overall goal. Reducing food borne diseases will reduce disease and unnecessary deaths, and reduce health care costs. **Data Source:** DPHAS - Epidemiology Section

3b. Percentage of population living in communities that meet all EPA quality standards

Explanation: This benchmark seeks to reduce human exposure to criteria air pollutants, as measured by an increase in the percentage of people who live in communities that have not exceeded any Environmental Protection Agency standard for air quality in the previous 12 months. **Discussion:** Connecticut has some of the worst ambient air pollution problems in the country, especially for ozone. Much of this pollution is from out of state. Reduction will result in health improvements, especially for asthmatics. **Data Source:** DEP

3c. Percentage of population living in communities with public water supplies that meet all EPA drinking water standards

Explanation: This benchmark measures the proportion of people who receive a supply of public drinking water that meets the safe drinking water standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency. The State's effort to protect its water supplies is demonstrated by a lack of outbreak of waterborne diseases caused by infectious agents. **Discussion:** Connecticut is ahead of the nation and most other states. Preventive and

enforcement activities must be maintained to assure a safe, adequate supply of drinking water to the residents of Connecticut. **Data Source:** DPHAS-Water Supplies/FRDS

3d. Percentage of local Health Departments following private well quality guidelines

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of local health departments following DPHAS private well water quality guidelines when conducting tests of private wells. Tests are conducted by local health departments for new wells, for potential pollution problems in existing wells, and in some towns for the resale of homes. **Discussion:** The historical data is based on the number of health departments following DPHAS private well water quality guidelines when conducting tests of private wells. Targets for the years 2000 and 2005 are based on the number of full-time local health departments with environmental programs. The targets for the years 2010 and 2015 are based on all towns in the state following DPHAS private well water quality guidelines when conducting tests in private wells. **Data Source:** Local Health Departments

3e. Percentage of housing units and public buildings which are lead safe

Explanation: This benchmark proposes measuring the percentage of housing units and public buildings which are free of lead. Its intent is to measure long term progress in eliminating the major cause of children with elevated blood lead levels in the state. **Discussion:** The specific source for this data needs to be defined and developed. Therefore, the proposed data regarding targets and the entity generating the data have not been defined. **Data Source:** DPHAS. No database available at this time.

3f. Number of children ages 0-6 years of age with elevated blood lead levels

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of children aged 6 months through 5 years with blood lead levels exceeding 10ug/dl (the lowest lead level at which negative health effects have been documented) and 25ug/dl (which causes severe negative health effects). Reducing elevated blood lead levels improves children's health, cognitive development, IQ, hearing and kidney function. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal. The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention program is in the process of developing a database to manage screening and confirmatory blood tests analyzed by the State Lab and private labs. The system does not account for cases; rather it counts numbers of tests analyzed. **Data Source:** DPHAS-State Lab, Private Labs- Blood Lead Levels Database

4. All Connecticut residents will experience the rewards of pursuing exercise, nutrition, freedom from substances abuse, and other aspects of positive health habits and lifestyles.

4a. Percent of people engaging in physical activity ages 10 years and older

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percent of people aged 10 and older who engage

regularly (preferably daily) in light to moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes. Changes in lifestyle which include programs of moderate, regular exercise result in markedly lower death rates from all causes, specifically from cancer and cardiovascular diseases. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal and the US year 2000 goal. The data in the BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey) database is collected by telephone surveys conducted monthly on a random basis. Participants are people aged 18 years and older. The data in the HRA database are obtained from a health risk appraisal implemented in CT schools in grades 4-12. The data for ages 10-13 years old have limitations. Data for ages 14-18 will be from YRBS (Youth Risk Behavior Survey). **Data Source:** DPHAS Chronic Diseases

4b. Percentage of children and youth ages 10-17 who are not cigarette smokers

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of children and youth who are non-smokers or who have not become regular smokers by age 17. The use of tobacco by youth has negative future effects on their health. The Surgeon General has stated that 90% of smokers begin before age 21. Cigarette smoking is the most important preventable cause of death and disability in the U.S. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal. **Data Source:** DPHAS Chronic Diseases

4c. Average age of first substance abuse

Explanation: This benchmark measures progress toward delaying the average age of first substance abuse (cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana) by one year for adolescents aged 12 through 17 years old. Cigarette smoking and other drug abuses are major health problems. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal and the US goal for the year 2000. **Data Source:** DPHAS Substance Abuse Data System

4d. Proportion of high school seniors disapproving of substance abuse

Explanation: This benchmark proposes to measure the proportion of high school seniors who perceive social disapproval associated with the heavy use of alcohol, occasional use of marijuana and experimentation with cocaine. The intent of this benchmark is to measure progress in making substance abuse a socially disapproved activity. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal. Due to a lack of Connecticut baseline data, the Federal year 2000 target is used. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) will be used in 1995 to collect this data on a representative sample basis. **Data Source:** DPHAS Chronic Diseases

4e. Percentage of intravenous drug users using uncontaminated paraphernalia

Explanation: This benchmark measures the estimated percentage of intravenous drug users who are not in treatment who use uncontaminated drug paraphernalia. The rationale for this benchmark is to measure progress toward reducing the most common source of HIV transmission in the state. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal and the US goal for the year 2000. The achievement of higher percentages of users

of uncontaminated drug paraphernalia would reduce the most common source of HIV transmission. At the present time there are no direct methods to measure this benchmark. **Data Source:** DPHAS. No database is available at this time.

4f. Percentage of hospital emergency room visits which are substance abuse related

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of visits to hospital emergency departments for drug abuse conditions. The intent of this benchmark is to measure the impact of drug abuse within the State and efforts to reduce this health problem. **Discussion:** The specific source for this data needs to be defined and developed. Targets will be set in the future. **Data Source:** CHA, CHIME database

4g. Percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities who concurrently abuse substances

Explanation: Current research and statistical information suggests that approximately 70% of individuals with serious mental illness concurrently abuse substances. This benchmark measures the number of DMH clients who are receiving integrated psychiatric and substance abuse treatment for co-occurring diagnoses. The intent of this benchmark is to recognize the existence of co-occurring psychiatric and substance abuse disorders and ensure that these individuals receive integrated treatment. **Discussion:** Current clinical technology for treating people who suffer from both mental illness and substance abuse is poor. The DMH is attempting to address some of the organizational problems that hinder application of this clinical technology, and will continue to do so over time. Currently DMH is training clinical staff to better care for clients who abuse substances. Historical data and projections are for DMH clients only. In the future, the Connecticut Healthcare Data Institute may be able to collect data from non-DMH providers. **Data Source:** DMH Management Information System, Patient profile database

4h. Percentage of people seeking alcohol and other drug treatment who receive it

Explanation: According to recently revised estimates in the 1990 CADAC study, Statewide Services Delivery Plan for Substance Abuse Treatment Services, there are approximately 251,000 individuals who abuse or are dependent on alcohol and 65,000 individuals who abuse or are dependent on drugs. Of these individuals, it is estimated that 52,762 would present themselves for substance abuse treatment, if available. Given the estimated number of individuals (28,500) currently served by all treatment resources within the state, approximately 54% of those wanting treatment receive it. **Discussion:** The abuse of alcohol and other drugs effects the overall health of Connecticut's families, communities and economy. Through the expansion of treatment services and the more efficient management of current services it will be possible to provide substance abuse services to a greater number of those individuals wanting treatment. **Data Source:** DPHAS Statewide Needs Assessment Program



4i. Number of treatment beds available for substance abusing women and their children

Explanation: Based on research conducted by the National Association for Perinatal Research and Education (NAPARE), 10 to 15% of babies born each year in the U.S. are born to women who used illegal drugs during pregnancy. This would indicate that approximately 4,886 - 7,330 babies were born in Connecticut during 1991 to women who used an illegal drug during pregnancy. In addition, the health effects of maternal drinking on the developing fetus, known as Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), resulted in an estimated 430 impaired children born in Connecticut in 1991. Maternal alcohol and other drug abuse have serious consequences, not only for the substance abusing mother, and the drug exposed infants, but also for the child welfare, education and substance abuse treatment systems. **Discussion:** The abuse of alcohol and other drugs affects the overall health of Connecticut's families, communities and economy. Through the expansion of treatment services designed specifically to meet the needs of substance abusing women, costs related to intensive perinatal care and life - long health implications of the alcohol or drug-exposed babies can be reduced. **Data Source:** DPHAS Client Information Collection System

5. Illness and injury will be minimized by regular prevention-oriented research, education and health care.

5a. Percentage of women completing recommended prenatal care

Explanation: This benchmark measures the proportion of all pregnant women who receive and complete the recommended prenatal care in all trimesters of pregnancy. This is a critical element to improving the health of infant and mother. **Discussion:** The year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* target. **Data Source:** DPHAS Natality Files

5b. Percentage of low (< 2500 grams) and very low (< 1500 grams) birth weight infants

Explanation: This benchmark uses data from live births for all infants under one year to develop the percent of low and very low birth weight infants. Low birth weight infants are at great risk for death, health problems, developmental disorders and other handicapping conditions. In addition, medical care costs for low birth weight infants can average up to \$30,000. **Discussion:** The year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal and the US year 2000 goal. Low birth weight is defined as infants weighing <2,500 grams at birth, and very low birth weight is defined as infants who weigh <1,500 grams at birth. Prevention of low birth weight can be achieved through a number of strategies, such as improving access to family planning and prenatal care, preterm birth prevention programs, smoking cessation, substance abuse programs, and nutrition programs. **Data Source:** DPHAS Natality File

5c. Percent of children 0-6 years of age who have completed all recommended basic immunization series

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percent of children under age 6 receiving the basic immunization series. Vaccination is currently the most cost-efficient of all specific disease control strategies. **Discussion:** The 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal. **Data Source:** DPHAS Immunization Program

5d. Percent of immunization levels for pneumonia and influenza for target populations

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percent of pneumococcal pneumonia and influenza immunizations among institutional chronically ill or people aged 65 and older. Influenza and pneumonia are major causes of mortality among the elderly. Successful immunization efforts with influenza and pneumococcal vaccines can prevent much the excess mortality associated with influenza epidemics. Vaccination is currently the most cost-effective of all specific disease control strategies. **Discussion:** The year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal and the US year 2000 goal. **Data Source:** DPHAS - National Interv. Survey

5e. Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 people per year

Explanation: This benchmark measures the Hepatitis B incidence rate per 100,000 population. It also measures the number of cases for infants. Hepatitis B is a major cause of acute hepatitis, liver cancer and cirrhosis. Hepatitis B virus infection and its consequences can be prevented with vaccination, now recommended for all infants beginning shortly after birth. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* target, which is based on the national target. Connecticut Hepatitis B Surveillance data does not systematically measure for all Hepatitis, only for Hepatitis B in women and exposure to infants. These estimates are made from national data and limited surveillance performed. **Data Source:** DPHAS - Hepatitis B Surveillance

5f. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 people per year

Explanation: This benchmark measures the tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 population. Tuberculosis remains a leading cause of death worldwide and is a substantial cause of preventable morbidity in minority groups in the US and in Connecticut. **Discussion:** The proposed targets for the year 2000 are the *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goals for the respective populations. **Data Source:** DPHAS - TB Surveillance

5g. HIV prevalence per 100,000 people per year for ages 15-24

Explanation: This benchmark measures the approximate prevalence of HIV infection per 100,000 people. This is an overall measure of the burden of HIV infection in the community. **Discussion:** The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal. HIV infection is not monitored i.e., is not reportable. It must be estimated from AIDS case data and HIV seroprevalence studies. HIV is a long term infection with the average incubation period being approximately 10 years. **Data Source:** DPHAS AIDS Section

5h. Proportion of worksites with 20+ employees that have implemented worker health and safety committees

Explanation: This benchmark measures the proportion of worksites with 20 or more employees that have implemented programs on worker health and safety. The measurement of data for worksites with 20 or more employees will provide the relevant information on approximately 80% of the Connecticut workforce. **Discussion:** The year 2000 target is the U.S. year 2000 goal. Due to the lack of baseline data, the Federal year 2000 target is used. **Data Source:** Dept. of Labor

5i. Number of deaths caused by unintentional injuries per 100,000 population

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of deaths caused by unintentional injuries, (motor vehicle accidents, falls, drownings and fires) per 100,000 people. Unintentional injuries are the greatest single cause of death of individuals ages 1 to 34 years in Connecticut. **Discussion:** The year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal. **Data Source:** DPHAS - Death Files

5j. Number of workplace related deaths and injuries per 100,000 full-time employees

Explanation: Work related injuries/illnesses and deaths are a serious public health problem which can be reduced through education and work environment surveillance programs. **Discussion:** Due to uncertainties in the completeness of the reporting for "work related" deaths, the present counts are probably under-reported. In the absence of a definite Connecticut baseline figure, the Federal year 2000 target was adopted for Connecticut. Targets for illness and injury are yet to be determined. **Data Source:** DPHAS - Environmental Epidemiology and Occupational Health Division; DOL - OSHA Statistics Division

6. All Connecticut residents will enjoy equitable access to the benefits of quality, public health services and medical care.

6a. Percentage of Connecticut residents with access to adequate health care

Explanation: This benchmark evaluates access to health care by looking at trends in the absolute amount of uncompensated care, free care, bad debt and government shortfall. These factors are an indication of under-insurance or no source of payment for health care. As these amounts increase, it is likely that accessibility is decreased. **Discussion:** In developing a standard benefits package, OHCA will come up with a definition of adequate care and adequate primary care. The only data currently available is for general hospitals; data is not available from specialty hospitals, ambulatory facilities or doctor's offices. In addition, to more precisely measure this benchmark, information on the extent of insurance coverage is needed. Such information is not available at this time. The proposed target is based on legislation adopted in 1994 (PA 94-3, May Special Session) which sets a state goal of providing all residents with access to health care by 1997. **Data Source:** Office of Health Care Access. Database does not currently exist.

6b. Primary care providers per 100,000 people in Connecticut

Explanation: This benchmark measures access to health care by examining the number of primary care physicians, physician assistants, and advanced practice nurses. Primary care physicians include practitioners in family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics and gynecology. **Discussion:** Current data is incomplete with respect to the number, types and geographic area of practice of primary care providers in Connecticut. Targets cannot be established at this time. **Data Source:** DPHAS

6c. Medical specialists per 100,000 people in Connecticut

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of medical specialists serving Connecticut residents. Comparing this figure to the preceding figure on primary care physicians provides another indicator of resources devoted to prevention-oriented health care and wellness. The number of medical specialists can be reflected in health care costs. **Discussion:** Current data is incomplete. Targets cannot be established at this time. **Data Source:** OHCA

6d. Percent of people with a specific source of primary care other than a hospital emergency room

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percent of people who have a specific source of ongoing health care for coordination of their preventive and episodic health care. Its intent is to measure the degree of access and availability of preventive and episodic care to all Connecticut residents. Primary care means having a physician, clinic or hospital as a regular source of health care. **Discussion:** The specific criteria and methods to measure this benchmark need to be defined. The entity generating the data have not been defined. The proposed target is based on 1994 legislation (PA 94-3, May Special Session) which sets a state goal of providing all residents with access to health care by 1997. **Data Source:** No database available at this time

6e. Percent of infants receiving recommended primary care services

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percent of infants aged 18 months and younger who receive the recommended primary care services at the recommended intervals. Its intent is to measure the degree of access and availability of preventive care to infants. Primary care means having a physician, clinic or hospital as a regular source of health care. **Discussion:** The specific criteria and methods to measure this benchmark need to be defined. The proposed year 2000 target is a *Healthy Connecticut 2000* goal and the U.S. year 2000 goal. Due to lack of Connecticut baseline data, the Federal year 2000 goal is used. **Data Source:** No data source available at this time.

6f. Percentage of health care professionals who are proficient in more than one language and/or have a knowledge of the diverse ethnic groups in the community.

Explanation: One measure of equitable access to health care is that Connecticut residents, regardless of ethnic/cultural backgrounds, receive service from professionals who reflect either the ethnic mix or are familiar with the ethnic/cultural groups in the communities they serve.



Discussion: This data does not currently exist and therefore it is not possible to develop targets. A database that includes information on staffing complement and the number of health care professionals who are proficient in more than one language or have a knowledge of the diverse ethnic groups in the community could be developed as part of the monitoring activities of the Office of Health Care Access. **Data Source:** Office of Health Care Access. Database does not currently exist

6g. Percent of people served by full time local health departments

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of people who are served by full-time health departments which carry out the core functions of public health. **Discussion:** In Connecticut all public health is local. The core functions of public health are defined as community assessment, public health policy development, and public health assurance activities. The proposed year 2000 target is 100% for Connecticut. The Federal target is 90%. **Data Source:** NACHO

6h. The ratio of outreach workers to clinical personnel

Explanation: Health educators, counselors and community organizers are able to identify and target groups that are at risk and therefore, are able to affect preventive and risk reduction measures. This will measure equal health status. **Discussion:** This data does not currently exist and therefore it is not possible to develop targets. A database that includes information on staffing complement at facilities could be developed as part of the monitoring activities of the Office of Health Care Access. **Data Source:** Office of Health Care Access. Database does not currently exist.

6i. Percent of primary care providers screening for alcohol and drug abuse

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percent of the primary care providers who regularly screen their patients for alcohol and other drug use problems and provide counseling and referral as needed. Screening at the primary care level can be a prevention method. **Discussion:** The specific criteria and method to measure this benchmark need to be defined. The entity generating the data has not been defined. Due to lack of Connecticut baseline data, the Federal year 2000 target is used. **Data Source:** No database is available

6j. The percentage of adult Connecticut residents with psychiatric disabilities who are hospitalized

Explanation: Connecticut operates 4 hospitals, plus 2 inpatient wards at 2 community mental health centers. The benchmark measures the number of individuals, on any given day, who occupy these beds (1,100 in 1994), divided by the estimated prevalence of psychiatric disability in the state (92,000). All measures and targets are for state facilities only. Private hospitalization information will have to be gathered by OHCA. **Discussion:** In an effort to provide quality care in the least restrictive setting possible, DMH is slowly downsizing state hospitals while increasing community treatment capacity. This process will continue in the future. **Data Source:** DMH and OCHA

6k. Quality of health services provided by health plans.

Explanation: This benchmark measures the appropriateness and quality of health care provided by health plans by evaluating quality measures related to access and response, clinical and medical, administrative and organizational, and comprehensive care. **Discussion:** The Office of Health Care Access is currently developing a methodological approach to measure the quality of health care services provided by health plans. This work is in its preliminary stages. At this time a full listing of proposed areas that are subject to quality measures has been developed. The next phase of this process will involve the ranking prioritization of these areas. It is anticipated that the methodological approach to measuring quality will be completed within the next year. At that time it would be possible for OCHA to begin to collect data on quality and establish appropriate targets for this benchmark. **Data Source:** Office of Health Care Access. Database does not currently exist.

6l. The Rate of Cesarean Delivery

Explanation: Cesarean deliveries involve increased risk, longer length of stay, higher costs and prolonged maternal post-op disability. This benchmark measures quality and the appropriateness of clinical decision-making. **Discussion:** Data on the number of Cesarean Sections for Connecticut for 1986-1993 was trended forward using regression analysis. In addition, data on the number of Cesarean Sections for 1986-1991 for the US was trended forward using regression analysis. The targets for 1995 and 2000 were based on this analysis. However, the projections for 2005, 2010, and 2015 appeared to be too low. Therefore the targets for these years was set as a constant at 15%. (This estimate of 15% comes from the US Department of Health and Human Services, *Healthy People 2000*.) **Data Source:** Office of Health Care Access

6m. Total Health Care Expenses Per Capita

Explanation: This benchmark measures health care expenses on a per capita basis. It is a measure of the rate of increase in health care costs. If the increase of this measure over time is faster than the rate of medical inflation, a problem in accessibility may exist. **Discussion:** Health Care Expense for acute care hospitals Per Capita data for Connecticut and the United States for 1988-1992 was trended forward using regression analysis. Since Connecticut health care expenses per capita have exceeded the United States average for 1988-1992, the target for 1995, 2005, 2010 and 2015 is for Connecticut to be no more than the trended forward United States average. The expense data is currently only available for acute care hospitals. Current data does not capture specialty hospitals, clinics, etc. Therefore the targets were developed for acute care hospitals. A database that includes expense data for specialty hospitals, clinics, etc. could be developed. The Office of Health Care Access will be conducting a Connecticut population and employer survey on health related data. It is anticipated that this survey will provide more complete data on health care expenses per capita. This data is expected to be available in 1995. **Data Source:** Office of Health Care Access. Database not presently available.

6n. Health care expenses as a percentage of the Gross State Product

Explanation: This benchmark measures the proportion of "income" being consumed by health care expenses in Connecticut in comparison to the U.S. **Discussion:** Health care expenses for acute care hospitals as a percentage of the gross state product for Connecticut for 1986 - 1990 was trended forward using regression analysis. Health care expenses for acute care hospitals as a percentage of the gross national product for 1986 - 1990 was also trended forward using regression analysis. The targets for 1995, 2000, and 2005 are based on Connecticut data. The target for 2010 and 2015 are based on US data because it was lower than the Connecticut rate. The expense data is currently only available for acute care hospitals. Current data does not capture specialty hospitals, clinics, etc. Therefore the targets were developed for acute care hospitals, only. A database that includes expense data for specialty hospitals, clinics, etc. could be developed. The Office of Health Care Access will be conducting a Connecticut population and employer survey on health related data. It is anticipated that this survey will provide more complete data on health care expenses. This data is expected to be available in 1995. **Data Source:** Office of Health Care Access



1. Connecticut will have a superior infrastructure for transporting people, goods, services, information, and energy.

1a. Percentage of state highway pavement rated good or better

Explanation: The percentage of state-maintained highway miles (including interstate and expressway) in good or better condition as determined by the Connecticut Department of Transportation. **Discussion:** Most passenger and freight transit interstate is via motor vehicle. The safe and expeditious transport of people and goods is in part a function of highway conditions. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation

1b. Percentage of bridges in the state rated good or better

Explanation: The percentage of state and municipal bridges of twenty feet or longer rated in good or better condition by the State Department of Transportation using the 1988 "Recording and Coding Guide for the Inventory and Appraisal of the Nation's Bridges". Ratings 6 through 9 are included in "good or better". **Discussion:** Bridges are a costly component of the motor vehicle transport system. A superior infrastructure demands superior maintenance. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation

1c. Number of traffic injuries per 100 million miles traveled

Explanation: The number of reported injuries per estimated 100 million miles of motor vehicle travel on Connecticut streets, highways, and interstates. **Discussion:** A low injury rate is one indicator of a superior motor transport infrastructure. In 1992 there were 73,700 reported accidents with 29,400 being injury accidents involving 43,200 injuries. This is down from 120,400 total accidents in 1988, including 33,000 injury accidents involving 46,300 injuries. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation

1d. Number of traffic fatalities per 100 million miles traveled

Explanation: The number of traffic fatalities per estimated 100 million miles of motor vehicle travel on Connecticut streets, highways, and interstates. **Discussion:** A low fatality rate is one indicator of a superior motor transport infrastructure. In 1992 there were 267 fatal accidents, a decrease of 40% from the 447 fatal accidents of 1988. The 1992 accidents caused 297 traffic deaths. In 1988 there were 485 traffic fatalities. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation

1e. Percentage on-time performance of rail lines

Explanation: The percentage of commuter trains on the New Haven and Shore Lines arriving within 5.5 and 6.0 minutes of their respective schedules. **Discussion:** Rail can be a superior means of commuting, but its consumer acceptance is heavily dependent on on-time performance. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation

1f. Percentage of railroad stations with adequate commuter parking facilities

Explanation: As determined by the Department of Transportation, the percentage of state-owned/operated railroad stations having adequate parking facilities for commuters. Rail station parking at a given facility is considered to be adequate when occupancy on an average weekday is equal to or less than 90% of capacity. **Discussion:** Investment in rail infrastructure and maintenance will only be effective insofar as attracting and retaining commuters. A major consideration is the availability of parking. Projects are underway which should considerably improve conditions in several locations. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation

1g. Percentage of port facilities with direct access to rail freight service and the state highway system

Explanation: As determined by the Department of Transportation, the percentage of state-operated port facilities with direct connectors to rail freight service and to Connecticut's highway system. **Discussion:** The strength of Connecticut's harbors depends on their own infrastructure as well as their linkages to other modes of transportation. While all ports have access to the highway system, the port of Bridgeport does not have direct rail connection. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation

1h. Percentage of urban areas with adequate rail freight service

Explanation: The percentage of key urban locales with adequate rail freight service. **Discussion:** Urban areas demand strong rail service due to the aggregation of business and commerce and the potential for a more intensive utilization of existing infrastructure. All cities do have rail freight service, but some deficiencies are noted (for example, the port in Bridgeport). **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation. More specific data is pending a special report.

1i. Number of rail/truck connectors for transferring freight

Explanation: The number of locations where long-distance rail freight may be transferred to/from truck carriers. **Discussion:** A modern transportation system demands linkage points for the distribution of freight and transfer between carriers. **Data Source:** Data is not currently available. (The Connecticut Department of Transportation is currently sponsoring an inventory of intermodal freight facilities as part of the Bureau of Policy and Planning's Intermodal Management System study.)

1j. Number of truck/truck connectors for transferring freight

Explanation: The number of sites where motor freight may be switched or transferred. **Discussion:** The shipment of freight by motor vehicle requires industry-available facilities where freight may be transferred/switched between carriers and/or equipment. **Data Source:** Data is not currently available. (The Connecticut Department of Transportation is currently sponsoring an inventory of intermodal freight facilities as part of the Bureau of Policy and Planning's Intermodal Management System study.)

1k. Number of annual enplanements at Bradley International Airport (in millions)

Explanation: The number of passenger boardings each year for scheduled service at Bradley Field. **Discussion:** Air passenger traffic is a measure of economic strength in both the business and recreational sectors as well as potentially, in and of itself, a spur to greater economic development. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation

1l. Tons of cargo shipped annually through Bradley International Airport (in thousands)

Explanation: The number of cargo tons shipped into and out of Bradley Field each year as part of both scheduled and unscheduled service (exclusive of mail). **Discussion:** Increasingly interstate, international, and just-in-time supply sourcing requires superior air freight service. Freight tonnage is one measure of the demand for such services and a measure of the utilization of existing facilities. The extent of Bradley's growth will in part depend on its development as a free trade zone. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Transportation

1m. Percentage of households with personal computers

Explanation: One measure of Connecticut's movement towards the new information highway is the percentage of households with personal computers. **Discussion:** Connecticut's future economic performance will heavily depend on the availability of modern information technologies and on the computer literacy of its residents. **Data Source:** A data source or survey means has yet to be identified.

1n. Percentage of telephone lines served by digital switching

Explanation: Digital switching capabilities are essential for state-of-the-art telephone services. **Discussion:** Connecticut's readiness to be at the forefront of modern telecommunications will in part depend on the availability of digital transmitting, transport and transfer capabilities. **Data Source:** Department of Public Utility Control.

1o. Percentage of households, businesses, and institutions served by fiber optic cable

Explanation: Fiber optic cabling is a preferred conduit for electronic information distribution due to its capacity, speed, etc. **Discussion:** While utilities have installed almost a hundred thousand miles of fiber optic cable within the state, the degree of statewide coverage remains unknown. One measure of such dispersal would be the percentage of public and private facilities having "curbside" access to fiber optic cabling. **Data Source:** A data source has yet to be identified for percentage utilization by service class. The Department of Public Utility Control does have data, however, on the number of cable miles installed and "lit".

2. Connecticut will have an economic base that readily adapts to change.

2a. Per capita research and development expenditures at doctorate granting institutions

Explanation: Research expenditures per capita at universities located in Connecticut. **Discussion:** Scientific development and the application of new technology are fundamental to economic change and growth. One measure of a state's technological competitiveness is the amount of research being done at its universities. In 1991, on a per capita basis, Connecticut was the 6th highest in the country at \$96.32. The national average was \$69.88. Targets are expressed as a percentage of the moving national average. **Data Source:** Connecticut Competitiveness Database/National Science Foundation

2b. Connecticut's national ranking in federal research and development funding per capita

Explanation: The ratio of Connecticut's share of total federal expenditures for research and development to the state's share of the U.S. population. Connecticut's relative position is then expressed by its ranking among states. **Discussion:** Federal sponsorship of R&D is a significant source of known R&D. A low ranking is desirable. Connecticut's position deteriorated from 1989 (19th) to 1990 (24th) and Connecticut's ratio of 0.62 considerably lags behind neighboring Massachusetts's 1.99 (5th) and Rhode Island's 1.56 (9th). **Data Source:** Statistical Abstracts of the United States/National Science Foundation

2c. New business incorporations per 1000 population

Explanation: The number of new business incorporations within Connecticut per 1000 population. **Discussion:** The willingness to venture and the ability to fund business ventures are measures of local economic vitality. In 1988 Connecticut ranked 11th highest among the states for its rate of establishing new business corporations. By 1991 Connecticut had slipped to 14th among overall declining national rates. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/Dun & Bradstreet

2d. Business failures per 1000 population

Explanation: The number of business failures within Connecticut per 1000 population. **Discussion:** Business failures are frequently attributable to poor local economic conditions and/or limited sources of financing. Between 1989 and 1992 Connecticut's failure rate more than tripled. Simultaneously its ranking among states fell from among the best to among those states with higher failure rates. More recent data portrays an improving rate. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/Dun & Bradstreet

2e. Number and size of firms operating in Connecticut

Explanation: As registered for the unemployment tax, the number of Connecticut firms by employee size class. **Discussion:** Growth in the total number of firms should indicate a favorable business environment. Increase in employees is sometimes a measure of individual



firm prosperity. Yet in a time of global economic change and organizational restructuring, firms may downsize. Research has also shown that many new hires take place in small businesses. While no targets have been set, monitoring changes in the number of firms by size class provides one measure of Connecticut's adaptation to changing economic conditions. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Tax Division

2f. State product share of Connecticut firms in the 25 fastest nationally growing industries

Explanation: A measure of Connecticut's strength in growth industries. First, from those industries detailed in gross state product (GSP) statistics, the 25 with the strongest national growth from 1986 to 1991 are identified. Calculation then determines the percentage share of Connecticut's GSP generated by those industries. **Discussion:** To participate in national economic growth, Connecticut should identify and target sectors with increasing markets. Local business conditions and underlying structures should foster entry into and increasing penetration of those markets. The 25 industry mix is fixed, based on one period only. Over time the mix will be reviewed for currency and updated as warranted. Comparison can also be made against national averages. The objective is a continuing percentage increase in Connecticut's share of the national component. **Data Source:** CT Department of Economic Development/U.S. Department of Commerce

3. Connecticut industries will constantly improve their products and services by investing in their physical, technological and human infrastructure.

3a. Non-residential, non-public construction authorizations per capita

Explanation: Dollars per capita of nonresidential, non-public construction authorizations. **Discussion:** New private-sector construction exclusive of homes is a common, major component of capital investment as well as employment. In 1990 Connecticut ranked 26th among the states. By 1993 Connecticut had dropped to 43rd. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Commerce

3b. Manufacturing capital investment as a percent share of manufacturing gross state product

Explanation: Capital investment in plant and equipment by Connecticut's manufacturers divided by the manufacturing sector's gross state product, expressed as a percentage. **Discussion:** One way industries improve their products is by investing in physical plant and equipment to avoid obsolescence and introduce new technologies. For the reported years Connecticut's manufacturing investment consistently ranked among the lowest in the nation. Targets are expressed as a percentage of the moving national average. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Economic Development/U.S. Department of Commerce

3c. Private research and development expenditures per capita

Explanation: Non-governmental research and development expenditures per capita.

Discussion: Product advances are frequently the result of privately sponsored, industry-directed research and development. Such efforts contribute to competitive advantage and are signs of a market-responsive economy. Besides assuring continued absolute growth in research dollar per capita, it is equally important that the state capture an increasing share of national research expenditures. **Data Source:** Statistical Abstracts of the United States/National Science Foundation

3d. Percent of workforce telecommuting

Explanation: The percentage of Connecticut's workforce whose prime workplace is other than the traditional office or shop and whose contact with supervisors and co-workers is most frequently through telecommunications. **Discussion:** Changing market and economic conditions and technological advances mandate/allow non-traditional work processes and sites. Virtual offices, telecommuting, etc., frequently present a more economical, energy efficient, cost effective and flexible work place. **Data Source:** A data source or survey means has yet to be identified.

3e. Number of Connecticut firms meeting ISO 9000 quality standards

Explanation: The number of Connecticut firms registered as meeting ISO 9000 standards. **Discussion:** ISO (International Standards Organization) compliance indicates that participating firms are meeting an international standard for supply design/development, production, installation and/or servicing. Such conformity should mean consistent, quality-controlled products and services and better access to international markets. **Data Source:** Data is from one of the firms authorized to award certification.

3f. Number of registered apprenticeships

Explanation: The number of apprenticeships registered with the Connecticut Department of Labor. **Discussion:** Growth in apprenticeships indicates an expansion of opportunities for the non-college bound youth population. Training in specific skills and subsequent employment are universal conditions of participation for any sponsor. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Labor

3g. Percent of workers receiving workplace-based training

Explanation: The percentage of Connecticut firms with formal training programs by type of training and size of firms. **Discussion:** Workplace training may be used by employers to upgrade work setting, product/service quality, and/or the productivity of their employees. A commitment to such training benefits both employer and employee alike and improves the state labor force. The Progress Council believes that all firms should have on-going training both to benefit the employer and its employees, as well as Connecticut's economy. While the current level of training is not known, limited survey data from the US Department of Labor indicates that training levels may already be high - especially for larger firms. Such averages were the assumed starting points for the targeting effort. **Data Source:** A data base or survey means has yet to be identified.

4. Connecticut industries will maximize the utilization of state resources.

4a. New jobs existing from state development assistance

Explanation: The percentage increase in total current jobs at companies awarded grant, loan, or other Connecticut or quasi-governmental financial development assistance which has been conditioned on, or anticipated to lead to, new firm establishment or workforce expansion within the state. (Data pertains only to jobs connected to financial assistance and does not necessarily include jobs retained, gained or supported by other state economic activity, policy, infrastructure, services, tax relief, etc.) **Discussion:** The State of Connecticut, the Connecticut Development Authority, etc., offer developmental assistance through various programs. Primary objectives include job retention and creation. Data and targets are expressed as the percentage increase in employment from time of application. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Economic Development/Connecticut Development Authority/Connecticut Innovations, Inc.

4b. Regional utilization of in-state resources

Explanation: This is a "regional purchase coefficient" showing the proportion of Connecticut demand being supplied by Connecticut output. **Discussion:** One of the biggest and most readily accessible markets for Connecticut firms is Connecticut itself. This coefficient measures the degree to which Connecticut buys its supplies and services from Connecticut sources, thus enhancing the local economy. The closer the coefficient is to 1, the greater Connecticut's share in meeting Connecticut's demand for goods and services. The figure has remained substantially unchanged for the last decade at either .57 or .58. The Connecticut Department of Economic Development has the means to channel local users to suppliers located within Connecticut. **Data Source:** The Department of Economic Development

4c. Percent share of total Connecticut commercial bank and trust assets in commercial and industrial loans within the state

Explanation: The percentage of Connecticut commercial bank and trust company assets on loan within the state. **Discussion:** In general the higher the ratio, the higher the banking industry's confidence in the local economy and the greater the access Connecticut's firms will have to local financial resources. **Data Source:** A data source has yet to be identified.

5. All Connecticut residents will have opportunities for full employment, career transitions, and for generating the state's wealth.

5a. Job growth

Explanation: The increase (or decrease) in employment one year to the next. **Discussion:** Increased job opportunities are usually necessary to accommodate demographic change (for example, population increases), to increase both individual and state wealth, and to continue economic growth. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Labor/Current Employment Statistics

5a1. Total employment

Explanation: As defined by the federal government, the number of individuals sixteen years or older who, without regard to place of residence or hours worked, are employed within the state in industries other than farming. This database also excludes the self-employed. **Discussion:** Persons who work enhance the state's wealth through increased output and tax collections, bolster the economy through earnings spent on goods and services, and add to their own self-esteem by being contributing members of society. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Labor/Current Employment Statistics

5a2. Employment to population ratio

Explanation: Adjusted Connecticut employment divided by the state's population. **Discussion:** Due to population and other demographic changes, the impact of employment might further be expressed as a percentage of total population. This calculation also recognizes once-employed individuals who have become discouraged in their search for new employment and left the labor force. **Data Source:** CT Department of Labor/Local Area Unemployment Survey, U.S. Bureau of Census

5b. Unemployment rate

Explanation: The number of persons who are unemployed divided by the labor force. (The labor force includes all persons 16 years or older ... who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.) **Discussion:** The most widely recognized way a citizen can contribute to the state's wealth is by having opportunities for and accepting employment. The unemployment rate measures the degree to which the labor force is excluded from such opportunities. **Data Source:** CT Department of Labor

5c. Underemployment rate

Explanation: The percentage of employed persons who have not been able to find work at a level equal to their skills, experience, or training. **Discussion:** Due to financial need many persons are thought to be working but not in jobs which use their experience, education or interest to a full degree, or many may be working only part-time when full-time work is desired. This benchmark is meant to recognize and measure the phenomenon. **Data Source:** No available data. A data source or survey means has yet to be identified.

5d. Dislocated unemployed compared to total unemployed and total labor force

Explanation: Workers losing work permanently due to plant closure, job obsolescence, etc., as a percentage of the total unemployed and of the total labor force. **Discussion:** In general dislocated workers comprise a growing segment of the unemployed. By definition they cannot return to their former jobs and need to be retrained or might leave the area to find work. Such a measure monitors underlying economic dislocations as well as the need for retraining. **Data Source:** The Department of Labor. (Not all dislocated workers can be identified. A change in the federal definition is anticipated in the near future.)



5e. Average wage per job and the average wage by industry

Explanation: The average wage reported under the unemployment insurance program for all jobs, as well as the average wage within major industrial sectors. **Discussion:** The average wage is compiled by dividing total wages paid during the quarter by the average number of workers per quarter. Having a highly paid work force is double edged: workers can contribute to the state's wealth and buy more goods when they earn more, but sometimes employers are reluctant to move into a state where they have to pay their workers high wages. Targets are set at minimally maintaining, or even improving upon, Connecticut's average relative to the national average. In all industries Connecticut's average exceeds the U.S. average by at least 9% and by as much as 33%. **Data Source:** The Department of Labor. (Due to job switches within periods, the reported average wage will be slightly understated. Not included classes: farm workers, military personnel, railroad workers, non covered non-profit and self-employed as well as proprietors and unpaid family workers).

5f. Labor productivity rate

Explanation: The indexed annual rate of state product (output) per worker. **Discussion:** A high labor productivity rate denotes increasing wealth and a competitive workforce, a competitive advantage in attracting and retaining businesses. For this reason data and targets are expressed as a percentage of the national average. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Department of Economic Development/Bureau of Economic Analysis

5g. Ratio of transfer payments to earned income

Explanation: Governmental entitlement payments to individuals and families divided by the earned income of Connecticut state residents. **Discussion:** This measure expresses the degree to which the state's wealth is redistributed through governmental social and insurance programs such as social security, aid to families with dependent children, etc. **Data Source:** Survey of Current Business, Bureau of Economic Analysis

5h. Income distribution index.

Explanation: A summary statistic used to measure changes in Connecticut personal income distribution for purposes of inter-year, inter-state and/or national comparisons. The lower the coefficient, the more equal the distribution. **Discussion:** This is the Gini coefficient, a summary statistic between 0 and 1 measuring inequality of income distribution. A higher number indicates greater inequality. The 1989 coefficient was calculated to be .531 for the U.S., and .544 for Connecticut, based on tax return and adjusted gross income data from the Statistics on Income (SOI) Bulletin. In 1992, it rises to .540 for the U.S. and .567 for Connecticut. This means there is somewhat greater disparity of income distribution in Connecticut than in the U.S. If income were equally distributed the lowest fifth of all income earners and the highest fifth would each receive 20 percent of all income. As the accompanying table shows, the lowest quintile in Connecticut actually received 2.3% of total income in 1992 and the highest quintile received 58.4%. For the U.S., the lowest quintile got 3.6% and the highest got 56.6%. **Data Source:** The Internal Revenue Service with CT Department of Economic Development calculations

Personal Income Distribution by Quintile

		Lowest	2nd	3rd	4th	Highest
Connecticut	1989	3.1%	5.9%	12.4%	21.4%	57.6%
	1992	2.3%	5.7%	12.5%	21.2%	58.4%
U.S.	1989	4.1%	4.1%	14.0%	22.5%	55.4%
	1992	3.6%	3.7%	13.8%	22.3%	56.6%

6. Connecticut will have an efficient and comprehensive system for helping people move within and in and out of the workforce.

6a. Percentage of firms training over 50% of their workforce 20 hours or more annually in work skills or work processes

Explanation: The percentage of establishments providing a minimum amount of formal employee training. **Discussion:** This benchmark addresses the importance of a highly skilled workforce. Highly trained employees presumably have an easier time of finding a new job should they need to do so. Employers and industries should also be more competitive as a result of a more skillful workforce. Such training might come from the firms themselves or from expanded governmental sources of job training assistance. **Data Source:** Currently no data is available. A data source needs to be identified or a survey means developed.

6b. Percentage of principal public libraries meeting minimum standards

Explanation: Connecticut "principal" public library facilities meeting proposed state standards. **Discussion:** Besides formal training programs, the ready availability of educational resources is key to the ongoing self-advancement of workers. Local libraries are a leading source of such materials. Connecticut currently has 164 principal libraries. Minimum standards are in the developmental stage. **Data Source:** The Connecticut State Library

6c. Percentage of workers who have healthcare insurance

Explanation: An estimate of the percentage of privately-employed Connecticut workers who have health insurance through their employer. **Discussion:** A major determinant of an individual's willingness or ability to move to or within the labor force may be the availability of current or future healthcare insurance. For an employee the availability of coverage seems to correlate most directly with employer firm size: the larger the firm, the more likely the coverage. **Data Source:** Calculations based on Connecticut legislative reports and employment data according to firm size, with recognition of Connecticut's low non-coverage rate (2nd best in the country). The percentage of workers actually having coverage is higher due to spousal coverage, a more widespread public-sector benefit, etc.

6d. Percentage of all One Stop Center registrants receiving assistance

Explanation: The percent of individuals annually registering at the Department of Labor's One Stop Centers who receive assistance. **Discussion:** One mandate of the Department of Labor is to provide assistance to the unemployed and to job-seekers in finding jobs. DOL carries out these activities through its new One Stop Centers. The high percentage of those receiving service in 1990 was due to a large number of employment development plan interviews. Reporting has since changed, accounting for the more recent, lower rates. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Labor. (Note: not all persons eligible for assistance seek and/or receive assistance.)

6e. Percentage of labor force/payroll jobs covered by unemployment insurance

Explanation: The percentage estimate of (1) CT residents participating in the labor force and covered by unemployment insurance and of (2) CT payroll jobs covered by unemployment insurance laws. **Discussion:** Unemployment coverage may be calculated in two ways: either from the People/Worker perspective (the percentage of Connecticut residents in the labor force who have unemployment insurance (UI)) or from the Job perspective (the percentage of payroll jobs in Connecticut which provide unemployment insurance). In both cases data available on noncovered workers are estimates derived from surveys and other sources. In the first measure CT labor force participants (those working or looking for work) must be adjusted downward by those new entrants or reentrants not eligible for unemployment coverage. This number must then be further reduced by estimates of non-covered individuals (most typically the self-employed) to give estimated total covered individuals. Total covered individuals is then divided by the adjusted labor force to give the estimated UI coverage percent. In the second option known payroll employment (UI covered jobs) must be supplemented by estimates of non-covered groups (farm workers, unpaid family workers, etc.) to give total jobs. Known payroll jobs are then divided by total jobs to give the estimated UI coverage percentage. Under either method no attempt is made to account for "underground" workers or "underground" jobs. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Commerce

6f. Average number of weeks workers are on unemployment

Explanation: The average weeks a claimant receives benefits from the unemployment program. **Discussion:** Through its unemployment insurance program, the Department of Labor administers up to 26 weeks of unemployment insurance assistance. (Congress, under certain conditions, sometimes extends this 26 week unemployment period). In general, the shorter the average number of weeks claimed, the more viable and elastic the labor market. However, this measure does not completely explain the health of the labor market for several reasons:

1. Not everyone is eligible for benefits nor do all eligibles apply.
2. The eligibility period for individuals varies.

3. For calculation purposes the benefit period is capped even though Congress may extend its length.

4. Individuals can exhaust their benefit period and continue unemployed.

Data Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

6g. Percentage of dislocated workers certified for retraining who are enrolled in a retraining program.

Explanation: The percentage of dislocated workers certified as eligible for retraining who are enrolled in a retraining program. **Discussion:** The Department of Labor classifies unemployed persons who apply for assistance as "dislocated" if they meet certain criteria. Fundamentally a designation of "dislocated" indicates the job the person used to have is lost permanently. Job training in a new area should help dislocated workers again become productive members of society. While not all potentially "dislocated" workers are known because they do not apply for assistance, it is also true that funding for training is not sufficient to meet current service demand. **Data Source:** A data system is being developed by the Connecticut Department of Labor

6h. Percentage of dislocated workers re-employed within 24 months and earning at least 90% of previous income

Explanation: The percentage of "dislocated workers" reemployed within 24 months at least 90% of their annual wage at the time of job loss. **Discussion:** In a period of economic downturn individuals dislocated from normal employment may be forced to take a position in another field or work part time in other jobs to make ends meet. Ideally all dislocated workers, especially those who have benefited from retraining, will be able to find jobs which pay a wage comparable to their former positions. This measure is meant to assess the extent of personal recovery from such dislocations. **Data Source:** Not available. (Currently data capable of measuring such outcomes is kept in multiple separate and incompatible files. It is expected to take several years before relevant data is available.)

7. Connecticut businesses will be competitive in regional, national, and international markets.

7a. Connecticut Competitiveness Database, economic performance ranking

Explanation: An index measuring the state's economic strength as evidenced by job growth and per capita income relative to the U.S. average. **Discussion:** The economic performance ranking attempts to capture the outcome of the state's economic activities as well as provide an understanding of the relative competitive position of the state. The key measures are job growth and per capita income as an indicator of the state's capacity to generate wealth. Data has been weighed and indexed back to 1977. In 1990, Connecticut's performance ranking was the 15th highest among the states. In 1993, Connecticut ranked 23rd. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Labor/U.S. Department of Commerce with calculation by DRI/McGraw-Hill



7b. The number of Connecticut manufacturing firms which export

Explanation: The number of Connecticut manufacturing firms which export goods or services to any country outside the United States. **Discussion:** In an era of global markets, the capacity to expand local economies is directly related to new market entry. An increase in the number of firms exporting will generate new wealth for the state and increase its competitive stance and economic flexibility. **Data Source:** Connecticut Department of Economic Development/The U.S. Department of Commerce.

7c. Dollar value of manufacturing exports as a percent of manufacturing output and Connecticut's ranking among states

Explanation: Connecticut's manufacturing exports divided by the dollar value of its total manufacturing output, and Connecticut's ranking among states. **Discussion:** Most currently reported exporting is in manufactured goods. This benchmark seeks to measure the extent and relative position of Connecticut's manufacturing effort. **Data Source:** The Department of Economic Development/U.S. Department of Commerce/AXES/MISER

7d. Growth rate in Connecticut's gross state product relative to the nation's GDP and the average GDP of OECD countries.

Explanation: The growth rate of Connecticut's annual goods and services output compared to the nation's and to that of Common Market and other countries. **Discussion:** The interrelationship of local, national, and international economies demand that Connecticut's economic outcomes be measured accordingly. Through 1991 (the latest available data) Connecticut's growth rate had increasingly and substantially trailed the rest of the country and the Common Market and other countries. **Data Source:** The Department of Economic Development/U.S. Department of Commerce/AXES/MISER

8. Connecticut residents will have entrepreneurial skills and the opportunities to use them.

8a. New venture capital disbursements

Explanation: Dollars of capital being released for Connecticut entrepreneurial ventures each year. **Discussion:** New enterprises and the development and marketing of new goods and services require the availability of high-risk capital. Infusions of such venture capital signal confidence in both the local economy and its entrepreneurs as well as potential future growth. **Data Source:** A data source has yet to be identified.

8b. Small business loan activity

Explanation: The number of SBIC (Small Business Investment Corporation) loans approved by the Hartford District Office of the U.S. Small Business Administration in each reported fiscal year. **Discussion:** In this context small businesses are defined as those employing less than 500 persons. In many instances local economies are driven by small businesses which provide

employment and a major source of new jobs. Frequently the establishment and ongoing viability of small businesses depend on outside financing. Dedicated federal financing programs are especially attuned to the peculiar needs and limitations of small businesses. (This is not a comprehensive measure of total small business loan activity since it excludes private sector activity and reports only the activity for one, albeit major, governmental program.) **Data Source:** The Department of Economic Development/U.S. Small Business Administration

8c. Small business loans as a percent of gross state product

Explanation: The percentage share SBIC (Small Business Investment Corporation) loans are of the state's gross product. **Discussion:** Federal dollars flow to Connecticut small businesses through the SBIC. The benchmark measures this flow relative to the state's overall economic activity. Connecticut's position among states gives an indication both of the demand for these loans and the competitiveness of its small businesses, as well as the state's proportionate access to this funding source. In 1989, Connecticut had the highest rate in the country. In 1992, Connecticut's rank had slipped to 21st. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Small Business Administration.

8d. New business start-ups and start-up rate

Explanation: New business incorporations relative to the state's population. **Discussion:** New businesses are a sign of local economic vitality and financing capabilities as well as overall consumer and lender confidence. The start-up rate gives a scaled comparison among states. In 1985, Connecticut was tied with New Hampshire at the eighth highest rate; by 1991, Connecticut had dropped to 14th. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/Dun & Bradstreet

8e. Percent of new businesses still operational after first year

Explanation: New businesses registering with the unemployment insurance tax system will be tracked for a year to determine their continued existence. **Discussion:** It is commonly felt that the first year for a business is one of the hardest. If a noticeably increasing percentage of firms survive, one might assume the business climate is improving and vice versa for a decreasing percentage. No targets are set. As available, data will be monitored as a measure of business climate. **Data Source:** Currently no data is available. The Connecticut Department of Labor will develop a data stream.

8f. New patents granted per million population

Explanation: New patents per one million residents. **Discussion:** The inventiveness of Connecticut workers and firms is recognized by patent rights granted by the federal government. Such inventiveness could well spur increased economic development in new technology, processes, etc. In all years reported Connecticut had the second highest rate in the nation. **Data Source:** States In Profile/U.S. Department of Commerce. The most recent data definition is slightly different from earlier periods.

9. Connecticut will be an attractive place for new and existing companies to do business (Connecticut's ranking among states).

9a. Composite education index

Explanation: Connecticut's ranking among states for its average relative position in: student-teacher ratios, the percentage of teachers with graduate degrees, and the percentage of teachers per education employee. (In determining the average ranking for the index, all components are given equal weight.) **Discussion:** Connecticut's future economy will depend on today's students. The state's commitment to quality education is suggested by input measures such as those reported through this index. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Education

9b. Gross state product per nonmanufacturing worker

Explanation: Average annual contribution to the state's gross product by each Connecticut worker not in manufacturing. **Discussion:** The relative quality and competitiveness of the local labor force may be indicated by its output and its cost. In general higher output enhances competitive advantage and may allow higher labor costs, subject to industry and geographic considerations. Connecticut ranked fourth among states from 1989 through 1992. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Commerce.

9c. Value added per production worker in manufacturing

Explanation: The mix adjusted increase in the market value of the material and goods produced by a Connecticut manufacturing worker. **Discussion:** Competitive advantage in worker output is one of the key indicators of future strength in the manufacturing sector. Connecticut ranked eighth in 1990, eleventh in 1991. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor

9d. Revealed Technological Index

Explanation: The state's rating and ranking relative to national employment in selected high-tech industries. **Discussion:** Technological advances will drive much of the increase in future economic growth. As a surrogate measure of sector strength, employment concentration in selected industries was considered. While the index value for Connecticut is decreasing, Connecticut has consistently ranked as one of the top two states. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/DRI/McGraw-Hill

9e. Science and engineering PhD's as a share of the labor force

Explanation: The percent of PhD scientists and engineers in the Connecticut labor force. **Discussion:** The ability to introduce new technological advances and conduct research is dependent on a very skilled workforce. The proportion of engineers and doctorate-holding scientists has been used to reflect such labor force capabilities. **Data Source:** Connecticut Competitiveness Database/National Science Foundation

9f. Undergraduate origins of recent science and engineering doctorate recipients (per million population)

Explanation: The number of doctorates in science and engineering per one million population being awarded by the state's universities. **Discussion:** This benchmark indicates higher education's focus on science and applied technology as well as giving insight to the future availability of a highly skilled workforce. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/National Science Foundation

9g. Total loans as a share of assets for commercial banks and trust companies

Explanation: The percent of commercial bank and trust company assets on loan. **Discussion:** The loan ratio may be considered an indicator of the banking industry's confidence in the economy as well as its ability to be a source of financing. While ranking high (8th) in 1989, Connecticut had slipped to 27th in 1992. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

9h. Commercial and industrial loans as a share of total assets

Explanation: The percentage of total Connecticut bank and trust assets held in commercial and industrial loans. **Discussion:** This ratio measures the degree to which banks are committed to Connecticut business and industry. In 1989 Connecticut had the 10th highest percent among the states; in 1992 Connecticut ranked 16th. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

9i. Loans to deposits (annual percent change)

Explanation: The annual percentage increase/decrease of loans relative to the deposits of banking institutions. **Discussion:** This measure gives indication of funding availability through local banks. Connecticut's position has improved considerably in the last several years. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

9j. Net loan and lease chargeoffs as a share of total assets

Explanation: Annual write-offs of delinquent loans and leases as a percent of total bank financing. **Discussion:** In 1985 Connecticut had one of the lowest rates in the country; recently Connecticut's rate has been one of the highest in the country but is improving. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

9k. Energy prices

Explanation: The price of energy expressed in dollars per million BTUs. **Discussion:** A major operating expense for both the private and public sectors is energy. This composite cost measure affects all aspects of the state's economy. For all years reported, Connecticut has the highest costs in the nation. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Energy



9l. Per capita waste water treatment needs

Explanation: On a per capita basis the capital investment needed to bring wastewater treatment to federal standard. **Discussion:** A major infrastructure need is local facilities for wastewater treatment. Connecticut's EPA-determined need level is high, ranking 44th among states for the last several years. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

9m. Composite ground transportation index

Explanation: Connecticut's average ranking for three measures in which Connecticut's ranking is compared against the other states and the District of Columbia. Two measures have to do with highway density: 1. the percent of freeway, expressway, and interstate miles with 60,000 or more vehicles per day (1993 ranking 41st) and: 2. the percent of other principal artery miles with 10,000 or more vehicles per day (1993 ranking 35th). The third measure is the percent share state and local governments contribute to total direct highway expenditures (1993 ranking 26th). All measures are in ascending order of magnitude. **Discussion:** Ground transportation remains a major component of a state's physical infrastructure. Density considerations are a measure of its efficiency while scaled state and local expenditures hint of a state's commitment to highway transportation. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Departments of Commerce and Transportation

9n. Commuting times

Explanation: The percent share of total commuting workers who spend on average more than 45 minutes in daily commute. **Discussion:** The measure obscures the relationship between the distance of the commute and traffic density and is only reported every ten years. However, while Connecticut has a lower percentage (16.4%) than most states, its position slipped from 9th to 13th in the last decade. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Census

9o. Per capita state general fund revenues

Explanation: State general fund (non-dedicated) revenues on a per capita basis. **Discussion:** The ability of a state to finance its programs is directly related to its ability to generate revenues. Public investment in infrastructure, education, public safety, health, etc., is dependent upon a stable and adequate revenue stream. In 1990 Connecticut had the third highest revenue among states; in 1993 the state was fourth. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/National Governors' Association

9p. Non-business taxes, all sources

Explanation: The percent share of state personal income taken by non-business taxes regardless of source. **Discussion:** This benchmark measures the effective personal state tax rate. By 1992 Connecticut's rate had climbed to the eighth highest in the country. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Commerce

9q. State and local business taxes (share of personal income)

Explanation: The ratio of state and local business taxes (all sources) to state personal income in recent fiscal years. **Discussion:** Ultimately it is the consumer who pays business taxes as business passes much of its costs along as a component of price. Connecticut's business tax ranking among states has declined in recent years from being the 46th highest to being the 42nd highest and is expected to decline further with changes in the effective business tax rate. The lower rate should make Connecticut more attractive to business. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Commerce

9r. Workers compensation net insurance cost index

Explanation: A composite index of workers compensation insurance costs as devised by a specialty consulting firm. **Discussion:** The cost of doing business is affected by a specific state's program for workers compensation and claims experience. In 1992 Connecticut had the 37th highest costs; in 1993 the 34th highest. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/Actuarial and Technical Solutions, Inc

9s. State tax rate on gasoline

Explanation: The state tax rate on gasoline expressed in cents per gallon. **Discussion:** In 1992 Connecticut was tied with Rhode Island for the highest gasoline tax rate. Connecticut's position is the result of policy tradeoffs: environmental and transportation concerns vs the costs of living and doing business. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/US Department of Transportation

9t. Attractiveness Index

Explanation: An index derived from the percentage of retail trade employment attributable to common recreation industries such as hotels, camps, theaters, sports, amusements, colleges, museums, galleries, etc. **Discussion:** Besides factors directly affecting the business climate (such as a state's tax and regulatory environment), businesses are concerned with quality of life opportunities for their employees including recreational opportunities. For recent years Connecticut's ranking has remained substantially unchanged, standing at 16th in number of employed in 1990. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Commerce/DRI/McGraw-Hill

9u. Composite water quality index

Explanation: Connecticut's ranking for two water quality measures in which Connecticut's scaled average is compared against the other states'. One measure has to do with the percentage of river and stream miles that fully support life. The other measure has to do with toxic chemical releases in thousands of pounds per square mile of water. **Discussion:** One of the features attracting and keeping industries within a state is the overall quality of life offered its employees. This includes the quality of the state's waters. For the first measure Connecticut ranked 22nd in 1990 at 47%. For the second Connecticut ranked 47th only to be exceeded

by higher releases in several other states. On a combined basis Connecticut has ranked 41st for the last several years. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Department of Environmental Protection

9v. Composite air quality index

Explanation: Connecticut's ranking for two air quality measures in which Connecticut's average ranking is compared against the other states'. One measure has to do with toxic chemical releases through stack or point air emissions. The other measure has to do with fugitive or non-point releases. **Discussion:** Another quality of life consideration is air quality. For the first measure Connecticut ranked poorly in 1990 at 44th. For the second measure Connecticut ranked next to last at 49th. On a combined basis Connecticut has ranked 48th for the last several years. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

9w. Per capita income difference (rural/urban disparity)

Explanation: A per capita ratio comparing metropolitan area incomes to those of the rest of the state. **Discussion:** A large disparity is likely to have a negative impact on an economy and be indicative of quality of life issues. Connecticut's ratio has hovered around 1.0 (indicating little disparity) and was the sixth lowest in the country in 1993. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/The Department of Commerce

9x. Existing housing affordability index

Explanation: The median monthly mortgage payment as calculated by DRI using information on existing home prices and interest rates. These values are then divided by income per household. **Discussion:** The attractiveness of an area is in part determined by the relative cost of housing. Connecticut ranked 30th in 1993, improving from its 36th ranking of 1990. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/DRI/McGraw-Hill

9y. Hospital costs

Explanation: Average adjusted hospital costs per inpatient day. **Discussion:** One of the major concerns for companies is the cost of healthcare, especially hospital care. On a national basis Connecticut ranks 46th in ascending order of costs. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/DRI/McGraw-Hill/Hospital Statistics

9z. Hospital staff physicians and dentists

Explanation: The number of full-time hospital staff physicians and dentists per 1,000 population. **Discussion:** Besides healthcare costs, businesses are also concerned with the quality and availability of health services. One latter measure is the availability of medical and dental services provided by hospital-based physicians and dentists. In 1992 Connecticut ranked 8th highest in the nation. **Data Source:** The Connecticut Competitiveness Database/DRI/McGraw-Hill/Hospital Statistics

10. Connecticut's tax structure will be competitive with other states'.

10a. Sales and use tax per \$1000 income

Explanation: Aggregate state sales and use taxes per \$1000 of aggregate personal income. **Discussion:** Spendable personal income is reduced by that amount going to sales and use taxes. The sales tax burden is more clearly expressed by presenting the figure per \$1000 of personal income. **Data Source:** Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Office of the State Comptroller

10b. Property taxes per \$1000 income

Explanation: The total property tax levy per \$1000 of aggregate personal income. **Discussion:** The burden of property taxes is most clearly expressed as its share of personal income. For property owners the tax frequently represents a major reduction in spendable income. **Data Source:** Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Office of the State Comptroller/Fiscal Indicators, Office of Policy and Management

10c. State income taxes per \$1000 income

Explanation: Aggregate state income taxes per \$1000 of aggregate personal income. **Discussion:** The impact of the state's income tax is more clearly expressed as a share of personal income. While the tax provides for state services, it also reduces the spendable portion of personal income. **Data Source:** Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Office of the State Comptroller

10d. Percent of personal income remaining after state and local taxes

Explanation: Aggregate state and local taxes divided by aggregate personal income, expressed as a percent. **Discussion:** Taxes fund governmental services, but also reduce spendable income and savings. The Connecticut tax burden is expressed both as a share of CT personal income and as a percentage of the average percentage figure for all states. Nationally 87.4% of personal income remains after state and local taxes. In Connecticut 84.7% remains. This latter figure is also expressed as 96.9% of the national average. **Data Source:** Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Office of the State Comptroller/Fiscal Indicators, Office of Policy and Management/Where We Stand, CPEC

10e. Corporate income tax collections as a percent of corporate profits

Explanation: State corporate income tax revenues divided by aggregate corporate profits. **Discussion:** Corporate income taxes are based on corporate profits which in turn are then reduced by taxes. While supporting the state, such taxes reduce owners' return and the ability of firms to reinvest in plant and product. **Data Source:** Where We Stand, Connecticut Policy and Economic Council (CPEC)



11. Connecticut will have fiscally sound state and municipal governments.

11a. State general obligation bond rating

Explanation: The relative acceptability of the state's general obligation bonds to the investment community. **Discussion:** Every bond issue is graded according to the state's fiscal condition and overall confidence in the state's economic performance. The highest rating is AAA. The agency rating expresses the risk to the investor and is in part determinative of the interest rate the state must pay. There are several rating agencies. (The specific significance of any grade rating should be obtained from the rating agency.) **Data Source:** Revenue, Budget and Economic Data (1993), Office of Fiscal Analysis.

11b. Number of municipalities with bond rating below A grade

Explanation: The number of Connecticut cities and towns whose bond issues in the reported year are rated lower than A grade. **Discussion:** A variety of rating agencies grade the annual bond issues of Connecticut's cities and towns. A bond rating below A grade frequently indicates underlying financial difficulties of the rated municipality. **Data Source:** Office of Policy and Management/Intergovernmental Policy Division

11c. State long-term debt per capita

Explanation: The dollar amount of outstanding general obligation and transportation bonds and notes divided by the state's population. **Discussion:** State long-term debt is a future and generally unfunded obligation of the state's taxpayers. It measures future financial obligations for other than current state services. Targets are set as a percentage reduction in the prior period's level after allowing for inflation. **Data Source:** Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Office of the State Comptroller

11d. Municipal long-term data per capita

Explanation: The dollar amount of outstanding municipal long-term general obligation and special revenue bonds and notes as well as capital leases divided by the state's population. **Discussion:** Outstanding debt is a future and generally unfunded obligation of local taxpayers. It measures future financial obligations for other than current local services. Targets are set as a percentage reduction in the prior period's level after allowing for inflation. **Data Source:** Fiscal Indicators, Office of Policy and Management/Compiled municipal audits

11e. Debt service as a percent of state operating expenditures

Explanation: Annual principal and interest payments for the state's bonded indebtedness as a percent of state operating expenditures. **Discussion:** Each year the state must pay a component of its long-term debt (interest and principal). This lessens the amount of current year's revenues which can be spent for current services. **Data Source:** Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Office of the State Comptroller

11f. Debt service as a percent of total municipal general fund expenditures

Explanation: Annual principal and interest payments for the municipalities' long-term debt as a percent of total municipal general fund expenditures. **Discussion:** Each year the municipalities must pay a component of their long-term debt (interest and principal). This lessens the amount of current year's revenues which can be spent for current services. **Data Source:** Fiscal Indicators, Office of Policy and Management/Compiled municipal audits

11g. Unfunded state pension liability

Explanation: The actuarially determined but currently unfunded value of state pension benefits including the Teachers' Retirement System. **Discussion:** One of the largest financial obligations of state government is the commitment of funds to pay pension liabilities of retired state employees and teachers. The unfunded amount is the actuarially determined value of future contracts for which monies have yet to be generated or encumbered. **Data Source:** Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Office of the State Comptroller

11h. Unfunded municipal pension liabilities

Explanation: The actuarially determined but currently unfunded value of municipal pension benefits. **Discussion:** One of the largest financial obligations of the state's cities and towns is the commitment of funds to pay pension liabilities of retired municipal employees. The unfunded amount represents the actuarially determined value of future commitments for which monies have yet to be generated or encumbered. There is wide variation in the absolute amount and in the percentage of unfunded liability by individual city or town. **Data Source:** Fiscal Indicators, Office of Policy and Management

11i. Resident state income tax collection rate

Explanation: The percentage of residents who pay their state income taxes by April 15th or are granted an extension of the filing date. **Discussion:** State fiscal conditions depend not only on the ability to levy taxes but also on the rate of collections. A timely revenue stream is necessary for fiscal stability. **Data Source:** Department of Revenue Services

11j. Municipal tax collection rate

Explanation: The average current-year tax collection rate for Connecticut cities and towns. **Discussion:** Municipal fiscal conditions depend not only on the ability to levy taxes but also on the rate of collections. The measure is the average collection rate of Connecticut municipalities without regard to revenue amount. **Data Source:** Fiscal Indicators, Office of Policy and Management/Compiled municipal audits



ENDNOTES

Environment



1. Connecticut residents and private entities will practice an environmental ethic that is based on an understanding of their environment, their own dependence on it, and how their actions affect it.

1a. Percentage of students (k-12) receiving environmental education curriculum materials and training

Explanation: The target assumes an annual increase of approximately 1.5% in teacher participation in DEP sponsored environmental workshops. The target assumes an annual loss of experience teachers of approximately 50% of the prior year's gain through retirements, program shifts, etc. As this is an urgent benchmark aggressive targets are set. Currently data is gathered on a voluntary bases through teacher workshops statewide. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine how many students have gone through the Connecticut school system having an understanding of their environment, their dependence on it, and how their actions affect it. **Data Sources:** DEP Office of Environmental Education

1b. Percentage of Connecticut residents that practice an environmental ethic

Explanation: A public survey must be developed and undertaken periodically to establish baseline data and to measure trends in behavior that reflect an awareness of an environmental ethic. **Discussion:** As major sources of pollution are reduced, to an increasing extent continuing environmental improvements will depend upon many small impacts resulting from the behavior of the general population. To continue to improve environmental quality more emphasis in the future must be directed toward changing this behavior so that fertilizers and pesticides are applied more carefully, waste oil is disposed of properly, major purchases reflect more attention to energy and water conservation, etc. **Data Sources:** Data will have to be developed by DEP in coordination with public survey agencies.

1c. Percentage of Connecticut private entities that practice an environmental ethic

Explanation: A public survey must be developed and undertaken periodically to establish baseline data and to measure trends in behavior that reflect an awareness of an environmental ethic. **Discussion:** It is generally far less costly to prevent pollution than it is to restore a polluted source to acceptable conditions. This benchmark will measure the progress at which public agencies and private firms perceive they engage in a selection of environmental practices on a regular basis. **Data Sources:** Data will have to be developed by DEP in coordination with public survey agencies.

1d. Percentage of critical statewide environmental databases that are up-to-date and accessible to the public

Explanation: There are 25 currently identified critical, statewide, environmental databases that are considered necessary for residents and private entities to use in order to intelligently practice an environmental ethic. As used in this benchmark, accessible generally means the data

is timely, in a GIS format, and is accessible at a reasonable cost. The number of databases considered essential may change over time as environmental understanding changes. **Discussion:** Land use and environmental protection decisions require appropriate and credible information about the life sustaining natural systems and processes. To live in harmony with our environment all citizens must have access to the most complete data that will lead them to decisions with no or acceptable impacts to the environment. Once established some databases are relatively permanent (bedrock geology) which others are continuously changing. This benchmark will determine the number that are properly updated and readily available to the public. Responsibility would have to be assigned to appropriate agencies to develop and update these critical statewide databases. **Data Sources:** Various DEP bureaus as well as other state agencies.

2. No segment of Connecticut's population will bear a disproportionate share of the risks and consequences of environmental pollution or be denied equal access to environmental benefits.

2a. Percentage of contaminated sites in designated categories of distressed communities that have been remediated

Explanation: A complete inventory of contaminated sites in all communities does not exist. DEP working with the municipalities must generate inventory data and identify potential sites for clean-up and reuse. **Discussion:** The purpose of this benchmark is to determine if areas with a greater concentration of low income and minority groups experience a disproportionate share of risks from environmental pollution as measured by the degree of contamination present in these areas and the progress in remediating such contamination in comparison to other areas. **Data Sources:** DEP — Inventory of sites contaminated by hazardous materials.

2b. Percentage of state park and recreational facilities accessible to urban residents by public transportation

Explanation: The eventual target of 30% of the state park system serviced by public transportation reflects the number of recreation sites that are within a reasonable travel distance using bus or rail. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the degree to which public transportation is providing urban residents access to facilities. Since most state park facilities are natural resource-based, the experience of visiting these sites cannot be duplicated in an urban setting. A significant portion of urban residents do not have private transportation and therefore require some form of public transportation to be able to take advantage of recreational opportunities beyond the urban limits. A financial subsidy to existing transit districts is the most cost-effective means of providing the transportation component. **Data Sources:** DOT and DEP — Analyses of public transportation data.

2c. Number of cities linked by greenways to large state or private open space

Explanation: This benchmark will determine progress made in Connecticut to provide urban

areas with open space linkage to larger state and private open space lands and recreation facilities. Private open space is defined as land under ownership of organizations that are committed to the preservation of open space and that permit public use of their land.

Discussion: A Governor appointed Greenway Committee is currently developing recommendations for a greenway policy for Connecticut. They have defined a greenway as "a corridor of open space that may protect natural resources, preserve scenic landscapes and historical resources, offer recreational opportunities, and provide a place for people to walk, bicycle and move from place to place. In our cities and suburbs, greenways can encompass both natural and man-made features, and they are ways for communities to create convenient access to local attractions, fresh air, and green lands. **Data Sources:** Council on Environmental Quality/ Catalog of Greenway Projects.

2d. Percentage of public recreation programs and facilities in compliance with the American Disabilities Act standards

Explanation: Targets represent the percentage of structural and recreational areas that have been retrofitted to conform to accessibility guidelines for recreation areas as set forth in the individual Structural Transition Plans and Recreational Area Transition Plans for each area using the Title II Action Plan as a guide. Federally legislated targets state that accessibility changes be made by July 26, 1995. Such a stringent, unfunded mandate is beyond reality. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the progress that the state is making in providing persons under the American Disabilities Act with equal access to environmental benefits in Connecticut. **Data Sources:** DEP Field Services & Boating Divisions.

3. Connecticut's urban areas will be revitalized and new growth will be concentrated in compact rural villages and places where infrastructure can be provided consistent with the Conservation and Development Policies Plan 1992-1997.

3a. Cumulative number of urban sites remediated and re-used of a total identified inventory

Explanation: The initial focus will be on the percentage of contaminated commercial and industrial sites in urban areas that have successfully implemented site remediation and that have at least 50% of this area returned to productive use. **Discussion:** While an inventory of contaminated sites in each community does not exist, the state site remediation program has identified a number of polluted urban properties that are determined by DED to have a high economic development potential. Progress in remediation of these high economic development potential sites serves as an interim benchmark while a more complete inventory is being developed by DEP. Ultimately this benchmark will determine the progress in revitalizing existing commercial and industrial sites in urban areas that have been avoided for new economic development because of their environmental clean-up liability.

Data Sources: None

3b. Percent of development occurring within designated growth areas

Explanation: This benchmark will determine the extent to which growth, as measured in new housing units and possibly in new commercial and industrial square footage, is consistent with the Conservation and Development Policies Plan's strategies to direct much of the new growth to areas that are defined as suitable for urban development or are a designated rural community center. **Discussion:** Land use impacts the natural environment in numerous ways and has fundamental implications for infrastructure needs and service costs. Low density suburban and rural development have occurred in CT over the past several decades bringing adverse environmental impacts and costly public expenditures. Implementation of this benchmark is depended upon digital mapping of the Conservation and Development Policies Plan and is depended upon digital mapping of all municipal property records in association with periodic statewide property assessments. It is not anticipated that the latter database will become available before 1999. **Data Sources:** OPM — Connecticut Map Project

3c. Number of new structures developed in areas of environmental concern: e.g., water supply watershed; aquifer protection area; inland and tidal wetlands; active farmland; 100 year flood and natural areas

Explanation: This benchmark will measure, in acres, the rate that selective environmental areas are being converted to developed land uses. **Discussion:** For specific time periods, such as the time between statewide property reassessments, the amount of new development occurring in environmentally sensitive areas will be measured. This incremental growth is an indicator of the rate of loss of sensitive lands and an indicator of the cumulative adverse impacts occurring on such lands. The CT Map Project is expected to convert all municipal land records to digital form for use in association with periodic statewide property assessments. It is not anticipated that the database will become available before 1999. **Data Sources:** DEP — various digitized natural resource databases and OPM — Connecticut Map Project

3d. Percentage of wastewater facilities constructed based on the current twenty year assessment of needs

Explanation: DEP assesses wastewater facilities that are needed to achieve water quality standards. In addition, in order to insure growth opportunities, when a municipality reaches 90% of its design capacity or when a facility reaches its design life, the municipality is ordered to initiate facility planning to assess future flow needs. The use of 90% figure allows time for municipalities to implement expanded capacity, if necessary, prior to reaching full capacity and having limitations placed on new sewer connections. Presently, 45 wastewater treatment facilities require treatment upgrades or capacity expansion. An additional 29 facilities are anticipated to require expansions or upgrades in the next 20 years. **Discussion:** These assessments provide a measure of wastewater infrastructure needs of the state from an environmental and economic growth perspective and represents a substantial commitment of public funding. **Data Sources:** DEP — Wastewater Facility Needs Reporting



3e. Additional drinking water treatment facilities that are required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (million gallons per day of needed expansion or upgraded treatment).

Explanation: The benchmark is an estimation, measured in millions of gallons per day (MGD), of treatment plants that must have increased capacity or improved levels of treatment in order to meet the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Historical data and target are based upon utility cost estimates provided to DPHAS. Costs were converted to MGD.

Discussion: This benchmark is being used to measure the adequacy of the state's public water supply infrastructure to serve the development and growth needs of Connecticut. Because of the lack of data which measures the various aspects of the public water supply infrastructure, this benchmark uses only new filtration plant capacity and upgraded filtration plant treatment needs as a measure of the overall adequacy of this infrastructure. **Data Sources:** DPHAS survey of water utilities

3f. Vehicle miles traveled per year in Connecticut

Explanation: Targets were developed by CONN DOT using traffic forecasting models. VMT growth in the next 20 years is estimated to be considerably less than growth over the past 20 years; a 26% increase in the future versus a 60% increase in the past 20 years. **Discussion:** Vehicle miles traveled are calculated by Connecticut DOT to monitor the growth in traffic and for use in analysis to determine compliance with air quality related environmental requirements. If these targets are exceeded additional, offsetting air quality reductions will be needed to attain clean air goals. Similarly, transportation service will decline below planned levels without offsetting capacity expansion or increased ridesharing. **Data Sources:** CONN DOT traffic forecasting model.

3g. Number of municipalities utilizing a street tree inventory as a base for a program of urban Forest Management

Explanation: Targets are based upon the number of municipalities that DEP is likely to be able to provide a grant for an inventory program. Most communities can not afford to undertake an inventory without financial assistance. Approximately 2-3 communities each year request a grant from the Division of Forestry to underwrite an inventory program. It is expected that most rural communities will not participate. **Discussion:** Tracking the number of municipalities with street tree inventories is a measure of how well the Division is reaching and motivating local decision makers to treat urban forest resources appropriately. **Data Sources:** Connecticut Urban Forest Council

4. Connecticut's air, water, and land resources will be restored and maintained at adopted health and environmental standards.

4a. Number of days per year all CT residents breathe healthy air

Explanation: The target represents the number of days in which no air quality monitors within the state record a violation of the primary standards for ambient air concentrations of

sulfur oxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidants, nitrogen dioxide, lead and dioxin. **Discussion:** The target, 365 days by the year 2007, is a federal requirement established in the Clean Air Act. **Data Sources:** CT DEP — Air Management Bureau

4b. Percentage reduction of ozone precursors from 1990 levels

Explanation: The federal Clean Air Act requires an 15% reduction in VOC by 1996 and a three percent per year reduction thereafter until the standard is met. To attain the standard in Connecticut may require a 75% reduction from 1990 base levels. The information and computer modeling necessary to establish the measure for regulatory purposes are still not available. **Discussion:** Target is a federal requirement established in the Clean Air Act. Presently the southwestern region of the state, which for clean air purposes is a part of the New York City metropolitan area, has the third worst air quality in the nation with respect to ground level ozone. The balance of the state is the eleventh worst area in the nation in ozone pollution. **Data Sources:** DEP develops emission inventory for point, area, and mobile sources based on engineering criteria and growth factors from Connecticut OPM, Connecticut DOE, and U.S. BEA.

4c. Percentage of surface waters that have attained adopted standards: Rivers miles that are clean enough for fishing and swimming; shoreline and estuary areas supporting designated uses, and number of municipalities with combined sewer overflow problem

Explanation: There are 894 miles of the larger, targeted rivers and streams in CT that are monitored for attainment of their adopted standards. In addition, water quality standards have been adopted for all coastal area. Presently a percentage of these rivers and coastal areas experience a water quality that is below their adopted standard. Thirdly, while few municipalities have combined storm and sanitary sewer systems, these systems are generally located in the built-up downtown area of the state's larger cities and represent a considerable investment to remediate. While the pollution from these combined system affects the rivers and coastal waters of the state and are reflected in the targets for these areas, the problem is of such a magnitude that a separate target is warranted. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the rate that Connecticut's major rivers and streams achieve environmental standards of fishable and swimmable conditions (Class B or better). **Data Sources:** DEP — 305(b) report

4d. Percentage of state where the groundwater quality must be improved

Explanation: Acres of land where the current groundwater quality does not meet the adopted standard for that area as a percentage of the area of the state. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the extent of the area in which groundwater does not meet adopted goals. Classification maps from which this benchmark could be measured are revised every 5 years or so and then basin by basin. **Data Sources:** DEP — Water Quality Standards and Classification. Mapping of groundwater water quality classifications should be completed July 1995. However, baseline conditions also need to be assessed statewide and converted into a GIS database in order to determine baseline conditions and from which to establish targets.

4e. Percentage of the degraded lakes with improving water quality

Explanation: This benchmark is based on the 105 lakes that have significant recreational use. Lakes are periodically assessed to determine their water quality status and to recommend eutrophication mitigation measures. Although some data exists for all 105 lakes, there are insufficient resources to routinely assess and update their status. Fifty-seven of the 105 lakes have not been assessed since 1980. Approximately 20 lakes will have baseline trophic data collected and assessed every 2 years using federal funds. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the ecological conditions and health of the 105 significant recreational lakes in Connecticut. **Data Sources:** DEP/305(b)

4f. Percentage reduction of nitrogen load to Long Island Sound

Explanation: The targets based upon federal and state adoption of the Long Island Sound Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan. This plan has assessed the water quality and circulation patterns in an effort to reduce in particular the season oxygen depletion condition that are occurring in the Sound due to high amount of nitrogen that is introduced by human activities. **Discussion:** The success of restoring Long Island Sound to the conditions that will support traditional life forms year around depends upon maintaining satisfactory levels of dissolved oxygen throughout the Sound. To accomplish this requires a significant reduction in the amount of nitrogen entering the Sound. As a result, the reduction in nitrogen loads is used as a benchmark for progress toward restoring healthful conditions in the Sound. As modeling studies are not yet complete, the targets are preliminary. **Data Sources:** DEP — Long Island Sound modeling studies.

4g. Number of reported non-transportation spills, releases and improper disposal events

Explanation: Number of events reported to DEP by responsible parties. Federal reporting requirements will be changing as of January 1995. These changes and the inability to enforce compliance make it difficult to effectively set targets at the present time. **Discussion:** This benchmark provides a measure of the degree to which the environment is being subjected to potential environmental degradation. **Data Sources:** DEP — Reported spill, releases and improper disposal events.

4h. Percentage of facilities operating in substantial compliance with state and federal environmental regulations and standards: solid or hazardous waste management facilities, and major surface water discharges

Explanation: Non-compliance is defined using the criteria established by U.S. EPA for significant non-compliance reporting. **Discussion:** Slightly less than 10% of all major NPDES permitted facilities in Connecticut failed to consistently meet permit effluent limitations and conditions. The evaluation period was for the more recent data available; i.e., July '93 through June '94. **Data Sources:** Quarterly noncompliance report to the federal government.

5. Pollution prevention, and the efficient use and recycling of energy and material resources will be the primary means to maintain a clean and healthful environment.

5a. Percentage of the total solid waste stream that is recycled or avoided

Explanation: Of the nine components of the waste stream designated by DEP for recycling, the reported and/or estimated ton of materials that are recycled, divided by the total tons of municipal waste delivered to landfills and waste-to-energy facilities. Further, the Connecticut Solid Waste Management Plan calls for any future growth in the waste stream to be offset and avoided by solid waste reduction or additional recycling; it is estimated that this figure could grow from 5% in 200 to 16% in 2015. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the statewide efforts in pollution prevention caused by solid waste disposal by measuring the increasing amount of solid waste that is diverted to the preferred management methods of materials reduction, recycling and reuse. **Data Sources:** Solid Waste Database — Annual reports to DEP by disposal facilities, municipalities, recycling facilities, and scrap metal dealers.

5b. Percentage reduction of selected air toxics: freon 113, trichloroethane, cumene, and dichlorodifluoromethane

Explanation: Information is based on the Toxic Release Inventory, industrial reporting that is required by the federal government. TRI data is limited to emissions by only the manufacturing sector with Standard Industrial Classification codes from 20 to 39. TRI reported emissions may account for only 5% to 20% of all annual toxic releases. As the reporting requirements change frequently, only selected air toxic were chosen in order to provide a more stable reporting base. Reductions in freon and dichlorodifluoromethane emissions are related to the federal stratospheric ozone protection program. Trichloroethane emissions reductions are based on extrapolation of historic data. The cumene emission reduction is based on expected future plant closing. **Discussion:** Toxics, even in relatively small amounts of emissions, represent a serious threat to human health. **Data Sources:** US EPA, CT DEP — Toxics Release Inventory

5c. Percentage reduction in the total amount of hazardous waste generated

Explanation: Targets are based upon projected growth of various industrial sectors and the anticipated amount of recurrent hazardous waste tons produced per employee. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the response by industry to adopt pollution prevention activities resulting in a reduction of total hazardous waste generated. The proposed target assumes a growth in state productivity in addition to the reduction of hazardous waste generated. Given the potential danger that hazardous waste can present to the environment and public health, even a small reduction has a significant benefit. **Data Sources:** Generators of Hazardous Waste, CT Hazardous Waste Management Service, Report on Connecticut Hazardous Waste Generation and Management.



5d. Percentage reduction in the number of transformers at greatest risk of becoming a source of pollution

Explanation: There are approximately 1400 unused industrial sites in CT with an estimate of 3 transformers per site. Exposure is a concern as most of these unused industrial sites are located in highly populated urban areas. It is estimated that 35 transformers will be removed in FY 95-96, 60 in FY 96-97 and 65 each fiscal year through 2000. Removal is expected to accelerate in the out years. **Discussion:** General disrepair and vandalism of transformers at abandoned and underutilized facilities have resulted in major discharges of PCBs. There are an estimated 400,00 transformers in CT however the estimated 4200 located at unused industrial sites are considered at greatest risk of becoming a source of pollution. Even small spills of highly concentrated PCBs can result in costly cleanups. These costs are generally several times what it would have cost to dispose of the transformers before a spill incident occurs. Once a spill occurs it may make it uneconomical for the private sector to restore and reuse the site. **Data Sources:** DEP — PCB Transformer Registration Database — information gathered from regulated community.

5e. Percentage annual reduction in relative amount of energy needed to power the economy (BTUs per dollar of personal income)

Explanation: Since the initial oil embargo in late 1973, the energy intensity index has improved at approximately 2.5% per year. An energy objective, recently reassessed and reaffirmed in the draft CT Comprehensive Energy Plan, is to continue to reduce Connecticut's energy intensity by 2.5% per year, or over 40% over the next 20 years. **Discussion:** The purpose of this benchmark, called the "energy intensity index", is to measure the pace of increased efficiency in the use of energy in CT as measured by the amount of energy needed to yield a dollar of personal income. The efficient use of energy is the cornerstone of the state's energy policy. **Data Sources:** OPM — CT Comprehensive Energy Plan Energy Intensity Analysis

5f. Percentage of energy derived from natural gas and renewable resources

Explanation: The targets are based on the reported annual usage of natural gas and the estimated annual usage of renewable energy in BTU divided by the total annual energy consumed in the state. Most usage of renewable energy is not reportable and must be estimated based upon assessments of passive solar, small power producers, wood stove usage and efficiency, and photovoltaic applications. **Discussion:** This benchmark measures the change in the state fuel mix. A long-range energy strategy is to reduce the dependency upon imported petroleum and to promote use of natural gas and renewable energy sources where cost-effective. Successful implementation of renewable resources will benefit environmental quality, energy security and economic competitiveness. **Data Sources:** OPM — Draft Comprehensive Energy Plan

5g. Percentage of operator/facilities practicing waste reduction or prevention:

- non-residential underground storage tank systems meeting leak prevention installation standards.
- certified pesticide applicators practicing Integrated Pest Management for structural pest control.
- state agencies completing environmental audit and plans to reduce air, water, solid, and hazardous pollution.
- large quantity generators participating in waste minimization activities.
- farms operating under a Farm Resource Management Plan and IPM Plan

Explanation: With respect to non-residential underground storage tanks, DEP and EPA regulations require 100% compliance by 2005. It is expected there will be nearly 100% compliance with federal standards in 1998 and 100% compliance with DEP regulations by 2005. For pesticide applicators, targets are based on the degree of current knowledge of IPM and on the assumption that more techniques will evolve with more research and newer products. Conversely, the lack of education both of consumers and applicators will retard the practice. While the 100% participation target is expected by the year 2015 through current levels of effort, if these targets can not be achieved by voluntary means and are deemed then mandatory approaches can be considered. **Discussion:** Underground storage tanks (UST) are the source of a significant amount of groundwater pollution. As a result, unprotected steel and concrete USTs were prohibited from new installations after November 1985. Regulations did allow the continued usage of unprotected USTs if they were installed prior to May 1985 provided they will not be used for more than 20 years or after 2005. Federal regulations require upgrading of existing USTs prior to 1998, but their installation standards are less stringent than state requirements. **Data Sources:** DEP — UST Program, Registration of pesticide application businesses

5h. Percentage reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases

Explanation: In conformance with the position taken at the international Rio Conference, the Clinton Administration has adopted as a target for the year 2000 the reduction of CO2 emissions to the level experienced in the benchmark year of 1990. CT targets are based on the same approach. **Discussion:** Net emissions of greenhouse gases in the U.S. are projected to grow by about 7 percent between 1990 and 2000. Since 1991 an estimate of Connecticut greenhouse gas emissions has been reported to the Connecticut legislature yearly by OPM following consultation with DEP. However, national data more accurately reflects long-term conditions because in Connecticut annual emissions are heavily impacted by the relative coldness of the winter season and the percentage of time that the nuclear generators are off-line. **Data Sources:** OPM — Annual report to the legislature on CO2 emissions.

6. Careful stewardship of Connecticut's finite water, land, wildlife and forestry resources and the preservation of the State's rich cultural and historic heritage will assure their availability for future generations.

6a. Percentage of the land in the state that has been retained as DEP owned open space

Explanation: The target assumes the current program funding and personnel level. As a result, progress is limited to the acquisition of an average of 3,000 acres per year of state owned open space. The current goal is to set aside 10% of the area of Connecticut in state owned open space and recreation. This goal will not be met by the year 2015 based on this approach to target setting. Acreage data and targets include lands owned by DEP for open space as well as permanent open space easements that have been acquired from quasi-public preservation organizations. **Discussion:** This benchmark will measure progress made by Connecticut to provide the natural, cultural and historical assets critical to maintaining the quality of life; to attracting and satisfying visitors to the state as part of the state's growing \$2.5 billion tourism industry; and to providing an attractive setting for homes and businesses. This benchmark is based only on state owned land because the emphasis here is on the acquisition of large blocks of land that are of statewide or regional significance. **Data Sources:** DEP — Land Acquisition & Management Division Deed Books

6b. Number of acres of forest land in parcels of 20 acres or more

Explanation: The U.S. Forest Service conducts forest resource inventory studies on a 10-year cycle. The DEP Division of Forestry will be utilizing the USFS data on owners of forestland where inventory plots are located and will annually survey those owners for change in acres owned. That data will track parcel size. **Discussion:** The benchmark provides a measurement of change and fragmentation of the pattern of forest ownership. Reduction in parcel sizes results in reduced opportunity for effective management of the forest resource and increases the number of landowners who must be contacted and motivated to effect management. Fragmentation of large block of land also has an impact of wildlife habitat and prevalence of certain wildlife species. **Data Sources:** DEP Division of Forestry

6c. Percentage of municipalities with an active conservation commission

Explanation: Data and target include stand alone conservation commissions and conservation commissions that also administer the inland wetland permit program at the municipal level. **Discussion:** This benchmark is one measure of the conservation and stewardship effort at the municipal level. **Data Sources:** Connecticut Association of Conservation and Inland Wetland Commissions

6d. Thousands of acres of forest land in parcels of 10 acres or more that are managed in accordance with a plan prepared under the CT Forest Stewardship Program

Explanation: The DEP Division of Forestry will utilize a U.S. Forest Service forest inventory database to annually survey a sample of landowners. This will provide information to track landowner participation in the CT Forest Stewardship Program. **Discussion:** This benchmark provides a measurement of the effectiveness of the DEP Division of Forestry's efforts to motivate and to educate private forest landowners to properly manage their forest resources. The Forest Stewardship Program's threshold for participation is 10 acres. **Data Sources:** DEP Forestry surveys

6e. Percentage of species and habitats in compliance with management goals:

6e1. Percentage of upland habitats preserved that are critical to maintaining healthy ecosystems

Explanation: The targets assume an average annual rate of protection of upland habitat from development of 10,000 acres per year by acquisition, forfeiture of development rights, easements, gifts, donations to land trust, etc. **Discussion:** The majority of the land in the state is classified as upland habitat. Virtually all upland habitats are critical to preserving the quality of the State's ecosystems. The diverse forest types within this habitat hosts the majority of wildlife in the state. The quality and quantity of upland habitat which is protected will determine the type and number of wildlife species which Connecticut can support. **Data Sources:** DEP — Wildlife and Land Acquisition and Management Divisions

6e2. Percentage of wildlife species with optimal population levels

Explanation: Targets are based on vertebrate species only. Currently there are approximately 429 vertebrate species present in Connecticut. 81 of these species are currently listed as endangered, threatened and of special concern. An estimated 50 more species exist at lower than desired levels. An estimated 15-20 species occur at higher than desired levels. **Discussion:** Although "wildlife" encompasses invertebrates, this benchmark was developed for vertebrate species only, because a better database exists on vertebrates. Optimal populations represent a range (comfort zone) at which populations exist at viable numbers and yet do not exist at great enough densities where they would be considered undesirable or nuisance species. **Data Sources:** DEP — Wildlife and Natural Diversity Data Base

6e3. Percentage of inland fish species in compliance with management goals

Explanation: Targets are based upon data gathered on: age and growth of fish species in specific areas; species diversity in specific areas; and fish population numbers/dynamics/balance in specific areas. In addition, angler satisfaction and number of angler days generated by various fisheries were considered. **Discussion:** This benchmark represents efforts to manage inland fish species to provide diverse consumptive and non-consumptive opportunities for the public which are consistent with habitat capacity and healthy fish population levels. **Data Sources:** DEP — Stream Survey, Lake & Pond Survey, and Angler Surveys



6e4. Percentage of marine fish species at long term sustainable populations

Explanation: Interstate management plans were used to develop the targets because the fish species on Long Island Sound are highly migratory. **Discussion:** Currently there are 11 management plans with various goals for each species. Some plans have goals such as managing fishing mortality, maximizing spawning or stock rebuilding over a 5-7 year period. **Data Sources:** DEP Fisheries Division, National Marine Fish Services, Other Atlantic Coast States — Marine Recreational Fish Statistics Survey, National Marine Fish Services, CT Commercial Fishery Statistic System

6e5. Percentage of deer management zones in which populations are balanced with biological and cultural carrying capacity

Explanation: Acceptable deer population levels in each management zone are monitored from harvest data, road kill data, deer damage complaints and periodic aerial surveys. Targets also take into consideration anticipated success of hunting to reduce deer populations in most zones to achieve acceptable levels. **Discussion:** Deer populations have the capacity to be very prolific. Large numbers of deer cause excessive damage to ecosystems and plantings (commercial & residential), present serious hazard on roadways and play a significant role in the prevalence of Lyme Disease. On the other hand, deer are highly valued as a beautiful species of wildlife and also as a highly desirable game species. The goal is to maintain deer populations at desirable levels. **Data Sources:** DEP Wildlife Division — Deer Program Data Base

6f. Acreage of farmland preserved in Connecticut through state development rights purchased or by other means

Explanation: Over the past 14 years the CT Farmland Preservation Program has been acquiring an average of 1900 acres of farmland each year. The proposed targets assume this rate of acquisition will continue to the year 2015. This approach to target setting does not achieve by the year 2015 the state goal of preserving 140,000 acres of farmland. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the progress in attaining the Connecticut Farmland Preservation Program goal of acquiring development rights on 140,000 acres. The rapid and permanent conversion of farmland to other land uses raised concern for the continuing ability of the state to provide for its food needs. To meet 50% of the annual demand for fresh milk and 70% of the in-season demand for fresh fruits and vegetables, the Food Protection Plan for Connecticut recommended the need for the preservation of 140,000 acres of farmland of which at least 85,000 acres are prime or important cropland soils that are devoted to the production of these foods. Targets represent total farmland preserved and not just prime or important cropland soils. **Data Sources:** CT Department of Agriculture — CT Farmland Preservation Program

6g. Acres of shellfish beds with adequate shellfish base and spawning stock under cultivation

Explanation: At the historic peak in the harvesting of shellfish, 88,000 acres were actively harvested. The target is to again achieve this historic benchmark. This is an aggressive target

to reach by the year 2015 as it assumes that over 2000 new acres of shellfish beds are added each year. This rate of expansion is equal to approximately four times the average annual rate of increase over the past 12 years. **Discussion:** This benchmark will measure the pace at which CT restores to active management the Long Island Sound shellfish beds. **Data Sources:** CT Dept. of Agriculture — Shellfish Bed Licensing

6h. Percentage of the currently estimated 20 year demand for sand, gravel and traprock resources that are adequately protected to ensure future availability

Explanation: A significant amount of data collection and analysis will have to be accomplished before targets can be established. A review of existing sand and gravel and bedrock inventory mapping and other data sources would have to be undertaken; a plan of work to acquire estimated volumes would have to be developed; the town zoning and areas under exclusion regulation such as aquifers, flood and wetland areas would have to be inventoried and mapped; and, existing development, infrastructure and excluded properties (i.e. federal, state and local parks, essential habitat, preserve and forest land) would also have to be inventoried and mapped. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the distribution of sand, gravel and traprock resources; those sand, gravel and traprock resources excluded from potential use because of conflicting existing land uses, zoning and regulatory requirements; and reasonable estimates of tonnage or volumes of materials actually available for use in the future. **Data Sources:** DEP — Economic Earth Materials

6i. Percentage of significant natural, known archeological, cultural and historic sites that are preserved

Explanation: Several state agencies, many municipalities and numerous private, non-profit organizations actively pursue preservation of natural, archeological, cultural and historic resources. There is no common database and criteria to determine current baseline conditions and to set targets. **Discussion:** This benchmark will measure progress made in Connecticut by the cooperative efforts of the State, cities and towns, federal government and private non-profit organizations to preserve sites that define the heritage of Connecticut; contribute to Connecticut's quality of life; support the State's tourism industry; and provide the natural, historical and cultural amenities sought by industry and business leaders. **Data Sources:** Various; not coordinated

6j. Percentage of coastal communities implementing up-to-date: municipal coastal programs, and harbor management plans

Explanation: For the purposes of the targets within this benchmark, "Up To Date" means adopted or revised within the past 10 years. MCP's have been developed and approved for all coastal communities who are likely to prepare plans (82% of coastal communities), however, many are currently in need of updating and it is anticipated that over the years, most of the plans will need to be updated. HMP's targets are based on plans which are currently being implemented. It is estimated that the total number of coastal communities that are likely to propose or implement HMPs will not exceed 70%. **Discussion:** This benchmark will steer

land, water and coastal resource use patterns to be compatible with coastal resource protection standards for coastal towns. **Data Sources:** DEP-Office of Long Island Sound Program — Approved MCP's & HMP's

6k. Number of rivers managed as a "protected river"

Explanation: The targets assume approximately three years to complete each river protection project and that only one project at a time will be moving through the process.

Discussion: This benchmark addresses the small number of high quality rivers, which include exceptional wildlife, recreational and other values. **Data Sources:** DEP — Legislation establishing this process was passed in 1994. As a result there is no knowledge of the number of stream segments to be designated as potential protected rivers and there is no experience as to the pace of establishing protection plans and processes.

6l. Miles of river channels and river front lands restored

Explanation: The targets are rough estimates which assume one half a mile of degraded river channels will be restored each year. **Discussion:** Legislation which addresses the issue of degraded river channels was passed in 1994. The state Clean Water Fund will finance the restoration of degraded segments of rivers with an emphasis on habitat restoration. **Data Sources:** DEP — Data not available yet.

7. All Connecticut residents and visitors will enjoy a diverse mix of well maintained, scenic and accessible park and outdoor recreational facilities.

7a. Percentage of peak demand that can be accommodated at state parks and recreational facilities

Explanation: If number/length of closings increase, additional parking, site development and/or land acquisition need to be considered. **Discussion:** To meet objective standards for future land acquisition and park development needs. **Data Sources:** DEP — State parks attendance data.

7b. Percentage of state natural resource recreational facilities meeting adopted standards: state parks, state forests, and boat launches

Explanation: This benchmark will determine the progress of bringing the state park system infrastructure and site amenities up to building code standards and public recreation facility standards. **Discussion:** The infrastructure of state parks, state forests and boat launches have received marginal support in terms of major repairs or renovations from capital funding. As a result, a majority of buildings and structures are obsolete with respect to fire code, building code and ADA compliance. Several buildings and facilities are closed to the public because of non-compliance and the inability to maintain them under current conditions. A significant increase in the level of funding will be required to meet the targets. **Data Sources:** DEP — State Parks

7c. Number of well maintained state outdoor parks and recreational facilities: state parks, state forests, and boat launches

Explanation: This benchmark will measure the ability to maintain the state park system according to a standard of quality that will insure a positive recreational experience for the visitor. The inadequacies of infrastructure noted in 7b compound the shortfall of operational resources necessary to meet that standard of quality. **Discussion:** The quality of recreational experience and the resulting image of the state park system has a direct bearing on the level of public service it provides. It also affects the level of visitation and the amount of revenue to the state. The state park system also plays a major role in the tourism industry and is responsible for indirect financial benefits to the local economies. **Data Sources:** DEP

7d. Number of access sites to lakes, rivers, and Long Island Sound needed to meet demand: fishing access, boating access and swimming access

Explanation: There are currently 58,000 trailerable boats registered in the state and 5,300 state and municipal parking spaces. At a ratio of 11 boats per space, current demand greatly exceeds availability. The largest need for additional boating access exists in southwestern CT with a particular emphasis on Long Island Sound. Additional swimming capacity for the shoreline is anticipated with Silver Sands coming on line in the future. Additional swimming sites inland will be targeted primarily in the northeast and northwestern regions of the state. The approximate 50% increase in fishing access should be accommodated primarily through leases and permanent easements. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the number of additional sites and increased capacity to accommodate demand levels for the three major types of water-based recreation. **Data Sources:** DEP

8. Connecticut's critical environmental habitats will be protected and the diversity of existing species will be maintained in order to protect the delicate balance of Connecticut's unique ecological systems.

8a. Percentage of native plants, fish, and wildlife species that are listed endangered, threatened or of special concern of the 1992 base inventory

Explanation: As sites are protected and inventories increase some species will be dropped from the list. However, as the understanding of Connecticut's biota improves it is expected that additional species will be added to the 1992 regulated state endangered species list. **Discussion:** The objective of listing plants and animal is to allow for protection and recovery of those species identified. The goal is to maintain or increase populations in order to be able to downlist or delist the species. Current active management efforts are limited to a small number of species due to funding and manpower constraints. **Data Sources:** DEP — Natural Diversity Data Base

8b. Percentage of federal and state endangered, threatened or special concern species that are protected on DEP land

Explanation: The stability and diversity of species in the state are affected by the high degree



of development and fragmentation of the natural environment. Providing suitable habitats on state-owned land is an important way to mitigate these impacts. **Discussion:** This benchmark will protect populations of federal and state listed endangered, threatened and of special concern species on DEP lands. Existing legislation for endanger species mandated the department protect the listed species by stabilizing or increasing populations of state-listing species. On state land, essential habitat is protected by statute, although regulations and criteria are needed to identify it. **Data Sources:** DEP and the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey — Natural Diversity Data Base

8c. Acres of potentially restorable, degraded tidal wetland, coves and embayments which have been restored

Explanation: Historically coastal resources have been impaired by road, railroad and other construction that has inhibited the tidal flows and impaired the coastal habitat. This benchmark will measure progress in the restoration where corrective measures are feasible. **Discussion:** This benchmark will determine the protection of the tidal wetland and coves and embayments habitat based on the net change in conditions since the Tidal Wetlands Protection Act of 1970, and the Coves & Embayments statutes enacted in 1983. **Data Sources:** DEP-Office of Long Island Sound Program, Restoration Unit

8d. Acres of inland wetlands lost annually

Explanation: Targets are based upon limited historic data. Currently wetlands are loss through permitted activities. This benchmark will measure progress in reducing this loss to zero. **Discussion:** The goal is to achieve no net loss of wetlands. Where permitted uses can not avoid, minimize or mitigation the loss of wetlands, it is desirable to offset this loss by the creation of wetlands with similar values elsewhere. **Data Sources:** DEP/Water Management Bureau Inland Water Resources

8e. Percentage of public and private land with completed biological diversity inventories

Explanation: Targets are base on the number of inventories that are underway and the expected time of completion. **Discussion:** Inventories of at least 20 groups will give Connecticut a good baseline for evaluating the biological diversity of Connecticut. **Data Sources:** DEP and the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey — biological inventories

8f. Acres of habitat preserved that are critical to the Long Island Sound and coastal ecosystems

Explanation: No complete inventories exist of submerged aquatic vegetation. Inventories of wetland, beaches and dunes, coastal forests and offshore islands need to be updated. Additional staff would be required in order to identify the critical habitats, determine the degree of existing protection and develop a database and strategy for further preservation of the

habitats identified. **Discussion:** This benchmark addresses habitat protection and species diversity for coastal ecosystems. This benchmark will determine preservation of sufficient, contiguous areas of diverse aquatic and land habitats to maintain Long Island Sound as healthy functioning ecosystems. **Data Sources:** DEP Office of Long Island Sound Program and Natural Resource Center

8g. Percentage of habitats preserved that are critical to upland ecosystems

Explanation: Targets assume that the identification of upland community types is possible within the time frames specified but additional funding and staff will be required for actual protection. **Discussion:** By using community classification system protocols, the best examples of critical habitats will be identified of each upland community type. **Data Sources:** DEP and the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey



Acknowledgements

This publication represents the first report of the Connecticut Progress Council and, as such, has required tremendous developmental effort. Many individuals and organizations have contributed ideas, commentary, and critique to our deliberations. While not all can be specifically cited, the Progress Council does wish to acknowledge its abiding gratitude to all who, in any way, whether in public or private forum, have shared their time, expertise, or interest in the work of the Council.

Special thanks go, of course, to agency staff and state officials who provided data, analysis, and insight in setting our benchmarks and targets. Council members were especially impressed with their knowledge and enthusiasm.

And to those Connecticut state employees who served as ongoing staff to the Progress Council, our heartfelt thanks and admiration! For almost a year now you've suggested, researched, drafted, and redrafted, defined and redefined to assure that our work was both useful and clear. Your standards of superior quality are clearly reflected in this document, and are of great credit to yourselves and to the people of Connecticut.

Our acknowledgments go to:

Hugh Adams, *Department of Public Health and Addiction Services*
Susan S. Addiss, *Commissioner, Department of Public Health and Addiction Services*
Joseph Amend, *Office of Policy and Management*
Thomas Anderes, *Associate Commissioner, Department of Higher Education*
Lloyd Anderson, *Commission on Hospitals and Health Care*
Peter Bartucca, *Office of the Secretary of the State*
Gilberto Belaval, *Office of Policy and Management*
Sandy Bergin, *Department of Housing*
Erik Bergman, *Department of Transportation*
Christopher Blake, *Lieutenant Governor's Office*

Jeffrey Blodgett, *Department of Economic Development*
Cathy Branch, *Department of Public Safety*
Randy Braren, *Board of Parole*
Elizabeth Brown, *Connecticut Institute for Municipal Studies*
James Catalanotto, *Department of Mental Retardation*
Barbara Cieplak-Migani, *Department of Economic Development*
Susan Cole, *Commission on Hospitals and Health Care*
Marilyn Collier, *Office of Policy and Management*
Suzanne M. Cooney, *Department of Mental Health*
Joseph D'Alesio, *Judicial Department*
Andrew G. De Rocco, *Commissioner, Department of Higher Education*
Donald J. DeFronzo, *Office of Policy and Management*
Tina Delaney, *Department of Environmental Protection*
Benjamin Dixon, *Deputy Commissioner, State Department of Education*
Pat Downs, *Department of Housing*
Wanda Dupuy, *Office of Policy and Management*
Al Duran, *Department of Children & Families*
Linda Ericson, *Department of Labor*
John Filchak III, *Deputy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture*
John Ford, *Department of Social Services*
Peter D. Galbraith, *Department of Public Health and Addiction Services*
Michael Gerber, *CT Conference of Independent Colleges*
Patricia Giardi, *Commissioner, Department of Social Services*
Taegan Goddard, *Office of Policy and Management*
Linda Goodman, *Department of Mental Retardation*
William Haldin, *Lieutenant Governor's Office*
William Hesse, *Department of Economic Development*
David E.K. Hunter, *Department of Mental Health*

Charisse Hutton, Judicial Department
Angela Jimenez, Department of Public Health and Addiction Services
Mary Johnson, Department of Higher Education
Stan Kosloski, Governor's Office
Gary Lewicki, Department of Higher Education
Valerie Lewis, Department of Higher Education
Lewis Martin, Commissioner, Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities
D'Ann Mazzocca, Office of Legislative Research
Michael Mehigen, Office of Policy and Management
Peter Minvielle, Office of Policy and Management
Robert Moore, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection
Nicholas Neeley, Department of Public Utility Control
Claire Nolin, Office of Policy and Management
Richard Pearson, Connecticut Institute for Municipal Studies
Mark Prisloe, Department of Economic Development
Bennett Pudlin, Executive Director, Department of Labor
Wanda Rickerby
John Radacsi, Office of Policy and Management
John Rappa, Office of Legislative Research
Marie Roberto, Department of Public Health and Addiction Services
David Russell, Office of Policy and Management
Baker Salisbury, Office of Policy and Management
Michael Santoro, Department of Housing
John Saunders, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Labor
Susan Savage, Department of Correction
Linda Savitsky, Office of Policy and Management
Stephen L. Schensul, University of Connecticut
Edward Sederquest, Office of Policy and Management

Mary Beth Serdechny, Office of Policy and Management
Ronnie Skerker, State Department of Education
Saul Spigel, Office of Legislative Research
Liesa Stamm, Department of Higher Education
Gerald Stowell, Office of Policy and Management
Rosemary Talmadge, Department of Social Services
Neil Thakur, Department of Mental Health
Roger Therrien, Department of Labor
Hugo Thomas, Department of Environmental Protection
Judith Thompson, State Department of Education
Robert Tompkins, Judicial Department
Karl Wagener, Executive Director, Council on Environmental Quality
Judy Walter, Office of Policy and Management
Susan Weisselberg, Office of Policy and Management
Carolyn West, Office of Policy and Management
Robin Worley, Department of Higher Education
Elaine Zimmerman, Connecticut Commission on Children

Additionally, many individuals and private sector organizations outside of state service have provided us with their invaluable guidance, energy and resources. Their contributions have ranged from providing regional meeting rooms, technical expertise, and general operating support.

Our special thanks go to:

Aetna Life and Casualty

ITT Hartford

Community Renewal Team of Hartford

Connecticut Policy and Economic Council, Inc. (CPEC)

CPEC Foundation

Connecticut Economic Conference Board (CECB)

Connecticut Competitiveness Initiative

Connecticut Institute for Municipal Studies (CIMS)

Shawmut Bank Connecticut

Tommy Davis, Drake Group

Michael Morand, Yale University

Diana Vickers, Aetna Life & Casualty

United Technologies, Inc.

