



## COMMON VISION

Healthy communities  
and widespread equity  
for all

# REGIONAL REVIEW

## New England Policies and Populations

### NEW ENGLAND COMMUNITIES REPRESENT THE FULL SPECTRUM OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Every day, they face a range of socio-economic challenges and experience the entwined realities of racial, economic and gender-based barriers. While a portion of the region fares well economically, and many others qualify for services that improve their well-being, numerous families are forced to live in crushing poverty and survive on low wages.

Similarly, thousands of people cycle through the criminal justice system, affecting their employment and their mobility. And while high school and college graduation rates are impressive throughout New England, for most, access to a quality, affordable education remains as elusive as affordable health care; in turn, the physical and mental health of thousands deteriorates. **While some thrive, far too many fall through the cracks.**

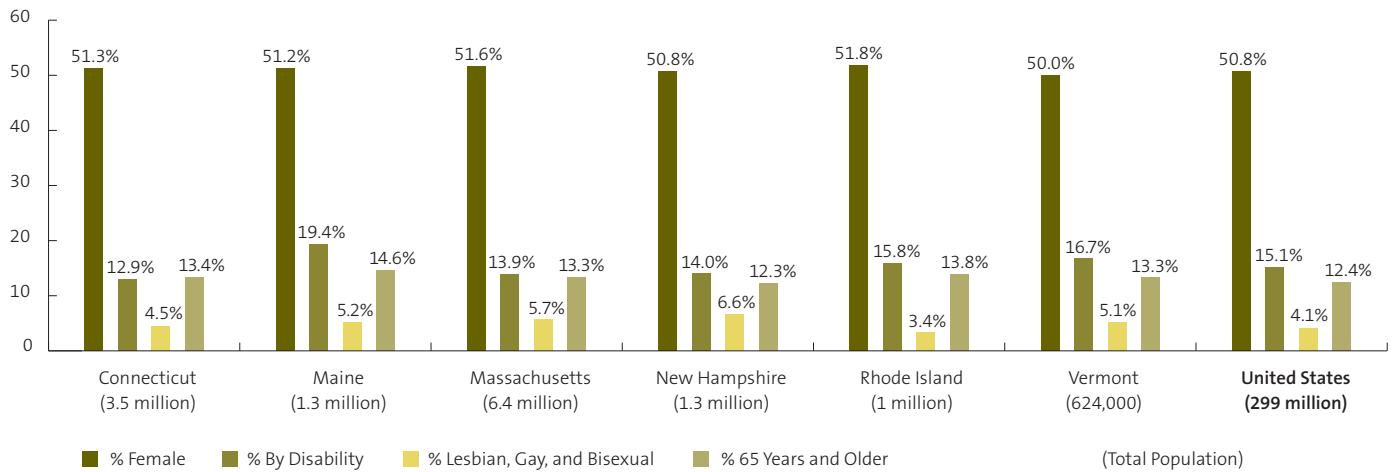
Now imagine the world, for a moment, through the perspective of an immigrant, a transgender person, a senior, a person with a disability or someone living with HIV/AIDS. **How is opportunity understood? Where are the inequities most deeply felt?** For women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer people, the New England policy context of reproductive justice and LGBTQ legislation frames their lives and dictates their choices; here, there are both legislative wins and policy gaps.

And for all of us craving a just, sustainable world, an environmental urgency floats in the air we breathe, permeates the ecosystems we inhabit and drifts in the water we consume. **Now imagine a better world.**

**RECOGNIZING THAT A HEALTHY COMMUNITY WITH WIDESPREAD EQUITY** meets the interrelated needs of all of its members, Common Vision has compiled a current research review of New England that spans more than 80 variables within 11 areas of interest, including the general population, criminal justice, economics, education, the environment, grantmaking, health, HIV/AIDS, immigration, LGBTQ rights and reproductive justice. A broad, initial glance into the policy realities of populations throughout the region draws attention to how funders can redress the broad range—and intersection—of inequities facing our communities.

{ GENERAL }

**MORE THAN 14 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN NEW ENGLAND AND ROUGHLY HALF ARE FEMALE. FURTHER, MANY IN THE REGION LIVE WITH A DISABILITY; ARE LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER; AND ARE 65 YEARS AND OLDER.<sup>1</sup>**



**WHILE THE RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF EACH STATE IN NEW ENGLAND IS PREDOMINANTLY WHITE, MANY PEOPLE OF COLOR RESIDE THROUGHOUT THE REGION.<sup>2</sup>**

	% White	% American Indian/Alaska Native	% Asian	% Black/African American	% Hispanic/Latino	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander
Connecticut	79.9	0.2	3.3	9.5	11.2	0.0
Maine	95.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0
Massachusetts	82.8	0.2	4.8	6.1	7.9	0.1
New Hampshire	95.1	0.2	2.0	1.1	2.3	0.0
Rhode Island	82.6	0.4	2.8	5.1	11.0	0.0
Vermont	96.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.0
United States	73.9	0.8	4.4	12.4	14.8	0.1

1. Note: “Percent LGB” estimates the percentage of the population that is lesbian, gay or bisexual, based on population data from 2006. Figures on the number of transgender people, per state, are not available.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey; and

Gary J. Gates, PhD, *Same-Sex Couples and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Population: New Estimates from the American Community Survey* (The Williams Institute: Los Angeles, 2006).

2. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey.

## { CRIMINAL JUSTICE }

ACROSS NEW ENGLAND, THOUSANDS ENTER AND RE-ENTER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, MANY OF WHOM BECOME DISENFRANCHISED IN THE PROCESS. CONNECTICUT IS THE ONLY NEW ENGLAND STATE WITH A DEATH ROW POPULATION.<sup>3</sup>

	People in Jail and Prison	Adults on Probation and Parole	Juveniles in Custody	Total Disenfranchised	Death Row Population
Connecticut	19,087	56,072	627	22,854	8
Maine	3,608	8,120	222	0	No death penalty law
Massachusetts	22,778	165,365	1,302	10,140	No death penalty law
New Hampshire	4,184	4,615	198	2,587	0
Rhode Island	3,364	25,613	342	3,771	No death penalty law
Vermont	1,975	8,934	51	0	No death penalty law
United States	2,186,230	4,946,944	96,665	5.3 million	3,350 (36 states with death penalty)

AMONG BLACK AND HISPANIC POPULATIONS IN EVERY NEW ENGLAND STATE, ADULT INCARCERATION AND JUVENILE CUSTODY RATES ARE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN AMONG THEIR WHITE COUNTERPARTS.<sup>4</sup>

	Adult Incarceration Rate (per 100,000)			Juvenile Custody Rate (per 100,000)		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Connecticut	211	2,532	1,401	105	669	316
Maine	262	1,992	N/A	149	182	188
Massachusetts	201	1,635	1,229	111	811	522
New Hampshire	289	2,666	1,063	144	579	197
Rhode Island	191	1,838	631	192	1,425	188
Vermont	304	3,797	N/A	143	715	273
United States	412	2,290	742	190	754	348

3. Notes: "People in Jail and Prison" measures (in some cases, estimates) the number of people in state or federal prisons or local jails, on June 30, 2005. "Adults on Probation and Parole" measures (in some cases, estimates) the number of people under probation and parole supervision at the end of 2005. "Number of Juveniles in Custody" measures the number of juveniles in custody in juvenile facilities in 2003. "Total Disenfranchised" measures the number of people who have currently or permanently lost their voting rights due to a felony conviction, as of December 31, 2004. "Death Row Population" measures the number of current prisoners who have death penalty sentences, as of January 1, 2007.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005* (Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2006); Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2005* (Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2006); Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa, Sickmund, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report* (Washington, DC: U.S.

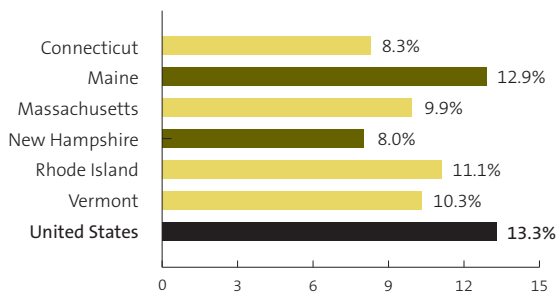
Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2006); The Sentencing Project, *Statistics by State*, <<http://www.sentencingproject.org/StatsByState.aspx>>; and Death Penalty Information Center, *State by State Information*, <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org/state/>.

4. Notes: "Incarceration Rates by Race" calculates the incarceration rate of white, black and Hispanic people incarcerated in prisons or jails in 2005, per 100,000. "Juvenile Custody Rates by Race" calculates the rate of white, black and Hispanic juveniles in custody in juvenile facilities, per 100,000, on October 23, 2003.

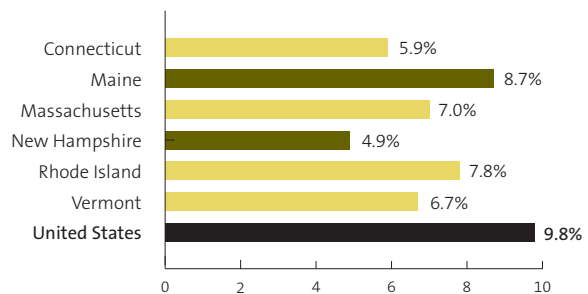
Sources: Mauer, Marc and Ryan S. King, *Uneven Justice: State Rates of Incarceration by Race and Ethnicity* (New York: The Sentencing Project, 2007); and Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa, Sickmund, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2006).

**ROUGHLY ONE IN 10 NEW ENGLAND RESIDENTS IS LIVING IN POVERTY; AMONG NEW ENGLAND STATES, NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS THE LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES LIVING IN POVERTY WHILE MAINE HAS THE HIGHEST.<sup>5</sup>**

% OF INDIVIDUALS IN POVERTY BY STATE



% OF FAMILIES IN POVERTY BY STATE



**IN MOST NEW ENGLAND STATES, ROUGHLY ONE IN 10 PEOPLE LIVES IN POVERTY; IN AT LEAST THREE STATES, POVERTY RATES AMONG BLACK AND HISPANIC PEOPLE ARE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN AMONG WHITE PEOPLE.<sup>6</sup>**

	% in Poverty			
	White	Black	Hispanic	Youth
Connecticut	8.0	25.0	35.0	11.0
Maine	15.0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	19.1
Massachusetts	10.0	Insufficient data	31.0	13.0
New Hampshire	8.0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	5.8
Rhode Island	12.0	31.0	41.0	15.2
Vermont	10.0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	12.8
United States	12.0	33.0	29.0	16.7

5. Note: “Percent of Individuals and Families in Poverty” estimates the percentage of individuals and families in 2006 below the poverty line established by the federal government. According to the U.S. Census, in regards to the American Community Survey, “The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions, determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total income of the householder’s family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending on three criteria: size of family, number of related children, and, for 1- and 2-person families, age of householder.”

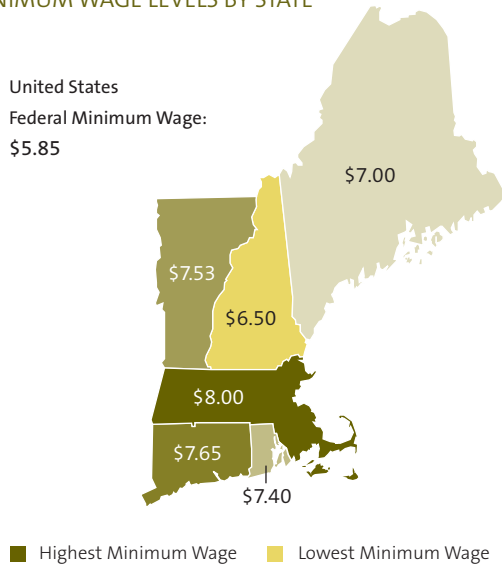
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey.

6. Notes: “Percent in Poverty by Race” calculates the percentage of white, black and Hispanic individuals below the poverty line established by the federal government. “Percent of Youth in Poverty” measures the percentage of youth, ages 17 and younger, below the poverty line established by the federal government.

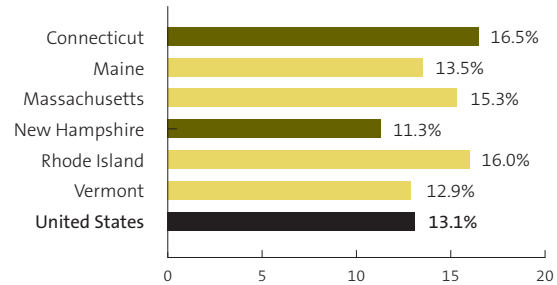
Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>>; and Snyder, Howard N., and Melissa, Sickmund, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2006).

EVERY NEW ENGLAND STATE HAS A MINIMUM WAGE HIGHER THAN THE FEDERAL LEVEL (\$5.85); FOUR STATES OFFER STATE-LEVEL EARNED INCOME TAX CREDITS AND ROUGHLY ONE IN SEVEN NEW ENGLAND WORKERS IS UNIONIZED. FURTHER, THOUSANDS OF NEW ENGLAND RESIDENTS RELY ON SSDI AND SSI AS SOURCES OF INCOME.<sup>7</sup>

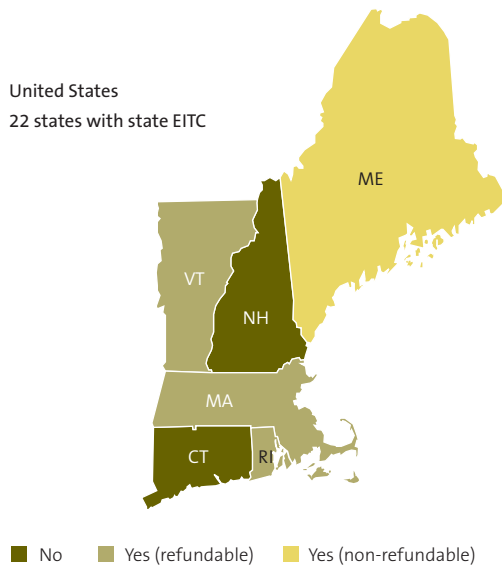
MINIMUM WAGE LEVELS BY STATE



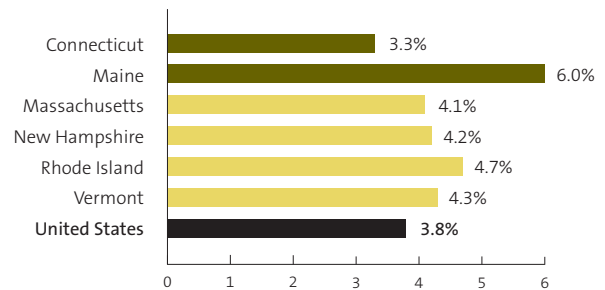
% UNION EMPLOYEES BY STATE



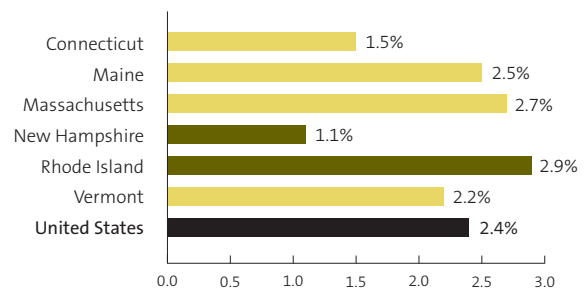
STATE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT



% SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE RECIPIENTS BY STATE



% SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME RECIPIENTS BY STATE



7. Notes: "State Minimum Wage" denotes a state's minimum wage and how it compares to the federal minimum wage of \$5.85, effective July 24, 2007. "State Earned Income Tax Credit" denotes whether a state-level Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is offered and whether it is refundable. "Percent Union Employees" calculates the percentage of employees whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract. "Percent SSDI" calculates the percentage of the population in 2005 receiving Social Security Disability Insurance, a federal program that provides income to people unable to work due to temporary or permanent disabilities. "Percent SSI calculates"

the percentage of the population in 2006 receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a need-based federal program that provides stipends to people ages 65 and older, blind people and people with disabilities.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, *Minimum Wage Laws in the States – July 24, 2007* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2007); State EITC Online Resource Center, *50 State Resource Map* (Bethesda, MD: The Hatcher Group, 2007); Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2006; and Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org> >.

**IN NEW ENGLAND, CONNECTICUT HAS THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA INCOME AND MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AS WELL AS THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS. THOUSANDS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE LIVE IN STATES ACROSS NEW ENGLAND.<sup>8</sup>**

	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income	% Unemployed	Number of Homeless People
Connecticut	\$34,048	\$63,422	6.2	5,357
Maine	\$23,226	\$43,349	5.3	2,775
Massachusetts	\$30,686	\$59,963	5.8	14,730
New Hampshire	\$28,828	\$59,683	4.5	3,233
Rhode Island	\$25,937	\$51,814	5.9	6,866
Vermont	\$25,016	\$47,665	4.8	927
United States	\$25,267	\$48,451	6.4	744,313

**AMONG NEW ENGLAND STATES, MASSACHUSETTS HAS THE HIGHEST AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ITS FOOD STAMPS PROGRAM AND THE LOWEST MONTHLY AVERAGE FOOD STAMP BENEFIT. MOREOVER, THOUSANDS OF NEW ENGLAND FAMILIES RELY ON CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT FUND ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT THEM AS THEY ATTEND WORK OR OBTAIN TRAINING/EDUCATION.<sup>9</sup>**

	Monthly Average		
	CCDF Families Served	Food Stamps Program	Food Stamp Benefit
Connecticut	5,700	210,288	\$95
Maine	3,200	160,294	\$88
Massachusetts	23,800	431,518	\$81
New Hampshire	4,900	56,338	\$86
Rhode Island	3,300	73,195	\$92
Vermont	2,800	47,202	\$88
United States	1,007,000 (total)	25.7 million	\$86

8. Notes: "Per Capita Income" estimates the average income received by every resident, including children, in 2006. "Median Household Income" reports the midpoint household income of all household incomes in the state in 2006. To calculate this figure: "The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median." "Percent Unemployed" estimates the number of people in the civilian labor force that were unemployed at the time they were surveyed. This includes: "all civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither 'at work' nor 'with a job but not at work' during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness." "Number of Homeless People" estimates the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people in 2006. According to the NAEH, "The homeless counts are point-in-time estimates and do not fully capture the number of people who experience homelessness over the course of a year. The percentage of people who experience homelessness in the general population would be much higher if annual estimates were available."

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey; and National Alliance to End Homelessness, *Homelessness Counts* (Washington, DC: NAEH, 2007).

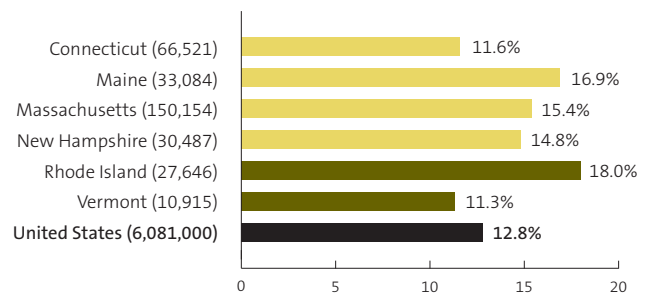
9. Notes: "Monthly Average of CCDF Families Served" calculates the average number of families that received Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) assistance per month in 2005. CCDF subsidizes child care services for low-income families to assist them as they attend work or training/education. "Monthly Average in Food Stamps Program" calculates the monthly average number of people participating in the food stamps program in 2006. "Monthly Average Food Stamps Benefits per Person" calculates the monthly benefit in food stamps allocated per individual, in dollars, in 2006.

Sources: National Child Care Information Center, *State Profiles* (Washington, DC: Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 2007); and USDA Food and Nutrition Service, *Food Stamp Program* (Alexandria, VA: United States Department of Agriculture, April 2007).

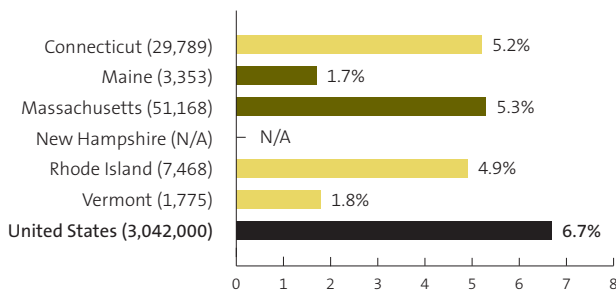
OF THE 1.6 MILLION PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS (GRADES K-12) THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND, ROUGHLY ONE IN 25 PARTICIPATES IN A LIMITED-ENGLISH PROFICIENCY PROGRAM, ONE IN SEVEN HAS INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM STATUS AND ONE IN FOUR QUALIFIES FOR FREE/REDUCED LUNCH AT SCHOOL.<sup>10</sup>

	# K-12 Public Students	# Head Start Children
Connecticut	575,059	7,126
Maine	195,498	3,913
Massachusetts	971,909	12,819
New Hampshire	205,767	1,632
Rhode Island	153,422	3,135
Vermont	96,638	1,552
United States	48,978,555	909,201

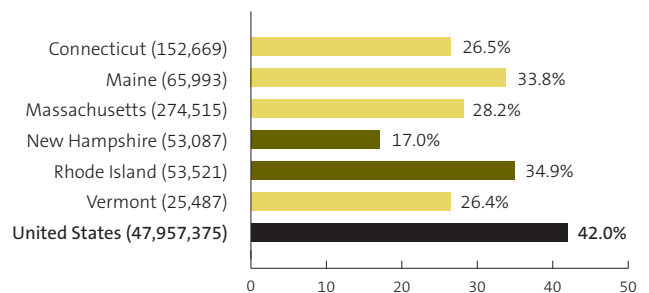
% IN INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM BY STATE



% IN LIMITED-ENGLISH PROFICIENCY PROGRAM BY STATE



% ELIGIBLE FOR FREE/REDUCED LUNCH BY STATE



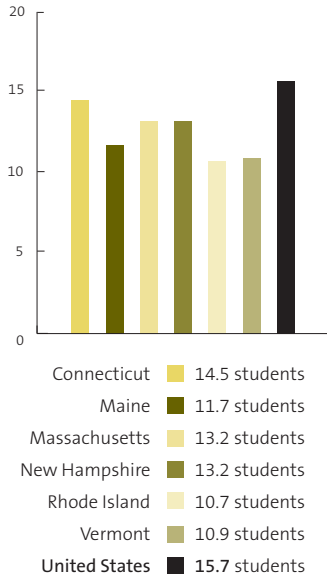
10. Notes: "Number of Students, K-12 Public Schools" measures the number of public school students, grades K-12, in 2005-2006. "Number of Children in Head Start" measures the number of children in 2006 taking part in Head Start programs. Head Start provides comprehensive child development skills (such as early math and reading skills) to preschoolers from economically disadvantaged families. "Percent in Individualized Education Program" calculates the percentage of public school students, grades K-12, with IEP status in 2005-2006. IEP is a federal program mandated by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act that provides specialized education programs to students with disabilities. "Percent in Limited-English Proficiency Program"

calculates the percentage of public school students, grades K-12, participating in limited-English proficiency programs in 2005-2006. "Percent Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch" calculates the number of public school students that qualified for free/reduced lunch at school in 2005-2006.

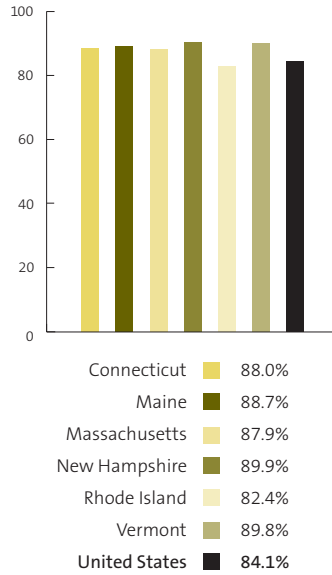
Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, *The Nation's Report Card: State Profiles* (Washington, DC: Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 2004-2005); and Office of Head Start, *Head Start Program Fact Sheet* (Washington, DC: Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, 2007).

THE AVERAGE PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO (PUBLIC SCHOOLS, K-12) IN NEW ENGLAND IS 12 STUDENTS PER TEACHER. FURTHER, NEARLY NINE IN 10 NEW ENGLAND RESIDENTS HAVE HIGH SCHOOL DEGREES AND ALMOST ONE IN THREE HAS A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER.<sup>11</sup>

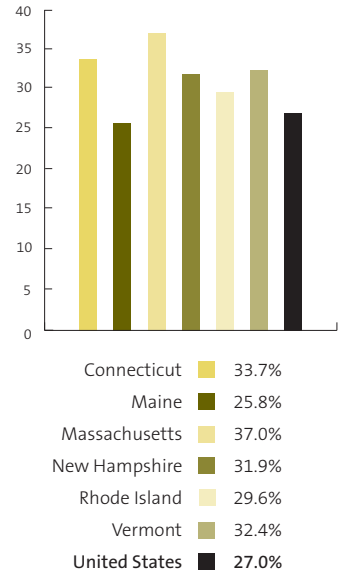
PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO  
K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STATE



% WITH HIGH SCHOOL  
DEGREES BY STATE



% WITH BACHELOR'S  
DEGREES OR HIGHER BY STATE



{ ENVIRONMENT }

IN EVERY NEW ENGLAND STATE, THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF "GOOD" AIR QUALITY DAYS STEADILY DECREASED BETWEEN 2002 AND 2007.<sup>12</sup>

	Average # of "Good" Air Quality Days			Rank (Based on Days in 2007)
	2002	2007	Change 2002-2007	
Connecticut	209	188	-21	4
Maine	239	216	-23	1
Massachusetts	243	205	-38	3
New Hampshire	233	208	-25	2
Rhode Island	221	184	-37	5
Vermont	253	155	-98	6

11. Notes: "Pupil/Teacher Ratio, K-12 Public Schools" calculates the number of students per teacher in public schools, grades K-12, in 2005-2006. "Percent High School Graduates" calculates the percentage of adults, ages 25 and older, who had a high school degree in 2006. "Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher" calculates the percentage of adults, ages 25 and older, who had a bachelor's degree or higher (i.e. master's degree, PhD) in 2006.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, *The Nation's Report Card: State Profiles* (Washington, DC: Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 2004-2005); and U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey.

12. Note: "Average Number of 'Good' Air Quality Days" refers to the average number of days (calculated across counties) when the air quality index (AQI) value was between 0 and 50. "Moderate" days have an AQI value between 51 and 100, "unhealthy for sensitive groups" days have an AQI value between 101 and 150, and "unhealthy" days (including "unhealthy," "very unhealthy" and "hazardous") have an AQI value of 151 or higher.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Air Quality Index Report*, 2007. <<http://www.epa.gov/air/airpolldata.html>>.



**NEW ENGLAND STATES HAVE MOSTLY COMPLETED GOALS, ENACTED LAWS AND ESTABLISHED PLANS ACROSS VARIOUS E.P.A. AREAS THAT REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PROMOTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY.<sup>13</sup>**

	Energy Efficiency in Public Facilities	Energy Efficient Appliance and Equipment Purchase Requirements for Public Facilities	Clean Energy Goals for Public Facilities	Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuel Goals for Public Fleets	State and Regional Energy Planning
Connecticut	Completed (w/further work being considered)	Completed (w/further work being considered)	Completed	Completed	Completed
Maine	Completed	No activity identified	Completed	Completed	Completed
Massachusetts	Completed	Completed	No activity identified	Completed (w/further work being considered)	Completed
New Hampshire	Completed	Completed	Being considered	Completed	Completed
Rhode Island	Completed	No activity identified	Completed	Completed	Completed
Vermont	Completed	Completed	In progress	Completed	Completed
United States	34 states (completed)	23 states (completed)	16 states (completed)	34 states (completed)	47 states (completed)

**MORE THAN 100 WILDLIFE AND PLANTS THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND ARE IN DANGER OF EXTINCTION. FURTHER, NEW ENGLAND STATES VARY SIGNIFICANTLY IN REGARDS TO THE PERCENTAGE OF THEIR ASSESSED WATERS THAT IS “IMPAIRED” FROM ITS INTENDED USE.<sup>14</sup>**

	# Endangered and Threatened Species	% Water Supply Impaired
Connecticut	21	34.5
Maine	16	4.01
Massachusetts	27	0
New Hampshire	14	100
Rhode Island	18	34.35
Vermont	11	52.07
United States	1,351	N/A

13. Notes: “Energy Efficiency in Public Facilities” denotes whether states have enacted (“completed”) laws that reduce energy consumption in public facilities, as of March 6, 2006. “Energy Efficient Appliance and Equipment Purchase Requirements for Public Facilities” denotes whether states have enacted (“completed”) laws that require public facilities to purchase energy-efficient appliances and equipment, as of March 6, 2006. “Clean Energy Goals for Public Facilities” denotes whether states have established (“completed”) goals for public facilities on clean and/or renewable energy, as of March 6, 2006. “Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuel Goals for Public Fleets” denotes whether states have established (“completed”) goals for energy reduction for their state fleets (i.e. purchasing requirements that favor hybrid products, fuel efficiency and alternative fuels), as of March 6, 2006. “State and Regional Energy Planning” denotes whether states have established (“completed”) plans for state and regional energy efficiency, as of March 6, 2006.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *State Clean Energy–Environment Policy Data Table* (Washington, DC: EPA, 2006).

14. Notes: “Number of Endangered and Threatened Species” denotes the number of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants, as of January

2008, protected under the Endangered Species Act. According to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, “An ‘endangered’ species is one that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A ‘threatened’ species is one that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.” “Percent of Water Supply Impaired” denotes the percentage of a state’s assessed waters that did not meet any one of its intended uses (i.e. aesthetics, drinking water supply, fish consumption). These figures should be read with caution since states vary in their assessment methods, and guidance by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has changed over the years. According to the EPA, “When they assess water quality conditions, states determine if waters are rated as ‘good’ (all the designated uses are attained), ‘threatened’ (all the designated uses are currently met but water quality conditions appear to be declining), and ‘impaired’ (any one or more designated use is not met). Waters that are not assessed are not included in any calculations.”

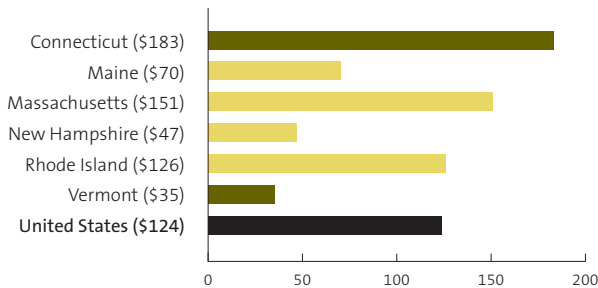
Sources: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, *Endangered Species Program* <<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/wildlife.html>>; and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Monitoring and Assessing Water Quality*, <http://www.epa.gov/waters/305b/index.html>.

IN 2005, MORE THAN 6,000 FOUNDATIONS THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND GAVE ALMOST \$2 BILLION, WHILE ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE REGION RECEIVED ABOUT \$1.8 BILLION FROM U.S. FOUNDATIONS.<sup>15</sup>

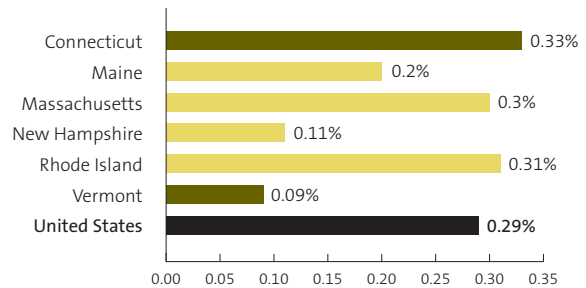
	# of Foundations	Assets	Total Giving	Gifts Received
Connecticut	1,405	\$6,551,609,000	\$640,987,000	\$603,114,000
Maine	289	\$1,540,397,000	\$91,875,000	\$67,222,000
Massachusetts	3,026	\$14,414,868,000	\$969,445,000	\$905,428,000
New Hampshire	302	\$1,191,069,000	\$61,889,000	\$50,940,000
Rhode Island	798	\$2,220,587,000	\$135,743,000	\$129,174,000
Vermont	228	\$459,310,000	\$21,513,000	\$46,354,000
United States	71,095	\$550,552,049,000	\$36,402,322,000	\$31,464,894,000

AMONG NEW ENGLAND STATES, CONNECTICUT PROVIDED THE MOST FOUNDATION GIVING PER CAPITA AND FOUNDATION GIVING AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT IN 2005, WHILE VERMONT PROVIDED THE LEAST.

FOUNDATION GIVING PER CAPITA, BY STATE, 2005



FOUNDATION GIVING AS % OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT, BY STATE, 2005



15. Notes: All figures from 2005. "Total Giving" measures the amount of grant dollars distributed by foundations to in-state and out-of-state recipients in 2005. "Gifts Received" measures the amount of philanthropic dollars received by organizations in each state from all 50 states in 2005. According to The Foundation Center, "Per capita giving figures in actual dollar

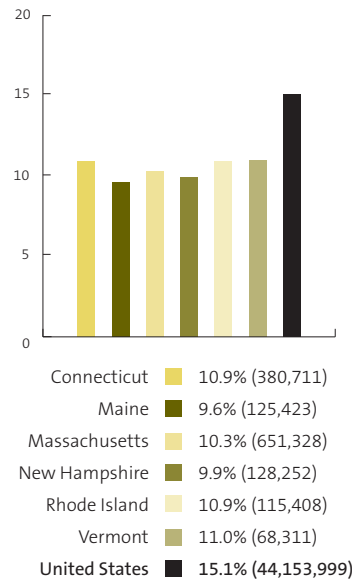
amounts. Based on December 22, 2006, resident population estimates (U.S. Census Bureau)."

Source: The Foundation Center, *Foundation Yearbook*, 2007.

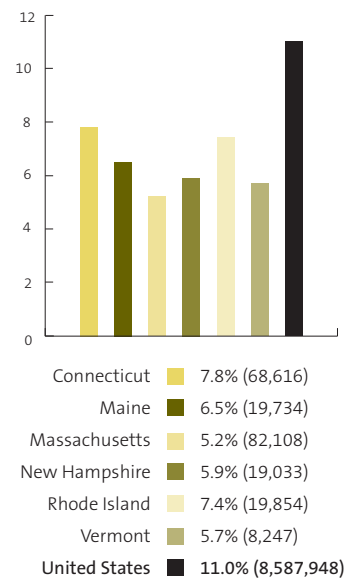
**CONNECTICUT HAS THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF UNINSURED CHILDREN AND THE SECOND HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF UNINSURED PEOPLE AMONG NEW ENGLAND STATES. THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE REGION ARE SERVED BY MEDICAID.<sup>16</sup>**

	% with Medicaid		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Connecticut	43.0	19.0	32.0
Maine	91.0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Massachusetts	52.0	Insufficient data	28.0
New Hampshire	91.0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Rhode Island	54.0	12.0	28.0
Vermont	94.0	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
United States	45.0	21.0	26.0

% UNINSURED BY STATE



% UNINSURED CHILDREN BY STATE



**ROUGHLY ONE IN THREE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND REPORTS POOR MENTAL HEALTH.<sup>17</sup>**

	% Poor Mental Health		
	White	Black	Hispanic
Connecticut	32.9	36.7	33.2
Maine	33.6	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Massachusetts	34.5	33.1	29.4
New Hampshire	33.3	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Rhode Island	34.1	Insufficient data	37.1
Vermont	35.3	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
United States	33.6	34.4	34.7

16. Notes: “Percent of Non-Elderly with Medicaid by Race” calculates the percentage of white, black and Hispanic non-elderly people served by Medicaid, a federal program that helps provide health services to poor and low-income people. Data is from 2005-2006. “Percent of People Uninsured” estimates the percentage of people without health insurance in 2006. “Percent of Children Uninsured” estimates the percentage of children without health insurance in 2006.

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, *Cover the Uninsured*:

*State Profiles* (Washington, DC: RWJF, 2007); and Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org> >.

17. Note: “Poor Mental Health by Race” measures the number of white, black and Hispanic people reporting “poor mental health” between one and 30 days in 2004. Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org> >.

**BREAST CANCER RATES ARE HIGHER AMONG WHITE WOMEN IN NEW ENGLAND THAN AMONG BLACK AND HISPANIC WOMEN; IN TWO STATES, BREAST CANCER RATES ARE HIGHER AMONG BLACK WOMEN THAN HISPANIC WOMEN. IN CONNECTICUT, CERVICAL CANCER RATES AMONG BLACK AND HISPANIC WOMEN ARE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN AMONG WHITE WOMEN.<sup>18</sup>**

	Breast Cancer Rate			Cervical Cancer Rate		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Connecticut	130.1	108.6	108.6	6.3	13.2	19.8
Maine	126.2	N/A	N/A	8.0	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts	133.0	90.6	86.1	5.1	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	121.1	N/A	N/A	6.5	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	124.7	96.8	93.0	6.6	N/A	N/A
Vermont	128.0	N/A	N/A	7.4	N/A	N/A
United States	120.3	109.5	86.6	7.7	11.1	13.0

**NEW HAMPSHIRE AND RHODE ISLAND HAVE FAR HIGHER MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES THAN OTHER NEW ENGLAND STATES. INFANT MORTALITY RATES AMONG BLACK AND HISPANIC PEOPLE ARE HIGHER THAN AMONG WHITE RESIDENTS.<sup>19</sup>**

	Maternal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate		
		White	Black	Hispanic
Connecticut	5.1	5.0	13.2	6.3
Maine	1.2	5.1	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Massachusetts	2.7	4.4	9.5	6.3
New Hampshire	10.4	4.3	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
Rhode Island	9.2	6.3	11.1	8.8
Vermont	2.6	5.1	Insufficient data	Insufficient data
United States	13.1	5.7	13.6	5.6

18. Notes: “Breast Cancer Rates for Women, by Race” calculates the rate of new, invasive breast cancer cases, per 100,000, among white, black and Hispanic women in 2003. “Cervical Cancer Rates for Women, by Race” calculates the rate of new, invasive cervical cancer cases, per 100,000, among white, black and Hispanic women in 2003. “NA” indicates that an insufficient number of cases were reported or measured in order to calculate a rate.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>>.

19. Notes: “Maternal Mortality Rates” calculates the rate of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births among women from 1999-2004. “Infant Mortality Rates by Race” calculates the rate of deaths per 1,000 live births among white, black and Hispanic women from 2001-2003.

Sources: National Women’s Law Center, *National Report Card on Women’s Health* (Washington, DC: NWLC, 2007); and Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>>.

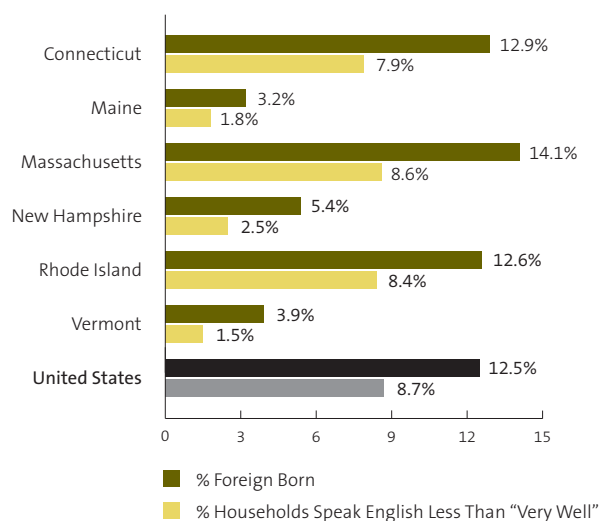
## { HIV/AIDS }

AIDS CASE RATES AMONG PEOPLE OF COLOR IN NEW ENGLAND ARE GENERALLY HIGHER THAN AMONG WHITE POPULATIONS; AMONG CERTAIN RACIAL/ETHNIC SUB-GROUPS, THE DISPARITIES ARE STAGGERING. CONNECTICUT HAS THE HIGHEST HIV-RELATED DEATH RATE AMONG NEW ENGLAND STATES.<sup>20</sup>

	AIDS Case Rate					HIV-Related Death Rates
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	
Connecticut	9.9	82.4	74.5	2.1	12.9	5.1
Maine	1.6	11.8	9.7	0.0	15.3	Insufficient data
Massachusetts	5.8	73.7	52.0	3.9	0.0	3.2
New Hampshire	2.4	50.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	Insufficient data
Rhode Island	5.8	54.5	23.6	8.1	0.0	2.6
Vermont	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Insufficient data
United States	7.2	68.6	23.2	4.2	9.4	4.5

## { IMMIGRATION }

AMONG NEW ENGLAND STATES, MASSACHUSETTS HAS THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF FOREIGN BORN PEOPLE, AS WELL AS HOUSEHOLDS THAT SPEAK ENGLISH LESS THAN "VERY WELL." ACROSS THE REGION LIVE THOUSANDS OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS.<sup>21</sup>

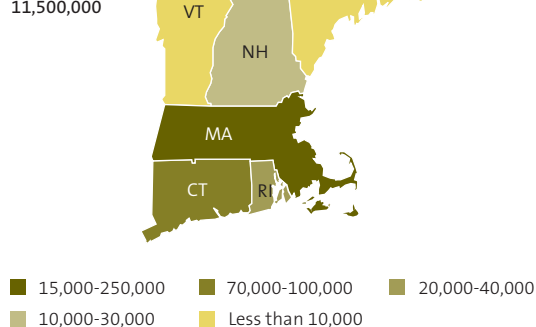


# UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS BY STATE

United States

10,700,000 -

11,500,000



20. Notes: "AIDS Case Rate, by Race/Ethnicity" measures the rate of AIDS among adults and adolescents, by race/ethnicity, per 100,000, as reported in 2005. "HIV-Related Death Rates" calculates the rate of HIV-related deaths, adjusted for age, per 100,000 people, in 2004.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org> >.

21. Notes: "Percent Foreign Born" measures the percentage of people who were born outside of the United States in 2006. "Percent Citizen" measures the

percentage of people who were citizens of the United States in 2006. "Percent of Households that Speak English Less Than Very Well" measures the percentage of the population five years and older that speaks English less than "very well." "Number of Undocumented Immigrants" estimates the range of undocumented immigrants in 2005.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey; and Pew Hispanic Center, *Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for States Based on the March 2005 Current Population Survey* (Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, 2006).

ACCORDING TO NARAL PRO-CHOICE AMERICA, RHODE ISLAND RECEIVED THE LOWEST GRADE AMONG NEW ENGLAND STATES FOR ITS OVERALL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE; ONLY 20 PERCENT OF RHODE ISLAND’S COUNTIES HAVE ABORTION PROVIDERS. OTHER NEW ENGLAND STATES RECEIVED GRADES OF B- OR HIGHER.<sup>22</sup>

	NARAL 2008 Report Card Grades	% Counties Without Abortion Providers
Connecticut	A	25.0
Maine	A	63.0
Massachusetts	B-	14.0
New Hampshire	A-	50.0
Rhode Island	D+	80.0
Vermont	A	43.0
United States	D-	87.0

THREE NEW ENGLAND STATES MANDATE SEX EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FIVE MANDATE STD/HIV EDUCATION; ALMOST ALL REQUIRE THAT ABSTINENCE BE EITHER STRESSED OR COVERED.<sup>23</sup>

	Sex Education Mandate	STD/HIV Education Mandate
Connecticut	No (If taught voluntarily, must cover abstinence)	Yes
Maine	Yes (Must stress abstinence and cover contraception)	Yes (Must stress abstinence and cover contraception)
Massachusetts	No	No
New Hampshire	No	Yes (Must cover abstinence)
Rhode Island	Yes (Must stress abstinence and cover contraception)	Yes (Must stress abstinence and cover contraception)
Vermont	Yes (Must cover abstinence and contraception)	Yes (Must cover abstinence and contraception)
United States	20 states + DC Yes	35 states + DC Yes

22. Notes: “NARAL Pro-Choice America 2008 Report Card Grades” assesses states based on “the cumulative burdens each state imposes on access to reproductive health care,” including abortion bans, biased counseling and mandatory delays, counseling ban/gag rule, etc. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, “The ranking system adds points for anti-choice restrictions on abortion and other aspects of reproductive health care, and subtracts points for pro-choice laws. The ranking system penalizes most heavily the laws imposing greater burdens on women. Likewise, its demerits fall most heavily on laws that are enforced, rather than laws that courts have declared invalid.” “Percentage of Counties without Abortion Providers” calculates the percentage of counties in a state without an abortion provider. Data on abortion providers and analysis of census data was provided by the Guttmacher Institute; 2004–2005 Guttmacher Abortion Provider Survey and U.S. Census population counts as of April 1, 2005.

Sources: NARAL Pro-Choice America, *Who Decides? The Status of Women’s Reproductive Rights in the United States, 17th Edition* (Washington, DC: NARAL, 2008); and NARAL Pro-Choice America, *Who Decides State Profiles* (Washington, DC: NARAL, 2007).

23. Notes: “Sex Education Mandate” denotes the types of laws, if any, that states have adopted regarding mandating sex education, as of 2007. “STD/HIV Education Mandate” denotes the types of laws, if any, that states have adopted regarding mandating STD/HIV education, as of 2007.

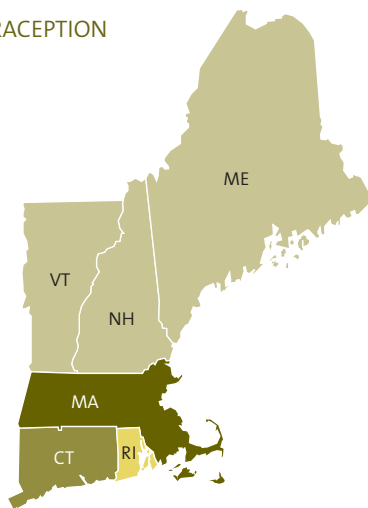
Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, *StateHealthFacts.org*, (Menlo Park, CA: KFF, 2007) < <http://www.statehealthfacts.org> >.

## ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE ACROSS NEW ENGLAND VARIES BASED ON DIFFERENT REGULATIONS IN EACH STATE.<sup>24</sup>

	Freedom of Choice Acts	Low-Income Access to Abortion	Parental Consent/Notification for Abortions	Medical Service Refusal	Near-Total Abortion Ban
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	No law	Yes	None
Maine	Yes	No	No law	Yes	None
Massachusetts	No	Yes	Consent enforced	Yes	Yes (without exception)
New Hampshire	No	No	No law	No	None
Rhode Island	No	No	Consent enforced	Yes	None
Vermont	No	Yes	No law	No	Yes (with life exception)
United States	7 states have laws that codify <i>Roe v. Wade</i> protections into state law	17 states do not have laws that restrict public funding of abortions	35 states require parental consent or notification	47 states allow providers to refuse to provide reproductive health services	15 states have near-total abortion bans

### EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION BY STATE

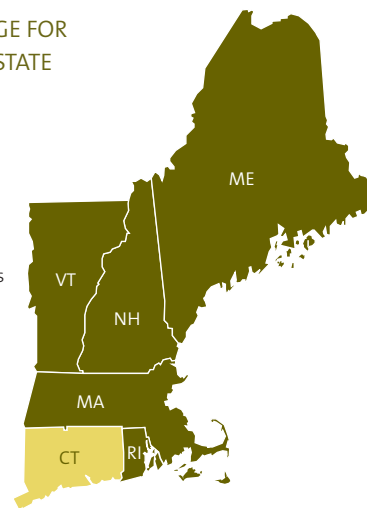
United States  
19 states have laws that improve access to Emergency Contraception



■ Yes (Emergency Room and Pharmacy Access)  
■ Yes (Emergency Room) ■ Yes (Pharmacy Access) ■ None

### INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CONTRACEPTION BY STATE

United States  
28 states promote insurance coverage; 9 states have broad refusal clauses



■ Promotes insurance coverage  
■ Promotes insurance coverage; contains refusal clause

24. Notes: “Emergency Contraception” denotes whether states have laws that improve women’s access to Emergency Contraception (EC), as of 2007. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, EC is a concentrated dose of ordinary birth control pills that significantly reduces a woman’s chance of becoming pregnant when taken within 72–120 hours of unprotected sex.” “Freedom of Choice Acts” denotes whether states have codified into law the protections of *Roe v. Wade*, as of 2007. “Insurance Coverage for Contraception” denotes whether states have laws promoting insurance coverage, as of 2007. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, “By guaranteeing that insurers cover prescription contraception to the same extent as other drugs, contraceptive-equity laws help ensure women’s access to birth control and ultimately help prevent unintended pregnancies and reduce the need for abortion.” “Low-Income Women’s Access to Abortion” denotes states that, as of September 2007, have not enacted laws that restrict the use of public funds for abortion services, which largely affects low-income women. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, women most affected by these state restrictions include clients of Medicaid, Medicare, the State Children’s Health Insurance Program and the District of Columbia’s public health care programs. “Parental Consent/Notification for Abortions” denotes the type,

if any, of parental consent/notification laws that state have adopted for minors seeking abortion, as of 2007. “Medical Service Refusal” denotes whether states have laws that allow individuals or entities the ability to refuse to provide patients with reproductive services such as abortions, contraception and/or sterilization. “Near-Total Abortion Ban” denotes whether states have laws that outlaw abortion throughout pregnancy, except in extreme cases. Two states—Arizona and Massachusetts—have outlawed abortion without any exception, as of 2007. However, these near-total abortion bans should be interpreted with context. In certain cases, the abortion ban predates *Roe v. Wade*. According to NARAL Pro-Choice America, “While some states still have laws on the books that would ban abortion throughout pregnancy, *Roe v. Wade*’s protections prevent these bans’ enforcement. However, state legislatures across the country continue to consider enacting new total bans in order to challenge *Roe* in the courts. In addition, in the majority of state legislatures and Congress, anti-choice lawmakers have passed unconstitutional laws that would ban safe and medically appropriate abortion as early as the 12th week in pregnancy.” Source: NARAL Pro-Choice America, *Who Decides State Profiles* (Washington, DC: NARAL, 2007).

**MANY NEW ENGLAND STATES HAVE RECOGNIZED SAME-SEX COUPLES UNDER THE LAW (IN DIFFERENT FORMS) AND NONE HAVE ADOPTED ANTI-GAY ADOPTION LAWS. WHILE EVERY NEW ENGLAND STATE HAS A NONDISCRIMINATION LAW THAT INCLUDES SEXUAL ORIENTATION, ONLY THREE INCLUDE GENDER IDENTITY/EXPRESSION.<sup>25</sup>**

	Same-Sex Couple Recognition	Nondiscrimination Laws	Anti-Gay Adoption Laws
Connecticut	Broad recognition - Civil Unions	Based on sexual orientation	None
Maine	Limited recognition Domestic Partnerships	Based on sexual orientation and gender identity/ expression	None
Massachusetts	Full marriage equality	Based on sexual orientation	None
New Hampshire	Broad recognition - Civil Unions	Based on sexual orientation	None
Rhode Island	No recognition	Based on sexual orientation and gender identity/ expression	None
Vermont	Broad recognition - Civil Unions	Based on sexual orientation and gender identity/ expression	None
United States	10 states + DC (some form of legal recognition for same-sex couples)	13 states + DC ban discrimination based on sexual orientation; 7 states ban discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression	5 states have laws that restrict adoption for same-sex couples

25. Notes: "Same-Sex Couple Recognition" notes the types of laws that states have enacted to recognize same-sex relationships, as of September 2007. "Nondiscrimination Laws" notes the types of laws that states have enacted to protect against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity/ expression, as of September 2007. Statewide nondiscrimination laws vary in their coverage and protections; for example, a nondiscrimination law may cover discrimination in housing but not in employment or public accommodations. "Anti-Gay Adoption Laws" notes the types of laws that states have enacted

prohibiting LGBT people from adopting children, as of September 2007. Sources: National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, *Relationship Recognition for Same-Sex Couples in the U.S.* (Washington, DC: NGLTF, 2007); National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, *State Nondiscrimination Laws in the U.S.* (Washington, DC: NGLTF, 2007); and National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, *Adoption Laws in the U.S.* (Washington, DC: NGLTF, 2007).