

Basics of Connecticut's EMS System

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This map displays the 169 municipalities of Connecticut, each labeled with its name. The state is divided into four numbered regions by thick black lines:

- Region 1:** Located in the southwest, including municipalities like Stamford, New Canaan, Norwalk, and Greenwich.
- Region 2:** Located in the south-central part, including municipalities like New Haven, Meriden, Middletown, and Wallingford.
- Region 3:** Located in the north-central part, including municipalities like Hartford, West Hartford, East Hartford, and Simsbury.
- Region 4:** Located in the east, including municipalities like Springfield, Waterbury, and Danbury.

Connecticut Towns by EMS Region

Region 1:

Bridgeport
Darien
Easton
Fairfield
Greenwich
Monroe
New Canaan
Norwalk
Stamford
Stratford
Trumbull
Weston
Westport
Wilton

Region 2:

Ansonia
Bethany
Branford
Cheshire
Chester
Clinton
Deep River
Derby
Durham
East Haven
Essex
Guilford
Haddam
Hamden
Killingworth
Madison
Meriden
Middlefield
Milford
New Haven
North Branford
North Haven
Old Saybrook
Orange
Seymour
Shelton
Wallingford
West Haven
Westbrook
Woodbridge

Region 3:

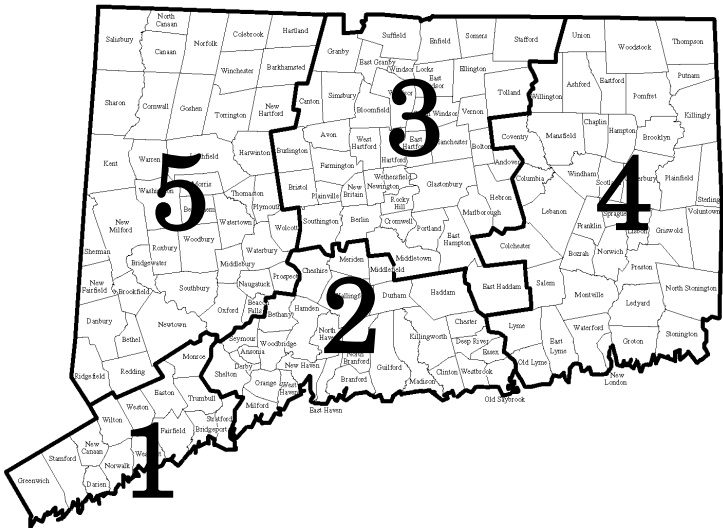
Andover
Avon
Berlin
Bloomfield
Bolton
Bristol
Burlington
Canton
Cromwell
East Granby
East Haddam
East Hampton
East Hartford
East Windsor
Ellington
Enfield
Farmington
Glastonbury
Granby
Hartford
Hebron
Manchester
Marlborough
Middletown
New Britain
Newington
Plainville
Portland
Rocky Hill
Simsbury
Somers
South Windsor
Southington
Stafford
Suffield
Tolland
Vernon
West Hartford
Wethersfield
Windsor
Windsor Locks

Region 4:

Ashford
Bozrah
Brooklyn
Canterbury
Chaplin
Colchester
Columbia
Coventry
East Lyme
Eastford
Franklin
Griswold
Groton
Hampton
Killingly
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lisbon
Lyme
Mansfield
Montville
New London
North Stonington
Norwich
Old Lyme
Plainfield
Pomfret
Preston
Putnam
Salem
Scotland
Sprague
Sterling
Stonington
Thompson
Union
Voluntown
Waterford
Willington
Windham
Woodstock

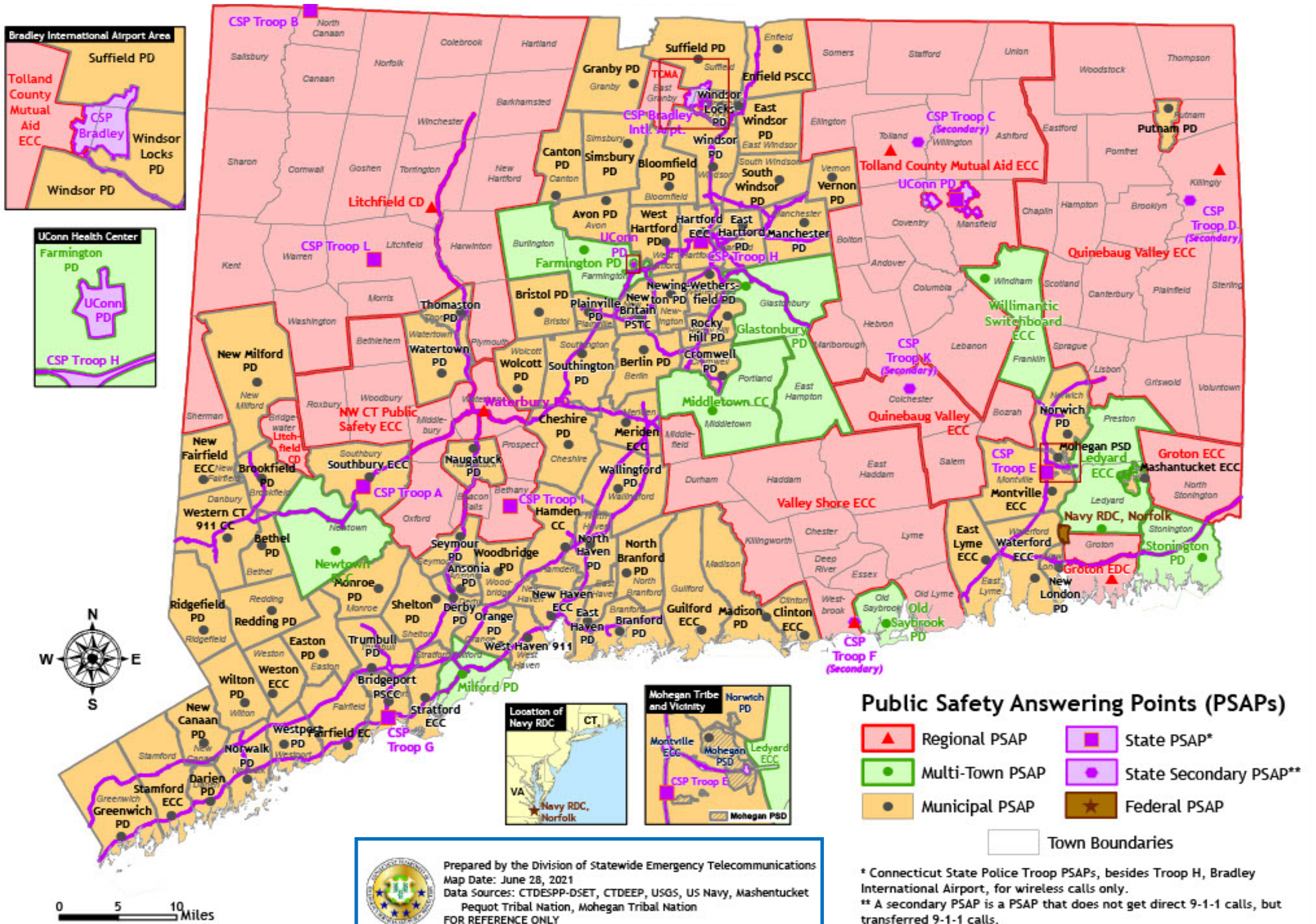
Region 5:

Barkhamsted
Beacon Falls
Bethel
Bethlehem
Bridgewater
Brookfield
Canaan
Colebrook
Cornwall
Danbury
Goshen
Hartland
Harwinton
Kent
Litchfield
Middlebury
Morris
Naugatuck
New Fairfield
New Hartford
New Milford
Newtown
Norfolk
North Canaan
Oxford
Plymouth
Prospect
Redding
Ridgefield
Roxbury
Salisbury
Sharon
Sherman
Southbury
Thomaston
Torrington
Warren
Washington
Waterbury
Watertown
Winchester
Wolcott
Woodbury



Connecticut 911 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs)

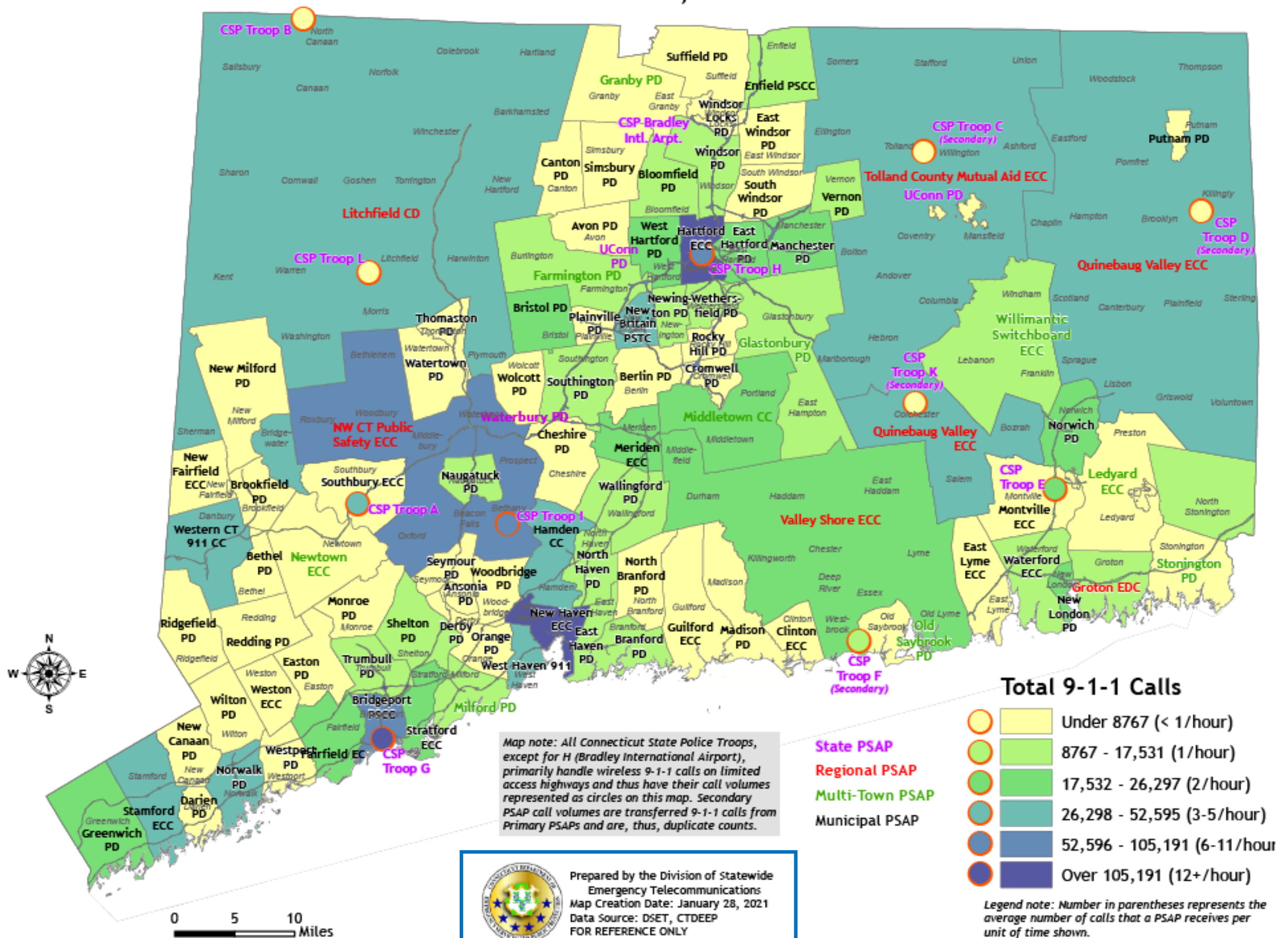
As of June 2021



Prepared by the Division of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications
 Map Date: June 28, 2021
 Data Sources: CTDESPP-DSET, CTDEEP, USGS, US Navy, Mashantucket
 Pequot Tribal Nation, Mohegan Tribal Nation
 FOR REFERENCE ONLY

* Connecticut State Police Troop PSAPs, besides Troop H, Bradley International Airport, for wireless calls only.
 ** A secondary PSAP is a PSAP that does not get direct 9-1-1 calls, but transferred 9-1-1 calls.

2020 911 Call Volume by PSAP



Certified vs Licensed Ambulance Services in Connecticut

Connecticut statute **19a-175** describes the major distinctions between Certified and Licensed ambulance services:

"**Certified ambulance service**" means a municipal, volunteer or nonprofit ambulance service issued a certificate by the commissioner.

"**Licensed ambulance service**" means a commercial ambulance service or a volunteer or municipal ambulance service issued a license by the commissioner.

Got that?? In practice, the only actual difference :

Licensed ambulance services can bill for non-emergency, interfacility transports. This is the main regulatory distinction between "commercial" ambulance services and every other type.

There are currently 19 ambulance services licensed by the state, and not all of them have assigned PSAs.

Certified ambulance services can do non-emergency interfacility transports, but can't bill for them.

The vast majority of the state's ambulance services are certified.

Primary Service Areas (PSAs) in Connecticut

*The concept of **Primary Service Areas (PSA)** was introduced in Connecticut in 1974. A PSA is a specific geographic area that is served exclusively by an emergency medical services (EMS) provider. The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) designates this provider. Only the **Primary Service Area Responder (PSAR)** designated by the State may answer emergency calls in the specified geographic area.**

The designation of PSARs assigned statutory and regulatory responsibilities to individual providers. It also defined levels of accountability for the coordinated emergency medical response and patient care in specific geographic areas, thus promoting statewide stability.

2014 Final Report
Connecticut Emergency Medical Services
Primary Service Area Task Force

In theory, every square inch of Connecticut has one service responsible for providing each of the four levels of service:

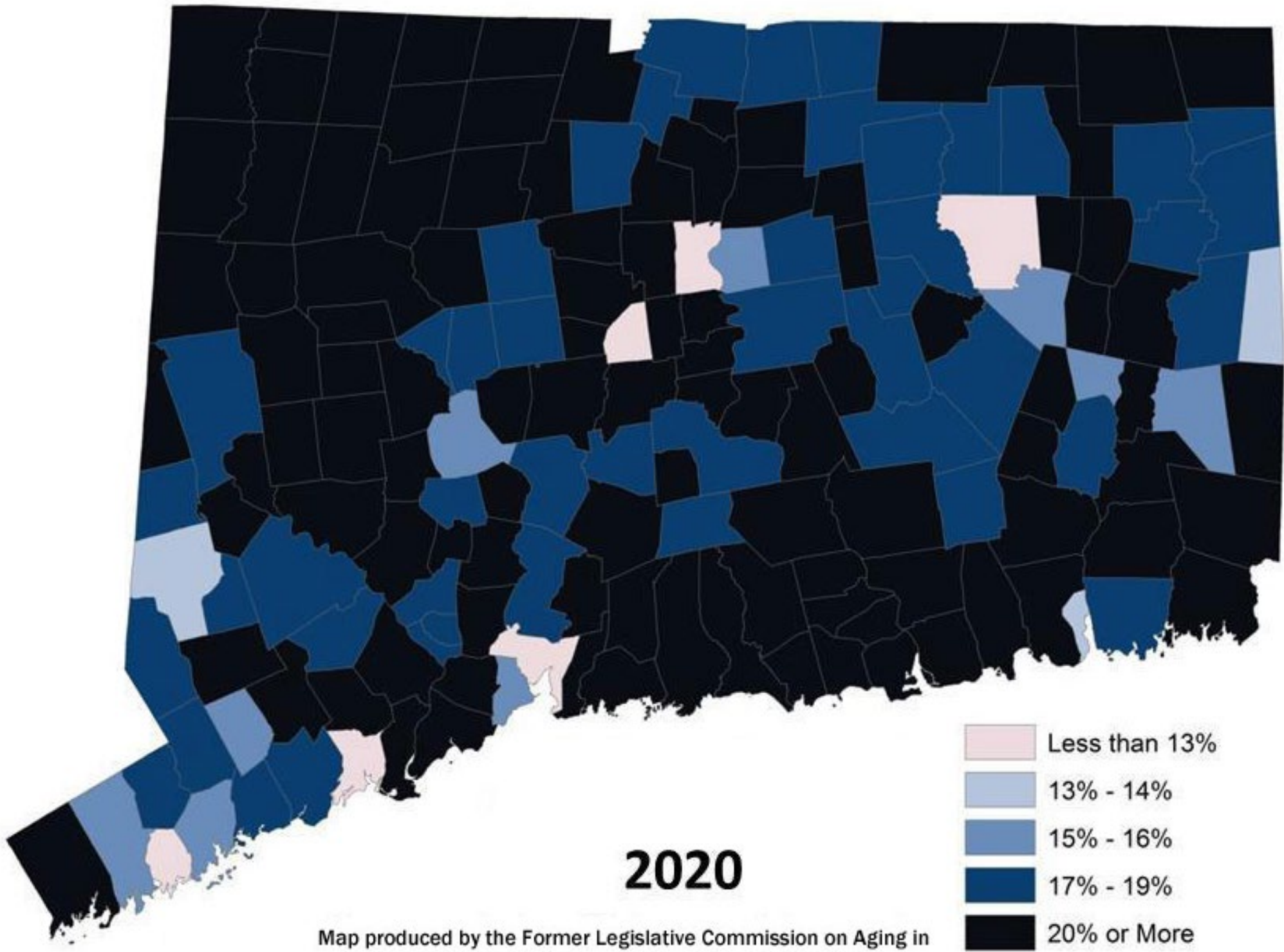
First Responder (FR)	Basic Ambulance	Intermediate	Paramedic
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In practice, there are gaps in the assignments. The Basic level is the most important because it requires an actual ambulance, and as you can see in the Basic Ambulance PSA coverage is essentially complete.

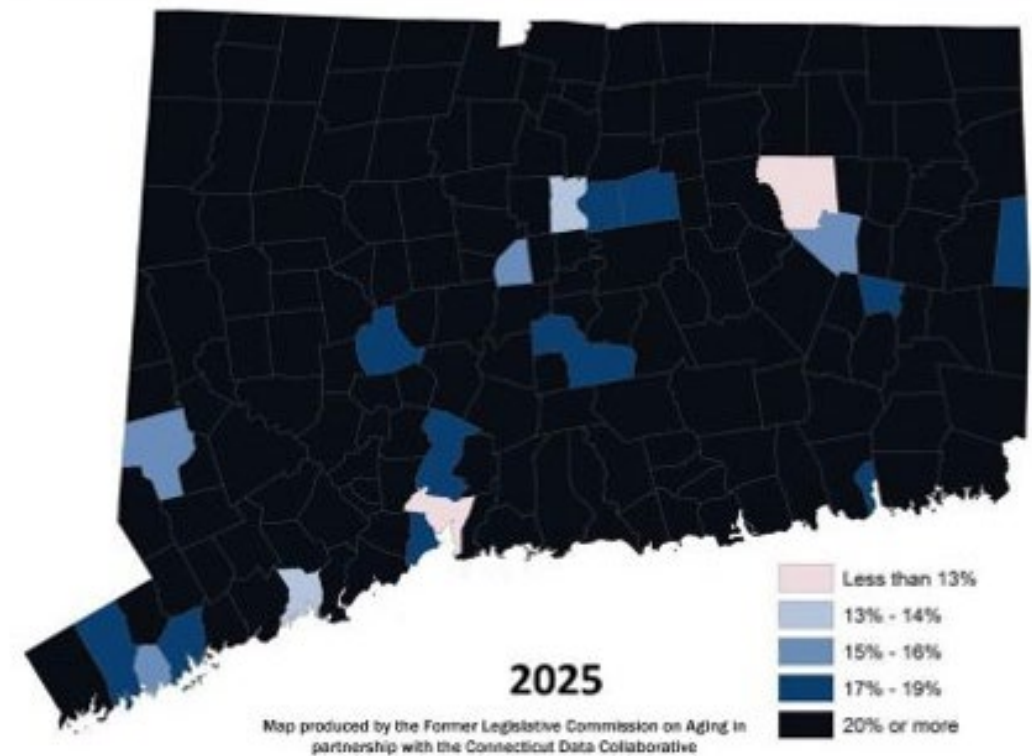
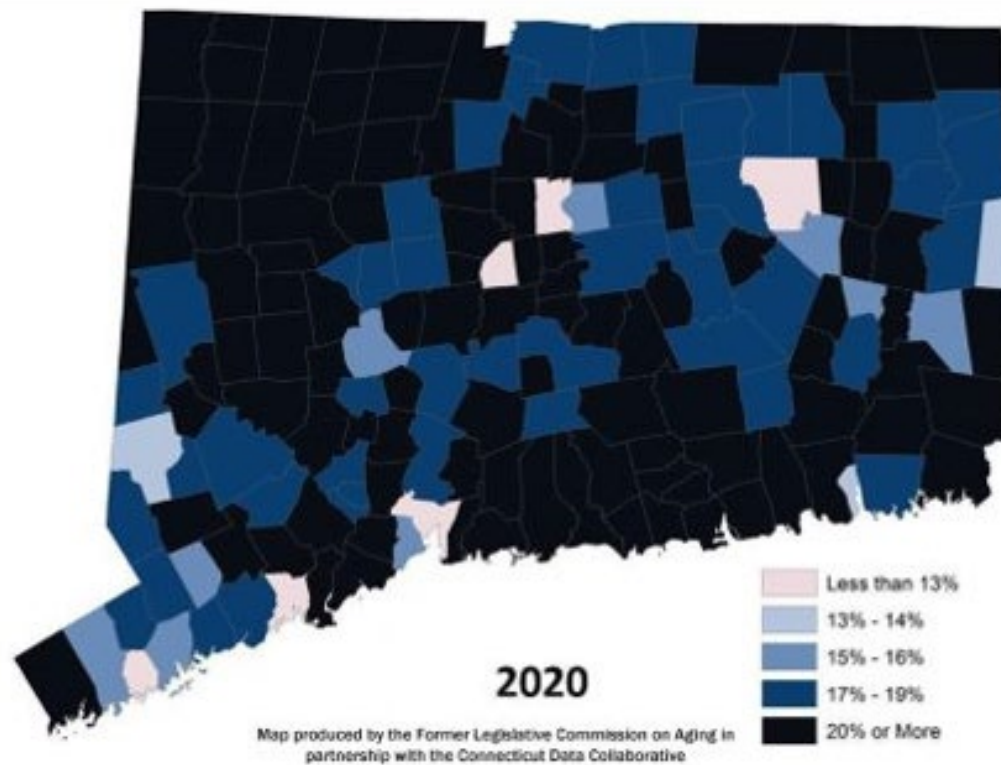
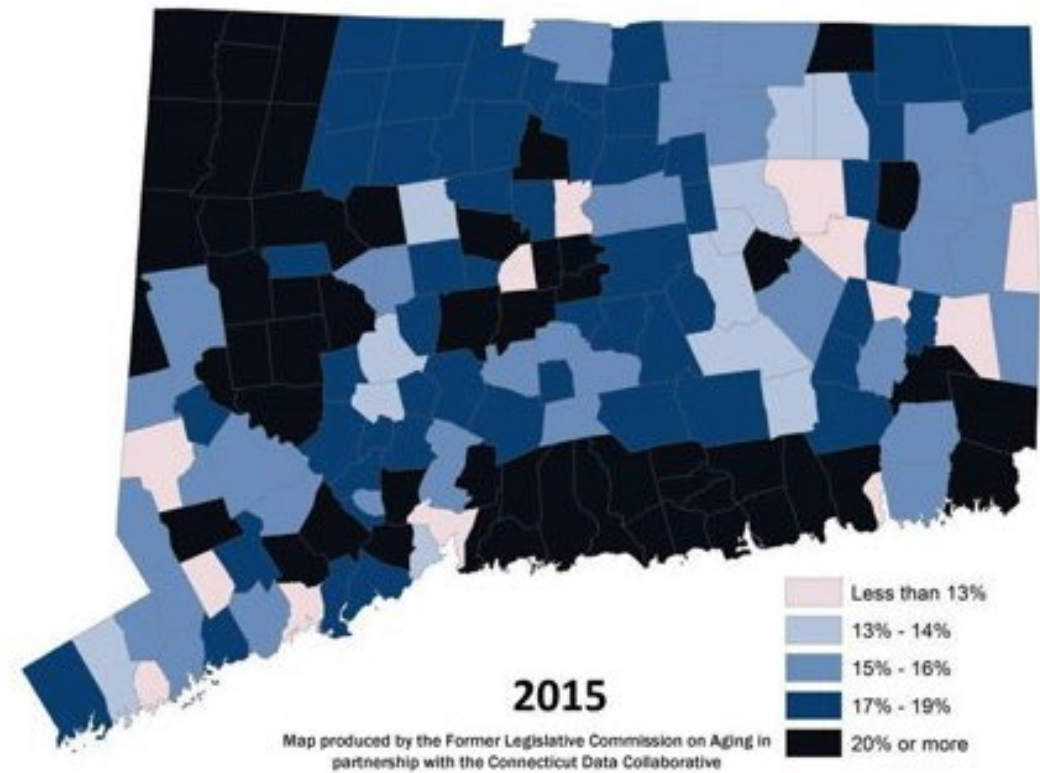
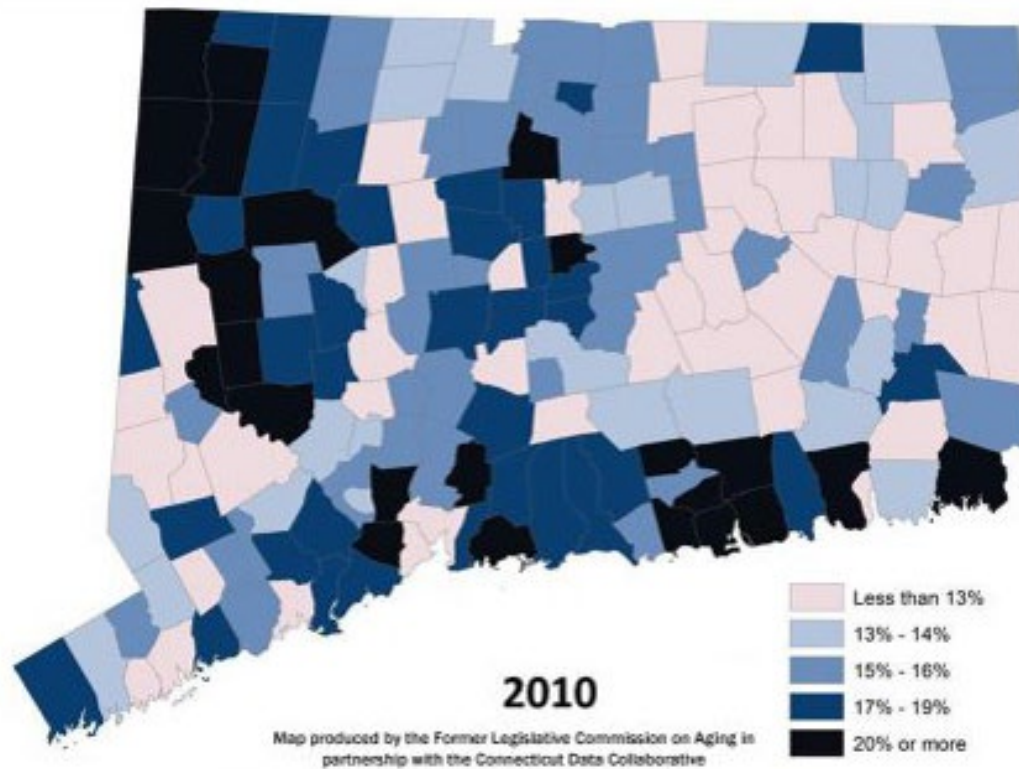
(Technically, the Intermediate level also requires an ambulance. But Connecticut currently has 43 people certified to operate at that level and DEEP has begun tagging them with tracking collars. As a PSA level, it is effectively extinct.)

*The PSA holder can also contract with another service to provide coverage of their designated PSA, such as when a municipality utilizes a commercial ambulance service. The Town still holds the PSA in that case, but the commercial service does the calls.

Percentage of Population Age 65 and over by Town



Percentage of Population Age 65 and over by Town



Equalized Net Grand List per Capita

by Town and EMS Region - 2018

The **Equalized Net Grand List per Capita** is the estimate of the market value of all taxable property in a municipality, divided by the population.

ENGLPC is a general indicator of a Town's ability to fund essential services. It is used by the state to determine the split of mandated, cost-shared services like education.

