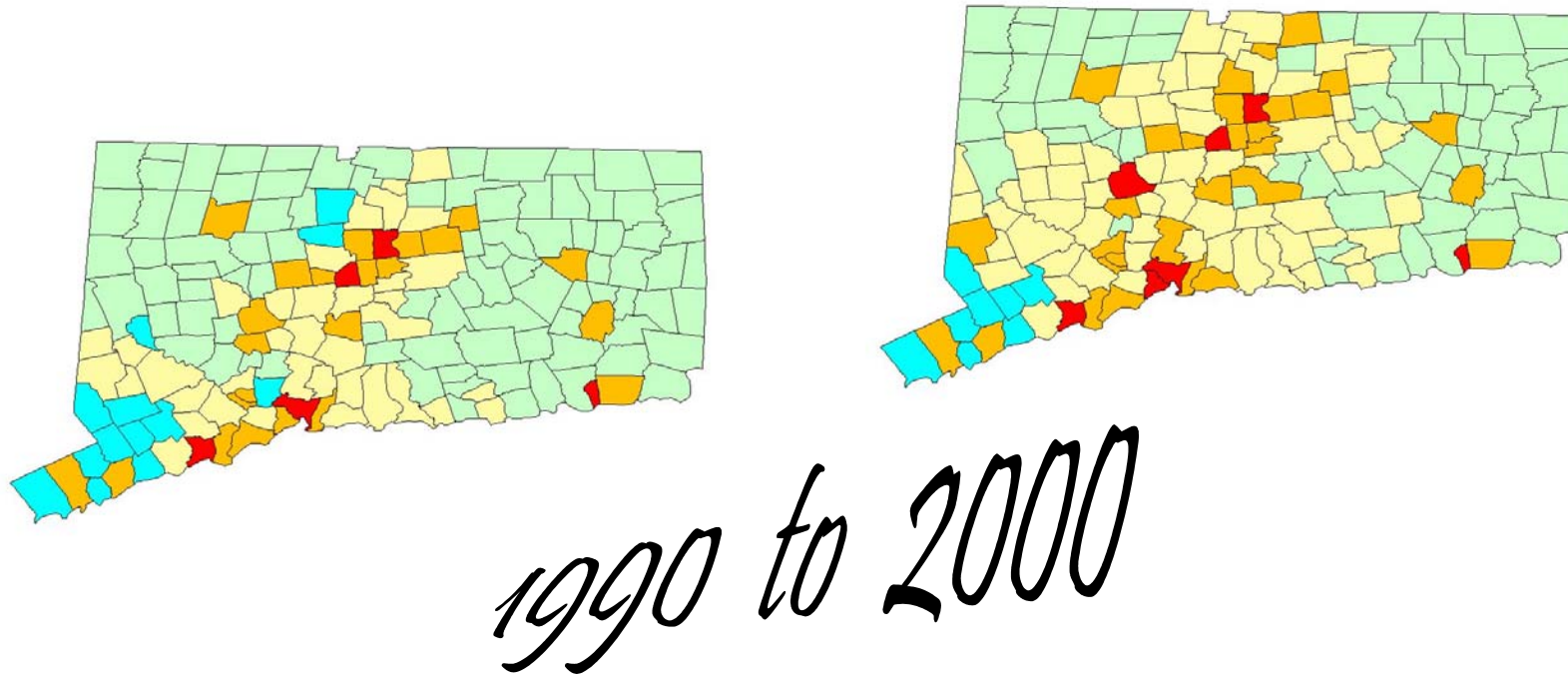


The Changing Demographics of Connecticut - 1990 to 2000

Part 2: The Five Connecticuts



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Center for Population Research

University of Connecticut



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Table of Contents

Discussion

Introduction	1
The Top Ten Socioeconomic Issues	1
The Equal Share Percentage (ESP)	2
Assembling the Five Groups	3
Group Characteristics	4
Mapping the Five Groups	5
Wealthy - Westport Type Towns	6
Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns	7
Rural - North Stonington Type Towns	8
Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns	9
Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns	10
Race	12
Age	14
Household Types	16
Families with Two or More Workers	18
Census Income	19
Unreported Capital Gains Income in Wealthy Connecticut	22
House Values and Monthly Housing Costs	22
Education	25
Poverty	27
What Does It All Mean?	30
The Center for Population Research	31

Figures

Figure 1: Map of Connecticut Towns	iii
Figure 2: Thames Group Gender	2
Figure 3: Thames Group ESP	2
Figure 4: Population Density by Town Group	3
Figure 5: Median Family Income by Town Group	3
Figure 6: Percentage of Population Living in Poverty by Town Group	3
Figure 7: 1990 to 2000 Group Changes in Poverty and Income	4
Figure 8: Map of 1990 Town Groups	5
Figure 9: 1990 to 2000 Town Reclassification Table	5
Figure 10: Map of Towns Reclassified in 2000	5
Figure 11: Map of 2000 Town Groups	5
Figure 12: 1990 Map of Wealthy Connecticut	6

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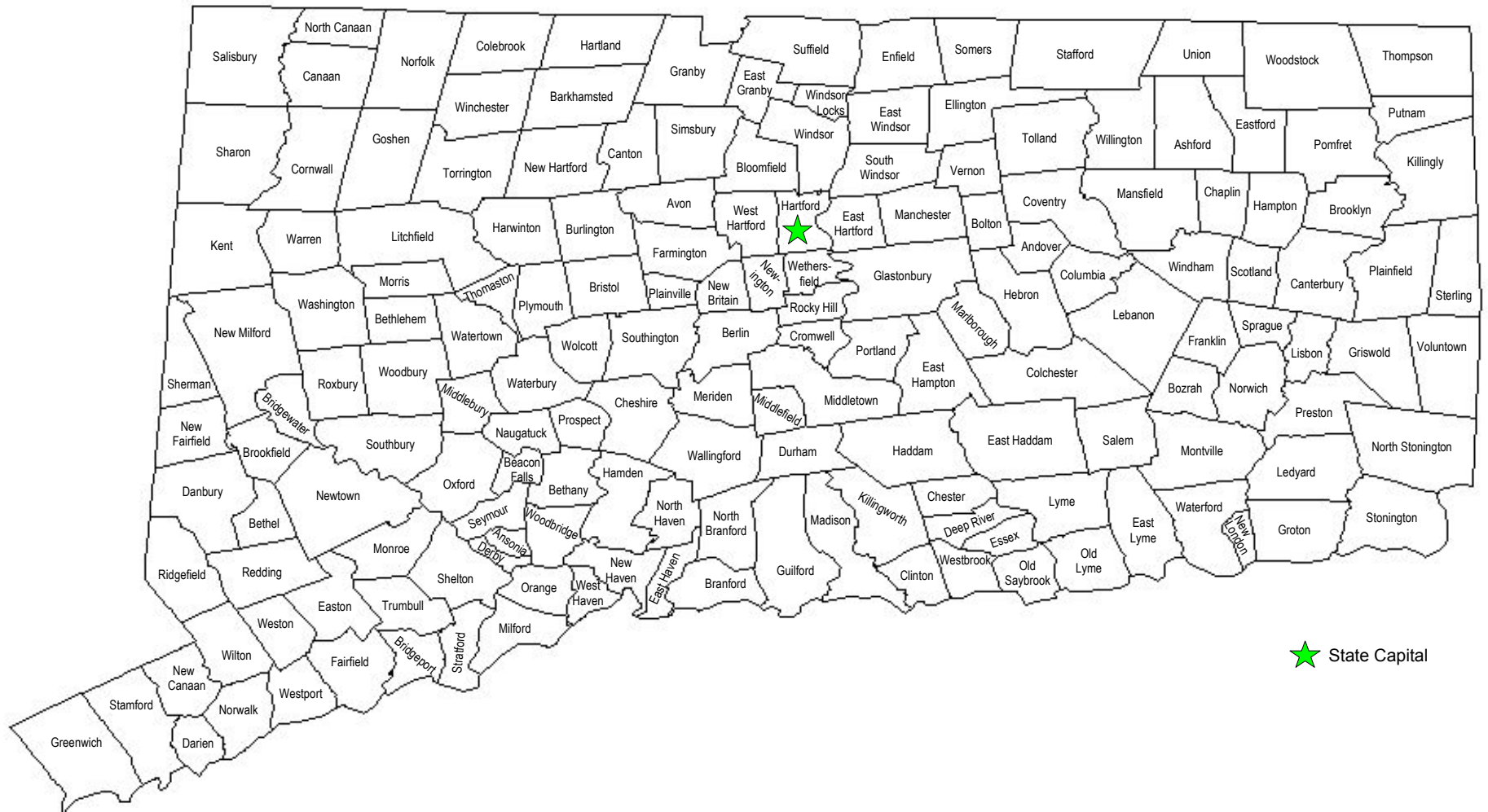
Figures (continued)

Figure 13: 2000 Map of Wealthy Connecticut	6
Figure 14: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for Wealthy Connecticut	6
Figure 15: 1990 Map of Suburban Connecticut	7
Figure 16: 2000 Map of Suburban Connecticut	7
Figure 17: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for Suburban Connecticut	7
Figure 18: 1990 Map of Rural Connecticut	8
Figure 19: 2000 Map of Rural Connecticut	8
Figure 20: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for Rural Connecticut	8
Figure 21: 1990 Map of the Urban Periphery	9
Figure 22: 2000 Map of the Urban Periphery	9
Figure 23: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for the Urban Periphery	9
Figure 24: 1990 Map of the Urban Core	10
Figure 25: 2000 Map of the Urban Core	10
Figure 26: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for the Urban Core	10
Figure 27: 1990 to 2000 Town-Group Cross Reference	11
Figure 28: 1990 and 2000 Race by Town Group	12
Figure 29: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Minorities by Town Group	14
Figure 30: 1990 and 2000 Age by Town Group	15
Figure 31: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Young Adults by Town Group	15
Figure 32: 1990 and 2000 Household Types by Town Group	16
Figure 33: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Married Couple Households by Town Group	17
Figure 34: 1990 and 2000 Family Workers by Town Group	18
Figure 35: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Families with Two or More Workers by Town Group	19
Figure 36: 1989 and 1999 Income by Town Group	20
Figure 37: 1989 to 1999 Percentage Change in Per Capita Income by Town Group	22
Figure 38: 1990 and 2000 House Values and Housing Costs by Town Group	23
Figure 39: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Median House Values by Town Group	24
Figure 40: 1990 and 2000 Education by Town Group	26
Figure 41: 1990 to 2000 Increase in AEI by Town Group	27
Figure 42: 1990 and 2000 Poverty by Town Group	28
Figure 43: 1990 to 2000 Change in Extreme Poverty by Town Group	30
Figure 44: Summary of 2000 ESP's	30
Figure 45: 1990 Town Clusters	33
Figure 46: 2000 Town Clusters	33

Methodology

Credits	32
Data Sources	32
1990 and 2000 Town Grouping Methodology	32
Inflation Adjustments	32
Group Median Values	32
Software	32

Figure 1: Map of Connecticut Towns



Introduction

This report is the second in the series titled *The Changing Demographics of Connecticut - 1990 to 2000*. In the preceding report, *Part 1: Comparing Connecticut to National Averages*, it was shown that Connecticut's statewide averages, whether in terms of income, poverty, or racial composition, provided a misleading description of the state's socioeconomics.

In this report a more representative description of town demographics is provided. Each town has been assigned to one of five town groups. These five town groups reflect separate and distinct Connecticut's and allow the reader to more easily see the separate socioeconomic trends within the state. Specifics on the methods used to make town group assignments are detailed in the *Methodology* section at the end of this the report.

This report is based predominately on data gathered by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census. More recent data from estimates or projections are not used as they have an unacceptable level of error or uncertainty and may not cover all towns.

Some paragraphs are preceded with reference numbers such as 33-34. These numbers refer to the figure/s that coincide with the discussion in the corresponding paragraph/s.

Forthcoming reports from the Center for Population Research (CPR) will focus more in depth on race and ethnicity, migration, and future population trends in Connecticut.

The Top 10 Socioeconomic Issues

Contrary to popular perceptions, Connecticut is not balanced in terms of socioeconomics. In particular, individual towns can be categorized into one of five distinct, enduring, and separate groups. The groups are:

- **Wealthy** Connecticut has exceptionally high income, low poverty, and moderate population density.
- **Suburban** Connecticut has above average income, low poverty, and moderate population density.
- **Rural** Connecticut has average income, below average poverty, and the lowest population density.
- The **Urban Periphery** of Connecticut has below average income, average poverty, and high population density.
- The **Urban Core** of Connecticut has the lowest income, highest poverty, and the highest population density.

The Top Ten Socioeconomic Issues

1. **Gains in income** were becoming increasingly **concentrated** in Wealthy Connecticut. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Wealthy Connecticut decreased from 6.8% to 5.4% of the state's total population partially due to the reclassification of five towns from Wealthy to Suburban. Per capita income in Wealthy Connecticut went from 2.1 times the state average in 1989 to 2.5 times the state average in 1999. *Furthermore, true income levels for Wealthy Connecticut are higher than what is reported here as the Census does not report capital gains.* Consequently, income growth is even more concentrated in Wealthy Connecticut than what is reported here.
2. Connecticut's **racial minorities are concentrated in Urban Core** towns. In 2000, the Urban Core accounted for 19% of the state's population. However, 54% of all Hispanics and 55% of all Blacks lived in the Urban Core. Also in 2000, 55% of all Whites lived in towns that were at least 90% white. Furthermore, 78% (132 of 169) of towns were at least 90% White.
3. Rural Connecticut is transforming into Suburban Connecticut. Between 1990 and 2000, 824 sq. miles of Rural Connecticut became Suburban. This was a **loss of 28% of Rural Connecticut**. Please note that this report does not define rural areas by land use. Rural areas are a socioeconomic classification that includes the area of entire towns.
4. Between 1990 and 2000, Suburban Connecticut **became less racially diverse** due to a decrease in the percentage of minority residents.
5. Rural Connecticut experienced **increasing poverty, low income growth, and lagging educational attainment**.
6. The Urban Periphery had the largest growth in population between 1990 and 2000. The Urban Periphery experienced **increasing poverty and mixed income growth** trends.
7. The socioeconomic conditions in the **Urban Core** were **extremely stressed** during the 1990's. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of the Urban Core grew by 125,643 or 24%. In 2000, the poverty rate was 19.4% as compared with the statewide average of 7.6% and the national average of 12.1%. Also in 2000, 29% of all children in the Urban Core lived in poverty. Educational attainment in the Urban Core was below the national average.
8. The percentage of state's population living in **extreme poverty** grew from 2.8% to 3.7% during the 1990's. The largest increase was in the Urban Core where extreme poverty increased from 8.5% to 9.8%.
9. Between 1990 and 2000, statewide **public school enrollment** in grades 1-12 increased by 95,320 students or **21.9%**. The largest increases in public school enrollment were 45,837 students, or 36.3%, in the Urban Periphery and 33,337 students, or 45%, in the Urban Core.
10. The Urban Periphery most closely reflected the typical Connecticut in both 1990 and 2000. **Mixed socioeconomic** trends in the Urban Periphery could foretell the **future** of Connecticut.



The State of Connecticut does not currently make public town level income statistics.

A forthcoming report by the Center for Population Research estimates that the Decennial Census does not report a significant portion of the state's income. This report uses 1999 Connecticut State personal income tax revenues to estimate town level Adjusted Gross Income (AGI).

Data for all 169 towns can be found at our website <http://popcenter.uconn.edu/reports.html>

Extreme poverty is defined as having income that is below 50% of the poverty threshold.

Poverty may be understated in Connecticut as Census poverty thresholds do not take regional cost-of-living into account.

The Equal Share Percentage (ESP)

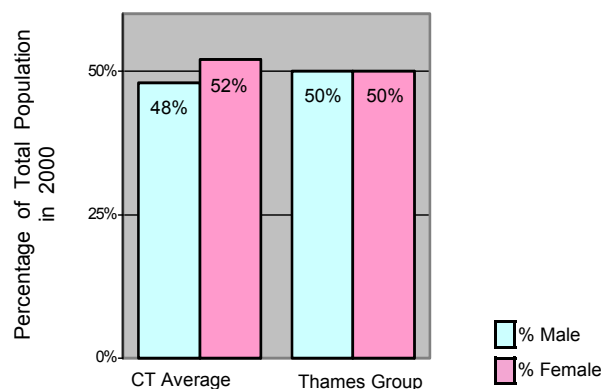
This report relies heavily on the use of the **Equal Share Percentage (ESP)** for making comparisons between town groups. The ESP provides an apples-to-apples comparison of socioeconomic variables, such as income, between groups having different population sizes.

Assume that you want to compare the size of the male versus female population of towns on the Thames river - the Thames Group. The towns in the Thames Group include New London, Groton, Waterford, Ledyard, and Montville.

There has been anecdotal evidence that the population of the Thames Group had disproportionately more men than the statewide average. However, the total population of the Thames Group was significantly less than the statewide population, which made it difficult to make a comparison. Also, a common reference point is needed that will account for the average male and female percentages statewide.

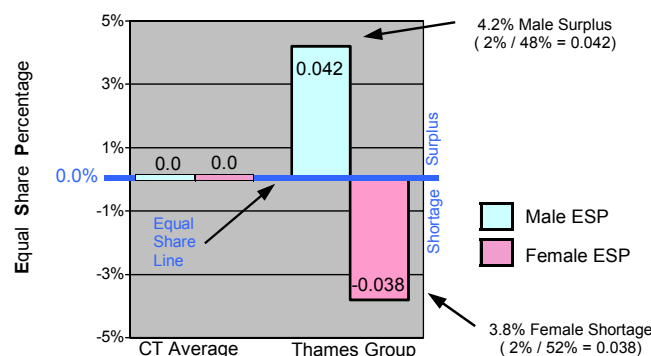
2. The 2000 Census reported a statewide percentage of 48% male and 52% female for Connecticut. By contrast, Census 2000 reported the Thames Group to be 50% male and 50% female. In 2000, the total population of the Thames Group was only 117,963 as compared to a statewide total population of 3,405,565. By how much did the male-female population in Thames Group differ from the statewide average?

Figure 2: Thames Group Gender



3. In this example, the ESP is calculated by dividing the group's percentage male or female by the corresponding statewide percentage male or female and then determining the difference from the statewide total percentage (100% or 1.0). The ESP for the male population in the

Figure 3: Thames Group ESP



Thames Group is calculated at 4.2% $((0.50/0.48)-1.0)$. The ESP for the female population in the Thames Group is calculated at -3.8% $((0.50/0.52)-1)$.

These ESP's indicate that there is a 4.2% **surplus** of males in the Thames Group - relative to the group's share of the statewide population. Whenever the ESP is above 0% it is referred to as a surplus - the group has more than its equal share.

Also, there is a 3.8% **shortage** of females in the Thames Group - relative to the group's share of the statewide population. Whenever the ESP value is below 0% it is referred to as a shortage - the group has less than its equal share.

Apparently, the anecdotal evidence was correct and the Thames Group did have disproportionately more men (4.2%) than women (-3.8%) than was normal for Connecticut.

The ESP is used throughout this report. It is a very important measure. It can reveal small populations with a surplus (disproportionate high share) relative to their population size. It can also reveal large populations with a shortage (disproportionate low share) relative to their population size.

The underlying assumption of the ESP is that socioeconomic variables (gender, race, wealth, poverty, etc...) are shared, or distributed, equally throughout the state with no deviation (ESP = 0%). The resulting implication is that the statewide average would be an accurate measure of any socioeconomic variable at any location in the state. For example, the statewide average percentage of males, at 48%, and females, at 52%, would be the same in every town in the state. Obviously, this is not reality. However, using this assumption creates a common reference point, a ruler, from which to measure true variations among groups by using the ESP.



The Equal Share Line (where ESP = 0%) marks where the share of a variable does not differ from the statewide average.

Surplus or high share:

The group has more than its equal share when the ESP value is greater than 0%

Shortage or low share:

The group has less than its equal share when the ESP value is below 0%

Assembling the Five Groups

The process of determining group membership for each town was both data-driven and exploratory. Group membership was determined by combining towns with similar population density, income, and poverty. This was determined by using statistical analysis and familiarity with Connecticut towns. Specifics on the methods used to make group assignments are detailed in the *Methodology* section later in the report.

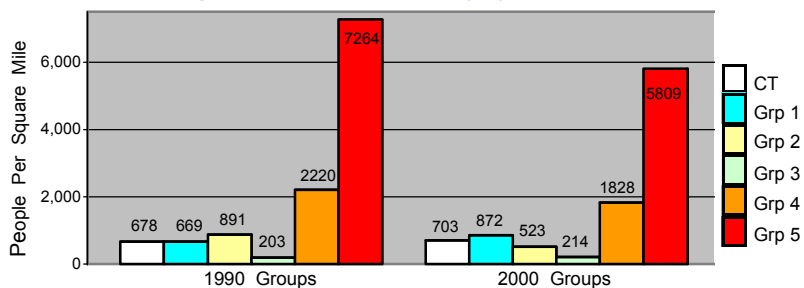
It is important to note that **race** was **not** used to determine group membership. Any trends in group membership that appear to be racially linked are, in fact, associated with either population density, income, poverty, or some combination of these variables.

The process began with nine socioeconomic input variables and seven town groups. Through numerous iterations it was determined that having five separate town groups would most clearly and accurately describe population distributions in Connecticut.

Ultimately, group assignment for each town was culled from nine to three socioeconomic variables - **population density**, **median family income**, and **poverty**. For the purposes of this report, the distinctness of each of Connecticut's 169 towns could be explained by using these three variables.

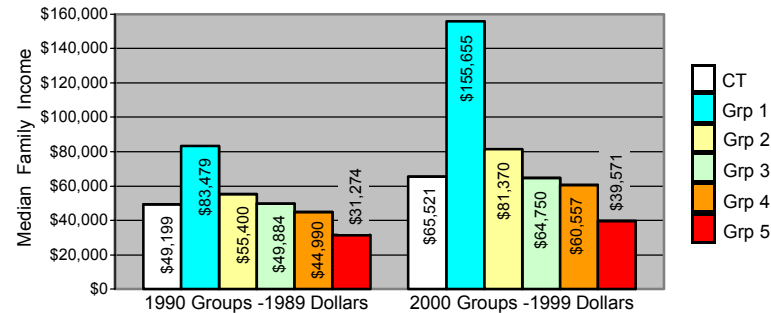
4. Population Density. No matter whether we use terms like city, town, urban center, or rural area, the character of Connecticut's towns is affected by population density. In 2000, town population ranged from a low of 693 in Union to a high of 139,529 in Bridgeport. The land area of towns ranges from a low of 5 square miles in Derby to a high of 62 square miles in New Milford. The result was a population density that ranged from a low of 24 people-per-sq.-mile (psm) in Union to a high of 8,721psm in Bridgeport.

Figure 4: Population Density by Town Group



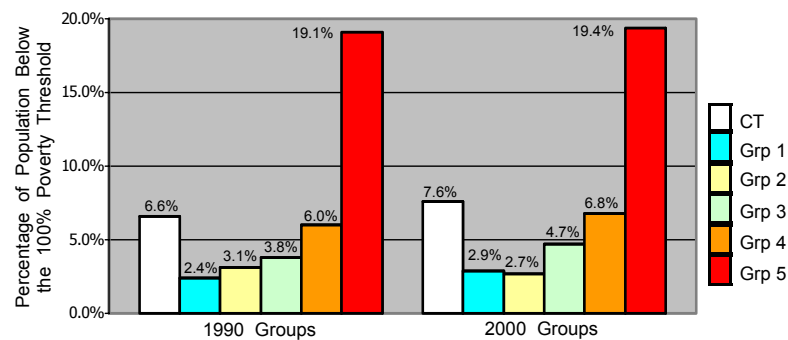
5. Median Family Income. Initially, per capita income, median family income, and median household income were all used for grouping. Ultimately, it was determined that median family income was the best single measure. Per capita income and median household income tended to produce misleading results in areas dominated by colleges or universities.

Figure 5: Median Family Income by Town Group



6. Poverty. There are numerous socioeconomic variables that can be used to measure poverty. However, it was determined that **“the population below the 100% poverty threshold”** was sufficient to measure poverty at the town level.

Figure 6: Percentage of Population Living in Poverty by Town Group



Poverty status is determined by the U.S. Census using income thresholds that are “... the same for all parts of the country - they are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.”

The U.S. Census Bureau may undercount poverty in Connecticut because of the higher cost-of-living in this state.

Some towns in Group 1 have significant income from capital gains that is not included in the Decennial Census income statistics.

True income levels for Group 1 are higher than what is reported by the 1990 and 2000 Decennial Census.

psm: people-per-sq.-mile

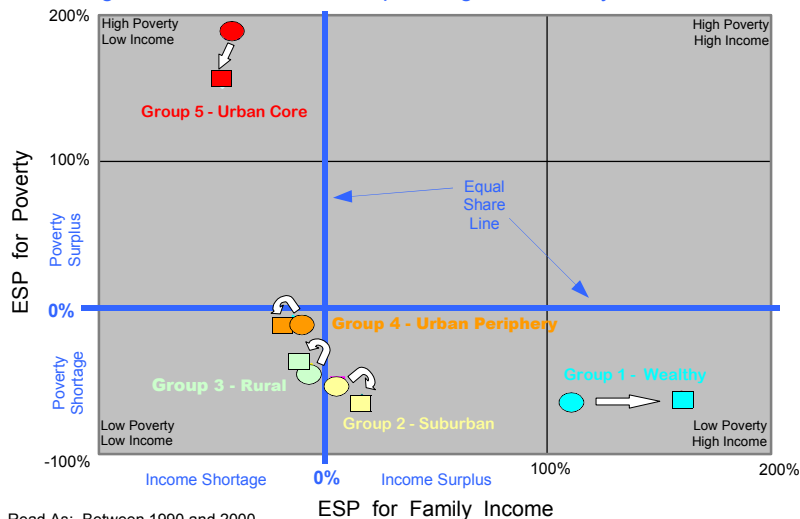
Group Characteristics

7. In 2000, 44 towns were reclassified from their 1990 groups into different groups. Nonetheless, the five groups still remained clearly distinguishable in both 1990 and 2000. Note in the graph below that the relative positions of the five groups remained similar even though some individual towns changed groups in 2000.

7. Figure 7 below shows groups in 1990 and 2000 plotted by their ESP's for poverty versus their ESP's for family income. The changes between 1990 and 2000 were as follows:

- In **Group 1** the share of poverty remained virtually unchanged but the share of family income grew significantly.
- **Group 2** experienced a drop in its share of poverty and had an increase in its share of family income.
- **Group 3** had a slight increase in its share of poverty and a decrease in its share of family income.
- In **Group 4** the share of poverty remained virtually unchanged and there was a slight decrease in the share of family income.
- **Group 5** experienced a decrease in its share of poverty and a slight decrease in its share of family income. This does not mean that the rate of poverty decreased in group 5. It does mean that the rate of poverty increased in other groups.

Figure 7: 1990 to 2000 Group Changes in Poverty and Income



Read As: Between 1990 and 2000, Group 2 (Suburban) experienced a decrease in its share of poverty and an increase in its share of income.

□ 2000
○ 1990

7. Between 1990 and 2000, the most striking issue among the five Connecticut's was the **unmatched increase** in the share of family income for Wealthy Connecticut. Also, note the increasing separation in poverty and income between Groups 3-4 and Group 2. This suggests a trend of increasing disparity between towns in Groups 3-4 and Group 2.

4-8,11. Group 1 had the lowest share of poverty in 1990 and the highest share of family income in both 1990 and 2000. Group 1 towns can be characterized as having **exceptionally high income, low poverty**, and **moderate population density**. The single variable that best distinguishes this group is its high income or wealth. This is **Wealthy** Connecticut.

4-8,11. Group 2 had a low share of poverty in both 1990 and 2000. Its share of family income was the second highest in both 1990 and 2000. Group 2 towns can be characterized as having **above average income, low poverty**, and **moderate population density**. Towns in this group are best distinguished as suburbs of more densely populated urban areas. This is **Suburban** Connecticut.

4-8,11. Group 3 had a low share of poverty in both 1990 and 2000. It had a near to equal share of family income in 1990 and 2000. Group 3 towns can be characterized as having **average income, below average poverty**, and the **lowest population density**. Rural towns with low population density distinguish this group. This is **Rural** Connecticut.

4-8,11. Group 4 had a near to equal share of poverty in both 1990 and 2000. Its share of family income was slightly low in both 1990 and 2000. Group 4 towns can be characterized as having **below average income, average poverty**, and **high population density**. This group had the largest population of the five groups. In 2000, 36% of the state's population lived in this group. These towns are best described as transitional towns between the urban cores and the suburbs. Group 4 towns are peripheral to the urban cores. This is the **Urban Periphery** of Connecticut.

4-8,11. Group 5 had the highest share of poverty in both 1990 and 2000. It also had the lowest share of family income in both 1990 and 2000. Group 5 can be characterized as having the **lowest income, highest poverty**, and **highest population density**. The single most distinguishing characteristic is the extremely high population densities of towns in this group. These towns are the densely populated **Urban Core** of Connecticut.



Between 1990 and 2000, Group 1 (Wealthy) increased its share of family income from an 111% surplus to a 160% surplus.

Between 1990 and 2000, Group 2 (Suburban) increased its share of family income from a 7% surplus to a 17% surplus.

Between 1990 and 2000, Group 3 (Rural) had a decrease in its share of family income from a 5% shortage to a 12% shortage.

Between 1990 and 2000, Group 4 (Urban Periphery) had a decrease in its share of family income from an 11% shortage to a 14% shortage.

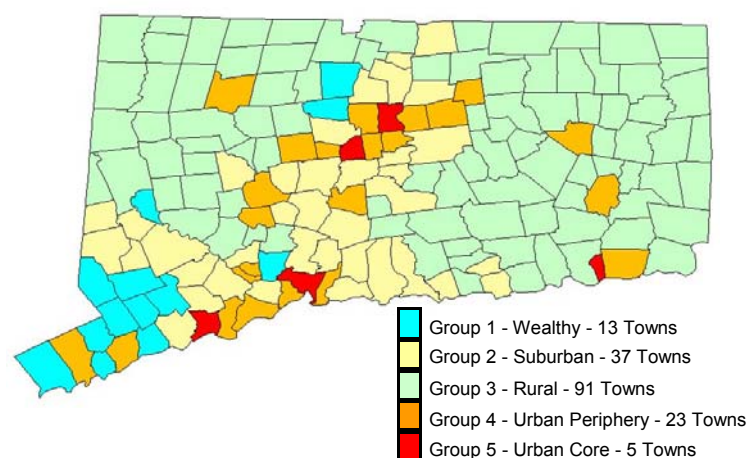
Between 1990 and 2000, Group 5 (Urban Core) had a decrease in its share of family income from a 40% shortage to a 45% shortage.

Mapping the Five Groups

The location of towns was not taken into account when assembling the Five Connecticut. Resulting geographic patterns are a consequence of population density, income, and poverty as previously discussed.

8. In 1990, the majority of Connecticut towns were classified as Rural with 91 towns. The Suburban group had the second highest number of towns at 37. The Urban Periphery was third with 23 towns and Wealthy Connecticut was fourth with 13 towns. The Urban Core had the smallest number of towns with 5.

Figure 8: Map of 1990 Town Groups



9-10. In 2000, a total of 44 towns were reclassified as shown in the table below. Wealthy Connecticut lost 5 towns to Suburban Connecticut. Suburban Connecticut lost 9 towns to the Urban Periphery. Rural Connecticut had the largest reclassification with 28 towns becoming Suburban. The Urban Periphery lost 2 towns to the Urban Core.

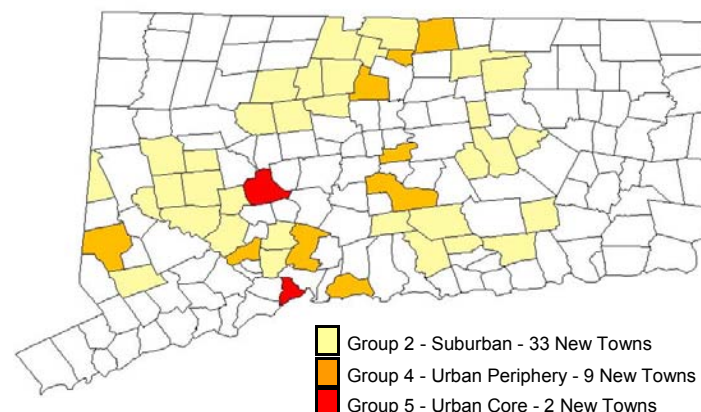
Figure 9:
1990 to 2000 Town
Reclassification Table

Read Chart As: In 2000, five towns were reclassified from Wealthy to Suburban.

From 1990 Groups	To 2000 Groups			
	Wealthy	Suburban	Urban Periphery	Urban Core
Wealthy	5			
Suburban		9		
Rural	28			
Urban Periphery			2	
Total:	33	9	2	

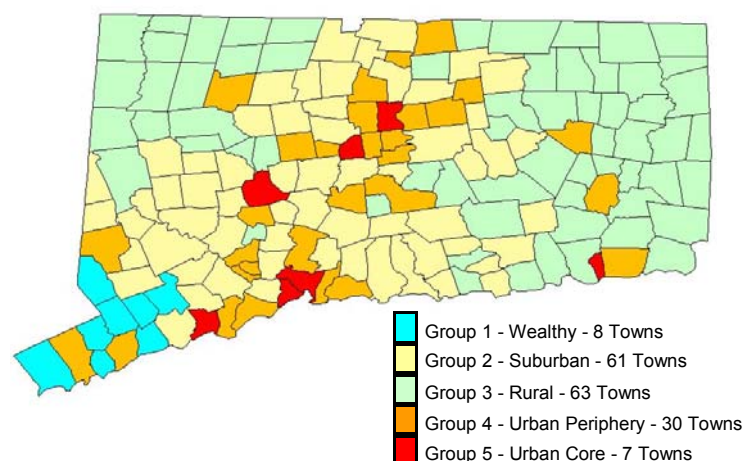
= 44

Figure 10: Map of Towns Reclassified in 2000



10-11. In 2000, the number of towns in Wealthy Connecticut narrowed by 5 towns going from 13 to 8. All 5 towns went to Suburban Connecticut. Suburban Connecticut lost 9 towns but gained 33 towns with a net expansion of 24 from 37 to 61 towns. Rural Connecticut shrank losing 28 towns, from 91 to 63, to Suburban Connecticut. The Urban Periphery lost 2 towns to the Urban Core but also gained 9 towns from Suburban Connecticut for a net expansion of 7 towns. The Urban Core gained 2 towns from the Urban Periphery.

Figure 11: Map of 2000 Town Groups



In 2000, 5 towns were reclassified from Wealthy to Suburban.

In 2000, 9 towns were reclassified from Suburban to Urban Periphery.

In 2000, 28 towns were reclassified from Rural to Suburban.

In 2000, 2 towns were reclassified from Urban Periphery to Urban Core.

The land area of Suburban Connecticut expanded by 714 sq. miles between 1990 and 2000.

The land area of Rural Connecticut shrank by 824 sq. miles between 1990 and 2000.

The land area of the Urban Periphery expanded by 195 sq. miles between 1990 and 2000.

The land area of the Urban Core expanded by 39 sq. miles between 1990 and 2000.

Wealthy - Westport Type Towns

This group of towns can be characterized as having *exceptionally high income, low poverty, and moderate population density*. The single variable that best distinguishes this group is its high income or *wealth*. Located in southwestern Connecticut, the coastal town of *Westport* was the most representative of this group.

12-14. In 1990, Wealthy Connecticut had 13 towns and a population of 224,235 resulting in the 2nd lowest population density of 669psm. In 2000, 5 towns were reclassified as Suburban because their income did not increase at the same rate as in the remaining 8 towns. By 2000, the remaining 8 towns had a population of 184,437 and population density had increased to 3rd highest at 872psm.

14. In 1989, median family income was **\$107,073** (in 1999 dollars), as compared to the statewide median of \$63,104 (in 1999 dollars). By

Figure 12: 1990 Map of Wealthy Connecticut

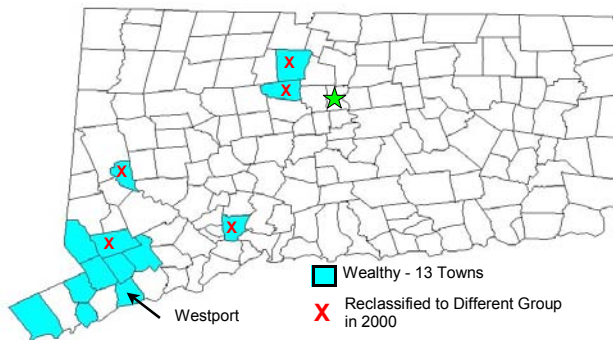
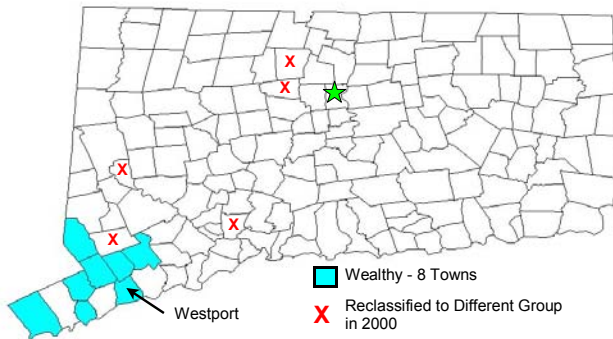


Figure 13: 2000 Map of Wealthy Connecticut



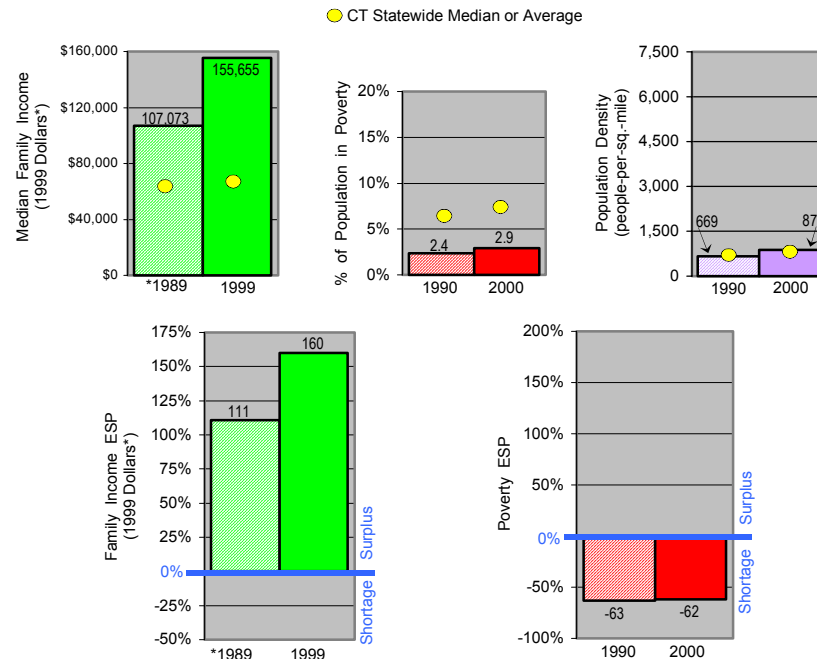
1999, the median family income had grown by \$48,582, or **45.4%**, to **\$155,655**, as compared with the statewide median family income of \$65,521. The ESP's indicate that this group's share of family income grew substantially from an **111% surplus** in 1989 to a **160% surplus** in 1999.

14. In 1990, 2.4% of the population lived in poverty, which was well below the state average of 6.6%. By 2000, poverty had increased slightly to 2.9% of the population, but this still remained well below the state average of 7.6%. The ESP's indicate that this group's share of poverty increased only fractionally from a **63% shortage** in 1990 to a **62% shortage** in 2000.

Between 1990 and 2000, Wealthy Connecticut made significant gains in income. Poverty increased slightly but still remained low. Population density also increased but remained moderate.

Statistically, Westport best represented this group in both 1990 and 2000. Westport had 25,749 residents and a population density of 1,287psm in 2000. The population density was higher than the group average. In 1999, the median family income was \$152,894, which was slightly below the group median of \$155,655. Westport had a poverty rate of 2.6%, which was below the group average of 2.9% in 2000.

Figure 14: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for Wealthy Connecticut



Some towns in this group have significant income from capital gains that is not reported by the Decennial Census.

True income levels for this group were higher than what was reported by the 1990 and 2000 Census.

Between 1989 and 1999, median family income in Wealthy Connecticut increased by 45.4% while the statewide median increase was 3.8%.

The median family income in Wealthy Connecticut was \$155,655 in 1999. This was 2.4 times the statewide median income of \$65,521.

In both 1990 and 2000, Wealthy Connecticut had the lowest rate for families living in poverty.

psm: people-per-sq.-mile

Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns

This group of towns can be characterized as having **above average income**, **low poverty**, and **moderate population density**. Towns in this group are best distinguished as **suburbs** of more densely populated urban areas. Located in the midsection of Connecticut, the town of *Cheshire* was the most representative of this group. Cheshire is a suburb of both Waterbury and New Haven.

15-17. In 1990, Suburban Connecticut had 37 towns and a population of 885,764 resulting in a population density of 891psm. In 2000, there was a net gain of 24 towns for a total group population of 894,213. The resulting population density decreased to 523psm in 2000.

In 2000, 28 Rural towns were reclassified as Suburban due to increasing population density and increasing income associated with residential development. Also in 2000, 9 Suburban towns were

Figure 15: 1990 Map of Suburban Connecticut

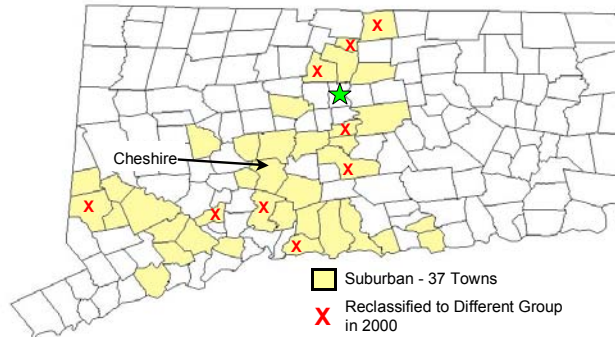
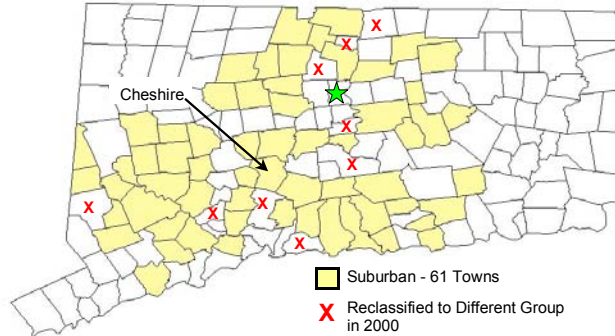


Figure 16: 2000 Map of Suburban Connecticut



reclassified as Urban Periphery due to increased population density and lagging increases in income. Another 5 towns were reclassified from Wealthy to Suburban in 2000. These former Wealthy towns had lower

increases in income compared to the remaining 8 Wealthy towns.

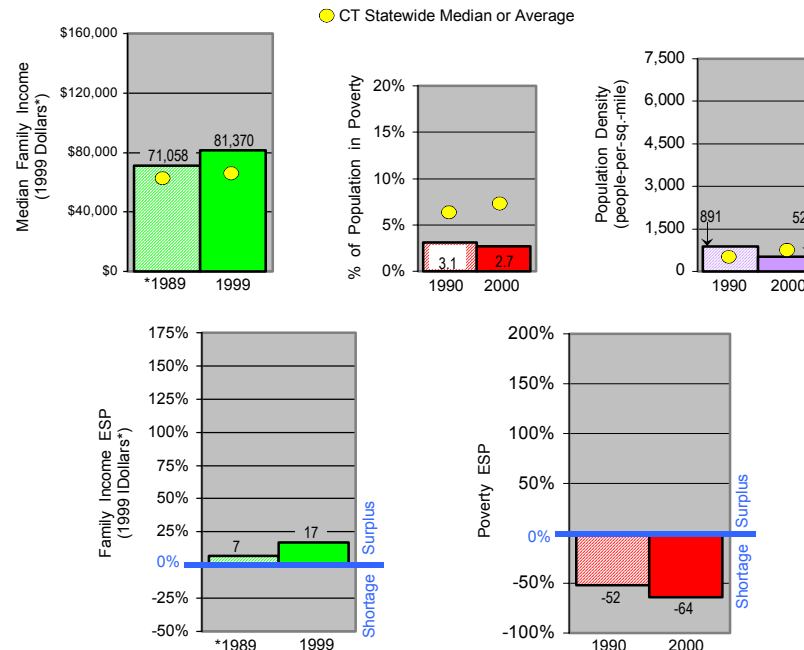
17. In 1989, median family income was **\$71,058** (in 1999 dollars), as compared to the statewide median of \$63,104 (in 1999 dollars). By 1999, the median family income had grown by \$10,312, or **14.5%**, to **\$81,370**, as compared with the statewide median family income of \$65,521. The ESP's indicate that this group's statewide share of family income grew from a **7% surplus** in 1989 to a **17% surplus** in 1999.

17. In 1990, 3.1% of the population lived in poverty, which was well below the state average of 6.6%. By 2000, poverty had decreased slightly to 2.7% of the population, which was well below the state average of 7.6%. The ESP's indicate that this group's share of poverty decreased from a **52% shortage** in 1990 to a **64% shortage** in 2000.

Between 1990 and 2000, Suburban Connecticut had gains in family income that exceeded the statewide average growth rate. Poverty **decreased** which was opposite to the statewide trend.

Statistically, Cheshire best represented this group in both 1990 and 2000. In 2000, Cheshire had a population of 28,543 and a population density of 867psm, which was higher than the group average. In 1999, the median family income in Cheshire was \$90,774, which was above the group median of \$81,370. Cheshire had a poverty rate of 2.6%, which nearly matched the group average of 2.7% in 2000.

Figure 17: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for Suburban Connecticut



Between 1989 and 1999, median family income in Suburban Connecticut increased by 14.5%, while the statewide median increase was 3.8%.

In 2000, Suburban Connecticut had the lowest rate, at 2.58%, for children living in poverty.

Between 1990 and 2000, the land area of Suburban Connecticut expanded by 714 sq. miles but the population grew by only 8,449.

The population density of Suburban Connecticut dropped from 891psm in 1990 to 523psm in 2000.

In 2000, Suburban Connecticut gained 33 towns and lost 9 towns for a net gain of 24 towns.

psm: people-per-sq.-mile

Rural - North Stonington Type Towns

This group of towns can be characterized as having **average income**, **below average poverty**, and the **lowest population density**. Rural towns with the lowest population densities distinguish this group. Located in the southeast corner of Connecticut, the town of *North Stonington* was the most representative of this group.

18-20. In 1990, Rural Connecticut had 91 towns and a population of 602,468 resulting in the lowest population density of 203psm. In 2000, 28 towns were reclassified as Suburban due to increasing income and population density associated with residential development. Town membership dropped to 63 towns and a population of 457,770. The resulting population density was still the lowest at 214psm.

Figure 18: 1990 Map of Rural Connecticut

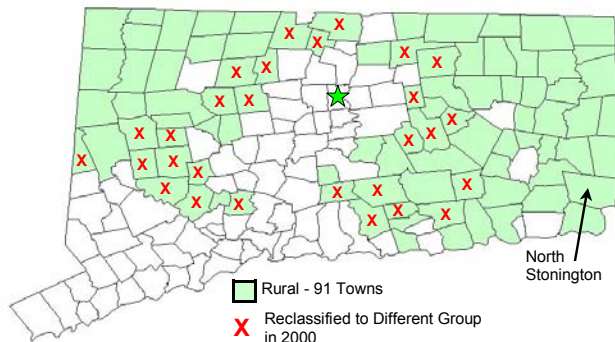
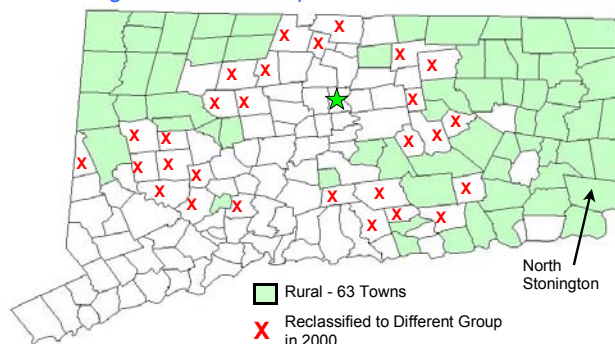


Figure 19: 2000 Map of Rural Connecticut



20. In 1989, median family income was **\$63,983** (in 1999 dollars), as compared to the statewide median of \$63,104. By 1999, the median family income had grown by \$767, or **1.2%**, to **\$64,750**, as compared with the statewide median family income of \$65,521. The ESP's indicate

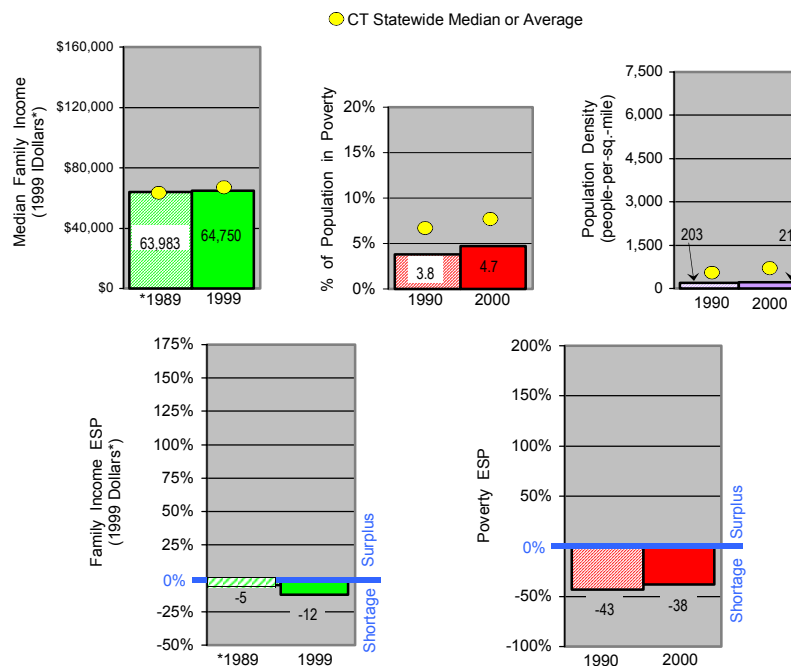
that this group's share of family income dropped from a **5% shortage** in 1989 to a **12% shortage** in 1999.

20. In 1990, 3.8% of the population lived in poverty, which was below the state average of 6.6%. By 2000, poverty had increased to 4.7% of the population, but this still remained below the state average of 7.6%. The ESP's indicate that this group's share of poverty increased from a **43% shortage** in 1990 to a **38% shortage** in 2000.

Between 1990 and 2000, family income growth in Rural Connecticut lagged behind the statewide growth rate. Poverty increased but still remained below the statewide average.

Statistically, North Stonington best represented this group in both 1990 and 2000. North Stonington had 4,991 residents and a population density of 92psm in 2000. The population density was lower than the group average. In 1999, the median family income was \$61,733, which was below the group median of 64,750. North Stonington had a poverty rate of 4.7%, which matched the group average in 2000.

Figure 20: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for Rural Connecticut



Between 1989 and 1999, median family income in Rural Connecticut increased by only 1.2%, while the statewide median increase was 3.8%.

In 2000, 824 sq. miles of Rural Connecticut were reclassified as Suburban Connecticut.

psm: people-per-sq.-mile

The population density of Rural Connecticut increased only slightly from 203psm in 1990 to 214psm in 2000.

The poverty rate increased in Rural Connecticut between 1990 and 2000.

Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns

This group of towns can be characterized as having **below average income**, **average poverty**, and **high population density**. In 2000, 36% of the state's population lived in the Urban Periphery making this the group with the highest population. These towns are best described as transitional towns between the urban cores and the suburbs. Located in central Connecticut, the town of *Manchester* was most representative of this group.

21-23. In 1990, the Urban Periphery had 23 towns and a population of 1,058,719 resulting in the 2nd highest population density of 2,220psm. In 2000, there was a net gain of 7 towns for a total population of 1,227,572. By 2000, population density had decreased but it was still the 2nd highest at 1,828psm.

In 2000, 9 Suburban towns were reclassified as Urban Periphery due to increases in population density and lagging increases in income. The Urban Periphery also lost 2 towns to the Urban Core due to income, poverty, and population density measures that had become more similar to the Urban Core.

23. In 1989, median family income was **\$57,706** (in 1999 dollars), as

Figure 21: 1990 Map of the Urban Periphery

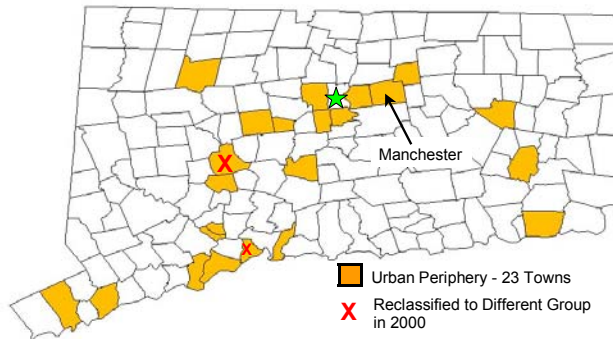
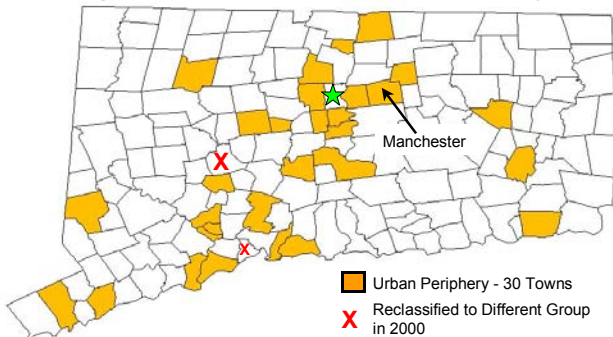


Figure 22: 2000 Map of the Urban Periphery



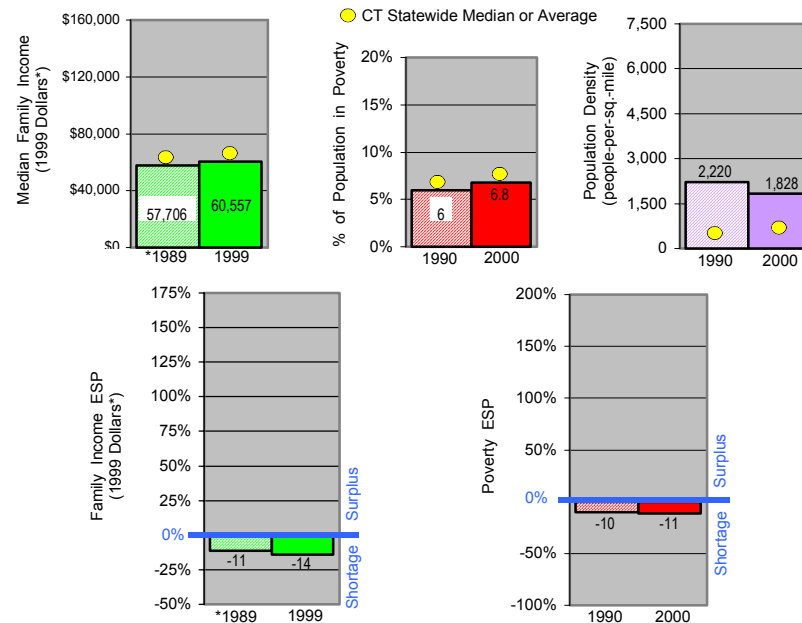
compared to the statewide median of \$63,104. By 1999, median family income had grown by \$2,851, or **4.9%**, to **\$60,557**, as compared with the statewide median family income of \$65,521. The ESP's indicate that this group's share of family income dropped from an **11% shortage** in 1989 to a **14% shortage** in 1999.

23. In 1990, 6.0% of the population lived in poverty, which was below the state average of 6.6%. By 2000, poverty had increased to 6.8% of the population, but this still remained below the state average of 7.6%. The ESP's indicate that this group's share of poverty decreased slightly from a **10% shortage** in 1990 to an **11% shortage** in 2000. This does not mean that poverty decreased in the Urban Periphery. These seemingly contradictory figures indicate that other groups had increases for the population living in poverty.

Between 1990 and 2000, family income growth in the Urban Periphery was above the statewide growth rate. However, median family income for this group was still below the state median. The rate of poverty increased but remained below the statewide average.

Statistically, Manchester best represented this group in both 1990 and 2000. Manchester had 54,740 residents and a population density of 2,008psm in 2000. The population density was higher than the group average. In 1999, the median family income was \$58,769, which was lower than the group median of \$60,557. In 2000, Manchester had a poverty rate of 7.8%, which was higher than both the group average of 6.8% and the statewide average of 7.6%.

Figure 23: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for the Urban Periphery



Between 1989 and 1999, median family income in the Urban Periphery increased by 4.9%, which was slightly above the statewide median increase of 3.8%. However, in both 1989 and 1999, median family income in the Urban Periphery still remained below the statewide median.

Over 30% of the state's population lived in the Urban Periphery in both 1990 and 2000.

psm: people-per-sq.-mile

The population density of the Urban Periphery decreased from 2220psm in 1990 to 1828psm in 2000.

The poverty rate in the Urban Periphery was the closest to the statewide average in both 1990 and 2000.

The population of the Urban Periphery increased by 168,853 from 1990 to 2000. This was the largest increase of the five groups.

Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns

This group of towns can be characterized as having the **lowest income, highest poverty, and the highest population density**. This group is very different from all other groups in income, poverty, and population density. The single most distinguishing characteristic is the extremely high population density. These towns are the densely populated urban core. Located in southwestern Connecticut, the coastal town of *Bridgeport* was the most representative of this group.

24-26. In 1990, the Urban Core had 5 towns and a population of 515,930 resulting in the highest population density of 7,264psm. In 2000, 2 towns were reclassified as Urban Core and the population totaled 641,573 for the group. By 2000, the population density had decreased but it was still the highest at 5,809psm.

The two towns reclassified as Urban Core in 2000 had previously been in the Urban Periphery. These towns were reclassified as Urban Core because their income, poverty, and population density measures had become more similar to those of Urban Core.

26. In 1989, median family income was **\$40,113** (in 1999 dollars), as

Figure 24: 1990 Map of the Urban Core

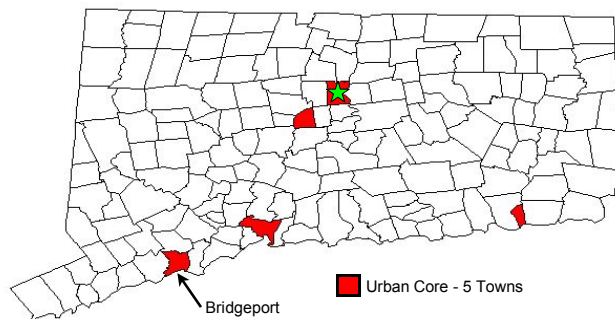
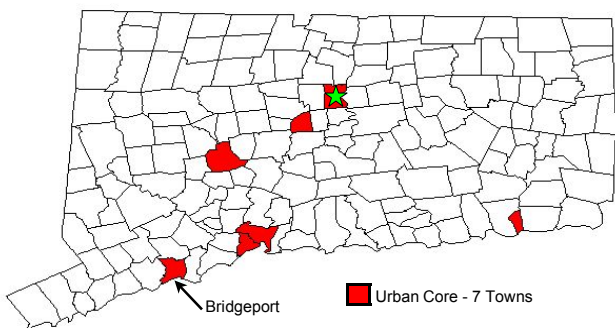


Figure 25: 2000 Map of the Urban Core



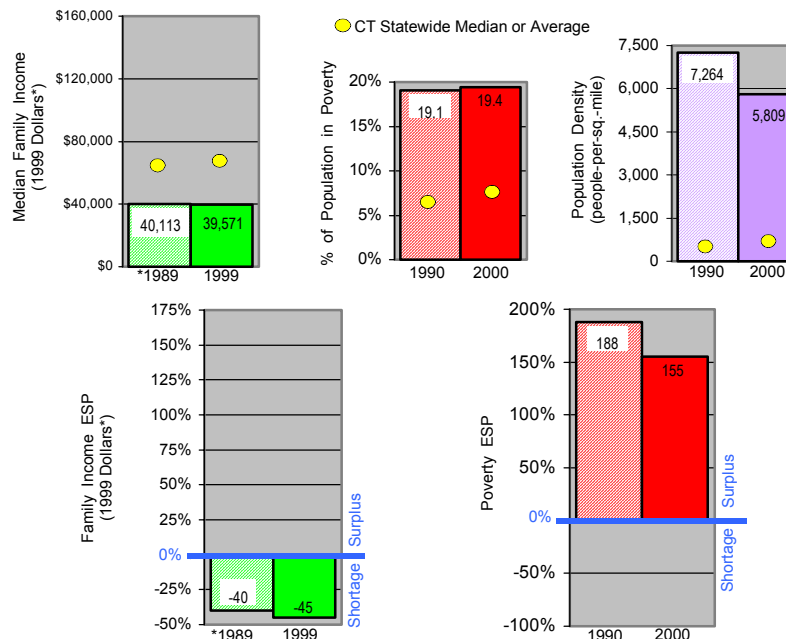
compared to the statewide median of \$63,104. By 1999, the median family income had dropped by \$542, or **-1.4%**, to **\$39,571**, as compared with the statewide median family income of \$65,521. The ESP's indicate that this group's share of family income dropped from a **40% shortage** in 1989 to a **45% shortage** in 1999.

26. In 1990, 19.1% of the population lived in poverty, which was above the state average of 6.6%. By 2000, poverty had increased to 19.4% of the population and remained above both the state average of 7.6% and the national average of 12.1%. The ESP's indicate that this group's share of poverty decreased from a **188% surplus** in 1990 to a **155% surplus** in 2000. This does not mean that poverty decreased in the Urban Core. These seemingly contradictory figures indicate that other groups had increases for the population living in poverty.

Between 1990 and 2000, family income growth in the Urban Core was negative. That is, after adjusting for inflation, family income was higher in 1990 than in 2000. The poverty rate increased between 1990 and 2000.

Statistically, Bridgeport best represented this group in both 1990 and 2000. Bridgeport had the highest population density of any town in both 1990 and 2000. In 1999, the median family income was \$39,571, which was also the group median. Bridgeport had a poverty rate of 17.9%, which was below the group average of 19.4% in 2000.

Figure 26: 1990 and 2000 Statistics for the Urban Core



Between 1989 and 1999, median family income decreased in Urban Core - after adjusting for inflation.

The poverty rate in the Urban Core was higher than the national average in both 1990 and 2000.

The population of the Urban Core increased by 125,643 from 1990 to 2000. This was the 2nd largest increase of the five groups.

In 2000, 10% of the population in the Urban Core lived in extreme poverty.

In 2000, 29% of children in the Urban Core lived in poverty.

psm: people-per-sq.-mile

The population density of the Urban Core dropped from 7,264psm in 1990 to 5,809psm in 2000.

Figure 27: 1990 to 2000 Town-Group Cross Reference

Town	1990 Group	New 2000 Group
Andover	Rural	
Ansonia	Urban Periphery	
Ashford	Rural	
Avon	Wealthy	Suburban
Barkhamsted	Rural	
Beacon Falls	Rural	
Berlin	Suburban	
Bethany	Rural	Suburban
Bethel	Suburban	
Bethlehem	Rural	Suburban
Bloomfield	Suburban	Urban Periphery
Bolton	Rural	Suburban
Bozrah	Rural	
Branford	Suburban	Urban Periphery
Bridgeport	Urban Core	
Bridgewater	Wealthy	Suburban
Bristol	Urban Periphery	
Brookfield	Suburban	
Brooklyn	Rural	
Burlington	Rural	Suburban
Canaan	Rural	
Canterbury	Rural	
Canton	Rural	Suburban
Chaplin	Rural	
Cheshire	Suburban	
Chester	Rural	Suburban
Clinton	Suburban	
Colchester	Rural	
Colebrook	Rural	
Columbia	Rural	Suburban
Cornwall	Rural	
Coventry	Rural	
Cromwell	Suburban	
Danbury	Suburban	Urban Periphery
Darien	Wealthy	
Deep River	Rural	
Derby	Urban Periphery	
Durham	Rural	Suburban
East Granby	Rural	Suburban
East Haddam	Rural	
East Hampton	Rural	
East Hartford	Urban Periphery	
East Haven	Urban Periphery	
East Lyme	Rural	
East Windsor	Rural	
Eastford	Rural	
Easton	Wealthy	
Ellington	Rural	Suburban
Enfield	Suburban	Urban Periphery
Essex	Suburban	

Town	1990 Group	New 2000 Group
Fairfield	Suburban	
Farmington	Suburban	
Franklin	Rural	
Glastonbury	Suburban	
Goshen	Rural	
Granby	Rural	Suburban
Greenwich	Wealthy	
Griswold	Rural	
Groton	Urban Periphery	
Guilford	Suburban	
Haddam	Rural	Suburban
Hamden	Suburban	Urban Periphery
Hampton	Rural	
Hartford	Urban Core	
Hartland	Rural	
Harwinton	Rural	Suburban
Hebron	Rural	Suburban
Kent	Rural	
Killingly	Rural	
Killingworth	Rural	Suburban
Lebanon	Rural	
Ledyard	Rural	
Lisbon	Rural	
Litchfield	Rural	
Lyme	Rural	Suburban
Madison	Suburban	
Manchester	Urban Periphery	
Mansfield	Rural	
Marlborough	Rural	Suburban
Meriden	Urban Periphery	
Middlebury	Rural	Suburban
Middlefield	Rural	
Middletown	Suburban	Urban Periphery
Milford	Urban Periphery	
Monroe	Suburban	
Montville	Rural	
Morris	Rural	
Naugatuck	Urban Periphery	
New Britain	Urban Core	
New Canaan	Wealthy	
New Fairfield	Suburban	
New Hartford	Rural	Suburban
New Haven	Urban Core	
New London	Urban Core	
New Milford	Rural	
Newington	Urban Periphery	
Newtown	Suburban	
Norfolk	Rural	
North Branford	Suburban	
North Canaan	Rural	

Town	1990 Group	New 2000 Group
North Haven	Suburban	
North Stonington	Rural	
Norwalk	Urban Periphery	
Norwich	Urban Periphery	
Old Lyme	Rural	
Old Saybrook	Suburban	
Orange	Suburban	
Oxford	Rural	Suburban
Plainfield	Rural	
Plainville	Urban Periphery	
Plymouth	Rural	
Pomfret	Rural	
Portland	Rural	
Preston	Rural	
Prospect	Suburban	
Putnam	Rural	
Redding	Wealthy	Suburban
Ridgefield	Wealthy	
Rocky Hill	Suburban	Urban Periphery
Roxbury	Rural	Suburban
Salem	Rural	Suburban
Salisbury	Rural	
Scotland	Rural	
Seymour	Suburban	Urban Periphery
Sharon	Rural	
Shelton	Suburban	
Sherman	Rural	Suburban
Simsbury	Wealthy	Suburban
Somers	Rural	
South Windsor	Suburban	
Southbury	Rural	Suburban
Southington	Suburban	
Sprague	Rural	
Stafford	Rural	
Stamford	Urban Periphery	
Sterling	Rural	
Stonington	Rural	
Stratford	Urban Periphery	
Suffield	Rural	Suburban
Thomaston	Rural	
Thompson	Rural	
Tolland	Rural	Suburban
Torrington	Urban Periphery	
Trumbull	Suburban	
Union	Rural	
Vernon	Urban Periphery	
Voluntown	Rural	
Wallingford	Suburban	
Warren	Rural	
Washington	Rural	Suburban

Town	1990 Group	New 2000 Group
Waterbury	Urban Periphery	Urban Core
Waterford	Rural	
Watertown	Suburban	
West Hartford	Urban Periphery	
West Haven	Urban Periphery	Urban Core
Westbrook	Rural	
Weston	Wealthy	
Westport	Wealthy	
Wethersfield	Urban Periphery	
Willington	Rural	
Wilton	Wealthy	
Winchester	Rural	
Windham	Urban Periphery	
Windsor	Suburban	
Windsor Locks	Suburban	Urban Periphery
Wolcott	Suburban	
Woodbridge	Wealthy	Suburban
Woodbury	Rural	Suburban
Woodstock	Rural	

Race

Race was **not** used to determine group membership. Any trends in group membership that appear to be racially linked may, in fact, be related to some other variable/s. Consult the preceding report in this series, *Part 1: Comparing Connecticut to National Averages*, for information on bridging 1990 and 2000 race categories. Multiracial respondents in 2000 were bridged to either Hispanic, White, Black, or Other depending upon the combination of ethnicity and races selected.

In this report Hispanics are treated as a separate race. Whites, Blacks, and Other race categories do not include Hispanics.

In 1990, the racial composition of Connecticut was 83.8% White, 6.5% Hispanic, 7.9% Black, and 1.8% Other. By 2000, the percentages had changed to 78.3% White, 9.4% Hispanic, 9.4% Black, and 3% Other.

From 1990 to 2000, Connecticut's population increased by 118,449 from 3,287,116, in 1990, to 3,405,565 in 2000. The White population decreased in absolute numbers by 88,747; Hispanics increased by 107,207; Blacks increased by 57,779; and Other increased by 42,210.

Race ESP's are relative to the group's population size. The "Other" racial group was composed predominately of Asians.

Wealthy - Westport Type Towns

28a-b. In 1990, the racial composition of this group was 94.4% White, 2.2% Hispanic, 1.1% Black, and 2.3% Other. By 2000, the racial composition was 91.9% White, 3.4% Hispanic, 1.2% Black, and 3.5% Other.

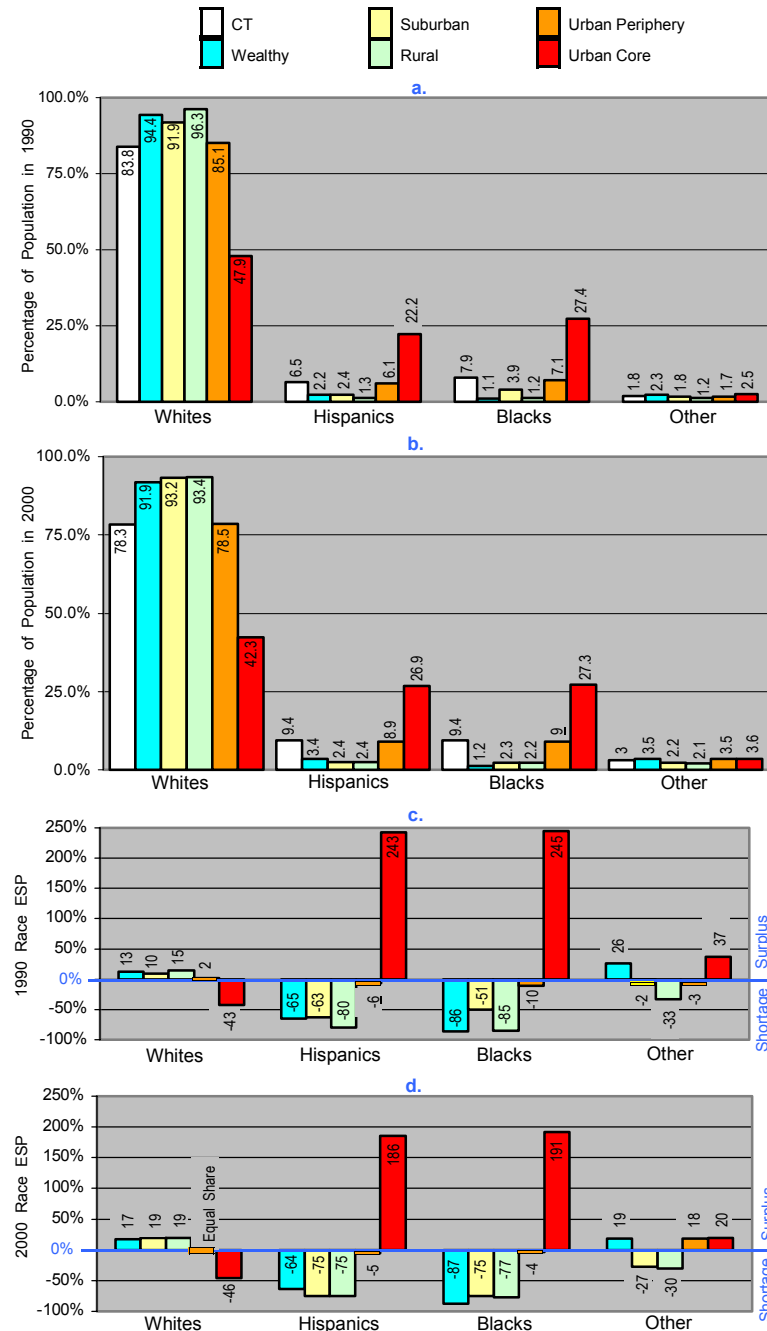
28c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of Whites increased from a 13% surplus to a 17% surplus; Hispanics increased slightly from a 65% shortage to a 64% shortage; Blacks decreased slightly from an 86% shortage to an 87% shortage; and Other decreased from a 26% surplus to a 19% surplus.

Between 1990 and 2000, Wealthy Connecticut **changed little** in its racial composition. The percentage of White residents decreased slightly from 94.4% in 1990 to 91.9% in 2000, however, this was still a much higher percentage than the statewide average of 78.3% in 2000. There was an increase in the share of Whites from a 13% surplus in 1990 to a 17% surplus in 2000. This increase in share occurred because other groups lost Whites at a higher rate than Wealthy Connecticut.

Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns

28a-b. In 1990, the racial composition of this group was 91.9% White, 2.4% Hispanic, 3.9% Black, and 1.8% Other. By 2000, the racial composition was 93.2% White, 2.4% Hispanic, 2.3% Black, and 2.2% Other.

Figure 28: 1990 and 2000 Race by Town Group



The U.S Census defines racial categories as “socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature.”

In Connecticut, between 1990 and 2000, the White population decreased in absolute numbers by 88,747; Hispanics increased by 107,207; Blacks increased by 57,779; and those classified as Other increased by 42,210.

In both 1990 and 2000, Wealthy Connecticut had the lowest percentage of Blacks.

Between 1990 and 2000, Suburban Connecticut was the only group to have an increase in the percentage of Whites.

28c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of Whites increased from a 10% surplus to a 19% surplus; Hispanics decreased from a 63% shortage to a 75% shortage; Blacks decreased from a 51% shortage to a 75% shortage; and Other decreased from a 2% shortage to a 27% shortage.

Between 1990 and 2000, Suburban Connecticut became **more White**. The percentage of White residents increased from 91.9% in 1990 to 93.2% in 2000. This was the only group to experience a decrease in the percentage of nonwhites. Racial transition in Suburban Connecticut was also opposite the statewide trend which saw a decrease in the percentage of the White population.

Rural - North Stonington Type Towns

28a-b. In 1990, the racial composition of this group was 96.3% White, 1.3% Hispanic, 1.2% Black, and 1.2% Other. By 2000, the racial composition was 93.4% White, 2.4% Hispanic, 2.2% Black, and 2.1% Other.

28c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of Whites increased from a 15% surplus to a 19% surplus; Hispanics increased from a 80% shortage to a 75% shortage; Blacks increased from an 85% shortage to a 77% shortage; and Other increased from a 33% shortage to a 30% shortage.

Rural Connecticut had the highest percentage of Whites in both 1990 and 2000. However, between 1990 and 2000, Rural Connecticut became **slightly less White**. The percentage of White residents decreased from 96.3% in 1990 to 93.4% in 2000, however, this was still a much higher percentage than the statewide average of 78.3% in 2000. There was an increase in the share of Whites from a 15% surplus in 1990 to a 19% surplus in 2000. This increase in share occurred because other groups lost Whites at a higher rate than Rural Connecticut.

Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns

28a-b. In 1990, the racial composition of this group was 85.1% White, 6.1% Hispanic, 7.1% Black, and 1.7% Other. By 2000, the racial composition was 78.5% White, 8.9% Hispanic, 9.0% Black, and 3.5% Other.

28c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of Whites decreased slightly from a 2% surplus to an equal share; Hispanics increased slightly from a 6% shortage to a 5% shortage; Blacks increased from a 10% shortage to a 4% shortage; and Other increased from a 3% shortage to an 18% surplus.

The Urban Periphery was home to over 30% of state residents in both 1990 and 2000. The racial transition, between 1990 and 2000, in this group paralleled statewide trends. The racial composition of the Urban Periphery, in both 1990 and 2000, was the **most similar** to the

statewide averages of any of the five groups.

Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns

28a-b. In 1990, the racial composition of this group was 47.9% White, 22.2% Hispanic, 27.4% Black, and 2.5% Other. By 2000, the racial composition was 42.3% White, 26.9% Hispanic, 27.3% Black, and 3.6% Other.

28c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of Whites decreased from a 43% shortage to a 46% shortage; Hispanics decreased from a 243% surplus to a 186% surplus; Blacks decreased from a 245% surplus to a 191% surplus; and Other decreased from a 37% surplus to a 20% surplus.

The racial composition of the Urban Core was very different from all other groups. It had the **most minorities** of any group in both 1990 and 2000, and became even less white in 2000. Connecticut's minority population is concentrated in the Urban Core, which was home to over half of all Hispanics and Blacks in Connecticut. In 2000, only 18.8% of the state's population lived in the Urban Core. However, **54%** of all Hispanics statewide and **55%** of all Blacks statewide lived in the Urban Core.

Summary

There was a surplus of Whites in Wealthy, Suburban, and Rural Connecticut. Whites had a balanced incidence only in the Urban Periphery. In the Urban Core there was a large shortage of Whites.

There was a shortage of Hispanics and Blacks in Wealthy, Suburban, and Rural Connecticut. Hispanics and Blacks had the most balanced incidence in the Urban Periphery. There was a surplus of Hispanics and Blacks in the Urban Core.

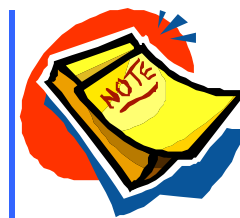
The Other racial category, which is mostly Asian, had a surplus in Wealthy, the Urban Core, and in the Urban Periphery in 2000. However, there was a shortage of Others in Suburban and Rural Connecticut.

Connecticut's white and nonwhite populations were not uniformly spread across the state. In 2000, over half, **55%**, of **Whites** in Connecticut lived in towns that were at least **90%** White. This corresponded with **78%**, 132 of 169, of Connecticut towns being at least 90% White.

In 2000, the 10 towns with the highest population of Hispanics accounted for **71%** of all **Hispanics** in Connecticut.

In 2000, the 10 towns with the highest population of Blacks accounted for **70%** of all **Blacks** in Connecticut.

Also in 2000, the 10 towns with the highest population of Other, who are predominately Asian, accounted for **42%** of all **Others** in Connecticut. The Other racial group was not as geographically



Rural Connecticut had the highest percentage of Whites in both 1990 and 2000.

The racial composition of the Urban Periphery, in both 1990 and 2000, was the most similar to the statewide averages of any of the five groups.

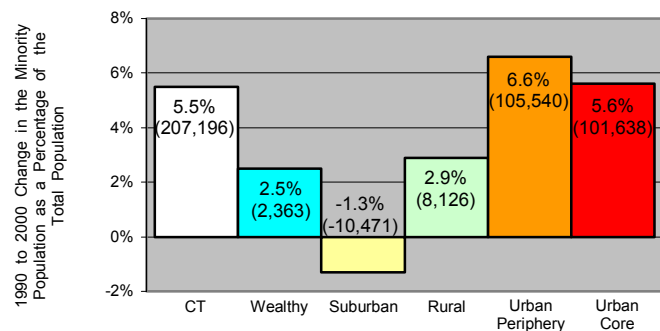
In 2000, 54% of all Hispanics statewide and 55% of all Blacks statewide lived in the Urban Core.

In 2000, over half, 55%, of Whites in Connecticut lived in towns that were at least 90% white.

In 2000, the 10 towns with the highest population of Hispanics accounted for 71% of all Hispanics in Connecticut.

In 2000, the 10 towns with the highest population of Blacks accounted for 70% of all Blacks in Connecticut.

Figure 29: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Minorities by Town Group



concentrated as Hispanics and Blacks.

29. Between 1990 and 2000, the growth in the minority (nonwhite) population was also different among the groups. The minority population in Wealthy Connecticut grew by 2.5%, while the minority population in Suburban Connecticut **decreased** by 1.3%. Rural Connecticut had an increase of 2.9%. The Urban Periphery, with a 6.6% increase, and the Urban Core, with a 5.6% increase, had increases that were closest to the statewide increase of 5.5%.

Age

In 1990, age distribution in Connecticut was 22.8% children (17 and under), 10.5% young adults (18 to 24), and 66.7% adults (25 and over). By 2000, the statewide percentages were 24.7% children, 8% young adults, and 67.3% adults. Statewide, the percentage of children and adults increased while the percentage of young adults decreased.

Age ESP's are relative to the group's population size.

Wealthy - Westport Type Towns

30a-b. In 1990, Wealthy Connecticut was composed of 22.8% children, 7.4% young adults, and 69.8% adults. By 2000, the age distribution was 28.9% children, 3.4% young adults, and 67.7% adults.

30c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of children increased from an equal share to a 17% surplus; young adults decreased from a 30% shortage to a 58% shortage; and adults decreased from a 5% surplus to a 1% surplus.

Wealthy Connecticut had the smallest percentage of young adults in both 1990 and 2000. Furthermore, the percentage of young adults dropped from 7.4% to 3.4% during this same period. In contrast, by 2000, Wealthy Connecticut had the highest percentage, 28.9%, of children in the state.

Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns

30a-b. In 1990, Suburban Connecticut was composed of 22.3% children, 9.6% young adults, and 68.1% adults. By 2000, the age distribution was 25.6% children, 5.4% young adults, and 69% adults.

30c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of children increased from a 2% shortage to a 3% surplus; young adults decreased from a 9% shortage to a 32% shortage; and adults increased from a 2% surplus to a 3% surplus.

Between 1990 and 2000, Suburban Connecticut experienced a drop in young adults from 9.6% in 1990 to 5.4% in 2000. In contrast, Suburban Connecticut had an increase in children from 22.3% in 1990 to 25.6% in 2000. These trends paralleled what was happening in Wealthy Connecticut.

Rural - North Stonington Type Towns

30a-b. In 1990, Rural Connecticut was composed of 24% children, 9.9% young adults, and 66.1% adults. By 2000, the age distribution was 24.2% children, 8.7% young adults, and 67.1% adults.

30c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of children decreased from a 5% surplus to a 2% shortage; young adults increased from a 6% shortage to an 8% surplus; and adults increased from a 1% shortage to an equal share.

Between 1990 and 2000, Rural Connecticut's share of children decreased and its share of young adults increased. This was opposite to the trends in Wealthy and Suburban Connecticut.

Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns

30a-b. In 1990, the Urban Periphery of Connecticut was composed of 21.6% children, 10.2% young adults, and 68.3% adults. By 2000, the age distribution was 22.6% children, 8% young adults, and 69.4% adults.

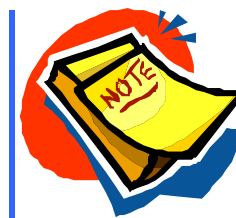
30c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of children decreased from a 5% shortage to a 9% shortage; young adults increased from a 3% shortage to an equal share; and adults increased from a 2% surplus to a 3% surplus.

Trends in the Urban Periphery were similar to what happened in Rural Connecticut. The share of children was down and the share of young adults was up. In 2000, the Urban Periphery had the highest percentage of adults at 69.4%.

Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns

30a-b. In 1990, the Urban Periphery of Connecticut was composed of 24.8% children, 14.9% young adults, and 60.3% adults. By 2000, the age distribution was 26.7% children, 12.3% young adults, and 60.9% adults.

30c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of children



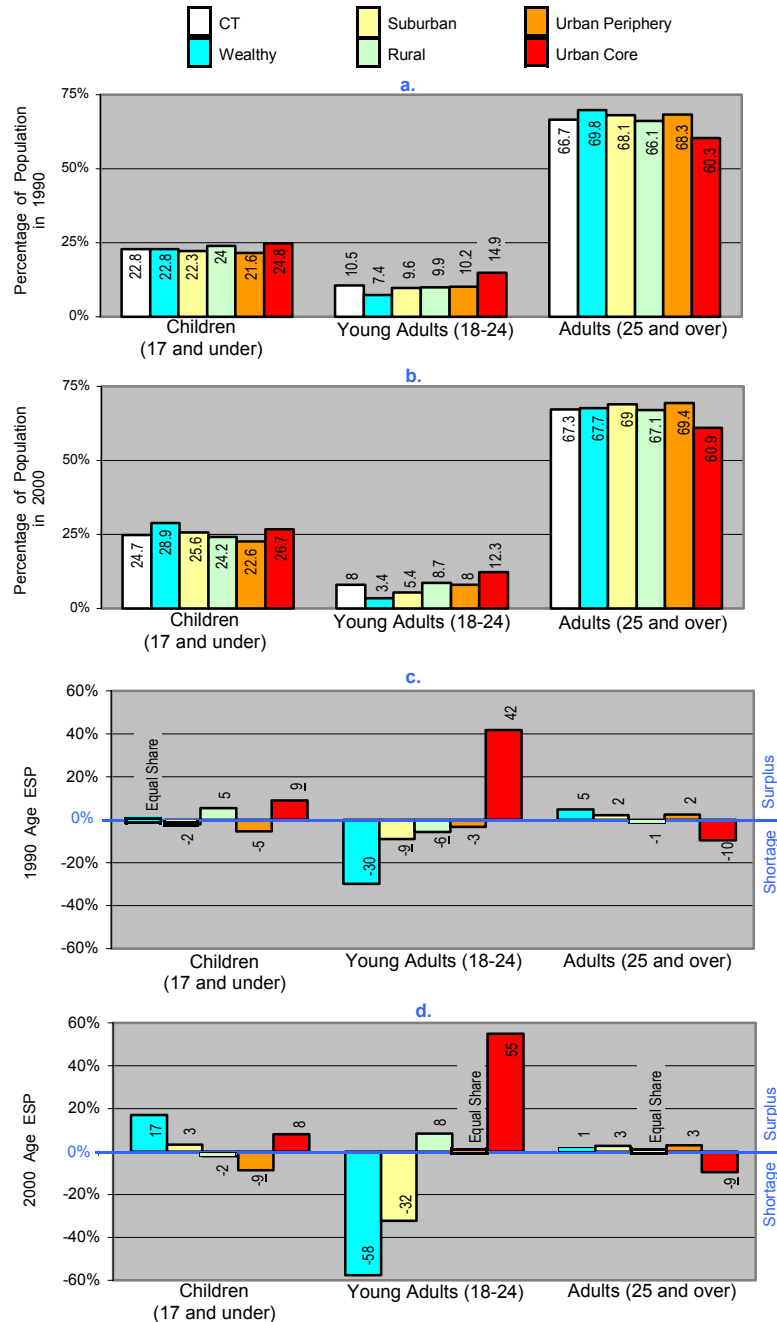
In 2000, the Wealthy group had a 58% shortage in young adults.

In 2000, the Urban Core had a 55% surplus of young adults.

In 2000, 29% of all young adults in Connecticut lived in the Urban Core, while only 18.8% of the state's total population lived in the Urban Core.

Between 1990 and 2000, the share of children decreased and the share of young adults increased in both Rural Connecticut and the Urban Periphery.

Figure 30: 1990 and 2000 Age by Town Group



decreased slightly from a 9% surplus to an 8% surplus; young adults increased from a 42% surplus to 55% surplus; and adults increased slightly from a 10% shortage to a 9% shortage.

The most striking age related trend in the Urban Core was the group's increase in its share of young adults. Statewide, there was a net loss in young adults. However, the Urban Core retained a disproportionate share of young adults compared to other groups. In 2000, only 18.8% of the state's total population lived in the Urban Core, however, 29% of all young adults in Connecticut lived in the Urban Core.

Summary

Between 1990 and 2000 there were both similarities and differences in age distribution among the five town groups.

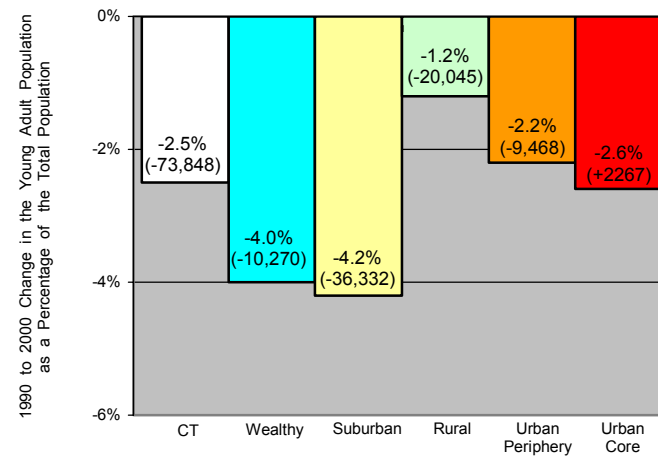
The percentage of children increased in all groups. This was most evident in the Wealthy and Suburban groups.

The percentage of adults increased in all groups except Wealthy Connecticut.

31. There was a drop in the percentage of young adults in all groups. The Wealthy group, at -4%, and the Suburban group, at -4.2, had the largest percentage losses in young adults. The Rural group had the smallest loss at 1.2%. The Urban Periphery, at -2.2%, and the Urban Core, at -2.6%, approximated the statewide loss of -2.5%.

The result was an increase in the share of young adults in Rural Connecticut, the Urban Periphery, and the Urban Core.

Figure 31: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Young Adults by Town Group



Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of young adults dropped in all five groups.

The Wealthy and Suburban groups had the largest percentage drop in young adults.

The lowest percentage drop in young adults was in the Rural group.

Household Types

In 1990, the statewide division of households was 29.1% nonfamily, 56.8% married couples, 11.1% female-headed, and 3% male-headed. By 2000, the percentages had changed to 32% nonfamily, 52.7% married couples, 11.7% female-headed, and 3.6% male-headed.

Between 1990 and 2000, statewide averages indicated that the percentage of nonfamily households increased with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of married couple households.

Households ESP's are based on the number of households in the group.

Wealthy - Westport Type Towns

32a-b. In 1990, Wealthy Connecticut households were divided into 22.7% nonfamily, 68.1% married couples, 7.1% female-headed, and 2.2% male-headed households. By 2000, Wealthy Connecticut households were divided into 23.9% nonfamilies, 68.3% married couples, 6.1% female-headed, and 1.6% male-headed.

32c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of nonfamilies decreased from a 22% shortage to a 25% shortage; married couples increased from a 20% surplus to a 30% surplus; female-headed households decreased from a 36% shortage to a 48% shortage; and male-headed households decreased from a 28% shortage to a 54% shortage.

In both 1990 and 2000, Wealthy Connecticut had the largest percentage of married couple households of any group. It also had the lowest percentage of nonfamilies, female-headed, and male-headed households of any group. Between 1990 and 2000, this group increased its share of married couple households while decreasing its share of all other household types.

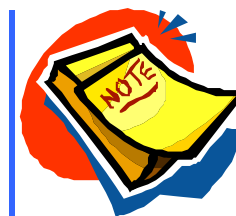
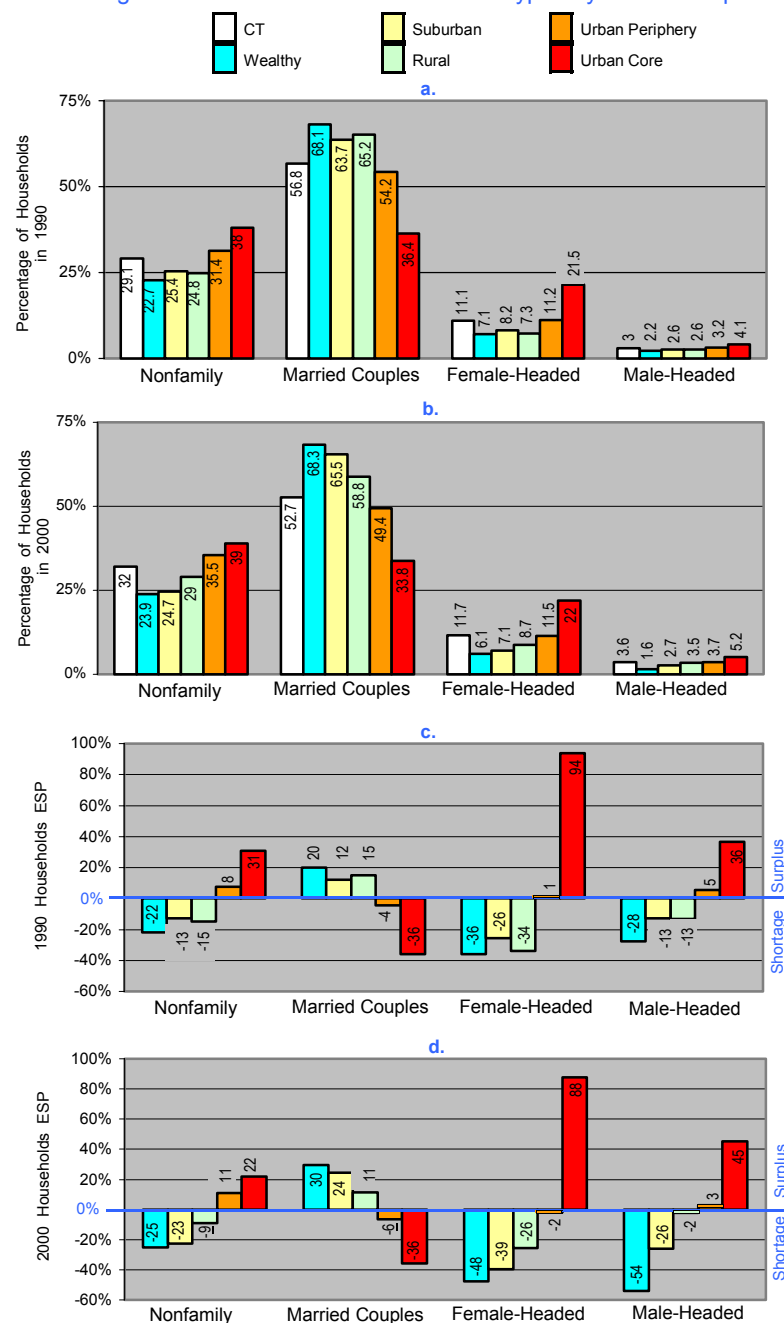
Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns

32a-b. In 1990, Suburban Connecticut households were divided into 25.4% nonfamily, 63.7% married couples, 8.2% female-headed, and 2.6% male-headed households. By 2000, Suburban Connecticut households were divided into 24.7% nonfamilies, 65.5% married couples, 7.1% female-headed, and 2.7% male-headed.

32c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of nonfamilies decreased from a 13% shortage to a 23% shortage; married couples increased from a 12% surplus to a 24% surplus; female-headed households decreased from a 26% shortage to a 39% shortage; and male-headed households decreased from a 13% shortage to a 26% shortage.

Between 1990 and 2000, the household trends in Suburban Connecticut were similar to that of Wealthy Connecticut. The

Figure 32: 1990 and 2000 Household Types by Town Group



The Census defines four types of households. There are three "family type" households in which all members are related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption. These include married couples, female-headed (no spouse present) and male-headed (no spouse present). In addition, there is the nonfamily household, which is comprised of only a single person or two or more people living together who are not related by birth, marriage or adoption.

percentage of married couple households increased. Also, there was an increase in the share of married couple households and decreases in the shares of all other household types.

Rural - North Stonington Type Towns

32a-b. In 1990, Rural Connecticut households were divided into 24.8% nonfamily, 65.2% married couples, 7.3% female-headed, and 2.6% male-headed households. By 2000, Rural Connecticut households were divided into 29% nonfamilies, 58.8% married couples, 8.7% female-headed, and 3.5% male-headed.

32c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of nonfamilies increased from a 15% shortage to a 9% shortage; married couples decreased from a 15% surplus to an 11% surplus; female-headed households increased from a 34% shortage to a 26% shortage; and male-headed households increased from a 13% shortage to a 2% shortage.

Between 1990 and 2000, Rural Connecticut experienced a loss in the percentage of married couple families. There was a corresponding increase in the percentage of nonfamily, female-headed, and male-headed households. These trends were opposite to the Wealthy and Suburban groups.

Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns

32a-b. In 1990, households in the Urban Periphery of Connecticut were divided into 31.4% nonfamily, 54.2% married couples, 11.2% female-headed, and 3.2% male-headed households. By 2000, households in the Urban Periphery were divided into 35.5% nonfamilies, 49.4% married couples, 11.5% female-headed, and 3.7% male-headed.

32c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of nonfamilies increased from an 8% surplus to an 11% surplus; married couples decreased from a 4% shortage to a 6% shortage; female-headed households decreased from a 1% surplus to a 2% shortage; and male-headed households decreased from a 5% surplus to a 3% surplus.

In both 1990 and 2000, the distribution of household types in the Urban Periphery most resembled the statewide averages. This group also mirrored the statewide average trends of increasing nonfamily households, increasing female-headed and male-headed households, and decreasing married couple households.

Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns

32a-b. In 1990, households in the Urban Core of Connecticut were divided into 38% nonfamily, 36.4% married couples, 21.5% female-headed, and 4.1% male-headed households. By 2000, households in the Urban Core were divided into 39% nonfamilies, 33.8% married couples, 22% female-headed, and 5.2% male-headed.

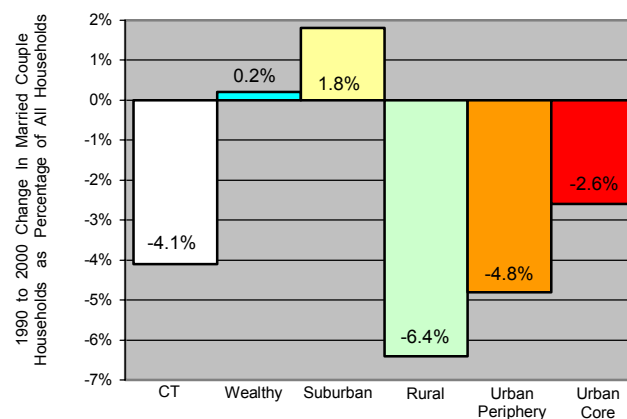
32c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of nonfamilies decreased from a 31% surplus to a 22% surplus; married couples remained unchanged at a 36% shortage; female-headed households decreased from a 94% surplus to an 88% surplus; and male-headed households increased from a 36% surplus to a 45% surplus. The decrease in shares of nonfamilies and female-headed households occurred because other groups had a larger percentage increase in these household types.

Between 1990 and 2000, household trends in the Urban Core also mirrored the statewide average trends. Furthermore, in both 1990 and 2000, the Urban Core had the largest surplus of nonfamily, female-headed, and male-headed households, as well as the largest shortage of married couple households. In 2000, 35% of all female-headed households statewide and 27% of all male-headed households statewide lived in the Urban Core, which accounted for only 19% of all households statewide.

Summary

33. The statewide averages showed a trend towards more nonfamily households. Among family households, the trend was toward more single-parent households. However, these trends were not common to all five groups. Figure 33 shows an increase in the percentage of married couple households in Wealthy Connecticut, at 0.2%, and Suburban Connecticut, at 1.8%. However, statewide there was a decrease of 4.1% in married couple households. A decline in married couple households was seen in Rural Connecticut, at -6.4%, the Urban Periphery, at -4.8%, and the Urban Core, at -2.6%.

Figure 33: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Married Couple Households by Town Group



In 2000, 39% of all households in the Urban Core were nonfamily households. This was the highest percentage for any group.

Only the Suburban group had a decrease in the percentage of nonfamily households between 1990 and 2000.

In 2000, 35% of all female-headed households statewide and 27% of all male-headed households statewide lived in the Urban Core, which accounted for only 19% of all households statewide.

In both 1990 and 2000, the Urban Core had the largest surplus of nonfamily, female-headed, and male-headed households, as well as the largest shortage of married couple households.

The Wealthy and Suburban groups were the only groups to have an increase in the percentage of married couple households between 1990 and 2000.

Only the Suburban group had a decrease in the percentage of nonfamily households between 1990 and 2000. The Suburban group also had the largest increase in the percentage of married couple households. These trends were contrary to statewide average trends.

The percentage of nonfamily households in Wealthy, Rural, the Urban Periphery, and the Urban Core did follow the statewide average trends, to varying degrees, towards more nonfamily households.

32b. The most striking trend was the pattern in the distribution of household types starting with Wealthy Connecticut and moving progressively to the Urban Core. For example, the Wealthy group had the highest percentage of married couples in 2000 at 68.3%. Moving through Suburban (65.5%), to Rural (58.8%), to Urban Periphery (49.4%), and to the Urban Core (33.8%) there was a steady decrease in the percentage of married couple families. This pattern, whether increasing or decreasing in percentages, occurred in 1990 and 2000 for all household types.

Families with Two or More Workers

In 1990, 64.3% of all families in Connecticut had two or more workers. Connecticut was then ranked 9th highest in the nation. By 2000, Connecticut had dropped to 18th highest with 60% all of families having two or more workers.

Family worker ESP's are based on the number of families in the group.

Wealthy - Westport Type Towns

34a-b. In 1990, 63.3% of families in Wealthy Connecticut had two or more workers. By 2000, 52.9% of families in this group had two or more workers.

34c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of families with two or more workers decreased from a 2% shortage to a 12% shortage.

Between 1990 and 2000, Wealthy Connecticut had the largest decrease in both the percentage of families with two or more workers and in the share of families with two or more workers.

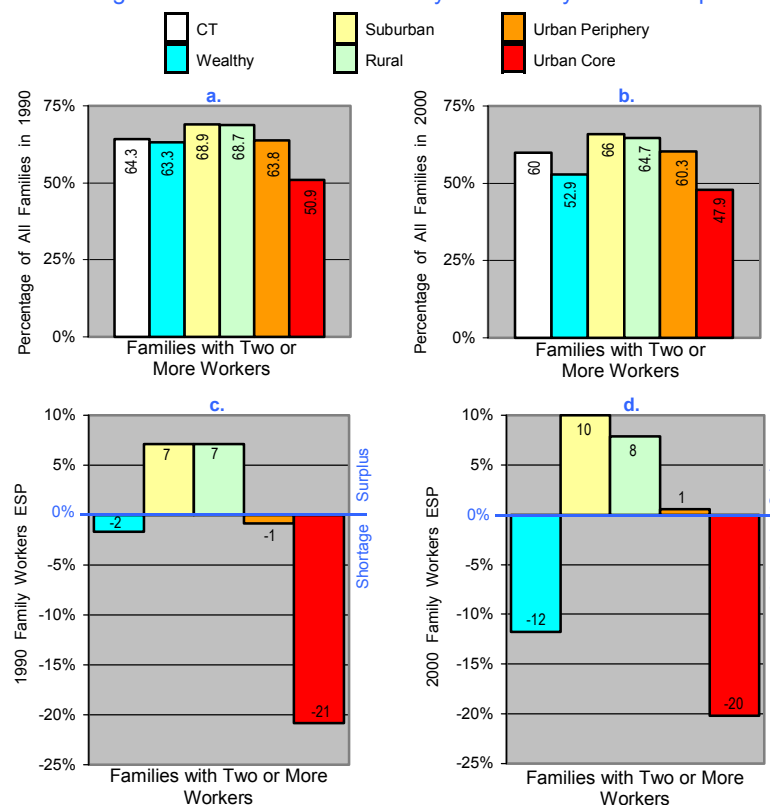
Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns

34a-b. In 1990, 68.9% of families in Suburban Connecticut had two or more workers. By 2000, 66% of families in this group had two or more workers.

34c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of families with two or more workers increased from a 7% surplus to a 10% surplus.

Between 1990 and 2000, Suburban Connecticut saw a decrease in

Figure 34: 1990 and 2000 Family Workers by Town Group



the percentage of families with two or more workers. This followed the statewide trend. However, its share of families with two or more workers increased from a 7% surplus in 1990 to a 10% surplus in 2000.

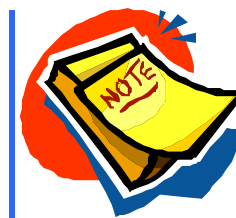
Suburban Connecticut had the highest percentage of families with two or more workers in both 1990 and 2000.

Rural - North Stonington Type Towns

34a-b. In 1990, 68.7% of families in Rural Connecticut had two or more workers. By 2000, 64.7% of families in this group had two or more workers.

34c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of families with two or more workers increased from a 7% surplus to an 8% surplus.

Between 1990 and 2000, Rural Connecticut saw a decrease in the percentage of families with two or more workers. This followed the statewide trend.



Between 1990 and 2000, Wealthy Connecticut had the largest decrease in the percentage of families with two or more workers.

Suburban Connecticut had the highest percentage of families with two or more workers in both 1990 and 2000.

The Urban Core had both the lowest percentage of families with two or more workers and largest shortage of families with two or more workers in both 1990 and 2000.

Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns

34a-b. In 1990, 63.8% of families in the Urban Periphery had two or more workers. By 2000, 60.3% of families in this group had two or more workers.

34c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of families with two or more workers increased from a 1% shortage to a 1% surplus.

Between 1990 and 2000, the Urban Periphery of Connecticut saw a decrease in the percentage of families with two or more workers. This followed the statewide trend.

Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns

34a-b. In 1990, 50.9% of families in the Urban Core had two or more workers. By 2000, 47.9% of families in this group had two or more workers.

34c-d. The 1990 to 2000 ESP's indicate that the share of families with two or more workers increased from a 21% shortage to a 20% shortage.

Between 1990 and 2000, the Urban Core of Connecticut saw a decrease in the percentage of families with two or more workers. This followed the statewide trend.

The Urban Core had both the lowest percentage of families with two or more workers and largest shortage of families with two or more workers in both 1990 and 2000.

Summary

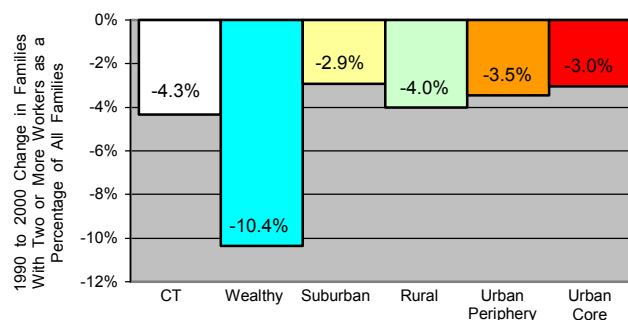
35. Between 1990 and 2000, all five groups experienced a drop in the percentage of families with two or more workers. For the Rural, Urban Periphery, and Urban Core groups, this may have been partially due to the drop in the percentage of married couple households (see Figure 33). The largest drop in the percentage of families with two or more workers was -10.4% in Wealthy Connecticut. The lowest drops were -2.9% in Suburban Connecticut and -3.0 in the Urban Core.

34d. By 2000, Wealthy Connecticut (12% shortage) and the Urban Core (20% shortage) had the two largest shortages of families with two or more workers. The Wealthy group and the Urban Core group are generally dissimilar in most aspects. However, different socioeconomic dynamics within these two groups generated similar results for families with two or more workers.

33. The Wealthy group had a slight increase, at 0.2%, in the percentage of married couple households between 1990 and 2000. This group also had a significant increase in income during this time period. The result may have been more married couple families with higher incomes from a single earner.

33. Conversely, the Urban Core had a decrease, at -2.6%, in the

Figure 35: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Families with Two or More Workers by Town Group



percentage of married couple households. However, income growth in the Urban Core remained flat, or was negative, during the 1990's, which was opposite to what happened in the Wealthy group. The decrease in the percentage of families with two or more workers in the Urban Core may have been due to the decrease in married couple families, an inability to find jobs, or a combination of these and other factors. Whatever the cause, the Urban Core and Wealthy groups had a similar trend in the 1990's, but different underlying causes.

Census Income

Unless otherwise noted, when citing 1989 income this report presents 1989 income figures that have been inflation-adjusted to 1999 values. Review the Methodology section, at the end of this report, for the inflation multipliers used in calculating inflation-adjusted income.

In 1989, per capita income in Connecticut was \$25,895 (in 1999 dollars), which grew by \$2,871, or 11.1%, to \$28,766 in 1999.

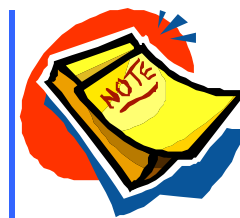
In 1989, the median household income in Connecticut was \$53,513 (in 1999 dollars), which grew by \$422, or 0.8%, to \$53,935 in 1999.

In 1989, the median family income in Connecticut was \$63,104 (in 1999 dollars), which grew by \$2,417, or 3.8%, to \$65,521 in 1999.

Per capita income ESP's are relative to the group's population size. Household income ESP's are relative to the number of households in the group. Family income ESP's are relative to the number of families in the group.

Wealthy - Westport Type Towns

36a-d. Per capita income in Wealthy Connecticut grew from \$54,007 in 1989 to \$70,910 in 1999. This was an increase of \$16,903, or 31.3%, for the group and **6 times** the statewide increase in per capita income of \$2,871. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of per capita



The 1990 Decennial Census reported income based on 1989 earnings.

The 2000 Decennial Census reported income based on 1999 earnings.

Per capita income is the average income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular area or group.

Median income is the midpoint for measuring household and family income. One-half of all households and families have incomes that are below the median/midpoint. The other half of households and families have incomes that are above the median/midpoint.

When measuring income, a family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

income increased from a 109% surplus to a 147% surplus.

36a-d. Median household income in Wealthy Connecticut increased from \$96,500 in 1989 to \$133,493 in 1999. This was an increase of \$36,993, or 38.3%, for the group and **88 times** the statewide increase in median household income of \$422. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of household income increased from a 114% surplus to a 164% surplus.

36a-d. Median family income in Wealthy Connecticut increased from \$107,073 in 1989 to \$155,655 in 1999. This was an increase of \$48,582, or 45.4%, for the group and **20 times** the statewide increase in median family income of \$2,417. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of family income increased from a 111% surplus to a 160% surplus.

In 2000, only 5.4% of the state's population lived in Wealthy Connecticut. However, this group received 13.3% of the state's income (based on aggregate per capita income). Furthermore, income in Wealthy Connecticut may be under-reported by the U.S. Census. If so, Wealthy Connecticut had an even higher level of income than reported here. This topic is covered in more detail in the section titled *Unreported Capital Gains Income in Wealthy Connecticut*.

Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns

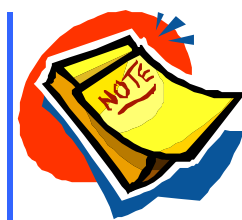
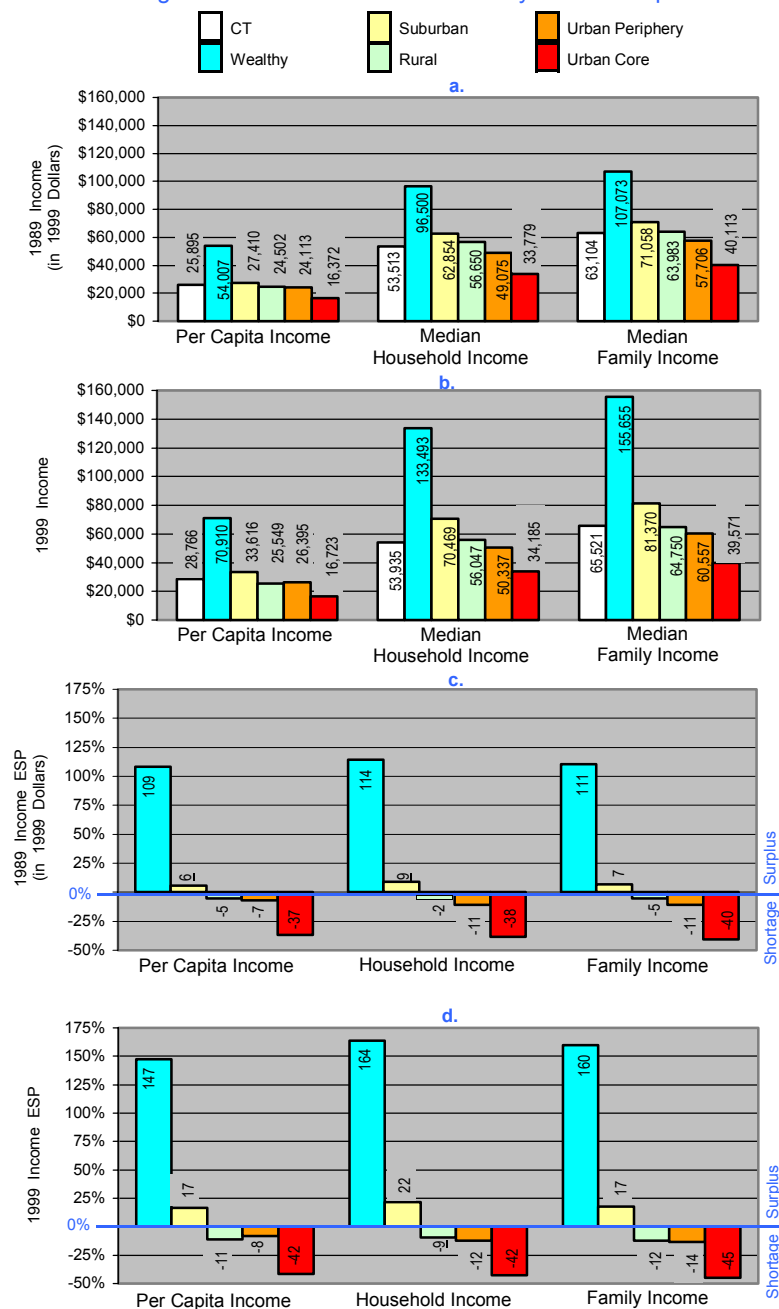
36a-d. Per capita income in Suburban Connecticut grew from \$27,410 in 1989 to \$33,616 in 1999. This was an increase of \$6,206, or 22.6%, for the group and **2 times** the statewide increase in per capita income of \$2,871. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of per capita income increased from a 6% surplus to a 17% surplus.

36a-d. Median household income in Suburban Connecticut increased from \$62,854 in 1989 to \$70,469 in 1999. This was an increase of \$7,615, or 12.1%, for the group and **18 times** the statewide increase in median household income of \$422. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of household income increased from a 9% surplus to a 22% surplus.

36a-d. Median family income in Suburban Connecticut increased from \$71,058 in 1989 to \$81,370 in 1999. This was an increase of \$10,312, or 14.5%, for the group and **4 times** the statewide increase in median family income of \$2,417. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of family income increased from a 7% surplus to a 17% surplus.

In 2000, 26.3% of the state's population lived in Suburban Connecticut. This group received 30.7% of the state's income (based on aggregate per capita income). The income this group received was greater than its share but not to the same extent as in Wealthy Connecticut.

Figure 36: 1989 and 1999 Income by Town Group



Between 1989 and 1999, median household income in the Wealthy group increased by \$36,993, which was 88 times the statewide median increase of \$422.

Between 1989 and 1999, median household income in the Suburban group increased by \$7,615, which was 18 times the statewide median increase of \$422.

Between 1989 and 1999, median household income in the Rural group *decreased* by \$603, which was 2 times lower than the statewide median increase of \$422.

Between 1989 and 1999, median household income in the Urban Periphery increased by \$1,262, which was 3 times the statewide median increase of \$422.

Between 1989 and 1999, median household income in the Urban Core increased by \$406, which was slightly below the statewide median increase of \$422.

Rural - North Stonington Type Towns

36a-d. Per capita income in Rural Connecticut grew from \$24,502 in 1989 to \$25,549 in 1999. This was an increase of \$1,047, or 4.3%, for the group but it was **64% lower** than the statewide increase in per capita income of \$2,871. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of per capita income decreased from a 5% shortage to an 11% shortage.

36a-d. Median household income in Rural Connecticut **decreased** from \$56,650 in 1989 to \$56,047 in 1999. This was a decrease of \$603, or -1.1%, for the group and was more than **2 times lower** than the statewide increase in median household income of \$422. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of household income decreased from a 2% shortage to a 9% shortage.

36a-d. Median family income in Rural Connecticut increased from \$63,983 in 1989 to \$64,750 in 1999. This was an increase of \$767, or 1.2%, for the group but it was **68% lower** than the statewide increase in median family income of \$2,417. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of family income decreased from a 5% shortage to a 12% shortage.

In 2000, 13.4% of the state's population lived in Rural Connecticut but this group received only 11.9% of the state's income (based on aggregate per capita income). Rural Connecticut's income growth between 1989 and 1999 lagged behind the statewide figures. Median household income dropped between 1989 and 1999 – after adjusting for inflation.

Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns

36a-d. Per capita income in the Urban Periphery of Connecticut grew from \$24,113 in 1989 to \$26,395 in 1999. This was an increase of \$2,282, or 9.5%, for the group but it was **21% lower** than the statewide increase in per capita income of \$2,871. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of per capita income decreased from a 7% shortage to an 8% shortage.

36a-d. Median household income in the Urban Periphery increased from \$49,075 in 1989 to \$50,337 in 1999. This was an increase of \$1,262, or 2.6%, for the group and was **3 times** the statewide increase in median household income of \$422. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of household income decreased from an 11% shortage to a 12% shortage.

36a-d. Median family income in the Urban Periphery increased from \$57,706 in 1989 to \$60,557 in 1999. This was an increase of \$2,851, or 4.9%, for the group, which was **above** the statewide increase in median family income of \$2,417. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of family income decreased from an 11% shortage to a 14% shortage.

In 2000, 36% of the state's population lived in the Urban Periphery but this group received only 33% of the state's income (based on

aggregate per capita income). There were mixed trends in income for the Urban Periphery, between 1989 and 1999, as income growth hovered around the statewide figures.

Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns

36a-d. Per capita income in the Urban Core of Connecticut grew from \$16,372 in 1989 to \$16,723 in 1999. This was an increase of \$351, or 2.1%, for the group but it was **88% lower** than the statewide increase in per capita income of \$2,871. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of per capita income decreased from a 37% shortage to a 42% shortage.

36a-d. Median household income in the Urban Core increased from \$33,779 in 1989 to \$34,185 in 1999. This was an increase of \$406, or 1.2%, for the group and was slightly below the statewide increase in median household income of \$422. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of household income decreased from a 38% shortage to a 42% shortage.

36a-d. Median family income in the Urban Core **decreased** from \$40,113 in 1989 to \$39,571 in 1999. This was a decrease of \$542, or -1.4%, for the group and was **1.2 times below** the statewide increase in median family income of \$2,417. The 1989 to 1999 ESP's indicate that the share of family income decreased from a 40% shortage to a 45% shortage.

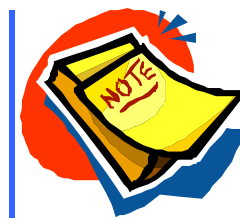
In 2000, 18.8% of the state's population lived in the Urban Core but this group received only 11% of the state's income (based on aggregate per capita income). Median family income dropped between 1989 and 1999 – after adjusting for inflation.

The Urban Core was the poorest of the five Connecticut groups and became even poorer between 1989 and 1999 - relative to income growth in the other four groups. Furthermore, U.S. Census poverty figures may undercount poverty in Connecticut (see *The Changing Demographics of Connecticut - 1990 to 2000. Part 1: Comparing Connecticut to National Averages*), which would result in the reporting of even higher poverty in this group.

Summary

Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Wealthy Connecticut decreased from 6.8% to 5.4% of the state's total population partially due to the reclassification of five towns from Wealthy to Suburban. However, the Wealthy group's share of statewide income increased disproportionately - compared to the other four groups.

The percentage of the state's population living in Suburban Connecticut decreased by only 0.6% between 1990 and 2000. However, its share of statewide income increased - but not to the same degree as was seen in the Wealthy group.



Between 1989 and 1999, median household income dropped in Rural Connecticut.

Between 1989 and 1999, median family income dropped in the Urban Core.

Between 1989 and 1999, residents of Wealthy Connecticut had an increase in per capita income of 31.3%.

Between 1989 and 1999, residents of Suburban Connecticut had an increase in per capita income of 22.6%.

Between 1989 and 1999, residents of Rural Connecticut had an increase in per capita income of 4.3%.

Between 1989 and 1999, residents of the Urban Periphery had an increase in per capita income of 9.5%.

Between 1989 and 1999, residents of the Urban Core of Connecticut had an increase in per capita income of 2.1%.

The percentage of the state's population living in Rural Connecticut decreased between 1990 and 2000. However, its share of income decreased more than its decrease in population.

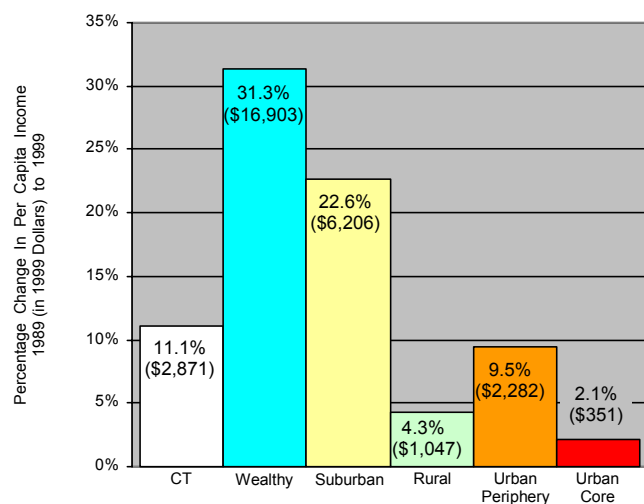
The percentage of the state's population living in the Urban Periphery grew between 1990 and 2000. However, its share of income decreased during this same period.

The percentage of the state's population living in the Urban Core increased between 1990 and 2000. It had the lowest overall income growth of the five Connecticut groups and its share of income decreased.

In terms of income, towns in the Wealthy and Suburban groups fared significantly better than the rest of the state between 1990 and 2000. When looking at ESP's, Wealthy and Suburban Connecticut had **surpluses** in all income categories in both 1989 and 1999, while the other three groups had **shortages** in all income categories. Furthermore, the ESP's for the Wealthy and Suburban groups showed **increased surpluses** between 1989 and 1999, while the other groups had **increased shortages**.

37. Figure 37 shows the percentage change in per capita income, by group, between 1989 (in 1999 dollars) and 1999. The statewide average was an 11.1% increase in per capita income. However, this average was misleading. Residents of Wealthy Connecticut had an increase in per capita income of 31.3%; Suburban Connecticut 22.6%; Rural Connecticut 4.3%; the Urban Periphery 9.5%; and the Urban Core 2.1%. Clearly, income growth in Connecticut during the 1990's was unevenly distributed among groups and their respective towns.

Figure 37: 1989 to 1999 Percentage Change in Per Capita Income by Town Group



Unreported Capital Gains Income In Wealthy Connecticut

The Decennial Census does not report income derived from capital gains or from the sale of non-business related property. Consequently, the Decennial Census may under-report income in towns that have significant income from capital gains.

A **forthcoming report** by the Center for Population Research estimates that the Decennial Census does not report a significant portion of the state's income. This report uses 1999 Connecticut State personal income tax revenues to estimate town level AGI.

It is estimated that \$2,252,589,711 of capital gains income, in 1999, from towns in the Wealthy group was not reported by the 2000 Decennial Census. This corresponds to an aggregate household income for the Wealthy Group of \$15,250,420,211 versus the 2000 Decennial Census reported income of \$12,997,830,500.

If the estimates are correct, then the 2000 Decennial Census did not report, at a minimum, **14.8%** of household income from Wealthy Connecticut because the Census Bureau does not define capital gains as income.

House Values and Monthly Housing Costs

Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of owner-occupied housing units in Connecticut increased from 65.6% to 66.8% of all housing units statewide. Home ownership increased during the decade. However, the median value of an owner-occupied house dropped from \$176,700 in 1990 to \$166,900 in 2000. In this report, 1990 house values are not adjusted for inflation.

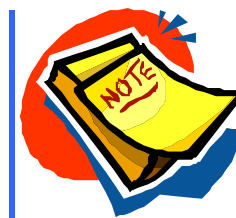
In 1990, the statewide median housing cost for owner-occupied units was 22.9% of median income. By 2000, owner-occupied housing costs had dropped slightly to 22.4% of median income.

In 1990, statewide median rental cost was 26.6% of median income. By 2000, median rental costs had dropped to 25.4% of median income.

Between 1990 and 2000, both owner-occupied housing costs and rental costs decreased - as a percentage of median income. However, there were different underlying causes among the five groups.

Wealthy - Westport Type Towns

38a-c. In 1990, 79.9% of housing units in Wealthy Connecticut were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$379,300 and the median monthly cost was 22.5% of median income. Rental units comprised 20.1% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of



In 1999, Wealthy and Suburban Connecticut accounted for 31.7% of the state's population and 44% of the state's income.

AGI: Adjusted Gross Income

The 2000 Decennial Census did not report, at a minimum, 14.8% of household income from the Wealthy Group.

The State of Connecticut does not currently release town level income statistics.

Owner-occupied housing units refer to single-family houses on less than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property.

Between 1990 and 2000, the median house value in Wealthy Connecticut increased by \$250,550, which was a gain of 27 times the statewide median loss of \$9,800.

24.8% of median income.

38d-f. In 2000, 80.8% of housing units in Wealthy Connecticut were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$629,850 and the median monthly cost was 21.8% of median income. Rental units comprised 19.2% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of 25.5% of median income.

Between 1990 and 2000, median owner-occupied housing costs decreased from 22.5% to 21.8% of median income. This followed the statewide trend. However, the median house value in Wealthy Connecticut increased by \$250,550, or 66.1%, from \$379,300 to \$629,850. This **increase** in median house value was a gain of **27 times** the statewide median loss of \$9,800, or -5.5%. Furthermore, income in Wealthy Connecticut grew substantially in order to overcome the growth in house values and still achieve a decrease in housing cost relative to income.

Median rental housing cost increased from 24.8% to 25.5% of median income. This was opposite to the statewide trend.

Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns

38a-c. In 1990, 76.8% of housing units in Suburban Connecticut were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$186,900 and the median monthly cost was 22.7% of median income. Rental units comprised 23.2% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of 25.5% of median income.

38d-f. In 2000, 84.4% of housing units in Suburban Connecticut were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$198,600 and the median monthly cost was 22.2% of median income. Rental units comprised 15.6% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of 23.4% of median income.

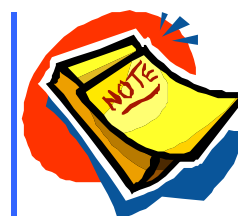
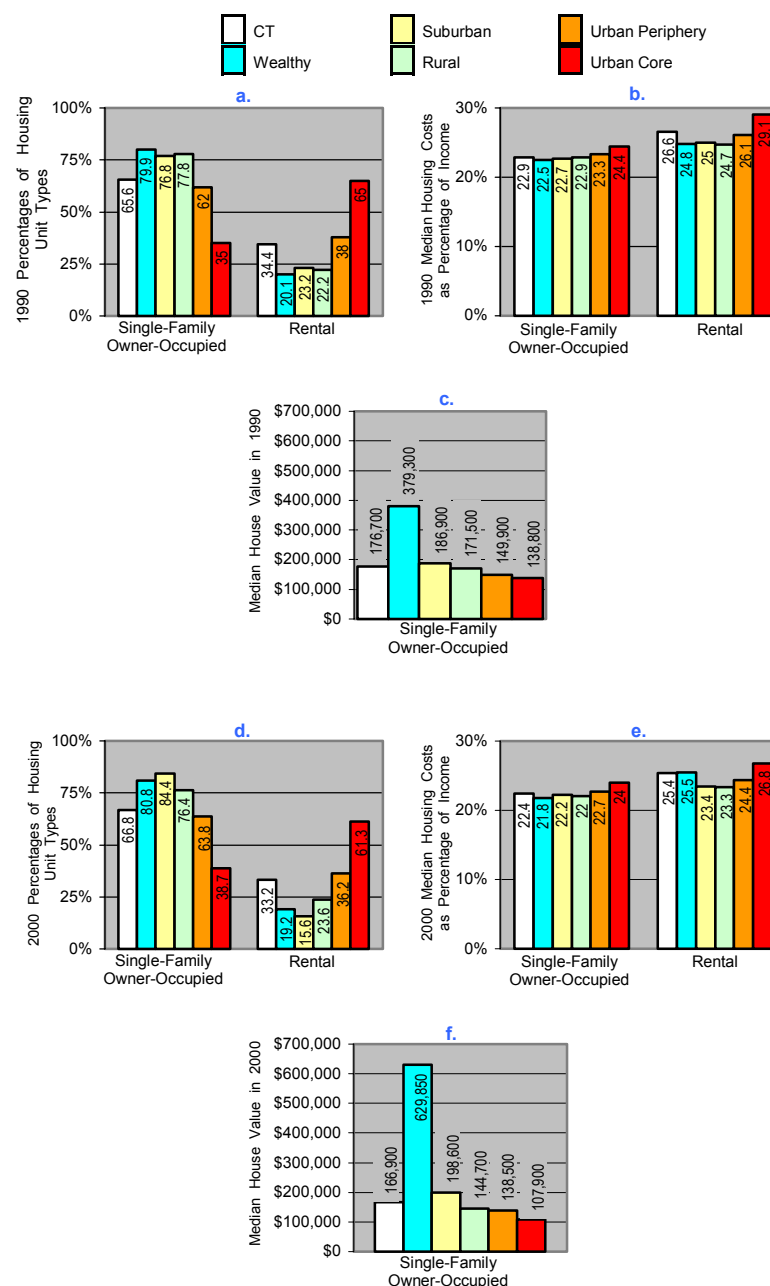
Between 1990 and 2000, the cost of housing, relative to income, dropped for this group, which followed the statewide trend. However, the median house value increased by \$11,700, or 6.3%, from \$186,900 to \$198,600. This was opposite to the statewide trend. This **increase** in median house value was **2 times** above the statewide median loss of \$9,800, or -5.5%. The percentage of rental units decreased dramatically from 23.2% to 15.6%. In short, Suburban Connecticut became even more suburban.

Median rental housing cost decreased from 25% to 23.4% of median income. This followed the statewide trend.

Rural - North Stonington Type Towns

38a-c. In 1990, 77.8% of housing units in Rural Connecticut were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$171,500 and the median monthly cost was 22.9% of median income. Rental units comprised 22.2% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of

Figure 38: 1990 and 2000 House Values and Housing Costs by Town Group



The 1990 Decennial Census reported housing costs based on 1989 income.

The 2000 Decennial Census reported housing costs based on 1999 income.

Owner-occupied costs include all mortgages, deeds, home equity loans, real estate taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Rental costs include the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities.

24.7% of median income.

38d-f. In 2000, 76.4% of housing units in Rural Connecticut were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$144,700 and the median monthly cost was 22% of median income. Rental units comprised 23.6% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of 23.3% of median income.

Between 1990 and 2000, median owner-occupied housing costs decreased from 22.9% to 22% of median income. This followed the statewide trend. The median house value also decreased by \$26,800, or -15.6%, from \$171,500 to \$144,700. This **loss** in house value was **3 times** the statewide median loss of \$9,800, or -5.5%.

Median rental housing cost decreased from 24.7% to 23.3% of median income. This followed the statewide trend.

Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns

38a-c. In 1990, 62% of housing units in the Urban Periphery were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$149,900 and the median monthly cost was 23.3% of median income. Rental units comprised 38% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of 26.1% of median income.

38d-f. In 2000, 63.8% of housing units in the Urban Periphery were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$138,500 and the median monthly cost was 22.7% of median income. Rental units comprised 36.2% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of 24.4% of median income.

Between 1990 and 2000, median owner-occupied housing costs decreased from 23.3% to 22.7% of median income. This followed the statewide trend. The median house value also decreased by \$11,400, or -7.6%, from \$149,900 to \$138,500. This **loss** in house value was relatively close to the statewide median loss of \$9,800, or -5.5%.

Median rental housing cost decreased from 26.1% to 24.4% of median income. This followed the statewide trend.

Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns

38a-c. In 1990, only 35% of housing units in the Urban Core were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$138,800 and the median monthly cost was 24.4% of median income. Rental units comprised 65% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of 29.1% of median income.

38d-f. In 2000, 38.7% of housing units in the Urban Core were owner-occupied. The median value of a house was \$107,900 and the median monthly cost was 24% of median income. Rental units comprised 61.3% of housing units with a median monthly rental cost of 26.8% of median income.

Between 1990 and 2000, median owner-occupied housing costs

decreased from 24.4% to 24% of median income. This followed the statewide trend. The median house value decreased by \$30,900, or -22.3%, from \$138,800 to \$107,900. This **loss** in house value was **3 times** the statewide median loss of \$9,800, or -5.5%.

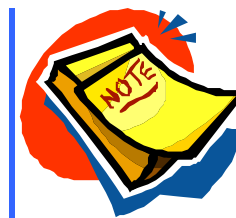
Median rental housing cost decreased from 29.1% to 26.8% of median income. This followed the statewide trend.

In both 1990 and 2000, the Urban Core had the **lowest** home ownership rates, the **lowest** owner-occupied house values, and the **highest** housing cost rates for both owner-occupied and rental housing. The drop in median house values during the 1990's was also greatest in the Urban Core, which experienced a 22.3% drop in the median value of a house.

Summary

39. As of publication of this report, house values in Connecticut had improved from values in 2000. However, this should not diminish the importance of the dissimilar trends in house values among the five Connecticut groups. Figure 39 shows the percentage change in house values for the five Connecticut groups between 1990 and 2000. Notice that while house values increased in both Wealthy Connecticut (66.1%) and Suburban Connecticut (6.3%), the other groups saw declines in house values. Also, Wealthy and Suburban Connecticut combined accounted for only 38% of all owner-occupied housing units statewide in 2000. Overall, there was a statewide decrease of 5.5% in house values.

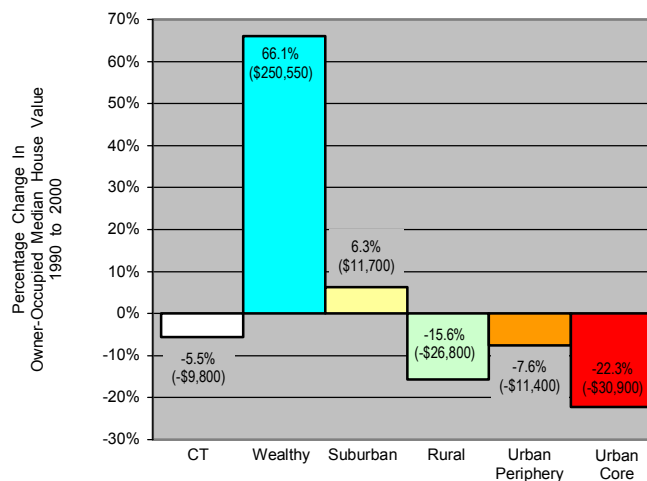
During the 1990's, all five groups experienced a decrease in housing



In both 1990 and 2000, the Urban Core had the lowest home ownership rates, the lowest owner-occupied house values, and the highest rate for housing costs.

Housing costs, relative to income, decreased in the Wealthy and Suburban groups in part due to increasing incomes. Conversely, housing costs, relative to income, decreased in the Rural group, the Urban Periphery, and the Urban Core in part due to lower house values.

Figure 39: 1990 to 2000 Percentage Change in Median House Values by Town Group



costs relative to income. However, there were different underlying causes among the groups.

Both income and house values increased in the Wealthy and Suburban groups while owner-occupied housing costs decreased. It appears that housing costs, relative to income, decreased in the Wealthy and Suburban groups in part due to increasing incomes that offset the higher house values.

In the other groups, incomes rose modestly, at best, but house values decreased. Again, the result was decreasing housing costs. Housing costs, relative to income, decreased in the Rural, Urban Periphery, and Urban Core in part due to lower house values.

In 2000, the highest percentage of owner-occupied housing was 84.4% in Suburban Connecticut. Contrast Suburban rates with the Urban Core, which had the lowest percentage of owner-occupied housing at 38.7%. Furthermore, median monthly owner-occupied housing costs were the highest in the Urban Core at 24% of median income and lowest in the Wealthy Group at 21.8%.

This pattern suggests that Connecticut residents in less affluent towns have lower home ownership rates and pay a greater percentage of their income for owner-occupied housing than residents in more affluent towns.

Education

The Adult Education Index (AEI) is an educational attainment measure developed by the Center for Population Research. The AEI is used to compare the overall **maximum** educational attainment between different groups. A higher AEI number indicates higher overall educational attainment. See *The Changing Demographics of Connecticut - 1990 to 2000, Part 1: Comparing Connecticut to National Averages* for more information on the AEI.

Education is measured using five categories of maximum educational attainment for adults (age 25 and over). The categories are as follows:

- Not Completed High School - AEI **1.0**
- Completed High School - AEI **2.0**
- Completed Associate Degree or Some College - AEI **3.0**
- Completed Bachelor's Degree - AEI **4.0**
- Education Beyond Bachelor's Degree - AEI **5.0**

From 1990 to 2000, the statewide maximum educational attainment of Connecticut's adults increased from an AEI of 2.67 in 1990 to 2.84 in 2000. There were two underlying factors for this increase in maximum

educational attainment. First, more people were completing education beyond high school. Second, the mortality of older residents is diminishing the size of a population with less formal education than more recent generations.

Statewide, school enrollment in grades 1-12 increased from 493,500 in 1990 to 590,771 in 2000. The percentage of grades 1-12 students enrolled in public schools rose from 88.1% in 1990 to 89.8% in 2000. Ninety-eight percent of the growth in enrollment was absorbed by the public school system. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of grades 1-12 students enrolled in Connecticut public schools increased while decreasing in private schools. This was opposite to the national trend, which saw an increasing percentage of enrollments in private schools.

Education ESP's are based on the population of adults (age 25 and over) in the group.

Wealthy - Westport Type Towns

40a. Wealthy Connecticut had the highest AEI in both 1990 and 2000. In 1990, the AEI was 3.48, which rose to 3.72 in 2000. In 2000, 66% of adults in Wealthy Connecticut had completed at least a Bachelor's degree and 30% had completed education beyond the Bachelor's degree.

40b. In 2000, the lowest ESP indicated that there was a 67% shortage in the share of adults that had Not Completed High School. The highest ESP indicated that there was a 126% surplus in the share of adults with educations Beyond Bachelor's Degree.

40c. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of grades 1-12 students in public schools decreased from 84.9% to 83.7% in this group. This was opposite to the statewide trend.

Parents in this group had the greatest tendency to enroll their children in private schools.

Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns

40a. In Suburban Connecticut the AEI rose from 2.81 in 1990 to 3.15 in 2000. This was the largest increase, 0.34, in AEI for any group. Over 40% of adults in this group had at least a Bachelor's degree.

40b. In 2000, the lowest ESP indicated a 42% shortage in the share of adults that had Not Completed High School. The highest education ESP indicated a 31% surplus in the share of adults who had completed a Bachelor's Degree.

40c. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of grades 1-12 students in public schools increased from 88.9% to 90.8% in this group. This followed the statewide trend.

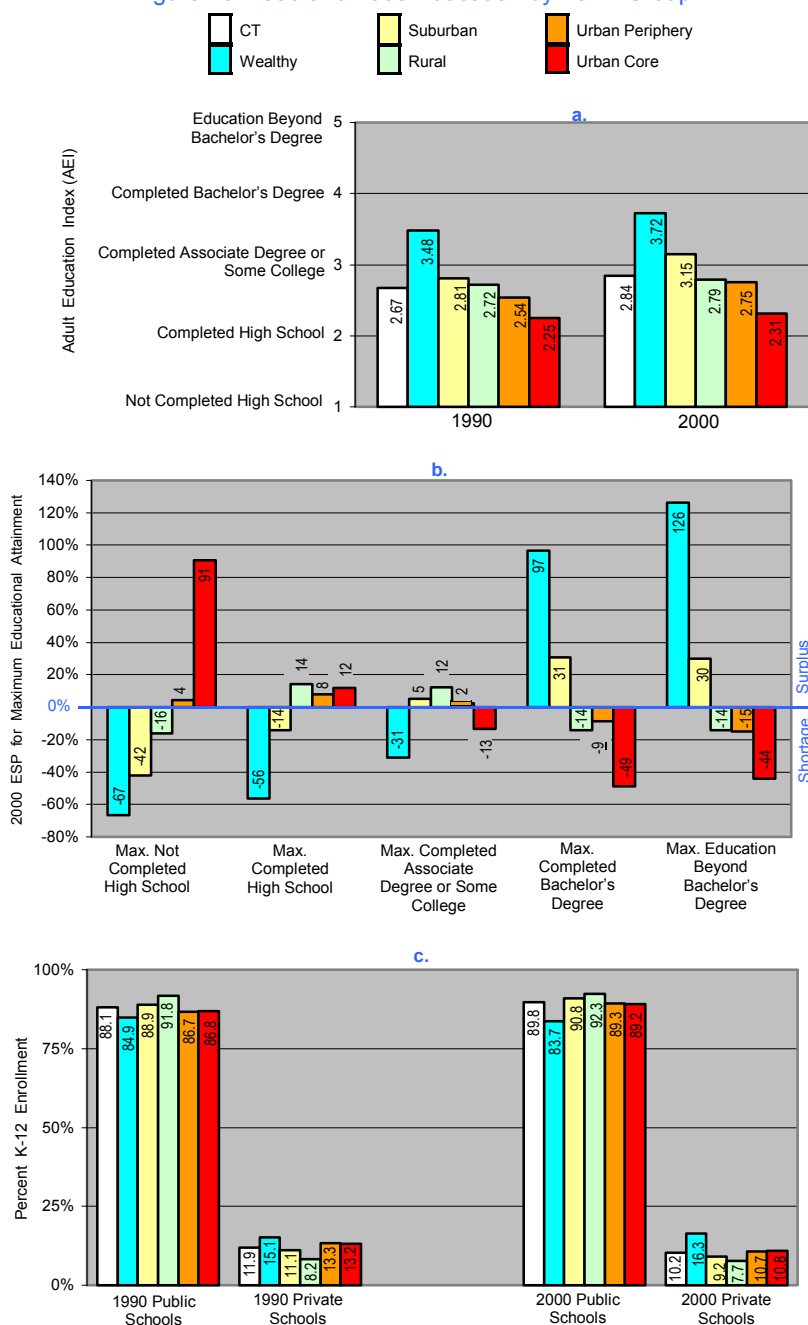
Parents in this group continued to send their children to public schools, which differed from the Wealthy Group where the trend was toward private schooling.



The AEI (Adult Education Index) is a statistic used to compare the total maximum educational attainment of adults from different geographic areas. A higher AEI value indicates that the adult population has completed higher levels of education.

In 2000, 66% of the population age 25 and over in Wealthy Connecticut had completed at least a Bachelor's degree and 30% had completed education beyond the Bachelor's degree.

Figure 40: 1990 and 2000 Education by Town Group



Rural - North Stonington Type Towns

40a. In 1990, Rural Connecticut had an AEI of 2.72, which was higher than the statewide average of 2.67. However, in 2000 the AEI was 2.79, which was below the statewide average of 2.84. This was the 2nd smallest increase, 0.07, in AEI for any group.

40b. In 2000, the lowest ESP indicated a 16% shortage in the share of adults that had Not Completed High School. The highest education ESP indicated a 14% surplus in the share of adults who had Completed High School.

40c. Between 1990 and 2000, the total number of students in Rural grades 1-12 schools dropped by 15,600 from 95,544 to 79,944. This was partially due to the reclassification of 28 towns from Rural to Suburban in 2000. The rate of public school enrollment, in the Rural group, increased from 91.8% to 92.3% during this same period.

The demographics of grades 1-12 enrollment between 1990 and 2000 was somewhat mixed for the Rural group. In short, Rural Connecticut lost total population as towns were reclassified as Suburban in 2000. This resulted in a drop in grades 1-12 enrollment associated with Rural Connecticut. The percentage of children in Rural Connecticut did not decrease (see Figures 30a-b). But the number of towns in Rural Connecticut did decrease. However, the remaining grades 1-12 population favored public schools.

Rural Connecticut lost ground in educational attainment during the 1990's. The increase in AEI of 0.07 was the 2nd lowest increase of any group (the Urban Core had the lowest increase of 0.06) and lagged the national increase of 0.17. The group AEI in 2000 was 2.79, which was below the state AEI of 2.84, but still above the national average AEI of 2.65.

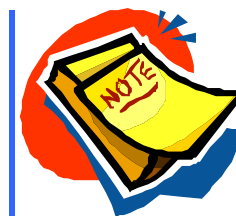
Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns

40a. In the Urban Periphery the AEI rose from 2.54 in 1990 to 2.75 in 2000. However, the AEI's for this group were still below the statewide averages in both 1990, at 2.67, and 2000, at 2.84.

40b. In 2000, the lowest ESP indicated a 15% shortage in the share of adults with educations Beyond Bachelor's Degree. The highest education ESP indicated an 8% surplus in the share of adults who had Completed High School.

40c. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of grades 1-12 students in public schools increased from 86.7% to 89.3%. This followed the statewide trend.

In 1990 and 2000, this group had the largest number of grades 1-12 students (public and private combined). In 2000, nearly one-third, 32.6%, of all children statewide attended grades 1-12 schools in the Urban Periphery. The Urban Periphery had an increase in grades 1-12 enrollment of 47,062 students, or 32.3%, between 1990 and 2000. This



In 1990, the Rural Group had an AEI that was above the statewide average. By 2000, this group's AEI had fallen below the statewide average.

In both 1990 and 2000, the AEI's for the Urban Periphery were above the national average but below the statewide average.

In both 1990 and 2000, the Urban Core had AEI's that were below both the statewide and national averages.

Wealthy and Suburban Connecticut widened their lead in AEI during the 1990's.

was the largest increase in enrollment in absolute numbers of any group.

Although the group's AEI increased by 0.21 from 2.54 in 1990 to 2.75 in 2000, the group's AEI was still below the statewide average of 2.84 in 2000. However, the group did exceed the national average AEI of 2.65 in 2000.

Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns

40a. In the Urban Core the AEI rose by 0.06 from 2.25 in 1990 to 2.31 in 2000. This was the smallest increase for any group. The AEI's for the Urban Core were the lowest of any group in both 1990 and 2000.

40b. In 2000, the lowest ESP indicated a 49% shortage in the share of adults with a Bachelor's Degree. The highest education ESP indicated a 91% surplus in the share of adults who had Not Completed High School.

40c. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of grades 1-12 students in public schools increased from 86.8% to 89.2% in the Urban Core. This followed the statewide trend.

In 1990, 17.3% of all grades 1-12 students (public and private combined) in Connecticut were enrolled in Urban Core school systems. By 2000, that percentage had increased to 20.4% of all of grades 1-12 students statewide. Enrollment in Urban Core schools increased by 35,056, or 41%, between 1990 and 2000. This was the largest percentage increase of any group.

The Urban Core was very different from all other groups in terms of educational attainment. This group experienced the largest percentage growth in grades 1-12 enrollment. However, improvement in educational attainment lagged both state and national averages. In both 1990 and 2000, the Urban Core had AEI's that were below both the statewide and national averages.

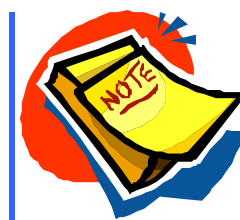
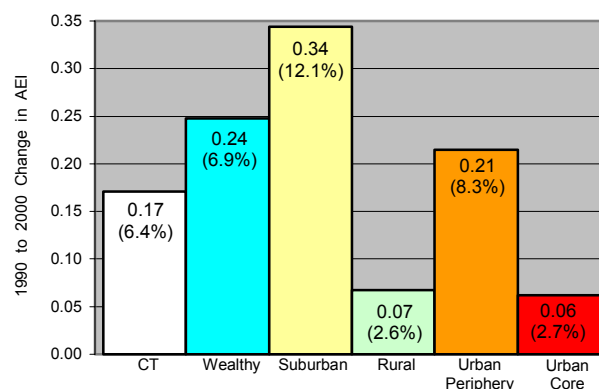
Summary

In both 1990 and 2000, Wealthy and Suburban Connecticut had a lopsided share of higher educational attainment.

41. Between 1990 and 2000, the increase in maximum educational attainment, as measured by the AEI, was uneven among the five groups. The Wealthy (increase of 0.24 AEI) and Suburban (increase of 0.34 AEI) groups widened their lead during the 1990's. The Urban Periphery (increase of 0.21 AEI) had an increase that was above the statewide and national increase of 0.17 AEI. However, the Rural Group (increase of 0.07 AEI) and the Urban Core (increase of 0.06 AEI) fell behind both the statewide and national increases in maximum educational attainment.

The Urban Core experienced the largest percentage growth in grades 1-12 enrollment and continued to have the lowest educational attainment of any group. Educational attainment in the Urban Core was also below the national averages in both 1990 and 2000.

Figure 41: 1990 to 2000 Increase in AEI by Town Group



Suburban Connecticut had the largest increase in AEI of any group between 1990 and 2000.

Poverty is measured based upon 1989 and 1999 income.

Extreme poverty is when income falls below 50% of the poverty threshold.

Poverty status is determined by the U.S. Census using income thresholds that are "... the same for all parts of the country - they are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living."

Poverty may be under-reported in Connecticut as Census poverty thresholds do not take regional cost-of-living into account.

Poverty status is determined only for families and the general population - not households.

Poverty

The percentage of the population living in poverty in Connecticut increased, between 1990 and 2000, going from 6.6% to 7.6% of the statewide population. The number of people in poverty increased by 42,167 from 217,347 to 259,514. This was opposite to the national trend of decreasing poverty during the 1990's.

The percentage of the population in extreme poverty increased, between 1990 and 2000, going from 2.8% to 3.7% of the statewide population. The number of people in extreme poverty increased by 34,770 from 92,304 to 127,074.

Families in poverty increased, between 1990 and 2000, going from 5% to 5.6% of all families statewide. The number of families in poverty increased by 6,018 from 43,965 to 49,983.

The percentage of children (age 17 and under) in poverty decreased slightly, between 1990 and 2000, going from 10.7% to 10.4% of children statewide. Although the percentage of children in poverty decreased, the number of children in poverty still increased by 6,888 from 79,020 to 85,908. This was due to an increase in the percentage of children (age 17 and under) in Connecticut's population (see Figures 30a-b).

These statistics were initially presented in *The Changing Demographics of Connecticut - 1990 to 2000, Comparing Connecticut to National Averages*, previously published by the Center for Population Research. This report noted that the poverty threshold calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau is a national average statistic that fails to consider regional differences in costs-of-living. Given Connecticut's higher cost-of-living, it is possible that census data understates poverty in Connecticut.

Population poverty ESP's are based on the total population in the group. Family poverty ESP's are based on the number of families in the

group. Child poverty ESP's are based on the number of children (age 17 and under) in the group.

Wealthy - Westport Type Towns

42a-d. The percentage of residents living in poverty in Wealthy Connecticut increased from 2.4% in 1990 to 2.9% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of poverty increased slightly from a 63% shortage to a 62% shortage.

The percentage of residents living in extreme poverty increased from 1.1% in 1990 to 1.7% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of extreme poverty increased from a 59% shortage to a 54% shortage.

The percentage of families in poverty in Wealthy Connecticut increased from 1.4% in 1990 to 1.7% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of families in poverty increased from a 73% shortage to a 70% shortage.

The percentage of children in poverty increased from 2.2% in 1990 to 2.7% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of children in poverty increased from an 80% shortage to a 74% shortage.

Between 1990 and 2000, poverty increased slightly in Wealthy Connecticut but was limited in extent.

Suburban - Cheshire Type Towns

42a-d. The percentage of residents living in poverty in Suburban Connecticut decreased from 3.1% in 1990 to 2.7% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of poverty decreased from a 52% shortage to a 64% shortage.

The percentage of residents living in extreme poverty remained unchanged at 1.3% of the population. The ESP's indicate that the share of extreme poverty decreased from a 53% shortage to a 66% shortage.

The percentage of families in poverty in Suburban Connecticut decreased from 2.1% in 1990 to 1.7% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of families in poverty decreased from a 59% shortage to a 70% shortage.

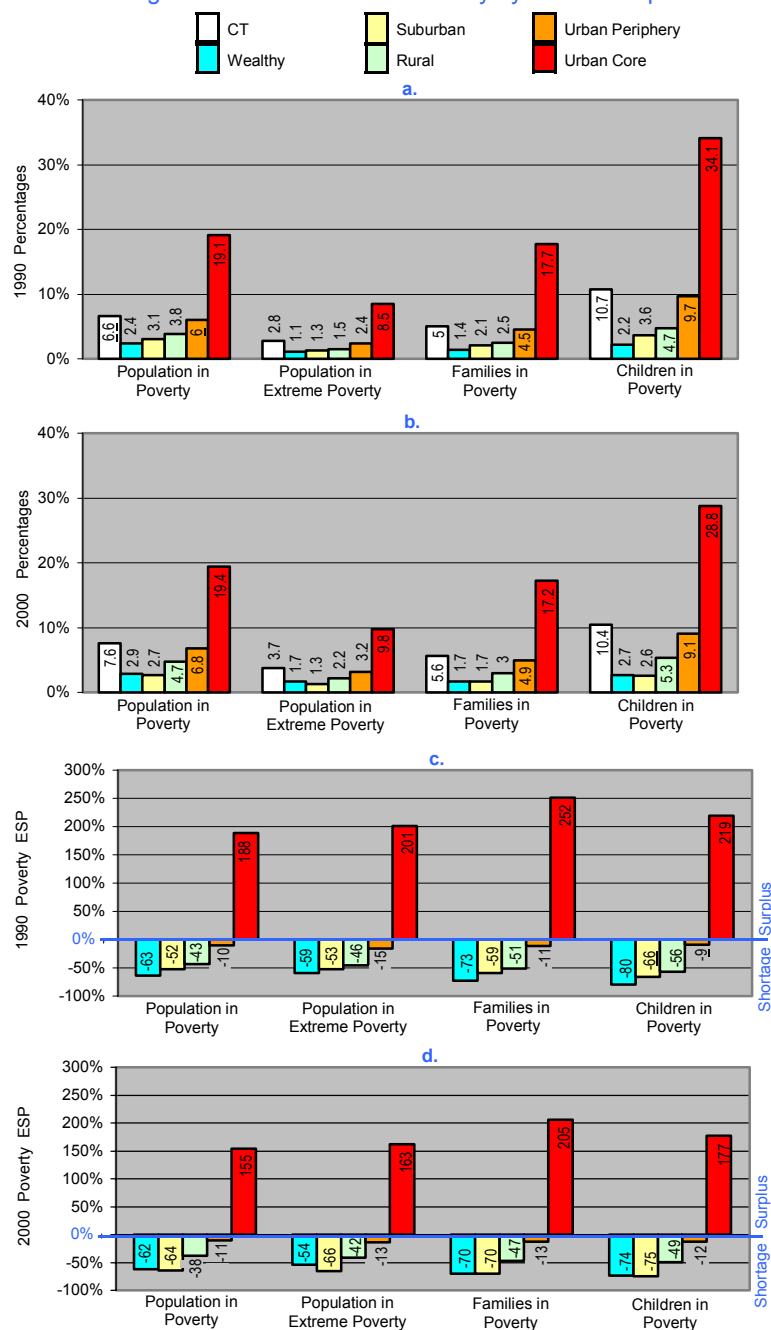
The percentage of children in poverty decreased from 3.6% in 1990 to 2.6% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of children in poverty decreased from a 66% shortage to a 75% shortage.

Poverty was limited in Suburban Connecticut in the 1990's and decreased during the decade. This followed the national trend but was opposite to the statewide trend of increasing poverty.

Rural - North Stonington Type Towns

42a-d. The percentage of residents living in poverty in Rural Connecticut increased from 3.8% in 1990 to 4.7% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of poverty increased from a 43% shortage to a 38% shortage.

Figure 42: 1990 and 2000 Poverty by Town Group



Only the Suburban group had a decrease in poverty between 1990 and 2000.

In 2000, the rate of poverty in the Urban Core was 1.6 times the national average; extreme poverty was 1.8 times the national average; the rate of families in poverty was 1.9 times the national average; the rate of children in poverty was 1.7 times the national average.

In 2000, **41%** of children in Hartford lived in poverty. This was the highest percentage among the 169 towns in Connecticut.

The percentage of residents living in extreme poverty increased from 1.5% in 1990 to 2.2% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of extreme poverty increased from a 46% shortage to a 42% shortage.

The percentage of families in poverty in Rural Connecticut increased from 2.5% in 1990 to 3% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of families in poverty increased from a 51% shortage to a 47% shortage.

The percentage of children in poverty increased from 4.7% in 1990 to 5.3% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of children in poverty increased from a 56% shortage to a 49% shortage.

Between 1990 and 2000, poverty increased in Rural Connecticut but rates remained below statewide and national averages. The overall trend in this group paralleled the statewide trend of increasing poverty.

Urban Periphery - Manchester Type Towns

42a-d. The percentage of residents living in poverty in the Urban Periphery of Connecticut increased from 6% in 1990 to 6.8% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of poverty decreased from a 10% shortage to an 11% shortage. This does not mean that poverty decreased in the Urban Periphery. These seemingly contradictory figures indicate that other groups had increases for the population living in poverty.

The percentage of residents living in extreme poverty increased from 2.4% in 1990 to 3.2% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of extreme poverty increased from a 15% shortage to a 13% shortage.

The percentage of families in poverty in the Urban Periphery increased from 4.5% in 1990 to 4.9% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of families in poverty decreased from an 11% shortage to a 13% shortage. This does not mean that poverty decreased in the Urban Periphery. These seemingly contradictory figures indicate that other groups had increases for families living in poverty.

The percentage of children in poverty decreased from 9.7% in 1990 to 9.1% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of children in poverty decreased from a 9% shortage to a 12% shortage.

Between 1990 and 2000, poverty trends in the Urban Periphery were mixed. The rate of poverty, extreme poverty, and family poverty increased. However, the rate of children in poverty decreased. Poverty trends in the Urban Periphery paralleled the statewide trends but rates were still below the statewide averages.

Urban Core - Bridgeport Type Towns

42a-d. The percentage of residents living in poverty in the Urban Core of Connecticut increased from 19.1% in 1990 to 19.4% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of poverty decreased from a 188% surplus to a 155% surplus. This does not mean that poverty decreased in the Urban Core. These seemingly contradictory figures indicate that

other groups had increases for the population living in poverty.

The percentage of residents living in extreme poverty increased from 8.5% in 1990 to 9.8% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of extreme poverty decreased from a 201% surplus to a 163% surplus. This does not mean that poverty decreased in the Urban Core. These seemingly contradictory figures indicate that other groups had increases in the population living in extreme poverty.

The percentage of families in poverty in the Urban Core decreased from 17.7% in 1990 to 17.2% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of families in poverty decreased from a 252% surplus to a 205% surplus.

The percentage of children in poverty decreased from 34.1% in 1990 to 28.8% in 2000. The ESP's indicate that the share of children in poverty decreased from a 219% surplus to a 177% surplus.

Like the Urban Periphery, the Urban Core had mixed trends between 1990 and 2000. The rate of poverty and extreme poverty increased. However, the rate of families in poverty and children in poverty decreased. This should not overshadow the large amount of poverty that was still present in the Urban Core.

In 1990, **45%** of all Connecticut residents who lived in poverty lived in the Urban Core. By 2000, nearly one-half, **48%**, of all Connecticut residents who lived in poverty lived in the Urban Core. Poverty was much more prevalent in the Urban Core than in the other four groups.

Summary

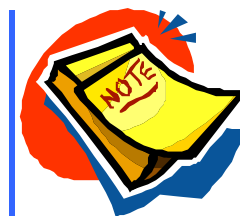
The distribution of poverty in Connecticut was a tale of extremes. Wealthy and Suburban Connecticut had negligible poverty. Poverty increased in Rural Connecticut while the Urban Periphery experienced mixed trends in poverty. However, poverty rates remained below state and national averages in both the Rural and Urban Periphery groups.

In Connecticut, poverty was concentrated in the Urban Core where poverty rates exceeded the national averages. In 2000, the rate of poverty in the Urban Core was **1.6 times** the national average. Extreme poverty in the Urban Core was **1.8 times** the national average. The rate of families in poverty was **1.9 times** the national average. And the rate of children in poverty was **1.7 times** the national average.

42c-d. A review of the ESP's shows that only the Urban Core had surpluses in poverty in both 1990 and 2000. The other four groups, to different extents, had shortages in poverty.

The most striking changes in poverty in Connecticut during the 1990's was the growth in extreme poverty from 2.8% to 3.7%. While the percentage increase of 0.9% may seem small, it should be taken into account that, on average, poverty decreased nationwide during this same period. Also, as previously noted, poverty may be undercounted in Connecticut.

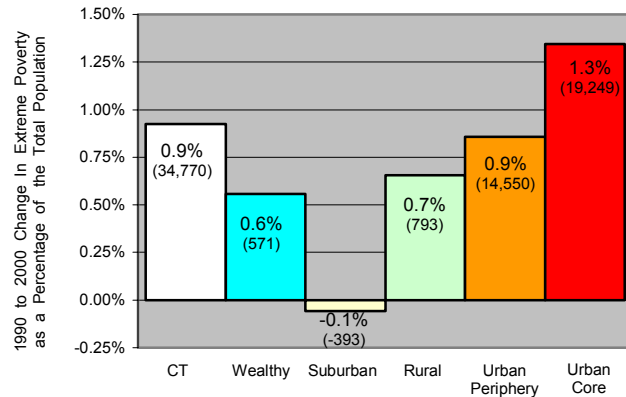
43. Only Suburban Connecticut had a decrease in the rate of



In 2000, the Urban Core accounted for only 18.8% of the state's population but 48% of the state's population living in poverty.

There was significant poverty in Connecticut in the 1990's but it was highly concentrated in the Urban Core.

Figure 43: 1990 to 2000 Change in Extreme Poverty by Town Group



extreme poverty between 1990 and 2000. Suburban Connecticut had a decrease of 0.1%, or 393 fewer residents, in extreme poverty. Wealthy Connecticut had an increase of 0.6%, or 571 additional residents, in extreme poverty. Rural Connecticut had an increase of 0.7%, or 793 additional residents, in extreme poverty. The Urban Periphery had an increase of 0.9%, or 14,550, additional residents in extreme poverty. The largest increase in extreme poverty was in the Urban Core, which had an increase of 1.3%, or 19,249 additional residents, in extreme poverty.

There was significant poverty in Connecticut in the 1990's but it was **highly concentrated** in the Urban Core.

What Does It All Mean?

It is misleading to quote Connecticut's statewide average or median demographic and socioeconomic statistics. The state has too much **concentrated disparity** to be viewed in average terms. There were five distinctly different groups of towns in Connecticut - Wealthy, Suburban, Rural, the Urban Periphery, and the Urban Core. These groups were present in 1990 and 2000. They will most likely be present in 2010.

The socioeconomics of Wealthy Connecticut were an extreme in the state. The Urban Core was the other extreme. However, in 2000, Wealthy Connecticut represented only 5.4% of the state's population while the Urban Core accounted for 18.8% of the state's population.

44. Figure 44 is a summary of the basic statistics presented in this report. The ESP is provided for the five variables that are best at distinguishing among the five groups.

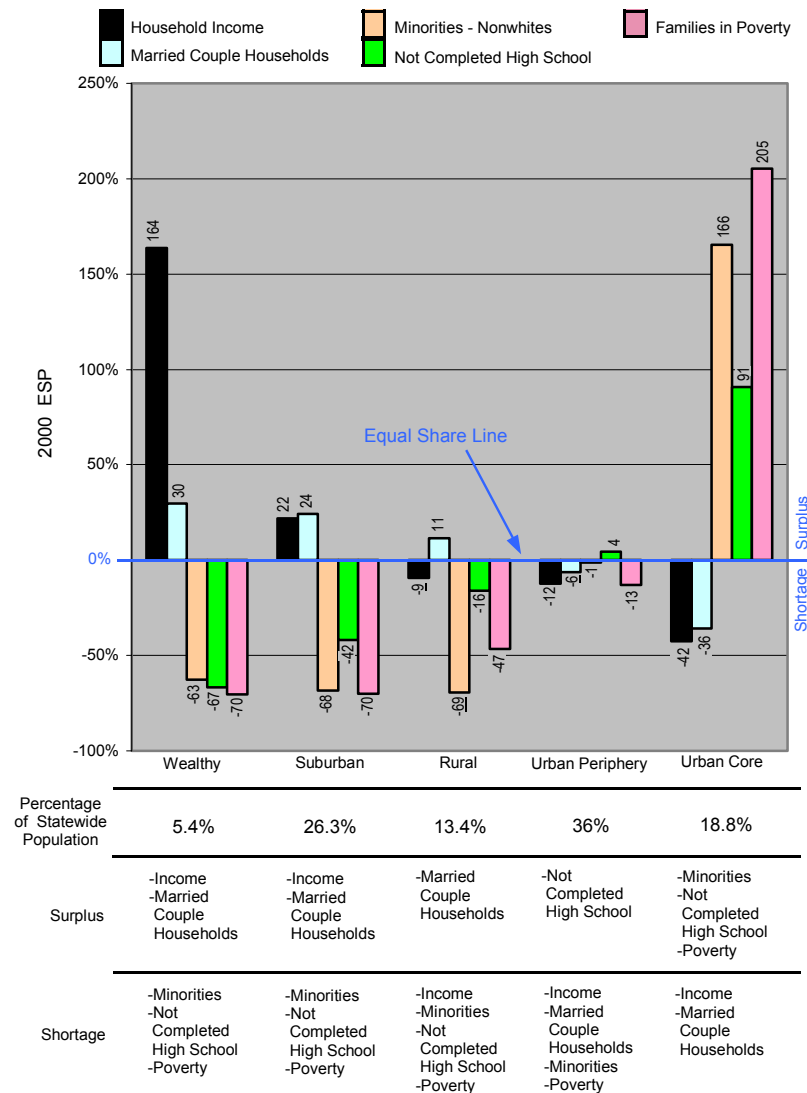
Notice that the trends for the Wealthy, Suburban, and Rural groups were similar. Income best differentiated between these three groups.

Wealthy Connecticut was significantly different from any other part of the state.

The Urban Periphery lacked extremes in socioeconomics and most resembled the typical Connecticut with 36% of the state's residents living there in 2000.

Finally, the Urban Core was extremely stressed. The socioeconomics of the Urban Core were the direct opposite of Wealthy Connecticut in most respects.

Figure 44: Summary of 2000 ESP's



It is misleading to quote Connecticut's statewide average or median demographic and socioeconomic statistics.

The Center For Population Research

This report was created by the ***Center for Population Research*** (informally known as the *Pop Center*) at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. The *Pop Center* is an interdisciplinary community of population scholars affiliated to promote population research, training, and faculty development at the University.

One goal of the *Pop Center* is to serve the needs of the State of Connecticut for ready access to and reliable analysis of state population and vital statistics data. This report is a work of applied demography focused on that goal.

This report presents an objective and impartial overview of the changing demographics of Connecticut from 1990 to 2000. No attempt is made to determine the underlying forces behind demographic trends. This report aims to inform readers and thereby increase understanding regarding the residents of Connecticut.



The Center for Population Research plans five reports in this series on *The Changing Demographics of Connecticut 1990 - 2000*. The tentative titles are as follows:

Part 1: Comparing Connecticut to National Averages - Published October 2003

Part 2: The Five Connecticut's - Published May 2004

Part 3: The Changing Race and Age Distribution of Connecticut - Forthcoming

Part 4: Connecticut Population Migration - Forthcoming

Part 5: The Changing Race and Ethnicity of Connecticut Towns - Forthcoming

Methodology

Credits

The following individuals associated with the **Center for Population Research** made contributions to this report:

Don Levy, Research Assistant
Orlando Rodriguez, Data Manager
Wayne Villemez, Ph.D., Director

Data Sources

Data for 1990 came from the 1990 Decennial Census STF1 and STF3. Data for 2000 came from the 2000 Decennial Census SF1 and SF3. Data from STF1 and SF1 are 100 percent data. Data from STF3 and SF3 are sample data.

1990 and 2000 Town Grouping Methodology

45-46. Towns were grouped separately for 1990 and 2000. A combination of factor analysis, cluster analysis, and discriminate analysis were used for classification. The steps were as follows:

1. Factor Analysis of variables for 169 towns.
 - a. Household Income
 - b. Family Income
 - c. Per Capita Income
 - d. Educational Attainment using AEI
 - e. Percentage of Families in Poverty
 - f. % of Female-Headed Families in Poverty
 - g. Percentage of Population Below 100% Poverty
 - h. Percentage of Population Below 50% Poverty
 - i. Percentage English as Primary Language
2. Three factors were created and a score generated for each town.
 - a. SES (Social Economic Status) Factor
 - i. Household Income
 - ii. Family Income
 - iii. Per Capita Income
 - iv. Educational Attainment using AEI

- b. Poverty Factor
 - i. % Families in Poverty
 - ii. % Population Below 100% Poverty
 - iii. % Population Below 50% Poverty
 - iv. % Female-Headed Families in Poverty
 - v. % English as Primary Language
 - c. Factor created for Population Density based on the log of population density.
 3. Generated five clusters applying K-Means clustering to individual factors and then ranking.
 - a. SES: 1=Least, 5=Most
 - b. Poverty: 1=Most, 5=Least
 - c. Population Density: 1=Most, 5=Least
 4. Generated five clusters by applying K-Means clustering to 169 towns using factor ranks from step 3.
 5. Selected variables for discriminant analysis using Pearson's correlation.
 - a. Family Income
 - b. % of Population Below 100% Poverty
 - c. Population Density
 6. Ran discriminant analysis using cluster number from step 4 as the dependent variable and the variables from step 5 as independent variables.
 7. Classified towns into groups based on results of discriminant analysis. Borderline outliers were adjusted as necessary. Noted that cluster centers had moved between 1990 and 2000.

For references on methodology see:

- Sampele, Keith R., and Milford B. Green. 1984. Classification in Human Geography. Spatial Statistics and Models: 55-79
- Hill, Edward W., and John F. Brennan. 2000. A Methodology for Identifying the Drivers of Industrial Clusters: The Foundation of Regional Competitive Advantage. Economic Development Quarterly 14 (February): 65-96

Inflation Adjustments

Income dollars from 1989 were adjusted for inflation in Connecticut to 1999 dollars using an inflation multiplier of 1.28263 (Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis).

Income dollars from 1990 were adjusted for inflation in Connecticut to 2000 dollars using an inflation multiplier of 1.267 (Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis).

Group Median Values

The median values for each group were calculated as the median of the medians of all towns in the group. This applies to income, housing values, and housing costs.

For income, the Equal Share Percentages (ESP) were calculated using the aggregate income of all towns in a group. The income ESP's are not based on median income.

Medians were not used in any ESP calculation.

Software

All data was downloaded from the U.S. Census website. The data was then imported into Microsoft® Access for analysis and reporting. SPSS was used for statistical analysis. Charts were created using Microsoft® Excel.

All components were then compiled into a single report using Microsoft® Publisher.

Figure 45: 1990 Town Clusters

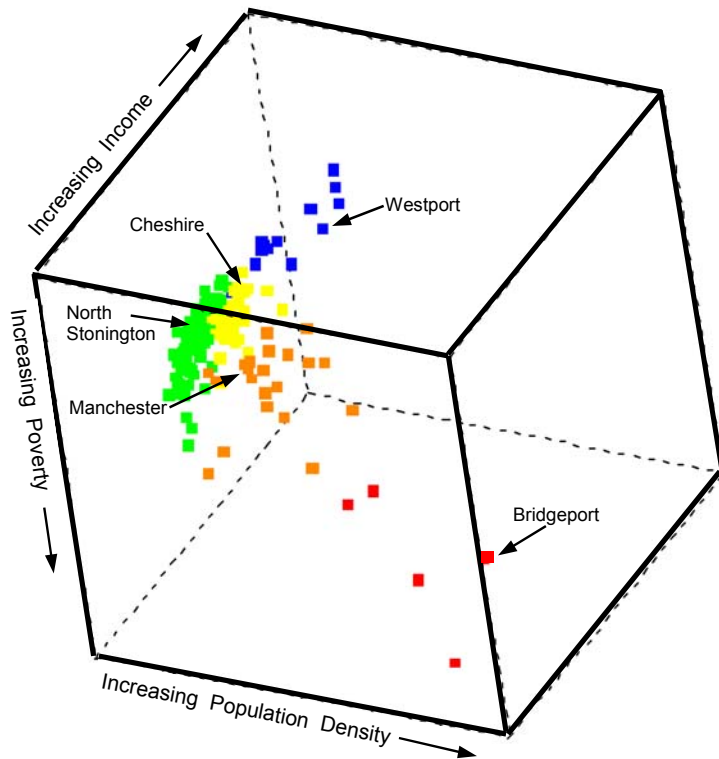


Figure 46: 2000 Town Clusters

