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By William H. Groff and John N. Wright
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STORRS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, STORRS, CONNECTICUT 06268

SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX SCORES FOR CONNECTICUT TOWNS, 1970

By William H. Groff and John N. Wright*

Numerous studies by social scientists have clearly demonstrated the interrelationship between socioeconomic status and various other social and economic characteristics of individuals and groups. For example, socioeconomic status has been shown to be related in a meaningful way to such varied phenomena as childbearing, attitudes and values, political behavior, attitudes toward migration, physical and mental health, scholastic achievement and community participation.[1]

Research in the area of Urban Geography and Human Ecology has also demonstrated that there is a relationship between social phenomena and the socioeconomic status of a geographical area.[2] That is, geographical areas whose populations differ in terms of their average or overall social or economic characteristics also differ in regards to a number of other phenomena such as levels of health and physical well-being, mortality and fertility rates, and the availability and access to various other social services. Thus, the socioeconomic status of an area is indicative of a number of differential trends in an area such as: (1) the basic processes of population change (fertility, mortality and migration); and (2) various compositional features of the population such as labor force experience, employment opportunities, household living arrangements, developmental activities and needs, etc. Knowledge of the existence of the interrelationships between individual and group characteristics and the socioeconomic status of their area of residency has led to an increasing emphasis on the development of social indicators which can be utilized for the purpose of monitoring the changes occurring in the area and facilitating developmental and planning activities.[3]

The present report utilizes a methodology for the construction of a socioeconomic index score for each of the 169 towns in Connecticut and compares the ranking of the resulting scores with similar scores for Connecticut towns in 1960.[4] Five additional reports utilizing this methodology and based upon 1960 data analyzed the social areas of metropolitan Connecticut and the relationships between social rank and mortality, fertility, population mobility, residential segregation, and cervical cancer.[5] One additional report on the social areas of metropolitan Connecticut is now being completed.

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RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

The socioeconomic index measurement described in this report were computed by a method similar to the one first used by Eshref Shevky and his associates in the development of their "social area analysis" approach to the study of modern urban society.[6] The social area approach is based upon the assumption that the variations in selected social phenomena can be studied through the consideration of the distribution of the phenomena among contrasting types of areal units which were identified on the basis of various sets of criteria. Among the criterias developed by Shevky and his associates in the index of social rank.[7] This index was computed on the basis of measurements of the overall occupation, education and income status of the areas resident population. Unit areas could be ranked according to their index scores with ranking used to delineate social areas.

Before discussing the methodology it should be noted that the technique was originally developed for the identification of social areas in cities and other tracted areas. The basic areal unit in the analysis was the census tract. Census tracts are relatively small geographical areas with homogeneous populations.[8] In this report, towns are used as the basic geographic unit and there are wide variations in population size with the probability that those areas with large populations will also be more heterogeneous in characteristics. A town's socioeconomic index score and its rank should not be viewed as an indication of social problems in the area, but rather as an indication of its relative socioeconomic position to other towns and its relative potentials and needs for socioeconomic growth and development. Towns with larger population sizes probably have smaller areas within their boundaries which could have lower index scores than the towns included in this report. The consideration of smaller geographical units within towns with larger populations is not possible in this report because of methodological restrictions which necessitate the use of a single class of areal unit. The forthcoming report on metropolitan areas in Connecticut will provide more detail on the variation of census tracts within metropolitan towns.

METHODOLOGY

The socioeconomic index scores for the 169 towns in Connecticut were computed in the following way: (1) scores measuring occupation, education, and family income composition of the population of each town were computed; (2) standardized scores for each of these three variables were computed; and (3) the standardized scores for the three variables were combined into a single socioeconomic index score for each Connecticut town. What follows is an elaboration of the technique outlined above.

1. Crude Socioeconomic Scores - Utilizing data gathered in the 1970 Census of the Population the three variables (occupation, education, and family income) were used to compute scores for each town as follows:

Occupation: The percentage of employed persons who were working at blue-collar occupations (craftsmen, operators or non-farm laborers).

Education: The percentage of the population age 25 years and over who had completed less than eight years of school.

Income: The percentage of families having an income of less than $4,000.

2. Standardized Socioeconomic Scores - Because the crude score for each variable indicates a substantively different level of socioeconomic status for each indicator and the difficulty involved in comparing percentages in three different variables it is necessary to convert the crude (percentage) scores to standardized (percentile) scores. The procedure for doing this is the rather simple one of assigning scores between 0 and 100 to each town based on the town's position, relative to the other 168 towns, on each of the three variables.

The formula for changing the crude percentage score into a standardized percentile score is:

$$S = X\ (R-\emptyset)$$

Where: S = the standardized score for any town
R = the crude percentage score for any town
$\emptyset$ = the lower limit of the crude percentage scores for all towns
X = $\dfrac{100}{\text{range of the crude scores for all towns.}}$

This procedure is performed for each town on each of the three variables (i.e., occupation, education, and income).

By way of illustration, let us examine the variable - Occupation. In the 1970 Census, the proportion of persons employed as blue-collar workers ranged from a low of 10.7% in Weston to a high of 61.8% in Plainfield, or:

$\emptyset$ = 10.7
Range = 61.8 - 10.7 = 51.1
X = $\dfrac{100}{51.1}$ = 1.957

X = 1.957 becomes a constant multiplier for the variable Occupation. For each of the towns we multiply (R-$\emptyset$) by 1.957 to determine that town's standardized occupation score.

For example, in the town of Manchester 30.9% of the employed population were engaged in blue-collar jobs (R = 30.9). To derive the standardized score:

S = X (R-$\emptyset$)
S = 1.957 (30.9 - 10.7)
S = 39.531

In the town of Weston, with the smallest percentage of blue-collar workers (R = 10.7):

$$S = 1.957\ (10.7 - 10.7)$$
$$S = 0.0$$

In Plainfield, with the largest proportion of workers in blue-collar occupations:

$$S = 1.957\ (61.8 - 10.7)$$
$$S = 100.0$$

This procedure was repeated for each town on the occupation variable. The same procedure was repeated for each of the 169 towns on the education variable (Ø = 2.1; X = 3.559) and again for the family income variable (Ø = 1.3; X = 6.024).

3. As we have defined our socioeconomic variables they are actually inversely related to socioeconomic status. In other words, because we are using "percentage below $4,000, percentage below 8 years education, and percentage in blue-collar occupation" the towns which have higher proportions of people in these categories will rank higher on our socioeconomic list than towns with smaller proportions of persons in these categories. It seems logical to have a scale in which a high score is equated with a high status. As the standardized percentile scores fall within a range of 0.0 to 100.0 we simply inverted the scale by subtracting each score from 100.0. After the standardized scores were substracted from 100.0 they were added and divided by three (number of variables) to yield an overall socioeconomic index score.

By way of illustration, the standardized scores for occupation, education and family income for the town of Manchester were 39.6, 26.7, and 27.9 respectively. The standardized index score for Manchester was then computed as follows:

Occupation: 100.0 - 39.6 = 60.4
Education: 100.0 - 26.7 = 73.3
Income: 100.0 - 27.9 = 72.1

$$\frac{60.4 + 73.3 + 72.1}{3} = \frac{205.8}{3} = 68.6$$

This procedure was followed for each of the 169 towns of Connecticut. The towns were then ranked according to their socioeconomic index score. The results of the calculations are presented in Table 1. Note that the towns are presented according to their ranking in descending order. In addition the towns were ranked according to their order as derived from the 1960 census data.[9] This ranking is presented in the last column of Table 1 in order to examine change in the socioeconomic status of Connecticut towns over the decade of 1960-1970.

A word regarding ties seem in order. The 1970 data were computer analyzed and because the computer reads out to seven decimals ties were automatically broken. In other words, our tables may show two towns with the same Socioeconomic Index Scores for 1970 and yet one town is ranked above the other. This apparently arbitrary ranking

Table 1: Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns: 1970.

TOWN	1970 Modified Standardized Scores (100-Standardized Percentile Score)			Socioeconomic Index Scores	1970 Rank	1960 Rank
	Occupation	Education	Income			
Weston	100.0	97.8	87.9	95.2	1	3
Darien	93.5	92.8	91.4	92.6	2	1
Simsbury	91.4	94.4	91.8	92.5	3	10
Westport	97.4	92.3	86.8	92.2	4	4
Wilton	93.6	98.2	84.2	92.0	5	8
New Canaan	96.3	85.0	90.8	90.7	6	6
Redding	89.4	92.2	88.8	90.1	7	15
Ridgefield	85.0	92.1	88.2	88.4	8	31
Woodbridge	86.3	88.5	85.9	86.9	9	7
Orange	83.0	87.0	85.7	85.2	10	13
West Hartford	89.5	82.3	79.8	83.9	11	5
Madison	86.6	90.9	73.9	83.8	12	28
Bethany	68.5	95.4	82.6	82.2	13	19
Granby	66.7	89.3	90.5	82.2	14	20
Glastonbury	77.5	82.6	86.1	82.1	15	21
Cheshire	75.0	90.9	77.6	81.2	16	12
Avon	75.3	82.3	83.0	80.2	17	18
Wethersfield	78.4	78.6	82.9	80.0	18	9
Brookfield	63.3	92.5	82.9	79.5	19	11
Greenwich	82.4	77.7	78.2	79.4	20	14
East Granby	63.6	88.0	85.9	79.2	21	34
Barkhamstead	47.9	91.0	97.4	78.8	22	55
Andover	63.4	88.6	82.8	78.3	23	50
Old Saybrook	68.0	88.5	76.4	77.6	24	95
Easton	74.3	81.5	76.9	77.6	25	2
Bloomfield	77.3	77.8	76.7	77.3	26	16
Farmington	69.9	81.5	79.9	77.1	27	24
Bridgewater	58.3	88.7	84.3	77.1	28	92
Trumbull	62.8	77.7	90.0	76.9	29	27
Canton	62.1	95.1	72.8	76.7	30	41
Ledyard	71.8	89.0	68.4	76.4	31	74
Marlborough	50.0	95.9	83.2	76.4	32	62
Sherman	84.5	100.0	43.6	76.1	33	69
Newington	67.2	75.5	85.4	76.0	34	17
South Windsor	57.2	82.7	87.8	75.9	35	37
Fairfield	66.6	77.5	81.8	75.3	36	30
Somers	61.2	81.4	82.6	75.1	37	103
Guilford	65.0	88.9	71.1	75.0	38	77
Woodbury	65.9	87.1	71.9	75.0	39	38
Monroe	49.4	87.5	86.2	74.4	40	64
Newtown	66.5	74.5	81.2	74.1	41	42
Suffield	59.5	78.4	83.8	73.9	42	98
Kent	54.2	94.9	72.4	73.8	43	58
North Haven	61.5	81.1	78.3	73.6	44	26
North Branford	56.1	83.2	80.6	73.3	45	29
Salisbury	64.6	87.9	67.2	73.2	46	33

Table 1: Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns: 1970. (Continued)

TOWN	1970 Modified Standardized Scores (100-Standardized Percentile Score)			Socioeconomic Index Scores	1970 Rank	1960 Rank
	Occupation	Education	Income			
Middlebury	57.4	81.2	80.1	72.9	47	52
Roxbury	64.0	97.1	55.9	72.3	48	25
Lyme	62.1	92.1	62.7	72.3	49	79
Windsor	66.9	70.1	79.2	72.1	50	44
Durham	40.7	85.2	89.9	71.9	51	49
Mansfield	93.3	48.5	73.2	71.6	52	104
Old Lyme	66.8	86.5	60.2	71.2	53	93
Cornwall	55.7	94.2	63.6	71.2	54	100
Hebron	46.4	87.2	79.0	70.9	55	122
Bolton	52.3	85.7	73.9	70.7	56	32
Sharon	66.7	80.3	65.0	70.7	57	67
Branford	60.2	81.8	69.7	70.6	58	57
Hamden	72.5	69.8	69.5	70.6	59	22
Washington	69.5	82.5	59.5	70.5	60	35
Hartland	40.5	94.2	75.3	70.0	61	96
Columbia	48.6	78.8	80.5	69.3	62	75
Rocky Hill	69.9	55.5	80.5	68.6	63	23
Manchester	60.4	73.3	72.1	68.6	64	39
East Lyme	64.5	82.5	58.3	68.4	65	65
Canaan	62.1	66.2	75.9	68.1	66	127
Bethlehem	58.8	78.6	66.0	67.8	67	53
Hampton	56.9	86.8	59.6	67.8	68	166
Clinton	52.3	87.3	60.7	66.8	69	102
Ellington	46.2	72.8	80.5	66.5	70	110
Haddam	38.0	78.5	83.0	66.5	71	99
Milford	45.3	78.7	73.8	66.0	72	43
Bethel	42.1	81.4	74.3	65.9	73	81
New Fairfield	53.5	83.0	61.2	65.9	74	46
Stamford	69.6	62.1	65.8	65.8	75	56
Killingworth	47.3	75.2	73.3	65.3	76	68
Prospect	30.5	76.5	88.0	65.0	77	88
Franklin	33.7	61.2	100.0	65.0	78	90
Warren	67.7	74.7	52.6	65.0	79	140
Tolland	39.1	84.3	71.5	64.9	80	117
Windsor Locks	45.2	67.5	80.6	64.4	81	63
Berlin	43.9	66.0	83.3	64.4	82	51
East Hartford	53.7	68.0	70.8	64.1	83	61
Essex	54.0	85.4	52.8	64.1	84	78
Waterford	54.5	76.1	61.3	64.0	85	45
Enfield	41.9	70.2	79.5	63.9	86	87
Colebrook	26.8	77.9	85.3	63.3	87	165
Portland	49.6	70.5	69.9	63.3	88	73
New Milford	47.6	84.4	57.7	63.3	89	82
North Canaan	53.1	77.9	58.5	63.2	90	147
Litchfield	57.4	80.5	51.3	63.1	91	47
North Stonington	43.4	72.5	73.0	63.0	92	91
Preston	45.5	68.8	74.4	62.9	93	155
Pomfret	45.7	79.3	63.2	62.8	94	107
Vernon	50.1	72.6	65.2	62.6	95	85
Cromwell	50.6	71.5	63.5	61.9	96	84

Table 1: Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns: 1970. (Continued)

TOWN	1970 Modified Standardized Scores (100-Standardized Percentile Score)			Socioeconomic Index Scores	1970 Rank	1960 Rank
	Occupation	Education	Income			
New Hartford	31.7	78.2	74.2	61.4	97	139
Oxford	35.0	77.5	70.8	61.1	98	118
Wallingford	37.6	66.9	78.3	60.9	99	83
Harwinton	27.9	70.2	84.2	60.8	100	94
Montville	38.5	68.7	73.6	60.3	101	132
Middlefield	41.6	79.0	59.6	60.1	102	48
Burlington	35.6	85.0	59.2	60.0	103	70
Stratford	40.7	63.9	75.0	59.8	104	80
Coventry	43.3	77.3	57.5	59.4	105	124
Woodstock	42.7	82.4	52.6	59.2	106	106
Westbrook	52.2	74.9	49.1	58.8	107	125
Eastford	59.1	80.1	36.2	58.4	108	71
Norwalk	56.1	57.3	61.8	58.4	109	60
Wolcott	29.7	65.9	79.4	58.3	110	101
Willington	42.1	66.3	66.3	58.3	111	76
Shelton	35.5	63.9	73.8	57.7	112	129
Chester	30.0	72.7	69.2	57.3	113	137
Lebanon	33.7	75.6	61.4	56.9	114	152
Salem	48.2	61.5	60.3	56.7	115	105
Norfolk	27.5	73.9	68.1	56.5	116	72
East Windsor	31.2	69.5	68.7	56.5	117	121
West Haven	50.0	64.5	54.3	56.3	118	86
Watertown	38.3	61.1	68.4	55.9	119	109
Southington	33.2	65.7	68.8	55.9	120	112
Scotland	41.9	55.0	70.7	55.8	121	89
Ashford	51.4	60.6	55.1	55.7	122	135
East Haven	38.3	60.5	68.0	55.6	123	97
Morris	54.6	73.4	37.6	55.2	124	40
Colchester	42.4	61.4	61.1	55.0	125	150
Seymour	24.2	61.3	77.1	54.2	126	136
Deep River	21.5	69.9	70.6	54.0	127	116
Middletown	51.2	50.4	58.5	53.4	128	114
Winchester	29.4	59.8	70.0	53.0	129	161
East Haddam	24.2	73.1	61.5	52.9	130	141
Plainville	28.9	61.5	65.4	51.9	131	115
Danbury	42.1	55.4	57.0	51.5	132	120
Goshen	57.1	80.1	15.5	50.9	133	54
Bozrah	43.8	59.4	49.3	50.8	134	133
Bristol	29.3	52.0	70.3	50.5	135	130
Chaplin	38.1	70.0	40.6	49.6	136	126
Naugatuck	24.7	53.5	69.0	49.0	137	123
Groton	60.7	84.8	0.0	48.5	138	59
Stonington	38.6	56.9	49.1	48.2	139	128
Meriden	33.2	51.9	59.4	48.2	140	119
Thomaston	27.9	63.7	51.0	47.5	141	134
Sterling	15.1	56.5	70.1	47.3	142	168
Beacon Falls	14.1	53.6	70.5	46.1	143	131
New London	62.2	52.9	22.5	45.9	144	111
East Hampton	28.5	67.7	40.8	45.7	145	66
Stafford	17.9	55.8	55.3	43.0	146	156

Table 1: Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns: 1970. (Continued)

TOWN	1970 Modified Standardized Scores (100-Standardized Percentile Score)			Socioeconomic Index Scores	1970 Rank	1960 Rank
	Occupation	Education	Income			
Southbury	66.1	0.0	62.1	42.7	147	163
Ansonia	29.0	41.9	57.2	42.7	148	157
Windham	45.1	35.0	46.6	42.2	149	148
Derby	30.8	29.9	61.4	40.7	150	145
Plymouth	9.0	47.9	65.1	40.7	151	151
Canterbury	9.8	59.0	52.9	40.6	152	169
Lisbon	29.1	33.7	56.7	39.8	153	113
Norwich	42.9	40.6	32.0	38.5	154	142
Waterbury	35.1	34.7	43.1	37.6	155	153
Voluntown	17.0	62.5	33.1	37.5	156	108
Torrington	25.8	40.4	43.7	36.6	157	143
Griswold	16.6	37.7	53.9	36.1	158	159
New Haven	60.5	44.2	1.9	35.6	159	144
Brooklyn	28.0	37.3	40.2	35.2	160	162
Bridgeport	38.1	31.1	35.7	34.9	161	149
New Britain	31.5	23.6	47.1	34.1	162	146
Thompson	9.9	28.8	57.9	32.2	163	164
Hartford	61.4	21.2	10.7	31.1	164	138
Plainfield	0.0	39.6	50.0	29.9	165	167
Killingly	10.4	25.7	51.9	29.3	166	158
Putnam	30.6	25.6	28.2	28.1	167	154
Sprague	9.6	8.4	57.2	25.1	168	160
Union	30.2	32.1	11.2	24.5	169	36

is actually a result of the rounding of the scores to only one decimal in the table. For example: Bethany and Granby, ranked 13th and 14th, respectively, both have scores of 82.2. The actual ranking is based on scores carried out to seven decimal points.

In the case of the 1960 data ties were broken by referring to the income category and assigning the higher rank to the town with the smaller proportion of families below $3,000.

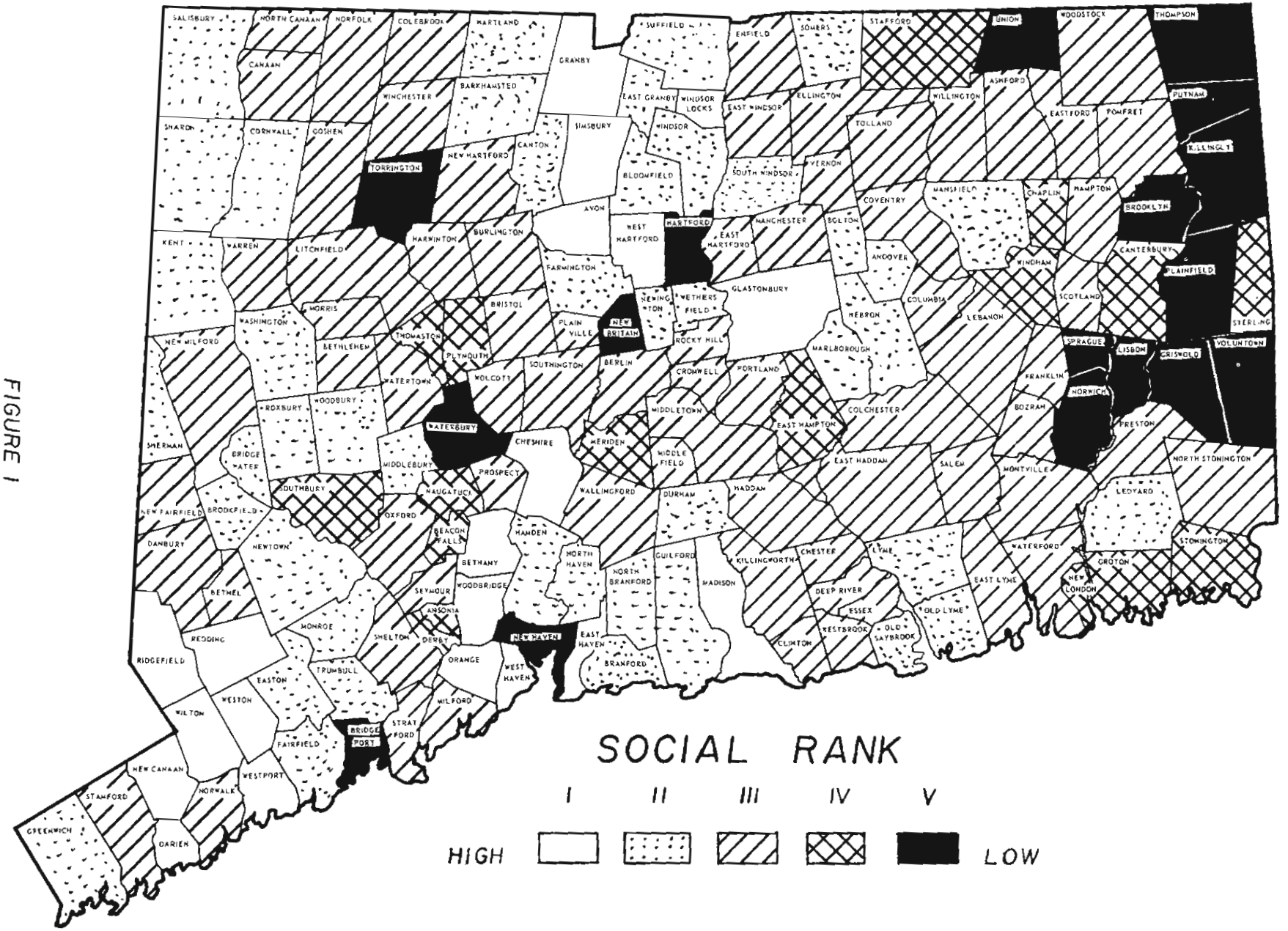
It should be noted that while this ranking of towns provides a general overall picture of the variations in the socioeconomic status of towns in Connecticut, there are several limitations which must be considered in the evaluation of the table. First, the data on income, occupation and education is derived from a 20 percent sample of the population in 1970. The probability of a sampling error effecting the ranking of a town varies inversely with the size of the town and could lead to a slight shift upward or downward in the rank of a specific town. A second limitation of the rankings is that some towns may be ranked higher or lower due to extraneous factors such as the presence of mental institutions, training schools, prisons, large colleges or universities and military installations. Finally, a towns socioeconomic index score and its social rank should be viewed as an indicator of its socioeconomic status and not as a definitive measurement. Despite these limitations the socioeconomic index scores do provide useful information for decision makers and planners.

SOCIAL RANK AREAS

Connecticut's 169 towns were combined into five broad social rank groups or areas in order to facilitate subsequent analyses of the association between social rank and other social variables. Future reports may examine the relationship between the five broad social rank areas in the state and such phenomena as mortality and fertility rates, unemployment, etc. The cut off points for each of the five social rank areas correspond to those used in the 1960 analysis in order to facilitate an analysis of the changes between 1960 and 1970. The resulting grouping generally reflect a normal distribution of social rank status for the towns although it is somewhat skewed toward the higher social ranks. Information on the grouping of towns in Connecticut by social rank areas is as follows:

Social Rank Area		Range of Social Rank Scores	Number of Towns
(High)	I	80.0 or More	17
	II	70.0 - 79.9	44
	III	50.0 - 69.9	75
	IV	40.0 - 49.9	15
(Low)	V	0.0 - 39.9	18
		Total Towns =	169

Figure 1 is a graphic presentation of these social rank groupings. It is obvious from this map that the Eastern region of Connecticut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NORTH CANAAN
NORFOLK
COLEBROOK
HARTLAND
SUFFIELD
ENFIELD
SOMERS
STAFFORD
UNION
WOODSTOCK
THOMPSON
CANAAN
GRANBY
WINCHESTER
BARKHAMSTED
EAST GRANBY
WINDSOR LOCKS
EAST WINDSOR
ELLINGTON
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MERIDEN
BRIDGEWATER
MIDDLEFIELD
EAST HADDAM
SALEM
MONTVILLE
NORTH STONINGTON
MIDDLEBURY
PROSPECT
SOUTHBURY
NAUGATUCK
WALLINGFORD
DURHAM
HADDAM
LEDYARD
NEW FAIRFIELD
BROOKFIELD
OXFORD
BEACON FALLS
HAMDEN
DANBURY
NEWTOWN
NORTH HAVEN
GUILFORD
KILLINGWORTH
CHESTER
LYME
WATERFORD
STONINGTON
BETHANY
NORTH BRANFORD
MADISON
GROTON
BETHEL
WOODBRIDGE
SEYMOUR
DEEP RIVER
EAST LYME
NEW LONDON
ANSONIA
ESSEX
OLD LYME
MONROE
REDDING
SHELTON
DERBY
NEW HAVEN
EAST HAVEN
WESTBROOK
OLD SAYBROOK
CLINTON
RIDGEFIELD
TRUMBULL
ORANGE
WEST HAVEN
BRANFORD
EASTON
WESTON
MILFORD
WILTON
STRATFORD
BRIDGEPORT
FAIRFIELD
NEW CANAAN
WESTPORT
STAMFORD
NORWALK
GREENWICH
DARIEN
SOCIAL RANK
I
II
III
IV
V
HIGH
LOW

FIGURE 1

contains a disproportionately high share of towns in the lower two ranks. For the remainder of the state those areas of Rank V (the lowest social rank area) are industrialized central cities with residential towns surrounding them. Those towns in social rank area V in Eastern Connecticut are not heavily industrialized cities but are largely rural communities. Thus, the lowest area is basically represented by larger central cities and towns in the sparsely populated Northeastern section of the state.

In looking at the highest ranked towns we see that the Southeastern region and a strip running North and South through the center of the state contain all of the I Ranked towns. Note that there is only one town in Social Rank Area I East of the Connecticut River (Glastonbury).

With the exception of Torrington we see that all of the industrialized cities are abutted by at least one town of Rank II or higher.

Changes in Town Rankings, 1960-1970

In looking at change over the decade 1960-1970 we see that many of the changes between towns are minor with the largest number of towns (61) changing rank by less than 10 places (Table One). Figure 2 is a graphic representation of the change in relative position during this time period. There were 52 towns which increased in rank by more than 10 positions (areas denoted by dots), while 56 towns (the blackened areas) decreased by more than 10.

Although the patterns of change are not precise, it generally appears that suburban towns and those adjacent to the state metropolitan areas tend to be increasing in rank, while the central cities and those towns closest to the central cities tend to be decreasing in rank. This may be partly explained by the patterns of migration in the state.[10] Individual's who have attained a level of affluence and acquired some degree of higher educational, income and occupational status tend to migrate out of the more densely populated urban areas to suburban or fringe towns increasing the possibility of higher socioeconomic index scores in these towns and lower index scores in the towns from which they have moved. There is also a tendency for in-migrants to urban centers and adjacent areas to have lower socioeconomic status than out-migrants. Thus, the general pattern of migration could explain some of the changes in the relative socioeconomic position of towns in Connecticut.

Exceptions to this explanation can be readily noted suggesting that other factors such as economic change or development, situations unique to a particular town, or limitations to this procedure noted above may also be a factor. Only a detailed analysis of the various potential factors involved would facilitate a definitive explanation of the changes noted but that is beyond the scope of this report.

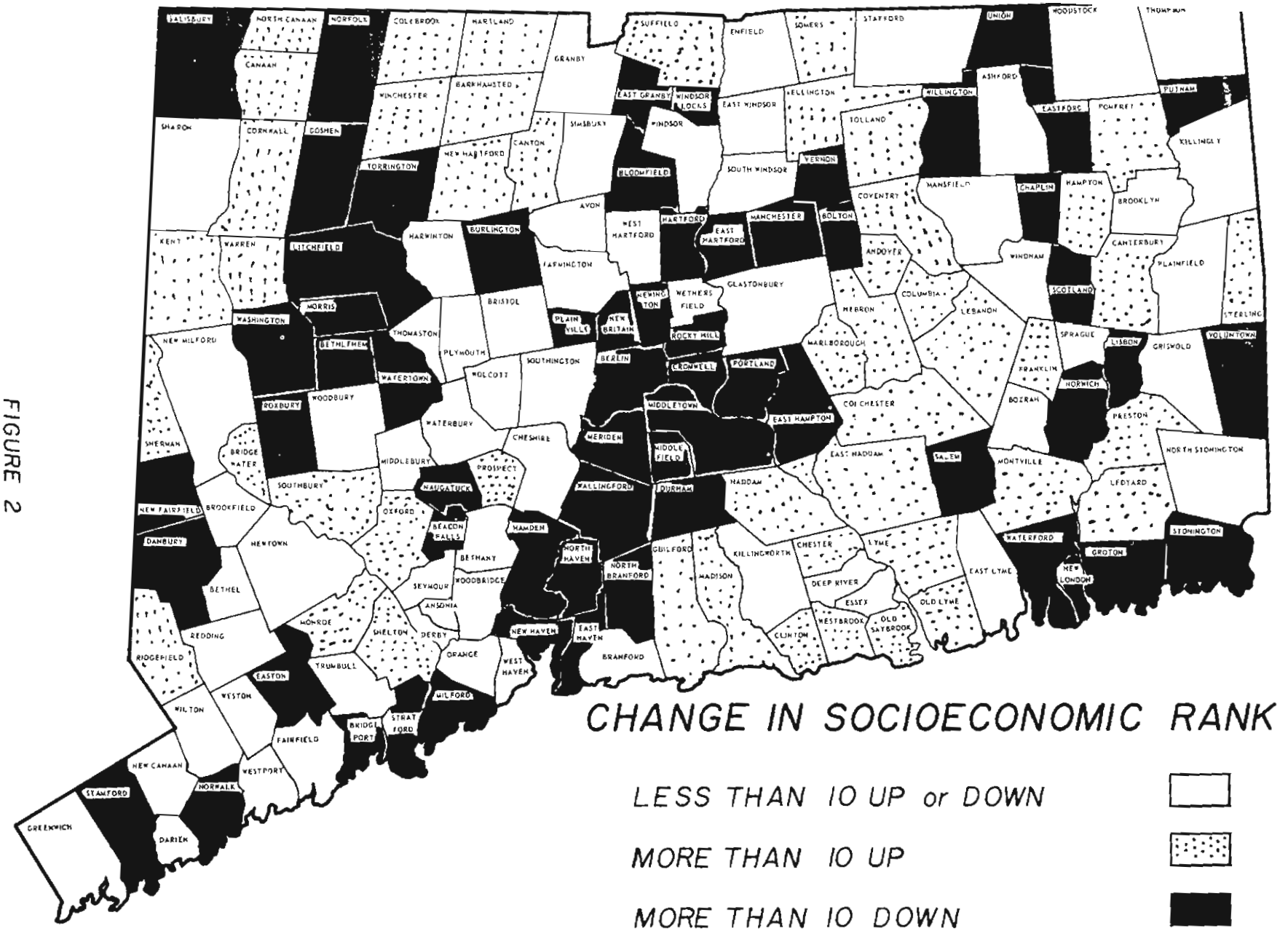
SALISBURY
NORTH CANAAN
NORFOLK
COLEBROOK
HARTLAND
SUFFIELD
ENFIELD
SOMERS
STAFFORD
UNION
WOODSTOCK
THOMPSON
CANAAN
GRANBY
ASHFORD
WINCHESTER
BARKHAMSTED
EAST GRANBY
WINDSOR LOCKS
EAST WINDSOR
ELLINGTON
WILLINGTON
PUTNAM
EASTFORD
POMFRET
SHARON
CORNWALL
GOSHEN
SIMSBURY
WINDSOR
TOLLAND
KILLINGLY
CANTON
NEW HARTFORD
TORRINGTON
BLOOMFIELD
SOUTH WINDSOR
VERNON
MANSFIELD
CHAPLIN
HAMPTON
COVENTRY
BROOKLYN
AVON
WEST HARTFORD
HARTFORD
MANCHESTER
BOLTON
KENT
WARREN
LITCHFIELD
HARWINTON
BURLINGTON
EAST HARTFORD
ANDOVER
CANTERBURY
WINDHAM
PLAINFIELD
FARMINGTON
GLASTONBURY
NEWING TON
WETHERS FIELD
COLUMBIA
SCOTLAND
MORRIS
BRISTOL
MEBRON
LEBANON
STERLING
WASHINGTON
PLAIN VILLE
NEW BRITAIN
ROCKY HILL
NEW MILFORD
THOMASTON
BETHLEHEM
PLYMOUTH
MARLBOROUGH
SPRAGUE
LISBON
GRISWOLD
VOLUNTOWN
SOUTHINGTON
BERLIN
CROMWELL
PORTLAND
WATERTOWN
WOLCOTT
FRANKLIN
NORWICH
ROXBURY
WOODBURY
MIDDLETOWN
COLCHESTER
BOZRAH
EAST HAMPTON
WATERBURY
PRESTON
SHERMAN
CHESHIRE
MERIDEN
MIDDLE FIELD
NORTH STONINGTON
BRIDGE WATER
MIDDLEBURY
PROSPECT
EAST HADDAM
SALEM
MONTVILLE
SOUTHBURY
NAUGATUCK
WALLINGFORD
DURHAM
HADDAM
LEDYARD
NEW FAIRFIELD
BROOKFIELD
OXFORD
BEACON FALLS
HAMDEN
DANBURY
NEWTOWN
NORTH HAVEN
GUILFORD
KILLINGWORTH
CHESTER
LYME
WATERFORD
STONINGTON
BETHANY
NORTH BRANFORD
GROTON
WOODBRIDGE
MADISON
EAST LYME
BETHEL
SEYMOUR
DEEP RIVER
NEW LONDON
ANSONIA
ESSEX
OLD LYME
MONROE
WESTBROOK
OLD SAYBROOK
REDDING
SHELTON
DERBY
NEW HAVEN
EAST HAVEN
CLINTON
RIDGEFIELD
ORANGE
WEST HAVEN
BRANFORD
TRUMBULL
EASTON
WESTON
MILFORD
WILTON
STRAT FORD
BRIDGE PORT
FAIRFIELD
NEW CANAAN
WESTPORT
STAMFORD
NORWALK
GREENWICH
DARIEN
CHANGE IN SOCIOECONOMIC RANK
LESS THAN 10 UP or DOWN
MORE THAN 10 UP
MORE THAN 10 DOWN

FIGURE 2

Discussion

This report provides information on a socioeconomic indicator which may be useful for the planning and development activities of towns and planning regions in the state. The identification of social rank areas can also facilitate further research on the relationship between the social economic status of a geographical area and various other social phenomena. In short, the data reported in this report is primarily a tool for socioeconomic development and additional research activities. A second report dealing with the social areas of metropolitan Connecticut is now being prepared.

FOOTNOTES

1. For examples, see Bendix, Richard and Seymour Martin Lipset, eds., Class, Status and Power: Social Stratification in Comparative Perspective, (New York: The Free Press), 1966; Edward G. Stockwell and G. A. Shea, Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut, Storrs AES Research Report No. 1, (December, 1964); and E. G. Stockwell and M. H. Nagi, The Social Areas of Metropolitan Connecticut, Storrs AES Bulletin No. 404 (March, 1968).
2. A highly selective list of relevant publications would include: W. S. Thompson, "Some Factors Influencing the Ratio of Children to Women in American Cities," American Journal of Sociology (September, 1939); R. E. L. Faris and H. Dunham, Mental Disorders in Urban Areas (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939); C. R. Shaw and H. McKay, Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1942); P. K. Hatt, "The Relation of Ecological Location to Status Position and Housing of Ethnic Minorities," American Sociological Review (August, 1945); C. F. Schmid, "Generalizations Concerning the Ecology of the American City," American Sociological Review (April, 1950); A. Potterfield, "Suicide and Crime in the Social Structure of an Urban Setting," American Sociological Review, (June, 1952); O. D. Duncan and B. Duncan, "Residential Distribution and Occupational Stratification," American Journal of Sociology (March, 1955); C. F. Schmid, E. H. MacCannell, and M. D. VanArsdol, Jr., "The Ecology of the American City: Further Comparison and Validation of Generalizations," American Sociological Review (August, 1958); S. Goldstein and K. B. Mayer, The Ecology of Providence (Providence: Brown University, 1958); "Interrelationships Between Social and Demographic Processes in an American City," Transactions of the International Population Conference in Vienna (Vienna, 1959); and "Population Decline and the Social and Demographic Structure of an American City," American Sociological Review (February, 1964).
3. Leslie O. Wilcox, et.al., Social Indicators and Societal Monitoring: An Annotated Bibliography, (San Francisco: Jossey Bass, Inc.), 1972, and Eleanor B. Sheldon and Wilbert E. Moore, eds., Indicator of Social Change, (New York: Russel Sage Foundation), 1968.
4. Stockwell and Shea, op.cit.
5. E. G. Stockwell, "Use of Socioeconomic Status as a Demographic Variable", Public Health Reports, 81:11 (November 1966), pp. 961-966; E. G. Stockwell and M. H. Nagi, The Social Areas of Metropolitan Connecticut, op.cit.; E. G. Stockwell and T. H. Pitt, Residential Segregation in Metropolitan Connecticut, Storrs AES Bulletin No. 410 (January 1969); W. H. Groff and T. H. Pitt and Barbara Christine, Cervical Cancer and Social Rank in Metropolitan Connecticut, Storrs AES Research Report 34 (May 1971) and William H. Groff, et.al., "The Relationship of Incidence of Cervical Cancer and Socioeconomic Status in Seven Cities, 1959-1964", Connecticut Medicine, (February 1972), pp. 80-83.

6. Eshref Shevky and Marilyn Williams, The Social Areas of Los Angeles: Analysis and Typology, (Los Angeles: University of California Press 1949), and Eshref Shévky and Wendell Bell, Social Area Analysis: Theory, Illustrative Application and Computation, (Stamford: Stamford University Press, 1955).
7. Shevky and Williams, op.cit., page 37.
8. For a more detailed definition of census tracts, see Census Tracts, PHC(1)-227, U. S. Department of Commerce, (March 1972), App. 1-2.
9. See Stockwell and Shea, op.cit., Table 2.
10. K. P. Hadden, Residential Mobility of the Population of Connecticut, 1965-1970, Storrs AES Bulletin No. 425, (April 1974).