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Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns, 1980

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INTRODUCTION

The relationship between the socioeconomic status of an individual or social group and various other social and economic phenomena has been clearly demonstrated in numerous sociological studies.[1] Socioeconomic status has been shown to be closely related to such varied phenomena as childbearing attitudes, family stability, political behavior, physical and mental health, housing conditions, community participation and so forth. Thus, socioeconomic status is a valuable indicator of the characteristics of an individual or group which can be useful for policy formation and socioeconomic planning.

The importance of socioeconomic variables in determining life styles and life chances has been further emphasized by the fact that they are not limited to individuals or family groups but are useful also in the analysis of larger geographical units. That is, geographical areas whose populations differ in terms of their average or overall social and economic characteristics have also been found to differ with regard to a number of

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other factors such as levels of health and physical well-being, and the availability of and access to various social services.[2] The socioeconomic status of an area may be used as an indicator of a number of trends such as: (1) the basic processes of population change (fertility, mortality and migration); (2) social service needs and facilities; and (3) various compositional features of the area's population such as labor force experience, household living arrangements, scholastic attainment, health care practices, resource development, etc. Knowledge of the interrelationships between individual and group characteristics and the socioeconomic status of their area of residency has contributed to a growing emphasis on the development of a series of social indicators which can be used to monitor the changes occurring in an area and to facilitate planning activites.[3] Socioeconomic index scores are a useful indicator since they can be correlated to other social and economic phenomena in the analysis of social change.

The purpose of this report is to provide socioeconomic index scores for each of Connecticut's 169 towns. Towns will be ranked according to their scores for 1980 and this ranking will then be compared to similar rankings for 1970 and 1960 to analyze the changes that have occurred, especially during the 1970's.[4] The actual socioeconomic index scores for the three time periods are not comparable since some adjustments were made to compensate for inflation and other factors which have occurred since the first report was published.

RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

The socioeconomic index measurement described in this report was computed utilizing a method similar to 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.[5] This approach is based upon the assumption that variations in some social phenomena can best be studied by considering the distribution of the phenomena among contrasting geographical areas differentiated on the basis of a defined set of criteria. Among the several sets of criteria developed by Shevky and his associates was the "index of social rank" which is a measurement of the socioeconomic status of the population living in an area. Areas within the city were ranked relative to one another on the basis of the overall occupation, education, and income status of their resident population. The selection of these three variables as a measure of social rank was based upon their importance in social stratification and as indicators of social position

in modern American Society.[6] Individual areas could be ranked according to their index scores with the ranking serving as a basis for delineating social areas.[7]

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. 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 socioeconomic position relative to other towns and its relative potential and need for socioeconomic growth and development. Towns with larger populations probably have smaller areas within their boundaries which have lower index scores than other 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 retrictions which necessitate the use of a single class of areal unit. A 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 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 this technique.

1. **Crude Socioeconomic Scores** — Utilizing data gathered in the 1980 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 16 years of age and over 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 four years of high school.[9]

2. **Standardized Socioeconomic Scores** — Because the crude score for each variable indicates a substantively different socioeconomic status for

each variable, and because of 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:

$$S = X\,(R - 0)$$

Where: S = the standardized score for any town
R = the crude percentage score for any town
0 = the lower limit of the crude percentage scores for *all* towns

$$X = \frac{100}{\text{range of the crude scores for } \textit{all} \text{ towns.}}$$

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 1980 Census, the proportion of persons employed as blue-collar workers ranged from a low of 8.0 in New Canaan to a high of 55.4 in Sterling, or:

$$0 = 8.0$$
$$\text{Range} = 55.4 - 8.0 = 47.4$$
$$X = \frac{100}{47.4} = 2.1124$$

X = 2.1124 becomes a constant multiplier for the variable **Occupation.** For each of the towns we multiply (R-0) by 2.1124 to determine that town's standardized occupation score.

For example, in the town of Manchester 25.1 of the employed population were engaged in blue-collar jobs (R = 25.1). To derive the standardized score:

$$S = X\,(R\text{-}0)$$
$$S = 2.1124\,(25.1\text{-}8.0)$$
$$S = 36.12$$

In the town of New Canaan, with the smallest percentage of blue-collar workers (R = 8.0):

$$S = 2.1124\,(8.0 - 8.0)$$
$$S = 0.0$$

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

$$S = 2.1124\,(55.4 - 8.0)$$
$$S = 100.0$$

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 (0 = 6.8; X = 2.325) and again for the family income variable (0 = 1.4; X = 3.937).

3. **Modified Standardized Scores** — As we have defined our socioeconomic variables they are actually inversely related to socioeconomic status. In other words, because we are using percentage *below* $7,500, percentage *below* less than a high school 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 subtracted from 100.0 they were added and divided by three (number of variables) to yield an overall socioeconomic index score.

For example, the standardized scores for occupation, education and family income for the town of Manchester were 36.1, 43.4 and 13.0 respectively. The standardized index score for Manchester was then computed as follows:

Occupation:	100.0 - 36.1 = 63.9
Education:	100.0 - 43.4 = 56.7
Income:	100.0 - 13.0 = 87.0

$$\frac{63.9 + 56.7 + 87.0}{3} = \frac{207.6}{3} = 69.2$$

This procedure was followed for each of the 169 towns of Connecticut. The towns were then ranked according to their socioeconomic index score.

A word regarding ties seems in order. The 1980 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 1980 and yet one town is ranked above the other. This apparently arbitrary ranking is actually a result of the rounding of the scores to only one decimal in the table.

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 are derived from a random sample of the population in 1980. The probability of a sampling error affecting 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 town's 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 earlier analysis in order to facilitate a comparison of the changes between 1960 and 1980. The resulting grouping generally reflects 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	27
	II	70.0 - 79.9	38
	III	50.0 - 69.9	69
	IV	40.0 - 49.9	17
(Low)	V	0.0 - 39.9	18
		Total Towns =	169

Figure 1 shows the social rank of each town in Connecticut. It is obvious from this map that, as in 1970, the Eastern region of the state 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 either industrialized central cities or the residential town surrounding them. Those towns in social rank area V in Eastern Connecticut are not heavily industrialized cities but are largely rural communities. An exception to this pattern in Eastern Connecticut is the town of New London which fits the

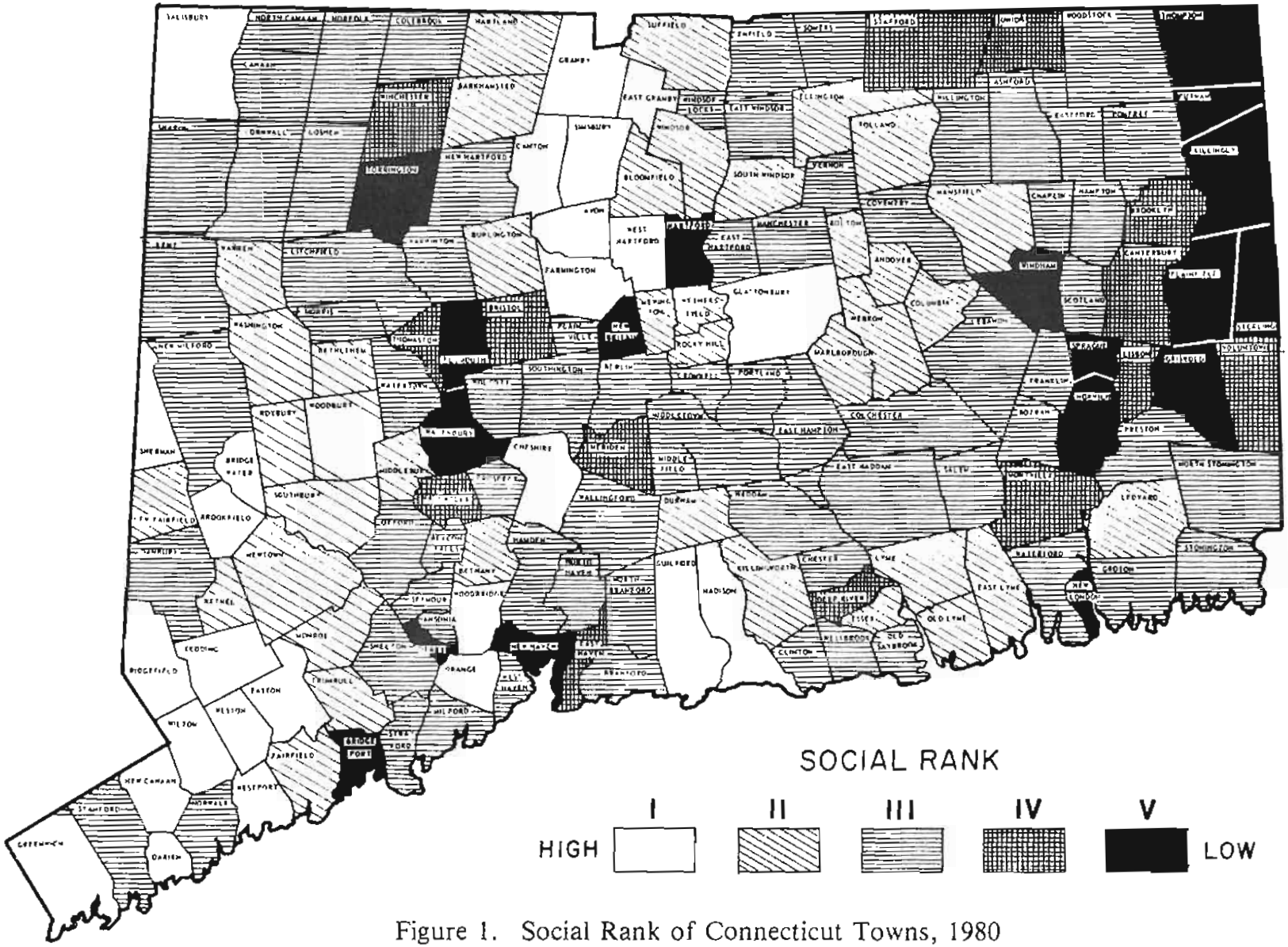

Figure 1. Social Rank of Connecticut Towns, 1980

pattern of Rank V cities found in the remainder of Connecticut. Thus, the lowest area is basically represented by larger central cities, some of their neighboring residential towns, and towns in the sparsely populated Northeastern section of the state.

In looking at the highest ranked towns we see that, as in 1970, the Southwestern 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 and New London we see that all of the industrialized cities are abutted by at least one town of Rank II or higher.

Changes in Town Rankings, 1970-1980

In looking at change over the decade 1970-1980 we see that many of the changes between towns are minor with the largest number of towns (78) changing rank by less than 10 places (Table 1). Figure 2 is a map of the change in relative position during this time period.There were 49 towns which increased in rank by more than 10 positions (areas denoted by dots), while 42 towns (the blackened areas) decreased by more than 10.

The patterns of change in social rankings generally appear to follow the same patterns observed in 1970 with some exceptions. Central Cities are still decreasing in rank, as are many of their neighboring towns. But the rural, agricultural towns of north Litchfield County and north Hartford County also experienced a decrease in social ranking. The suburban towns, especially those adjacent to the metropolitan areas, continued in their tendency to increase in rank. The presence of the same patterns of change for almost two decades may be partly explained by the patterns of migration in the state.[11] Individuals 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.

However, only a detailed analysis of all possibilities would yield an explanation of the changes noted, but that is beyond the scope of this report.

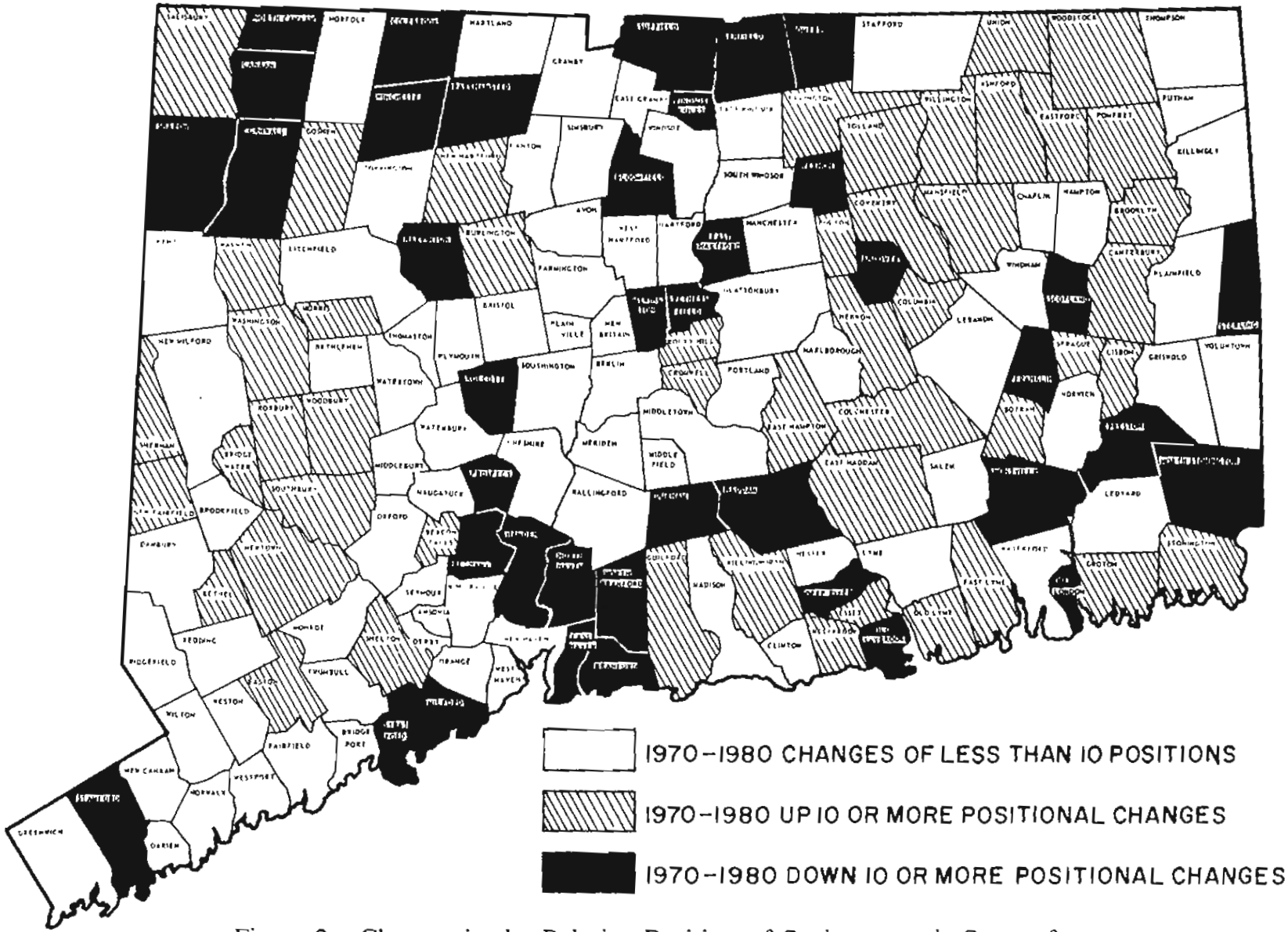

Figure 2. Changes in the Relative Position of Socioeconomic Scores for Connecticut Towns, 1970-1980

DISCUSSION

This report describes a socioeconomic indicator which may be useful for planning and development activities in the state. Towns within social rank areas may also share similar problems as a result of socioeconomic and demographic changes over the last few decades. Social rank areas may also be used as a tool in the analysis of the geographical distribution of other socioeconomic phenomena. Thus, the socioeconomic index scores and the resulting social rank areas should be viewed as indicators and not as definitive measures of socioeconomic status.

There are three major limitations which should be taken into consideration in the use of the data presented in this report. First, any time you create a single sample measure which is composed of several different variables, information is lost in the process. For example, the town of Chester has a relatively low modified standardized score for occupation (28.3) but a fairly high score on income (88.9), yet the combination of these scores along with a medium score on the educational component places Chester in the 112 position in the ranking of the 169 towns. Second, towns with a larger population size are likely to have a more heterogeneous population than smaller towns. This has been one of the basic criticisms of the social area analysis approach.[12] Although there may be a great deal of heterogeneity within an area, it is possible to argue with a degree of assurance that there is greater homogeneity within areas than between them and that this greater homogeneity within serves as a basis for differentiation between areal units. Finally, the atypical town as noted earlier could affect the ranking of some towns.

Despite these limitations, socioeconomic index scores and social rank areas may be used as a basic tool for the continuing analysis of social change in the state. A future report will use a similar procedure to examine social areas within metropolitan Connecticut utilizing census tracts as the basic geographical unit.

NOTES

1. For example, see Robert Hagedorn, *Sociology* (Dubuque, Iowa: The William C. Brown Company), 1983, pages 223-247 or R. Serge Denisoff and Ralph Wahrman, *An Introduction to Sociology,* 3rd edition (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.), 1983, pages 338-371. Both of these texts also provide extensive references.

2. For example, see George A. Theodorson, Editor, *Urban Patterns: Studies in Human Ecology* (University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press), 1982.

3. Leslie O. Wilcox, *et al., Social Indicators and Societal Monitoring: An Annotated Bibliography* (San Francisco: Jossey Bas, Inc.), 1972, and Eleanor B. Sheldon and Wilbert E. Moore, eds., *Indicators of Social Change: Concepts and Measurements (New York: Russell Sage Foundation), 1968.*

4. Edward G. Stockwell and Gail A.Shea, *Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns: 1960.* Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station Research Report No. 1, December 1964 and William H. Groff and John N. Wright, *Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns: 1970,* Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 422, January 1976.

5. Eshref Shevky and Marilyn Williams, *The Social Areas of Los Angeles: Analysis and Typology* (Los Angeles: University of California Press), 1949 and Eshref Shevky and Wendell Bell, *Social Area Analysis: Theory, Illustrative Applications and Computations* (Stanford: Stanford University Press), 1955.

6. Shevky and Williams, *op cit.,* page 37.

7. Social areas were actually delineated using the combined effect of the various sets of criteria used by Shevky, *et al.*

8. For a definition of census tracts, see Connecticut Census Data Center, *Connecticut Census Tract Outline Maps: 1980,* Hartford, Connecticut: Office of Policy and Management, May 1982, page ii.

9. In the 1960 and 1970 reports the educational component was based upon the proportion of persons 25 years of age or older who had completed less than eight years of school. This was changed in the 1980 report because of the declining proportion of the state's population who met this criteria.

10. Family income was changed to $7,500 in this report to compensate for the effects of rising incomes and inflation.

11. For a general discussion of migration as a source of population growth in Connecticut, see William H. Groff, *The Population of Connecticut: A Decade of Change, 1970-1980.* Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 465, December 1982.

12. See Theodorson, *op cit.,* pages 297-353 or Stockwell and Shea, *op cit.,* pages 1-14.

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Table 1: Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns: 1980.

TOWN	1980 Modified Standardized Scores (100-Standardized Percentile Score)			Socioeconomic Index Scores	1980 Rank	1970 Rank	1960 Rank
	Occupation	Education	Income				
New Canaan	99.9	94.1	99.4	97.9	1	6	6
Weston	97.7	99.9	95.0	97.6	2	1	5
Wilton	91.2	98.9	100.0	96.7	3	5	8
Simsbury	91.3	95.7	96.8	94.7	4	3	10
Westport	95.3	93.0	91.2	93.2	5	4	4
Darien	90.9	91.8	95.7	92.9	6	2	1
Redding	87.2	92.4	98.2	92.7	7	7	15
Woodbridge	92.8	87.5	97.5	92.6	8	9	7
Avon	91.0	91.3	91.3	91.2	9	17	18
Ridgefield	85.8	92.1	90.3	89.5	10	8	31
Madison	80.4	94.0	87.8	87.5	11	12	28
Easton	85.9	81.8	90.2	86.0	12	25	2
Sherman	72.6	89.7	92.5	85.0	13	33	69
Orange	80.7	80.1	93.9	85.0	14	10	13
Greenwich	87.1	75.0	90.7	84.3	15	20	14
Glastonbury	79.6	82.3	88.0	83.3	16	15	21
Bridgewater	71.1	79.9	98.0	83.0	17	28	92
West Hartford	87.5	74.3	86.2	82.7	18	11	5
East Granby	75.8	74.3	96.9	82.4	19	21	34
Granby	71.7	77.7	96.0	81.9	20	14	20
Farmington	75.4	76.5	93.5	81.9	21	27	24
Woodbury	65.7	82.6	97.1	81.8	22	39	38
Cheshire	74.4	78.8	92.0	81.8	23	16	12
Brookfield	70.8	83.1	91.0	81.7	24	19	11
Canton	69.6	81.9	89.3	80.3	25	30	41
Guilford	70.2	81.7	88.5	80.2	26	38	77
Salisbury	85.3	73.5	81.3	80.1	27	46	33
Newtown	69.5	76.6	92.1	79.5	28	41	42
Burlington	59.7	81.5	94.8	78.7	29	103	70
Mansfield	83.8	79.3	72.4	78.6	30	52	104
Roxbury	68.5	85.6	80.9	78.4	31	48	25
Marlborough	73.4	76.2	85.0	78.2	32	32	62
South Windsor	64.4	73.0	95.8	77.8	33	35	37

Table 1: Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns: 1980 (Continued).

TOWN	1980 Modified Standardized Scores (100-Standardized Percentile Score)			Socioeconomic Index Scores	1980 Rank	1970 Rank	1960 Rank
	Occupation	Education	Income				
Bethany	65.6	78.8	87.7	77.4	34	13	19
Tolland	61.9	75.8	93.7	77.2	35	80	117
Trumbull	71.6	66.2	93.2	77.1	36	29	27
Old Lyme	61.2	81.4	87.5	76.7	37	53	93
Ledyard	61.0	83.7	85.2	76.7	38	31	74
East Lyme	64.5	75.8	88.3	76.2	39	65	65
Bloomfield	73.2	64.4	90.3	76.0	40	26	16
Fairfield	72.7	66.0	88.4	75.7	41	36	30
Rocky Hill	77.8	57.8	90.8	75.5	42	63	23
Lyme	62.7	82.2	80.0	75.0	43	49	79
Bolton	60.3	73.5	90.8	74.9	44	56	32
Hebron	59.3	75.6	89.6	74.9	45	55	122
Monroe	53.8	72.8	97.0	74.6	46	40	64
Middlebury	66.8	68.4	87.4	74.2	47	47	52
Washington	62.9	72.8	86.5	74.1	48	60	35
Wethersfield	75.5	57.2	86.3	73.0	49	18	9
Andover	49.1	71.1	96.5	72.3	50	23	50
Columbia	52.4	74.4	89.8	72.3	51	62	75
Newington	69.1	57.6	89.8	72.2	52	34	17
New Fairfield	65.2	69.0	82.0	72.2	53	74	46
Warren	53.2	75.2	85.6	71.4	54	79	140
Windsor	68.7	60.9	83.7	71.2	55	50	44
Southbury	64.8	56.8	91.7	71.1	56	147	163
Ellington	53.3	63.3	96.1	70.9	57	70	110
Killingworth	52.6	69.9	89.7	70.8	58	76	68
Bethlehem	61.1	73.6	76.9	70.6	59	67	53
Bethel	58.1	67.8	85.3	70.5	60	73	81
Essex	50.9	69.2	91.1	70.4	61	84	78
Barkhamsted	54.2	68.0	88.4	70.3	62	22	55
Suffield	56.7	66.2	87.4	70.2	63	42	98
Durham	54.3	69.2	86.4	70.0	64	51	49
Hartland	41.8	70.7	97.2	70.0	65	61	96
Manchester	63.8	56.6	87.0	69.2	66	64	39

Cromwell	62.9	62.5	80.1	68.5	67	96	84
New Hartford	51.9	64.6	88.7	68.4	68	97	139
Kent	63.6	67.5	74.1	68.4	69	43	58
Coventry	51.8	67.8	85.1	68.3	70	105	124
Hampton	57.9	62.4	84.2	68.2	71	68	166
Pomfret	65.5	58.3	80.4	68.1	72	94	107
Willington	64.3	59.1	80.7	68.1	73	111	76
Hamden	69.6	56.8	77.5	68.0	74	59	22
Branford	60.3	66.3	77.0	67.9	75	58	57
North Haven	57.9	54.3	89.9	67.4	76	44	26
Somers	62.0	61.7	78.0	67.3	77	37	103
Clinton	53.8	67.8	79.3	67.0	78	69	102
Ashford	60.3	65.1	72.8	66.1	79	122	135
Eastford	56.6	56.1	85.3	66.0	80	108	71
East Hampton	47.1	63.5	87.0	65.9	81	145	66
Cornwall	48.5	64.3	83.3	65.4	82	54	100
Old Saybrook	52.4	66.8	76.7	65.3	83	24	95
Litchfield	47.0	58.6	90.1	65.3	84	91	47
New Milford	46.2	63.0	85.0	64.8	85	89	82
Stamford	69.5	52.3	71.7	64.5	86	75	56
Waterford	53.9	57.2	80.9	64.1	87	85	45
Woodstock	56.5	56.7	77.8	63.7	88	106	106
Berlin	50.7	49.7	90.5	63.7	89	82	51
Westbrook	48.5	64.3	77.8	63.6	90	107	125
Haddam	45.3	61.8	82.9	63.4	91	71	99
Portland	55.9	56.7	77.3	63.4	92	88	73
Milford	47.0	56.3	86.2	63.2	93	72	43
Groton	52.5	67.7	69.0	63.1	94	138	59
North Branford	44.9	59.5	83.8	62.8	95	45	29
Shelton	46.0	54.3	85.3	61.9	96	112	129
Colebrook	36.5	65.1	79.6	60.4	97	87	165
Oxford	35.5	59.6	85.8	60.4	98	98	118
Morris	42.1	56.3	82.3	60.3	99	124	40
Goshen	47.6	60.1	71.1	59.7	100	133	54
Sharon	53.5	62.6	62.5	59.5	101	57	67
Norwalk	59.6	45.1	73.3	59.4	102	109	60
Wallingford	42.8	49.8	85.1	59.3	103	99	83
Enfield	44.2	49.4	83.8	59.2	104	86	87
Vernon	53.3	51.9	72.1	59.1	105	95	85

Table 1: Socioeconomic Index Scores for Connecticut Towns: 1980 (Continued).

TOWN	1980 Modified Standardized Scores (100-Standardized Percentile Score)			Socioeconomic Index Scores	1980 Rank	1970 Rank	1960 Rank
	Occupation	Education	Income				
Salem	38.0	65.9	73.2	59.1	106	115	105
Lebanon	47.8	62.1	66.0	58.7	107	114	152
Middlefield	43.9	46.8	84.5	58.5	108	102	48
North Stonington	34.7	58.4	81.3	58.2	109	92	91
Colchester	41.6	50.2	82.3	58.1	110	125	150
Windsor Locks	43.7	45.5	83.3	57.5	111	81	63
Chester	28.3	54.5	88.9	57.3	112	113	137
Franklin	49.8	61.1	60.8	57.3	113	78	90
Watertown	45.0	46.6	79.9	57.2	114	119	109
Southington	40.2	45.6	85.6	57.2	115	120	112
Norfolk	48.9	48.2	73.7	57.0	116	116	72
East Haddam	36.7	51.0	81.7	56.5	117	130	141
Preston	53.2	28.5	87.5	56.4	118	93	155
Bozrah	38.2	51.8	79.2	56.4	119	134	133
Canaan	47.2	52.1	69.8	56.4	120	66	127
Harwinton	32.4	53.8	81.8	56.0	121	100	94
Stonington	40.5	49.0	78.1	55.9	122	139	128
Prospect	43.4	46.1	77.8	55.8	123	77	88
Stratford	50.2	40.1	76.6	55.7	124	104	80
Seymour	35.8	49.9	76.4	54.1	125	126	136
East Windsor	38.4	42.9	78.8	53.4	126	117	121
Beacon Falls	33.6	43.2	81.8	52.9	127	143	131
North Canaan	39.7	59.1	59.6	52.9	128	90	147
Danbury	43.8	40.1	73.4	52.5	129	132	120
East Hartford	48.1	37.2	70.7	52.0	130	83	61
Scotland	36.4	51.2	65.2	51.0	131	121	89
Plainville	31.3	30.2	88.9	50.2	132	131	115
Wolcott	28.1	39.9	82.2	50.1	133	110	101
Middletown	48.5	31.9	69.4	50.0	134	128	114
Montville	32.6	45.3	71.7	49.9	135	101	132
Canterbury	20.9	44.2	81.5	48.9	136	152	169
Lisbon	33.9	35.7	73.3	47.7	137	153	113
Union	40.0	40.0	61.7	47.3	138	169	36

Deep River	24.0	45.4	71.5	47.0	139	127	116
Chaplin	34.7	41.2	63.0	46.3	140	136	126
West Haven	48.3	33.6	55.6	45.8	141	118	86
Thomaston	17.2	38.3	80.3	45.3	142	141	134
East Haven	35.8	25.5	72.7	44.7	143	123	97
Bristol	27.1	29.7	76.4	44.5	144	135	130
Naugatuck	25.7	31.8	72.0	43.2	145	137	123
Meriden	32.9	25.8	70.3	43.1	146	140	119
Ansonia	31.9	30.1	66.5	42.9	147	148	157
Brooklyn	30.6	34.8	61.8	42.5	148	160	162
Voluntown	25.5	26.9	68.7	40.4	149	156	108
Stafford	21.7	28.1	70.0	40.0	150	146	156
Winchester	20.6	25.7	73.4	40.0	151	129	161
Plymouth	12.3	25.6	81.5	39.9	152	151	151
Derby	31.5	21.7	65.7	39.7	153	150	145
Torrington	28.1	18.7	68.2	38.4	154	157	143
Sprague	28.1	26.1	59.1	37.8	155	168	160
Norwich	38.9	23.9	49.8	37.6	156	154	142
New London	51.3	27.8	31.0	36.8	157	144	111
Windham	46.7	15.9	47.3	36.7	158	149	148
New Britain	34.2	12.8	55.4	34.2	159	162	146
Putnam	24.8	5.1	60.5	30.2	160	167	154
Thompson	17.2	11.8	61.1	30.1	161	163	164
New Haven	53.4	24.8	8.5	29.0	162	159	144
Waterbury	28.1	11.9	42.9	27.7	163	155	153
Killingly	16.5	8.9	56.2	27.2	164	166	158
Plainfield	8.3	4.3	58.4	23.7	165	165	167
Griswold	12.7	0.0	57.3	23.4	166	158	159
Sterling	.0	3.3	53.3	18.9	167	142	168
Bridgeport	29.2	1.2	23.0	17.8	168	161	149
Hartford	50.6	1.3	0.0	17.3	169	164	138