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Decade of Change 1960-1970, A


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THE POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT:
A Decade of Change
1960-1970

By William H. Groff and James C. Reiser
Department of Rural Sociology



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THE POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT

A Decade of Change

1960-1970

By William H. Groff and James C. Reiser*

Introduction

The population of Connecticut, like that of the other states in the United States, is in a continuous flux; changes in numbers of persons, their distribution and composition is a normal condition resulting from the interplay of socio-economic factors and past demographic developments. Trends in population size, distribution, and composition are important in the pursuit of public programs and the activities of private individuals and groups. Successful programs depend in part on the availability of reliable demographic data and the projection of future population changes. School boards and other public bodies charged with the responsibility of providing public facilities and services must be cognizant of changes taking place in the number and distribution of persons within their jurisdiction. Producers and distributors of manufactured goods and farm produce must be aware of changes in their markets and the availability of manpower which in many cases results from changes in the population.

This study is one of a series of reports which will provide information on Connecticut's population and the trends which are occurring. The focus of this report is on the growth of Connecticut's population between 1960 and 1970 with some comparison to growth between 1950 and 1960. Changes in population size and distribution are a function of the interplay between births, deaths, and migration. In this report, the emphasis is placed upon two major sources of population change; natural increase (the difference between births and deaths over the ten year period) and migration.

The crude birth rates observed in Connecticut during the past decade were somewhat lower than those for the nation. The birth rates for Connecticut and the nation generally declined since 1957 while the crude death rates have remained fairly constant since the 1950's. The declining crude birth rates and the low crude death rates have produced a declining but still substantial rate of natural increase.

Migration is the other dynamic factor in population change. Because records on the movement of persons in this country are not maintained, it is difficult to determine the volume of migration to and

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from a specific area in this country. Migration, however, may be as important a factor as natural increase in the growth rate of a specific area. We can measure the net effect of migration indirectly through the available data on population and natural increases. Connecticut has experienced a net in-migration of persons for a number of decades largely at the expense of the other New England states and New York. Large scale migration has also occurred within the state. The trend in recent decades has been from the central cities to the surrounding suburban areas.

THE POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT

Connecticut, in 1970, had the largest population in its history, 3,032,217 persons. Although Connecticut ranks 48th in area among all the states - only Delaware and Rhode Island are smaller - it ranks 24th in population size. Among the New England states only Massachusetts, with its 5,689,170 persons, has a population exceeding that of Connecticut.¹ In 1970, over one-fourth of the population of the New England states live in Connecticut.

During the 1960-1970 decade, 496,983 persons were added to Connecticut's population compared to the 527,954 persons added during the previous decade.² Although Connecticut's population growth between 1960 and 1970 was smaller than that of the previous decade, this was the equivalent of adding a population greater than the combined 1970 populations of the cities of Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven and represents a 19.6 percent growth rate for the decade. Connecticut's rate of population growth was higher than that experienced by the United States, New England and the Northeast. Among the New England states, Connecticut's growth rate is exceeded only by New Hampshire which experienced a 21.5% decennial rate of growth. The rate of increase for the United States during the 1960-1970 period was 13.3 percent while that of New England was 12.7 percent. Of the three Middle Atlantic states only the state of New Jersey with an 18.2 percent decennial increase was comparable to that of Connecticut's in the Northeast. Connecticut ranked 11th among the 50 states in percentage increase during the decade and 16th among the 50 states in the amount of population gained during the decade (Figure 1, Table 1). Three states (South Dakota, North Dakota and West Virginia) and the District of Columbia experienced a loss of population between 1960 and 1970.

Sources of Population Increase

As we have seen earlier, there are two sources for any increase in the population of an area; natural increase and net migration. Natural increase is defined as the excess of births over deaths while a gain from net migration results when more people move into an area than move out of an area during a given time period. The rates of increases shown in Table 1 and Figure 1 reflect the interaction of the forces of net migration and natural increase. Since every state experienced a

natural increase during the 1960-1970 decade it can be assumed that those states which lost population or gained very little, experienced a net out-migration while those states with highest rates of decennial increase experienced a net in-migration of people. Connecticut's population increase between 1960 and 1970 was derived from both a net in-migration to the area and a natural increase in population. During the 10 year period, natural increases added approximately 280,889 persons to the state's population while an additional 215,586 persons were added as a result of a net in-migration.³

Net migration gains are an important factor in the growth of Connecticut's population. In the decade between 1950 and 1960, 55.9 percent of the state's population increase was derived from natural increase while net in-migration accounted for the remaining 44.1 percent of the state's population growth. During the 1960-1970 decade the proportion of the population increase due to net migration declined slightly to approximately 43.4 percent while natural increases accounted for the remaining 56.6 percent. Migration has played a significant role in the growth of population in the state so far and from all indications will continue to be an important source of population increases in the decades ahead. Both inter-state and intra-state migration are important factors in the changing distribution of Connecticut's population within the various geographic sub-divisions.

Population Density

The combination of Connecticut's small land area and its relatively large population make it the fourth most densely populated state in the country. According to the 1970 Census there were approximately 4862 square miles of land within the state and a population density of 623.6 persons per square mile of land. Only New Jersey with a density of 953 persons per square mile, Rhode Island with a density of 902 persons per square mile, and Massachusetts with a density of 727 persons per square mile, had population densities greater than that of Connecticut. The significance of these density figures can be readily seen when they are compared with the average density of 57.5 persons per square mile for the country as a whole. Connecticut's population density has increased consistently since 1920 when there were 286 persons per square mile of land. During the most recent decade there was an increase of approximately 117 persons per square mile of land area in Connecticut.

Connecticut's people are not uniformly distributed throughout the state but are highly concentrated in two contiguous areas: along Long Island Sound between the southeastern boundary of New York State to New Haven County; and along the Connecticut River Valley between New Haven in the south through Hartford County to the Massachusetts border. Geographically, Connecticut is separated into eight counties containing 169 towns.⁴ The three counties in the most densely populated area of the state, Fairfield, Hartford, and New Haven, all had population densities of over 1000 persons per square mile compared to the relatively low densities in Litchfield County in the northwestern section of the state and the four counties which comprise the eastern part of the state (Table 2). Thirty-two towns within the densely populated three-county-area had population densities of over 1000 persons per square mile with 12 of these towns having densities greater than 2500 persons per square mile. Bridgeport with a density of 8751 persons per square

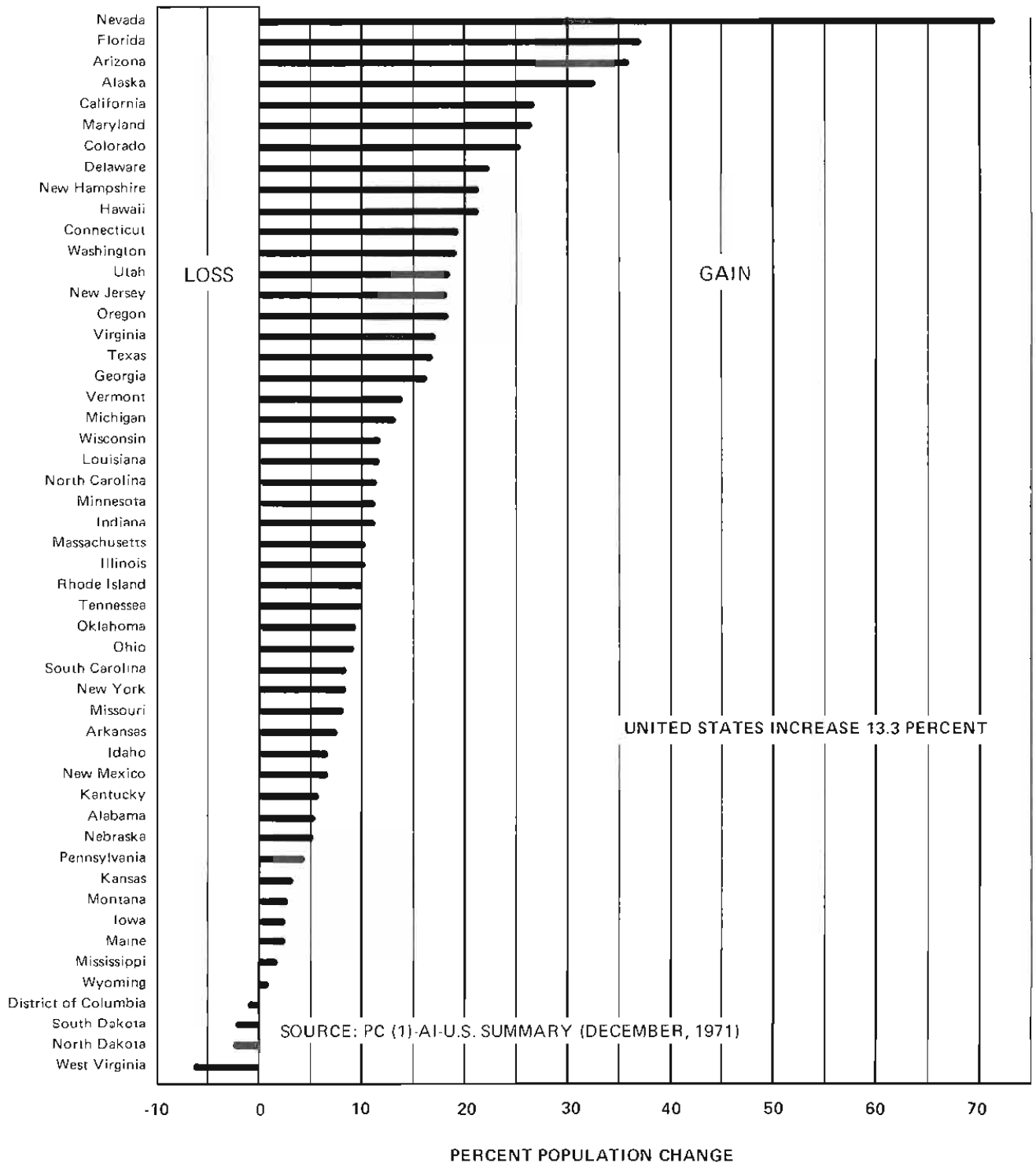
TABLE 1: Population of the United States, New England and Northeastern States, 1960-1970

| <u>Area</u> | <u>Population</u> | | <u>Increase 1960-1970</u> | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | <u>1970</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| United States | 203,184,772 | 179,323,175 | 23,861,597 | 13.3 |
| New England | 11,847,186 | 10,509,367 | 1,337,819 | 12.7 |
| Maine | 993,663 | 969,265 | 24,398 | 2.5 |
| New Hampshire | 737,681 | 606,921 | 130,760 | 21.5 |
| Vermont | 494,732 | 389,881 | 54,851 | 14.1 |
| Massachusetts | 5,689,170 | 5,148,578 | 540,592 | 10.5 |
| Rhode Island | 949,723 | 859,488 | 90,235 | 10.5 |
| CONNECTICUT | 3,032,217 | 2,535,234 | 496,983 | 19.6 |
| New York | 18,190,740 | 16,782,304 | 1,408,436 | 8.4 |
| New Jersey | 7,168,164 | 6,066,782 | 1,101,382 | 18.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,793,909 | 11,319,366 | 474,543 | 4.2 |

TABLE 2: Population of Counties, Connecticut 1960-1970

| | <u>Population</u> | | <u>Increase 1960-1970</u> | | <u>1970 Population Density Per Square Mile of Land</u> |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| | <u>1970</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | |
| THE STATE | 3,032,217 | 2,535,234 | 496,983 | 19.6 | 623.6 |
| County | | | | | |
| Fairfield | 792,814 | 653,589 | 139,225 | 21.3 | 1266.5 |
| Hartford | 816,737 | 689,555 | 127,182 | 18.4 | 1105.2 |
| Litchfield | 144,091 | 119,856 | 24,235 | 20.2 | 155.8 |
| Middlesex | 115,018 | 88,865 | 26,153 | 29.2 | 308.6 |
| New Haven | 744,948 | 660,315 | 84,633 | 12.8 | 1233.4 |
| New London | 230,654 | 185,745 | 44,909 | 24.0 | 345.3 |
| Tolland | 103,440 | 68,737 | 34,703 | 50.5 | 248.7 |
| Windham | 84,515 | 68,572 | 15,943 | 23.3 | 164.4 |

FIGURE 1. STATES RANKED BY PERCENT OF POPULATION CHANGE: 1960-1970



mile and Hartford with a density of 8496 persons per square mile were the most densely populated towns in the state (Figure 2).

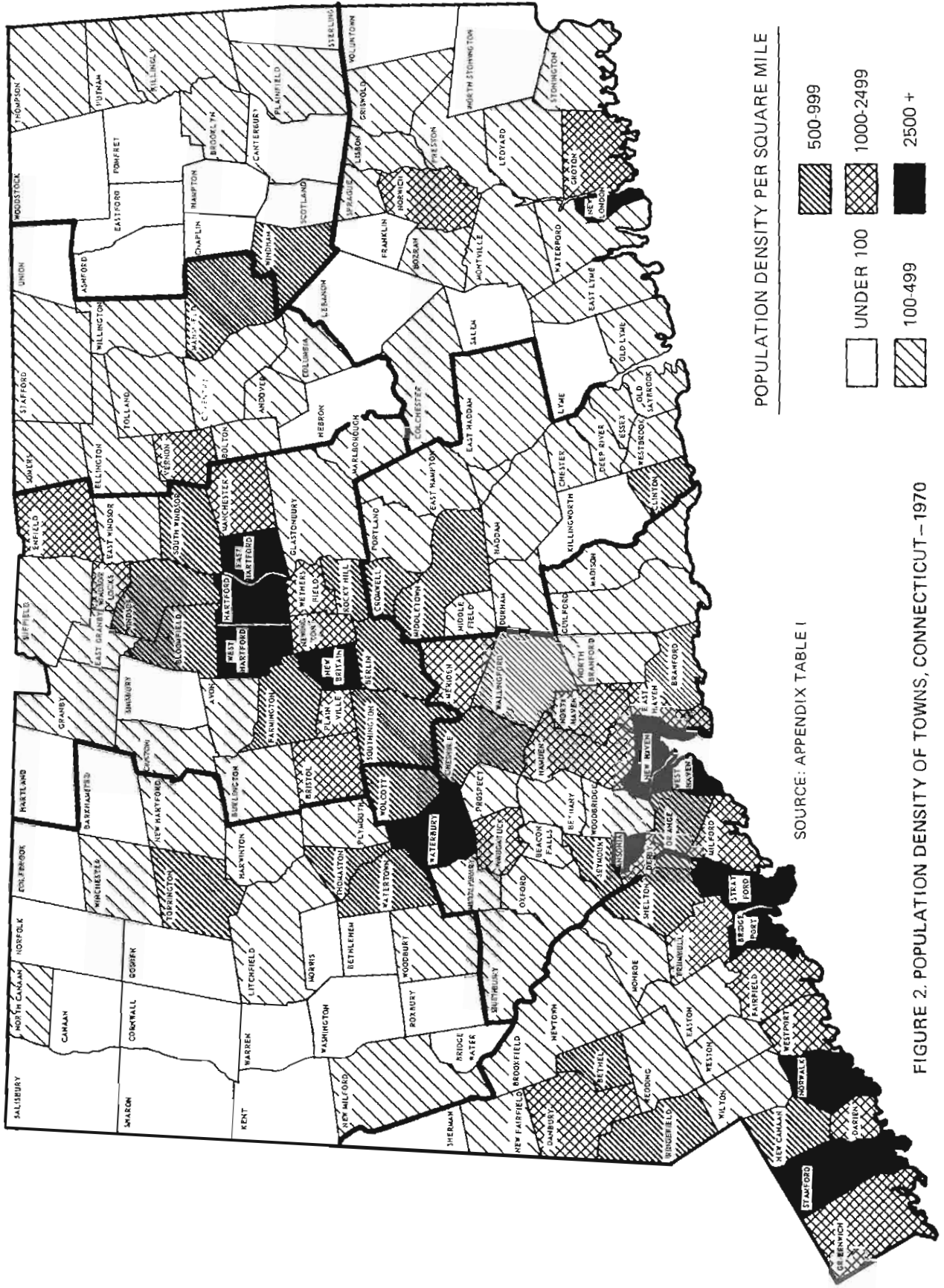
Many areas of the state are relatively sparsely settled. Only 4 towns in the more rural counties of Litchfield, Middlesex, New London, Tolland and Windham had population densities of over 1000 persons per square mile while 31 towns had densities of less than 100 persons per square mile. The town of New London with a density of 3102 persons per square mile was the most densely populated town outside the three county urban area.

THE POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT COUNTIES

All eight counties in Connecticut experienced an increase in population size during the 1960-1970 decade ranging from a high of 139,225 persons in Fairfield to a low of 15,943 persons in Windham County. The population of three counties, Hartford, New Haven, and Fairfield surpassed the 700,000 mark for the first time (Table 2). Hartford with a population of 816,737 persons is the most populated county in the state. In 1970, Fairfield County with a population of 792,814 became the second most populated county while New Haven County which had the largest population in the state between 1860 and 1940 dropped into third place in population size among the eight counties. If current trends continue it seems probable that Fairfield County may become the most populated county in the state by the time of the 1980 Census. Windham County with a population of 84,515 persons had the smallest population in 1970.

The populations of six of the eight counties in the state grew at a faster decennial rate than the state as a whole. The rate of population increase is a better indicator of the impact of population change than actual numerical increases since a high rate of population growth may have a greater impact on the socio-economic institutions in an area even though the number of persons added to the population may be smaller than in areas with a lower rate of growth. For example, the impact of population growth will be greater in Tolland County which had a 50.5 percent decennial rate of increase than in New Haven County with a 12.8 percent decennial increase even though over twice as many persons were added to the population of New Haven County over the 1960-1970 decade (Table 3). Service institutions in Tolland County such as the schools, the fire department, the police force, and the medical programs must now meet the needs of three persons for every two served in 1960.

In general, those counties with the smallest population size in 1960 grew at a faster rate than the state as a whole. The major exception to this trend was Fairfield County with a 21.3 percent decennial



SOURCE: APPENDIX TABLE I

FIGURE 2. POPULATION DENSITY OF TOWNS, CONNECTICUT - 1970



MILE

TABLE 3: Increase in Population of Counties by Source, Connecticut, 1960-1970

| | <u>Increase 1960-70</u> | | <u>Source of Increase</u> | | <u>Percent of Increase Due to</u> | | <u>Migration Per 1,000 of 1960 Population</u> |
|------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Natural Increase</u> | <u>Estimated Migration</u> | <u>Natural Increase</u> | <u>Estimated Migration</u> | |
| THE STATE | 496,475 | 19.6 | 280,889 | 215,586 | 56.6 | 43.4 | 85.0 |
| County | | | | | | | |
| Fairfield | 139,225 | 21.3 | 66,499 | 72,726 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 111.3 |
| Hartford | 127,182 | 18.4 | 81,733 | 45,449 | 64.3 | 35.7 | 65.9 |
| Litchfield | 24,235 | 20.2 | 9,795 | 14,482 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 120.8 |
| Middlesex | 26,153 | 29.2 | 10,535 | 15,618 | 42.2 | 57.9 | 174.0 |
| New Haven | 84,633 | 12.8 | 64,076 | 20,557 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 31.1 |
| New London | 44,909 | 24.0 | 29,507 | 15,402 | 66.2 | 33.8 | 81.3 |
| Tolland | 34,703 | 50.5 | 11,913 | 22,790 | 34.3 | 65.7 | 331.6 |
| Windham | 15,943 | 23.3 | 6,836 | 9,107 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 132.8 |

TABLE 4: Increase in Population of Counties by Source, Connecticut, 1950-1960

| | <u>Increase 1950-60</u> | | <u>Source of Increase</u> | | <u>Percent of Increase Due to</u> | | <u>Migration Per 1,000 of 1950 Population</u> |
|------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Natural Increase</u> | <u>Estimated Migration</u> | <u>Natural Increase</u> | <u>Estimated Migration</u> | |
| THE STATE | 527,954 | 26.3 | 294,911 | 233,043 | 55.9 | 44.1 | 116.1 |
| County | | | | | | | |
| Fairfield | 149,247 | 29.6 | 70,882 | 78,365 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 155.4 |
| Hartford | 149,894 | 27.8 | 89,769 | 60,125 | 59.9 | 40.1 | 111.4 |
| Litchfield | 20,984 | 21.2 | 12,163 | 8,821 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 89.2 |
| Middlesex | 21,533 | 31.3 | 9,303 | 12,230 | 43.2 | 56.8 | 181.6 |
| New Haven | 114,531 | 21.0 | 72,498 | 42,033 | 63.3 | 36.7 | 77.0 |
| New London | 40,924 | 28.3 | 24,264 | 16,660 | 59.3 | 40.7 | 115.0 |
| Tolland | 24,028 | 53.7 | 9,063 | 14,965 | 37.7 | 62.3 | 334.7 |
| Windham | 6,813 | 11.0 | 6,969 | -156 | 102.3 | -2.3 | -2.5 |

rate of increase. Only New Haven with 12.8 percent rate of increase and Hartford with an 18.4 percent rate of increase experienced rates of population growth below the states average. Tolland County had the highest decennial rate of growth in the state followed by Middlesex County, New London County and Windham County, in that order. Windham County with a 23.3 percent decennial rate of growth had the smallest numerical increase while Fairfield County had the largest numerical growth. Only Fairfield County with a decennial increase of 139,225 persons and Hartford County with an increase of 127,182 persons experienced a population growth of over 100,000 persons.

Sources of Population Increase

Every county gained population through both natural increase and net migration during the decade. Natural increase accounted for the major portion of the population increases in three counties, and in one of these counties, New Haven, it accounted for over 75 percent of the increase. New London County ranked second in the proportion of population growth attributed to natural increase with an estimated 65.7 percent followed by Hartford with 64.3 percent. In contrast only 34.3 percent of the population increase in Tolland County was a consequence of natural increase.

The county pattern of population increase resulting from net migration is interesting and indicates the changing patterns of population distribution within the state. Some counties undoubtedly experienced population growth not only from the net movement of people between Connecticut and other states but from intercounty migration within the state. Generally, the more rural counties with the lowest population density gained a larger proportion of their population increase through net migration while the heavily populated "urban core" counties in the state derived the higher proportions of their population increase from natural increases. Two exceptions to this trend should be noted. Nearly two-thirds of the population growth in New London County was a result of natural increase despite the relatively low population density while Fairfield County with the highest population density derived 52.2 percent of its population growth from net migration gains. Although the present data do not permit a detailed analysis of migration, it seems probable that the geographical location of these counties provides a partial explanation for their deviation from the general pattern. Fairfield County, located in the southwestern corner of the State adjacent to the border of New York state has attracted a heavy influx of migrants employed in the New York City Metropolitan area. New London County, located in the southeastern portion of the State, is separated from the "urban core" counties by the counties of Middlesex and Tolland. These two counties have been attracting persons who work in the urban centers of Hartford and New Haven Counties but still have relatively low population densities.

In summary, the pattern of population increase resulting from net migration reflects a continuing trend of migration from more densely populated urban areas into more sparsely settled surrounding areas. In Connecticut this trend appears to be following two separate patterns: a migration of persons from the New York City Metropolitan area into Fairfield County, and the movement of persons from the urban centers in Hartford and New Haven Counties into the surrounding counties.

Table 4 is included in order to provide a basis for the comparison of population increases in Connecticut's counties over the past two decades. In the comparison of Tables 3 and 4 it should be noted that while the decennial rate of population growth in Connecticut declined there is a significant difference in both the decennial rate of increase and the sources of population increase in the various counties. Windham County was the only county to experience an actual increase in the decennial rate of growth in 1970. An additional four counties, Litchfield, Middlesex, New London, and Tolland experienced declines in their decennial growth rate which were lower than the decline for the state as a whole. It is interesting to note that while these 5 counties are the counties with the lowest population density, four of the five counties also gained a major proportion of their population increase between 1960 and 1970 for a net migration gain. In this group, only New London County receives most of its population increase over the decade as a result of natural increases.

The comparison of the pattern of population increase by source of increase is also indicative of the increasing role that net migration plays in the population increases in the more rural counties. In 1970, five counties gained a greater proportion of their population increase through net migration gains compared to only three counties in 1960. With the exception of New London County, the rural areas derived a higher proportion of the decennial population increase from a net migration gain during the 1960-1970 decade while the more urban counties derived a lower proportion from a net migration gain. Even Fairfield County, which gained a greater proportion of its population increase between 1960 and 1970 from net migration gains experienced a slight decline in its proportional gain. The most significant changes occurred in Litchfield and Windham Counties, the counties with the lowest population densities in 1970. These two counties experienced a reversal in the major source of population growth. Windham County which experienced a net migration loss during the 1950-1960 decade, derived 57.1 percent of its population increase during the 1960-1970 decade from a net migration gain. In Litchfield County net migration increased from 40.1 percent of the total population increase in 1960 to 59.7 percent in 1970. These changes seem to suggest that out-migration from urban areas may be extending to the more distant counties. If this trend is true, and it continues, we can expect to observe an even greater proportional increase in the population of the more rural counties in the state over the next few decades.

CONNECTICUT TOWNS

Although Connecticut is a relatively heavily populated state, 93 of the 169 towns in the state had fewer than 10,000 inhabitants in 1970. Of these 93 towns 62 contained fewer than 5000 persons and 4 towns had less than 1000 inhabitants (Appendix Table 1). The town of Union in Tolland County with 443 persons once again has the smallest population in the state while the town of Hartford with 158,017 continues to have the largest population, even though it declined by 4161 persons over the decade. Of the remaining towns, 43 had populations

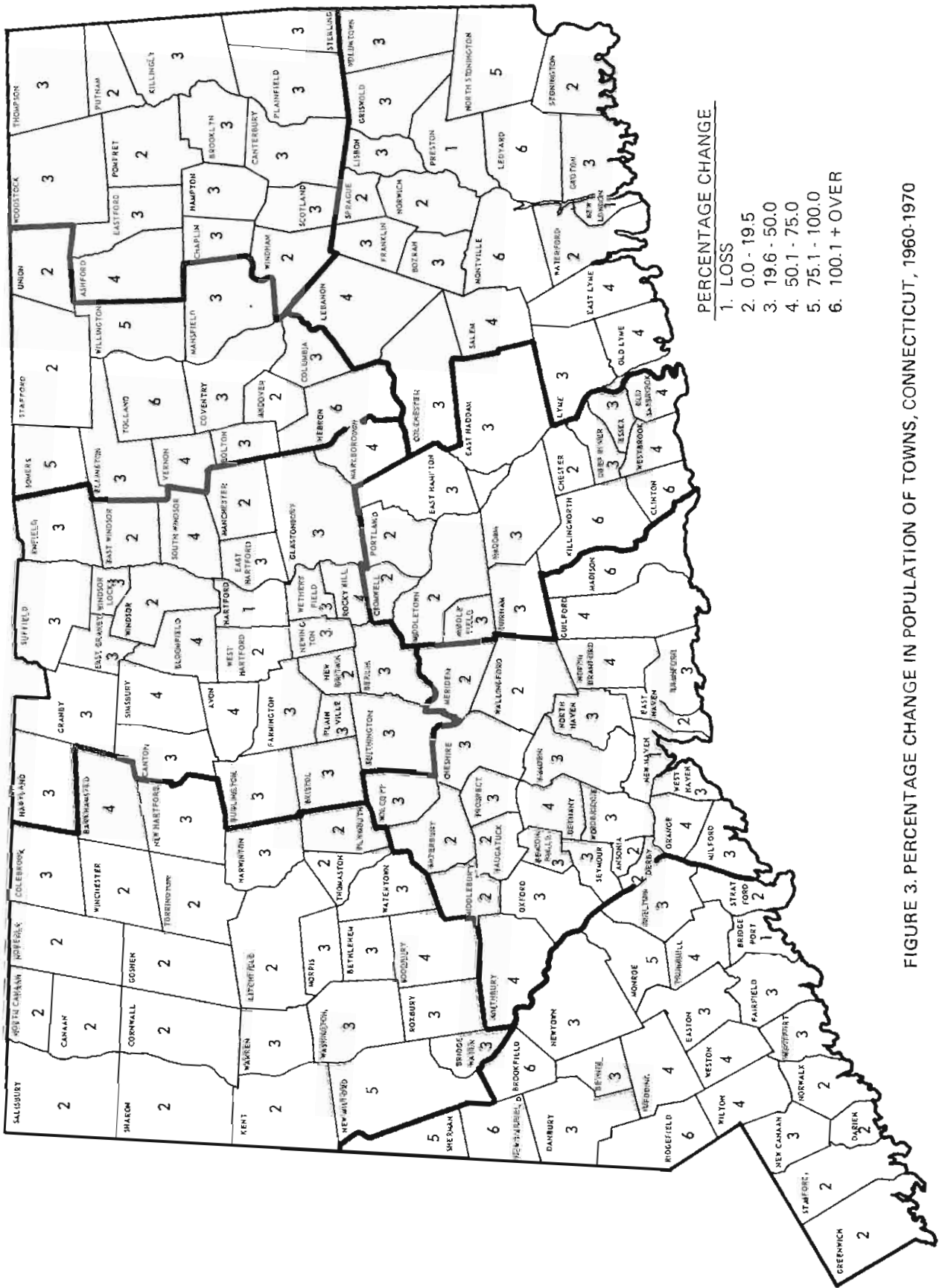


FIGURE 3. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION OF TOWNS, CONNECTICUT, 1960-1970

ranging between 10,000 and 25,000 persons, 28 contained between 25,000 and 100,000 persons and 5 towns, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Stamford, and Waterbury, had over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these five, only Stamford and Waterbury gained population over the decade.

Even though Connecticut experienced a relatively high rate of increase between 1960 and 1970, five towns actually lost population over the decade. Three of these towns, Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport, also lost population during the previous decade. Fifty additional towns had decennial rates of population growth lower than the 19.6 percent increase for the state (Figure 3). In general the growth of towns over the decade follows a pattern similar to that noted for counties. Towns which lost population or experienced relatively low rates of decennial increases fall into two general categories. The first category reflects the general outward movement of people from the larger urban areas. Towns in this category are either major urban centers or towns located adjacent to or near urban centers which had experienced relatively high rates of growth through net migration gains over the preceding decades. The second category of low growth towns are located in the more remote rural areas in Northwestern Connecticut and Eastern Connecticut and are at a greater distance from the urban core. These towns are generally outside the commuting range of major urban centers because of either the distance involved or the absence of major highway linkages.

The 10 towns which more than doubled over the decade are located near the urban core or within relatively easy commuting distance. For example, the town of Brookfield which experienced the highest growth rate in the state, 184.5 percent, is located in Fairfield County adjacent to the Danbury SMSA. New Fairfield and Ridgefield which also more than doubled in population over the decade are also located adjacent to the Danbury SMSA, the fastest growing SMSA in the state. The remaining seven towns which doubled in population are also located within commuting distance of urban centers indicating a continuation of the outward suburban movement of population from the more densely populated towns.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of the population changes in Connecticut's towns which is a consequence of net migration. This figure also supports the general conclusion of an outward movement of population from the more densely settled urban towns into the rural areas. The three counties in the "urban core area" had an average decennial migration rate of 69 migrants per thousand population in 1960 while the remaining 5 counties experienced a decennial migration rate of 145 persons per thousand 1960 population. When New London is excluded from the grouping, the migration rate increases to approximately 192 persons per 1000 1960 population. In other words, counties with low population densities experienced significantly higher net migration gains. The average migration rates of the less densely populated group of counties was over twice as high as the average migration in the highly urban group and nearly three times as high when New London County is excluded.

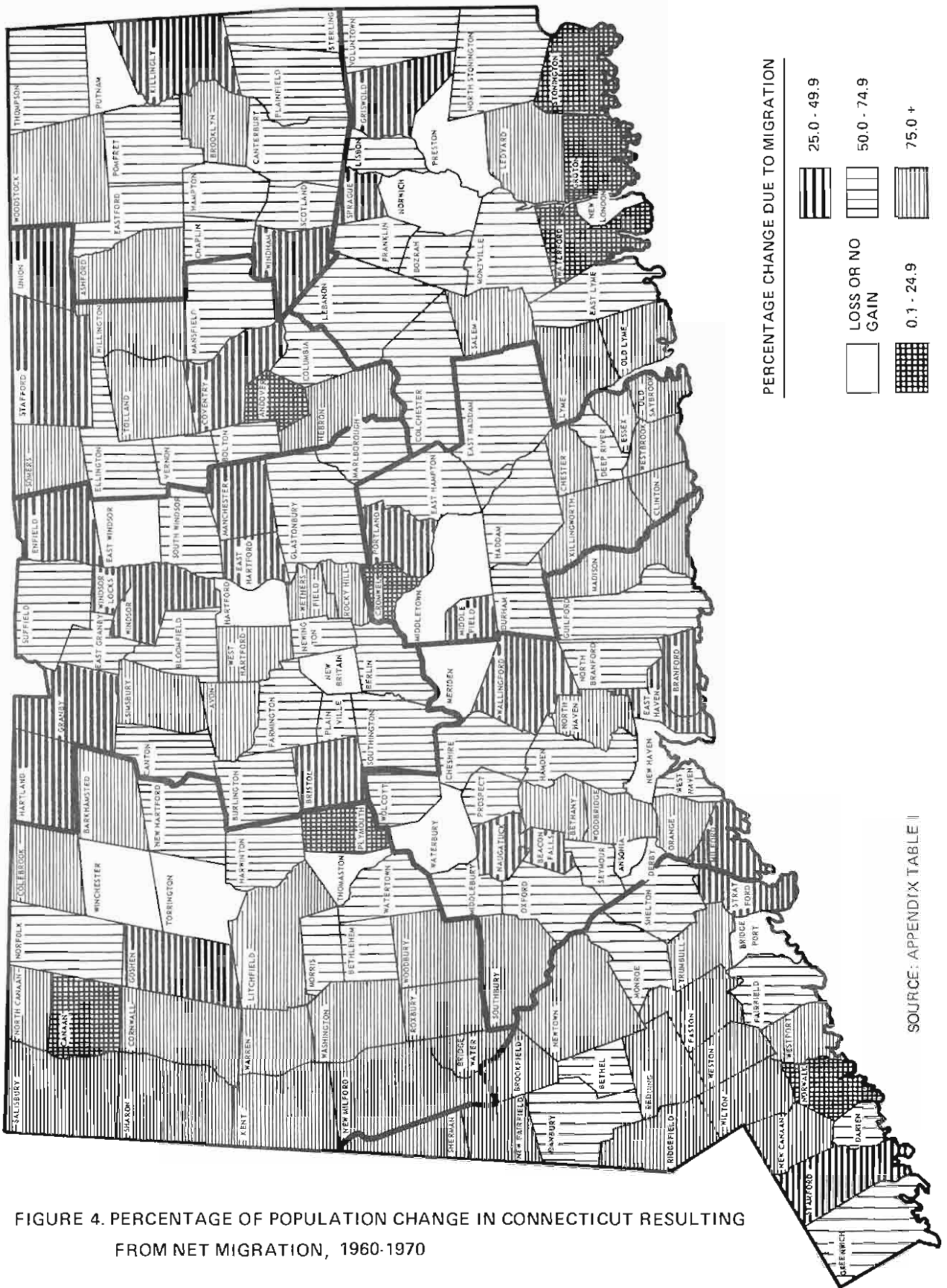


FIGURE 4. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CHANGE IN CONNECTICUT RESULTING FROM NET MIGRATION, 1960-1970

SOURCE: APPENDIX TABLE I

The pattern of changes in population of towns as a result of losses or gains through net migration is not as clear. Of the 17 towns which experienced either no gain or a loss as a result of net migration, 10 had population densities of over 1000 persons per square mile and an additional 3 towns had population densities between 500 and 1000 persons per square mile. The remaining 4 towns with relatively low population densities may reflect a counter trend in migration often referred to as the depopulation of rural areas. Many rural areas which are primarily agriculture have been experiencing an out-migration of young people as a consequence of declining opportunities for employment. However, a more detailed and inclusive analysis of migration patterns is needed to provide conclusive evidence on the causes and direction of migration streams in the state.

The town of New Haven experienced the greatest net migration loss of 28,046 persons over the decade followed by Hartford with a net migration loss of approximately 24,040 and Bridgeport with a net migration loss of 17,196. In contrast, Trumbull experienced the greatest gain in population from net migration during the decade, 9489 persons. Ridgefield was next with 8529 persons added as a result of net migration gains. Significantly, both Ridgefield and Trumbull are located in Fairfield County near urban centers. Increases in population derived from net migration were quite important, moreover, to most of the towns of the state: 118 towns received one-half or more of their decennial population increase from net migration and fifty-four towns received over three-fourths of their growth from this source. The state as a whole received 43.4 percent of its decennial increase from estimated net migration.

One generally thinks of residential migration from the cities as being directed to suburban areas which are located fairly close to the cities. In Connecticut most persons who have sought home away from the urban centers have moved to the peripheral suburban towns. However, as these towns have become more crowded growing numbers of workers employed in the urban areas and their families migrate beyond the suburbs to the more rural hinterland towns and counties. This is manifested in the continuing migration patterns of Tolland and Middlesex counties and the novel increase in migration to Windham and Litchfield counties. East of Hartford the towns of Hebron, Somers, Tolland, Vernon, and Willington each had decennial rates of increase of at least 60 percent. To the east of New Haven the corresponding towns were Cheshire, Orange, Guilford, and North Haven. Together, Hartford and New Haven, have experienced an out-migration of 119,503 persons over the past two decades most of which appears to have gone into nearby towns.

In summary, one of the most important factors in the differential population growth in Connecticut towns during the 1960 decade appears to be a continuing desire to live outside the larger cities and more densely populated areas. This movement of people to the open country may have been facilitated by the increasing number of automobiles in the state and improvements in the state's highways system. In many respects this may be a blessing in disguise since the increasing numbers of commuters may create traffic jams in or near the larger cities in the state. As a result commuting may become increasingly stressful and time consuming.

TABLE 5: Urban and Rural Population, Connecticut 1970*

| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| THE STATE | 3,031,709 | <u>100.0</u> | |
| Total Urban | 2,345,052 | <u>77.4</u> | <u>100.0</u> |
| Central Cities | 993,878 | 32.3 | 42.4 |
| Urban Fringe | 1,107,780 | 36.5 | 47.2 |
| Urban Places | 243,394 | 8.0 | 10.4 |
| Total Rural | 686,657 | <u>22.6</u> | <u>100.0</u> |
| Places 1,000-2,500 | 42,958 | 1.4 | 6.3 |
| Other Territory | 643,699 | 21.2 | 93.7 |

* Based upon published census data. The Census Bureau has circulated revised data on population which show an additional 508 persons in the state.

TABLE 6: Changes in the Urban-Rural Populations of Connecticut 1960-1970*

| | <u>Population</u> | | <u>1960-70 Change</u> | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | <u>1970</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| THE STATE | 3,031,709 | 2,535,234 | 496,475 | 19.6 |
| Total Urban | 2,345,052 | 1,985,567 | 359,485 | 18.1 |
| Central Cities | 993,878 | 872,643 | 121,255 | 13.9 |
| Fringe Areas | 1,107,780 | 728,518 | 379,262 | 52.0 |
| Urban Places | 243,394 | 384,406 | -141,012 | -36.7 |
| Total Rural | 686,699 | 549,667 | 137,032 | 24.9 |
| Places 1,000-2,500 | 42,958 | 44,545 | -1,587 | -3.6 |
| Other Territory | 643,699 | 505,122 | 138,577 | 27.4 |

* See footnote Table 5.

URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE

The great majority of the people of Connecticut are urban residents. In 1970, 2,345,052 persons or approximately 77.4 percent of the state's population lived in places designated as urban by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.⁵ Connecticut has a higher proportion of its population urban than the 73.5 percent figure for the U.S. as a whole. Fifteen states were more urbanized than Connecticut. California with 90 percent of its people living in urban areas was the most urbanized state in the country. The states adjacent to Connecticut all had a higher proportion of their populations living in urban areas: Massachusetts 84.6 percent urban; Rhode Island 87.1 percent urban; and New York, 85.6 percent urban. In contrast, Vermont with 32.2 percent of its population classified as urban had the lowest proportion of its population classified as urban in the country and only 56.4 percent of the population of New Hampshire is classified as urban.

The population of the United States has become increasingly urban since the first census was taken in 1790. The percent of the population classified as urban increased at each census from a low of 5.1 percent in 1790 to 73.5 percent in 1970. Connecticut's population has followed a similar pattern with two exceptions that should be noted. Before the 1820 Census, Connecticut had a smaller proportion of its population urban than the U.S. as a whole. After 1820 the state was consistently more urbanized than the United States as a whole. However, in the decade between 1960 and 1970 there was a decrease in the proportion of Connecticut's population living in urban areas from 78.3 percent in 1960 to 77.4 percent in 1970 while the urban population in the U.S. increased by nearly 4 percent. Since the proportion urban was approximately the same in 1950 as it is in 1970 with only the slight increase in 1960, it seems possible that there is a leveling off of the urban trend in Connecticut. This proposition is also supported by the trends in population change, net migration, and population density in Connecticut's towns and counties cited earlier in this report.

Table 5 presents data on urban and rural populations in the state for 1970 and the percentages of populations within the various sub-areas. Over two-fifths of the urban residents in the state live in the 10 largest cities, each of which has a population of over 50,000 persons. An additional 47.2 percent of the urban population live in the urban fringe areas of high population density.

The rural population, those persons residing in places not designated as urban, comprises over 680,000 persons and represents slightly more than one-fifth of the state's inhabitants. Fewer than one out of every ten, 6.3 percent, of these rural persons lives in the twenty-four villages which have populations between 1000 and 2500. Most of the rural population lives in smaller settlements and in open country.

Unlike the previous ten years, the decade from 1960 to 1970 saw Connecticut's rural population increasing at a faster rate than its

urban population, 24.9 percent to 18.1 percent. At the end of the decade, the urban population was larger by almost 360,000 persons and the rural population was larger by more than 137,000 persons (Table 6).

Quite different patterns of growth were experienced by the various segments of the urban population. The state's ten largest cities experienced a combined growth in population of only 13.9 percent during the decade. It was the urban fringe area that experienced the fastest population growth over the decade with an increase of approximately 52 percent between 1960 and 1970. The remaining urban population located in urban places outside the urbanized areas declined by 36.7 percent.

The two segments of Connecticut's rural population experienced quite different patterns of change during the decade. The rural population living in the open country and in small villages (under 1000 inhabitants) increased by more than one-fourth (27.4 percent). In contrast, the population living in villages of between 1000 and 2500 inhabitants decreased by 3.6 percent. This decrease, however, may be primarily a function of the definition of urban and rural: when the population of a nucleated settlement increased to 2500 or more, that settlement is designated as an urban place and the residents are counted as part of the urban population. It was this process of passing from rural to urban through population growth which was primarily responsible for the enumerated loss in the state's larger village populations.

When changes in urban-rural population in the 1950-1960 decade are compared to changes in the 1960-1970 decade it can be seen that they are roughly parallel but more pronounced during the early decade. Comparisons over the two decades are difficult because census definitions of urban and rural areas are primarily based upon population size. As a result there has been a shift of some towns from one classification to another because of population increase between 1960 and 1970. Despite these changes, the fastest growing urban areas over both decades were the urban fringe areas while the urban areas with the lowest growth rates in 1960 and which experienced a decline in 1970 were outside the Standard Metropolitan Statistical areas. The proportion of the population living in rural areas increased over the two decades with greatest increase occurring in towns of less than 1000 populations.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The number of SMSA's in Connecticut increased from 9 in 1960 to 11 in 1970.⁶ Bristol SMSA was identified before the 1970 Census was taken on the basis of population projection and has been tracted and includes the towns of Bristol and Plymouth.⁷ Danbury was identified on the basis of the 1970 Census enumeration and has not been tracted. It includes the towns of Danbury, Bethel, Brookfield, and New Fairfield. Figure 5 shows the boundaries and towns included in the 11 SMSA's in Connecticut and a listing of the towns included in each of the 11

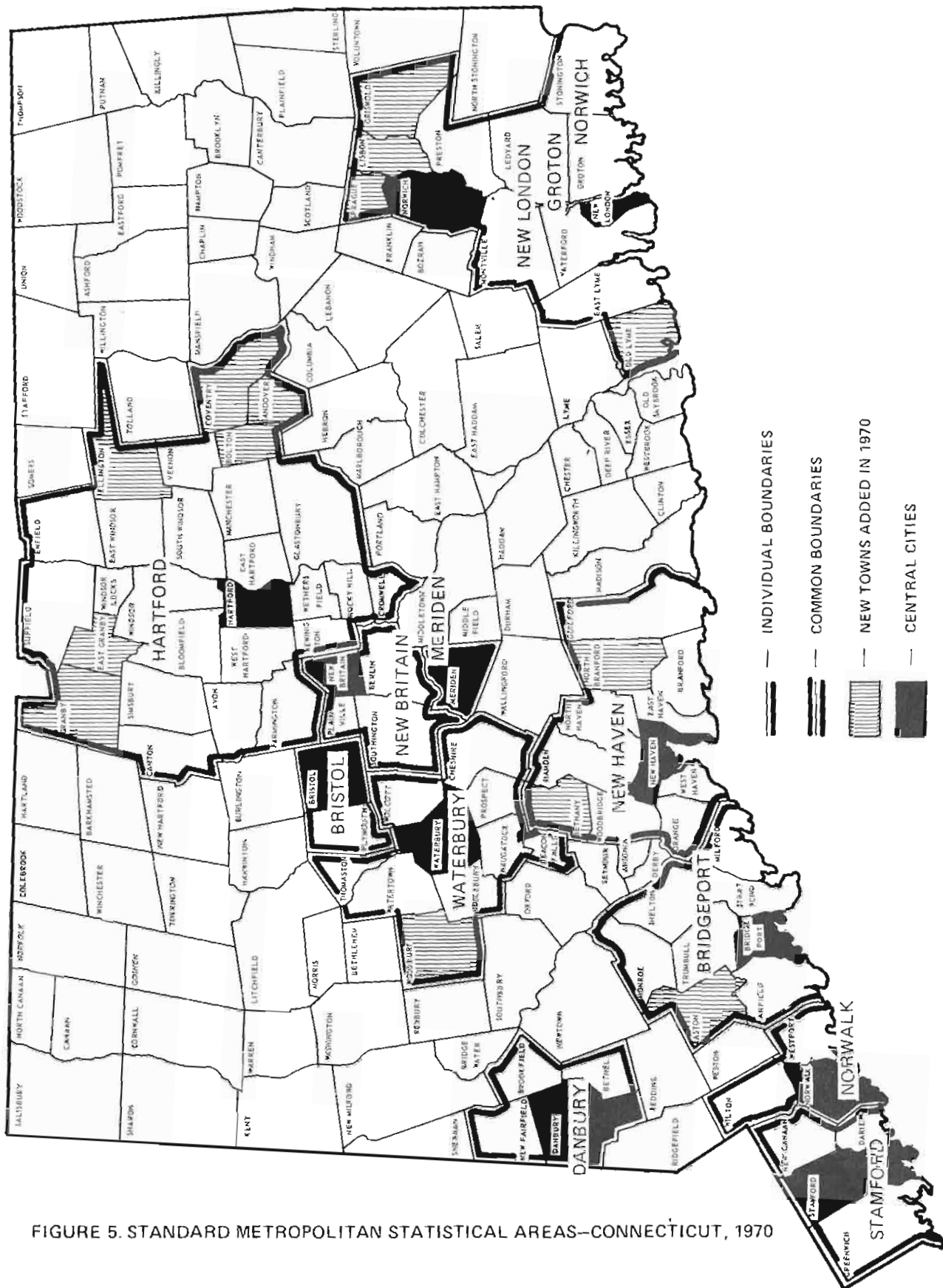


FIGURE 5. STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS—CONNECTICUT, 1970

SMSA's is contained in Appendix C. The town of Somers in Tolland County is a component part of the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Massachusetts SMSA, and is included in the data for the total population of SMSA's in the state contained in Table 7.

The heavy concentration of population in metropolitan areas continues to be one of the dominating facts of population distribution in this country. In 1970, 68.6 percent of the population of the United States lived in 243 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the country. In Connecticut the concentration is even greater and 82.6 percent of the state's residents live in the eleven SMSA's (Figure 5).

The trend for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan growth in Connecticut differs from the national trend. SMSA's in the United States grew more rapidly than the total population over the 1960-1970 decade. While the population of the United States increased by 13.3 percent over the decade the population living in SMSA's increased by 16.6 percent. In contrast, Connecticut's decennial rate of population increase of 19.6 percent was greater than the increase for the U.S. but the decennial rate of population growth for metropolitan areas of 14.8 percent was lower than the rate of growth for SMSA's in the country.

The eleven SMSA's which have been defined in Connecticut are Bridgeport, Bristol, Danbury, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, New Haven, New London-Groton-Norwich, Stamford, and Waterbury.⁸ With two exceptions, each SMSA consists of a central city and a surrounding ring of towns. The two exceptions are the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA in which both New London and Norwich are combined as the central city and Meriden SMSA which does not contain any surrounding towns.

Within the state's SMSA's the various component parts experienced quite different patterns of population change. The central cities taken together had a 5 percent increase in population, a decennial rate of growth slightly higher than the 3.3 percent growth rate for the 1950-1960 decade. The towns outside the central cities grew at faster paces than the central cities, increasing by 22.1 percent over the decade, however, they experienced a significantly smaller increase than the 54 percent increase during the previous decade. Overall the combined population of the state's SMSA's increased by 14.8 percent during the 1960-1970 decade compared to the 24.7 percent increase during the 1950-1960 decade. The population of nonmetropolitan areas of the state outside the SMSA's also grew at a slower rate than during the previous decade but experienced a faster rate of growth than the areas within SMSA's. In contrast, the area outside the central city of the states SMSA's had a faster decennial rate increase significantly larger than the nonmetropolitan areas in 1960.

Individual SMSA's

There has been a wide variation in the decennial growth patterns among the individual SMSA's. The data on population of the component parts of individual SMSA's are contained in Table II in the Appendix.

TABLE 7: Population Data for Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Areas, Connecticut, 1960-1970

| | <u>Population 1970</u> | <u>Population 1960</u> | <u>Change Number</u> | <u>1960-1970 Percent</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| THE STATE | 3,031,709 | 2,535,234 | 496,475 | 19.6 |
| Total SMSA* | 2,504,802 | 2,133,533 | 371,269 | 14.8 |
| Central City | 1,066,941 | 1,013,758 | 53,183 | 5.0 |
| Outside Central City | 1,437,861 | 1,119,775 | 318,086 | 22.1 |
| Total Non-Metropolitan | 526,907 | 401,701 | 125,206 | 23.8 |

* Includes two new SMSA's in 1970 (Bristol and Danbury) and Town of Somers which is part of Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke SMSA. The figure for 1960 has been adjusted to include new towns added to SMSA's in 1970. For a listing of towns in each SMSA see Appendix C. 1970 data is based upon published statistics.

Four of Connecticut's eleven SMSA's had decennial rates of population increase lower than the state. Meriden with a 7.9 percent increase experienced the lowest growth rate. The town of Meriden, the only town in the Meriden SMSA, experienced a net migration loss of 1196 persons over the decade while three of the towns adjacent to Meriden to the north and west, Southington, Berlin, and Cheshire, experienced relatively high net migration gains which accounted for over 70 percent of their population growth. It seems possible that the out-migration from Meriden may have contributed to the net migration gains for these three towns. The situation is further complicated by the fact that Southington and Berlin are included in the New Britain SMSA while Cheshire is a part of the Waterbury SMSA. It seems possible that towns on the outer fringes of adjacent SMSA's may be attracting inter-SMSA migrants as well as intra-SMSA migrants. It is also interesting to note that the decennial rate of population growth of the New Britain and Waterbury SMSA's are lower than the state average while the areas outside the respective central cities are growing at a faster rate than the average for corresponding areas in the state. A more detailed analysis of the origins and directions of migrants is needed before any firm conclusion can be made. New Haven had the second lowest decennial rate of growth among the state's SMSA's of 10.8 percent followed by New Britain and Waterbury.

Danbury with a 44.3 percent decennial rate of growth experienced the highest population increase of all the SMSA's in the state followed by Norwalk with a 24.1 percent increase over the decade. The central cities of three SMSA's, Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven lost population during the decade and the central cities of 6 of the remaining 8 SMSA's experienced significantly smaller population gains than the respective areas outside the central city. Only the central cities in the Danbury and Bristol SMSA's had greater decennial increases than the outlying areas. This may largely reflect their rapid growth to SMSA status over the decade.

In general, the patterns of the component parts of the state's SMSA's follow that of population dispersion noted earlier in this report. Larger cities and more densely populated areas are growing at a slower rate and in some instances losing population while adjacent towns and the more rural areas of the state tend to be gaining population at a faster rate. New London County is an exception to this trend but it seems probable that its geographic position in the southeastern corner of the state and its socio-economic history provide an explanation for its deviations from the general trends.

PLANNING REGIONS OF CONNECTICUT

During recent years it has become increasingly evident that there is a greater need for cooperation between local administration in planning for the development of an area. Many problems cross administrative boundaries and quite often the attempts by local governments to solve their own problems have had a detrimental effect on the surrounding areas. As a result there has been an increasing emphasis on regional planning. In Connecticut, the Connecticut Development Commission has defined 15 planning regions which cover 167 of the 169 towns in the state (Figure 6).

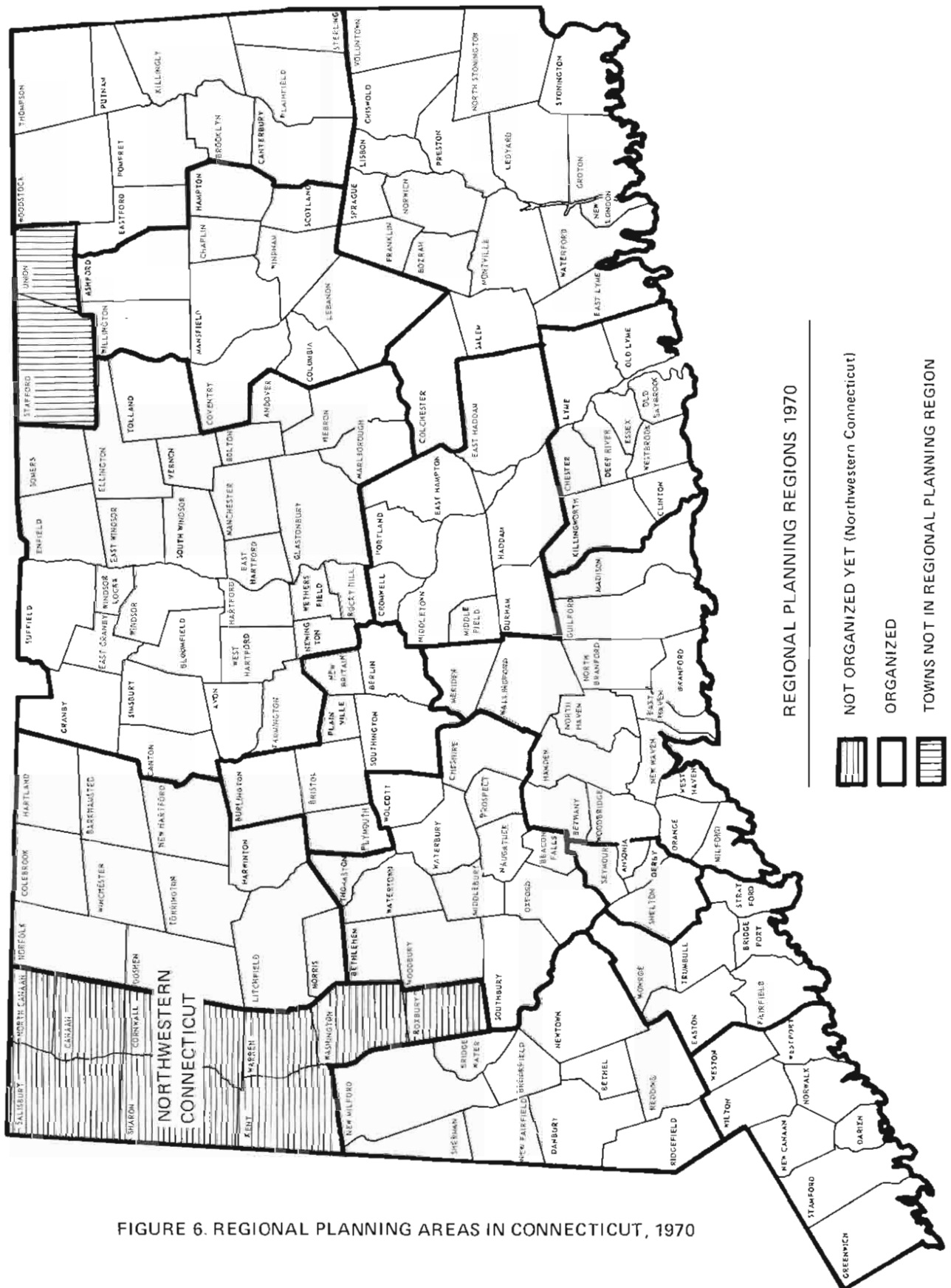


FIGURE 6. REGIONAL PLANNING AREAS IN CONNECTICUT, 1970

TABLE 8: Population Data for Connecticut Planning Regions 1960-1970

| Planning Regions | Population | | % Change 1960-70 | Source of Increase 1960-70 | | % of 1960-70 Increase Due to | | 1970 Population Density Per Square Mile |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | 1970 | 1960 | | Natural Increase | Net Migration | Natural Increase | Net Migration | |
| Capitol (CAP) | 669,907 | 546,545 | 22.6 | 69,831 | 53,531 | 56.7 | 43.3 | 901.4 |
| Greater Bridgeport (GRB) | 311,130 | 278,131 | 11.9 | 26,262 | 6,737 | 76.9 | 23.2 | 2220.0 |
| Central Connecticut (CLC) | 215,147 | 186,667 | 15.3 | 20,543 | 7,937 | 72.1 | 27.9 | 1289.0 |
| Central Naugatuck Valley (CNV) | 223,211 | 195,512 | 14.2 | 18,483 | 9,216 | 66.8 | 33.2 | 730.2 |
| Connecticut River Estuary (CRE) | 43,921 | 26,733 | 60.9 | 3,144 | 13,144 | 19.3 | 80.7 | 250.3 |
| Housatonic Valley (H) ¹ | 136,462 | 87,280 | 56.3 | 11,933 | 37,249 | 24.3 | 75.4 | 432.3 |
| Litchfield Hills (LIH) | 68,167 | 60,688 | 12.3 | 4,421 | 3,058 | 59.1 | 40.9 | 168.4 |
| Midstate (MID) | 78,445 | 66,383 | 18.2 | 7,774 | 4,288 | 64.4 | 35.6 | 317.1 |
| Northeastern Connec- ticut (NEC) | 58,961 | 47,436 | 24.3 | 4,533 | 6,992 | 39.4 | 60.6 | 157.6 |
| South Central Connec- ticut (SCC) | 507,837 | 448,835 | 13.1 | 44,707 | 14,295 | 75.8 | 24.2 | 1393.8 |
| Southeastern Connec- ticut (SEC) | 220,402 | 179,060 | 23.1 | 28,710 | 12,632 | 69.4 | 30.6 | 402.0 |
| Southwestern Connec- ticut (SWC) | 333,935 | 279,204 | 19.6 | 26,580 | 28,151 | 48.6 | 51.4 | 1617.5 |
| Valley (VAL) | 73,700 | 60,241 | 22.3 | 6,882 | 6,577 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 1327.7 |
| Windham (WIN) | 64,376 | 48,732 | 32.1 | 6,071 | 9,573 | 38.9 | 61.1 | 202.7 |
| Northwestern (NWC) ² | 18,393 | 15,928 | 15.5 | 229 | 2,236 | 9.3 | 90.7 | 52.0 |
| Undefined | 9,123 | 7,859 | 16.1 | 861 | 403 | 68.1 | 31.9 | 101.9 |

1. The Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials is acting as a Regional Planning Agency.

2. The Northwestern Connecticut Planning Region has no established planning agency.

A planning region is composed of a group of relatively homogeneous towns which have economic, social, and physical ties. In general, the towns within the boundary of a region share mutual interests and concerns, and similar problems and needs. In Connecticut, regional planning agencies are created by local legislative action in the individual town for the purpose of formulating plans of development for the region and coordinating the implementation of these plans. Regional planning agencies also may conduct research which is useful to various public agencies in the region.

As of October 1, 1971, thirteen of the fifteen planning regions had established regional planning agencies and appointed directors to supervise the functions of the agencies. In an additional region, the Housatonic Valley Region, a council of elected officials will exercise the powers of a regional agency. Only the Northwestern Connecticut Planning Region has no established regional planning agency. The towns of Stafford and Union are the only towns in the state which have not been included in a planning region. Appendix C contains a listing of the regional planning agencies and the towns included in the various planning regions. The data on towns in Appendix A, Table 1, contain an abbreviated reference to the regional planning agencies to which each town belongs. In this way the reader can make comparisons of the data of the component towns within the various planning regions.

There are wide variations between the 15 planning regions. The planning regions range in size from the Capitol Regional Planning Agency which includes 29 towns with a 1970 population of 669,907 to the Northwestern Regional Planning Region which contains 9 towns with a total population of 18,393 in 1970 (Table 8). The Valley Regional Planning Agency has the responsibility for the smallest number of towns, four, but area contains a population of 73,700 persons.

The decennial rate of population increase for 8 of the 15 planning regions is lower than the rate increase for the state. A ninth region, the Southwestern Region, experienced a rate of growth approximately equal to that of the state. The Greater Bridgeport Planning Region with a 11.9 percent decennial increase experienced the lowest growth rate followed closely by Litchfield Hills Region with a 12.3 percent increase and the South Central Region with a 13.1 percent decennial increase. The Connecticut River Estuary experienced the highest decennial growth rate of 60.9 percent followed by the Housatonic Valley Region with 56.3 percent decennial increase. No other region had a rate of increase greater than 35 percent.

Every region gained population through both natural increase and net migration. Six of the regions gained a greater proportion of their population increase from net migration gains. In three of these regions, the Northwestern Region, the Housatonic Valley Region, and the Connecticut River Estuary Region, net migration gains accounted for over 75 percent of the population increase. In contrast, both the Greater Bridgeport Planning Region and the Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region gained over 75 percent of their decennial population increases from natural increase.

Population density also varied widely by planning region ranging from a high of 2220 persons per square mile in the Greater Bridgeport Region to 52 persons per square mile in the Northwestern Planning Region. There does not appear to be a clear pattern in the relationship between population density and the decennial rates of population increase of the major source of population increase for the planning regions. Perhaps a more detailed analysis of the similarities and differences of the towns within the various regions would disclose significant intra-regional trends.

With the increasing complexity and the growing awareness of the interdependence and interrelationships between local government units, planning will become an increasing force in our society. Regional planning agencies will play a greater role in meeting the needs and solving the problems of Connecticut's people. Plans are to incorporate more data on the planning regions in future reports in this series.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

An analysis of the 1970 Census of Population leads to four basic conclusions. First, despite the fact that there has been a decline in the rate of population growth in Connecticut, the population of Connecticut continues to grow faster than the United States as a whole. This growth, in an area which is already densely populated will put increasing pressures on the resources in the state. Local and state governmental agencies will need to pay close attention to such factors as land use, transportation, housing, and public services to ensure that future supplies will meet the growing demands. Second, migration, both within the state and between Connecticut and other states contributes significantly to population growth within the state. Continuing net migration gains can increase the pressure on available resources and increase the need for planning at both the local and state levels. Net migration gains are likely to affect certain sections of the economy more than others. For example, the migration of young adults into a community can contribute to increasing demands for jobs and other activities of primary concern to this age group, creating an imbalance for which the community may be ill prepared. A net out-migration may also have a similar effect on the socio-economic structure of the area. Third, there is continuing evidence of a trend toward a redistribution of Connecticut's people within the state. Large, more densely populated areas are losing population or experiencing relatively small increases while the less populated rural areas in the state are growing more rapidly. The movement of population out of the urban areas often coincides with a similar movement of business and industry causing a loss of revenue in the urban centers and increasing problems of traffic congestion and needs for public services in the more rural areas. Finally, the current population trends indicate that there is a growing need to plan the use of available resources to meet the changing needs and problems associated with the changing distribution of population within the state. Many recent changes indicate

a need for the greater cooperation of towns in planning for the efficient use of available resources and related problems, which cross jurisdiction boundaries. Planning regions represent an important first step toward developments which may improve the quality of life of Connecticut's people.

REFERENCES

1. The data used in this report were obtained from U.S. Bureau of Census 1970 Census of the Population reports and the 1970 Census 1st and 2nd count tapes at University of Connecticut's Social Science Data Center.
2. Robert G. Burnight and Dorothy G. Ingalls. A Decade of Population Change: Connecticut 1950-1960. SAES Bulletin 366, December 1961.
3. The net migration figures presented here are residual figures obtained by subtracting the natural increase which occurred between April 1, 1960 (using 3/4 of the total 1960 figures) and April 1, 1970 (using 1/4 of the 1969 figures for the three months of 1970) from the total population increase for this period. Information about the actual net migration which occurred is not available. The statistics for births and deaths for each year 1960-1969 were obtained from the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Connecticut State Department of Health.
4. Counties as governmental units no longer exist in Connecticut. However, since the United States Bureau of the Census continues to make tabulations and to publish data for them they are used in this study because they represent convenient geographical divisions of the state and because some organizations and programs continue to operate on a county basis.
5. The urban population according to the 1970 Census definition is composed of all persons living in (1) places of 2500 or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages and towns (except towns in New England, New York and Wisconsin; (2) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants; (3) unincorporated places of 2500 or more inhabitants. This is similar to the definition used in 1960. The minor changes in the 1970 definition did not affect the population of Connecticut. The rural population is that population not falling into one of the three categories indicated above. For a discussion of this criteria see U.S. Census Bureau's 1970 Census of Population publication PC(1) A1, pp. IX-X.
6. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are defined by the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, and are used by all federal statistical agencies and by many non-federal agencies and by researchers for the analysis of social and economic data. SMSA's are generally defined as a city or cities of 50,000 or more persons and the contiguous territory which is deemed to be closely integrated economically with those cities. In New England, towns (townships) are the units used in defining SMSA's; in the rest of the country, counties are the units. For a discussion of the criteria used in delineating SMSA's see U.S. Census Bureau's 1970 Census of Population publication PC(1) A1, pp. XII-XIII.
7. The area within most SMSA's has been sub-divided into census tracts. Census tracts are small relatively permanent and homogeneous areas with about 4000 residents. The tract boundaries are determined by a local committee and approved by the Census Bureau and confirm to town and county lines.
8. See Appendix B for a listing of towns in the various SMSA's in the state.

APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX A - TABLE II: Population Data for Connecticut Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1960-1970*

| SMSA's | Population | | Change | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | 1970 | 1960 | Number | Percent |
| Total State | 2,504,802 | 2,133,533 | 371,269 | 14.8 |
| Central Cities | 1,066,941 | 1,013,758 | 53,183 | 5.0 |
| Outside Central Cities | 1,437,861 | 1,119,775 | 318,086 | 22.1 |
| Bridgeport | 389,153 | 337,983 | 51,170 | 15.1 |
| Central City | 156,542 | 156,748 | -206 | -0.1 |
| Outside Central City | 232,611 | 181,235 | 51,376 | 28.3 |
| Bristol | 65,808 | 54,480 | 11,328 | 20.8 |
| Central City | 55,487 | 45,499 | 9,988 | 22.0 |
| Outside Central City | 10,321 | 8,981 | 1,340 | 14.9 |
| **Danbury | 78,405 | 54,342 | 24,063 | 44.3 |
| Central City | 50,781 | 22,928 | 27,853 | 121.5 |
| Outside Central City | 27,624 | 31,414 | -3,790 | -12.1 |
| Hartford | 663,891 | 549,249 | 114,642 | 20.9 |
| Central City | 158,017 | 162,178 | -4,161 | -2.6 |
| Outside Central City | 505,874 | 387,071 | 118,803 | 30.7 |
| Meriden | 55,959 | 51,850 | 4,109 | 7.9 |
| Central City | 55,959 | 51,850 | 4,109 | 7.9 |
| Outside Central City | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| New Britain | 145,269 | 129,397 | 15,872 | 12.3 |
| Central City | 83,441 | 82,201 | 1,240 | 1.5 |
| Outside Central City | 61,828 | 47,196 | 14,632 | 31.0 |
| New Haven | 355,538 | 320,836 | 34,702 | 10.8 |
| Central City | 137,707 | 152,048 | -14,341 | -9.4 |
| Outside Central City | 217,831 | 168,788 | 49,043 | 29.1 |
| New London-Groton-Norwich | 208,412 | 170,981 | 37,431 | 21.9 |
| Central City | 73,063 | 72,688 | 375 | .05 |
| Outside Central City | 135,349 | 98,293 | 37,056 | 37.7 |

Appendix Table II Continued

| <u>SMSA's</u> | <u>Population</u> | | <u>Change</u> | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <u>1970</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
| Norwalk | 120,099 | 96,756 | 23,343 | 24.1 |
| Central City | 79,113 | 67,775 | 11,338 | 16.7 |
| Outside Central City | 40,986 | 28,981 | 12,005 | 41.4 |
| Stamford | 206,419 | 178,409 | 28,010 | 15.7 |
| Central City | 108,798 | 92,713 | 16,085 | 17.3 |
| Outside Central City | 97,621 | 85,696 | 11,925 | 13.9 |
| Waterbury | 208,956 | 185,548 | 23,408 | 12.6 |
| Central City | 108,033 | 107,130 | 903 | .08 |
| Outside Central City | 100,923 | 78,418 | 22,505 | 28.7 |

* Data for the total SMSA's includes data for the town of Somers in The Springfield SMSA. Danbury and Bristol are new SMSA's in 1970. 1960 figures have been adjusted to correspond to areas included in the 1970 definitions.

** Danbury central city gained 27,020 persons through annexation of remaining area in the town of Danbury.

APPENDIX B

Towns in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Connecticut, 1970

| <u>Bridgeport SMSA</u> | <u>Hartford SMSA (con't)</u> | <u>Norwalk SMSA</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bridgeport | Andover (*) | Norwalk |
| Easton (*) | Bolton (*) | Westport |
| Fairfield | Coventry (*) | Wilton |
| Milford | Ellington (*) | |
| Monroe | Vernon (*) | Springfield-Chi- |
| Shelton | | copee-Holyoke, |
| Stratford | <u>Meriden SMSA</u> | <u>Mass. SMSA</u> |
| Trumbull | | |
| | Meriden | Somers |
| <u>Bristol SMSA (**)</u> | <u>New Britain SMSA</u> | <u>Stamford SMSA</u> |
| Bristol | Berlin | Darien |
| Plymouth | New Britain | Greenwich |
| | Plainville | New Canaan |
| <u>Danbury SMSA (**)</u> | Southington | Stamford |
| Bethel | | |
| Brookfield | <u>New Haven SMSA</u> | <u>Waterbury SMSA</u> |
| Danbury | Bethany (*) | Thomaston |
| New Fairfield | Branford | Watertown |
| | East Haven | Woodbury (*) |
| <u>Hartford SMSA</u> | Guilford | Beacon Falls |
| Avon | Hamden | Cheshire |
| Bloomfield | New Haven | Middlebury |
| Canton | North Branford (*) | Naugatuck |
| East Granby (*) | North Haven | Prospect |
| East Hartford | Orange | Waterbury |
| East Windsor | West Haven | Wolcott |
| Enfield | Woodbridge | |
| Farmington | | |
| Glastonbury | <u>New London-Groton-</u> | |
| Granby (*) | <u>Norwich SMSA</u> | |
| Hartford | | |
| Manchester | East Lyme | |
| Newington | Griswold (*) | |
| Rocky Hill | Groton | |
| Simsbury | Ledyard | |
| South Windsor | Lisbon (*) | |
| Suffield | Montville | |
| West Hartford | New London | |
| Wethersfield | Norwich | |
| Windsor Locks | Old Lyme (*) | |
| Windsor | Preston | |
| Cromwell | Sprague (*) | |
| | Stonington | |
| | Waterford | |

(*) Town added to SMSA in 1970.

(**) New SMSA in 1970.

APPENDIX C

Towns in Regional Planning Regions

I. Capitol Regional Planning Agency (29) (CAP)¹

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Andover | Farmington | Somers |
| Avon | Glastonbury | South Windsor |
| Bloomfield | Granby | Suffield |
| Bolton | Hartford | Tolland |
| Canton | Hebron | Vernon |
| East Granby | Manchester | West Hartford |
| East Hartford | Marlborough | Wethersfield |
| East Windsor | Newington | Windsor |
| Ellington | Rocky Hill | Windsor Locks |
| Enfield | Simsbury | |

II. Greater Bridgeport Regional Planning Agency (6) (GRB)

| | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Bridgeport | Fairfield | Stratford |
| Easton | Monroe | Trumbull |

III. Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency (7) (CLC)

| | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Berlin | New Britain | Southington |
| Bristol | Plainville | |
| Burlington | Plymouth | |

IV. Central Naugatuck Valley Regional Planning Agency (13) (CNV)

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Beacon Falls | Oxford | Watertown |
| Bethlehem | Prospect | Wolcott |
| Cheshire | Southbury | Woodbury |
| Middlebury | Thomaston | |
| Naugatuck | Waterbury | |

V. Connecticut River Estuary Regional Planning Agency (9) (CRE)

| | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Chester | Essex | Old Lyme |
| Clinton | Killingworth | Old Saybrook |
| Deep River | Lyme | Westbrook |

VI. Litchfield Hills Regional Planning Agency (11) (LIH)

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Barkhamsted | Harwinton | Norfolk |
| Colebrook | Litchfield | Torrington |
| Goshen | Morris | Winchester |
| Hartland | New Hartford | |

VII. Midstate Regional Planning Agency (8) (MID)

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Cromwell | East Hampton | Middletown |
| Durham | Haddam | Portland |
| East Haddam | Middlefield | |

- VIII. Northeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency (10) (NEC)
- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| Brooklyn | Plainfield | Thompson |
| Canterbury | Pomfret | Woodstock |
| Eastford | Putnam | |
| Killingly | Sterling | |
- IX. South Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency (15) (SCC)
- | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|
| Bethany | Madison | North Haven |
| Branford | Meriden | Orange |
| East Haven | Milford | Wallingford |
| Guilford | New Haven | West Haven |
| Hamden | North Branford | Woodbridge |
- X. Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency (18) (SEC)
- | | | |
|------------|------------------|------------|
| Bozrah | Ledyard | Preston |
| Colchester | Lisbon | Salem |
| East Lyme | Montville | Sprague |
| Franklin | New London | Stonington |
| Griswold | North Stonington | Voluntown |
| Groton | Norwich | Waterford |
- XI. Southwestern Regional Planning Agency (8) (SWC)
- | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| Darien | Stamford | New Canaan |
| Greenwich | Weston | Wilton |
| Norwalk | Westport | |
- XII. Valley Regional Planning Agency (4) (VAL)
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| Ansonia | Seymour |
| Derby | Shelton |
- XIII. Windham Regional Planning Agency (10) (WIN)
- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Ashford | Hampton | Willington |
| Chaplin | Lebanon | Windham (Willimantic) |
| Columbia | Mansfield | |
| Coventry | Scotland | |
- XIV. Housatonic Valley Council of Government Planning Agency (10) (H)
- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Bethel | New Fairfield | Ridgefield |
| Bridgewater | New Milford | Sherman |
| Brookfield | Newton | |
| Danbury | Redding | |
- XV. Northwestern Connecticut Planning Region (9) (NWC)
 No established planning region agency.
- | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|
| Canaan | North Canaan | Sharon |
| Cornwall | Roxbury | Warren |
| Kent | Salisbury | Washington |
- Not defined as of 1972
- | | |
|----------|-------|
| Stafford | Union |
|----------|-------|

1. The numbers and abbreviations in parentheses indicate the number of towns in the region and the abbreviations used to identify these towns in Table I, Appendix A.

APPENDIX A - TABLE 1: Population Data for Connecticut Towns, 1960-1970

| | | 1970 Population | 1960 Population | % Change 60-70 | Source of Increase 60-70 | | % of 60-70 Increase Due to | | 1970 Den- sity Per Square Mile |
|------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | | Natural | Net Migration | Natural | Net | |
| | | | | | Increase | | Increase | Migration | |
| FAIRFIELD COUNTY | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 792,814 | 653,589 | 21.3 | 66,499 | 72,726 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 1,266.5 |
| Bethel | (H) | 10,945 | 8,200 | 33.5 | 988 | 1,757 | 36.0 | 64.0 | 640 |
| Bridgeport | (GRB) | 156,542 | 156,748 | -0.1 | 16,990 | 17,196 | ---- | ---- | 8,751 |
| Brookfield | (H) | 9,688 | 3,405 | 184.5 | 965 | 5,318 | 15.4 | 84.6 | 479 |
| Danbury | (H) | 50,781 | 39,382 | 28.9 | 4,931 | 6,468 | 43.3 | 56.7 | 1,189 |
| Darien | (SWC) | 20,411 | 18,437 | 10.7 | 903 | 1,071 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 1,370 |
| Easton | (GRB) | 4,885 | 3,407 | 43.4 | 180 | 1,298 | 12.2 | 87.8 | 173 |
| Fairfield | (GRB) | 56,487 | 46,183 | 22.3 | 3,084 | 7,220 | 29.9 | 70.1 | 1,760 |
| Greenwich | (SWC) | 59,755 | 53,793 | 11.1 | 2,425 | 3,537 | 40.7 | 59.3 | 1,176 |
| Monroe | (GRB) | 12,047 | 6,402 | 88.2 | 1,663 | 3,982 | 29.5 | 70.5 | 455 |
| New Canaan | (SWC) | 17,455 | 13,466 | 29.6 | 663 | 3,326 | 16.6 | 83.4 | 786 |
| New Fairfield | (H) | 6,991 | 3,355 | 108.4 | 517 | 3,119 | 14.2 | 85.8 | 276 |
| Newton | (H) | 16,942 | 11,373 | 49.0 | 1,244 | 4,325 | 22.3 | 77.7 | 280 |
| Norwalk | (SWC) | 79,113 | 67,775 | 16.7 | 9,074 | 2,264 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 2,602 |
| Redding | (H) | 5,590 | 3,359 | 66.4 | 415 | 1,816 | 18.6 | 81.4 | 177 |
| Ridgefield | (H) | 18,188 | 8,165 | 122.8 | 1,494 | 8,529 | 14.9 | 85.1 | 523 |
| Shelton | (VAL) | 27,165 | 18,190 | 49.3 | 3,064 | 5,911 | 34.1 | 65.9 | 900 |
| Sherman | (H) | 1,459 | 825 | 76.8 | 39 | 595 | 6.2 | 93.8 | 62 |
| Stamford | (SWC) | 108,798 | 92,713 | 17.3 | 11,419 | 4,666 | 71.0 | 29.0 | 2,775 |
| Stratford | (GRB) | 49,775 | 45,012 | 10.6 | 2,819 | 1,944 | 59.2 | 40.8 | 2,592 |
| Trumbull | (GRB) | 31,394 | 20,379 | 54.1 | 1,526 | 9,489 | 13.9 | 86.1 | 1,342 |
| Weston | (SWC) | 7,417 | 4,039 | 83.6 | 355 | 3,023 | 10.5 | 89.5 | 373 |
| Westport | (SWC) | 27,414 | 20,955 | 30.8 | 1,082 | 5,377 | 16.8 | 83.2 | 1,364 |
| Wilton | (SWC) | 13,572 | 8,026 | 69.1 | 659 | 4,887 | 12.0 | 88.0 | 437 |

APPENDIX TABLE 1: Population Data for Connecticut Towns, 1960-1970

| | 1970 Population | 1960 Population | % Change 60-70 | Source of Increase 60-70 | | % of 60-70 Increase Due to Natural Increase | % of 60-70 Increase Due to Net Migration | 1970 Den- sity Per Square Mile |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | Natural | Net Migration | | | |
| HARTFORD COUNTY | 816,737 | 689,555 | 18.4 | 81,733 | 45,449 | 64.3 | 35.7 | 1105.2 |
| Avon (CAP) | 8,352 | 5,273 | 58.4 | 659 | 2,420 | 21.4 | 78.6 | 370 |
| Berlin (CLC) | 14,149 | 11,250 | 25.8 | 853 | 2,046 | 29.4 | 70.6 | 528 |
| Bloomfield (CAP) | 18,301 | 13,613 | 34.4 | 1,430 | 3,258 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 680 |
| Bristol (CLC) | 55,487 | 45,499 | 22.0 | 6,229 | 3,759 | 62.4 | 37.6 | 2,047 |
| Burlington (CLC) | 4,070 | 2,790 | 45.9 | 332 | 948 | 25.3 | 74.1 | 131 |
| Canton (CAP) | 6,868 | 4,783 | 43.6 | 926 | 1,159 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 262 |
| East Granby (CAP) | 3,532 | 2,434 | 45.1 | 545 | 553 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 198 |
| East Hartford (CAP) | 57,583 | 43,977 | 30.9 | 7,573 | 6,033 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 3,164 |
| East Windsor (CAP) | 8,513 | 7,500 | 13.5 | 1,087 | -74 | 100.0 | ---- | 320 |
| Enfield (CAP) | 46,189 | 31,464 | 46.8 | 7,515 | 7,210 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 1,359 |
| Farmington (CAP) | 14,390 | 10,813 | 33.1 | 1,367 | 2,210 | 38.2 | 61.8 | 500 |
| Glastonbury (CAP) | 20,651 | 14,497 | 42.5 | 2,032 | 4,122 | 33.0 | 67.0 | 386 |
| Granby (CAP) | 6,150 | 4,968 | 23.8 | 845 | 337 | 71.5 | 28.5 | 150 |
| Hartford (CAP) | 158,017 | 162,178 | -2.6 | 10,879 | 24,040 | ---- | ---- | 8,406 |
| Hartland (LIH) | 1,303 | 1,040 | 25.3 | 138 | 125 | 52.5 | 47.5 | 39 |
| Manchester (CAP) | 47,994 | 42,102 | 14.2 | 4,217 | 1,675 | 71.6 | 28.4 | 1,739 |
| Marlborough (CAP) | 2,991 | 1,961 | 52.5 | 473 | 557 | 45.9 | 54.1 | 131 |
| New Britain (CLC) | 83,441 | 82,201 | 1.5 | 6,794 | -5,554 | 100.0 | ---- | 6,046 |
| Newington (CAP) | 26,037 | 17,664 | 47.4 | 2,111 | 6,262 | 25.2 | 74.8 | 1,901 |
| Plainville (CLC) | 16,733 | 13,149 | 27.3 | 1,662 | 1,922 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 1,743 |
| Rocky Hill (CAP) | 11,103 | 7,404 | 50.1 | 840 | 2,859 | 22.7 | 77.3 | 810 |
| Simsbury (CAP) | 17,475 | 10,138 | 72.4 | 1,642 | 5,695 | 22.4 | 77.6 | 511 |
| Southington (CLC) | 30,946 | 22,797 | 35.7 | 3,662 | 4,487 | 44.0 | 55.1 | 855 |
| South Windsor (CAP) | 15,553 | 9,460 | 64.4 | 2,343 | 3,750 | 38.5 | 61.5 | 535 |
| Suffield (CAP) | 8,634 | 6,779 | 27.4 | 722 | 1,133 | 39.0 | 61.0 | 200 |
| West Hartford (CAP) | 68,031 | 62,382 | 9.1 | 942 | 4,707 | 16.7 | 83.3 | 3,150 |
| Wethersfield (CAP) | 26,662 | 20,561 | 29.7 | 1,194 | 4,907 | 19.6 | 80.4 | 1,975 |
| Windsor (CAP) | 22,502 | 19,467 | 15.6 | 1,635 | 1,400 | 53.9 | 46.1 | 760 |
| Windsor Locks (CAP) | 15,080 | 11,411 | 32.2 | 2,086 | 1,583 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 1,539 |

APPENDIX TABLE 1: Population Data for Connecticut Towns, 1960-1970

| | | 1970 Population | 1960 Population | % Change 60-70 | Source of Increase Natural | 60-70 Net Migration | % of 60-70 Increase Due to Natural Increase | Net Migration | 1970 Den- sity Per Square Mile |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------|---|
| LITCHFIELD COUNTY | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 144,091 | 119,856 | 20.2 | 9,795 | 14,482 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 155.8 |
| Barkhamstead | (LIH) | 2,066 | 1,370 | 50.8 | 162 | 534 | 23.3 | 76.7 | 53 |
| Bethlehem | (CNV) | 1,923 | 1,486 | 29.4 | 133 | 304 | 30.4 | 69.6 | 98 |
| Bridgewater | (H) | 1,277 | 898 | 42.2 | 37 | 342 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 76 |
| Canaan | (NWC) | 931 | 790 | 17.8 | 111 | 30 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 29 |
| Colebrook | (LIH) | 1,020 | 791 | 29.0 | 2 | 227 | .9 | 99.1 | 32 |
| Cornwall | (NWC) | 1,177 | 1,051 | 12.0 | 1 | 125 | .8 | 99.2 | 25 |
| Goshen | (LIH) | 1,351 | 1,288 | 4.9 | 46 | 17 | 73.0 | 27.0 | 31 |
| Harwinton | (LIH) | 4,318 | 3,344 | 29.1 | 419 | 555 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 141 |
| Kent | (NWC) | 1,990 | 1,686 | 18.0 | 45 | 259 | 14.8 | 85.2 | 40 |
| Litchfield | (LIH) | 7,399 | 6,264 | 18.1 | 278 | 857 | 24.5 | 75.5 | 128 |
| Morris | (LIH) | 1,609 | 1,190 | 35.2 | 111 | 300 | 27.0 | 73.0 | 85 |
| New Hartford | (LIH) | 3,970 | 3,033 | 30.9 | 326 | 611 | 34.8 | 65.2 | 106 |
| New Milford | (H) | 14,601 | 8,318 | 75.5 | 1,303 | 4,980 | 20.7 | 79.3 | 225 |
| Norfolk | (LIH) | 2,073 | 1,827 | 13.5 | 94 | 152 | 38.2 | 61.8 | 44 |
| North Canaan | (NWC) | 3,045 | 2,836 | 7.4 | -7 | 216 | ---- | 100.0 | 151 |
| Plymouth | (CLC) | 10,321 | 8,981 | 14.9 | 1,011 | 329 | 75.4 | 24.6 | 465 |
| Roxbury | (NWC) | 1,238 | 912 | 35.7 | 18 | 308 | 5.5 | 94.5 | 46 |
| Salisbury | (NWC) | 3,573 | 3,309 | 8.0 | -66 | 330 | ---- | 100.0 | 59 |
| Sharon | (NWC) | 2,491 | 2,141 | 16.3 | 33 | 317 | 9.4 | 90.6 | 41 |
| Thomaston | (CNV) | 6,233 | 5,850 | 6.5 | 574 | -191 | 100.0 | ---- | 511 |
| Torrington | (LIH) | 31,952 | 30,045 | 6.3 | 1,966 | -59 | 100.0 | --- | 834 |
| Warren | (NWC) | 827 | 600 | 37.8 | 17 | 210 | 7.5 | 92.5 | 30 |
| Washington | (NWC) | 3,121 | 2,603 | 19.9 | 77 | 441 | 14.9 | 85.1 | 80 |
| Watertown | (CNV) | 18,610 | 14,837 | 25.4 | 1,804 | 1,969 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 422 |
| Winchester | (LIH) | 11,106 | 10,496 | 5.8 | 879 | -269 | 100.0 | ---- | 309 |
| Woodbury | (CNV) | 5,869 | 3,910 | 50.1 | 421 | 1,538 | 21.5 | 78.5 | 158 |

APPENDIX TABLE 1: Population Data for Connecticut Towns, 1960-1970

| | 1970 Population | 1960 Population | % Change 60-70 | Source of Increase 60-70 | | % of 60-70 Increase Due to | | 1970 Den- sity Per Square Mile |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | Natural | Net Migration | Natural Increase | Net Migration | |
| MIDDLESEX COUNTY | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 115,018 | 38,865 | 29.2 | 10,535 | 15,618 | 42.2 | 57.8 | 308.6 |
| Chester (CRE) | 2,982 | 2,520 | 18.3 | 84 | 378 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 184 |
| Clinton (CRE) | 10,267 | 4,166 | 146.4 | 1,148 | 4,953 | 18.8 | 81.2 | 611 |
| Cromwell (MID) | 7,400 | 6,780 | 9.1 | 602 | 18 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 556 |
| Deep River (CRE) | 3,690 | 2,968 | 24.3 | 253 | 469 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 249 |
| Durham (MID) | 4,489 | 3,096 | 45.0 | 561 | 832 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 190 |
| East Haddam (MID) | 4,676 | 3,637 | 28.6 | 383 | 656 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 190 |
| East Hampton (MID) | 7,078 | 5,403 | 31.0 | 744 | 931 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 192 |
| Essex (CRE) | 4,911 | 4,057 | 21.2 | 87 | 767 | 10.2 | 89.8 | 420 |
| Haddam (MID) | 4,934 | 3,466 | 42.4 | 402 | 1,066 | 27.4 | 72.6 | 109 |
| Killingworth (CRE) | 2,435 | 1,098 | 121.8 | 154 | 1,183 | 11.5 | 88.5 | 68 |
| Middlefield (MID) | 4,132 | 3,255 | 26.9 | 492 | 385 | 56.1 | 43.9 | 313 |
| Middletown (MID) | 36,924 | 33,250 | 11.0 | 3,722 | -48 | 100.0 | --- | 821 |
| Old Saybrook (CRE) | 8,468 | 5,274 | 60.6 | 676 | 2,518 | 21.2 | 78.8 | 476 |
| Portland (MID) | 8,812 | 7,496 | 17.6 | 868 | 448 | 66.0 | 34.0 | 355 |
| Westbrook (CRE) | 3,820 | 2,399 | 59.2 | 359 | 1,062 | 25.3 | 74.7 | 236 |

APPENDIX TABLE 1: Population Data for Connecticut Towns, 1960-1970

| | | 1970 | 1960 | % | Source of | | % of 60-70 | | 1970 Den- |
|------------------|-------|------------|------------|--------|-----------|---------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Population | Population | Change | Increase | 60-70 | Increase Due to | Net | sity Per |
| | | | | 60-70 | Natural | Net Migration | Natural Increase | Migration | Square |
| | | | | | | | | | Mile |
| NEW HAVEN COUNTY | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 744,948 | 660,315 | 12.8 | 64,076 | 20,557 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 1,233.4 |
| Ansonia | (VAL) | 21,160 | 19,819 | 6.8 | 1,778 | -437 | 132.6 | ---- | 3,413 |
| Beacon Falls | (CNV) | 3,546 | 2,886 | 22.9 | 440 | 220 | 66.7 | 33.3 | 344 |
| Bethany | (SCC) | 3,857 | 2,384 | 61.8 | 367 | 1,106 | 24.9 | 75.1 | 187 |
| Branford | (SCC) | 20,444 | 16,610 | 23.1 | 1,977 | 1,857 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 874 |
| Cheshire | (CNV) | 19,051 | 13,383 | 42.4 | 1,696 | 3,972 | 29.9 | 70.1 | 607 |
| Derby | (VAL) | 12,599 | 12,132 | 3.8 | 1,017 | -550 | 100.0 | ----- | 2,291 |
| East Haven | (SCC) | 25,120 | 21,388 | 17.4 | 2,474 | 1,258 | 66.3 | 33.7 | 2,026 |
| Guilford | (SCC) | 12,033 | 7,913 | 52.1 | 1,063 | 3,057 | 25.8 | 74.2 | 260 |
| Hamden | (SCC) | 49,357 | 41,056 | 20.2 | 2,206 | 6,095 | 26.6 | 73.4 | 1,491 |
| Madison | (SCC) | 9,768 | 4,567 | 113.9 | 467 | 4,734 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 262. |
| Meriden | (SCC) | 55,959 | 51,850 | 7.9 | 5,305 | -1,196 | 100.0 | ---- | 2,373 |
| Middlebury | (CNV) | 5,542 | 4,785 | 15.8 | 274 | 483 | 36.2 | 63.8 | 301 |
| Milford | (SCC) | 50,858 | 41,662 | 22.1 | 5,061 | 4,135 | 55.0 | 45.0 | 2,155 |
| Naugatuck | (CNV) | 23,034 | 19,551 | 18.1 | 1,982 | 1,501 | 56.3 | 43.1 | 1,371 |
| New Haven | (SCC) | 137,707 | 152,048 | -9.4 | 13,705 | -28,046 | ----- | ----- | 6,120 |
| North Branford | (SCC) | 10,778 | 6,771 | 59.2 | 1,442 | 2,565 | 36.0 | 64.0 | 385 |
| North Haven | (SCC) | 22,194 | 15,935 | 39.3 | 1,471 | 4,788 | 23.5 | 76.5 | 1,062 |
| Orange | (SCC) | 13,524 | 8,547 | 58.2 | 695 | 4,282 | 14.0 | 86.0 | 768 |
| Oxford | (CNV) | 4,480 | 3,292 | 36.1 | 380 | 808 | 32.0 | 68.0 | 137 |
| Prospect | (CNV) | 6,543 | 4,367 | 49.8 | 786 | 1,390 | 36.1 | 63.9 | 442 |
| Seymour | (VAL) | 12,776 | 10,100 | 26.5 | 1,023 | 1,653 | 38.2 | 71.8 | 869 |
| Southbury | (CNV) | 7,852 | 5,186 | 51.4 | 348 | 2,318 | 13.1 | 86.9 | 193 |
| Wallingford | (SCC) | 35,714 | 29,920 | 19.4 | 3,679 | 2,115 | 63.5 | 36.5 | 852 |
| Waterbury | (CNV) | 108,033 | 107,130 | 0.8 | 8,107 | -7,204 | 100.0 | ---- | 3,831 |
| West Haven | (SCC) | 52,851 | 43,002 | 22.9 | 4,476 | 5,373 | 45.4 | 54.6 | 4,719 |
| Wolcott | (CNV) | 12,495 | 8,889 | 40.6 | 1,538 | 2,068 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 611 |
| Woodbridge | (SCC) | 7,673 | 5,182 | 48.1 | 319 | 2,172 | 12.8 | 87.2 | 391 |

APPENDIX TABLE 1: Population Data for Connecticut Towns, 1960-1970

| | | 1970 Population | 1960 Population | % Change 60-70 | Source of Increase 60-70 | | % of 60-70 Increase Due to Natural Increase | % of 60-70 Increase Due to Net Migration | 1970 Den- sity Per Square Mile |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | | Natural | Net Migration | | | |
| NEW LONDON COUNTY | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 230,654 | 185,745 | 24.0 | 29,507 | 15,402 | 66.2 | 33.8 | 345.3 |
| Bozrah | (SEC) | 2,036 | 1,590 | 28.1 | 206 | 240 | 46.2 | 53.8 | 101 |
| Colchester | (SEC) | 6,603 | 4,648 | 42.1 | 787 | 1,168 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 136 |
| East Lyme | (SEC) | 11,399 | 6,782 | 68.1 | 1,463 | 3,154 | 31.7 | 68.3 | 319 |
| Franklin | (SEC) | 1,356 | 974 | 39.2 | 112 | 270 | 29.3 | 70.7 | 69 |
| Griswold | (SEC) | 7,763 | 6,472 | 19.9 | 881 | 410 | 68.2 | 31.8 | 210 |
| Groton | (SEC) | 38,244 | 29,937 | 27.5 | 7,927 | 380 | 99.5 | 4.6 | 1,073 |
| Lebanon | (WIN) | 3,804 | 2,434 | 56.3 | 414 | 956 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 68 |
| Ledyard | (SEC) | 14,837 | 5,395 | 175.0 | 2,244 | 7,198 | 24.0 | 76.0 | 358 |
| Lisbon | (SEC) | 2,808 | 2,019 | 39.1 | 318 | 471 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 167 |
| Lyme | (CRE) | 1,484 | 1,183 | 25.4 | 47 | 254 | 15.6 | 84.4 | 42 |
| Montville | (SEC) | 15,662 | 7,759 | 101.9 | 2,324 | 5,579 | 29.4 | 70.6 | 348 |
| New London | (SEC) | 31,630 | 34,182 | -7.5 | 3,782 | -6,334 | ---- | ---- | 5,102 |
| North Stonington | (SEC) | 3,748 | 1,982 | 89.1 | 452 | 1,314 | 25.6 | 74.4 | 67 |
| Norwich | (SEC) | 41,739 | 38,506 | 8.4 | 4,133 | -900 | 100.0 | ---- | 1,414 |
| Old Lyme | (CRE) | 4,964 | 3,068 | 61.8 | 336 | 1,560 | 17.7 | 82.3 | 188 |
| Preston | (SEC) | 3,593 | 4,992 | -28.0 | 343 | -1,742 | ---- | ---- | 114 |
| Salem | (SEC) | 1,453 | 925 | 57.1 | 99 | 429 | 18.8 | 81.2 | 49 |
| Sprague | (SEC) | 2,912 | 2,509 | 16.1 | 263 | 140 | 65.3 | 34.7 | 211 |
| Stonington | (SEC) | 15,940 | 13,969 | 14.1 | 1,557 | 414 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 389 |
| Voluntown | (SEC) | 1,452 | 1,028 | 41.2 | 182 | 242 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 36 |
| Waterford | (SEC) | 17,227 | 15,391 | 11.9 | 1,637 | 199 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 455 |

APPENDIX TABLE 1: Population Data for Connecticut Towns, 1960-1970

| | | 1970 Population | 1960 Population | % Change 60-70 | Source of Increase 60-70 | | % of 60-70 Increase Due to | | 1970 Den- sity Per Square Mile |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | | Natural Increase | Net Migration | Natural Increase | Net Migration | |
| TOLLAND COUNTY | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 103,440 | 68,737 | 50.5 | 11,913 | 22,790 | 34.3 | 65.7 | 248.7 |
| Andover | (CAP) | 2,099 | 1,771 | 18.5 | 289 | 39 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 118 |
| Bolton | (CAP) | 3,691 | 2,933 | 25.8 | 352 | 406 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 298 |
| Columbia | (WIN) | 3,129 | 2,163 | 44.7 | 293 | 673 | 30.3 | 69.7 | +163 |
| Coventry | (WIN) | 8,140 | 6,356 | 28.1 | 1,040 | 744 | 58.3 | 41.7 | 235 |
| Ellington | (CAP) | 7,707 | 5,580 | 38.1 | 834 | 1,293 | 39.2 | 60.8 | 256 |
| Hebron | (CAP) | 3,815 | 1,819 | 109.7 | 494 | 1,502 | 24.7 | 75.3 | +86 |
| Mansfield | (WIN) | 19,994 | 14,638 | 36.6 | 1,710 | 3,646 | 31.9 | 68.1 | +555 |
| Somers | (CAP) | 6,893 | 3,702 | 86.2 | 438 | 2,753 | 13.7 | 86.3 | +235 |
| Stafford | | 8,680 | 7,476 | 16.1 | 831 | 373 | 79.0 | 31.0 | 164 |
| Tolland | (CAP) | 7,857 | 2,950 | 166.3 | 1,055 | 3,852 | 21.5 | 78.5 | +128 |
| Union | | 443 | 383 | 15.7 | 30 | 30 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 20 |
| Vernon | (CAP) | 27,237 | 16,961 | 60.6 | 4,306 | 5,970 | 41.9 | 58.1 | 1,450 |
| Willington | (WIN) | 3,755 | 2,005 | 87.3 | 311 | 1,439 | 17.8 | 82.2 | 107 |

APPENDIX TABLE Population Data for Connecticut Towns, 1960-1970

| | | 1970 Population | 1960 Population | % Change 60-70 | Source of Increase 60-70 | | % of 60-70 Increase Due to | | 1970 Den- sity Per Square Mile |
|----------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|
| | | | | | Natural | Net Migration | Natural | Net Migration | |
| WINDHAM COUNTY | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 84,515 | 68,572 | 23.3 | 6,836 | 9,107 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 164.4 |
| Ashford | (WIN) | 2,156 | 1,315 | 64.0 | 136 | 705 | 16.2 | 83.8 | 53 |
| Brooklyn | (NEC) | 4,965 | 3,312 | 49.9 | 259 | 1,394 | 15.7 | 84.3 | 172 |
| Canterbury | (NEC) | 2,673 | 1,857 | 43.9 | 230 | 586 | 28.2 | 71.8 | 68 |
| Chaplin | (WIN) | 1,621 | 1,230 | 31.8 | 131 | 260 | 33.5 | 66.5 | 84 |
| Eastford | (NEC) | 922 | 746 | 23.6 | 50 | 126 | 28.4 | 71.6 | 32 |
| Hampton | (WIN) | 1,129 | 934 | 20.9 | 69 | 126 | 35.4 | 64.6 | 46 |
| Killingly | (NEC) | 13,575 | 11,298 | 20.1 | 1,233 | 1,042 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 285 |
| Plainfield | (NEC) | 11,957 | 8,884 | 34.6 | 1,235 | 1,838 | 40.2 | 59.8 | 279 |
| Pomfret | (NEC) | 2,529 | 2,136 | 18.4 | 150 | 243 | 38.2 | 61.8 | 67 |
| Putnam | (NEC) | 8,598 | 8,412 | 2.2 | 417 | -231 | 100.0 | --- | 307 |
| Scotland | (WIN) | 1,022 | 684 | 49.4 | 94 | 244 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 54 |
| Sterling | (NEC) | 1,853 | 1,397 | 32.6 | 130 | 326 | 28.5 | 71.5 | 68 |
| Thompson | (NEC) | 7,580 | 6,217 | 21.9 | 584 | 779 | 42.8 | 57.2 | 163 |
| Windham | (WIN) | 19,626 | 16,973 | 15.6 | 1,873 | 780 | 70.6 | 29.4 | 703 |
| Woodstock | (NEC) | 4,311 | 3,177 | 35.7 | 245 | 889 | 21.6 | 78.4 | 71 |