

1-1987

Income Variability in Connecticut: 1980


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Recommended Citation

Groff, William H. and Hadden, Kenneth P., "Income Variability in Connecticut: 1980" (1987). *Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station*. 27.

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The research reported in this publication was supported in part by Federal funds made available through the provisions of the Hatch Act. The Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station programs and policies are consistent with pertinent Federal and State laws and regulations on non-discrimination regarding race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or handicap.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Ms. Wendy West for the typing of the manuscript. Thanks also to Dr. Boris Bravo-Ureta and Dr. Thomas E. Steahr, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology and Dr. Sandra Cookson, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, for reviewing the manuscript.

Received for publication September 24, 1986.

Executive Summary

Although Connecticut is one of the most affluent states in the United States, income and earnings within Connecticut vary significantly. Factors such as age, sex, race, educational attainment, occupation and place of residence (metropolitan areas, counties and towns) are closely associated with differences in income. The following analysis based primarily upon data from the 1980 Census of Population allows us to draw several general conclusions regarding income trends and differentials in the state.

1. Income levels have increased significantly since 1949 with the largest increases during the 1969-1979 decade. While inflation has taken its toll and increases in consumer spending slowed down, Connecticut still ranked among the states with the highest income levels for all income measures (Tables 1,2,3,).
2. Differences in income (or earnings) varied from one population subgroup to another in 1979.
 - (A) Males had higher incomes than females. While the differences may have narrowed slightly between 1969 and 1979, they still remained high with male median income more than twice that of females (Table 4).
 - (B) Whites had higher incomes than any other racial group and higher than persons of Spanish origin (Table 5).
 - (C) The highest personal incomes occurred between ages 35 and 54. Male-female differences persisted for all age groups but were greatest in the 35-54 age groups (Table 6.)
 - (D) Generally the higher the level of educational attainment the higher the income. The greatest increases

occurred with graduation from college and with post college level schooling. Male-female differences persisted at all levels of education, but were largest at successively higher levels of educational attainment (Table 7).

- (E) Professionals, managers, crafts, repairs and protective services personnel tended to have the highest earnings while service workers (especially household workers) and farm laborers had the lowest earnings. Male median earnings exceeded female in all major occupational groups (Table 8).
 - (F) Median family income was lower, and sometimes substantially lower, for families headed by women (no husband present) and by blacks and Hispanics (Table 9).
 - (G) The major sources of income for Connecticut families were from wages, salaries and non-farm self-employment (Table 10).
3. Differences in income also were evident from one geographical area to another (metropolitan areas, counties, towns) in 1979:
- (A) Median family income varied considerably from one metropolitan area in the state to another; Stamford and Norwalk metropolitan areas had the highest (around \$31,000), while New London-Norwich had the lowest (about \$20,000) (Table 11).
 - (B) Family median incomes and per capita income levels were highest in Fairfield County and lowest in Windham County. New Haven and Windham Counties had the highest proportion of families with incomes below the poverty level and the highest proportion receiving public assistance while Litchfield and Tolland Counties had the lowest proportions (Table 12).
 - (C) The median family incomes for Connecticut's 169 towns ranged from a high of \$49,705 for the town of New Canaan to a low of \$14,032 for the town of Hartford. High income towns were generally located in Fairfield County or near larger urban towns while low income towns tended to be either large urban centers or to be located in the eastern half of the state.

Income Variability In Connecticut: 1980

By William H. Groff and Kenneth P. Hadden*

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to describe and analyze the income distribution in Connecticut based upon data from the 1980 Census of Population. The primary objectives are:

- (1) to identify trends in the income distribution in the state over the past three decades and compare these trends with those of the United States and of the other Northeastern states;
- (2) to examine differences in income and earnings associated with age, race, sex, education, occupation and place of residence in 1979;
- (3) and to examine the income characteristics of Connecticut's towns and counties in 1979 and how these characteristics have changed during the past two decades.

In the first sections we will be reporting income and earnings of persons 15 years of age and older in 1979 and 14 years of age and older for earlier censuses as reported by the Census Bureau. The change in the minimum age of persons reported by the 1980 census and earlier censuses may slightly inflate the most recent personal income measures since most persons who are 14 years of age are unemployed or employed only on a part-time basis. Occasionally a different age range will be used and, when used, clearly identified. A distinction is also made between income and earnings. **Income** refers to the sum of all money

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received by full time workers, part-time workers and non-workers from wages and salaries, net self-employment income, social security and railroad retirement, public assistance, royalties, interest dividends and rental income. **Earnings**, on the other hand, consists only of money received from wages and salaries and/or net self-employment income by full-time and part-time workers.

Other income measurements used include the median income of persons and families (that income which separates persons or families into two equal groups) and total family income (the sum of the income for all members of a family unit).

Recent Trends in Income

Table One provides information on median incomes for Connecticut, the Northeastern region and the United States from 1949 to 1979. These figures are expressed as "nominal" income at the time the information was collected and not in constant dollars. Thus, a portion of the changes noted will reflect inflationary forces rather than an increase in actual purchasing power (see Table 3). Other factors, such as differences in the age and sex structure of the population and differences in the occupational and industrial composition of the labor force, may also have an effect on the median income of persons.

Table 1: Median Income in the United States and in the Northeast Region, by States for Persons 14 and Older in 1949, 1959, 1969 and 15 and Older, 1979.

| State | Median Income* | | | | Percent Increase |
|---------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | 1949 | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1949-1979 |
| United States | \$1,919 | \$2,823 | \$4,108 | \$8,095 | 321.8 |
| Connecticut | 2,255 | 3,548 | 5,095 | 9,141 | 305.4 |
| Maine | 1,549 | 2,249 | 3,458 | 6,646 | 329.1 |
| Massachusetts | 2,065 | 3,044 | 4,357 | 8,078 | 391.2 |
| New Hampshire | 1,717 | 2,691 | 4,065 | 7,896 | 360.1 |
| Rhode Island | 1,899 | 2,664 | 3,864 | 7,315 | 285.2 |
| Vermont | 1,485 | 2,256 | 3,719 | 6,969 | 369.3 |
| Delaware | 2,066 | 3,117 | 4,488 | 8,160 | 295.0 |
| Maryland | 2,044 | 3,244 | 4,959 | 9,504 | 365.0 |
| New Jersey | 2,389 | 3,603 | 5,030 | 9,104 | 281.2 |
| New York | 2,337 | 3,375 | 4,917 | 8,351 | 257.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,124 | 3,025 | 4,257 | 7,994 | 276.4 |
| West Virginia | 1,840 | 2,235 | 3,335 | 7,350 | 299.5 |

Source: Hadden, et al, 1974, Table 1; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983A, Table 293 and 1983B, Table 234.

* For persons with income.

Several trends are evident in the data presented in Table 1. First, median incomes have increased substantially since 1949 with the greatest increases occurring between 1969 and 1979. Inflationary forces played a greater role in the increases of median income for persons 15 years of age and older during the last decade than during the earlier two decades.

Second, five states in the Northeastern region, including Connecticut, had median incomes higher than the national average in 1979; this represents a decline of two states (Massachusetts and Pennsylvania) from the previous census. Five states (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and West Virginia) had median incomes below the national level for all four time periods. However, three of these states (Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont) had proportionally higher increases than the United States as a whole between 1969 and 1979, while West Virginia's increase was the highest for the period. Thus, changes over the past decade suggest a slight narrowing in the income differences among the Northeastern states and a slight decline in their position relative to the United States as a whole.

Finally, the rank order of several states in the region has changed since 1949. For example, Connecticut ranked third in 1949, second in 1959 and first in 1969 but dropped back to second in 1979. On the other hand, Maryland went from seventh in 1949 to first in 1979. The recent changes for Connecticut are somewhat surprising since it had ranked first in 1970 and second in 1980 among the 50 states in per capita income (the average income per person in the total population) and has consistently had one of the highest median family incomes. While it is beyond the scope of this report to provide an explanation for the decline in its ranking in 1979, a partial explanation may be associated with the aging of Connecticut's population and the relative decline of persons under 15 years of age in the state (Groff, 1983, page 5).

Table 2 provides information on the distribution of income in Connecticut since 1949 by income categories. Given the dramatic increases in the median incomes for persons shown in Table 1, it is not surprising that there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of persons in the lower income categories and a corresponding increase in the middle and upper income categories.

A second notable trend is the decrease in the proportion of persons without income from any source and a corresponding increase for those with income. The raising of the minimum age of persons from 14 to 15 in the tabulation of data by the Census Bureau in 1979 may have had some effect on this trend. However, even when all persons 14 years of age are included and even if they are all assumed to have no income, the proportion without income would still be over 2.4 percentage points lower in

Table 2: Income Distribution, Median Income and Percent Without Income, Persons 14 Years Old and Over, 1949, 1959, 1969 and 15 Years Old and Over, 1979: Connecticut.

| Income Groups | 1949 | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Less than \$2,000 | 42.8% | 31.9% | 27.1% | 12.9% |
| \$2,000-3,999 | 43.1 | 23.2 | 15.3 | 13.0 |
| \$4,000-5,999 | 9.2 | 23.6 | 14.1 | 10.3 |
| \$6,000-9,999 | 2.8 | 15.5 | 23.4 | 17.5 |
| \$10,000-14,999* | 2.1 | 5.8 | 12.8 | 17.2 |
| \$15,000-24,999 | -- | -- | 4.8 | 18.9 |
| \$25,000 or More | -- | -- | 2.5 | 10.2 |
| Total % | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total Persons with Income | 941,515 | 1,363,935 | 1,781,629 | 2,122,176 |
| Median Income, Persons with Income | \$2,255 | \$3,548 | \$5,095 | \$9,140 |
| Percent of Persons with No Income | 32.9% | 25.2% | 18.0% | 13.8% |

Source: Hadden, *et al*, 1974, Table 2; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983B, Table 234.

* In 1949 and 1959 the upper income category used was "\$10,000 or more."

1979 than in 1969. Two possible explanations for this trend are that more females now have income and that a greater proportion of the elderly now have income. These possibilities will be examined later in this report in the discussion of income differentials by age and sex (Table 6).

Finally, the fact that 25.8 percent of the individuals with income had incomes below \$4000 in 1979 indicates that many persons have not shared in the increases since 1969. Since the poverty level for individuals was \$3686 in 1979, many persons are still living on incomes below the poverty level despite the state's relative affluence. Poverty has been extensively considered in an earlier bulletin which includes a discussion of the characteristics of Connecticut's low income population and the population sub-groups from which they are drawn (Hadden, 1986).

A brief review of the impact of inflation is important before we examine the variability of income in Connecticut in more detail. Table 3 compares "nominal" median income for Connecticut with the median incomes in constant dollars based upon the 1967 levels used in the Consumer Price Index. The data clearly show that a significant proportion of the increase in the median income since 1949 has been a result of inflation; in fact, only \$1055 of the \$6885 increase since 1949 represents a real increase for consumer spending. During the 1970s median income

Table 3: Median Income of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, in Actual Dollars and in 1967 Constant Dollars: Connecticut, 1949, 1959, 1969 and 15 Years of Age and Older in 1979.*

| Year | Median Income in: | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Nominal Dollars | 1967 Constant Dollars |
| 1949 | \$2,255 | \$3,159 |
| 1959 | 3,548 | 4,063 |
| 1969 | 5,095 | 4,642 |
| 1979 | 9,140 | 4,214 |
| Percentage Increase 1949-79 | 305.3 | 33.4 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982, Table 557.

*The U.S. Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index has been used to set the value of the dollar at exactly \$1.00 in 1967 and to compute its value in 1949 (\$1.40), in 1959 (\$1.15), in 1969 (\$0.91), and in 1979 (\$0.461).

in "nominal" dollars increased by over \$4000 (or 79 percent), while it actually *declined* in constant dollars by over \$400 (or 9 percent).

In summary, Connecticut, along with the other states in the Northeast region and the United States as a whole, experienced large increases in income between 1949 and 1979. These increases have contributed to a shift of individuals out of the lower income brackets into the medium and high income brackets. However, despite these changes a significant number of persons still had very low incomes in 1979 and a substantial portion of these increases (especially between 1969 and 1979) actually reflect the impact of inflation.

Personal Income in Connecticut

The preceding section provided a general picture of trends in Connecticut's income and its position relative to the other states in the Northeast and to the United States. In this section we will examine characteristics which can affect the distribution of personal income within the state. These include age, sex, race, place of residence, education and occupation. Some comparisons with data from 1969 will also be included based upon an earlier bulletin which used data from the 1970 census (Hadden, *et al.*, 1974).

Sex and Income: Table 4 presents the income distribution and median incomes for male and female residents of Connecticut who were 15 years of age and older in 1979. An examination of this table discloses

Table 4: Income Distribution, Median Income and Percent Without Income, Persons 15 Years Old and Older, by Sex: Connecticut, 1979.

| Income Groups | Males | Females |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Less than \$2,000 | 8.0% | 17.9% |
| \$2,000-3,999 | 7.2 | 19.0 |
| \$4,000-5,999 | 7.0 | 13.9 |
| \$6,000-7,999 | 6.9 | 11.5 |
| \$8,000-9,999 | 6.6 | 10.5 |
| \$10,000-14,999 | 17.6 | 16.7 |
| \$15,000-24,999 | 28.6 | 8.6 |
| \$25,000-49,999 | 14.0 | 1.6 |
| \$50,000 or More | 4.1 | 0.3 |
| Total Percent | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total Persons with Income | 1,087,391 | 1,034,785 |
| Median Income, Persons with Income | \$13,950 | \$5,881 |
| Percent of Persons with No Income | 6.9% | 20.0% |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983B, Table 234.

three major differences in the incomes of males and females. First, a substantially higher proportion of females reported no income in 1979 than males. Second, the median income for females was substantially lower than the median income of males (approximately 42 percent of the male median income). Finally, female incomes were more highly concentrated in the lower income categories, while male incomes were more concentrated in the upper income categories. A review of data from earlier bulletins by Hadden, *et al.* (1974, pages 6-7) and Stockwell and Runcie (1967, pages 5-7) suggest that male and female differences have narrowed somewhat since 1959. The median income for females was 38 percent of the male median income in 1959; 36 percent in 1969; and increased to 42 percent in 1979. Similarly, the proportion of females without income decreased from approximately 41 percent in 1949 to 20 percent in 1979, while males without income decreased from 8.5 percent in 1949 to 6.9 percent in 1979. In other words, the proportion of females with income has increased more rapidly than males and the differences have narrowed since 1949. Differences in the median income have also decreased slightly but not as rapidly as the changes in the proportion of males and females with incomes. Clearly many of the women who now have incomes are towards the bottom of the income distribution.

Color, Spanish Origin and Income: Table 5 provides data on the income distributions and the median incomes for whites, blacks, other non-whites and persons of Spanish origin* in 1979. There are several major differences between the groups. Whites have the lowest proportion without income, followed by blacks, persons of Spanish origin and other non-whites in that order. A similar ranking exists for both the median incomes and the income distribution patterns, with the exception that the position of other non-whites and persons of Spanish origin are reversed. Comparisons with earlier reports cited above are difficult since they do not separate blacks from other non-whites, or include data on persons of Spanish origins. However, when the median income for non-whites (blacks and other non-whites) is calculated for 1979, the data suggest

Table 5: Income Distribution, Median Income and Percent Without Income, Persons 15 Years Old and Older, by Race and Spanish Origin: Connecticut, 1979.

| Income Groups | Race | | | Spanish Origin* |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | White | Black | Other Non-White | |
| Less than \$2,000 | 12.7% | 14.1% | 16.2% | 15.1% |
| \$2,000-3,999 | 12.7 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 15.6 |
| \$4,000-5,999 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 13.9 |
| \$6,000-7,999 | 8.9 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 12.4 |
| \$8,000-9,999 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 10.7 |
| \$10,000-14,999 | 17.2 | 18.9 | 16.4 | 17.3 |
| \$15,000-24,999 | 19.2 | 14.5 | 11.8 | 11.5 |
| \$25,000-49,999 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| \$50,000 or More | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Total Percent | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Total Persons with Income | 1,956,597 | 125,471 | 40,108 | 62,065 |
| Median Income, Persons with Income | \$9,341 | \$7,398 | \$6,901 | \$6,870 |
| Percent of Persons with No Income | 13.3% | 17.6% | 22.9% | 22.1% |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983B, Table 234.

*Persons of Spanish Origin are also included in one of the racial categories.

**"Spanish origin" is an ethnic, not a racial, designation; hence, persons of Spanish origin are also classified as white, black or other on the racial or color dimension.

that their relative position remained approximately the same or slightly lower than for the previous census (78.8 percent of the white median income in 1969, compared to 78 percent in 1979).

Age, Sex and Income: Table 6 presents the percent with no income and the median incomes for persons 15 years of age and older classified by age and sex. The data show a clear relationship between age and median incomes and the proportion of persons without income. Median incomes are lowest at the youngest and oldest ages, and highest in the middle age groups. The lower median incomes among the youngest age groups reflect part-time employment and lower starting incomes, while the lower incomes in the older age groups reflect the lower incomes associated with retirement.

When the median incomes of males and females are compared, we see that male median income exceeds female at every age. The greatest differences in the median income of males and females occur in the middle age groups where income tends to peak (ages 35-54) while the smallest differences are at the extremes of the age distribution. In their teens, males and females have about the same income, but male income progressively diverges from female (up through age 44) and then tends to reconverge with advancing age.

When we look at the proportion of persons without income, the differences in the pattern for males and females by age are significant. Females had a higher proportion without income in each age group than males, and, as was the case with median income, these differences increased up to the 45-54 age group and then tended to decrease with each succeeding age group. The age/sex differences in income and the absence of income result from a number of interrelated factors which include: the lower wages and salaries of employed females; the part-time employment (females worked fewer hours per week than males at most ages) and unemployment (female unemployment rates were higher than males at most ages) of females (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983B, Table 214); and women's role as housewife and mother, which contributes to the foregoing.

Briefly, income distributions and median incomes are associated with both age and sex. Continuing education has a depressing effect on the income of teenagers and young adults; increasing experience and longevity on the job tend to increase income during the middle years; while technological change, disability, retirement and a dependency on relatively small pensions and social security at older ages again depresses incomes.

Education, Sex and Income: The data in Table 7 clearly disclose a strong relationship between income and education for persons 18 years

Table 6: Percent of Persons Without Income and Median Income of Persons 15 Years Old and Over, by Age and Sex, and Differences Between Male and Female Median Incomes, by Age: Connecticut, 1979.

| Age Group | Percent With No Income | | | Median Income* | | | Differences in Median Income | |
|-------------|------------------------|---------|-------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Absolute (M-F) | Percent (F/M) |
| 15-19 | 36.9% | 38.7% | 37.8% | \$1,847 | \$1,643 | \$1,804 | \$ 204 | 89% |
| 20-24 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 7,854 | 5,706 | 6,718 | 2,148 | 73 |
| 25-34 | 2.5 | 20.4 | 11.6 | 15,194 | 8,050 | 11,766 | 7,144 | 53 |
| 35-44 | 1.6 | 22.5 | 12.3 | 20,565 | 7,310 | 14,174 | 13,255 | 36 |
| 45-54 | 1.4 | 22.4 | 12.2 | 20,441 | 8,258 | 14,124 | 12,183 | 40 |
| 55-64 | 1.6 | 21.5 | 12.1 | 17,206 | 7,400 | 12,152 | 9,806 | 43 |
| 65-74 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 8,928 | 4,635 | 6,328 | 4,293 | 52 |
| 75 and Over | 5.0 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 6,321 | 4,048 | 4,881 | 2,273 | 64 |
| Total | 6.9 | 20.0 | 13.8 | 13,950 | 5,881 | 9,140 | 8,069 | 42 |

Source: See Table 5.

*Median incomes for persons with income.

Table 7: Percent of Persons Without Income and Median Income of Persons 18 Years Old and Over, by Educational Attainment and Sex, and Differences Between Male and Female Median Income, by Educational Attainment: Connecticut, 1979.

| Educational Attainment | Percent With No Income | | | Median Income* | | | Differences in Median Income | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------|-------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Absolute (M-F) | Percent (F/M) |
| 8 Years or Less | 4.7% | 16.0% | 10.8% | \$9,053 | \$4,089 | \$5,886 | \$4,964 | 45% |
| 1-3 Years High School | 6.1 | 20.8 | 13.7 | 11,254 | 4,852 | 7,409 | 6,402 | 43 |
| High School Graduate | 2.6 | 19.3 | 12.2 | 14,103 | 6,631 | 9,406 | 7,472 | 47 |
| 1-3 Years, College | 3.0 | 16.0 | 10.1 | 14,633 | 6,741 | 9,669 | 7,892 | 46 |
| 4 Years, College | 1.2 | 15.8 | 7.8 | 21,211 | 8,803 | 14,884 | 12,408 | 42 |
| 5 or More Years, College | 1.3 | 9.6 | 4.5 | 24,764 | 12,496 | 19,772 | 12,268 | 50 |
| Total | 3.1 | 17.6 | 10.7 | 14,853 | 6,181 | 9,596 | 8,672 | 42 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983B, Table 237.

*Median incomes for persons with income.

of age and older in Connecticut. In general, the higher the educational attainment, the higher the income earned. Before examining the data in Table 7 it should be noted that approximately 6.9 percent of Connecticut's population 18 years of age and older are still enrolled in school (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1983B, Table 201). Of those still enrolled in school, 90 percent are less than 25 years of age and are primarily enrolled in college. Thus, the median income at these levels of educational attainment may be slightly depressed because there may be higher proportions without income or employed only part-time.

Table 7 clearly demonstrates the important role that formal education plays in peoples' ability to earn incomes. In general, the higher the education received, the lower the likelihood that a person will receive no income. This pattern holds for both males and females, although females are much more likely than males to be without income at all educational attainment levels. Reasons for this male-female disparity in access to income derive primarily from women's role as housewife and mother, and the economic dependency which frequently (although less frequently than in the past) ensues. Clearly, however, access to income is enhanced, for both men and women, by higher levels of education.

Likewise, as educational attainment increases, so does median income. A college graduate can, on the average, expect to receive about twice the income of a person who has attended but not graduated from high school. And while there's little difference between the median incomes of high school graduates, and those who have attended but not graduated from college, their incomes are about half of that received by people with more than four years of college. For obvious reasons, education pays — at least in the aggregate.

Table 7 also provides information on the importance of education on the differences of income between males and females in Connecticut. At every educational level the median income of females is significantly lower than the corresponding median income for males. The only educational category in which the median incomes of females is as much as half of the median incomes of males is "five years or more of college," but even in this group only 7.5 percent of females have incomes of over \$25,000 compared to nearly 50 percent of their male counterparts. It is also significant to note that the income gains for female between high school graduation and college graduation are smaller than those for males. So, as we just noted, education pays, but it pays much higher dividends to males than to females. This is most strikingly clear when we observe that median income of male high school graduates (\$14,103) exceeds that of females with five or more years of college (\$12,496).

Occupation and Earnings of Males and Females: Table 8 presents the median earnings for the civilian labor force, 16 years of age and older in Connecticut in 1979, classified according to the major occupational groupings. The major occupational categories used by the Census Bureau are separated into four groups: white collar occupations; blue collar occupations; farm, forestry and fishing occupations; and service occupations. The data shown in this table refer to earnings only (wages, salaries and self employment income) and not to other income sources.

The data in Table 8 should be viewed with caution since they represent an aggregation of the more than 503 specific occupation categories used by the Census Bureau. Only 150 of these categories were used in the published reports by the Census Bureau on which Table 8 is based (U.S. Bureau of the Census, October 1983, Appendix B). Thus, considerable variations in earnings may exist within the categories and groupings used in Table 8. For example, the administrative support category within the white collar group includes both insurance adjusters with median earnings of approximately \$13,070 and bank tellers with median earnings of approximately \$6308, while the median earnings for the entire category is \$8767. On the other hand, the median earnings of the administrative support occupations is the lowest within the white collar group but higher than the median earnings for the farm, forest and fishing group and the service occupation group. Thus, in the process of categorizing the specific occupational categories some significant variations in earnings have been lost. However, a table containing all 503 occupational categories would be too long and complex to be meaningful.

We know that some occupations require higher levels of education and training and more skill, and are likely to be more highly valued than others in our society. Therefore, some rather substantial differences in earnings from one occupational category to another may be expected. Table 8 clearly indicates that such differences exist. managers, professionals, crafts and repairs, and protective services workers (fire fighters, police, etc.) have among the highest median earnings, while private household workers, other service occupations and farm laborers have the lowest median earnings; almost 40 percent of the state's civilian labor force is employed in these high earning occupations, while only about 10 percent are in the three low earning occupational categories.

When the earnings of males and females are compared, the by-now familiar pattern is evident: female earnings are lower, often substantially lower, than male earnings in the same occupational category. In some cases the specific jobs of males and females within the same occupational category are different; for example, salesmen earn almost four times as much as saleswomen, due largely to the fact that men typically sell "big-ticket" items (e.g., cars, appliances, electronic components) on

Table 8: Median Earnings of Persons 16 Years Old and Over in the Civilian Labor Force, by Occupation and Sex, and Differences Between Male and Female Earnings, by Occupation: Connecticut, 1979.

| Occupational Group | Percent of Workers Who Are Female | Median Earnings | | | Differences in Median Earnings | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Absolute (M-F) | Percent (F/M) |
| White Collar | 52% | \$21,497 | \$8,475 | \$12,537 | \$13,012 | 39 |
| Managers, Officials | 26 | 25,037 | 12,983 | 21,081 | 12,054 | 52 |
| Professionals | 47 | 20,836 | 11,082 | 15,669 | 9,754 | 53 |
| Technical Support | 42 | 16,490 | 10,194 | 13,545 | 6,296 | 62 |
| Admin. Support | 78 | 13,988 | 8,273 | 8,767 | 5,715 | 59 |
| Sales | 47 | 16,136 | 4,315 | 9,034 | 11,821 | 27 |
| Blue Collar | 22 | 12,989 | 7,713 | 12,296 | 5,276 | 59 |
| Crafts, Repairs | 8 | 15,556 | 8,318 | 15,182 | 7,238 | 53 |
| Machine Operators | 41 | 13,202 | 7,804 | 10,538 | 5,398 | 59 |
| Transport | 9 | 13,416 | 4,656 | 12,870 | 8,771 | 35 |
| Handlers, Laborers | 23 | 7,644 | 6,440 | 7,160 | 1,204 | 84 |
| Farm, Forestry, Fishing | 20 | 7,993 | 3,857 | 6,871 | 4,136 | 48 |
| Farm Managers | 15 | 9,504 | 2,196 | 8,695 | 7,308 | 23 |
| Farm Laborers | 32 | 5,915 | 3,607 | 5,235 | 2,308 | 61 |
| Farm Related | 17 | 8,237 | 4,880 | 7,266 | 3,557 | 57 |
| Forestry, Fishing | 6 | 9,430 | 4,300 | 9,000 | 5,130 | 46 |
| Service | 55 | 8,755 | 3,951 | 5,526 | 4,804 | 45 |
| Private Household | 92 | 4,457 | 2,735 | 3,856 | 1,722 | 61 |
| Protective Services | 12 | 15,539 | 3,558 | 15,170 | 11,991 | 23 |
| Other Services* | 60 | 6,905 | 4,048 | 5,153 | 2,857 | 59 |
| Total | 43 | 15,667 | 7,698 | 11,552 | 7,969 | 49 |

salary and/or commission while women often hold low-wage sales clerk jobs. Considerations such as this suggest that a full understanding of male-female earning differentials will require attention to the issue of sex segregation in the labor force as well as to earning differentials within specific occupations. In this vein, we may note that the three occupational groups within which women constitute a majority (administrative support, private household workers and other service workers) are among those with the lowest median earning levels. Finally, to place the earnings of several of the occupational groups in a somewhat different context, the poverty threshold for an adult living by him/herself in 1979 was \$3686; this means that over half of the women working as farm managers or laborers, as private household workers, or in protective services would be in poverty if they lived by themselves and had no other income.

In summary, significant variations exist in the earnings for the various occupations shown in Table 8. Male and female median earnings tend to follow similar patterns but females consistently received lower earnings and tended to be more heavily concentrated in those occupations with relatively low median earnings.

Variations in Family Income

In this section, median family incomes will be used to examine income differences in Connecticut. As noted earlier, family income is the sum of the incomes received by all members of a family, and median family income is that income which separates the distribution of family incomes into two equal parts with half the families having income above the median income and the other half having income below it.

Family Income by Race, Sex and Age of Family Head: Table 9 provides information on median family incomes by age, race, and sex of family heads for Connecticut. Several differences or patterns stand out as significant. First, the median family incomes of husband-wife families are higher than those of either male or female headed families in every age category with only a few exceptions: both male and female headed white families and black male-headed families whose head is in the oldest age group and Spanish origin male headed families whose head is 55-64 years old all have median incomes which exceed those for the corresponding husband-wife families. Second, the median family incomes

Table 9: Median Family Income, by Race, Spanish Origin, Sex and Age of Family Head: Connecticut, 1979.

| Sex and Age of Head | Race/Origin of Family Head | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | Total | White | Black | Spanish Origin |
| Husband-Wife Families | \$25,103 | \$25,370 | \$21,427 | \$18,375 |
| Under 25 Years Old | 16,897 | 17,150 | 13,790 | 11,868 |
| 25-34 Years Old | 22,446 | 22,639 | 20,722 | 16,868 |
| 35-44 Years Old | 27,854 | 28,234 | 23,772 | 20,395 |
| 45-54 Years Old | 32,002 | 32,428 | 24,638 | 23,730 |
| 55-64 Years Old | 27,295 | 27,515 | 20,877 | 19,274 |
| 65 and Over | 14,914 | 15,032 | 11,091 | 10,650 |
| Male Head, No Wife Present | \$20,516 | \$21,537 | \$14,165 | \$11,282 |
| Under 25 Years Old | 13,442 | 14,327 | 13,510 | 6,021 |
| 25-34 Years Old | 18,558 | 20,363 | 13,134 | 9,306 |
| 35-44 Years Old | 20,458 | 21,720 | 12,958 | 14,650 |
| 45-54 Years Old | 24,192 | 25,255 | 16,895 | 22,788 |
| 55-64 Years Old | 24,070 | 24,709 | 16,098 | 24,423 |
| 65 and Over | 17,984 | 18,187 | 12,109 | 10,500 |
| Female Head, No Husband Present | \$11,624 | \$13,441 | \$ 7,467 | \$ 5,698 |
| Under 25 Years Old | 4,410 | 4,586 | 4,375 | 3,870 |
| 25-34 Years Old | 7,240 | 7,891 | 6,863 | 5,539 |
| 35-44 Years Old | 11,221 | 12,250 | 9,247 | 6,767 |
| 45-54 Years Old | 16,187 | 17,362 | 10,328 | 8,735 |
| 55-64 Years Old | 17,553 | 18,376 | 10,136 | 7,540 |
| 65 and Over | 16,306 | 16,626 | 9,807 | 10,242 |
| All Families | 23,149 | 23,890 | 14,201 | |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983B, Table 238.

for white families, regardless of sex of head, are consistently higher than the median family incomes for black or Spanish origin families. Black families generally have median incomes which are greater than Spanish origin families, although there are a few exceptions. Third, we see basically the same pattern of median family income, by age of family head, as we saw earlier (Table 6) for income of persons: low incomes for families with young heads, with income increasing up through middle age and then declining over age 65 (although Spanish origin female-headed families whose head was over 65 actually had higher incomes than at any of the younger ages).

In summary, the information presented in Table 9 clearly shows the relatively disadvantaged income position of minority groups — racial, ethnic and gender. Black and Spanish origin families have lower incomes than white families, regardless of age or sex of the family head. Female headed families have lower incomes than husband-wife or male headed families, regardless of race/origin minority status and gender (female headed families) results in especially low median family income. Thus, the data support the growing concern over the increasing number of families headed by females, especially black and Hispanic families, in our society today.

Sources of Family Income by Race and Spanish Origin of Family Head: Table 10 provides data on the percentage of families who received income from specified sources and the average amount received from those sources, by race/origin of the family head. The sources of income can essentially be divided into two major categories: earnings, and other income sources. Earnings from wages and salaries and non-farm self employment were the most important sources of income for all family categories, while all other sources ranged from about \$2000 to around \$5000 for families receiving income from these other sources.

The data also support the earlier conclusion that black and Spanish origin families are economically disadvantaged. White families received more income, on the average, from every source except public assistance than black and Hispanic families and had, as a result, much higher incomes from earnings and somewhat higher from "other income." Spanish origin families received more income than black families from every source other than social security, although the Hispanic-black differences are rather small.

Similarly, a larger percentage of white families receive some income from every source, except public assistance, than either black or Spanish origin families; and a much larger percentage of white families had income from investments (interest, dividends, real estate) than blacks or Hispanics. A larger percentage of black families than Spanish

Table 10: Percent of Families Receiving Income and Average Income Received, by Income Source and Race/Origin: Connecticut, 1979.

| | Race/Origin of Family Head | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | Total | White | Black | Spanish Origin |
| <u>Average Income of Families</u> | | | | |
| <u>Received from:</u> | | | | |
| Earnings | \$25,967 | \$26,627 | \$17,647 | \$17,914 |
| Wages and Salary | 24,770 | 25,371 | 17,378 | 17,469 |
| Non-farm Self-Employment | 15,514 | 15,643 | 10,418 | 12,193 |
| Farm Self-Employment | 4,687 | 4,750 | 2,194 | 2,948 |
| Other Income | 5,659 | 5,785 | 3,876 | 4,200 |
| Interest, Dividend, Net Rent | 3,386 | 3,413 | 1,541 | 2,015 |
| Social Security | 4,839 | 4,901 | 3,733 | 3,342 |
| Public Assistance | 3,256 | 3,030 | 3,582 | 3,982 |
| All Other Income* | 4,000 | 4,064 | 2,937 | 3,465 |
| <u>Percent of Families</u> | | | | |
| <u>Receiving Income from:</u> | | | | |
| Earnings | 89% | 90% | 83% | 74% |
| Wage and Salary | 87 | 87 | 83 | 73 |
| Non-farm Self-Employment | 11 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| Farm Self-Employment | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Income | 72 | 74 | 56 | 59 |
| Interest, Dividend, Net Rent | 54 | 58 | 15 | 17 |
| Social Security | 22 | 23 | 13 | 11 |
| Public Assistance | 6 | 5 | 25 | 30 |
| All Other Income* | 25 | 25 | 19 | 17 |
| Number of Families | 818,187 | 749,377 | 50,788 | 28,721 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983B, Table 243.

*Includes income received from unemployment and workers compensation, veteran's payments, public or private pensions, alimony and child support, periodic receipts from estates, trusts, annuities and insurance, military family allotments, and the like.

origin had income from wages and salaries, while the reverse was true for public assistance income; black and Hispanic families were about equally likely to receive income from the other sources of income.

Geographical Variations in Income in Connecticut

In the previous section we have examined differences in income in the state associated with age, sex, race, Spanish origin, education, occupation and income sources. In this section we will shift our attention to geographical variations in income.

Income Variations Among Metropolitan Areas: In 1980 almost 90 percent of Connecticut's population lived in the 11 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) within the state. Table 11 shows the median family income levels, by race and Spanish origin, for each of these metropolitan areas in 1979. There is, overall, considerable variation in income levels across metropolitan areas. The Stamford SMSA had the highest median family income (\$31,784), closely followed by Norwalk (\$31,023), while New London-Norwich had the lowest (\$20,457); the state's most populous metropolitan areas — Bridgeport, Hartford and New/West Haven — were toward the bottom in median family income.

As we have repeatedly seen, white income exceeds black and Spanish origin, substantially in some metropolitan areas (especially in

Table 11: Median Family Income, by Race and Spanish Origin: Connecticut, 1979.

| Metropolitan Area | Median Family Income, by Race/Origin | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | Total | White | Black | Spanish Origin |
| Bridgeport SMSA | \$22,927 | \$24,046 | \$12,468 | \$12,754 |
| Bristol SMSA | 22,673 | 22,766 | 20,481 | 20,208 |
| Danbury SMSA | 25,998 | 26,184 | 17,700 | 21,476 |
| Hartford SMSA | 23,853 | 24,812 | 14,985 | 9,635 |
| Meriden SMSA | 21,087 | 21,383 | 14,594 | 15,280 |
| New Britain SMSA | 21,787 | 22,059 | 17,500 | 11,359 |
| New Haven-West Haven SMSA | 21,772 | 22,822 | 12,800 | 11,549 |
| New London-Norwich SMSA | 20,457 | 20,730 | 15,838 | 13,571 |
| Norwalk SMSA | 31,023 | 32,521 | 17,981 | 20,539 |
| Stamford SMSA | 31,784 | 33,763 | 14,513 | 18,026 |
| Waterbury SMSA | 21,399 | 21,924 | 11,810 | 12,080 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983C, Tables 124, 130, 136, 154.

Table 12: Selected Income Measures for Counties: Connecticut, 1979.

| Income Measure | County | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Fairfield | Hartford | Litchfield | Middlesex | New Haven | New London | Tolland | Windham |
| (1) Median Family Income | \$26,598 | \$23,320 | \$22,339 | \$23,090 | \$21,668 | \$20,534 | \$24,028 | \$18,896 |
| (2) Per Capita Income | 10,408 | 8,342 | 8,181 | 8,036 | 7,609 | 7,307 | 7,506 | 6,419 |
| (3) Median Income of Unrelated Individuals* 15 Years Old and Over | 9,211 | 8,745 | 8,581 | 8,355 | 7,107 | 6,997 | 3,798 | 5,898 |
| (4) Number of Families Below Poverty Level** | 12,632 | 13,367 | 1,694 | 1,432 | 14,897 | 3,940 | 1,129 | 1,718 |
| (5) Percent of Families Below Poverty Level** | 5.9% | 6.3% | 4.0% | 4.2% | 7.4% | 6.4% | 4.1% | 7.2% |
| (6) Percent of Families: Receiving Public Assistance Income | 6.2% | 6.9% | 3.6% | 4.1% | 7.4% | 5.7% | 3.7% | 7.0% |
| (7) Social Security Income | 21.0% | 21.9% | 23.4% | 21.1% | 24.4% | 19.6% | 16.6% | 22.8% |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983C, Tables 180 and 181.

*An unrelated individual is a person who is neither institutionalized nor living with kin.

**The definition of poverty is rather complex; see U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983C, pages B22-23 or Hadden, 1986, for the detailed definition.

Bridgeport, Hartford, New/West Haven, Norwalk and Stamford). The Stamford SMSA had the highest median family income (\$33,763) among whites, while New London-Norwich had the lowest (\$20,730). Among blacks, the highest median family income occurred in Bristol SMSA (\$20,481) and the lowest was in Waterbury SMSA (\$11,810). The highest Spanish origin family income was in Danbury SMSA (\$21,476) and the lowest was in Hartford SMSA (\$9,635). Black median family income was higher than Spanish origin in five SMSAs (Bristol, Hartford, New Britain, New /West Haven, and New London-Norwich) and was lower in the remaining six SMSAs.

Income Differences Between Counties: Table 12 presents a variety of income measures which can be used in the comparison of Connecticut's counties. Rows 1 and 2 contain the median family income and per capita income (total county income divided by the population of the county) for each county. Fairfield County had both the highest median family income and the highest per capita income, while Windham County had the lowest for both measures. The rank order of the remaining counties varied for the two measures. For example, Tolland, which ranked second in median family, ranked only sixth in per capita income. Litchfield which ranked fifth in median family income ranked third in per capita income. These differences in rank can be explained by examining row 3 of Table 12, which presents the median income of unrelated individuals* 15 years old or older; income received by this group is not figured in family income but is included in per capita income. Hence, high median income for unrelated individuals will depress per capita income and not affect family income levels. The very low median income received by unrelated individuals in Tolland County (\$3798), largely due to the large number of unrelated individuals (i.e., students) attending The University of Connecticut, accounts for the disparate ranks in median family and per capita income noted above. Fairfield County also has the highest median income of unrelated individuals (\$9,211).

Rows 4 and 5 show the number and percent of families below the poverty level in Connecticut. Litchfield County had the lowest incidence of poverty (4.0 percent), closely followed by Tolland (4.1 percent) and Middlesex (4.2 percent), while New Haven County (7.4 percent) and Windham (7.2 percent) had the highest incidence. The largest number of families with income below the poverty level lived in the more highly urbanized counties — New Haven, Hartford and Fairfield.

Finally, rows 6 and 7 show the percent of families receiving public assistance and social security incomes. Litchfield County had the smallest percentage of families receiving public assistance (3.6 percent),

*People who are not living with other family members and not institutionalized.

followed by Tolland County (3.7 percent) and Middlesex (4.1 percent). All of the remaining counties had over five percent of their families receiving public assistance with New Haven (7.4 percent) and Windham (7.2 percent) having the highest percentages. The percentage of families receiving social security, which is largely a function of age composition, ranged from a high of 24.2 percent in New Haven County to a low of 16.6 percent in Tolland County.

Median Family Income for Connecticut Towns: Figure 1 is a map showing the distribution of the median family income levels among Connecticut's towns in 1979. Three major income categories have been defined: low (less than \$20,000) medium (\$20,000-\$30,000) and high (over \$30,000). The data used in Figure 1 are taken from Appendix Table A, which shows the median family income for all 169 towns for 1959, 1969 and 1979. Appendix Table A also shows the percentage change between 1959 and 1969, and between 1969 and 1979. The median family income for Connecticut's 169 towns ranged from a low of \$14,032 for the town of Hartford in Hartford County to a high of \$49,705 for the town of New Canaan in Fairfield County. It should be recalled that the median family income for Connecticut was \$23,149 in 1979.

Most towns (125 of 169) fall into the medium income category in Figure 1. Sixteen towns had income levels over \$30,000. Ten of these towns are located in Fairfield County while only one town (Glastonbury) is located east of the Connecticut River. Twenty-five towns had median family incomes of less than \$20,000. Nine of these towns are located in Windham County, five in New London County and four in Litchfield County. The remaining six towns are larger, urban centers and include Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury. Thus, towns in the lower category tend to be either major urban centers or are located in the rural areas of the state, while towns in the highest income category are prototypical suburbs near the larger, urban centers. The distribution of towns in both the high and low categories in 1979 was similar to the distribution in 1969. For both years, towns east of the Connecticut River tended to have lower median incomes while towns in Fairfield County had higher median incomes.

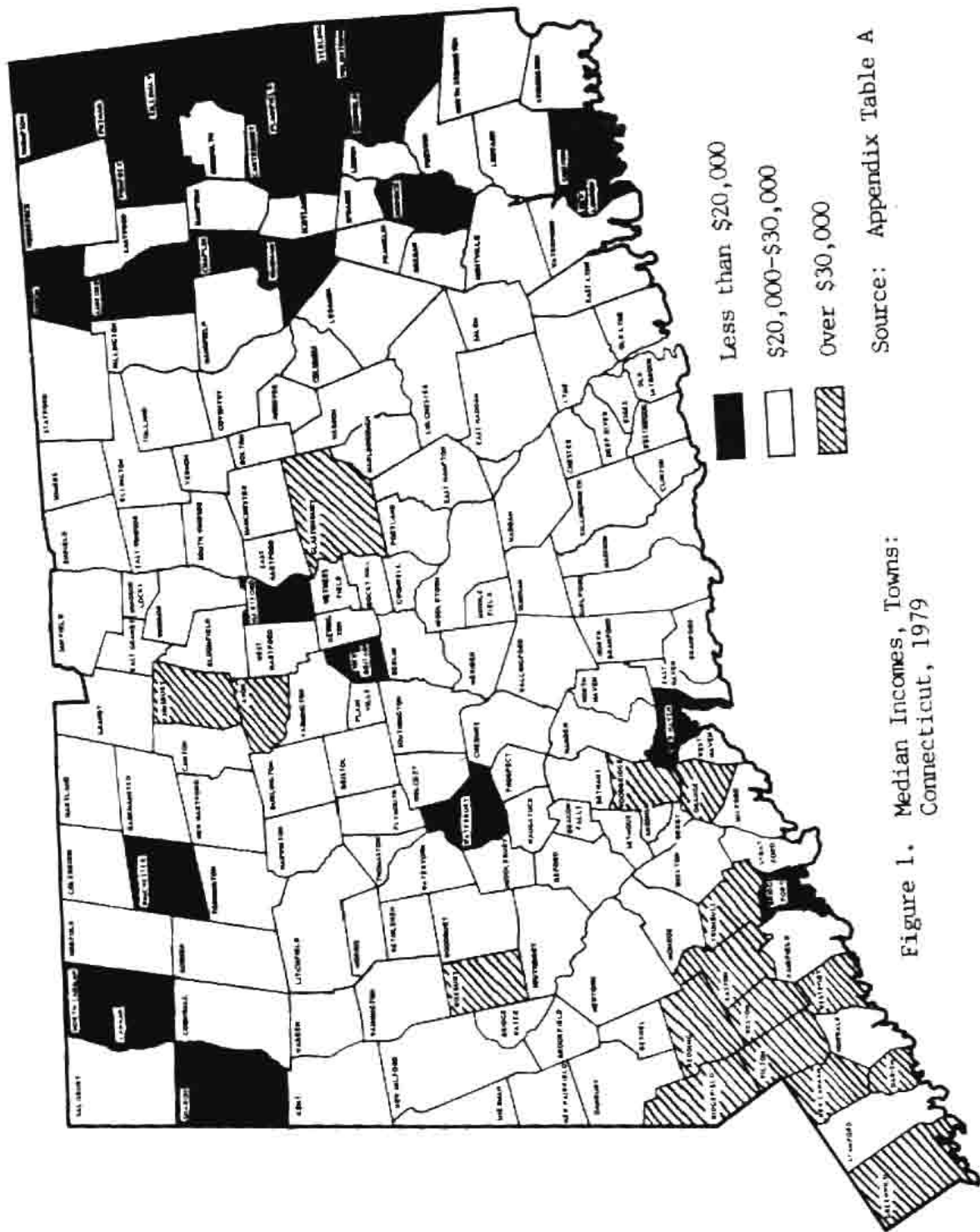


Figure 1. Median Incomes, Towns:
Connecticut, 1979

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Appendix Table A: Median Family Income of Connecticut Towns and Percent Change: 1959-1979.

| | Median Family Income | | | Percent Increase | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1959-1969 | 1969-1979 |
| STATE | \$ 6,887 | \$11,811 | \$23,149 | 71.5% | 96.0% |
| FAIRFIELD COUNTY | 7,371 | 13,086 | 26,598 | 77.5 | 103.3 |
| Bethel | 6,865 | 12,317 | 27,458 | 79.4 | 122.9 |
| Bridgeport | 5,982 | 9,849 | 16,694 | 64.7 | 69.5 |
| Brookfield | 8,045 | 14,146 | 29,943 | 75.8 | 111.7 |
| Danbury | 6,584 | 11,394 | 23,465 | 73.1 | 105.9 |
| Darien | 12,998 | 22,172 | 43,459 | 70.6 | 96.0 |
| Easton | 9,686 | 17,506 | 36,650 | 80.7 | 109.4 |
| Fairfield | 7,978 | 14,255 | 28,898 | 78.7 | 102.7 |
| Greenwich | 9,588 | 18,024 | 35,615 | 88.0 | 97.6 |
| Monroe | 7,583 | 13,553 | 29,087 | 78.7 | 114.6 |
| New Canaan | 13,210 | 23,889 | 49,705 | 80.8 | 108.1 |
| New Fairfield | 6,926 | 11,742 | 26,608 | 69.5 | 126.6 |
| Newtown | 7,580 | 13,623 | 29,746 | 79.7 | 118.4 |
| Norwalk | 7,420 | 12,507 | 25,479 | 68.6 | 103.7 |
| Redding | 8,011 | 14,835 | 37,500 | 85.2 | 152.8 |
| Ridgefield | 7,939 | 16,833 | 38,476 | 112.0 | 128.6 |
| Shelton | 6,710 | 12,099 | 25,718 | 80.3 | 112.6 |
| Sherman | --* | 15,495 | 27,379 | --* | 76.7 |
| Stamford | 7,728 | 13,571 | 26,692 | 76.6 | 96.7 |
| Stratford | 7,371 | 12,268 | 23,835 | 66.4 | 94.2 |
| Trumbull | 8,208 | 14,772 | 31,189 | 80.0 | 111.1 |
| Weston | 12,390 | 23,626 | 49,264 | 90.7 | 108.9 |
| Westport | 11,070 | 21,435 | 44,522 | 93.6 | 107.7 |
| Wilton | 10,185 | 20,755 | 46,133 | 103.8 | 122.3 |
| HARTFORD COUNTY | 7,054 | 12,057 | 23,320 | 70.9 | 93.4 |
| Avon | 8,364 | 16,000 | 33,968 | 91.3 | 112.3 |
| Berlin | 7,375 | 12,901 | 23,500 | 74.9 | 82.2 |
| Bloomfield | 7,913 | 13,925 | 26,628 | 76.0 | 91.2 |
| Bristol | 6,700 | 11,835 | 22,197 | 76.6 | 87.6 |
| Burlington | 7,195 | 12,104 | 26,325 | 68.2 | 117.5 |

Appendix Table A: Median Family Income of Connecticut Towns and Percent Change: 1959-1979. Continued.

| | Median Family Income | | | Percent Increase | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1959-1969 | 1969-1979 |
| HARTFORD COUNTY Continued | | | | | |
| Canton | 6,893 | 12,945 | 26,679 | 87.8 | 106.1 |
| East Granby | 7,532 | 14,369 | 25,884 | 90.8 | 80.1 |
| East Hartford | 7,113 | 11,771 | 21,939 | 65.5 | 86.4 |
| East Windsor | 6,151 | 11,878 | 22,935 | 93.1 | 93.1 |
| Enfield | 6,539 | 11,752 | 24,165 | 79.7 | 105.6 |
| Farmington | 7,779 | 13,476 | 27,143 | 73.2 | 101.4 |
| Glastonbury | 8,028 | 14,507 | 31,304 | 80.7 | 115.8 |
| Granby | 7,234 | 13,389 | 28,062 | 85.1 | 109.6 |
| Hartford | 5,990 | 9,108 | 14,032 | 52.1 | 54.1 |
| Hartland | 6,292 | 11,481 | 34,625 | 82.5 | 114.5 |
| Manchester | 7,451 | 12,356 | 22,518 | 65.8 | 82.2 |
| Marlborough | 6,823 | 12,774 | 28,384 | 86.9 | 122.2 |
| New Britain | 6,481 | 10,759 | 19,401 | 66.0 | 80.3 |
| Newington | 7,989 | 13,589 | 25,160 | 70.1 | 85.2 |
| Plainville | 6,913 | 11,626 | 23,175 | 68.2 | 99.3 |
| Rocky Hill | 7,691 | 13,332 | 24,735 | 73.3 | 85.5 |
| Simsbury | 8,132 | 17,186 | 34,470 | 111.3 | 100.6 |
| Southington | 6,918 | 11,797 | 24,070 | 70.5 | 104.0 |
| South Windsor | 7,455 | 14,155 | 29,095 | 89.9 | 105.5 |
| Suffield | 7,011 | 13,326 | 25,592 | 90.1 | 92.1 |
| West Hartford | 9,712 | 15,451 | 29,937 | 59.1 | 93.8 |
| Wethersfield | 8,775 | 14,257 | 26,358 | 62.5 | 84.9 |
| Windsor | 7,677 | 13,663 | 25,993 | 78.0 | 90.2 |
| Windsor Locks | 6,988 | 12,576 | 24,209 | 80.0 | 92.5 |
| LITCHFIELD COUNTY | 6,515 | 11,226 | 22,339 | 72.3 | 99.0 |
| Barkhamstead | 6,869 | 11,867 | 25,308 | 74.3 | 113.3 |
| Bethlehem | 6,575 | 11,245 | 23,438 | 71.0 | 108.4 |
| Bridgewater | 5,475 | 9,775 | 26,842 | 78.5 | 174.6 |
| Canaan | 5,932 | 10,157 | 19,850 | 71.2 | 95.4 |
| Colebrook | 6,712 | 10,824 | 22,465 | 59.8 | 107.5 |
| Cornwall | --* | 10,658 | 22,778 | --* | 113.8 |
| Goshen | 6,333 | 11,795 | 23,321 | 86.2 | 97.7 |
| Harwinton | 6,770 | 12,104 | 22,408 | 78.8 | 85.1 |
| Kent | 6,298 | 10,596 | 23,715 | 68.2 | 123.8 |
| Litchfield | 6,997 | 11,857 | 24,301 | 69.5 | 105.0 |

Appendix Table A: Median Family Income of Connecticut Towns and Percent Change: 1959-1979. Continued.

| | Median Family Income | | | Percent Increase | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1959-1969 | 1969-1979 |
| LITCHFIELD COUNTY Continued | | | | | |
| Morris | 6,020 | 10,789 | 21,694 | 79.2 | 101.1 |
| New Hartford | 5,991 | 11,555 | 23,716 | 92.9 | 105.2 |
| New Milford | 6,073 | 11,314 | 24,368 | 86.3 | 115.4 |
| Norfolk | 6,255 | 11,588 | 21,953 | 85.3 | 89.4 |
| North Canaan | 5,628 | 10,551 | 17,076 | 87.5 | 61.8 |
| Plymouth | 6,790 | 11,381 | 23,544 | 67.6 | 106.9 |
| Roxbury | 6,516 | 12,900 | 30,849 | 98.0 | 139.1 |
| Salisbury | 6,271 | 11,151 | 20,208 | 77.8 | 81.2 |
| Sharon | 5,486 | 11,405 | 18,009 | 107.9 | 57.9 |
| Thomaston | 6,639 | 11,105 | 21,955 | 67.3 | 97.7 |
| Torrington | 6,394 | 10,484 | 20,368 | 64.0 | 94.3 |
| Warren | --* | 14,273 | 23,945 | --* | 67.8 |
| Washington | 6,698 | 11,563 | 24,063 | 72.6 | 108.1 |
| Watertown | 7,326 | 11,623 | 23,502 | 58.7 | 102.2 |
| Winchester | 6,283 | 11,043 | 19,797 | 75.8 | 79.3 |
| Woodbury | 7,560 | 13,787 | 27,913 | 82.4 | 102.5 |
| MIDDLESEX COUNTY | 6,679 | 11,632 | 23,090 | 74.2 | 98.5 |
| Chester | 6,380 | 11,691 | 25,377 | 78.5 | 117.1 |
| Clinton | 6,473 | 11,153 | 22,828 | 72.3 | 104.7 |
| Cromwell | 7,168 | 12,604 | 25,109 | 75.8 | 99.2 |
| Deep River | 6,227 | 11,288 | 22,779 | 81.3 | 101.8 |
| Durham | 7,007 | 12,538 | 25,500 | 78.9 | 103.4 |
| East Haddam | 5,960 | 10,914 | 21,386 | 83.1 | 96.0 |
| East Hampton | 6,568 | 10,879 | 23,320 | 65.6 | 114.4 |
| Essex | 7,197 | 12,778 | 24,761 | 77.5 | 93.8 |
| Haddam | 6,801 | 12,080 | 24,575 | 77.6 | 103.4 |
| Killingworth | 6,545 | 11,390 | 26,312 | 74.0 | 131.0 |
| Middlefield | 6,736 | 12,595 | 24,740 | 87.0 | 96.4 |
| Middletown | 6,600 | 11,280 | 21,085 | 70.9 | 86.9 |
| Old Saybrook | 6,628 | 12,171 | 24,834 | 83.6 | 104.0 |
| Portland | 6,946 | 12,212 | 23,837 | 75.8 | 95.2 |
| Westbrook | 5,863 | 12,332 | 21,697 | 110.3 | 75.9 |

Appendix Table A: Median Family Income of Connecticut Towns and Percent Change: 1959-1979. Continued.

| | Median Family Income | | | Percent Increase | |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1959-1969 | 1969-1979 |
| NEW HAVEN COUNTY | 6,718 | 11,303 | 21,668 | 68.2 | 91.7 |
| Ansonia | 6,124 | 10,571 | 20,189 | 72.6 | 91.0 |
| Beacon Falls | 6,925 | 10,544 | 22,686 | 52.3 | 115.2 |
| Bethany | 8,189 | 14,088 | 28,194 | 72.0 | 100.1 |
| Branford | 6,976 | 12,301 | 22,903 | 76.3 | 86.2 |
| Cheshire | 7,880 | 13,542 | 27,593 | 71.9 | 103.8 |
| Derby | 6,296 | 11,264 | 21,282 | 78.9 | 88.9 |
| East Haven | 6,745 | 11,136 | 21,131 | 69.7 | 89.8 |
| Guilford | 7,075 | 12,979 | 27,012 | 83.4 | 108.1 |
| Hamden | 7,741 | 12,438 | 23,343 | 60.7 | 87.7 |
| Madison | 7,105 | 14,260 | 29,971 | 100.7 | 110.2 |
| Meriden | 6,610 | 11,089 | 21,087 | 67.8 | 90.2 |
| Middlebury | 7,908 | 13,155 | 25,736 | 66.4 | 95.6 |
| Milford | 7,121 | 12,414 | 24,340 | 74.3 | 96.1 |
| Naugatuck | 7,453 | 11,522 | 20,844 | 54.6 | 80.9 |
| New Haven | 5,864 | 9,031 | 14,993 | 54.0 | 66.0 |
| North Branford | 7,363 | 12,376 | 25,464 | 68.1 | 105.8 |
| North Haven | 7,905 | 13,245 | 26,730 | 67.6 | 101.8 |
| Orange | 9,226 | 16,734 | 32,690 | 81.4 | 95.4 |
| Oxford | 6,653 | 11,903 | 25,956 | 78.9 | 118.1 |
| Prospect | 7,381 | 11,962 | 23,411 | 62.1 | 95.7 |
| Seymour | 6,404 | 11,721 | 22,001 | 83.0 | 87.7 |
| Southbury | 6,511 | 12,796 | 26,509 | 96.5 | 107.2 |
| Wallingford | 6,908 | 11,921 | 23,951 | 72.6 | 100.9 |
| Waterbury | 6,535 | 10,459 | 18,269 | 60.0 | 74.7 |
| West Haven | 6,693 | 10,649 | 20,427 | 59.1 | 91.8 |
| Wolcott | 7,324 | 12,034 | 23,335 | 64.3 | 93.9 |
| Woodbridge | 10,579 | 20,697 | 38,264 | 95.6 | 84.9 |
| NEW LONDON COUNTY | 6,337 | 10,520 | 20,534 | 66.0 | 95.2 |
| Bozrah | 6,281 | 11,009 | 20,763 | 75.3 | 88.6 |
| Colchester | 6,174 | 11,426 | 22,152 | 85.1 | 93.9 |
| East Lyme | 6,386 | 11,828 | 25,446 | 85.2 | 115.1 |
| Franklin | 6,548 | 11,421 | 24,519 | 74.4 | 114.7 |
| Griswold | 5,953 | 9,833 | 18,576 | 65.2 | 88.9 |

Appendix Table A: Median Family Income of Connecticut Towns and Percent Change: 1959-1979. Continued.

| | Median Family Income | | | Percent Increase | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1959-1969 | 1969-1979 |
| NEW LONDON COUNTY Continued | | | | | |
| Groton | 6,361 | 9,584 | 18,394 | 50.7 | 91.9 |
| Lebanon | 5,558 | 11,028 | 21,934 | 98.4 | 98.9 |
| Ledyard | 7,053 | 12,237 | 25,347 | 73.5 | 107.1 |
| Lisbon | 6,430 | 9,771 | 20,011 | 52.0 | 104.8 |
| Lyme | 6,161 | 12,713 | 25,234 | 106.3 | 98.5 |
| Montville | 6,644 | 11,129 | 21,066 | 67.5 | 89.3 |
| New London | 6,098 | 9,657 | 16,673 | 58.4 | 72.7 |
| North Stonington | 6,182 | 11,496 | 23,630 | 85.9 | 105.5 |
| Norwich | 6,142 | 9,768 | 17,985 | 59.0 | 84.1 |
| Old Lyme | 6,396 | 13,197 | 25,574 | 106.3 | 93.8 |
| Preston | 6,685 | 10,763 | 23,154 | 61.0 | 115.1 |
| Salem | 5,667 | 11,000 | 22,843 | 94.1 | 107.7 |
| Sprague | 5,940 | 9,134 | 21,687 | 53.8 | 137.4 |
| Stonington | 6,272 | 10,295 | 21,947 | 64.1 | 113.2 |
| Voluntown | 5,344 | 10,607 | 18,469 | 98.5 | 74.1 |
| Waterford | 7,162 | 11,654 | 23,073 | 62.7 | 98.0 |
| TOLLAND COUNTY | 6,625 | 11,874 | 24,028 | 79.2 | 102.4 |
| Andover | 7,241 | 13,333 | 25,026 | 84.1 | 87.7 |
| Bolton | 7,487 | 12,582 | 27,012 | 68.1 | 114.7 |
| Columbia | 6,813 | 12,083 | 25,659 | 77.4 | 112.4 |
| Coventry | 6,526 | 11,250 | 22,542 | 72.4 | 100.4 |
| Ellington | 6,642 | 12,493 | 25,552 | 88.1 | 104.5 |
| Hebron | 6,331 | 12,478 | 25,882 | 97.1 | 107.4 |
| Mansfield | 6,942 | 12,603 | 23,245 | 81.5 | 84.4 |
| Somers | 6,631 | 13,105 | 26,480 | 97.6 | 102.1 |
| Stafford | 5,846 | 10,151 | 21,083 | 73.6 | 107.7 |
| Tolland | 6,623 | 12,287 | 26,574 | 85.5 | 116.3 |
| Union | --* | 7,900 | 19,219 | --* | 143.3 |
| Vernon | 6,767 | 11,818 | 22,742 | 74.6 | 92.4 |
| Willington | 6,460 | 11,503 | 22,762 | 78.1 | 97.9 |

Appendix Table A: Median Family Income of Connecticut Towns and Percent Change: 1959-1979. Continued.

| | Median Family Income | | | Percent Increase | |
|----------------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1959-1969 | 1969-1979 |
| WINDHAM COUNTY | 5,893 | 10,075 | 18,896 | 71.0 | 87.6 |
| Ashford | 5,648 | 10,678 | 19,366 | 89.1 | 81.4 |
| Brooklyn | 5,617 | 9,853 | 22,831 | 75.4 | 131.7 |
| Canterbury | 5,553 | 10,200 | 19,167 | 83.7 | 87.9 |
| Chaplin | 5,628 | 9,907 | 18,207 | 76.0 | 83.8 |
| Eastford | 6,875 | 10,861 | 21,250 | 58.0 | 95.7 |
| Hampton | 6,357 | 12,000 | 21,827 | 88.8 | 81.9 |
| Killingly | 5,869 | 10,142 | 19,354 | 72.8 | 90.8 |
| Plainfield | 5,614 | 9,814 | 17,985 | 74.8 | 83.3 |
| Pomfret | 5,525 | 10,586 | 18,673 | 91.6 | 76.4 |
| Putnam | 5,856 | 9,638 | 17,377 | 64.6 | 82.6 |
| Scotland | 6,086 | 10,771 | 21,667 | 77.0 | 101.2 |
| Sterling | 5,096 | 8,818 | 16,724 | 73.0 | 89.7 |
| Thompson | 5,983 | 10,152 | 19,710 | 69.7 | 94.1 |
| Windham | 6,333 | 10,288 | 17,316 | 62.5 | 68.3 |
| Woodstock | 5,292 | 10,077 | 21,711 | 90.4 | 115.5 |

Source: Hadden, et al. Income and Earnings of Individuals: Connecticut, 1970, SAES Bulletin 428, February 1974, Appendix Table D and U.S. Bureau of Census, 1983E, Summary Tape File 4, Table PB83.