

SOCIAL INDICATORS

2000

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

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Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, and the Connecticut Department of Transportation. The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments and do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the Connecticut Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration or the Federal Transit Administration.

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
5 Connecticut Avenue, Norwich, Ct. 06360

June, 2003

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (SCCOG)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. CENSUS DEMOGRAPHY	
Population Change	1
Population Density and Town Classification	1
Regional Population Growth	6
Components of Population Growth	6
Race and Hispanic Origin Characteristics	9
Population Age and Sex Characteristics	11
Dependency Ratios	19
Birth Rates	21
II. EDUCATION	
School Enrollment	23
Educational Attainment	23
III. INCOME CHARACTERISTICS	
Regional Income Statistics	27
Poverty Status	32
IV. OCCUPATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT	
Labor Force Characteristics	39
Employment	45
Unemployment	45

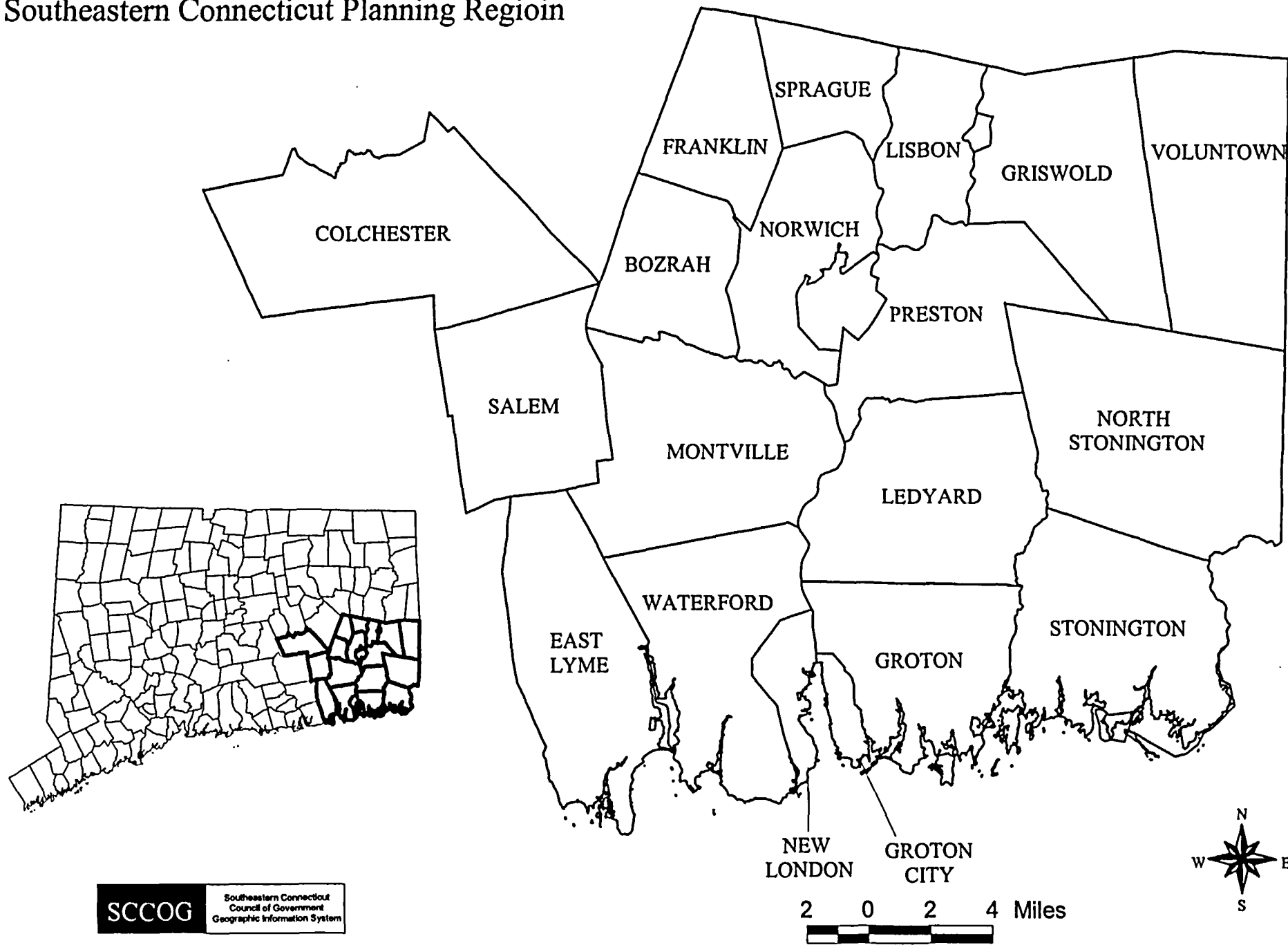
LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
Location Map	Frontspiece
1. Population Distribution, 2000	4
2. Age-Sex Distribution, 1990-2000	14
3. Age Groups as Percent of Total Population, 1990-2000	15
4. Median Incomes At, or Above, the State and County Average, 1999	29
5. Distribution of Non-Farm Jobs as a Percent of Total Workforce, 2000	46

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. 1990-2000 Population, Area, and Density	2
2. Municipal Population and Rank, 1990-2000	5
3. Components of Population Change, 1990-2000	7
4. Index of Town Share Change	10
5. Race Alone or in Combination with One or More Other Races, 2000	12
6. Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin	13
7. Age-Sex Composition, 2000	16
8. Age and Age Indexes, 2000	18
9. School Enrollment, Population 3 years and Over, Enrolled in School	24
10. Educational Attainment, Population 25 Years and Over, 2000	25
11. Median Household Income, 1999	28
12. Per Capita Income, 1999	30
13. Poverty Status, 1989 and 1999, Number of Persons	34
14. Poverty Status, 1999, Number of Families	36
15. Poverty Status, 1999, Number of Persons by Age Group	37
16. Persons 16 Years and Over in the Labor Force, 2000	40
17. Employment Participation Rates, 2000, Population 16 Years and Over	41
18. Women With Dependent Children in the Labor Force, 2000	43
19. Location of Non-Farm Jobs, 1990 and 2000	44
20. Industry, 2000, Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	47
21. Occupations, 2000, Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	48
22. Employment Status, 2000, Population 16 Years and Over	49

Location Map Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region



SCCOG Southeastern Connecticut
Council of Government
Geographic Information System

I. 2000 CENSUS DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION CHANGE

The population of southeastern Connecticut totaled 242,759 on April 1, 2000, a net increase of 2,327 persons between 1990 and 2000, representing a growth rate of one percent. This growth rate was slower than that of Connecticut's population which grew by 3.6 percent, or 118,449 persons, to a 2000 statewide total of 3,405,565 persons. Only Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and North Dakota had slower rates of growth than Connecticut. The region's increase of 2,237 persons represents two percent of Connecticut's population growth for the decade. At the national level, the country's population grew 13.2 percent, increasing by 32,712,033 persons, to a 2000 total population of 281,421,906.

The region's 2000 population of 242,759 represents 7.1 percent of Connecticut's 2000 population, while 11.5 percent of Connecticut's land area is located in southeastern Connecticut. The region's numerical increase of 2,327 persons was the lowest absolute increase since the decade of 1810 to 1820, while the percentage increase was the slowest ever. During the 20th century, the region grew by 206 percent or a rate of about 2% a year from the 79,307 persons residing here in 1900. The highest decade growth rate of the century occurred between 1950 and 1960 when a regional growth rate of 28 percent was experienced. The largest numerical increase occurred between 1960 and 1970 when 41,342 residents were added. The State's population grew by 275 percent during the 20th century, adding nearly 2½ million persons, while the population of the United States grew slightly slower at 270 percent, adding over 205,400,000 persons.

POPULATION DENSITY AND TOWN CLASSIFICATION

The 2000 population density for the region increased to 434 persons per square mile (one square mile equals 640 acres), compared to 430 persons per square mile in 1990, 404 persons per square mile in 1980, and 394 persons in 1970. This 2000 density figure is over one-third less than Connecticut's density of 703 persons per square mile. Connecticut remained the fourth most densely populated state in the nation after New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Overall, the population density for the nation in 2000 was 80 persons per square mile making southeastern Connecticut 5½ times as dense as the United States.

Table 1 indicates that population densities vary for each of the municipalities comprising the southeastern Connecticut region. At the high end of the range, New London has a density of 4,667

**TABLE 1:
1990-2000 POPULATION, AREA, AND DENSITY
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	1990 Population	2000 Population	Change	Percent Change	Percent of Regional Population	Land Area Sq. Miles	Percent Land Area	2000 Persons per Sq. Mile
<u>URBAN TOWNS:</u>								
Groton	45,144	39,907	-5,237	-11.6	16.4	29.6	5.3	1,348
New London	28,540	25,671	-2,869	-10.1	10.6	5.5	1.0	4,667
Norwich	37,391	36,117	-1,274	-3.4	14.9	28.1	5.0	1,285
URBAN TOTALS	111,075	101,695	-9,380	-8.4	41.9	63.2	11.3	1,609
<u>SUBURBAN TOWNS:</u>								
Colchester	10,980	14,551	3,571	32.5	6.0	47.8	8.5	304
East Lyme	15,340	18,118	2,778	18.1	7.5	34.9	6.2	519
Griswold	10,384	10,807	423	4.1	4.5	35	6.3	309
Ledyard	14,913	14,687	-226	-1.5	6.1	39.2	7.0	375
Lisbon	3,790	4,069	279	7.4	1.7	16.7	3.0	244
Montville	16,673	18,546	1,873	11.2	7.6	43.2	7.7	429
Preston	5,006	4,688	-318	-6.4	1.9	30.9	5.5	152
Sprague	3,008	2,971	-37	-1.2	1.2	13.2	2.4	225
Stonington	16,919	17,906	987	5.8	7.4	39.3	7.0	456
Waterford	17,930	19,152	1,222	6.8	7.9	33.4	6.0	573 ✓
SUBURBAN TOTALS	114,943	125,495	10,552	9.2	51.7	333.6	59.7	376
<u>RURAL TOWNS:</u>								
Bozrah	2,297	2,357	60	2.6	1.0	19.8	3.5	119
Franklin	1,810	1,835	25	1.4	0.8	19.6	3.5	94
North Stonington	4,884	4,991	107	2.2	2.1	55.1	9.9	91
Salem	3,310	3,858	548	16.6	1.6	28.5	5.1	135
Voluntown	2,113	2,528	415	19.6	1.0	39.4	7.0	64
RURAL TOTALS	14,414	15,569	1,155	8.0	6.4	162.4	29.0	96
REGIONAL TOTALS	240,432	242,759	2,327	1.0	100.0	559.2	100.0	434 ✓

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SCCOG

persons per square mile. At the other end of the range, Voluntown, with more than half of its land area comprised of State Forest, has a density of 64 persons per square mile.

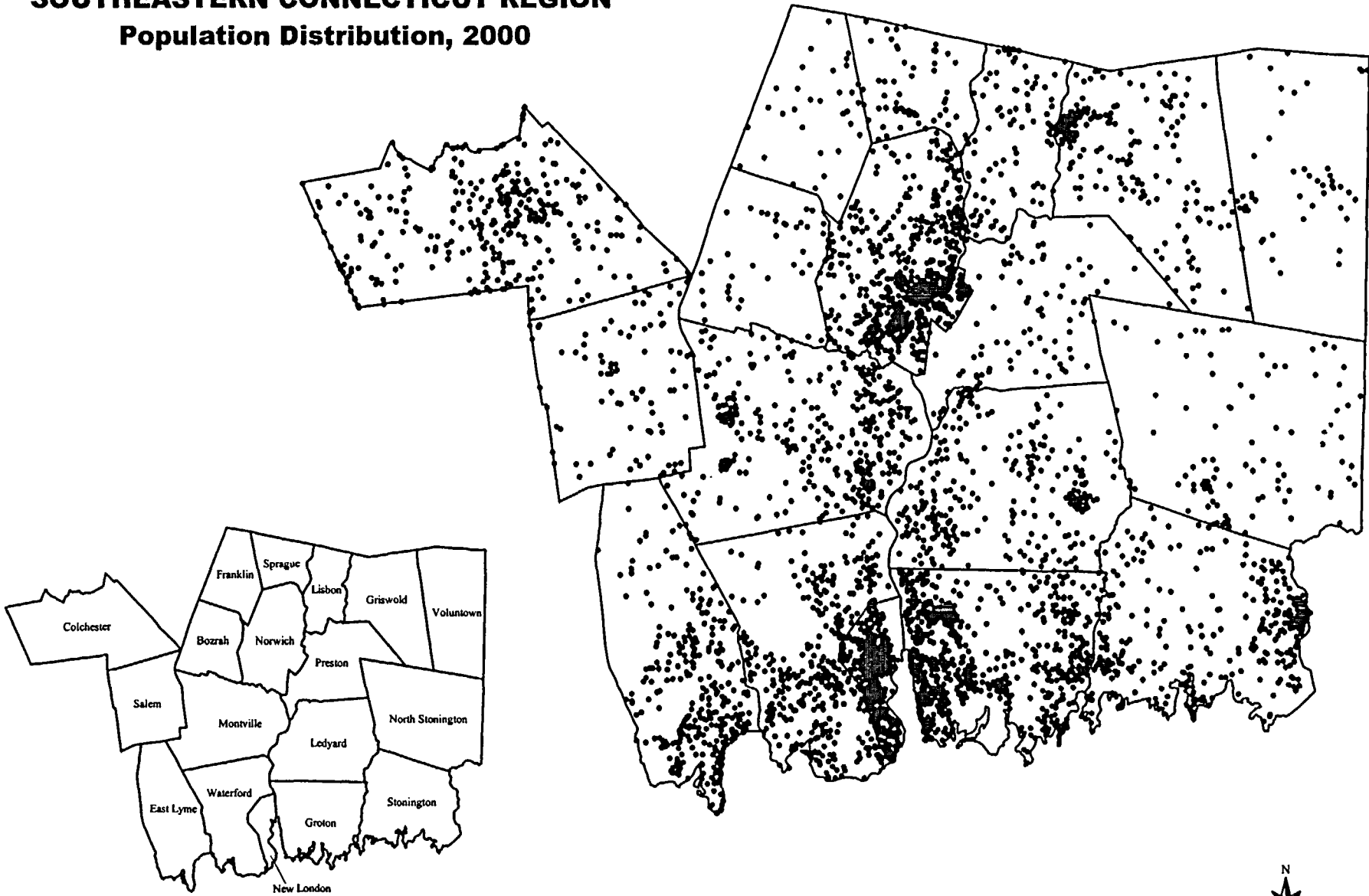
The region's three urban communities, Groton, New London, and Norwich, each had 2000 population densities over 1,000 persons per square mile. These are southeastern Connecticut's primary centers for institutional, industrial, and commercial activities. Their combined population totals 101,695 and resides in a 63.2 square mile area, representing 11 percent of the region's land area. Table 1 also indicates that 42 percent of the region's population now resides in these three urban towns, a drop from 1900 to 1950, when over 60 percent of the region's population resided in these towns. Historically, the population of these urban areas expanded as growth occurred during the late 19th century and then continued into the mid 20th century. However, in the earlier part of the 19th century the percentage of regional population residing in these urban areas was much lower. It wasn't until 1870 that at least 50 percent of the region's population resided in urban areas, and indeed, from 1810 to 1840, less than 40 percent of the population lived in these areas. Thus, from an historical perspective, the percentages of persons in these urban areas relative to the rest of the region are returning to their earlier proportions.

Bozrah, Franklin, North Stonington, Salem, and Voluntown have 135 or fewer persons per square mile and are classified as rural. These municipalities total 15,569 persons, representing six percent of the region's population. Together their land area totals 162.4 square miles, which represents 29 percent of the region's land area. The remaining ten communities listed in Table 1 have densities ranging from 152 to 573 persons per square mile and are classified as suburban. Fifty-two percent of the region's population now reside in these towns. These 125,495 persons live on 333.6 square miles which represents 60 percent of the region's land area.

Figure 1 depicts the distribution of the 2000 regional population, the data for which was recorded by census block. Historically, the population distribution of the southeastern Connecticut region consisted of an urbanized core along the Long Island Sound coastline and along both sides of the Thames River extending from Norwich to Groton and New London. Comparisons of the 2000 map with earlier versions reveal that this basic concentration still exists, although it has shifted somewhat reflecting population losses in the urban areas and gains in the suburban and rural areas. Pockets of concentrated population reflect villages, large subdivisions and the population associated with development along river valleys and highway corridors. Most of the recent population growth in the rural/suburban areas is scattered and at lower densities, reflecting the large lot zoning that prevails in these areas. In many cases, it reveals an infilling among existing developed areas.

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT REGION

Population Distribution, 2000



1 Dot = 50 Persons

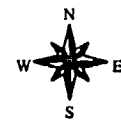


FIGURE 1

**TABLE 2:
MUNICIPAL POPULATION AND RANK, 1990-2000
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

Municipality	2000		1990	
	Population	Rank	Population	Rank
Groton ¹	39,907	1	45,144	1
Norwich	36,117	2	37,391	2
New London	25,671	3	28,540	3
Waterford	19,152	4	17,930	4
Montville	18,546	5	16,673	6
East Lyme	18,118	6	15,340	7
Stonington ²	17,906	7	16,919	5
Ledyard	14,687	8	14,913	8
Colchester	14,551	9	10,980	9
Griswold	10,807	10	10,384	10
North Stonington	4,991	11	4,884	12
Preston	4,688	12	5,006	11
Lisbon	4,069	13	3,790	13
Salem	3,858	14	3,310	14
Sprague	2,971	15	3,008	15
Voluntown	2,528	16	2,113	17
Bozrah	2,357	17	2,297	16
Franklin	1,835	18	1,810	18
Regional Totals:	242,759		240,432	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

¹ Includes City of Groton.

² Includes Borough of Stonington.

REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH

Table 2 shows that the urban towns of Groton, Norwich, and New London remained, respectively, the region's 1st, 2nd, and 3rd most populated towns. This is true despite the population loss experienced over the last decade. Waterford, as a suburban community, remains the 4th most populated community. Population shifts resulted in Montville and East Lyme becoming the region's 5th and 6th most populated towns with Stonington dropping to 7th position. The rankings of the other municipalities remained similar to 1990 with two exceptions: North Stonington replaced Preston as the 11th most populated town and Voluntown replaced Bozrah as the region's 16th most populated town. Franklin, with 1,835 persons, remains the town with the least population.

Colchester experienced both the largest numerical increase at 3,571 persons, and the highest rate of growth at 32.5 percent. Voluntown had the second highest growth rate at 19.6 percent, followed by East Lyme at 18.1 percent. East Lyme had the second largest numerical increase with 2,778 persons added. Salem experienced the fourth highest growth rate at 16.6 percent followed by Montville at 11.2 percent. Montville's growth rate resulted in the third largest numerical increase with 1,873 persons added. Franklin had the smallest numerical increase with 25 persons. Franklin also had the slowest growth rate at 1.4 percent. Sprague, Ledyard, Norwich, Preston, New London and Groton all experienced population losses ranging from minus 1.2 percent to 11.6 percent. These relationships are shown in Table 1.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

Population growth results from natural increase and migration. Natural increase is the difference between births and deaths, while migration is the movement of persons into or out of a community. Natural increase recognizes that at numerous points during the decade there were birth and death events, and although regarded as separate from migration as a component of total population growth, it can be interrelated with migration. A birth or death can readily precede, or follow, a migration event i.e., during the decade a person could move into a community and then later die there, or a child born in a particular community could move out later in the decade. Each event would be recorded as part of natural increase, but each would also be part of a migration event. Migration measures net migration which is the difference between those that moved into a community and those that moved out. From a practical point of view, net migration is actually computed as the difference between natural increase and total population change.

Table 3 indicates that from 1990 to 2000, the region grew by 2,327 persons. The natural increase for this period was 14,160 persons which results in a net out-migration of 11,833 persons for the decade. This represents an out-migration rate of minus 4.9 percent, which is also the rate experienced

**TABLE 3:
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, 1990-2000
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	1990	2000	Natural Increase		Net Migration		Total Change	
	Population	Population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Colchester	10,980	14,551	1,476	13.4%	2,095	19.1%	3,571	32.5%
Voluntown	2,113	2,528	250	11.8%	165	7.8%	415	19.6%
East Lyme	15,340	18,118	520	3.4%	2,258	14.7%	2,778	18.1%
Salem	3,310	3,858	328	9.9%	220	6.6%	548	16.6%
Montville	16,673	18,546	996	6.0%	877	5.3%	1,873	11.2%
Lisbon	3,790	4,069	176	4.6%	103	2.7%	279	7.4%
Waterford	17,930	19,152	-52	-0.3%	1,274	7.1%	1,222	6.8%
Stonington	16,919	17,906	36	0.2%	951	5.6%	987	5.8%
Griswold	10,384	10,807	406	3.9%	17	0.2%	423	4.1%
Bozrah	2,297	2,357	92	4.0%	-32	-1.4%	60	2.6%
N. Stonington	4,884	4,991	282	5.8%	-175	-3.6%	107	2.2%
Franklin	1,810	1,835	51	2.8%	-26	-1.4%	25	1.4%
Sprague	3,008	2,971	130	4.3%	-167	-5.6%	-37	-1.2%
Ledyard	14,913	14,687	1,097	7.4%	-1,323	-8.9%	-226	-1.5%
Norwich	37,391	36,117	1,394	3.7%	-2,668	-7.1%	-1,274	-3.4%
Preston	5,006	4,688	111	2.2%	-429	-8.6%	-318	-6.4%
New London	28,540	25,671	1,735	6.1%	-4,604	-16.1%	-2,869	-10.1%
Groton	45,144	39,907	5,132	11.4%	-10,369	-23.0%	-5,237	-11.6%
Regional Totals	240,432	242,759	14,160	5.9%	-11,833	-4.9%	2,327	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Connecticut Dept. of Public Health

from 1970 to 1980 when 10,894 persons left southeastern Connecticut. At minus 1.3 percent, the out-migration rate between 1980 and 1990 represented an exodus of 2,832 persons, which was about 500 more people than the decade just passed.

Colchester, East Lyme, and Stonington experienced population gains of which net in-migration accounted for more of the total population increase than did natural increase. Waterford experienced negative natural increase (more deaths than births) but experienced a net in-migration to give it a total population gain. In Griswold, Lisbon, Montville, Salem and Voluntown, natural increase accounted for more of the increase than did net migration. Bozrah, Franklin, and North Stonington experienced net out-migrations but had sufficient natural increase to give them a total population gain. Groton, Ledyard, New London, Norwich, Preston and Sprague experienced net out-migrations which were not met, or exceeded by, natural increase, thereby giving them net population losses for the decade.

The figures for Preston can be misleading without consideration of the effect of Norwich Hospital which closed during the decade. When one isolates the institutional population in Preston, the non-institutional population data for Preston for 1990 and 2000 are, respectively, 4,450 and 4,688, resulting in a non-institutional population increase of 238 persons, or 5.3 percent, for the decade. This places Preston in the category of towns which grew more from net in-migration than from natural increase.

Overall, from a regional perspective, the population is continuing the move from the urban to the suburban and rural areas. Table 1 shows that while the overall growth rate was only one percent, the suburban areas actually grew by a rate of over nine percent, the rural areas grew by eight percent and the urban areas lost minus 8.4 percent. Thus, the suburban and rural towns accounted for 100 percent of the region's growth from 1990 to 2000, which was also the case between 1970 and 1980 decade. For the decade of 1980 to 1990, the urban areas contributed 21 percent of the region's increase. For the last three decades the numerical population growth figures for the suburban and rural areas have increased as is shown in the following summary:

**POPULATION GROWTH 1970-2000
BY TOWN CLASSIFICATION
SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT**

	1990-2000	1980-1990	1970-1980
Suburban/Rural Areas	11,707	11,669	8,899
Urban Areas	- 9,380	+ 3,097	- 3,635
Net Gain	2,327	14,766	5,264

Another way to examine patterns of growth is by use of a regional index rate. An index was developed to compare a town's, or class of town's, percentage of total population. It is depicted in Table 4. An index of greater than one indicates that a town increased its share of total population from 1990 to 2000 and grew faster than the regional rate. An index of less than one indicates that a municipality decreased its share of regional population in the preceding decade and grew slower than the regional rate. An index of one indicates that a community maintained its 1990 share of the region's total population in 2000. Table 4 reveals that the urban areas decreased their share of regional population while the suburban and rural communities increased their share. These same relationships of declining urban and increasing suburban and rural growth rates also existed for the previous two decades of 1970-1980 and 1980-1990.

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN CHARACTERISTICS

The question on race for the 2000 Census has undergone a significant change from the 1990 and earlier Censuses. To better reflect the nation's growing diversity, respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. In 2000, 2.8 percent or 6,817 persons of southeastern Connecticut's total population of 242,759 selected between two to five races. While an overwhelming majority of 6,201 (91 percent) selected two races, a total of 14,296 racial selections were made by these 6,817 persons. The balance of the population, 97.2 percent, representing 235,942 persons, chose one race. This multi-racial selection percentage of 2.8 was slightly higher for southeastern Connecticut than Connecticut at 2.2 percent, and the nation at 2.4 percent. The Census Bureau stresses that because of these significant changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with any previous Census data. Therefore, caution must be used when interpreting changes in racial compositions. The following summary shows the composition of the population for whites and non-whites in 1990 and 2000. The year 2000 numbers are presented for those who responded to the single race question (235,942 persons) and those that reported single race or combination race category (242,759 persons).

**TABLE 4:
INDEX OF TOWN SHARE CHANGE
REGIONAL POPULATION**

	1990 Population	Percent of Region	2000 Population	Percent of Region	Index of Town Share Change
<u>URBAN TOWNS:</u>					
Groton	45,144	18.8%	39,907	16.4%	0.88
New London	28,540	11.9%	25,671	10.6%	0.89
Norwich	37,391	15.6%	36,117	14.9%	0.96
URBAN TOTALS	111,075	46.2%	101,695	41.9%	0.91
<u>SUBURBAN TOWNS:</u>					
Colchester	10,980	4.6%	14,551	6.0%	1.31
East Lyme	15,340	6.4%	18,118	7.5%	1.17
Griswold	10,384	4.3%	10,807	4.5%	1.03
Ledyard	14,913	6.2%	14,687	6.1%	0.98
Lisbon	3,790	1.6%	4,069	1.7%	1.06
Montville	16,673	6.9%	18,546	7.6%	1.10
Preston	5,006	2.1%	4,688	1.9%	0.93
Sprague	3,008	1.3%	2,971	1.2%	0.98
Stonington	16,919	7.0%	17,906	7.4%	1.05
Waterford	17,930	7.5%	19,152	7.9%	1.06
SUBURBAN TOTALS	114,943	47.8%	125,495	51.7%	1.08
<u>RURAL TOWNS:</u>					
Bozrah	2,297	1.0%	2,357	1.0%	1.02
Franklin	1,810	0.8%	1,835	0.8%	1.00
North Stonington	4,884	2.0%	4,991	2.1%	1.01
Salem	3,310	1.4%	3,858	1.6%	1.15
Voluntown	2,113	0.9%	2,528	1.0%	1.18
RURAL TOTALS	14,414	6.0%	15,569	6.4%	1.07
REGIONAL TOTALS	240,432	100%	242,759	100%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**RACIAL COMPOSITION,
SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT**

	White	Non-White	Total
1990-one race	219,989	20,443	240,432 persons reported one race, 100% of total population 240,432
	91.5%	8.5%	100%
2000-one race	209,527	26,415	235,942 persons reported one race, 97.2% of total population of 242,759
	88.8%	11.2%	100%
2000-one or more races	214,780	35,458	250,238 responses, exceeds population of 242,759 because individuals may report more than one race.
	85.8%	14.2%	100%

With either case in 2000, the percentage of population reported as white has decreased while the non-white percentage of total population has increased, a trend that has been occurring for 30 years. Table 5 summarizes the 2000 racial selections of those that chose one or more races. For example, the table includes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin who may be of any of several race(s). It is important to note that under federal guidelines, race and Hispanic origin are two separate and distinct concepts. Table 6 indicates that persons of Hispanic or Latino origin increased by 56 percent for the decade, with the highest rates of growth occurring in the suburban and rural communities. This regional growth rate was more than that of Connecticut which experienced a 50.3 percent increase in Hispanic persons over the decade, but less than that of the United States which grew by 58 percent.

POPULATION AGE AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS

Population age and sex characteristics are displayed in Figures 2 and 3 and in Table 7. The age categories depicted in these references generally coincide with the stages of one's life cycle and correspond to similar categories utilized in previous SCCOG/SCRPA reports, thereby facilitating comparisons with earlier censuses. The region's net population growth was accounted for by three demographic categories: children, mature workers and retired persons. Most growth occurred in the mature workers category which increased by 11,089 persons. This resulted in a growth rate of 26 percent in this category since 1990. This category now accounts for 22.4 percent of the region's population, compared to 18 percent in 1990. The retired category had the second largest change, in the past decade increasing by 2,858 persons for a ten percent growth rate. Persons 65 and older now

**TABLE 5:
RACE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH ONE OR MORE OTHER RACES, 2000
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	White	Black	Am. Ind Al. Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islnd	Other	Total Responses
URBAN TOWNS:							
Groton	34,490	3,350	801	1,685	141	954	41,421
New London	17,342	5,597	589	747	84	2,947	27,306
Norwich	30,983	3,253	872	924	51	1,567	37,650
URBAN TOTALS	82,815	12,200	2,262	3,356	276	5,468	106,377
SUBURBAN TOWNS:							
Colchester	14,062	274	137	118	10	162	14,763
East Lyme	16,077	1,276	187	603	20	311	18,474
Griswold	10,356	186	223	126	5	104	11,000
Ledyard	13,236	535	734	415	21	173	15,114
Lisbon	4,004	33	48	38	3	20	4,146
Montville	16,392	1,217	495	458	28	543	19,133
Preston	4,526	57	61	67	2	36	4,749
Sprague	2,872	37	37	44	5	24	3,019
Stonington	17,369	186	169	290	17	145	18,176
Waterford	17,968	534	199	558	12	212	19,483
SUBURBAN TOTALS	116,862	4,335	2,290	2,717	123	1,730	128,057
RURAL TOWNS:							
Bozrah	2,295	21	32	24	1	15	2,388
Franklin	1,818	16	8	3	1	9	1,855
North Stonington	4,784	47	165	73	0	18	5,087
Salem	3,734	41	51	72	0	18	3,916
Voluntown	2,472	16	41	15	1	13	2,558
RURAL TOTALS	15,103	141	297	187	3	73	15,804
REGIONAL TOTALS	214,780	16,676	4,849	6,260	402	7,271	250,238
REGIONAL PERCENTS	85.8%	6.7%	1.9%	2.5%	0.2%	2.9%	100.0%

Source: U.S.Census Bureau

Note: The six race categories add to more than the region's population of 242,759 because individuals may report more than one race.

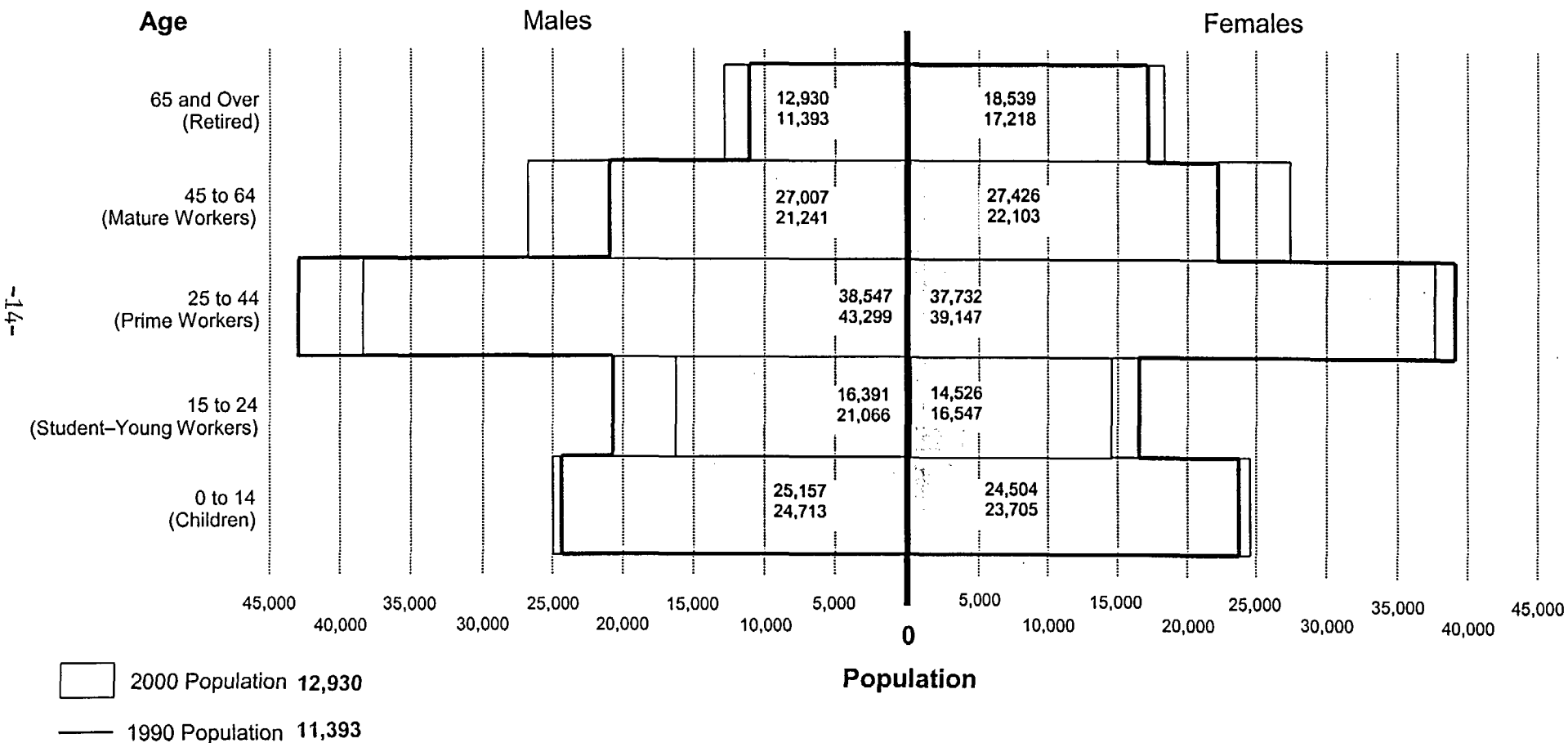
**TABLE 6:
PERSONS OF HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	1990	2000	Change	Percent Change
<u>URBAN TOWNS:</u>				
Groton	1,649	2,001	352	21.3%
New London	3,459	5,061	1,602	46.3%
Norwich	1,161	2,208	1,047	90.2%
URBAN TOTALS	6,269	9,270	3,001	47.9%
<u>SUBURBAN TOWNS:</u>				
Colchester	118	280	162	137.3%
East Lyme	365	832	467	127.9%
Griswold	102	210	108	105.9%
Ledyard	230	401	171	74.3%
Lisbon	43	23	-20	-46.5%
Montville	435	1,010	575	132.2%
Preston	93	65	-28	-30.1%
Sprague	38	33	-5	-13.2%
Stonington	220	233	13	5.9%
Waterford	310	459	149	48.1%
SUBURBAN TOTAL	1,954	3,546	1,592	81.5%
<u>RURAL TOWNS:</u>				
Bozrah	23	42	19	82.6%
Franklin	12	22	10	83.3%
North Stonington	39	72	33	84.6%
Salem	40	47	7	17.5%
Voluntown	9	30	21	233.3%
RURAL TOTALS	123	213	90	73.2%
REGIONAL TOTAL	8,346	13,029	4,683	56.1%

Source: U.S.Census Bureau

Age-Sex Distribution 1990 - 2000

Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region



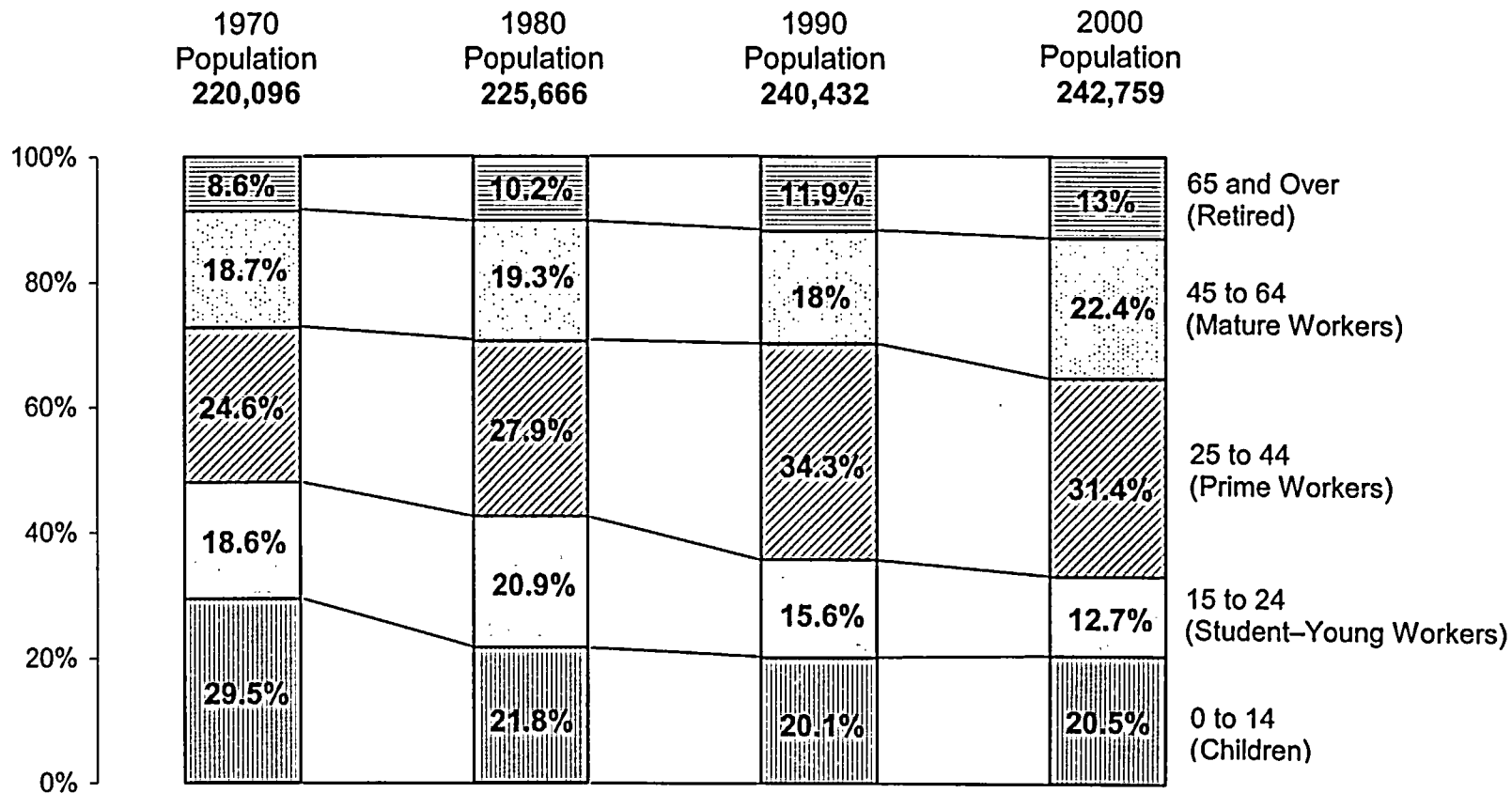
Data Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing

Graphics By: Center for Population Research, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT

Figure 2

Age Groups As Percent of Total Population 1970 - 2000

Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region



-15-

Data Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing
 Graphics By: Center for Population Research, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT

Figure 3

**TABLE 7:
AGE-SEX COMPOSITION, 2000
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	Children 14 and Under			Student/Young Worker 15 to 24			Prime Workers 25 to 44			Mature Workers 45 to 64			Retired 65 and Over			Total Female	Total Male	Total Population	Male to Female Ratio
	Female	Male	Sub-total	Female	Male	Sub-total	Female	Male	Sub-total	Female	Male	Sub-total	Female	Male	Sub-total				
URBAN TOWNS:																			
Groton	4,295	4,381	8,676	2,389	3,556	5,945	6,165	6,996	13,161	3,734	3,562	7,296	2,910	1,919	4,829	19,493	20,414	39,907	104.7
New London	2,468	2,547	5,015	2,675	2,675	5,350	3,742	3,862	7,604	2,349	2,246	4,595	1,894	1,213	3,107	13,128	12,543	25,671	95.5
Norwich	3,591	3,684	7,275	2,403	2,235	4,638	5,498	5,403	10,901	3,994	3,764	7,758	3,472	2,073	5,545	18,958	17,159	36,117	90.5
URBAN TOTALS	10,354	10,612	20,966	7,467	8,466	15,933	15,405	16,261	31,666	10,077	9,572	19,649	8,276	5,205	13,481	51,579	50,116	101,695	97.2
SUBURBAN TOWNS:																			
Colchester	1,876	1,873	3,749	642	648	1,290	2,744	2,567	5,311	1,419	1,449	2,868	803	530	1,333	7,484	7,067	14,551	94.4
East Lyme	1,637	1,657	3,294	843	981	1,824	3,230	2,818	6,048	2,409	2,259	4,668	1,283	1,001	2,284	9,402	8,716	18,118	92.7
Griswold	1,144	1,140	2,284	586	642	1,228	1,824	1,816	3,640	1,173	1,260	2,433	720	502	1,222	5,447	5,360	10,807	98.4
Ledyard	1,690	1,700	3,390	833	856	1,689	2,323	2,235	4,558	1,881	1,849	3,730	715	605	1,320	7,442	7,245	14,687	97.4
Lisbon	410	458	868	200	240	440	648	590	1,238	521	537	1,058	269	196	465	2,048	2,021	4,069	98.7
Montville	1,719	1,892	3,611	915	1,441	2,356	2,690	3,651	6,341	2,067	2,159	4,226	1,147	865	2,012	8,538	10,008	18,546	117.2
Preston	415	418	833	231	263	494	691	687	1,378	664	663	1,327	342	314	656	2,343	2,345	4,688	100.1
Sprague	342	306	648	156	163	319	468	492	960	358	337	695	215	134	349	1,539	1,432	2,971	93.0
Stonington	1,581	1,663	3,244	799	806	1,605	2,575	2,528	5,103	2,469	2,360	4,829	1,781	1,344	3,125	9,205	8,701	17,906	94.5
Waterford	1,690	1,760	3,450	1,053	1,046	2,099	2,630	2,463	5,093	2,441	2,425	4,866	2,157	1,487	3,644	9,971	9,181	19,152	92.1
SUBURBAN TOTALS	12,504	12,867	25,371	6,258	7,086	13,344	19,823	19,847	39,670	15,402	15,298	30,700	9,432	6,978	16,410	63,419	62,076	125,495	97.9
RURAL TOWNS:																			
Bozrah	225	231	456	116	120	236	350	360	710	299	325	624	184	147	331	1,174	1,183	2,357	100.8
Franklin	161	189	350	95	107	202	276	270	546	241	262	503	127	107	234	900	935	1,835	103.9
North Stonington	498	495	993	278	303	581	743	745	1,488	702	708	1,410	261	258	519	2,482	2,509	4,991	101.1
Salem	487	481	968	191	181	372	663	603	1,266	456	543	999	138	115	253	1,935	1,923	3,858	99.4
Voluntown	275	282	557	121	128	249	472	461	933	249	299	548	121	120	241	1,238	1,290	2,528	104.2
RURAL TOTALS	1,646	1,678	3,324	801	839	1,640	2,504	2,439	4,943	1,947	2,137	4,084	831	747	1,578	7,729	7,840	15,569	101.4
REGIONAL TOTALS	24,504	25,157	49,661	14,526	16,391	30,917	37,732	38,547	76,279	27,426	27,007	54,433	18,539	12,930	31,469	122,727	120,032	242,759	97.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

account for 13 percent of the region's population, compared to 8.6 percent in 1970. The children category increased by 1,243 persons, for a 2.6 percent growth rate. Children now account for 20.5 percent of the region's population, up slightly from 20.1 percent in 1990. This is the first time since 1970 that this category did not decline.

Population growth in the above three categories was offset by losses in the student-young workers and prime workers categories. The students-young workers category decreased by 6,696 persons, or 17.8 percent from 1990. This category now accounts for 12.7 percent of the region's population compared to 15.7 percent in 1990 and 20.9 percent in 1980. Since 1990, the prime workers category also experienced a decline totaling 6,167 persons, representing minus 7.5 percent. This category accounts for 31.4 percent of the region's population, down from 34.3 percent in 1990, but still remains the region's largest age group. This is the first time since 1970 that this category did not increase its share of regional population.

For the first time during the course of the previous three decades, females now outnumber males by 122,727 to 120,032. During the decade of 1990-2000, the female population increased by 4,006 while the male population decreased by 1,680 persons, resulting in the regional net growth of 2,327 persons. Viewed from the perspective of age groups, males outnumber females in the children, student-young workers and prime workers age group, as is shown in Figure 2 and Table 7. The largest difference occurs in the student-young workers category where there are 1,865 more males than females. This is attributable to the Naval Base located in the area which traditionally has had more men than women in uniform. Females outnumber men in the mature workers and retired groups, which is explained by the greater longevity experienced by women. This longevity is most pronounced in the retired category where women outnumber men by 5,609. The male/female ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. Table 7 shows that at the regional level in 2000, there were 97.8 males for each 100 females, down from 1990 when there were 102.5 males per 100 females. This decrease may reflect, in part, a decrease in the number of military personnel stationed in the region. In 2000, Montville had the highest male/female ratio at 117.2 males per 100 females, while Norwich ranked the lowest with only 90.5 males per 100 females. The Montville ratio can be explained, in part, by the presence of the State Prison for males within the municipality. In terms of class of towns, the rural towns were the most balanced with 101.4 males per 100 females while the urban and suburban municipalities had respective ratios of 97.2 and 97.9. Overall, Connecticut had a lower ratio with 93.9 males per 100 females while the United States had a ratio of 96.3.

During the most recent decade, the population of the region continued to age. The county median age in 2000 was 37.0, compared to 32.5 in 1990. For each decade since 1970, when the median age was 26.4, the median age has increased, resulting in a 30 year aging rate of 40 percent. Stonington and Waterford had the highest median age at 41.7 years followed by Preston at 41.0. New London

**TABLE 8:
AGE AND AGE INDEXES, 2000
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	14 and Under		Population 15 to 64		65 and Over		Total Population	Index of Aging	Dependency Ratios		Total	Median Age
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Childhood	Elderly		
URBAN TOWNS:												
Groton	8,676	21.7%	26,402	66.2%	4,829	12.1%	39,907	55.7	32.9	18.3	51.2	32.5
New London	5,015	19.5%	17,549	68.4%	3,107	12.1%	25,671	62.0	28.6	17.7	46.3	31.2
Norwich	7,275	20.1%	23,297	64.5%	5,545	15.4%	36,117	76.2	31.2	23.8	55.0	36.9
URBAN TOTALS	20,966	20.6%	67,248	66.1%	13,481	13.3%	101,695	64.3	31.2	20.0	51.2	
SUBURBAN TOWNS:												
Colchester	3,749	25.8%	9,469	65.1%	1,333	9.2%	14,551	35.6	39.6	14.1	53.7	35.3
East Lyme	3,294	18.2%	12,540	69.2%	2,284	12.6%	18,118	69.3	26.3	18.2	44.5	39.0
Griswold	2,284	21.1%	7,301	67.6%	1,222	11.3%	10,807	53.5	31.3	16.7	48.0	36.7
Ledyard	3,390	23.1%	9,977	67.9%	1,320	9.0%	14,687	38.9	34.0	13.2	47.2	37.1
Lisbon	868	21.3%	2,736	67.2%	465	11.4%	4,069	53.6	31.7	17.0	48.7	39.0
Montville	3,611	19.5%	12,923	69.7%	2,012	10.8%	18,546	55.7	27.9	15.6	43.5	36.5
Preston	833	17.8%	3,199	68.2%	656	14.0%	4,688	78.8	26.0	20.5	46.5	41.0
Sprague	648	21.8%	1,974	66.4%	349	11.7%	2,971	53.9	32.8	17.7	50.5	37.1
Stonington	3,244	18.1%	11,537	64.4%	3,125	17.5%	17,906	96.3	28.1	27.1	55.2	41.7
Waterford	3,450	18.0%	12,058	63.0%	3,644	19.0%	19,152	105.6	28.6	30.2	58.8	41.7
SUBURBAN TOTALS	25,371	20.2%	83,714	66.7%	16,410	13.1%	125,495	64.7	30.3	19.6	49.9	
RURAL TOWNS:												
Bozrah	456	19.3%	1,570	66.6%	331	14.0%	2,357	72.6	29.0	21.1	50.1	40.1
Franklin	350	19.1%	1,251	68.2%	234	12.8%	1,835	66.9	28.0	18.7	46.7	39.9
North Stonington	993	19.9%	3,479	69.7%	519	10.4%	4,991	52.3	28.5	14.9	43.5	39.6
Salem	968	25.1%	2,637	68.4%	253	6.6%	3,858	26.1	36.7	9.6	46.3	37.1
Voluntown	557	22.0%	1,730	68.4%	241	9.5%	2,528	43.3	32.2	13.9	46.1	36.3
RURAL TOTALS	3,324	21.4%	10,667	68.5%	1,578	10.1%	15,569	47.5	31.2	14.8	46.0	
REGIONAL TOTALS	49,661	20.5%	161,629	66.6%	31,469	13.0%	242,759	63.4	30.7	19.5	50.2	37.0*

* New London County median

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

had the lowest median age at 31.2 followed by Groton at 32.5 years. Connecticut's 2000 median age was higher than the region at 37.4 while the United States was lower at 35.3. Median ages for the region's municipalities are listed in Table 8.

This increase in median age is reflected in the index of aging presented in Table 8. This index is defined as the number of persons 65 and older per 100 children less than 15 years of age. For each decade since 1970, when the index was 29.1, the regional index of aging has increased and is now at 63.4 retired persons per 100 children, a 118 percent increase over the past 30 years. In 2000, Connecticut had an even higher figure of 66.3 retired persons per 100 children while the United States was at 58.1. Generally, the communities with the highest percentages of retired persons and the lowest percentages of children have the largest indexes of aging. Waterford and Stonington had the highest indexes, with respective figures of 105.6 and 96.3 retired persons per 100 children.

Table 8 shows that Salem and Colchester have the lowest indexes of aging with respective figures of 26.1 and 35.6 retired persons per 100 children. In Salem only 6.6 percent of the population is 65 and older and in Colchester only 9.2 percent is 65 and older. Colchester has the highest percent of children among the region's towns at 25.8 percent of town population. This is followed by Salem at 25.1 percent and Ledyard at 23.1 percent. In terms of town classification, the suburban communities had a slightly greater index of aging than the urban towns, while the rural towns had the lowest index of aging. This is the same relationship that existed in 1990 among the classes of towns.

DEPENDENCY INDEX

Children and retired age categories may also be compared both separately and together in terms of the aggregate of the three middle age categories comprised of the population ages 15 to 64. This aggregate group may be regarded as the economic producers who support both dependent young children under age 15 and dependent older persons ages 65 and over. A dependency index can be developed using the number of persons 65 and over and the number of persons 14 and younger per 100 persons ages 15 to 64. This is a broad economic dependency index and it must be recognized that some persons in the dependent age categories are producers and that other persons in the economically productive age category are dependent. Childhood, elderly, and total dependency ratios are displayed in Table 8.

Colchester, at 39.6 and Salem at 36.7, had the highest childhood dependency ratios in the region, while Preston, at 26.0 and East Lyme at 26.3, had the lowest childhood dependency ratios. Region wide, the rural and urban towns were tied for the highest childhood dependency ratios at 31.2, with the suburban towns at 30.3. In 1990 the rural towns were higher than the urban towns.

In terms of elderly dependency ratios, Waterford, at 30.2 retired persons per 100 adults, had the highest dependency ratio followed by Stonington at 27.1. Norwich was third at 23.8. At the other end of the range, Salem had only 9.6 older persons per 100 working adults while Ledyard had 13.2 older persons per 100 working adults. Overall, the urban towns had slightly greater elderly dependency ratios than the suburban towns followed by the rural towns. This was the same relationship that existed in 1980 and 1990 among these three classes of towns.

In terms of a total dependency index, the urban towns had the highest dependency, followed by the suburban towns and rural towns. This was also the same relationship that existed in 1990. Total dependency ratios were highest in Waterford at 58.8 elderly and children per 100 adults followed by Stonington at 55.2 and Norwich at 55.0. Municipalities with the lowest total dependency ratios were Montville and North Stonington, which were both at 43.5 elderly and children per 100 persons ages 15 to 64. It is important to note that the index was influenced by the fact that these latter two communities had the highest regional percentages of residents ages 15 to 64.

The following summary shows the changes in regional dependency ratios for the past 40 years:

**SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT PLANNING REGION
DEPENDENCY RATIOS**

	Childhood	Elderly	Total
2000	30.7	19.5	50.2
1990	29.6	17.5	47.1
1980	32.0	14.9	46.9
1970	47.7	13.9	61.6
1960	50.0	15.5	65.5

Overall, the total regional dependency ratio increased 6.6 percent from 47.1 elderly and children per 100 adults in 1990 to 50.2 in 2000. However, the two components of the index changed independently during the decade. The childhood ratio increased 3.7 percent from 29.6 children per 100 adults in 1990 to 30.7 children in 2000. This is the first time that the children portion of the ratio showed an increase, having been declining since 1960. (In these earlier decades, children accounted for over 30 percent of the region's population). The elderly portion of the ratio increased 11.4 percent, from 17.5 retired persons per 100 adults in 1990 to 19.5 retired persons in 2000. This is a continuation of the trend of an increasing elderly population which began in 1970. The total

dependency index decreased until 1980, primarily reflecting a dramatic decrease in the children dependency portion of the ratio, and has increased since that time primarily due to the increase in the elderly dependency ratio. Although the total dependency index has increased since 1980, it has not increased dramatically and is almost 25 percent lower than the 1960 index of 65.5.

There are numerous implications related to the increase in the regional median age, and the elderly dependency index, not the least of which suggests that there will be an increase in demands for services and programs to serve the elderly. The increase in the mature workers category also indicates that, barring any substantial changes in migration, this trend will continue for the next decade when a large portion of this age category will shift into the retired category. After forty years of decreasing, the children dependency ratio slightly increased as well as the percentage of the region's population accounted for by this category. This could be signaling a stabilization, or even increase, of this category.

BIRTH RATES

The following summary shows selected annual birth rates for women of child bearing ages for 5 years between 1960 and 2000. The 5 years selected for this analysis coincides with the years in which the census is taken. It is based on two data sources: women of child-bearing age is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau and births is derived from the Connecticut Department of Public Health.

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT PLANNING REGION COMPARISON OF RATES OF BIRTH FOR FIVE SELECTED YEARS

	Women Ages 15 to 44	Births	Births Per 1000 Women
2000	52,258	2,937	56.2
1990	55,694	3,855	69.2
1980	51,254	3,408	66.5
1970	45,196	4,200	92.9
1960	35,735	4,677	130.9

Source: State of Connecticut Department of Public Health.

The above table shows that while the number of women of child bearing age was less in 2000 than in 1990. The number of women in this age group is still consistently greater in 2000 than in 1960.

This pattern, coupled with a 37 percent decrease in the number of births since 1960 has resulted in a birth rate of 56.2 births per 1,000 women in the year 2000, compared to 130.9 births per 1,000 women in 1960, a 57 percent decline. The overall birth rate declined from 1960 to 1980, then reversed itself and increased by four percent from 1980 to 1990 and then declined nearly 20 percent from 1990 to 2000. This analysis of birth data, which depicts both the decrease in absolute births and the birth rate, tends to reinforce the discussion in the previous section as to the decrease in the children dependency ratio over past decades.

The above table is presented for illustrative sampling purposes only and is not meant to represent a comprehensive analysis of all of the factors surrounding birth rates for every year from 1960 through 2000. It is recognized that the 5 years chosen for the sample might not be typical for years other than those selected and that a different sample might lead to different conclusions. Nevertheless, the sample chosen strongly suggests a significantly declining birth rate.

II. EDUCATION

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Table 9 shows the 2000 Census analysis of school enrollment by the following categories: Pre-school, Elementary School, High School, and College or Graduate. This category structure is a slight departure from the previous Census counts in 1990 which combined the Elementary and High School categories. Accordingly, comparisons between 1990 and 2000 are made by combining the 2000 Elementary and High School enrollments. All of the enrollment figures include both private and public schools.

The 1990 Census depicted a significant increase in preschool enrollment compared with the 1980 enrollment. The 2000 Census figures confirm that this group has continued onto High School. In fact, at 27.4 percent, the Elementary or High School category is the only category to have experienced an increase since 1990.

With generally declining birth rates as indicated above, a question arises as to the source of the school age enrollment increase. Further complicating the matter, the 2000 Census shows that preschool enrollment has decreased by 21.8 % and College or Graduate enrollment has decreased by 20.9 percent. Even with these declining enrollments, the increase in the Elementary or High School category has resulted in an increase in total school enrollment figures for southeastern Connecticut. Overall, this increase in enrollment is 8.4 percent. This trend of decreased Pre-School and College or Graduate enrollment, coupled with increased Elementary and High School enrollment, is uniform throughout the region regardless of urban, suburban, or rural municipal classification.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 10 shows educational attainment for the region's population 25 years and older in 2000. For this age group, 85.7 % have completed high school. This proportion of high school students is 1.7% higher than the state population and is very similar to the percentage difference recorded in 1990. The region continues to lag behind the state in percentage of population completing college. The 2000 Census indicates that 25.3% of the region's population are college graduates as compared to 31.4% for the overall state population. A ten year comparison of educational attainment at the college graduate level between the state and the region shows that the region is falling further behind by a margin of 6%.

**TABLE 9:
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT,
Population 3 years and over
Enrolled in School, 2000
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	Pre-School, Nursery	Elementary K thru 8	High School 9 thru 12	College or Graduate	Total Enrolled
<u>URBAN TOWNS:</u>					
Groton	901	5,038	1,518	1,838	9,295
New London	433	3,242	1,075	3,413	8,163
Norwich	501	4,633	2,169	1,611	8,914
URBAN TOTALS	1,835	12,913	4,762	6,862	26,372
<u>SUBURBAN TOWNS:</u>					
Colchester	269	2,240	883	558	3,950
East Lyme	338	2,252	1,260	1,196	5,046
Griswold	151	1,529	684	367	2,731
Ledyard	219	2,230	1,075	542	4,066
Lisbon	26	577	259	248	1,110
Montville	201	2,377	1,195	719	4,492
Preston	39	588	280	226	1,133
Sprague	60	446	135	116	757
Stonington	277	2,061	869	947	4,154
Waterford	368	2,292	1,033	1,429	5,122
SUBURBAN TOTALS	1,948	16,592	7,673	6,348	32,561
<u>RURAL TOWNS:</u>					
Bozrah	22	292	132	104	550
Franklin	30	231	117	94	472
North Stonington	103	627	336	164	1,230
Salem	97	656	290	169	1,212
Voluntown	39	351	162	125	677
RURAL TOTALS	291	2,157	1,037	656	4,141
REGIONAL TOTALS	4,074	31,662	13,472	13,866	63,074

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**TABLE 10:
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT,
Population 25 years and Over, 2000
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	Population 25 & Over	Completed High School or Higher		Completed Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>URBAN TOWNS:</u>					
Groton	25,503	22,439	88.0	6,620	26.0
New London	15,348	12,030	78.4	3,008	19.6
Norwich	24,125	19,167	79.4	4,558	18.9
URBAN TOTALS	64,976	53,636	82.5	14,186	21.8
<u>SUBURBAN TOWNS:</u>					
Colchester	9,576	8,562	89.4	3,022	31.6
East Lyme	12,991	11,631	89.5	4,605	35.4
Griswold	7,283	6,054	83.1	1,100	15.1
Ledyard	9,510	8,884	93.4	3,121	32.8
Lisbon	2,765	2,301	83.2	542	19.6
Montville	12,591	10,562	83.9	2,216	17.6
Preston	3,370	2,882	85.5	763	22.6
Sprague	2,010	1,678	83.5	294	14.6
Stonington	13,102	11,558	88.2	4,533	34.6
Waterford	13,623	11,818	86.8	3,832	28.1
SUBURBAN TOTALS	86,821	75,930	87.5	24,028	27.7
<u>RURAL TOWNS:</u>					
Bozrah	1,669	1,465	87.8	312	18.7
Franklin	1,282	1,142	89.1	294	22.9
North Stonington	3,425	3,118	91.0	1,002	29.3
Salem	2,475	2,314	93.5	1,007	40.7
Voluntown	1,714	1,475	86.1	290	16.9
RURAL TOTALS	10,565	9,514	90.1	2,905	27.5
REGIONAL TOTALS	162,362	139,080	85.7	41,119	25.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The differences in educational attainment that exist between the region's eighteen towns in 2000 are very similar to those recorded in 1980 and 1990. As a group, the urban towns are below both attainment averages for the region and state. Within this group, the Town of Groton's population age 25 and older who have completed high school exceeds both the region and state, while the percentage who have completed college is slightly higher than that of the region but still below the state. While suburban towns, as a group, are above the regional average in educational attainment, there continues to be striking extremes in this group of 10 towns. On the one hand, Colchester, East Lyme, Ledyard and Stonington exceed the educational attainment levels of both the state and the region. In contrast, Griswold, Lisbon, Montville and Sprague's population were below the regional and state averages. The only rural town which exceeds the educational attainment levels of both the state and region is the Town of Salem.

The reconciliation of generally declining birth rates and minimal population growth with a selected increase in elementary and high school age students presents a challenge of interpretation. Part of the explanation is suggested in the small increase in birth rate identified in 1990. Assuming a greater growth in birth rate in any of the years immediately before or after 1990 would help explain the growth bubble in school age children. Beyond this, the only plausible explanation to account for the larger number of school age children is to impute a pattern of in-migration during this period which saw families with children in this age bracket move into the region.

In summary, all of the region's municipalities continue to record improvements in educational attainment levels. In 1970 the attainment levels for the region were 54% high school and 11% college; in 1980, 70% high school and 16% college; in 1990, 80.5% high school and 21.8% college; and in 2000, 85.7% high school and 25.3% college.

III. INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

REGIONAL INCOME STATISTICS

For this report income information is provided in two forms: Median Household Income and Per Capita Income. Median household information as opposed to median family, is a commonly favored data format because it encompasses everybody in a household whether or not they are related. Per capita income is the total personal income divided by the estimated population of the area. Per capita income is also a common indicator of financial standing. In general, the higher the per capita income, the more money is put into the local economy and the greater the economic vitality of the region.

Table 11 and Figure 4 show median household income for New London County. In 1999, this figure was \$50,646, which lagged behind Connecticut's median household income of \$53,935 by 6.5 percent. In 1989, the gap in median household income between New London County and Connecticut was even greater at 11 percent.

The latest median household income figures show that twelve towns in the region had a median above the statewide median. This represents an increase of two towns when compared to 1989 income figures.

Median household income for towns in southeastern Connecticut ranged from a high of \$68,750 in Salem to a low of \$33,809 in New London. The Salem median is 203% greater than the New London median. Regionally, this gap continues to grow indicating an increasing separation between the towns with the highest and lowest median household income. Specifically, in 1979, this gap was 171% which grew to 189% in 1989 and as noted is presently 203% based on the 1999 figures.

Table 12 shows per capita income for New London County. In 1999, this figure was \$24,678, which lagged behind Connecticut's \$28,766 by 16.5 percent. This gap has decreased since 1989 when it was 20.8 percent. In 1989 and 1999, only one town in the region had a per capita income which exceeded that of the state.

Per capita income for towns in southeastern Connecticut ranged from a high of \$29,653 in Stonington, to a low of \$18,437 in New London. This represents a 60 percent difference. This is the same percentage gap that existed in 1989. The change in per capita income for towns in the region ranged from an increase of 34 percent to an increase of 68 percent or an average of 47.8

**TABLE 11:
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 1999
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

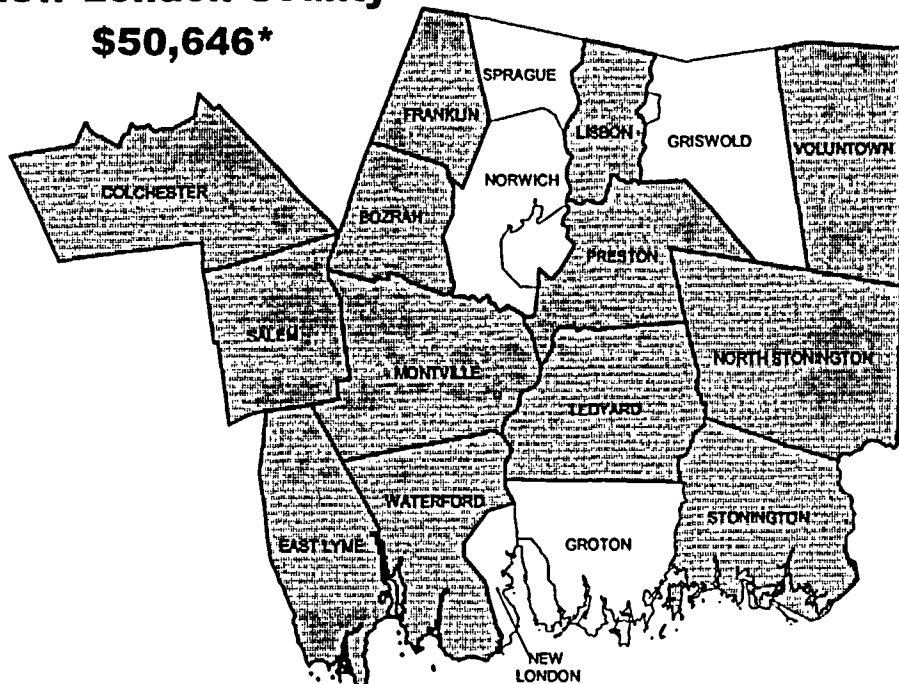
<u>Town</u>	1999 Median Household <u>Income \$</u>	1989 Median Household <u>Income \$</u>	Rank in <u>1989</u>	Percent <u>Change</u>
1. Salem	68,750	49,278	2	39.5
2. East Lyme	66,539	46,979	4	41.6
3. Colchester	64,807	46,389	5	39.7
4. Ledyard	62,647	49,811	1	25.8
5. Franklin	62,083	41,780	10	48.6
6. N. Stonington	57,887	47,070	3	23.0
7. Bozrah	57,059	43,553	7	31.0
8. Voluntown	56,802	35,699	14	59.1
9. Waterford	56,047	44,167	6	26.9
10. Lisbon	55,149	38,192	13	44.4
11. Montville	55,086	42,140	9	30.7
12. Preston	54,942	42,823	8	28.3
13. Stonington	52,437	39,651	11	32.2
14. Griswold	50,156	32,904	16	52.4
15. Groton	46,154	33,967	15	35.9
16. Sprague	43,125	38,247	12	12.8
17. Norwich	39,181	29,354	17	33.5
18. New London	33,809	26,336	18	28.4
New London County	50,646	37,488		35.1
Connecticut	53,935	41,721		29.3
United States	41,994	30,056		39.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 1990.

Southeastern Connecticut Region Median Incomes At, or Above, The State and County Average, 1999

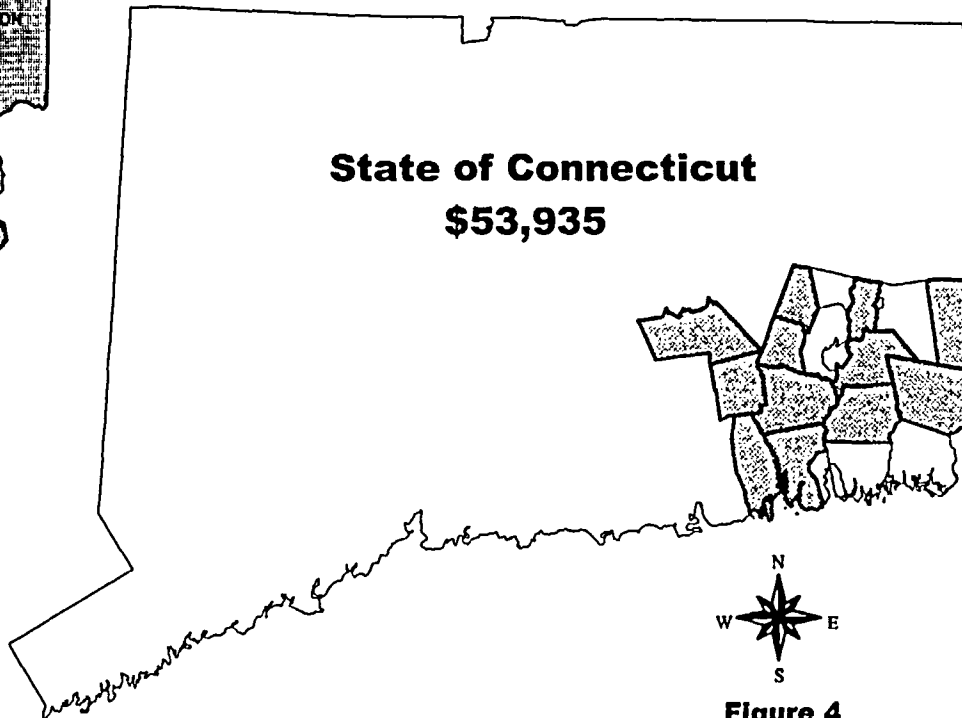
New London County

\$50,646*



State of Connecticut

\$53,935



Legend

- Towns Below Median Income
- Towns Above Median Income

* County median includes the Towns of Lebanon, Lyme and Old Lyme.

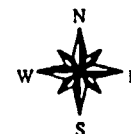


Figure 4

TABLE 12:
PER CAPITA INCOME, 1999
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region

<u>Town</u>	<u>1999</u> <u>Per Capita</u> <u>Income \$</u>	<u>1989</u> <u>Per Capita</u> <u>Income \$</u>	<u>Rank</u> <u>in</u> <u>1989</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
1. Stonington	29,653	20,808	1	42.5
2. East Lyme	28,765	20,004	2	43.8
3. Salem	27,288	17,990	6	51.7
4. Colchester	27,038	17,143	8	57.7
5. Waterford	26,807	19,537	3	37.2
6. Bozrah	26,569	15,814	10	68.0
7. N. Stonington	25,815	18,019	5	43.3
8. Franklin	25,477	16,756	9	52.0
9. Ledyard	24,953	18,557	4	34.5
10. Preston	24,752	17,643	7	40.3
11. Groton	23,995	15,454	12	55.3
12. Voluntown	23,707	14,766	15	60.6
13. Lisbon	22,476	14,917	13	50.7
14. Montville	22,357	15,743	11	42.0
15. Griswold	21,196	13,703	17	54.7
16. Sprague	20,796	14,531	16	43.1
17. Norwich	20,742	14,844	14	39.7
18. New London	18,437	12,971	18	42.1
New London County	24,678	16,702		47.8
Connecticut	28,766	20,189		42.5
United States	21,587	14,420		49.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 1990.

percent. This average increase is slightly higher than Connecticut's which was 42.5 percent over the same time period. The ranking of southeastern Connecticut towns by per capita income shows many changes between 1989 and 1999. Five towns did not experience a ranking change. These include Stonington and East Lyme which ranked first and second. Lisbon, Sprague and New London also maintained the same rank at 13, 16, and 18, respectively. The two towns which experienced the largest ranking change are Bozrah, which increased from 10th to 6th and Ledyard which decreased from 4th to 9th in ranking.

In summary, the latest income data indicates a continuing yet closing income gap between New London County and the rest of Connecticut. The closing of this gap indicates a comparative increase in the economic vitality of the region.

POVERTY STATUS

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above, or below, the poverty level by comparing the total 1999 income to an income cutoff, or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children and age of the family household or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families (and by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters, persons in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

The "poverty thresholds" for 1999 income used in the poverty statistics in the 2000 Census are presented in the following chart:

Poverty Threshold in 1999, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

(Dollars)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average threshold	Related Children under 18 years old								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or More
One person (unrelated individual) ...	8501									
Under 65 years old	8667	8667								
65 years and over	7990	7990								
Two people	10869									
Householder under 65 years old	11214	11156	11483							
Householder 65 years old and over	10075	10070	11440							
Three people	13290	13032	13410	13423						
Four people	17029	17184	17465	16895	16954					
Five people	20127	20723	21024	20380	19882	19578				
Six people	22727	23835	23930	23436	22964	22261	21845			
Seven people	25912	27425	27596	27006	26595	25828	24934	23953		
Eight people	28967	30673	30944	30387	29899	29206	28327	27412	27180	
Nine people or more	34417	36897	37076	36583	36169	35489	34554	33708	33499	32208

SOURCE: U.S. Census

As shown above, the "poverty threshold" for a family of four, with two related children, was \$16,895 in 1999.

The term "poverty" connotes a complex set of economic and social conditions. The standard statistical definition provides estimates of economic poverty based on income before taxes. Excluded from the income formula is money received from selling property (unless selling property is your vocation), the value of in-kind services such as food stamps, public housing subsidies,

medical care, employer contributions, withdrawal of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, exchange of money between relatives in the same household and lump-sum receipts such as inheritances and insurance payments.

Table 13 compares the number of individuals within southeastern Connecticut below the poverty level in 1989 and 1999. In 1999, 15,349 persons were classified as living below the poverty threshold, an increase of 2.6% from 14,954 in 1989. This increase, although slight, represents a significant change from the previous decade. Between 1979 and 1989, the number of persons classified as living below the poverty threshold dropped by 18.2 percent.

The towns of Ledyard, Bozrah, and North Stonington all experienced significant percentage increases in the number of people living at poverty levels. Persons in the poverty level increased 230.2% in the town of Ledyard, 63.5% in the town of Bozrah and 59.5% in the town of North Stonington.

The largest absolute increase in poverty level population occurred in Groton with an increase of 516 people, followed by Ledyard with an increase of 412 people and then Waterford with an increase of 206 people.

Decreases in the percentage of persons in the poverty level also occurred. The towns of Sprague, Griswold, and Salem experienced decreases in their poverty levels of 41.5%, 39.4%, and 24.5% respectively. The largest absolute decrease in poverty level population was experienced by the towns of Griswold, Norwich, and Sprague, at 364, 262, and 135 respectively.

In 1999, the greatest concentration of low income population continues to be in the three urban towns. These three towns collectively accounted for about two-thirds of the region's poverty population while containing less than half of the region's population. New London, with 14.2%, continues to have the region's highest concentration of low income population. This represents a decrease of 1.6%, in the number of persons, living below the poverty level in 1989. The City of Norwich had the second highest concentration of low income population with 11.3 % of residents having incomes below the poverty level. Norwich also experienced a 6% decrease in the number of persons living below the poverty level between 1989 and 1999.

Proportionally, the suburban towns had less than half as many low income residents as the urban towns. Sprague with 6.4%, continues to have the highest percentage of total population living below the poverty level of all the suburban communities. Yet this represents a decrease of 41.5% in the number of persons living below the poverty level between 1989 and 1999. The second highest concentration of low income population in suburban towns was Griswold, with 5.2% of its residents

TABLE 13:
POVERTY STATUS, 1989 AND 1999 (Number of Persons)
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
<u>URBAN TOWNS:</u>				
Groton	1,755	2,271	516	29.4
New London	3,702	3,643	-59	-1.6
Norwich	4,338	4,076	-262	-6.0
URBAN TOTALS	9,795	9,990	195	2.0
<u>SUBURBAN TOWNS:</u>				
Colchester	457	383	-74	-16.2
East Lyme	476	451	-25	-5.3
Griswold	925	561	-364	-39.4
Ledyard	179	591	412	230.2
Lisbon	111	128	17	15.3
Montville	731	696	-35	-4.8
Preston	201	156	-45	-22.4
Sprague	325	190	-135	-41.5
Stonington	756	886	130	17.2
Waterford	583	789	206	35.3
SUBURBAN TOTALS	4,744	4,831	87	1.8
<u>RURAL TOWNS:</u>				
Bozrah	52	85	33	63.5
Franklin	52	45	-7	-13.5
North Stonington	148	236	88	59.5
Salem	53	40	-13	-24.5
Voluntown	110	122	12	10.9
RURAL TOTALS	415	528	113	27.2
REGIONAL TOTALS	14,954	15,349	395	2.6
Connecticut	217,347	259,514	42,167	19.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

having incomes below the poverty level. Griswold also experienced a decrease in the number of persons below the poverty level between 1989 and 1999 at 39.4 percent.

As a group, the region's rural towns contained approximately 3.5% of the total number of persons in the region living below the poverty level. Of the rural towns, Voluntown with 4.8%, has the highest percentage of its population living below the poverty level. This was followed by North Stonington at 4.7% and Bozrah at 3.6 percent. These same three towns have also experienced increases in the number of persons living below the poverty level between 1989 and 1999.

Table 14 shows the number of families within southeastern Connecticut living below the poverty level in 1999. The 2,943 families in this category represent a continuing decrease from previous Census counts. In 1989, there were 3,116 families living below the poverty level. In 1979, the number of families living below the poverty level was 3,831.

Since 1979, the percentage of families with related children living below the poverty level has been in flux, going from 81.2% in 1979 to 84.6% in 1989, back to 82.8% in 1999. The percentage of poverty level families with children within the region continues to be the lowest in suburban towns, followed by rural and then the urban towns. This gap has closed since 1989, especially between rural and urban towns where the difference has decreased from 7.5 % to 1.3 percent.

The percentage of female-headed households living below the poverty level has continued to increase. As a percentage of all families living below the poverty line female-headed households accounted for 55.9% of poverty level families in 1979, 62.3% in 1989 and 64% in 1999. The highest percentage of families headed by females is in the urban towns followed by suburban and rural towns. These percentages are 70%, 53.7% and 32.6% respectively. While the percentages in this category for urban and suburban towns has remained fairly consistent since 1989, rural towns have experienced a significant decrease, going from 56.3% in 1989 to 32.6% in 1999.

Table 15 reviews the poverty status of various age groups in the region's population. The largest segment of the poverty level population is adults 18 years and older at 68 percent. Of this group, 13.3% are elderly. In 1989, this age group represented 62.7% of the total poverty level population of which 13% were elderly. In this age group, in 1999 42.9% were in the urban towns, followed by suburban and rural towns, at 22.5% and 2.3% respectively. The percentage of this age group that were elderly, 65 years and older, was highest in the suburban towns, at 15.9%. This was followed by rural and urban towns, at 13.1% and 12% respectively.

The level of poverty for children under 5 years old has basically remained the same from 1989 to 1999, at 11.7% and 11.6% respectively. The rate of urban children in this category remains at close

**TABLE 14:
POVERTY STATUS, 1999 (By Families)
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	Poverty Families	With Related Children under 18		With Female Householder, No Husband Present	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>URBAN TOWNS:</u>					
Groton	496	429	86.5	299	60.3
New London	725	628	86.6	538	74.2
Norwich	765	662	86.5	553	72.3
URBAN TOTALS	1,986	1,719	86.6	1,390	70.0
<u>SUBURBAN TOWNS:</u>					
Colchester	85	51	60.0	41	48.2
East Lyme	77	52	67.5	52	67.5
Griswold	121	110	90.9	51	42.1
Ledyard	121	99	81.8	69	57.0
Lisbon	21	15	71.4	15	71.4
Montville	146	104	71.2	99	67.8
Preston	22	11	50.0	0	0.0
Sprague	18	15	83.3	11	61.1
Stonington	142	111	78.2	77	54.2
Waterford	109	70	64.2	48	44.0
SUBURBAN TOTALS	862	638	74.0	463	53.7
<u>RURAL TOWNS:</u>					
Bozrah	15	15	100.0	12	80.0
Franklin	6	3	50.0	2	33.3
North Stonington	47	42	89.4	14	29.8
Salem	6	6	100.0	0	0.0
Voluntown	21	15	71.4	3	14.3
RURAL TOTALS	95	81	85.3	31	32.6
REGIONAL TOTALS	2,943	2,438	82.8	1,884	64.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 15:
POVERTY STATUS, 1999 (Number of Persons by Age Group)
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region

	Poverty	Under 5 Years		5 to 17 Years		18 to 64 Years		65 Years and over	
	Persons	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
URBAN TOWNS:									
Groton	2,271	457	20.1	346	15.2	1,200	52.8	268	11.8
New London	3,643	498	13.7	844	23.2	1,972	54.1	329	9.0
Norwich	4,076	432	10.6	825	20.2	2,213	54.3	606	14.9
URBAN TOTALS	9,990	1,387	13.9	2,015	20.2	5,385	53.9	1,203	12.0
SUBURBAN TOWNS:									
Colchester	383	29	7.6	84	21.9	217	56.7	53	13.8
East Lyme	451	18	4.0	107	23.7	251	55.7	75	16.6
Griswold	561	29	5.2	155	27.6	289	51.5	88	15.7
Ledyard	591	83	14.0	113	19.1	360	60.9	35	5.9
Lisbon	128	17	13.3	11	8.6	84	65.6	16	12.5
Montville	696	58	8.3	152	21.8	400	57.5	86	12.4
Preston	156	0	0.0	25	16.0	95	60.9	36	23.1
Sprague	190	7	3.7	31	16.3	89	46.8	63	33.2
Stonington	886	80	9.0	138	15.6	496	56.0	172	19.4
Waterford	789	40	5.1	193	24.5	410	52.0	146	18.5
SUBURBAN TOTAL	4,831	361	7.5	1,009	20.9	2,691	55.7	770	15.9
RURAL TOWNS:									
Bozrah	85	4	4.7	26	30.6	40	47.1	15	17.6
Franklin	45	3	6.7	7	15.6	21	46.7	14	31.1
North Stonington	236	16	6.8	60	25.4	152	64.4	8	3.4
Salem	40	9	22.5	6	15.0	18	45.0	7	17.5
Voluntown	122	0	0.0	38	31.1	59	48.4	25	20.5
RURAL TOTALS	528	32	6.1	137	25.9	290	54.9	69	13.1
REGIONAL TOTAL:	15,349	1,780	11.6	3,161	20.6	8,366	54.5	2,042	13.3
Connecticut	259,514	24,620	9.5	61,288	23.6	142,788	55.0	30,818	11.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

to double that of children in suburban or rural towns.

The age group of 5 to 17 year olds living at the poverty level has decreased from 25.5% to 20.6% between 1989 and 1999. In this age group, rural towns have the highest percentage at 25.9 percent. Suburban and urban towns follow at 20.9% and 20.2% respectively.

Taking an overall look at the poverty level data, several conditions are noteworthy. First, the distribution of people living below the poverty line has remained more or less the same between urban, suburban, and rural towns. Second, there has been an increase in the number of persons at the poverty level in the 18 years and older age group since 1989. Finally, the continuing decline in the number of families living below the poverty level is of greatest interest. This trend suggests that economic growth efforts at the regional level are having a positive effect across all socio-economic groups.

IV. OCCUPATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The 2000 Census reported that the region's population of those 16 years and older was 190,089. Of this group, 128,677 were in the combined civilian and military labor force. This represents a labor force participation rate of 68%, a small decline from participation rate of 70% in 1990.

Table 16 shows the distribution of the civilian and military labor force among the region's towns and cities. The total civilian labor force of 121,900 is comprised of employed and unemployed males and females. The distribution of the total civilian labor force is roughly proportionate to the distribution of the total population by municipal classification (urban, suburban, rural). It should be noted that data provided in the Census on the labor force are by place of residence, not by place of employment.

Approximately 3.6% of the region's labor force consisted of military personnel. This represents 6,777 persons residing throughout the region. About two-thirds of these military people reside in Groton. As in previous Census counts, 86% of the military population resides in the towns of Groton, New London, and Ledyard.

The Armed Forces category of the region's labor force has experienced a significant decline during the past decade with 48% fewer people in the military sector of the region's labor force. In 1990, 13,080 people, or about 10% of the region's labor force, consisted of military personnel. In 2000, the number of military personnel decreased to 6,777, or about 3.6% of the region's labor force.

Table 17 shows the town-by-town participation of population 16 years and over participating in the civilian labor force in 2000. Two-thirds of the region's towns have labor participation rates that exceed the regional participation rate. The exceptions are the urban towns of Groton and New London and the suburban towns of East Lyme, Montville and Waterford.

The proportion of males and females in the civilian labor force has changed during the past decade. In 1990, males comprised 54% of the civilian labor force and females 46 percent. The 2000 Census shows that males comprise 51.5% and females 48.5% of the civilian labor force. Interestingly, a shift also occurred in the Armed Forces category. In 1990, the proportion of male military personnel was 96.5% compared to 3.5% females. In 2000, male military personnel dropped to 90% while female military personnel increased to ten percent. The decline of defense related private sector

TABLE 16:
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER IN
THE LABOR FORCE, 2000
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region

	FEMALES			MALES			Total Labor Force
	In Armed Forces	Civilian Employed	Civilian Unemployed	In Armed Forces	Civilian Employed	Civilian Unemployed	
<u>URBAN TOWNS:</u>							
Groton	316	8,333	400	4,157	8,341	392	21,939
New London	246	5,820	386	810	5,649	527	13,438
Norwich	23	8,578	554	275	8,999	497	18,926
URBAN TOTALS	585	22,731	1,340	5,242	22,989	1,416	54,303
<u>SUBURBAN TOWNS:</u>							
Colchester	6	3,727	104	19	4,059	126	8,041
East Lyme	0	4,038	143	55	4,213	114	8,563
Griswold	15	2,879	72	55	3,030	176	6,227
Ledyard	22	3,479	122	295	3,784	160	7,862
Lisbon	0	1,066	35	7	1,096	51	2,255
Montville	5	4,270	78	138	4,675	226	9,392
Preston	0	1,152	43	20	1,239	42	2,496
Sprague	0	714	37	4	822	40	1,617
Stonington	2	4,365	134	76	4,660	156	9,393
Waterford	22	4,417	159	90	4,827	184	9,699
SUBURBAN TOTALS	72	30,107	927	759	32,405	1,275	65,545
<u>RURAL TOWNS:</u>							
Bozrah	5	553	0	16	683	33	1,290
Franklin	0	472	0	0	525	19	1,016
North Stonington	10	1,337	35	21	1,405	72	2,880
Salem	7	1,012	19	31	1,140	21	2,230
Voluntown	0	611	8	29	738	27	1,413
RURAL TOTALS	22	3,985	62	97	4,491	172	8,829
REGIONAL TOTALS	679	56,823	2,329	6,098	59,885	2,863	128,677

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 17:
EMPLOYMENT PARTICIPATION RATES, 2000
Population 16 Years and Over
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region

	Total Population 16 and Over	In Civilian Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force	In Armed Forces	Percent in Armed Forces
URBAN TOWNS:					
Groton	30,935	17,466	56.5	4,473	14.5
New London	20,410	12,382	60.7	1,056	5.2
Norwich	28,462	18,628	65.4	298	1.0
URBAN TOTALS	79,807	48,476	60.7	5,827	7.3
SUBURBAN TOWNS:					
Colchester	10,630	8,016	75.4	25	0.2
East Lyme	14,514	8,508	58.6	55	0.4
Griswold	8,319	6,157	74.0	70	0.8
Ledyard	11,052	7,545	68.3	317	2.9
Lisbon	3,129	2,248	71.8	7	0.2
Montville	14,726	9,249	62.8	143	1.0
Preston	3,782	2,476	65.5	20	0.5
Sprague	2,290	1,613	70.4	4	0.2
Stonington	14,450	9,315	64.5	78	0.5
Waterford	15,425	9,587	62.2	112	0.7
SUBURBAN TOTALS	98,317	64,714	65.8	831	0.8
RURAL TOWNS:					
Bozrah	1,863	1,269	68.1	21	1.1
Franklin	1,444	1,016	70.4	0	0.0
North Stonington	3,921	2,849	72.7	31	0.8
Salem	2,808	2,192	78.1	38	1.4
Voluntown	1,929	1,384	71.7	29	1.5
RURAL TOTALS	11,965	8,710	72.8	119	1.0
REGIONAL TOTALS	190,089	121,900	64.1	6,777	3.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

businesses in southeastern Connecticut could account for some of the decrease of men to women in the civilian labor force.

In 1990, five out of ten females in the labor force had children under 17 years old. At that time, suburban towns, with 515, had the lowest rate of female labor force participants with children under 17 years of age. This was followed by urban towns, with 55%, and rural towns, with 57%. The 2000 Census shows that this has changed significantly. The 2000 figures indicate that approximately 3 out of 10 females in the labor force had children under 17 years of age. In this category, the urban towns had the lowest rate with 30%, followed by the suburban towns, with 33%, and the rural towns, with 34%. These numbers seem to follow the continuing decline in household size reported by the U. S. Census. This information is shown in Table 18.

Employment data from the Connecticut Labor Department shown on Table 19 and Figure 5 has been utilized to study the distribution of employment by job location throughout the region. This information is compared to the distribution of population, which is useful in identifying to what extent each individual municipality contributes to the overall regional economy.

Table 19 shows that in 1990, the three urban municipalities were the only ones among the region's eighteen communities to have a higher share of the region's employment (jobs) compared to their share of total population. The urban towns had 46.3% of the region's population while providing 64.5% of the region's jobs. Suburban towns had 47.9% of the region's population and provided 32.1% of the jobs. The rural towns had 6.1% of the region's population and provided 3.4% of the region's jobs. According to the 2000 data this employment distribution has experienced significant change. The 2000 data from the Connecticut Labor Department, while still showing that the three urban towns continue to have a higher share of the region's employment as compared with their share of the region's population, shows that this share has decreased significantly.

The urban towns, as a group, experienced a decrease of 4.4% in their share of the region's population as population shifted to suburban and rural towns. The urban towns also experienced a decrease of 14% in the number of civilian jobs that they provide to the region. The actual number of urban jobs decreased from 70,940 in 1990 to 59,550 in 2000.

Suburban towns had a different experience during the past decade. In 1990, suburban towns accounted for 47.9% of the region's population and provided 32.1% of the region's jobs. The 2000 data indicate that suburban towns now account for 51.7% of the region's population, and provide 45.9% of the region's jobs, a 13.8% increase from 1990. The actual number of jobs increased from 35,290 to 54,120.

**TABLE 18:
WOMEN WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN
IN THE LABOR FORCE, 2000
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	Total Female Labor Force	With Children Under 6 years only		With Children 6 to 17 only	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
URBAN TOWNS:					
Groton	9,049	975	10.8	1,845	20.4
New London	6,452	583	9.0	1,106	17.1
Norwich	9,155	846	9.2	2,038	22.3
URBAN TOTALS	24,656	2,404	9.8	4,989	20.2
SUBURBAN TOWNS:					
Colchester	3,837	482	12.6	942	24.6
East Lyme	4,181	339	8.1	1,037	24.8
Griswold	2,966	209	7.0	759	25.6
Ledyard	3,623	234	6.5	1,145	31.6
Lisbon	1,101	60	5.4	283	25.7
Montville	4,353	314	7.2	1,075	24.7
Preston	1,195	61	5.1	336	28.1
Sprague	751	53	7.1	207	27.6
Stonington	4,501	342	7.6	986	21.9
Waterford	4,598	261	5.7	1,143	24.9
SUBURBAN TOTALS	31,106	2,355	7.6	7,913	25.4
RURAL TOWNS:					
Bozrah	558	40	7.2	120	21.5
Franklin	472	44	9.3	114	24.2
North Stonington	1,382	115	8.3	338	24.5
Salem	1,038	102	9.8	310	29.9
Voluntown	619	58	9.4	152	24.6
RURAL TOTALS	4,069	359	8.8	1,034	25.4
REGIONAL TOTALS	59,831	5,118	8.6	13,936	23.3

Source: U.S.Census Bureau

**TABLE 19:
LOCATION OF NON-FARM JOBS
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	2000 Jobs		1990 Jobs		2000 Population	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
URBAN TOWNS:						
Groton	26,630	22.6	34,040	30.9	39,907	16.4
New London	15,150	12.9	18,400	16.7	25,671	10.6
Norwich	17,770	15.1	18,500	16.8	36,117	14.9
URBAN TOTALS	59,550	50.5	70,940	64.5	101,695	41.9
SUBURBAN TOWNS:						
Colchester	3,500	3.0	3,050	2.8	14,551	6.0
East Lyme	5,200	4.4	4,640	4.2	18,118	7.5
Griswold	1,620	1.4	1,610	1.5	10,807	4.5
Ledyard	12,920	11.0	2,040	1.9	14,687	6.1
Lisbon	600	0.5	440	0.4	4,069	1.7
Montville	8,890	7.5	3,880	3.5	18,546	7.6
Preston	760	0.6	1,670	1.5	4,688	1.9
Sprague	800	0.7	1,030	0.9	2,971	1.2
Stonington	7,230	6.1	6,920	6.3	17,906	7.4
Waterford	12,600	10.7	10,010	9.1	19,152	7.9
SUBURBAN TOTALS	54,120	45.9	35,290	32.1	125,495	51.7
RURAL TOWNS:						
Bozrah	860	0.7	530	0.5	2,357	1.0
Franklin	960	0.8	720	0.7	1,835	0.8
North Stonington	1,380	1.2	1,870	1.7	4,991	2.1
Salem	710	0.6	470	0.4	3,858	1.6
Voluntown	280	0.2	180	0.2	2,528	1.0
RURAL TOTALS	4,190	3.6	3,770	3.4	15,569	6.4
REGIONAL TOTALS	117,860	100%	110,000	100%	242,759	100%

Source: CT Dept of Labor, US Census Bureau, SCCOG

The rural towns remained fairly stable with regard to their share of the region's population and employment. In 1990, the rural towns had 6.1% of the region's population and provided 3.4% of the region's jobs. In 2000, rural towns had 6.4% of the region's population and provided 3.6% of the region's jobs.

The downsizing of the defense industry during this past decade and the emergence of both Foxwoods and Mohegan Resort Casinos is clearly reflected in this latest data. The past trend of slow decentralization of employment seems to have been accelerated in the region and will continue to make planning for infrastructure and public transportation a complex task.

EMPLOYMENT

Tables 20 and 21 review the occupational skills of employed persons age 16 or more in 2000. The data is represented by place of residence rather than place of employment. The profile of southeastern Connecticut's employed labor force is similar to that of the state as a whole, with a few exceptions. One of the exceptions is in the Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental Leasing category. The region had 4.1% of its workers in this category versus 9.8% of state workers. Another exception, not surprisingly, is that 15.9% of regional workers are in the Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Service category. This percentage far exceeded the state as a whole, which is 6.7%. The region's expanding tourism industry would account for this difference. This service category was second only to Education, Health, Social Services, which accounted for 20.7% of regional workers. This same category was also the top employment sector for state workers, at 22 percent.

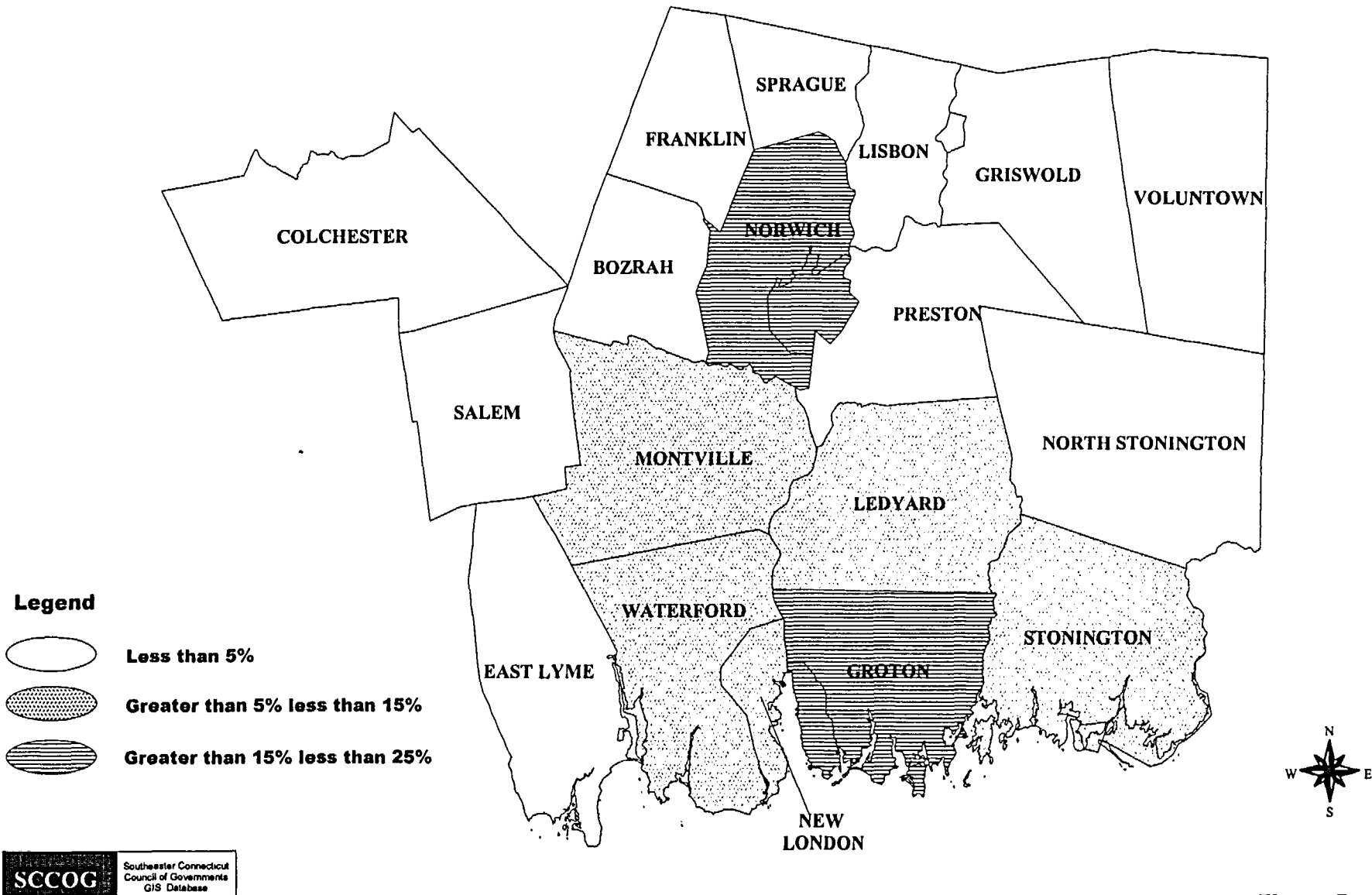
The top employment categories in southeastern Connecticut were: Education, Health, Social Services, at 20.7%; Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Service, at 15.9%; Manufacturing, at 14.3%; and Retail Trade, at 11.5 percent. These four categories accounted for 62.4% of employment in the region. The top employment categories in the state were: Education, Health, Social Services, at 22%; Manufacturing, at 14.8%; Retail Trade, at 11.2%; and Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, Waste Management, at 10.1 percent. These four categories accounted for 58.1% of state-wide employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment statistics from the 2000 Census as shown in Table 16 indicates that 5,192 individuals or 4.3% of the total civilian labor force 16 years and older in the region were unemployed. Previous Censuses reported higher regional unemployment percentages. In 1990, the unemployment rate was 5.9% and the 1980 rate was 5.6 percent.

Southeastern Connecticut Region Distribution of Non-Farm Jobs as a Percent of the Total Workforce - 2000

-46-



Legend

- Less than 5%
- Greater than 5% less than 15%
- Greater than 15% less than 25%



SCCOG Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments GIS Database

Figure 5

**TABLE 20:
INDUSTRY, 2000
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	Information	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental Leasing	Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, Waste Manage	Education, Health, Social Services	Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	Other Services	Public Administration	Total Civilian Employed
URBAN TOWNS:														
Groton	65	736	2,876	282	1,819	662	351	665	1,418	3,225	2,938	627	1,010	16,674
New London	10	554	1,323	233	1,443	420	368	400	771	2,882	2,070	353	642	11,469
Norwich	107	995	1,865	368	2,004	527	312	683	1,176	3,586	4,056	792	1,106	17,577
URBAN TOTALS	182	2,285	6,064	883	5,266	1,609	1,031	1,748	3,365	9,693	9,064	1,772	2,758	45,720
SUBURBAN TOWNS:														
Colchester	36	509	912	221	1,126	469	118	694	725	1,559	601	363	453	7,786
East Lyme	91	501	1,307	105	935	408	254	316	896	1,905	760	353	420	8,251
Griswold	86	367	855	195	758	332	104	238	267	994	1,095	265	353	5,909
Ledyard	7	344	1,256	143	546	320	156	313	691	1,441	1,355	288	403	7,263
Lisbon	26	120	352	49	222	156	37	86	131	499	332	91	61	2,162
Montville	38	684	1,217	302	1,183	643	146	317	570	1,574	1,472	257	542	8,945
Preston	77	212	225	96	205	141	52	39	162	557	381	70	174	2,391
Sprague	37	145	292	50	161	75	32	76	80	234	206	72	76	1,536
Stonington	48	514	1,744	158	1,021	282	216	336	704	1,843	1,437	389	333	9,025
Waterford	38	659	1,108	200	1,318	589	302	369	701	2,214	838	296	612	9,244
SUBURBAN TOTALS	484	4,055	9,268	1,519	7,475	3,415	1,417	2,784	4,927	12,820	8,477	2,444	3,427	62,512
RURAL TOWNS:														
Bozrah	32	109	174	40	149	99	13	38	63	260	120	31	108	1,236
Franklin	32	82	114	46	108	58	14	48	52	230	97	36	80	997
North Stonington	79	278	503	31	206	105	75	74	208	419	491	159	114	2,742
Salem	36	216	322	141	155	178	16	88	168	459	137	122	114	2,152
Voluntown	44	154	212	27	100	81	16	48	95	238	219	50	65	1,349
RURAL TOTALS	223	839	1,325	285	718	521	134	296	586	1,606	1,064	398	481	8,476
REGIONAL TOTALS	889	7,179	16,657	2,687	13,459	5,545	2,582	4,828	8,878	24,119	18,605	4,614	6,666	116,708
REGIONAL PERCENTAGES	0.8	6.2	14.3	2.3	11.5	4.8	2.2	4.1	7.6	20.7	15.9	4.0	5.7	100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**TABLE 21:
OCCUPATIONS, 2000
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	Management, Professional		Service		Sales and Office		Farming Fishing, Forestry		Construction, Extraction, Maintenance		Production, Transportation, Material Moving		Total Civilian Employed
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
URBAN TOWNS:													
Groton	6,351	38.1	3,459	20.7	4,121	24.7	47	0.3	1,169	7.0	1,527	9.2	16,674
New London	3,159	27.5	3,198	27.9	2,969	25.9	15	0.1	804	7.0	1,324	11.5	11,469
Norwich	4,859	27.6	4,914	28.0	4,260	24.2	54	0.3	1,585	9.0	1,905	10.8	17,577
URBAN TOTALS	14,369	31.4	11,571	25.3	11,350	24.8	116	0.3	3,558	7.8	4,756	10.4	45,720
SUBURBAN TOWNS:													
Colchester	3,214	41.3	1,085	13.9	1,827	23.5	32	0.4	786	10.1	842	10.8	7,786
East Lyme	3,723	45.1	1,379	16.7	1,821	22.1	60	0.7	664	8.0	604	7.3	8,251
Griswold	1,447	24.5	1,257	21.3	1,674	28.3	27	0.5	614	10.4	890	15.1	5,909
Ledyard	3,051	42.0	1,238	17.0	1,747	24.1	0	0.0	548	7.5	679	9.3	7,263
Lisbon	792	36.6	323	14.9	513	23.7	7	0.3	195	9.0	332	15.4	2,162
Montville	2,585	28.9	1,799	20.1	2,335	26.1	18	0.2	954	10.7	1,254	14.0	8,945
Preston	791	33.1	543	22.7	483	20.2	21	0.9	284	11.9	269	11.3	2,391
Sprague	429	27.9	258	16.8	399	26.0	9	0.6	175	11.4	266	17.3	1,536
Stonington	3,922	43.5	1,486	16.5	2,032	22.5	31	0.3	702	7.8	852	9.4	9,025
Waterford	3,460	37.4	1,458	15.8	2,541	27.5	29	0.3	846	9.2	910	9.8	9,244
SUBURBAN TOTALS	23,414	37.5	10,826	17.3	15,372	24.6	234	0.4	5,768	9.2	6,898	11.0	62,512
RURAL TOWNS:													
Bozrah	408	33.0	169	13.7	348	28.2	13	1.1	131	10.6	167	13.5	1,236
Franklin	342	34.3	181	18.2	275	27.6	9	0.9	88	8.8	102	10.2	997
North Stonington	1,087	39.6	519	18.9	486	17.7	55	2.0	257	9.4	338	12.3	2,742
Salem	967	44.9	255	11.8	445	20.7	18	0.8	230	10.7	237	11.0	2,152
Voluntown	430	31.9	234	17.3	297	22.0	27	2.0	195	14.5	166	12.3	1,349
RURAL TOTALS	3,234	38.2	1,358	16.0	1,851	21.8	122	1.4	901	10.6	1,010	11.9	8,476
REGIONAL TOTALS	41,017	35.1	23,755	20.4	28,573	24.5	472	0.4	10,227	8.8	12,664	10.9	116,708

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**TABLE 22:
EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 2000
Population 16 Years and Over
Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region**

	Total Population 16 and Over	Not in Labor Force	Total Labor Force	In Armed Forces	Civilian Labor Force	Civilian Employed	Civilian Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
URBAN TOWNS:								
Groton	30,935	8,996	21,939	4,473	17,466	16,674	792	4.5
New London	20,410	6,972	13,438	1,056	12,382	11,469	913	7.4
Norwich	28,462	9,536	18,926	298	18,628	17,577	1,051	5.6
URBAN TOTALS	79,807	25,504	54,303	5,827	48,476	45,720	2,756	5.7
SUBURBAN TOWNS:								
Colchester	10,630	2,589	8,041	25	8,016	7,786	230	2.9
East Lyme	14,514	5,951	8,563	55	8,508	8,251	257	3.0
Griswold	8,319	2,092	6,227	70	6,157	5,909	248	4.0
Ledyard	11,052	3,190	7,862	317	7,545	7,263	282	3.7
Lisbon	3,129	874	2,255	7	2,248	2,162	86	3.8
Montville	14,726	5,334	9,392	143	9,249	8,945	304	3.3
Preston	3,782	1,286	2,496	20	2,476	2,391	85	3.4
Sprague	2,290	673	1,617	4	1,613	1,536	77	4.8
Stonington	14,450	5,057	9,393	78	9,315	9,025	290	3.1
Waterford	15,425	5,726	9,699	112	9,587	9,244	343	3.6
SUBURBAN TOTALS	98,317	32,772	65,545	831	64,714	62,512	2,202	3.4
RURAL TOWNS:								
Bozrah	1,863	573	1,290	21	1,269	1,236	33	2.6
Franklin	1,444	428	1,016	0	1,016	997	19	1.9
North Stonington	3,921	1,041	2,880	31	2,849	2,742	107	3.8
Salem	2,808	578	2,230	38	2,192	2,152	40	1.8
Voluntown	1,929	516	1,413	29	1,384	1,349	35	2.5
RURAL TOTALS	11,965	3,136	8,829	119	8,710	8,476	234	2.7
REGIONAL TOTALS	190,089	61,412	128,677	6,777	121,900	116,708	5,192	4.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

As Table 22 shows, many of the individual towns did not deviate significantly from the regional unemployment percentage of 4.3. As a group, the rural towns had the lowest unemployment rate, at 2.7 percent. Salem, with an unemployment rate of 1.8%, had the lowest unemployment percentage, both in the rural town category and in the region. The urban towns, as a group, had the highest unemployment rate, at 5.7 percent. New London had the highest unemployment rate both in this group and in the region, at 7.4 percent. The suburban towns in southeastern Connecticut had an unemployment rate of 3.4 percent. Within this group of towns, Colchester's 2.9% was the lowest and Sprague's 4.8% was the highest rate of unemployment.