

Cheshire's Demographics

Population

In 2000, Cheshire's population of 28,543 comprised 8 percent of the NVC region. Cheshire's population, the fourth largest in the NVC, grew by 11 percent from 1990 to 2000. The population in the NVC increased by 4.6 percent from 1990 to 2000. Connecticut's population grew by 3.6 percent during the 1990 to 2000 period.

Population by Age

In 1990, adults from the ages of 25 to 44 made up one-third of the population in Cheshire, the NVC, and the state. In that same year, people under the age of 18 comprised 25 percent of Cheshire's population and 23 percent of the population in the NVC and the state. Also in 1990, people from the ages of 45 to 64 made up 20 percent of the population in Cheshire and Connecticut and 19 percent of the NVC's population. The population over 65 comprised 12 percent of Cheshire's population, 15 percent of the population in the NVC, and 14 percent of the state's population in 1990. The percentage of the population between 18 and 24 was 10 percent in Cheshire and the NVC and 11 percent in Connecticut in 1990.

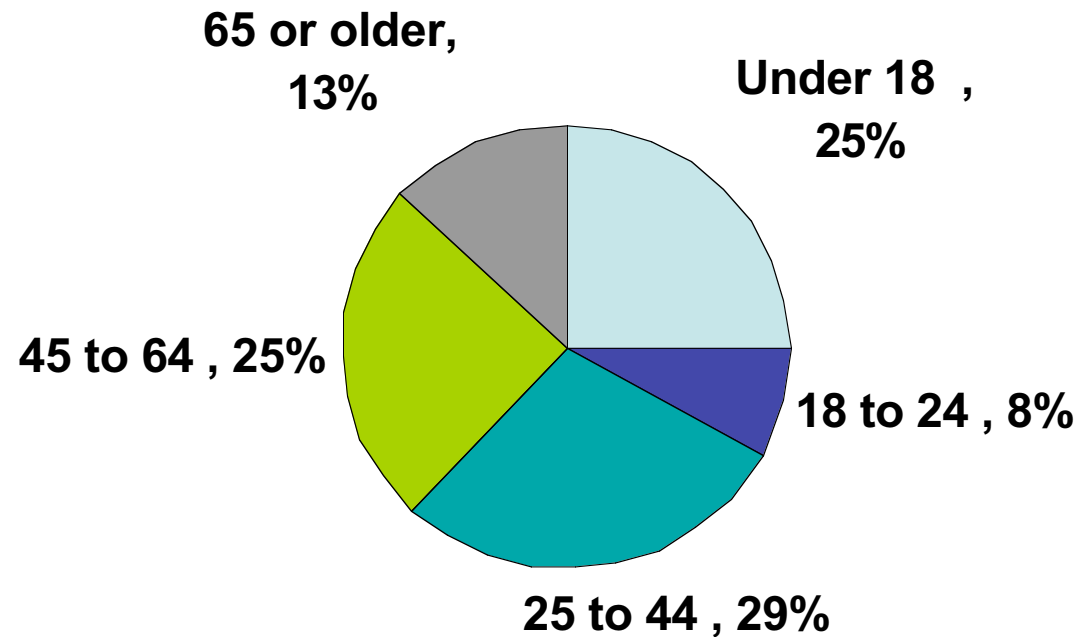
In 2000, adults from the ages of 25 to 44 made up 29 percent of the population in Cheshire and 30 percent of the population in the NVC and the state. In that same year, people under the age of 18 constituted 25 percent of the population in Cheshire, the NVC, and the state. Also in 2000, people from the age of 45 to 64 comprised 25 percent of Cheshire's population and 23 percent of the population in the NVC and Connecticut. The population over 65 comprised 13 percent of Cheshire's population, 15 percent of the population in the NVC, and 14 percent of the state's population in 2000. The percentage of the population between 18 and 24 was 8 percent in Cheshire and Connecticut and 7 percent in the NVC in 2000.

Cheshire ranked third for the percentage of residents between the ages of 18 and 24 in the NVC in 2000. It possessed the seventh highest percentage of residents under 18 years of age and the eighth highest percentage of residents between 45 and 64 among NVC towns in 2000. Cheshire possessed the fifth *lowest* percentage of residents between 25 and 44 and over 65 in the NVC in 2000.

Racial and Ethnic Populations

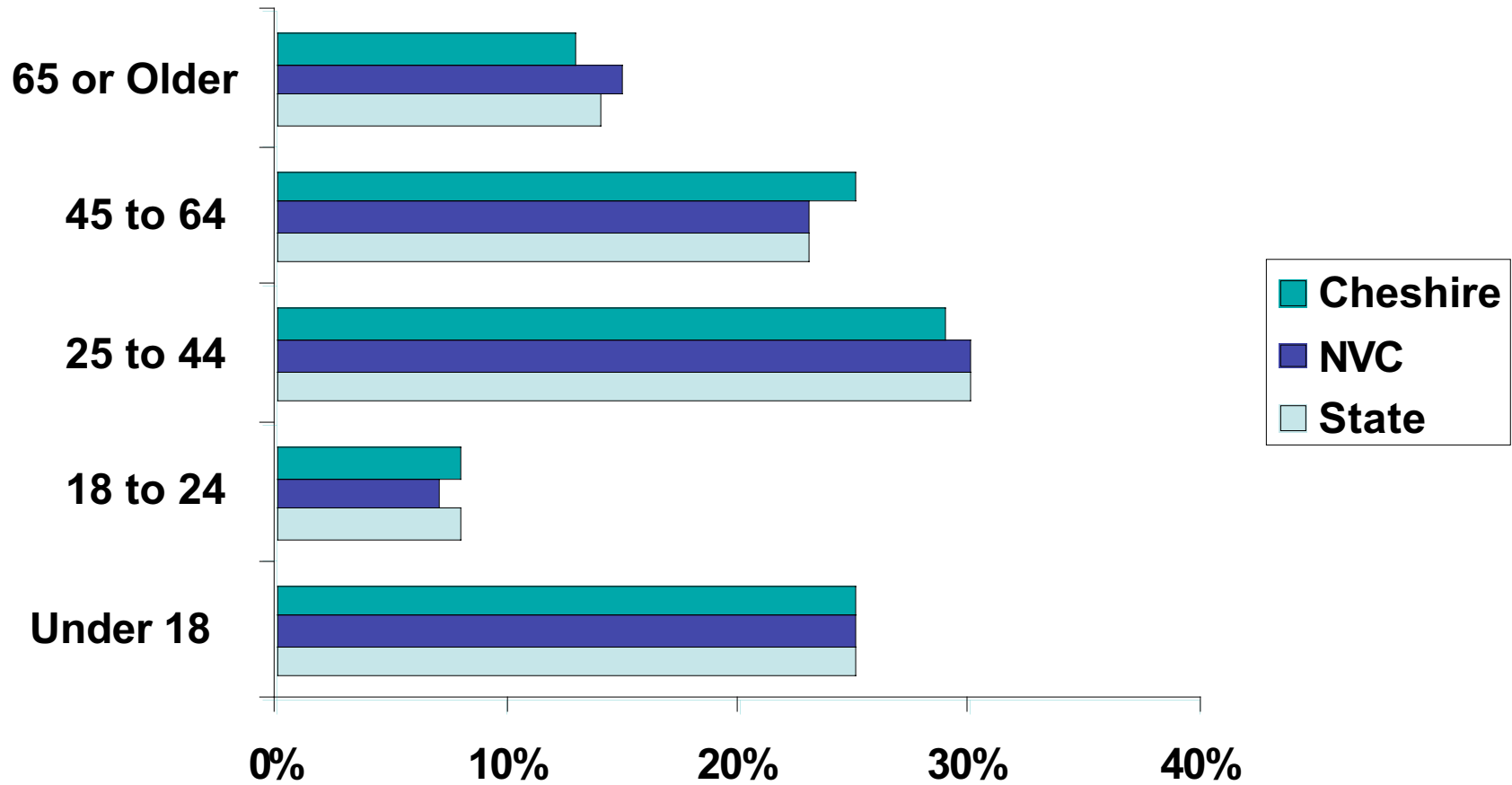
In 2000, African Americans constitute nearly 5 percent of Cheshire's population whereas they comprise 6.5 percent of the NVC and 9.1 percent of the state's population. In 2000, Latinos made up nearly 4 percent of Cheshire's population, 9 percent of the NVC's citizenry, and 9 percent of the population in the state. Highlight for being less Non-white residents define comprise nearly 11 percent of Cheshire's population, 14.3 percent of the NVC's citizenry, and 18.4 percent of the population in Connecticut.

Distribution of Age Cohorts for Cheshire, 2000



Source: 2000 Census

Age Cohorts for Cheshire, 2000



Source: 2000 Census

Whites comprise 89 percent of Cheshire's population, 86 percent of the NVC's population, and 82 percent of the population in Connecticut.

Cheshire also possessed the fifth highest percentage of Latino residents in the NVC in 2000. Cheshire also had the third highest percentage of non-white residents in the NVC in 2000. In the NVC, only Waterbury and Ansonia possessed higher percentages of non-white residents than Cheshire.

Change in Racial and Ethnic Populations

During the period from 1990 to 2000, the percentage of African Americans in the population increased by 33 percent (from 1,002 to 1,332) in Cheshire whereas it grew by 23.3 percent in the NVC and 13 percent in Connecticut.

The Latino population significantly increased in Cheshire, the NVC, and Connecticut in the last ten years. The Latino population expanded by nearly 55 percent in Cheshire (from 709 to 1,097), 64 percent in the NVC, and 50 percent in Connecticut from 1990 to 2000. During the last ten years, Cheshire's Latino population grew at a slower pace than 12 of the 17 NVC towns.

Educational Attainment in Cheshire

The following categories measure the highest degree achieved by a person. For example, the figure that 18 percent of the citizens in Connecticut graduated from college means that a bachelor's degree is the highest level of education attained by 18 percent of Connecticut residents.

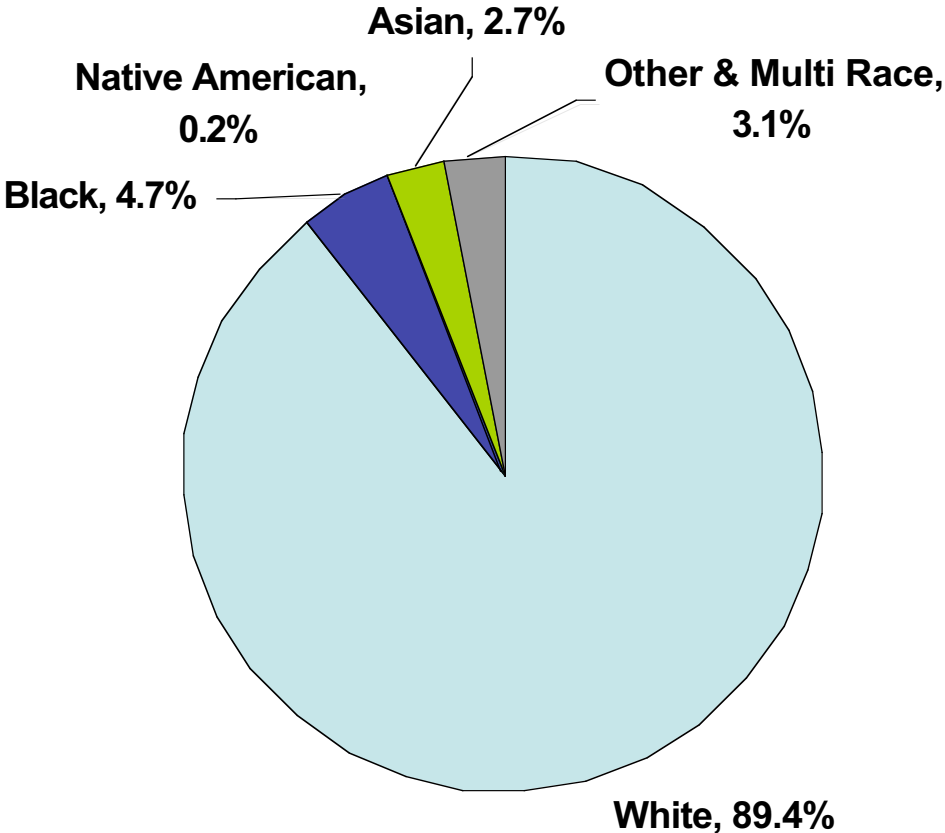
In 2000, 26 percent of people in Cheshire over the age of 25 had earned a college degree as their highest form of education whereas 15 percent of the residents in the NVC and 18 percent of citizens in the state graduated from college and did not pursue their education beyond this level.

In the same year, 24 percent of Cheshire's population over the age of 25 attended college for a period of time without receiving a bachelor's degree and 26 percent of the citizens in the NVC and 24 percent of Connecticut residents went to college without obtaining a degree.

In 2000, 13 percent of residents in Connecticut held a professional degree, 10 percent of the NVC's citizens possessed a professional degree, and 21 percent of Cheshire's residents had a professional degree.

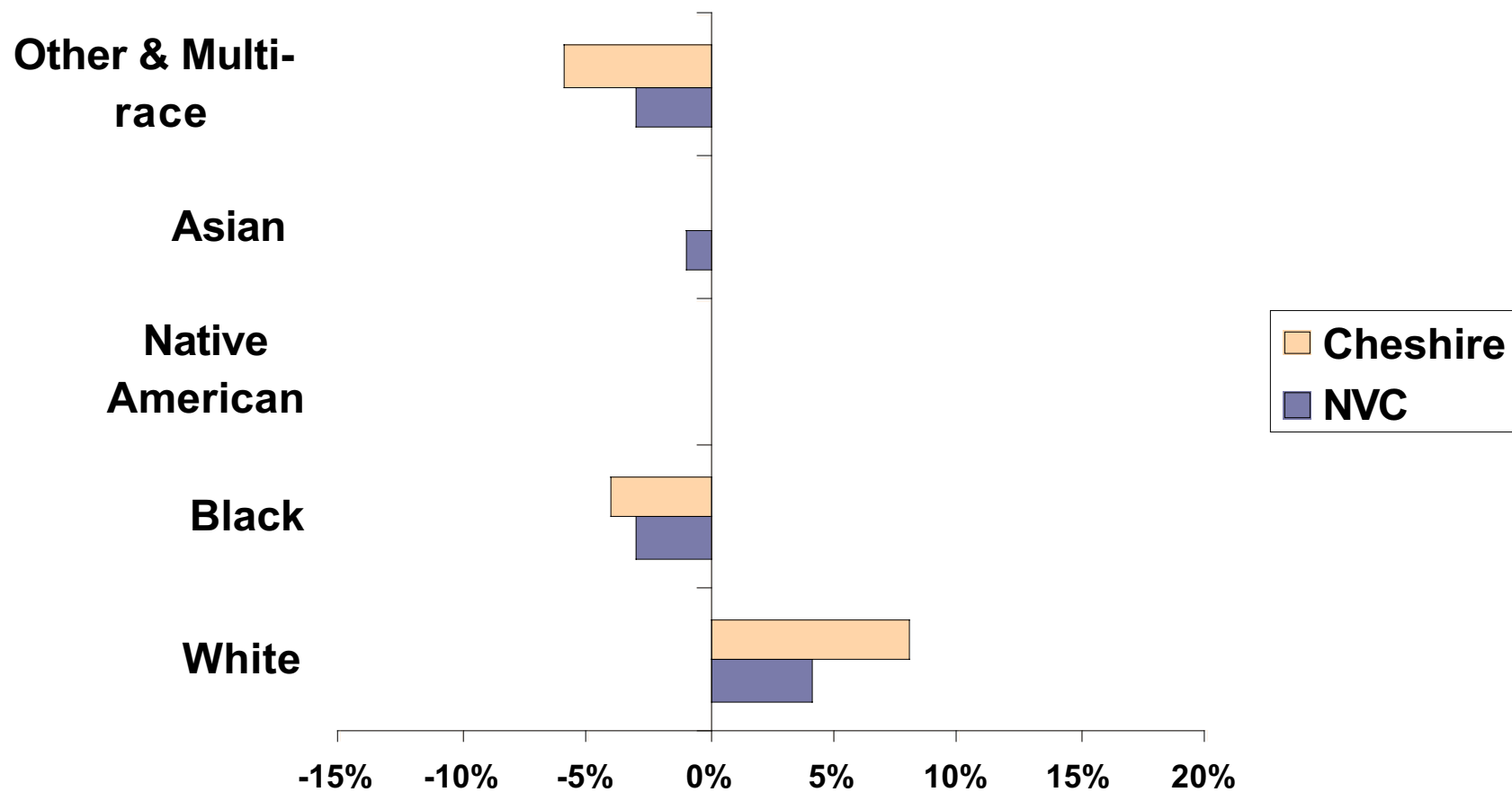
Slightly more than 20 percent of residents in Cheshire did not pursue any further education after receiving a high school diploma. By contrast, 31 percent of NVC residents and 29 percent of the citizens in Connecticut did not attend school after they received their high school diplomas.

Distribution of Race for Cheshire, 2000



Source: 2000 Census

Percentage Point Difference in Race Cohorts from Connecticut for Cheshire, 2000



Source: 2000 Census

Less than 10 percent of the residents in Cheshire failed to receive a graduate equivalency diploma (GED) whereas 18 percent of NVC residents and 16 percent of Connecticut's citizens did not receive a GED as their highest degree of formal education.

The following statistics examine the percentage of residents who graduated from college.

Cheshire has the highest percentage of college graduates over the age of 25 among NVC towns. It ranks above the state and the NVC for percentage of residents over 25 who received a college degree. Waterbury possesses the lowest percentage of citizens who *at least* received a college degree in the NVC.

The percentage of residents who possessed *at least* a college degree increased by more than 25 percent in Cheshire during the period from 1990 to 2000. Cheshire experienced the tenth greatest percent gain in college graduates among NVC towns during this period. It ranks ahead of the NVC and the state for percent increase in residents with a college degree. The percentage of college graduates decreased in Waterbury over the last ten years whereas the percentage of college graduates grew by nearly 70 percent in Bethlehem.

Poverty in Cheshire

In 1999, 3 percent of Cheshire's population lived below the poverty line. In the same year, 7.9 percent of Connecticut's residents and 7.7 percent of the people within the NVC lived in poverty. Cheshire possessed the sixth smallest percentage of people in poverty within the NVC in 1999. Prospect and Oxford had the smallest percentage of residents living in poverty in the NVC in 1999. Waterbury and Derby had the highest percentage of residents living in poverty in the NVC in 1999.

In total, 750 of Cheshire's residents live in poverty. Cheshire possessed the seventh largest number of residents living in poverty in the NVC in 1999. Bethlehem and Prospect tied for the lowest number of people living in poverty among NVC cities and towns in 1999. Waterbury and Naugatuck possessed the highest number of residents living in poverty within the NVC in 1999.

Increases in Poverty in Cheshire, 1989-1999

The population living in poverty in Cheshire increased by 42 percent (from 528 to 750) from 1989 to 1999. Over the same period, the poverty population increased by 30 percent in the NVC and 19 percent in the state. Cheshire experienced the seventh largest percent increase in people living in poverty within the NVC from 1989 to 1999. Beacon Falls, Southbury, and Thomaston possessed the highest percent increases in poverty population in the NVC from 1989 to 1999. During this ten-year period, five NVC towns (Bethlehem, Prospect, Watertown, Middlebury, Seymour) experienced a decrease in the number of residents living in poverty.

Cheshire's poverty population increased by 222 residents from 1989 to 1999. Cheshire experienced the third largest increase in the number of residents living in poverty within the NVC towns from 1989 to 1999. Within the NVC, Waterbury and Naugatuck's poverty populations grew by the largest number of people whereas Watertown and Seymour's poverty populations decreased by the largest number of residents from 1989 to 1999.

Income in Cheshire

Median Household Income

People in Cheshire earn more than those in the state.¹ The median household in Cheshire in 1999 was \$80,466, which was more than the median household income in Connecticut (\$53,935). In 1999, Cheshire had the highest median household income in the NVC. Median family income was lowest in Waterbury (\$34,285) and highest in Cheshire (\$80,466) within the NVC in 1999.

Over time, the median income of households in Cheshire increased at a much faster rate than the increase in median household income in Connecticut. The median household income increased by 38 percent in Cheshire from 1989 to 1999 whereas it increased in Connecticut by 29 percent. Cheshire experienced the fifth greatest percent increase in median household income in the NVC from 1989 to 1999. Waterbury had the lowest percent increase in median household income (12%) and Bethlehem experienced the highest percent increase (43%).

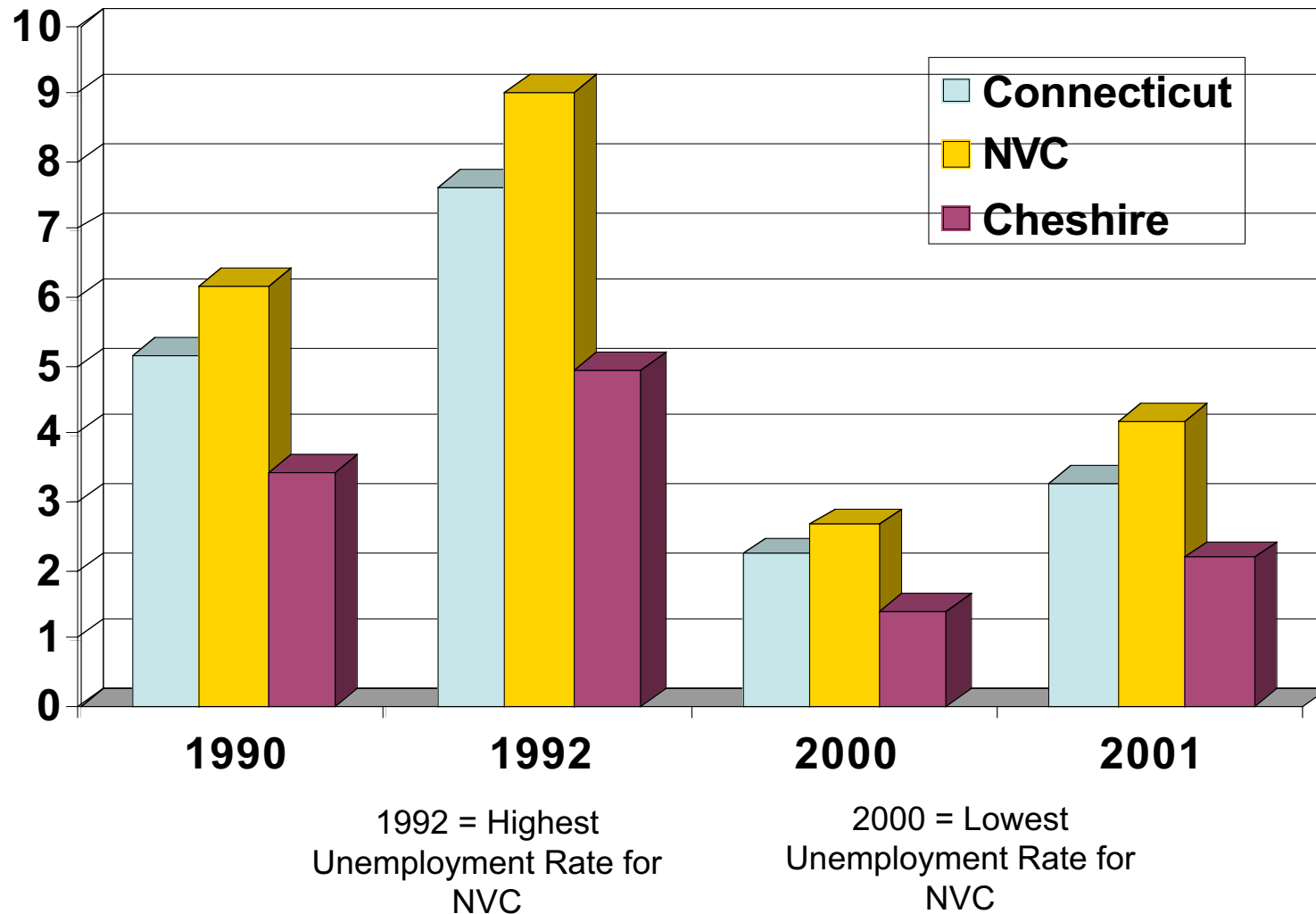
The annual average increase in median household income grew at a much greater pace in Cheshire than it did in Connecticut. The annual average growth rate in median household income was 3.28 percent in Cheshire and 2.60 percent in Connecticut. Cheshire had the fifth greatest annual average increase in median household income in the NVC from 1989 to 1999. Waterbury had the lowest average annual increase (1.17%) whereas Bethlehem experienced the highest average annual increase in median household income (3.63%).

The median household income in Cheshire increased by \$22,216 from 1989 to 1999 and it increased by \$12,214 in the state during this ten-year period. Cheshire had the second highest increase in median household income in the NVC from 1989 to 1999. Waterbury's median household income increased by the fewest dollars (\$3,752) whereas Oxford experienced the largest absolute increase in median household income (\$22,678) among NVC towns from 1989 to 1999.

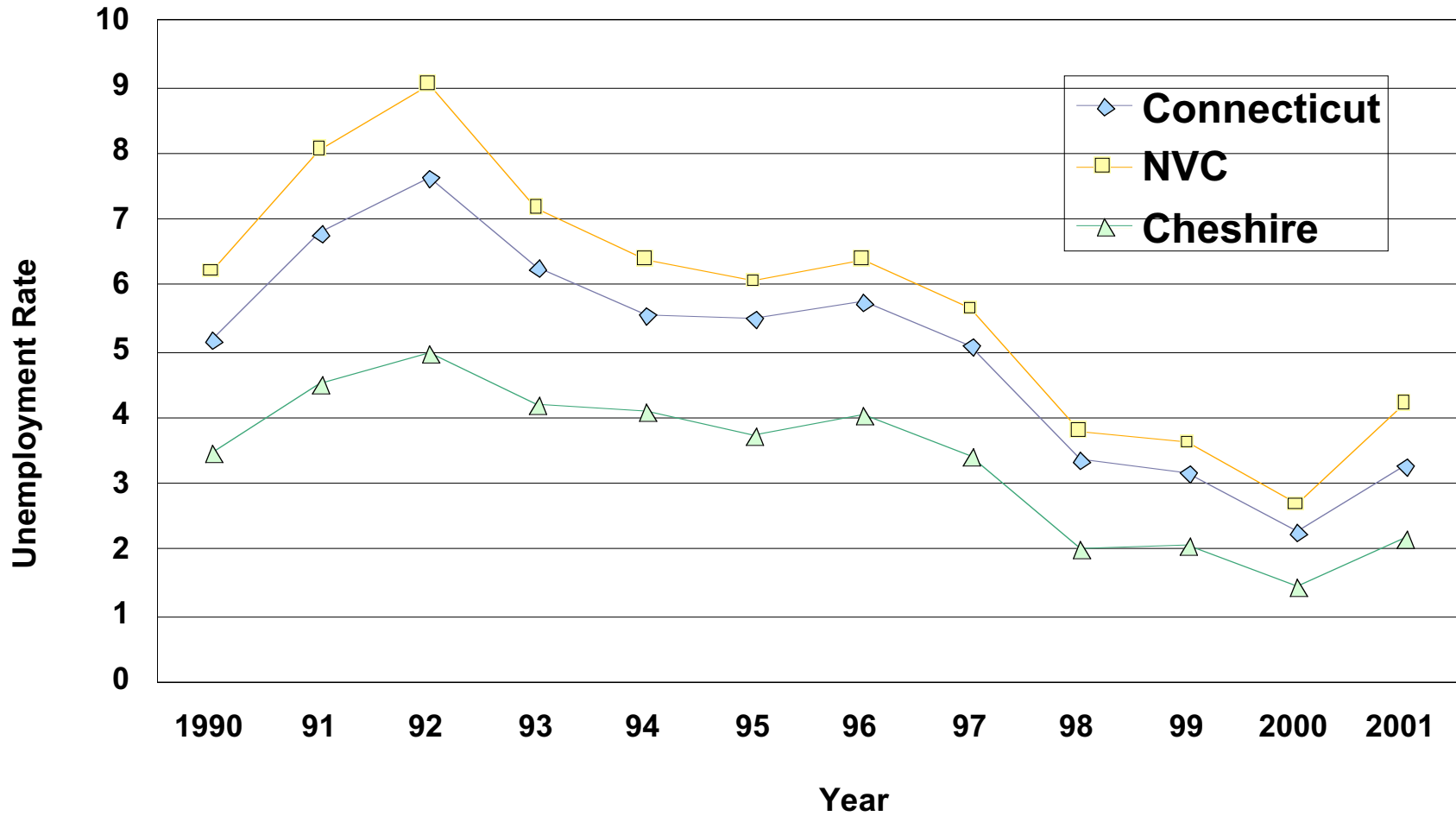
Cheshire's ranking for median household income among NVC towns stayed the same from 1989 to 1999. Cheshire ranked first out of the 17 NVC towns for median household income in 1989 and 1999.

¹ The median household income for the NVC is unavailable. "The median calculations for the NVC could only be calculated by the Census Bureau because the calculation would need every household's income in the NVC for this calculation." We decided against calculating the average incomes for the households in the NVC because these incomes would be badly skewed in some of the smaller towns.

Unemployment Rates For Connecticut, NVC, and Cheshire, Selected Years



Unemployment Rates for Connecticut, NVC, and Cheshire, 1990-2001



Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

Unemployment and Labor Force Characteristics in Cheshire

In 2001, the unemployment rate was 2.19 in Cheshire, 4.21 in the NVC, and 3.28 in Connecticut. In that year, Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate among NVC towns. Waterbury had the highest unemployment rate (6.02) whereas Cheshire possessed the lowest unemployment rate (2.19).

In 2001, Cheshire possessed nearly 8 percent of the labor force in the NVC. Its total labor force of 13,683 was the fourth largest in the NVC in 2001. Waterbury maintained the highest share of the NVC's labor force at 29 percent whereas Bethlehem only possessed only 1.1 percent of the NVC's labor force in 2001.

Cheshire maintained 4 percent of the unemployed labor force in the NVC in 2001. Cheshire had the sixth largest share of the NVC's total number of unemployed in 2001. Waterbury possessed the largest share of unemployed (41%) whereas Bethlehem possessed the smallest share (.64%) of the NVC's unemployed in 2001.

Changes in Labor Force and Unemployment Rates Over Time

Cheshire's labor force declined by less than 1 percent from 1990 to 2001 whereas the labor force in the NVC and the state decreased by 6.7 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. In 1990, Cheshire's labor force was 13,696 whereas it was 13,683 in 2001. In total, Cheshire lost only 13 workers from 1990 to 2001.

From 1990 to 2001, Cheshire's unemployment rate was highest in 1992 when it reached 4.98. The highest unemployment rates for the NVC and the state over the last 11 years were 9.03 for the NVC and 7.63 for Connecticut. These high unemployment rates also occurred in 1992. Cheshire's low for unemployment rate was 1.43 in 2000. The lows for the NVC and the state were 2.68 and 2.25, respectively. These low unemployment rates also took place in 2000.

Cheshire's unemployment rate increased by 1.52 percentage points from 1990 to 1992. The unemployment rates grew by 2.82 percentage points in the NVC and 2.47 percentage points in the state from 1990 to 1992. Cheshire's unemployment rate decreased by 3.55 percentage points from 1992 to 2000. The unemployment rates decreased by 6.35 percentage points in the NVC and 5.37 percentage points in the state from 1992 to 2000. Cheshire's unemployment rate declined by 1.28 percentage points from 1990 to 2001. The unemployment rates decreased by 1.99 percentage points in the NVC and 1.87 percentage points in the state from 1990 to 2001.

Cheshire's unemployment rate increased at the slowest pace among NVC towns from 1990 to 1992. In the same period, the unemployment rate increased at the fastest pace in Thomaston whereas it grew at the slowest pace in Cheshire. Cheshire's unemployment rate decreased at the slowest pace among NVC towns from 1992 to 2000. During the same period, the unemployment rate decreased at the fastest pace in Waterbury whereas it

declined at the slowest pace in Cheshire. Cheshire experienced the fourth smallest decrease in unemployment rate among NVC towns from 1990 to 2001. In the same period, the unemployment rate decreased at the fastest pace in Wolcott whereas it decreased at the slowest pace in Southbury. These comparisons don't necessarily indicate that towns, like Cheshire and Southbury are doing poorly.

Housing Stock in Cheshire

In 1997, Cheshire possessed 9,379 housing units. Of the 9,379 homes in Cheshire, 86 percent were single-family homes, 2 percent were two-family homes, 11 percent were three-plus family units, and 1 percent was mobile homes or other. In 1997, of the 142,647 housing units in the NVC, 62 percent were single-family homes, 10 percent were two-family homes, 26 percent were three-plus family units, and 2 percent were mobile homes or other. In addition, of the 1,374,566 housing units in Connecticut, 63 percent were single-family homes, 9 percent were two-family homes, 26 percent were three-plus family units, and 2 percent were mobile homes or other.

| Housing Stock, 1997 | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Single Family | Two Family | Three or More Family | Mobile Homes or Other |
| Connecticut | 1,374,566 | 864,655 | 121,473 | 358,667 | 29,771 |
| NVC | 142,647 | 88,716 | 14,102 | 36,983 | 2,846 |
| Ansonia | 7,705 | 3,582 | 2,268 | 1,775 | 80 |
| Beacon Falls | 2,143 | 1,514 | 134 | 314 | 181 |
| Bethlehem | 1,356 | 1,208 | 65 | 48 | 35 |
| Cheshire | 9,379 | 8,035 | 202 | 1,042 | 100 |
| Derby | 5,398 | 2,574 | 1,170 | 1,536 | 118 |
| Middlebury | 2,493 | 2,366 | 54 | 56 | 17 |
| Naugatuck | 12,395 | 7,295 | 1,538 | 3,081 | 481 |
| Oxford | 3,282 | 3,166 | 69 | 20 | 27 |
| Prospect | 2,908 | 2,658 | 48 | 20 | 182 |
| Seymour | 6,206 | 4,173 | 680 | 1,301 | 52 |
| Shelton | 14,135 | 10,957 | 958 | 1,701 | 519 |
| Southbury | 7,353 | 6,017 | 353 | 804 | 179 |
| Thomaston | 2,907 | 1,994 | 291 | 549 | 73 |
| Waterbury | 47,649 | 18,984 | 5,295 | 22,721 | 649 |
| Watertown | 8,074 | 6,304 | 737 | 976 | 57 |
| Wolcott | 5,521 | 4,986 | 95 | 405 | 35 |
| Woodbury | 3,743 | 2,903 | 145 | 634 | 61 |

Source: CT Dept. of Economic and Community Development

| Share of Housing Stock, 1997 | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Town | Single Family | Two Family | Three or more Family | Mobile Homes or other |
| Connecticut | 63% | 9% | 26% | 2% |
| NVC | 62% | 10% | 26% | 2% |
| Ansonia | 46% | 29% | 23% | 1% |
| Beacon Falls | 71% | 6% | 15% | 8% |
| Bethlehem | 89% | 5% | 4% | 3% |
| Cheshire | 86% | 2% | 11% | 1% |
| Derby | 48% | 22% | 28% | 2% |
| Middlebury | 95% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Naugatuck | 59% | 12% | 25% | 4% |
| Oxford | 96% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| Prospect | 91% | 2% | 1% | 6% |
| Seymour | 67% | 11% | 21% | 1% |
| Shelton | 78% | 7% | 12% | 4% |
| Southbury | 82% | 5% | 11% | 2% |
| Thomaston | 69% | 10% | 19% | 3% |
| Waterbury | 40% | 11% | 48% | 1% |
| Watertown | 78% | 9% | 12% | 1% |
| Wolcott | 90% | 2% | 7% | 1% |
| Woodbury | 78% | 4% | 17% | 2% |

In 2000, Cheshire possessed 9,638 housing units. Of the 9,638 homes in Cheshire, 86 percent were single-family homes, 2 percent were two-family homes, 11 percent were three-plus family units, and 1 percent was mobile homes or other. In 2000, of the 145,617 housing units in the NVC, 63 percent were single-family homes, 10 percent were two-family homes, 25 percent were three-plus family units, and 2 percent were mobile homes or other. In addition, of the 1,399,819 housing units in Connecticut, 78 percent were single-family homes, 7 percent were two-family homes, 12 percent were three-plus family units, and 4 percent were mobile homes or other.

| Housing Stock, 2000 | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Town | Total | Single Family | Two Family | Three or more Family | Mobile Homes or Other |
| Connecticut | 1,399,819 | 889,770 | 121,349 | 361,897 | 30,964 |
| NVC | 145,617 | 91,991 | 14,083 | 36,858 | 2,969 |
| Ansonia | 7,799 | 3,674 | 2,272 | 1,780 | 85 |
| Beacon Falls | 2,264 | 1,635 | 134 | 314 | 183 |
| Bethlehem | 1,410 | 1,260 | 67 | 48 | 35 |
| Cheshire | 9,638 | 8,262 | 202 | 1,078 | 103 |
| Derby | 5,496 | 2,676 | 1,170 | 1,536 | 118 |
| Middlebury | 2,578 | 2,454 | 54 | 56 | 19 |
| Naugatuck | 12,551 | 7,472 | 1,534 | 3,071 | 482 |
| Oxford | 3,536 | 3,422 | 69 | 20 | 31 |
| Prospect | 3,085 | 2,836 | 48 | 20 | 186 |
| Seymour | 6,340 | 4,310 | 686 | 1,301 | 52 |
| Shelton | 14,643 | 11,442 | 960 | 1,728 | 529 |
| Southbury | 7,792 | 6,456 | 353 | 804 | 180 |
| Thomaston | 3,072 | 2,160 | 291 | 549 | 73 |
| Waterbury | 47,536 | 19,191 | 5,267 | 22,538 | 732 |
| Watertown | 8,276 | 6,511 | 736 | 976 | 61 |
| Wolcott | 5,697 | 5,166 | 95 | 405 | 38 |
| Woodbury | 3,904 | 3,064 | 145 | 634 | 62 |

Source: CT Dept. of Economic and Community Development

| Share of Housing Stock, 2000 | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Town | Single Family | Two Family | Three or more Family | Mobile Homes or other |
| Connecticut | 64% | 9% | 26% | 2% |
| NVC | 63% | 10% | 25% | 2% |
| Ansonia | 47% | 29% | 23% | 1% |
| Beacon Falls | 72% | 6% | 14% | 8% |
| Bethlehem | 89% | 5% | 3% | 2% |
| Cheshire | 86% | 2% | 11% | 1% |
| Derby | 49% | 21% | 28% | 2% |
| Middlebury | 95% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| Naugatuck | 60% | 12% | 24% | 4% |
| Oxford | 97% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| Prospect | 92% | 2% | 1% | 6% |
| Seymour | 68% | 11% | 21% | 1% |
| Shelton | 78% | 7% | 12% | 4% |
| Southbury | 83% | 5% | 10% | 2% |
| Thomaston | 70% | 9% | 18% | 2% |
| Waterbury | 40% | 11% | 47% | 2% |
| Watertown | 79% | 9% | 12% | 1% |
| Wolcott | 91% | 2% | 7% | 1% |
| Woodbury | 78% | 4% | 16% | 2% |

| Change in Housing Stock, 1997-2000 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Town | Single Family | Two Family | Three or more Family | Mobile Homes or Other |
| Connecticut | 0.7% | -0.2% | -0.2% | 0.0% |
| NVC | 1.0% | -0.2% | -0.6% | 0.0% |
| Ansonia | 0.6% | -0.3% | -0.2% | 0.1% |
| Beacon Falls | 1.6% | -0.3% | -0.8% | -0.4% |
| Bethlehem | 0.3% | 0.0% | -0.1% | -0.1% |
| Cheshire | 0.1% | -0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Derby | 1.0% | -0.4% | -0.5% | 0.0% |
| Middlebury | 0.3% | -0.1% | -0.1% | 0.1% |
| Naugatuck | 0.7% | -0.2% | -0.4% | 0.0% |
| Oxford | 0.3% | -0.2% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Prospect | 0.5% | -0.1% | 0.0% | -0.2% |
| Seymour | 0.7% | -0.1% | -0.4% | 0.0% |
| Shelton | 0.6% | -0.2% | -0.2% | -0.1% |
| Southbury | 1.0% | -0.3% | -0.6% | -0.1% |
| Thomaston | 1.7% | -0.5% | -1.0% | -0.1% |
| Waterbury | 0.5% | 0.0% | -0.3% | 0.2% |
| Watertown | 0.6% | -0.2% | -0.3% | 0.0% |
| Wolcott | 0.4% | -0.1% | -0.2% | 0.0% |
| Woodbury | 0.9% | -0.2% | -0.7% | 0.0% |

From 1997 to 2000, the total number of housing units increased by 259 in Cheshire, 2,970 in the NVC, and 25,253 in Connecticut.

| Change in Housing Stock, 1997 to 2000 | | | | | |
|--|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Town | Total | Single Family | Two Family | Three or more Family | Mobile Homes or other |
| Connecticut | 25,253 | 25,115 | -124 | 3,230 | 1,193 |
| NVC | 2,970 | 3,275 | -19 | -125 | 123 |
| Ansonia | 94 | 92 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Beacon Falls | 121 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Bethlehem | 54 | 52 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheshire | 259 | 227 | 0 | 36 | 3 |
| Derby | 98 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middlebury | 85 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Naugatuck | 156 | 177 | -4 | -10 | 1 |
| Oxford | 254 | 256 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Prospect | 177 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Seymour | 134 | 137 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Shelton | 508 | 485 | 2 | 27 | 10 |
| Southbury | 439 | 439 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Thomaston | 165 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Waterbury | -113 | 207 | -28 | -183 | 83 |
| Watertown | 202 | 207 | -1 | 0 | 4 |
| Wolcott | 176 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Woodbury | 161 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Source: CT Dept. of Community and Economic Development | | | | | |

New Housing Permits in Cheshire

In 1997, Cheshire issued 178 new housing permits whereas in 2000 it authorized 68 new housing permits. In 1997, Cheshire ranked first among NVC towns for the number of new housing permits. In 2000, it ranked fifth among NVC towns for the number of new housing permits.

| New Permits Ranking, 1997 and 2000 | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Town | New Permits, 1997 | | New Permits, 2000 | |
| | Count | Rank | Count | Rank |
| Connecticut | 9,349 | | 9,311 | |
| NVC | 1,159 | | 1,028 | |
| Ansonia | 16 | 16 | 38 | 15 |
| Beacon Falls | 25 | 15 | 48 | 10 |
| Bethlehem | 8 | 17 | 20 | 17 |
| Cheshire | 178 | 1 | 68 | 5 |
| Derby | 33 | 13 | 46 | 12 |
| Middlebury | 26 | 14 | 34 | 16 |
| Naugatuck | 44 | 10 | 68 | 5 |
| Oxford | 59 | 8 | 85 | 3 |
| Prospect | 55 | 9 | 47 | 11 |
| Seymour | 66 | 6 | 41 | 14 |
| Shelton | 168 | 2 | 121 | 1 |
| Southbury | 93 | 5 | 81 | 4 |
| Thomaston | 34 | 12 | 51 | 9 |
| Waterbury | 43 | 11 | 114 | 2 |
| Watertown | 114 | 4 | 59 | 8 |
| Wolcott | 132 | 3 | 64 | 7 |
| Woodbury | 65 | 7 | 43 | 13 |

Average Price of a House in Cheshire

In 1999, the median price of all residential house sales in Cheshire was \$170,625.

| House Sales for Latest Year Available | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Date of House Sales | Median Price of All Residential House Sales | Total Residential Sales | Less than \$100,000 | Between \$100,000 and \$200,000 | Between \$200,000 and \$300,000 | Between \$300,000 and \$400,000 | More than \$400,000 |
| Ansonia | 2000 | \$128,250 | 251 | 51 | 184 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Beacon Falls | 2000 | \$151,500 | 96 | 32 | 42 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Bethlehem | 1999 | \$170,000 | 55 | 6 | 31 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheshire | 1999 | \$170,625 | 503 | 43 | 223 | 145 | 64 | 28 |
| Derby | 2000 | \$123,000 | 188 | 45 | 118 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Middlebury | 2000 | \$217,500 | 104 | 4 | 43 | 36 | 13 | 8 |
| Naugatuck | 2000 | \$118,500 | 466 | 155 | 293 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Oxford | 2000 | \$230,000 | 134 | 6 | 43 | 61 | 21 | 3 |
| Prospect | 2000 | \$180,000 | 144 | 10 | 74 | 50 | 10 | 0 |
| Seymour | 2000 | \$140,000 | 212 | 48 | 124 | 30 | 10 | 0 |
| Shelton | 2000 | \$205,000 | 765 | 89 | 280 | 235 | 97 | 64 |
| Southbury | 2000 | \$185,000 | 546 | 103 | 188 | 109 | 79 | 67 |
| Thomaston | 1999 | \$110,000 | 151 | 51 | 92 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Waterbury | 2000 | \$87,000 | 1,315 | 882 | 421 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Watertown | 1999 | \$123,825 | 319 | 58 | 208 | 49 | 4 | 0 |
| Wolcott | 2000 | \$138,125 | 202 | 26 | 135 | 34 | 2 | 5 |
| Woodbury | 1999 | \$176,000 | 194 | 61 | 43 | 55 | 25 | 10 |
| Source: CT OPM | | | | | | | | |

Distribution of House Sales in Cheshire

In 1999, 9 percent of the houses sold in Cheshire cost less than \$100,000, 44 percent cost between \$100,000 and \$200,000, 29 percent cost between \$200,000 and \$300,000, 13 percent cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and 6 percent more than \$400,000.

| Distribution of House Sales for Latest Year Available | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Town | Date of House Sales | Less than \$100,000 | Between \$100,000 and \$200,000 | Between \$200,000 and \$300,000 | Between \$300,000 and \$400,000 | More than \$400,000 |
| Ansonia | 2000 | 20% | 73% | 6% | 0% | 0% |
| Beacon Falls | 2000 | 33% | 44% | 23% | 0% | 0% |
| Bethlehem | 1999 | 11% | 56% | 33% | 0% | 0% |
| Cheshire | 1999 | 9% | 44% | 29% | 13% | 6% |
| Derby | 2000 | 24% | 63% | 13% | 0% | 0% |
| Middlebury | 2000 | 4% | 41% | 35% | 13% | 8% |
| Naugatuck | 2000 | 33% | 63% | 4% | 0% | 0% |
| Oxford | 2000 | 4% | 32% | 46% | 16% | 2% |
| Prospect | 2000 | 7% | 51% | 35% | 7% | 0% |
| Seymour | 2000 | 23% | 58% | 14% | 5% | 0% |
| Shelton | 2000 | 12% | 37% | 31% | 13% | 8% |
| Southbury | 2000 | 19% | 34% | 20% | 14% | 12% |
| Thomaston | 1999 | 34% | 61% | 5% | 0% | 0% |
| Waterbury | 2000 | 67% | 32% | 1% | 0% | 0% |
| Watertown | 1999 | 18% | 65% | 15% | 1% | 0% |
| Wolcott | 2000 | 13% | 67% | 17% | 1% | 2% |
| Woodbury | 1999 | 31% | 22% | 28% | 13% | 5% |

Grand List in Cheshire

Cheshire's gross grand list was \$1.8 billion in 2000. Cheshire' gross grand list was second highest among the 17 NVC towns in 2000.

Cheshire's equalized grand list exceeded \$2 billion in 2000 whereas the NVC's equalized grand list was nearly \$24 billion and the state's equalized grand list was more than \$296 billion in 2000.

Cheshire possessed the third highest equalized grand list of the 17 towns in the NVC in 2000.

Cheshire's equalized net grand list was more than \$3 billion in 2000.² The NVC's equalized new grand list was more than \$28 billion whereas the state's equalized net grand list was more than \$360 billion in 2000.

Cheshire possessed the third highest equalized net grand list of the 17 towns in the NVC in 2000.

Cheshire's equalized grand list per capita was \$86,363 in 2000. The NVC's equalized grand list per capita was \$67,151 whereas the state's equalized grand list per capita was \$87,799 in 2000. Cheshire possessed the seventh highest equalized grand list per capita of the 17 towns in the NVC in 2000.

Cheshire's equalized net grand list per capita was \$106,085 in 2000. The NVC's equalized net grand list per capita was \$78,914 whereas the state's equalized net grand list per capita was \$105,799 in 2000. Cheshire possessed the sixth highest equalized net grand list per capita of the 17 towns in the NVC in 2000.

| | Population | Per Capita | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | Equalized Grand List | Equalized Net Grand List | Net Grand List | Actual Grand List | Gross Grand List |
| Connecticut | 3,405,565 | \$87,052 | \$105,799 | \$56,696 | \$56,949 | \$60,974 |
| NVC | 357,094 | \$67,151 | \$78,914 | \$40,635 | \$39,894 | \$44,226 |
| Ansonia | 18,554 | \$46,877 | \$54,089 | \$32,244 | \$32,714 | \$33,838 |
| Beacon Falls | 5,246 | \$68,504 | \$84,791 | \$43,373 | \$43,047 | \$46,789 |
| Bethlehem | 3,422 | \$92,325 | \$111,637 | \$72,158 | \$64,020 | \$66,606 |
| Cheshire | 28,543 | \$86,363 | \$106,085 | \$60,352 | \$61,339 | \$63,510 |
| Derby | 12,391 | \$54,054 | \$59,644 | \$37,501 | \$37,609 | \$42,118 |
| Middlebury | 6,451 | \$129,632 | \$141,671 | \$74,952 | \$76,218 | \$80,645 |
| Naugatuck | 30,989 | \$51,830 | \$54,345 | \$20,472 | \$19,156 | \$38,201 |
| Oxford | 9,821 | \$89,621 | \$96,109 | \$48,904 | \$51,191 | \$67,449 |
| Prospect | 8,707 | \$73,812 | \$80,240 | \$44,217 | \$45,297 | \$56,371 |
| Seymour | 15,454 | \$63,862 | \$77,517 | \$42,265 | \$41,959 | \$44,949 |
| Shelton | 38,101 | \$103,176 | \$123,917 | \$61,892 | \$63,318 | \$66,331 |
| Southbury | 18,567 | \$123,531 | \$149,083 | \$77,906 | \$77,906 | \$79,643 |
| Thomaston | 7,503 | \$68,006 | \$82,361 | \$52,811 | \$47,020 | \$51,983 |
| Waterbury | 107,271 | \$38,606 | \$44,368 | \$15,949 | \$15,382 | \$16,644 |
| Watertown | 21,661 | \$74,503 | \$87,898 | \$59,913 | \$52,318 | \$56,094 |
| Wolcott | 15,215 | \$66,159 | \$78,896 | \$45,039 | \$45,366 | \$47,634 |
| Woodbury | 9,198 | \$92,448 | \$127,503 | \$78,188 | \$71,860 | \$74,341 |
| Ranking Per Capita Basis, 2000 | | | | | | |

² The net grand list is net of nontaxable properties such as churches and schools. The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM) equalizes grand lists by providing an estimate for a grand list value for all 169 towns in Connecticut. It takes into account each town's revaluation date and information on real estate sales to estimate the current year grand list. This figure differs from the real grand list value, which is the sum of all types of grand list except for vehicles and personal property.

| Measures of Grand List, 2000 | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Region | Equalized Grand List | Equalized Net Grand List | Gross Grand List |
| Connecticut | \$296,460,380,316 | \$360,306,777,800 | \$207,650,055,212 |
| NVC | \$23,979,179,800 | \$28,179,854,363 | \$15,792,838,436 |
| Ansonia | \$869,752,600 | \$1,003,575,399 | \$627,836,155 |
| Beacon Falls | \$359,373,300 | \$444,814,961 | \$245,455,000 |
| Bethlehem | \$315,935,700 | \$382,020,291 | \$227,927,146 |
| Cheshire | \$2,465,059,000 | \$3,027,995,269 | \$1,812,758,141 |
| Derby | \$669,782,900 | \$739,051,420 | \$521,887,751 |
| Middlebury | \$836,257,700 | \$913,922,661 | \$520,239,757 |
| Naugatuck | \$1,606,174,000 | \$1,684,096,357 | \$1,183,810,720 |
| Oxford | \$880,164,700 | \$943,883,283 | \$662,412,110 |
| Prospect | \$642,678,000 | \$698,649,980 | \$490,822,966 |
| Seymour | \$986,927,300 | \$1,197,949,985 | \$694,637,808 |
| Shelton | \$3,931,122,000 | \$4,721,380,531 | \$2,527,289,860 |
| Southbury | \$2,293,609,000 | \$2,768,025,898 | \$1,478,727,168 |
| Thomaston | \$510,246,800 | \$617,955,940 | \$390,031,053 |
| Waterbury | \$4,141,340,000 | \$4,759,379,739 | \$1,785,423,001 |
| Watertown | \$1,613,814,000 | \$1,903,968,963 | \$1,215,042,988 |
| Wolcott | \$1,006,604,000 | \$1,200,409,250 | \$724,748,952 |
| Woodbury | \$850,338,800 | \$1,172,774,436 | \$683,787,860 |

Source: CT Office of Personal Management

Cheshire's residential grand list constituted 68 percent of the gross grand list; the commercial grand list accounted for 7 percent of the gross grand list; the industrial grand list comprised 7 percent of the gross grand list; public utilities' grand list made up 0 percent of the gross grand list; apartments constituted 1 percent of the gross grand list; vehicles made up 10 percent of the gross grand list; and personal property accounted for 6 percent of Cheshire's gross grand list.

The residential grand list constituted 63 percent of the NVC's total gross grand list; the commercial grand list accounted for 9 percent of the gross grand list; the industrial grand list comprised 4 percent the gross grand list; public utilities' grand list made up 0 percent of the gross grand list; apartments constituted 2 percent of the grand list; vehicles made up 11 percent of the gross grand list; and personal property accounted for 9 percent of NVC's gross grand list.

The residential grand list constituted 64 percent of the Connecticut's gross grand list; the commercial grand list accounted for 12 percent of the gross grand list; the industrial grand list comprised 3 percent the gross grand list; public utilities' grand list made up 1 percent of the gross grand list; apartments constituted 2 percent of the grand list; vehicles made up 9 percent of the gross grand list; and personal property accounted for 8 percent of Connecticut's gross grand list.

| Component Shares of Grand List by Type, 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Region | Residential Grand List | Commercial Grand List | Industrial Grand List | Public Utility Grand List | Other Grand List | Total Real Grand List | Apartments Grand List | Other Grand List | Vehicle Grand List | Personal Property Grand List |
| Connecticut | 64% | 12% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 83% | 2% | 2% | 9% | 8% |
| NVC | 63% | 9% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 80% | 2% | 2% | 11% | 9% |
| Ansonia | 68% | 8% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 81% | 2% | 1% | 12% | 7% |
| Beacon Falls | 67% | 4% | 7% | 0% | 3% | 81% | 0% | 3% | 12% | 7% |
| Bethlehem | 80% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 87% | 0% | 3% | 11% | 2% |
| Cheshire | 68% | 7% | 7% | 0% | 1% | 84% | 1% | 1% | 10% | 6% |
| Derby | 66% | 11% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 83% | 2% | 2% | 10% | 7% |
| Middlebury | 66% | 6% | 8% | 0% | 2% | 83% | 0% | 2% | 10% | 7% |
| Naugatuck | 65% | 7% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 81% | 2% | 1% | 11% | 9% |
| Oxford | 79% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 87% | 0% | 2% | 10% | 4% |
| Prospect | 76% | 5% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 84% | 0% | 1% | 12% | 4% |
| Seymour | 68% | 6% | 4% | 0% | 3% | 81% | 1% | 3% | 11% | 8% |
| Shelton | 60% | 12% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 79% | 1% | 1% | 9% | 12% |
| Southbury | 64% | 14% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 82% | 2% | 1% | 8% | 10% |
| Thomaston | 57% | 7% | 6% | 0% | 3% | 74% | 1% | 3% | 11% | 15% |
| Waterbury | 36% | 17% | 6% | 0% | 1% | 65% | 5% | 1% | 16% | 19% |
| Watertown | 62% | 8% | 4% | 0% | 3% | 78% | 1% | 3% | 11% | 11% |
| Wolcott | 70% | 5% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 83% | 0% | 4% | 13% | 4% |
| Woodbury | 75% | 8% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 88% | 2% | 2% | 10% | 2% |

Government Revenue in Cheshire

Cheshire's government collected more than \$68 million in total revenue in 2000. Cheshire's tax revenues of more than \$49 million constituted 72 percent of the Town's total revenue. Cheshire's percentage of tax revenues as percentage of the total revenues was sixth highest among NVC towns in 2000. In the NVC, tax revenues accounted for 61 percent of region's entire revenue whereas tax revenues constituted 65 percent of Connecticut's total revenues.

Cheshire's non-tax revenues of \$19 million accounted for 28 percent of Cheshire's total revenues in 2000. In the NVC, non-tax revenues accounted for 39 percent of region's entire revenue whereas non-tax revenues constituted 35 percent of Connecticut's total revenues. Cheshire ranked 12 of 17 for non-tax revenues as percentage of the total revenues among NVC towns in 2000.

Cheshire's intergovernmental revenues of more than \$15 million accounted for 22 percent of Cheshire's total revenues in 2000. In the NVC, intergovernmental revenues accounted for 34 percent of region's entire revenue whereas intergovernmental revenues constituted 29 percent of Connecticut's total revenues. Cheshire ranked 12 of 17 for intergovernmental revenues as percentage of the total revenues among NVC towns in 2000.

| Town Revenues, 2000 | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Revenues | | | |
| | Total | Tax | Non-Tax | Inter-Governmental |
| Connecticut | \$8,030,264,742 | \$5,254,542,226 | \$2,775,722,516 | \$2,289,631,797 |
| NVC | \$761,193,689 | \$466,506,509 | \$294,687,180 | \$255,402,552 |
| Ansonia | \$39,039,192 | \$18,784,800 | \$20,254,392 | \$17,151,490 |
| Beacon Falls | \$9,568,194 | \$5,733,343 | \$3,834,851 | \$3,436,246 |
| Bethlehem | \$7,088,841 | \$5,435,619 | \$1,653,222 | \$1,327,779 |
| Cheshire | \$68,515,176 | \$49,344,640 | \$19,170,536 | \$15,194,392 |
| Derby | \$24,258,026 | \$14,814,060 | \$9,443,966 | \$8,544,478 |
| Middlebury | \$15,870,650 | \$14,877,923 | \$992,727 | \$337,271 |
| Naugatuck | \$70,094,665 | \$33,831,748 | \$36,262,917 | \$31,812,180 |
| Oxford | \$21,957,692 | \$15,026,845 | \$6,930,847 | \$6,004,552 |
| Prospect | \$15,677,364 | \$10,754,583 | \$4,922,781 | \$4,505,681 |
| Seymour | \$32,798,973 | \$18,979,078 | \$13,819,895 | \$12,464,943 |
| Shelton | \$72,807,501 | \$57,714,602 | \$15,092,899 | \$10,118,835 |
| Southbury | \$36,939,269 | \$32,801,355 | \$4,137,914 | \$1,669,694 |
| Thomaston | \$17,089,163 | \$10,464,817 | \$6,624,346 | \$5,970,611 |
| Waterbury | \$234,171,571 | \$116,591,096 | \$117,580,475 | \$108,873,681 |
| Watertown | \$44,301,125 | \$26,923,475 | \$17,377,650 | \$14,652,359 |
| Wolcott | \$34,165,480 | \$19,450,883 | \$14,714,597 | \$12,282,574 |
| Woodbury | \$16,850,807 | \$14,977,642 | \$1,873,165 | \$1,055,786 |
| Source: CT Office of Personal Management | | | | |

| Component Shares of Totals for Revenues, 2000 | | | |
|--|------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | Tax | Non-Tax | Inter-Governmental |
| Connecticut | 65% | 35% | 29% |
| NVC | 61% | 39% | 34% |
| Ansonia | 48% | 52% | 44% |
| Beacon Falls | 60% | 40% | 36% |
| Bethlehem | 77% | 23% | 19% |
| Cheshire | 72% | 28% | 22% |
| Derby | 61% | 39% | 35% |
| Middlebury | 94% | 6% | 2% |
| Naugatuck | 48% | 52% | 45% |
| Oxford | 68% | 32% | 27% |
| Prospect | 69% | 31% | 29% |
| Seymour | 58% | 42% | 38% |
| Shelton | 79% | 21% | 14% |
| Southbury | 89% | 11% | 5% |
| Thomaston | 61% | 39% | 35% |
| Waterbury | 50% | 50% | 46% |
| Watertown | 61% | 39% | 33% |
| Wolcott | 57% | 43% | 36% |
| Woodbury | 89% | 11% | 6% |

Cheshire collects \$2,400 per resident whereas the NVC and Connecticut take in \$2,132 and \$2,358 per person, respectively. Cheshire ranks 2 out of the 17 NVC towns for revenues for per person.

Cheshire collects \$1,729 per resident via taxes whereas the NVC and Connecticut take in \$1,306 and \$1,543 per person through taxes, respectively. Cheshire ranks 3 out of the 17 NVC towns for tax revenues for per person.

Cheshire collects \$672 per resident via non-tax revenues whereas the NVC and Connecticut take in \$825 and \$815 per person through non-tax revenues, respectively. Cheshire ranks 11 out of the 17 NVC towns for non-tax revenues for per person.

Cheshire collects \$532 per resident through intergovernmental revenue whereas the NVC and Connecticut take in \$715 and \$672 per person through intergovernmental funds, respectively. Cheshire ranks 11 out of the 17 NVC towns for intergovernmental revenues for per person.

| Per Capita Town Revenues, 2000 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Region | Population | Revenues | | | |
| | | Total | Tax | Non-Tax | Inter-Governmental |
| Connecticut | 3,405,565 | \$2,358 | \$1,543 | \$815 | \$672 |
| NVC | 357,094 | \$2,132 | \$1,306 | \$825 | \$715 |
| Ansonia | 18,554 | \$2,104 | \$1,012 | \$1,092 | \$924 |
| Beacon Falls | 5,246 | \$1,824 | \$1,093 | \$731 | \$655 |
| Bethlehem | 3,422 | \$2,072 | \$1,588 | \$483 | \$388 |
| Cheshire | 28,543 | \$2,400 | \$1,729 | \$672 | \$532 |
| Derby | 12,391 | \$1,958 | \$1,196 | \$762 | \$690 |
| Middlebury | 6,451 | \$2,460 | \$2,306 | \$154 | \$52 |
| Naugatuck | 30,989 | \$2,262 | \$1,092 | \$1,170 | \$1,027 |
| Oxford | 9,821 | \$2,236 | \$1,530 | \$706 | \$611 |
| Prospect | 8,707 | \$1,801 | \$1,235 | \$565 | \$517 |
| Seymour | 15,454 | \$2,122 | \$1,228 | \$894 | \$807 |
| Shelton | 38,101 | \$1,911 | \$1,515 | \$396 | \$266 |
| Southbury | 18,567 | \$1,990 | \$1,767 | \$223 | \$90 |
| Thomaston | 7,503 | \$2,278 | \$1,395 | \$883 | \$796 |
| Waterbury | 107,271 | \$2,183 | \$1,087 | \$1,096 | \$1,015 |
| Watertown | 21,661 | \$2,045 | \$1,243 | \$802 | \$676 |
| Wolcott | 15,215 | \$2,246 | \$1,278 | \$967 | \$807 |
| Woodbury | 9,198 | \$1,832 | \$1,628 | \$204 | \$115 |

Governmental Expenditures in Cheshire

Cheshire's government spent \$67 million in 2000. Cheshire's expenditures of more than \$42 million on education constituted 63 percent of the city's total expenditures. In the NVC, education expenditures accounted for 56 percent of region's entire expenditures whereas education expenditures constituted 57 percent of Connecticut's total expenditures.

Cheshire's expenditures of \$8.6 million on debt service constituted 13 percent of the city's total expenditures. In the NVC, debt service expenditures accounted for 8 percent of region's entire revenue whereas debt service expenditures constituted 8 percent of Connecticut's total expenditures.

Cheshire's expenditures of more than \$16 million on expenditures for areas other than education and debt service constituted 24 percent of the city's total expenditures. In the NVC, expenditures for areas other than education and debt service accounted for 36 percent of region's entire revenue whereas expenditures for areas other than education and debt service constituted 35 percent of Connecticut's total expenditures.

| Expenditures, 2000 | | | | | Long Term Debt |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total | Education | Debt Service | Other | |
| Connecticut | \$7,684,100,723 | \$4,364,819,118 | \$603,912,584 | \$2,715,369,021 | \$4,819,741,870 |
| NVC | \$770,196,193 | \$429,917,184 | \$62,611,073 | \$277,667,936 | \$448,313,388 |
| Ansonia | \$38,554,721 | \$18,638,450 | \$6,244,568 | \$13,671,703 | \$54,511,054 |
| Beacon Falls | \$10,055,321 | \$6,575,602 | \$305,774 | \$3,173,945 | \$14,399,601 |
| Bethlehem | \$6,672,768 | \$5,054,792 | \$0 | \$1,617,976 | \$3,619,949 |
| Cheshire | \$67,424,041 | \$42,635,086 | \$8,629,064 | \$16,159,891 | \$89,382,334 |
| Derby | \$23,664,031 | \$11,619,377 | \$2,321,231 | \$9,723,423 | \$14,672,797 |
| Middlebury | \$15,305,928 | \$8,837,754 | \$1,585,774 | \$4,882,400 | \$12,313,417 |
| Naugatuck | \$66,104,312 | \$40,316,769 | \$4,444,779 | \$21,342,764 | \$24,685,054 |
| Oxford | \$21,926,750 | \$14,066,472 | \$1,751,032 | \$6,109,246 | \$14,916,000 |
| Prospect | \$16,105,715 | \$10,720,859 | \$1,512,613 | \$3,872,243 | \$25,887,373 |
| Seymour | \$33,840,887 | \$21,919,576 | \$3,089,491 | \$8,831,820 | \$21,625,686 |
| Shelton | \$71,583,648 | \$45,108,946 | \$4,693,030 | \$21,781,672 | \$10,430,000 |
| Southbury | \$34,884,976 | \$25,242,543 | \$61,600 | \$9,580,833 | \$14,407,290 |
| Thomaston | \$16,144,419 | \$9,747,678 | \$1,802,745 | \$4,593,996 | \$12,170,945 |
| Waterbury | \$253,102,939 | \$108,102,355 | \$19,647,188 | \$125,353,396 | \$77,783,461 |
| Watertown | \$43,825,616 | \$26,940,265 | \$4,287,120 | \$12,598,231 | \$30,331,725 |
| Wolcott | \$34,016,629 | \$22,867,038 | \$2,180,724 | \$8,968,867 | \$18,874,751 |
| Woodbury | \$16,983,492 | \$11,523,622 | \$54,340 | \$5,405,530 | \$8,301,951 |

Source: CT Office of Personal Management

Cheshire spends \$2,362 per resident whereas the NVC and Connecticut spend \$2,157 and \$2,256 per person, respectively. Cheshire ranks 2 out of the 17 NVC towns for per resident spending.

Cheshire spends \$1,494 per resident for education whereas the NVC and Connecticut spend \$1,204 and \$1,202 per person for education, respectively. Cheshire ranks 2 out of the 17 NVC towns for per resident spending on education.

Cheshire spends \$302 per resident for debt service whereas the NVC and Connecticut spend \$175 and \$177 per person for debt service, respectively. Cheshire ranks second out of the 17 NVC towns for per resident spending on debt service.

Cheshire spends \$566 per resident for areas other than education and debt service whereas the NVC and Connecticut spend \$778 and \$797 per person for areas other than education and debt service, respectively. Cheshire ranks 14 out of the 17 NVC towns for per resident spending on areas other than education and debt service.

| Per Capita Town Expenditures Budgets | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|
| Region | Expenditures | | | | Long Term Debt per Capita |
| | Total | Education | Debt Service | Other | |
| Connecticut | \$2,256 | \$1,282 | \$177 | \$797 | \$1,415 |
| NVC | \$2,157 | \$1,204 | \$175 | \$778 | \$1,255 |
| Beacon Falls | \$2,078 | \$1,005 | \$337 | \$737 | \$2,938 |
| Beacon Falls | \$1,917 | \$1,253 | \$58 | \$605 | \$2,745 |
| Bethlehem | \$1,950 | \$1,477 | \$0 | \$473 | \$1,058 |
| Cheshire | \$2,362 | \$1,494 | \$302 | \$566 | \$3,131 |
| Derby | \$1,910 | \$938 | \$187 | \$785 | \$1,184 |
| Middlebury | \$2,373 | \$1,370 | \$246 | \$757 | \$1,909 |
| Naugatuck | \$2,133 | \$1,301 | \$143 | \$689 | \$797 |
| Oxford | \$2,233 | \$1,432 | \$178 | \$622 | \$1,519 |
| Prospect | \$1,850 | \$1,231 | \$174 | \$445 | \$2,973 |
| Seymour | \$2,190 | \$1,418 | \$200 | \$571 | \$1,399 |
| Shelton | \$1,879 | \$1,184 | \$123 | \$572 | \$274 |
| Southbury | \$1,879 | \$1,360 | \$3 | \$516 | \$776 |
| Thomaston | \$2,152 | \$1,299 | \$240 | \$612 | \$1,622 |
| Waterbury | \$2,359 | \$1,008 | \$183 | \$1,169 | \$725 |
| Watertown | \$2,023 | \$1,244 | \$198 | \$582 | \$1,400 |
| Wolcott | \$2,236 | \$1,503 | \$143 | \$589 | \$1,241 |
| Woodbury | \$1,846 | \$1,253 | \$6 | \$588 | \$903 |

| Component Shares of Expenditures, 2000 | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------|
| | Education | Debt Service | Other |
| Connecticut | 57% | 8% | 35% |
| NVC | 56% | 8% | 36% |
| Beacon Falls | 48% | 16% | 35% |
| Beacon Falls | 65% | 3% | 32% |
| Bethlehem | 76% | 0% | 24% |
| Cheshire | 63% | 13% | 24% |
| Derby | 49% | 10% | 41% |
| Middlebury | 58% | 10% | 32% |
| Naugatuck | 61% | 7% | 32% |
| Oxford | 64% | 8% | 28% |
| Prospect | 67% | 9% | 24% |
| Seymour | 65% | 9% | 26% |
| Shelton | 63% | 7% | 30% |
| Southbury | 72% | 0% | 27% |
| Thomaston | 60% | 11% | 28% |
| Waterbury | 43% | 8% | 50% |
| Watertown | 61% | 10% | 29% |
| Wolcott | 67% | 6% | 26% |
| Woodbury | 68% | 0% | 32% |

Occupations in Cheshire

In 1997, 23 percent of Cheshire's 15,448 workers were employed in manufacturing, 22 percent of the 151,104 workers in the NVC were employed in manufacturing, and 17 percent of the 1.8 million workers in Connecticut held jobs in this field. See Chart #1.

In 1997, the percentage of workers employed in finance, real estate, or insurance (FIRE) was 5 percent in Cheshire, 7 percent in the NVC, and 10 percent in the state.

Also in 1997, service jobs accounted for 33 percent of the jobs in Cheshire and 35 percent of the jobs in the NVC and Connecticut.

In 1997, workers in Cheshire also held employment in wholesale and retail trade (22 percent), construction and mining (6 percent), transportation, communications, and utilities (2 percent), and government and public administration (7 percent). NVC employees worked in wholesale and retail trade (19 percent), construction and mining (7 percent), transportation, communications, and utilities (4 percent), government and public administration (6 percent) in 1997. In Connecticut in 1997, workers held employment in wholesale and retail trade (20 percent), construction and mining (6 percent), transportation, communications, and utilities (5 percent), and government and public administration (6 percent).

In 2001, 11 percent of the Cheshire's 13,879 employees worked in manufacturing, 20 percent of the 151,387 workers in the NVC were employed in manufacturing, and 15 percent of the 1.76 million workers in Connecticut held jobs in this field. See Chart #2.

In 2001, the percentage of workers employed in finance, real estate, or insurance (FIRE) was 5 percent in Cheshire, 5 percent in the NVC, and 7 percent in the state. Also in 2001, service jobs accounted for 40 percent of the jobs in Cheshire, 37 percent of the jobs in the NVC, and 38 percent of the jobs in Connecticut.

In 2001, workers in Cheshire also held employment in wholesale and retail trade (24 percent), construction and mining (6 percent), transportation, communications, and utilities (2 percent), and government and public administration (9 percent). NVC employees worked in wholesale and retail trade (23 percent), construction and mining (5 percent), transportation, communications, and utilities (3 percent), government and public administration (6 percent) in 2001. In Connecticut in 2001, workers held employment in wholesale and retail trade (22 percent), construction and mining (5 percent), transportation, communications, and utilities (5 percent), and government and public administration (8 percent). See Chart #3.

From 1997 to 2001, Cheshire lost 1,569 workers from 1997 to 2001 whereas the NVC gained 283 workers and Connecticut lost 42,725 workers. See Chart #4. The percentage of workers in Cheshire decreased by 11 percent from 1997 to 2001 whereas the NVC experienced no increase and Connecticut lost 2 percent of its workers during this period. See Chart #5.

From 1997 to 2001, manufacturing jobs decreased by 56 percent (or -2,011 workers) in Cheshire whereas they decreased by seven percent in the NVC (-2,419 workers) and by 11 percent in Connecticut (-33,801 workers).

The percentage of FIRE workers decreased by 1 percent (4 workers) in Cheshire from 1997 to 2001. The percentage of employees in FIRE industries decreased by 30 percent (3,244) in the NVC from 1997 to 2001 whereas it decreased by 37 percent (70,010 workers) in Connecticut during this time frame.

In the period from 1997 to 2001, the percentage of employees in service-related positions increased in Cheshire by 6 percent (331 workers) while it increased in the NVC by 7 percent (3,571) and in Connecticut by 4 percent (23,044).

Construction and mining jobs decreased by 10 percent in Cheshire from 1997 to 2001 whereas they decreased by 18 percent in the NVC and by 15 percent in Connecticut during this period. Transportation, communications, and utilities positions decreased by 1 percent in Cheshire from 1997 to 2001 whereas they decreased by 17 percent in the NVC and by 6 percent in Connecticut during this period. Wholesale and retail jobs increased by 1 percent in Cheshire from 1997 to 2001 whereas they increased by 20 percent in the NVC and 9 percent in Connecticut during this period. See Chart #6.

Business Count

In 1997, 1,562 businesses called Cheshire home. See Chart #7. In 1997, agricultural-related businesses constituted 3 percent of the businesses in Cheshire and 2 percent of the businesses in the NVC and the state. Construction and mining made up 16 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 18 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 16 percent of the businesses in Connecticut in 1997. In 1997, manufacturing-related businesses constituted 6 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 7 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 6 percent of businesses in the state. Transportation, communications, and utility businesses made up 3 percent of the businesses in Cheshire and 3 percent of the businesses in the NVC and Connecticut in 1997. Wholesale and retail trade businesses constituted 20 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 24 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 23 percent of the businesses in Connecticut in 1997. FIRE businesses made up 8 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 7 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 8 percent of the businesses in Connecticut in 1997. See Chart #8.

In 1997, the service industry comprised 43 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 39 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 40 percent of businesses in the state. Government and public administration-related businesses made up 1 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, the NVC, and Connecticut in 1997.

In 2001, 1,523 businesses called Cheshire home. Agricultural-related businesses constituted 3 percent of the businesses in Cheshire and 3 percent of the businesses in the NVC and the state. Construction and mining made up 13 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 15 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 13 percent of the businesses in Connecticut in 2001. See Chart #9.

In 2001, manufacturing-related businesses constituted 6 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 7 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 6 percent of businesses in the state. Transportation, communications, and utility businesses made up 3 percent of the businesses in Cheshire and 3 percent of the businesses in the NVC and Connecticut in 2001. Wholesale and retail trade businesses constituted 23 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 25 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 24 percent of the businesses in Connecticut in 2001. FIRE businesses made up 8 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 7 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 8 percent of the businesses in Connecticut in 2001.

In 2001, the service industry comprised 43 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, 39 percent of the businesses in the NVC, and 43 percent of businesses in the state. Government and public administration-related businesses made up 1 percent of the businesses in Cheshire, the NVC, and Connecticut in 2001. See Chart #10.

From 1997 to 2001, the total number of businesses increased by 1 percent in the NVC but Connecticut experienced no increases in the number of businesses during this four-year span. In the same period, the total number of businesses decreased by 2 percent in Cheshire.

The percentage of agricultural-related businesses decreased by 2 percent in Cheshire but increased by 27 percent in the NVC and 22 percent in Connecticut from 1997 to 2001.

The percentage of construction and mining businesses decreased by 21 percent in Cheshire and by 15 percent in the NVC and 19 percent in Connecticut from 1997 to 2001.

The percentage of manufacturing businesses decreased by 2 percent in Cheshire, increased by 1 percent in the NVC, and experienced no gain in Connecticut from 1997 to 2001.

Transportation, communication and utilities businesses increased by 13 percent in Cheshire, 9 percent in the NVC, and 1 percent in Connecticut from 1997 to 2001.

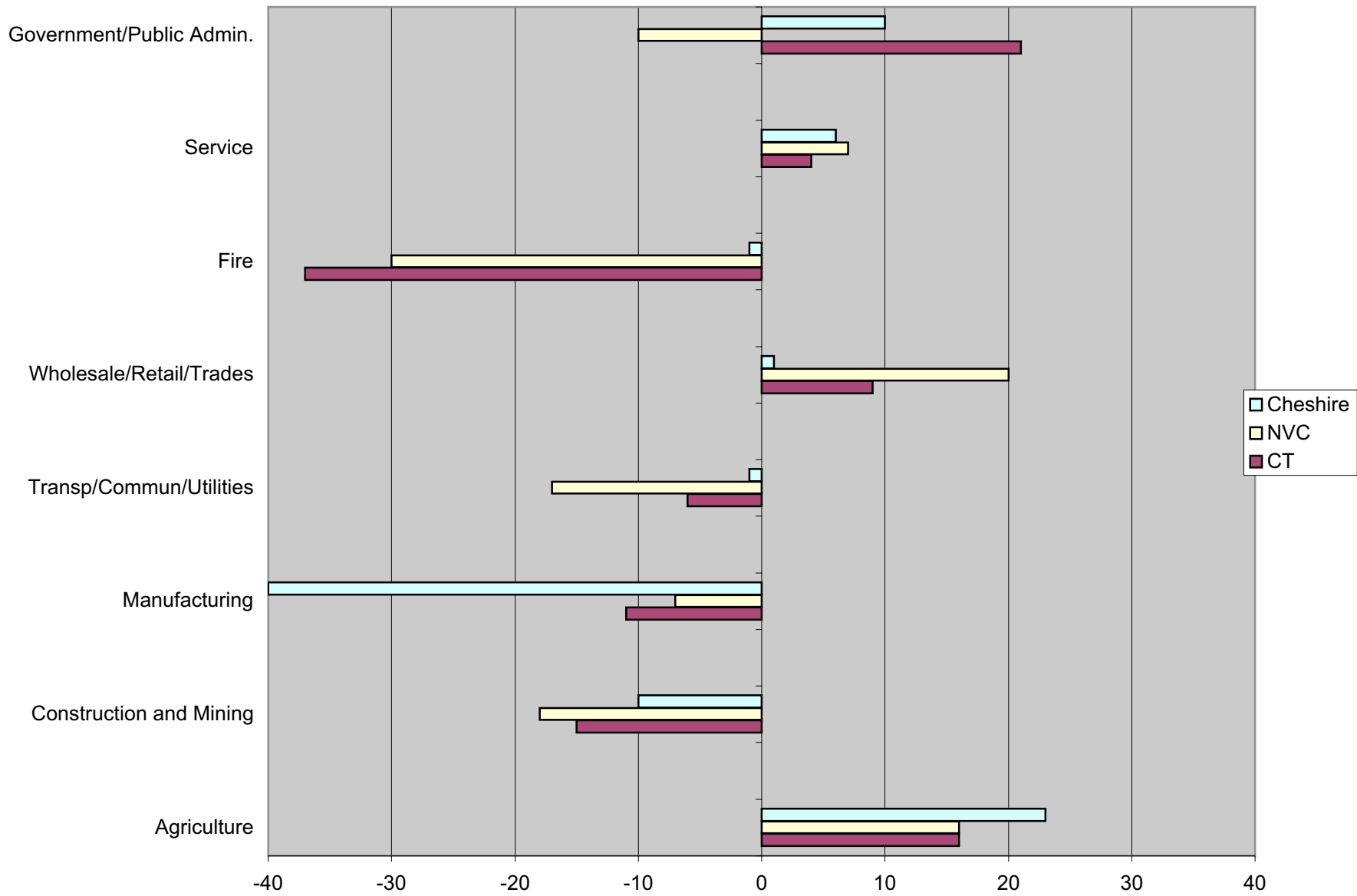
Wholesale and trade-related businesses increased by 8 percent in Cheshire, 6 percent in the NVC, and 2 percent in Connecticut from 1997 to 2001.

The percentage of FIRE businesses increased by 5 percent in Cheshire, rose by 4 percent in the NVC, and decreased by 3 percent in Connecticut from 1997 to 2001.

Service-related businesses decreased by 4 percent in Cheshire but increased by 3 percent in the NVC and 5 percent in Connecticut from 1997 to 2001. See Chart #11.

Government and public administration-related businesses experienced a 31 percent increase percent in Cheshire and a decrease of 1 percent in the NVC and 2 percent in Connecticut from 1997 to 2001.

Percent Change in Employment by Industries 1997/2001



Source: Dunn and Bradstreet