



2023

HARTFORD FOUNDATION EQUITY PROFILE

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Foundation
FOR PUBLIC GIVING

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HARTFORD FOUNDATION 2023 EQUITY PROFILE

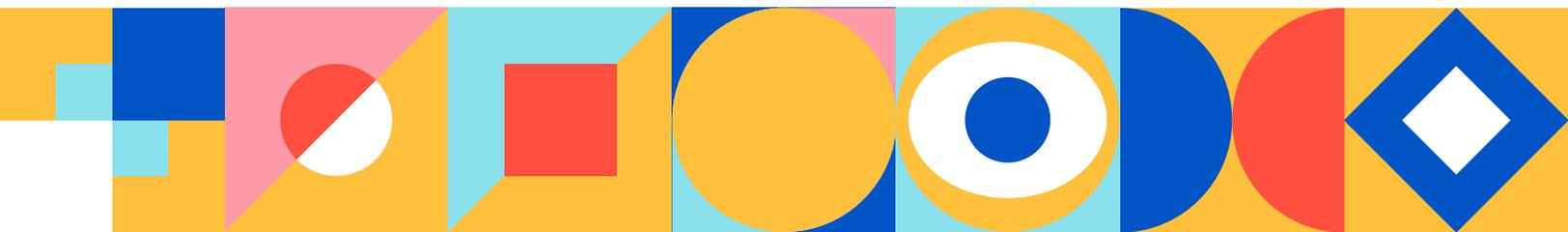
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Compiled by DataHaven in August 2023.

This report is designed to inform local-level efforts to improve community well-being and racial equity. This is version 2.0 of the DataHaven town equity profile, which DataHaven has published for all 169 towns and several regions of Connecticut. Please contact DataHaven with suggestions for version 3.0 of this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Throughout most of the measures in this report, there are important differences by race/ethnicity and neighborhood that reflect differences in access to resources and other social needs. Wherever possible, data are presented with racial/ethnic breakdowns, as defined by existing federal data collection standards. However, for smaller groups or more detailed breakdowns, some values may not be available or have less reliable data. In these cases, values are marked as “N/A,” not available.

Federal and statewide approaches to data collection, including small sample sizes, tend to hide disparities within certain population groups. This does not mean that a given population is not impacted by inequitable social conditions. DataHaven and other organizations collect information on demographic characteristics besides race/ethnicity, and encourage further analysis and advocacy that can lead to more inclusive data reporting. Please contact DataHaven at info@ctdatahaven.org with questions about additional reporting that may be possible.

- The Hartford Foundation for Public Giving service area is a region of **760,475 residents, 42 percent** of whom are people of color. The region’s population has increased by **less than 1 percent since 2010**.
- Of the region’s **302,137 households, 66 percent** are homeowner households.
- **Thirty-three percent** of the Hartford Foundation area’s households are cost-burdened, meaning they spend at least 30 percent of their total income on housing costs.
- Among the region’s adults ages 25 and up, **42 percent** have earned a bachelor’s degree or higher.
- The Hartford Foundation service area is home to **423,479 jobs**, with the largest share in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector.
- The median household income in the Hartford Foundation area is **\$81,789**.
- As of 2015, the Hartford Foundation service area’s average life expectancy was **80.1 years**.
- **Sixty percent** of adults in the Hartford Foundation service area say they are in excellent or very good health.
- In 2021, **286 people** in the Hartford Foundation service area died of drug overdoses.
- **Eighty-five percent** of adults in the Hartford Foundation area are satisfied with their area, and 53 percent say their local government is responsive to residents’ needs.
- In the most recent state election, **56 percent** of registered voters in the Hartford Foundation area voted.
- **Sixty percent** of adults in the Hartford Foundation service area report having stores, banks, and other locations in walking distance of their home, and **70 percent** say there are safe sidewalks and crosswalks in their neighborhood.

OVERVIEW

For the purposes of this report, the Hartford Foundation service area will be compared to Connecticut as a whole, as well as to Hartford whenever possible. Note that some indicators are only reliably available at the state and county levels. Where necessary, data may be presented based on a proxy region made up of public use microdata areas (PUMAs) designated by the US Census Bureau, including all of Tolland County, and parts of Hartford County.

Charts and tables based on these proxy areas are noted as such in their titles.

The Hartford Foundation service area

is made up of the following towns:
 Andover, Avon, Bloomfield, Bolton, Canton, East Granby, East Hartford, East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Granby, Hartford, Hebron, Manchester, Marlborough, Newington, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, Somers, South Windsor, Suffield, Tolland, Vernon, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor, and Windsor Locks

The proxy study area

is made up of the following locations:
 PUMA 0900300, PUMA 0900301, PUMA 0900302 (Hartford), PUMA 0900303, PUMA 0900306, and PUMA 0901300 (Tolland County)

Study area **FIGURE 1**

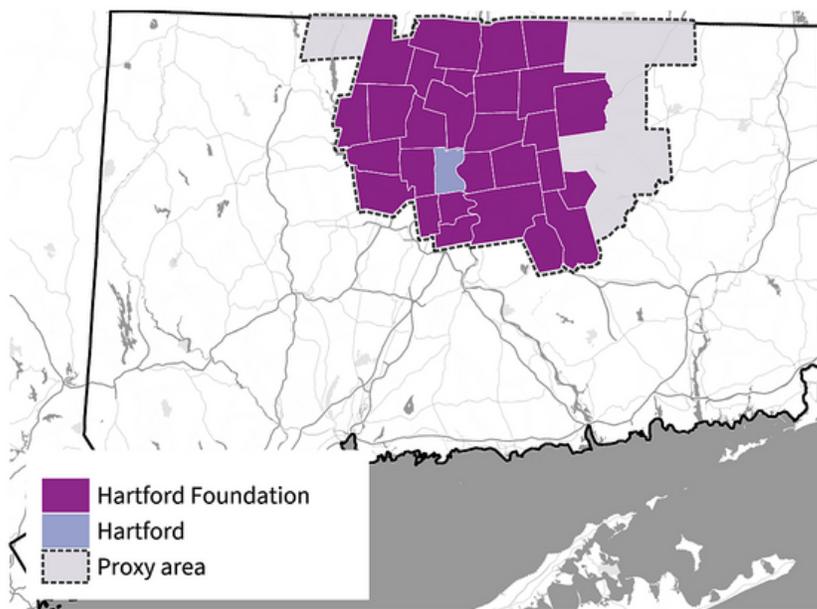
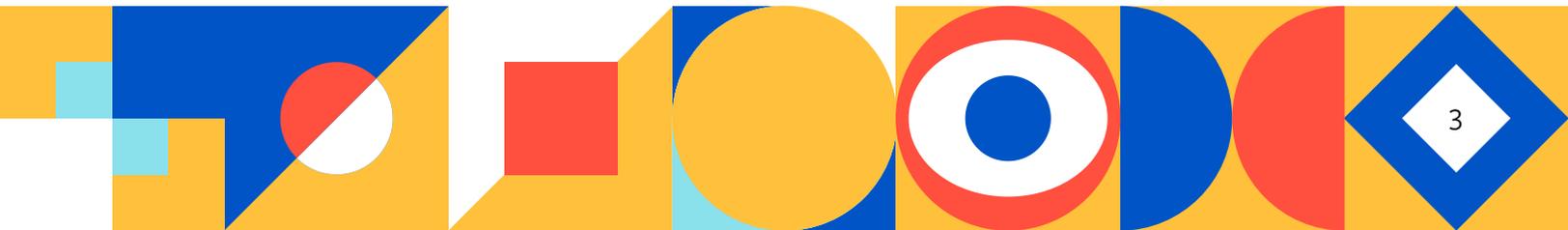


TABLE 1: ABOUT THE AREA

Indicator	Connecticut	Hartford Foundation	Hartford
Total population	3,605,944	760,475	121,054
Total households	1,397,324	302,137	46,879
Homeownership rate	66%	66%	26%
Housing cost burden rate	35%	33%	54%
Adults with less than a high school diploma	9%	9%	26%
Median household income	\$83,572	\$81,789	\$37,477
Poverty rate	10%	11%	28%
Life expectancy (years, 2015)	80.3	80.1	77.0
Adults 18–64 w/o health insurance	10%	10%	21%



DEMOGRAPHICS

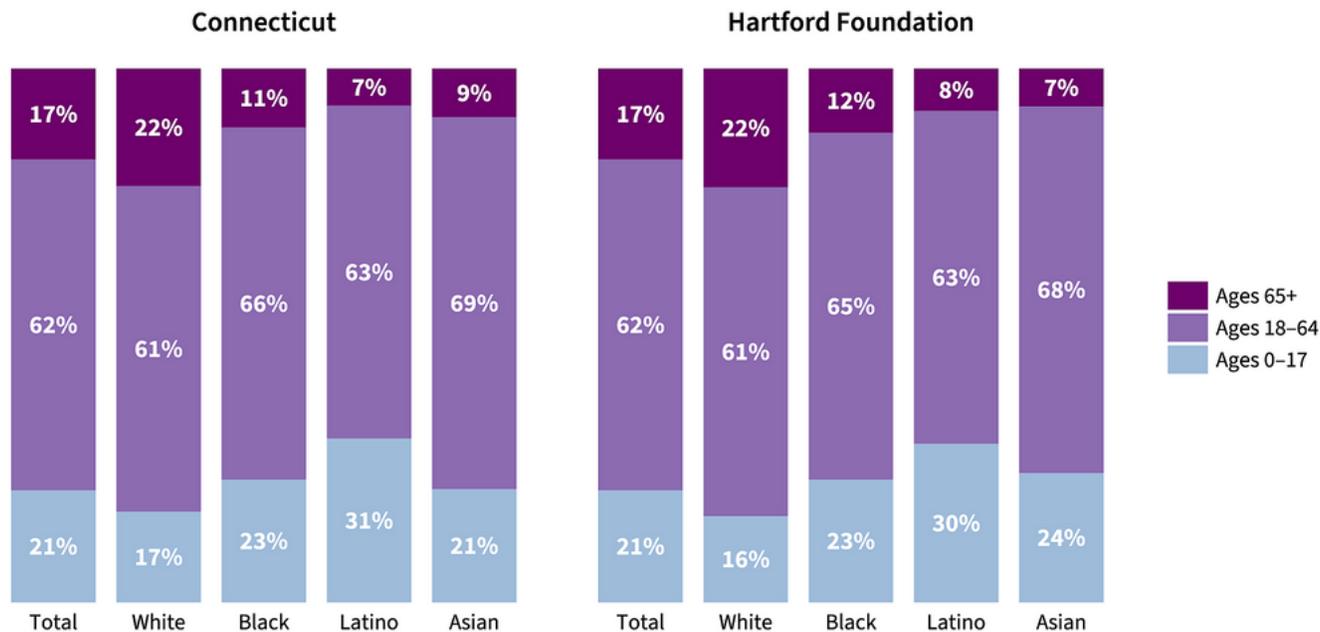
As of 2020, the population of the Hartford Foundation service area is 760,475, including 156,885 children and 603,590 adults. Forty-two percent of the Hartford Foundation area's residents are people of color, compared to 37 percent of residents statewide.

TABLE 2: POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2020

Area	White		Black		Latino		Asian		Other race/ethnicity	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Connecticut	2,279,232	63%	360,937	10%	623,293	17%	170,459	5%	172,023	5%
Hartford Foundation	444,452	58%	107,844	14%	123,863	16%	51,183	7%	33,133	4%
Hartford	15,278	13%	43,024	36%	53,315	44%	4,208	3%	5,229	4%

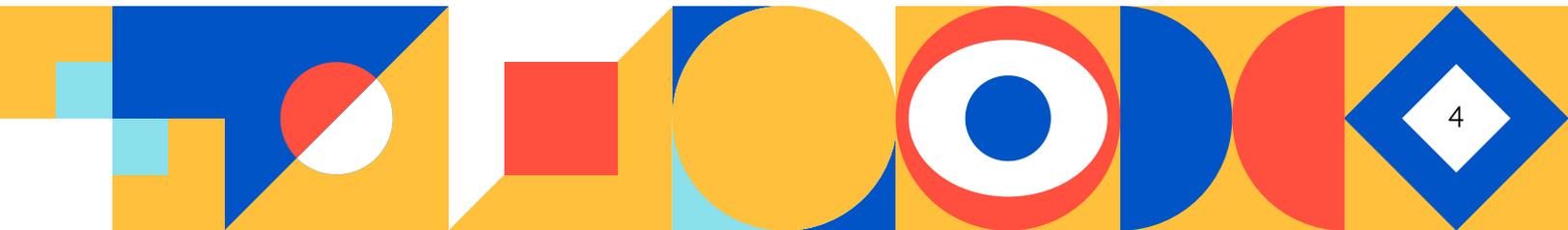
As Connecticut's predominantly white Baby Boomers age, younger generations are driving the state's increased racial and ethnic diversity. Black and Latino populations in particular skew much younger than white populations.

Population by race/ethnicity and age group, 2021 **FIGURE 2**



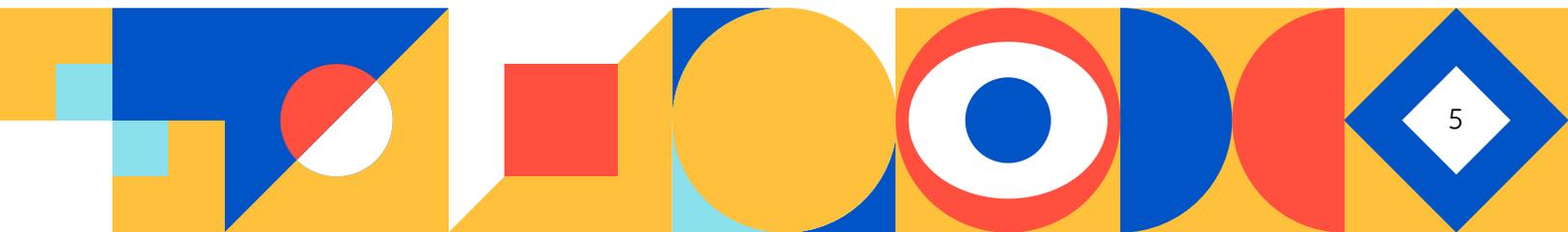
Note: Only groups with at least 50 residents shown.

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About 116,750 residents of the Hartford Foundation area, or 15 percent of the population, are foreign-born. The largest number of immigrants living in the Hartford Foundation area were born in India, followed by Jamaica and Poland. Linguistic isolation is characterized as speaking English less than “very well.” People who struggle with English proficiency may have difficulty in school, seeking health care, accessing social services, or finding work in a largely English speaking community. As of 2021, 56,675 Hartford Foundation area residents, or 8 percent of the population ages 5 and older, had limited English proficiency. Latinos and Asian Americans are more likely to have limited English proficiency than other racial/ethnic groups.

Linguistic isolation by race/ethnicity, 2021 **FIGURE 3**



POPULATION CHANGE: 2020 CENSUS

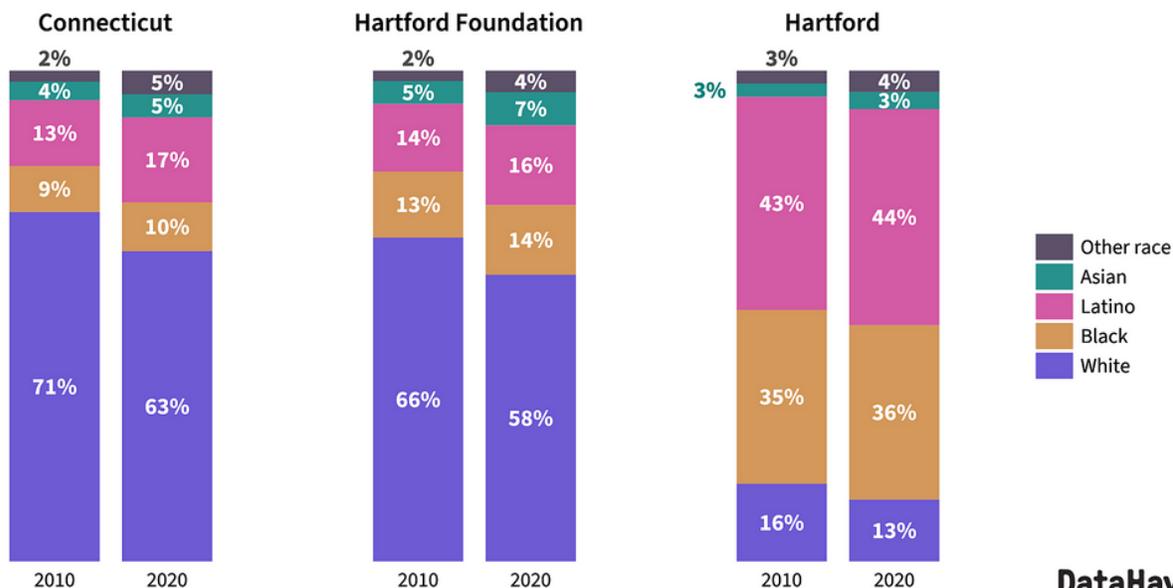
The first set of data from the 2020 Census was released in August 2021, containing basic population counts by age and race/ethnicity. Between 2010 and 2020, Connecticut’s population was nearly stagnant. During the same period, the population of the Hartford Foundation service area grew by 2,964 people, a less than 1 percent increase. The number of white residents in the region shrank by 11 percent, while the non-white population grew by 23 percent

TABLE 3: POPULATION AND POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE GROUP, 2010–2020

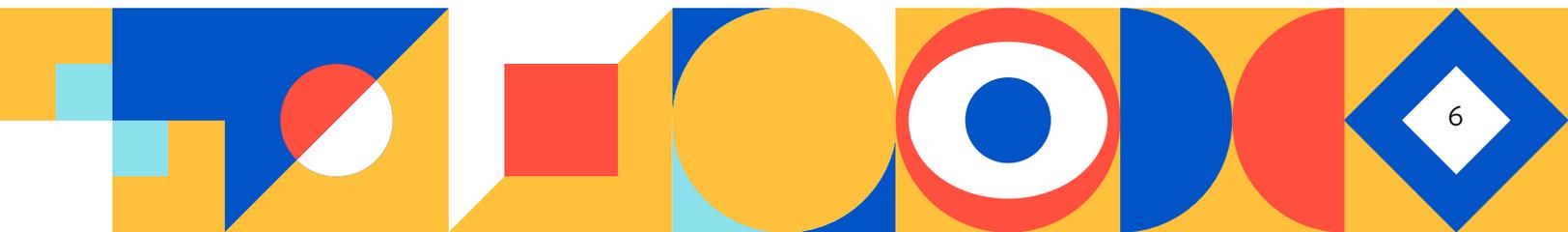
Area	Age	Population, 2010	Population, 2020	Change	Percent change
Connecticut	All ages	3,574,097	3,605,944	+31,847	+0.9%
	Children (0–17)	817,015	736,717	-80,298	-9.8%
	Adults (18+)	2,757,082	2,869,227	+112,145	+4.1%
Hartford Foundation	All ages	757,511	760,475	+2,964	+0.4%
	Children (0–17)	173,882	156,885	-16,997	-9.8%
	Adults (18+)	583,629	603,590	+19,961	+3.4%
Hartford	All ages	124,775	121,054	-3,721	-3.0%
	Children (0–17)	32,217	28,003	-4,214	-13.1%
	Adults (18+)	92,558	93,051	+493	+0.5%

FIGURE 4

Share of population by race/ethnicity, 2010–2020



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HOUSING

The Hartford Foundation area has 302,137 households, of which 66 percent are homeowner households. Of the region’s 324,322 housing units, both occupied and vacant, 64 percent are in single-family buildings and 36 percent are in multifamily buildings. Homeownership rates vary by race/ethnicity. Purchasing a home is more attainable for advantaged groups because the process of purchasing a home has a long history of racially discriminatory practices that continue to restrict access to homeownership today. This challenge, coupled with municipal zoning dominated by single-family housing, results in de facto racial and economic segregation seen throughout Connecticut.

TABLE 4: HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2021

Area	Total	White	Black	Latino	Asian
Connecticut	66%	76%	41%	37%	60%
Hartford Foundation	66%	78%	44%	34%	55%
Hartford	26%	37%	32%	16%	N/A

Younger adults are less likely than older adults to own their homes across several race/ethnicity groups. However, in most towns, younger white adults own their homes at rates comparable to or higher than older Black and Latino adults.

Homeownership rates by age and race/ethnicity of head of household, Hartford Foundation, 2021 (with proxy area)

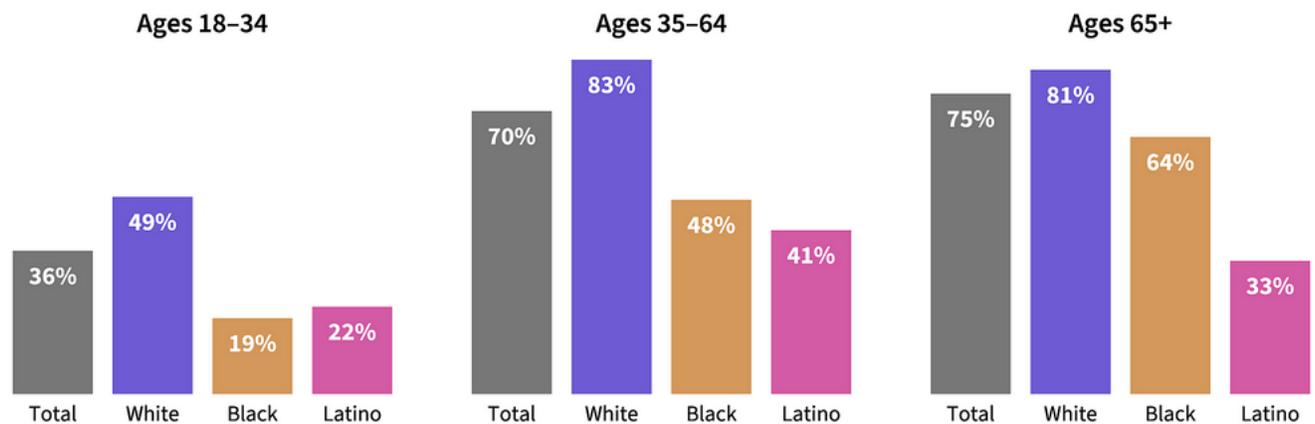
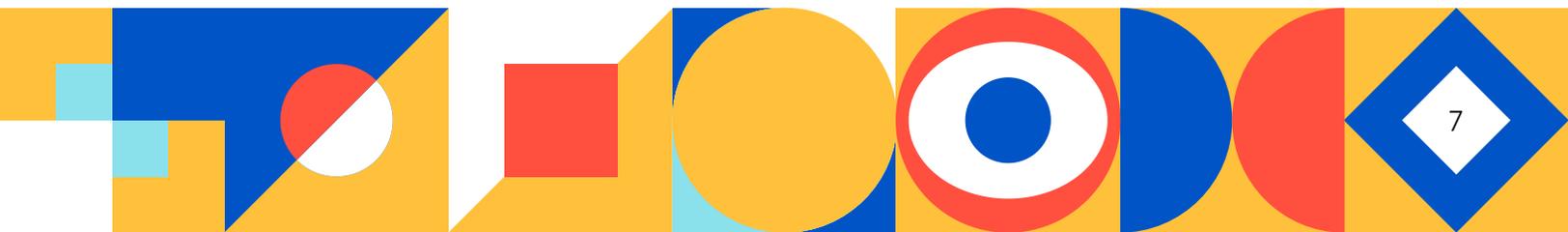


FIGURE 5

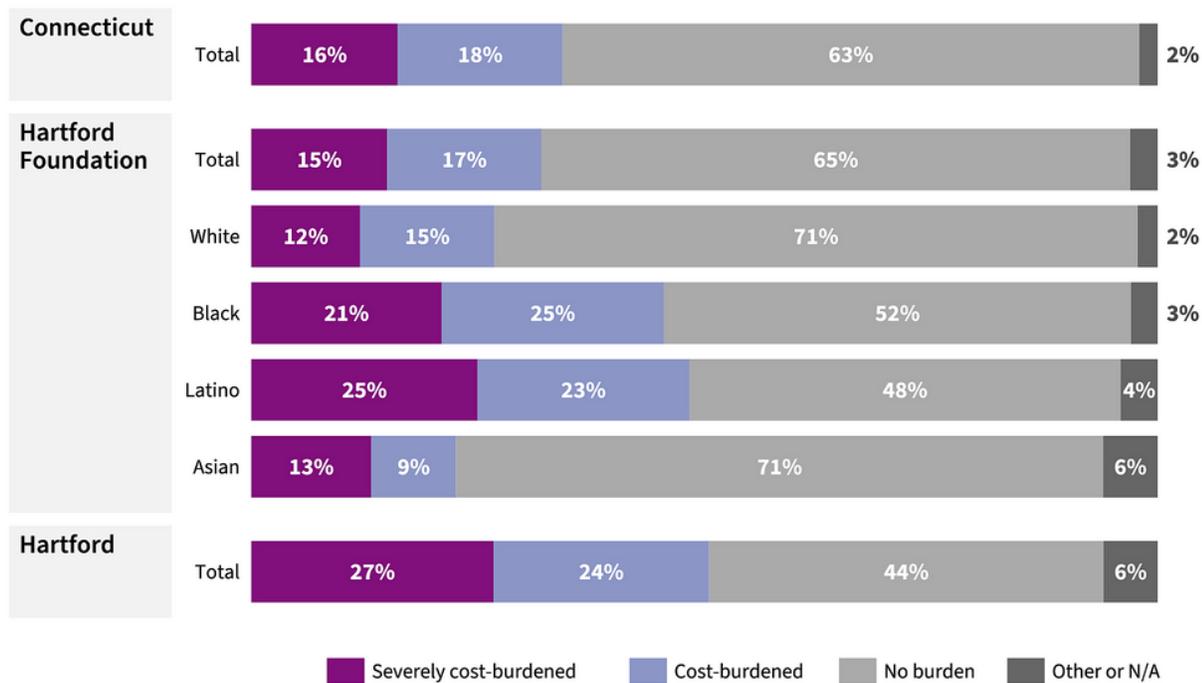
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A household is cost-burdened when they spend 30 percent or more of their income on housing costs, and severely cost burdened when they spend half or more of their income on housing costs. Housing costs continue to rise, due in part to municipal zoning measures that limit new construction to very few towns statewide. Cost-burden generally affects renters more than homeowners, and has greater impact on Black and Latino householders. Among renter households in the Hartford Foundation area, 47 percent are cost-burdened, compared to 25 percent of owner households

FIGURE 6

Housing cost-burden rates by race/ethnicity, 2021 (with proxy area)

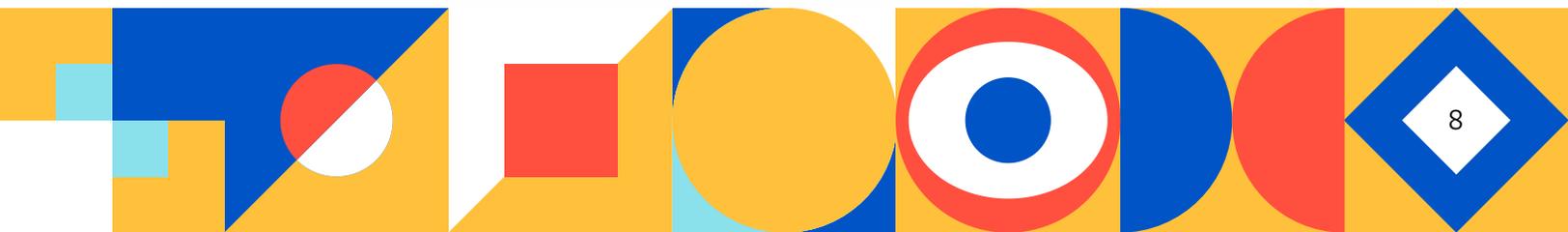


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Household overcrowding is defined as having more than one occupant per room. Overcrowding may increase the spread of illnesses among the household and can be associated with higher levels of stress. Increasing the availability of appropriately sized affordable units helps to alleviate overcrowding.

TABLE 5: OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2021

Area	Total		White		Black		Latino		Asian	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Connecticut	27,078	2%	7,418	1%	4,868	3%	10,971	6%	3,445	6%
Hartford Foundation	4,688	2%	955	<1%	825	2%	1,409	3%	1,421	9%
Hartford	1,639	3%	134	2%	485	3%	835	4%	195	14%

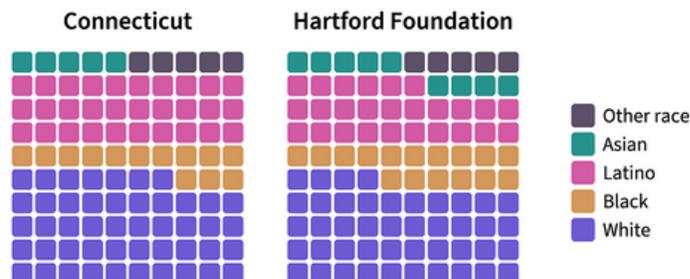


EDUCATION

Public school students in the Hartford Foundation area are served by 30 school districts for pre-kindergarten through grade 12, including 1 regional district. During the 2022-23 school year, there were a total of 111,307 students enrolled in these districts, with 16,774 enrolled in the Hartford School District. Tracking student success measures is important since disparate academic and disciplinary outcomes are observed as early as preschool and can ultimately affect a person's long-term educational attainment and economic potential.

FIGURE 7

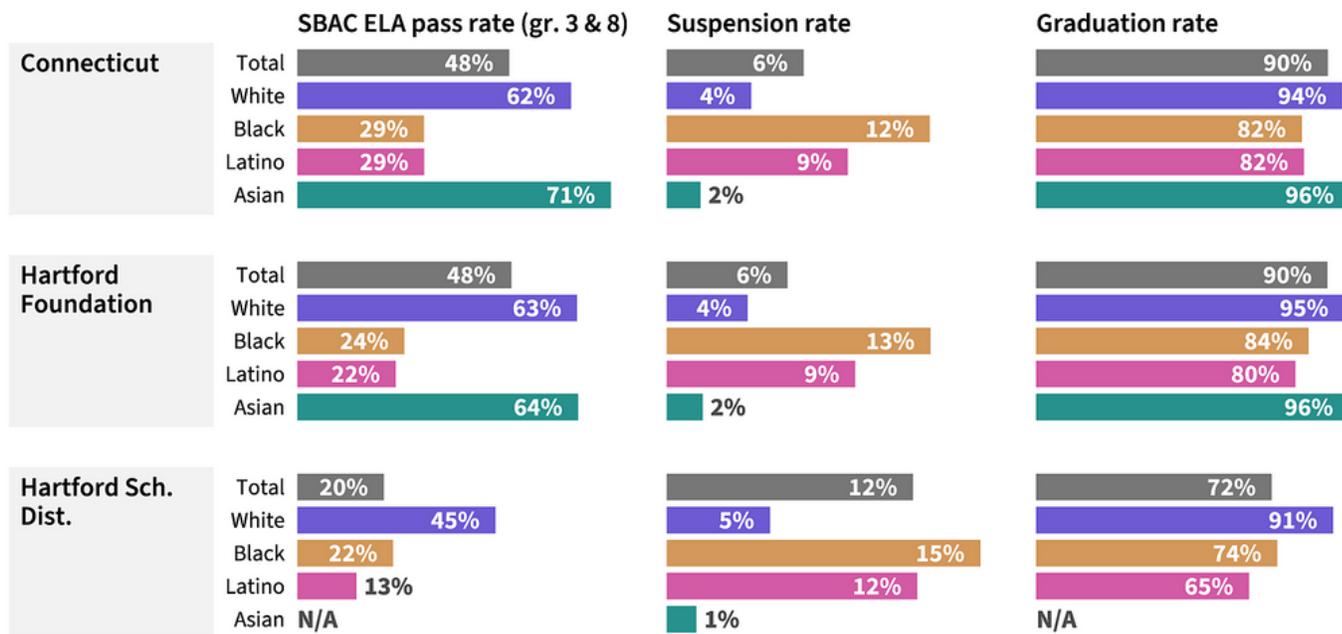
Public K-12 student enrollment by race/ethnicity per 100 students, 2022-23



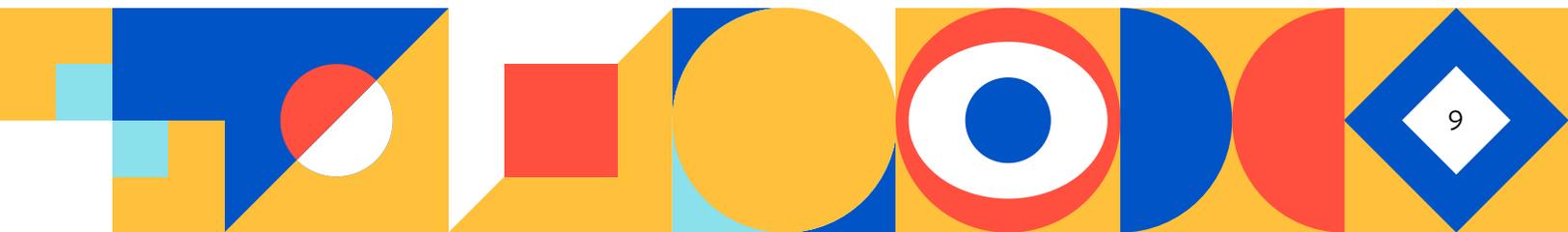
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FIGURE 8

Selected academic and disciplinary outcomes by student race/ethnicity, 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years



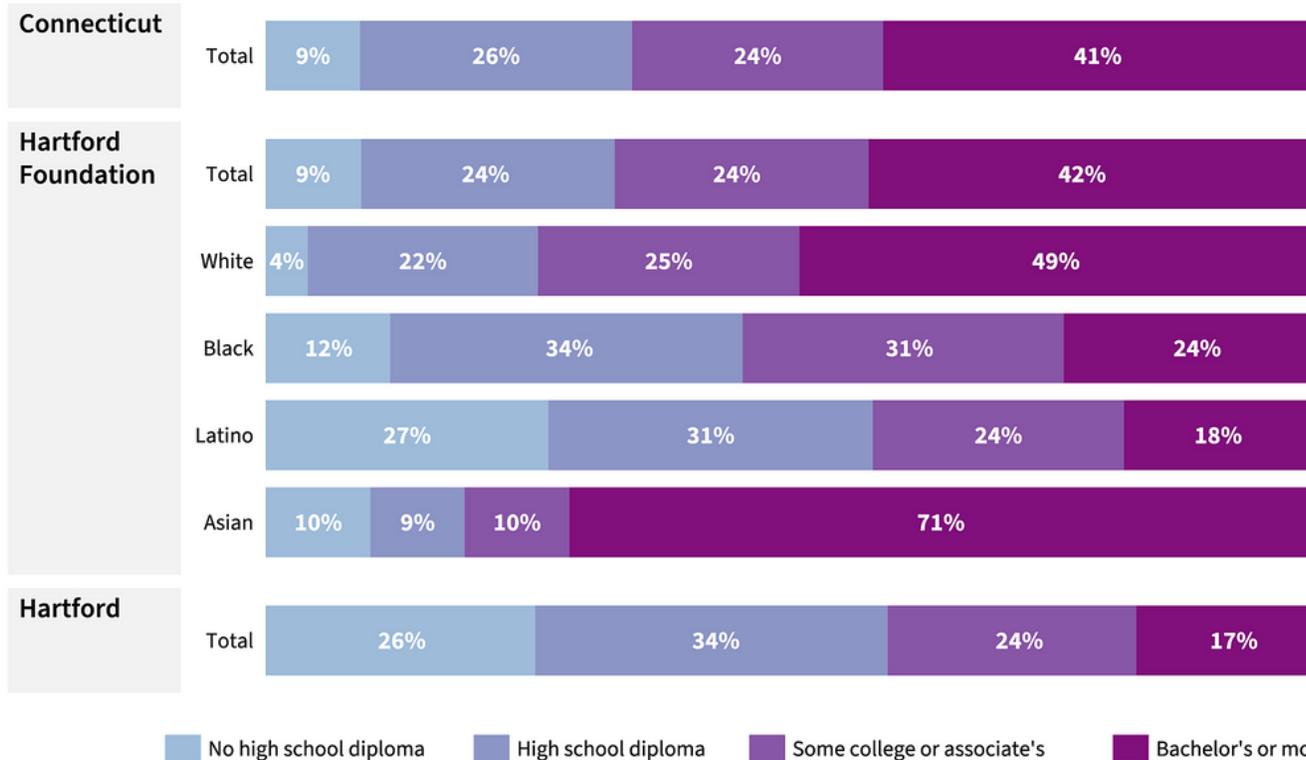
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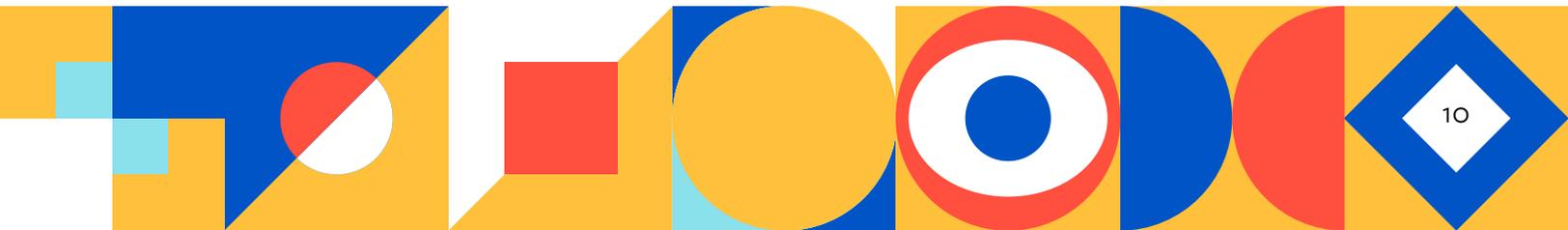
Adults with high school diplomas or college degrees have more employment options and considerably higher potential earnings, on average, than those who do not finish high school. In the Hartford Foundation area, 9 percent of adults ages 25 and over, or 47,294 people, lack a high school diploma; this share is 9 percent statewide and 26 percent in Hartford.

FIGURE 9

Educational attainment by race/ethnicity, share of adults ages 25 and up, 2021



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ECONOMY

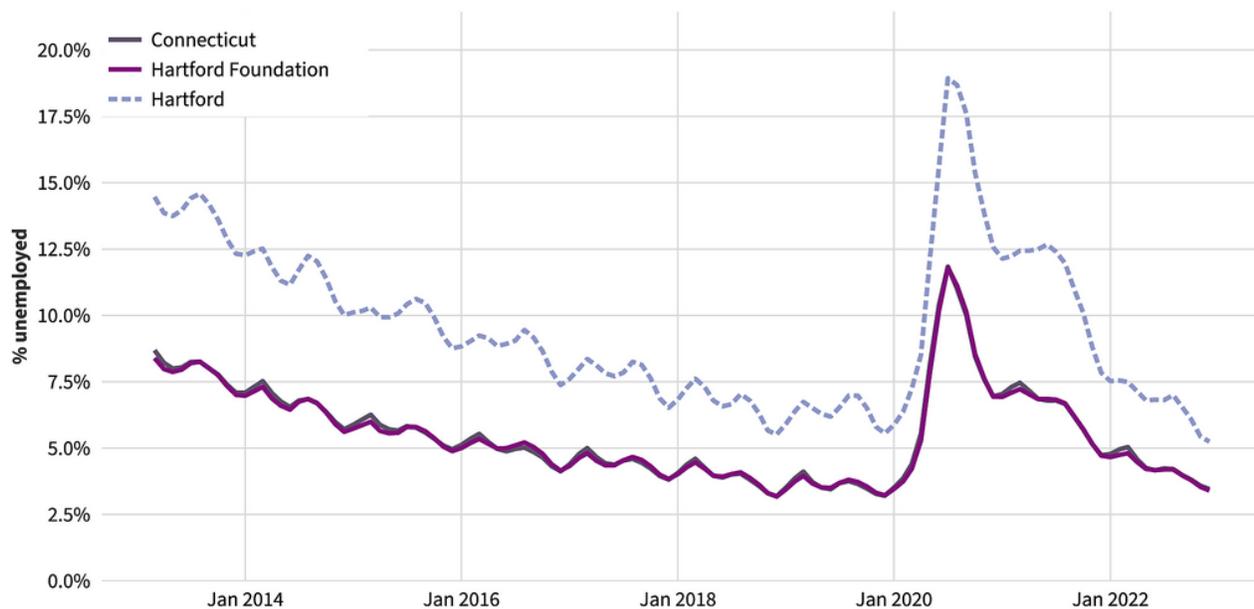
At the end of 2021, there were 423,479 total jobs based in towns in the Hartford Foundation service area, with 105,735 of these based in Hartford. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises the largest share of jobs in the region. While many industries saw major job losses early on in the COVID-19 pandemic, by early 2023 the number of jobs statewide had nearly caught back up to pre-pandemic counts.

TABLE 6: JOBS AND WAGES IN HARTFORD FOUNDATION'S 5 LARGEST SECTORS, 2021

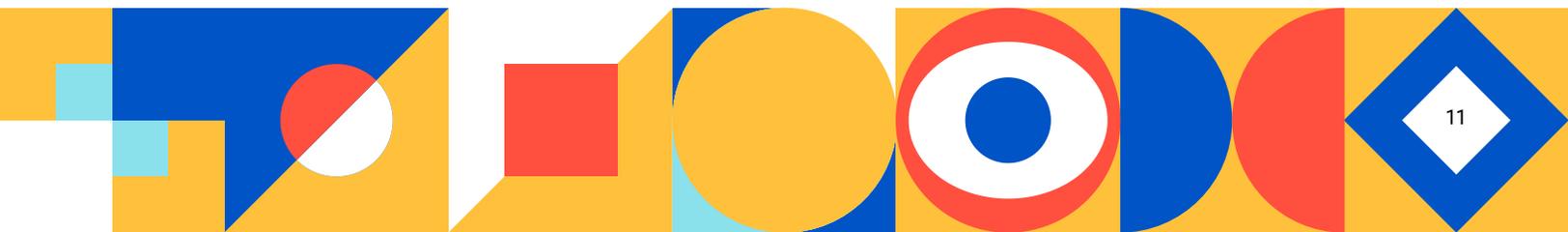
Sector	Total jobs	Avg annual pay	Total jobs	Avg annual pay
All Sectors	1,591,760	\$77,816	423,479	\$76,562
Health Care and Social Assistance	267,984	\$60,835	67,219	\$61,942
Finance and Insurance	97,447	\$195,038	44,612	\$145,165
Retail Trade	167,286	\$41,652	37,419	\$39,905
Manufacturing	152,860	\$89,604	30,297	\$83,713
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	95,313	\$121,874	28,918	\$109,902

FIGURE 10

Monthly unemployment rate, 2013–2022, 3-month rolling average



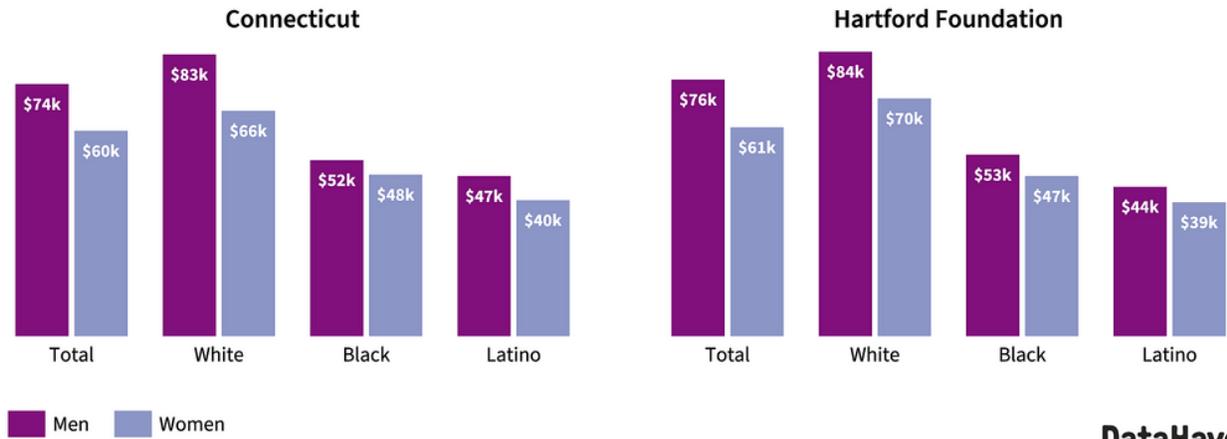
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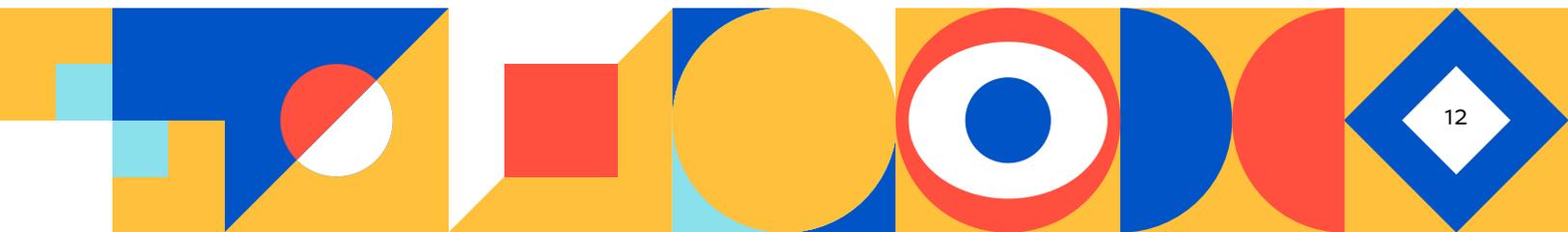
Individual earnings vary by race/ethnicity, sex, and other characteristics. These can be measured comparing the differences in average earnings between groups. White workers and men often out-earn workers of color and women. These trends hold even when controlling for educational attainment and within many occupational groups.

FIGURE 11

Median income by race/ethnicity and sex for full-time workers ages 25 and over with positive income, 2021 (with proxy area)



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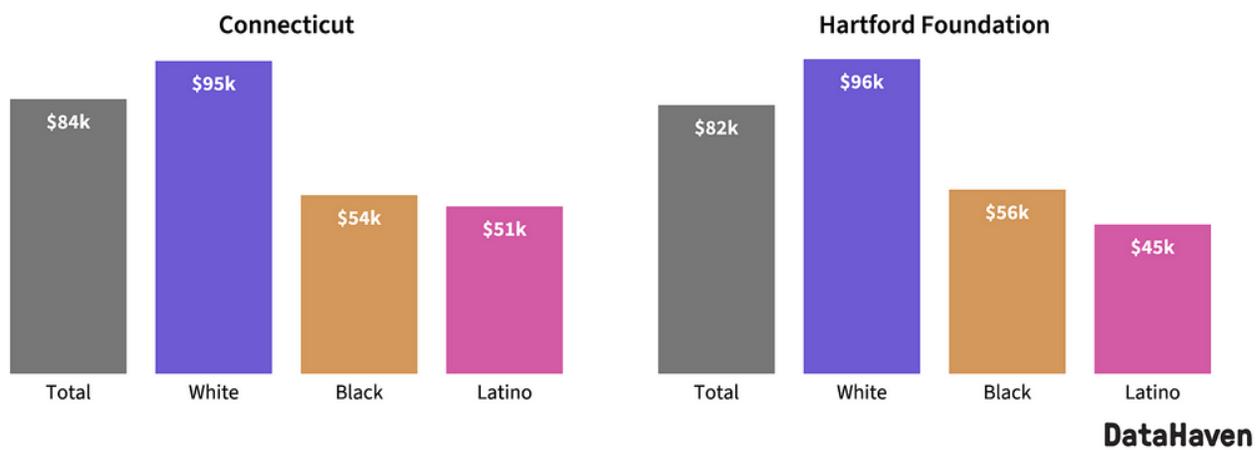


INCOME & WEALTH

The median household income in the Hartford Foundation area is \$81,789, compared to \$83,572 statewide. Town-level median household incomes range from \$37,477 in Hartford to \$134,688 in Simsbury. Racial disparities in outcomes related to education, housing, employment, and wages result in disparate household-level incomes and overall wealth. Households led by Black or Latino adults generally average lower incomes than white households.

FIGURE 12

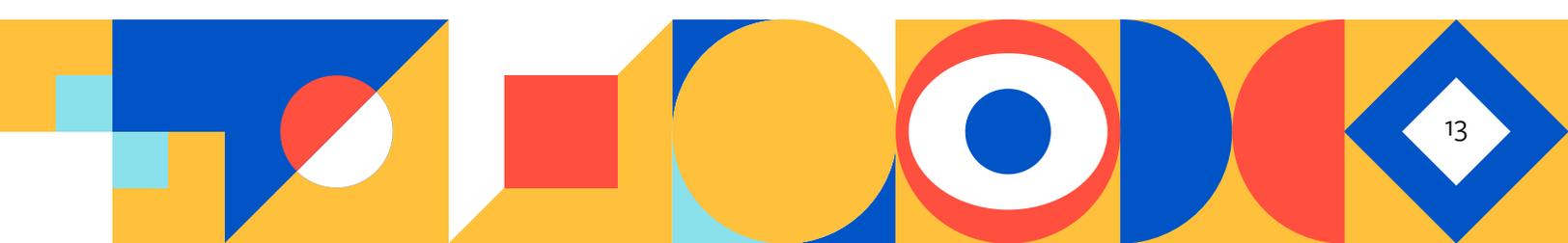
Median household income by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2021 (with proxy area)



Between the Great Recession and the COVID-19 pandemic, average incomes have not kept pace with inflation over the past two decades. Connecticut’s median household income was \$83,572 in 2021; adjusted for inflation, this was \$1,365 lower than in 2000.

TABLE 7: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN LARGE TOWNS, 2000–2021, IN 2021 DOLLARS

Area	Income, 2000	Income, 2021	Change, 2000-2021	Percent change
West Hartford	\$97,110	\$111,997	+\$14,887	+15.3%
Enfield	\$83,165	\$86,880	+\$3,715	+4.5%
Glastonbury	\$127,024	\$130,294	+\$3,270	+2.6%
Manchester	\$77,836	\$78,598	+\$762	+1.0%
Connecticut	\$84,937	\$83,572	-\$1,365	-1.6%
Hartford	\$39,087	\$37,477	-\$1,610	-4.1%
East Hartford	\$65,235	\$58,922	-\$6,313	-9.7%



The Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP, or food stamps) is a program available to very low-income households earning less than 130 percent of the federal poverty guideline (\$26,500 for a family of four in 2021). Throughout the state, poverty and SNAP utilization rates are higher among Black and Latino households than white households.

With many of the safety measures early in the COVID-19 pandemic, having reliable, high-speed internet at home became a necessity for remote participation in school, expanded job opportunities, and telehealth. Statewide, Black and Latino residents are slightly more likely than average to live in a household without broadband access.

Access to a personal vehicle may also be considered a measure of financial security since reliable transportation plays a significant role in job access and quality of life. Vehicle access reduces the time a family may spend running errands or traveling to appointments, school, or work.

TABLE 8: SELECTED ECONOMIC RESOURCES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2021

	Total		White		Black		Latino		Asian	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Population living below poverty level										
Connecticut	351,476	10%	139,246	6%	64,472	17%	127,775	21%	14,134	9%
Hartford Foundation	78,830	11%	26,491	6%	17,708	17%	29,178	23%	3,907	8%
Hartford	32,602	28%	2,553	19%	10,298	24%	19,143	35%	N/A	N/A
Population without broadband internet at home										
Connecticut	269,234	8%	159,553	7%	38,465	10%	61,883	10%	5,334	3%
Hartford Foundation	55,305	7%	28,370	6%	12,022	11%	12,350	10%	1,439	3%
Hartford	18,081	16%	2,193	17%	7,172	17%	8,224	15%	N/A	N/A

TABLE 9: SELECTED HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC INDICATORS BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2021 (WITH PROXY AREA)

	Total		White		Black		Latino		Asian	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Households receiving food stamps/SNAP										
Connecticut	160,416	11%	62,974	6%	34,132	24%	57,456	30%	3,501	6%
Hartford Foundation	38,005	13%	10,975	6%	9,719	23%	15,653	38%	1,373	8%
Hartford	17,615	38%	1,342	19%	5,740	32%	10,461	53%	N/A	N/A
Households without a vehicle										
Connecticut	118,174	8%	53,628	5%	25,802	19%	31,312	16%	4,728	9%
Hartford Foundation	29,250	10%	10,843	6%	7,726	20%	8,364	20%	1,474	9%
Hartford	13,817	29%	1,334	19%	5,577	33%	5,997	30%	N/A	N/A

HEALTH

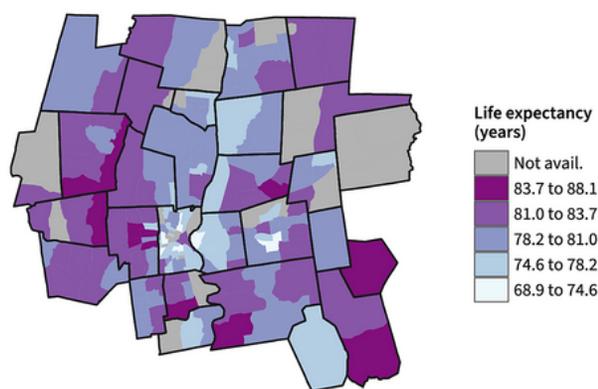
The socioeconomic disparities described above tend to correlate with health outcomes. Factors such as stable housing, employment, literacy and linguistic fluency, environmental hazards, and transportation all impact access to care, physical and mental health outcomes, and overall quality of life. Income and employment status often drive differences in access to healthcare, the likelihood of getting preventive screenings as recommended, the affordability of life-saving medicines, and the ability to purchase other goods and services, including high-quality housing and nutritious food.

The socioeconomic disparities described above tend to correlate with health outcomes. Factors such as stable housing, employment, literacy and linguistic fluency, environmental hazards, and transportation all impact access to care, physical and mental health outcomes, and overall quality of life. Income and employment status often drive differences in access to healthcare, the likelihood of getting preventive screenings as recommended, the affordability of life-saving medicines, and the ability to purchase other goods and services, including high-quality housing and nutritious food.

Health-related challenges begin with access to care. Due to differences in workplace benefits, income, and eligibility factors, Black and especially Latino people are less likely to have health insurance than white people.

FIGURE 13

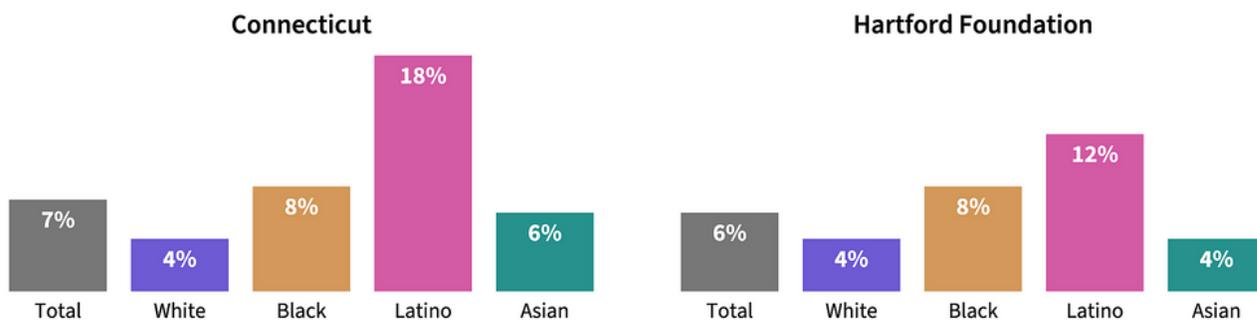
Life expectancy, Hartford Foundation by Census tract, 2015



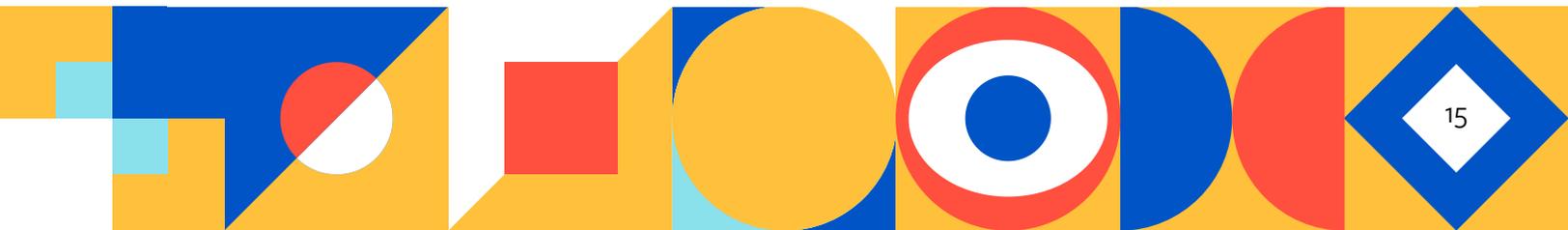
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FIGURE 14

Uninsured rate among adults ages 19–64 by race/ethnicity, 2021



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Preventive care can help counteract economic disadvantages, as a person’s health can be improved by addressing risk factors like hypertension and chronic stress early. Lack of affordable, accessible, and consistent medical care can lead to residents relying on expensive emergency room visits later on. Overall, 78 percent of the adults in the Hartford Foundation area had an annual checkup as of 2020, and 69 percent had had a dental visit in the past year.

Preventive care measures, share of adults by Census tract, Hartford Foundation

Annual checkup, 2020

Dental visit in past year, 2020

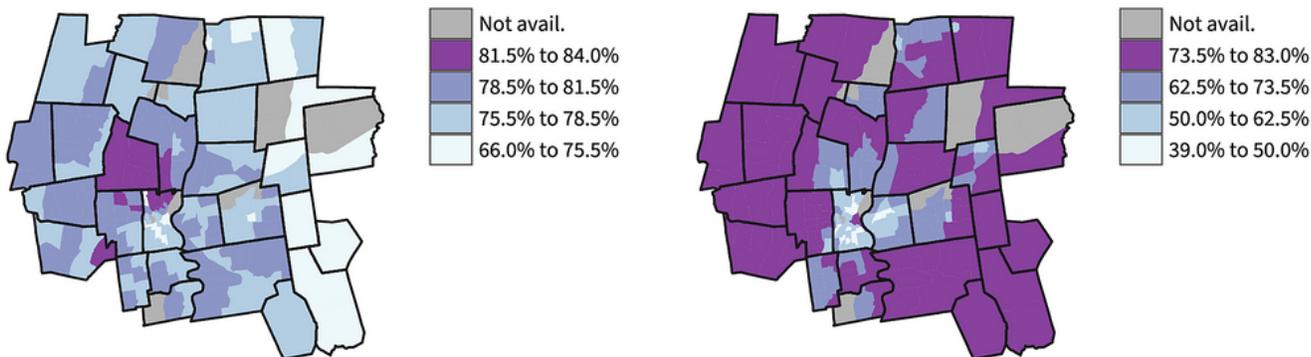


FIGURE 15

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Throughout the state, people of color face greater rates and earlier onset of many chronic diseases and risk factors, particularly those that are linked to socioeconomic status and access to resources. For example, diabetes is much more common among older adults than younger ones, yet middle-aged Black adults in Connecticut have higher diabetes rates than white seniors.

Residents' ratings of local walkability measures by race/ethnicity, share of adults, 2015–2021

	Stores, etc. in walking distance	Safe sidewalks	Safe places to bike	Access to local rec. facilities
Connecticut	Total 55%	60%	63%	72%
Hartford Foundation	Total 60%	70%	73%	78%
White	52%	64%	74%	76%
Black	77%	85%	73%	81%
Latino	74%	78%	72%	80%
Asian	62%	82%	72%	84%
Hartford	Total 80%	85%	66%	79%

FIGURE 16

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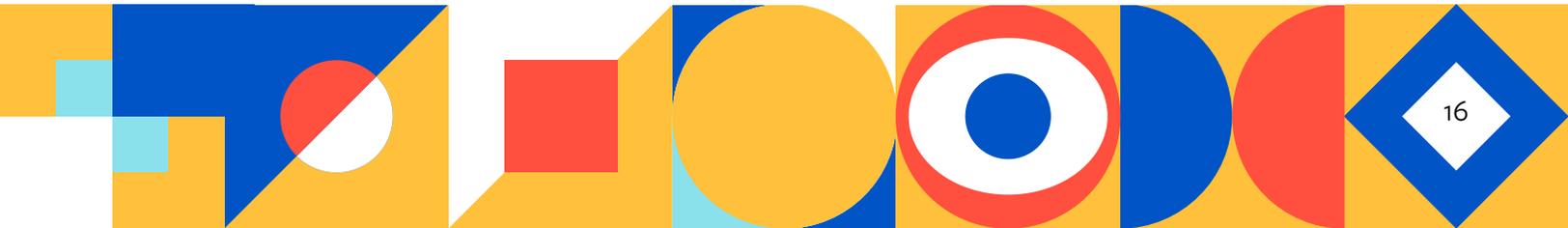


FIGURE 17

Selected health indicators by age and race/ethnicity, share of adults, Hartford Foundation area, 2015–2021

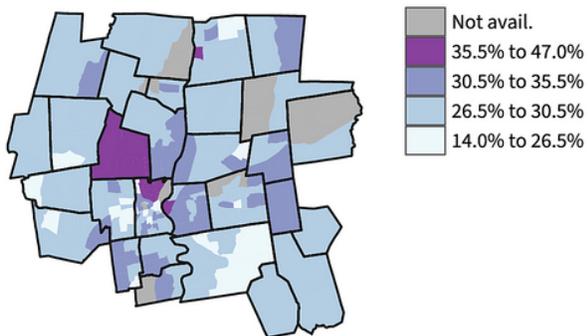
	Asthma					Diabetes					Hypertension				
	Total	White	Black	Latino	Asian	Total	White	Black	Latino	Asian	Total	White	Black	Latino	Asian
Ages 18 to 34	21%	20%	24%	27%	10%	3%	2%	2%	4%	7%	10%	9%	12%	12%	10%
Ages 35 to 49	18%	17%	13%	26%	4%	5%	4%	10%	9%	2%	20%	17%	33%	21%	22%
Ages 50 to 64	12%	10%	16%	24%	N/A	16%	13%	27%	30%	N/A	40%	35%	55%	54%	N/A
Ages 65 and older	11%	11%	14%	13%	N/A	23%	19%	39%	31%	N/A	60%	59%	76%	56%	N/A

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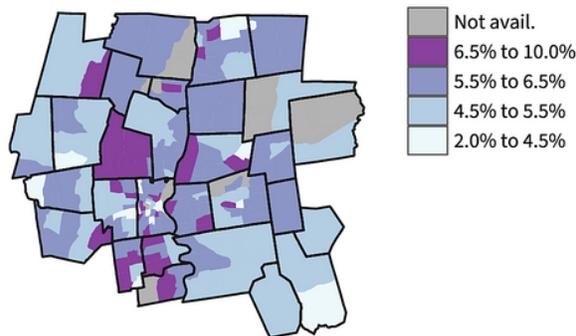
FIGURE 18

Chronic disease prevalence, share of adults by Census tract, Hartford Foundation

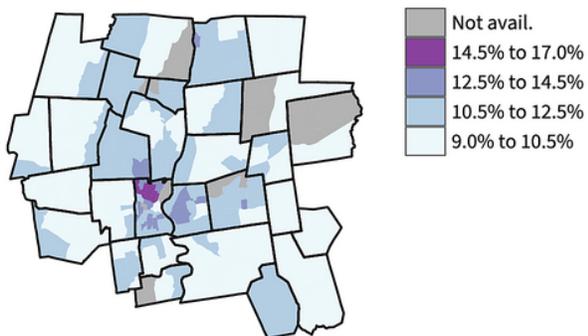
High blood pressure, 2019



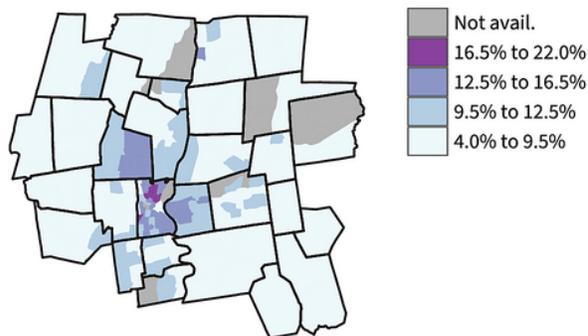
Coronary heart disease, 2020



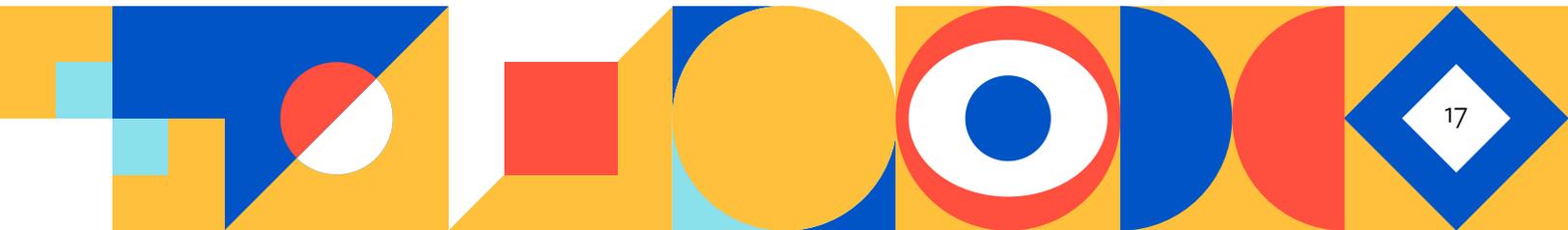
Current asthma, 2020



Diabetes, 2020



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Mental health issues like depression and anxiety can be linked to social determinants like income, employment, and environment, and can pose risks of physical health problems as well, including by complicating a person’s ability to keep up other aspects of their health care. People of color are slightly more likely to report feeling mostly or completely anxious and being bothered by feeling depressed or hopeless. Overall, 13 percent of Hartford Foundation area adults report experiencing anxiety regularly and 9 percent report being bothered by depression.

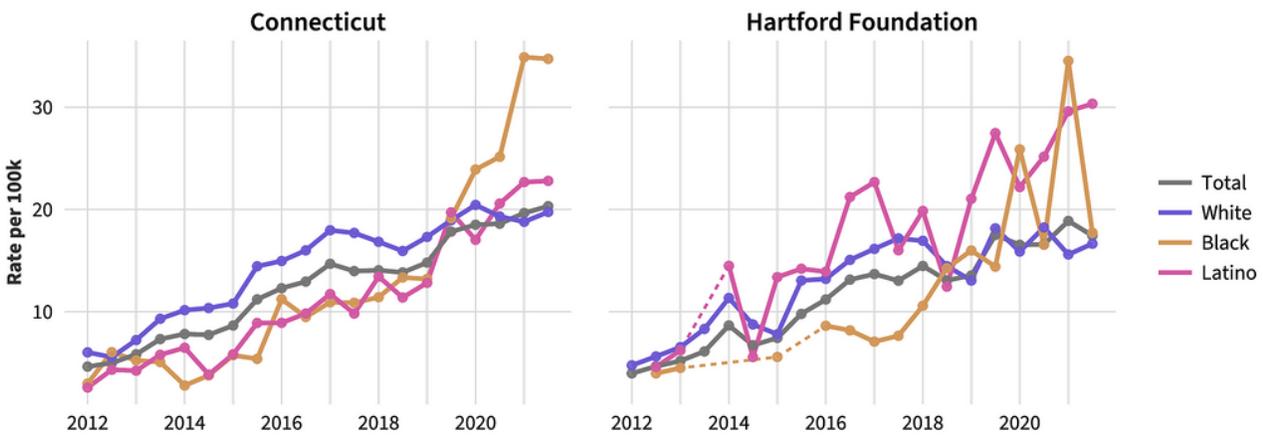
TABLE 10: SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH INDICATORS, SHARE OF ADULTS, 2015–2021

	Total	White	Black	Latino	Asian
Experiencing anxiety					
Connecticut	13%	11%	15%	19%	15%
Hartford Foundation	13%	9%	16%	21%	20%
Hartford	18%	10%	17%	23%	11%
Bothered by depression					
Connecticut	9%	8%	10%	14%	9%
Hartford Foundation	9%	8%	11%	13%	2%
Hartford	15%	11%	14%	19%	<1%

Like other states, Connecticut has seen a rise in drug overdose deaths in the last several years. In 2021, Connecticut saw an average of 122 overdose deaths per month, up from 59 in 2015. White residents long comprised the bulk of these deaths, but as overall overdose death rates have risen, an increasing share of those deaths have been people of color.

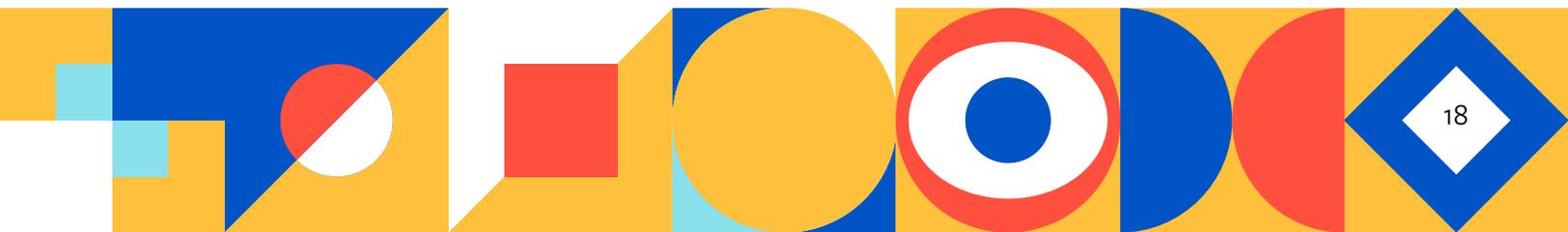
FIGURE 19

Age-adjusted semi-annual rates of drug overdose deaths per 100,000 residents by race/ethnicity, 2012–2021



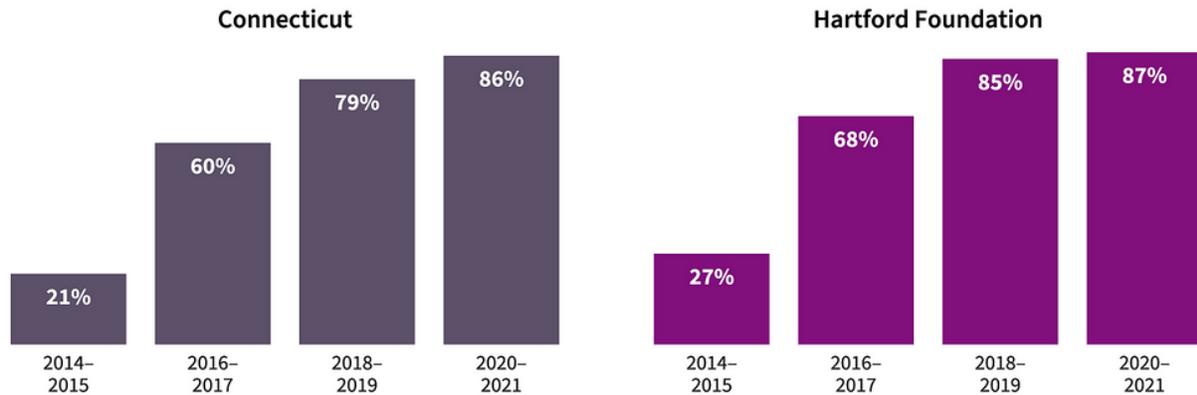
Note: Values are suppressed for small populations or few overdose incidents. Dashed lines indicate periods where values are suppressed or otherwise unavailable.

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The introduction and spread of fentanyl in drugs—both with and without users’ knowledge—is thought to have contributed to this steep rise in overdoses. In 2016 and 2017, 68 percent of the drug overdose deaths in the Hartford Foundation area involved fentanyl; in 2020 and 2021, this share was 87 percent.

FIGURE 20
Share of drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl, 2012–2021



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Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can have long-term implications for health, including reproductive health problems and certain cancers, and can increase the risk of acquiring and transmitting diseases such as HIV and hepatitis C. Following nationwide trends, Connecticut has seen increases in the rates of STIs like chlamydia and gonorrhea over the past two decades. Between 2018 and 2020, Connecticut had annual average case rates of 418 new cases of chlamydia per 100,000 residents, 131 cases of gonorrhea per 100,000, and 5.4 cases of syphilis per 100,000. During that period, rates in Hartford County were higher than the state for all three of these STIs.

Annualized average rates of new cases of selected sexually transmitted infections per 100,000 residents, 2000–2020

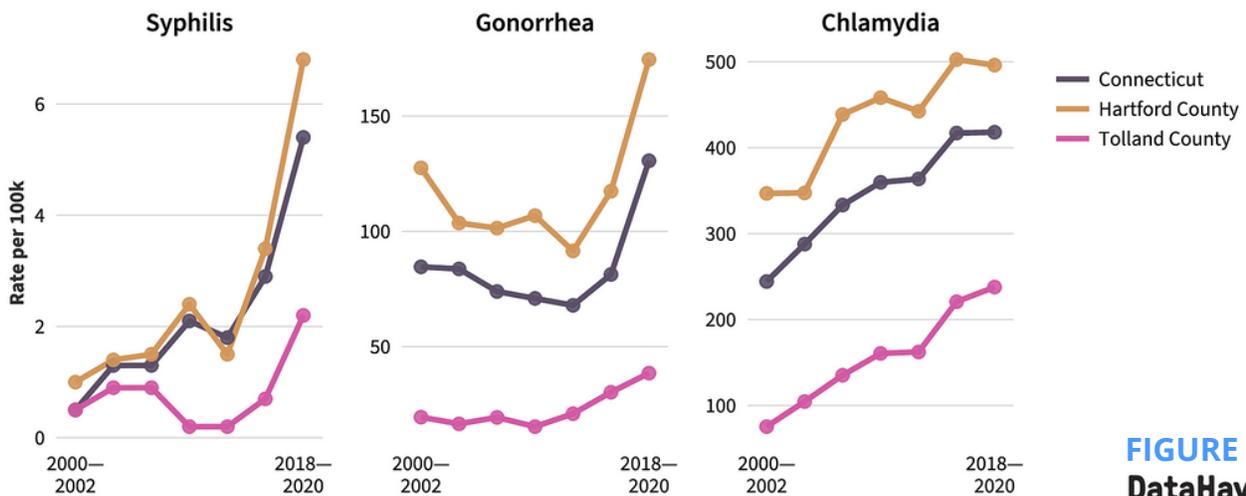
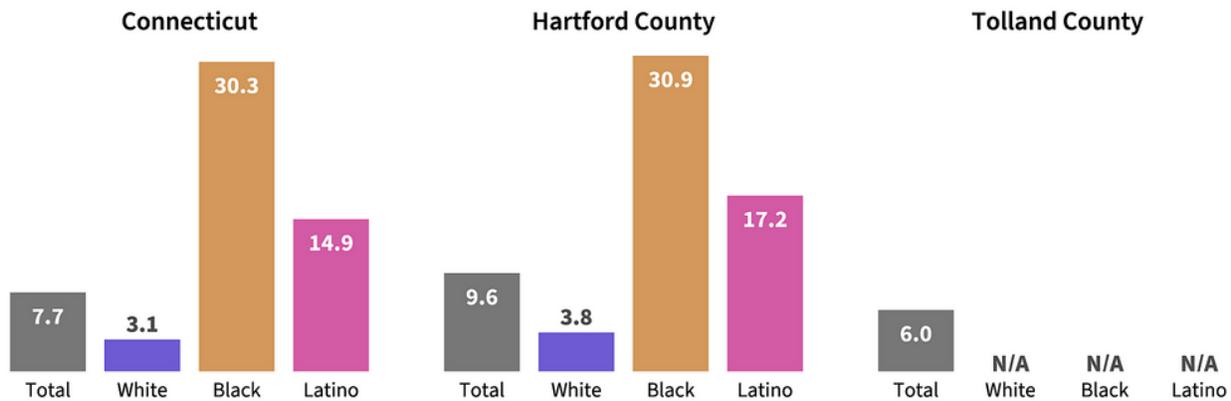


FIGURE 21
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As with many other diseases, Connecticut’s Black and Latino residents face a higher burden of HIV rates. Statewide between 2016 and 2020, Black residents ages 13 and up were nearly 10 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than white residents.

FIGURE 22

Annualized average rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 residents ages 13 and over, 2016–2020



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Birth outcomes often reflect health inequities for parents giving birth, and those outcomes can affect a child throughout their life. Often parents of color have more complications related to birth and pregnancy than white parents. Complications during pregnancy or childbirth also contribute to elevated mortality among parents giving birth.

TABLE 11: SELECTED BIRTH OUTCOMES BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF PARENT GIVING BIRTH, 2017–2021

Area	Total	White	Latina			Asian	
			Black	Latina (overall)	Puerto Rican		Other Latina
Late or no prenatal care							
Connecticut	3.4%	2.5%	5.2%	4.4%	3.0%	5.6%	3.4%
Hartford	4.3%	5.7%	5.3%	3.5%	3.0%	4.7%	N/A
Low birthweight							
Connecticut	7.9%	6.4%	12.4%	8.4%	10.0%	7.0%	9.0%
Hartford	11.3%	8.9%	14.2%	9.7%	10.9%	6.7%	9.7%
Infant mortality (per 1k live births)							
Connecticut	4.5	3.0	9.1	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hartford	8.7	N/A	10.8	8.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

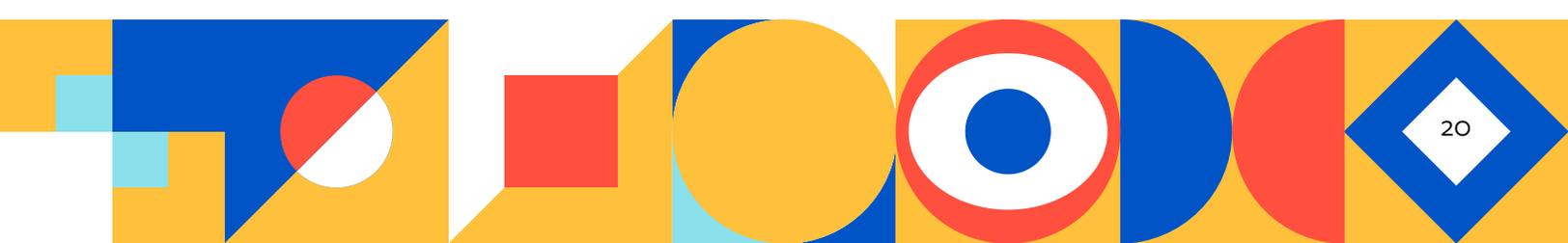
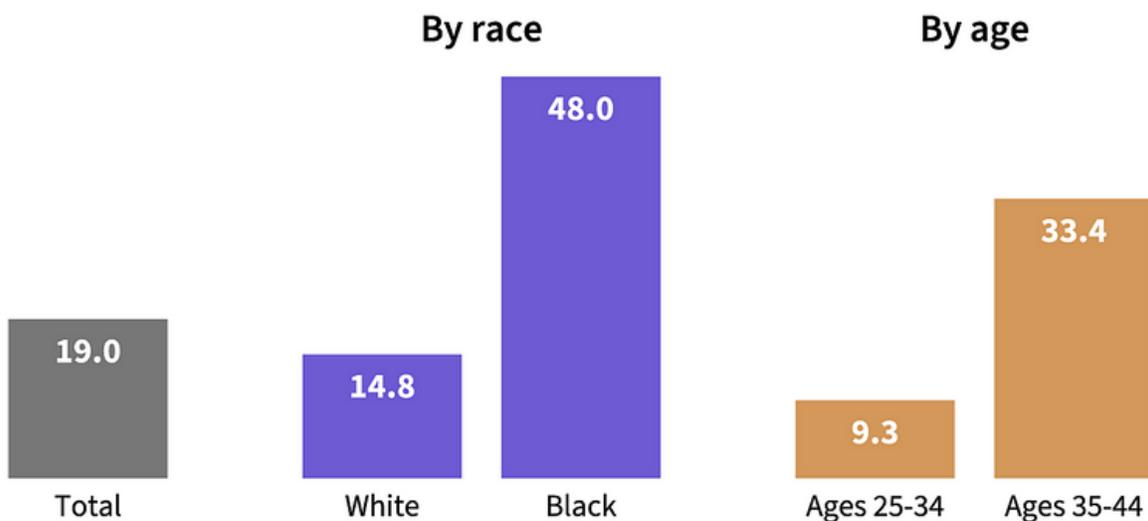


FIGURE 23

Maternal mortality rate per 100k births, Connecticut, 2013–2017

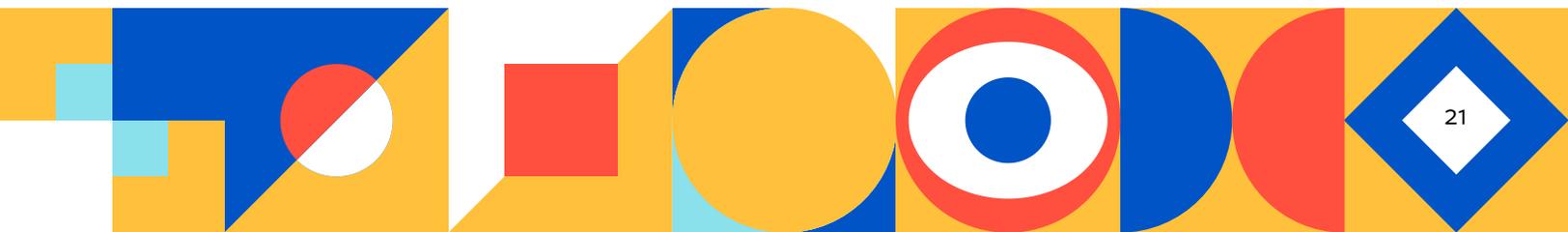


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Children under 7 years old are monitored annually for potential lead poisoning, based on having blood-lead levels in excess of the state’s accepted threshold. Between 2018 and 2020, 1.4 percent of children tested in the Hartford Foundation area were found to have elevated lead levels. Children living in homes built before 1960 are at a higher risk of potential lead poisoning due to the more widespread use of lead-based paints in older homes. Black and Latino households are more likely to live in these older buildings.

TABLE 12: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN STRUCTURES BUILT BEFORE 1960 BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2021 WITH PROXY AREA)

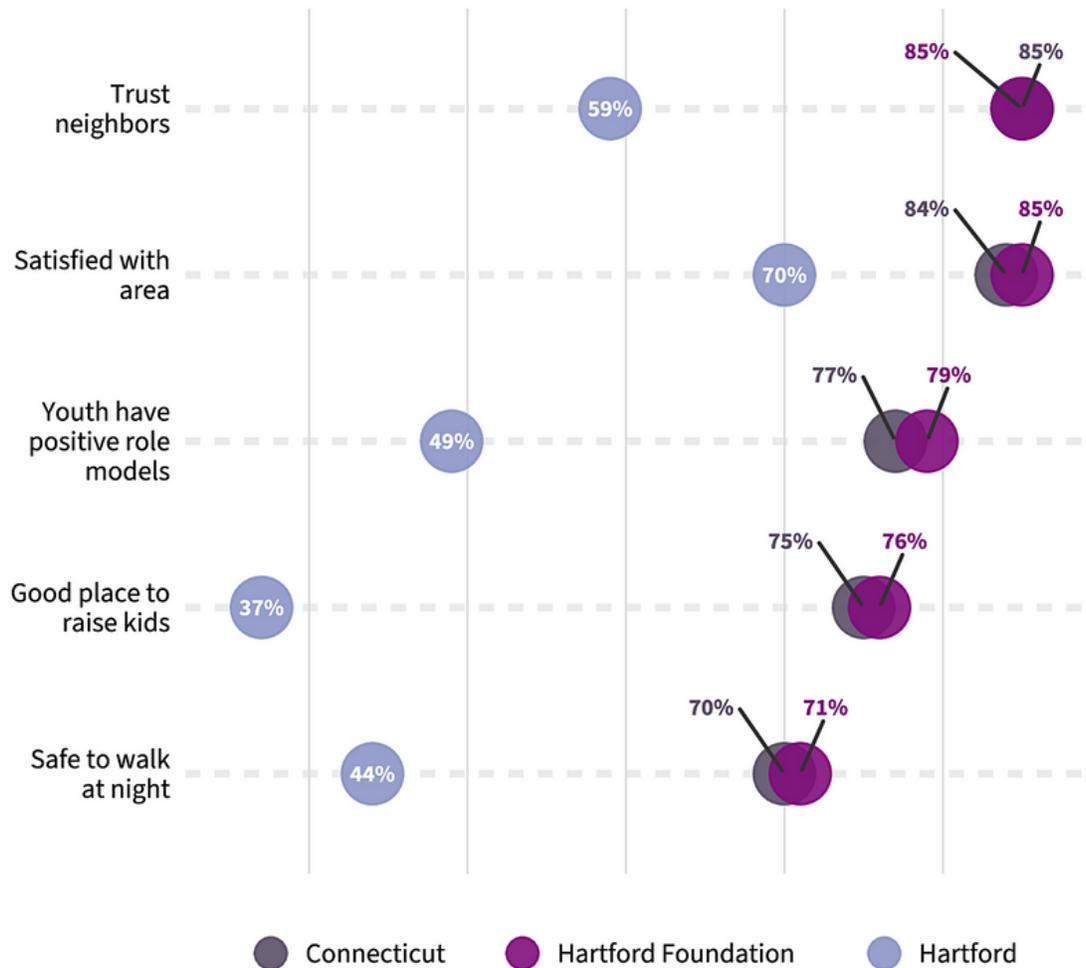
Area	Total		White		Black		Latino		Asian		Other race	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Connecticut	579,568	41%	390,197	40%	64,854	49%	95,979	50%	14,732	27%	14,953	42%
Hartford Foundation	124,791	41%	78,016	40%	19,593	50%	21,016	50%	3,584	21%	3,276	41%
Hartford	28,293	60%	4,861	67%	10,314	61%	11,680	59%	725	53%	919	62%



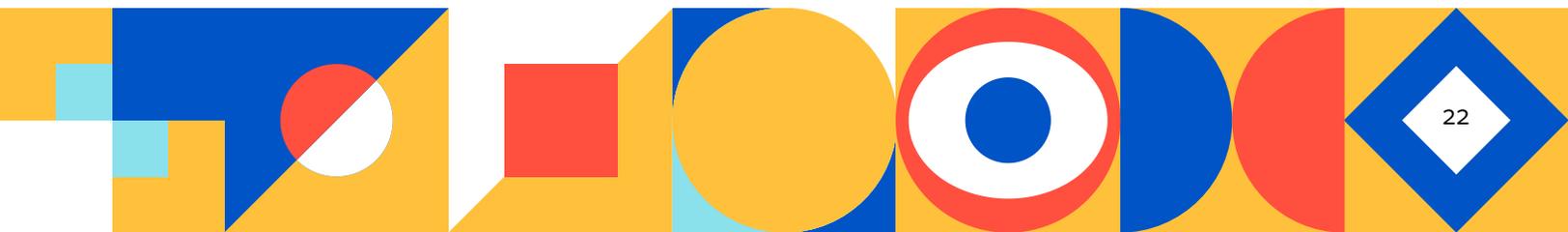
CIVIC LIFE & COMMUNITY COHESION

Beyond individual health, several measures from the DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey show how local adults feel about the health of their neighborhoods. High quality of life and community cohesion can positively impact resident well-being through the availability of resources, sense of safety, and participation in civic life. For example, adults who see the availability of role models in their community may enroll their children in extracurricular activities that benefit them educationally and socially; residents who know and trust their neighbors may find greater social support. Overall, 85 percent of Hartford Foundation area adults report being satisfied with the area where they live.

FIGURE 24
Residents' ratings of community cohesion measures, share of adults, 2015–2021



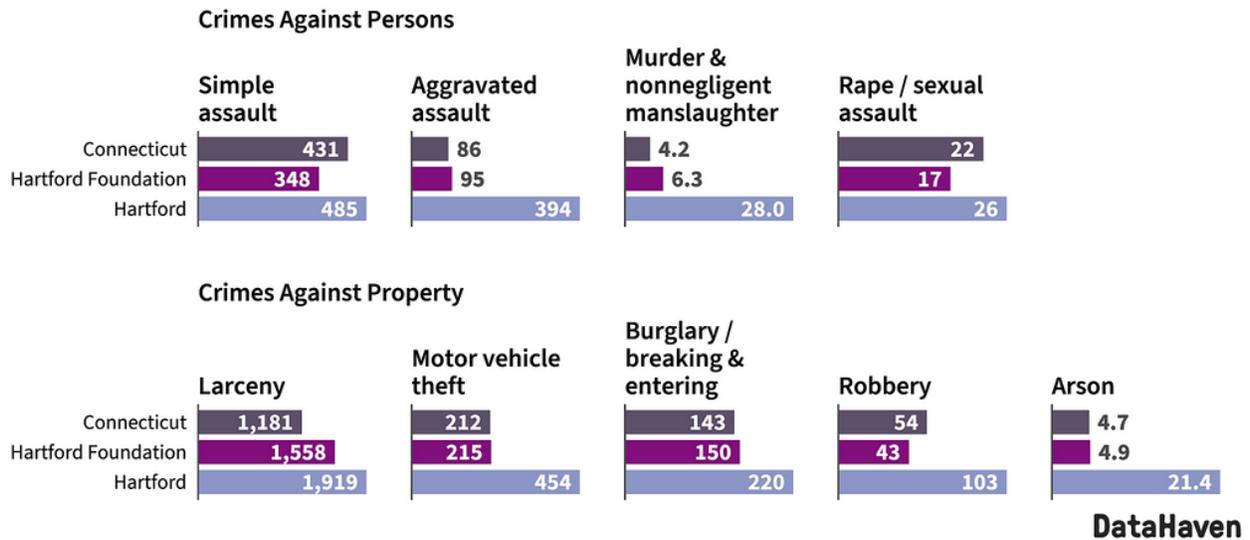
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Crime rates are based on reports to law enforcement of violent force against persons, as well as offenses involving property. Not all crimes involve residents of the areas where the crimes occur, which is important to consider when evaluating crime rates in areas or towns with more commercial activity. Crime patterns can also vary dramatically by neighborhood. Crime can impact the social and economic well-being of communities, including through negative health effects.

FIGURE 25

Group A crime rates per 100,000 residents by town / jurisdiction, 2021



A lack of trust in and engagement with local government and experiences of unfair treatment by authorities can impair community well-being and cohesion. Fifty-three percent of adults in the Hartford Foundation area feel their local government is responsive to residents’ needs, compared to 53 percent of adults statewide.

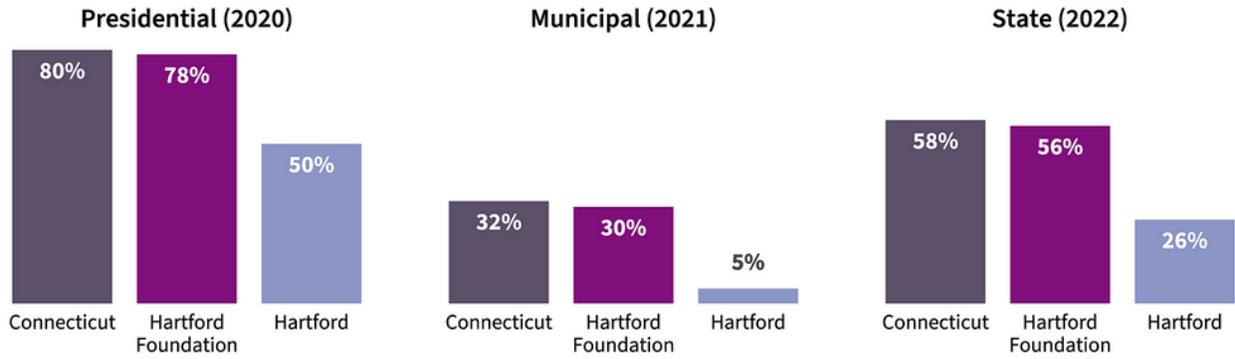
TABLE 13: RESIDENTS’ RATINGS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SHARE OF ADULTS, 2015–2021

Area	Local govt is responsive	Have some influence over local govt
Connecticut	53%	67%
Hartford Foundation	53%	69%
Hartford	30%	67%

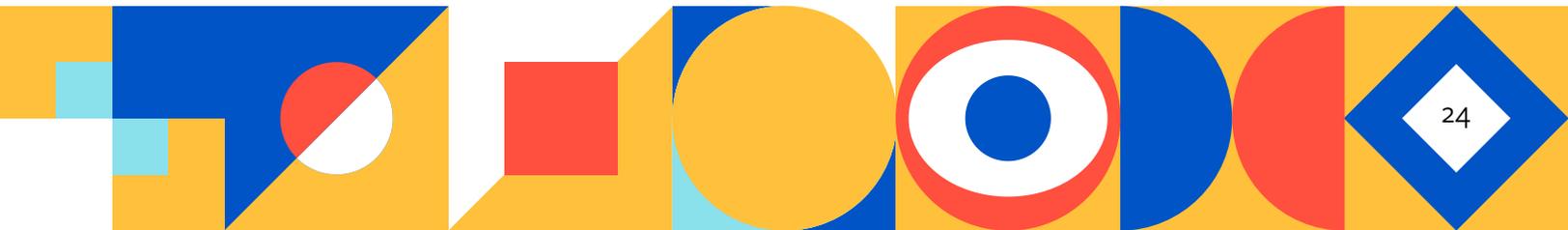
Seventy-eight percent of the Hartford Foundation area’s eligible voters, or 394,343 people, voted in the 2020 presidential election, and 56 percent (275,152 people) voted in the 2022 state election.

FIGURE 26

Registered voter turnout, 2020–2022



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ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY

Many environmental factors—from access to outdoor resources to tree canopy to exposure to pollutants—can have direct impacts on residents’ health and quality of life. Environmental justice is the idea that these factors of built and natural environments follow familiar patterns of socioeconomic disparities and segregation. The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ranks small areas throughout the US on their risks of exposure to a variety of pollutants and hazards, scaled to account for the historically disparate impact of these hazards on people of color and lower-income people.

FIGURE 27

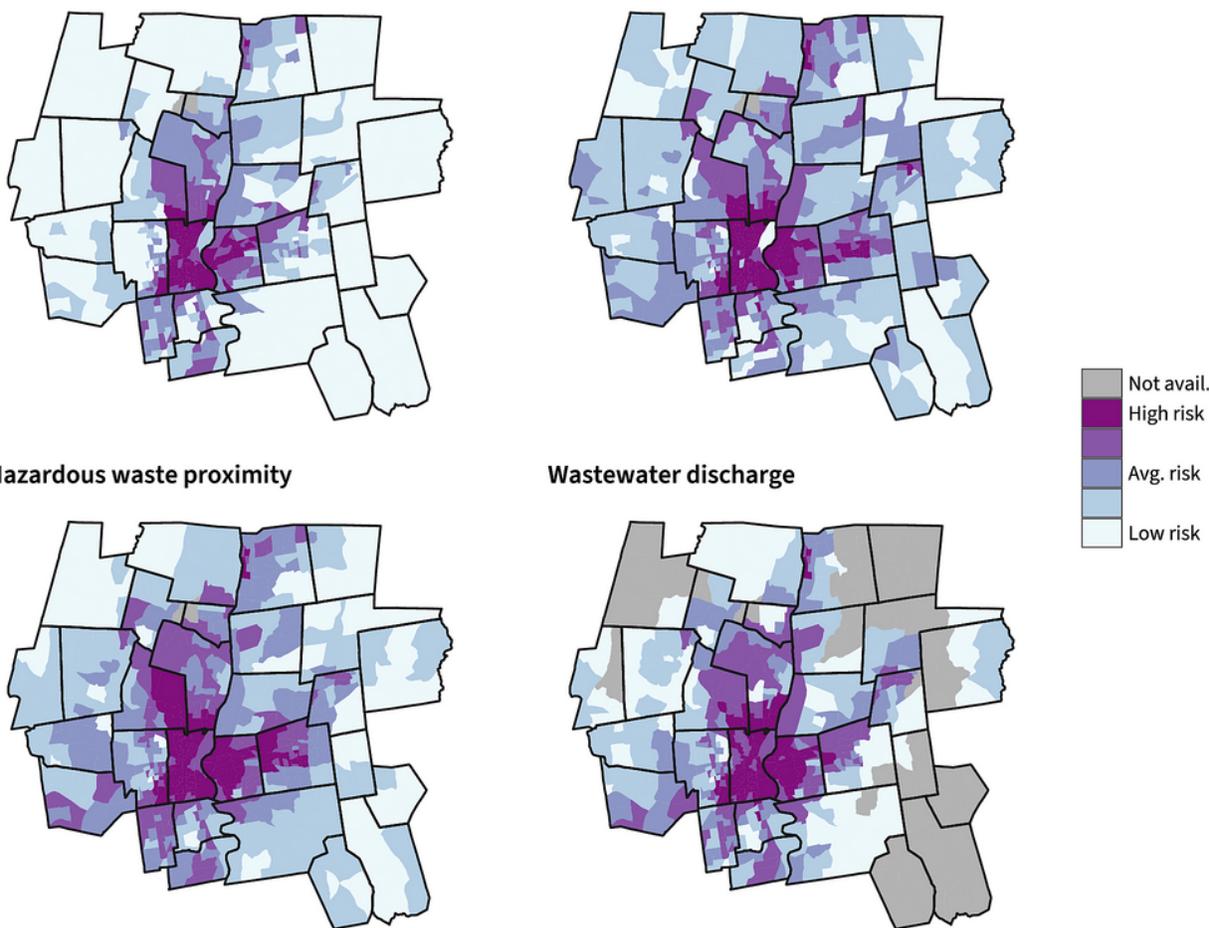
EPA Environmental Justice Index by block group, Hartford Foundation

Air toxics cancer risk

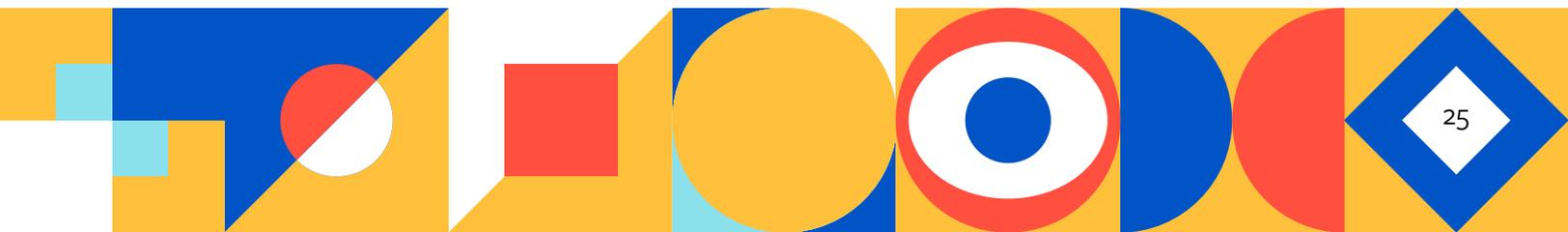
Lead paint exposure

Hazardous waste proximity

Wastewater discharge

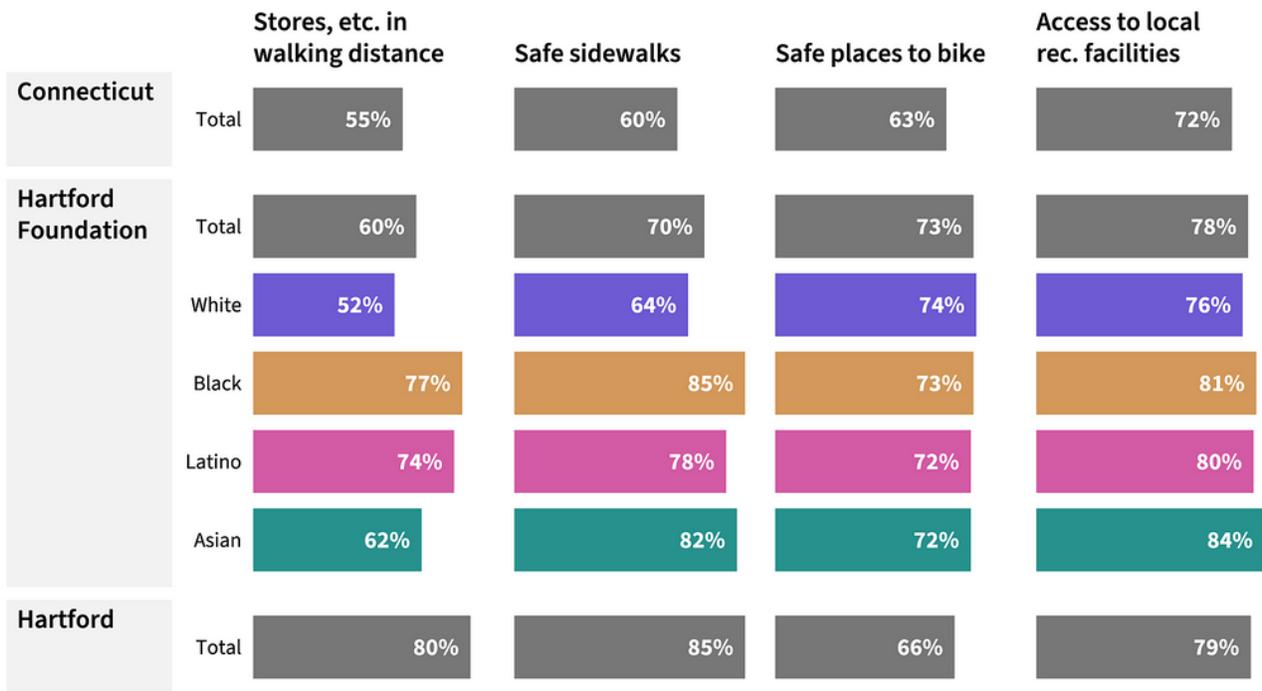


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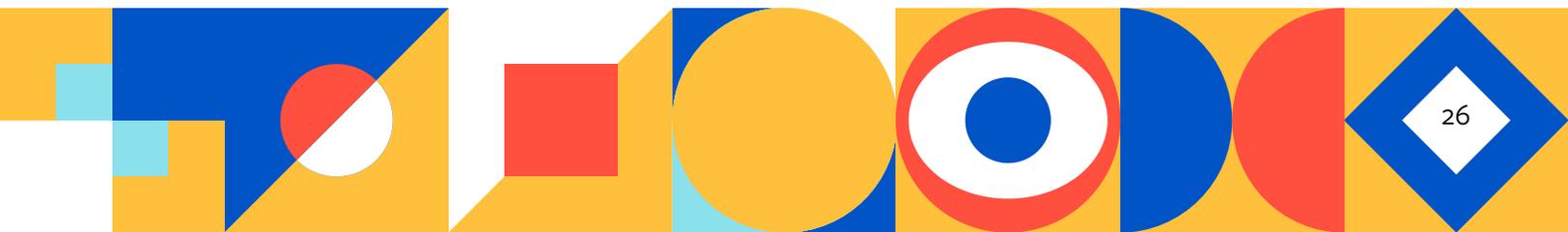


High-quality built environment resources, such as recreational facilities and safe sidewalks, help keep residents active and bring communities together. Walkable neighborhoods may also encourage decreased reliance on cars. Throughout Connecticut, Black and Latino residents are largely concentrated in denser urban areas which tend to offer greater walkability. Of adults in the Hartford Foundation area, 60 percent report having stores, banks, and other locations they need in walking distance, higher than the share of adults statewide.

FIGURE 28
Residents' ratings of local walkability measures by race/ethnicity, share of adults, 2015–2021



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NOTES

Figure 1. Study area. Map tiles by Stamen Design, under CC BY 3.0. Data by OpenStreetMap, under ODbL.

Table 1. About the area. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates. Available at <https://data.census.gov>; US Census Bureau 2020 Decennial Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data. Available at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo.html>; PLACES Project. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/places>; and National Center for Health Statistics. U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP): Life Expectancy Estimates Files, 2010–2015. National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/usaleep/usaleep.html>. Note that for the sake of privacy, the Census Bureau suppresses any income values above \$250,000 in their tables; any such values not calculated by DataHaven will be shown as \$250,000+.

Table 2. Population by race/ethnicity, 2020. US Census Bureau 2020 Decennial Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data.

Figure 2. Population by race/ethnicity and age group, 2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates.

Figure 3. Linguistic isolation by race/ethnicity, 2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates.

Table 3. Population and population change by age group, 2010–2020. US Census Bureau 2010 & 2020 Decennial Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data.

Figure 4. Share of population by race/ethnicity, 2010–2020. US Census Bureau 2010 & 2020 Decennial Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data.

Table 4. Homeownership rate by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates.

Figure 5. Homeownership rates by age and race/ethnicity of head of household, Hartford Foundation, 2021 (with proxy area). DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year public use microdata sample (PUMS) data, accessed via IPUMS. Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Matthew Sobek, Danika Brockman, Grace Cooper, Stephanie Richards, and Megan Schouweiler. IPUMS USA: Version 13.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V13.0>

Figure 6. Housing cost-burden rates by race/ethnicity, 2021 (with proxy area). DataHaven analysis (2023) of Ruggles, et al (2023).

Table 5. Overcrowded households by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates.

Figure 7. Public K–12 student enrollment by race/ethnicity per 100 students, 2022-23. DataHaven analysis (2023) of enrollment data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, accessed via EdSight at <http://edsight.ct.gov> At the school district level, not all groups may be shown due to CTSDE data suppression rules for small enrollment counts, even though they may represent more than 1% of the school district population.

Figure 8. Selected academic and disciplinary outcomes by student race/ethnicity, 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years. DataHaven analysis (2023) of Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) testing (8th grade English/language arts), discipline, and four-year graduation data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, accessed via EdSight. Because students can be suspended more than once in a school year, the suspension rate represents the percentage of students with one or more suspension or expulsion during the school year.

Figure 9. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity, share of adults ages 25 and up, 2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates.

Table 6. Jobs and wages in Hartford Foundation's 5 largest sectors, 2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of annual employment data from the Connecticut Department of Labor. Note that in some cases, especially for smaller towns or where data were deemed unreliable for whatever reason, data have been suppressed by the department. In a few cases, that may mean large sectors in an area are missing from the analysis here. Available at https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/202_annualaverage.asp

Figure 10. Monthly unemployment rate, 2013–2022, 3-month rolling average. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics. <https://www.bls.gov/lau>

Figure 11. Median income by race/ethnicity and sex for full-time workers ages 25 and over with positive income, 2021 (with proxy area) (with proxy area). DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates and Ruggles, et al (2023).

Table 7. Selected economic resource indicators by race/ethnicity, 2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates.

Table 8. Selected household economic indicators by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2021 (with proxy area). DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates and Ruggles, et al (2023).

Table 9. Median household income in large towns, 2000–2021, in 2021 dollars. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census; and American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates.

Figure 13. Life expectancy, Hartford Foundation by Census tract, 2015. Data from National Center for Health Statistics. U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project (USALEEP): Life Expectancy Estimates Files, 2010–2015. National Center for Health Statistics. 2018. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/usaleep/usaleep.html>

Figure 14. Uninsured rate among adults ages 19–64 by race/ethnicity, 2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates.

Figure 15. Preventive care measures, share of adults by Census tract, Hartford Foundation. Data from PLACES Project. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 16. Selected health risk factors, share of adults, 2015–2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of 2015, 2018, and 2021 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey. Available at <https://ctdatahaven.org/reports/datahaven-community-wellbeing-survey>

Figure 17. Selected health indicators by age and race/ethnicity, share of adults, Hartford Foundation area, 2015–2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of 2015, 2018, and 2021 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

Figure 18. Chronic disease prevalence, share of adults by Census tract, Hartford Foundation. Data from PLACES Project. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 10. Selected mental health indicators, share of adults, 2015–2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of 2015, 2018, and 2021 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

Figure 19. Age-adjusted semi-annual rates of drug overdose deaths per 100,000 residents by race/ethnicity, 2012–2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of Accidental Drug Related Deaths. Connecticut Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Available at <https://data.ct.gov/resource/rybz-nyjw>. Rates are weighted with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2000 U.S. Standard Population 18 age group weights available at <https://seer.cancer.gov/stdpopulations>

Figure 20. Share of drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl, 2012–2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of Accidental Drug Related Deaths. Connecticut Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Figure 21. Annualized average rates of new cases of selected sexually transmitted infections per 100,000 residents, 2000–2020. DataHaven analysis (2023) of data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHHSTP AtlasPlus. Updated 2019. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/index.htm>

Figure 22. Annualized average rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 residents ages 13 and over, 2016–2020. DataHaven analysis (2023) of data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHHSTP AtlasPlus.

Table 11. Selected birth outcomes by race/ethnicity of parent giving birth, 2017–2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health Vital Statistics. Retrieved from <https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Health-Information--Systems--Reporting/Hisrhome/Vital-Statistics-Registration-Reports>

Figure 23. Maternal mortality rate per 100k births, Connecticut, 2013–2017. America’s Health Rankings analysis of CDC WONDER Online Database, Mortality files, United Health Foundation. Retrieved from <https://www.americashealthrankings.org>

Table 12. Households living in structures built before 1960 by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2021 (with proxy area). DataHaven analysis (2023) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021 5-year estimates and Ruggles, et al (2023).

Figure 24. Residents’ ratings of community cohesion measures, share of adults, 2015–2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of 2015, 2018, and 2021 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

Figure 25. Group A crime rates per 100,000 residents by town / jurisdiction, 2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of 2021 Crime in Connecticut Overview By Town. Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Available at <https://portal.ct.gov/DESPP/Division-of-State-Police/Crimes-Analysis-Unit/Crimes-Analysis-Unit>. Group A crimes under the FBI’s National Incident Based Reporting System are categorized into crimes against persons, crimes against property, and crimes against society. The first two of these, shown here, are similar to the Part I Offenses of the previous reporting system and shown in older reports.

Table 13. Residents’ ratings of local government, share of adults, 2015–2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of 2015, 2018, and 2021 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey. Figure 26. Registered voter turnout, 2020–2022. DataHaven analysis (2023) of data from the Connecticut Office of the Secretary of the State Elections Management System. Available at <https://ctempublic.pctg.net>

Figure 27. EPA Environmental Justice Index by block group, Hartford Foundation. United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2022 version. EJSCREEN. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>

Figure 28. Residents’ ratings of local walkability measures by race/ethnicity, share of adults, 2015–2021. DataHaven analysis (2023) of 2015, 2018, and 2021 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

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ABOUT DATAHAVEN

DataHaven is a non-profit organization with a 30-year history of public service to Connecticut. Our mission is to empower people to create thriving communities by collecting and ensuring access to data on well-being, equity, and quality of life. DataHaven is a formal partner of the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership of the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C.

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