



Hartford Foundation for Public Giving Greater Hartford Community Wellbeing Index 2019

In partnership with DataHaven

The Hartford Foundation for Public Giving has spent the past few years actively listening to and learning from residents, donors, and nonprofit grantees while examining an array of information about the region. Our engagement and assessment makes it clear that our region must achieve greater racial, geographic and economic inclusion to reach our full potential as a positive and persistent force for prosperity.

In order to develop effective strategies to achieve this vision, the Foundation is committed to supporting the availability of high quality, impartial research about our region and state to inform action on a host of issues that are critical to the region as well as our own priorities, strategies and operations. We are excited to share the highlights from the Greater Hartford Community Wellbeing Index 2019 to build a shared understanding and promote dialogue on the challenges and opportunities we face as a community.

Produced by DataHaven in partnership with the Foundation and other organizations throughout the region, the Community Wellbeing Index looks at the interrelationship between quality of life, health, and the economic competitiveness of Greater Hartford.

This summary highlights key information found in the full Greater Hartford Community Wellbeing Index 2019 report, which can be found at hfpg.org/GHCWI2019.

The Region We Serve

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

To download the full report, go to hfpg.org/GHCWI2019



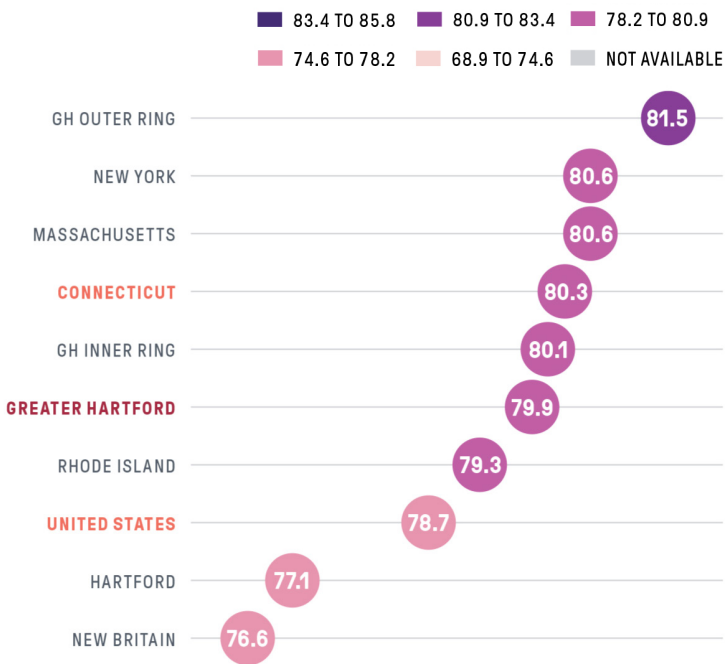
Diversity and Disparity

Like most of Connecticut, Greater Hartford has experienced considerable population changes, including a growing immigrant population and younger generation that is notably more diverse than older populations. Immigrants comprise 22 percent of Hartford and East Hartford's populations.

Notable disparities by place, race, and income exist in Greater Hartford. Greater Hartford residents' average life expectancy are similar to those of the state overall and higher than the country.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

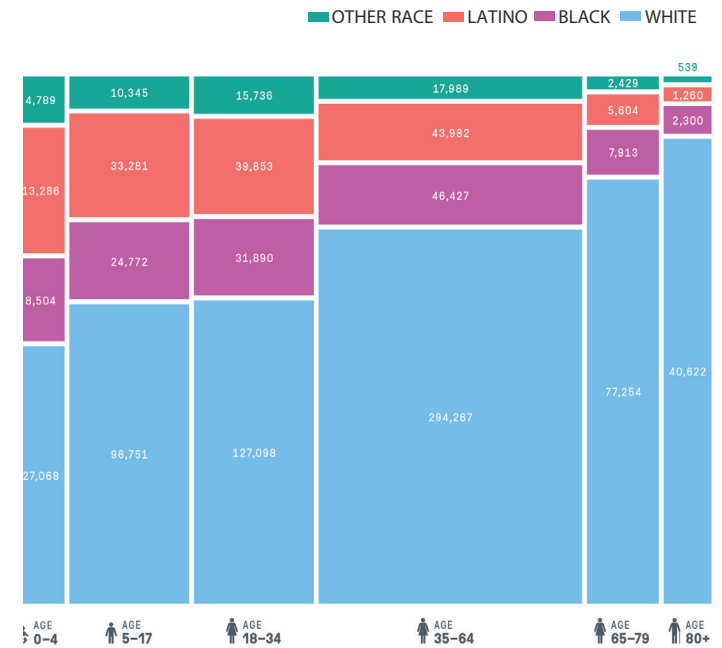
ESTIMATED LIFE EXPECTANCY IN YEARS, 2010-2015



However, these measures may mask more concerning health patterns for both lower income and Black and Latino residents. When compared to residents of affluent suburban neighborhoods, residents of more marginalized neighborhoods of Greater Hartford have lower life expectancies, by up to 19 years.

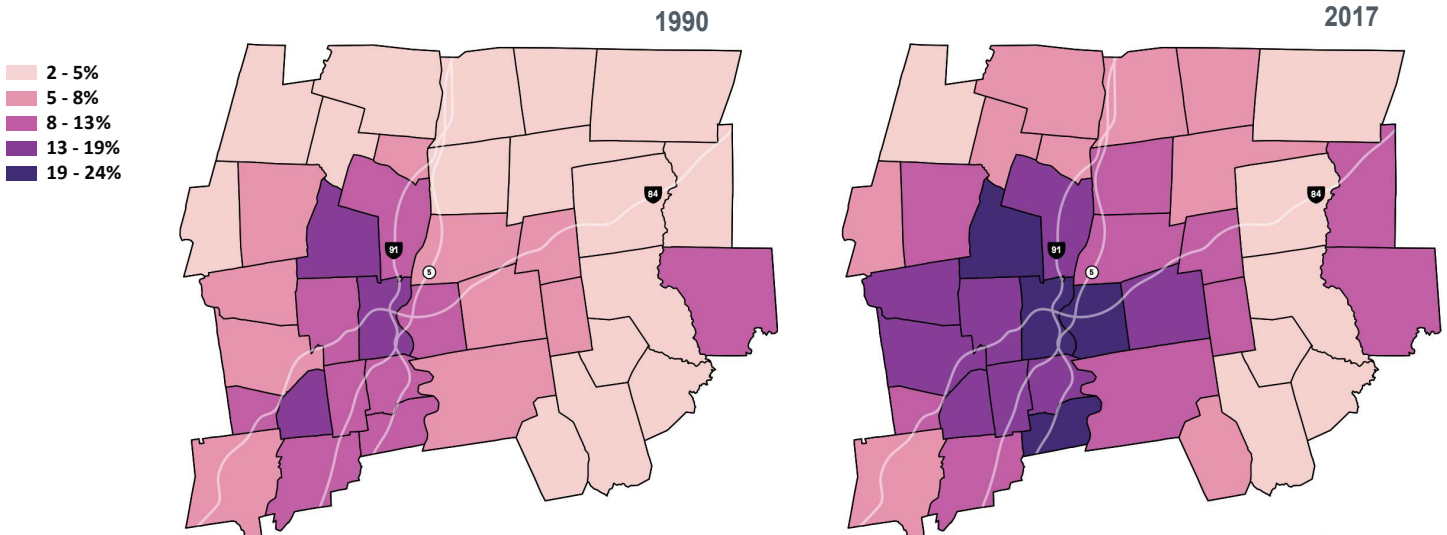
CHILDREN AND YOUNGER ADULTS ARE MUCH MORE RACIALLY DIVERSE

POPULATION BY AGE AND RACE, 2010



IMMIGRANTS MAKE UP A GROWING SHARE OF THE REGION'S POPULATION

FOREIGN-BORN SHARE OF POPULATION, 1990 AND 2017



Economic Mobility

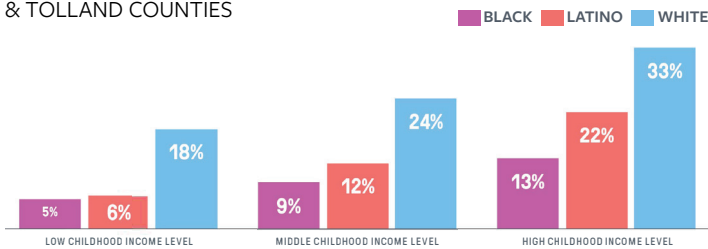
Income inequality remains a significant issue in the region. Hartford's Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level of income inequality ranked 29th of the 100 largest U.S. metros—a similar level of income inequality as the New Haven-Milford MSA (New Haven County), but lower than that of Fairfield County. Median household income among Outer Ring towns was \$98,077 in 2017—over \$23,000 more than the Inner Ring (\$74,833) and nearly three times that of Hartford (\$33,841). These geographic disparities result in a concentration of poverty in Hartford where the poverty rate is six times greater than the rate of Outer Ring towns.

In Hartford, the proportion of children living in low-income households is much greater (74 percent) compared to those living in the inner ring (27 percent) and outer ring suburbs (11 percent).

Nationally, white adults aged 60 to 70 have a net worth, or wealth, seven times greater than that of Black adults of the same age. In Greater Hartford, 32 percent of Black and 27 percent of Latino adults report that they have a negative net worth, compared to 14 percent of white adults.

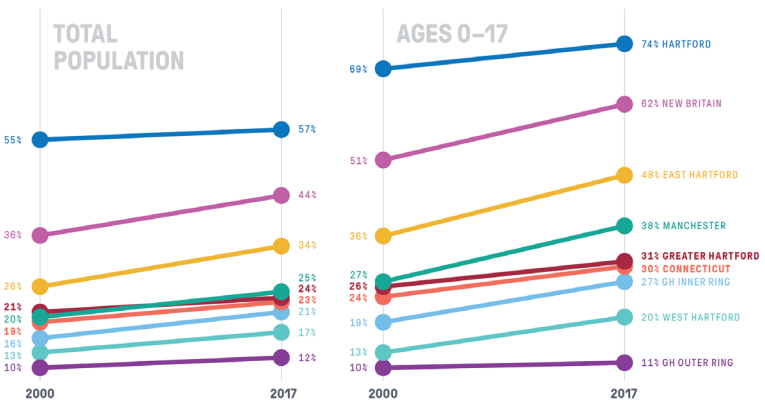
WHITE CHILDREN FROM LOW-INCOME HOMES CAN EXPECT GREATER UPWARD ECONOMIC MOBILITY THAN BLACK CHILDREN FROM HIGH-INCOME HOMES

PROBABILITY OF REACHING TOP 20% OF HOUSEHOLD INCOMES AS ADULTS BY RACE AND CHILDHOOD HOUSEHOLD INCOME, HARTFORD & TOLLAND COUNTIES



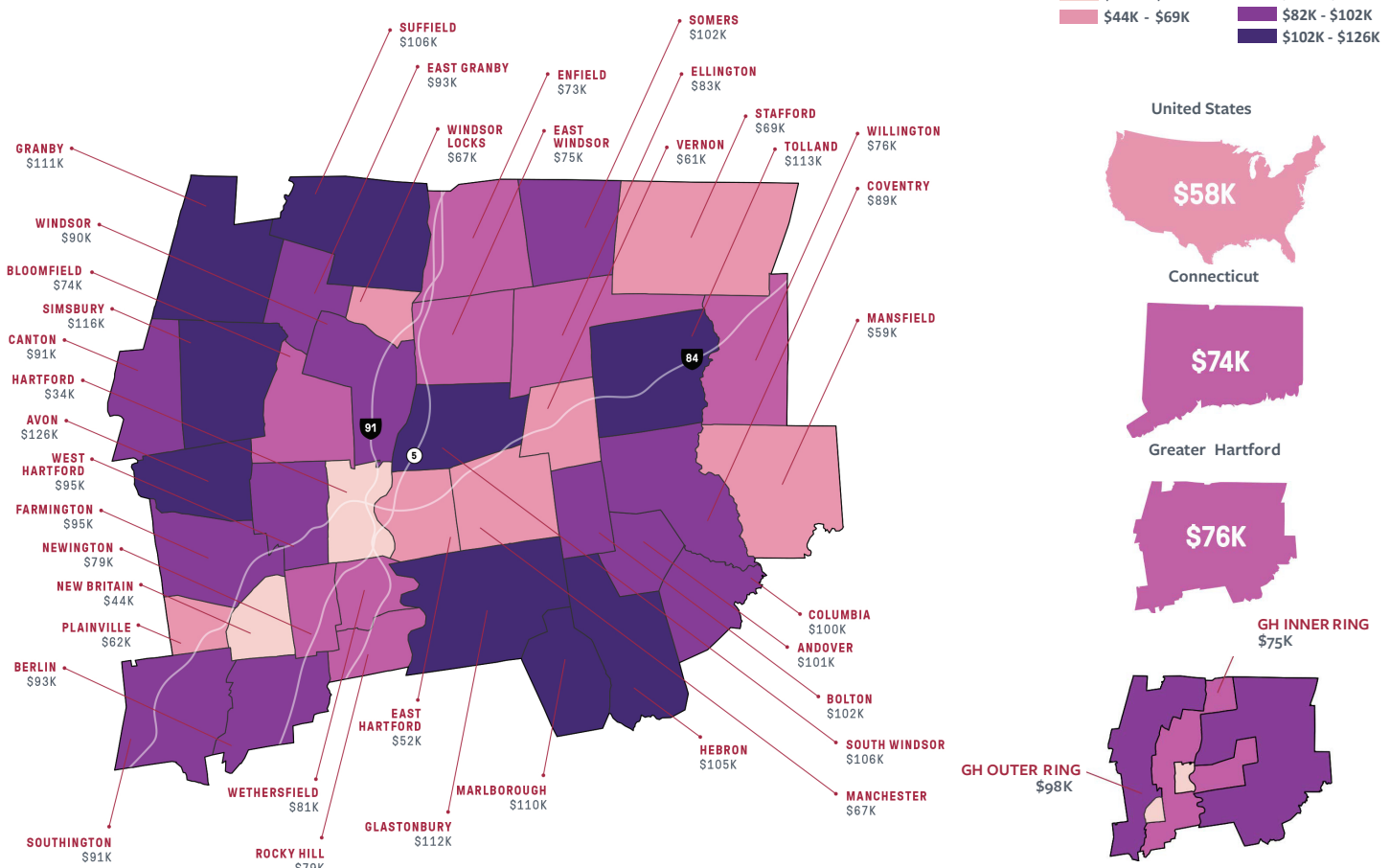
LOW-INCOME RATES ARE RISING, ESPECIALLY AMONG CHILDREN

LOW-INCOME RATE BY AGE, 2000-2017



GREATER HARTFORD HAS WIDE INCOME DISPARITIES

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY TOWN, 2017



Sourced from the Greater Hartford Community Wellbeing Index 2019

Graphics designed by DataHaven

Higher Opportunity Neighborhoods

The overall housing cost-burden rate has steadily decreased in Hartford and Tolland Counties since it peaked in 2010 during the Great Recession. Unfortunately, housing affordability remains a serious issue in Greater Hartford where about a third of all households spend more than 30 percent of their total income on housing costs and 15 percent of households spend more than 50 percent on housing.

In 2017, the median rent for a two-bedroom housing unit in Greater Hartford was \$1,132 per month or \$13,584 annually. Based on this, the average renting household would need to earn \$45,280 per year to avoid being cost-burdened. Renters may face the possibility of eviction when their wages are not enough to cover the rent. This rent affordability shortfall varies across the region but is particularly high in Hartford (\$12,800) where the majority of households rent and where affordable housing is scarce.

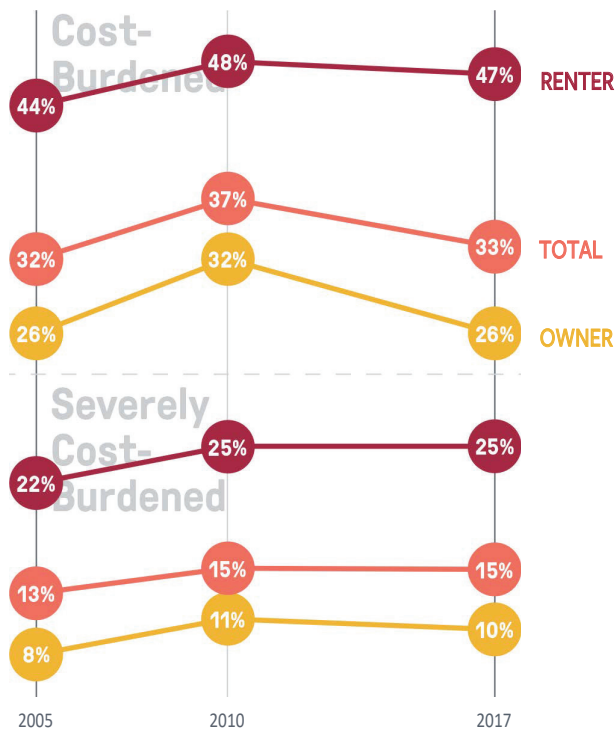
HOUSING COSTS

MEDIAN HOUSING VALUE AND SEVERE HOUSING COST BURDEN, 2017

LOCATION	MEDIAN HOUSING VALUE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	SEVERELY COST BURDENED	SEVERE COST-BURDEN RATE	NUMBER OF RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	SEVERELY COST BURDENED	RENTER SEVERE COST-BURDEN RATE
United States	\$193,500	118,825,921	17,391,545	15%	42,992,786	10,170,930	24%
Connecticut	\$270,100	1,361,755	223,106	16%	454,957	115,898	26%
Greater Hartford	\$248,916	374,482	56,274	15%	129,771	32,049	25%
Hartford	\$162,300	45,822	13,030	28%	34,918	11,208	32%
New Britain	\$156,800	28,531	5,864	21%	16,879	4,147	25%
GH Inner Ring	\$227,935	169,750	23,078	14%	52,816	11,047	21%
East Hartford	\$159,800	19,572	3,586	18%	8,467	2,105	25%
Manchester	\$182,100	23,728	3,764	16%	10,250	2,441	24%
West Hartford	\$326,000	24,470	3,354	14%	6,879	1,545	23%
GH Outer Ring	\$291,410	130,379	14,302	11%	25,158	5,647	22%

COST BURDEN RATES ARE BACK TO PRE-RECESSION LEVELS, BUT ARE STILL TOO HIGH FOR RENTERS

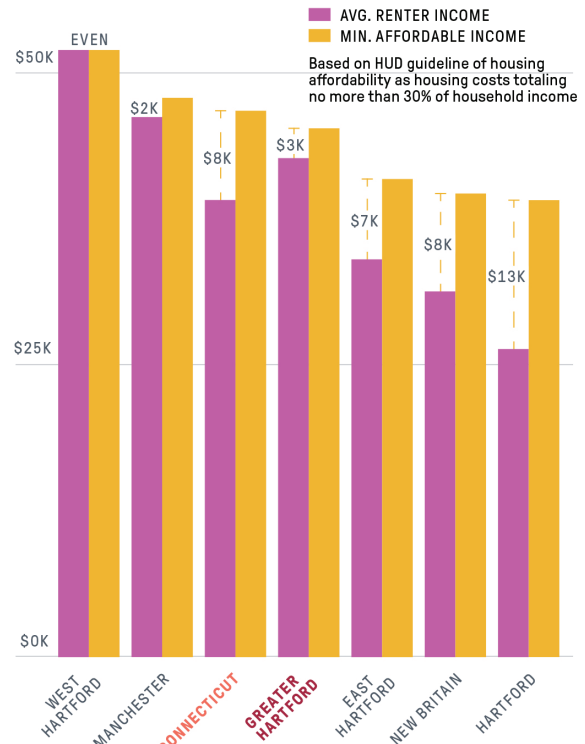
COST-BURDEN AND SEVERE COST-BURDEN RATES BY TENURE, HARTFORD AND TOLLAND COUNTIES 2005-2017



Sourced from the Greater Hartford Community Wellbeing Index 2019

THE AVERAGE RENTER IS \$3,000 SHORT OF AFFORDING A 2 BEDROOM APARTMENT

MEDIAN RENTER HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND MINIMUM HOUSEHOLD INCOME TO AFFORD 2BR HOUSING, 2017



Graphics designed by DataHaven

Employment Opportunity

In Hartford County, there are demonstrable employment disparities by race/ethnicity. While 3.8 percent of white residents are unemployed, greater proportions of their Black (8.7 percent) and Latino (9.1 percent) peers are not employed.

Racial and gender wage gaps persist, with white men continuing to outearn women and people of color in earnings. When disaggregated by sex, men had median earnings of \$62,766, compared to \$50,597 for women. In other words, Greater Hartford's women earned 81 cents on the men's dollar—a smaller gender wage gap than Connecticut overall (77 cents on the dollar).

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. Disparities by race and ethnicity are evident among those who earn a high school diploma. There is a notable disparity in the proportions of white residents and residents of color who have earned a high school diploma.

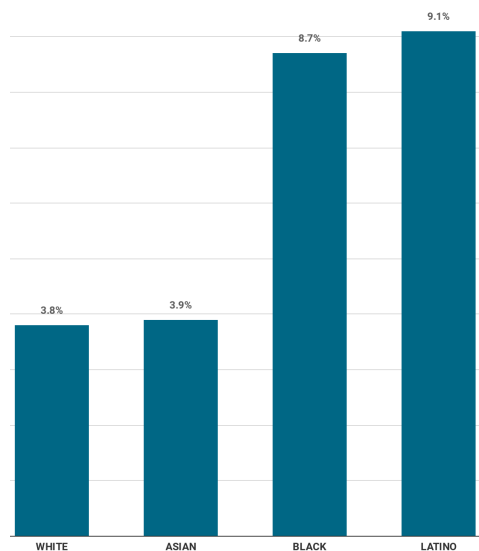
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SHARE OF ADULTS, 2018

LOCATION	FEEL AREA HAS GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT	FEEL YOUTH HAVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR JOB ADVANCEMENT	UNDEREMPLOYED	HAVE ACCESS TO A CAR
Connecticut	50%	59%	16%	88%
Greater Hartford	54%	60%	15%	88%
BY DEMOGRAPHIC WITHIN GREATER HARTFORD				
Male	54%	64%	14%	89%
Female	53%	58%	15%	88%
Age 18-34	51%	58%	24%	82%
Age 35-49	52%	63%	9%	90%
Age 50-64	54%	59%	12%	92%
Age 65+	58%	67%	11%	89%
White	57%	64%	11%	92%
Black	38%	50%	25%	73%
Latino	42%	56%	34%	79%
<\$15K	34%	42%	70%	57%
\$15K-\$30K	46%	54%	41%	78%
\$30K-\$50K	48%	53%	19%	88%
\$50K-\$75K	55%	57%	13%	91%
\$75K-\$100K	56%	62%	6%	96%
\$100K-\$200K	65%	72%	4%	98%
\$200K+	64%	83%	N/A	96%
BY GEOGRAPHY				
Hartford	34%	42%	33%	69%
New Britain	40%	40%	17%	82%
GH Inner Ring	49%	56%	14%	88%
East Hartford	38%	N/A	N/A	82%
Manchester	45%	60%	N/A	91%
West Hartford	70%	87%	N/A	93%
GH Outer Ring	63%	73%	11%	94%

UNEMPLOYMENT IN HARTFORD COUNTY

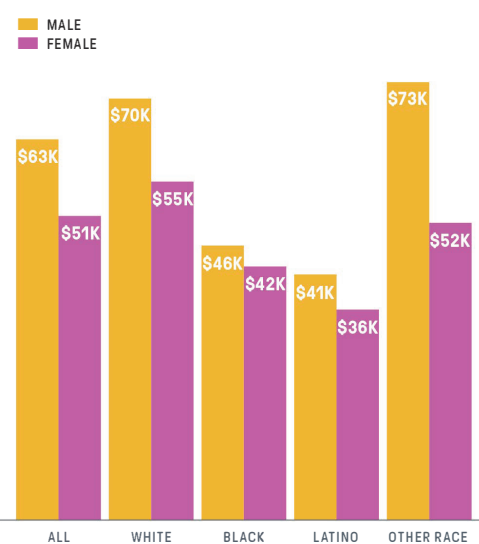
RACE/ETHNICITY, 2018



Source: American Community Survey

GREATER HARTFORD HAS A WAGE GAP BY BOTH GENDER AND RACE

MEDIAN INCOME OF FULL-TIME ADULT WORKERS, 2016



COLLEGE ENROLLMENT, PERSISTENCE AND COMPLETION

CLASS OF 2010 AND 2014

LOCATION	CLASS OF 2014				CLASS OF 2010				
	GRADUATED HIGH SCHOOL	ENROLLED IN COLLEGE	ENROLLMENT RATE	PERSISTED	PERSISTENCE RATE	EARNED DEGREE IN 6 YRS	ATTAINMENT RATE	WITH 4 YR DEGREE	WITH 2 YR DEGREE
Connecticut	37,708	27,697	73%	24,540	89%	18,706	49%	16,400	2,306
Greater Hartford	9,835	7,494	76%	6,648	89%	5,132	51%	4,434	698
Hartford	862	509	59%	382	75%	202	23%	156	46
New Britain	440	272	62%	218	80%	133	26%	94	39
GH Inner Ring	3,890	2,906	75%	2,533	87%	2,047	48%	1,696	351
East Hartford	421	261	62%	198	76%	147	28%	105	42
Manchester	386	232	60%	186	80%	170	43%	128	42
West Hartford	709	592	83%	544	92%	475	64%	448	27
GH Outer Ring	4,551	3,726	82%	3,443	92%	2,713	64%	2,457	256

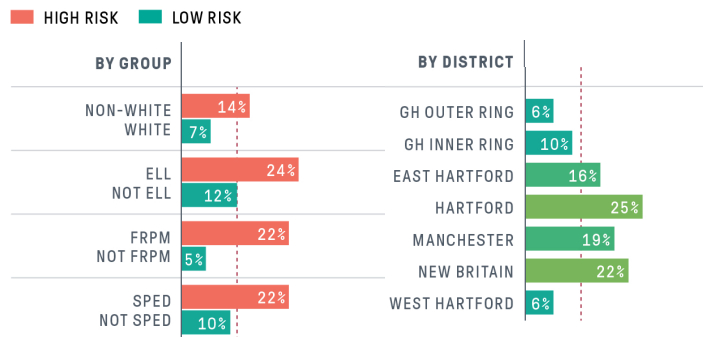
Student Progress

School-, individual- and family-level predictors such as chronic diseases, poverty, parent involvement, bullying and school maintenance are factors that contribute to chronic absenteeism and ultimately, to students' progress in schools.

Twelve percent of students in Greater Hartford were chronically absent from school – with substantially higher rates for Black and Latino students compared to their white counterparts. Special education students, those eligible for free/reduced price lunch, and English language learners were more than twice as likely to be chronically-absent as their lower-risk peers.

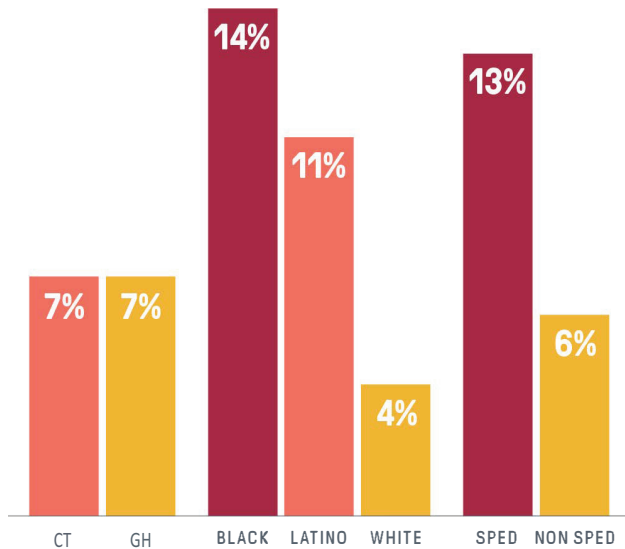
RATES OF CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM IN GREATER HARTFORD

PERCENT OF PUBLIC K-12 STUDENTS ABSENT AT LEAST 10% OF THE DAYS THEY WERE ENROLLED DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR, 2017-2018



BLACK AND SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS EXPERIENCE HIGHER RATES OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION

PERCENTAGE OF GREATER HARTFORD K-12 STUDENTS SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED AT LEAST ONCE DURING THE 2017-2018 SCHOOL YEAR



To download the full report, go to hfpg.org/GHCWI2019

For questions please contact our Research and Evaluation team: evaluation@hfpg.org

Rates of childhood asthma, a chronic disease which can contribute to chronic absenteeism, are substantially higher in Hartford compared to surrounding towns.

ASTHMA PREVELANCE BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

CT DPH SCHOOL-BASED ASTHMA SURVEILLANCE, 2012-2014

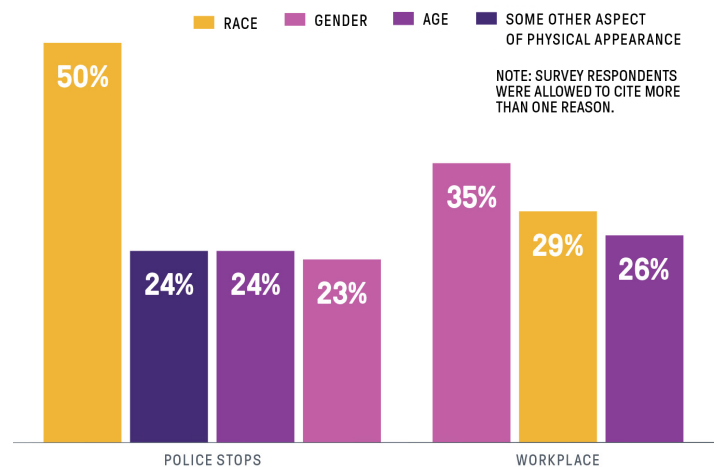
SCHOOL DISTRICT ²¹¹	ASTHMA PREVALANCE
Connecticut	14.3%
Greater Hartford	17.1%
Hartford	23.5%
New Britain	27.7%
GH Inner Ring	16.3%
East Hartford	19.5%
Manchester	20.5%
West Hartford	14.1%
GH Outer Ring	12.4%

Community Safety and Resilience

Community trust helps to bridge divides and foster cooperation, which are conditions necessary for political engagement, economic development and healthier, more cohesive communities. However, most residents cited and/or race as the reason they experienced discrimination in different areas of their life.

RESIDENTS SEE THEIR RACE AND AGE AS MAJOR REASONS FOR DISCRIMINATION

PERCENT OF ADULTS REPORTING PERCEIVED REASONS FOR THEIR DISCRIMINATION, GREATER HARTFORD, 2018



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Sourced from the Greater Hartford Community Wellbeing Index 2019