
MORRIS

2021 EQUITY PROFILE

DataHaven

MORRIS 2021 EQUITY PROFILE

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Compiled by DataHaven in August 2021.

This report is designed to inform local-level efforts to improve community well-being and racial equity. This represents version 1.0 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 2.0 of this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

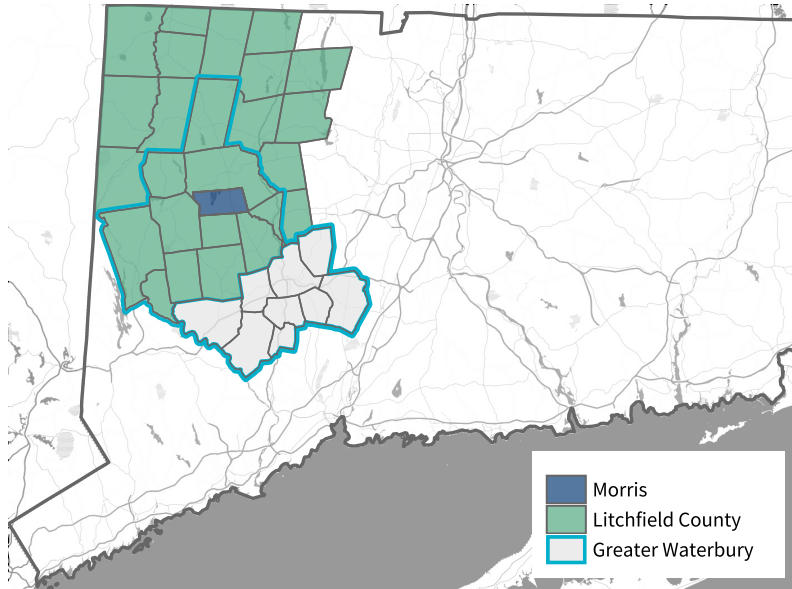
Throughout most of the measures in this report, there are important differences by race/ethnicity and neighborhood that reflect differences in access to resources and other health-related social needs. Wherever possible, data will be presented with racial/ethnic breakdowns. Data for white, Black, Asian, and other populations represent non-Hispanic members of each racial group.

- Morris is a town of **2,256 residents**, **7 percent** of whom are people of color. The town's population has decreased by **5.5 percent** since 2010.
- Of the town's **854 households**, **85 percent** are homeowner households.
- **Thirty-five percent** of Morris's households are cost-burdened, meaning they spend at least 30 percent of their total income on housing costs.
- **Ninety-eight percent** of public high school seniors in the Regional School District 06 graduated within four years in 2019.
- Among the town's adults ages 25 and up, **39 percent** have earned a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Morris is home to **541 jobs**, with the largest share in the Construction sector.
- Morris's average life expectancy is **78.6 years**.
- **Fifty-eight percent** of adults in Greater Waterbury say they are in excellent or very good health.
- **Seventy-seven percent** of adults in Greater Waterbury are satisfied with their area, and **49 percent** say their local government is responsive to residents' needs.
- In the 2020 presidential election, **86 percent** of registered voters in Morris voted.
- **Forty-five percent** of adults in Greater Waterbury report having stores, banks, and other locations in walking distance of their home, and **47 percent** say there are safe sidewalks and crosswalks in their neighborhood.

OVERVIEW

For the purposes of this report, Morris will be compared to Connecticut as a whole, as well as to the towns in Litchfield County. In addition, data are presented for Greater Waterbury where sample sizes are otherwise small.

FIGURE 1: STUDY AREA



Litchfield County is made up of the following towns:
Barkhamsted, Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, New Hartford, New Milford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Plymouth, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, Thomaston, Torrington, Warren, Washington, Watertown, Winchester, and Woodbury

Greater Waterbury is made up of the following towns:
Beacon Falls, Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Cheshire, Goshen, Litchfield, Middlebury, Morris, Naugatuck, New Milford, Oxford, Prospect, Roxbury, Southbury, Thomaston, Warren, Washington, Waterbury, Watertown, Wolcott, and Woodbury

TABLE 1: ABOUT THE AREA

| Indicator | Connecticut | Litchfield County | Morris |
|---|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| Total population | 3,605,944 | 185,186 | 2,256 |
| Total households | 1,370,746 | 74,143 | 854 |
| Homeownership rate | 66% | 76% | 85% |
| Housing cost burden rate | 36% | 32% | 35% |
| Adults with less than a high school diploma | 9% | 7% | 4% |
| Median household income | \$78,444 | \$79,906 | \$87,308 |
| Poverty rate | 10% | 7% | 6% |
| Life expectancy (years) | 80.3 | 80.3 | 78.6 |
| Adults w/o health insurance | 10% | 8% | 6% |

DEMOGRAPHICS

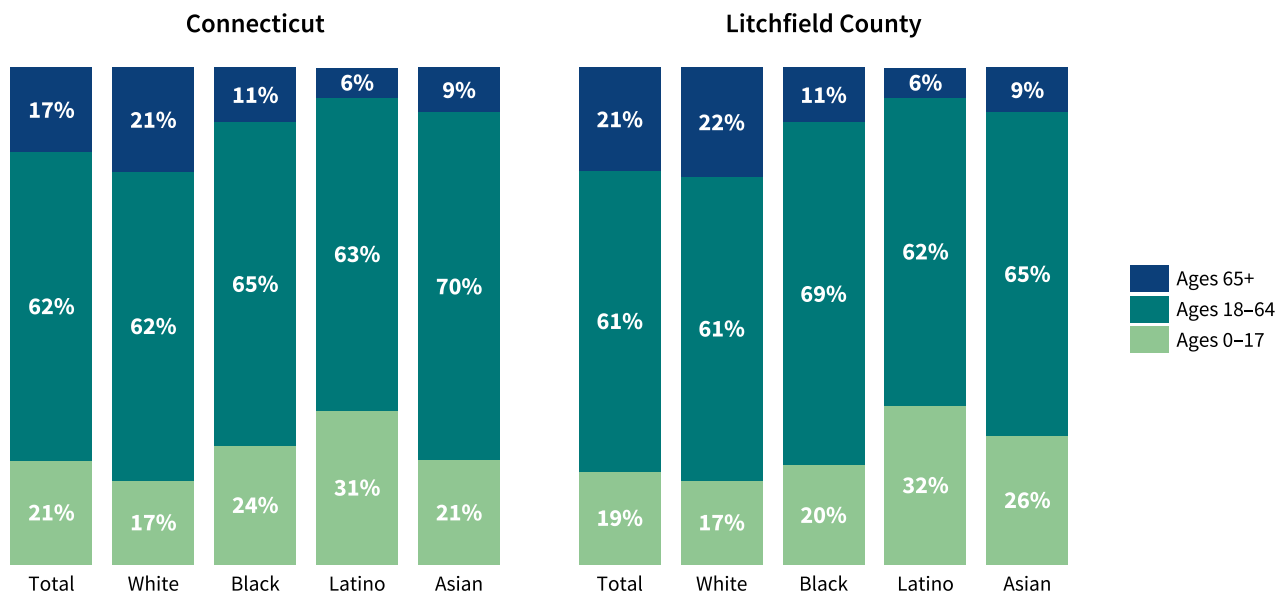
As of 2020, the population of Morris is 2,256, including 382 children and 1,874 adults. Seven percent of Morris's residents are people of color, compared to 37 percent of the residents statewide.

TABLE 2: POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2020

| Area | White | | Black | | Latino | | Asian | | Native American | | Other race/ethnicity | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |
| Connecticut | 2,279,232 | 63% | 360,937 | 10% | 623,293 | 17% | 170,459 | 5% | 6,404 | <1% | 165,619 | 5% |
| Litchfield County | 155,601 | 84% | 2,957 | 2% | 14,580 | 8% | 3,434 | 2% | 268 | <1% | 8,346 | 5% |
| Morris | 2,093 | 93% | <50 | N/A | 67 | 3% | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | 70 | 3% |

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.

FIGURE 2: POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE GROUP, 2019

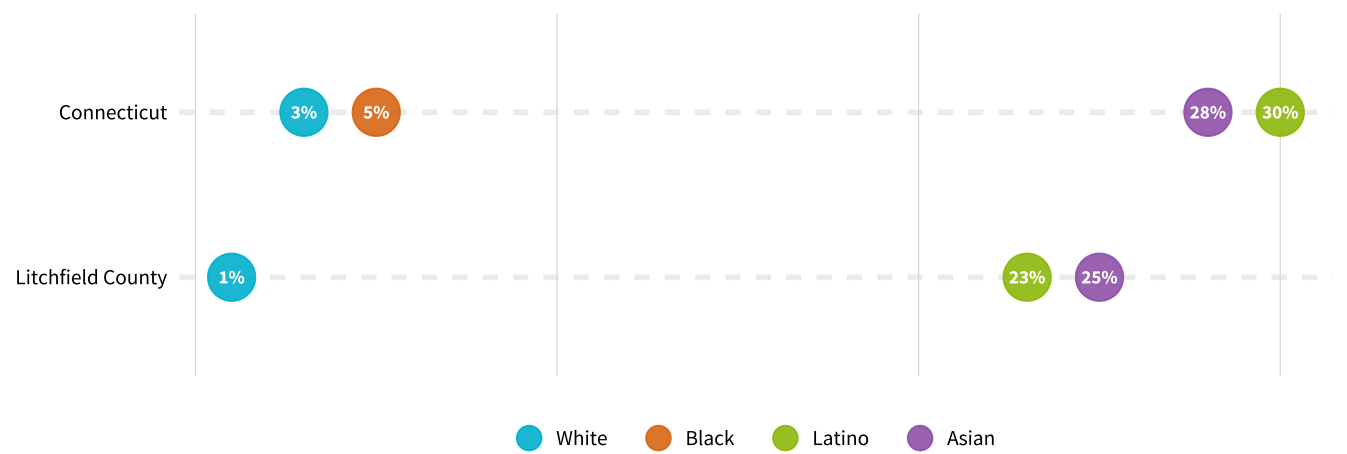


Note: Only groups with at least 50 residents shown.

About 31 residents of Morris, or 1 percent of the population, are foreign-born. The largest number of immigrants living in Litchfield County were born in Italy, followed by United Kingdom and Ecuador.

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 2019, 9 Morris residents, or 0 percent of the population age 5 and older, were linguistically isolated. Latinos and Asian Americans are more likely to be linguistically isolated than other racial/ethnic groups.

FIGURE 3: LINGUISTIC ISOLATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2019



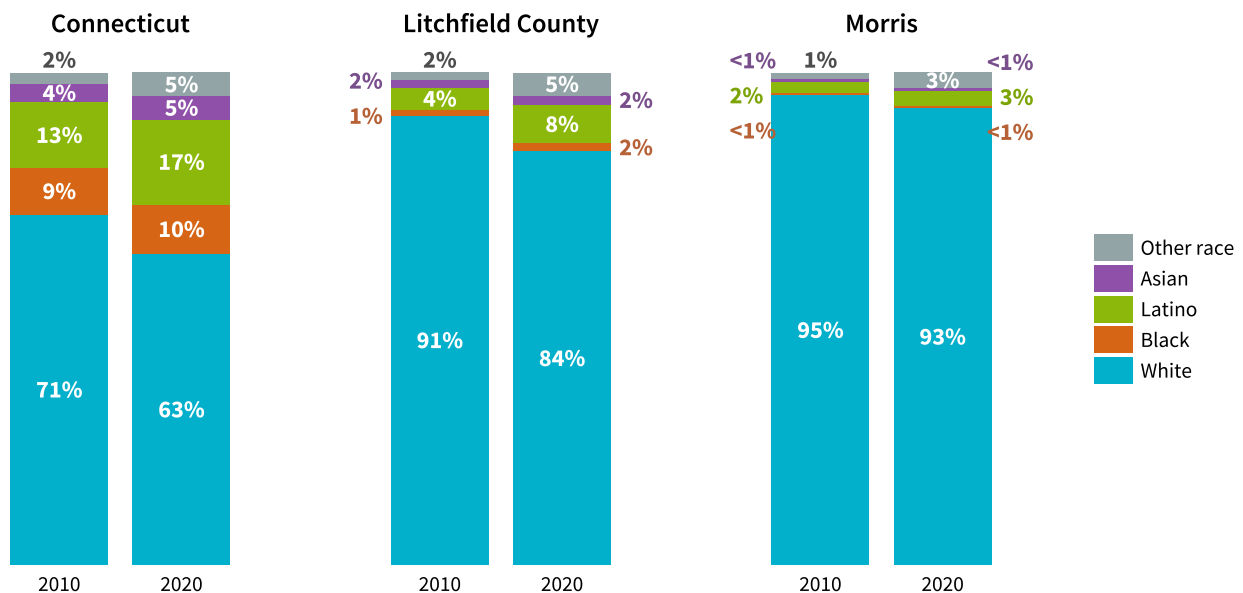
POPULATION CHANGE: 2020 CENSUS

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, Morris shrank by 132 people, a 5.5 percent decrease. The number of white residents in Morris shrank by 8.2 percent, while the non-white population grew by 51 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 | 817,015 | 736,717 | −80,298 | −9.8% |
| | Adults | 2,757,082 | 2,869,227 | +112,145 | +4.1% |
| Litchfield County | All ages | 189,927 | 185,186 | −4,741 | −2.5% |
| | Children | 40,952 | 33,307 | −7,645 | −18.7% |
| | Adults | 148,975 | 151,879 | +2,904 | +1.9% |
| Morris | All ages | 2,388 | 2,256 | −132 | −5.5% |
| | Children | 484 | 382 | −102 | −21.1% |
| | Adults | 1,904 | 1,874 | −30 | −1.6% |

FIGURE 4: SHARE OF POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2010–2020



HOUSING

Morris has 854 households, of which 85 percent are homeowner households. Of Morris's 1,324 housing units, 91 percent are single-family and 9 percent are multifamily, compared to Litchfield County, where 77 percent are single-family and 23 percent are multifamily.

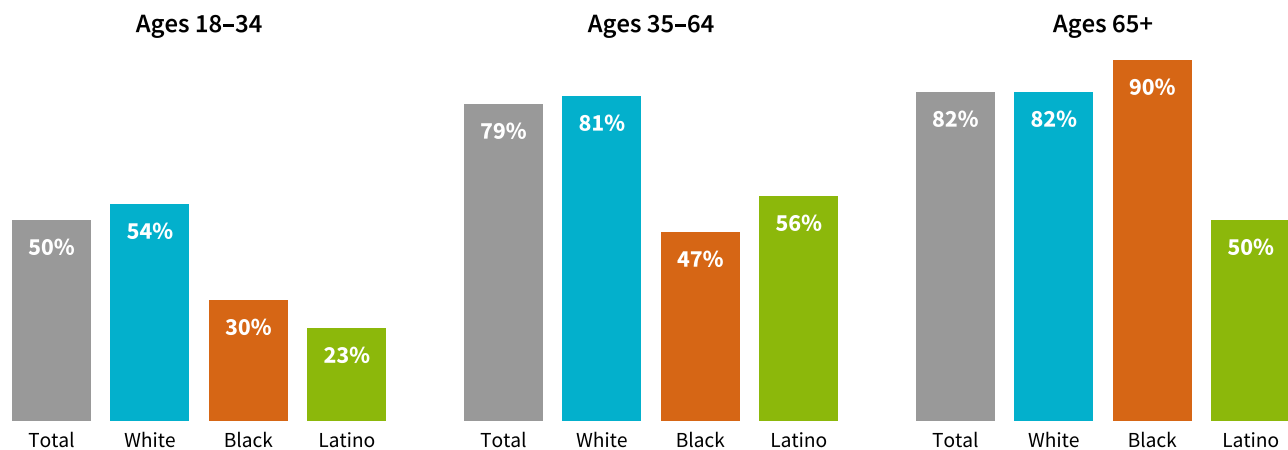
Homeownership rates vary by race/ethnicity. Purchasing a home is more attainable for advantaged groups because the process of purchasing a home has a long history of racially discriminatory practices that continue to restrict access to homeownership today. This challenge, coupled with municipal zoning 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, 2019

| Area | Total | White | Black | Latino | Asian | Native American |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| Connecticut | 66% | 76% | 39% | 34% | 58% | 40% |
| Litchfield County | 76% | 79% | 50% | 44% | 60% | 42% |
| Morris | 85% | 84% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

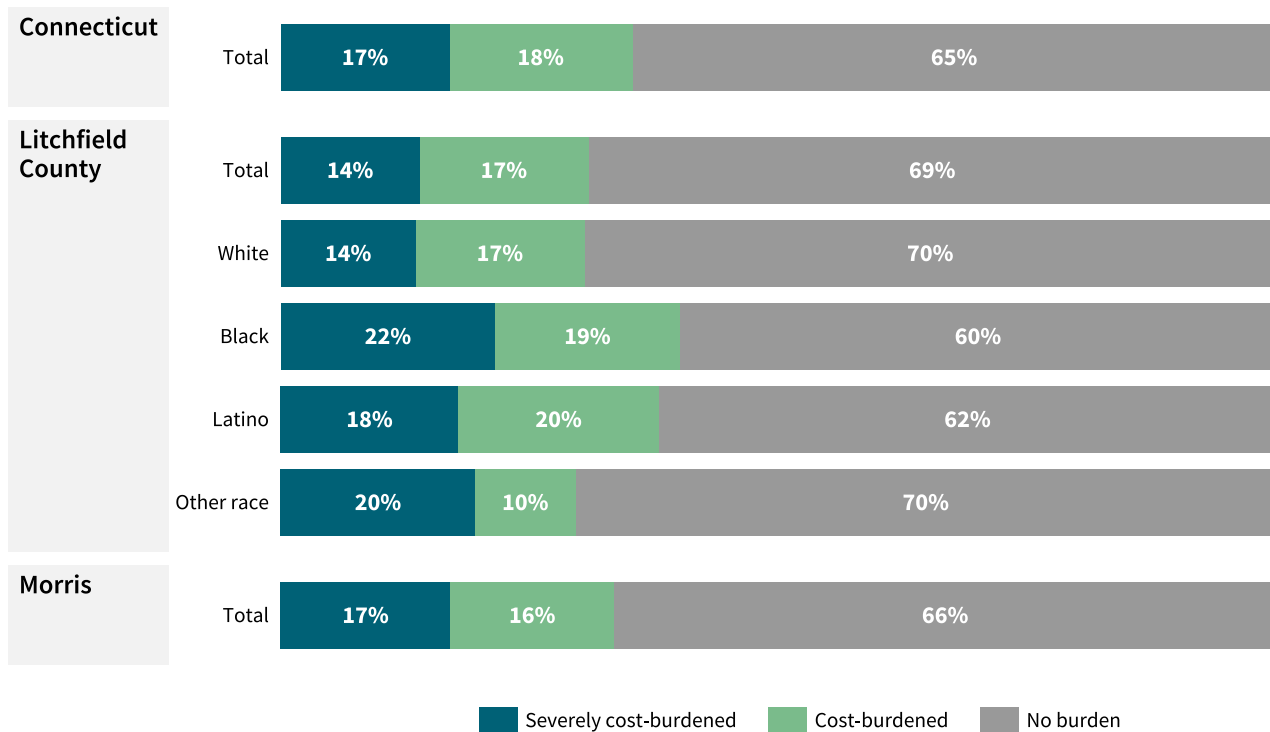
Younger adults are less likely than older adults to own their homes across several race/ethnicity groups. However, in most towns, younger white adults own their homes at rates comparable to or higher than older Black and Latino adults.

FIGURE 5: HOMEOWNERSHIP RATES BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, 2019



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. Meanwhile, wages have largely stagnated, especially among lower-income workers who are more likely to rent. As a result, cost-burden generally affects renters more than homeowners, and has greater impact on Black and Latino householders. Among renter households in Morris, 38 percent are cost-burdened, compared to 33 percent of owner households.

FIGURE 6: HOUSING COST-BURDEN RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, 2019



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, 2019

| Area | Total | | White | | Black | | Latino | | Asian | | Native American | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |
| Connecticut | 25,541 | 2% | 7,252 | <1% | 4,437 | 3% | 10,771 | 6% | 2,954 | 6% | 158 | 4% |
| Litchfield County | 811 | 1% | 581 | <1% | 58 | 6% | 96 | 3% | 58 | 6% | <50 | N/A |
| Morris | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A |

EDUCATION

Public school students in Morris are served by the Regional School District 06 for pre-kindergarten through grade 12. During the 2019–2020 school year, there were 917 students enrolled in the Regional School District 06. 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, 2019–2020

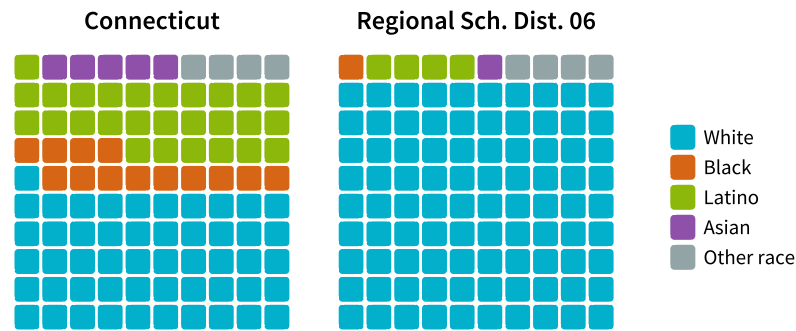
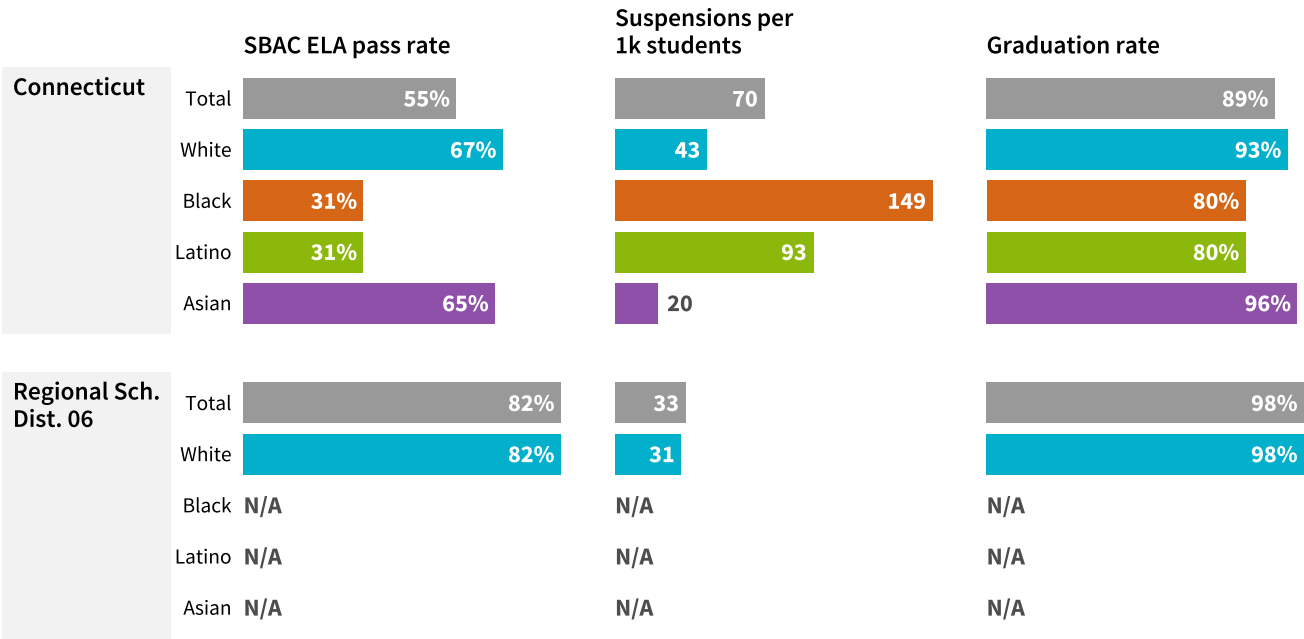
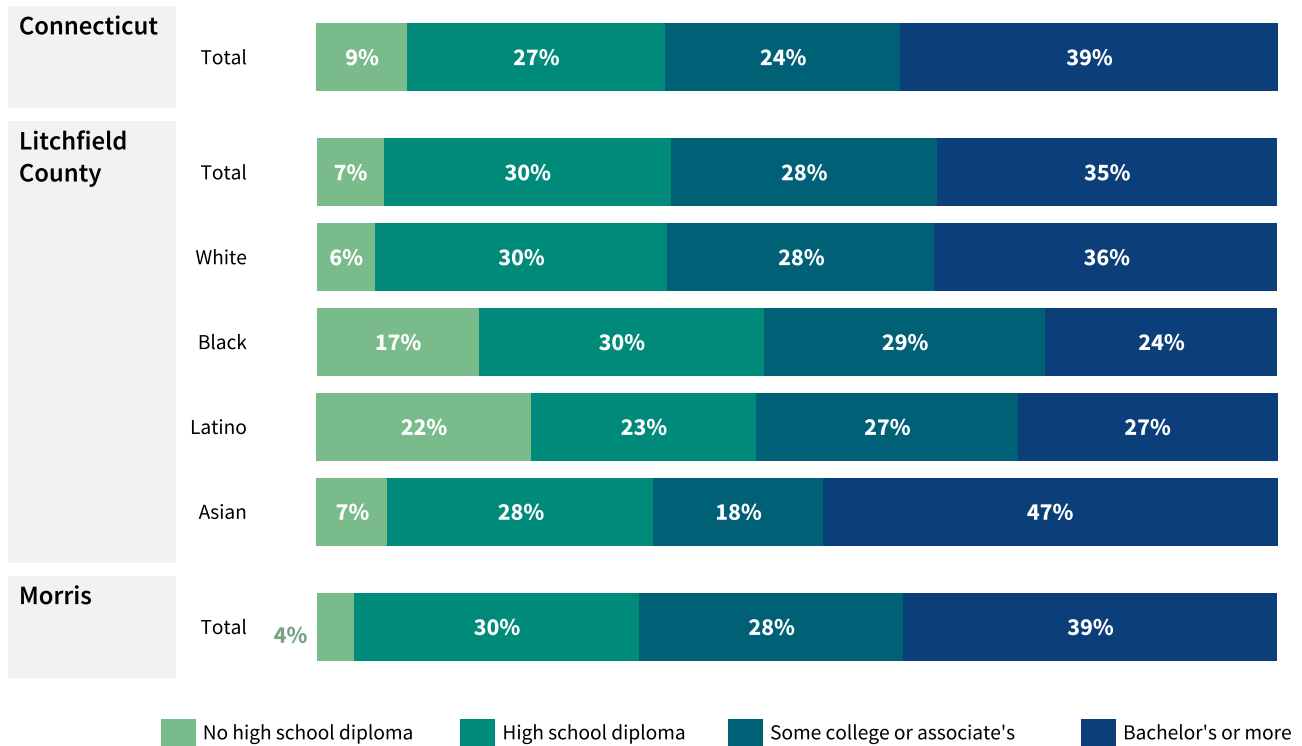


FIGURE 8: SELECTED ACADEMIC AND DISCIPLINARY OUTCOMES BY STUDENT RACE/ETHNICITY, 2018–2019



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 Morris, 4 percent of adults ages 25 and over, or 62 people, lack a high school diploma; statewide, this value is 9 percent.

FIGURE 9: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE/ETHNICITY, SHARE OF ADULTS AGES 25 AND UP, 2019



ECONOMY

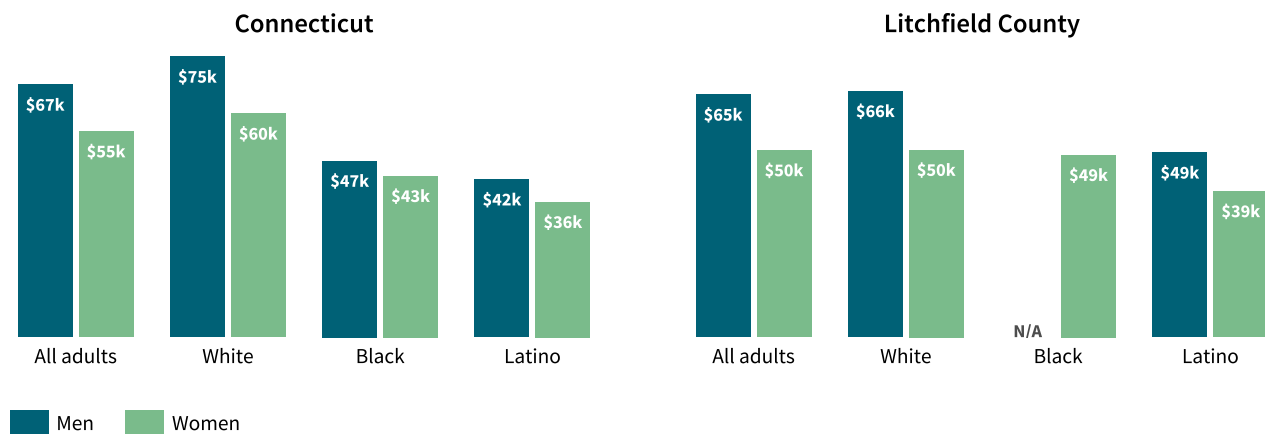
There are 541 total jobs in Morris, with the largest share in the Construction sector. While these numbers are from 2019 and do not include economic outcomes related to the COVID-19 pandemic, they describe general labor market strengths and average wages for the area.

TABLE 6: JOBS AND WAGES IN CONNECTICUT'S 5 LARGEST SECTORS, 2019

| Sector | Connecticut | | Morris | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | Total jobs | Avg annual pay | Total jobs | Avg annual pay |
| Finance and Insurance | 101,760 | \$174,420 | NA | NA |
| All Sectors | 1,670,354 | \$69,806 | 541 | \$42,169 |
| Manufacturing | 161,893 | \$85,031 | N/A | N/A |
| Retail Trade | 175,532 | \$35,833 | N/A | N/A |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 271,014 | \$54,858 | N/A | N/A |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 129,012 | \$23,183 | N/A | N/A |

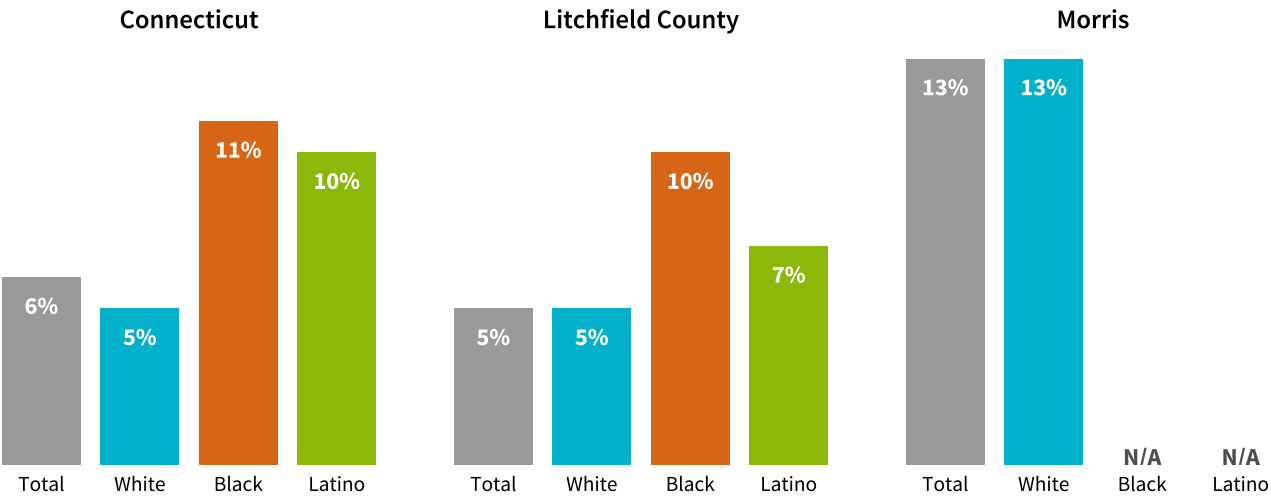
Individual earnings vary by race/ethnicity, sex, and other characteristics. These can be measured comparing the differences in average earnings between groups. White workers and men often out-earn workers of color and women. These trends hold even when controlling for educational attainment.

FIGURE 10: MEDIAN INCOME BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SEX FOR FULL-TIME WORKERS AGES 25 AND OVER WITH POSITIVE INCOME, 2019



Rates of unemployment also vary by race and ethnicity. Generally, workers of color are more likely to be unemployed due to factors ranging from hiring practices to proximity to available jobs. Overall unemployment in Morris averaged 13 percent in 2019.

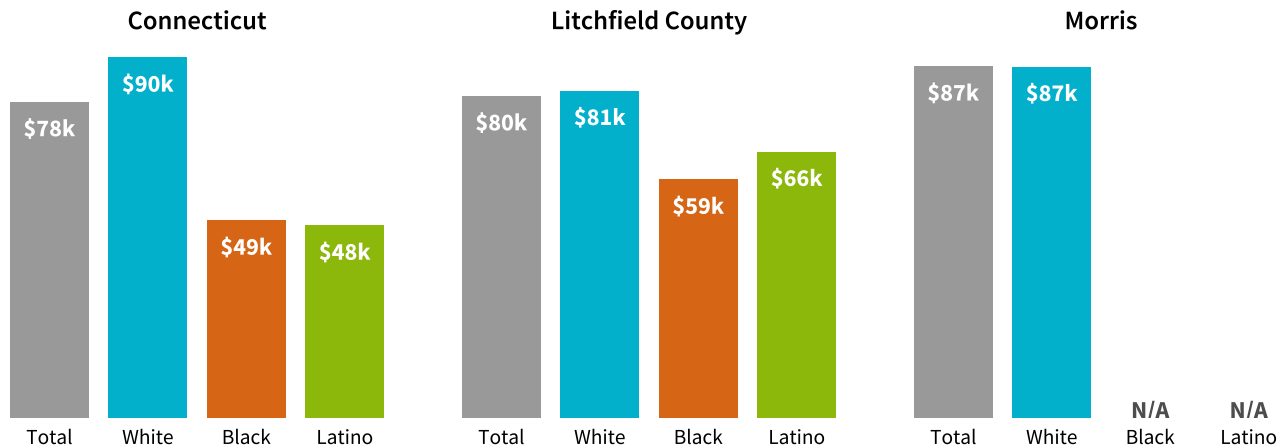
FIGURE 11: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2019



INCOME & WEALTH

The median household income in Morris is \$87,308, compared to \$78,444 statewide. Racial disparities in outcomes related to education, housing, and wages result in disparate household-level incomes and overall wealth. Racial disparities in outcomes related to education, 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, 2019



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 (\$25,750 for a family of four in 2019). Throughout the state, poverty and SNAP utilization rates are higher among Black and Latino households than white households.

TABLE 7: SELECTED HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC INDICATORS BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2019

| | Total | | White | | Black | | Latino | | Asian | | Native American | |
|--|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |
| Population living below poverty level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 344,146 | 10% | 137,123 | 6% | 65,664 | 18% | 123,431 | 22% | 12,398 | 8% | 1,629 | 17% |
| Litchfield County | 12,416 | 7% | 9,000 | 6% | 585 | 19% | 2,076 | 18% | 434 | 13% | 54 | 11% |
| Morris | 129 | 6% | 114 | 5% | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A |
| Households receiving food stamps/SNAP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 162,967 | 12% | 67,339 | 7% | 34,650 | 26% | 56,091 | 32% | 3,145 | 6% | 958 | 26% |
| Litchfield County | 5,626 | 8% | 4,759 | 7% | 179 | 17% | 505 | 16% | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A |
| Morris | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A | <50 | N/A |

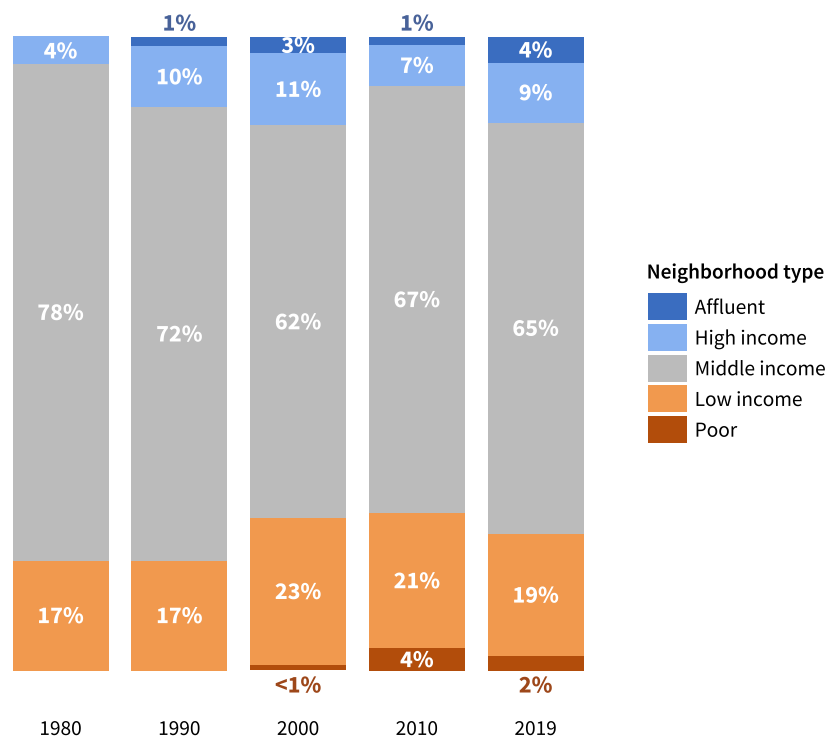
Access to a personal vehicle may also be considered a measure of wealth since reliable transportation plays a significant role in job access and quality of life. Vehicle access reduces the time a family may spend running errands or traveling to appointments, school, or work.

TABLE 8: HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO VEHICLE AT HOME BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2019

| Area | Total | | White | | Black | | Latino | | Other race | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |
| Connecticut | 121,434 | 9% | 55,942 | 6% | 27,048 | 21% | 30,496 | 17% | 7,948 | 10% |
| Litchfield County | 3,860 | 5% | 3,385 | 5% | 55 | 5% | 300 | 9% | 120 | 6% |
| Morris | <50 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Over the past 40 years, neighborhood income inequality has grown statewide as the share of the population living in wealthy or poor neighborhoods has increased and the population in middle income areas declined in a process known as “economic sorting,” which often leads to further disparities in access to economic opportunity, healthy environments, and municipal resources.

FIGURE 13: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY NEIGHBORHOOD INCOME LEVEL, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, 1980–2019

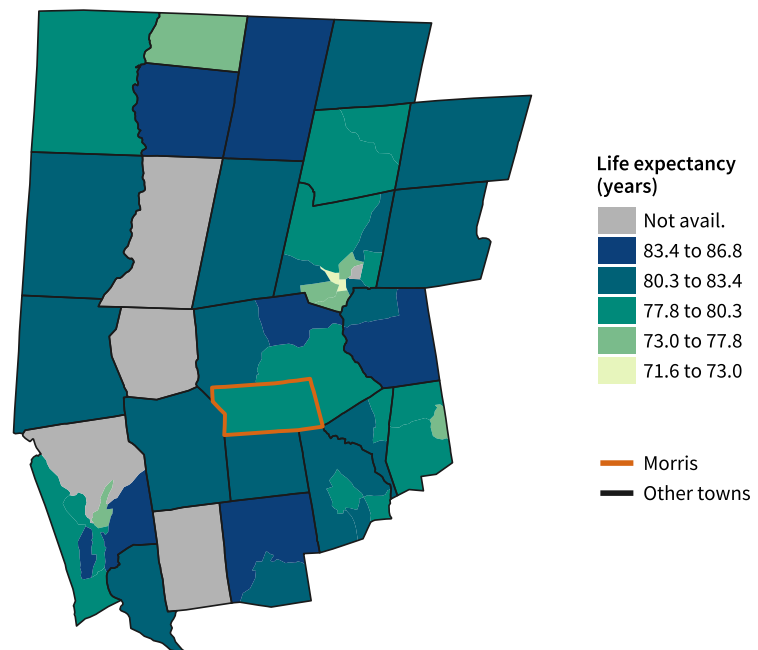


HEALTH

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.

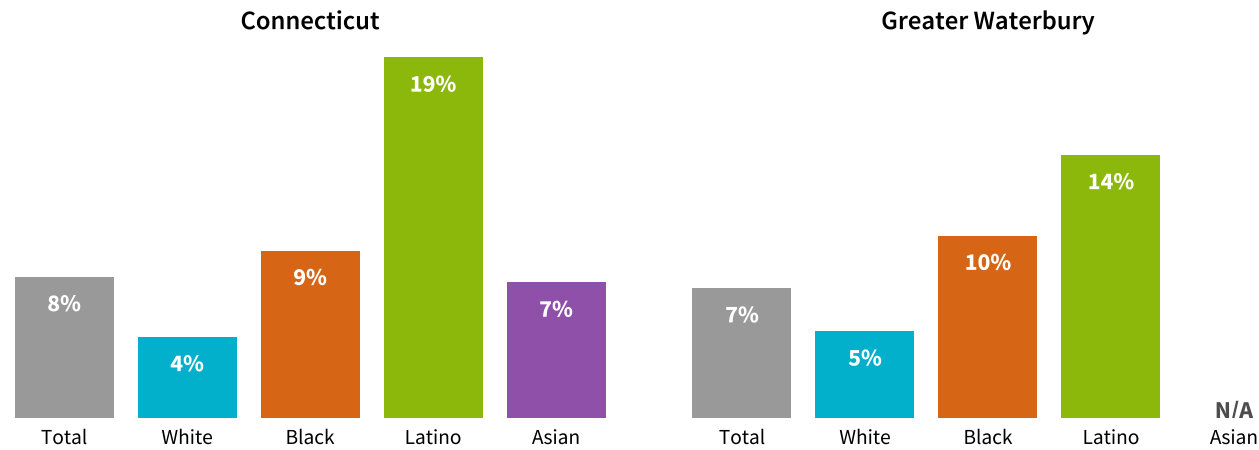
Life expectancy is a good proxy for overall health and well-being since it is the culmination of so many other social and health factors. The average life expectancy in Morris is 78.6 years, compared to 80.3 years across Litchfield County, and 80.3 years statewide.

FIGURE 14: LIFE EXPECTANCY, LITCHFIELD COUNTY BY CENSUS TRACT, 2015



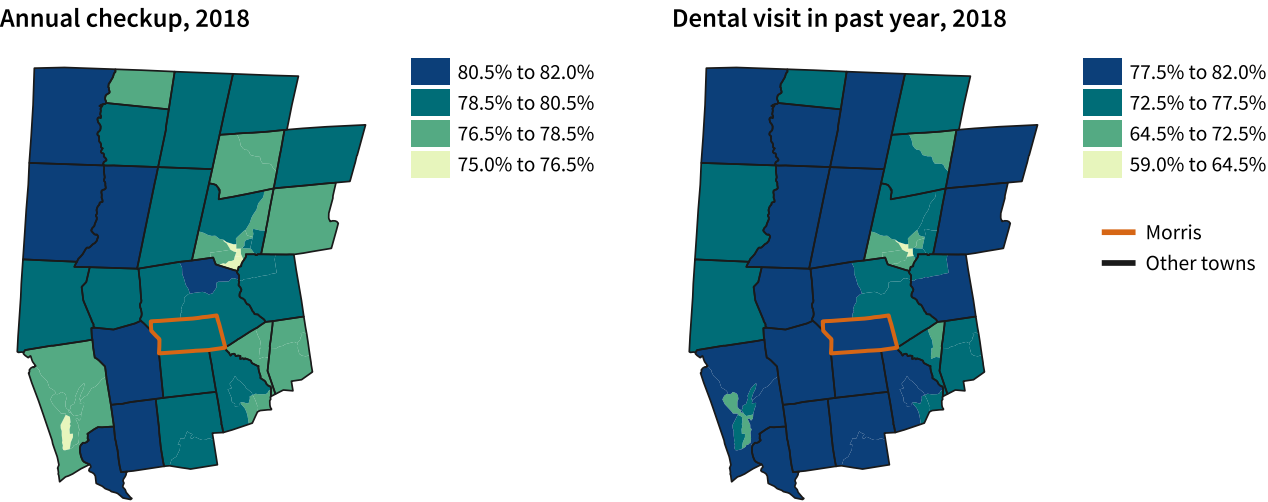
Health-related challenges begin with access to care. Due to differences in workplace benefits, income, and eligibility factors, Black and especially Latino people are less likely to have health insurance than white people.

FIGURE 15: UNINSURED RATE AMONG ADULTS AGES 19–64 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2019



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, 79 percent of the adults in Morris had an annual checkup as of 2018, and 78 percent had a dental visit in the past year.

FIGURE 16: PREVENTIVE CARE MEASURES, SHARE OF ADULTS BY CENSUS TRACT, LITCHFIELD COUNTY



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.

FIGURE 17: SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, SHARE OF ADULTS, 2015–2018

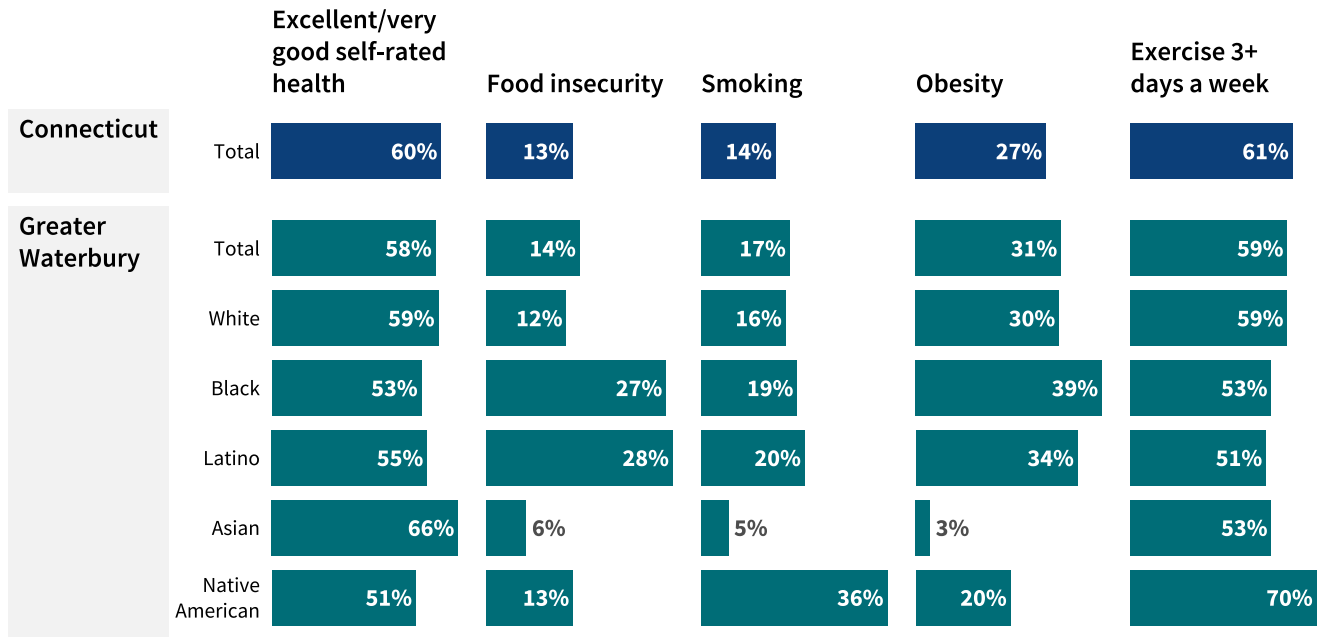


FIGURE 18: SELECTED HEALTH INDICATORS BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY, SHARE OF ADULTS, GREATER WATERBURY, 2015–2018

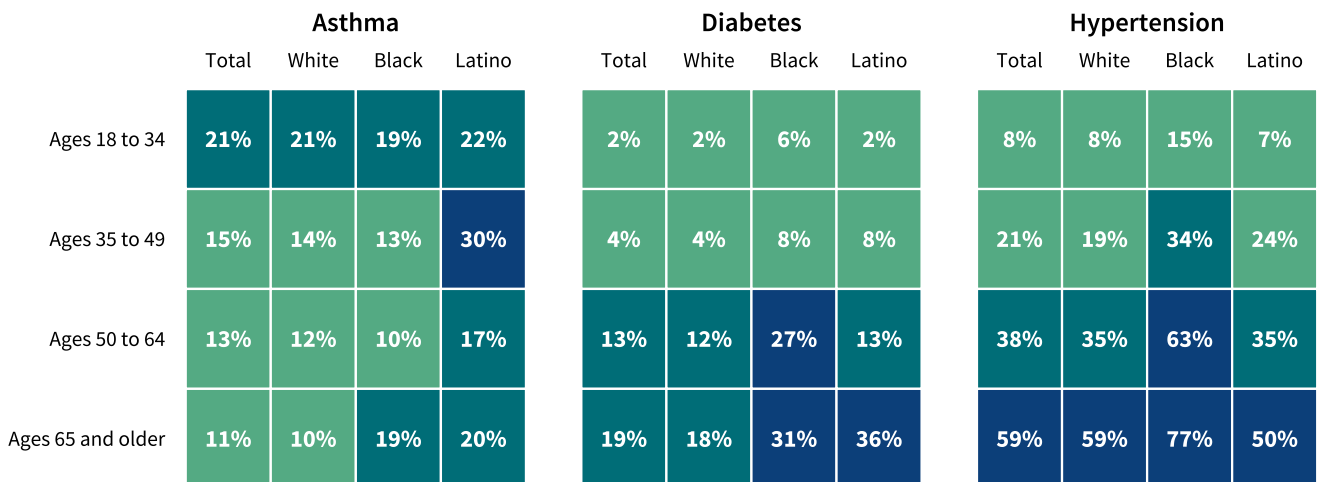
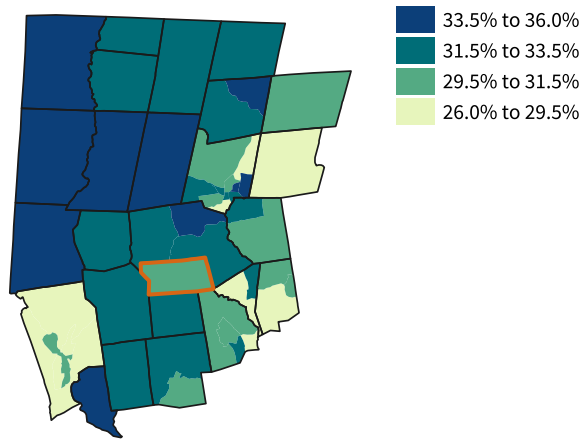
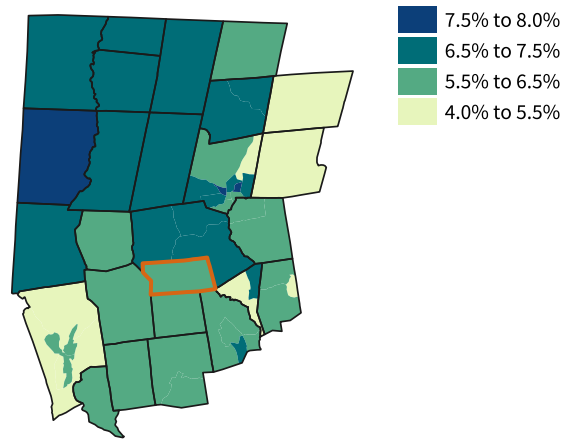


FIGURE 19: CHRONIC DISEASE PREVALENCE, SHARE OF ADULTS BY CENSUS TRACT, LITCHFIELD COUNTY

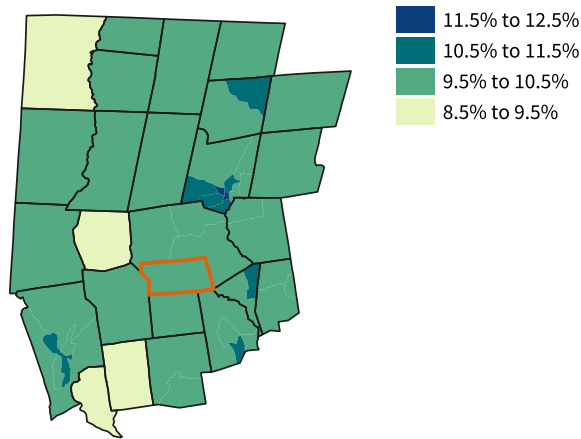
High blood pressure, 2017



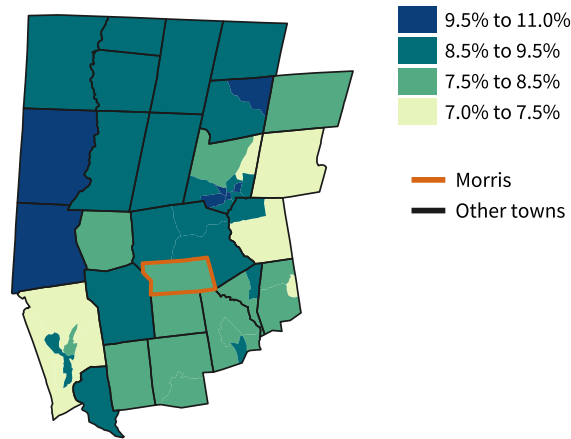
Coronary heart disease, 2018



Current asthma, 2018



Diabetes, 2018



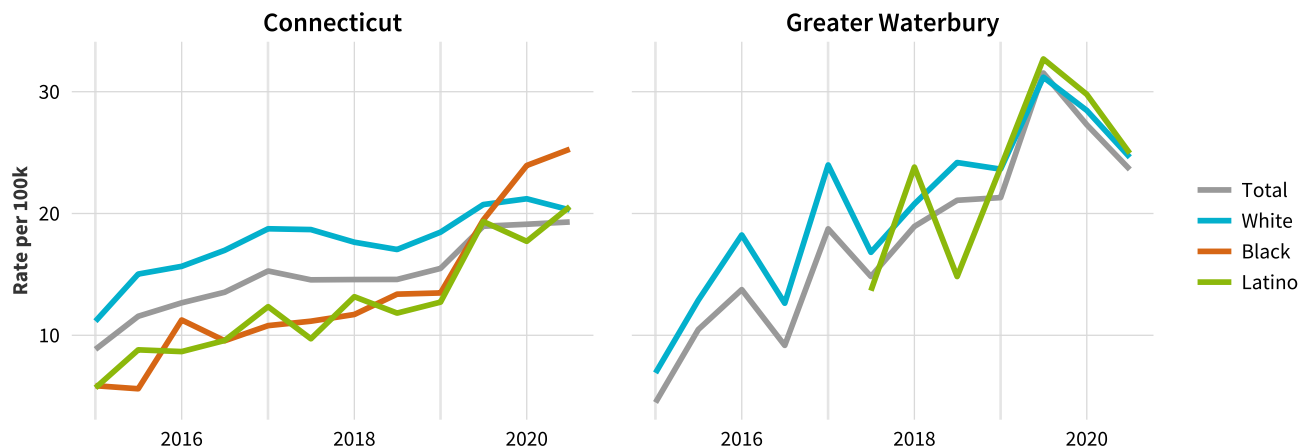
Mental health issues like depression and anxiety can be linked to social determinants like income, employment, and environment, and can pose risks of physical health problems as well, including by complicating a person's ability to keep up other aspects of their health care. People of color are slightly more likely to report feeling mostly or completely anxious and being bothered by feeling depressed or hopeless. Overall, 13, 10 percent of Greater Waterbury, Litchfield County adults report experiencing anxiety regularly and 8, 8 percent report being bothered by depression.

TABLE 9: SELECTED MENTAL HEALTH INDICATORS, SHARE OF ADULTS, 2015–2018

| | Total | White | Black | Latino | Asian | Native American |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| Experiencing anxiety | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 12% | 11% | 15% | 19% | 14% | 15% |
| Greater Waterbury | 13% | 13% | 12% | 20% | 17% | 11% |
| Bothered by depression | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 9% | 8% | 10% | 14% | 8% | 12% |
| Greater Waterbury | 8% | 7% | 19% | 13% | 0% | 9% |

Like other states, Connecticut has seen a rise in drug overdose deaths in the last several years. In 2020, Connecticut saw an average of 113 overdose deaths per month, up from 60 in 2015. White residents long comprised the bulk of these deaths, but as overall overdose death rates have increased, an increasing share of those deaths have been people of color.

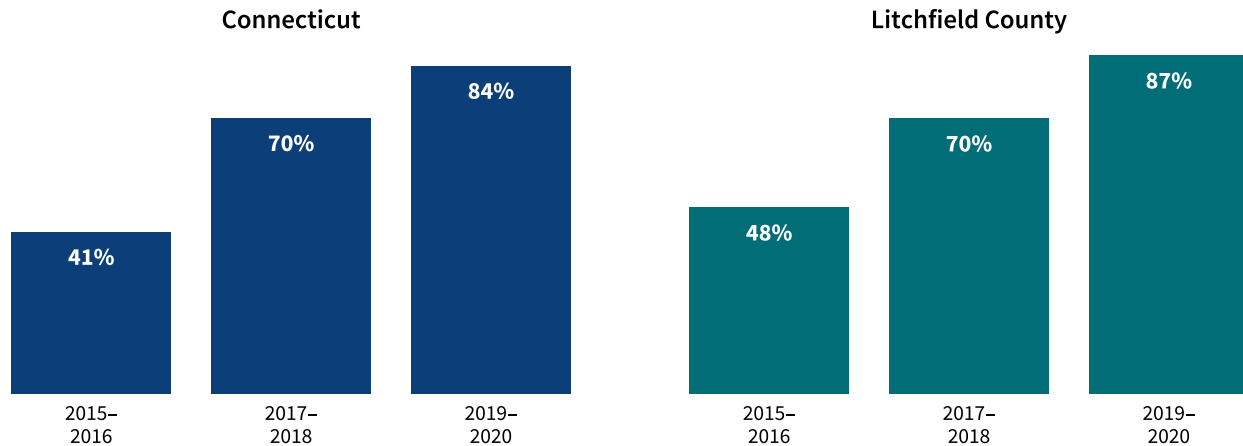
FIGURE 20: AGE-ADJUSTED SEMI-ANNUAL RATES OF DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS PER 100,000 RESIDENTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2015–2020



Note: Values suppressed for small populations or few overdose incidents.

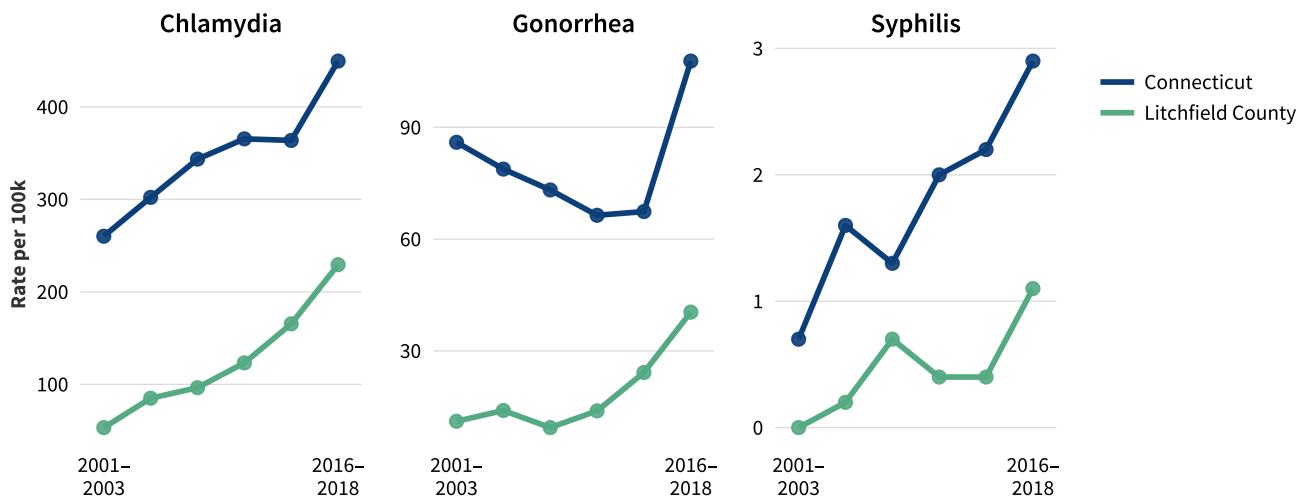
The introduction and spread of fentanyl in drugs—both with and without users’ knowledge—is thought to have contributed to this steep rise in overdoses. In 2015 and 2016, 48 percent of the drug overdose deaths in Litchfield County involved fentanyl; in 2019 and 2020, this share was 87 percent.

FIGURE 21: SHARE OF DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS INVOLVING FENTANYL, 2015–2020



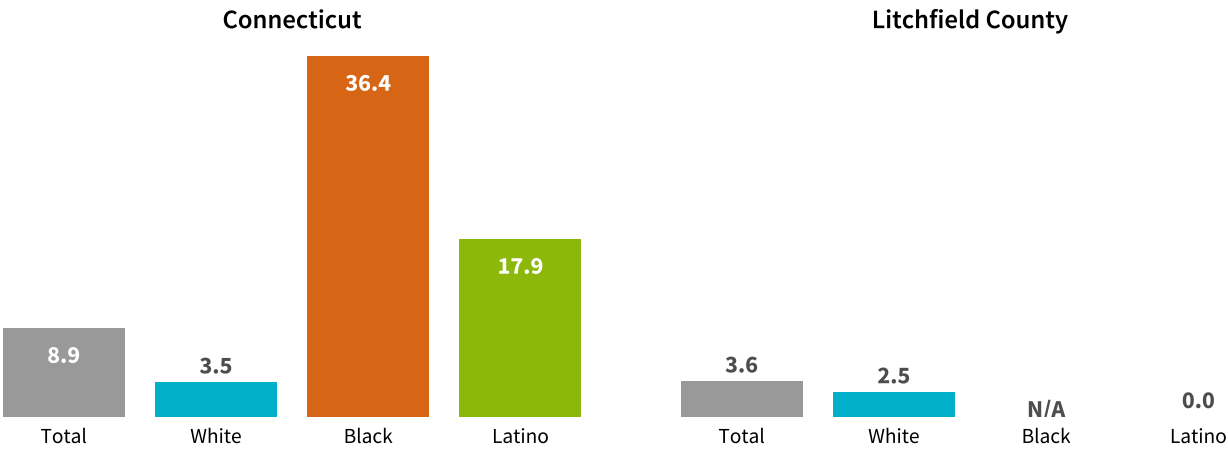
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can have long-term implications for health, including reproductive health problems and certain cancers, and can increase the risk of acquiring and transmitting diseases such as HIV and hepatitis C. Following nationwide trends, Connecticut has seen increases in the rates of STIs like chlamydia and gonorrhea over the past two decades. Between 2016 and 2018, Litchfield County had annual average case rates of 229 new cases of chlamydia per 100,000 residents, 40 cases of gonorrhea per 100,000, and 1.1 cases of syphilis per 100,000.

FIGURE 22: ANNUALIZED AVERAGE RATES OF NEW CASES OF SELECTED SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS PER 100,000 RESIDENTS, 2001–2003 THROUGH 2016–2018



Like many other diseases, Connecticut’s Black and Latino residents face a higher burden of HIV rates. Statewide between 2016 and 2018, Black residents ages 13 and up were more than 10 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than white residents.

FIGURE 23: ANNUALIZED AVERAGE RATE OF NEW HIV DIAGNOSES PER 100,000 RESIDENTS AGES 13 AND OVER, 2016–2018

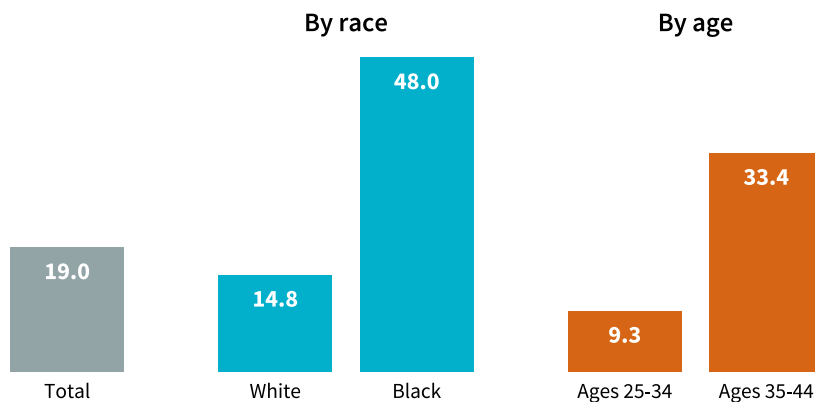


Birth outcomes often reflect health inequities for parents giving birth, and those outcomes can affect a child throughout their life. Often, parents of color have more complications related to birth and pregnancy than white parents. Complications during pregnancy or childbirth also contribute to elevated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

TABLE 10: SELECTED BIRTH OUTCOMES BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF PARENT GIVING BIRTH, 2016–2018

| Area | Total | White | Black | Latina | | | Asian |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | Latina (overall) | Puerto Rican | Other Latina | |
| Late or no prenatal care | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 3.4% | 2.5% | 5.7% | 4.0% | 2.9% | 5.1% | 3.5% |
| Litchfield County | 3.2% | 2.8% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 4.7% | 5.6% | N/A |
| Morris | 8.9% | 9.4% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Low birthweight | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 7.8% | 6.4% | 12.1% | 8.3% | 10.2% | 6.6% | 8.7% |
| Litchfield County | 6.4% | 6.5% | 8.7% | 4.9% | 6.8% | 4.2% | 8.4% |
| Morris | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Infant mortality (per 1k live births) | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 4.6 | 3.1 | 9.5 | 5.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Litchfield County | 2.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Morris | 0.0 | 0.0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

FIGURE 24: MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 100K BIRTHS, CONNECTICUT, 2013–2017



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 2013 and 2017, fewer than 5 children in Morris tested positive for 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 slightly more likely to live in structures built before 1960.

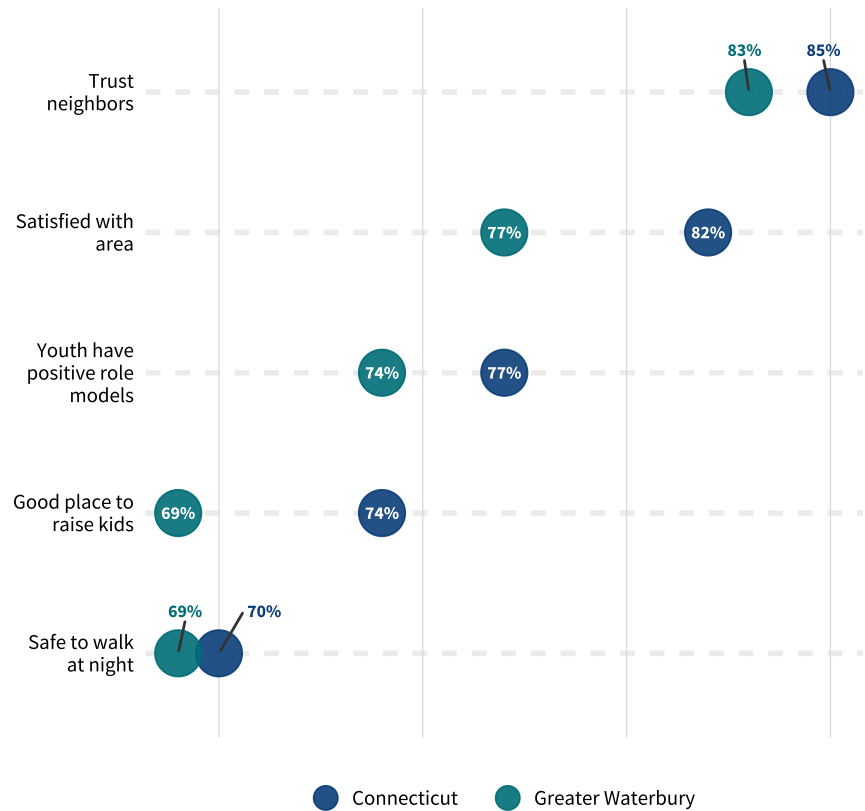
TABLE 11: HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN STRUCTURES BUILT BEFORE 1960 BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2019

| Area | Total | | White | | Black | | Latino | | Other race | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |
| Connecticut | 580,941 | 42% | 399,512 | 40% | 63,552 | 49% | 93,011 | 53% | 24,866 | 32% |
| Litchfield County | 29,470 | 40% | 27,390 | 40% | 359 | 33% | 1,147 | 36% | 574 | 31% |
| Morris | 311 | 36% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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, 74 percent of Morris adults reported being satisfied with the area where they live.

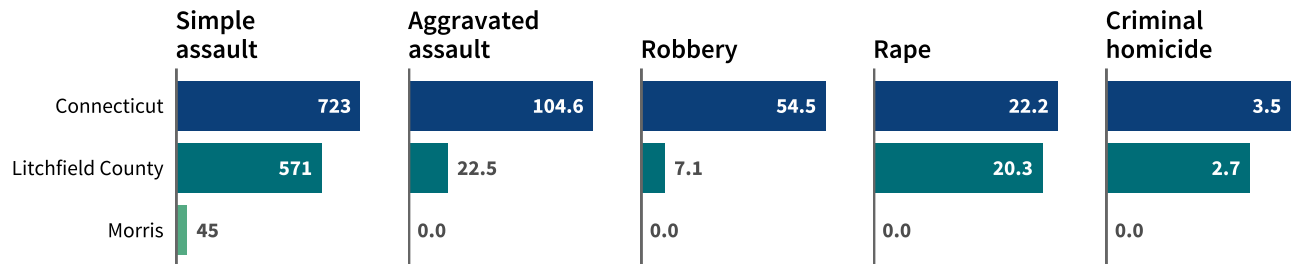
FIGURE 25: RESIDENTS' RATINGS OF COMMUNITY COHESION MEASURES, SHARE OF ADULTS, 2015-2018



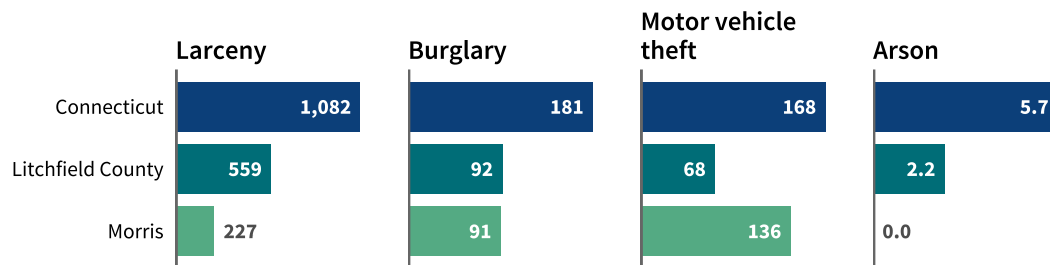
Crime rates per 100,000 residents are based on reports to law enforcement of violent force against persons, as well as offenses involving property. Not all crimes involve residents of the areas where the crimes occur, which is important to consider when evaluating crime rates in areas or towns with more 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 26: PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 RESIDENTS BY TOWN / JURISDICTION, 2019

Crimes against persons



Crimes against property



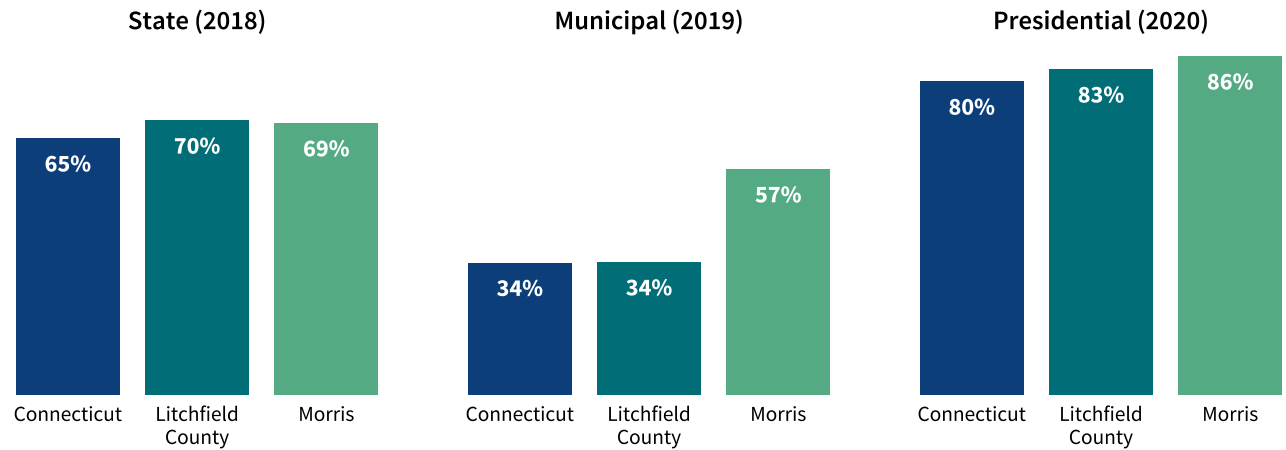
A lack of trust in and engagement with local government and experiences of unfair treatment by authorities can impair community well-being and cohesion. Forty-four percent of Morris adults feel their local government is responsive to residents' needs, compared to 51 percent statewide.

TABLE 12: RESIDENTS' RATINGS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SHARE OF ADULTS, 2015–2018

| Area | Unfairly stopped by police | Local govt is responsive | Have some influence over local govt |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Connecticut | 11% | 51% | 67% |
| Greater Waterbury | 11% | 49% | 64% |

During the 2020 presidential election, 86 percent of Morris registered voters cast ballots, compared to 80 percent statewide, and to 79 percent in the 2016 presidential election.

FIGURE 27: REGISTERED VOTER TURNOUT, 2018–2020

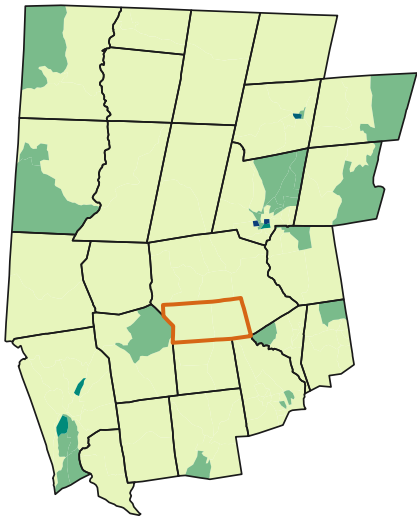


ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY

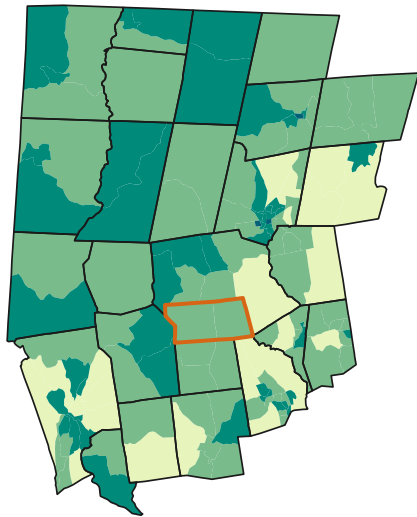
Many environmental factors—from access to outdoor resources to tree canopy to exposure to pollutants—can have direct impacts on residents’ health and quality of life. Environmental justice is the idea that these factors of built and natural environments follow familiar patterns of socioeconomic disparities 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 28: EPA ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE INDEX BY BLOCK GROUP, LITCHFIELD COUNTY

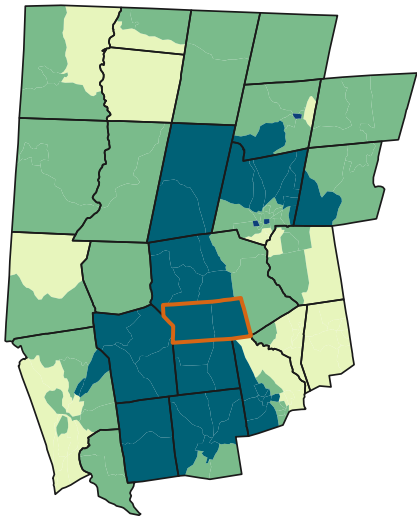
Lead paint exposure risk



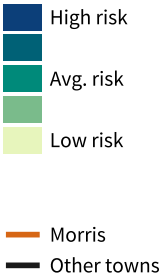
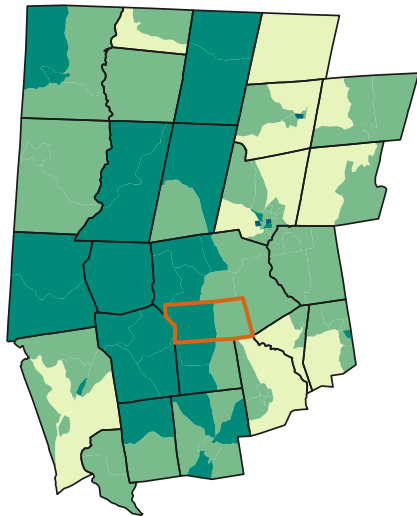
Air cancer risk



Proximity to water discharge

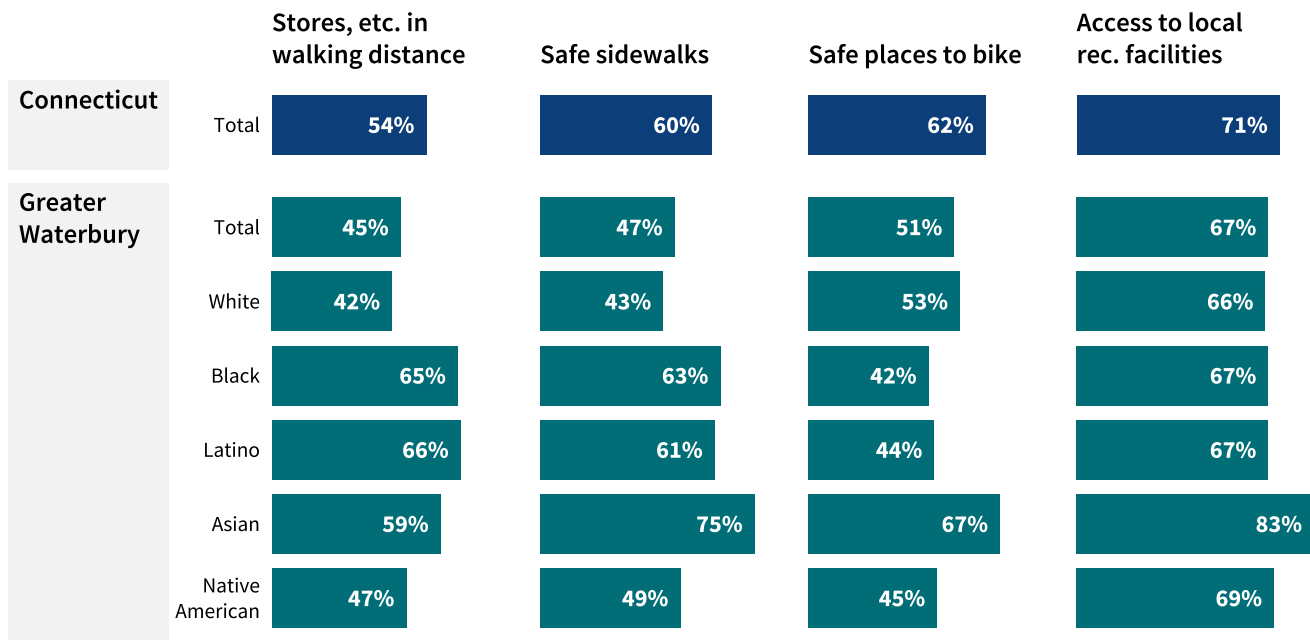


Proximity to treatment facilities



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 Greater Waterbury, 45 percent report having stores, banks, and other locations they need in walking distance, lower than the share of adults statewide.

FIGURE 29: RESIDENTS' RATINGS OF LOCAL WALKABILITY MEASURES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, SHARE OF ADULTS, 2015–2018



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 (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 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>

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, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Figure 3. Linguistic isolation by race/ethnicity, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 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, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Figure 5. Homeownership rates by age and race/ethnicity of head of household, Litchfield County, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year public use microdata sample (PUMS) data, accessed via IPUMS. Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Sophia Foster, Ronald Goeken, Jose Pacas, Megan Schouweiler and Matthew Sobek. IPUMS USA: Version 11.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V11.0>

Figure 6. Housing cost-burden rates by race/ethnicity, Litchfield County, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of Ruggles, et al. (2019).

Table 5. Overcrowded households by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Figure 7. Public K–12 student enrollment by race/ethnicity per 100 students, 2019–2020. DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2019–2020 school year 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, 2018–2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2018–2019 school year 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 is given as the number of reported suspensions per 1,000 enrolled students rather than a percentage.

Figure 9. Educational attainment by race/ethnicity, share of adults ages 25 and up, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Table 6. Jobs and wages in Morris’s 5 largest sectors, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of annual employment data from the Connecticut Department of Labor. Note that in some cases, especially for smaller towns, data have been suppressed. Available at https://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/202/202_annualaverage.asp

Figure 10. Median income by race/ethnicity and sex for full-time workers ages 25 and over with positive income, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of Ruggles, et al. (2019).

Figure 11. Unemployment rate by race/ethnicity, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Figure 12. Median household income by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Table 7. Selected household economic indicators by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Table 8. Households with no vehicle at home by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Figure 13. Distribution of population by neighborhood income level, Litchfield County, 1980–2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of household income and population by Census tract. Values for 1980–2000 are from the US Census Bureau Decennial Census, provided by the Neighborhood Change Database (NCDB) created by GeoLytics and the Urban Institute with support from the Rockefeller Foundation (2012). 2019 values are calculated from US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Figure 14. Life expectancy, Litchfield County 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 15. Uninsured rate among adults ages 19–64 by race/ethnicity, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Figure 16. Preventive care measures, share of adults by Census tract, Litchfield County. Data from PLACES Project. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 17. Selected health risk factors, share of adults, 2015–2018. DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2015 & 2018 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey. Available at <https://ctdatahaven.org/reports/datahaven-community-wellbeing-survey>

Figure 18. Selected health indicators by age and race/ethnicity, share of adults, Greater Waterbury, 2015–2018. DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2015 & 2018 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

Figure 19. Chronic disease prevalence, share of adults by Census tract, Litchfield County. Data from PLACES Project. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 9. Selected mental health indicators, share of adults, 2015–2018. DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2015 & 2018 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

Figure 20. Age-adjusted semi-annual rates of drug overdose deaths per 100,000 residents by race/ethnicity, 2015–2020. DataHaven analysis (2021) of Accidental Drug Related Deaths 2012–2018. 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 21. Share of drug overdose deaths involving fentanyl, 2015–2020. DataHaven analysis (2021) of Accidental Drug Related Deaths 2012–2018. Connecticut Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Figure 22. Annualized average rates of new cases of selected sexually transmitted infections per 100,000 residents, 2001–2003 through 2016–2018. DataHaven analysis (2021) of data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHSTP AtlasPlus. Updated 2019. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/atlas/index.htm>

Figure 23. Annualized average rate of new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 residents ages 13 and over, 2016–2018. DataHaven analysis (2021) of data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. NCHSTP AtlasPlus.

Table 10. Selected birth outcomes by race/ethnicity of parent giving birth, 2016–2018. DataHaven analysis (2021) 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 24. 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 11. Households living in structures built before 1960 by race/ethnicity of head of household, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates.

Figure 25. Residents’ ratings of community cohesion measures, share of adults, 2015–2018. DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2015 & 2018 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

Figure 26. Part I crime rates per 100,000 residents by town / jurisdiction, 2019. DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2019 Crimes Analysis Offenses. 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>

Table 12. Residents’ ratings of local government, share of adults, 2015–2018. DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2015 & 2018 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

Figure 27. Registered voter turnout, 2018–2020. DataHaven analysis (2021) of data from the Connecticut Office of the Secretary of the State Elections Management System. Available at <https://ctemspublic.pcctg.net>

Figure 28. EPA Environmental Justice Index by block group, Litchfield County. United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2019 version. EJSCREEN. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>

Figure 29. Residents’ ratings of local walkability measures by race/ethnicity, share of adults, 2015–2018. DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2015 & 2018 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

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Visit DataHaven (ctdatahaven.org) for more information. This report was authored by Camille Seaberry, Kelly Davila, and Mark Abraham of DataHaven.

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ABOUT DATAHAVEN

DataHaven is a non-profit organization with a 25-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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