



# **NEW HAVEN 2021 EQUITY PROFILE**

**DataHaven**

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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

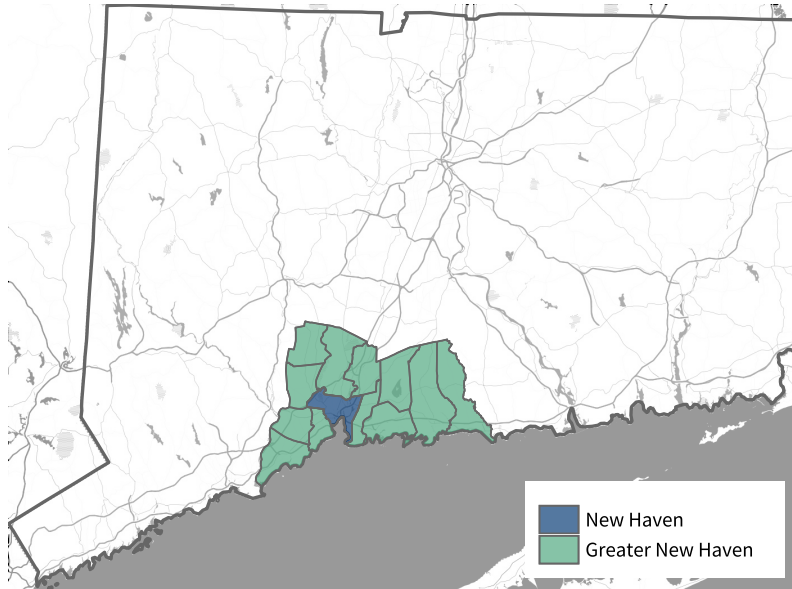
Throughout most of the measures in this report, there are important differences by race/ethnicity and neighborhood that reflect differences in access to resources and other health-related social needs. Wherever possible, data will be presented with racial/ethnic breakdowns. Data for white, Black, Asian,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

- New Haven is a town of **134,023 residents**, **72 percent** of whom are people of color. The town's population has increased by **3.3 percent** since 2010.
- Of the town's **49,177 households**, **28 percent** are homeowner households.
- **Fifty-three percent** of New Haven's households are cost-burdened, meaning they spend at least 30 percent of their total income on housing costs.
- **Eighty-one percent** of public high school seniors in the New Haven School District graduated within four years in 2019.
- Among the town's adults ages 25 and up, **35 percent** have earned a bachelor's degree or higher.
- New Haven is home to **84,205 jobs**, with the largest share in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector.
- New Haven's average life expectancy is **78.2 years**.
- **Fifty-five percent** of adults in New Haven say they are in excellent or very good health.
- In 2020, **87 people** in New Haven died of drug overdoses.
- **Seventy-six percent** of adults in New Haven are satisfied with their area, and **35 percent** say their local government is responsive to residents' needs.
- In the 2020 presidential election, **67 percent** of registered voters in New Haven voted.
- **Seventy-seven percent** of adults in New Haven report having stores, banks, and other locations in walking distance of their home, and **85 percent** say there are safe sidewalks and crosswalks in their neighborhood.

# OVERVIEW

For the purposes of this report, New Haven will be compared to Connecticut as a whole, as well as to the towns in Greater New Haven.

**FIGURE 1: STUDY AREA**



**Greater New Haven** is made up of the following towns (with 2020 populations):

- Bethany (5,297)
- Branford (28,273)
- East Haven (27,923)
- Guilford (22,073)
- Hamden (61,169)
- Madison (17,691)
- Milford (52,044)
- New Haven (134,023)
- North Branford (13,544)
- North Haven (24,253)
- Orange (14,280)
- West Haven (55,584)
- Woodbridge (9,087)

**TABLE 1: ABOUT THE AREA**

Indicator	Connecticut	Greater New Haven	New Haven
Total population	3,605,944	465,241	134,023
Total households	1,370,746	177,208	49,177
Homeownership rate	66%	60%	28%
Housing cost burden rate	36%	40%	53%
Adults with less than a high school diploma	9%	8%	14%
Median household income	\$78,444	N/A	\$42,222
Poverty rate	10%	12%	26%
Life expectancy (years)	80.3	79.8	78.2
Adults w/o health insurance	10%	10%	16%

# DEMOGRAPHICS

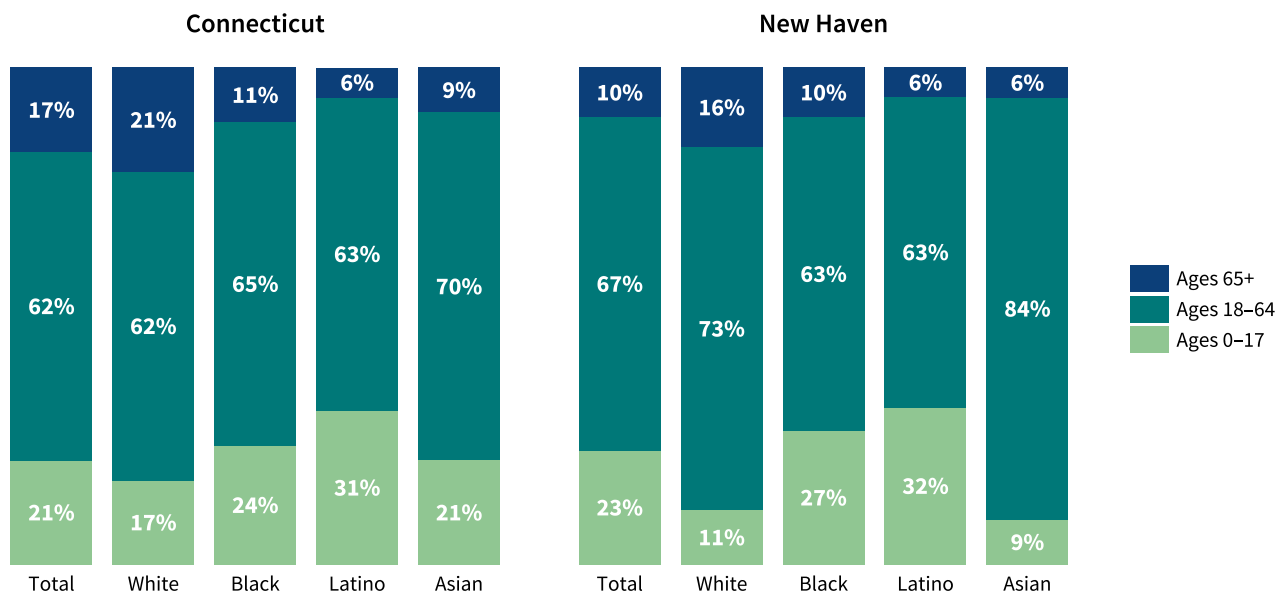
As of 2020, the population of New Haven is 134,023, including 29,013 children and 105,010 adults. Seventy-two percent of New Haven's residents are people of color, compared to 37 percent of the residents statewide.

**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%
Greater New Haven	268,924	58%	72,541	16%	78,488	17%	26,271	6%	816	<1%	18,201	4%
New Haven	37,010	28%	40,788	30%	41,068	31%	9,044	7%	339	<1%	5,774	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.

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

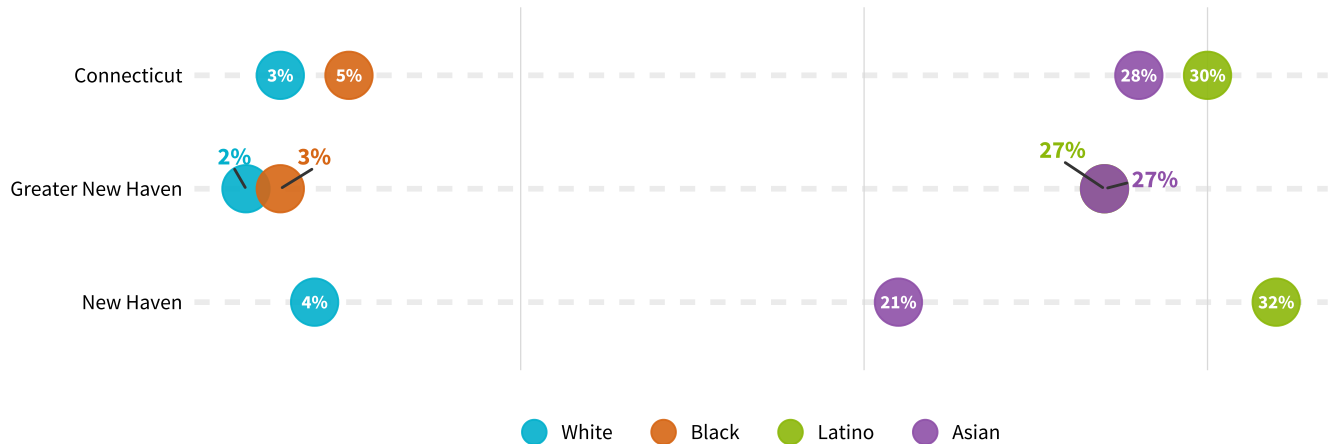


Note: Only groups with at least 50 residents shown.

About 23,256 residents of New Haven, or 18 percent of the population, are foreign-born. The largest number of immigrants living in New Haven were born in Mexico, followed by China 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, 15,744 New Haven residents, or 13 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**



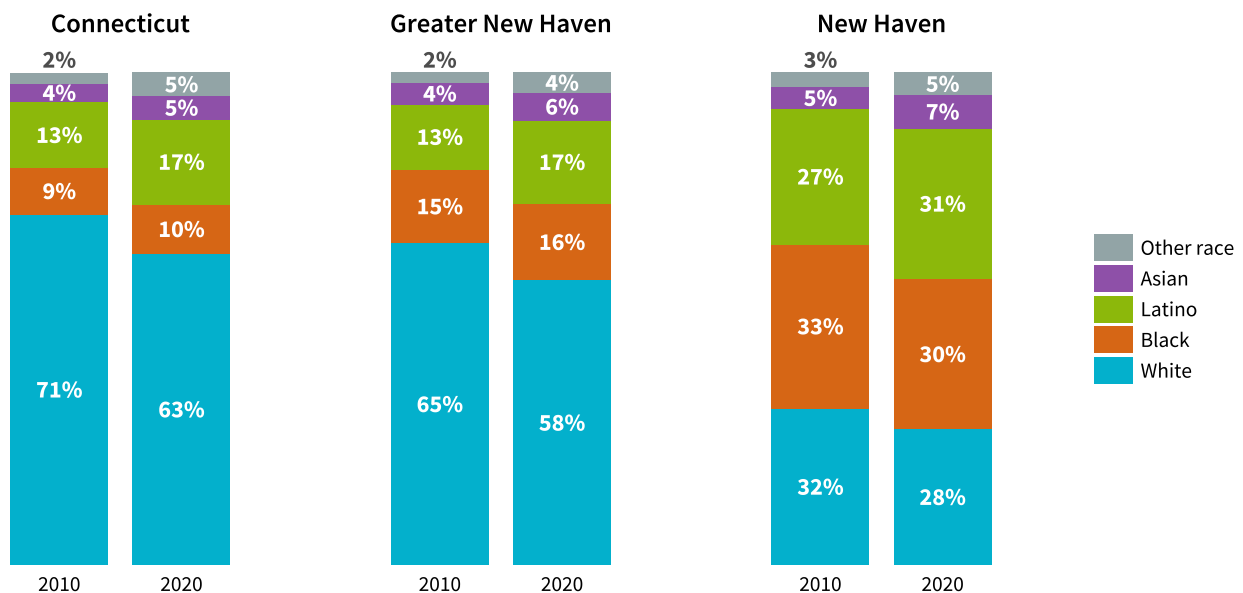
## POPULATION CHANGE: 2020 CENSUS

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, New Haven grew by 4,244 people, a 3.3 percent increase. The number of white residents in New Haven shrank by 10 percent, while the non-white population grew by 9.6 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%
Greater New Haven	All ages	463,998	465,241	+1,243	+0.3%
	Children	98,893	88,299	−10,594	−10.7%
	Adults	365,105	376,942	+11,837	+3.2%
New Haven	All ages	129,779	134,023	+4,244	+3.3%
	Children	29,582	29,013	−569	−1.9%
	Adults	100,197	105,010	+4,813	+4.8%

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



# HOUSING

New Haven has 49,177 households, of which 28 percent are homeowner households. Of New Haven's 55,682 housing units, 23 percent are single-family and 77 percent are multifamily, compared to Greater New Haven, where 58 percent are single-family and 42 percent are multifamily.

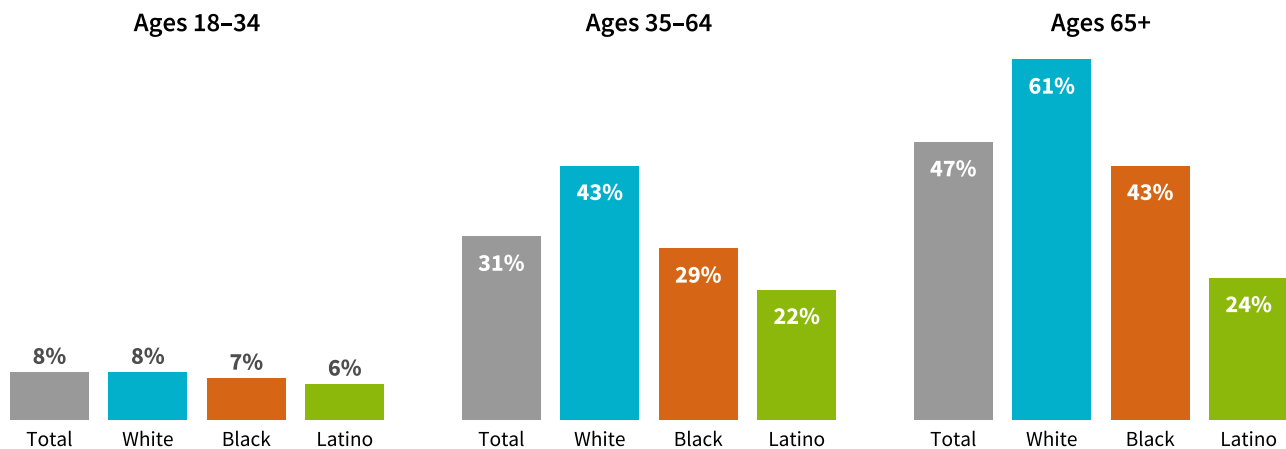
Homeownership rates vary by race/ethnicity. Purchasing a home is more attainable for advantaged groups because the process of purchasing a home has a long history of racially discriminatory practices that continue to restrict access to homeownership today. This challenge, coupled with municipal zoning 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%
Greater New Haven	60%	72%	35%	32%	50%	40%
New Haven	28%	37%	26%	21%	21%	34%

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.

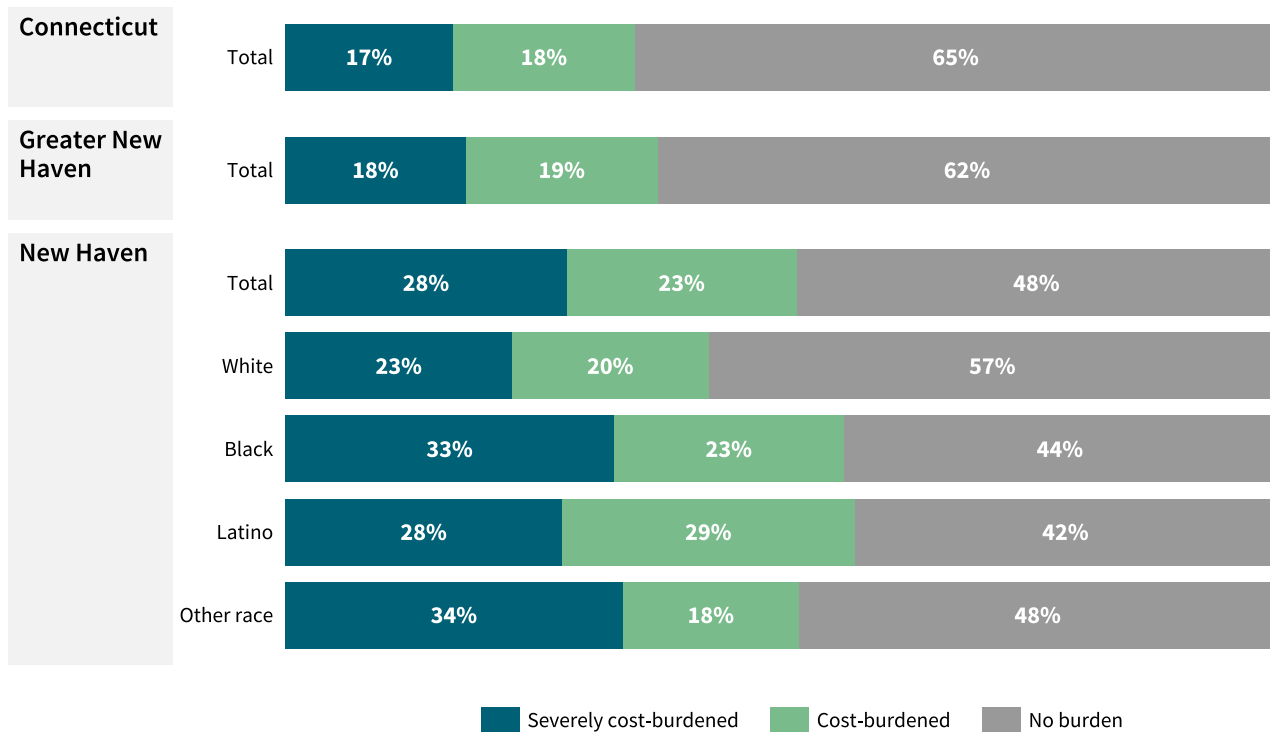
**FIGURE 5: HOMEOWNERSHIP RATES BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, NEW HAVEN, 2019**





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 New Haven, 55 percent are cost-burdened, compared to 41 percent of owner households.

**FIGURE 6: HOUSING COST-BURDEN RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, NEW HAVEN, 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.

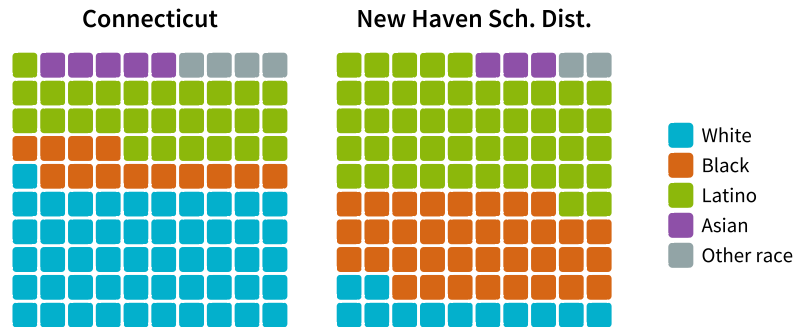
**TABLE 5: OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2019**

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%
Greater New Haven	3,791	2%	973	<1%	894	3%	1,544	7%	345	4%	<50	N/A
New Haven	1,921	4%	300	2%	402	2%	1,039	8%	151	6%	<50	N/A

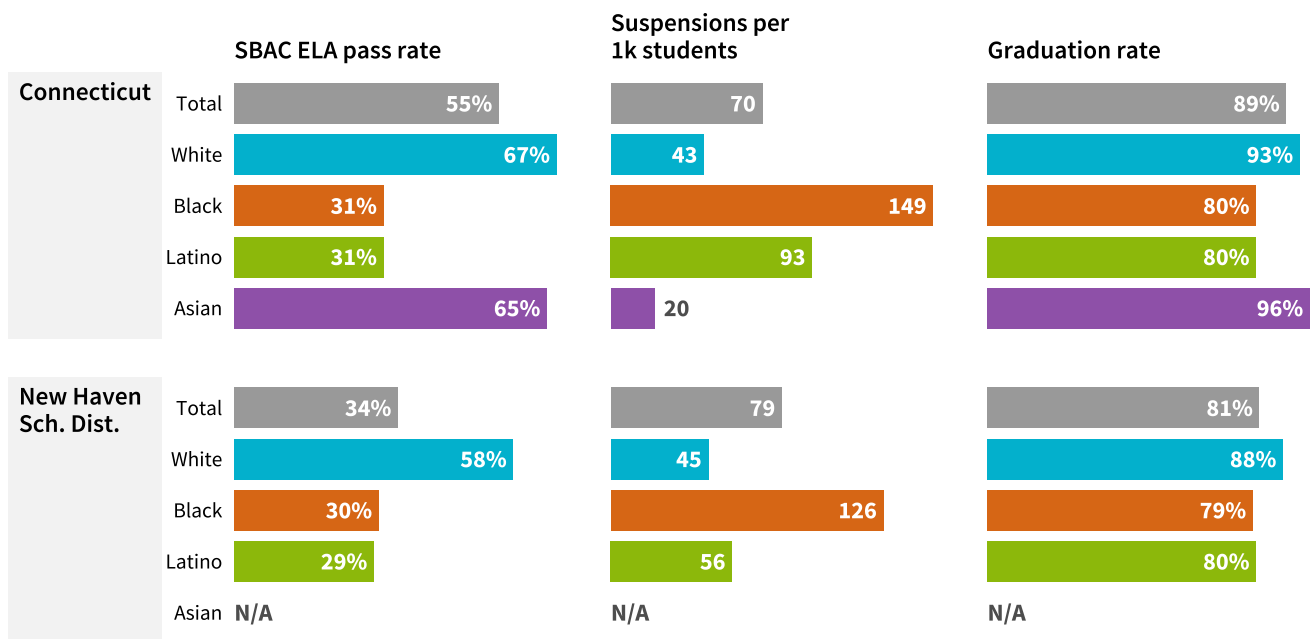
# EDUCATION

Public school students in New Haven are served by the New Haven School District for pre-kindergarten through grade 12. During the 2019–2020 school year, there were 20,675 students enrolled in the New Haven 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, 2019–2020**

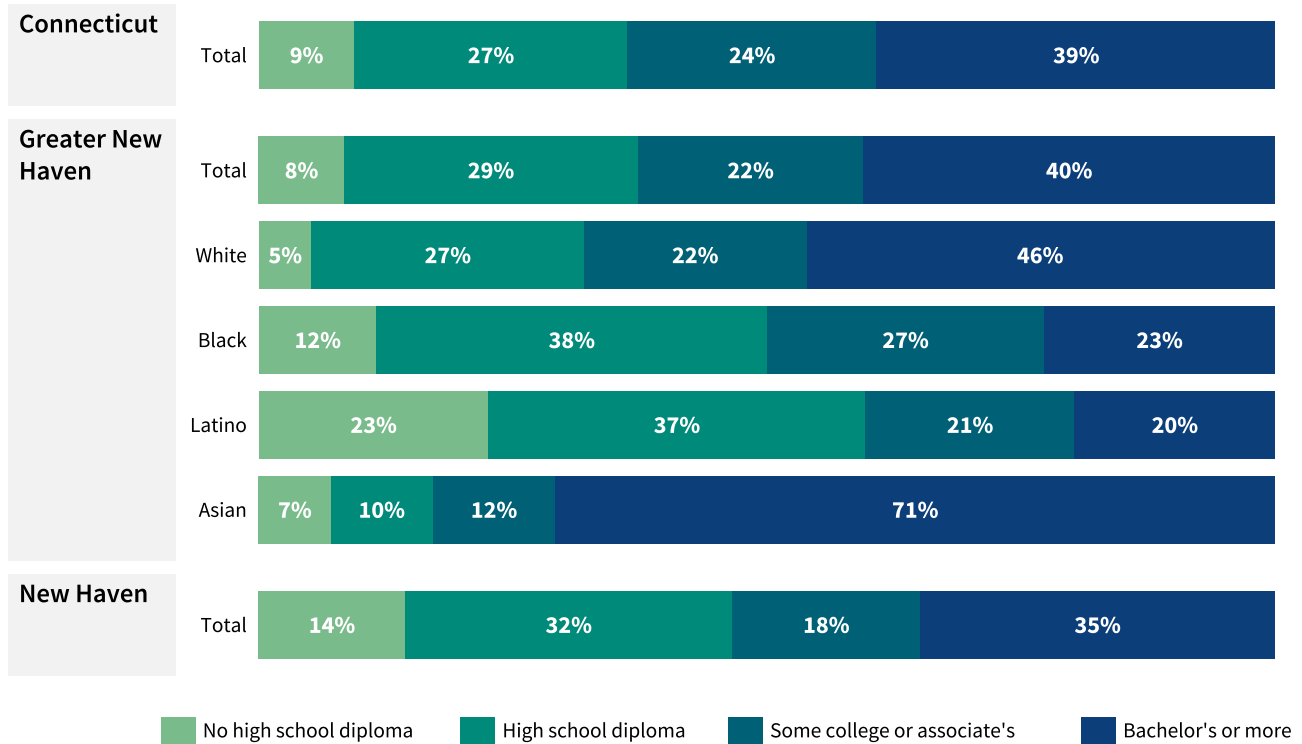


**FIGURE 8: SELECTED ACADEMIC AND DISCIPLINARY OUTCOMES BY STUDENT RACE/ETHNICITY, 2018–2019**



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 New Haven, 14 percent of adults ages 25 and over, or 11,622 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

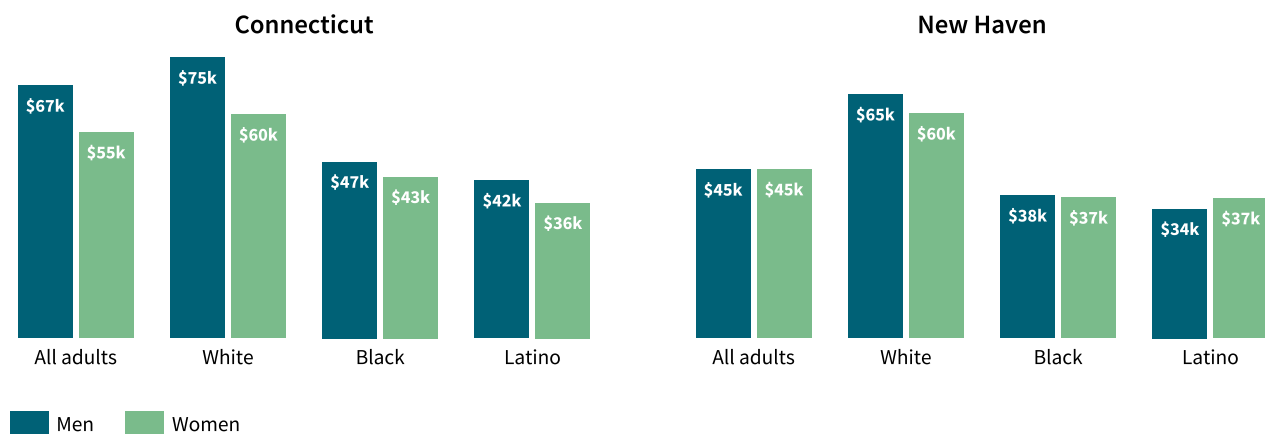
There are 84,205 total jobs in New Haven, with the largest share in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector. While these numbers are from 2019 and do not include economic outcomes related to the COVID-19 pandemic, they describe general labor market strengths and average wages for the area.

**TABLE 6: JOBS AND WAGES IN NEW HAVEN'S 5 LARGEST SECTORS, 2019**

Sector	Connecticut		New Haven	
	Total jobs	Avg annual pay	Total jobs	Avg annual pay
All Sectors	1,670,354	\$69,806	84,205	\$73,692
Health Care and Social Assistance	271,014	\$54,858	22,399	\$66,332
Educational Services	59,333	\$69,528	18,681	\$103,662
Accommodation and Food Services	129,012	\$23,183	5,302	\$25,525
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	89,852	\$47,443	5,078	\$72,966
Retail Trade	175,532	\$35,833	3,722	\$34,464

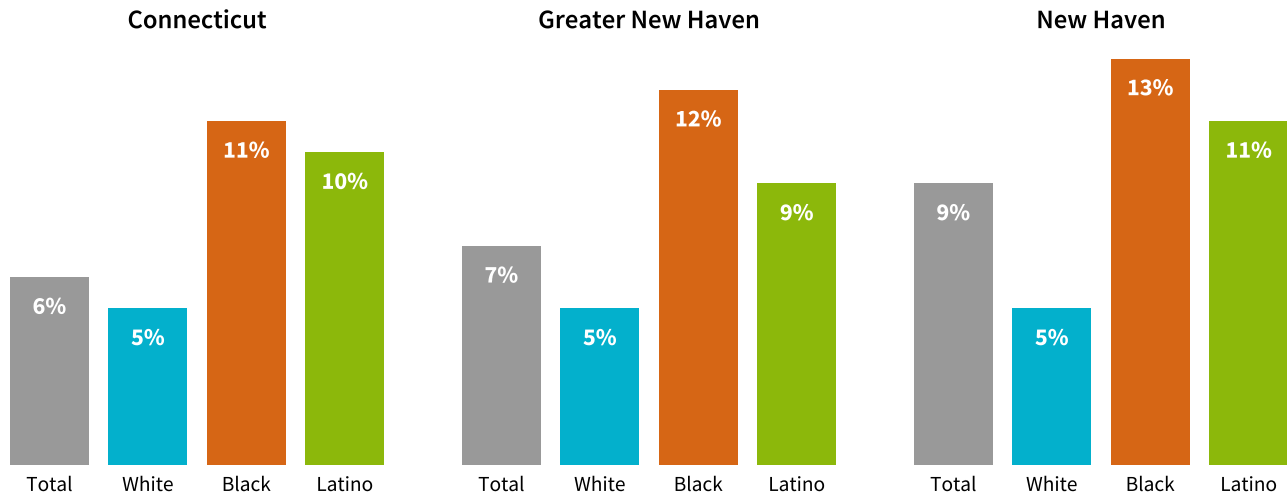
Individual earnings vary by race/ethnicity, sex, and other characteristics. These can be measured comparing the differences in average earnings between groups. White workers and men often out-earn workers of color and women. These trends hold even when controlling for educational attainment.

**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 New Haven averaged 9 percent in 2019.

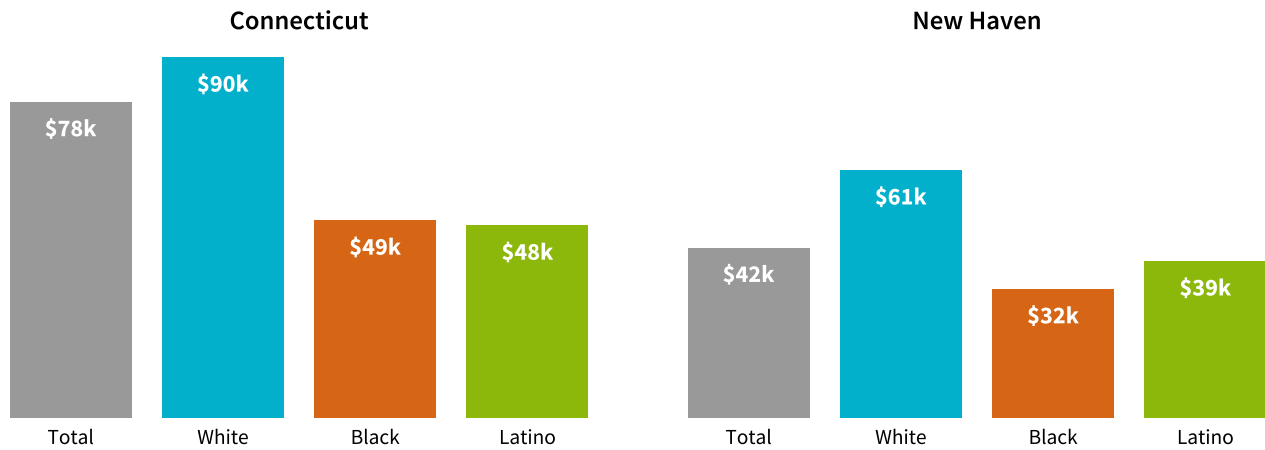
**FIGURE 11: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2019**



# INCOME & WEALTH

The median household income in New Haven is \$42,222, compared to \$78,444 statewide. New Haven's median household income is the lowest of the towns in Greater New Haven. 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
<b>Population living below poverty level</b>												
<b>Connecticut</b>	344,146	10%	137,123	6%	65,664	18%	123,431	22%	12,398	8%	1,629	17%
<b>Greater New Haven</b>	53,560	12%	19,564	7%	16,155	22%	15,121	21%	1,843	8%	261	27%
<b>New Haven</b>	32,305	26%	7,102	21%	12,580	31%	11,070	28%	962	17%	191	37%
<b>Households receiving food stamps/SNAP</b>												
<b>Connecticut</b>	162,967	12%	67,339	7%	34,650	26%	56,091	32%	3,145	6%	958	26%
<b>Greater New Haven</b>	22,117	12%	8,072	7%	7,823	28%	5,785	26%	268	3%	<50	N/A
<b>New Haven</b>	13,019	26%	2,362	14%	6,086	37%	4,318	34%	109	4%	<50	N/A

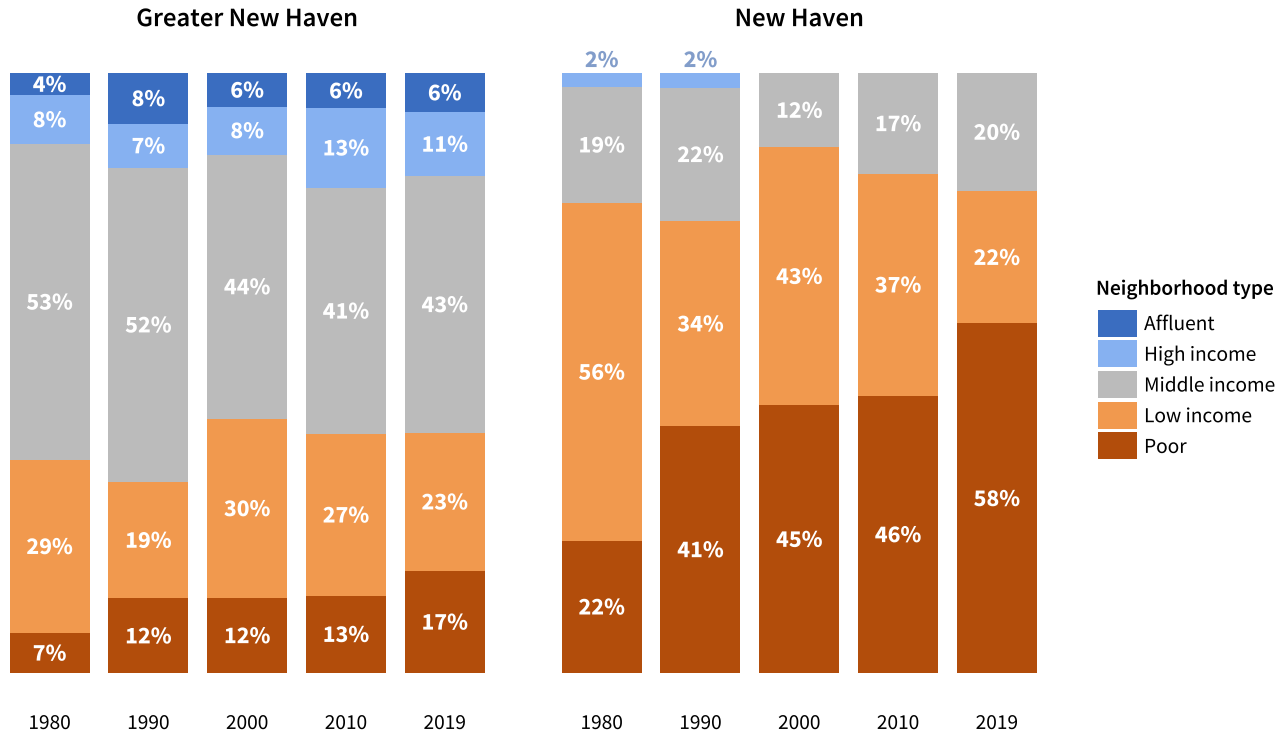
Access to a personal vehicle may also be considered a measure of wealth since reliable transportation plays a significant role in job access and quality of life. Vehicle access reduces the time a family may spend running errands or traveling to appointments, school, or work.

**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
<b>Connecticut</b>	121,434	9%	55,942	6%	27,048	21%	30,496	17%	7,948	10%
<b>Greater New Haven</b>	28,347	12%	12,152	8%	8,369	27%	5,883	18%	1,943	14%
<b>New Haven</b>	14,258	29%	3,594	22%	5,820	37%	3,464	28%	1,380	34%

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, GREATER NEW HAVEN, 1980–2019**



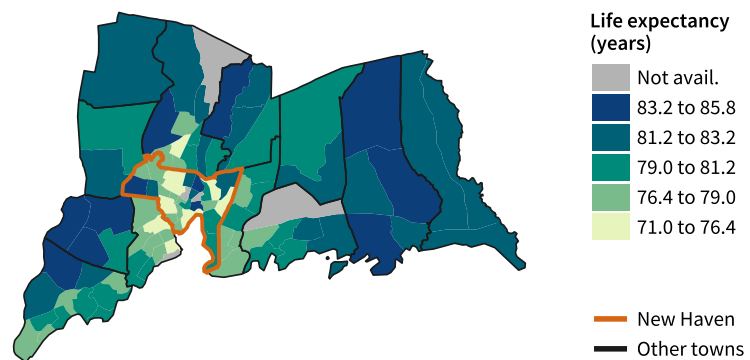


# HEALTH

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.

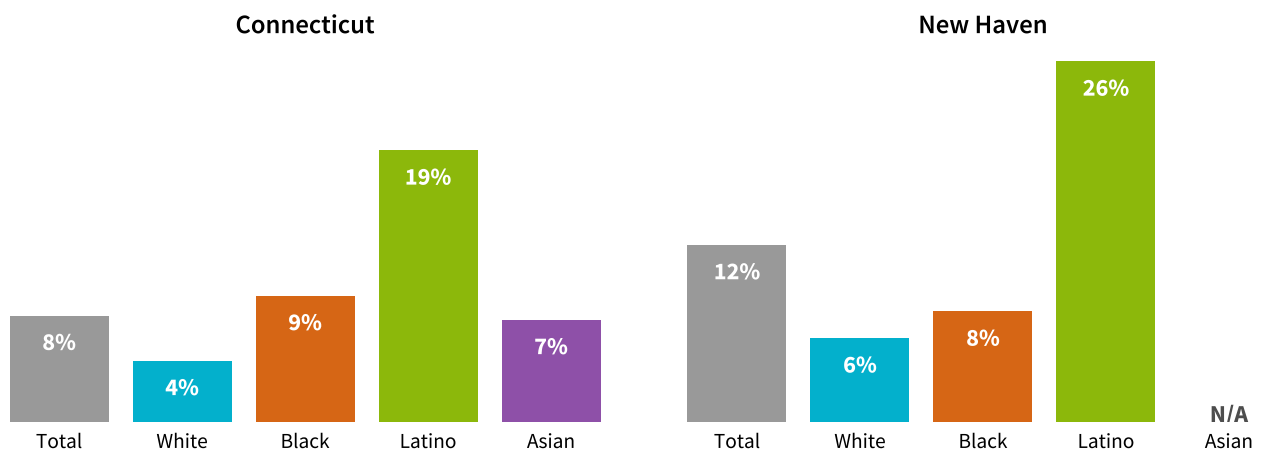
Life expectancy is a good proxy for overall health and well-being since it is the culmination of so many other social and health factors. The average life expectancy in New Haven is 78.2 years, compared to 79.8 years across Greater New Haven, and 80.3 years statewide.

**FIGURE 14: LIFE EXPECTANCY, GREATER NEW HAVEN 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.

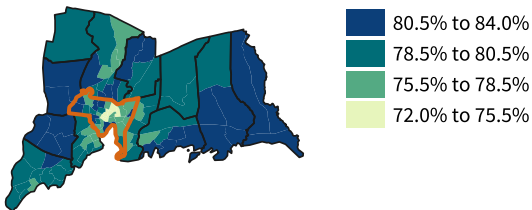
**FIGURE 15: UNINSURED RATE AMONG ADULTS AGES 19–64 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2019**



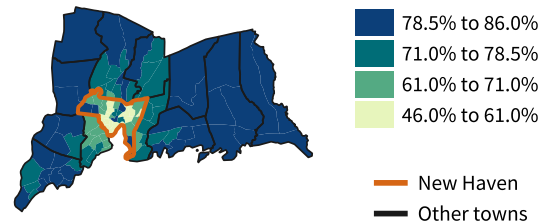
Preventive care can help counteract economic disadvantages, as a person's health can be improved by addressing risk factors like hypertension and chronic stress early. Lack of affordable, accessible, and consistent medical care can lead to residents relying on expensive emergency room visits later on. Overall, 78 percent of the adults in New Haven had an annual checkup as of 2018, and 63 percent had a dental visit in the past year.

**FIGURE 16: PREVENTIVE CARE MEASURES, SHARE OF ADULTS BY CENSUS TRACT, GREATER NEW HAVEN**

**Annual checkup, 2018**



**Dental visit in past year, 2018**



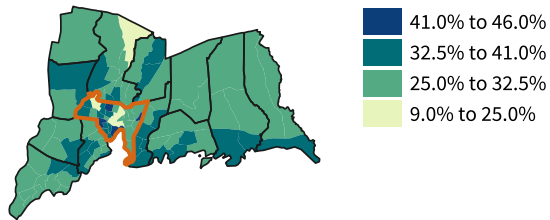
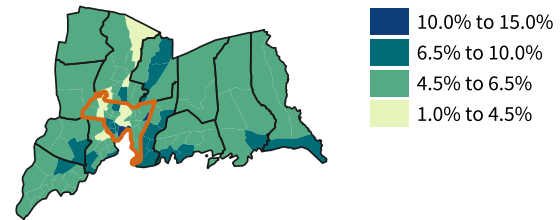
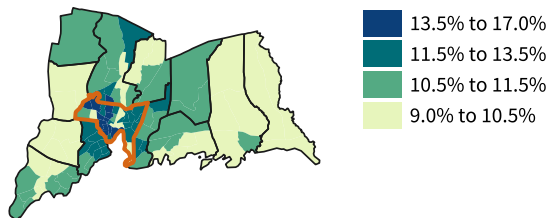
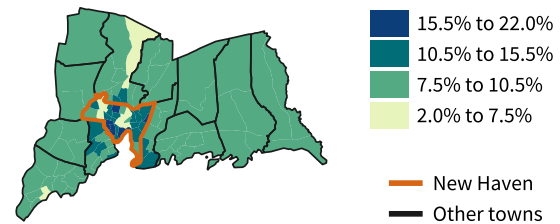
Throughout the state, people of color face greater rates and earlier onset of many chronic diseases and risk factors, particularly those that are linked to socioeconomic status and access to resources. For example, diabetes is much more common among older adults than younger ones, yet middle-aged Black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

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

		Excellent/very good self-rated health	Food insecurity	Smoking	Obesity	Exercise 3+ days a week
Connecticut	Total	60%	13%	14%	27%	61%
Greater New Haven	Total	60%	14%	15%	30%	59%
New Haven	Total	55%	21%	18%	34%	54%
	White	61%	13%	18%	26%	59%
	Black	51%	25%	18%	45%	52%
	Latino	49%	38%	19%	40%	54%
	Asian	67%	3%	8%	9%	39%
	Native American	50%	29%	18%	32%	45%

**FIGURE 18: SELECTED HEALTH INDICATORS BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY, SHARE OF ADULTS, NEW HAVEN, 2015–2018**

	Asthma				Diabetes				Hypertension			
	Total	White	Black	Latino	Total	White	Black	Latino	Total	White	Black	Latino
Ages 18 to 34	21%	16%	22%	26%	2%	1%	3%	2%	10%	4%	10%	14%
Ages 35 to 49	20%	18%	24%	24%	9%	7%	14%	10%	25%	20%	33%	22%
Ages 50 to 64	20%	12%	21%	35%	20%	12%	26%	25%	45%	31%	58%	53%
Ages 65 and older	14%	10%	16%	33%	26%	18%	35%	44%	63%	52%	78%	60%

**FIGURE 19: CHRONIC DISEASE PREVALENCE, SHARE OF ADULTS BY CENSUS TRACT, GREATER NEW HAVEN****High blood pressure, 2017****Coronary heart disease, 2018****Current asthma, 2018****Diabetes, 2018**

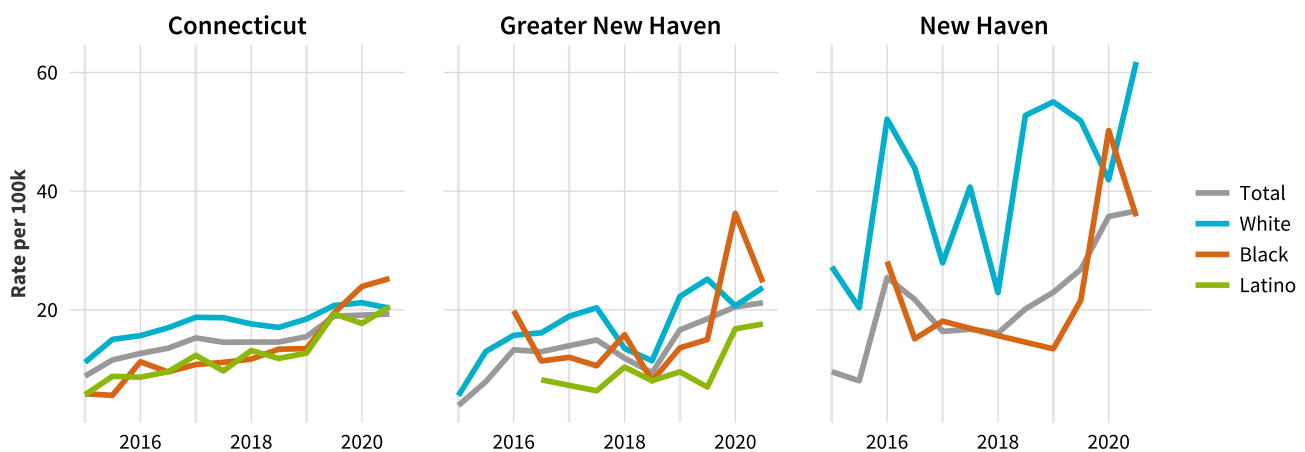
Mental health issues like depression and anxiety can be linked to social determinants like income, employment, and environment, and can pose risks of physical health problems as well, including by complicating a person's ability to keep up other aspects of their health care. People of color are slightly more likely to report feeling mostly or completely anxious and being bothered by feeling depressed or hopeless. Overall, 16 percent of New Haven adults report experiencing anxiety regularly and 11 percent report being bothered by depression.

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

	Total	White	Black	Latino	Asian	Native American
<b>Experiencing anxiety</b>						
Connecticut	12%	11%	15%	19%	14%	15%
Greater New Haven	13%	12%	14%	19%	14%	16%
New Haven	16%	13%	16%	20%	10%	22%
<b>Bothered by depression</b>						
Connecticut	9%	8%	10%	14%	8%	12%
Greater New Haven	8%	8%	9%	10%	8%	3%
New Haven	11%	12%	11%	13%	5%	6%

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.

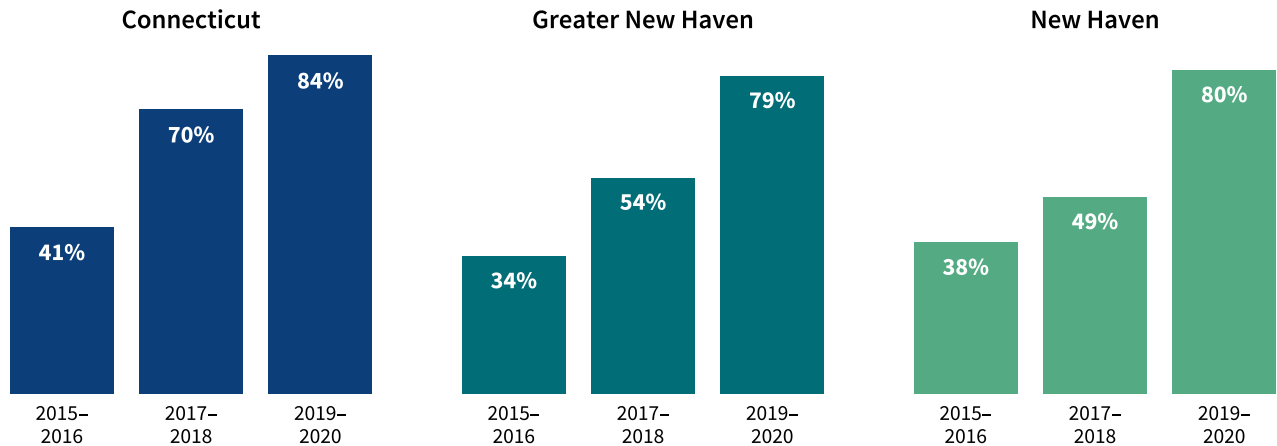
**FIGURE 20: AGE-ADJUSTED SEMI-ANNUAL RATES OF DRUG OVERDOSE DEATHS PER 100,000 RESIDENTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2015–2020**



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

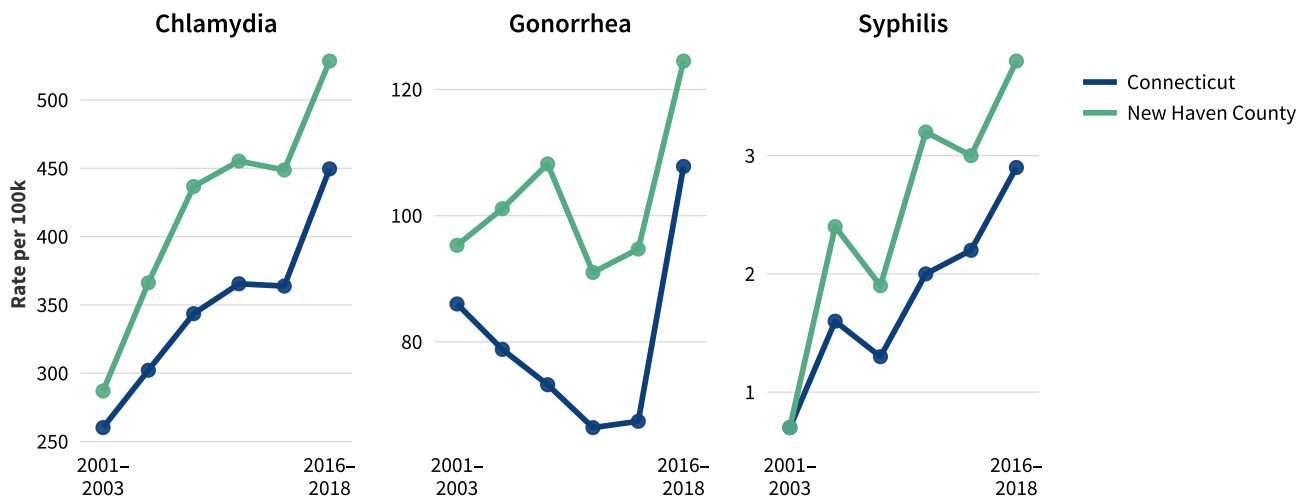
The introduction and spread of fentanyl in drugs—both with and without users’ knowledge—is thought to have contributed to this steep rise in overdoses. In 2015 and 2016, 38 percent of the drug overdose deaths in New Haven involved fentanyl; in 2019 and 2020, this share was 80 percent.

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



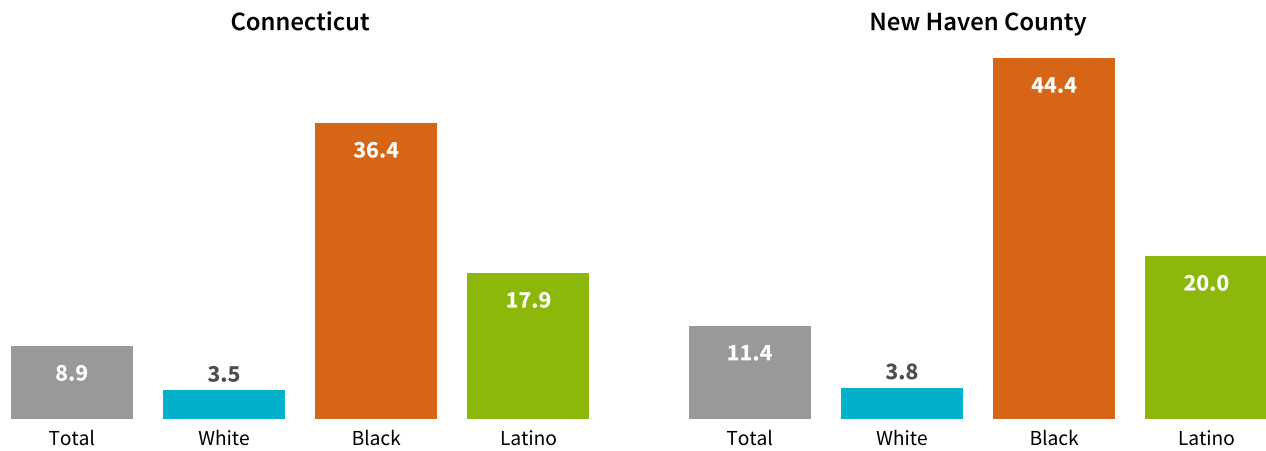
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can have long-term implications for health, including reproductive health problems and certain cancers, and can increase the risk of acquiring and transmitting diseases such as HIV and hepatitis C. Following nationwide trends, Connecticut has seen increases in the rates of STIs like chlamydia and gonorrhea over the past two decades. Between 2016 and 2018, New Haven County had annual average case rates of 528 new cases of chlamydia per 100,000 residents, 124 cases of gonorrhea per 100,000, and 3.8 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**

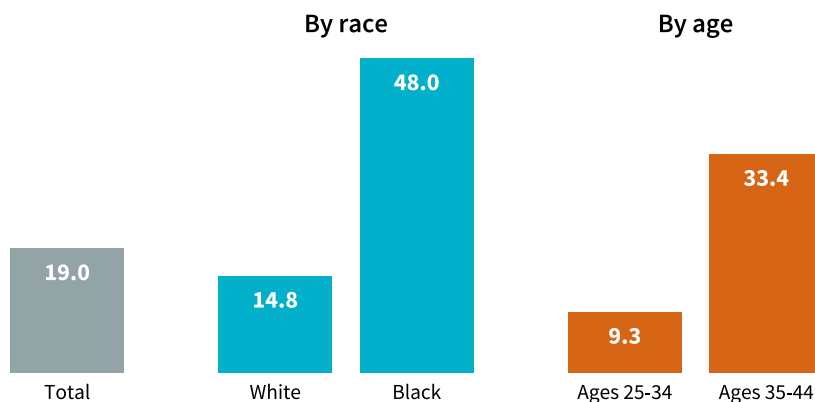


Birth outcomes often reflect health inequities for parents giving birth, and those outcomes can affect a child throughout their life. Often, parents of color have more complications related to birth and pregnancy than white parents. Complications during pregnancy or childbirth also contribute to elevated 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%
Greater New Haven	3.8%	2.9%	4.2%	4.5%	2.8%	6.1%	5.1%
New Haven	4.6%	4.8%	3.8%	4.5%	3.2%	6.0%	6.3%
Low birthweight							
Connecticut	7.8%	6.4%	12.1%	8.3%	10.2%	6.6%	8.7%
Greater New Haven	7.9%	6.5%	11.3%	8.1%	9.9%	7.2%	5.6%
New Haven	9.0%	7.0%	11.5%	8.5%	9.9%	6.8%	5.6%
Infant mortality (per 1k live births)							
Connecticut	4.6	3.1	9.5	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greater New Haven	5.9	4.0	11.3	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Haven	7.8	4.4	13.8	4.3	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, 7.9 percent of children tested in New Haven 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 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**

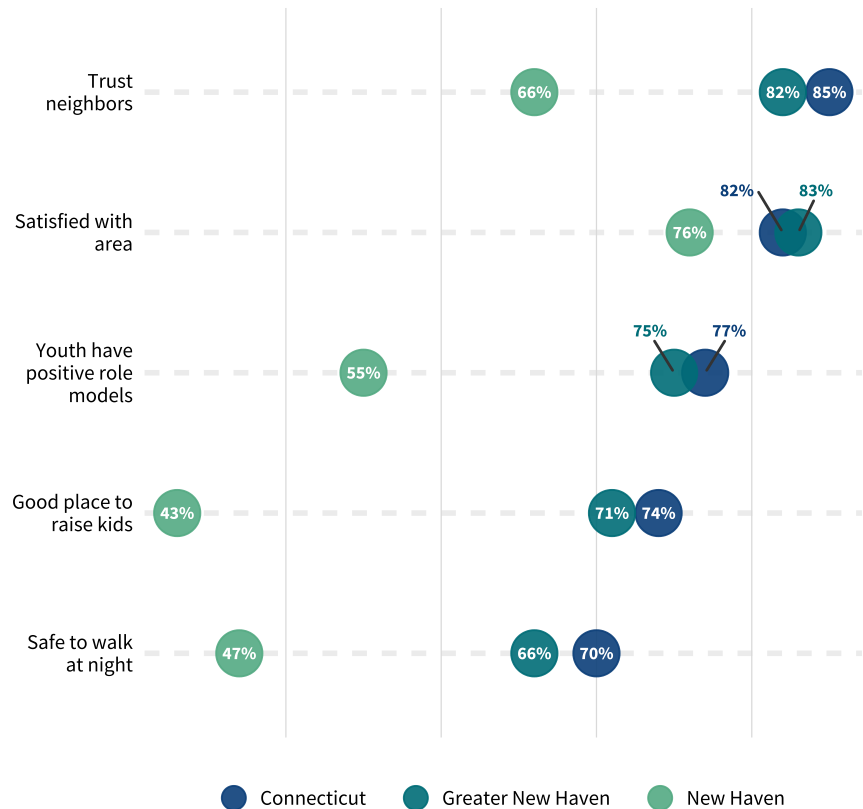
Area	Total		White		Black		Latino		Other race	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Connecticut	580,941	42%	399,512	40%	63,552	49%	93,011	53%	24,866	32%
Greater New Haven	115,741	48%	75,044	46%	16,514	53%	19,135	57%	5,048	37%
New Haven	31,615	64%	11,190	67%	10,014	63%	8,163	65%	2,248	55%



# 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, 76 percent of New Haven adults reported being satisfied with the area where they live.

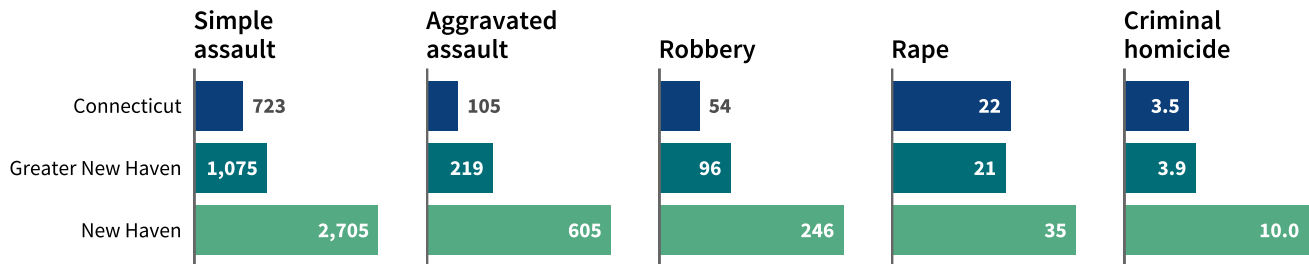
**FIGURE 25: RESIDENTS' RATINGS OF COMMUNITY COHESION MEASURES, SHARE OF ADULTS, 2015–2018**



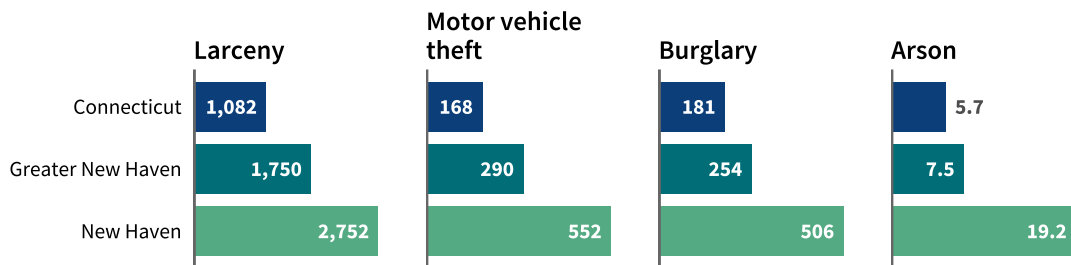
Crime rates per 100,000 residents are based on reports to law enforcement of violent force against persons, as well as offenses involving property. Not all crimes involve residents of the areas where the crimes occur, which is important to consider when evaluating crime rates in areas or towns with more 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**



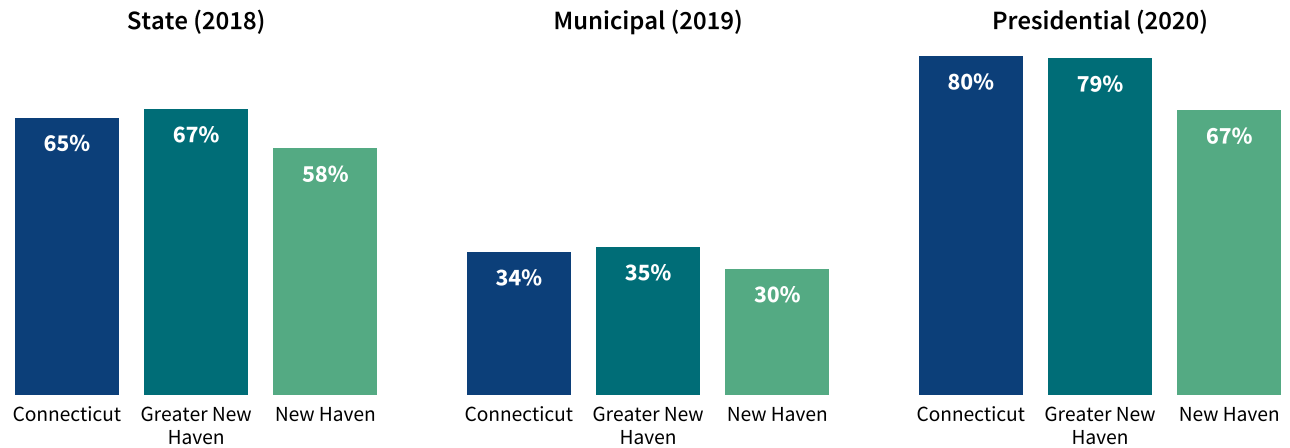
A lack of trust in and engagement with local government and experiences of unfair treatment by authorities can impair community well-being and cohesion. Thirty-five percent of New Haven adults feel their local government is responsive to residents' needs, compared to 51 percent statewide.

**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 New Haven	12%	48%	68%
New Haven	18%	35%	68%

During the 2020 presidential election, 67 percent of New Haven registered voters cast ballots, compared to 80 percent statewide, and to 54 percent in the 2016 presidential election.

**FIGURE 27: REGISTERED VOTER TURNOUT, 2018–2020**

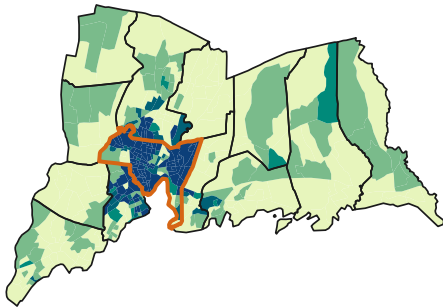


# ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY

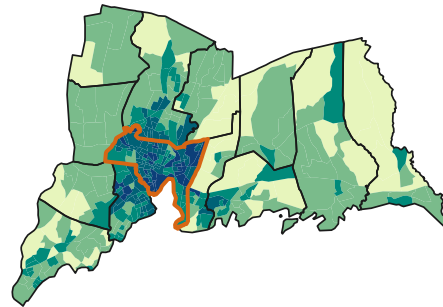
Many environmental factors—from access to outdoor resources to tree canopy to exposure to pollutants—can have direct impacts on residents' health and quality of life. Environmental justice is the idea that these factors of built and natural environments follow familiar patterns of socioeconomic disparities 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, GREATER NEW HAVEN**

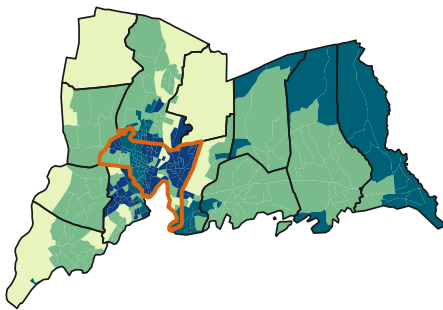
**Lead paint exposure risk**



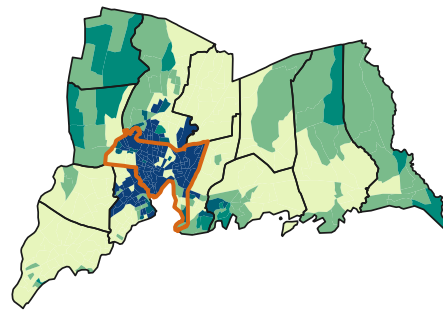
**Air cancer risk**



**Proximity to water discharge**



**Proximity to treatment facilities**



High risk  
Avg. risk  
Low risk

New Haven  
Other towns

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 New Haven, 77 percent report having stores, banks, and other locations they need in walking distance, higher than the share of adults statewide.

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

		Stores, etc. in walking distance	Safe sidewalks	Safe places to bike	Access to local rec. facilities
Connecticut	Total	54%	60%	62%	71%
Greater New Haven	Total	62%	67%	68%	73%
New Haven	Total	77%	85%	74%	74%
	White	74%	87%	74%	75%
	Black	78%	85%	77%	74%
	Latino	85%	83%	72%	72%
	Asian	76%	82%	73%	75%
	Native American	73%	84%	62%	62%

## 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, New Haven, 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, New Haven, 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 New Haven’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](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, Greater New Haven, 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, Greater New Haven 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, Greater New Haven.** 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, New Haven, 2015–2018.** DataHaven analysis (2021) of 2015 & 2018 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey.

**Figure 19. Chronic disease prevalence, share of adults by Census tract, Greater New Haven.** 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, Greater New Haven.** 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](http://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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