DataHaven 25th Anniversary Event (Photo: Harold Shapiro)

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ctdata
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connecticutdata

About DataHaven

- Non-profit 501(c)3 organization with a 30-year history of public service to Connecticut

- Mission is to empower people to create thriving communities by collecting and ensuring access to data on **well-being, equity, and quality of life**

- We provide technical assistance to over 200 agencies per year on the use of federal, state, and local data

- Formal affiliate of the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership of the Urban Institute (Washington, DC)

- Our **DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey** has interviewed 50,000 randomly-selected adults in Connecticut since 2015
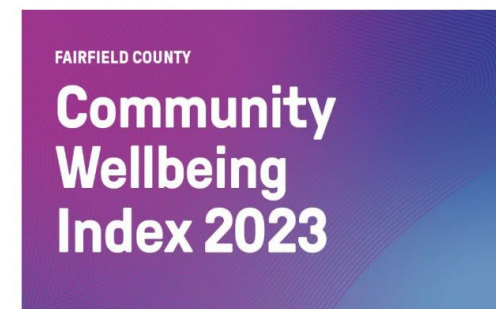
Fairfield County Community Wellbeing Index
Indicators of well-being, equity, and quality of life in Fairfield County neighborhoods

Connecticut Town Equity Reports
Reports featuring disaggregated local data on well-being and equity for all 169 CT towns

Health Equity in Connecticut 2023
Report and data graphics about key social drivers of health and health outcomes in Connecticut

Get our publications: ctdatahaven.org

About DataHaven

Wealth and Inequality

Life expectancy and healthcare spending per capita, 1980-2022
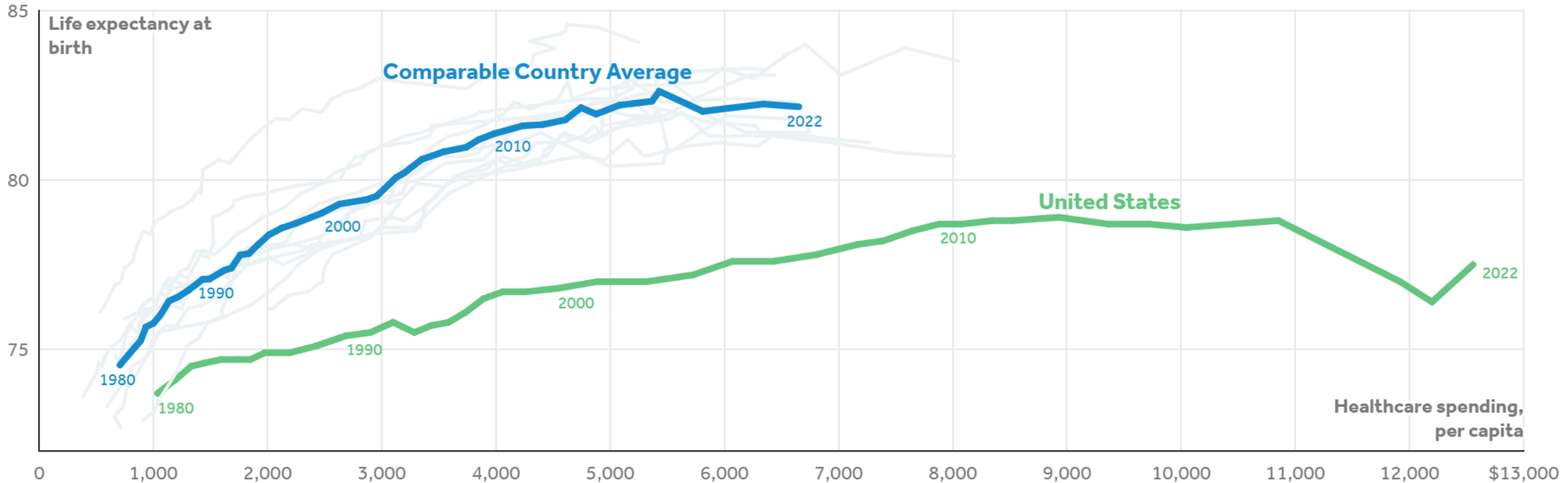
Notes: Comparable countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.K. See Methods section of "How does U.S. life expectancy compare to other countries?"

Peterson-KFF
Health System Tracker

Wealth and Inequality

Mark Abraham @urbandata · 12 Feb 2016
Gap in **life expectancy** between US rich & poor has more than doubled:
nytimes.com/2016/02/13/hea... #inequality #phealth

An Expanding Longevity Gap

Wealthier Americans tend to live longer than poorer Americans. Despite advances in medicine and education, the difference in life span between the richest and the poorest has more than doubled since the 1970s.

MEN
Life expectancy at age 50

Richest 10% ▶

Middle 50%

Poorest 10% ▲

WOMEN
Life expectancy at age 50

Richest 10% ▶

Middle 50%

Poorest 10% ▲

1920   1930   1940   1950
Year of birth

1920   1930   1940   1950
Year of birth
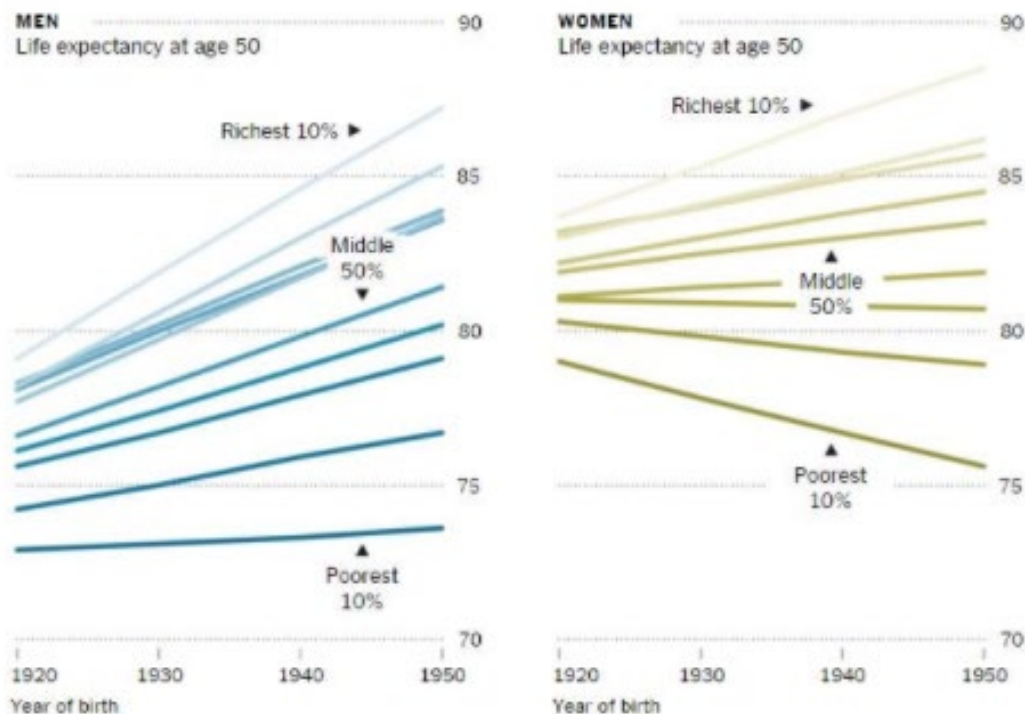
Sources: Brookings Institution; U. of Michigan Health and Retirement Study
By The New York Times

💬 6   🔁 204   ♡ 103

Figure 2. Life Expectancy in California by Census Tract Median Household Income Percentile, 2015-2021

Linear gradient (95% CI)
2015: 0.072 (0.067-0.076)
2016: 0.072 (0.068-0.076)
2017: 0.074 (0.070-0.079)
2018: 0.078 (0.073-0.082)
2019: 0.075 (0.070-0.080)
2020: 0.103 (0.098-0.108)
2021: 0.107 (0.102-0.112)

● 2015 ● 2016 ● 2017 ● 2018 ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021

Life expectancy, y

Census tract median household income percentile
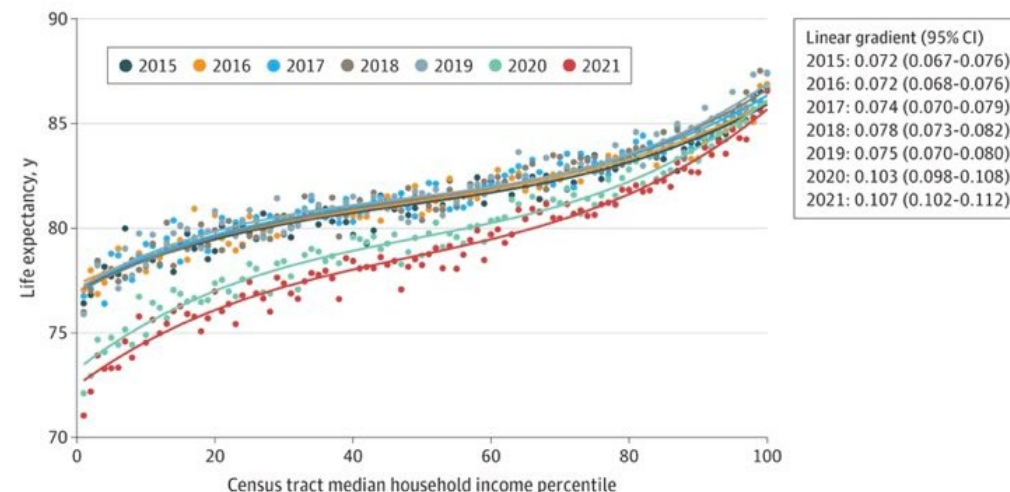
Schwandt et al. July 7, 2022. https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2794146

According to a DataHaven analysis, in the state's five largest cities, the number of deaths increased by 45% from 2019 to 2020, while in the remaining 164 towns, they increased by about 20%.

Selected DataHaven Publications

- **Community Wellbeing Index 2023**

  - ctdatahaven.org/reports

- **Town Equity Reports**

  - ctdatahaven.org/equityreports

- **Health Equity in Connecticut 2023**

  - ctdatahaven.org/healthequity2023

- **Connecticut City Neighborhood Profiles**

  - ctdatahaven.org/communities or ctdatahaven.org/data-dashboard

Community Wellbeing Index: Measurement as a Unifier

- Involves 300 Advisory Council and Research Advisory Committee members; 100 public and private funders; 25 co-authors of the report

- Informed by **quantitative** and **qualitative** data

- Includes our analysis of many federal, state, and local public data sources (e.g., census microdata, criminal justice records, all CT hospital records)

- Includes analysis of our DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey's live interviews of nearly 50,000 randomly-selected CT adults in 2012, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022

GREATER HARTFORD

Community Wellbeing Index 2023

Indicators of well-being, equity, and quality of life in Greater Hartford neighborhoods

A CORE PROGRAM OF

DataHaven

In collaboration with Hartford Foundation for Public Giving, and a Community Health Needs Assessment for Hartford and other Capitol Region towns and cities served by Trinity Health of New England, Hartford HealthCare, and Eastern Connecticut Health Network

https://www.ctdatahaven.org/reports/

Community Wellbeing Index

FIGURE 4G

Since the moratorium eviction was lifted, monthly filings have surpassed prepandemic levels

MONTHLY EVICTION FILINGS, GREATER NEW HAVEN, JAN 2020 TO OCT 2022
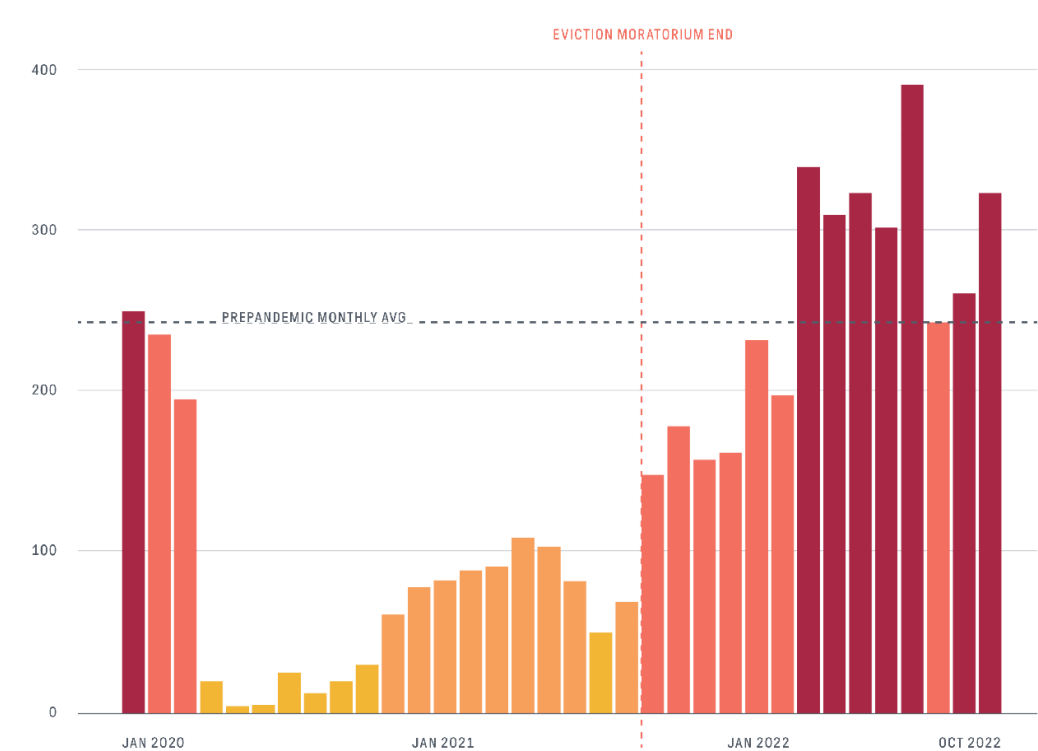
TABLE 4C

Severe cost burden and eviction

SEVERE COST BURDEN (2020) AND EVICTION FILINGS (JAN–OCT 2022) FOR RENTER HOUSEHOLDS

LOCATION	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	SEVERE COST BURDEN RATE	RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	RENTER SEVERE COST BURDEN RATE	SEVERELY BURDENED RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL EVICTION FILINGS	EVICTION FILINGS PER 10K
Connecticut	1.4M	16%	470K	25%	116K	19,426	413
Greater New Haven	176K	18%	71K	27%	19K	2,929	411
New Haven	49K	26%	35K	29%	10K	1,703	482
Inner Ring	53K	18%	20K	25%	5K	885	434
East Haven	11K	17%	3K	23%	1K	126	457
Hamden	22K	17%	8K	25%	2K	344	427
West Haven	20K	20%	10K	26%	3K	415	433
Outer Ring	75K	13%	16K	23%	3K	341	220
Milford	22K	13%	6K	21%	1K	142	249

As of February 2024, evictions are still above the prepandemic average, according to DataHaven's monthly indicator tracking

Community Wellbeing Index

As Pandemic Relief Programs Fade, Black and Latino Adults and Adults Who Live With Children Are Hit Hard by Food Insecurity.

Share of adults reporting food insecurity by race/ethnicity and presence of children, Connecticut, 2015–2022
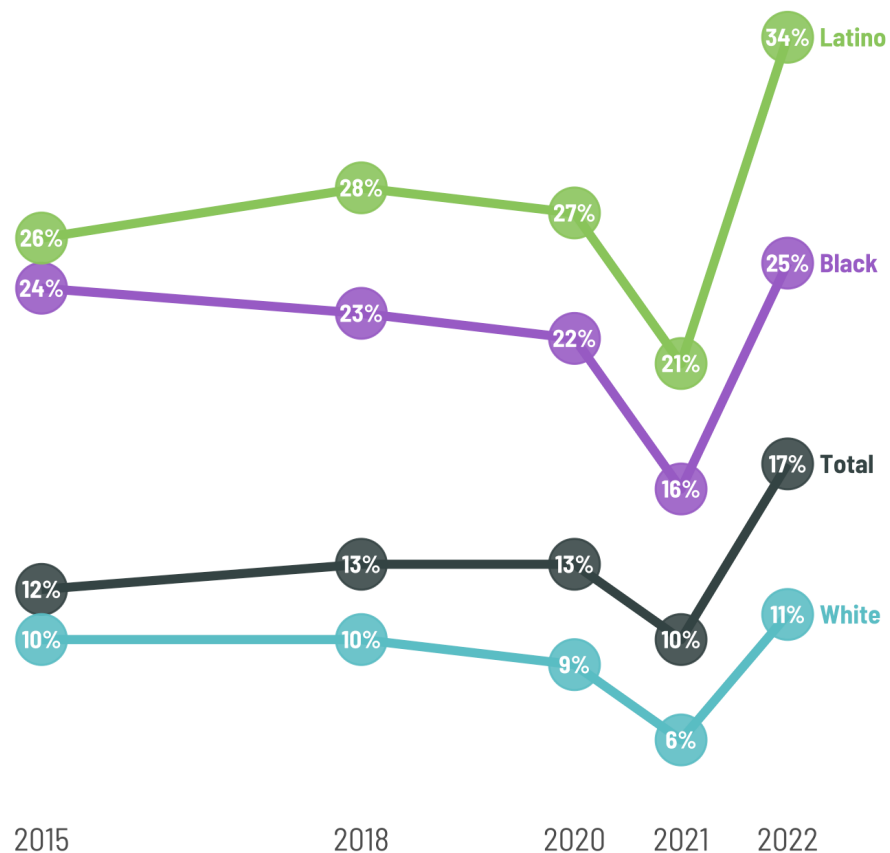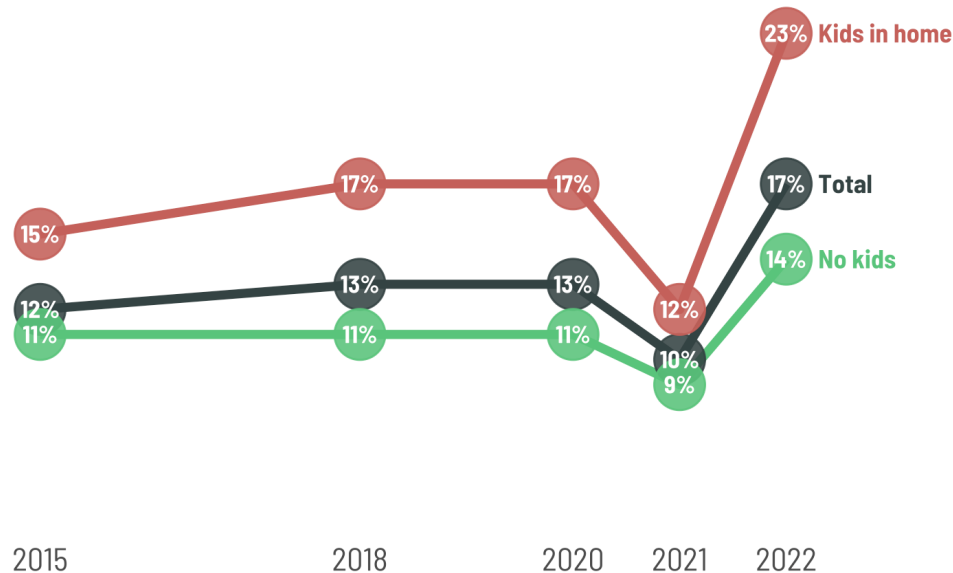
Source: 2015–2022 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey

Community Wellbeing Index

TABLE 8C

Views of local community assets

SHARE OF ADULTS, GREATER HARTFORD, 2021

LOCATION	GOOD PARKS	HIGH QUALITY RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	SAFE BIKING	STORES IN WALKING DISTANCE	AFFORDABLE, HIGH QUALITY PRODUCE
Connecticut	78%	74%	68%	56%	76%
Greater Hartford	81%	79%	77%	56%	77%
Hartford	47%	73%	63%	81%	48%
BY DEMOGRAPHIC WITHIN GREATER HARTFORD					
Male	82%	83%	79%	58%	80%
Female	81%	75%	77%	54%	76%
Ages 18-34	74%	79%	78%	68%	69%
Ages 35-49	80%	79%	77%	54%	74%
Ages 50-64	82%	79%	78%	52%	83%
Ages 65+	89%	75%	76%	46%	87%
White	87%	78%	79%	48%	84%
Black	67%	81%	74%	76%	67%
Latino	68%	74%	77%	65%	63%

Source: DataHaven Greater Hartford Community Wellbeing Index 2023

Community Wellbeing Index

TABLE 7C

Gun violence

SHARE OF ADULTS, BY CITY (2021) AND CONNECTICUT BY DEMOGRAPHIC (2022)

LOCATION	AFRAID OF GUN VIOLENCE	RELATIVE SHOT IN PAST YEAR	WITNESSED SHOOTING IN PAST YEAR
Connecticut	15%	4%	5%
New Haven*	47%	5%	13%
Wealthy towns	2%	1%	2%
Suburban towns	5%	2%	3%
Rural towns	6%	5%	2%
Urban Periphery towns	15%	4%	6%
Urban Core towns	44%	6%	11%
White	10%	2%	3%
Black	29%	5%	5%
Latino	33%	10%	13%

*2021 survey data; all others are 2022

Source: DataHaven Greater New Haven Community Wellbeing Index 2023

![DataHaven The Thirtieth Year logo] **Community Wellbeing Index**

Experiences of discrimination

SHARE OF ADULTS REPORTING BEING TREATED UNFAIRLY IN THE PAST 3 YEARS BY SCENARIO, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, 2021

LOCATION	ACCESSING HEALTH CARE	AT WORK OR LOOKING FOR WORK	INTERACTING WITH POLICE
Connecticut	7%	9%	4%
Fairfield County	7%	8%	4%
White	5%	5%	1%
Black	10%	16%	9%
Latino	10%	13%	9%

Source: DataHaven Fairfield County Community Wellbeing Index 2023

- In Greenwich, 39% of Black or Latino residents reported experiencing discrimination in healthcare at some point in their life, compared to 3% of White residents

- Statewide, 14% of straight and cisgender adults reported experiencing discrimination, compared to 34% of LGBTQ+ and 37% of transgender adults

Why Measure Wellbeing?

MRP estimates using DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey pooled data.
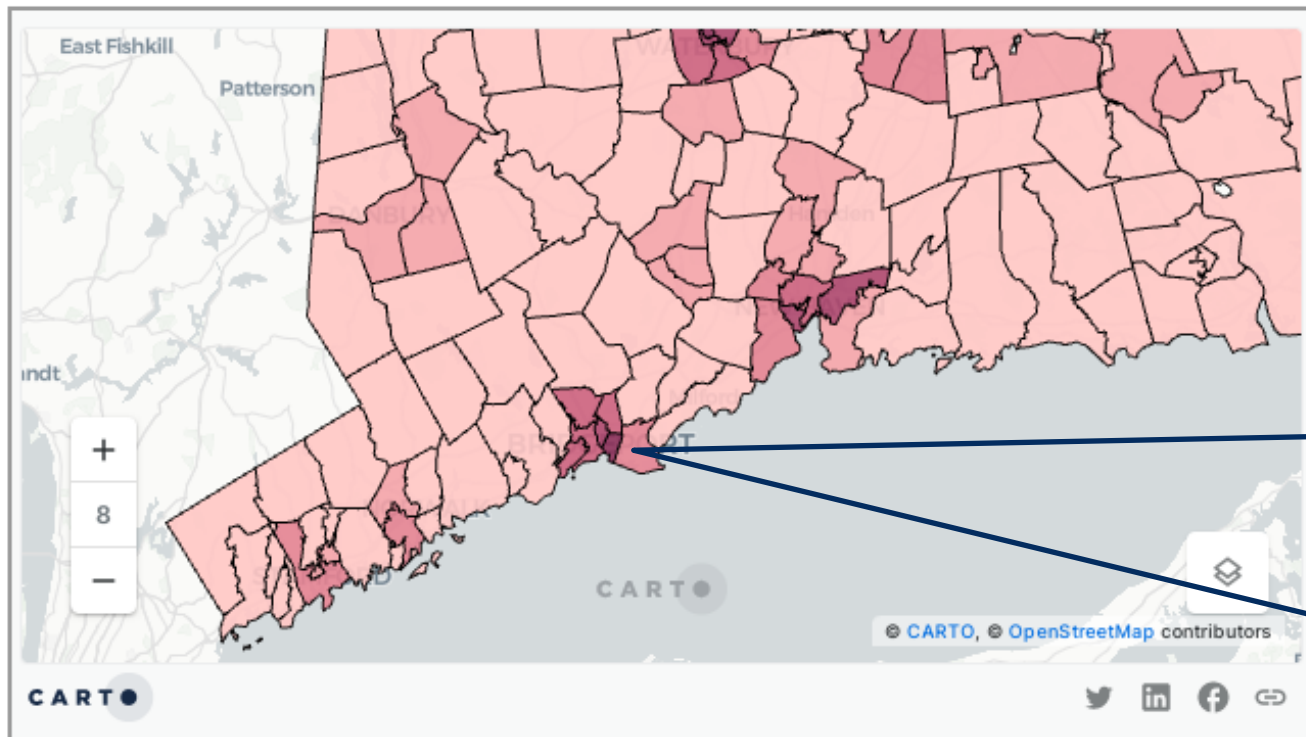
Percent of adults who do not trust their neighbors:

1% in Old Greenwich ZIP code

2% in Southport area of Fairfield

10% in Central Greenwich ZIP code

27% in New London

59% in East End of Bridgeport

Source: DataHaven website, "Neighborhood Distrust by ZIP Code DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey MRP Estimates 2022 7-year average"

Why Measure Wellbeing?

DataHaven
The Thirtieth Year

Role Models
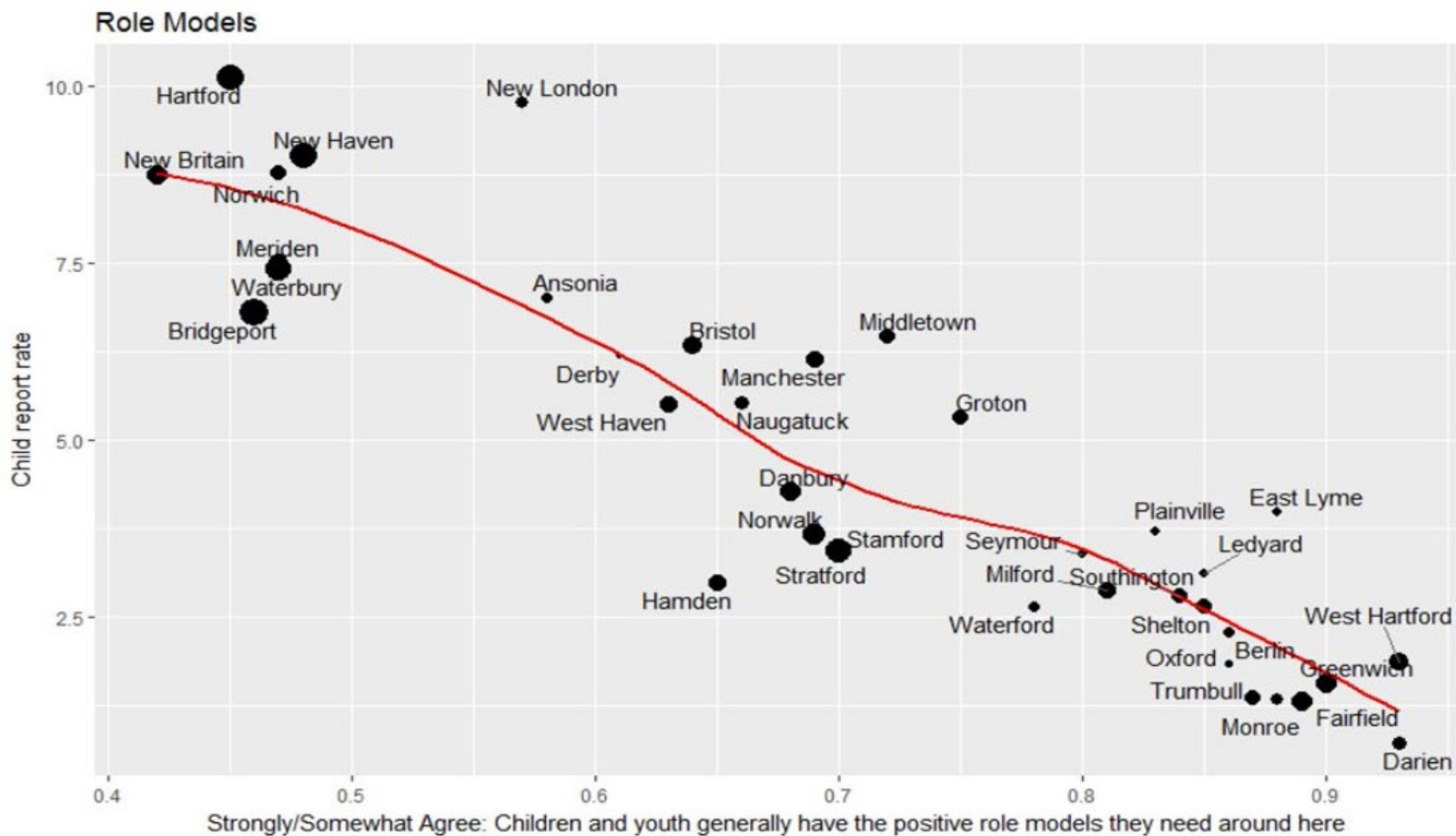
"These measures seem to be **capturing something very important in communities, over and above the kind of demographic data we get from the Census.** It may not just be that residents in some places are poorer or have high unemployment, but that they feel their communities have fewer role models and services for kids."
-Kelley Fong, Ph.D.

Source: Analysis of 2015 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey and CTDCF data by Kelley Fong, Harvard University

Why Measure Wellbeing?

Odds of Major Depression Risk (based on PHQ-2), with 95% Confidence Intervals

Measures significantly associated with risk of major depression, controlling for all other variables shown (race, age, sex, neighborhood poverty)

Source: Preliminary analysis of 2021 DataHaven Community Survey (not for citation)
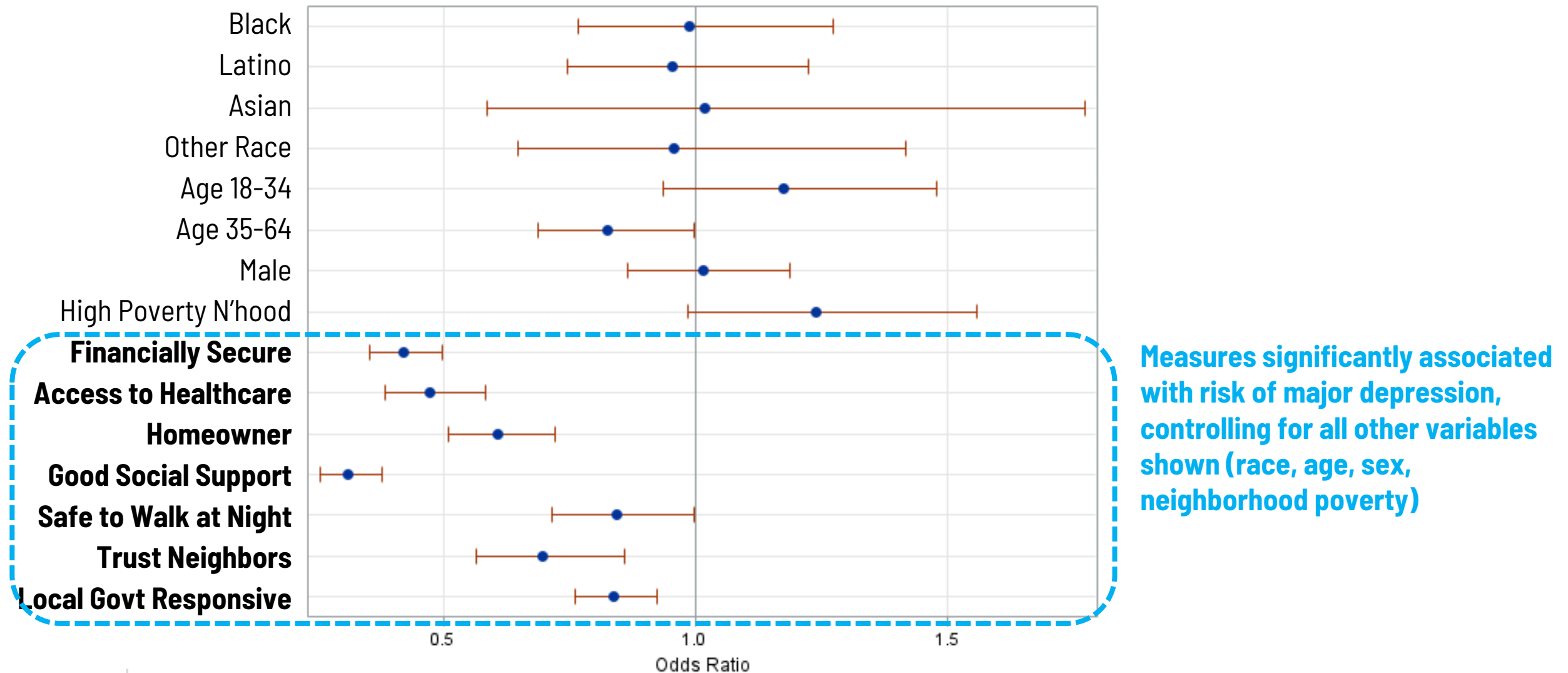
DataHaven

Contextualizing the data

"No persons of any race other than the white race shall use or occupy any building or any lot…"
- Dryad's Grove development, West Hartford, July 1941

Map Source: DataHaven Greater Hartford Community Wellbeing Index 2019

Quote Source: Dougherty et al, Trinity College

FIG 2.18
The patterns in 1930s redlining maps are still present today
HOLC REDLINED AREAS OF HARTFORD, NEW BRITAIN, AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS, 1937
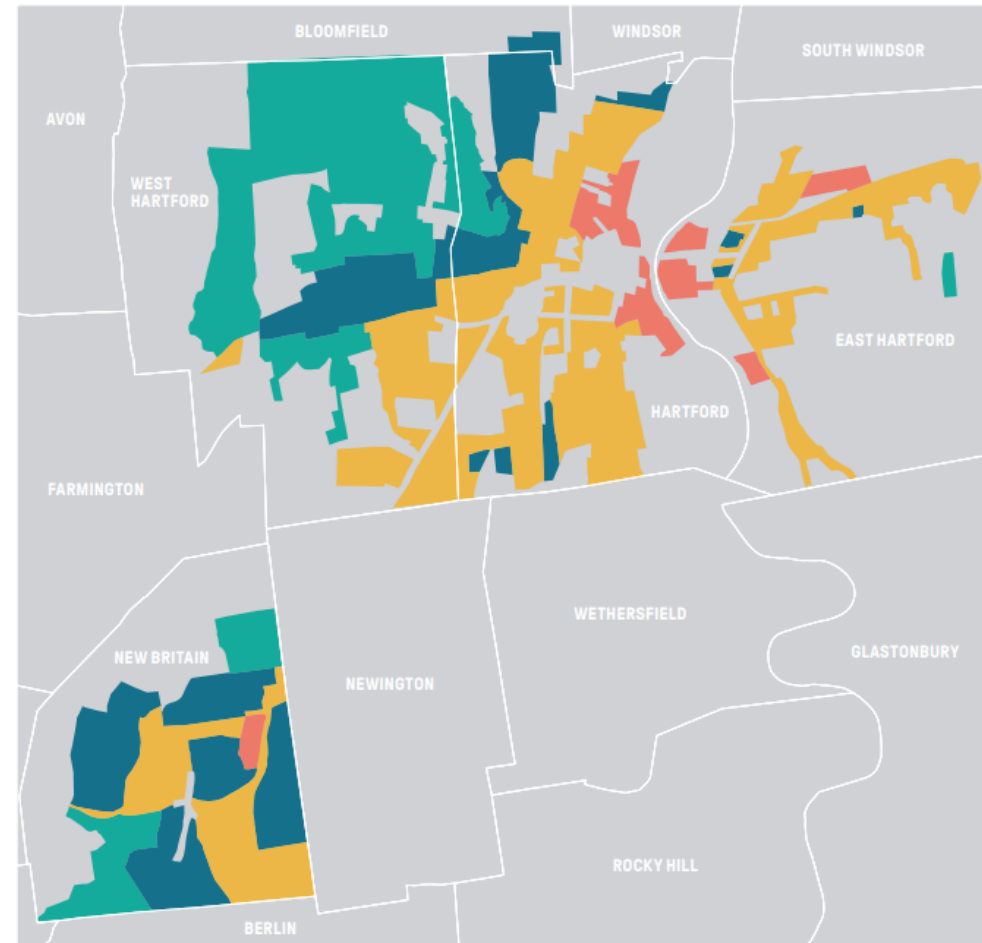
HOLC GRADE
- A – BEST
- B – STILL DESIRABLE
- C – DEFINITELY DECLINING
- D – HAZARDOUS

Contextualize data

Percent Tree Canopy Coverage by HOLC grade in Hartford, CT (2016)

RAND Environmental Racism Data Tool (2022), Hartford, CT

Tree Canopy Coverage in 2016:

- **37% in A-Grade areas**

- **11% in D-Grade areas**

Contextualize data
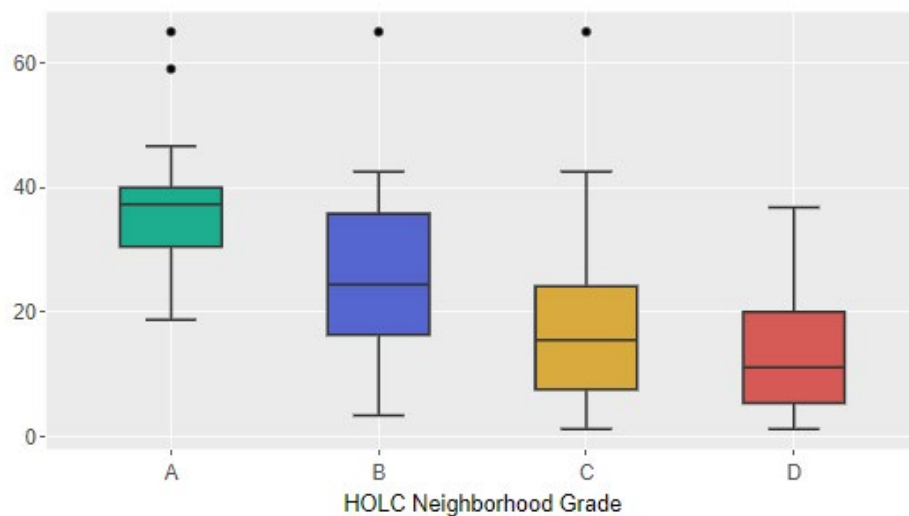
Diabetes prevalence among women age 50+, by Race/Ethnicity and Connecticut Town Type

Town Type	White	Black	Latino
Wealthy	3%		
Suburban	10%	22%	
Rural	11%		19%
Urban Periphery	13%	25%	
Urban Core	17%	28%	25%
All Areas	12%	27%	20%

2018 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey

2023 Health Equity Report

Health Equity in Connecticut 2023

FIG 2
Black, Latino, and low-income adults face greater than average barriers to good health and healthcare
SHARE OF ADULTS, 2021

	JUST GETTING BY	FOOD INSECURE	TREATED UNFAIRLY IN HEALTHCARE SETTING	DIDN'T GET NECESSARY CARE IN PAST YEAR	NO DENTIST VISIT IN PAST YEAR
Connecticut	26%	11%	10%	11%	28%
Male	23%	8%	8%	10%	31%
Female	30%	14%	13%	12%	29%
Age 18–34	31%	17%	14%	15%	35%
Age 35–49	28%	13%	13%	12%	29%
Age 50–64	29%	11%	11%	11%	27%
Age 65+	19%	4%	4%	7%	26%
White	22%	8%	8%	9%	27%
Black	41%	20%	18%	11%	35%
Latino	38%	22%	14%	19%	33%
Under $30K	57%	28%	16%	18%	44%
$30K-$100K	29%	12%	12%	12%	31%
$100K+	9%	2%	6%	8%	19%
Suburban	19%	8%	8%	11%	24%
Rural	23%	8%	9%	10%	29%
Bridgeport	48%	26%	12%	13%	36%
Hartford	42%	26%	17%	16%	29%
New Haven	34%	15%	15%	13%	39%
Stamford	29%	16%	11%	16%	28%
Waterbury	45%	18%	12%	14%	41%

LEGEND

MUCH BETTER THAN STATE AVG. | BETTER THAN STATE AVG. | SIMILAR TO STATE AVG. | WORSE THAN STATE AVG. | MUCH WORSE THAN STATE AVG.

Didn't get healthcare when needed in past year:

(% of adults in CT)

9% straight
9% cisgender

19% LGBTQ+

39% transgender

2023 Health Equity Report

DataHaven
The Thirtieth Year

Health Equity in Connecticut 2023

FIG 3

Adults in Bridgeport and Hartford may be at elevated risk for poor health outcomes

SHARE OF ADULTS, 2021

	ASTHMA	SMOKING	OBESITY	ANXIOUS	DEPRESSED
Connecticut	17%	12%	30%	13%	10%
Male	15%	12%	31%	12%	9%
Female	18%	12%	30%	15%	11%
Age 18–34	23%	11%	27%	18%	16%
Age 35–49	16%	16%	33%	15%	10%
Age 50–64	15%	15%	34%	12%	8%
Age 65+	12%	8%	29%	10%	8%
White	15%	10%	27%	12%	9%
Black	18%	15%	43%	17%	12%
Latino	27%	15%	38%	19%	16%
Under $30K	25%	22%	38%	20%	20%
$30K-$100K	17%	12%	33%	15%	11%
$100K+	13%	7%	25%	9%	4%
Suburban	15%	8%	23%	12%	8%
Rural	18%	11%	28%	10%	10%
Bridgeport	26%	17%	44%	19%	14%
Hartford	27%	22%	46%	19%	19%
New Haven	21%	14%	34%	17%	10%
Stamford	10%	10%	28%	12%	8%
Waterbury	19%	19%	40%	18%	16%

LEGEND: MUCH BETTER THAN STATE AVG. | BETTER THAN STATE AVG. | SIMILAR TO STATE AVG. | WORSE THAN STATE AVG. | MUCH WORSE THAN STATE AVG.

2023 Health Equity Report
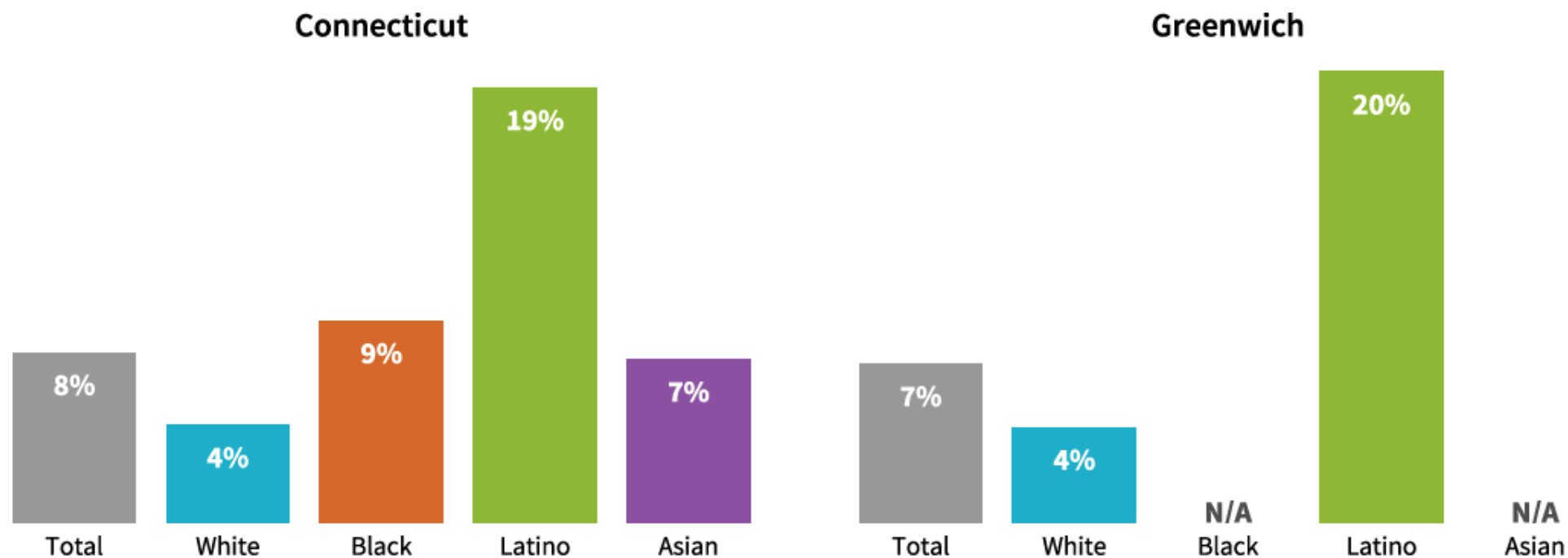
Health Equity in Connecticut 2023

While all demographic groups in Connecticut fare better than those same groups nationally, the ACMR for Black people in Connecticut is 21 percent higher than it is for white people. This means that Connecticut on the whole is healthier than the national average, but both statewide and nationwide, poor health outcomes are disparately experienced by Black populations (SEE FIGURE 11).

If Black people in Connecticut had the same mortality rates as white people, we estimate that there would have been about 14,000 fewer deaths in the Black community between 2017 and 2022. In other words, there were 14,000 excess deaths in the Black population in this time period. We estimate that 1,300 of those deaths were due to COVID-19 alone. Those 14,000 deaths translate to about 150,000 life years lost in the Black community over a six-year period.[48]
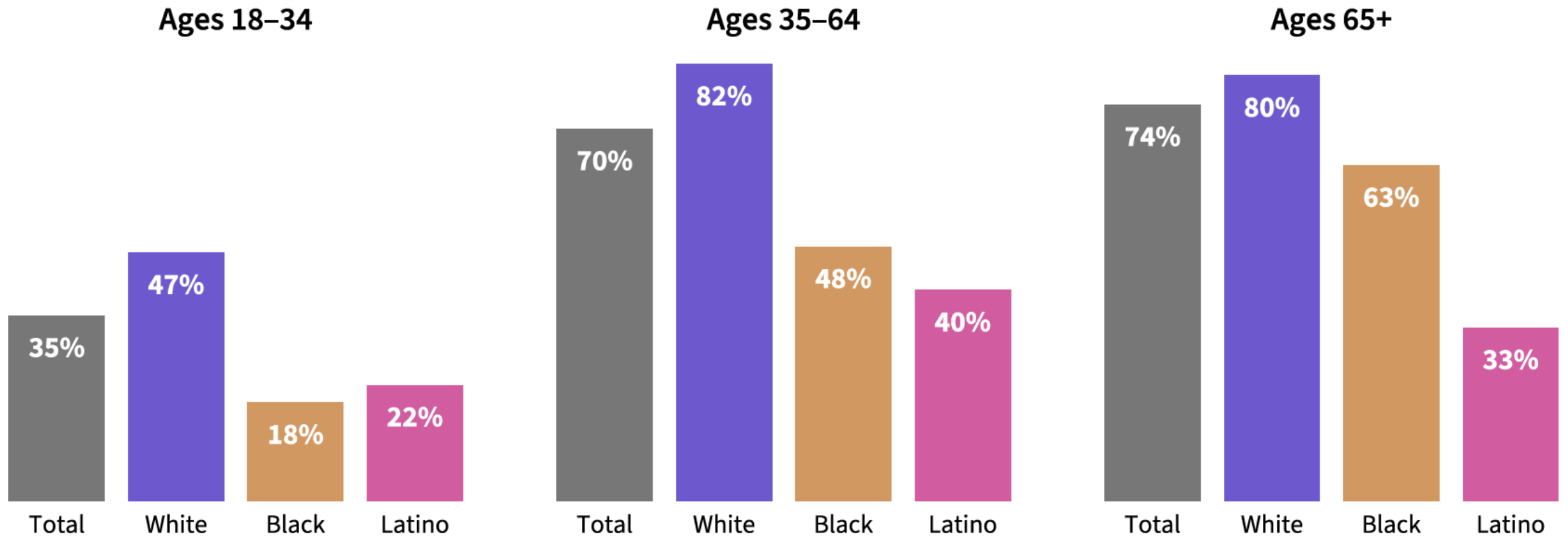
If white people died at the same rate as Black people in Connecticut, in that same six-year window, an additional 226,000 white people statewide would have died, amounting to 3.1 million additional life years lost.

DataHaven Town Equity Reports

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

Connecticut

Greenwich

Total	White	Black	Latino	Asian
8%	4%	9%	19%	7%

Total	White	Black	Latino	Asian
7%	4%	N/A	20%	N/A

Source: Greenwich Town Equity Report 2021

DataHaven The Thirtieth Year

DataHaven Town Equity Reports

FIGURE 5: HOMEOWNERSHIP RATES BY AGE AND RACE/ETHNICITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, CAPITOL REGION COG, 2021 (WITH PROXY AREA)

Ages 18–34

Total	White	Black	Latino
35%	47%	18%	22%

Ages 35–64

Total	White	Black	Latino
70%	82%	48%	40%

Ages 65+

Total	White	Black	Latino
74%	80%	63%	33%

DataHaven Capitol Region 2023 COG Equity Profile, ctdatahaven.org

![DataHaven The Thirtieth Year logo]

Audiences

- **Residents and advocates**

- **Town-level committees on inclusion, anti-racism, declaring racism a public health crisis, equity and sustainability**

- **Town-level elected officials and candidates**

- **Non-profit organizations, and other programs that serve residents in a geographic area**

- **K-12 schools and higher education (ctdatahaven.org/classroom)**

- **State legislators (DataHaven has also produced legislative district profiles)**

EMILY TANG-LEE

Empowering community through data

I grew up in Brooklyn in a scrappy refugee family, one that didn't have much money but that valued education. My experience is one I see reflected in the Stamford community, in families across the city.

My mom worked as an admin at a large company and my dad was a taxi driver. We were a family eligible for free lunch. My parents tried to keep worries about money to themselves, but even in elementary school I knew that to ask for a school trip was to ask my parents to pay for something we might not be able to afford. Mom and dad's engagement with teachers was through report cards and parent-teacher conferences. No one told them to join a parent-teacher organization and, besides, they didn't have time or energy to spare. My parents' English was good enough but not their first language and as I got older, I often found myself at the computer, inputting data on my parents' behalf.

Through my parents' encouragement and my own hard work, I forged a path to higher education, going through New York City's specialized public schools, then to the Top 25 liberal arts college Hamilton, and finally to Johns Hopkins for my master's degree.

Emily Tang-Lee

Contributed photo

My parents are wonderful parents who set me and my brother up for success, despite their income. But it took an inordinate amount of effort to get us to where we are today, and I wonder what would have happened to us if we didn't have the good fortune of having my parents, who were at least armed with information they could use to guide us on our education journey. What happens to the other children, who are equally bright?

This is where a quality education, nonprofit organizations and local government come in.

I feel so lucky to call Stamford my home. There is a vibrant community of do-gooders, philanthropists, and political activists here, all working toward a brighter future for our neighbors. But even as I'm buoyed by optimism, the data shows a lack of equity and opportunity. If we are to be responsible to our neighbors, we ought to

address these issues.

A recent report by DataHaven, a Connecticut-based nonprofit that empowers people to create thriving communities through data, points to a few indicators of well-being that should sound the alarm bells for us all.

This is what the report found for Stamford:

» **43 percent of all households are cost-burdened**, meaning they spend 30 percent or more of their total income on housing costs. After keeping a roof over your head and food on the table, this leaves little else, or nothing at all, for low-income families to invest in their futures.

» **There is a gulf in median household income between groups.** While median household income for white households is $124,000, for Black families in Stamford it's less than half that — $49,000. Similarly, the median household income of a Latino household is $55,000. Racial disparities in employment, pay and education are the through line.

In a high-cost area such as our own, we must find ways to grow the earning potential of our neighbors through "tried and true" solutions such as workforce development, wage growth, and high-quality public education, while keeping our

hearts and minds open to innovative solutions offered through public-private partnerships, nonprofit organizations, and community leaders.

» **Nearly 1 in 5 people age 5 and older is "linguistically isolated,"** meaning they speak English less than "very well," making it more challenging to take advantage of essential services such as health care, social services or school. With limited access to even basic needs, the path to success narrows.

It is my hope that this data will drive us to action — to volunteer or contribute to your neighborhood association or local nonprofits, to support your candidate of choice in local elections, or simply to share this article for greater awareness. Through collective action we can ensure a thriving community that offers equitable opportunity for all.

Emily Tang-Lee serves on the board of directors of Inspirica, a Stamford-based nonprofit organization serving individuals and families experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity. She is married to Ben Lee, a member of Stamford's Board of Representatives running for the Board of Education, and mother of two children.

Published in Stamford Advocate, October 15, 2021

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- **Community Wellbeing Index 2023**

  - ctdatahaven.org/reports

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  - ctdatahaven.org/healthequity2023

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