

Greater New Haven Community Progress Report 2020

OPPORTUNITY AND
WELL-BEING MEASURES FOR
GREATER NEW HAVEN

Created in partnership with

DataHaven



The
COMMUNITY
Foundation
for Greater
New Haven

THE COMMUNITY PROGRESS REPORT

OPPORTUNITY AND WELL-BEING MEASURES FOR GREATER NEW HAVEN

New Haven and the surrounding towns that make up Greater New Haven are deeply interconnected, as thousands of residents travel across municipal lines every day for work, school, healthcare, entertainment, and other resources and services. For many residents, the region offers economic opportunity and a high quality of life. Recent trends show that the city of New Haven continues to attract new residents and provide jobs throughout the region. Graduation rates and other education measures are also improving.

For a significant share of Greater New Haven families, however, the ladder to opportunity is out of reach. This report aims to spur and inform work throughout Greater New Haven to extend this ladder and expand opportunity to more people. We invite you to use this report to engage policy makers, businesses, institutions and—above all—your neighbors and colleagues in conversations about how to build a stronger community for all of Greater New Haven.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Greater New Haven Community Progress Report (2020) is based on the Greater New Haven Community Index 2019, which uses over 100 sources of national, state and local data. The data is supplemented with the DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey, which included live in-depth interviews with more than 5,000 randomly selected adults in Greater New Haven. To access the complete Greater New Haven Community Index 2019, please visit www.ctdatahaven.org/communityindex.

ABOUT THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

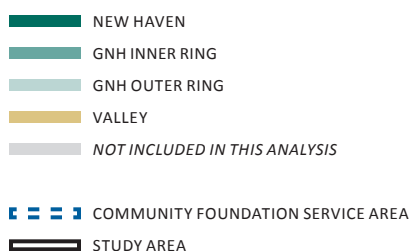
The Community Foundation for Greater New Haven was established in 1928 as a local charitable endowment to provide a permanent source of funds for the changing needs and opportunities in the community.

ABOUT DATAHAVEN

DataHaven is a non-profit organization with a 25-year history of public service to Greater New Haven and Connecticut. Its mission is to improve quality of life by collecting, sharing, and interpreting public data for effective decision making. DataHaven is a formal partner of the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership of the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C.

STUDY AREA

The adjacent map illustrates the geographic area(s) of study and corresponding terms referenced throughout this report; it serves as a guide only for the purposes of this report.



Some indicators refer to New Haven County, which includes all towns in the study area — plus Cheshire, Meriden, Middlebury, Prospect, Southbury, Wallingford, Waterbury and Wolcott, and excludes Shelton.

A CHANGING POPULATION

Greater New Haven's population growth is slow as compared to the national average but similar to statewide growth. Since 2000, the region's population has grown by 5 percent, or just over 20,000 people, while the United States grew by 14 percent. The city of New Haven's population growth of 6 percent during this period is a reversal of several decades of population decline.

INCREASING DIVERSITY

Greater New Haven's younger population is more diverse than older generations, suggesting the region's population as a whole will become more diverse in the future.

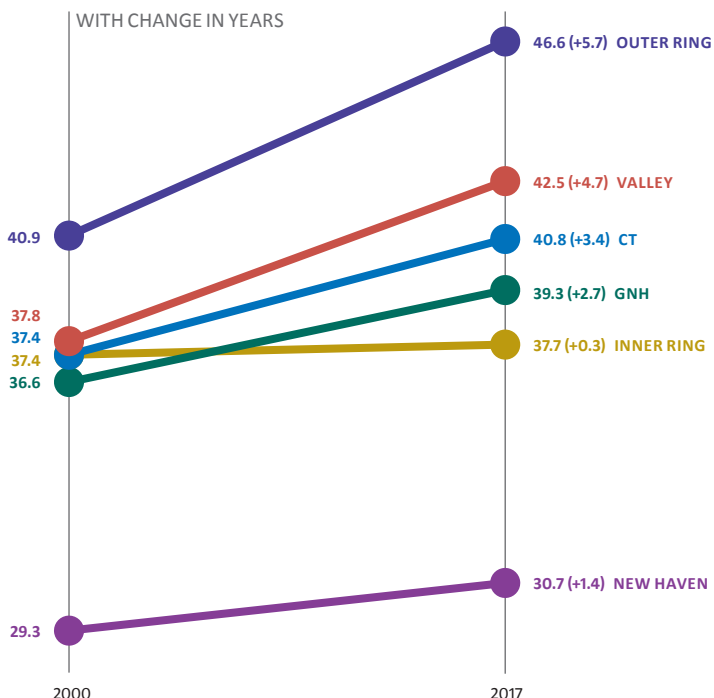
New Haven is the most racially diverse city in the state with a population that is 30 percent white, 32 percent black, 30 percent Latino and 5 percent Asian.

AN AGING REGION

The region's older population is increasing, with the population ages 65 and older having grown by 14 percent from 1990 to 2015, and projected to grow another 14 percent by 2035. Since 1990, the region lost population among children under age 5 and young adults ages 18 to 34.

Out of all the towns in the region, Madison has the highest median age, 48.4 years, while New Haven's is the lowest, 30.7.

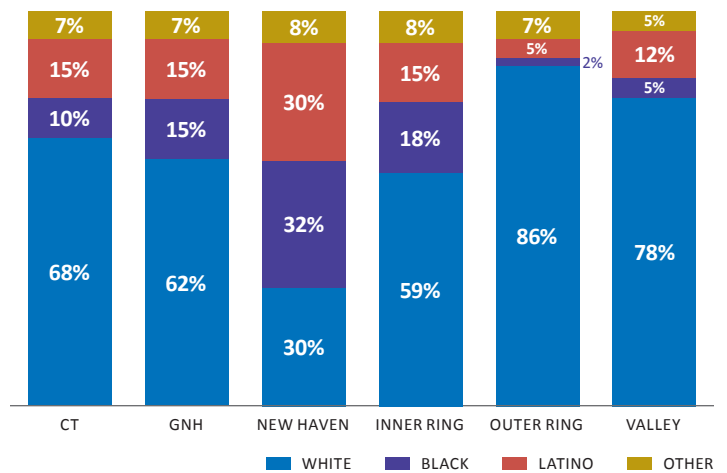
MEDIAN AGE IN YEARS, 2000–2017



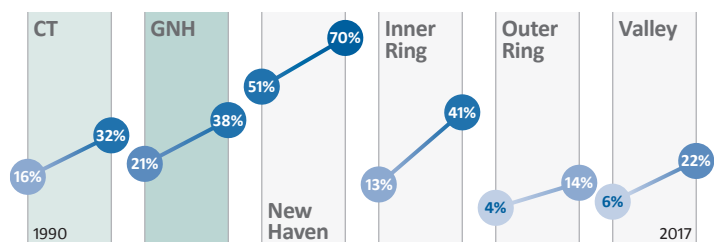
CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, 2000–2017

LOCATION	TOTAL POP. 2017	CHANGE (PERCENTAGE) 2000–2017	CHANGE 2000–2017
Connecticut	3,594,478	6%	+188,913
GNH	465,633	5%	+20,104
New Haven	130,884	6%	+7,258
Inner Ring	145,543	6%	+8,081
Outer Ring	189,206	3%	+4,765
Valley	140,243	7%	+9,687

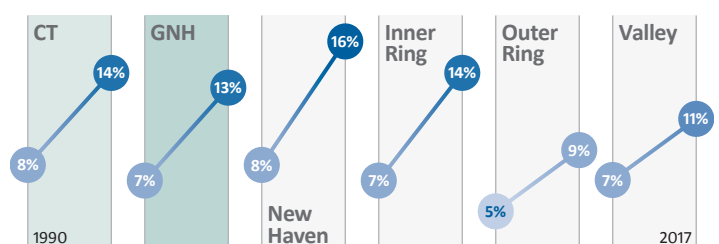
POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2017



NON-WHITE SHARE OF POPULATION, 1990–2017



FOREIGN-BORN SHARE OF POPULATION, 1990–2017



BOOST ECONOMIC SUCCESS FOR INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Greater New Haven's economy has grown since the last recession, though post-recession job creation remains slow. While both the state and the region have average household incomes well above the national average, Greater New Haven's median household income, after adjusting for inflation, decreased by about \$2,000 between 1990 and 2017.

Access to opportunity remains a challenge. The share of the population living in the poorest neighborhoods has gone up, and poverty rates among black and Latino residents are three times higher than among the white population. Compared to 1980, when 60 percent of Greater New Haven's population lived in middle-income neighborhoods, only 47 percent do today.

For Greater New Haven to fully prosper, all workers need access to jobs with incomes that support a good life and opportunities to create wealth in order to build a secure foundation for their families.

BUSINESS CREATION

For every 10,000 black adults in Connecticut's labor force, there are only 5 black-owned businesses that launched within the past 2 years. This is lower than the rates of 10 Latino-owned businesses per 10,000 Latino adults, 28 per 10,000 white adults and 14 per 10,000 women in the labor force.

JOB ACCESS

New Haven residents hold only 20 percent of the higher wage jobs in the city, while 33,000 higher-wage workers commute into New Haven from outside towns.

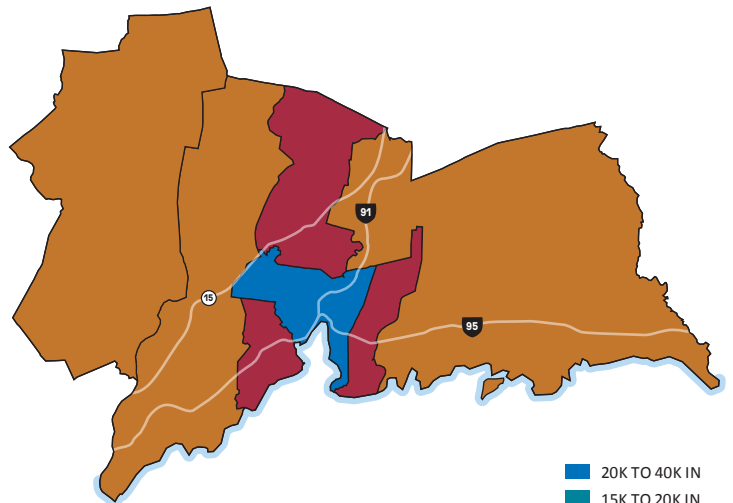
A high-wage job is defined here as one paying \$40,000 per year, or about \$3,333 per month. This is also considered a living-wage job based on regional cost of living.

TRANSPORTATION ACCESS

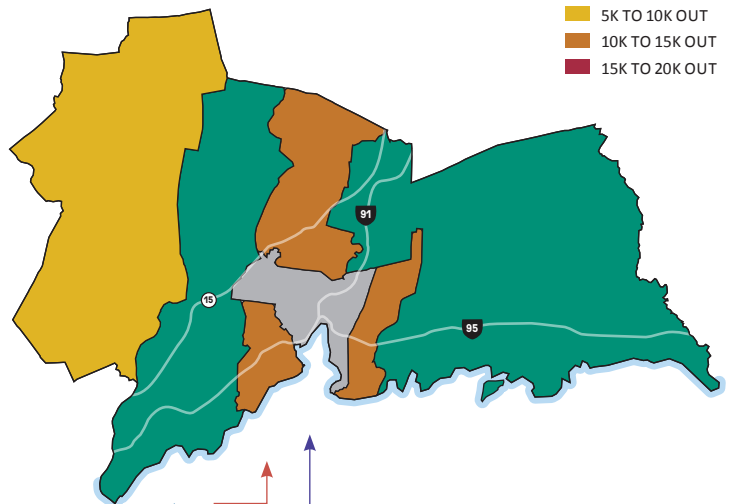
Having reliable transportation to and from work is a necessity for accessing and maintaining a quality job. While regional rail, busses, walking and biking are modes of transportation available to some people, particularly in city centers, the vast majority of workers rely on their cars. This puts many jobs out of reach to residents who do not have reliable car access. In Greater New Haven, 21 percent of black adults and 26 percent of Latino adults lack access to a car, compared to only 10 percent of white adults.

NET FLOW OF WORKERS INTO REGIONS FOR WORK, 2015

High-wage workers

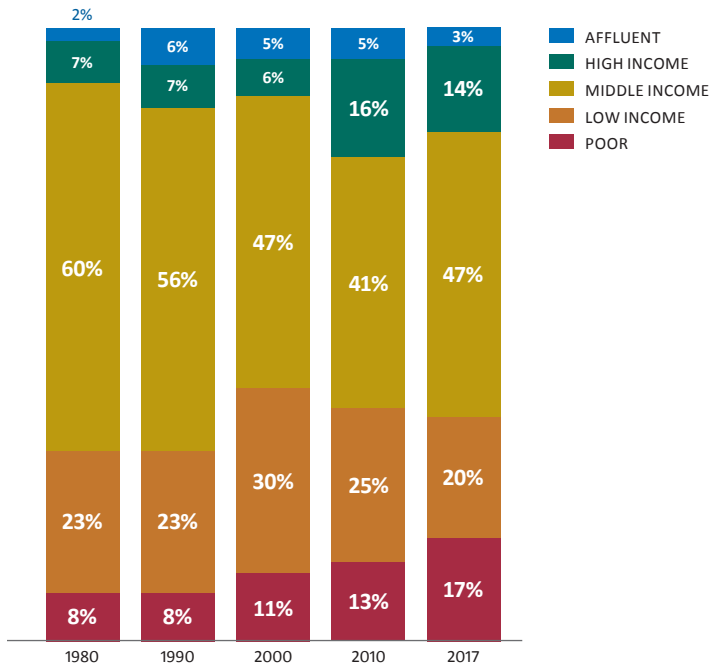


Low-wage workers



GNH REGION	HIGH WAGE	LOW WAGE	ALL WORKERS
New Haven	+32,797	+3,797	+36,594
Inner Ring	-17,140	-10,282	-27,422
Outer Ring	-12,591	+14,277	+1,686
Valley	-14,145	-6,353	-20,498

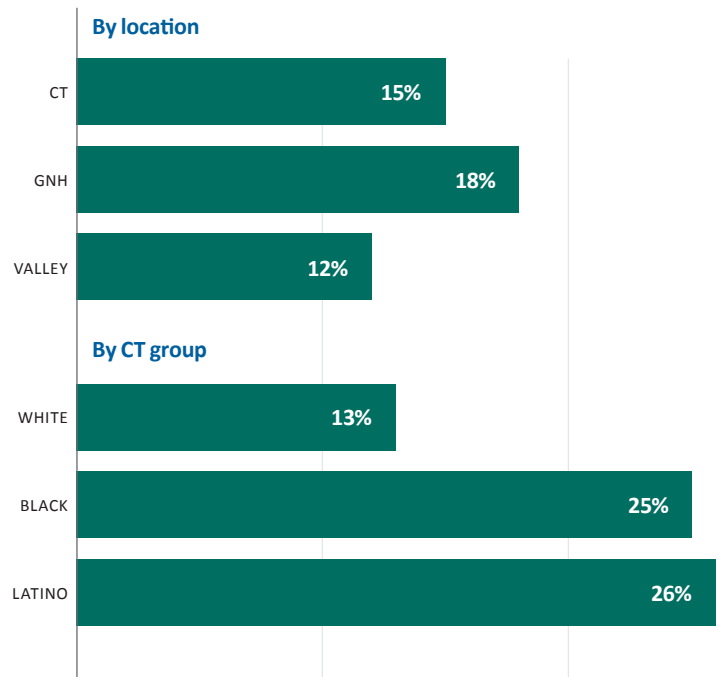
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY NEIGHBORHOOD INCOME LEVEL, GREATER NEW HAVEN, 1980 – 2017



Underemployment counts people without a job and looking for work, people in part-time work who would prefer full-time work and people who want to work but are not actively searching for a job.

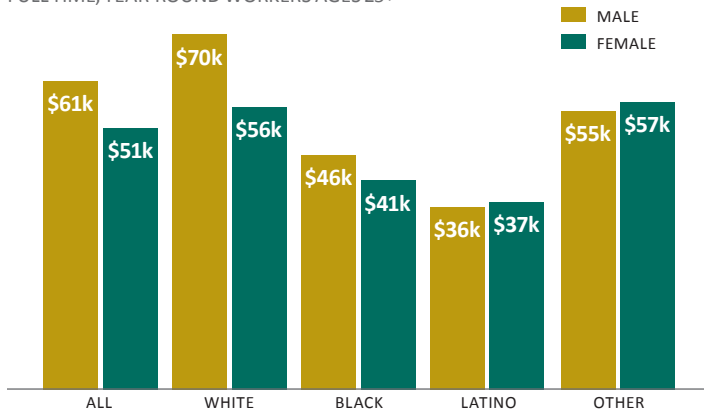
UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE, 2018

SHARE OF ADULTS

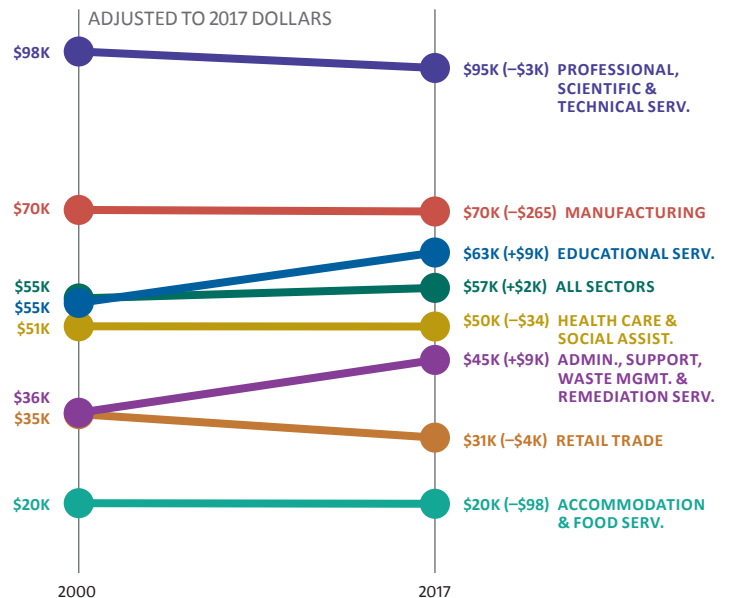


MEDIAN INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS BY SEX & RACE, GREATER NEW HAVEN, 2017

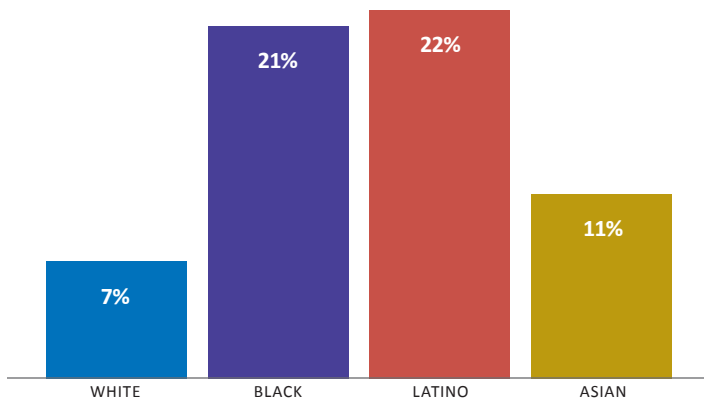
FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS AGES 25+



AVERAGE WAGE BY INDUSTRY, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, 2000 – 2017



POVERTY RATE BY RACE, GREATER NEW HAVEN, 2017



PROVIDE QUALITY EDUCATION

Greater New Haven's capacity to grow and provide opportunities depends to a large degree on its ability to deliver quality education at all stages along the spectrum of learning, from early childhood to primary and secondary schools, specialized training and post-secondary education.

The sectors and jobs with the best opportunities increasingly depend on educated workers. It is therefore in everyone's interest to build a talent pool that will enable local employers to expand and attract new opportunities to the region.

Recent trends show improvements in graduation rates and a decline in chronic absenteeism. However, only 48 percent of Greater New Haven public high school graduates in a given cohort complete a degree program within six years.

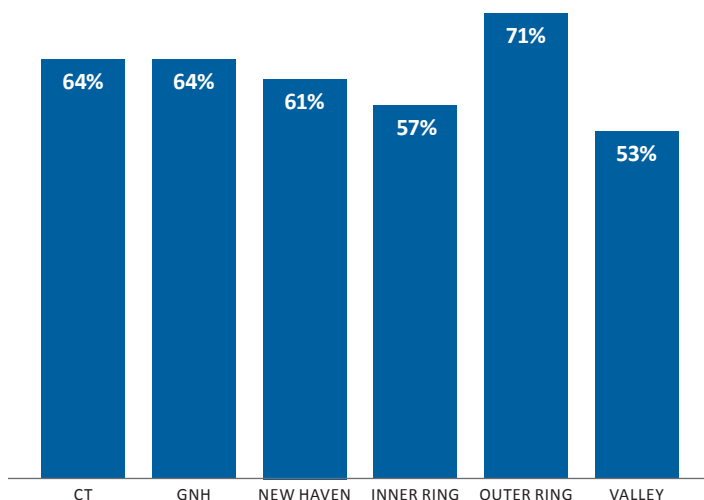
THE HIGH COST OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

According to the United Way ALICE project, a young family in Greater New Haven with an infant, a preschooler and two working parents can expect to pay \$23,868 per year on childcare.

RIISING HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

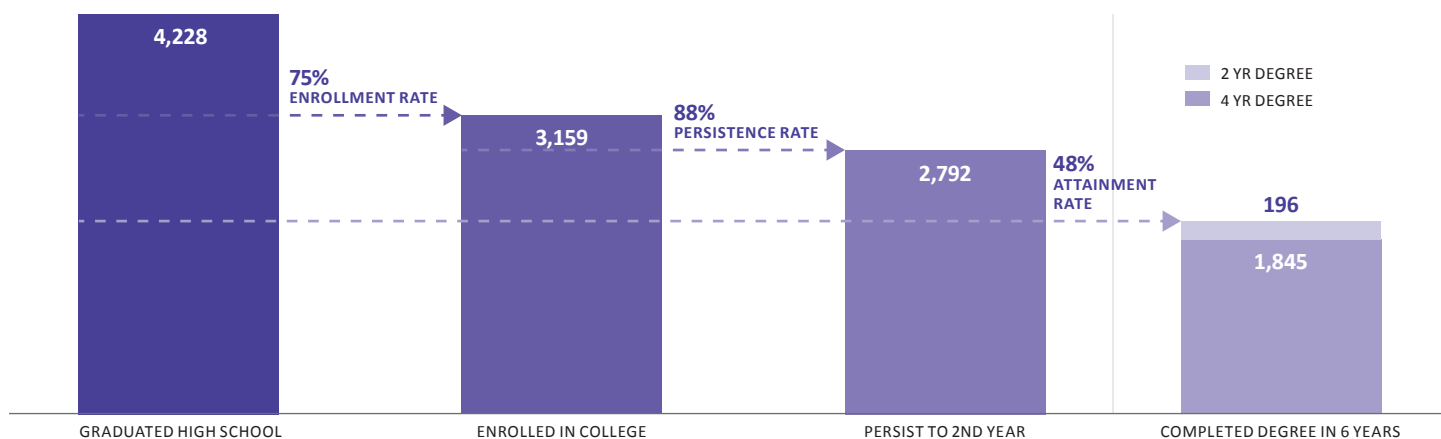
Greater New Haven's four-year high school graduation rates have risen from 80 percent in 2011 to 87 percent in 2017. In New Haven, graduation rates among black and Latino students have increased from 61 percent in 2011 to 78 percent in 2017, the highest among Connecticut's four largest districts.

PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 2017



COLLEGE ENROLLMENT, PERSISTENCE AND COMPLETION

GREATER NEW HAVEN CLASSES OF 2010 AND 2014, WITH RATES SHOWN



LOCATION	GRADUATE HIGH SCHOOL	ENROLL IN COLLEGE	ENROLLMENT RATE	PERSIST TO 2ND YEAR	PERSISTENCE RATE	COMPLETE IN 6 YEARS	COMPLETION RATE
Connecticut	37,708	27,697	73%	24,540	89%	18,706	49%
Greater New Haven	4,228	3,159	75%	2,792	88%	2,041	48%
New Haven	1,049	705	67%	542	77%	216	22%
Inner Ring	976	672	69%	584	87%	415	39%
Outer Ring	2,203	1,782	81%	1,666	93%	1,410	64%
Valley	1,168	810	69%	715	88%	633	47%

NURTURE CHILDREN & YOUTH

Greater New Haven's children and younger adults are much more racially diverse than middle-aged and older adults: more than half (55 percent) of children under 5 are non-white. As this population will also be more than half of the future workforce, their success is critical for the region's overall health.

PERCEPTIONS OF OPPORTUNITY

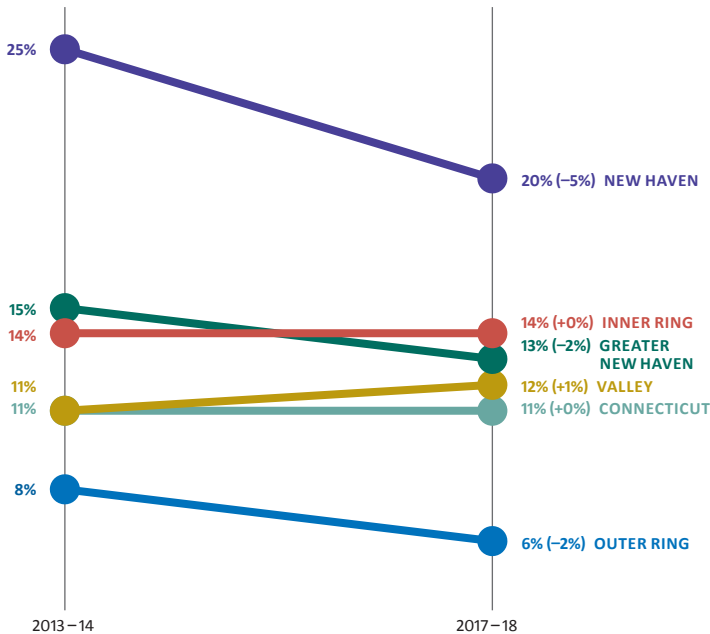
Only 56 percent of adults in Greater New Haven, and 41 percent in New Haven, think that young people in their area will get a job with opportunities for advancement.

RACE AND PLACE MATTER

The neighborhoods where children grow up, their race and their families' income have profound influences on their movement up the economic ladder. The probability of a white child from a low-income family in New Haven County rising to become a high-income earner as an adult is 1.6 times higher than that of a black child from a high-income family.

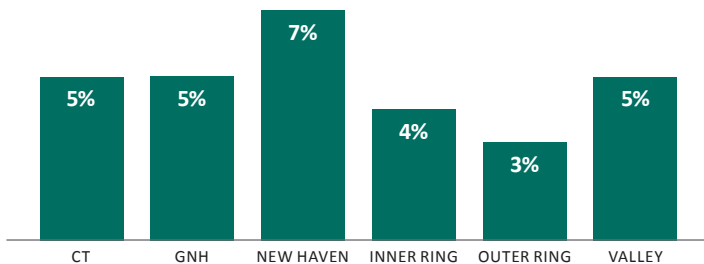
Opportunity youth are young people ages 16 to 19 who are neither in school nor working. They are at higher risk of never completing high school, being unemployed and becoming involved in the criminal justice system.

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM, SY 2013 – 14 TO 2017 – 18

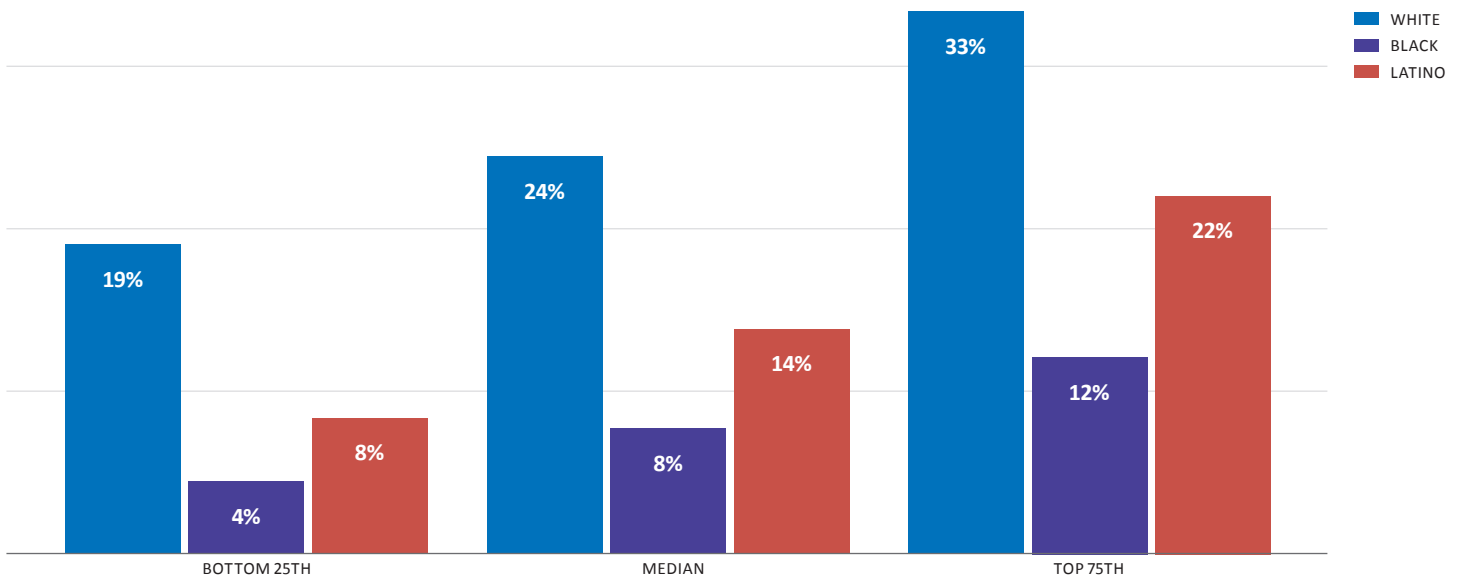


OPPORTUNITY YOUTH, 2017

AGES 16-19



PROBABILITY OF REACHING TOP 20TH PERCENTILE OF INCOME AS ADULTS BY RACE AND CHILDHOOD HOUSEHOLD INCOME PERCENTILE, NEW HAVEN COUNTY

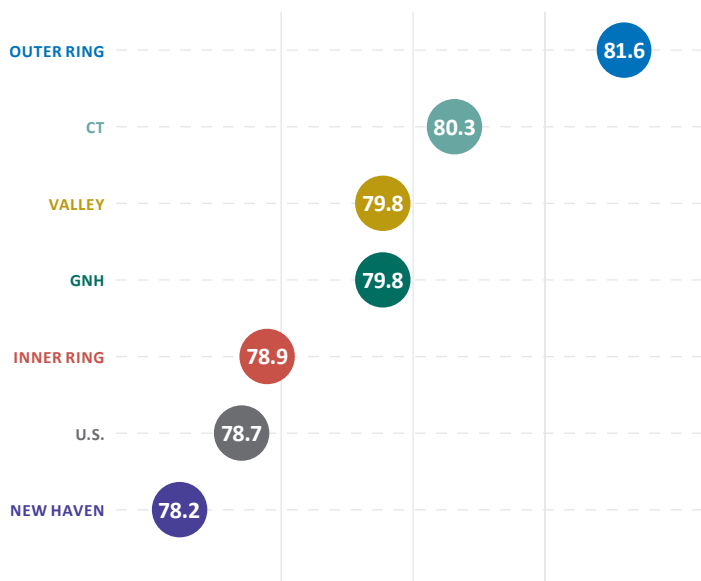


ENSURE HEALTH & WELLNESS

Health and well-being underlie quality of life and economic vitality. Overall, Greater New Haven is healthy compared to national standards. When taking a closer look at health outcomes by neighborhood, race and income, troubling signs appear. Residents from distressed areas and marginalized communities have significantly higher rates of chronic disease and lower life expectancies than wealthier neighborhoods by up to 15 years.

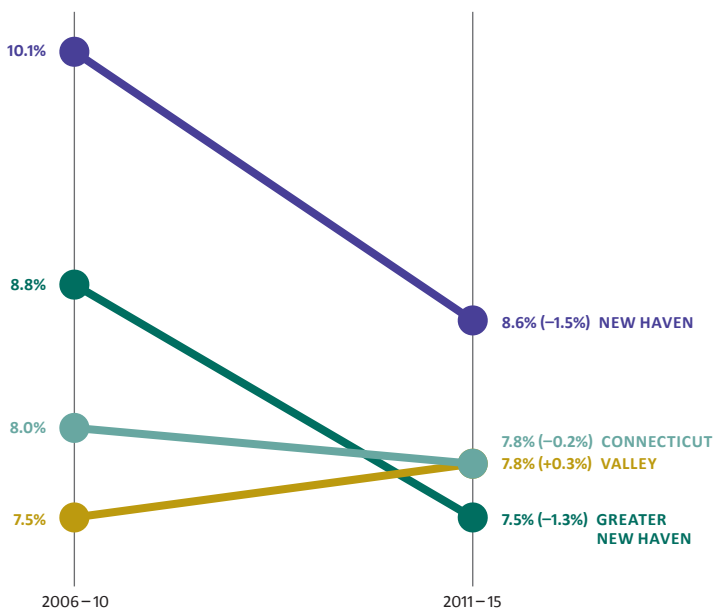
LIFE EXPECTANCY IN YEARS

ESTIMATED, 2010–2015



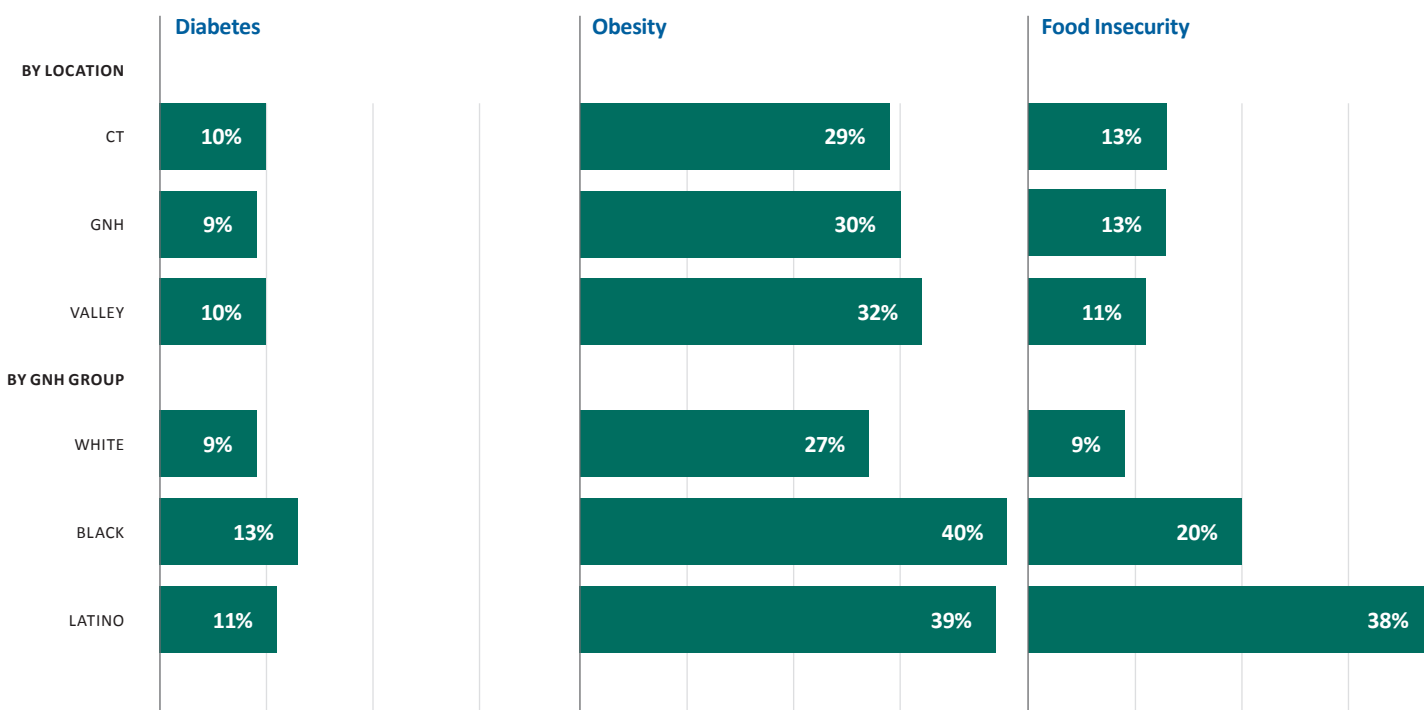
LOW BIRTHWEIGHT RATES

2006–2010 TO 2011–2015, 5-YEAR AVERAGES



HEALTH RISK FACTORS, 2018

SHARE OF ADULTS



MEET BASIC NEEDS

Families living in households with low income levels are under severe economic hardship, often just one paycheck away from not being able to afford groceries, rent or other basic needs.

LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

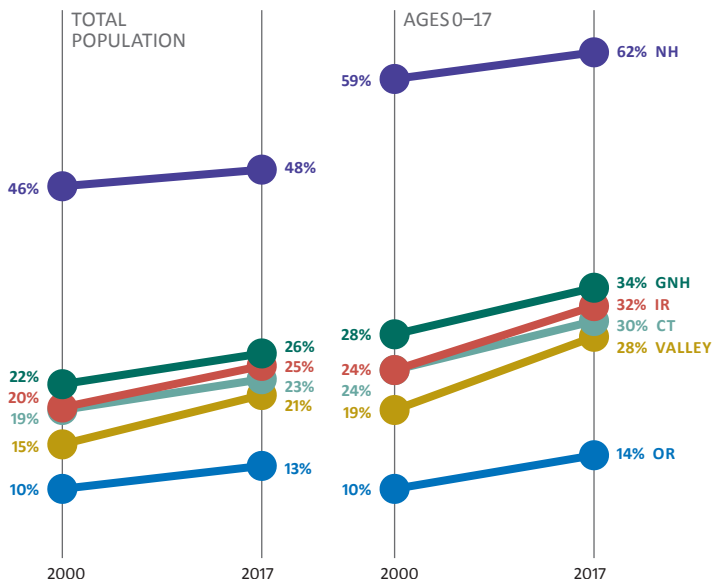
Between 2000 and 2017, the share of Greater New Haven's population living in low-income households increased from 22 percent to 26 percent, similar to the statewide increase from 19 percent to 23 percent.

The low-income rate in New Haven is substantially higher than that of the region overall, approaching 50 percent in 2017; additionally, the low-income rate for the Inner Ring (25 percent) was nearly double that of the Outer Ring (13 percent).

A low-income household is defined as a household with a total income of less than two times the federal poverty level. This corresponds to a family of four earning \$49,200 or less.

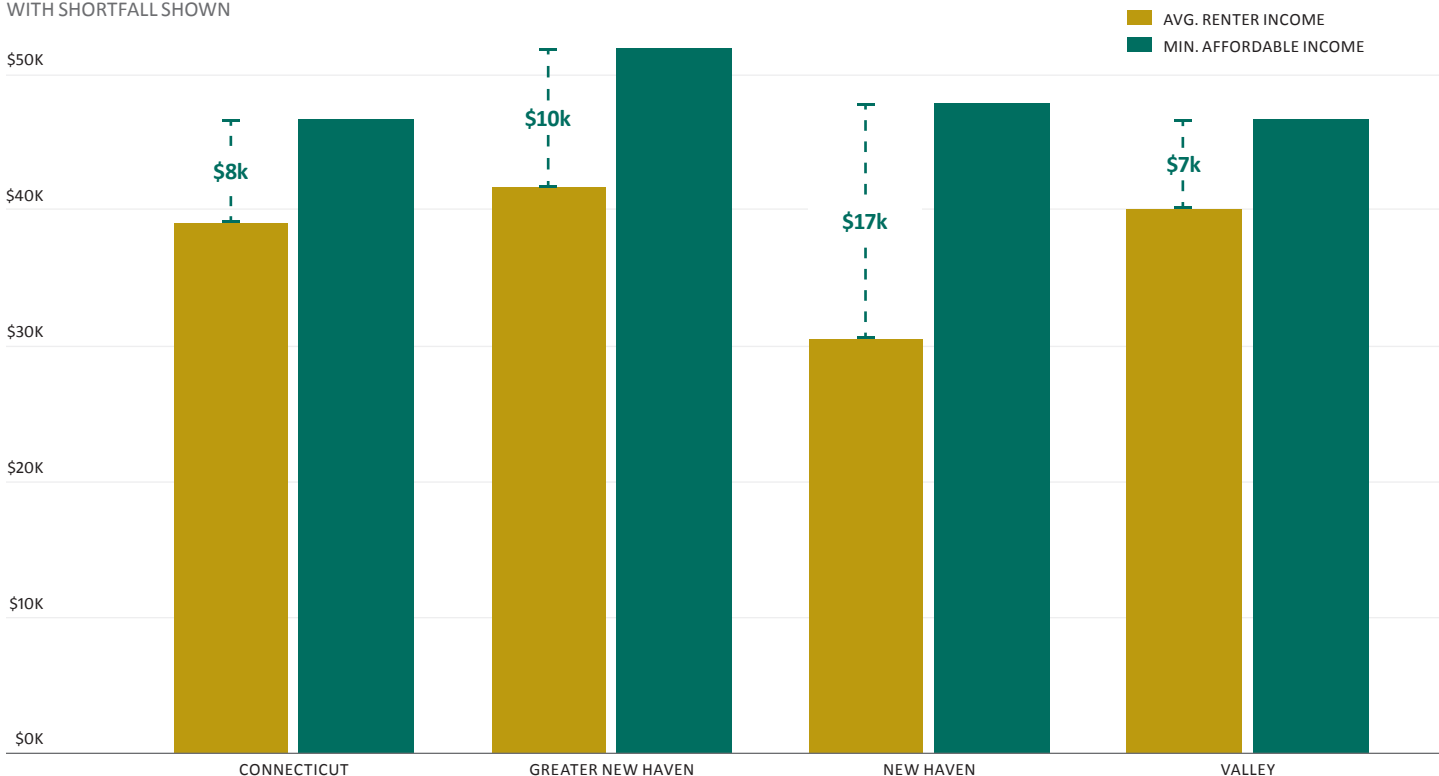
Greater New Haven's low-income and poverty rates are highest among children. In 2017, nearly **two out of three children** ages 0 to 17 in New Haven lived in low-income households, or almost **18,000** youth.

LOW-INCOME RATE BY AGE, 2000–2017



AVERAGE RENTER HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND MINIMUM INCOME TO AFFORD AVERAGE RENT, 2017

WITH SHORTFALL SHOWN



PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions, driven by human activity, are increasing global temperatures and thus contributing to environmental changes that have major implications for Greater New Haven, such as damage to ecosystems, severe storms, extreme flooding and heat waves.

Greater New Haven, with a substantial shoreline, is particularly vulnerable to the dangers of sea level rise, coastal storms and flooding. Estimates suggest New Haven County's "100-year flood height"—the level of flooding that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year—is 5.8 feet above the high tide line. The region is home to more than 15,062 residents that live in areas six feet or less above the high tide line.

Although water quality in Connecticut has improved greatly since the passage of the Clean Water Act in 1972, pollution persists. The Quinnipiac, West and Mill Rivers all have sections that do not meet Clean Water Act goals of supporting aquatic life or recreation. Visit www.thequinnipiacriver.com for more information.

Clean, accessible parks and safe sidewalks are also part of a healthy environment because they are associated with physical activity and positive health outcomes.

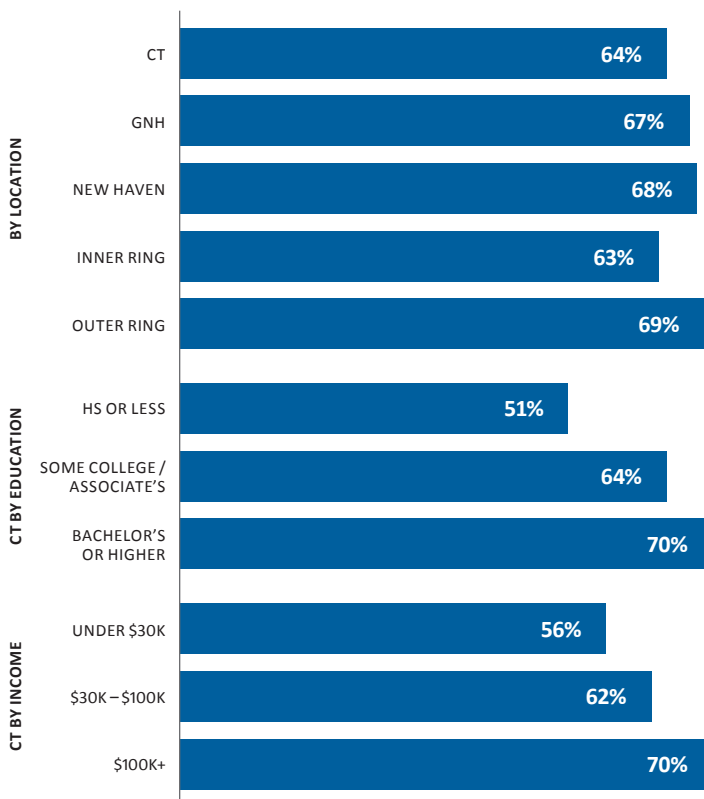
About **80** percent of adults living in Hamden and the Outer Ring towns agree that their parks are in good condition, compared to **55** percent of New Haven residents.

SUPPORT ARTS & CULTURE

Access to arts and culture has been shown by research to foster stewardship, community participation and civic trust. People who partake in the arts and in cultural activities are more likely to donate money to a local organization and to rate local leaders as effective.

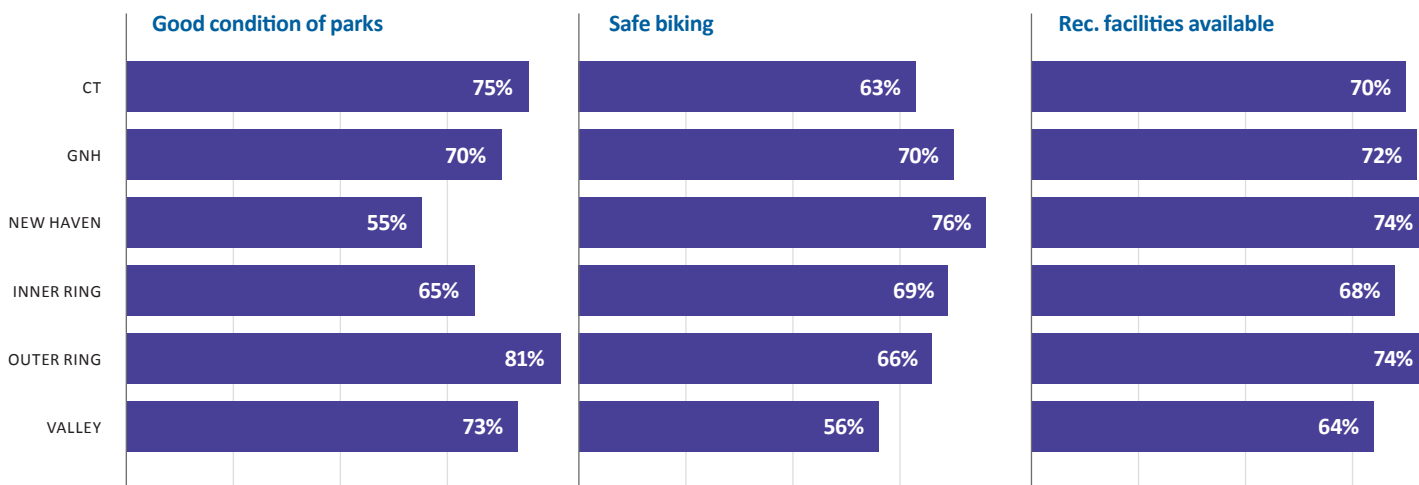
USE LOCAL ARTS & CULTURAL RESOURCES, 2018

SHARE OF ADULTS



ACCESS TO LOCAL OUTDOOR RESOURCES, 2018

SHARE OF ADULTS

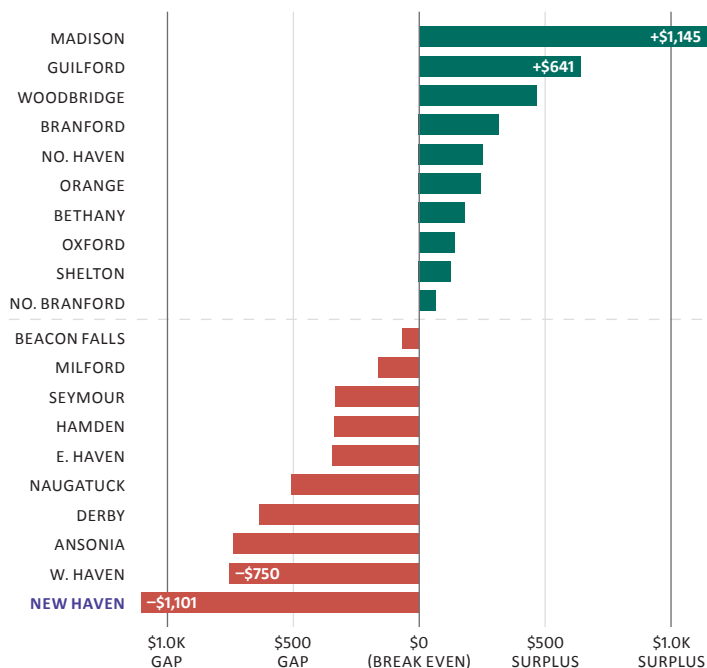


PROMOTE CIVIC VITALITY

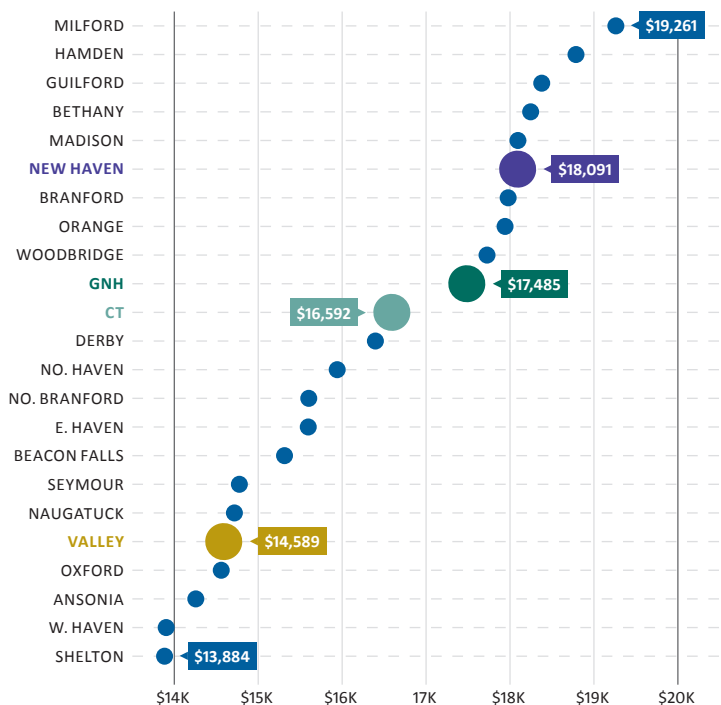
Volunteerism, community engagement, voting, neighborhood trust and investment in parks, libraries and other public resources all contribute to a healthy civic life.

Towns with higher property values have more available tax revenue to support schools, parks, libraries and other public resources than towns with less valuable property per capita. This results in a disparity known as the “municipal gap,” the difference between a town’s cost of providing public services and its ability to pay for them.

MUNICIPAL GAP/SURPLUS PER CAPITA, 2012



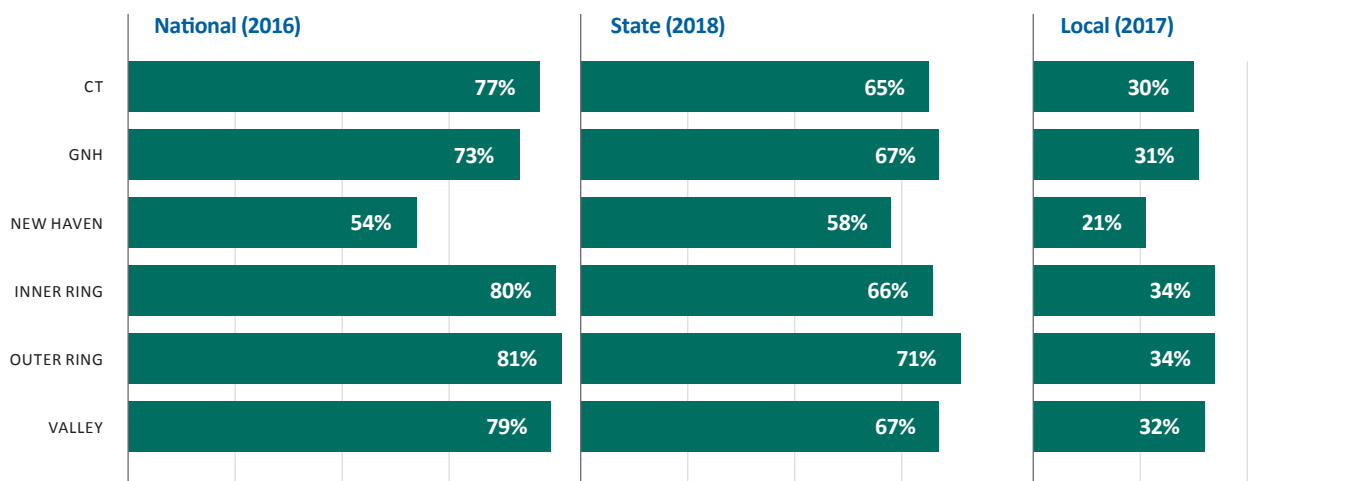
SCHOOL SPENDING PER PUPIL, FY2017



PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE, 2018

LOCATION	CAN INFLUENCE LOCAL GOVT	NEIGHBORS INVOLVED IN IMPROVING AREA	NEIGHBORS WOULD ORG. FOR FIRE STATION
Connecticut	72%	77%	84%
GNH	73%	79%	87%
New Haven	69%	71%	81%
Inner Ring	65%	72%	90%
Outer Ring	79%	86%	87%
Valley	71%	79%	N/A

VOTER TURNOUT, 2016 – 2018



MEASURING QUALITY OF LIFE: GREATER NEW HAVEN

Looking at data to measure well-being in Greater New Haven shows us a region with resilient towns where people love to live and where residents are in good health.

At the same time, it makes it clear that dramatic disparities exist between communities, such that not all residents can take advantage of the region's opportunities and resources. These differences demand the attention of everyone invested in the region's prosperity. It is also useful to look at trends of these measures. We find deep, lasting impacts of the Great Recession, where many families and children in the region are

still recovering. We also get a sense of improvements and ways the composition of our region continues to change over time.

For more detail on these and all measures in this document, see the full *Greater New Haven Community Index 2019*. The new Community Index, as well as a separate report that focuses on the Valley region, are both available on the DataHaven website (www.ctdatahaven.org).

INDICATOR TRENDS IN GREATER NEW HAVEN AND NEW HAVEN

