

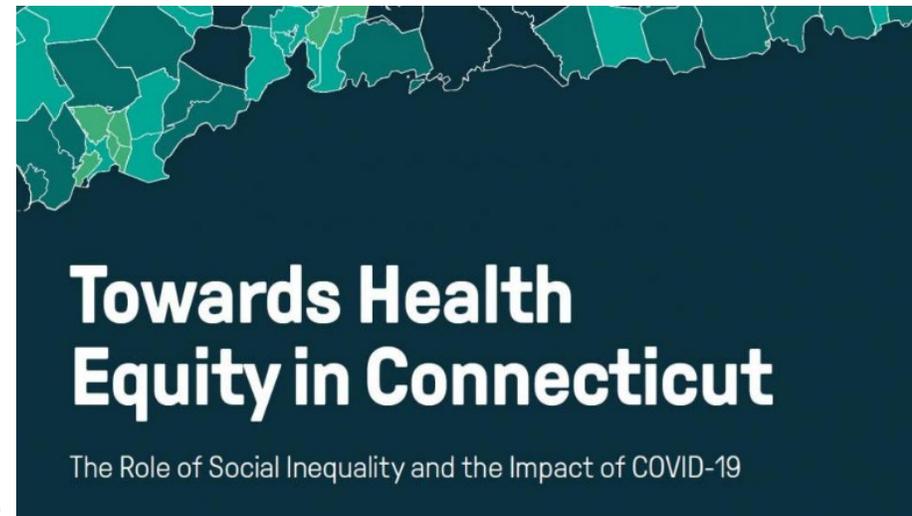
Data for Action:
A workshop to understand current trends in your town and region and apply information to build community and funding partnerships

- Mark Abraham, Executive Director, DataHaven
- Genevive Walker, CEO & President, ConnCAT
- Muna Abbas, Associate Commission Analyst, Commission on Racial Equity in Public Health (CGA)
- Kate Szczerbacki, Director, Strategic Learning and Evaluation, Hartford Foundation for Public Giving

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- **Mark Abraham, Executive Director, DataHaven**

DataHaven About DataHaven

- Non-profit 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
- Provides free technical assistance to 200 agencies per year on use of federal, state, and local data
- DataHaven is a formal affiliate of the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership of the Urban Institute (Washington, DC)



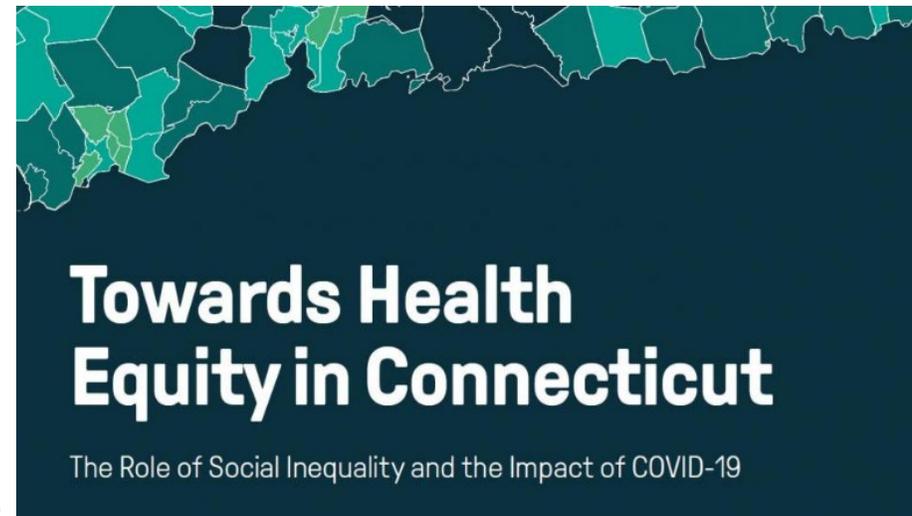
<https://www.ctdatahaven.org/reports/>

DataHaven

Resources: Community Wellbeing Index, Connecticut Town Equity Reports, and much more

- Creation of the reports involve 300 Advisory Council members; 100 public and private funders; and 25 co-authors of the reports
- Data sources include:
 - Over 100 federal, state, local public data sources
 - 50,000 randomly-selected CT adults participated in the **DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey** live interviews in 2012, 2015, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022
 - Analysis of raw data from CT Hospital Association, including all residents served by hospitals and emergency rooms – reports support the required Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs) for all hospitals in Connecticut

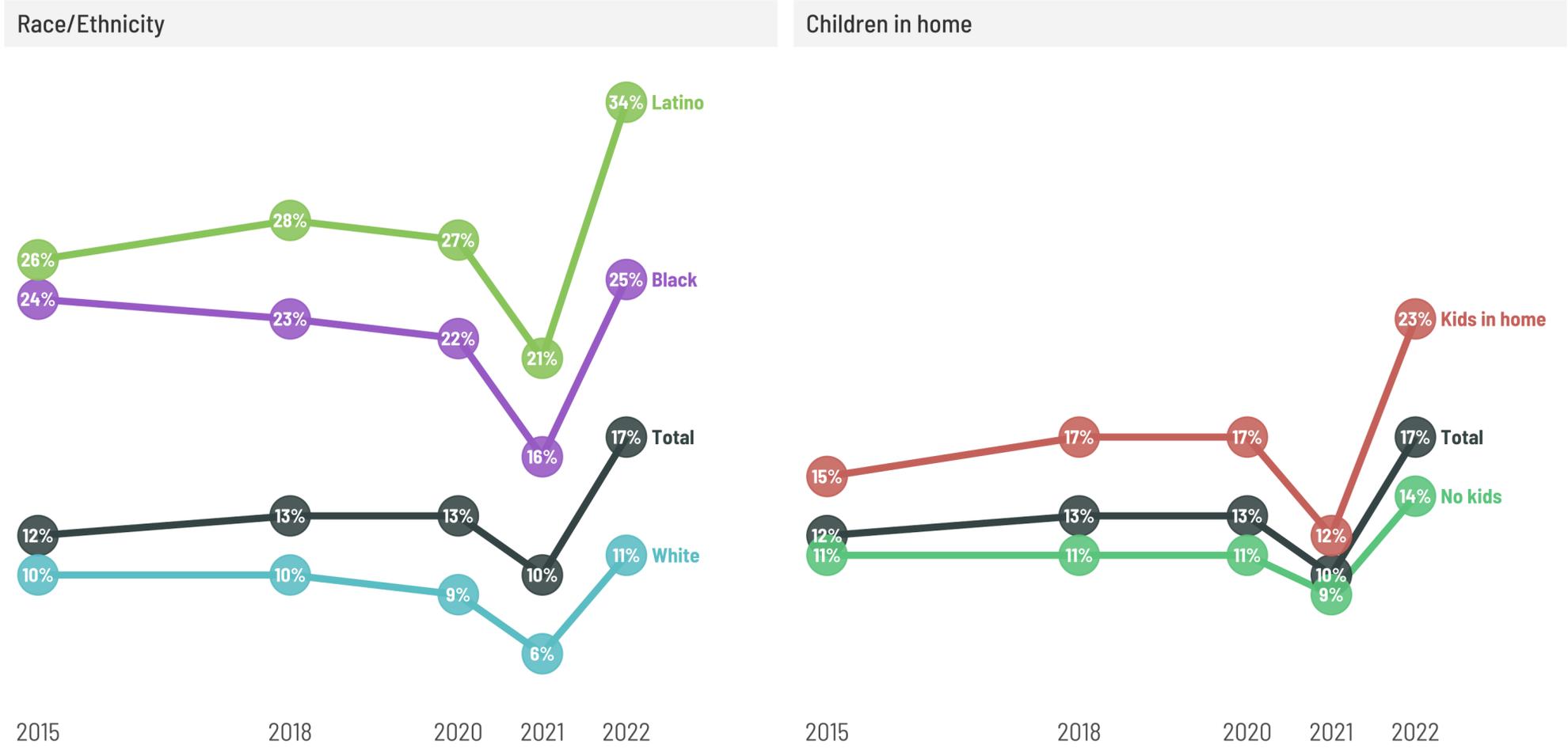
<https://www.ctdatahaven.org/reports/>



Trends and Intersectional Approaches, 2015 to 2022

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

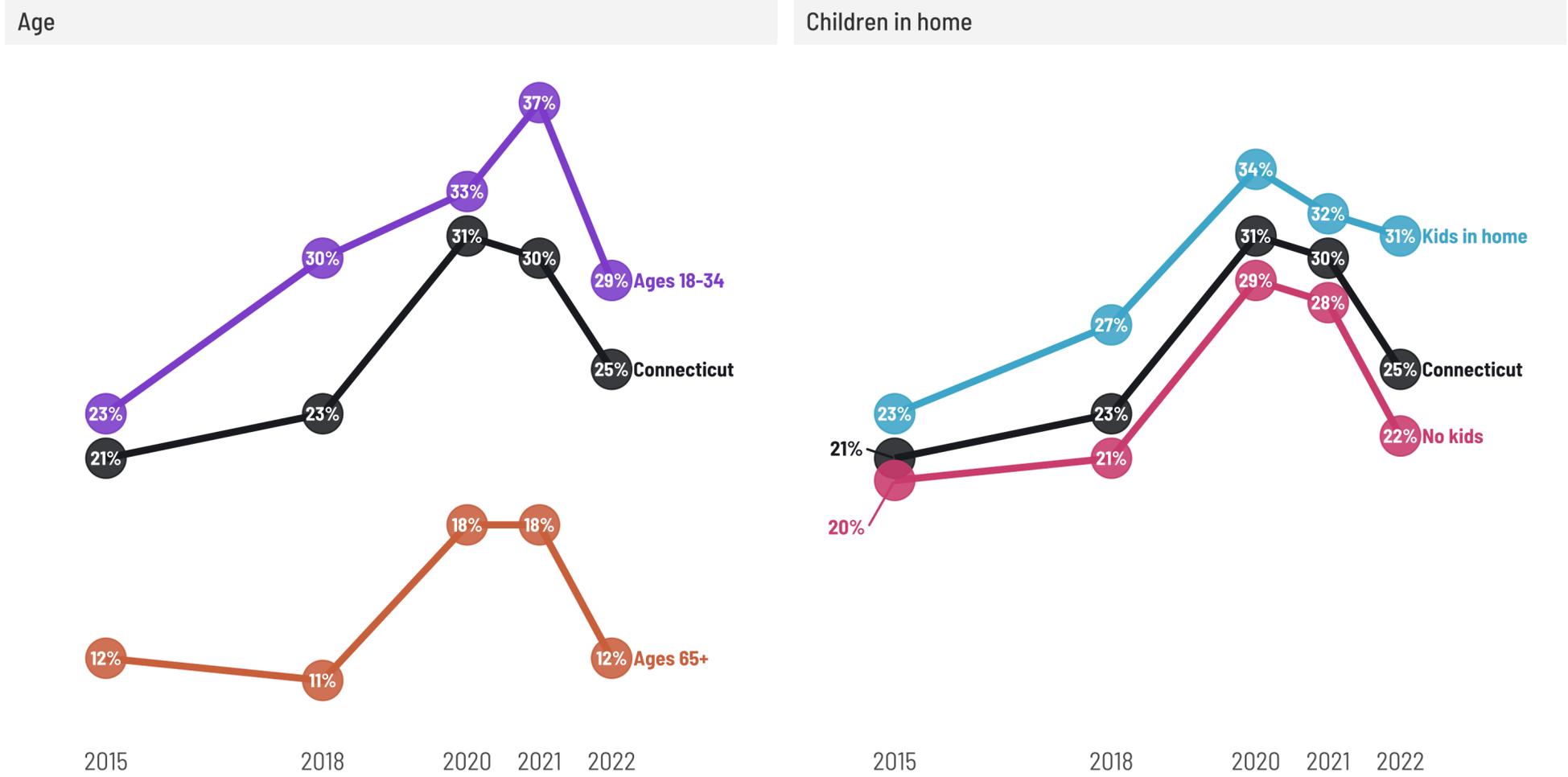


Source: 2015-2022 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey

Trends and Intersectional Approaches, 2015 to 2022

Adults Seem to be Catching Up on Medical Care Missed Early in the Pandemic

Share of adults reporting having postponed medical care by race/ethnicity and presence of children, Connecticut, 2015–2022

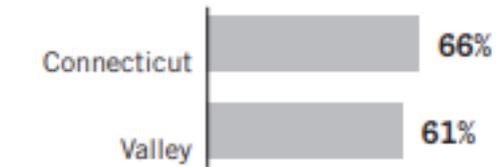


Source: 2015–2022 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey

Why measure well-being? Example from 2022 Valley Community Index

i.01 Life satisfaction

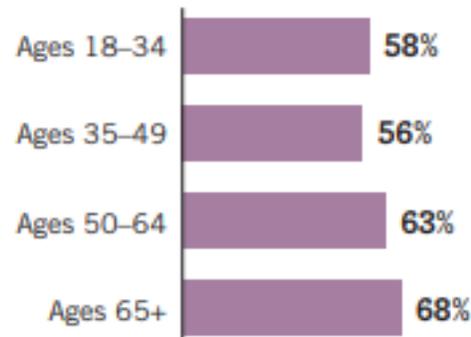
Share of Valley adults mostly or completely satisfied with life, 2021



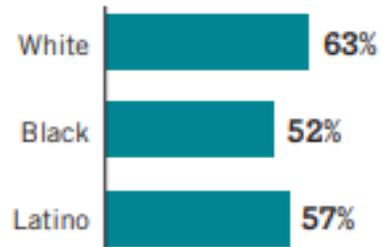
Valley, by gender



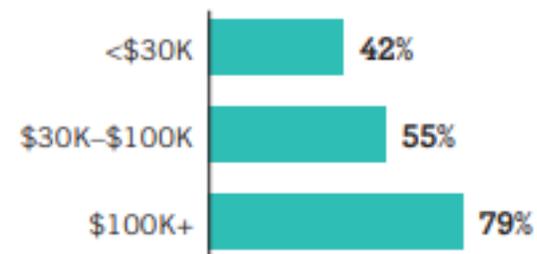
Valley, by age



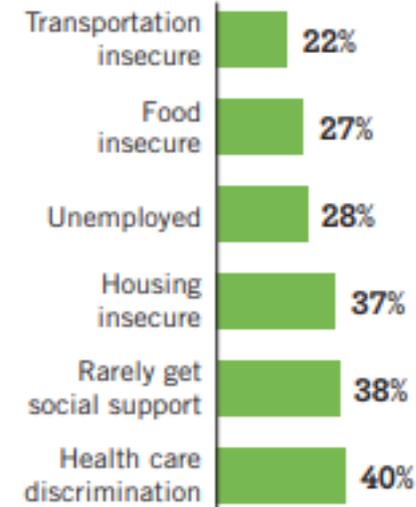
Valley, by race/ethnicity



Valley, by income level

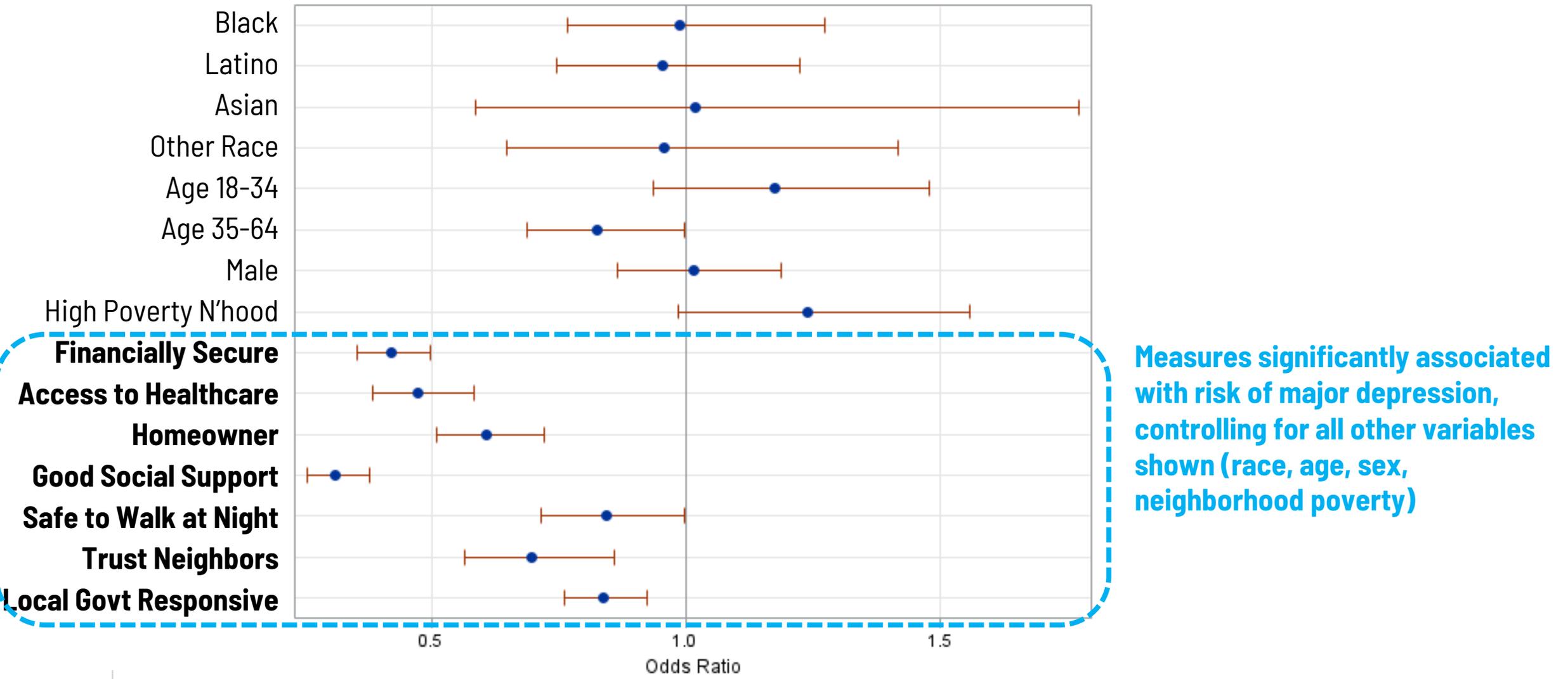


Valley, by life experience



Why measure well-being? Example analysis

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

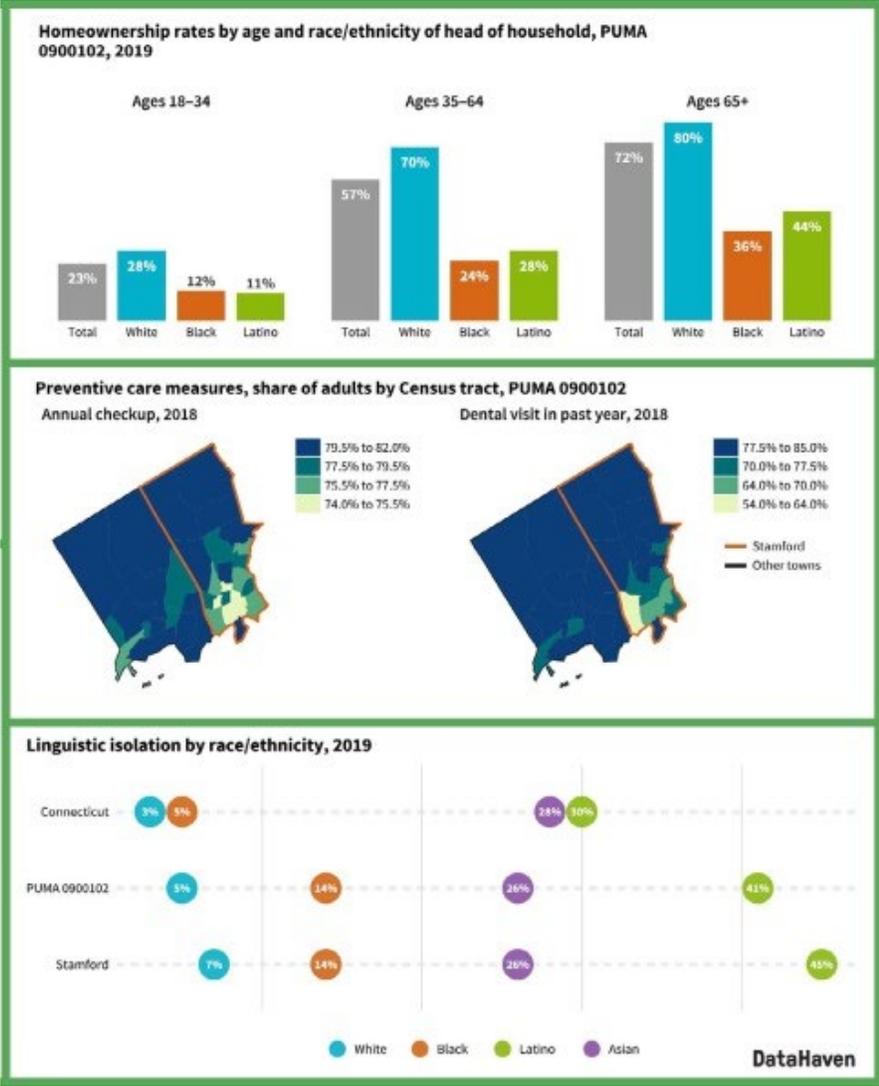


Measures significantly associated with risk of major depression, controlling for all other variables shown (race, age, sex, neighborhood poverty)

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

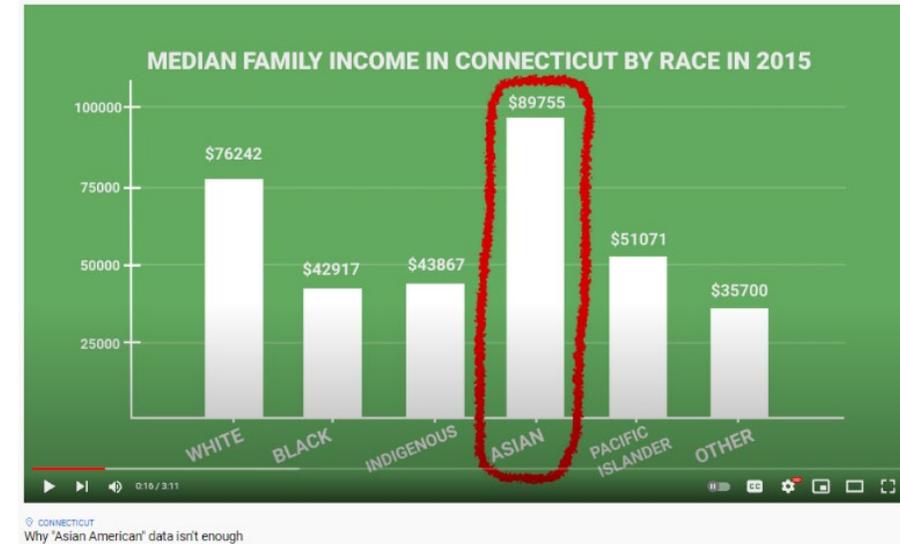
Reports use new approaches to analyze data from:

- 2020 Census
- American Community Survey (2019 is most current)
- State and federal agencies
- 2015-2018 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey (32,000 live, in-depth interviews of randomly selected adults)
- More 2020/2021 data and new indicators to be added for version 2.0 (please send suggestions)



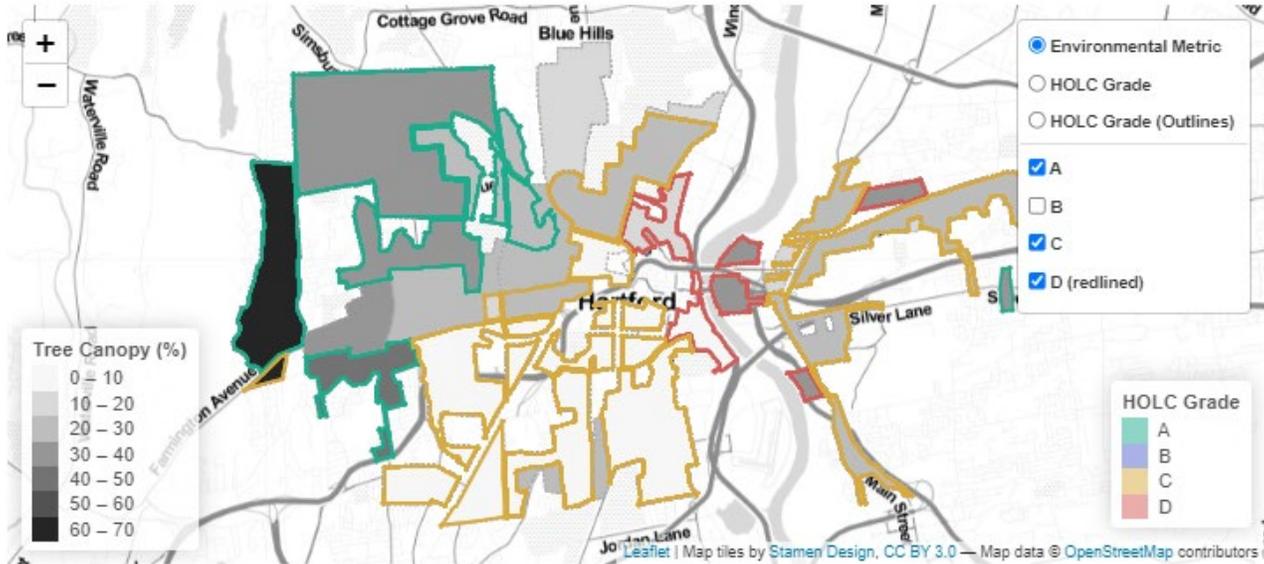
Limitations:

- Many charts don't show every group, due to small sample sizes in Connecticut towns, but we often include statewide data as a benchmark
- Disparities can be "disguised" by data aggregation (e.g., Filipino within Asian race, Albanian or MENA within white race). Census/DataHaven survey data often allow more granular analysis.
- Native American race not same as tribal affiliation
- For context and discussion of indicators (e.g., details on redlining), users should refer to DataHaven's health equity report and Community Wellbeing Index reports



DataHaven Contextualize data

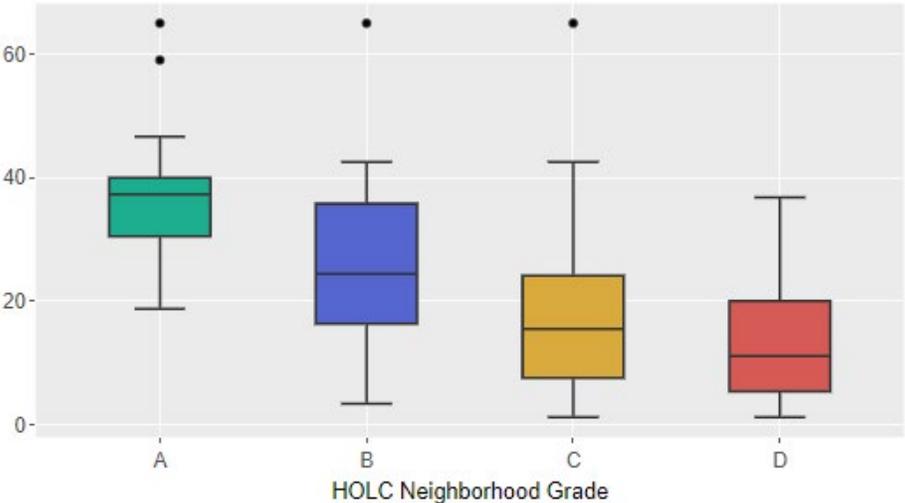
RAND Environmental Racism Data Tool (2022), Hartford, CT



Tree Canopy Coverage in 2016, by HOLC (Redlining) Grade:

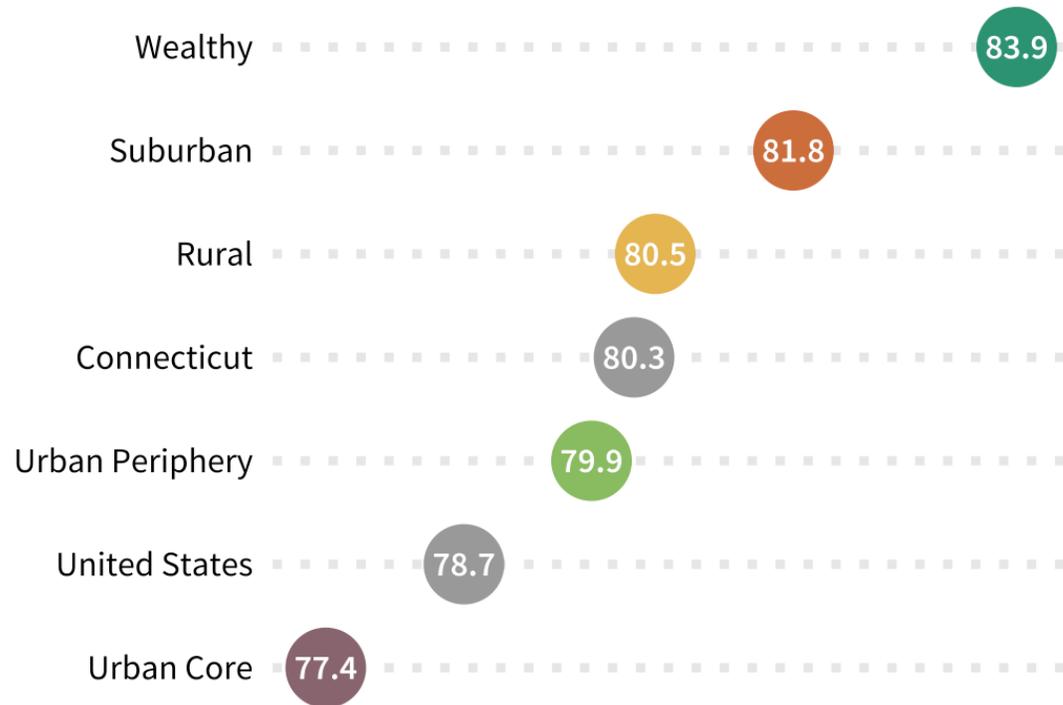
- 37% in A-Grade areas
- 11% in D-Grade areas

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

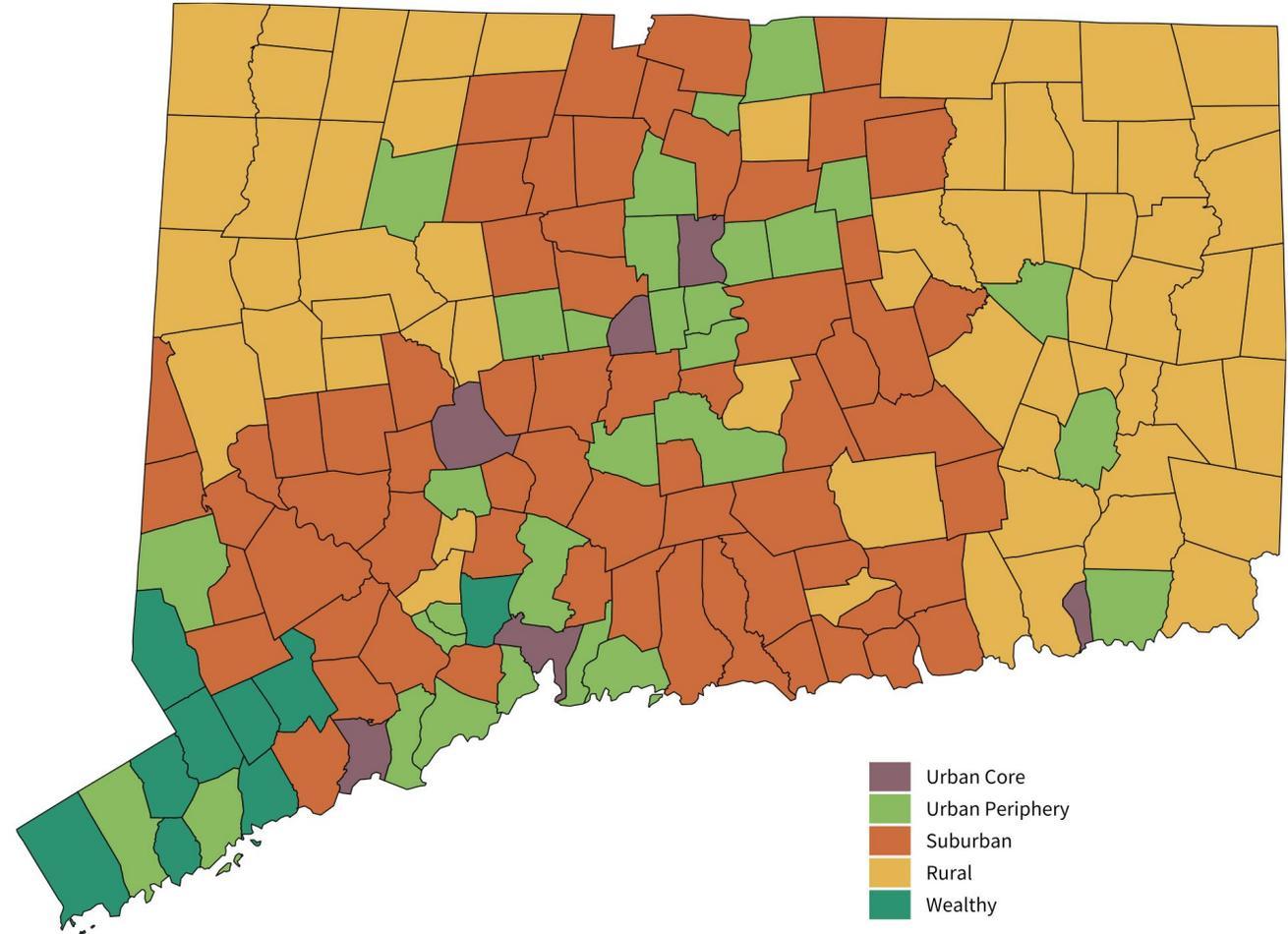


Children born in wealthy towns can expect to live six years longer than children born in Connecticut's cities

Life expectancy (years)



The Five Connecticuts



By 5 Connecticut group, 2015

Source: DataHaven "Towards Health Equity in Connecticut" report (2020)

DataHaven

Using the Data

Survey and other public data are available through dashboards and files on the DataHaven website, through our Community Wellbeing Index program and Town Equity Reports:

ctdatahaven.org

... and on many partner websites!

Table used in application for \$30 million Promise Neighborhood federal grant

Engaging residents, journalists, non-profit partners

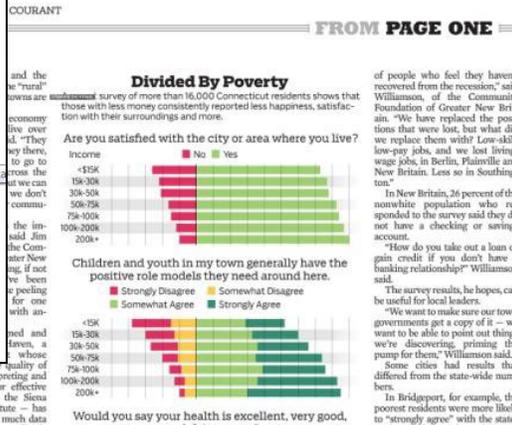
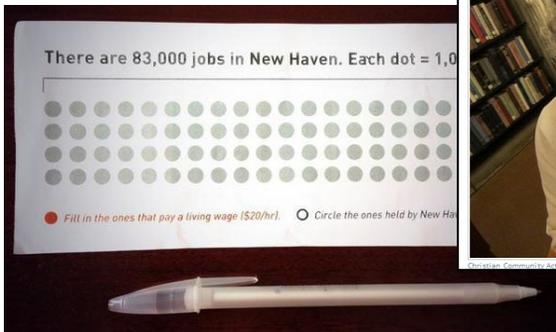


Table 2: Community Well-Being Indicators¹¹

Indicator	NHPZ	CT
<i>Protective Factors: Respondents believe. . . .</i>		
Children and youth in their area have positive role models	40%	72%
Police do a good job keeping residents in their area safe	34%	78%
The ability of residents of their area to obtain suitable employment is good	22%	46%
Their area is a good place to raise children	29%	74%
Parks and public recreational facilities in their area are in good condition	38%	75%
There is good availability of affordable, high-quality fruits and vegetables	36%	71%
Youth in their area are unlikely to be arrested for a felony	25%	61%
Mostly or completely satisfied with life	43%	68%
<i>Risk Factors</i>		
Do not feel safe to go on walks in their neighborhood at night	61%	29%
Poor or fair self-rated health	26%	14%
Somewhat, mostly, or completely anxious	45%	31%
Didn't get needed medical care in the past 12 months	14%	8%
Just getting by or finding it difficult to get by financially	64%	34%
Food insecure during the past 12 months	45%	13%
Victim of a violent attack or physically threatened in the past 12 mos.	15%	4%
Victim of property being stolen or vandalized in the past 12 months	25%	10%



-
- **Genevive Walker, CEO & President, ConnCAT**

Improving the Community

- What are the concerns of the people we serve
- A mode of engaging the people we serve
- Mutual enlightenment (new data; collective and individual responses)
- If knowledge is power; collection of knowledge is a superpower
 - Accountability
 - Self advocacy
 - Immersion

Engaging the Community

- Young people living in the community were involved and consulted as research experts regarding the neighborhood in which they live.

Meet the photo-researchers



Andre, 15 years old
I am a student at Metropolitan Business Academy and I enjoy playing basketball and listening to music.



Anniya, 14 years old
I like to shop and am interested in cosmetology. When I get older I would like to attend Spelman College or Howard University.



Aden, 14 years old
I am a student at Amistad High school and I love sports.

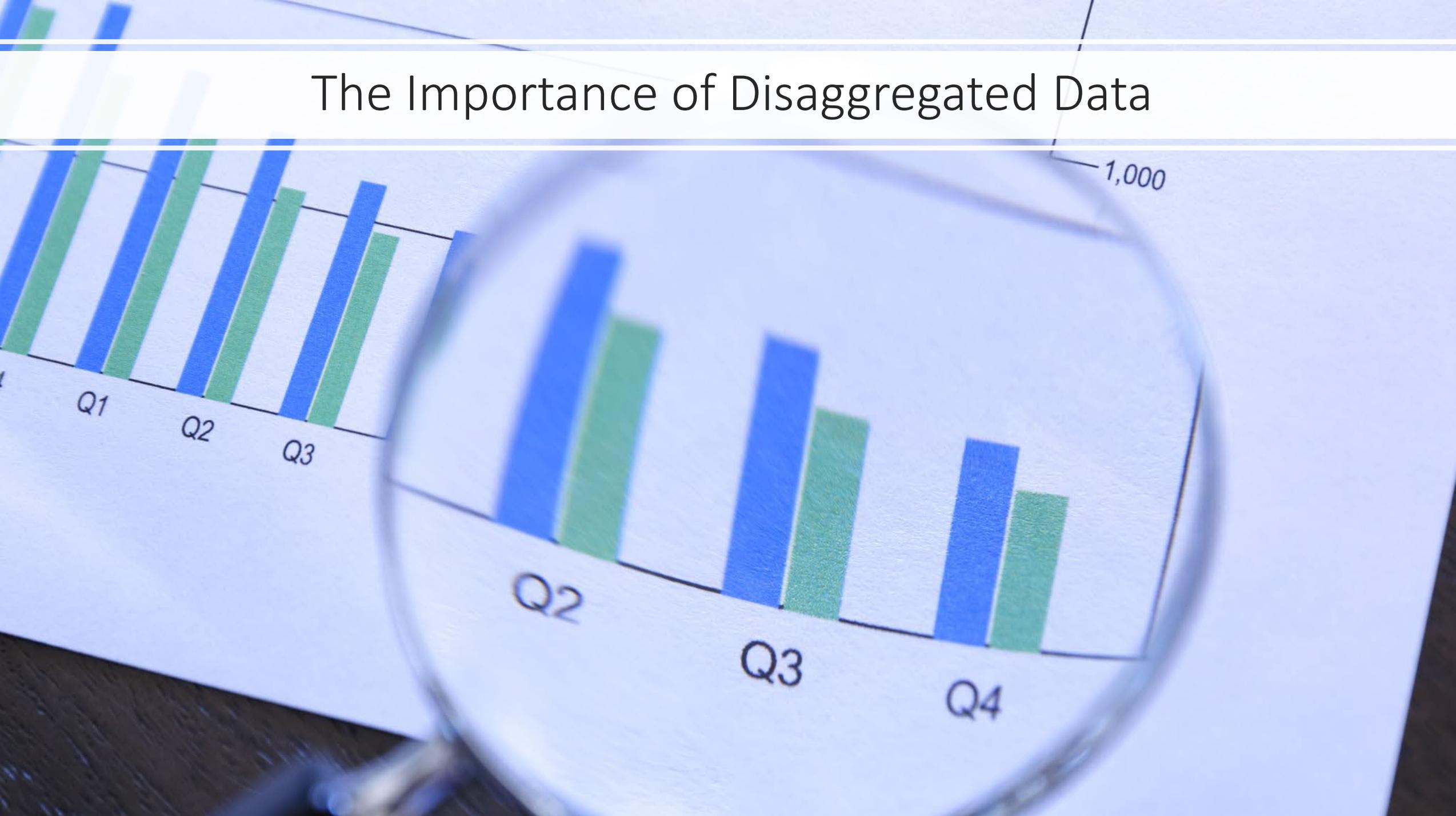


Asia, 15 years old
I am a sophomore at Common Ground High School. In my free time I enjoy drawing flowers.



Malikia, 19 years old
I am a sophomore at Temple University. I enjoy watching and playing sports.

The Importance of Disaggregated Data



DISAGGREGATED DATA

Supports
existing
compelling
narratives

- What people are experiencing

Expresses
specific needs
and call to
action

- Funding
- Policy

Supports the
laser focused
ask for:

- Resources/materials and FUNDS
- Advocacy
- Strategy

How ConnCAT uses disaggregated data

Education and opportunity

Of the 2,743 youth in Newhallville and Dixwell, one in four kids is between the ages of 0 and 5, while 73 percent are between 5 and 17 years old. There are 638 youth between the ages of 16 and 19 years old.¹³ Twelve percent of this age group are unemployed and out of school.¹⁴ This group is referred to as “opportunity youth”. There are many ways to engage this group through existing resources in Newhallville and Dixwell, including the Connecticut Center for Arts and Technology (ConnCAT) which is dedicated to creating empowering, arts-based educational environments for at-risk youth and training programs for under- and unemployed adults. ConnCAT has served more than 1,200 children since 2012 and offers after-school programming in a wide variety of topics such as agriculture,

art, cooking, engineering, film and graphic arts.¹⁵

Table 3. Educational attainment, 2017

Educational attainment	Newhallville		Dixwell		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Population 25 years and over	3,686		3,219		6,905	
Less than high school diploma	778	21	520	16	1,298	19
High school only	1,419	38	1,310	41	2,729	40
High school degree or higher	2,908	79	2,699	84	5,607	81
Bachelor's degree or higher	575	15	586	18	1,161	17

Economy

Among Newhallville and Dixwell residents aged 16 years or older, 55 percent are in the labor force. Of those in the labor force, 83 percent are employed while about 17 percent are unemployed compared to 10 percent unemployed across the city.¹⁹ This unemployment rate of 17 percent does not capture residents who may be underemployed, that is, those who are either unemployed but looking for work, or employed part time but preferring full-time work. Underemployment rates in the city as a whole are approximately 28 percent.²⁰

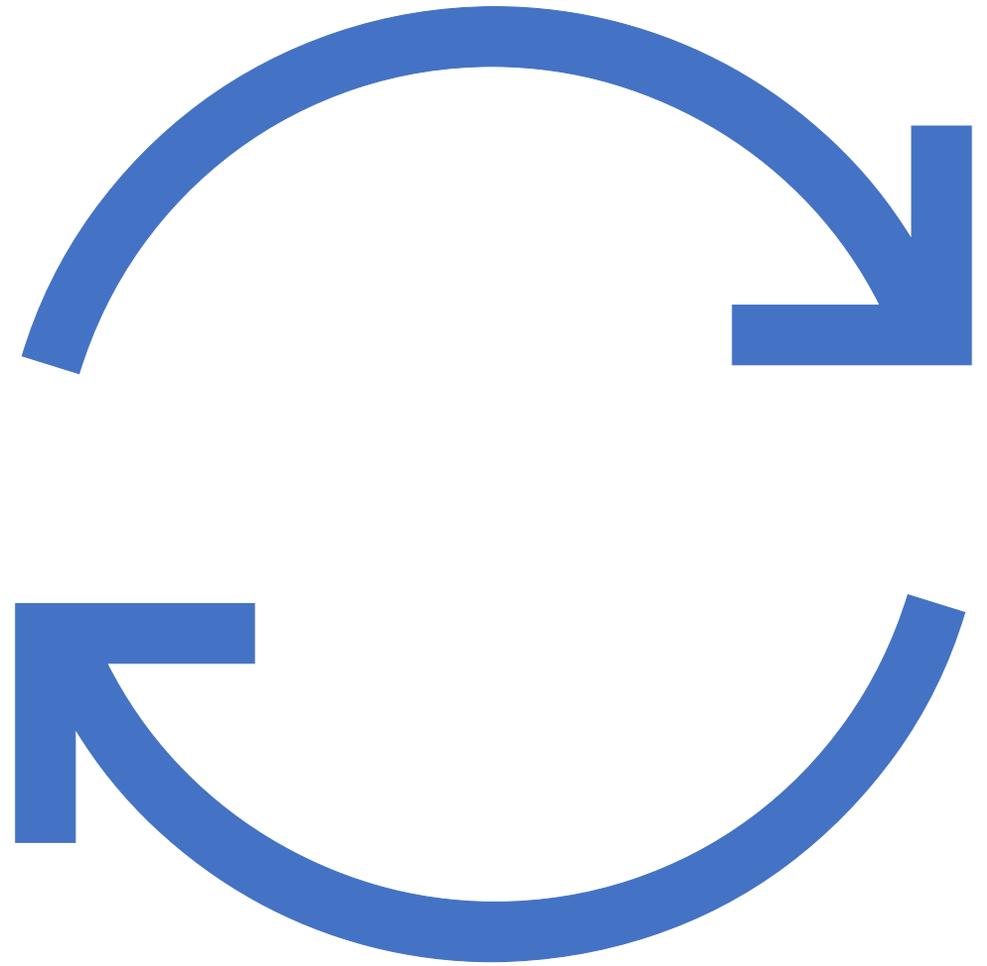
Newhallville and Dixwell workers are most likely to be employed in service occupations. Of the 3,910 residents that are 16 years or older

Table 4. Occupations for employed civilian population 16 years and over, 2017

Occupations	Newhallville		Dixwell		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total employed	2,391		1,519		3,910	
Management, professional & related	589	25	519	34	1,108	28
Service	946	40	417	27	1,363	35
Sales & office	471	20	360	24	831	21
Natural resource, construction & maintenance	72	3	64	4	136	3
Production, transportation & material moving	313	13	159	10	472	12

Building Partnerships

How ConnCAT uses data



Partnerships

Financial Literacy/Banking
Insitutions

Homeownership workshops

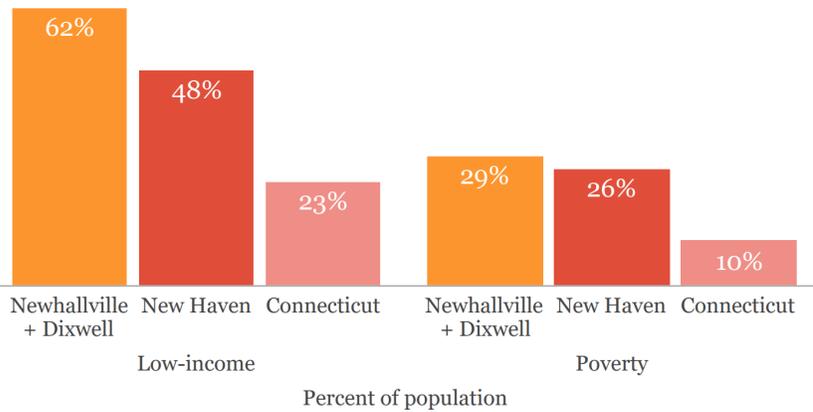
Employer Engagement

Education / Innovative
Programming

Transportation/ Voucher
Programs

Building Partnerships

Figure 9. Comparison of low-income and poverty rates, 2017



are considered overcrowded, meaning there are 1 or more occupants per room, while none of the owner-occupied units are overcrowded.³² Thirty-nine percent of homes in the neighborhood are valued between \$100,000 and \$149,999. About 8 percent are valued at less than \$50,000, while 29 percent are valued at \$200,000 or higher.³³

Among the occupied housing units in both neighborhoods, 39 percent have no vehicle, while 44 percent have 1 and 17 percent have 2 or more vehicles.³¹ Moreover, 5 percent of renter-occupied housing units in both neighborhoods

Figure 6 data table

	Newhallville	Dixwell	Total
Out-of-home workers 16 years and older	2,205	1,481	3,686
Drove alone	1,473	634	2,107
Carpooled	170	103	273
Transit users	442	409	851
Walkers and bikers	120	294	414
Taxi, motorcycle & others	0	0	0

Commute mode for out-of-home workers 16 years and over, Newhallville and Dixwell, 2017

Figure 7 data table

	Newhallville	Dixwell	Total
Less than \$10,000	484	303	787
\$10,000-\$14,999	198	196	394
\$15,000-\$24,999	510	311	821
\$25,000-\$49,999	964	599	1,563
\$50,000-\$74,999	324	183	507
\$75,000-\$99,999	102	86	188
\$100,000-\$149,999	59	81	140
\$150,000-\$199,999	0	52	52
\$200,000 or more	19	15	34

Household income, Newhallville and Dixwell, 2017

Role of Data in Executive Branch DEI Initiatives

- **Governor's OWS : DEI BIPOC Sub-Committee**
 - The BIPOC Committee believes all companies, whether big or small should aspire to high standards of equity and belonging in their business model and culture. Each company's path may be different and will include missteps and successes along the way, but ultimately these efforts should lead to lasting change so that all employees, customers and company partners are giving and receiving their best work. The BIPOC Committee's goals include having employers demonstrate how they are adopting and implementing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion policies in their hiring practices and workplace. We also want to highlight employers who are living into their DEI values and serve as a positive example of what DEI looks like in practice.
 - **Using data to acknowledge and celebrate:**
 - BIPOC recruitment efforts
 - BIPOC retention efforts
 - % of change in
 - Demographic data
 - Equity as evidenced by survey data
 - Inclusion as evidenced by survey data

-
- **Muna Abbas, Associate Commission Analyst,
Commission on Racial Equity in Public Health (CGA)**

Racial Equity Tools x Data

- **Commission on Racial Equity in Public Health**
 - Established by PA 21-35 “to document and make recommendations to decrease the effect of racism on public health.”
 - Health and wellbeing, housing, the environment, communities, education, job opportunities, criminal justice, structural racism.
 - Data collection, strategic planning, policy and legislative recommendations and analysis, community engagement and outreach.
- **Community Health Workers**
 - Bridges for the community between healthcare and social services systems to help patients navigate their everyday needs such as executing care plans and providing and arranging transportation, and language support.
- **Race, Ethnicity and Language data**
 - Collection and expansion of REL data across state agencies and in health systems.
 - Allows for aggregation and disaggregation of data, expanding categories and accounting for language barriers.
- **Race and Ethnic Impact Statements**
 - Designed to explicitly consider impacts of legislative and policy decision making on racial equity.
 - Used in tandem with other instruments as part of a broader vision of transformative and racially equitable government.

Race and Ethnic Impact Statements (REIS)

For internal non-profit decision making:

- What is the idea?
- What does the data show?
- Is there any data missing?
- How does the community/people affected feel about it?
- Who will benefit and who will be burdened?
- What are the intentional and unintentional consequences?
- What is the plan for implementation
- How will you ensure accountability and the evaluation of results?

(Source: Government Alliance on Race and Equity)

For advocacy within government:

- What is the proposal? (short summary)
- Does the proposal on its face claim to impact equity?
- Will the proposal have impacts on specific geographic areas or demographics?
- Does the proposal impact services that disproportionately impact certain demographics? (e.g. age, income bracket, racial and ethnic populations, health conditions)
- Does the proposal address the work of a certain department or agency?
- What does the data show re existing racial inequities in this areas?
- Is there any data missing to help us evaluate the impact?
- **Will the proposal have a disproportionate impact on any racial or ethnic subgroup, intentionally or unintentionally? (Yes/No/Need more data).**

(Source: Health Equity Solutions)

-
- **Kate Szczerbacki, Director, Strategic Learning and Evaluation,
Hartford Foundation for Public Giving**

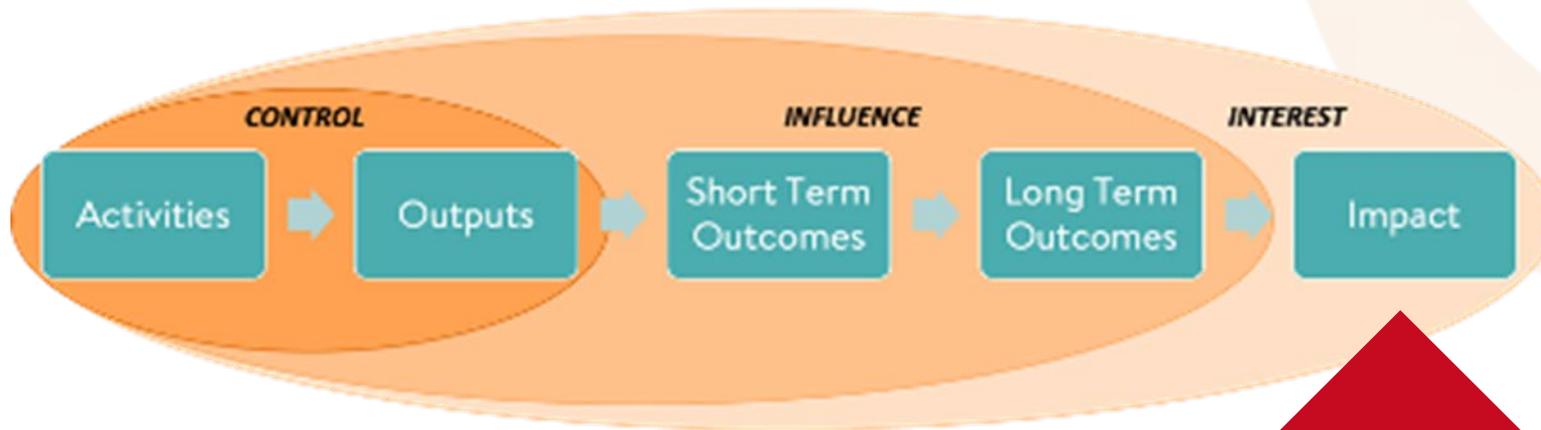
How does the Hartford Foundation use data?

- **Foundation grantmaking data** to:
 - **Improve our grantmaking practices** and decision-making
 - Be **accountable to our community** – including equity considerations (e.g. what organizations are we granting to – by budget size? BIPOC leadership?)
- **Grantee partners** to:
 - Reporting data to determine early & more **proximate progress and effect** of individual grants or clusters of grants made in furtherance strategic outcomes
 - Identify **successes to build upon & pitfalls to address** or avoid
 - **Learn about changes, trends, and shifts** in the community and nonprofit sector
- **Population-level data sources** to:
 - **Develop community investment strategy** based on greatest inequities
 - Identify **social & economic changes** in region to refine & refocus strategy
 - Assess contribution towards **long-term community change**



Population Data for Strategic Planning

- Population data provides context regarding dimensions of community wellbeing and evidence of demographic, social, and economic trends



Indicators of interest: population-level measures (e.g. Census, American Community Survey, DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey, EdSight)

In practice ...

- ✓ Use reliable sources
- ✓ Use more than one source
- ✓ Disaggregate data by key demographic variables (e.g. age, gender, income, race, ethnicity, disability)
- ✓ When possible, look for variations within groups or intersectional differences (e.g. different experience of younger vs. older women)
- ✓ Use interactive forms of data sensemaking
- ✓ Combine population data with other community knowledge

Example of developing a grantmaking priority

Community-led beautification efforts to increase social strength and connectedness in Hartford Neighborhoods

- 2019 DataHaven Community Wellbeing Index measures of collective efficacy
 - ✓ Hartford perceptions of collective, neighborhood engagement somewhat lower than surrounding towns
 - ✓ Hartford residents reporting higher rates of volunteerism than surrounding towns
- Qualitative data collection from nonprofits, NRZs, local government partners and reporting from grantees
 - ✓ Desire greater agency to define and implement local projects
 - ✓ Suggested projects include “beautification” efforts such as greening, cleaning, public spaces, and public art



DataHaven Community Wellbeing Survey measures

TABLE 4C

Community trust and appreciation

SHARE OF ADULTS, GREATER HARTFORD, 2018

LOCATION	SATISFIED W/ AREA	POLICE APPROVAL	SAFE WALKING AT NIGHT	TRUST NEIGHBORS
Connecticut	82%	78%	70%	85%
GH	82%	80%	71%	86%
BY DEMOGRAPHIC WITHIN GREATER HARTFORD				
Male	80%	80%	78%	86%
Female	83%	80%	66%	85%
Age 18-34	81%	73%	70%	79%
Age 35-49	79%	77%	71%	85%
Age 50-64	82%	83%	76%	90%
Age 65+	86%	89%	69%	92%
White	84%	87%	75%	90%
Black	78%	64%	61%	71%
Latino	82%	62%	59%	67%
<\$15K	76%	61%	58%	67%
\$15K-\$30K	81%	75%	60%	76%
\$30K-\$50K	79%	76%	62%	83%
\$50K-\$75K	81%	82%	69%	87%
\$75K-\$100K	82%	83%	76%	88%
\$100K-\$200K	84%	84%	81%	93%
\$200K+	88%	95%	87%	98%
BY GEOGRAPHY				
Hartford	71%	51%	46%	61%
New Britain	72%	67%	58%	72%
GH Inner Ring	77%	79%	69%	85%
East Hartford	77%	67%	59%	77%
Manchester	77%	71%	61%	78%
West Hartford	88%	96%	88%	96%
GH Outer Ring	90%	93%	81%	94%

Percent of adults who:

- **Volunteer:**
 - Similar across all geographies (about 42%)
- **Feel that neighbors would organize to try to save a fire station if it were threatened with closing:**
 - Hartford: 67%
 - Inner Ring towns: 85%
 - Outer Ring towns: 98%
- **Feel that neighbors are involved in improving the area:**
 - Hartford: 62%
 - Inner Ring towns: 76%
 - Outer Ring towns: 86%

Some Resulting Community Investments



2022 Love Your Block Grants for 28 Neighborhood Improvement Projects



2022 Love Hartford Initiative Resident Engagement



Domingo! Arts Activation Fund Open Streets Initiative



Use of data in grantmaking process

Foundation

Consistently reviews data* to answer questions including :

- How equitable and effective are our grantmaking tools?
- Have we observed progress toward strategic outcomes?
- What are barriers and facilitators of progress?
- Are there any changes, trends, opportunities in the landscape?
- What programs, services, and partner organizations are well-positioned to respond to what is happening in the ecosystem?

*Population-level, grantee-provided, and internal/administrative data

Use of data in grantmaking process

Grantee Partners

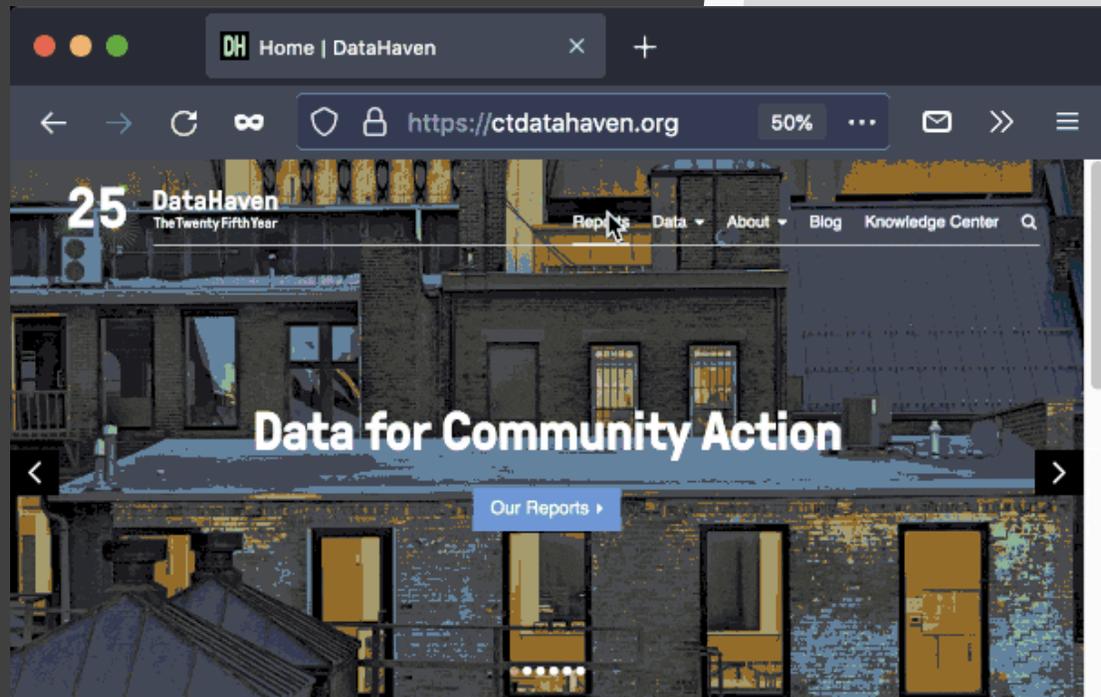
- Uses data **establish community need(s)**, including racial and social inequities
- To **determine a population of focus and/or inform and improve program** design and service delivery
- **Collects its own data that meaningful and useful** to the organization in a manageable way – including perspectives of residents served
- Uses data to **assess progress** toward programmatic or organizational goals
- **Makes a connection** between trends and needs in population-level data and organizational and resident-level knowledge

-
- **Small group exercise – 12 minutes, in two parts**

Part 1: Introductions

Break into small groups of 2-4 people. Speed intros (30 seconds each):

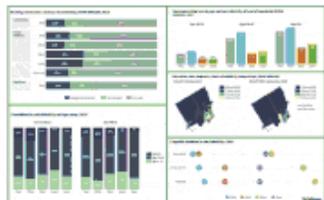
- Name and Organization
- One of the ways that you use data (or plan to)



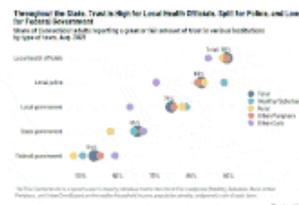
If you have laptop/phone, take 3 minutes for this activity:

- Visit DataHaven's Town Equity Reports
- Shortcut URL: bit.ly/towneq
- or Google: "ct town equity report"
- or <https://www.ctdatahaven.org/> (link to Connecticut Town Equity Reports is near the top of the home page)
- Under DOWNLOAD REPORT FOR, choose or type in the name of your town or the town you work in
- Find a statistic showing differences by race, age, and/or sex in the area. Some ideas for places to look:
 - Housing: Pages 7 or 8
 - Education: Page 9
 - Income: Pages 13 or 14
 - Health: Page 18
- Discuss: How might this information be helpful to a nonprofit or agency?

FEATURED CONTENT



Connecticut Town Equity Reports
Reports featuring disaggregated CT town data on social and economic well-being and equity



Survey of 5,145 randomly-selected Connecticut adults in Summer 2021
reveals improvements in financial well-being, changes in mask-wearing and

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oct. 6, 2021: Survey of 5,145 randomly-selected Connecticut adults in Summer 2021 reveals improvements in financial well-being, changes in mask-wearing and vaccination rates, concerns about gun violence during the pandemic

Sep. 13, 2021: New: Equity Reports for All 169 CT Towns, 2020 Census Neighborhood Maps, Opioid Study

Aug. 23, 2021: Fatal overdoses in the New Haven area increased by 40 percent in

Part 2:

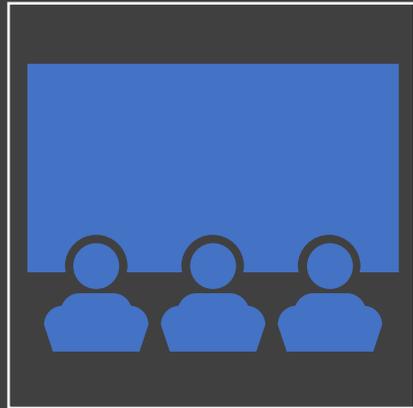
Write your own REIS!

Choose a Bill:

- A Bill to eliminate bail bonds
- A Bill to license doulas
- A Bill to allow for early voting
- A Bill to give free childcare hours for parents and caregivers
- A Bill to give all income qualifying residents of Connecticut access to Medicaid, regardless of immigration status
- A Bill to eradicate single use plastics in the food and hospitality industry

Things to think about and discuss (6 minutes):

- Who does this Bill benefit?
- Who does it hinder?
- What are the unintended consequences of this Bill?
- What data do we need to complete this analysis?
- Which demographics are affected?
- What are the short-term impacts of this legislation?
- What are the long-term impacts of this legislation?
- How can we evaluate its success?



Report-out from audience



Q&A for workshop leaders

Data for Action:

A workshop to understand current trends in your town and region and apply information to build community and funding partnerships



Thank you!

Please send any questions and feedback about today's workshop to:
info@ctdatahaven.org

- Mark Abraham, Executive Director, DataHaven
- Genevive Walker, CEO & President, ConnCAT
- Muna Abbas, Associate Commission Analyst, Commission on Racial Equity in Public Health (CGA)
- Kate Szczerbacki, Director, Strategic Learning and Evaluation, Hartford Foundation for Public Giving