

2021 POPULATION PROFILE OF PUERTO RICANS IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CT Dashboard/CD-5-2021| July 2023

Representative Jahana Hayes (D-CT)

Fairfield County—Bethel, Brookfield, Danbury, New Fairfield, Newtown, and Sherman.

Hartford County – Avon, Burlington, Canton, Farmington, New Britain, Plainville, and Simsbury.

Litchfield County— Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Canaan, Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Kent, Litchfield, Morris, New Milford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Plymouth, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, Thomaston, Torrington (part), Warren, Washington, Watertown, and Woodbury.

New Haven County – Cheshire, Meriden, Middlebury, Southbury, Waterbury (part), and Wolcott.

POPULATION COUNT

- In 2021, the Fifth Congressional District had the second largest population in Connecticut, with a population size of 725,410. At least 20% of Connecticut’s overall population reside in this district.
- In 2021, there were 75,133 Puerto Ricans and comprised 10% of the Congressional District’s overall population.

RACE/ETHNICITY

- About half of the Puerto Rican population (50%) identified as one race followed by 48% who identified with two races, and 1% as three or more races.

HISPANIC/LATINO ORIGIN

- In 2021, at least 25% of the Puerto Rican population resided in the Fifth Congressional District.
- About 53% of the Hispanic/Latino population were Puerto Ricans followed by South Americans (15%), Dominicans (12%), Mexicans (8%), Other Hispanic or Latino (5%), Central Americans (5%), and Cubans (2%).

Puerto Rican	53%
South American	16%
Dominican	12%
Mexican	8%
Other Hispanic or Latino	5%
Central American	5%
Cuban	2%

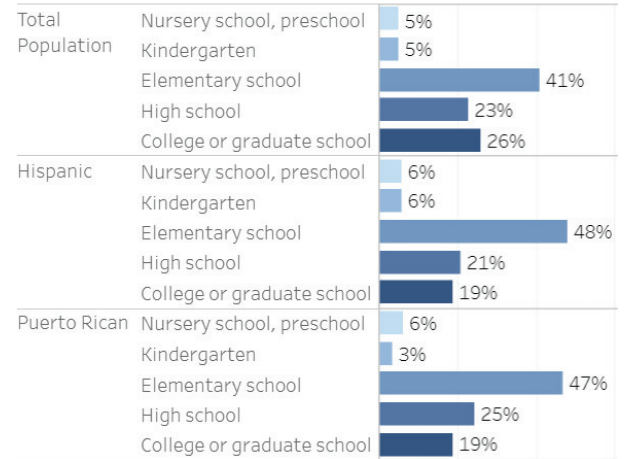
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- In 2021, Puerto Ricans (24%) residing in the Fifth Congressional District had the second highest rates of those with ‘less than a high school education’ followed by Hispanics/Latinos (28%) and the total population (10%).
- Puerto Ricans (33%) and Hispanics/Latinos (32%) in this district had similar rates of those with a ‘high school education.’
- Puerto Ricans (28%) in this district had slightly higher rates of those with ‘some college degree’ relative to Hispanics/Latinos (25%) and total population (25%).
- Puerto Ricans (16%) and Hispanic/Latino (15%) populations had similar rates among those with a ‘bachelor’s degree or more.’

Total Population	Less than H.S.	10%
	H.S.	27%
	Some College	25%
	BA or more	37%
Hispanic	Less than H.S.	28%
	H.S.	32%
	Some College	25%
	BA or more	15%
Puerto Rican	Less than H.S.	24%
	H.S.	33%
	Some College	28%
	BA or more	16%

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

- In 2021 Puerto Ricans had the highest enrollment in K-12 grades and the lowest enrollment in College (19%).



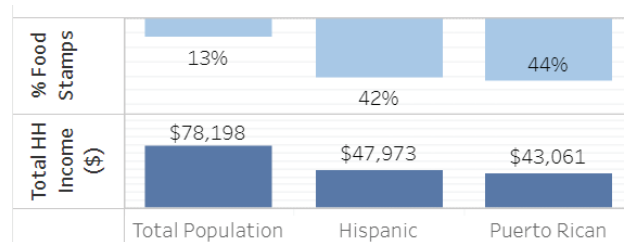
POVERTY STATUS

- In 2021, Puerto Ricans' (44%) reliance on food stamps was more than three times higher than that of the total population (13%) and slightly higher than that of Hispanics (42%) living in the Fifth Congressional District.
- The median household income for Puerto Ricans (\$43,061) living in the Fifth Congressional District was lower than Hispanics/Latinos (\$47,973) and significantly lower than that of the total population (\$78,198).

	All People	Child (under 18)	Female HH w/ Children (Unde..
Total Popul..	11%	15%	34%
Hispanic	21%	39%	62%
Puerto Rican	29%	38%	40%

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME/ FOOD STAMPS

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HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

- In 2021, Puerto Ricans (35%) and Hispanics/Latinos (35%) had similar homeownership rates but at least two times lower than the homeownership rate of the total population (67%) in the Fifth Congressional District.
- Puerto Ricans (51%) had comparable mortgage burden rates, those who pay at least 30% or more of their income towards mortgage payments, to the Hispanic/Latino (52%) burden, but lower than that of the total population (48%) in this district.
- The median monthly mortgage payment was higher among Hispanics/Latinos (\$1,931) followed by Puerto Ricans (\$1,194) and total population (\$1,452) in this district.
- In 2021, 65% of the Puerto Rican population in the Fifth Congressional District were renters, similar to the rates of Hispanic/Latino population (65%), but two times higher than that of the total population (33%).
- Rent burden, also known as tenants paying at least 30% or more of their incomes towards rents, was slightly higher among Hispanics/Latinos (52%) followed by Puerto Ricans (51%) and the total population (48%).
- The median rent was higher among Hispanics/Latinos (\$1,931) compared to total population (\$1,172) and that of Puerto Ricans (\$988) in this district.

	Total Popula..	Hispanic	Puerto Rican
Renters	33%	65%	65%
Median Rent	\$1,172	\$1,194	\$988
Rent Burden	48%	52%	51%
Owners	67%	35%	35%
Median Mortgage	\$1,452	\$1,931	\$1,779
Mortgage Burden	31%	30%	38%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

- Unemployment of Puerto Ricans (7%) in 2021 was slightly higher than that of the Hispanic/Latinos (6%) and the total population (4%) in the Fifth Congressional District.
- About 59% of the Puerto Rican population in this district were employed, this was lower than that of Hispanics/Latinos (62%) and the total population (61%) in this district.
- Hispanics/Latinos (68%) had slightly higher labor force participation rates than the Puerto Rican (66%) and the total (65%) populations.

	Total Popula..	Hispanic	Puerto Rican
In Labor Force	65%	68%	66%
Not in Labor Force	35%	32%	34%
Unemployed	4%	6%	7%
Employed	61%	62%	59%

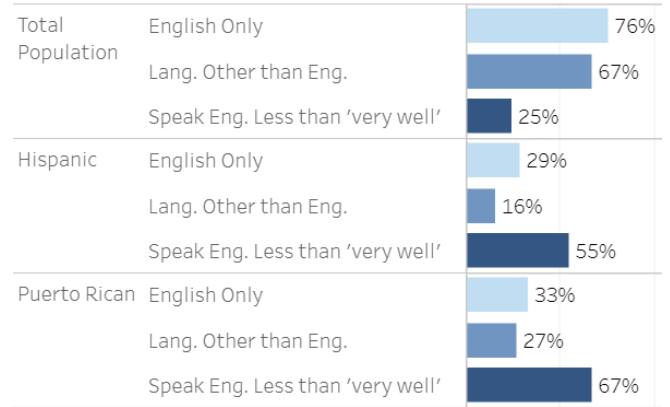
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

- In 2021, Puerto Ricans (61%) were more likely to rely on public health coverage compared to total (39%) and Hispanics/Latinos (35%) populations in the Fifth Congressional District.
- Hispanics/Latinos (11%) had higher rates of uninsured health coverage than Puerto Ricans (4%) and the total population (5%) in this district.

Total Population	No health insurance	5%
	Private insurance	67%
	Public Coverage	39%
Hispanic	No health insurance	11%
	Private insurance	58%
	Public Coverage	35%
Puerto Rican	No health insurance	4%
	Private insurance	42%
	Public Coverage	61%

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

- A majority of Puerto Ricans residing in the Fifth Congressional District spoke a language other than English in their households.



WHERE DID WE GET THIS INFORMATION FROM?

We use macrodata and microdata from the American Community Survey for the period 2006-2021. First, we use macrodata estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau to analyze the general dynamics of the Puerto Rican and Hispanic/Latino population and the Latin American population born outside the United States. Second, we use microdata harmonized by IPUMS USA to estimate the Puerto Rican and Latin American immigration statistics per country in the state of Connecticut.

ABOUT OUR FUNDING

The Puerto Rican Studies Initiative is funded by an American Rescue Plan Act grant awarded by the Connecticut General Assembly.

The Puerto Rican Studies Initiative for Community Engagement and Public Policy (PRSI) is a research initiative that can help document and support the Puerto Ricans' vital economic, intellectual, and cultural contributions to Connecticut and provide research-based support for the development of public policies addressing the needs of Puerto Ricans in the State of Connecticut.

This initiative is part of a collaboration between El Instituto (CLAS, UConn Storrs), the Puerto Rican and Latin@ Studies Project (School of Social Work, UConn Hartford), and the Hispanic Health Council.

El Instituto: Institute of Latina/o,
Caribbean and Latin American Studies
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
University of Connecticut
Ryan Building
2nd floor 2006 Hillside Road, Unit 1161
Storrs, Connecticut 06269-1161