2020 Housing Data Profiles

GLASTONBURY





KEY FINDINGS

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6%

of housing is subsidized

19%

of households rent their home

17%

of housing units are in multifamily buildings

Affordability

15%

of households spend between 30% and 50% of their income on housing 9%

of households spend more than half of their income on housing \$23.65

the hourly wage needed to afford a 2-bedroom apartment

Population

44

the median age of residents

17%

of residents are people of color (BIPOC)

+3.2%

projected population change from 2020 to 2040

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Throughout this report, a series of graphs like the one below are used to show how **Glastonbury** compares to **other towns** in the state on a variety of measures.



ABOUT THE HOUSING DATA PROFILES

The Partnership for Strong Communities' Housing Data Profiles are a free resource to help Connecticut residents, developers, legislators, municipal officials, and others make data-informed decisions. Profiles are available for every town and county in the state. To learn more, please visit **pschousing.org** or **housingprofiles.pschousing.org** to view the interactive version of the profiles.

DATA NOTES

Data comes from the 2014-2018 American Community Survey unless stated otherwise. Percentages may differ slightly or not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding.

SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES AS PERCENT OF ALL HOMES

82%

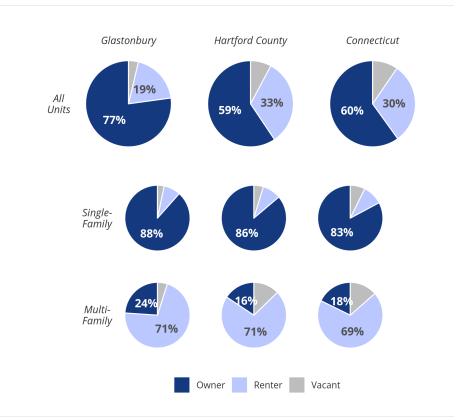


PERCENT OF ALL HOMES OCCUPIED BY OWNERS

77%

Overall, 64% of Connecticut's occupied housing stock is comprised of single-family housing, while 35% is multifamily housing (2+ units in structure). Most single-family homes are occupied by homeowners, while most multifamily units are occupied by renters.

In Glastonbury, 82% of occupied homes are single-family, and 17% are multi-family. Owners live in 88% of Glastonbury's 11,583 single-family homes, and renters live in 71% of its 2,431 multifamily homes.



CHANGE IN BUILDING PERMITS, 1990-2017

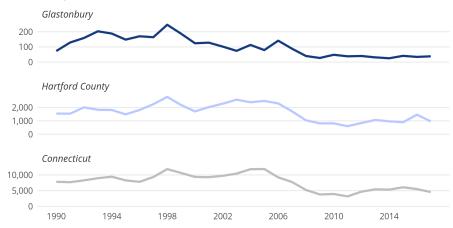
-48%

Growth is slow in the state, which has seen a 42% decrease in building permits between 1990 and 2017.

In Glastonbury, there were 73 building permits issued in 1990, compared to 38 issued in 2017, representing a 48% decrease.

Number of building permits per year, 1990-2017

Note: y axis varies between locations



Source: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development



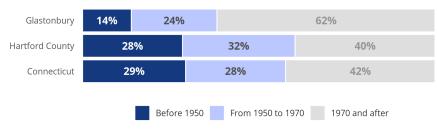
UNITS BUILT BEFORE 1970

38%

Older homes are prone to falling into disrepair, and often carry environmental risks such as lead paint. An aging housing stock can be a sign of poor housing quality.



Age of units



SPENDING ON ENERGY AS PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME

2.4%

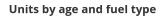
Households that use electricity spend 2.8% of their income on energy (2.5% for fuel oil/coal and 2.3% for gas).

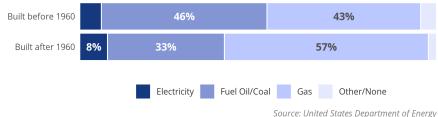
AFFORDABLE HOMES AS A SHARE OF ALL HOUSING UNITS

6%

The CT Department of Housing calculates the percentage of affordable units in a municipality annually for the Affordable Housing Appeals List. Affordable units are units that are subsidized below market-rate through programs like Housing Choice Vouchers or CHFA/USDA mortgages.

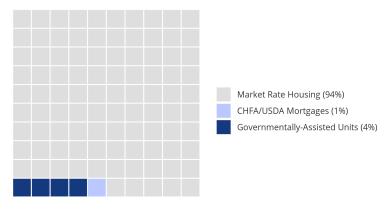
Of the 13,656 total units in Glastonbury, 781 are considered to be affordable.







Affordable units by type



Source: Connecticut Department of Housing



PEOPLE BURDENED BY COST OF HOUSING

24%

Households that are cost-burdened spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Severely cost-burdened spend more than 50% on housing.



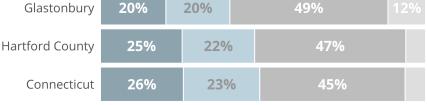
RENTERS BURDENED BY COST OF HOUSING

51%

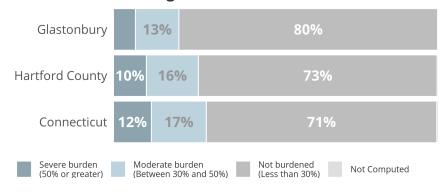
OWNERS BURDENED BY COST OF HOUSING

20%

Housing cost burden for renters bury 20% 20% 49% 12



Housing cost burden for owners



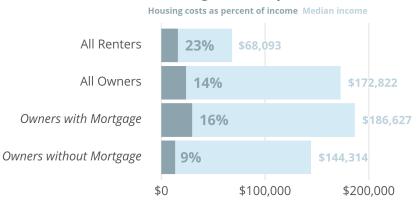
RENTERS' HOUSING COSTS AS PERCENT OF INCOME

23%

OWNERS' HOUSING COSTS AS PERCENT OF INCOME

14%

Housing costs as percent of income





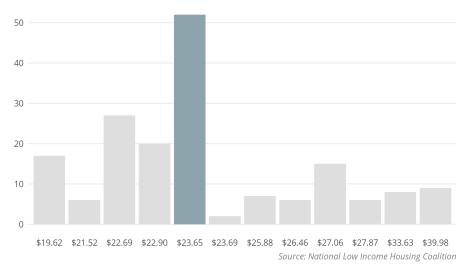
HOUSING WAGE

\$23.65

Each year, the National Low Income Housing Coalition calculates the "housing wage," the hourly wage needed to afford a two-bedroom rental home without paying more than 30% of income on housing.

Glastonbury is included in the Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford HMFA. Glastonbury's housing wage is lower than the state housing wage of \$26.42.



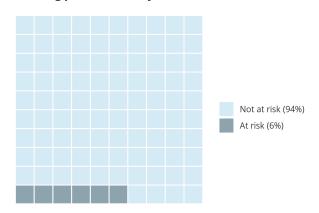


HOUSING PRESERVATION UNITS

6%

Glastonbury has 561 federally assisted housing units, of which 6% are at risk of loss within the next 5 years.

Housing preservation by risk



Source: National Housing Preservation Database



TOTAL POPULATION

34,578

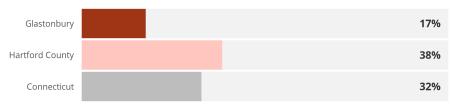


PEOPLE OF COLOR

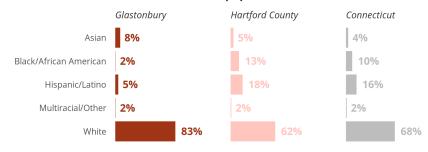
17%

Connecticut population is becoming increasingly diverse, but the BIPOC population is concentrated in certain municipalities, especially Connecticut's cities. In Glastonbury, 17% of residents are BIPOC, while 83% are white.

Glastonbury is less diverse than Connecticut



The largest race/ethnicity group in Glastonbury is White at 83% of the population



MEDIAN AGE

44

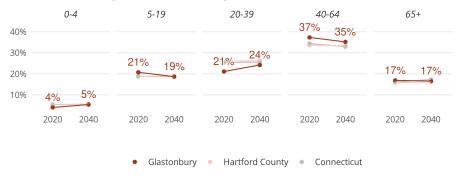


POPULATION CHANGE, 2020 TO 2040

+3.2%

In the next twenty years, Glastonbury's population is projected to grow from 34,810 to 35,939.

People age 20-39 are projected to grow the most in the next 20 years in Glastonbury

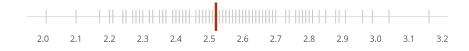


Source: Connecticut Data Center



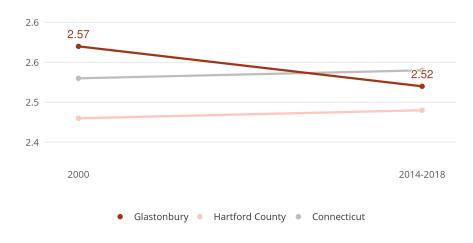
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

2.52



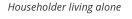
The average household size in Glastonbury has declined between 2000 and 2018.

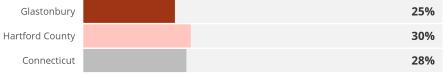
The average household size in Glastonbury has declined from 2.57 in 2000 to 2.52 in 2018



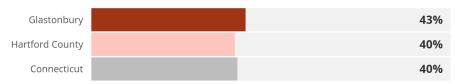
Understanding who lives in our towns provides insight into the housing and service needs for each community such as accessibility, transportation, child care, and education. Compared to Connecticut, Glastonbury has more households with someone older than 60 and more households with school-age children.

Household types as a percent of total





Households with someone older than 60



Households with someone under 18

