State of Connecticut
Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission

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Web Site: www.cga.ct.gov/lprac

Chairperson
Vacant
Vice-Chair
Vacant
Secretary
Maritza Tirú
Treasurer
Ed Rodríguez

Past Chair
Ivette Servera

Commissioners:
Ramón L. Arroyo
Dr. Teresa Bravo
Carlos E. Candal, Esq.
Richard Cruz
Isaias Tomas Diaz, Esq.
Enrique Marcano, Sr.
Juan M. Pérez
Norma Rodríguez-Reyes
Danny Torres

Acting Executive Director
Werner Oyanadel

Special Projects Director/Grants Writer
Lucy Goicoechea-Hernández

Senior Legislative Secretary
Clarisa Cardone

December 29, 2009

Honorable Toni N. Harp
Honorable John C. Geragosian
Joint Committee on Appropriations Co-Chairs
Legislative Office Building
300 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

Dear Senator Harp & State Representative Geragosian:

It gives me great pleasure to submit the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission's (LPRAC) ***2009 Annual Report*** as mandated by Public Act No. 09-07. The report identifies the quality of life desired for members of the Latino community and displays current trend data for both education and health indicators. It also identifies barriers to progress and recommends strategies for change.

Furthermore, I am currently working with members from the board and staff on identifying safety, self-sufficiency, and discrimination indicators so that we may prepare "turn the curve" sessions and report those findings in the near future. Moreover, I am submitting our agency performance measures, including measures of research, education, outreach, and partnership development as required by state law. Finally, I am also attaching current information regarding the Latino population of the state as stipulated by our new legislative mandate.

If you have any questions regarding this information, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience at (860) 240-0097.

Sincerely,

Werner Oyanadel
Acting Executive Director

cc: Appropriations Subcommittee Co-Chairs #1: Legislative: Sen. Harp & Rep. Candelaria
Fiscal Analysis Staff: Chris Perillo and Christine Ashburn

State of Connecticut
General Assembly

Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission's 2009 Annual Report

December 31, 2009

Latino & Puerto Rican Affairs Commission
18-20 Trinity Street
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Latino & Puerto Rican Affairs Commission Annual Report

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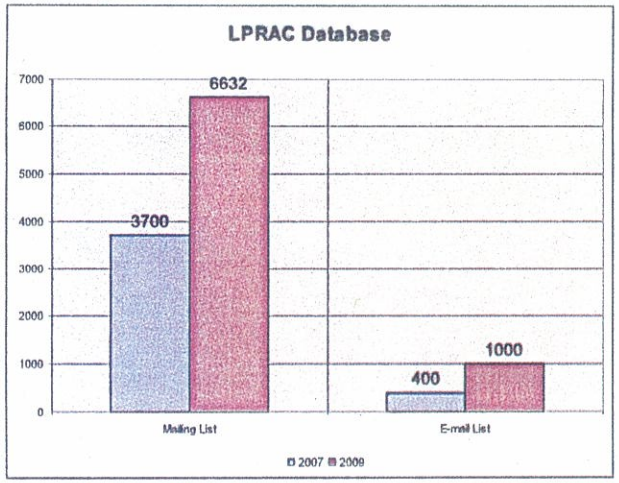
LPRAC CALP

LPRAC Performance Report Card: 2009

All Connecticut Latinos are Healthy, Safe, Economically Self-Sufficient, Achieve School Success, and Live lives Free from Discrimination

Approach 1: Research

Measure 1: Number of Individuals and Organizations Receiving Research Materials Distributed by LPRAC



Story behind the baseline:

The chart above reflects the LPRAC's efforts within the last two years to increase the size of its database and improve its distribution capacity. The LPRAC has been working with Information Techonology Services (ITS) for the past year to develop a more robust database system that will allow them to tailor their outreach and information delivery efforts by a wide range of criteria. In doing so, the LPRAC can more specifically target groups of people and populations that will benefit from its research efforts. Additionally, copies of all LPRAC research documents are made available to the State library and distributed to all attendees of its forums, summits and recognition ceremonies.

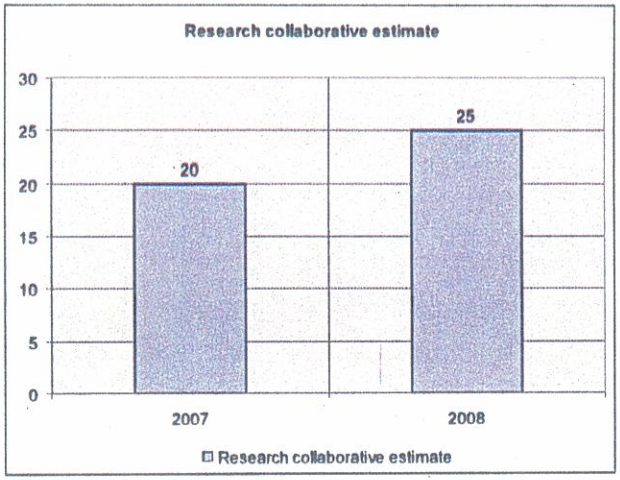
Progress:

Our new database is fully operational, the LPRAC acquired a list of more than 20,000 new Latino voters, registered during the "Tu Voto Si Cuenta" registration campaign. This update increased the LPRAC's information delivery capacity to more than 26,000 people.

Actions:

None

Measure 2: Number of research collaboratives the LPRAC Participates in.



Story behind the baseline:

For Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008 the demands for on-going research continued to increase. More and more elected officials, members of the public and institutions sought our expertise in a broad range of areas. The data above includes large research initiatives such as the fourth edition of the Latino Socio-Economic study and a series of conferences on public policy issues that required research. Finally, it includes research in conjunction with other state elected officials and other Latino organizations on a voter registration campaign that included an in-depth analysis of voting registration patterns across Connecticut.

Progress:

none

Recent LPRAC Research Efforts:

Before a room full of community leaders and concerned members of the public, the LPRAC announced the findings of its fourth and most comprehensive Socio-Economic study on February 26, 2008. This research study details the needs of their communities and the challenges they face regarding quality of life, health care, housing, education, employment and the judicial system. The study received extensive local and national media coverage much of which served to shed light on the ongoing problems Latinos face in Connecticut.

The LPRAC is also working in collaboration with the University of Connecticut's Institute of Puerto Rican and Latino Studies, the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, and the Roper Center for Public Opinion on a new survey book on Latinos in Connecticut. It will be based on data from the 07-08 New England Latino survey conducted in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This survey is important because it covers topics ranging from politics, education, discrimination, race relations, and levels of integration . This information has a strong potential to ignite further discussions among policy-makers and/or scholars that may become public policy or other projects by researchers, students, and entrepreneurs throughout the state.

Data Development Agenda

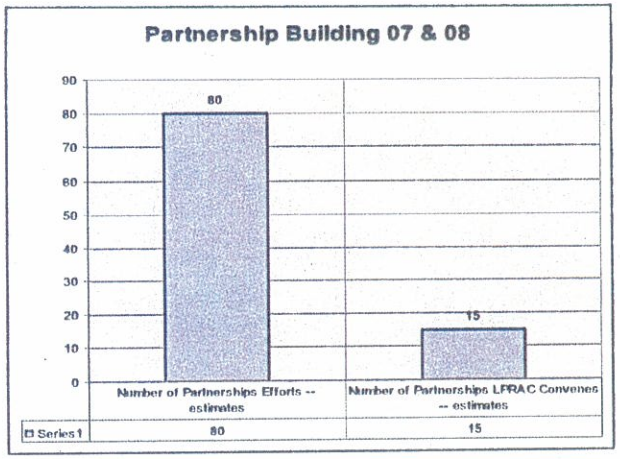
Percent of partners rating research as useful.

LPRAC Performance Report Card: 2009

All Connecticut Latinos are Healthy, Safe, Economically Self-Sufficient, Achieve School Success, and Live lives Free from Discrimination

Approach 2: Partnership Building

Measure 1: Number of Partnership Efforts In which LPRAC Participates, Number of Partnership efforts LPRAC Convenes



Story behind the baseline:

The LPRAC leverages its partnerships with lawmakers, federal and municipal elected officials, and national civil rights leaders to effect change on issues such as workplace discrimination, redistricting, human trafficking, and immigration reform. In July 2008 the LPRAC convened a Housing Summit at the legislature that drew representatives from the State Banking Commission, the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, Connecticut legislators, and members of the public. The LPRAC also hosted a first of its kind money management conference specifically geared to Latino residents with a generous grant from Bank of America. This conference brought together collaborators such as the state treasurer and community agencies from as far away as Stamford. All in all the LPRAC has increased its community events significantly since 2007.

Progress:

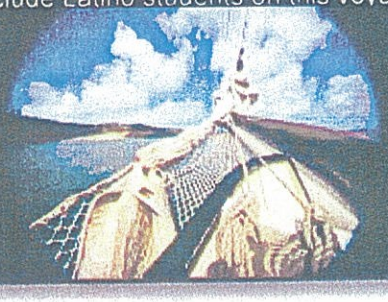
In 209, the LPRAC increased its visibility in areas of Western and Southeastern Connecticut, while continuing to strengthen existing relationships in key cities such as New Haven and Bridgeport. To that end, LPRAC representatives visited Latino serving organizations across these regions in an effort to exchange operating knowledge and look for opportunities to create or expand working partnerships for the benefit of the community.

Actions:

- Pitch and execute at least one media interview per month (i.e., TV, radio or newspaper);
- Issue six position papers on important topics being addressed by the legislature or in response to events taking place outside of government (i.e., issues affecting the community) and make them available on the LPRAC website;
- Update commission collateral material and distribute to community organizations across the state;
- Plan and execute at least two educational forums addressing important issues affecting Latino communities;
- Host monthly meetings with Latino organizations in parts of the state where we have little reach in an effort to develop key partnerships. Invite the legislator from that area to participate with us;
- Payroll stuffer to all 76,000 state employees announcing LPRAC events for the year;
- Regular emails from database announcing events, issues and calls for people to testify on important issues;
- Create a Latino student congress to help position ourselves as leaders in the public policy arena among the next generation of Latino leaders;
- Establish program with community-based organizations regarding Latino youth;
- Work with lawmakers developing forums and community hearings across the state;
- Dedicate space in our newslettters for legislators who wish to have information published;
- Increase intern capacity at the LPRAC office; &
- Establish an advisory board with representatives from Hartford Hospital, the Connecticut Health Foundation and the Hispanic Health Council.

Case Study

The LPRAC began a new partnership with the Amistad of America, Inc., earlier this year planning a voyage to the Caribbean in the "Amistad" vessel. This trip will be entitled "Freedom Tour" and will begin with a sail from Connecticut to Bermuda and will include port visits to more than half a dozen US East Coast ports before beginning a tour of historical significance throughout the Caribbean. The Amistad of America, Inc., and the LPRAC will develop recommendations via an advisory committee to include Latino students on this voyage.



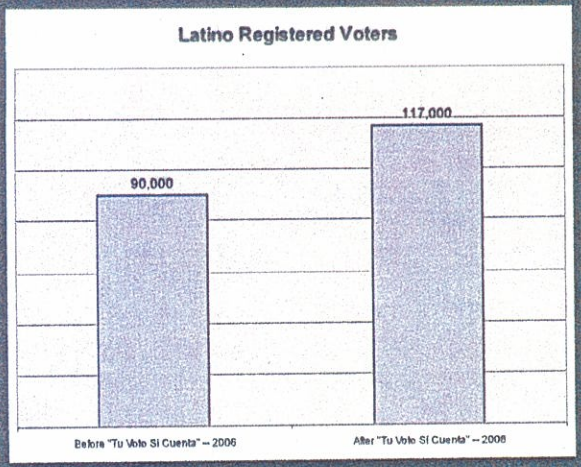
Development Agenda:

None

LPRAC Performance Report Card: 2009

All Connecticut Latinos are Healthy, Safe, Economically Self-Sufficient, Achieve School Success, and Live lives Free from Discrimination

Case Study:
Voter Registration Effort



Story behind the baseline:
The LPRAC was a collaborator and active participant in the 2007 Latino Voting Summit hosted by Secretary of State Susan Bysiewicz. The event served as a launch point for a discussion on Latino civic engagement ahead of the 2008 "Tu Voto Si Cuenta" voter registration campaign. Following the Summit, the LPRAC continued to work closely with the Secretary of State's Office as a partner in the campaign, helping to draw the participation of other Latino leaders and organizations for the Steering Committee and having its staff members chair various subcommittees that helped shape the direction of the campaign. With the goal of registering 10,000 new Latino voters, the campaign focused its efforts on the cities with the largest Latino concentrations in the state -- Bridgeport, Danbury, East Hartford, Hartford, New Haven, New Britain, Manchester, Meriden, Norwalk, Stamford, Stratford, Windham, Norwich, Torrington, New London and Waterbury -- with a clear message and a well-funded marketing strategy, incorportating both English and Spanish language media.

Progress:
The event ended as planned. The campaign registered a total of 27,000 new Latino voters.

Actions:
None.

Recent Partnership Development Efforts:

For four consecutive years the LPRAC joined the United States Postal Service in presenting the Hispanic Heritage Postage Stamp Exhibit. The collection, which pays tribute to people, places and events of cultural significance not only to the Latino community but to the nation at large, was on display in the concourse of the Legislative Office Building in Hartford, Connecticut for the month of September 2006, 2007, 2008, & 2009. The exhibit proudly displays how deeply Latinos are woven into the fabric of this country. Roberto Clemente, Frida Khalo, and Cesar Chavez. These names are as much a part of American history as they are Latin-American history and this year, the LPRAC took it one step further by taking the exhibit on tour across the state. The LPRAC continues to be the only organization in the United States building and displaying such a culturally relevant exhibit of hispanic history and its impact on mainstream society.

Also worth noting is the effort that took place in 2006 between Bank of America, the State Treasurer and LPRAC co-hosting the first of its kind bilingual Money Management conference in Cromwell, CT. This initiative came from a $30,000 grant awarded to the LPRAC to provide the Latino community in the State of Connecticut access to financial education. In addition to the co-convenors of this event, the LPRAC also involved agencies such as Co-Opportunity Inc., ACCESS agency, Spanish American Merchants Association (SAMA), ACORN, and the Connecticut Puerto Rican Forum to mention just a few.

Development Agenda:

Percentage of Partnerships Producing Tangible Products.

Case Study:
Women Leadership Conferences

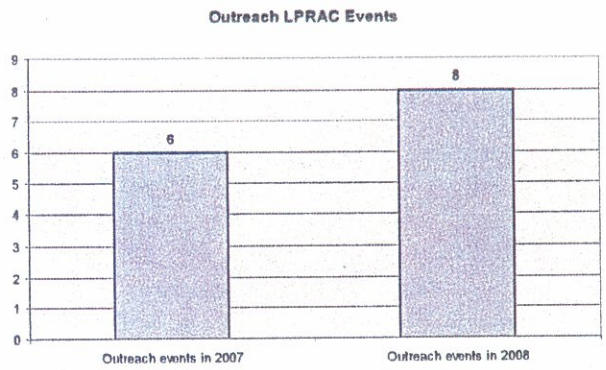
The LPRAC collaborated with the launch of the "Soy Unica, Soy Mujer" Conference hosted by CASAC - Capital Area Substance Abuse Council - at the Pope Park Recreation Center in 2007. Hispanic girls age 9-14 participated in the day long program that included a workshop for mothers on self-esteem. The self-esteem workshop was presented by LPRAC's Special Project Coordinator/Grants Writer with the cooperation of 6 other Latina women leaders from the community. In addition to self esteem building, the emphasis of the workshop was to assist mothers in recognizing that they need to be supportive of their daughters and ensure that they feel confortable talking to them about any concerns or interests. LPRAC has participated in this program for the past 3 consecutive summers. This year (2009) was the largest group yet with 15 mothers participating and over 40 girls attending the workshops for free. The venue was the Institute for Hispanic Families' new facility in Hartford, Connecticut.

LPRAC Performance Report Card: 2009

All Connecticut Latinos are Healthy, Safe, Economically Self-Sufficient, Achieve School Success, and Live lives Free from Discrimination

Approach 3: Outreach

Measure 1: Number of Outreach Events



Story behind the baseline:

The LPRAC has conducted several outreach events since its inception on a broad range of topics in areas such as health disparities, education reform, and leadership. The number of these events continues to increase every year as indicated on the graph above.

Progress:

The Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission starting on May 20, 2009 officially launched a new outreach campaign aimed at expanding its efforts to tap into the larger Latino community. The LPRAC projects receiving funds from the State Department of Social Services to develop a marketing outreach initiative introducing the new Charter Oak Insurance Plan to the Latino Community in the state. This project will take place in collaboration with the African American Affairs Commission.

Progress:

The LPRAC in 2010 has already began to plan educational/outreach Results Based Accountability (RBA) meetings in Connecticut on areas of health, safety, education, economic self-sufficiency, and discrimination.

Actions:

The LPRAC started to hold its regular Commission meetings in different municipalities starting in Bridgeport in the month of May and in New Haven in July 2009. U.S. Representative Jim Himes, Mayor Bill Finch, members of the Bridgeport and New Haven delegation of lawmakers, and community leaders are among those invited to observe the proceedings.

Recent Partnership Development Efforts:

The LPRAC played a big role in directing the first ever national grant for a tobacco cessation program designed to protect Connecticut Latinos from the dangers of tobacco use. This outreach program was entitled "Latino Don't Smoke Protect Your Health" presented in partnership with Hartford Hospital through a grant totaling $497,055 given by the American Legacy Foundation for a three year program and implemented by the MATCH Coalition.

Another example of LPRAC outreach events took place between the Hartford Public Schools bilingual/bicultural Education Department. A two day institute on dual language education held collaboratively for 3 consecutive years in a row, was advertised nationally and explored the unique challenges and opportunities in dual language education. Keynote presenters -- among others -- included Dr. Margarita Calderon, Research Scientist with Johns Hopkins University; Ms. Elizabeth Howard, Research Associate with the Center for Applied Linguistics in Washington, D.C., and Nancy Cloud, from Rhode Island College.

Case Study

The LPRAC has hosted a "Tribute to Hispanic Veterans" for the past three consecutive years. Plaques, proclamations, citations and a LPRAC certificate of appreciation were presented to 11 military personnel in 2007, 18 in 2008 and 13 in 2009. Additionally, in 2009 the LPRAC also recognized Connecticut's - at that time, 44 fallen veterans and their families who received the recognitions on behalf of their fallen loved ones.

The LPRAC has also recognized pioneers having national and international impact on the Hispanic and mainstream community with a Lifetime Achievement Award for the past three years -- Ednita Nazario, Puerto Rico; Luis Tiant, Cuba; and Edward James Olmos, Mexico.

LtoR: Luis Tiant & Attorney General Richard Blumenthal; and LPRAC Commissioner Rivera with Latino Veterans receiving their State Recognition Awards.

Development Agenda:

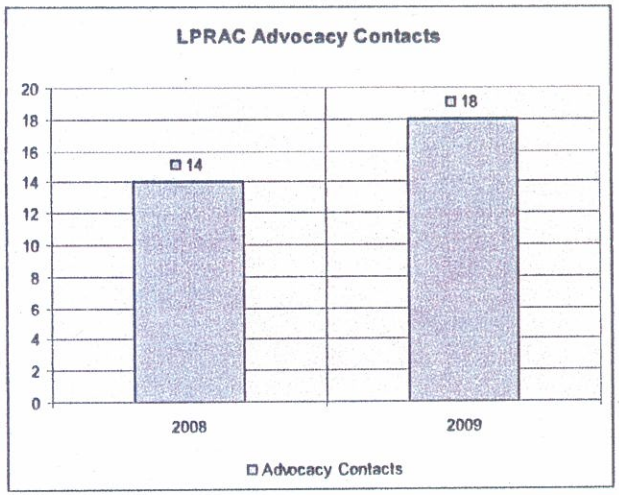
Number of outreach events.

LPRAC Performance Report Card: 2009

All Connecticut Latinos are Healthy, Safe, Economically Self-Sufficient, Achieve School Success, and Live lives Free from Discrimination

Approach 4: Advocacy

Measure 1: Number of Advocacy Contacts



Story behind the baseline:

The LPRAC takes great pride in having access to the legislature advocating in support of a broad range of issues that impact the Latino community. In 2007 for instance, the LPRAC among other advocacy efforts urged lawmakers to pass legislation to close the ethnic and racial education achievement gap by fully funding pre-school education; raising child care subsidies; reform secondary education in Connecticut; improve truancy reporting and support multicultural education. The LPRAC also continued advocating in favor of a state earned income tax credit and provided advice to the State Primary Care Access Authority, which is formulating the policy to fully implement universal primary care infrastructure in Connecticut. Furthermore, the LPRAC advocated to the Commission on Racial & Ethnic Disparities to increase the appointment of more Latino judges, improve legal representation for neglected Latino children and increase court interpreters within the judicial system. In 2009 due to the extent of the recession affecting the State of Connecticut, the LPRAC alerted the Connecticut General Assembly (CGA) to provide tax relief, strenghthen state services that aim to help families during times of crisis, reshuffle state priorities to be able to afford education reform legislation and create the infrastructure to provide affordable health care coverage for all state residents. The LPRAC advocated at the CGA in both years via a legislative reception, press conferences, and providing public testimony on a broad range of issues. The graph in this page indicates that growth from 2008 to 2009.

Progress:

The first legislative battle that the LPRAC won during the session in 2008 was in response to the Governor's budget recommendation to eliminate the four million dollars put in place in the budget to implement the newly created statewide medical interpreter services program, especially, since all the research on the subject clearly indicates that language barriers continue to be among the most serious obstacles faced by individuals with limited english proficiency in need of critical health care in Connecticut. The LPRAC also advocated before the Black and Puerto Rican Caucus of the CGA to find ways to increase judicial nominations of minority litigators.

Action:

The LPRAC will continue advocating in support of increasing diversify in state boards and commissions in collaboration with other legislative commissions.

Recent LPRAC Advocacy Efforts:

The LPRAC played an important role coordinating a press conference to raise serious concerns about the lack of funding to Latino service based community providers across the state and to launch the first Latino Advocacy Day at the State Capitol. This advocacy day was the result of a series of community-based meetings that called for such an event

Development Agenda:

Number of outreach events

LPRAC Legislative Agenda Progress Report

	Little Progress	Some Progress	Substantial Progress
Education Reform			
Dropout Prevention Legislation			
After School Programs			
Decrease Achievement gap in Math, Reading, & Writing			
Improve Dual Language Education in Connecticut			
Health			
Universal Health Care in Connecticut			
Fully fund interpreters under Medicaid			
Protect and enhance funding for persons with HIV/Aids			
Economic Development			
Passage of a State Earned Income Credit Tax			
Reform Connecticut's Business Entity Tax			
Housing			
Strengthen anti-predatory lending practices			
Home mortgage relief for renters and recently unemployed			
Access and Trust in the Legal System			
Increase court interpreters in the judicial system			
Improve legal representation of abused or neglected children			
Immigration			
Support the In-State Tuition Legislation			
Support Comprehensive Immigration Reform			

Story behind the baseline:

33.3% of the LPRAC Legislative Agenda has demonstrated some progress. (Please see diagram to the left for further review.)

Progress:

The LPRAC will continue to provide input on the Health Disparities Commission & the Racial/Ethnic Disparities Commission in the Criminal Justice System.

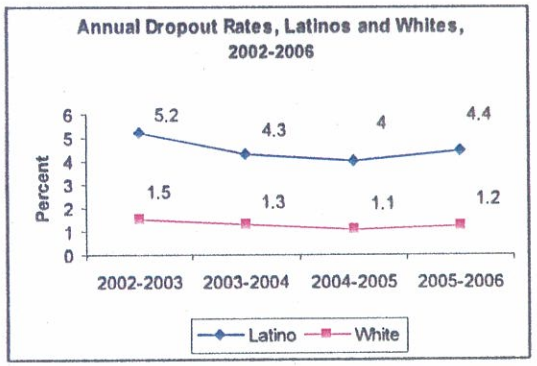
Action:

The LPRAC will incorporate the Results Based Accountability format to its 2010 Legislative Agenda and expand research capacity.

Latino & Puerto Rican Affairs Commission Report on the Status of Latinos.

Result 1: All Latinos Achieve Educational Success

Indicator 1: Latino Student Drop-Out Rate



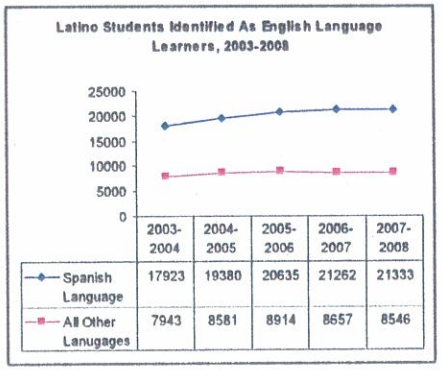
Story behind the baseline:

Lack of preparation in early years, going back to pre-school; lack of cultural competence in schools; lack of parental awareness of available support services; lack of adequate bilingual education resources; lack of visible Latino role models; lack of after-school programming resources.

Proposed strategies to turn the curve:

(1) Ensure adequate preparation in early years (See CMT indicator strategies); (2) Ensure Welcoming schools through infrastructure development and staff development.

Indicator 2: Latino English Language Learners



	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Spanish Language	17923	19380	20635	21262	21333
All Other Lanugages	7943	8581	8914	8657	8546

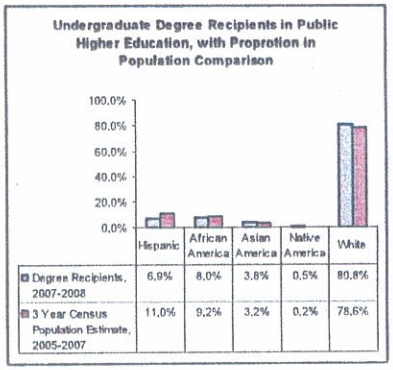
Story behind the baseline:

Latinos are the fastest growing and youngest ethnic group in Connecticut. English Language Learners (ELL), as reflected in the graph above, represent a large and growing part of Connecticut's students, they are at a greater risk of failure and of dropping out of school and according to the Connecticut Education Commissioner Mark McQuillan, Connecticut does not have a statewide comprehensive policy to address their needs.

Proposed strategies to turn the curve:

1) Ensure teachers are adequately prepared to teach ELL students; 2) Develop approaches that allow for students to keep up with content while acquiring English skills (foster/expand/improve bilingual education); 3) Change structure of school day to provide extra learning time needed for ELL students; 4) Link with community after school programs; 5) Change certification policies that hinder hiring qualified people from other states; 6) Inform public policymakers regarding need for critical programs and policies; 7) Hire more teachers to serve ELL, & 8) Offering native language support in buildings with 20 or more students of one single language group.

Indicator 3: Latino College Graduation Rates



	Hispanic	African America	Asian America	Native America	White
Degree Recipients, 2007-2008	6.9%	8.0%	3.8%	0.5%	80.8%
3 Year Census Population Estimate, 2005-2007	11.0%	9.2%	3.2%	0.2%	78.6%

Story behind the baseline:

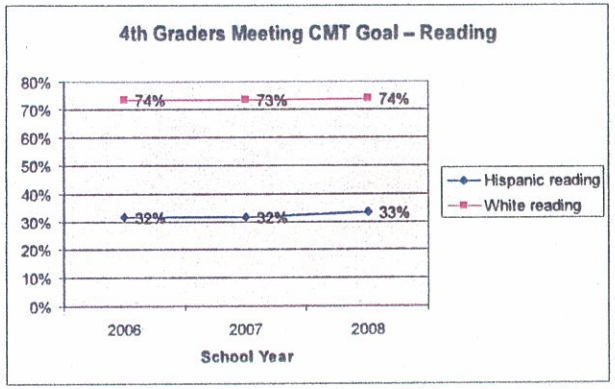
Lack of preparation in early years, going back to pre-school; lack of cultural competence in schools; lack of adequate bilingual education resources; lack of visible Latino role models; lack of after-school programming resources; lack of welcoming schools; and lack of financial aid available.

Proposed strategies to turn the curve:

(1) Develop approach to help Latinos create better expectations regarding what college is like; (2) Start connection to college in middle school through special programs; (3) Change in-school policies relating to suspension/expulsion; (4) Foster equal access to all areas of curriculum in high-school, including AP courses; (5) Create messages that change mind-set of teachers, families, and students to services; (6) Foster community support; build peer networks and provide financial support for Latino students.

Result 1: All Latinos Achieve Educational Success

Indicator 4: 4th Grade CMT Reading Scores



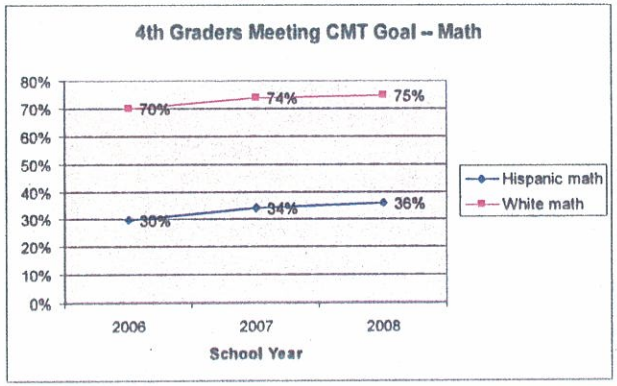
The Story Behind the Baseline:

Lack of preparation in early years, going back to pre-school; lack of cultural competence of teachers and staff; lack of parental awareness of available support services; lack of adequate bilingual education resources; lack of visible Latino role models; lack of after-school programming resources; and lack of welcoming schools.

Proposed Strategies to Turn the Curve:

(1) Create and sustain welcoming school climate; (2) Develop culturally competent service delivery; (3) Ensure adequate professional development of teachers/staff; & (4) Develop approaches for increasing and sustaining parental awareness and involvement.

Indicator 5: 4th Grade CMT Math



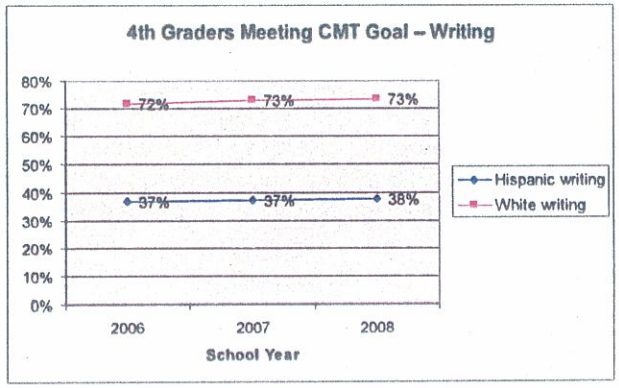
The Story Behind the Baseline:

Lack of preparation in early years, going back to pre-school; lack of cultural competence of teachers and staff; lack of parental awareness of available support services; lack of adequate bilingual education resources; lack of visible Latino role models; lack of after-school programming resources; and lack of welcoming schools.

Proposed Strategies to Turn the Curve:

(1) Create and sustain welcoming school climate; (2) Develop culturally competent service delivery; (3) Ensure adequate professional development of teachers/staff; & (4) Develop approaches for increasing and sustaining parental awareness and involvement.

Indicator 6: 4th Grade CMT Writing Scores



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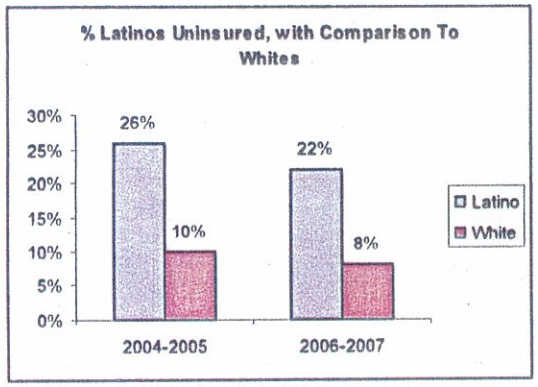
Proposed Strategies to Turn the Curve:

(1) Create and sustain welcoming school climate; (2) Develop culturally competent service delivery; (3) Ensure adequate professional development of teachers/staff; & (4) Develop approaches for increasing and sustaining parental awareness and involvement.

Latino & Puerto Rican Affairs Commission Report on the Status of Latinos.

Result 2: All Connecticut Latinos Are Healthy

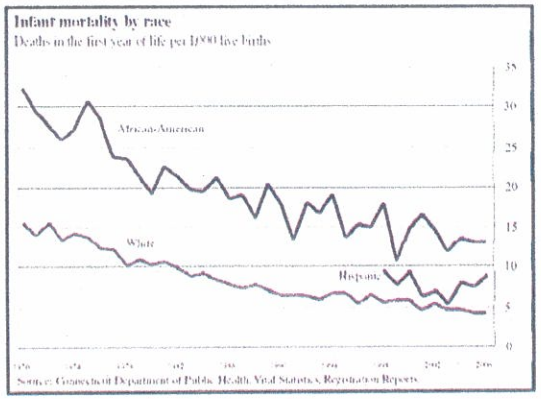
Indicator 1: Latinos Without Health Insurance



Story behind the baseline:
(1) Lack of cultural and linquistically competent delivery system; (2) lack of awareness of healthcare options; (3) lack of adequate resources for healthcare; (4) relationship between lack of full time employment with benefits; and (5)lack of healthcare (relationship to economic self-sufficiency area).

Proposed strategies to turn the curve:
(1) Develop Culturally and Linquistically Competent Delivery System; (2) Conduct Enhanced Social Marketing of Health Care Options; (3)Resolve Finance Mechanisms For Adequate Coverage; (4) Develop Efficient System to Determine Eligibility; (5)Remove Documentation Barriers; (6)Look at Data to Determine if Automatic Enrollment Has Impact.

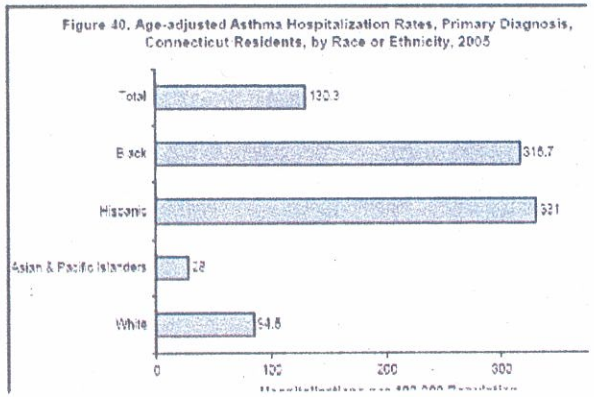
Indicator 2: Latino Infant Mortality



Story behind the baseline:
There is a relationship between this indicator and the economic self-sufficiency and safety result areas. There is also a relationship with the % of Latinos without insurance indicator. Challenges include lack of culturally competent care; lack of an adequate provider network; lack of integration of community efforts; and better pre-natal and early post natal care.

Proposed strategies to turn the curve:
(1) Develop Culturally Competent Care; (2) Develop Medical Interpretation; (3) Create a More Robust Provider Network; (4) Support Community Efforts: Healthy Food, Safe Communities, Teen Pregnancy Prevention; 5)Outreach and Education Re: Need for Good Nutrition, Pre-Natal Care; 6) Home Visits for New Mothers by Culturally Competent Providers; 7)Research: What caused recent increase in Latino infant mortality?

Indicator 3: Latino Asthma Rates



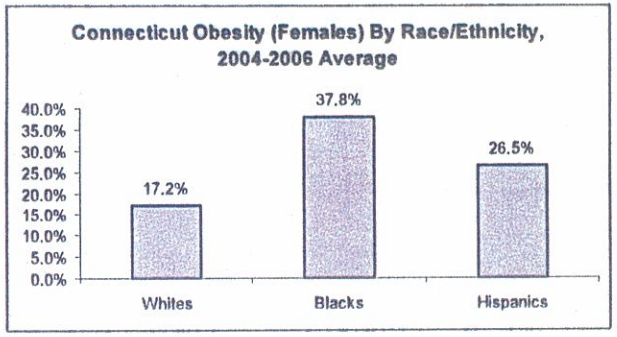
Story behind the baseline:
(1) lack of understanding of asthma warning signs and asthma management; (2) lack of understanding of environmental triggers for asthma and need for resources to ameliorate these triggers; (3) poor housing in poor neighborhoods tend to contain more environmental triggers; & (4) lack of emphasis on preventative care in Latino community (need for better understanding and regular medical home care).

Proposed strategies to turn the curve:
(1) Education: Warning Signs, Management, Diagnosis of Environmental Factors; (2) Foster Regular Care and Management by Encouraging Medical Home; (3) Emphasize Prevention and Primary Care through Medical Home; & (4) Advocate for Healthier Communities, Especially Housing In Poor Urban Neighborhoods.

Latino & Puerto Rican Affairs Commission Report on the Status of Latinos.

Result 2: All Connecticut Latinos Are Healthy

Indicator 4: Latino Obesity Rate



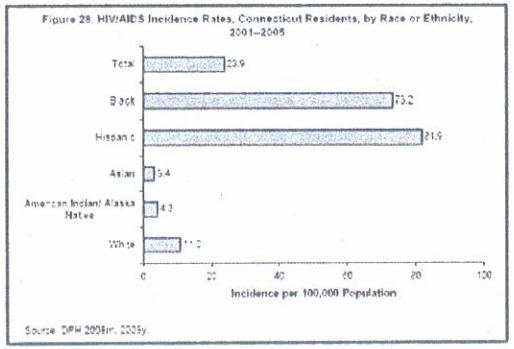
Story behind the baseline:

There is a relationship between this indicator and indicators in the Safety and Economic Self-Sufficiency Area, as well as a relationship between this indicator and the % of Latinos with insurance indicator. Obesity is one example of a series of "metabolic disorder" diseases that also include diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease. Lack of awareness of need for physical activity and good nutrition, and cultural norms regarding preventive care are major causes of disparities in the metabolic disorder rates for Latinos.

Proposed strategies to turn the curve:

(1) Encourage good nutrition and physical activity for Latino children; (2) resolve Disconnect Between Perception of Health and Weight; (3) stronger marketing/outreach re: programs available; (5) develop comprehensive approaches; (6) Build Partnerships with state agencies, other coalitions, business; (7) create and strengthen system connections.

Indicator 5: Latino HIV Rates



Story behind the baseline:

There is a relationship between this indicator and indicators in the Safety and Economic Self-Sufficiency Area, as well as a relationship between this indicator and the % of Latinos with insurance indicator. More research is needed to determine the reason for the disparity in Latino HIV rates so that appropriate strategies can be developed.

Proposed strategies to turn the curve:

1) Investigate causes for disparity in Latino HIV rates and develop strategies.

Latino & Puerto Rican Affairs Commission Report on the Status of Latinos.

LPRAC Mandate

- Focus its efforts on the following quality of life desired results for the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state: (A) That all members of the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state are healthy; (B) that all members of the Latino and Puerto Rican population are safe; (C) that all members of the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state achieve educational success; (D) that all members of the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state are economically self-sufficient; and (E) that all members of the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state are free from discrimination. The commission shall meet regularly to review matters pertaining to the achievement of the desired results described in subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision and, not later than January first, annually, shall submit a status report concerning such desired results to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of appropriations. The commission shall develop (i) appropriate population-level indicators of the state's progress in achieving such desired results, and (ii) strategies that are intended to improve progress on such indicators through a process that is inclusive of all relevant partners, including, but not limited to, state and local government agencies, the faith community, the business sector, nonprofit organizations, advocacy groups and philanthropic organizations;
- Make recommendations to the General Assembly and the Governor for new or enhanced policies, programs and services that will foster progress in achieving the desired results described in subdivision (I) of this subsection;
- Review and comment on any proposed state legislation or recommendations that may affect the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state and provide copies of any such comments to members of the General Assembly;
- Advise the General Assembly and Governor concerning the coordination and administration of state programs that affect the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state;
- Gather and maintain current information regarding the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state that can be used to better understand the status, condition and contributions of such Latino and Puerto Rican population. Such information shall be included in the annual report described in subsection (d) of this section and shall be made available to legislators and other interested parties upon request;
- Maintain a liaison between the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state and government agencies, including the General Assembly; and
- Conduct educational and outreach activities intended to raise awareness of critical issues for the Latino and Puerto Rican population of the state.

LPRAC's Results Based Accountability (RBA) Initiative

LPRAC Approaches

The following are the general activities/aproaches that LPRAC uses to support the strategies oulined here:

- Advocacy
- Research
- Partnership building
- Outreach

Performance measures for these approaches are under development and will be reported in the future.

Data Development Agenda

- Latino K-readiness indicator
- Latino High School Graduation Rate (% in 9th Grade that graduate)
- Latino Victimization Rates

LATINO & PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION
LPRAC CALP
COMISIÓN DE ASUNTOS LATINOS Y PUERTORRIQUEÑOS

Subject	Total population	Margin of Error (+/-)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Margin of Error (+/-)
TOTAL NUMBER OF RACES REPORTED				
Total population	**3,493,006**	*****	**405,724**	*****
One race	98.0%	0.1	94.5%	0.6
Two races	1.9%	0.1	5.1%	0.6
Three races	0.1%	0.1	0.3%	0.1
Four or more races	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	0.1
SEX AND AGE				
Total population	**3,493,006**	*****	**405,724**	*****
Male	48.7%	0.1	50.4%	0.1
Female	51.3%	0.1	49.6%	0.1
Under 5 years	6.1%	0.1	10.4%	*****
5 to 17 years	17.4%	0.1	23.3%	*****
18 to 24 years	9.2%	0.1	11.4%	0.1
25 to 34 years	11.5%	0.1	17.6%	0.1
35 to 44 years	15.0%	0.1	15.9%	0.1
45 to 54 years	15.9%	0.1	10.9%	0.1
55 to 64 years	11.4%	0.1	6.0%	0.1
65 to 74 years	6.6%	0.1	2.8%	0.1
75 years and over	7.0%	0.1	1.8%	0.1
Median age (years)	39.1	0.1	27.7	0.2
18 years and over	76.5%	0.1	66.4%	*****
21 years and over	72.3%	0.1	61.4%	0.2
62 years and over	16.4%	0.1	6.0%	0.2
65 years and over	13.5%	0.1	4.6%	0.1
Under 18 years	**819,295**	**223**	**136,494**	*****
Male	51.2%	0.1	51.2%	0.2
Female	48.8%	0.1	48.8%	0.2
18 years and over	**2,673,711**	**223**	**269,230**	*****
Male	48.0%	0.1	50.0%	0.1
Female	52.0%	0.1	50.0%	0.1
18 to 34 years	**721,970**	**647**	**117,815**	**337**
Male	50.8%	0.1	53.0%	0.2
Female	49.2%	0.1	47.0%	0.2
35 to 64 years	**1,478,831**	**768**	**132,694**	**394**
Male	48.8%	0.1	48.6%	0.2
Female	51.2%	0.1	51.4%	0.2
65 years and over	**472,910**	**441**	**18,721**	**220**
Male	41.1%	0.1	41.3%	0.6
Female	58.9%	0.1	58.7%	0.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Latino Population Profile. Set: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

LATINO & PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION
LPRAC CALP
COMISIÓN DE ASUNTOS LATINOS Y PUERTORRIQUEÑOS

Subject	Total population	Margin of Error (+/-)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Margin of Error (+/-)
RELATIONSHIP				
Population in households	**3,378,711**	*****	**393,246**	**1,141**
Householder or spouse	59.2%	0.2	43.9%	0.7
Child	30.7%	0.2	38.1%	0.6
Other relatives	5.2%	0.2	9.9%	0.7
Nonrelatives	4.9%	0.1	8.2%	0.6
Unmarried partner	2.2%	0.1	3.1%	0.3
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Households	**1,325,680**	**2,831**	**123,416**	**1,760**
Family households	67.1%	0.3	73.1%	1.2
With own children under 18 years	31.8%	0.3	47.1%	1.3
Married-couple family	50.9%	0.4	38.6%	1.3
With own children under 18 years	22.9%	0.3	23.0%	1.2
Female householder, no husband present, family	12.2%	0.2	26.5%	1.1
With own children under 18 years	7.1%	0.2	19.7%	0.9
Nonfamily households	32.9%	0.3	26.9%	1.2
Male householder	14.4%	0.2	13.9%	0.9
Living alone	11.3%	0.2	9.6%	0.8
Not living alone	3.1%	0.1	4.3%	0.5
Female householder	18.5%	0.2	13.0%	0.9
Living alone	15.9%	0.2	10.8%	0.8
Not living alone	2.6%	0.1	2.2%	0.5
Average household size	2.55	0.01	3.01	0.04
Average family size	3.12	0.01	3.41	0.05
MARITAL STATUS				
Population 15 years and over	**2,824,262**	**413**	**290,956**	*****
Now married, except separated	51.0%	0.4	40.6%	1
Widowed	6.5%	0.1	2.9%	0.3
Divorced	9.7%	0.2	9.4%	0.5
Separated	1.5%	0.1	4.2%	0.4
Never married	31.2%	0.2	43.0%	0.9
Male 15 years and over	**1,359,630**	**499**	**145,993**	**224**
Now married, except separated	53.7%	0.4	42.6%	1.2
Widowed	2.7%	0.1	1.4%	0.3
Divorced	8.2%	0.2	7.4%	0.6
Separated	1.2%	0.1	2.9%	0.4
Never married	34.2%	0.3	45.8%	1.2
Female 15 years and over	**1,464,632**	**496**	**144,963**	**223**
Now married, except separated	48.5%	0.4	38.5%	1.1
Widowed	10.0%	0.2	4.4%	0.4
Divorced	11.1%	0.2	11.4%	0.7
Separated	1.8%	0.1	5.5%	0.6
Never married	28.5%	0.3	40.3%	1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Latino Population Profile. Set: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

LATINO & PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION
LPRAC CALP
COMISION DE ASUNTOS LATINOS Y PUERTORRIQUEÑOS

Subject	Total population	Margin of Error (+/-)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Margin of Error (+/-)
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**933,553**	**4,946**	**127,612**	**2,116**
Nursery school, preschool	6.7%	0.2	6.6%	0.6
Kindergarten	4.5%	0.2	6.2%	0.7
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	39.3%	0.3	46.3%	1.2
High school (grades 9-12)	22.2%	0.2	22.9%	0.8
College or graduate school	27.2%	0.3	18.1%	0.9
Male 3 years and over enrolled in school	**459,487**	**3,216**	**63,144**	**1,412**
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	69.0%	0.5	78.1%	1.6
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	24.2%	0.4	15.6%	1.3
Female 3 years and over enrolled in school	**474,066**	**3,343**	**64,468**	**1,389**
Percent enrolled in kindergarten to grade 12	63.2%	0.5	72.5%	1.4
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	30.2%	0.4	20.5%	1.3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	**2,352,649**	**767**	**222,944**	**211**
Less than high school diploma	11.8%	0.2	32.0%	1.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28.9%	0.3	32.1%	1.2
Some college or associate's degree	24.5%	0.2	21.3%	0.9
Bachelor's degree	19.7%	0.2	9.3%	0.6
Graduate or professional degree	15.1%	0.2	5.2%	0.4
High school graduate or higher	88.2%	0.2	68.0%	1.1
Male, high school graduate or higher	88.2%	0.3	66.6%	1.3
Female, high school graduate or higher	88.3%	0.2	69.3%	1.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	34.8%	0.3	14.5%	0.8
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	36.0%	0.4	12.8%	1
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	33.7%	0.4	16.2%	1
FERTILITY				
Women 15 to 50 years	**875,042**	**1,348**	**113,744**	**380**
Women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	43,627	1,853	7,753	864
Unmarried women 15 to 50 years who had a birth in the past 12 months	12,592	955	4,259	587
As a percent of all women with a birth in the past 12 months	28.9%	1.8	54.9%	4.7
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS				
Population 30 years and over	**2,153,726**	**540**	**186,311**	*****
Living with grandchild(ren)	2.6%	0.1	5.0%	0.6
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	33.9%	2.2	38.4%	4.9
VETERAN STATUS				
Civilian population 18 years and over	**2,666,520**	**724**	**268,630**	**246**
Civilian veteran	9.2%	0.1	2.9%	0.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Latino Population Profile. Set: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

LATINO & PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION
LPRAC CALP
COMISIÓN DE ASUNTOS LATINOS Y PUERTORRIQUEÑOS

Subject	Total population	Margin of Error (+/-)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Margin of Error (+/-)
DISABILITY STATUS				
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 years and older	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With a disability	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO				
Population 1 year and over	**3,452,214**	**1,594**	**397,214**	**855**
Same house	87.1%	0.3	78.5%	1.4
Different house in the U.S.	12.3%	0.3	20.1%	1.4
Same county	8.0%	0.2	15.2%	1.3
Different county	4.3%	0.2	4.9%	0.5
Same state	1.9%	0.1	2.2%	0.3
Different state	2.4%	0.1	2.7%	0.4
Abroad	0.6%	0.1	1.5%	0.3
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY				
Native	**3,044,972**	**7,179**	**296,391**	**3,258**
Male	48.6%	0.1	48.9%	0.4
Female	51.4%	0.1	51.1%	0.4
Foreign born	**448,034**	**7,179**	**109,333**	**3,258**
Male	49.5%	0.5	54.5%	1
Female	50.5%	0.5	45.5%	1
Foreign born; naturalized U.S. citizen	**208,457**	**4,448**	**33,624**	**2,234**
Male	46.1%	0.7	49.2%	2.1
Female	53.9%	0.7	50.8%	2.1
Foreign born; not a U.S. citizen	**239,577**	**6,787**	**75,709**	**3,228**
Male	52.5%	0.8	56.9%	1.4
Female	47.5%	0.8	43.1%	1.4
Population born outside the United States	**448,034**	**7,179**	**109,333**	**3,258**
Entered 2000 or later	27.4%	0.9	34.5%	2.1
Entered 1990 to 1999	28.4%	0.8	35.1%	2
Entered before 1990	44.2%	0.9	30.4%	1.6
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN				
Foreign-born population excluding population born at sea	**448,034**	**7,179**	**109,333**	**3,258**
Europe	31.1%	0.7	1.9%	0.4
Asia	21.0%	0.5	0.3%	0.2
Africa	3.5%	0.4	0.1%	0.1
Oceania	0.3%	0.1	0.1%	0.1
Latin America	39.7%	0.8	97.1%	0.6
Northern America	4.2%	0.3	0.5%	0.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Latino Population Profile. Set: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

LATINO & PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION
LPRAC CALP
COMISIÓN DE ASUNTOS LATINOS Y PUERTORRIQUEÑOS

Subject	Total population	Margin of Error (+/-)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Margin of Error (+/-)
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Population 5 years and over	**3,281,254**	**327**	**363,603**	*****
English only	80.3%	0.3	23.1%	0.9
Language other than English	19.7%	0.3	76.9%	0.9
Speak English less than "very well"	7.6%	0.2	33.7%	1
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**2,773,920**	**1,715**	**283,434**	**688**
In labor force	68.1%	0.2	70.1%	0.8
Civilian labor force	67.8%	0.2	69.8%	0.8
Employed	63.6%	0.2	62.6%	0.8
Unemployed	4.2%	0.1	7.2%	0.5
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2%	0.2	10.4%	0.7
Armed Forces	0.3%	0.1	0.2%	0.1
Not in labor force	31.9%	0.2	29.9%	0.8
Females 16 years and over	**1,440,299**	**1,439**	**141,094**	**459**
In labor force	62.4%	0.3	63.9%	1
Civilian labor force	62.4%	0.3	63.8%	1
Employed	58.6%	0.3	56.6%	1.1
Unemployed	3.8%	0.1	7.2%	0.7
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1%	0.2	11.3%	1
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	**1,718,856**	**5,893**	**172,155**	**2,368**
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	79.3%	0.3	66.2%	1.5
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	8.3%	0.2	15.7%	1.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	4.3%	0.1	7.8%	0.7
Walked	3.0%	0.2	5.5%	0.8
Other means	1.3%	0.1	2.8%	0.5
Worked at home	3.8%	0.1	2.0%	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.6	0.2	23.5	0.5
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,765,164**	**5,737**	**177,442**	**2,328**
Management, professional, and related occupations	39.5%	0.3	18.2%	0.9
Service occupations	16.3%	0.3	28.5%	1.3
Sales and office occupations	25.6%	0.3	22.8%	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.2%	0.1	0.5%	0.2
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations	8.1%	0.2	12.6%	1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	10.3%	0.2	17.5%	1
Male civilian employed population 16 years and over	**921,587**	**3,860**	**97,556**	**1,671**
Management, professional, and related occupations	37.1%	0.4	14.3%	1
Service occupations	13.9%	0.3	26.7%	1.7
Sales and office occupations	18.6%	0.4	15.3%	1.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.2%	0.1	0.5%	0.3
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations	15.1%	0.3	22.0%	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15.1%	0.3	21.1%	1.6
Female civilian employed population 16 years and over	**843,577**	**4,633**	**79,886**	**1,493**
Management, professional, and related occupations	42.1%	0.4	22.9%	1.3
Service occupations	18.9%	0.4	30.7%	1.9
Sales and office occupations	33.3%	0.4	32.0%	1.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.1%	0.1	0.3%	0.2
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations	0.5%	0.1	1.0%	0.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	5.2%	0.2	13.1%	1.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Latino Population Profile. Set: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

LATINO & PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION
LPRAC CALP
COMISIÓN DE ASUNTOS LATINOS Y PUERTORRIQUEÑOS

Subject	Total population	Margin of Error (+/-)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Margin of Error (+/-)
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,765,164**	**5,737**	**177,442**	**2,328**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.4%	0.1	0.4%	0.2
Construction	6.7%	0.2	9.9%	0.9
Manufacturing	12.2%	0.2	13.7%	0.7
Wholesale trade	2.9%	0.1	2.2%	0.4
Retail trade	11.4%	0.2	13.2%	0.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	3.8%	0.1	3.4%	0.4
Information	2.7%	0.1	2.1%	0.3
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	9.7%	0.2	6.0%	0.6
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	10.6%	0.2	9.7%	0.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	23.7%	0.3	18.7%	1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	7.8%	0.2	11.7%	0.9
Other services (except public administration)	4.4%	0.2	5.9%	0.6
Public administration	3.7%	0.1	3.1%	0.4
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	**1,765,164**	**5,737**	**177,442**	**2,328**
Private wage and salary workers	80.1%	0.3	84.3%	1
Government workers	13.0%	0.3	9.9%	0.6
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	6.7%	0.2	5.6%	0.7
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	0.1	0.3%	0.1
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Households	**1,325,680**	**2,831**	**123,416**	**1,760**
Median household income (dollars)	68,411	584	40,483	1,505
With earnings	81.6%	0.2	84.2%	1
Mean earnings (dollars)	96,671	840	61,478	2,157
With Social Security income	27.7%	0.2	15.4%	0.9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,101	118	10,908	462
With Supplemental Security Income	3.1%	0.2	7.7%	0.8
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,427	250	7,003	339
With cash public assistance income	2.3%	0.1	7.2%	0.6
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,114	226	4,420	361
With retirement income	17.6%	0.2	5.6%	0.5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	22,658	493	13,528	1,524
With Food Stamp benefits	5.9%	0.2	21.8%	1.1
Families	**889,222**	**4,590**	**90,214**	**1,563**
Median family income (dollars)	84,657	593	43,430	1,814
Married-couple family	75.9%	0.4	52.9%	1.6
Median income (dollars)	99,084	885	64,611	4,032
Male householder, no spouse present, family	5.9%	0.2	10.9%	1.1
Median income (dollars)	58,162	2,281	40,419	3,536
Female householder, no husband present, family	18.2%	0.4	36.2%	1.4
Median income (dollars)	39,110	1,025	21,920	952
Individuals	**3,493,006**	*****	**405,724**	*****
Per capita income (dollars)	37,083	315	18,423	491
With earnings for full-time, year-round workers:				
Male	690,324	4,493	70,910	2,078
Female	482,456	3,942	46,953	1,739
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:				
Subject	**Total population**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**	**Hispanic or Latino (of any race)**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**
Male	85,331	1,037	47,458	1,801

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Latino Population Profile. Set: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

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Female	55,530	697	37,355	1,262
Median earnings (dollars) full-time, year-round workers:				
Male	57,584	612	35,669	1,268
Female	44,279	325	30,619	837
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES AND PEOPLE FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED				
All families	6.0%	0.2	21.2%	1.2
With related children under 18 years	9.6%	0.4	26.6%	1.6
With related children under 5 years only	10.4%	1.1	25.7%	3.5
Married-couple family	2.1%	0.2	7.7%	1.1
With related children under 18 years	2.6%	0.3	8.5%	1.4
With related children under 5 years only	2.4%	0.7	6.7%	2.9
Female householder, no husband present, family	21.5%	0.9	41.9%	2.4
With related children under 18 years	29.3%	1.4	47.0%	2.9
With related children under 5 years only	39.1%	3.9	53.0%	8
All people	8.5%	0.2	23.1%	1.2
Under 18 years	11.5%	0.5	30.5%	1.9
Related children under 18 years	11.1%	0.5	30.0%	1.9
Related children under 5 years	13.5%	0.9	33.4%	3.1
Related children 5 to 17 years	10.3%	0.6	28.4%	2.1
18 years and over	7.6%	0.2	19.3%	1.1
18 to 64 years	7.7%	0.2	18.8%	1.1
65 years and over	6.7%	0.3	26.8%	3.3
People in families	6.3%	0.3	21.0%	1.3
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	18.6%	0.5	33.8%	2.3
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	**1,325,680**	**2,831**	**123,416**	**1,760**
Owner-occupied housing units	69.6%	0.3	36.0%	1.1
Renter-occupied housing units	30.4%	0.3	64.0%	1.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.69	0.01	3.26	0.07
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.22	0.02	2.86	0.05
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Occupied housing units	**1,325,680**	**2,831**	**123,416**	**1,760**
1-unit, detached or attached	66.2%	0.3	35.9%	1.2
2 to 4 units	16.2%	0.3	36.4%	1.2
5 or more units	16.7%	0.3	27.3%	1.1
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	0.9%	0.1	0.4%	0.2
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Occupied housing units	**1,325,680**	**2,831**	**123,416**	**1,760**
Built 2000 or later	5.4%	0.2	3.0%	0.5
Built 1990 to 1999	7.9%	0.2	4.7%	0.6
Built 1980 to 1989	13.2%	0.2	9.7%	0.9
Built 1960 to 1979	27.8%	0.4	23.4%	1.2
Built 1940 to 1959	23.0%	0.2	21.8%	1.1
Built 1939 or earlier	22.7%	0.3	37.4%	1.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Latino Population Profile. Set: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

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Subject	Total population	Margin of Error (+/-)	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	Margin of Error (+/-)
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
Occupied housing units	1,325,680	2,831	123,416	1,760
None	8.4%	0.2	21.5%	1.2
1 or more	91.6%	0.2	78.5%	1.2
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Occupied housing units	1,325,680	2,831	123,416	1,760
Gas	33.4%	0.3	50.4%	1.4
Electricity	14.8%	0.2	19.1%	1.1
All other fuels	51.7%	0.3	30.2%	1.2
No fuel used	0.2%	0.1	0.3%	0.1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
Occupied housing units	1,325,680	2,831	123,416	1,760
No telephone service available	2.5%	0.1	7.7%	0.8
1.01 or more occupants per room	1.7%	0.1	7.3%	0.7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOC cannot be computed)	664,459	4,258	39,377	1,634
Less than 30 percent	59.7%	0.5	40.9%	2.5
30 percent or more	40.3%	0.5	59.1%	2.5
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS				
Owner-occupied housing units	922,353	4,213	44,429	1,614
Median value (dollars)	305,100	1,893	259,000	9,869
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	2,056	10	2,120	52
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	741	6	749	49
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	380,980	4,019	76,529	1,688
Less than 30 percent	49.5%	0.8	40.1%	1.8
30 percent or more	50.5%	0.8	59.9%	1.8
GROSS RENT				
Occupied units paying rent	386,345	3,970	77,806	1,705
Median gross rent (dollars)	959	6	929	16

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Latino Population Profile. Set: 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates