THE CENTER FOR RESEARCH & PUBLIC POLICY

Latino Socio-Economic Study

Prepared For:

The Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission

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

Prepared by:

The Center for Research & Public Policy

March 2012

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Moreover, no information regarding these findings will be released without the express written consent of an authorized representative of the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Center for Research & Public Policy (CRPP) is pleased to present the results of a Socio-Economic Study conducted among Hispanics throughout the State of Connecticut.

The Latino Socio-Economic Study was commissioned by the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission.

The study measures current social and economic status of Hispanics living in Connecticut. The study collects input among Hispanics in six important areas: quality of life, self-sufficiency & housing, education & children, discrimination & culture, public safety and health status.

Surveys among adult Hispanics were also conducted in 1997, 2000, 2002 and 2007. Where similar questions were posed, tracking information from previous years is also presented.

Further, in 2012 health questions from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) were replicated in the Socio-Economic survey for comparison purposes. Connecticut specific results are presented within the Health section of this report.

The study in 2012 included a survey among 400, adult resident Hispanics statewide.

Adult residents qualified to participate for the survey if they were Hispanic and eighteen years of age or older.

The survey instrument employed for the Study among adult Hispanics included the following areas for investigation:

- Quality of life and standard of living;
- Current housing stock, ownership and affordability;
- Employment and economic status;
- Employer support for training, education and health insurance;
- Perceptions of discrimination in housing, work, lending and law enforcement;
- Views of the Connecticut Judicial System on fairness;
- Views on Hispanic culture;
- Opinions on safety at home and in the neighborhood;
- Current health status; and
- Demographics.

This report summarizes statistics collected from telephone surveys of Hispanic adults conducted in March, 2012.

Following this Introduction, a Methodology Section explains the methodologies employed, margins for error and the confidence level for the statistics collected.

Section III contains Highlights while Section IV holds a Summary of Findings – a narrative account of the data.

The Appendix to the report contains a copy of the survey instrument and a cross-tabulation table.

2 METHODOLOGY

The Center for Research & Public Policy utilized a quantitative research design to collect current views on a wide range of issues. CRPP staff completed 400 surveys with Hispanic adults living in Connecticut.

Adult Hispanic residents were interviewed between 5:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. weekdays and 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on weekends.

Completion rates are a critical aspect of any telephone survey research. Efforts were made to call sample members back up to eight times to ensure inclusion in the survey. Call backs were arranged when a respondent suggested a more convenient time to call.

A high completion rate means that a high percentage of the residents within the original sample were actually contacted. CRPP maintained a 69% completion rate on all calls made during the Latino Socio-Economic Study.

CRPP utilized a super random digit sampling procedure for the residential surveys, allowing the inclusion of unlisted households within the sample. Additionally, cell phone interviews were conducted to ensure participation of respondents without landlines.

All facets of the study were monitored by CRPP's senior staff. These aspects include: survey design, sample design, pre-test, fielding, coding, editing, data entry, verification, validation, computer analysis, analysis, and report writing.

Statistically, a sample of 400 survey respondents represents a margin for error of +/-5.0% at a 95% confidence level. In theory, this sample of Hispanic residents will differ no more than +/-5.0% than if all Hispanic residents in Connecticut were interviewed and included in the Study.

3 HIGHLIGHTS

ON OVERALL RESULTS…

The Socio-Economic Study has been conducted in 1997, 2000, 2002, 2007 and 2012. Where areas of questioning have been replicated over the years, readers will see that, generally, conditions for Hispanics in Connecticut have progressed well over the ten-year period of 1997 – 2007.

However, in 2012, this report suggests declines in socio-economic conditions in most areas viewed. Sometimes, these declines are significant. Most will agree the decline began in late 2007 and coincided with the faltering economy.

The "Dominoes Effect" is felt throughout this report. For example, higher unemployment means fewer people with health-care insurance. Those without health care insurance are not rigorous about preventive health-care. A poor economy also means fewer employers offering health insurance – further exasperating efforts to get residents into health care routines.

The economic impact has meant home ownership is down, salaries are down, and employer support for training and college course reimbursement is also down.

The Latino & Puerto Rican Affairs Commission, through this study, is looking more closely at areas important to their efforts. These include:

- **Self Sufficiency / Housing;**
- **Education /Children;**
- **Discrimination / Culture;**
- **Public Safety; and**
- **Health Status.**

Further, for the first time, health-care results are compared to the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) results for the State of Connecticut. This will be helpful when reviewing need, among Hispanics, for health-care support.

ON QUALITY OF LIFE…

- **Those reporting their quality of life is "better" or "the same, but good"are down to 70.5% from 84.3% in 2007.**

- **Just under half of all respondents, 49.0%, indicated they are better off financially today than they were two years ago. This is down slightly from 50.1% in 2007 but down significantly from 79.4% in 2000 and 68.1% in 2002.**

ON SELF SUFFICIENCY / HOUSING…

- **Those reporting they own their own home are down to 49.9% from 54.0% in 2007.**

- **Two-thirds of all respondents, 66.3%, indicated that housing was very or somewhat affordable. This is an increase from 51.5% in 2007 and a decline from 74.6% in 2002.**

- **On employment, 56.0% said they are working full time – down from 61.1% in 2007.**

- **Unemployment "and looking for work" is reported at 12.0% -- more than double the percentage (4.8%) recorded in 2007.**

- **While those currently holding two jobs remained constant – 13.8% and 13.0% in 2012 and 2007, respectively – the number of those currently holding three jobs moved up to 2.9% from 0.7% and 0.5% in 2007 and 2002, respectively.**

- **Just 40.7% indicated they experienced a salary increase over the past year compared to 57.4% reporting the same in 2007.**

- **While 5.4% suggest they currently own their own business, 41.2% indicated they would like to. Among business owners and those wishing to own, 42.4% say they would know where to go for advice or financial help in a new or expanded business effort.**

- **Impressively, those with internet access at home, work or both are 86.8% -- significantly higher than the nation average of 76.0%.**

ON EDUCATION / CHILDREN…

- **Employer support has dropped in important areas previously measured…**
  - ✓ **Training programs down to 52.8% from 66.9% in 2007 and 71.2% in 2002.**
  - ✓ **Technology training down to 40.8% from 49.3% in 2007 and 49.7% in 2002.**
  - ✓ **Reimbursement for college courses down to 37.5% from 45.2% in 2007 and 47.0% in 2002.**

- **Nearly two-thirds of all respondents (61.0%) indicated there was a time when they wanted to pursue additional education but could not because of cost.**

- **Most respondents see enough access to birth control while most respondents see too few early childhood programs.**

ON DISCRIMINATION / CULTURE…

- **More Hispanic respondents, 26.8%, are reporting they are most comfortable speaking in English – compared to 17.9% in 2007. And, those "most comfortable in Spanish" have moved progressively lower over the years – 29.0% in 2000 to 24.1% in 2002 to 16.5% in 2007 and 13.0% in 2012.**

- **Significant percentages of respondents have felt discrimination in the workplace, when pulled over by law enforcement, when job seeking, when seeking housing and when seeking a loan – 38.0%, 35.4%, 31.0%, 27.5% and 21.3%, respectively.**

- **And, to avoid being discriminated against, 33.8% suggested they would prefer to live in a community with a strong Latino presence.**

- **Respondents were asked to rate the Connecticut Court System on delivering justice in a fair manner. Just 22.3% provided a positive rating while 43.2 provided a negative rating. The remainder was neutral or unsure.**

ON PUBLIC SAFETY…

- **Just over two-fifths of all respondents, 41.8%, indicated they know or have had contact with a neighborhood police officer.**

- **Nearly two-fifths of respondents (39.5%) provided a positive rating for their community's Police Department on treating people with respect. One-third (32.8%) provided a poor rating. Most service organizations strive for positive or satisfaction ratings in the high 80s.**

- **While three-quarters of respondents (77.8%) felt safe alone in their own neighborhood – others felt less safe in a neighborhood park (58.3%), in the neighborhood alone after dark (52.0%), or alone in business areas after dark (45.8%).**

ON HEALTH STATUS…

- **Those reporting having health-care insurance coverage are down to 73.8% from 85.1% in 2007.**

- **In 2012, 81.5% suggested they have a personal doctor or health-care provider. This is down from 89.0% in 2007.**

- **Significantly, 23.8% of all respondents indicated there was a time over the last 12 months that they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost. This is up from 15.9% in 2007.**

- **Those who participate in moderate or vigorous physical activity remained statistically constant – 68.0% in 2012 and 70.1% in 2007.**

- **A large majority, 80.3%, reported having seen a dentist or visited a dental clinic over the last 12 months.**

- **Those who smoke every day or some days moved to 21.0% from 15.9% in 2007.**

- **Among all women surveyed, 53.2% indicated they have had a mammogram. This is down from 69.1% in 2007. However, among just those over 40 years of age, the percentage is 82.9%. And, among those over 50 years of age, the percentaga is 89.5%.**

- **Significantly, 47.9% suggested there have been days, over the last thirty days, when they felt sad, blue or depressed. And, 4.8% indicated there has been a time within the last 12 months when they thought of taking their own life.**

- **One-fifth of all respondents, 20.5% suggested they have been told by a doctor or other health-care professional that they have asthma.**

- **Just under half of all male respondents, 46.2%, suggested they have had a digital, rectal exam to test for prostate cancer.**

Survey results, in 17 areas, can be compared to Connecticut specific BRFSS results. In the following areas, Hispanic survey respondents within this Study were either worse off than, better off than, or equal to BRFSS results for the State of Connecticut…

<u>Worse off than Statewide BRFSS Results</u>

- ✓ **Having health insurance coverage**
- ✓ **Weekly physical activity**
- ✓ **Having heart attacks**
- ✓ **Having strokes**
- ✓ **Smoking**
- ✓ **Body Mass Index (BMIs)**
- ✓ **Flu shots**
- ✓ **Pneumonia shots**
- ✓ **Prostate cancer screening (Males 40+)**
- ✓ **Having diabetes**
- ✓ **Daily servings of vegetables**
- ✓ **Daily servings of fruit**

<u>Equal to Statewide BRFSS Results</u>

- ✓ **Having dental care within the last 12 months**

<u>Better off than Statewide BRFSS Results</u>

- ✓ **Mammograms over 40 years of age**
- ✓ **Mammograms over 50 years of age**
- ✓ **Pap Tests**
- ✓ **Colorectal cancer screening (49+)**

4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following section presents results to surveys conducted on behalf of the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission among Hispanic Adults.

A copy of the survey instrument is included within the appendix to this report.

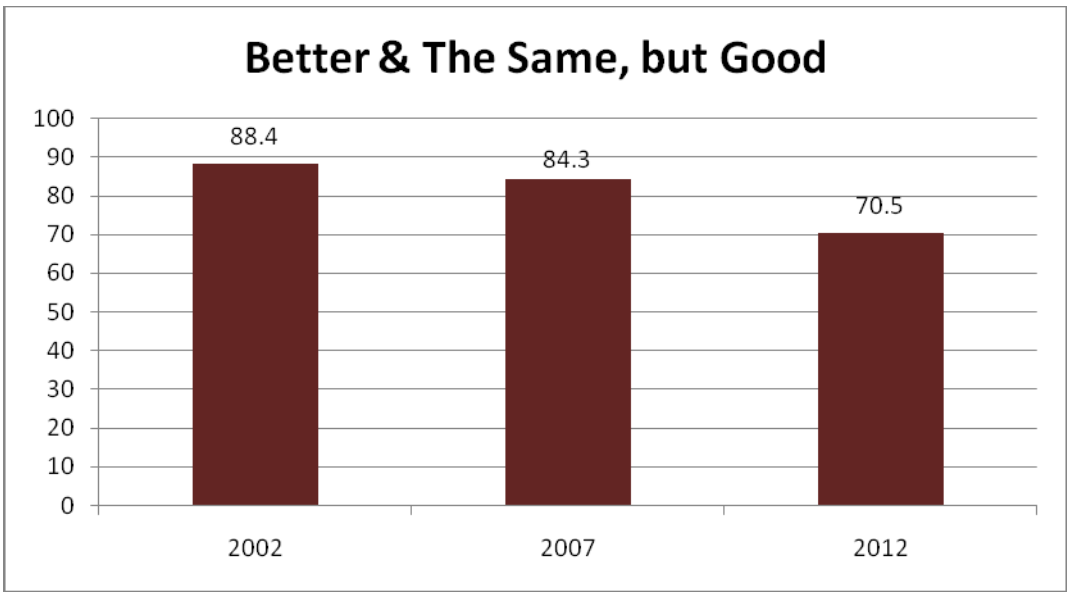
When "like" or similar questions were presented in 1997, 2000, 2002, and 2007, these results are also presented with new, 2012 data. Survey sample sizes have varied over the years. Further, on health issues, the CDC's 2010 BRFSS results for the State of Connecticut are presented for comparison purposes.

Quality of Life

In 2012, all adult respondents were asked if, overall, their quality of life was better, the same but good, the same but poor, or worse than it was two years ago. A total of 70.5% suggested their quality of life was better or "the same, but good" compared to 84.3% in 2007.

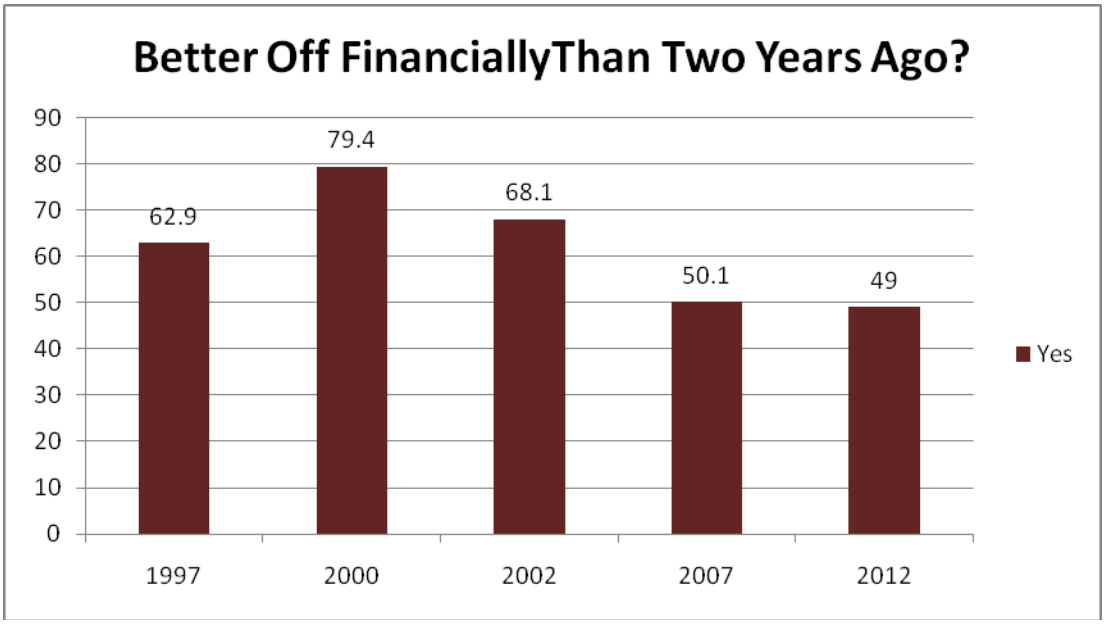
Quality of Life	1997	2000	2002	2007	2012
Better	47.0%	59.7%	56.4%	33.4%	34.5
The Same, but good	34.4*	31.2*	32.0	50.9	36.0
The Same, but poor			3.0	5.0	13.0
Worse	17.9	8.2	8.1	9.0	15.3

* For the 1997 and 2000 Surveys, only three options were provided: Better, The Same, or Worse



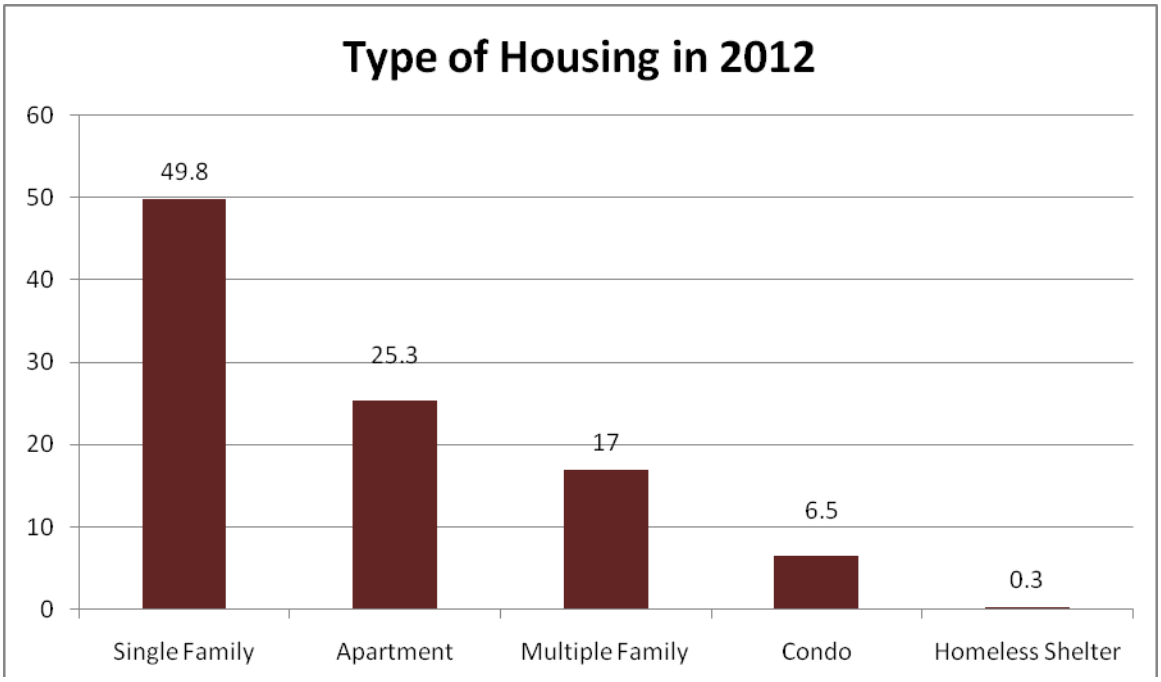
In 2012, less than half of Hispanic respondents reported they were better off financially today than two years ago. Results are presented in the following table.

Better off Financially?	1997	2000	2002	2007	2012
Yes	62.9%	79.4%	68.1%	50.1%	49.0
No	35.9	19.6	31.6	46.5	48.3

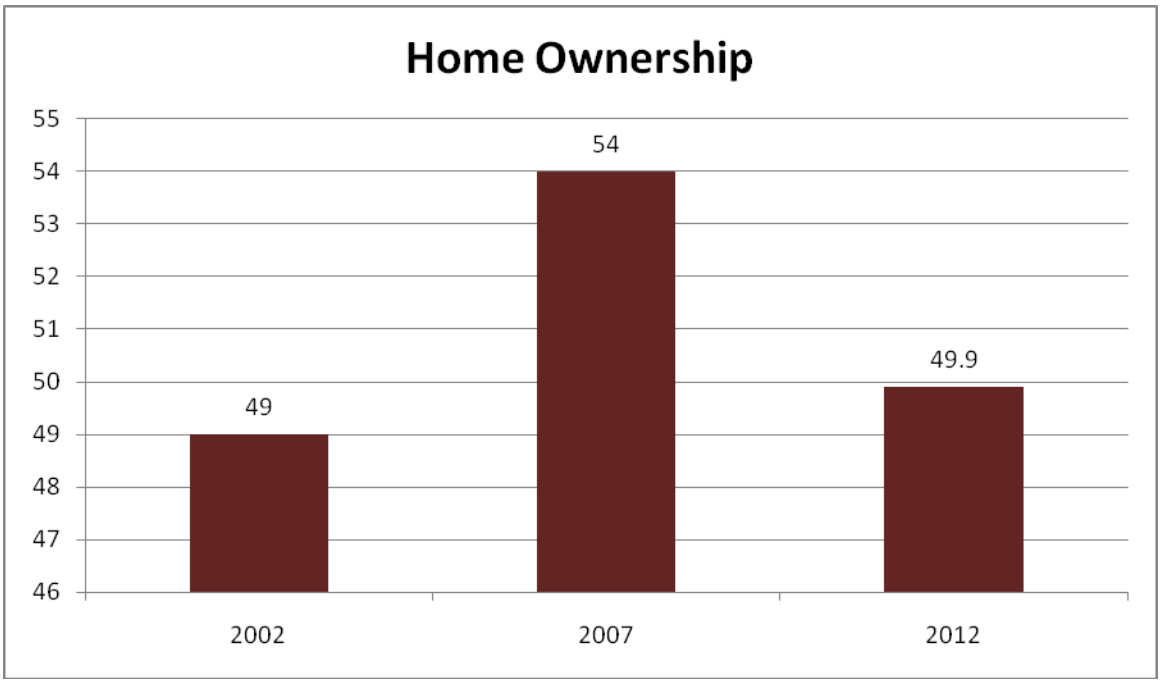


All respondents were asked to describe the type of home they live in. The following table presents the results as collected.

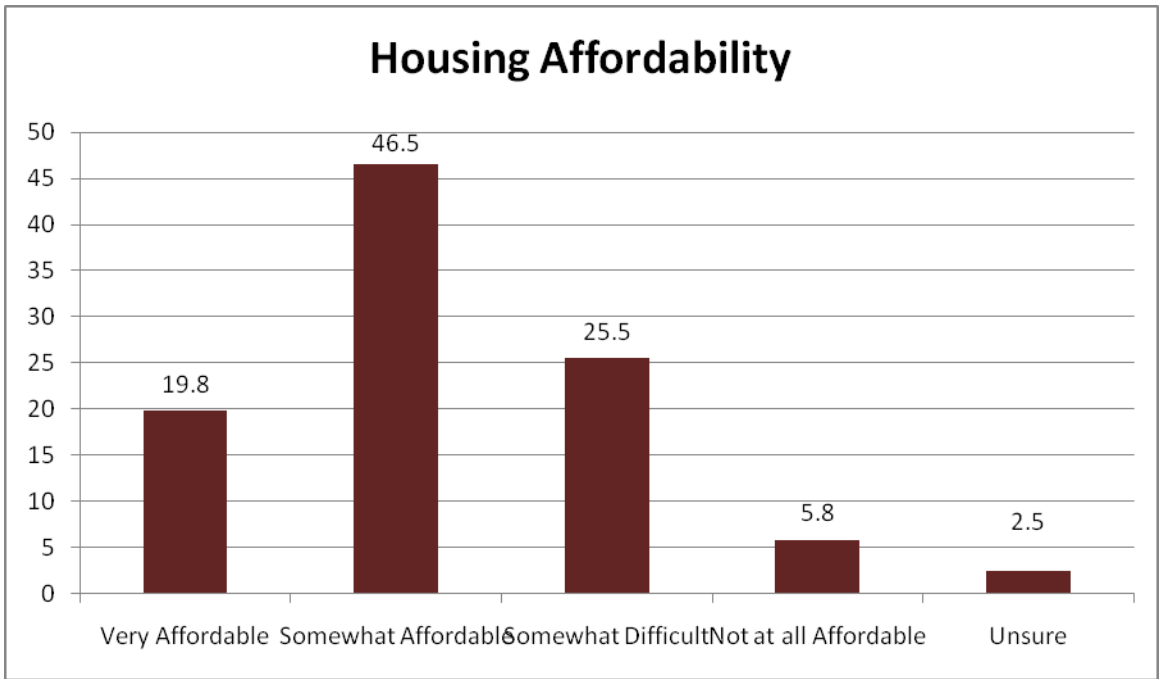
Type of Housing	2000	2002	2007	2012
Single family	32.5%	41.6%	45.6%	49.8
Multiple family	26.1	27.3	26.4	17.0
Apartment complex	33.0	25.2	21.8	25.3
Condo	7.4	6.0	6.3	6.5
Mobile home	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home shelter	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3



Just under half of all respondents, 49.9%, reported owning their own home in 2012. This is down somewhat from 54.0% in 2007 and up, only slightly, from 49.0% in 2002.



Two-thirds of 2012 respondents, 66.3%, suggested housing today is either very affordable (19.8%) or somewhat affordable (46.5%). In 2007 and 2002, 51.5% and 74.6% reported the same, respectively. While up from 2007, this percentage remains down from 2002.

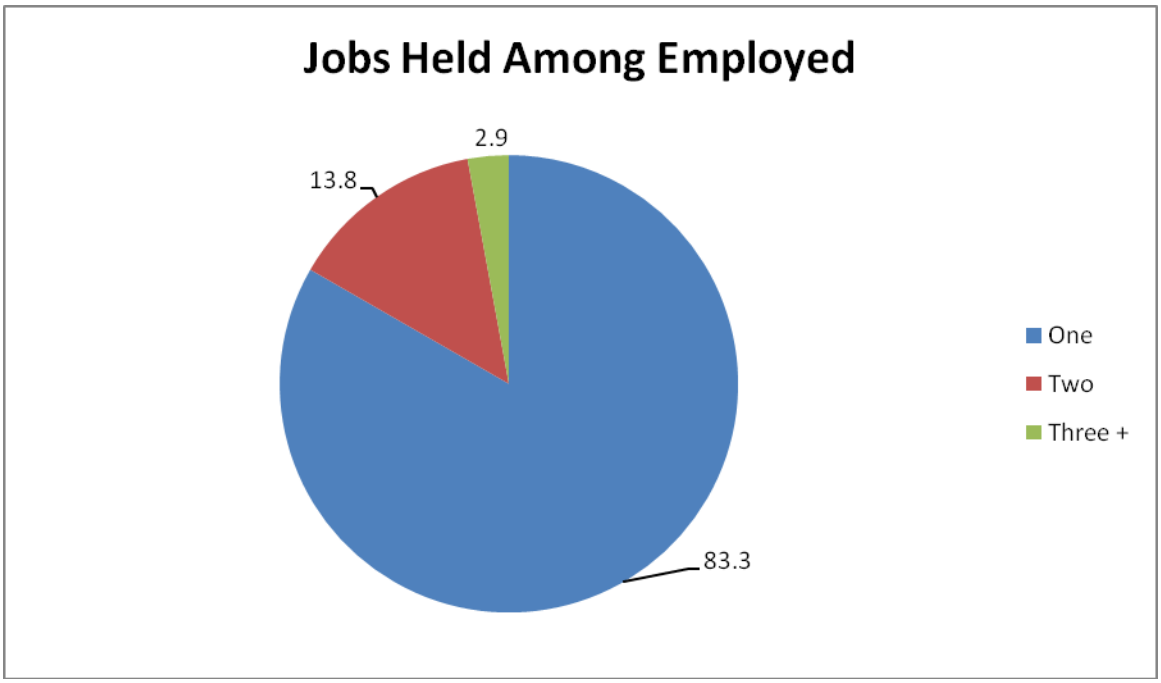


Full-time employment in 2012 appears to be down while those reporting being unemployed and looking for work is up significantly from 2007.

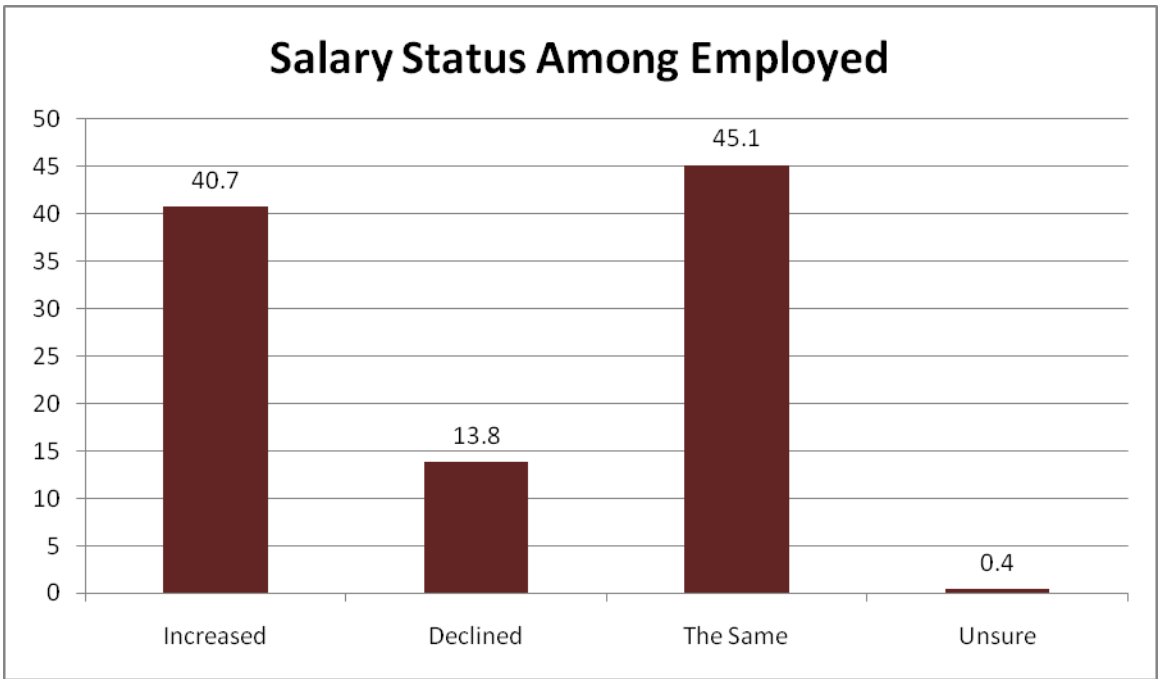
Employment status was described by respondents as follows:

Employment Status	2000	2002	2007	2012
Working full time	63.7%	61.6%	61.1%	56.0
Working part time	11.5	16.8	9.9	12.8
Unemployed, looking for work	5.8	6.8	4.8	12.0
Disabled / Unable to work	3.1	4.6	11.9	7.8
Student	0.5	0.7	1.0	4.0
Retired	7.8	3.2	7.9	3.5
Homemaker	4.7	4.2	1.3	2.8
Unemployed, not looking	2.6	1.8	1.4	0.8

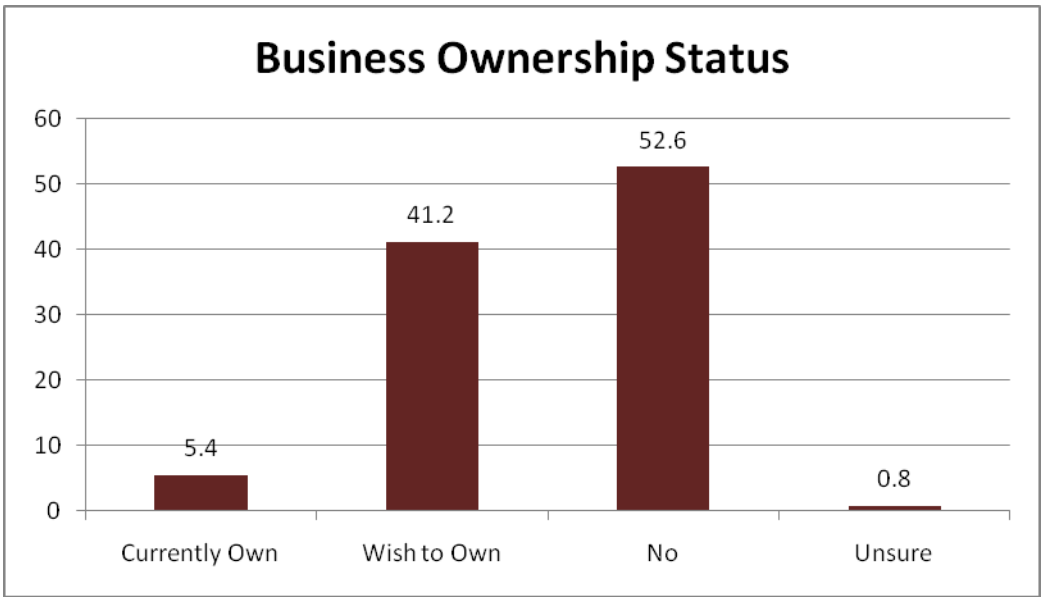
The majority of working respondents, 83.3%, hold one job (84.9% in 2007 and 92.0% in 2002). Some, 13.8%, hold two jobs (13.0% in 2007 and 7.5% in 2002). Further, 2.9% suggested they currently hold more than two jobs. Those holding three or more jobs are up from 0.7% in 2007 and 0.5% in 2002.



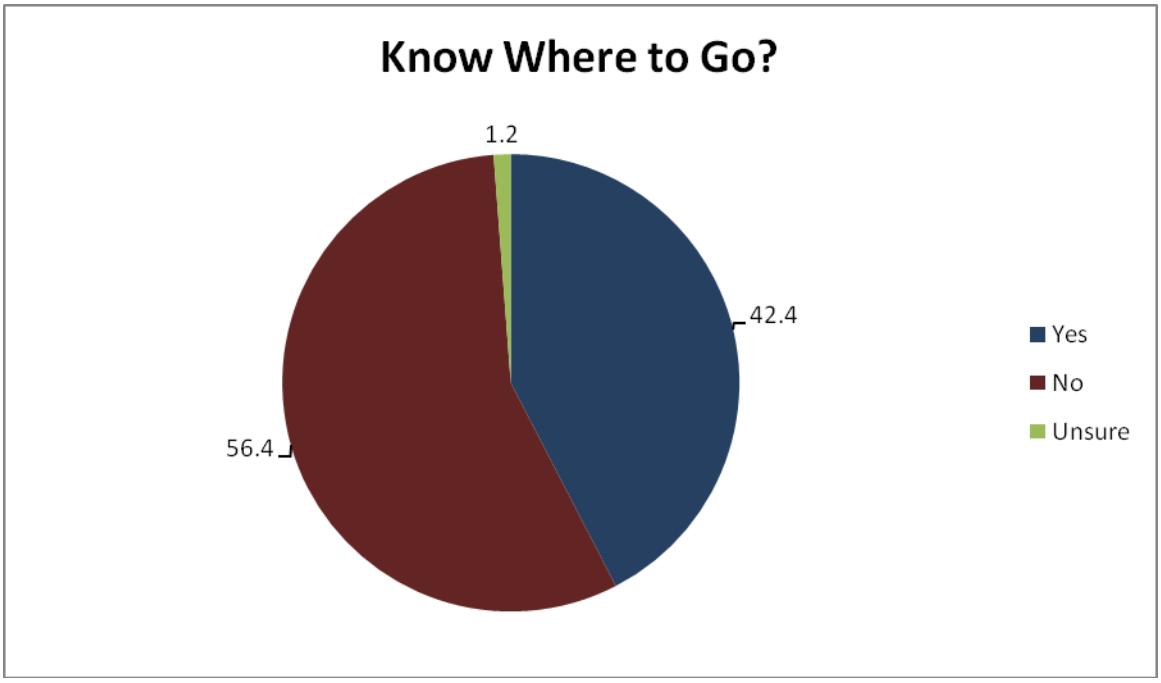
Two-fifths (40.7%) indicated their salary increased over the past year. This is down from 57.4% in 2007 and 65.9% in 2002. Additionally, 13.8% suggested their salary declined over the past year. This is up significantly from 3.5% in 2007.



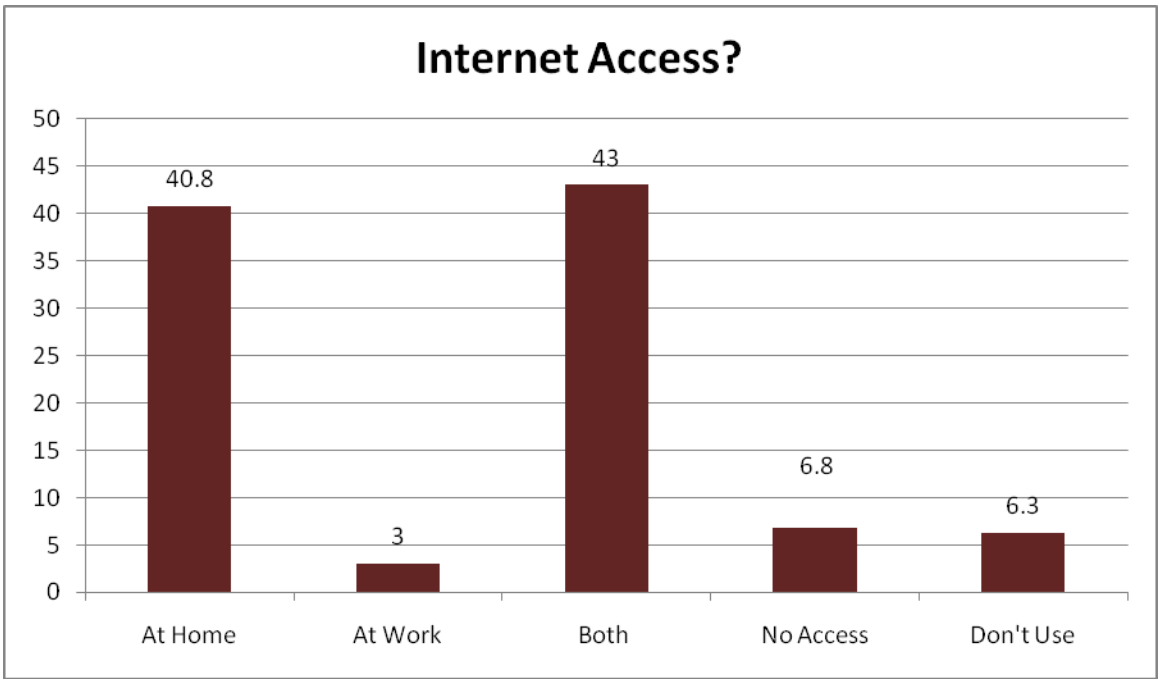
Respondents reporting they currently own a business were 5.4% compared to 5.5% in 2007 and 3.0% in 2002. These percentages are down from 7.2% in 2000 and 12.1% in 1997. Further, 41.2% "wish to own their own business someday" (43.3% in 2007 and 44.7% in 2002).



Of the "owner" and "wish to own" groups, just over two-fifths, 42.4%, say they would know where to go for advice or financial help in a new or expanded business effort (53.6 in 2007 and 44.4% in 2002).



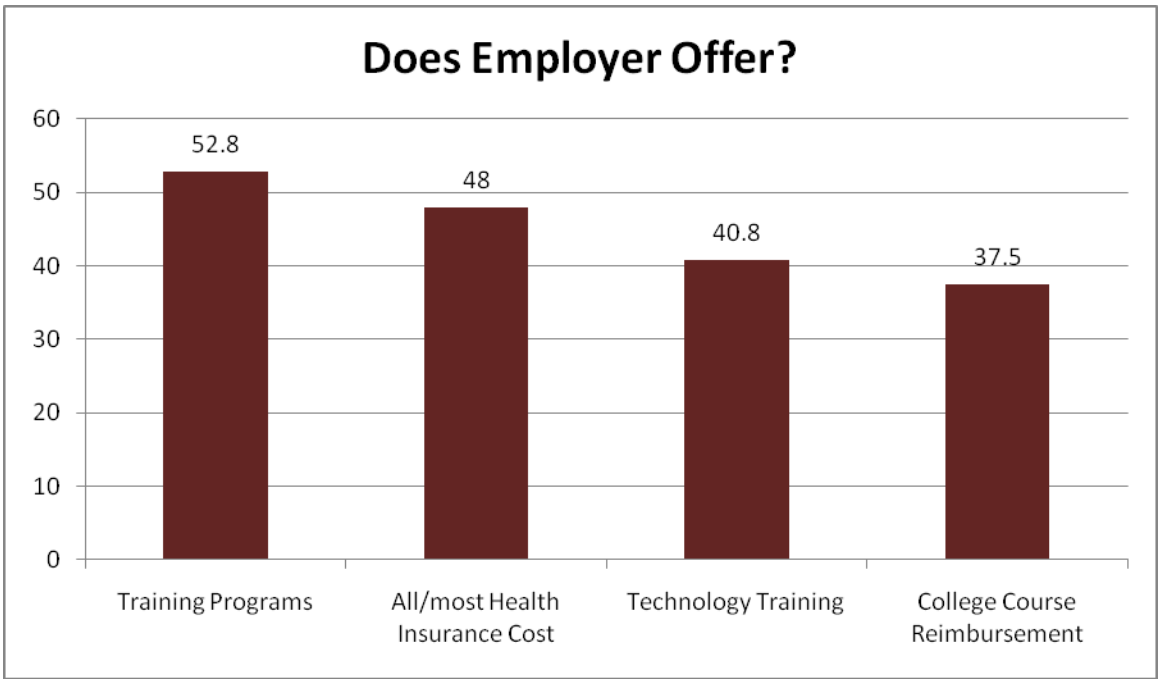
A large majority of respondents, 86.8%, suggested they have internet access at home, at work or at both locations. The following graph depicts the results as collected.



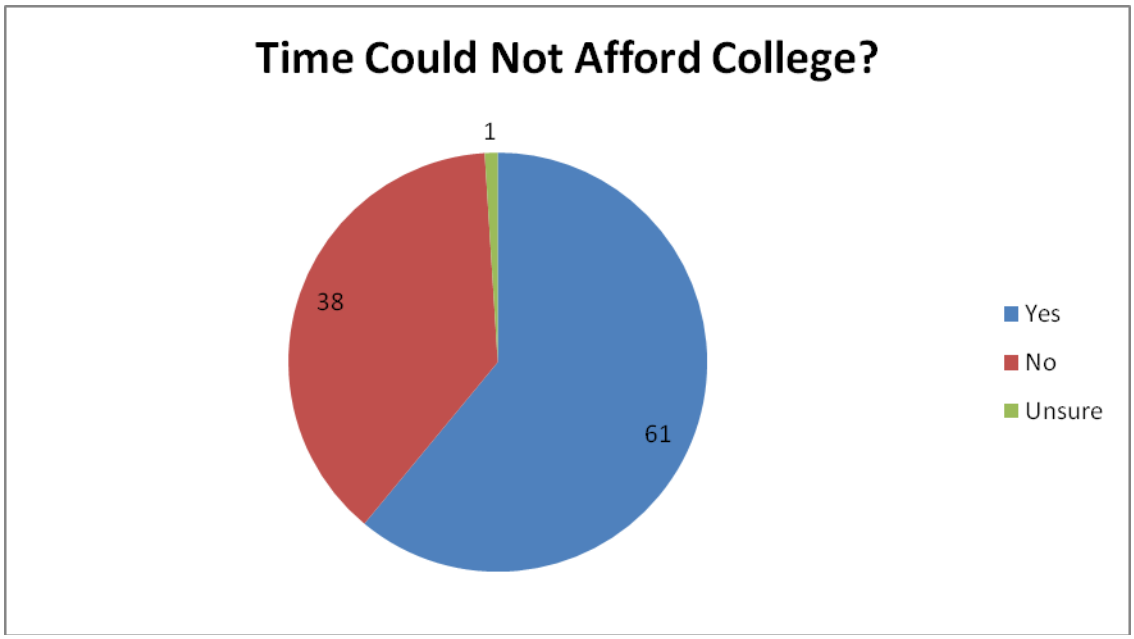
Education / Children

Researchers asked all working respondents if their employer offered training programs, reimbursement for college courses, technology training and/or, pay for all or most of their health insurance plans. The following table summarizes the results obtained.

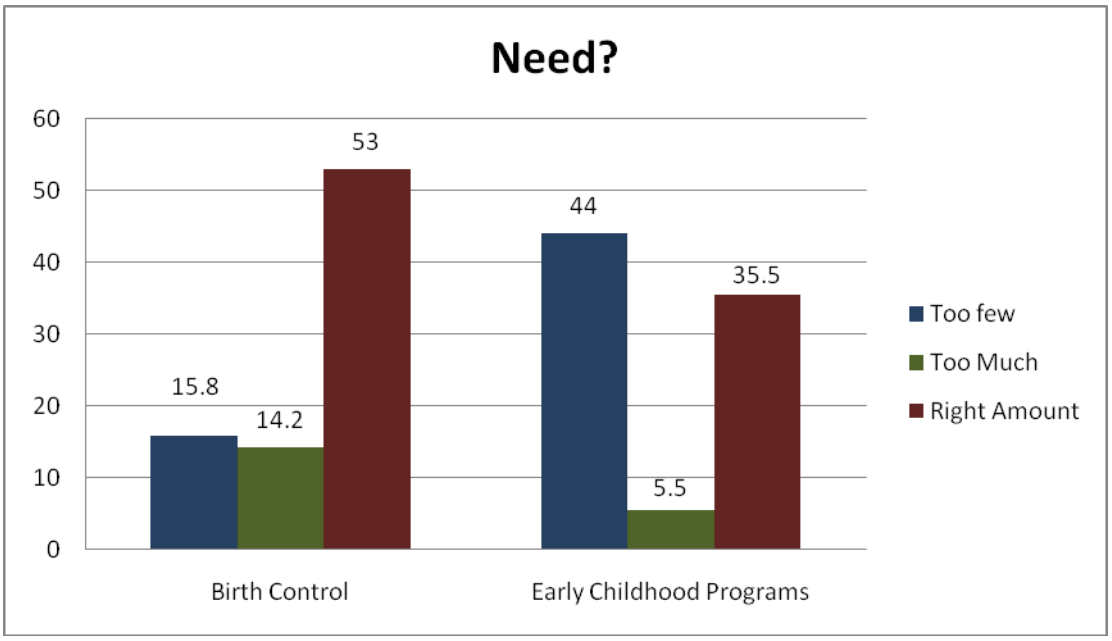
Benefits Offered	2002	2007	2012
Culturally accessible workplace	78.0%	74.8%	N/A
Training programs	71.2	66.9	52.8
Pay for all / most of your health insurance plan	N/A	N/A	48.0
Technology training	49.7	49.3	40.8
Reimbursement for college courses	47.0	45.2	37.5



All respondents were asked if there had been a time when they wanted to pursue additional education but could not because of the cost. Just over three-fifths, 61.0%, suggested there was such a time.



Researchers asked respondents if there was too few, too much, or about the right amount of access to birth control and early childhood programming. The following graph presents the results as collected.



Discrimination / Culture

All respondents were asked if they were most comfortable speaking English, Spanish or equally comfortable in both languages. The table below summarizes the results.

Best Reflects Preference	2000	2002	2007	2012
Most comfortable in English	17.1%	26.9%	17.9%	26.8%
Most comfortable in Spanish	29.0	24.1	16.5	13.0
Equally comfortable	53.4	49.1	65.5	60.0

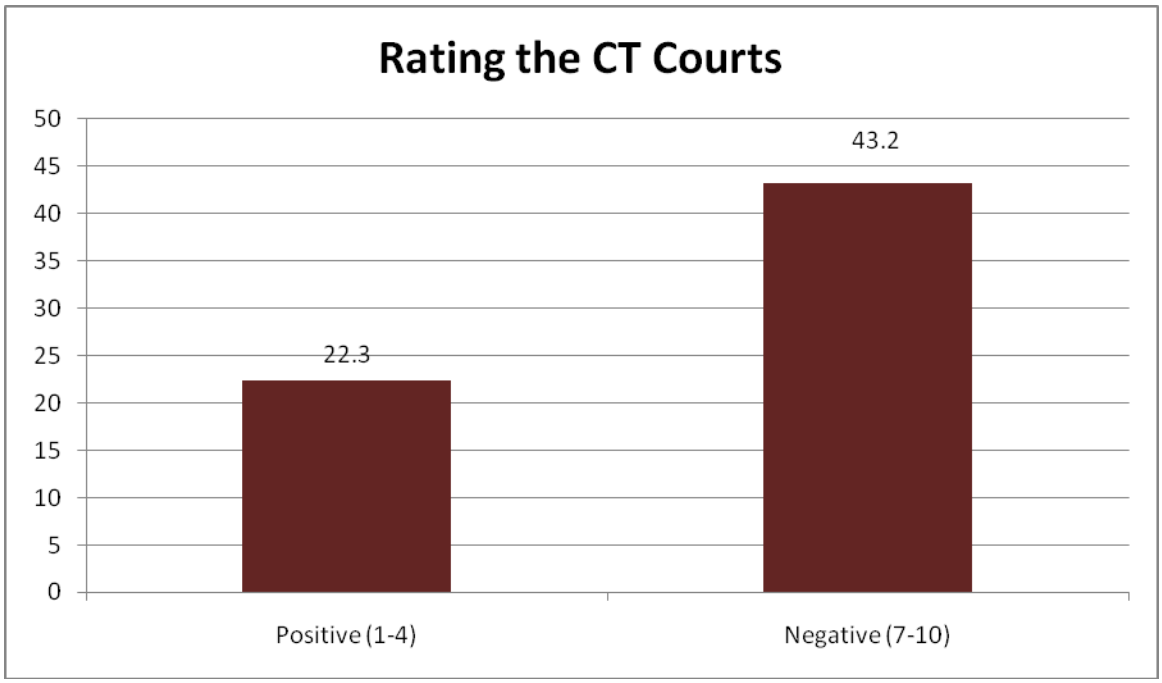
Researchers read a number of statements regarding possible discrimination and asked each if they strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each. The cumulative totals for those strongly or somewhat agreeing are presented in the following table.

Statements	Strongly & Somewhat Agree
I have felt discriminated against in the workplace	38.0
There has been a time when I was pulled over by law enforcement when I felt it may have been discriminatory	35.3
To avoid being discriminated against, my preference would be to live in a community with a strong Latino presence	33.8
When job seeking, I have experienced discrimination	31.0
I have felt discriminated against while seeking housing	27.5
When looking for a loan, I have been discriminated against	21.3

Researchers read the following question: "Please think about the Connecticut Court System for a moment. Please tell me how much trust you have that the Connecticut Court System is delivering

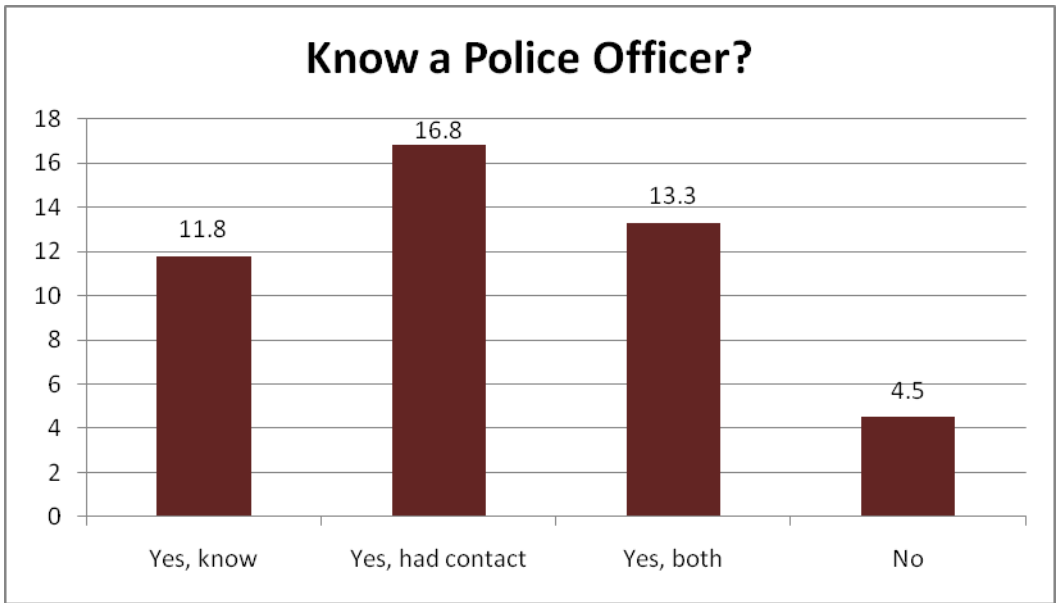
justice in a fair manner. Please use a scale of one to ten where one means a great amount of trust and ten means no trust at all."

One-fifth, 22.3%, (41.5%, 22.4% and 34.2% in 2007, 2002, and 2000, respectfully) provided a cumulative, positive trust rating of one through four, while 43.2% (16.9% in 2007) provided a negative rating of seven through ten.

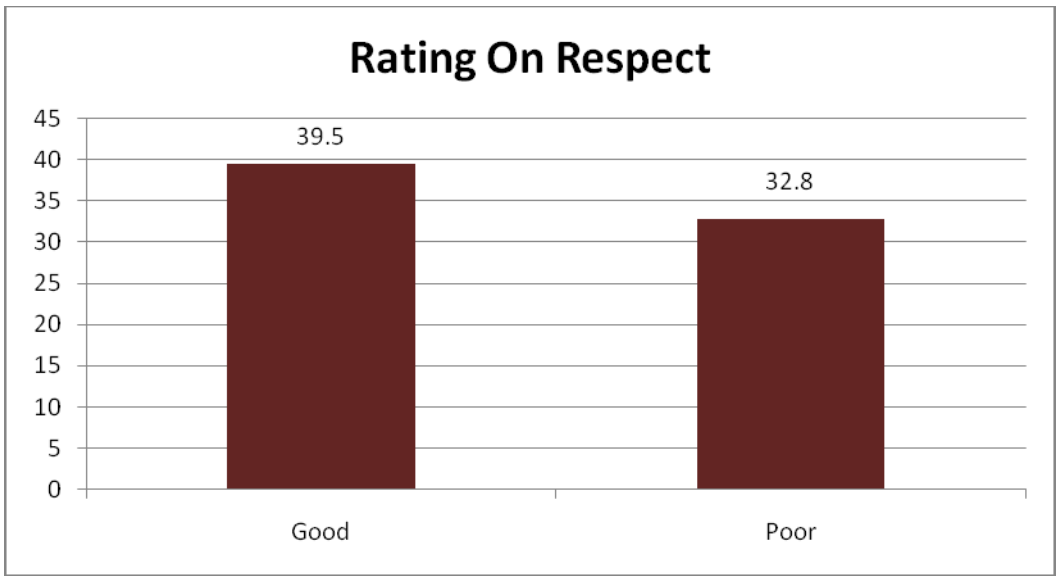


Public Safety

Two-fifths of all respondents, 41.8%, suggested they have had contact with a community or neighborhood police officer. The following graph presents the results as collected.



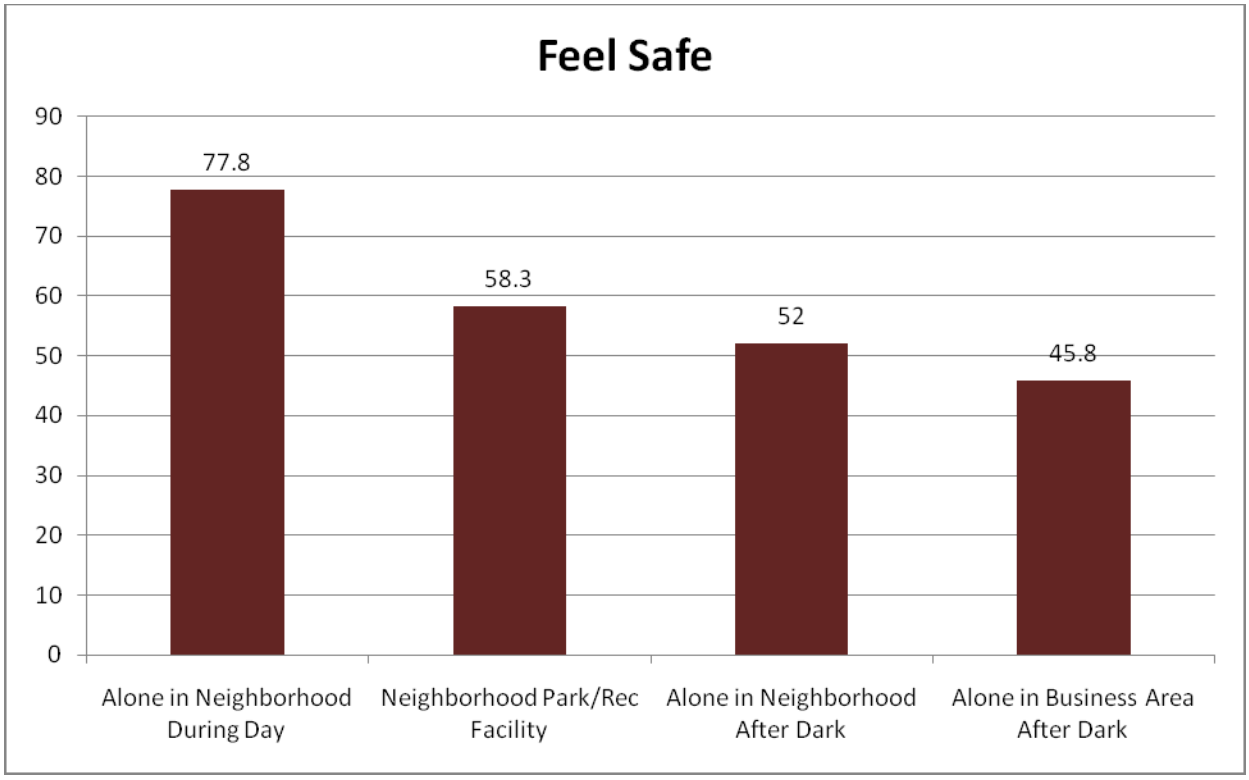
Respondents were asked to rate their community's Police Department on treating people with respect. Each was asked to use a scale of one to five with one being very good and five being very poor. The following graph presents the cumulative totals for those providing positive ratings of one and two as well as the cumulative totals for those providing negative ratings of four and five.



Researchers asked respondents to rate how safe they felt in a number of locations using a scale of one to four where one is very safe and five is not at all safe. Three-quarters of all respondents, 77.8% felt

most safe in their own neighborhoods during the day. The following table and graph present the cumulative totals for safe ratings of one and two.

Locations	Safe (Ratings of One and Two)
Alone in your neighborhood during the day	77.8
Neighborhood park or recreation facility	58.3
Alone in your neighborhood after dark	52.0
Alone in business areas after dark	45.8



Health Status

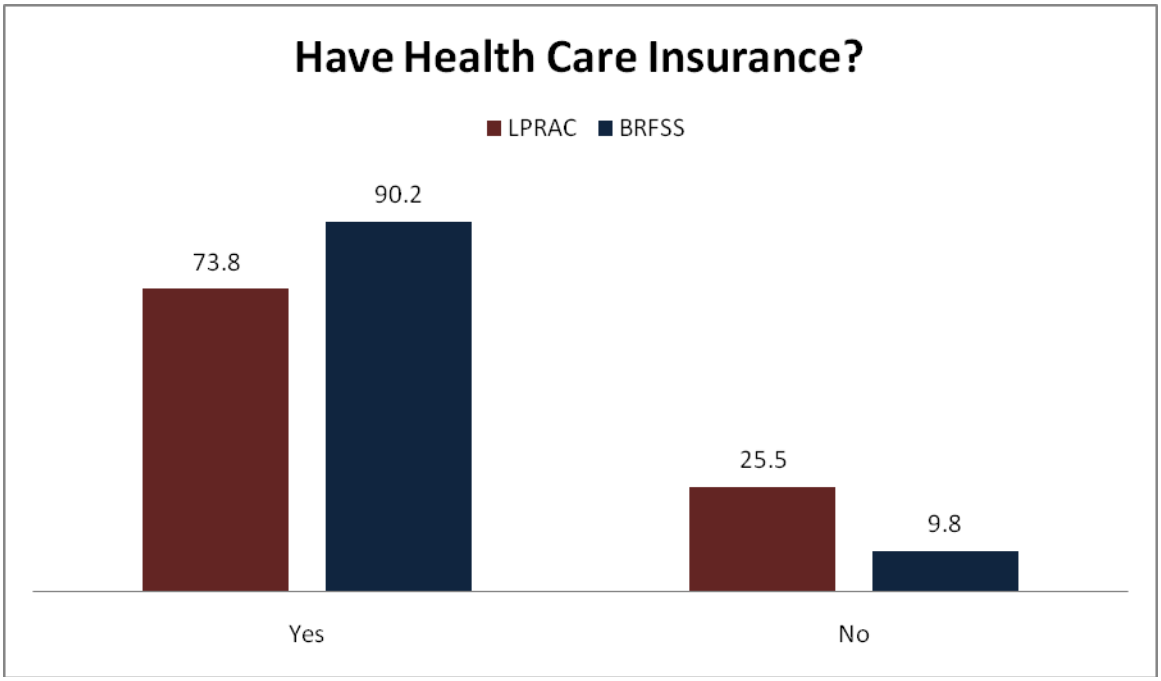
Health Care Access

Researchers asked all respondents if they had any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, pre-paid plans such as HMO's or government plans such as Medicare. Those reporting they had health insurance have declined significantly since 2007.

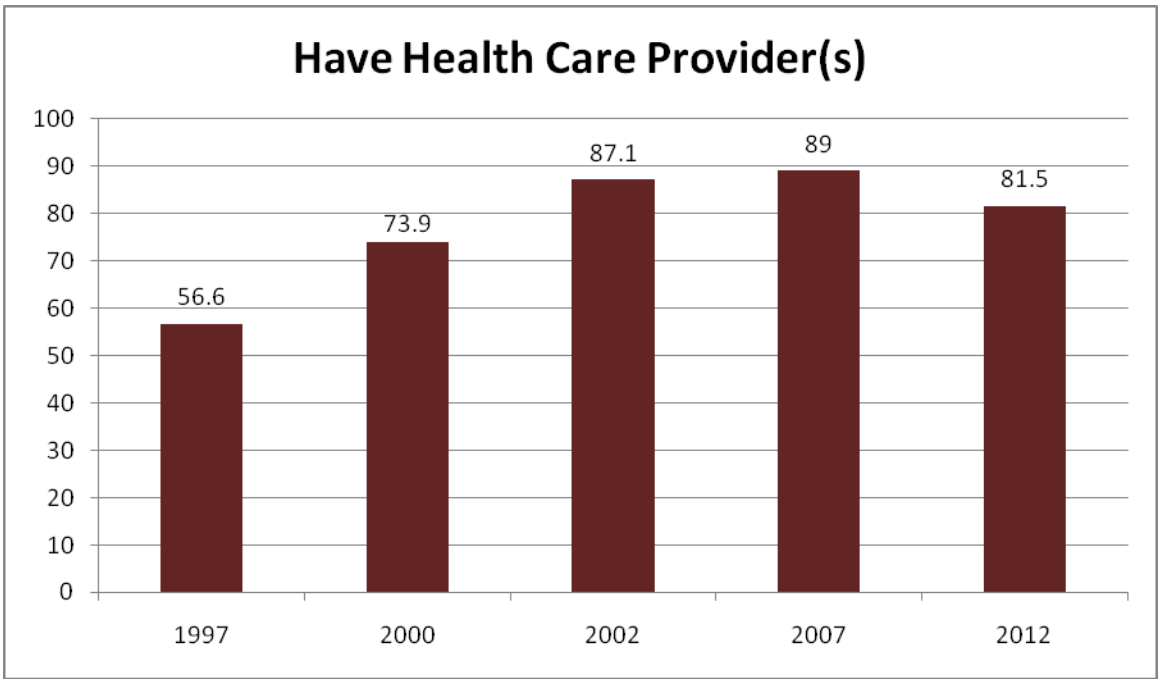
The following results were collected.

Health Care Coverage	1997	2000	2002	2007	2012
Yes	87.0%	75.9%	78.2%	85.1	73.8
No	13.0	23.0	21.8	14.9	25.5

According to the Connecticut BRFSS survey, 90.2% of all residents have health-insurance coverage.

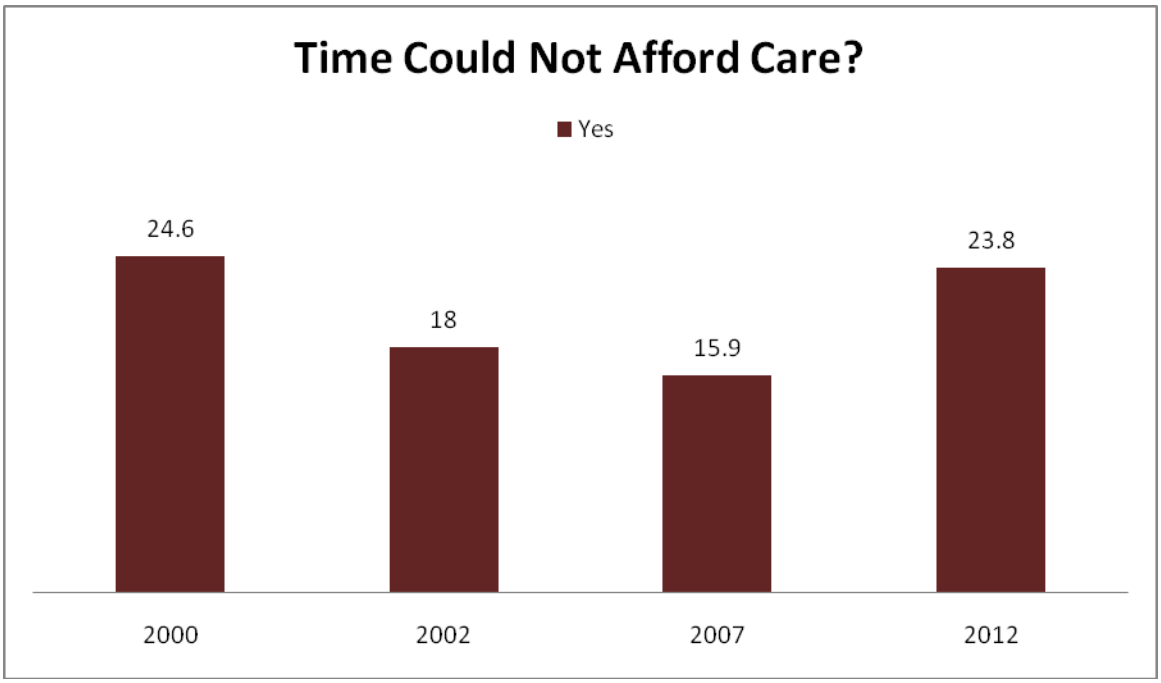


A decreasing number of Hispanics are reporting they have a personal doctor or health-care provider. In 2012, 81.5% indicated they had one or more health-care providers. This is down from 89.0% in 2007 and 87.1% in 2002. However, the 2012 percentage is up from 73.9% in 2000 and 56.6% in 1997.



Nearly one-quarter of all respondents, 23.8%, (15.9% in 2007, 18.0% in 2002 24.6% in 2000), said there was a time over the last 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost.

A Time You Could Not Afford to See a Doctor	2000	2002	2007	2012
Yes	24.6%	18.0%	15.9%	23.8

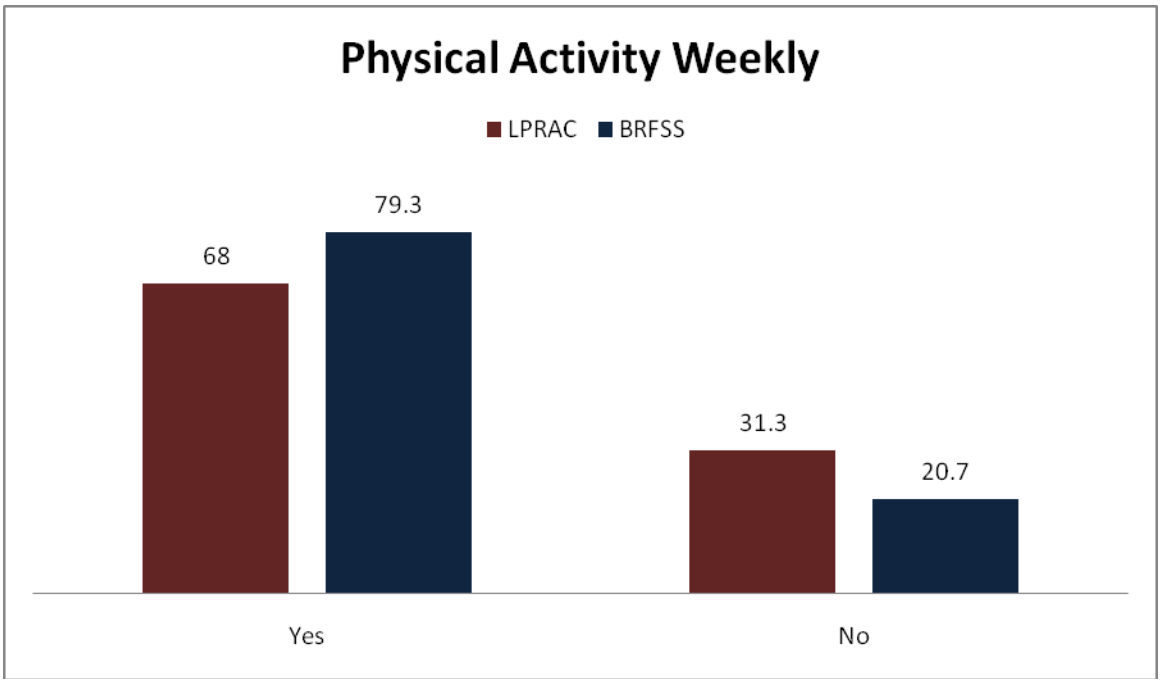


Exercise

Nearly-three quarters, 70.1%, indicated they did participate in physical activities or exercises such as running, walking, working out or biking over the past month

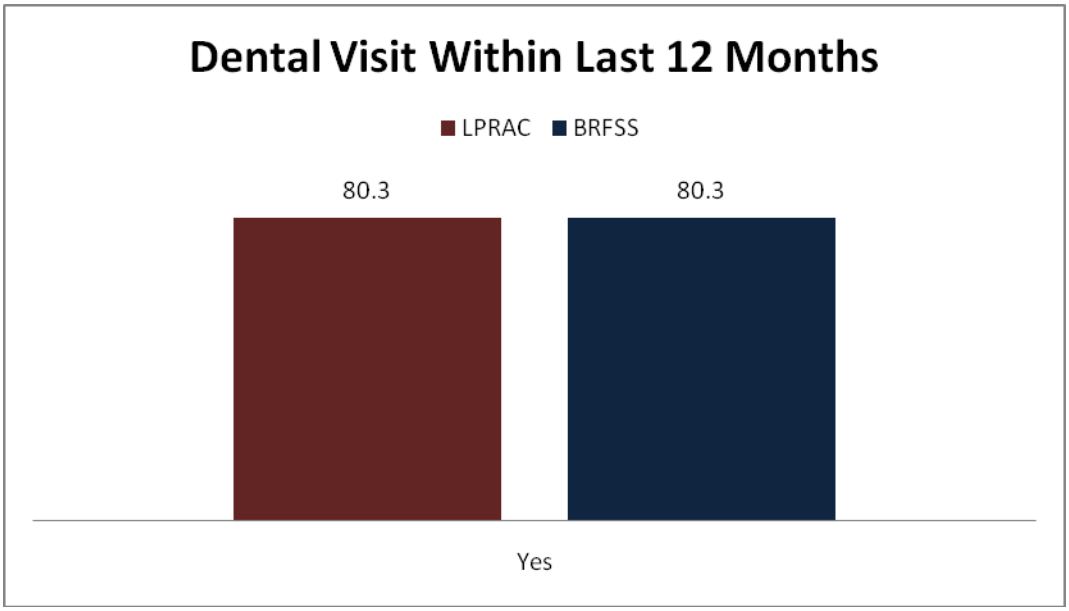
Participate in moderate or vigorous physical activity?	2000	2002	2007	2012
Yes	68.4%	65.2%	70.1%	68.0%

BRFSS results for Connecticut are presented here.



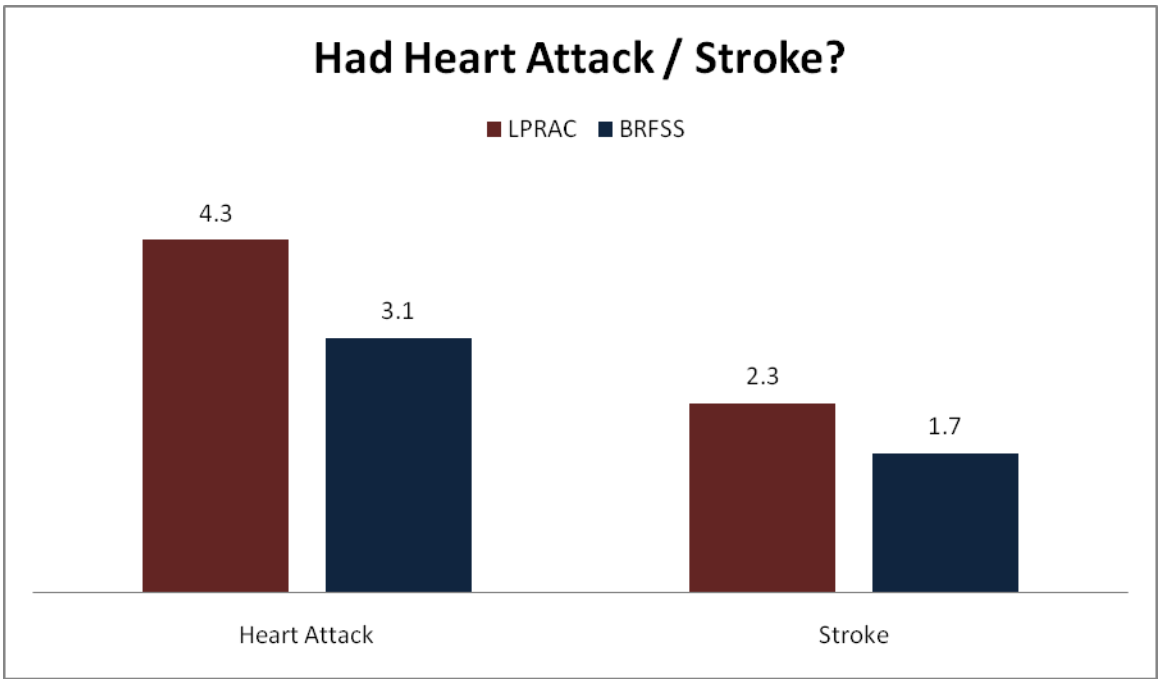
Dental Care

A large majority of respondents, 80.3%, reported seeing a dentist or visiting a dental clinic over the past 12 months. Another 8.0% reported a visit over the past two years while 6.3% indicated they had visited a dentist / office within the past five years. Further, 4.5% suggested their last visit was more than five years ago. Connecticut BRFSS results are presented here.



Cardiovascular Disease

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told they have had a heart attack or stroke by a doctor, nurse or other health professional. Results, alongside BRFSS results, are presented here.

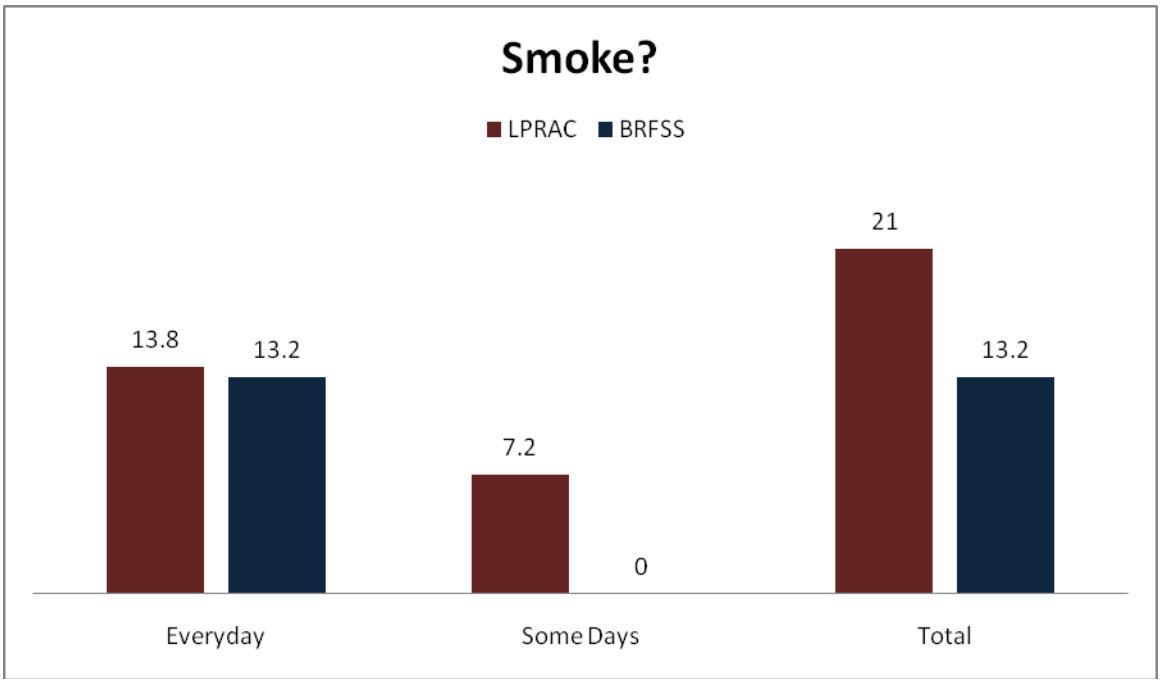


Tobacco Use

Researchers asked respondents if they smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all.
An increasing percent of Hispanics, 21.0%, (15.9% in 2007 and 23.1% in 2002) reported smoking every day or some days.

Smoke?	1997	2000	2002	2007	2010
Every Day	12.7%	11.7%	13.7%	10.4%	13.8
Some Days	7.6	5.1	9.4	5.5	7.2
Not at all	79.7	83.2	76.6	84.1	79.0

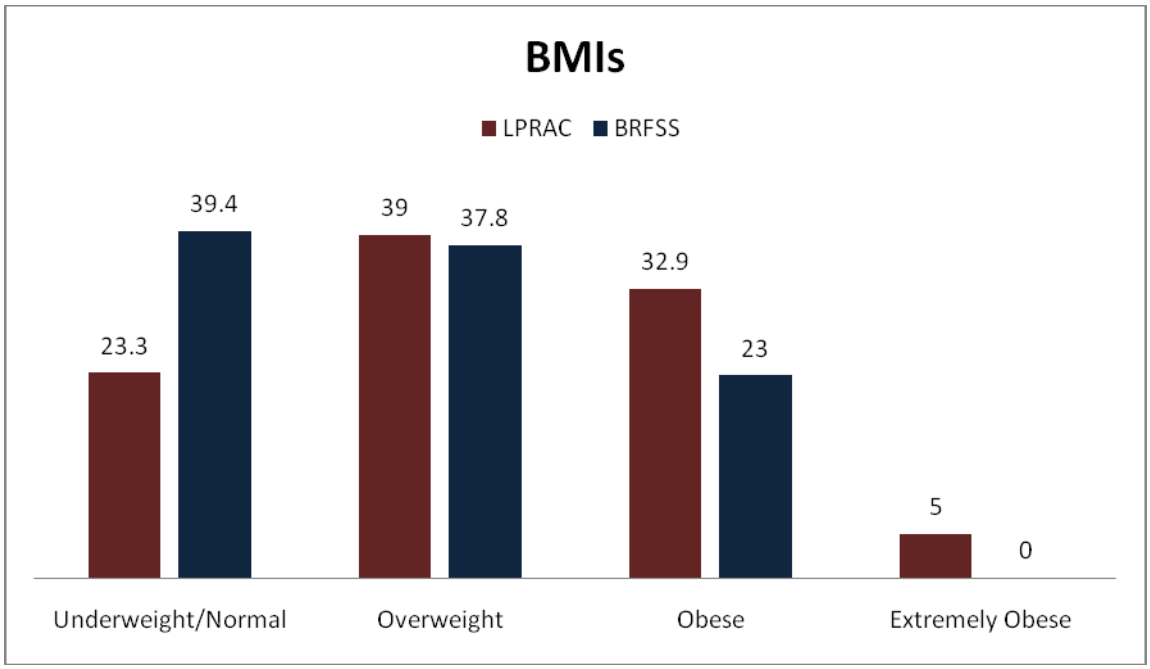
BRFSS results are presented in the following graph.



Body Mass Index (BMI)

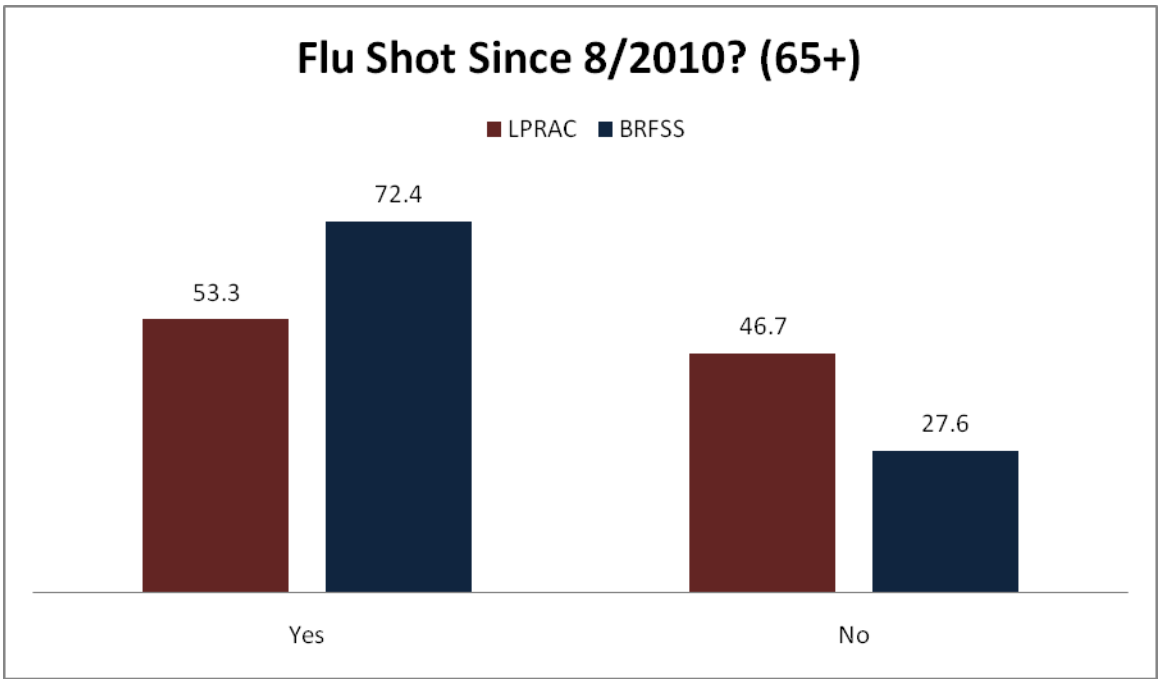
Researchers asked each respondent to report their height and weight. Using this data, CRPP calculated the Body Mass Index (BMI) for each respondent. Importantly, 37.9% of Hispanic respondents are estimated to be obese or extremely obese compared to 23.0% statewide BRFSS.

The following graph presents results as compared to statewide BRFSS results.

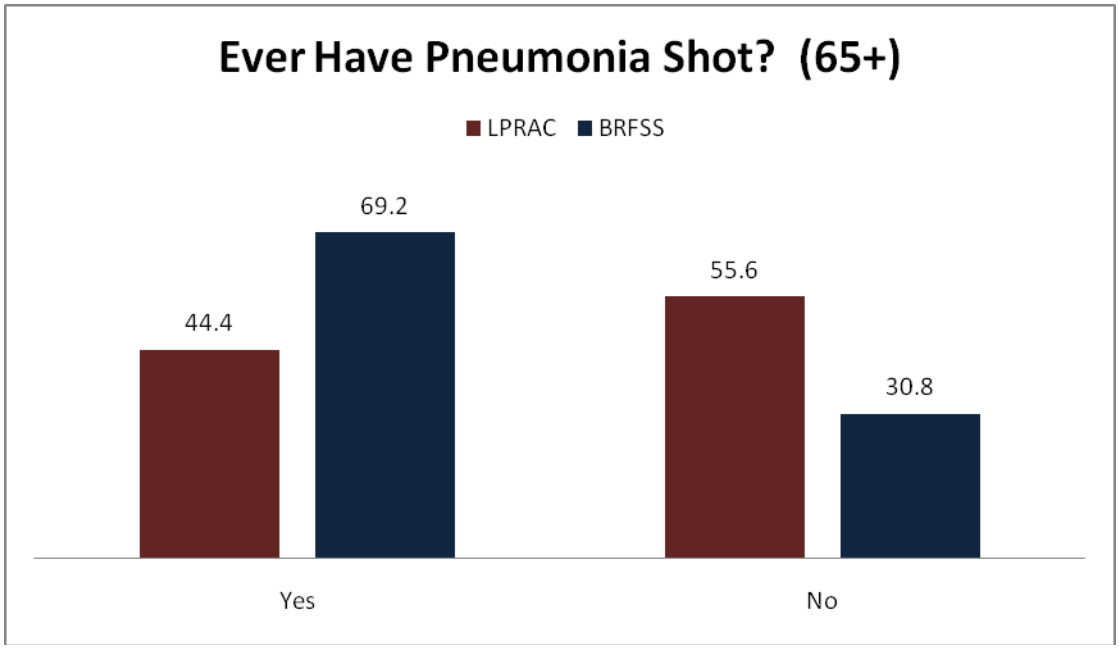


Immunizations

Respondents were asked if they have had a flu shot / influenza vaccine injected into their arms since August of 2010. On a composite basis, 52.0% suggested they had. The following graph presents the results alongside BRFSS results for only those 65 years of age or older.



Following the question on the flu shot, researchers asked respondents who were 65 years of age or older if they have ever had a pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine. The following graph presents results alongside BRFSS data.

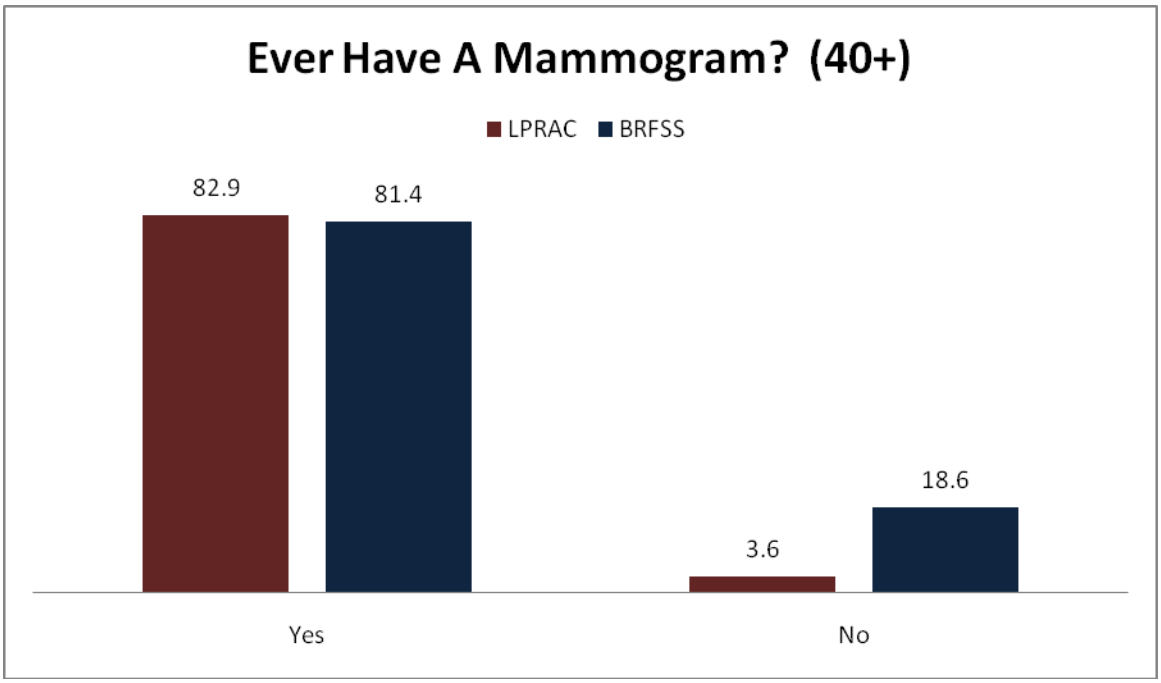


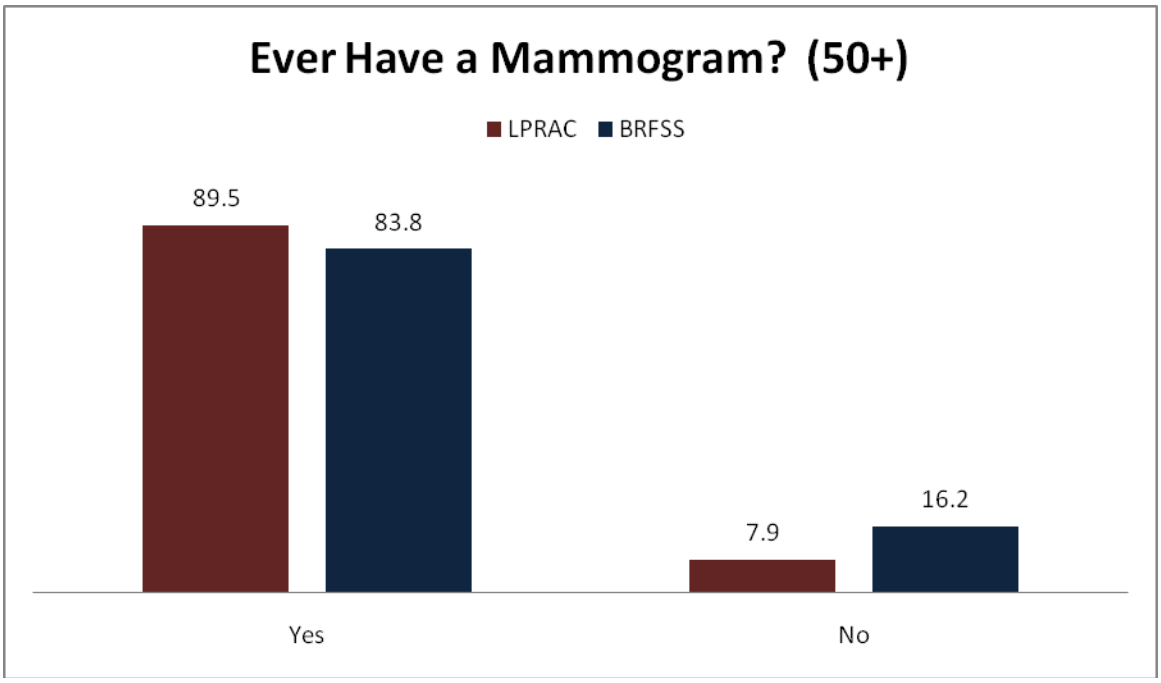
Women's Health

Among all female respondents, 53.2% report ever having a mammogram. In previous years, the question was read as "having a mammogram over the past two years.."

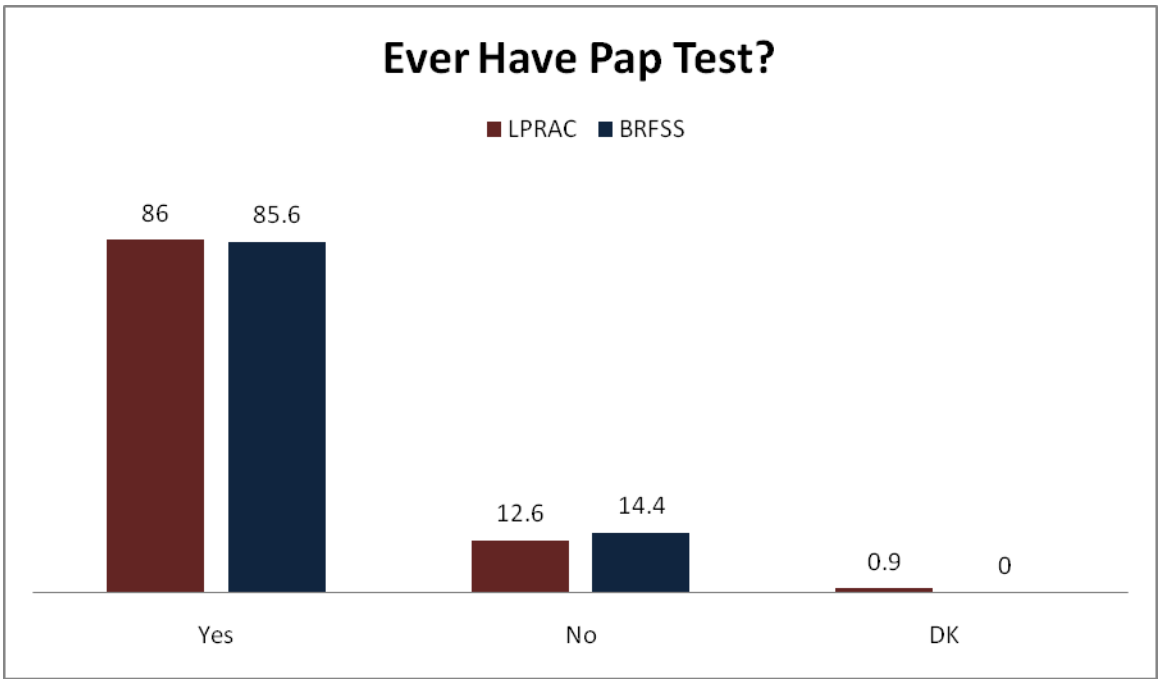
Had Mammogram	1997	2000	2002	2007	2010
Yes	56.9%	49.6%	47.8%	69.1%	53.2

The BRFSS results are presented here for those 40 older as well as those 50 and older.



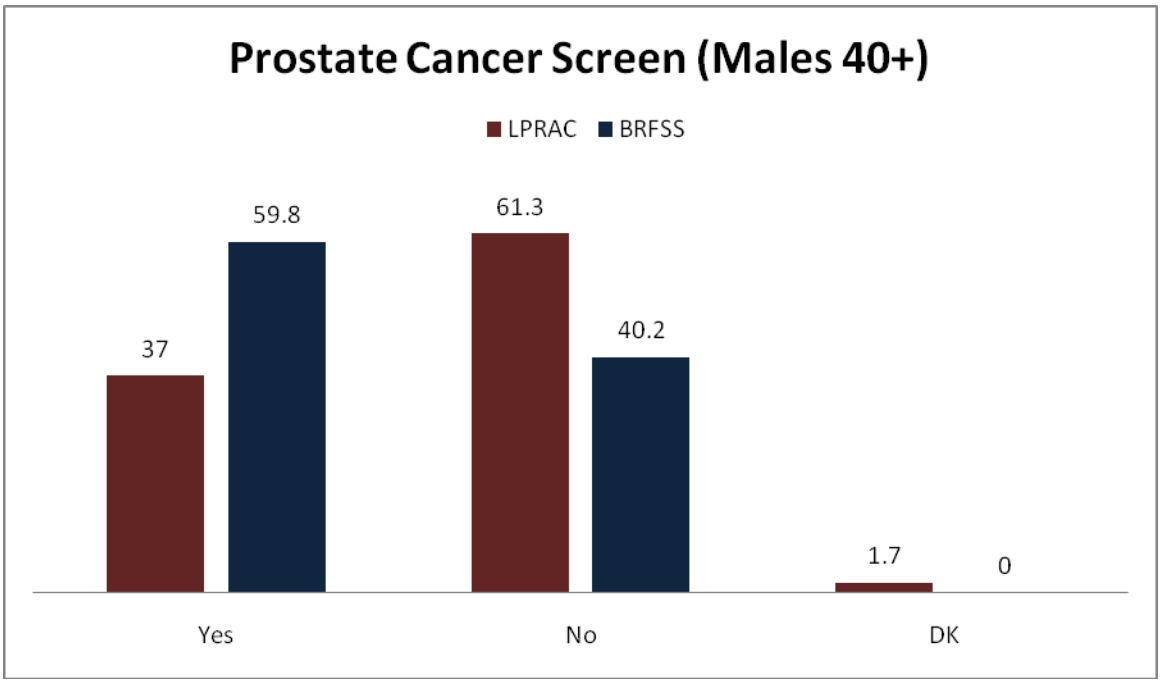


Female respondents were asked if they had ever had a Pap test to test for cancer of the cervix. The following graph presents the results alongside BRFSS data.

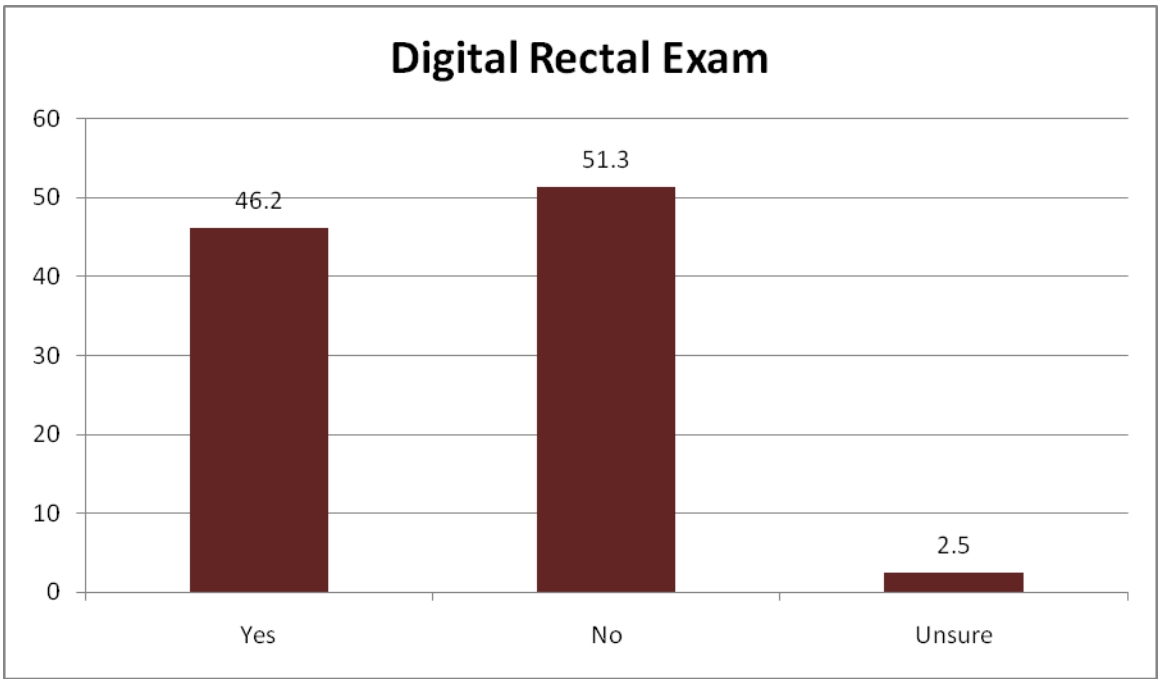


Prostate Cancer Screening

Male respondents 40 years of age and older were asked if they had ever had a Prostate-Specific Antigen test (PSA) – a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. The following depicts the results alongside statewide BRFSS data.

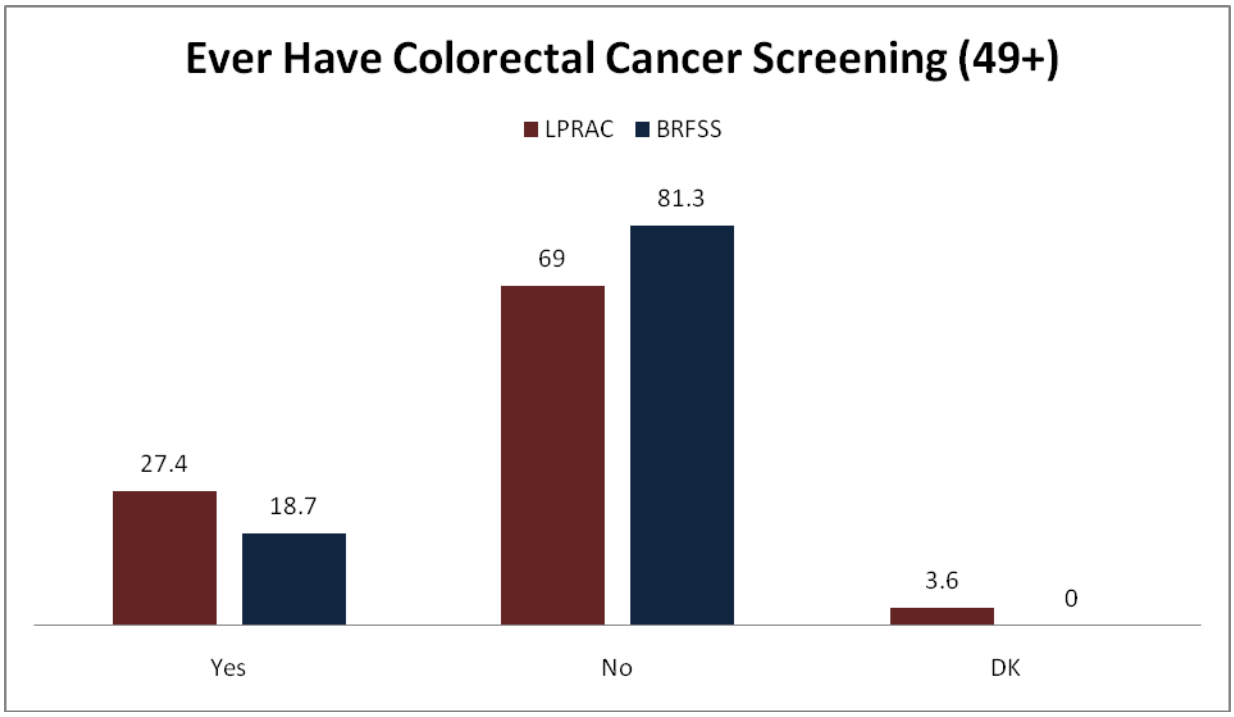


Another test for prostate cancer is a digital rectal exam when a doctor, nurse or other health care professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape and hardness of the prostate gland. Respondents were also asked if they have had a digital rectal exam. The following are results from the survey:



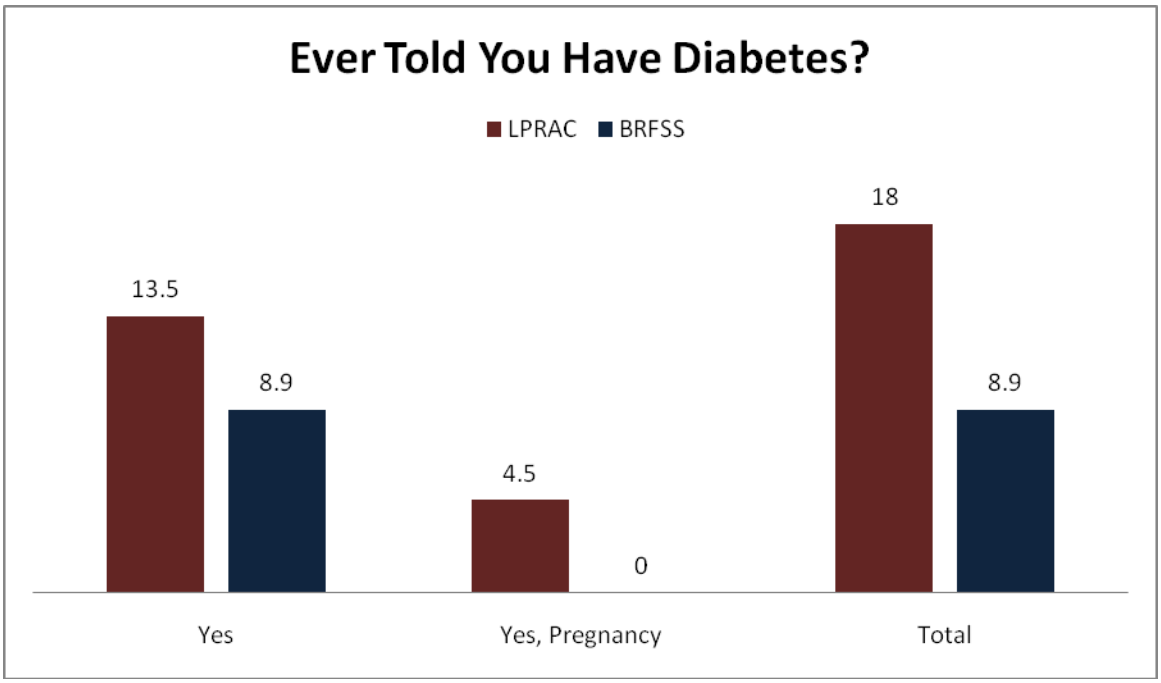
Colorectal Cancer Screening

Respondents 49 years of age and older were asked if they had ever had a blood stool test using a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. The following graph shows survey results along with BRFSS statewide data.



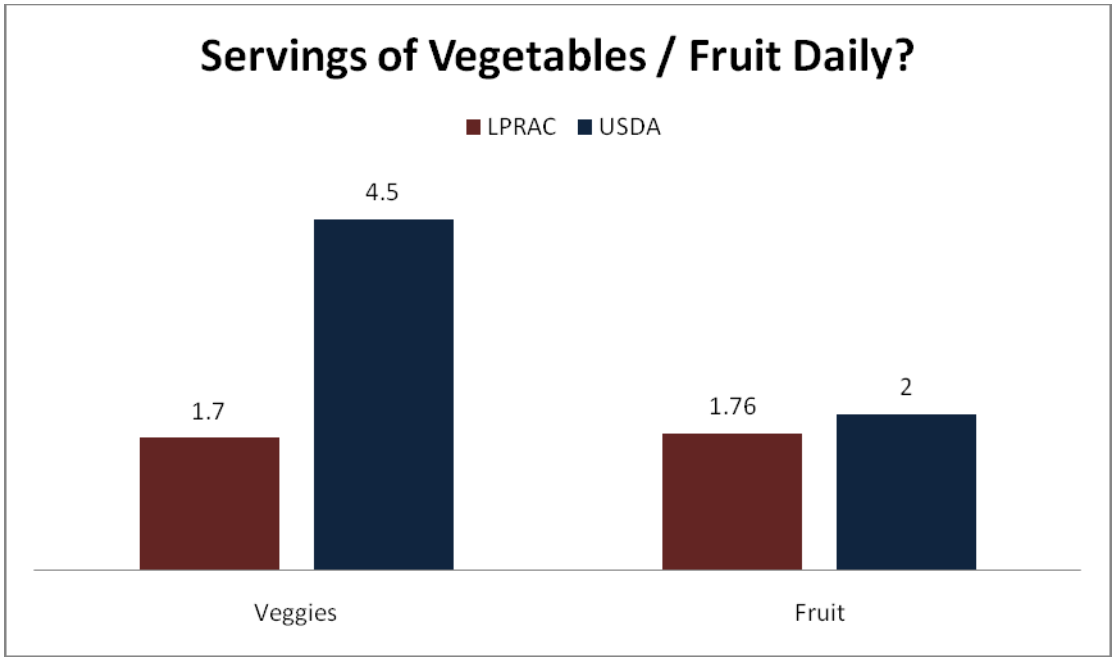
Pre-Diabetes / Diabetes

Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health-care professional that they had pre-diabetes, borderline diabetes or diabetes. LPRAC survey respondents were twice as likely to have been told they have diabetes. Results are presented here.



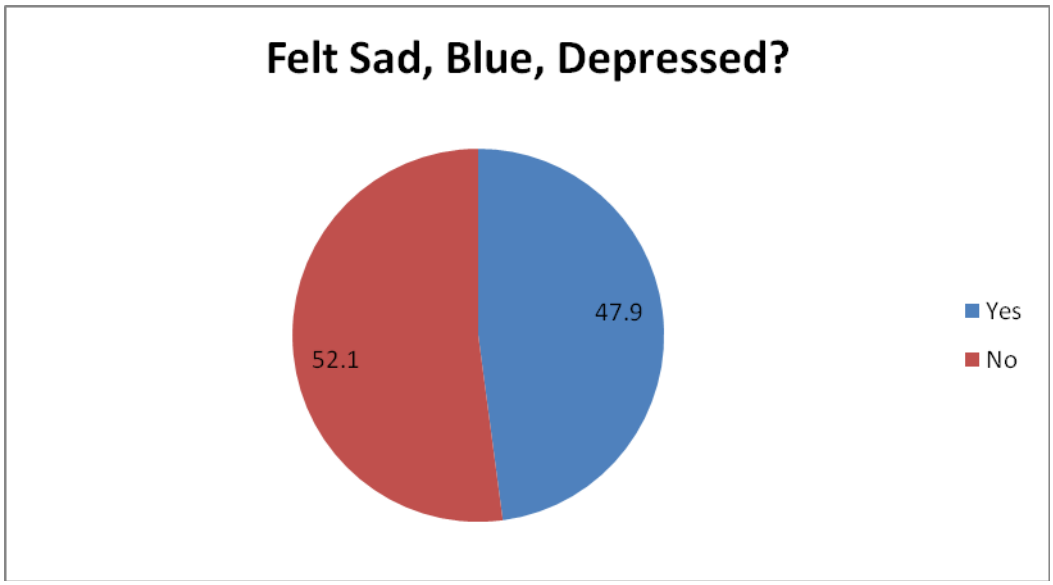
Nutrition

The USDA recommends that everyone consume 4.5 servings of vegetables and 2 servings of fruit daily. While respondents nearly meet the daily recommendation for servings of fruit, they fall short of the goal for vegetables by about half.



Healthy Days

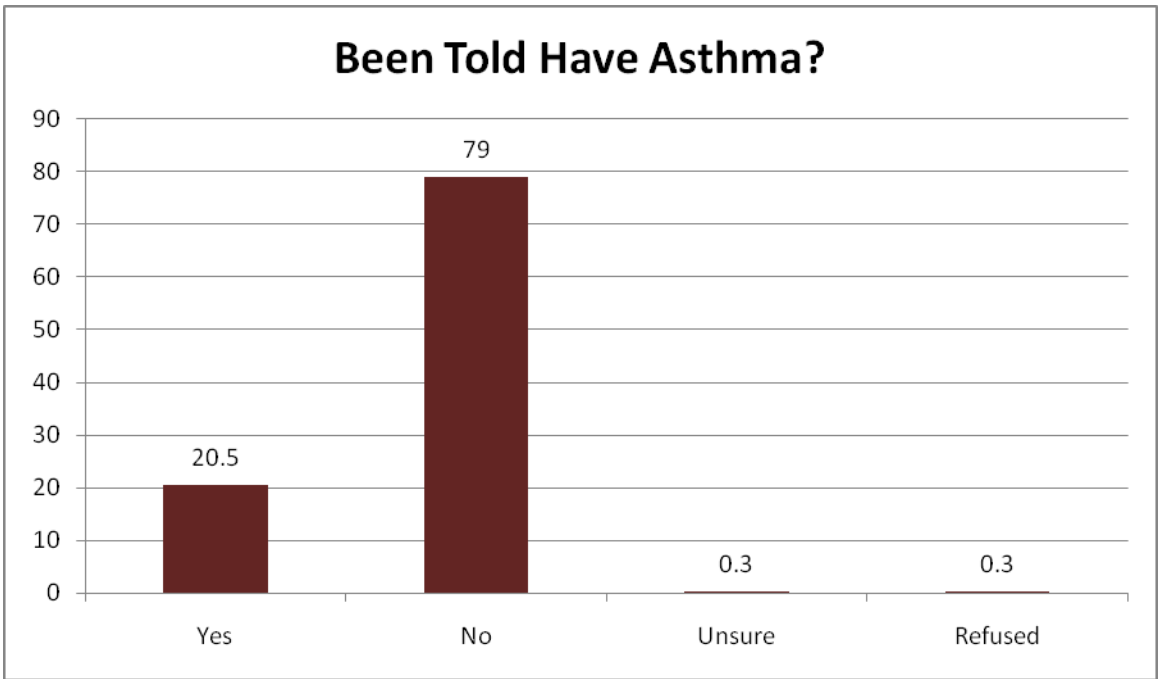
Nearly half of all survey respondents, 47.9%, suggested there have been days, over the past 30, when they felt sad, blue or depressed. Of this group, the average number of days during the 30-day period was 5.24.



Importantly, 4.8% of all respondents indicated there has been a time within the last 12 months when they thought of taking their own life.

Asthma

One-fifth of all respondents, 20.5%, indicated they have been told by a doctor or other health-care professional that they have asthma.



Demographics

Are you a U.S. Citizen	2000	2002	2007	2012
Yes	68.1%	80.7%	75.5%	91.0%
No	30.4	19.3	23.0	9.0

Children at home under 18	2000	2002	2007	2012
None	37.0%	41.9%	43.8%	35.0%
One	22.9	16.8	23.5	23.3
Two	26.5	28.0	17.6	22.3
Three	10.3	8.0	10.8	12.5
Four	2.6	4.7	1.9	4.0
Five	0.7	0.2	2.5	2.0
Six	0.1	0.5	--	0.3
Seven	---	---	---	0.3
Ten	---	---	---	0.3

Age	2000	2002	2007	2012
18 to 25	14.1%	13.6%	10.0%	10.8%
26 to 35	30.6	31.8	20.5	22.5
36 to 45	27.5	27.4	28.1	36.0
46 to 55	11.7	17.7	19.9	21.8
56 to 65	8.4	5.9	10.3	6.5
66 to 75	5.6	1.6	5.3	0.8
76 or older	1.7	1.0	2.9	1.0

Income	2000	2002	2007
Under $9,999	8.8%	5.0%	8.9%
$10,000 to less than $25,000	25.3	14.9	7.8
$25,000 to less than $40,000	20.0	10.1	11.9
$40,000 to less than $50,000	8.9	8.5	9.6
$50,000 to less than $60,000	4.6	7.2	3.8
$60,000 to less than $75,000	2.0	4.3	4.1
$75,000 to less than $100,000	2.2	7.6	8.3
$100,000 or more	2.7	5.7	5.6
Don't know	2.5	11.1	5.8
Refused	23.1	25.7	34.4

Income	2012
Under $9,999	14.8%

$10,000 to less than $40,000	25.0
$40,000 to less than $70,000	23.3
$70,000 to less than $100,000	11.3
$100,000 to less than $130,000	8.0
$130,000 to less than $160,000	3.3
$160,000 or more	2.5
Don't know	5.3
Refused	6.5

Registered to Vote?	**2012**
Yes	76.0%
No	22.8
Unsure	1.3

Gender	**2000**	**2002**	**2007**	**2012**
Male	42.1%	46.1%	42.1%	44.5%
Female	57.9	53.9	57.9	55.5

Appendix