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FOR RESEARCH

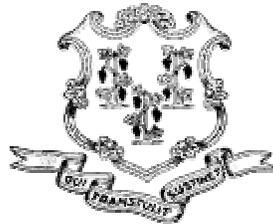


&
PUBLIC POLICY

THIRD LATINO SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY



THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S
LATINO & PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION



November 15, 2002

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY AND OWNERSHIP

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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.

State of Connecticut



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November 19, 2002



Dear Friends of LPRAC:

I am delighted to share with you our third Socio Economic Study on the Status of Latinos in Connecticut. It includes, for the first time, information regarding Latino youth in Connecticut.

The study findings will be released to the general public at a press conference to be held in December 2002. I would like to take this time to thank the Graustein Memorial Fund for their support and funding of this project a second time. The document is prepared every two years. In addition, we would like to express our gratitude to the Center for Research and Public Policy (CRPP), now affiliated with Sacred Heart University in Trumbull, for their patience and prompt response to our suggestions and recommendations during the preparation of this third study. I am also proud to report that the State of Connecticut thought this study important enough to match the Graustein Memorial's funding enabling us to prepare this third installment.

It is important to highlight the fact that this is a unique project that fills the gap that continues to exist in the area of data collection and analysis on Latinos living in Connecticut. The Center's methodology has been constant throughout the three years of data collection thereby lending credibility to the information gathered. The Center for Research and Public Policy is a nationally recognized think tank whose output is considered top quality. This type of study is unique in Connecticut therefore, this is a major document with wide-ranging implications for the Latino community. The information cited throughout this document cannot be found anywhere else.

Legislators, students, academics or experts in specific fields can utilize this document in order to further build upon the improvements or successes identified.

The areas covered within the document are areas that the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission have advocated for at the legislative, local, statewide and national levels. These include quality of life issues, health concerns such as access to services by Latinos with Disabilities, the impact of HIV/AIDS on our community, substance abuse services and prevention and mental health advocacy. In addition, we have focused heavily on insurance rates-particularly in the urban centers, housing and economic development and employment issues. As an agency, we have also advocated for and successfully sought to change the law as regards voter rights and disenfranchisement of those citizens who have been released from the correctional system.

I am especially proud of the section related to youth that we are introducing to you for the first time in this installment. It is very gratifying to know that 95.2% of our youth ages 13 to 18 are indeed attending school on a regular basis. At the same time, it is alarming to note that 9.5% of our youth admitted having been in a vehicle while the driver was under the influence of alcohol within the last 30 days from the time this survey was undertaken (May 2002). A whopping 33.3% of Hispanic youth had been paralyzed by sadness or hopelessness within the past twelve months. Despite this fact, a total of 85.7% of youth surveyed indicated that they felt “very” or “somewhat” optimistic about their future.

It is our goal to turn this data into a public policy document that will influence legislation at future legislative sessions. The Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission wishes to thank our partners, The Graustein Memorial Fund, State of Connecticut and the Center for Research and Public Policy for their support of this body of work and look forward to a continued collaboration with them in the development of future studies.

Sincerely,

Fernando Betancourt

Fernando Betancourt
Executive Director

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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 was designed to track a similar Study conducted by The Center for Research & Public Policy in 1997 and 2000. All three studies were used to measure the current social and economic status of Hispanics living in Connecticut. The studies will assist the Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission understand needs, concerns, and issues held by Hispanics in the State.

The comprehensive study included a survey among 1001 adult resident Hispanics statewide, 297 Hispanic youth throughout the State, and three focus groups held with Hispanic residents.

Adult residents qualified to participate for the survey and focus groups if they were Hispanic, and eighteen years of age or older. In the case of Hispanic youth, respondents qualified if they were of Hispanic background, and were currently attending middle or high school or were between the ages of 13 and 18.

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

- Quality of Life;
- Issues of Concern;
- Current Health Status;
- Awareness of Health Insurance Features;
- Knowledge of Insurance Appeal Process;
- Views on Housing;
- Current Employment and Economic Status;
- Views on Hispanic Culture;
- Opinions of the Judicial Court System;
- Participation in Community Organizations; and
- Demographics.

Among Hispanic Youth, the areas of investigation included:

- Views on education;
- Current health status;
- Activity involvement;
- Leadership involvement;
- Outlook on their futures;
- Views on Hispanic culture; and
- Demographics.

The primary areas for investigation for the focus groups included:

- Perception of quality of life;
- Issues of concern;
- Awareness of health insurance characteristics;
- Awareness of mental health availability within their plans;
- Views on housing;
- Views on current economic and employment situation;
- Current needs;
- Opinions of the judicial court system;
- Participation in community organizations; and
- Views on Hispanic youth today; and
- Awareness of the Connecticut Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission.

This report summarizes statistics collected from telephone surveys of Hispanic adults and youth conducted in May 2002. The three focus groups were also conducted in May 21, 22 and 23, 2002.

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, the composite aggregate data, a crosstabulation table and the focus group guidebook.

METHODOLOGY

The Center for Research & Public Policy utilized both a qualitative and quantitative research design to collect current views on a wide range of issues. CRPP staff completed 1001 surveys with Hispanic adults living in Connecticut. In addition, the staff interviewed 297 Hispanic youth between the ages of 13 and 18.

Further, focus group sessions were held among Hispanic adults in Stamford, Trumbull and Wethersfield, on May 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, respectively.

Both youth and 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. Residential focus group participants were provided with \$50.00 each as a “small token of appreciation for their time”.

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 percent of the residents within the original sample were actually contacted and the resulting sample is not biased on potential audience. CRPP maintained a 79% 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.

All telephone interviews were conducted from CRPP headquarters in Trumbull, Connecticut. All facets of the study were completed by CRPP’s senior staff and researchers. 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 1001 survey respondents represents a margin for error of +/-3% at a 95% confidence level. In theory, this sample of Hispanic residents will differ no more than +/-3% than if all Hispanic residents in Connecticut were interviewed and included in the Study. The margin for error for the Hispanic youth is +/-6% at a 95% confidence level.

HIGHLIGHTS

Quantitative Research (Surveys)

HISPANIC ADULTS

On Quality of Life...

- In 2000, those suggesting their quality of life was better than two years ago was 59.7%. In 2002, this percentage dropped slightly to 56.4%.
- The economic recession was reflected in the answers given by Hispanic adults when asked if they were better off today as compared to two years ago. Those saying “yes” declined by more than ten percentage points from 79.4% in 2000 to 68.1% in 2002.

On Issues...

- In declining order, the top five issues of most concern mentioned by survey respondents included: “high taxes” (21.1%), “unemployment” (17.4%), “poor education” (16.8%), “costs of or lack of health insurance” (12.1%) and “cost of living” (7.4%).
- Importantly, in 2000, the top five issues included “crime” and “drugs”. However, these two issues were not present in the top 5 for the 2002 study.

On Health Status...

- Impressively, Hispanics surveyed since 1997 continue to express improving health status. In 2002, 82.6% suggest their own health is “excellent”, “very good” or “good” as compared to 75.8% in 1997 and 82.0% in 2000.
- However, the statewide total population Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) indicates 86.2% suggest their health is “excellent”, “very good” or “good”.
- And, health care insurance coverage among Hispanics (78.2%) continues to significantly trail the statewide figure among Connecticut residents of 90.8%.

On Health Care Plan Awareness...

- Hispanics appear to be as aware of several health care plan features as the general Connecticut population. A large majority, 84.4%, report being aware of their rights under their current plan (82.6% statewide). And, more than three quarters, 78.9%, suggest they are aware of their right to appeal plan decisions (81.4% statewide).
- However, while 8.9% of the general population has encountered problems with their plans, 12.7% of Hispanics report they have encountered problems.
- Significantly fewer Hispanics (57.5%) say their appeals are successful compared to the general population (65.4%).
- Only 67.5% of Hispanics accessing their plan's Mental Health services say they are "very" or "somewhat satisfied" with the coverage offered by the plan. Another 32.6% reported being "very" or "somewhat dissatisfied".
- The statewide BRFSS survey reports that 7.7% of the Connecticut general population said there was a time over the last twelve months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost. Among Hispanics in 2000, the percentage was 24.6%. In 2002, the percent declined somewhat to 18.0%.
- Hispanics are less likely (65.2%) to report participation in regular exercise than the general population (74.8%).

On Housing...

- One half of Connecticut Hispanics surveyed, 49.0%, report owning their own home. This percentage is similar to the U.S. Census nationwide figure for Hispanics at 47.6% (first quarter 2002). However, the U.S. Census also reports the national, total population home ownership figure for the first quarter of 2002 is 67.8%.
- Three quarters of survey respondents, 74.6%, suggest that home ownership today is "very" or "somewhat affordable". This figure is up somewhat, from 72.2%, recorded in 2002.

On Economics and Employment...

- Nearly two thirds, 61.6%, report currently working full-time – somewhat lower than 63.7% in 2000.
- The percentage of Connecticut Hispanics currently unemployed and looking for work (6.8%) mirrors the U.S. Census nationwide projection for Hispanics at 6.8%.
- Nearly half of all Hispanics currently working part-time, 46.4%, would prefer to be working full-time.
- Between 2000 and 2002, Connecticut Hispanics who report owning their own business has dropped from 7.2% to 3.0%. A large percentage of respondents, 44.7%, report they wish to own their own business someday. Of this group, 44.4% say they would know where to go for advice for financial help in getting started.
- Of those respondents once on welfare, only 48.3% suggested they had a job lined up when they went off welfare.

On Culture...

- Increasing percentages of respondents are reporting being more comfortable speaking in English – up to 26.9% in 2002 from 17.1% in 2000. Another 24.1% say they are most comfortable speaking in Spanish and 49.1% say they are equally comfortable in both languages.
- Importantly, the number of respondents suggesting “there are a growing number of Hispanics in government” has declined from 73.1% to 53.8% over the past two years.
- Similarly, significantly declining percentages of Hispanics are agreeing that...
 - Continuing education and training opportunities are affordable for Hispanics
 - Employment training is available for Hispanics
 - There are a growing number of Hispanics in the education profession
 - Spanish speaking professionals are available at my family physician office

On the Judicial Court System...

- In 2000, only 34.2% of all Hispanics provided the Connecticut Judicial Court System a positive trust rating for delivering justice in a fair manner. In 2002 that percentage dropped even further to 22.4%.

On Participation...

- Two thirds of survey respondents, 66.9%, suggest they are currently registered to vote in Connecticut. The percentage of those affiliating with the Democratic Party has declined to 45.7% from 51.7%. Affiliation with the Republican Party has remained constant at 16%, while those suggesting they are unaffiliated moved from 22.5% to 27.0%.
- Less than three quarters (29.1%) of respondents indicate knowing the name of any Hispanic local or state official.
- Fewer than a third of Hispanics surveyed, 31.0%, are satisfied with the number of Hispanic representatives in local and state government.

HISPANIC YOUTH

On Education...

- A large majority of Hispanic youth between the ages of 13 and 18, 95.2%, report to be currently attending school on a regular basis.
- Only 45.0% of Hispanic youth report having “college preparation” help in school. And, of those that do, only 55.6% report being satisfied with the support.
- Satisfaction among Hispanic youth is high for computer classes, school sports and tutoring when needed. However, lower satisfaction is recorded for counseling support, bi-lingual education, after school programs, school clubs, health clinics and music.
- Impressively, most respondents were either “very interested” (71.4%) or “somewhat interested” (28.6%) in attending college.
- Two thirds of youth respondents, 61.9%, noted that college would be “very” or “somewhat affordable” for them. Another 23.8% said college would not be affordable.

On Health...

- Over half of Hispanic youth, 52.3%, suggest they “never” or “rarely” use a helmet while riding a bike.
- Those “not wearing” or “rarely wearing” a seatbelt (19.0%) is consistent with the statewide youth percentage (18.6%).
- Alarming, 9.5% of all youth surveyed said they have been driven by someone under the influence of alcohol over the past thirty days.
- A large percentage of youth, 14.4%, reported not going to school at least once over the past thirty days because they felt unsafe.
- And, 14.3% of Hispanic youth report being “threatened” or “injured with a weapon” at least once in the past twelve months.
- More than a third of Hispanic youth, 38.0% indicated being in physical fights between one to three times over the past twelve months.
- And, 33.3% of Hispanic youth report there being at least one time in the past twelve months when they stopped doing some of their usual activities because they felt “sad or hopeless”.

- It appears Hispanic youth watch significantly more television than the general population of youth in Connecticut.

On Leadership and Involvement...

- Many Hispanic youth, 42.9%, suggest being “very” or “somewhat likely” to run for office someday.
- Two thirds, 61.9%, are satisfied with the number of Hispanic representatives in local and state government today.

On the Future...

- A large majority, 85.7%, felt “very” or “somewhat” optimistic about their own future.
- And, 95.2% indicated having “very strong” or “somewhat strong” self-esteem.

On Culture...

- More than half of Hispanic youth, 57.1%, learned how to speak Spanish at home before learning English. However, 47.6% of all respondents suggested feeling most comfortable speaking in English. Another 4.8% were most comfortable speaking in Spanish, while 47.6% were equally comfortable in both languages.

Qualitative Research (Focus Groups)

On Quality of Life...

- Generally, a majority of focus group participants report an improvement in their quality of life, over the past three years.
- Although not all agreed, generally, housing and job availability were the most frequently cited reasons for an improvement in quality of life.
- Some ways mentioned which could help improve quality of life were:
 - Improving quality of jobs;
 - Provide more technical and computer training in jobs;
 - Making housing in CT more affordable; and
 - Making information on Financial Aid more accessible.
- Almost all Focus Group participants mentioned wanting to be more educated and wanting to go back to school.
- Education levels for participants in the Hartford area appeared to be higher than those in the Stamford and Trumbull areas.
- The main reasons preventing Hispanics from returning to school were: money, family commitments, and lack of time.

“Life in Connecticut is getting better, so long as you have a job; quality of life is high (in CT)”

On Issues...

- With regards to living in Connecticut, participants reported many issues of concern including:
 - Housing;
 - Cost of living in CT is high;
 - Taxes are too high;
 - Teacher salaries are low;
 - Lack of recreational activities for teenagers;
 - Education system in CT is poor;
 - Lack of Teachers;
 - Guns in school/school safety;
 - Lack of job opportunities; and
 - Mobility and transportation problems.
- And, as far as being Hispanic, issues included:
 - Lack of family nucleus;
 - Hispanic youth today are not as responsible;
 - Housing is harder to acquire for Hispanics;
 - Lack of growth within their jobs;

“Taxes in Connecticut make it hard to purchase a home. Taxes will kill you”

- Labeling/stereotyping/discrimination.

On Health Care...

- A majority of focus group participants reported having some kind of health insurance. However, some felt their insurance plan did not cover enough of the costs associated with prescription, rehabilitation, and dental care.
- Participants who belonged to the state HUSKY program were generally satisfied with the plan.
- A majority of Hispanics report “feeling good” about the cultural and linguistic services that are being provided by health care providers today.

On Housing...

“It’s like if you speak Spanish they will automatically tell you ‘We already received a bid on the house’”

- Even though most focus group participants agreed that housing was more accessible to Hispanics today (as compared to 20 years ago), they still felt there is room for improvement.
 - Those who were not satisfied with the accessibility of housing for Hispanics, believed that housing is not affordable because of taxes in Connecticut, and discrimination.
- Few focus group participants indicated they were looking to move out of state due to the high cost of housing in their area.
 - Almost all respondents did not believe housing was affordable for younger Hispanics in Connecticut.

On Economy...

- Focus Group respondents reported the quality of jobs in Connecticut appeared to be getting worse, especially since September, 11.
- Participants suggested that although there are jobs available in Connecticut, there are also more people going for the same job.
- Almost all Hispanic adults felt strongly about the fact that they were not getting paid what they should be for the job they were doing.
- Further, a minority of focus group participants report receiving raises, promotions, computer training or college tuition reimbursement in their current jobs.
- Some focus group participants did not feel as though they were being given fair chance or opportunity to acquire experience in jobs.
- A few participants suggested that education should not be a factor to be considered when applying for a job. They felt this was an “unfair” requirement.

“Since September 11, it’s really hard to find a good job in Connecticut”

On Needs...

- Some focus group respondents suggested that Hispanics today need to become better informed about the opportunities available to them in education, jobs and housing. They felt as though the opportunities were there, but that the information was not.

“Information on programs for first time home buyer can be made more available”

On the Judicial System...

- Focus group participants viewed the Connecticut court system as generally fair.
- A few participants suggested the Connecticut Judicial System was unfair to Hispanics. Those that did, felt as though sentences were much harsher on Hispanics, and this was affecting the chances of the Hispanic Community to better themselves.

On Participation...

- A majority of Hispanics reported being registered to vote, although less than half voted in the last elections.
- Generally, Hispanics showed a lack of participation within clubs and organizations in their community.
- Much like in the 2000 Focus Group, only few participants were able to name Hispanic elected officials. Only some participants considered themselves “well represented” in the State and National governments.

On Youth...

“The generation today is not as eager to buy or do anything to better themselves. The possibilities are there, you just have to get out there and look for them”

- A large majority of respondents felt as though Hispanic youth today is not as eager to better themselves, as they were generations ago. According to many, youth today tend to be more impressionable and do not want to work as hard.
- Some participants suggest that new laws concerning child abuse has made it harder to discipline Hispanic youth.
- Some participants suggested that schools today are not giving Hispanic youth what they need to succeed in life, due to the lack of teachers, and violence in school.
- Others suggested that Hispanic youth have been given what they need, but that more effort needed to be put from their part to find out about programs and services available to them.
- Generally, focus group participants felt as though more Hispanic youth are becoming more interested in college, than they were two years ago, but that college was becoming increasingly inaccessible in terms of financial aid.

“(Hispanic) Kids today just do not want to work as hard”

On LPRAC...

- A majority of focus group participants in the Trumbull, and Stamford areas had not heard of the Connecticut Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission.

- However, a large majority of participants from the Hartford area were well aware of the Commission and its goals.

On Recommendations...

- The Commission and Commission staff should encourage and support renewed efforts by the Connecticut Judicial Court System at building trust among Hispanics.
- The Commission should encourage or develop business ownership programs. While 3.0% report owning their own business, 44.7% wish to do so.
- Connecticut Health officials should be warned that Hispanics still lag behind the general population in areas of exercise, lead danger awareness, and having mammograms.
- “High Taxes” have become the most important issue today among Hispanics. High taxes have also grown as a barrier to home ownership. Property tax rate reductions on the local level should be promoted by the Commission.
- The Commission should continue to support and encourage home ownership/mortgage programs allowing Hispanics to own their own homes. Hispanics trail the general population by 20.0% in ownership.
- The Commission should sponsor mental health information for Hispanic youth. Many (33.3%) describe a symptom of depression. And, among adults, just 67.5% were satisfied with mental health care coverage offered by their insurance plan.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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

This Summary of Findings section has been divided into two parts. The first, to summarize the findings for the Hispanic Adults survey, and the second summarizing the results to a Hispanic Youth survey,

Throughout the section for Hispanic Adults, readers may see up to five results columns in many of the tables presented. These column headings will appear as follows:

Hispanic Adults			CT BRFSS 1999/2000	Connecticut Insurance Study	Census 2000
1997	2000	2002			

When “like” or similar questions were presented in 1997, 2000, and 2002 among Hispanic adults, columns for Hispanic Adults in 1997 and 2000 will appear to the left of year 2002 results.

The Centers for Disease Control conducts a Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) in all fifty states. The survey is conducted among the general population monthly and viewed on an annual basis. When “like” questions are presented in both survey instruments, results will be presented under the BRFSS column. The latest available data year, either 1999 or 2000, will also appear in the column heading.

Moreover, the new Connecticut Department of Insurance/Office of Managed Care Ombudsman, recently conducted a survey to obtain feedback from Connecticut residents belonging to managed care health plans. The survey was conducted in May, 2002. When “like” questions are presented in both surveys, results were compared using a “Connecticut Insurance Study” column heading.

Further, in some instances, survey results will be compared to known U.S. Census Data under the column “Census”.

For the Hispanic Youth section, a second column may be used to compare Connecticut Hispanic Youth survey results to a Connecticut Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Readers are reminded the following narrative is a summary of the statistics collected from residential surveys conducted in May 2002. Text throughout the report refers to composite Hispanic adults and Hispanic youth respondents where applicable.

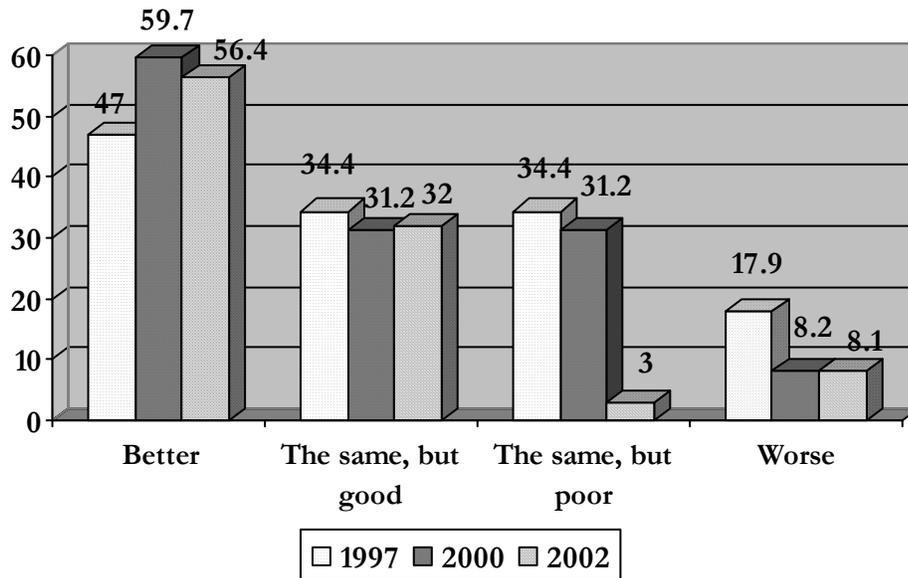
Hispanic Adult Survey

Quality of Life

In 2002, 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. In comparison to the 2000 Survey, there is a small decrease in the number of adult Hispanics reporting their quality of life as better; the percentages, however, are still higher than those provided in the 1997 study, as depicted in the following table.

Quality of Life	Hispanic Adults		
	1997	2000	2002
Better	47.0%	59.7%	56.4%
The Same, but good	34.4*	31.2*	32.0
The Same, but poor			3.0
Worse	17.9	8.2	8.1

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



In 2002, significantly fewer Hispanic residents in Connecticut reported they are better off financially today than two years ago. Results are presented in the following table.

Better off Financially?	Hispanic Adults		
	1997	2000	2002
Yes	62.9%	79.4%	68.1%
No	35.9	19.6	31.6

In a recent article published by the Hartford Courant (Swift, 2002), “across the United States, Latinos are getting hit harder by the recession and will take longer to recover from it than whites and other groups”. One of the reasons mentioned is because Latinos tend to have “fewer resources to weather an economic downturn”. The same article indicated that this was especially true in the Northeast, where Latinos are still recovering from a recession suffered in Connecticut in 1990.

Issues

In an open-end format question, all respondents were asked to name the problems or issues they feel most concerned about.

A total of 38 different issues were named 1579 times. The following table presents the percent of cases for the top ten issues named by respondents.

Top Ten Issues	Hispanic Adults	
	2000	2002
Taxes are too high	15.3%	21.1%
Unemployment / can't find a job	25.0	17.4
Education is poor/bad	21.3	16.8
Health insurance costs/lack of	7.0	12.1
Cost of living is high	--	7.4
Violence	--	6.9
Drugs	21.2	6.8
Racism / discrimination	8.6	6.6
Crime	26.4	5.8
Housing / lack of	10.6	5.7

Other issues named with less frequency included: Prescription costs are too high, harm to environment, rent costs are high, not enough bilingual help, health issues, world events / terrorism, economy is bad, teen pregnancy, homeless people, opportunities for Latinos, lack of funding for Latino programs, need programs for youth, Latinos not properly represented, safety in schools, growing population, traffic congestion, lack of dental care, youth peer pressure, raising family today is hard, extreme weather, transportation problems, problems for the elderly, gas prices are high, lack of affordable child care, and low wages.

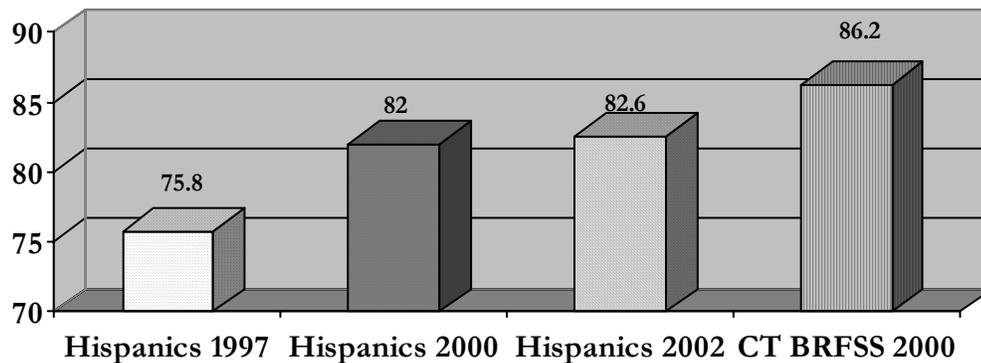
Health Status

All respondents were asked if, in general, their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. The following table presents the results as collected.

Those reporting their health as excellent, very good, or good moved to 82.5% in 2002 from 81.9% in 2000. Among BRFSS respondents, the percent is 86.2%.

Health Status	Hispanic Adults			CT BRFSS 2000
	1997	2000	2002	
Excellent	28.5%	23.3%	26.5%	25.1%
Very Good	25.5	35.0	28.3	33.3
Good	21.8	23.7	27.8	27.8
Fair	18.5	14.6	14.2	11.1
Poor	5.8	3.5	3.3	2.7

Excellent, Very Good, and Good Health Status



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.

The following results were collected.

Health Care Coverage	Hispanic Adults			CT BRFSS 2000
	1997	2000	2002	
Yes	87.0%	75.9%	78.2%	90.8%
No	13.0	23.0	21.8	9.2

Those with insurance were asked to report the source of the coverage. The following table presents the results.

Source of Insurance Coverage	Hispanic Adults			CT BRFSS 2000
	1997	2000	2002	
Employer	39.1%	46.8%	68.3%	61.7%
Someone else's employer	7.6	11.6	13.4	21.2
The Husky / Medicaid Plan	18.2	13.8	11.2	N/A
Medicare	10.8	10.9	2.7	0.3
A self paid plan	4.8	3.6	2.4	7.1
Other source	0.0	9.2	1.9	2.8
Military Plan	0.8	N/A	0.0	2.2

The group of respondents getting health care coverage through an employer (81.7%), were asked to estimate the percent of monthly insurance cost actually covered by their employer.

The following table summarizes the results obtained.

Covered by employer	Hispanic Adults	Connecticut Insurance Study
20% to 50%	7.2%	6.2%
51% to 75%	4.9	4.9
76% to 95%	39.5	24.5
100%	20.8	21.2
Don't Know / unsure	27.7	42.0

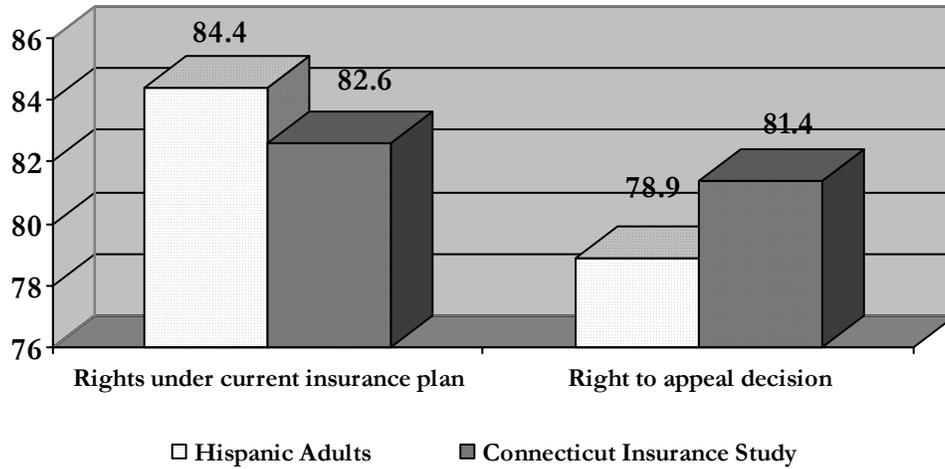
Plan Awareness / Knowledge

Researchers presented two different health care insurance features and characteristics to respondents who had insurance coverage through an employer, and asked each to indicate if they were aware, somewhat aware, somewhat unaware, or not at all aware of these features.

The following table presents the cumulative totals for those indicating aware and somewhat aware.

Factors / Characteristics	Very and Somewhat Aware	
	Hispanic Adults	Connecticut Insurance Study
Rights under current insurance plan	84.4%	82.6%
Right to appeal decisions	78.9	81.4

Very and Somewhat Aware



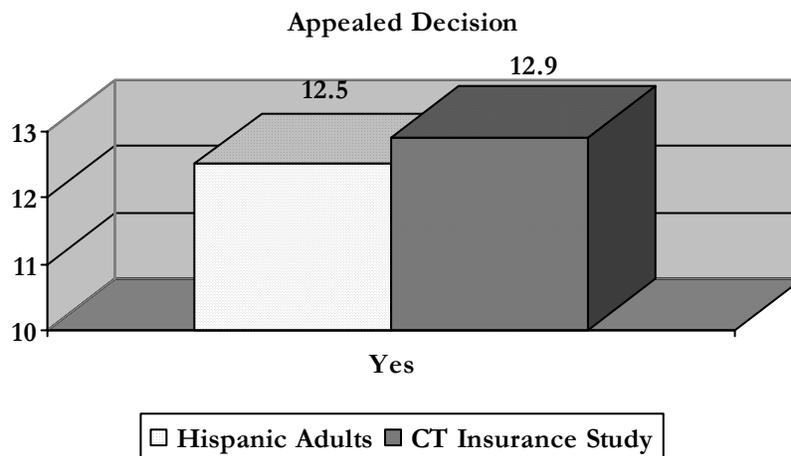
Further, researchers asked this same group of respondents if they had ever encountered a problem with their plan over the past year. The following table depicts the results.

Encountered Problem with Plan	Hispanic Adults	Connecticut Insurance Study
Yes	12.7%	8.9%

APPEALS

Researchers asked respondents who had their health insurance through an employer, if they had ever appealed a health plan decision. The results are similar to those provided by the Connecticut Department of Managed Care, as shown in the following table.

Appealed a Health Decision Plan	Hispanic Adults	Connecticut Insurance Study
Yes	12.5%	12.9%



Of this group, more than one half, 57.5% suggested their appeal had been successful, while just under a third, 31.3%, said their appeal was unsuccessful. Another, 11.3% indicated their appeal was still pending. The Connecticut Insurance study indicates that 65.4% of appeals were successful.

Those respondents participating in the HUSKY Plan (11.2%) were asked how satisfied they were with the insurance program.

A large majority, 94.3%, suggested they were very (54.5%) or somewhat (39.8%) satisfied. Another 5.7% of respondents mentioned they were somewhat dissatisfied (3.4%) or not at all satisfied (2.3%). In 2000, 81.1% suggested they were very or somewhat satisfied.

Almost three quarters, 70.6%, of respondents with health insurance reported their plan covered mental health care. Of this group, ten percent (10.6%) indicated actually having used their mental health care coverage. The Connecticut Insurance Study suggests that 64.8% of Connecticut residents are very or somewhat aware of their plan's mental health coverage.

Researchers asked respondents who had used mental health care, how satisfied they were with the mental health care coverage offered by their plan. Just over two thirds, 67.5%, suggested very (50.6%), and somewhat satisfied (16.9%), while 32.6% indicated being somewhat dissatisfied (14.5%) or not at all satisfied (18.1%).

A large majority, 85.7%, of respondents with health insurance, said their plans covered some or all of their routine dental care.

An increasing number of Hispanics are reporting they have a primary care physician, family doctor or provider they see for regular medical care. In 2002, a large majority, 87.1%, suggested they have such a practitioner – up from 56.6% in 1997 and 73.9% in 2000.

All respondents were asked how long it had been since they last visited a doctor or medical care provider for a routine check-up.

The following table presents the results as collected.

Last Routine Check Up	Hispanic Adults		CT BRFSS
	2000	2002	2000
Within the past year	81.0%	80.5%	76.0%
Within the past two years	10.5	13.4	13.3
Within the past five years	4.1	3.1	5.2
Five or more years	3.5	2.0	5.3
Never	1.3	0.1	0.3

Almost one fifth, 18.0%, of all Hispanic adult respondents said there was a time over the last twelve months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost.

A Time Could Not See Physician Due to Cost?	Hispanic Adults		CT BRFSS
	2000	2002	2000
Yes	24.6%	18.0%	7.7%

Researchers asked respondents if they smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all. Increasing numbers of Hispanics (23.1%) reported smoking every day or some days – higher than 20.3% in 1997 and 16.8% in 2000.

Smoke?	Hispanic Adults			CT BRFSS
	1997	2000	2002	2000
Every Day	12.7%	11.7%	13.7%	19.9%*
Some Days	7.6	5.1	9.4	
Not at all	79.7	83.2	76.6	80.1

* CT BRFSS survey asked if respondents smoked cigarettes now. Only yes and no answers were accepted.

Researchers asked respondents if they have had their blood cholesterol checked within the past five years.

The following table displays the results.

Blood Cholesterol Checked?	Hispanic Adults			CT BRFSS
	1997	2000	2002	1999
Yes	65.3%	76.5%	74.0%	79.3%*

* CT BRFSS asked respondents if they had ever had their blood cholesterol checked; not just within the past five years.

A similar question was presented regarding blood pressure testing over the past two years. Results are presented within the following table.

Blood Pressure Checked?	Hispanic Adults			CT BRFSS 1999
	1997	2000	2002	
Yes	82.9%	87.6%	91.0%	95.2%*

* CT BRFSS asked respondents how long it had been since they last had their blood pressure taken by a health professional. A few, 2.6% of them suggested within the past five years. This amount was not included in the 95.2% provided.

Researchers asked respondents how often they wear seat belts when driving in a car. A growing number of Hispanics in 2002 are wearing their seatbelts always or nearly always – up to 90.0% from 68.6% in 1997 and 83.2% in 2000. Results are presented in the following table.

Seat Belt Wearing	Hispanic Adults		
	1997	2000	2002
Always	54.3%	75.2%	78.9%
Nearly Always	14.3	8.0	11.1
Sometimes	9.1	11.7	7.1
Seldom	2.5	2.1	0.8
Never	9.1	2.1	1.8

According to a national study done by the *Annals of Emergency Medicine* (Harper, Marine, Garrett, Lezotte & Lowenstein, 2000), “compared with non-Hispanic whites, Hispanic drivers have higher rates of safety belt nonuse, speeding, invalid licensure and alcohol involvement, with correspondingly higher rates of death in traffic crashes”.

Two thirds of respondents, 65.2% (down from 68.4% in 2000), report they did participate in physical activities or exercises such as running, walking, working out or biking.

Participated in Physical Activities such as running, walking, working out or biking	Hispanic Adults		CT BRFSS 2000
	2000	2002	
Yes	68.4%	65.2%	74.8%*

* CT BRFSS did not provide specific physical activities such as running, walking, working out, or biking

Among female Hispanics, 47.8% report having a mammogram over the past two years – slightly down from 56.9% in 1997 and 49.6% in 2000.

Had Mammogram	Hispanic Adults			CT BRFSS 2000
	1997	2000	2002	
Yes	56.9%	49.6%	47.8%	65.3%*

* CT BRFSS asked female respondents if they had ever had a mammogram; not just within the past two years.

Respondents remain very aware of HIV/AIDS. Each was asked if they were very aware, somewhat aware, somewhat unaware or not at all aware of HIV/AIDS. Results are presented here.

Awareness of HIV/AIDS	Hispanic Adults		
	1997	2000	2002
Very aware	75.8%	75.6%	73.4%
Somewhat aware	18.0	20.6	21.2
Somewhat unaware	3.2	1.6	2.8
Not at all aware	2.4	2.5	1.2

Researchers asked all respondents whether they thought the following statement was true or false: “There are medical treatments available that are intended to help a person who is infected with HIV to live longer”.

More than three quarters, 76.6%, of respondents said the statement was true, while 5.6% indicated the same statement was false. Almost one fifth, 17.8%, reported not knowing or being unsure.

Further, more than half of all respondents, 55.3%, indicated having been tested for HIV. Connecticut BRFSS data suggests that less than half, 45.3%, of state residents have been tested for HIV.

In 2002, three quarters of all respondents, 74.4%, reported being very (39.8%) or somewhat (34.7%) aware of the health problems caused by lead poisoning. This figure is lower than 2000 when 85.8% of respondents suggested being very or somewhat aware.

While 86.2% of respondents suggested there was no member of their household with a disability, another 13.4% did report they or a household member had a disability.

Of this group, a large majority, 84.3% suggested that services for disabled people were very (18.7%) or somewhat (65.7%) accessible. Another 9.7% reported services were somewhat inaccessible (8.2%) or not at all accessible (1.5%).

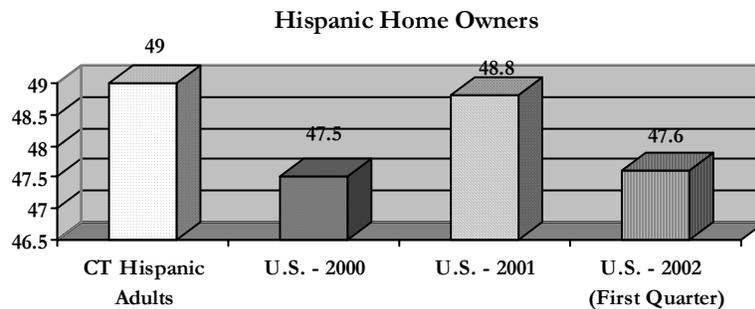
And, 10.5% of all respondents, report they have been at risk of being (6.5%), have been (0.1%) or currently are (3.9%) homeless. This figure is higher than in 2000 when 9.9% indicated having been at risk, having been, or currently being homeless.

Housing

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

Type of Housing	Hispanic Adults	
	2000	2002
Single family	32.5%	41.6%
Multiple family	26.1	27.3
Apartment complex	33.0	25.2
Condo	7.4	6.0
Mobile home	0.0	0.0
Home shelter	0.8	0.0

One half, 49.0%, of all respondents reported owning their home – up from 34.8% in 2000. This number is also higher than the 2002 First Quarter Census Data at 47.6%, and the 2001 U.S Census at 48.8% percent of Hispanic homeowners.



* Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002

According to U.S. Census Data (2002), 68.0% of the total U.S. population owned homes in 2001. This national figure was at 67.8% in the first quarter of 2002.

Furthermore, according to an American Housing Survey conducted in 1999, Hispanics were more likely than white non-Hispanics to live in rental housing. “About 51 percent of Asian and Pacific householders, 46 percent of Black householders, and 45 percent of Hispanic householders were homeowners, compared with 74 percent of White non-Hispanic householders” (American Housing Survey, 1999)

Regarding the reasons why Hispanics are renting instead of owning, the National Council of La Raza (Wesberg & Sanchez, 2002) suggested that “differences in education and wealth, cultural and language barriers, and lingering discrimination in the banking system also have prevented Latinos from buying homes”; other studies indicate that the discrimination problem is even greater for dark-skinned Hispanics (Brown-Graham, 1999). Along these same lines, in 2002, the National Council of La Raza (Weisberg, L. & Sanchez) noted that the percentage of Latino non-homeowners can also be attributed to the lack Spanish-speaking and bicultural mortgage professionals.

Three quarters of all Connecticut Hispanic adults in 2002, 74.6%, suggested that current housing today is very (28.2%) or somewhat (46.5%) affordable. This figure shows a small increase from 2000 results when 72.2% reported housing was very or somewhat affordable.

According to another article published by the National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals (Lopez-Lira, 2000), “one out of every four new home owners over the next 10 years will be Hispanic”.

Economics / Employment

Nearly two thirds of all respondents, 61.6%, report working full-time – still higher than 55.1% in 1997, but slightly lower than 63.7% in 2000.

Employment situations were described by respondents as follows:

Current Employment Status	Hispanic Adults		CT BRFSS
	2000	2002	2000
Working full-time	63.7%	61.6%	60.4%
Working part-time	11.5	16.8	7.2
Unemployed, looking for work	5.8	6.8	N/A
Disabled / Unable to work	3.1	4.6	3.2
Homemaker	4.7	4.2	5.7
Retired	7.8	3.2	17.0
Unemployed, not looking	2.6	1.8	N/A
Student	0.5	0.7	3.1

According to U.S. Census data, 6.8% of the Hispanic population in 2000 (aged 16 and over) was unemployed. As of May 2002, the U.S. Hispanic unemployment rate was at 6.4%, slightly higher than 5.4% in May 2001 (U.S. Department of Labor, 2002)

Those working part-time were asked if they would prefer to be working full-time. While one half of these respondents (50.0%) reported they did not prefer full-time work, 46.4% of respondents did.

The large majority of working respondents, 92.0%, hold one job while 7.5% report holding two jobs and 0.5% say they work more than two jobs.

The following are the types of work currently held by respondents.

Types of Work	Hispanic Adults	
	2000	2002
Professional	11.7%	37.5%
Unskilled labor	9.3	15.9
Skilled craftsman / technical	17.8	11.1
Manager / Official / Administration	9.4	10.2
Office work	15.0	10.1
Service / Maintenance	10.9	7.8
Sales	6.2	5.6
Protective services	0.1	1.5
Other	19.5	0.4

According to U.S. Census data, “in 2000, Hispanics were more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to work in service occupations (19.4 percent and 11.8 percent respectively)”.

Researchers asked all working respondents if their employer offered them training programs, reimbursement for college courses, technology training and/or, a culturally accessible workplace. The following table summarizes the results obtained.

Benefit Offered by Employer	Hispanic Adults		
	Yes	No	DK
Culturally accessible workplace	78.0%	14.0%	8.0%
Training programs	71.2	25.9	2.9
Technology training	49.7	41.1	9.2
Reimbursement for college courses	47.0	44.6	8.4

Two thirds of respondents in 2002, 65.9% indicate that their salary or income has increased while 8.9% noted a decline. Another 23.3% report their income has remained the same over the past year.

A declining number of Hispanic respondents report owning their own business (3.0%) – down from 7.2% in 2000 and 12.1% in 1997. However, 44.7% say they “wish to own their own business some day”.

Of this group, almost one half, 44.4% say they would know were to go or where to get advice or financial help in a new business effort.

In 2002, three quarters of all respondents, 75.0%, say they are very (42.3%) or somewhat (32.8%) familiar in the use of computers – higher than 62.5% in 2000. One half (50.0%) of all respondents reported they have taken a computer class.

Further, a decreasing number of Hispanic residents, 14.9% (25.0% in 2000), say they are currently (6.0%) or have been (8.9%) on State or City Welfare over the past five year period.

Of the group no longer on welfare, almost one half, 48.3%, indicated having a job lined up when they went off welfare.

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	Hispanic Adults	
	2000	2002
Most comfortable speaking in English	17.1%	26.9%
Most comfortable speaking in Spanish	29.0	24.1
Equally comfortable	53.4	49.1

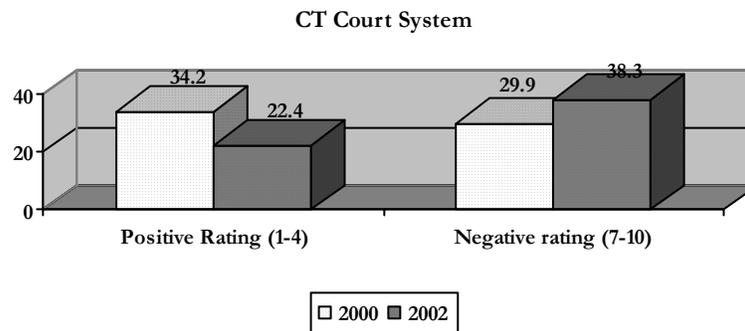
Researchers read eight statements to respondents and asked each if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each statement. The following table presents the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing with each of the eight statements.

STATEMENTS	Strongly and Somewhat Agree	
	2000	2002
Preserving Spanish/Hispanic culture in communities is important.	97.1%	95.1%
Multi-lingual education for Hispanic children is important.	94.5	86.6
Computer training is available to Hispanic children.	76.8	76.8
Employment and continuing education opportunities are available to Hispanics.	86.0	73.9
There are a growing number of Hispanics in the education profession.	76.2	62.1
When I see my family physician or go to my usual health care facility – Spanish speaking professionals are available as needed.	68.6	59.6
There are a growing number of Hispanics in government.	73.1	53.8
Employment training and continuing education opportunities are affordable for Hispanics.	70.1	51.3

Judicial Court System

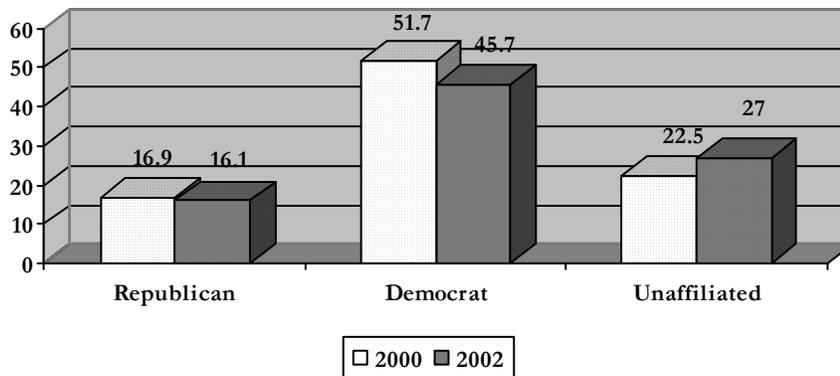
Researchers read the following question: “Please think about the Connecticut Court System for a moment. Please tell me how much trust you have that the Connecticut Court System is delivering justice in a fair manner. Please use a scale of one to ten where one means a great amount of trust and ten means no trust at all.”

Almost one quarter of all respondents, 22.4% (lower than 34.2% in 2000), provided a cumulative positive trust rating of one through four, while 38.3% provided a negative rating of seven through ten (higher than 29.9% in 2000).



Participation

Two thirds (66.9%) of all respondents, report being registered to vote in Connecticut – slightly higher than 60.7% in 2000. Of this group 16.1% report being registered Republican, 45.7% as Democrats and 27.0% as unaffiliated. In 2000, 16.9% were republican, 51.7% were Democrats, and 22.5% were unaffiliated.



A majority of respondents, 81.3%, noted they had voted in the 2000 Presidential election – higher than 70.9% for the 1998 elections.

Researchers asked respondents to indicate their reason for not voting in 2000. The following table presents the results.

Reasons for not voting in the 2000 Elections	Hispanic Adults 2002
No time / too busy	35.2%
Didn't like either candidate	16.8
Out of town at the time	10.4
Not registered at the time	8.0
Forgot to vote	2.4
Didn't want to vote	1.6

Among the registered voters, 16.9% report being liberal while 27.0% note that they are conservative and 41.3% report being moderate in political philosophy.

More than a quarter of all respondents, 29.1%, indicate knowing the name of some Hispanic local or state official. According to the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute, in 1999 there was a total of 206 Latino elected officials within Federal and State governments across the U.S.

Further, almost one third of all respondents, 31.0%, suggested being very (6.1%) or somewhat (24.9%) satisfied with the number of Hispanic representatives in local and state government. One half (50.0%) noted being somewhat dissatisfied (29.5%) or not at all satisfied (20.5%).

More than one half, 55.1%, have a local place of worship – lower than 60.3% in 2000.

Researchers asked respondents if they were members of seven different types of organizations. The results are presented here.

Organizations	Hispanic Adults	
	2000	2002
Social organizations	13.4%	15.2%
Parents / teacher organizations	10.3	13.5
Community improvement groups	6.4	11.4
Men's and Women's groups	8.1	9.4
Charity committees	10.5	8.5
Political clubs	2.7	5.1
Tenant or homeowner groups	2.2	2.2

Demographics

Resident of Connecticut	2000	2002
Permanent	89.9%	95.2%
Temporary	8.5	4.5

Born in the U.S.	2000	2002
Yes	40.9%	48.2%
No	59.0	51.7

Are you a U.S. Citizen	2000	2002
Yes	68.1%	80.7%
No	30.4	19.3

Heritage	Connecticut		U.S. Census - 2000
	2000	2002	
Puerto Rican	59.6%	73.0%	9.0%
Cuban	4.0	2.4	4.0
Mexican	5.6	5.7	66.1
Latin American	2.1	3.9	14.5*
Argentinean	0.0	0.9	
Colombian	8.7	4.7	
Salvadoran	1.2	2.0	
Dominican	4.8	0.2	
Nicaraguan	0.9	0.5	
Spaniard	2.1	1.4	6.4*
Other	11.1	4.5	

* U.S. Census Data compares only Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and Other Hispanics

Children at home under 18	2000	2002
None	37.0%	41.9%
One	22.9	16.8
Two	26.5	28.0
Three	10.3	8.0
Four	2.6	4.7
Five	0.7	0.2
Six	0.1	0.5

Enrolled in employment training	2002
Yes	43.8%
No	55.9

Age	2000	2002
18 to 25	14.1%	13.6%
26 to 35	30.6	31.8
36 to 45	27.5	27.4
46 to 55	11.7	17.7
56 to 65	8.4	5.9
66 to 75	5.6	1.6
76 or older	1.7	1.0

Access to the Internet	2000	2002
Yes	43.4%	69.8%
No	55.7	29.7

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

Marital Status	2002
Married	52.3%
Divorced	7.1
Widowed/widower	3.3
Separated	4.7
Single	30.3
RF	2.3

Does Spouse Work?	2002
Yes, full-time	65.8%
Yes, part-time	7.1
No	26.7
DK	0.4

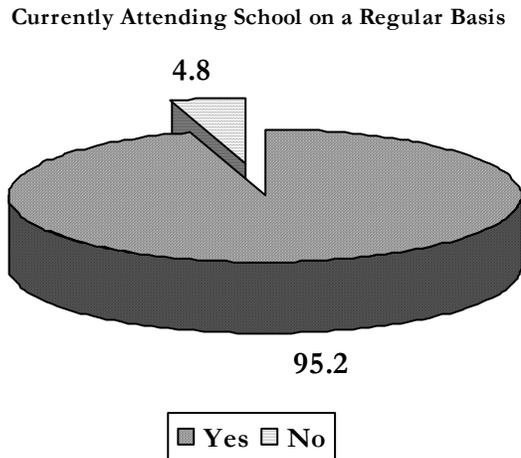
Gender	2000	2002
Male	42.1%	46.1%
Female	57.9	53.9

County Code	2002
9001	28.3%
9003	28.3
9005	1.4
9007	2.5
9009	29.4
9011	6.6
9013	0.8
9015	2.8

Hispanic Youth Survey

Education

A large majority of youth Hispanic respondents, 95.2%, between the ages of 13 and 18, reported currently attending school on a regular basis.



U.S. Census Data (2000) indicates that two in five Hispanics have not graduated from high school. Further, the same data suggests that Hispanics under the age of 25 are “less likely to graduate from high school than non-Hispanic whites”.

Researchers presented ten different programs or services to the group that are attending school on a regular basis, and asked if these programs were available in their schools. For those that were available, researchers also asked respondents if they are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with each program.

The following table summarizes the results.

Programs or Services	Yes	Very and Somewhat Satisfied
Counseling support	85.0%	64.7%
School Sports	80.0	81.3
Computer classes	75.0	86.7
Tutoring when needed	75.0	73.3
Bi-lingual education	75.0	66.7
After-school programs	75.0	60.0
Music	70.0	71.4
College preparation help	45.0	55.6

School clubs	45.0	55.6
Health Clinic	40.0	62.5

Researchers asked all youth respondents how interested they were in attending college. Most respondents indicated being either very (71.4%) interested in attending college, while 28.6% suggested they were somewhat interested.

In an open-end format question, researchers asked all youth respondents the reason why they were interested in college.

The table below presents the results for the most frequently cited responses.

Reasons for attending college	Hispanic Youth
For a better job	19.0%
Because parents want them to go	9.5
To better themselves	9.5
Want a good career	9.5

Other reasons mentioned with less frequency included: want a better life, want to become a professional, to be somebody with something, want a better education, want a good career, want to make a lot of money, because friends are going, want to study computers, want to become a veterinarian, new challenges/experiences, better-paying job.

Almost two thirds of all youth respondents, 61.9%, suggested college would be very (19.0%) or somewhat (42.9%) affordable for them. Almost one quarter, 23.8%, said college would be somewhat unaffordable.

Further, almost one third of all youth respondents, 61.9%, noted college was very (28.6%) or somewhat (33.3%) accessible for Hispanic youth today.

Almost all youth respondents, 90.5%, reported they were very (33.3%) or somewhat (57.1%) likely to get into the college of their choice. A few, 4.8%, said it would be somewhat unlikely.

A majority of youth respondents, 57.1%, indicated knowing where to go to find out information about financial aid or funding for college.

U.S. Census data (2000) indicates that “the proportion with bachelor’s degree or more was much lower for Hispanics (10.6% percent) than for non-Hispanic Whites (28.1 percent)”.

Health

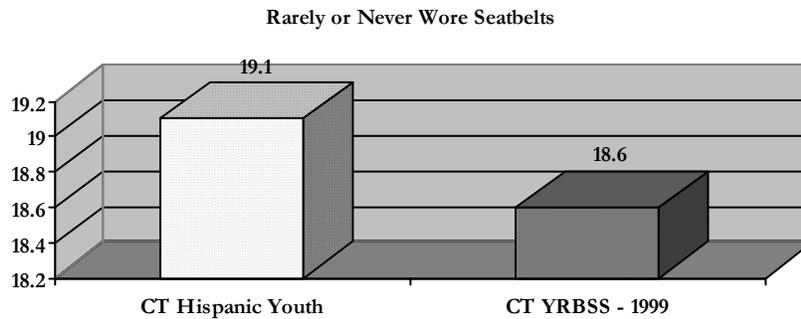
Researchers asked youth respondents how often during the past 12 months they had worn a helmet, when riding a bicycle.

The following table summarizes the results.

How Often Worn a Helmet	Hispanic Youth
Never wore a helmet	33.3%
Rarely wore a helmet	19.0
Sometimes wore a helmet	14.3
Most of the time wore a helmet	9.5
Always wore a helmet	4.8
Did not ride a bicycle	19.0

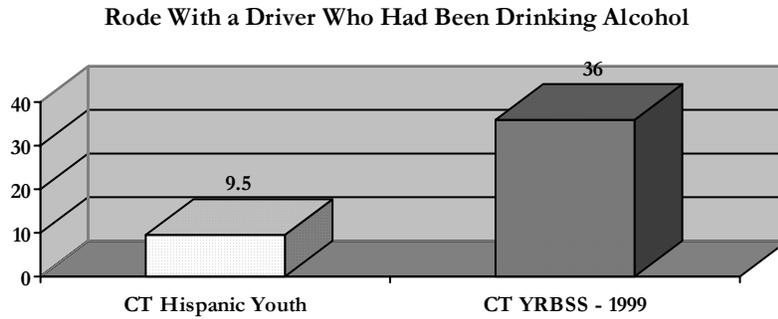
Further, almost one fifth of Hispanic youth, 19.0%, indicated never (14.3%) or rarely (4.8%) wearing a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

How Often Worn a Seatbelt	Hispanic Youth	CT YRBSS – 1999
Never	14.3%	18.6%
Rarely	4.8	

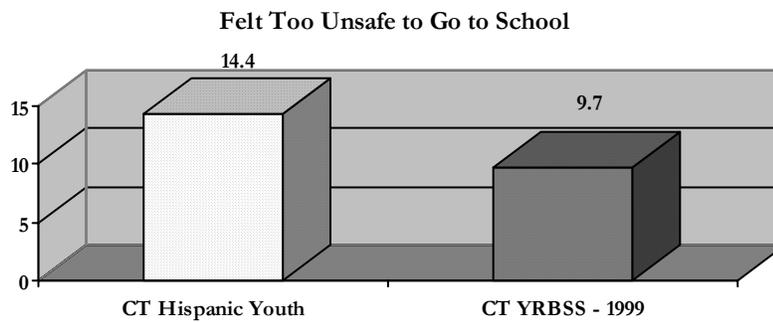


According to a recent study conducted among teenagers in New England (Massachusetts and Connecticut, “barely half of teenagers use seatbelts even when their parents are driving them to school.” (New York Times, 2002)

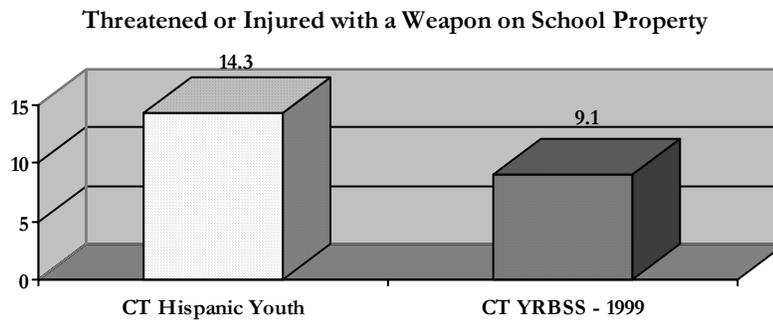
A large majority of respondents, 90.5%, reported not once, in the past 30 days, riding in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol. Another ten percent (9.5%) noted being driven by someone under the influence of alcohol, one time, in the past 30 days.



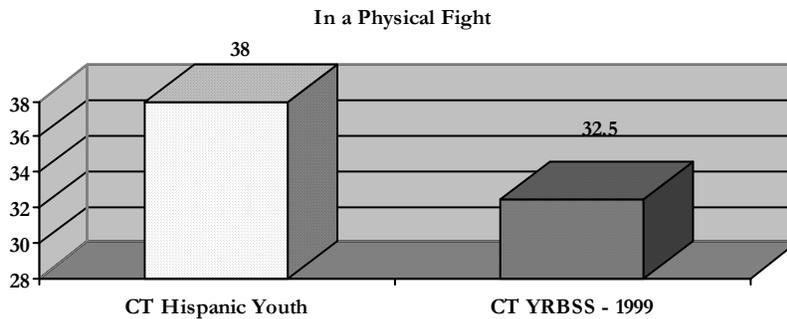
Almost one sixth of Hispanic youth, 14.4%, reported not going to school, because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school, at least once in the past 30 days.



Meanwhile, another 14.3%, reported being threatened or injured with a weapon -such as a gun, knife, or club- in school, at least once in the past 12 months.



More than two thirds of Hispanic youth, 38.0%, indicated being in physical fights anywhere between one to three times in the past 12 months.



One third of all youth respondents, 33.3%, reported there being at least one time in the past 12 months when they stopped doing some of their usual activities, because they felt sad or hopeless every day for two weeks or more.

Further, one third, 33.3% of Hispanic youth have tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs. Of this group, 84.6% of them have never smoked a whole cigarette. And, 15.4% of them were 11 or 12 years old the first time they smoked a whole cigarette. Statewide data (1999) suggests that 23.9% of youth across Connecticut have smoked a whole cigarette before reaching the age of 13.

Researchers asked all respondents how many days had they had at least one drink of alcohol, during their lifetime.

The table below depicts the results.

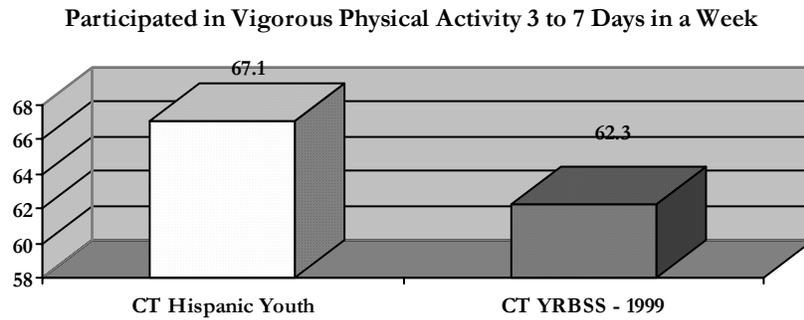
Days Had At Least One Drink of Alcohol	Hispanic Youth
1 or 2	57.1%
3 to 9	23.8
10 to 39	9.5
40 to 99	4.8
100 or more	4.8

Statewide Youth Behavior Risk Surveillance Survey results from 1999 suggested that a large majority of youth in Connecticut, 81.1%, drank at least once, in the 30 days preceding the survey.

Almost one sixth of all Hispanic youth, 14.3%, suggested they were very (9.5%) or slightly (4.8%) underweight. Almost two thirds, 61.9%, indicated their weight was about right. And almost a quarter, 23.8%, noted they were slightly overweight. On a 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 31.8% of Connecticut high school students thought they were overweight.

Researchers asked respondents the following: “On how many of the past 7 days did you exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activities?”

One third of all respondents, 33.3%, suggested one to two days, while more than two thirds, 67.1%, indicated working out 3 to 6 days in the past week.

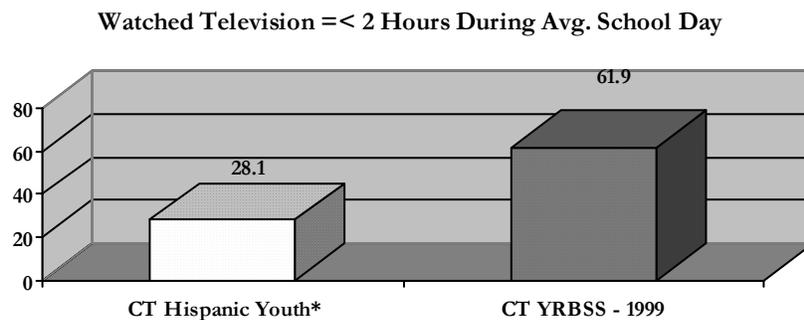


Researchers asked youth respondents, how many hours a day they watch TV, on an average school day.

The table below depicts the results.

Hours Watch TV on Average School Day	Hispanic Youth	CT YRBSS – 1999
1	14.3%	61.9%*
2	19.0	
3	23.8	N/A
4	19.0	
5	19.0	
Do not watch TV	4.8	

* Data only available for youth respondents who watched television 2 or less hours, on an average school day



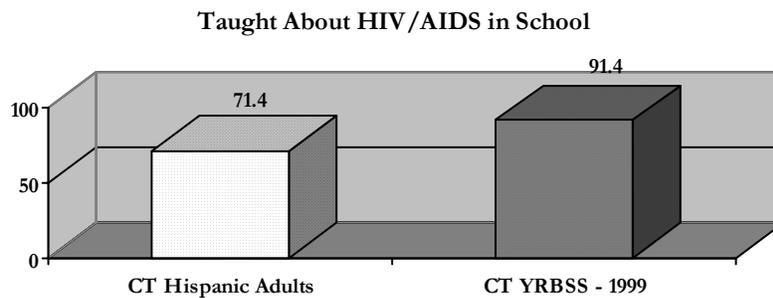
* Includes respondents who do not watch TV

Researchers asked respondents how many days a week they attend physical education classes.

The following table summarizes the results.

Days in PE on Average School Week	Hispanic Youth
1	23.8%
2	23.8
3	14.3
4	9.5
5	14.3
None	14.3

Almost three quarters of Hispanic youth, 71.4%, suggested being taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school.



Activities

Researchers read youth respondents eight different activities, and asked which they currently participated in, whether it was at school or in their community.

The table below depicts the results for activity participation.

Activities	Participated
Playing video games	61.9%
Sports	57.1
Religious activities	52.4
Youth groups/clubs	28.6
Volunteer time	28.6
Music	28.6
Hispanic organizations	19.0
Drama	--

Leadership / Involvement

More than a quarter of Hispanic youth, 28.6%, suggested knowing names of local or state Hispanic elected officials.

Almost two thirds of respondents, 61.9%, reported being very (23.8%) or somewhat (38.1%) satisfied with the number of Hispanic representatives in local and state government. Another 14.3% noted being somewhat dissatisfied (9.5%) or very dissatisfied (4.8%).

Almost one half of all respondents, 42.9%, suggested being very likely (23.8%) or somewhat likely (19.0%) to someday running for elected office. Meanwhile, another 42.8% indicated being somewhat unlikely (19.0%) or not at all likely (23.8%).

Among these that felt it was not likely they would be running for office, researchers asked for their reason. The following table depicts the results.

Reasons	Hispanic Youth
Not into politics	33.3%
Too much responsibility	33.3
Just not for them	11.1
Does not appeal	11.1
Would not be any good at it	11.1

Future

A large majority of respondents, 95.2%, indicated having a very strong (42.9%) or somewhat strong (52.4%) self-esteem, while 4.8% reported their self-esteem was somewhat weak.

Further, another majority, 85.7%, felt very (47.6%) or somewhat (38.1%) optimistic about their own future.

Culture

More than half of Hispanic youth, 57.1% learned how to speak Spanish at home before learning English. However, 47.6% of all respondents suggested feeling most comfortable speaking in English, while only 4.8% indicated feeling most comfortable speaking in Spanish. Finally, another 47.6% noted feeling equally comfortable speaking either language.

Demographics

Age	Hispanic Youth
13	28.6%
14	23.8
16	19.0
17	14.3
18	14.3

Grade	Hispanic Youth
7 th	19.0%
8 th	23.8
9 th	19.0
10 th	9.5
11 th	14.3
12 th	14.3

Resident of CT?	Hispanic Youth
Permanent	95.2%
DK	4.8

Born in the US	Hispanic Youth
Yes	71.4%
No	28.6

US Citizen	Hispanic Youth
Yes	83.3%
No	16.7

Gender	Hispanic Youth
Male	57.1%
Female	42.9

5 APPENDIX

INTERPRETATION OF AGGREGATE RESULTS

The computer processed data for this survey is presented in the following frequency distributions. It is important to note that the wordings of the variable labels and value labels in the computer-processed data are largely abbreviated descriptions of the Questionnaire items and available response categories.

The frequency distributions include the category or response for the question items. Responses deemed not appropriate for classification have been grouped together under the “Other” code.

The “NA” category label refers to “No Answer” or “Not Applicable”. This code is also used to classify ambiguous responses. In addition, the “DK/RF” category includes those respondents who did not know their answer to a question or declined to answer it. In many of the tables, a group of responses may be tagged as “Missing” – occasionally, certain individual’s responses may not be required to specific questions and thus are excluded. Although when this category of response is used, the computations of percentages are presented in two (2) ways in the frequency distributions: 1) with their inclusion (as a proportion of the total sample), and 2) their exclusion (as a proportion of a sample sub-group).

Each frequency distribution includes the absolute observed occurrence of each response (i.e. the total number of cases in each category). Immediately adjacent to the right of the column of absolute frequencies is the column of relative frequencies. These are the percentages of cases falling in each category response, including those cases designated as missing data. To the right of the relative frequency column is the adjusted frequency distribution column that contains the relative frequencies based on the legitimate (i.e. non-missing) cases. That is, the total base for the adjusted frequency distribution excludes the missing data. For many Questionnaire items, the relative frequencies and the adjusted frequencies will be nearly the same. However, some items that elicit a sizable number of missing data will produce quite substantial percentage differences between the two columns of frequencies. The careful analyst will cautiously consider both distributions.

The last column of data within the frequency distribution is the cumulative frequency distribution (Cum Freq.). This column is simply an adjusted frequency distribution of the sum of all previous categories of response and the current category of response. Its primary usefulness is to gauge some ordered or ranked meaning.

Frequencies

LPRAC Composite Data 2002

1. Overall quality of life

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Better	565	56.4	56.4	56.4
	2 Same, but good	320	32.0	32.0	88.4
	3 Same, but poor	30	3.0	3.0	91.4
	4 Worse	81	8.1	8.1	99.5
	5 DK	5	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

2. Better off financially

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	682	68.1	68.1	68.1
	2 No	316	31.6	31.6	99.7
	3 DK	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

3.1 Issues

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Taxes are too high	211	21.1	21.1	21.1
	2 Prescription costs are too high	6	.6	.6	21.7
	3 Harm to environment	25	2.5	2.5	24.2
	4 New to CT	6	.6	.6	24.8
	5 Nothing	179	17.9	17.9	42.7
	6 Education is poor/bad	134	13.4	13.4	56.0
	7 Rent costs are high	20	2.0	2.0	58.0
	8 Crime	38	3.8	3.8	61.8
	9 Violence	38	3.8	3.8	65.6
	10 Racism/discrimination	47	4.7	4.7	70.3
	11 Not enough bilingual help/assistance	19	1.9	1.9	72.2
	12 Unemployment/can't find a job	91	9.1	9.1	81.3
	13 Cost of living is high	27	2.7	2.7	84.0
	14 Health insurance costs/lack of	46	4.6	4.6	88.6
	15 Drugs	9	.9	.9	89.5
	16 Health issues	11	1.1	1.1	90.6
	17 World events/terrorism	19	1.9	1.9	92.5
	18 Housing/lack of	9	.9	.9	93.4
	19 Economy is bad	8	.8	.8	94.2
	22 Opportunities for Latinos	7	.7	.7	94.9
24 Need programs for youth	3	.3	.3	95.2	
25 Latinos not properly represented	10	1.0	1.0	96.2	
27 Growing population	3	.3	.3	96.5	
30 Peer pressure for youth	2	.2	.2	96.7	
31 Raising a family today is hard	2	.2	.2	96.9	
32 Extreme weather	1	.1	.1	97.0	
33 Too old	1	.1	.1	97.1	
34 Transportation problems	3	.3	.3	97.4	
77 DK	26	2.6	2.6	100.0	
Total	1001	100.0	100.0		
Total	1001	100.0			

3.2 Issues

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2 Prescription costs are too high	6	.6	1.4	1.4
	6 Education is poor/bad	34	3.4	7.8	9.2
	7 Rent costs are high	10	1.0	2.3	11.4
	8 Crime	20	2.0	4.6	16.0
	9 Violence	31	3.1	7.1	23.1
	10 Racism/discrimination	12	1.2	2.7	25.9
	11 Not enough bilingual help/assistance	10	1.0	2.3	28.1
	12 Unemployment/can't find a job	69	6.9	15.8	43.9
	13 Cost of living is high	41	4.1	9.4	53.3
	14 Health insurance costs/lack of	51	5.1	11.7	65.0
	15 Drugs	38	3.8	8.7	73.7
	16 Health issues	24	2.4	5.5	79.2
	17 World events/terrorism	12	1.2	2.7	81.9
	18 Housing/lack of	33	3.3	7.6	89.5
	19 Economy is bad	11	1.1	2.5	92.0
	21 Homeless people	1	.1	.2	92.2
	22 Opportunities for Latinos	2	.2	.5	92.7
	23 Lack of funding for Latino programs	10	1.0	2.3	95.0
	24 Need programs for youth	5	.5	1.1	96.1
	26 Safety in schools	7	.7	1.6	97.7
28 Traffic congestion	2	.2	.5	98.2	
29 Dental care/lack of	2	.2	.5	98.6	
30 Peer pressure for youth	2	.2	.5	99.1	
34 Transportation problems	1	.1	.2	99.3	
35 Problems for the elderly	1	.1	.2	99.5	
36 Gas prices are high	1	.1	.2	99.8	
37 Lack of affordable child care	1	.1	.2	100.0	
	Total	437	43.7	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	564	56.3		
	Total	564	56.3		
Total		1001	100.0		

3.3 Issues

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3 Harm to environment	6	.6	4.3	4.3
	10 Racism/discrimination	7	.7	5.0	9.2
	12 Unemployment/can't find a job	14	1.4	9.9	19.1
	13 Cost of living is high	6	.6	4.3	23.4
	14 Health insurance costs/lack of	24	2.4	17.0	40.4
	15 Drugs	21	2.1	14.9	55.3
	17 World events/terrorism	18	1.8	12.8	68.1
	18 Housing/lack of	15	1.5	10.6	78.7
	19 Economy is bad	3	.3	2.1	80.9
	20 Teen pregnancy	6	.6	4.3	85.1
	21 Homeless people	6	.6	4.3	89.4
	22 Opportunities for Latinos	1	.1	.7	90.1
	24 Need programs for youth	6	.6	4.3	94.3
	26 Safety in schools	5	.5	3.5	97.9
	37 Lack of affordable child care	2	.2	1.4	99.3
38 Low wages	1	.1	.7	100.0	
	Total	141	14.1	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	860	85.9		
	Total	860	85.9		
Total		1001	100.0		

4. Health

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Excellent	265	26.5	26.5	26.5
	2 Very good	283	28.3	28.3	54.7
	3 Good	278	27.8	27.8	82.5
	4 Fair	142	14.2	14.2	96.7
	5 Poor	33	3.3	3.3	100.0
		Total	1001	100.0	100.0
Total		1001	100.0		

5. Have health care coverage

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	783	78.2	78.2	78.2
	2 No	218	21.8	21.8	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

6. Health care coverage through...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Your employer	535	53.4	68.3	68.3
	2 Someone else's employer	105	10.5	13.4	81.7
	3 Plan paid on own	19	1.9	2.4	84.2
	4 Medicare	21	2.1	2.7	86.8
	5 HUSKY	88	8.8	11.2	98.1
	7 Some other source	15	1.5	1.9	100.0
	Total	783	78.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	218	21.8		
	Total	218	21.8		
Total		1001	100.0		

7. Percent covered by employer

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2 100%	133	13.3	20.8	20.8
	3 DK	177	17.7	27.7	48.4
	20	4	.4	.6	49.1
	30	4	.4	.6	49.7
	40	1	.1	.2	49.8
	50	37	3.7	5.8	55.6
	60	9	.9	1.4	57.0
	70	3	.3	.5	57.5
	75	19	1.9	3.0	60.5
	80	173	17.3	27.0	87.5
	85	23	2.3	3.6	91.1
	90	47	4.7	7.3	98.4
	95	10	1.0	1.6	100.0
	Total	640	63.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	361	36.1		
	Total	361	36.1		
Total		1001	100.0		

8. Your rights under current insurance plan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very aware	273	27.3	42.7	42.7
	2 Somewhat aware	267	26.7	41.7	84.4
	3 Somewhat unaware	31	3.1	4.8	89.2
	4 Not at all aware	53	5.3	8.3	97.5
	5 DK	16	1.6	2.5	100.0
	Total	640	63.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	361	36.1		
	Total	361	36.1		
Total		1001	100.0		

9. Have the right to appeal insurance decisions

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very aware	304	30.4	47.5	47.5
	2 Somewhat aware	201	20.1	31.4	78.9
	3 Somewhat unaware	50	5.0	7.8	86.7
	4 Not at all aware	67	6.7	10.5	97.2
	5 DK	18	1.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	640	63.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	361	36.1		
	Total	361	36.1		
Total		1001	100.0		

10. Have you encountered a problem/past year

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	81	8.1	12.7	12.7
	2 No	558	55.7	87.2	99.8
	3 DK	1	.1	.2	100.0
	Total	640	63.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	361	36.1		
	Total	361	36.1		
Total		1001	100.0		

11. Ever appealed a decision

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	80	8.0	12.5	12.5
	2 No	560	55.9	87.5	100.0
	Total	640	63.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	361	36.1		
	Total	361	36.1		
Total		1001	100.0		

12. Was appeal...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Successful	46	4.6	57.5	57.5
	2 Unsuccessful	25	2.5	31.3	88.8
	3 Pending	9	.9	11.3	100.0
	Total	80	8.0	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	921	92.0		
	Total	921	92.0		
Total		1001	100.0		

13. Satisfaction with HUSKY plan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very satisfied	48	4.8	54.5	54.5
	2 Somewhat satisfied	35	3.5	39.8	94.3
	3 Somewhat dissatisfied	3	.3	3.4	97.7
	4 Not at all satisfied	2	.2	2.3	100.0
	Total	88	8.8	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	913	91.2		
	Total	913	91.2		
Total		1001	100.0		

14. Does insurance cover mental health

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	553	55.2	70.6	70.6
	2 No	53	5.3	6.8	77.4
	3 DK	177	17.7	22.6	100.0
	Total	783	78.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	218	21.8		
	Total	218	21.8		
Total		1001	100.0		

15. Ever used mental health

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	83	8.3	10.6	10.6
	2 No	667	66.6	85.2	95.8
	3 DK	33	3.3	4.2	100.0
	Total	783	78.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	218	21.8		
	Total	218	21.8		
Total		1001	100.0		

16. Satisfaction with mental health care coverage

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very satisfied	42	4.2	50.6	50.6
	2 Somewhat satisfied	14	1.4	16.9	67.5
	3 Somewhat dissatisfied	12	1.2	14.5	81.9
	4 Not at all satisfied	15	1.5	18.1	100.0
	Total	83	8.3	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	918	91.7		
	Total	918	91.7		
Total		1001	100.0		

17. Does insurance cover dental

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	671	67.0	85.7	85.7
	2 No	106	10.6	13.5	99.2
	3 DK	6	.6	.8	100.0
	Total	783	78.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	218	21.8		
	Total	218	21.8		
Total		1001	100.0		

18. Have a primary care physician

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	872	87.1	87.1	87.1
	2 No	126	12.6	12.6	99.7
	3 DK	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

19. How long since last routine check-up

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Within the past year	806	80.5	80.5	80.5
	2 Within past two years	134	13.4	13.4	93.9
	3 Within past five years	31	3.1	3.1	97.0
	4 Five or more years	20	2.0	2.0	99.0
	5 Never	1	.1	.1	99.1
	6 DK	9	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

20. Past 12 months/needed to see doctor but didn't

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	180	18.0	18.0	18.0
	2 No	816	81.5	81.5	99.5
	3 DK	5	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

21. Currently smoke

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Everyday	137	13.7	13.7	13.7
	2 Somedays	94	9.4	9.4	23.1
	3 Not at all	767	76.6	76.6	99.7
	4 DK	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

22. Past five years/had blood cholesterol checked

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	741	74.0	74.0	74.0
	2 No	235	23.5	23.5	97.5
	3 DK	25	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

23. Had blood pressure measured recently

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	911	91.0	91.0	91.0
	2 No	86	8.6	8.6	99.6
	3 DK	4	.4	.4	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

24. Wear seat belts when you drive

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Always	790	78.9	78.9	78.9
	2 Nearly always	111	11.1	11.1	90.0
	3 Sometimes	71	7.1	7.1	97.1
	4 Seldom	8	.8	.8	97.9
	5 Never	18	1.8	1.8	99.7
	6 DK	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

25. Past month/participated in physical activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	653	65.2	65.2	65.2
	2 No	348	34.8	34.8	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

26. Had a mammogram/past two years

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	269	26.9	47.8	47.8
	2 No	292	29.2	51.9	99.6
	3 DK	2	.2	.4	100.0
	Total	563	56.2	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	438	43.8		
	Total	438	43.8		
Total		1001	100.0		

27. Awareness of HIV/AIDS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very aware	728	72.7	73.4	73.4
	2 Somewhat aware	210	21.0	21.2	94.6
	3 Somewhat unaware	28	2.8	2.8	97.4
	4 Not at all aware	12	1.2	1.2	98.6
	5 DK	14	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	992	99.1	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	9	.9		
	Total	9	.9		
Total		1001	100.0		

28. Treatments available to help those with HIV live longer

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 True	767	76.6	76.6	76.6
	2 False	56	5.6	5.6	82.2
	3 DK	178	17.8	17.8	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

29. Ever been tested for HIV

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	554	55.3	55.3	55.3
	2 No	408	40.8	40.8	96.1
	3 DK	18	1.8	1.8	97.9
	4 RF	21	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

30. Aware of health problems caused by lead poisoning

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very aware	398	39.8	39.8	39.8
	2 Somewhat aware	347	34.7	34.7	74.4
	3 Somewhat unaware	83	8.3	8.3	82.7
	4 Not at all aware	152	15.2	15.2	97.9
	5 DK	21	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

31. Anyone in household with a disability

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	134	13.4	13.4	13.4
	2 No	863	86.2	86.2	99.6
	3 DK	4	.4	.4	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

32. Accessibility of services for disabled

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very accessible	25	2.5	18.7	18.7
	2 Somewhat accessible	88	8.8	65.7	84.3
	3 Somewhat inaccessible	11	1.1	8.2	92.5
	4 Not at all accessible	2	.2	1.5	94.0
	5 DK	8	.8	6.0	100.0
	Total	134	13.4	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	867	86.6		
	Total	867	86.6		
Total		1001	100.0		

33. Ever at risk of being homeless

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes, have been	65	6.5	6.5	6.5
	2 Yes, currently	1	.1	.1	6.6
	3 Yes, have been	39	3.9	3.9	10.5
	4 No	889	88.8	88.8	99.3
	5 DK	7	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

34. Type of home

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Single family	416	41.6	41.6	41.6
	2 Multiple family	273	27.3	27.3	68.8
	3 Apt complex	252	25.2	25.2	94.0
	4 Condo	60	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

35. Own or rent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very affordable	505	50.4	50.4	50.4
	2 Somewhat affordable	490	49.0	49.0	99.4
	3 Somewhat difficult to afford	6	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

36. How affordable is current housing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very affordable	282	28.2	28.2	28.2
	2 Somewhat affordable	465	46.5	46.5	74.6
	3 Somewhat difficult	175	17.5	17.5	92.1
	4 Not at all affordable	71	7.1	7.1	99.2
	5 DK	8	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

37. Current employment status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Working full-time	617	61.6	61.6	61.6
	2 Working part-time	168	16.8	16.8	78.4
	3 Unemployed, looking	68	6.8	6.8	85.2
	4 Unemployed, not looking	18	1.8	1.8	87.0
	5 Retired	32	3.2	3.2	90.2
	6 Homemaker	42	4.2	4.2	94.4
	7 Completely unable to work	46	4.6	4.6	99.0
	8 Student	7	.7	.7	99.7
	9 DK	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

37b. Would you prefer to work full-time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	78	7.8	46.4	46.4
	2 No	84	8.4	50.0	96.4
	3 DK	6	.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	168	16.8	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	833	83.2		
	Total	833	83.2		
Total		1001	100.0		

38. Currently hold how many jobs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 One	722	72.1	92.0	92.0
	2 Two	59	5.9	7.5	99.5
	3 More than two	4	.4	.5	100.0
	Total	785	78.4	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	216	21.6		
	Total	216	21.6		
Total		1001	100.0		

39. Type of work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Professional	294	29.4	37.5	37.5
	2 Manager	80	8.0	10.2	47.6
	3 Protective services	12	1.2	1.5	49.2
	4 Office work	79	7.9	10.1	59.2
	5 Sales	44	4.4	5.6	64.8
	6 Service	61	6.1	7.8	72.6
	7 Skilled craftsman	87	8.7	11.1	83.7
	8 Unskilled labor	125	12.5	15.9	99.6
	9 Other	3	.3	.4	100.0
	Total	785	78.4	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	216	21.6		
	Total	216	21.6		
Total		1001	100.0		

40. Does employer offer training programs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	559	55.8	71.2	71.2
	2 No	203	20.3	25.9	97.1
	3 DK	23	2.3	2.9	100.0
	Total	785	78.4	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	216	21.6		
	Total	216	21.6		
Total		1001	100.0		

41. Does employer offer reimbursement

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	369	36.9	47.0	47.0
	2 No	350	35.0	44.6	91.6
	3 DK	66	6.6	8.4	100.0
	Total	785	78.4	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	216	21.6		
	Total	216	21.6		
Total		1001	100.0		

42. Does employer offer technology training

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	390	39.0	49.7	49.7
	2 No	323	32.3	41.1	90.8
	3 DK	72	7.2	9.2	100.0
	Total	785	78.4	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	216	21.6		
	Total	216	21.6		
Total		1001	100.0		

43. Does employer offer a culturally accessible workplace

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	612	61.1	78.0	78.0
	2 No	110	11.0	14.0	92.0
	3 DK	63	6.3	8.0	100.0
	Total	785	78.4	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	216	21.6		
	Total	216	21.6		
Total		1001	100.0		

44. Salary/income has...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased	517	51.6	65.9	65.9
	2 Declined	70	7.0	8.9	74.8
	3 Remained the same	183	18.3	23.3	98.1
	4 DK	12	1.2	1.5	99.6
	5 RF	3	.3	.4	100.0
	Total	785	78.4	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	216	21.6		
	Total	216	21.6		
Total		1001	100.0		

45. Currently own a business or would like to

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Currently own	30	3.0	3.0	3.0
	2 Wish to own	447	44.7	44.7	47.7
	3 No	493	49.3	49.3	96.9
	4 DK	31	3.1	3.1	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

46. Do you know where to go for advice/financial help

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	212	21.2	44.4	44.4
	2 No	258	25.8	54.1	98.5
	3 DK	7	.7	1.5	100.0
	Total	477	47.7	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	524	52.3		
	Total	524	52.3		
Total		1001	100.0		

47. How familiar with computers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very familiar	423	42.3	42.3	42.3
	2 Somewhat familiar	328	32.8	32.8	75.0
	3 Somewhat unfamiliar	90	9.0	9.0	84.0
	4 Not at all familiar	160	16.0	16.0	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

48. Ever taken a computer class

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	500	50.0	50.0	50.0
	2 No	500	50.0	50.0	99.9
	3 DK	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

49. Currently or have been on Welfare

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes, currently	60	6.0	6.0	6.0
	2 Yes, in the past	89	8.9	8.9	14.9
	3 No	849	84.8	84.8	99.7
	4 DK	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

50. When went off Welfare, did you have a job

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	43	4.3	48.3	48.3
	2 No	36	3.6	40.4	88.8
	3 DK	10	1.0	11.2	100.0
	Total	89	8.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	912	91.1		
	Total	912	91.1		
Total		1001	100.0		

51. Best reflects preference...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Most comfortable/English	269	26.9	26.9	26.9
	2 Most comfortable/Spanish	241	24.1	24.1	50.9
	3 Equally comfortable	491	49.1	49.1	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

52. When see physician/Spanish professionals are available

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	284	28.4	28.4	28.4
	2 Somewhat agree	313	31.3	31.3	59.6
	3 Somewhat disagree	163	16.3	16.3	75.9
	4 Strongly disagree	170	17.0	17.0	92.9
	5 DK	71	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

53. Preserving Hispanic culture is important

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	770	76.9	76.9	76.9
	2 Somewhat agree	182	18.2	18.2	95.1
	3 Somewhat disagree	28	2.8	2.8	97.9
	4 Strongly disagree	8	.8	.8	98.7
	5 DK	13	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

54. Growing number of Hispanics in Government

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	201	20.1	20.1	20.1
	2 Somewhat agree	338	33.8	33.8	53.8
	3 Somewhat disagree	238	23.8	23.8	77.6
	4 Strongly disagree	129	12.9	12.9	90.5
	5 DK	95	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

55. Growing number of Hispanics in education profession

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	226	22.6	22.6	22.6
	2 Somewhat agree	396	39.6	39.6	62.1
	3 Somewhat disagree	176	17.6	17.6	79.7
	4 Strongly disagree	91	9.1	9.1	88.8
	5 DK	112	11.2	11.2	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

56. Employment/continuing education available

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	288	28.8	28.8	28.8
	2 Somewhat agree	452	45.2	45.2	73.9
	3 Somewhat disagree	153	15.3	15.3	89.2
	4 Strongly disagree	48	4.8	4.8	94.0
	5 DK	60	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

57. Multi-lingual education for children is important

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	611	61.0	61.0	61.0
	2 Somewhat agree	256	25.6	25.6	86.6
	3 Somewhat disagree	77	7.7	7.7	94.3
	4 Strongly disagree	41	4.1	4.1	98.4
	5 DK	16	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

58. Employment training/education is affordable

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	182	18.2	18.2	18.2
	2 Somewhat agree	332	33.2	33.2	51.3
	3 Somewhat disagree	217	21.7	21.7	73.0
	4 Strongly disagree	144	14.4	14.4	87.4
	5 DK	126	12.6	12.6	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

59. Computer training is available to Hispanic children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly agree	421	42.1	42.1	42.1
	2 Somewhat agree	348	34.8	34.8	76.8
	3 Somewhat disagree	69	6.9	6.9	83.7
	4 Strongly disagree	70	7.0	7.0	90.7
	5 DK	93	9.3	9.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

60. Trust in CT court system

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Great trust	24	2.4	2.4	2.4
	2	57	5.7	5.7	8.1
	3	86	8.6	8.6	16.7
	4	57	5.7	5.7	22.4
	5	179	17.9	17.9	40.3
	6	82	8.2	8.2	48.5
	7	134	13.4	13.4	61.8
	8	98	9.8	9.8	71.6
	9	46	4.6	4.6	76.2
	10 No trust at all	106	10.6	10.6	86.8
	11 DK	132	13.2	13.2	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

61. Registered to vote

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	670	66.9	66.9	66.9
	2 No	328	32.8	32.8	99.7
	3 DK	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

62. Registered as...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Republican	108	10.8	16.1	16.1
	2 Democrat	306	30.6	45.7	61.8
	3 Unaffiliated	181	18.1	27.0	88.8
	4 DK	69	6.9	10.3	99.1
	5 RF	6	.6	.9	100.0
	Total	670	66.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	331	33.1		
	Total	331	33.1		
Total		1001	100.0		

63. Voted in 2000 Presidential election

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	545	54.4	81.3	81.3
	2 No	110	11.0	16.4	97.8
	3 DK	15	1.5	2.2	100.0
	Total	670	66.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	331	33.1		
	Total	331	33.1		
Total		1001	100.0		

64. Why

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No time/too busy	44	4.4	35.2	35.2
	2 Out of town at time	13	1.3	10.4	45.6
	3 Didn't like either candidate	21	2.1	16.8	62.4
	4 Not registered at time	10	1.0	8.0	70.4
	5 Forgot to vote	3	.3	2.4	72.8
	6 Didn't want to vote	2	.2	1.6	74.4
	77 DK	32	3.2	25.6	100.0
	Total	125	12.5	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	876	87.5		
	Total	876	87.5		
Total		1001	100.0		

65. Political philosophy

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Mostly liberal	113	11.3	16.9	16.9
	2 Mostly conservative	181	18.1	27.0	43.9
	3 Mostly moderate	277	27.7	41.3	85.2
	4 DK	88	8.8	13.1	98.4
	5 RF	11	1.1	1.6	100.0
	Total	670	66.9	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	331	33.1		
	Total	331	33.1		
Total		1001	100.0		

66. Know name of any Hispanic local/state elected official

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	291	29.1	29.1	29.1
	2 No	680	67.9	67.9	97.0
	3 DK	30	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

67. Satisfaction with number of Hispanic representatives

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very satisfied	61	6.1	6.1	6.1
	2 Somewhat satisfied	249	24.9	24.9	31.0
	3 Somewhat dissatisfied	295	29.5	29.5	60.4
	4 Not at all satisfied	205	20.5	20.5	80.9
	5 DK	191	19.1	19.1	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

68. Member of local place of worship

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	552	55.1	55.1	55.1
	2 No	449	44.9	44.9	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

69a. Social organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	152	15.2	15.2	15.2
	2 No	849	84.8	84.8	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

69b. Mens/womens groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	94	9.4	9.4	9.4
	2 No	905	90.4	90.4	99.8
	3 DK	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

69c. Tenant/homeowner associations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	22	2.2	2.2	2.2
	2 No	979	97.8	97.8	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

69d. Parents/teachers organizations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	135	13.5	13.5	13.5
	2 No	866	86.5	86.5	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

69e. Political clubs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	51	5.1	5.1	5.1
	2 No	950	94.9	94.9	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

69f. Community improvement groups

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	114	11.4	11.4	11.4
	2 No	885	88.4	88.4	99.8
	3 DK	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

69g. Charity committees

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	85	8.5	8.5	8.5
	2 No	916	91.5	91.5	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

70. Resident of CT

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Permanent	953	95.2	95.2	95.2
	2 Temporary	45	4.5	4.5	99.7
	3 DK	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

71. Born in US

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	482	48.2	48.2	48.2
	2 No	518	51.7	51.7	99.9
	3 DK	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

72. US Citizen

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	419	41.9	80.7	80.7
	2 No	100	10.0	19.3	100.0
	Total	519	51.8	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	482	48.2		
	Total	482	48.2		
Total		1001	100.0		

73. Heritage

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Puerto Rican	731	73.0	73.0	73.0
	2 Cuban	24	2.4	2.4	75.4
	3 Latin American	39	3.9	3.9	79.3
	4 Mexican	57	5.7	5.7	85.0
	5 Argentinean	9	.9	.9	85.9
	6 Colombian	47	4.7	4.7	90.6
	8 Dominican	20	2.0	2.0	92.6
	9 Nicaraguan	2	.2	.2	92.8
	10 Spaniard	5	.5	.5	93.3
	11 Peruvian	14	1.4	1.4	94.7
	12 Other	45	4.5	4.5	99.2
	13 RF	8	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

74. Number of children under 18

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	00 None	419	41.9	41.9	41.9
	1	168	16.8	16.8	58.6
	2	280	28.0	28.0	86.6
	3	80	8.0	8.0	94.6
	4	47	4.7	4.7	99.3
	5	2	.2	.2	99.5
	6	5	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

75. Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Less than high school	62	6.2	6.2	6.2
	2 Some high school	93	9.3	9.3	15.5
	3 High school grad	304	30.4	30.4	45.9
	4 Some college	216	21.6	21.6	67.4
	5 College grad	226	22.6	22.6	90.0
	6 Post grad	96	9.6	9.6	99.6
	7 DK	2	.2	.2	99.8
	8 RF	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

76. Ever enrolled in employment training...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	438	43.8	43.8	43.8
	2 No	560	55.9	55.9	99.7
	3 DK	3	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

77. Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 18-25	136	13.6	13.6	13.6
	2 26-35	318	31.8	31.8	45.4
	3 36-45	274	27.4	27.4	72.7
	4 46-55	177	17.7	17.7	90.4
	5 56-65	59	5.9	5.9	96.3
	6 66-75	16	1.6	1.6	97.9
	7 76 or older	10	1.0	1.0	98.9
	8 RF	11	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total		1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

78. Access to the internet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	699	69.8	69.8	69.8
	2 No	297	29.7	29.7	99.5
	3 DK	5	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

79. Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Under \$9,999	50	5.0	5.0	5.0
	2 \$10,000<\$25,000	149	14.9	14.9	19.9
	3 \$25,000<\$40,000	101	10.1	10.1	30.0
	4 \$40,000<\$50,000	85	8.5	8.5	38.5
	5 \$50,000<\$60,000	72	7.2	7.2	45.7
	6 \$60,000<\$75,000	43	4.3	4.3	50.0
	7 \$75,000<\$100,000	76	7.6	7.6	57.5
	8 \$100,000 or more	57	5.7	5.7	63.2
	9 DK	111	11.1	11.1	74.3
	10 RF	257	25.7	25.7	100.0
Total		1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

80. Marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Married	524	52.3	52.3	52.3
	2 Divorced	71	7.1	7.1	59.4
	3 Widowed/widower	33	3.3	3.3	62.7
	4 Separated	47	4.7	4.7	67.4
	5 Single	303	30.3	30.3	97.7
	7 RF	23	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

81. Does husband/wife work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes, full-time	345	34.5	65.8	65.8
	2 Yes, part-time	37	3.7	7.1	72.9
	3 No	140	14.0	26.7	99.6
	4 DK	2	.2	.4	100.0
	Total	524	52.3	100.0	
Missing	System Missing	477	47.7		
	Total	477	47.7		
Total		1001	100.0		

82. Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Male	461	46.1	46.1	46.1
	2 Female	540	53.9	53.9	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

83. County Code

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	9001	283	28.3	28.3	28.3
	9003	283	28.3	28.3	56.5
	9005	14	1.4	1.4	57.9
	9007	25	2.5	2.5	60.4
	9009	294	29.4	29.4	89.8
	9011	66	6.6	6.6	96.4
	9013	8	.8	.8	97.2
	9015	28	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	1001	100.0	100.0	
Total		1001	100.0		

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