

**Latinos in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area:
Findings from the 2006 Latino National Survey**

Michael Jones-Correa
Cornell University
Mj64@cornell.edu

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Introduction

This paper and the attached appendix provide an overview of the public opinion, attitudes and behaviors of Latinos in the Washington D.C. metropolitan area, based on the findings of the 2006 Latino National Survey. This paper is not meant to provide a sustained analysis of these data, but to present findings that can serve as the basis for a discussion of the civic political organization and mobilization of Latinos in the D.C. area. The paper is organized as follows: the first section provides an overview of demographic changes that have occurred in the DC area over the last three decades. The second section describes the LNS data. The third section highlights findings from the tables in the Appendix, which briefly cover Latino demographic characteristics, immigration and naturalization, discrimination, schools, bilingual services, inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic relations, ties with immigrants' countries of origin, political and civic engagement, and public opinion.

These data indicate a community composed largely of first generation immigrants, actively engaged in the labor market, many with children in local public schools. Experiences with immigration, naturalization and ties to home countries play out similarly for many immigrants. Latino immigrants also encounter similar issues across the DC area, but there are indications from these data that some aspects of immigrant mobilization and participation do play out differently across the area, particularly for Latino immigrants in Maryland and Virginia.

Demographic Change in the DC Metropolitan Area

Washington D.C. has experienced rapid demographic change. Its population grew by 16 percent over the last ten years (a larger increase than any other comparable metropolitan area, outstripping growth in Los Angeles, New York, and Chicago, for instance). In 2000 the metropolitan area numbered 5.4 million people, up from 4.7 million in 1990, making it among the dozen largest in the U.S., though not nearly as large as the two behemoths of New York and Los Angeles. The D.C. metropolitan area is also overwhelmingly suburban; Washington D.C. accounts for only 10 percent of the region's population. While the population of the District of Columbia itself has continued to shrink (by 6 percent between 1990 and 2000), the Northern Virginia suburbs grew by 25 percent, and those in Maryland by 17 percent.

Much of the growth of the region's population over the last decade has been due to the increase of immigrants and minorities (African-Americans, Asian-Americans and Latinos) in the greater Washington D.C. area. The D.C. metro region has ranked in the top ten immigrant recipient areas of the country since the early 1980s, and the D.C. suburbs have ranked high among the residential preferences of the nation's burgeoning black middle class. Beginning in 1970, the metro area's immigrant population has basically doubled each decade, jumping from 489,668 in 1990 to 832,016 in 2000 alone. African-Americans are the largest minority group in the metro area, making up 22 percent of the population. Asian and Latin American immigrants and their descendants make up approximately 15 percent of the population. Salvadorans are the single largest immigrant group, but only make up 10.5 percent of the total immigrant population. The top ten immigrant nationality groups (from El Salvador, Vietnam, India, China, the Philippines, South Korea, Ethiopia, Iran, Pakistan

and Peru) account for only half of all immigrants to the area [see chart below]. The immigrant population in the Washington D.C. metropolitan area is somewhat more diverse than that of other major metro areas, but it is not atypical of suburban immigrant populations along the eastern seaboard.

The metro region is often thought of as comprised of three distinct locales: the slow-growth ‘urban core’ (the District of Columbia, Arlington county, and the city of Alexandria); the ‘inner suburbs’ (Montgomery and Prince George’s counties in Maryland, and Fairfax county in Virginia); and the fast growing ‘outer counties’ to the west (Virginia’s Loudoun and Maryland’s Frederick counties) (see Figure 1). Though growth is most evident on the margins of the metro area, the largest employment sectors, and hence populations, are in the inner suburbs. The Washington area’s two largest ‘inner suburbs,’ Fairfax county in Virginia, and Montgomery County in Maryland, are the setting for the analysis presented here.



In 1990 immigrants and ethnic/racial minorities were still largely residing in the District of Columbia and its ‘urban core’, suburbs like Alexandria and Arlington. These areas are still attracting significant numbers of new arrivals: in 2000, ethnic and racial minorities made up almost half of the population in Arlington and Alexandria (44 and 46 percent respectively) However by 2000 ethnic and racial minorities also made up more than 75 percent of the population in Prince George’s County, 40 percent of that in neighboring Montgomery

County, and 32 percent of Fairfax County in northern Virginia, indicating that these groups were moving outward into the middle ring of suburbs circling Washington DC, and increasingly into the far suburbs of Loudoun, Prince William and Frederick counties. Minority populations vary considerably by municipality, but are present in substantial numbers even in the outlying suburbs in areas like Loudoun County (whose population, by 2000, included 17 percent minorities).

Table 1. Population by race and ethnicity, Washington DC Metropolitan Area 1990 and 2000

<i>Washington, DC metro area</i>	<i>Change, 1990s</i>		<i>Percent of Total</i>		1990	2000
	1990	2000	Absolute	Percent		
Total	4,223,485	4,923,153	699,668	16.6	100.0	100.0
Non-Hispanic white	2,722,555	2,762,241	39,686	1.5	64.5	56.1
Non-Hispanic Black	1,057,330	1,266,672	209,342	19.8	25.0	25.7
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific	199,863	330,813	130,950	65.5	4.7	6.7
Hispanic	228,199	432,003	203,804	89.3	5.4	8.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population 1990 and 2000 (STF1, 1990; SF1, 2000).

The Washington DC metropolitan area population currently ranks 7th among the 10 largest metropolitan areas in the US receiving immigration. Metropolitan Washington’s foreign-born population grew by 70 percent in the 1990s to nearly 350,000 immigrants in 2000 (and up from only 127,579 in 1970) (US Census Bureau 2000). Sixty one percent of the Washington DC population is racial/ethnic minorities, while 41 percent of its suburban population is racial/ethnic minorities (Frey 2003: 175 Table 9A-1). These demographic patterns are particularly pronounced in the two most populous counties in the Washington DC suburban area, Montgomery County, Maryland and Fairfax County, Virginia. Table 1 presents the racial and ethnic origin composition in Montgomery County since 1980. It indicates that while the proportion of the county’s non-Hispanic white population decreased from 86 percent in 1980 to 64 percent in 2002, both the Asian and Hispanic populations in the county increased dramatically, from 4 percent in 1980 to 11 percent and 12 percent in 2002, respectively. The African American population in Montgomery County increased, though to a lesser degree, from 9 percent in 1980 to 15 percent in 2002.

Race/Ethnic Origin	1980	1990	2002
Non-Hispanic White	85.6	76.7	64.8
Non-Hispanic Black	8.8	12.2	15.1
Hispanic	3.9	7.4	11.5
Non-Hispanic Asian	3.9	8.2	11.1
Other	0.5	2.7	5.0

Source: US Census Bureau, 1980 and 1990 Censuses and 2002 American Community Survey

A similar demographic shift has taken place in northern Virginia’s Fairfax County. Table 2 shows that while the non-Hispanic white population decreased from 86 percent in 1980 to 62 percent in 2002, Asian and Hispanic populations in Fairfax County soared, from 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively, in 1980 to 15 percent and 12 percent in 2002. However, note that the African American population in Fairfax County increased only marginally, from 6 percent to 8 percent, over that same period.

TABLE 3. Fairfax County Racial/Ethnic Origin Composition, by percent			
Race/Ethnic Origin	1980	1990	2002
Non-Hispanic White	86.2	77.5	62.2
Non-Hispanic Black	5.8	7.6	7.8
Hispanic	3.3	6.3	12.3
Non-Hispanic Asian	3.8	8.3	15.0
Other	1.0	0.3	2.6
<i>Source:</i> US Census Bureau, 1980 and 1990 Censuses and 2002 American Community Survey			

In short, over the last thirty years the Washington DC metropolitan area has undergone sizeable shifts in its population. The region as a whole has considerably more racial and ethnic minorities—both native and foreign born—and these new populations are expected to be a majority of the area’s residents by the 2010 decennial census. These demographic changes have introduced a host of new actors and new issues into local politics.

One important subset of these—one of the fastest growing ethnic groups both nationally and in the metropolitan area—have been Latinos, individuals of Latin American origin. This paper explores some of the characteristics, behaviors and opinions of this population in the DC area through a unique dataset, the 2006 Latino National Survey.

The 2006 Latino National Survey

The Latino National Survey contains 8634 completed interviews (unweighted) of self-identified Latino/Hispanic residents of the United States.¹ Respondents were selected from a random sample of Latino households in the jurisdictions covered. The sample was drawn by Geoscape International, a marketing research and sampling firm drawn from their household database of approximately 11 million households in the United States that are identified as Latino or Hispanic. The survey, conducted by Interviewing Service of America in both English and Spanish, contains approximately 165 distinct items ranging from demographic descriptions to political attitudes and policy preferences, as well as a variety of

¹ Interviewing began on November 17, 2005, and continued through August 4, 2006. A hiatus in the interviewing occurred from 12/15-1/10 to account for the large number of potential respondents in the sample who were likely to be unavailable in that period. Completed interviews in that time frame represent only callbacks of interviews begun on an earlier date.

social indicators and experiences, and resulted in a mean interview length of 40.6 minutes with a response rate of 11.7 percent and a cooperation rate of 35.1 percent.²

The Latino National Survey covers 15 states and the District of Columbia metropolitan area (including counties and municipalities in Virginia and Maryland), which is the focus here. The universe of analysis contains approximately 90 percent of the US Hispanic population. States were selected based, first, on the overall size of the Latino/Hispanic population. Four more states, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, and North Carolina, were added to the sample to capture the evolving nature of emerging populations in states with more recent histories of Latino populations.³

The sample is state-stratified, meaning that each state sample (and the DC metro area sample) is a valid, stand-alone representation of that state's (or region's) Latino population. The national margin of error is approximately $\pm 1.05\%$. The smallest sample size for any state or region sampled was 400, yielding a margin of error no greater than $\pm 5\%$ for any single state or region. 400 individuals were interviewed in the Washington D.C. area, with the greatest number residing in the suburban counties of Virginia and Maryland; because of the relatively small number of interviews conducted in each jurisdiction, the survey results presented in the sections that follow should be interpreted with some caution.

Findings from the Survey

The Appendix to this paper has 98 tables describing the public opinion, behavior and attitudes of Latinos in the Washington D.C. area, by generation of immigration, drawn from the 2006 Latino National Survey.⁴ Readers interested in these complete data are advised to turn to the Appendix. Readers who would like access to the complete LNS data will find the survey instrument and various presentations of the national data at:

<http://depts.washington.edu/uwiser/LNS.shtml>

The public release of the LNS survey data is scheduled for before the end of calendar year 2007; the data will be posted at the University of Michigan's ICPSR website:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/>

A brief note on the tables: each of the tables in the Appendix presents cross-tabulations of a single variable (e.g. marital status) by immigrant generation. In addition the tables break down first generation immigrants by citizen and non-citizen. Each table, therefore, has columns for first generation citizens, first generation non-citizens, all non-citizens, and second generation and beyond (respondents born in the US). This allows for some distinctions to be drawn both across generations and within the first generation. The tables report both number of respondents and column percentages for each cell and for the row totals.

² The response rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of total phone numbers in the pool, whether working or non-working, good or bad. The cooperation rate is the number of completed interviews divided by the number of calls in which an individual answered the phone.

³ Though Georgia and North Carolina rank 12th and 14th, respectively, in terms of Latino population size and would have been included in the survey on that basis alone.

⁴ The author was one of the principal investigators of the survey, along with Luis Fraga, University of Washington; John Garcia, University of Arizona; Rodney Hero, Notre Dame University; Valerie Martinez-Ebers, Texas Christian University; and Gary Segura, University of Washington.

The sections that follow briefly discuss the findings from the Appendix's tables.

Demographics

Table T1 indicates that the sample of first generation immigrants from the DC area is almost evenly split between males and females (51 percent male, 49 percent female for first generation immigrants; evenly split for respondents born in the US). Note that *non-citizen* first generation immigrants are more likely to be male (57 vs. 43 percent), and *citizen* first generation immigrants are disproportionately female (61 percent v 49 percent male). While a plurality of Latinos in the sample are married, single Latinos are disproportionately first generation non-citizens or born in the US (see Table T2). The second generation in the DC area is still young; first-generation non-citizens are likely to be (as T1 indicates) disproportionately male (and young).

The US Census indicates that 40 percent or more of Latinos nationally now identify as 'some other race'; the LNS findings presented in Table T3 indicate majorities across all national groups choose 'other race' as their preferred option for racial identification (except Cubans; even among Cubans 'other race' is a close second to 'white' as a race option). The DC area is no exception: 67 percent of all first generation immigrants choose 'some other race' as their preferred race option.

The DC metro area, like many on the eastern seaboard, but unlike metros elsewhere in the country, has a diverse Latino population, with residents hailing from many Latin American countries. According to Table T4 largest Latino populations in the area are from El Salvador, accounting for a third of all first generation Latino immigrants in the area. Two other national origin groups with relatively long-standing ties to the area are Guatemalans and Bolivians. Note, however, that Mexican-origin Latinos account for 17 percent of all first generation immigrants in the sample, and for 21 percent of all first generation non-citizens. This finding confirms other data on the 'nationalization' of Mexican immigration to the U.S.

Table T5 shows an interesting bi-modal distribution for level of education among Latino immigrants in the sample—28 percent have an eighth grade education or less, 29 percent have at least some college. The plurality of first-generation non-citizens has at least some high school. Both these figures indicate higher education rates among first-generation immigrants in the DC area than those found nationally. This may reflect the premium placed on education in the area's service-driven economy, which attracts a pool of more highly educated immigrants. T6: Note that a majority (52 percent) of first generation Latinos in the DC area indicated they completed their education in the U.S.

Table T7 indicates that a very high percentage of all Latino immigrants in the DC area sample, both foreign and native born, are in the workforce, and that this percentage does not vary significantly between citizens and non-citizens (67 percent versus 69 percent). Note that 6.4 percent of first-generation non-citizens (and 2 percent of first-generation citizens) indicated they are primarily employed through day labor sites. Note also the very small proportion (7 percent or below) of those indicating they do not work outside the home—very few stay-at-home moms here. The number of respondents in tables T8-T10 is very small, so the results for these tables are largely suggestive. With this caveat, the findings

indicate that union membership is higher, as would be expected, among the native born, and higher among citizens than non-citizens. Still, 7 percent of the DC sample of non-citizens has family members that are union members. Note that the unionization rate of Latinos in Maryland, unsurprisingly, is substantially higher than that of Latinos in Virginia (again, keep in mind very small n's).

The income table (T11) indicates that household income for respondents is higher than the national average. As with education, there's a bimodal distribution, with clustering at both the high and low ends of the scale. The clustering at the high end is particularly pronounced for first-generation citizens and the native born. Table T12 indicates that on average, respondent household size is somewhat larger than the national average; the mean for first-generation respondents is close to 4 persons.

According to Table T13, a third of non-citizen respondents in the sample are homeowners. Seventy-three percent of first-generation citizens and native born respondents own their homes—an extraordinary percentage considering the high housing costs in the DC area.

As indicated in Table T14 two-thirds of the sample is Roman Catholic. Note this doesn't vary much by non-citizen/citizen or by generation in U.S. Among first-generation immigrants, the largest group is 'no religious denomination.' Six percent are Pentecostals, 6 percent 'other Protestant,' 8 percent 'other.' Note however that in Table T15 a majority of all non-citizens, and a plurality (48 percent) of the first generation indicate they are 'born again.' Table 16 indicates that 55 percent of all first generation respondents say they attend church once every week or more; 27 percent say they attend church only on major holidays or never. High rates of church attendance make churches many respondents' primary voluntary association, and churches a key mobilizing institution among Latinos.

Citizenship

U.S. citizenship is a significant factor correlating with civic and political participation in the United States. Table T17 indicates, not surprisingly, first-generation respondents' modal response for their reason for coming to the U.S. is primarily economic (note that this question simplifies what are often very complicated decisions). Table T18 highlights the fact that two-thirds of first-generation respondents are not yet citizens. The graph in T19 shows that most first-generation citizens in the sample acquired their citizenship only recently. While there have been arguments that Latino immigrants acquire citizenship primarily to acquire benefits or other instrumental reasons, Table T20 indicates that a majority of first-generation citizen respondents (52 percent) point instead to the right to vote or the acquisition of other legal or civil rights as the primary rationale for their acquiring U.S. citizenship. Reasons for not naturalizing among the first generation are varied: in table T21 22 percent note they don't have the necessary documents, but the length of time to process the application, the cost, and language skills are all significant factors (29 percent of respondents cite these reasons), while 14 percent cite attachments to their county of origin as factors for not naturalizing (either plans to return or simply loyalty to their country of origin).

Discrimination

The literature on the effects of discrimination on civic and political participation is mixed; some argue that the experience of discrimination has an alienating effect, resulting in individuals pulling back from social contact and civic engagement. A second literature argues, to the contrary, that discrimination can lead to greater civic and political participation in response. Other research finds that discrimination increases over time in the US and across generations in the US. However, this may be a function of the question wording, with first generation immigrants in particular increasingly recognizing and categorizing their experiences as ‘discrimination’ rather than their experiences with discrimination increasing over time. With this in mind, the LNS asked respondents about ‘unfair treatment’ rather than ‘discrimination.’

Tables T22-T24 describe respondents’ encounters with police and crime. A relatively small percentage of first generation respondents—8 percent—believe they themselves have been treated unfairly by police. But this percentage more than doubles to 23 percent for those in the second generation. 39 percent of first-generation respondents believe that Latinos generally are not treated fairly by police—but a plurality (and almost a majority—47 percent) believes police are fair. The data in crime show a similar pattern: only 6 percent of non-citizens say they have been a victim of a crime, but 17 percent of first generation citizens have, and 40 percent of second generation respondents. These are striking differences, which suggest the need for further investigation. Is indicating experience with crime partly a factor of time in the U.S.? A greater willingness to report crime with greater time in the US? Or do lower reported crime rates among non-citizens indicate greater social cohesion among more recent immigrants?

Tables T25-T27 present results of respondents’ answers to questions about being treated unfairly in their employment, housing situation, or in receiving service at a restaurant or store. Sixteen percent of first generation immigrants felt they had been unfairly treated at work, and ten percent at a restaurant or store, but only 4 percent reported the same experience with a landlord or realtor. Note again that the percentages of reported unfair treatment are higher among the second generation in each case—25 percent, 38 percent and 6 percent respectively for job, service and housing discrimination, respectively. Again this raises questions of whether recognition of unfair treatment rises with time spent in the US, simply as a function of time spent in the U.S., or, ironically, perhaps recognition of unfair treatment could be seen as a sign of acculturation.

T28 reports the race of the person involved in the respondent’s most recent experience with discrimination. Because the question is asked only of those who experienced discrimination, the number of responses is significantly lower—only 115 respondents total. About half of the respondents report being discriminated against by whites, 15 percent by blacks, and substantially lower percentages by Asians and other Latinos. Note that 23 percent either didn’t know, or gave no answer.

Evaluation of Public Schools

Tables T29-T32 report the ‘grades’ respondents gave to their public schools in the DC area overall, and then broken out into respondents for Maryland, Virginia and the District. Two things stand out: native-born respondents are significantly harsher in their assessments of public schools than their first generation counterparts. Second, respondents in the District

rated their schools much more negatively than their counterparts in the metro area's suburbs. Neither of these findings may be particularly surprising.

Spanish-speaking parents were asked if there were programs for teaching English to Spanish speakers in their children's schools. Tables T33-T35 indicate that some version of these programs seem to be widely available; possible differences across jurisdictions can't be reliably interpreted due to the small pool of respondents to this question. Despite strong majority support (not reported) for the retention of the Spanish language, Table T36 shows that English immersion programs attract support from about half the sample, spread pretty evenly across generations.

Availability of Public Services in Spanish

Tables T37-T48 give respondents' impressions of the availability of public services in Spanish in the areas of policing, social services and schools, with the results broken out by jurisdiction. About three-quarters of respondents say that services are provided in Spanish in the areas of policing, social services and schools, with some slight variation by jurisdiction. Note that provision of services in Spanish are more likely to be reported by second generation immigrants than by first generation respondents, and by citizens more than non-citizens, which may indicate a lack of familiarity with bilingual services provided in the DC metro area by more recent arrivals.

Inter-ethnic Relations

Tables T49-T54 present results of questions regarding commonalities with African Americans and whites, and of ethnic patterns in the workplace and among respondents' friends. In table T49, a majority of citizens and non-citizens, immigrants and native born, all indicate some or a lot of commonalities with blacks in the economic sphere. Note, however, that a third of the first generation feels little or no commonality with blacks; this percentage is substantially lower in the second generation. The results in Table T50 indicate that feelings toward whites are more evenly divided between those who feel there is commonality and those feeling there is none: 45 percent of first generation respondents feel they have little or no commonalities with whites economically; 48 percent feel they do. Table T51-52 show that Latino respondents are similarly divided when asked if there are commonalities with blacks and whites in the political realm—first generation Latinos, again, split between those feeling they have little in common politically with blacks and whites, and those feeling commonalities exist. Note that second generation respondents are more likely to see commonalities with blacks, and less likely to see commonalities with whites, than their first generation counterparts.

These views of commonalties with whites and blacks may well be shaped by ethnic/racial patterns in respondents' workplaces and among respondents' friendship networks. T53 shows respondents' description of the ethnic/racial breakdown of their friendships. Friendships seem to become more ethnically diverse with time in the U.S. for Latinos in the DC area: 32 percent of non-citizens describe their friendships as 'completely mixed,' while 40 percent of citizens and 42 percent of the native born describe their friendships this way. 42 percent of non-citizens describe their friends as mostly other Latinos, but only 23 percent of first generation citizens and 8 percent (though a very small n) of second-generation

respondents describe their friendships this way. The next largest group of respondents describes their friendships as mostly with Latinos and whites; few respondents say their friendships are with only whites or only blacks. Since many adults form their friendships in their workplaces, the ethnic diversity of Latino respondents' friendship networks is likely influenced by the ethnic/racial diversity found in their workplaces. Table T54 describes the racial/ethnic composition of respondents' workplaces. About 30 percent across generations describe their workplaces as 'completely mixed.' There is some evidence in the DC sample that respondents' workplaces, like their friendships, become less Latino, and more racially diverse with time and generation in the U.S.

Intra-ethnic Relations

The fact that many Latinos, particularly as immigrants, have workplaces and friendships largely shared with other Latinos, may explain the fairly strong sense of commonality many respondents feel they share with other Hispanics. As tables T55-T56 indicate, among first-generation immigrants in the DC area 45 percent feel they share 'a lot' in common with other Latinos with regard to economic issues (another 26 percent say they have 'some' in common), and 33 percent feel they have a lot in common with regard to political issues (another 30 percent say they have 'some' in common). Interestingly, these feelings are, if anything, weaker when respondents are asked about their specific country of origin group (table T57, for example, shows that only 26 percent of respondents felt they had 'a lot' in common with their co-nationals regarding political issues. Tables T58-59 indicate, similarly, that feelings of linked fate, while strong toward both respondents' national origin group and Latinos as a whole, are slightly stronger for Latinos/Hispanics. The strength of this feeling—the sense of being a part of a larger 'pan-ethnic' group of Latinos—is a significant shift from findings in surveys conducted in the 1990s.

Transnationalism

A great deal has been written about immigrants' continuing ties to their countries of origin, and some authors have pointed to the possible effects these ties might have on immigrants' civic and political mobilization in the United States. Others have argued that the processes of incorporation and assimilation into American society for new immigrants are still in place. The LNS provides evidence for both views—that transnationalism exists and persists, and that assimilation into American society occurs over time. Table T60 demonstrates, for instance, that 69 percent of non-citizen first-generation respondents in the DC sample have contact with persons in their country of origin (by mail, phone, etc) at least once a week or more, but this is true for only 44 percent of first-generation citizens, and for only 13 percent of the second generation: contact declines with time spent in the U.S. The frequency of trips to respondents' countries of origin, on the other hand, actually increases among first-generation citizens, and is still higher among second generation respondents than it is among first generation non-citizens (see Table T61). This makes sense: first-generation non-citizens have many possible restrictions on their travel: if in the U.S. illegally, they might of course forgo travel in order to remain in the U.S.; if green card holders, that legal status carries with it its own restrictions on travel and stay outside the United States.

Table T62 indicates that the frequency of remittances respondents send to their countries of origin is highest among first generation immigrant non-citizens—57 percent send

remittances at least once a month. This figure drops substantially among naturalized immigrants, to 27 percent, and to 7 percent for the native born (note the small n's in both cases; however, the author's analysis of the national LNS data indicates the same pattern, and a similar pattern for time in the U.S. among the foreign-born: the longer respondents had spent in the U.S., the less likely they were to remit). Respondents' views on their plans to return to live in their countries of origin, presented in Table T63 change over time as well: 39 percent of first generation non-citizens in the DC area indicated an intention to return to live permanently at some point in their countries of origin, but this figure drops to 22 percent for first-generation citizens, and to 4 percent for native-born respondents. Perhaps a good part of these patterns of transnational behavior might be explained by the fact that a good number of first-generation immigrants still have children who they are supporting financially abroad. Table T64 indicates this is true for 31 percent of non-citizens in the DC sample, but only of 5 percent of citizens. The data suggest that reuniting close family in the U.S. is likely associated with weaker transnational ties.

Very few Latino immigrants are directly engaged in country of origin politics. Table T66, for instance, indicates that 6 percent of first generation immigrants in the sample had voted in an election in their country of origin since being in the United States, and less than 2 percent had donated funds to a political campaign of a politician from their country of origin. These figures are not unsubstantial, in relative terms, but they pale in comparison with indicators for the civic and political participation of Latino immigrants in the United States.

Civic and Political Participation

Forty-two percent of the first generation non-citizens in the DC area sample are not interested in U.S. politics, but that declines to 28 percent among first-generation citizens. Note, however, that Table T68 also indicates that 21 percent of first generation immigrants say they are 'very interested' and 38 percent indicate they are 'somewhat interested' in politics in the United States. Even among non-citizens a majority indicate at least some interest in the politics of their new country of residence. There is a high level of disinterest (though perhaps comparable to the population as a whole), but this is counter-balanced by a majority that follows American politics.

Actual participation in civic, cultural or religious groups—de Tocqueville's civil society—is more rare. The data presented in Table T69 shows that only 14 percent of non-citizens participate in these kinds of organizations; less than 2 percent in more than one. But these figures double for first-generation citizens: 26 percent participate in at least one organization; 19 percent in more than one. Among second generation respondents 46 percent participate in at least one organization, 19 percent in more than one. Civic participation increases with time in the United States. Similarly, table T70 indicates that contact with public officials doubles, from 21 percent for non-citizens to 41 percent for first-generation citizens, and triples to 65 percent for native-born respondents.

Tables T71-T73 give some indication of the avenues individuals use to address common problems. Native-born respondents are more likely to use organizational avenues (53 percent would turn to organizations to address problems, or to these combined with informal contacts). Foreign-born respondents are as likely to use informal avenues as to turn to organizations (30 percent say they would turn to each, with another 9 percent saying

that would use both avenues). Across groups and generations, only about 1 in ten say they would do nothing. These patterns of responses hold true for both Virginia (T72) and Maryland (T73).

A majority of respondents said they had volunteered in their children's schools, this ranged from 53 percent among first-generation non-citizens to 64 percent for first-generation citizens, to 67 percent for the native born (Table T74). While the sample sizes are small, so the findings are only suggestive, tables T75-76 suggest the percentage volunteering is higher in Virginia than in Maryland. More than 4 out of 5 parents in the sample say they have attended a PTA meeting at their children's school—86 percent of non-citizens, 82 percent of citizens (one of the few instances in which non-citizens seem to be more engaged than citizens—but again, this could be a function of the small sample sizes) and 89 percent of the native born. Note that tables T78-T80 suggest that PTA attendance is higher in Maryland and DC than in Virginia (again, these numbers should be interpreted with caution).

Table 81 shifts focus to electoral politics. While Latinos identify more strongly with the Democratic Party than with the Republican Party, party identification as a whole is weaker among first-generation immigrants and, understandably, particularly among non-citizens. 56 of the native born sample identify as Democrats, 44 percent of foreign-born citizens, but only 27 percent of non-citizens. Twenty-six percent of non-citizens indicate they 'don't care', and another 23 percent say they 'don't know' or have some other preference. These figures decline substantially among first-generation citizens, but note that 20 percent of this group say they 'don't know' or 'don't care', a sign that new citizens' partisan attachments are still in formation. Table T82 indicates that Democrats in the DC area have a two to one registration advantage over Republicans among new citizen voters (and a four to one advantage among native born Latinos). Again, these numbers are small, so should be taken with a grain of salt.

Two-thirds of first-generation respondents said having a Latino candidate would be 'very important' to them in how they cast their vote, a view that weakens among citizens, and is substantially reduced among the native born (table T83). Even higher percentages express preferences for Spanish-speaking candidates, again a preference that declines with time and generation in the U.S. (table T84). Not surprisingly, there is almost universal support for candidates sharing respondents' views of the issues (table T85).

Among citizens, four out of five indicate they are registered to vote; this figure does not change across generations, indicating foreign-born citizens are as politically interested as their native-born counterparts (table T86). However, 81 percent of the native-born said they voted, a response given by only 69 percent of foreign-born citizens (table T87). Tables 88-89, though they have small sample sizes, indicate that turnout is higher among Latinos in Maryland than among those in Virginia. This may reflect the likelihood of having a Latino on the ballot in Montgomery County versus the corresponding suburban Virginia counties such as Fairfax or Loudoun counties. However, the turnout gap between Maryland and Virginia is also reflected in the percentages of those asked to contribute (a measure of party contact) in the two states: party contact is about 15 percentage points higher in Maryland for foreign-born citizens, and 8 points higher for native-born Latinos (see tables T90-T92; again, with small n's these figures are suggestive, not definitive).

Policy Positions

Tables T93-T98 summarize Latino respondents' position on a number of selected policy questions. Table T93 indicates that the preferred immigration policy for first-generation non-citizens is the immediate legalization of all undocumented immigrants, with 58 percent supporting this option. But this particular preference declines to 34 percent among foreign-born citizens, and to 8 percent among native-born Latino respondents in the DC area. Among the latter two groups some kind of guest worker program with a 'pathway to legalization' is the preferred policy.

In-state tuition for undocumented immigrants is the preferred policy across all Latino respondents; about a quarter across all groups indicate they are opposed to allowing in-state tuition (table T94). Opposition to school vouchers increases with time in the U.S. and across generations: only 19 percent of first-generation non-citizens oppose or strongly oppose the idea; but this increases to 37 percent among first-generation citizens and to 70 percent among native born Latinos (table T95). A strong majority of respondents supports or strongly supports standardized school testing (see table T96), but this support is softer among native-born respondents.

Tables T97-T98 present opinions on two front-burner social issues. Almost half of all first generation respondents would like to see abortion allowed only in cases where the mother's life was in danger; these views do not shift markedly for naturalized citizens. However a majority of native-born respondents would like to see abortion allowed at least in most circumstances (see table T97). A plurality of first generation respondents would like to see no legal recognition for same-sex marriage, but a strong majority of native-born respondents would like to see recognition of civil unions or marriage for gay couples. Both these policy areas suggest areas views are substantially more socially conservative among the first generation than among the native born.

Conclusions

It's worth underlining that the data show that Latinos in the DC area are not monolithic. There is a great deal of demographic diversity—by national origin, by recency of arrival, by education, etc.—but also diversity of ideology as well. Recall the high percentages of born-again Christians, the significant minority of Latino Republicans, and the majorities against both gay marriage and unrestricted abortion. This is a population of both native-born residents and recent arrivals, or the highly educated and low skilled, of citizens, legal residents and undocumented. Nonetheless, there are a great many similarities across this population.

Latino immigrants to the United States are often portrayed as transient and unlikely to adapt to American society. Nonetheless, despite indications of some continuing transnational ties, the direction of the evidence from the LNS points to the opposite: a continued deepening of ties to the United States with time in the U.S. and across generations. These conclusions are reflected as well in the results presented here from the DC sample. Latinos in the DC

metropolitan area are diverse in terms of national origin, education and income, but overall they follow similar patterns of incorporation into American society: many complete their education in the United States, buy homes, and have children in this country. If they have children, they follow their children's progress through school, with majorities volunteering at these schools and attending PTA meetings. Their participation in voluntary activities is high, and increases over time (only attending church as a social or civic activity is as high in the first generation as among the native born). Much higher percentages are interested in and are involved in US politics than in sending country politics. High majorities of citizens are registered and vote, even while they are contacted by political parties less frequently than their numbers would suggest they should.

In many cases immigrant incorporation in the DC area seems to be facilitated by the provision of bilingual services by police, social agencies and schools. However as many as a third of first-generation respondents either reports no services in Spanish or a lack of knowledge of these services, which signals a problem in either communicating the existence of these services, or in the universality of their provision. There are signs of some resistance to Latino participation and incorporation reflected in respondents' reporting of unfair treatment by the police, with regard to work, to housing and in public places like restaurants and stores. Respondents report discrimination in the workplace in particular. Yet it is the workplace where Latinos also encounter a diverse range of races. This diversity in the workplace increases with time in the U.S., and perhaps not coincidentally, the reporting of ethnic diversity in friendships also increases with time in the United States. Latinos are being incorporated into American society, civic life and politics, but could, with the right policies, be encouraged to participate, more fully, and more quickly, than they are.

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Latino National Survey, Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area

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Demographics

T1: Sex

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
female	66	94	160	24
	60.55	43.12	48.93	50
male	43	124	167	24
	39.45	56.88	51.07	50
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T2: Marital Status

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
single	17	72	89	26
	15.6	33.03	27.22	54.17
living together	4	18	22	2
	3.67	8.26	6.73	4.17
married, living separately	6	17	23	0
	5.5	7.8	7.03	0
married	68	92	160	19
	62.39	42.2	48.93	39.58
divorce	13	10	23	1
	11.93	4.59	7.03	2.08
widowed	1	9	10	0
	0.92	4.13	3.06	0
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T3: Racial Identification

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
white	26	50	76	11
	23.85	22.94	23.24	22.92
black, african american	1	1	2	0
	0.92	0.46	0.61	0
american indian	4	1	5	0
	3.67	0.46	1.53	0
pacific islander	1		1	0
	0.92		0.31	0
some other race (specify)	71	149	220	35
	65.14	68.35	67.28	72.92
refused	6	17	23	2
	5.5	7.8	7.03	4.17
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T4: Country of Origin,

Latinos in the DC Metro Area

	<i>first gen</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
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	<i>citizens</i>			<i>all</i>
Argentina	2	3	5	0
	1.83	1.38	1.53	0
Bolivia	14	16	30	0
	12.84	7.34	9.17	0
Chile	2	2	4	0
	1.83	0.92	1.22	0
Colombia	5	3	8	0
	4.59	1.38	2.45	0
Costa Rica	1	1	2	0
	0.92	0.46	0.61	0
Cuba	6	2	8	6
	5.5	0.92	2.45	12.5
Dominican Republic	6	9	15	1
	5.5	4.13	4.59	2.08
Ecuador	6	0	6	1
	5.5	0	1.83	2.08
El Salvador	32	78	110	5
	29.36	35.78	33.64	10.42
Guatemala	9	25	34	0
	8.26	11.47	10.4	0
Honduras	1	13	14	1
	0.92	5.96	4.28	2.08
Mexico	12	45	57	22
	11.01	20.64	17.43	45.83
Nicaragua	4	7	11	1
	3.67	3.21	3.36	2.08
Paraguay	0	1	1	0
	0	0.46	0.31	0
Panama	1	0	1	0
	0.92	0	0.31	0
Peru	4	6	10	1
	3.67	2.75	3.06	2.08
Puerto Rico	0	5	5	5
	0	2.29	1.53	10.42
Spain	2	2	4	3
	1.83	0.92	1.22	6.25
Uruguay	1	0	1	0
	0.92	0	0.31	0
Don't Know	1	0	1	2
	0.92	0	0.31	4.17
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T5: Highest Level of Education Completed

Level of Ed	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
none		14	14	0
		6.42	4.28	0
eighth grade or below	9	14	76	1
	8.26	6.42	23.24	2.08
some high school	13	67	47	1
	11.93	30.73	14.37	2.08
GED	4	34	7	0
	3.67	15.6	2.14	0
high school graduate	15	3	57	5
	13.76	1.38	17.43	10.42
some college	28	42	58	11
	25.69	19.27	17.74	22.92
4 year college degree	22	30	36	17
	20.18	13.76	11.01	35.42
graduate/professional degree	18	14	32	13
	16.51	6.42	9.79	27.08
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T6: Where Highest Level of Education was Completed

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>
U.S.	57	31	88
	52.29	14.22	26.91
Elsewhere	52	187	239
	47.71	85.78	73.09
Total	109	218	327
	100	100	100

T7: Employment Status

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
employed full time	73 66.97	151 69.27	224 68.5	33 68.75
working more than one job	2 1.83	3 1.38	5 1.53	0 0
employed part-time	7 6.42	11 5.05	18 5.5	3 6.25
occasional/day labor	2 1.83	14 6.42	16 4.89	0 0
currently unemployed	3 2.75	20 9.17	23 7.03	1 2.08
full time student	4 3.67	1 0.46	5 1.53	3 6.25
retired or permanently disabled	14 12.84	3 1.38	17 5.2	5 10.42
not working outside the home	4 3.67	15 6.88	19 5.81	3 6.25
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T8: Family Member in Union

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
yes	9 8.26	15 6.88	24 7.34	7 14.58
no	99 90.83	199 91.28	298 91.13	40 83.33
dk/refused	1 0.92	4 1.83	5 1.53	1 2.08
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T9: Union, Maryland

Family Member in Union	<i>first gen</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>	total
yes	15 10.56	2 11.76	17 10.69
no	125 88.03	15 88.24	140 88.05
dk/refused	2 1.41	0 0	2 1.26
Total	142 100	17 100	159 100

T10: Union, Virginia

Family Member in Union	<i>first gen</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>	total
yes	6 4.38	4 19.05	10 6.33
no	129 94.16	17 80.95	146 92.41
dk/refused	2 1.46	0 0	2 1.27
Total	137 100	21 100	158 100

T11: Household Income

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
below \$15,000k	8 7.34	38 17.43	46 14.07	0 0
\$15,000-24,999	11 10.09	53 24.31	64 19.57	0 0
\$25,000-34,999	9 8.26	25 11.47	34 10.4	1 2.08
\$35,000-44,999	11 10.09	23 10.55	34 10.4	4 8.33
\$45,000-54,999	9 8.26	10 4.59	19 5.81	2 4.17
\$55,000-64,999	11 10.09	8 3.67	19 5.81	6 12.5
above \$65,000	36 33.03	15 6.88	51 15.6	28 58.33
refused	14 12.84	46 21.1	60 18.35	7 14.58
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T12: Number of Individuals Supported by Reported Income

Individuals Supported by Income	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
1	13	25	38	8
	11.93	11.47	11.62	16.67
2	25	35	60	16
	22.94	16.06	18.35	33.33
3	22	42	64	6
	20.18	19.27	19.57	12.5
4	23	49	72	7
	21.1	22.48	22.02	14.58
5	18	31	49	6
	16.51	14.22	14.98	12.5
6	3	13	16	3
	2.75	5.96	4.89	6.25
7	1	2	3	1
	0.92	0.92	0.92	2.08
8	0	3	3	0
	0	1.38	0.92	0
9	1	0	1	0
	0.92	0	0.31	0
10	0	3	3	0
	0	1.38	0.92	0
11	1	0	1	0
	0.92	0	0.31	0
no answer	2	15	17	1
	1.83	6.88	5.2	2.08
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T13: Home Ownership

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
own	79	69	148	35
	72.48	31.65	45.26	72.92
rent	26	146	172	9
	23.85	66.97	52.6	18.75
other	1	3	4	4
	0.92	1.38	1.22	8.33
refused	3	0	3	0
	2.75	0	0.92	0
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T14: Religious Identification

with what religious tradition do you identify?

Religious Identification	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
Catholic	70 64.22	143 65.6	213 65.14	32 66.67
Assemblies of God	1 0.92	4 1.83	5 1.53	0 0
Southern Baptist	0 0	6 2.75	6 1.83	3 6.25
Pentecostal	8 7.34	11 5.05	19 5.81	2 4.17
Other Protestant	4 3.67	16 7.34	20 6.12	3 6.25
Mormon	3 2.75	1 0.46	4 1.22	0 0
Jewish	1 0.92	0 0	1 0.31	0 0
No Religious Denomination	11 10.09	19 8.72	30 9.17	4 8.33
Jehovah's Witness	0 0	3 1.38	3 0.92	0 0
Other	11 10.09	15 6.88	26 7.95	4 8.33
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T15: Identification as Born Again

*Do you consider yourself a born-again, spirit-filled Christian
or involved in the charismatic movement?*

Born Again	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
yes	43 39.45	115 52.75	158 48.32	9 18.75
no	56 51.38	79 36.24	135 41.28	38 79.17
don't know	9 8.26	18 8.26	27 8.26	1 2.08
refused	1 0.92	6 2.75	7 2.14	0 0
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T16: Church Attendance

How often to you attend services

Church Attendance	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
more than once a week	20	41	61	1
	18.35	18.81	18.65	2.08
once a week	39	78	117	16
	35.78	35.78	35.78	33.33
once a month	18	38	56	7
	16.51	17.43	17.13	14.58
only major religious holidays	20	29	49	15
	18.35	13.3	14.98	31.25
never	11	31	42	9
	10.09	14.22	12.84	18.75
don't know	1	1	2	0
	0.92	0.46	0.61	0
total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

Citizenship

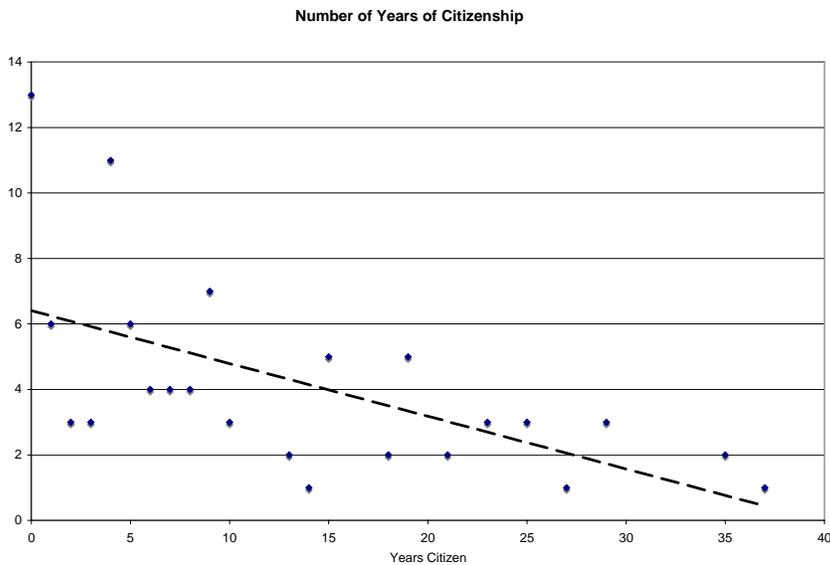
T17: Reasons for Immigration,
First Generation Immigrants

	<i>MD</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>DC</i>
education	15	8	4
	10.56	5.84	8.33
family reunification	17	12	2
	11.97	8.76	4.17
escape political turmoil	14	14	9
	9.86	10.22	18.75
my parents brought me	18	15	5
	12.68	10.95	10.42
improve economic situation	63	79	20
	44.37	57.66	41.67
other	15	9	8
	10.56	6.57	16.67
Total	142	137	48
	100	100	100

T18: Citizenship,
First Generation Immigrants

	<i>MD</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>DC</i>	<i>All</i>
yes	52	44	13	109
	36.62	32.12	27.08	33.33
no	90	93	35	218
	63.38	67.88	72.92	66.67
Total	142	137	48	327
	100	100	100	100

T19: Citizenship Acquisition by Years in US



**T20: Reasons for Naturalizing,
First Generation Immigrants**

	<i>MD</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>DC</i>	<i>All</i>
to be able to vote	19	15	3	37
	35.85	32.61	21.43	33.94
legal, political rights or civil rights	9	8	3	20
	16.98	17.39	21.43	18.35
economic opportunity	4	8	2	13
	7.55	17.39	14.29	11.93
to receive government benefits	3	4	1	8
	5.66	8.7	7.14	7.34
to reunite with spouse, family, etc	5	2	1	8
	9.43	4.35	7.14	7.34
to become more American	6	3	0	9
	11.32	6.52	0	8.26
other	7	6	4	14
	13.21	13.04	28.57	12.84
Total	53	46	14	109
	100	100	100	100

**T21: Reasons for Not Naturalizing,
First Generation Immigrants**

	<i>MD</i>	<i>VA</i>	<i>DC</i>	<i>All</i>
It costs too much	20	10	2	32
	9.52	11.24	5.88	9.76
I don't know how	13	3	1	17
	6.19	3.37	2.94	5.18
It takes too long	30	14	3	47
	14.29	15.73	8.82	14.33
I do not have the necessary documents	45	20	6	71
	21.43	22.47	17.65	21.65
Planning on returning to country of origin	25	11	7	38
	11.9	12.36	20.59	11.59
Affection/loyalty to country of origin	3	2	0	5
	1.43	2.25	0	1.52
Language skills lacking	29	7	9	45
	13.81	7.87	26.47	13.72
Other	28	13	3	44
	13.33	14.61	8.82	13.41
Don't know/Refused to answer	17	9	3	29
	8.1	10.11	8.82	8.84
Total	210	89	34	328
	100	100	100	100

Discrimination

T22: Have you ever been treated unfairly by the police?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	10 9.17	17 7.8	27 8.26	11 22.92
no	97 88.99	197 90.37	294 89.91	37 77.08
dk/na	2 1.83	4 1.83	6 1.83	0 0
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T23: Fair Police Treatment of Latinos

Do you believe Latinos are treated fairly by the police?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	53 48.62	99 45.41	152 46.48	29 60.42
no	40 36.7	88 40.37	128 39.14	14 29.17
don't know	16 14.68	31 14.22	47 14.37	5 10.42
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T24: Victim of a Crime

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	18 16.51	14 6.42	32 9.79	19 39.58
no	91 83.49	203 93.12	294 89.91	29 60.42
don't know	0 0	1 0.46	1 0.31	0 0
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T25: Job Discrimination

Have you ever been unfairly fired or denied a job or promotion?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	22 20.18	30 13.76	52 15.9	12 25
no	86 78.9	183 83.94	269 82.26	35 72.92
dk/na	1 0.92	5 2.29	6 1.83	1 2.08
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T26: Housing and Discrimination

Have you ever been unfairly prevented from moving into a neighborhood because a landlord or a realtor refused to sell or rent you a house or apartment?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	6 5.5	6 2.75	12 3.67	3 6.25
no	102 93.58	208 95.41	310 94.8	44 91.67
dk/na	1 0.92	4 1.83	5 1.53	1 2.08
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T27: Discrimination in a Restaurant

Have you ever been unfairly treated at a restaurant or store?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	15 13.76	17 7.8	32 9.79	18 37.5
no	93 85.32	197 90.37	290 88.69	30 62.5
dk/na	1 0.92	4 1.83	5 1.53	0 0
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T28: Race of Person Discriminating

In the most recent incident of discrimination what was the race of the other person?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
white	22	19	41	13
	57.89	37.25	46.07	50
black	10	16	26	4
	26.32	31.37	29.21	15.38
asian	1	4	5	2
	2.63	7.84	5.62	7.69
latino	3	5	8	1
	7.89	9.8	8.99	3.85
dk/na	2	7	9	6
	5.26	13.73	10.11	23.08
Total	38	51	89	26
	100	100	100	100

Evaluation of Public Schools

T29: What grade would you give your community's public schools?

Grade	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
A	40 36.7	99 45.41	139 42.51	11 22.92
B	34 31.19	65 29.82	99 30.28	16 33.33
C	22 20.18	26 11.93	48 14.68	13 27.08
D	6 5.5	12 5.5	18 5.5	4 8.33
Failed	7 6.42	16 7.34	23 7.03	4 8.33
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T30: School Grades, Maryland

Grade	<i>first generation</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>	<i>Total</i>
A	61 42.96	4 23.53	65 40.88
B	45 31.69	6 35.29	51 32.08
C	20 14.08	4 23.53	24 15.09
D	7 4.93	2 11.76	9 5.66
Failed	9 6.34	1 5.88	10 6.29
Total	142 100	17 100	159 100

T31: School Grades, Virginia

Grade	<i>first generation</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>	<i>Total</i>
A	66	7	73
	48.18	33.33	46.2
B	35	10	45
	25.55	47.62	28.48
C	20	2	22
	14.6	9.52	13.92
D	6	0	6
	4.38	0	3.8
Failed	10	2	12
	7.3	9.52	7.59
Total	137	21	158
	100	100	100

T32: School Grades, DC

Grade	<i>first generation</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>	<i>Total</i>
A	12	0	12
	25	0	20.69
B	19	0	19
	39.58	0	32.76
C	8	7	15
	16.67	70	25.86
D	5	2	7
	10.42	20	12.07
Failed	4	1	5
	8.33	10	8.62
Total	48	10	58
	100	100	100

T33: ESOL Program

Was there a specialized program for teaching English to Spanish Speaking children in your child's school?

Bilingual Programs	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	22 75.86	61 88.41	83 84.69	1 50
no	7 24.14	8 11.59	15 15.31	1 50
Total	29 100	69 100	98 100	2 100

T34: ESOL Maryland

Bilingual Programs	<i>first generation</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
yes	43 87.76	no obs
no	6 12.24	
Total	49 100	

T35: ESOL Virginia

Bilingual Programs	<i>first generation</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>	<i>Total</i>
yes	31 79.49	1 50	32 78.05
no	8 20.51	1 50	9 21.95
Total	39 100	2 100	41 100

T36: End Bilingual Education After 1 Year

Replace multi-year bilingual instruction in schools with instruction only in English after one year?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Strongly Oppose	13 22.81	20 16.81	33 18.75	7 25.93
Oppose	12 21.05	21 17.65	33 18.75	11 40.74
Support	17 29.82	21 17.65	38 21.59	5 18.52
Strongly support	13 22.81	31 26.05	44 25	1 3.7
Not Sure/Don't Know	2 3.51	26 21.85	28 15.91	3 11.11
Total	57 100	119 100	176 100	27 100

Availability of Public Services in Spanish

T37: Are police services available in Spanish in your community?

Police Service in Spanish	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	79	148	227	37
	72.48	67.89	69.42	77.08
no	16	34	50	1
	14.68	15.6	15.29	2.08
don't know	14	34	48	10
	12.84	15.6	14.68	20.83
refused	0	2	2	0
	0	0.92	0.61	0
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T38: Police Services, Maryland

Police Service in Spanish	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	<i>total</i>
yes	97	14	111
	68.31	82.35	69.81
no	20	0	20
	14.08	0	12.58
don't know	25	3	28
	17.61	17.65	17.61
refused	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Total	142	17	159
	100	100	100

T39: Police Services, Virginia

Police Service in Spanish	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	<i>total</i>
yes	97	16	113
	70.8	76.19	71.52
no	22	1	23
	16.06	4.76	14.56
don't know	16	4	20
	11.68	19.05	12.66
refused	2	0	2
	1.46	0	1.27
Total	137	21	158
	100	100	100

T40: Police Services, DC

Police Service in Spanish	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	<i>total</i>
yes	33 68.75	7 70	40 68.97
no	8 16.67	0 0	8 13.79
don't know	7 14.58	3 30	10 17.24
refused	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	48 100	10 100	58 100

T41: Social Services in Spanish

Are social services available in Spanish in your community?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	91	166	257	41
	83.49	76.15	78.59	85.42
no	10	27	37	0
	9.17	12.39	11.31	0
don't know	8	22	30	7
	7.34	10.09	9.17	14.58
refused	0	3	3	0
	0	1.38	0.92	0
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T42: Social Services, Maryland

Social Services in Spanish	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	<i>total</i>
yes	112	16	128
	78.87	94.12	80.5
no	13	0	13
	9.15	0	8.18
don't know	16	1	17
	11.27	5.88	10.69
refused	1	0	1
	0.7	0	0.63
Total	142	17	159
	100	100	100

T43: Social Services, Virginia

Social Services in Spanish	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	<i>total</i>
yes	105	18	123
	76.64	85.71	77.85
no	18	0	18
	13.14	0	11.39
don't know	12	3	15
	8.76	14.29	9.49
refused	2	0	2
	1.46	0	1.27
Total	137	21	158
	100	100	100

T44: Social Services, DC

Social Services in Spanish	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	<i>total</i>
yes	40 83.33	7 70	47 81.03
no	6 12.5	0 0	6 10.34
don't know	2 4.17	3 30	5 8.62
refused	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	48 100	10 100	58 100

T45: School Information in Spanish

Is information about/from local public schools available in Spanish?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	84 77.06	151 69.27	235 71.87	40 83.33
no	14 12.84	33 15.14	47 14.37	3 6.25
don't know	11 10.09	33 15.14	44 13.46	5 10.42
refused	0 0	1 0.46	1 0.31	0 0
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T46: School Information, Maryland

Public School Info in Spanish	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	<i>total</i>
yes	101 71.13	14 82.35	115 72.33
no	26 18.31	2 11.76	28 17.61
don't know	15 10.56	1 5.88	16 10.06
refused	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	142 100	17 100	159 100

T47: School Information, Virginia

Public School Info in Spanish	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	<i>total</i>
yes	101 73.72	20 95.24	121 76.58
no	15 10.95	0 0	15 9.49
don't know	20 14.6	1 4.76	21 13.29
refused	1 0.73	0 0	1 0.63
Total	137 100	21 100	158 100

T48: School Information, DC

Public School Info in Spanish	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	<i>total</i>
yes	33 68.75	6 60	39 67.24
no	6 12.5	1 10	7 12.07
don't know	9 18.75	3 30	12 20.69
refused	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	48 100	10 100	58 100

Inter-ethnic Relations

T49: Commonality with Blacks re: Jobs

How much do Latinos/Hispanics have in common with blacks when it comes to opportunities, jobs, etc.

Commonality with blacks	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
nothing	14	33	47	1
	12.84	15.14	14.37	2.08
little	24	52	76	6
	22.02	23.85	23.24	12.5
some	37	62	99	26
	33.94	28.44	30.28	54.17
a lot	24	45	69	12
	22.02	20.64	21.1	25
don't know	10	26	36	3
	9.17	11.93	11.01	6.25
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T50: Commonality with Whites re: Jobs

How much do Latinos/Hispanics have in common with whites when it comes to opportunities, jobs, etc.

Commonality with whites	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
nothing	11	34	45	4
	10.09	15.6	13.76	8.33
little	38	63	101	16
	34.86	28.9	30.89	33.33
some	33	52	85	19
	30.28	23.85	25.99	39.58
a lot	21	51	72	6
	19.27	23.39	22.02	12.5
don't know	6	18	24	3
	5.5	8.26	7.34	6.25
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T51: Commonality with Blacks re: Politics

How much do Latinos/Hispanics have in common with blacks when it comes to politics, representation

Commonality with blacks	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
nothing	12	30	42	3
	11.01	13.76	12.84	6.25
little	30	60	90	6
	27.52	27.52	27.52	12.5
some	42	55	97	24
	38.53	25.23	29.66	50
a lot	17	45	62	13
	15.6	20.64	18.96	27.08
don't know	8	28	36	2
	7.34	12.84	11.01	4.17
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T52: Commonality with Whites re: Politics

How much do Latinos/Hispanics have in common with whites when it comes to politics, representation

Commonality with whites	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
nothing	17	34	51	4
	15.6	15.6	15.6	8.33
little	38	64	102	18
	34.86	29.36	31.19	37.5
some	31	56	87	18
	28.44	25.69	26.61	37.5
a lot	18	38	56	6
	16.51	17.43	17.13	12.5
don't know	5	26	31	2
	4.59	11.93	9.48	4.17
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T53: Racial Make up of Friends

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
completely mixed	43	69	112	20
	39.45	31.65	34.25	41.67
mostly latino/hispanic	25	91	116	4
	22.94	41.74	35.47	8.33
mostly white	4	3	7	9
	3.67	1.38	2.14	18.75
mixed latino/hispanic and white	27	39	66	9
	24.77	17.89	20.18	18.75
mixed latino/hispanic and black	9	8	17	4
	8.26	3.67	5.2	8.33
other	1	1	2	1
	0.92	0.46	0.61	2.08
no answer	0	7	7	1
	0	3.21		2.14
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T54: Racial Make up of Co-Workers

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
completely mixed	35	64	99	14
	32.11	29.36	30.28	29.17
mostly latino/hispanic	23	73	96	0
	21.1	33.49	29.36	0
mostly white	15	13	28	13
	13.76	5.96	8.56	27.08
mixed latino/hispanic and white	21	31	52	2
	19.27	14.22	15.9	4.17
mostly black	2	3	5	4
	1.83	1.38	1.53	8.33
mixed latino/hispanic and black	1	12	13	0
	0.92	5.5	3.98	0
other	2	4	6	8
	1.83	1.83	1.83	16.67
no answer	10	18	28	7
	9.17	8.26	8.56	14.58
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

Intra-Ethnic Relations

T55: Commonalities with Other Latinos re: Economics

Thinking about issues like job opportunities, education or income, how much do [R's ethnic subgroup] have in common with other Latinos or Hispanics?

Opportunity Commonality with other Latinos	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
nothing	2	16	18	1
	1.83	7.34	5.5	2.08
little	15	34	49	3
	13.76	15.6	14.98	6.25
some	38	48	86	24
	34.86	22.02	26.3	50
lot	47	101	148	19
	43.12	46.33	45.26	39.58
dk/na	7	19	26	1
	6.42	8.72	7.95	2.08
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T56: Commonalities with other Latinos re: Politics

Thinking about issues like political representation how much does [ethnic subgroup] have in common with Latino/Hispanics?

Political Commonality with Latino/Hispanics	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
nothing	7	14	21	2
	6.42	6.42	6.42	4.17
little	20	53	73	7
	18.35	24.31	22.32	14.58
some	36	61	97	21
	33.03	27.98	29.66	43.75
lot	43	65	108	15
	39.45	29.82	33.03	31.25
dk/na	3	25	28	3
	2.75	11.47	8.56	6.25
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T 57: Commonalities among Country of Origin Group re: Politics

Thinking about issues like political representation, how much does [ethnic subgroup] have in common?

Political Commonality with Latino/Hispanics	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
nothing	13	38	51	1
	11.93	17.43	15.6	2.08
little	28	56	84	11
	25.69	25.69	25.69	22.92
some	30	53	83	24
	27.52	24.31	25.38	50
lot	33	52	85	10
	30.28	23.85	25.99	20.83
dk/na	5	19	24	2
	4.59	8.72	7.34	4.17
Total	109	218	327	48

	100	100	100	100
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T58: Linked fate with Country of Origin Group

How much of R's well being tied to others in R's ethnic subgroup?

Linked fate ethnic sub-group	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
nothing	16	26	42	15
	14.68	11.93	12.84	31.25
little	10	32	42	12
	9.17	14.68	12.84	25
some	22	34	56	11
	20.18	15.6	17.13	22.92
lot	52	108	160	10
	47.71	49.54	48.93	20.83
dk/na	9	18	27	0
	8.26	8.26	8.26	0
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T 59: Linked Fate with Other Latinos

How much is R's well being tied to other Latino/Hispanics' well being?

Linked fate Latinos	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
nothing	7	15	22	5
	6.42	6.88	6.73	10.42
little	11	27	38	9
	10.09	12.39	11.62	18.75
some	25	37	62	20
	22.94	16.97	18.96	41.67
lot	56	117	173	12
	51.38	53.67	52.91	25
dk/na	10	22	32	2
	9.17	10.09	9.79	4.17
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

Transnationalism

T60: Contact with Country of Origin

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
once a week or more	48	151	199	6
	44.04	69.27	60.86	12.5
once a month or more	30	43	73	7
	27.52	19.72	22.32	14.58
once every several months	20	11	31	13
	18.35	5.05	9.48	27.08
never	11	10	21	22
	10.09	4.59	6.42	45.83
don't know/na	0	3	3	0
	0	1.38	0.92	0
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T61: Frequency of Return Trips

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>
more than once a year	7	16	23
	6.42	7.34	7.03
once a year	28	28	56
	25.69	12.84	17.13
once in the past three years	30	22	52
	27.52	10.09	15.9
once in the past five years	11	12	23
	10.09	5.5	7.03
more than five years ago	21	21	42
	19.27	9.63	12.84
never	11	115	126
	10.09	52.75	38.53
dk/na	1	4	5
	0.92	1.83	1.53
Total	109	218	327
	100	100	100

T62: Frequency of Remittances

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen all</i>
more than once a month	11 10.09	35 16.06	46 14.07	1 2.08
once a month	19 17.43	90 41.28	109 33.33	6 12.5
once every few months	15 13.76	24 11.01	39 11.93	1 2.08
once a year	9 8.26	7 3.21	16 4.89	2 4.17
less than once a year	4 3.67	6 2.75	10 3.06	4 8.33
never	50 45.87	48 22.02	98 29.97	33 68.75
dk/na	1 0.92	8 3.67	9 2.75	1 2.08
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T63: Plans to Permanently Return

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen all</i>
yes	24 22.02	84 38.53	108 33.03	2 4.17
no	75 68.81	110 50.46	185 56.57	44 91.67
don't know	9 8.26	22 10.09	31 9.48	2 4.17
n/a	1 0.92	2 0.92	3 0.92	0 0
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T64: Children Overseas Supported Financially
Children in Country of Origin Being Financially Supported by Parent in US

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>
yes	3 4.76	48 30.97	51 23.39
no	60 95.24	107 69.03	167 76.61
Total	63 100	155 100	218 100

T65: Amount of Attention to Home Country Politics

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen all</i>
a lot	21 19.27	51 23.39	72 22.02	6 12.5
some	28 25.69	40 18.35	68 20.8	15 31.25
little	19 17.43	53 24.31	72 22.02	13 27.08
none	37 33.94	66 30.28	103 31.5	14 29.17
dk/na	4 3.67	8 3.67	12 3.67	0 0
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T66: Vote in Country of Origin Election

Since being in the US, have you voted in an election in your country of origin?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>
yes	7 6.42	14 6.42	21 6.42
no	100 91.74	202 92.66	302 92.35
na	2 1.83	2 0.92	4 1.22
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100

T67: Political Donations to Country of Origin Campaign

Since being in the US, have you donated to a political campaign in your country of origin?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>
yes	2 1.83	4 1.83	6 1.83
no	106 97.25	209 95.87	315 96.33
dk/ref	1 0.92	5 2.29	6 1.83
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100

Civic and Political Participation

T68: Level of Political Interest in US Politics

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
not sure/don't know	2 1.83	11 5.05	13 3.98	0 0
not interested	30 27.52	91 41.74	121 37	1 2.08
somewhat interested	43 39.45	81 37.16	124 37.92	18 37.5
very interested	34 31.19	34 15.6	68 20.8	29 60.42
refused	0 0	1 0.46	1 0.31	0 0
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T69: Participation in Social, Cultural or Political Groups

Do you participate in social, cultural, or political groups?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes, one	7 6.42	26 11.93	33 10.09	13 27.08
more than one	21 19.27	4 1.83	25 7.65	9 18.75
none	80 73.39	185 84.86	265 81.04	23 47.92
don't know	1 0.92	3 1.38	4 1.22	2 4.17
refused	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 2.08
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T70: Contact with Public Officials

Have you ever contacted a public official?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	45 41.28	45 20.64	90 27.52	31 64.58
no	63 57.8	170 77.98	233 71.25	17 35.42
don't know	1 0.92	3 1.38	4 1.22	0 0
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T71: Avenues for Resolving Problems

How do you act when you are presented with a problem that needs to be addressed?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
use existing organizations	37	60	97	19
	33.94	27.52	29.66	39.58
get together informally	33	66	99	10
	30.28	30.28	30.28	20.83
both	10	18	28	6
	9.17	8.26	8.56	12.5
do nothing	18	45	63	6
	16.51	20.64	19.27	12.5
don't know	10	26	36	5
	9.17	11.93	11.01	10.42
refused	1	3	4	2
	0.92	1.38	1.22	4.17
Total	109	218	327	48
	100	100	100	100

T72: Solving Problems, Maryland

Addressing Problems	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	tota
use existing organizations	49	5	54
	34.51	29.41	33.96
get together informally	41	5	46
	28.87	29.41	28.93
both	12	3	15
	8.45	17.65	9.43
do nothing	23	2	25
	16.2	11.76	15.72
don't know	17	2	19
	11.97	11.76	11.95
refused	0	0	0
	0	0	0
Total	142	17	159
	100	100	100

T73: Solving Problems, Virginia

Addressing Problems	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	tota
use existing organizations	36	10	46
	26.28	47.62	29.11
get together informally	43	3	46
	31.39	14.29	29.11
both	13	2	15
	9.49	9.52	9.49
do nothing	31	2	33
	22.63	9.52	20.89
don't know	13	3	16
	9.49	14.29	10.13
refused	1	1	2
	0.73	4.76	1.27
Total	137	21	158
	100	100	100

T74: Volunteer at School*Have you volunteered at your child's school?*

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	25 64.1	39 53.42	64 57.14	6 66.67
no	14 35.9	34 46.58	48 42.86	3 33.33
Total	39 100	73 100	112 100	9 100

T75: Volunteer at School, Maryland

School Volunteer	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	total
yes	29 52.73	3 60	32 53.33
no	26 47.27	2 40	28 46.67
Total	55 100	5 100	60 100

T76: Volunteer at School, Virginia

School Volunteer	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	total
yes	29 64.44	3 75	32 65.31
no	16 35.56	1 25	17 34.69
Total	45 100	4 100	49 100

T77: Attended a PTA Meeting

PTA Participant	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	32	63	95	8
	82.05	86.3	84.82	88.89
no	7	10	17	1
	17.95	13.7	15.18	11.11
Total	39	73	112	9
	100	100	100	100

T78: Attend PTA, Maryland

PTA Participant	<i>first generation</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>	<i>Total</i>
yes	49	4	53
	89.09	80	88.33
no	6	1	7
	10.91	20	11.67
Total	55	5	60
	100	100	100

T79: Attend PTA, Virginia

PTA Participant	<i>first generation</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>	<i>Total</i>
yes	35	4	39
	77.78	100	79.59
no	10	0	10
	22.22	0	20.41
Total	45	4	49
	100	100	100

T80: Attend PTA, DC

PTA Participant	<i>first generation</i>	<i>second+ generation</i>
yes	11	no obs
	91.67	
no	1	
	8.33	
Total	12	
	100	

T81: Party Identification

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Democrat	48 44.04	59 27.06	107 32.72	27 56.25
Republican	15 13.76	9 4.13	24 7.34	8 16.67
Independent	24 22.02	42 19.27	66 20.18	9 18.75
Don't Care	9 8.26	57 26.15	66 20.18	1 2.08
Don't Know/Other	13 11.93	51 23.39	64 19.57	3 6.25
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T82: Party Registration

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Democrat	35 38.89	1 50	36 39.13	20 50
Republican	15 16.67	1 50	16 17.39	5 12.5
Independent	15 16.67	0 0	15 16.3	9 22.5
Some Other Party	3 3.33	0 0	3 3.26	0 0
No State Requirement	9 10	0 0	9 9.78	2 5
Don't Know	13 14.44	0 0	13 14.13	4 10
Total	90 100	2 100	92 100	40 100

T83: Preference for Latino Candidate

How important is it that a candidate you like be Latino?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Not Important	32 29.36	37 16.97	69 21.1	27 56.25
Somewhat Important	15 13.76	27 12.39	42 12.84	12 25
Very Important	62 56.88	154 70.64	216 66.06	9 18.75
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T84: Preference for Spanish-Speaking Candidate

How important is it that a candidate you like speak Spanish?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Not Important	14 12.84	16 7.34	30 9.17	25 52.08
Somewhat Important	27 24.77	27 12.39	54 16.51	16 33.33
Very Important	68 62.39	175 80.28	243 74.31	7 14.58
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T85: Preference for Candidate Sharing Issues

How important is it that a candidate you like have the same issue stances?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Not Important	4 3.67	9 4.13	13 3.98	2 4.17
Somewhat Important	11 10.09	19 8.72	30 9.17	9 18.75
Very Important	94 86.24	190 87.16	284 86.85	37 77.08
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T86: If citizen, registered to vote?

	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	total
yes	92 81.42	40 83.33	132 81.99
no	19 16.81	6 12.5	25 15.53
don't know	1 0.88	2 4.17	3 1.86
na	1 0.88	0 0	1 0.62
Total	113 100	48 100	161 100

T87: If Citizen, vote in 2004?

	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	total
yes	78 69.03	39 81.25	117 72.67
no	33 29.2	8 16.67	41 25.47
don't know/refused	2 1.77	1 2.08	3 1.86
Total	113 100	48 100	161 100

T88: Vote in Maryland

Vote in 2004	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	total
yes	40 74.07	15 88.24	55 77.46
no	13 24.07	2 11.76	15 21.13
don't know	1 1.85	0 0	1 1.41
Total	54 100	17 100	71 100

T89: Vote in Virginia

Vote in 2004	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	total
yes	30 65.22	15 71.43	45 67.16
no	15 32.61	5 23.81	20 29.85
don't know	1 2.17	1 4.76	2 2.99
Total	46 100	21 100	67 100

T90: Asked to Contribute*In the '04 election were you contacted to contribute or vote by any Party?*

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
yes	33	1	34	28
	30.28	25	30.09	58.33
no	73	3	76	19
	66.97	75	67.26	39.58
don't know	3	0	3	1
	2.75	0	2.65	2.08
Total	109	4	113	48
	100	100	100	100

T91: Asked to Contribute, Maryland

Party Contact	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	total
yes	21	11	32
	38.89	64.71	45.07
no	31	6	37
	57.41	35.29	52.11
don't know	2	0	2
	3.7	0	2.82
Total	54	17	71
	100	100	100

T92: Asked to Contribute, Virginia

Party Contact	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>	total
yes	11	12	23
	23.91	57.14	34.33
no	34	8	42
	73.91	38.1	62.69
don't know	1	1	2
	2.17	4.76	2.99
Total	46	21	67
	100	100	100

Policy Positions

T93: Immigration Policy

What is your preferred policy on undocumented or illegal immigration?

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Immediate legalization of current undocumented immigrants	37 33.94	126 57.8	163 49.85	4 8.33
Guest worker program leading to legalization	39 35.78	51 23.39	90 27.52	33 68.75
Guest worker program permits temporary presence	16 14.68	16 7.34	32 9.79	3 6.25
Close the border	6 5.5	6 2.75	12 3.67	5 10.42
None of these	11 10.09	19 8.72	30 9.17	3 6.25
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T94: In-State Tuition for Undocumented Immigrants

Undocumented immigrants attending college should be charged a higher tuition rate at state colleges and universities, even if they grew up and graduated high-school in the state.

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non-citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Strongly Oppose	66 60.55	119 54.59	185 56.57	24 50
Oppose	26 23.85	55 25.23	81 24.77	12 25
Support	6 5.5	8 3.67	14 4.28	5 10.42
Strongly support	8 7.34	15 6.88	23 7.03	5 10.42
Not Sure/Don't Know	3 2.75	21 9.63	24 7.34	2 4.17
Total	109 100	218 100	327 100	48 100

T95: School Vouchers

Provide school vouchers to pay for a portion of the cost to send children to private schools, even if that would take some money away from public schools.

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Strongly Oppose	14	8	22	12
	24.56	6.72	12.5	44.44
Oppose	7	14	21	7
	12.28	11.76	11.93	25.93
Support	13	30	43	3
	22.81	25.21	24.43	11.11
Strongly support	17	32	49	3
	29.82	26.89	27.84	11.11
Not Sure/Don't Know	6	35	41	2
	10.53	29.41	23.3	7.41
Total	57	119	176	27
	100	100	100	100

T96: Standardized School Tests

Use standardized tests to determine whether a child is promoted to the next grade or graduates from high school

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Strongly Oppose	8	11	19	4
	14.04	9.24	10.8	14.81
Oppose	7	19	26	6
	12.28	15.97	14.77	22.22
Support	17	30	47	12
	29.82	25.21	26.7	44.44
Strongly support	17	29	46	5
	29.82	24.37	26.14	18.52
Not Sure/Don't Know	8	30	38	0
	14.04	25.21	21.59	0
Total	57	119	176	27
	100	100	100	100

T97: Abortion

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Legal in All Circumstances	5	8	13	7
	9.43	7.08	7.83	28
Legal in Most Circumstances	5	7	12	8
	9.43	6.19	7.23	32
Legal Only to Save Mother's Life	22	52	74	5
	41.51	46.02	44.58	20
No Opinion	13	33	46	3
	24.53	29.2	27.71	12
Unsure	8	13	21	2
	15.09	11.5	12.65	8
Total	53	113	166	25
	100	100	100	100

T98: Same Sex Marriage

	<i>first gen citizens</i>	<i>first gen non- citizens</i>	<i>first gen all</i>	<i>second gen</i>
Legally Marry	6	17	23	9
	11.32	15.04	13.86	36
Enter into Civil Unions	5	9	14	9
	9.43	7.96	8.43	36
Receive No Legal Recognition	28	38	66	3
	52.83	33.63	39.76	12
No Opinion	14	49	63	4
	26.42	43.36	37.95	16
Total	53	113	166	25
	100	100	100	100