

## 2007 National Survey of Latinos: As Illegal Immigration Issue Heats Up, Hispanics Feel a Chill

Revised, December 19, 2007

### About This Report

The 2007 National Survey of Latinos focuses on Hispanics' views on the immigration debate and immigration enforcement, attitudes towards illegal immigrants, and perceptions of discrimination. The survey was conducted by telephone from October 3 through November 9, 2007 among a randomly-selected, nationally-representative sample of 2,003 Hispanic adults (with a margin of error of plus/minus 2.7%). Contributors to the report include April Clark, D'Vera Cohn, Richard Fry, Cary Funk, Felisa Gonzales, Rakesh Kochhar, Gretchen Livingston, Jeffrey Passel and Paul Taylor.

The **Pew Hispanic Center** is a nonpartisan research organization that seeks to improve public understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos' growing impact on the nation. It does not take positions on policy issues. The center is part of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" based in Washington, D.C., and it is funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, a Philadelphia-based public charity. All of the Center's reports are available at [www.pewhispanic.org](http://www.pewhispanic.org). The staff of the Center is:

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## A Note on Terminology

The terms “Latino” and “Hispanic” are used interchangeably in this report, as are the terms “foreign born” and “immigrant.”

The terms “unauthorized immigrants”, “undocumented immigrants” and “illegal immigrants” are also used interchangeably.

Native-born persons include those born in Puerto Rico.

Citizens include citizens by birth and naturalization.

Percents may not total 100 due to rounding or the omission of don’t know/refused responses.

## Contents

Executive Summary and Overview .....	1
By the Numbers: Trends in Enforcement .....	6
Quality of Life for Latinos .....	9
Personal Quality of Life.....	9
Group Evaluations—Present and Future .....	10
The Immigration Debate.....	13
New Enforcement Policies.....	13
How Much Attention Is Being Paid to Immigration Issues? .....	15
Impact of Immigration Debate.....	16
Personal Fallout .....	16
Deportation Worries.....	19
Views About Immigrants.....	21
The Impact of Illegal Immigrants on the Economy .....	21
The Impact of Illegal Immigrants on Hispanics .....	22
The Number of Immigrants .....	22
Why Are There Too Many or Too Few Immigrants?.....	23
Correlation of Views on Amount of Immigrants and Illegal Immigrants .....	23
Correlation of Views on the Impacts of Illegal Immigrants .....	25
An Overarching View of Hispanic Attitudes Toward Immigration .....	26
The Role of Language.....	27
The Role of Education .....	29
Other Factors That Shape Hispanic Attitudes Toward Immigration .....	30
Perceptions of Discrimination.....	31
Perceptions of Discrimination Against Latinos .....	31

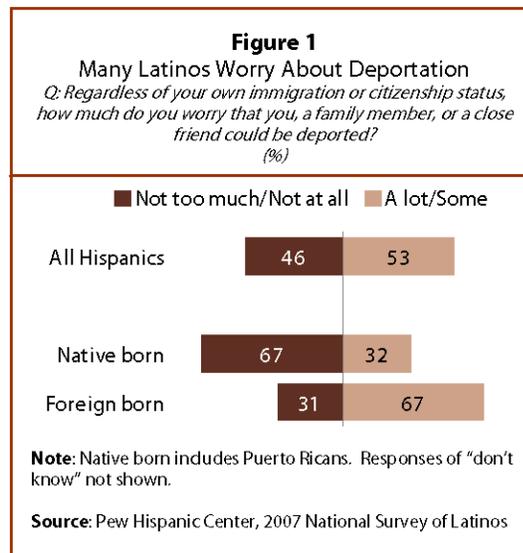
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Personal Experiences With Discrimination .....	33
Causes of Discrimination.....	35
Appendix A: Survey Methodology.....	37
Appendix B: 2007 National Survey of Latinos Topline .....	39
Appendix C: 2007 National Survey of Latinos General Population Omnibus Topline .....	48

## Executive Summary and Overview

Hispanics in the United States are feeling a range of negative effects from the increased public attention and stepped-up enforcement measures that have accompanied the growing national debate over illegal immigration.

Just over half of all Hispanic adults in the U.S. worry that they, a family member or a close friend could be deported, a new nationwide survey of Latinos by the Pew Hispanic Center has found. Nearly two-thirds say the failure of Congress to enact an immigration reform bill has made life more difficult for all Latinos. Smaller numbers (ranging from about one-in-eight to one-in-four) say the heightened attention to immigration issues has had a specific negative effect on them personally. These effects include more difficulty finding work or housing; less likelihood of using government services or traveling abroad; and more likelihood of being asked to produce documents to prove their immigration status.



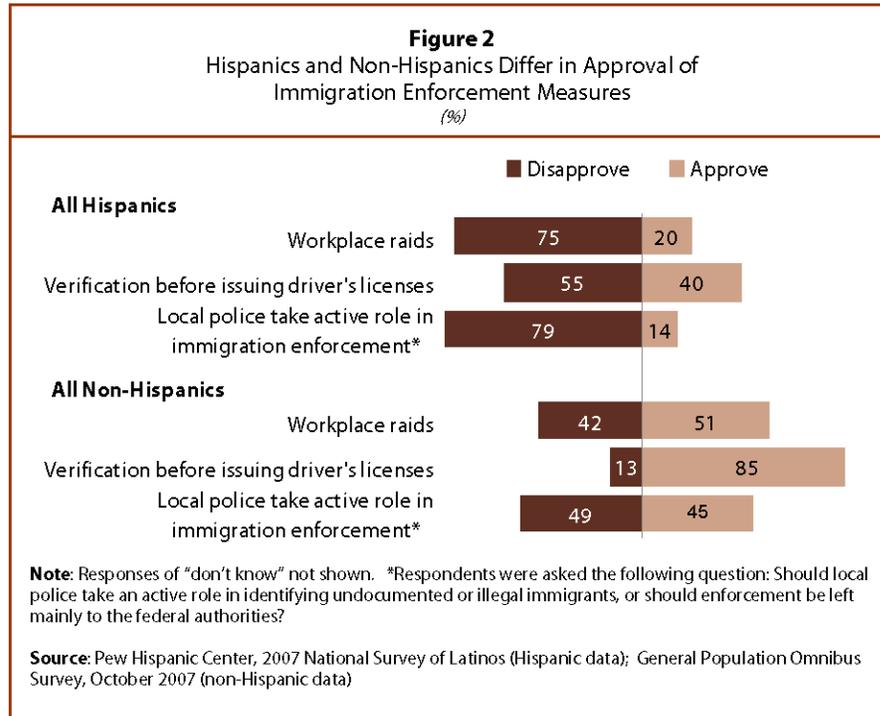
However, when respondents were asked about changes in the overall situation of Latinos in this country in the past year, no consensus view emerged. About one-in-three say things have gotten worse, about one-in-four say things have gotten better, and about four-in-ten say there has been no change. Despite their concerns about the impact of the immigration debate, Hispanics are generally content with their own lives and upbeat about the long-term prospects for Latino children. Nearly eight-in-ten respondents, for example, say they are very (45%) or somewhat (33%) confident that Hispanic children growing up now will have better jobs and more money than they have.

Hispanics are the nation's largest minority group, numbering 47 million (about 15.5% of the total U.S. population). About a quarter of Hispanic adults are unauthorized immigrants, most of them arriving as part of a heavy wave of immigration that began gathering force in the 1970s.<sup>1</sup> Twice in the past two years,

<sup>1</sup> Passel, Jeffrey S. "[The Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.](#)," Pew Hispanic Center (March 7, 2006).

the U.S. Congress tried but failed to pass comprehensive legislation to deal with the problem of illegal immigration. However, federal, state and local governments have pressed forward with hundreds of new enforcement bills, regulations and procedures—including stepped-up deportations, more workplace raids, and restrictions on access to driver’s licenses and other government services and benefits. (A summary of key trends in enforcement begins on page 6).

The survey finds that Hispanics oppose these enforcement measures, often by lopsided margins. Three quarters (75%) disapprove of workplace raids; some 79% prefer that local police not take an active role in identifying illegal immigrants; and some 55% disapprove of states checking for immigration status before issuing driver’s licenses. By contrast, non-Hispanics are much more supportive of all these policies, with a slight majority favoring workplace raids and a heavy majority favoring driver’s license checks.<sup>2</sup>



In addition to this wide variance in views between Hispanics and non-Hispanics, the survey finds less pronounced—but still significant—gaps within the Hispanic community on a range of matters, from perceptions about discrimination to

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for non-Hispanics are based on telephone interviews conducted October 25-28, 2007, among a nationwide sample of 1,009 adults, 18 years of age or older, conducted under the direction of Opinion Research Corporation (ORC). For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus/minus 3.5 percentage points.

attitudes about illegal immigration to support for tougher enforcement measures. For example, on questions about enforcement policies, native-born Hispanics take positions that are closer to those of the rest of the U.S. population than do foreign-born Hispanics. Also, the native born are less likely than the foreign born to report a negative personal impact from the heightened attention to immigration issues.

Likewise, Hispanics who are not citizens feel much more vulnerable in the current environment than do Hispanics who are citizens. They are about twice as likely as Hispanic citizens to worry about deportation and to feel a specific negative personal impact from the heightened attention to illegal immigration. (Non-citizens account for 44% of the total adult Hispanic population. Of these non-citizen Latino adults, an estimated 55% are undocumented immigrants and the other 45% are legal aliens).

Hispanics also have widely varying assessments about the amount of attention that local officials and political leaders in their communities are paying to the issue of illegal immigration. A third say a lot, but four-in-ten say not too much, and one-in-five say none at all. These variances likely reflect the reality that immigration has become a politically heated local issue in some parts of the country but not in others.

Whatever new vulnerability Hispanics feel in the present political and policy environment, the survey finds little evidence of a backlash against illegal immigration by Hispanics themselves. To the contrary, Hispanics generally see illegal immigrants as a plus – both for the Latino community itself and for the U.S. economy in general. Here, too, there are differences by nativity – with the foreign born significantly more positive than the native born in their views about the effects of illegal immigration. But even the native born are more positive than negative. And, as they assess the impact of illegal immigrants on the economy, native-born Latinos are more inclined to see a positive impact now (64%) than they were five years ago, when just 54% said the impact was positive.

The Pew Hispanic Center survey was conducted by telephone from October 3 through November 9, 2007 among a randomly-selected, nationally-representative sample of 2,003 Hispanic adults ages 18 and over (with a margin of error of plus/minus 2.7 percentage points). A summary of its key findings:

### **Worries About Deportation**

- More than half of all Hispanic adults say they worry a lot (33%) or some (20%) that they, a family member or a close friend could be deported. This anxiety is particularly widespread among foreign-born Hispanics, who make up just over half of all Hispanic adults. Fully two-thirds of this group say they worry a lot (43%) or some (24%) about deportation. But even among native-born Latinos—all of whom are citizens—there is

significant anxiety. Nearly a third of this group says they worry a lot (18%) or some (14%) that they, a family member or close friend could be deported. Among this group, the worries are presumably centered on family and friends.

### Views About Illegal Immigrants

- Hispanics have a generally positive view of illegal immigrants. Half (50%) say that the growing number of undocumented or illegal immigrants has had a positive impact on Hispanics living here. Just one-in-five say illegal immigrants have had a negative impact, and the rest either say there has been no impact or they don't have an opinion.
- Three-quarters of Hispanics say illegal immigrants help the U.S. economy by providing low-cost labor, while just 17% say they hurt the economy by driving wages down. Non-Hispanics, by contrast, tend to see the negative: some 48% say illegal immigrants hurt the economy, while just 40% say they help it.

### Views About Enforcement Policies

- There's a wide gap between Hispanics and non-Hispanics on attitudes toward three enforcement measures tested in this survey. Some 51% of non-Hispanics approve of workplace raids to discourage employers from hiring illegal immigrants; just 20% of Hispanics agree. Some 85% of non-Hispanics approve of states checking immigration status before issuing driver's licenses; just 40% of Hispanics agree. Some 45% of non-Hispanics approve of local police taking an active role in identifying illegal immigrants; just 14% of Hispanics agree.

### Impact of Immigration Debate

- Two-thirds of Hispanics (64%) say the debate over immigration policy and the failure of Congress to enact an immigration reform bill have made life more difficult for Latinos living in this country. Foreign-born Hispanics are more inclined to feel this way (72%) than are the native born (53%).
- Roughly half of all Hispanics report that the increased public attention to immigration issues has negatively impacted their lives in one or more specific ways. Some 12% say they have had more trouble getting or keeping a job; 15% say they have had more trouble finding or keeping housing; 19% say they have been asked to produce documents to prove their immigration status more often than in the past; 22% say they are less

likely to use government services; and 24% say they are less likely to travel abroad.

### Perceptions of Discrimination

- When asked to look back over a longer time period, some four-in-ten Hispanic (41%) respondents say they, a family member or a close friend had experienced discrimination in the past five years. When the same question was posed in a 2002 survey, just 31% responded that they or someone close to them had had a personal experience with discrimination; in 2006, 38% said this.
- More than half of Latinos (54%) say discrimination is a major problem that is keeping Latinos from succeeding in this country, and a quarter (24%) say it is a minor problem. This perception has grown since 2002, when 44% called discrimination a major problem, but declined slightly since 2006, when 58% said the same thing.
- Asked to choose among four possible causes of discrimination against Hispanics, nearly half (46%) of all respondents say language is the biggest cause; 22% say immigration status; 16% say income and education; and 11% say skin color.

### Quality of Life

- About seven-in-ten Hispanics describe their quality of life as excellent (26%) or good (45%). Also, 78% of respondents say they are very or somewhat confident that Latino children growing up now in the U.S. will have better jobs and make more money than they themselves have.

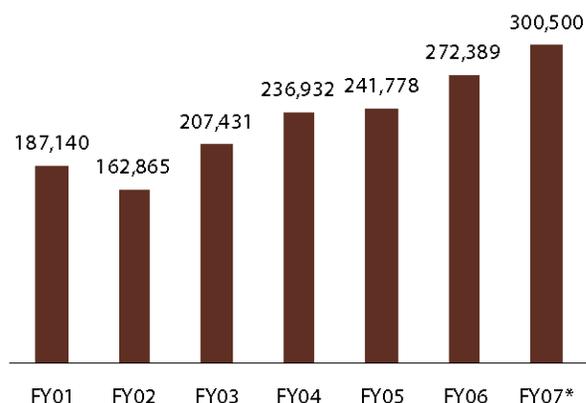
## By the Numbers: Trends in Enforcement

This section offers a summary of recent enforcement activities at the federal and state level aimed at combating illegal immigration. It is based on government data rather than on the findings of the 2007 National Survey of Latinos.

### Deportations

The Department of Homeland Security uses the term "removal" rather than "deportation" to describe the actions of its Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) divisions. In fiscal year 2007, there were slightly more than 300,000 removals of illegal immigrants from the U.S., an 84% increase since 2002. About one-third occur at the Southwestern border, after an immigrant is apprehended trying to enter the country illegally.

Removals from the United States, 2001-2007

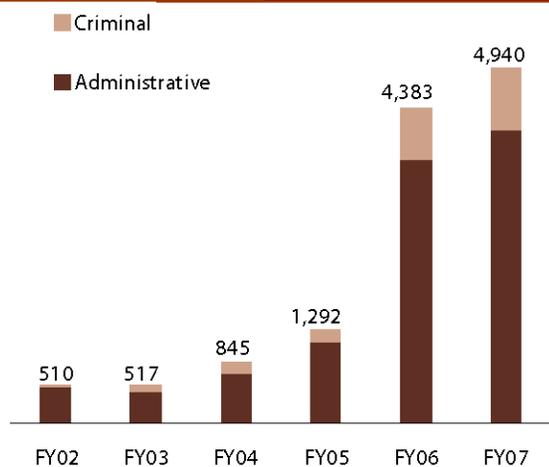


\*Data compiled through August 31, 2007 show 275,490 removals. Figure shown is extrapolated for an additional month.

**Note:** A removal is "the compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States based on an order of removal. Ineligibility to remain in the United States is based on grounds of inadmissibility under INA § 212 or deportability under INA § 237. An alien who is removed has administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry owing to the fact of the removal."

**Source:** "Bi-Monthly Status Report on the Department of Homeland Security's Border Security Performance and Resources," U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Secure Border Initiative, Report to the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, November 1, 2007. Data "filtered and summed" by DHS, Office of Immigration Statistics.

Worksite Enforcement Arrests, 2001-2007



	Criminal Arrests	Administrative Arrests	Total
2002	25	485	510
2003	72	445	517
2004	160	685	845
2005	176	1,116	1,292
2006	716	3,667	4,383
2007	863	4,077	4,940

**Note:** Administrative arrests are generally of alien workers who are unlawfully present in the U.S.; criminal arrests include alien workers charged with criminal violations and employers and company officials charged with violation of immigration laws.

**Source:** U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, *Worksite Enforcement Factsheet*, dated October 15, 2007 <http://www.ice.gov/pi/news/factsheets/worksite.htm> (Accessed Dec. 11, 2007)

### Worksite Enforcement

An increase in worksite raids around the country by ICE has led to a nearly ten-fold rise since 2002 in the number of undocumented immigrants arrested at their workplace—from about 500 in 2002 to about 5,000 in 2007. (The Pew Hispanic Center estimates that 7 million to 8 million undocumented immigrants are in the U.S. workforce). ICE has also announced a new policy that would punish employers who fail to verify their workers' Social Security information. However, the implementation of this new policy has been delayed as a result of lawsuits filed by the American Civil Liberties Union and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. If implemented, the electronic verification system and "no-match" regulations could have a substantial impact on unauthorized migrants attempting to work in the U.S.

## State Legislation

As of November 16, 2007, a total of 1,562 bills and resolutions related to immigrants and immigration had been introduced in the 50 state legislatures this year, and 244 had been enacted, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures. These figures are almost triple the number of immigration bills introduced and enacted in 2006. The measures cover a wide range of policy areas, including health, education, employment, law enforcement, legal services, drivers' licenses and public benefits. Many (but not all) seek either to step up enforcement against, or deny benefits to, illegal immigrants.

A Stateline.org<sup>3</sup> review of the legislative measures enacted at the state level in 2007 shows that laws restricting the rights or benefits of illegal immigrants outnumber laws benefiting them by about a two-to-one ratio, although roughly half did not deal specifically with illegal immigration. This year's legislative activity leaves a patchwork of state policies across the country. For example, Stateline has found:

Main Topics	Number of Bills Introduced	States	Enacted Laws	States
Education	131	34	20	17
Employment	244	45	31	20
Health	147	32	16	11
Human Trafficking	83	29	18	13
ID/Driver's or Other Licenses	259	47	42	31
Law Enforcement	165	37	17	10
Legal Services	20	12	3	3
Miscellaneous	116	34	14	11
Omnibus/Comprehensive Measures	29	8	1	1
Public Benefits	153	40	32	19
Voting	53	23	0	0
Resolutions	162	37	50	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1562</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>46</b>

**Source:** National Conference of State Legislatures, *2007 Enacted State Legislation Related to Immigrants and Immigration*, November 29, 2007.

- Ten states allow undocumented students to receive in-state tuition at public colleges.
- Seven states let illegal immigrants get driver's licenses, down from nine in the summer of 2006. However, Oregon is expected to drop off the list in February. Maine and Michigan lawmakers are reconsidering their policies as well. And this fall, when New York Gov. Eliot Spitzer (D) tried to buck this national trend by proposing that illegal immigrants be allowed to receive driver's licenses in his state, the proposal proved highly controversial – both in New York and on the presidential campaign trail. Spitzer eventually dropped the idea.
- Six states partner with federal immigration authorities to enforce immigration laws; four states (and most major cities) forbid the practice.
- Nine states require at least some companies (usually state contractors) to use a federal database to verify that their new hires are in the country legally; one state, Illinois, prohibits companies from checking out new employees on the database.

<sup>3</sup> Stateline.org, [With Feds Stuck, States Take on Immigration](#), December 13, 2007. (Stateline.org is project of the Pew Research Center).

- Six states have passed laws since 2005 to cut off certain public benefits for illegal immigrants; however, six other states permit undocumented children to receive taxpayer-subsidized health insurance.
- All 50 states have sent National Guard troops to the 1,954-mile border with Mexico since July 2006 to support the Border Patrol's increased enforcement efforts there.

#### Local Police Enforcement

Since 2002, a total of 34 state law enforcement agencies in 15 states have partnered with ICE to receive training and high-tech tools to help them determine whether criminal suspects are in this country legally. More state and local law enforcement agencies are expected to take part in this federal program in the near future.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Stateline.org, [Police Join Feds to Tackle Immigration](#), November 27, 2007.

## Quality of Life for Latinos

Latinos are generally upbeat when they evaluate their personal quality of life. They tilt toward the negative when they assess recent changes in the overall situation of Hispanics in the United States, but they are broadly optimistic that Latino children will grow up to have a better standard of living than they themselves have now. Latinos who are the most attached to the U.S.—by virtue of being native born, English dominant in their language usage or citizens—are generally the most satisfied with their lives and the most positive about the situation of all Latinos, while those who are less attached, and those with lower socioeconomic status, tend to be less upbeat. An exception to this pattern occurs in regard to perceptions of future prospects for Latino children: on this question, optimism prevails across all subgroups.

### Personal Quality of Life

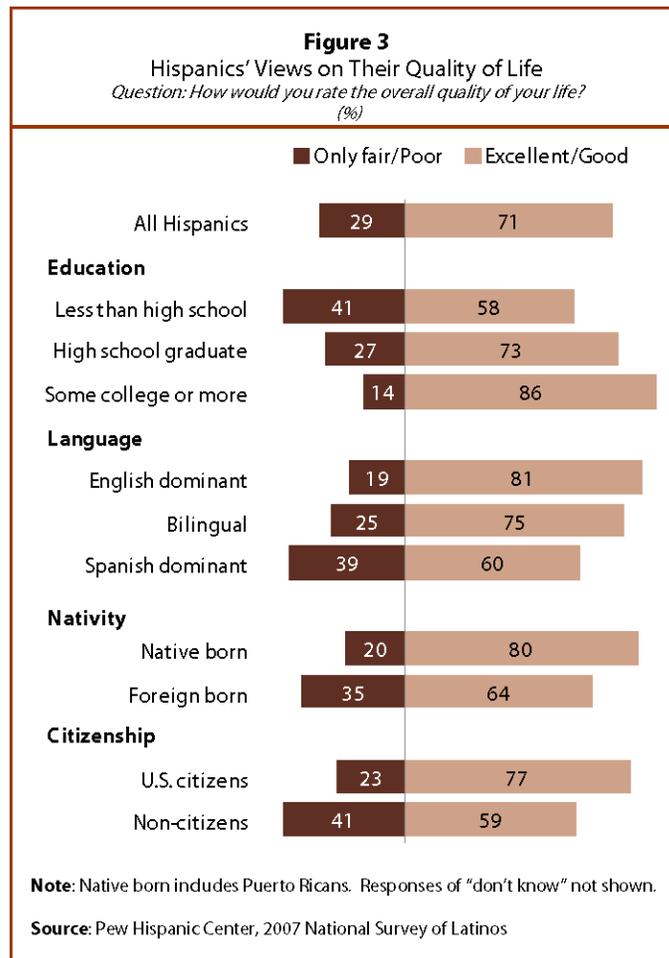
When queried about the quality of their own life, seven-in-ten Latinos report that it is either excellent (26%) or good (45%), while about three-in-ten say it is only fair (27%) or poor (2%). Though these numbers are somewhat lower than the quality of life ratings among the general population,<sup>5</sup> they paint a broadly positive portrait of Latino life satisfaction.

Among Hispanics—as among the population overall—socioeconomic status tends to be associated with positive perceptions of quality of life. Eighty-six percent of Latinos with at least some college education report that their quality of life is excellent or good, compared with 58% of those with less than a high school diploma. A similar pattern emerges for income levels—91% of Latinos making more than \$50,000 annually report that their life is excellent or good, compared with 62% of Latinos who make less than \$30,000 a year.

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<sup>5</sup> A 2006 survey by the Pew Social Trends Project found that, among the general population (including Hispanics), 34% rated their life “excellent,” 47% said “good” and 18% said “fair” or “poor.” See Pew Research Center, [“Most Americans Moderately Upbeat About Family Finances in 2007,”](#) Social & Demographic Trends Project (Jan. 4, 2007).

Attachment to U.S. society is also positively associated with quality of life assessments. Some 80% of native-born Latinos rate their life quality as excellent or good, compared with 64% of the foreign born. The same holds true for citizenship—77% of citizens (including the native born) report that their life quality is good or excellent, compared with 59% of non-citizens. Correspondingly, respondents who are English dominant or bilingual are significantly more likely than their Spanish-dominant counterparts to report a good or excellent quality of life. About eight-in-ten English-dominant or bilingual respondents say that their lives are excellent or good, compared with six-in-ten Spanish-dominant respondents.



### Group Evaluations—Present and Future

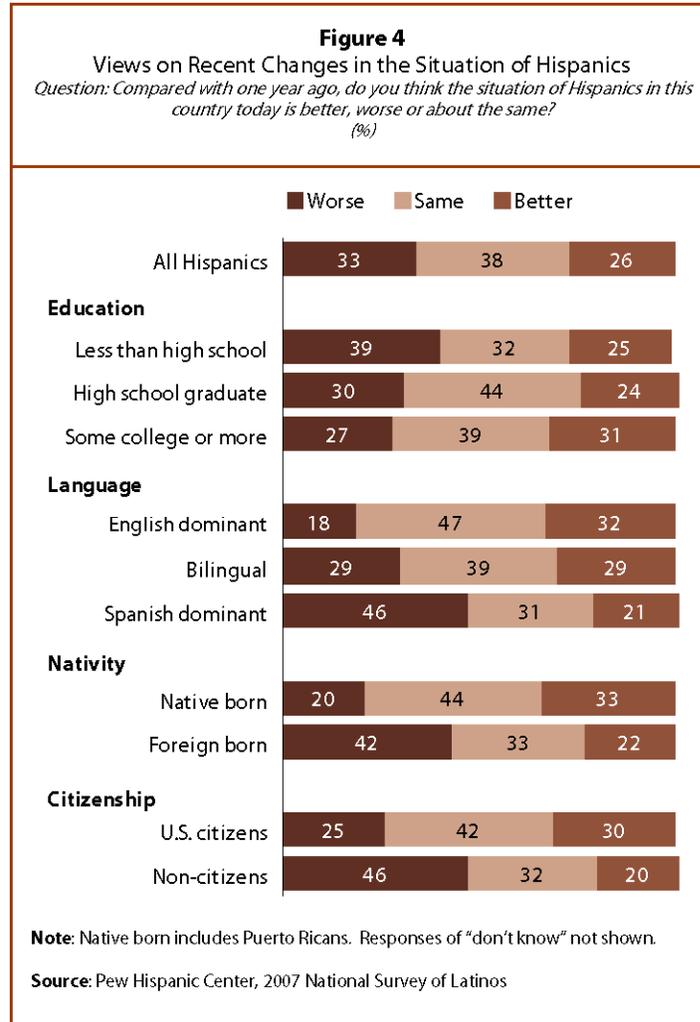
While Latinos provide generally positive evaluations of their personal quality of life, their responses are more varied regarding the situation of U.S. Latinos as a whole. Their assessments are slightly more negative than positive when asked about changes in the circumstances of U.S. Latinos over the past year, but their expectations about the future for Latino children reveal a widespread optimism.

One-in-three Latinos (33%) report that the situation of Latinos in the U.S. has worsened over the past year, while one-in-four (26%) report that the situation has improved. A plurality—38%—reports that there has been no change.

Generally, respondents with higher socioeconomic status look upon the past year more favorably than those at the lower end of the spectrum. Respondents with some college education are more likely to report that the situation of Latinos improved over the past year (31%). Conversely, almost four-in-ten (39%) of those lacking a high school diploma feel that the situation of Latinos has worsened over the past year. The same pattern appears with regard to income. About 35% of respondents earning \$50,000 a year or less report that conditions have worsened, compared with just 22% of those earning more than \$50,000 a year.

Citizenship is another characteristic that divides respondents on this question. While 30% of citizens report that conditions for Latinos have improved in the past year, just 20% of non-citizens agree. And, while one-in-four citizens (25%) report that conditions have worsened in the past year, nearly half (46%) of non-citizens hold this view.

Similarly, while one-third of the native born report that the situation of Latinos has improved over the past year, just 22% of the foreign born agree. This pattern is reflected in language groups as well: Spanish-dominant respondents are significantly less likely to report improvements for Latinos in the past year than are English speakers. Of Spanish-dominant respondents, 21% report that conditions have improved, compared with 29% of bilingual respondents and 32% of English-dominant respondents.

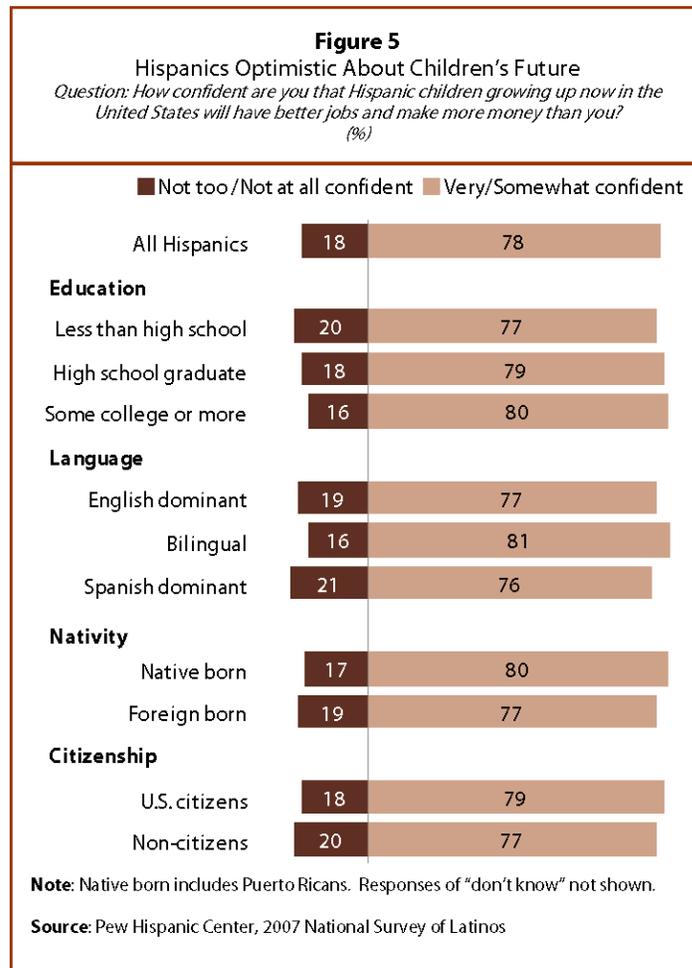


While views about the recent past are mixed, Latinos are resolutely optimistic about the future. Seventy-eight percent report that they are somewhat or very confident that Latino children growing up now in the United States will “have better jobs and make more money” than they themselves. A much smaller proportion of respondents—18%—report that they are either not too confident, or not at all confident, about the future prospects for Latino children.

This sense of optimism is pervasive, regardless of a respondent’s present circumstances. High school dropouts, high school graduates and people with college experience are equally likely to expect that Latino children will surpass their own achievements. The same is true across income

levels: approximately eight-in-ten respondents, regardless of their own annual income, are very or somewhat confident that their children will have better jobs than they do and will make more money.

The story is similar when examining demographic characteristics related to assimilation; there is some, but not much, variation across subgroups. Respondents’ confidence levels that Latino children will have better jobs and make more money does not differ between the native born and foreign born, or between citizens and non-citizens. There are, however, some minor differences by language usage patterns: Spanish-dominant respondents are slightly less confident in the future of Latino children than are English-dominant and bilingual respondents. Also, bilingual respondents report higher levels of confidence in the future for Latino children than do English-dominant or Spanish-dominant respondents.



# The Immigration Debate

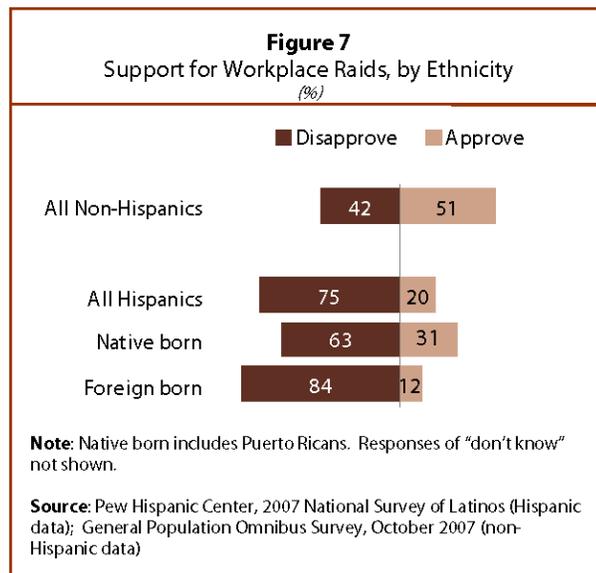
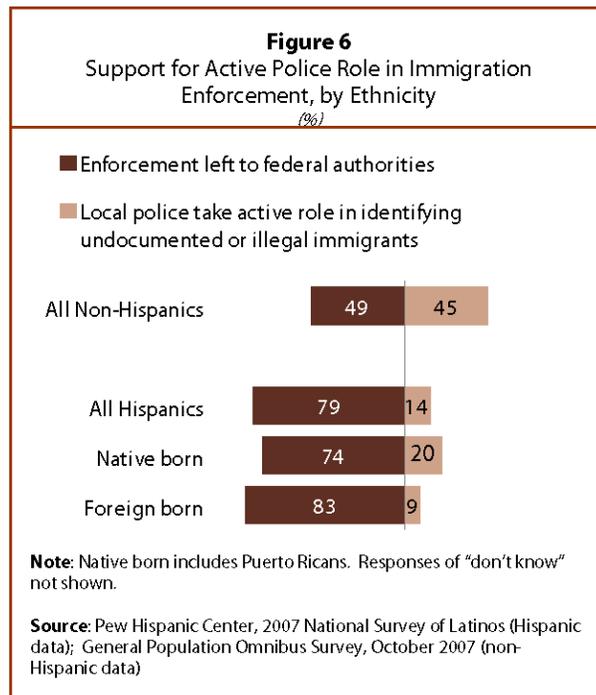
## New Enforcement Policies

Most Hispanics surveyed disapprove of the new policies and stepped-up enforcement measures to combat illegal immigration. Their views on these matters differ sharply from those of the general population. But there are also notable differences within the Hispanic community.

Of the three new enforcement measures asked about in this survey, Hispanics are most negative about local police taking an active role in identifying undocumented or illegal immigrants. Some eight in ten (79%) say they would prefer such enforcement activity be left mainly to federal authorities; just 14% approve of local police taking an active role.

By nearly as lopsided a margin—75% to 20%—Latinos disapprove of workplace raids to discourage employers from hiring illegal immigrants. They also disapprove of states checking for immigration status before issuing driver's licenses; however, attitudes on this question are more evenly divided, with 55% disapproving and 40% approving.

The non-Latino population in this country has a very different take on all three policies. Some 45% approve of local police taking an active role in immigration enforcement (compared with 14% approval among Latinos); some 51% approve of workplace

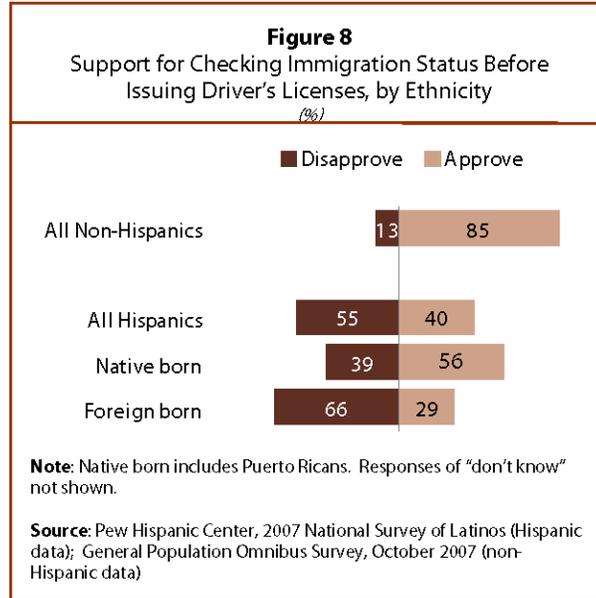


raids (compared with 20% among Latinos); and some 85% approve of checking immigration status during the driver's license application process (compared with 40% among Latinos).

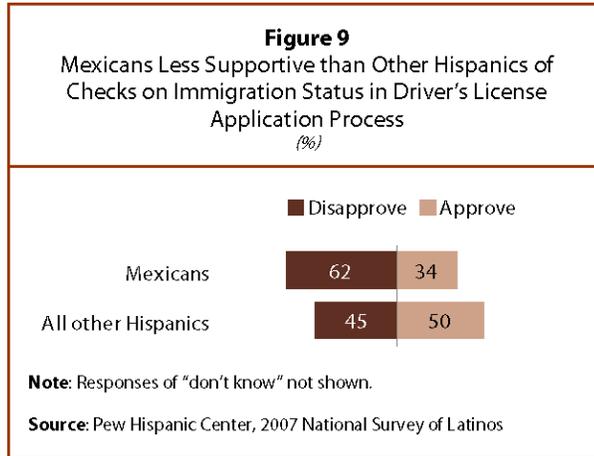
There is a partisan pattern to views on these questions, with Republicans more supportive than Democrats of all three enforcement measures. Among the full population (Hispanics as well as non-Hispanics), 51% of Republicans approve of an active role for local police, compared with 35% of Democrats; 55% of Republicans approve of workplace raids, compared with 45% of Democrats; and 88% of Republicans approve of checking for immigration status during the driver's license process, compared with 76% of Democrats.

Latinos themselves also have differences on these issues, especially between the foreign born and native born. On all three questions, foreign-born Hispanics are more opposed to the stepped-up enforcement policies than are native-born Hispanics. The breakdown is as follows: 83% of the foreign born do not support active involvement by local police in immigration enforcement, compared with 74% of the native born; 84% of foreign-born Latinos disapprove of workplace raids, compared with 63% of native-born Latinos; and 66% of the foreign born disapprove of states checking immigration status before issuing driver's licenses, compared with 39% of the native born.

These disparities within the Latino community grow slightly wider when English-speaking ability—one of the key markers of attachment to this country—is also taken into consideration. For example, fully 89% of Latinos who are both foreign born and Spanish dominant in their language usage oppose workplace raids (compared with 84% of all foreign-born Latinos).



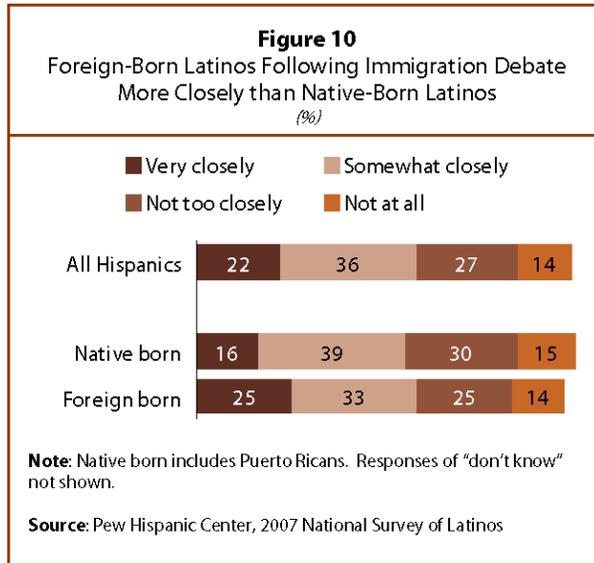
There are also some modest differences by country of origin. Native-born Latinos who trace their ancestry to Mexico are somewhat more opposed to all these measures than are native-born Latinos who hail from other countries. Similarly, foreign-born Latinos from Mexico are more opposed to all these measures than are foreign-born Latinos from other countries. The biggest country-of-origin gap surfaces on attitudes about driver’s licenses. Some 62% of Latinos of Mexican origin disapprove of checking for immigration status during the driver’s license approval process, compared with 45% of Latinos of other countries of origin.



**How Much Attention Is Being Paid to Immigration Issues?**

While most Latinos say they followed news accounts about the debate over immigration in Congress earlier this year, a substantial minority—about four-in-ten—say they paid little or no attention.

Overall, 22% say they followed news accounts of the debate very closely; 36% say somewhat closely; 27% say not too closely; and 14% say not at all. Foreign-born Latinos are more inclined than native-born Latinos to say they paid very close attention—25% versus 16%.



When asked a different question (“How much attention have local officials and political leaders in their community been giving to the issue of illegal immigration in recent months?”), a majority of Latinos say “not too much” (40%) or “none” (21%), while about a third (32%) say “a lot.” Non-Hispanics are similarly divided in this question (47% “not too much”; 25% “none”; 22% “a lot”). In both cases, the wide variance in responses to this question would appear to reflect the reality that immigration has been a

very hotly debated issue in some states and local communities around the country, but not in others.

Nearly three-in-ten (28%) Latinos say that their local governments have made more efforts in the last year than in prior years to discourage illegal immigration, while 13% say their local officials have made fewer attempts in the past year and a majority—53%—say there has been no change. There are virtually no differences in these perceptions between native- and foreign-born Hispanics.

### Impact of Immigration Debate

By heavy margins, Hispanics believe that the debate over immigration policy and the failure of Congress to enact a reform bill have made life more difficult for Hispanics living in this country.

Some 64% say this, compared with 21% who say it has made no difference and just 9% who say it has made life less difficult.

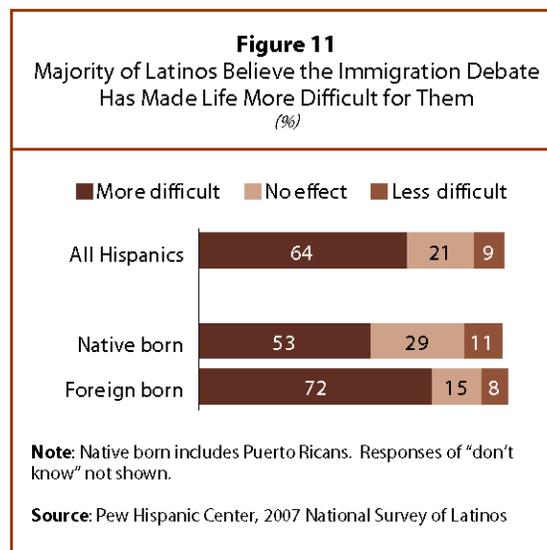
As with so many other questions in this survey, there are differences in perception between the foreign-born and native-born populations. Among the foreign born, more than seven-in-ten (72%) say the debate and the failure to pass a bill have made life more difficult for Hispanics. Among the native born, just 53% hold this view. In

addition, those who say they have been following news accounts of the congressional debate very closely are much more likely than those who have not been following it closely to say that there has been a negative impact from the failure of Congress to act. Among the group that paid very close attention, 78% say things have gotten more difficult for Hispanics; just 46% of those who have not been following it closely share that view.

There are some partisan differences on this question as well. Some 68% of Latinos who identify with or lean to the Democratic Party say the fact that an immigration bill did not pass has made life more difficult for Latinos, while just 58% of Latinos who align with the GOP feel that way.

### Personal Fallout

In response to five questions that explore whether Latinos feel any specific, personal negative impact from the heightened attention to immigration issues,



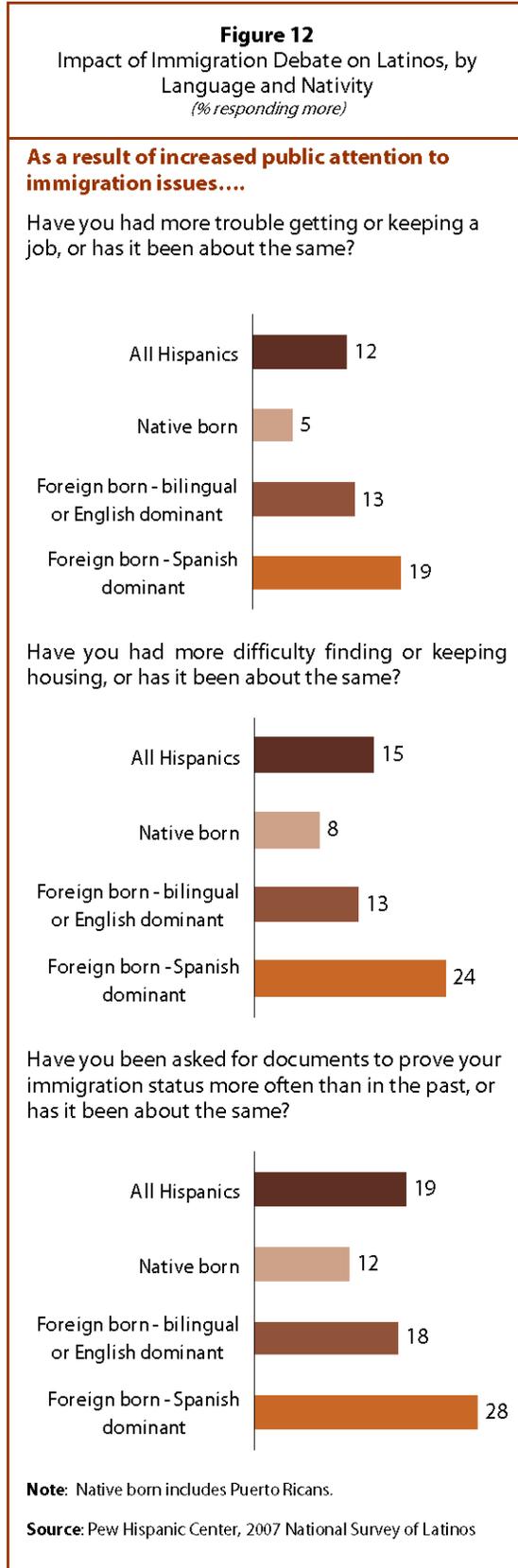
slightly more than half (53%) of all Hispanics surveyed report at least one negative impact. The foreign born are more likely than the native born to report a negative personal impact; and the foreign born who lack English skills are especially likely to feel that way.

Some 12% of all Latinos say that, as a result of increased attention to immigration issues, they have had more trouble in recent months getting or keeping a job. Just 5% of the native born say this, in contrast to 17% of the foreign born and 19% of all Latinos who are Spanish dominant in their language usage.

Some 15% of all Latinos say they have had more trouble finding or keeping housing over the past few months because of this increased attention. Just 8% of the native born say this, compared with 20% of the foreign born and 24% of all Latinos who are Spanish dominant in language usage.

Some 19% of all Latinos say they have been asked to prove their immigration status more often in the past few months than previously. Just 12% of the native born say this, compared with 24% of the foreign born and 28% of all Latinos who are Spanish dominant in language usage.

Some 22% of all Latinos say they have become less likely to use government services, while 11% say they are more likely and 58% report no change. There is virtually

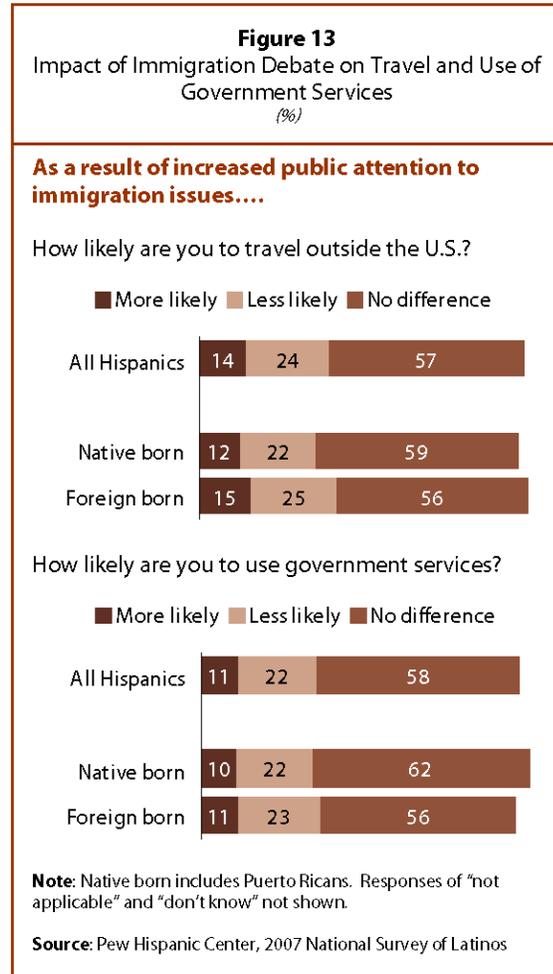


no variance in the responses to this question by nativity or by English versus Spanish language usage.

Some 24% of all Latinos say they have become less likely to travel abroad, while 14% say they are more likely and 57% report no change. There are only modest differences in responses to this question by nativity and language usage patterns.

Overall, more than half (53%) of Latinos perceive at least one personal negative impact (from among the five questions) as a result of the heightened attention to immigration issues. Foreign-born Latinos are more likely than the native born to report at least one negative impact—58% versus 45%. Day laborers are more likely than people employed in other kinds of jobs to report at least one negative impact—65% versus 50%. And Latinos who say there has been an increase in their local community in government efforts to curb illegal immigration are more likely than those who see no increase to say that they have experienced at least one negative impact—59% versus 51%.

On all these questions, as would be expected, Hispanics who are not citizens are more likely than those who are citizens to report a negative personal effect.



## Deportation Worries

Hispanics offer a wide range of responses when asked how much they worry that they, a family member or close friend could be deported. A third (33%) say they worry a lot. Another third (34%) say they don't worry at all. In between, 20% say they worry some and 12% say not much.

Combining these four responses into a two-point scale, 53% say they worry a lot or some, while 46% say they worry not much or not at all.

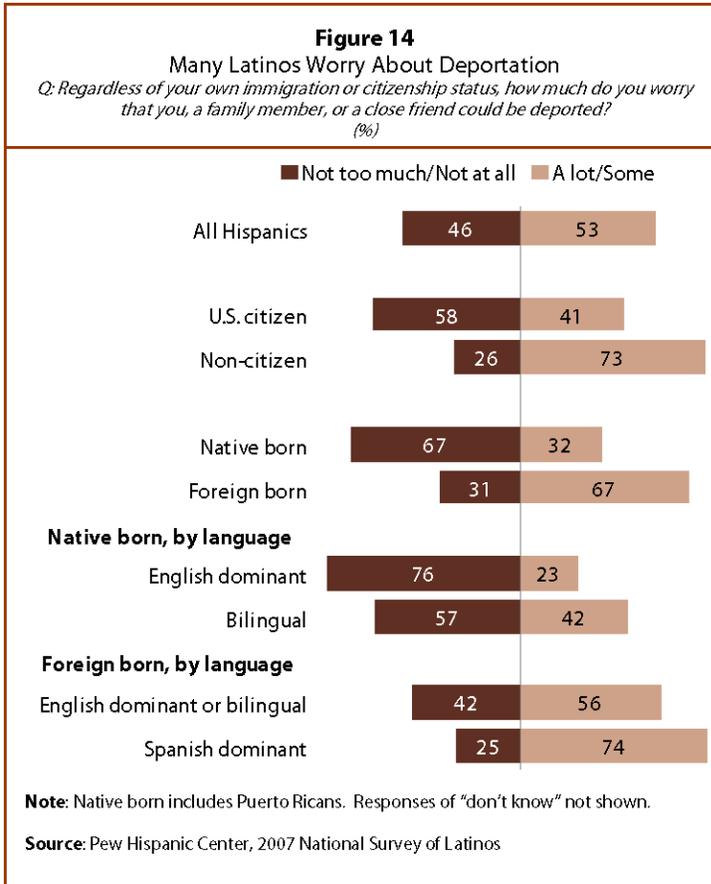
Given that citizens of the United States cannot be deported, it's no surprise that there is a big difference in responses to this question by citizenship status.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of all Latinos

who are not citizens of the U.S. say they worry a lot or some about deportation, compared with just 41% of Latinos who are citizens. Among the latter group, the presumption is that the focus of concern is for family members or friends who are unauthorized immigrants or whose status is otherwise in question.

Responses broken down by nativity and by language usage follow a familiar pattern. The foreign born are more than twice as likely (67%) as the native born (32%) to be worried a lot or some about deportation. And those who are Spanish dominant in their language usage are much more worried than those who are English dominant—74% versus 23%.

There is also a correlation between worries about deportation and other indicators of dissatisfaction with the situation of Latinos in this country. For example, among those who think things have gotten worse for Latinos in the past year, 67% worry a lot or some about deportation, whereas among those who say things have gotten better, just 48% worry a lot or some. And among those who say



discrimination against Hispanics is a major problem in preventing Latinos from succeeding in America, 62% worry a lot or some about deportation; among those who say it is not a problem, just 43% worry a lot or some.

## Views About Immigrants

The survey probes Hispanic attitudes towards immigrants through three questions. One asks about the impact of illegal immigrants on the economy, and another about the impact of illegal immigrants on Hispanics in general. A third asks respondents whether they believe the number of immigrants living in the United States is too high, too low or the right amount.

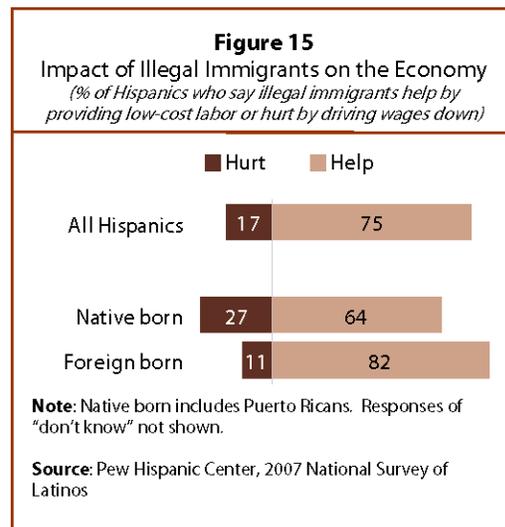
Half of Latinos surveyed say illegal immigrants are having a positive impact on Hispanics living in this country (only one-in-five says the impact is negative). A much heavier majority—75%—say they are helping rather than hurting the economy. Views are more mixed on the question about the number of immigrants living in this country. Latinos are split evenly between those who say there are too many and those who say the right amount (while fewer than one-in-ten say too few). Notably, foreign-born Latinos are more likely than native-born Latinos to say there are too many immigrants. By contrast, on the two questions about illegal immigrants, the foreign born are more inclined than the native born to see positive impacts.

The survey also shows that Hispanics draw a distinction between the number of immigrants and the impact of illegal immigrants. For instance, many who believe there are too many immigrants respond favorably with respect to the impact of illegal immigrants on the economy and on Hispanics. Latino views on immigration also vary by other characteristics, such as English ability, years lived in the United States, country of origin and education level.

### The Impact of Illegal Immigrants on the Economy

A big majority of Hispanics believe that illegal immigrants benefit the economy. When asked which of two statements they agree with—“Illegal immigrants help the economy by providing low-cost labor” or “Illegal immigrants hurt the economy by driving wages down”—some 75% of Latinos choose the former. Only 17% of Hispanics say illegal immigrants hurt the economy. These proportions are similar to responses in the 2002 and 2006 National Surveys of Latinos.

There is a divide by nativity on this question. Some 82% of foreign-born Latinos, compared with just 64% of

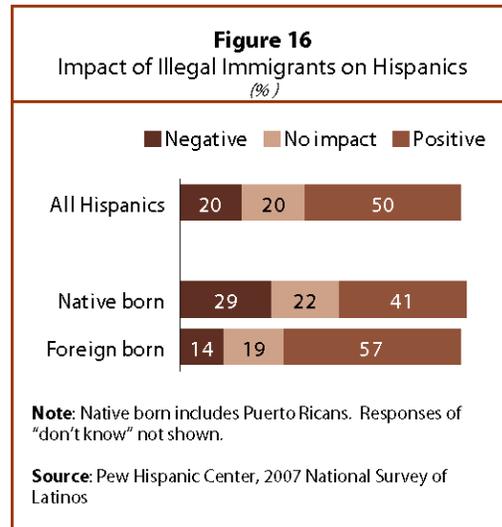


native-born Latinos, say illegal immigrants help the economy. However, the share of native-born Latinos saying illegal immigrants help the economy is higher now than in 2002, when 54% said so. The share had increased to 65% by 2006, about the same as it is today.

### The Impact of Illegal Immigrants on Hispanics

By a ratio of more than two-to-one, Hispanics believe that the growing number of illegal immigrants has been a positive, not a negative, development for Latinos in the United States. Some 50% of Latinos say it has been a positive development; 20% say it has been a negative development; and 20% say it has had no impact.

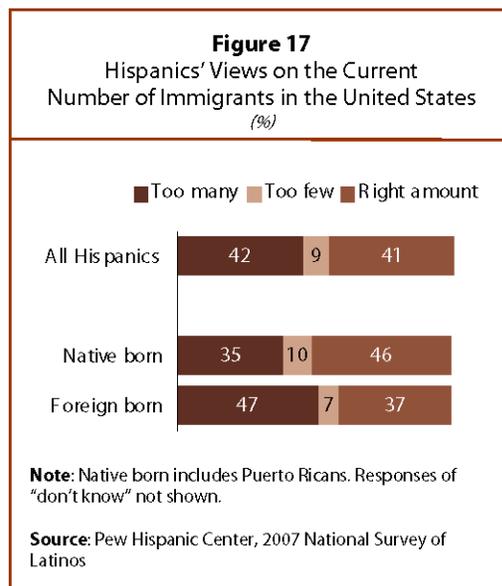
Once again, there is a difference in opinion by nativity on this issue. While the majority (57%) of foreign-born Latinos say illegal immigration has been a positive development for Latinos, only 41% of native-born Latinos agree. Also, only 14% of foreign-born Latinos say illegal immigration has been a negative development, compared with twice as large a proportion (29%) of the native born.



### The Number of Immigrants

Hispanics are divided on the question of whether there are too many or the right amount of immigrants—42% say there are too many and 41% say the amount is right. There is a gap in opinion on this question by nativity, but not in the direction found in many of the other questions asked in this survey. Foreign-born Hispanics are more likely than native-born Hispanics to say there are too many immigrants (47% versus 35%), while 46% of native-born and 37% of foreign-born Latinos say the number of immigrants is the right amount.

The question on the amount of immigrants was also asked in 2002. At that time, 49% of Hispanics said there



were too many immigrants. Even though the foreign-born population in the United States has increased by about 5 million since then, a smaller proportion of Latinos (42%) in this new survey say there are too many immigrants. Some of this shift in opinion may reflect a change in economic circumstances. The economy was in the midst of a post-recession slowdown in 2002, and the Hispanic unemployment rate was much higher then than it is now.

The decline in the share of Latinos who say there are too many immigrants could also reflect an expression of solidarity among Hispanics in light of the increased attention to immigration. The change in attitudes on this question has occurred principally among native-born Hispanics. In 2002, 47% of native-born Latinos said there were too many immigrants, but only 35% say so in 2007. The change has been much more modest among foreign-born Latinos—51% said there were too many immigrants in 2002, compared with 47% in 2007.

### Why Are There Too Many or Too Few Immigrants?

Respondents who said either that there are too many immigrants or too few immigrants were also asked an open-ended question to state their reasons.

Among those who say there are too many immigrants, many (38%) give a general and non-specific reason: either that there are enough or too many illegal immigrants. Just 7% indicate that employment concerns are the reason they said there are too many immigrants.

Among those who say there are too few immigrants, the top reasons given are that immigrants have a positive impact on employment (18%), immigrants contribute to diversity (16%) and there currently are not a lot of immigrants (16%).

**Figure 18**  
Top Three Reasons Hispanics Say  
There Are Too Many or Too Few Immigrants  
*(% giving reason)*

Reasons given by Hispanics saying there are too many immigrants:	
Enough/too many illegal immigrants	38
See immigrants everywhere	8
Employment concerns	7
Reasons given by Hispanics saying there are too few immigrants:	
Positive impact on employment	18
Want more diversity	16
Need more/currently not a lot	16
<b>Note:</b> Respondents could give up to three reasons. These estimates are based on the first reason given by the respondents.	
<b>Source:</b> Pew Hispanic Center, 2007 National Survey of Latinos	

### Correlation of Views on Amount of Immigrants and Illegal Immigrants

The survey shows that Latino views on immigration are not subject to easy generalizations. Among foreign-born Hispanics, in particular, opinions on the impact of illegal immigrants are independent of opinions on the right number of immigrants. However, there is a correlation between the views of native-born

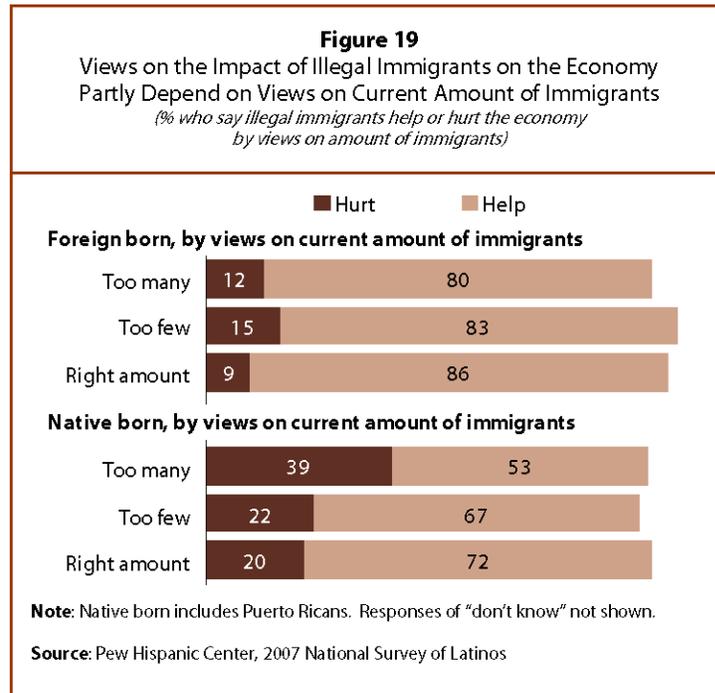
Latinos on the number of immigrants and their opinions about the effects of illegal immigration.

Regardless of whether foreign-born Latinos believe there are too many, too few or the right number of immigrants, about eight-in-ten say that illegal immigrants are helpful to the economy.

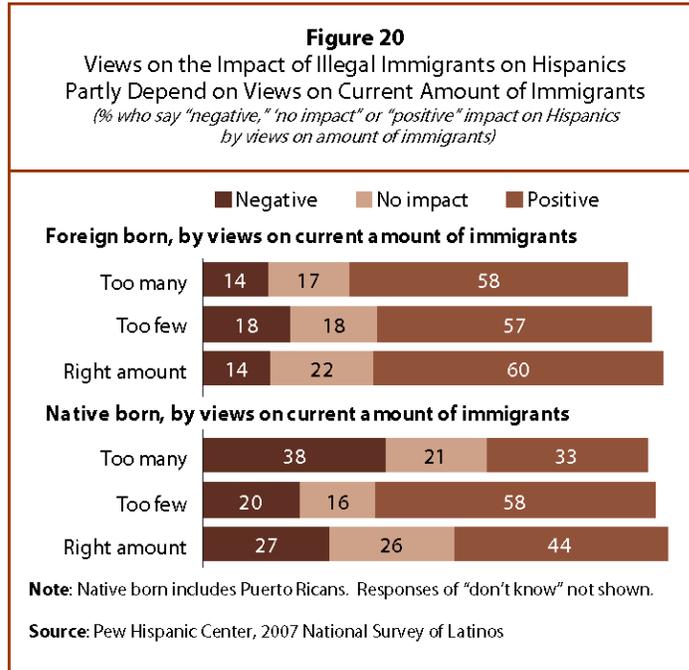
Similarly, regardless of their views on the amount of immigrants, about six-in-ten foreign-born Latinos say that illegal immigration has been a positive development for Hispanics.

In contrast, among native-born Hispanics, those who say the number of immigrants in the United States is the right amount are much more likely to hold a positive opinion of illegal immigration

than those who say there are “too many” immigrants. Some 72% of native-born Latinos who believe the number of immigrants is the right amount also say illegal immigrants help the economy, compared with just 53% of those who say there are too many immigrants. Conversely, native-born Hispanics who say there are too many immigrants are about twice as likely as those who say the amount is right—39% versus 20%—to say illegal immigrants hurt the economy.

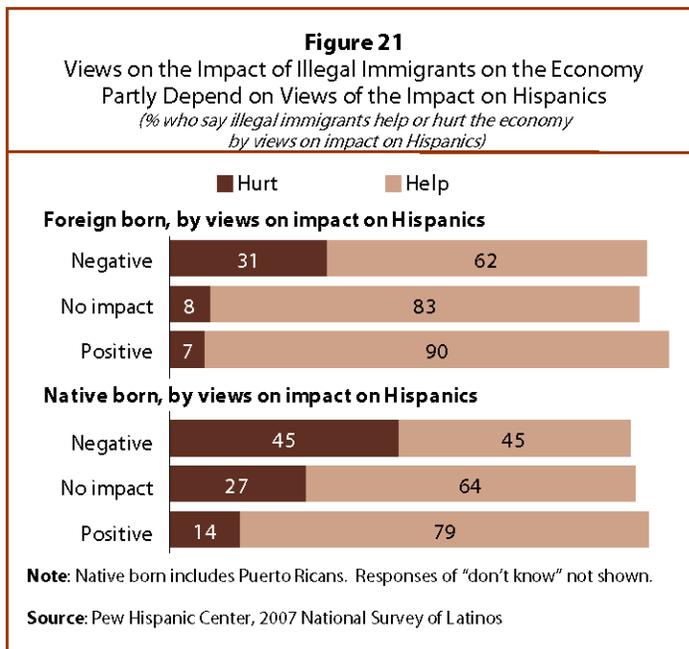


A similar divide exists among native-born Latinos with respect to the effect of illegal immigrants on Hispanics. Those who believe the number of immigrants is the right amount are more likely to say illegal immigration has been a positive development than those who say there are too many immigrants—44% versus 33%. Also, while just 27% of the former group says illegal immigration has been a negative development, some 38% of the latter group of native-born Latinos feel this way.



**Correlation of Views on the Impacts of Illegal Immigrants**

Among Latinos, views about the impact of illegal immigrants on the economy do not always match views about their impact on Hispanics living in this country. For example, some 90% of foreign-born Hispanics who say that illegal immigration has been a positive development for the Hispanic community also say it has been beneficial for the U.S. economy. But even 62% of those who believe that illegal immigration has been a negative development for the Latino community believe it has helped the economy.



Native-born Hispanics with a negative opinion on the impact of illegal immigration on the Hispanic community are evenly divided (45% each) on whether it helps or hurts the economy. But those who feel positive about the effects of illegal immigration on Hispanics overwhelmingly agree (79% to 14%) that illegal immigration helps rather than hurts the economy.

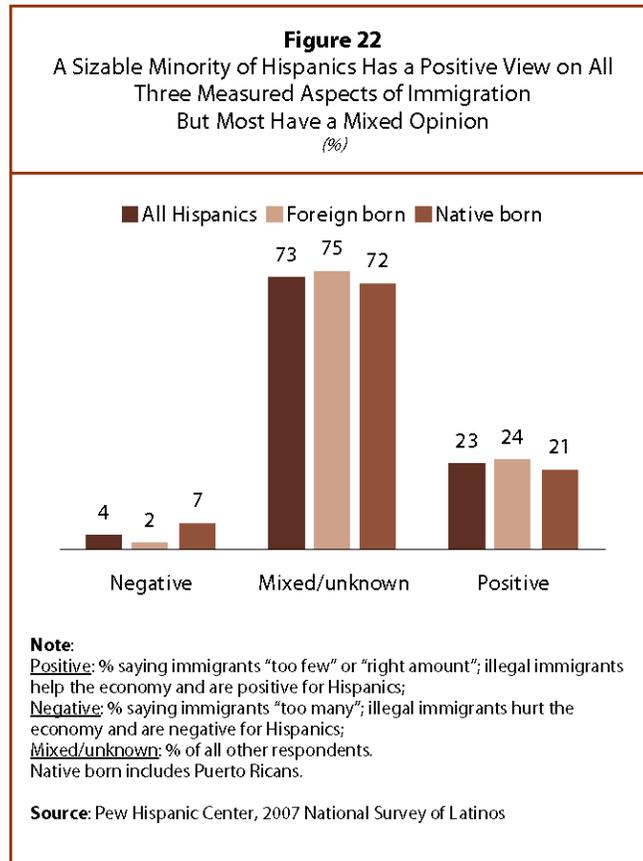
### An Overarching View of Hispanic Attitudes Toward Immigration

Are there Hispanics who have a consistently negative or positive attitude toward immigration? This question arises because of the differing nature of the questions asked in the survey and the mixed answers provided by respondents.

In answer to this question, Figure 22 shows the results of an analysis based on combining the responses to the three questions on attitudes toward immigration.

Respondents are classified into one of three groups. Those who responded that there are too many immigrants, that illegal immigrants hurt the economy and that illegal immigrants have been a negative development for Hispanics are defined to hold a negative view of immigration. Respondents who said that the number of immigrants is too few or the right amount and that illegal immigrants help the economy and have been a positive development for the community are defined to have a positive view of immigration. All other respondents are said to hold a mixed view of immigration.

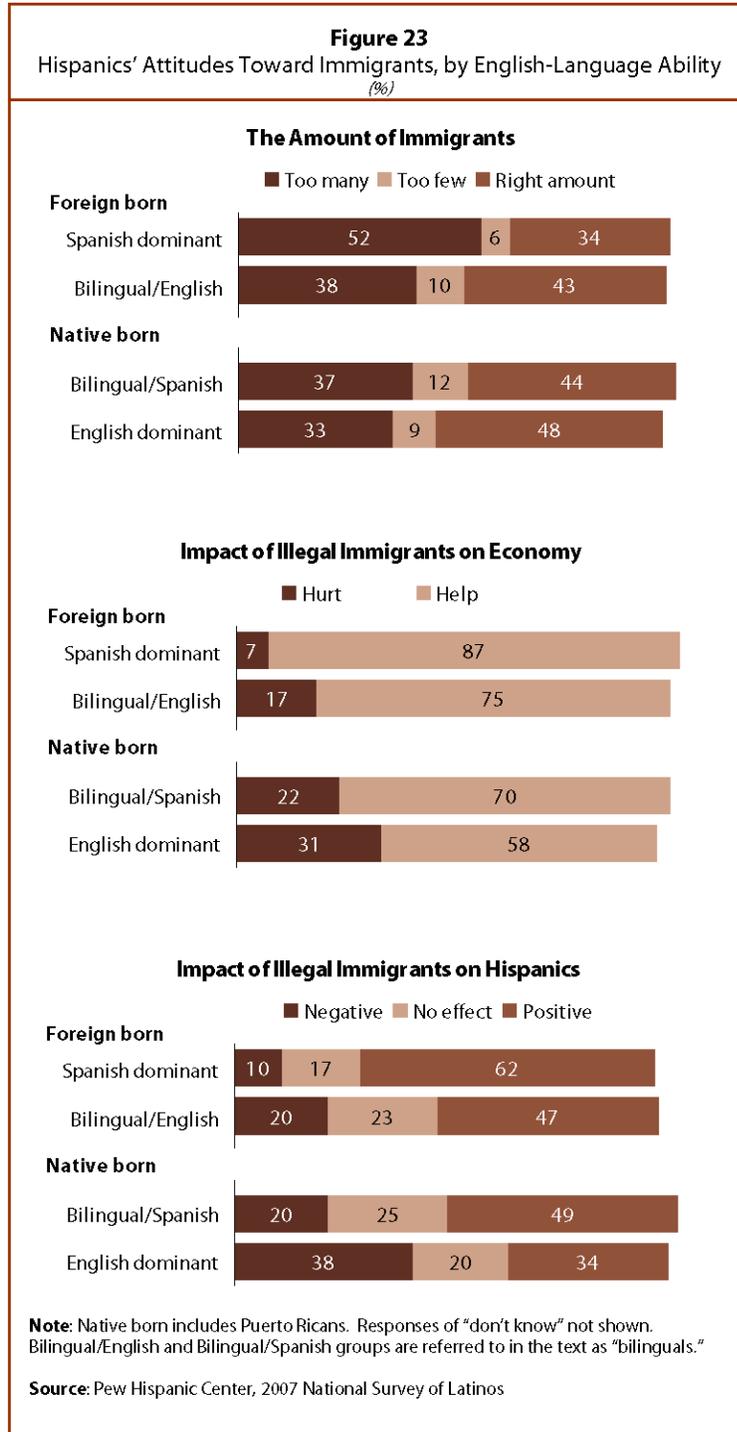
The vast majority of Hispanics (73%) have a mixed view, believing there are both positive and negative aspects to immigration. That is not surprising in light of the analysis above that highlighted the distinctions Latinos make in other questions in this survey. Some 23% of Hispanics possess a uniformly positive view of immigrants and only 4% hold a uniformly negative view of the number of immigrants and the impact of illegal immigration.



### The Role of Language

The language in which a person is proficient shows a strong relationship with attitudes toward immigrants, and that is true whether the person is foreign born or native born. Among foreign-born Latinos, bilingual individuals are less likely than those who are Spanish dominant to say there are too many immigrants. However, they hold a less favorable opinion of illegal immigration. Among native-born Latinos, bilinguals are slightly more likely than English-dominant people to say there are too many immigrants, but they have a more favorable opinion of illegal immigration.

With regard to the number of immigrants, Spanish-dominant immigrants are more likely than bilingual immigrants to say there are too many immigrants in the United States (52% versus 38%), while bilingual immigrants are more likely than Spanish-dominant immigrants to think the current number of immigrants is the right amount (43% versus 34%).



It is not clear why Spanish-dominant immigrants are more likely to state there are too many immigrants in the United States. One possibility is that they are less assimilated, economically and culturally, and feel greater pressure from growing numbers of immigrants. However, the attitudes of these immigrants with regard to the impact of illegal immigrants on the economy and on Hispanics stand in contrast to this hypothesis.

Spanish-dominant immigrants overwhelmingly (87%) believe that illegal immigrants are helpful to the economy. That compares with 75% of bilingual immigrants who feel the same way. Similarly, 62% of Spanish-dominant immigrants feel illegal immigration has been a positive development for the Hispanic community, and only 10% say it has been a negative development. That compares with 47% and 20%, respectively, among bilingual immigrants.

The views of bilingual native-born Hispanics are very similar to the views of bilingual foreign-born Hispanics. Some 37% of bilingual native-born Latinos say there are too many immigrants; 70% believe illegal immigrants help the economy; and 49% say illegal immigration has been a positive development for Hispanics. That compares with 38%, 75% and 47%, respectively, among bilingual immigrants.

Native-born Hispanics who are English dominant have more negative views of illegal immigration. They are the most likely to say that it hurts the economy (31%) and that it has been a negative development for Hispanics (38%).

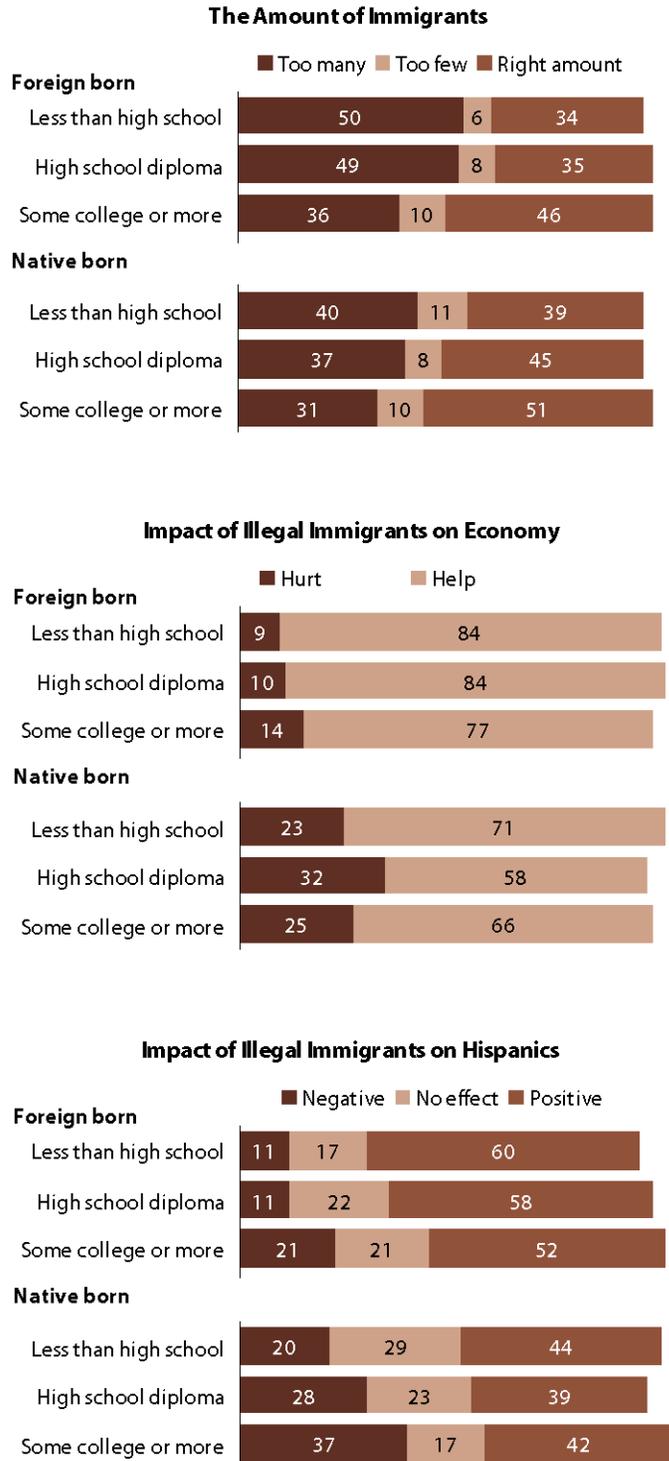
### The Role of Education

Hispanics who have attended or graduated from college, whether they are native born or foreign born, generally have a less favorable view about the impact of illegal immigration than do less-educated Hispanics.

However, the pattern is reversed when it comes to the number of immigrants: The likelihood of saying the number of immigrants is the right amount increases with a person's level of education.

Nearly half (46%) of foreign-born Hispanics who have attended college say the number of immigrants is the right amount. That is higher than the share of high school graduates (35%) and those who did not finish high school (34%) giving the same response. And while about 50% of foreign-born Hispanics who attended or graduated from high school say there are too many immigrants, only 36% of those who have at

**Figure 24**  
Hispanics' Attitudes Toward Immigrants, by Level of Education (%)



**Note:** Native born includes Puerto Ricans. Responses of "don't know" not shown.

**Source:** Pew Hispanic Center, 2007 National Survey of Latinos

least some college share that opinion. A similar pattern by level of education is apparent among native-born Hispanics.

With respect to the impact of illegal immigration, less-educated Hispanics are more likely to say the impact has been positive. Some 84% of foreign-born Latinos whose education ended with high school say illegal immigrants help the economy, compared with 77% of those who attended or graduated from college. Similarly, about 60% of those with a high school diploma or lower level of education say illegal immigration has been a positive development for Hispanics, compared with 52% of those with some college or higher level of education. Immigrants who have attended or graduated from college are twice as likely as other immigrants (21% versus 11%) to say illegal immigration has been a negative development.

The belief that illegal immigration has been a negative development for the Hispanic community is most widespread among native-born Latinos with some college education or a college degree—some 37% feel this way.

### **Other Factors That Shape Hispanic Attitudes Toward Immigration**

Among the other factors that correlate with Latinos' attitudes toward immigration are country of origin and years of residence in the United States. Attitudes of Latinos of Mexican origin tend to closely mirror opinions among all Hispanics—mainly because this origin group makes up more than 60% of the total Latino population. Among other major origin groups, Puerto Ricans and Cubans agree with the overall Hispanic population in their views about the number of immigrants. However, they are more likely than Mexicans and Central Americans to say that illegal immigration hurts the economy; and they are more likely than all other Hispanics to say that it has been a negative development for Hispanics.

The number of years an immigrant has lived in the United States shows a mixed pattern in relation to attitudes toward immigration. Those who have been in the United States for five years or fewer are most likely to say there are too many immigrants—56%, compared with 47% for all Latino immigrants—and these new arrivals are least likely to say the number is the right amount—26% versus 37% for all foreign-born Latinos.

When it comes to the impact of illegal immigrants, newly arrived immigrants, along with those who have been here for six to 20 years, are more likely than long-term immigrants to say illegal immigrants have been helpful to the economy. However, newly arrived immigrants are less likely than average to consider illegal immigration a positive development for Hispanics. In that opinion, they agree with long-term immigrants, those who have been in the United States for 21 years or longer.

# Perceptions of Discrimination

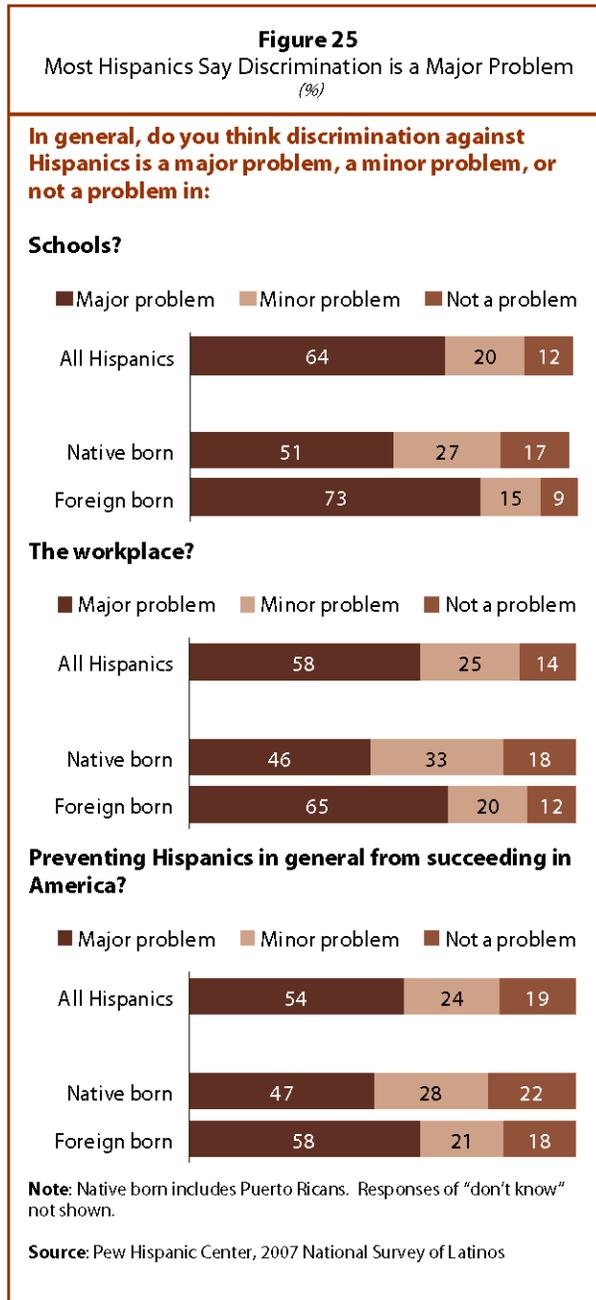
A majority of respondents to this survey see discrimination against Latinos as a big problem that is keeping Hispanics from succeeding in this country, and about four-in-ten report that they or someone close to them has been a target of discrimination in the past five years. However, most say that these personal experiences with discrimination occur infrequently.

## Perceptions of Discrimination Against Latinos

Just over half of the nation’s Hispanics (54%) say that discrimination is a major problem that is preventing Latinos from succeeding in America. A quarter (24%) say it is a minor problem, while just 19% say it is not a problem. And, by somewhat larger margins, respondents say that discrimination is a major problem for Latinos in schools (64%) and workplaces (58%).

The perception among Latinos that discrimination is a major problem preventing Latinos from succeeding in this country has risen substantially since 2002, when 44% of Hispanics felt this way. But it has declined slightly since 2006, when 58% felt this way.

Generally, the survey finds that perceptions of discrimination among Hispanics are related to nativity, to language usage patterns and to educational and economic attainment. Foreign-born Latinos are more likely than those born in the United States to believe discrimination overall is



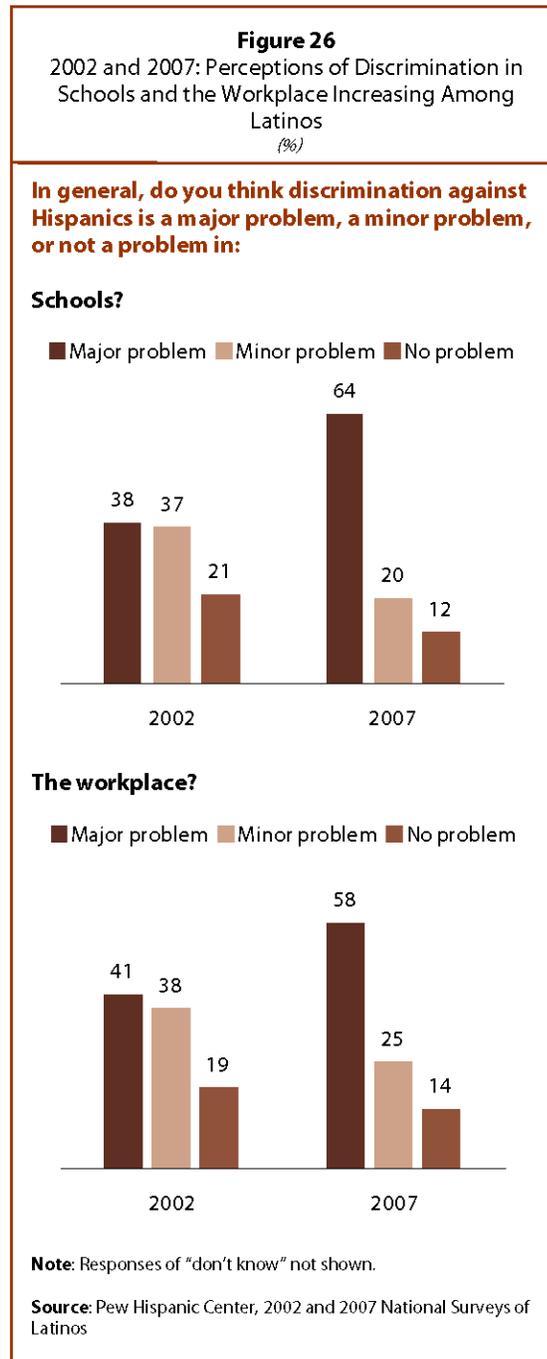
a major problem, and those who are Spanish dominant are more likely than those who are English dominant to say so. Among both foreign-born Latinos and Spanish speakers, however, the proportion who call discrimination a major problem has declined a bit more in the last year than it has among Hispanics overall.

Nearly two-thirds of Hispanics (64%) now say that discrimination against Latinos is a major problem in schools; in 2002, just 38% said so. The proportion believing this now is especially high (73%) among foreign-born Hispanics.

In the workplace, 58% of Latinos say that discrimination is a major problem, an increase from 41% in 2002. Here, too, the concern is even larger for the foreign-born, 65% of whom describe it as a major problem.

In schools and the workplace, discrimination is more likely to be seen as a major problem by Hispanics who have less than a college education, compared with those who have more education, and by those who are unemployed, compared with those who are employed. Also, Hispanics who were born in the United States, and especially those whose parents also are native born, are less likely to perceive a problem than are foreign-born Hispanics.

Latinos who say their local officials and political leaders have paid a lot of attention to the illegal immigration issue in recent months are more likely than other Hispanics to describe discrimination as a major problem hindering Hispanic success—59% do. They also are more likely



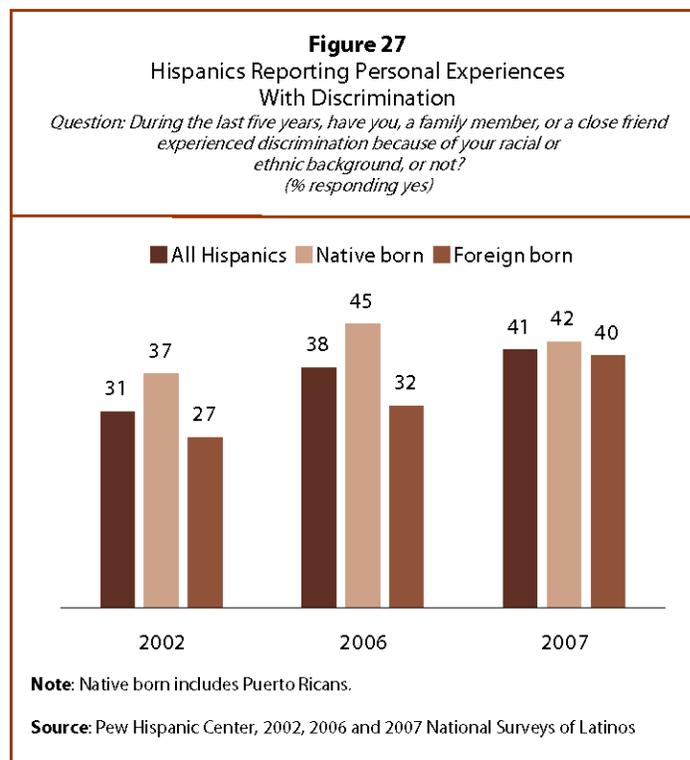
than other Latinos to share the belief that school and workplace discrimination is a major problem.

### Personal Experiences With Discrimination

Asked about discrimination as it affects them as individuals rather than how it affects Hispanics as a group, four-in-ten Hispanics (41%) report that they, a family member or a close friend had experienced ethnic or racial discrimination within the past five years. When this same question was asked in 2006, 38% of respondents said they or someone close to them had had a personal experience with discrimination in the previous five years. In 2002, just 31% said the same thing. Thus, Latinos are now more likely to report personal experiences with discrimination than in either 2002 or 2006.

In the 2007 survey, foreign-born Hispanics (40%) are no more likely to say they have been the victim of discrimination than are native-born Hispanics (42%)—an exception to the general pattern of more perceived discrimination by less-assimilated Latinos. This represents a change since 2002, when native-born Latinos were markedly more likely than foreign-born Latinos to say they or someone close to them had been a victim of discrimination. The share of foreign-born Latinos who said this has risen steadily since 2002, whereas the native-born share declined modestly since last year.

In 2002, 27% of foreign-born Latinos reported that they or someone close to them had been discriminated against. That share rose to 32% in 2006 and to 40% in 2007. Among the native born, 37% said in 2002 that they had experienced recent discrimination. That share increased to 45% in 2006. In 2007, it was 42%.



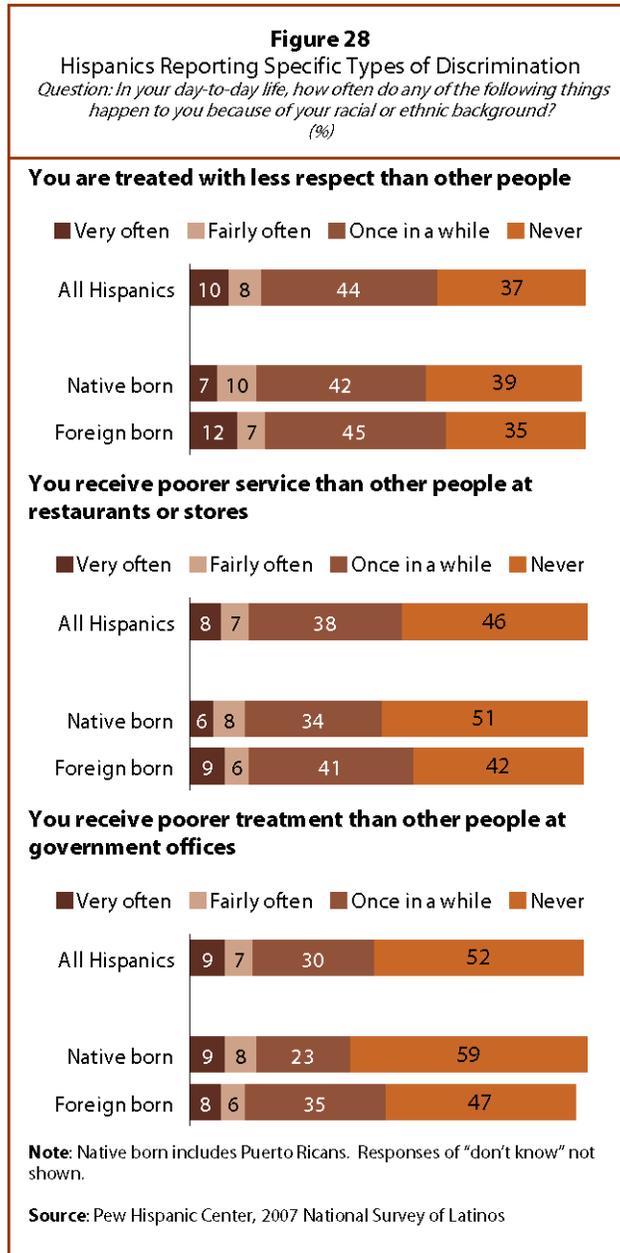
Asked about specific types of discrimination, most Latinos say that at one time or another, they have received less respect than other people (62%) or been given poorer service in restaurants or stores (53%) because of their race or ethnicity. More people who report receiving less respect or poorer service say it has happened once in a while, rather than often.

The share of Latinos who report they have been treated with less respect or have been given poorer service than other people is up from 2002, when 45% said they had ever received less respect and 41% said they had ever been given poorer service in restaurants or stores.

When asked about another specific type of discrimination, some 45% of Latinos say they have been treated poorly in government offices because of racial or ethnic bias. Most who report this say it happened just once

in a while. Also, 16% of Latinos report that at some time in their lives they were not hired for a job or were denied a promotion because of their race or ethnicity.

As with other questions about discrimination, there are demographic divisions within the Hispanic community. Non-citizens are more likely than citizens to say they have been given less respect, poorer service in restaurants or stores, or poor treatment in government offices. Similarly, foreign-born Hispanics are more likely than native-born Hispanics to say they have received poor service or treatment in restaurants, stores and government offices. The same is true for those who are Spanish dominant compared with those who are English dominant.

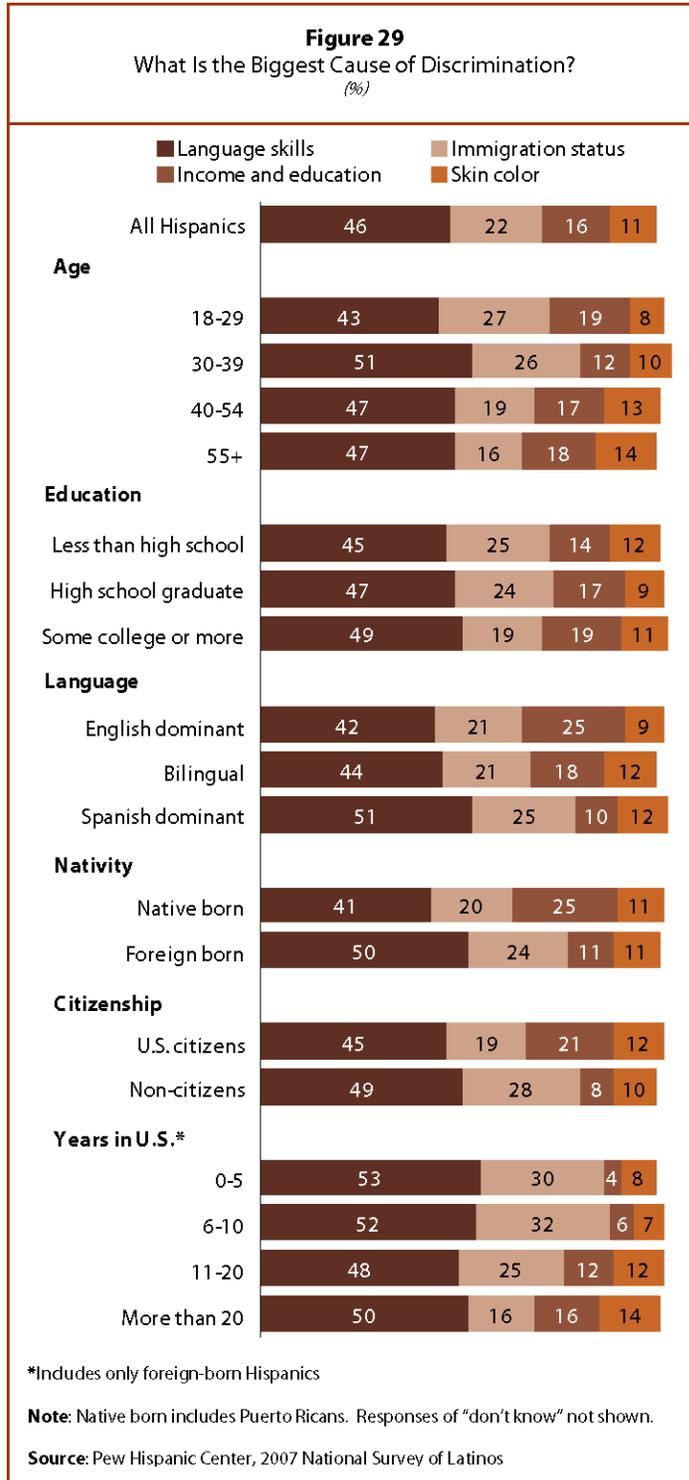


In addition, Latinos who say their local officials have focused a lot on the issue of illegal immigration in recent months are more likely than other Hispanics to report being the victim of some types of discrimination. For example, nearly one-in-five (19%) of those who perceive a heavy local government focus on illegal immigration report having been treated poorly in government offices very or fairly often. By contrast, just one-in-nine Hispanics (11%) who perceive that illegal immigration has not been a priority of local officials report receiving poor service in government offices very or fairly often.

**Causes of Discrimination**

As to the major causes of discrimination against Hispanics, when offered four options, more Latinos choose language (46%) than other possible factors. By comparison, 22% choose immigration status; 16% choose income and education levels; and 11% choose skin color.

Hispanics say language is the biggest cause of discrimination, and this is true no matter what their educational background, citizenship status, primary language, political party affiliation or country of origin.



But there is some variation by demographic group in the proportion choosing each of the four possible principal causes of discrimination. Language is chosen by a greater share of foreign-born Latinos (50%) than the native born (41%). Income and education levels are selected by a greater share of native-born Hispanics (25%) than the foreign born (11%).

Immigration status is selected as the main cause of discrimination by a greater share of non-citizens (28%) than citizens (19%). Income and education levels are chosen by a greater share of citizens (21%) than non-citizens (8%).

Skin color is chosen by a greater share of Hispanics ages 40 and older, compared with younger Latinos, and by a greater share of immigrants who have been in the country for 11 years or more, compared with those who have not been here as long. Immigration status is selected by a greater share of Hispanics with a high school education or less (24%), compared with Latinos with some college education (19%). Income and education levels are selected by a greater share of English speakers (25%) and bilingual Hispanics (18%) than by Spanish speakers (10%).

## Appendix A: Survey Methodology

Results for this study are based on telephone interviews conducted by ICR/International Communications Research, an independent research company, among a nationally representative sample of 2,003 Latino respondents age 18 and older, from Oct. 3-Nov. 9, 2007. Of those respondents, 687 were native born (including Puerto Rico) and 1,312 were foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico). For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 2.7 percentage points for total respondents. For native-born respondents it is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points, and for foreign-born respondents it is plus or minus 3.3 percentage points.

For this survey, ICR maintained a staff of Spanish-speaking interviewers who, when contacting a household, were able to offer respondents the option of completing the survey in Spanish or in English. A total of 655 respondents were surveyed in English and 1,315 respondents were interviewed in Spanish (and another 33 equally in both languages). Any adult male or female of Latino origin or descent was eligible to complete the survey.

Because a growing number of Hispanic households in the U.S. are reachable only by cell phone, the study included interviews from both landline (n=1,101) and cell phone (n=902) sample frames. According to government statistics from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) during the last six months of 2006, 15.3% of Hispanic adults lived in households reachable only by cell phone, a number that was nearly four percentage points higher than it had been in the previous six months. Adults who are cell-only are very different demographically from those reachable on a landline. In particular, they tend to be younger, less likely to be married or have children, or to own a home.

Both sample frames were stratified via a disproportionate stratified design. All telephone exchanges in the contiguous 48 states were divided into groups, or strata, based on their concentration of Latino households. For the landline frame, the sample was also run against InfoUSA and other listed databases, and then scrubbed against known Latino surnames. Any “hits” were subdivided into a ‘surname’ stratum, with all other sample being put into other ‘RDD’ strata. Overall, then the study employed 8 strata:

<b>Strata</b> ( <i>General Incidence of Reaching a Hispanic Household</i> )	<b>Landline</b>	<b>Cell Phone</b>
Surname	X	
Very High	X	
High	X	X
Medium	X	X
Low	X	X

It is important to note that the existence of a surname stratum does not mean this was a surname sample design. The sample is random digit dial (RDD), with the randomly-selected telephone numbers divided by whether they were found to be associated with or without a Latino surname. This was done simply to increase the number of strata and thereby increase the ability to meet ethnic targets and ease administration by allowing for more effective assignment of interviewers and labor hours.

A four-stage weighting design was used to ensure an accurate representation of the national Hispanic population. First, an adjustment was made for all persons found to possess both a landline and a cell phone, as they were twice as likely to be sampled as were respondents who possessed only one phone type. The sample was then corrected for the disproportionality of the stratification scheme described earlier. Third, the sample was corrected to reflect the percentage that is cell-only (17%), landline-only (34%), or reachable by either a landline or a cell phone (49%). A Pew Research Center extrapolation of NHIS data was used to estimate the current percentages. (On December 10, just prior to the release of this report, the government issued an updated estimate on telephone status from the NHIS. It estimates that between January and June 2007, 18% of Hispanic adults were reachable only by cell phone.)

Finally, the data were put through a post-stratification sample balancing routine. The post-stratification weighting utilized national 2007 estimates from the Census' Current Population Survey, March Supplement, on gender, education, age, region, foreign/native born status, year of entry into the U.S., and Hispanic heritage.

## Appendix B: 2007 National Survey of Latinos Topline

The study was conducted for the Pew Hispanic via telephone by ICR, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted from October 3 – November 9<sup>th</sup>, 2007 among a nationally representative sample of 2,003 Hispanic respondents age 18 and older. Of those, a total of 1,101 were contacted via landline and a total of 902 were contacted on their cell phones. We conducted interviews with 687 native born Hispanics (Puerto Rico included) and 1,312 foreign born (Puerto Rico excluded). The margin of error for total Hispanic respondents is +/- 2.63 at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error for native born respondents is +/- 4.47. The margin of error for foreign born respondents is +/- 3.21. More information about ICR can be obtained by visiting [www.icrsurvey.com](http://www.icrsurvey.com)

### 10. How would you rate the overall quality of your life?

	EXCELLENT/GOOD			ONLY FAIR/POOR			Don't know	Refused
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Only fair	Poor		
Total 11/2007	71	26	45	29	27	2	*	*
Native Born	80	35	45	20	18	2	*	--
Foreign Born	64	19	45	35	33	2	*	*

### 11. How confident are you that (HISPANIC/LATINO) children growing up now in the United States will have better jobs and make more money than you? Are you very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, or not at all confident?

	CONFIDENT			NOT CONFIDENT			Don't know	Refused
	NET	Very confident	Somewhat confident	NET	Not too confident	Not at all confident		
Total 11/2007	78	45	33	18	15	4	3	*
Native Born	80	41	38	17	14	4	3	*
Foreign Born	77	48	29	19	15	4	4	*
Total 07/2006*	81	48	33	16	12	5	3	*
Total 06/2002****	76	41	35	22	18	4	1	NA

\*PHC Immigration Latino Survey 2006

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

### 12. Compared with 1 year ago, do you think the situation of (Hispanics/Latinos) in this country today is better, worse, or about the same?

	Better	Worse	The Same	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	26	33	38	3	*
Native Born	33	20	44	3	*
Foreign Born	22	42	33	3	*

**24. Do you think there are too many, too few, or about the right amount of immigrants living in the United States today?**

	Too many	Too few	Right amount	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	42	9	41	8	1
Native Born	35	10	46	7	1
Foreign Born	47	7	37	8	1
Total 3/2004***	49	7	37	7	1
Total 06/2002****	49	8	37	6	1

\*\*\*PHC Hispanic Media Study

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

(Asked of total Latinos who think there are too many immigrants living in the United States; Total n = 869; Native Born n=262; Foreign Born n=604)

**25. Why do you say that?**

	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born
Ethnicity (NET)	46	41	49
Enough/(Too) Many Latinos/Hispanics	6	5	7
Enough/(Too) Many Illegal Immigrants (General)	38	34	40
More Immigrants Than Americans (I.E. Majority)	2	2	2
Other Ethnicity	1	*	1
Source of Information (NET)	5	6	4
Saw/Read News Report	3	4	2
Saw On TV	1	--	1
Statistical Reports/Census	1	1	*
Other Source	*	*	*
Personal Experience (NET)	11	10	11
See (Many) Immigrants/Everywhere I Go	8	8	9
Know (Many) Immigrants	*	*	*
Live Near/With (Many) Immigrants	1	2	1
Work With (Many) Immigrants	*	--	1
Other Personal Experience	0	1	--
Population (NET)	10	8	11
(Too) Many Immigrants In The Cities	1	1	1
Overpopulation/(Too) Crowded	4	4	5
Immigrant Populace Continues To Grow (Everyday)	4	3	5
Other Population	1	--	1
Resulting Impact (NET)	14	22	10
Educational Strain/Concerns	1	2	*
Housing Strain/Concerns	*	1	--
Employment Strain/Concerns	7	8	6
Healthcare Strain/Concerns	1	2	--
Crime/Legal Strain/Concerns	1	1	1
Welfare Strain/Concerns (General)	2	5	1
Economic Strain/Concerns	2	1	2
Lack Assimilation To American Culture	1	2	--
Other Resulting Impact	--	--	--

Question 25 continued...

Initial Cause (NET)	6	3	8
(Too) Many Want To Live "The American Dream"/A Better Life	5	3	7
Native Country Lacks (Decent) Employment	*	*	*
Native Country Is Economically Poor	*	*	1
Other Initial Cause	*	--	*
Other/Other Too Many	3	1	3
Don't know	4	7	3
Refused	*	*	1
None/No Particular Reason	1	2	1

(Asked of total Latinos who think there are too few immigrants living in the United States; Total n = 157; Native Born n=67; Foreign Born n=90)

	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born
Want More Diversity	16	19	13
Positive Personal Impact/Experience	6	6	6
Room For More/Country Is Big Enough	7	2	12
Need More/Currently Not A Lot (General)	16	16	16
Positive Impact On Employment	18	13	22
Positive Impact On Economy	3	1	5
All American's Are Immigrants/Basis Of America	6	6	6
Everybody Deserves Freedom/Opportunity	7	12	1
Current Laws/Policies Prevent	5	6	5
Other/Other Too Few	8	7	8
Don't know	8	12	5
Refused	1	0	2

**26. Some people say UNDOCUMENTED or ILLEGAL immigrants help the economy by providing low-cost labor. Others say they hurt the economy by driving wages down. Which is closer to your view?**

	HELP the economy by providing low-cost labor	HURT the economy by driving wages down	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	75	17	7	1
Native Born	64	27	7	2
Foreign Born	82	11	6	1
Total 07/2006*	72	20	6	1
Total 06/2004**	69	23	8	1
Total 03/2004***	71	24	5	1
Total 06/2002****	71	23	6	NA

\*PHC Immigration Latino Survey 2006

\*\*PHC/KFF Latino Survey on Politics

\*\*\*PHC Hispanic Media Study

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

27. Overall, what is the effect of the growing number of undocumented or illegal immigrants on (Hispanics/Latinos) living in the U.S.? Would you say it's...?

	A positive development	A negative development	No impact one way or the other	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	50	20	20	8	1
Native Born	41	29	22	7	*
Foreign Born	57	14	19	9	1

28. In general, do you think discrimination against (Hispanics/Latinos) is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in...?

a. schools

	PROBLEM			Not a problem	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Major problem	Minor problem			
Total 11/2007	84	64	20	12	3	1
Native Born	79	51	27	17	4	*
Foreign Born	88	73	15	9	3	1
Total 06/2002****	75	38	37	21	4	*

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

b. the workplace

	PROBLEM			Not a problem	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Major problem	Minor problem			
Total 11/2007	83	58	25	14	2	*
Native Born	79	46	33	18	2	*
Foreign Born	85	65	20	12	3	1
06/2002****	79	41	38	19	2	--

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

c. preventing (Hispanics/Latinos) in general from succeeding in America

	PROBLEM			Not a problem	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Major problem	Minor problem			
Total 11/2007	78	54	24	19	3	*
Native Born	75	47	28	22	3	*
Foreign Born	79	58	21	18	3	*
Total 07/2006*	82	58	24	15	3	1
Total 06/2002****	82	44	38	16	2	--

\*PHC Immigration Latino Survey 2006

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

**29. During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or close friend experienced discrimination because of your racial or ethnic background, or not?**

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	41	58	1	*
Native Born	42	57	*	*
Foreign Born	40	58	2	*
Total 07/2006*	38	61	1	*
Total 06/2002****	31	68	1	NA

\*PHC Immigration Latino Survey 2006

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

**30. In your day-to-day life, how often do any of the following things happen to you because of your racial or ethnic background? First, (READ FIRST ITEM). Would you say very often, fairly often, once in a while, or never? How about (READ NEXT ITEM). Would you say because of your racial or ethnic background this happens...?**

**a. You are treated with less respect than other people**

	EVER				Never	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Very often	Fairly often	Once in a while			
Total 11/2007	62	10	8	44	37	1	*
Native Born	60	7	10	42	39	*	*
Foreign Born	64	12	7	45	35	1	*
06/2002****	45	5	3	37	54	1	--

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

**b. You receive poorer service than other people at restaurants or stores**

	EVER				Never	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Very often	Fairly often	Once in a while			
Total 11/2007	53	8	7	38	46	1	*
Native Born	48	6	8	34	51	*	--
Foreign Born	56	9	6	41	42	1	*
Total 06/2002****	41	4	4	33	58	1	*

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

**c. You receive poorer treatment than other people at government offices**

	EVER				Never	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Very often	Fairly often	Once in a while			
Total 11/2007	45	9	7	30	52	3	*
Native Born	40	9	8	23	59	1	--
Foreign Born	49	8	6	35	47	4	*

31. Has there ever been a time when you have NOT been hired or promoted for a job because of your race or ethnic background, or has this not happened to you?

	Yes, there has been a time when I've not been hired	No, this has not happened	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	16	82	2	*
Native Born	16	82	2	*
Foreign Born	16	83	1	*
Total 06/2002****	14	84	2	*

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

32. We know that discrimination can result from many factors. Which of the following do you consider the biggest cause of discrimination against (Hispanics/Latinos)?

	Their income levels and education	Their skin color	Their language skills	Their immigration status	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	16	11	46	22	3	1
Native Born	25	11	41	20	3	*
Foreign Born	11	11	50	24	4	1

33. Regardless of your own immigration or citizenship status, how much do you worry that you, a family member, or a close friend could be deported? Would you say that you worry a lot, some, not much, or not at all?

	A LOT/SOME			NOT MUCH/NOT AT ALL			Don't know	Refused
	NET	A lot	Some	NET	Not much	Not at all		
Total 11/2007	53	33	20	46	12	34	1	*
Native Born	32	18	14	67	13	54	*	--
Foreign Born	67	43	24	31	11	20	1	1

38. Thinking about the past few months, how much attention has been given to the issue of illegal immigration by local officials and political leaders in your community?

	A lot	Not too much	None at all	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	32	40	21	7	*
Native Born	38	38	18	6	--
Foreign Born	28	41	24	7	*

39. In the past year in your local community, has the government made more efforts to discourage undocumented or illegal immigration, fewer efforts, or has there been no change?

	More efforts	Fewer efforts	No Change	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	28	13	53	6	*
Native Born	25	15	54	5	*
Foreign Born	29	12	52	7	*

40. Do you approve or disapprove of workplace raids to discourage employers from hiring undocumented or illegal immigrants?

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	20	75	4	1
Native Born	31	63	5	1
Foreign Born	12	84	4	1

41. Do you approve or disapprove of states checking for immigration status before issuing driver's licenses?

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	40	55	4	*
Native Born	56	39	4	*
Foreign Born	29	66	5	1

42. Should local police take an active role in identifying undocumented or illegal immigrants, or should enforcement be left mainly to the federal authorities?

	Police take active role	Enforcement left to federal authorities	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	14	79	6	1
Native Born	20	74	5	*
Foreign Born	9	83	7	1

43. How closely did you follow news accounts earlier this year of the debate in Congress about illegal immigration?

	CLOSELY			NOT CLOSELY			Don't know	Refused
	NET	Very closely	Somewhat closely	NET	Not too closely	Not at all		
Total 11/2007	57	22	36	41	27	14	1	*
Native Born	56	16	39	44	30	15	*	*
Foreign Born	59	25	33	39	25	14	1	*

44. Do you think that the debate over immigration policy and the failure of Congress to enact an immigration reform bill have made life more difficult for (Hispanics/Latinos) living in this country, less difficult, or hasn't it had an effect?

	More difficult	Less difficult	No effect	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	64	9	21	5	1
Native Born	53	11	29	6	1
Foreign Born	72	8	15	4	1

45. Regardless of your immigration or citizenship status, as a result of increased public attention to immigration issues (INSERT ITEM)?

- a. Have you had more trouble getting or keeping a job, OR has it been about the same?

	More	About the same	Not applicable	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	12	72	14	1	1
Native Born	5	74	20	1	1
Foreign Born	17	70	10	2	1

- b. Have you been asked for documents to prove your immigration status more often than in the past, OR has it been about the same?

	More	About the same	Not applicable	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	19	63	16	1	1
Native Born	12	61	25	1	*
Foreign Born	24	64	10	1	1

- c. Have you had more difficulty finding or keeping housing, OR has it been about the same?

	More	About the same	Not applicable	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	15	74	9	1	1
Native Born	8	76	15	1	*
Foreign Born	20	73	5	1	1

**46. Regardless of your immigration or citizenship status, as a result of increased public attention to immigration issues (READ ITEMS)?**

**a. Are you more likely to travel outside the U.S., less likely to travel outside the U.S., or hasn't it made any difference?**

	More likely	Less likely	No difference	Not applicable	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	14	24	57	4	1	1
Native Born	12	22	59	6	*	*
Foreign Born	15	25	56	2	1	1

**b. Are you more likely to use government services, less likely to use government services, or hasn't it made any difference?**

	More likely	Less likely	No difference	Not applicable	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	11	22	58	5	3	1
Native Born	10	22	62	5	1	1
Foreign Born	11	23	56	5	4	1

## Appendix C: 2007 National Survey of Latinos General Population Omnibus Topline

*Estimates are based on telephone interviews conducted October 25-28, 2007, among a nationwide sample of 1,009 adults, 18 years of age or older, conducted under the direction of ORC (Opinion Research Corporation). For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.*

26. Some people say UNDOCUMENTED or ILLEGAL immigrants help the economy by providing low-cost labor. Others say they hurt the economy by driving wages down. Which is closer to your view?

	HELP the economy by providing low-cost labor	HURT the economy by driving wages down	Don't know	Refused
General Population	44	45	10	2
Non-Hispanics	40	48	11	2

38. Thinking about the past few months, how much attention has been given to the issue of illegal immigration by local officials and political leaders in your community?

	A lot	Not too much	None at all	Don't know	Refused
General Population	24	48	24	4	1
Non-Hispanics	22	47	25	5	1

40. Do you approve or disapprove of workplace raids to discourage employers from hiring undocumented or illegal immigrants?

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	Refused
General Population	50	42	7	1
Non-Hispanics	51	42	7	2

41. Do you approve or disapprove of states checking for immigration status before issuing driver's licenses?

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know	Refused
General Population	80	18	2	1
Non-Hispanics	85	13	2	*

42. Should local police take an active role in identifying undocumented or illegal immigrants, or should enforcement be left mainly to the federal authorities?

	Police take active role	Enforcement left to federal authorities	Don't know	Refused
General Population	43	51	5	1
Non-Hispanics	45	49	5	1