

Illegal Immigration Backlash Worries, Divides Latinos

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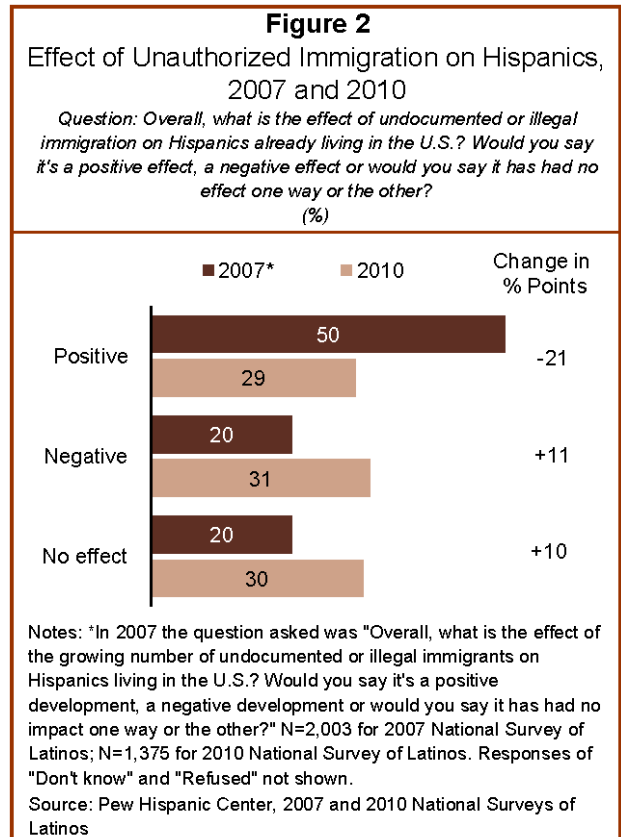
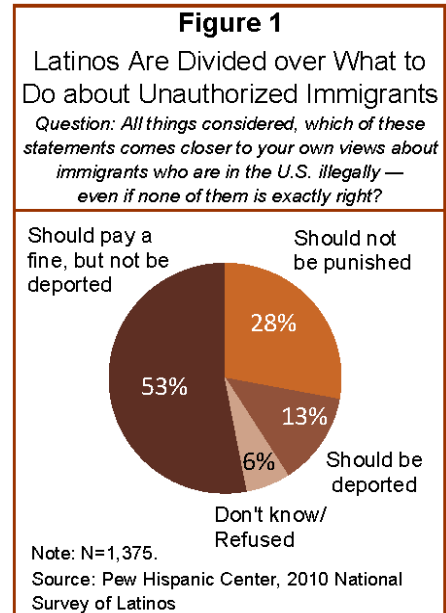
Executive Summary

The national political backlash against illegal immigration has created new divisions among Latinos and heightened their concerns about discrimination against members of their ethnic group—including those who were born in the United States or who immigrated legally.

About four-in-five of the nation’s estimated 11.1 million unauthorized immigrants are of Hispanic origin ([Passel and Cohn, 2010](#)). A new national survey by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center, finds that Latinos are divided over what to do with these immigrants. A small majority (53%) says they should pay a fine but not be deported. A small minority (13%) says they should be deported, and a larger minority (28%) says they should not be punished.

Hispanics are also divided about the impact of illegal immigration on Hispanics already living in the U.S. Roughly equal shares say the impact has been positive (29%), negative (31%) or made no difference (30%). This mixed judgment stands in sharp contrast to views that Latinos expressed on this subject in 2007. Back then, fully half (50%) of Latinos said the impact was positive, while just 20% said it was negative.¹

Today, more than six-in-ten (61%) Latinos say that discrimination against Hispanics is a “major problem,” up from 54% who said that in 2007. Asked to state the most important factor leading to discrimination,



¹ A slightly different question was asked three years ago. In 2007, survey respondents were asked about the impact of the “growing number of undocumented or illegal immigrants” on Latinos in the U.S. In 2010, since the number of unauthorized immigrants residing in the U.S. has fallen ([Passel and Cohn, 2010](#)), the question instead asked about the effect of “undocumented or illegal immigration.”

a plurality of 36% now cites immigration status, up from a minority of 23% who said the same in 2007. Back then, a plurality of respondents—46%—identified language skills as the biggest cause of discrimination against Hispanics ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2007](#)).

In the new survey, Latinos are also split over whether immigrant and native-born Latinos are working together to achieve common political goals. About half (45%) say they are, and half (46%) say they are not. Both the native born (who comprise 47% of the adult Latino population) and the foreign born (who comprise 53%) are roughly equally divided on their perceptions of political solidarity.

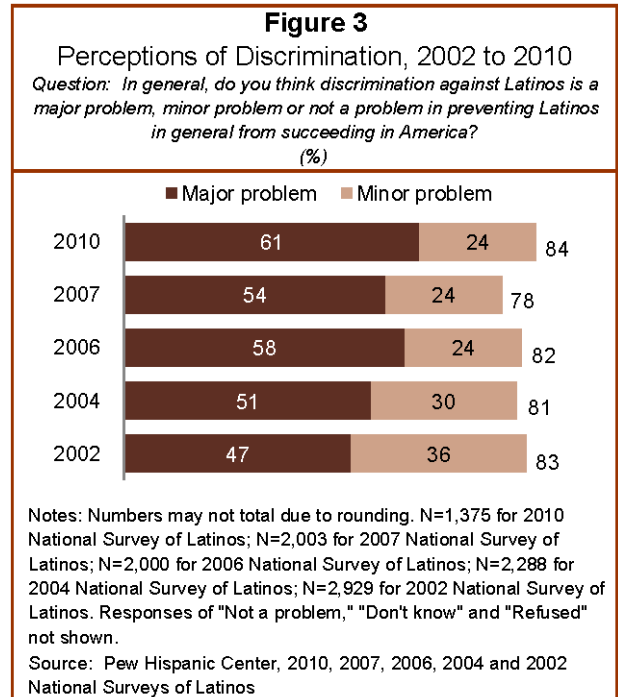
The native born and foreign born have different views on many topics explored in the survey. For example, seven-in-ten (70%) foreign-born Latinos say discrimination against Hispanics is a major problem preventing Latinos from succeeding in America. Less than half (49%) of the native born agree. And when it comes to their views of immigrants, fewer than seven-in-ten native-born Hispanics say immigrants strengthen the country, while 85% of immigrant Hispanics say the same.

At 47 million strong, Latinos are the nation’s largest minority group, comprising nearly 15% of the total U.S. population. Some 38% of all Latinos are immigrants, and an estimated 19% are unauthorized immigrants.

The findings are from a new national survey of 1,375 Latino adults conducted by landline and cellular telephone, in English and Spanish, from August 17 through September 19, 2010. The margin of error is plus or minus 3.3 percentage points for the full sample and larger for subgroups. For details on the survey methodology, see Appendix A.

While the survey finds differences among Latinos on several questions related to illegal immigration, it also finds many points of broad agreement—especially when it comes to enforcement policies and proposals.

For example, fully 86% of Latinos support providing a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants if they pass background checks, pay a fine and have jobs, a level of support far greater than among the general public (68%) ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2010a](#)). Among Latinos, about eight-in-ten



(82%) of the native born and nine-in-ten (90%) of the foreign born say they support providing a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants.

On birthright citizenship, nearly eight-in-ten (78%) Latinos say the Constitution should be left as is, compared with 56% of the general public who say the same. And when it comes to who should enforce the nation's immigration laws, more than three-quarters (77%) Latinos say it should be the exclusive responsibility of federal authorities, while just 15% say the local police should play a more active role. On both questions, the native born and the foreign born hold similar views.

Finally, the vast majority of Latinos—79%—disapprove of the first-of-its-kind Arizona law enacted this year that gives police broad powers to check the immigration status of people they stop for other reasons whom they suspect may be in this country illegally.² By contrast, the general population approves of the measure by a ratio of two-to-one ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2010a](#)).

No Increase in Reports of Discrimination

Despite Latinos' rising concerns about suffering from a backlash triggered by illegal immigration, the new survey finds no increase over past years in the share of Latinos who report that they or someone they know have been targets of discrimination or have been stopped by the authorities and asked about their immigration status.

About a third of all Hispanics (34%) say they, a member of their family or a close friend have experienced discrimination in the past five years because of their race or ethnic group. The figure is largely unchanged from 2009, when it stood at 32% ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2009](#)). And just 5% say they have been stopped by the police or other authorities and asked about their immigration status, down from 9% who said the same in 2008 ([Lopez and Minushkin, 2008](#)).

² Implementation of many parts of the new law has been stayed pending a hearing on a lawsuit brought by the federal government, which contends it is unconstitutional.

More Satisfied with the Nation's Direction and Their Lives

Moreover, more than a third of all Hispanics (36%) say they are satisfied with the current overall direction of the country, up from 25% who said the same in 2008 ([Lopez and Minushkin, 2008](#)). On this question, Hispanics are more upbeat than all Americans. Only about a quarter (25%) of the general public said in late summer they were satisfied with the way things in the country were going ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2010b](#)).

When it comes to their own lives, Latinos are generally upbeat. Nearly seven-in-ten rate the quality of their lives as either “excellent” (24%) or “good” (45%), virtually unchanged from three years ago ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2007](#)).

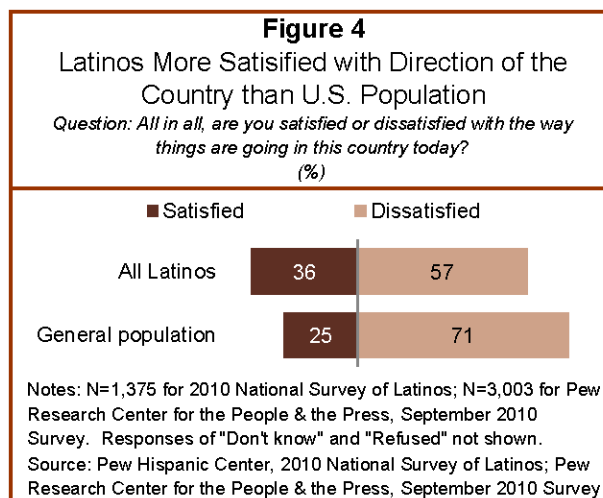
Among the survey’s other findings:

Views of Immigrants

- Hispanics are more positive than all Americans about the impact of immigrants on the nation. Nearly eight-in-ten Hispanics (78%) say immigrants to the U.S. strengthen the country, while 13% believe these new arrivals are a burden. In contrast, all Americans are split—44% say immigrants are a strength, and 42% say they are a burden.
- Half (49%) of all Hispanics say that Americans are less accepting of immigrants now than they were five years ago. One-in-five (20%) believe Americans are more accepting, and 28% say they see no change.
- More than eight-in-ten (81%) Latinos say opportunity is better in the U.S. than in their home countries or the countries of their ancestors. This share is down from 92% in 1999 ([Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard University, 1999](#)).
- Three-in-ten (30%) Latinos say that one of the reasons unauthorized immigrants come to the U.S. is to have a child here; 64% say this is not the case.

Discrimination and Deportation

- Half (52%) of Latinos say they worry “a lot” or “some” that they, a family member or a close friend could be deported.



- Foreign-born Hispanics are more than twice as likely as native-born Hispanics to say they worry that they or someone they know could be deported—68% versus 32%.
- One-third (32%) of Latinos say they know someone who has been deported or detained by the federal government in the past 12 months.
- Some 45% of foreign-born Latinos who are not U.S. citizens or legal residents say they know someone who has been detained or deported by the federal government in the past 12 months. Fewer than three-in-ten (28%) of native-born Latinos say the same.

Views of Immigration Policy

- Fully 78% of Latinos say they support in-state tuition rates for unauthorized immigrant students who graduate from a high school in their state and have been accepted into a public college or university.
- Nearly three-in-four (73%) Latinos say they disapprove of workplace raids, unchanged from 2007 and 2008.
- More than six-in-ten (61%) Hispanics say they disapprove of building more fences on the nation's borders.
- Latinos are split on whether the number of border patrol agents should be increased—48% say they approve of this idea, while 46% say they disapprove.
- A majority (58%) of Hispanics say they approve of a proposal that would require all U.S. residents to carry a national identity card.

Politics, the Immigration Policy Debate and Civic Participation

- The issue of immigration is not a top issue for all Hispanics. On a list of seven issues, it ranks fourth, behind education, jobs and health care.
- More than six-in-ten (62%) Latinos say they have talked with a family member, friend or co-worker about the immigration policy debate in the past year.
- Half (51%) of Latinos say they have more confidence in the Democratic Party's agenda on immigration than in the Republican Party's agenda, while 19% say they have more confidence in the Republican agenda on immigration.
- One-in-seven (15%) Hispanics say that in the past year they have participated in a protest or demonstration in support of immigration rights, down from 24% who said the same in 2006.

About this Report

The 2010 National Survey of Latinos (NSL) focuses on the views and opinions of Latinos about immigrants, illegal immigration and immigration policy. The survey was conducted from August 17 through September 19, 2010, among a randomly selected, nationally representative sample of 1,375 Latino adults, 542 of whom are native born and 833 of whom are foreign born. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish on cellular as well as landline telephones. For more details, see Appendix A.

Interviews were conducted for the Pew Hispanic Center by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS).

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” and “illegal immigrants” are used interchangeably in this report, as are the terms “unauthorized immigration” and “illegal immigration.”

“Native born” refers to persons who are U.S. citizens at birth, including those born in the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and those born abroad to parents at least one of whom was a U.S. citizen.

“Foreign born” refers to persons born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen.

“Foreign-born U.S. citizens” refers to persons who indicate they are “foreign born” and who indicate they are U.S. citizens. The terms “foreign-born U.S. citizens” and “naturalized U.S. citizens” are used interchangeably in this report.

“Foreign-born legal residents” refers to persons who indicate they are foreign born and who say they have a green card or have been approved for one.

“Foreign born who are not legal residents and not U.S. citizens” refers to persons who indicate they are foreign born and who say they do not have a green card and have not been approved for one.

Language dominance is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. “Spanish-dominant” persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their ability to speak and read English lower. “Bilingual” refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. “English-dominant” persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.

About the Authors

Mark Hugo Lopez is the associate director of the Pew Hispanic Center. Prior to joining the Center, Lopez was research director of the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement as well as an assistant professor at the University of Maryland's School of Public Policy. His areas of expertise include Latino youth, crime, labor economics, civic engagement and voting behavior. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Princeton University.

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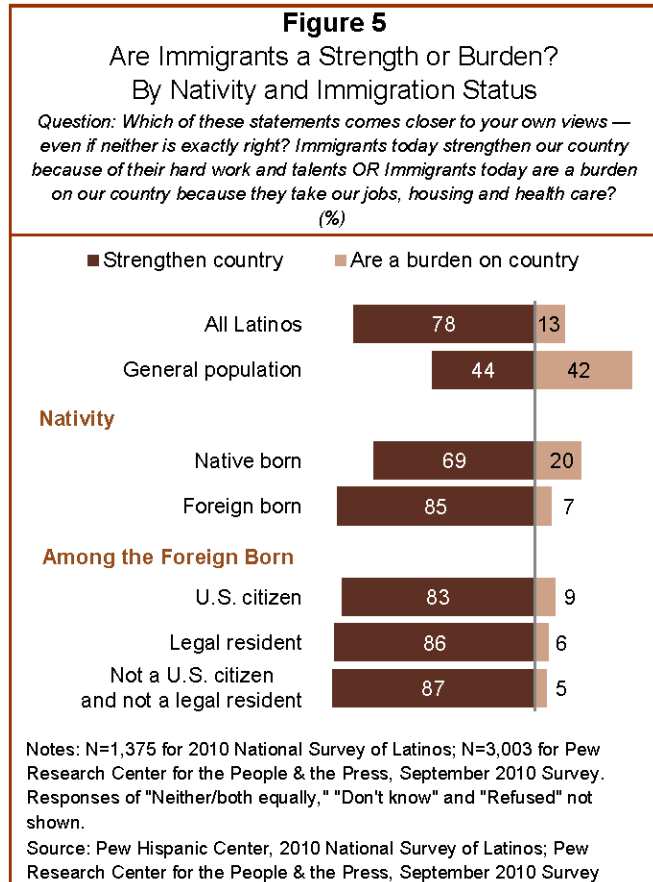
Views of Immigrants

Immigrants: A Burden or a Source of Strength?

Nearly eight-in-ten Hispanics (78%) say immigrants to the United States strengthen the country because of their hard work and talents, while 13% believe these new arrivals are a burden because they take jobs, housing and health care.

The perception that immigrants benefit the country is widely shared among Latinos. Even among Latinos who say illegal immigration hurts Latinos, more than three-in-four (76%) say that, overall, immigrants strengthen the country.

This strong, positive assessment of the impact of immigrants on the U.S. differs sharply from the views of the general population. Overall, Americans are divided over whether immigrants are a source of strength (44%) for the nation or a burden (42%), according to a national survey conducted in August by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press (2010b).



Native Born Less Likely to See Immigrants as a Benefit

While there is broad agreement among Hispanics about the contribution of immigrants to the nation, there are differences among some demographic groups.

Native-born Latinos are significantly less likely than the foreign born to see immigrants as a strength (69% versus 85%) and are almost three times as likely to say new arrivals are a burden (20% versus 7%). Among the foreign born, no significant differences are seen among naturalized citizens (83% say immigrants strengthen the country), resident aliens (86%) and Latinos who are not legal residents (87%).

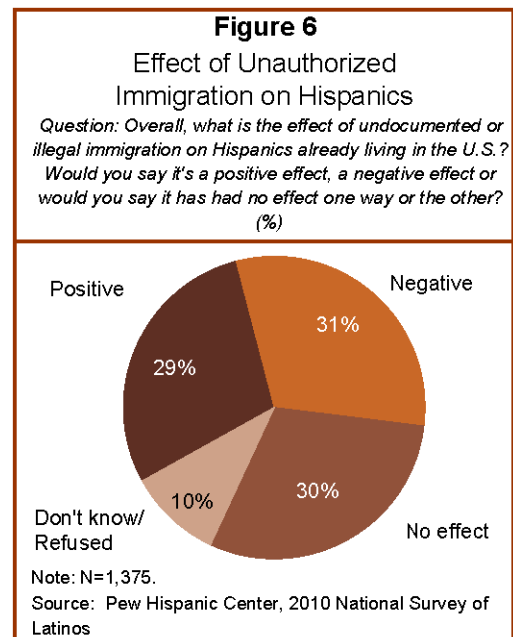
About two-thirds (65%) of all Latinos who are English dominant say immigrants strengthen the country, a view they share with 77% of bilingual Hispanics and 87% of those who are Spanish dominant. Impact of Illegal Immigration on Hispanics in the U.S.

Hispanics are divided when asked to assess the effect of illegal or undocumented immigration on Hispanics already living in the United States. Three-in-ten (29%) believe the overall impact of unauthorized immigrants is positive. But similar proportions say that the impact of these immigrants is negative (31%) or that there has been no effect one way or the other (30%).

These results contrast sharply with the findings of a similar question asked three years ago ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2007](#)).³ Then, half of all Hispanics (50%) said the growing number of undocumented immigrants had a positive effect on the existing Hispanic community—fully 21 percentage points higher than the proportion who say that in the new survey.

At the same time, just 20% of respondents three years ago said the impact of the increasing number of unauthorized immigrants was negative. That is 11 percentage points lower than the share of Latinos who say the same today. Meanwhile, the proportion of Latinos who say unauthorized immigration has no effect increased by 10 percentage points—20% in 2007 versus 30% in 2010.

What explains these large changes in just three years? One reason might be the passage this year of Arizona’s Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act—commonly known as Arizona SB 1070. (For more on Latinos and their views of Arizona SB 1070, see below.)

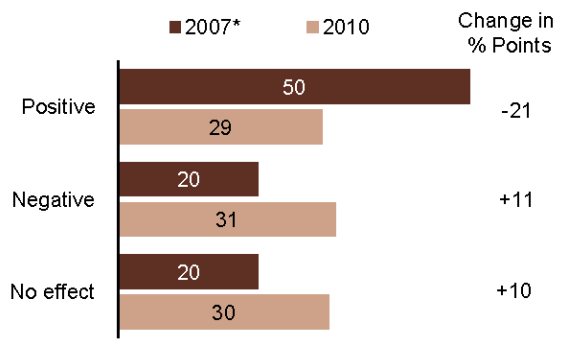


³ In the 2007 survey, the question was “Overall, what is the effect of the growing number of UNDOCUMENTED or ILLEGAL immigrants on (Hispanics/Latinos) living in the U.S.? Would you say it’s a positive development, a negative development, or would you say it has had no impact one way or the other?” ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2007](#)). In the new 2010 survey, because the number of unauthorized immigrants in the U.S. has declined ([Passel and Cohn, 2010](#)), the question was changed to read “Overall, what is the effect of UNDOCUMENTED or ILLEGAL immigration on (Hispanics/Latinos) *already* living in the U.S.? Would you say it’s a positive *effect*, a negative *effect*, or would you say it has had no *effect* one way or the other?” Italics indicate changes in question wording.

The law ignited a national controversy even before it was signed by Gov. Jan Brewer. Its key provision gives police the authority to check the immigration status of individuals during a “lawful stop, detention or arrest” who they suspect are in the country illegally. Critics of the law argue that it will lead to ethnic profiling of Latinos, and all immigrants, by police. Supporters say it is a necessary tool in the fight against illegal immigration. As shown below, the largest shift in views over the past three years occurred among the group at the center of the current political debate: foreign-born Latinos, including those who are living in this country but are neither U.S. citizens nor legal residents.

Figure 7
Effect of Unauthorized Immigration on Hispanics, 2007 and 2010

Question: Overall, what is the effect of undocumented or illegal immigration on Hispanics already living in the U.S.? Would you say it's a positive effect, a negative effect or would you say it has had no effect one way or the other? (%)



Notes: *In 2007 the question asked was "Overall, what is the effect of the growing number of undocumented or illegal immigrants on Hispanics living in the U.S.? Would you say it's a positive development, a negative development or would you say it has had no impact one way or the other?" N=2,003 for 2007 National Survey of Latinos; N=1,375 for 2010 National Survey of Latinos. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.
Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2007 and 2010 National Surveys of Latinos

Foreign Born Shifted the Most

While the 2007-2010 shift away from generally positive views of illegal immigration has occurred among nearly all demographic groups of Hispanics, the biggest changes took place among the foreign born and those with limited English skills.

About a third (34%) of all foreign-born Latinos in the current survey say the impact of undocumented immigration is positive, a 23 percentage-point decline from 2007 when nearly six-in-ten (57%) said the same. Among the native born, the decline was less pronounced: 17 points, from 41% in 2007 to 24% in 2010.

The change is even greater among Latinos with limited or no English skills. Slightly more than a third (36%) of respondents in the current survey who report they are Spanish dominant say the impact of undocumented immigration is positive, a 27 percentage-point decline from 2007. At the same time, among Latinos who are English dominant, the share who say the impact of illegal immigration is positive went from 35% in 2007 to 17% in 2010, an 18-point drop.

Acceptance of Immigrants

In the wake of the national controversy over Arizona SB 1070 and similar measures adopted or under consideration in other states, many Latinos believe that America has become a less tolerant place for immigrants.

According to the survey, about half of all Latinos (49%) say that Americans are less accepting of immigrants now than they were five years ago, while 20% say they are more accepting and 28% see no change.

Table 1
Change in Attitudes on Impact of Immigrants, by Nativity and Language Use, 2007 and 2010

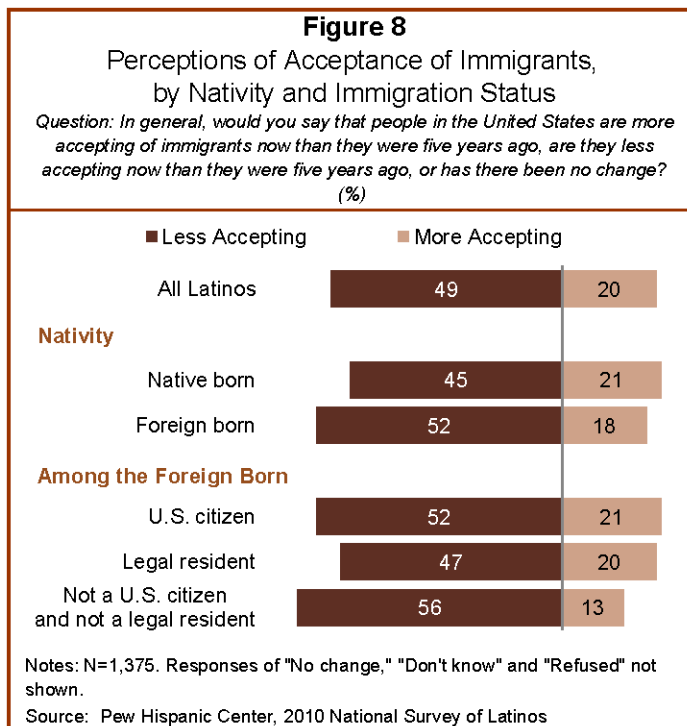
Question: Overall, what is the effect of undocumented or illegal immigration on Hispanics already living in the U.S.? Would you say it's a positive effect, a negative effect or would you say it has had no effect one way or the other? (%)

	2007*	2010	Change in % Points
All Hispanics			
Positive	50	29	-21
Negative	20	31	+11
No effect	20	30	+10
Nativity			
Native born			
Positive	41	24	-17
Negative	29	36	+7
No effect	22	35	+13
Foreign born			
Positive	57	34	-23
Negative	14	27	+13
No effect	19	26	+7
Language Usage			
English dominant			
Positive	35	17	-18
Negative	36	45	+9
No effect	21	33	+12
Bilingual			
Positive	47	30	-17
Negative	21	32	+11
No effect	24	30	+6
Spanish dominant			
Positive	63	36	-27
Negative	10	22	+12
No effect	17	28	+11

Notes: *In 2007 the question asked was "Overall, what is the effect of the growing number of undocumented or illegal immigrants on Hispanics living in the U.S.? Would you say it's a positive development, a negative development or would you say it has had no impact one way or the other?" N=2,003 for 2007 National Survey of Latinos; N=1,375 for 2010 National Survey of Latinos. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.
Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2010 and 2007 National Surveys of Latinos

These views vary by nativity, immigration status and language proficiency. Fewer than half (45%) of all native-born Hispanics say Americans have become less accepting of immigrants in the past five years. In contrast, 52% of foreign-born Hispanics say the same—a proportion that increases to 56% among foreign-born Hispanics who are neither U.S. citizens nor legal residents.

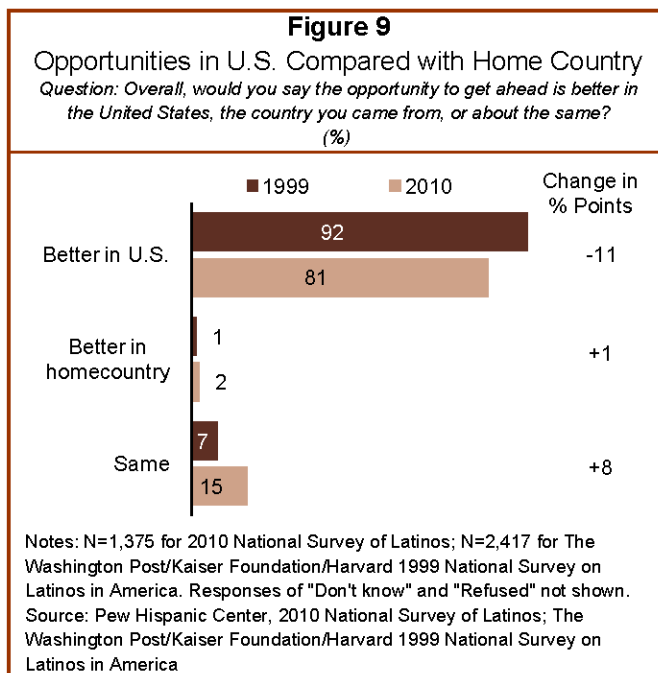
According to the survey, a narrow majority (54%) of Spanish-dominant Latinos say America is less accepting of immigrants now than five years ago. In contrast, slightly more than four-in-ten (43%) of English-dominant and 47% of bilingual Latinos say the country is less tolerant of immigrants now than it was five years ago.



Is America Still the Land of Opportunity?

Despite the sense of diminished acceptance of immigrants, the overwhelming majority of Latinos still believe there are more opportunities for them to advance in the United States than in their home country or the home country of their ancestors. However, the proportion who say opportunity to get ahead is better in the U.S. has declined somewhat in the past decade, perhaps because of the recession or the increasingly tense social and political climate facing immigrants and Latinos.

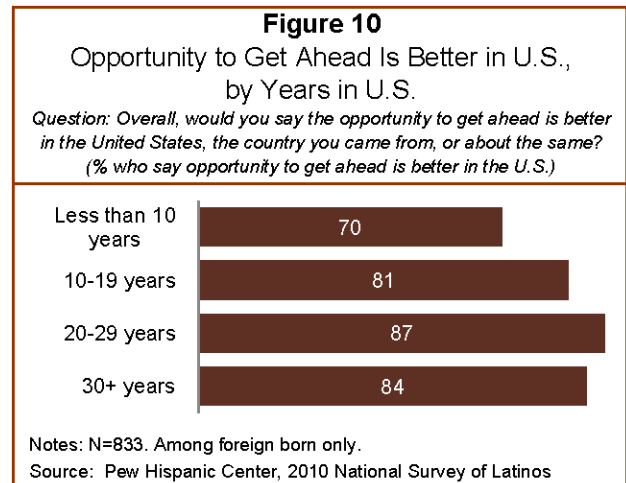
According to the survey, eight-in-ten (81%) Hispanics say the “opportunity to get ahead” is better in the United States than in their home country or the country of their ancestors, down from



92% who said the same in 1999 ([Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard University, 1999](#)). Only 2% believe the opportunities are better back home, and one-in-seven say opportunities are equal (15%).

Nearly identical proportions of the native born (81%) and foreign born (82%) say there are more opportunities in this country, as do 84% of all foreign-born Latinos who are U.S. citizens, 83% who are legal residents and 79% who are in the United States but are neither U.S. citizens or legal residents.

Among the foreign born, judgments vary somewhat by the length of time that they have lived in the United States. Those who have been in the U.S. for less than 10 years are less likely than those who have been here longer to say that opportunities are better here than in their home countries (70% versus 84% for those who have lived in the U.S. 30 or more years).



Discrimination, Deportation, Detainment and Satisfaction

A growing majority of Hispanics say that discrimination is a major problem preventing Latinos from succeeding, a view most strongly expressed by those born outside the United States. Even so, there has been no change in the share of Latinos who have had a personal experience with discrimination, and fewer today than in 2008 say they have been stopped by the police or other authorities and asked about their legal status.

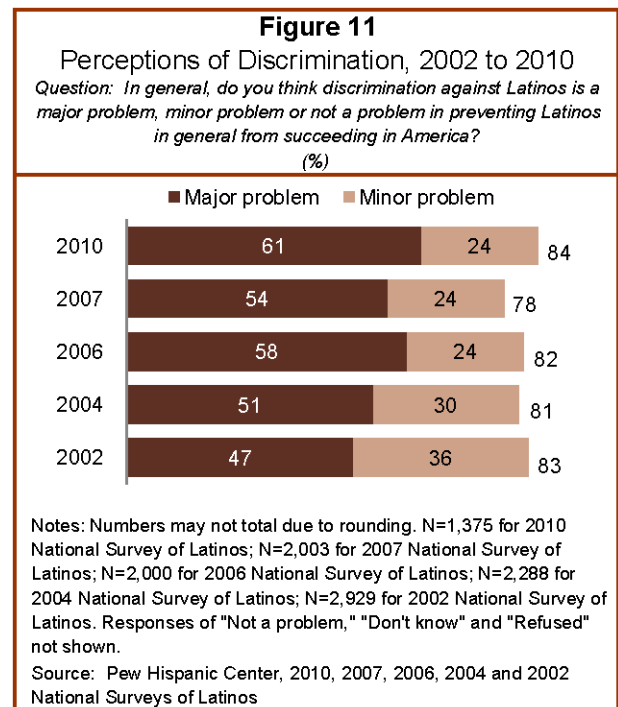
Perceptions, Experiences and Causes of Discrimination

Perceptions of Discrimination as a Major Problem for Hispanics

According to the survey, about six-in-ten Latinos (61%) say discrimination against Hispanics is a “major problem” preventing Hispanics in general from succeeding in America, up from 54% who said the same in 2007 ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2007](#)) and the largest proportion to say bias is serious roadblock to Latinos since the question was first asked in 2002 ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2002](#)). An additional 24% in the latest poll rate discrimination as a “minor problem”; only 13% say it is not a problem.

As Pew Hispanic Center surveys have consistently found, Latinos born outside the United States are much more likely than the native born to say discrimination is a major problem facing Latinos. In the current poll, seven-in-ten (70%) foreign-born Latinos, but fewer than half (49%) of the native born, rate bias against Latinos as a major problem.

Among Latinos born outside the United States, perceptions of bias are most strongly expressed by those who are not legal residents. Among this group, nearly eight-in-ten (78%) see discrimination as a major problem. In contrast, foreign-born Latinos who are legal residents or U.S. citizens are less likely to see discrimination as a major problem (72% and 63% respectively).



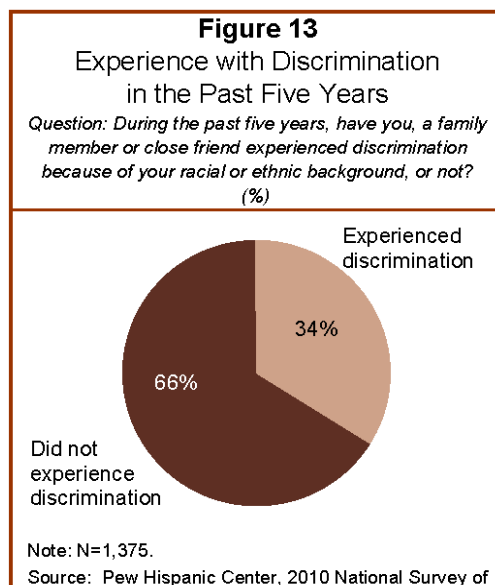
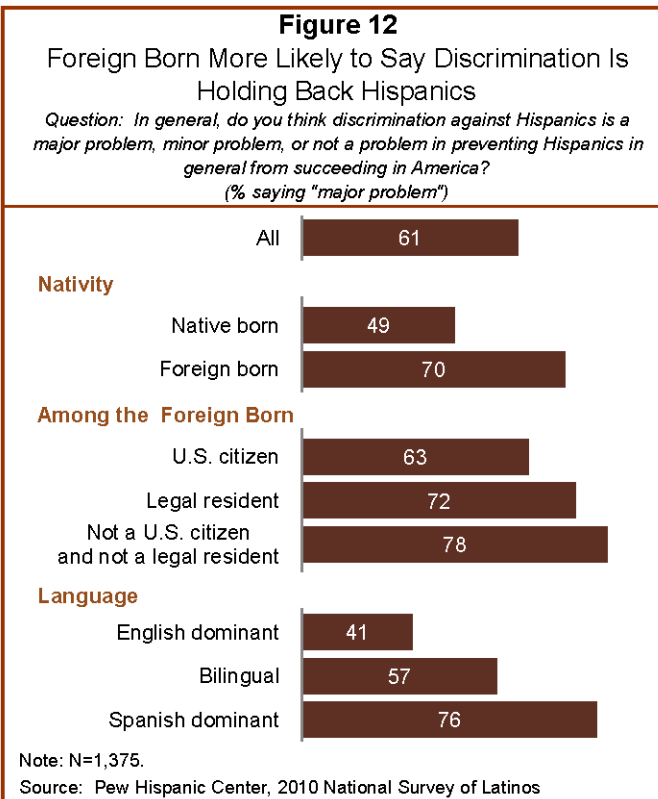
Perceptions of discrimination as a major problem for Hispanics have surged among the foreign born in the past three years, yet have remained little changed among the native born. In 2007 ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2007](#)), fewer than six-in-ten (58%) foreign-born Hispanics rated discrimination as a major problem, compared with 70% in the current poll. Among native-born Hispanics, less than half three years ago (47%) and in the current survey (49%) rate anti-Hispanic bias as a major problem preventing Hispanics from succeeding in America.

Among immigrant Latinos, those who have lived in the United less than 20 years are more likely to see discrimination as a major problem than those who have lived in this country longer. According to the survey, nearly eight-in-ten foreign-born Hispanics (78%) who have lived in the U.S. for less than 10 years rate discrimination as a major roadblock to Latino progress, compared with about two-thirds (64%) of those who have resided in the United States for 30 years or longer.

Language proficiency also is closely associated with opinions about the impact of discrimination on Hispanics. Three-quarters (76%) of Spanish-dominant Hispanics say anti-Hispanic bias is a major problem preventing Hispanics from succeeding, compared with 57% who are bilingual and just four-in-ten (41%) Hispanics who are proficient in English.

Experiences with Discrimination

About a third of all Hispanics (34%) say they, a member of their family or a close friend have experienced discrimination in the past five years because of their race or ethnic group. This is largely unchanged from 2009, when the figure stood at 32% ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2009](#)), but



down from 41% who said the same in 2007 ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2007](#)).⁴

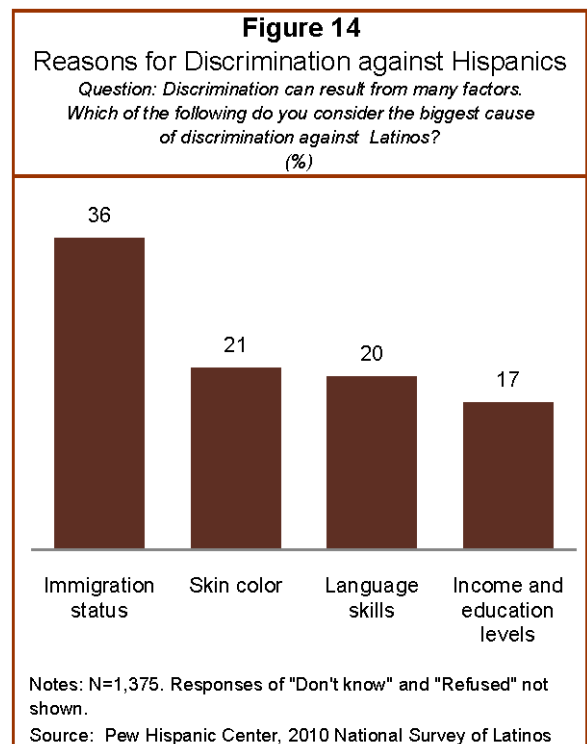
Equal shares of native-born and foreign-born Latinos say they or someone they know have experienced discrimination in the past five years—34% and 33%, respectively. Among the foreign born, 35% of those who are naturalized U.S. citizens, 32% of those who are legal residents and 29% who are neither legal residents nor U.S. citizens say they or someone they know have experienced discrimination in the past five years.

Young Latinos are most likely to say they or someone they know has experienced discrimination. Four-in-ten (40%) of those ages 18 to 29 say this, compared with a third of those ages 30 to 49 (34%) and those ages 50 to 64 (32%). Among Latinos ages 65 or older, fewer than two-in-ten (17%) say they or someone they know has experienced discrimination in the past five years because of their race or ethnic group.

Causes of Discrimination against Latinos

When asked which of four factors—immigration status, language skills, skin color, and income and education levels—is the biggest cause of discrimination against Hispanics, more than a third (36%) choose the immigration status of Latinos. Somewhat fewer Hispanics (21%) say skin color is a major reason for discrimination against Hispanics, while smaller shares say language skills (20%), or income and education levels (17%).

Regardless of Hispanics’ nativity or personal legal standing, immigration status ranks as the single most frequently mentioned cause of anti-Hispanic bias among the four factors tested in the survey. Roughly equal shares of the native born (36%) and foreign born (37%) say immigration status is the biggest cause of discrimination against Hispanics. Some modest differences emerge among the foreign born depending on their residency status. Four-in-ten (40%) Latinos who are not legal



⁴ These results do not show that survey respondents have directly experienced discrimination, because the question asked if the discriminatory act was experienced by the respondent or a family member or friend. The question asked also does not inquire about the victim’s race or ethnicity, another source of ambiguity in interpreting this result. For example, a Latino who has not experienced discrimination recently but has a close friend who is black and has experienced discrimination because of race would answer yes to this question.

residents and 39% of the foreign born who are legal residents say immigration status is the major cause of discrimination against Hispanics. Among the foreign born who are naturalized U.S. citizens, a third (34%) say the same.

Deportation and Detainment

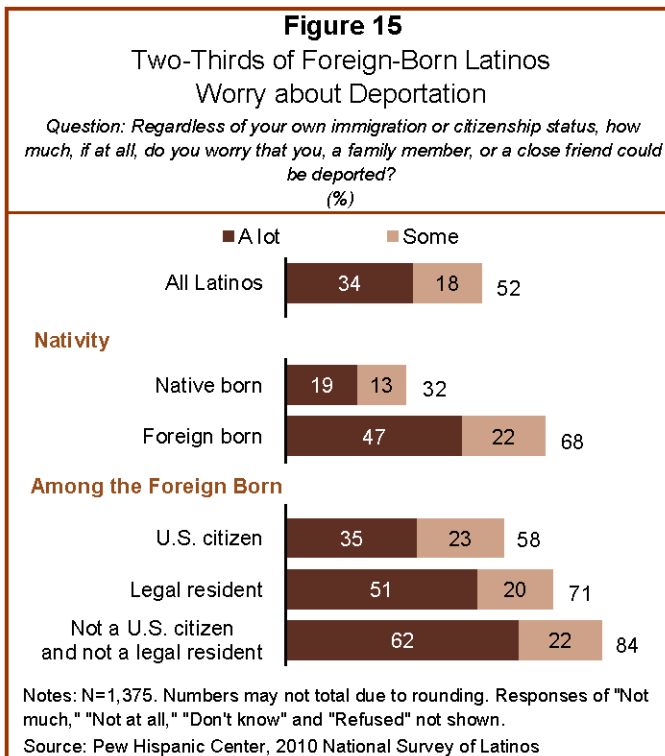
Deportation Worries

At a time when unauthorized immigrants to the United States are being deported in record numbers,⁵ a majority of Latinos (52%) report that they worry that they, a family member or a close friend could be deported—including 34% who say they worry “a lot.”

Not surprisingly, there are sharp differences in the level of worry about deportation by the nativity of respondents. The foreign born are more than twice as likely as the native born to say they have this concern—68% versus 32%. Most worried of all are the foreign born who are not citizens of the United States and who are not legal residents; among this group, 84% say they worry about deportation.

Large differences also exist between those who speak Spanish mostly and those who speak English mostly. Nearly three-in-four (73%) Spanish-dominant Latinos say they worry “a lot” or “some” about deportation—almost four times as large as the share (19%) of English-dominant Latinos who say they worry that they or someone they know could be deported. Among bilingual Latinos, half (51%) say they worry about deportation.

There has been very little change on this question in the three years that it has been posed in Pew Hispanic Center surveys. In 2007, 53% of respondents said they worried a lot or some about deportation ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2007](#)); in 2008, 57% said so ([Lopez and Minushkin, 2008](#)); and this year, 52% say so.



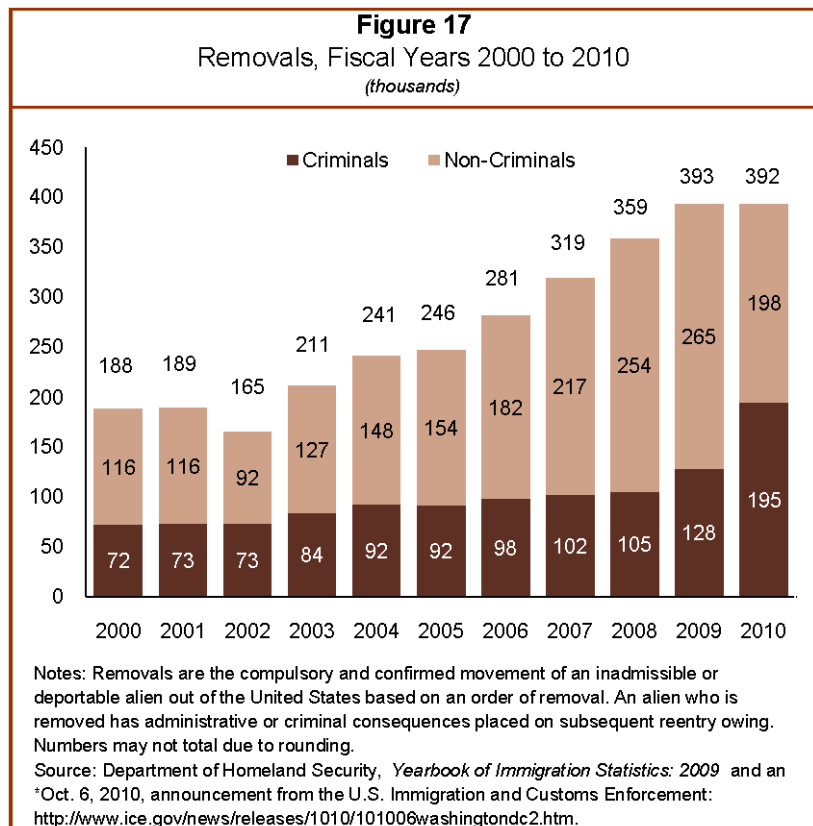
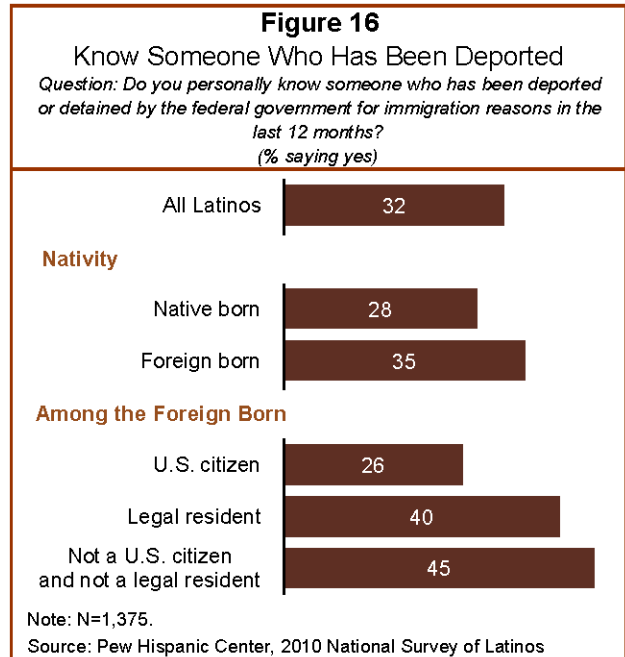
⁵ See Oct. 6, 2010, announcement from the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement: <http://www.ice.gov/news/releases/1010/101006washingtondc2.htm>.

Familiarity with Detainment

When it comes to deportation, worry is one indicator, and firsthand familiarity is another. One-third of Latinos (32%) say they know someone who has been deported or detained by the federal government in the past 12 months. Two-thirds (68%) say they do not.

Here, too, there are differences by nativity and immigrant status, but they are not as pronounced as they are for the question about deportation “worry.” Some 28% of native-born Latinos say they know someone who has been deported or detained in the past year, compared with 35% of the foreign-born and 45% of the immigrant Hispanics who are not U.S. citizens or legal residents.

In recent years, deportations of unauthorized immigrants have risen to record levels—just under 400,000 a year in fiscal years 2009 and 2010, according to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.⁶ About half of all recent deportees are convicted criminals, and many have been removed as a result of new federal-state enforcement partnership, Secure Communities, that identifies and deports unauthorized immigrants from among the population of convicted criminals in



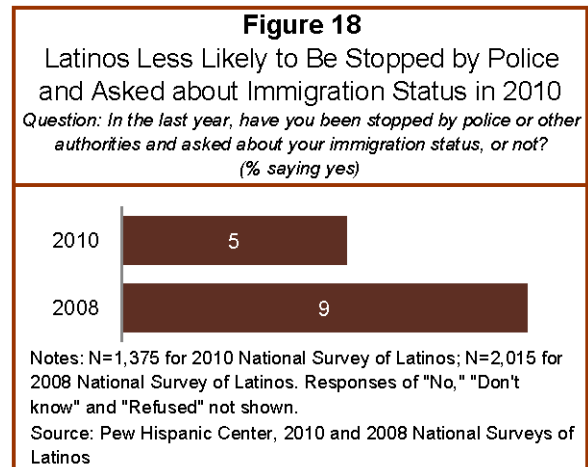
⁶ See the Department of Homeland Security’s 2009 [Yearbook of Immigration Statistics](#). Also, see Oct. 6, 2010, announcement from the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement: <http://www.ice.gov/news/releases/1010/101006washingtondc2.htm>.

state prisons and local jails. In addition, in recent years the federal government has partnered with state and local authorities through its 287(g) program in 26 states to train police on how to determine the immigration status of people they lawfully stop and suspect are in the country illegally.⁷

Despite the sharp rise in enforcement policies of this sort in recent years, only a small share of Latino adults—just one-in-twenty—say that in the past year they were stopped by police or other authorities and asked about their immigration status, according to the new Pew Hispanic Center survey.

There are no differences on this question by the nativity of the respondent; 5% of both native-born and foreign-born Hispanics say this has happened to them in the past year. There are differences by gender, however: 8% of Hispanic men say they have been stopped asked by police or other authorities about their immigration status in the last year, compared with just 2% of Hispanic women.

When this same question was posed on a 2008 Pew Hispanic Center survey ([Lopez and Minushkin, 2008](#)), some 9% of respondents said they had been stopped in the past year by police or other authorities and asked about their immigration status. As in the current survey, there were no differences then in the responses of native-born and foreign-born Hispanics. So at a time when passage of a new law in Arizona⁸ has touched off a heated national debate over whether Hispanics are being unfairly targeted by aggressive state and local police enforcement of immigration laws, the new survey suggests that the number of Hispanics actually stopped by police and asked about their immigration status has been on the decline over the past two years.



⁷ Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act allows ICE to cross-designate local police to enforce immigration law. Currently, some 72 municipal, county and state agencies in 26 states have 287(g) agreements with ICE. Although 287(g) agreements have been part of immigration law for 14 years, all localities that have existing Memoranda of Agreement with the Department of Homeland Security have signed them in the past seven years, illustrating the recent step-up in local enforcement of immigration law. For more information on U.S. ICE and the 287(g) program, see <http://www.ice.gov/partners/287g/>.

⁸ The Arizona law empowers police to check the immigration status of people they have stopped for other reasons and who they reasonably suspect are in the country illegally. Its implementation has been stayed pending hearings on a lawsuit by the federal government, which asserts that immigration enforcement is a federal, not state, responsibility.

Satisfaction with the Direction of the Country and Their Lives

Satisfaction with the Direction of the Country

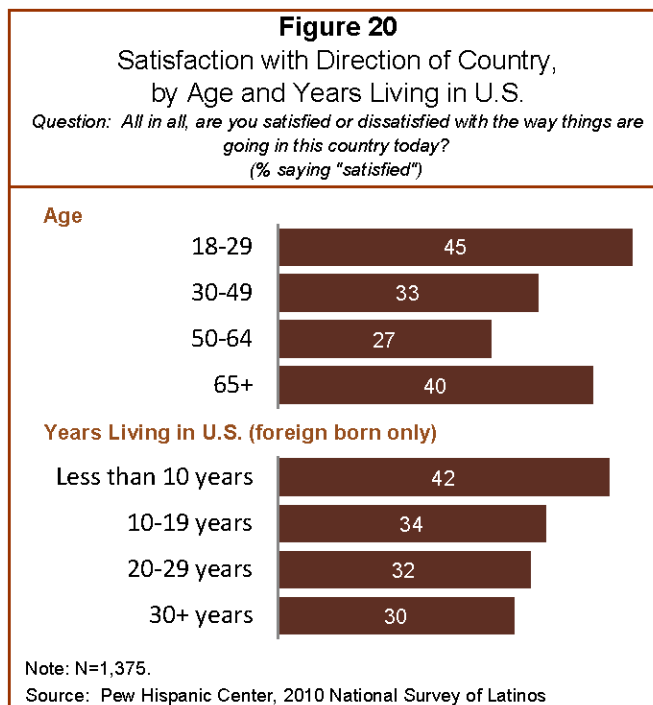
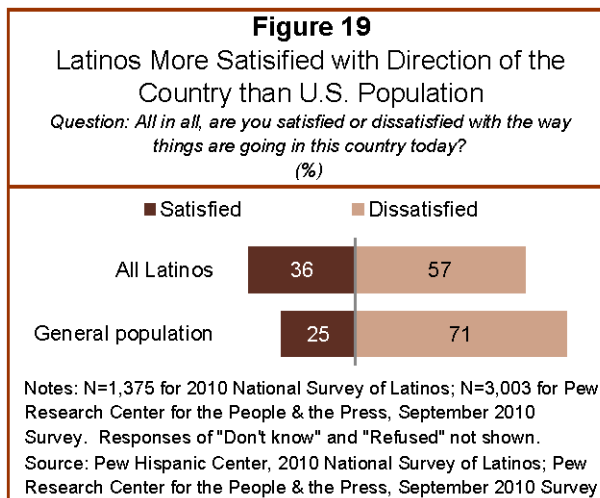
Slightly more than a third of all Hispanics (36%) say they are satisfied with the current direction of the country, while 57% say they are dissatisfied. Despite these relative low levels of satisfaction, the proportion of Hispanics who are positive about the nation’s progress has bounced back since July 2008 when only 25% were satisfied with way things were going in the country ([Lopez and Minushkin, 2008](#)).

Moreover, Hispanics are more upbeat than all Americans about the course of the nation. Only a quarter (25%) of the general public—11 percentage points below Hispanics—reported in late summer being satisfied with the way things in the country were going ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2010b](#)). Since the question was first asked by the Pew Hispanic Center in 2003 ([Suro, 2004](#)), Hispanics have nearly always been more positive than non-Hispanics about the direction of the country.

Among Latinos, relatively few differences emerge. Native-born Latinos are somewhat more positive than the foreign born about the nation’s course (39% versus 34%). Among the foreign born, roughly similar proportions of naturalized citizens (34%), legal residents (31%) and Latinos who are not legal residents (35%) say they are content with the way things are going in the United States.

Significant differences among Latinos emerge, however, when these results are broken down by age and the length of time an individual has lived in the United States.

Middle-aged Latinos are significantly more negative about the way things are going nationally than older and younger Hispanics. According to the survey, only



a third (33%) of Latinos ages 30 to 49 and 27% of those ages 50 to 64 are satisfied with the direction of the country. In contrast, fully 45% of young adults 18 to 29 and nearly as many (40%) Latinos 65 and older are content with the way things are going.

Foreign-born Latinos who have lived in the United States less than 10 years are significantly more satisfied with the direction of the country than are those who have lived here 30 years or longer—42% versus 30%.

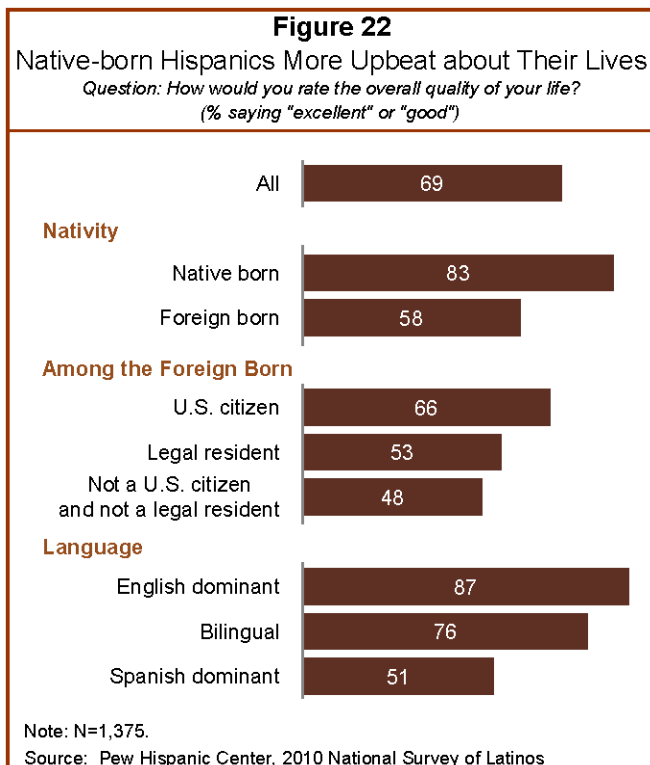
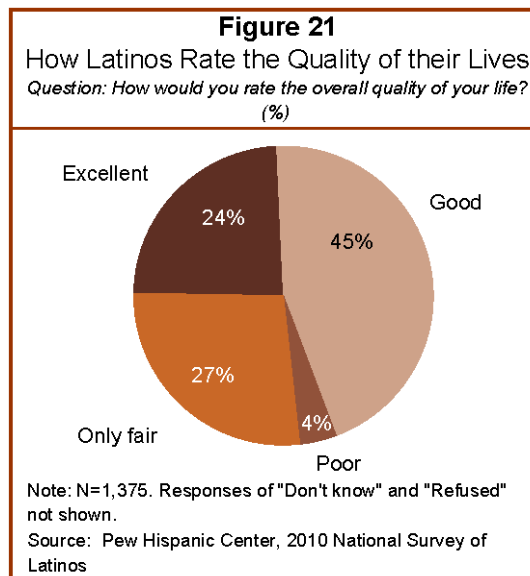
Satisfaction with the Direction of Their Lives

Latinos are broadly satisfied with their lives. Nearly seven-in-ten Latinos rate the quality of their lives as either “excellent” (24%) or “good” (45%), results that are virtually identical to the findings of a [2007 Pew Hispanic Center survey](#). An additional 27% in the current poll say they are doing “only fair” while 4% rate the quality of their lives as “poor.”

According to the survey, native-born Hispanics are significantly more likely than the foreign born to rate the quality of their lives as excellent or good (83% versus 58%). Among the foreign born, those who are citizens are significantly more upbeat (66%) than those who are legal residents (53%) or who are not legal residents (48%).

English proficiency is strongly correlated with life satisfaction. Only half (51%) of Hispanics who are Spanish dominant rate the quality of their lives as excellent or good. In contrast, three-quarters (76%) of bilingual Latinos and nearly nine-in-ten (87%) who are English dominant offer positive assessments of their lives.

Younger Latinos and the foreign born who have lived in the United States longer than 10 years are more upbeat about their lives than are other Hispanics. Three-quarters (75%) of all



Hispanics ages 18 to 29 rate their lives as either excellent or good, compared with more than six-in-ten adults who are 50 or older.

Among Latinos who were born in another country, slightly more than half (52%) who have lived in the United States less than 10 years express overall satisfaction with their lives. In contrast, more than six-in-ten Latinos who have lived in this country for 20 to 29 years (63%) are upbeat about their lives, as are 60% of those who have lived in the U.S. for 30 years or longer.

Views of Immigration Policy

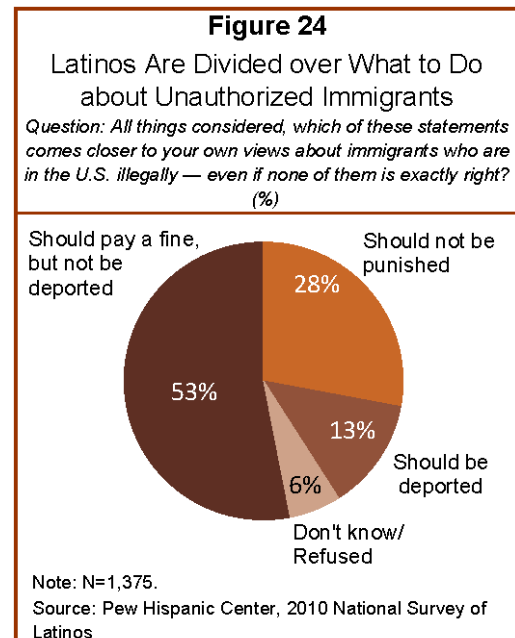
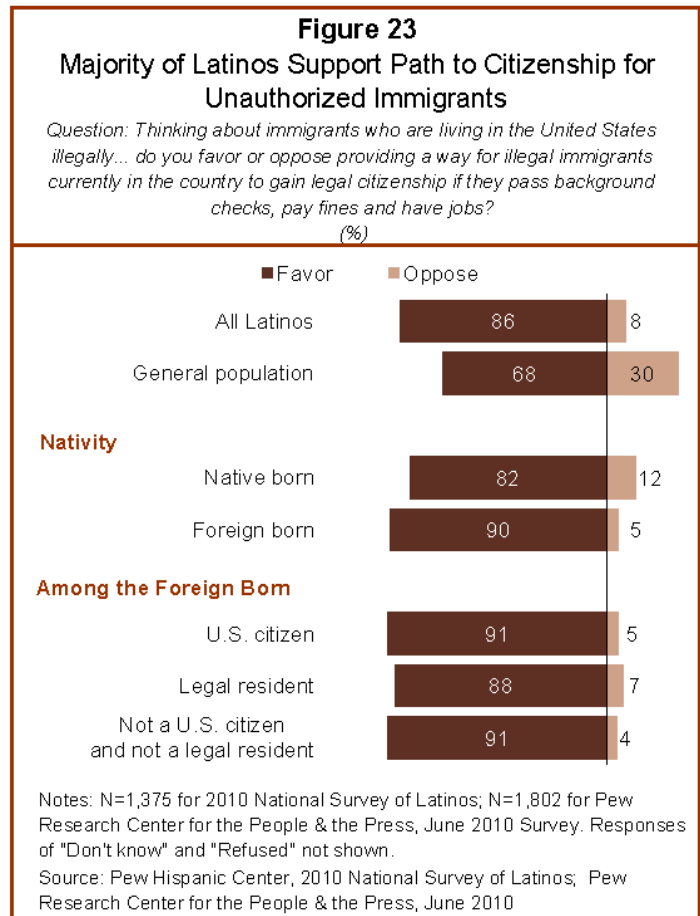
A large majority of Latinos support providing a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants, but most also say that illegal immigrants need to pay fines. Latinos continue to be in broad agreement about many other enforcement measures.

Support for a Path to Citizenship

An estimated 11.1 million unauthorized immigrants—80% of whom are of Hispanic origin—reside in the United States ([Passel and Cohn, 2010](#)). Fully 86% of Latinos support providing a path to citizenship for these immigrants if they pass background checks, pay a fine and have jobs, a level of support greater than that among the general public (68%) ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2010a](#)).

Support for providing a path to citizenship for illegal immigrants is strong among all groups of Latinos. Among the native born, more than eight-in-ten (82%) support a path to citizenship; among the foreign born, 90% say the same.

Even though there is strong support among Latinos for providing a path to citizenship for unauthorized immigrants, when presented with a broader set of options, the new survey finds that Latinos are divided over what to do with unauthorized immigrants. Most Latinos (53%) say unauthorized immigrants should pay a fine but not be deported. A small minority (13%) say they should be deported, and a larger minority (28%) say unauthorized immigrants should not be punished.



Some groups of Latinos are more supportive of deportation than others. Three-in-ten (28%) English-dominant Latinos say that unauthorized immigrants should be deported. Nearly one-in-four (23%) Latinos ages 65 or older say the same, as do some 22% of native-born Latinos and Latinos who say they identify with or lean toward the Republican Party.

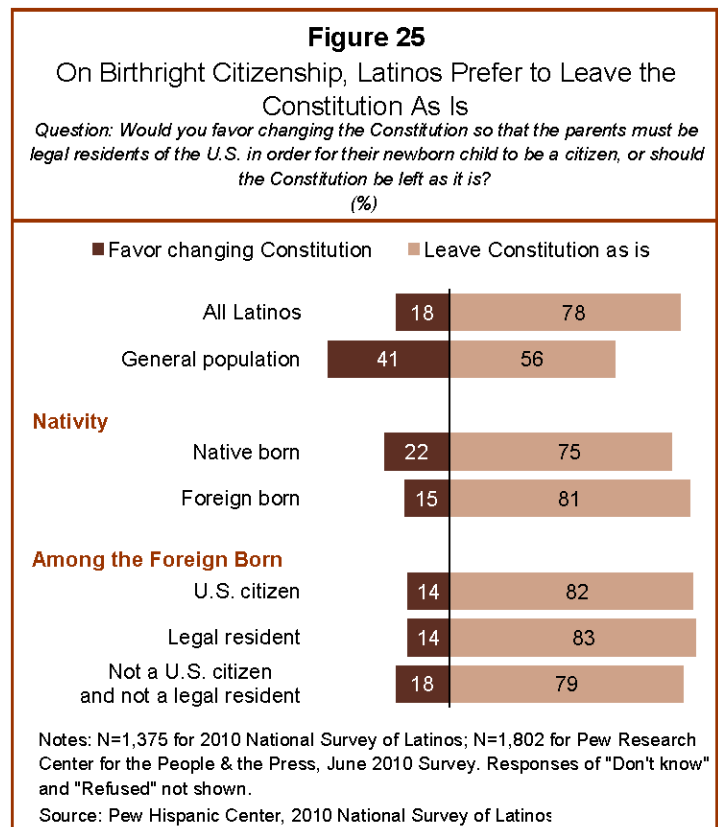
Support for the option of not punishing unauthorized immigrants is highest among Hispanics who are foreign-born legal residents (36%), have less than a high school education (36%) or are Spanish dominant (34%).

Birthright Citizenship and the Children of Unauthorized Immigrants

According to the Pew Hispanic Center, an estimated 340,000 babies were born in the U.S. in 2008 to unauthorized immigrant parents—8% of all babies born that year (Passel and Taylor, 2010). As guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, all babies born in the U.S., including those born to unauthorized immigrant parents, are automatically granted U.S. citizenship. However, as the debate about immigration reform has intensified in recent years, some prominent elected officials have called for the repeal of birthright citizenship.

The new Pew Hispanic survey asked respondents two questions about birthright citizenship. First, it asked if they knew birthright citizenship is guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. Fully 93% of Latinos say they are aware of this. Among the general public, nearly as many (85%) said the same (Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2010).

The survey followed up with a question asking respondents if they wanted the Constitution changed to repeal birthright citizenship. On this question, nearly eight-in-ten (78%) Latinos say they do not want the Constitution changed, more than the share (56%) of all Americans who say the same (Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2010a). Fewer than one-



in-five (18%) Latinos say the Constitution should be changed, a share that is less than half of the 41% of the American public that says the same.

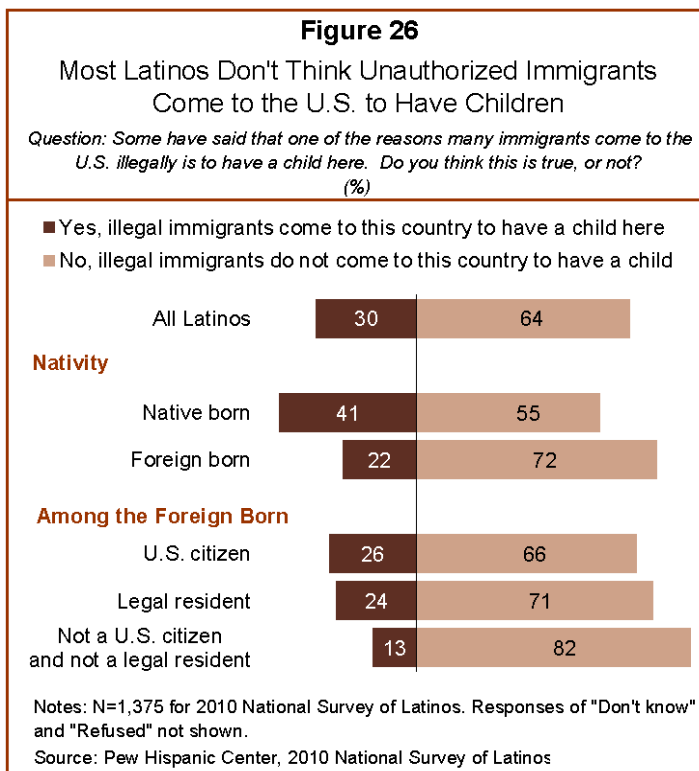
While majorities of all Latino subgroups favor keeping the Constitution unchanged, some groups are more likely than others to favor changing it. Among the native born, more than one-in-five (22%) say they favor changing the Constitution. Among Latinos who identify with or lean toward the Republican Party, 23% favor changing the Constitution.

Do Unauthorized Immigrants Come to the U.S. to Have Children Here?

When asked about unauthorized immigrants’ motivations for coming to the U.S., three-in-ten (30%) say that one of the reasons is to have a child in this country. Some 64% say they do not believe this is a reason. Among Latinos, views about the motivations of unauthorized immigrants and their reasons for coming to the U.S. vary. Native-born Latinos are nearly 20 percentage points more likely than the foreign born to say unauthorized immigrants come to the U.S. to have a child—41% versus 22%.

Among the foreign born, one-in-four of those who are naturalized citizens (26%) or are legal permanent residents (24%) say unauthorized immigrants come to the U.S. to have a child here. In contrast, just 13% of foreign-born Latinos who are not legal residents or U.S. citizens say the same about unauthorized immigrants’ motivations.

Differences in opinion about motivations are also evident by language usage and political party identification. English-dominant Latinos are twice as likely as the Spanish dominant to say that unauthorized immigrants come to this country to have a child here—40% versus 19%. Among bilingual Latinos, 35% say unauthorized immigrants come to the U.S. to have a child here. More than four-in-ten (42%) Latinos who identify with or lean toward the Republican Party say unauthorized immigrants come to the U.S. to have children here. Fewer than three-in-ten (29%) of Latinos who are Democrats or lean Democratic say the same.



In-State College Tuition Rates and Unauthorized Immigrant Students

Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) Latinos say unauthorized immigrant students who graduate from a high school in their state and are accepted into a state public college should qualify for in-state tuition. Just 17% say they should not qualify.

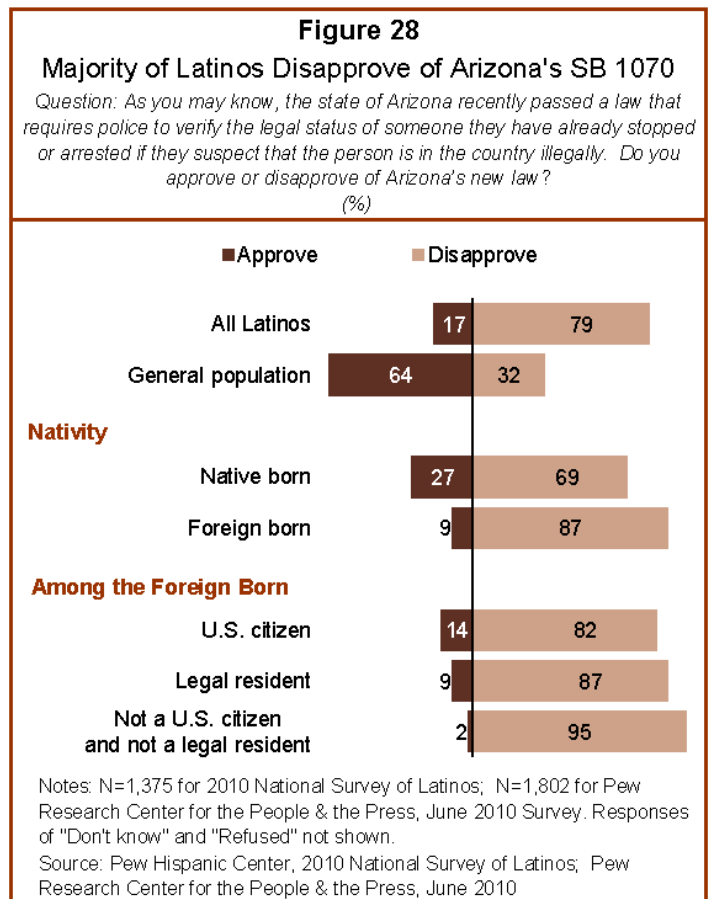
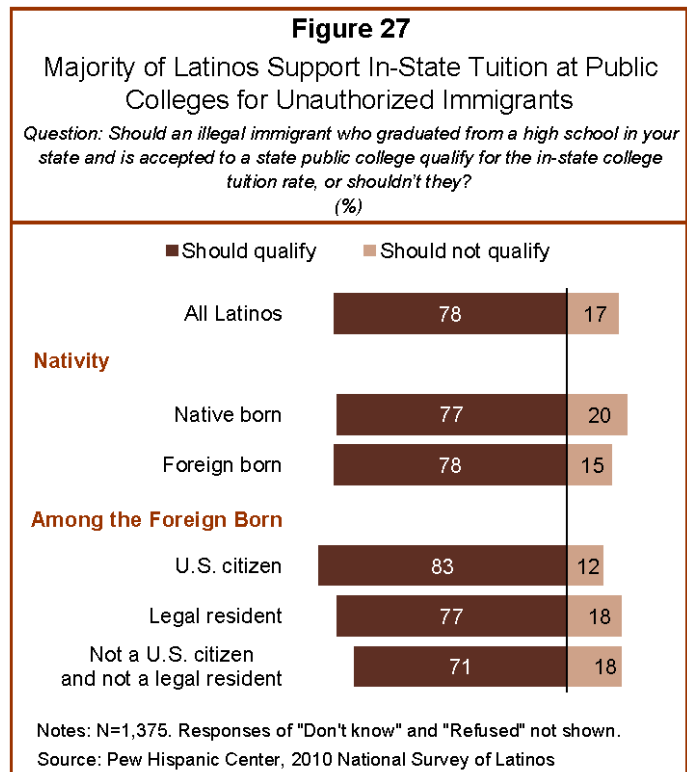
Support for in-state tuition rates at public colleges and universities for unauthorized immigrant students is high among all groups of Latinos. Fully 77% of native-born Hispanics and 78% of the foreign born say these students should qualify for in-state tuition.

Among the foreign born, 83% of those who are U.S. citizens, 77% of those who are legal residents and 71% of those who say they are foreign born but are not U.S. citizens and do not have legal residency support in-state tuition for these students.

Arizona's SB 1070 and Enforcement of Immigration Law

Arizona's SB 1070

As noted earlier, Arizona recently passed SB 1070, a law that, in its key provision, authorizes local police to check the immigration status of anyone they reasonably suspect of being in the country illegally. Even though implementation of many key provisions of this law is on hold, similar bills have been introduced in other states ([Morse, 2010](#)).



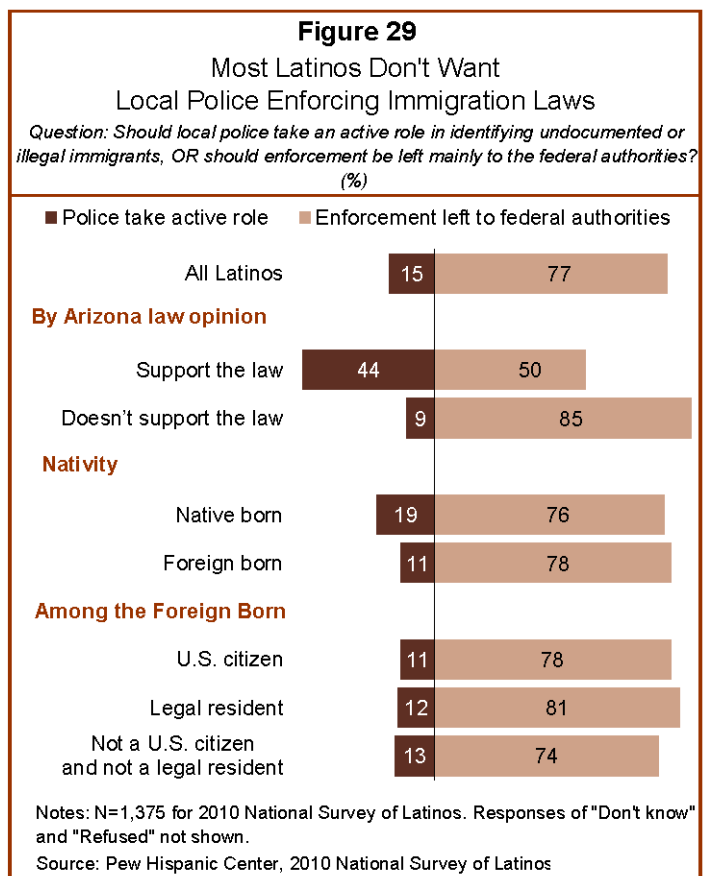
According to the new survey, a vast majority (79%) of Latinos say they disapprove of Arizona’s law, while fewer than one-in-five (17%) approve of it. This view of Arizona’s law differs sharply from that of the general public. According to a June survey of the American public, nearly two-thirds (64%) said they approved of Arizona’s law, while 32% say they disapproved of it ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2010a](#)).

While large majorities of all groups of Latinos disapprove of Arizona’s SB 1070, greater shares of some groups approve of Arizona’s law than do others. Nearly four-in-ten (37%) English-dominant Latinos say they approve of the law. Among the native born, nearly three-in-ten (27%) say the same. And among Latinos with some college education or more, 23% say they approve of Arizona’s law.

Who Should Enforce Immigration Law

When it comes to who should enforce the nation’s laws, more than three-quarters (77%) Latinos say that enforcement should be left to the federal authorities, while just 15% say local police should take an active role. This is unchanged from 2007 and 2008. ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2007](#) and [Lopez and Minushkin, 2008](#)).

Views on who should enforce immigration laws are correlated with support for Arizona’s SB 1070. Latinos who say they approve of Arizona’s law are nearly five times as likely as Latinos who disapprove of it to say that local police should take an active role in enforcing the nation’s laws—44% versus 9%. Nonetheless, even among Latinos who say they approve of Arizona’s law, a larger share—half (49%)—say enforcement should be left to the federal authorities.



Even though large majorities of all groups of Hispanics say enforcement should be left to the federal authorities, significant shares of some groups say local police should play an active role. The native born are nearly twice as likely as the foreign born to say this—19% versus 11%. Among the English dominant, nearly

one-in-four (24%) say that local police should take an active role. Among bilingual Hispanics, 15% say the same. Among the Spanish dominant, just one-in-ten (10%) say this.

Views of Enforcement Actions

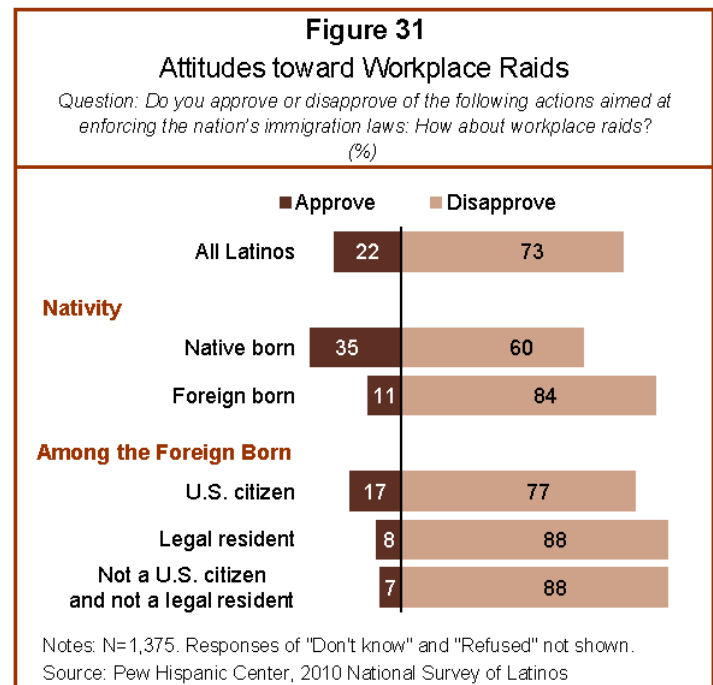
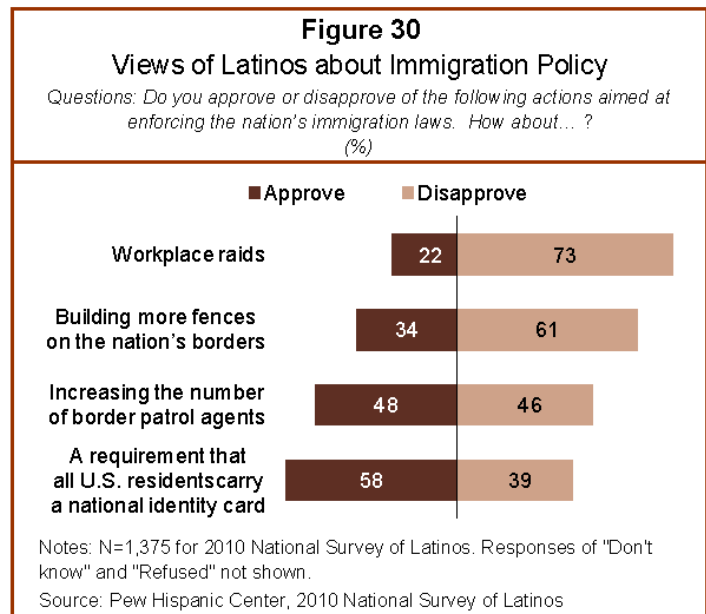
The survey asked Hispanics about their views of four policies aimed at combating illegal immigration. Overall, nearly three-in-four Latinos (73%) say they disapprove of workplace raids and more than six-in-ten (61%) say they disapprove of building more fences on the nation’s borders. In contrast, however, Latinos are split on whether the number of border patrol agents should be increased—48% say they approve of this approach, while 46% say they disapprove. And when it comes to a requirement that all U.S. residents carry a national identity card, six-in-ten (58%) Hispanics approve of this proposal while 39% disapprove.

Workplace Raids

Latinos continue to disapprove strongly of this enforcement tactic. Just as in 2007 and 2008, three-in-four (73%) Hispanics say they disapprove of this enforcement measure while about one-in-five (22%) approve.

Majorities of all major groups of Latinos disapprove of workplace raids. However, the foreign born are more likely than the native born to say this. Fully 84% of foreign-born Latinos disapprove of this tactic, compared with six-in-ten (60%) of the native born. Yet even among the foreign born, there are differences.

Nearly nine-in-ten (88%) of immigrant Latinos who are legal residents and the same share of immigrant Latinos who are neither U.S. citizens nor legal residents



say the same. Among the foreign born who are naturalized U.S. citizens, fewer than eight-in-ten (77%) say they disapprove of workplace raids.

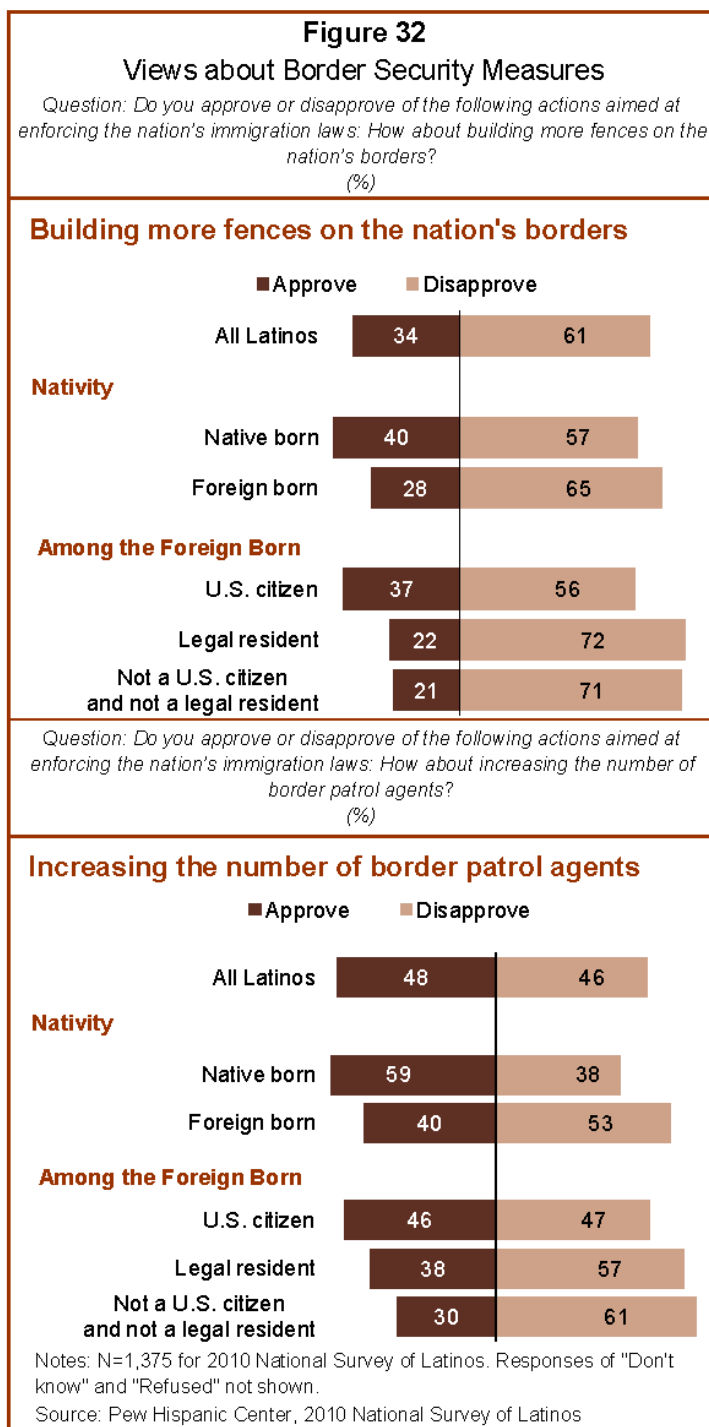
Border Security Measures

When it comes to border security measures, Latinos overall disapprove of building more fences on the nation’s borders—six-in-ten (61%) say this. However, Latinos are split on whether more border patrol agents are needed on the border—48% approve of this measure, while 46% disapprove.

The native born hold a different view of border security measures than do the foreign born. Four-in-ten (40%) native-born Hispanics approve of building more fences on the nation’s borders, while fewer than three-in-ten (28%) of the foreign born say the same. And on increasing the number of border patrol agents, a majority (59%) of native-born Hispanics approve of this measure, compared with just 40% of the foreign born.

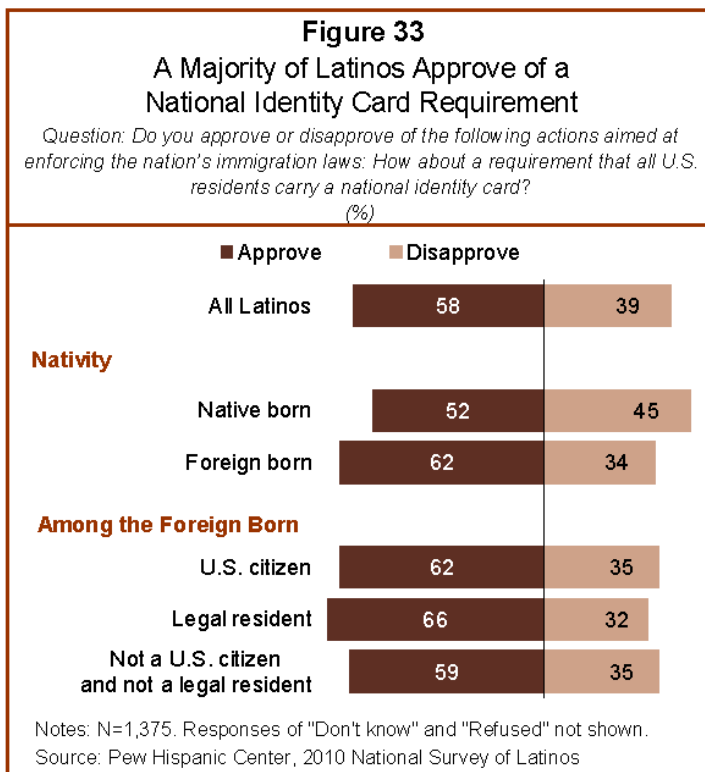
Among the foreign born, support for both measures varies with legal status. With regard to building more fences on the nation’s borders, 37% of naturalized citizen Hispanics approve, while just 22% of immigrants who are legal residents and 21% of immigrants who are not U.S. citizens and not legal residents say the same.

When it comes to increasing the number of border patrol agents, nearly half (46%) of naturalized U.S. citizen Hispanics approve of this measure. However, support falls to fewer than four-in-ten (38%) among legal resident Hispanics and to 30% of immigrant Hispanics who not U.S. citizens and not legal residents.



A National Identity Card

When it comes to the proposal that all U.S. residents carry a national identify card, six-in-ten (58%) Latinos say they approve of this approach and 39% say they disapprove. However, in contrast to all the other enforcement measures asked about in the survey, in this case foreign-born Latinos are more likely than native-born Latinos to support this proposal—62% versus 52%. And among the foreign born, support for this proposal is greatest among those who are legal residents (66%), followed by those who are U.S. citizens (62%) and those who are immigrants, but not U.S. citizens or legal residents (59%).



Politics, the Immigration Policy Debate and Civic Participation

Even though the national debate about immigration policy has been highly contentious for several years, Latinos do not rank it as one of the top issues they think about in the context of next week’s congressional elections. Nonetheless, a majority of Latinos say that in the past year they have discussed the immigration policy debate with family and friends, and one-in-seven say they have participated in a demonstration to support immigration rights. When it comes to the political parties, the Democrats’ agenda on immigration policy is seen as the best.

The Issue of Immigration

Just as in previous years ([Lopez and Livingston, 2010](#)), the issue of immigration does not rank as a top issue for Latinos. Rather it ranks fourth in a list of seven, behind education, jobs and health care. About a third (32%) of all Latinos say the issue of immigration is extremely important to them.⁹

The native born and the foreign born rank the issues of education, jobs and health care as their top three issues. However, the ranking of immigration is different for each group—it ranks sixth for the native born and fourth for the foreign born. Even so, just about equal shares of the native born and the foreign born say the issue of immigration is extremely important to them—31% and 32%, respectively. On the issues of education, jobs and health care, however, the native born are more likely than the foreign born to rate them as extremely important.

Table 2
Top Issues for Latinos in 2010, by Nativity

*Question: Now I'm going to read you a list of issues that might be discussed during this year's congressional campaign. For each item, please tell me how important this issue is to you personally. Is the issue of ... extremely important, very important somewhat important, or not too important?
(% of Latinos who say "extremely important")*

All Latinos		Native-born Latinos		Foreign-born Latinos	
Education	47	Education	55	Education	40
Jobs	45	Jobs	53	Jobs	37
Health care	42	Health care	49	Health care	36
Immigration	32	Federal budget deficit	34	Immigration	32
Federal budget deficit	29	Environment	32	Federal budget deficit	25
Environment	27	Immigration	31	Environment	24
War in Afghanistan	19	War in Afghanistan	28	War in Afghanistan	11

Notes: N=1,375. Responses of "Very important," "Somewhat important," "Not too important," "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.
Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2010 National Survey of Latinos

⁹ Among Latino registered voters, immigration is also not a top issue, ranking fifth overall, behind education, jobs, health care and the federal budget deficit ([Lopez, 2010](#)).

Even so, issue rankings differ among some groups of Latinos. Among the foreign born who are naturalized U.S. citizens, immigration ranks fourth, behind education, jobs and health care—a ranking similar to all Latinos. Among the foreign born who are legal residents, however, immigration ties education as a top issue, with 39% saying each issue is extremely important to them personally. Among Latino immigrants who are not legal residents and are not U.S. citizens, immigration ranks fourth, but just as many in this group identify immigration (27%), education (29%), jobs (29%) and health care (28%) as extremely important to them personally.

Table 3
Top Issues for Foreign Born Latinos in 2010

Question: Now I'm going to read you a list of issues that might be discussed during this year's congressional campaign. For each item, please tell me how important this issue is to you personally. Is the issue of ... extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not too important? (% of Latinos who say "extremely important")

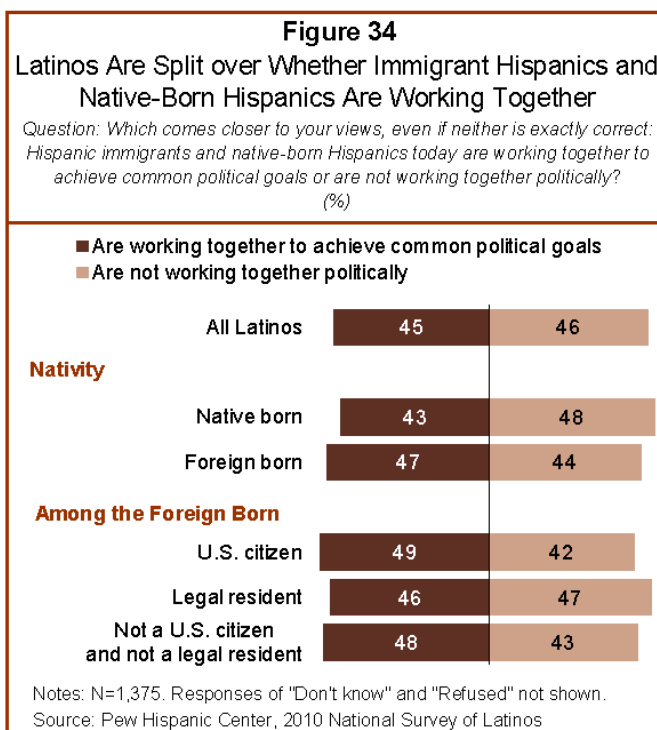
U.S. citizen		Legal resident		Not a U.S. citizen and not a legal resident	
Education	47	Education	39	Education	29
Jobs	44	Immigration	39	Jobs	29
Health care	43	Jobs	35	Health care	28
Immigration	29	Health care	32	Immigration	27
Federal budget deficit	27	Federal budget deficit	28	Federal budget deficit	18
Environment	24	Environment	22	Environment	23
War in Afghanistan	14	War in Afghanistan	8	War in Afghanistan	10

Notes: N=833. Responses of "Very important," "Somewhat important," "Not too important," "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.
Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2010 National Survey of Latinos

Are Immigrant Hispanics and Native-Born Hispanics Working Together?

Even though the native born and the foreign born share a similar ranking of issues, when asked if both groups are working together politically, Hispanics are divided. Some 45% say immigrant and native-born Hispanics are working together toward a common political goal, while 46% say they are not.

All groups of Latinos are similarly split. Among the native born, 43% say that immigrant and native-born Hispanics are working together, while nearly half (48%) say they are not. Among immigrant Latinos, nearly half (47%) say both groups are working together, while 44% say they are not.



Which Party Has the Better Agenda on Immigration

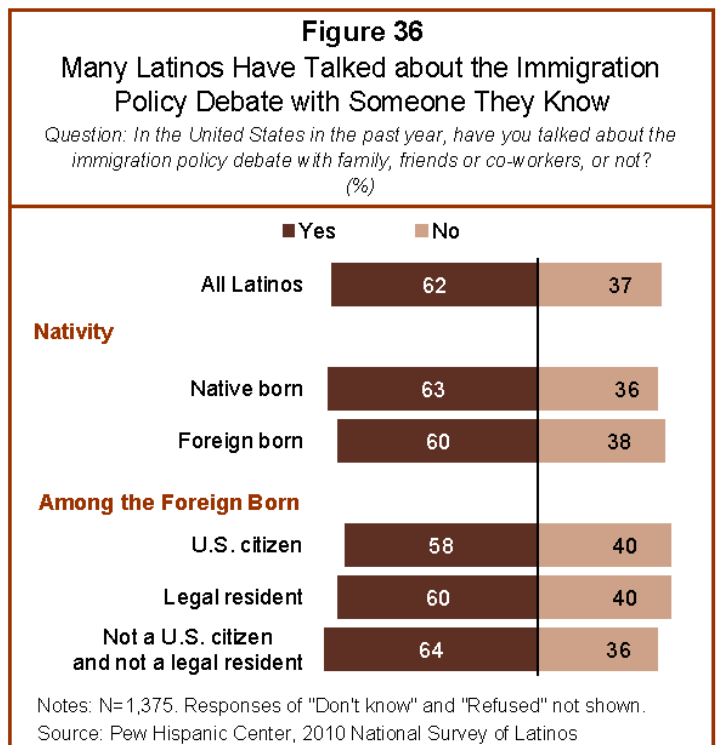
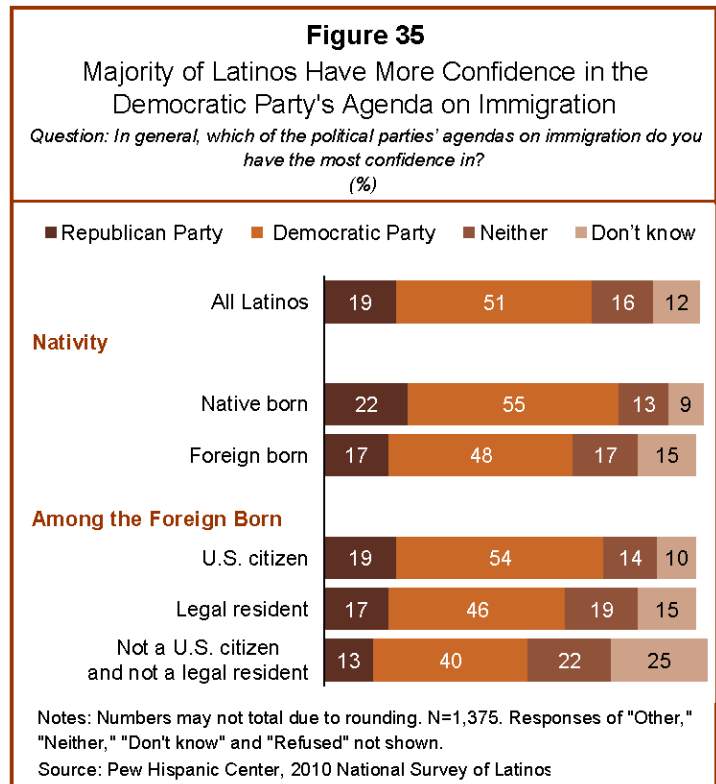
When it comes to which party’s agenda on immigration attracts greater confidence from Hispanics, half (51%) say they have more confidence in the Democratic Party’s agenda and 19% say the same of the Republican Party. About one-in-six (16%) say they have confidence in neither, and 12% say they don’t know.

Pluralities of all groups of Latinos say they have more confidence in the Democrats’ agenda on immigration than in the Republican’s agenda. However, among one group of foreign-born Latinos—those who are neither legal residents nor U.S. citizens—nearly as many say they don’t know (25%) or have confidence in neither (22%) agenda as say they have confidence in one of the parties’ agendas on immigration (40% identify the Democrats’ agenda and 13% say the Republicans’ agenda).

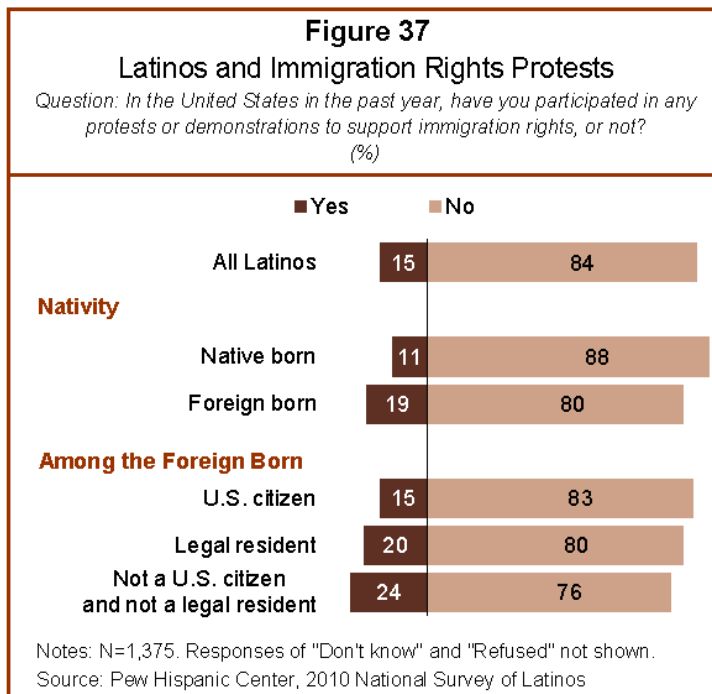
Civic Participation

More than six-in-ten (62%) Hispanics say they have discussed the immigration policy debate with family, friends or co-workers in the past year, while 37% say they have not. This level of discussion among Hispanics is similar for the native born (63%) and the foreign born (60%).

According to the survey, one-in-seven (15%) Hispanics say that in the past year they have participated in a protest or demonstration to support immigration rights. This is down from 24% who said the same



in 2006 ([Pew Hispanic Center and the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, 2007](#)), when there was a great deal of activity in Congress to try to adopt comprehensive immigration reform. Among Latinos, the foreign born who do not have citizenship are most likely to say they had participated in a protest or demonstration. Nearly one-in-four (24%) of immigrant Latinos who are not citizens and are not legal residents say they participated in a protest or demonstration in the past year. Among legal resident immigrants, one-in-five (20%) say the same.



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Appendix A: 2010 National Survey of Latinos Survey Methodology

Results for this study are based on telephone interviews conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS), an independent research company, among a nationally representative sample of 1,375 Latino respondents ages 18 and older, from August 17 through September 19, 2010. Some 542 respondents were native born (including Puerto Rico), and 833 were foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico). Of the foreign born, 309 were U.S. citizens, 261 were legal residents and 218 were not citizens and not legal residents. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.3 percentage points.

	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Margin of Error 95% confidence level</i>
<i>Total respondents</i>	1,375	+/-3.28% points
<i>Native born</i>	542	+/-5.17% points
<i>Foreign born</i>	833	+/-4.21% points
<i>FB – U.S. Citizens</i>	309	+/-6.95% points
<i>FB – Legal Residents</i>	261	+/-7.63% points
<i>FB – Not citizens and not legal residents</i>	218	+/-7.75% points

For this survey, SSRS 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 English. A total of 548 respondents were surveyed in English, and 827 respondents were interviewed in Spanish. Any person ages 18 or older of Latino origin or descent was eligible to complete the survey.

According to government statistics from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) during the first six months of 2009, 28% of Hispanic adults lived in households reachable only by cell phone. 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. To address the growing number of Hispanic households in the U.S. that are reachable only by cell phone, the study included interviews from both landline (*n*=710) and cell phone (*n*=665) sample frames.

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 samples being put into four other RDD strata. The cell phone sample was divided into three strata. Overall, then the study employed eight strata:

<i>Strata (General Incidence of Reaching a Hispanic Household)</i>	<i>Landline</i>	<i>Cell Phone</i>
<i>Surname</i>	X	
<i>Very High</i>	X	
<i>High</i>	X	X
<i>Medium</i>	X	X
<i>Low</i>	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 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 five-stage weighting design was used to ensure an accurate representation of the national Hispanic population.

- 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 corrected for the disproportionality of the stratification scheme described earlier.
- The sample was corrected for the likelihood of within-household selection, which depended upon the likelihood that the respondent’s age group would be selected, and that within that age group, the particular respondent would be selected.
- The sample was corrected to reflect the percentage that is cell-only, landline-only, or reachable by either a landline or a cell phone, based upon estimates for Hispanics from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey estimates projected to 2010.

Finally, the data were put through a post-stratification sample balancing routine. The post-stratification weighting utilized national 2009 estimates from the Census Bureau’s 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: 2010 National Survey of Latinos Topline

The study was conducted for the Pew Hispanic Center via telephone by SSRS, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted from August 17th – September 19th, 2010 among a nationally representative sample of 1,375 Hispanic respondents ages 18 and older. Of those, 710 were contacted via landline and 665 were contacted on their cell phones. We conducted interviews with 542 native-born Hispanics (Puerto Rico included) and 833 foreign-born Hispanics (Puerto Rico excluded). Of the foreign-born Latinos, 309 were U.S. citizens, 261 were legal residents, and 218 were not citizens and not legal residents. More information about SSRS can be obtained by visiting www.ssrs.com

	Sample size	Margin of Error
Total Hispanic respondents	1,375	+/- 3.28% points
Native born	542	+/- 5.17% points
Foreign born	833	+/- 4.21% points
FB – U.S. Citizens	309	+/-6.95% points
FB – legal residents	261	+/-7.63% points
FB – Not Citizens & not legal residents	218	+/-7.75% points

QUESTIONS 1 - 9 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

HISPANICS IN THE U.S.

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	69	24	45	30	27	4	*	1
Native born	83	34	49	17	14	3	--	*
Foreign born	58	15	42	41	37	4	*	1
FB – U.S. citizen	66	20	47	32	29	3	*	1
FB –legal resident	53	13	40	45	41	4	1	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	48	10	38	51	45	6	*	*
PHC 11/07	70	26	45	29	27	2	*	*

(Post Elect 2008 Q.8, PHC Jan 2004, PHC Dec 2003)

11. All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Don't know	Refused
Total	36	57	6	2
Native born	39	54	5	1
Foreign born	34	58	6	2
FB – U.S. citizen	34	58	7	2
FB –legal resident	31	62	4	3
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	35	57	6	2
PHC 11/08	27	66	5	1
PHC 07/08	25	70	4	*
PP/PHC 03/06	32	63	5	--
PHC 03/04	49	40	10	--
PHC 12/03	40	50	10	--

QUESTIONS 12 - 14 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

15. In general, do you think discrimination against (HISPANICS/LATINOS) is a major problem, minor problem, or not a problem in preventing (HISPANICS/LATINOS) in general from succeeding in America?

	PROBLEM			Not a problem	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Major problem	Minor problem			
Total	84	61	24	13	2	1
Native born	78	49	29	18	3	*
Foreign born	89	70	19	9	1	1
FB – U.S. citizen	85	63	21	13	1	2
FB –legal resident	91	72	19	7	2	*
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	95	78	17	4	1	--
PHC 11/07	78	54	24	19	3	*
PHC 07/06	82	58	24	15	2	1
PHC/KFF 06/04	81	51	30	16	2	*
KFF/PHC 06/02	83	47	36	16	1	--

16. 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	17	21	20	36	5	1
Native born	22	14	23	36	4	1
Foreign born	12	26	17	37	6	2
FB – U.S. citizen	15	22	20	34	7	2
FB –legal resident	11	33	12	39	4	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	12	24	15	40	8	1
PHC 11/07	17	11	46	23	3	1

17. 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	34	66	*	*
Native born	34	65	*	*
Foreign born	33	66	1	*
FB – U.S. citizen	35	64	*	*
FB –legal resident	32	68	*	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	29	70	1	--
PHC 09/09	32	67	*	*
PHC 11/07	41	58	1	*
KFF/PHC 06/02	31	68	1	NA
WP/KFF/Harvard 08/1999	23	77	--	NA

QUESTIONS 18 - 20 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

21. Which comes closer to your views, even if neither is exactly correct? (INSERT)... ?

b. (HISPANIC/LATINO) immigrants and native-born (HISPANICS/LATINOS)

	Today are working together to achieve common political goals	Are not working together politically	Don't know	Refused
Total	45	46	8	1
Native born	43	48	8	*
Foreign born	47	44	8	1
FB – U.S. citizen	49	42	8	1
FB –legal resident	46	47	7	*
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	48	43	8	*

QUESTION 22 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

23. Now I'm going to read you a list of issues that might be discussed during this year's congressional campaign. For each item I name, please tell me how important this issue is to you personally. Is the issue of (INSERT ITEM) extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not too important?

a. Education

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total	94	47	47	3	2	*	*
Native born	93	55	38	5	2	--	*
Foreign born	95	40	54	2	2	*	*
FB – U.S. citizen	97	47	50	1	2	--	*
FB –legal resident	96	39	57	2	1	*	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	90	29	61	5	4	*	--
Registered voter	95	58	37	3	2	--	--
PHC 07/08	94	45	48	5	1	*	*
PHC 11/07	95	52	43	3	1	*	*
PHC/KFF 06/04	94	45	49	5	1	*	*

b. Jobs

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total	93	45	49	5	1	*	*
Native born	93	53	39	6	2	--	*
Foreign born	94	37	56	4	1	1	*
FB – U.S. citizen	95	44	51	3	1	1	*
FB –legal resident	94	35	59	5	--	1	*
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	92	29	63	5	2	1	*
Registered voter	95	54	41	3	1	*	--
PHC 07/08	93	41	52	5	2	*	*
PHC 11/07 ^a	91	43	48	7	2	1	*
PHC/KFF 06/04 ^a	94	43	51	5	1	*	*

^a In 2007 and 2004 item was "Economy and Jobs"

c. Health care

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total	91	42	49	7	2	*	*
Native born	87	49	38	9	3	--	*
Foreign born	94	36	58	5	1	1	*
FB – U.S. citizen	96	43	53	2	1	1	1
FB –legal resident	94	32	62	6	1	*	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	90	28	61	9	1	--	*
Registered voter	91	51	41	7	2	--	*
PHC 07/08	93	42	51	5	2	4	*
PHC 11/07	91	45	46	7	2	*	*
PHC/KFF 06/04 ^a	90	40	50	8	2	*	*

^a In 2004 item was "Health Care and Medicare"

d. The war in Afghanistan

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total	47	19	29	17	31	4	1
Native born	61	28	33	20	16	2	*
Foreign born	36	11	25	15	42	5	1
FB – U.S. citizen	45	14	30	15	36	3	1
FB –legal resident	29	8	21	16	48	5	2
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	34	10	24	14	44	8	--
Registered voter	61	27	34	16	20	2	1

e. Immigration

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total	79	32	47	15	6	1	*
Native born	72	31	40	20	7	*	*
Foreign born	85	32	52	10	4	1	*
FB – U.S. citizen	81	29	51	13	4	1	*
FB –legal resident	89	39	50	6	4	--	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	84	27	57	10	5	1	*
Registered voter	75	31	44	19	6	1	--
PHC 07/08	80	34	46	13	6	1	*
PHC 11/07	84	38	46	10	4	1	*
PHC/KFF 06/04	73	28	45	19	6	2	*

f. The environment

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total	78	27	50	16	5	1	*
Native born	71	32	39	22	7	*	*
Foreign born	83	24	59	11	4	1	1
FB – U.S. citizen	83	24	59	11	4	1	1
FB –legal resident	84	22	62	10	4	1	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	79	23	56	13	7	1	--
Registered voter	76	29	47	16	6	*	*

g. The federal budget deficit

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total	72	29	43	16	7	4	*
Native born	72	34	38	18	8	2	*
Foreign born	72	25	47	15	6	6	*
FB – U.S. citizen	76	27	49	14	6	4	*
FB –legal resident	75	28	47	15	5	4	*
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	62	18	44	17	9	12	*
Registered voter	78	35	43	15	6	2	--

QUESTIONS 24 – 29 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

IMMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRATION

30. Which of these statements comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right?

	Immigrants today strengthen our country because of their hard work and talents	Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs, housing and health care	Neither/both equally	Don't know	Refused
Total	78	13	5	3	1
Native born	69	20	7	3	1
Foreign born	85	7	4	3	1
FB – U.S. citizen	83	9	4	2	1
FB –legal resident	86	5	5	4	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	87	6	2	5	--
General Population					
PP 09/10 ^a	44	42	8	6	--
PP/PHC 03/06	41	52	7	--	--
All Latinos					
PP/PHC 03/06 ^a	65	29	4	3	--
PP/PHC 06/05	80	14	--	6	1

^a dk/ref combined

31a. In general, which of the political parties' agendas on immigration do you have the most confidence in?

	The Republican Party	The Democratic Party	Other	Neither	Don't know	Refused
Total	19	51	*	16	12	2
Native born	22	55	*	13	9	1
Foreign born	17	48	*	17	15	2
FB – U.S. citizen	19	54	*	14	10	2
FB –legal resident	17	46	--	19	15	4
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	13	40	--	22	25	*

32. Regardless of your own immigration or citizenship status, how much, if at all, 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	52	34	18	47	9	37	1	*
Native born	32	19	13	67	11	57	*	*
Foreign born	68	47	22	30	9	22	1	*
FB – U.S. citizen	58	35	23	41	11	31	*	1
FB –legal resident	71	51	20	28	8	20	1	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	84	62	22	15	6	10	*	--
PHC 07/08	57	40	17	41	9	32	1	1
PHC 11/07	53	33	20	46	12	34	1	*

33. Do you personally know someone who has been deported or detained by the federal government for immigration reasons in the last 12 months?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
Total	32	68	*	*
Native born	28	71	--	*
Foreign born	35	65	*	*
FB – U.S. citizen	26	74	--	1
FB –legal resident	40	60	--	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	45	55	*	--

34. In the last year, have you been stopped by police or other authorities and asked about your immigration status, or not?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
Total	5	94	*	*
Native born	5	95	--	*
Foreign born	5	94	*	1
FB – U.S. citizen	5	94	--	1
FB –legal resident	6	94	--	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	6	94	*	--
PHC 07/08	9	91	*	*

QUESTIONS 35 – 38 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

IMMIGRATION POLICY AND ENFORCEMENT

(READ) Now on another subject...

39. Overall, would you say the opportunity to get ahead is better in the United States, better in (the country your parents or ancestors came from/Puerto Rico/the country you came from), or about the same?

	Better in the U.S.	Better in (country your parents came from/Puerto Rico/country you came from)	Same	Don't know	Refused
Total	81	2	15	2	1
Native born	81	2	15	1	1
Foreign born	82	2	14	2	1
FB – U.S. citizen	84	1	12	2	1
FB –legal resident	83	2	14	2	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	79	2	18	2	--
KFF/PHC 06/02	89	2	8	1	--
WP/KFF/Harvard 08/1999	92	1	7	*	--

40. In general, would you say that people in the United States are (**more accepting**) of immigrants now than they were five years ago, are they (**less accepting**) now than they were five years ago, or has there been no change?

	More accepting	Less accepting	No change	Don't know	Refused
Total	20	49	28	3	1
Native born	21	45	31	2	*
Foreign born	18	52	25	5	1
FB – U.S. citizen	21	52	20	6	1
FB –legal resident	20	47	30	3	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	13	56	28	4	*

NO QUESTION 41

42. Thinking about immigrants who are living in the U.S. (United States) **illegally**... do you favor or oppose providing a way for **illegal** immigrants currently in the country to gain legal citizenship if they pass background checks, pay fines and have jobs?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Refused
Total	86	8	4	1
Native born	82	12	5	1
Foreign born	90	5	3	2
FB – U.S. citizen	91	5	1	2
FB –legal resident	88	7	4	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	91	4	5	1
PP 06/10 ^a	68	30	2	--

^a People Press; June 2010 Political Survey

NO QUESTION 43

44. As you may know, the state of Arizona recently passed a law that requires police to verify the legal status of someone they have already stopped or arrested if they suspect that the person is in the country **illegally**. Do you approve or disapprove of Arizona’s new law?

	Approve	Disapprove	Don’t know	Refused
Total	17	79	3	1
Native born	27	69	4	1
Foreign born	9	87	3	1
FB – U.S. citizen	14	82	2	2
FB –legal resident	9	87	4	*
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	2	95	2	1
PP 06/10 ^a	64	32	3	--

^a People Press; June 2010 Political Survey

NO QUESTIONS 45-47

47. Overall, what is the effect of UNDOCUMENTED or ILLEGAL immigration on (HISPANICS/LATINOS) already living in the U.S.? Would you say it’s (READ LIST)?

	A positive effect	A negative effect	No effect one way or the other	Don’t know	Refused
Total	29	31	30	8	2
Native born	24	36	35	4	1
Foreign born	34	27	26	11	2
FB – U.S. citizen	31	31	23	12	3
FB –legal resident	33	28	29	8	2
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	38	21	28	13	1
PHC 11/07 ^a	50	20	20	8	1

^a In 2007 asked “... what is the effect of the growing number of undocumented or...”

48. All things considered, which of these statements comes closer to your own views about immigrants who are in the U.S. **illegally** — even if none of them is exactly right:

	Illegal immigrants should be deported	Illegal immigrants should pay a fine, but not be deported	Illegal immigrants should not be punished	Don’t know	Refused
Total	13	53	28	4	2
Native born	22	46	27	3	1
Foreign born	6	59	29	4	2
FB – U.S. citizen	10	60	24	4	2
FB –legal resident	6	55	36	3	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	3	61	30	6	*

49. Do you approve or disapprove of the following actions aimed at enforcing the nation’s immigration laws. How about (INSERT)?

a. Workplace raids (IF NECESSARY: Workplace raids to discourage employers from hiring undocumented or illegal immigrants)

	Approve	Disapprove	Don’t know	Refused
Total	22	73	4	1
Native born	35	60	4	1
Foreign born	11	84	4	1
FB – U.S. citizen	17	77	4	2
FB –legal resident	8	88	3	*
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	7	88	4	1
PHC 07/08 ^a	20	76	4	1
PHC 11/07 ^b	20	75	4	1

^a In 2008 asked “...following immigration enforcement actions?”

^b In 2008 asked “...workplace raids to discourage employers from hiring undocumented or illegal immigrants? ”

c. Building more fences on the nation’s borders

	Approve	Disapprove	Don’t know	Refused
Total	34	61	5	1
Native born	40	57	2	1
Foreign born	28	65	6	1
FB – U.S. citizen	37	56	6	1
FB –legal resident	22	72	6	*
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	21	71	7	1
PHC 07/06*	37	57	5	1

d. Increasing the number of border patrol agents

	Approve	Disapprove	Don’t know	Refused
Total	48	46	5	1
Native born	59	38	3	1
Foreign born	40	53	6	1
FB – U.S. citizen	46	47	5	2
FB –legal resident	38	57	4	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	30	61	9	1
PHC 07/06*	53	41	4	1

e. A requirement that all U.S. residents carry a national identity card

	Approve	Disapprove	Don’t know	Refused
Total	58	39	3	1
Native born	52	45	2	*
Foreign born	62	34	3	1
FB – U.S. citizen	62	35	2	1
FB –legal resident	66	32	2	*
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	59	35	6	--

50. Should an **illegal** immigrant who graduated from a high school in your state and is accepted to a state public college qualify for the in-state college tuition rate, or shouldn't they?

	Should qualify	Should not qualify	Don't know	Refused
Total	78	17	4	1
Native born	77	20	2	1
Foreign born	78	15	6	1
FB – U.S. citizen	83	12	4	1
FB –legal resident	77	18	4	2
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	71	18	12	--
PHC 07/08	83	12	4	1
PP/PHC 03/06 ^a	54	41	5	

^a In 2006 asked "... who graduate from high schools in Illinois be allowed to attend public colleges at in-state tuition rates, or don't you think so (based on Chicago sample only)..."

51. 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	15	77	7	1
Native born	19	76	3	1
Foreign born	11	78	9	1
FB – U.S. citizen	11	78	9	2
FB –legal resident	12	81	5	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	13	74	14	--
PHC 07/08	12	81	6	1
PHC 11/07	14	79	6	1

52. Were you aware that a child born to **illegal** immigrants in the U.S. is automatically a U.S. citizen, or weren't you aware of that?

	Yes, aware	No, not aware	Don't know	Refused
Total	93	6	1	*
Native born	92	7	1	*
Foreign born	94	5	*	*
FB – U.S. citizen	94	5	1	1
FB –legal resident	98	2	--	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	92	8	--	--
PP 06/2010	85	14	*	--
PP/PHC 03/06	80	19	1	--

53. Would you favor changing the Constitution so that the parents must be legal residents of the U.S. in order for their newborn child to be a citizen, or should the Constitution be left as it is?

	Favor changing Constitution	Leave Constitution as is	Don't know	Refused
Total	18	78	3	1
Native born	22	75	2	1
Foreign born	15	81	3	1
FB – U.S. citizen	14	82	2	2
FB –legal resident	14	83	2	1
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	18	79	3	--
PP 06/10 ^a	41	56	4	--
PP/PHC 03/06	42	54	4	--

^a People Press; June 2010 Political Survey

54. Some have said that one of the reasons many immigrants come to the U.S. **illegally** is to have a child here. Do you think this is true, or not?

	Yes, illegal immigrants come to this country to have a child here	No, illegal immigrants do not come to this country to have a child	Don't know	Refused
Total	30	64	5	1
Native born	41	55	4	1
Foreign born	22	72	6	1
FB – U.S. citizen	26	66	7	1
FB –legal resident	24	71	4	2
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	13	82	4	*

55. (And) In the United States in the past year have you participated in any protests or demonstrations to support immigrations rights, or not?

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Total	15	84	*	*
Native born	11	88	*	*
Foreign born	19	80	1	1
FB – U.S. citizen	15	83	*	1
FB –legal resident	20	80	--	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	24	76	1	--
PHC/Forum 10/06	24	75	1	*

55a. (And) In the United States in the past year have you talked about the immigration policy debate with family, friends or co-workers, or not?

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Total	62	37	1	*
Native born	63	36	*	*
Foreign born	60	38	1	1
FB – U.S. citizen	58	40	1	1
FB –legal resident	60	40	*	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	64	36	1	--

QUESTIONS 56 – 62 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

QUESTIONS 63 – 73 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

(Asked of total Latinos who are not citizens; n = 506; FB – legal resident = 261; FB – not citizen & not legal resident = 218)

79. Earlier you said you are not a citizen of the U.S. Do you have a green card or have you been approved for one?

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: If necessary for clarification, state that you are inquiring as to whether they are a “legal permanent resident”, or have been approved for “legal permanent residency”].

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Total	52	42	2	4
FB –legal resident	100	--	--	--
FB – not citizen & not legal resident	--	100	--	--
PHC 07/08	47	45	1	6
PHC 11/07	48	44	1	7