

## **Hispanic Perspectives**

Submitted to:

**National Council of La Raza**

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## I. Methodology and Sample Characteristics

Zogby International conducted interviews of 1,000 Hispanic Americans chosen nationwide from a Zogby-compiled database of Hispanics self-identified from previous polls, in addition to Hispanics chosen at random nationwide using Zogby International's list of Hispanic surnames. All calls were made from Zogby International headquarters in Utica, N.Y., from 5/25/04 through 5/27/04. The margin of error is +/- 3.2 percentage points. Slight weights were added to country of origin and gender to more accurately reflect the Hispanic American population. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.

<b>Sample Characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent*</b>
Sample size	1,000	100
East	159	16
South	273	27
Central/Great Lakes	105	11
West	462	46
Registered to vote	879	88
Not registered to vote	121	12
Democrat	559	56
Republican	210	21
Independent/Minor party	135	14
Other party	21	2
Not sure of party	75	8
18-29	153	15
30-49	408	41
50-64	271	27
65+	161	16
18-24	80	8
25-34	170	17
35-54	410	41
55-69	231	23
70+	103	10
Did not answer age	6	--
Born in U.S.	705	71
Not born in U.S.	295	30

**Sample Characteristics (continued)**

Puerto Rico	96	10
Mexico	585	59
Dominican Republic	22	2
Cuba	35	4
Guatemala	11	1
El Salvador	19	2
Nicaragua	4	0
Colombia	13	1
Costa Rica	12	1
Venezuela	5	1
Argentina	10	1
Spain	96	10
Peru	8	1
Paraguay	--	--
Uruguay	--	--
Bolivia	1	0
Honduras	8	1
Chile	8	1
Belize	1	0
Panama	6	1
Ecuador	7	1
United States	42	4
Other country	9	1
Roman Catholic	625	63
Protestant	197	20
Jewish	4	0
Muslim	1	0
Other religion	172	17
Born-again	126	64
Not born-again	71	36
Did not answer religion	2	--

**Sample Characteristics (continued)**

Less than \$15,000	102	11
\$15,000-\$24,999	122	13
\$25,000-\$34,999	135	15
\$35,000-\$49,999	165	18
\$50,000-\$74,999	172	19
\$75,000 or more	210	23
Did not answer income	94	--
Male	450	45
Female	550	55

**\*Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not equal 100.**

## II. Executive Summary

There is surprising uniformity of response among Hispanic adults. Some differences in taxing and spending crop up between Republicans and Democrats in the Hispanic community, and there are also some differences between voters and non-voters, but for the most part there is consensus.

Non-voters are more likely to believe in an activist government, they are more likely to believe that candidates are addressing important issues, they are more likely to believe that their children will attend college, they want more spending on education and healthcare, they experience more discrimination, and they are more likely to think that the emphasis should be on crime prevention rather than punishment than do voters.

Education is very important to the Hispanic community. Nearly all respondents say a college education is important and a significant majority support fairly distributing money between rich and poor school districts, and providing enough money for preschool education and services.

Hispanics under 30 are the most likely to say they experience discrimination, have difficulty communicating with healthcare professionals, and are more likely than their elders to say it is important that candidates have a good relationship with the Hispanic community and speak Spanish if they want their votes.

Concerning immigration, there is strong consensus that tax-paying legal immigrants should be entitled to the same benefits and services afforded U.S. citizens. In terms of immigration reform, there is strong agreement across all subgroups that undocumented immigrants that have lived, worked, and paid taxes in the U.S. should be provided a path to U.S. citizenship.

On the whole, the Hispanic community mirrors the general attitudes of the adult national population overall – for instance, women are more likely than men to be concerned about education and healthcare; men are more likely than women to express concern about war, terrorism, and crime. Men are more likely to want to cut taxes and curb spending, while women are more willing to pay the taxes for government services.

### III. Narrative Analysis

3. What do you think is the most important issue for the Latino community?

**Table 1. Important Issues**

	<b>% Overall</b>	<b>% Registered voters</b>	<b>% Not registered voters</b>
Education/Schools	34	34	34
Economy/Jobs	22	22	19
Immigration	8	8	12
Civil rights	6	5	7
Health care	5	5	7
War on terrorism	2	2	2
National security	1	1	--
Social Security/elderly	1	1	--
Housing	1	1	--
Energy policy	0	0	--
Taxes	0	0	1
Environment	--	--	--
*Other	10	10	10
None/Not sure	10	10	7

**\*Other responses:** (Number in parentheses denotes frequency of similar response.)

#### **Registered voters**

Representation (11); Being able to speak both English and Spanish (7); The War in Iraq (6); Poverty/welfare (5); Unity in the community (5); More involved in voting (4); Crime/drugs/violence (4); Morals (4); Abortion (3); Bush Administration (3); Leadership (3); Fair wages (3); Getting along with others (3); Family (2); Programs for children (2)

**One each:** Anti-terrorism; Being stereotyped; Better living and a better place to live; Budget; Do not want sex offenders in the neighborhood; Driver's license; Finding Osama bin Laden; Getting amnesty for the people who have been working here for years; Heritage; Identity crisis; More opportunities; Need more rights and licenses; Participation in regard to the census; Programs to better their lifestyle; Should be more Latinos in the military; Tax the Indians; The way people conduct themselves; To be more American; To be recognized; Using us

#### **Not registered**

Driver's licenses (4); Crime; Encourage voting registration; Fair wages and better working environments; Lack of discipline; More knowledge about the candidates running in this election; More visibility in the media; Peace; Understanding of the cultures

A plurality of respondents feels that education and schools is the most important issue facing the Latino community. This was named the top issue by one-third of both registered voters and those who are not registered to vote.

Education and jobs and the economy are both rated first by Hispanics living in the Central Great Lakes region, while those living in the other three regions clearly rank education as the most important issue. As age increases, so does the incidence of those saying education is most important. Women are much more likely than men (38% to 29%) choose education, while men are slightly more likely than women to jobs and the economy.

Jobs and the economy ranks second, chosen by just over one in five overall, and by slightly more registered voters (22%) than those who are not registered to vote (19%). Respondents living in the West (19%) are less likely to choose jobs and the economy as an important issue than those living in the East (27%) and the Central Great Lakes region (26%). Hispanics between 50 and 64 are more likely to say jobs and the economy is the main issue impacting the Latino community.

Immigration ranks third, and is said to be most important by slightly more Hispanics not registered to vote (12%) than registered voters (8%). Immigration is slightly more important to respondents living in the Central Great Lakes region (11%) than the other regions and it is three times as important to Hispanics under 30 than those 65 and older – 12% vs. 4%.

Civil rights and healthcare round out the top five issues.

*The next few questions are about politics.*

*4. Do you agree or disagree that it is important for the Hispanic community to work together to build political power?*

**Table 2. Building Political Power**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Agree	88	88	89
Disagree	10	10	6
Not sure	2	2	5

Most respondents – both registered and not registered to vote – agree it is important for the Hispanic community to work together to build political power. Overall, one in ten disagrees.

These numbers are generally true across the board, with respondents living in the East (91%), Democrats (92%), those under 30 (93%), and Catholics (91%) more likely than other sub groups to agree.



5. In your voting decisions, how important is a candidate’s relationship with the Hispanic community and his or her record on Hispanic issues? Would you say it is the single most important issue, one of many important factors, a minor factor, or not a factor at all?

6. In your voting decisions, how important is it for a candidate to be able to speak Spanish? Would you say it is the single most important issue, one of many important factors, a minor factor, or not a factor at all?

**Table 3. Importance of Relationship w/Hispanic Community and Speaking Spanish in Voting**

	A candidate’s relationship with the Hispanic community and his or her record on Hispanic issues			How important is it for a candidate to be able to speak Spanish		
	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Single most important issue	12	12	11	6	5	15
One of many important factors	62	63	53	28	27	30
A minor factor	15	15	13	30	31	21
Not a factor at all	10	9	13	35	36	26
Not sure	2	1	11	1	0	8

A candidate’s relationship with the Hispanic community and that candidate’s record on Hispanic issues is of much greater importance in deciding for whom to vote than a candidate’s ability to speak Spanish.

Among registered voters, one in eight (12%) says that a candidate’s relationship with the Hispanic community and his or her record on Hispanic issues is the single most important issue in voting for a candidate, and another three in five (62%) say this is one of many important factors. Approximately one in four (24%) says this is either a minor factor or not a factor at all.

On the other hand, a candidate’s ability to speak Spanish is either a minor factor or not a factor at all to two-thirds of registered Hispanic voters. It is one of many important factors to one in four (27%), and the single most important issue to 5%.

Respondents in the East (17%) are more likely than the other regions to say a candidate’s relationship with the Hispanic community is the most important issue in voting for him or her, while those in the Central Great Lakes are most likely to say it is not a factor at all (8%). On the other hand, residents of the East (41%) are most likely to say that the ability to speak Spanish is not a factor at all. Women are more likely than men to give consideration to a candidate’s relationship with the Hispanic community and Catholics are twice as likely as Protestant to say this relationship is the most important issue.

Those under 30 (9%) are three times as likely as those 65 and older (3%) to say speaking Spanish is the most important issue. In addition, speaking Spanish is more important to women than men, with 40% of women saying it is the most important or one of the most important issues compared to 27% of men who say that.

7. Do you agree or disagree that political candidates are talking about the issues most important to the Latino community?

**Table 4. Political Candidates Addressing Issues?**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Agree	33	33	39
Disagree	58	60	50
Not sure	8	8	11

One-third of registered voters and two-fifths of those not registered to vote agree that political candidates are talking about the issues most important to the Latino community, while a majority of each group disagrees. Registered voters, though, are nearly twice as likely to disagree (60%) than agree, while half of those not registered disagree.

Respondents living in the East and the West are most dissatisfied with the political discussion (about 62% each disagree that candidates are addressing issues important to the Latino community), while Southerners (38%), those under 30 (43%), and men (36%) are among those most likely to agree that important issues are being discussed.

Now, some questions about taxes and the economy.

8. Which of the following two statements comes closer to your opinion? **Statement A:** I would rather pay higher taxes to support a government that provides more services. **Statement B:** I would rather pay lower taxes to support a government that provides fewer services.

**Table 5. Taxes vs. Government Services**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Statement A	62	61	68
Statement B	28	29	20
Neither/Not sure	10	10	12

Overall, three-fifths of Hispanics (62%) would prefer to pay higher taxes to support a government that provides more services. This includes three in five registered

voters and two-thirds of those not registered to vote. Just over one in four (28%) would rather pay lower taxes to support a government that provides fewer services.

Across the board, a plurality or majority of respondents say they would rather pay higher taxes and get a government which provides services than the reverse. The one exception are Republicans, where a majority (54%) would prefer lower taxes and less services.

*9. Do you think the large budget deficit of the federal government will make it more difficult or less difficult for the economy to improve, or will it have no impact?*

**Table 6. Budget Deficit vs. Economy**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
More difficult	70	70	71
Less difficult	7	6	10
No impact	19	20	13
Not sure	4	4	6

Overwhelmingly, respondents feel this deficit will make it more difficult for the economy to improve (70%). Overall, 7% think it will make it less difficult for the economy to improve, and one in five says it will have no impact. Responses across sub groups echo the responses overall.

*The next group of questions deals with education.*

*10. Do you think the government is spending too much, too little, or just the right amount of money on education?*

**Table 7. Spending on Education**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Too much	6	7	5
Too little	74	74	77
Right amount	16	17	12
Not sure	4	3	5

Three-fourths of both registered voters and those not registered think the government is spending too little money on education. Less than one in five says the government is spending the right amount on education, while about half as many feel it is spending too much money in this area.

A majority or plurality in every sub group believes the government is spending too little on education. Among those most likely to say the government is spending too

much are Westerners (8%), 50 to 64 year olds (8%), Republicans (15%), Protestants (9%), and men (9%).

11. Do you support or oppose measures to ensure that an equal amount of money is spent on each student regardless of whether he or she lives in a rich or poor school district?

**Table 8. Equal Spending in Rich and Poor School Districts**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Support	84	84	85
Oppose	13	13	15
Not sure	3	4	1

Most Hispanics – both registered and not registered to vote – support measures to ensure that an equal amount of money is spent on each student regardless of whether he or she lives in a rich or poor school district. Conversely, approximately one in seven opposes these measures.

Numbers across sub groups reflect overall numbers.

12. Do you agree or disagree that we as a country should spend more to ensure all children have access to preschool education and services, even if it means raising taxes?

**Table 9. Access to Preschool Education and Services**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Agree	77	76	88
Disagree	21	22	12
Not sure	2	3	--

Overall, a large majority agrees we should spend more to ensure all children have access to preschool education and services, even if it means raising taxes. Those not registered to vote are more likely than registered voters to agree, 88% to 76%, respectively. About one-fifth of registered voters (22%) disagree, as do one in eight Hispanics not registered to vote (12%).

A majority across the board agrees. Young people are more likely to agree than older respondents and Democrats are much more likely to agree that the country should spend more to ensure all children have access to preschool services than are Republicans.

13. How important is it to the Latino Community that Latino children get a college education?

**Table 10. Importance of College Education**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Very important	89	88	90
Somewhat important	9	9	10
High importance	98	97	100
Not very important	1	2	--
Not at all important	0	1	--
Low importance	1	3	--
Not sure	1	1	--

Almost entirely, Hispanics say this is of high importance to the Latino Community. Nine in ten believe it is very important that Latino children get a college education, with most of the remainder saying it is somewhat important. Only a handful of registered voters think this is not very or not at all important, while none of those not registered to vote rate this of low importance.

14. How likely do you think it is that your children will have the opportunity to complete college?

**Table 11. Likelihood of Completing College Education**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Very likely	60	60	56
Somewhat likely	17	16	26
High likelihood	77	76	82
Not very likely	4	4	8
Not at all likely	1	2	--
Low likelihood	5	6	8
Not applicable/Not sure	18	19	11

Overall, three-fourths of respondents say there is a high likelihood their children will have the opportunity to complete college. This includes three-fourths of registered voters and four-fifths of Hispanics not registered to vote. Three in five overall feel this achievement is very likely to occur, and one in six says it is somewhat likely. Only five percent say there is a low likelihood of their children completing college.

A significant majority in each sub group believes there is a high likelihood that their children will complete college.

Now, I am going to ask you some questions about health care.

15. Is getting health insurance coverage to pay for medical expenses a big problem, a small problem, or not a problem for Hispanics in your area?

**Table 12. Access to Health Insurance**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Big problem	72	71	77
Small problem	11	11	9
Not a problem	11	11	9
Not sure	6	7	5

A vast majority of respondents – both registered and not registered – see Hispanics in their area having a big problem getting health insurance coverage to pay for medical expenses. Approximately one in ten says this is either a small problem or not a problem for Hispanics in their area.

A majority in all sub groups say getting health insurance to cover medical expenses is a big problem. Residents of the East (74%) and the South (75%) are more likely than those in the Central Great Lakes (61%) and the West (72%) to agree. Democrats (79%) are more likely than Republicans (57%) and Independents (64%) to say it is a big problem.

16. Do you agree or disagree that we as a country should spend more to provide health insurance for everyone that needs it, even if it means raising taxes?

**Table 13. Providing Health Insurance vs. Raising Taxes**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Agree	78	76	89
Disagree	19	20	11
Not sure	3	4	1

A large majority overall – including three-fourths of registered voters and nine in ten of those not registered – agrees that we as a country should spend more to provide health insurance for everyone who needs it, even if it means raising taxes. Registered voters are twice as likely as those not registered (20% to 11%, respectively) to disagree.

Generally, sub group numbers reflect numbers overall. Again, Republicans are the most reluctant to raise taxes, however, a majority (55%) of them agree that the country should provide health insurance for everyone.

17 – 18. Please tell me if each of the following has been a major problem, minor problem, or not a problem for you or a family member.

**Table 14. Problems with Healthcare**

	Difficulty communicating with doctors or other healthcare providers because of language barriers			Difficulty getting healthcare because of your race, ethnicity, or language		
	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Major problem	16	14	32	10	9	23
Minor problem	16	15	26	16	14	24
Not a problem	68	71	43	73	76	53

There is a significant difference between registered voters and non-registered voters in problems they have both communicating with doctors or other healthcare providers because of language barriers, and getting healthcare because of their race, ethnicity, or language.

Non-registered voters are twice as likely as registered voters to have a major or minor problem communicating with doctors or other healthcare providers because of language barriers. One-third of Hispanics not registered to vote say this is a major problem, and an additional one in four says it is a minor problem. Comparatively, one in seven registered voters find communicating with doctors or other healthcare providers to be a major problem because of language barriers, and another one in seven say this is a minor problem.

As age increases, problems communicating with healthcare professionals decreases, from 55% of those under 30 who say they have problems communicating to 18% of those 65 and older who indicate problems.

The same disparity between registered voters and non-registered voters is also seen with difficulties getting healthcare because of race, ethnicity, or language. Again, non-registered voters are twice as likely as registered voters to have a major or minor problem with this issue. Close to half of Hispanics not registered to vote (47%) have a major or minor problem getting healthcare because of their race, ethnicity, or language, while 23% of registered voters see this as a major or minor problem.

Again, younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to say they have had difficulties, this time in getting healthcare because of race, ethnicity, or language – 44% under 30 vs. 16% 65 and older saying they have had problems.

Now, a question about criminal justice.

19. Which of the following two statements comes closer to your own opinion – Statement A or B? **Statement A:** We need a tougher approach to crime, with an emphasis on stricter sentencing, capital punishment for more crimes, and fewer paroles for convicted felons. **Statement B:** We need a tougher approach to dealing with the causes of crime, with an emphasis on improving job and vocational training, providing family counseling, and increasing the number of neighborhood activity centers for young people.

**Table 15. Harsher Punishment vs. Dealing w/Causes of Crime**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Statement A	22	23	13
Statement B	74	73	83
Neither/Not sure	4	4	3

Hispanics are much more likely to feel that we need a tougher approach to *dealing with the causes* of crime (74%) than a tougher approach *to* crime (22%). This is true of both registered and non-registered voters, with those who are not registered being more inclined to agree that we need a tougher approach to dealing with the causes of crime.

A majority in every subgroup agrees that dealing with the causes of crime is the way to deal with crime prevention and crime rates

The next series of questions deal with integration or treatment of Latinos.

20 – 22. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the following statements?

**Table 16. Integration into American Society**

	Overall		Registered voters		Not registered	
	Agree*	Disagree*	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
The ability to speak English is important to succeed in this country	97	3	97	2	97	4
If you work hard, you will succeed in America	90	10	90	10	90	9
Our government should support and expand the number of programs to help immigrants learn English	84	14	83	15	91	7

(\*Agree and disagree each combines strongly and somewhat.)



Latinos overwhelmingly agree with each of these three statements. Furthermore, large majorities strongly agree. Almost all registered and non-registered voters (97% each) agree the ability to speak English is important to succeed in the United States. Hence, more than four-fifths of both sub-groups also agree the U.S. government should support and expand the number of programs to help immigrants learn English. Lastly, nine in ten agree that if you work hard, you will succeed in America.

There is virtually no disagreement among sub groups concerning assimilation into American society – strong majorities agree that working hard and learning to speak English are important to being successful in this country. Again, there is across the board support for government spending on programs to teach English to immigrants.

23. *During the last five years, have you or a family member or a close friend experienced discrimination because of your racial or ethnic background?*

**Table 17. Experienced Discrimination?**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Yes	46	46	49
No	53	54	49
Not sure	1	1	2

Nearly half overall – and of both registered and non-registered voters – say that during the last five years, they or a close acquaintance has experienced discrimination due to their racial or ethnic background.

A majority of those in the East (53%) say they, a friend, or family member have experienced discrimination within the last five years. Also more likely to cite incidents of discrimination are those under 50 – 62% of 18-29 year olds and 52% of 30-49 year olds.

24 – 28. *In general, do you think discrimination against Latinos is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in each of the following?*

**Table 18. Rating Levels of Discrimination Against Latinos**

	Overall			Registered voters			Not registered		
	Major	Minor	Not	Major	Minor	Not	Major	Minor	Not
The workplace	38	37	23	37	37	25	46	42	10
Preventing Latinos from succeeding in the US	34	46	18	32	47	20	47	37	10
The schools	31	41	25	30	41	26	37	42	20
The housing market	30	37	30	29	36	30	31	39	26
While driving	25	31	40	23	32	41	41	22	32

More than half of respondents think that discrimination against their ethnicity is a major or minor problem in each of these five areas. Overall, they are slightly more likely to see discrimination as a major problem for them in the workplace, and a minor problem in preventing them from succeeding in the U.S. and in schools. Hispanics are less likely overall to see discrimination as a problem in the housing market and while driving.

In comparison, Hispanics not registered to vote are more likely than registered Hispanic voters to feel that discrimination against Latinos is a major problem in each of the five areas. Nearly half of non-registered voters see major problems with discrimination in the workplace and in preventing Latinos from succeeding in this country. Two in five see a major problem with discrimination while driving.

*And now, some questions dealing with immigration.*

*29. Would you support or oppose legislation that would allow undocumented immigrants who have lived, worked, and paid taxes in the United States to get on a path to U.S. citizenship?*

**Table 19. Allowing Undocumented Immigrants to Become Citizens**

	<b>Overall</b>	<b>Registered voters</b>	<b>Not registered</b>
Support	82	81	92
Oppose	14	15	5
Not sure	4	4	3

Just over four-fifths of Latinos (82%) support legislation that would allow undocumented immigrants who have lived, worked, and paid taxes in the U.S. to get on a path to U.S. citizenship. There is almost complete support from Hispanics not registered to vote (92%). Overall, one in seven (14%) are opposed.

Overwhelming majorities across sub groups would support such legislation.

*30. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Since immigrants who are in the United States lawfully must pay the same taxes as everyone else, they should have the same rights and access to public benefits and services as U.S. citizens?*

**Table 20. Immigrant Access to Benefits and Services**

	<b>Overall</b>	<b>Registered voters</b>	<b>Not registered</b>
Agree	81	79	90
Disagree	16	17	9
Not sure	4	4	1

Four in five Hispanics agree that these immigrants should have the same rights and access to public benefits and services as U.S. citizens. Again, agreement is higher among those not registered to vote. Approximately one in six (17%) disagrees.

Again, a significant majority (seven in ten or more) in each sub group believe that since they pay taxes, immigrants should have the same rights and access to benefits and services.

31. Which of the following two statements best reflects your opinion? **Statement A:** Some people feel that local police should have the authority to enforce the nation’s immigration laws as well as criminal laws. This means that local police can ask for immigration papers from those they come into contact with. People who support this believe that this will advance the security interests of the United States. **Statement B:** Others feel the local police should not be able to engage in the enforcement of immigration laws because immigrants or their families will be afraid to report crimes or ask for help when they need it. They also believe it will divert resources from fighting crime.

**Table 21. Who Should Enforce Immigration Laws?**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Statement A	29	31	13
Statement B	67	65	84
Neither/Not sure	4	4	3

Large majorities of both registered voters and those not registered to vote are more likely to agree that local police should not be able to engage in the enforcement of immigration laws. This includes five in six Hispanics not registered to vote and four in six registered voters.

More registered voters (31%) than non-registered voters (13%) agree that local police *should* have the authority to enforce the nation’s immigration laws.

Republicans and Cubans are evenly divided between allowing local police to enforce immigration laws and keeping enforcement in the hands of government authorities, while a significant majority in all the other sub groups prefer that local police have a limited role in enforcing such laws.

32. Congress is currently considering a bill that would allow undocumented immigrant students who were brought to the U.S. as children, and have lived here more than five years, to apply for permanent legal status so that they can attend college and work legally without fear of deportation. Would you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose such a bill?

**Table 22. Giving Undocumented Immigrant Children Permanent Legal Status**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Strongly support	62	59	84
Somewhat support	25	27	9
Support	87	86	93
Somewhat oppose	5	6	3
Strongly oppose	7	8	2
Oppose	12	14	5
Not sure	1	1	2

An overwhelming majority of respondents (87%) would support this bill. Overall, three in five are in strong support, including 84% of Hispanics not registered to vote. One in eight (12%) would be opposed to such a bill.

Sub groups responses mirror overall responses.

Finally, some questions about media and communication.

33. Do you mostly watch English-language television stations, Spanish-language television stations, or both equally?

**Table 23. English-language Stations vs. Spanish-language Stations**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
English-language stations	64	67	43
Spanish-language stations	3	2	8
Both equally	33	31	48
Do not watch television/Not sure	1	1	1

Registered Latino voters are more likely than those not registered to vote to say they mostly watch English-language TV stations (67% to 43%, respectively). Registered voters are twice as likely to watch English-language stations (67%) than they are to watch both English and Spanish stations equally (31%). Latinos not registered to vote are closely divided on watching mostly English-language stations (43%) and both English and Spanish stations equally (48%). Overall, only 3% mostly watch Spanish-language television stations.

Respondents under 30 are the most likely age group to say they watch both English- and Spanish-language television. Women (36%) are more likely than men (29%) to say they watch both, while men (68%) are more likely than women (60%) to mostly watch English-language stations.

34. *Where do you get most of your information on current events?*

**Table 24. Source for Information on Current Events**

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Television	55	53	68
Newspapers	23	24	13
Radio	9	9	9
Internet	8	8	5
Family and friends/Word of mouth	2	1	4
Magazines	1	1	--
Other	2	3	1

Just over half of registered voters (53%) and two-thirds of those not registered to vote (68%) get most of their information on current events from television. Registered voters are twice as likely as non-registered voters to get information from newspapers (24% to 13%, respectively). Overall, just less than one in ten gets most of their information from either radio or the Internet.

Among all sub groups, television, followed by newspapers, is the main source for information on current events. Generally, respondents east of the Mississippi River are more likely to depend on television than those west of the river. As age increases, so does the reliance on newspapers as a source of information. Women (60%) are more likely than men (49%) to watch television for their news.

35. *Do you prefer the term “Latino,” Hispanic,” or have no preference?*

**Table 25. Prefer *Hispanic* or *Latino***

	Overall	Registered voters	Not registered
Hispanic	26	28	14
Latino	12	12	10
No preference	59	57	76
Not sure	2	3	1

A majority overall (59%) has no preference between “Latino” or “Hispanic.” Non-registered voters (76%) are more likely than registered voters (57%) to have no preference. Registered voters (28%) are twice as likely as non-registered voters (14%) to prefer “Hispanic,” while similar amounts of each sub-group prefer the term “Latino.”

A majority in every sub group say they have no preference between “Hispanic” or “Latino.” When a clear preference is expressed, more sub groups are likely to choose “Hispanic” over “Latino,” including 35% of Southerners, 32% of 50 to 64 year olds, 47% of Cubans, and 31% of women.