

Summary and Chartpack

Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate

October 2002

Methodology

The Pew Hispanic Center/Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate* is an excerpt from the *National Survey of Latinos*, which will be released in full in December 2002. The survey was conducted by telephone between April 4 and June 11, 2002 among a nationally representative sample of 4,213 adults, 18 years and older, who were selected at random. Representatives of the Pew Hispanic Center and The Kaiser Family Foundation worked together to develop the survey questionnaire and analyze the results. International Communications Research of Media, PA conducted the fieldwork in either English or Spanish, based on the respondent's preference.

Of those who were interviewed, 2,929 identified themselves as being of Hispanic or Latin origin or descent (based on the question "Are you, yourself of Hispanic or Latin origin or descent, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Central or South American, Caribbean or some other Latin background?") and throughout this report they will be referred to interchangeably as either "Latinos" or "Hispanics." In addition, interviews were conducted with 1008 non-Hispanic whites and 171 non-Hispanic African Americans. The results are weighted to represent the actual distribution of adults throughout the United States.

This report is primarily based upon responses from those who said that they were registered to vote — 1329 Latinos, 838 non-Hispanic whites, and 136 non-Hispanic African Americans reported they were registered to vote at their current address. It should be noted that registration status is self-reported and a common finding in public opinion polling is that registration status is often over-reported when compared to actual registration records. The margin of sampling error is +/- 3.6 percentage points for Latinos who are registered to vote, +/- 3.7 percentage points for registered whites, and +/- 11.3 percentage points for registered African Americans. Note that sampling error may be larger for other subgroups and that sampling error is only one of many potential sources of error in this or any other public opinion poll.

Of the Latinos who said they were registered to vote, 655 were born in the United States (not including Puerto Rico) and 674 were born outside of the United States or on the island of Puerto Rico. Throughout this report, Latinos who were born in the United States will be referred to interchangeably as either "U.S.-born" or "native-born" and Latinos who were born outside of the United States will be referred to interchangeably as either "born outside of U.S." or "foreign-born." Furthermore, whenever the labels "registered whites" or "registered African Americans" are used, it refers to those non-Hispanic whites or non-Hispanic African Americans who reported being registered to vote.

Copies of the summary and chartpack publication #3265 are available online at www.kff.org and www.pewhispanic.org or by calling the Foundation's publications request line at 1-800-656-4533.

The Kaiser Family Foundation, based in Menlo Park, California, is a nonprofit, independent national health care philanthropy and is not associated with Kaiser Permanente or Kaiser Industries.

The Pew Hispanic Center, based in Washington, DC, is a non-partisan research center supported by a grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts of Philadelphia. The Center is a project of the University of Southern California Annenberg School for Communication. Copies of the Center's publications are available at www.pewhispanic.org.

Summary of Findings

The Hispanic electorate is emerging as a distinct presence on the political landscape, demonstrating broad but shallow party loyalty and a mixture of ideological beliefs and policy positions that defies easy categorization. At a time when the rest of the nation is almost evenly split along partisan lines, Latino voters appear to straddle some of the sharpest divides in American politics today. Though most Latinos identify with the Democratic Party, this party affiliation comes with a notable ambivalence, and on some social issues they express a conservatism that sets them apart from their white counterparts. Similarly, most Latino Republicans voice a preference for a bigger government and higher taxes, which is contrary to the stand taken by an overwhelming majority of white Republicans.

Immigration is transforming the Hispanic electorate with an infusion of voters new to American politics. Latino voters born in the United States take somewhat different views on a number of issues from those born outside the country.

I. Demographics and the Hispanic Electorate

Immigration is transforming the Hispanic electorate. Among Latinos who are U.S. citizens and registered to vote, a considerable majority (72%) were either born outside of the United States (41%) or have parents who were born outside of the United States (31%). Moreover, many of the foreign-born only recently became citizens, with about one in eight (13%) registered Latinos reporting that they took the naturalization oath after 1995.

The number of Latino voters has the potential to double in size if all adult Latinos currently in the United States gain legal immigration status, become citizens and register to vote.

More than seventy percent of Latino registered voters were themselves or had parents who were born in a foreign country or in Puerto Rico. (Chart 1)

- Over four in ten (41%) registered Latinos were born outside the 50 states— including 9% born in Puerto Rico and 32% born in other countries.

- Fifty-nine percent of registered Latinos were born in the United States.
- Nearly one-third (31%) of native-born registered Latinos have parents who were born outside the country or in Puerto Rico.
- About a quarter (26%) of registered Latinos are native-born and have parents who themselves were born in the 50 states.

About one in eight (13%) registered Latinos has been a U.S. citizen for less than seven years.

- About one-third (32%) of the Latino electorate is made up of immigrants who have become U.S. citizens, including 18% who report naturalizing in 1995 or earlier and 13% who report naturalizing after 1995.

The Hispanic electorate is somewhat younger than the white electorate.

- Nearly one in four (23%) registered Latinos reports being between 18 and 29 years old, compared to 15% of registered whites.
- About half of registered Latinos (49%) and registered whites (51%) report being between 30 and 54 years of age. Fewer than three in ten (27%) registered Latinos report being 55 or older compared to one-third (33%) of registered whites.

Most registered Latinos are either bilingual or consider Spanish their primary language. A slight majority reports getting its news from English-language media. (Chart 2)

- Nearly a quarter (23%) of registered Latinos say that Spanish is their primary language and that they speak little or no English. Another 38% are bilingual. Four in ten (40%) registered Latinos are English dominant.
- About half (53%) of registered Latinos report watching and listening to predominantly English news programs. However, 27% say they watch and listen equally to Spanish and English news programs, and almost one in five (19%) reports tuning in to predominantly Spanish programming.

The majority of adult Latinos in the United States are unable to vote because they are not citizens or they are not registered voters. (Chart 3)

- Four in ten (41%) Latinos in the United States report they are not U.S. citizens.
- Fourteen percent of Latinos are citizens of the United States but are not registered to vote.
- Less than half (45%) of all Latinos are registered to vote.

The Potential for Future Growth in the Hispanic Electorate

Fourteen percent of Latinos are citizens of the United States, but are not registered to vote. (Chart 4)

- The majority (71%) of Latinos, who are U.S. citizens but are not registered to vote, were born in the United States and over eight in ten (82%) speak English as a primary language (including 35% who are bilingual).

One-third of the Hispanic population is currently applying for citizenship (9%) or plans to apply (24%). (Chart 4)

- The majority (62%) of Latinos who plan to become U.S. citizens have been in the country for less than twelve years and more than eight in ten (83%) speak Spanish as their primary language.

II. Party Identification and Partisan Loyalty

The Democratic Party has consistently garnered solid majorities of the Hispanic vote in national elections, and in this survey the Democrats have a better than two-to-one advantage over the Republicans in party identification among registered Latinos. However, there are signs that this traditional party affiliation is susceptible to change.

Registered Latinos, particularly those born outside of the United States, most often identify themselves as Democrats. Cubans, as has long been the case, are more likely to identify as Republicans than other groups. Meanwhile, the youngest Latino voters have more independent leanings than their elders. (Charts 5, 6, and 7)

- About half of registered Latinos identify themselves as Democrats (49%), while a fifth say they are Republicans (20%). A similar number (19%) say they are Independents. Seven percent say they are “something else,” and 5% say they don’t know their party affiliation.
- As has been the case for several decades, registered Latinos of Cuban origin are substantially more likely to say they are Republicans (54%) than are those with roots elsewhere, such as Puerto Rico (15% say they are Republicans), Mexico (19%) or the Dominican Republic (8%).
- On the other hand, registered Latinos who are foreign-born are even more likely to self-identify as Democrats (54%) than are those who were born in this country (45%).
- Older registered Latinos are more likely to self-identify as Democrats, while younger, registered Latinos are more likely to say they are Independent or something else. For example, among registered Latinos who are age 55 or older, 64% say they are Democrats, 17% say Republicans, 12% say Independent, and 2% say something else. On the other hand, among those who are 18 to 29 years old, 34% say they are Democrats, 21% say Republican, 26% say Independent, and 13% say something else.

Registered Latinos identify themselves as Democrats more often than registered whites, but less often than African Americans who are registered to vote. (Chart 6)

- Some two-thirds of registered African Americans (64%) self-identify as Democrats, while fewer registered whites (24%) self-identify as Democrats. The opposite is true in terms of identifying as a Republican: fewer registered African Americans (5%) and more registered whites (37%) say they are Republican, compared to registered Latinos (20%).

The Democratic Party holds a distinct advantage among registered Latinos, but there is some ambivalence in this party attachment, especially when President Bush is a factor. (Charts 8, 9, and 10)

- Among registered Latinos, 45% say that the Democratic Party is more concerned with Latinos than the Republican Party (10%), but four in ten (40%) feel there is no difference between the major political parties. Registered Latinos born outside this country are even more likely to say the Democratic Party has more concern for Latinos (50%) than are those born in this country (42%).
- When it comes to dealing with the economy, Democrats again have a distinct advantage, with over half (53%) of registered Latinos saying they have more confidence in Democrats, compared to 27% who say they have more confidence in Republicans.
- However, when registered Latinos are asked whether they have more confidence in President Bush or Democrats in Congress when it comes to dealing with the economy, Democratic advantage disappears. Instead, registered Latinos are evenly divided, with 42% saying they have more confidence in President Bush and 43% saying they have more confidence in Democrats in Congress. Registered Latinos born in and outside the United States agree on this.
- Although President Bush gets stronger marks than the Republican Party in all segments of the electorate, it is only among Latinos that his personal popularity substantially alters the partisan equation. White registered voters start out favoring the Republicans when asked about management of the economy (46% vs. 36% for the Democrats). Adding President Bush as a factor simply increases the margin to 59 % vs. 29%. African American registered voters overwhelmingly favored the Democrats on handling of the economy (77% vs. 7% for the Republicans), and they also favor the Democrats in Congress (55%) over President Bush (26%).

The Future

Unregistered Latinos who are currently U.S. citizens differ from registered Latinos because they are less attached to either party. (Chart 11)

- Although almost one-third (31%) of unregistered Latinos who are citizens consider themselves Democrats, this group does not align itself with the Democratic Party as strongly as registered Latinos (49%), and the same holds for the Republican Party, with 10% of the unregistered compared to 20% of the registered expressing an affiliation. Six in ten unregistered Latinos who are citizens report that they are either Independents (32%), something else (18%), or they do not know their party affiliation (10%).
- Similarly, fewer than three in ten (29%) unregistered Latinos who are citizens feel the Democratic Party has more concern for Latinos living in this country and only 6% say the Republican Party has more concern. The majority (53%) feels there is no difference between the parties.

The party affiliation of Latinos who plan to become U.S. citizens is even more uncertain. About two-thirds of this group do not refer to themselves as either Democrats or Republicans. (Chart 11)

- Over one-third (35%) of Latinos who are planning on becoming U.S. citizens call themselves Independents and one in ten (10%) says they are “something else.” Almost one-fifth (18%) answers “do not know.”
- Just over two in ten (22%) Latinos who plan to become U.S. citizens refer to themselves as Democrats and 14% call themselves Republicans.

III. Policy Issues and Attitudes Towards Government

Registered Latinos tend to have faith in government and favor a larger government, even though they have somewhat more conservative views on certain social issues such as abortion. In addition, Registered Latino voters are far more concerned with education as a political issue than any other segment of the electorate. Like other registered voters, they are also focused on the economy, health care and Social Security. Registered Latinos who identify themselves as Democrats or Republicans take different views on key issues than white registered voters with the same party affiliation.

Like white registered voters, registered Latinos are evenly divided in their trust of the federal government to do the right thing. However, Latinos differ from other voters in favoring a larger government even if it means paying higher taxes. (Chart 12)

- When asked how often they trust the government in Washington to do what is right, 44% of registered Latinos said either “just about always” (11%) or “most of the time” (33%). About half (49%) said “some of the time,” and 4% said “never.” Registered whites hold similar views, with 46% taking a generally positive view of the federal government (7% said they trust it “just about always” and 39% said “most of the time”) and 52% saying it could be trusted to do the right thing only “some of the time” (48%) or “never” (4%). African American registered voters express less confidence in Washington, with only 29% saying it can be trusted “almost always” (7%) or “most of the time” (22%) and 70% taking a generally negative view (62% said “some of the time”, 8% “never”).
- Over half (55%) of the Latino electorate would prefer to pay higher taxes to support a larger government. However, almost four in ten (38%) disagree and would prefer paying lower taxes and having a smaller government. Foreign-born and native-born registered Latinos tend to agree on this.
- Latinos differ from registered whites and African Americans on their preferred size of government and willingness to pay taxes. Six in ten (61%) registered whites and over half (52%) of registered African Americans prefer paying lower taxes and having a smaller government.

The Latino electorate is evenly split on whether the government or religious, charitable and community organizations do the best job of providing services to people in need. Foreign-born Latinos are more likely to put their faith in government while the native-born tend to favor private organizations. (Chart 13)

- Almost one-half (46%) of registered Latinos believe that the government can do the best job of providing services to people in need while about the same number (47%) feel religious, charitable, and community organizations can do best.
- Registered Latinos who are native-born (53%) are significantly more likely than the foreign-born (39%) to say religious, charitable, and community organizations can do a better job of helping people in need and significantly less likely to say the government can do a better job (41% and 52%, respectively).

- Trust in the efforts of religious, charitable and community organizations is a view that native-born Latinos share with their white (62%) and African American (58%) counterparts.

Registered Latinos are somewhat more socially conservative than registered whites, having particularly different views on the issue of abortion. On the other hand, Latinos seem to share social views with those of registered African Americans. Registered Latinos who were born outside of the United States tend to be more socially conservative than Latinos who are native-born. (Charts 14 and 15)

- Seven in ten (69%) registered Latinos feel abortion is unacceptable, compared to about half (52%) of registered whites (26% and 43%, respectively say abortion is acceptable). Similarly, two-thirds (66%) of registered Latinos feel sex between two adults of the same sex is unacceptable, slightly more than the 58% of their white counterparts who agree (31% and 38% say it is acceptable). And, about a third (35%) of registered Latinos feel divorce is unacceptable, compared to about a quarter (24%) of registered whites (61% and 74% say it is acceptable).
- On the other hand, fewer registered Latinos (39%) than registered whites (45%) feel having a child without being married is unacceptable (59% and 53% say it is acceptable).
- Registered African Americans tend to hold views on these issues that match those of registered Latinos: 65% of registered African Americans say abortion is unacceptable (compared to 69% of registered Latinos); 38% say divorce is unacceptable (35% of registered Latinos); and 41% feel having a child without being married is unacceptable (39% of Latinos).
- More than half (55%) of registered Latinos believe that abortion should be illegal in most (31%) or all (24%) cases, while 42% disagree, believing that abortion should be legal in most (30%) or all (12%) cases. Registered African Americans tend to agree, with 55% saying abortion should be illegal in most (24%) or all (30%) cases and 45% saying legal in most (33%) or all (12%) cases. In contrast, a majority of registered whites (53%) say that abortion should be legal in most (34%) or all (19%) cases, with 45% saying the opposite, that abortion should be illegal in most (31%) or all (14%) cases.
- Registered Latinos born outside the United States tend to hold more socially conservative views on these issues than those born in the United States. For example, more registered foreign-born Latinos (77%) than registered native-born Latinos (64%)

feel abortion is unacceptable (19% and 31%, respectively feel it is acceptable). Furthermore, more Latinos who were born outside of the United States (73%) than Latinos who were born in the United States (62%) feel sex between two adults of the same sex is unacceptable, having a child without being married is unacceptable (46% vs. 33%), and divorce is unacceptable (41% vs. 31%).

- Similarly, about six in ten registered Latinos born outside the United States believe abortion should be illegal in most (32%) or all (29%) cases, compared to half of those born in the U.S (31% in most, 20% in all cases).

When registered Latino voters were asked which issues might be important in determining their votes for a political candidate they emphasized education far more than any other group. Like other registered voters, they were also concerned with the economy. (Charts 16 and 17)

- When asked to name the two most important issues in determining their vote for a political candidate, 58% of registered Latino voters said education, 39% said the economy, 23% said health care and Medicare, and 20% said Social Security.
- Education is particularly important to foreign-born Latino voters. Registered Latino voters who were born outside of the United States are more likely than those who are native-born to say education is one of the two most important issues in deciding their vote (68% vs. 50%).
- Registered Latino voters (58%) are significantly more likely than registered white (40%) and registered African American voters (46%) to say education is one of the two most important issues in deciding their vote. In fact, 40% of the Latino electorate names education as the single most important issue to their vote (as did 21% of registered whites and 29% of registered African Americans).

Registered Latinos who identify as Republicans take a much more liberal stand on taxes and the size of government than their white counterparts. Similarly, Latino Democrats have much more conservative views on a range of social issues compared to white Democrats. (Charts 18 and 19)

- About half (52%) of registered Latinos who identified themselves as Republicans said they would rather pay higher taxes to support a larger government, while only 17% of white Republicans stated that view.

- In their emphasis on education as the most important issue in deciding their vote for a political candidate, Latino Democrat voters (63%) and Latino Republican voters (53%) differed from white Democrat (49%) and white Republican (30%) voters.
- When asked about their own values and morals, 34% of Latino Democrats said that divorce is unacceptable compared to 13% of white Democrats. When the question was about sex between two adults of the same sex, 65% of Latino Democrats said it was unacceptable compared to 47% of white Democrats.
- On abortion, 53% of Latino Democrats said it should be illegal in most (32%) or all (21%) cases compared to 39% of white Democrats (28% said it should be illegal in most cases and 11% said all cases).

IV. Attitudes Toward Immigration

Registered Latinos have strikingly different views than their white or African American counterparts on immigration issues, especially regarding illegal or undocumented immigrants and the number of legal immigrants granted entry from Latin America. Not surprisingly, the strongest support for open immigration policies comes from registered Latinos who are foreign-born themselves. Taking an opposite stance, a sizable minority of native-born registered Latinos does not support increased immigration even if it is from Latin America.

Almost half (48%) of registered Latinos feel there are too many immigrants in the United States today. However, when asked specifically about immigrants from Latin America, just one in five (21%) believes the United States should reduce the number of immigrants who come here to work. (Chart 20)

- Almost half (48%) of registered Latinos feel there are too many immigrants in the United States today, while 7% think there are too few and 40% think there are the right number.
- However, about three-fourths (76%) of registered Latinos feel the United States should allow more Latin Americans to come and work in this country legally (36%) or that the United States should allow the same number it does now (40%). One in five (21%) believes the United States should reduce legal immigration from Latin America.

Latinos are very supportive of measures to grant legal status to illegal or undocumented immigrants from Latin America and believe that these unauthorized immigrants benefit the U.S. economy. (Chart 21)

- The vast majority of registered Latinos (85%) favor a proposal that would give undocumented Latino immigrants working in the United States a chance to obtain legal status. Just over one in ten (12%) registered Latinos opposes this proposal.
- Fewer, but still a large majority of registered Latinos (68%), would favor a guest worker proposal that would allow Latinos to enter the country legally to work for a limited time and then return to their home countries. Three in ten (30%) registered Latinos would oppose a guest worker proposal.
- A clear majority of registered Latinos feel illegal immigrants help the economy by providing low cost labor (62%), although three in ten (31%) disagree, believing instead that illegal immigrants hurt the economy by driving wages down.

A majority of non-Latino registered voters favor current or increased levels of legal immigration from Latin America, but believe undocumented immigrants hurt the U.S. economy. (Charts 22 and 23)

- About six in ten registered whites feel that the United States should allow more Latin Americans to come and work in this country legally (17%) or that the United States should allow the same number as it does now (44%). One-third of registered whites (33%) think the United States should reduce the number of Latin Americans who come to work in this country legally.
- Significantly fewer registered non-Latinos than Latinos, but still majorities, would favor a proposal that would give undocumented Latino immigrants working in the United States a chance to obtain legal status (66% of registered whites favor, 30% oppose; 67% of registered African Americans favor, 32% oppose).
- Fewer registered non-Latinos, but still about half, would favor a guest worker proposal that would allow Latino immigrants to enter the country legally to work for a limited time, but then return to their home countries (57% of registered whites favor, 37% oppose; 49% of registered African Americans favor, 42% oppose).

- Unlike the majority of registered Latinos (62%), only 27% of registered whites and 27% of registered African Americans feel illegal immigrants help the economy by providing low cost labor. The majority (67% of registered whites and 67% of registered African Americans) feel immigrants hurt the economy by driving wages down.

Native-born registered Latinos are somewhat less supportive of open immigration policies than the foreign-born, and are more likely to think undocumented immigrants hurt the economy. (Charts 24 and 25)

- Although 32% of native-born, registered Latinos think the United States should allow more legal immigration from Latin America, significantly more foreign-born Latinos (41%) feel that way. About four in ten native-born (42%) and foreign-born (37%) registered Latinos think the United States should allow the same number of Latin Americans to immigrate legally as it does now. Some 23% of native-born Latinos think the United States should reduce the number of Latin Americans that come to work in this country, compared to 17% of foreign-born registered Latinos.
- The vast majority of registered native-born (79%) and foreign-born (94%) Latinos favor a proposal that would give undocumented Latino immigrants working in the United States a chance to obtain legal status (18% and 5%, respectively oppose).
- The majority of registered native-born (64%) and significantly more foreign-born (73%) Latinos favor a guest worker proposal that would allow Latino immigrants to enter the country legally to work for a limited time (34% and 25%, respectively oppose).
- The majority (54%) of registered Latinos who were born in the United States feel undocumented immigrants help the economy by providing low cost labor, but 39% disagree and feel illegal immigrants hurt the economy by driving down wages. This compares to 74% of foreign-born registered Latinos who feel illegal immigrants help the economy and 20% who disagree.

I. Demographics and the Hispanic Electorate

Chart 1

The Current Latino Electorate Has A Large Immigrant Component

Percent of Latinos who are registered to vote and who were...

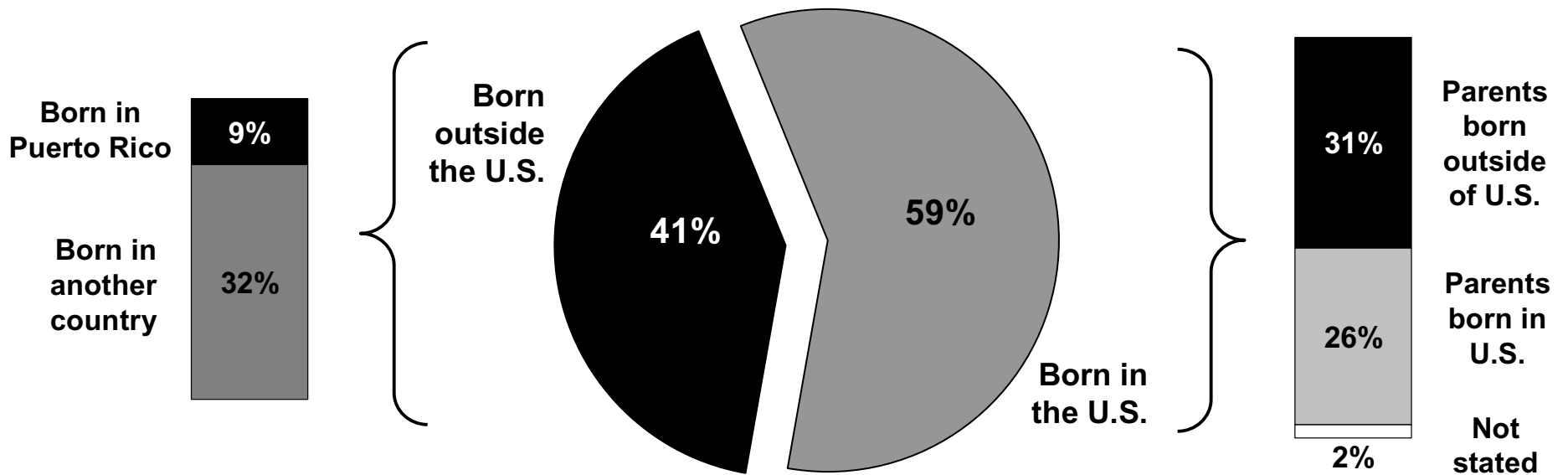
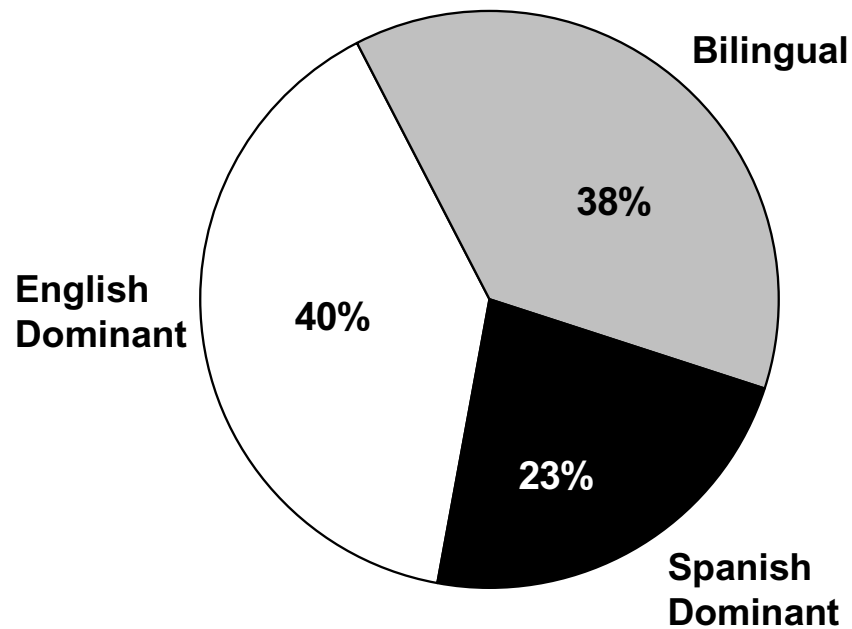


Chart 2

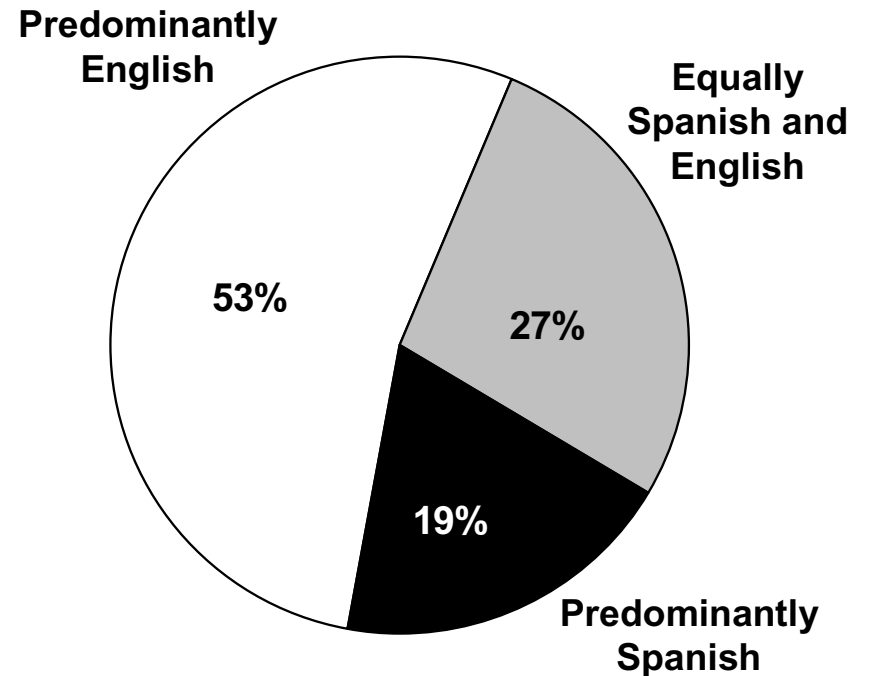
Language Preference of Registered Latino Voters

Among Latinos who are registered to vote...

Primary Language



Language of News Programs Usually Listen To



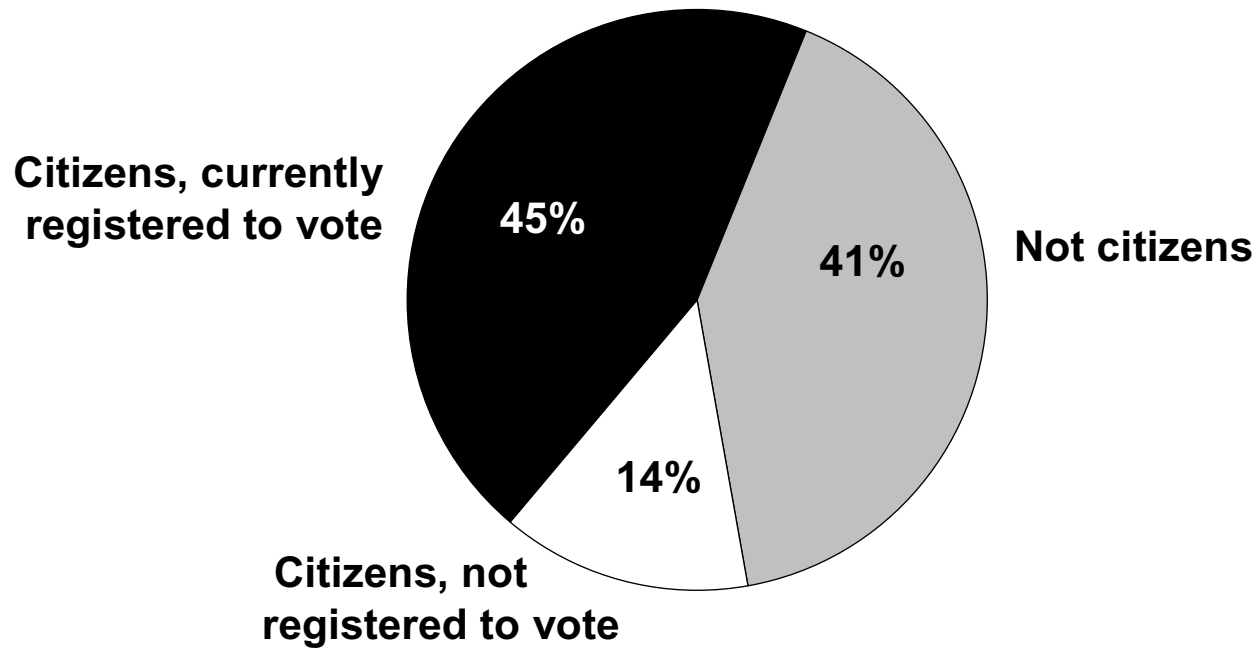
Note: Primary language was derived using responses to four questions which determined how well English and Spanish are understood in conversation and when read.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 3

Current Latino Electorate

Percent of Latino adults who say they are...

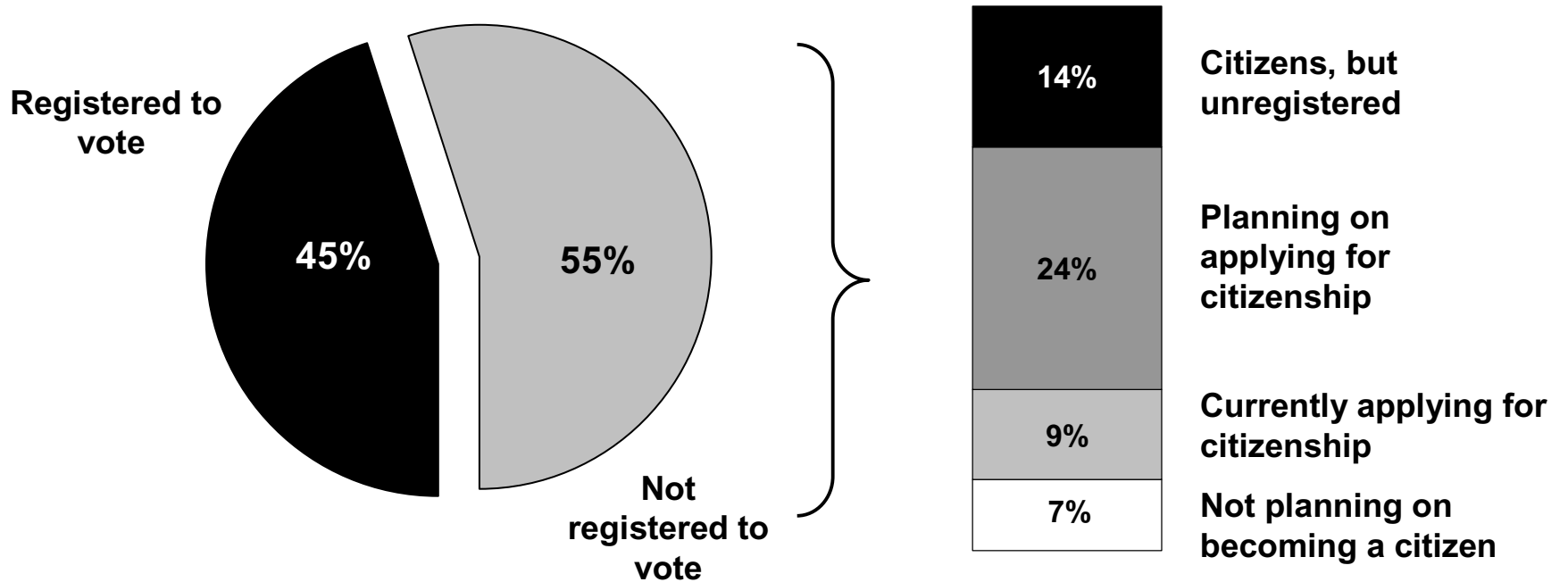


Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 4

Potential Latino Electorate

Percent of Latino adults who say they are...



Note: One percent of Latinos did not know their citizenship status, however they are not registered to vote.

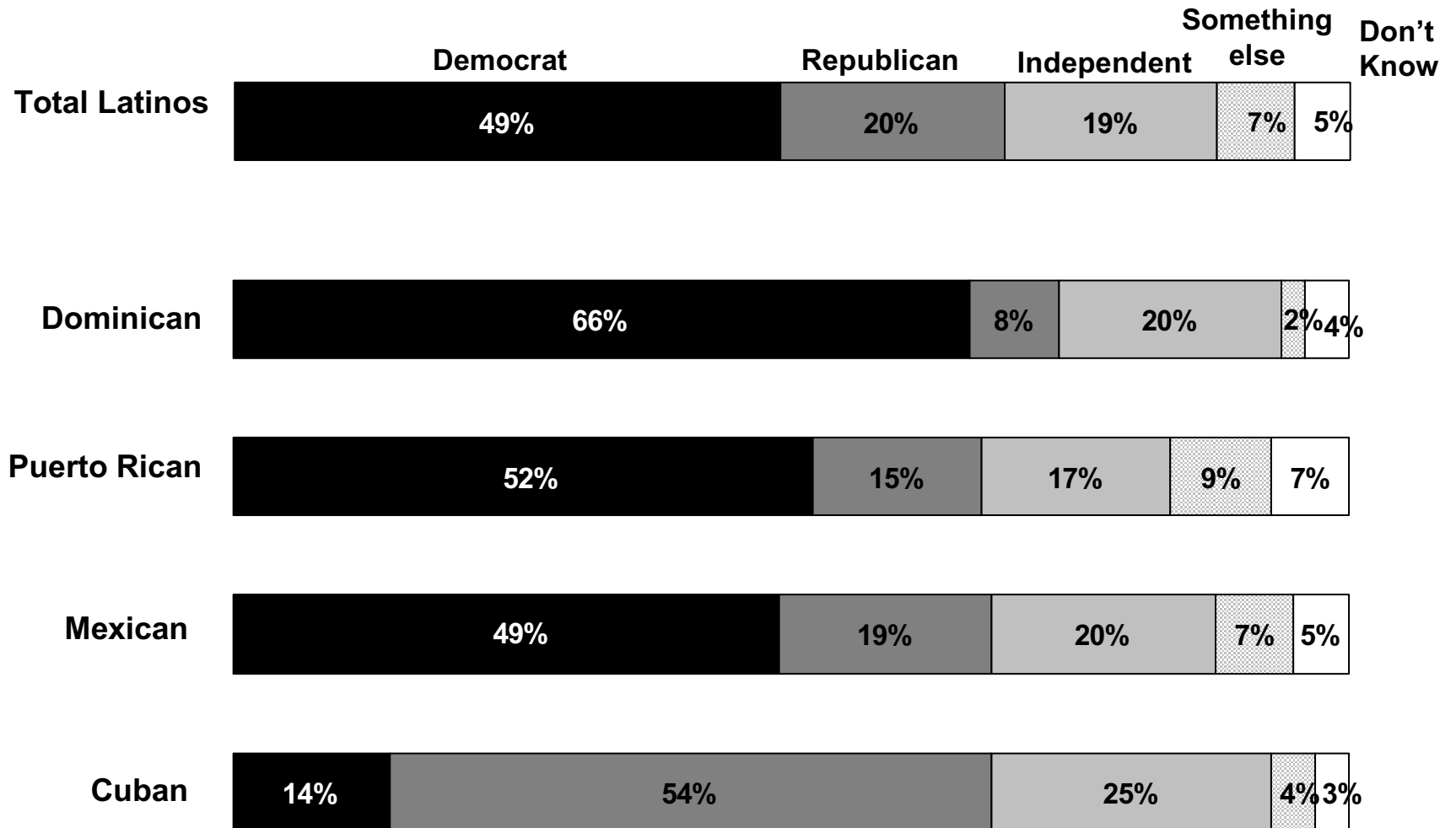
Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

II. Party Identification and Partisan Loyalty

Chart 5

Political Party Self-Identification Among Registered Latino Voters

Among Latinos who are registered to vote...

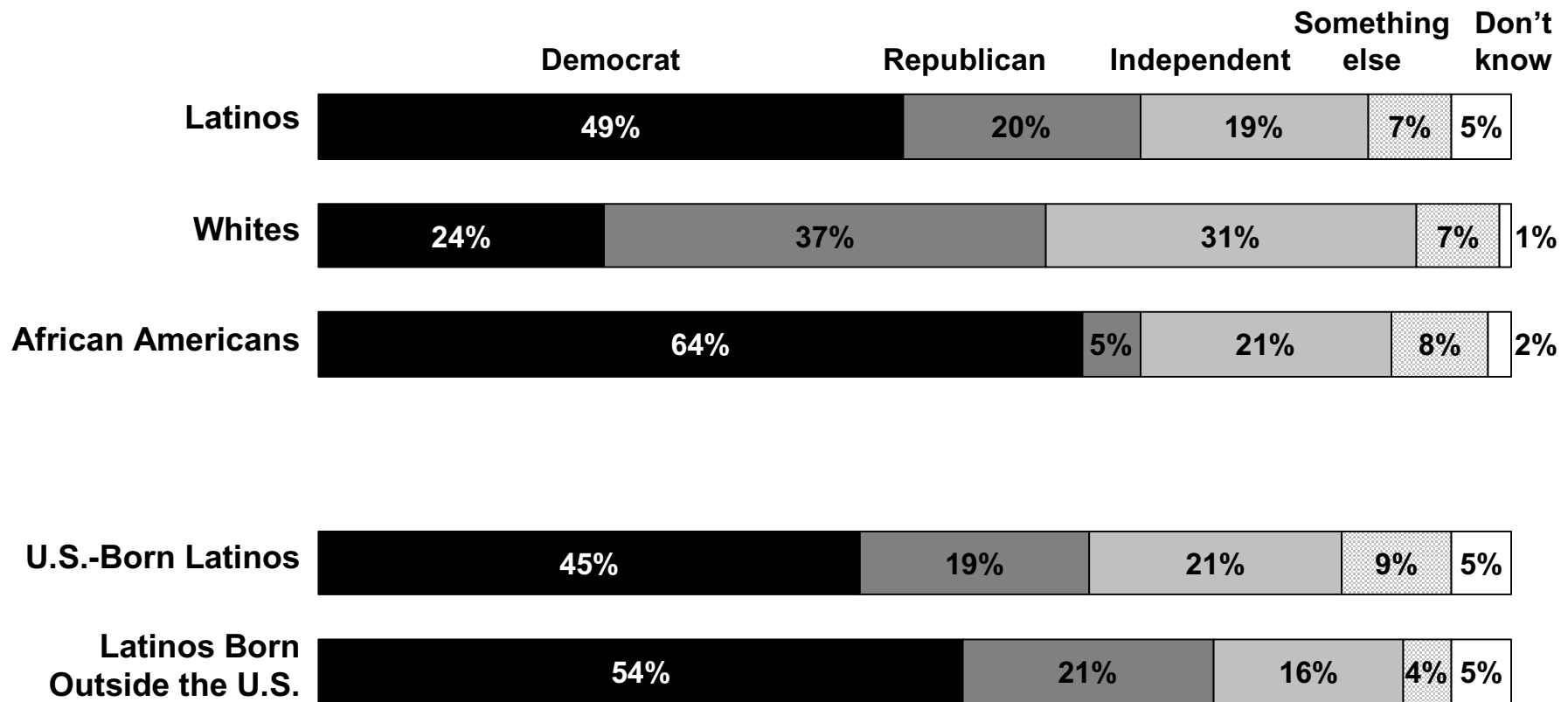


Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 6

Political Party Self-Identification Among Registered Voters

Among registered voters...

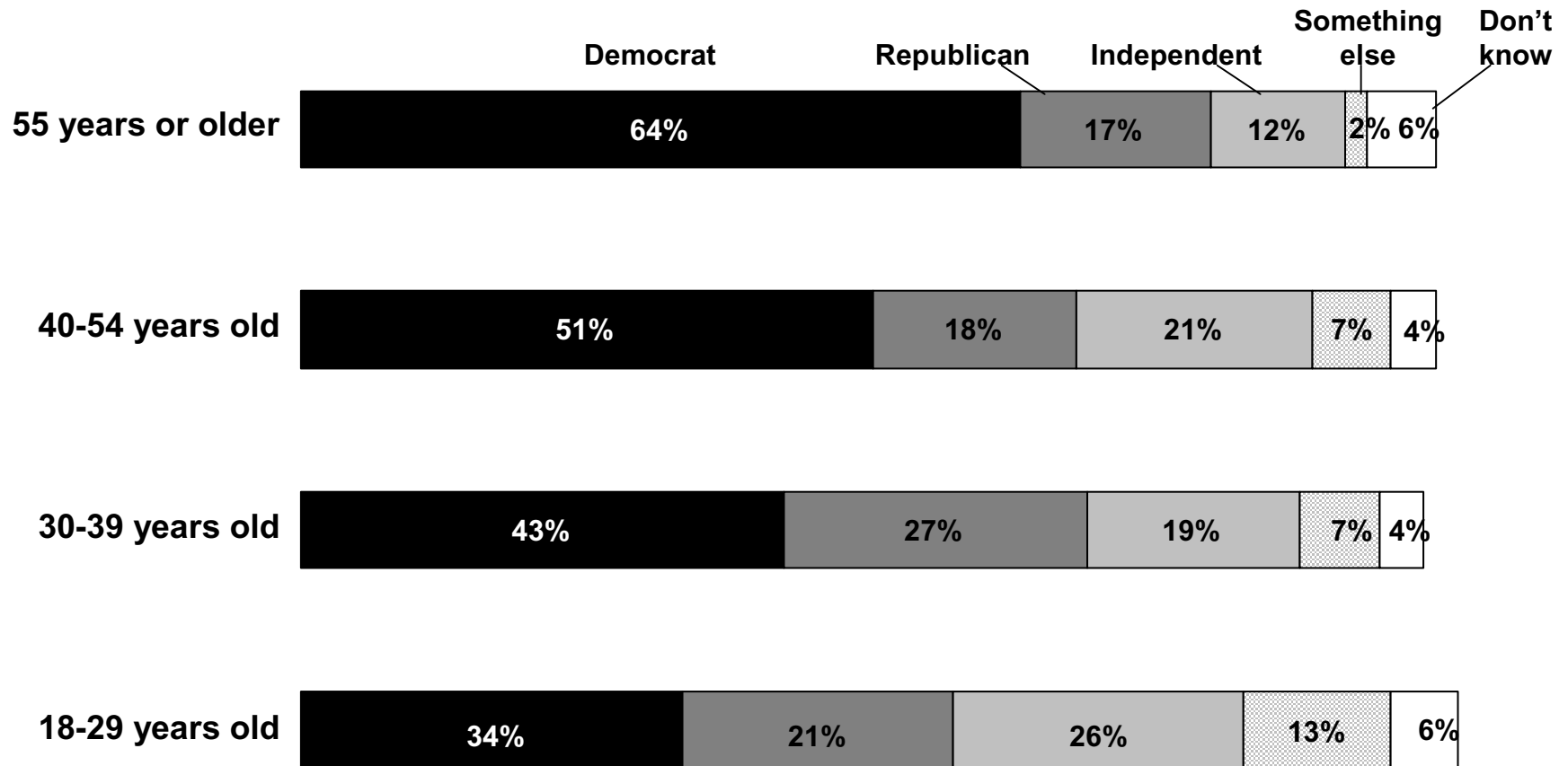


Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 7

Political Party Self-Identification of Registered Latino Voters By Age

Among Latinos who are registered to vote...

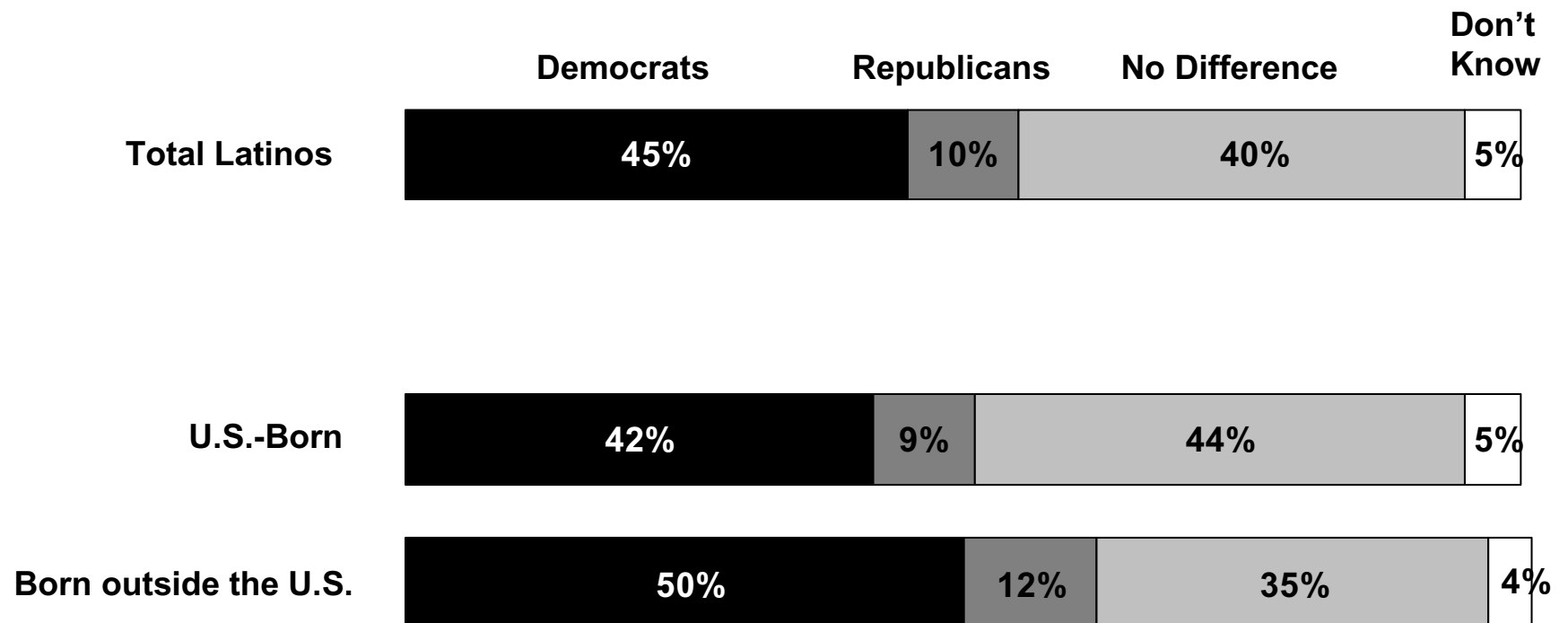


Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 8

Which Political Party Do Registered Latino Voters Think Has More Concern For Latinos in the United States?

Among Latinos who are registered to vote, percent who say...

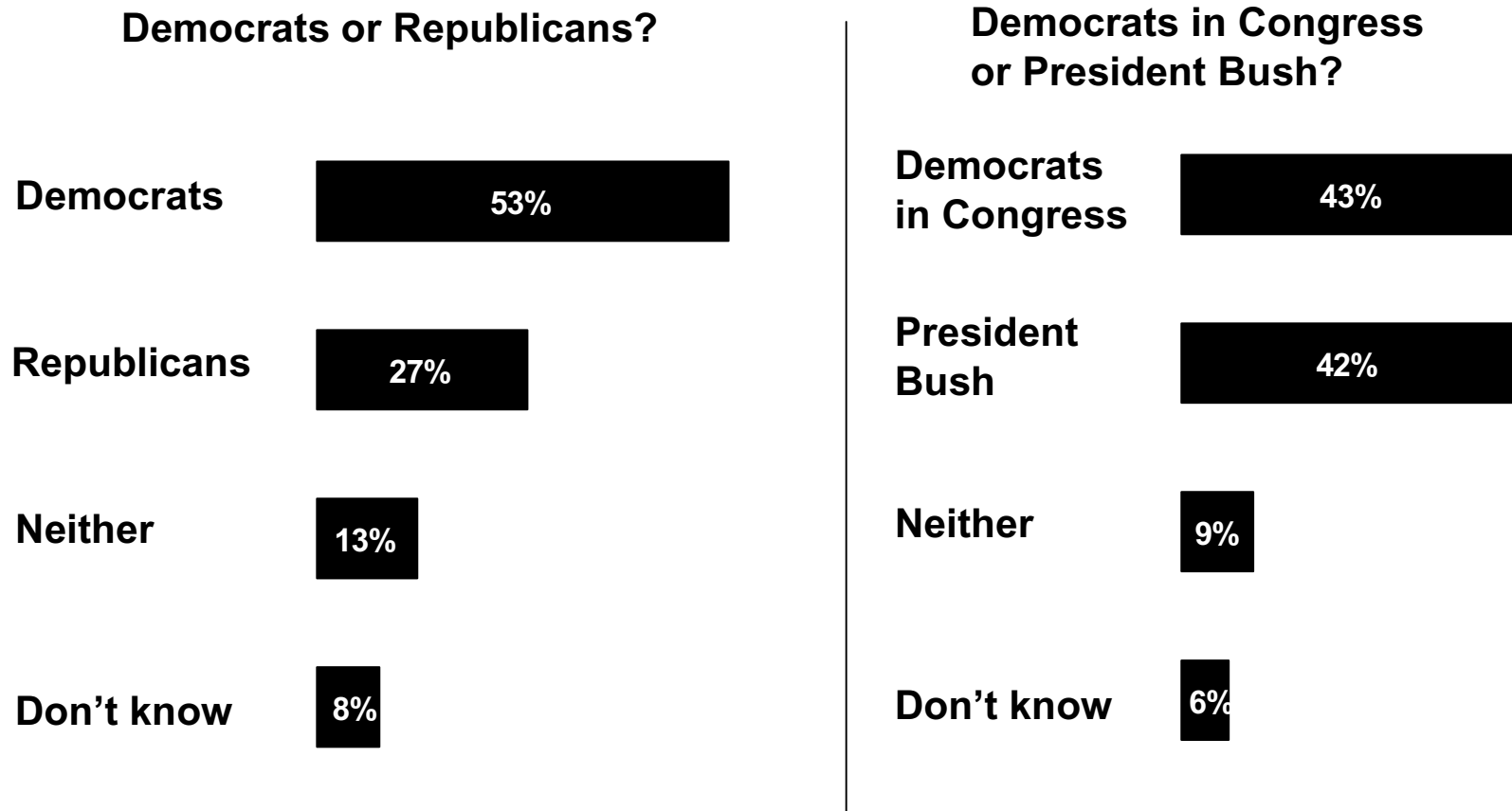


Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 9

Who do Latino voters have more confidence in when it comes to dealing with the economy?

Among Latinos who are registered to vote, percent who say they have more confidence in ...



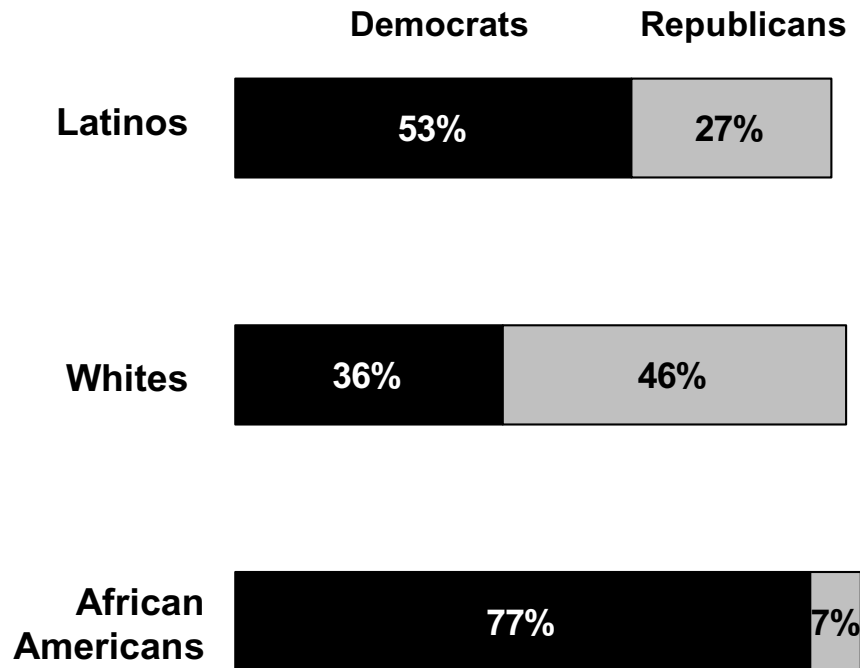
Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 10

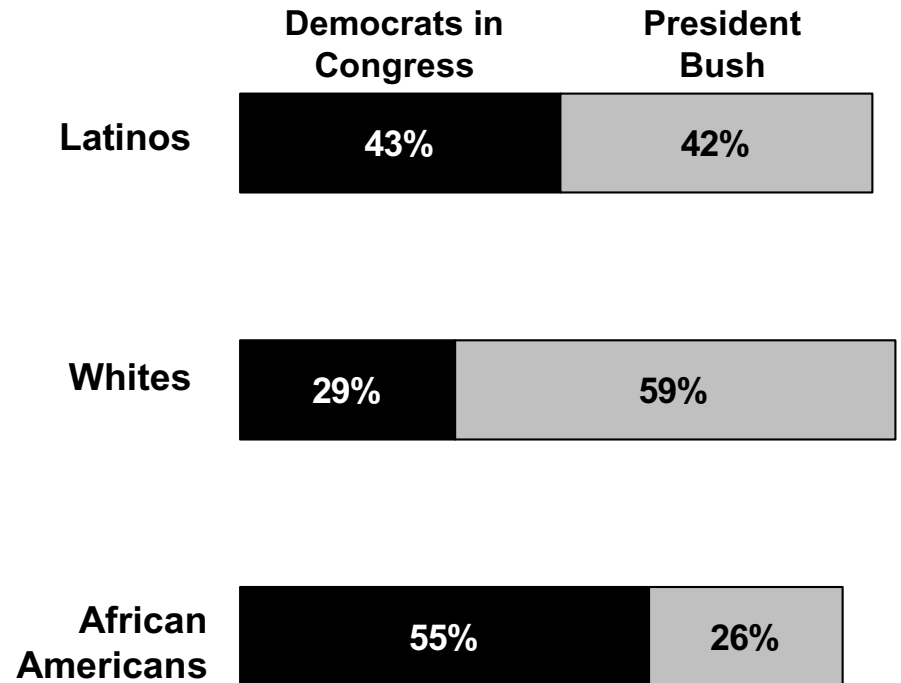
Who do you have more confidence in when it comes to dealing with the economy?

Among all registered voters, percent who say they have more confidence in...

Democrats or Republicans?



Democrats in Congress or President Bush?



Note: Neither/Don't know responses not shown

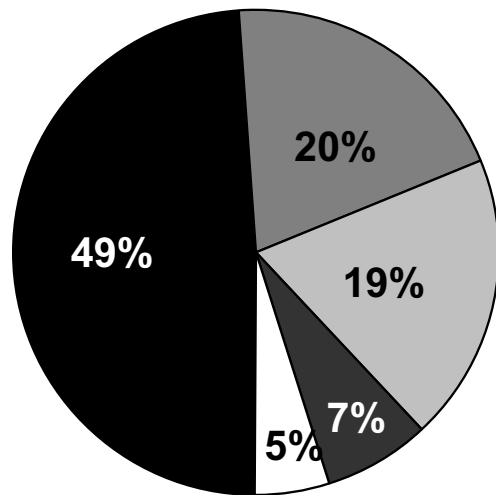
Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 11

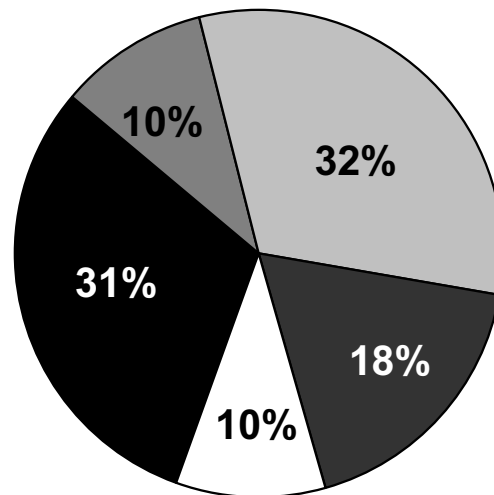
Political Party Self-Identification of Potential Latino Voters

Percent who say they are...

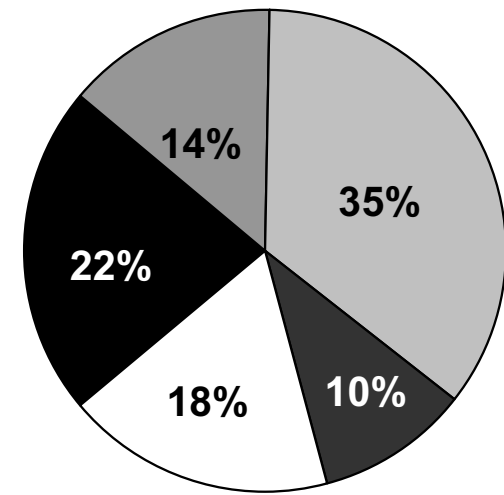
Among Registered Latinos...



Among Latinos who are U.S. citizens, but not registered voters...



Among Latinos who are planning on becoming U.S. citizens...



■ Democrats ■ Republicans ■ Independents ■ Something else □ Don't know

III. Policy Issues and Attitudes Toward Government

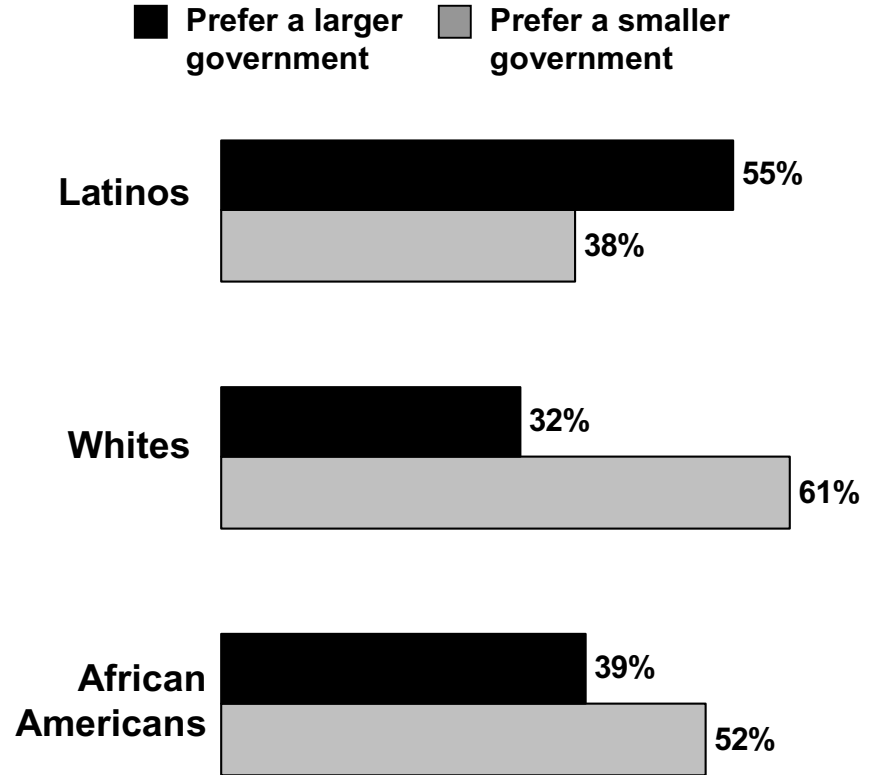
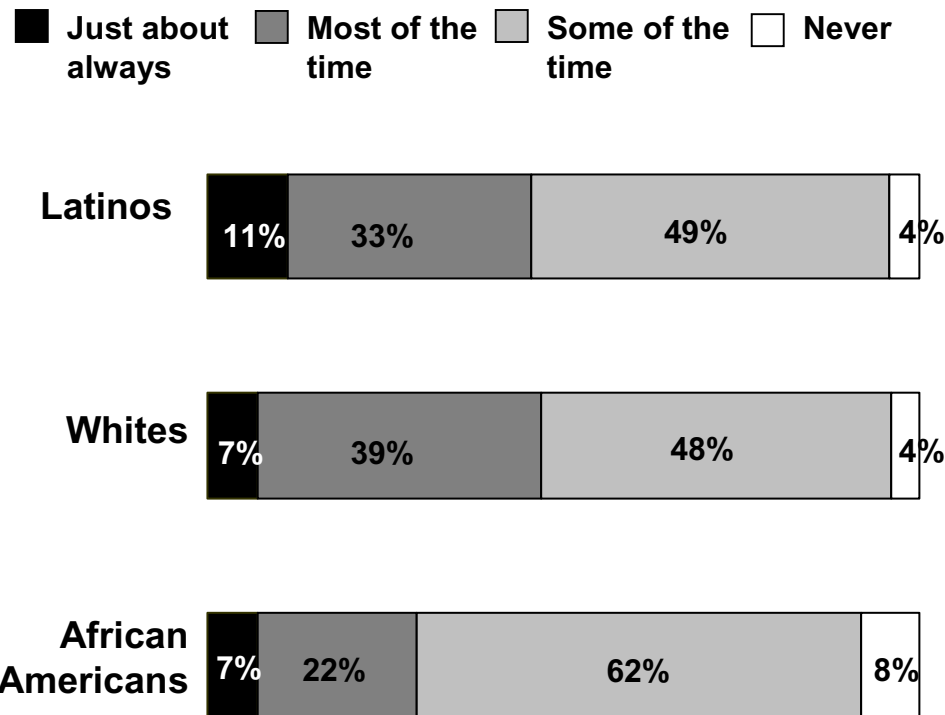
Chart 12

Attitudes Towards Government

Among registered voters...

How often do you trust the government in Washington to do what is right?

Would you rather pay higher taxes to support a larger government or pay lower taxes and have a smaller government?



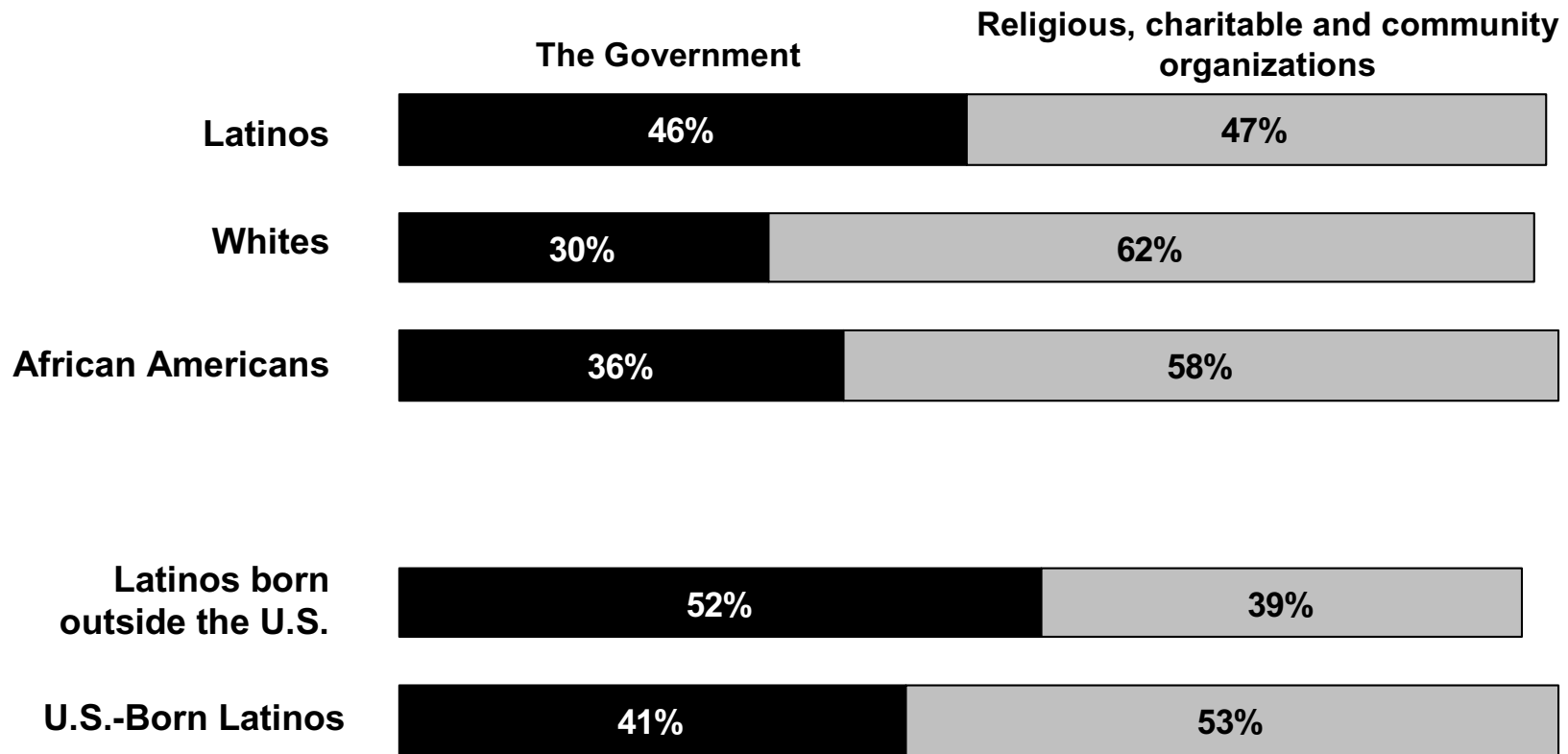
Note: Don't know responses not shown

Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 13

Who do registered voters feel would do the best job of providing services to people in need?

Among registered voters, percent who say each would do the best job...



Note: Don't know responses not shown

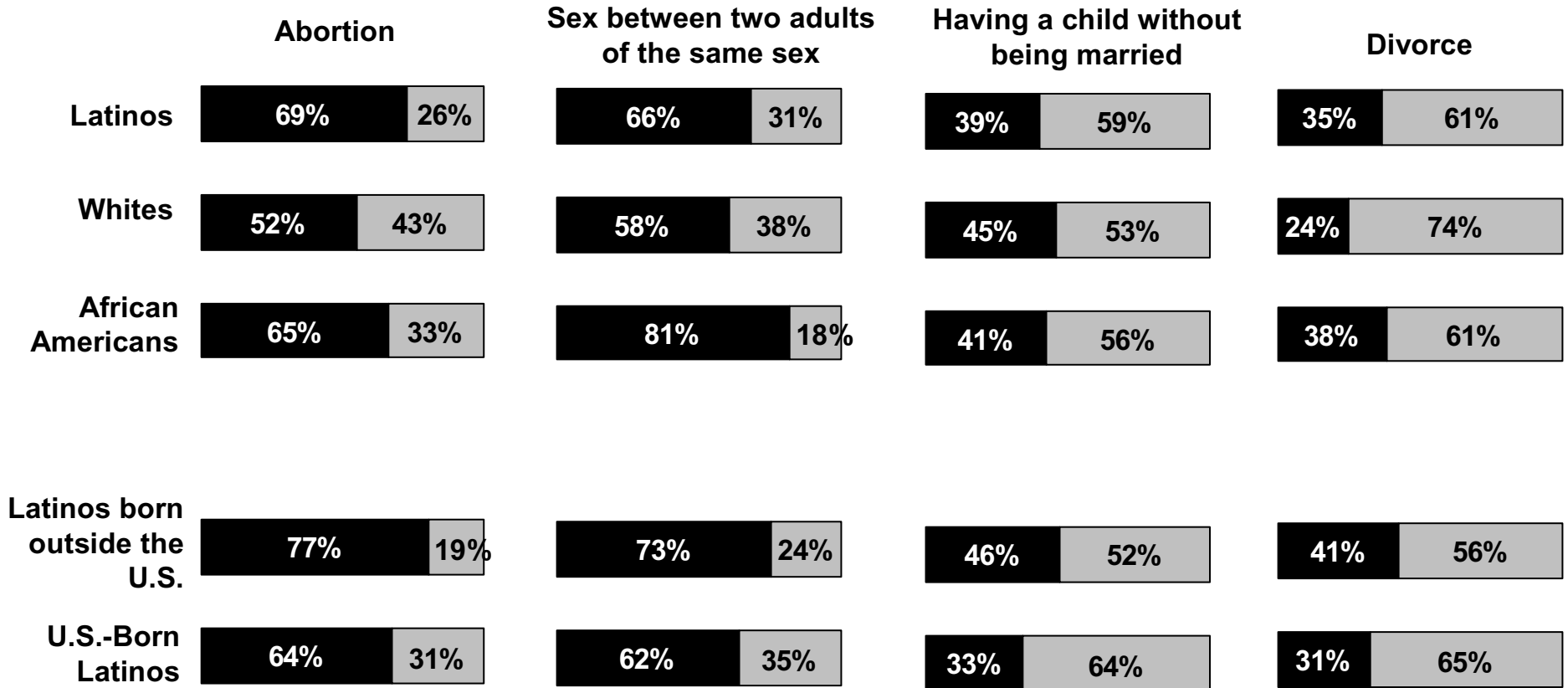
Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 14

Attitudes About Social Issues

Among registered voters, percent who say each is in general unacceptable/acceptable...

■ Unacceptable ■ Acceptable



Note: Don't know responses not shown

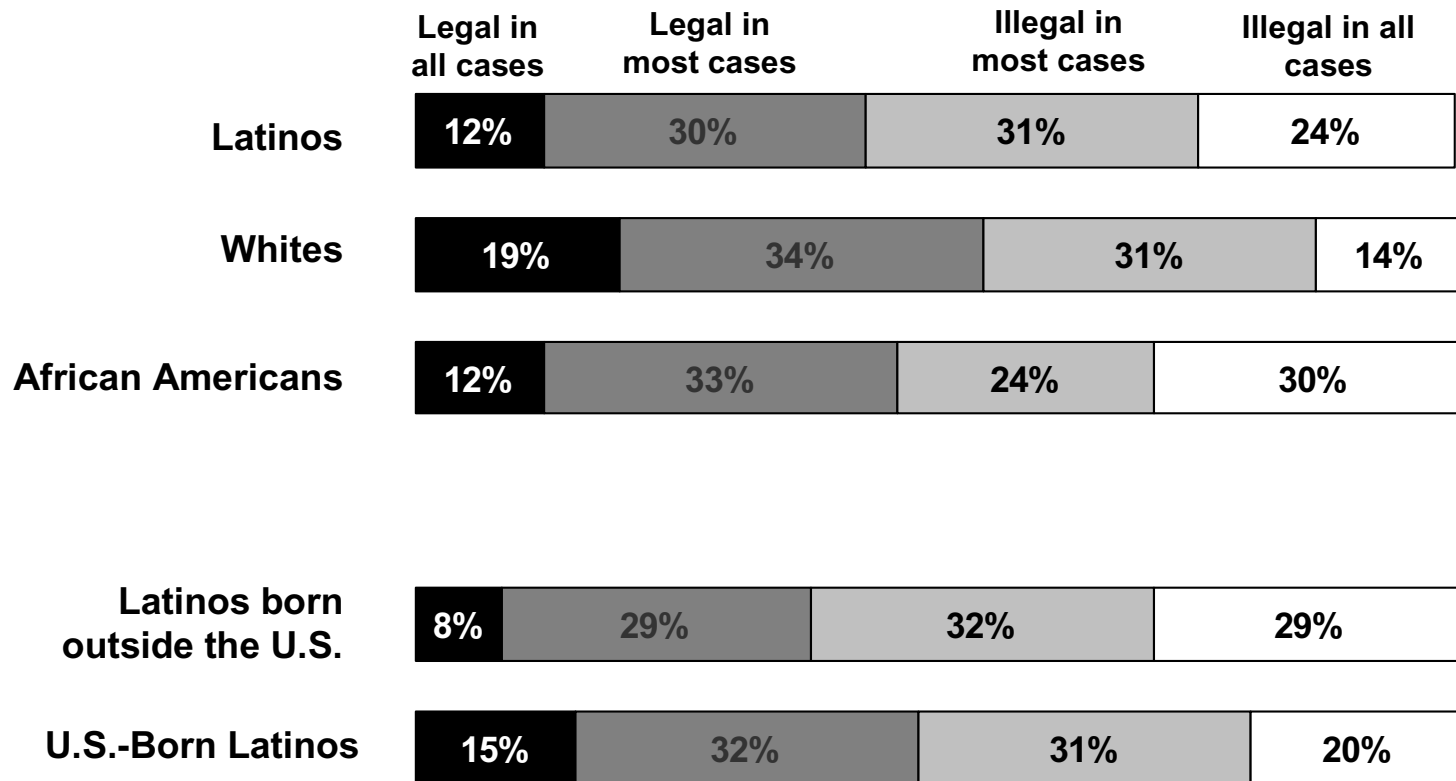
Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 15

Latino Attitudes on the Legality of Abortion

Among registered voters...

Do you think abortion should be legal in all cases, legal in most cases, illegal in most cases, or illegal in all cases?



Note: Don't know responses not shown

Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 16

The Two Most Important Issues Latinos Say Will Determine Their Vote for a Political Candidate By Place of Birth

Percent of Latinos who have voted who say each is one of the two most important issues to their vote...

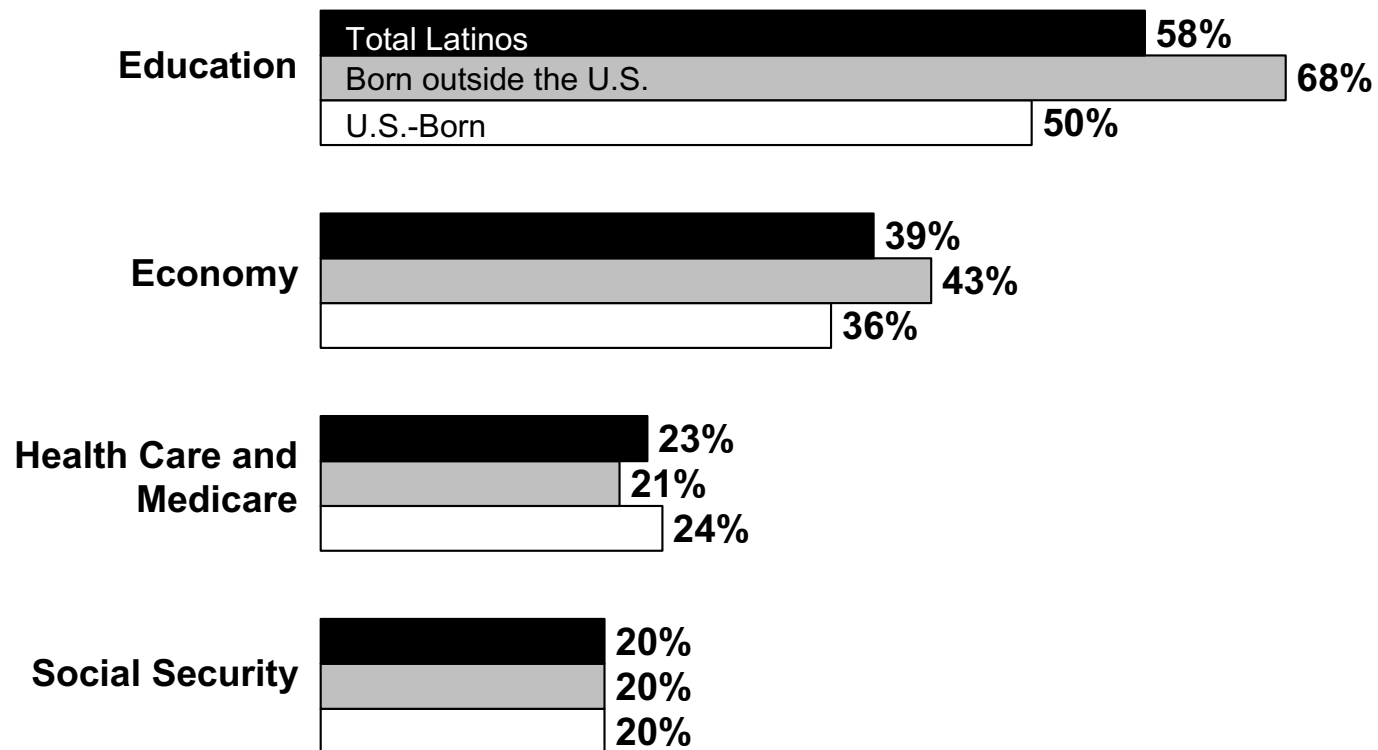


Chart 17

The Two Most Important Issues Voters Say Will Determine Their Vote for a Political Candidate

Percent of voters who say each is one of the two most important issues for their vote...

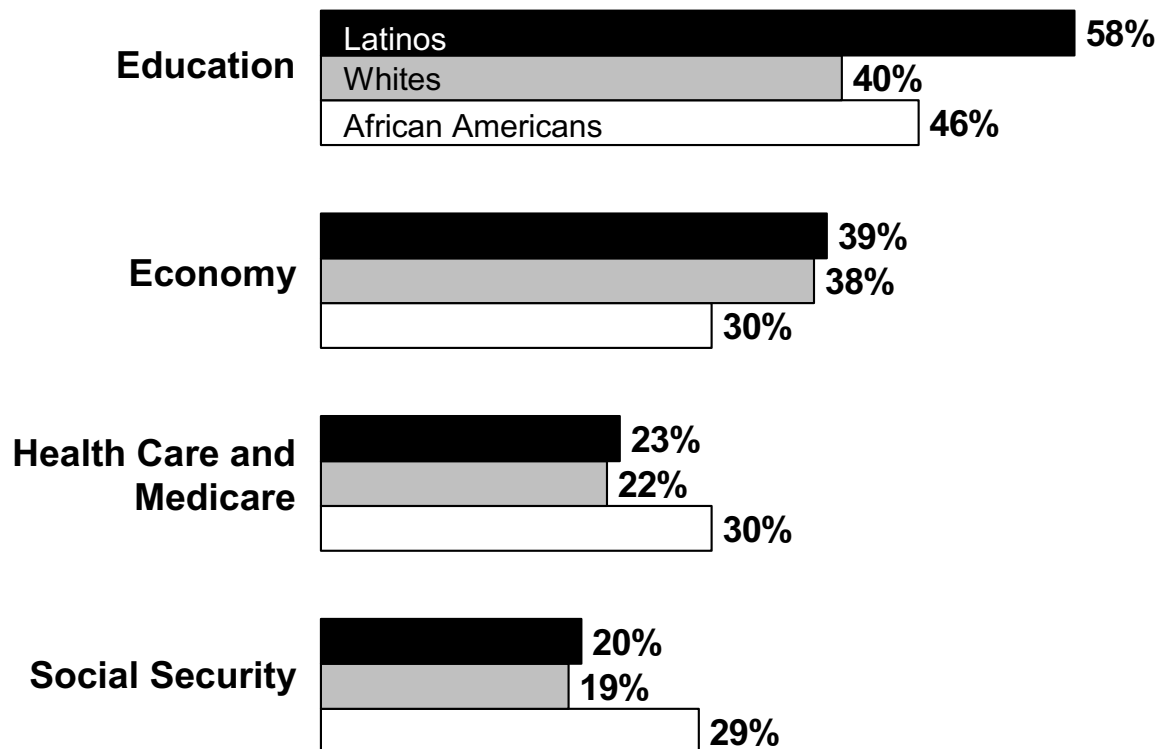
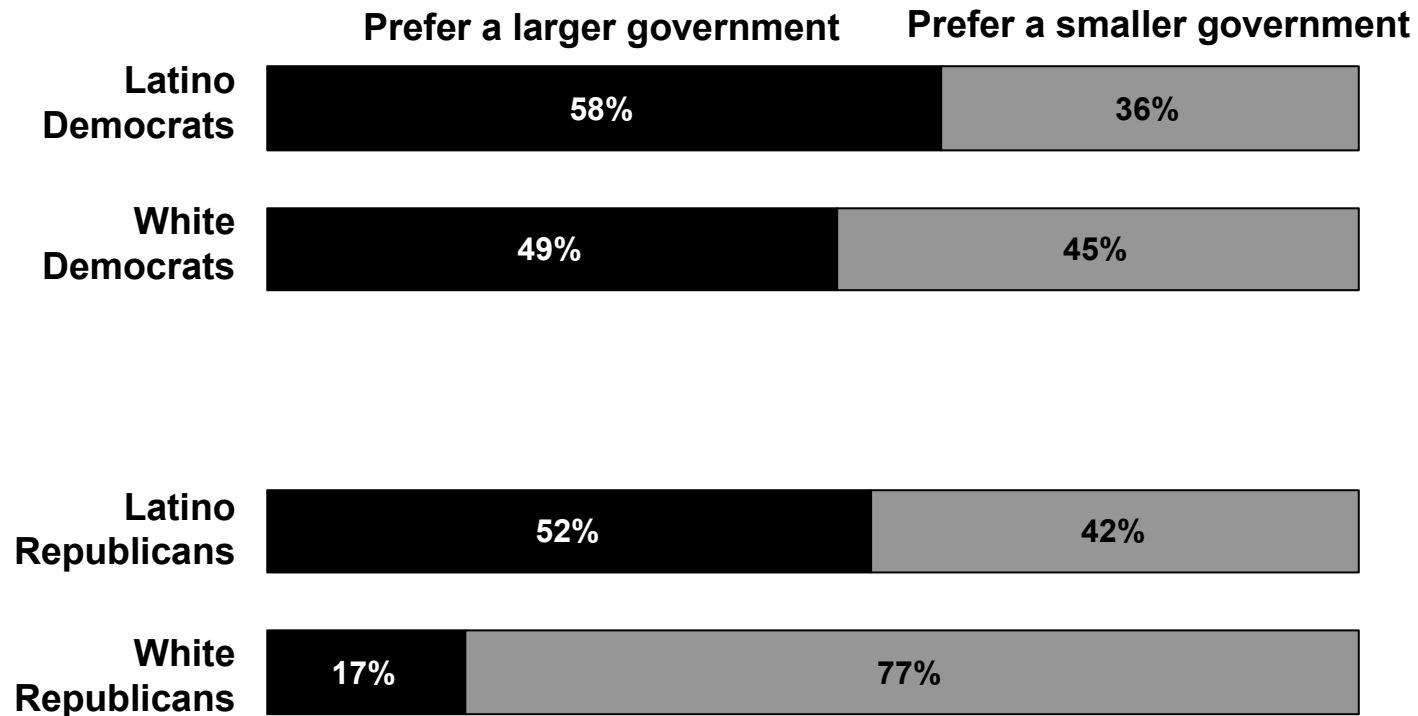


Chart 18

Attitudes Toward Government By Partisanship

Among registered voters...

Would you rather pay higher taxes to support a larger government that provides more services or pay lower taxes and have a smaller government that provides fewer services?



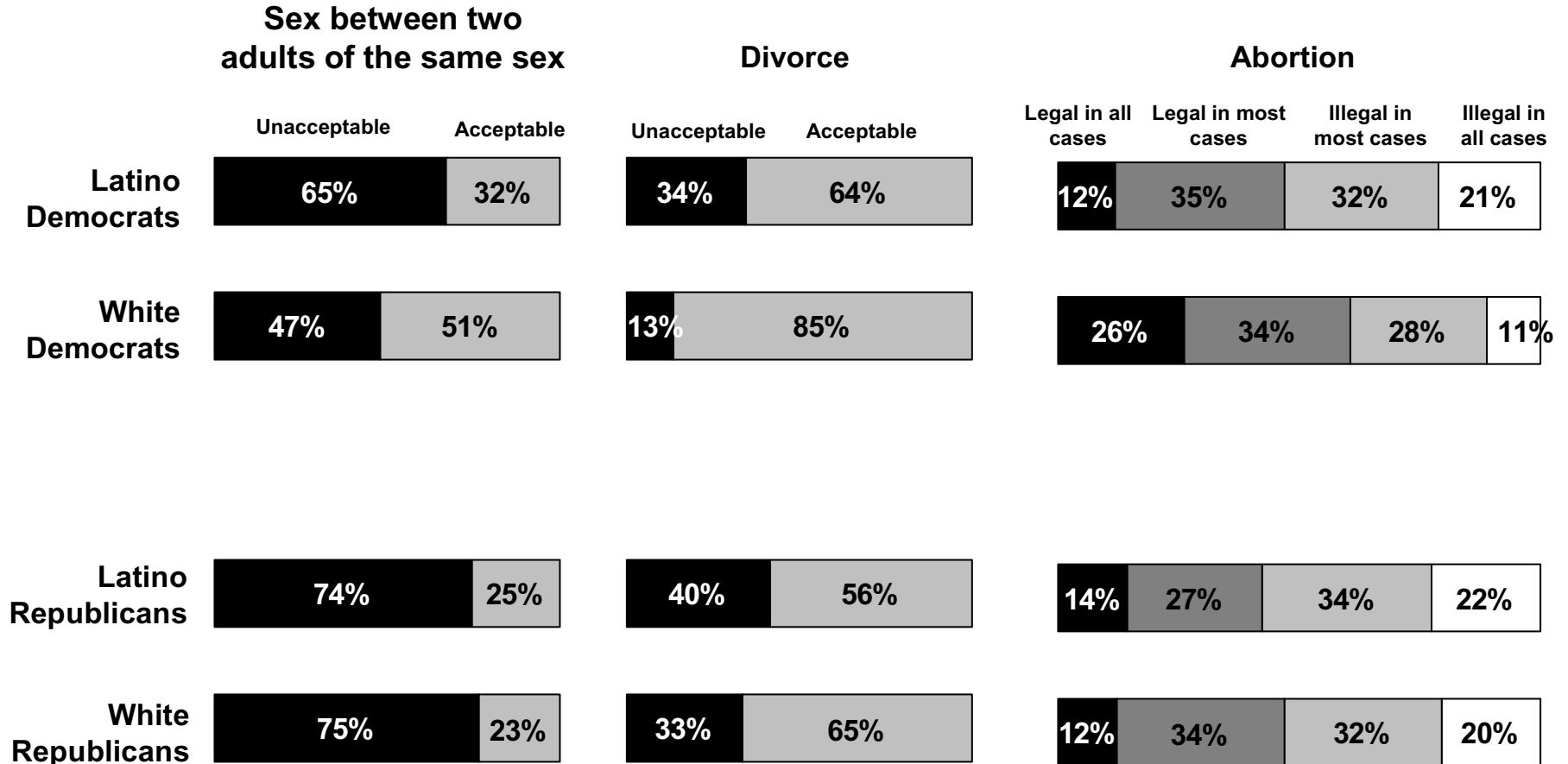
Note: Sample size for African Americans did not allow for similar analysis

Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 19

Attitudes About Social Issues By Partisanship

Among registered voters percent who say...



Note: Don't know responses not shown

Note: Sample size for African Americans did not allow for similar analysis

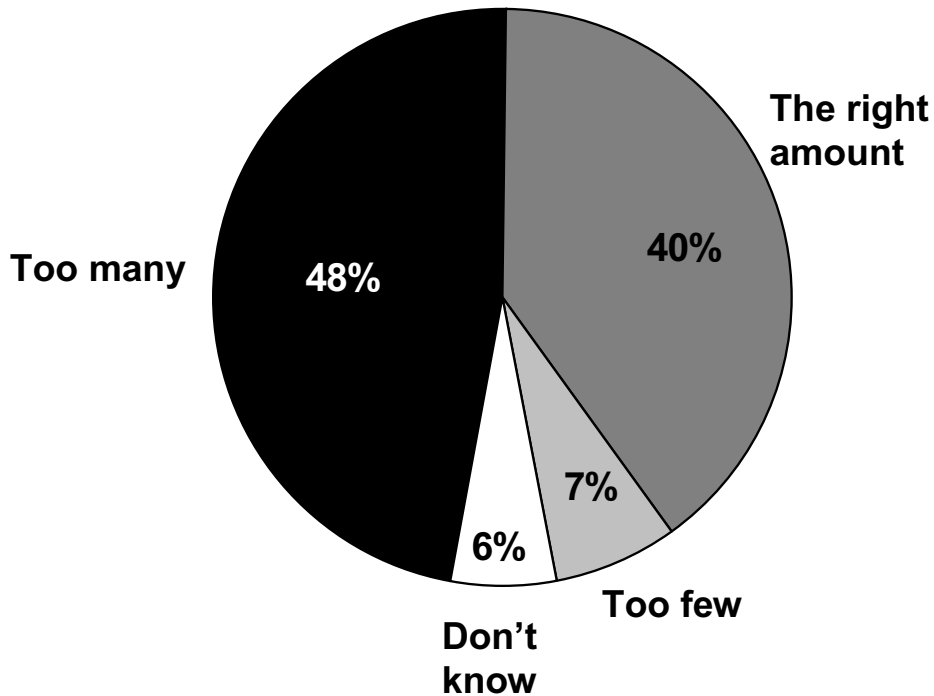
Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

IV. Attitudes Toward Immigration

Latino Attitudes Toward the Number of Immigrants in the United States

Among Latinos who are registered to vote ...

Thinking about immigrants in the U.S. today, the percent who say that there are...



Thinking about Latin American immigrants who come to work in the United States, percent who think that the U.S. should...

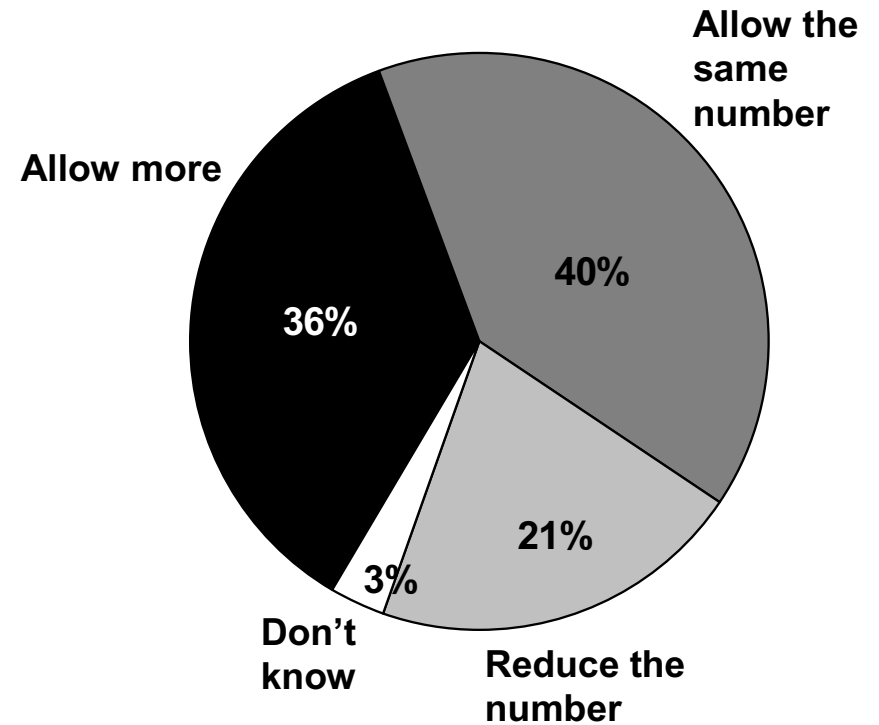
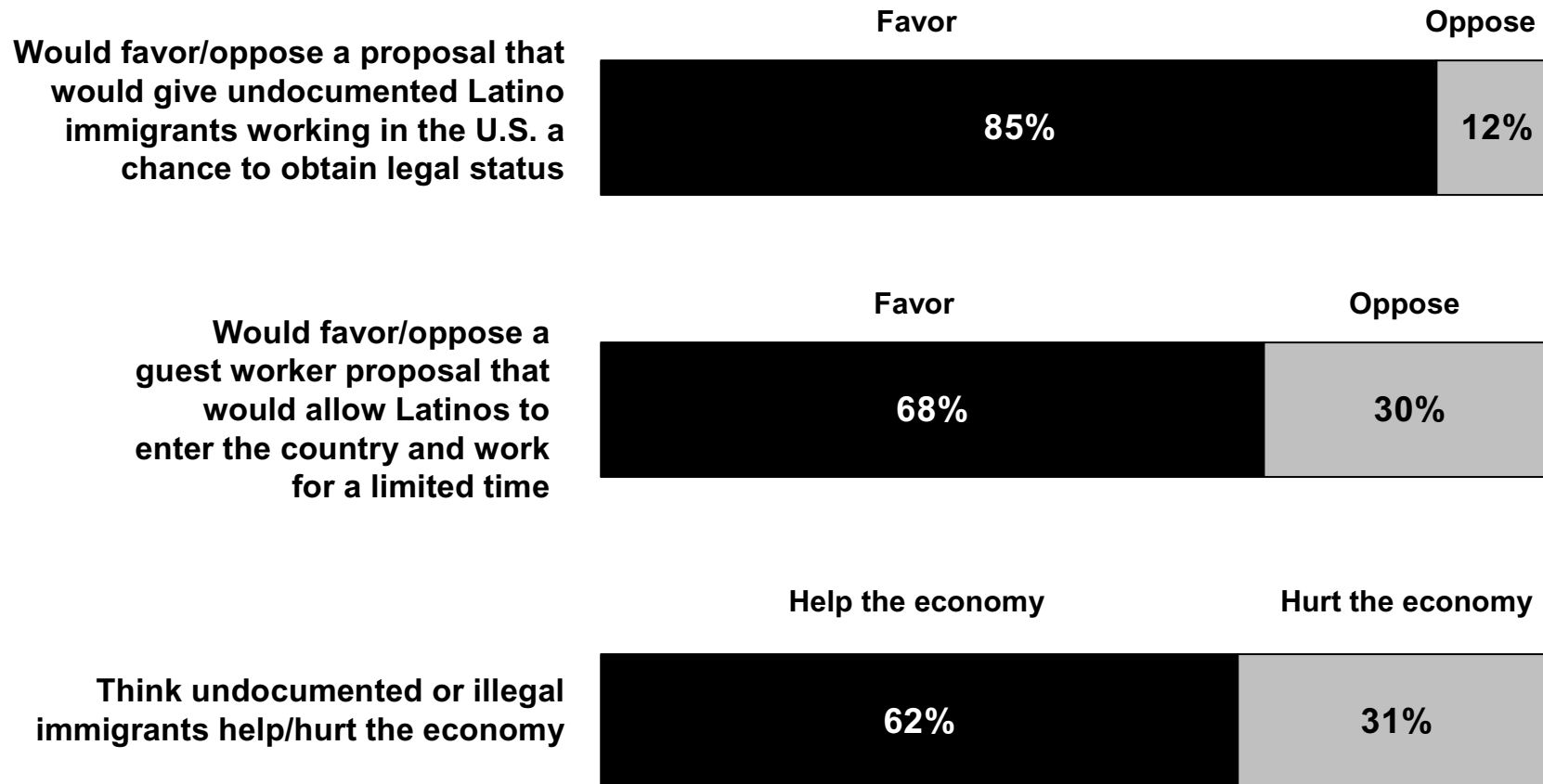


Chart 21

Latino Attitudes Toward Immigration Proposals and Undocumented Immigrants

Percent of Latinos who are registered to vote who ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown

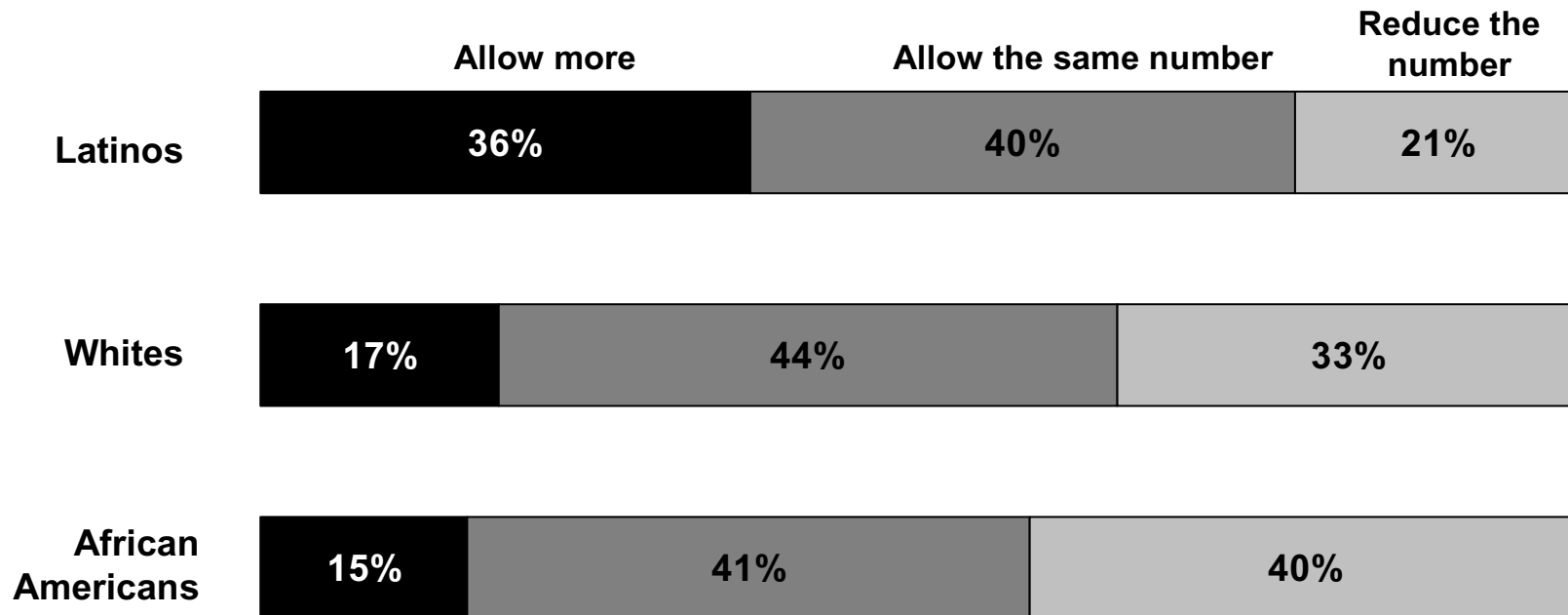
Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 22

Latino and Non-Latino Views on the Number of Latin American Immigrants in the United States

Among registered voters...

Thinking about Latin American immigrants that come to work in the United States legally, percent who think that the U.S. should...



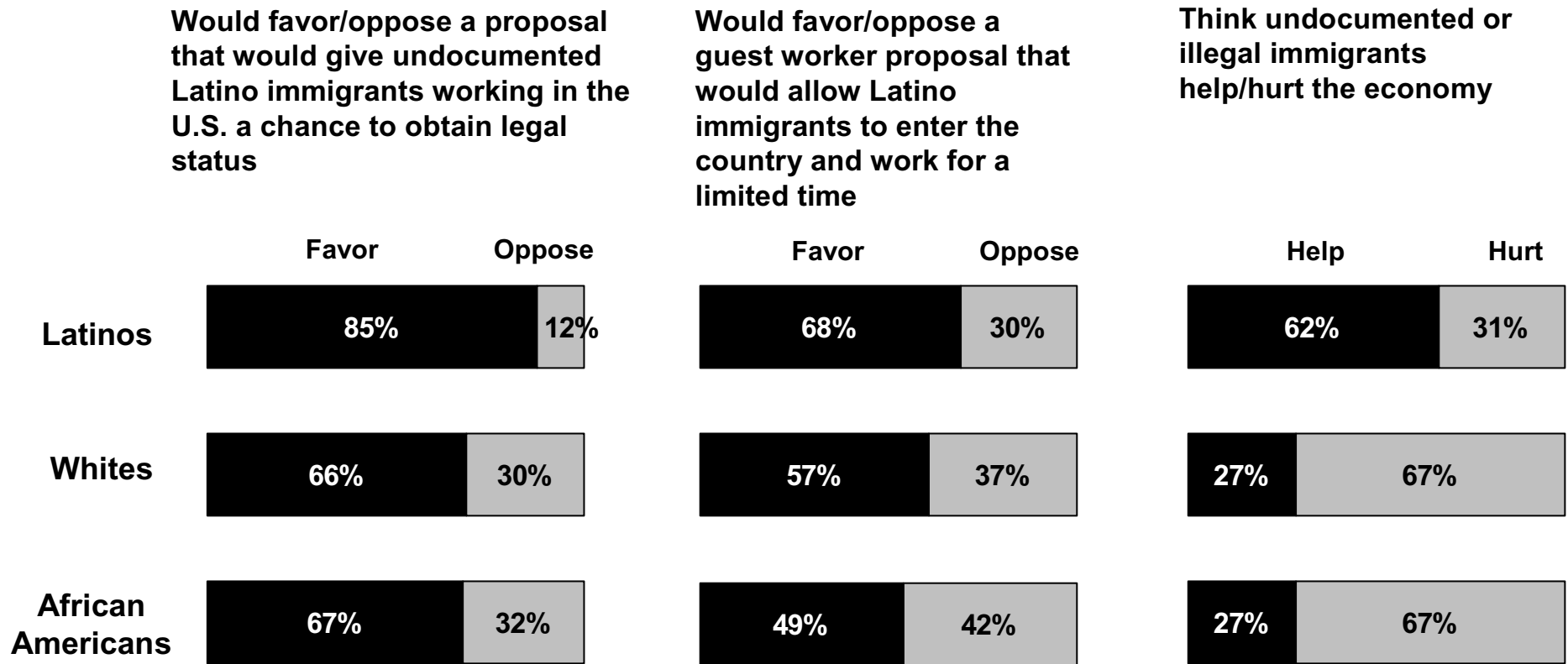
Note: Don't know responses not shown

Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 23

Latino and Non-Latino Views on Immigration Proposals and Undocumented Immigrants

Percent of registered voters who ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown

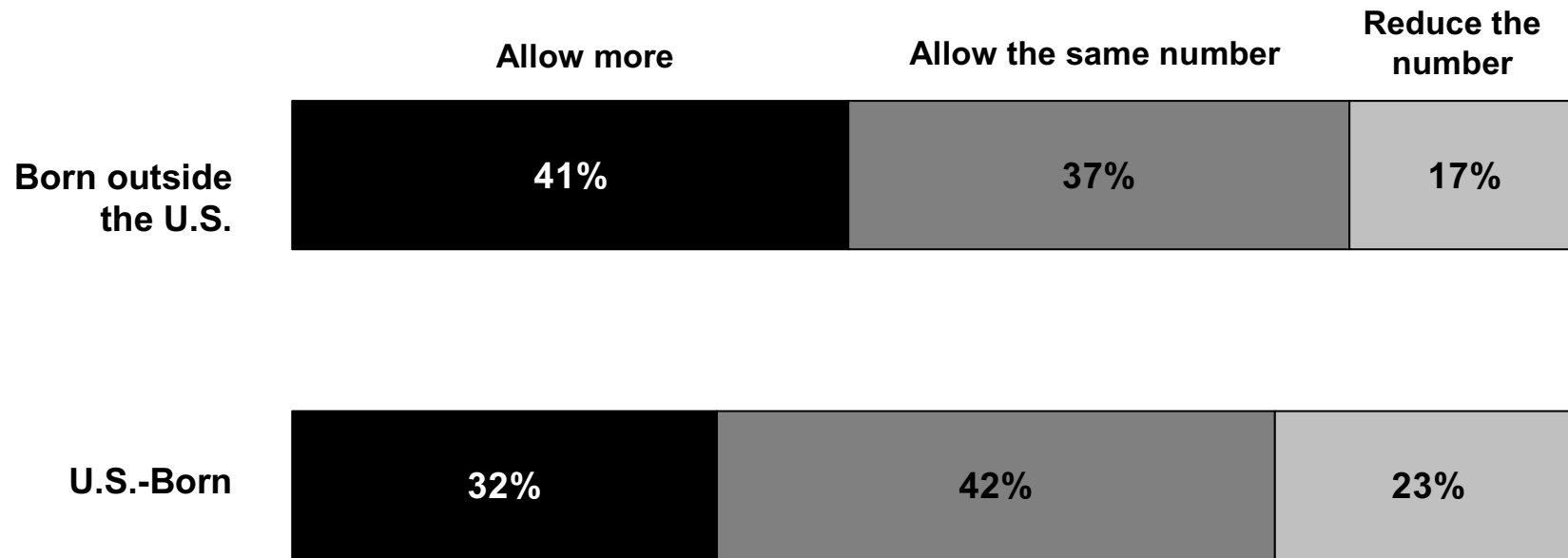
Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 24

Latino Views on the Number of Latin American Immigrants in the United States By Place of Birth

Among Latinos who are registered to vote...

Thinking about Latin American immigrants that come to work in the United States legally, percent who think that the U.S. should...



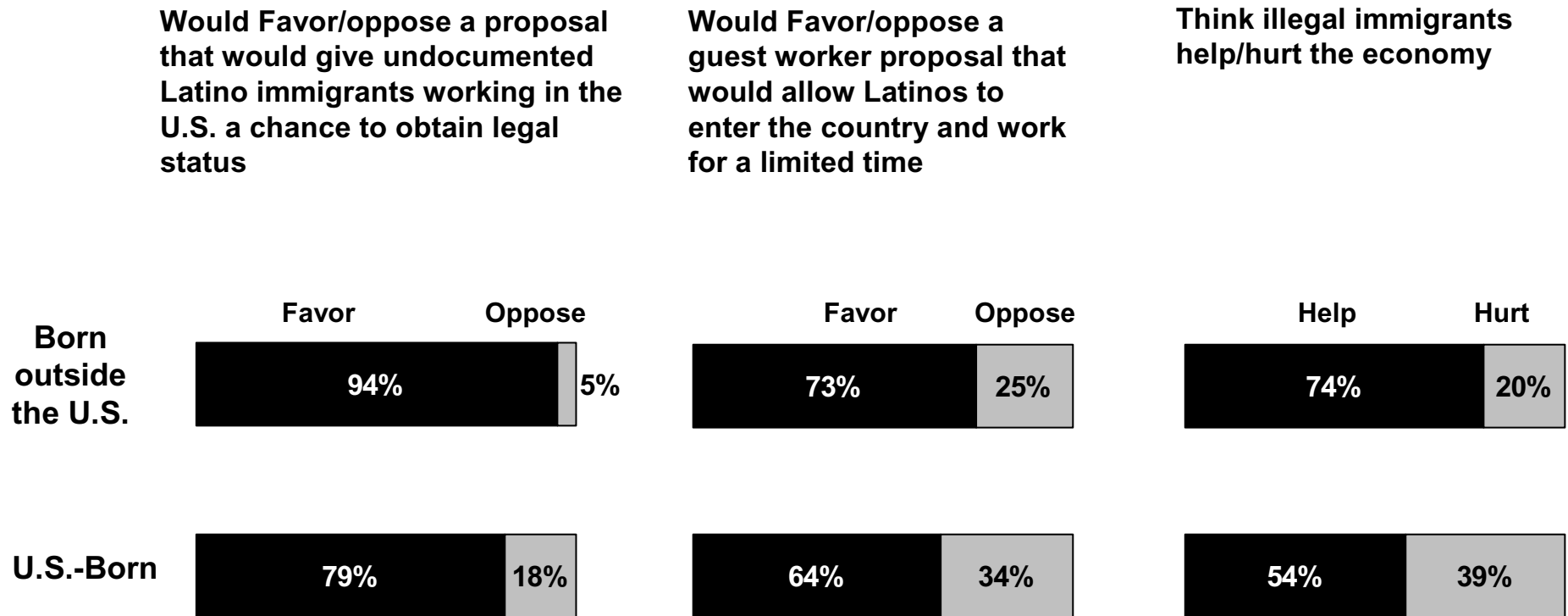
Note: Don't know responses not shown

Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

Chart 25

Latino Views on Immigration Proposals and Undocumented Immigrants By Place of Birth

Percent of registered voters who ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown

Source: Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation *National Survey of Latinos: The Latino Electorate*, October 2002 (conducted April – June 2002)

