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# Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP

*Abortion rises as an election issue for Latinos, with majority saying it should be legal in all or most cases*

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## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand the nuances of Hispanic political identity, Hispanics' views about some of the political issues being discussed in the U.S. today, and their interest in the upcoming 2022 midterm elections.

For this analysis, we surveyed 7,647 U.S. adults, including 3,029 Hispanics, from Aug. 1-14, 2022. This includes 1,407 Hispanic adults on Pew Research Center's [American Trends Panel](#) (ATP) and 1,622 Hispanic adults on Ipsos' KnowledgePanel. Respondents on both panels are recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. Recruiting panelists by phone or mail ensures that nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. This gives us confidence that any sample can represent the whole population, or in this case the whole U.S. Hispanic population. (See our ["Methods 101" explainer](#) on random sampling for more details.)

To further ensure the survey reflects a balanced cross-section of the nation's Hispanic adults, the data is weighted to match the U.S. Hispanic adult population by age, gender, education, nativity, Hispanic origin group and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#). Here are the [questions used](#) for our survey of Hispanic adults, along with responses, and [its methodology](#).

## Terminology

The terms **Hispanic** and **Latino** are used interchangeably in this report.

The term **U.S. born** refers to people who are U.S. citizens at birth, including people born in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories, as well as those born elsewhere to at least one parent who is a U.S. citizen.

The term **foreign born** refers to persons born outside of the United States to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The terms **foreign born** and **immigrant** are used interchangeably in this report.

**Second generation** refers to people born in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories with at least one first-generation, or immigrant, parent.

**Third or higher generation** refers to people born in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories with both parents born in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories.

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

Respondents were asked a question about their voter registration status. In this report, respondents are considered a **registered voter** if they self-report being absolutely certain they are registered at their current address. Respondents are considered **not registered to vote** if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration.

**Democrat** refers to respondents who identify politically with the Democratic Party. **Republican** refers to respondents who identify politically with the Republican Party. **Ind/Other** refers to respondents who identify politically as independent or something else.

**Democrats and Democratic leaners** refers to respondents who identify politically with the Democratic Party or who identify politically as independent or with some other party but lean toward the Democratic Party. **Republicans and Republican leaners** refers to respondents

who identify politically with the Republican Party or who identify politically as independent or with some other party but lean toward the Republican Party.

The terms **Republican party** and **GOP** are used interchangeably in this report.

To create the upper-, middle- and lower-income tiers, respondents' 2020 family incomes were adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and household size.

Respondents were then placed into income tiers: "**Middle income**" is defined as two-thirds to double the median annual income for the entire survey sample. "**Lower income**" falls below that range, and "**Upper income**" lies above it. For more information about how the income tiers were created, read the [methodology](#).

# Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP

*Abortion rises as an election issue for Latinos, with majority saying it should be legal in all or most cases*

Nearly two years after former President Donald Trump [won more Latino](#) votes than he did in 2016, a new Pew Research Center survey of Latino adults finds that most say the Democratic Party cares about Latinos and works hard to earn their vote. Significantly fewer say the same of the Republican Party. At the same time, fewer than half of Latinos say they see a major difference between the parties, despite living in a [deeply polarized era](#) amid growing [partisan hostility](#).

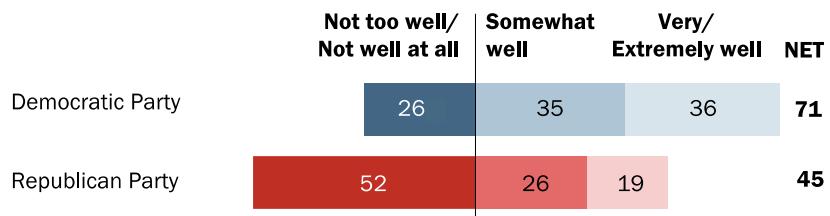
When it comes to the Democratic Party, the survey finds majorities of Latino adults express positive views of it. Some 71% say the Democratic Party works hard for Latinos' votes, 63% say it "really cares about Latinos," and 60% say the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like themselves. By contrast, shares of Latinos say the same of the Republican Party on each statement, though a somewhat greater share (45%) say that the GOP "works hard to earn the votes of Latinos."

While the majority of Latinos have positive views of the Democratic Party, not all do. For example, about a third (34%) say the statement "the Democratic Party really cares about Latinos" does *not* describe their views well, and a similar share says the same about the statement "the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like you."

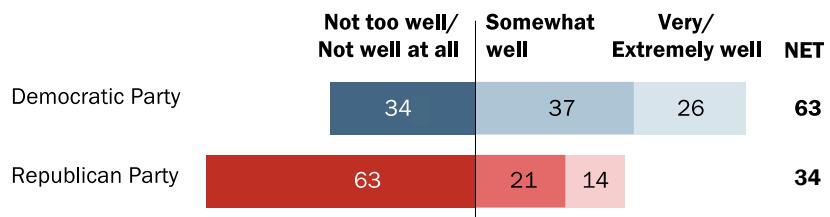
## **Latinos see Democratic Party as doing more for Latinos than the Republican Party**

*% of Latinos who say the Democratic Party/Republican Party ...*

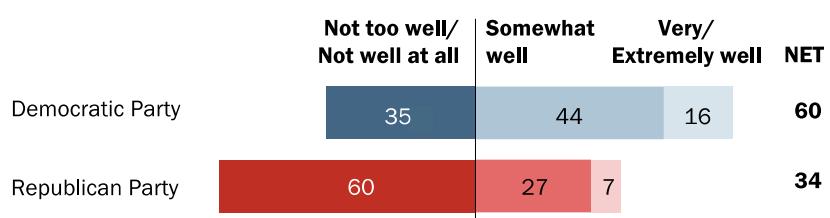
*... "works hard to earn Latinos' votes" describes my views ...*



*... "really cares about Latinos" describes my views ...*



*... represents the interests of people like you ...*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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Negative assessments extend to both parties. According to the survey, about one-in-five Latinos (22%) say neither of these statements describe their views well: "The Democratic Party really cares about Latinos" and "The Republican Party really cares about Latinos."

In addition, substantial minorities of Hispanic partisans say they have at least a somewhat favorable view of the opposing party on several measures, though sharp differences exist by party affiliation among Hispanics.

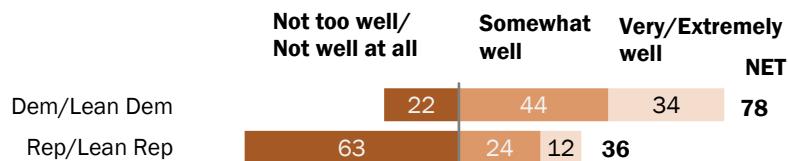
Roughly a third of Latino Republicans and GOP leaners (36%) say “the Democratic Party really cares about Latinos” describes their views at least somewhat well, while 21% of Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners say “the Republican Party really cares about Latinos” describes their views at least somewhat well.

Meanwhile, more than half of Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners (56%) say “the Democratic Party works hard to earn Latinos’ votes” describes their views at least somewhat well, while about a third of Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners (35%) say “the Republican Party works hard to earn Latinos’ votes” describes their views at least somewhat well.

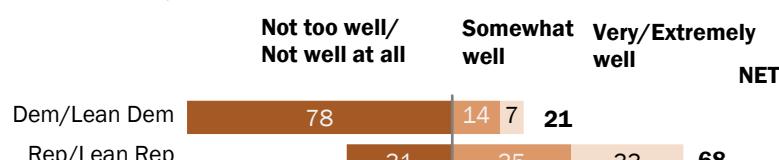
## Substantial shares of Latino partisans say opposing party really cares about Latinos, works hard to earn the votes of Latinos

% of Latinos by party affiliation who say ...

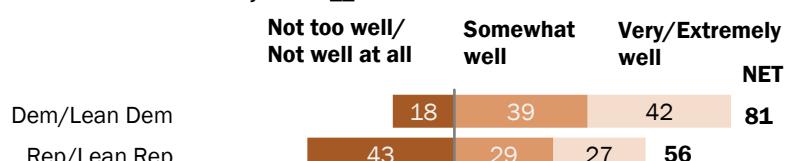
*"The Democratic Party really cares about Latinos" describes my views \_\_*



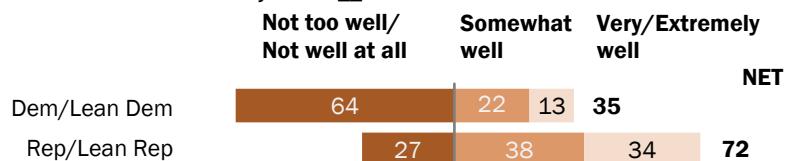
*"The Republican Party really cares about Latinos" describes my views \_\_*



*"The Democratic Party works hard to earn Latinos' votes" describes my views \_\_*



*"The Republican Party works hard to earn Latinos' votes" describes my views \_\_*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

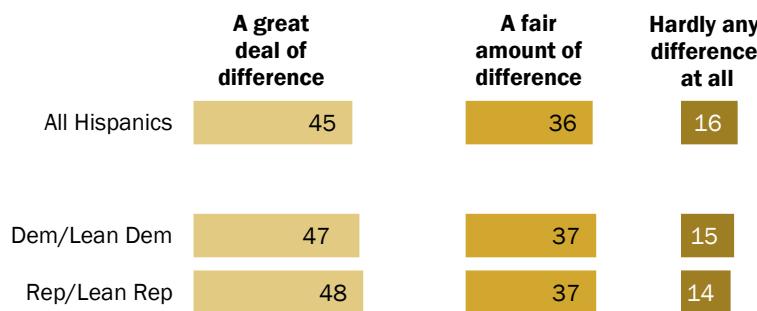
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At the same time, about half of Hispanics do not see a great deal of difference between what the Democratic and Republican parties stand for, with 36% saying there is a fair amount of difference and 16% saying there is hardly any difference at all between the parties.

Meanwhile, 45% see a great deal of difference between the parties. About equal shares of Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners (47%) and Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners (48%) say there is a great deal of difference between the parties.

## Fewer than half of Hispanics say there is a great deal of difference between the parties

*% of Hispanics who say there is \_\_\_ in what the Democratic and Republican parties stand for*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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These findings emerge from the 2022 National Survey of Latinos by Pew Research Center. The bilingual, nationally representative survey of 3,029 Latino adults was conducted online from Aug. 1-14, 2022. It explores Latinos' views about U.S. political parties and key issues leading up to November's midterm elections.

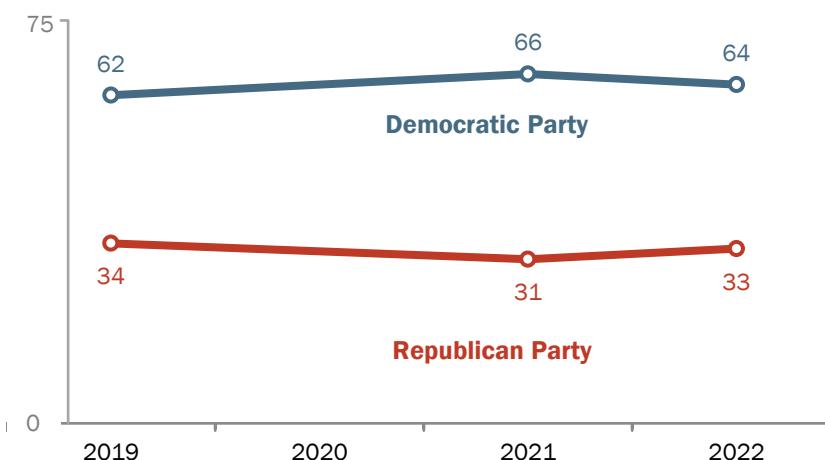
## Latinos' party affiliation has remained steady since 2019

Latino registered voters identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party over the Republican Party by a nearly two-to-one margin (64% vs. 33% in this year's survey), with Latino party identification shifting little over the past few years.

Even so, Latino registered voters' future party affiliation remains uncertain. A 2021 [Pew Research Center study](#) of Americans' political views found substantial shares of Latino voters fell into groups with soft ties to the political parties. For example, roughly one-in-ten Latino voters who identified as either a [Democrat](#) or [Republican](#) held political views that more closely aligned with the *opposing* party than with their own party.

### Latinos' party affiliation little changed in recent years

% of Latino registered voters who *identify with or lean toward the* \_\_\_\_\_



Note: Based on registered voters. Includes respondents who identify with or lean toward the Democratic or Republican parties. Share of respondents who say they are independent or identify with some other party and do not lean toward either the Democratic or Republican parties or who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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## 2022 midterm elections and Latino voters

Latino voters are the nation’s second-largest group of eligible voters (adult U.S. citizens) and are among its fastest-growing voter blocks. In 2022, nearly 35 million Latinos will be eligible to vote, accounting for 14% of the nation’s eligible voters. The views of Latino voters have received [widespread news coverage](#) leading up to the 2022 midterm elections.<sup>1</sup>

Overall, 77% of Latino registered voters are dissatisfied with the way things are going in the country and 54% disapprove of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president. Meanwhile, just 30% have given “a lot of thought” to this year’s congressional elections, with Latino Republicans and Republican leaners more likely than Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners to say this (36% vs. 27%). Yet equal shares of Latino Democrats and Democratic-leaning registered voters (60%) and Latino Republicans and GOP-leaning registered voters (60%) say it really matters who wins control of Congress.

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<sup>1</sup> See Chapter 3 for details on Latino registered voters’ views on the 2022 midterm elections.

## Abortion rises as an election issue for Latino registered voters

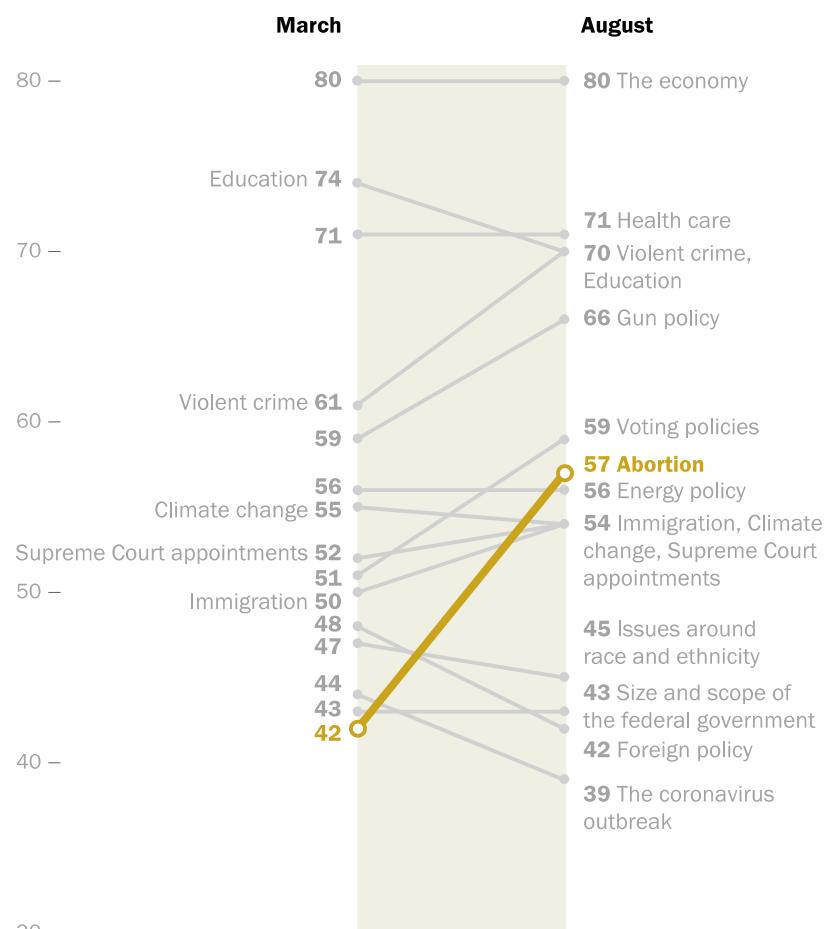
Among Latino registered voters in 2022, 80% say the economy is a very important issue when deciding who to vote for in the upcoming congressional midterm elections, a greater share than any other issue, and unchanged since March. Other top issues include health care (71%), violent crime and education (70% each) and gun policy (66%).

Meanwhile, abortion has risen the most in importance as a voting issue among Hispanics in recent months, a shift that comes after [the Supreme Court's decision](#) to end the federal guarantee of a right to legal abortion in the United States. Nearly six-in-ten Hispanic voters (57%) say the issue is very important, up from 42% in March. This pattern is also seen among all U.S. registered voters, as abortion has [risen in importance](#) leading up to the 2022 midterm elections.

On other issues, slightly more than half of Hispanic voters say immigration, climate change and Supreme Court appointments are very important issues for deciding their vote in the 2022 congressional midterm elections.

## Among Latino voters, abortion rises in importance for 2022 midterms, while economy remains top issue

*% of Latino registered voters who say each issue is **very important** in making their decision about who to vote for in the 2022 congressional elections*



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who said each issue is somewhat, not too, or not at all important to making their decision about who to vote for in the 2022 congressional elections or who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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## 2022 midterm election preferences of Latinos

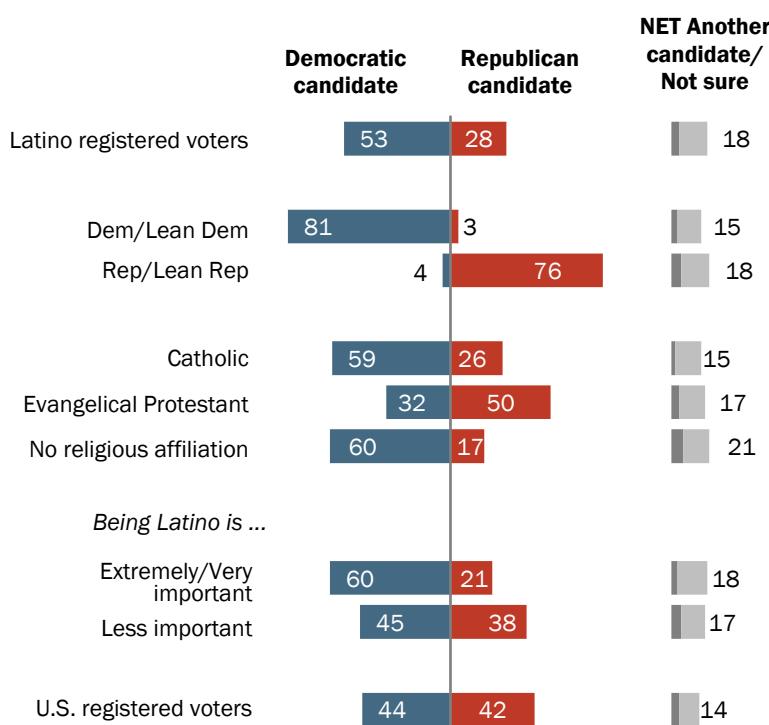
The August 2022 survey finds about half of Latino registered voters (53%) say they would vote for or are leaning toward the Democratic candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives in their congressional district, compared with 28% who say they would vote for the Republican candidate. About one-in-five (18%) say they would vote for another candidate or are not sure who they would vote for.<sup>2</sup>

A majority of Hispanic Catholics (59%) and those who are religiously unaffiliated (60%) – those who describe themselves as atheists, agnostics or “nothing in particular” – say they would vote for the Democratic candidate for the U.S. House in their congressional district. By contrast, more Hispanic evangelical Christians say they would vote Republican than Democratic (50% vs. 32%).

The strength of Hispanic identity is also linked to how Hispanic registered voters would vote. Most Hispanics who say being Hispanic is extremely or very important to how they think of themselves (60%) would vote for the Democratic candidate in their local congressional district. Meanwhile,

### About half of Latino voters say they would vote Democratic in their district's U.S. House race

*% of registered voters who say they would vote for/lean toward the \_\_\_ for the U.S. House of Representatives in their district*



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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<sup>2</sup> In 2018, 72% of Latino voters cast their ballot for the Democratic Party candidate in their congressional district while 25% did so for the Republican Party candidate, according to a Pew Research Center [verified voter analysis](#).

those who say being Hispanic is less important to their identity are more evenly split between voting for the Democratic and Republican candidates in their district's House race (45% vs. 38%).

## Latinos' views of Biden

As the midterm elections approach, fewer than half of Latino registered voters (45%) say they approve of the way Biden is handling his job as president, while about half (54%) disapprove. U.S. registered voters overall have a more negative view of Biden (61% disapprove vs. 37% approve), according to the same August survey.<sup>3</sup>

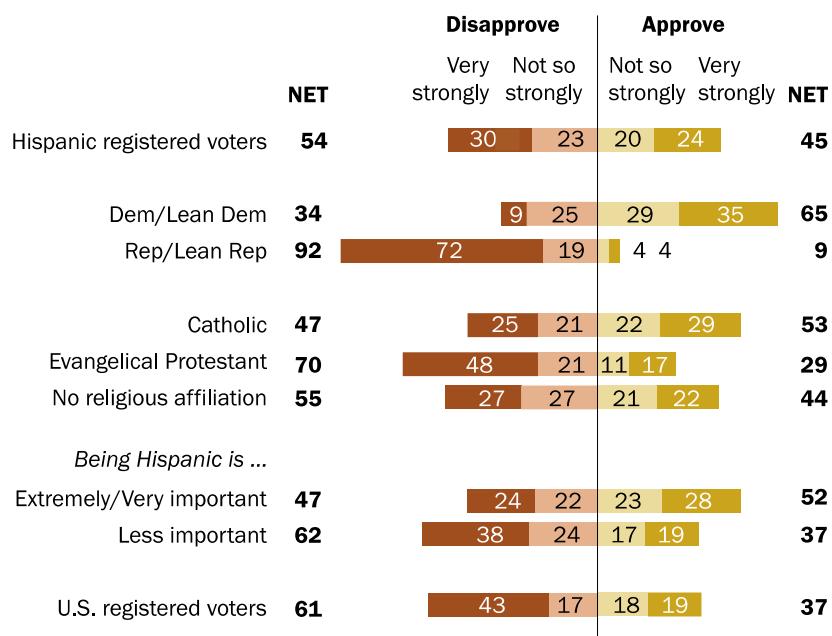
Biden's approval rating varies some across demographic subgroups of Hispanic registered voters. Hispanic Democrats hold largely positive views of Biden. Nearly two-thirds of Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners (65%) approve of the president's job performance, but a substantial minority (34%) disapprove. By contrast, nearly all Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners (92%) disapprove of Biden.

Among Latino registered voters, only 29% of evangelical Christians approve of Biden's job performance, while a greater share of Latino Catholics (53%) and those with no religious affiliation (44%) say the same.

A greater share of Hispanic voters who say being Hispanic is important to how they think of themselves approve of Biden's job performance than do Hispanics who say being Hispanic is less important to their identity (52% vs. 37%).

## Hispanic registered voters have mixed views of Biden

*% of registered voters who \_\_\_\_ of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president*



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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<sup>3</sup> Despite the negative rating, other surveys show [Biden's approval rating](#) increased in July and August 2022.

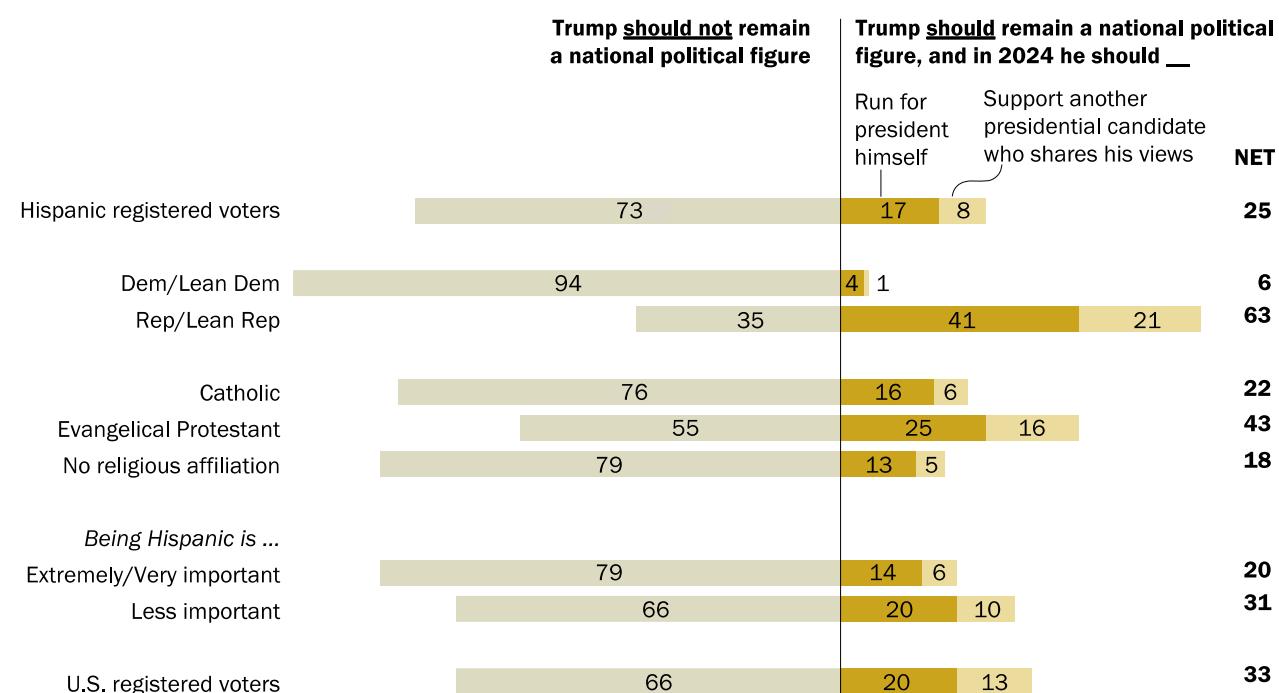
## Latinos' views of Trump's future

A clear majority of Hispanic registered voters (73%) say they would *not* like to see Trump remain a national political figure, including nearly all Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners (94%). By contrast, 63% of Hispanic Republicans and GOP leaners say they would like to see Trump remain a national political figure, including about four-in-ten (41%) who say he should run for president in 2024.

Among Latino registered voters, evangelicals (43%) are more likely than Catholics (22%) and those with no religious affiliation (18%) to say Trump should remain a national political figure. And a quarter of Latino evangelical registered voters say Trump should run for president in 2024.

### Two-thirds of Hispanic Republicans want Trump to remain a national political figure

% of registered voters who say ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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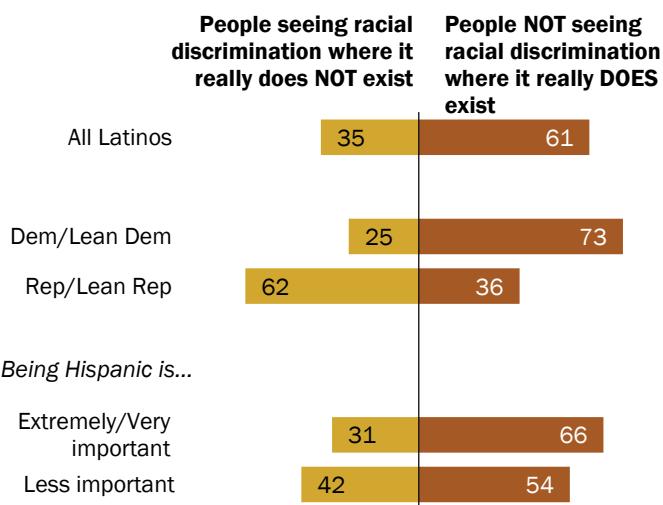
## Latinos' views on racial discrimination

Since George Floyd's killing in May 2020, the nation has gone through a sharp and deep discussion about race and equality, police funding and racial discrimination. And while racial discrimination is experienced by many Latinos directly – sometimes from non-Latinos, sometimes from other Latinos – views about how Americans identify and see racial discrimination are somewhat varied.

According to the new Center survey, most Latinos say people not seeing racial discrimination where it really does exist is a significant problem. A majority (61%) say it is a bigger problem for the country than people seeing racial discrimination where it really does *not* exist.<sup>4</sup>

### Among Latinos, more Democrats than Republicans say people not seeing racial discrimination is big problem

*% of Latinos who say \_\_ is a bigger problem for the country today*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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Nearly three-quarters of Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners (73%) say people not seeing racial discrimination where it really does exist is a bigger problem. By contrast, about six-in-ten Republicans and Republican leaners (62%) say it is a bigger problem that people see racial discrimination where it really does *not* exist.

Meanwhile, two-thirds of Hispanics who say being Hispanic is important to how they think of themselves (66%) say people not seeing racial discrimination where it really does exist is a significant problem, a greater share than among Hispanics who say being Hispanic is less important to how they think of themselves (54%).

<sup>4</sup> The [2021 National Survey of Latinos](#) found Latinos were divided on whether race got too much or too little attention in the U.S.

## Latinos' views on abortion, gun policy and LGBTQ rights

The survey finds that Latinos are divided along party lines on key social issues in ways similar to the U.S. public, though the views of Latinos are sometimes less polarized on key issues.

The Supreme Court has made major decisions on cases in recent months that resulted in restricted access to legal abortions and expanded rights to carry guns in public, the latter coming after high-profile mass shootings in Texas and New York.

A majority of Hispanics (57%) say abortion should be legal in at least some cases, including 69% of Democrats and Democratic leaners who say the same. By contrast, 39% of Hispanic Republicans and GOP leaners say abortion should be legal in all or most cases.

Hispanics' views on abortion differ from U.S. adults overall, particularly when comparing the views of Latinos and U.S. adults of the same party. Compared with Hispanics, a slightly greater share of U.S. adults (62%) say abortion should be legal in at least some cases. And a greater share of Democrats and Democratic leaners overall (84%) than

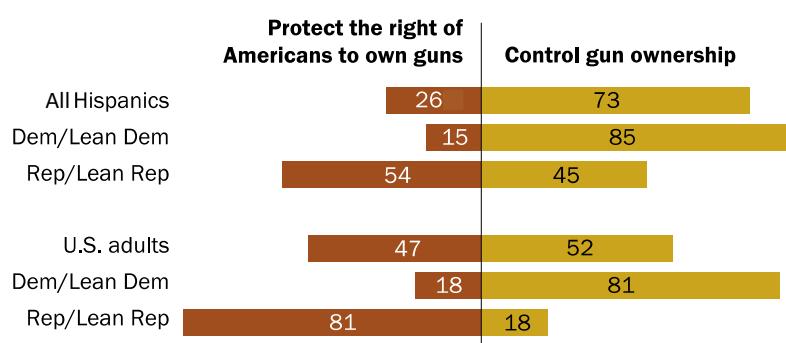
### Greater shares of Hispanics say abortion should be legal in at least some cases, a smaller share than among U.S. adults overall

*% who say ...*

	NET	Illegal in all cases	Illegal in most cases	Legal in most cases	Legal in all cases	NET
All Hispanics	40	14	26	32	26	57
Dem/Lean Dem	30	10	21	36	33	69
Rep/Lean Rep	60	20	40	25	14	39
U.S. adults	36	8	28	33	29	62
Dem/Lean Dem	15	4	12	38	45	84
Rep/Lean Rep	61	13	48	27	11	38

### More Hispanics than U.S. adults prioritize controlling gun ownership over protecting gun rights

*% who say it is more important to ...*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners (69%) say abortion should generally be legal. Hispanic Republicans' views on this issue are nearly identical to views among all Republicans and Republican leaners, 60% of whom say abortion should be illegal in all or most cases.

On gun policy, about seven-in-ten Hispanics (73%) say it is more important to control gun ownership; 26% say it's more important to protect the right of Americans to own guns. Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners are about twice as likely as Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners to prioritize controlling gun ownership over protecting the rights to own guns (85% vs. 45%).<sup>5</sup>

Compared with Hispanics, a smaller share of U.S. adults overall (52%) say it is more important to control gun ownership than to protect gun ownership rights. Hispanic Republicans and GOP leaners are considerably more likely than Republicans overall to say this (45% vs. 18%). Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, similar shares of Hispanics (85%) and U.S. adults overall (81%) say controlling gun ownership should be the priority.

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<sup>5</sup> According to a [2017 Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults](#), 15% of Latino adults said they owned a gun. Another 6% said they did not own a gun but lived in a household where one was present. By comparison, 42% of all U.S. adults reported living in a household with a gun.

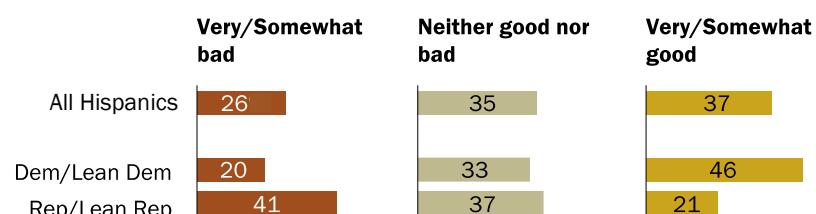
More than a third of Latinos (37%) say same-sex marriage being legal is good for society, while a similar share say it is neither good nor bad for society. Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners are more likely than Latino Republicans and Republican leaners to say same-sex marriage being legal is a good thing for society (46% vs. 21%). Hispanic Republicans are more likely than Hispanic Democrats to say it is a *bad* thing (41% vs. 20%).

Meanwhile, about a third of Latinos from both parties say same-sex marriage is neither a good nor bad thing.<sup>6</sup>

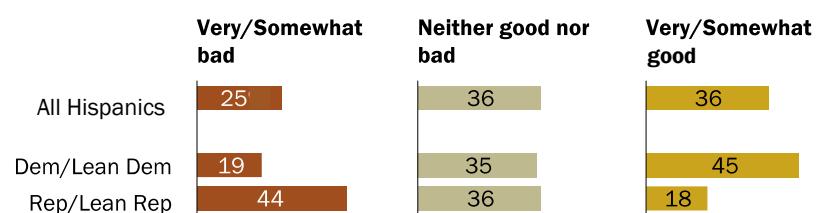
**Latinos' views of greater social acceptance of transgender people follows a similar pattern:** 36% of Latinos say it is somewhat or very good for society, including 45% of Democrats and Democratic leaners and 18% of Republicans and GOP leaners. About a third of Latinos from both parties say it is neither a good nor bad thing.

## Fewer than half of Hispanics say same-sex marriage and acceptance of transgender people are good for society

*% of all Hispanics who say same-sex marriage being legal in the U.S. is \_\_\_ for society*



*% of all Hispanics who say greater social acceptance of people who are transgender is \_\_\_ for society*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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<sup>6</sup> In a [July 2021 Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults](#), 23% said greater acceptance of transgender people is very good for society and 15% said it is somewhat good; 25% said same-sex marriages being legal in the U.S. is very good for society and 10% said it is somewhat good.

## Hispanics' views of socialism and capitalism

Some parts of the national Latino population have recent immigrant connections to countries that have socialist or communist governments (such as Cuba and Venezuela) or have had them (such as Chile and Nicaragua). In metropolitan areas such as Miami, political candidates' views on socialism often became a [prominent campaign issue](#) in 2020. For those with a positive view of socialism, the word can take on [a broader meaning](#) and include U.S. government programs or democratic socialist governments such Denmark or Finland.

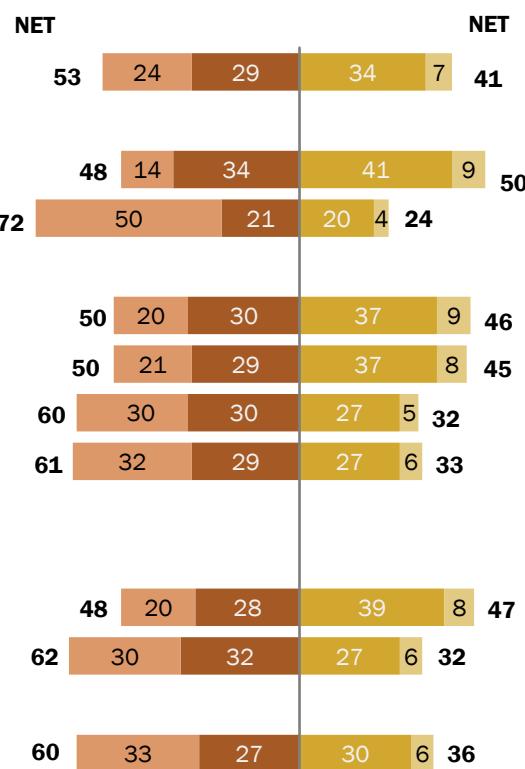
According to the new Center survey, a larger share of Hispanics have a negative than positive impression of socialism (53% vs. 41%). By contrast, Hispanics have a more positive than negative view of capitalism (54% vs. 41%).

When it comes to socialism, Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners are split on how they view socialism (48% negative vs. 50% positive). Meanwhile, Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners have a more negative impression of socialism, with nearly three-quarters (72%) viewing socialism negatively.

### About half of Hispanics have a negative impression of socialism

% who say they have a \_\_\_ impression of socialism

<span style="color: #804030;">■</span> Somewhat negative <span style="color: #C8A070;">■</span> Somewhat positive	<span style="color: #D08040;">■</span> Very negative <span style="color: #F0C870;">■</span> Very positive
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Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Latinos ages 18 to 29 are more evenly divided in their views of socialism (46% positive vs. 50% negative), a pattern seen among all [U.S. young people](#). While Latinos ages 30 to 49 are similarly divided, a majority of those ages 50 to 64 and those 65 or older say they see socialism negatively.

Hispanics who say being Hispanic is extremely or very important to how they think of themselves are evenly split in their views of socialism (47% positive and 48% negative).

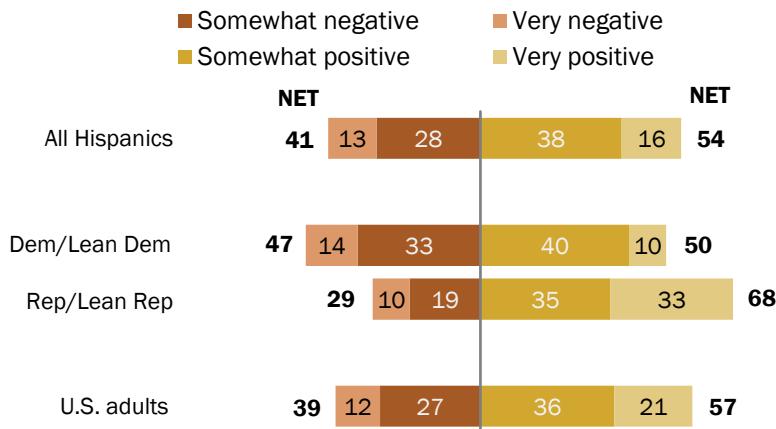
Hispanics who say being Hispanic is less important to how they think of themselves have a more negative view (62%).

By contrast, about two-thirds of Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners (68%) have a positive view of capitalism, a greater share than among Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners (50%).

Hispanic adults and the U.S. public overall generally have similar views of capitalism. Majorities of Hispanics (54%) and U.S. adults (57%) have a positive impression of capitalism.

### About half of Hispanics have a positive impression of capitalism

% who say they have a \_\_ impression of capitalism



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

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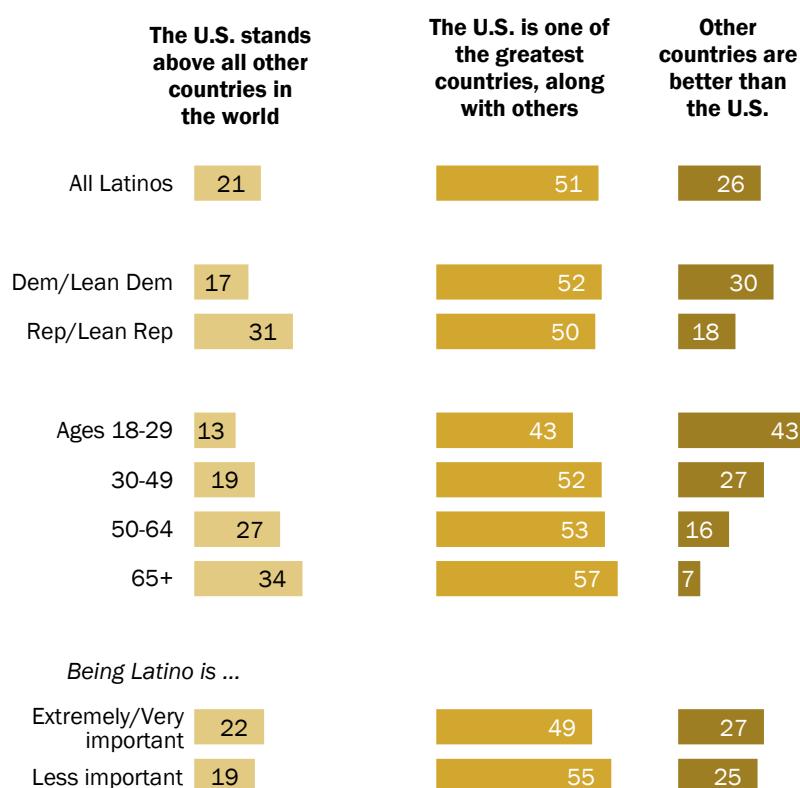
## Latinos' views of America's standing in the world

The vast majority of Hispanics say the U.S. is either one of the best countries the world (51%) or that the U.S. stands above all other countries in the world (21%). About a quarter of Hispanics (26%) say there are other countries that are better than the U.S. Hispanics have [mostly similar views to U.S. adults overall](#) on how America compares to other nations.

Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners are more likely than Latino Republicans and GOP leaners to say there are other countries that are better than the U.S. (30% vs. 18%). Meanwhile, a larger share of Latino Republicans than Latino Democrats say the U.S. stands above all other countries in the world (31% vs. 17%). Despite these differences, about half of both Latino Republicans (50%) and Latino Democrats (52%) choose the middle ground, saying that the U.S. is one of the greatest countries in the world along with some others.

### Most Latinos say the U.S. is one of the greatest countries in the world, along with some others

*When asked the question, “Which of these statements best describes your opinion about the U.S.,” % of Latinos who say ...*



Note: No answer responses not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

“Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP”

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About four-in-ten Hispanics ages 18 to 29 (43%) say other countries are better than the U.S., a greater share than among those ages 30 to 49 (27%), 50 to 64 (16%) and those ages 65 or older (7%). A similar pattern by age exists among all U.S. adults.

## 1. Hispanics' views of the U.S. political parties

Hispanics generally have more positive attitudes toward the Democratic Party than the Republican Party, viewing the Democratic Party as more concerned about Hispanics and their interests. They also are more likely to say Democrats work hard to earn the votes of Hispanics than they are to say the same about Republicans. Even so, the positive feelings Latino partisans have for their own party are relatively lukewarm when compared with the strong negative feelings they have toward the opposing party.

## Hispanics' views of how well the U.S. parties represent their interests

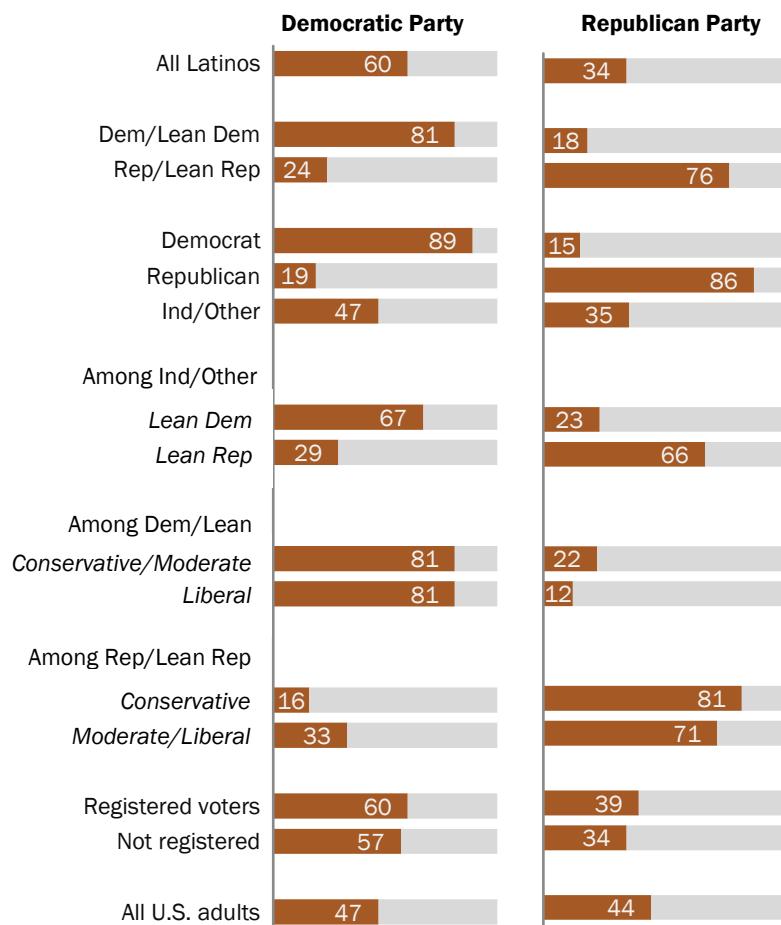
A majority of Latino adults (60%) say the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like them somewhat or very well, while about a third (34%) say the same about the Republican Party, according to the new Pew Research Center survey. By comparison, U.S. adults overall are more divided in their views of the political parties, with similar shares saying the Democratic Party (47%) and Republican Party (44%) represent their interests.

Views about the U.S. political parties among Latinos vary sharply by party affiliation, just as they do among the general public. Nearly nine-in-ten Latino Democrats (89%) say the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like them somewhat or very well, while 80% of Latino Republicans say the Democratic Party does *not* represent their interests well.

Views also diverge among Latinos who lean toward a party but do not identify as a partisan, though the differences are smaller than among Latino partisans. For example, among independents and those who are not partisans, 67% of Democratic leaners say the Democratic

### Most Latinos say the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like them well, fewer say so of GOP

*% who say the \_\_ represents the interests of people like them somewhat/very well*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Party represents the interests of people like them at least somewhat well, while 68% of Republican leaners say the Democratic Party does *not* represent their interests.

Partisan views of how well the political parties represent Hispanics are also linked to political ideology. Among Republicans and GOP leaners, just 16% of conservatives say the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like them at least somewhat well while 33% of moderates and liberals say the same.

Relatively smaller shares of Hispanics say the Republican Party represents the interests of people like them at least somewhat well. About a third of Hispanic adults (34%) say this, compared with 44% of U.S. adults overall.

Just as with views of the Democratic Party, Hispanics' views of the GOP are sharply divided by partisanship. A strong majority of Hispanic Republicans (86%) say the Republican Party represents the interests of people like them at least somewhat well, while only 15% of Hispanic Democrats say so. Independents have more mixed views of the Republican Party, just as they do about the Democratic Party. Among Hispanic independents and those who are not partisans, 66% of Republican leaners say the GOP represents the interests of people like them, while 23% of Democratic leaners say the same.

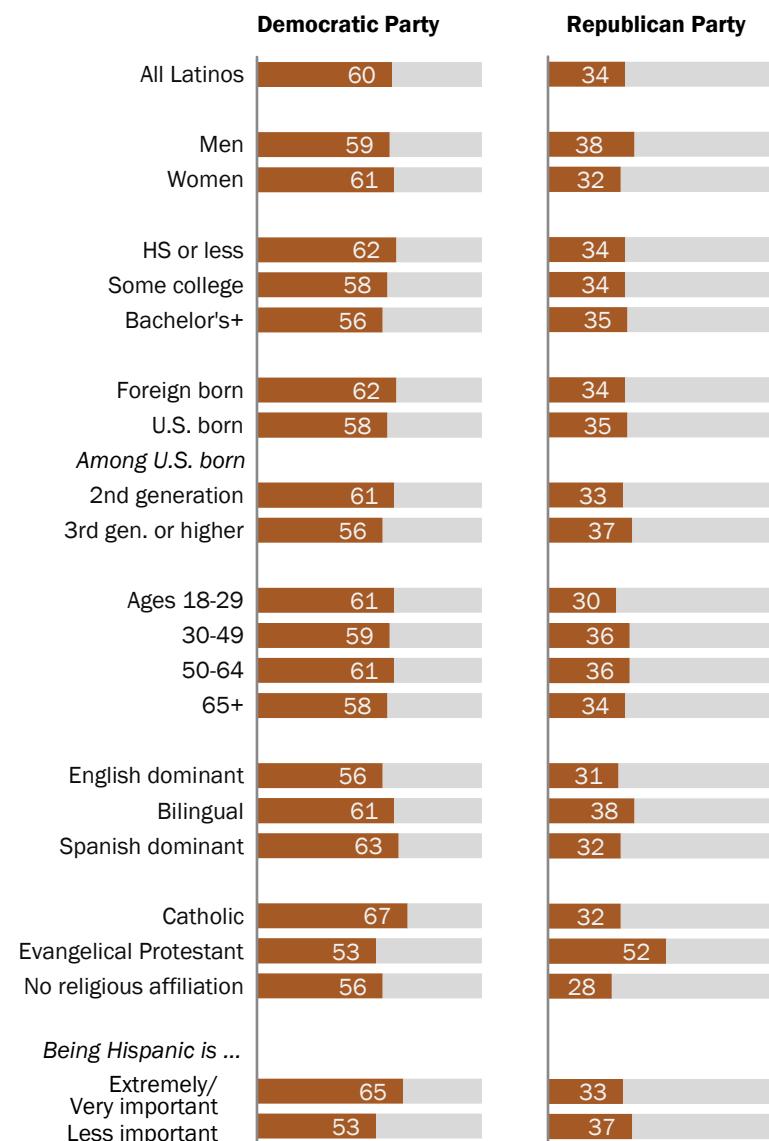
Among Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners, about a quarter of conservatives and moderates (22%) say the GOP represents the interests of people like them at least somewhat well, while only 12% of liberals say this. Among Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners, a greater share of conservatives (81%) than moderates and liberals (71%) say the GOP represents the interests of people like them well.

Hispanics broadly have a more positive view of the Democratic Party than the GOP, with majorities saying the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like them well across gender, education, nativity, age and language groups. A smaller share of Hispanics overall (34%) say the Republican Party represents their interests at least somewhat well.

Views vary somewhat by religion. About half of Latino evangelical Protestants (52%) say the Republican Party represents the interests of people like them at least somewhat well – a greater share than among Latino Catholics (32%) or religiously unaffiliated Latinos (28%). Meanwhile, about two-thirds of Latino Catholics (67%) say the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like them well, a greater share than among Latinos with no religious affiliation (56%) and Latino evangelicals (53%).

## Across demographic groups, Latinos more likely to say Democratic Party represents their interests

*% of Latinos who say the \_\_\_ represents the interests of people like them somewhat/very well*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

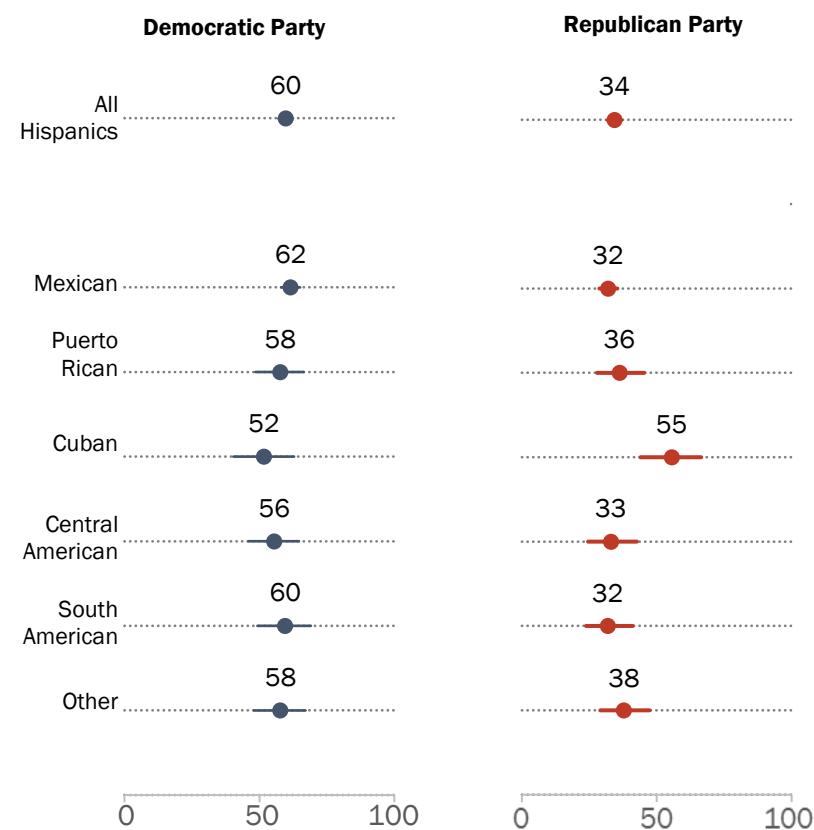
## Hispanic origin groups' views of the U.S. political parties

Hispanics have generally favorable views of the Democratic Party, regardless of their family's origins. For example, significant shares of Mexicans (62%) and Puerto Ricans (58%) in the U.S. say that the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like them somewhat or very well. Meanwhile, a minority in each group (32% and 36%, respectively) say the Republican Party represents their interests well.

Cubans' views of the Republican Party stand in contrast to other U.S. Latinos, reflecting the group's long-held [preference for the GOP](#). But Cubans also express relatively positive views of the Democratic Party. Cubans are about as likely to say that the Democratic Party represents the interests of people like them as they are to say the same about the Republican Party.

### **Cubans more likely than other Hispanic origin groups to say the Republican Party represents people like them well**

*% of Hispanics who say the \_\_\_ represents the interests of people like them somewhat/very well*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Lines surrounding data points represent each estimate's margin of error.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## Latinos more likely to say the Democratic Party, rather than the GOP, cares about Hispanics

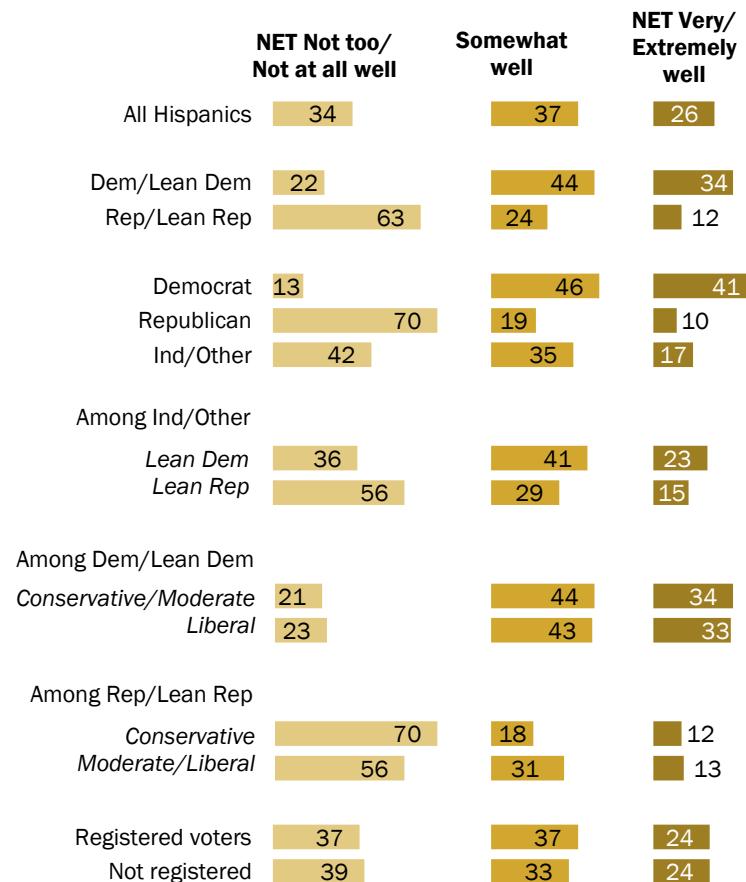
Respondents in the Center's survey were asked how well the statement "the Democratic Party really cares about Hispanics" described their views. Roughly a quarter (26%) say it describes their views very or extremely well. A larger share say it describes their views somewhat well (37%), and a similar share (34%) say the statement does not describe their views too well or at all.

Hispanic Democrats have generally positive views of the Democratic Party, though their enthusiasm is lukewarm – 46% say the statement "the Democratic Party really cares about Hispanics" describes their views somewhat well, and a similar share (41%) say it describes their views very or extremely well.

Hispanic Democrats are more likely than Democratic leaners to say the statement "the Democratic Party really cares about Hispanics" describes their views very or extremely well (41% vs. 23%). Meanwhile, 70% of Hispanic Republicans and 56% of Republican leaners say the statement does not describe their views well.

### Hispanics have mixed views on whether the Democratic Party really cares about Hispanics

*% of Hispanics who say the statement "**the Democratic Party really cares about Hispanics**" describes their views ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, about a third of conservatives and moderates (34%) and liberals (33%) say the statement “the Democratic Party really cares about Hispanics” describes their views very or extremely well. Meanwhile, a larger share of conservative Republicans and Republican leaners (70%) say the statement does not describe their views well, compared with about half of Republican moderates and liberals (56%).

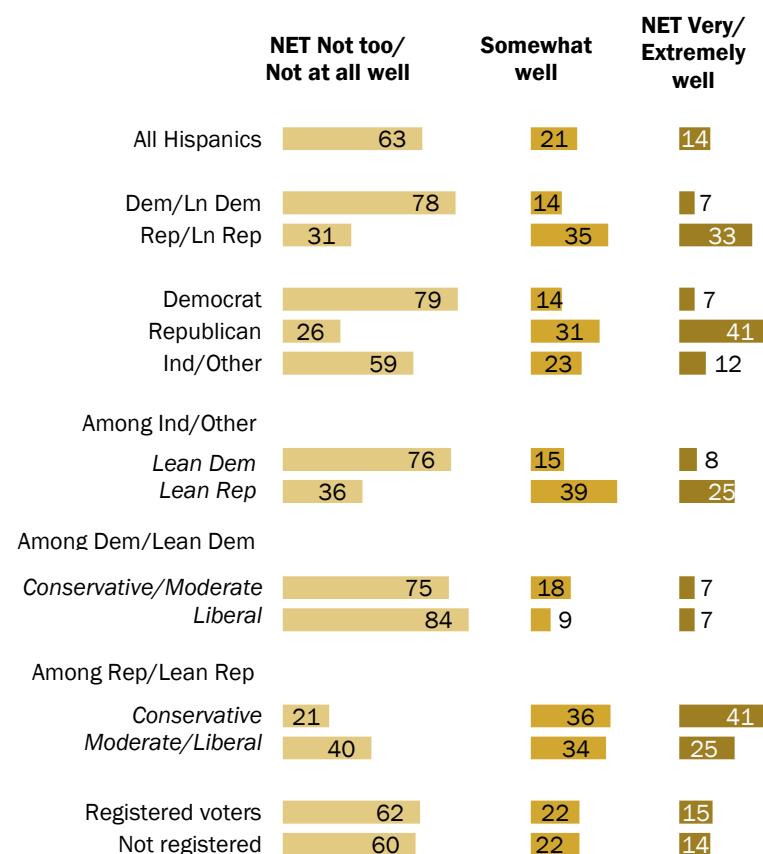
Meanwhile, Hispanics have more negative views of the Republican Party. Survey respondents were asked how well the statement “the Republican Party really cares about Hispanics” describes their views. A majority (63%) say the statement does not describe their views well, while 21% say somewhat well; only 14% say it describes their views very or extremely well.

Hispanics’ views of the GOP are sharply divided by party, just as they are for the Democratic Party. A substantial share of Republicans (41%) say the Republican Party really cares about Hispanics, compared with only 7% of Democrats; 12% of independents and those who do not identify as partisan say the same. Even so, Hispanic Republicans have a lukewarm view of their party and how much it cares about Hispanics: 31% say this statement represents their views about the Republican Party somewhat well and 26% say it doesn’t represent their views about the party at all.

Among Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners, a strong majority of conservatives and moderates (75%) and liberals (84%) alike say the statement “the Republican Party really cares about Hispanics” does not describe their views. Among Hispanic Republicans and Republican

## Most Hispanics say the Republican Party does not really care about Hispanics

*% of Hispanics who say the statement “the Republican Party really cares about Hispanics” describes their views ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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leaners, 41% of conservatives say the statement describes their views well, while 25% of moderates and liberal say the statement describes their views somewhat well.

## Views on how hard the U.S. political parties work to earn Latinos' votes

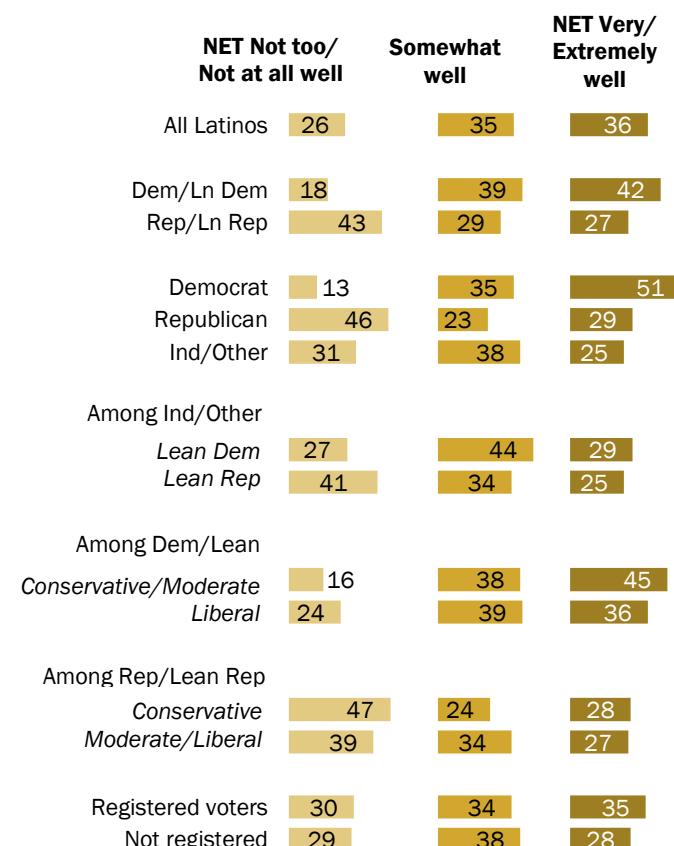
Latinos have mixed views on whether Democrats work hard to win Latinos' votes. About seven-in-ten (71%) say the statement "Democrats work hard to win Latinos' votes" describes their views either very or extremely well (36%) or somewhat well (35%). This is a greater share than the 63% who say the statement "the Democratic Party really cares about Latinos" describes their views at least somewhat well.

About half of Latino Democrats (51%) say the Democratic Party works hard to earn Latinos' votes, saying the statement describes their views well. By contrast, nearly half of Republicans (46%) hold the opposing view that the statement does not describe their views well. Among Hispanic independents and those who are not partisans, 29% of those who lean Democratic say Democrats work hard to win Latinos' votes, while 41% who lean Republican say the statement does not describe their view well.

More than four-in-ten Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners who describe their political views as conservative or moderate (45%) say the statement "Democrats work hard to earn Latinos' votes" reflects their views very or extremely well, as do 36% of Latino Democrats and

### Latinos have mixed views on whether Democrats work hard to win Latinos' votes

*% of Latinos who say the statement "Democrats work hard to win Latinos' votes" describes their views ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

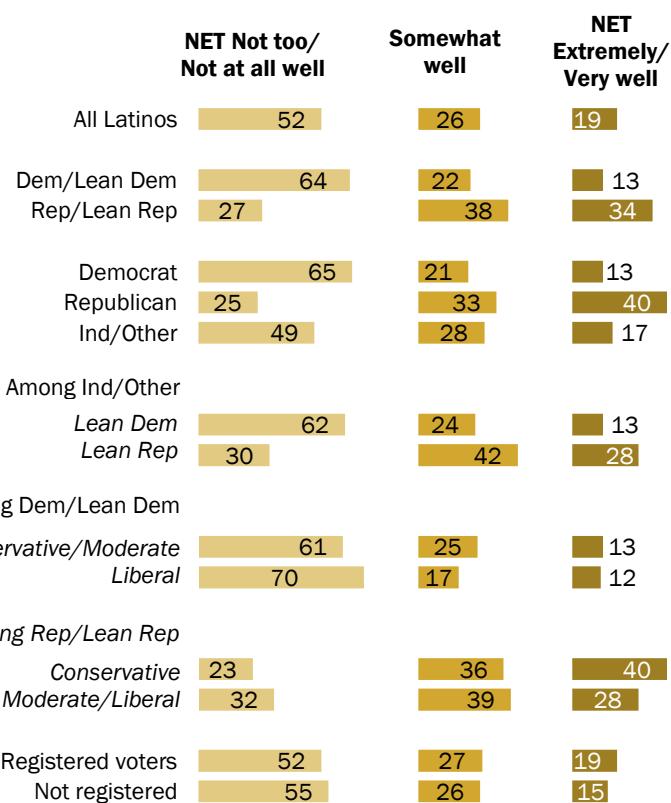
Democratic leaners who say they are liberal. By contrast, about half of Latino Republicans and Republican leaners who say they are conservative (47%) say the statement “Democrats work hard to earn people’s votes” does *not* describe their views well.

Relatively few Latinos say Republicans try hard to earn their vote. About one-in-five Latinos (19%) say the statement “Republicans work hard to earn Latinos’ votes” describes their views very or extremely well. Among Latino Republicans, 40% say the statement describes their views well, compared with only 13% of Latino Democrats. Among independents and those who do not identify as partisans, 13% who lean Democratic say the statement describes their views well. Republican-leaning independents have distinct views from Republican partisans on this measure. A smaller share of GOP leaners than Republican partisans say the statement describes their views well (28% vs. 40%).

A substantial share of Latino Republican and Republican-leaning conservatives (40%) say “Republicans work hard to earn Latinos’ votes” describes their views at least very well, while Latino Republican moderates and liberals are more divided in their views. Among Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners, majorities of liberals (70%) and conservatives and moderates (61%) say the statement does *not* describe their views well.

## About half of Latinos say Republicans do not work hard to earn Latinos’ votes

*% of Latinos who say the statement “Republicans work hard to earn Latinos’ votes” describes their views ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

“Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP”

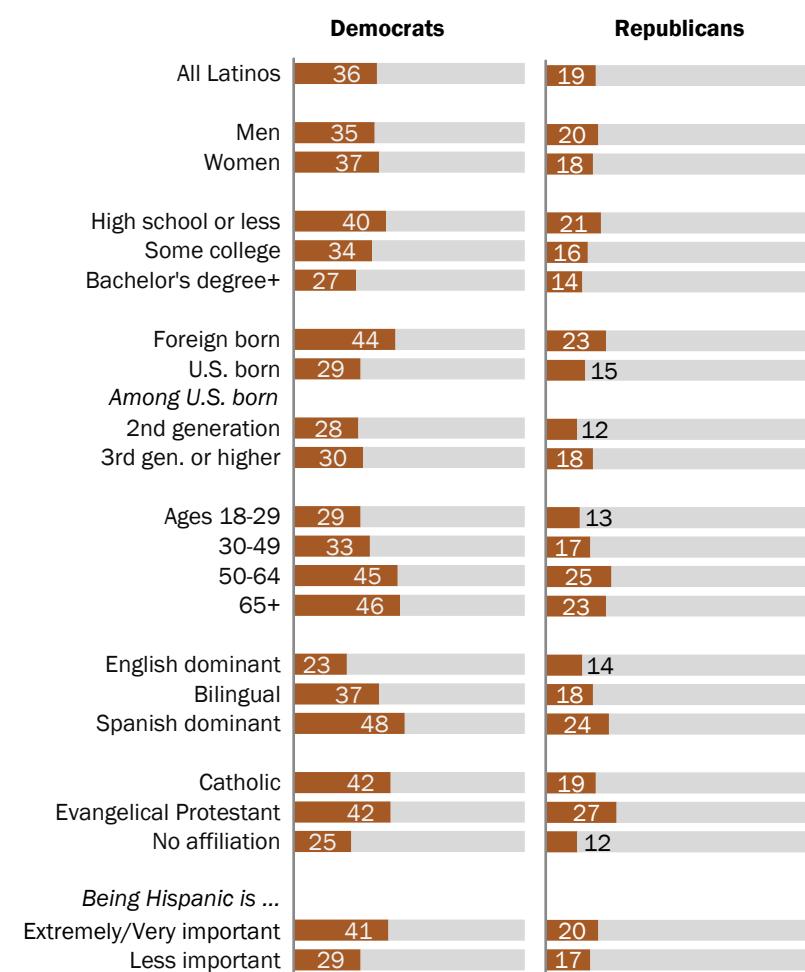
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Certain groups of Latinos are especially likely to say the statement “Democrats work hard to earn Latinos’ votes” describes their views very or extremely well. Among Latinos, similar shares of immigrants (44%), Spanish-dominant Latinos (48%), Catholics (42%) and evangelical Protestants (42%) say this. The shares of Latinos ages 50 to 64 (45%) and ages 65 or older (46%) who say the same are also similar.

Smaller shares of Latinos say the statement “Republicans work hard to earn Latinos’ votes” describes their views well, including about a quarter of immigrants (23%), Spanish-dominant Latinos (24%), evangelicals (27%), those ages 50 to 64 (25%) and those ages 65 or older (23%).

## Among Latinos, substantial shares of immigrants, Spanish speakers, Catholics and evangelicals say Democrats work hard to earn Latinos’ votes

*% of Latinos who say the statement “\_\_ work hard to earn Latinos’ votes” describes their views very/extremely well*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

“Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP”

## Fewer than half of Hispanics see a great deal of difference between the U.S. political parties

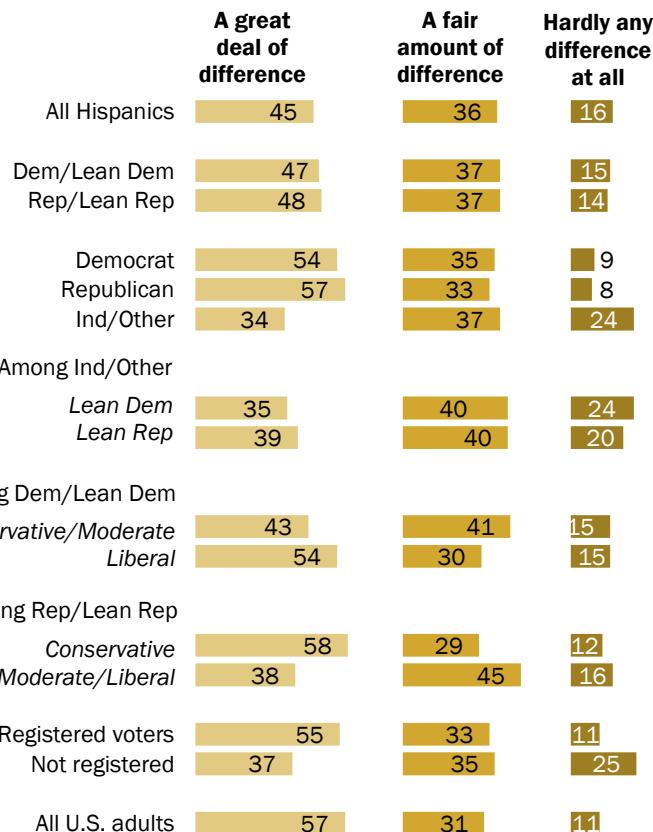
While partisan polarization is a dominant feature of U.S. politics today, fewer than half of Latinos (45%) say there is a great deal of difference between what the Democratic and Republican parties stand for. About half (52%) say there is either a fair amount of difference (36%) or hardly any difference at all (16%). A majority of U.S. adults (57%), by contrast, say there is a great deal of difference between the parties.

A significant share of Hispanic Democrats (54%) and Hispanic Republicans (57%) say there is a great deal of difference between what the parties stand for. Smaller shares of independent Hispanics who lean Democratic (35%) and lean Republican (39%) say there is a great deal of difference between the parties.

Among Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners who are liberal, 54% say there is a great deal of difference between the parties while 43% who are moderate or conservative say this. Among Latino Republicans and Republican leaners, 58% who are conservative say there is a big difference between the parties, compared with only 38% of moderates and liberals.

### About four-in-ten Hispanics see a great deal of difference between U.S. political parties

% who say there is \_\_\_ in what the Democratic and Republican parties stand for



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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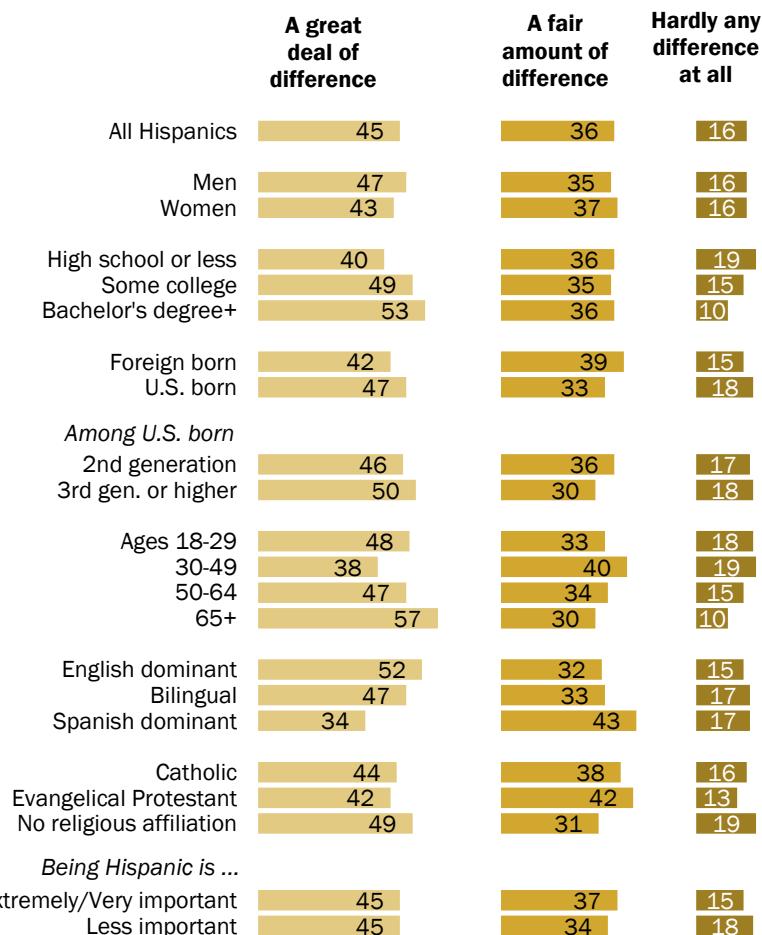
About half of Hispanics who have a college degree (53%), who are English dominant (52%) and are ages 65 or older (57%) say there is a great deal of difference between the Democratic and Republican parties.

Smaller shares of Hispanics who have a high school education or less (40%), are Spanish dominant (34%) and are ages 30 to 49 (38%) say there is a great deal of difference between the parties.

Small shares of Hispanics across all demographic groups say there is hardly any difference at all between the parties, though those with a high school education or less are more likely than those with at least a bachelor's degree to say so (19% vs. 10%).

## About half of Hispanics who are college educated, ages 65 or older, or English dominant say there is a great deal of difference between the parties

*% of Hispanics who say there is \_\_\_ in what the Democratic and Republican parties stand for*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## 2. Hispanics' views on key issues facing the nation

On some key national issues, views among Hispanics are diverse and varied, and sometimes distinct from other Americans' attitudes. For example, most Hispanics say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, but views vary across religious and age groups. And on guns, Hispanics favor controlling gun ownership at higher rates than the general public. These findings come after the Supreme Court recently made major decisions on cases that resulted in restricted access to [legal abortions](#) and expanded rights to [carry guns in public](#). When it comes to immigration, a majority of Hispanics say it is a very important policy goal to create a path to legal status for immigrants who arrived illegally to the U.S. as children – a greater share than among the U.S. public overall.

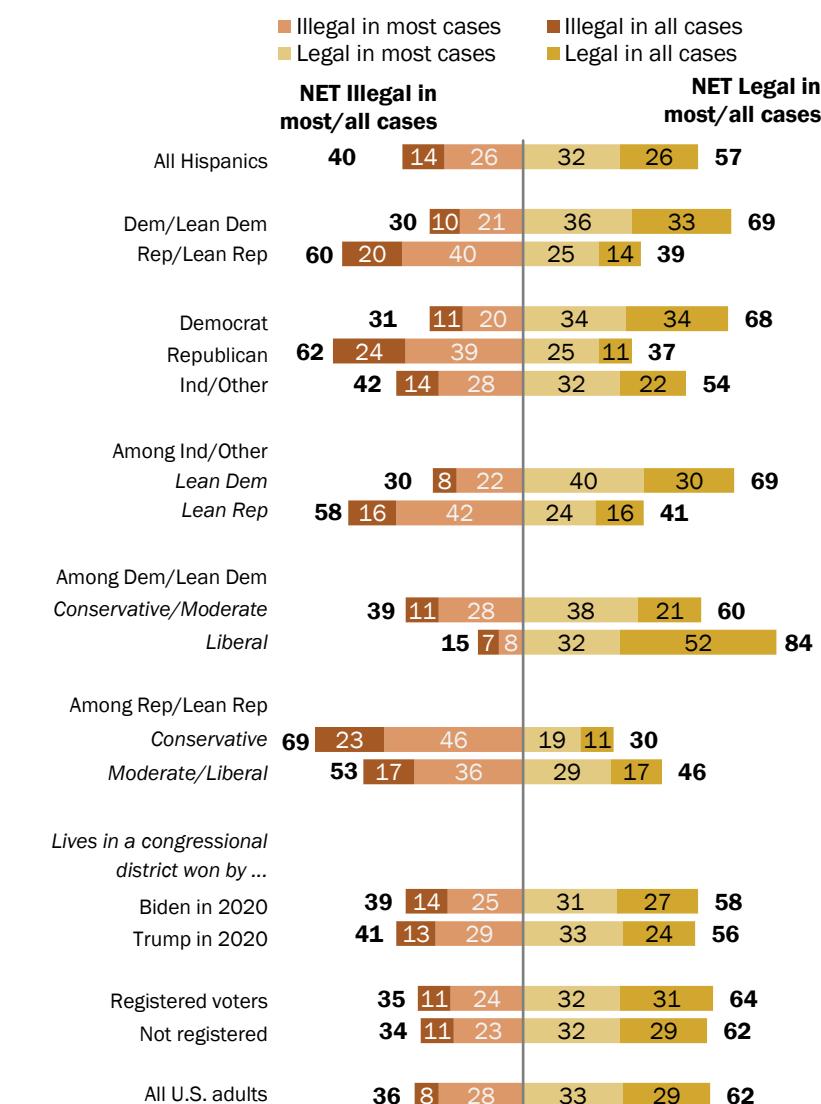
## Hispanics and their views on abortion

A majority of Hispanics (57%) say abortion should be legal in most or all cases, a slightly smaller share than among the U.S. public overall (62%). Four-in-ten Hispanics say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases.

Views on abortion diverge sharply by party, reflecting the diversity of attitudes among Hispanics. About two-thirds of Hispanic Democrats (68%) say abortion should be legal in most or all cases. By contrast, about six-in-ten Hispanic Republicans (62%) say abortion should be *illegal* in most or all cases. Hispanic independents and those who do not identify as partisans have more evenly divided views. However, opinions among Hispanic independents who lean toward a party closely resemble those of partisans: 69% of Democratic leaners say abortion should be legal in most or all cases, while 58% of Republican leaners say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases.

## Most Hispanics say abortion should be legal in all or most cases, though views vary widely by party affiliation and ideology

% who say abortion should be ...



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Among Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners, 84% of liberals say abortion should be legal in most or all cases while six-in-ten conservatives and moderates say the same.

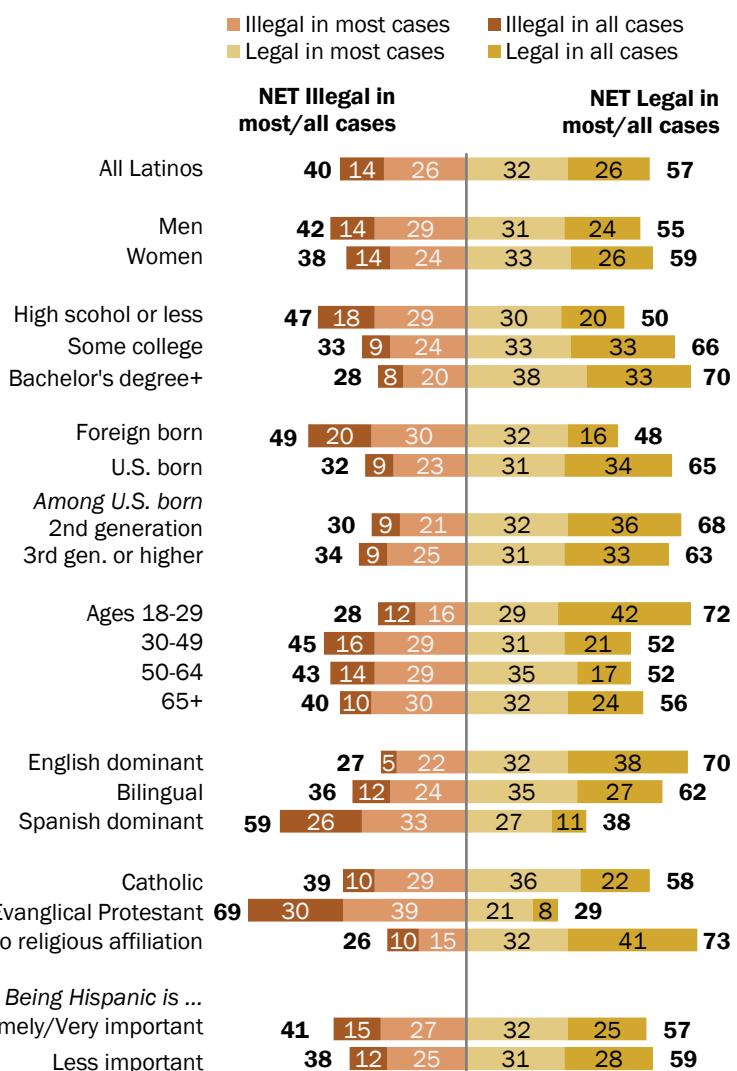
Meanwhile, among Latino Republicans and GOP leaners, 69% of conservatives say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases, compared with 53% of moderates and liberals.

Views on abortion are also sharply divided by religion. About two-thirds of Latino evangelical Protestants (69%) say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases, while most Latino Catholics (58%) and Latinos with no religious affiliation (73%) say abortion should be legal in most or all cases.

Large differences also exist by language groups. Most Latinos who are Spanish dominant (59%) say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases, while most English-dominant (70%) and bilingual (62%) Latinos say abortion should be legal in most or all cases.

## Among Latinos, most evangelicals and those who are Spanish dominant say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases

*% of Latinos who say abortion should be ...*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

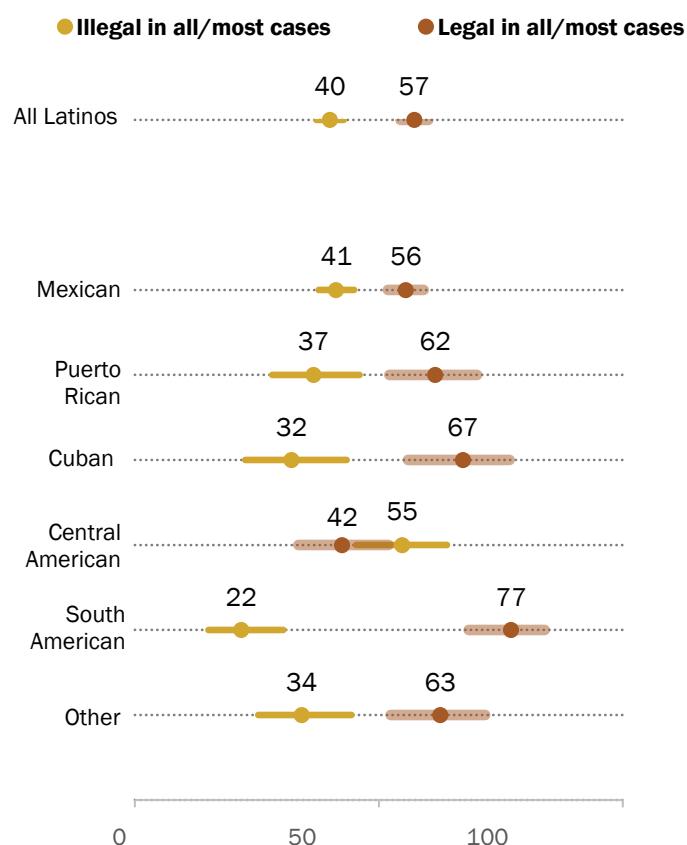
"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Young Latinos are particularly likely to say abortion should be legal in most or all cases. About seven-in-ten Latinos ages 18 to 29 (72%) say this, compared with about half of Latinos in older age groups.

Most Cubans, Puerto Ricans (62%) and Mexicans (56%) in the U.S. say abortion should be legal in most or all cases. More than three-quarters of South Americans (77%) in the U.S. also say this. By contrast, Central Americans (55%) are more likely than Mexicans (41%), Cubans, or South Americans (22%) to say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases. Central Americans are the only U.S. Latino subgroup listed here who are not more likely to say that abortion should be legal in most or all cases than to say it should be *illegal*.

## Majorities of Cubans, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans in U.S. say abortion should be legal in all or most cases

*% of Latinos who say abortion should be ...*



Note: Lines surrounding data points represent each estimate's margin of error. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## Latinos and their views on gun policy

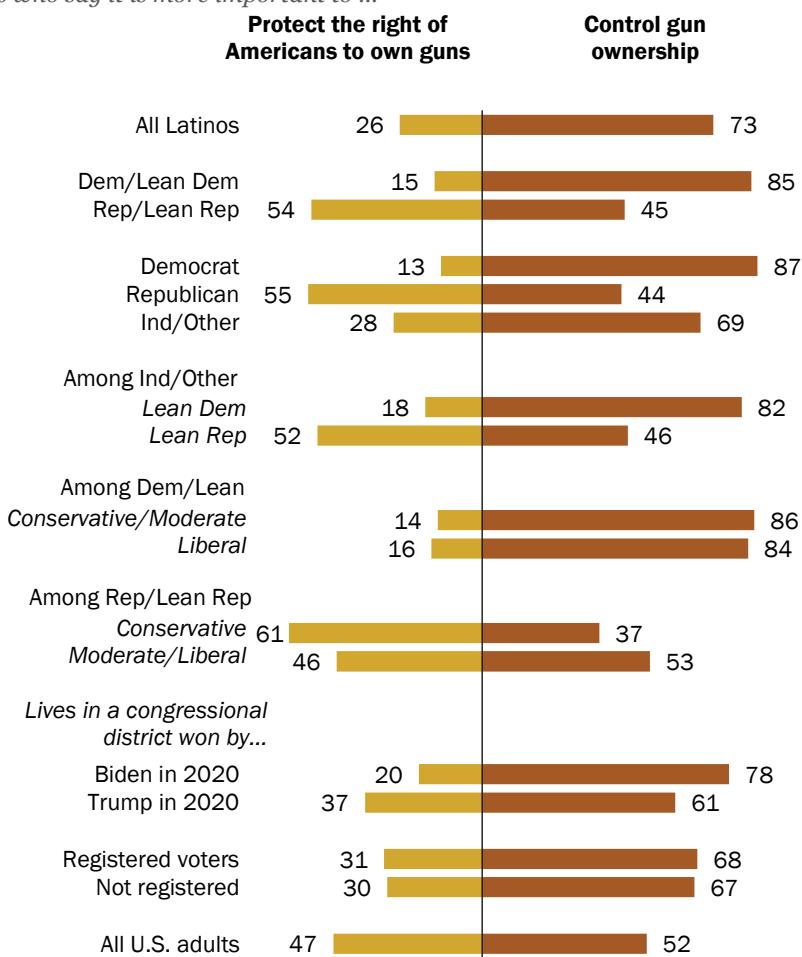
More than seven-in-ten Latinos (73%) say it is more important to control gun ownership than to protect the right of Americans to own guns, greater than the 52% of U.S. adults overall who say the same.

The partisan gap on this issue among Latinos is especially wide: 87% of Latino Democrats say it is more important to control gun ownership, compared with only 44% of Latinos Republicans.

Among Latino Republicans and Latino independents who lean Republican, moderates and liberals are split on the issue, with 46% saying it is more important to protect the right of Americans to own guns and 53% saying it is more important to control gun ownership. Meanwhile, Latino Republicans and GOP leaners who are conservative say it is more important to protect gun rights (61%) than to control gun ownership (37%).

### Most Latinos say it's more important to control gun ownership than to protect the right to own guns

*% who say it is more important to ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

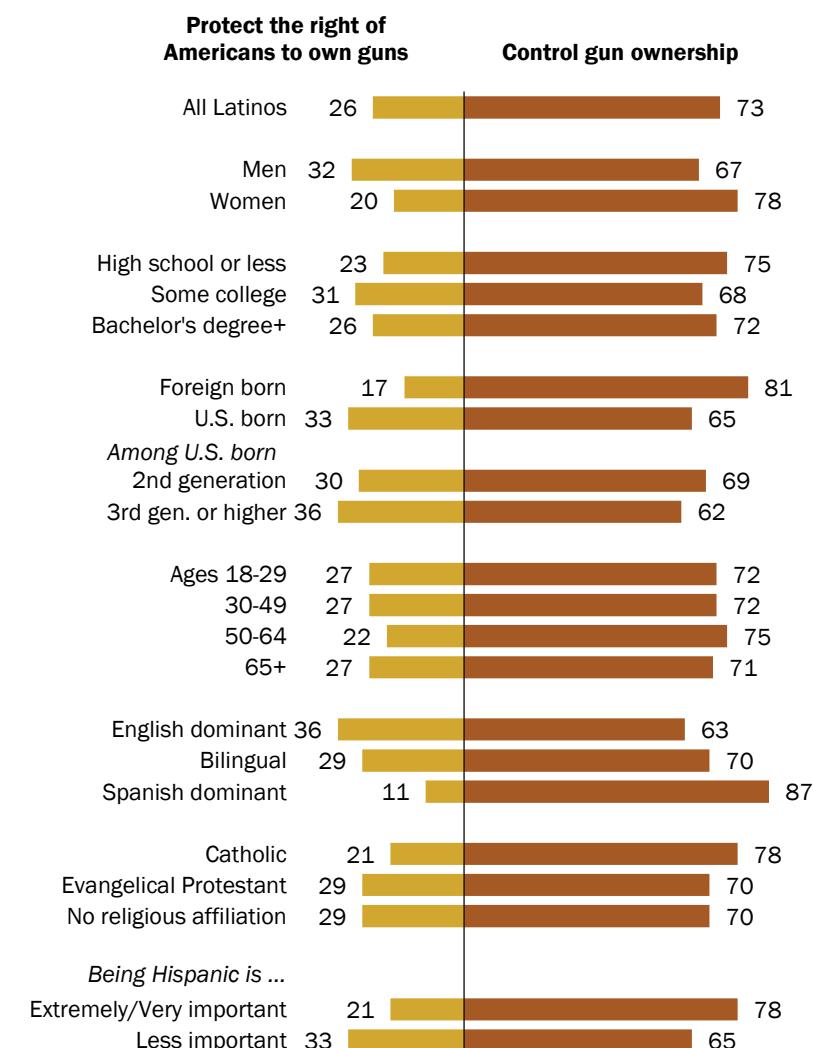
Among Hispanics, immigrants are more likely than those born in the U.S. to say it is more important to control gun ownership than protect the right of Americans to control guns (81% vs. 65%), though a majority of both groups say so.

Hispanics who are Spanish dominant are among the most likely to favor controlling gun ownership over protecting gun rights: 87% in the group take this view, compared with 70% of bilingual and 63% of English-dominant Hispanics.

Views on gun policy are notable for differences by gender. Hispanic women are more likely than Hispanic men to say it is more important to control gun ownership than to protect the rights of gun owners (78% vs. 67%). Still, large majorities of both groups support controls of gun ownership.

### **Three-in-four or more Latino immigrants, women and those who mostly use Spanish say it is more important to control gun ownership than to protect gun rights**

*% of Latinos who say it is more important to ...*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

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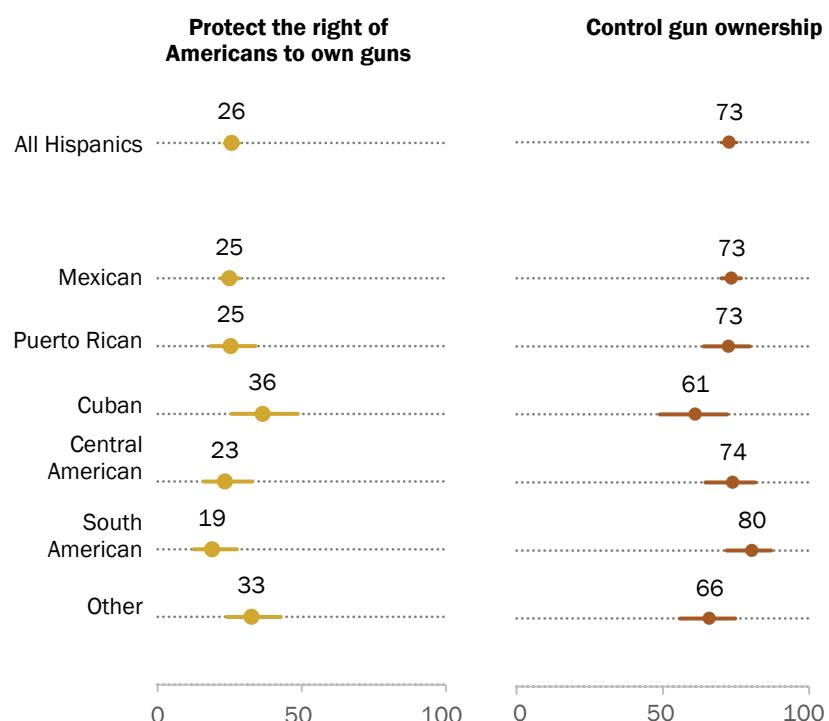
About three-quarters of Hispanics (78%) who say that being Hispanic is extremely or very important to how they think about themselves say it is more important to control gun ownership, compared with 65% of those who say being Hispanic is less important to how they think about themselves.

Every Latino origin subgroup is far more likely to say it is more important to control gun ownership than to say it is more important to protect the right of Americans to own guns.

Clear majorities of South Americans (80%), Central Americans (74%), Mexicans (73%) and Puerto Ricans (73%) in the U.S. say it is more important to control gun ownership than to protect the right of Americans to own guns.

## Strong majorities of U.S. Hispanics across most origin groups say it is more important to control gun ownership than to protect gun rights

*% of Hispanics who say it is more important to ...*



Note: Lines surrounding data points represent each estimate's margin of error. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## Views on immigration policy

Creating paths to legal status for immigrants – including those who arrived as children, a group some call “Dreamers” – are top immigration policy priorities for Latinos. A slim majority of Latinos (53%) say it is a very important goal to allow immigrants who came to the country illegally as children to remain in the U.S. and apply for legal status. About half of Latinos (48%) also say it is very important to establish a way for most immigrants who are currently in the country illegally to stay here legally.

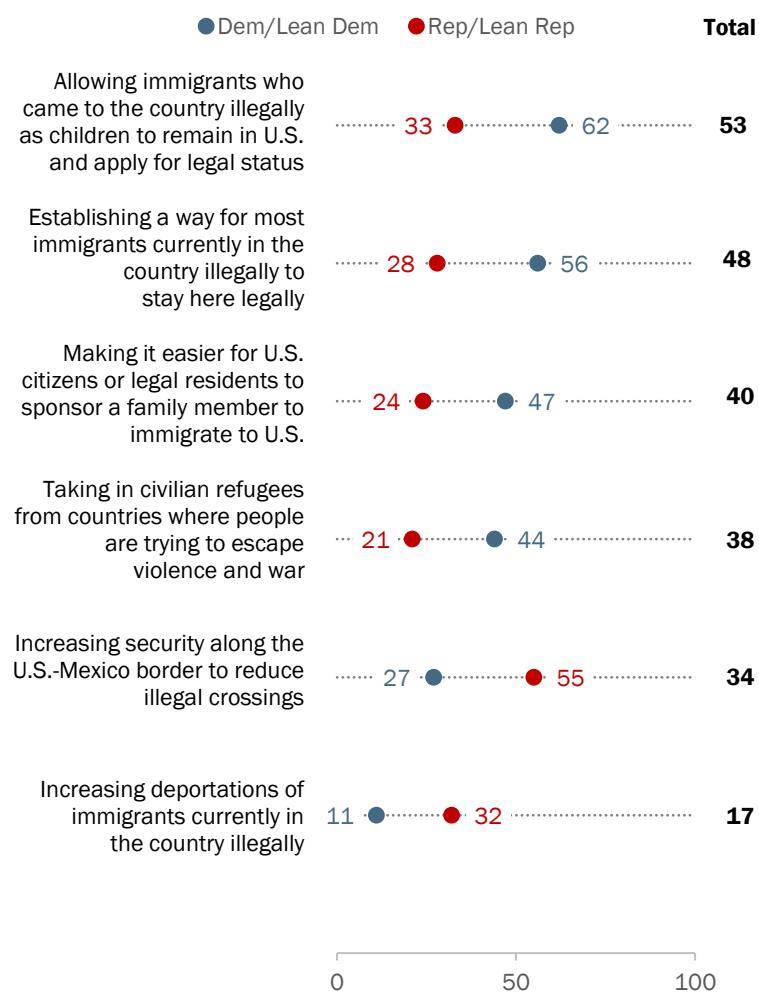
Smaller shares of Latinos say it is very important to make it easier for U.S. citizens or legal residents to sponsor a family member to immigrate to the U.S. (40%), to take in refugees (38%) and to increase security along the U.S.-Mexico border (34%). Only 17% of Latinos say it is very important to increase deportations of immigrants currently in the country illegally.

Among Latinos, views on immigration policy vary sharply by political party.

Latino Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are far more likely than Latino

### A majority of Latinos say it is very important to allow “Dreamers” to apply for legal status, though views vary sharply by political party

*% of Latinos who say \_\_ is a very important goal for U.S. immigration policy*



Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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Republicans and Republican-leaning independents to say it is very important to allow “Dreamers” to remain in the U.S. legally (62% vs. 33%). Partisans are similarly divided on whether it’s very important to establish a way for most immigrants currently in the country illegally to stay legally (56% vs. 28%).

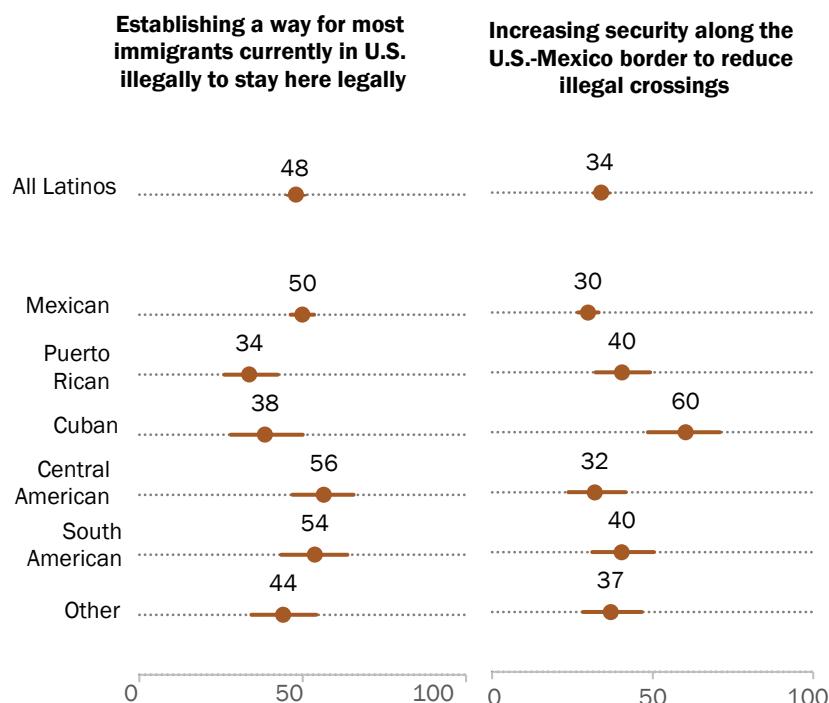
More than half of Latino Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (55%) say it is very important to increase security along the U.S.-Mexico border, compared with only 27% of Latino Democrats and Democrat-leaning independents.

The survey also finds, though, that few Hispanic Republicans and GOP leaners and Democrats and Democratic leaners say it is a very important immigration policy goal to increase deportations. Still, Hispanics who identify with or lean toward the Republican Party are nearly three times as likely to hold this view than Hispanics who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party (32% vs. 11%).

Roughly half of Central Americans (56%) and Mexicans (50%) in the U.S. say establishing a way for most immigrants currently in the U.S. illegally to stay legally is a very important policy goal – a greater share than among Puerto Ricans (34%).

### Cubans more likely than Mexicans, Central Americans in U.S. to say increasing U.S.-Mexico border security is a very important immigration policy goal

*% of Latinos who say \_\_ is a **very important** goal for U.S. immigration policy*



Note: Lines surrounding data points represent each estimate's margin of error.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

“Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP”

Meanwhile, Cubans are more likely than Central Americans (32%) and Mexicans (30%) to say that increasing security at the U.S.-Mexico border is a very important immigration policy goal.

U.S. adults overall differ from Hispanics in their immigration policy priorities. The top immigration priority for U.S. adults is increasing border security, which 44% say is a very important goal. Their next-highest priority is allowing immigrants who came to the country illegally as children to stay legally (36%). Roughly one-in-four Americans overall say the remaining immigration policies asked about in the survey are very important goals: increasing deportations (29%); taking in refugees (28%); establishing a way for immigrants currently in the country illegally to stay legally (25%); and making it easier to sponsor a family member to immigrate to the U.S. (25%).

## Most Latinos say immigrants should be able to hold on to the customs of their home country

When it comes to immigrants in the country today, Latinos are more likely to say immigrants should be able to hold on to the customs and way of life of their home country than to say immigrants should adopt Americans' customs and way of life (59% vs. 37%).

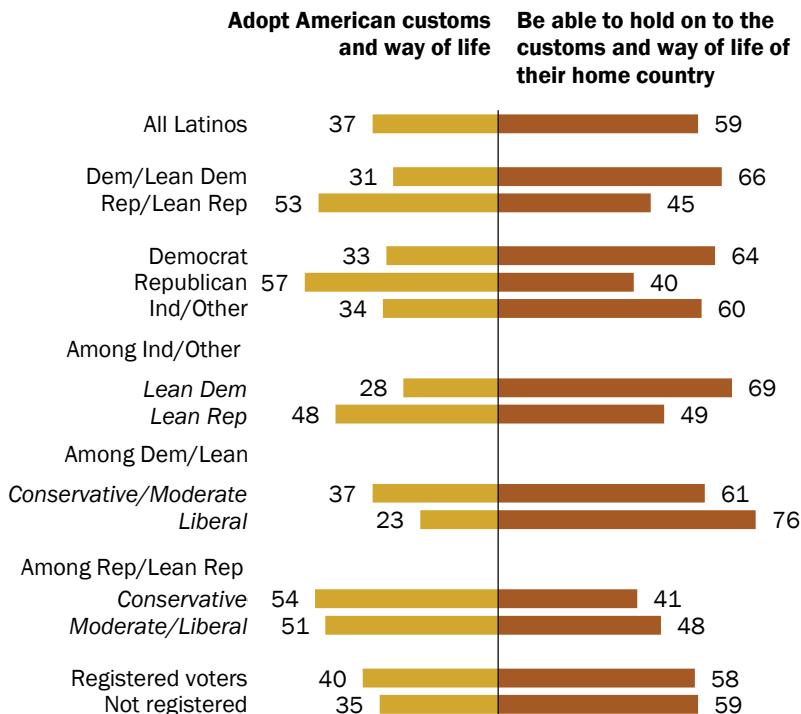
About one-third of all Latinos – and nearly half of Latino *adults* – were born outside the U.S., according to Pew Research Center tabulations of government data. Both shares have been falling in recent years.

Latino Democrats (64%), as well as independents and other non-partisan Latinos (60%), are more likely than Latino Republicans (40%) to say immigrants should be able to hold on to the way of life of their home country. Among independents, nearly seven-in-ten Democratic leaners (69%) support immigrants holding on to their own way of life, compared with roughly half of Republican leaners (49%).

Among Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners, three-quarters of those who describe their political views as liberal (76%) say immigrants should be able to hold on to their own customs, compared with 61% of conservatives and moderates.

### Among Latinos, more Republicans than Democrats or independents say immigrants should adopt American customs

*% of Latinos who say immigrants in our country today should ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

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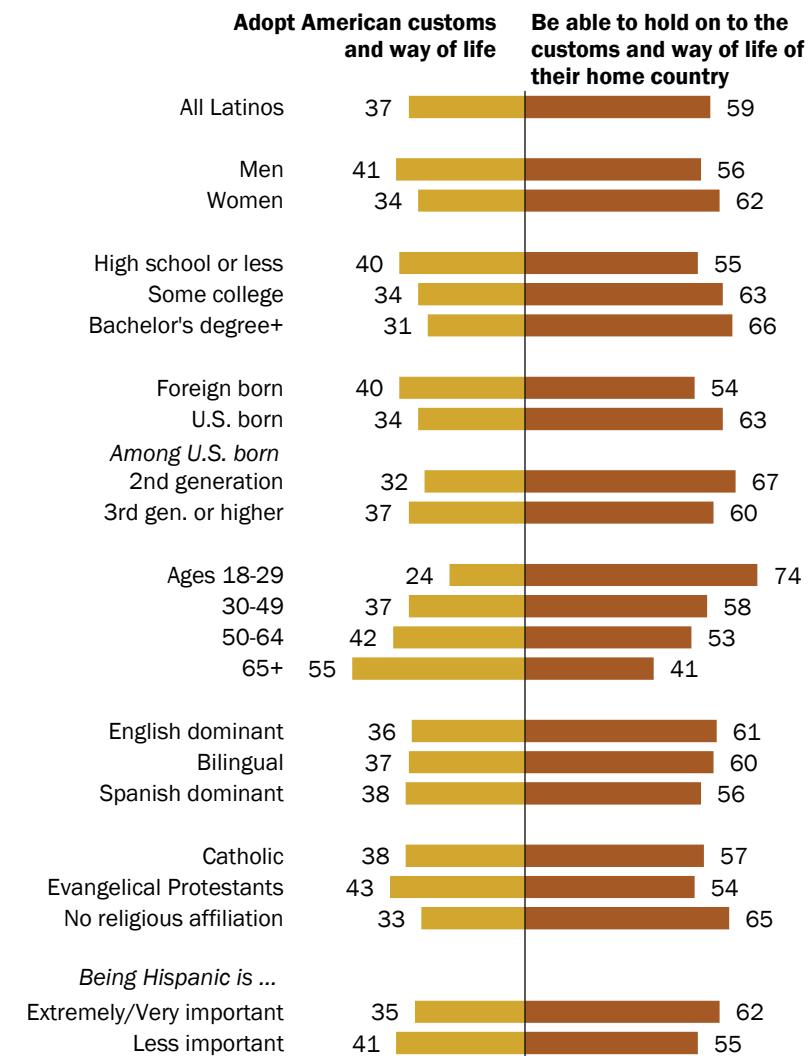
Latino immigrants (40%) are about as likely as Latinos born in the U.S. (34%) to say immigrants should adopt American customs, though fewer than half in each group say so. Additionally, U.S.-born Latinos (63%) and second-generation Latinos (67%) are more likely than Latino immigrants (54%) to say immigrants should be allowed to maintain their unique customs.

Views also vary widely by age. Nearly three-quarters of Latinos ages 18 to 29 (74%) say immigrants in the U.S. should be able to hold on to the customs and way of life of their home country, a greater share than among Latinos ages 30 to 49 (58%), 50 to 64 (53%) and ages 65 or older (41%). Conversely, about half of Latinos ages 65 or older (55%) say immigrants in the U.S. should adopt American customs and their way of life.

Latinos with at least a bachelor's degree (66%) are more likely than those with a high school education or less (55%) to say immigrants should be able to hold on to their unique customs. And while four-in-ten Latinos with a high

## Most Latinos say immigrants should be able to hold on to the customs of their home country

*% of Latinos who say immigrants in our country today should ...*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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school education or less say immigrants should adopt American customs, roughly three-in-ten Latinos with some college experience (34%) or at least a bachelor's degree (31%) say the same.

### 3. Latinos and the 2022 midterm elections

For Latino registered voters, the economy is the top issue affecting their vote ahead of this fall's midterm election, followed by health care, education, violent crime and gun policy. About half of Latino voters say they plan to vote for the Democratic candidate in their district's election for the U.S. House of Representatives; 28% say they plan to vote for the Republican candidate, and 18% are either not sure who they will vote for or plan to support another candidate. While Latinos voted [at lower rates](#) than other groups in 2018, about two-thirds of Latino voters (67%) say they have given at least some thought to the upcoming midterm elections. When it comes to the president's job approval rating, Latino voters have mixed views of Joe Biden, with 45% approving of his job performance and 54% disapproving. Meanwhile, a clear majority of Latinos (73%) say they do not want former President Donald Trump to remain a national political figure.

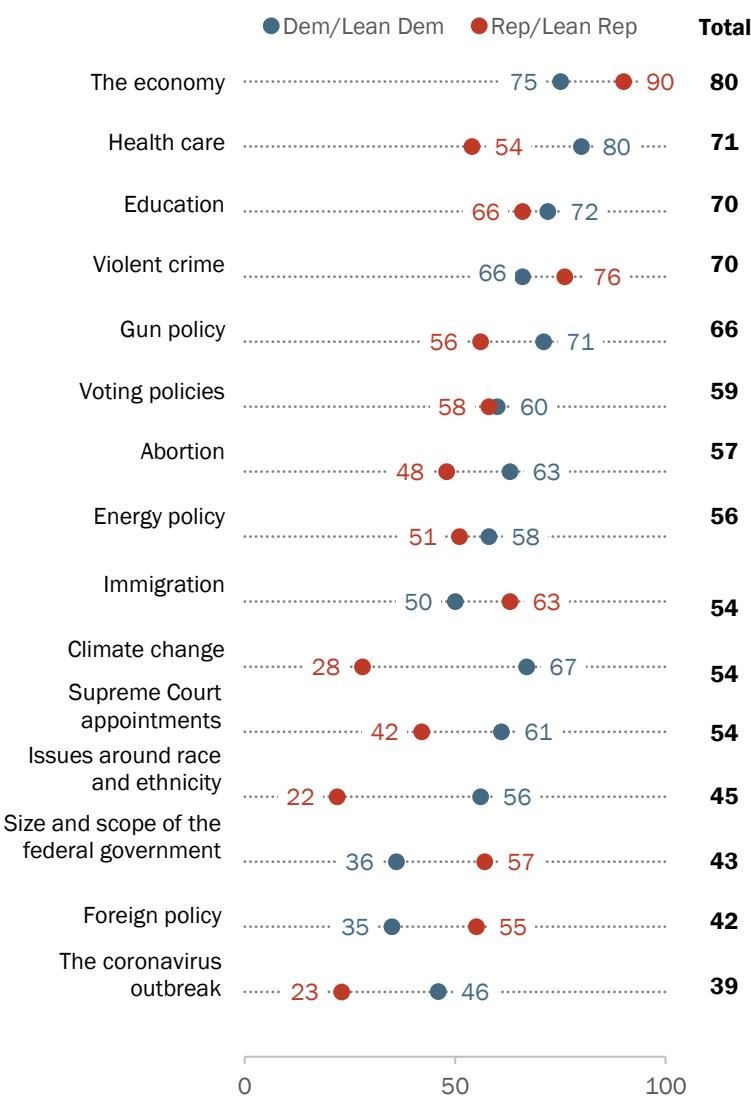
## Economy is top voting issue for Latino registered voters in 2022

Eight-in-ten Hispanic registered voters (80%) say the economy is very important in making their decision about who to vote for in the 2022 congressional elections. Health care (71%), education (70%), violent crime (70%) and gun policy (66%) are the next most cited issues. Meanwhile, half or more of Hispanic voters say abortion (57%) and immigration (54%) are very important to their vote in the midterm elections this year.

Abortion has risen in importance as a voting issue for Hispanics who are registered to vote since the spring: It rose from 42% in March to 57% in August. The increase is driven primarily by Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners registered to vote (42% in March and 63% in August). By comparison, the share of Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners registered to vote who say abortion is a very important voting issue has remained relatively flat (43% in March vs. 48% in August).

## Latino voters say the economy is top issue for 2022 midterms, especially among Republicans

*% of Latino registered voters who say each issue is **very important** in making their decision about who to vote for in the 2022 congressional elections*



Note: Based on registered voters.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Latino Democrats and Democratic-leaning registered voters are far more likely than Latino Republicans and Republican-leaning voters to say health care is very important to their vote (80% vs. 54%). Health care is a top issue for Democrats, along with the economy (75%). Latino Democrats also prioritize climate change more than Latino Republicans (67% vs. 28%).

Hispanic Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters are more likely than Hispanic Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters to say the economy is very important to their vote (90% vs. 75%). Violent crime (76%) is another top issue among Hispanic Republicans. Republicans are also more likely than Democrats to cite foreign policy (55% vs. 35%) and the size and scope of the federal government (57% vs. 36%) as top issues.

Partisans also differ in their views on issues that the U.S. Supreme Court has weighed in on this year. Hispanic Democratic and Democratic-leaning voters are more likely than Hispanic Republican and Republican-leaning voters to say gun policy (71% vs. 56%) and abortion (63% vs. 48%) are very important issues for their vote in the 2022 midterm elections.

Hispanic Democratic voters and Hispanic Republican voters have similar views on the importance of voting policies, with about six-in-ten in each group saying it is very important to their vote.

## 2022 midterm election preferences of Latinos

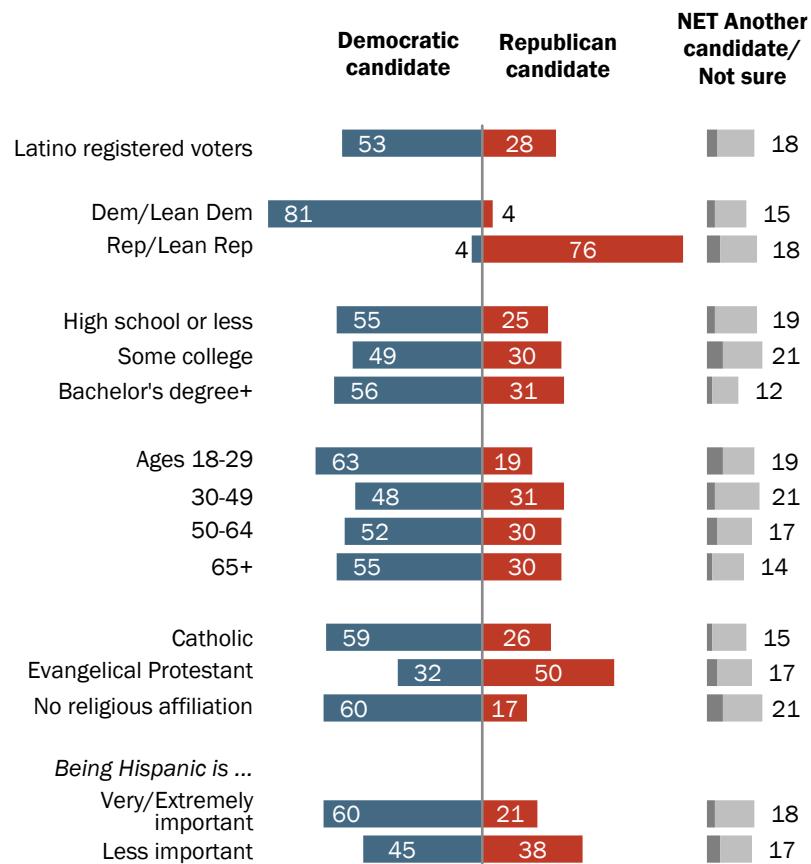
About half of Latino registered voters (53%) say they would vote for or lean toward the Democratic candidate in their district's U.S. House race and 28% would vote Republican, with Latino partisans strongly preferring their own party's candidate. Nearly one-in-five Latino voters (18%) say they are not sure who they would vote for or would back another candidate.

Some of the sharpest differences in candidate preference are by religion. Half of Latino evangelical Protestants say they would vote for the Republican candidate for U.S. House, while a majority of Latino Catholics (59%) and the religiously unaffiliated (60%) say they would vote for the Democratic candidate.

Young Latino registered voters are more likely than older Latino registered voters to say they would vote for the Democratic candidate in their House district. Among Latino voters, 63% of those ages 18 to 29 say they would vote Democratic, a greater share than among

### Half of Latino evangelicals who are registered to vote plan to vote for their Republican congressional candidate in 2022 midterms

*% of Latino registered voters who say they would vote for/lean toward the \_\_\_ for the U.S. House of Representatives in their district*



Note: Based on registered voters. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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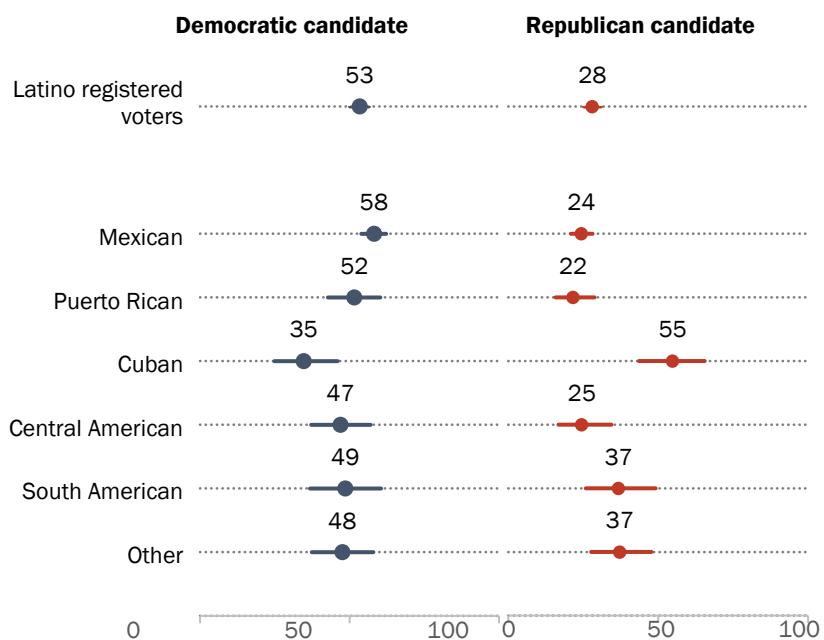
those ages 30 to 49 (48%) and ages 50 to 64 (52%). Meanwhile, 55% of Latino voters ages 65 or older say they would vote for the Democratic candidate.

Six-in-ten Hispanics who say being Hispanic is very or extremely important to how they think of themselves say they would vote for the Democratic candidate in their House district. Meanwhile, those who say being Hispanic is less important to how they see themselves are more evenly split between voting for the Democratic and Republican candidates (45% vs. 38%).

Mexican registered voters are about twice as likely to say they would vote for the Democratic than the Republican congressional candidate in their House district in the upcoming midterm elections (58% vs. 24%). Puerto Rican voters have similar preferences, with 52% saying they'd vote Democratic versus 22% saying they would vote Republican.

## Most Mexican voters say they would vote Democratic while Cuban voters prefer Republican candidates in 2022 midterms

*% of Latino registered voters who say they would vote for/lean toward the \_\_\_ for the U.S. House of Representatives in their district*



Note: Based on registered voters. Lines surrounding data points represent the margin of error of each estimate.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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## Latino voter engagement for 2022 midterms

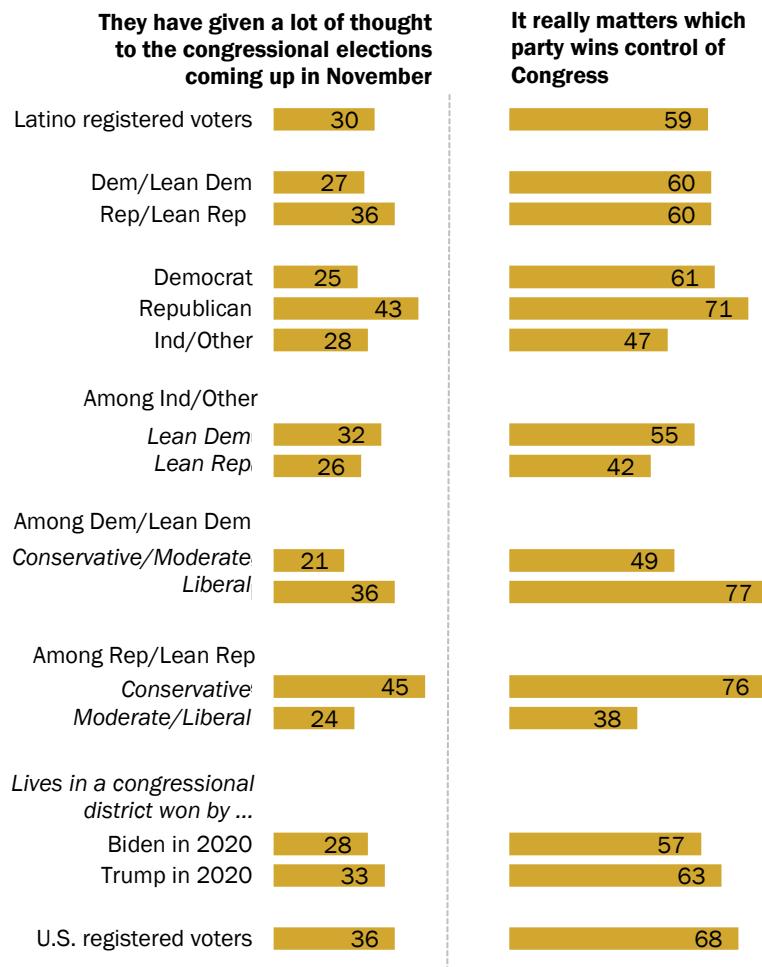
As the midterm elections near, Latino Republican registered voters are more likely than other Latino registered voters to say they are thinking about the elections. Some 43% of Latino Republican registered voters say they have given a lot of thought to the upcoming congressional elections; only about a quarter of Latino Democratic (25%) and Latino independent (28%) registered voters say they have done the same.

Meanwhile, among Latino voters who are independent or don't identify as partisan, 32% who lean Democratic and 26% who lean Republican have given a lot of thought to the midterms.

Among Latino registered voter Democrats and Latino independents who lean Democratic, more liberals (36%) than conservatives and moderates (21%) say they have given a lot of thought to the elections. Among Latino voters who identify with or lean toward the Republican Party, more conservatives (45%) than moderates and liberals (24%) say they have thought a lot about the midterms.

### Among registered Latinos, Republicans more likely than Democrats to have given a lot of thought to the midterm elections

*% of registered voters who say ...*



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

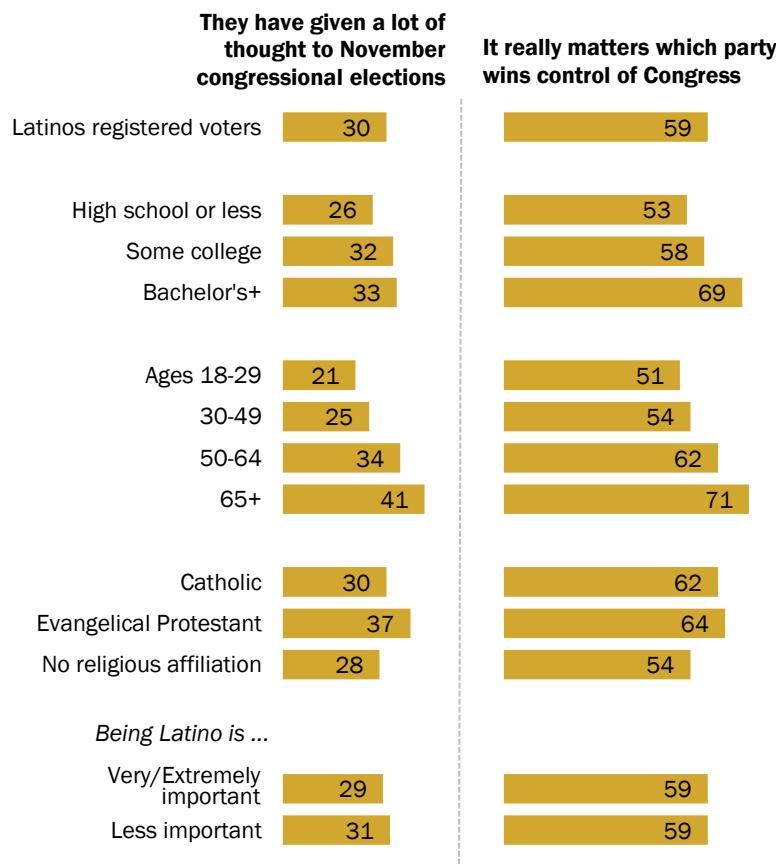
"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Compared with how many have given thought to the midterms, greater shares of Latino registered voters (59%) say it really matters who wins control of congress. Among Latino voters, similar shares of Republicans (71%) and Democrats (61%) say it really matters who wins. Yet, among Latino independents and nonpartisans, a greater share of Democratic leaners than Republican leaners say it really matters who wins (55% vs. 42%).

Large shares of partisans at both ends of the ideological spectrum say it really matters who wins control of Congress. Among Latino Democrats and Democratic leaning voters, far more liberals (77%) than conservatives and moderates (49%) say it really matters who wins. Among Latino Republican and Republican-leaning voters, greater shares of conservatives (76%) than moderates and liberals (38%) say it really matters who wins.

### Among registered Latino voters, older adults more likely than younger ones to say it really matters which party wins controls Congress

*% of Latino registered voters who say ...*



Note: Based on registered voters. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

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Older Latino voters are more likely than younger Latino voters to say they have given a lot of thought to the upcoming midterm elections, and to say it really matters which party wins control of Congress.

A greater share of Latino voters ages 50 to 64 (34%) and ages 65 or older (41%) say they have given a lot of thought to the midterms than have Latino voters ages 30 to 49 (25%) and 18 to 29 (21%).

Meanwhile, clear majorities of Latino voters ages 65 or older (71%) and ages 50 to 64 (62%) say it really matters which party wins control of Congress, while smaller shares of Latino voters ages 30 to 49 (54%) and 18 to 29 (51%) say the same.

## Latinos' views of Biden

Most Latino registered voters (54%) say they disapprove of the job Joe Biden is doing as president while slightly less than half (45%) approve. By comparison, a slightly greater share (61%) of U.S. voters overall disapprove of Biden.

### Views of Biden's job

performance break along party lines among Latino registered voters, just as with all U.S. voters. About three-quarters of Latino Democratic voters (72%) say they approve of Biden's job performance. By contrast, nearly all Latino Republican voters (94%) disapprove of Biden.

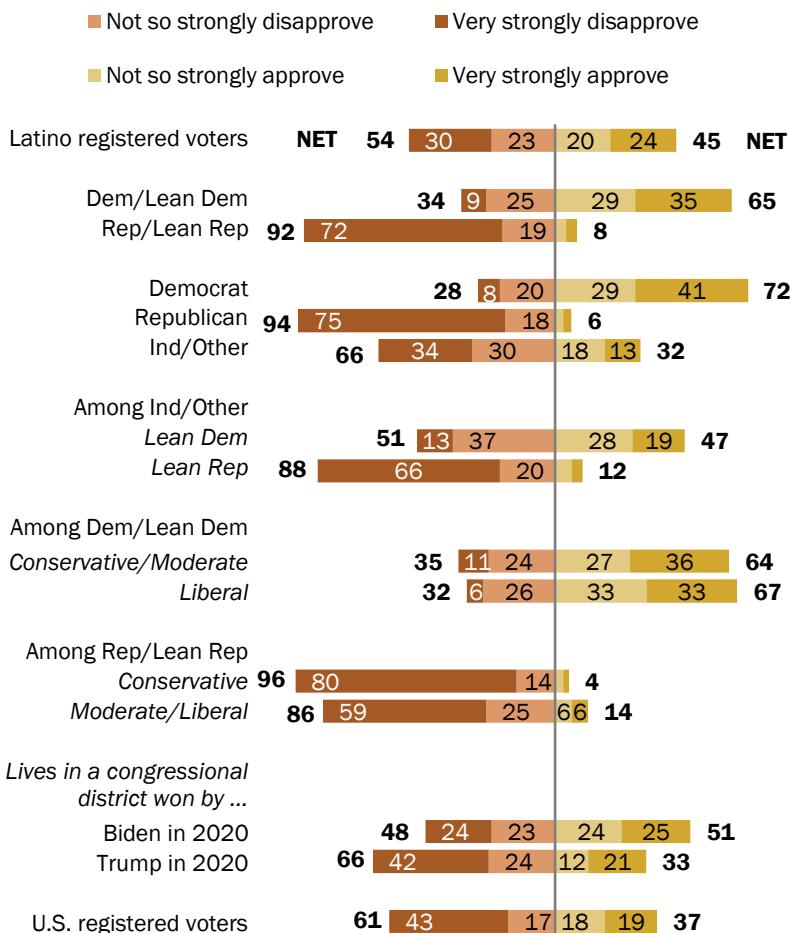
Yet, among Latino voters who are independent or are not partisan, Democratic leaners have mixed views of Biden's job performance (47% approve), while the views of Republican leaners are more aligned with Republican partisans (88% disapprove).

### Opinions among Latino

Democrats and Democratic-leaning voters do not vary much by their ideological views: About two-thirds of liberals (67%) and conservatives and moderates (64%) approve of Biden's job performance. Among Latino Republicans and Republican-leaning voters, large shares of conservatives (96%) and moderates and liberals (87%) disapprove of Biden.

## Latino registered voters have mixed views on Biden's job performance

*% of registered voters who \_\_\_ of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president*



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. NET totals include those who refused to say how strongly they approved or disapproved of Biden.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Among Latino registered voters, about half of Catholics (53%) say they approve of Biden's job performance, while 70% of evangelicals say they disapprove of Biden.

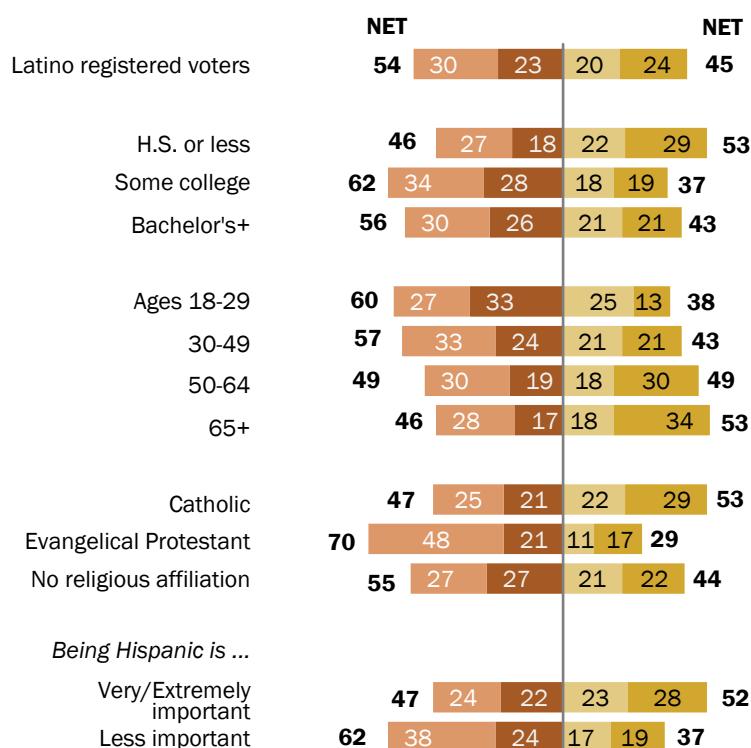
About half of Latino registered voters with a high school education or less (53%) approve of Biden, a greater share than among Latino voters with some college education or more. Similar shares of Latino voters born in the U.S. (45%) and Latino immigrant voters (47%) say they approve of Biden.

Meanwhile, about half of Hispanics who say being Hispanic is important to how they think of themselves (52%) say they approve of Biden, compared with 37% of those who say being Hispanic is less important.

## Among Latinos voters, more Catholics than evangelicals say they approve of Biden

*% of Latino registered voters who \_\_\_ of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president*

■ Not so strongly disapprove	■ Very strongly disapprove
■ Not so strongly approve	■ Very strongly approve



Note: Based on registered voters. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. NET totals include those who refused to say how strongly they approved or disapproved of Biden.

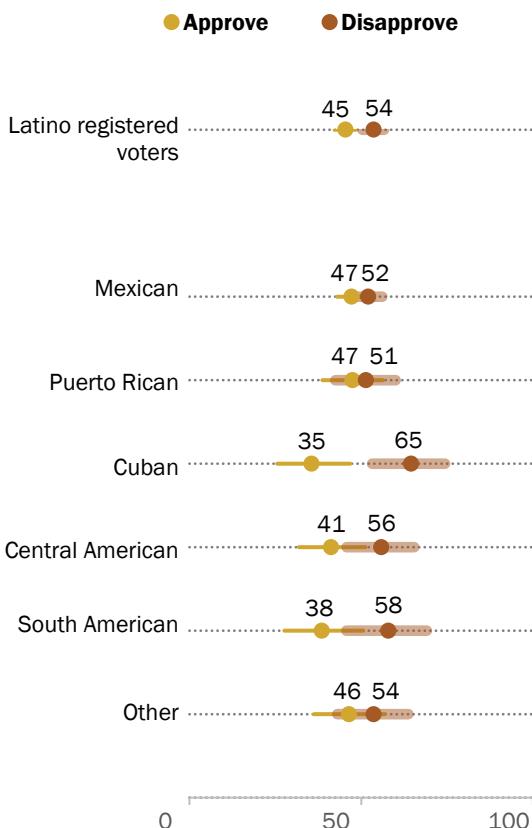
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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A majority of Cuban registered voters say they disapprove of the way Biden is handling his job as president. By comparison, Mexican voters (52%) and Puerto Rican voters (51%) are split on their disapproval.

### Cubans registered to vote in U.S. are more likely to disapprove than approve of Biden's job performance

% of Latino registered voters who \_\_\_ of the way Joe Biden is handling his job as president



Note: Based on registered voters. Lines surrounding data points represent the margin of error of each estimate. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.  
“Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP”

## Latinos' views of Trump

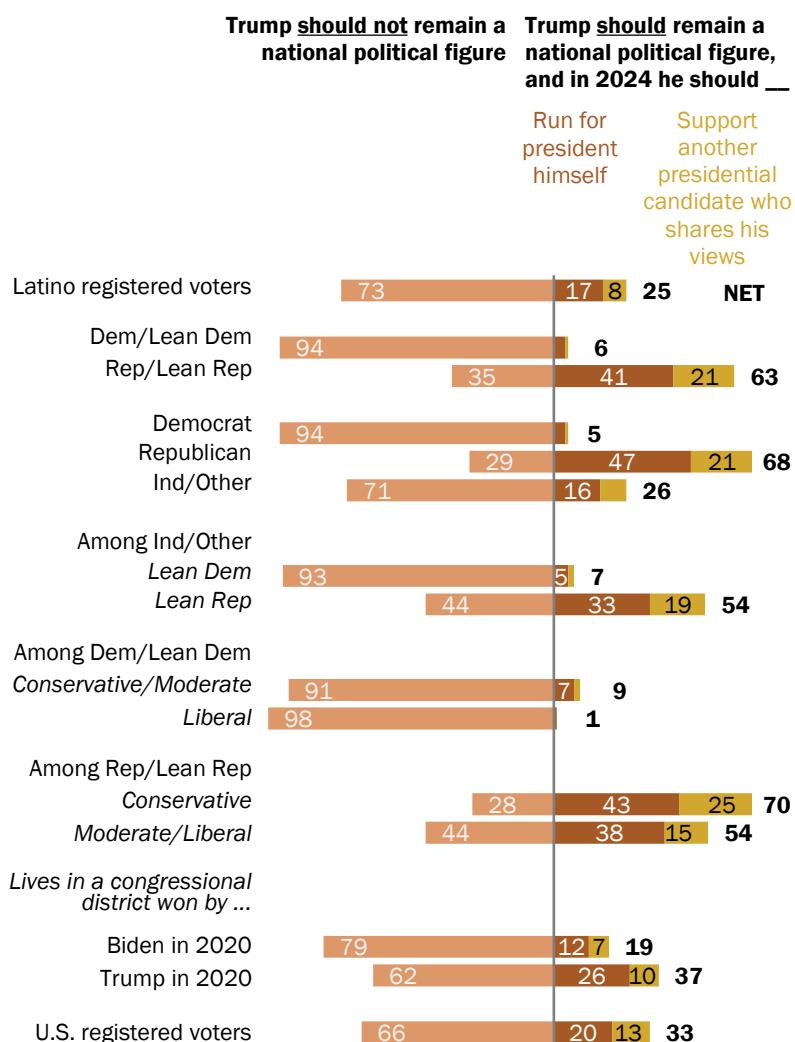
About three-quarters of Latino registered voters (73%) say Donald Trump should not remain a national political figure, a slightly greater share than among U.S. adults overall (66%). This share rises to 94% among Latino Democratic voters.

Only a quarter of Latino registered voters (25%) want Trump to remain a national political figure, including 17% who want Trump to run for president in 2024. However, about two-thirds of Latino Republican registered voters (68%) want Trump to remain a national figure, including nearly half (47%) who say he should run for president in 2024.

Among Latino independent or politically unaffiliated voters who lean Democratic, 93% say Trump should not remain a national political figure, a similar share to overall Latino Democratic voters who say this. About half of Latino independent or politically unaffiliated voters who lean Republican (54%) want Trump to remain a national figure, including 33% who want him to run for president in 2024.

## Strong majority of Latino registered voters say Trump should not remain a national political figure

% of Latino registered voters who say ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Foverallto include the share who said Trump should remain a national political figure but did not answer a follow-up question. Figures may not add to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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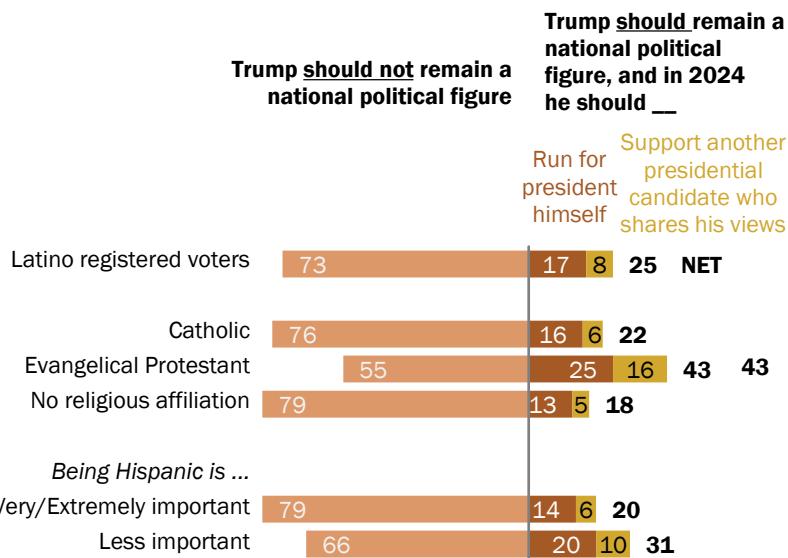
Views of Trump do not vary among Latino registered voters by education, nativity, age or gender, though a slightly greater share of Hispanic men than Hispanic women (20% vs. 14%) say they would like to see Trump run for president in 2024.

Evangelicals are among the Latinos most likely to say they want Trump to run for president again. About four-in-ten Latino evangelical registered voters (43%) say they want Trump to remain a national figure, including 25% who want him to run for president in 2024. Still, about half of Latino evangelical voters (55%) do not want Trump to remain a national political figure. By contrast, greater shares of Latino Catholic voters (76%) and Latino voters with no religious affiliation (79%) do not want Trump to remain a national political figure.

The vast majority of Hispanic voters who say being Hispanic is very or extremely important to how they think of themselves (79%) say they do not want Trump to remain a national figure. This share falls to 66% among Hispanic voters who say being Hispanic is less important to how they think of themselves.

### About four-in-ten Latino evangelical voters say they want Trump to remain a national figure; 25% want him to run for president in 2024

*% of Latino registered voters who say ...*



Note: Based on registered voters. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. NET figures include the share who said Trump should remain a national political figure but did not answer a follow-up question.

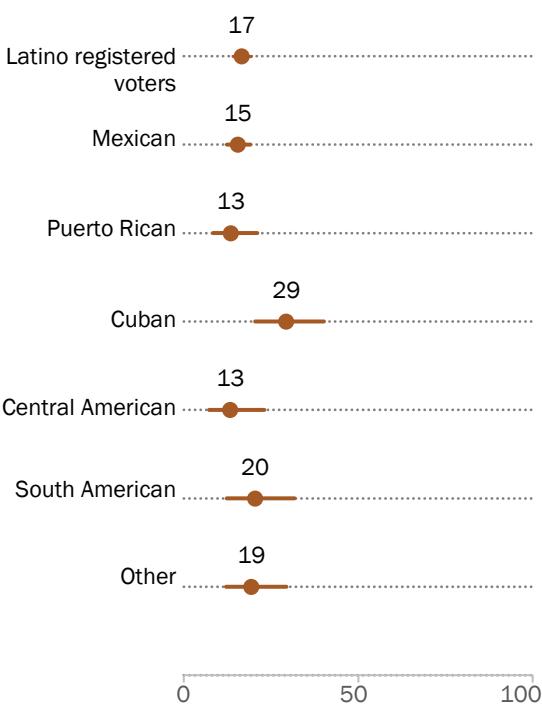
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Cuban registered voters are more likely than Latino registered voters overall (25%) to say Trump should remain a major national political figure. Relatively few Latino voters who are Mexican (23%) or Puerto Rican (21%) say they want Trump to remain a major national figure, with only 15% of Mexicans and 13% of Puerto Ricans saying they want Trump to run for president again.

## About a quarter of Cuban voters say Trump should run for president in 2024

*% of Latino registered voters who say Trump should run for president himself*



Note: Based on registered voters. Lines surrounding data points represent the margin of error of each estimate.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

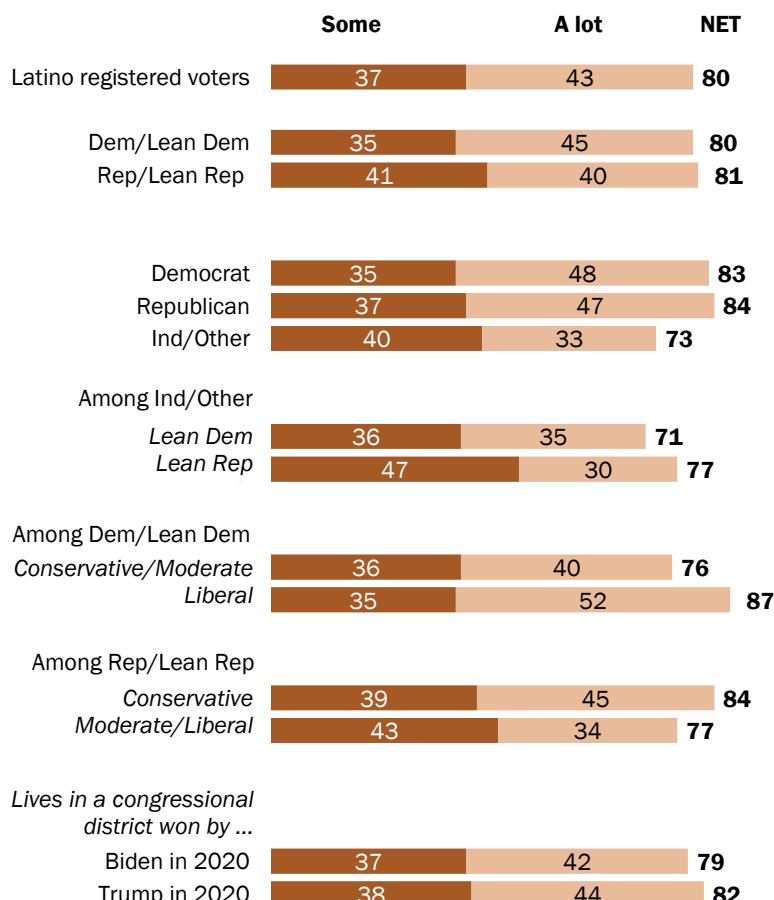
## Most Latinos say their vote can matter

Eight-in-ten Latino registered voters (80%) say voting by people like them can affect the country's direction some (37%) or a lot (43%). Latino independents and those who do not identify with a party are less likely to say so (73%) than Democrats or Republicans, though most still feel their vote can make a difference.

Among Democrats and Democratic-leaning Latino voters, more liberals (87%) than conservatives and moderates (76%) say voting by people like them can make a difference, with about three-quarters or more of each saying so. Among Republicans and Republican-leaning Latino voters, similarly large shares of conservatives (84%) and liberals and moderates (77%) say their vote can make a difference.

## Most Latino voters say that voting by people like them can have at least some impact on the country's direction

*% of Latino registered voters who say voting by people like them can affect the direction the country takes in the future*



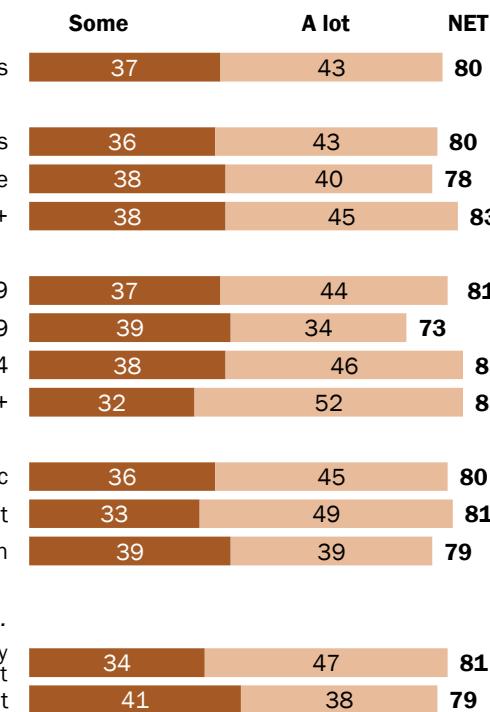
Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who said voting by people like them can affect the direction the country takes in the future not much or not at all, or who didn't offer an answer not shown. Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration.

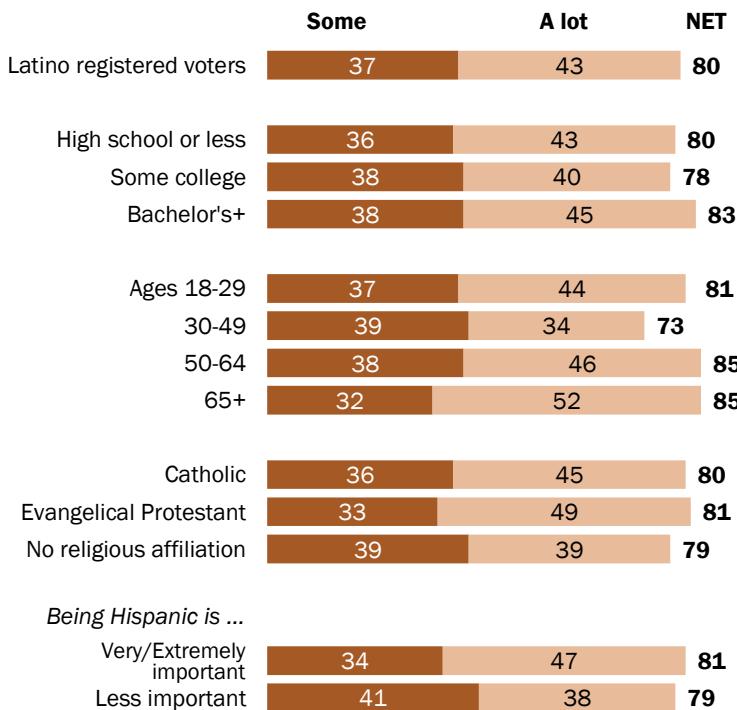
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

The share of Latino registered voters who say voting can make a difference is relatively large across education and religious groups, though some differences by age exist. The vast majority of Latino voters ages 50 to 64 (85%) and 65 or older (85%) say voting by people like them can affect the nation's direction, a greater share than among Latino voters ages 30 to 49 (73%). Meanwhile, 81% of younger Latino voters ages 18 to 29 say their votes can make a difference.

## **Clear majority of Latino registered voters across demographic groups say the vote of people like them can have at least some impact on country's direction**

*% of Latino registered voters who say voting by people like them can affect the direction the country takes in the future* 



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who said voting by people like them can affect the direction the country takes in the future not much or not at all, or who didn't offer an answer not shown. Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## Most Hispanic voters say there is a candidate who shares their views

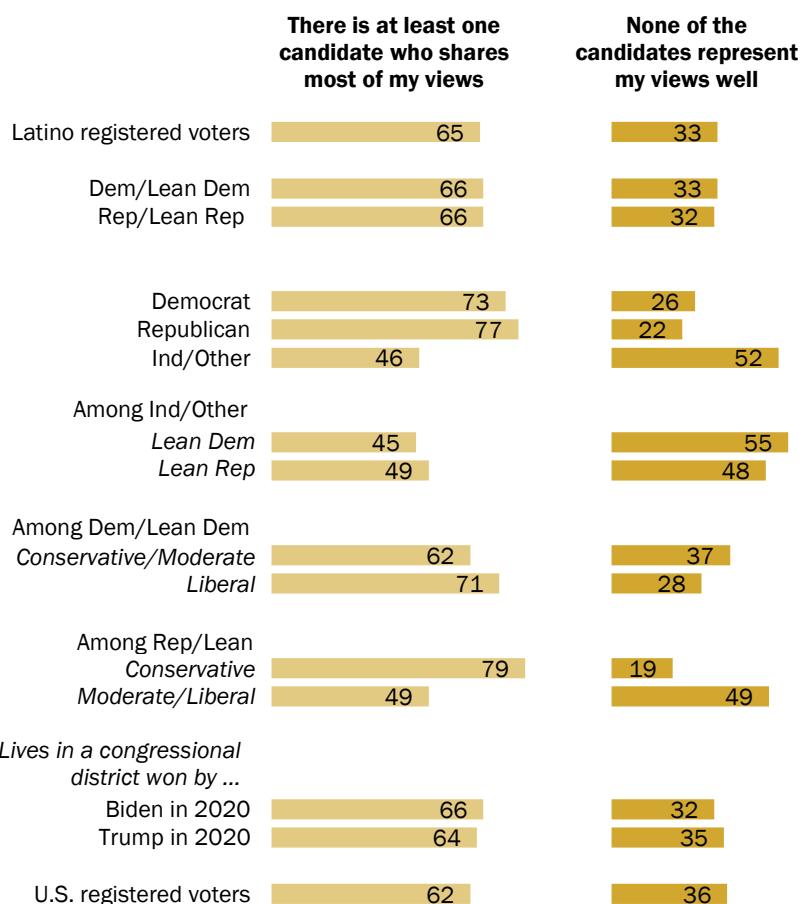
According to the new survey, a majority of Hispanic registered voters (65%) say they usually feel like there is at least one political candidate who shares most of their views. Even so, this view is not universal, as partisans are more likely to say this than are independents.

While about seven-in-ten Democrats (73%) and nearly eight-in-ten Republicans (77%) say there is at least one candidate who shares most of their views, only 46% of independent and nonpartisan Hispanic voters say the same.

Among Hispanic Republicans and Republican-leaning voters, 79% of conservatives say there is at least one candidate who shares most of their views. But Hispanic Republicans and Republican-leaning voters with moderate or liberal political views are as likely to say there is a candidate that shares their views (49%) as they are to say *none* of the candidates represent their views (49%).

## Most Hispanic registered voters say there is at least one candidate who shares most of their views

*% of registered voters who say they usually feel like ...*



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022, and survey of U.S. adults conducted June 27-July 4, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## How issues influence candidate choice among Latino voters

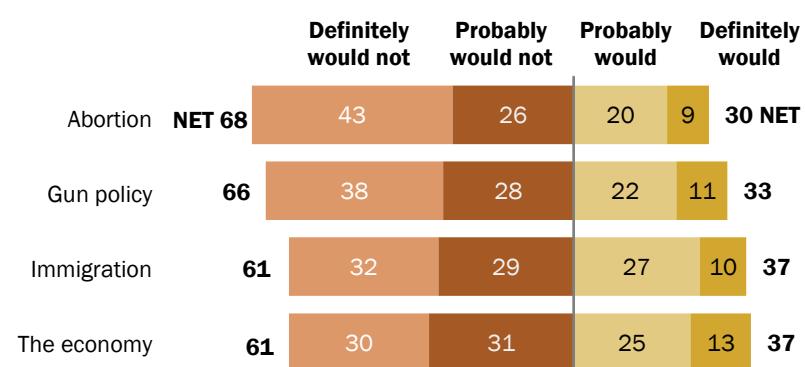
Most Latino registered voters say they would probably or definitely not vote for a candidate who disagrees with them on the economy, immigration, gun policy or abortion, even if the candidate agrees with them on most other issues. About six-in-ten or more Latino voters say they hold this view about abortion (68%), gun policy (66%), immigration (61%) and the economy (61%).

**Most Hispanic Republicans and Republican-leaning voters say they would probably not vote for a candidate who disagrees with them on the economy, gun policy,**

immigration or abortion – about 60% or more say so for each. Meanwhile, a clear majority of Hispanic Democrats and Democratic-leaning voters say they probably would not vote for a candidate who disagrees with them on abortion (72%) and gun policy (67%). Similar shares say the same of immigration (60%) and the economy (58%).

### Most Latino voters say they probably would not vote for a candidate who disagrees with them on the economy, immigration, gun policy or abortion

% of Latino registered voters who say they \_\_\_ vote for a candidate who **DISAGREES** with them about each issue, if they **AGREE** with them on most other issues



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

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## 4. How U.S. Latinos view the country and their personal lives

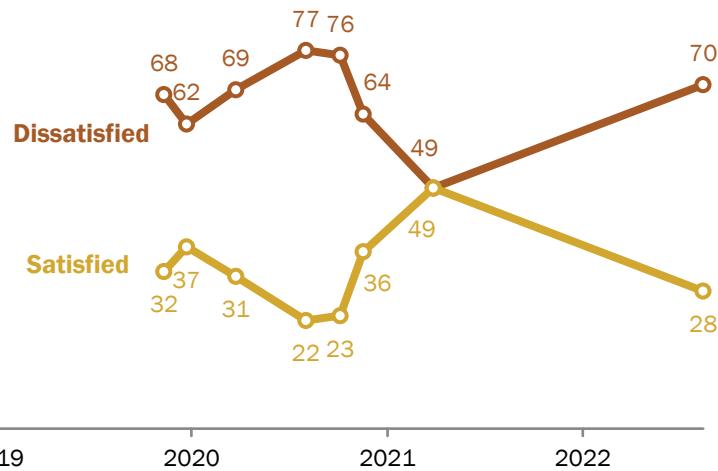
A majority of Latinos say their financial situation is in only fair or poor shape and that they are dissatisfied with the direction of the country. Even so, most are satisfied with how things are going in their own lives, according to the new survey.

### Latinos' views on nation's direction

Like [other Americans](#), a strong majority of Latinos are dissatisfied with the direction of the country. Seven-in-ten Latinos (70%) say they are dissatisfied with how things are going in the country today, up from 49% in March 2021 and nearly as high as at the start of the coronavirus pandemic in March 2020, when 77% were dissatisfied.

### More than two-thirds of Latinos say they are dissatisfied with the nation's direction

*% of Latinos who say they are \_\_\_ with the way things are going in the country today*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

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A greater share of Latino Republicans and Republican leaners than Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners are dissatisfied with the nation's direction (78% vs. 67%), though a clear majority in both groups express dissatisfaction.

About three-in-four Latinos who are upper income (78%) and middle income (75%) say they are dissatisfied with the way things are going in the country today, a greater share than among Latinos with lower incomes (64%).

U.S.-born Hispanics are more likely than Hispanic immigrants to say they are dissatisfied with the country's current state (78% vs. 60%). Among Hispanics who are English dominant, 84% are dissatisfied with the nation's direction, compared with 68% of bilingual Hispanics and 57% of Spanish-dominant Hispanics.

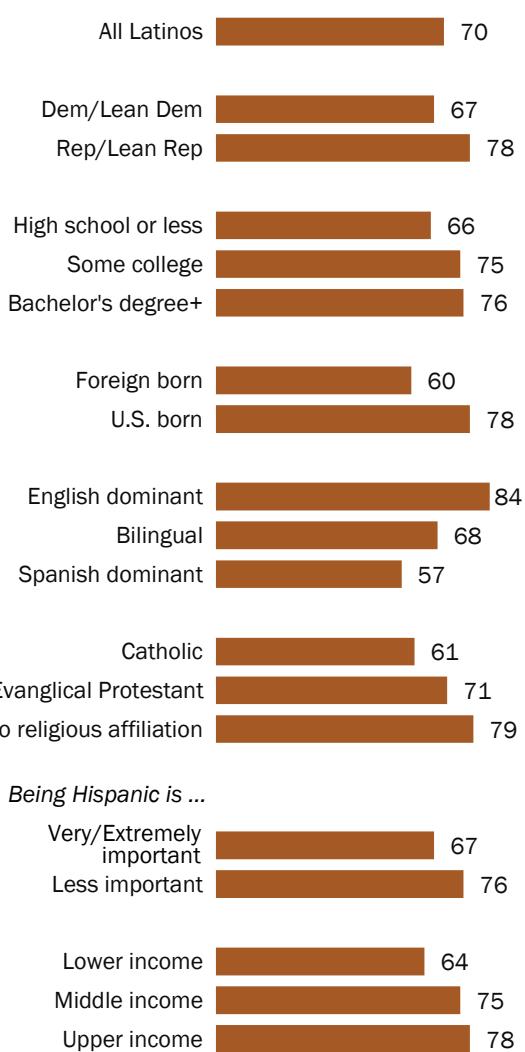
Nearly eight-in-ten of those with no religious affiliation (79%) say they are dissatisfied with the nation's direction, a greater share than among evangelical Protestants (71%) and Catholics (61%).

More than three-quarters of Hispanics who say being Hispanic is less important to how they think of themselves (76%) say they are dissatisfied with the way things are going in the country today, a greater share than among Hispanics who say being Hispanic is very or extremely important (67%).

Notably, across all major demographic subgroups of the nation's Latino population, majorities say they are dissatisfied with the country's direction.

## About a quarter of Latinos are satisfied with the state of the country today

*% of Latinos who say they are **dissatisfied** with the way things are going in the country today*



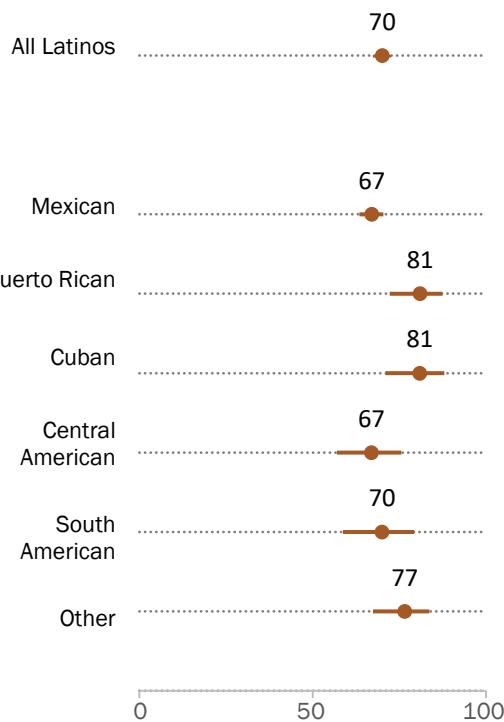
Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.  
"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

About eight-in-ten Cubans and Puerto Ricans (81% each) in the U.S. say they are dissatisfied with the way things are going in the country today, a greater share than among Mexicans (67%) and Central Americans (67%).

### Cubans and Puerto Ricans more likely to be dissatisfied with nation's direction than other Hispanic origin groups

*% of Latinos who say they are **dissatisfied** with the way things are going in the country today*



Note: Lines surrounding data points represent the margin of error of each estimate.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

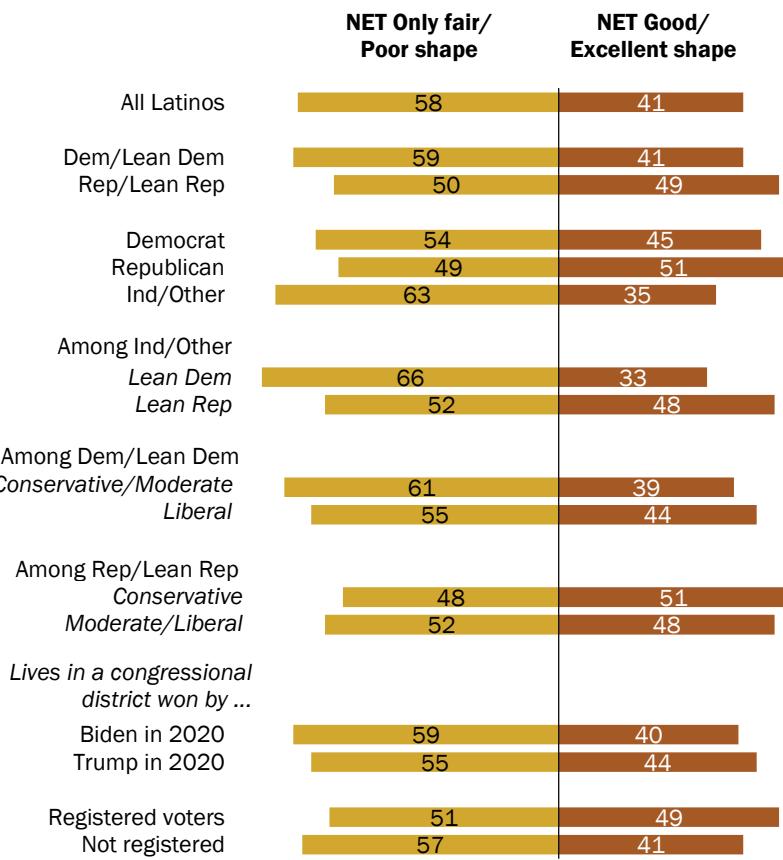
## Latinos' views of their personal finances

A majority of Latinos (58%) say their personal financial situation is in only fair or poor shape, with similar shares of Democrats and Democratic leaners (59%) and Republicans and Republican leaners (50%) saying so.

About half of Latino registered voters (51%) rate their personal financial situation as fair or poor, while 57% of Latinos who are not registered to vote say the same.

## A majority of Latinos say their personal financial situation is in only fair or poor shape

*% of Latinos who say their personal financial situation is in ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

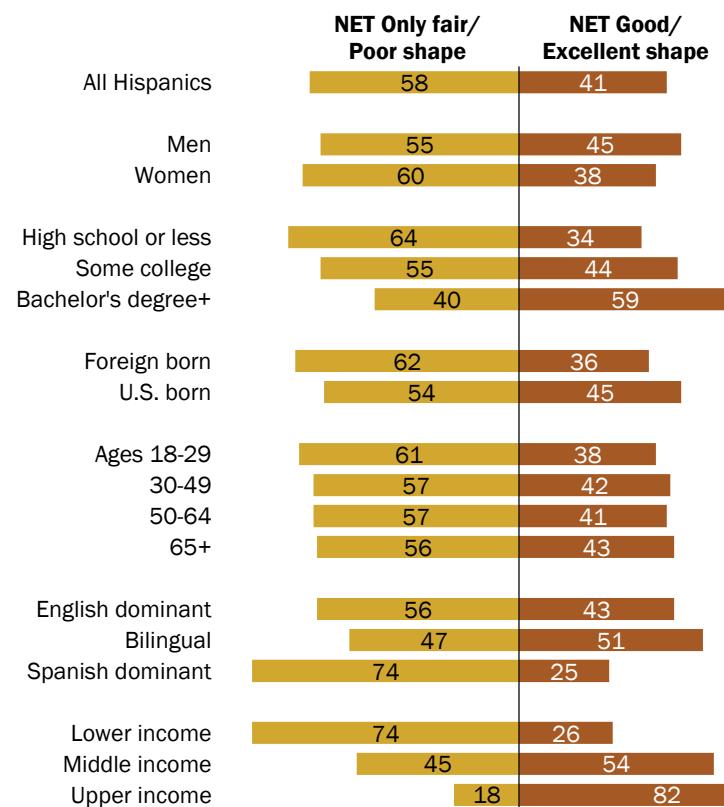
The gap in how Hispanics rate their personal financial situation is especially wide by income groups. Nearly three-in-four Hispanics with lower incomes (74%) say their financial situation is in only fair or poor shape, a far greater share than among middle-income Hispanics (45%) and upper-income Hispanics (18%).

There are also notable differences in how Hispanics rate their financial situation by education. A majority of Hispanics with a high school degree or less (64%) say their personal financial situation is fair or poor, compared with 40% of those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Among language groups, a majority of Hispanics who are Spanish dominant (74%) say their personal financial situation is fair or poor, far greater than among Latinos who are bilingual (47%). Meanwhile, 56% of Latinos who are English dominant rate their personal financial situation as fair or poor.

### **Hispanics with lower incomes or who mainly speak Spanish are especially likely to say their financial situation is fair or poor**

*% of Hispanics who say their personal financial situation is in ...*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attend college but did not obtain a degree. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

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## How Hispanics rate their personal lives

Even though the survey finds Latinos are dissatisfied with the nation's direction and are likely to say their personal finances are in only fair or poor shape, a clear majority say things are going well on a personal level. About two-thirds (68%) are satisfied with the way things are going in their life today, with similar shares of Latino Democrats and Republicans saying so (these shares include independents who lean toward either party). U.S. adults overall (67%) have a similarly positive view of the way things are going in their personal lives.

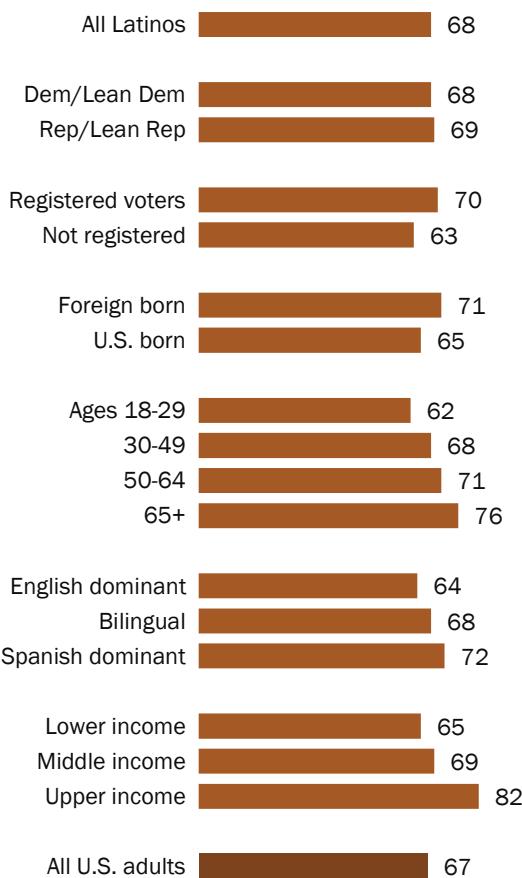
Meanwhile, 76% of Latinos older than 65 say they are satisfied with their life, a greater share than among those ages 18 to 29 (62%) and ages 30 to 49 (68%).

About eight-in-ten Hispanics who have an upper income (82%) say they are satisfied with the way things are going in their life, a greater share than among Latinos with middle incomes (69%) and lower incomes (65%).

Comparable shares of Latino registered voters and Latinos who are not registered to vote say they are satisfied with the way things are going in their life today (70% vs. 63%).

### Most Latinos say they are satisfied with how their life is going today

*% of saying they are satisfied with the way things are going IN THEIR LIFE today*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.  
“Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP”

## 5. Hispanics and their views on social issues

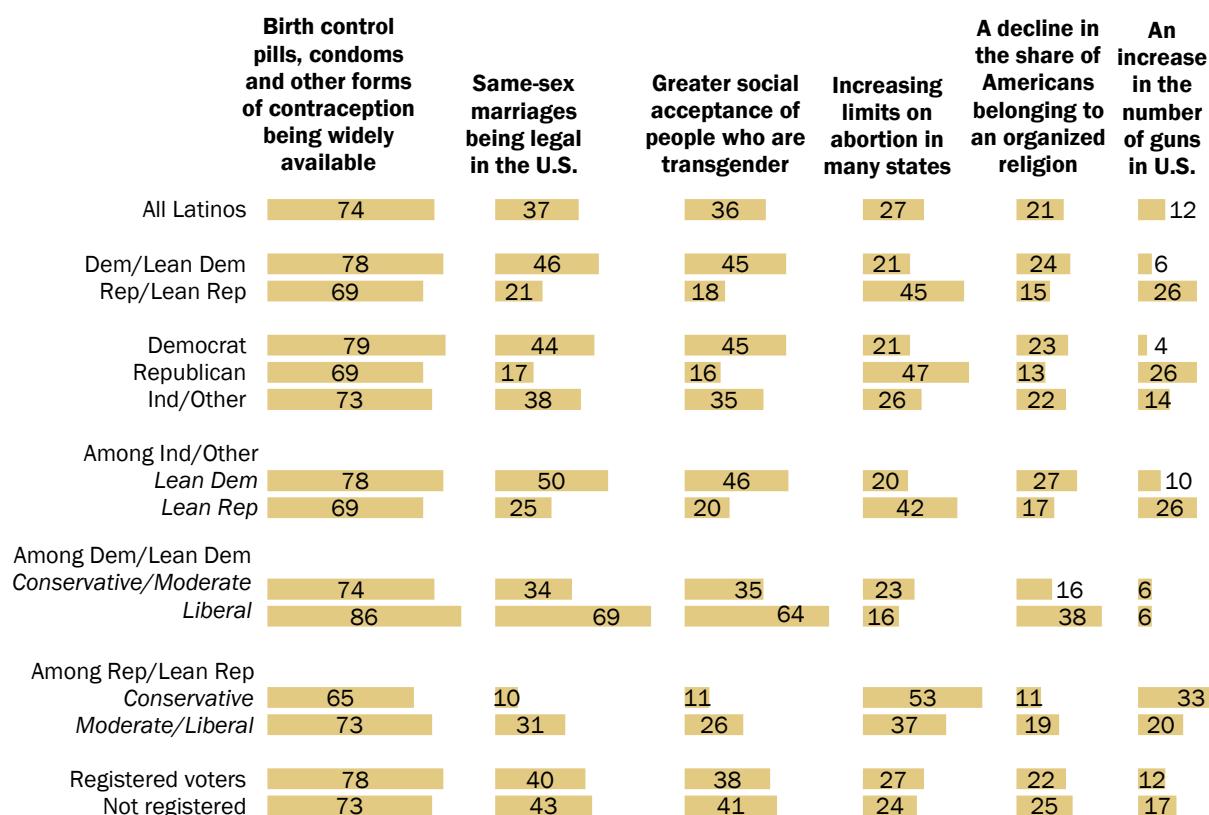
Many Latinos have personally experienced discrimination because of their race or ethnicity, and majorities say it's a big problem when people don't see racial discrimination where it really does exist. Overall, Latinos widely acknowledge the role obstacles and advantages play in helping some people succeed and holding others back. At the same time, Latinos are still more likely to have positive impressions of capitalism than socialism.

## Latinos view widely available birth control as good for society

About three-in-four Latinos (74%) say widely available birth control pills are somewhat or very good for society. A greater share of Latinos say this about birth control access than about the five other social topics asked about in the survey. By contrast, smaller shares of Latinos view the following as good for society: Same-sex marriage being legal in the U.S. (37%); greater social acceptance of transgender people (36%); increasing limits on abortion in many states (27%); and a declining share of Americans belonging to an organized religion (21%). Only about one-in-ten Latinos (12%) say an increase in the number of guns in the U.S. is good for society.

### Among Latinos, Democrats more likely than Republicans to see birth control access and same-sex marriage being legal as generally good for society

*% of Latinos who say \_\_\_ is somewhat/very good for society*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration.

Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

A larger share of Latino Democrats than Latino Republicans say same-sex marriages being legal is good for society (44% vs. 17%). And Latino Democrats are more likely than Latino Republicans to say greater acceptance of transgender people is good for society (45% vs. 16%). By contrast, Latino Republicans are more than twice as likely as Latino Democrats to say the increasing limits on abortion in many states is good for society (47% vs. 21%).

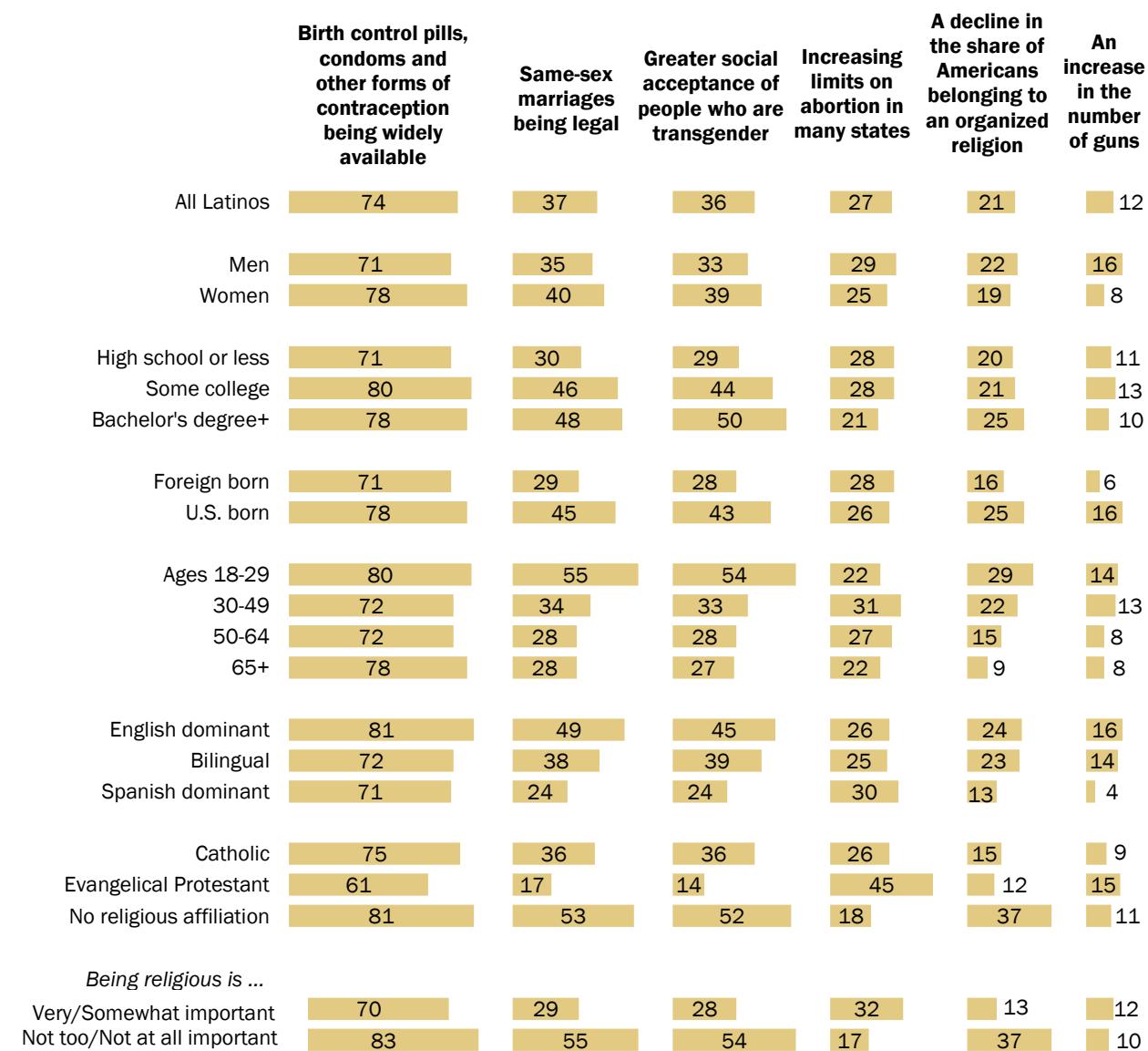
Hispanic Democrats have starkly different views on issues depending on how they describe their political views. Among Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners, 69% of liberals say same-sex marriages being legal is good for society, compared with only 34% of conservatives and moderates. Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners hold similar views on acceptance of transgender people, with liberals (64%) being more likely than conservatives and moderates (35%) to say it is good for society.

About half of Latinos ages 18 to 29 say same-sex marriages being legal in the U.S. (55%) and greater acceptance of transgender people (54%) are good for society. By comparison, about a third of Latinos ages 30 to 49 say the same of same-sex marriage (34%) and acceptance of transgender people (33%). These shares drop to about one-in-four among Latinos ages 50 to 64 and among those ages 65 and older.

Among Latinos who are not religiously affiliated, about half say same-sex marriages being legal (53%) and greater acceptance of transgender people (52%) are good for society. Smaller shares of Latino evangelical Protestants say the same about same-sex marriages (17%) and the acceptance of transgender people (14%).

## Younger Latinos more likely than older Latinos to see social changes as generally good for society

% of Latinos who say \_\_\_ is *somewhat/very* good for society



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attend college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## Roughly half of Latinos have personally experienced racial discrimination

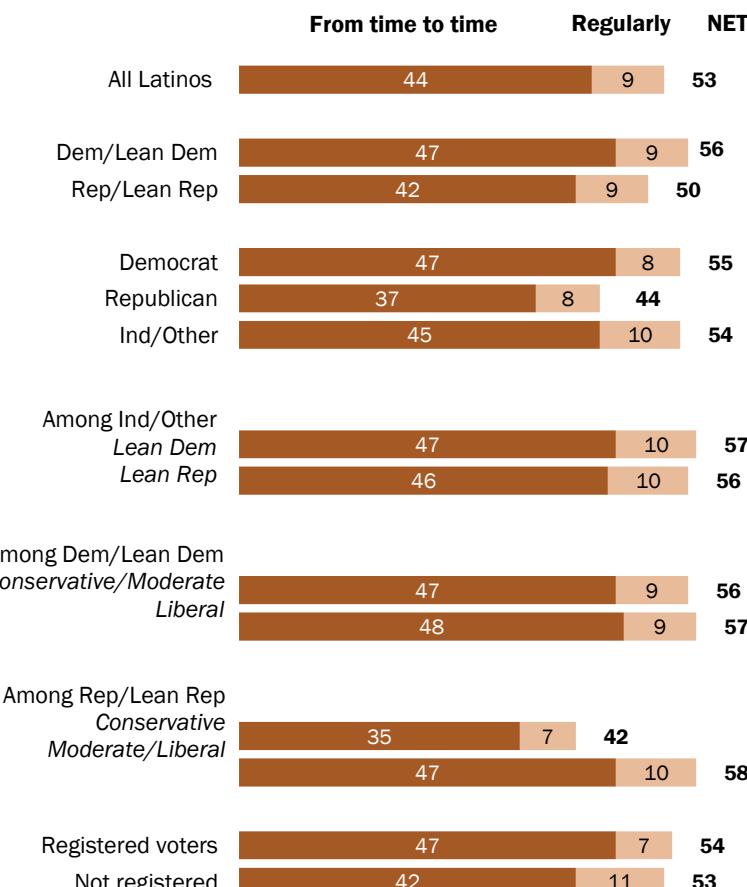
Roughly half of Latinos (53%) say they have personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity, either on a regular basis or from time to time, according to the new survey.

Among Latinos, larger shares of both Democrats (55%) and independents and other nonpartisans (54%) report having experienced racial discrimination than Republicans (44%). However, among independents, similar shares of Democratic leaners (57%) and Republican leaners (56%) say they've experienced racial discrimination.

There are differences among Latino Republicans and Republican leaners, with a smaller share of conservatives (42%) than moderates and liberals (58%) saying they have experienced discrimination. Among Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners, similar shares of conservatives and moderates (56%) and liberals (57%) say they have experienced discrimination.

### **Latino Democrats and independents are more likely than Republicans to experience racial discrimination**

*% of Latinos who say they have personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Similar shares of Latino men (52%) and women (54%) say they have personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity.

Meanwhile, younger Latinos are more likely than older Latinos to say they have experienced discrimination.

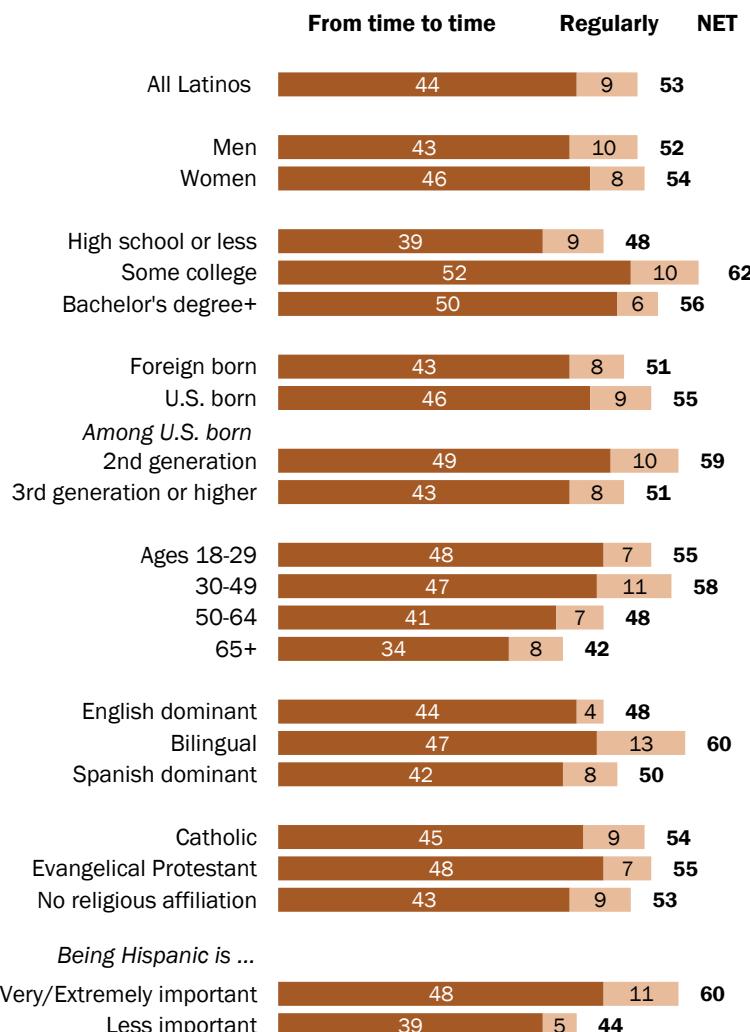
While nearly six-in-ten Latinos ages 18 to 29 (55%) and 30 to 49 (58%) say they have personally experienced racial discrimination, less than half of Latinos 65 or older (42%) say this.

Bilingual Latinos (60%) are more likely than those who are English dominant (48%) or Spanish dominant (50%) to report experiencing racial discrimination either regularly or from time to time.

Latinos who say being Latino is very or extremely important to their identity are more likely to say they have personally experienced racial discrimination (60%) than those for whom being Latino is less important (44%).

## Younger Latinos are more likely than older Latinos to report experiencing racial discrimination

*% of Latinos who say they have personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity ...*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attend college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

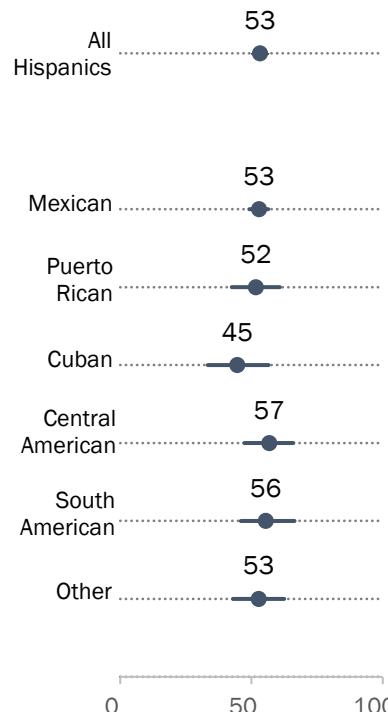
"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Among most Hispanic origin groups, similar shares say they have experienced discrimination. Roughly half of Central Americans (57%), South Americans (56%), Mexicans (53%) and Puerto Ricans (52%) in the U.S. say they have experienced discrimination because of their race or ethnicity.

### Similar shares of U.S. Hispanics across origin groups say they have experienced discrimination

% of Hispanics who say they have experienced discrimination

**NET: Yes, regularly/  
Yes, from time to time**



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Lines surrounding data points represent the margin of error of each estimate.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

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## Most Latinos think people *not* seeing racial discrimination where it really does exist is a big problem for the nation

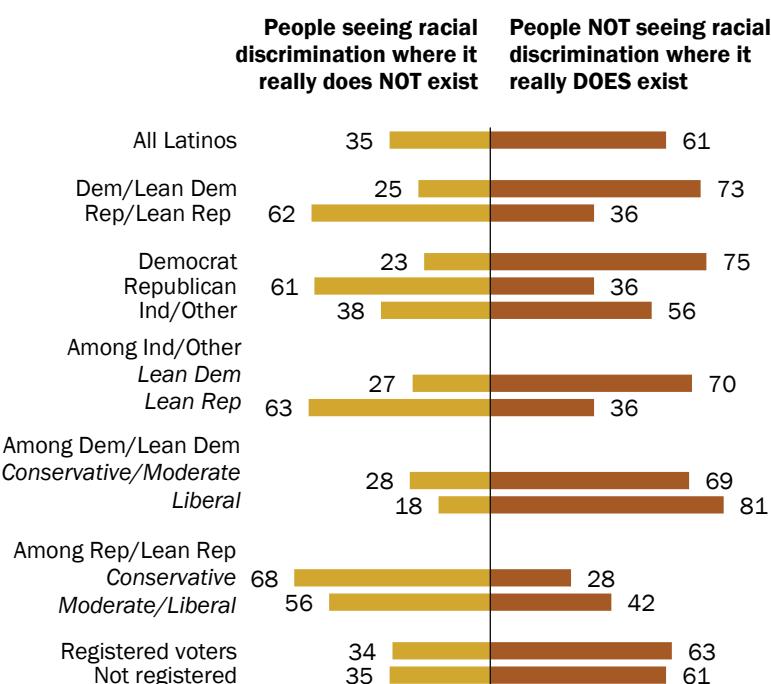
Roughly six-in-ten Latinos (61%) say people not seeing racial discrimination where it really does exist is a bigger problem for the nation today than people seeing racial discrimination where it really does *not* exist (35%).

Latino Democrats (75%) are more likely than Latino Republicans (36%) or Latino independents and nonpartisans (56%) to say people not seeing racial discrimination where it really does exist is a bigger problem for the country. This pattern holds even when accounting for political leaners. In fact, Democratic leaners (70%) are still more likely than those who lean toward the Republican Party to say this (36%).

Latino Republicans (61%) are more likely than Latino Democrats (23%) or independents (43%) to say people seeing racial discrimination where it really does not exist is the bigger problem. And Republican leaners (63%) are more likely than Democratic leaners (27%) to say this as well.

## Latino Democrats and independents more likely than Republicans to say people not seeing racial discrimination where it exists is a big problem

*% of Latinos who say \_\_ is a bigger problem for the country today*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

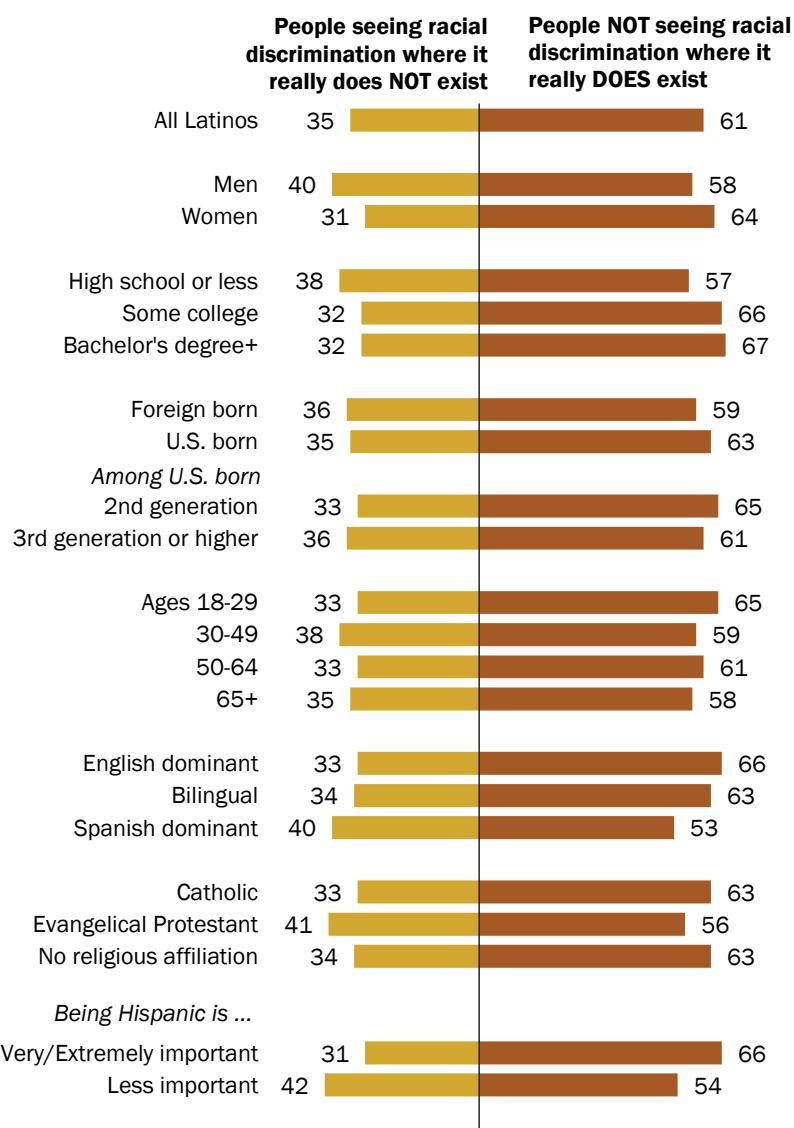
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Hispanic women (64%) are more likely than Hispanic men (58%) to say people not seeing racial discrimination where it really does exist is a bigger problem for the country today. By contrast, Hispanic men (40%) are more likely than Hispanic women (31%) to say people seeing racial discrimination where it really does not exist is a bigger problem. There are no significant differences by age: Majorities of Hispanics across age groups say people not seeing racial discrimination where it really does exist is the bigger problem.

## Majorities of Latinos say people not seeing racial discrimination is a big problem

*% of Latinos who say \_\_ is a bigger problem for the country today*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attend college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

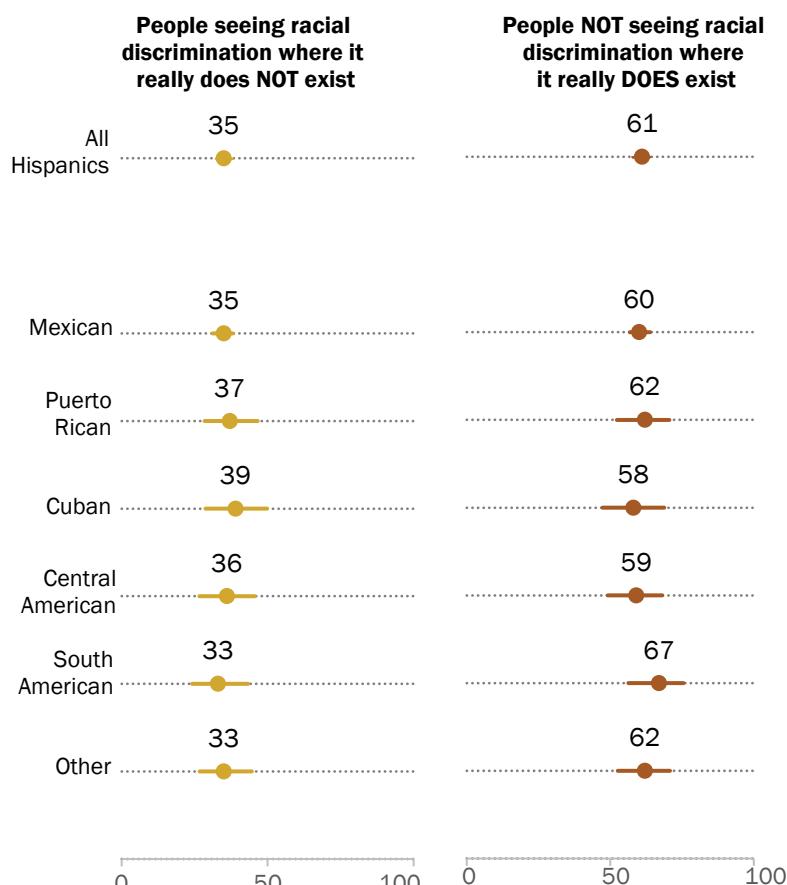
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Meanwhile, U.S. Hispanics across many origin groups are more likely to say people not seeing racial discrimination where it really does exist is a bigger problem than people seeing racial discrimination where it really does *not* exist.

## Majorities of U.S. Hispanics across many origin groups say people not seeing racial discrimination is a big problem

*% of Hispanics who say \_\_ is a bigger problem for the country today*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Lines surrounding data points represent the margin of error of each estimate

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## Latinos' views on why people are poor or rich

Latinos widely acknowledge the role privilege and obstacles play in helping some people succeed and holding others back. When it comes to why an individual is poor, nearly three-quarters (73%) say those individuals have faced more obstacles in life than most other people. About a quarter (23%) say it's because those people have not worked as hard as most others.

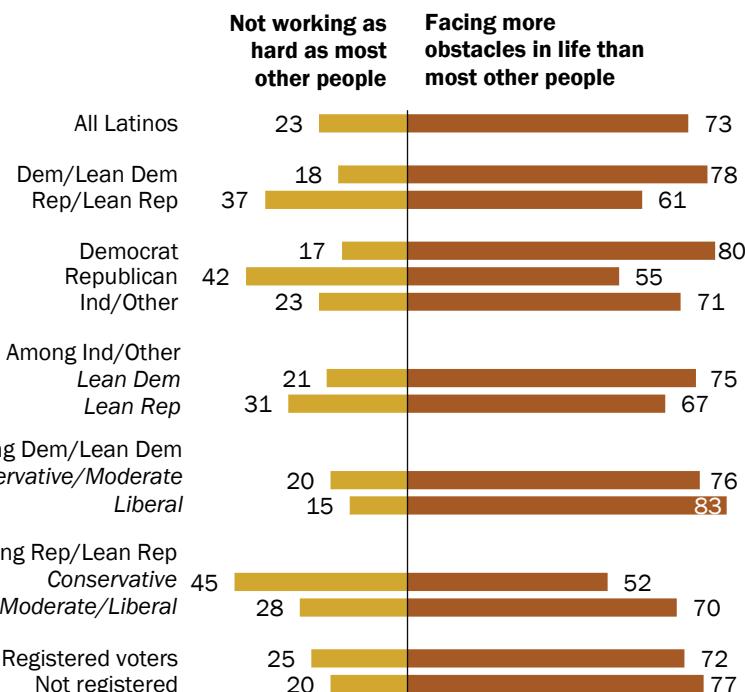
Latino Democrats (80%) are more likely than Latino Republicans (55%) or Latino independents and nonpartisans (71%) to say people are poor generally because they face more obstacles. Among independents, Democratic leaners (75%) are more likely than Republican leaners (67%) to say this.

Meanwhile, Latino Republicans (42%) are more likely than Latino Democrats (17%) or independents (23%) to say individuals are poor because they have not worked as hard as other people.

Among Latino Republicans and Republican leaners, those who identify politically as conservative are fairly divided on this measure, with about half saying poor people haven't worked as hard (45%) and 52% saying poor people have faced more obstacles. Other ideological groups are less divided with clear majorities of moderate and liberal Republicans and Republican leaners – as well

### Latino Democrats more likely than Republicans or independents to say poor people have faced more obstacles than others

*% of Latinos who say a person being poor generally has more to do with ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

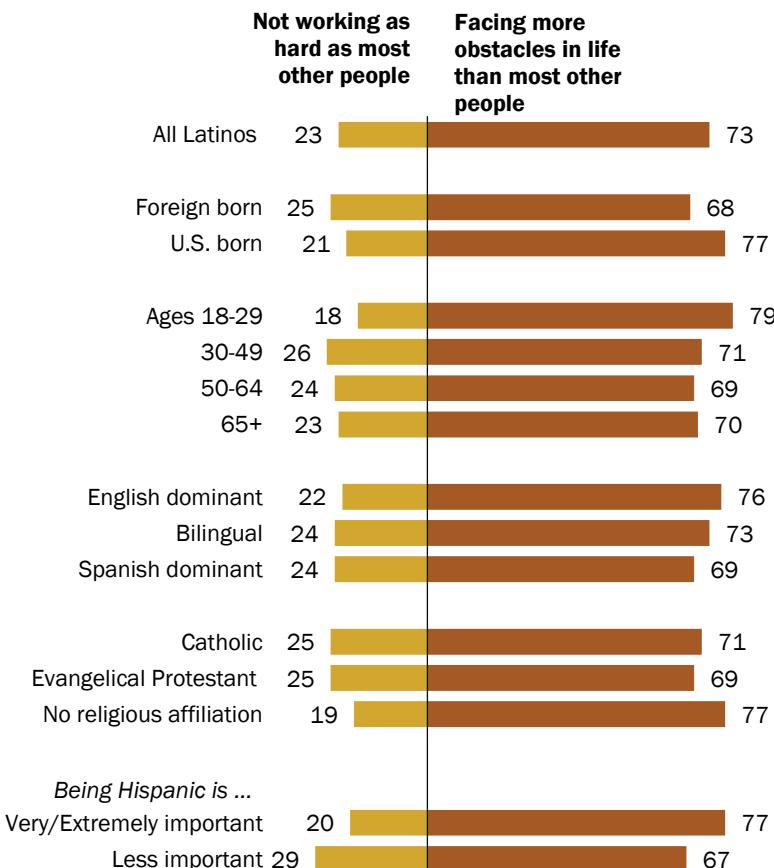
as conservative, moderate and liberal Democrats and Democratic leaners – all saying poor people have faced more obstacles.

Roughly three-quarters of native-born Latinos (77%) say poor people have faced more obstacles than others. A smaller majority of foreign-born Latinos (68%) say this.

Young Latinos are more likely than older Latinos to cite obstacles as a reason for poverty. Nearly eight-in-ten Latinos ages 18 to 29 (79%) say people who are poor have faced more obstacles in life than others, compared with roughly seven-in-ten Latinos ages 30 to 49 (71%), 50 to 64 (69%), or 65 and older (70%) who say the same.

## Nearly three-quarters of Latinos say people are poor because they have faced more obstacles than others

*% of Latinos who say a person being poor generally has more to do with ...*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

When it comes to why people have a lot of money, a majority of Latinos (67%) say rich people are rich generally because they have had more advantages in life than most others.

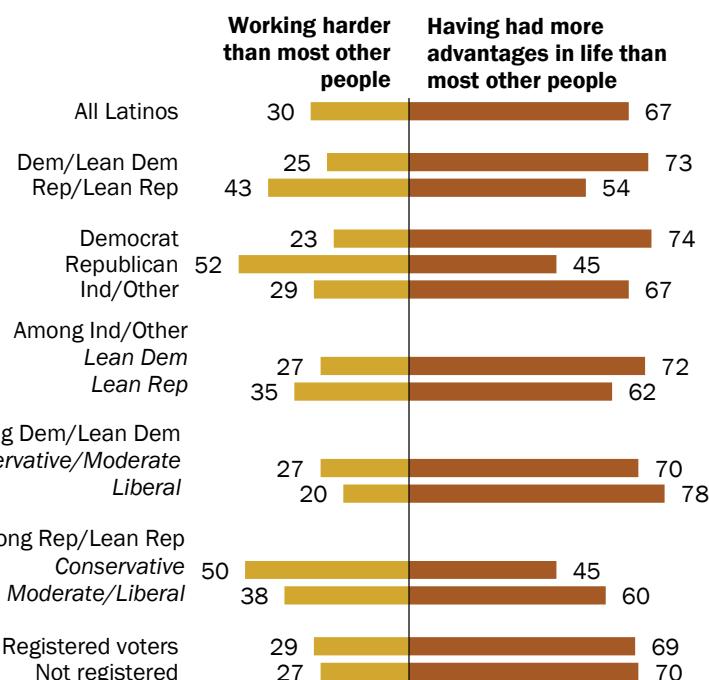
Latino Republicans are more divided than other political groups on this view, with roughly half (52%) saying people are rich because they have worked harder and 45% saying it is because they have experienced more advantages in life.

Clear majorities of Latino Democrats and independents say rich people have achieved economic success because they have more advantages than most other people (74% and 67%, respectively). Only 23% of Latino Democrats and 29% of Latino independents say people are rich generally because they have worked harder than others.

Meanwhile, nearly eight-in-ten Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners who identify politically as liberal (78%) say rich people have experienced more advantages in life. This share drops to 70% among Latino Democrats and Democratic leaners who are conservative or moderate. Among Republicans and Republican leaners, six-in-ten moderates and liberals say this, as do 45% of conservatives.

## **Latino Democrats and independents more likely than Republicans to say rich people have experienced more advantages in life**

*% of Latinos who say a person being rich generally has more to do with ...*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

“Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP”

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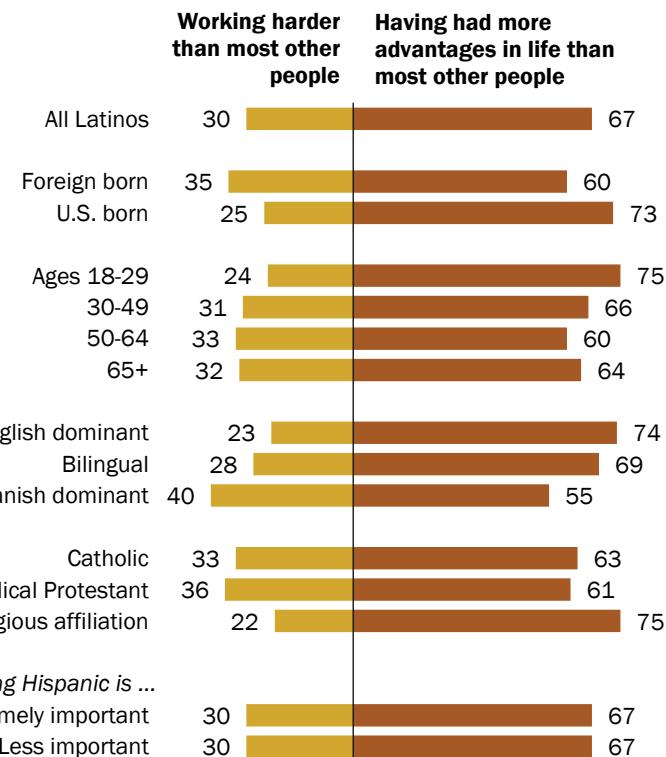
Latino immigrants (60%) are less likely than those born in the U.S. (73%) to say those who are rich achieved success because they had more advantages in life.

Younger Latinos are more likely than older Latinos to cite advantages as a reason for wealth. Three-quarters of Latinos ages 18 to 29 say this, compared with about two-thirds of Latinos ages 30 to 49 and roughly six-in-ten Latinos ages 50 to 64 (60%) and 65 and older (64%).

Latinos who are Spanish dominant (40%) are more likely to say people are rich because they have worked harder than others when compared with Latinos who are bilingual (28%) and English dominant (23%).

## Roughly two-thirds of Latinos say rich people succeed because they had more advantages in life than others

*% of Latinos who say a person being rich generally has more to do with ...*



Note: "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## Latinos view capitalism more favorably than socialism

More than half of Latinos (54%) report having a positive impression of capitalism while roughly four-in-ten (41%) say they have a negative impression, according to the new Pew Research Center survey.

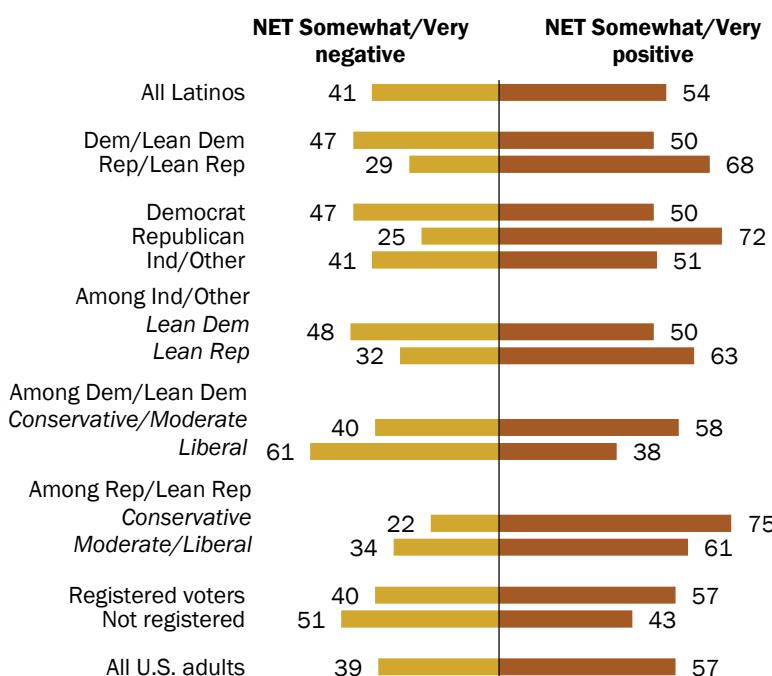
Latino Republicans (72%) are more likely than Latino Democrats (50%) or independents and other nonpartisans (51%) to have a positive impression of capitalism. Republican leaners (63%) are also more likely than Democratic leaners (50%) to say this. Still, at least half of all these groups have a positive impression of capitalism.

Among Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners, three-in-four conservatives have a positive impression of capitalism, while 61% of moderates or liberals say the same. Among Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners, conservatives and moderates (58%) are more likely than liberals (38%) to have a positive impression of capitalism.

And while nearly six-in-ten Latino registered voters (57%) report having a positive impression of capitalism, roughly four-in-ten (43%) of those who are not registered to vote say the same.

### **Latino Republicans more likely than Democrats or independents to have positive impression of capitalism**

*% of Latinos who say they have a \_\_\_ impression of capitalism*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

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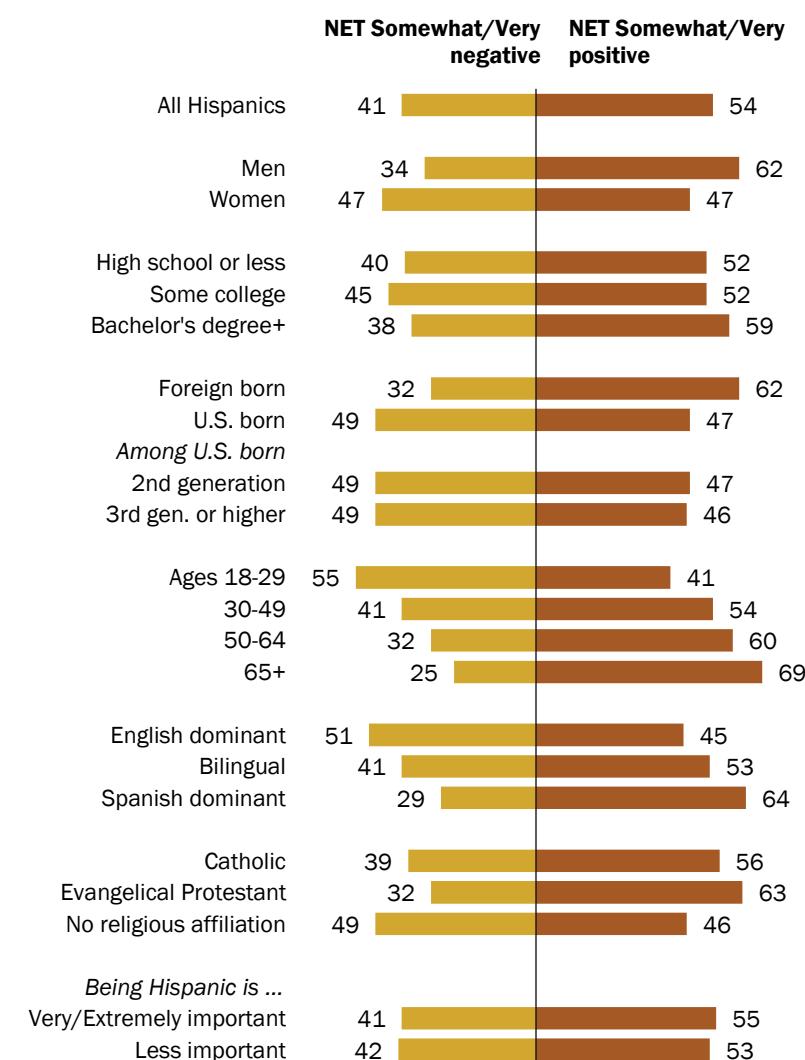
A majority of Hispanic men (62%) say they have a positive impression of capitalism while roughly a third (34%) report a negative impression. Hispanic women are split in their views between having positive and negative impressions of capitalism (47% each).

Latinos born outside of the U.S. (62%) are more likely to have a positive impression of capitalism than U.S.-born Latinos (47%), according to the survey.

Younger Latinos are more likely than their older counterparts to report a negative impression of capitalism. Some 55% of Latinos ages 18 to 29 say they have a negative impression of capitalism, compared with 41% of Latinos ages 30 to 49, 32% of Latinos ages 50 to 64, and 25% of Latinos 65 and older. By contrast, older Latinos are more likely than younger Latinos to report a positive impression of capitalism. Roughly seven-in-ten Latinos ages 65 and older (69%) say this, as do 60% of Latinos ages 50 to 64. A smaller share of Latinos ages 18 to 29 (41%) say the same.

## Hispanic men more likely than Hispanic women to have a positive impression of capitalism

*% of Hispanics who say they have a \_\_ impression of capitalism*



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attend college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

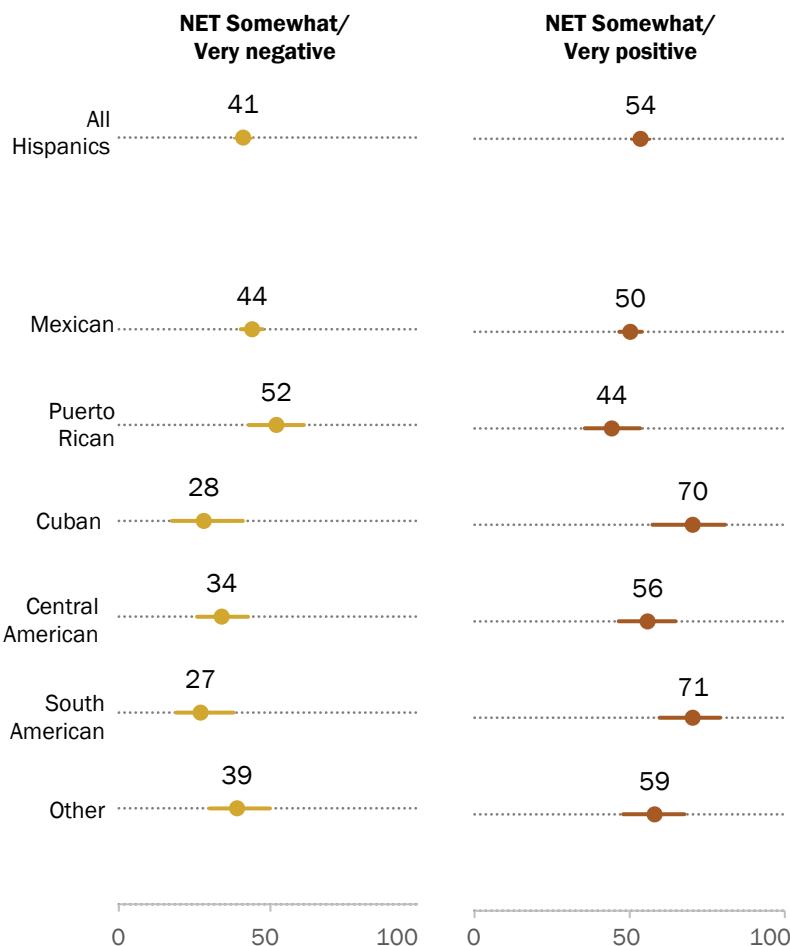
"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

Similar shares of Latinos (54%) and U.S. adults overall (57%) express positive impressions of capitalism. And nearly four-in-ten Latinos (41%) and U.S. adults overall (39%) report negative impressions of capitalism.

Views of capitalism vary by Hispanic origin group. Mexicans (50%) and Puerto Ricans (44%) in the U.S. are significantly less likely to have a positive view of capitalism than Cubans and South Americans.

### Cubans and South Americans in the U.S. more likely than some other Hispanic origin groups to say they have a positive impression of capitalism

*% of Hispanics who say they have a \_\_ impression of capitalism*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Lines surrounding data points represent the margin of error of each estimate

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

## Latinos are more negative toward socialism

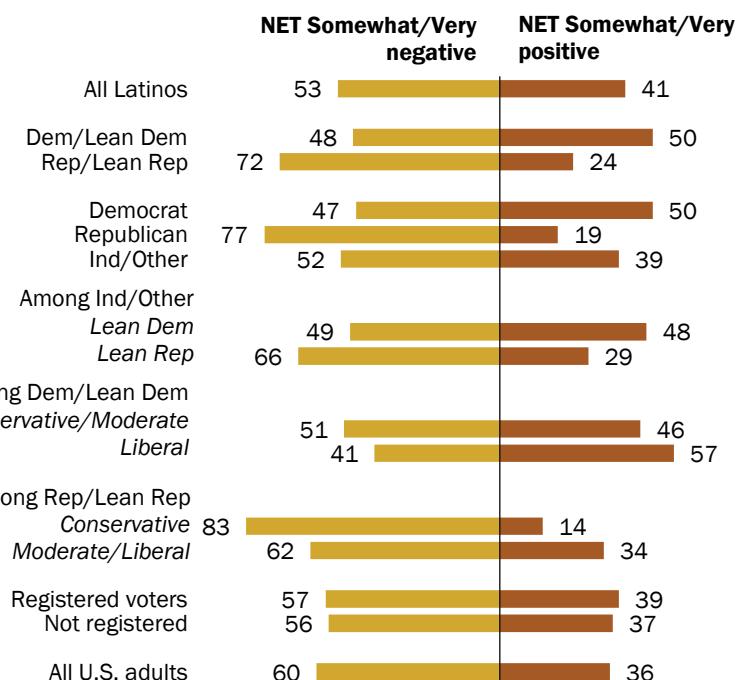
Roughly half of Latinos (53%) say they have a negative impression of socialism while 41% report a positive view.

Latino Republicans (77%) are more likely than Latino Democrats (47%) or independents and nonpartisans (52%) to say they have a negative impression of socialism. Among independents, Republican leaners (66%) are more likely than Democratic leaners (49%) to report negative impressions of socialism.

Among Republicans and Republican leaners, those who identify politically as conservative (83%) are more likely than moderates or liberals (62%) to report a negative impression of socialism. Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, those who identify politically as conservative or moderate (51%) are more likely than those who identify as liberal (41%) to say this.

## Latino Republicans more likely than Democrats or independents to have negative impression of socialism

*% of Latinos who say they have a \_\_\_ impression of socialism*



Note: Respondents are considered not registered to vote if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

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Hispanic men (58%) are more likely than Hispanic women (50%) to say they have a negative impression of socialism.

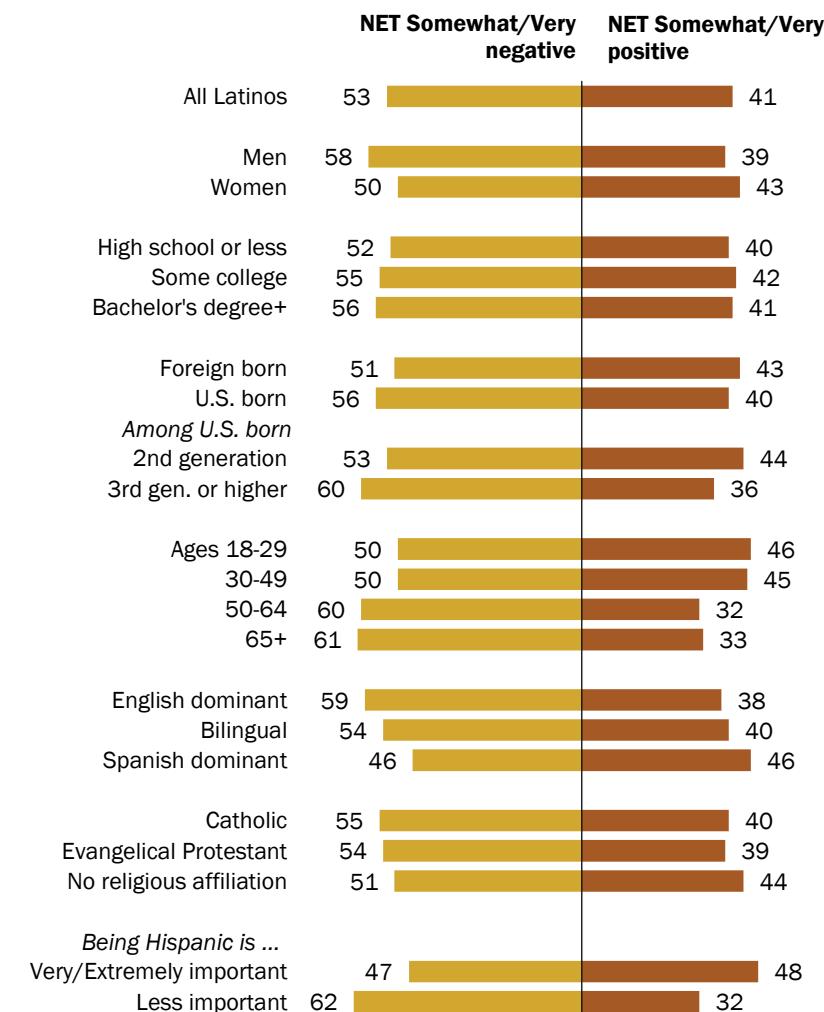
Roughly half of Latino immigrants (51%) say they have a negative impression of socialism. A similar share of U.S.-born Latinos (56%) say this.

Latinos are divided by age on their impression of socialism, with roughly half of Latinos ages 18 to 29 (46%) reporting a positive impression of socialism, according to the Center's survey. By contrast, majorities of Latinos ages 50 to 64 (60%) and 65 and older (61%) say their impression of socialism is negative.

Similar shares of Latinos (41%) and U.S. adults overall (36%) report positive impressions of socialism. However, U.S. adults overall (60%) are more likely than Latinos (54%) to express having a negative impression.

## Older Latinos more likely than younger Latinos to have a negative impression of socialism

% of Latinos who say they have a \_\_\_ impression of socialism



Note: "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attend college but did not obtain a degree. "Being Hispanic is less important" includes respondents who say being Hispanic is somewhat, a little, or not at all important to how they think about themselves. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

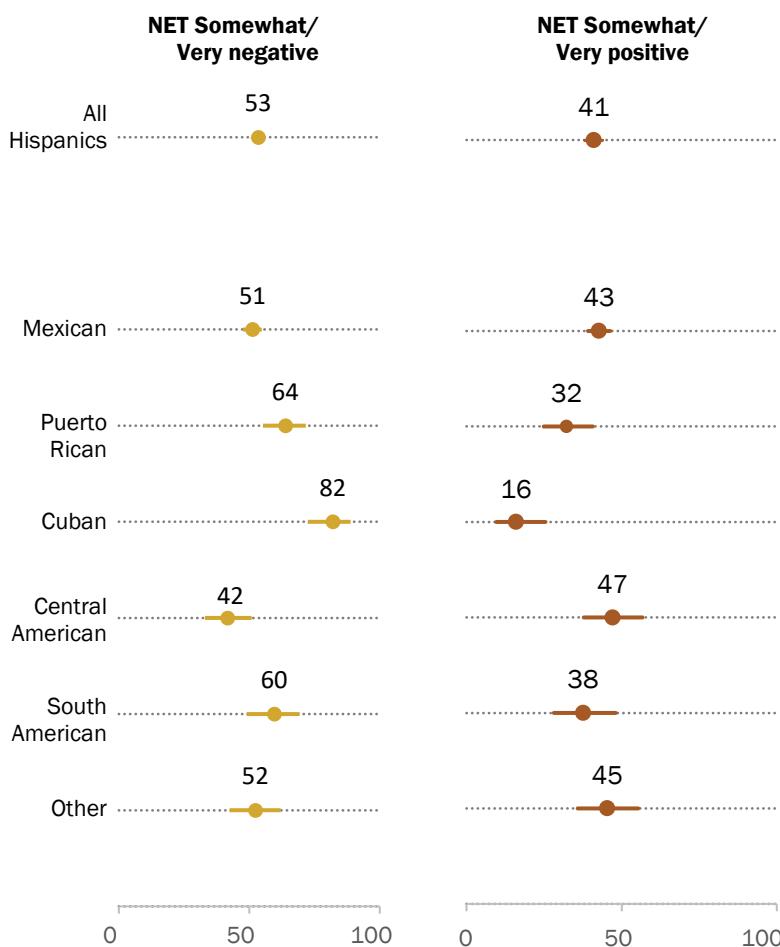
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The vast majority of Cubans (82%) say they have a very or somewhat negative impression of socialism, a greater share than among Puerto Ricans (64%), Mexicans (51%) and Central Americans (42%) in the U.S. By contrast, a greater share of Central Americans (47%) and Mexicans (43%) say they have a positive impression of socialism when compared with Cubans (16%).

### Cubans more likely than other Hispanic origin groups in the U.S. to have a negative impression of socialism

*% of Hispanics who say they have a \_\_ impression of socialism*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Lines surrounding data points represent the margin of error of each estimate

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Most Latinos Say Democrats Care About Them and Work Hard for Their Vote, Far Fewer Say So of GOP"

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## Acknowledgments

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The report was number checked by Mohamad Moslimani, Research Assistant, and Mora. Shannon Greenwood, Digital Producer, produced the report. Rebecca Leppert, Editorial Assistant, copy edited the report. Charts were designed by Michael Keegan, Senior Information Graphics Designer; Carolyne Im, Research Assistant; Krogstad and Mora. Anusha Natarajan, former intern, provided support throughout the survey and report development.

Find related reports online at <https://www.pewresearch.org/topic/race-ethnicity/racial-ethnic-groups/hispanics-latinos/>.

# Methodology

## The American Trends Panel survey methodology

### Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted from Aug. 1-14, 2022, and included oversamples of Hispanic, Asian and Black adults, as well as 18- to 29-year-old Republicans and Republican-leaning independents in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 7,647 panelists responded out of 13,221 who were sampled, for a response rate of 65%. This included 6,025 respondents from the ATP and an oversample of 1,622 Hispanic respondents from Ipsos' KnowledgePanel. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 7,647 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 percentage points.

### Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017,

### American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,592
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	935
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	469
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,418
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,616
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,690
May 29 to July 7, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	931
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,540</b>	<b>27,414</b>	11,651

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,651 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.<sup>7</sup> The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

### **Sample design**

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic, Asian and Black adults, as well as 18- to 29-year-old Republicans and Republican-leaning independents were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

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<sup>7</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

The ATP was supplemented with an oversample of self-identified Hispanic respondents from the KnowledgePanel who were of Mexican origin, Central American ancestry or who had no more than a high school education.

### **Questionnaire development and testing**

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

### **Incentives**

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Ipsos operates an ongoing modest incentive program for KnowledgePanel to encourage participation and create member loyalty. The incentive program includes special raffles and sweepstakes with both cash rewards and other prizes to be won. Typically, panel members are assigned no more than one survey per week. On average, panel members complete two to three surveys per month with durations of 10 to 15 minutes per survey. An additional incentive is usually provided for longer surveys. For this survey, during the last few days of data collection, KnowledgePanel members were offered 10,000 points (equivalent to \$10) in addition to the regular incentive program in an attempt to boost the number of responses from panel members of Central American ancestry.

### **Data collection protocol**

The data collection field period for this survey was Aug. 1-14, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Aug. 1, 2022.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty ATP panelists and 909 KnowledgePanel (KP) panelists were included in the Soft Launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Aug. 1, 2022. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial Soft Launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving

their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the Full Launch and were sent an invitation on Aug. 3, 2022.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to four email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to four SMS reminders.

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### **Invitation and reminder dates**

	<b>Soft Launch</b>	<b>Full Launch</b>
Initial invitation	August 1, 2022	August 3, 2022
First reminder	August 6, 2022	August 6, 2022
Second reminder	August 8, 2022	August 8, 2022
Third reminder	August 10, 2022	August 10, 2022
Final reminder	August 12, 2022	August 12, 2022

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### **Data quality checks**

To ensure high-quality data, the Center’s researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, 12 ATP and seven KP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

### **Weighting**

The data was weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist began with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights were then adjusted to account for each panelist’s probability of being sampled to participate in this wave.

Next, respondents were placed into one of five sample groups: 1) Hispanic adults of Mexican origin; 2) Hispanic adults of Central American origin; 3) other Hispanic adults with no more than a high school education; 4) other Hispanic adults with more than a high school education; and 5) non-Hispanic adults. Separately within each group, the weights for ATP and KnowledgePanel respondents were scaled to be proportional to their effective sample size within that group. The ATP and KnowledgePanel respondents were then recombined and the weights were poststratified

so that the weighted proportion of adults in each of the five groups matched its estimated share of the U.S. adult population.

The weights were then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table. These include a set of weighting parameters for the total U.S. adult population as well as an additional set of parameters specifically for Hispanic adults. Separately for each sample group, the weights were then trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for most ATP members were measured in 2022. A small number of panelists for which 2022 measures were not available use profile variables measured

## Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2021 American Trends Panel Annual Profile Survey
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

### *Additional weighting dimensions applied within Hispanic adults*

Age by Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education by Gender	
Education by Age	
Hispanic origin or ancestry	
Hispanic origin by U.S. citizenship	
Hispanic origin by education	
Birth country	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region	2020 CPS March Supplement
Metro/Non-metro	
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	
Volunteerism	2021 American Trends Panel Annual Profile Survey
Voter registration x Mexican origin	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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in 2021. For KnowledgePanel respondents, many of the weighting variables were measured on this wave.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over the intervening period in ways that made these more recent measurements incompatible with the available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted to an estimated benchmark that attempts to account for possible changes in behavior.

The weighting parameter is estimated using the volunteerism profile variable that was measured on the full American Trends Panel in 2021 but weighted using the profile variable that was measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements were used. For American Trends panelists recruited in 2021, the 2020 volunteerism measure was imputed using data from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	7,647	1.7 percentage points
Total Hispanic respondents	3,029	2.7 percentage points
Hispanic registered voters	2,004	3.2 percentage points

Note: This survey includes an [oversample](#) of Hispanic, Asian and Black adults, as well as 18- to 29-year-old Republican respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the [Sample design](#) and [Weighting](#) sections above for details.

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

## Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	ATP	KP	Total
Completed interview	1.1	6,025	1,622	7,647
Logged on to survey; broke-off	2.12	56	126	182
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	28	95	123
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	682	3,519	4,201
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1	0	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.3	12	7	19
Screened out	4.7	0	1,048	1,048
<b>Total panelists in the survey</b>		6,804	6,417	13,221
Completed interviews	I	6,025	1,622	7,647
Partial interviews	P	0	0	0
Refusals	R	778	133	911
Non-contact	NC	1	0	1
Other	O	0	0	0
Unknown household	UH	0	0	0
Unknown other	UO	0	3,614	3,614
Not eligible	NE	0	0	0
Screen out	SO	0	1,048	1,048
<b>Total</b>		6,804	6,417	13,221
Est. eligibility rate among unscreened: $e = (I+R)/(I+R+SO)$		100%	63%	89%
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%	30%	63%
AAPOR RR3 = $I / (I+R+[e*UO])$		89%	40%	65%
Cumulative response rate		ATP	KP	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys		12%	8%	10%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited		69%	49%	59%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 113		43%	53%	48%
Response rate to Wave 113 survey		89%	40%	65%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>		3%	1%	2%

## Adjusting income and defining income tiers

*CORRECTION (Jan. 30, 2023): A previous version of this methodology misstated the percentages of Hispanic respondents in each adjusted income tier. These changes do not alter any findings in Pew Research Center reports and analyses that used this data.*

Family income data reported in this study is adjusted for household size and cost-of-living differences by geography using a similar methodology to Pew Research Center's previous work on [the American middle class](#). The income tiers used in this analysis are also created following methodology previously used in the Center's work on the middle class.

Prior to these adjustments, American Trends Panel members were assigned to the midpoint of the income range they selected during the survey to provide an exact income figure for adjustment.

The metropolitan area cost-of-living adjustment is based on price indexes published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. These indexes, known as [Regional Price Parities](#) (RPP), compare the prices of goods and services across 384 metropolitan statistical areas as well as non-metro areas with the national average prices for the same goods and services. The most recent available data is from 2020.

The national estimates presented in the analysis encompass the U.S. adult population. Those who fall outside of the 381 metropolitan statistical areas in which current ATP panelists reside are assigned the RPP for their state's non-metropolitan area.

Family incomes are then adjusted for the number of people in a household using the methodology from Pew Research Center's previous work on [the American middle class](#). That is done because a four-person household with an income of say, \$50,000, faces a tighter budget constraint than a two-person household with the same income.

“Middle-income” adults are in families with annual incomes that are two-thirds to double the median family income in the full ATP sample after incomes have been adjusted for household size and the local cost of living. The median family income for the panel is roughly \$65,800 for an average family of three. Using this median income, the middle-income range is about \$43,800 to \$131,500 annually for a three-person family. Lower-income families have incomes less than roughly \$43,800 and upper-income families have incomes greater than roughly \$131,500 (all figures expressed in 2021 dollars).

Of the 6,025 ATP panelists that completed the Wave 113 survey, there were 326 who had not yet completed the ATP's 2022 annual profile survey that collects updated demographic data on all

ATP panelists. Because updated measures of family income and place of residence were not available for these respondents, they are assigned their income tier from the previous year (based on their 2020 family income, 2020 place of residence and 2019 regional price parity).

Based on these adjustments, 50% of Hispanic respondents in Wave 113 are lower income, 37% are middle income and 8% fall into the upper-income tier. An additional 5% either didn't offer a response to the income question or the household size question.

Two examples of how a given area's cost-of-living adjustment was calculated are as follows: the Florence-Muscle Shoals metropolitan area in Alabama is a relatively inexpensive area, with a price level that is 17.6% less than the national average. The San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley metropolitan area in California is one of the most expensive areas, with a price level that is 17.4% higher than the national average. Income in the sample is adjusted to make up for this difference. As a result, a family with an income of \$41,200 in the Florence area is equivalent to a family with an income of \$58,700 in San Francisco.