

Wednesday, April 4, 2012

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

Paul Taylor, Director

Mark Hugo Lopez, Associate Director

Jessica Hamar Martínez, Research Associate

Gabriel Velasco, Research Analyst

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

1615 L St, N.W., Suite 700

Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel (202) 419-3600

Fax (202) 419-3608

info@pewhispanic.org

www.pewhispanic.org

Copyright © 2012

About the Pew Hispanic Center

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

The staff of the Pew Hispanic Center is:

Paul Taylor, Director

Rakesh Kochhar, Associate Director for Research

Richard Fry, Senior Research Associate

Gretchen Livingston, Senior Researcher

Gabriel Velasco, Research Analyst

Eileen Patten, Research Assistant

Mark Hugo Lopez, Associate Director

Jeffrey S. Passel, Senior Demographer

Ana Gonzalez-Barrera, Research Associate

Seth Motel, Research Assistant

Mary Seaborn, Administrative Manager

Executive Summary

Nearly four decades after the United States government mandated the use of the terms “Hispanic” or “Latino” to categorize Americans who trace their roots to Spanish-speaking countries, a new nationwide survey of Hispanic adults finds that these terms still haven’t been fully embraced by Hispanics themselves. A majority (51%) say they most often identify themselves by their family’s country of origin; just 24% say they prefer a pan-ethnic label.

Moreover, by a ratio of more than two-to-one (69% versus 29%), survey respondents say that the more than 50 million Latinos in the U.S. have many different cultures rather than a common culture. Respondents do, however, express a strong, shared connection to the Spanish language. More than eight-in-ten (82%) Latino adults say they speak Spanish, and nearly all (95%) say it is important for future generations to continue to do so.

Hispanics are also divided over how much of a common identity they share with other Americans. About half (47%) say they consider themselves to be very different from the typical American. And just one-in-five (21%) say they use the term “American” most often to describe their identity. On these two measures, U.S.-born Hispanics (who now make up 48% of Hispanic adults in the country) express a stronger sense of affinity with other Americans and America than do immigrant Hispanics.

The survey finds that, regardless of where they were born, large majorities of Latinos say that life in the U.S. is better than in their family’s country of origin. Also, nearly nine-in-ten (87%) say it is important for immigrant Hispanics to learn English in order to succeed in the U.S.

This report explores Latinos’ attitudes about their identity; their language usage patterns; their core values; and their views about the U.S. and their families’ country of origin. It is based on findings from a national bilingual survey of 1,220 Hispanic adults conducted Nov. 9 through Dec. 7, 2011, by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center. For a full description of the survey methodology, see Appendix A. (In this report, as in all Center reports, the terms “Hispanic” and “Latino” are used interchangeably).

Among the report’s key findings:

Hispanics and Identity

- **When it comes to describing their identity, most Hispanics prefer their family’s country of origin over pan-ethnic terms.** Half (51%) say that most often

they use their family's country of origin to describe their identity. That includes such terms as "Mexican" or "Cuban" or "Dominican," for example. Just one-quarter (24%) say they use the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" to most often to describe their identity. And 21% say they use the term "American" most often.

- **"Hispanic" or "Latino"? Most don't care—but among those who do, "Hispanic" is preferred.** Half (51%) say they have no preference for either term. When a preference is expressed, "Hispanic" is preferred over "Latino" by more than a two-to-one margin—33% versus 14%.
- **Most Hispanics do not see a shared common culture among U.S. Hispanics.** Nearly seven-in-ten (69%) say Hispanics in the U.S. have many different cultures, while 29% say Hispanics in the U.S. share a common culture.
- **Most Hispanics don't see themselves fitting into the standard racial categories used by the U.S. Census Bureau.** When it comes to race, according to the Pew Hispanic survey, half (51%) of Latinos identify their race as "some other race" or volunteer "Hispanic/Latino." Meanwhile, 36% identify their race as white, and 3% say their race is black.
- **Latinos are split on whether they see themselves as a typical American.** Nearly half (47%) say they are a typical American, while another 47% say they are very different from the typical American. Foreign-born Hispanics are less likely than native-born Hispanics to say they are a typical American—34% versus 66%.

The American Experience

- **Hispanics say their group has been at least as successful as other minority groups in the U.S.** Most Hispanics (55%) say their group is about as successful as other racial and ethnic minority groups in the U.S. More than one-in-five (22%) say they have been less successful, while 17% say they have been more successful.
- **The U.S. is seen as better than Latinos' countries of origin in many ways—but not in all ways.** Fully 87% of Latino adults say the opportunity to get ahead is better in the U.S. than in the country of their ancestors; some 72% say the U.S. is better for raising children than their home country; nearly seven-in-ten (69%) say the poor are treated better in the U.S.; and a plurality of 44% say moral values are better here than in their homelands. However, when it comes to the strength of family ties, a plurality (39%) say the home country of their ancestors is better, while 33% say the strength of family ties is better in the U.S.

- **Most Hispanic immigrants say they would migrate to the U.S. again.** Some 79% of Hispanic immigrants say that if they had to do it all over again, they would come to the U.S. When asked why they came to this country, more than half (55%) of immigrant Hispanics say it was for economic reasons, while 24% say it was for family reasons.

Official Adoption of the Terms “Hispanic” and “Latino”

After a number of years of lobbying by Mexican-American and Hispanic organizations, in 1976 the U.S. Congress passed Public Law 94-311. Called the “Joint resolution relating to the publication of economic and social statistics for Americans of Spanish origin or descent” and sponsored by Rep. Edward Roybal of California, the law mandated the collection of information about U.S. residents of Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Central American, South American and other Spanish-speaking country origins (Pub. L. No. 94-311, 1976). Subsequent directives from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1977 outlined the details of data collection for the federal government. A second OMB directive in 1997 added the term “Latino” to “Hispanic” (Rumbaut, 2006).

The use of the terms “Hispanic” and “Latino” to describe Americans of Spanish origin or descent is unique to the U.S. and their meaning continue to change and evolve. Outside of the U.S., these terms are not widely used (National Research Council, 2006) and may also have different meanings.

Even though OMB has developed a formal definition of Hispanicity, in practice the U.S. Census Bureau and others rely on self-reports to determine ethnicity—someone is Hispanic or Latino if they self-identify as Hispanic or Latino (Passel and Taylor, 2009). Using this method, the U.S. Census counted 50.5 million Hispanics in 2010.

Language Use—English and Spanish

- **Most Hispanics use Spanish, but use of English rises through the generations.** The survey finds that 38% of all respondents are Spanish dominant, 38% are bilingual and 24% are English dominant. Among U.S.-born Hispanics, more than half (51%) are English dominant.
- **Hispanics believe learning English is important.** Nearly nine-in-ten (87%) Hispanics say adult Hispanic immigrants need to learn English to succeed in the U.S.
- **Hispanics also want future U.S. Hispanic generations to speak Spanish.** Fully 95% of Hispanics believe it is very important (75%) or somewhat important (20%) for future generations of Hispanics in the U.S. to be able to speak Spanish.

Social and Political Attitudes

- **Hispanics, more so than the general public, believe in the efficacy of hard work.** Three-in-four (75%) Hispanics say most people can get ahead if they work hard. By contrast, just 58% of the general public say the same.
- **Levels of personal trust are lower among Latinos than they are among the general public.** Fully 86% of Latinos say you can't be too careful when it comes to dealing with people. Among the U.S. general public, just 61% say the same.
- **On some social issues, Latinos hold views similar to the general public, but on others, Latinos are more conservative.** Virtually identical shares of Latinos (59%) and the general public (58%) say homosexuality should be accepted by society. However, on abortion, Hispanics hold a more conservative view than the general U.S. public—half (51%) of Hispanics say it should be illegal in most or all cases, compared with 41% of the general public.
- **Religion is more important in the lives of immigrant Hispanics than in the lives of native-born Hispanics.** Nearly seven-in-ten (69%) immigrant Hispanics say religion is very important in their lives, compared with half (49%) of U.S.-born Hispanics. Among the general population of the U.S., 58% say religion is very important in their lives.
- **Latinos' political views are more liberal than those of the general U.S. public.** Three-in-ten (30%) Latinos describe their political views as liberal or very liberal, compared with 21% of the general public.

About this Report

The 2011 National Survey of Latinos (NSL) focuses on Hispanics' identities, behaviors, views about social issues, and language use. The survey was conducted from November 9 through December 7, 2011, in all 50 states and the District of Columbia among a randomly selected, nationally representative sample of 1,220 Latino adults. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish on cellular as well as landline telephones. The margin of error for the full sample is plus or minus 3.6 percentage points. Interviews were conducted for the Pew Hispanic Center by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS).

This report was written by Director Paul Taylor, Associate Director Mark Hugo Lopez, Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life Research Associate Jessica Hamar Martínez, and Research Analyst Gabriel Velasco. D'Vera Cohn, Cary Funk, Rakesh Kochhar, Jeffrey Passel and Greg Smith provided comments on an earlier draft of the report. The authors thank D'Vera Cohn, Cary Funk, Leah Christian, Richard Fry, Scott Keeter, Rakesh Kochhar, Rich Morin and Kim Parker for guidance on the development of the survey instrument. Gabriel Velasco and Seth Motel provided research assistance. Eileen Patten number-checked the report topline. Seth Motel, Eileen Patten and Gabriel Velasco number-checked the report. Marcia Kramer was the copy editor.

A Note on Terminology

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

"Native born" or "U.S. born" refers to persons born in the United States and those born in other countries to parents at least one of whom was a U.S. citizen.

"Foreign born" refers to persons born outside of the United States to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. Foreign born also refers to those born in Puerto Rico. Although individuals born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth, they are included among the foreign born because they are born into a Spanish-dominant culture and because on many points their attitudes, views and beliefs are much closer to Hispanics born abroad than to Latinos born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia, even those who identify themselves as being of Puerto Rican origin.

"First generation" refers to foreign-born people. The terms "foreign born," "first generation" and "immigrant" are used interchangeably in this report.

“Second generation” refers to people born in the United States, with at least one first-generation parent.

“Third and higher generation” refers to people born in the United States, with both parents born in the United States. This report uses the term “third generation” as shorthand for “third and higher generation.”

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

Table of Contents

About the Pew Hispanic Center	1
Executive Summary	2
About this Report	6
A Note on Terminology	6
1. Identity, Pan-Ethnicity and Race	9
2. The American Experience	18
3. Language Use among Latinos	23
4. Politics, Values and Religion	30
References	40
Appendix A: 2011 National Survey of Latinos Survey Methodology	42
Appendix B: 2011 National Survey of Latinos Topline	45

1. Identity, Pan-Ethnicity and Race

It has been nearly four decades since the United States government mandated the use by federal agencies of the terms “Hispanic” or “Latino” to categorize Americans who trace their roots to Spanish-speaking countries, but the labels still haven’t been fully embraced by the group to which they have been affixed.

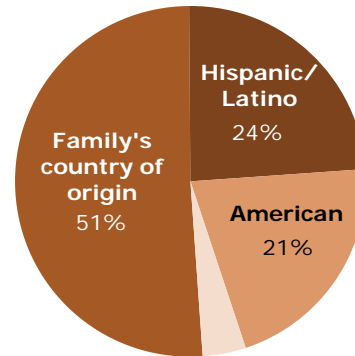
Only about one-quarter (24%) of Hispanic adults say they most often identify themselves by “Hispanic” or “Latino,” according to a new nationwide survey of Hispanic adults by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center. About half (51%) say they identify themselves most often by their family’s country or place of origin—using such terms as Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Salvadoran or Dominican. And 21% say they use the term “American” most often to describe themselves. The share rises to 40% among those who were born in the U.S.

When the U.S. Congress passed Public Law 94-311 in 1976 requiring that federal government agencies categorize and collect data on Hispanics, it was the first and only time in the nation’s history that an ethnic group had been singled out in this manner (Rumbaut, 2006). Government agencies also collect data on whites, blacks and Asian-Americans, but unlike Hispanics they are all categorized by the U.S. Census Bureau as racial groups. Hispanics are categorized as an ethnic group—meaning they share a common language, culture and heritage, but not a common race.

However, the Pew Hispanic Center survey finds that the government’s system of ethnic and racial labeling does not fit easily with Latinos’ own sense of identity.

Figure 1.1

Which Term Do You Use to Describe Yourself Most Often?



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of “Depends,” “Don’t know” and “Refused” are shown but not labeled.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

For example, when asked which term they prefer, “Hispanic” or “Latino,” half (51%) say they have no preference for either term, while 33% say they prefer Hispanic and 14% say they prefer Latino.

When asked whether Latinos in the U.S. share a common culture, just 29% of Latinos agree. Fully 69% say Latinos in the U.S. have many different cultures.

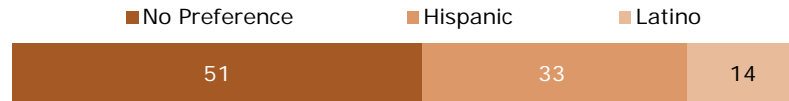
And when asked to state their race in the Pew Hispanic survey, while a third (36%) call themselves white, a quarter (26%) say they are “some other race” and another quarter (25%) volunteer that they are “Hispanic or Latino” (even though the U.S.

government doesn't treat those labels as a race). Just 10% say their race is black, Asian or mixed race. By comparison, on the 2010 Census form, 53% of Hispanics checked white (see text box for more explanation about these categories).

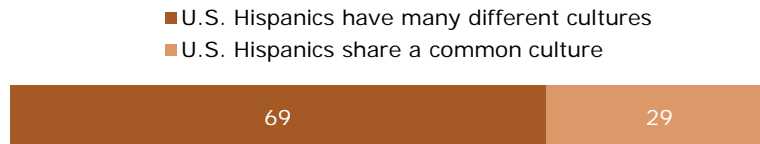
The survey also finds Hispanics are divided about the degree to which they feel a common identity with other Americans. Some 47% say they think of themselves as “a typical American” while an identical share say they think of themselves as “very different” from a typical American. These responses vary sharply by immigrant status. Among foreign-born Hispanics, 34% think of themselves as a typical American; among the native born, 66% do.

Figure 1.2
Mixed Views about Identity
(%)

“Hispanic” versus “Latino” Preference



Views on a Shared Hispanic Culture



Racial Identification among Latinos



Do You Think of Yourself as a Typical American?



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of “Don't know” and “Refused” are not shown. The “Other” racial identification includes “Asian or Asian-American” and “Mixed race (Vol.)”

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Hispanics are the nation's largest minority group. At more than 50 million strong, they make up 16% of the U.S. population now, and by some projections, that share will rise to nearly 30% by mid-century ([Passel and Cohn, 2008](#)). Among Latinos ages 18 and older, some 52% are immigrants and 48% were born in the United States. Among Latinos of all ages, 63% are native born and 37% foreign born.

Race, Ethnicity and the U.S. Census

Race and **ethnicity** are familiar ways to categorize groups of people, but they also can be a source of confusion. The federal government's definitions may differ from the way people describe themselves or how they think about these terms.

In its classification system, the federal government recognizes just one ethnic group, Hispanic/Latino, which it defines as follows: "A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race." The term, 'Spanish origin,' can be used in addition to 'Hispanic or Latino.'"

The government also classifies people according to five major racial groups—white, black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander—and any combination of races. It is based on people's origins from a particular region of the world.

When filling out census forms and other government documents, people are allowed to select their own ethnicity and race, or multiple races. Because Hispanics are classified as an ethnic group but not a race, they can face particular challenges.

The 2010 U.S. Census form, for example, had two identity questions. The first asked if a person is "of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin." In its directions, the form explicitly notes that "For this census, Hispanic origins are not races." Next it asked the person's race and provided 15 possible boxes to check. None of the boxes is Hispanic or Latino or any of the Hispanic origins listed in the Hispanic origin question. One option, however, is "some other race"—a default for people who do not identify with any of the other options.

Results from the 2010 Census indicate that among self-identifying Hispanics, fully 37% selected "some other race" and an additional 6% selected two or more race boxes, one of which could be "some other race." (A majority of Hispanics, 53%, selected white and 3% selected black.) By contrast, among non-Hispanics, less than 1% checked "some other race" and just 2% selected two or more race boxes ([Humes, Jones and Ramirez, 2011](#)).

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↕

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes.

White

Black, African Am., or Negro

American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↕

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian

Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro

Filipino Vietnamese Samoan

Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↕

Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↕

Some other race — Print race. ↕

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census questionnaire

Demography of Hispanic Identity

Latinos have many different ways to describe their identity—including pan-ethnic terms like “Hispanic” or “Latino,” or the term “American,” or terms that refer to their family’s country of origin. Their choices vary among different Latino subgroups, with nativity and language usage the strongest predictors of identity preferences.

Terms Used Most Often to Describe Identity

Among first-generation (or immigrant) Hispanics, more than six-in-ten (62%) say they most often use their family’s country of origin to describe themselves. Among second-generation Hispanics, the share using their family’s country of origin falls to 43%. And among third-generation Hispanics, the share falls to just 28%—less than half that seen among immigrant Hispanics.

Not surprisingly, the use of the term “American” increases in a mirror-image pattern. While just 8% of immigrant Hispanics most

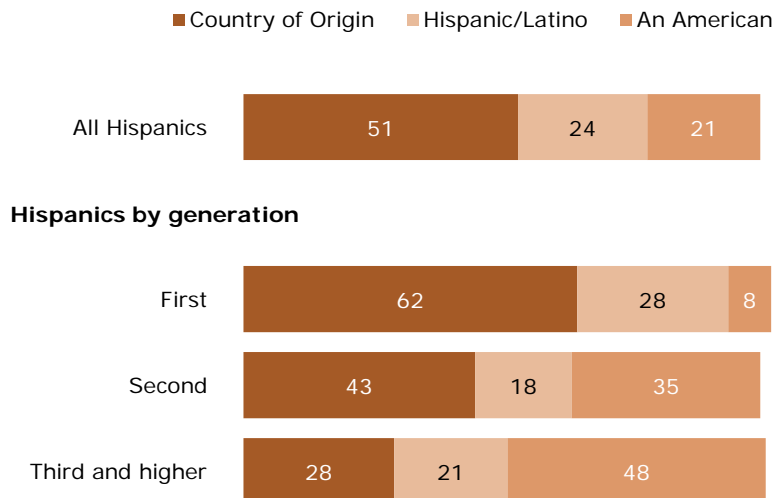
often call themselves American, that share rises to 35% among second-generation Hispanics and 48% among third-generation Hispanics.

Use of the pan-ethnic terms “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe identity also varies across generations, but the pattern is not as notable. Among immigrant Hispanics, 28% say they most often describe themselves as “Hispanic” or “Latino.” Among second-generation Hispanics, this share falls to 18%; among those in the third generation, it’s 21%.

Figure 1.3

Which Term Do You Use to Describe Yourself Most Often?

(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of “Depends,” “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Across other subgroups of Hispanics, the less educated and Spanish dominant are more likely than the more educated and English dominant to use their family's country of origin to describe their identity. More than six-in-ten Spanish-dominant Hispanics (63%) say they most often use the name of their family's country of origin to describe themselves, and nearly as many Hispanics with less than a high school diploma (57%) say the same. By contrast, just 37% of the native born and one-third (33%) of the English dominant say they call themselves by the names of their ancestral countries.

As noted earlier, use of the term "American" mirrors that of country of origin, in reverse. While Spanish-dominant Hispanics are most likely to say they call

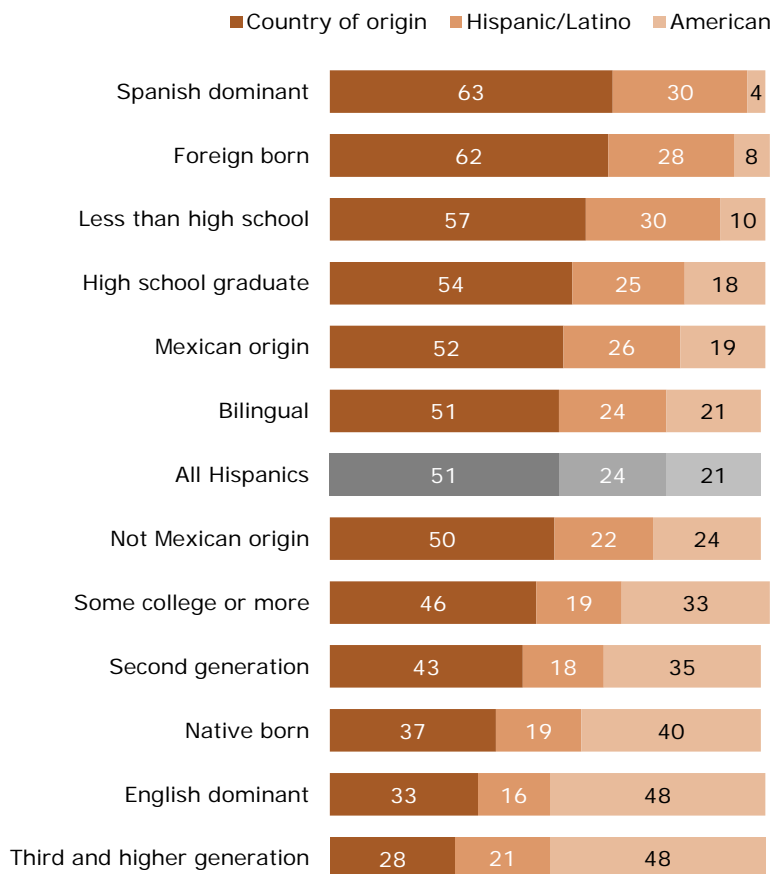
themselves by their family's country of origin most often, just 4% say they most often describe themselves as American. Among Hispanics who have less than a high school diploma, only 10% say they most often use the term American. Meanwhile, 40% of native-born Latinos and 48% of English-dominant Latinos say they most often describe themselves as American.

Use of "Hispanic" or Latino" is highest among Spanish-dominant Latinos (30%) and those with less than a high school diploma (also 30%). It is lowest among English-dominant Latinos at 16%.

Figure 1.4

What Term Do You Use Most Often to Describe Yourself?

(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of "Depends," "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

“Hispanic” or “Latino”?

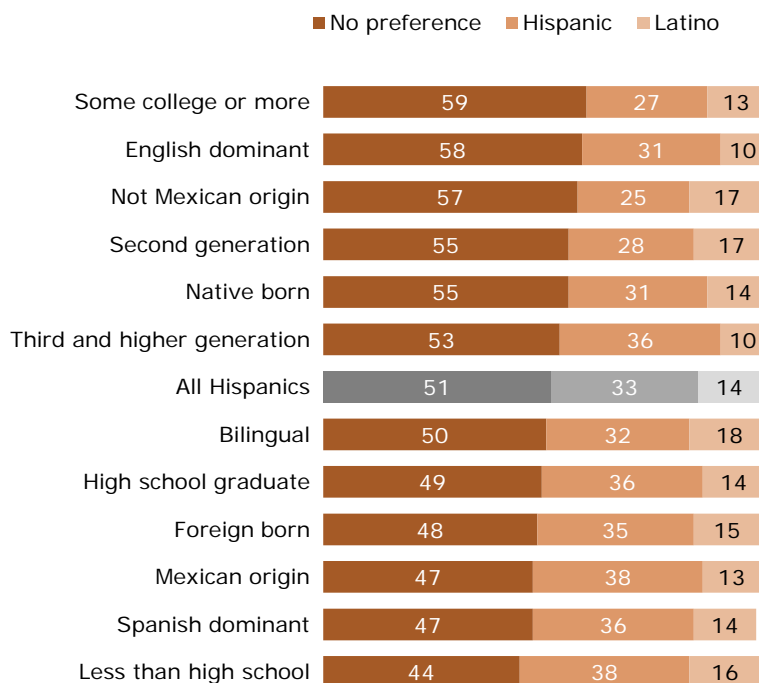
When asked if they prefer the term “Hispanic” or “Latino,” half of survey respondents (51%) say they have no preference for either term. A third (33%) say they prefer the term “Hispanic” and fewer than half as many (14%) say they prefer the term “Latino.”

Expressions of “no preference” for “Hispanic” or “Latino” are widespread. Pluralities of all subgroups say they have no preference for either term. Even so, there is variation on this point. Expression of “no preference” is highest among Latinos who have at least some college education (59%) and among English-dominant Latinos (58%).

Meanwhile, expression of “no preference” is lowest among Spanish-dominant Latinos (47%) and those who have less than a high school education (44%).

Among those who express a preference, the term “Hispanic” is preferred over “Latino” by a large, often two-to-one, margin overall and for all subgroups.

Figure 1.5
Do You Prefer the Term “Hispanic” or “Latino”?
(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Hispanics and Racial Identification

When it comes to racial identification, many Hispanics' self-assessments do not fit into the racial classifications used by the U.S. Census Bureau and the federal government.

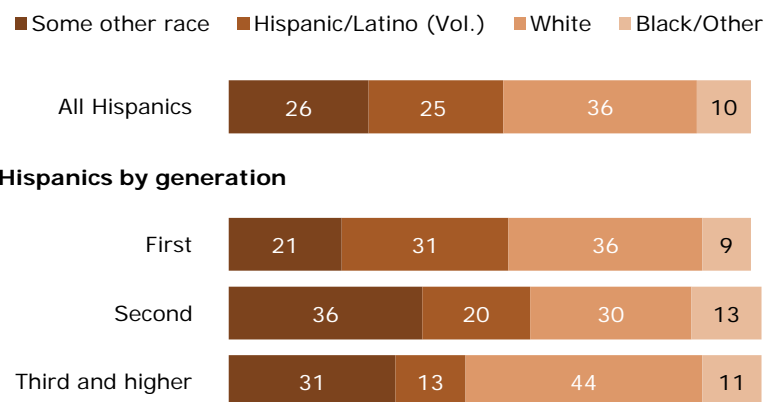
Findings from the Pew Hispanic survey show that, when asked which term describes their race—white, black, Asian or some other race—51% of Latinos say their race is either “some other race” (26%) or volunteer that their race is “Hispanic or Latino” (25%).

Meanwhile, one-third (36%) say their race is white and the remainder, 10%, identify their race as black, Asian or mixed race.

These findings do not match those of the 2010 U.S. Census. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, when asked about their race, 37% of all Latinos identified their race as “some other race” and more than half (53%) identified their race as white ([Humes, Jones and Ramirez, 2011](#)).¹

Figure 1.6

Which of the Following Describes Your Race? (%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown. The “Other” racial identification includes “Asian or Asian-American” and “Mixed race (Vol.).”

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

¹ Findings from the Pew Hispanic Center’s survey differ from those of the 2010 Census for two possible reasons. First, the Pew Hispanic survey’s question about race is worded differently from that of the U.S. Census. In the Pew Hispanic survey, respondents are asked “which of the following describes your race? You can select as many as apply: white, black or African-American, Asian or Asian-American or some other race?” By contrast, the 2010 Census form asked respondents “what is this person’s race?” offering 15 options. Among the options is the response “some other race.” Those who select “some other race” are asked to write in their race. (To date, the Census Bureau has not released a detailed tabulation of these write-in responses.) In the previous question, about Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin ethnicity, an explicit direction is provided: “For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.” Neither “Hispanic” nor “Latino” or Hispanic origins is listed as a response option in the 2010 Census form’s question about race.

A second possible reason is the context in which the questions are asked. The race question in the Pew Hispanic survey was located toward the end of a 20-minute telephone interview that focused on Hispanics identity, the economic conditions facing Hispanics and Hispanic politics. In the 2010 Census, by contrast, the race question is preceded by a few demographic questions, including one question about Hispanic ethnicity.

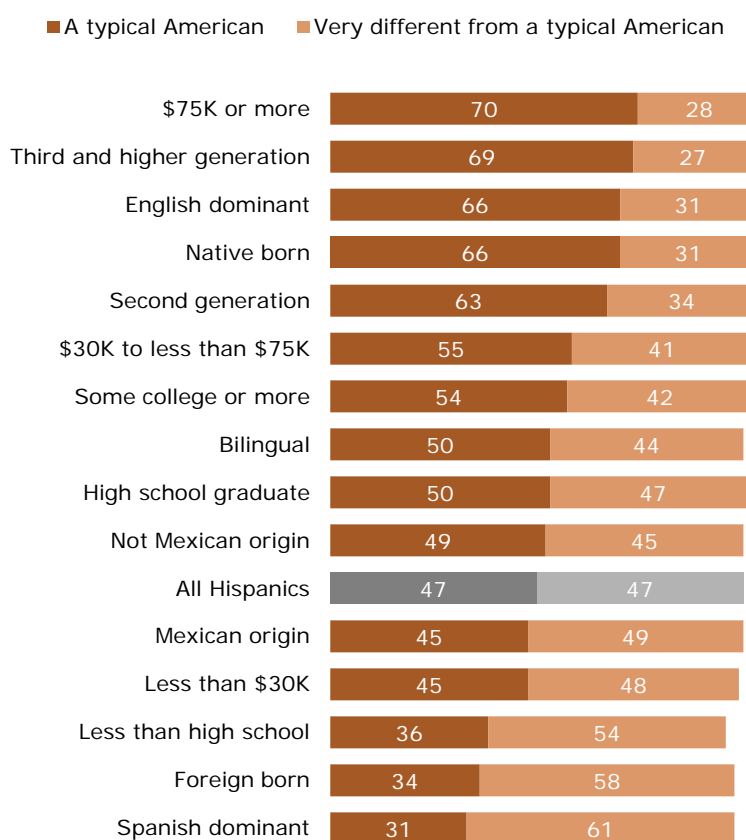
The Pew Hispanic survey also finds that racial identification among Latinos varies by immigrant generation, with third-generation Latinos the most likely to identify as white. Among immigrant Latinos, 51% say their race is “some other race” (21%) or “Hispanic or Latino” (31%),² 36% say their race is white and 9% say their race is black, Asian or mixed race. Among second-generation Latinos, a similar pattern is evident—55% say their race is either “some other race” (36%) or “Hispanic or Latino” (20%),³ followed by 30% who say their race is white. Among third-generation Hispanics, the share that identifies as white rises to 44% and the share that says “some other race” or “Hispanic or Latino” falls to 43%.⁴

A Typical American— Or Not?

When asked whether they see themselves as a “typical American,” Hispanics are evenly split—47% say they are “a typical American” and another 47% say they are “very different” from a typical American.

These responses vary sharply across demographic subgroups of Hispanics. Those who are more affluent, English dominant and U.S. born are most likely to call themselves a typical American. Among Hispanics

Figure 1.7
Do You Think of Yourself as a Typical American?
(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

² Shares do not sum to total due to rounding.

³ Shares do not sum to total due to rounding.

⁴ Shares do not sum to total due to rounding.

who make more than \$75,000 a year, 70% say they see themselves as a typical American. Among third-generation Hispanics, 69% say the same, as do two-thirds (66%) of English-dominant Hispanics and two-thirds of native-born Hispanics (66%).

By contrast, just 31% of Hispanics who are Spanish dominant, 34% of foreign-born Hispanics and 36% of Hispanics with less than a high school education say they are a typical American. Among these same three groups, majorities say they are “very different from the typical American.”

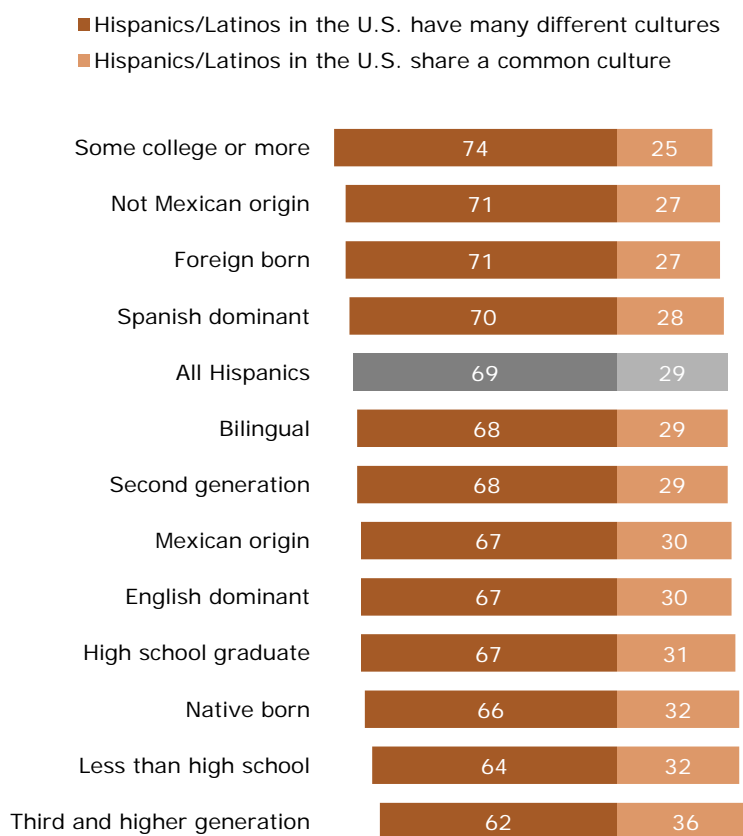
Shared Hispanic Culture among U.S. Hispanics—Or Not?

By a margin of more than two-to-one across nearly all major demographic subgroups of Hispanics, more say U.S. Hispanics have many different cultures than say they share a common culture.

For example, among college-educated Hispanics, 74% say U.S. Hispanics have many different cultures, while just 25% say they share a common culture. Results are similar among the foreign born (71% versus 27%), the Spanish dominant (70% versus 28%) and Mexican-origin Hispanics (67% versus 30%). Even among those who are U.S. born with U.S.-born parents, nearly twice as many say U.S. Hispanics have many different cultures as say they share a common culture—62% versus 36%.

Figure 1.8

Do Latinos in the U.S. Share a Common Culture? (%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

2. The American Experience

When it comes to their views of the U.S., Latinos are generally positive. They see the U.S. as better than the countries of their ancestors on a number of dimensions—but not all. And when comparing the Latino experience in the U.S. with the experience of other minority groups, Latinos see themselves, for the most part, at least as successful as others. They also believe in the efficacy of hard work—more so than the general public. Even so, Latinos in the U.S. express less personal trust of others than the general public.

Latino Success in the U.S.

Hispanics have mixed views on the overall success of their group when compared with other minority groups. More than half (55%) say Hispanics have been about equally successful in the U.S., and 17% say their group has been more successful. But more than one-in-five (22%) say Hispanics have been less successful than other minority groups in the U.S.

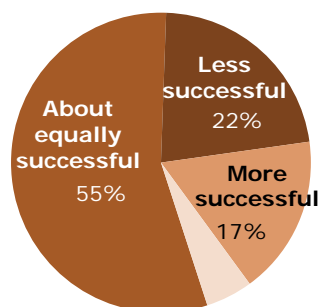
Belief in the Importance of Hard Work

More so than the general public, Hispanics believe that hard work gets results. Three-quarters (75%) say that most people can get ahead if they are willing to work hard, while 21% say hard work and determination are no guarantee of success. By comparison, fewer than six-in-ten (58%) of the general public say hard work can lead to success, and 40% say hard work is no guarantee of success ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2011b](#)).

Belief in the power of hard work is strong among both foreign-born and native-born Hispanics—77% and 73%, respectively. Among the native born, those in the second generation are just as likely as the foreign born (76% versus 77%) to say most people can get ahead with hard work. Among third-generation Hispanics, 70% say most people can get ahead with hard work.

Figure 2.1

Have Latinos Been More, Less or About Equally as Successful as Other Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups in the U.S.?



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of "Depends," "Don't know" and "Refused" are shown but not labeled.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Spanish-dominant Hispanics express the greatest level of belief in the value of hard work. Fully 83% say most people who want to get ahead can make it if they work hard. By contrast, 71% of bilingual Hispanics and 70% of English-dominant Hispanics say the same.

Attitudes about Personal Trust

When it comes to personal trust, most Latinos say you can't be too careful when dealing with people. Some 86% of Hispanics say this, while 12% say people can be trusted.

This level of distrust is higher among Hispanics than it is among the general public. According to a 2010 survey from the Pew

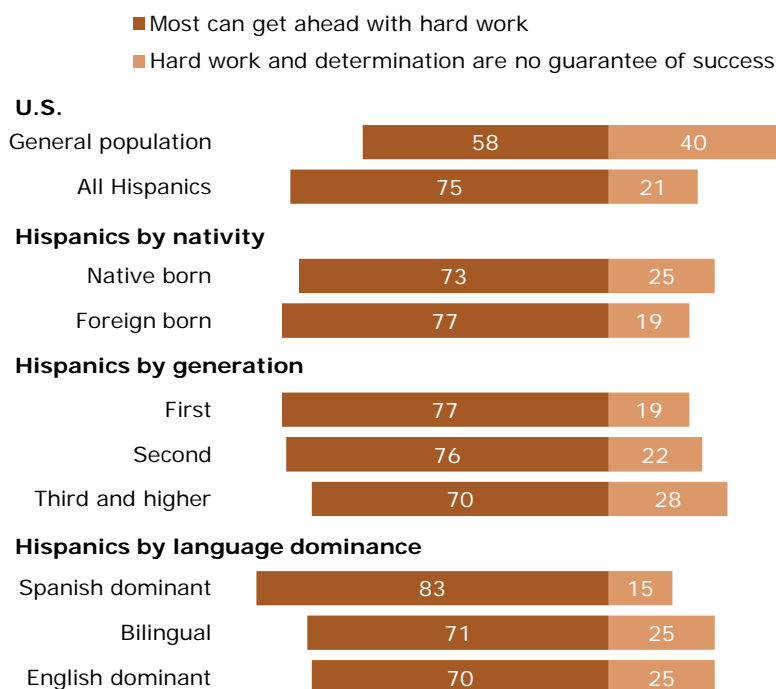
Research Center for the People & the Press (2010), a majority of Americans also say you can't be too careful when dealing with people. But that share, 61%, is lower than it is among Hispanics.

Even though large majorities of Latinos say you can't be too careful when dealing with people, some small differences are evident among subgroups. Foreign-born Latinos are somewhat more distrustful of others than are U.S.-born Latinos—89% versus 81%.

Figure 2.2

Can Most People Get Ahead with Hard Work or Are Hard Work and Determination No Guarantee of Success?

(%)



Notes: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=1,521, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Responses of "Neither/Both equally," "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, December 2011

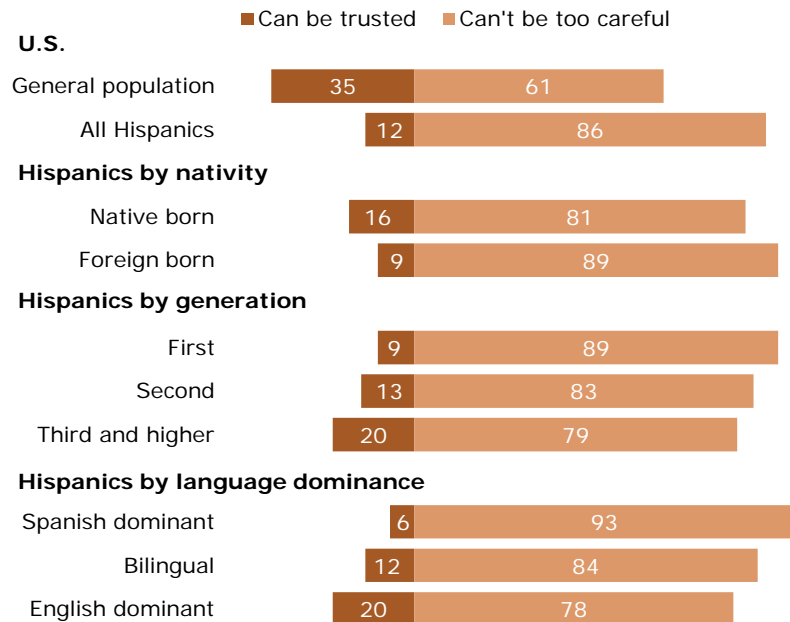
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Mirroring the results by nativity and generation, personal distrust is highest among those who are Spanish dominant and lowest among those who are English dominant. Some 93% of Spanish-dominant Latinos say you can't be too careful when it comes to dealing with people. Among those who are bilingual, 84% say you can't be too careful, while 78% among those who are English dominant say the same.

Figure 2.3

Would You Say That Most People Can Be Trusted or That You Can't Be Too Careful in Dealing with People?

(%)



Notes: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=3,509, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Responses of "Other/Depends," "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, September 2010

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Latinos' Views of the U.S.

Latinos overall are satisfied with life in the U.S.—at least when compared with the home country of their ancestors. Nearly nine-in-ten (87%) Latinos say the opportunity to get ahead is better in the U.S. than in the country of their ancestors. Nearly three-in-four (72%) say conditions for raising children are better here than in the country of their ancestors. Seven-in-ten (69%) say the poor are treated better in the U.S. And some 44% say the moral values of society are better in the U.S. than in the country of their ancestors.

Only when it comes to the strength of family ties do more Hispanics say the country of their ancestors is

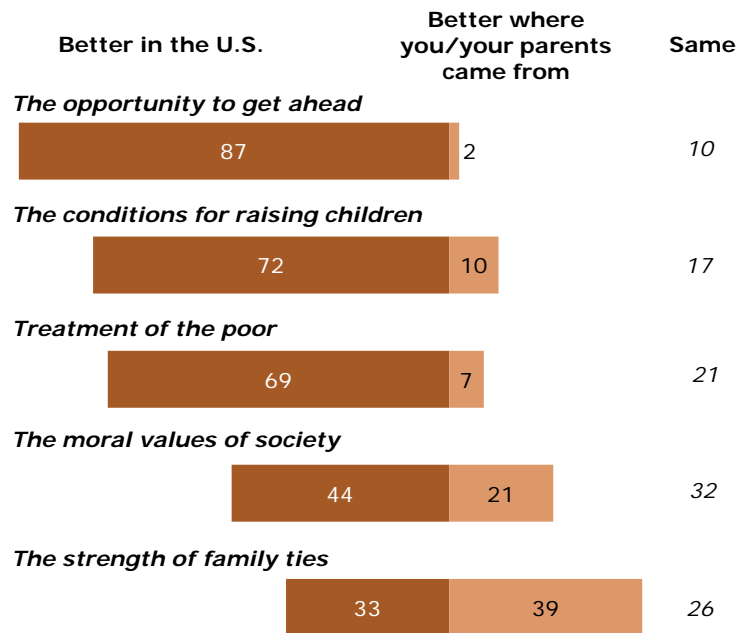
better than the U.S. According to the survey, some 39% say this, compared with one-third (33%) who say the U.S. is better than their ancestral home country when it comes to the strength of family ties.

The Hispanic Immigrant Experience

The survey finds that economic opportunities are the most common reason by far that Hispanic immigrants give for coming to the U.S. More than half (55%) cite this as their main reason, followed by 24% who say it was “for family reasons,” and 9% who say it was to pursue educational opportunities.

Figure 2.4

How Is the U.S. Compared to Your Ancestors' Country of Origin in Regard to ...
(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

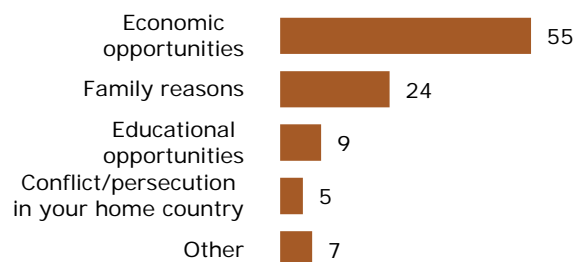
Asked whether they would do it again, nearly eight-in-ten (79%) immigrant Hispanics say they would come to the U.S., 15% say they would stay in their home country, and just 4% say they would move to another country.

However, not all Hispanic immigrants are sure that if they had to do it all over again, they would come to the U.S. One-third (33%) of recent arrivals say they would stay in their home country, while 58% say they would come to the U.S. again. By contrast, among immigrants who have been in the U.S. for more than five years, large majorities say they would migrate to the U.S. again.

This difference in responses by years in the U.S. may reflect the recent economic downturn or the current environment regarding immigration reform. Hispanics—especially the foreign born—were hit very hard by the Great Recession (Taylor, Lopez, Velasco and Motel, 2012).

This finding may also reflect differences in the composition of immigrant cohorts. Among those who arrived in the last five years, there are some immigrants who eventually will return to their home country. By contrast, among other cohorts, many who had decided to return home likely already have.

Figure 2.5
Main Reason for Immigrating to U.S.
(% among foreign born/those born in Puerto Rico)

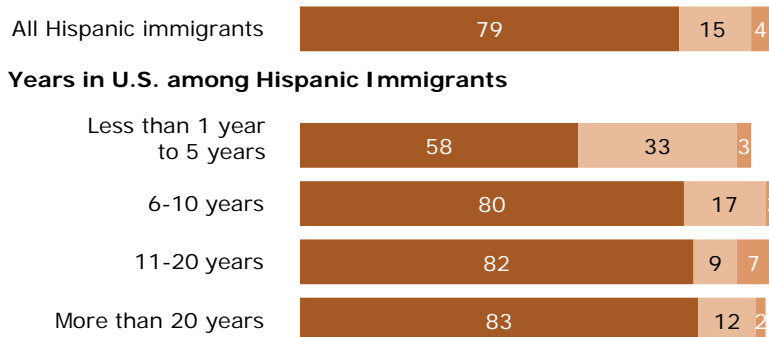


Notes: N=784 respondents born in Puerto Rico or a country outside the U.S. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Figure 2.6
If You Could Do It Again, Would You ...
(% among foreign born)

- Come to the United States/Leave Puerto Rico for the United States
- Stay in (the country where you were born/Puerto Rico)
- Move to a different country



Notes: N=784 respondents born in Puerto Rico or a country outside the U.S. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

3. Language Use among Latinos

Language use among Hispanics in the U.S. reflects the trajectories that previous immigrant groups have followed. Immigrant Hispanics are most likely to be proficient in Spanish, but least likely to be proficient in English. In the second generation, use of Spanish falls as use of English rises. By the third generation, English use is dominant ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2009](#); [Hakimzadeh and Cohn, 2007](#); [Pew Hispanic Center, 2004](#)). Results from the Pew Hispanic survey reflect these patterns.

Even so, while English use among Latinos is higher in later generations and Spanish use is lower, Spanish use persists among the third generation. In daily activities such as listening to music, watching television or even thinking, significant shares of third-generation Latinos use Spanish, the Pew Hispanic survey shows.

According to the survey, fully 87% of Hispanics believe Hispanic immigrants need to learn English to succeed in the U.S. But at the same time, nearly all (95%) Hispanic adults believe it is important for future generations of Hispanics in the U.S. to be able to speak Spanish.

The Value of English and the Importance of Spanish

Latinos see both English and Spanish as important, though in different ways.

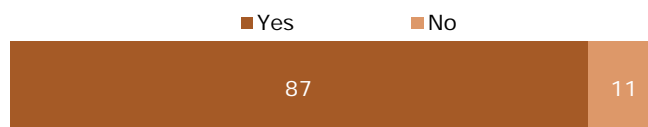
According to the survey, when asked whether adult Hispanic immigrants need to learn English to succeed in the U.S. or if they can succeed by speaking only Spanish, nearly nine-in-ten (87%) Hispanics say adult immigrants need to learn English. Just 11% say adult Hispanic immigrants can

Figure 3.1

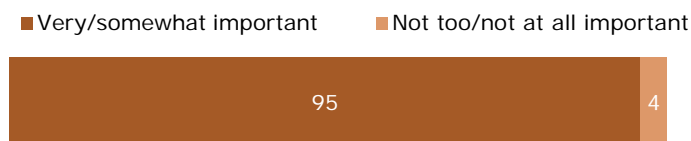
Importance of English and Spanish

(%)

Do you think adult Hispanic immigrants need to learn English to succeed in the U.S.?



How important is it to you that future generations of Hispanics living in the U.S. be able to speak Spanish?



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

succeed by speaking only Spanish. These figures are unchanged from 2002, when 89% of Hispanics said adult Hispanic immigrants need to learn English and 10% said they can succeed in the U.S. by speaking only Spanish ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2002](#)).

When it comes to Spanish, fully 95% of Latinos say it is either very important (75%) or somewhat important (20%) that future generations of Latinos living in the U.S. speak Spanish. Nearly all Latinos, regardless of generation, agree on this point. These findings may reflect a recent shift in priorities among Hispanics. According to the 2009 National Survey of Latinos, today's young Latinos are encouraged to speak Spanish more so than their parents were when they were young ([Pew Hispanic Center, 2009](#)).

Language Use among Hispanics

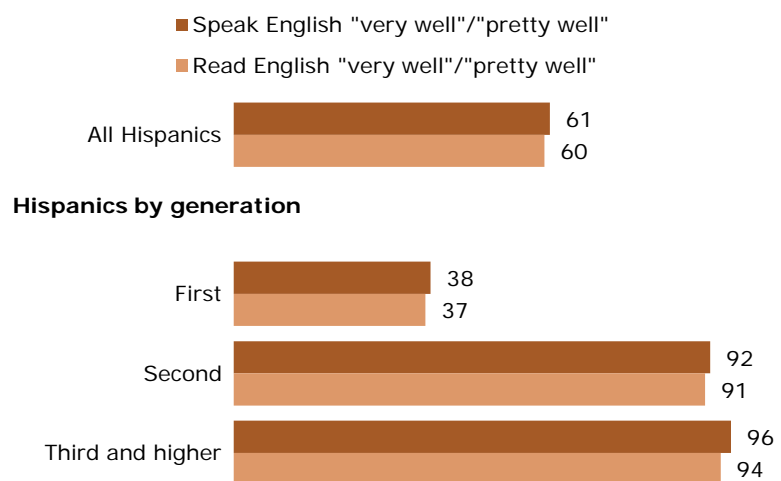
Even though nearly all Hispanics say it is important that future generations of Hispanics speak Spanish, Spanish proficiency and use is lower in later generations, while English use is higher.

Speaking and Reading

According to the Pew Hispanic survey, more than six-in-ten (61%) Latino adults in the U.S. say they can carry on a conversation in English “very well” or “pretty well.” A similar share (60%) say they can read a newspaper or book in English “very well” or “pretty well.”

As expected, English language proficiency differs by nativity. Among the foreign born or first-generation Hispanics, 38% say they can carry on a conversation in English and 37% say they can read a

Figure 3.2
English Speaking and Reading Ability, by Generation
(%)



Note: N=1,220.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

newspaper or book in English “very well” or “pretty well.” English proficiency is higher among Hispanics who were born in the U.S. Fully 92% of Hispanics in the second generation say they are proficient when it comes to speaking English. Likewise, 91% say they can read a newspaper or book “very well” or “pretty well” in English. Among third-generation Hispanics, 96% say they are proficient in speaking English, and 94% say they can read a newspaper or book in English “very well” or “pretty well.”

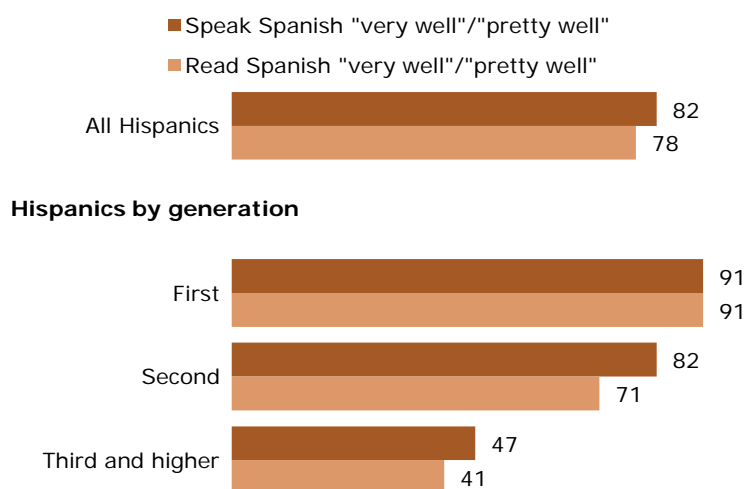
When it comes to the ability to speak and read Spanish, overall a greater share of Hispanic adults say they are proficient in Spanish than say they are proficient in English. According to the survey, more than eight-in-ten (82%) Hispanic adults say they can carry on a conversation in Spanish “very well” or “pretty well.” Nearly as many (78%) say they can read a newspaper or book in Spanish either “very well” or “pretty well.”

The survey also finds that the level of Spanish proficiency diminishes in later

generations. More than nine-in-ten foreign-born Latinos say they can speak and read in Spanish “very well” or “pretty well.” For the second generation—the U.S.-born children of immigrants—the share saying they can carry on a conversation in Spanish falls to 82%, and the share saying they can read a newspaper or book in Spanish falls to 71%. Among third-generation Latinos, fewer than half say they can speak Spanish proficiently (47%) or read a newspaper or book in Spanish (41%).

Figure 3.3

Spanish Speaking and Reading Ability, by Generation (%)



Note: N=1,220.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

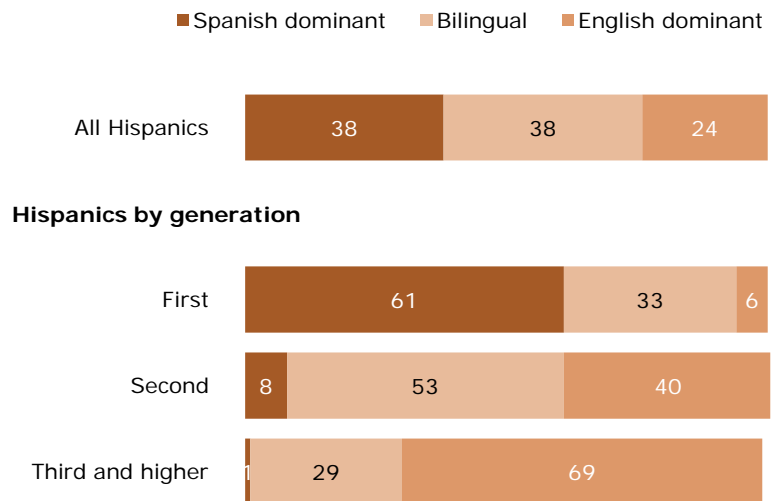
Primary Language

The Pew Hispanic Center uses a measure, “primary language,” that combines survey respondent self-assessments of English and Spanish speaking and reading ability into a single measure of language ability. It is meant to summarize speaking and reading ability in both English and Spanish.

Using the self-reported measures of English and Spanish proficiency in speaking and reading, survey respondents are classified in three ways—Spanish dominant, English dominant or bilingual. Respondents are classified as Spanish dominant if they say they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but their ratings of English ability in the same two categories are lower. Respondents are considered English dominant if they say they are more proficient in English than in Spanish. Finally, bilingual respondents are those who say they are proficient in both English and Spanish. Using this measure, the survey finds that 38% of Hispanic adults are Spanish dominant, another 38% are bilingual and the remainder, 24%, are English dominant.

Which language is more dominant is a function of immigrant generation. Among immigrant Hispanics, the majority (61%) are Spanish dominant, one-third (33%) are bilingual and just 6% are English dominant. By contrast, among second-generation Hispanics, Spanish dominance falls to 8%, but the share who are bilingual rises to 53% and the share English dominant increases to 40%. By the third generation, almost all Hispanics are either bilingual (29%) or English dominant (69%).

Figure 3.4
Primary Language
(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Language dominance is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. “Spanish-dominant” persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their ability to speak and read English lower. “Bilingual” refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. “English-dominant” persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Language Use in Daily Activities

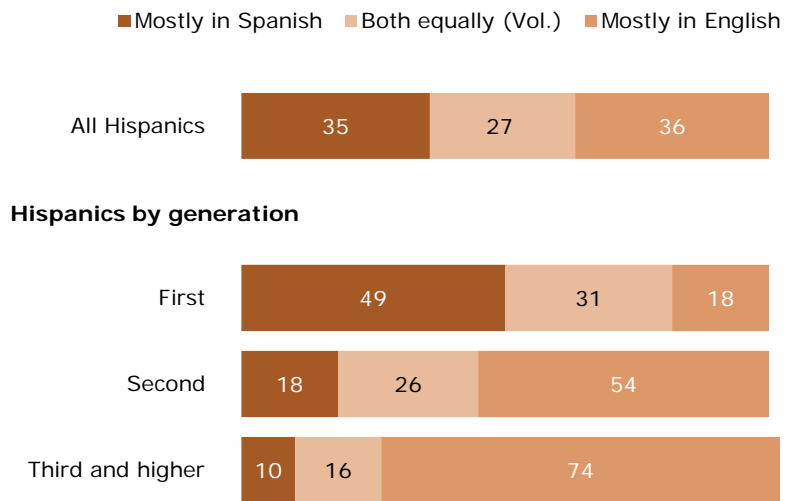
Listening to Music

When it comes to listening to music, 35% of Hispanic adults say they do so only or mostly in Spanish, 36% say they do so only or mostly in English and 27% say they listen to music in both languages equally.

The language used when listening to music changes sharply across the generations. Among immigrant Hispanics, more than twice as many say they use Spanish compared with English when listening to music—49% versus 18%. Among second-generation Hispanics, the opposite is true: More than half (54%) use English when listening to music, while 18% say they use Spanish. By the third generation, English use when listening to music rises to 74%, and Spanish use falls to 10%.

Figure 3.5

When You Listen to Music, Is It Mostly in Spanish or English?
(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Watching Television

Among all Hispanics, more watch English-language television than Spanish-language programs—45% versus 28%. Meanwhile, 26% say they use both languages equally.

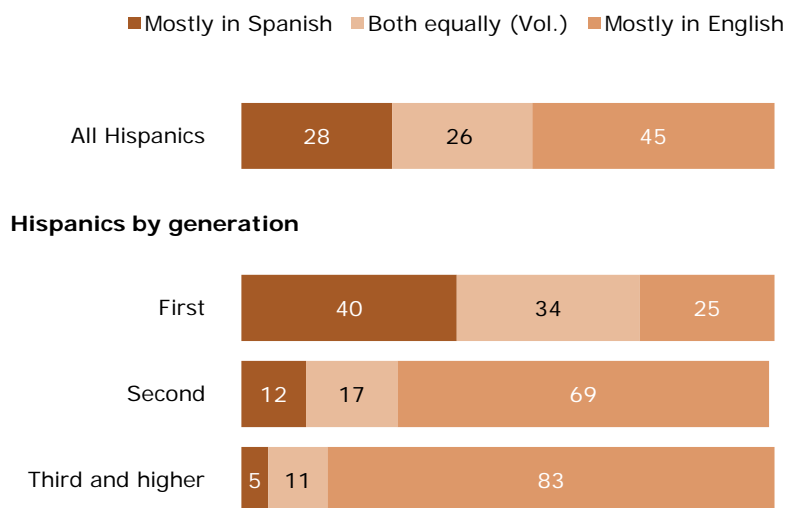
Across the generations, English use when watching television rises and Spanish use falls. Among immigrant Hispanics, nearly twice as many use Spanish when watching television as use English—40% versus 25%. One-third (34%) say they use English and Spanish equally when watching television.

By the second generation, 69% of Hispanics say they watch television in English, 17% say they use both English and Spanish equally, and 12% say they watch television mostly or only in Spanish. Among third-generation Hispanics, more than eight-in-ten (83%) say they use English when watching television. Some 11% say they use both languages. And just 5% of third-generation Hispanics say they watch television mainly in Spanish.

Figure 3.6

When You Watch Television, Is It Mostly in Spanish or English?

(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

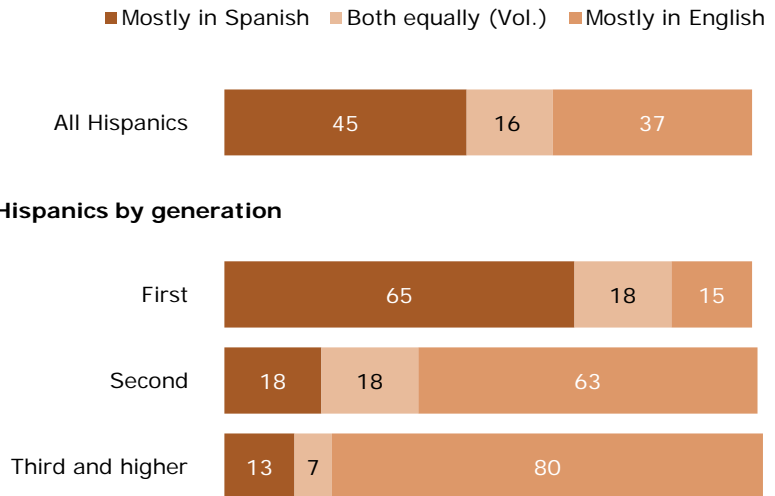
Thinking in English or Spanish

As with other forms of language use, more Latinos say they use Spanish than English when thinking—45% versus 37%. Meanwhile, some 16% say they use both languages when they think.

As might be expected, use of Spanish falls and use of English rises through the generations. Among immigrant Hispanics, two-thirds (65%) say they use Spanish when they think, 15% say they use English, and 18% say they use both English and Spanish. By the second generation, use of English rises to 63% and use of Spanish falls to 18%. By the third generation, eight-in-ten (80%) Latinos say they think in English, 13% say they think in Spanish, and 7% say they think in both languages equally.

Figure 3.7

When You Think, Is It Mostly in Spanish or English?
(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

4. Politics, Values and Religion

Latinos have often been characterized as more socially conservative than most Americans. On some issues, such as abortion, that's true. But on others, such as the acceptance of homosexuality, it is not. When it comes to their own assessments of their political views, Latinos, more so than the general public, say their views are liberal.

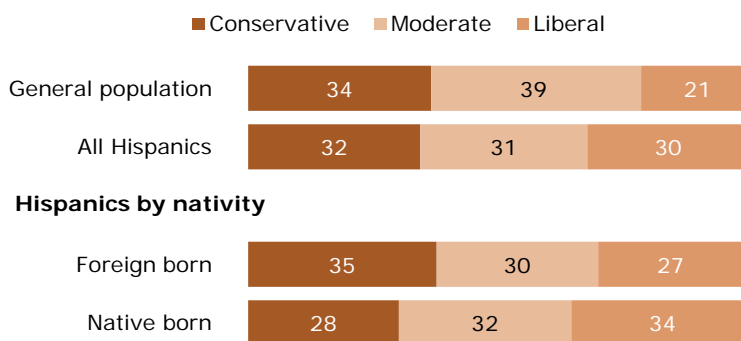
The Pew Hispanic survey also reveals that Latinos are more religious than most Americans—they are more likely to say they belong to a religion and to attend religious services regularly.

Political Ideology

Much has been made about the socially conservative views of Hispanics. This is true on some specific issues (such as abortion), yet results from the survey suggest that Hispanics are no more or less likely than the general public to describe their political views as conservative. Some 32% of Hispanics and 34% of all U.S. adults say their political views are “very conservative” or “conservative.”

However, Latinos are more likely than the general public to describe their views as liberal. Overall, 30% of Latino adults say this, while just 21% of all U.S. adults say the same.⁵

Figure 4.1
How Would You Describe Your Political Views?
(%)



Notes: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=1,521, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Responses of “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, December 2011

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

⁵ These results mirror those for Hispanic registered voters. According to a recent Pew Hispanic Center report, among Hispanic registered voters, 35% describe their political views as “very conservative” or “conservative,” 32% describe their political views as “moderate,” and 28% describe their political views as “very liberal” or “liberal” (Lopez, Gonzalez-Barrera and Motel, 2011). By comparison, among all registered voters, 37% are self-described conservative, 40% moderate and 20% liberal, according to a December 2011 national survey of the American public by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press.

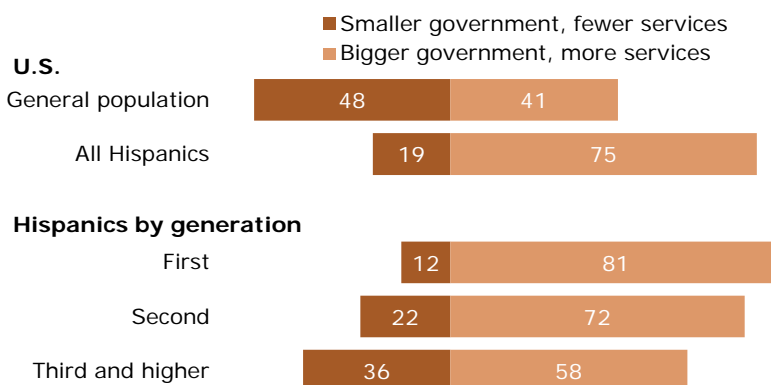
Foreign-born Hispanics are more likely than native-born Hispanics to describe their political views as conservative—35% versus 28%. Meanwhile, native-born Hispanics are more likely than immigrant Hispanics to describe their political views as “very liberal” or “liberal”—34% versus 27%.

Bigger Government or Smaller Government?

When it comes to the size of government, Hispanics are more likely than the general public to say they would rather have a bigger government providing more services than a smaller government with fewer services. Some 75% of Hispanics say this, while 19% say they would rather have a smaller government with fewer services. By contrast, just 41% of the general U.S. public say they want a bigger government, while nearly half (48%) say they want a smaller government.

Figure 4.2

Would You Rather Have a Smaller Government Providing Fewer Services or a Bigger Government Providing More Services?
(%)



Notes: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=2,410, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Responses of “Depends,” “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, October 2011

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Support for a larger government is greatest among immigrant Latinos. More than eight-in-ten (81%) say they would rather have a bigger government with more services than a smaller government with fewer services. The share that wants a bigger government falls to 72% among second-generation Hispanics and 58% among third-generation Hispanics.

Views of Social Issues

Hispanics have more conservative views than all Americans when it comes to abortion, but Hispanics are just as likely as the general public to say homosexuality should be accepted by society. When it comes to interracial and interethnic marriage, Hispanics overwhelmingly say they are comfortable with a child of theirs marrying someone who is of a different heritage.

Abortion

Hispanics hold a more conservative view of abortion than the general public. More than half (51%) of adult Hispanics say abortion should be illegal in most or all cases, a share greater than that (41%) observed among the general public.

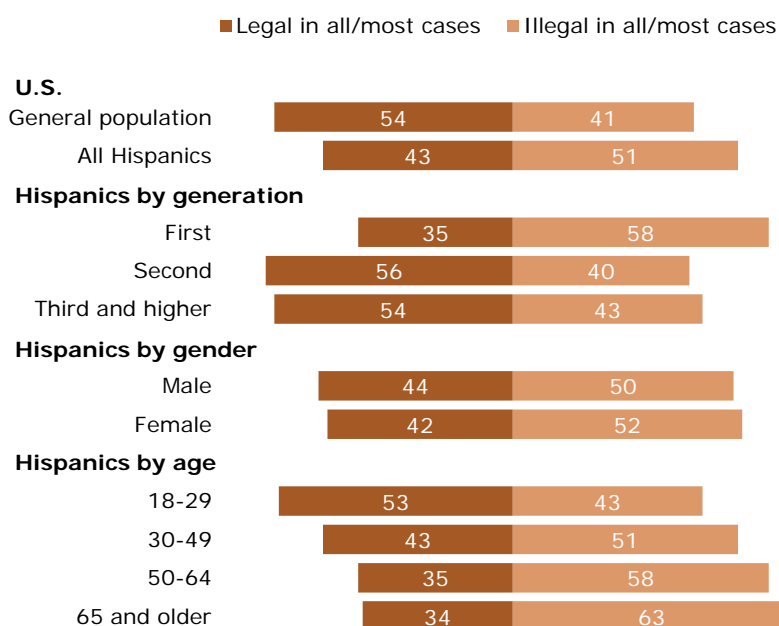
Here again, immigrant generation helps explain these differences. Foreign-born Hispanics are more conservative than native-born Hispanics about abortion. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) immigrant Hispanics say abortion should mainly be illegal. By contrast, just 40% of second-generation Hispanics and 43% of third-generation Hispanics say abortion should be mainly illegal. The views of second- and third-generation Hispanics closely match those of the general U.S. public.

When it comes to support for abortion rights, just 35% of immigrant Hispanics say abortion should mainly be legal, while 56% of second-generation and 54% of third-generation Hispanics say abortion should mainly be legal.

Support for abortion rights also vary by age, but not by gender. Younger Latinos are more likely than older Latinos to say abortion should be legal. A majority (53%) of Latinos ages 18 to 29 support abortion rights. By contrast, majorities of Latinos ages 30 to 49 (51%), ages 50 to 64 (58%) and ages 65 and older (63%) say abortion should be illegal in “all cases” or “most

Figure 4.3

Do You Think Abortion Should Be Legal or Illegal?
(%)



Notes: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=2,410, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Responses of “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, October 2011

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

cases.” Meanwhile, half (50%) of Hispanic men and half (52%) of Hispanic women say abortion should mainly be illegal.

Acceptance of Homosexuality

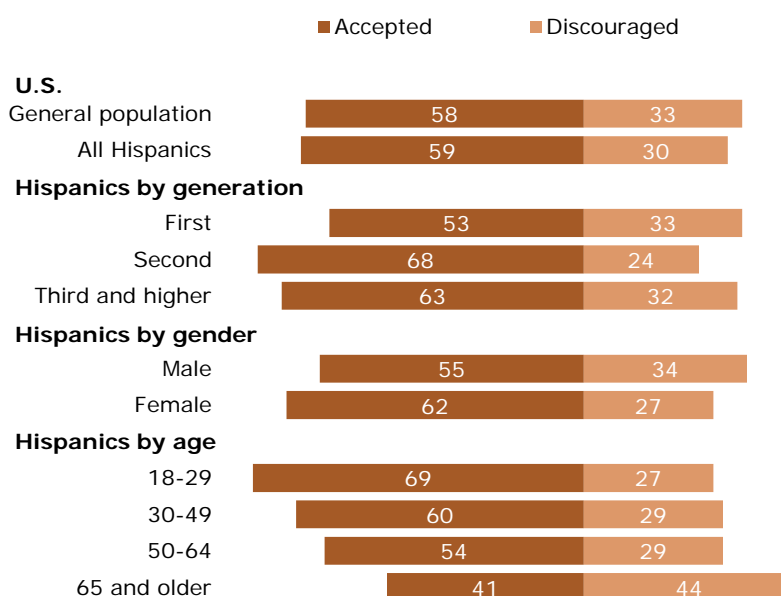
When asked whether homosexuality should be accepted or discouraged by society, majorities of Latinos (59%) and of the U.S. general public (58%) say it should be accepted. Meanwhile, 30% of Latinos and 33% of the general public say homosexuality should be discouraged.

Views on homosexuality vary somewhat by immigrant generation. Just over half (53%) of immigrant Hispanics say homosexuality should be accepted. Among second-generation Hispanics, this share rises to 68%. Among third-generation Hispanics, it is 63%.

The survey also reveals that among Hispanics, women more than men say homosexuality should be accepted by society—62% versus 55%. A similar pattern exists among the general public: 64% of women say homosexuality should be accepted by society, compared with 52% of men ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2011a](#)).

And just as with the general public, younger Hispanics are more likely than older Hispanics to say homosexuality should be accepted by society. Nearly seven-in-ten (69%) 18- to 29-year-old Hispanics say this, as do 60% of Hispanics ages 30 to 49 and 54% of Hispanics ages 50 to 64.

Figure 4.4
Should Homosexuality Be Accepted or Discouraged by Society?
(%)



Notes: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=3,029, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. Responses of “Neither/Both Equally,” “Don’t know” and “Refused” are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, March 2011

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

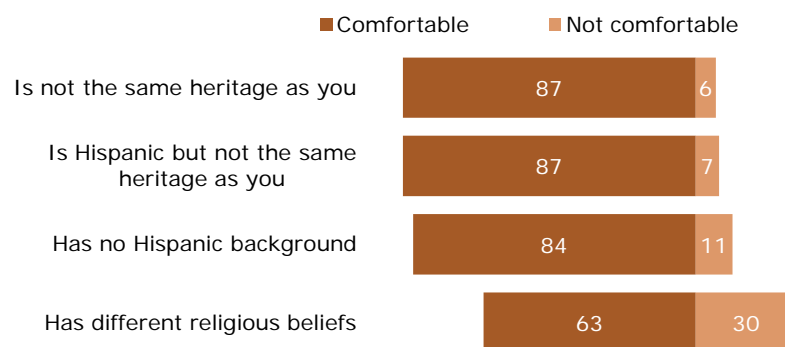
By contrast, among Hispanics ages 65 and older, 41% say homosexuality should be accepted by society, while 44% say it should not be. Among the general public, majorities of those ages 18 to 29 (69%), ages 30 to 49 (59%) and ages 50 to 64 (55%) say homosexuality should be accepted by society. Among those ages 65 and older, fewer than half (47%) say the same ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, 2011a](#)).

Interracial, Interethnic and Interreligious Marriage

Interracial and interethnic marriage rates are rising in the U.S. Today, 8% of all marriages and 15% of all new marriages are ones in which the bride and groom are not of the same race or ethnicity. Overall, Hispanics have some of the highest intermarriage rates, with one-in-four (26%) of new Hispanic marriages in 2010 interracial or interethnic ([Wang, 2012](#)).

The Pew Hispanic survey asked Latinos about their attitudes about different types of intermarriage and whether they would be comfortable if a child of theirs married someone who was not of the same heritage or background. Overall, Latinos are comfortable with their children marrying someone who is not of the same heritage (87%), someone who is Latino but not of the same heritage (87%), or someone who is not Latino (84%). However, the survey also reveals that when it comes to a child marrying someone of different religious beliefs, a smaller share (63%) of Latinos say they are comfortable with that.

Figure 4.5
How Comfortable Would You Be if a Child of Yours Married Someone Who ...
(%)



Notes: N=1,220. Responses of "Depends on situation/Depends if man or woman," "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Latinos and Religion

Latinos as a group are religiously observant. Compared with the general public, they are more likely to claim a religious affiliation and to attend religious services more frequently. However, they are about equally as likely to say religion is important in their lives. Overall, religiosity is highest among immigrant Latinos and lowest among those who are third generation.

Religious Affiliation

According to the Pew Hispanic survey, 83% of Hispanics claim a religious affiliation, a share slightly higher than that seen among the general public (80%).

Among Latinos, most are Catholic—more than three-in-five (62%) say this is their religious affiliation. Meanwhile, one-in-five (19%) Latino adults say they are Protestant, and 14% say they are unaffiliated with any religion.

Among Hispanics, twice as many say they are “born again” or evangelical Protestant than say they are mainline Protestant—13% versus 6%. Only small percentages of Hispanics identify with other religions, such as Mormonism, Orthodox Christianity, Judaism or Buddhism.

Compared with the general public, Hispanics are much more likely to be Catholic—62% versus 23%—and less likely to be Protestant—19% versus 50%. The general public is also more likely than Hispanics to be unaffiliated—19% versus 14%.

Religious affiliation among Latinos varies by immigrant generation. Among foreign-born Latinos, nearly seven-in-ten (69%) identify as Catholic. However, the share who identify as Catholic falls to 59% among the second generation, and 40% among the third generation. By contrast, the share of Latinos who identify as Protestant rises through the generations. Some 16% of immigrant Latinos say they are Protestant. Among the third generation, the share is 30%. Foreign-born and native-born Latinos are about as likely to say they are evangelical Protestants—13% and 14% respectively.

Table 4.1
Religious Profile of Hispanics

U.S. Hispanics	
Catholic	62
Protestant	19
Evangelical	13
Mainline	6
Unaffiliated	14
Other	3
Don't know/Refused	3
U.S. general public	
Catholic	23
Protestant	50
White evangelical	18
White mainline	17
Black Protestant	9
Unaffiliated	19
Other	7
Don't know/Refused	1

Note: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=17,992, aggregated 2011 Pew Research Center for the People & the Press surveys.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, aggregated January-December 2011 surveys

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

While only about one-in-ten (9%) foreign-born Latinos are religiously unaffiliated, twice as many (20%) native-born Latinos are unaffiliated. Among third-generation Latinos, nearly a quarter (24%) say they are unaffiliated.

Attendance at Religious Services

Two-in-five (43%) Latinos report attending religious services once a week or more, while one-third (33%) attend services monthly or yearly, and one-in-five (22%) say they seldom or never attend religious services.

Hispanics are more likely than the general public to attend religious services weekly or more often—43% versus 36%.

Among Hispanics, Protestants (61%) and evangelical Protestants (70%) are more likely than Catholics (47%) to report attending religious services at least once a week. Not surprisingly, only about one-in-ten (11%) of those who are religiously unaffiliated report attending religious services weekly.

More than half (52%) of foreign-born Latinos say they attend religious services at least weekly, while only about three-in-ten (31%) native-born Latinos attend at this rate. Among the native

Table 4.2
Religious Affiliation by Generation among Hispanics
(%)

	Foreign born	Native born	2nd Generation	3rd or higher Generation
Catholic	69	51	59	40
Protestant	16	22	18	30
Evangelical	13	14	10	21
Unaffiliated	9	20	18	24

Notes: N=1,220. Responses of "Other," "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Table 4.3
Religious Service Attendance
(%)

	Weekly or more	Monthly/yearly	Seldom/never
General population	36	34	28
All Hispanics	43	33	22
<i>Hispanics by religious affiliation</i>			
Catholic	47	37	16
Protestant	61	24	15
Evangelical	70	22	9
Unaffiliated	11	34	55
<i>Hispanics by nativity and generation</i>			
Foreign born	52	30	17
Native born	31	37	29
2nd generation	32	34	32
3rd or higher generation	30	43	24

Notes: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=17,992, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, aggregated January, March-December 2011 surveys

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

born, second- and third-generation Latinos attend religious services at similar rates—32% and 30%, respectively.

The Importance of Religion

Hispanics and the general public are equally likely to say religion is very important in their lives.

Overall, more than six-in-ten (61%) Latinos say that religion is very important in their lives. About a quarter (24%) say that religion is somewhat important, and only 13% say religion is not too important or not at all important in their lives. Among the general public, 58% say religion is very important in their lives ([Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, 2010](#)).

Hispanic Protestants are the most likely to say that religion is very important in their lives. Fully 85% say this, as do nine-in-ten (92%) Hispanic evangelical

Protestants. By contrast, among Hispanic Catholics, two-thirds (66%) say that religion is very important in their lives.

As one might expect, religiously unaffiliated Hispanics are the most likely to say that religion is not too important or not at all important (50%), though nearly half of the unaffiliated say that religion is somewhat (33%) or very (16%) important in their lives. This suggests the unaffiliated are not non-religious as a group.

A majority of foreign-born Latinos report that religion is very important in their lives (69%). Among the native-born, about half (49%) say that religion is very important, while about

Table 4.4

How Important Is Religion in Your Life? (%)

	Very	Somewhat	Not too much/ Not at all
General population	58	24	16
All Hispanics	61	24	13
<i>Hispanics by religious affiliation</i>			
Catholic	66	27	7
Protestant	85	12	2
Evangelical	92	7	1
Unaffiliated	16	33	50
<i>Hispanics by nativity and generation</i>			
Foreign born	69	21	8
Native born	49	29	19
2nd generation	50	28	19
3rd or higher generation	46	31	20

Notes: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=3,003, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, August 2010

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

three-in-ten (29%) say religion is somewhat important, and about two-in-ten (19%) say it is either not too important or not important at all.

Religion, Politics and Views on Social Issues

As noted earlier, when it comes to political ideology, Latinos are evenly distributed across the conservative-liberal continuum.

Latino Catholics and Latino Protestants are split about evenly among the three categories. However, among religiously unaffiliated Latinos, nearly twice as many say their political views are liberal or very liberal (45%) than say their political views are conservative or very conservative (23%).

Table 4.5

Political Views by Religious Affiliation (%)

	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
All Hispanics	32	31	30
Catholic	34	32	28
Protestant	38	29	26
Evangelical	40	29	25
Unaffiliated	23	28	45
General population	34	39	21
Catholic	30	44	20
Protestant	45	37	14
White evangelical	59	31	8
Unaffiliated	17	41	34

Note: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=1,521, aggregated 2011 Pew Research Center for the People & the Press surveys.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, December 2011 survey

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Compared with the general public, Latinos are somewhat more liberal, and this contrast is even greater among Latino evangelical Protestants. This group is three times as likely as white evangelical Protestants overall to call themselves liberal or very liberal (25% versus 8%).

When it comes to homosexuality, majorities of Latino Catholics (60%) and religiously unaffiliated Latinos (77%) say that it should be accepted by society. Hispanic Protestants, however, are more divided on the issue. Some 42% say homosexuality should be accepted by society, while 46% say it should be discouraged. Among Hispanic evangelical Protestants, a majority (51%) say homosexuality should be discouraged by society.

Latinos' views on homosexuality line up closely with views among the general public as a whole. However, when viewed by religious affiliation, some differences emerge. For example, Latino evangelical Protestants are less likely than white evangelical Protestants to say that homosexuality should be discouraged by society (51% versus 63%).

In the case of attitudes about abortion, while majorities of Hispanic Catholics and Hispanic Protestants believe abortion should be illegal in all or most cases, Hispanic Protestants are somewhat more likely than Hispanic Catholics to hold this view (65% versus 52%). Religiously unaffiliated Hispanics hold the opposite view—more say abortion should be legal (62%) than say it should be illegal (32%).

Compared with the general public, Latino Catholics and Latino Protestants are more likely to say abortion should be illegal (52% and 65%, respectively) than are Catholics and Protestants among the general public (44% and 47%, respectively).

Table 4.6
Homosexuality should be ...
(%)

	Accepted by society	Discouraged by society	Neither/Both
All Hispanics	59	30	4
Catholic	60	28	4
Protestant	42	46	4
Evangelical	38	51	4
Unaffiliated	77	19	1
General population	58	33	3
Catholic	64	26	2
Protestant	48	44	3
White evangelical	29	63	3
Unaffiliated	79	15	2

Note: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=3,029, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, March 2011

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Table 4.7
Abortion should be ...
(%)

	Legal in all/most cases	Illegal in all/most cases
All Hispanics	43	51
Catholic	42	52
Protestant	32	65
Evangelical	28	70
Unaffiliated	62	32
General population	54	41
Catholic	50	44
Protestant	48	47
White evangelical	34	60
Unaffiliated	73	22

Note: N=1,220, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; N=2,410, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2011 National Survey of Latinos; Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, October 2011

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

References

- Americans of Spanish origin or descent, economic and social statistics, publication*, Pub. L. No. 94-311, 90 Stat. 688 (1976).
- Hakimzadeh, Shirin and D’Vera Cohn. 2007. “English Usage among Hispanics in the United States.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Hispanic Center, November.
<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2007/11/29/english-usage-among-hispanics-in-the-united-states/>
- Humes, Karen R., Nicholas A. Jones and Roberto R. Ramirez. 2011. “Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010. C2010BR-02. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, March.
<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>
- Lopez, Mark Hugo, Ana Gonzalez-Barrera and Seth Motel. 2011. “As Deportations Rise to Record Levels, Most Latinos Oppose Obama’s Policy; President’s Approval Rating Drops, but He Leads 2012 Rivals.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Hispanic Center, December.
<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2011/12/28/as-deportations-rise-to-record-levels-most-latinos-oppose-obamas-policy/>
- National Research Council. 2006. Pew Research Center. 2011. *Multiple Origins, Uncertain Destinies: Hispanics and the American Future*. Marta Tienda and Faith Mitchell, eds. The National Academies Press. Washington, DC.
- Passel, Jeffrey and Paul Taylor. 2009. “Who’s Hispanic?” Washington, D.C.: Pew Hispanic Center, May. <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2009/05/28/whos-hispanic/>
- Passel, Jeffrey and D’Vera Cohn. 2008. “U.S. Population Projections: 2005-2050.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Hispanic Center, February.
<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2008/02/11/us-population-projections-2005-2050/>
- Pew Hispanic Center. 2009. “Between Two Worlds: How Young Latinos Come of Age in America.” Washington, D.C.: December.
<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2009/12/11/between-two-worlds-how-young-latinos-come-of-age-in-america/>
- Pew Hispanic Center. 2004. “Assimilation and Language.” Washington, D.C.: March.
<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2004/03/19/assimilation-and-language/>
- Pew Hispanic Center. 2002. “Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation 2002 National Survey of Latinos.” Washington, D.C.: December.
<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/12/17/pew-hispanic-centerkaiser-family-foundation-2002-national-survey-of-latinos/>

- Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. 2010. "Few Say Religion Shapes Immigration, Environment Views; Religion and Issues." Washington, D.C.: September. <http://www.pewforum.org/Politics-and-Elections/Few-Say-Religion-Shapes-Immigration-Environment-Views.aspx>
- Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. 2011a. "Most Say Homosexuality Should Be Accepted by Society." Washington, D.C.: May. <http://www.people-press.org/2011/05/13/most-say-homosexuality-should-be-accepted-by-society/>
- Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. 2011b. "Frustration with Congress Could Hurt Republican Incumbents; GOP Base Critical of Party's Washington Leadership." Washington, D.C.: December. <http://www.people-press.org/2011/12/15/frustration-with-congress-could-hurt-republican-incumbents/?src=prc-headline>
- Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. 2010. "Independents Oppose Party in Power ... Again; More Conservative, More Critical of National Conditions." Washington, D.C.: September. <http://www.people-press.org/2010/09/23/independents-oppose-party-in-power-again/>
- Rumbaut, Rubén. 2006. "The Making of a People." In Marta Tienda and Faith Mitchell, eds., *Hispanics and the Future of America*. The National Research Council. The National Academies Press. Washington, D.C.
- Taylor, Paul, Mark Hugo Lopez, Gabriel Velasco and Seth Motel. 2012. "Hispanics Say They Have the Worst of a Bad Economy." Washington, D.C.: Pew Hispanic Center, January. <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2012/01/26/hispanics-say-they-have-the-worst-of-a-bad-economy/>
- Wang, Wendy. 2012. "The Rise of Intermarriage. Rates, Characteristics Vary by Race and Gender." Washington, D.C.: Pew Social & Demographic Trends, February. <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2012/02/16/the-rise-of-intermarriage/>

Appendix A: 2011 National Survey of Latinos Survey Methodology

Results for this study are based on telephone interviews conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS), an independent research company, among a nationally representative sample of 1,220 Latino respondents ages 18 and older, from November 9 through December 7, 2011. Of those respondents, 436 were native born (excluding Puerto Rico), and 784 were foreign born (including Puerto Rico). Of the native born, 246 are second generation (U.S. born with at least one foreign-born parent) and 183 are third generation (U.S. born with U.S.-born parents).⁶ For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.6 percentage points.

2011 National Survey of Latinos Details

	<i>Sample size</i>	<i>Design effect</i>	<i>Margin of error 95% confidence level</i>
Total Latinos	1,220	1.63	+/-3.59% points
Foreign born (including Puerto Rico)	784	1.70	+/-4.56% points
Native born (excluding Puerto Rico)	436	1.52	+/-5.79% points
Second generation	246	1.49	+/-7.62% points
Third and higher generation	183	1.56	+/-9.05% points

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

For this survey, SSRS maintained a staff of bilingual interviewers who, when contacting a household, were able to offer respondents the option of completing the survey in Spanish or English. A total of 674 (55%) respondents were surveyed in Spanish, and 546 (45%) respondents were interviewed in English. Any person ages 18 or older of Latino origin or descent was eligible to complete the survey.

To address concerns about coverage, the study employed a dual-frame landline/cellphone telephone design. The sample consisted of a landline component (n = 617) and a cellphone component (n = 603).⁷ Both the landline and cellphone components consisted of a stratified sampling design, oversampling areas with higher densities of Latino residents.

⁶ Immigrant generation is indeterminate for seven survey respondents.

⁷ According to calculations by the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), from July to December 2010, 38.4% of Hispanics were living in households that had only wireless phones and 17.2% were in households whose phones were mostly wireless.

For the landline sampling frame, the sample was run against InfoUSA and other listed databases, and phone numbers that matched to known Latino surnames were subdivided into a Surname stratum. The remaining, unmatched and unlisted landline sample was divided into the following mutually exclusive strata: Very High Latino, High Latino and Medium Latino. MSG's GENESYS sample generation system was used to generate a cellphone sample, which was divided into High and Medium Latino strata. Overall, the study employed eight strata.

2011 NSL Interviews by Strata

	Landline		Cellphone	
	Total interviews*	Estimated % among U.S. population**	Total interviews*	Estimated % among U.S. population**
Surname	270 (43.8%)	24.3%		
Very High	122 (19.8%)	17.1%		
High	91 (14.7%)	18.3%	368 (61.0%)	32.7%
Medium	62 (10.0%)	19.4%	151 (25.0%)	33.6%
Low	72 (11.7%)	20.9%	84 (13.9%)	33.7%
Total	617		603	

Notes: *"Total interviews" includes the prescreened omnibus interviews that were not subject to geographic stratification, **The estimated population breakdown is based on counts from Claritas provided by MSG. The over- or under-sampling of strata was corrected in weighting.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Samples for the low-incidence landline and cell strata were drawn based on responses to SSRS's weekly dual-frame Excel omnibus survey. Respondents who indicated they were Latino on the omnibus survey were eligible to be re-contacted for the present survey.

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

A five-stage weighting design was used to ensure an accurate representation of the national Hispanic population.

- An adjustment was made for all persons found to possess both a landline and a cellphone, as they were twice as likely to be sampled as were respondents who possessed only one phone type.

- The sample was corrected for a potential bias associated with re-contacting respondents in the low-incidence landline and cell strata.
- The sample was corrected for the likelihood of within-household selection, which depended upon the likelihood that the respondent's age group would be selected, and that within that age group, the particular respondent would be selected.
- The sample was corrected for the oversampling of telephone number exchanges known to have higher densities of Latinos and the corresponding undersampling of exchanges known to have lower densities of Latinos.
- Finally, the data were put through a post-stratification sample balancing routine. The post-stratification weighting utilized national 2011 estimates from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, March Supplement, on gender, age, education, census region, heritage, years in the U.S., and phone status (i.e., cellphone only, cellphone mostly, mixed/landline only/landline mostly).⁸

⁸ The levels of cellphone only and cellphone mostly households within each ethnic group were based on the most recent data available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Health Interview Survey.

Appendix B:

**Pew Hispanic Center
2011 National Survey of Latinos
Final Topline
November 9- December 7, 2011
Total N=1,220**

The study was conducted for the Pew Hispanic Center via telephone by **SSRS**, an independent research company. All numbers are percentages. Percentages greater than zero but less than 0.5 are replaced by an asterisk (*). Columns/Rows may not total 100 due to rounding. NA indicates that the answer category was not an option. Unless otherwise noted, all trends reference surveys from the Pew Hispanic Center. All general population comparisons are from the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press (PP). For this survey, a total of 617 were contacted via landline and a total of 603 were contacted on their cell phone; 674 interviews were conducted in Spanish and 546 in English.

	Sample size	Margin of Error at 95 confidence level
Total Hispanic respondents	1,220	+/-3.59
Foreign born(including Puerto Rico) ¹	784	+/-4.56
Native born	436	+/-5.79
2 nd Generation	246	+/-7.62
3 rd Generation or more	183	+/-9.05

¹ For the purposes of this report, although individuals born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth, they are included among the foreign born throughout this analysis because they are born into a Spanish-dominant culture and because on many points their attitudes, views and beliefs are much closer to Hispanics born abroad than to Latinos born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia, even those who identify themselves as being of Puerto Rican origin.

QUESTION 1 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

ASK ALL

2. The terms Hispanic and Latino are both used to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent. Do you happen to prefer one of these terms more than the other? (**GET ANSWER, THEN ASK:** Which term do you prefer, Hispanic or Latino?)

Total		Foreign <i>born</i>	Native <i>born</i>	2 nd <i>Generation</i>	3 rd <i>Generation</i>
33	Hispanic	35	31	28	36
14	Latino	15	14	17	10
51	No Preference	48	55	55	53
2	Don't know (VOL.)	2	1	1	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	0	0	0
(n=1,220)		(n=784)	(n=436)	(n=246)	(n=183)

Trends:

Sep 2010	Sep 2009	Nov 2008	Jul 2008	Nov 2007	Sep 2007	Oct 2006	Jul 2006	Jun 2004	Mar 2004	Oct 2003	Jun 2002	
33	35	44	36	43	40	39	22	35	34	30	34	Hispanic
13	14	16	21	20	16	16	11	14	16	13	13	Latino
54	49	37	43	36	43	44	67	51	51	57	53	No Preference
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Don't know (VOL.)
1	1	2	*	*	*	*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Refused (VOL.)

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

ASK ALL

3. Now I want to ask you about you and your family's heritage. Are you Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Salvadoran, or are you and your ancestors from another country? **(IF ANOTHER COUNTRY: What country is that?)**

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
62	Mexican	56	69	68	70
9	Puerto Rican	8	10	13	6
4	Cuban	5	3	3	4
3	Dominican	4	2	3	*
4	Salvadoran	5	1	2	*
8	Other Central American	11	3	4	3
7	South American	10	3	5	*
1	United States	*	2	0	4
1	Mixed heritage (VOL.)	*	1	2	*
2	Other	*	4	1	7
1	Don't know (VOL.)	*	1	0	3
*	Refused (VOL.)	0	*	*	*

Trends for Comparison: ^a

Sep <u>2010</u>	Sep <u>2009</u>	Nov <u>2008</u>	Jul <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2007</u>	Oct <u>2006</u>	Jul <u>2006</u>	Jun <u>2004</u>	Mar <u>2004</u>	Oct <u>2003</u>	
64	62	62	62	63	63	64	64	64	62	Mexican
9	9	9	9	9	9	11	9	9	10	Puerto Rican
4	5	4	4	4	4	10	4	4	4	Cuban
3	5	4	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	Dominican
5	5	4	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	Salvadoran
4	4	7	7	6	6	1	6	5	5	Other Central American
4	4	6	7	7	7	2	6	6	6	Other South American
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	*	1	*	Jamaica
NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	*	1	1	Trinidad/Caribbean Islands
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	*	*	*	Italy
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	2	Spain
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	*	NA	NA	Portugal
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	Africa
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	*	1	1	United States
NA	NA	*	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Other North American
NA	NA	2	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	Other European
5	5	1	1	1	1	5	1	4	2	Other
1	1	2	1	*	1	4	*	*	*	Don't know (VOL.)
*	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	Refused (VOL.)

^a Accepting only one heritage country

ASK ALL

4. Were you born on the island of Puerto Rico, in the United States, or in another country?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
5	Puerto Rico	8	0	0	0
41	U.S.	0	100	100	100
55	Another country	92	0	0	0
0	Don't know (VOL.)	0	0	0	0
0	Refused (VOL.)	0	0	0	0

QUESTION 5 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

ASK IF FOREIGN BORN OR BORN IN PUERTO RICO

6. How many years have you lived in the United States (excluding Puerto Rico)?

<u>Total</u>	
10	Less than 1 year to 5 years
19	6-10 years
27	11-20 years
38	More than 20 years
4	Don't Know (VOL.)
1	Refused (VOL.)
(n=784)	

Trend for Comparison: ^a

	Less than 1 year to <u>5 years</u>	6-10 <u>years</u>	11-20 <u>years</u>	More than 20 <u>years</u>	Don't know <u>(VOL.)</u>	Refused <u>(VOL.)</u>
Sep 2010	11	16	29	41	1	1
Sep 2009	15	19	26	40	*	1
Nov 2008 ^b	16	18	29	36	1	1
Jul 2008	19	16	28	36	1	1
Nov 2007	16	20	28	36	1	*
Oct 2006	16	18	28	34	1	3
Jul 2006	20	17	28	32	1	3
Jun 2004	20	18	30	31	*	1
Mar 2004	23	22	27	28	*	1
Jun 2002 ^c	19	20	32	29	*	0

^a For all trends, asked "How many years have you lived in the continental United States?" of Puerto Ricans.^b Did not ask those with Don't know/refused responses to Q. 4 in Nov '08, Jul '08, '07, '06, June '04, March '04 or '02.^c This question was not asked of respondents born in Puerto Rico in June '02.**ASK IF NATIVE BORN OR BORN IN PUERTO RICO**

7. Was your mother born on the island of Puerto Rico, in the United States, or in another country?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
14	Puerto Rico	94	5	9	0
45	U.S.	2	49	18	100
40	Another country	4	44	73	0
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*	*	*	0
1	Refused (VOL.)	0	1	0	0
(n=492)		(n=56)	(n=436)	(n=246)	(n=183)

Trends:

	<u>Puerto Rico</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Another country</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>
Sep 2010	16	51	33	1	0
Sep 2009	17	51	31	2	*
Jul 2008	16	51	32	*	0
Nov 2007	14	49	36	1	*

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

ASK IF NATIVE BORN OR BORN IN PUERTO RICO

8. Was your father born on the island of Puerto Rico, in the United States, or in another country?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
16	Puerto Rico	91	7	12	0
40	U.S.	2	44	10	100
42	Another country	7	46	76	0
1	Don't know (VOL.)	0	1	1	0
1	Refused (VOL.)	0	1	1	0
(n=492)		(n=56)	(n=436)	(n=246)	(n=183)

Trends:

	<u>Puerto Rico</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Another country</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>
Sep 2010	15	46	36	2	0
Sep 2009	17	45	36	2	*
Jul 2008	17	44	37	2	*
Nov 2007	14	44	40	1	*

NO QUESTION 9-10; QUESTIONS 11-50 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**ASK ALL**

51. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
12	Can be trusted	9	16	13	20
86	Can't be too careful	89	81	83	79
2	Other/Depends (VOL.)	1	2	3	1
1	Don't Know (VOL.)	1	1	1	*
*	Refused (VOL.)	0	*	0	0

General Population Comparison:

	PP Sep <u>2010</u>
Can be trusted	35
Can't be too careful	61
Other/Depends (VOL.)	3
Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)	2

ASK ALL

52. I'm going to read you a pair of statements. Tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right.

[READ LIST]

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
75	Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard	77	73	76	70
21	Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people	19	25	22	28
2	Neither/both equally (VOL.)	3	1	1	1
1	Don't Know (VOL.)	1	1	1	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	0	0

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

QUESTION 52 CONTINUED ...

Trends:

	<u>Sep 2009</u>
Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard	85
Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people	13
Neither/both equally (VOL.)	2
Don't Know (VOL.)	*
Refused (VOL.)	*

General Population Comparison:

	<u>PP Dec 2011</u>
Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard	58
Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people	40
Neither/both equally (VOL.)	1
Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)	2

ASK ALL

53. If you had to choose, would you rather have a smaller government providing fewer services, or a bigger government providing more services?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
19	Smaller government, fewer services	12	28	22	36
75	Bigger government, more services	81	66	72	58
2	Depends (VOL.)	2	2	1	2
3	Don't Know (VOL.)	4	3	4	2
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	*	1

General Population Comparison:

	<u>PP Oct 2011</u>
Smaller government, fewer services	48
Bigger government, more services	41
Depends (VOL.)	2
Don't Know/Refused (VOL.)	8

ASK ALL

54. Overall, do you think of yourself as a typical American OR very different from a typical American?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
47	Typical American	34	66	63	69
47	Very different from typical American	58	31	34	27
5	Don't Know (VOL.)	7	2	1	4
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	0

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

[ROTATE IN BLOCKS Q55-Q56, Q57-Q58]**ASK ALL**

55. Would you say you can carry on a conversation in Spanish, both understanding and speaking -- very well, pretty well, just a little, or not at all?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
82	Very/pretty well (NET)	91	68	82	47
54	Very well	63	40	51	23
28	Pretty well	28	28	31	24
13	Just a little	8	21	16	30
5	Not at all	1	10	3	22
0	Don't know (VOL.)	0	0	0	0
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	0	0

Trends:

<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	
80	79	Very/pretty well (NET)
55	53	Very well
25	26	Pretty well
13	15	Just a little
6	5	Not at all
*	*	Don't know (VOL.)
*	*	Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL

56. Would you say you can read a newspaper or book in Spanish—very well, pretty well, just a little, or not at all?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
78	Very/pretty well (NET)	91	59	71	41
52	Very well	66	31	41	16
27	Pretty well	25	28	30	26
13	Just a little	7	22	19	27
9	Not at all	2	18	9	32
*	Don't know (VOL.)	0	*	*	0
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	0	0

Trends:

<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	
73	74	Very/pretty well (NET)
48	50	Very well
25	24	Pretty well
16	15	Just a little
11	9	Not at all
0	0	Don't know (VOL.)
1	1	Refused (VOL.)

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

ASK ALL

57. Would you say you can carry on a conversation in English, both understanding and speaking—very well, pretty well, just a little, or not at all?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
61	Very/pretty well (NET)	38	94	92	96
48	Very well	25	81	81	82
13	Pretty well	13	13	12	14
31	Just a little	48	5	7	3
8	Not at all	14	1	1	1
0	Don't know (VOL.)	0	0	0	0
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	0	0

Trends:

<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	
59	61	Very/pretty well (NET)
47	49	Very well
12	12	Pretty well
29	26	Just a little
12	12	Not at all
*	*	Don't know (VOL.)
1	*	Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL

58. Would you say you can read a newspaper or book in English—very well, pretty well, just a little, or not at all?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
60	Very/pretty well (NET)	37	92	91	94
49	Very well	25	83	82	83
11	Pretty well	12	10	9	10
30	Just a little	46	6	8	4
10	Not at all	16	1	1	2
0	Don't know (VOL.)	0	0	0	0
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	0	0

Trends:

<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	
58	61	Very/pretty well (NET)
48	51	Very well
10	11	Pretty well
29	25	Just a little
12	14	Not at all
*	*	Don't know (VOL.)
*	*	Refused (VOL.)

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

COMBO 55/56/57/58 – Language Dominance

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
24	English dominant	6	51	40	69
38	Bilingual	33	44	53	29
38	Spanish dominant	61	5	8	1

Trends:

	<u>English dominant</u>	<u>Bilingual</u>	<u>Spanish dominant</u>
Sep 2010	23	39	38
Sep 2009	25	39	36
Nov 2008	28	38	34
Nov 2007	24	36	40
Sep 2007	24	35	41
Oct 2006	21	30	49
Jul 2006	25	29	46
Jun 2004	25	29	46
Mar 2004	29	25	45
Oct 2003	27	33	40
Jun 2002	25	28	47

ASK ALL

59. People sometimes use different terms to describe themselves. In general which ONE of the following terms do you use to describe yourself MOST OFTEN?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
51	Country of Origin	62	37	43	28
24	Latino/Hispanic	28	19	18	21
21	An American	8	40	35	48
1	Depends (VOL.)	1	2	3	2
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	1	1
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	*

Trends for Comparison:

	<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Latino/ Hispanic</u>	<u>American</u>	<u>Depends (VOL.)</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>	<u>No term used (VOL.)</u>
Sep 2009 ^a	52	21	21	3	1	*	1

^a Question wording: "You have said that you describe yourself as an [American, a Latino/Hispanic, and as a (INSERT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)]. In general, which of the terms that you use to describe yourself is the term you use first?"

	<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Latino/ Hispanic</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>American</u>	<u>All four (VOL.)</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>
Oct 2006 ^b	36	22	16	18	6	1	3

^b Question wording: Do you think of yourself first as (name respondent's country of origin), first as a (Hispanic/Latino), first as a (name respondent's religion) or first as an American?

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

QUESTION 59 TRENDS FOR COMPARISON CONTINUED ...

	Country of origin	Latino/ Hispanic	American	Don't know (VOL.)	Refused (VOL.)	No term used (VOL.)
Jul 2006 ^c	47	26	24	1	1	1

^c Question wording: "You have said that you describe yourself as an [American, a Latino/Hispanic and as a (INSERT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)]. In general, which of the terms that you use to describe yourself is the term you use first?"

	Respondent's/ parent's country of origin	Latino/ Hispanic	American	Don't know (VOL.)	Refused (VOL.)	No term used (VOL.)
Jun 2002 ^d	54	24	21	1	*	1

^d Question wording: "You have said that you describe yourself as an [(Respondent's/Parent's country of origin), (Latino/Hispanic) and as an American]. In general, which of the terms that you use to describe yourself is the term you use first...?". The terms used second and third were also recorded in this survey.

NO QUESTIONS 60-62

ASK ALL

63. Please listen to the following statements and tell me which comes closer to your view.

Total		Foreign born	Native born	2 nd Generation	3 rd Generation
29	(HISPANICS/LATINOS) in the U.S. share a common culture	27	32	29	36
69	(HISPANICS/LATINOS) in the U.S. have many different cultures	71	66	68	62
2	Don't know (VOL.)	2	1	2	1
1	Refused (VOL.)	*	1	2	1

Trend:

Sep 2009		Foreign born	Native born	2 nd Generation	3 rd Generation
33	(HISPANICS/LATINOS) in the U.S. share a common culture				
63	(HISPANICS/LATINOS) in the U.S. have many different cultures				
3	Don't know (VOL.)				
1	Refused (VOL.)				

ASK ALL

64. On the whole, do you think that (HISPANICS/LATINOS) have been more successful than other racial and ethnic minority groups in the U.S., less successful, or about equally successful?

Total		Foreign born	Native born	2 nd Generation	3 rd Generation
17	More successful	18	15	16	15
55	About equally successful	53	59	60	57
22	Less successful	22	23	22	24
1	Depends (VOL.)	1	1	2	1
4	Don't know (VOL.)	5	2	1	3
*	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	*	0

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

NO QUESTION 65

ASK ALL

66. Overall would you say (INSERT) (IS/ARE) better in the United States, better in (the country your parents or ancestors came from/Puerto Rico/the country you came from), or about the same? How about (READ EACH ITEM)?

a. Treatment of the poor

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
69	Better in the US	72	65	66	65
21	Same	20	22	21	23
	Better in country your parents came from/Puerto Rico/country you came from	5	10	9	10
7					
2	Don't know (VOL.)	2	2	3	1
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	*	*

b. The moral values of society

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
44	Better in the US	43	45	46	45
32	Same	31	34	32	36
	Better in country your parents came from/Puerto Rico/country you came from	23	17	19	15
21					
2	Don't know (VOL.)	2	2	2	4
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	2	2	0

c. The strength of family ties

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
33	Better in the US	32	33	30	39
26	Same	26	26	23	31
	Better in country your parents came from/Puerto Rico/country you came from	39	39	46	28
39					
2	Don't know (VOL.)	3	1	1	2
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*	0

d. The opportunity to get ahead

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
87	Better in the US	87	86	85	88
10	Same	11	9	11	7
	Better in country your parents came from/Puerto Rico/country you came from	2	3	2	4
2					
1	Don't know (VOL.)	*	1	*	2
1	Refused (VOL.)	*	1	1	0

QUESTION 66 CONTINUED ...

NO PART E

f. The conditions for raising children

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
72	Better in the US	68	76	78	74
17	Same	18	15	14	16
	Better in country your parents came from/Puerto Rico/country you came from	12	7	6	8
10	Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	1	1
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	0

Trends:

	Better in <u>US</u>	<u>Same</u>	Better in country parents came from/Puerto Rico/ <u>country you came from</u>	Don't know <u>(VOL.)</u>	Refused <u>(VOL.)</u>
a. Treatment of the poor					
<i>Jun 2002</i>	68	20	8	3	*
<i>Aug 1999^a</i>	70	22	7	1	NA
b. The moral values of society					
<i>Jul 2006</i>	30	36	27	7	1
<i>Jun 2002</i>	28	31	36	4	*
<i>Aug 1999^a</i>	35	30	34	1	NA
c. The strength of family ties ^b					
<i>Jun 2002</i>	21	27	50	2	1
<i>Aug 1999^a</i>	26	23	50	1	NA
d. The opportunity to get ahead					
<i>Sep 2010</i>	81	15	2	2	1
<i>Jun 2002</i>	89	8	2	1	*

^a In Aug 1999, only foreign-born Latinos were asked these items, so trend is for comparison only. "Don't know" and "Refused" responses are combined.

^b Item was "the strength of the family" in 1999.

ASK FOREIGN BORN OR BORN IN PUERTO RICO

67. What would you say is the MAIN reason you came to the United States? Was it (READ LIST)?

<u>Total</u>	
9	Educational opportunities
55	Economic opportunities
5	Conflict/persecution in your home country
24	For family reasons
7	Other
*	Don't know (VOL.)
1	Refused (VOL.)
(n=784)	

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

ASK FOREIGN BORN OR BORN IN PUERTO RICO

68. If you could do it again, would you (READ LIST)?

<u>Total</u>	
79	Come to the United States/Leave Puerto Rico for the United States
15	Stay in (the country where you were born/Puerto Rico)
4	Move to a different country
2	Don't know (VOL.)
1	Refused (VOL.)
(n=784)	

ASK ALL

69. Do you think adult (HISPANIC/LATINO) immigrants need to learn to speak English to succeed in the United States or can they succeed even if they only speak Spanish?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
87	Need to learn English to succeed	89	85	84	87
11	Can succeed only speaking Spanish	9	14	14	13
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	1	1
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	*	0

Trend:

Jun	
<u>2002</u>	
89	Need to learn English
10	Can succeed only speaking Spanish
1	Don't know (VOL.)
*	Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL

70. How important is it to you that future generations of (HISPANICS/LATINOS) living in the United States be able to speak Spanish- very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
95	Very/somewhat important (NET)	96	94	94	93
75	Very important	82	66	69	59
20	Somewhat important	14	28	25	34
4	Not too/not at all important (NET)	4	6	5	7
3	Not too important	2	4	3	5
1	Not important at all	1	2	2	2
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*	*	*	0
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*	0

Trend:

	<u>Very important</u>	<u>Somewhat important</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Not important at all</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>
Jun 2004	63	25	7	4	1	*

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

ASK ALL

71. How comfortable would you be if a child of yours married someone who (INSERT)? Would you be very comfortable, somewhat comfortable, not too comfortable or not at all comfortable? What about if a child of yours married someone who (INSERT)?

a. is NOT (country of origin/from the country you came from/the same heritage as you)

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
87	Comfortable (NET)	84	90	91	89
65	Very comfortable	59	74	76	70
22	Somewhat comfortable	25	17	15	19
6	Not Comfortable (NET)	6	6	5	8
3	Not too comfortable	4	2	1	3
3	Not at all comfortable	3	4	4	5
4	Depends on situation/Depends if man or woman (VOL.)	5	2	3	2
2	Don't know (VOL.)	3	1	1	1
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	*	0

b. is (HISPANIC/LATINO) but NOT (COUNTRY OF ORIGIN/from the country you came from/the same heritage as you)

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
87	Comfortable (NET)	85	90	92	89
64	Very comfortable	56	75	75	75
23	Somewhat comfortable	29	15	16	14
7	Not Comfortable (NET)	7	6	6	7
4	Not too comfortable	4	4	4	3
3	Not at all comfortable	4	3	2	4
3	Depends on situation/Depends if man or woman (VOL.)	4	2	1	3
2	Don't know (VOL.)	3	1	1	1
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	*	0

c. has NO (HISPANIC/LATINO) background

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
84	Comfortable (NET)	80	89	90	89
59	Very comfortable	50	71	72	67
25	Somewhat comfortable	29	19	18	21
11	Not Comfortable (NET)	13	7	8	6
6	Not too comfortable	7	4	4	3
5	Not at all comfortable	6	3	3	4
3	Depends on situation/Depends if man or woman (VOL.)	4	2	1	4
2	Don't know (VOL.)	3	1	1	*
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	*	0

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

QUESTION 71 CONTINUED ...

		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
d.	Has different religious beliefs				
<u>Total</u>					
63	Comfortable (NET)	59	69	72	64
36	Very comfortable	30	45	48	41
27	Somewhat comfortable	29	24	24	23
30	Not Comfortable (NET)	34	25	23	29
13	Not too comfortable	13	13	15	11
17	Not at all comfortable	20	12	8	17
3	Depends on situation/Depends if man or woman (VOL.)	3	4	2	6
2	Don't know (VOL.)	3	1	1	1
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	0

NO QUESTIONS 72-76

ASK ALL

77. Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right?

		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
<u>Total</u>					
59	Homosexuality should be accepted by society	53	66	68	63
30	Homosexuality should be discouraged by society	33	27	24	32
4	Neither/Both equally (VOL.)	4	3	4	2
5	Don't know (VOL.)	8	2	1	3
2	Refused (VOL.)	2	2	3	1

General Population Comparison: ^a

PP

Mar 2011

58	Homosexuality should be accepted by society
33	Homosexuality should be discouraged by society
8	Neither/Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

^a Question wording: "(Now I'm going to read a few more pairs of statements. Again, just tell me whether the first statement or the second statement comes closer to your own views—even if neither is exactly right.) First statement: Homosexuality should be accepted by society. Second statement: Homosexuality should be discouraged by society."

ASK ALL

78. Do you think abortion should be...?

		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
<u>Total</u>					
43	Legal (NET)	35	55	56	54
15	Legal in all cases	12	18	17	19
28	Legal in most cases	22	37	39	36
51	Illegal (NET)	58	41	40	43
24	Illegal in most cases	25	22	23	22
27	Illegal in all cases	33	19	17	21
5	Don't know (VOL.)	6	2	2	2
2	Refused (VOL.)	2	2	2	1

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

QUESTION 78 CONTINUED ...

Trends:

Sep <u>2009</u>	Oct <u>2006</u>	Jul <u>2006</u>	Jun <u>2004</u>	Jun <u>2002</u>	Aug <u>1999</u>	
10	12	17	14	9	12	Legal in all cases
27	26	21	28	25	27	Legal in most cases
24	25	19	22	31	24	Illegal in most cases
32	32	36	30	32	33	Illegal in all cases
5	5	7	5	2	3 ^a	Don't know (VOL.)
2	1	2	1	1	NA	Refused (VOL.)

^a "Don't know" and "Refused" answers are combined into one category

General Population Comparison:

PP <u>Oct 2011</u>	
19	Legal in all cases
35	Legal in most cases
25	Illegal in most cases
16	Illegal in all cases
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTION 79

ASK ALL

80. Now I'm going to ask you about your language use. When you (INSERT) is it only in Spanish, mostly in Spanish, mostly in English, or only in English? How about when you (INSERT)?

a. Listen to music

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
35	Spanish (NET)	49	15	18	10
12	Only in Spanish	17	5	5	5
23	Mostly in Spanish	32	10	13	5
36	English (NET)	18	61	54	74
26	Mostly in English	15	42	44	40
10	Only in English	3	19	10	34
27	Both equally/About the same (VOL.)	31	22	26	16
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	*	1	0
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	1

b. Watch television

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
28	Spanish (NET)	40	10	12	5
8	Only in Spanish	12	3	4	2
19	Mostly in Spanish	28	6	8	3
45	English (NET)	25	74	69	83
28	Mostly in English	19	42	48	35
17	Only in English	6	32	22	48
26	Both equally/About the same (VOL.)	34	15	17	11
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*	*	*	*
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	1

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

QUESTION 80 CONTINUED ...

c. Think		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
Total					
45	Spanish (NET)	65	16	18	13
17	Only in Spanish	25	6	7	5
28	Mostly in Spanish	40	10	11	8
37	English (NET)	15	69	63	80
22	Mostly in English	10	38	41	34
16	Only in English	4	32	22	46
16	Both equally/About the same (VOL.)	18	14	18	7
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	*	1	*
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	1

Trends for Comparison: ^a

	<u>Only in Spanish</u>	<u>More in Spanish than in English</u>	<u>More in English than in Spanish</u>	<u>Only in English</u>	<u>Both equally/ about the same (VOL.)</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>
a. Listen to music Sep 2009	14	23	25	12	24	1	*
b. Watch TV Sep 2009	11	18	30	20	19	*	*

^a In Sep 2009, these questions were not asked as part of a list. Question wording: "When you listen to music is it ...?" and "When you watch television is it ...?".

ASK ALL

83. In general, would you describe your political views as...

Total		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
32	Conservative (NET)	35	28	30	24
7	Very conservative	8	6	6	7
25	Conservative	28	22	24	17
31	Moderate	30	32	29	38
30	Liberal (NET)	27	34	35	32
21	Liberal	19	23	27	18
9	Very liberal	8	10	8	14
5	Don't Know (VOL.)	5	4	3	4
2	Refused (VOL.)	2	2	2	2

Trends:

	<u>Very conservative</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>Very liberal</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>
Sep 2010	5	27	31	19	7	8	2
Oct 2006	5	28	28	18	8	10	5

General Population Comparison:

	<u>Very conservative</u>	<u>Conservative</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>Very liberal</u>	<u>Don't know/Refused (VOL.)</u>
PP Dec 2011	5	29	39	16	6	5

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

ASK ALL

RACE. Which of the following describes your race? You can select as many as apply. (READ LIST. RECORD UP TO FOUR RESPONSES IN ORDER MENTIONED BUT DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL MENTIONS)

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
36	White	36	35	30	44
3	Black	3	2	2	1
1	Asian	1	2	2	1
26	Some other race	21	34	36	31
6	Mixed race (VOL.)	4	9	9	9
25	Hispanic/Latino (VOL.)	31	17	20	13
2	Don't know (VOL.)	2	*	*	*
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	2

Trends for Comparison: ^a

<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Jul 2006</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>Mar 2004</u>	<u>Oct 2003</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>	
28	34	40	36	28	30	White
2	4	5	6	5	3	Black
*	*	*	*	*	1	Asian
27	16	19	21	20	20	Some other race
1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Mixed race (VOL.)
37	40	35	36	45	45	Hispanic/Latino (VOL.)
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Don't know (VOL.)
3	4	1	1	2	1	Refused (VOL.)

^a For all trends, only one response was accepted. Question wording: "What race do you consider yourself to be? White, Black or African-American, Asian, or some other race?" In 2009, a voluntary response option for "Mixed race" was added.

ASK ALL

90,91a, 91b.

What is your present religion, if any? Are you Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Orthodox such as Greek or Russian Orthodox, Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, atheist, agnostic, something else, or nothing in particular? Do you think of yourself as a Christian or not?, Would you describe yourself as a "born-again" or evangelical Christian, or not?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
62	Catholic	69	51	59	40
19	Protestant	16	22	18	30
13	Evangelical protestant	13	14	10	21
6	Mainline protestant	4	9	8	10
14	Unaffiliated	9	20	18	24
3	Other	2	3	2	2
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	*	-	1
3	Refused (VOL.)	2	4	4	3

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

QUESTION 90 CONTINUED...

Trends:

Sep	
<u>2010</u>	
67	Catholic
18	Protestant
12	Evangelical protestant
5	Mainline protestant
10	Unaffiliated
3	Other
1	Don't know (VOL.)
2	Refused (VOL.)

Trends for comparison: ^a

	<u>Catholic</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>Evangelical Christian</u>	<u>Other religion</u>	<u>No religion (VOL.)</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>
Sep 2009 ^a	60	3	13	14	6	*	2
Nov 2008 ^a	60	2	17	11	7	1	2

^a Question wording: "What is your religion – Catholic, Evangelical Christian, Protestant, or something else?"

Oct 2006^a

68	Catholic
19	Evangelical or Protestant
2	Jehovah's Witness
1	Mormon
*	Jewish
*	Islam /Muslim
*	Orthodox Church
1	Other Christian
1	Other non-Christian
8	No religion
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

^a Question wording: "What is your religion? (is this a Christian religion or not?)." For this survey the distribution of Catholic/non-Catholic status was based on the weighted percentages for religious affiliation found in all previous ICR-conducted Pew Hispanic surveys.

ASK ALL

92. Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services – more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>Native born</u>	<u>2nd Generation</u>	<u>3rd Generation</u>
88	Ever (NET)	91	83	84	84
12	More than once a week	15	9	8	11
31	Once a week	37	22	23	20
16	Once or twice a month	14	18	20	15
17	A few times a year	16	19	13	27
12	Seldom	9	15	18	11
10	Never	8	14	14	13
*	Don't know (VOL.)	0	*	*	0
2	Refused (VOL.)	2	3	3	3

When Labels Don't Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity

QUESTION 92 CONTINUED...

Trends:

Sep <u>2010</u>	Sep <u>2009</u>	Nov <u>2008</u>	Jul <u>2008</u>	Oct <u>2006</u>	Jun <u>2004</u>	Jun <u>2002</u>	
90	87	87	85	90	92	94	Ever (NET)
13	11	13	13	15	13	14	More than once a week
27	25	25	26	29	29	31	Once a week
19	19	19	18	19	19	20	Once or twice a month
20	20	16	17	14	19	17	A few times a year
11	11	14	11	12	12	12	Seldom
8	10	11	10	9	7	6	Never
1	*	*	*	*	*	*	Don't know (VOL.)
1	3	2	5	*	1	*	Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL

93. How important is religion in your life – very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>Native born</i>	<i>2nd Generation</i>	<i>3rd Generation</i>
85	Very/somewhat (NET)	90	78	78	77
61	Very important	69	49	50	46
24	Somewhat important	21	29	28	31
13	Not too/not at all (NET)	8	19	19	20
7	Not too important	4	11	13	8
6	Not important at all	4	8	6	12
*	Don't Know (VOL.)	1	0	0	0
2	Refused (VOL.)	2	3	3	3

Trend for Comparison: ^a

<u>Oct 2006</u>	
68	Very important
22	Fairly important
9	Not very important
*	Don't know (VOL.)
*	Refused (VOL.)

^a Question wording: "How important would you say religion is in your own life—very important, fairly important, or not very important?"