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Latino Support for Democrats Falls, but Democratic Advantage Remains

Immigration Not a Deal-Breaker Issue for Half of Latino Voters

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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About This Report

The 2014 National Survey of Latinos (NSL) focuses on Latinos' views and attitudes about the 2014 midterm elections, immigration reform, and the nation's direction. The survey was conducted from September 11 through October 9, 2014, in all 50 states and the District of Columbia among a randomly selected, nationally representative sample of 1,520 Latino adults, 733 of whom say they are registered to vote. 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 3.2 percentage points. The margin of error for the registered voter sample is plus or minus 4.8 percentage points.

Interviews were conducted for the Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project by SSRS.

This report was written by Mark Hugo Lopez, Ana Gonzalez-Barrera and Jens Manuel Krogstad. Gonzalez-Barrera led development of the survey questionnaire. The authors thank Claudia Deane, Carroll Doherty and Juliana Horowitz for comments on earlier drafts of the report. Anna Brown and Eileen Patten provided research assistance. Brown, Patten, Horowitz and Gretchen Livingston number-checked the report text. Patten number-checked the survey topline. Bruce Drake was the copy editor.

A Note on Terminology

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

References to other races and ethnicities are to the non-Hispanic components of those populations. "Asian" does not include Pacific Islanders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.

“Eligible voters” refers to persons ages 18 and older who are U.S. citizens.

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Table of Contents

About This Report	1
A Note on Terminology	1
About Pew Research Center	3
Overview	5
Hispanics and the Immigration Issue	7
Latino Voter Motivation in 2014 Unchanged from 2010	9
Chapter 1: Latino Voter Interest, Engagement and the Congressional Vote	12
2014 and Latino Voter Motivation	12
Interest in the 2014 Midterm Elections	14
2014 Congressional Vote among Hispanic Registered Voters	15
Latino Registered Voters and their Views of Congress	17
Chapter 2: The Nation’s Direction, President Obama and the Situations of Latinos today	18
Direction of the Country	18
Obama’s Job Performance	20
Situation of Hispanics Today	21
Chapter 3: Latinos and the Political Parties	23
Which Party Has More Concern for Hispanics?	23
Party Affiliation among Hispanic Registered Voters	26
Chapter 4: Top Issues in this Year’s Election for Hispanic Voters	29
Education, Economy, Health Care are Top Issues for Latinos	29
Which Political Party Performs Better on Issues?	32
Chapter 5: Hispanics and their Views of Immigration Reform	34
Hispanics and Presidential Executive Action	36
Immigration Policy as a Voting Issue	41
Views on Deportation Policy	42
Latinos and Connections to Someone Detained or Deported for Immigration Reasons	43
Hispanics’ Views on Obama’s Deportation Record	44
References	45
Appendix A: Additional Table	49
Appendix B: National Survey of Latinos Methodology	50
Appendix C: 2014 National Survey of Latinos Topline	53

Latino Support for Democrats Falls, but Democratic Advantage Remains

Immigration Not a Deal-Breaker Issue for Half of Latino Voters

BY Mark Hugo Lopez, Ana Gonzalez-Barrera AND Jens Manuel Krogstad

Overview

After more than a year of inaction by Congress and President Obama on immigration reform, Democrats maintain a wide, but diminished, advantage among Hispanic registered voters, according to a new nationwide survey of 1,520 Hispanic adults, including 733 registered voters, by the Pew Research Center.

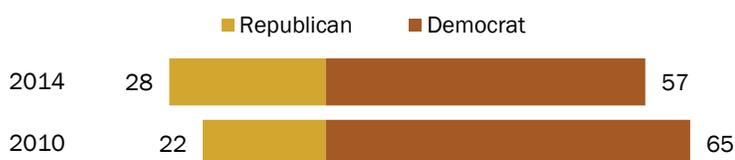
The survey also finds that for about half of Hispanic registered voters (54%), a candidate's position on immigration is not a deal-breaker in determining their vote if that candidate shares their views on most other issues.

Overall, 57% of Latino registered voters support the Democratic candidate in their congressional district or lean Democratic, while 28% favor the Republican candidate or

FIGURE 1

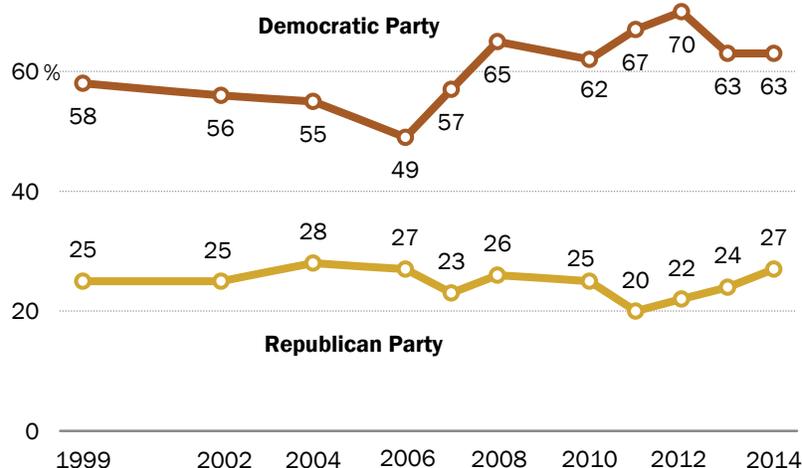
Democrats Have Wide Advantage among Latinos, but Share of Vote is Down from 2010 ...

Congressional vote intention among Latino registered voters (%)



As is the Share of Latinos that Identify with or Lean Toward the Democratic Party from 2012

% of Latino registered voters that identify as or lean toward the ...



Note: Volunteered responses (i.e. "Other," "Undecided," "Don't know", "Refused") not shown. Data in top panel include respondents who say they would vote for, or lean toward voting for, the Democratic Party's candidate or the Republican Party's candidate if the elections were held today.

Source: For top panel, Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters) and 2010 National Survey of Latinos. For bottom panel, Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard University 1999 National Survey on Latinos in America and Pew Research Center 2002-2014 National Surveys of Latinos.

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lean Republican, a greater than two-to-one advantage for Democrats. But support for congressional Democrats is down from 2010, when 65% of Latino registered voters backed the Democrat in their congressional district and 22% favored the Republican candidate ([Lopez, 2010](#)).

The survey reveals in other ways that Latino registered voters are somewhat less supportive of the Democratic Party now than in recent years. On political party identification, 63% today say they identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, down from 70% who said the same in 2012. And when asked which political party has more concern for Latinos, 50% say the Democrats, down from 61% who said the same in 2012.

Meanwhile, Republicans have made some progress among Hispanic voters. About one-quarter (27%) today say they identify with or lean toward the Republican Party. In 2012, 22% said the same.

But Republican Party gains among Hispanic registered voters in terms of party identification do not extend to Hispanic voters' views of the party. Just 10% say the Republican Party has more concern than the Democratic Party for the Hispanic community, unchanged since 2012. Instead, the share of Hispanic registered voters who say there is no difference between the two parties is up, to 35% today from 23% in 2012.

The Latino vote has grown in importance in recent years and has played important roles in both of President

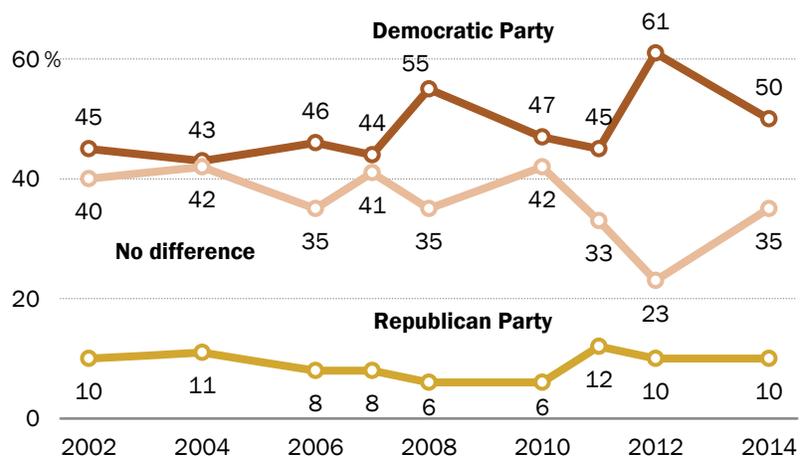
Obama's victories. In 2008, Obama won 67% of the Latino vote ([Lopez, 2008](#)). That share rose to

FIGURE 2

Larger Share of Latino Voters See No Difference between Parties When it Comes to Concern for Latinos; but Democrats Still Dominate

Question: Which party do you think has more concern for Hispanics/Latinos: the Republican Party, the Democratic Party or is there no difference?

% of Latino registered voters



Note: "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center 2002-2014 National Surveys of Latinos

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71% in 2012 ([Lopez and Taylor, 2012](#)). This year, a record 25.2 million Latinos are eligible to vote, though most live in states or congressional districts that do not have close races ([Lopez, Krogstad, Patten and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2014](#)).

Hispanics and the Immigration Issue

The past year has been characterized by inaction on immigration reform at the federal level. The U.S. House of Representatives did not take up a bi-partisan U.S. Senate immigration reform bill passed during the summer of 2013. And President Barack Obama's summertime promise to use his executive powers to extend deportation relief to some of the nation's 11.3 million unauthorized immigrants has been put on hold until after the November elections.¹

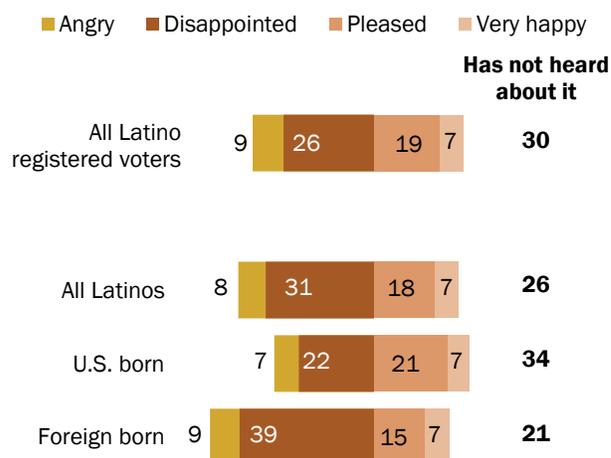
Most Latino registered voters have heard about the president's decision to delay any executive action on deportation relief for unauthorized immigrants, according to the survey. Two-thirds (68%) say they have heard either a lot (27%) or a little (41%) about it. But three-in-ten say they have heard nothing at all about the president's decision.

Among those who have heard about the president's decision, the survey shows that about a third (35%) of Latino voters are either disappointed (26%) or angry (9%) about the delay. But about a quarter (26%) say they are pleased (19%) or very happy (7%) about it.

FIGURE 3

Latinos' Views on Obama's Decision to Delay Executive Action for Unauthorized Immigrants

% saying they are ... about the president's decision



Note: Volunteered responses of "None of the above," "Don't know" and "Refused" are not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520)

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¹ In 2012, President Obama extended deportation relief and work permits to young unauthorized immigrants who arrived in the U.S. as children. The program, known as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals or DACA, has extended this relief to nearly 600,000 young unauthorized immigrants ages 16 to 30 ([U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2014](#)).

The survey also shows that immigration reform is a priority for Hispanics. Two-thirds (66%) of Hispanic registered voters say it is extremely important (30%) or very important (36%) that the president and Congress pass significant new immigration legislation soon. Among all Hispanics, three-quarters (74%) say the same.²

When asked who is responsible for the lack of immigration reform this year, Latino registered voters place more blame on Republicans in Congress (45%) than congressional Democrats (14%) or President Obama (20%). By contrast, among all Latinos, just as many blame Republicans (40%) as blame either congressional Democrats (15%) or President Obama (24%).

Yet the survey also shows that immigration is not a deal breaker issue for many Latino voters. Some 54% say they *would* vote for a candidate who disagrees with them on immigration policy if that candidate agrees with them on most other issues. Nonetheless, about one-third (36%) say they *would not* vote for a candidate if they disagreed with the candidate on immigration policy.

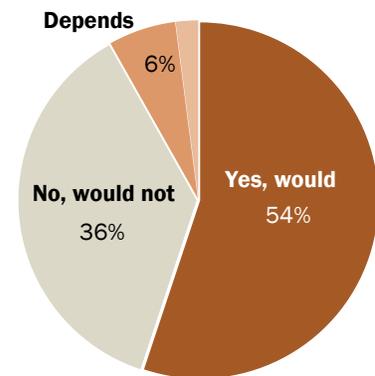
Overall, the issue of immigration does not rate as high as some other issues among Hispanic voters. Instead, when asked about five issues that might be discussed in this year's congressional campaign, more say education (92%), jobs and the economy (91%) and health care (86%) are extremely important or very important to them. By comparison, 73% say the same about immigration. Following immigration, 66% of Hispanics voters say the issue of conflicts in the Middle East is extremely or very important to them.

FIGURE 4

Immigration is not a Deal-Breaker Issue for Many Latino Registered Voters

Question: Would you vote for a candidate who DISAGREES with you about immigration policy, if they AGREE with you on most other issues?

% of Latino registered voters



Note: "Don't know/Refused" responses shown but not labelled. "Depends" responses are volunteered.

Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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² The general U.S. public's view on the importance of passing significant new immigration legislation has changed during 2014. A July 2014 survey of U.S. adults showed that 61% said it is extremely or very important that the president and Congress pass significant new immigration legislation in 2014 (Pew Research Center, 2014b). The survey was taken as the number of unaccompanied children from Central America crossing the U.S.-Mexico border was rising (Krogstad and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2014). By contrast, in February 2014, 49% of U.S. adults said passing significant new immigration legislation was extremely or very important (Pew Research Center, 2014a).

Latino Voter Motivation in 2014 Unchanged from 2010

Hispanic registered voters are just as motivated to vote and are paying as close attention to this year's midterm elections as they were in 2010, according to the survey. About half (53%) of Hispanic registered voters say they are absolutely certain they will vote this year, unchanged from the 51% who said the same in 2010. And today 35% say they have given this year's election "quite a lot" of thought compared with 32% who said the same in 2010.

Even so, Latino registered voters are less motivated about voting than U.S. registered voters overall. A July Pew Research Center survey (2014c), found that 70% of all registered voters said they were absolutely certain they will vote this year. And an October Pew Research Center survey (2014e) found that 59% of all registered voters say they have given the election "quite a lot of thought."

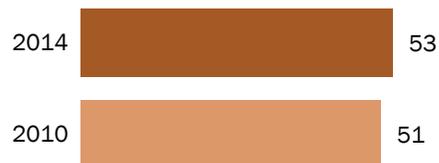
Despite record turnout among Latinos in recent elections, Latino voter turnout rates have been below those of other groups. In 2010, a record 6.6 million Latinos voted. But that represented just 31.2% of Latino eligible voters, a share that lagged behind blacks (44%) and whites (48.6%) (Lopez, Krogstad, Patten and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2014).³

This report is based on a nationally representative bilingual telephone survey of 1,520 Hispanic adults, including 733 registered voters, conducted from Sept. 11 through Oct. 9, 2014, by the Pew Research Center. The survey was fielded after President Obama's decision to delay any executive action extending deportation relief to more of the country's unauthorized immigrants. The margin

FIGURE 5

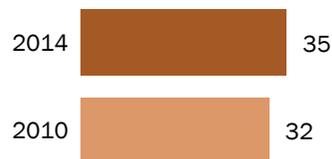
Latino Voters are as Motivated to Vote in 2014 as They Were in 2010 ...

% of Latino registered voters who say they are "absolutely certain" they will vote in the November election



... and Have Given as Much Thought to the Midterms in 2014 as They Did Those in 2010

% of Latino registered voters who have thought "quite a lot" about the upcoming November election



Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters) and 2010 National Survey of Latinos, Aug 17-Sep 19, 2010 (n=618 registered voters)

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³ The Hispanic voter turnout rate among registered voters, while higher than that among eligible voters, still lags whites and blacks. For example, in 2010, 60.5% of Latino registered voters turned out to vote. By comparison, 69.6% of black and 71.3% of white registered voters turned out (Lopez, 2011).

of sampling error for the full sample is plus or minus 3.2 percentage points at the 95% confidence level; for registered voters, the margin of sampling error is plus or minus 4.8 percentage points.

Among the survey's other findings:

The 2014 Congressional Vote

- Democrats hold an advantage over Republicans among Hispanic voters in the congressional vote, with majority support among nearly all major demographic subgroups. But that advantage has eroded among most groups since 2010.
- Half (49%) of Latino registered voters say they would like to see their congressional representative re-elected, while 30% say they would not like to see this.
- About half (53%) of Hispanic registered voters say they would like to see most members of Congress lose their seats this year while about one-third (36%) say they would like to see most members of Congress re-elected.

The Nation's Direction, President Obama and the Situation of Latinos

- Some 41% of Latino registered voters say they are satisfied with the way things are going in the country today while 53% are dissatisfied. By comparison, all registered voters are more downbeat about the nation's direction—just 29% say they are satisfied with the way things are going today, but 65% say they are dissatisfied with the country's direction ([Pew Research Center, 2014e](#)).
- Half (49%) of Latino registered voters say they approve of the way President Obama is handling his job as president. This compared with 43% among all registered voters nationwide ([Pew Research Center, 2014e](#)).
- More than half (56%) of Hispanic registered voters say the situation of Hispanics in the U.S. today is about the same as it was a year ago, 22% say the situation is better and 20% say the situation of the community is worse.

The Political Parties and Issues

- The Democratic Party has a strong advantage among Hispanics on the issue of immigration. Half (50%) of Hispanic registered voters say the Democratic Party is better at dealing with immigration compared with 27% that name the Republican Party.
- When it comes to dealing with the economy, 44% of Latino registered voters say the Democratic Party is better on the issue while 36% say the Republican Party is better.
- On foreign policy, 44% of Hispanic registered voters say the Democratic Party is the party better able to make wise decisions while 32% say the Republican Party is the better party.

Immigration Policy

- When it comes to dealing with unauthorized immigration in the U.S., 46% of Hispanic registered voters say the priority should be a pathway to citizenship for those who meet certain requirements, 14% say the priority should be border security, and 38% say both should be given equal priority.
- By 51% to 40%, Latino registered voters say that they think being able to live and work in the U.S. legally without the threat of deportation is more important for unauthorized immigrants than a pathway to citizenship. Among all Latinos, that margin is 56% to 35%, unchanged since 2013.
- One-quarter (24%) of Hispanic registered voters say they know someone who has been deported or detained by the federal government for immigration reasons in the past 12 months. Among all Hispanics, 26% say the same.
- More than half (55%) of Latino registered voters say they disapprove of the way the Obama administration has handled the issue of deportations. Among all Latinos, 63% say they disapprove.

Chapter 1: Latino Voter Interest, Engagement and the Congressional Vote

Even though support for Democrats has declined among Latinos, the party still holds a wide advantage over Republicans in the congressional vote. Meanwhile, voter interest and motivation this year is unchanged relative to 2010, but continues to lag all registered voters.

2014 and Latino Voter Motivation

About half (53%) of Latino registered voters say they are absolutely certain they will vote in this year's election, according to the new survey. This is statistically unchanged from 2010 when 51% of Latino registered voters then said they planned to vote.

Even so, voter motivation among Hispanic registered voters continues to lag that of all registered voters. A July survey of the U.S. general public by the Pew Research Center ([2014c](#)) found that 70% then said they were absolutely certain they will vote in November's election.⁴

There are differences across Hispanic demographic subgroups in the share of registered voters that says they are absolutely certain they will vote this year. For example, those who have at least some college education are among the most likely to say they are absolutely certain they will vote in November. Some 65% of this group says this. Similarly, 63% of Hispanic registered voters ages 65 and older say they are absolutely certain they will vote this year.

Meanwhile, intent to vote is lowest among those with lower levels of educational attainment. Just 39% of Hispanic registered voters with less than a high school diploma say they are absolutely certain they will vote this year as are 44% of Hispanic voters who have a high school diploma.

FIGURE 6

Share of Hispanics Saying They Will Vote Unchanged Compared with 2010

% who say they are absolutely certain they will vote in November

Among all Latino registered voters



Among all registered voters



Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters), 2010 National Survey of Latinos, Pew Research Center July 2014 and August 2010 surveys

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⁴ An October 2014 survey of the U.S. general public ([Pew Research Center, 2014e](#)) finds that when asked to rate on a scale of 10 to 1, 71% of all registered voters say they definitely will vote. For this question, a 10 represents a person who definitely will vote and one represents a person who definitely will not vote.

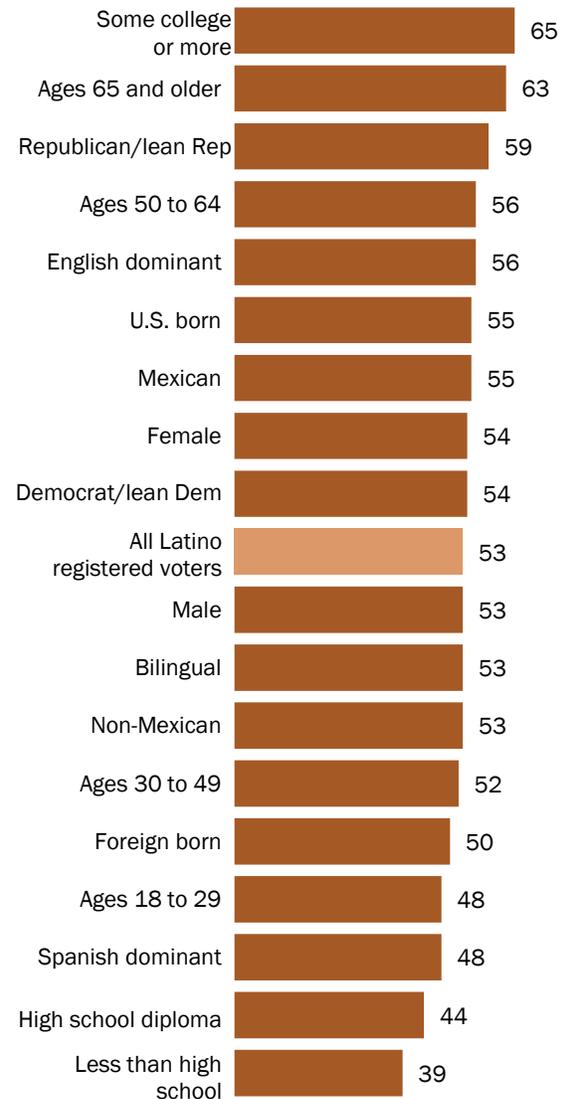
The survey also reveals a few other important differences in turnout intent. Among Latino voters who have given “quite a lot” of thought to this year’s election, 73% say they are absolutely certain they will vote in November. By contrast, just 42% of those who have not given the election “quite a lot” of thought say they will vote in November.

Latino voter turnout reached a record 6.6 million voters in 2010, resulting in a turnout rate of 31.2% among eligible voters and 60.5% among registered Latino voters. On both measures, Latinos lagged white and black voters. For example, 48.6% of white eligible voters and 71.3% of white registered voters participated in the last midterm election ([Lopez, 2011](#)).

FIGURE 7

Who is Likely to Vote among Hispanic Registered Voters

% of Hispanic registered voters saying they are “absolutely certain” they will vote in November



Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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Interest in the 2014 Midterm Elections

Overall, one-third (35%) of Latino registered voters say they have given the coming November election “quite a lot” of thought, unchanged from 2010 when 32% of Latino registered voters then said the same ([Lopez, 2010](#)).

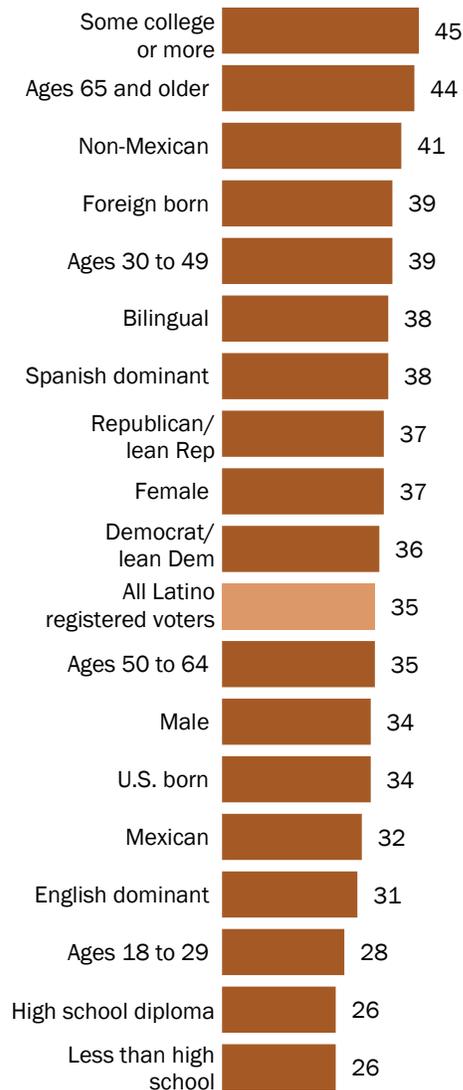
Even so, Hispanic registered voters’ interest in the election continues to lag other groups. In 2014, 59% of all U.S. registered voters have given this year’s election “quite a lot of thought” ([Pew Research Center, 2014e](#)). This is little changed from 2010 when half (55%) said the same ([Pew Research Center, 2010c](#)).

Among Hispanic registered voters, interest in the election varies across demographic subgroups. Those with at least some college education (45%) and those ages 65 and older (44%) are most likely to say they have thought “quite a lot” about the upcoming election. By contrast, voters with less than a high school diploma (26%), those with a high school diploma (26%) and those ages 18 to 29 (28%) are the least likely to say they have thought “quite a lot” about the upcoming election in November.

FIGURE 8

Hispanic Registered Voters and Interest in the 2014 Election

% of Hispanic registered voters saying they have given “quite a lot” of thought to the November election



Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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2014 Congressional Vote among Hispanic Registered Voters

If the election for Congress were being held today, 57% of Latino registered voters say they would support the Democratic congressional candidate in their district, while 28% say they would support the Republican candidate. Overall, Democrats hold a two-to-one margin over Republicans this year.

However, the share of Latino registered voters who say they would vote for the Democratic candidate is down from the share that said the same in 2010. Then, 65% of Latino registered voters said they would support the Democratic congressional candidate in their local election and 22% said they support the Republican candidate ([Lopez, 2010](#)).

Among all registered voters, the congressional vote is split: 48% say they would vote for the Democratic congressional candidate in their district or lean toward voting for them while 42% say they would support or lean toward supporting the Republican candidate ([Pew Research Center, 2014e](#)).

Support for Democratic and Republican congressional candidates among Hispanic

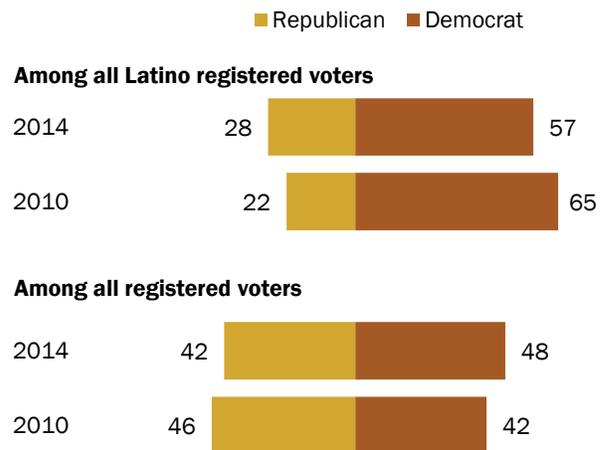
registered voters varies among demographic subgroups, but across nearly all of them, a majority says they will vote for the Democratic candidate in their district. For example, 65% of Hispanic voters ages 65 and older say they will vote for their local Democratic candidate while 22% say they will vote for the Republican candidate. And among younger Hispanic registered voters (ages 18 to 29), 50% say they plan to vote for the Democratic candidate while 34% say they plan to support the Republican candidate.

Nonetheless, support for Democratic candidates has declined since 2010 across nearly all demographic subgroups of Hispanic registered voters. For example, among foreign-born Hispanic

FIGURE 9

Support for Democrats in Congressional Vote Declines Among Latinos

% saying they would vote for the ... Party's candidate for Congress in their district if the election were held today



Note: Includes respondents who say they would vote for the Democratic or Republican candidate or lean toward the Democratic or the Republican candidate. Volunteered responses of "Other," "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.

Source: For Latino registered voters: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733) and 2010 National Survey of Latinos, Aug 17-Sep 19, 2010 (n=618). For all U.S. registered voters: Oct 15-20, 2014 (n=1,494) and Oct 13-18, 2010 (n=1,797).

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registered voters, 55% today say they plan to vote for the Democrat in their congressional district, down from 73% in 2010. Even among Hispanic registered voters who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, the share saying they will vote for the local Democratic candidate for Congress is down, to 85% today from 91% in 2010. Among young Hispanic registered voters, 50% today say they plan to vote for the Democratic candidate in their district, down from 63% who said the same in 2010.

Meanwhile, support for Republican congressional candidates is up among all subgroups of Latinos, but especially so among foreign-born Latino voters. In 2010 16% said they planned to vote for the Republican candidate in their congressional district, but 28% say this in 2014.

TABLE 1

Congressional Vote Preference among Latino Registered Voters, 2014 and 2010

% of Latino registered voters

	2014		2010	
	Democrat/ Lean Dem	Republican/ Lean Rep	Democrat/ Lean Dem	Republican/ Lean Rep
All	57	28	65	22
Gender				
Female	62	24	65	22
Male	51	34	64	23
Age				
18-29	50	34	63	24
30-49	57	25	62	23
50-64	59	31	70	18
65 and older	65	22	66	26
Educational attainment				
Less than high school	56	28	61	20
High school diploma	57	28	63	23
Some college or more	57	29	67	24
Nativity				
U.S. born	58	29	61	25
Foreign born	55	28	73	16
Language				
English dominant	58	27	56	30
Bilingual	55	31	71	19
Spanish dominant	61	23	68	17
Likelihood of voting				
Absolutely certain	59	32	67	26
Not absolutely certain	56	28	63	22
Satisfaction with country's direction				
Satisfied	67	21	75	16
Dissatisfied	50	35	58	28

Note: Includes respondents who say they would vote for the Democratic or Republican candidate or lean toward the Democratic or the Republican candidate. Volunteered responses of "Other," "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters) and 2010 National Survey of Latinos, Aug 17-Sep 19, 2010 (n=618 registered voters)

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Latino Registered Voters and their Views of Congress

Overall Latino voters are just as likely as all U.S. registered voters to say they want to see their own congressional representative re-elected this year. Half (49%) of Latino voters say this while 30% say they would not like to see their representative re-elected, according to the new survey. By comparison, among all U.S. voters, 48% say they would like to see their congressional representative re-elected this year and 35% say they do not ([Pew Research Center, 2014e](#)).

But while Hispanic registered voters and all U.S. registered voters are just as likely to say they want their representative re-elected, U.S. voters overall are less supportive than Hispanic voters of re-electing most members of Congress. One-quarter (23%) of all U.S. voters say they want to see most members of Congress re-elected this year compared with 36% of Hispanic voters who say the same. Nonetheless, large shares of all U.S. registered voters and Hispanic registered voters—68% and 53% respectively—do not want to see most members of Congress re-elected.

Among Latino voters, 55% of Latino Democrats want to see their representative re-elected this year, as do 47% of Latino Republicans. As for Congress overall, 53% of Latino Democrats do not want most congressional representatives re-elected. Among Latino Republicans, 45% say the same.

FIGURE 10

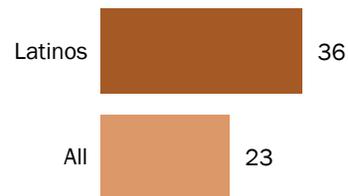
Half of Latinos Want Their Congressman Re-Elected but Just One-Third Want to See Most Members of Congress Re-Elected

% of registered voters who say they want to see ...

... their own Congressman re-elected this November



... most members of Congress re-elected, regardless of feelings about own representative



Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters) and Pew Research Center survey, Oct 15-20, 2014 (n=1,494 registered voters)

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Chapter 2: The Nation's Direction, President Obama and the Situations of Latinos today

Latinos are generally more positive than the U.S. general public about the direction of the country and President Obama's job performance, but on both measures their views are lower today than they had been recently. In addition, most Latinos say the situation of their community in the U.S. today is largely unchanged from a year ago.

Direction of the Country

Latinos are split in their views about the way things are going in the country today.

According to the new survey, 46% of Latino adults say they are satisfied with the nation's direction, while an equal share says they are dissatisfied.

Hispanics are more upbeat about the direction of the country than U.S. adults overall. Among the latter group, 29% say they are satisfied with the nation's direction today, but 65% say they are dissatisfied ([Pew Research Center, 2014e](#)).

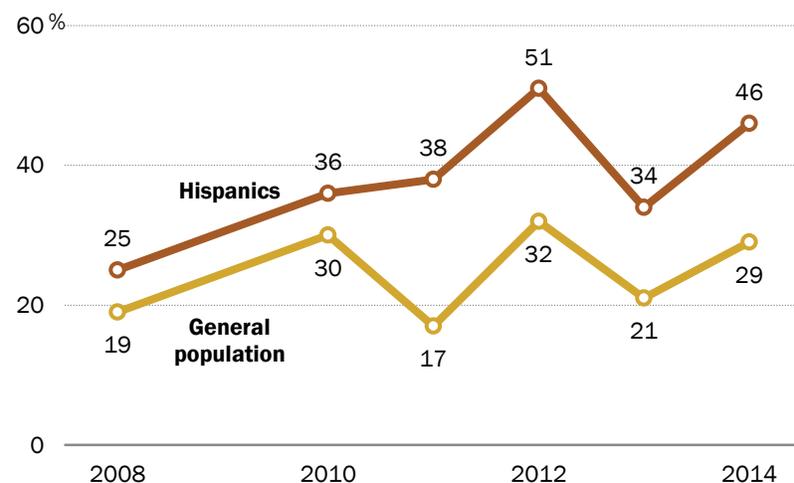
Despite their general optimism about the country's direction, Hispanics are less optimistic today than they

were in 2012. Then, 51% of Hispanics said they were satisfied and 43% were dissatisfied with the direction of the nation ([Lopez and Motel, 2012](#)). By comparison, among the U.S. general public in 2012, 32% said they were satisfied with the nation's direction and 61% said they were dissatisfied.

FIGURE 11

Hispanics More Positive about the Nation's Direction than U.S. General Public

% saying they are satisfied with the way things are going in this country today



Source: For Hispanics, 2008-2014 National Surveys of Latinos. For general population, Pew Research Center surveys 2008-2014.

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But Latinos today express more satisfaction now than they did four years ago with how things are going. In 2010, 36% of Latinos said they were satisfied with the direction of the country and 57% said they were dissatisfied. By contrast, among all U.S. adults, 30% said they were satisfied with the nation's direction and 63% said they were dissatisfied in 2010 ([Pew Research Center, 2010b](#)).

Views on the direction of the nation vary among Latino demographic subgroups. For example, among Latino registered voters, 41% say they are satisfied with the nation's direction today and 53% say they are dissatisfied. These views are similar to those seen two years ago when 45% said they were satisfied and 50% said they were dissatisfied with the nation's direction ([Lopez and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2012](#)).

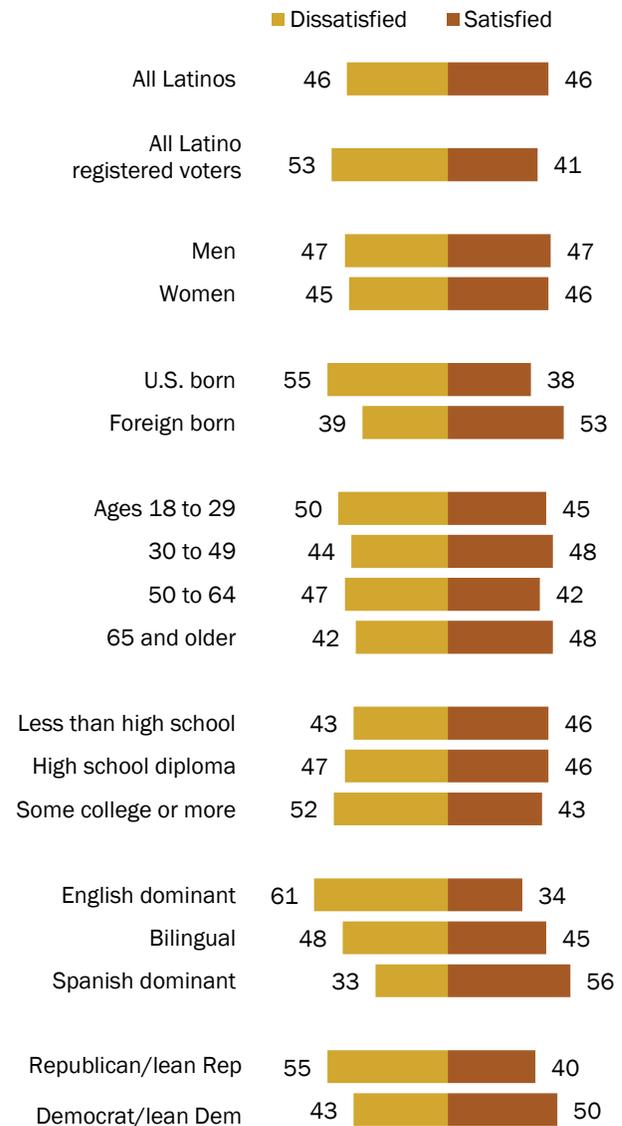
Views of how things are going in the country today also vary by primary language. Among English-dominant Latinos, one-third (34%) say they are satisfied with the nation's direction, but that share rises to 45% among bilingual Latinos and 56% among Spanish-dominant Latinos.

Latino Democrats are more satisfied with the nation's direction than Latino Republicans. Half (50%) of Democrats say this compared with 40% of Latino Republicans.

FIGURE 12

Latinos Split on Nation's Direction Overall, but Some are More Dissatisfied than Others

% of Latinos in each group saying they are ... with the way things are going in this country today



Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520)

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Obama's Job Performance

Latinos' assessment of President Obama's job performance is similar to that of the U.S. general public. Roughly half (46%) of Latinos say they approve of the way Obama is handling his job as president. Among the general U.S. public, 43% say the same about the president ([Pew Research Center, 2014e](#)).

Approval of Obama's job performance among Hispanics and the U.S. general public has dropped since the last midterm election. Then, 58% of Hispanics approved of the president's job performance ([Lopez, 2010](#)). The president's approval rating among the general public has also dropped over the same time period. In 2010, it was 47% ([Pew Research Center, 2010a](#)).

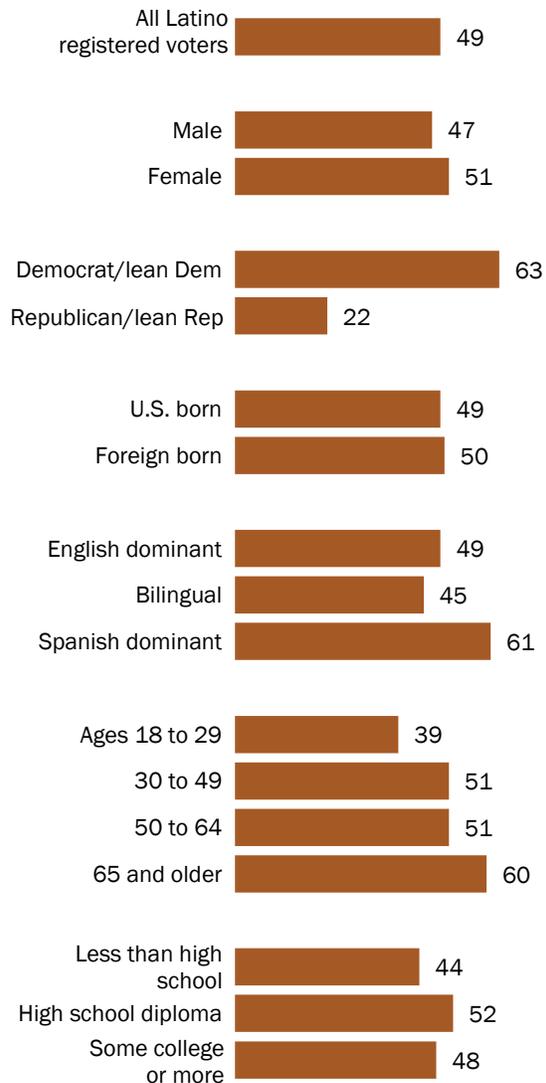
Among Latino registered voters, the president's job approval rating stand at 49% while 39% say they disapprove of the president's job performance.

Latino voters' views of President Obama's job performance vary among demographic subgroups. About 60% of those ages 65 and older, for example, approve of the president's performance, a higher share than any other age group. About half (51%) of registered voters ages 30 to 64, say they approve of the president's performance. By contrast, among those ages 18 to 29, just 39% express approval.

FIGURE 13

Obama Job Approval among Latinos

% of Latino registered voters who say they approve of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as president



Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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Views also differ by primary language. Six-in-ten (61%) Latino registered voters who primarily

read and speak Spanish approve of Obama's performance, a higher share than among the English dominant (49% approval) and Latino voters who are bilingual (45%).

By political party affiliation, some 63% of Hispanic registered voters who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party approve of Obama's performance, compared with 22% approval among those who identify with or lean toward the Republican Party.

Situation of Hispanics Today

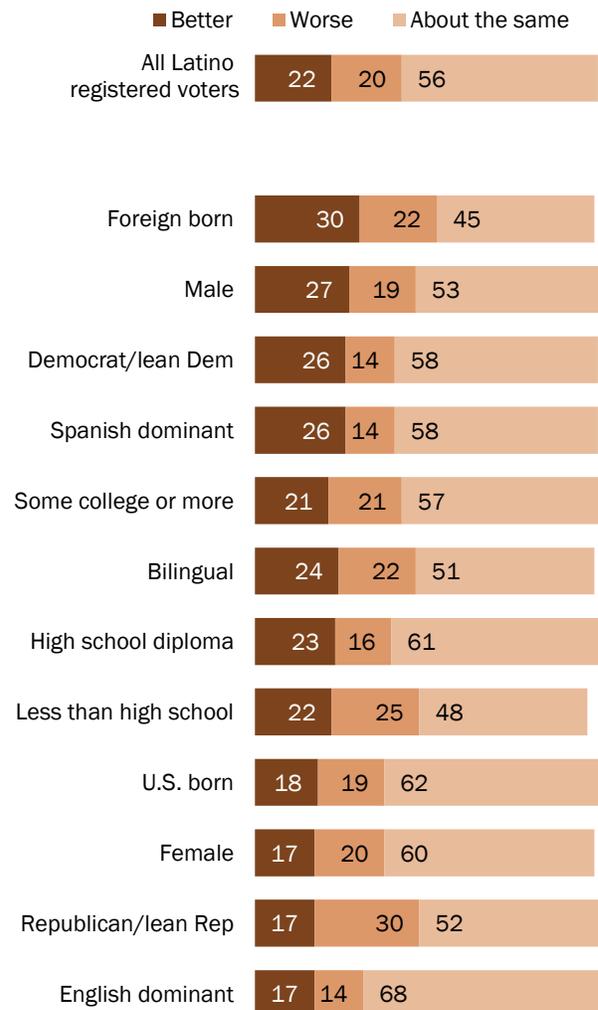
Three-in-four (78%) Hispanic registered voters say the situation of Hispanics in the U.S. today is about the same (56%) or better (22%) than it was a year ago, according to the new survey. But not all Hispanic voters feel the same way, with one-in-five saying the situation of Hispanics has become worse in the last year.

Hispanic immigrants tend to have a more positive view than those born in the U.S. of how the community is doing. For example, among foreign-born Hispanic voters, 30% say the situation of Hispanics is better today than it was a year ago. Among U.S.-born Hispanic voters, just 18% say the same. For most though, the situation of Hispanics in the U.S. is about the same as it was a year ago. Among immigrant Hispanic voters, 45% say this, while among U.S.-born Hispanic voters, 62%

FIGURE 14

Most Latino Voters See Little Change in Community's Situation Compared with One Year Ago

% of Latino registered voters who say the situation of Hispanics/Latinos is ... compared with one year ago.



Note: "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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say the same. Similar shares of each group say the situation of Hispanics in the past year has deteriorated. Some 22% of foreign-born Latino registered voters say this as does 19% of the U.S. born.

Views of the community's situation also differ by gender, political party affiliation, education and language. For example, among Latino registered voters, men are more likely than women to say the community is better off than a year ago, by a margin of 27% to 17%. There is a similar finding among Latino voters who identify with or lean toward a political party, with 26% of Democrats and 17% of Republicans saying the situation of Latinos has improved. Looked at another way, Republican Latino voters are more downbeat than Democratic Latino voters on the community's situation compared with one year ago. Some 30% of Latino Republicans say the situation of Latinos today is worse. Among Latino Democrats, half as many, 14%, say the same.

Looking at the issue by language, one-in-four (25%) who are Spanish dominant say the situation of Hispanics is better today than a year ago, as do 24% of bilingual Hispanic registered voters. Among English-dominant Hispanic voters, 17% say things have improved for Hispanics in the last year.

Chapter 3: Latinos and the Political Parties

Democrats have lost ground since 2012 among Latino registered voters on two measures of support: party affiliation and which party has more concern for Latinos. Nonetheless, Democrats maintain a wide advantage over Republicans on these measures, as Democratic losses have not necessarily translated into Republican gains. For example, the share of Latino voters who say the Republican Party has more concern for Latinos has not changed much in recent years, while more now see no difference between the two parties.

Which Party Has More Concern for Hispanics?

Today, half (50%) of Latino registered voters say the Democratic Party has more concern for Latinos than the Republican Party, according to the new survey. Meanwhile, about a third (35%) say there is no difference between the parties, and just 10% say the Republican Party has more concern.

But the share of Hispanic registered voters who say the Democratic Party has more concern for Hispanics than the Republican Party is down from two years ago. In 2012, 61% of Hispanic voters said Democrats had more concern ([Lopez and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2012](#)).

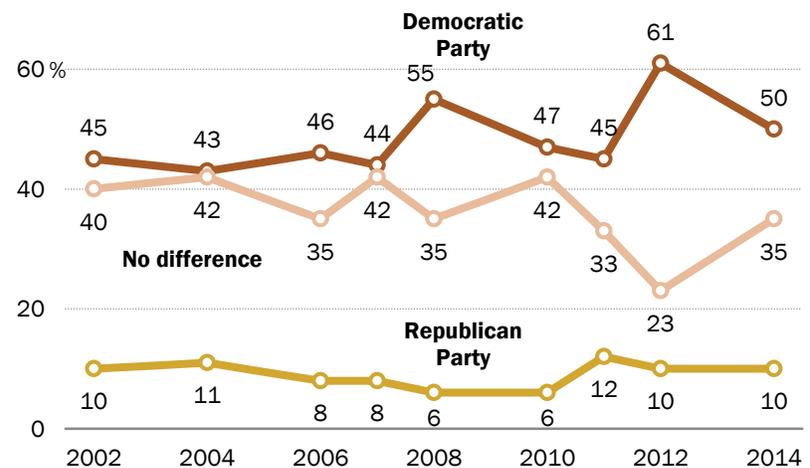
Meanwhile, the share of Hispanic voters who see no difference between the parties on the measure is up, from 23% in 2012 to 35% today.

FIGURE 15

Larger Share of Latino Voters See No Difference between Parties in Concern for Latinos; but Democrats Still Dominate

Question: Which party do you think has more concern for Hispanics/Latinos: the Republican Party, the Democratic Party or is there no difference?

% of Latino registered voters



Note: "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center 2002-2014 National Surveys of Latinos

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Views on the concern parties have for Latinos vary according to party affiliation. Among Latino registered voters who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, two-thirds (67%) say their own party has more concern for Latinos than the Republican Party, while a quarter (25%) say there is no difference and just 4% say the Republican Party has more concern. Meanwhile, 45% of Latino voters who identify with or lean toward the Republican Party say there is no difference between the parties. Among this group, 26% say the Democratic Party has more concern for Latinos while 25% say the Republican Party does.

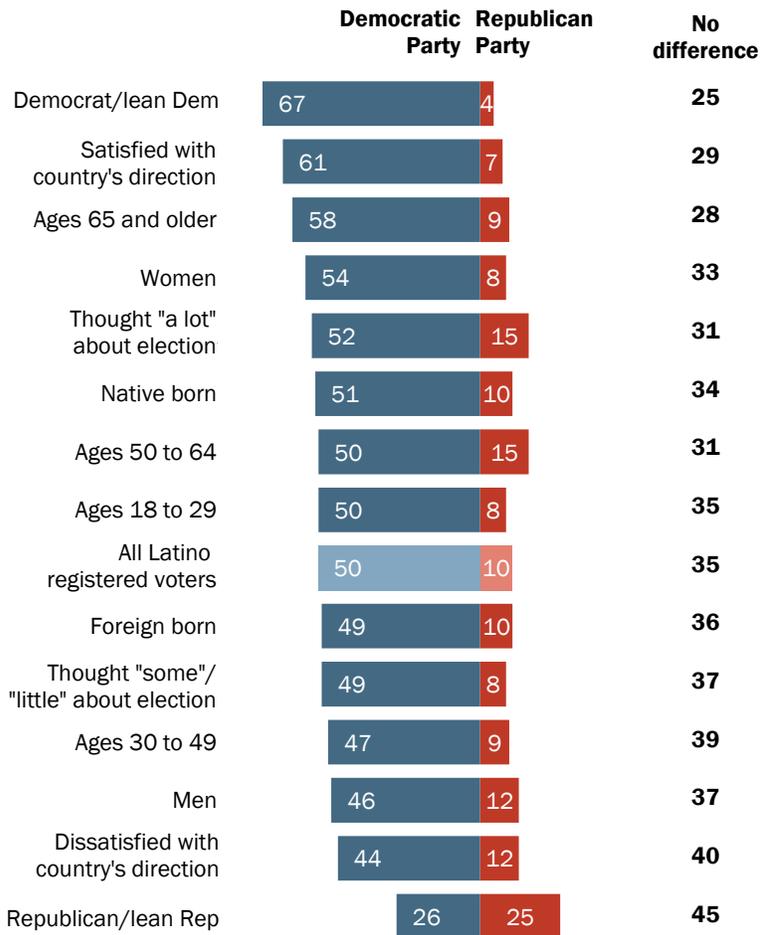
Across all other major demographic subgroups of Hispanic registered voters, the Democratic Party is seen as having more concern for Hispanics. For example 54% of women and 46% of men say the Democratic Party has more concern, while 33% and 37%, respectively, say there is no difference between the two parties. One-in-ten women (8%) and men (12%) say the Republican Party has more concern for Latinos.

FIGURE 16

Democrats Seen as More Concerned for Latinos than Republicans across Most Latino Demographic Subgroups

Question: Which party do you think has more concern for Hispanics/Latinos: the Republican Party, the Democratic Party or is there no difference?

% of Latino registered voters



Note: "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown. Sorted on share saying the Democratic Party has more concern for Latinos.

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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About half of both U.S.-born (51%) and immigrant (49%) Hispanic registered voters say the Democratic Party has more concern for Latinos. Meanwhile, one-third of the U.S. born (34%) and a similar share of the foreign born (36%) say there is no difference between the parties. One-tenth of both groups say the Republican Party has more concern for Hispanics.

There are no significant differences by age group over which party has more concern for Latinos. Some 58% of those ages 65 and older, 50% of those ages 18 to 29 and ages 50 to 64, and 47% of those ages 30 to 49 say the Democratic Party has more concern for Latinos. Some 39% of those ages 30 to 49 say they see no difference, while 35% of those ages 18 to 29, 31% of those ages 50 to 64 and 28% of those ages 65 and older say the same. Meanwhile, 15% of those ages 50 to 64 say the Republican Party has more concern for Latinos than the Democratic Party as do 9% of those ages 30 to 49 and ages 65 and older, and 8% of young voters ages 18 to 29.

Registered voters of Mexican and other Hispanic origin groups also have similar views about the parties' concern for Hispanics. About half of Mexican (49%) and non-Mexican (51%) voters say the Democratic Party has more concern for Hispanics, while 37% of Mexicans and 33% of non-Mexicans say there is no difference between the two parties. Only about one-in-ten Mexicans (8%) and non-Mexicans (12%) say the Republican Party has more concern for Hispanics.

About half of Hispanic registered voters of all educational backgrounds say the Democratic Party has more concern for Hispanics—52% of those with at least some college education, 46% of those with a high school degree and 51% of those with less than a high school degree say so. Views on which party has more concern for Latinos also differ by views of the country's direction.

Among Latino registered voters, 61% of those who are "satisfied" with the way things are going in the country today say the Democratic Party has more concern for Latinos than the Republican Party, while about three-in-ten (29%) believe there is no difference between the parties. Just 7% say the Republican Party has more concern for Latinos than the Democratic Party. Meanwhile, Latino voters who are "dissatisfied" with the country's direction are split in their views. Some 44% view the Democratic Party as having more concern for Latinos, while 40% see no difference between the two parties. Just 12% say the Republican Party has more concern.

About half (52%) of Latino registered voters who say they have thought "quite a lot" about the coming election say the Democratic Party has more concern for Hispanics. This group is also more likely to say the Republican Party has more concern for Hispanics (15%) than those who say they have only thought "some" or "a little" about the election (8%). About three-in-ten (31%) of those who say they have thought a lot about the election see no difference between the parties on this measure as do 37% of those who have thought only some or little about it.

Party Affiliation among Hispanic Registered Voters

After reaching a record high in 2012, identification with the Democratic Party among Latino registered voters has returned to 2010 levels. According to the survey, 63% of Latino registered voters today say they identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party. Meanwhile, the share of Latino registered voters who identify with or lean toward the Republican Party has increased over the last few years, reaching 27% today, up from 20% in 2011.

Political party affiliation varies across demographic subgroups of Hispanic registered voters. But Democrats hold an advantage across all major subgroups..

Among Hispanic registered voters who say they are “satisfied” with the way things are going in the country today, 73% say they identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, while 21% say the same of the Republican Party. By contrast, 55% of Hispanic registered voters “dissatisfied” with the nation’s direction affiliate with Democrats, compared with 33% who affiliate with Republicans.

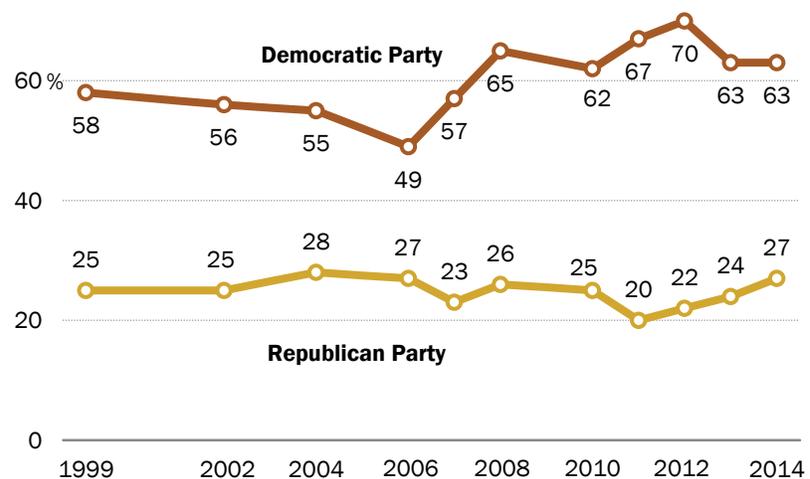
Among Hispanics who are registered to vote, women are more likely than men to identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, by a margin of 70% to 54%. Conversely, men are more likely to identify with or lean toward Republican than women (34% vs. 22%).

Roughly seven-in-ten (69%) Latino voters ages 65 years or older affiliate with the Democratic Party, while about a quarter (23%) identify with or lean toward the Republican Party. By contrast,

FIGURE 17

Affiliation with Democratic Party among Hispanics Has Levelled Off, Republican Party Is Gaining Ground

% of Hispanic registered voters



Note: For all years, includes respondents who say they consider themselves Democrat or Republican or lean toward the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. Volunteered Responses of “Neither”, “Other”, “Don’t know/Refused” not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center, 1999-2014 National Survey of Latinos

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58% of young Latino voters under age 30 identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, while 35% affiliate with the Republican Party.

There are no significant differences in party affiliation among those of Mexican and other Hispanic origin groups. Some six-in-ten (59%) Mexican-origin Hispanics identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, while a similar share of Hispanics of other origin groups (66%) also affiliate with the party. Meanwhile, about three-in-ten (27%) Mexican and non-Mexican registered voters affiliate with the Republican Party.

Comparable shares of Latino registered voters of all educational backgrounds affiliate with each political party. About six-in-ten of those with at least some college education (62%) or with a high school degree (59%) identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, as do 68% of those with less than a high school education. Meanwhile, 29% with some college education, 28% with a high school diploma, and 22% with

TABLE 2

Party Affiliation in 2014, by Demographic Group

% of Latino registered voters

	Democrat/ Lean Democrat	Republican/ Lean Republican	No lean
All Latino registered voters	63	27	10
Gender			
Female	70	22	9
Male	54	34	12
Age			
18-29	58	35	7
30-49	65	20	15
50-64	60	32	7
65 and older	69	23	8
Educational attainment			
Less than high school	68	22	10
High school diploma	59	28	13
Some college or more	62	29	8
Nativity			
U.S. born	63	27	10
Foreign born	62	27	10
Language			
English dominant	62	28	10
Bilingual	60	30	10
Spanish dominant	71	19	11
Thought about election			
Quite a lot	64	29	7
Some/Only a little	62	28	10
Likelihood of voting			
Absolutely certain	63	30	7
Not absolutely certain	65	25	10
Satisfaction with country's direction			
Satisfied	73	21	6
Dissatisfied	55	33	12

Note: Party affiliation includes respondents who say they consider themselves Democrat or Republican or lean toward the Republican Party or the Democratic Party. "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown. Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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less than high school education say they identify with or lean toward the Republican Party.

Chapter 4: Top Issues in this Year's Election for Hispanic Voters

As has been the case for several years, Hispanics rank several issues as more important than immigration, though immigration remains a key issue for the majority of Hispanic registered voters. Hispanics are also more likely to say the Democratic Party could do a better job than the Republican Party on immigration, the economy and foreign policy.

Education, Economy, Health Care are Top Issues for Latinos

The new survey asked Latinos to rate the importance to them of five issues that might be discussed in this year's midterm elections: education, health care, immigration, jobs and the economy, and conflicts in the Middle East.

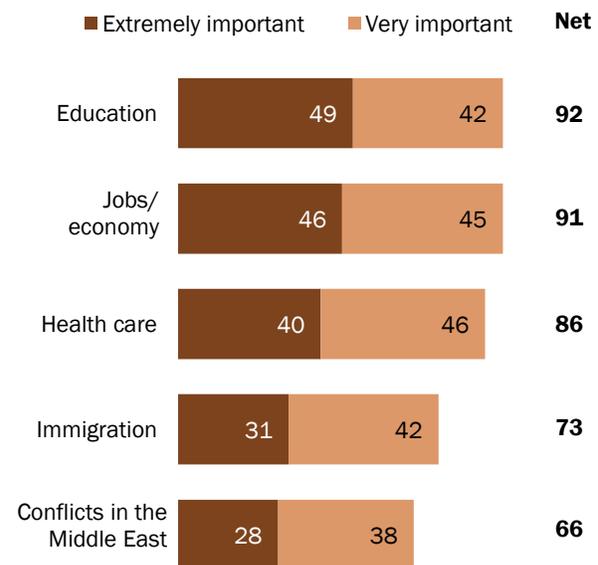
Among Latino registered voters, two issues rate highest in importance. Fully 92% say education is an extremely (49%) or very (42%) important issue to them personally, and 91% say jobs and the economy is an extremely (46%) or very (45%) important issue. Following these two issues is health care, which 86% of Latino voters rate as extremely important (40%) or very important (46%). These three issues have consistently rated as the top three among Latino voters in Pew Research Center surveys ([Krogstad, 2014](#)), and the ranking is similar to that seen prior to the 2012 presidential election ([Lopez and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2012](#)).

Still, immigration is an important issue for many Hispanic voters. According to the survey, 73% say the issue is extremely important (31%) or very important (42%) to them. Following immigration is the issue of conflicts in the Middle East. Some 66% of

FIGURE 18

Top Issues for Latino Registered Voters

% of Latino registered voters saying issue is extremely or very important to them personally



Note: "Somewhat important" and "Not too important" responses not shown. Volunteered responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown. Figures may not total to net due to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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Hispanic registered voters say this issue is extremely important (28%) or very important (38%) to them.

This relative ranking of issues among Latino registered voters is similar to the ranking for all Latinos. Fully 94% of Latino adults say education is an extremely (45%) or very important (49%) issue to them personally. This is followed by jobs and the economy (91%) and health care (87%). On the issue of immigration, 75% say it is extremely important (29%) or very important (45%). That places immigration behind education, jobs and the economy, and health care. The issue of conflicts in the Middle East is rated as important by 62% of Latino adults.

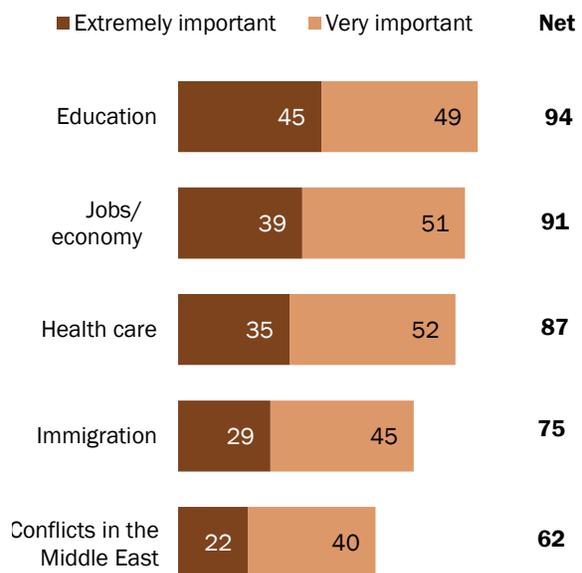
Among all Latino adults, the five issues rank similarly among the foreign born and the U.S. born, but on four out of five issues, immigrants are more likely than the U.S. born to rate an issue as extremely or very important. For example, 97% of Latino immigrants say the issue of education is extremely or very important to them, compared with 91% among those born in the U.S. The difference is wider on the issue of health care, with 91% of Latino immigrants saying it is a top issue, compared with 81% of those born in the U.S.⁵

Differences between foreign-born and U.S.-born Latinos are widest on immigration. Some 84% of the foreign born say immigration is an extremely or very important issue, compared with 63% of the U.S. born. Among Latino immigrants who are U.S. citizens, 79% say immigration as an issue is extremely or very important to them. This rises to 86% among Latino immigrants who are not U.S. citizens, but are permanent residents. And among Latino immigrants who are not U.S. citizens and are not permanent residents, an equal

FIGURE 19

Top Issues among All Latinos

% of all Latinos saying issue is extremely or very important to them personally



Note: Volunteered responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown. Figures may not total to net due to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520)

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⁵ Foreign-born Latinos are less likely to have health insurance than U.S. born Latinos. According to a recent Pew Research Center analysis ([Krogstad and Lopez, 2014](#)), 39% of Latino immigrants do not have health insurance, compared with 17% of the U.S. born.

share (86%) say the issue of immigration is extremely or very important to them.

The Immigration Issue among Hispanic Demographic Subgroups

Views on the importance of immigration as an issue vary across demographic subgroups among all Latino adults. At least eight-in-ten say immigration is extremely or very important to them personally among the foreign born (84%), the Spanish dominant (83%), people lacking a high school diploma (82%), those 65 and older (81%) and women (80%). By contrast, the shares stating that immigration is an extremely or very important issue are lower among second-generation Hispanics (67%), high school graduates (67%), English dominant Hispanics (62%) and third or higher generation Hispanics (61%).

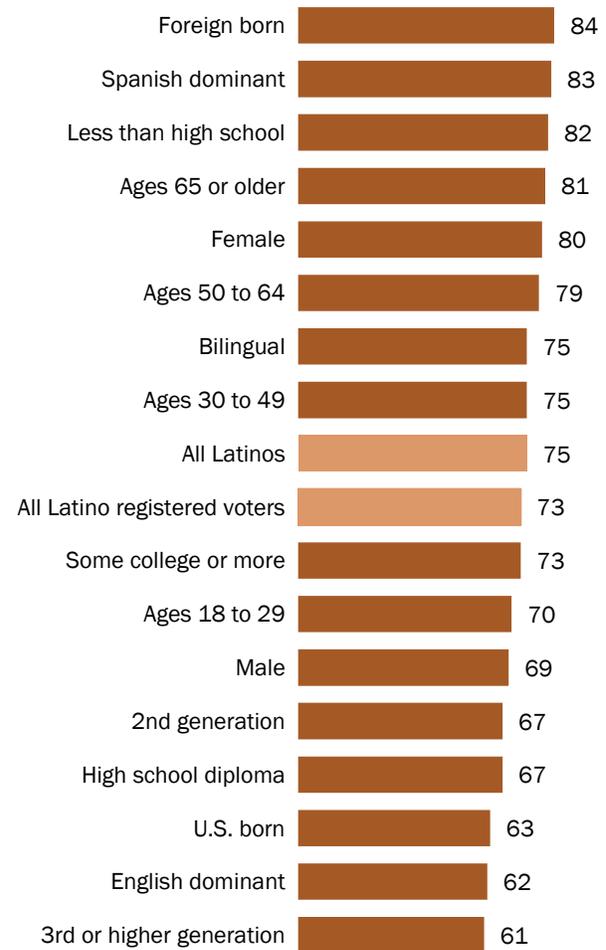
Views on the importance of the immigration issue vary by language. While 83% of Spanish dominant Latinos say immigration is an extremely or very important issue, the share falls to 75% among bilingual Latinos and 62% among English dominant Latinos.

Differences also exist by age, with the oldest Latinos more likely than the youngest to say immigration is an important issue. Among those Latinos 65 and older, 81% say immigration is an extremely or very important issue to them, compared with 70% of those ages 18-to-29.

FIGURE 20

Most Latinos say Immigration is an Extremely or Very Important Issue

% saying issue is extremely or very important to them personally



Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520)

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Views also differ by gender, with Hispanic women (80%) more likely than Hispanic men (69%) to choose immigration as an extremely or very important issue. Among Hispanic registered voters, an almost equal number of those affiliated with Democrats (73%) and those who identify with Republicans (74%) say immigration is an extremely or very important issue.

Views also do not vary by Mexican origin group. Both among Hispanics who are and are not of Mexican origin, three-in-four (75%) say immigration is an extremely or very important issue to them personally.

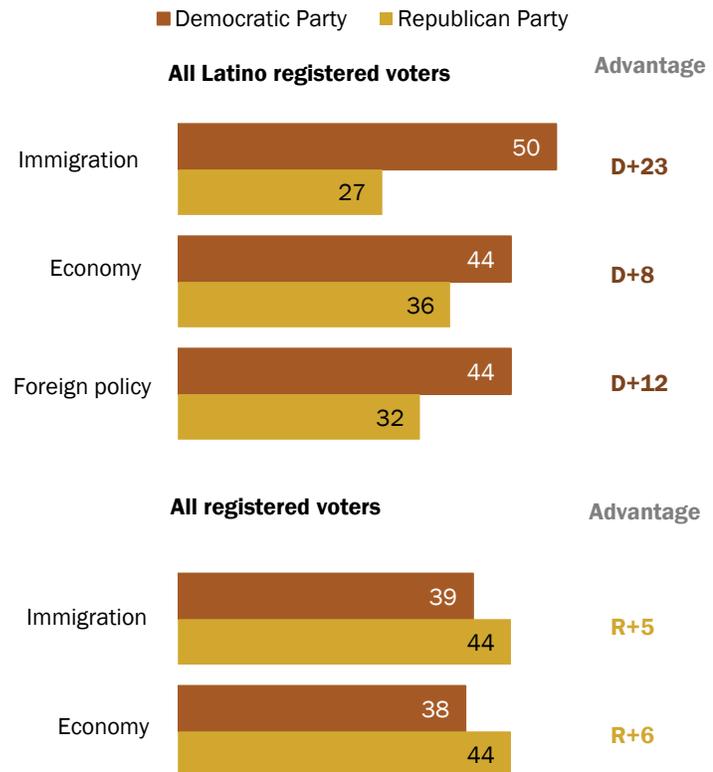
Which Political Party Performs Better on Issues?

The new survey asked Latinos which of the political parties could do a better job on three issues: the economy, immigration and foreign policy. Overall, the Democratic Party is seen more positively among Latino voters than the Republican Party on each of these issues..

FIGURE 21

Democrats Seen as Better on Most Issues Among Latino Voters

% saying each party could do a better job dealing with...



Note: Volunteered responses of "Both equally," "Neither," "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters). Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults, Oct 15-20, 2014 (n=1,494)

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When it comes to dealing with immigration, Democrats hold a significant 23 percentage point advantage over Republicans. Half of Latino voters say the Democratic Party could do a better job dealing with immigration than the Republican Party, according to the survey. Meanwhile 27% say Republicans could do a better job on immigration. By comparison, the general U.S. public is split on which party could do a better job dealing with the issue of immigration. Some 44% of all registered voters say the Republicans could do a better job dealing with immigration while 39% say Democrats could do a better job ([Pew Research Center 2014e](#)).

On dealing with the economy, 44% of Hispanic voters say the Democratic Party could do a better job while 36% say the same about the Republican Party, a Democratic advantage of eight percentage points. However, among all U.S. registered voters views are reversed. Some 44% say Republicans could do a better job in dealing with the economy while 38% say that about the Democrats—a Republican advantage of six percentage points.

The survey also finds that 44% of Hispanic voters say the Democratic Party could do a better job making wise decisions about foreign policy while 32% say the same about the Republican Party—a 12 percentage point Democratic advantage.

Chapter 5: Hispanics and their Views of Immigration Reform

The U.S. Senate passed a comprehensive immigration reform bill in 2013, but there has been little legislative action since or presidential executive action on immigration reform.

A solid majority (66%) of Hispanic voters believe passing new immigration legislation soon is extremely important or very important according to the new survey. This is up six percentage points from 2013, when 60% of Latino registered voters said it was extremely important or very important to pass significant new immigration legislation in 2013 ([Lopez et al., 2013](#)).

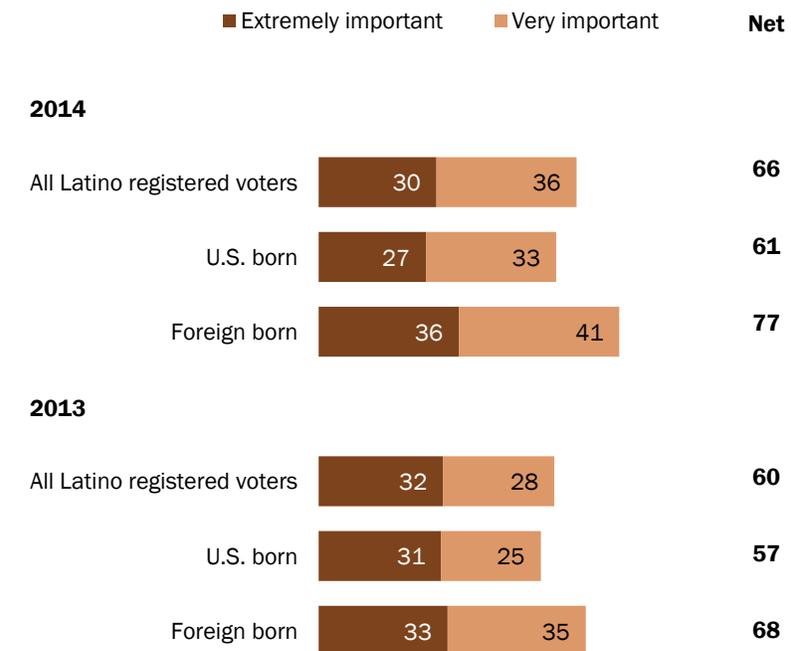
Among Latino registered voters, the foreign born are more likely than the U.S. born to say that passing significant new immigration legislation sometime soon is extremely or very important, by a margin of 77% to 61%. Similarly, Spanish-dominant Latinos (76%) and bilingual Latinos (71%) are more likely than the English dominant (55%) to say passing immigration reform soon is extremely or very important.

When asked who they considered responsible for the delay in passing immigration legislation, 45% of Hispanic voters say Republicans in Congress. But Democrats share some of the blame,

FIGURE 22

Most Latino Registered Voters Say it is Important that Immigration Legislation Pass Soon

% of Latino registered voters who say that passing significant new immigration legislation (soon/this year) is ...



Note: In 2014 the survey asked about passing immigration legislation “soon;” in 2013 the survey asked about passing immigration legislation “this year.”

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters); 2013 Survey of Hispanics, Oct 16-Nov3, 2013 (n=396 registered voters)

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according to the survey. Among Hispanic registered voters, 34% say either President Obama (20%) or Democrats in Congress (14%) are to blame for the stalled legislation.

There are partisan differences in the way Latino registered voters assign blame for the lack of progress on new immigration legislation. Latino Democrats are more than three times as likely as Latino Republicans (by a margin of 62% to 19%) to say Republicans in Congress are mainly responsible for not passing significant new immigration legislation. By contrast, a majority (55%) of Latino Republicans say the main responsibility lies with President Obama (36%), Democrats in Congress (19%), or both (1%).

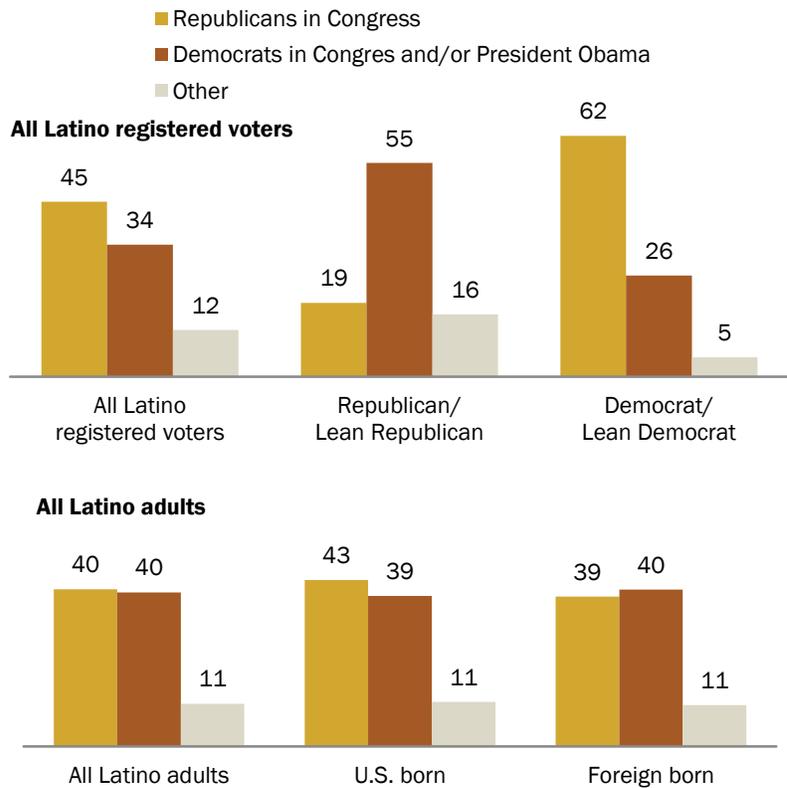
Differences on who Latino registered voters blame for the lack of progress on immigration reform also varies according to educational attainment levels. About half (51%) of Latino registered voters with at least some college education blame Republicans in Congress for not passing new immigration legislation, while 30% blame

Obama (18%) or the Democrats in Congress (11%). By contrast, about a third (35%) of Latino registered voters with less than a high school diploma blame Republicans in Congress, while close to half (46%) blame Obama (32%) or Democrats in Congress (15%).

FIGURE 23

Who Is to Blame for Not Passing New Immigration Legislation?

% Latino registered voters saying ... is most responsible that the president and Congress have NOT passed significant new immigration legislation so far



Note: "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown. "Other" includes those who gave volunteered responses of "All of these," "Both Republicans in Congress and Democrats in Congress," "None of these," and "Both Republicans in Congress and President Obama."

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520 total, n=733 registered voters)

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Among all Latino adults, Democrats in Congress and President Obama (40%) are as likely to be blamed for the stalled immigration legislation as Republicans in Congress (40%). No significant differences are found between U.S. born and foreign born Latinos on this question.

Hispanics and Presidential Executive Action

Most Latino registered voters say they have heard about President Obama’s decision to delay until after the election any executive action that would extend deportation relief to more of the 11.3 million unauthorized immigrants who reside in the U.S.

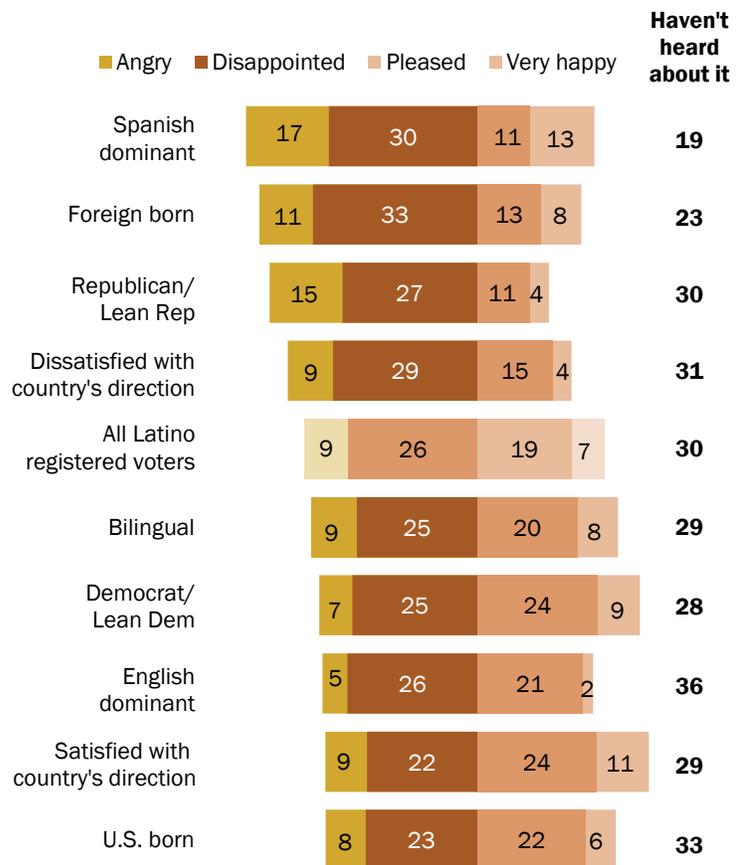
About two-thirds (68%) of the voters say they have heard about the President’s recent decision, with about a quarter (27%) saying they have heard “a lot” and an additional 41% saying they have heard only “a little.” But one-third (32%) say they have heard “nothing at all” or say they “don’t know.”

There are mixed feelings among Hispanic voters who have heard of the president’s decision to delay executive action on deportation relief. About a third of Hispanic voters (35%) say they are

FIGURE 24

Latino Voters’ Views on Obama’s Decision to Delay Executive Action on Deportation Relief

% of Latino registered voters who say they feel ... about Obama’s decision to delay any action to extend deportation relief to immigrants.



Note: Volunteered responses of “None of the above,” “Don’t know” and “Refused” not shown. Sorted on the total of negative feelings.

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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either disappointed (26%) or angry (9%) with President Obama's decision, while about one-fourth (26%) say they are either very happy (7%) or pleased (19%).

Spanish-dominant Latino voters are among the most likely to say they have heard about Obama's decision to delay executive action on immigration, with 79% having heard at least a little about it. They are also among the most likely to say they are disappointed (30%) or angry (17%) about the decision. By contrast, 62% of English-dominant Latino voters and 69% of bilingual Latino voters say they have heard at least a little about the decision. And about a third of bilingual (34%) and English-dominant (31%) Latino voters express negative feelings about Obama's decision.

Foreign-born Hispanic registered voters are somewhat more likely to have heard about the president's decision to delay executive action on immigration than their U.S.-born counterparts, by a margin of 72% to 66%. Among foreign-born Hispanic voters, 44% express anger (11%) or disappointment (33%) about the president's decision, compared with two-in-ten immigrant Hispanic voters say they feel either pleased (13%) or very happy (8%). By contrast, among U.S.-born 31% are disappointed (23%) or angry (8%) with the decision and 28% are either pleased (22%) or very happy (6%) with it.

Latino voters who identify with or lean toward the Republican Party express more negative than positive feelings about Obama's decision, with one-quarter (27%) saying they feel disappointed and 15% saying they are angry about it, while 15% say they are either pleased (11%) or very happy (4%) with the decision. By contrast, feelings among Latino voters affiliated with the Democratic Party are split. Some 32% are either disappointed (25%) or angry (7%) with the decision, while 33% are either pleased (24%) or very happy (9%) with it.

Latino voters who say they are "dissatisfied" with the direction of the country are also more likely to say they are upset about the delay in executive action, with 29% disappointed and 9% angry. Meanwhile 35% who are satisfied with the country's direction are either pleased (24%) or very happy (11%) with the president's decision.

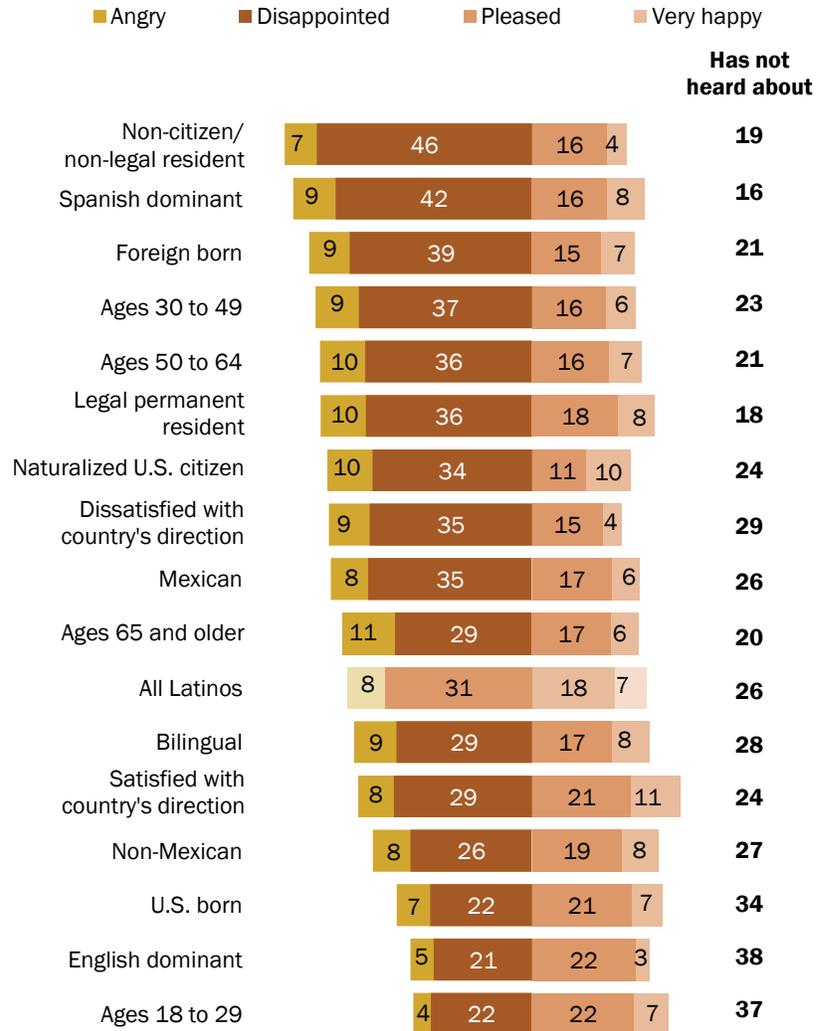
Among all Latino adults, immigrants who are neither U.S. citizens nor legal permanent residents are most likely to express negative feelings about Obama's decision to delay action extend deportation relief to undocumented immigrants. About half (53%) of non-legal resident Latinos express negative feelings about Obama's decision, with 46% saying they are disappointed with the announcement, while an additional 7% say they are angry. Similar shares of both legal resident Latinos (45%) and naturalized immigrant Latinos (44%) express negative feelings about Obama's decision.

U.S.-born Latinos are less likely to be upset with Obama’s decision than immigrant Latinos. Some 22% of U.S.-born Latinos are disappointed and another 7% are angry. By contrast, 39% of immigrant Latinos say they are disappointed and 9% say they are angry.

FIGURE 25

Latinos’ Views of Obama’s Decision to Delay Executive Action on Deportation Relief for Unauthorized Immigrants, by Demographic Subgroups

% of Latino adults who say they feel ... about Obama’s decision to delay any action to extend deportation relief to immigrants.



Note: Volunteered responses of “None of the above,” “Don’t know” and “Refused” not shown. Sorted on the total of negative feelings.

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520)

Latinos' Priorities on Immigration Policy

While there has been little progress on passing significant new immigration legislation, the number of unauthorized immigrants deported and the number apprehended at the U.S.-Mexico border has grown. In 2013, more than 438,000 immigrants were deported ([Gonzalez-Barrera and Krogstad, 2014](#)), and, an increasing number of apprehensions at the U.S. southwest border are of non-Mexican immigrants.⁶

This summer, a spike in the number of Central American unaccompanied minors crossing the border captured the attention of the U.S. public ([Krogstad and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2014](#)). President Obama increased security and enforcement at the U.S.-Mexico border, and worked with Central American and Mexican governments to curb the flow of unaccompanied children to the U.S. ([The White House, 2014](#)).

When asked about what the priority should be in dealing with illegal immigration in the U.S., 84% of Latino registered voters say that creating a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants should either be the top priority (46%) or just as important as better border security (38%). Only 14% of Latino registered voters believe that better border security should be the priority.

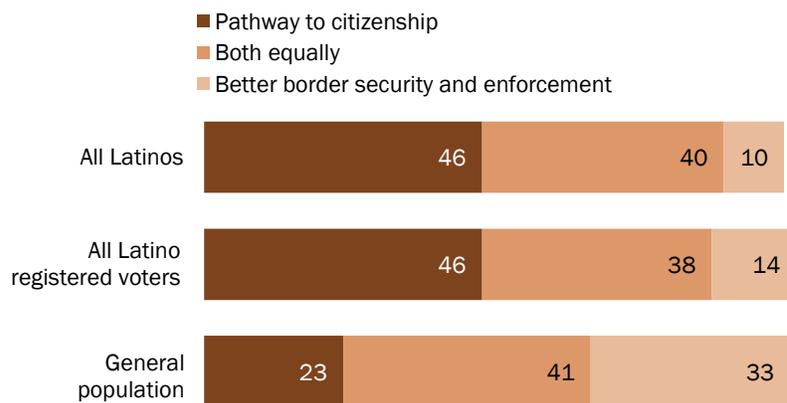
The U.S. general public is half as likely to say a pathway to citizenship should be a top priority. Just 23% of all U.S. adults say this. Some 33% of U.S. adults prioritize better

FIGURE 26

Latinos Prioritize Pathway to Citizenship for Undocumented Immigrants More than U.S. General Public

Question: What should be the priority for dealing with illegal immigration in the U.S.?

% saying ...



Note: Volunteered responses of "None of these," "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520); Pew Research Center survey of adults, Aug 20-24, 2014 (N=1,501)

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⁶ For more, see U.S. Customs and Border Protection reports here: <http://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/media-resources/stats>.

border security and enforcement, compared with 10% of Latinos adults.⁷

Latino voters ages 18-to-29 are most likely to prioritize a pathway to citizenship. Fully six-in-ten young Latino voters say this, while 10% say the priority should be better border security and enforcement. An additional 30% say both should be equally important.

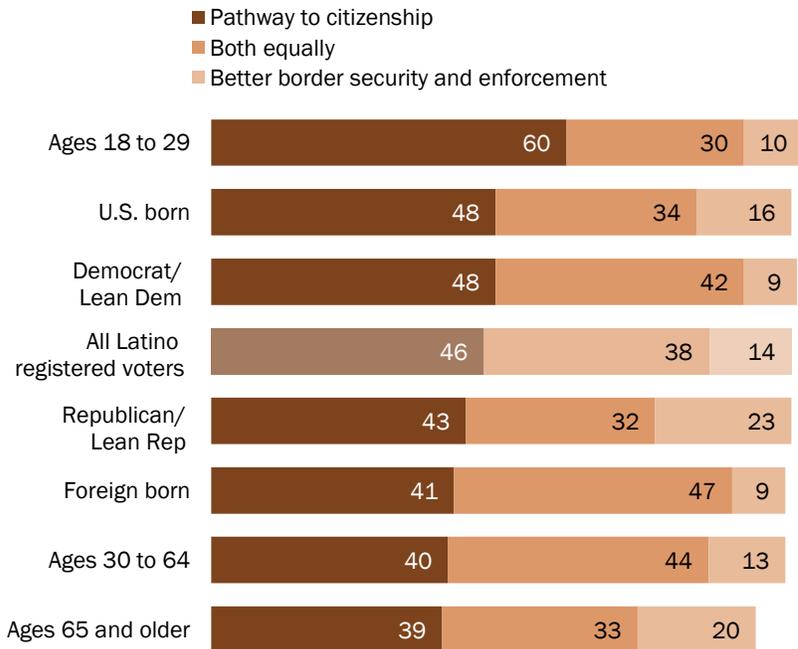
Foreign-born Latino voters are among the most likely of all groups to favor prioritizing both a pathway to citizenship and better border security. Close to half (47%) of immigrant Latino voters favor giving equal priority to both measures. Some 41% favor giving priority to a pathway to citizenship, while only 9% say border security should be the priority.

Republican Latino voters are among the most likely to say better border security and enforcement should be the top priority in dealing with illegal immigration, with about one-quarter (23%) saying so. Among Democratic Latino voters, just 9% prioritize better border security and enforcement. Similar shares of Republican and Democratic Latino voters say a pathway to citizenship for

FIGURE 27

Across Latino Demographic Subgroups, Most Prioritize Pathway to Citizenship for Undocumented Immigrants in the U.S.

% of registered Latino voters saying ... should be the priority for dealing with illegal immigration in the U.S.



Note: Volunteered responses of "None of the above," "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown. Sorted on "Pathway to citizenship."

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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⁷ The U.S. public's view of the priority for dealing with illegal immigration has changed. In February 2013, 25% of U.S. adults said the priority should be better border security and stronger enforcement of our immigration laws. But by August 2014, that share had risen to 33% ([Pew Research Center, 2014e](#)).

undocumented immigrants should be the priority, with some 43% of Republicans and 48% of Democrats saying so.

Immigration Policy as a Voting Issue

When it comes to their vote, half (54%) of Latino registered voters say they *would* vote for a candidate who disagrees with them on immigration policy if that candidate agrees with them on most other issues. But 36% of Latino registered voters say they would not vote for a candidate who disagrees with them on immigration policy.

Among Hispanic registered voters, six-in-ten (62%) Republicans and half (52%) of Democrats say they could still vote for a candidate who disagrees with them on immigration. However, four-in-ten Democrats say they would not vote for a candidate if that candidate's position on immigration differed from their own. Among Republicans, one-fourth (26%) say the same.

Six-in-ten Latino registered voters with at least some college education say they would vote for a candidate who does not share their views on immigration but agrees with them on most other issues. By comparison, about four-in-ten (43%) with less than a high school diploma say the same.

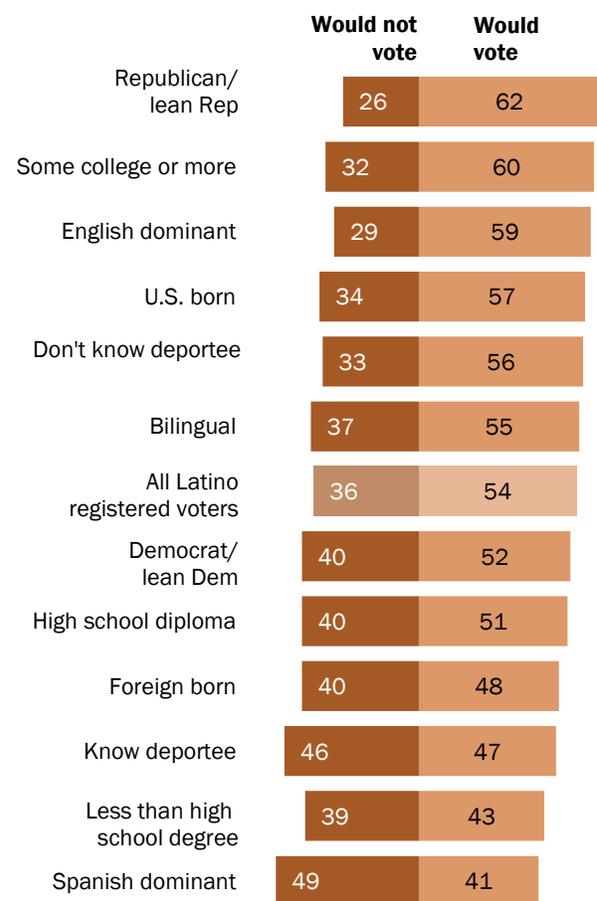
The survey also finds that six-in-ten (59%) English-dominant Latino registered voters say a candidate's position on immigration policy is not a deal-breaker in deciding their vote, while

FIGURE 28

For Most Latino Voters, Immigration Policy is not a Deal-Breaker for Their Vote

Question: Would you vote for a candidate who *DISAGREES* with you about immigration policy, if they *AGREE* with you on most other issues?

% of registered voters



Note: Volunteered responses of "Depends," "Don't know," and "Refused" not shown. Sorted on "would vote" before rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters)

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only about three-in-ten (29%) say a candidate's position on immigration policy would not decide their vote. By contrast, if a candidate's position on immigration policy is different from their own, half (49%) of Spanish-dominant Latino voters say they would not vote for that candidate.

Personal connection with the issue of deportations could cause immigration policy to be a deal-breaker issue. About half (46%) of Hispanic registered voters who say they personally know someone who has been deported or detained for immigration reasons in the last 12 months say they would not vote for a candidate who disagrees with them on immigration policy but agrees with them on most other issues. Meanwhile, only a third (33%) of those who do not personally know someone who has been detained or deported say immigration policy is a deal-breaker issue.

Views on Deportation Policy

The Pew Research Center survey asked Hispanic adults which is more important for undocumented immigrants currently living in the U.S.: Being able to live and work in the U.S. legally without the threat of being deported, or having a pathway to citizenship for those who meet certain requirements.

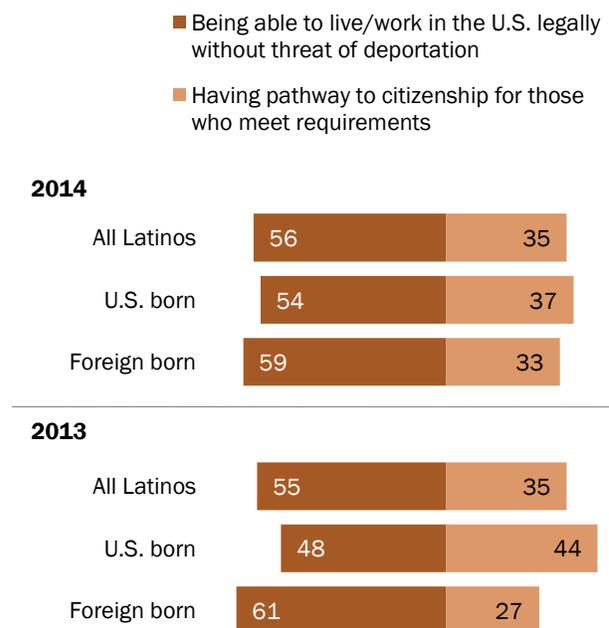
A larger share of Hispanic adults (a margin of 56% to 35%) says it is more important that undocumented immigrants be able to live and work in the U.S. without the threat of deportation than say they should have a pathway to citizenship. Among Hispanic adults, immigrants (59%) are more likely than U.S. born Hispanics (54%) to say that being able to live and work legally is more important.

These views are virtually unchanged from a year ago, when 55% of Latino adults said being able to live and work without the threat of

FIGURE 29

Among Latinos, Relief from Deportation Still Seen as More Important than Pathway to Citizenship for Undocumented Immigrants

% saying they think ... is *MORE IMPORTANT* for undocumented immigrants currently living in the U.S.



Note: Volunteered responses of "Neither," "Both equally," "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520) and 2013 Survey of Hispanics, Oct 16-Nov 3 (N=701)

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deportation was more important, and 35% prioritized a pathway to citizenship ([Lopez, et. al., 2013](#)).

Among Latino registered voters, 51% say deportation relief is more important than a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrations. Meanwhile, four-in-ten (40%) Latino voters say the opposite.

Latinos and Connections to Someone Detained or Deported for Immigration Reasons

As U.S. deportations reached a record high in fiscal year 2013 ([Gonzalez-Barrera and Krogstad, 2014](#)), one-in-four (26%) of all Latinos and 24% of Latino registered voters in the new survey say they personally know someone who has been deported or detained for immigration reasons in the last 12 months.

Familiarity with detainment and deportation is highest among foreign-born Hispanics who are not U.S. citizens and not legal residents. Among this group, more than a third (36%) say they know someone who has been deported or detained in the past year.

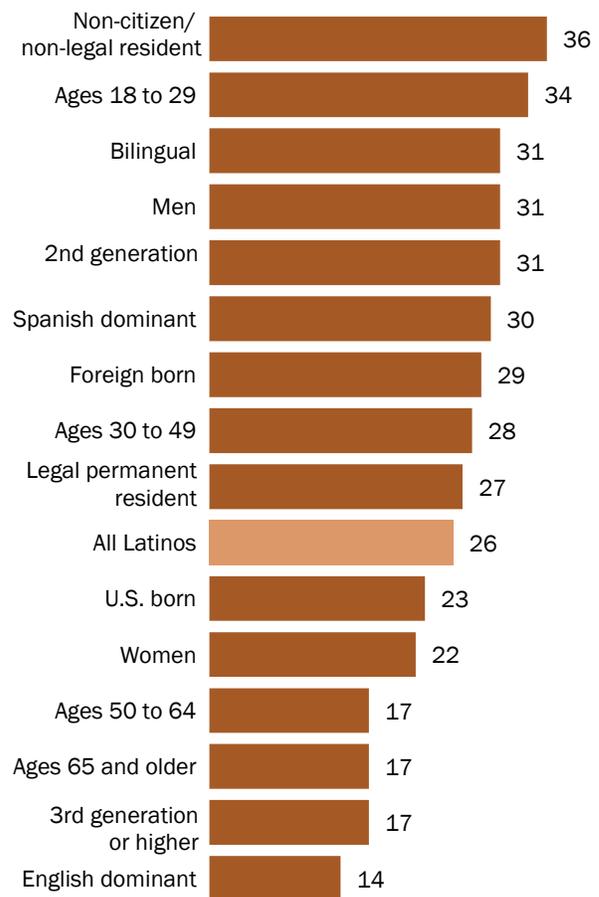
However, familiarity with deportation is not limited to the foreign born. One-quarter (23%) of U.S.-born Hispanics say they personally know someone who has been detained or deported in the last 12 months. This share rises to 31% among U.S.-born Hispanics who have at least one immigrant parent.

Young Latinos ages 18 to 29 are twice as likely (by a margin of 34% to 17%) as Latinos ages 50 and older to say that they know someone who

FIGURE 30

A Quarter of Latinos Know Someone Deported or Detained for Immigration Reasons in the Last Year

% who say they personally know someone who has been deported or detained by the federal government for immigration reasons in the last 12 months



Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520)

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has been deported or detained for immigration reasons.

Hispanics' Views on Obama's Deportation Record

Six-in-ten (63%) of all Latinos say they disapprove of the way the Obama administration is handling the deportation of unauthorized immigrants, while only one-in-four (25%) say they approve.

Immigrant Latinos (72%) are more likely than U.S.-born Latinos (52%) to say they disapprove of deportation policy. By contrast, 20% of immigrant Latinos say they approve, compared with 33% of U.S.-born Latinos who say the same.

Among Hispanic registered voters, about half (55%) say they disapprove of the Obama administration's handling of deportations, while one-third (33%) say they approve.

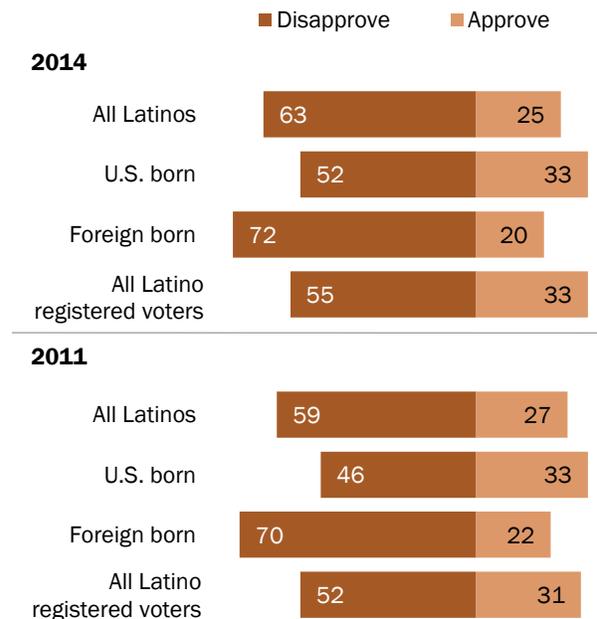
These results are similar to those in 2011, when 59% of Latinos said they disapproved of Obama's handling of deportations, while 27% approved.

About two-thirds (65%) of those who know someone who has been deported or detained in the last 12 months disapprove of the administration's deportation policy according to the new survey. Among those who do not know someone who has been deported or detained, 52% say they disapprove.

FIGURE 31

Most Latinos Disapprove of Obama's handling of Deportations

% of Latino adults saying they ... of the way the Obama administration is handling the issue of deportation



Note: "Don't know/Refused" responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center, 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (N=1,520); 2011 National Survey of Latinos, Nov 9-Dec 7, 2011 (N=1,220)

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Appendix A: Additional Table

TABLE A1

Demographics of Hispanic Registered Voters

% of Hispanic registered voters

Gender	
Female	54
Male	46
Age	
18 to 29	27
30 to 49	34
50 to 64	23
65 and older	15
Educational attainment	
Less than high school	20
High school diploma	31
Some college or more	47
Nativity	
U.S. born	68
Foreign born	32
Language	
English dominant	37
Bilingual	46
Spanish dominant	17
Thought about election	
Quite a lot	35
Some/Only a little	58
Likelihood of voting	
Absolutely certain	53
Not absolutely certain	43
Satisfaction with country's direction	
Satisfied	41
Dissatisfied	53

Note: Responses of "Don't know" and "Refused" not shown. Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center 2014 National Survey of Latinos, Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014 (n=733 registered voters).

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Appendix B: National Survey of Latinos Methodology

Results for this study are based on telephone interviews conducted by SSRS, an independent research company, among a nationally representative sample of 1,520 Latino respondents ages 18 and older. It was conducted on cellular and landline telephones from September 11 through October 9, 2014.

For the full sample, a total of 682 respondents were native born (including Puerto Rico), and 838 were foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico). Of the foreign born, 359 were U.S. citizens, 215 were legal residents, and 248 were neither U.S. citizens nor legal residents. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.2 percentage points.

2014 National Survey of Latinos details

	Sample size	Margin of error 95% confidence level
Total Latinos	1,520	+/- 3.2% points
Native born (incl. PR)	682	+/- 5.0% points
Foreign born (excl. PR)	838	+/- 4.2% points
Registered voters	733	+/- 4.8% points

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For this survey, SSRS used a staff of Spanish-speaking interviewers who, when contacting a household, were able to offer respondents the option of completing the survey in Spanish or English. A total of 826 respondents (54%) were surveyed in Spanish, and 694 respondents (46%) were interviewed in English. Any person ages 18 or older of who said they were of Latino origin or descent was eligible to complete the survey.

To ensure the highest possible coverage of the eligible population, the study employed a dual-frame landline/cellular telephone design. The sample consisted of a landline sampling frame (yielding 481 completed interviews) and a cell phone sampling frame (1,039 interviews).⁸ Both the landline and cell phone sampling frames used a stratified sampling design, oversampling areas with higher densities of Latino residents. Overall the study employed six strata.

⁸ According to calculations by the National Center for Health Statistics National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), from July to December 2013, 53% of Hispanic adults were living in wireless-only households and 17% were in wireless-mostly households ([Blumberg and Luke, 2014](#)).

For the landline sampling frame, the sample was compared with InfoUSA and Experian landline household databases, and phone numbers associated with households that included persons with known Latino surnames were subdivided into a Surname stratum. The remaining, unmatched and unlisted landline sample was used to generate a stratum with a high incidence of Latinos, based upon the share of Latinos in the sample telephone exchange.

Marketing System Group's (MSG) GENESYS sample generation system was used to generate cell phone sample, which was divided into High and Medium strata, based upon the share of Latinos in the sample telephone area code.

Samples for the low-incidence landline and low-incidence cell strata were drawn from previously interviewed respondents in 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. Altogether, a total of 315 previously-interviewed respondents were included in this sample.

It is important to note that the existence of a surname stratum does not mean the survey was a surname sample design. The sample is RDD, with the randomly selected telephone numbers divided by whether or not they were found to be associated with a Spanish surname. This was done simply to increase the number of strata and to ease administration by allowing for more effective assignment of interviewers and labor hours.

Interviews by Strata

	Landline		Cellphone	
	Total Interviews*	Estimated % among U.S. Latino population**	Total Interviews*	Estimated % among U.S. Latino population**
Surname	226 (47%)	33%		
High	88 (18%)	33%	628 (60%)	36%
Medium			263 (25%)	24%
Low	167 (35%)	33%	148 (14%)	40%
Total	481		1039	

Note: *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 Marketing System Group (MSG). The over- or under-sampling of strata was corrected in weighting.

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

- An adjustment was made for all persons found to possess both a landline and a cell phone, as they were more likely to be sampled than were respondents who possessed only one phone type.
- The sample was corrected for a potential bias associated with re-contacting previously interviewed respondents in certain strata.
- The sample was corrected for the likelihood of within-household selection, which depended upon the number of Latino adults living in the household.
- 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 estimates of the U.S. adult Hispanic population based on the 2013 U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, March Supplement, on gender, age, education, Census region, heritage, years in the U.S., phone status (i.e., cell phone only, cell phone mostly, mixed/landline only/landline mostly) and density of the Latino population.

Appendix C: 2014 National Survey of Latinos Topline

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TOPLINE
SEPTEMBER 11 – OCTOBER 9, 2014
N=1,520

Note: All numbers are percentages. The percentages greater than zero but less than 0.5 % are replaced by an asterisk (*). Columns/rows may not total 100% due to rounding.

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
Total Hispanic respondents	1,520	+/- 3.2% points
<i>Native born (including Puerto Rico)</i>	682	+/- 5.0% points
<i>Foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico)</i>	838	+/- 4.2% points
<i>Registered voters</i>	733	+/- 4.8% points

QUESTION 2 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

ASK ALL

- Q3. 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?)
 (IF STILL NOT SURE, ASK: Are you and your ancestors from Central America, South America, or somewhere else?)
 (ACCEPT ONE ANSWER. IF MORE THAN ONE ANSWER GIVEN, ASK: Which do you identify more with?)

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S.</u> <u>Born</u>	<u>Foreign</u> <u>Born</u>	<u>Registered</u> <u>Voters</u>
60	Mexican	57	63	52
9	Puerto Rican	20	*	16
4	Cuban	3	6	7
3	Dominican	2	4	3
4	Salvadoran	1	7	3
8	Other Central American	3	11	4
6	Other South American	3	8	5
5	Other country (SPECIFY)	10	1	10
1	Don't know (VOL.)	2	*	*
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

TREND:

	<u>July</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>Oct</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>Sep</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>Sep</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>Jul</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>Nov</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>Jun</u> <u>2004</u>
Mexican	60	61	64	62	62	63	64
Puerto Rican	9	9	9	9	9	8	9
Cuban	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
Dominican	3	4	3	5	2	3	3
Salvadoran	5	4	5	5	3	3	2
Other Central American	6	6	5	5	7	6	6
Other South American	6	6	6	6	7	7	6
Other (SPECIFY)	4	5	4	2	5	5	4
Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	1	1	1	*	*
Refused (VOL.)	NA	*	*	*	*	*	*

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Dec <u>2011</u> ⁹
Mexican	62
Puerto Rican	9
Cuban	4
Dominican	3
Salvadoran	4
Other Central American	8
Other South American	7
Other	2
Mixed heritage (VOL.)	1
Don't know (VOL.)	*
Refused (VOL.)	*

ASK ALL

Q4. Were you born on the island of Puerto Rico, in the United States, or in another country?

<u>Total</u>		<i>U.S.</i> <u>Born</u>	<i>Foreign</i> <u>Born</u>	<i>Registered</i> <u>Voters</u>
4	Puerto Rico	10	0	8
40	United States	90	0	60
56	Another country	0	100	32
0	Don't know (VOL.)	0	0	0
*	Refused (VOL.)	0	*	*

TREND:

	July <u>2013</u>
Puerto Rico	4
United States	40
Another country	56
Don't know (VOL.)	*
Refused (VOL.)	NA

⁹ In Dec 2011, multiple mentions were allowed. If a respondent named more than one heritage, they are listed as "mixed heritage."

ASK IF Q4 = 3, D, R

Q5. In what country were you born? (DO NOT READ LIST. ENTER ONE ONLY)

BASED ON FOREIGN BORN:

<u>Total</u>	
*	Argentina
0	Barbados
*	Belize
*	Bolivia
*	Brazil
*	Chile
3	Colombia
*	Costa Rica
5	Cuba
4	Dominican Republic
1	Ecuador
6	El Salvador
0	Falkland Islands
5	Guatemala
0	Guyana
*	Haiti
4	Honduras
61	Mexico
1	Nicaragua
*	Panama
0	Paraguay
1	Peru
0	Portugal
0	Puerto Rico
1	Spain
0	Suriname
0	Uruguay
1	Venezuela
0	French Guyana
0	Jamaica
*	Trinidad/Caribbean Islands
0	Italy
0	Africa
4	Other
*	Don't know (VOL.)
*	Refused (VOL.)

n=838

QUESTION 5 CONTINUED ...

TREND:

	July 2013	Oct 2012	Dec 2011	Sep 2010	Sep 2009	Jul 2008	Nov 2007	Jul 2006	Jun 2002
Argentina	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	1
Barbados	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Belize	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*
Bolivia	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
Brazil	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	*
Chile	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*
Colombia	2	2	4	3	3	4	3	4	4
Costa Rica	*	*	*	1	1	*	*	1	*
Cuba	6	6	5	6	6	4	5	4	7
Dominican Republic	5	5	4	3	7	3	4	4	7
Ecuador	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	1
El Salvador	7	6	6	6	7	4	5	5	7
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	0
Guatemala	4	3	6	3	2	4	3	4	1
Guyana	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*
Haiti	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	*
Honduras	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	1
Mexico	59	62	60	67	63	67	65	66	68
Nicaragua	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Panama	1	*	1	1	1	1	*	*	*
Paraguay	*	0	0	*	*	0	*	*	0
Peru	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
Portugal	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	0	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	0
Spain	1	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	1	*	0	*	0	*	*	*	*
Venezuela	1	*	1	1	1	*	1	1	*
French Guyana	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Jamaica	*	0	0	*	0	1	1	0	*
Trinidad/Caribbean Islands	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*
Italy	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*
Africa	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Don't know (VOL.)	*	*	0	*	*	1	*	*	0
Refused (VOL.)	NA	*	0	1	0	*	*	*	0

Q4/Q5 COMBO TABLE, BASED ON TOTAL

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
40	United States	90	0	60
4	Puerto Rico	10	0	8
*	Argentina	NA	*	*
0	Barbados	NA	0	0
*	Belize	NA	*	*
*	Bolivia	NA	*	0
*	Brazil	NA	*	*
*	Chile	NA	*	1
2	Colombia	NA	3	2
*	Costa Rica	NA	*	*
3	Cuba	NA	5	4
2	Dominican Republic	NA	4	1
1	Ecuador	NA	1	*
3	El Salvador	NA	6	2
0	Falkland Islands	NA	0	0
3	Guatemala	NA	5	*
0	Guyana	NA	0	0
*	Haiti	NA	*	*
2	Honduras	NA	4	1
34	Mexico	NA	61	16
1	Nicaragua	NA	1	1
*	Panama	NA	*	*
0	Paraguay	NA	0	0
1	Peru	NA	1	1
0	Portugal	NA	0	0
1	Spain	NA	1	1
0	Suriname	NA	0	0
0	Uruguay	NA	0	0
*	Venezuela	NA	1	*
0	French Guyana	NA	0	0
0	Jamaica	NA	0	0
*	Trinidad/Caribbean Islands	NA	*	0
0	Italy	NA	0	0
0	Africa	NA	0	0
2	Other	NA	4	2
*	Don't know (VOL.)	NA	*	*
*	Refused (VOL.)	NA	*	*

Q4/Q5 COMBO TABLE CONTINUED ...

TREND:

	July <u>2013</u>	Oct <u>2012</u>	Dec <u>2011</u>	Sep <u>2010</u>	Sep <u>2009</u>	Jul <u>2008</u>	Nov <u>2007</u>	Jul <u>2006</u>
United States	40	44	41	41	39	38	37	43
Puerto Rico	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	2
Argentina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Barbados	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0
Belize	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Bolivia	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*
Brazil	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chile	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colombia	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Costa Rica	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*
Cuba	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	2
Dominican Republic	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	2
Ecuador	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
El Salvador	4	3	3	3	4	2	3	3
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
Guatemala	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
Guyana	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*
Haiti	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	0
Honduras	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Mexico	33	32	33	37	35	39	38	36
Nicaragua	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*
Panama	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*
Paraguay	*	0	0	*	*	0	*	*
Peru	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	*	0	*	0	0	0	*	*
Spain	1	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	*
Venezuela	1	*	1	1	*	*	*	1
French Guyana	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	0
Jamaica	*	0	0	*	0	*	1	0
Trinidad/Caribbean Islands	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*
Italy	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*
Africa	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	*
Don't know (VOL.)	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
Refused (VOL.)	NA	*	0	*	0	*	*	*

ASK IF Q4 = 1, 3, D, R

(INSERT "(excluding Puerto Rico)" IF Q4=1 or Q5=24)

Q6. How many years have you lived in the United States (excluding Puerto Rico)?

BASED ON FOREIGN BORN OR BORN IN PUERTO RICO:

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
10	0-5 years	4	11	3
15	6-10 years	8	15	3
30	11-20 years	18	31	19
43	More than 20 years	66	42	74
1	Don't know (VOL.)	4	1	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	0	*	0
<i>n</i> =925		<i>n</i> =87	<i>n</i> =838	<i>n</i> =312

TREND:

	<u>July 2013</u>	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Dec 2011</u>
0-5 years	8	8	10
6-10 years	15	14	19
11-20 years	32	33	27
More than 20 years	44	43	38
Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	4
Refused (VOL.)	NA	1	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON¹⁰:

	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Jul 2008¹¹</u>	<u>Nov 2007</u>	<u>Jul 2006</u>
0-5 years	11	14	19	16	20
6-10 years	16	19	16	20	17
11-20 years	29	26	28	28	28
More than 20 years	41	40	36	36	32
Don't know (VOL.)	1	*	1	1	1
Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	*	3

¹⁰ For all trends, asked "How many years have you lived in the continental United States?" of Puerto Ricans.

¹¹ Did not ask those with "Don't know" or "Refused" responses to Q.4 in 2008, 2007 or 2006

ASK IF Q4 = 1, 2

Q7. Was your mother born on the island of Puerto Rico, in the United States, or in another country?

BASED ON U.S. BORN OR BORN IN PUERTO RICO:

<u>Total</u>		<i>Registered</i> <u>Voters</u>
15	Puerto Rico	18
50	United States	52
33	Another country	29
1	Don't know (VOL.)	*
0	Refused (VOL.)	0
<i>n=682</i>		<i>n=490</i>

TREND:

	<u>Oct</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>Dec</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>Sep</u> <u>2010</u>
Puerto Rico	15	14	16
United States	52	45	51
Another country	32	40	33
Don't know (VOL.)	*	*	1
Refused (VOL.)	*	1	0

TREND FOR COMPARISON¹²:

	<u>Sep</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>Jul</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>Nov</u> <u>2007</u>
Puerto Rico	7	7	6
United States	24	23	22
Another country	68	70	72
Don't know (VOL.)	1	*	*
Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

¹² This question was asked of total Latinos in 2009, 2008 and 2007.

ASK IF Q4 = 1, 2

Q8. Was your father born on the island of Puerto Rico, in the United States, or in another country?

BASED ON U.S. BORN OR BORN IN PUERTO RICO:

<u>Total</u>		<u>Registered Voters</u>
16	Puerto Rico	19
43	United States	45
37	Another country	34
3	Don't know (VOL.)	1
0	Refused (VOL.)	0
<i>n</i> =682		<i>n</i> =490

TREND:

	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Dec 2011</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>
Puerto Rico	16	16	15
United States	47	40	46
Another country	36	42	36
Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	2
Refused (VOL.)	0	1	0

TREND FOR COMPARISON¹³:

	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Jul 2008</u>	<u>Nov 2007</u>
Puerto Rico	7	8	6
United States	21	20	19
Another country	70	72	74
Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	1
Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

ASK IF Q4 = 3, D, R and Q5 ≠ 24

Q9. Are you a citizen of the United States?

BASED ON FOREIGN BORN:

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign Born</u>
38	Yes	38
62	No	62
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*
1	Refused (VOL.)	1
<i>n</i> =838		<i>n</i> =838

TREND:

	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Dec 2011</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Sep 2009</u>	<u>Jul 2008</u>	<u>Nov 2007</u>	<u>Jul 2006</u>
Yes	37	40	41	40	34	36	36
No	63	57	57	58	66	62	63
Don't know (VOL.)	*	0	*	0	*	1	1
Refused (VOL.)	*	3	2	2	*	1	1

¹³ This question was asked of total Latinos in 2009, 2008 and 2007.

POLITICS

(READ) On another subject...

(ROTATE Q10 AND Q11)

ASK ALL

Q10. All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

<u>Total</u>		<i>U.S. Born</i>	<i>Foreign Born</i>	<i>Registered Voters</i>
46	Satisfied	38	53	41
46	Dissatisfied	55	39	53
7	Don't know (VOL.)	6	7	4
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	2	1

TREND¹⁴:

	<u>Nov 2013</u>	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Dec 2011</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Nov 2008</u>	<u>Jul 2008</u>	<u>Mar 2006</u>	<u>Jan 2004</u>	<u>Dec 2003</u>
Satisfied	34	51	38	36	27	25	33	49	40
Dissatisfied	60	43	56	57	66	70	60	40	50
Don't know (VOL.)	5 ¹⁵	5	5	6	5	4	7	10	10
Refused (VOL.)	NA	1	1	2	1	*	NA	0	0

REGISTERED VOTER TREND:

	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Dec 2011</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Nov 2008</u>	<u>Jul 2008</u>
Satisfied	45	36	34	27	27
Dissatisfied	50	58	59	68	70
Don't know (VOL.)	5	4	5	5	3
Refused (VOL.)	1	2	2	*	*

¹⁴ The question was rotated with a question regarding approval ratings of Obama in 2013, but was not rotated in 2012 and earlier.

¹⁵ "Don't know" and "Refused" were a combined category in the Nov 2013, July 2013 and Mar 2006 polls.

ASK ALL

- Q11. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President?
 (INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF RESPONDENT SAYS "DON'T KNOW" ENTER AS DK.
 IF RESPONDENT SAYS "DEPENDS" PROBE ONCE WITH: "Overall do you approve or disapprove of
 the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President?"
 IF RESPONDENT STILL ANSWERS "DEPENDS" ENTER AS DK)

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S.</u> <u>Born</u>	<u>Foreign</u> <u>Born</u>	<u>Registered</u> <u>Voters</u>
46	Approve	46	46	49
38	Disapprove	38	37	39
13	Don't know (VOL.)	12	14	9
3	Refused (VOL.)	3	2	2

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	<u>Nov</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>Dec</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>Sep</u> <u>2010</u>
Approve	54	49	58
Disapprove	34	38	31
No opinion (VOL.)	NA	9	NA
Don't know (VOL.)	12	3	9
Refused (VOL.)	NA	1	2

NO QUESTION 12

ASK IF Q9 = 1 or Q4 = 1, 2 or Q5 = 24

(READ) The Congressional elections will be coming up later this year.

THOUGHT. How much thought have you given to the coming November election ... Quite a lot, or only a little?

BASED ON BORN IN U.S. OR CITIZEN OF U.S.:

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
29	Quite a lot	28	30	35
6	Some (VOL.)	5	7	5
55	Only a little	57	52	53
9	None (VOL.)	9	7	5
2	Don't know (VOL.)	1	4	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*
<i>n=1,041</i>		<i>n=682</i>	<i>n=359</i>	<i>n=733</i>

TREND FOR COMPARISON¹⁶:

	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>
Quite a lot	48	25
Some (VOL.)	4	4
Only a little	42	55
None (VOL.)	5	13
Don't know (VOL.)	2	3
Refused (VOL.)	*	1

ASK IF Q9 = 1 or Q4 = 1, 2 or Q5 = 24

(Rotate items 1 and 2)

Q13. If the elections for U.S. Congress were being held TODAY, would you vote for ["the Republican Party's candidate" OR "the Democratic Party's candidate"] for Congress in your district?

BASED ON BORN IN U.S. OR CITIZEN OF U.S.:

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
23	Republican Party's candidate	23	24	26
48	Democratic Party's candidate	49	46	52
8	Other (VOL.)	8	8	5
19	Don't know (VOL.)	19	19	15
3	Refused (VOL.)	2	4	2
<i>n=1,041</i>		<i>n=682</i>	<i>n=359</i>	<i>n=733</i>

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	<u>Sep 2010</u>
Republican Party's candidate	19
Democratic Party's candidate	52
Other (VOL.)	4
Don't know (VOL.)	21
Refused (VOL.)	4

¹⁶ 2012 results show interest in the 2012 presidential election; 2010 results show interest in 2010 midterm election. All trends in this series are considered trends for comparison because they reference different elections.

ASK IF Q13 = 3, D, R

(Rotate response options in same order as Q13)

Q14. As of TODAY, do you LEAN more to the [READ IN SAME ORDER AS Q13; IF NECESSARY: "for U.S. Congress in your district"]

BASED ON OTHER/DON'T KNOW/REFUSED RESPONSES TO Q13:

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
14	Lean Republican Party's candidate	13	16	13
21	Lean Democratic Party's candidate	22	18	21
18	Other (VOL.)	18	19	20
37	Don't know (VOL.)	37	38	34
10	Refused (VOL.)	9	10	13
<i>n=268</i>		<i>n=173</i>	<i>n=95</i>	<i>n=149</i>

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Sep <u>2010</u>
Lean Republican Party's candidate	13
Lean Democratic Party's candidate	30
Undecided ¹⁷ (VOL.)	35
Don't know (VOL.)	16
Refused (VOL.)	7

Q13/Q14 COMBO TABLE**BASED ON BORN IN U.S. OR CITIZEN OF U.S.:**

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
27	Vote/lean Republican Party's candidate	27	28	28
54	Vote/lean Democratic Party's candidate	55	51	57
7	Other/No lean (VOL.)	7	7	5
10	Don't know (VOL.)	9	11	7
2	Refused (VOL.)	2	3	2
<i>n=1,041</i>		<i>n=682</i>	<i>n=359</i>	<i>n=733</i>

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Sep <u>2010</u>
Vote/lean Republican Party's candidate	23
Vote/lean Democratic Party's candidate	61
Refused to Lean (VOL.)	10
Don't know (VOL.)	5
Refused (VOL.)	2

¹⁷ In 2010, voluntary responses for "Undecided" were shown instead of voluntary responses for "Other."

ASK IF Q9 = 1 or Q4 = 1, 2 or Q5 = 24

PLANTO1. Thinking ahead to November, do you yourself plan to vote in the congressional election this November, or not?

ASK IF PLANTO1 = 1

PLANTO2. How certain are you that you will vote? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, or not certain?

BASED ON BORN IN U.S. OR CITIZEN OF U.S.:

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
67	Yes	65	72	80
42	Absolutely certain	44	39	53
19	Fairly certain	16	24	20
6	Not certain/Don't know/Refused	5	9	6
27	No	30	22	16
5	Don't know (VOL.)	5	6	4
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*
<i>n=1,041</i>		<i>n=682</i>	<i>n=359</i>	<i>n=733</i>

TREND FOR COMPARISON¹⁸:

	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Jul 2008¹⁹</u>
Yes	81	71	84
Absolutely certain	62	43	NA
Fairly certain	12	20	NA
Not certain	5	7	NA
Don't know	*	1	NA
Refused	*	*	NA
No	16	23	12
Don't know (VOL.)	3	6	4
Refused (VOL.)	*	1	1

REGISTERED VOTER TREND FOR COMPARISON²⁰:

	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>Jul 2008²¹</u>
Yes	81	94
Absolutely certain	51	NA
Fairly certain	22	NA
Not certain	7	NA
No	11	3
Don't know (VOL.)	7	3
Refused (VOL.)	*	0

¹⁸ Results show interest in the 2012 and 2008 presidential elections

¹⁹ PLANTO2 was not asked in Jul 2008

²⁰ Results show interest in the 2010 midterm election and 2008 presidential election

²¹ PLANTO2 was not asked in Jul 2008

ASK ALL

Q15. Would you like to see your representative in Congress be re-elected in the next congressional election, or not?

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
47	Yes	45	49	49
32	No	35	30	30
*	Congressman is not running (VOL.)	0	1	*
19	Don't know (VOL.)	18	19	19
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	2

ASK ALL

Q16. Regardless of how you feel about your own representative, would you like to see most members of Congress re-elected in the next congressional election, or not?

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
39	Yes	35	43	36
49	No	54	45	53
11	Don't know (VOL.)	10	12	11
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	*

ASK ALL

(INSERT "Hispanics" IF Q.2=1, INSERT "Latinos" IF Q.2=2, 3, D, R)
(ROTATE ITEMS 1 AND 2)

Q17. Which party do you think has more concern for (HISPANICS/LATINOS) - (READ LIST), or is there no difference?

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
43	The Democratic Party	48	39	50
12	The Republican Party	10	14	10
35	No difference	35	36	35
9	Don't know (VOL.)	8	11	5
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

TREND:

	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Dec 2011</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>Nov 2007</u>	<u>Jul 2006</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>
The Democratic Party	55	37	37	49	34	37	34	35
The Republican Party	9	9	7	7	8	9	9	9
No difference	28	39	47	37	43	37	46	46
Don't know (VOL.)	8	14	8	5	14	15	9	10
Refused (VOL.)	*	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

REGISTERED VOTER TREND:

	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Dec 2011</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>Nov 2007</u>	<u>Jul 2006</u>	<u>Jun 2004</u>	<u>Jun 2002</u>
The Democratic Party	61	45	47	55	44	46	43	45
The Republican Party	10	12	6	6	8	8	11	10
No difference	23	33	42	35	42	35	42	40
Don't know (VOL.)	5	10	4	4	6	10	4	5
Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*

ISSUES**ASK ALL**

(SCRAMBLE ITEMS)

Q18. Now I'm going to read you a list of issues that might be discussed during this year's congressional campaign. For each item I name, please tell me how important this issue is to you personally.

Is the issue of (INSERT ITEM) extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not too important to you personally?

How about the issue of (INSERT ITEM)?

(IF NECESSARY: Is the issue of (INSERT ITEM) extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not too important to you personally?)

a. Education

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
94	Extremely/Very (NET)	91	97	92
45	Extremely important	49	41	49
49	Very important	41	55	42
4	Somewhat important	6	3	5
2	Not too important	3	1	3
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*	0	*
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	0	*

b. Jobs and the economy

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
91	Extremely/Very (NET)	87	93	91
39	Extremely important	46	34	46
51	Very important	41	60	45
6	Somewhat important	9	4	6
2	Not too important	2	2	2
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	*	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

c. Health care

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
87	Extremely/Very (NET)	81	91	86
35	Extremely important	38	33	40
52	Very important	43	58	46
9	Somewhat important	12	7	9
3	Not too important	6	1	4
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*	*	*
*	Refused (VOL.)	1	0	*

QUESTION 18 CONTINUED ...

d. Immigration

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
75	Extremely/Very (NET)	63	84	73
29	Extremely important	27	31	31
45	Very important	36	52	42
15	Somewhat important	21	11	16
9	Not too important	15	4	10
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	*
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

e. The conflicts in the Middle East

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
62	Extremely/Very (NET)	64	61	66
22	Extremely important	27	18	28
40	Very important	37	43	38
19	Somewhat important	23	17	21
14	Not too important	11	16	11
4	Don't know (VOL.)	2	6	2
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

TREND FOR COMPARISON²²:

	<u>Extremely important</u>	<u>Very important</u>	<u>Somewhat important</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Don't know (VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused (VOL.)</u>
a. Education						
<i>Oct 2012</i>	47	46	5	1	*	*
<i>Dec 2011</i>	48	45	4	3	*	*
<i>Sep 2010</i>	47	47	3	2	*	*
<i>Jul 2008</i>	45	48	5	1	*	*
b. Jobs ²³						
<i>Dec 2011</i>	47	48	3	2	*	*
<i>Sep 2010</i>	45	49	5	1	*	*
<i>Jul 2008</i>	41	52	5	2	*	*
c. Health care						
<i>Oct 2012</i>	44	46	7	2	*	*
<i>Dec 2011</i>	40	50	5	5	*	*
<i>Sep 2010</i>	42	49	7	2	*	*
<i>Jul 2008</i>	42	51	5	2	*	*
d. Immigration						
<i>Oct 2012</i>	33	44	14	7	1	*
<i>Dec 2011</i>	34	43	15	7	1	*
<i>Sep 2010</i>	32	47	15	6	1	*
<i>Jul 2008</i>	34	46	13	6	1	*

²² Results measure importance of issues prior to the 2008 presidential elections, 2010 midterm elections, a year prior to the 2012 presidential elections and a month prior to the 2012 presidential elections. There is no trend available for item (e).

²³ In 2011, 2010 and 2008, question asked about "Jobs."

ASK ALL

[INSERT "Hispanics" IF Q2=1, INSERT "Latinos" IF Q2=2, 3, D, R]

Q19. Compared with 1 year ago, do you think the situation of (HISPANICS/LATINOS) in this country today is better, worse, or about the same?

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
23	Better	19	26	22
21	Worse	17	24	20
54	About the same	62	47	56
2	Don't know (VOL.)	1	2	2
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

TREND:

	<u>Nov 2013</u>	<u>Dec 2011</u>	<u>Nov 2008</u>	<u>Jul 2008</u>	<u>Nov 2007</u>
Better	25	13	17	13	26
Worse	15	38	38	50	33
About the same	58	46	41	35	38
Don't know (VOL.)	2	3	3	2	3
Refused (VOL.)	NA	*	*	*	*

NO QUESTIONS 20-22**IMMIGRATION**

(READ) On another subject ...

ASK ALL

(ROTATE ITEMS 1 AND 2)

(INSERT 'or' before ITEM 2, 3)

Q23. What should be the priority for dealing with illegal immigration in the U.S.? (READ LIST)

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
10	Better border security and stronger enforcement of our immigration laws [OR] Creating a way for illegal immigrants already here to become citizens if they meet certain requirements [OR]	14	7	14
46	Should BOTH be given equal priority	46	47	46
40	None of these (VOL.)	37	43	38
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	1
2	Refused (VOL.)	1	2	1
*		*	*	1

TREND:

	<u>Dec 2011</u>
Better border security and stronger enforcement of our immigration laws [OR] Creating a way for illegal immigrants already here to become citizens if they meet certain requirements [OR]	10
Should BOTH be given equal priority	42
None of these (VOL.)	46
Don't know (VOL.)	1
Refused (VOL.)	2
	1

ASK ALL

(SCRAMBLE ITEMS A-D)

(NO ITEM C)

(READ) Thinking about some issues,

Q24. Please tell me if you think the REPUBLICAN Party or the DEMOCRATIC Party could do the better job in each of the following areas. First, which party could do a better job of [INSERT FIRST ITEM]? How about [NEXT ITEM]? [IF NECESSARY: Which party could do a better job of ITEM?]

a. Dealing with the economy

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
34	Republican Party	36	33	36
39	Democratic Party	42	37	44
9	Both equally (VOL.)	8	9	8
5	Neither (VOL.)	5	4	5
13	Don't know (VOL.)	8	16	7
1	Refused (VOL.)	*	1	1

b. Dealing with immigration

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
28	Republican Party	31	26	27
46	Democratic Party	47	45	50
6	Both equally (VOL.)	7	6	7
7	Neither (VOL.)	6	7	8
12	Don't know (VOL.)	9	14	8
1	Refused (VOL.)	*	2	1

d. Making wise decisions about foreign policy

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
31	Republican Party	32	31	32
41	Democratic Party	42	39	44
8	Both equally (VOL.)	9	6	8
6	Neither (VOL.)	6	6	6
14	Don't know (VOL.)	10	17	9
1	Refused (VOL.)	*	1	1

QUESTION 25 MOVED TO FINAL SECTION

INTRO FOR Q26, Q27

(READ INTRO) As you may know, the president and Congress have not passed significant new immigration legislation this year.

ASK ALL

Q26. How important is it to you that the president and Congress pass significant new immigration legislation soon – extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all?
(INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF R SAYS "IMPORTANT" PROBE FOR RESPONSE CATEGORY)

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
74	Extremely/Very (NET)	61	84	66
32	Extremely important	25	38	30
42	Very important	35	47	36
17	Somewhat important	24	11	22
5	Not too important	7	3	6
4	Not important at all	6	2	6
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	*	*
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Nov <u>2013²⁴</u>
Extremely/Very (NET)	69
Extremely important	38
Very important	31
Somewhat important	19
Not too important	6
Not important at all	4
Don't know (VOL.)	2
Refused (VOL.)	NA

ASK ALL

(INSERT "or" before ITEM 2, 3; SCRAMBLE 1-3)

Q27. Just your best guess, who do you think is most responsible that the president and Congress have NOT passed significant new immigration legislation so far? (READ ITEMS)

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
40	The Republicans in Congress [OR]	43	39	45
15	The Democrats in Congress [OR]	14	16	14
24	President Obama	24	24	20
1	The Democrats in Congress AND President Obama equally (VOL.)	1	1	*
4	Both Republicans in Congress AND Democrats in Congress (VOL.)	5	4	5
1	Both Republicans in Congress AND President Obama (VOL.)	*	1	*
4	All of these (VOL.)	4	5	5
2	None of these (VOL.)	2	1	1
8	Don't know (VOL.)	6	10	8
*	Refused (VOL.)	1	*	1

²⁴ In November 2013, question asked for the importance of passing significant new immigration legislation "this year."

ASK ALL

Q28A. How much, if anything, have you heard about President Obama's recent decision to delay any action to extend deportation relief to immigrants already living in the U.S. illegally until after the November elections?...A lot, a little, nothing at all

<u>Total</u>		<i>U.S. <u>Born</u></i>	<i>Foreign <u>Born</u></i>	<i>Registered <u>Voters</u></i>
30	A lot	23	35	27
40	A little	41	40	41
26	Nothing at all	34	21	30
3	Don't know (VOL.)	2	3	2
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

ASK IF 28A=1,2

Q28B. Does President Obama's decision (to delay any action to extend deportation relief to immigrants already living in the U.S. illegally until after the November elections.) make you very happy, pleased, disappointed, or angry?

BASED ON "A LOT" OR "A LITTLE" RESPONSE TO Q28A:

<u>Total</u>		<i>U.S. <u>Born</u></i>	<i>Foreign <u>Born</u></i>	<i>Registered <u>Voters</u></i>
10	Very happy	10	9	10
25	Pleased	33	19	28
45	Disappointed	34	52	38
11	Angry	11	11	13
5	None of the above (VOL.)	5	5	5
4	Don't know (VOL.)	5	3	5
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	*
<i>n=1,108</i>		<i>n=463</i>	<i>n=645</i>	<i>n=538</i>

NO QUESTIONS 29-30**QUESTIONS 31-32 MOVED TO FINAL SECTION****NO QUESTIONS 33-35**

ASK ALL

(ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS)

Q36. Which of these do you think is MORE IMPORTANT for undocumented immigrants currently living in the U.S.? (READ LIST)

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: Please read the response options as "ONE – (first statement), OR TWO – (second statement)"

(INTERVIEWER NOTE: – IF R SAYS NEITHER/BOTH PROBE ONCE)

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
56	Being able to live and work in the U.S. legally without the threat of being deported [OR]	54	59	51
35	Having a pathway to citizenship for those who meet certain requirements	37	33	40
1	Neither (VOL.)	1	1	1
6	Both equally (VOL.)	5	6	5
2	Don't know (VOL.)	2	2	2
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*	*

TREND:

	Nov <u>2013</u>
Being able to live and work in the U.S. legally without the threat of being deported [OR]	55
Having a pathway to citizenship for those who meet certain requirements	35
Neither (VOL.)	1
Both equally (VOL.)	6
Don't know (VOL.)	2
Refused (VOL.)	NA

NO QUESTION 37**QUESTIONS 38-42 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTION 43****QUESTIONS 44-25 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTION 46****QUESTIONS 47-38 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTION 49****QUESTIONS 50-50A HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTION 51****QUESTIONS 52-59 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTIONS 60-69**

IMMIGRATION FOLLOW-UP

READ: On another topic...

ASK ALL

Q25. Would you vote for a candidate who DISAGREES with you about immigration policy, if they AGREE with you on most other issues?

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
51	Yes, would	55	47	54
40	No, would not	35	43	36
4	Depends (VOL.)	6	3	6
5	Don't know (VOL.)	3	6	4
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	*

ASK ALL

Q31. Do you personally know someone who has been deported or detained by the federal government for immigration reasons in the last twelve months?

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
26	Yes	23	29	24
73	No	77	71	76
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*	0	0
*	Refused (VOL.)	0	*	0

TREND:

	<u>Oct 2012</u>	<u>Dec 2011</u>	<u>Sep 2010</u>
Yes	26	24	32
No	74	75	68
Don't know (VOL.)	1	1	*
Refused (VOL.)	0	*	*

ASK ALL

Q32. In general, do you approve or disapprove of the way the Obama administration is handling the issue of deportations?

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
25	Approve	33	20	33
63	Disapprove	52	72	55
11	Don't know (VOL.)	15	7	10
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1

TREND:

	<u>Dec 2011</u>
Approve	27
Disapprove	59
Don't know (VOL.)	12
Refused (VOL.)	1

DEMOGRAPHICS

(READ) Finally, I'd like to ask you a few questions for statistical purposes only...

ASK ALL

PARTY. In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
11	Republican	13	10	15
35	Democrat	41	30	46
48	Independent	41	53	36
2	No preference (VOL.)	2	3	1
*	Other party (VOL.)	1	*	*
3	Don't know (VOL.)	2	4	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	1	*

ASK IF PARTY = 3, 4, 5, D, R

PARTYLN. As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

BASED ON INDEPENDENT/NO PARTY AFFILIATION GIVEN IN PARTY:

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
25	Republican	28	23	31
43	Democrat	45	41	43
24	Don't know (VOL.)	20	27	17
8	Refused (VOL.)	7	9	9
<i>n</i> =743		<i>n</i> =289	<i>n</i> =454	<i>n</i> =253

PARTY/PARTYLN COMBO TABLE, BASED ON TOTAL

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
25	Republican/Leaned Rep.	26	24	27
58	Democrat/Leaned Dem.	62	55	63
15	Other/Refused to lean (VOL.)	11	18	10
2	Don't know (VOL.)	1	3	*
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	1	*

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	Sep <u>2010</u>
Republican/Leaned Rep.	22
Democrat/Leaned Dem.	54
Refused to lean (VOL.)	24

ASK ALL

PARENT. Are you the parent or guardian of any children under 18 now living in your household?

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
45	Yes	36	52	35
55	No	64	48	65
0	Don't know (VOL.)	0	0	0
*	Refused (VOL.)	0	1	0

ASK ALL

MARITAL. Are you currently married, do you have a partner, are you widowed, divorced, or separated, or have you never been married? [IF RESPONDENT SAYS "SINGLE," PROBE TO DETERMINE WHICH CATEGORY IS APPROPRIATE]

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
40	Married	33	46	44
12	Living with a partner (includes common law marriage)	9	15	8
4	Widowed	4	4	6
8	Divorced	10	7	9
6	Separated	4	7	5
29	Never been married	39	20	27
*	Don't know (VOL.)	*	*	*
1	Refused (VOL.)	*	1	*

ASK ALL

EDUC. What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Enter code 3-HS grad if R completed training that did NOT count toward a degree]

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Enter code 3-HS graduate if R completed vocational, business, technical, or training courses after high school that did NOT count toward an associate degree from a college, community college or university (e.g., training for a certificate or an apprenticeship)]

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
20	Less than high school (Grades 1-8 or no formal schooling)	5	31	10
13	High school incomplete (Grades 9-11 or Grade 12 with NO diploma)	11	14	10
31	High school graduate (Grade 12 with diploma or GED certificate)	36	27	31
14	Some college, no degree (includes community college)	19	10	19
6	Two-year associate's degree from a college or university	8	4	8
9	Four-year college or university degree/Bachelor's degree (e.g., BS, BA, AB)	13	5	13
1	Some postgraduate or professional schooling, no postgraduate degree	2	1	1
4	Postgraduate or professional degree, including master's, doctorate, medical or law degree (e.g., MA, MS, PhD, MD, JD)	5	2	7
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	*	*
2	Refused (VOL.)	*	4	1

ASK IF Q9 = 1 OR Q4 = 1, 2 OR Q5 = 24

REG. Which of these statements best describes you? (READ IN ORDER)

[INSTRUCTION: BE SURE TO CLARIFY WHETHER RESPONDENT IS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THEY ARE REGISTERED OR ONLY PROBABLY REGISTERED; IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS THAT THEY ARE IN NORTH DAKOTA AND DON'T HAVE TO REGISTER, PUNCH 1)

BASED ON BORN IN U.S. OR CITIZEN OF U.S.:

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
66	Are you ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that you are registered to vote at your current address, OR	67	66	100
6	Are you PROBABLY registered, but there is a chance your registration has lapsed, OR	5	8	0
25	Are you NOT registered to vote at your current address	27	21	0
*	Was in prison/Not eligible to vote (VOL.)	*	1	0
2	Don't know (VOL.)	2	3	0
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	1	0
<i>n=1,041</i>		<i>n=682</i>	<i>n=359</i>	<i>n=733</i>

ASK ALL

AGE. What is your age?

[ASK IF AGE = R]

AGE2. Would you say you are ... ? (READ LIST. ENTER ONE ONLY.)

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
28	18 to 29	40	18	27
43	30 to 49	35	49	34
19	50 to 64	16	21	23
9	65 or older	9	10	15
0	Don't know (VOL.)	0	0	0
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1	1

ASK ALL

INCOME. Last year, that is in 2013, what was your total family income from all sources, before taxes? Just stop me when I get to the right category.

<u>Total</u>		<u>U.S. Born</u>	<u>Foreign Born</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
13	Less than \$10,000	11	15	11
19	10 to under \$20,000	14	23	14
18	20 to under \$30,000	14	21	14
11	30 to under \$40,000	11	12	13
6	40 to under \$50,000	9	5	8
7	50 to under \$75,000	9	5	9
5	75 to under \$100,000	7	3	8
4	100 to under \$150,000 [OR]	7	3	6
3	\$150,000 or more	4	2	5
10	Don't know (VOL.)	11	9	8
4	Refused (VOL.)	3	4	4

SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE