

# DISCRIMINATION IN AMERICA:

# EXPERIENCES AND VIEWS OF LATINOS

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Survey Background

This report is part of a series titled “Discrimination in America.” The series is based on a survey conducted for National Public Radio, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. The survey was conducted January 26 – April 9, 2017, among a nationally representative, probability-based telephone (cell and landline) sample of 3,453 adults age 18 or older. The survey included nationally representative samples of African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, Native Americans, whites, men, women, and LGBTQ adults. This report presents the results specifically for a nationally representative probability sample of 803 Latino adults. Other reports analyze each other group, and the final report will discuss major highlights from the series.

Discrimination is a prominent and critically important matter in American life and throughout American history. While many surveys have explored Americans’ beliefs about discrimination, this survey asks people about their own personal experiences with discrimination.

### Summary: Personal Experiences of Discrimination

Overall, Latinos report substantial and significant personal experiences of discrimination. In the context of institutional forms of discrimination, nearly a third of Latinos say they have been personally discriminated against because they are Latino when applying for jobs (33%), when being paid equally or considered for promotions (32%), and when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house (31%).

Additionally, at least one in five Latinos say they or a family member have been treated unfairly by the courts (20%) or unfairly stopped or treated by the police (27%) because they are Latino. Non-immigrant Latinos are nearly twice as likely as immigrant Latinos to report that they or a family member have been stopped or unfairly treated by the police because they are Latino.

In the context of individual or interpersonal forms of discrimination, a third or more of Latinos say they have personally experienced racial or ethnic slurs (37%) and people making insensitive or offensive comments or negative assumptions about their race or ethnicity (33%). Non-immigrant Latinos and Latinos with a college degree are both *more* likely to report various forms of individual discrimination.

Latinos also report efforts to avoid discrimination: nearly one in five Latinos report that they have avoided medical care (17%) or calling the police (17%), even when in need, due to concern that they or a family member would be discriminated against because they are Latino.

### Summary: Perceptions of Local Community

Consistent with personal experiences of discrimination, the top situations where Latinos most frequently say discrimination “often” happens to other Latinos in their local community are in the workplace, when seeking housing, and additionally when interacting with police. Latinos

living in low-income areas are more likely than Latinos in middle-income areas to perceive discrimination in their neighborhood.

In a separate question, nearly half (47%) of Latinos say that, where they live, other Latinos have fewer employment opportunities simply because they are Latino.

Latinos were also asked whether elements of their neighborhood are better, worse, or about the same as other places to live. Latinos most frequently rate the amount of crime and the availability of parks, green spaces, and recreational areas as “better.” The availability of public transportation and local employment opportunities are most frequently rated as “worse.” Non-immigrant Latinos are more likely than immigrant Latinos to negatively evaluate their area.

#### Summary: National Beliefs & Political Contact

Overall, 78% of Latinos believe that there is discrimination against Latinos in America today. Among those who believe such discrimination exists, nearly half (47%) say that discrimination based on the prejudice of individual people is the bigger problem, compared to 37% of Latinos who say discrimination based in laws and government policies is the bigger problem. Another 14% say both are equally problematic.

Finally, 42% of Latinos say that in the past year, they have been personally contacted by representatives of a political party, candidate, organization, or ballot issue encouraging them to vote or support their cause in an election. Being personally contacted in this way may lead to increased likelihood of voting or other forms of civic or political participation. Low income Latinos are much less likely to have been contacted than their higher-earning peers.

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Overall, these findings illustrate that Latinos perceive significant discrimination across a wide range of areas of life. They also highlight that younger Latinos, non-immigrant Latinos, and Latinos with college degrees are significantly more likely to report personal experiences of many forms of discrimination.

## Notes on Report Language

Participants were not asked about their citizenship status. They were asked only whether they were born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, or in another country. This report refers to those born in the U.S. and Puerto Rico as non-immigrant Latinos, and to those born in another country as immigrant Latinos.

This report distinguishes between institutional and individual forms of discrimination, though discrimination comes in many forms.<sup>1</sup> In this report, the term “institutional discrimination” refers to forms of discrimination based on laws, policies, institutions, and the related behavior of individuals who work in or control those laws, policies, or institutions. The term “individual discrimination” refers to forms of discrimination based in individual people’s prejudicial beliefs, words, and behavior. These are not necessarily mutually exclusive; the distinction is used for organizing purposes.

In this survey, people were asked whether they had ever personally experienced discrimination related to racism, sexism, and – for LGBTQ people – homophobia and transphobia. Questions about these experiences were asked in the same way, differing only in the perceived motivation for the discrimination (i.e., racism, sexism, homophobia). For example, respondents were asked, “Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination when applying for jobs because you are *Latino*?” and “Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination when applying for jobs because you are *a woman*?” Therefore, to mirror the question wording used in the survey, this report uses phrases such as “because of their race or ethnicity,” or “because they are Latino.” These phrases describe respondents’ impressions of the motivating prejudice behind their experiences, and they do not imply blaming respondents for others’ discriminatory actions.

Additionally, these questions did not ask about the identity of the perceived discriminator. Respondents’ answers could therefore refer to experiences of discrimination committed by individuals of any race or ethnicity (or any other identity category).

As with other forms of self-reported data, these findings rely on respondents’ perceptions. While these experiences could be related to other factors, the fact that respondents believe they are due to racial or ethnic discrimination is significant.

Any references to gender are based on respondents’ self-identified gender.

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<sup>1</sup> See for example, Fred Pincus (1996), “Discrimination Comes in Many Forms,” *American Behavioral Scientist* 40(2):186-194, for distinctions between structural, institutional, and individual forms of discrimination.

# INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a series titled “Discrimination in America.” The series is based on a survey conducted for National Public Radio, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health.

Discrimination is a prominent and critically important matter in American life and throughout American history. While many surveys have explored Americans’ beliefs about discrimination, this survey asks people about their own personal experiences with discrimination.

This report presents Latinos’ personal experiences of racism, ethnocentrism, and discrimination, as well as their perceptions of discrimination in their local area and in the nation.

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Respondents of any race, with the exception of those who identified as American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN), are included in this sample if they identified as Hispanic or Latino in the initial screening questions. Any references to gender are based on respondents’ self-identified gender. All reported differences are statistically significant.

This survey was conducted in both English and Spanish, January 26 – April 9, 2017, among a nationally representative, probability-based telephone (cell and landline) sample that included 803 Latino U.S. adults. Thirty-one percent (31%) of the Latino surveys were conducted in Spanish. The margin of error at the 95% confidence interval for the Latino sample in this report is  $\pm 4.5\%$ . Further methodological information is included at the end of the report.

## I. Personal Experiences of Discrimination

In this survey, Latinos were asked about their personal experiences with racism, sexism, and discrimination, across a range of areas of life. Overall, Latinos report substantial and significant experiences of both institutional and individual forms of discrimination. Non-immigrant Latinos and Latinos with college degrees are more likely than their respective counterparts to report individual forms of discrimination.

### Personal Experiences of Institutional Discrimination

People were asked whether they believe they have ever personally experienced discrimination because they are Latino, across a variety of situations. In the context of institutional discrimination, these areas were: when applying to jobs; when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions; when interacting with police; when trying to vote or participate in politics; when going to a doctor or health clinic; when applying to college or while at college; or when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house.

People were only asked about situations in which they had personally participated. For example, people were only asked if they had been discriminated against when applying to college if they had ever applied to college.

Among all Latinos, 85% have ever applied for a job; 89% have ever been employed for pay; 49% have ever applied to or attended college for any amount of time; and 56% have ever tried to rent a room or apartment or to apply for a mortgage or buy a home. For the remaining situations, screening questions were not used, but people could volunteer that they had never had these experiences.<sup>2</sup>

Immigrant Latinos are less likely than non-immigrant Latinos to have participated in some of these situations: 29% of immigrant Latinos have ever applied to or attended college, compared to 69% of non-immigrant Latinos. Additionally, 47% of immigrant Latinos have ever tried to rent a room or apartment or buy a house, compared to 64% of non-immigrant Latinos.

*Roughly a third of Latinos report personally experiencing anti-Latino discrimination in the workplace or when seeking housing*

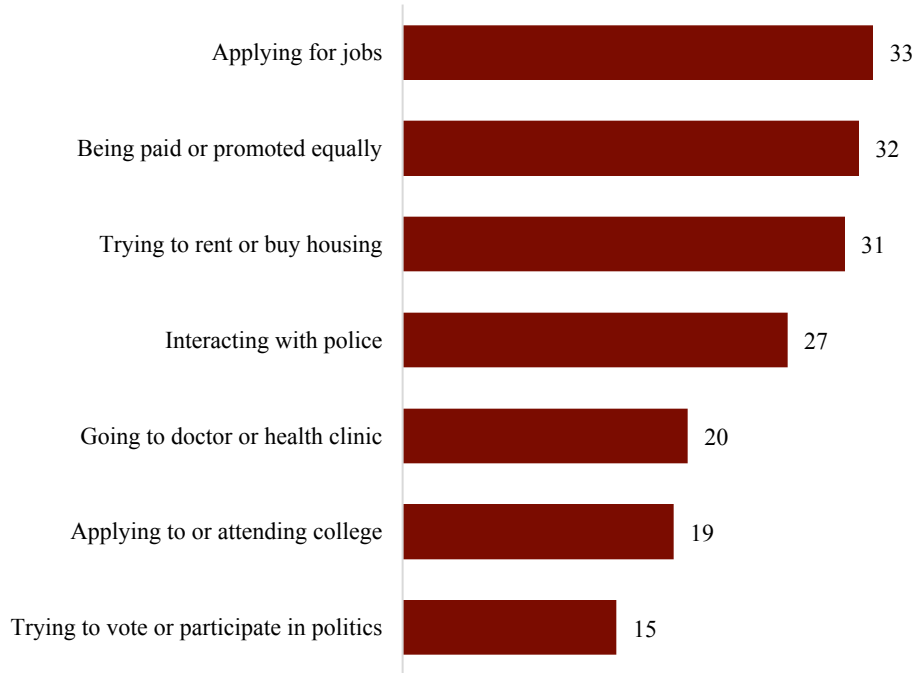
Figure 1 shows the overall reporting of perceived experiences of discrimination in each situation.

More than three in ten Latinos report having personally experienced discrimination because they are Latino when it comes to applying for jobs (33%), being paid equally or considered for promotion (32%), or when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house (31%) (Figure 1).

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<sup>2</sup> Screening questions were not used for interacting with police given the potential sensitivity of the question; for going to the doctor, given that 83% of adults have seen a doctor in the last year alone (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2015), "Summary Health Statistics Tables for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, Table A-18," <https://goo.gl/AVfJPq>) and this question covers a lifetime span; or for trying to vote or participate in politics, as the question was worded intentionally broadly to capture a wide range of what might constitute political participation to the respondent.

Figure 1:  
Percent of Latinos Saying They Have Ever Been Personally  
Discriminated Against In Each Situation Because They Are Latino



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, *Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos*, January 26 – April 9, 2017. S5/Q13, S6/Q15, Q17, Q19, Q21, S7/Q23, S8/Q25. Each question asked of half-sample and of those who have participated in each situation (e.g., among those who have ever applied for a job). Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

Roughly a quarter (27%) of all Latinos say they have been personally discriminated against because they are Latino when interacting with police (Figure 1).

One in five (20%) Latinos report being personally discriminated against because they are Latino when going to a doctor or health clinic (Figure 1).

Similarly, 19% of Latinos who have ever applied to or attended college for any amount of time say that they personally experienced discrimination while applying to or while at college because they are Latino (Figure 1).

Fifteen percent (15%) of Latinos say they have been personally discriminated against because they are Latino when trying to vote or participate in politics (Figure 1). Younger Latinos are more likely to say they have been discriminated against when trying to vote or participate in politics: 19% of Latinos ages 18-29 and 18% of those 30-49 report such experiences, compared to only 3% of Latinos ages 65 and older.

*Table 1: Percent of Latinos Saying They Have Been Personally Discriminated Against in Equal Pay and Promotion Because They Are Latino*

All Latinos	32%
Immigrant Latinos	43%
Non-immigrant Latinos	20%
<i>Latinos who live in...</i>	
Majority Latino area	40%
Non-majority Latino area	26%
<i>Latinos who are...</i>	
Employed full time	37%
Employed part time	15%

NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/ Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, Jan 26 – Apr 9, 2017. S6/Q15. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

Demographic differences in reported experiences of discrimination in equal pay and promotion are presented in Table 1.

*Lower income Latinos more than twice as likely to report discrimination in housing and equal pay or promotion*

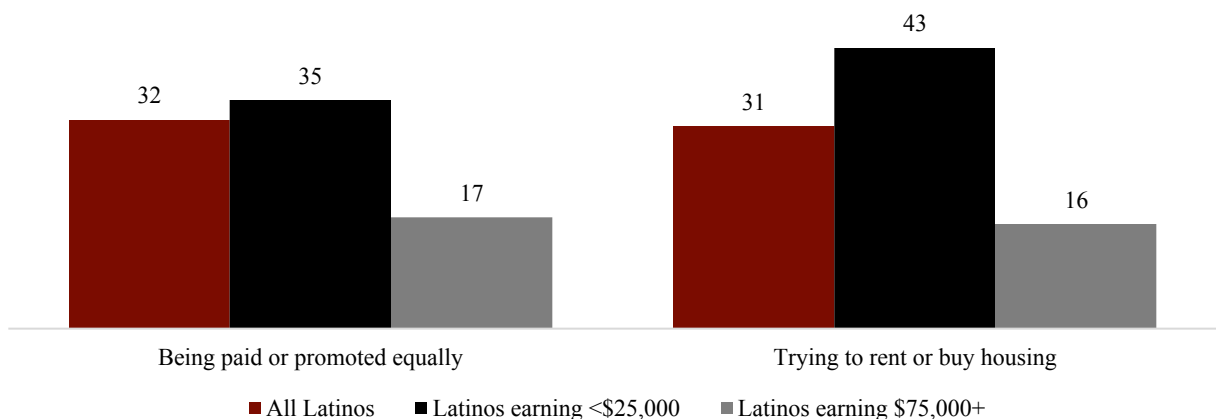
Importantly, there are significant differences between low-income and high-income Latinos in personal experiences of discrimination.

As Figure 2 shows, lower earning Latinos (those earning less than \$25,000 or less per year) are more than twice as likely as their higher earning peers (those earning \$75,000 or more per year) to report personal experiences of discrimination when it comes to being paid equally or

considered for promotions, and when seeking housing.

In the context of equal pay or promotion, 35% of Latinos earning less than \$25,000 per year say they have been discriminated against because they are Latino, compared to 17% of Latinos earning \$75,000 or more per year (Figure 2).

Figure 2:  
Percent of Latinos, By Income Level, Saying They Have Ever Been Personally Discriminated Against In Each Situation Because They Are Latino



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. S6/Q15, S8/Q25. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.



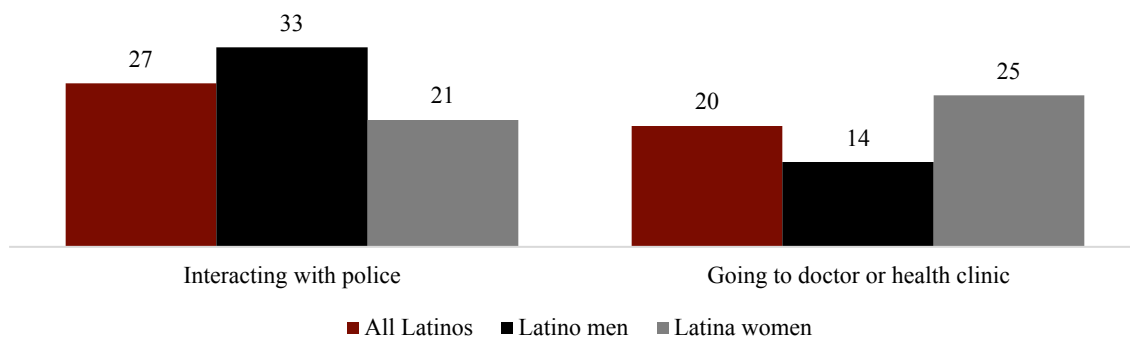
Among Latinos who have ever tried to rent a room or apartment or buy a house, lower income Latinos are again more than twice as likely (43%) as higher income Latinos (16%) to say they have been discriminated against in the process (Figure 2).

*Latino men and women report different experiences of discrimination in police interactions and when seeking medical care*

As Figure 3 shows, Latino men and women report differing experiences of discrimination in the context of police and medical care.

One third of Latino men (33%) say they have been personally discriminated against because they are Latino when interacting with police, compared to 21% of Latina women (Figure 3).

Figure 3:  
Percent of Latinos, By Gender, Saying They Have Ever Been Personally Discriminated Against In Each Situation Because They Are Latino



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q17, Q21. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

In contrast, 25% of Latina women report being discriminated against because they are Latino when going to a doctor or health clinic, compared to 14% of Latino men (Figure 3).

*At least one in five Latinos report unfair police or court treatment; Younger and more educated Latinos more likely to report unfair police treatment*

In a separate question, people were asked whether they believe they or a family member had experienced unfair treatment by the police or by the court system because they are Latino.<sup>3</sup> This

<sup>3</sup> These questions asked whether “you or a family member” had experienced these forms of violence or discrimination. Respondents may be less willing to answer sensitive questions about their personal experiences, so family members’ experiences are included in the question to provide respondents an opportunity to indirectly disclose their own experiences, while also potentially capturing experiences of violence and discrimination in respondents’ immediate family. See Roger Tourangeau and Ting Yan (2007), “Sensitive Questions in Surveys,” *Psychological Bulletin* 133(5): 859-883, DOI: 10.1037/0033-2909.133.5.859.

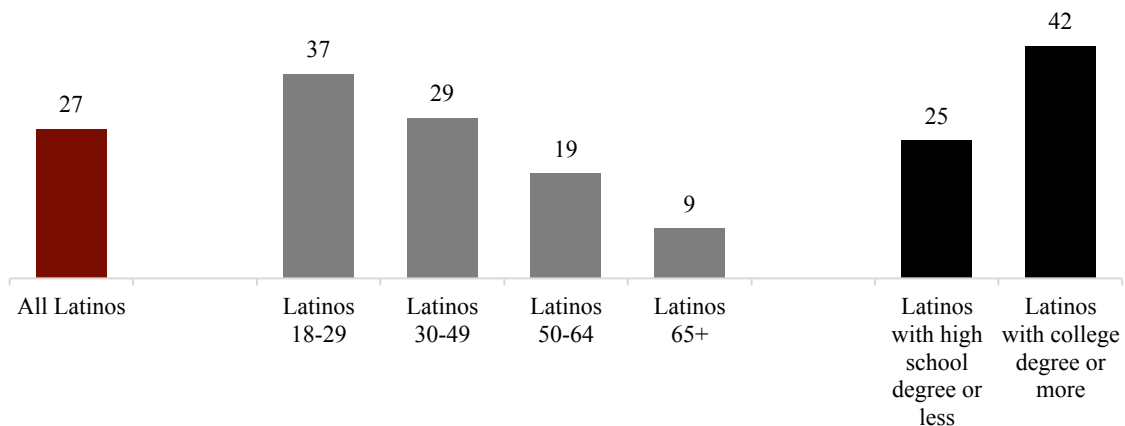
question referred to unfair treatment rather than discrimination to capture potential differences in perception of individuals' experiences (i.e., people who might perceive an experience as unfair but would not call it discriminatory).

Overall, 27% of Latinos say that they or a family member has been unfairly stopped or treated by the police because they are Latino, while 20% say they or a family member have been treated unfairly by the courts because they are Latino.

Non-immigrant Latinos are nearly twice as likely (36%) as immigrant Latinos (19%) to say they or a family member have been unfairly stopped or treated by the police because they are Latino.

Figure 4 shows that younger Latinos and Latinos with a college degree are more likely to report unfair police treatment. For example, 37% of Latinos ages 18-29 say they have been unfairly stopped or treated by police, compared to 9% of Latinos ages 65 and over. Similarly, 42% of Latinos with a college degree say they have been unfairly stopped or treated by the police, compared to 25% of Latinos with a high school degree or less.

Figure 4:  
Percent of Latinos, By Age Group and Education Level, Saying They  
or a Family Member Have Been Unfairly Stopped or Treated By Police  
Because They Are Latino



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q91. Question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

There are no significant demographic differences regarding unfair treatment by the courts.

## Personal Experiences of Individual Discrimination

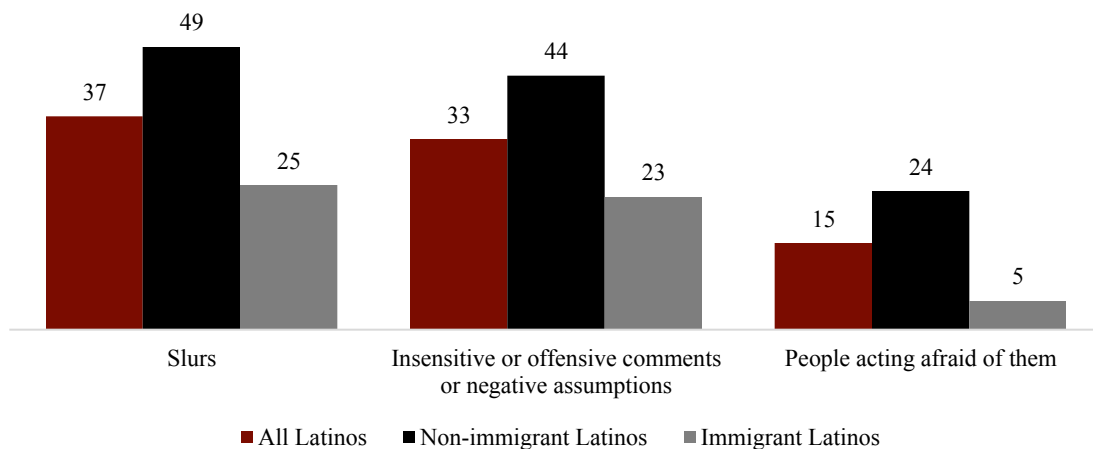
People were asked experiences of individual or interpersonal forms of discrimination, such as slurs, insensitive or offensive comments or negative assumptions, sexual harassment, threats or non-sexual harassment, and violence.

*At least a third of Latinos have experienced slurs and offensive comments about their ethnicity; Non-immigrant Latinos more likely to report these experiences*

Recall that in this report, phrases such as “because of their race or ethnicity” or “because they are Latino” are used to mirror the question wording and to describe individuals’ impressions of the prejudice behind these experiences, and are not intended to place blame on those who have been discriminated against.

Figure 5 shows that 37% of all Latinos report that someone has used slurs or other negative words about them or a group they belong to specifically because of their race or ethnicity. Similarly, 33% of Latinos say that someone has made insensitive or offensive comments or negative assumptions about their race or ethnicity. Fifteen percent (15%) say someone has acted afraid of them because of their race or ethnicity.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 5:  
Percent of Latinos, By Immigrant Status, Saying They Have Personally Experienced Various Forms of Individual Discrimination Because of Their Race or Ethnicity



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q63a/Q64a, Q63b/Q64b, Q63c/Q64c. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

<sup>4</sup> Multiple responses were allowed; respondents could answer that these occurrences were based on their race or ethnicity, their gender, their sexual orientation or gender identity, and/or some other reason. The category of “Some other reason” includes volunteered responses such as religion, personal appearance (e.g., weight), political affiliation, disability, and not knowing the basis of the slur, negative comment, or expression of fear.

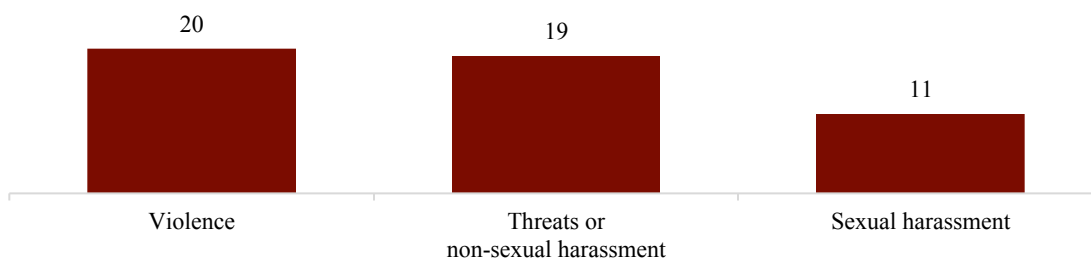
Figure 5 also shows that non-immigrant Latinos are more likely to report all three experiences compared to immigrant Latinos. For example, nearly half (49%) of non-immigrant Latinos report experiencing anti-Latino slurs, compared to 25% of immigrant Latinos.

Additionally, younger Latinos are nearly three times more likely than older Latinos to report having personally experienced slurs and insensitive or offensive comments about their race or ethnicity. Roughly four in ten Latinos ages 18-29 report slurs (41%) and insensitive comments (39%) because of their race or ethnicity. Among Latinos ages 65 and older, 15% report experiencing slurs and 11% report negative assumptions or comments because of their race or ethnicity.

*One in five Latinos report experiencing anti-Latino violence;  
LGBTQ Latinos twice as likely to report threats or harassment*

Figure 6 shows that 20% of all Latinos say that they or a family member have experienced violence because they are Latino. Another 19% say they have been threatened or non-sexually harassed, and 11% say they have experienced sexual harassment because they are Latino.<sup>5</sup>

Figure 6:  
Percent of Latinos Saying They or a Family Member  
Have Experienced Various Forms of Individual Discrimination  
Because They Are Latino



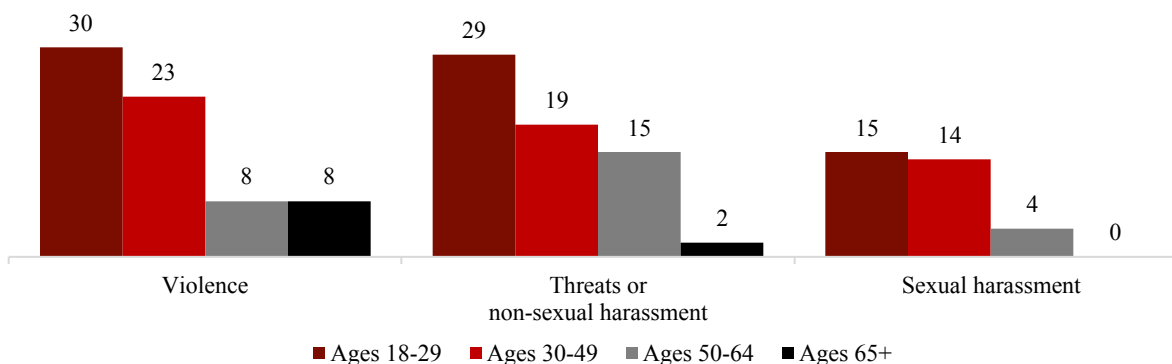
NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q91. Question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

LGBTQ Latinos are more than twice as likely (46%) as non-LGBTQ Latinos (20%) to say they have experienced threats or non-sexual harassment because they are Latino.

<sup>5</sup> There are no significant differences between Latino men and women in their reports of experiencing sexual harassment because they are Latino. However, Latina women are much more likely than Latino men to say they have been sexually harassed because of their gender (25% of Latina women, compared to 9% of Latino men). Gender-related discrimination findings will be further analyzed in future reports in this series.

Figure 7 shows that younger Latinos, especially those ages 18-29, are more likely than older Latinos to report these experiences.

Figure 7:  
Percent of Latinos, By Age Group, Saying They or a Family Member  
Have Experienced Various Forms of Individual Discrimination  
Because They Are Latino



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q91. Question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

For example, 30% of 18-29-year-old Latinos say they believe they or a family member have experienced violence because they are Latino, compared to 8% of Latinos ages 65 and older (Figure 7).

*One in five Latinos say report being told or felt they would be unwelcome in a neighborhood*

In a separate question on harassment, 21% of Latinos say that they or a family member have been told or felt as though they would not be welcome in a neighborhood, building, or housing development because they are Latino.

Latinos living in the Northeast are nearly twice as likely (30%) as those living in the West (18%) to report this experience.<sup>6</sup> Similarly, Latinos living in self-described mainly lower income neighborhoods are nearly twice as likely (31%) to report this experience, compared to those living in mainly middle income areas (18%).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> “Northeast,” defined by U.S. Census 4-Region division, includes: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

“West,” defined by U.S. Census 4-Region division, includes: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

<sup>7</sup> Neighborhood income level is self-reported, based on this question: “If you were describing the place where you live, would you say that it is mostly upper income, mostly middle income, or mostly lower income, or is this something you don’t have enough information about to say?” Overall, 7% of Latinos say they live in an upper income area, 47% middle income area, 18% lower income area, and 28% do not have enough information to say.

## Avoidance of Discrimination

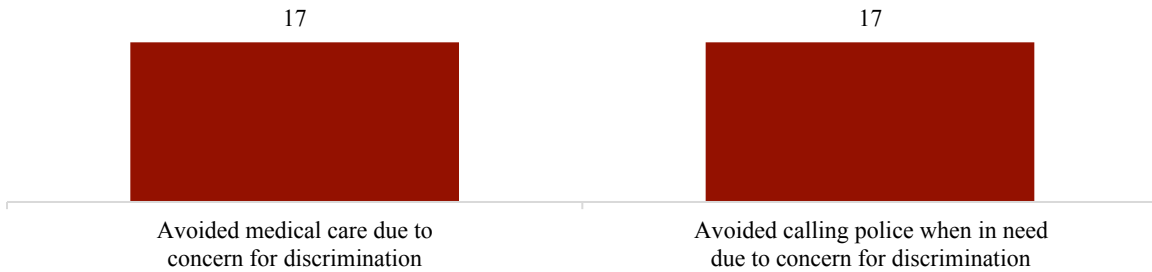
People were asked whether they ever avoid engaging in certain behaviors, such as seeking medical care or calling the police when in need, to avoid potential anti-Latino discrimination.

*Nearly one in five Latinos have avoided medical care and calling police, even when in need due to concern of discrimination*

As Figure 8 shows, nearly one in five (17%) Latinos say they have avoided going to a doctor or seeking health care out of concern that they would be discriminated against or treated poorly because they are Latino.

Similarly, 17% of Latinos also say they have avoided calling the police or other authority figures, even when in need, out of concern they would be discriminated against because they are Latino (Figure 8).

Figure 8:  
Percent of Latinos Who Have Avoided Medical Care or  
Calling the Police When In Need Due to Concern for Discrimination



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q62a, Q88a. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

Tables 2 and 3 show demographic differences in avoidance of medical care or calling the police when in need due to concern of discrimination.

*Table 2: Percent of Latinos Who Have Avoided Seeking Medical Care When in Need Due to Fear of Discrimination*

All Latinos	17%
<i>Latinos who are...</i>	
Employed part time	31%
Employed full time	11%
<i>Latinos who earn...</i>	
<\$25,000 per year	28%
\$75,000+ per year	9%

NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/  
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public  
Health, Discrimination in America:  
Experiences and Views of Latinos,  
Jan 26 – Apr 9, 2017. Q62a.  
Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

*Table 3: Percent of Latinos Who Have Avoided Calling the Police When in Need Due to Fear of Discrimination*

All Latinos	17%
<i>Latinos who live in...</i>	
Western U.S.	23%
Northeastern U.S.	6%
<i>Latinos who are ages...</i>	
18-29	21%
30-49	18%
50-64	18%
65+	4%

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Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public  
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Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

*One in six Latinos say they have considered moving because of discrimination*

Furthermore, 16% of Latinos say they have thought about moving or relocating because of discrimination where they live. LGBTQ Latinos are more than twice as likely to have considered moving because of discrimination (29%) compared to their heterosexual and cisgender counterparts (14%).<sup>8</sup>

*One in six Latinos avoid normal tasks such as using a car or seeking medical care to avoid possibly interacting with police or government authority figures*

People were also asked, “Have you ever avoided doing things that you might normally do, such as using a car or public transportation, seeking medical care, or participating in political or social events, because you wanted to avoid possibly interacting with the police or government authority figures?” One in six (16%) Latinos say they have avoided these normal day-to-day tasks to avoid possibly interacting with the police or authority figures.

*A majority of Latinos have avoided going to a doctor due to concern for the cost*

In a separate question not related to discrimination, nearly six in ten (58%) Latinos say they have avoided seeking medical care for themselves or a member of their family out of concern for cost.

<sup>8</sup> “Cisgender” describes individuals who identify as the sex they were assigned at birth (i.e., people who are not transgender). The total number of LGBTQ-identified Latinos in this survey is 87.

## Differences by Education

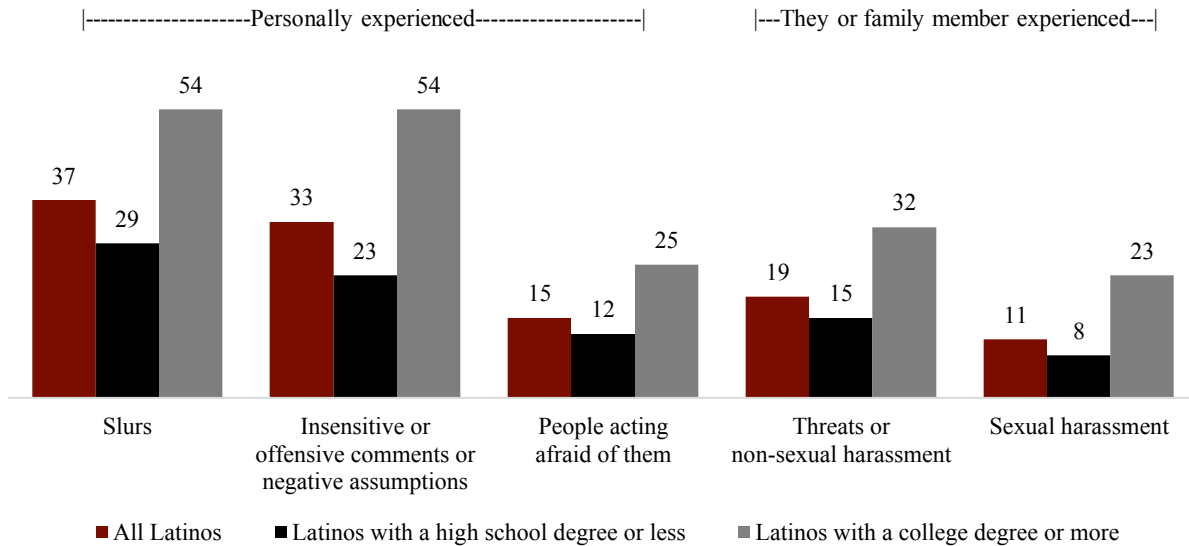
Latinos with college degrees or more education report significantly different experiences of individual discrimination than Latinos with a high school degree or less.

*Latinos with college degrees more likely to report a wide range of discriminatory experiences, compared to Latinos with a high school degree or less*

Figure 8 shows that Latinos with a college degree or more are more likely than Latinos with a high school degree or less to report various forms of anti-Latino discrimination.

Latinos with a college degree are more than twice as likely as those with a high school degree or less to report experiencing slurs, negative assumptions, people acting afraid of them, or being threatened or harassed because they are Latino. For example, 54% of Latinos with a college degree say that someone has referred to them or a group they belong to using slurs, compared to 29% of Latinos with a high school degree or less (Figure 9).

Figure 9:  
Percent of Latinos, By Education Level, Reporting  
Various Forms of Individual Discrimination Because They Are Latino



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q63a/Q64a, Q63b/Q64b, Q63c/Q64c, Q91. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

Latinos with college degrees are also nearly three times as likely (23%) as Latinos with a high school degree or less (8%) to report being sexually harassed because they are Latino (Figure 9).



## II. Perceptions of Local Community

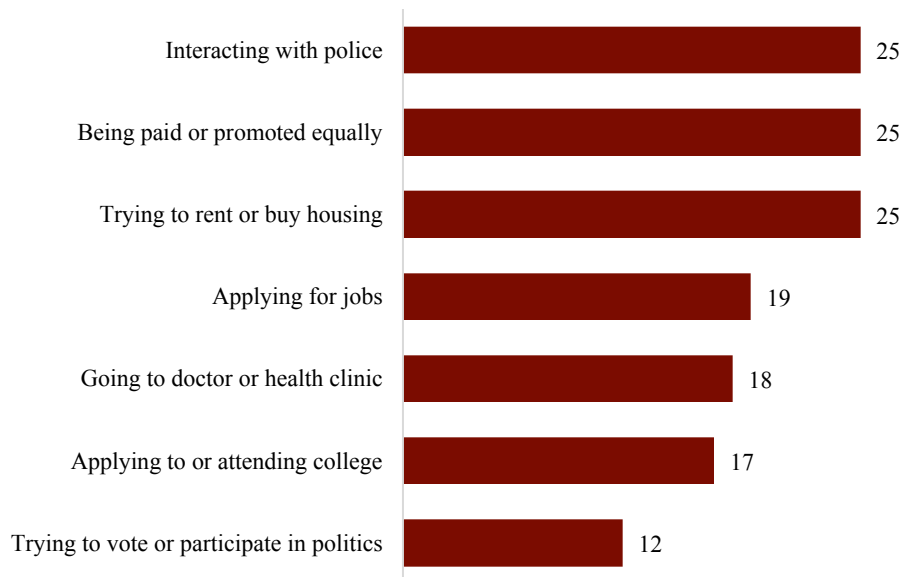
People were asked to evaluate aspects of life where they live, including how often discrimination happens to other Latinos there, local employment opportunities, and how their neighborhood compares to other places to live. Low income Latinos are more likely to perceive frequent discrimination in their neighborhoods, and non-immigrant Latinos are more likely than immigrant Latinos to negatively evaluate elements of their neighborhood.

### Perceptions of Local Discrimination

In addition to their personal experiences of discrimination, people were also asked about discrimination that occurs where they live, across a variety of situations.<sup>9</sup> People were asked how often, if ever, they believe such discrimination occurs to other Latinos, using a scale of never, rarely, sometimes, or often.

As Figure 10 shows, 25% of Latinos say that where they live, other Latinos “often” experience discrimination specifically because they are Latino when interacting with the police, when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions, and when trying to find housing.

Figure 10:  
Percent of Latinos Saying Where They Live, Other Latinos Are Often Discriminated Against In Each Situation Because They are Latino



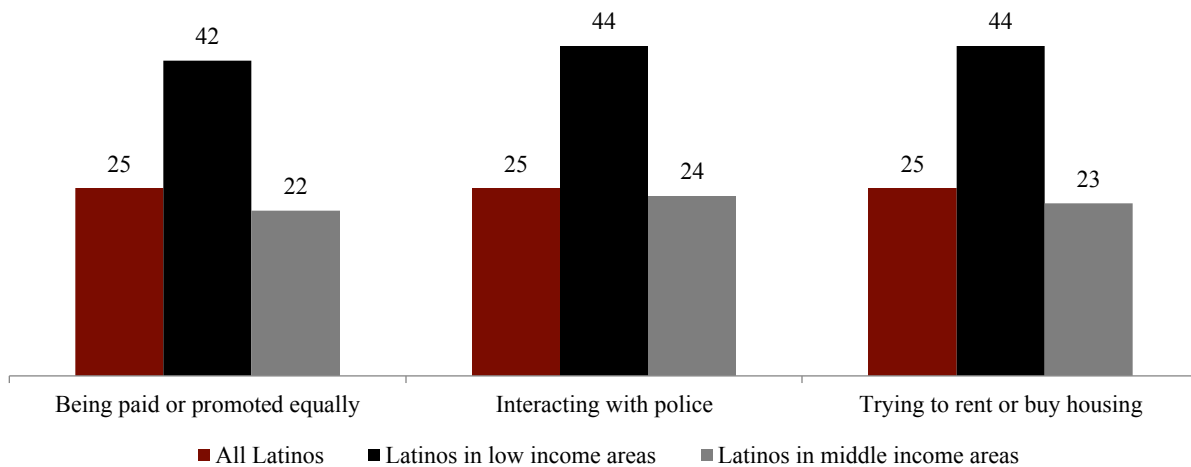
NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q12, Q14, Q16, Q18, Q20, Q22, Q24. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

<sup>9</sup> These were the same situations discussed in personal experiences of discrimination: applying to jobs; being paid equally or considered for promotions; interacting with police; trying to vote or participate in politics; going to a doctor or health clinic; applying to college or while at college; trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house.

Additionally, more than one in six Latinos say that other Latinos often experience discrimination when applying for jobs (19%), when going to a doctor or health clinic (18%), or applying to or attending college (17%) (Figure 10).

Figure 11 shows that Latinos living in what they describe as predominantly lower income areas are also more likely to perceive discrimination against other Latinos in their neighborhood, compared to Latinos living in self-described middle income areas.

Figure 11:  
Percent of Latinos, By Perceived Neighborhood Income, Saying Where They Live, Other Latinos Often Experience Discrimination in Each Context



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q14, Q16, Q24. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

Just over four in ten Latinos living in lower income areas say that other Latinos in their area often experience discrimination when being paid or promoted equally (42%), when interacting with police (44%), and when trying to rent or buy housing (44%). In contrast, just under a quarter of Latinos living in middle income areas perceive that such discrimination happens often in pay (22%), police interactions (24%), or housing (23%) (Figure 11).

LGBTQ Latinos are more likely than non-LGBTQ Latinos to say that other Latinos in their area often experience discrimination in equal pay and promotion (43% LGBTQ vs. 25% non-LGBTQ Latinos) and when interacting with police (46% LGBTQ vs. 25% non-LGBTQ Latinos).

## Perceptions of Local Opportunity

People were asked to agree or disagree with statements about local employment opportunities, and whether they were encouraged while growing up to apply for college.

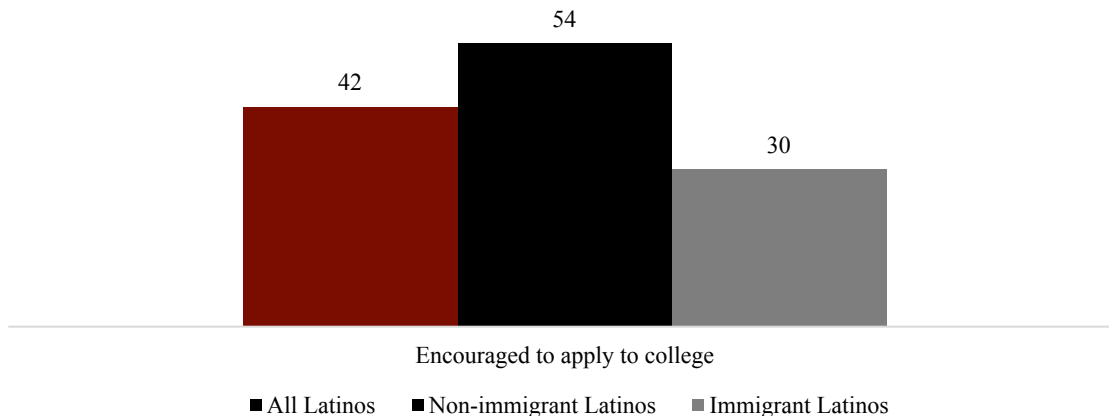
Overall, 47% of Latinos agree with the statement, “Latino people where I live have fewer employment opportunities, just because they are Latino.” In contrast, 53% disagree.

*For majority of Latinos, applying for college was never discussed while growing up*

In a separate question related to educational opportunity, people were asked if, while growing up, they were encouraged to apply for college, discouraged from applying, or whether this was never discussed. Overall, a majority (52%) of all Latinos say that applying to college was never discussed while growing up. Another 42% of all Latinos say they were encouraged to apply to college, while 5% say they were discouraged from applying.

Figure 12 shows that a 54% majority of non-immigrant Latinos were encouraged while growing up to apply for college, compared to 30% of immigrant Latinos.

Figure 12:  
Percent of Latinos, By Immigrant Status,  
Who Were Encouraged to Apply to College While Growing Up



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q76. Question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

Latinos currently living in majority Latino neighborhoods are less likely to say they were encouraged to apply to college (33%) than are their peers in non-majority Latino (48%) areas.

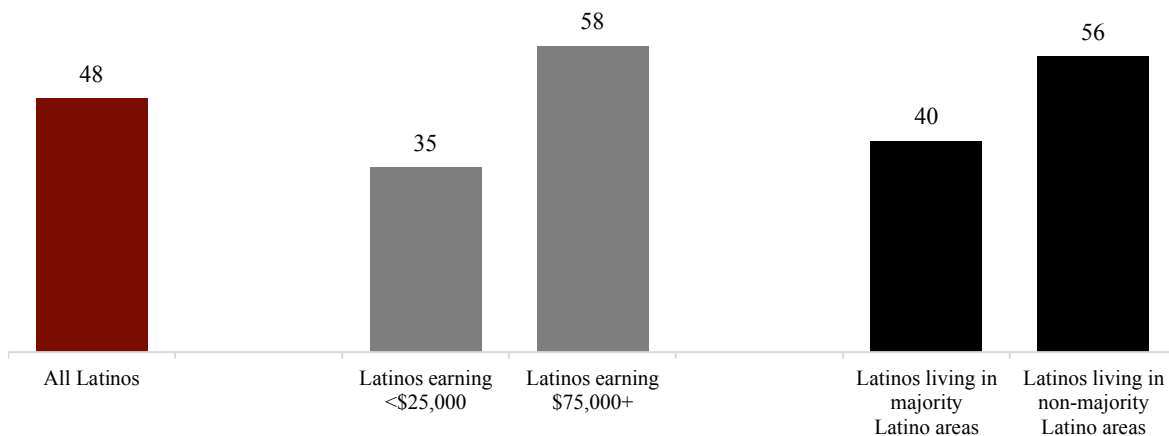
More than one in ten (11%) Latinos who currently make under \$25,000 or less say they were actively discouraged from applying for college while growing up, compared to only 1% of those earning \$25,000-\$50,000 per year.

## Perceptions of Local Police & Government

When asked about the racial or ethnic background of the police in their neighborhood, 48% of Latinos say the police force reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living in their area, while 36% say the police are mostly of a different racial or ethnic background than the people living in their area. Sixteen percent did not know, or declined to offer an answer.

As Figure 13 shows, a majority of higher income Latinos (58%) say that their local police force reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living there, compared to only 35% of lower income Latinos.

Figure 13:  
Percent of Latinos Saying Their Local Police Force Reflects the Racial  
or Ethnic Background of the People Living in Their Neighborhood,  
By Income Level and Perceived Neighborhood Composition



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q95. Question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

Figure 13 also shows that Latinos living in a majority Latino area are less likely (40%) to believe the local police force reflects the racial background of the people living there, compared to Latinos living in a non-majority Latino area (56%).

Additionally, a majority (55%) of non-immigrant Latinos say their local police force reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living in their area, while only 43% of immigrant Latinos share this perception.

*61% of Latinos believe local government represents their views well, and that they can affect what local government does*

When asked, “How well do you feel that your local government represents the views of people like you,” 61% of Latinos say their local government represents these views somewhat or very well. Thirty-six percent (36%) say not too well or not well at all.

Latinos living in self-described upper and middle income areas are more likely (64% upper, 65% middle) to say they believe their local government represents their views very or somewhat well, compared to 50% of Latinos living in lower income areas who share this view.

Additionally, when asked, “How much can people like you affect what your local government does,” 61% of Latinos say some or a great deal. Those with a college degree are more likely to say this than other Latinos with less education: 73% of those with a college degree say some or a great deal, compared to 58% of Latinos those with a high school education or less.

### **Perceptions & Evaluations of Community Environment**

People were asked to describe and evaluate aspects of the area where they live, including its racial composition and the general economic and health status of the neighborhood.

Overall, 44% of Latinos say they live in an area or neighborhood that is predominantly Latino. A majority (55%) of immigrant Latinos say they live in an area that is predominantly Latino, compared to 32% of non-immigrant Latinos.

When describing the general economic status of the area in which they live, 7% say they live in a mostly upper income area, while 47% say they live in a mostly middle income area. Another 18% say they live in a mainly lower income area, and 28% say they do not have enough information to say.

Similarly, people were asked to describe the overall health and well-being of the place they live. Forty-four percent (44%) say their neighborhood is in excellent or good health, 19% say fair or poor health, and 37% say they do not have enough information to say.

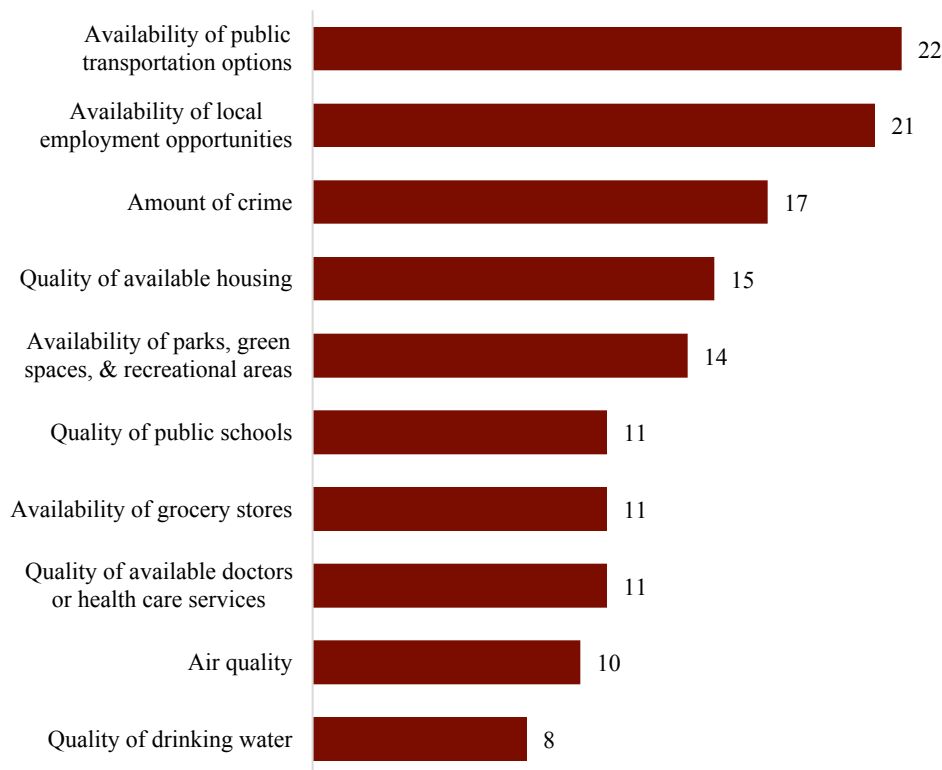
*Latinos most frequently rate availability of public transportation, local employment opportunities, and amount of crime as worse in their neighborhood than in other places to live*

Latinos were asked to describe and evaluate environmental aspects of the area in which they live. Specifically, they were asked to consider ten elements that affect quality of life, and to compare these elements to other places to live: “Compared to other places to live, do you think the (element) where you live is better, worse, or about the same as other places to live?”

These elements include: availability of grocery stores; air quality; quality of drinking water; quality of available housing; quality of available doctors or health care services; quality of public schools; availability of local employment opportunities; amount of crime; availability of parks, green spaces, and recreational areas; and, availability of public transportation options.

In most cases, either the majority or plurality of Latinos says that these aspects of their neighborhood are about the same as in other places to live. However, as Figure 14 shows, the top three aspects of community environment that Latinos rated as worse in their neighborhood than in other places to live are: availability of public transportation options (22%), availability of local employment opportunities (21%), and amount of crime (17%).

Figure 14:  
Percent of Latinos Saying Each Element of Their  
Community Environment Is **Worse** Than Other Places to Live



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, *Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos*, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q85a/b/c/d/e/f/g/h/i/j. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

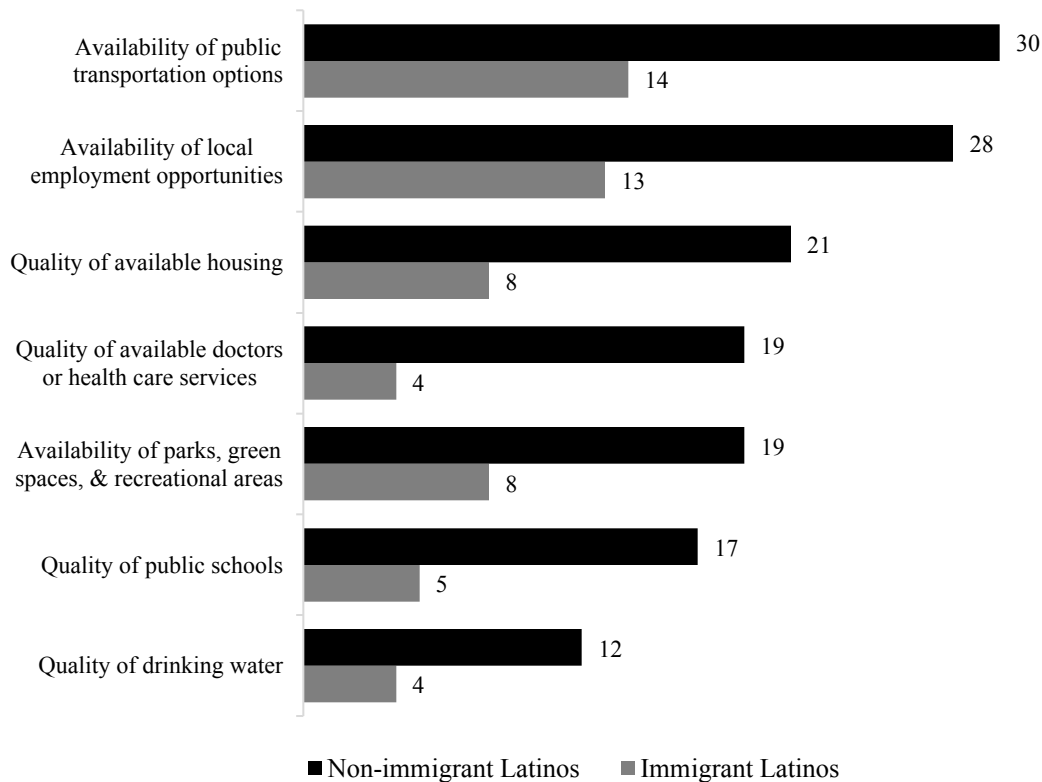
Just under one in six Latinos rank the quality of available housing (15%) and the availability of parks, green spaces, and recreational areas (14%) in their area as worse than in other places to live (Figure 14).

At least one in ten Latinos rank the quality of local public schools (11%), the availability of grocery stores (11%), the quality of available doctors or health services (11%), and air quality (10%) as worse than in other places to live (Figure 14).

*Non-immigrant Latinos evaluate their neighborhoods more negatively than immigrant Latinos*

Non-immigrant Latinos have significantly different – and more negative – beliefs about their neighborhoods. Figure 15 shows that for seven of the ten studied neighborhood elements, non-immigrant Latinos were more likely to rate their neighborhood as worse than other places to live, compared to immigrant Latinos.

Figure 15:  
Percent of Latinos, By Immigrant Status, Saying Each Element of  
Their Community Environment is Worse Than Other Places to Live



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q85a/b/c/d/e/f/g/h/i/j. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

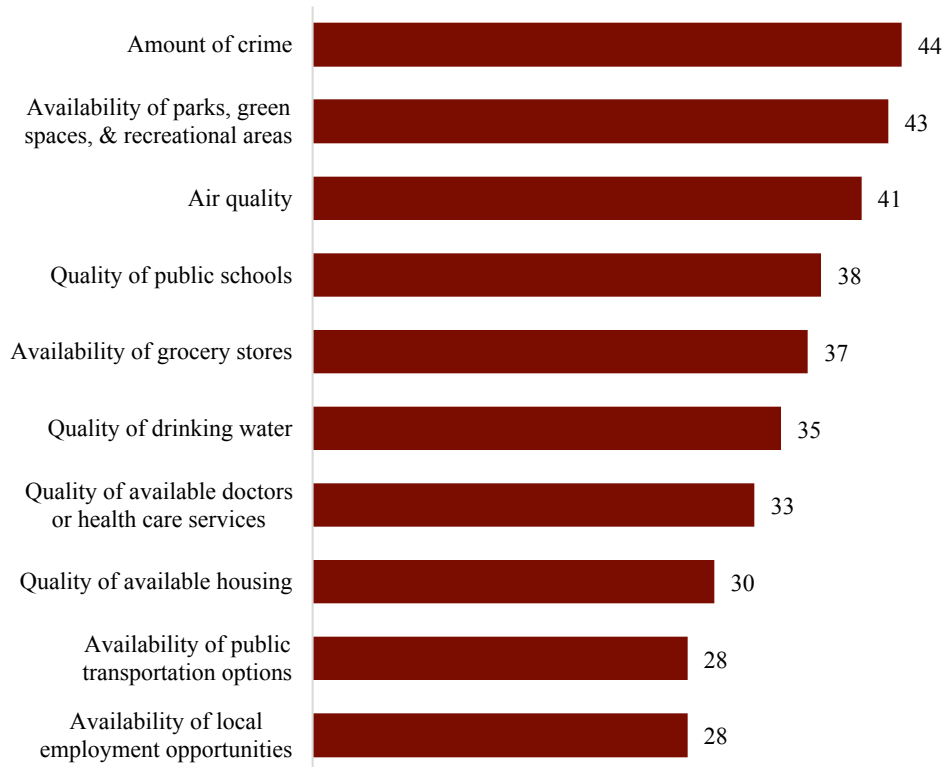
Immigrant and non-immigrant Latinos rank elements in roughly similar order: they are both most likely to rate availability of public transportation and availability of local employment opportunities as worse than other places to live (Figure 15).

However, non-immigrant Latinos are at least twice as likely as immigrant Latinos to rate each of these seven elements as worse: for example, 30% of non-immigrant Latinos say public transportation options in their area as worse than in other places to live, compared to 14% of immigrant Latinos (Figure 15).

*Latinos most likely to rate amount of crime, availability of parks, and air quality as better in their neighborhood than in other places to live*

Figure 16 shows the elements of their neighborhoods that Latinos rate as “better” than in other places to live.

Figure 16:  
Percent of Latinos Saying Each Element of Their  
Community Environment Is **Better** Than Other Places to Live



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, *Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos*, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q85a/b/c/d/e/f/g/h/i/j. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

The top three elements that Latinos most frequently say are better in their neighborhoods than in other places to live are the amount of crime (44%), the availability of parks, green spaces, and recreational areas (43%), and the air quality (41%) (Figure 16).



### III. National Beliefs & Political Contact

Overall, 78% of Latinos believe that there is discrimination against Latinos in America today.

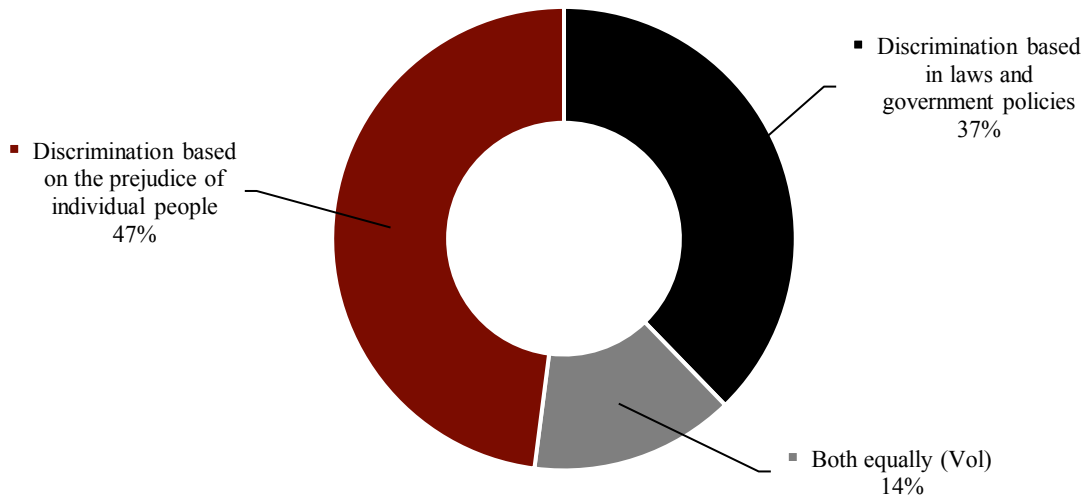
Latinos with a college degree are more likely (87%) to believe there is discrimination against Latinos in America today, compared to 77% of Latinos with a high school degree or less. Latinos living in suburban areas are also more likely (81%) to believe discrimination exists today, compared to rural-dwelling Latinos (68%).

#### Institutional vs. Individual Discrimination

Those who believe discrimination exists today were also asked: “When it comes to discrimination against Latino people in America today, which do you think is the bigger problem? Discrimination that is based in laws and government policies, or discrimination that is based on the prejudice of individual people?”

Nearly half of Latinos (47%) say discrimination based on individuals’ prejudice is a bigger problem, while 37% say the bigger problem is discrimination based in laws and government policies. Another 14% say that both forms of discrimination are equally a problem (Figure 17).

Figure 17:  
Latinos' Perceptions of Which is the Larger Problem:  
Discrimination Based on Individuals' Prejudice, or  
Discrimination Based in Laws and Government Policies



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q2. Question asked of those who believe there is discrimination among total sample. Total N=803 Latino U.S. adults.

Immigrant Latinos are significantly more likely (47%) to say that discrimination based in laws and government policies is the larger problem, compared to 28% of non-immigrant Latinos.

Lower income Latinos are more likely to identify discrimination based in laws and policies as the larger problem: 38% of Latinos earning under \$25,000 per year identify laws and government policies, compared to 18% of Latinos earning \$75,000 or more per year.

Similarly, 47% of Latinos with a high school degree or less say discrimination based in laws and government policies is the larger problem, compared to 24% of those with some college experience and 20% of those with a college degree or more.

### **Political Contact**

Overall, 42% of Latinos say that in the past year, they have been personally contacted by representatives of a political party, candidate, community organization or ballot issue encouraging them to vote or support their cause during an election. Being personally contacted in this way may lead to increased likelihood of voting or other forms of civic or political participation, particularly among racial and ethnic minority communities.<sup>10</sup>

Latinos earning less than \$25,000 per year are significantly less likely to be contacted than their higher income peers: only 32% of those earning under \$25,000 they have been contacted in the last year, compared to 64% of those earning \$75,000 or more per year.

Latinos in the Midwest are more likely than Latinos in any other part of the country to say they were contacted (67% Midwest, 45% West, 38% Northeast, 38% South).<sup>11</sup>

With regard to party affiliation, 39% of Latinos describe themselves as Democrat, while 28% identify as Independent, 14% as Republican, and 8% as other.

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<sup>10</sup> See, for example, Lisa García Bedolla and Melissa R. Michelson's *Mobilizing Inclusion: Transforming the Electorate through Get-Out-the-Vote Campaigns* (2012, Yale University Press), and Donald P. Green and Alan S. Gerber's *Get Out the Vote: How to Increase Voter Turnout* (2008, Brookings Institution Press).

<sup>11</sup> "Midwest," as defined by U.S. Census 4-Region division, includes: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. "South," as defined by U.S. Census 4-Region division, includes: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

## Conclusion

Latinos in America report significant discrimination in their own lives. One-third of Latinos report being personally discriminated against because they are Latino when applying to jobs and when being paid equally or considered for promotions. Thirty-one percent (31%) report experiencing anti-Latino discrimination when seeking housing.

Latinos further report discriminatory experiences at the hands of the legal system: 27% say they have been personally discriminated against because they are Latino when interacting with police, and 20% say they or a family member have been unfairly treated by the courts.

Additionally, Latinos report extensive individual or interpersonal discrimination: a third or more say they have personally experienced racial or ethnic slurs and people making negative assumptions or insensitive comments about their race or ethnicity. Roughly one in five say they have experienced violence or threats because they are Latino.

With respect to their neighborhoods, fewer than half (48%) of Latinos say that their local police force reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living there. Additionally, Latinos most frequently rate the availability of public transportation and local employment opportunities as worse in their area than in other places to live. However, at least 4 in 10 Latinos rate the amount of crime, the availability of parks, and the air quality as better. Despite the discrimination that many Latinos report, 61% believe they can influence what their local government does.

In the context of beliefs about the national environment, 78% of Latinos believe that discrimination against Latinos exists in America today. Nearly half (47%) of Latinos who believe this discrimination exists say that discrimination based on the prejudice of individual people is the bigger problem, compared to 37% of Latinos who say discrimination based in laws and government policies is the bigger problem. Another 14% say both are equally problematic.

Demographically, younger Latinos are more likely to say: they have been personally discriminated against because they are Latino when trying to vote or participate in politics; they have been unfairly stopped or treated by the police; they have avoided calling the police, even when in need, out of concern that they would be discriminated against; and that they have experienced many forms of individual discrimination, including violence, threats, and slurs.

Non-immigrant Latinos are more likely than immigrant Latinos to report various experiences of individual discrimination, including slurs and negative assumptions about their race or ethnicity. Non-immigrant Latinos are also more likely to say they or a family member have been unfairly stopped or treated by the police because they are Latino, and they are more likely to negatively evaluate aspects of their community environment.

Similarly, Latinos with a college degree are more likely than Latinos with a high school degree or less to report individual discrimination, including slurs, threats, and harassment. They are also more likely to believe that discrimination against Latinos exists in America today.

The findings illustrate Latinos' significant experiences and perceptions of discrimination across a wide range of areas of life in America today.

## Methodology

The poll in this study is part of an on-going series of surveys developed by researchers at the Harvard Opinion Research Program (HORP) at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health in partnership with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and National Public Radio. The research team consists of the following members at each institution.

**Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health:** Robert J. Blendon, Professor of Health Policy and Political Analysis and Executive Director of HORP; Logan S. Casey, Research Associate in Public Opinion; John M. Benson, Senior Research Scientist and Managing Director of HORP; Justin M. Sayde, Administrative and Research Manager; and Tiffany Chan, Research Fellow.

**Robert Wood Johnson Foundation:** Carolyn Miller, Senior Program Officer, Research and Evaluation; Jordan Reese, Director of Media Relations; and Dwayne Proctor, Director, Achieving Health Equity Portfolio.

**NPR:** Anne Gudenkauf, Senior Supervising Editor, Science Desk; Joe Neel, Deputy Senior Supervising Editor, Science Desk; Keith Woods, Vice President, Diversity in News and Operations; Sara Goo, Acting Managing Editor, Digital News; Vickie Walton-James, Senior Supervising Editor, National Desk; Luis Clemens, Supervising Editor, National Desk; Alison Macadam, Senior Editorial Specialist; Alison Kodjak, Correspondent, Science Desk; and Rae Ellen Bichell, Reporter, Science Desk.

Interviews were conducted by SSRS of Glen Mills (PA) via telephone (including both landline and cell phone) using random-digit dialing, January 26 – April 9, 2017, among a nationally representative probability-based sample of 3,453 adults age 18 or older. The survey included nationally representative samples of Latinos, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans, as well as white Americans;<sup>12</sup> men and women, and LGBTQ adults.

This report presents the results specifically for a nationally representative probability-based telephone (cell and landline) sample of **803 Latinos**. The margin of error for total Latino respondents is  $\pm 4.5$  percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Possible sources of non-sampling error include non-response bias, as well as question wording and ordering effects. Non-response in telephone surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population. To compensate for these known biases and for variations in probability of selection within and across households, sample data are weighted by cell phone/landline use and demographics (sex, age, education, and Census region) to reflect the true population. Other techniques, including random-digit dialing, replicate subsamples, and systematic respondent selection within households, are used to ensure that the sample is representative.

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<sup>12</sup> African American, Asian American, and white American respondents who also identified as Hispanic or Latino were included only in the Latino sample.

**Methodology (continued)**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number of Interviews (unweighted n)</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>
Total Latinos	803	100
Half-sample		
A	428	--
B	375	--
Gender		
Men	401	50
Women	390	49
Age		
18-29	191	28
30-49	277	42
50-64	210	20
65+	124	11
Education		
High school grad or less	378	63
Some college	187	21
College grad or more	235	15
Household income		
<\$25,000 per year	272	39
\$25,000 to under \$50,000	188	24
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	79	8
\$75,000 or more	176	17
Region		
Northeast	135	13
Midwest	59	8
South	266	34
West	294	37
Metro status		
Urban	188	22
Suburban	482	58
Rural	83	12
Immigrant		
Yes	345	51
No (born in U.S. or Puerto Rico)	455	49
LGBTQ		
Yes	87	7
No	631	80
Live in predominantly Latino area		
Yes	310	44
No	487	56
Income of area where you live		
Upper	82	7
Middle	383	47
Lower	133	18

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**ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION**  
**HARVARD T.H. CHAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

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## **Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of Latinos**

The results presented here are from a survey conducted for National Public Radio, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, via telephone (landline and cell phone) by SSRS, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish using random-digit dialing, **January 26 – April 9, 2017**, among a nationally representative probability-based sample of 3,453 adults age 18 or older. The survey included nationally representative samples of Latinos, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans, as well as white Americans; men and women, and LGBTQ adults.

This document presents the results specifically for a nationally representative probability-based sample of **803 Latinos**. The margin of error for total Latino respondents is  $\pm 4.5$  percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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**Responses shown in the tables that follow are percentages.**

## I. Introduction

**(Asked of half-sample A; n= 428)**

S5. Have you ever applied for a job?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes, has applied for a job	85
No, has not applied for a job	15
DK/Ref	-

**(Asked of half-sample A; n= 428)**

S6. Have you ever been employed for pay?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes, has been employed for pay	89
No, has not been employed for pay	11
DK/Ref	-

**(Asked of half-sample B; n= 375)**

S7. Have you ever applied for college or attended college for any amount of time?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes, has applied for or attended college	49
No, has not applied for or attended college	50
DK/Ref	1

**(Asked of half-sample B; n= 375)**

S8. Have you ever tried to rent a room or apartment or to apply for a mortgage or buy a home?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes, has tried	56
No, has not tried	44
DK/Ref	-

## II. Discrimination

Q1. Generally speaking, do you believe there is or is not discrimination against Latino people in America today?

	Latinos
Yes	78
No	20
DK/Ref	2

**(Asked of Latinos who believe discrimination against Latinos exists in America today; n= 638)**

Q2. When it comes to discrimination against Latino people in America today, which do you think is the bigger problem?

	Latinos
Discrimination that is based in laws and government policies	37
Discrimination that is based on the prejudice of individual people	47
Both equally (vol)	14
DK/Ref	2



Now we'd like to ask you some questions more specifically about what goes on in the general area where you live, as well as your personal experiences. When we say "the area where you live," we just mean the general neighborhood, town, or part of town where you live.

Q10. How well do you feel that your local government represents the views of people like you?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Very well	26
Somewhat well	35
Not too well	23
Not well at all	13
DK/Ref	3

Q11. How much can people like you affect what your local government does? Would you say...?

	<b>Latinos</b>
A great deal	28
Some	33
Only a little	25
Not at all	11
DK/Ref	3

Now I have some questions about issues that may be facing people where you live. For each of the following, please tell me how frequently you think this happens to people where you live, using the scale OFTEN, SOMETIMES, RARELY, or NEVER. Then I'll ask if you've ever **personally** experienced this, not just where you currently live.

**(Asked of half-sample A; n=428)**

Q12. How often, if ever, do you believe Latino people where you live experience discrimination **when applying for jobs?**

	Latinos
Often	19
Sometimes	40
Rarely	26
Never	14
DK/Ref	1

**(Asked of half-sample A respondents who have ever applied for a job; n=376)**

Q13. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are Latino **when applying for jobs?**

	Latinos
Yes	33
No	67
DK/Ref	-

**(Asked of half-sample A; n=428)**

Q14. How often, if ever, do you believe Latino people where you live experience discrimination **when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions?**

	Latinos
Often	25
Sometimes	37
Rarely	23
Never	13
DK/Ref	2

**(Asked of Latinos in half-sample A who have ever been employed; n=386)**

Q15. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are Latino **when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions?**

	Latinos
Yes	32
No	67
DK/Ref	1

**(Asked of half-sample A; n=428)**

Q16. How often, if ever, do you believe Latino people where you live experience discrimination **when interacting with police?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Often	25
Sometimes	35
Rarely	21
Never	15
DK/Ref	4

**(Asked of half-sample A; n=428)**

Q17. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are Latino **when interacting with police?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	27
No	71
Have never interacted with the police (vol)	2
DK/Ref	-

**(Asked of half-sample A; n=428)**

Q18. How often, if ever, do you believe Latino people where you live experience discrimination **when trying to vote or participate in politics?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Often	12
Sometimes	25
Rarely	25
Never	32
DK/Ref	6

**(Asked of half-sample A; n=428)**

Q19. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are Latino **when trying to vote or participate in politics?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	15
No	76
Have never tried to vote or participate in politics (vol)	8
DK/Ref	1

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375 )**

Q20. How often, if ever, do you believe Latino people where you live experience discrimination **when going to a doctor or health clinic?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Often	18
Sometimes	26
Rarely	30
Never	21
DK/Ref	5

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375)**

Q21. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are Latino **when going to a doctor or health clinic?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	20
No	80
DK/Ref	-

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375)**

Q22. How often, if ever, do you believe Latino people where you live experience discrimination **when applying to college or while at college?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Often	17
Sometimes	33
Rarely	21
Never	22
DK/Ref	7

**(Asked of Latinos in half-sample B who have ever applied to or attended college; n=220 )**

Q23. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are Latino **when applying to college or while at college?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	19
No	81
DK/Ref	-

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375)**

Q24. How often, if ever, do you believe Latino people where you live experience discrimination **when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Often	25
Sometimes	32
Rarely	19
Never	20
DK/Ref	4

**(Asked of Latinos in half-sample B who have ever tried to rent or buy a place to live; n=241)**

Q25. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are Latino **when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house?**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	31
No	69
DK/Ref	-

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375)**

Q61. Have you ever avoided going to a doctor or seeking health care for you or others in your family out of concern for the cost?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	58
No	41
DK/Ref	1

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375)**

Q62a. Have you ever avoided going to a doctor or seeking health care for you or others in your family out of concern that you would be discriminated against or treated poorly because you or they are Latino?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	17
No	83
DK/Ref	*

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375)**

Q63. In your day-to-day life, have any of the following things ever happened to you, or not?

- a. Someone referred to you or a group you belong to using a slur or other negative word

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes, has happened	43
No, has not happened	57
DK/Ref	*

- b. Someone made negative assumptions or insensitive or offensive comments about you

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes, has happened	50
No, has not happened	50
DK/Ref	*

- c. People acted as if they were afraid of you

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes, has happened	24
No, has not happened	76
DK/Ref	*

Q63a. In your day-to-day life, have any of the following things ever happened to you, or not?

Someone referred to you or a group you belong to using a slur or other negative word

**If Yes, ask:**

Q64a. Do you believe this happened to you because of your race or ethnicity, your gender, or was it for some other reason?

**Q63a/Q64a Combo Table**  
**Based on total half-sample B; n=375**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Someone has referred to you or a group you belong to using a slur or other negative word (total)	43
...and you believe it happened to you because...	
Race or ethnicity	37
Gender	6
Sexual orientation	3
Gender identity	1
Religion/Religious views (vol)	1
My appearance (weight, height, the way I dressed, hair, etc) (vol)	1
Political reasons/Political affiliation (vol)	-
Mean/angry/rude/being a bully (vol)	*
Envy/Jealousy (vol)	*
Work position/authoritative position/other work reasons (vol)	*
Handicap/disability (vol)	-
Personality (vol)	-
Social Reasons (vol)	-
Some other reason	1
DK/Ref	1
No, has not happened	57
DK/Ref	*



Q63b. In your day-to-day life, have any of the following things ever happened to you, or not?

Someone made negative assumptions or insensitive or offensive comments about you

**If Yes, ask:**

Q64b. Do you believe this happened to you because of your race or ethnicity, your gender, or was it for some other reason?

**Q63b/Q64b Combo Table**  
**Based on total half-sample B; n=375**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Someone has made negative assumptions or insensitive or offensive comments about you (total)	50
...and you believe it happened to you because...	
Race or ethnicity	33
Gender	11
Sexual orientation	2
Gender identity	1
Religion/Religious views (vol)	*
My appearance (weight, height, the way I dressed, hair, etc) (vol)	2
Political reasons/Political affiliation (vol)	*
Mean/angry/rude/being a bully (vol)	1
Envy/Jealousy (vol)	*
Work position/authoritative position/other work reasons (vol)	*
Handicap/disability (vol)	-
Personality (vol)	1
Social reasons (vol)	-
Some other reason	7
DK/Ref	2
No, has not happened	50
DK/Ref	*

Q63c. In your day-to-day life, have any of the following things ever happened to you, or not?

People acted as if they were afraid of you

**If Yes, ask:**

Q64c. Do you believe this happened to you because of your race or ethnicity, your gender, or was it for some other reason?

**Q63c/Q64c Combo Table**  
**Based on total half-sample B; n=375**

	<b>Latinos</b>
People have acted as if they were afraid to you (total)	24
...and you believe it happened to you because...	
Race or ethnicity	15
Gender	8
Sexual orientation	1
Gender identity	*
Religion/Religious views (vol)	*
My appearance (weight, height, the way I dressed, hair, etc) (vol)	2
Political reasons/Political affiliation (vol)	-
Mean/angry/rude/being a bully (vol)	1
Envy/Jealousy	-
Work position/authoritative position/other work reasons (vol)	*
Handicap/disability (vol)	-
Personality (vol)	1
Social reasons (vol)	-
Some other reason	2
DK/Ref	1
No, has not happened	76
DK/Ref	*

### III. Employment & Education

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement about employment opportunities. Do you STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE, OR STRONGLY DISAGREE:

**(Asked of half-sample A; n=428)**

Q65. Latino people where I live have fewer employment opportunities just because they are Latino. Do you...?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Strongly agree	17
Somewhat agree	30
Somewhat disagree	25
Strongly disagree	28
DK/Ref	*

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375)**

Q76. When you were growing up, were you encouraged to apply to college, discouraged from applying for college, or was this never discussed?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Encouraged to apply to college	42
Discouraged from applying for college	5
Never discussed	52
DK/Ref	1

#### IV. Community Environment

Q78. People often describe some neighborhoods or areas as predominantly one group or another, such as a predominantly black or white neighborhood. Would you say that the area where you live is predominantly Latino, or not?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Predominantly Latino	44
Not predominantly Latino	56
DK/Ref	*

Q80. If you were describing the place where you live, would you say that it is mostly upper income, mostly middle income, or mostly lower income, or is this something you don't have enough information about to say?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Upper income	7
Middle income	47
Lower income	18
Don't have enough information	28

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375)**

Q81. If you were describing the health and well-being of the place where you live, would you say that it is mostly excellent health, good health, only fair health, or poor health, or is this something you don't have enough information about to say?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Excellent health	12
Good health	32
Only fair health	15
Poor health	4
Don't have enough information	37

Q82. Have you or a family member who is also Latino been told or felt as though you wouldn't be welcome in a neighborhood, building, or housing development you were interested in because you are Latino?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	21
No	79
DK/Ref	*

Q84. Have you ever thought about moving or relocating to another area because you experienced discrimination or unequal treatment where you were living?

**If Yes, ask:**

Have you thought about moving because of discrimination, but haven't actually moved or have you actually moved or relocated because of discrimination?

	<b>Latinos</b>
No, I've never thought about it	84
<b>Yes, have thought about moving because of discrimination where I live (NET)</b>	<b>16</b>
I've thought about moving because of discrimination, but haven't actually moved	11
I've actually moved/relocated because of discrimination	5
DK/Ref	*

**(Asked of half-sample B; n=375)**

Q85. Compared to other places to live, do you think the (INSERT ITEM) where you live is BETTER, WORSE, or ABOUT THE SAME as other places to live?

- a. Availability of grocery stores

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	37
Worse	11
About the same	51
DK/Ref	1

- b. Air quality

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	41
Worse	10
About the same	47
DK/Ref	2

- c. Quality of drinking water

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	35
Worse	8
About the same	54
DK/Ref	3

- d. Quality of available housing

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	30
Worse	15
About the same	52
DK/Ref	3

- e. Quality of available doctors or health care services

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	33
Worse	11
About the same	54
DK/Ref	2

f. Quality of public schools

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	38
Worse	11
About the same	44
DK/Ref	7

g. Availability of local employment opportunities

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	28
Worse	21
About the same	49
DK/Ref	2

h. Amount of crime

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	44
Worse	17
About the same	37
DK/Ref	2

i. Availability of parks, green spaces, and recreational areas

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	43
Worse	14
About the same	42
DK/Ref	1

j. Availability of public transportation options

	<b>Latinos</b>
Better	28
Worse	22
About the same	48
DK/Ref	2

## V. Public Safety

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about public safety. Some of these questions will ask about the police in the area where you live. Many news events over the past few years have highlighted some of the tensions between police and the communities they work in. We want you to think about the place where you live and your own personal experience, rather than events nationwide.

### (Asked of half-sample A; n=428)

Q88. Have you ever avoided calling the police or other authority figures, even when in need, out of concern that you or others in your family would be discriminated against because you or they are Latino?

	Latinos
Yes	17
No	83
DK/Ref	*

### (Asked of half-sample A; n=428)

Q89. Have you ever avoided doing things that you might normally do, such as using a car or public transportation, seeking medical care, or participating in political or social events, because you wanted to avoid possibly interacting with the police or government authority figures?

	Latinos
Yes	16
No	84
DK/Ref	-

### (Asked of half-sample A; n=428)

Q89. Have you ever avoided doing things that you might normally do, such as using a car or public transportation, seeking medical care, or participating in political or social events, because you wanted to avoid possibly interacting with the police or government authority figures?

#### If yes, ask:

Q90. How often would you say you avoided doing things you might normally do, to avoid the police or government authority figures?

### Q89/Q90 Combo Table

Based on total half-sample; n=428

	Latinos
Have ever avoided doing things they might normally do because they wanted to avoid possibly interacting with the police or government authority figures	16
Frequently	4
Sometimes	8
Not often	4
No, have not	84
DK/Ref	-



Now I'm going to ask you a few questions about things that may have ever happened to you. Some of these may be difficult to think or talk about, but please do your best. Your honest answers can really help.

**(Asked of half-sample A; n=428)**

Q91. Do you believe that you or someone in your family has (INSERT ITEM) because you or they are Latino?

**Q91 Summary Table: % saying "Yes"**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Experienced sexual harassment	11
Been threatened or non-sexually harassed	19
Been unfairly stopped or treated by the police	27
Been unfairly treated by the courts	20
Experienced violence	20

**(Asked of half-sample A; n=428)**

Q95. Do you believe that the police force in your area reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living in your area, or are the police mostly of a different racial or ethnic background than the people living in your area?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Police force reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living in your area	48
Police mostly of a different racial or ethnic background than the people living in your area	36
DK/Ref	16

Q96. In the past year, have you been personally contacted by representatives of a political party, candidate, community organization, or ballot issue encouraging you to vote or support their cause during an election? For example, someone knocking on your door or calling you on the phone?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	42
No	57
DK/Ref	1

Q97. Are you registered to vote at your current address, registered to vote somewhere else, or are you not registered to vote?

	<b>Latinos</b>
<b>Registered to vote</b>	<b>58</b>
Registered at current address	51
Registered somewhere else	7
Not registered to vote	42
DK/Ref	*

Q97. Are you registered to vote at your current address, registered to vote somewhere else, or are you not registered to vote?

**If registered to vote, ask:**

Q98. Did you vote in the 2016 presidential election when Hillary Clinton ran against Donald Trump, did something prevent you from voting, or did you choose not to vote?

**Q97/Q98 Combo Table  
Based on total respondents**

	<b>Latinos</b>
Registered to vote	58
Yes, voted	45
No, did not vote	13
Not registered to vote	42
DK/Ref	*

## VI. Health Demographics

Q99. In general, how would you describe your own physical health – excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Excellent	24
Very good	22
Good	25
Fair	24
Poor	5
DK/Ref	-

Q100. In general, how would you describe your own mental health – excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Excellent	33
Very good	25
Good	26
Fair	14
Poor	2
DK/Ref	-

Q101. Does any disability keep you from participating fully in work, school, housework, or other activities?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	15
No	85
DK/Ref	-

Q102. Has a doctor or other health care professional ever told you that you have a chronic illness, such as heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, asthma or a mental health condition, or haven't they?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	29
No	71
DK/Ref	-

Q103. Do you receive regular care from the Veterans Administration?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	5
No	95
DK/Ref	*

Q105. Do you have a regular doctor or health care professional that provides most of your health care when you are sick or have a health concern, or do you not?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Yes	68
No	32
DK/Ref	*

Q106. Where do you usually go when you are sick or when you need advice about your health? Is it a hospital emergency room, a clinic at a hospital, a neighborhood clinic or health center, a private doctor's office, or do you have no usual place of care?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Hospital emergency room	10
Clinic at a hospital	13
Neighborhood clinic or health center	29
Private doctor's office	35
No usual place of care	11
Urgent Care (vol)	*
Veterans Administration/Military care (vol)	*
Other	1
DK/Ref	1

Q107. Are you, yourself, now covered by any form of health insurance or health plan? This would include any private insurance plan through your employer or that you purchased yourself, as well as a government program like Medicare or Medicaid.

	Latinos
Yes	78
No	22
DK/Ref	*

Q107. Are you, yourself, now covered by any form of health insurance or health plan? This would include any private insurance plan through your employer or that you purchased yourself, as well as a government program like Medicare or Medicaid.

**If covered by health insurance, ask:**

Q108. Which of the following is your **main** source of health insurance coverage? Is it a plan through your employer, a plan through your spouse's employer, a plan you purchased yourself either from an insurance company or a state or federal marketplace, are you covered by Medicare or Medicaid, a plan through your parents, or do you get your health insurance from somewhere else?

**Q107/Q108 Combo Table**  
**Based on total respondents**

	Latinos
Yes, covered by health insurance	78
Plan through your employer	28
Plan through your spouse's employer	7
Plan you purchased yourself either through an insurance company or state or federal marketplace	10
Medicare	12
Medicaid	11
Plan through your parents	6
Veterans administrative/Military (vol)	1
Somewhere else	2
DK/Ref	1
No, not covered by health insurance	22
DK/Ref	*

## VII. Demographics

### Self-Reported Gender Table

	Latinos
Male	50
Female	50

### Age Table

	Latinos
18 to 29	28
30 to 49	42
50 to 64	20
65 or older	11
Refused	*

D3. What is the last grade or class that you completed in school?

	Latinos
<b>High school or less (NET)</b>	<b>63</b>
Less than high school (grades 1-11, grade 12, but no diploma)	31
High school graduate or equivalent (e.g. GED)	33
Some college but no degree (incl. 2 year occupational or vocational programs)	21
<b>College or post graduate (NET)</b>	<b>15</b>
College graduate (e.g. BA, AB, BS)	10
Postgraduate (e.g. MA, MS,, Med, MSW, MBA, MD, DDs, PhD, JD, LLB, DVM)	5
DK/Ref	1

D4. Are you currently employed full-time, part-time, or not currently employed?

	Latinos
Employed full-time	48
Employed part-time	13
Not currently employed	38
DK/Ref	1

### LGBTQ Identity Table

	Latinos
Straight and cisgender	80
LGBTQ	7
Refused	13

D5. Were you born in the United States, on the island of Puerto Rico, or in another country?

	<b>Latinos</b>
<b>Non-immigrant (NET)</b>	<b>49</b>
U.S.	46
Puerto Rico	3
Another country	51
DK/Ref	*

D6. How about you and your family's heritage. Are you Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, or are you and your ancestors from another country?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Mexican	59
Puerto Rican	9
Cuban	3
Dominican	5
<b>Central American (NET)</b>	<b>12</b>
Salvadoran	5
Other Central American	7
South American	6
European/Spanish	2
Other	2
DK/Ref	2

D11. Are you currently married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, widowed or have you never been married?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Married	45
Living with a partner	8
Divorced	7
Separated	7
Widowed	4
Never been married	29
Refused	*

**D12/D12a/D12b Income Summary Table**

	<b>Latinos</b>
<\$25,000 per year	39
\$25,000 to under \$50,000	24
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	8
\$75,000 or more	17
Unspecified under \$100,000	5
Don't know	5
Refused	2

D15. In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, an Independent, or what?

	<b>Latinos</b>
Republican	14
Democrat	39
Independent	28
Other	8
DK/Ref	11