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For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll

Satisfaction with nation's direction at highest level in a decade as most say the worst of the pandemic is behind us

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand the financial and personal impact of the [coronavirus pandemic](#) on the nation's Hispanic population, one year after it began. The study also explores the views of Hispanics about the situation of their group in the United States today.

For this analysis we surveyed 3,375 U.S. Hispanic adults in March 2021. This includes 1,900 Hispanic adults on Pew Research Center's [American Trends Panel](#) (ATP) and 1,475 Hispanic adults on Ipsos' KnowledgePanel. Respondents on both panels are recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. Recruiting panelists by phone or mail ensures that nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. This gives us confidence that any sample can represent the whole population (see our [Methods 101 explainer](#) on random sampling), or in this case the whole U.S. Hispanic population.

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

Table of contents

About Pew Research Center	1
How we did this	2
Table of contents	3
Terminology	4
1. Many Hispanics have had COVID-19 or lost someone to it	13
2. Latinos have experienced widespread financial challenges during the pandemic	17
3. For Latino parents, pandemic has brought challenges in child care and worries about kids' academic progress	28
4. Most Hispanics say worst of pandemic is behind us as they grow optimistic about the nation's direction	32
Acknowledgments	38
Methodology	39
The American Trends Panel survey methodology	39
Appendix: Tables	45

Terminology

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

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

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

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

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

For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll

Satisfaction with nation's direction at highest level in a decade as most say the worst of the pandemic is behind us

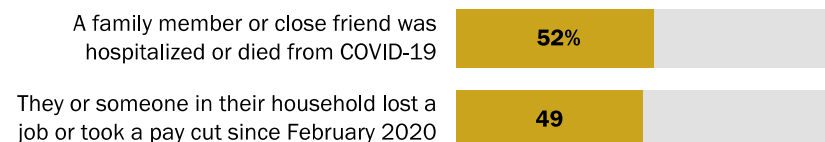
More than a year into the pandemic, Latinos in the United States say [COVID-19](#) has harmed them and their loved ones in many ways. About half say a family member or close friend has been hospitalized or died from the coronavirus, and a similar share say they or someone in their household has lost a job or taken a pay cut during the pandemic. Yet amid these hardships, Latinos are upbeat about the future. Nearly two-thirds say the worst of the coronavirus outbreak is behind the country, and a majority say they expect their financial situation and that of their family to improve over the next year.

Job and wage losses in Latino households during the pandemic were just as likely for those born in another country as those born in the U.S., according to a bilingual,

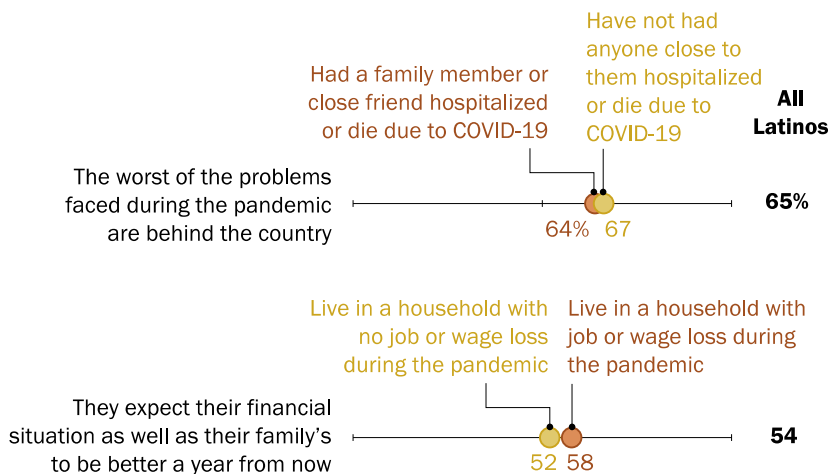
online survey of 3,375 U.S. Latino adults conducted in March 2021. However, among immigrant Latinos, some groups were harder hit than others – a relatively high share (58%) of Latino immigrants without U.S. citizenship and without a green card say they or someone in their

About half of Latinos say they or someone close to them has faced health or financial hardships during the coronavirus pandemic ...

% of Latino adults who say ...



Yet most are optimistic about the future despite having faced challenges



Notes: Shares of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown. "Had a family member or close friend hospitalized or die due to COVID-19" includes family members or close friends in the U.S., in another country or in both.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.

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household has lost a job or wages since February 2020, compared with 45% of naturalized U.S. citizen immigrants who say this.¹

Yet Latinos see better days ahead for themselves and the country, even if they have experienced hardship due to COVID-19. Most Latinos say they think the worst of the problems the country is facing from the outbreak are behind us, with similar majorities saying so among those who have had and not had someone close to them hospitalized or die due to the coronavirus. In addition, a slight majority of Latinos (54%) say they expect their personal financial situation will be better a year from now, with only

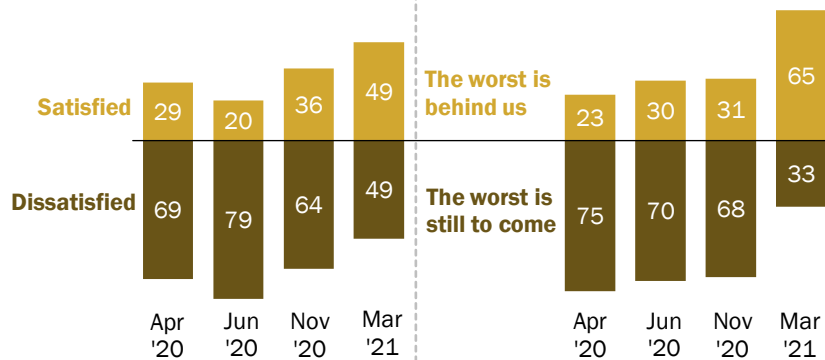
modest differences between those in households that have and have not experienced a loss of jobs or wages since the start of the pandemic.

Over the course of the pandemic, Latinos have become more optimistic about the country. About half (49%) say they are satisfied with the nation's direction, up from June 2020, when 20% said the same. This is the most satisfied Latinos have been with the nation's direction since 2012, when 51% said so. At the same time, the share saying the worst of the pandemic is behind us as a nation is up sharply, from 23% in April 2020 to 65% in March 2021. Meanwhile, Latino adults are more likely today than before the pandemic to say the situation of U.S. Latinos has improved or stayed about the same over the past year, and they are less likely to say the situation of Latinos has worsened.

Latinos have become more optimistic about the direction of the country and the coronavirus outbreak

% of Latino adults saying they are ___ with the way things are going in this country today

% of Latino adults saying ___ when it comes to the problems the country is facing from COVID-19



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.
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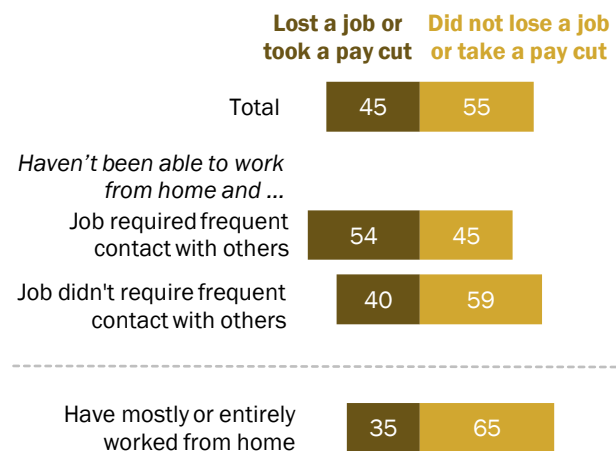
¹ About 97% of Hispanic immigrants who are neither U.S. citizens nor legal permanent residents are undocumented, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of augmented 2017 American Community Survey data.

Hispanics have been **at a higher risk** of hospitalization or death from COVID-19 than some other racial and ethnic groups in the U.S., according to data compiled by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The CDC reports this data in part because race and ethnicity can be a marker for risk factors such as lack of access to health care and exposure to the coronavirus from jobs that require frequent contact with others. According to the new Pew Research Center survey, 45% of Hispanic adults have worked at jobs that required them to work outside the home since February 2020.

At the same time, Hispanics have been **more vulnerable to economic hardship** during the pandemic than some other groups, again in part because of the jobs they hold. About half of Hispanics (54%) who have worked outside their home during the pandemic in a job that involves frequent contact with others say they have experienced a job or wage loss since the start of the pandemic, a higher share than among those who work mostly or entirely at home (35%).²

Hispanics who work outside the home are more likely to have experienced a job or wage loss during pandemic than those who have worked from home

% among Hispanic adults who have worked during the pandemic saying they ___ since February 2020



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.
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² The unemployment rate of Hispanics stood at 7.3% in [June 2021](#), compared with 6.1% for the U.S. overall. The rate for Hispanics is down from a peak of 18.5% in April 2020 but still above pre-pandemic levels.

Latinos and financial hardships during the pandemic

About six-in-ten (62%) say they have experienced at least one of seven financial hardships asked about in the survey, with Latinos most often saying they have had trouble paying bills (35%) and gotten food from a food bank or other charitable organization (31%).

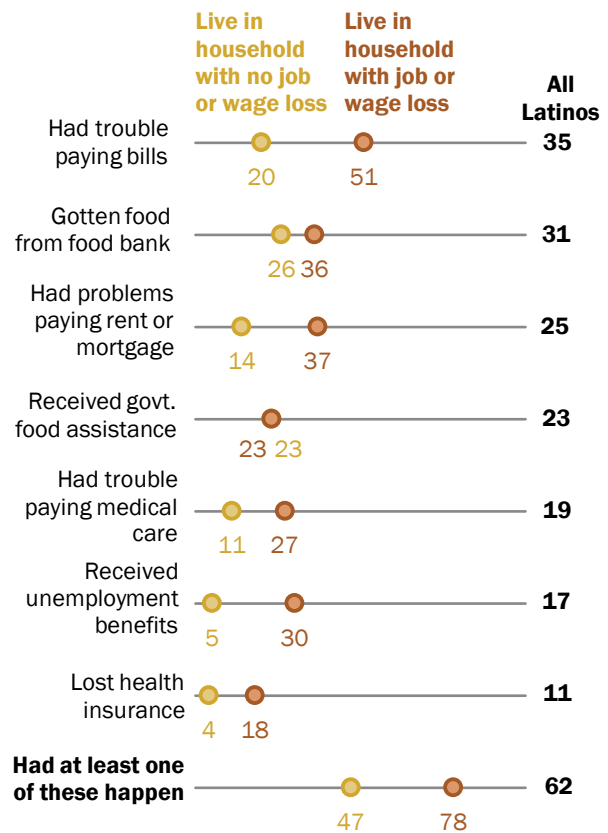
Hispanics living in households where someone has lost a job or wages since February 2020 are more likely to say they have experienced financial challenges during the pandemic than other Hispanics. More than three-quarters (78%) of Hispanics living in these households say they experienced at least one of the seven hardships asked about in the survey. Even among households where no one has lost a job or wages during the pandemic, nearly half (47%) say they have experienced one of these hardships.

Hispanics living in households where someone has lost a job or wages are more than twice as likely to say they have had trouble paying bills than those in households without a job or wage loss (51% vs. 20%). Being able to afford housing has also proven difficult for some – 37% of Hispanics in households with a job or wage loss say they have had trouble paying their rent or mortgage since February 2020, compared with only 14% of households that have not experienced a job or wage loss.

The survey also finds that financial struggles can vary among Latino immigrants depending on their legal status. About half (48%) of Latino immigrants without a green card have had a hard time paying their bills during the pandemic, a higher share than among those with a green card

Latinos especially likely to report financial hardships if their household experienced a job or wage loss

% of Latino adults saying they have ___ since the coronavirus outbreak started in February 2020



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.
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(35%) or those who are naturalized U.S. citizens (26%). By comparison, about one-third (35%) of U.S.-born Latinos have had trouble paying their bills since February 2020.

A lower share of [U.S. adults](#) than Hispanics in August 2020 said they had experienced financial hardships during the pandemic. Trouble paying bills (25%), the need to get food from a food bank or charitable organization (17%) and trouble paying rent or mortgage (16%) were among the challenges reported among U.S. adults.

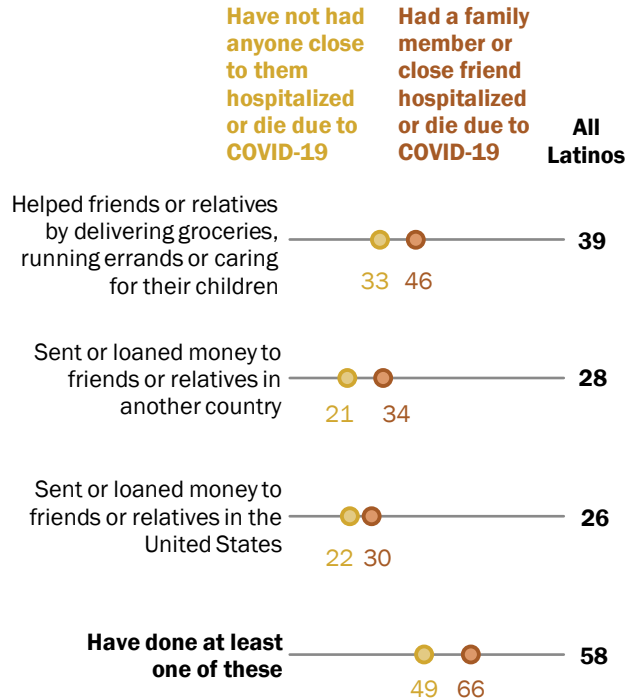
During the worst of COVID-19, Hispanics extended a helping hand to family and friends

Amid these challenges, Hispanics have leaned into family ties and friendships during the pandemic. A majority (58%) say they have helped relatives or close friends in several ways – by delivering groceries, running errands or caring for their children (39%), sending or loaning money to family or friends in another country (28%), or sending or loaning money to family or friends in the U.S. (26%).³

The survey also shows a link between helping family and friends and having someone close fall ill with COVID-19. Two-thirds (66%) of Hispanics who say they have had someone close to them fall seriously ill due to COVID-19 also say they have helped a family member or close friend in one of these ways. By comparison, a lower but still substantial share (49%) of Hispanics who have not had someone close to them get seriously ill helped family or friends. Differences between these groups extend to those who have helped friends or relatives with groceries, errands or child care (46% vs. 33%), sent or loaned money to friends or relatives in another country (34% vs. 21%) and sent or loaned money to friends or relatives in the U.S. (30% vs. 22%).

Hispanics who had someone close to them fall seriously ill due to COVID-19 more likely to say they helped friends or relatives during the pandemic

% of Hispanic adults who say they ...



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown. Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021. "For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll"

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³ Remittances to some Latin American nations [fell sharply in April 2020](#), but have since rebounded.

Hispanic parents have struggled with child care during the pandemic

Hispanic parents report experiencing challenges of their own during the pandemic. About two-thirds (65%) of Hispanic parents with at least one child younger than 12 living in their home say handling child care responsibilities has been somewhat (41%) or very (24%) difficult during the outbreak. Among Hispanic parents, mothers are more likely than fathers to say handling child care responsibilities has been *very* difficult (30% vs. 16%).

Employed Hispanic parents with children younger than 12 who have not been able to work from home during the pandemic are more likely to say they have found child care very or somewhat difficult than those who have been able to work from home (71% vs. 55%). Overall, two-thirds (67%) of employed Hispanic parents who worked during the pandemic and have children younger than 12 in their home have had trouble handling child care responsibilities.

Child care has been difficult for most Hispanic parents during the pandemic; more mothers than fathers say it has been ‘very difficult’

% of Hispanic parents with at least one child younger than 12 who say handling child care responsibilities has been ____ during the coronavirus pandemic

	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Net
Total	24	41	65
Mothers	30	36	66
Fathers	16	47	62

Among employed Latino parents

Have not been able to work from home	25	46	71
Have mostly or entirely worked from home	20	35	55

Notes: Employed Latino parents are those who have worked during the pandemic and have children younger than 12 in their household. Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown. Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021. “For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll”

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Latino parents are also concerned that the pandemic has disrupted their children’s progress in school. Three-in-four Latino parents of K-12 students (76%) say they are somewhat (33%) or very (42%) concerned that their children have fallen behind in school due to disruptions caused by the coronavirus outbreak. Parents have similar levels of concern whether their children have received online-only instruction or have had a mix of in-person and online instruction. About three-quarters of each say they are somewhat or very concerned their child has fallen behind.⁴

By comparison, **about half** (52%) of all U.S. working parents with children younger than 12 said it has been very or somewhat difficult to handle child care responsibilities in October 2020. In

⁴ Due to a small sample size, results for parents whose children have had only in-person instruction are not available.

addition, [about two-thirds](#) (65%) of U.S. parents of K-12 students said they are very or somewhat concerned about their children falling behind in school due to the outbreak.

1. Many Hispanics have had COVID-19 or lost someone to it

During the pandemic, [Hispanics have been at a higher risk](#) of hospitalization or death from COVID-19 than some other racial and ethnic groups in the U.S., in part due to large numbers who lack access to health care and have jobs that put them at greater risk of exposure to the virus. [Hispanics have accounted for 19%](#) of reported COVID-19 deaths and 29% of COVID-19 cases in the country as of June 29, 2021, according to data reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.⁵

The coronavirus pandemic has had a wide reach in the Latino population. Substantial shares across age groups, immigration status, education and party affiliation say someone close to them has become seriously ill due to COVID-19.

Half of U.S. Hispanics say someone close to them has been hospitalized or died from COVID-19

About half (52%) of Latino adults in the U.S. say a family member or close friend living in the U.S. or in another country has been hospitalized or died from COVID-19. And 28% of Latinos say they have either tested positive for COVID-19, tested positive for antibodies or are “pretty sure” they had the virus even though they did not have a positive test. Overall, 62% of

Across most Hispanic subgroups, about half say a family member or friend was hospitalized or died from COVID-19

% of Hispanic adults who say they ...

	Had a family member or close friend hospitalized or die due to COVID-19 in the U.S. or in another country	
	Yes	No
Total	52	47
Men	50	49
Women	54	46
Ages 18-29	45	55
30-49	53	46
50-64	55	43
65+	54	45
Foreign born	56	43
Among foreign born		
U.S. citizen	56	43
Have a green card	60	40
No green card	54	45
U.S. born	48	51
Among U.S. born		
2nd generation	47	53
3rd or higher generation	49	50
Less than high school	52	46
High school graduate	47	51
Some college or higher	55	45
Republican/lean Rep	48	51
Democrat/lean Dem	54	45

Note: Respondents indicating “Some college or higher” includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who did not offer answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021. “For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll”

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⁵This estimate is based on geographic areas that have provided race and ethnicity data on COVID-19 deaths and cases to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Not all areas of the country have reported the race and ethnicity of COVID-19 deaths and cases.

Latino adults either have had COVID-19 themselves or have a relative or close friend who has been hospitalized or died from the virus.⁶

The reach of COVID-19 varies little across demographic subgroups, highlighting the pandemic's broad impact among Latinos, though immigrants and adults ages 30 and older were slightly more likely to say someone close to them has fallen seriously ill due to COVID-19. Among Latino immigrants, more than half (56%) say a family member or close relative has been hospitalized or died from COVID-19, compared with 48% of those who are U.S. born who say the same, according to the survey. This in part reflects that the coronavirus pandemic continues to [hit Latin American and Caribbean nations especially hard](#). Meanwhile, 54% of Latinos ages 30 and older say someone close to them has been hospitalized or died from COVID-19, compared with 45% of those ages 18 to 29 who say the same.

² COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths have been reported daily in the U.S. since the survey was fielded in March 2021.

Young Latinos more likely than older adults to say they've had COVID-19

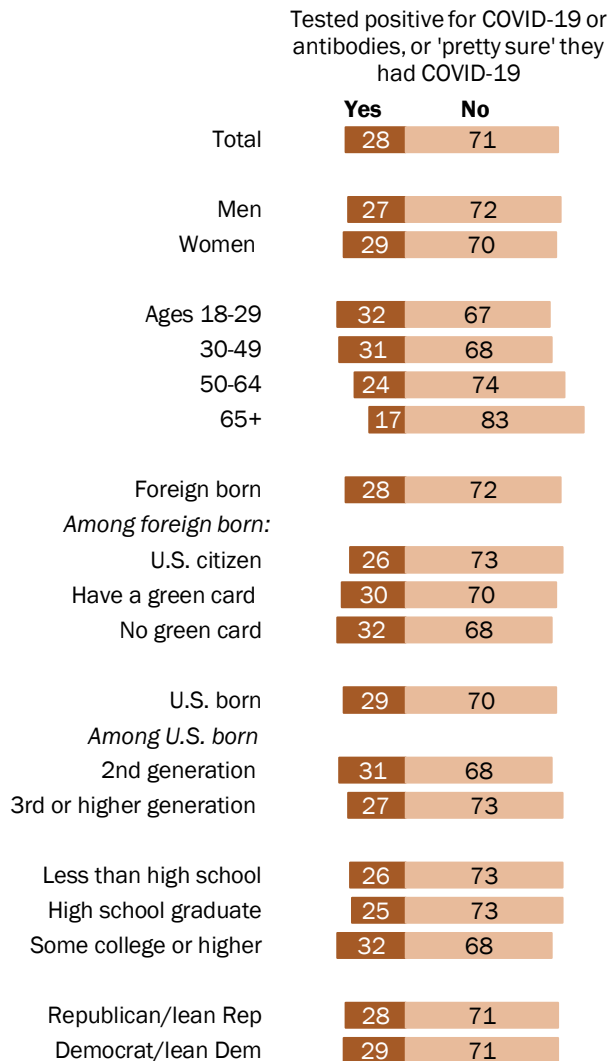
Some three-in-ten Latinos (28%) say they have tested positive for COVID-19 or antibodies or have been pretty sure they have had it, with similar shares across most demographic subgroups saying they've had the disease. Yet there are differences by age in the shares who say they have had COVID-19.

Roughly one-in-three Hispanics ages 18 to 29 and 30 to 49 say they have had COVID-19 (32% and 31%). By comparison, 24% of Hispanics ages 50 to 64 say they have had COVID-19, while those 65 and older (17%) are least likely to say they have had COVID-19.

Meanwhile, the share of Latinos who say they have had or think they had COVID-19 also differs by their work situation. About a third (34%) of Latinos who work outside their home say they have had COVID-19, compared with 24% who say the same among those who have worked mostly or entirely from home, or have not been employed since February 2020.

Latino adults under 50 more likely than elders to say they've had COVID-19

% of Latino adults who say they ...



Notes: "Some college or higher" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown. Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021. "For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll"

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About two-thirds of Latinos (64%) who say they have tested positive for COVID-19 or are “pretty sure” they’ve had the virus say a close friend or family member has been hospitalized or died due to the virus. By comparison, among Latinos who say they have not contracted COVID-19, 47% say they’ve had someone close to them be hospitalized or die due to it. Still, no matter their experience with COVID-19, about half of Latino adults (52%) say someone close to them has fallen seriously ill from the virus.

While the share of U.S. Hispanics who said they [intended to get the vaccine](#) rose among U.S. Hispanics earlier in the year, [vaccination rates among the group are lower](#) compared with the general population. Among those who are not vaccinated for COVID-19, U.S. Hispanics are more likely than other groups to say they would like to [get vaccinated as soon as possible](#), though many express concerns about missing work due to the side effects or mistakenly think they have to pay for the vaccine.

[In recent months](#), U.S. vaccinations to prevent COVID-19 ramped up and then slowed. Though vaccines are now widely available and all adults and children as young as 12 are now eligible, the number of daily doses administered is down from its peak in April. This has led [authorities](#) and [businesses](#) to launch incentive programs for residents to get vaccinated.

Latinos who have had COVID-19 more likely to say someone close to them has been hospitalized or died

% of Latino adults who say they ...

Have had a family member or close friend be hospitalized or die due to COVID-19 in U.S. or another country

	Yes	No
Total	52	47

Tested positive or sure they had COVID-19

64	36
----	----

Did not self-report they had COVID-19

47	53
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Notes: “Had a family member or close friend hospitalized or die due to COVID-19” includes family members or close friends in the U.S., in another country or in both. Share of respondents who did not offer answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021. “For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll”

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2. Latinos have experienced widespread financial challenges during the pandemic

Unemployment rates [among Latinos surged](#) in the months after the coronavirus pandemic started, and pay cuts buffeted many Latinos who still had a job. This has left some Latinos struggling to pay bills, afford groceries and cover medical costs. At the same time, Latinos have leaned on family and friends during the pandemic, with substantial shares saying they have either lent a hand or received help with tasks like groceries or child care and that they have given or received financial assistance.

Hispanic immigrants without a green card hit especially hard by lost jobs and wages

Overall, about half of Hispanic adults (49%) say they or someone in their household has experienced a job loss or layoff (including a furlough or temporary layoff) or a cut in pay due to reduced hours or demand for their work since the coronavirus outbreak

About half of Latinos say someone in their household has lost a job or wages during pandemic

% of Latino adults who say they or someone in their household has experienced one of the following since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020

	Been laid off/ lost job	Taken pay cut	Net either/ both
Total	37	37	49
U.S. born	37	35	47
Foreign born	37	38	51
<i>Among foreign born</i>			
Naturalized U.S. citizen	34	35	45
Have a green card	39	36	53
No green card	39	45	58
Men	36	35	47
Women	38	37	50
Ages 18-29	44	40	55
30-49	38	42	53
50-64	35	32	45
65+	19	16	24
Less than high school	34	33	45
High school graduate	35	35	47
Some college or higher	39	40	51
Republican/lean Rep	36	32	45
Democrat/lean Dem	39	38	50

Notes: "Been laid off/lost job" includes those who say they or someone in their household has been laid off (including temporarily) or furloughed since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020. "Have green card" refers to immigrants who say they are a U.S. legal permanent resident. "No green card" refers to immigrants who do not have U.S. citizenship and who say they are not a U.S. legal permanent resident. "Some college or higher" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who did not offer answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021. "For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll"

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began in February 2020. Among all U.S. adults, 44% said the same in a [January 2021 survey](#).

Latinos born in the U.S. and outside the country report similar levels of job and wage losses in their households during the pandemic, though differences exist among immigrants by legal status. Nearly six-in-ten Latino immigrants without a green card (58%) say they or someone in their household has lost a job or taken a pay cut since the start of the outbreak, a higher share than among Latino immigrants who are U.S. citizens (45%) and a higher share than among those born in the U.S. (47%). Meanwhile, roughly half (53%) of Latino immigrants with a green card say this.

Only about a quarter of Latinos ages 65 and older (24%) say they or someone in their household has lost a job or taken a pay cut since the start of the outbreak, a far lower share than among younger Latinos. However, a majority of Latinos 65 and older say they have not been employed since the start of the outbreak.

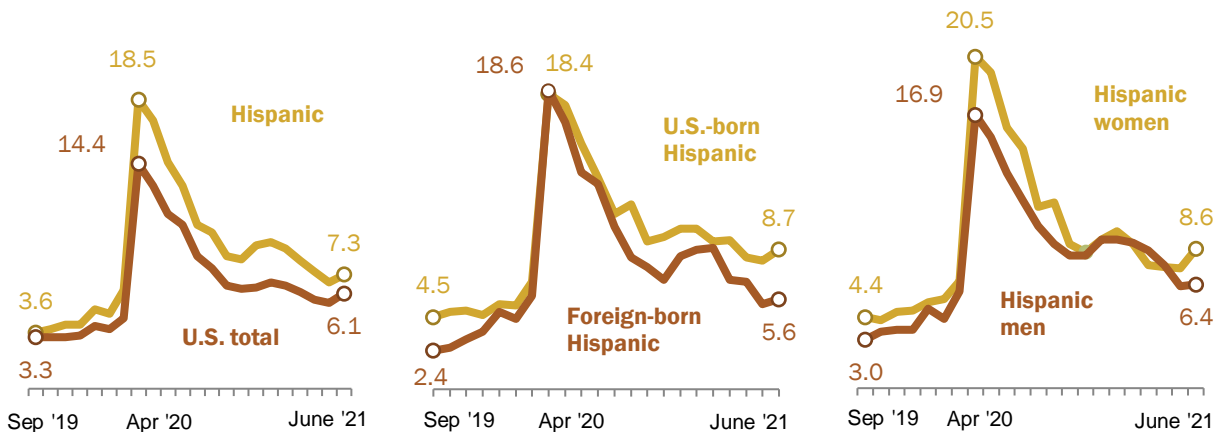
Hispanic unemployment rate is improved, but remains above pre-pandemic lows

The unemployment rate among Hispanics stood at 7.3% in June, down significantly since the start of the coronavirus outbreak.⁷ The Hispanic unemployment rate peaked at 18.5% in April 2020, shortly after businesses and schools closed in response to the coronavirus outbreak. Though unemployment has declined since last year, the rate for Hispanics has yet to return to [pre-pandemic lows](#), when it often stayed under 5%.

The U.S. unemployment rate has been lower than that of Hispanics since the start of the pandemic, though this was true even before then. The national rate was 6.1% in June 2021, down from a peak of 14.4% in April 2020. This rate also remains higher than pre-pandemic levels.

Hispanic unemployment has declined since the start of the pandemic, with women and immigrants seeing the biggest decreases

Monthly unemployment rate, nonseasonally adjusted (%)



Notes: The unemployment rate is the share of workers in the labor force actively looking for work. Estimates refer to workers ages 16 and older, nonseasonally adjusted. The U.S. entered a recession in February 2020 and remains in one, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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⁷ The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has noted the official unemployment rate [likely understated the level of unemployment](#) in March, April and May 2020, and to a lesser extent in later months. As a result, the actual unemployment rate was likely higher in spring 2020, in particular among women, Asian Americans, immigrants and workers without a bachelor's degree. For more, see "[Unemployment rate is higher than officially recorded, more so for women and certain other groups.](#)"

Latinos born in the U.S. had an unemployment rate of 8.7% in June 2021, compared with 5.6% among Latino immigrants. In April 2020 – just after the start of the pandemic – these rates peaked at 18.4% and 18.6%, respectively.

In June 2021, Hispanic women had a higher unemployment rate than Hispanic men, 8.6% vs. 6.4%. When unemployment peaked in April 2020, Hispanic women had a rate of 20.5% compared with 16.9% for Hispanic men.

For Latinos, financial challenges during pandemic include trouble affording food, housing and medical services

Since COVID-19 started, two of the most common financial challenges Latinos say they have experienced are trouble paying bills (35%) and having to get food from a food bank or charitable organization (31%). A quarter of Latinos (25%) say they have had problems paying their rent or mortgage and 23% say they have received government food assistance. Other difficulties asked about on the survey include trouble paying for medical care (19%), receiving unemployment benefits (17%) and losing health insurance (11%). Overall, about six-in-ten Latinos (62%) say they have experienced at least one of seven financial challenges asked about in the survey.

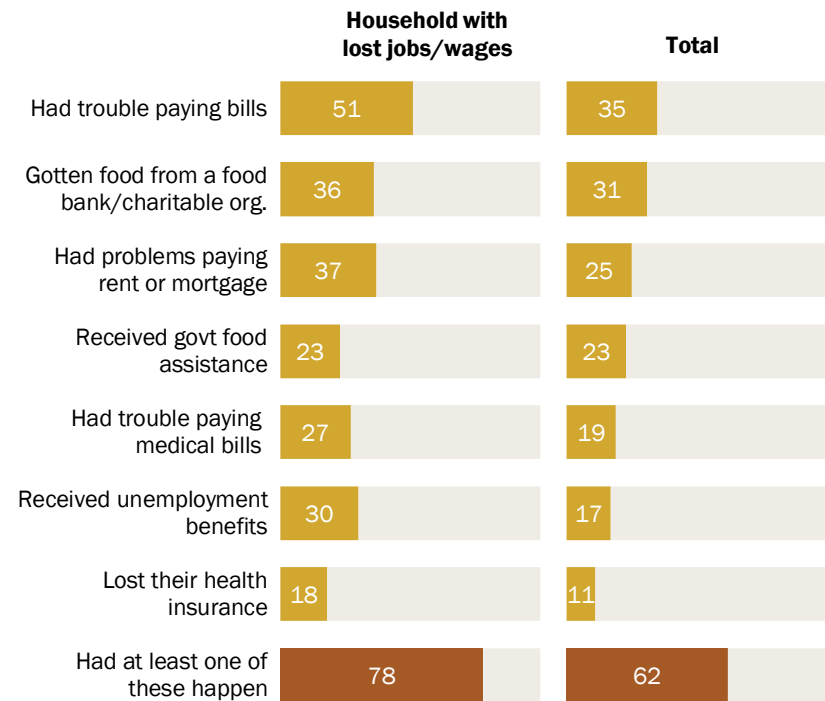
Meanwhile, about three-quarters of Latinos (78%) have experienced at least one of

these financial challenges among those in households that have had lost jobs or wages since the pandemic started. In these households, about half (51%) say they have had trouble paying bills.

Financial difficulties vary among certain groups of Latinos, with some of the widest differences coming among Latino immigrants by legal status. A significantly higher share of Latino immigrants without a green card reported trouble paying bills when compared with naturalized U.S. citizens (48% vs. 26%). Meanwhile, younger Latinos tend to say they have had financial

A majority of Latinos say they have experienced at least one financial challenge since COVID-19 began

% of Latino adults who have ____ since the coronavirus began in February 2020



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.

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difficulties more often than those in older age groups. Four-in-ten Latinos ages 18 to 29 (41%) say they have had trouble paying bills, compared with only 21% of Latinos 65 and older.

The shares of Latinos who say they have gotten food from a food bank differed between women and men (36% vs. 25%) and those with less than a high school education and those who have completed some college or more (44% vs. 22%). Variations also appear among Latino immigrants on this measure, with a higher share of those without a green card (47%) than green card holders (27%) or naturalized U.S. citizens (28%) saying they have gotten food from a food bank since the start of the outbreak.

About a third of Latinos each say they have had trouble paying bills, received help from a food bank since the start of the coronavirus outbreak

% of Latino adults who say they have ____ since the coronavirus began in February 2020

	Had trouble paying bills	Had problems gotten food from food bank	paying rent or mortgage	Gotten gov't food assistance	Had trouble paying medical care	Received unemp't benefits	Lost health insurance	Had at least one of these happen
Total	35	31	25	23	19	17	11	62
Lost job or wages	51	36	37	23	27	30	18	78
No lost jobs or wages	20	26	14	23	11	5	4	47
U.S. born	35	30	25	26	21	21	11	60
Foreign born	34	33	24	21	17	14	10	64
<i>Among foreign born</i>								
Naturalized U.S. citizen	26	28	19	24	13	18	10	60
Have green card	35	27	22	17	17	17	11	61
No green card	48	47	35	21	20	5	11	77
Men	31	25	21	18	16	17	12	59
Women	39	36	28	27	21	18	9	65
Ages 18-29	41	34	28	23	23	20	14	66
30-49	37	31	29	24	20	19	11	66
50-64	31	27	20	21	17	18	9	57
65+	21	31	14	24	6	7	5	49
Less than high school	39	44	31	31	20	14	14	74
High school graduate	39	35	28	29	21	18	10	67
Some college or higher	30	22	19	15	16	19	10	52

Notes: "Lost job or wages" refers to those who say they or someone in their household has been laid off or lost a job; taken a pay cut due to reduced hours; or been furloughed or temporarily laid off. "Have green card" refers to immigrants who say they are a U.S. legal permanent resident. "No green card" refers to immigrants who do not have U.S. citizenship and who say they are not a U.S. legal permanent resident. "Some college or higher" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who did not offer answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.

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Most Hispanics say they have helped friends or relatives during the pandemic

About four-in-ten Hispanics (39%) say they have helped friends or relatives during the pandemic by delivering groceries, running errands or caring for their children. A higher share of Hispanics say this in households where someone lost a job or wages than in households where this did not happen (46% vs. 34%). Meanwhile, about a quarter of Hispanic adults say they have sent or loaned money to friends or relatives in another country (28%) or in the U.S. (26%) or volunteered or donated money through a charitable organization (25%).

Overall, nearly two-thirds of Latinos (64%) say they have helped or sent money to friends, family or charitable organizations since the start of the outbreak.

Latino immigrants are much more likely than U.S.-born Latinos to say they have sent money to a family member or close friend living in another country (40% vs. 16%). In addition, among Latino immigrants with a close friend or relative in another country who was hospitalized or died due to COVID-19, 47% say they sent money abroad, compared with 37% of those who did not have a close friend or relative living abroad who became severely ill.

Among Latino immigrants, naturalized U.S. citizens (29%) are more likely than those who are not U.S. citizens to say they have volunteered or donated money to a charitable organization, with lower shares of those with a green card (13%) and without a green card (8%) saying this. Latinos with at least some college education (36%) are more likely to say they have volunteered or donated money than those with a high school degree but no college experience (19%) or those who have not finished high school (9%).

A majority of Hispanics say they have helped friends, family or charitable organizations during COVID-19

% of Hispanic adults who have ___ since the coronavirus began in February

	Helped friends or relatives with groceries, errands or child care	Sent money to friends or relatives in another country	Sent money to friends or relatives in U.S.	Volunteered or made charitable donation	Helped in one or more ways
Total	39	28	26	25	64
Lost job or wages	46	32	30	24	69
No lost job or wages	34	24	22	26	60
U.S. born	40	16	30	31	62
Foreign born	39	40	22	18	66
<i>Among foreign born</i>					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	39	36	23	29	66
Have green card	36	46	20	13	65
No green card	43	41	26	8	71
Men	34	28	29	24	61
Women	45	27	23	25	66
Ages 18-29	35	22	28	20	58
30-49	44	32	27	24	66
50-64	40	31	24	27	67
65+	32	22	19	31	62
Less than high school	34	36	22	9	60
High school graduate	37	26	26	19	58
Some college or higher	44	25	28	36	69

Notes: "Lost job or wages" refers to those who say they or someone in their household has been laid off or lost a job; taken a pay cut due to reduced hours; or been furloughed or temporarily laid off. "Have green card" refers to immigrants who say they are a U.S. legal permanent resident. "No green card" refers to immigrants who do not have U.S. citizenship and who say they are not a U.S. legal permanent resident. "Some college or higher" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who did not offer answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.

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Hispanics have received help from family or friends during the pandemic

Lower shares of Latinos say they have *received* help than say they have *given* help since the outbreak began in February 2020. One-in-five say they have received help with groceries, errands or child care from friends or relatives (20%) and received money from friends or relatives in the U.S. (20%). Lower shares say they have received help or financial aid from a charitable organization (8%) or received money from friends or relatives in another country (7%). Overall, 34% of Latinos say they have received help in one or more ways since the start of the pandemic. A higher share (43%) of Latinos in households that have lost jobs or wages say so, compared with 25% of Latinos in households that did not lose jobs or wages.

Differences again exist among Latino immigrants by legal status. About one-in-four Latino immigrants with a green card (22%) and without a green card (23%) say they have received money from friends or relatives in the U.S., compared with 12% of naturalized U.S. citizens. Younger Latinos are also more likely to say they have received financial help from friends or relatives. A higher share of Latinos ages 18 to 29 say they have received money (28%) than say this among those ages 30 to 49, 50 to 64, and 65 and older (21%, 14% and 11%).

A fifth of Latinos say they have received help with groceries, errands or child care during the pandemic

% of Latino adults who have ___ since the pandemic began in February 2020

	Received help from friends or relatives with groceries, errands or child care	Received money from friends or relatives in U.S.	Received help or financial aid from a charitable organization	Received money from friends or relatives in another country	Received help in one or more ways
Total	20	20	8	7	34
Lost job or wages	26	28	12	11	43
No lost job or wages	15	12	5	3	25
U.S. born	22	22	9	7	35
Foreign born	18	18	7	7	32
<i>Among foreign born</i>					
Naturalized U.S. citizen	17	12	5	5	27
Have green card	16	22	7	6	31
No green card	21	23	12	13	41
Men	14	19	7	6	28
Women	25	21	9	8	38
Ages 18-29	24	28	9	9	42
30-49	18	21	8	8	32
50-64	16	14	10	6	29
65+	21	11	2	4	26
Less than high school	19	23	7	12	35
High school graduate	18	23	9	6	35
Some college or higher	21	16	8	5	32

Notes: "Lost job or wages" refers to those who say they or someone in their household has been laid off or lost a job; taken a pay cut due to reduced hours; or been furloughed or temporarily laid off. "Have green card" refers to immigrants who say they are a U.S. legal permanent resident. "No green card" refers to immigrants who do not have U.S. citizenship and who say they are not a U.S. legal permanent resident. "Some college or higher" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who didn't offer answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.

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3. For Latino parents, pandemic has brought challenges in child care and worries about kids’ academic progress

Latino parents say they have struggled with child care responsibilities during the coronavirus pandemic as schools closed and pushed instruction online, [child care facilities shut their doors](#) and fears of the coronavirus kept many Americans home. The survey also finds that most Latino parents are worried their kids have fallen behind in school.

Hispanic parents and child care during the pandemic

A majority of Hispanic parents with children younger than 12 in the home say that child care responsibilities have been difficult during the coronavirus pandemic. While 41% of Hispanic parents say handling child care responsibilities has been “somewhat difficult,” about one-in-four (24%) say it has been “very difficult.” Meanwhile, 20% say handling child care has been somewhat easy and 15% say it has been very easy during the pandemic.

Among Hispanic parents with young kids, mothers (30%) are more likely than fathers (16%) to say handling child care responsibilities has been very difficult, though similar shares express having difficulties with child care overall (66% and 62% respectively).

Hispanic mothers more likely than Hispanic fathers to say handling child care responsibilities has been difficult during the pandemic

% of Hispanic parents with at least one child younger than 12 who say handling child care responsibilities has been ___ during the coronavirus outbreak

	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Somewhat easy	Very easy
Total	24	41	20	15
Fathers	16	47	22	16
Mothers	30	36	19	15
Foreign born	23	43	19	15
U.S. born	24	41	19	15
Less than high school	20	46	18	16
High school graduate	27	36	18	18
Some college or higher	23	43	22	11
Republican/lean Rep	26	41	19	13
Democrat/lean Dem	23	43	21	13

Notes: Based on respondents who have a child under 12 years old living in their household. “Some college or higher” includes those with a bachelor’s degree or more, those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who did not offer answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021. “For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll”

Meanwhile, among working Latino parents with children younger than 12 in their homes, those who have worked outside their home during the pandemic are more likely than those who have worked from home to say handling child care responsibilities has been difficult – 71% compared with 55%.

In an earlier Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults, [about half](#) (52%) of working parents with children younger than 12 said it has been very or somewhat difficult to handle child care responsibilities during the coronavirus outbreak.

A majority of Hispanic parents of K-12 students say their kids received at least some online instruction during the school year

More than half (58%) of Hispanic parents with one or more school-age children living in their home say their children’s instruction has been online only during the 2020-21 school year, compared with 24% who say their children had a mix of in-person and online instruction and 11% who say their children received in-person instruction only.

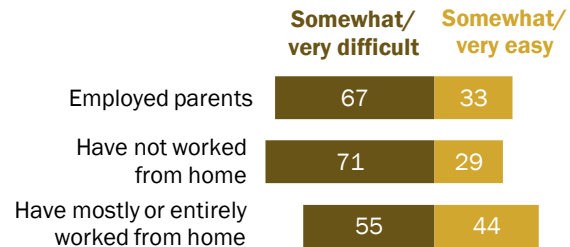
Though most schools in the country have offered in-person learning in recent months, [most Hispanic children](#) finished the school year remotely, in part due to [parents’ concerns about COVID-19](#).

Among Hispanic parents of school-age children, immigrants were more likely than the U.S. born to say their children’s instruction has happened only online (64% vs. 52%). By comparison, U.S.-born parents were more likely than immigrant parents to say that their children have had a mix of in-person and online instruction (32% vs. 18%).

In addition, Latino parents with at least some college education (48%) are less likely to say their children have received only online instruction during the school year than parents with a high school degree but no college experience (66%) or parents who have not finished high school (63%).

Latino parents working outside their home are more likely than those working from home to say child care has been difficult during the pandemic

% of employed Latino parents who say handling child care responsibilities has been ___ during the coronavirus pandemic



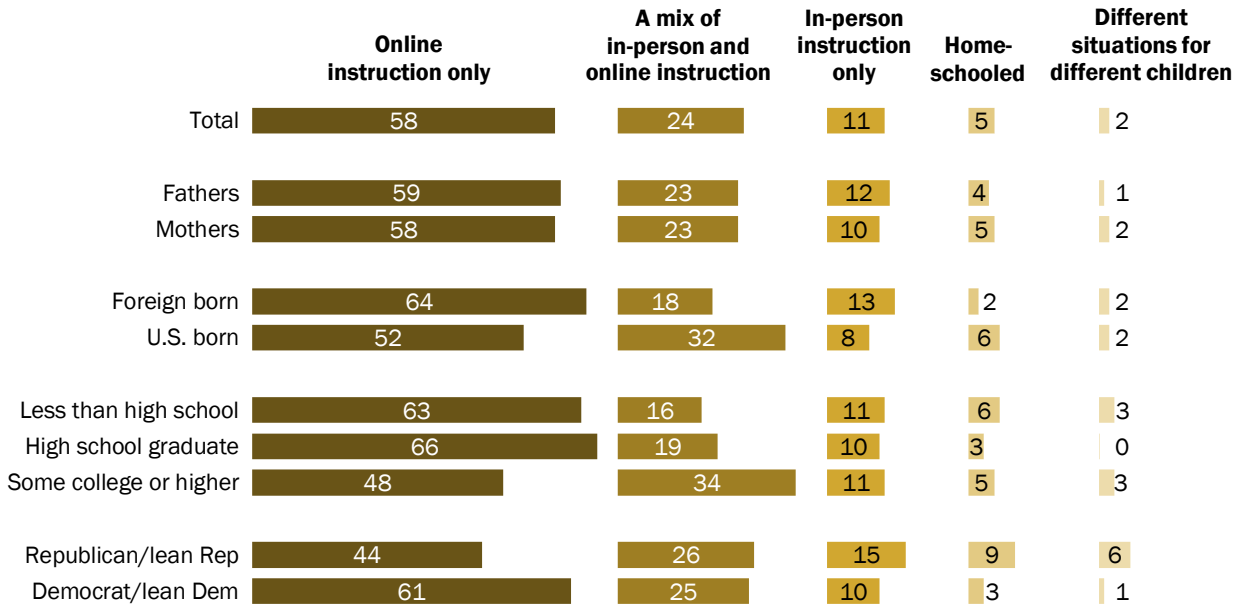
Notes: Based on respondents who have at least one child under 12 years old living in their household. Share of respondents who did not offer answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021. “For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll”

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More than half of Hispanic parents say their children's instruction during 2020-21 school year has been only online

% of Hispanic parents of K-12 students saying their children have received each type of instruction since the start of the 2020-21 school year



Notes: Based on respondents who are parents or guardians of children in elementary, middle or high school living in their household. "Some college or higher" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who did not offer answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.

"For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll"

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Most Hispanic parents worry their children have fallen behind in school as a result of the coronavirus pandemic

A majority of Hispanic parents of K-12 students are concerned their children have fallen behind in school as a result of disruptions caused by the coronavirus outbreak. Among Hispanic parents with at least one school-age child in their home, 42% say they are very concerned and 33% say they are somewhat concerned that their children have fallen behind in school during the pandemic. Meanwhile, 14% say they are not too concerned that their children have fallen behind in school and only 10% say they are not concerned at all.

Early reports suggest that some Latino students [have struggled academically](#) during the pandemic. This includes a drop in reading and math scores in national tests compared with years prior to the pandemic.

Three-in-four Hispanic parents are concerned their kids have fallen behind academically during the pandemic

% among Hispanic parents of K-12 students saying they are ___ that their children have fallen behind in school as a result of any disruptions caused by the coronavirus outbreak

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned
Total	42	33	14	10
Fathers	41	36	13	9
Mothers	42	32	15	10
Foreign born	46	33	14	6
U.S. born	34	35	16	15
Less than high school	48	32	7	12
High school graduate	41	32	19	8
Some college or higher	40	36	16	9
Republican/lean Rep	44	34	12	10
Democrat/lean Dem	42	36	15	7
<i>Type of instruction:</i>				
Online only	45	31	14	10
Mix of in-person and online	37	41	15	6

Notes: Based on respondents who are parents or guardians of children in elementary, middle or high school living in their household. "Some college or higher" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who did not offer answer are not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.

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Concerns about academic progress are similar across most Latino demographic subgroups. For example, parents of children who had online instruction or a mix of in-person and online instruction hold mostly similar views, according to the survey. However, worry about their children's academic progress varies by the nativity of the parents. Latino immigrant parents of K-12 students are more likely than U.S.-born parents to say they are very concerned that their children have fallen behind in school during the pandemic (46% vs. 34%).

4. Most Hispanics say worst of pandemic is behind us as they grow optimistic about the nation's direction

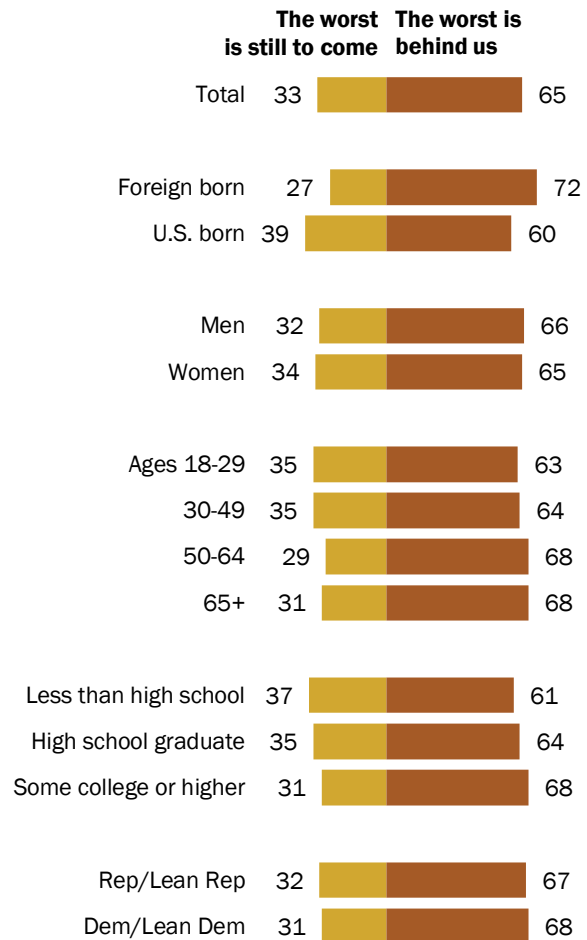
The COVID-19 pandemic hit [Hispanics hard economically](#) and took a substantial toll on the physical and [mental health](#) of the population. Yet most now say the worst of COVID-19's effects are behind us. And their views about and the country's direction and the situation of Hispanics in the country have improved markedly since December 2019, before the coronavirus outbreak impacted the United States.

Hispanic views about the pandemic's impact on the country have flipped from negative to positive over the course of several months. In March 2021, two-thirds (65%) of Hispanics said the worst of the problems facing the nation from the coronavirus outbreak are behind us, while for 33%, the worst is still to come. This is a reversal from [April 2020](#), when a Pew Research Center survey found 23% of Hispanics said the worst was behind the country while 75% said the worst was still to come.

Immigrants are more likely than the U.S. born to say the worst of the coronavirus pandemic for the country has passed. Some 72% of immigrant Latinos say this, compared with 60% of U.S.-born Latinos. Meanwhile, majorities of all major Latino subgroups say the worst of the pandemic has passed.

Two-thirds of Hispanics say the worst of the coronavirus outbreak is behind us

% of Hispanic adults saying, in thinking about the problems the country is facing from the coronavirus outbreak ...



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown. "Some college or higher" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021. "For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll"

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A growing share of Latinos are satisfied with the nation's direction

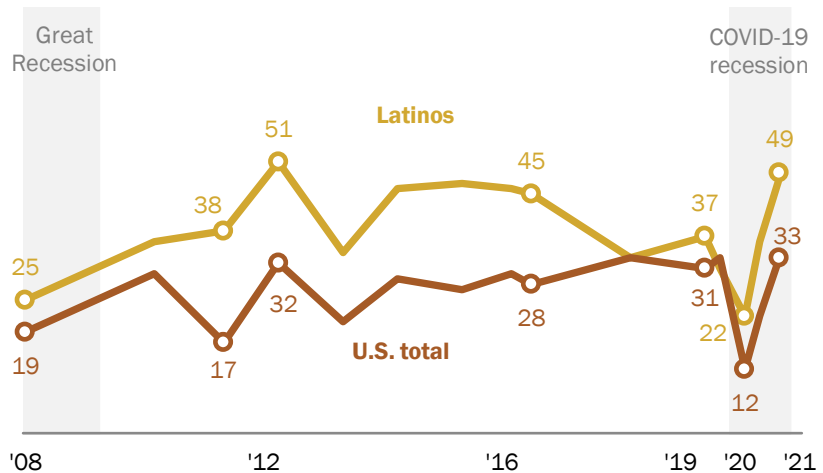
Before the coronavirus outbreak hit the United States in February 2020, Latinos were largely dissatisfied with the nation's direction. In December 2019, 62% said so while 37% said they were satisfied.

Latinos' assessments of the country's direction worsened through 2020 during the pandemic. The share satisfied with the country's direction reached lows of only 22% in August and 23% in October 2020. Since then, Latinos' views on the nation's direction have grown more positive,

reaching 49% in March 2021. This share is up 12 percentage points since December 2019 and has reached its highest level since 2012, when 51% of Latino adults said they were satisfied with the nation's direction. It is among the highest levels of satisfaction since 2008.

Satisfaction with the nation's direction among Latinos, all U.S. adults rises sharply in 2021

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



Note: Shaded areas mark Great Recession, which ran from December 2007 to June 2009, and the current recession, which started in February 2020, as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021.

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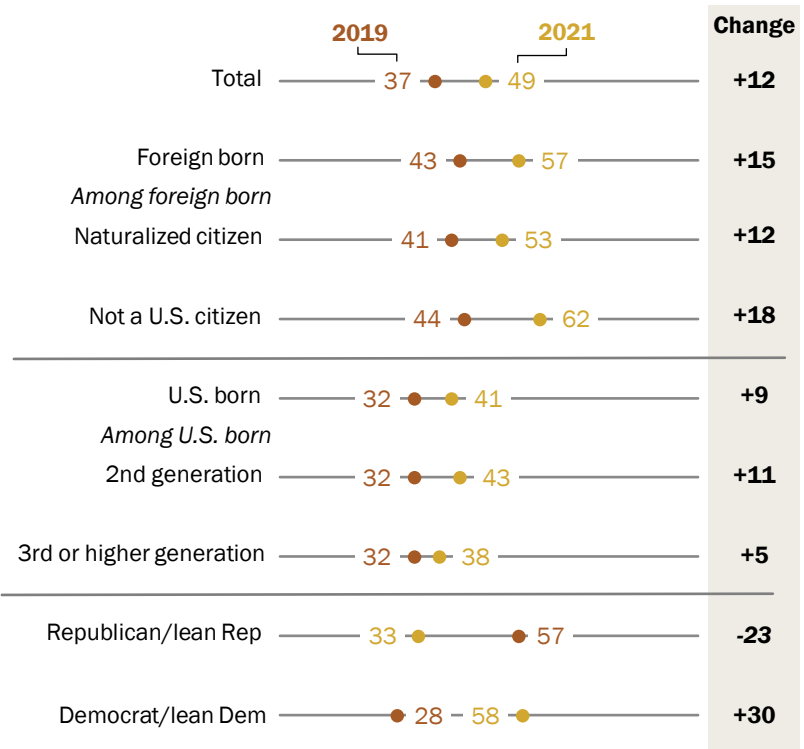
The increasingly positive views about the nation's direction extend across nearly every major demographic subgroup of Hispanics, with some of the biggest gains among immigrants. Overall, 57% of immigrant Latinos say they are satisfied with the nation's direction in March 2021, up from 43% in December 2019. Among immigrant Latinos who do not hold U.S. citizenship, 62% say they are satisfied with the nation's direction, up from 44% in 2019.

Positive assessments of the national direction are up among U.S.-born Hispanics as well, though not as sharply. About 41% in March 2021 say they are satisfied with the country's direction, up from 32% in December 2019, or 9 percentage points. Similar shares of second-generation Hispanics and third- or higher-generation Hispanics say they are satisfied with the nation's direction (43% and 38%), and both are up since 2019.

Views of the national direction have shifted sharply among Hispanic partisans. In March 2021, 58% of Hispanics who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party say they are satisfied with the country's direction, up 30 points since December 2019, when 28% said the same. By contrast, assessments among Republican and GOP-leaning Hispanics are down. In March, one-third said they were satisfied with the country's direction, down 24 points since December 2019, when 57% said they were satisfied.

Satisfaction with the nation's direction is up among nearly all Latino subgroups – except Republicans

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



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021, and National Survey of Latinos conducted Dec. 3-23, 2019.

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There are other notable patterns among Latino demographic subgroups. For example, assessments are up sharply among Latinos with less than a high school education and Latino high school graduates, but unchanged for those with some college education. In March, 57% of Latinos with less than a high school education and 52% of Latino high school graduates are satisfied with the nation's direction, up from 37% and 34% in December 2019. Meantime, 43% of those with some college experience or more say they are satisfied, about the same share (40%) as in 2019. And among those ages 18 to 29, about half (49%) say they are satisfied with the direction of the country, up from 35% in December 2019. By contrast, about half (47%) of Latinos ages 65 and older say they are satisfied with the nation's direction as of March, up somewhat from 42% in December 2019.

Growing share of Hispanics see improvement in group's situation over the last year, but about half see little change

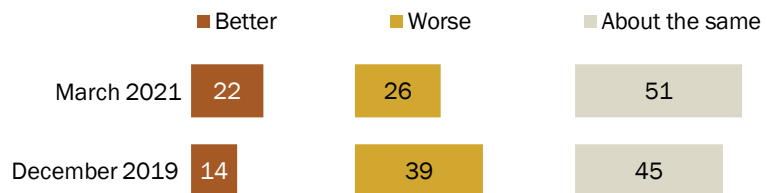
About half (51%) of Hispanic adults say the situation of U.S. Hispanics is about the same compared with one year ago, while 26% say things have worsened and 22% say the situation for their group has improved over the period, according to the March 2021 survey. This is a marked

improvement compared with December 2019, then three years into the Trump administration and before the start of the coronavirus pandemic in the U.S. and the 2020 presidential election. At that time, 45% of Hispanic adults said the situation of U.S. Hispanics was about the same compared with the year before, 39% said things had worsened over the same period and just 14% said things had improved for their group.

The improved assessment of U.S. Latinos' situation is a view shared across nearly all groups of Latinos, with one of the sharpest shifts coming among immigrant Latinos who do not hold U.S. citizenship. Among this group, 30% say the situation of U.S. Latinos in the country is better than a year ago, up from 11% who said the same in 2019. Meanwhile, the share saying the situation of U.S. Latinos has worsened in the last year is down, to 21% in 2021 from 39% in 2019.

In 2021, greater share than before COVID-19 say situation of U.S. Hispanics is improving

% of Hispanic adults saying the situation of U.S. Hispanics in the country, compared with one year ago, is ...



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

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021, and National Survey of Latinos conducted Dec. 3-23, 2019.

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Overall, 27% of immigrant Latinos say the situation of U.S. Latinos in the country is improved, higher than the share (15%) who said the same in 2019. And 47% say it is about the same, compared with a year ago, unchanged from 2019. One-quarter (25%) of immigrant Latinos say the situation of U.S. Latinos is worse than a year ago, down from 37% who said this in December 2019.

Among U.S.-born Hispanics, assessments of the group's situation are also improved, but in a different way from immigrant Hispanics. Just like their foreign-born counterparts, a smaller share of U.S.-born Hispanics say the situation of the group in the country has worsened in the last year – 26% hold this view in 2021, down from 42% in 2019. At the same time, the share saying the situation of U.S. Hispanics is about the same as a year ago rose to 55% in 2021 from 44% in 2019, an increase of 11 percentage points. Meanwhile, 17% of U.S.-born Hispanics say the situation of Hispanics in the country is better today; in 2019, 13% said the same. Similar changes in views occurred among second-generation and third- or higher-generation Hispanics, with the

Across Hispanic groups, fewer in 2021 than in 2019 say the situation of U.S. Hispanics has worsened

% of Hispanic adults saying situation of U.S. Hispanics in the country, compared with one year ago, is ...

		Better	Worse	About the same
Total	Mar 2021	22	26	51
	Dec 2019	14	39	45
Foreign born	2021	27	25	47
	2019	15	37	47
<i>Among foreign born</i>				
Naturalized U.S. citizen	2021	23	31	45
	2019	21	35	43
Not a U.S. citizen	2021	30	21	48
	2019	11	39	50
U.S. born	2021	17	26	55
	2019	13	42	44
<i>Among U.S. born</i>				
2nd generation	2021	19	26	54
	2019	13	48	38
3rd or higher generation	2021	15	26	56
	2019	13	35	51
Republican/lean Rep	2021	18	30	51
	2019	27	26	46
Democrat/lean Dem	2021	24	25	51
	2019	9	47	43

Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021, and National Survey of Latinos conducted Dec. 3-23, 2019.

"For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll"

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biggest change among those who say the situation of U.S. Hispanics is about the same as a year ago.

Assessments of how U.S. Latinos are doing in the country today compared with one year ago shifted sharply for Latino Democrats but changed less for Latino Republicans. Among Latinos who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party, the share saying the situation of U.S. Latinos had worsened in the last year fell from 47% in December 2019 to 25% in March 2021, a 22-point decline. And the share of Democrats saying U.S. Latinos' situation is better roughly doubled, rising from 9% to 24% over the same period. About the same share of Latino Republicans in December 2019 and March 2021 said the situation for U.S. Latinos had worsened in the last year – 26% and 30% respectively. And positive assessments among Latino Republicans were down over the period: 27% in December 2019 said U.S. Latinos' situation had improved in the last year, while 18% said this in March 2021.

Acknowledgments

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Find related reports online at pewresearch.org/topic/race-ethnicity.

Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted March 15 to March 28, 2021, among self-identified Hispanics from the ATP and Ipsos' KnowledgePanel. A total of 3,375 panelists responded out of 9,951 who were sampled, for a response rate of 50% (AAPOR RR3). This includes 1,900 from the ATP and 1,475 respondents from the KnowledgePanel. This does not include four panelists who were removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 1%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 4%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,375 respondents is plus or minus 2.8 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,183
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,243
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	620
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	5,895
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	2,328
June 1 to July 19, 2020	ABS/web	1,865	1,636	1,269
	Total	36,879	25,076	13,538

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

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In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2019 and 2020, respectively. Across these three address-based recruitments, a total of 17,161 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 15,134 (88%) agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 25,076 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,538 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.⁸ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

About the Ipsos KnowledgePanel

The Ipsos KnowledgePanel is an online probability-based panel representative of the U.S. adult population. Households without internet connection are provided with a web-enabled device and free internet service. KnowledgePanel's recruitment process was originally based on a national random-digit-dial sampling methodology. In 2009, the panel switched to using an address-based sampling methodology. Additional information about the recruitment, sampling and weighting procedures for the Ipsos KnowledgePanel are available [here](#).

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized self-identifying people of Hispanic origin ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. The ATP sample consisted of all current panel members that previously identified as being Hispanic. The KnowledgePanel sample included oversamples of Hispanics who were of Mexican or Central American ancestry or had no more than a high school education.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated

⁸ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

test data which was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. ATP respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$10 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Ipsos operates an ongoing modest incentive program for KnowledgePanel to encourage participation and create member loyalty. The incentive program includes special raffles and sweepstakes with both cash rewards and other prizes to be won. Typically, panel members are assigned no more than one survey per week. On average, panel members complete two to three surveys per month with durations of 10 to 15 minutes per survey. An additional incentive is usually provided for longer surveys. For this survey, KnowledgePanel members were offered 10,000 points (equivalent to \$10) in addition to the regular incentive program during the last few days of data collection to those who hadn't responded yet in an attempt to boost the number of responses from panel members of Central American ancestry.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 15 to March 28, 2021. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 15, 2021.

On March 15 and March 16, invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty ATP panelists and 182 KnowledgePanel panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 15, 2021. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 16, 2021.

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

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	March 15, 2021	March 16, 2021
First reminder	March 19, 2021	March 19, 2021
Second reminder	March 22, 2021	March 22, 2021
Third reminder	March 24, 2021	March 24, 2021
Final reminder	March 26, 2021	March 26, 2021

Data quality checks

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

Weighting

The data was weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each respondent begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. For the KnowledgePanel respondents, the base weight also reflects their probability of being selected to participate in this survey. To combine the base weights for the ATP and KnowledgePanel, respondents were grouped into one of six cells depending on whether they had no more than a high school education and whether they were of Mexican, Central American or another Hispanic ancestry. The base weights for ATP and KnowledgePanel respondents were then standardized proportionately to their effective sample size within each cell and combined. This combined base weight was then post-stratified so that the combined sample in each cell matched its share of the larger population of Hispanic adults.

In the final weighting step, the combined weights were calibrated to match the population benchmarks specified in the accompanying table and trimmed at 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source	
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey	
Education x Gender		
Education x Age		
U.S. citizenship		
Place of birth (U.S., Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, Dominican Republic, elsewhere)		
Years lived in the U.S.		
Hispanic origin		
Hispanic origin (Mexican, Central American, all others) x Education		
Census region		2019 CPS March Supplement
Metro/Non-metro		
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement	
Mexican origin x Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement	
Party affiliation	2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey	
Frequency of internet use		
Religious affiliation		

Note: All estimates are based on Hispanics. Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. The 2016 CPS was used for voter registration targets for this wave in order to obtain voter registration numbers from a presidential election year. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. The 2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey featured 1,862 online completions and 2,247 mail survey completions.

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Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,375	2.8 percentage points
Foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico)	1,477	4.2 percentage points
U.S. born (including Puerto Rico)	1,753	4.0 percentage points

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

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	ATP	KP	Total
Completed interview	1.1	1,900	1,475	3,375
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	24	110	134
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.3	2	2	4
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	3.21	10	85	95
Never logged on	3.22	193	4,507	4,700
Screened out	4.7	99	1,544	1,643
Total panelists in the survey		2,228	7,723	9,951
Completed interviews	I	1,900	1,475	3,375
Refusals	R	26	112	138
Unknown if eligible adult	UO	23	4,592	4,795
Screen out	SO	99	1,554	1,643
Total		2,228	7,723	9,951
Est. eligibility rate among unscreened: $e = (I+R)/(I+R+SO)$		95%	51%	68%
AAPOR RR3 = $I / (I+R+[e*UO])$		90%	38%	50%

Cumulative response rate	ATP	KP	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%	10%	10%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	64%	51%	54%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 86	55%	44%	47%
Response rate to Wave 86 survey	90%	38%	50%
Cumulative response rate	4%	1%	1%

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Appendix: Tables

Views of situation of U.S. Hispanics, 2019 and 2021

% of adult Hispanics saying situation of U.S. Hispanics in the country, compared with one year ago, is ...

	December 2019			March 2021			Percentage-point change 2021-2019		
	Better	Worse	About the same	Better	Worse	About the same	Better	Worse	About the same
Total	14	39	45	22	26	51	+8	-13	+6
Foreign born	15	37	47	27	25	47	+12	-12	0
<i>Among foreign born</i>									
Naturalized citizen	21	35	43	23	31	45	+2	-5	+2
Not a U.S. citizen	11	39	50	30	21	48	+20	-19	-2
U.S. born	13	42	44	17	26	55	+4	-16	+11
<i>Among U.S. born</i>									
Second generation	13	48	38	19	26	54	+6	-22	+16
Third or higher generation	13	35	51	15	26	56	+1	-9	+5
Ages 18-29	9	46	44	22	22	54	+12	-24	+10
30-49	13	39	46	22	26	51	+8	-14	+5
50-64	20	36	43	23	28	47	+4	-8	+4
65 or higher	18	33	49	20	31	49	+2	-1	0
<i>Educational attainment</i>									
Less than high school	15	37	45	25	22	50	+10	-16	+5
High school graduate	13	37	49	20	26	53	+7	-11	+4
Some college or more	14	43	43	21	29	49	+7	-14	+7
Men	17	39	43	24	24	50	+7	-14	+7
Women	12	40	47	19	28	52	+8	-13	+5
Republican/lean Rep	27	26	46	18	30	51	-9	+4	+5
Democrat/lean Dem	9	47	43	24	25	51	+15	-23	+7

Notes: "Some college or more" includes those with a bachelor's degree or higher, those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown. Percentage point change calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021, and National Survey of Latinos conducted Dec. 3-23, 2019.

"For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll"

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Latinos and national direction, 2019 and 2021

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

	Dec 2019	Mar 2021	Percentage- point change 2021-2019
Total	37	49	+12
Foreign born	43	57	+15
<i>Among foreign born</i>			
Naturalized citizen	41	53	+12
Not a U.S. citizen	44	62	+18
U.S. born	32	41	+9
<i>Among U.S. born</i>			
Second generation	32	43	+11
Third or higher generation	32	38	+5
Ages 18-29	35	49	+14
30-49	37	49	+12
50-64	38	53	+15
65 or higher	42	47	+4
<i>Educational attainment</i>			
Less than high school	37	57	+20
High school graduate	34	52	+18
Some college or more	40	43	+4
Men	39	49	+10
Women	35	49	+14
Republican/lean Rep	57	33	-23
Democrat/lean Dem	28	58	+30

Notes: "Some college or more" includes those with a bachelor's degree or higher, those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Shares of respondents dissatisfied with the country's direction and who did not offer an answer not shown. Percentage-point change calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted March 15-28, 2021, and National Survey of Latinos conducted Dec. 3-23, 2019. "For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll"

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Topline questionnaire

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FINAL TOPLINE
 March 15-28, 2021
 N=3,375

Notes: All numbers are percentages unless otherwise noted. Percentages greater than zero but less than 0.5% are replaced by an asterisk (*). Rows/columns may not total to 100% due to rounding. Foreign born excludes those born in Puerto Rico, unless otherwise noted.

Before 2019, all surveys of Hispanics by Pew Research Center were conducted by telephone. Phone trends that are comparable to those from surveys of Hispanics conducted online based on findings from a [mode effect study](#) are labeled as "trend for comparison." In these cases, readers can directly compare phone and online results over time. Phone trends that may not be comparable to online trends due to the change in survey mode or the lack of results from the mode effect study are labeled as "trend for reference." In these cases, trends from phone and online surveys are not comparable.

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
Total Hispanic respondents	3,375	+/- 2.8% points
<i>Foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico)</i>	1,477	+/- 4.2% points
<i>Naturalized U.S. citizen</i>	868	+/- 5.8% points
<i>Green card</i>	318	+/- 8.2% points
<i>No green card</i>	238	+/- 9.3% points
<i>U.S. born (including Puerto Rico)</i>	1,753	+/- 4.0% points
<i>2nd generation</i>	931	+/- 5.7% points
<i>3rd or higher generation</i>	806	+/- 5.6% points
<i>Dem/lean Dem</i>	2,303	+/- 3.4% points
<i>Rep/lean Rep</i>	859	+/- 5.6% points

ASK ALL:

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

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born-</u>	
				<u>2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
49	Satisfied	57	41	43	38
49	Dissatisfied	41	58	55	61
2	No answer	2	1	1	1

TREND:

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Mar 1-7, 2021	48	51	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	36	64	1
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	23	76	1
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	22	77	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	31	69	1
Dec 3-23, 2019	37	62	1
Oct 29-Nov 11, 2019	32	68	*

SATIS CONTINUED...**PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON⁹:**

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Jul 26-Sep 9, 2018	33	62	5
Dec 7, 2016-Jan 15, 2017	45	50	5
Aug 23-Sep 21, 2016	46	47	7
Oct 21-Nov 30, 2015	47	46	7
Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014	46	46	8
Oct 16-Nov 3, 2013	34	60	5
Sep 7-Oct 4, 2012	51	43	6
Nov 9-Dec 7, 2011	38	56	6
Aug 17-Sep 19, 2010	36	57	8
Nov 11-30, 2008	27	66	6
Jun 9-Jul 13, 2008	25	70	4

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON¹⁰:

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Mar 1-7, 2021	33	66	1
Nov 12-17, 2020	22	77	1
Sep 30-Oct 5, 2020	18	82	1
Jul 27-Aug 2, 2020	12	87	1
Mar 19-24, 2020	33	66	1
Oct 29-Nov 11, 2019	31	69	1

GENERAL POPULATION PHONE TREND COMPARISON¹¹:

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Sep 18-24, 2018	33	61	6
Jan 4-9, 2017	28	68	4
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	30	65	5
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	27	67	5
Oct 15-20, 2014	29	65	6
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	21	75	3
Oct 18-21, 2012	32	61	8
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	17	78	5
Sep 23-26, 2010	30	63	7
Jul 23-27, 2008	19	74	7

⁹ The question was rotated with another regarding approval ratings of President Barack Obama in the November 2013 and October 2014 surveys, but was not rotated in the October 2012, December 2011 and September 2010 surveys. "Don't know" and "Refused" answers were a combined category in November 2013.

¹⁰ "Don't know" and "Refused" answers are combined into one category in all years.

¹¹ "Don't know" and "Refused" answers are combined into one category in all years.

ASK ALL:

PERSFIN How would you rate your own personal financial situation? Would you say you are in...

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
41	Excellent/good shape (NET)	37	46	44	48
5	Excellent shape	4	7	6	8
36	Good shape	33	39	38	40
58	Only fair/poor shape (NET)	62	53	56	51
44	Only fair shape	48	38	39	36
15	Poor shape	14	16	17	14
1	No answer	1	1	*	1

TREND¹²:

	<u>Excellent/good shape (NET)</u>	<u>Excellent shape</u>	<u>Good shape</u>	<u>Only fair/poor shape (NET)</u>	<u>Only fair shape</u>	<u>Poor shape</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Jan 19-24, 2021	41	6	35	59	41	19	*
Dec 3-23, 2019	35	4	31	64	45	20	*

PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON:

	<u>Excellent/good shape (NET)</u>	<u>Excellent shape</u>	<u>Good shape</u>	<u>Only fair/poor shape (NET)</u>	<u>Only fair shape</u>	<u>Poor shape</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jul 26-Sep 9, 2018	33	6	27	66	49	17	1
Oct 21-Nov 30, 2015	40	8	33	59	47	12	*
Sep 7-Oct 4, 2012	33	5	28	66	50	16	1
Nov 9-Dec 7, 2011	24	5	19	76	51	25	1
Nov 11-30, 2008	23	4	19	75	46	30	2

ASK ALL:

PERSFNCB A year from now, do you expect that the financial situation of you and your family will be...

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
54	Better	59	50	55	45
8	Worse	8	8	5	11
37	About the same as now	32	41	39	44
1	No answer	1	1	1	1

ASK ALL:

FINKIDS Do you think in their lifetime, your children will be...

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
46	Better off financially than you	55	40	45	35
23	About the same financially as you	23	22	22	22
9	Less well-off financially than you	8	10	6	14
20	Do not have children	13	28	26	29
1	No answer	2	1	*	1

¹² In the January 2021 survey, the question included the preamble "Thinking about your personal finances ..."

FINKIDS CONTINUED...**TREND:**

	Dec 3-23, <u>2019</u>
Better off financially than you	46
About the same financially as you	22
Less well-off financially than you	9
Do not have children	22
No answer	1

PHONE TREND FOR REFERENCE¹³:

	<u>Better off financially than you</u>	<u>About the same financially as you</u>	<u>Less well-off financially than you</u>	<u>Do not have children</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jul 26-Sep 9, 2018	54	23	13	6	5
Oct 21-Nov 30, 2015	72	16	5	3	3
Aug 5-Sep 16, 2009	75	12	6	4	4

ASK ALL:

HISPSIT Compared with 1 year ago, do you think the situation of Hispanics in this country today is...

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born- 2nd 3rd or higher gen</u>	
22	Better	27	17	19	15
26	Worse	25	26	26	26
51	About the same	47	55	54	56
1	No answer	1	2	1	3

TREND:

	Dec 3-23, <u>2019</u>
Better	14
Worse	39
About the same	45
No answer	1

PHONE TREND FOR REFERENCE¹⁴:

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	<u>About the same</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Jul 26-Sep 9, 2018	15	47	36	2
Dec 7-Jan 15, 2017	16	32	49	2
Sep 11-Oct 9, 2014	23	21	54	2
Oct 16-Nov 3, 2013	25	15	58	2
Nov 9-Dec 7, 2011	13	38	46	3
Nov 11-30, 2008	17	38	41	3

¹³ In 2018 and earlier, surveys were conducted via telephone, and due to the [difference in modes in survey administration](#), results may not be directly comparable to those of the 2021 survey that was conducted online. This is indicated as PHONE TREND FOR REFERENCE.

¹⁴ This question asked about the situation of "Hispanics." Before 2019, the question asked about "Hispanics" or "Latinos," based on respondents' indicated term preference.

Jun 9-Jul 13, 2008	13	50	35	3
Oct 3-Nov 9, 2007	26	33	38	3

ASK ALL:

COVID_FUT Thinking about the problems the country is facing from the coronavirus outbreak, do you think... **[RANDOMIZE]**

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born-</u> <u>2nd</u> <u>3rd or</u> <u>gen</u> <u>higher gen</u>	
65	The worst is behind us	72	60	60	60
33	The worst is still to come	27	39	39	40
2	No answer	1	1	1	1

TREND:

	Nov 18-29, <u>2020</u>
The worst is behind us	31
The worst is still to come	68
No answer	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:

	Nov 18-29, <u>2020</u>
The worst is behind us	28
The worst is still to come	71
No answer	1

ASK ALL:

FINANCES Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have any of the following happened to you? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS A-H; SPLIT OVER TWO SCREENS]**

- a. Had trouble paying for medical care for yourself or your family

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born-</u> <u>2nd</u> <u>3rd or</u> <u>gen</u> <u>higher gen</u>	
19	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	17	21	23	19
79	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	81	79	77	80
2	No answer	2	1	*	1

TREND:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	17
No, have not done this since February	81
No answer	2

FINANCES CONTINUED...**GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:**

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	11
No, have not done this since February	88
No answer	1

b. Had problems paying your rent or mortgage

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
25	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	24	25	28	22
74	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	75	75	72	77
1	No answer	1	*	*	*

TREND:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	26
No, have not done this since February	73
No answer	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	16
No, have not done this since February	83
No answer	1

c. Had trouble paying your bills

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
35	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	34	35	36	35
64	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	65	64	64	64
1	No answer	1	*	*	*

TREND:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	37
No, have not done this since February	63
No answer	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	25

No, have not done this since February	75
No answer	1

FINANCES CONTINUED...**NO ITEM d**

e. Gotten food from a food bank or charitable organization

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
31	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	33	30	33	26
68	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	66	70	67	74
1	No answer	2	*	*	*

TREND:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	30
No, have not done this since February	69
No answer	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	17
No, have not done this since February	82
No answer	1

f. Received government food assistance, such as SNAP benefits

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
23	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	21	26	27	24
75	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	78	74	73	76
1	No answer	2	*	*	*

TREND:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	23
No, have not done this since February	75
No answer	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	15
No, have not done this since February	84
No answer	1

FINANCES CONTINUED...

g. Received unemployment benefits

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
17	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	14	21	23	19
81	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	84	78	76	80
2	No answer	1	1	1	*

TREND:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	19
No, have not done this since February	80
No answer	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	15
No, have not done this since February	85
No answer	1

h. Lost your health insurance

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
11	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	10	11	11	12
87	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	88	88	89	88
2	No answer	2	1	1	*

TREND:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	8
No, have not done this since February	89
No answer	3

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:

	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>
Yes, have done this since February	5
No, have not done this since February	94
No answer	1

[RANDOMIZE COVHELP1 & COVHELP2]**ASK ALL:**

COVHELP1 Since February 2020, have you done any of the following as a result of the coronavirus outbreak? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS A-D; USE SAME ORDER FOR COVHELP2]**

- a. Helped friends or relatives by delivering groceries, running errands or caring for their children

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
39	Yes, have done this since February 2020	39	40	39	42
59	No, have not done this since February 2020	59	59	61	57
1	No answer	1	1	*	*

- b. Volunteered or made a donation through a charitable organization

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
25	Yes, have done this since February 2020	18	31	28	35
74	No, have not done this since February 2020	80	68	72	64
2	No answer	1	1	*	1

- c. Sent or loaned money to friends or relatives in the United States

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
26	Yes, have done this since February 2020	22	30	30	31
73	No, have not done this since February 2020	76	69	70	69
1	No answer	1	1	*	1

- d. Sent or loaned money to friends or relatives in another country

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
28	Yes, have done this since February 2020	40	16	17	14
71	No, have not done this since February 2020	59	83	83	85
1	No answer	1	1	*	*

ASK ALL:

COVHELP2 Since February 2020, have any of the following happened to you as a result of the coronavirus outbreak? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS A-D; USE SAME ORDER FOR COVHELP1]**

- a. Received help from friends or relatives who delivered groceries, ran errands or cared for your children

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
20	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	18	22	21	23
79	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	81	78	79	77
1	No answer	1	1	*	1

- b. Received help or financial aid from a charitable organization

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
8	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	7	9	10	9
90	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	92	90	90	90
1	No answer	1	1	*	1

c. Received or borrowed money from friends or relatives in the United States

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
20	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	18	22	23	21
79	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	81	78	77	78
1	No answer	2	*	*	*

d. Received or borrowed money from friends or relatives in another country

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
7	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	7	7	6	8
92	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	92	92	94	92
1	No answer	1	*	*	*

ASK ALL:

CVDECON13 Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have any of the following happened to you personally? **[DISPLAY ITEMS IN ORDER]**

a. Been laid off or lost a job

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
20	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	20	20	24	17
53	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	56	50	50	52
25	Not applicable (have not been employed since February 2020)	22	28	26	30
2	No answer	1	1	*	1

CVDECON13 CONTINUED...**TREND¹⁵:**

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	24
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	45
Not applicable (have not been employed since the coronavirus outbreak began)	30
No answer	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON¹⁶:

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	16
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	47
Not applicable (have not been employed since the coronavirus outbreak began)	36
No answer	1

b. Had to take a cut in pay due to reduced hours or demand for your work

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
25	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	26	23	24	23
47	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	48	46	47	45
27	Not applicable (have not been employed since February 2020)	24	30	28	32
2	No answer	2	1	*	1

TREND¹⁷:

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	31
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	35
Not applicable (have not been employed since the coronavirus outbreak began)	32
No answer	2

¹⁵ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

¹⁶ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

¹⁷ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

CVDECON13 CONTINUED...**GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON¹⁸:**

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	20
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	41
Not applicable (have not been employed since the coronavirus outbreak began)	38
No answer	1

c. Been furloughed or temporarily laid off

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd 3rd or <u>gen</u> <u>higher gen</u></i>	
17	Yes, has happened to me since February 2020	16	19	19	19
53	No, has not happened to me since February 2020	57	49	51	48
28	Not applicable (have not been employed since February 2020)	25	31	29	32
2	No answer	2	1	*	1

TREND¹⁹:

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	22
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	42
Not applicable (have not been employed since the coronavirus outbreak began)	33
No answer	2

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON²⁰:

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	15
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	47
Not applicable (have not been employed since the coronavirus outbreak began)	38
No answer	1

¹⁸ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

¹⁹ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

²⁰ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

ASK ALL:

CVDECON14 What about other people currently living in your household? Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, has ANYONE ELSE in your immediate household... **[DISPLAY ITEMS IN ORDER]**

- a. Been laid off or lost a job

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<i>-Among U.S. born-</i>	
				<u>2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
22	Yes, has happened since February 2020	21	23	28	19
52	No, has not happened since February 2020	55	49	47	51
25	Not applicable	22	27	26	29
1	No answer	2	1	*	1

TREND²¹:

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	29
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	45
Not applicable	24
No answer	2

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON²²:

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	20
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	51
Not applicable	29
No answer	1

- b. Had to take a cut in pay due to reduced hours or demand for their work

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<i>-Among U.S. born-</i>	
				<u>2nd gen</u>	<u>3rd or higher gen</u>
26	Yes, has happened since February 2020	26	26	30	21
47	No, has not happened since February 2020	48	47	43	51
25	Not applicable	24	27	26	27
2	No answer	2	1	*	1

²¹ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

²² In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

CVDECON14 CONTINUED...**TREND²³:**

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	37
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	35
Not applicable	26
No answer	2

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON²⁴:

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	25
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	44
Not applicable	31
No answer	1

c. Been furloughed or temporarily laid off

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born-</i>	
				<i>2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
20	Yes, has happened since February 2020	19	21	22	20
51	No, has not happened since February 2020	52	50	51	51
28	Not applicable	27	28	28	28
2	No answer	2	1	*	*

TREND²⁵:

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	26
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	44
Not applicable	28
No answer	2

²³ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

²⁴ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

²⁵ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

CVDECON14 CONTINUED...**GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON²⁶:**

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	19
No, has not happened to since the coronavirus outbreak began	49
Not applicable	32
No answer	1

CVDECON13/CVDECON14 COMBINATION TABLE, BASED ON TOTAL:**ASK ALL:**

CVDECON13 Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, have any of the following happened to you personally?

ASK ALL:

CVDECON14 What about other people currently living in your household? Since the coronavirus outbreak began in February 2020, has ANYONE ELSE in your immediate household...

- Been laid off or lost a job
- Had to take a cut in pay due to reduced hours or demand for your/their work
- Been furloughed or temporarily laid off

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- <u>2nd gen</u></i>	<i><u>3rd or higher gen</u></i>
49	Yes, at least one has happened since February 2020	51	47	49	44
49	No, none have happened since February 2020	48	52	50	54
2	No answer	2	1	1	1

TREND²⁷:

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, at least one has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	58
No, none have happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	41
No answer	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON²⁸:

²⁶ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

²⁷ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

²⁸ In January 2021, item response options read "Yes, has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began" or "No, has not happened since the coronavirus outbreak began."

	Jan 19-24, <u>2021</u>
Yes, at least one has happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	44
No, none have happened since the coronavirus outbreak began	55
No answer	1

ASK ALL:

COVID_WORK_SIT_MOD Which of these options best describes your work situation since February 2020 when the coronavirus outbreak began?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born-</i> <i>2nd 3rd or <u>gen higher gen</u></i>	
19	I have mostly or entirely worked from home	18	20	19	21
18	I haven't been able to work from home, but my primary job didn't require me to have much contact with other people	20	16	17	15
27	I haven't been able to work from home and my primary job required frequent contact with other people (e.g., at a construction site, in a grocery store or a health clinic)	25	30	30	30
31	I have not had a job during the pandemic	28	33	32	34
6	No answer	8	2	1	1

ASK ALL:

COVID_SELF Since February 2020, have you done or experienced the following?

- a. Been vaccinated to protect you from COVID-19

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born-</i> <i>2nd 3rd or <u>gen higher gen</u></i>	
26	Yes, I have	27	26	23	30
73	No, I have not	73	73	77	70
1	No answer	*	1	*	1

- b. Been pretty sure you have had COVID-19 even though you have not been officially diagnosed

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born-</i> <i>2nd 3rd or <u>gen higher gen</u></i>	
22	Yes, I have	20	24	25	23
77	No, I have not	80	75	74	77
1	No answer	1	1	*	*

TREND:

	Feb 16-21, <u>2021</u>	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>	Apr 29-May 5, <u>2020</u>
Yes, I have	27	19	14
No, I have not	72	80	84

No answer	1	1	2
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GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:

	Feb 16-21, <u>2021</u>	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>	Apr 29-May 5, <u>2020</u>
Yes, I have	21	13	14
No, I have not	79	87	85
No answer	1	*	1

COVID_SELF CONTINUED...

c. Tested positive for having COVID-19

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
14	Yes, I have	16	12	15	10
85	No, I have not	84	87	84	90
1	No answer	*	1	*	--

TREND²⁹:

	Feb 16-21, <u>2021</u>	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>	Apr 29-May 5, <u>2020</u>
Yes, I have	14	6	4
No, I have not	85	94	95
No answer	1	*	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON³⁰:

	Feb 16-21, <u>2021</u>	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>	Apr 29-May 5, <u>2020</u>
Yes, I have	9	2	2
No, I have not	91	97	98
No answer	1	*	1

NO ITEM d

e. Tested positive for having antibodies to COVID-19

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
6	Yes, I have	6	6	7	5
93	No, I have not	93	94	93	95
1	No answer	1	1	*	*

TREND³¹:

²⁹ In April 29–May 5, 2020, survey, question asked, “Been diagnosed as having had COVID-19 by a health care provider.”

³⁰ In April 29–May 5, 2020, survey, question asked, “Been diagnosed as having had COVID-19 by a health care provider.”

³¹ In April 29–May 5, 2020, survey, question asked, “Taken a blood test that showed you have antibodies to COVID-19.”

	Feb 16-21, <u>2021</u>	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>	Apr 29-May 5, <u>2020</u>
Yes, I have	9	4	4
No, I have not	90	96	95
No answer	1	*	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON³²:

	Feb 16-21, <u>2021</u>	Aug 3-16, <u>2020</u>	Apr 29-May 5, <u>2020</u>
Yes, I have	5	2	2
No, I have not	94	98	97
No answer	1	*	*

ASK ALL:

COVTOLL Have you had a family member or close friend living in the United States or another country who has been hospitalized or died as a result of having COVID-19?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
29	Yes, someone living in the United States	26	32	26	40
10	Yes, someone living in another country	14	6	8	5
13	Yes, both in the United States and in another country	17	9	14	5
47	Neither	43	51	53	50
1	No answer	1	1	--	1

ASK ALL:

CHILD_LT12 Are you the parent or guardian of any children under the age of 12 who live in your household?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
31	Yes	35	28	31	25
68	No	65	72	68	75
*	No answer	*	1	*	*

ASK ALL:

PARENTK12 Are you the parent or guardian of any children who are in elementary, middle or high school and who live in your household?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
18	Yes, one child	20	14	17	11
18	Yes, two or more children	20	16	15	7
64	No	59	70	68	71
1	No answer	1	*	*	*

³² In April 29–May 5, 2020, survey, question asked, “Taken a blood test that showed you have antibodies to COVID-19.”

ASK IF CHILD UNDER 12 IN HH (CHILD_LT12=1)

CVCHILDCARE How easy or difficult has it been for you to handle childcare responsibilities during the coronavirus outbreak? **[SHOW RESPONSE OPTIONS IN REVERSE ORDER FOR**

RANDOM HALF OF SAMPLE]

		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
<u>Total</u>					
15	Very easy	15	15	--	--
20	Somewhat easy	19	19	--	--
41	Somewhat difficult	43	41	--	--
24	Very difficult	23	24	--	--
*	No answer	*	*	--	--
n=993		n=492	n=448	--	--

TREND:

	Oct 13-19, <u>2020</u>
Very easy	9
Somewhat easy	35
Somewhat difficult	35
Very difficult	20
No answer	1

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON:

	Oct 13-19, <u>2020</u>
Very easy	18
Somewhat easy	32
Somewhat difficult	36
Very difficult	14
No answer	*

DISPLAY ON SEPARATE SCREEN IF HAS SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN (PARENTK12 = 1,2): Now thinking about your children who are in elementary, middle or high school...

ASK IF PARENT OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN (PARENTK12 = 1,2)

INSTRUCTION1_MOD What best describes the type of instruction your child(ren) have gotten since the school year started?

		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
<u>Total</u>					
11	In-person instruction only	13	8	--	--
58	Online instruction only	64	52	--	--
24	A mix of in-person and online instruction	18	32	--	--
5	My child(ren) is/are being homeschooled	2	6	--	--
	DISPLAY IF HAVE MORE THAN ONE SCHOOL-AGED CHILD (PARENTK12=2) [n=584]				
2	Different situations for different children	2	2	--	--
1	No answer	1	*	--	--
n=1,186		n=615	n=502	--	--

INSTRUCTION1_MOD CONTINUED...**TREND³³:**

	Oct 13-19, <u>2020</u>
In-person instruction only	16
Online instruction only	59
A mix of in-person and online instruction	18
My child(ren) are being homeschooled	5
Different situations for different children	2
No answer	--

GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON³⁴:

	Oct 13-19, <u>2020</u>
In-person instruction only	20
Online instruction only	46
A mix of in-person and online instruction	23
My child(ren) are being homeschooled	7
Different situations for different children	4
No answer	*

ASK IF PARENT OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AND NOT HOMESCHOOLED (INSTRUCTION1_MOD = 1,2,3,5)

COVIDSCHL4_MOD How concerned, if at all, are you that your children have fallen behind in school as a result of any disruptions caused by the coronavirus outbreak?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born-</i>	
				<i><u>2nd gen</u></i>	<i><u>3rd or higher gen</u></i>
42	Very concerned	46	34	--	--
33	Somewhat concerned	33	35	--	--
14	Not too concerned	14	16	--	--
10	Not at all concerned	6	15	--	--
*	No answer	1	--	--	--
n=1,131		n=596	n=471	--	--

TREND³⁵:

	Oct 13-19, <u>2020</u>
Very concerned	40
Somewhat concerned	32
Not too concerned	18
Not at all concerned	8
No answer	3

³³ In October 2020, the question asked, "What best describes the type of instruction your child(ren) are getting from school right now?"

³⁴ In October 2020, the question asked, "What best describes the type of instruction your child(ren) are getting from school right now?"

³⁵ In October 2020, the question asked if parents were concerned that their children were "falling behind in school."

COVIDSCHL4_MOD CONTINUED...**GENERAL POPULATION COMPARISON³⁶:**

	Oct 13-19, <u>2020</u>
Very concerned	31
Somewhat concerned	35
Not too concerned	23
Not at all concerned	11
No answer	1

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICS**ASK ALL:**

SELFNAT Where were you born?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
4	Puerto Rico	--	8	1	15
47	United States	--	92	99	85
44	In another country	100	--	--	--
5	No answer	--	--	--	--

ASK ALL:**BASED ON BORN IN U.S. AND BORN IN PUERTO RICO (SELFNAT=1, 2)³⁷**

MOTHERNAT Where was your MOTHER born?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
11	Puerto Rico	--	11	2	21
49	United States	--	49	20	79
39	In another country	--	39	78	--
1	No answer	--	1	*	--
<i>n=1,753</i>		--	<i>n=1,753</i>	<i>n=931</i>	<i>n=806</i>

ASK ALL:**BASED ON BORN IN U.S. AND BORN IN PUERTO RICO (SELFNAT=1, 2)³⁸**

FATHERNAT Where was your FATHER born?

*-Among U.S. born-*³⁶ In October 2020, the question asked if parents were concerned that their children were "falling behind in school."³⁷ Question asked of all adults but reporting only among U.S. born, including Puerto Rico.³⁸ Question asked of all adults but reporting only among U.S. born, including Puerto Rico.

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
13	Puerto Rico	--	13	2	26
42	United States	--	42	13	74
42	In another country	--	42	84	--
2	No answer	--	2	1	--
<i>n=1,753</i>		--	<i>n=1,753</i>	<i>n=931</i>	<i>n=806</i>

IMMIGRANT GENERATIONS³⁹

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
44	Foreign born	100	--	--	--
26	Second generation	--	50	100	--
25	Third or higher generation	--	49	--	100
1	Generation unknown	--	1	--	--
5	No answer	--	--	--	--

ASK ALL:**BASED ON BORN IN ANOTHER COUNTRY (SELFNAT=3)⁴⁰**

CITIZEN Are you a citizen of the United States, or not?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
44	Yes	44	--	--	--
54	No	54	--	--	--
2	No answer	2	--	--	--
<i>n=1,477</i>		<i>n=1,477</i>	--	--	--

ASK IF BORN IN ANOTHER COUNTRY AND NOT A CITIZEN (SELFNAT=3 AND CITIZEN=2):

GREENCARD Earlier you said you are not a citizen of the United States. Do you have a green card or have you been approved for one?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
55	Yes	55	--	--	--
39	No	39	--	--	--
6	No answer	6	--	--	--
<i>n=592</i>		<i>n=592</i>	--	--	--

³⁹ Foreign born refers to persons born outside of the United States to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. Second generation refers to people born in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories with at least one first-generation, or immigrant, parent. Third or higher generation refers to people born in the 50 states, D.C., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories with both parents born in the 50 states, D.C., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories.

⁴⁰ Question asked of all adults but reporting results only among those born in another country.

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a...

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
14	Republican	13	16	15	17
37	Democrat	39	36	37	36
26	Independent	25	26	30	23
17	Something else	15	20	17	22
5	No answer	7	2	1	2

ASK IF INDEPENDENT, SOMETHING ELSE OR DID NOT RESPOND TO PARTY (PARTY=3,4 OR 99)

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
25	The Republican Party	23	29	27	32
50	The Democratic Party	50	52	62	43
25	No answer	27	20	12	25
<i>n=1,372</i>		<i>n=620</i>	<i>n=678</i>	<i>n=365</i>	<i>n=305</i>

PARTY/PARTYLN COMBO TABLE, BASED ON TOTAL:**ASK ALL:**

PARTY In politics today, do you consider yourself a...

ASK IF INDEPENDENT, SOMETHING ELSE OR DID NOT RESPOND TO PARTY (PARTY=3,4 OR 99)

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to...

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
27	Republican/lean Republican	24	30	28	32
61	Democrat/lean Democrat	63	61	66	56
12	Other/Don't know/Refused	13	10	6	12

ASK ALL:

GENDER Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman or in some other way?

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
48	A man	50	47	49	47
51	A woman	49	50	49	52
1	In some other way	1	1	1	1
1	No answer	*	1	*	1

ASK ALL:

AGE

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>-Among U.S. born- 2nd gen</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen</i>
27	18 to 29	16	36	45	27
39	30 to 49	43	37	38	36
22	50 to 64	28	16	10	23
11	65 or older	12	10	6	15

* No answer * * * *

ASK ALL:

EDUCCAT3 What is the highest degree or level of school that you have COMPLETED?

		<i>Foreign <u>born</u></i>	<i>U.S. <u>born</u></i>	<i>-Among U.S. born-</i>	
<u>Total</u>				<i>2nd <u>gen</u></i>	<i>3rd or <u>higher gen</u></i>
45	Some college or higher	36	54	58	50
32	High school graduate	32	34	32	35
23	Less than high school	32	12	10	14
*	No answer	*	*	*	--