UNIDOS US LATINO VOTERS POLL

Findings from a bilingual English and Spanish phone and text-to-online national survey of 1,755 likely November 2020 Latino voters
Methodology

- Lake Research Partners designed and administered this survey that was conducted by live telephone and text-to-online in English and Spanish from February 5-17, 2020. It reached a base sample of 1,000 likely general election voters nationally from Latino, Hispanic, or Spanish-speaking backgrounds and oversamples of Latino voters in Arizona, California, Florida, Nevada, and Texas.

- The sample was stratified by gender, age, education, country of origin, US region, and party identification to reflect the demographic composition of Latino voters. Where there were slight differences between our survey sample and the demographic we were trying to reach, data were weighted accordingly.

- In interpreting survey results, all sample surveys are subject to possible sampling error; that is, the results of a survey may differ from those which would be obtained if the entire population were interviewed. The size of the sampling error depends upon both the total number of respondents in the survey and the percentage distribution of responses to a particular question. The margin of error for the national data in this survey is +/- 3.1%. The margin of error for subgroups and state samples is greater.
# Profile of Latino Likely General Election Voters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>45%</th>
<th>55%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65+</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>1-11th Grade</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HS Graduate</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College Grad</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-Grad</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.-born</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</td>
<td>Below 50k</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Above 50k</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTY ID</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Independent/DK</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other/Ref</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMEOWNERSHIP</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Renter</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*some totals do not add up to 100 because of rounding or refusals*
Executive Summary: Key Themes

• Latino voters are experiencing acute and intense economic concerns about their own finances and trying to get ahead.

• They are not convinced that the national economy is lifting all boats in their community and see things getting worse for future generations.

• Latinos are enthusiastic about voting in the upcoming election and believe in the value of voting.

• Candidates advancing a progressive economic agenda are likely to benefit from this enthusiasm.
The 2020 Election
Executive Summary: The 2020 Election

- Latino voters are feeling enthusiastic about the 2020 presidential election with 61% rating themselves a “10” on a 0 to 10 scale of motivation to vote.
- Older voters are more enthusiastic about voting compared to younger voters. Independents and renters are also not feeling as motivated.
- Latino voters believe that “Participating in voting and elections can make things better for me and my family.” (84% agree, 53% strongly).
- Again, age matters: younger Latino voters are less convinced of the value of voting in their lives. Independents also tend to feel this way.
- Health care tops the list of what Latino voters want the next president to focus on, followed by jobs and immigration.
Latino voters are enthusiastic about this election. This is most intensely expressed among Nevada voters – noting that the survey fielded just prior to the Nevada caucuses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Motivation Level</th>
<th>Total Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thinking about the 2020 election for president, Congress, and other offices, how motivated are you to vote, where 0 is not at all motivated and 10 is extremely motivated?

Darker color = greater intensity
Enthusiasm for voting increases with age. While fewer than half of Latino voters under 30 are extremely motivated to vote, three-quarters of those 65 and over are.

Thinking about the 2020 election for president, Congress, and other offices, how motivated are you to vote, where 0 is not at all motivated and 10 is extremely motivated?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Motivation Level</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 30</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Darker color = greater intensity
Younger voters, independents, and renters are comparatively less enthusiastic.

Thinking about the 2020 election for president, Congress, and other offices, how motivated are you to vote, where 0 is not at all motivated and 10 is extremely motivated?

% extremely motivated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Motivated</th>
<th>Least Motivated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Older college grads</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters 65+</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong Republicans</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latinos strongly believe in the value of voting to make things better for their families.

“Participating in voting and elections can make things better for me and my family.”

84%

53%

13%

3%

Agree

Disagree

Don’t know

Now I am going to read you some statements people have made. For each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement. And is that strongly or somewhat [agree/disagree]?

*Darker color = greater intensity
We see that younger voters are a bit less likely to agree that participating in voting and elections can make things better for themselves and their family. Voters 65 and over are most likely to agree with this statement.

“Participating in voting and elections can make things better for me and my family.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 30</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now I am going to read you some statements people have made. For each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement. And is that strongly or somewhat [agree/disagree]?

*Darker color = greater intensity
Here again younger voters and independents are not as strongly convinced of the value of voting. Notably, foreign-born Latinos’ belief in voting is stronger compared to those born in the United States.

“Participating in voting and elections can make things better for me and my family.”

% strongly agree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most Motivated</th>
<th>Least Motivated</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voters 65+</td>
<td>Under 30 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born voters</td>
<td>Independents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada voters</td>
<td>U.S.-born voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong Republicans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong Democrats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64%</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<tr>
<td>***</td>
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<td>**</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now I am going to read you some statements people have made. For each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement. And is that strongly or somewhat [agree/disagree]?
The most important presidential issue is health care, followed by jobs and the economy, and immigration. A wide array of issues have at least 10% of Latino voters mentioning them.

Which one or two of the following issues do you think it is most important for the next president to focus on?

- Health care: 32%
- Jobs and the economy: 24%
- Immigration: 21%
- Corruption in government: 17%
- Gun violence: 16%
- Climate change: 15%
- Education: 15%
- The cost of housing: 13%
- Discrimination and racism: 13%
- Unifying the country: 13%
Health care is the top rated presidential issue across demographics, aside from Republicans and younger men who are most focused on jobs and the economy. The cost of housing is a high priority for renters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which one or two of the following issues do you think it is most important for the next President to focus on?</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Educ</th>
<th>Gender/Age</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>PID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>&lt;50k</td>
<td>50k+</td>
<td>Own</td>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>Non-coll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption in government</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun violence</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>The cost of housing</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discrimination and racism</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unifying the country</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beliefs about the Economy
Executive Summary: Beliefs about the Economy

• Latino voters strongly believe that low wages and high housing costs are significant challenges in this economy.

• These concerns create an opening for support for progressive government action.

• Still, there is a broad belief in a sense of self-reliance, with more than three-quarters (79%) agreeing that “the only way to get ahead is to work harder and focus on my own family.”

• Latino voters broadly believe that the economy is not lifting all boats, more intensely agreeing that the economy is blocking people from “getting ahead” compared to an assertion that people are “falling behind”.

• Most notably, more than half of Latinos (58%) think it will be harder for the next generation to get ahead. Just 15% believe it will be easier.
Latino voters clearly see low wages and high housing costs as challenges for many people. While this makes them open to progressive government action, they also believe (79% agree) in a sense of self-reliance.

Do agree or disagree with this statement?

- In this economy, housing costs keep going up, and many hard-working Americans can't afford a place to live
  - Disagree: 12%
  - Agree: 86%

- In this economy, wages are stagnant, and many people have to work 2 or 3 jobs to get by
  - Disagree: 16%
  - Agree: 81%

- The only way to get ahead is to work harder and focus on my own family
  - Disagree: 18%
  - Agree: 79%

Now I am going to read you some statements people have made. For each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement. And is that strongly or somewhat [agree/disagree]?

*Darker color = greater intensity
Latino voters believe that the economy is not benefiting all communities. There is stronger agreement to \textit{people like me cannot get ahead} than \textit{people like me are falling behind}.

Now I am going to read you some statements people have made. For each, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement. And is that strongly or somewhat [agree/disagree]?

* Darker color = greater intensity

** indicated split sample
More than half of Latinos (58%) think it will be harder for the next generation to get ahead. Just 15% believe it will be easier.
Independents are the most pessimistic. Republicans are more split. Still, 44% of Latino Republicans see hard times ahead.

Looking to the next generation, the way things are going now, do you feel it will be easier or harder for the next generation to get ahead and be successful, or will it be about the same?
Views on the future are consistent across demographic groups. Older voters are more doubtful of the future, as are renters.

Looking to the next generation, the way things are going now, do you feel it will be easier or harder for the next generation to get ahead and be successful, or will it be about the same?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Easier</th>
<th>Harder</th>
<th>About the same</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 and over</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men under 40</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women under 40</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men 40+</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women 40+</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-college graduate</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Easier</th>
<th>Harder</th>
<th>About the same</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household income below 50K</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household income 50K+</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeowner</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Personal Finances
Executive Summary: Personal Finances

- Fully half of Latino voters report having no money left at the month after paying bills and essential expenses. For renters, 64% say they are in this position.

- High housing costs are one the many acute economic challenges: 24% report spending more than 40% of their monthly income on housing.

- Just under three in 10 (29%) say they spend more than 30% of their monthly income on food and necessities.
A quarter of Latino voters report spending more than 40% of their monthly income on housing. Large portions of income also go to food and necessities and paying down debt.

**How much of your household income is spent on this item?**

- **Housing Costs**
  - Over 40: 24%
  - 31-40: 16%
  - 21-30: 18%
  - 11-20: 14%
  - 0-10: 17%
  - Not an expense: 6%

- **Food and necessities**
  - Over 40: 15%
  - 31-40: 14%
  - 21-30: 23%
  - 11-20: 23%
  - 0-10: 19%
  - Not an expense: 1%

- **Paying down debt**
  - Over 40: 11%
  - 31-40: 8%
  - 21-30: 12%
  - 11-20: 17%
  - 0-10: 31%
  - Not an expense: 14%
Utilities, health care, and transportation are considerable expenses for many Latinos. Of those who have student loans or childcare costs, about half spend more than 10% of their income on them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Over 40</th>
<th>31-40</th>
<th>21-30</th>
<th>11-20</th>
<th>0-10</th>
<th>Not an expense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare, including Rx drugs</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student loans</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Four in 10 Latinos report spending more than 30% of their monthly income on housing costs.

Percent of household monthly income spent on housing costs:

- 17% of 0-10%
- 14% of 11-20%
- 18% of 21-30%
- 16% of 31-40%
- 40% of 41-50%
- 13% of over 50%
- 11% of Not an expense
- 6%
Housing costs take up a larger portion of income in the Northeast and West. But in all regions, many Latino voters are spending more than 30% of their monthly income on housing.

**Percent spending more than 30% of household monthly income on housing costs by region**

- **Northeast**: 46%
- **Midwest**: 40%
- **South**: 36%
- **West**: 42%
Just about three in 10 (29%) Latinos say they spend more than 30% of their income on food and necessities in a month.
Just about two in 10 (19%) report spending more than 30% of income each month on paying down debt.
For health care expenses, 15% are spending more than 30% of income each month.
About one in six report spending more than 30% of their income on utilities.

Percent of household monthly income spent on utilities, such as water and electricity

- 36% of household spend 0-10%
- 26% spend 11-20%
- 14% spend 21-30%
- 8% spend 31-40%
- 17% spend 41-50%
- 4% spend over 50%
- 3% do not incur an expense
For transportation costs, one in six report spending more than 30% of income a month.

Percent of household monthly income spent on transportation, including car payments:

- 35% for 0-10%
- 22% for 11-20%
- 16% for 21-30%
- 16% for 41-50%
- 16% for over 50%
- 6% for Not an expense
Fully half of Latino voters are living paycheck to paycheck with no money left at the end of the month to save or get ahead.

After paying bills and essentials, would you say that your household has extra money at the end of the month to put toward things like savings, vacation, and entertainment, or does all your household money go to bills and essentials?

- Renters: 64%
- Income less than $50k: 60%
- Non-college women: 59%
- Ages 40-49: 58%

44%  50%  6%
Extra money  No extra money  Don’t know
Latino voters in their 40s are feeling the economic crunch more than any other age group. Voters under 30 and those 65 and over are in the best financial position to save.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 30</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The biggest barrier to Latino voters being able to save money is housing costs. Health care, debt, and transportation costs are lesser but still sizable barriers for many households.

If you could get help in reducing these costs, which one or two of them would MOST help you to be able to save money for emergency expenses, retirement, or making big purchases?

- Housing costs: 51%
- Health care costs: 38%
- Debt, including credit card and student loans: 33%
- Transportation costs, including car payment: 25%
- Child care costs: 7%
Among employed Latino voters, 58% report having access to a retirement plan at work and 37% do not. Still many of them also report not having any money at the end of the month to save. Notably, nearly four in 10 (39%) do not have paid sick leave at work.

Does your job provide access to the following benefits for you? Employed workers only

- Access to a retirement plan: 58% Yes, 37% No
- Health insurance: 68% Yes, 28% No
- Paid time off for illness: 55% Yes, 39% No
- Paid time off for vacation: 61% Yes, 36% No
Homeownership
Executive Summary: Homeownership

- A solid majority of Latino voters (58%) report owning their own home.

- Among renters, nearly two-thirds see purchasing a home in the neighborhood they want to live and saving enough for a down payment as “out of reach.”

- The cost of homes and not being able to save for a down payment are cited by renters as the principal challenges for them to buy their own home.

- Overall, Latino voters feel that higher wages, lower health care costs, and being able to save for an emergency would make the most positive difference in their lives.
A majority (58%) of Latino voters nationally are homeowners.

Do you own or rent the home that you currently live in?

- Own: 58%
- Rent: 40%
- Don’t know: 2%
Among renters, nearly two-thirds see purchasing a home where they want to live and saving enough for a down payment as out of reach. To a somewhat lesser degree, they also have credit concerns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Out of reach</th>
<th>Within reach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing a home in the neighborhood you want to live</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving enough money for a down payment on a home</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having the level of credit needed to be approved for a home loan</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each, please tell me if this is a goal you are likely to reach, or if it is a goal that you think is out of your reach.

Renters only
Renters see the biggest challenges to buying a home as the high prices of homes. This is followed by being able to save for a down payment, and problems with debt.

For each one, please tell me if it is a major challenge for you in buying a home, a minor challenge, or not a challenge for you at all. If you are not sure, just say so.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Renters only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The prices of homes are too high</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not making enough money to save for a down payment on a home</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems with debt or credit history that make it hard to get a home loan</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination that keeps you from being given the opportunity to buy a home in the neighborhood you want</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination that makes it harder to get a favorable home loan</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of my household do not have the necessary identification documents so that I have the information needed to apply</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Darker color = greater intensity
In the end, Latino voters see an increase in wages as the thing that would make the most positive difference in their lives. This is followed by lower health care costs, and being able to save enough for an emergency.

Which one or two of these things would make the most positive difference in your own life right now?

- Higher wages: 33%
- Better health insurance to lower my costs: 28%
- To be able to save enough to deal with an emergency: 28%
- To own my own home and build equity: 19%
- Affordable stable rent in a safe neighborhood: 17%
- Retirement benefits at work so I could save for retirement: 13%
- Less discrimination against people like me by employers and banks: 10%
- A more predictable work schedule that allows me to balance my family responsibilities: 10%
Policy Proposals
Executive Summary: Policy Proposals

• Beliefs and experience with the economy add up to substantial support among Latino voters for candidates who put forth an expansive policy agenda.

• Lowering the cost of prescription drugs is a top priority for all Latinos across demographic groups (60% say a focus on this would make them much more likely to support a candidate).

• Other high priorities include an increase in financial help to lower the cost of health insurance, raising the minimum wage to $15 an hour, building more affordable housing, and paid family and sick leave policies, all with 51% to 52% strongly supporting.

• Renters in particular would view a candidate with a strong agenda to address housing costs very favorably.
Latino voters intensely support an array of progressive economic policy proposals, with majorities saying they would be much more likely to support a candidate who favored each. These include lowering prescription drug costs and health care costs, raising the minimum wage, building more affordable housing, and paid family and sick leave.

Now I am going to read you some policies. For each, please tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support a candidate for elected office who favored that policy, or if it would make no difference to you. [IF CHOICE:] Is that much more/less likely or somewhat more/less likely?

* Darker color = greater intensity
In addition to affordable housing, Latino voters support an array of policies to address the challenges of housing costs and a desire to own a home.

Would you be more or less likely to support a candidate who favored this policy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Less likely</th>
<th>More likely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent control that would place a cap on rent increases</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand access to affordable home loans</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase access to assistance in making a down payment for a house</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs to help people navigate the process of buying a home</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now I am going to read you some policies. For each, please tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support a candidate for elected office who favored that policy, or if it would make no difference to you. [IF CHOICE:] Is that much more/less likely or somewhat more/less likely?

* Darker color = greater intensity
Latinos also favor policies to deal with health care and child care costs. Overall, health insurance access for every child has broader support compared to access to every person. Still, the more inclusive proposal has nearly two-thirds (64%) support.

Would you be more or less likely to support a candidate who favored this policy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Less likely</th>
<th>More likely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A health insurance plan that expands access to every child in the U.S., regardless of immigration status**</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Medicare for All plan that would require everyone to have health insurance**</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase tax credits and funding for child care programs</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A plan that would give people the option to buy into the Medicare program**</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A health insurance plan that expands access to every person in the U.S., regardless of immigration status**</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now I am going to read you some policies. For each, please tell me whether you would be more or less likely to support a candidate for elected office who favored that policy, or if it would make no difference to you. [IF CHOICE:] Is that much more/less likely or somewhat more/less likely?

* Darker color = greater intensity
** Split sampled
For all demographic groups, lowering the cost of prescription drugs has the most intense support. For renters, affordable housing is also at the top of their list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Much more likely to support</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Educ</th>
<th>Gender/Age</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>PID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>&lt;50k</td>
<td>Non-&lt;40</td>
<td>Coll&lt;40</td>
<td>Men&lt;40</td>
<td>Wom&lt;40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies to lower the cost of prescription drugs</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in financial help to lower the cost of buying health insurance</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise the minimum wage to $15 dollars an hour nationwide</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build more affordable housing</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid family and sick leave policies that allow all workers and employees to have some income while they take time away from work</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Renters in particular would view a candidate with a strong agenda on housing costs very favorably. Nevada voters are particularly moved by the idea of rent regulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Much more likely to support</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Educ</th>
<th>Gender/Age</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Own</td>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>Non-coll</td>
<td>Coll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent control that would place a cap on rent increases</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand access to affordable home loans</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase access to assistance in making a down payment for a house</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs to help people navigate the process of buying a home</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UnidosUS, previously known as NCLR (National Council of La Raza), is the nation’s largest Hispanic civil rights and advocacy organization. Through its unique combination of expert research, advocacy, programs, and an Affiliate Network of nearly 300 community-based organizations across the United States and Puerto Rico, UnidosUS simultaneously challenges the social, economic, and political barriers that affect Latinos at the national and local levels. For more than 50 years, UnidosUS has united communities and different groups seeking common ground through collaboration, and that share a desire to make our country stronger. For more information on UnidosUS, visit www.unidosus.org or follow us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

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