



Hispanic Attitudes on Economy and Equity in the Law February 2016

Final Results

	Feb 2016	Jan 2016	Feb 2015	M-M Change	Y-Y Change
Index of Consumer Sentiment	93.8	90.5	98.1	+2.3	-4.3
Current Economic Conditions	98.2	90.1	93.0	+8.1	-5.2
Index of Consumer Expectations	90.2	87.5	101.4	+2.7	-11.2

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Methodology

The January survey is the Eighteenth in a series of survey's that gauges attitudes of Hispanic and Latino's in the United States. The data is collected using a mixed mode sample of online and telephone participants. The question design and analysis for the Index of Consumer Sentiment is adopted from the University of Michigan's which began in 1946, measuring consumer attitudes and expectations, and are used to evaluate economic trends and prospects (<http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/reports.php>)

All respondents interviewed in this study were part of a fully representative sample using mixed mode random stratified probabilistic sampling method of N=500 Hispanics over the age of 18, based on a series of screening questions. The margin of error for the sample is +/- 4.33% in 19 of 20 cases.

The survey was administered using an Automated Telephone Interviewing (ATI) system (n=265). The ATI system allows data to be entered directly into a computerized database through the numbers on interviewee's phone, providing a highly reliable system of data collection. The survey was also administered through USAMP, an online sample of Hispanics (n=235). There was a 5.2% response rate for the ATI calls.

The survey was presented in both English (n=335) and Spanish (n=165) versions.

The survey was conducted February 1-29, 2016.

The results presented in this report include univariate and bivariate analysis of the data. Frequency distributions for each item included on the questionnaire are shown in the tables. In all cases, cross-tabulation results are also shown. This type of bivariate analysis examines differences between sub-groups of the overall population.

In the cases where cross tabulation results are presented, a chi-square test, an independent t-test for means, or a Z-test for independent percentages is shown. A chi-square test is used in cases where comparisons are made for categorical variables. A t-test is used in cases where comparisons are made for measurement variables. A Z-test is used in cases where comparisons are made between independent population percentages.

The purpose of these statistical tests is to determine whether or not the observed difference between sub-groups in the sample is due to sampling error or whether it is due to a real difference in the population. When the results are statistically significant, it strongly suggests that the observed difference between sub-groups found in the sample is due to a real difference in the population, and not due to sampling error.

A chi-square significance level of .05 indicates significance at the 95 percent level. In other words, it is 95 percent likely that the results are due to a real difference between comparison groups. A chi-square significance level of .01 indicates significance at the 99 percent level. When a t-test or a Z-test is shown, lower- and upper-case letters indicate significance at the 90 and 95 percent levels respectively.

Survey Parameters

Hispanic/Latino's, United States, 18+

Total

Percentage

Age		
http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YR_B01001I&prodType=table		
18 to 34 years	15,080,185	0.424693
35 to 54 years	13,605,329	0.383158
55 years and over	6,822,923	0.192149
Gender		
http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YR_B01001I&prodType=table		
Male	17,917,947	0.504611
Female:	17,590,490	0.495389
Region		
http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YR_B01001I&prodType=table		
Northeast	5,181,117	0.145912
Midwest	3,073,012	0.086543
South	13,033,187	0.367045
West	14,221,121	0.4005
Income		
http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YR_B19001I&prodType=table		
Under \$25,000	4016453	0.285929
\$25,001-\$75,000	6580271	0.468446
Over \$75,001	3450303	0.245625
Edu		
http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YR_C15002I&prodType=table		
Less than 12th grade	10436617	0.358917
GED or High School	7796598	0.268126
Some college, Associates	6806741	0.234085
Bachelor's degree/ Graduate	4038148	0.138872

Demographic Results

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	247	49.5	49.5	49.5
	Male	252	50.5	50.5	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Age Group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-34	212	42.5	42.5	42.5
	35-54	191	38.3	38.3	80.8
	55+	96	19.2	19.2	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Ethnicity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mexian/Mex Amer/Chicano	370	73.9	73.9	73.9
	Puerto Rican	31	6.2	6.2	80.1
	Cuban	28	5.7	5.7	85.8
	Other Spanish Origin	71	14.2	14.2	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Education Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than HS	179	35.9	35.9	35.9
	HS or equivalent	134	26.8	26.8	62.7
	some college, no degree	117	23.4	23.4	86.1
	College/Graduate degree	69	13.9	13.9	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Party Affiliation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Republican	115	23.1	23.1	23.1
	Democrat	220	43.9	43.9	67.0
	Another Party	113	22.6	22.6	89.7
	Not Registered	52	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Income Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	under \$25,000	143	28.6	28.6	28.6
	\$25,001-\$75,000	234	46.8	46.8	75.4
	\$75,000+	123	24.6	24.6	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Region

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Northeast	73	14.6	14.6	14.6
	Midwest	43	8.7	8.7	23.3
	South	183	36.7	36.7	59.9
	West	200	40.1	40.1	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

English Version February 2016 FAU BEPI Survey Instrument

- What is your gender?

Press 1 for Female

Press 2 for Male

- What is your age group?

Press 1 for 17 and under (end survey)

Press 2 for 18-34

Press 3 for 35-54

Press 4 for 55 and above

- Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin?
Press 1 if you're not of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (end survey)
Press 2 for yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano
Press 3 for yes, Puerto Rican
Press 4 for yes, Cuban
Press 5 for yes another Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin
Press 6 to repeat the answer choices
- We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you (and your family living there) are better off or worse financially than you were a year ago?
Press 1 for Better Off
Press 2 for Worse Off
- Now, looking ahead -- do you think that a year from now you (and your family living there) will be better off financially, or worse off, or just about the same as now?
Press 1 for Better Off
Press 2 for Worse Off
- Now turning to business conditions in the country as a whole -- do you think that during the next 12 months we'll have good times financially, or bad times, or what?
Press 1 for Good times financially
Press 2 for Bad times Financially
- Looking ahead, which would you say is more likely -- that in the country as a whole we'll have continuous good times during the next five years or so, or that we will have periods of widespread unemployment or depression, or what?
Press 1 for Good times
Press 2 for Bad times
- About the big things people buy for their homes--such as furniture, a refrigerator, stove, television, and things like that. Generally speaking, do you think now is a good or bad time for people to buy major household items?
Press 1 for Good times to Buy
Press 2 for Bad time to buy
- On another subject, do you think Hispanics receive equal treatment as whites in the criminal justice system or not?

Press 1 for Yes that Hispanics receive equate treatment
Press 2 if you think Hispanics are treated worse than whites
Press 3 if you think Hispanics are treated better than whites
Press 4 if you are undecided

- Over 20 states have either repealed or reformed their drug mandatory minimum sentencing laws for drug offenses. Do you think all states should repeal its drug mandatory minimums – yes or no?

Press 1 for repeal mandatory minimums for drug offenses

Press 2 to keep the law as it is

Press 3 if you are undecided

- Would you be more or less likely to support candidates for state office who voted to repeal mandatory minimum sentences for nonviolent drug offenders?

Press 1 if you are more likely to support a candidate who repeals mandatory sentences

Press 2 if you are less likely to support a candidate

Press 3 if it would make no difference

Press 4 if you are undecided

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “The United States spends too much money on locking up nonviolent drug offenders and should shift that funding to other priorities, like drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation programs that could reduce the likelihood that prisoners will reoffend”.

Press 1 if you agree

Press 2 if you disagree

Press 3 if you have no opinion

- How much Confidence do you have that police officers in your community will treat Hispanics fairly? a great deal, a fair amount, just some or very little confidence

Press 1 for a great deal

Press 2 for a fair amount

Press 3 for just some confidence

Press 4 for very little confidence

- How much Confidence do you have that courts in your community will treat Hispanics fairly?

Press 1 for a great deal

Press 2 for a fair amount

Press 3 for just some confidence

Press 4 for very little confidence

- If you were a victim of a violent crime would you call the police? Definitely would, probably would, probably would not and definitely would not

Press 1 for definitely would

Press 2 for a probably would

Press 3 for just probably would not

Press 4 for definitely would not

- We are interested in how much contact people have with the police, the courts and the criminal justice system. In the last five years, have you or anyone in your immediate family reported a crime?

Press 1 for yes

Press 2 for no

- Are you currently registered as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, another party or are you not registered?

Press 1 for Republican

Press 2 for Democrat

Press 3 for Independent/another party

Press 4 for Not registered

- What is your educational level?

Press 1 for less than high school

Press 2 for high school degree or equivalent

Press 3 for some college but no degree

Press 4 for a college degree

Press 5 for Graduate degree or higher

- What is your income level

Press 1 for under \$25,000

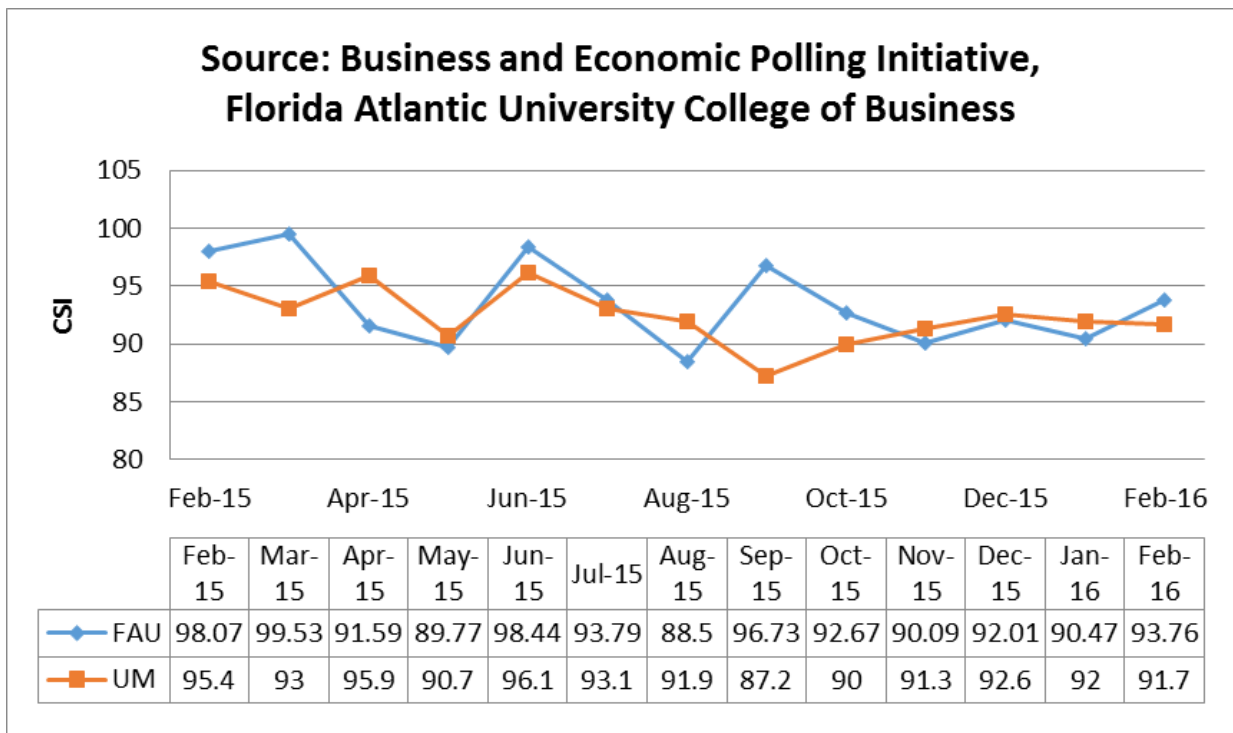
Press 2 for \$25,001-\$75,000

Press 3 over \$75,000

- State

Executive Summary

The Hispanic Consumer Sentiment Index (CSI) had its largest monthly gain in five months, increasing 3.3 points from January’s score of 90.5 to a 93.8. For the first time in four months, the Hispanic CSI outpaced the University of Michigan (UM) Consumer Index that held a score of 91.7. The UM index saw a decrease of .3 point drop since January; February saw a break in a pattern of gains and losses, where after going up for one month, it goes down for two months and then back up. For example, in March the index went up from February, then down in April and May; back up in June then down in July and August; back up in September then back down in October and November.

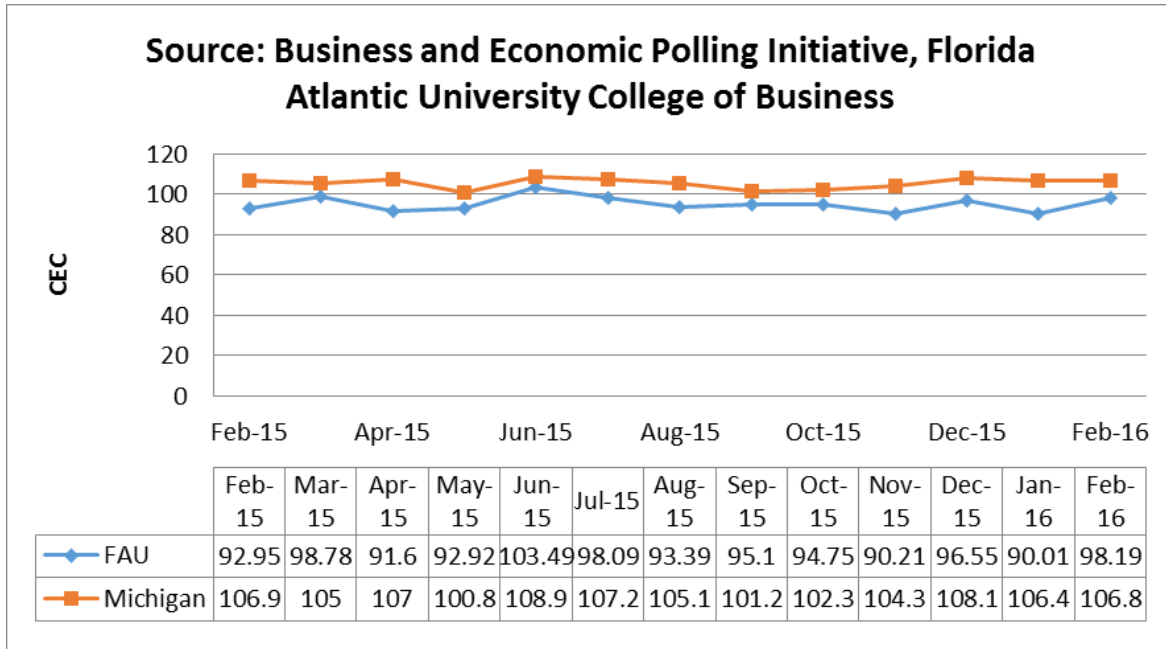


There continues to be a significant difference in age cohorts with those 18-34 having a 110.8 score and then dropping to 83.2 for those 35-54, and those 55+ having a score of 77.

Female sentiment continues to drop from a 95.10 in October, 92.33 in November, 91.08 in December, 90.58 in January to a 87.1 in February, while the males saw a gain of nearly 10 points from a 90.35 in January to 100.3 in February. Those earning under \$25,000 saw a 11.8 point gain from a yearly low of 70.54 to 82.3. Top income earners of over \$75,000 continue to score highest jumping with a 101.2 which was a 1.9 point drop from the 103.09 score in January

	CSI (August)	CSI (Sept)	CSI (Oct)	CSI (Nov)	CSI (Dec)	CSI (Jan)	CSI (Feb)
under \$25,000	77.40	85.19	77.39	81.20	80.86	70.54	82.3
\$25,001-\$75,000	88.60	99.10	96.40	92.55	94.35	96.00	96.8
\$75,000+	101.74	106.80	103.83	96.02	100.90	103.09	101.2

The midwest region held steady from its January score of 74.7 to a 73.5 in February after scoring a high CSI of 104.98 in November but dropping to 84.75 in December. Those in the south saw a slight bump to 95.7 in February up a 2.9 points from a 92.8 in January and up ten points from December score of an 85.71. The west bounced back from a January score of 90.6 to 96.3 in February which is about where it sat in December with a score of 96.49 which was up from an 89.88 in November, and the northeast held at 94 up .2 of a point from January of 93.8 after posting a 100.35 in December.



The Current Economic Conditions (CEC) continues to fluctuate by gaining 8.3 points from January and now stands at 98.2. This index continues to lag behind the Michigan CEC as it has since its inception; the current difference of 8.6 is nearly half the difference from January's spread of 16.4 points and is the closest the two indexes have been with October which had a 7.5 point spread.

The CEC saw gains with males of 16 points from 85.4 in January to 101.8 in February while females held steady with a score of 94.9 after posting a 94.8 in January.

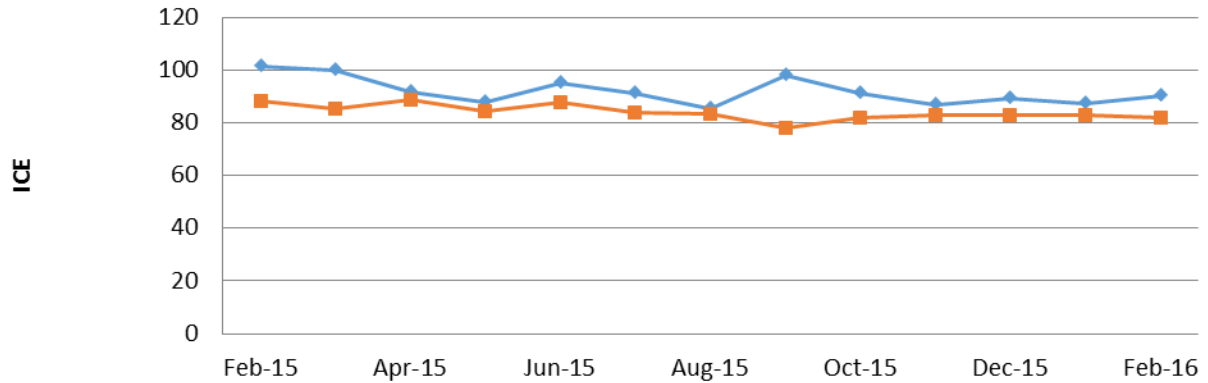
Younger age demographics continues to report stronger CEC for the last nine months with 111.1 for those 18-34, then dropping to 91.2 for those 35-54 and those over 55 scored a 83.6.

Those with only a high school degree saw a gain of 12.2 points from a 92.8 in January to a 105 which reflected scores in October and November of 100.24 and 102.00. Those with an undergraduate or graduate degree held steady at 104.4 after scoring a 105 in January while those with the highest educational attainment of a college degree or higher scored a 117.3.

Similar to the last eight months, those earning under \$25,000 report the lowest CEC dropping overall, but gained 8 points from January's score of 72.5 to 80.5 in February, which was up nearly 12.7 points from November's score of 67.8. There maintains a positive relationship between income level and CEC with those earning under \$25,000 scoring a 80.5, the middle income group scored a 104 and those earning over \$75,000 scored a 107.8.

Hispanic respondents economic conditions dropped bounced back in the Midwest to a 80.5 after posting a 74.7 in January and an 80.2 in December after posting a high of 110.12 in November (October 89.63, September 86.77, August 68.89). The West increased 6.3 points from a 93.04 in January to a 99.3 in February which is slightly down from 101.75 in December and the South continued to increase to 102.8 after holding its gains from their 85.25 in January. The Northeast slipped to a 94 after posting a 103.07 in January which is down 16 points from a high score of the 110.25 in December.

**Source: Business and Economic Polling Initiative, Florida
Atlantic University College of Business**



	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
FAU Michigan	101.4	100	91.58	87.74	95.19	91.03	85.37	97.78	91.33	86.73	89.1	87.45	90.24
Michigan	88	85.3	88.8	84.2	87.8	84.1	83.4	78.2	82.1	82.9	82.7	82.7	81.9

The Index of Consumer Expectations (ICE) continues to outpace the national average set by UM by 8.3 points 90.2 to 81.9. This nearly doubles the spread from January of a 4.75 point difference, 87.45 to 82.7 and increasing from December's difference of 1.65. Males continued to outscore females for the third straight month 99.4 to 82.3 (90.25 to 84.60 in January and 91.67 to 86.45 in December) after females lead by about 5.5 points in November (89.54 to 84.00). Age continues to be a significant variable with those over 55 scoring a 72.8 down 2.5 points from January's score of 74.3 which was slightly down from 77.9 in December which is on par with the score of 77.5 in November and 76.9 October. Those 18-34 scored a 110.7 which was a 16.2 point increase from January's score of 94.5 which is down from December's score of 103.1, up 4.2 from November's score of 98.9, up 11.02 points since October (92.03) and closing in on its high of 111.40 in September. Those 35-54 saw a give back on its January gains and dropped to 78.1 from 86.24 in January and 79.44 in December after posting a 78.02 in November (which is 27

points below is high score of 105.48 in October, and subsequently up from the September score of 103.13.)

Attitude toward Justice System

A response section in concerns to racial profiling and equity in the law was added to this survey. Respondents were asked a series of questions concerning their perception of the treatment of Hispanics in their community by the court system and the police. 57% of respondents believed that Hispanics were treated worse than Whites, and 32% believed that this treatment was equal.

42% of respondents were in favor of repealing mandatory minimums sentencing on drug offenses while 29% believe that the laws should stay the same; an equal 29% were undecided on the issue. 34% were less likely to support a candidate who repealed mandatory minimums while 38% were more likely to support a candidate who repealed mandatory minimums.

Confidence in both the courts and police was measured, finding strikingly similar results. When asked if respondents felt that courts in their community treated Hispanics fairly, respondents held that 33% had “a fair amount of confidence” and 20% had “very little confidence;” the exact same percentages in those two response categories were recorded for their confidence if the police would treat Hispanics fairly. There were minor differences in reporting for “just some confidence” (police:-21%, courts:-24%) and “a great deal of confidence” (police:-26%, courts: 23%.)

69% of respondents said that they would definitely report a violent crime to which they were the victim, and 37% said that they had done just that in the past five years.

Index of Consumer Sentiment

	Q1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ICS
August 2014	90	102	80	72	104	68.3
September 2014	98	124	92	82	106	76.4
October 2014	92	114	87	90	100	73.4
November 2014	94	124	106	98	114	81.3
December 2014	102	124	116	106	122	86.4
January 2015	125	160	130	131	121	100.69
February 2015	116	154	130	124	124	98.07
March 2015	131	153	126	124	125	99.53
April 2015	125	144	120	105	112	91.59
May 2015	116	142	118	93	125	89.77
June 2015	129	140	128	116	139	98.44
July 2015	124	144	109	113	130	93.79
August 2015	122	132	102	109	119	88.50
September 2015	128	162	112	120	118	96.73
October 2015	116	141	115	112	129	92.67
November 2015	117	146	100	110	121	90.09
December 2015	118	147	103	108	132	92.01
January 2016	118	143	119	98	120	90.47
February 2016	133	145	117	104	121	93.76

Getting Along Financially these Days

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Better Off	332	66.3	66.3	66.3
Worse Off	168	33.7	33.7	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

A year from Now...

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Better Off	362	72.4	72.4	72.4
Worse Off	138	27.6	27.6	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Business in the country...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good times financially	292	58.4	58.4	58.4
	Bad times financially	208	41.6	41.6	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Country as a whole...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good Times	261	52.1	52.1	52.1
	Bad Times	239	47.9	47.9	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Big items for home

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good Times to buy	304	60.7	60.7	60.7
	Bad time to buy	196	39.3	39.3	100.0
	Total	500	100.0	100.0	

Cross Tabs

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Mode	Telephone	116	118	89	78	97	75.85992
	Online	151	175	148	134	149	113.9783
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Language	English	124	144	109	93	120	89.28504
	Spanish	150	147	133	127	124	102.8239
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Gender	Female	132	143	97	90	112	87.05958
	Male	133	147	136	118	131	100.3372
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
	18-34	143	164	144	139	145	110.8326
	35-54	135	140	100	73	101	83.22778
	55+	105	111	91	89	111	77.00363
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
	Mexian/Mex Amer/Chicano	131	142	111	98	115	90.37868
	Puerto Rican	130	113	107	83	117	83.42371
	Cuban	151	160	128	81	166	103.5931
	Other Spanish Origin	133	167	148	153	142	112.0063
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
	HS or equivalent	142	156	130	132	131	104.081
	some college, no degree	137	138	124	114	133	97.83607
	College/Graduate degree	153	168	146	135	152	113.4941
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Hispanics in justice system	equal treatment	145	139	138	129	136	103.7021
	treated worse than whites	131	152	109	102	112	91.65213
	treated better than whites	28	23	15	49	131	38.33472
	undecided	114	133	106	42	129	79.7178
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Repeal drug mandatory minimums	repeal mandatory minimums	140	163	145	128	159	110.6952
	keep the law the same	146	128	118	106	105	91.22934
	undecided	109	135	75	67	84	71.52817
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Support mandatory minimum candidates	more likely to support	140	163	139	130	145	108.1463
	less likely to support	119	117	94	87	92	77.49364
	make no difference	153	147	126	112	136	101.8483
	undecided	130	156	105	75	118	88.36155
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Statement: Enforcement and not treatment	agree	141	168	135	118	143	106.3599
	disagree	128	95	89	77	77	70.99494
	no opinion	98	109	67	77	84	66.24775
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
confidence police	great deal	148	142	147	114	133	103.151
	fair amount	145	146	116	124	123	98.5806
	just some confidence	139	141	112	97	134	94.18932
	very little confidence	86	151	84	68	92	73.22122
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
confidence courts	great deal	153	159	154	113	155	110.4917
	fair amount	156	136	123	116	126	99.33366
	just some confidence	128	152	102	110	112	91.37149
	very little confidence	78	133	81	68	86	68.05613
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
police if violent crime victim	definitely would	145	157	123	107	130	100.1648
	probably would	113	114	80	79	91	72.45538
	probably would not	97	110	155	158	110	95.11472
	definiety would not	78	160	140	91	160	95.04181
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Crime reported in last 5 years	yes	133	156	131	127	131	102.2843
	no	133	138	108	91	116	88.84658
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Party Affiliation	Republican	139	139	117	82	127	91.31241
	Democrat	147	134	115	110	120	94.63211
	Another Party	100	159	104	95	122	87.74964
	Not Registered	133	175	151	149	115	108.7177
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Income Level	under \$25,000	100	141	91	103	108	82.34977
	\$25,001-\$75,000	140	154	126	91	129	96.83435
	\$75,000+	157	132	129	130	123	101.1962
	Refused	100	100	100	100	100	76.01048
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	CSI
Region	Northeast	111	139	125	114	132	93.97932
	Midwest	121	118	66	92	86	73.48652
	South	128	153	124	89	138	95.68035
	West	147	145	118	117	110	96.33305
	Total	133	145	117	104	121	93.76479

Index of Current Economic Conditions (CEC)

	Q1	Q5	CEC
August 2014	90	104	75.4
September 2014	98	106	79.3
October 2014	92	100	74.6
November 2014	94	114	80.8
December 2014	102	122	86.8
January 2015	125	121	95.08
February 2015	116	124	92.95
March 2015	131	125	98.78
April 2015	125	112	91.60
May 2015	116	125	92.92
June 2015	129	139	103.49
July 2015	124	130	98.08
August 2015	122	119	93.37
September 2015	128	118	95.10
October 2015	116	129	94.75
November 2015	117	121	90.21
December 2015	118	132	96.55
January 2016	118	120	90.05
February 2016	133	121	98.19

Crosstab

		Q1	Q5	ICC
Mode	Telephone	116	97	82.67179
	Online	151	149	115.7026
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
Language	English	124	120	94.40329
	Spanish	150	124	105.8384
	Total	133	121	98.18696

		Q1	Q5	ICC
Gender	Female	132	112	94.48265
	Male	133	131	101.8179
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
	18-34	143	145	111.0551
	35-54	135	101	91.21971
	55+	105	111	83.60113
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
	Mexian/Mex Amer/Chicano	131	115	95.11228
	Puerto Rican	130	117	95.56883
	Cuban	151	166	122.0437
	Other Spanish Origin	133	142	105.7824
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
	HS or equivalent	142	131	104.9986
	some college, no degree	137	133	104.3516
	College/Graduate degree	153	152	117.2877
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
Hispanics in justice system	equal treatment	145	136	108.1915
	treated worse than whites	131	112	94.01506
	treated better than whites	28	131	62.0588
	undecided	114	129	94.07098
	Total	133	121	98.18696

		Q1	Q5	ICC
Repeal drug mandatory minimums	repeal mandatory minimums	140	159	114.8974
	keep the law the same	146	105	96.96585
	undecided	109	84	74.95292
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
Support mandatory minimum candidates	more likely to support	140	145	109.7577
	less likely to support	119	92	82.01403
	make no difference	153	136	111.4508
	undecided	130	118	95.56136
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
Statement: Enforcement and not treatment	agree	141	143	109.403
	disagree	128	77	79.64772
	no opinion	98	84	70.58124
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
confidence police	great deal	148	133	108.1258
	fair amount	145	123	103.285
	just some confidence	139	134	105.2437
	very little confidence	86	92	69.50389
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
confidence courts	great deal	153	155	118.2716
	fair amount	156	126	108.7142

	just some confidence	128	112	92.77952
	very little confidence	78	86	64.10768
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
police if violent crime victim	definitely would	145	130	106.2235
	probably would	113	91	79.22986
	probably would not	97	110	80.19504
	definitely would not	78	160	92.01249
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
Crime reported in last 5 years	yes	133	131	101.7824
	no	133	116	96.11139
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
Party Affiliation	Republican	139	127	102.6778
	Democrat	147	120	102.8421
	Another Party	100	122	85.80204
	Not Registered	133	115	95.51872
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC
Income Level	under \$25,000	100	108	80.49113
	\$25,001-\$75,000	140	129	103.9532
	\$75,000+	157	123	107.7903
	Refused	100	100	77.68877
	Total	133	121	98.18696
		Q1	Q5	ICC

Region	Northeast	111	132	93.95039
	Midwest	121	86	80.56075
	South	128	138	102.8477
	West	147	110	99.28802
	Total	133	121	98.18696

Index of Consumer Expectation

	Q 2	Q3	Q4	ICE
August 2014	102	80	72	63.7
September 2014	124	92	82	74.5
October 2014	114	87	90	72.9
November 2014	124	106	98	81.6
December 2014	124	116	106	86.1
January 2015	160	130	131	104.3
February 2015	154	130	124	101.4
March 2015	153	126	124	100.0
April 2015	144	120	105	91.58
May 2015	142	118	93	87.74
June 2015	140	128	116	95.19
July 2015	144	109	113	91.03
August 2015	132	102	109	85.37
September 2015	162	112	120	97.78
October 2015	141	115	112	91.33
November 2015	146	100	110	86.73
December 2015	147	103	108	89.10
January 2016	143	119	98	87.45
February 2016	145	117	104	90.24

Crosstabs

		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Mode	Telephone	118	89	78	71.48406
	Online	175	148	134	112.8706
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE

Language	English	144	109	93	85.99714
	Spanish	147	133	127	100.8873
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Gender	Female	143	97	90	82.29109
	Male	147	136	118	99.38603
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
	18-34	164	144	139	110.6897
	35-54	140	100	73	78.09385
	55+	111	91	89	72.76547
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
	Mexian/Mex Amer/Chicano	142	111	98	87.33786
	Puerto Rican	113	107	83	75.62182
	Cuban	160	128	81	91.74074
	Other Spanish Origin	167	148	153	116.0045
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
	HS or equivalent	156	130	132	103.4916
	some college, no degree	138	124	114	93.65059
	College/Graduate degree	168	146	135	111.0572
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403

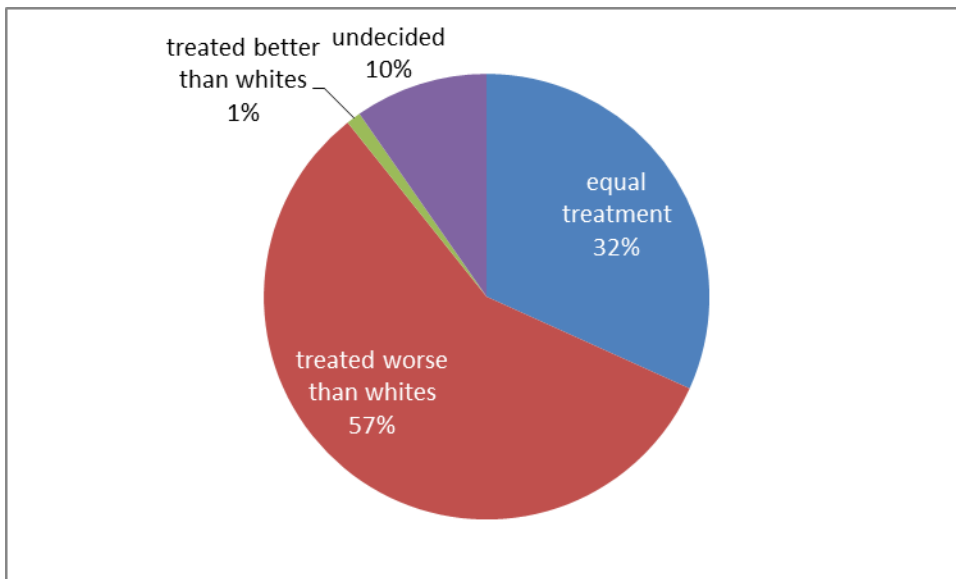
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Hispanics in justice system	equal treatment	139	138	129	100.8181
	treated worse than whites	152	109	102	90.13421
	treated better than whites	23	15	49	23.09464
	undecided	133	106	42	70.49749
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Repeal drug mandatory minimums	repeal mandatory minimums	163	145	128	107.9958
	keep the law the same	128	118	106	87.54428
	undecided	135	75	67	69.32814
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Support mandatory minimum candidates	more likely to support	163	139	130	107.1112
	less likely to support	117	94	87	74.58979
	make no difference	147	126	112	95.67974
	undecided	156	105	75	83.73648
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Statement: Enforcement and not treatment	agree	168	135	118	104.405
	disagree	95	89	77	65.43649
	no opinion	109	67	77	63.46396
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403

		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
confidence police	great deal	142	147	114	99.95515
	fair amount	146	116	124	95.55853
	just some confidence	141	112	97	87.08814
	very little confidence	151	84	68	75.60919
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
confidence courts	great deal	159	154	113	105.494
	fair amount	136	123	116	93.30775
	just some confidence	152	102	110	90.46698
	very little confidence	133	81	68	70.59256
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
police if violent crime victim	definitely would	157	123	107	96.27275
	probably would	114	80	79	68.10353
	probably would not	110	155	158	104.6989
	definitely would not	160	140	91	96.9878
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Crime reported in last 5 years	yes	156	131	127	102.6068
	no	138	108	91	84.17975
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Party Affiliation	Republican	139	117	82	84.0114
	Democrat	134	115	110	89.35813
	Another Party	159	104	95	89.00075
	Not Registered	175	151	149	117.1966
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403

		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Income Level	under \$25,000	141	91	103	83.54375
	\$25,001-\$75,000	154	126	91	92.2613
	\$75,000+	132	129	130	96.9603
	Refused	100	100	100	74.93237
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403
		Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Region	Northeast	139	125	114	93.9979
	Midwest	118	66	92	68.94211
	South	153	124	89	91.07612
	West	145	118	117	94.43482
	Total	145	117	104	90.92403

Racial Profiling

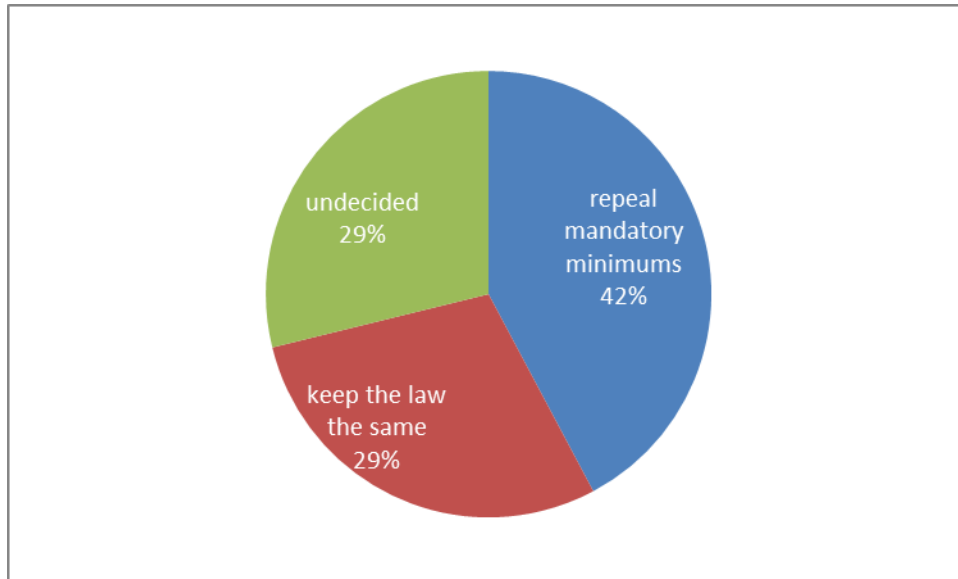
Do you think Hispanics receive equal treatment as whites in the criminal justice system or not?



- Income was a significant variable with 26% of those earning under \$25,000 said treatment was equal and 28% of those earning \$25,000-\$75,000 while those earning over \$75,000 had a different perception with 46% saying it was equal.
- Regional differences were also significant with those in the Northeast split 44% a piece as to whether treatment was equal or worse than whites while the Midwest saw a greater

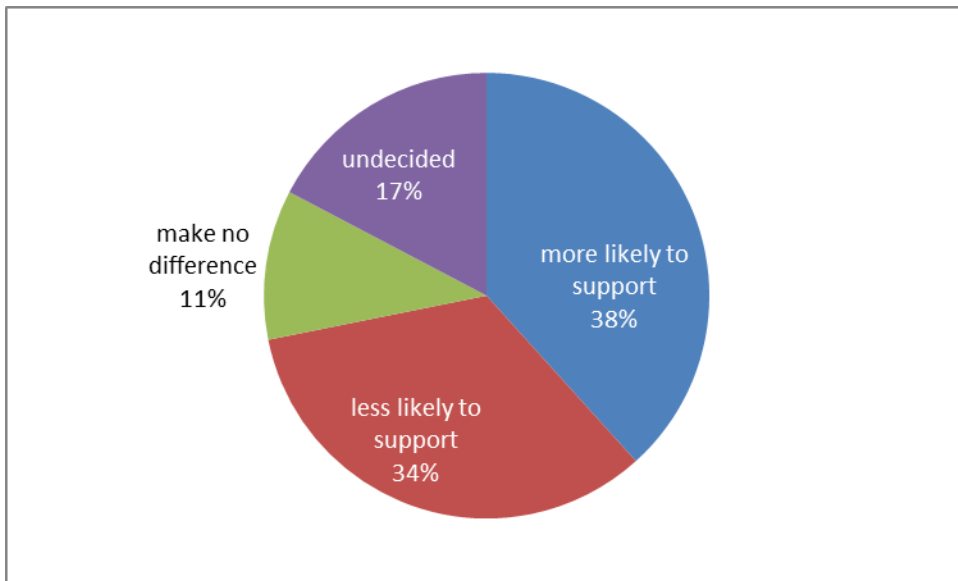
discrepancy of 43% to 53% while the South and West saw the biggest differences of 27% to 56% and 29% to 65% saying Hispanics were treated worse than whites

Over 20 states have either repealed or reformed their drug mandatory minimum sentencing laws for drug offenses. Do you think all states should repeal its drug mandatory minimums – yes or no?



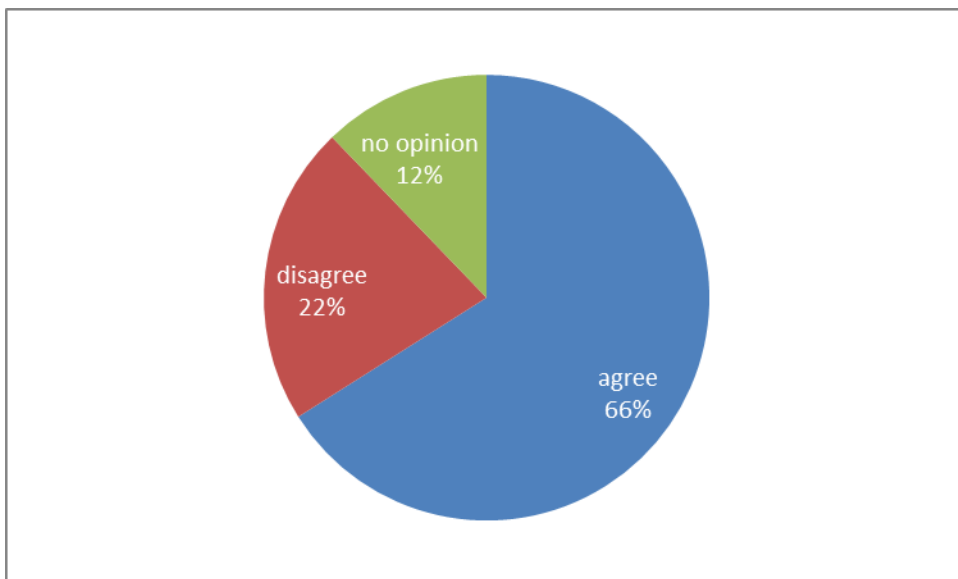
- The strongest region to support repeal of mandatory minimums is the northeast at 53%, followed by the South at 43%, West at 39% and the Midwest at 32%.
- Those earning over \$75,000 were more in favor of keeping the law as it is at 37% compared to those earning under \$75,000 at 26%.
- Republicans were least interested in lowering minimums at 34%, followed by Democrats at 43% and Independents at 58%
- Those with higher education were more likely to want and repeal the minimum sentencing with those with some college or more at 50% while those with less than a high school degree was at 32%.
- Males were more likely to support repeal 51% to 33% over females

Would you be more or less likely to support candidates for state office who voted to repeal mandatory minimum sentences for nonviolent drug offenders?



- Males were more likely to support a candidate that supported mandatory minimums 51% to 25% while females were more likely to support a candidate in favor or repeal 40% to 27%
- The Northeast has the strongest support with 55% saying they would be more likely to support a candidate who supported mandatory sentences followed by the Midwest at 46% and then the south at 35% and the West at 34%.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “The United States spends too much money on locking up nonviolent drug offenders and should shift that funding to other priorities, like drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation programs that could reduce the likelihood that prisoners will reoffend”.



- We notice that Florida Hispanic respondents seem to be following national trends of an emphasis on a decreased interest in punitive measures by the justice system and an increase in emphasis on the rehabilitation of individuals that enter into the court system for drug-related offenses.

How much Confidence do you have that police officers in your community will treat Hispanics fairly? a great deal, a fair amount, just some or very little confidence



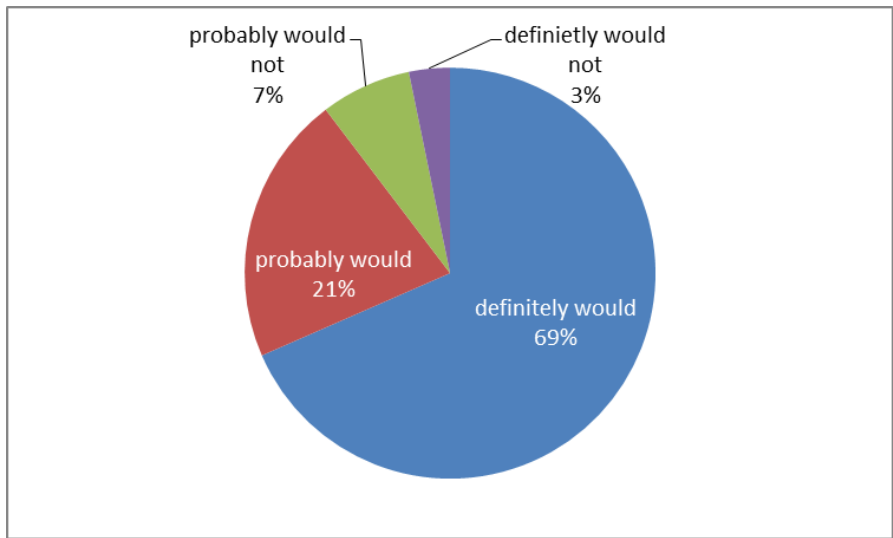
- Republicans have significantly more confidence in the police to treat Hispanics fairly at 36% compared to independents at 22%
- Those earning over \$75,000 have 34% confidence in police treating Hispanics fairly compared with 23% of those earning under \$75,000.
- The west has the least confidence in the police with 18% saying they have a great deal of confidence

How much Confidence do you have that courts in your community will treat Hispanics fairly?



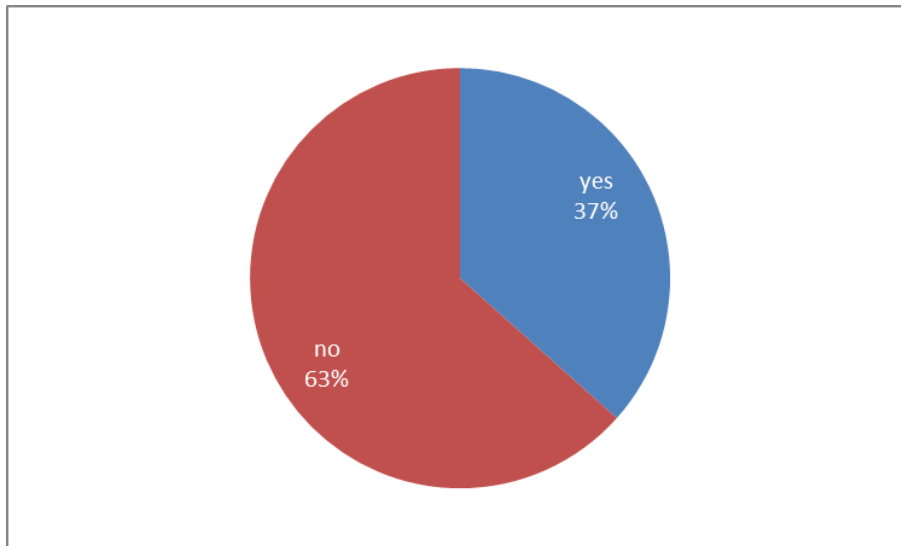
- Those earning over \$75,000 have twice as more confidence in the Courts treating Hispanics fairly at 30% compared with those earning under \$25,000 at 15%.
- Republicans believe the courts are more fair at 38% compared to Democrat at 19% and Independents at 18%
- Males have more confidence in the courts to treat Hispanics fairly 27% to 20%.
- We see very little difference with the confidence level that Hispanics have between the police and the court system.

If you were a victim of a violent crime would you call the police? Definitely would, probably would, probably would not and definitely would not



- Those living in the Northeast were significantly more likely to call the police at 85% compared with those in the West at 61% (Midwest 78% and South 68%)
- While 20% of respondents to this survey said that they have very little confidence that the police or the courts of their community treat Hispanics fairly, only 10% said they definitely would not or probably would not call the police if they were a victim of a violent crime..

We are interested in how much contact people have with the police, the courts and the criminal justice system. In the last five years, have you or anyone in your immediate family reported a crime?



- Those living in the Northeast were more likely to report a crime at 50% compared to those in the Midwest at 22%. (The South 26% and West 45%)

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