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Hispanic Americans’ Trust in and Engagement With Science

Increasing representation in science seen as important for attracting more Hispanic people to science

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Hispanic Americans' perspectives of and experiences with science. We surveyed U.S. adults from Nov. 30 to Dec. 12, 2021, including 3,716 Hispanic adults (inclusive of those who identify as any race). A total of 14,497 U.S. adults completed the survey. A previous report looked at [Black Americans' views](#) and future reports will analyze views among the overall U.S. adult population.

The survey was conducted on Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP) and included an oversample of Black and Hispanic adults from the Ipsos KnowledgePanel. Respondents on both panels are recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

Here are the [survey questions used for this report](#), along with responses, and [its methodology](#).

The Center also completed six focus groups with Hispanic Americans from July 13-22, 2021. The focus groups were moderated by Martha Garma Zipper of MGZ Research. Each group discussion was held online for 90 minutes and included three to six men and women; there were a total of 29 participants. Each group was designed to include younger and older age groups, people with higher and lower levels of education, and those living in the metropolitan areas of Chicago, IL; Houston, TX; Phoenix, AZ; and Los Angeles, CA.

Here is the [moderator guide](#) used for the focus group discussions, and more on [its methodology](#).

This study was informed by advice from a group of advisers with expertise related to Black and Hispanic Americans' attitudes and experiences in science, health, STEM education and other areas. Pew Research Center remains solely responsible for all aspects of the research, including any errors associated with its products and findings.

This report is made possible by The Pew Charitable Trusts, which received support from the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative.

Terminology

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

U.S. Hispanic population, Hispanic population, U.S. Latino population and Latino population refer to all people who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino in the United States, including children and adults. This includes those who say their race is White, Black, Asian or some other race and those who identify as multi-racial. The terms **U.S. Hispanic population, Hispanic population, U.S. Latino population and Latino population** are used interchangeably in this report.

Hispanic Americans, Hispanic adults, Latinos, Latino adults and Latino people refer to survey respondents who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino in the U.S. This includes those who say their race is White, Black, Asian or some other race and those who identify as multi-racial. The terms **Hispanic Americans, Hispanic adults, Latinos Latino adults and Latino people** are used interchangeably in this report.

U.S. born refers to persons born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia.

Foreign-born Hispanic Americans refers to persons born outside of the U.S. or born in Puerto Rico. Although individuals born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth, they are grouped with those born in another country for the purposes of this report for a variety of reasons: They are born into a culture that is primarily Spanish-speaking, and on many points their attitudes, views and beliefs are much closer to those of Hispanics born outside the U.S. than of Hispanics born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia, even when compared with those who identify themselves as being of Puerto Rican origin. The terms **Hispanic immigrants** and **foreign-born Hispanic Americans** are used interchangeably throughout the report and refer to this group.

Language dominance is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. Those classified as **Spanish-dominant** are more proficient in Spanish than in English (i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their English speaking and reading ability lower). **Bilingual** refers to people who say they are proficient in both English and Spanish. Those classified as **English-dominant** are more proficient in English than in Spanish.

Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science

Increasing representation in science seen as important for attracting more Hispanic people to science

Hispanic Americans are one of the [fastest growing](#) groups in the nation, a trend that now extends far beyond historic Hispanic population centers to every region and state across the nation. Hispanic Americans are a diverse population, tracing their roots to the island of Puerto Rico, Mexico and more than 20 other nations across Central and South America, with experiences and views about American society often differing widely depending on whether they were born in the United States or immigrated to the country.

A new Pew Research Center survey, accompanied by a series of focus groups, takes an in-depth look at Hispanic Americans' views and experiences with science spanning interactions with health care providers and STEM schooling, their levels of trust in scientists and medical scientists, and engagement with science-related news and information in daily life.

Hispanic adults hold largely trusting views of both medical scientists and scientists to act in the public's interests. Hispanic adults' encounters with the health and medical care system are varied, reflecting the diverse nature of the U.S. Hispanic population across characteristics such as nativity, language proficiency, gender, age and education.

Representation is a theme seen across issue areas in the new survey and the data underscores some of the challenges Hispanic adults view – and report experiencing – when it comes to increasing Hispanic representation and engagement with science and allied fields.

Hispanic Americans are glaringly underrepresented among the ranks of scientists and those in allied professions. Hispanic adults make up [17% of the U.S. workforce](#) but just 8% of those working in a science, technology, engineering or math (STEM) job. Since 2010, there has been an increasing share of Hispanic students attending and graduating from college as well as a rise in the share earning a bachelor's degree in a STEM field. Even so, Hispanic students remain underrepresented among college graduates and among master's and doctoral degree-earners in STEM.

The survey findings suggest that most Latinos see scientific professions as potentially “unwelcoming” to Latino people. For example, just 26% of Latinos feel that scientists as a professional group are very welcoming of Latinos in these jobs; another 42% say they are somewhat welcoming. About three-in-ten (29%) view scientists as not too or not at all welcoming of Latinos in their ranks.

Perceptions of medical doctors’ openness toward Latino colleagues are slightly better: roughly a third describe medical doctors as very welcoming of Latinos in these jobs (34%). While scientists are not the only professional group that Latinos view as less than very welcoming, perceptions of scientists are among the lowest measured across the nine groups included in the survey.

Hispanic adults also express a sense that Hispanic people are not visible at the highest levels of success in science careers. About six-in-ten say that Hispanic people *have not* reached the highest levels of success as scientists; fewer (35%) believe that they have.

Perceptions of Hispanic achievement as engineers and medical doctors are relatively more positive: 53% and 59%, respectively, think Hispanic people have reached the highest levels of success in these professions.

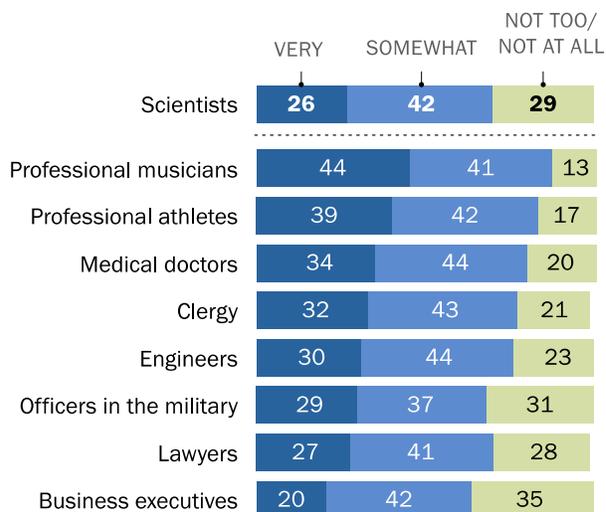
One focus group participant put the connection between representation and trust this way:

“I think we need to know more Latino scientists. I think ... well, actually, I don’t know

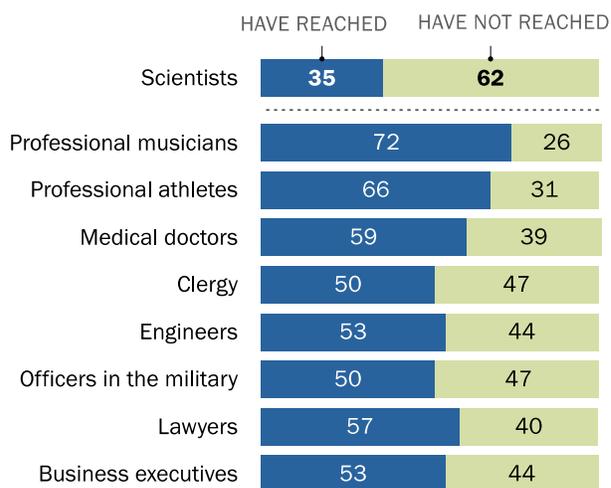
Relatively few Hispanic adults see scientists as welcoming to Hispanic professionals in these jobs

% of Hispanic adults who say ...

Each professional group is __ welcoming of Hispanic people in these jobs



Hispanic people __ highest levels of success



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.
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any Latino scientists that I would say, "Oh yes. That's that scientist ... So maybe if we knew some scientists that made a discovery that was Latino we would trust science more." – Latina, age 25-39

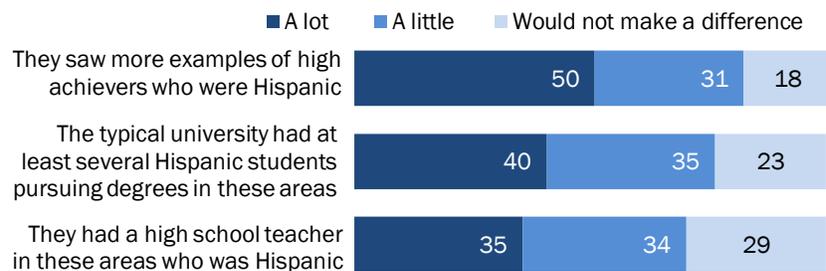
The survey highlights greater visible achievement among Hispanic Americans as a potential driver of STEM engagement among Hispanic Americans, including the pursuit of college degrees in these fields.

A large majority of Hispanic adults say that seeing more examples of high achievers in STEM who are Hispanic would help a lot (50%) or a little (31%) to encourage more young Hispanic people to pursue college degrees in STEM fields.

Majorities also say young Hispanic people would be at least a little more likely to pursue college degrees in STEM if the typical university had at least several Hispanic students in STEM degree programs and if Hispanic students had a high school STEM teacher who was Hispanic.

Half of Hispanic adults think having more Hispanic high achievers in STEM would help a lot to attract more to these degree programs

% of Hispanic adults who say young Hispanic people would be ___ more likely to pursue college degrees in STEM if ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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A sizable share of Hispanic college students are the [first in their immediate family to attend college](#). The survey finds first-generation Hispanic college students are especially likely to view representation in the form of more examples of high-achieving Hispanic people in STEM as a catalyst for greater engagement: 60% think this would make young Hispanic people a lot more likely to pursue STEM degree programs.

When thinking about ways to increase engagement with science among Hispanic Americans, focus group participants frequently raised the issue of representation.

"More of us. We need to see more of our people." – Latino, age 25-39

“Just that, incorporate more Latino people in it, starting with school, involve kids in technology and science, and develop more projects about strategies, those type of things, for the kids to get more interested and see it more like a game and therefore begin to have a love for science.” – Latina, age 40-65

Past experiences with STEM schooling can play a pivotal role in whether or not people engage with science or pursue further training or a job in STEM. The survey paints a mixed picture when it comes to Latinos’ past experiences in the classroom.

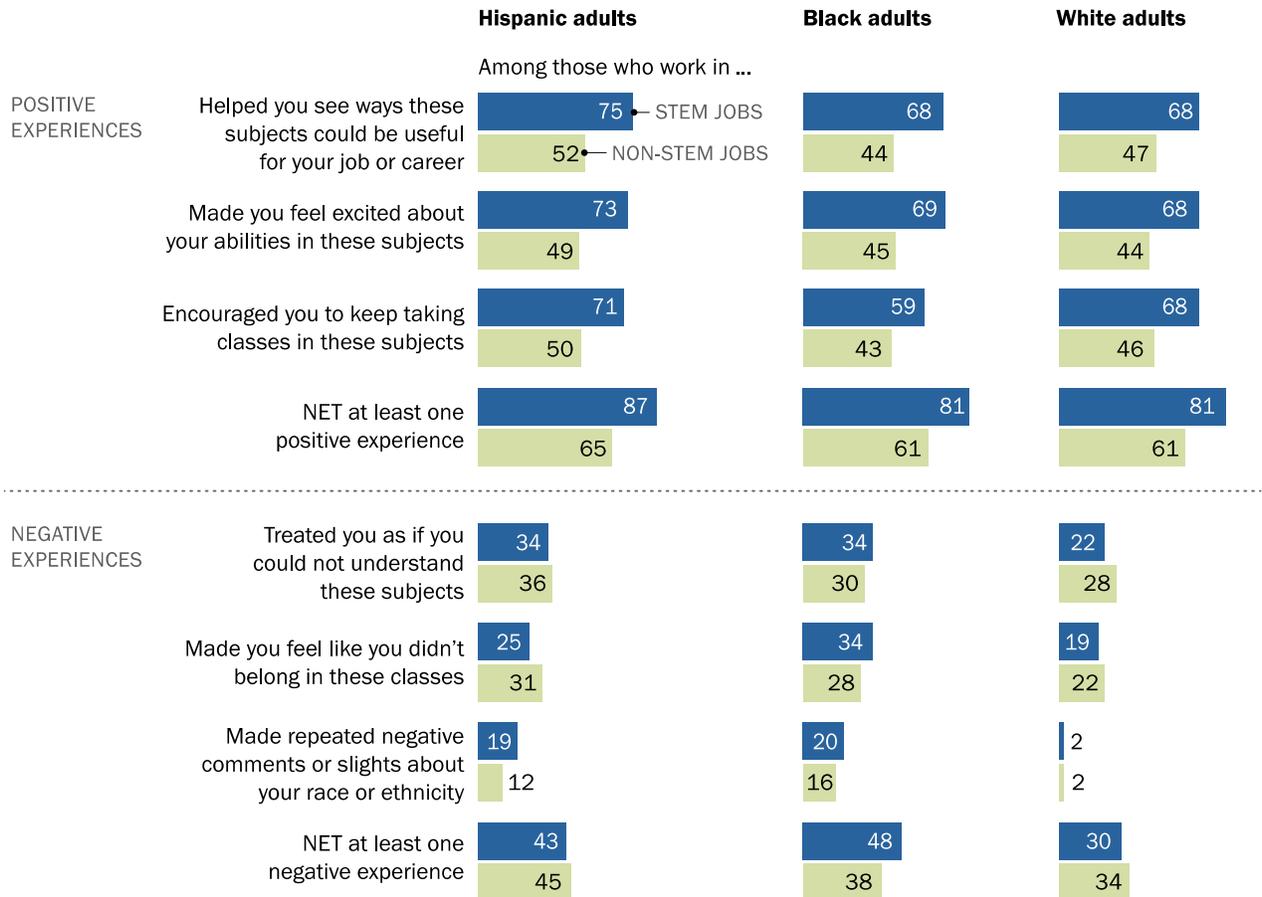
Most Hispanic college graduates working in STEM fields can recall positive experiences from their most recent educational experiences in science, technology, engineering and math – such as someone who encouraged them to keep taking classes in these subjects.

However, Hispanic college graduates working in STEM jobs are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White college graduates in these positions to say they faced mistreatment in their most recent STEM schooling. For instance, 34% say they can recall someone treating them as if they could not understand the subject matter – significantly higher than the share of non-Hispanic White adults working in STEM who say this (22%).

In all, 43% of college-educated Hispanic STEM workers say they had at least one of the three negative experiences asked about in the survey. The experiences of Hispanic college graduates in this regard are similar to those of Black college graduates, who are also far more likely than non-Hispanic White college graduates to recall any of these three negative experiences in their STEM schooling.

Hispanic college graduates working in STEM are more likely than their non-Hispanic White counterparts to recall mistreatment in STEM schooling

Among employed adults with a college degree or more education, % who say in their most recent STEM schooling, they had someone who ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Hispanic adults includes those of any race. Black adults refers to all those who self-identify as Black (inclusive of those who identify as single-race, multiracial and Black Hispanic). Those who self-identify as both Hispanic and Black are included among both Hispanic adults and Black adults. White adults refers to those with a single-race identity as White and non-Hispanic.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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The survey, conducted Nov. 30 to Dec. 12, 2021, includes 3,716 Hispanic adults; findings based on all Hispanic adults surveyed have a margin of error of plus or minus 2.6 percentage points.

The questions asked in the survey were informed by a set of six focus groups among Hispanic adults, conducted virtually in July 2021, that elicited views about the COVID-19 pandemic, experiences and beliefs about the health and medical care systems, as well as people's interests in science topics and their thoughts about ways to increase trust and engagement with science in Hispanic communities. The study also drew guidance from a panel of advisers with expertise on Hispanic and Black Americans' views and experiences in American society broadly and in connection with science, health and STEM education.

A common theme recurring in both focus group discussions and conversations with the expert advisory panel was how the diversity of the U.S. Hispanic population is central to experiences with science across all aspects of society.

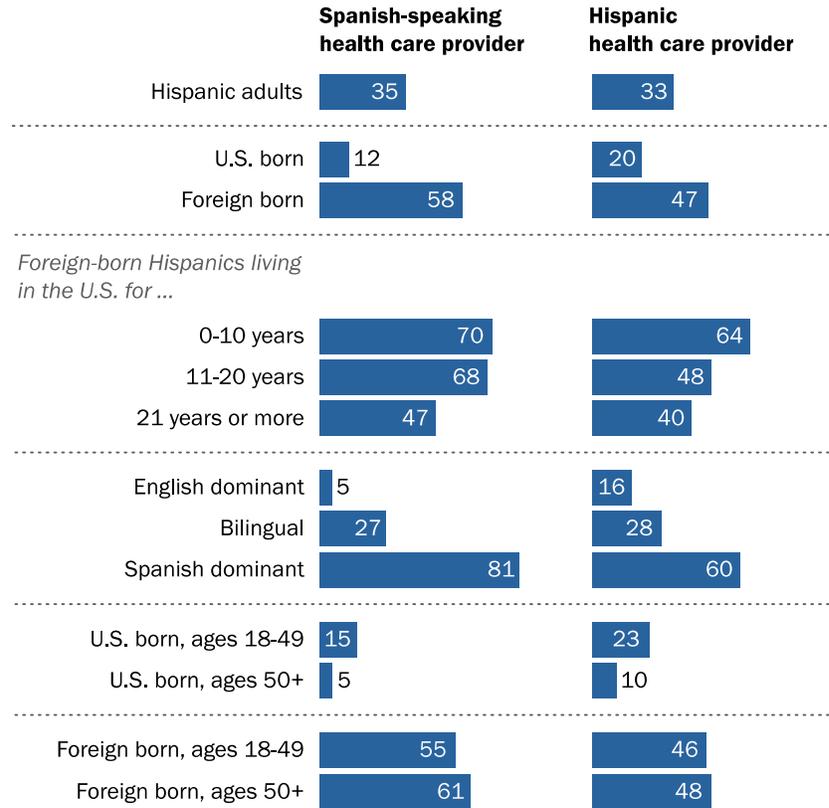
The survey data reveal these differences by characteristics such as nativity and language proficiency across science topics, but they appear especially central to Hispanic Americans' interactions with and views about medical care.

For instance, while the share of Latinos with health insurance is up over the last decade, Latino immigrants remain less likely than those born in the U.S. to have health insurance. Latino immigrants (especially those who have been in the country for 20 years or less) also are less likely than other Latinos to say they have seen a health care provider in the past year or that they have a primary care provider who they usually turn to when they are sick or need health care.

The interconnected characteristics of nativity and language proficiency are major factors shaping preferences in seeking out health care. Foreign-born Hispanic adults – a group that is much more likely to be Spanish-language dominant – are far more likely than those born in the U.S. to say they prefer to see a Spanish-speaking health care provider (58% to 12%) and to prefer a Hispanic provider (47% to 20%).

About a third of Hispanic adults say they would prefer a health care provider who speaks Spanish

% of Hispanic adults who say they would strongly or somewhat prefer a health care provider for routine care who is a ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Underscoring issues of representation in the medical profession, just 7% of all physicians and surgeons are Hispanic, [according to a Center analysis of federal government data](#), far lower than the share of Hispanics in the overall workforce.

When it comes to negative experiences with health care, 52% of Latino adults say they've had at least one of six negative experiences with health care providers in the past – such as having to speak up to get the proper care. In this, experiences of Latino adults are more similar than different to those of all U.S. adults.

However, the relatively small share of Hispanic Americans who identify their race as Black (3%) are much more likely than Hispanic Americans who identify as White or as some other race to report negative health care interactions. A large majority of Black Hispanic adults (69%) say they've faced one of six negative experiences with health care providers, such as feeling that the pain they were experiencing was not being taken seriously. By contrast, a smaller share of White Hispanic adults (50%) say they've had one of these six negative experiences with doctors or other health care providers.

Trust in medical scientists and engagement with COVID-19 news and information

The coronavirus pandemic and the development of COVID-19 vaccines has put renewed focus on public levels of trust in medical scientists and scientists, especially in the Hispanic population that has faced [disparate health impacts](#) from COVID-19.

Hispanic adults hold largely trusting views of both medical scientists and scientists to act in the public's interests. About three-in-ten Hispanic adults (29%) hold a strong level of trust in medical scientists, saying they have a great deal of confidence in them to act in the public's best interests. Half say they have a fair amount of confidence in medical scientists, while 20% express more negative views, saying they have not too much or no confidence in medical scientists.

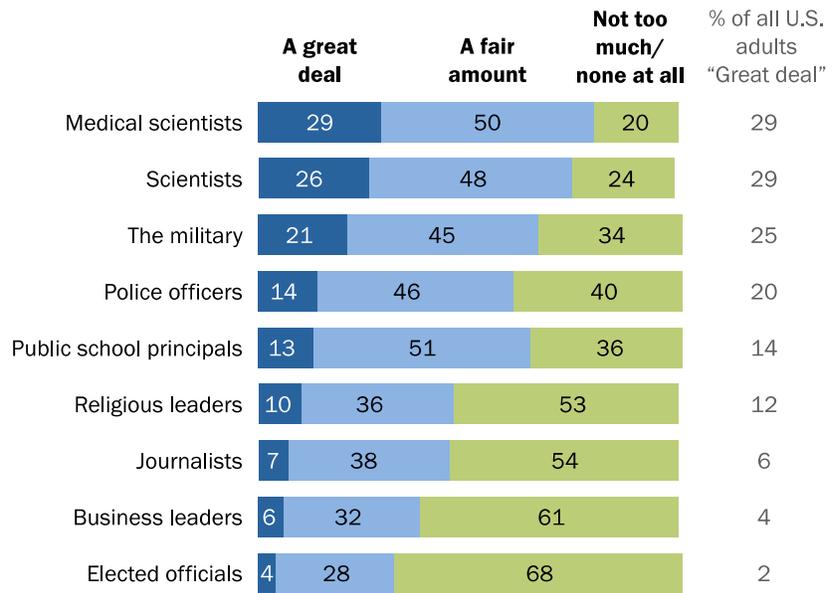
Trust in scientists is similarly positive. A large majority of Hispanic Americans have either a great deal (26%) or a fair amount (48%) of confidence in scientists to act in the public's best interests. (Half of the survey respondents were asked for their views of medical scientists and half were asked for their views of scientists, generally.)

Hispanic Americans’ trust in medical scientists and scientists is higher than it is for other groups and institutions, including the military, police officers and K-12 public school principals.

Still, as with the [general population](#), Hispanic Americans’ confidence in medical scientists is down from earlier in the coronavirus pandemic. In April 2020, 45% of Hispanic adults had a great deal of confidence in medical scientists. That figure was 30% in November 2020 and is roughly the same (29%) in the current survey. Similarly, confidence in scientists has also fallen since the early stages of the coronavirus outbreak.

About three-in-ten Hispanic adults have a great deal of confidence in medical scientists

% of Hispanic adults who have ___ of confidence in the following groups to act in the best interests of the public



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.
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As with views of scientists in the general population, Hispanic adults with a college degree or more education are generally more trusting of medical scientists and scientists than those with less education. Hispanic Democrats tend to hold more trusting views of these groups than do Hispanic Republicans – in line with partisanship patterns seen among all U.S. adults.

Hispanic Americans’ broadly positive views of scientists are consistent with the reliance they report on experts to make sense of news about the coronavirus and COVID-19 vaccines.

Hispanic adults express broad engagement with coronavirus news and information; the survey was fielded in December 2021, amid a surge of coronavirus cases stemming from the omicron variant. About half of Hispanic adults (47%) say they talked about coronavirus-related news nearly every day or a few times a week. Among social media users, 73% of Hispanics report having seen

coronavirus content in the past few weeks. These levels of engagement with coronavirus news and information among Hispanic adults are similar to those seen among all U.S. adults.

Changes to public health guidance and information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines have proven [confusing to many Americans](#). When asked about potential sources of coronavirus information, Hispanic Americans are more likely to say they can rely on information from experts than any of seven other sources considered in the survey.

Roughly three-quarters of Hispanic adults (74%) say they can rely on information from experts in this area either a lot or some; 21% say they can rely on experts not too much or at all.

Close friends and family also play a prominent role when it comes to information about the COVID-19 outbreak and vaccines: 58% of Latinos say they can rely on close friends and family a lot or some.

About half of Latinos say the same about information on this topic from journalists and from news media focused on Latino audiences. Smaller shares say they can rely on other sources for information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines, including religious leaders and neighbors.

Most Hispanic Americans say they can rely on experts for COVID-19 news and information

% of Hispanic adults who say they can rely on each of the following sources ___ for information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines

	A lot	Some	NET
Experts	38	36	74
Close friends and family	16	41	58
News media focusing on Hispanic audiences	15	36	51
Journalists	11	40	51
Religious leaders	7	31	38
Neighbors or other people in their local community	7	27	34
<i>Among internet users:</i>			
Online groups of people with shared interests that you are part of	7	24	31
<i>Among social media users:</i>			
Personalities on social media that you follow	6	24	31

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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1. A brief statistical portrait of U.S. Hispanics

The U.S. Hispanic population reached 62.1 million in 2020, accounting for 19% of all Americans and making it the nation's second largest racial or ethnic group, behind White Americans and ahead of Black Americans, according to the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).

It is also one of the fastest growing groups in the U.S. Between 2010 and 2020, the country's Hispanic population grew 23%, up from 50.5 million in 2010 (the Asian population grew faster over the [same decade](#)). Since 1970, when Hispanics made up 5% of the U.S. population and numbered 9.6 million, the Hispanic population has grown more than sixfold.

Latinos are reshaping national and state-level demographics

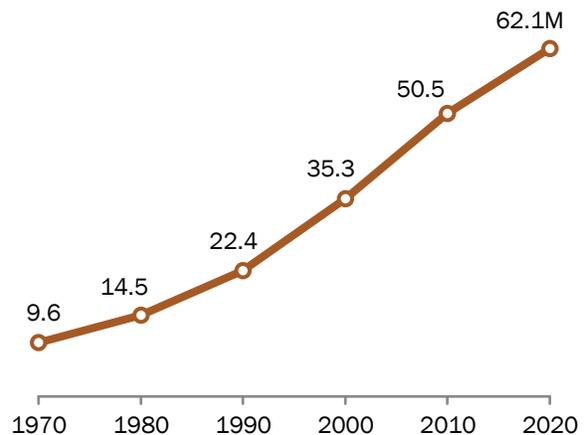
With such sizable and rapid growth, U.S. Latinos have shaped the nation's demographic story for several decades. From 2010 to 2020, they accounted for about half of U.S. population growth, a pattern continued from 2000 to 2010. As a result, the Latino population [has grown](#) in just about every corner of the nation. Today, while California, Texas and Florida hold about half of the U.S. Latino population, the fastest growth rates are in states such as North Dakota (up 148% between 2010 and 2020) and South Dakota (up 75% over the same period).

Growing Hispanic populations are also reshaping the demographics of states. In the last decade, Hispanics became the largest racial or ethnic group in California [for the first time](#). California joins New Mexico as the two U.S. states where Hispanics are the largest racial or ethnic group. And the future demographics of many states are poised to be further shaped by Hispanics. In 2000, in eight states, 20% or more of [kindergartners were Hispanics](#). By 2017, that number had grown to 18 states plus the District of Columbia.

The diverse origins of U.S. Hispanics

U.S. Hispanic population reached more than 62 million in 2020

In millions



Note: Population totals are as of April 1 each year. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1970-1980 estimates based on decennial censuses (see 2008 report "U.S. Population Projections: 2005-2050"), 1990-2020 PL94-171 census data.

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Hispanics are a diverse group with deep roots in Latin America. In 2019, 61.5% of all Hispanics indicated they were of Mexican origin – either they were born in Mexico or traced their ancestor’s roots to Mexico, according to [Center analysis](#) of U.S. Census Bureau data. At 37.2 million people in 2019, this makes the Mexican origin population the largest among U.S. Hispanics.

The next largest group is Latinos of Puerto Rican origin – those born either in Puerto Rico or who trace their family’s roots to Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans account for 9.7% of the U.S. Latino population. Cubans, Salvadorans, Dominicans, Guatemalans, Colombians and Hondurans all round out the largest groups, each with a population of a million or more in 2019.

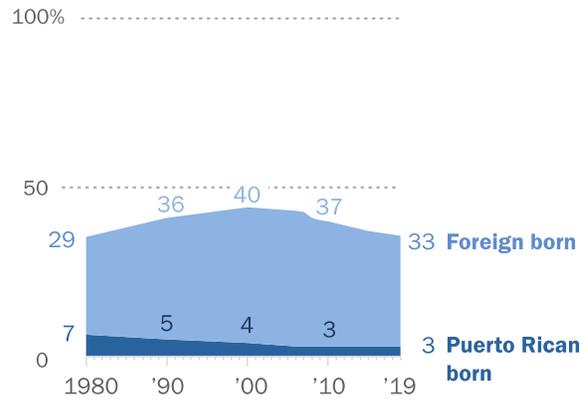
At the same time, the origins of Hispanics have been changing. Between 2010 and 2019, the fastest growing origin groups were Venezuelans (up 126%), Guatemalans (up 49%) and Hondurans (up 47%). By comparison, the Mexican population grew just 13% over the same period, and the Ecuadorian population grew the slowest, just 6% between 2010 and 2019.

U.S. born Latinos comprise a majority, immigrants make up a declining share of U.S. Latinos today

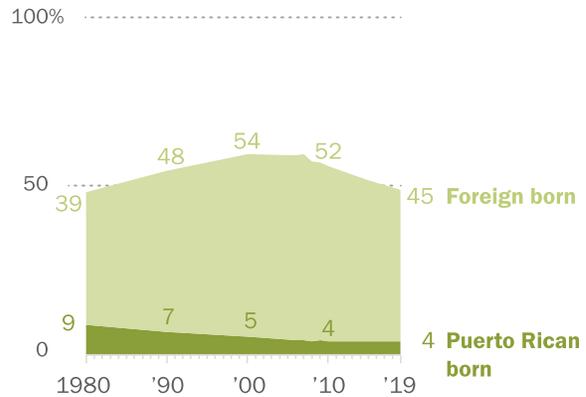
In 2019, about 19.8 million, or one-third, of all Latinos living in the U.S. were born outside the country, and an additional 1.9 million, or 3%, were born in Puerto Rico (those born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens at birth). Both groups have seen an increase in their population numbers since 2010. The number of Latino immigrants living in the U.S. was up from 19 million in 2010, and the number of Puerto Rican-born Latinos living in the U.S. was up from 1.5 million.

Among U.S. Hispanics, immigrants and those born in Puerto Rico are a declining share

% of the U.S. Hispanic population who are ...



% of U.S. Hispanic adults who are ...



Note: Hispanics are of any race.
 Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of U.S. Census Bureau 1980-2000 decennial censuses and 2006-2019 American Community Surveys (IPUMS).
 “Hispanic Americans’ Trust in and Engagement With Science”

But, the share of U.S. Latinos born in another country peaked at 40% in 2000, and has declined since then, reflecting a slowdown in immigration from Latin America since then. Among Latino adults, the share born in another country stood at 44.8% in 2019, down from a peak of 55% in 2007.

The share of U.S. Latinos who were born in Puerto Rico is falling too, though it has rebounded some with increases in out-migration from the island following Hurricanes Maria and Irma in 2017. In 1960, the Puerto Rican-born share among U.S. Latinos peaked at 11%, but has since settled at around 3% since 2010.

Across Hispanic origin groups, the share born outside the U.S. varies widely. Venezuelans have the highest immigrant share, at 77%, followed by Paraguayans at 65% and Hondurans at 63%. But notably, across all groups except Venezuelans and Spaniards, the immigrant share has been in decline over the last decade as the Hispanic population becomes more settled.

At the same time, the number of Hispanics born in the U.S. has grown. Their share of the Hispanic population has risen too, from 59.9% in 2000 to 67.3% in 2019. This reflects the greater contribution to Hispanic population growth of births in the U.S. to Hispanic parents compared with the arrival of new immigrants, a trend that has become more pronounced in the last decade. Among adult Hispanics, the U.S.-born share increased, from its recent low of 45% in 2007 to 55.2% in 2019.

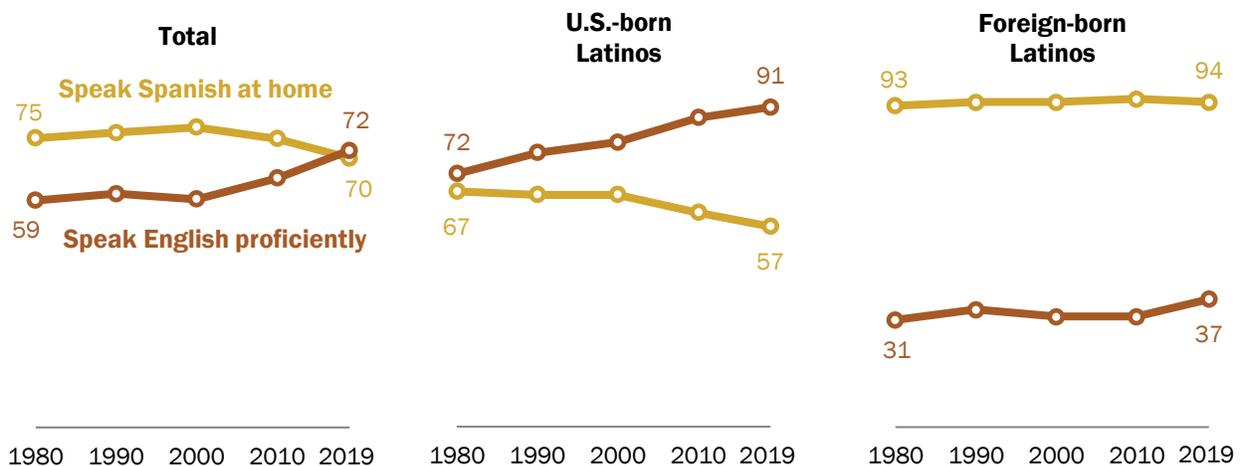
A growing share of Latinos are English proficient

English proficiency is rising among U.S. Latinos. In 2019, the most recent available data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 72% of all Latinos ages 5 and older indicated they spoke English proficiently, up from 59% in 1980. Many of the gains in English proficiency for the group have come since 2000, reflecting the slowdown in Latin American immigration this century. At the same time, the share of Latinos who speak Spanish at home is falling. In 2019, seven-in-ten Latinos ages 5 and older spoke Spanish at home, down from a peak of 78% in 2000.

Changes in language use have been more pronounced among U.S.-born Hispanics. In 2019, 91% spoke English proficiently, up from 72% in 1980. Meanwhile, the share that speak Spanish at home fell, to 57% in 2019 from 67% in 1980. By contrast, changes in language use among Hispanic immigrants is mixed. English proficiency is up: In 2019, 37% spoke English proficiently, a jump from 31% in 1980. At the same time, Spanish use at home remains high: 94% of Hispanic immigrants spoke Spanish at home in 2019, about the same as in 1980.

For Latinos, English proficiency has increased and Spanish use at home has decreased, especially among those born in the U.S.

% of Latinos ages 5 and older who ...



Note: Latinos who speak English proficiently are those who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they speak English “very well.”

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1980, 1990, 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2010 and 2019 American Community Surveys (IPUMS).

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See [the Appendix](#) for a profile of Hispanic adults in the survey sample.

‘Hispanic’ or ‘Latino’? It matters to some but about half don’t have a preference

The pan-ethnic labels Hispanic and Latino have been used over recent decades to describe the diverse population of 62.1 million people who trace their roots to Latin America or to Spain. Both labels have a [long history in the U.S.](#), and both have official government recognition. Hispanic has been officially in use since the 1970s, with Latino added in the 1990s. Organizations like Pew Research Center use the two terms interchangeably, as is done in this report.

While the two terms have official recognition and are broadly used, the population they are meant to describe is generally ambivalent about the two labels. For example, a [2018 Pew Research Center national, bilingual survey](#) of this population asked which term respondents preferred to describe themselves. Roughly half (54%) indicated they had no preference for either, 27% preferred Hispanic and 18% preferred Latino. These results are little changed [from 2002](#) when 53% indicated no preference, 34% preferred Hispanic and 13% preferred Latino.

Responses from focus group participants about these terms reflect this ambivalence. Some were open to either term, saying:

“I don’t have a preference. I’ve never actually thought of that question, but neither bother me, so I don’t really care.” – Hispanic woman, age 25-39

“I guess I don’t really prefer either. I’m okay with Latino or Hispanic.” – Hispanic man, 25-39

For other focus group participants, however, one label or the other is preferred. Some thought of themselves as Hispanic, saying,

“I consider myself a Hispanic.” – Hispanic woman, 40-65

“... I consider myself Hispanic. Or more Mexicana, because my parents were from Mexico.” – Hispanic woman, 40-65

For others, Latino is preferred:

“And I like to be called ‘Latina!’, with flavor!” – Hispanic woman, 40-65

“Latino, like the South Americans.” – Hispanic man, 40-65

More recently, a new pan-ethnic label has emerged in the U.S. – Latinx. It is a gender-neutral term meant to describe the population of people who trace their roots to Latin America. However, the term is largely unknown among the population it is meant to describe: 76% of Latino adults said they had not heard of Latinx, according to a [Pew Research survey in 2019](#). And among all Latino adults, just 3% indicated they use it to describe their own identity.

2. Hispanic Americans’ experiences with health care

Hispanic Americans face a number of challenges when it comes to access to [health care and medical treatments](#). Overall, Hispanic adults are less likely than other Americans to have health insurance and to receive preventative medical care. Language and cultural barriers, as well as factors such as higher levels of poverty, particularly among recent Hispanic immigrants, are among the social and economic dynamics that contribute to disparate health outcomes for Hispanic Americans. The

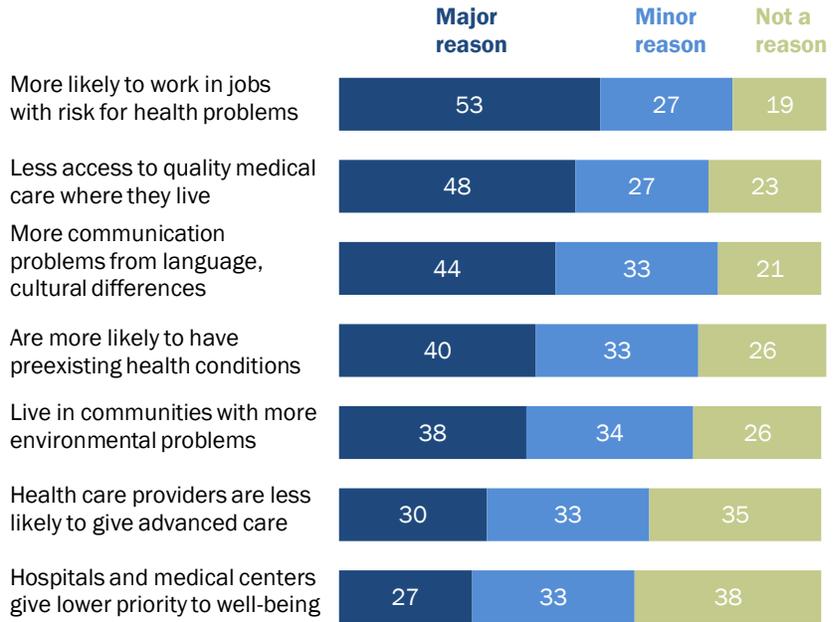
COVID-19 pandemic is a stark illustration of [health disparities](#): Hispanic Americans are far more likely than White Americans to have been hospitalized or died because of the coronavirus.

The Center survey asked people for their beliefs about the factors behind health disparities for Hispanic people.

Hispanic Americans cite working in occupations with health risks as the top factor for why Hispanic people generally have worse health outcomes than other U.S. adults. Overall, 53% say that working jobs that put them at risk for health problems is a major reason for health disparities among Hispanic people in the U.S.; another 27% say this is a minor reason and 19% say it is not a reason.

53% of Hispanic adults say health risks in jobs are major reason for generally worse health outcomes

% of Hispanic adults who say each is a ___ reason why Hispanic people generally have worse health outcomes than other adults in the U.S.



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.
 “Hispanic Americans’ Trust in and Engagement With Science”

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About half (48%) say less access to quality medical care where they live is a major reason for worse health outcomes among Hispanic people in the U.S., and 27% say this is a minor reason.

When it comes to navigating the health care system, 44% say that more communication problems from language or cultural differences is a major reason why Hispanic people have generally worse health outcomes than other adults in the U.S.

Preexisting health conditions are also seen as a factor: 40% say a major reason for worse health outcomes is that Hispanic people are more likely to have preexisting conditions.

Hispanic Americans are relatively less likely to see differential treatment as major factors: 30% say health care providers being less likely to give Hispanic people the most advanced medical care is a major reason for health disparities, while 27% say that hospitals and medical centers giving Hispanics' well-being lower priority is a major reason. Still, for these two items – as for all items included in the list – majorities say each is at least a *minor* factor for why Hispanic people in the U.S. generally have worse health outcomes than other adults.

In focus group discussions, some participants shared their feelings that doctors may not always offer the best treatment options to Hispanic people. One participant talked about the assumptions health care providers make this way:

“I think a lot of times when they see us coming in or they see that they're helping us out, they don't feel like they have to give us the best medicine or they need to give us the best hope because they already feel like we probably come in with bogus insurance, if we even have insurance ... So, they give us stuff that's not as great or they don't give us all the best information because they feel like we're poor.” – Hispanic man, age 25-39

There are some differences in views about these factors between Democrats and Republicans. Hispanic Democrats are more likely to consider several of these options as major reasons for health inequities including the types of jobs Hispanic adults hold and limited access to quality medical care in their local community. Still, majorities of Hispanic Republicans see most of these issues as at least a minor reason for worse health outcomes for Hispanic Americans. [See the Appendix for details.](#)

Hispanic Americans have mixed views on how much progress has been made in health outcomes for Hispanic people in the last 20 years. About half (51%) say health outcomes for Hispanic people have gotten a lot (17%) or a little (34%) better. However, 34% say they have stayed about the same, and 13% say they have gotten a lot or a little worse.

51% of Hispanic adults think health outcomes for Hispanic people have gotten better in past 20 years

% of Hispanic adults who say that in the past 20 years, health outcomes for Hispanic people have gotten ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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About half of recent Hispanic immigrants have a primary care provider

Regular access to health care is seen as essential for preventative care and treatment for conditions such as diabetes, a disease that Hispanic Americans are more likely to die from than other U.S. adults.

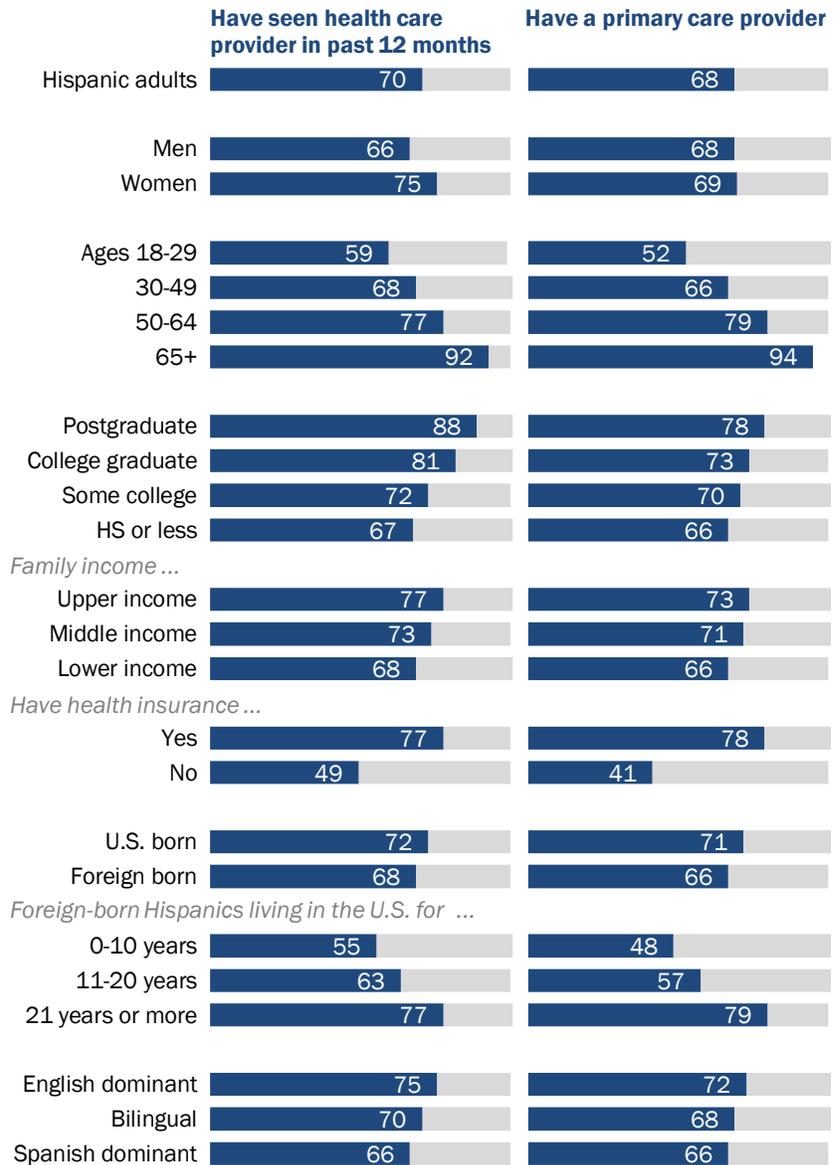
Seven-in-ten Hispanic adults say they have seen a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months. About three-in-ten (29%) say they have not done this. Hispanic adults are less likely than all U.S. adults to say they have seen a health care provider within the last year (70% vs. 82%).

Overall, 68% of Latinos say they currently have a person they think of as their primary care provider they usually see when they are sick. A somewhat higher share of all U.S. adults (76%) say they have a primary care provider.

Among Latinos, recent access to health care and having a primary care provider vary greatly by age and health insurance status; and among

About seven-in-ten Hispanic adults say they have seen a health care provider in the past 12 months, have a primary care provider

% of Hispanic adults who say they ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.
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first-generation Latino immigrants, experiences differ by the number of years spent in the U.S.

A large majority (92%) of Hispanic adults ages 65 and older say they've seen a health care provider in the last 12 months. Smaller majorities of younger Hispanic adults – including 59% of those ages 18 to 29 – say they've seen a doctor or other health care provider recently.

Hispanics born in the U.S. are slightly more likely than those born in other countries to say they've seen a doctor or other health care provider within the last 12 months (72% to 68%).

There are wide differences among Hispanic immigrants: 55% of those who have been living in the U.S. for 10 years or less say they have seen a health care provider in the past year, compared with 63% of those who have been in the U.S. 11 to 20 years and 77% of immigrants who have been in the U.S. more than 20 years.

Hispanic adults with health insurance are 28 percentage points more likely than those without health insurance to say they've seen a doctor or other health care provider in the last 12 months (77% vs. 49%). Half of Hispanic adults without health insurance say they have *not* seen a provider within the last year.

The share of Hispanic Americans who are uninsured has declined over the last decade. According to a [KFF analysis of data from the American Community Survey](#), 20% of Hispanic Americans under age 65 lacked health insurance in 2019. By comparison, in 2010 – before the implementation of the Affordable Care Act – 33% of Hispanic Americans under age 65 did not have health insurance.

Even so, Hispanic Americans remain more likely than other racial and ethnic groups – including White and Black Americans – to be uninsured.

There are similar patterns when it comes to having a primary care provider across these characteristics and experiences. About half (48%) of recent Hispanic immigrants (living in the U.S. 10 years or less) say they have a primary care provider. Those without health insurance (41%) and Hispanic adults under age 30 (52%) are also less likely than other Hispanic Americans to say they have a primary care provider.

Hispanic adults also report communication challenges in health care settings; just under half (46%) say they have a close friend or family member who needs a Spanish-speaking health care provider or translator.

Three-in-ten say they have a close friend or family member who worries about their legal status in the U.S. when thinking about going to see a health care provider. [See Appendix for more details on these two questions.](#)

Hispanic Americans are evenly divided over how easy it is to understand the process for getting medical care: 50% say it's very or somewhat easy to understand the process for getting medical care at hospitals and medical centers, while about as many (49%) say this process is very or somewhat hard to understand.

Views among Hispanic adults are similar to those of all U.S. adults, 51% of whom say it's easy to understand the process of getting medical care.

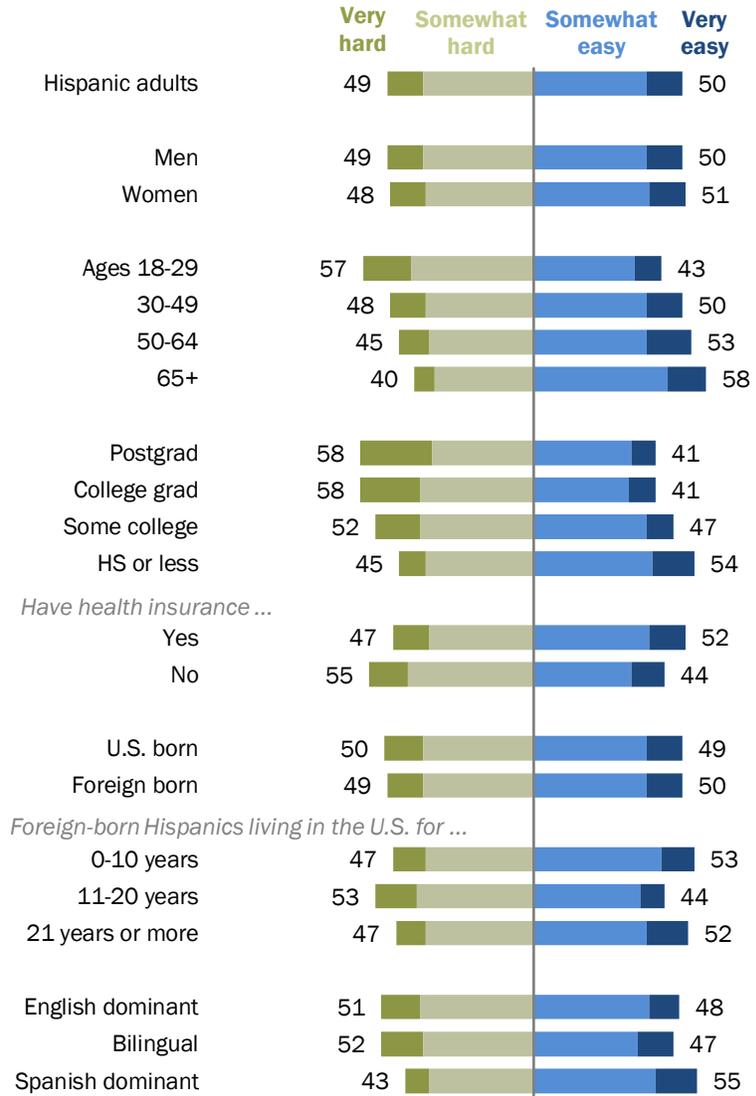
Younger Hispanic adults, ages 18 to 29, are more likely than older adults to say it's hard to understand the process of getting care.

Those who do not have health insurance are more likely to say the process is hard to understand (55%, compared with 47% of those insured).

Hispanic adults, across family income levels, are roughly divided over whether the process of getting medical care is easy or hard to understand.

Hispanic adults are closely divided over how easy – or difficult – it is to understand process of getting medical care

% of Hispanic adults who describe the process of getting medical care at hospitals and medical centers as generally ___ to understand



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Those with a high school diploma or less education are more likely than those with higher levels of education to say it's easy to understand the process for getting medical care.

Latinos born in the U.S. and those born outside of the U.S. hold roughly the same views on this issue. And those who are Spanish-language dominant are no more likely than others to say the process of getting medical care is hard to understand; in fact, they are more inclined to say it is easy.¹

When it comes to cost, half of Latinos say their out-of-pocket expenses for their most recent health care visit was about “what is fair,” 31% say they paid more than what is fair and 15% say their out-of-pocket expenses were less than what is fair. [See the Appendix for details.](#)

¹ Language dominance is based on a four-item index that asks people to rate their speaking and reading ability in English and in Spanish.

Hispanic Americans offer broadly positive ratings of the quality of health care they received most recently

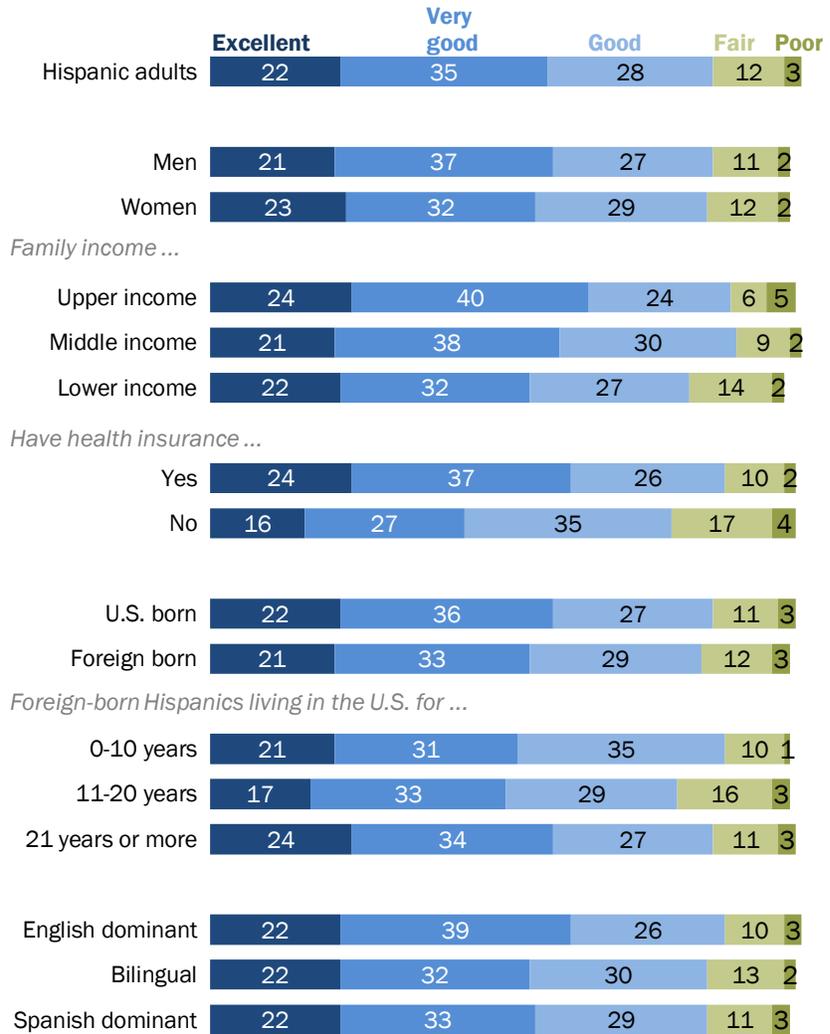
A majority of Hispanic Americans (56%) say the care they have received most recently from doctors or other health care providers has been excellent or very good; another 28% describe it as good. Fewer (14%) say the recent care they received has been fair or poor.

A 61% majority of Hispanic adults with health insurance say their recent care has been excellent or very good, compared with 43% of those without health insurance.

Those with lower family incomes are somewhat less likely than middle- and upper-income families to report recent positive experiences with health care. Still, 54% of lower-income Hispanics say they received excellent or very good care at their last health care visit.

Majority of Hispanic adults give positive ratings for the quality of health care they've received most recently

% of Hispanic adults who rate the quality of care they received most recently from doctors or other health care providers as ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec.12, 2021.

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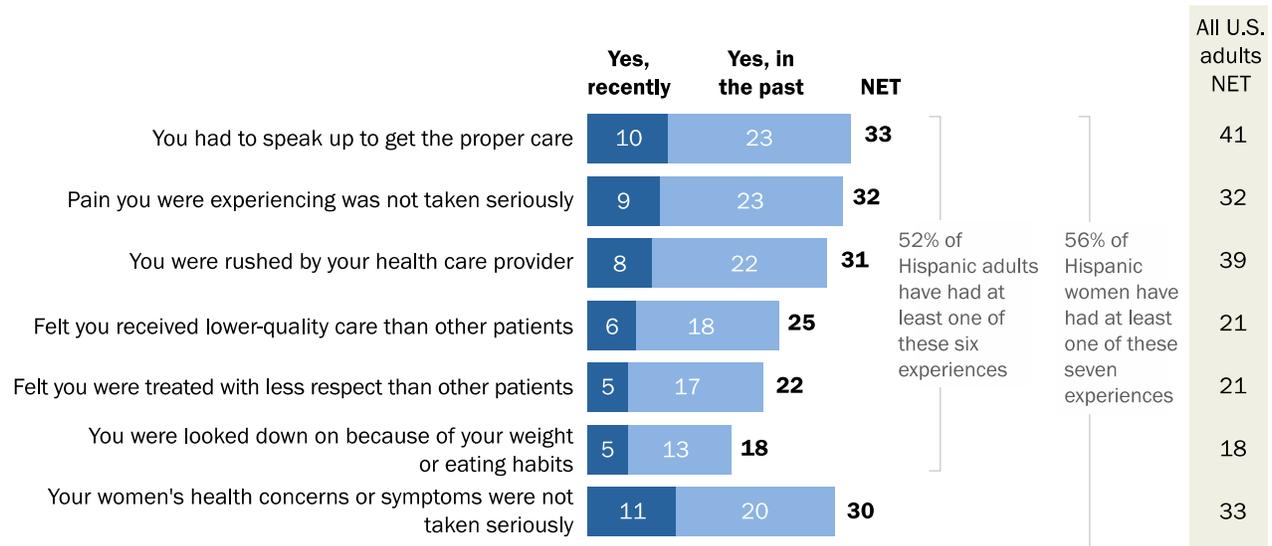
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Roughly half of Hispanic Americans say they have had negative health care experiences, difficulties getting the care they needed in the past

While most Hispanic adults offer positive ratings of the care they’ve received recently, negative experiences with the health care system are also fairly commonplace: 52% say they’ve had at least one of several negative experiences with health care providers at some point in their lives.

A third of Hispanic adults report having to speak up to get proper care from doctors

% of Hispanic adults who say they have ever experienced each of the following problems when dealing with doctors or other health care providers



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Question on women’s health concerns based on women.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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A third of Hispanic adults say they’ve had to speak up to get the proper care when dealing with doctors or other health care providers, either recently (10%) or at some point in the past (23%).

A similar share (32%) say they’ve felt the pain they were experiencing was not being taken seriously in recent or past interactions with health care providers, and 31% say they’ve felt rushed when receiving health care.

A quarter of U.S. Hispanics say they felt they received lower-quality care than other patients either recently or in the past; 74% say this has not happened to them.

When it comes to respect in health care settings, 22% of Hispanic adults say there's been a time when they felt they were treated with less respect than other patients; 18% say they felt looked down on because of their weight or eating habits.

Among Hispanic women, 30% say their women's health concerns or symptoms were not taken seriously, either recently or in past interactions with doctors or other health care providers.

Hispanic adults are about as likely as all U.S. adults to report having had these types of negative health care experiences. For example, the same shares of Hispanic adults and all U.S. adults say the pain they were experiencing was not taken seriously by health care providers in either recent or past experiences receiving medical care (32% each). When the six negative experiences asked of both men and women are taken together, Hispanic adults (52%) are slightly less likely than all U.S. adults (58%) to say they've had at least one of these negative experiences at some point in the past.

Of the six items asked of both men and women, Latinas are a bit more likely than Latinos to say they had at least one of these negative health care experiences in the past (55% vs. 49%).

Younger Latino adults are more likely than older adults to say they have had at least one of these negative experiences when seeking health care. In particular, younger Latinas are especially likely to report negative health care experiences when compared with both older women and men across age groups. [See the Appendix for details.](#)

Hispanic Americans who identify their race as Black (3% of all Hispanic adults) are particularly likely to say they have had trouble getting health care in the past. Among this group, about half (52%) say they have had to speak up to get proper care, compared with roughly three-in-ten among Hispanic adults who identify as White (31%) or as some other race (32%). Across the six questions, 69% of Black Hispanic adults say they have experienced at least one of these difficulties getting appropriate care, compared with about half of other Hispanic adults.

Black Hispanic adults are more likely to report negative experiences with doctors than White Hispanic adults

% of Hispanic adults who say the following has happened to them when dealing with doctors or other health care providers ...

	<i>Among Hispanic adults who identify their race as ...</i>		
	White	Black	Some other race
You had to speak up to get the proper care	31	52	32
The pain you were experiencing was not taken seriously	30	46	33
You were rushed by your health care provider	31	50	28
Felt you received lower-quality care than other patients	22	37	27
Felt you were treated with less respect than other patients	20	37	24
You were looked down on because of your weight or eating habits	18	32	15
NET at least one of these six negative experiences	50	69	51
	<i>Among women ...</i>		
Your women's health concerns or symptoms were not taken seriously	29	--	29

Note: Sample size is insufficient to report Black Hispanic women. White Hispanic refers to those with a single-race identity. Black Hispanic includes those who identify their race single or multiracial. Black Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Preference for Spanish-speaking or Hispanic health care providers

About a third of Hispanic adults say they prefer to see a Spanish-speaking doctor or other health care provider, while 51% say it doesn't make a difference to them and 13% would rather not see a Spanish-speaking provider.

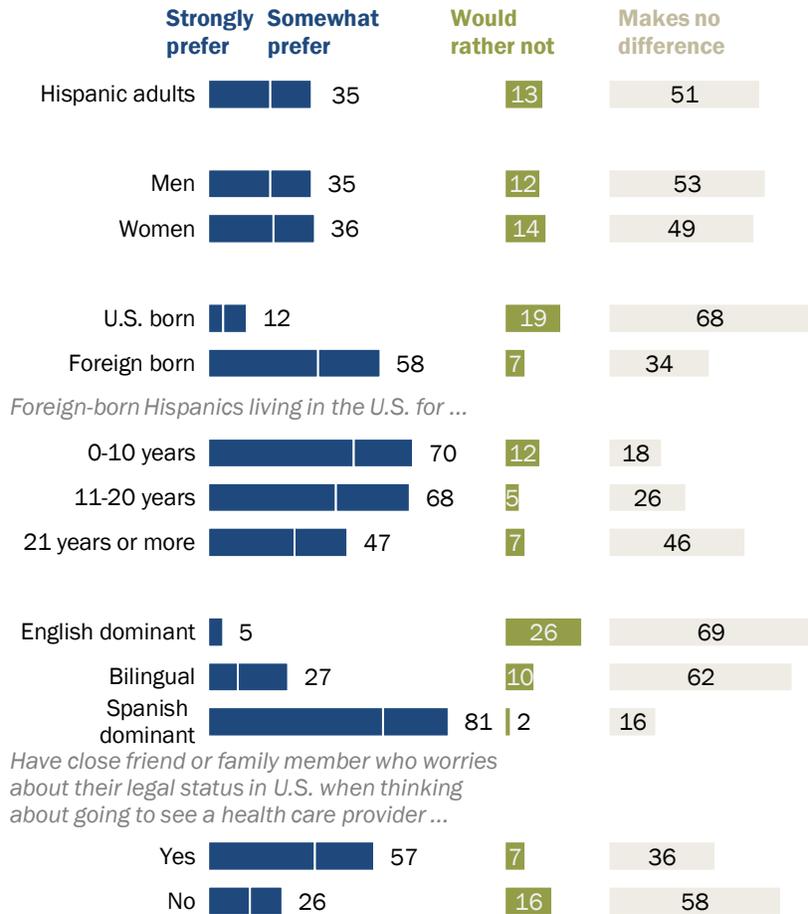
Just 7% of all physicians and surgeons are Hispanic and just 9% of all health care practitioners and technicians are Hispanic, according to [Center analysis](#) of federal government data.

About eight-in-ten (81%) Hispanic adults who are Spanish language dominant prefer to see a Spanish-speaking health care provider, underscoring the potential for communication issues in receiving medical care. Much smaller shares of bilingual (27%) or English dominant (5%) Hispanics prefer a Spanish-speaking provider.

Among Hispanic immigrants – about half of whom mostly speak and read in Spanish – 58% say they prefer a Spanish speaking doctor or other health care provider. Preference for a Spanish-speaking health care provider is more widespread among Hispanic immigrants who have been in the country for less than 21 years than among those who have been in the U.S. longer.

58% of Hispanic immigrants say they prefer to see a Spanish-speaking health care provider

% of Hispanic adults who say they ___ seeing a Spanish-speaking doctor or other health care provider for routine care



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Many focus group participants who primarily speak Spanish talked about their preference for a health care provider who could communicate with them in Spanish. One shared,

“It’s easier to explain the discomfort and understand the indications. Although, if you have an interpreter, it is not the same in my opinion ... I feel more comfortable when my doctor speaks Spanish.” – Hispanic woman, age 40-65

In focus group conversations, one participant described the challenges of assessing medical information in this way:

“There’s always doubt when you’re receiving information. Especially if you’re first-generation here coming from a different country. You have your reservations. You always want to go back for a second opinion or ask somebody that you know.” – Hispanic man, age 25-39

Preferences for seeing a Hispanic health care provider are similar to preferences for a Spanish-speaking provider.

A third of Hispanic adults say they prefer to see a Hispanic health care provider, while 59% say it makes no difference and 7% say they would rather not see a Hispanic provider.

Spanish-dominant Hispanic adults and Hispanic immigrants – especially more recent immigrants – are again among those most likely to say they prefer to see a Hispanic doctor or other health care provider.

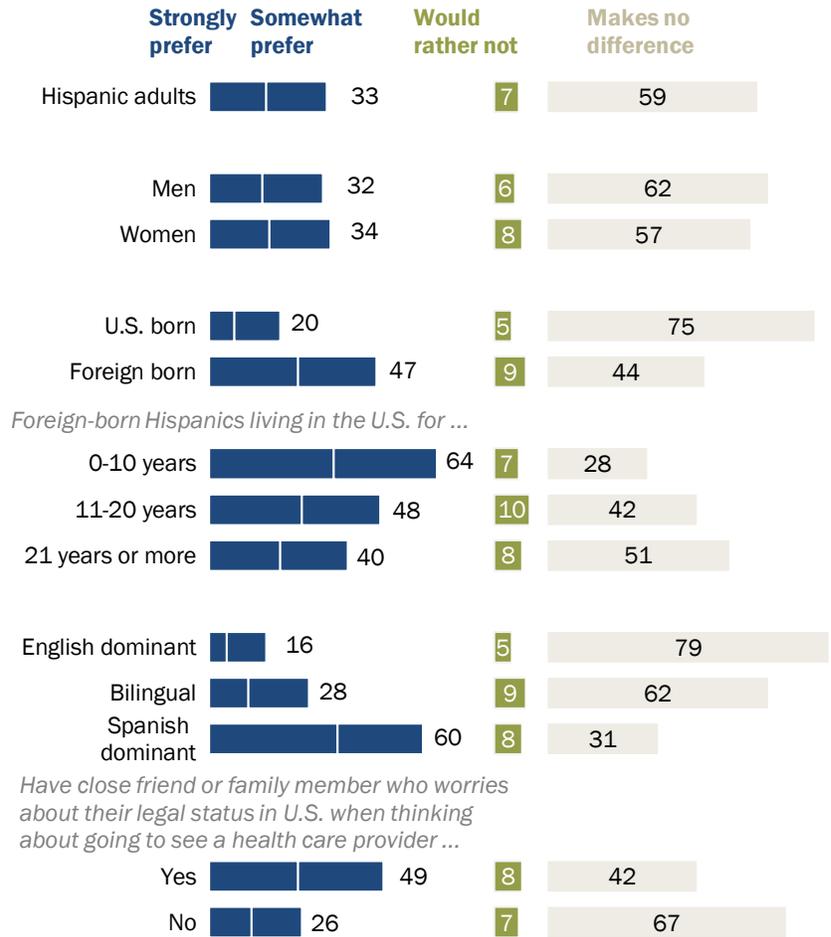
One focus group participant explained the reasons he preferred to have a Hispanic health care provider this way:

“And if someone is just like you from the same race, they would probably be more prone to understand and know the illnesses that we deal with because we’re the same. So they might be more able to help you maybe on a more personal kinship level than as somebody who doesn’t understand illnesses or something like Hispanics go through because they’re white or something else.” – Hispanic man, age 25-39

Other participants also felt that a Hispanic health care provider would understand them better than others:

About two-thirds of recent Hispanic immigrants say they prefer to see a Hispanic health care provider

% of Hispanic adults who say they ___ seeing a Hispanic doctor or other health care provider for routine care



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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“And I think it is important to me, just the representation of it being a Hispanic doctor ... I just feel maybe they're going to understand me more than me going to another doctor of color.” – Hispanic woman, age 40-65

“It's important that they know if we have ... We're prone for more diseases based on race and ethnicity, so I want someone to know that for myself and my kids. That, for me, is very important, for sure. If they're not the same race as I am, then they have to have some sort of understanding cultural-wise or something like that. But I do look for that.” – Hispanic woman, age 25-39

Even so, when asked to consider how Hispanic health care providers compare with others, large majorities of Hispanic Americans say they think a Hispanic doctor or other health care provider is about the same as others at providing them with quality care.

About eight-in-ten (78%) Hispanic Americans view a Hispanic health care provider as about the same as other providers when it comes to getting the best quality medical care. Of those who see a difference, more say a Hispanic health care provider is better (16%) than worse (3%) than others at providing them with quality care.

Views are similar when it comes to other aspects of care, including being treated with respect, concern for their best interests and taking their medical concerns seriously. Large majorities of Hispanic adults say a Hispanic health care provider is about the same as others in these regards. About two-in-ten say a Hispanic health care provider is better than others in each of these three areas.

A 56% majority of Hispanic Americans say they have seen a health care provider of the same ethnicity in the past. There is hardly any difference in the view that a Hispanic health care provider is better than others at providing key elements of care between those who have seen a Hispanic health care provider in the past and those who have not.

In focus group discussions, some participants said that they did not see a difference in quality of care between Hispanic health care providers and other providers:

“I mean, for me, it doesn't matter, but if maybe you asked the generation before us, then maybe. Like my parents, I want to think that they would like someone that spoke their language that maybe had some kind of a similar background. I could care less what you look like, my mentality in my life is full of every ethnicity, every gender. I'm very open.” – Hispanic woman, age 25-39

Majorities of Hispanic adults view a Hispanic doctor as about the same as others at key aspects of care

% of Hispanic adults who say a Hispanic doctor or other health care provider is ___ than other health care providers at ...

	Better	About the same	Worse
Taking your symptoms and concerns seriously	21	74	4
Treating you with respect	20	74	4
Looking out for your best interests	18	76	4
Providing you with the best quality medical care	16	78	3

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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“I don't feel like the provider has to look like me ... The reviews, where you really look into it. To me, that's not important. If it's Hispanic, fine, if it's not, it's fine as well.” – Hispanic woman, age 40-65

Majorities of Hispanic adults across most demographic groups, language and immigration characteristics view a Hispanic health care provider as about the same as others at providing key aspect of medical care.

Still, there are some differences in views: Somewhat higher shares of Spanish-dominant than English-dominant Hispanics view a Hispanic health care provider as better than others across key aspects of care.

For instance, 28% of Spanish-dominant Hispanics say a Hispanic health care provider is better than others at taking their symptoms and concerns seriously; English-dominant Hispanics are half as likely to express this view (14%).

Younger Hispanic adults ages 18 to 29 are more likely than older adults to view Hispanic health care providers as better than others at meeting their needs. For instance, 27% of Hispanic adults ages 18 to 29 say a Hispanic health care provider is better than others at treating them with respect. Among older Hispanic adults ages 65 and older, just 11% express this view. Still, the majority across all age groups say that Hispanic health care providers are about the same as others in this regard. [See Appendix for details.](#)

Spanish-dominant Hispanic Americans are more likely than those who mainly speak English to think Hispanic health care providers are better at key aspects of care

% of Hispanic adults who say a Hispanic doctor or other health care provider is **better** than other health care providers at ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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3. Hispanic Americans’ trust in medical scientists and views about the potential for researcher misconduct

Hispanic adults have broadly positive views of medical scientists, as well as of scientists generally. Yet their views of medical research scientists – and the work they do – are nuanced, with concerns about misconduct and accountability existing alongside positive views of medical scientists as a group.

A large majority of Hispanic Americans have a great deal or fair amount of confidence in medical scientists to act in the public’s best interest. Ratings of medical scientists are more positive than those for other prominent groups and institutions in society, including public school principals, police officers and religious leaders.

On balance, Hispanic adults think that medical research scientists generally do a good job in their work, care about people’s interests and provide fair and accurate information about their research.

However, concerns about scientific misconduct and accountability also are widely held. A 57% majority of Hispanic adults describe medical research misconduct as a very or moderately big problem – higher than the share of all U.S. adults who say this. And a majority (55%) say serious cases of medical research misconduct are just as likely today as in the past, rejecting the idea that safeguards in place today will prevent serious cases of medical research misconduct.

Views of medical scientists among Hispanic adults vary across characteristics, including partisan affiliation and education. Democrats and Democratic leaning-independents hold more positive views than Republicans and Republican leaners; those with higher levels of education express greater confidence in medical scientists than those with lower levels of education. The relatively small share of Hispanic adults who say they know “a lot” about what medical research scientists do have some of the most positive views of their conduct and research.

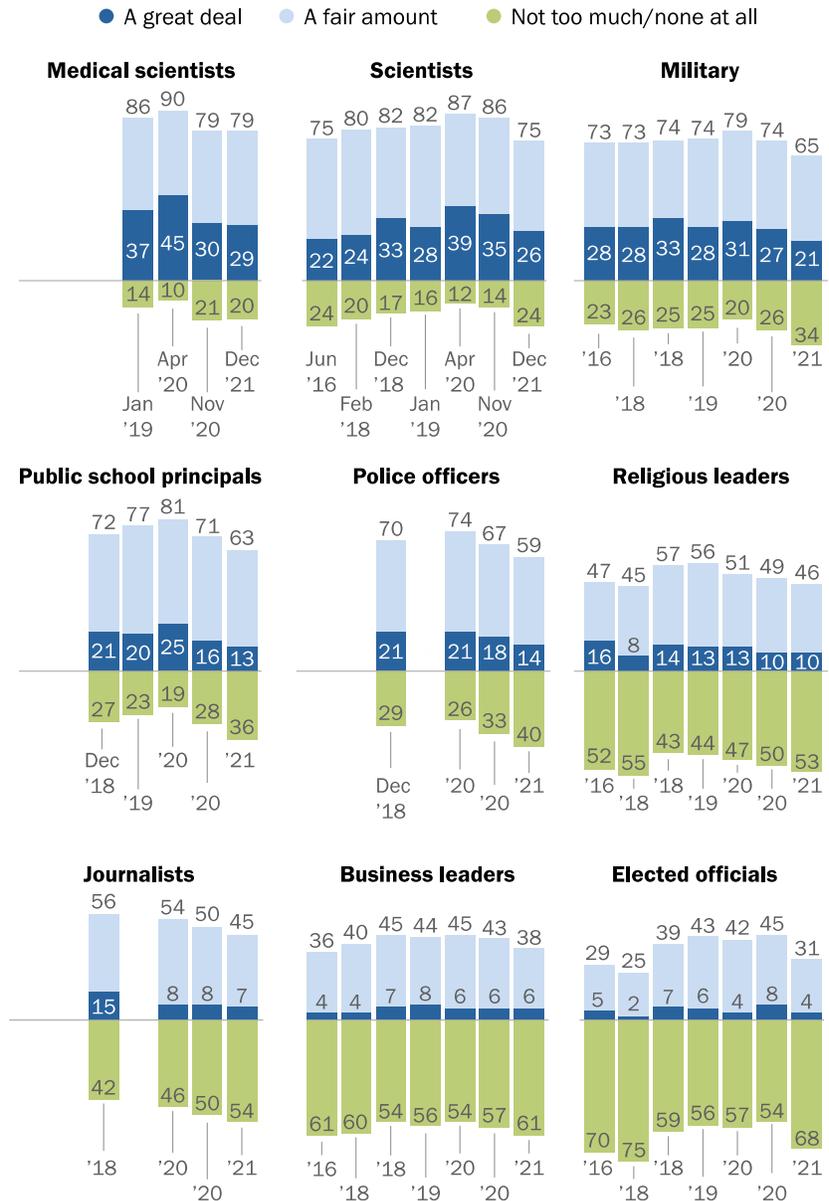
Most Hispanic Americans express trusting views of medical scientists, scientists

Hispanic adults express more confidence in medical scientists and scientists to act in the best interests of the public than other major groups and institutions in society.

About eight-in-ten Latino adults say they have at least a fair amount of confidence of medical scientists (79%, including 29% have a great deal of confidence in medical scientists). Three-quarters of Latino adults have at least a fair amount of confidence in scientists, including 26% who have a great deal of confidence. (Half of the survey respondents were asked to rate their confidence in medical scientists, while half were asked about scientists.)

Hispanic Americans have at least a fair amount of confidence in medical scientists, scientists to act in the public interest

% of Hispanic adults who have ___ of confidence in the following groups to act in the best interests of the public



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30–Dec. 12, 2021.
 “Hispanic Americans’ Trust in and Engagement With Science”

Fewer Hispanic Americans – though still a majority – have at least a fair amount of confidence in the military (65%), public school principals (63%) and police officers (59%).

Slightly fewer than half of Hispanic Americans have at least a fair amount of confidence in religious leaders (46%) and journalists (45%). Smaller minorities have at least a fair amount of confidence in business leaders (38%) and elected officials (31%).

Confidence in medical scientists and scientists has declined in the last two years among Hispanic adults, mirroring a similar trend among the [general population](#). The share of Hispanic adults with a great deal of confidence in medical scientists declined from 45% in April 2020 to 29% in the current survey; the share with a great deal of confidence in scientists declined from 39% to 26%. Confidence in other groups and institutions have also declined in the last two years. For example, 21% of Hispanic adults have a great deal of confidence in the military, down 10 percentage points from April 2020.

Hispanic Democrats have more confidence in medical scientists and scientists to act in the best interests of the public than Hispanic Republicans

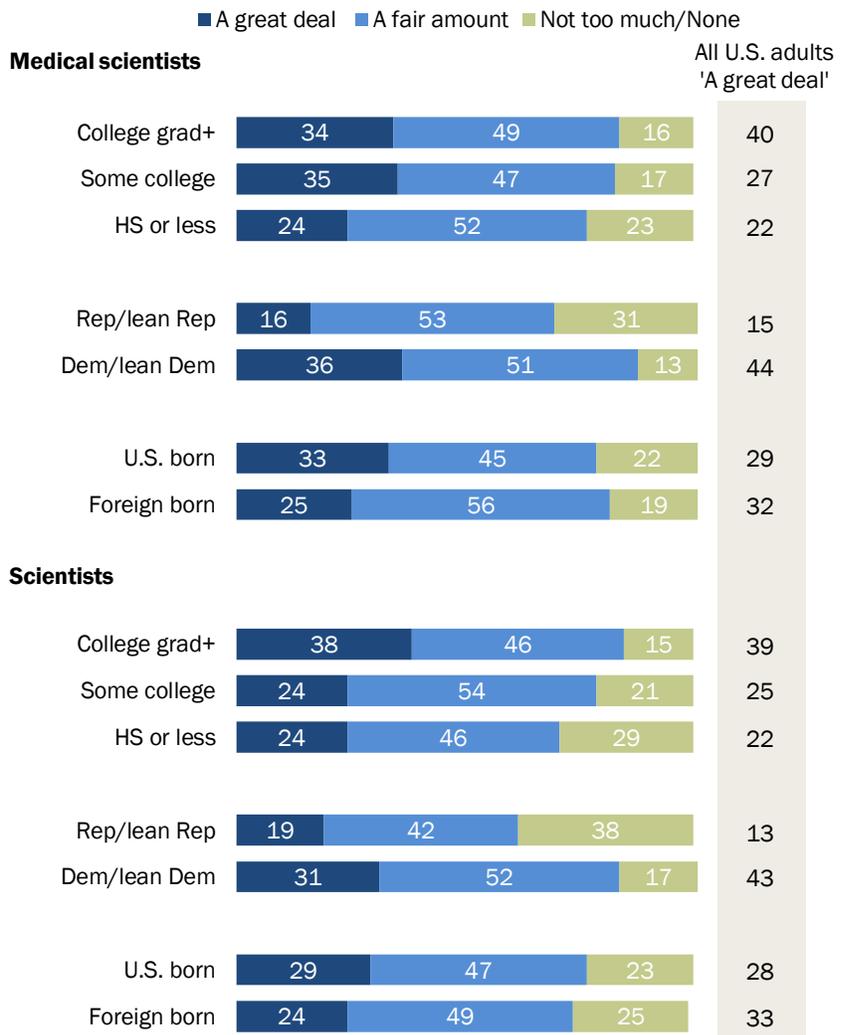
As with the general U.S. population, there are sizable differences between political groups when it comes to levels of trust in scientists. Hispanic Democrats are 20 percentage points more likely than Hispanic Republicans to have a great deal of confidence in medical scientists (36% vs. 16%).

Similarly, among Hispanic adults, 31% of Democrats have a great deal of confidence in scientists, compared with 19% of Republicans.

For both medical scientists and scientists, Hispanic adults with no college experience are less likely than college graduates to say they have a great deal of confidence in these groups to act in the best interests of the public.

Large partisan differences in confidence in medical scientists among Hispanic adults

% of Hispanic adults who have ___ of confidence in the following groups to act in the best interests of the public



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30–Dec. 12, 2021.
 “Hispanic Americans’ Trust in and Engagement With Science”

Hispanic Americans see medical researchers' competence in a largely positive light

The Center survey asked respondents to rate their levels of trust in medical research scientists across multiple dimensions in order to gain a better understanding of people's trust in them.

Among Hispanic adults, 38% say they are confident that medical researchers do a good job all or most of the time, 40% say they do so some of the time and another 19% rate medical researchers as competent only a little or none of the time.

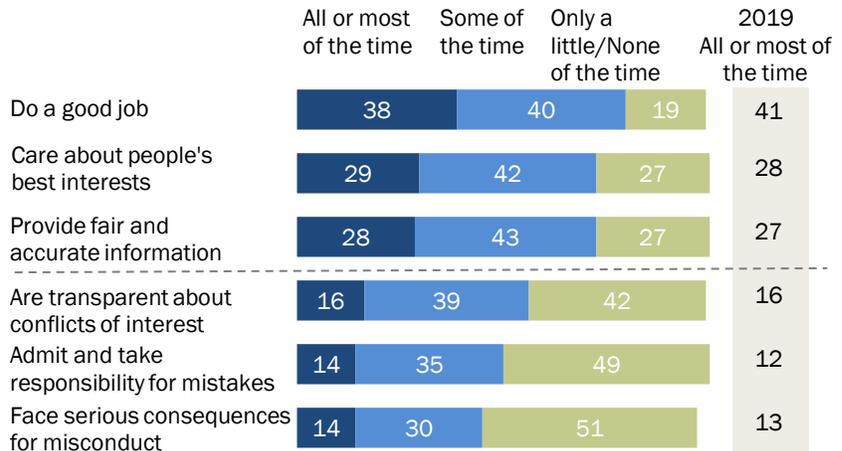
Smaller shares of Hispanic adults say that medical researchers care about people's best interests or provide fair and accurate information all or most of the time; still, majorities rate medical researchers more positively than negatively in these regards.

Hispanic Americans' trust in medical researchers on these dimensions of behavior are roughly the same as when last assessed in [2019](#). Views among the overall U.S. population about medical researchers are broadly similar.

Hispanic Americans are less trusting of medical researchers when it comes to questions of scientific integrity. As with all U.S. adults, small shares of Hispanic adults say that medical researchers are transparent about potential conflicts of interest with industry (16%) or admit and take responsibility for their mistakes when they happen (14%) all or most of the time. Should medical researchers be involved in research misconduct, few believe scientific institutions would hold them accountable; just 14% of Hispanic Americans say such researchers would face serious consequences for their misdeeds all or most of the time.

Hispanic adults are largely positive in rating medical researchers' competence

% of Hispanic adults who say that medical research scientists do each of the following



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Public trust in medical research scientists varies by how familiar people are with what such scientists do. The Center survey provided survey respondents a brief description, stating: “Medical research scientists conduct research to investigate human diseases, and test methods to prevent and treat them.”

About one-in-ten (11%) Hispanic adults say they know a lot about what medical research scientists do, 54% know a little and about a third (34%) report knowing nothing at all.

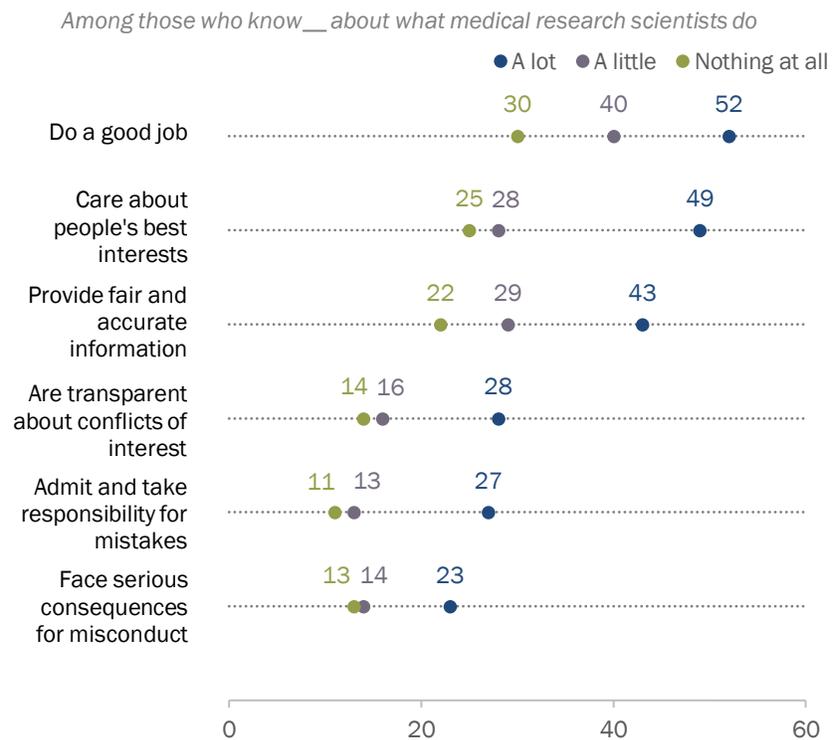
Among the smaller share of Hispanic Americans who know a lot about what medical researchers do, trust in them is higher. For instance, about half of this group say that medical researchers care about people’s best interests all or most of the time. Trust in medical researchers’ caring for others is lower among those who are less familiar with the work of medical researchers.

There are also some differences by gender. Latinos tend to express greater trust in medical researchers than Latinas when it comes to their competence, caring and trustworthiness of information. Similarly, Latinos are more inclined than Latinas to think that medical researchers can be trusted to admit and take responsibility for their mistakes when they occur.

As with overall trust in medical scientists, Hispanic Democrats are more trusting of medical researchers’ competence, caring, trustworthiness of information and scientific integrity than

Hispanic Americans most familiar with what medical researchers do see them in a more positive light

% of Hispanic adults who say that medical research scientists do each of the following **all or most of the time** ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

“Hispanic Americans’ Trust in and Engagement With Science”

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Hispanic Republicans. There are no more than modest differences in levels of trust in medical researchers across these dimensions by nativity. [See the Appendix for details.](#)

A majority of Hispanic Americans, especially first-generation immigrants, see medical research misconduct as a problem

A majority (57%) of Hispanic adults say that medical research misconduct is at least a moderately big problem, with 20% saying it is a very big problem. A similar share of Hispanic adults (60%) saw medical research misconduct as at least a moderately big problem when last asked in 2019.

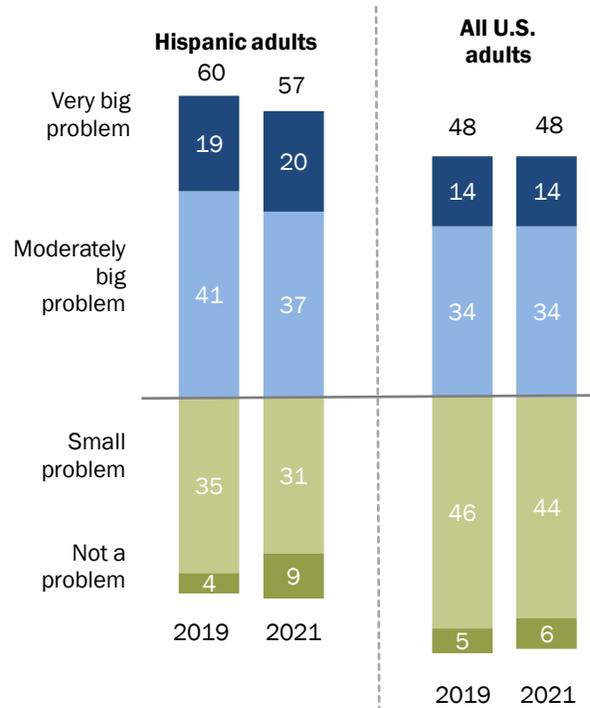
Hispanic adults are more likely than the general population to consider medical research misconduct at least a moderately big problem (57% vs. 48%), a pattern also seen in 2019.

Black Americans are also more likely than the general population to consider medical research misconduct a very or moderately big problem (55%). For more on Black Americans' views about medical research misconduct, see [“Black Americans’ Views of Engagement with Science.”](#)

Concern about medical research misconduct is higher among first-generation immigrants, meaning foreign-born Latinos, compared with those born in the U.S., who are at least second-generation immigrants (62% vs 52%).

57% of Hispanic adults say that medical research misconduct is at least a moderately big problem

% of U.S. adults who say that research misconduct by medical research scientists is a ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.
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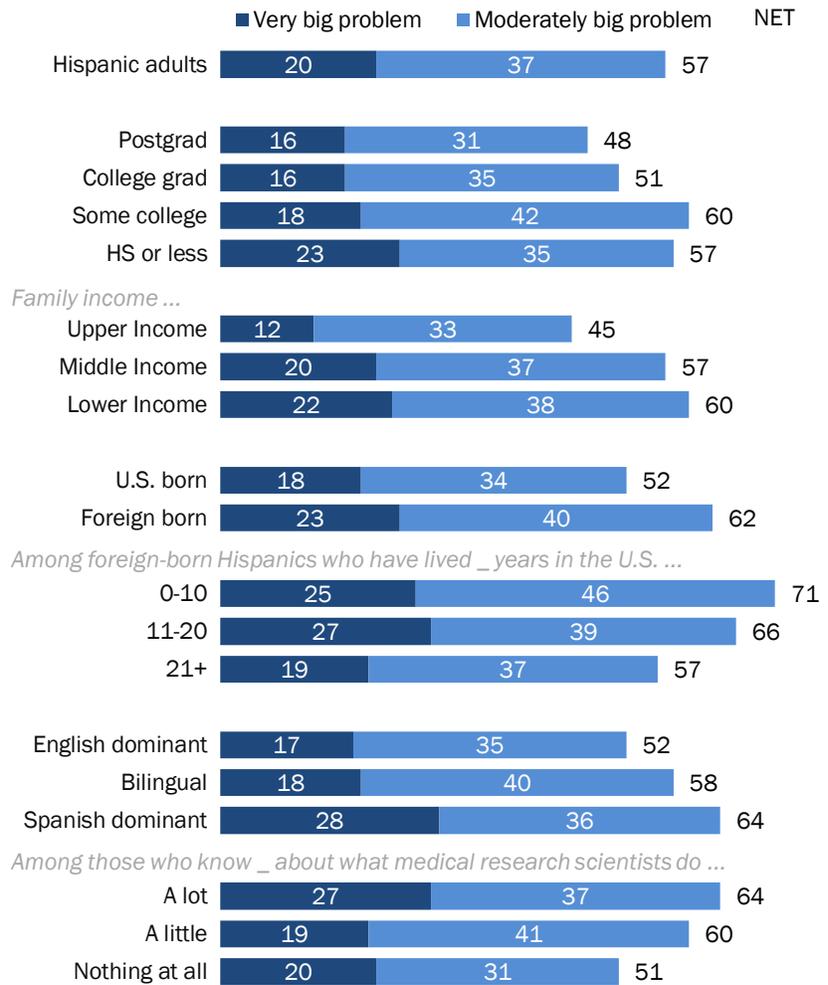
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Similarly, Hispanic adults who primarily speak Spanish (64%) are most likely to be concerned about misconduct by medical researchers, followed by bilingual (58%) and primarily English-speaking Hispanic adults (52%).

Those with lower incomes and less education also tend to express more concern about medical research misconduct.

Foreign-born Hispanic Americans are especially likely to see medical research misconduct as a problem

% of Hispanic adults who say that research misconduct by medical research scientists is a ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Hispanic Americans’ awareness of past research misconduct is higher among those who identify as Black

The Center survey asked respondents how much they had heard or read about a handful of past instances that involved racial and ethnic minority groups and raised ethical questions or were later found to violate ethical codes of conduct.

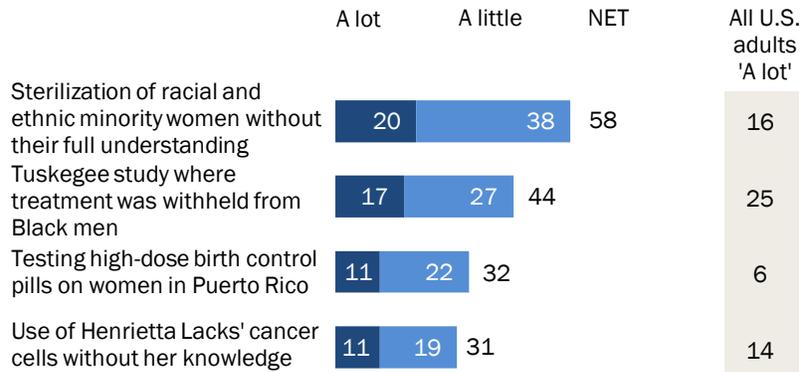
Hispanic Americans’ awareness of such cases was highest for [medical doctors](#) who sterilized racial and ethnic minority women without their full understanding. A majority of Hispanic adults (58%) say they had heard or read at least a little about this. Awareness

about the misuse of sterilization procedures is roughly similar among the general U.S. population.

Fewer than half of Latinos (44%) say they have heard at least a little about the [U.S. Public Health Service Syphilis Study at Tuskegee](#), commonly known as the Tuskegee syphilis study, in which syphilis treatment was withheld from Black men in the study, resulting in preventable deaths and a worsening of symptoms among study participants.

Majority of Hispanic adults have some familiarity with history of sterilizing ethnic minority women without their full understanding

% of Hispanic adults who say they have heard or read ___ about each of the following



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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A relatively small share of Hispanic adults (3%) identify their race as Black. Among Hispanic adults who identify as Black, 61% say they've heard a lot or a little about the Tuskegee syphilis study, compared with fewer (42%) White Hispanic adults. Larger shares of Black than White Hispanic adults are familiar with all four cases of misconduct or alleged misconduct asked about on the survey.

One focus group participant talked about his wariness of medical research, saying,

“They used to do experiments on African Americans and minorities that were illegal experiments on us. That they told us it was supposed to lead to this outcome, but it ended up leaving us with life-threatening sicknesses. It was killing us all and they tricked us. So when you think about that, they did that to both Hispanics and African Americans. So when you know your history, that's why it's important to know history, you know your history, you're not a fool and just signing up and taking and letting people put these different shots and stuff inside your body, on your will. When they've done stuff like this in the past and what it did to us.” – Black Hispanic man, age 25-39

About a third of Hispanic Americans (32%) say they are familiar with medical testing [done in Puerto Rico](#) using high-dose birth control pills without a full explanation of the study and its risks, which included long-term effects on fertility. Foreign-born Hispanic adults were more likely to have heard about this than U.S.-born Hispanic adults (37% to 28%). (There are not enough survey respondents in the Puerto Rican diaspora for separate analysis.)

About three-in-ten Latinos (31%) say they know at least a little about the case of [Henrietta Lacks](#), a Black woman whose cancer cells were used by medical researchers without her or her family’s knowledge or consent.

College-educated Latinos are generally more aware of these cases than those with some college or less education. Educational differences are particularly wide for awareness of the Tuskegee syphilis study: 73% of Latino postgraduates have heard at least a little about this case of misconduct, compared with 37% of those with a high school or less education. [See the Appendix for details.](#)

Overall, Latino Americans are less likely than Black Americans to have heard or read at least a little about the Tuskegee study (44% vs. 75%), the use of Henrietta Lacks’ cancer cells for research without her knowledge (31% vs. 48%) and the sterilization of ethnic minority women without their full understanding (58% vs. 68%). However, they are equally likely to have heard at least a little about the testing of high-dose birth control pills on women in Puerto Rico. For more on Black Americans’ views on science, including cases of medical misconduct, see [“Black Americans’ Views of and Engagement With Science”](#).

Those who identify as Black Hispanic are especially aware of these cases of misconduct

% of Hispanic adults who have heard or read at least a little about the following

	Among Hispanic adults who identify their race as ...		
	White	Black	Some other race
Sterilization of racial and ethnic minority women without their full understanding	57	68	58
Tuskegee study where treatment was withheld from Black men	42	61	44
Testing high-dose birth control pills on women in Puerto Rico	31	47	34
Use of Henrietta Lacks’ cancer cells without her knowledge	27	45	35

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. White Hispanic refers to those with a single-race identity. Black Hispanic includes those who identify their race as single or multiracial Black.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Over half of Hispanic adults say research misconduct is just as likely today as in the past

In 1979, the federal government instituted a code of ethics and [regulations](#) for research conducted by the government or by organizations that receive federal funding; it was intended to prevent serious cases of misconduct, such as the Tuskegee syphilis study, from recurring.

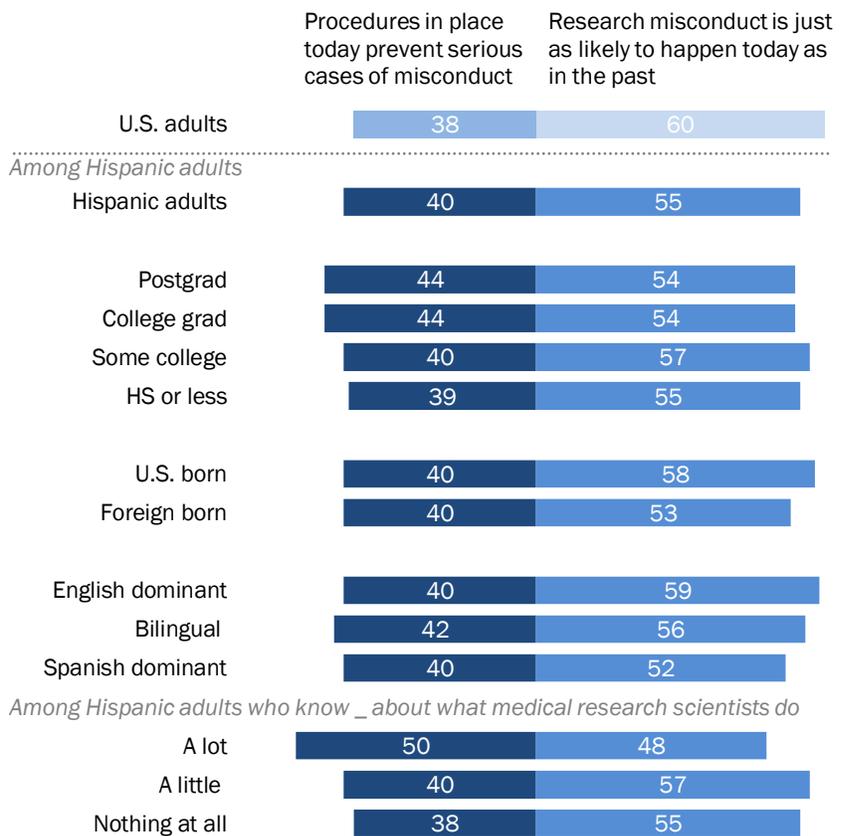
The Center survey asked respondents for their overall judgments. Fewer than half of Hispanic Americans (40%) say that procedures in place today will prevent serious cases of medical research misconduct; a 55% majority say, instead, that research misconduct is just as likely to happen today as in the past.

The majority view is shared widely among Hispanic Americans across gender, age, education, political party and nativity.

Among the overall U.S. population, a slightly larger share (60%) say that research misconduct is just as likely to happen today as in the past.

Hispanic adults who know a lot about medical research scientists are more likely to say that procedures in place prevent misconduct

% of U.S. adults who say that regarding procedures for reviewing the ethics of medical research studies ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.
 "Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

4. High engagement with COVID-19 news among Hispanic adults

The coronavirus outbreak and the development of COVID-19 vaccines have placed science news in the spotlight. Hispanic Americans report broad engagement with coronavirus news and information and smaller shares have engaged with science news generally.

Nearly half of Hispanic adults (47%) say, when the survey was fielded in December 2021, they were talking about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines nearly every day or a few times a week; another 25% say they were talking about it at least a few times a month. Nearly three-quarters of Hispanic social media users (73%) reported having seen content about the outbreak in recent weeks. Engagement with coronavirus news and information on these measures is roughly on par with levels of engagement among all U.S. adults.

When it comes to who Hispanic Americans feel they can turn to for coronavirus information, a large majority (74%) say they can rely a lot or some on information from experts about the outbreak and vaccines. The survey also highlights the important role friends and family play: 58% of Hispanic adults say they can rely at least some on close friends and family for information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines.

There are differences among Hispanic adults by partisanship when it comes to news and information about the coronavirus outbreak. Republican and Republican-leaning Hispanic adults are much less likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners to say they can rely on experts for coronavirus information.

In assessing information about the coronavirus outbreak, the most widely held reaction by Hispanic adults – expressed by majorities of both Republicans and Democrats – is having felt frustrated that there is so much political disagreement in this area. The challenge of interpreting coronavirus news and information is also apparent: Majorities of Hispanic adults report having felt reassured that understanding in this area is always being updated and report having found it difficult to know what to think because there is so much conflicting information.

When it comes to science news generally, 24% of Hispanic adults say they are very interested in following news about science. Interest in science news is especially strong among Hispanic adults with a postgraduate degree and those with higher family incomes.

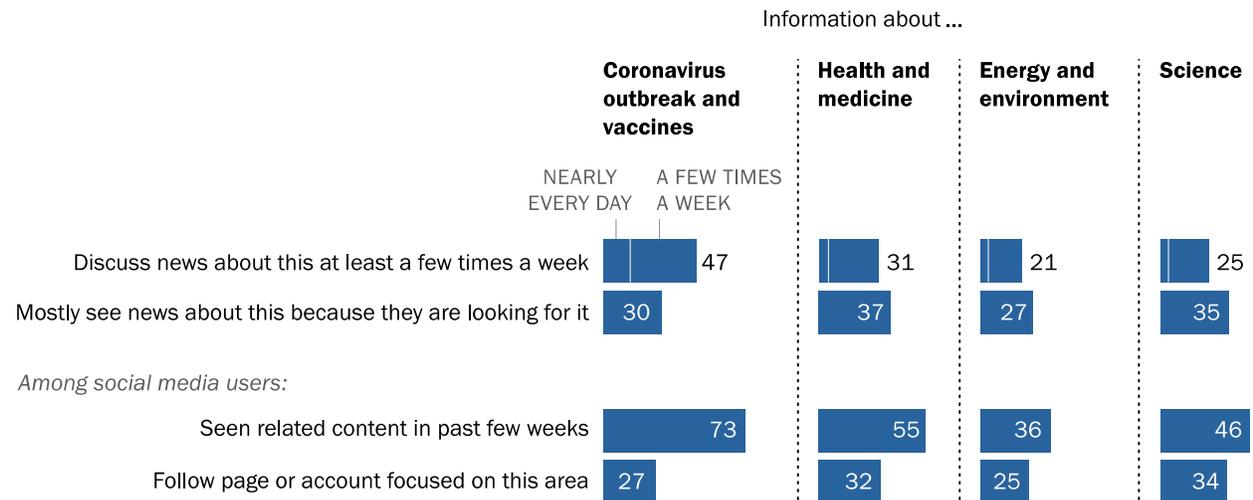
Nearly three-quarters of Hispanic adults on social media have seen COVID-19-related content there

Among Hispanic Americans, about half (47%) say they discussed news about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines nearly every day or a few times a week in December 2021, when the survey was fielded. A quarter say they talked about the outbreak a few times a month and the same share (25%) say they talked about it less often than that. Hispanic adults were about as likely as all U.S. adults to say they were talking about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines late last year.

Among Hispanic social media users, a majority (73%) report seeing content related to the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines on social media within the past few weeks. This is about the same as the 68% of all U.S. adult social media users who say they have seen this type of content recently. About a quarter (27%) of Hispanic social media users say they follow a page or account that focuses on information about the coronavirus outbreak.

Nearly half of Hispanic adults say they talked about COVID-19 news regularly

% of Hispanic adults who say they ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Younger Hispanic social media users ages 18 to 49 are more likely to have seen content related to the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines on social media than older users ages 50 and older (75% vs. 66%). However, similar shares of Hispanic social media users across age groups report following a page or account focused on coronavirus content.

When it comes to news about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines, Hispanic adults are much more likely to say they primarily see this type of news because they happen to come across it (69%) rather than to say that they are actively seeking it out (30%).

COVID-19 news often highlighted the direct relevance of science information for people's lives. One focus group participant explained his reasons for paying attention to news about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines as follows:

"It's very important for my health because of my family and those around me. For example, I heard that Pfizer wanted to apply a third dose, you have to be vigilant because if you have that and there is a third vaccine you have to be aware of that." – Hispanic man, age 40-65

By comparison, Hispanic adults report discussing other science-related topics much less often than the coronavirus outbreak. Overall, 31% say they discussed news about health and medicine at least a few times a week, while 25% say this about science topics generally and 21% say this about energy and environment news.

The share of Hispanic adults who report talking about science news at least a few times a week is slightly higher than in a [2017 Center survey](#) (25% vs. 20%). However, the share of Hispanic social media users saying they follow a page or account related to science is about the same as it was in 2017 (34% vs. 31%). The share of Hispanic adults who report being very interested in science news is also about the same as it was in 2017 (24% vs. 26%).

Younger Hispanic social media users are slightly more likely to have seen content related to COVID-19 recently

% of Hispanic social media users who say they ____ focused on the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines

	Have seen content in past few weeks	Follow at least one page or account
Hispanic adults	73	27
Ages 18-49	75	28
50 and older	66	25

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Majorities of Hispanic Americans say they can rely at least some on experts along with close family and friends for COVID-19 information

When asked about which sources they can rely on for information about the coronavirus outbreak, experts top the list of sources for Hispanic Americans, followed by close friends and family.

A majority (74%) of Hispanic adults say they can rely either a lot or some on information from experts about the coronavirus and vaccines.

More than half (58%) say they can rely on close friends and family for this type of information. The shares of Hispanic adults who rely on experts and on friends and family for information about the coronavirus and vaccines are similar to those among all U.S. adults.

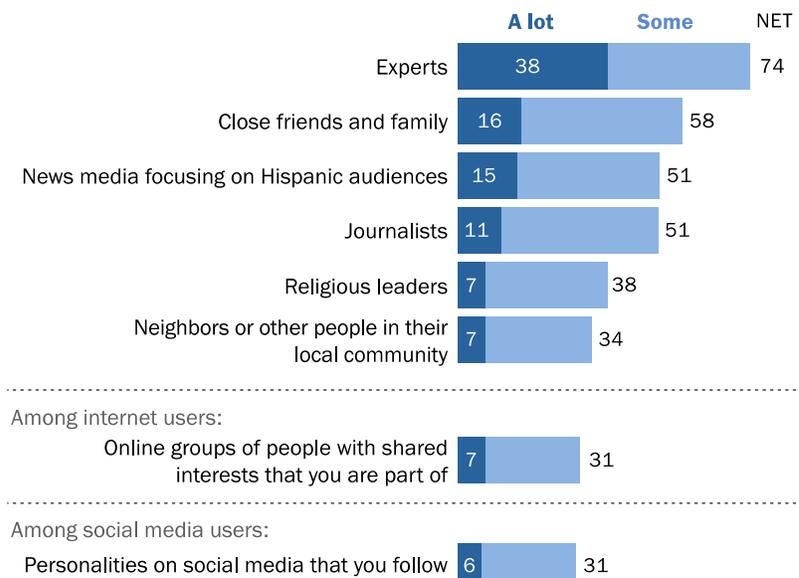
Overall, 51% of Hispanic adults say they can rely on journalists a lot or some for coronavirus information; the same share (51%) say they can turn to news media that focuses specifically on Hispanic audiences. Fewer say they can rely at least some on religious leaders (38%) and neighbors or people in their local community (34%) for information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines.

Fewer say they can rely at least some on religious leaders (38%) and neighbors or people in their local community (34%) for information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines.

Among Hispanic internet users, 31% say they can rely a lot or some on online interest groups they are a part of for coronavirus information. Among Hispanic social media users, 31% say they can rely at least some on personalities on social media that they follow for news about the outbreak and vaccines.

Majority of Hispanic adults can rely on experts for information about the coronavirus outbreak

% of Hispanic adults who say they can rely on each of the following sources ___ for information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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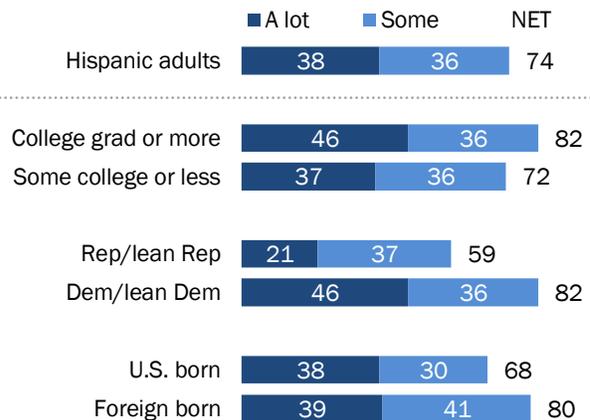
There are significant differences by partisan affiliation when it comes to people's sense that they can rely on experts for coronavirus news and information. Hispanic adults who identify with or lean toward the Democratic Party are much more likely to say they can rely at least some on experts than are Hispanics who identify with or lean toward the Republican Party (82% to 59%). This gap mirrors the one seen among all U.S. adults.

Across levels of educational attainment, a larger majority of Hispanic adults with a college degree or more (82%) than those who have not completed college (72%) say they can rely at least some on experts for information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines.

Foreign-born Hispanic adults are somewhat more likely than those born in the U.S. to say they can rely on experts for coronavirus information (80% to 68%).

Hispanic Democrats more likely than those in GOP to feel they can rely on experts for coronavirus information

% of Hispanic adults who say they can rely on experts ___ for information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Hispanic Americans report a mix of reactions to COVID-19 news

In following information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines, 69% of Hispanic adults say they have felt frustrated that there is so much political disagreement in this area.

Hispanic adults report a mix of other reactions to coronavirus news, ranging from reassurance to difficulty making sense of conflicting information.

About six-in-ten Latinos (58%) say it is reassuring to see that knowledge about the outbreak and vaccines is

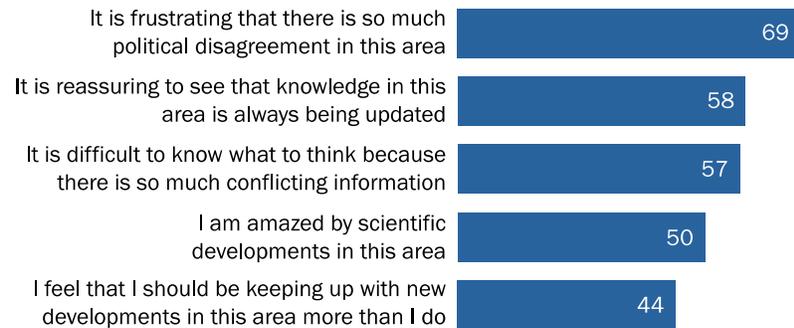
always being updated. Yet about the same percentage (57%) say they've felt that it is difficult to know what to think about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines because there is so much conflicting information.

These mixed sentiments are shared among the entire U.S. adult population: 56% say that it is reassuring to see knowledge being updated, while 62% say it's difficult to know what to think because of so much conflicting information.

Half of Latinos say information about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines has made them feel amazed by scientific developments in this area; 44% say they've felt that they should be doing more to keep up with new developments around coronavirus news. Hispanic adults are more likely than all U.S. adults to say they've felt like they should be doing more to keep up with coronavirus information (44% vs. 33%).

A majority of Hispanic Americans report being frustrated by political disagreement when following news about the coronavirus outbreak

% of Hispanic adults saying they have had this reaction when following news about the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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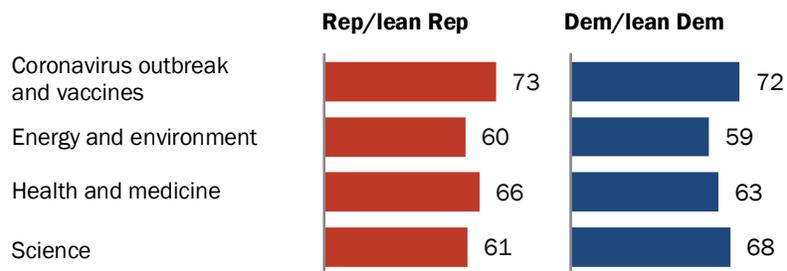
The sense of frustration about political disagreement over coronavirus news and information is shared by both Hispanic Democrats and Republicans. Among Hispanic Republicans and Republican leaners, 73% say it's frustrating that there is so much political disagreement in this area; about as many Hispanic Democrats and Democratic leaners say the same (72%).

Majorities of Hispanic adults also say it's frustrating to see so much political disagreement in the other science-related topics covered in the survey: 63% say this about science information generally, while the same share (63%) says this about health and medical information and 57% say this about information regarding energy and the environment.

The sense of frustration about political disagreement in science topic areas is generally shared by Hispanics who align with each of the major parties in the U.S.

Among Hispanic adults, frustration about the amount of political disagreement over coronavirus information is shared across partisan lines

% of Hispanic adults who say they have had the reaction of "it is frustrating that there is so much political disagreement in this area" when following information about the following topics



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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A majority of Hispanic adults heard about community events related to COVID-19 over past year

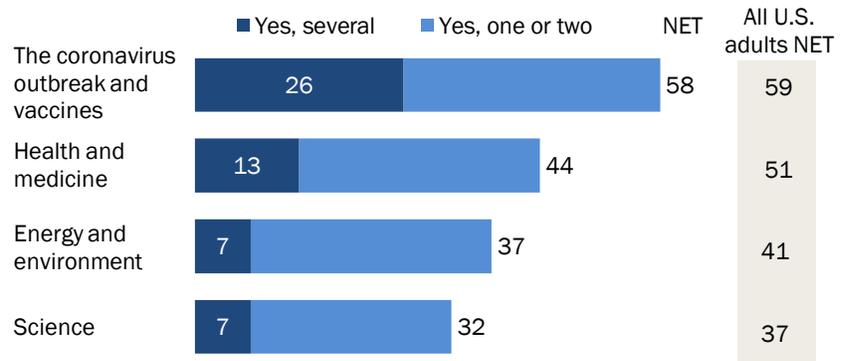
A majority (58%) of Hispanic adults say that there has been at least one public event related to the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines in their local community over the past year. A similar share of all U.S. adults (59%) say there have been events related to the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines in their local community.

Compared to coronavirus-related events, Hispanic adults are less likely to say there have been public events, talks or activities related to health and medicine (44%) or energy and the environment (37%).

Only about a third of Hispanic adults (32%) say there have been public activities or events about science generally in their local community over the past year.

A majority of Hispanic adults say there have been public events about the coronavirus in their community

% of Hispanic adults who say there have been public events, talks or activities in their local community over the past year related to each topic area



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.
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In Their Own Words: Recommendations for Increasing Engagement in Hispanic American Communities

Focus group participants had a range of advice for those wanting to increase science engagement among Hispanic Americans. Many talked about the need to integrate science into family and community life and encouraged those in the science community to start a dialogue, to show their interest in Hispanic communities and to show their trustworthiness.

"I think there needs to be a more open dialogue, I think just between people who are part of that community, whether they're part of the Hispanic community or whether they're part of the science or medicine field, about really what intentions are for people of your community and what we're trying to do just to help you ... There should just be more of an open, honest dialogue between the communities." – Latina, age 25-39

"And then having a person who's bilingual instead of having an interpreter is easier, and it creates more comfort. And they're more likely to show up if they know. Or maybe if that person talks to another important community leader in that town, then that leader could kind of spread the word and bring more people in. You could also talk to a lot at churches and have a talk after meetings or after their service, or have a date there and then tell the priest, "Hey invite them or come talk to them." – Latina, age 25-39

"I think our leaders from our community should go be out there. In the Hispanic community, more Hispanic leaders to go out and educate and communicate. And make them feel safe. Hey, it's okay. If you need something, we're here. We're not here because of this, we're here for this. But education and leadership to be out there." – Latina, age 40-65

Several participants talked about the importance of representation to build trust and interest in science over the lifespan.

"More of us. We need to see more of our people." – Latino, age 25-39

"Just that, incorporate more Latino people in it, starting with school, involve kids in technology and science, and develop more projects about strategies, those type of things, for the kids to get more interested and see it more like a game and therefore begin to have a love for science." – Latina, age 40-65

Interest in following science news ranks high compared with other news topics; 24% of Hispanic Americans are very interested in science news

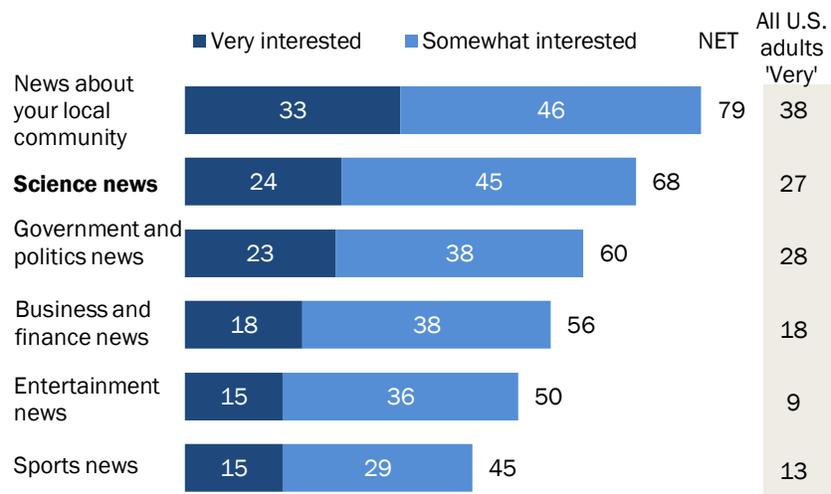
Nearly seven-in-ten Hispanic adults say they are either very (24%) or somewhat (45%) interested in following science news. Interest in science news ranks high on a list of topics included in the survey, trailing only interest in local community news (79% very or somewhat interested).

A larger share of Hispanic adults say they are at least somewhat interested in science news than say this about government and politics news (60%) and business and finance news (56%), as well as news about entertainment and sports.

A [2017 survey](#) found a roughly similar share of Hispanic Americans expressing interest in science news; 26% said they were very interested in following science news.

Majority of Hispanic Americans express interest in following science news

% of Hispanic adults who say they are ___ in news about the following topics



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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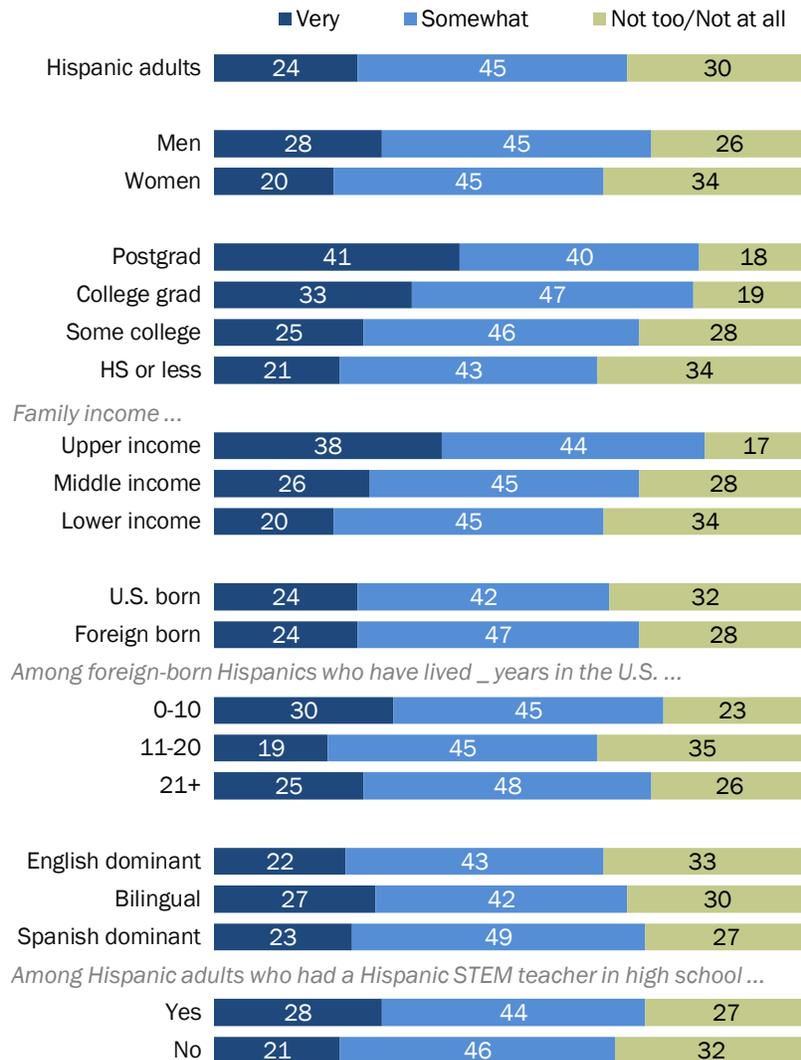
Hispanic adults with higher levels of education express greater interest in science news than those with lower levels of education. For instance, 41% of those with a postgraduate degree say they are *very* interested in science news, compared with 21% of those with a high school diploma or less education.

A somewhat larger share of Hispanic men than women say they are very interested in following science news (28% to 20%). These same patterns by education and gender in science news interest are also seen among all U.S. adults.

Hispanic adults who say they had a Hispanic science, technology, engineering or math teacher in high school are 7 percentage points more likely than those who did not to say they are very interested in science news (28% to 21%). The survey design cannot speak to whether having a Hispanic STEM teacher plays a causal role in Hispanic adults' interest in science news.

Hispanic adults with higher levels of education report greater interest in science news

% of Hispanic adults who say they are ___ interested in science news



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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5. Many Hispanic Americans see more representation, visibility as helpful for increasing diversity in science

An important throughline in the Pew Research Center survey findings is the importance of representation and visibility for Hispanic Americans in science and allied fields.

At a big-picture level, many Hispanic Americans report that scientists as a group have limited openness to Hispanic people in the profession. Roughly a quarter of Hispanic Americans consider scientists as a group to be very welcoming to fellow Hispanic professionals in these roles. Similarly, fewer than half of Hispanic Americans consider science an area where Hispanic Americans have reached the highest levels of professional achievement. Ratings of scientists on each of these two metrics rank toward the bottom of a list of eight other professional groups.

There has been a rise in the share of Hispanic students attending and graduating from college as well as a rise in the share of Hispanic students earning a bachelor's degree in a STEM field (up from 8% in 2010 to 12% in 2018, according to [Center analysis](#) of U.S. Department of Education data). Even so, Hispanic students remain underrepresented in STEM degree programs, relative to all college graduates.

Asked to think about several possible ways to increase the number of young Hispanic people who pursue college degrees in STEM fields, most Hispanic Americans endorse the idea that more high achievers in STEM who are Hispanic would serve as a catalyst for more young Hispanic people to follow in their footsteps.

Among Hispanic college graduates working in a STEM occupation – a group likely to have completed high-level classes in STEM subjects – many recall a mix of positive and negative experiences in the classroom. Most say they had at least one of three positive experiences in their most recent STEM schooling, such as being encouraged to pursue more classes in these fields – as do most college-educated STEM workers in the general population. But a larger share of Hispanic college graduates working in STEM than in the general population of STEM workers say they experienced some form of mistreatment in their STEM schooling including being treated as if they couldn't understand the subject matter, made to feel like they don't belong or receiving repeated negative comments about their race.

Hispanic college graduates working in STEM include both U.S.-born and foreign-born Hispanic adults, some of whom may have completed STEM schooling in a foreign country. However, among college-educated Hispanic adults, there are hardly any differences between those born in the U.S.

and those born in another country when it comes to the shares who have experienced these positive or negative STEM schooling experiences.

Fewer than half of Hispanic Americans see scientists as very welcoming to Hispanic professionals

Hispanic Americans continue to be underrepresented in the STEM workforce. According to [Pew Research Center analysis](#) of federal government data, Hispanic workers make up 17% of total employment across all occupations, but just 8% of all STEM workers. Hispanic workers are underrepresented across all STEM job types, including health-related jobs, life sciences, math, physical sciences, computer and engineering jobs.

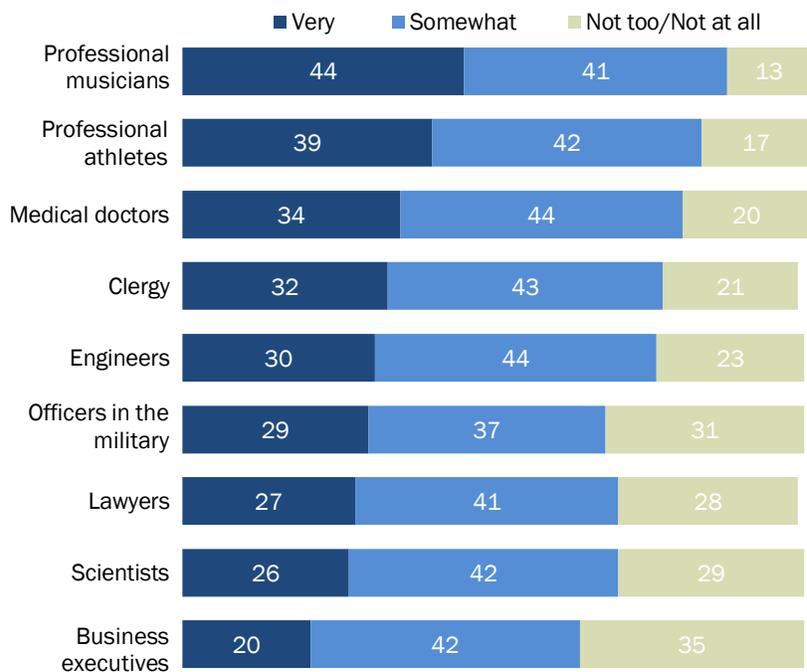
Perceptions of STEM professions could play a role in these patterns. The Center survey asked Hispanic adults for their perceptions of scientists, engineers and a range of other professional groups.

When it comes to perceptions of openness to Hispanic professionals, scientists are rated near the bottom of the nine groups considered in the survey.

Professional musicians followed by professional athletes are seen as the most open; about four-in-ten or more Hispanic Americans rate each of these groups as very welcoming to Hispanic professionals in these roles.

About a quarter of Hispanic adults say scientists are very welcoming of Hispanic people in these jobs

% of Hispanic adults who say each of the following professional groups are ___ welcoming of Hispanic people in these jobs



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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About a third of Hispanic adults say medical doctors are very welcoming to Hispanic professionals (34%), while 44% say medical doctors are somewhat welcoming and two-in-ten consider medical doctors to be not too or not at all welcoming to Hispanic professionals in medicine.

Three-in-ten Hispanic Americans say that engineers, as a group, are very welcoming; 26% of Hispanic adults say scientists are very welcoming to Hispanic professionals in these occupations.

Business executives are rated the lowest of the nine professional groups: 20% of Hispanic Americans say business executives are very welcoming to Hispanic professionals in these positions, 42% say business executives are somewhat welcoming and 35% say business executives are not too or not at all welcoming to Hispanic people in these jobs.

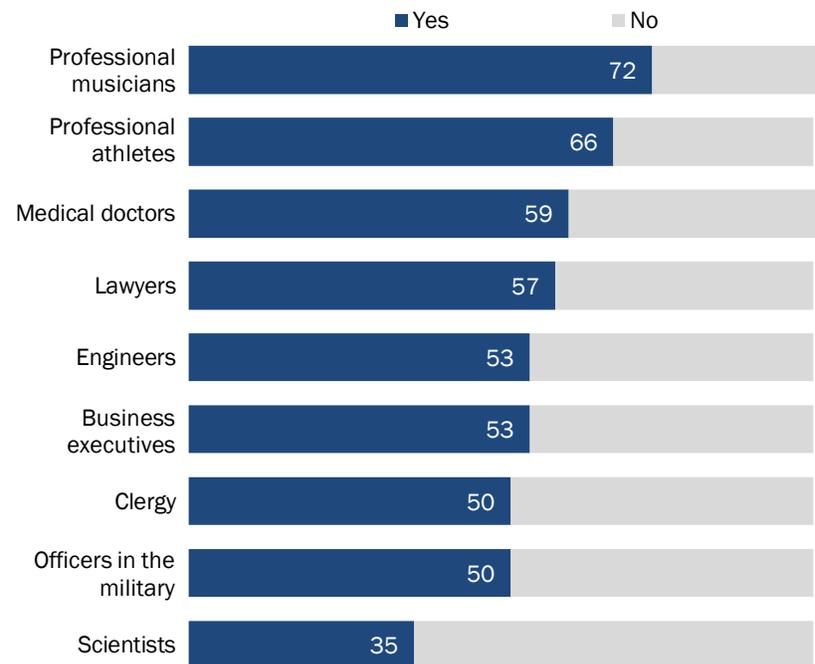
Hispanic Americans hold roughly similar views of the openness of these three STEM professional groups to Hispanic professionals – scientists, engineers and medical doctors – across education, age and nativity. [See Appendix for details.](#)

The survey also asked whether or not people saw prominent achievement for Hispanic people across a range of professional groups. (Half of the survey respondents rated how welcoming each professional group is and half rated whether or not Hispanic people have reached the highest levels of success in each professional group.)

Here, too, the professions seen as most open to Hispanic people include professional musicians and professional

Hispanic Americans less likely to see Hispanic achievement in science relative to other professions

% of Hispanic adults who say Hispanic people have reached the highest levels of success in the following professional groups



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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athletes, while scientists rank at the bottom of the list.

About seven-in-ten (72%) Hispanic adults say that Hispanic people have reached the highest levels of success as professional musicians, while two-thirds (66%) say this of professional athletes. Majorities of Hispanic adults say that Hispanic people have achieved at the highest levels as medical doctors (59%) and lawyers (57%).

Engineers are at the median of the nine professional groups, with 53% of Hispanic adults saying that Hispanic people have reached the highest levels of success as engineers.

Scientists were least likely to be seen in this way; 35% of Hispanic adults say that Hispanic people have reached the highest levels of success as scientists.

Perceptions of the three STEM professions asked about are broadly similar across demographic characteristics. However, foreign-born Hispanic adults are more inclined to say that Hispanic people have reached the highest levels of success as scientists, engineers and medical doctors; they are also more likely to see prominent Hispanic achievement for other professional groups, including lawyers and business executives.

Hispanic men are more likely than women to say Hispanic people have reached high levels of achievement as engineers (59% vs. 48%). Hispanic men are also more likely than women to rate engineers as very welcoming to Hispanic professionals. [See Appendix for details.](#)

Focus group participants spoke to the importance of visibility for Hispanic Americans in these professions when questioned about ways to build trust in scientists among Hispanic Americans. One participant said:

“I think we need to know more Latino scientists. I think ... well, actually, I don't know any Latino scientists that I would say, “Oh yes. That's that scientist ... So maybe if we knew some scientists that made a discovery that was Latino we would trust science more.” – Hispanic woman, age 25-39

Another talked about the importance of visible Hispanic achievements in science this way:

“If scientists are trying to get the attention of Latinos, yes, it is important that we see and relate to them in the health care world or anywhere that we see somebody relatable. I believe that if more knowledge or presence is known about scientists and what they discover and I don't know, a small commercial, a spokesperson, somebody that everybody trusts in the Latino culture,

artists, things that can vouch for them, I think that will bring awareness to it.” – Hispanic man, age 25-39

More Latino high-achievers in STEM seen as important for increasing Latino representation in degree programs

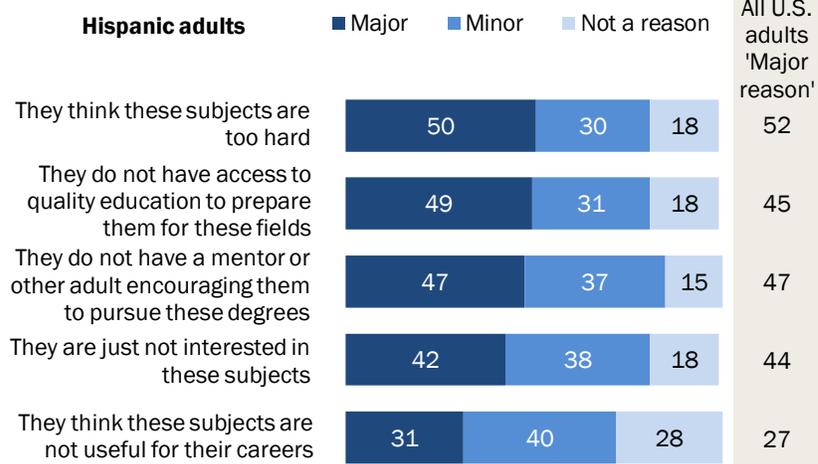
Latinos see a number of factors as influencing why some young people do not pursue STEM degrees including a belief that STEM subjects are too hard, limited access to high-quality education and lack of a mentor that encourages them to pursue these degrees.

Half of Latino adults say that a major reason young people choose not to pursue STEM in college is because they think these subjects are too hard, with another 30% saying this is a minor reason. (Note that these questions refer to young people, generally, without regard to a particular racial or ethnic group.)

Around half of Latinos also see lack of access to quality education to prepare for STEM fields (49%) or not having a mentor encouraging them to pursue a STEM degree (47%) as major reasons young people choose not to study STEM subjects in higher education.

Hispanic Americans see range of reasons that young people don't pursue STEM degrees

% of Hispanic adults who say each of the following is a ___ reason many young people do not pursue college degrees in science, technology, engineering and mathematics



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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About four-in-ten Latinos say a major reason that young people do not pursue STEM degrees is because they are just not interested in these subjects (42%). Somewhat smaller shares of Latinos (31%) say that young people do not pursue STEM degrees because they think these subjects are not useful for their careers.

The shares of Hispanic adults saying each of these is a major deterrent to young people pursuing STEM degrees are similar to the shares of U.S. adults overall who say this.

In thinking about reasons why more young people do not pursue STEM degrees, Hispanic adults with higher levels of education see some of these reasons as more important, especially the role of a mentor.

A majority of Hispanic adults with a postgraduate (56%) or college degree (57%) say not having mentors to encourage them is a major reason young people do not pursue STEM degrees. A smaller share (42%) of Hispanic adults with a high school degree or less education say this.

College-educated Hispanic Americans are also more inclined to think that seeing

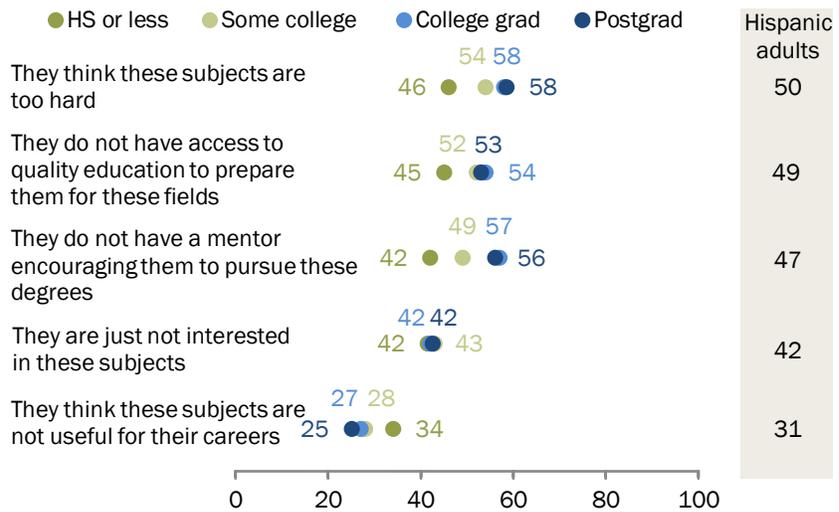
STEM subjects as too difficult is a major reason more young people do not pursue degrees in these fields; 58% say this is a major reason, compared with 46% of Hispanic adults with a high school degree or less education.

Those with higher levels of education are more likely than those with a high school degree or less education to see lack of access to quality education as a major reasons young people choose not to pursue STEM degrees.

[A 2021 Pew Research Center analysis](#) found increasing shares of Hispanics were enrolling in college and earning bachelor’s degrees in STEM fields prior to the pandemic. Even with the recent gains, Hispanic Americans were still underrepresented among STEM degree recipients in the most recent data available on this from the U.S. Department of Education. In 2018, 12% of Hispanic

College-educated Hispanic adults more likely to see lack of access to quality education as a major reason young people do not pursue STEM degrees

% of Hispanic adults who say each of the following is a major reason many young people do not pursue college degrees in science, technology, engineering and mathematics



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021. "Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

college graduates earned a degree in a STEM field, lower than the share of Hispanic graduates among all bachelor's degree recipients (15%).

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, undergraduate enrollment declined in the U.S. Among Hispanic students, undergraduate enrollment declined by 7% from fall 2019 to fall 2021, according to [the National Student Clearinghouse Research Center](#). Overall undergraduate enrollment was down by a similar share (8%) over this two-year period.

An analysis of data from the [National Postsecondary Student Aid Study](#) found that in 2016, 44% of Hispanic college students had parents who did not attend college. In comparison, smaller shares of non-Hispanic Black students (34%), Asian (29%) and non-Hispanic White college students (22%) were first-generation college students.

Among the Hispanic adults with at least some college experience who say they are the first in their immediate family to attend college, a 56% majority say that not having a mentor is a major reason young people do not pursue college degrees in STEM. Among those with some college education who were not the first in their families to attend college, 49% see a lack of mentors as a major reason for young people not pursuing STEM studies.

When asked specifically about factors that would make *young Hispanic people* more likely to pursue STEM college degrees, majorities of Hispanic Americans say that more visible representation of Hispanic students in these programs would help.

Half of Hispanic Americans say that young Hispanic people would be a lot more likely to pursue a STEM degree if they saw examples of high achievers in this area who were Hispanic. Another 31% say this would make young Hispanic people at least a little more likely to pursue STEM degrees in college.

Sizable shares of Hispanic adults also say that more representation – that is, having at least several Hispanic students in STEM

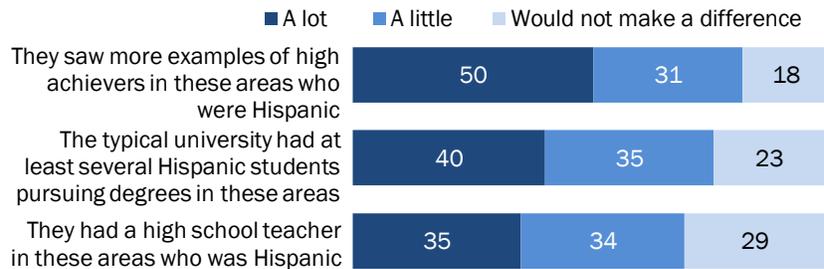
degree programs at the typical university – would help a lot (40%) to make young Hispanic people pursue college degrees in STEM. And 35% think that having a high school teacher in STEM subjects who was Hispanic would help a lot.

College-educated Hispanic adults are especially likely to see all three of these ideas as helpful for encouraging more young Hispanic people to pursue STEM in college. About six-in-ten of this group say that having more examples of high achievers in STEM who are Hispanic would help a lot to attract more young Hispanic adults to these degree programs. [See the Appendix for details.](#)

Among Hispanic adults who have attended college, those who were the first in their families to do so were more likely than other college attendees to say that each of these measures would make young Hispanic people more likely to pursue college degrees in STEM. For example, 60% of those who were the first in their families to attend college say that more examples of high achievers in these areas would make young Hispanic people a lot more likely to pursue STEM degrees, compared with 51% of those who were not the first in their family to attend college.

Half of Hispanic adults think having more Hispanic high achievers in STEM would help attract more to these degree programs

% of Hispanic adults who say young Hispanic people would be ___ more likely to pursue college degrees in STEM if ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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The importance of role models and representation was a common theme in focus groups discussions.

Responding to a question about the importance of Hispanic STEM teachers in high school, one participant said:

“I also think that it would be good for the students to see that the Hispanic teachers are successful. And that they would be able to do the same thing.” – Hispanic woman, age 40-65

Another participant shared her personal experience with having a Hispanic STEM teacher in high school:

“I could speak from experience that in sixth grade I had an amazing teacher. She taught like a Mexican heritage club and she was also a science teacher. I really looked up to her and I could say that it was important. And now that I identified later in life as a woman, Hispanic, science teacher, I definitely think that that's important for a young, Hispanic, girl to know. That math is an opportunity that she can go to the moon if she wants. But seeing a woman in science is going to help her, I believe. Or a young boy. But Hispanic in general, they're going to appreciate that. Especially if they're a person of position.” – Hispanic woman, age 20-39

Hispanic adults who predominantly speak Spanish are more likely than those who predominantly speak English to say that each of these factors would make young Hispanic people a lot more likely to pursue college degrees in STEM.² For example, 47% of Hispanic adults who mainly speak Spanish say that the typical university having at least several Hispanic students in these degree

First-generation college attendees especially likely to see representation as a factor for encouraging more young Hispanic people to pursue STEM degrees

% of Hispanic adults who say young Hispanic people would be **a lot** more likely to pursue college degrees in STEM if ...

	All Hispanic adults	Among those who attended college, first in family to attend college		HS or less education
		Yes	No	
They saw more examples of high achievers in these areas who were Hispanic	50	60	51	46
The typical college or university had at least several Hispanic students pursuing these degrees	40	47	39	38
They had a high school teacher in these areas who was Hispanic	35	42	35	33

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. First in family to attend college is based on those with some college or more education.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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² Language dominance is based on a four-item index that asks people to rate their speaking and reading ability in English and in Spanish.

programs would encourage more young Hispanic people to pursue STEM degrees, compared with 37% of Hispanic adults who mainly speak English. [See the Appendix for details.](#)

Hispanic STEM workers with a college degree are more likely to report positive encouragements, as well as mistreatment, in STEM schooling

Thinking back to their time in STEM education, Hispanic adults are, overall, more likely to report positive than negative experiences. Nearly all high school graduates in the U.S. are required to take at least some science, technology, engineering or math classes in order to graduate. The survey asked this group about their most recent experience with STEM classes. Among Hispanic adults with a high school degree or more education, 61% recall at least one positive experience in the STEM classroom. Still, nearly four-in-ten of this group (37%) say they had at least one of the following negative experiences: being treated as if they couldn't understand the subject matter, made to feel like they don't belong or receiving repeated negative comments about their race.

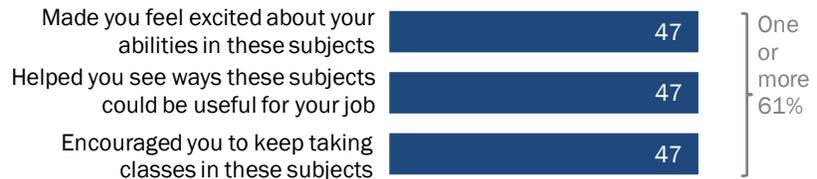
Around half of Hispanic adults with a high school degree or more education say that someone made them feel excited about their abilities, helped them see ways these subjects could be useful for their job or encouraged them to keep taking STEM classes (47% each).

Smaller, yet still sizable, shares of Hispanic adults with at least a high school degree recall mistreatment. Three-in-ten say that in their most recent STEM schooling, someone treated them as if they could not understand these subjects. A quarter say that someone made them feel like they did not belong in their most recent STEM schooling, and 14% of this group say that someone made repeated negative comments or slights about their race or ethnicity.

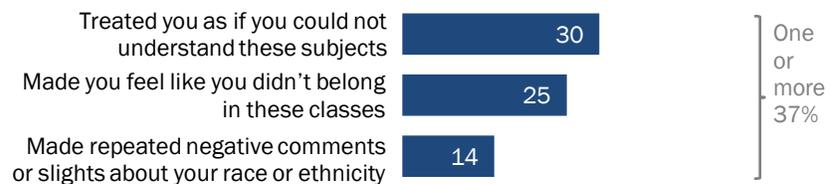
About half of Hispanic high school graduates say someone made them feel excited about their abilities in STEM

Among Hispanic adults with a high school degree or more education, % who say in their most recent STEM schooling, they had someone who ...

POSITIVE EXPERIENCES



NEGATIVE EXPERIENCES



Note: Based on Hispanic adults with a high school degree or more education. Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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These recollections offer insight into Hispanic high school graduates' lasting memories from STEM educational experiences, but they do not capture the full context of these experiences or the frequency – whether isolated or repeated in nature – of positive and negative experiences in STEM education.

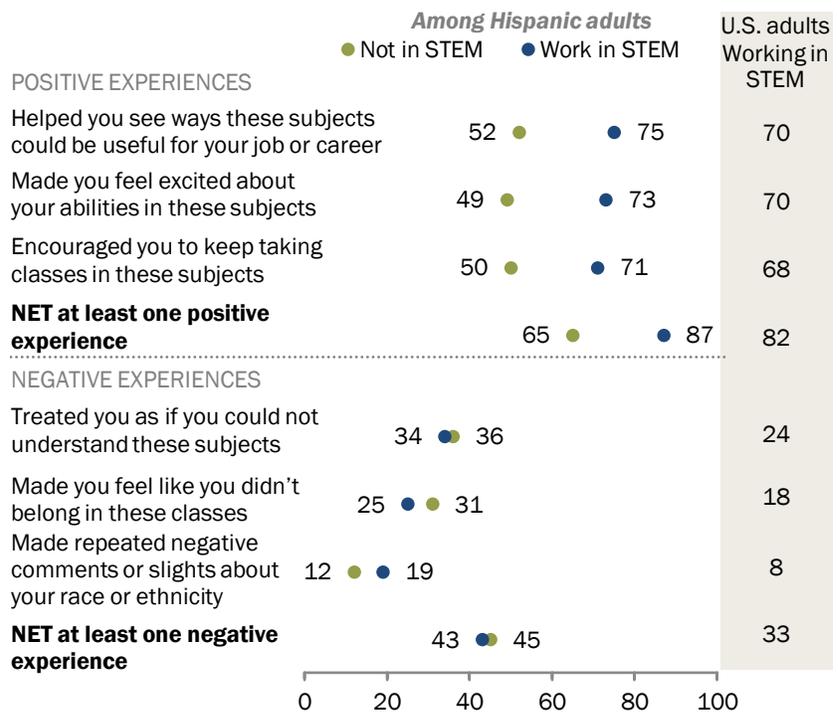
A majority of U.S. adults (59%) who have graduated from high school report having had at least one of these positive experiences, and a third of U.S. adults report having had at least one of these negative experiences in their most recently STEM schooling. The share of high school graduates who report having had at least one negative experience in their STEM schooling is higher among Hispanic adults (37%) and all Black adults (39%) than it is among non-Hispanic White adults (30%).

Hispanic college graduates working in STEM jobs – a group likely to have taken higher-level classes in STEM subjects – are especially likely to report positive experiences in their most recent STEM schooling.

Among this group, three-quarters say someone helped them see ways these subjects could be useful for their job or career and a similar share (73%) say someone made them feel excited about their abilities in these subjects. About seven-in-ten (71%) of this group say that someone encouraged them to keep taking classes in these subjects. In all, 87% of Hispanic college-educated STEM workers say they had at least one of these positive experiences.

About nine-in-ten Hispanic college graduates working in STEM jobs recall positive classroom experiences

Among employed adults with a college degree or more education, % who say in their most recent STEM schooling, they had someone who ...



Note: All figures based on employed adults with a college degree or more education. Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Hispanic college graduates not working in STEM jobs today are much less likely to report any of these positive experiences in their most recent STEM schooling (65% say they experienced at least one). Among this group, half say they felt encouraged to keep taking classes in these subjects.

More than four-in-ten Hispanic college graduates working in STEM say that they experienced some form of mistreatment or microaggression in their most recent STEM schooling (43%). A similar share of Hispanic college graduates working in non-STEM jobs say they have had at least one of these negative experiences (45%).

Among all U.S. STEM workers with a college degree, 82% say they had at least one of these three positive experiences in their most recent STEM schooling. A third say they experienced at least one of these three forms of mistreatment in their past STEM schooling. However, there are sizable differences in experiences with the types of mistreatment by race and ethnicity. Among college-educated STEM workers, Hispanic (43%) and Black STEM workers (45%) are more likely than White STEM workers (30%) to have had one of these three negative experiences in their most recent STEM schooling.

Having had a Hispanic high school teacher in STEM subjects is associated with more positive experiences in STEM schooling overall, though this may not be a causal effect. About seven-in-ten (68%) of Hispanic high school graduates who had a Hispanic high school STEM teacher report having had at least one of these positive experiences in STEM, compared with 53% of those who did not have a Hispanic STEM teacher. Note, however, that the survey design cannot address whether or not having a Hispanic high school teacher in a STEM subject has a causal role in these experiences. [See Appendix for details.](#)

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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 from Nov. 30 to Dec. 12, 2021. A total of 14,497 panelists responded out of 22,612 who were sampled, for a response rate of 65%. This includes 9,964 respondents from the ATP and an [oversample](#) of 4,533 Black or Hispanic Americans from Ipsos' KnowledgePanel. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 2%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 3%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 14,497 respondents is plus or minus 1.2 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 (RDD) 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	1,603
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	939
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,432
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,625
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,696
May 29 to July 7, 2021 Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	939
	Total	39,540	27,414	11,704

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 stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 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 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,704 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.³ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

About the Ipsos KnowledgePanel

The Ipsos KnowledgePanel (KP) 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 RDD sampling methodology. In 2009, the panel switched to using an address-based sampling (ABS) 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 non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which panelists were assigned to the first matching stratum in the following order: tablet households, foreign-born Hispanics, U.S.-born Hispanics, people not registered to vote, people with a high school education or less, foreign-born Asian Americans, people ages 18 to 34, non-

³ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

Hispanic Black adults, people who use the internet weekly or less, non-volunteers and a final stratum comprised of any remaining panelists not assigned to any of the above. Panelists recruited Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021, were selected with certainty. The remaining strata were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the [Weighting](#) section below.

The ATP was supplemented with an oversample from the KnowledgePanel, in which all panelists who had previously identified as Black or African American, or Hispanic (including those who identify as Hispanic or Black in combination with another race) were included in the sample.

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 Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that 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. 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 \$5 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.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Nov. 30, 2021.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty ATP panelists and 526 KP panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Nov. 30, 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 Dec. 1, 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	Nov. 30, 2021	Dec. 1, 2021
First reminder	Dec. 4, 2021	Dec. 4, 2021
Second reminder	Dec. 6, 2021	Dec. 6, 2021
Third reminder	Dec. 8, 2021	Dec. 8, 2021
Final reminder	Dec. 10, 2021	Dec. 10, 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, five ATP and three KP 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 panelist begins with a

base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights were then adjusted to account for each panelist's probability of being sampled to participate in this wave.

Next, respondents were placed into groups defined by the cross-classification of panel (ATP vs. KnowledgePanel), Black identification and Hispanic identification. Within each group, the weights for each respondent were scaled to be proportional to that group's effective sample size. The groups were then recombined and the weights were poststratified so that the weighted proportions of non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic Black and other Hispanic adults matched that of the U.S. adult population.

The weights were then further calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. In a final step, the trimmed weights were again poststratified to ensure that the weighted proportion of non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic Black and other Hispanic adults matched that of the U.S. adult population. Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for ATP members recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source	
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)	
Education x Gender		
Education x Age		
Race/Ethnicity x Education		
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans		
Years lived in the U.S.		
Gender x Black or African American		
Age x Black or African American		
Education x Black or African American		
Gender x Hispanic		
Age x Hispanic		
Citizenship x Hispanic		
Census region x Metro/Non-metro		2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism		2021 American Trends Panel Annual Profile Survey
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement	
Voter registration x Black or African American		
Voter registration x Hispanic		
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)	
Frequency of internet use		
Religious affiliation		

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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August 2021. For KnowledgePanel respondents, many of the weighting variables were measured on this wave.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over the intervening period in ways that make their 2021 measurements incompatible with the available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted to an estimated benchmark that attempts to account for possible changes in behavior.

The weighting parameter is estimated using the volunteerism profile variable that was measured on the full American Trends Panel in 2021 but weighted using the profile variable that was measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements were used. For ATP panelists recruited in 2021, the 2020 volunteerism measure was imputed using data from existing panelists with similar characteristics.

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.

Group	Unweighted sample size	Margin of error in percentage points
Total sample	14,497	+/- 1.2
Hispanic adults	3,716	+/- 2.6
<i>Among Hispanic adults ...</i>		
Men	1,557	+/- 4.2
Women	2,109	+/- 3.1
Ages 18-29	616	+/- 6.0
30-49	1,280	+/- 4.1
50-64	927	+/- 4.6
65+	890	+/- 4.5
<i>Have health insurance ...</i>		
Yes	3,147	+/- 2.8
No	549	+/- 5.9
U.S. born	1,861	+/- 3.6
Foreign born	1,808	+/- 3.7
<i>Foreign-born Hispanics living in the U.S. for...</i>		
0-10 years	319	+/- 9.5
11-20 years	435	+/- 7.5
21 years or more	1,042	+/- 4.6
English dominant	1,299	+/- 4.3
Bilingual	1,392	+/- 4.4
Spanish dominant	935	+/- 5.0

Note: "Hispanic adults" refers to all people who self-identify as Hispanic (inclusive of any race). The margins of error are reported at the 95% level of confidence and are calculated by taking into account the average design effect for each subgroup. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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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	9,964	4,533	14,497
Logged on to survey; broke-off	2.12	107	323	430
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0	0	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.3	5	3	8
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	3.21	54	162	216
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	3.22	628	6,677	7,305
Screened out	4.7	0	156	156
Total panelists in the survey		10,758	11,854	22,612
Completed interviews	I	9,964	4,533	14,497
Refusals	R	794	326	1,120
Unknown if eligible adult	UO	0	6,839	6,839
Screen out	SO	0	156	156
Total		10,758	11,854	22,612
Est. eligibility rate among unscreened: $e = (I+R)/(I+R+SO)$		100%	97%	99%
AAPOR RR3 = $I / (I+R+[e*UO])$		93%	39%	65%

Cumulative response rate	ATP	KP	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%	9%	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%	56%	62%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 100	43%	41%	42%
Response rate to Wave 100 survey	93%	39%	65%
Cumulative response rate	3%	1%	2%

Adjusting income and defining income tiers

To create upper-, middle- and lower-income tiers, respondents' 2020 family incomes were adjusted for differences in purchasing power by geographic region and household size. "Middle-income" adults live in families with annual incomes that are two-thirds to double the median family income in the panel (after incomes have been adjusted for the local cost of living and household size). The middle-income range for the American Trends Panel is about \$42,000 to \$125,900 annually for an average family of three. Lower-income families have incomes less than roughly \$42,000, and upper-income families have incomes greater than roughly \$125,900 (all figures expressed in 2020 dollars).

Based on these adjustments, 30% of respondents are lower income, 47% are middle income and 18% fall into the upper-income tier. An additional 6% did not offer a response to the income question or the household size question.

For more information about how the income tiers were determined, please see [here](#).

Focus groups

Pew Research Center completed a series of focus groups from July 13-22, 2021. Six groups were conducted with Black Americans and another six groups were conducted with Hispanic Americans. The focus groups were coordinated by Research Explorers. Those with Black Americans were moderated by Lisa Gaines McDonald of Research Explorers, Inc. Those with Hispanic Americans were moderated by Martha Garma Zipper of MGZ Research.

Each group discussion was held online for 90 minutes and

Focus groups with Black and Hispanic Americans

	Participants	Area	Age range	Education	Language
1	Black	Atlanta MSA	25-39	Higher	English
2	Black	Atlanta MSA	40-65	Lower	English
3	Black	Chicago MSA	25-39	Lower	English
4	Black	Chicago MSA	40-65	Higher	English
5	Black	Charlotte MSA	25-39	Higher	English
6	Black	Houston MSA	25-39	Lower	English
7	Hispanic	Chicago MSA	25-39	Lower	English
8	Hispanic	Chicago MSA	25-39	Higher	English
9	Hispanic	Houston MSA	40-65	Lower	Spanish
10	Hispanic	Houston MSA	40-65	Higher	English
11	Hispanic	Phoenix MSA	25-39	Higher	English
12	Hispanic	Los Angeles MSA	40-65	Lower	Spanish

Note: Higher education refers to those with a college degree or master's degree. Lower education refers to those with an associate's degree or less education. MSA refers to metropolitan statistical area.

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included three to six men and women; there were a total of 28 Black American and 29 Hispanic American participants.

Each group was designed to include younger and older age groups and people with higher and lower levels of education. Those with higher education levels included any who had a four-year college degree or a master's degree. Those with lower education levels included those with a two-year associate's degree or less education. Those currently working in professional roles in a STEM occupation were not eligible to participate.

Groups with Black Americans included those living in the metropolitan areas of Atlanta, GA; Chicago, IL; Charlotte, NC; and Houston, TX. Groups with Hispanic Americans were conducted in English or in Spanish with those living in the metropolitan areas of Chicago, IL; Houston, TX; Phoenix, AZ; and Los Angeles, CA. The focus group design is shown in the table.

[The moderator guide is included here.](#) Discussions covered a wide range of topics including:

- Experiences during the coronavirus pandemic and views of scientific advice for ways to protect public health and stop the spread of the virus;
- Experiences in medical and health care settings for treatment of minor health issues and, separately, for treatment of serious health issues;
- Involvement with other aspects of science in daily life and ways people think about science;
- Encounters with science in high school or after high school, including college and perceptions of jobs in science;
- Media and social media sources for information related to science;
- Perceptions of the effects of science on society; and
- Recommendations on what needs to happen for Black and Hispanic Americans to have more confidence in the science community.

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Appendix: Detailed charts and tables

Profile of Hispanic Americans in the survey

% of Hispanic adults completing the survey who are ...

	All Hispanic adults	U.S.-born Hispanics	Foreign- born Hispanics
Men	48	47	50
Women	50	51	48
Ages 18-29	28	39	16
30-49	39	33	44
50-64	22	14	29
65+	12	13	11
Postgrad	6	7	5
College grad	11	14	8
Some college	28	36	20
HS or less	55	43	66
<i>Family income ...</i>			
Upper income	8	11	6
Middle income	35	40	32
Lower income	52	45	58
English dominant	34	60	10
Bilingual	34	35	35
Spanish dominant	27	3	52
<i>Have health insurance ...</i>			
Yes	75	83	68
No	24	17	30
<i>Census region ...</i>			
Northeast	12	12	13
Midwest	8	10	6
South	41	40	41
West	39	38	40

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer for a given characteristic are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Hispanic Democrats more likely than Republicans to see multiple issues as major reasons for worse health outcomes among Hispanics

% Hispanic adults who say each is a ___ why Hispanic people in the U.S. generally have worse health outcomes than other adults

	Among Rep/ lean Rep ...			Among Dem/ lean Dem ...		
	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason
They are more likely to work in jobs that put them at risk for health problems	45	31	23	58	25	16
They have less access to quality medical care where they live	39	28	32	54	27	18
There are more communication problems from language or cultural differences	38	33	28	48	33	19
They are more likely to have preexisting health conditions	42	29	28	39	35	25
They live in communities with more environmental problems that cause health issues	31	37	31	43	34	22
Health care providers are less likely to give them the most advanced medical care	22	29	49	34	35	30
Hospitals and medical centers give lower priority to their well-being	22	25	52	30	37	33

Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.

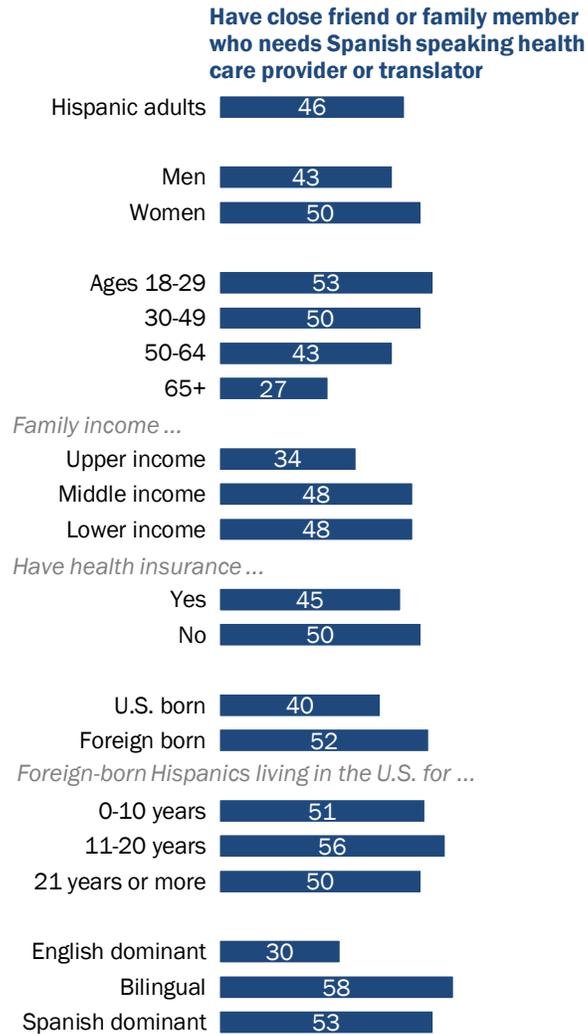
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Hispanic adults under 50 more likely to say they know someone who needs a Spanish speaking health care provider

% of Hispanic adults who say they ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings.

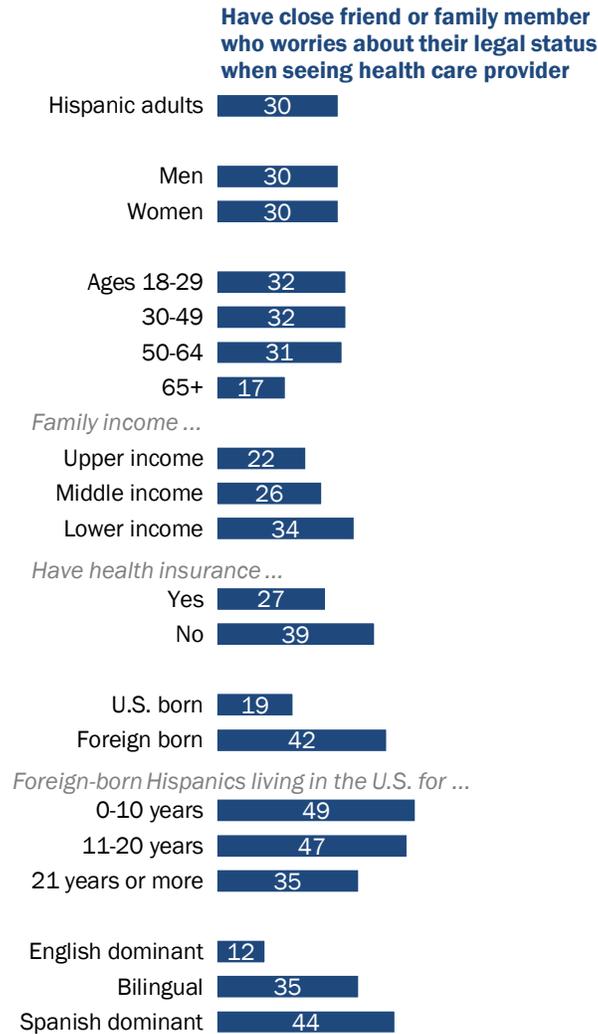
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Three-in-ten Hispanic adults say a close friend or family member worries about legal status when seeking health care

% of Hispanic adults who say they ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings.

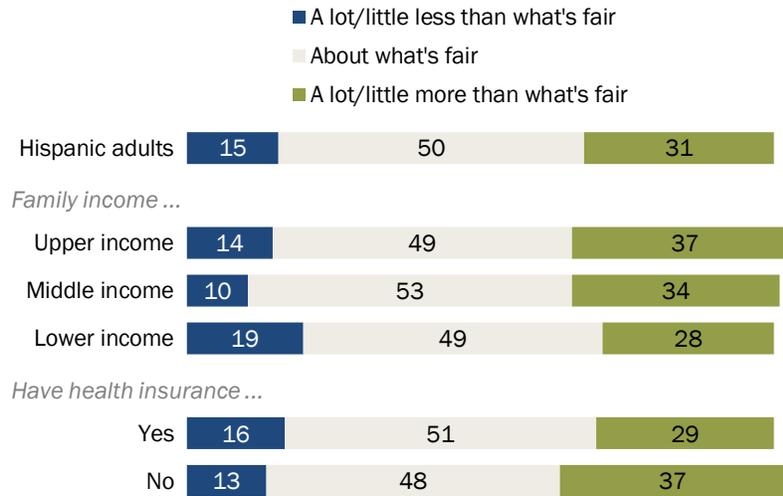
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Hispanic adults' views of recent health care costs

% of Hispanic adults who say the amount they paid out-of-pocket for the health care they received most recently was ...



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown. Family income tiers are based on adjusted 2020 earnings.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Younger Hispanic adults more likely to report negative experiences with health care providers

% of Hispanic adults who say the following has happened to them when dealing with doctors or other health care providers ...

	Men	Women	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+
You had to speak up to get the proper care	30	35	38	34	27	28
The pain you were experiencing was not taken seriously	28	35	37	34	27	23
You were rushed by your health care provider	26	34	35	32	27	23
Felt you received lower-quality care than other patients	23	25	29	27	21	14
Felt you were treated with less respect than other patients	20	25	28	24	17	12
You were looked down on because of weight	15	20	25	19	13	9
NET at least one of these six negative experiences	49	55	59	53	48	42
<i>Among Hispanic women ...</i>						
Your women's health concerns were not taken seriously	--	30	41	30	24	19
NET at least one of these seven negative experiences	--	56	69	54	50	43

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Among Latinos – as well as White and Black adults – younger women are especially likely to report negative experiences with health care providers

% of U.S. adults who say the following has happened to them when dealing with doctors or other health care providers ...

	Among White adults ...				Among Black adults ...				Among Hispanic adults ...			
	Women 18-49	Women 50+	Men 18-49	Men 50+	Women 18-49	Women 50+	Men 18-49	Men 50+	Women 18-49	Women 50+	Men 18-49	Men 50+
You had to speak up to get the proper care	57	44	40	34	52	40	29	36	38	28	32	27
The pain you were experiencing was not taken seriously	46	31	30	21	45	31	30	28	38	28	30	24
You were rushed by your health care provider	56	40	42	30	45	31	24	25	38	27	27	25
Felt you received lower-quality care than other patients	31	16	18	10	38	26	26	24	28	19	26	19
Felt you were treated with less respect than other patients	32	17	17	10	40	24	26	23	28	18	23	13
You were looked down on because of your weight or eating habits	31	18	16	9	30	15	20	9	24	14	18	9
NET at least one of these six negative experiences	74	60	59	50	70	53	43	51	59	46	50	46
<i>Among Hispanic women ...</i>												
Your women's health concerns or symptoms were not taken seriously	44	24	-	-	41	27	-	-	35	22	-	-
Rated the quality of care you received most recently as excellent or very good	60	75	56	75	59	68	52	66	52	63	56	63

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown. Hispanic adults includes those of any race. Black adults refers to all those who self-identify as Black (inclusive of those who identify as single-race, multiracial and Black Hispanic). Those who self-identify as both Hispanic and Black are included among both Hispanic adults and Black adults. White adults refers to those with a single-race identity as White and non-Hispanic.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Hispanic adults with a close friend or family member who worries about their legal status in the U.S. report more negative experiences with doctors

% of Hispanic adults who say ...

	Hispanic adults	Among those who have a close friend or family member who worries about their legal status in U.S. when thinking about seeing a health care provider	
		Yes	No
Have seen a health care provider in past 12 months	70	71	70
Have primary care provider	68	65	70
Prefer Spanish-speaking health care provider for routine care	35	57	26
Prefer Hispanic health care provider for routine care	33	49	26
<i>Say Hispanic health care provider is better than others at ...</i>			
Taking your symptoms and concerns seriously	21	31	16
Treating you with respect	20	32	15
Looking out for your best interests	18	29	14
Providing you with best quality medical care	16	29	11
<i>Have experienced the following problems when dealing with health care providers</i>			
You had to speak up to get the proper care	33	40	30
Pain you were experiencing was not taken seriously	32	42	28
You were rushed by your health care provider	31	37	28
Felt you received lower-quality care than other patients	25	35	20
Felt you were treated with less respect than other patients	22	33	18
Were looked down on because of your weight or eating habits	18	25	15
NET at least one of these six negative experiences	52	61	48
<i>Among Hispanic women</i>			
Your women's health concerns were not taken seriously	30	38	28

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

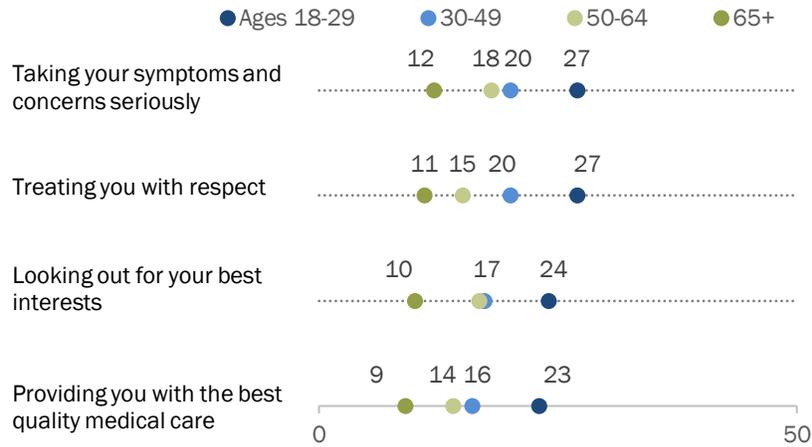
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Younger Hispanic adults more likely to say that Hispanic health care providers are better than others at taking their concerns seriously

*% of Hispanic adults who say a Hispanic doctor or other health care provider is **better** than other health care providers at ...*



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

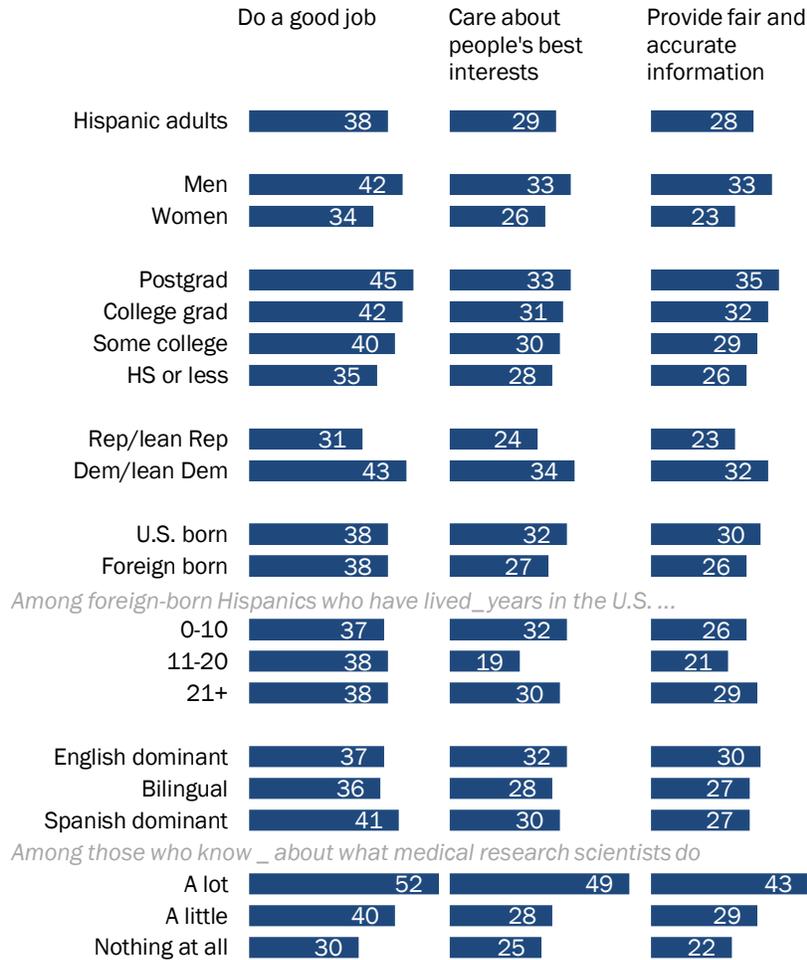
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

“Hispanic Americans’ Trust in and Engagement With Science”

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Hispanic adults who know more about medical research scientists see them as more competent

% of Hispanic adults who say that medical research scientists do each of the following **all or most of the time** ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Hispanic adults who know a lot about medical researchers are more likely to trust in their integrity

% of Hispanic adults who say that medical research scientists do each of the following **all or most of the time** ...

	Are transparent about conflicts of interest	Admit and take responsibility for mistakes	Face serious consequences for misconduct
Hispanic adults	16	14	14
Men	20	16	15
Women	14	11	14
Postgrad	14	13	13
College grad	13	13	12
Some college	15	14	15
HS or less	18	13	15
Rep/lean Rep	13	10	11
Dem/lean Dem	19	16	17
U.S. born	16	13	14
Foreign born	17	14	15
<i>Among foreign-born Hispanics who have lived _ years in the U.S. ...</i>			
0-10	19	18	21
11-20	13	8	16
21+	19	17	11
English dominant	16	12	13
Bilingual	16	13	16
Spanish dominant	18	16	14
<i>Among those who know _ about what medical research scientists do</i>			
A lot	28	27	23
A little	16	13	14
Nothing at all	14	11	13

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

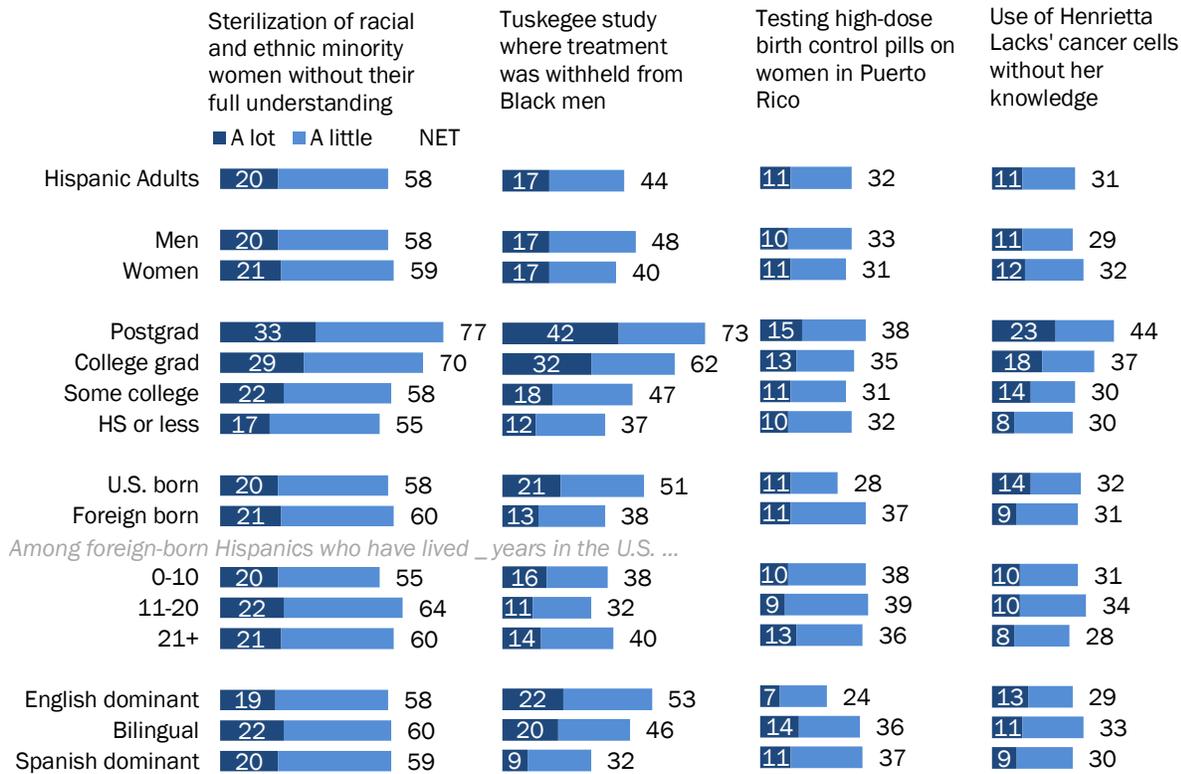
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Hispanic Americans with a college degree are more likely to have heard about past cases of research misconduct

% of Hispanic adults who say they have heard or read about each of the following



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Fewer than half of Hispanic adults see these STEM professions as very welcoming to Hispanic people

% of Hispanic adults who say each of the following professional groups are very welcoming of Hispanic people in these jobs

	Medical doctors	Engineers	Scientists
Hispanic adults	34	30	26
Men	38	38	29
Women	32	25	24
Ages 18-29	35	36	25
30-49	34	30	29
50-64	33	27	22
65+	39	27	27
College grad+	29	27	29
Some college	32	28	20
HS or less	37	33	29
U.S. born	34	32	28
Foreign born	34	29	24
English dominant	31	30	29
Bilingual	37	32	27
Spanish dominant	36	29	20

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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About six-in-ten Hispanic adults say Hispanic people have achieved success as doctors, fewer say the same about scientists

% of Hispanic adults who say Hispanic people have reached the highest levels of success in the following professional groups

	Medical doctors	Engineers	Scientists
Hispanic adults	59	53	35
Men	60	59	37
Women	58	48	33
Ages 18-29	51	48	27
30-49	61	54	39
50-64	63	57	38
65+	62	53	35
College grad+	56	43	32
Some college	56	52	35
HS or less	61	57	36
U.S. born	50	46	32
Foreign born	68	60	39
English dominant	54	47	34
Bilingual	51	47	29
Spanish dominant	73	65	42

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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U.S.-born Hispanic adults about as likely as Hispanic immigrants to see each of the following as a reason young people do not pursue college STEM degrees

% of Hispanic adults who say each of the following is a **major reason** many young people do not pursue college degrees in science, technology, engineering and mathematics

	Hispanic adults			Foreign-born Hispanics living in U.S. for ...		
		U.S. born	Foreign born	0-10 years	11-20 years	21+ years
They think these subjects are too hard	50	51	49	49	57	45
They do not have access to quality education to prepare them for these fields	49	50	47	40	54	47
They do not have a mentor or other adult encouraging them to pursue these degrees	47	48	46	43	49	46
They are just not interested in these subjects	42	39	44	43	46	44
They think these subjects are not useful for their careers	31	27	35	29	37	36

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

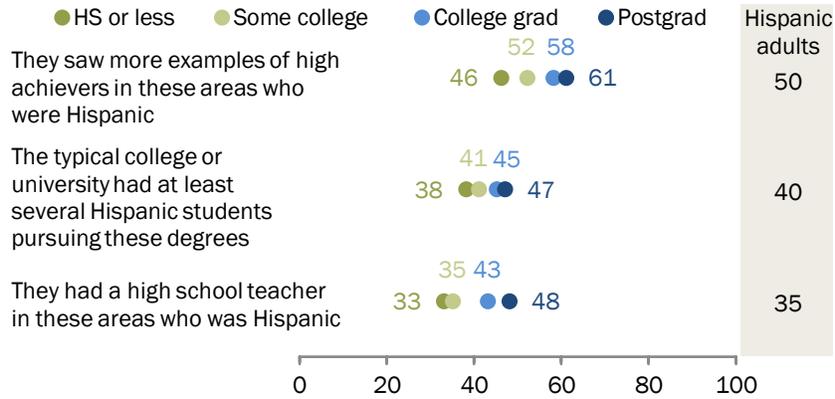
Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Hispanic college graduates more likely to say examples of Hispanic high achievers in STEM would encourage more to study these fields

% of Hispanic adults who say young Hispanic people would be **a lot** more likely to pursue college degrees in STEM if ...



Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Hispanic adults who are Spanish-language dominant especially likely to say more representation would encourage young Hispanic people to pursue STEM degrees

% of Hispanic adults who say young Hispanic people would be **a lot** more likely to pursue college degrees in STEM if ...

	Hispanic adults	U.S. born	Foreign born	Foreign-born Hispanics living in U.S. for ...			English-dominant	Bilingual	Spanish-dominant
				0-10 years	11-20 years	21+ years			
They saw more examples of high achievers in these areas who were Hispanic	50	47	53	45	58	55	47	49	55
The typical college or university had at least several Hispanic students pursuing these degrees	40	37	43	39	46	44	37	38	47
They had a high school teacher in these areas who was Hispanic	35	34	36	36	39	36	31	36	40

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

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Hispanic adults who had a Hispanic high school STEM teacher more likely to have had positive experiences in STEM classes

Among Hispanic adults with a high school degree or more education, % who say that in their most recent STEM schooling, they had someone who ...

	Among those who had a high school STEM teacher who was Hispanic	
	Yes	No
POSITIVE		
Made you feel excited about your abilities in these subjects	55	41
Encouraged you to keep taking classes in these subjects	54	40
Helped you see ways these subjects could be useful for your job or career	54	40
NET at least one positive experience	68	53
NEGATIVE		
Treated you as if you could not understand these subjects	34	27
Made you feel like you didn't belong in these classes	24	25
Made repeated negative comments or slights about your race or ethnicity	15	14
NET at least one negative experience	39	36

Note: Respondents who gave other responses or did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 2021.

"Hispanic Americans' Trust in and Engagement With Science"

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Survey question wording and topline

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 100**

Nov. 30–Dec. 12, 2021
Hispanic adults N=3,716
U.S. adults N=14,497

ASK ALL:

FUTGEN Do you think life for future generations of Americans will be...

	Hispanic adults	U.S. adults
Better than life today	25	21
Worse than life today	43	53
About the same as life today	31	25
No answer	1	1

TREND HISPANIC ADULTS

	Better than <u>life today</u>	Worse than <u>life today</u>	About the same as <u>life today</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	25	43	31	1
Jun 16-22, 2020	26	44	29	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	16	52	32	<1

TREND U.S. ADULTS

	Better than <u>life today</u>	Worse than <u>life today</u>	About the same as <u>life today</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	21	53	25	1
Jun 16-22, 2020	25	48	26	1
Sep 3-15, 2019	21	51	28	<1

ASK ALL:

CONF

How much confidence, if any, do you have in each of the following to act in the best interests of the public? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		<u>A great deal of confidence</u>	<u>A fair amount of confidence</u>	<u>Not too much confidence</u>	<u>No confidence at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Elected officials					
	Hispanic adults	4	28	48	20	1
	U.S. adults	2	22	52	23	<1
b.	Journalists					
	Hispanic adults	7	38	40	14	1
	U.S. adults	6	34	36	24	1
c.	The military					
	Hispanic adults	21	45	25	9	1
	U.S. adults	25	49	18	7	1
d.	Religious leaders					
	Hispanic adults	10	36	35	18	1
	U.S. adults	12	43	30	15	1
e.	Business leaders					
	Hispanic adults	6	32	45	15	1
	U.S. adults	4	36	45	15	1
ASK FORM 1,3 ONLY: [N=7,281]						
f.	Medical scientists					
	Hispanic adults	29	50	15	5	1
	U.S. adults	29	49	17	5	<1
ASK FORM 2,4 ONLY: [N=7,216]						
g.	Scientists					
	Hispanic adults	26	48	19	6	1
	U.S. adults	29	49	17	5	1
NO ITEM H						
i.	Public school principals for grades K-12					
	Hispanic adults	13	51	29	7	1
	U.S. adults	14	51	26	9	1
j.	Police officers					
	Hispanic adults	14	46	30	10	1
	U.S. adults	20	49	22	9	<1

TREND HISPANIC ADULTS

	<u>A great deal of confidence</u>	<u>A fair amount of confidence</u>	<u>Not too much confidence</u>	<u>No confidence at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Elected officials					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	4	28	48	20	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	8	37	41	13	1
Apr 20-26, 2020	4	38	44	12	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	6	38	43	12	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	7	33	47	12	2
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	2	23	51	24	<1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	5	24	54	16	1
b. Journalists					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	7	38	40	14	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	8	41	35	14	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	8	45	36	10	1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	15	41	31	11	2
TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
<i>The news media</i>					
Jan 7-21, 2019	9	44	34	12	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	10	43	34	12	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	7	42	32	18	1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	7	34	40	17	2
c. The military					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	21	45	25	9	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	27	47	20	6	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	31	48	16	5	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	28	47	19	6	1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	33	41	20	5	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	28	45	23	4	<1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	28	45	15	8	4
d. Religious leaders					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	10	36	35	18	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	10	39	35	15	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	13	38	32	16	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	13	44	30	14	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	14	42	29	14	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	8	37	38	17	0
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	16	31	35	16	2
e. Business leaders					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	6	32	45	15	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	6	37	43	13	1
Apr 20-26, 2020	6	39	43	11	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	8	36	46	10	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	7	38	41	13	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	4	36	46	14	<1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	4	32	45	16	3

**CONF TREND HISPANIC
ADULTS CONTINUED ...**

	<u>A great deal of confidence</u>	<u>A fair amount of confidence</u>	<u>Not too much confidence</u>	<u>No confidence at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
f. Medical scientists ⁴					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	29	50	15	5	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	30	49	18	3	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	45	45	8	2	0
Jan 7-21, 2019	37	49	11	3	1
g. Scientists					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	26	48	19	6	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	35	51	13	2	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	39	49	10	2	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	28	54	13	4	2
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	33	48	15	2	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	24	56	14	6	0
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	22	53	21	4	1
NO ITEM H					
i. Public school principals for grades K-12					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	13	51	29	7	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	16	55	21	8	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	25	55	16	3	<1
Jan 7-21, 2019	20	57	18	4	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	21	51	22	6	1
TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
<i>Public school principals and superintendents for grades K-12</i>					
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	23	53	18	5	1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	11	48	33	8	1
j. Police officers					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	14	46	30	10	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	18	49	26	7	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	21	53	21	5	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	21	48	21	8	1

⁴ For the May 10-June 6, 2016, survey, the sample size is insufficient to report Hispanic adults.

TREND U.S. ADULTS

	<u>A great deal of confidence</u>	<u>A fair amount of confidence</u>	<u>Not too much confidence</u>	<u>No confidence at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Elected officials					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	2	22	52	23	<1
Nov 18-29, 2020	4	32	47	15	1
Apr 20-26, 2020	3	33	49	14	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	4	32	50	14	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	4	33	48	15	<1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	3	22	52	23	<1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	3	24	54	19	1
b. Journalists					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	6	34	36	24	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	9	37	31	23	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	9	39	33	19	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	15	41	28	16	<1
TREND FOR COMPARISON:					
<i>The news media</i>					
Jan 7-21, 2019	9	38	34	19	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	10	38	33	19	<1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	8	32	35	25	<1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	5	33	40	21	1
c. The military					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	25	49	18	7	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	39	44	13	4	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	38	45	13	4	<1
Jan 7-21, 2019	36	46	14	4	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	41	41	12	4	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	39	41	15	4	<1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	33	46	15	5	1
d. Religious leaders					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	12	43	30	15	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	15	45	29	12	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	17	46	26	11	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	13	44	30	12	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	15	47	27	11	1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	9	40	34	16	1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	13	39	32	14	1
e. Business leaders					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	4	36	45	15	1
Nov 18-29, 2020	5	41	41	12	<1
Apr 20-26, 2020	5	43	41	11	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	6	40	43	11	<1
Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	4	39	43	14	<1
Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	5	40	42	13	<1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	4	37	44	14	1

**CONF TREND U.S. ADULTS
CONTINUED ...**

		<u>A great deal of confidence</u>	<u>A fair amount of confidence</u>	<u>Not too much confidence</u>	<u>No confidence at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
f.	Medical scientists					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	29	49	17	5	<1
	Nov 18-29, 2020	40	45	12	2	<1
	Apr 20-26, 2020	43	46	9	2	<1
	Jan 7-21, 2019	35	52	11	2	<1
	May 10-Jun 6, 2016	24	60	12	3	1
g.	Scientists					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	29	49	17	5	1
	Nov 18-29, 2020	39	45	13	3	<1
	Apr 20-26, 2020	39	48	10	2	1
	Jan 7-21, 2019	35	51	11	2	<1
	Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	33	49	14	3	<1
	Jan 29-Feb 13, 2018	27	52	17	5	<1
	May 10-Jun 6, 2016	21	55	18	4	1
NO ITEM H						
i.	Public school principals for grades K-12					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	14	51	26	9	1
	Nov 18-29, 2020	21	54	19	6	<1
	Apr 20-26, 2020	28	55	14	3	<1
	Jan 7-21, 2019	21	56	18	4	1
	Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	25	55	16	4	<1
	TREND FOR COMPARISON: <i>Public school principals and superintendents for grades K-12</i>					
	Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	22	55	17	5	1
	May 10-Jun 6, 2016	13	53	27	7	1
j.	Police officers					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	20	49	22	9	<1
	Nov 18-29, 2020	26	48	19	7	<1
	Apr 20-26, 2020	24	54	17	4	<1
	Nov 27-Dec 10, 2018	30	48	16	5	<1

ASK ALL:

Next we have a few questions about your experiences with health and medical care.

BIO15B Have you seen a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months – whether for routine care or for an illness or medical condition?

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>	<u>U.S. adults</u>
Yes	70	82
No	29	18
No answer	1	<1

TREND FOR COMPARISON HISPANIC ADULTS

BIO15 Have you seen a health care provider FOR AN ILLNESS OR MEDICAL CONDITION in the past 12 months, or not?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Apr 23-May 6, 2018	50	49	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON U.S. ADULTS⁵

BIO15 Have you seen a health care provider FOR AN ILLNESS OR MEDICAL CONDITION in the past 12 months, or not?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Apr 23-May 6, 2018	64	36	1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	63	36	2

ASK ALL:

BIO14 Do you currently have one person you think of as your primary care doctor or health care provider that you usually go to when you are sick or need health care?

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>	<u>U.S. adults</u>
Yes	68	76
No	31	24
No answer	<1	<1

⁵ For the May 10-June 6, 2016, survey, the sample size is insufficient to report Hispanic adults.

TREND U.S. ADULTS⁶

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	76	24	<1
May 10-Jun 6, 2016	76	23	1

ASK ALL:

BIO51 Overall, how would you rate the quality of care you received from doctors or other health care providers most recently?

	<u>Hispanic adults</u>	<u>U.S. adults</u>
Excellent	22	27
Very good	35	37
Good	28	24
Fair	12	9
Poor	3	2
No answer	1	1

ASK ALL:

BIO52 Overall, how would you describe how much you paid out-of-pocket for the care you received from doctors or other health care providers most recently? Did you pay...

	<u>Hispanic adults</u>	<u>U.S. adults</u>
A lot more than what is fair	14	15
A little more than what is fair	17	18
About what is fair	50	53
A little less than what is fair	5	4
A lot less than what is fair	10	7
No answer	4	2

⁶ For the May 10-June 6, 2016, survey, the sample size is insufficient to report Hispanic adults.

ASK ALL:

BIO53

Do you think the process of getting medical care at hospitals and medical centers is generally easy or hard to understand?

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>	<u>U.S. adults</u>
Very easy to understand	12	11
Somewhat easy to understand	38	40
Somewhat hard to understand	37	36
Very hard to understand	12	12
No answer	1	1

ASK ALL:

BIO54

Thinking about problems people may face when getting health care, have any of the following happened to you when dealing with doctors or other health care providers?

[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	Yes, this has happened <u>recently</u>	Yes, this has happened in the past, but <u>not recently</u>	No, this has not <u>happened</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. The pain you were experiencing was not taken seriously				
Hispanic adults	9	23	67	1
U.S. adults	10	22	67	1
b. You had to speak up to get the proper care				
Hispanic adults	10	23	66	1
U.S. adults	14	27	58	1
c. You were rushed by your health care provider				
Hispanic adults	8	22	68	1
U.S. adults	12	27	61	1
d. Felt you were treated with less respect than other patients				
Hispanic adults	5	17	77	1
U.S. adults	6	15	78	1
e. Felt you received lower-quality care than other patients				
Hispanic adults	6	18	74	1
U.S. adults	6	15	78	1

BIO54 CONTINUED ...

	Yes, this has happened <u>recently</u>	Yes, this has happened in the past, but <u>not recently</u>	No, this has not happened <u>happened</u>	<u>No answer</u>
f. You were looked down on because of your weight or eating habits				
Hispanic adults	5	13	81	1
U.S. adults	6	13	81	1

ASK IF A WOMAN:

g. Your women's health concerns or symptoms were not taken seriously				
Hispanic adults	11	20	69	1
U.S. adults	10	23	67	1

ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):

BIO55 Would you prefer to see a doctor or other health care provider for routine care who is **[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: of your racial background]**?

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>
Strongly prefer	16
Somewhat prefer	17
Would rather not	7
Makes no difference to me	59
No answer	1

ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):

BIO56 Have you ever seen a doctor or other health care provider for routine care who was **[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: of your racial background]**?

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>
Yes	56
No	43
No answer	1

ASK IF HISPANIC (HISP=1):

BIO57 Do you prefer to see a doctor or other health care provider for routine care who speaks Spanish?

	Hispanic adults
Strongly prefer	21
Somewhat prefer	14
Would rather not	13
Makes no difference to me	51
No answer	1

ASK IF HISPANIC (HISP=1):

BIO58 Do you have a close friend or family member who needs a Spanish-speaking health care provider or translator?

	Hispanic adults
Yes	46
No	53
No answer	<1

ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):

BIO59 Do you think a doctor or health care provider who is **[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: of your racial background]** is better, worse or about the same as other health care providers at each of the following? **[RANDOMIZE]**

	Better than other doctors	Worse than other doctors	About the same as other doctors	No answer
a. Taking your symptoms and concerns seriously				
Hispanic adults	21	4	74	1
b. Treating you with respect				
Hispanic adults	20	4	74	1
c. Providing you with the best quality medical care				
Hispanic adults	16	3	78	2
d. Looking out for your best interests				
Hispanic adults	18	4	76	2

ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):

BIO60 Thinking about the past 20 years, would you say health outcomes for **[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: people of your racial background]** have...

	Hispanic adults
Gotten a lot better	17
Gotten a little better	34
Stayed about the same	34
Gotten a little worse	10
Gotten a lot worse	3
No answer	2

ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):

BIO61 As you may know, a number of measures show that, in general, **[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: people of your racial background]** have worse health outcomes than other adults in this country.

How much of a reason is each of the following for why **[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: people of your racial background]** generally have worse health outcomes than other adults in this country? **[RANDOMIZE]**

	A major <u>reason</u>	A minor <u>reason</u>	<u>Not a reason</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. They have less access to quality medical care where they live Hispanic adults	48	27	23	1
b. They are more likely to have preexisting health conditions Hispanic adults	40	33	26	2
c. Health care providers are less likely to give them the most advanced medical care Hispanic adults	30	33	35	2
d. Hospitals and medical centers give lower priority to their well-being Hispanic adults	27	33	38	2
e. They live in communities with more environmental problems that cause health issues Hispanic adults	38	34	26	2

BIO61 CONTINUED ...

	<u>A major reason</u>	<u>A minor reason</u>	<u>Not a reason</u>	<u>No answer</u>
f. There are more communication problems from language or cultural differences				
Hispanic adults	44	33	21	2
g. They are more likely to work in jobs that put them at risk for health problems				
Hispanic adults	53	27	19	1

ASK IF HISPANIC (HISP=1):

BIO62 Do you have a close friend or family member who worries about their legal status in the U.S. when thinking about going to see a health care provider?

	<u>Hispanic adults</u>
Yes	30
No	69
No answer	1

ASK ALL:

Medical research scientists conduct research to investigate human diseases, and test methods to prevent and treat them.

ASK ALL:

RQ2_F1A How much, if anything, do you know about what medical research scientists do?

	<u>Hispanic adults</u>	<u>U.S. adults</u>
A lot	11	13
A little	54	64
Nothing at all	34	22
No answer	1	1

TREND HISPANIC ADULTS

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>A little</u>	<u>Nothing at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	11	54	34	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	14	62	23	<1

TREND U.S. ADULTS

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>A little</u>	<u>Nothing at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	13	64	22	1
Jan 7-21, 2019	16	67	17	<1

ASK ALL:

RQ4_F1A Thinking about medical research scientists, how often would you say they...
[RANDOMIZE ITEMS with A-E]

	<u>All or most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Only a little of the time</u>	<u>None of the time</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Do a good job conducting research					
Hispanic adults	38	40	14	6	3
U.S. adults	38	47	10	3	2
b. Provide fair and accurate information when making statements about their research					
Hispanic adults	28	43	20	7	2
U.S. adults	29	47	18	4	2
c. Admit mistakes and take responsibility for them					
Hispanic adults	14	35	31	18	2
U.S. adults	12	39	31	15	2
d. Are transparent about potential conflicts of interest with industry groups in their research					
Hispanic adults	16	39	28	14	3
U.S. adults	12	42	30	14	3
e. Care about the best interests of the public					
Hispanic adults	29	42	19	8	2
U.S. adults	30	46	17	5	2

TREND HISPANIC ADULTS

		<u>All or most of the time</u>	<u>Some of the time</u>	<u>Only a little of the time</u>	<u>None of the time</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Do a good job conducting research					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	38	40	14	6	3
	Jan 7-21, 2019	41	44	10	4	1
b.	Provide fair and accurate information when making statements about their research					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	28	43	20	7	2
	Jan 7-21, 2019	27	56	13	3	<1
c.	Admit mistakes and take responsibility for them					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	14	35	31	18	2
	Jan 7-21, 2019	12	41	36	10	<1
d.	Are transparent about potential conflicts of interest with industry groups in their research					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	16	39	28	14	3
	Jan 7-21, 2019	16	47	27	9	1
e.	Care about the best interests of the public					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	29	42	19	8	2
	Jan 7-21, 2019	28	51	17	4	<1

TREND U.S. ADULTS

		All or most of <u>the time</u>	Some of the <u>time</u>	Only a little <u>of the time</u>	None of the <u>time</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Do a good job conducting research					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	38	47	10	3	2
	Jan 7-21, 2019	43	47	8	2	1
b.	Provide fair and accurate information when making statements about their research					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	29	47	18	4	2
	Jan 7-21, 2019	32	53	12	2	1
c.	Admit mistakes and take responsibility for them					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	12	39	31	15	2
	Jan 7-21, 2019	13	48	30	9	1
d.	Are transparent about potential conflicts of interest with industry groups in their research					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	12	42	30	14	3
	Jan 7-21, 2019	15	50	27	7	1
e.	Care about the best interests of the public					
	Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	30	46	17	5	2
	Jan 7-21, 2019	35	47	14	3	1

ASK ALL:

RQ5_F1A Overall, do you think research misconduct by medical research scientists is...

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>	<u>U.S. adults</u>
A very big problem	20	14
A moderately big problem	37	34
A small problem	31	44
Not a problem at all	9	6
No answer	3	2

TREND HISPANIC ADULTS

	A very big <u>problem</u>	A moderately big <u>problem</u>	A small <u>problem</u>	Not a problem at <u>all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	20	37	31	9	3
Jan 7-21, 2019	19	41	35	4	1

TREND U.S. ADULTS

	A very big <u>problem</u>	A moderately big <u>problem</u>	A small <u>problem</u>	Not a problem at <u>all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	14	34	44	6	2
Jan 7-21, 2019	14	34	46	5	1

ASK ALL:

RQ8_F1A How often, if at all, do you think medical research scientists face serious consequences if they engage in research misconduct?

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>	<u>U.S. adults</u>
All or most of the time	14	11
Some of the time	30	32
Only a little of the time	36	38
None of the time	15	16
No answer	5	3

TREND HISPANIC ADULTS

	All or most of the time	Some of the time	Only a little of the time	None of the time	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	14	30	36	15	5
Jan 7-21, 2019	13	39	40	6	2

TREND U.S. ADULTS

	All or most of the time	Some of the time	Only a little of the time	None of the time	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	11	32	38	16	3
Jan 7-21, 2019	13	41	38	7	1

ASK ALL:

BIO63

Thinking about serious cases of medical misconduct that happened in the past...

How much, if at all, have you heard or read about each of the following? [**RANDOMIZE ITEMS**]

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>A little</u>	<u>Nothing at all</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. The Tuskegee Study on syphilis conducted by the federal government, in which treatment was withheld from Black men				
Hispanic adults	17	27	54	2
U.S. adults	25	32	42	1
b. The use of Henrietta Lacks' cancer cells by medical researchers without her or her family's knowledge				
Hispanic adults	11	19	67	2
U.S. adults	14	19	66	1
c. Medical doctors who sterilized women in racial and ethnic minority groups without their full understanding, preventing them from having babies				
Hispanic adults	20	38	40	2
U.S. adults	16	43	40	1
d. The testing of high-dose birth control pills on women in Puerto Rico, without an explanation of the study and its risks				
Hispanic adults	11	22	66	2
U.S. adults	6	16	78	1

ASK ALL:

BIO64 Thinking about the procedures for reviewing the ethics of medical research studies today, which of these statements comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? **[RANDOMIZE]**

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>	<u>U.S. adults</u>
Procedures in place today prevent serious cases of research misconduct	40	38
Research misconduct is just as likely today as it has been in the past	55	60
No answer	5	3

ASK ALL:

On another subject...

ASK ALL:

EDSTEM1 How much of a reason is each of the following for why many young people do not pursue college degrees in science, technology, engineering and mathematics? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

		<u>A major reason</u>	<u>A minor reason</u>	<u>Not a reason</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	They think these subjects are too hard				
	Hispanic adults	50	30	18	1
	U.S. adults	52	33	14	1
b.	They are just not interested in these subjects				
	Hispanic adults	42	38	18	1
	U.S. adults	44	42	13	1
c.	They think these subjects are not useful for their careers				
	Hispanic adults	31	40	28	2
	U.S. adults	27	43	28	1
d.	They do not have access to quality education to prepare them for these fields				
	Hispanic adults	49	31	18	2
	U.S. adults	45	36	17	1
e.	They do not have a mentor or other adult encouraging them to pursue these degrees				
	Hispanic adults	47	37	15	1
	U.S. adults	47	40	12	1

ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):

EDSTEM2 Do you think young **[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: people of your racial background]** would be more likely to pursue college degrees in science, technology, engineering and mathematics if... **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

	A lot more <u>likely</u>	A little more <u>likely</u>	Would not make a <u>difference</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. They had a high school teacher in these areas who was [IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: of your racial background] Hispanic adults	35	34	29	1
b. They saw more examples of high achievers in these areas who were [IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: of your racial background] Hispanic adults	50	31	18	1
c. The typical college or university had at least several [IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black students; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic students; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: students of your racial background] pursuing degrees in these areas Hispanic adults	40	35	23	1

ASK IF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR MORE EDUC (XHSPLUS=1):

EDSTEM3 Thinking back to your most recent schooling in science, technology, engineering or mathematics, whether in high school or college, did you ever have someone who...
[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Encouraged you to keep taking classes in these subjects			
Hispanic adults	47	51	2
U.S. adults	44	55	1
b. Treated you as if you could not understand these subjects			
Hispanic adults	30	68	2
U.S. adults	26	73	1
c. Helped you see ways these subjects could be useful for your job or career			
Hispanic adults	47	51	2
U.S. adults	46	53	1
d. Made you feel like you didn't belong in these classes			
Hispanic adults	25	74	2
U.S. adults	22	77	1
e. Made repeated negative comments or slights about your race or ethnicity			
Hispanic adults	14	84	2
U.S. adults	8	91	1
f. Made you feel excited about your abilities in these subjects			
Hispanic adults	47	50	2
U.S. adults	44	55	1

ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):

EDSTEM4 Thinking back, did you, personally, ever have a high school teacher in science, technology, engineering or mathematics who was **[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: of your racial background]**?

	<u>Hispanic adults</u>
Yes	47
No	51
No answer	2

ASK IF FORM=1,3 AND BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4): [N=3,570]

EDSTEM5 Just your impression, how welcoming do you think the following professional groups are of [IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic people; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: people of your racial background] in these jobs?
[RANDOMIZE ITEMS; SPLIT OVER TWO SCREENS]

		Very <u>welcoming</u>	Somewhat <u>welcoming</u>	Not too <u>welcoming</u>	Not at all <u>welcoming</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a.	Scientists Hispanic adults	26	42	23	6	3
b.	Engineers Hispanic adults	30	44	19	4	3
c.	Clergy Hispanic adults	32	43	16	5	4
d.	Medical doctors Hispanic adults	34	44	16	4	2
e.	Professional musicians Hispanic adults	44	41	10	3	2
f.	Officers in the military Hispanic adults	29	37	23	8	3
g.	Lawyers Hispanic adults	27	41	21	7	3
h.	Business executives Hispanic adults	20	42	28	7	2
i.	Professional athletes Hispanic adults	39	42	13	4	3

ASK IF FORM=2,4 AND BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4): [N=3,483]

EDSTEM6 Would you say many [**IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2:** Black people; **IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3:** Hispanic people; **IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4:** people of your racial background] have reached the highest levels of success in the following professional groups? [**RANDOMIZE ITEMS; SPLIT OVER TWO SCREENS**]

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Scientists			
Hispanic adults	35	62	3
b. Engineers			
Hispanic adults	53	44	3
c. Clergy			
Hispanic adults	50	47	3
d. Medical doctors			
Hispanic adults	59	39	2
e. Professional musicians			
Hispanic adults	72	26	2
f. Officers in the military			
Hispanic adults	50	47	3
g. Lawyers			
Hispanic adults	57	40	2
h. Business executives			
Hispanic adults	53	44	3
i. Professional athletes			
Hispanic adults	66	31	3

ASK ALL:TOPICINT17 How interested are you in news about each of the following topics? **[RANDOMIZE]**

	<u>Very interested</u>	<u>Somewhat interested</u>	<u>Not too interested</u>	<u>Not at all interested</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Government and politics news					
Hispanic adults	23	38	23	15	2
U.S. adults	28	41	19	11	1
b. News about your local community					
Hispanic adults	33	46	13	6	1
U.S. adults	38	46	11	4	1
c. Sports news					
Hispanic adults	15	29	26	28	2
U.S. adults	13	27	26	33	1
d. Business and finance news					
Hispanic adults	18	38	26	16	2
U.S. adults	18	43	26	12	1
e. Science news					
Hispanic adults	24	45	19	11	2
U.S. adults	27	48	17	8	1
f. Entertainment news					
Hispanic adults	15	36	32	17	2
U.S. adults	9	30	36	25	1

TREND HISPANIC ADULTS

	<u>Very interested</u>	<u>Somewhat interested</u>	<u>Not too interested</u>	<u>Not at all interested</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Government and politics news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	23	38	23	15	2
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	25	43	21	11	0
b. News about your local community					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	33	46	13	6	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	40	44	12	4	<1
c. Sports news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	15	29	26	28	2
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	17	35	22	26	1
d. Business and finance news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	18	38	26	16	2
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	13	43	33	11	-
e. Science news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	24	45	19	11	2
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	26	47	21	6	<1

**TOPICINT17 TREND HISPANIC
ADULTS CONTINUED ...**

	<u>Very interested</u>	<u>Somewhat interested</u>	<u>Not too interested</u>	<u>Not at all interested</u>	<u>No answer</u>
f. Entertainment news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	15	36	32	17	2
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	13	43	31	12	1

TREND U.S. ADULTS

	<u>Very interested</u>	<u>Somewhat interested</u>	<u>Not too interested</u>	<u>Not at all interested</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Government and politics news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	28	41	19	11	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	30	40	19	11	<1
b. News about your local community					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	38	46	11	4	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	41	45	10	4	<1
c. Sports news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	13	27	26	33	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	17	30	24	28	<1
d. Business and finance news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	18	43	26	12	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	18	42	27	13	<1
e. Science news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	27	48	17	8	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	25	46	20	8	<1
f. Entertainment news					
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	9	30	36	25	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017	10	37	34	18	<1

ASK ALL:

Thinking about information you may see about **[FILL: XFORM=1: the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines; XFORM=2:energy and environment issues; XFORM=3:health and medicine issues; XFORM=4:science]**...

ASK ALL:

SCISEEK Which statement best describes how you see news about **[FILL: XFORM=1: the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines; XFORM=2:energy and environment issues; XFORM=3:health and medicine issues; XFORM=4:science]**? **[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF RESPONSE 1 AND 2]**

	I mostly see it because I'm looking for it	I mostly see it because I happen to come across it	No answer
ASK FORM 1 ONLY: [N=3,609]			
The coronavirus outbreak and vaccines			
Hispanic adults	30	69	1
U.S. adults	28	71	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY: [N=3,636]			
Energy and environment issues			
Hispanic adults	27	72	2
U.S. adults	26	73	1
ASK FORM 3 ONLY: [N=3,672]			
Health and medicine issues			
Hispanic adults	37	61	3
U.S. adults	32	67	1
ASK FORM 4 ONLY: [N=3,580]			
Science			
Hispanic adults	35	64	1
U.S. adults	29	70	1

TREND FOR COMPARISON HISPANIC ADULTS

SEEK Which statement best describes how you get science news? **[RANDOMIZE]**

May 30-
June 12,
2017

39	I mostly get science news because I'm looking for it
57	I mostly get science news because I happen to come across it
4	No answer

TREND FOR COMPARISON U.S. ADULTSSEEK Which statement best describes how you get science news? **[RANDOMIZE]**May 30-
June 12,
2017

30	I mostly get science news because I'm looking for it
68	I mostly get science news because I happen to come across it
2	No answer

ASK ALL:

DISCUSS

Thinking about the people you talk with, whether in person, over the phone or online...

How often do you discuss news about **[FILL: XFORM=1: the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines; XFORM=2:energy and environment issues; XFORM=3:health and medicine issues; XFORM=4:science]** with others?

	<u>Nearly every day</u>	<u>A few times a week</u>	<u>A few times a month</u>	<u>Less often</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY: [N=3,609]					
The coronavirus outbreak and vaccines					
Hispanic adults	14	34	25	25	2
U.S. adults	17	36	26	20	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY: [N=3,636]					
Energy and environment issues					
Hispanic adults	4	17	27	50	2
U.S. adults	4	16	32	47	1
ASK FORM 3 ONLY: [N=3,672]					
Health and medicine issues					
Hispanic adults	5	26	30	38	1
U.S. adults	8	27	33	31	1
ASK FORM 4 ONLY: [N=3,580]					
Science					
Hispanic adults	4	21	22	51	2
U.S. adults	4	19	32	43	1

TREND HISPANIC ADULTS**ASK ALL:**

DISCUSS Thinking about the people you talk with, whether in person, over the phone or online...

How often do you discuss news about science with others?

	Nearly <u>every day</u>	A few times a <u>week</u>	A few times a <u>month</u>	<u>Less often</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	4	21	22	51	2
May 30-Jun 12, 2017 ⁷	5	15	24	55	1

TREND U.S. ADULTS**ASK ALL:**

DISCUSS Thinking about the people you talk with, whether in person, over the phone or online...

How often do you discuss news about science with others?

	Nearly <u>every day</u>	A few times a <u>week</u>	A few times a <u>month</u>	<u>Less often</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	4	19	32	43	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017 ⁸	3	14	27	55	1

ASK ALL:

OUTREACH Have there been any public events, talks, or activities in your local community over the past year, whether in person or online, about [FILL: XFORM=1: the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines; XFORM=2:energy and environment issues; XFORM=3:health and medicine issues; XFORM=4:science]?

	<u>Yes, several</u>	Yes, one or <u>two</u>	<u>No, none</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY: [N=3,609]				
The coronavirus outbreak and vaccines				
Hispanic adults	26	32	39	3
U.S. adults	26	34	38	2
ASK FORM 2 ONLY: [N=3,636]				
Energy and environment issues				
Hispanic adults	7	30	60	3
U.S. adults	11	31	56	3
ASK FORM 3 ONLY: [N=3,672]				
Health and medicine issues				
Hispanic adults	13	30	55	2
U.S. adults	17	34	48	2

⁷ For the May 30-Jun 12, 2017, survey, the question wording was "Thinking about the people you talk with, whether in person, over the phone, or online... How often do you discuss science news with others?"

⁸ For the May 30-Jun 12, 2017, survey, the question wording was "Thinking about the people you talk with, whether in person, over the phone, or online... How often do you discuss science news with others?"

OUTREACH CONTINUED ...

	<u>Yes, several</u>	<u>Yes, one or two</u>	<u>No, none</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 4 ONLY: [N=3,580]				
Science				
Hispanic adults	7	25	65	2
U.S. adults	11	26	61	2

**ASK ALL:
SCIREACT**

Have you had any of the following reactions when following information about **[FILL: XFORM=1: the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines; XFORM=2: energy and environment issues; XFORM=3: health and medicine issues; XFORM=4: science]**? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

ASK FORM 1 ONLY: [N=3,609]

The coronavirus outbreak and vaccines

	<u>Yes, I have had this reaction</u>	<u>No, I have not had this reaction</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. It is difficult to know what to think because there is so much conflicting information			
Hispanic adults	57	42	1
U.S. adults	62	37	1
b. I feel that I should be keeping up with new developments in this area more than I do			
Hispanic adults	44	54	2
U.S. adults	33	66	1
c. I am amazed by scientific developments in this area			
Hispanic adults	50	47	3
U.S. adults	49	50	1
d. It is frustrating that there is so much political disagreement in this area			
Hispanic adults	69	29	2
U.S. adults	83	16	1
e. It is reassuring to see that knowledge in this area is always being updated			
Hispanic adults	58	40	2
U.S. adults	56	44	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY: [N=3,636]

Energy and environment issues

	Yes, I have had <u>this reaction</u>	No, I have not had <u>this reaction</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. It is difficult to know what to think because there is so much conflicting information			
Hispanic adults	49	48	3
U.S. adults	52	46	2
b. I feel that I should be keeping up with new developments in this area more than I do			
Hispanic adults	46	51	3
U.S. adults	49	50	2
c. I am amazed by scientific developments in this area			
Hispanic adults	40	57	3
U.S. adults	42	56	2
d. It is frustrating that there is so much political disagreement in this area			
Hispanic adults	57	40	2
U.S. adults	74	25	1
e. It is reassuring to see that knowledge in this area is always being updated			
Hispanic adults	46	51	3
U.S. adults	46	52	2

ASK FORM 3 ONLY: [N=3,672]

Health and medicine issues

	Yes, I have had <u>this reaction</u>	No, I have not had <u>this reaction</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. It is difficult to know what to think because there is so much conflicting information			
Hispanic adults	54	45	1
U.S. adults	62	37	1
b. I feel that I should be keeping up with new developments in this area more than I do			
Hispanic adults	46	52	2
U.S. adults	46	53	1
c. I am amazed by scientific developments in this area			
Hispanic adults	49	49	2
U.S. adults	52	46	1

**SCIREACT FORM 3 HEALTH AND
MEDICINE ISSUES CONTINUED ...**

	<u>Yes, I have had this reaction</u>	<u>No, I have not had this reaction</u>	<u>No answer</u>
d. It is frustrating that there is so much political disagreement in this area			
Hispanic adults	63	35	2
U.S. adults	76	22	1
e. It is reassuring to see that knowledge in this area is always being updated			
Hispanic adults	53	45	2
U.S. adults	58	40	2

ASK FORM 4 ONLY: [N=3,580]

Science

	<u>Yes, I have had this reaction</u>	<u>No, I have not had this reaction</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. It is difficult to know what to think because there is so much conflicting information			
Hispanic adults	53	43	4
U.S. adults	57	41	2
b. I feel that I should be keeping up with new developments in this area more than I do			
Hispanic adults	49	48	3
U.S. adults	50	48	2
c. I am amazed by scientific developments in this area			
Hispanic adults	50	46	4
U.S. adults	58	40	2
d. It is frustrating that there is so much political disagreement in this area			
Hispanic adults	63	34	3
U.S. adults	76	22	2
e. It is reassuring to see that knowledge in this area is always being updated			
Hispanic adults	53	44	3
U.S. adults	58	40	2

ASK ALL:

SCIRELY

How much do you think you can rely on information that you see or hear about **[FILL: XFORM=1: the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines; XFORM=2:energy and environment issues; XFORM=3:health and medicine issues; XFORM=4:science]** from the following sources? **[RANDOMIZE ITEMS]**

ASK FORM 1 ONLY: [N=3,609]

The coronavirus outbreak and vaccines

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not too much</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Does not apply</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Close friends and family						
Hispanic adults	16	41	25	11	5	1
U.S. adults	11	46	29	10	3	1
b. Experts on the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines						
Hispanic adults	38	36	12	9	4	1
U.S. adults	37	34	17	10	2	1
c. Religious leaders						
Hispanic adults	7	31	26	20	16	1
U.S. adults	4	22	30	29	15	1
d. Neighbors or other people in your local community						
Hispanic adults	7	27	37	17	11	1
U.S. adults	3	28	42	19	7	1
e. Journalists						
Hispanic adults	11	40	26	15	7	1
U.S. adults	8	35	25	27	4	1
f. Personalities on social media that you follow						
Hispanic adults	5	22	26	28	18	1
U.S. adults	3	17	28	36	16	1
g. Online groups of people with shared interests that you are part of						
Hispanic adults	8	25	29	19	18	1
U.S. adults	4	22	32	25	17	1
ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):						
h. News media that focuses on [IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black audiences; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic audiences; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: audiences of your racial background]						
Hispanic adults	15	36	22	15	11	1

ASK FORM 2 ONLY: [N=3,636]

Energy and environment issues

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not too much</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Does not apply</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Close friends and family						
Hispanic adults	9	40	31	11	8	2
U.S. adults	8	46	29	10	6	1
b. Experts on energy and environment issues						
Hispanic adults	27	36	20	8	7	2
U.S. adults	31	37	18	8	6	1
c. Religious leaders						
Hispanic adults	6	22	32	21	18	2
U.S. adults	3	19	27	31	19	1
d. Neighbors or other people in your local community						
Hispanic adults	6	30	34	17	10	2
U.S. adults	3	32	37	18	8	1
e. Journalists						
Hispanic adults	8	38	34	13	6	1
U.S. adults	8	38	27	22	5	1
f. Personalities on social media that you follow						
Hispanic adults	3	23	32	24	16	2
U.S. adults	3	19	30	30	18	1
g. Online groups of people with shared interests that you are part of						
Hispanic adults	6	30	28	17	18	2
U.S. adults	4	32	28	17	18	1
ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):						
h. News media that focuses on						
[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2:						
Black audiences; IF						
DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3:						
Hispanic audiences; IF						
DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4:						
audiences of your racial background]						
Hispanic adults	7	34	30	14	12	2

ASK FORM 3 ONLY: [N=3,672]

Health and medicine issues

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not too much</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Does not apply</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Close friends and family						
Hispanic adults	9	43	30	11	5	3
U.S. adults	9	52	27	8	3	1
b. Experts on health and medicine issues						
Hispanic adults	31	41	15	6	6	1
U.S. adults	36	41	13	5	3	1
c. Religious leaders						
Hispanic adults	4	26	29	24	14	2
U.S. adults	3	23	30	30	13	1
d. Neighbors or other people in your local community						
Hispanic adults	4	29	36	19	11	1
U.S. adults	2	33	40	17	6	1
e. Journalists						
Hispanic adults	4	40	31	14	9	1
U.S. adults	5	37	28	24	5	1
f. Personalities on social media that you follow						
Hispanic adults	3	18	30	30	18	1
U.S. adults	3	16	29	37	15	1
g. Online groups of people with shared interests that you are part of						
Hispanic adults	5	26	32	18	16	3
U.S. adults	3	27	32	21	15	1
ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):						
[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2: Black audiences; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3: Hispanic audiences; IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4: audiences of your racial background]						
h. News media that focuses on						
Hispanic adults	6	39	28	13	12	1

ASK FORM 4 ONLY: [N=3,580]

Science

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not too much</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Does not apply</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Close friends and family						
Hispanic adults	13	33	34	11	6	1
U.S. adults	9	46	29	8	6	1
b. Experts on science						
Hispanic adults	32	36	16	8	6	2
U.S. adults	36	38	14	6	5	1
c. Religious leaders						
Hispanic adults	8	23	31	22	13	2
U.S. adults	4	21	30	28	15	2
d. Neighbors or other people in your local community						
Hispanic adults	5	26	40	17	11	2
U.S. adults	2	29	40	17	9	1
e. Journalists						
Hispanic adults	10	38	27	13	9	2
U.S. adults	7	37	26	22	7	2
f. Personalities on social media that you follow						
Hispanic adults	4	25	33	23	12	2
U.S. adults	3	18	31	29	19	1
g. Online groups of people with shared interests that you are part of						
Hispanic adults	7	24	34	17	16	2
U.S. adults	4	31	28	17	19	1
ASK IF BLACK OR HISPANIC (DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2-4):						
[IF DOV_RACETHNMOD2=2:						
Black audiences; IF						
DOV_RACETHNMOD2=3:						
Hispanic audiences; IF						
DOV_RACETHNMOD2=4:						
audiences of your racial background]						
h. News media that focuses on						
Hispanic adults	10	34	31	11	12	2

ASK IF USE SOCIAL MEDIA (SNSUSE=1):

SMCONT Have you seen any content on social media in the past few weeks that focused on **[FILL: XFORM=1: the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines; XFORM=2:energy and environment issues; XFORM=3:health and medicine issues; XFORM=4:science]**?

	Yes, I have seen this on <u>social media</u>	No, I have not seen this on <u>social media</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY: [N=2,514]			
The coronavirus outbreak and vaccines			
Hispanic adults	73	26	1
U.S. adults	68	32	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY: [N=2,570]			
Energy and environment issues			
Hispanic adults	36	63	1
U.S. adults	38	61	1
ASK FORM 3 ONLY: [N=2,579]			
Health and medicine issues			
Hispanic adults	55	42	2
U.S. adults	62	37	1
ASK FORM 4 ONLY: [N=2,554]			
Science			
Hispanic adults	46	52	2
U.S. adults	48	51	1

ASK IF USE SOCIAL MEDIA (SNSUSE=1):

SMFOLL On social media, do you follow an account, page, organization or person who focuses on information about **[FILL: XFORM=1: the coronavirus outbreak and vaccines; XFORM=2:energy and environment issues; XFORM=3:health and medicine issues; XFORM=4:science]**?

	Yes, at least <u>one</u>	<u>No, none</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY: [N=2,514]			
The coronavirus outbreak and vaccines			
Hispanic adults	27	71	1
U.S. adults	22	77	1
ASK FORM 2 ONLY: [N=2,570]			
Energy and environment issues			
Hispanic adults	25	71	4
U.S. adults	22	77	1
ASK FORM 3 ONLY: [N=2,579]			
Health and medicine issues			
Hispanic adults	32	66	2
U.S. adults	29	70	1
ASK FORM 4 ONLY: [N=2,554]			
Science			
Hispanic adults	34	65	1
U.S. adults	33	66	1

TREND HISPANIC ADULTS

SMFOLL On social media, do you follow an account, page, organization or person who focuses on information about science?

	<u>Yes, at least one</u>	<u>No, none</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	34	65	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017 ⁹	31	69	<1

TREND U.S. ADULTS

SMFOLL On social media, do you follow an account, page, organization or person who focuses on information about science?

	<u>Yes, at least one</u>	<u>No, none</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Nov 30-Dec 12, 2021	33	66	1
May 30-Jun 12, 2017 ¹⁰	26	73	<1

RANDOMIZE (LAN1, LAN2) AND (LAN3, LAN4) IN BLOCKS [RANDOMIZE BLOCKS ONLY—KEEP LAN1 AND LAN2 IN THAT ORDER WITHIN BLOCK AND SAME WITH LAN3 AND LAN4]**SHOW LAN1 AND LAN2 ON SAME SCREEN****ASK IF HISPANIC (HISP=1)**

LAN1 How well, if at all, would you say you can carry on a conversation in SPANISH, both understanding and speaking?

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>
Very well/pretty well (NET)	71
Very well	51
Pretty well	20
Just a little	17
Not at all	10
No answer	2

ASK IF HISPANIC (HISP=1)

LAN2 How well, if at all, would you say you can read a newspaper or book in SPANISH?

	Hispanic <u>adults</u>
Very well/pretty well (NET)	67
Very well	49
Pretty well	19
Just a little	17
Not at all	13
No answer	2

SHOW LAN3 AND LAN4 ON SAME SCREEN**ASK IF HISPANIC (HISP=1)**

LAN3 How well, if at all, would you say you can carry on a conversation in ENGLISH, both understanding and speaking?

⁹ For the May 30-Jun 12, 2017, survey, the question wording was "On social media, do you follow any organizations, people or pages that are focused on science?"

¹⁰ For the May 30-Jun 12, 2017, survey, the question wording was "On social media, do you follow any organizations, people or pages that are focused on science?"

	Hispanic adults
Very well/pretty well (NET)	74
Very well	58
Pretty well	15
Just a little	20
Not at all	5
No answer	1

ASK IF HISPANIC (HISP=1)

LAN4 How well, if at all, would you say you can read a newspaper or book in ENGLISH?

	Hispanic adults
Very well/pretty well (NET)	76
Very well	60
Pretty well	16
Just a little	18
Not at all	5
No answer	1

LANGUAGE DOMINANCE¹¹

	Hispanic adults
English dominant	34
Bilingual	34
Spanish dominant	27
No answer on at least one of LAN1-4	4

¹¹ Language dominance is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. "Spanish-dominant" persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish "very well" or "pretty well" but rate their ability to speak and read English lower. "Bilingual" refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. "English-dominant" persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.