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Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women’s Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains

Government data shows gains in education, employment and earnings for Hispanic women, but gaps with other groups remain

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How we did this

This report explores Latinas' economic and demographic progress in the last two decades – and their perceptions of that progress – using several data sources.

The first is a Pew Research Center survey of 5,078 Hispanic adults, including 2,600 Hispanic women. Respondents were asked whether U.S. Latinas saw progress in their situation in the last decade, whether they expected any in the future decade, and how big a problem the U.S. gender pay gap is. The survey was conducted from Nov. 6 to 19, 2023, and includes 1,524 respondents from the [American Trends Panel](#) (ATP) and an additional 3,554 from Ipsos' [KnowledgePanel](#).

Respondents on both panels are recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. Recruiting panelists by mail ensures that nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. This gives us confidence that any sample can represent the whole population, or in this case the whole U.S. Hispanic population. (For more information, watch our [Methods 101 explainer](#) on random sampling.) For more information on this survey, refer to the [American Trends Panel survey methodology](#) and the [topline questionnaire](#).

The second data source is the U.S. Census Bureau's and Bureau of Labor Statistics' 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 Current Population Survey (CPS) Monthly and Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) data series, provided through the [Integrated Public Use Microdata Series](#) (IPUMS) from the University of Minnesota.

The CPS Monthly microdata series was used only to calculate median hourly earnings for those ages 25 to 64 years old and who were *not* self-employed. Medians were calculated for the whole year by considering all wages reported in that year, regardless of month. Median wages were then adjusted to June 2023 dollars using the [Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers](#) for June of each year. For more information on the demographic analysis, refer to the [methodology for the analysis of the Current Population Survey](#).

Terminology

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

The terms **Latinas** and **Hispanic women** are used interchangeably throughout this report to refer to U.S. adult women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of their racial identity.

Foreign born refers to persons born outside of the 50 U.S. states or the District of Columbia. For the purposes of this report, foreign born also refers to those born in Puerto Rico. Although individuals born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth, they are grouped with the foreign born because they are born into a Spanish-dominant culture and because on many points their attitudes, views and beliefs are much closer to those of Hispanics born outside the U.S. than to Hispanics born in the 50 U.S. states or D.C., even those who identify themselves as being of Puerto Rican origin.

The terms **foreign born** and **immigrant** are used interchangeably in this report. Immigrants are also considered first-generation Americans.

U.S. born refers to persons born in the 50 U.S. states or D.C.

Second generation refers to people born in the 50 U.S. states or D.C. with at least one immigrant parent.

Third or higher generation refers to people born in the 50 U.S. states or D.C., with both parents born in the 50 U.S. states or D.C.

Throughout this report, **Democrats** are respondents who identify politically with the Democratic Party or those who are independent or identify with some other party but lean toward the Democratic Party. Similarly, **Republicans** are those who identify politically with the Republican Party and those who are independent or identify with some other party but lean toward the Republican Party.

White, Black and **Asian** each include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic.

Civilians are those who were not in the armed forces at the time of completing the Current Population Survey.

Those **participating in the labor force** either were at work; held a job but were temporarily absent from work due to factors like vacation or illness; were seeking work; or were temporarily laid off from a job in the week before taking the Current Population Survey. In this report, the labor force participation rate is shown only for civilians ages 25 to 64.

The phrases **living with children or living with their own child** describe individuals living with at least one of their own stepchildren, adopted children or biological children, regardless of the children's ages. The phrases **not living with children** or **not living with their own child** describe individuals who have no children or whose children do not live with them.

Occupation and **occupational groups** describe the occupational category of someone's current job, or – if unemployed – most recent job. In this report we measure occupation among civilians participating in the labor force. Occupational groups are adapted from the [U.S. Census Bureau's occupation classification list from 2018 onward](#).

Hourly earnings, hourly wages and **hourly pay** all refer to the amount an employee reported making per hour at the time of taking the Current Population Survey where they were employed by someone else. **Median hourly wages** were calculated only for those ages 25 to 64 who were *not* self-employed. Calculated median hourly wages shared in this report are adjusted for inflation to 2023. (A **median** means that half of a given population – for example, Hispanic women – earned more than the stated wage, and half earned less.)

Breadwinners refer to those living with a spouse or partner, both ages 25 to 64, who make over 60% of their and their partner's combined, positive income from all sources. Those **in egalitarian relationships** make 40% to 60% of the combined income. For those who make less than 40% of the combined income, their **spouse or partner is the breadwinner**. This analysis was conducted among both opposite-sex and same-sex couples.

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Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women’s Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains

Government data shows gains in education, employment and earnings for Hispanic women, but gaps with other groups remain

Half of Latinas say the situation of Hispanic women in the United States is better now than it was 10 years ago, and a similar share say the situation will improve in the next 10 years.

Still, 39% of Latinas say that the situation has stayed the same, and 34% say it will not change in the next 10 years. Two-thirds (66%) say [the gender pay gap](#) – the fact that women earn less money, on average, than men – is a big problem for Hispanic women today, according to new analysis of Pew Research Center’s National Survey of Latinos.

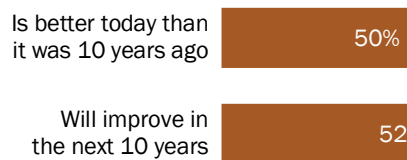
At 22.2 million, Latinas account for 17% of all adult women in the U.S. today. Their population grew by 5.6 million from 2010 to 2022, the largest numeric increase of any major female racial or ethnic group.¹

Latinas’ mixed assessments reflect their group’s gains in education and at work over the last two decades, but also stalled progress in closing wage gaps with other groups.

- **Hispanic women are more likely to have a bachelor’s degree** today (23% in 2023) than they were in 2013 (16%). More Hispanic women than ever are also [completing graduate degrees](#).

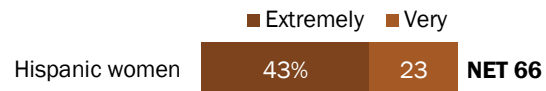
Half of Latinas say the situation of U.S. Hispanic women has improved ...

% of Latina adults who say that the situation of Hispanic women in the U.S. ...



... yet two-thirds say the gender pay gap is a big problem for Hispanic women today

% of Latina adults who say that men earning more money than women, on average, is a(n) ___ big problem for Hispanic women today



Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity. Share of respondents who offered other responses or no response not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Nov. 6-19, 2023. “Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women’s Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains”

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¹ Latinas’ population size and growth rate from 2010 to 2022 were calculated using the 2010 and 2022 American Community Surveys, accessed through IPUMS. The rest of the demographic analysis in this post uses data from the Current Population Survey.

- **Hispanic women have increased their labor force participation rate** by 4 percentage points, from 65% in 2013 to 69% in 2023.
- The **median hourly wage of Hispanic women has increased** by 17% in the last decade. In 2023, their median hourly wage was \$19.23, up from \$16.47 in 2013 (in 2023 dollars).

Despite this progress, **Hispanic women’s pay gaps with their peers haven’t significantly improved** in recent years:

- **The gender pay gap among Hispanics persists with no significant change.** In 2023, Hispanic women earned 85 cents (at the median) for every dollar earned by Hispanic men, compared with 89 cents per dollar in 2013 (and 87 cents per dollar in 2003).
- **Hispanic women continue to lag non-Hispanic women in earnings**, with no significant improvement in the past decade. In 2023, the median Hispanic woman made 77 cents for each dollar earned by the median non-Hispanic woman, compared with 75 cents per dollar in 2013.
- **The pay gap between Hispanic women and White men has changed only slightly.** In 2023, Hispanic women earned 62 cents of every dollar earned by non-Hispanic White men, up from 59 cents per dollar in 2013.

In addition, Hispanic women lag Hispanic men and non-Hispanic women in labor force participation, and they lag non-Hispanic women in educational attainment. [Read more in Chapter 2.](#)

Among Latinas who are employed, about half (49%) say their current job is best described as “just a job to get them by.” Fewer see their job as a career (30%) or a steppingstone to a career (14%).

Pew Research Center’s bilingual 2023 National Survey of Latinos – conducted Nov. 6-19, 2023, among 5,078 Hispanic adults, including 2,600 Hispanic women – explores what it’s like to be a Latina in the U.S. today. This report uses findings from our 2023 survey as well as demographic and economic data from the Current Population Survey.

The following chapters take a closer look at:

- [How Latinas view the progress and future situation of Hispanic women in the U.S.](#)

- [What government data tells us about Latinas' progress in the labor market, earnings and educational attainment](#)
- [How Latinas' educational and economic outcomes vary](#)

For additional survey findings on what it means to be a Latina in the U.S. today and the daily pressures they face, read our report ["A Majority of Latinas Feel Pressure To Support Their Families or To Succeed at Work."](#)

1. How Latinas view Hispanic women's situation in the U.S.

Half of Latinas see progress in Hispanic women's situation in the United States during the last decade, and a similar share expect their group's situation will improve in the next 10 years. Yet two-thirds of Latinas say the gender wage gap is a big problem for Hispanic women today. This chapter examines Latinas' views of the situation of Hispanic women in the past, present and future.

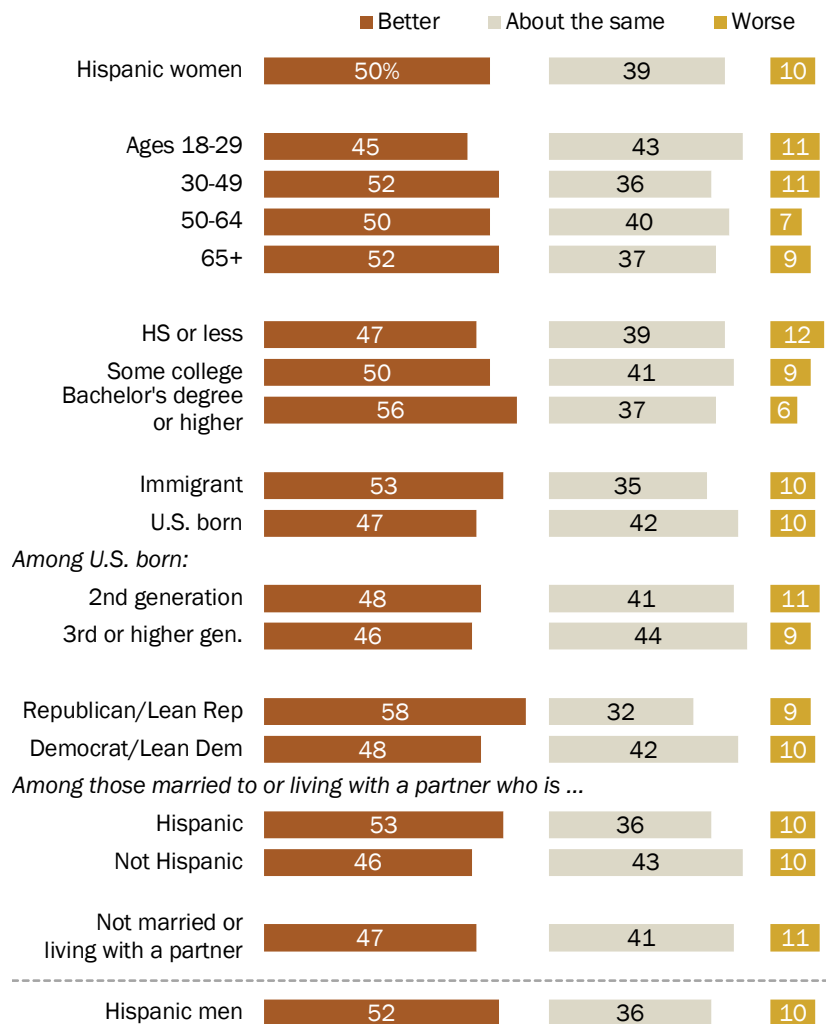
Assessing the progress of Hispanic women in the last 10 years

While half of Latinas say the situation of Hispanic women in the U.S. has improved in the last 10 years, about 39% say the situation has stayed the same, and 10% say the situation has worsened.

Meanwhile, a similar share of Hispanic men (52%) say the situation of Latinas has improved in the last decade, while about a third (36%) say the situation has stayed the same and 10% say it has worsened.

Among Latinas, Republicans and college graduates are more likely to see progress for Hispanic women in the past decade

% of *Latina adults* who say that compared with 10 years ago, the situation of Hispanic women in this country is ...



Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Nov. 6-19, 2023.

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Here is how different groups of Latinas assess Hispanic women's progress in the last 10 years:

- **Partisanship:** 58% of Latinas who identify as Republican or lean toward the Republican Party say the situation of Hispanic women has improved in the last decade, compared with 48% of Latinas who identify as Democrats or lean Democratic.
- **Age:** 45% of Latinas ages 18 to 29 say the situation of Hispanic women in the U.S. has improved in the last decade, compared with about half of Latinas ages 30 and older.
- **Education:** Most Latinas with a bachelor's degree or higher (56%) say the situation of Hispanic women in this country has improved. By comparison, 47% of Latinas with a high school diploma or less say the same.
- **Nativity:** Latinas born outside the U.S. are more likely to see progress in Hispanic women's situation than those born in the U.S. – 53% vs. 47%, respectively.

Views of Hispanic women’s situation in the next 10 years

About half of Latinas say the situation of Hispanic women in the U.S. will improve in the next 10 years, and a third say the situation will continue to stay the same. Among Latinas, those who are immigrants and those married to or living with a Hispanic partner are more optimistic about the future of Hispanic women’s situation in the U.S. than their counterparts.

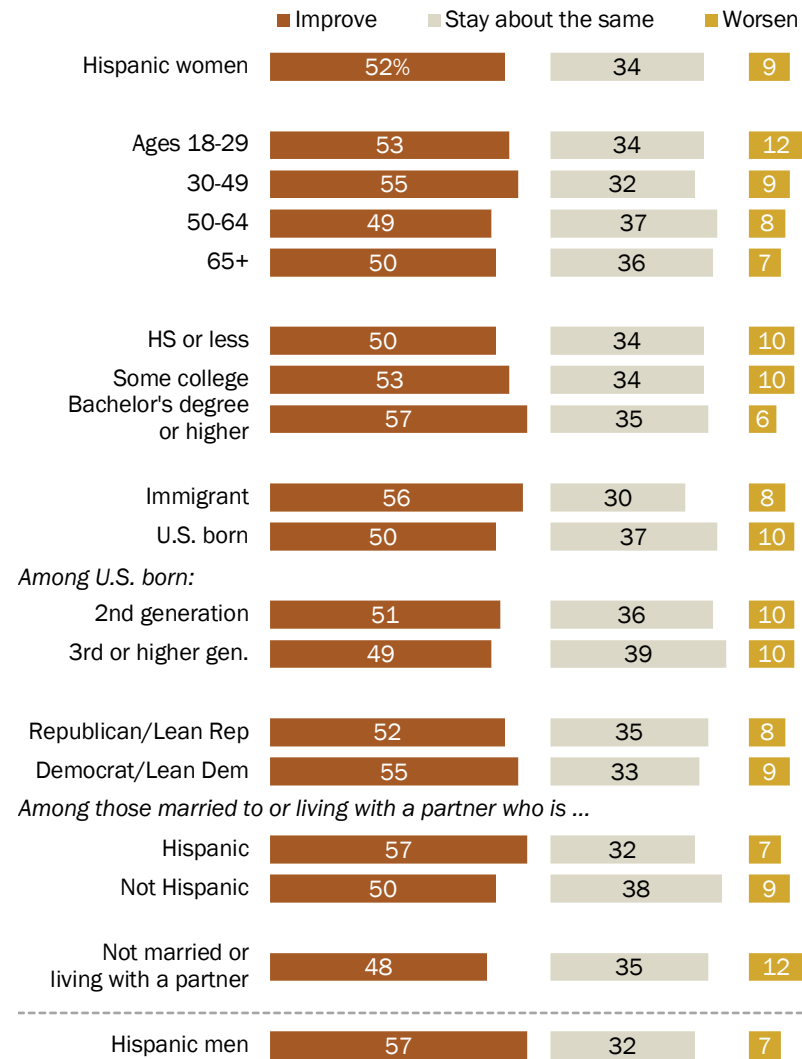
Hispanic men are more likely than Hispanic women to say that Hispanic women’s situation in the U.S. will improve in the next decade. Slightly more than half of Hispanic men hold this view (57% vs. 52%, respectively).

Among Latinas, views vary slightly by demographic characteristics.

- **Education:** Latinas with a bachelor’s degree or higher are more likely to say the situation of U.S. Hispanic women will improve in the coming decade than Latinas with a high school diploma or less (57% vs. 50%).

Most Latinas say the situation of Hispanic women will either improve or stay the same over the next decade

% of Latina adults who say that in the next 10 years, the situation of Hispanic women in this country will ...



Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Nov. 6-19, 2023. "Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

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- **Nativity:** Latina immigrants are more likely than those born in the U.S. to say that Hispanic women's situation will improve (56% vs. 50%).

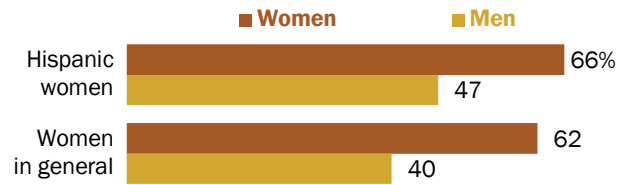
Views on the gender pay gap

A majority of Hispanic women say that women earning less than men (i.e., the gender pay gap) is an extremely or very big problem for both Hispanic women (66%) and for women in general (62%). Hispanic men are much less likely than Hispanic women to say the pay gap is a big problem for Hispanic women *or* women in general.

Here is how different groups of Latinas view the gender pay gap:

Among Hispanics, women are more likely than men to say the gender pay gap is a big problem

% of adult Hispanic women and men who say women earning less money, on average, than men is an extremely or very big problem for ...



Note: Hispanics are of any race. Share of respondents who offered other responses or no response not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Nov. 6-19, 2023.

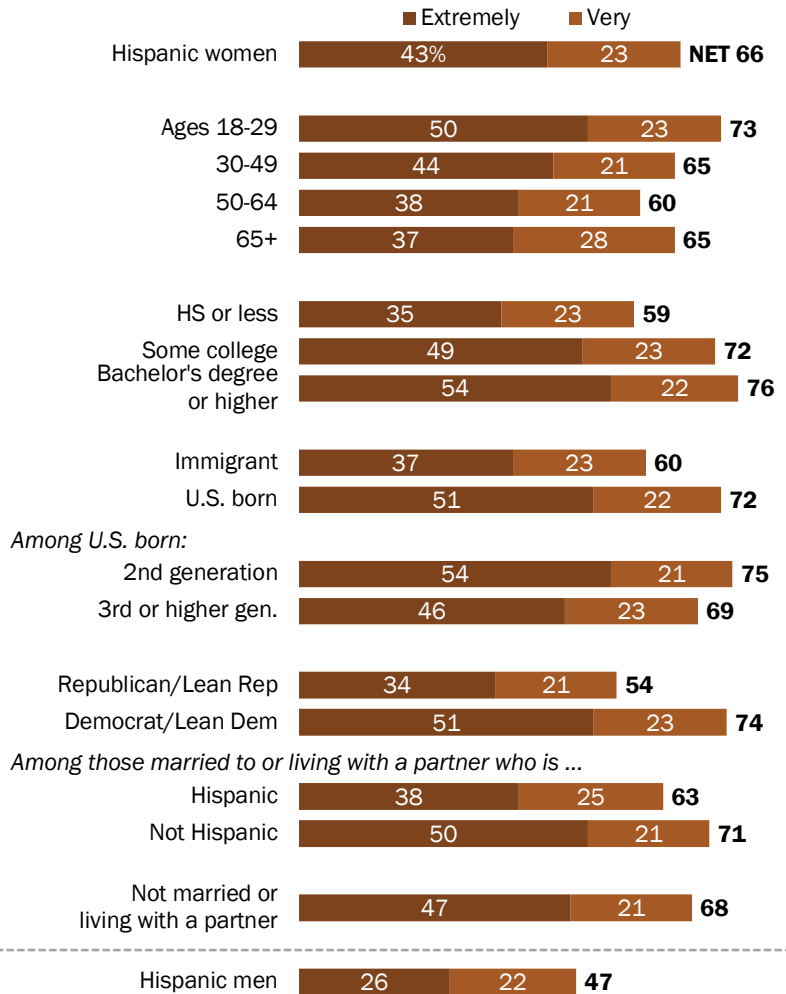
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- **Age:** 73% of Latinas ages 18 to 29 say the gender pay gap is an extremely or very big problem for Hispanic women, compared with 60% of those 50 to 64.
- **Education:** Latinas with a bachelor’s degree or higher are more likely to than Latinas with a high school diploma or less to view the gender wage gap as an extremely or very big problem for Hispanic women (76% vs. 59%).
- **Partisanship:** 74% of Latina Democrats say the gender pay gap is an extremely or very big problem for Hispanic women, compared with 54% of Latina Republicans.
- **Nativity:** Latinas born in the U.S. (72%) are more likely than Latina immigrants (60%) to say the gender wage gap is an extremely or very big problem for Hispanic women.

Younger Latinas and Latina college graduates see the gender pay gap as a big problem for Hispanic women

% of *Latina adults* who say women earning less money, on average, than men is a(n) ___ big problem for Hispanic women



Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity. Share of respondents who offered other responses or no response not shown. “Some college” includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Nov. 6-19, 2023.

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2. How Latinas' educational and economic situation has changed in the last two decades

Latinas have made considerable gains on several fronts in the last two decades. The share with a bachelor's degree has roughly doubled since 2003, and their labor force participation rate and median hourly wage have both increased. However, Hispanic women still lag Hispanic men, non-Hispanic White men and non-Hispanic women in labor force participation and median hourly earnings. This chapter explores trends in Latinas' educational attainment, labor force participation rates and earnings.

Latinas' educational attainment

Since 2000, the [number of Hispanics enrolled in postsecondary institutions has grown substantially](#), a trend driven more by women than men. As a result, the share of Hispanics ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree – both women and men – about doubled.

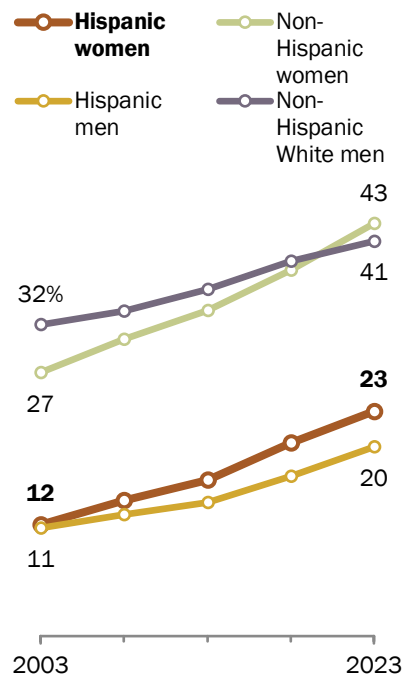
Despite this progress, non-Hispanic women are more likely than Hispanic women to hold a bachelor's degree. In fact, the gap between the two groups has widened over the last two decades.

Among those ages 25 and older:

- Latinas are about twice as likely to have a bachelor's degree today as they were in 2003 (23% vs. 12%).
- Hispanic women are more likely than Hispanic men to have a bachelor's degree today (23% vs. 20%).
- Non-Hispanic women are nearly twice as likely as Hispanic women to have a bachelor's degree (43% vs. 23%). The educational attainment gap between Hispanic and non-Hispanic women has widened from 16 percentage points in 2003 to 19 points in 2023.

Latinas have seen strong gains in their educational attainment

% of ___ ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher



Note: Hispanics are of any race. White men include those who report being only one race.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS). "Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

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- White men are also far more likely than Hispanic women to have a bachelor's degree (41% vs. 23%). However, the gap has declined from 21 points in 2003 to 18 points in 2023.

Latinas' labor force participation

The share of civilian Hispanic women ages 25 to 64 participating in the labor force – those who are employed or actively looking for work – has increased in the past 20 years. While Hispanic women still lag both non-Hispanic women and Hispanic men in their labor force participation rate, the gaps have somewhat narrowed since 2003.

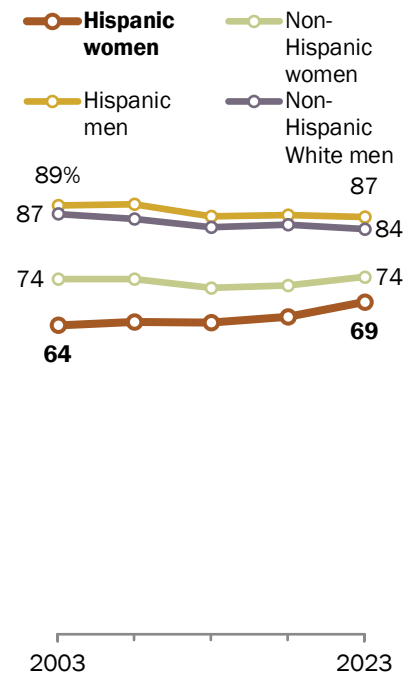
- Hispanic women increased their labor force participation rate by 5 percentage points, from 64% in 2003 to 69% in 2023.
- Yet Hispanic men (87%), White men (84%) and non-Hispanic women (74%) all have higher labor force participation rates than Hispanic women today.

However, Hispanic women's labor force participation gaps with each of these groups narrowed. From 2003 to 2023:

- The participation gap between Hispanic women and White men narrowed by 8 percentage points.
- The participation gap between Hispanic women and Hispanic men narrowed by 7 points.
- The participation gap between Hispanic women and non-Hispanic women narrowed by 4 points.

Hispanic women are more likely to be at work or seeking work today than 20 years ago

% of *civilian* ___ ages 25 to 64 who are participating in the labor force



Note: Hispanics are of any race. White men include those who report being only one race. Those who participated in the labor force were either working (including those temporarily absent), seeking work, or were temporarily laid off in the week before the survey. Civilians include those who are not members of the armed forces.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS). "Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

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Latinas' earnings

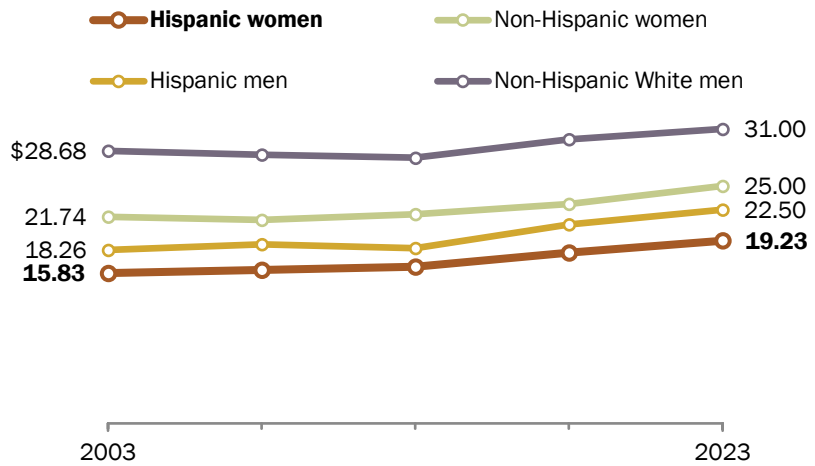
Hispanic women ages 25 to 64 saw their median hourly wage increase from \$15.83 in 2003 to \$19.23 in 2023, a 22% increase. This means that in 2023, half of Hispanic women earned more than \$19.23 per hour and half earned less. Yet Hispanic women continue to earn less than Hispanic men, non-Hispanic women and non-Hispanic White men. The gaps between Hispanic women and these groups have changed little since 2003, if at all.

Trends in Latinas' median hourly earnings

- In 2023, Hispanic women earned a median of \$19.23 per hour compared with \$15.83 per hour in 2003 (adjusted for inflation), a 22% increase.
- Yet Hispanic men (\$22.50 per hour), non-Hispanic women (\$25.00 per hour), and White men (\$31.00 per hour) still earned more than Hispanic women at the median in 2023.

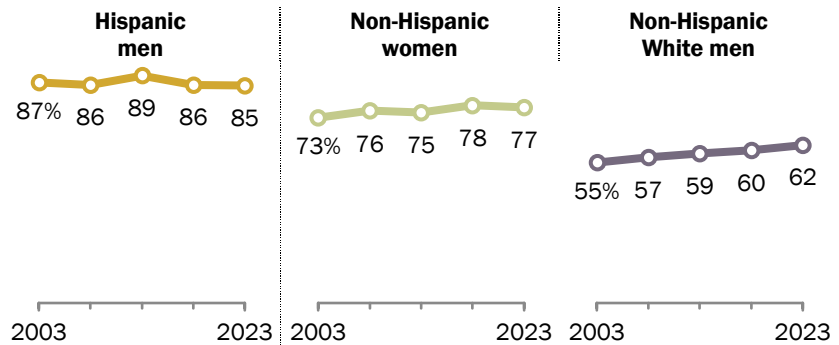
Latinas' median hourly wage has increased ...

Among ___ ages 25 to 64 who are not self-employed, the median hourly wage in 2023 U.S. dollars



... but pay gaps with other groups have not changed much, if at all

Among adults ages 25 to 64 who are not self-employed, Hispanic women's median hourly earnings as a % of the median hourly earnings of ...



Note: Hispanics are of any race. White men include those who report being only one race. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the monthly data from the 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 Current Population Surveys (IPUMS). "Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

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Trends in wage gaps, 2003-2023

- **The gender pay gap among Hispanics has not changed significantly since 2003.** Then, a Hispanic woman earned 87 cents for every dollar earned by a Hispanic man, at the median. This ratio stayed about the same at 85 cents in 2023.
- **The pay gap between Hispanic and non-Hispanic women has changed only slightly.** In 2003 and 2023, a Hispanic woman made just 73 and 77 cents for every dollar earned by a non-Hispanic woman at the median, respectively.
- **The pay gap between Hispanic women and White men narrowed some.** In 2003, a Hispanic woman earned 55 cents for every dollar earned by a non-Hispanic White man, at the median. In 2023, a Hispanic woman earned 62 cents for every dollar earned by a non-Hispanic White man.

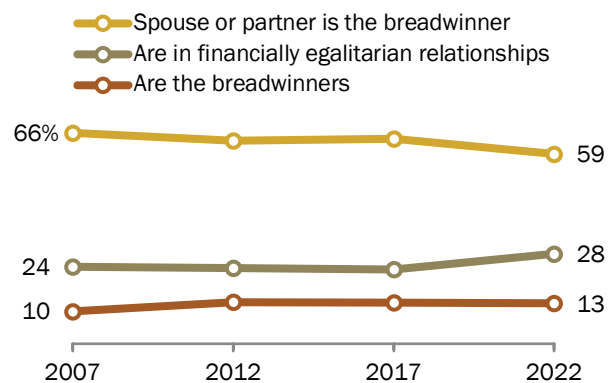
Latinas as breadwinners in their relationships

Latinas have taken on larger shares of the economic responsibility in their relationships over time. From 2007 to 2022, Latinas ages 25 to 64 who live in the same household as their spouse or partner became more likely to be in **financially egalitarian relationships** (meaning they brought in 40% to 60% of the couple's combined income) or to be the **breadwinners** (meaning they brought in more than 60% of the couple's combined income).

- As a result, the share of Latinas whose **spouse or partner (living in the same household) was the breadwinner** decreased from 66% to 59% during that time.
- Meanwhile the share of **Latinas who were breadwinners** ticked up from 10% to 13%, as did the share of those in

Latinas bear greater economic responsibility in their relationships

Among *Latinas* ages 25 to 64 who are living with their spouse or partner, % who(se) ...



Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity. This analysis was conducted among those living with a spouse or partner, both ages 25 to 64, whose combined income from all sources with their partner is positive. This analysis was conducted among both opposite-sex and same-sex couples. Years reflect the years for which respondents reported their total income, which is one year before the survey year. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS). "Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

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financially egalitarian relationships, from 24% to 28%.

- Numerically, the number of Latinas who earn as much as their spouse or partner, or more, increased from about 600,000 in 2007 to 1.1 million in 2022.

3. Educational and economic differences among Latinas today

Though Latinas have collectively seen socioeconomic gains, their educational and economic circumstances are varied. Younger Latinas and U.S.-born Latinas, for instance, are more likely to report having a bachelor's degree than older and immigrant Latinas, respectively. This chapter explores how other characteristics such as spouse or partner ethnicity and presence of their children at home are associated with differences in educational and economic outcomes.

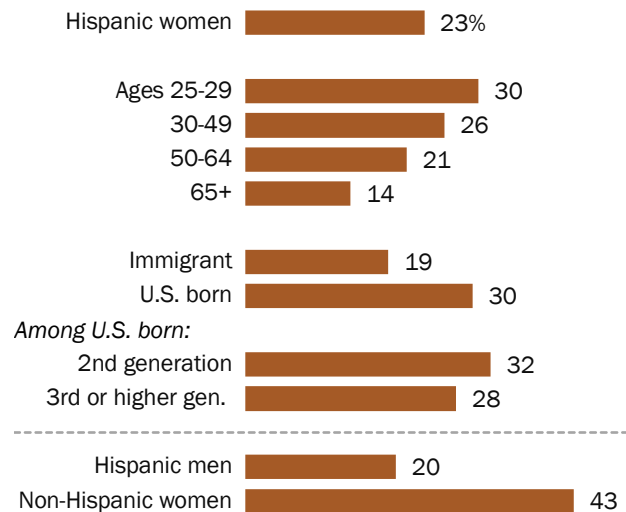
Bachelor's degrees among Latinas

Some Latinas are more likely than others to have a bachelor's degree.

- **Age:** Younger Latinas (ages 25 to 29) are about twice as likely as older Latinas (ages 65 or older) to hold a bachelor's degree (30% vs. 14%).
- **Nativity:** U.S.-born Latinas are more likely than those born outside the U.S. to hold a bachelor's degree (30% vs. 19%).

Younger and U.S.-born Latinas are more likely to have a bachelor's degree

% of Latinas ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher, 2023



Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (IPUMS).

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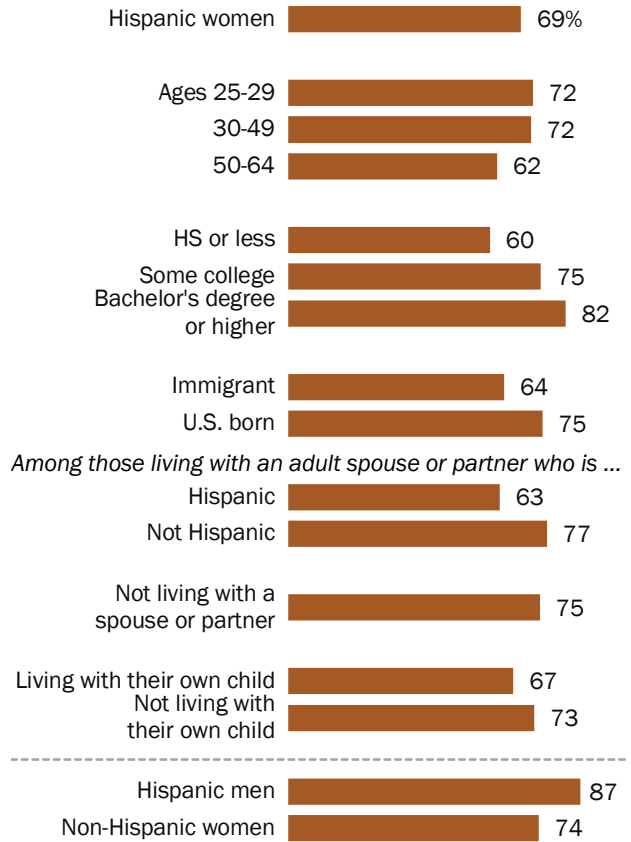
Labor force participation rates among Latinas

Though labor force participation rates have increased in the last two decades for Latinas overall, some are more likely to be employed or seeking work. Among civilians ages 25 to 64:

- **Education:** Latinas with a bachelor’s degree or higher are more likely than those with a high school education or less to participate in the labor force (82% vs. 60%).
- **Nativity:** U.S.-born Latinas are more likely than Latinas born outside the U.S. to participate in the labor force (75% vs. 64%).
- **Spouse or partner:** Latinas who are living with a Hispanic spouse or partner are less likely to work or seek work than those living with a non-Hispanic partner (63% vs. 77%).
- **Children at home:** Latinas with children in the home are less likely to work or seek work than Latinas without (67% vs. 73%).

Among Latinas, those with more education and non-Hispanic partners are more likely to work or seek work

% of *civilian Latinas* ages 25 to 64 who are participating in the labor force, 2023



Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity. “Some college” includes those have an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a bachelor’s degree. “Living with their own child” includes those living with at least one of their own stepchildren, adopted children or biological children, regardless of the children’s ages. “Not living with their own child” includes those who have no children or whose children do not live with them. Those who participated in the labor force were either working (including those temporarily absent), seeking work, or were temporarily laid off in the week before the survey.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (IPUMS).

“Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women’s Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains”

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Occupations among working Latinas

Among civilian Latinas ages 25 to 64 who were employed or looking for work in 2023, 15% work in office and administrative support occupations. Similar shares work in management, business and financial occupations (13%) and education, legal, community service, arts and media occupations (12%).

The kinds of occupations Latinas most recently worked in are also associated with **whether they have a bachelor’s degree**. Among civilian Latinas ages 25 to 64 who were employed or looking for work in 2023:

- Those with a bachelor’s are most likely to have education, legal, community service, arts and media jobs (27%) or management, business and financial jobs (24%).
- For those without a bachelor’s, the most common occupational groups are office and administrative support (17%) and health care support, protective service, and personal care and service (15%).

About a quarter of Latinas with a bachelor’s degree work in education, legal, community service, arts and media jobs

Among **civilian Latinas** ages 25 to 64 in the labor force, % who most recently worked in a(n) ___ occupation, 2023

	All Latinas	Bachelor’s degree or higher	Some college or less	%-point gap by education
Education, legal, community service, arts and media	12%	27%	6%	+20
Management, business and financial	13	24	9	+15
Health care practitioners and technical	6	10	4	+6
Computer, engineering and science	2	6	1	+5
Installation, maintenance and repair	*	*	*	*
Construction and extraction	1	1	2	-1
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	*	2	-1
Sales	9	7	9	-2
Production	6	3	7	-4
Transportation and material moving	6	2	7	-5
Office and administrative support	15	10	17	-7
Food preparation and serving	7	2	9	-7
Health care support, protective service, and personal care and service	12	6	15	-9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	9	3	12	-9

* The figure rounds to less than 1%.

Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity. “Some college” includes those who have an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a bachelor’s degree. Those who participated in the labor force were either working (including those temporarily absent), seeking work, or were temporarily laid off in the week before the survey. Percentage point differences are calculated using unrounded numbers. Differences may not be statistically significant.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (IPUMS).

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- Those with a bachelor’s degree are less likely than those without one to work in health care support, protective service, and personal care and service occupations (6% vs. 15%, respectively) and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (3% vs. 12%).

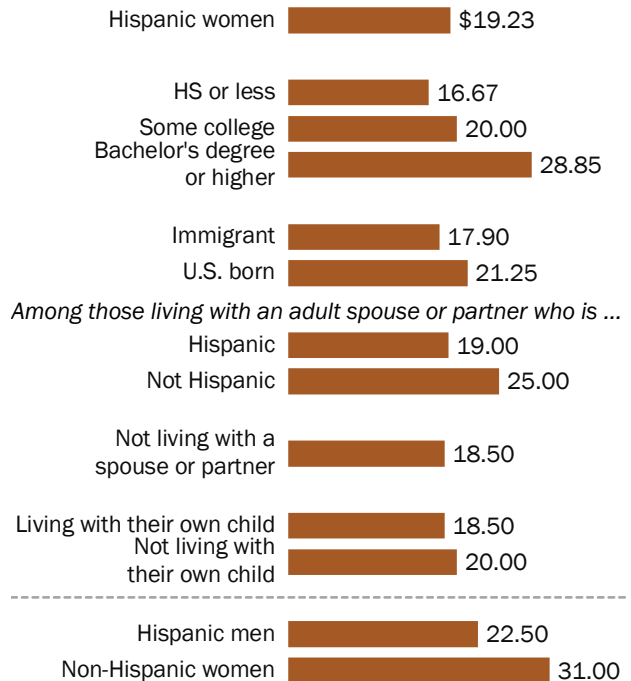
Earnings among Latinas

Though wages have increased for Latinas overall in the last two decades, some earn more than others. Among Latinas ages 25 to 64 who are not self-employed:

- Education:** Latinas with a bachelor’s degree make \$28.85 per hour (at the median) while those with a high school education or less earn \$16.67 per hour.
- Nativity:** U.S.-born Latinas make more per hour than immigrant Latinas (\$21.25 vs. \$17.90).
- Spouse or partner:** Hispanic women who live with a spouse or partner earn roughly the same as those without a spouse or partner. However, Hispanic women living with a *non*-Hispanic spouse or partner make significantly more at the median than those living with a Hispanic spouse or partner (\$25.00 vs. \$19.00).
- Children at home:** Latinas living with their children earn about the same as Latinas not living with their children (\$18.50 vs. \$20.00).

Earnings for Hispanic women rise with educational attainment

Median hourly wage of **Latinas** ages 25 to 64 who are not self-employed, 2023



Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity. “Some college” includes those have an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a bachelor’s degree. “Living with their own child” includes those living with at least one of their own stepchildren, adopted children or biological children, regardless of the children’s ages. “Not living with their own child” includes those who have no children or whose children do not live with them.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the monthly data from the 2023 Current Population Survey (IPUMS).
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Latinas as breadwinners in 2022

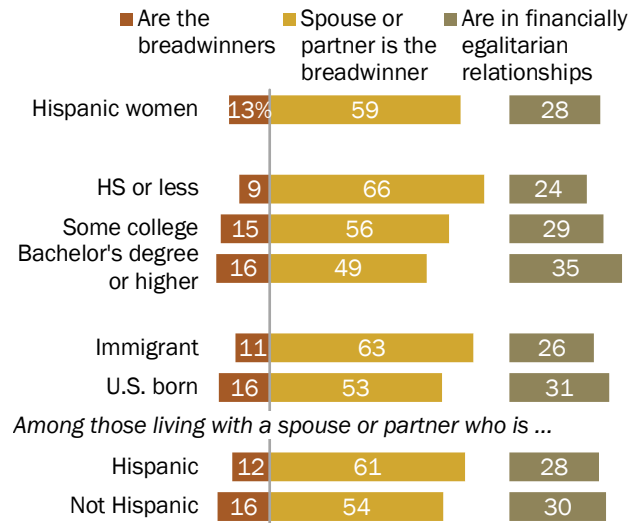
Overall, 13% of Hispanic women living with their spouse or partner are the breadwinners of their couples. Another 28% of Latinas are in financially egalitarian relationships, while the remaining 59% are living with a breadwinner spouse or partner.

Some Latinas are more likely than others to be either their relationships' breadwinners or in financially egalitarian relationships with their spouse or partner.

- Education:** Latinas with a bachelor's degree or higher were more likely than those with a high school education or less to be breadwinners (16% vs. 9%, respectively) or in financially egalitarian relationships (35% vs. 24%).
- Spouse or partner:** Hispanic women living with a partner or spouse who is not Hispanic were more likely than those with a Hispanic spouse or partner to be the breadwinner of their relationship (16% vs. 12%, respectively). They were also less likely than their Hispanic-partnered counterparts to say their spouse or partner was the breadwinner (54% vs. 61%).

Latinas with more education or living with non-Hispanic partners more likely to be breadwinners in their relationships

Among *Latinas* ages 25 to 64 who are living with their spouse or partner, % who(se) ____, 2022



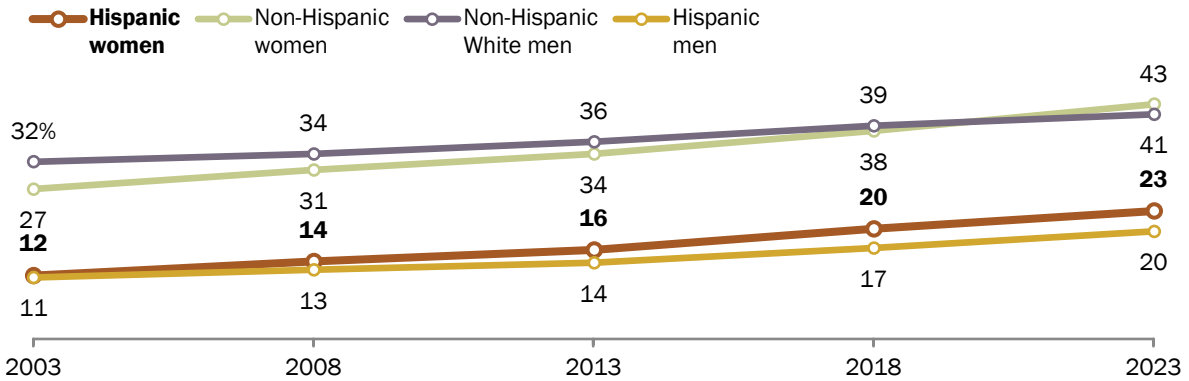
Note: Latinas are women who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of racial identity. This analysis was conducted for those living with a spouse or partner, both ages 25 to 64, whose combined income from all sources with their partner is positive. This analysis was conducted among both opposite-sex and same-sex couples. The year 2022 reflects the year for which respondents to the 2023 survey reported their total income. "Some college" includes those have an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a bachelor's degree.
 Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (IPUMS).
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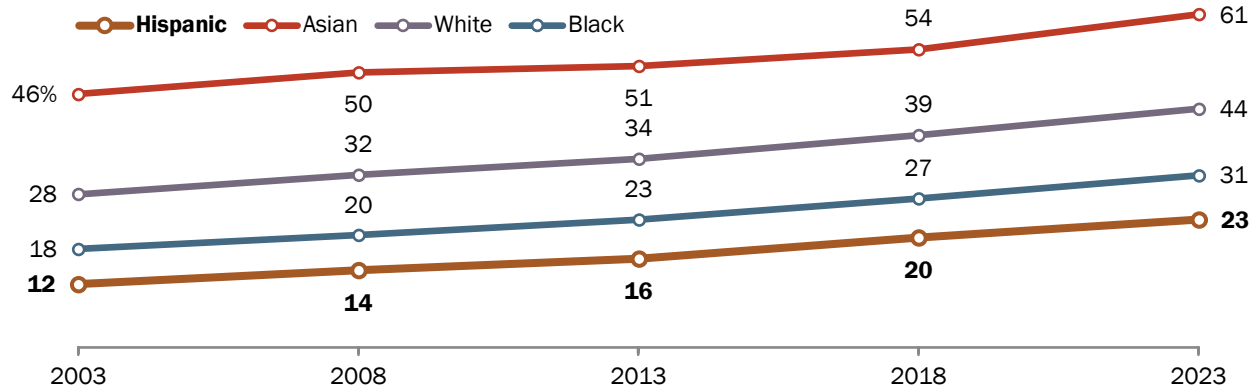
Appendix: Supplemental charts and tables

Latinas' and other groups' trends in educational attainment, 2003 to 2023

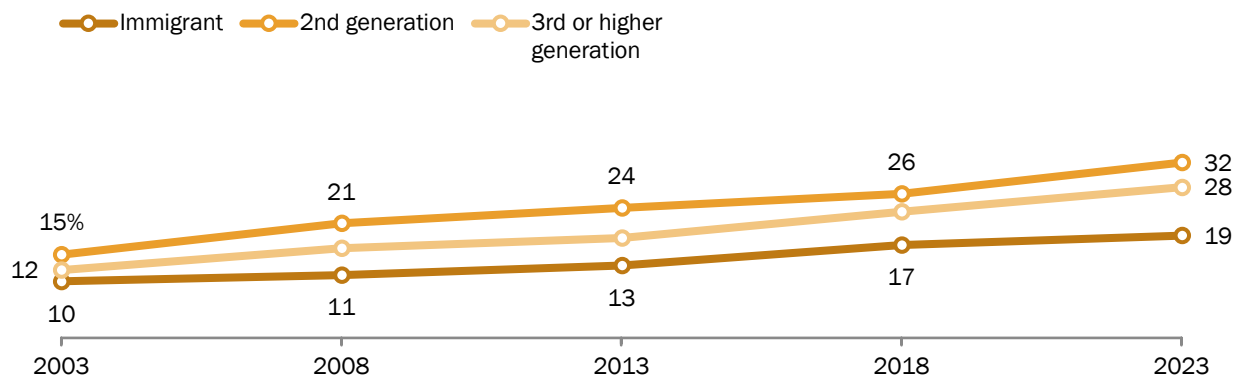
% of **adults** ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree



% of **women** ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree



% of **Hispanic women** ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree



Note: Hispanics are of any race. White, Asian and Black women are single-race and not Hispanic.

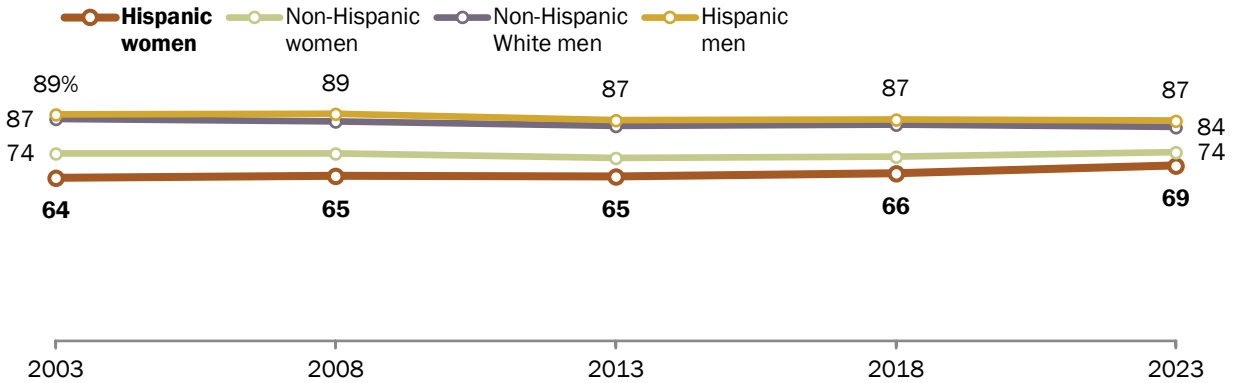
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).

"Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

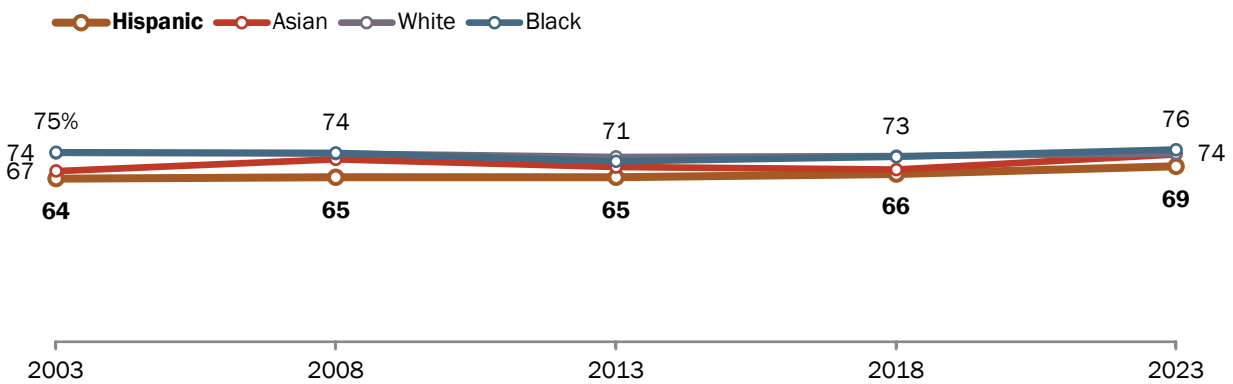
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Latinas' and other groups' trends in labor force participation, 2003 to 2023

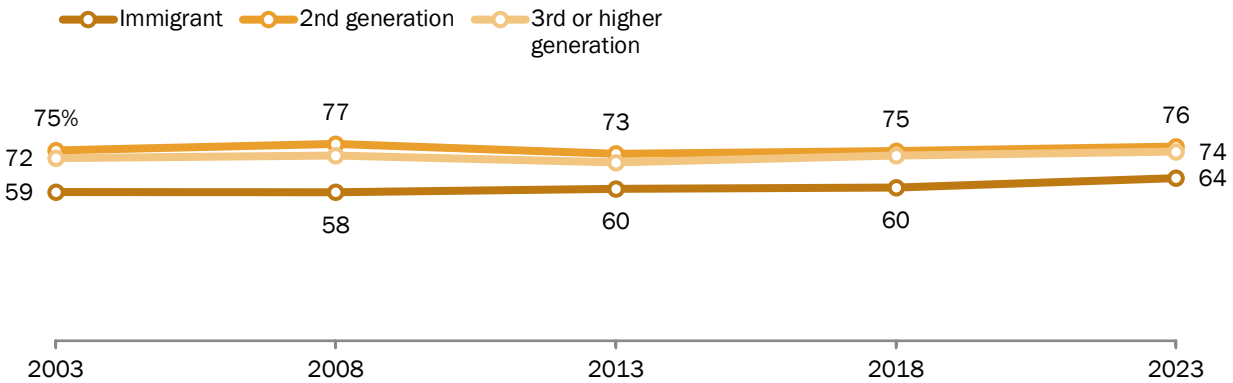
% of *civilians* ages 25 to 64 participating in the labor force



% of *civilian women* ages 25 to 64 participating in the labor force



% of *Hispanic civilian women* ages 25 to 64 participating in the labor force



Note: Hispanics are of any race. White, Asian and Black women are single-race and not Hispanic. Those who participated in the labor force were either working (including those temporarily absent), seeking work, or were temporarily laid off in the week before the survey.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).
"Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

Occupations among Hispanic women and men, by bachelor's attainment

Among *Hispanic civilians* ages 25 to 64 in the labor force, % who most recently worked in a(n) ____ occupation, 2023

	All Hispanics			Hispanics without a bachelor's degree			Hispanics with a bachelor's degree		
	Women	Men	%-point gap by gender	Women	Men	%-point gap by gender	Women	Men	%-point gap by gender
Office and administrative support	15%	5%	+10	17%	4%	+13	10%	6%	+3
Management, business and financial	13	12	+1	9	9	*	24	26	-2
Education, legal, community service, arts and media	12	4	+9	6	2	+5	27	12	+14
Health care support, protective service, and personal care and service	12	4	+8	15	4	+11	6	5	+1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	9	8	+2	12	9	+3	3	2	+1
Sales	9	6	+3	9	6	+4	7	6	+1
Food preparation and serving	7	6	+1	9	7	+2	2	3	-1
Health care practitioner and technical	6	1	+4	4	1	+3	10	5	+5
Production	6	8	-2	7	9	-2	3	3	*
Transportation and material moving	6	13	-8	7	15	-8	2	6	-4
Computer, engineering and science	2	5	-3	1	3	-2	6	15	-9
Construction and extraction	1	20	-19	2	24	-22	1	7	-6
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	2	-1	2	2	-1	*	1	*
Installation, maintenance and repair	*	6	-6	*	7	-7	*	2	-2

* The figure rounds to less than 1%.

Note: Hispanics are of any race. Those who participated in the labor force were either working (including those temporarily absent), seeking work, or were temporarily laid off in the week before the survey. Percentage point differences are calculated using unrounded numbers. Differences may not be statistically significant.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (IPUMS). "Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

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Occupations of Hispanic women and men, by age

Among *Hispanic civilians* ages 25 to 64 in the labor force, % who most recently worked in a(n) ____ occupation, 2023

	Women				Men			
	All	25-29	30-49	50-64	All	25-29	30-49	50-64
Office and administrative support	15%	16%	16%	13%	5%	7%	5%	4%
Management, business and financial	13	12	14	12	12	11	12	14
Education, legal, community service, arts and media	12	14	13	11	4	5	4	4
Health care support, protective service, and personal care and service	12	13	11	14	4	4	4	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	9	5	9	12	8	6	7	10
Sales	9	12	8	9	6	8	6	5
Food preparation and serving	7	8	6	8	6	7	6	5
Health care practitioners and technical	6	6	6	5	1	2	2	1
Production	6	4	6	6	8	8	7	9
Transportation and material moving	6	4	6	6	13	13	13	14
Computer, engineering and science	2	3	3	2	5	6	6	4
Construction and extraction	1	1	2	1	20	17	22	19
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
Installation, maintenance and repair	*	*	*	*	6	6	6	6

* The figure rounds to less than 1%.

Note: Hispanics are of any race. Those who participated in the labor force were either working (including those temporarily absent), seeking work, or were temporarily laid off in the week before the survey. Percentage point differences are calculated using unrounded numbers. Differences may not be statistically significant.

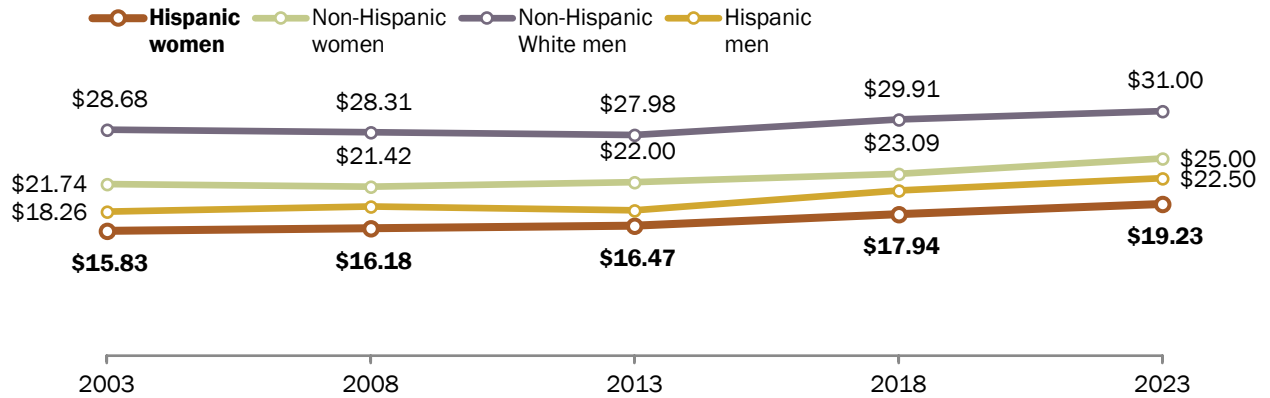
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (IPUMS).

"Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

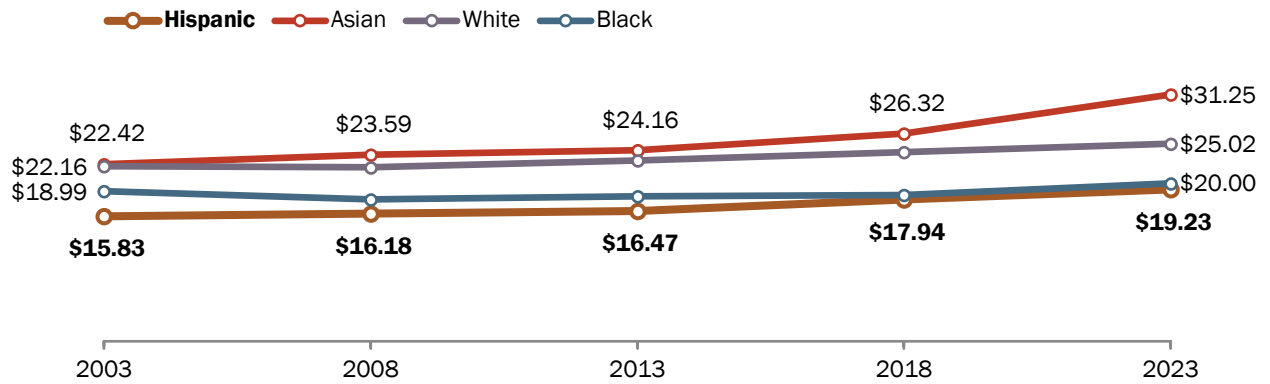
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Latinas' and other groups' trends in median hourly wages, 2003 to 2023

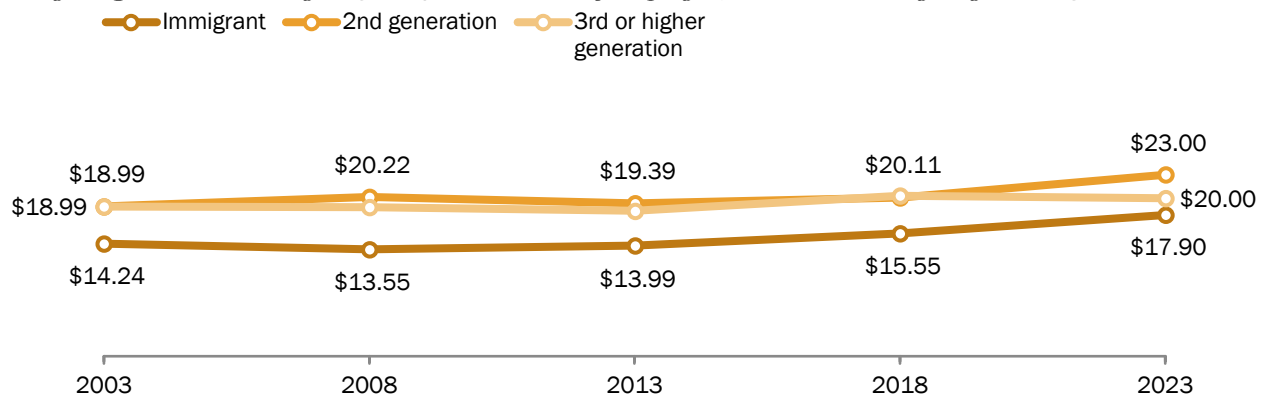
Among **adults** ages 25 to 64 who are not self-employed, the median hourly wage in 2023 U.S. dollars



Among **women** ages 25 to 64 who are not self-employed, the median hourly wage in 2023 U.S. dollars



Among **Hispanic women** ages 25 to 64 who are not self-employed, the median hourly wage in 2023 U.S. dollars



Note: Hispanics are of any race. White, Asian and Black women are single-race and not Hispanic.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of monthly data from the 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 Current Population Surveys (IPUMS). "Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

A demographic portrait of U.S. Hispanics, 2023

% of Hispanics who are ...

	Hispanic women	Hispanic men	All Hispanics
Age			
< 18	29%	30%	29%
18-29	19	20	19
30-49	27	29	28
50-64	15	15	15
65+	10	7	8
Nativity and immigrant generation			
Immigrant	39	39	39
U.S. born	61	61	61
<i>Second generation</i>	32	33	33
<i>Third or higher gen.</i>	29	28	29
Citizens	79	76	77
Hispanic origin			
Mexican	59	61	60
Puerto Rican	9	8	9
Cuban	4	4	4
Dominican	4	4	4
Salvadoran	4	4	4
South American	8	8	8
Other Central American	7	8	7
Other Hispanic origin	4	4	4
Living with spouse or partner? (ages 18 and older)			
No	47	49	48
Yes	53	51	52
<i>Non-Hispanic spouse or partner</i>	12	10	11
<i>Hispanic spouse or partner</i>	42	41	41

Note: Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2023 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (IPUMS).

"Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

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A survey portrait of U.S. Hispanics, 2023

% of Hispanic adults who say their religion is ...

	Hispanic women	Hispanic men	All Hispanics
Protestant	24%	23%	23%
Catholic	44	42	42
Unaffiliated	27	30	29
Other	3	4	3

Note: Hispanics are of any race. Respondents are considered registered to vote if they self-report being certain they are registered at their current address. Share of respondents who didn't offer or who offered other answers not shown.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Nov. 6-19, 2023.
 "Half of Latinas Say Hispanic Women's Situation Has Improved in the Past Decade and Expect More Gains"

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Acknowledgments

This report was written by Mohamad Moslimani, research assistant, and Sahana Mukherjee, associate director, race and ethnicity research.

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Find related reports online at <https://www.pewresearch.org/topic/race-ethnicity/racial-ethnic-groups/hispanics-latinos/>.

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 ATP Wave 138, conducted from Nov. 6 to Nov. 19, 2023, among a sample of U.S. adults who identify as Hispanic. A total of 5,078 panelists responded out of 8,720 who were sampled, for a response rate of 61% (AAPOR RR3). This included 1,524 respondents from the ATP and an additional 3,554 from Ipsos' KnowledgePanel (KP). The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 1%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 3%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,078 respondents is plus or minus 2.0 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

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

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based sampling (ABS) recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service 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.² Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

² AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)"

birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.³

We have recruited a national sample of U.S. adults to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to boost sample size with underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

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	1,393
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	832
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	405
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,851
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,388
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,441
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,460
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	435
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,936

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. 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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Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,936 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii who identify as Hispanic. All eligible members of the ATP and a random subsample of eligible members from Ipsos’ KnowledgePanel were invited to participate in this wave.

³ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All ATP respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. ATP respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$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. For this survey, during the last few days of data collection, KnowledgePanel members who self-identified as Black were offered 10,000 points (equivalent to \$10) in addition to the regular incentive program in an attempt to boost the number of responses from panel members who identified as Black American.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Nov. 6 to Nov. 19, 2023. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Nov. 6.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty ATP panelists and 409 KP panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Nov 6. 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 sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Nov. 7.

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 who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to four SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 138

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	November 6, 2023	November 7, 2023
First reminder	November 10, 2023	November 10, 2023
Second reminder	November 13, 2023	November 13, 2023
Third reminder	November 16, 2023	November 16, 2023
Final reminder	November 18, 2023	November 18, 2023

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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 whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, six respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis. Another four respondents were removed from the survey dataset after providing feedback that they were not Hispanic, and therefore not eligible for the survey.

Weighting

The ATP data is 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 are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again 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. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Hispanic origin	
Place of birth	
Citizenship	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Black (alone or in combination)	
Census region	
Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Party affiliation	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: All estimates are based on Hispanics. Estimates from the ACS are further based on noninstitutionalized adults.

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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.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 138

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Hispanic adults	5,078	2.0 percentage points
Hispanic women	2,600	2.7 percentage points
Hispanic men	2,392	3.1 percentage points

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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, ATP Wave 138

	AAPOR code	ATP	KP	Total
Completed interview	1.1	1,524	3,554	5,078
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	3	154	157
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	4	73	77
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	60	3,134	3,194
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1	0	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.3	1	5	6
Completed interview but was removed for ineligibility		3	1	4
Screened out	4.7	0	203	203
Total panelists sampled for the survey		1,596	7,124	8,720
Completed interviews	I	1,524	3,554	5,078
Partial interviews	P	0	0	0
Refusals	R	67	154	221
Non-contact	NC	1	0	1
Other	O	1	5	6
Unknown household	UH	0	0	0
Unknown other	UO	0	3,207	3,207
Not eligible	NE	3	1	4
Screen out	SO	0	203	203
Total		1,596	7,124	8,720
Est. eligibility rate among unscreened: $e = (I+R)/(I+R+SO)$		100%	95%	96%
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		96%	51%	60%
AAPOR RR3 = $I / (I+R+[e*UO])$		96%	53%	61%

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 138

	ATP	KP	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%	9%	9%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%	50%	54%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 138	46%	38%	40%
Response rate to Wave 138 survey	96%	53%	61%
Cumulative response rate	3%	1%	1%

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Methodology for the analysis of the Current Population Survey

This report's demographic analysis is based on microdata from the U.S. Census Bureau's and Bureau of Labor Statistics' 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018 and 2023 Current Population Survey **Monthly** and **Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC)** data series, provided through the [Integrated Public Use Microdata Series](#) (IPUMS) from the University of Minnesota.

The ASEC data series was used to create the following measures:

- Those **participating in the labor force** either were at work; held a job but were temporarily absent from work due to factors like vacation or illness; were seeking work; or were temporarily laid off from a job in the week before taking the Current Population Survey. In this report, the labor force participation rate is shown only for civilians ages 25 to 64.
- The phrases **living with children or living with their own child** describe individuals living with at least one of their own stepchildren, adopted children or biological children, regardless of the children's ages. The phrases **not living with children** or **not living with their own child** describe individuals who have no children or whose children do not live with them.
- **Occupation** and **occupational groups** describe the occupational category of someone's current job, or – if unemployed – most recent job. In this report we measure occupation among civilians participating in the labor force. Occupational groups are adapted from the [U.S. Census Bureau's occupation classification list from 2018 onward](#).
- **Breadwinners** refer to those living with a spouse or partner, both ages 25 to 64, who make over 60% of their and their partner's combined, positive income from all sources. Those **in egalitarian relationships** make 40% to 60% of the combined income. For those who make less than 40% of the combined income, their **spouse or partner is the breadwinner**. This analysis was conducted among both opposite-sex and same-sex couples.

The CPS Monthly microdata series was used only to calculate **median hourly wages** for those ages 25 to 64 years old and who were *not* self-employed. Medians were calculated for the whole year by considering all wages reported in that year, regardless of month. Median wages for years prior to 2023 were then adjusted to June 2023 dollars using the [Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers](#) for June of each year.

Topline

**2023 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 138 NATIONAL SURVEY OF LATINOS
NOVEMBER 6-19, 2023
LATINO ADULTS TOTAL N=5,078**

NOTE: "U.S. LATINO" REFERS TO U.S. LATINO ADULTS. ALL NUMBERS ARE PERCENTAGES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. PERCENTAGES GREATER THAN ZERO BUT LESS THAN 0.5% ARE REPLACED BY AN ASTERISK (*). ROWS/COLUMNS MAY NOT TOTAL TO 100% OR NETS DUE TO ROUNDING. FOREIGN BORN INCLUDE THOSE BORN IN PUERTO RICO OR OTHER U.S. TERRITORIES, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. FOR MORE INFORMATION, REFER TO THE [METHODOLOGY](#).

BEFORE 2019, ALL SURVEYS OF HISPANICS BY PEW RESEARCH CENTER WERE CONDUCTED BY TELEPHONE. PHONE TRENDS THAT ARE COMPARABLE TO THOSE FROM SURVEYS OF HISPANICS CONDUCTED ONLINE (BASED ON FINDINGS FROM A [MODE EFFECT STUDY](#)) ARE LABELED AS "PHONE TREND FOR COMPARISON." IN THESE CASES, READERS CAN DIRECTLY COMPARE PHONE AND ONLINE RESULTS OVER TIME.

THE QUESTIONS PRESENTED BELOW ARE PART OF A LARGER SURVEY CONDUCTED ON THE AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE.

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
Total Hispanic respondents	5,078	+/- 2.0% points
<i>Foreign born</i>	2,314	+/- 3.1% points
<i>U.S. born</i>	2,688	+/- 2.7% points
<i>2nd generation</i>	1,573	+/- 3.5% points
<i>3rd or higher gen.</i>	1,091	+/- 4.3% points
<i>Women</i>	2,600	+/- 2.7% points
<i>Men</i>	2,392	+/- 3.1% points

ASK IF EMPLOYED (EMPLSIT=1,2):

CTJOB How would you best describe your current job? [**RANDOMIZE 1-3 OR 3-1 WITH 4 ALWAYS LAST**]

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	- Among U.S. born -		<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
				<i>2nd gen.</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen.</i>		
30	A career	21	39	38	41	30	31
13	A stepping stone to a career	8	18	18	18	14	12
50	Just a job to get you by	64	37	39	34	49	51
6	Don't know	6	6	5	6	6	5
1	No answer	1	1	*	*	1	1
<i>n=</i>		<i>n=</i>	<i>n=</i>	<i>n=</i>	<i>n=</i>	<i>n=</i>	<i>n=</i>
3,183		1,474	1,667	1,009	646	1,572	1,563

ASK ALL:

HISPSITW1 Compared with 10 years ago, do you think the situation of Hispanic women in this country today is...

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>		<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
				<i>2nd gen.</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen.</i>		
51	Better	55	47	48	46	50	52
10	Worse	10	10	10	10	10	10
38	About the same	34	41	41	42	39	36
2	No answer	1	1	1	1	1	1

ASK ALL:

HISPSITWFUT In the next 10 years, do you think the situation of Hispanic women in this country will...
[RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2, WITH 3 ALWAYS LAST]

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>		<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
				<i>2nd gen.</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen.</i>		
54	Improve	57	52	52	52	52	57
8	Worsen	8	9	9	8	9	7
33	Stay about the same	30	36	36	36	34	32
4	No answer	5	3	3	4	4	4

ASK ALL:

GENGAP As you may know, women in the U.S. earn less money, on average, than men.

How big of a problem do you think this is for... **[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5 OR 5-1 IN THE SAME ORDER AS SEXISMPROB]**

a. Women in general

<u>Total</u>		<i>Foreign born</i>	<i>U.S. born</i>	<i>- Among U.S. born -</i>		<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
				<i>2nd gen.</i>	<i>3rd or higher gen.</i>		
51	Extremely/Very big problem (NET)	47	55	56	53	62	40
26	Extremely big problem	23	30	30	30	35	18
24	Very big problem	24	25	26	23	26	22
26	Somewhat big problem	27	25	25	25	23	29
22	Not too much of a problem/Not a problem at all (NET)	25	20	18	21	15	30
14	Not too much of a problem	17	11	11	12	10	18
8	Not a problem at all	8	8	8	9	5	12
1	No answer	1	1	1	1	1	2

GENGAP CONT:

b. Hispanic women

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>- Among U.S. born - 2nd gen. 3rd or higher gen.</u>		<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
57	Extremely/Very big problem (NET)	52	61	63	59	66	47
34	Extremely big problem	30	39	40	37	43	26
22	Very big problem	22	22	22	22	23	22
21	Somewhat big problem	22	20	19	22	18	23
21	Not too much of a problem/Not a problem at all (NET)	25	18	17	18	15	28
12	Not too much of a problem	16	9	9	10	9	16
9	Not a problem at all	9	8	8	8	6	12
2	No answer	1	1	1	1	1	2

ASK ALL:

HISPLABEL_MOD The terms Hispanic, Latino, Latinx or Latine are used to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent. Which of these terms do you prefer? **[RANDOMIZE 1,2,3,4 WITH 5 ALWAYS LAST]**

<u>Total</u>		<u>Foreign born</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	<u>- Among U.S. born - 2nd gen. 3rd or higher gen.</u>		<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
52	Hispanic	51	54	52	57	55	50
29	Latino	33	26	29	22	27	32
3	Latinx/Latine (NET)	2	4	3	3	3	2
2	Latinx	1	2	2	2	2	1
1	Latine	1	2	2	1	2	1
15	No preference	13	16	16	17	15	15
1	No answer	1	*	*	*	1	*

U.S. LATINO TREND FOR COMPARISON⁴:

	Aug. 1-14, <u>2022</u>	Dec. 3-23, <u>2019</u>
Hispanic	53	61
Latino	26	29
Latinx	2	4
No preference	18	-
Something else	-	5
No answer	1	2

⁴ In 2022 and 2019, the question did not include "Latine" as a response option. In 2022, the question included "No preference" as a response option and did not include "Something else" as a response option. In 2019, the question asked which term the respondent preferred to describe the "Hispanic population overall," included "Something else" as a response option and did not include "No preference" as a response option.