Research on surveillance and system avoidance predicts that people worried about state punishment are likely to avoid institutions that keep formal records. Although surveillance exists inside defined institutional spaces, it is also a feature of place that is unevenly distributed across localities in the United States. This article examines whether and how this siting of surveillance—place-based variation in the enforcement of the laws, policies, and practices that facilitate state punishment—is associated with rates of institutional involvement across counties. Our empirical case is racialized immigration policing, which targets Latinos and exhibits subnational variation in its implementation. We hypothesize that surveillance is positively associated with the incidence of Latinos' institutional involvement across counties but negatively associated with its degree. Analyses of data from the American Time Use Survey (2008-2019) support these predictions. Subgroup analyses reveal important variations in these patterns across counties by Latinos' nativity and citizenship. We propose and test three dimensions of racialized immigration policing—its predictability, its punitiveness, and its partial implementation—that may account for these dynamics. The results suggest that the siting of surveillance, especially its partial implementation and punitiveness, is a key mechanism mediating Latinos' institutional involvement. More broadly, they urge greater consideration of how place-based variation in the laws, policies, and practices governing surveillance matters for the character of social control that subordinated populations manage in daily life.