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Trump and Harris Supporters Differ on Mass Deportations but Favor Border Security, High-Skilled Immigration

Majority of Trump backers say more immigrants would make life worse for people like them; most Harris backers say life wouldn't change

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' views on immigration and immigration policy prior to the 2024 presidential election.

For this analysis, we surveyed 9,201 adults – including 7,569 registered voters – from Aug. 5 to 11, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other factors. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

Here are the questions used for the report, [the topline](#), and its [methodology](#).

Terminology

Harris supporters are respondents who said they would vote for Kamala Harris, the Democrat, if the 2024 presidential election were held today, or those who said they would not vote for any of the candidates but lean toward Harris. **Trump supporters** are respondents who said they would vote for Donald Trump, the Republican, if the 2024 presidential election were held today, or those who said they would not vote for any of the candidates but lean toward Trump.

Trump and Harris Supporters Differ on Mass Deportations but Favor Border Security, High-Skilled Immigration

Majority of Trump backers say more immigrants would make life worse for people like them; most Harris backers say life wouldn't change

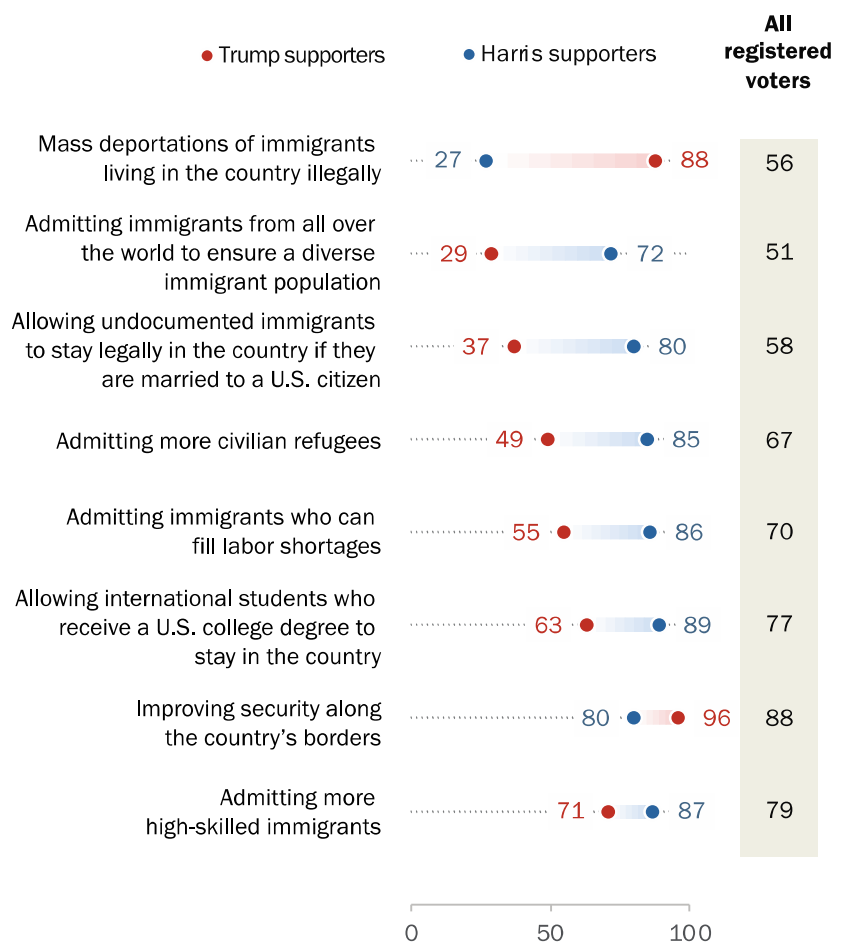
In a presidential race where immigration has become a [key and contentious issue](#), a Pew Research Center survey shows wide differences *and* common ground on immigration policy among registered voters who support Donald Trump and Kamala Harris.

The candidates have taken sometimes [sharply different positions](#) on immigration issues that divide their supporters:

- Nearly nine-in-ten Trump supporters (88%) favor mass deportations of immigrants living in the country illegally. In contrast, only 27% of Harris supporters favor mass deportations while 72% oppose.

Trump and Harris supporters sharply divided on mass deportations and undocumented immigrants but more aligned on border security, high-skilled immigration

% of registered voters who **strongly or somewhat** favor each of the following U.S. immigration policies



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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- More than a third of Trump supporters (37%) favor allowing undocumented immigrants to live and work in the U.S. if they are married to an American citizen, compared with 80% of Harris supporters who say the same.
- About half of Trump supporters (49%) support admitting more civilian refugees who are escaping war or violence, but a majority of Harris supporters (85%) say the same.

On other immigration issues, Trump and Harris supporters share more common ground:

- Improving border security is supported by large majorities of both Trump supporters (96%) and Harris supporters (80%).
- Admitting more high-skilled immigrants is favored by 71% of Trump supporters and 87% of Harris supporters.

These findings come from a bilingual, nationally representative survey of 9,201 adults – including 7,569 registered voters – conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024, ahead of the Democratic National Convention and about a month before the Sept. 10 presidential debate.

The U.S. immigrant population has [grown sharply over the decades](#), from 9.6 million in 1970 to 31.1 million in 2000 and almost 48 million in 2023. These totals account for immigrants in the country both legally and illegally.

Immigrants make up about 14.3% of the nation's population, a near-record high. They are dispersed across all states and [metro areas](#). And nearly three-quarters of registered voters say they know someone who was born outside of the United States, according to the survey.

Trump supporters have a more negative view than Harris supporters on the impact of immigrants on their lives. A majority of Trump supporters (59%) say that the increasing number of immigrants will *make things worse* for people like them. But a majority of Harris supporters (65%) say that the increasing number of immigrants will make *no difference* in their lives, with only 11% saying it will make life worse for people like them.

Trump supporters have a mixed view about the impact of legal immigration on the country. A majority say immigrants *living in the country legally* either make the economy better (31%) or don't have much of an effect on it (38%), while 29% say these immigrants make the economy worse. By contrast, a clear majority of Harris supporters (62%) say immigrants living in the U.S. legally make the economy better.

Trump supporters have a much more negative view of the impact of illegal immigration. An

overwhelming majority of Trump supporters (92%) say *immigrants living in the country illegally* make crime worse, compared with 37% of Harris supporters.

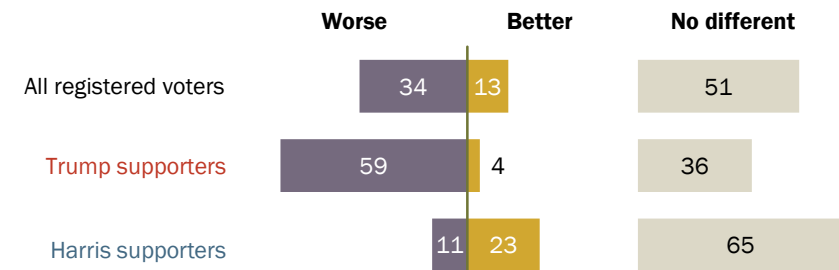
Notably, American voters have [become less likely than in recent years](#) to say undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the country. About six-in-ten U.S. registered voters (59%) in the new survey say undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the country legally if certain

requirements are met, down from 77% who said the same in 2017. **Most Harris supporters (87%) say that there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the country legally, compared with only a third of Trump supporters (33%).**

In the 2024 presidential race, **Trump supporters place far more importance on immigration than Harris supporters.** For Trump supporters, 82% say immigration is very

A majority of Trump supporters say the growing number of immigrants in the U.S. will make life worse; most Harris supporters say life would not change

% of registered voters who say they think the increasing number of immigrants in the United States will make life ____ for people like them



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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important to their vote in the 2024 presidential election, trailing only the economy in importance, according to a [Center survey](#) conducted in late August to early September. By contrast, just 39% of Harris supporters say the issue of immigration is very important to their presidential vote this year, behind all other issues asked about in the survey, including health care, Supreme Court appointments, the economy, abortion, gun policy and climate change.

Immigration to U.S. has rebounded from pandemic-era lows

Legal immigration to the U.S. has started to increase after [a steep decline](#) during the COVID-19 outbreak, according to Center analysis of data from the [Department of Homeland Security](#). In 2023, about 1.1 million immigrants became lawful permanent residents of the U.S., a return to pre-pandemic levels.

In addition, a [record number of immigrants crossed the U.S.-Mexico border](#) without authorization at the end of 2023, though these flows have since dropped sharply. Both Republicans and Democrats have been critical of the [way the government has handled the situation at the U.S. Mexico border](#).

Overall, [confidence in the Biden administration's handling of immigration has declined](#) among both Republicans and Democrats. In July, [35% of American voters had confidence in Joe Biden](#) to make wise decisions about immigration. [By September](#), more voters had confidence in Trump (52%) on this issue than in Harris (45%) – though confidence in Harris is higher than it was in Biden.

Views on government control over illegal and legal immigration

In the new survey, two-thirds of Trump supporters (66%) say the U.S. government has little or no control over immigrants entering the country illegally, while fewer than half (40%) of Harris supporters say the same.

By contrast, about half of both Trump (49%) and Harris (51%) supporters say the federal government has complete or almost complete control over immigrants entering country legally. Somewhat similar shares of Trump and Harris supporters (30% and 37%, respectively) say the government has a moderate degree of control over legal immigration.

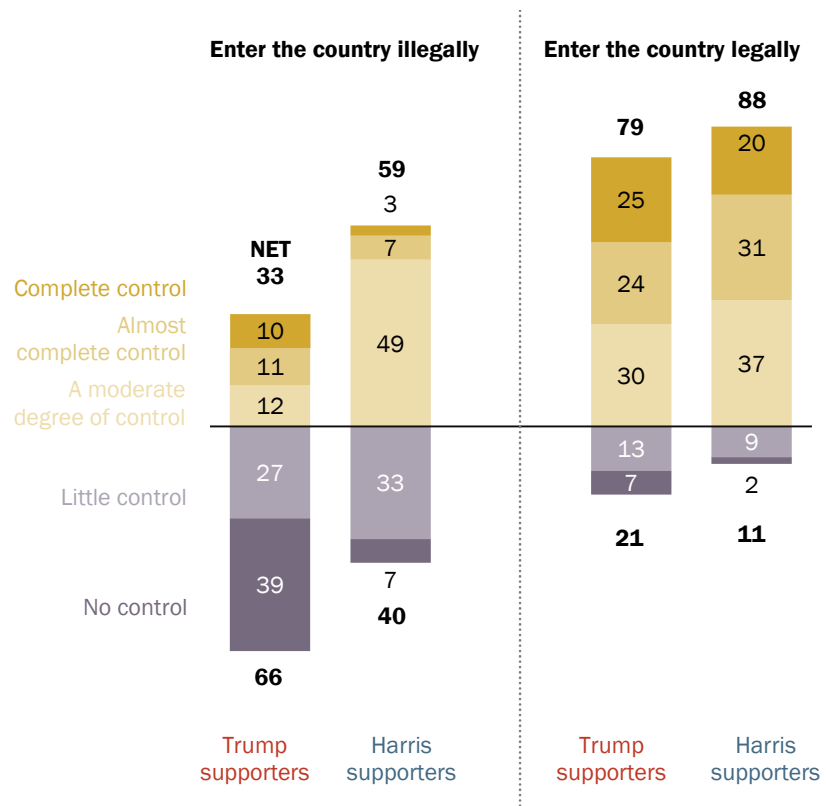
Overall, 33% of Trump supporters say the government has at least a moderate degree of control over legal immigration, compared with 59% of Harris supporters.

Despite agreement over the government's control of legal immigration, **about three-quarters of both Trump (74%) and Harris (76%)**

supporters say the U.S. immigration system needs major changes or needs to be completely rebuilt.

Trump and Harris supporters are divided over whether the U.S. government has control of illegal immigration; majorities say legal immigration is under control

% of registered voters who say the U.S. government has ____ over the number of immigrants who ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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Views on the level of illegal and legal immigration into the U.S.

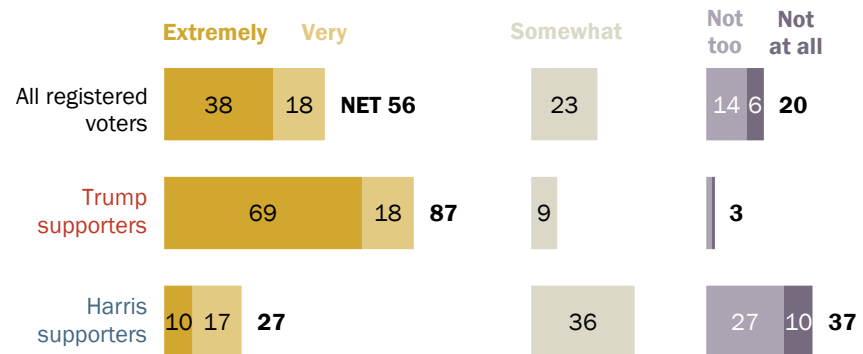
Trump supporters express far higher levels of concern than Harris supporters about illegal immigration. Most

Trump supporters (87%) say they are very or extremely concerned about the number of immigrants entering the country illegally, while about a quarter of Harris supporters (27%) say the same.

Just over a third of Harris supporters say they are somewhat concerned (36%) about this, while a similar share (37%) say they are not concerned about the number of immigrants entering the country illegally.

Most Trump supporters are deeply concerned about the number of immigrants entering the country illegally; fewer than a third of Harris supporters say the same

% of registered voters who say they are ____ concerned about the number of immigrants entering the country illegally



Note: Based on registered voters. Subtotals may not add to NETs due to rounding. Responses with a share less than 3% shown but not labeled. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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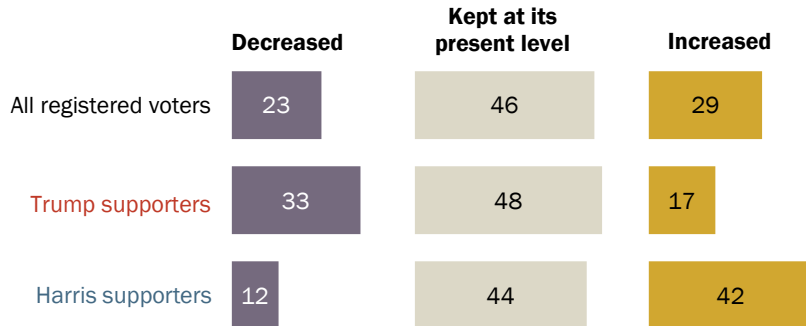
Trump and Harris supporters are less divided on the levels of legal immigration into the U.S.

Nearly half of both Trump and Harris supporters say legal immigration should be kept at its present level – 48% and 44%, respectively.

But support differs when it comes to changing the level of legal immigration into the U.S. A third of Trump supporters (33%) favor *decreased* legal immigration, and smaller shares (17%) say it should be increased. Meanwhile, about four-in-ten Harris supporters (42%) favor *increased* legal immigration, with smaller shares favoring decreased immigration levels.

About half of Trump and Harris supporters say legal immigration into the U.S. should stay at present levels

% of registered voters who say legal immigration into the United States should be ...



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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How do registered voters view the impact of immigrants on U.S. society?

About three-quarters of U.S. immigrants [are here legally](#), and about a quarter are [unauthorized immigrants](#).

Registered voters draw a distinction between immigrants living in the country illegally and legally when it comes to the impact immigrants have on society. For example, a majority of registered voters say that immigrants living in the country illegally have negative impacts on public resources (70%) and on crime (64%). By contrast, nearly half of voters say that immigrants living in the country legally have a positive impact on U.S. economy.¹

¹ Studies show immigrants in the U.S. [do not increase crime](#) and have a positive impact on the economy [by filling gaps in the labor force](#).

The impact of immigrants living in the country illegally

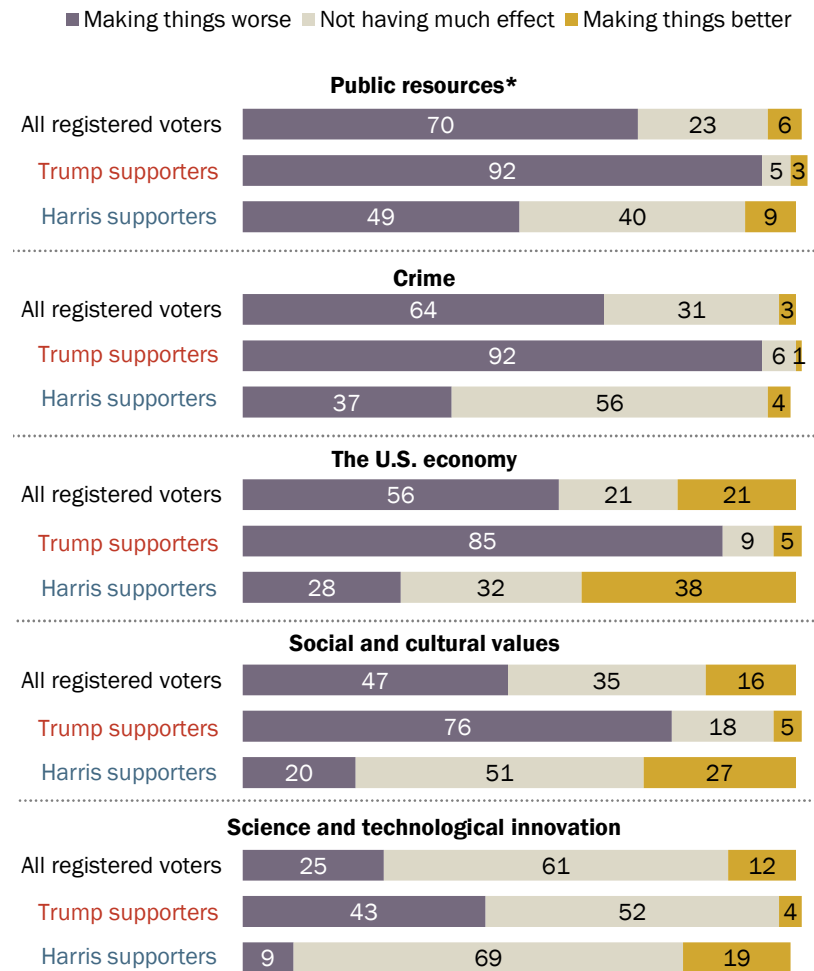
Majorities of Trump supporters say immigrants living in the country illegally make things worse when it comes to crime (92%), public resources like housing, education or health care (92%), the U.S. economy (92%) and social and cultural values (76%).

Harris supporters have a mix of positive and negative views about the impact of immigrants living in the country illegally.

- 56% of Harris supporters say immigrants living in the country illegally don't have much effect on crime, with 37% saying they make things worse.
- 38% of Harris supporters say immigrants in the country illegally make things better for the U.S. economy, while 32% say they don't have much of an effect and 28% say they make things worse.
- 49% say immigrants living in the country illegally

Most Trump supporters say immigrants living in the country illegally worsen crime and the economy, but far fewer Harris supporters hold these views

% of registered voters who say that immigrants living in the country illegally are ____ on each area



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Full wording for "Public resources" was "Public resources (such as housing, education, health care, etc.)."

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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make things worse when it comes to public resources, while 40% say they don't have much an effect.

Should immigrants living in the country illegally be eligible for public assistance?

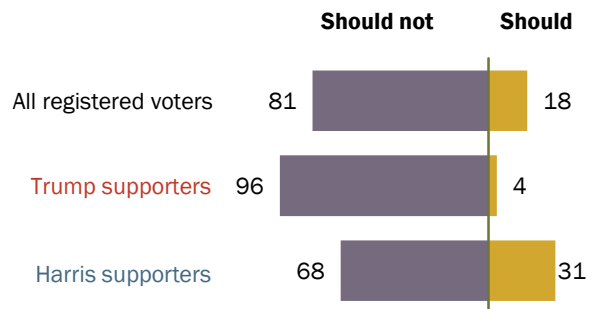
Unauthorized immigrants are ineligible for most federally funded public benefits. And immigrant eligibility for public assistance differs across state and local levels. For example, California offers financial aid to unauthorized immigrant students, while Minnesota will soon allow unauthorized immigrants to access health insurance coverage offered to low-income residents.

Survey findings show that a majority (81%) of voters say immigrants who are living in the U.S. illegally should *not* be eligible for public assistance.

Nearly all Trump supporters (96%) say immigrants living in the country illegally should not be eligible for public assistance from state and local governments. A majority of Harris supporters (68%) say the same, while nearly a third (31%) say immigrants living in the country illegally *should* be eligible for public assistance.

Most Trump and Harris backers say immigrants in the U.S. illegally shouldn't be eligible for public assistance

*% of registered voters who say immigrants who are living in the U.S. **illegally** ____ be eligible for public assistance provided by state and local governments*



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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The impact of immigrants living in the country legally

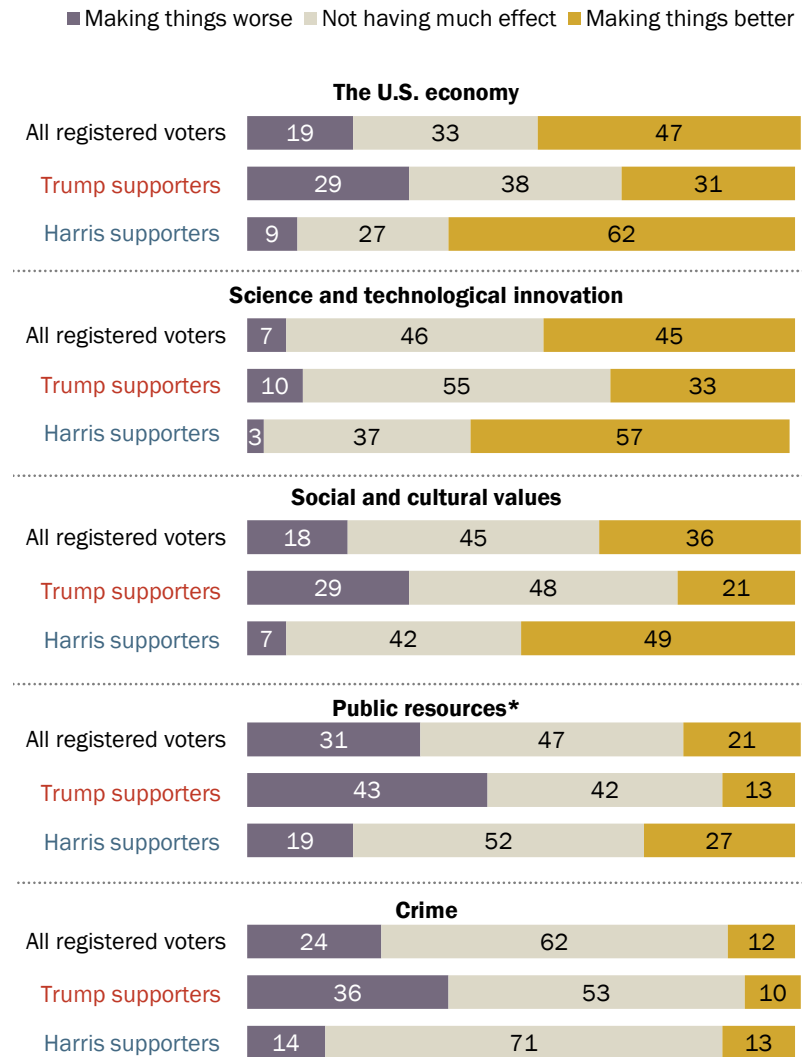
Harris supporters are more likely than Trump supporters to say immigrants living in the country legally improve the U.S. economy, science and technological innovation, and social and cultural values.

- 62% of Harris supporters say immigrants living in the country legally make things better for the U.S. economy, compared with 31% of Trump supporters.
- 57% of Harris supporters say immigrants living in the country legally make things better for science and technological innovation, compared with 33% of Trump supporters.

Notably, a majority of registered voters (62%) say immigrants living in the country legally do not have much effect on crime, with 71% of Harris supporters and 53% of Trump supporters saying so. Still, 36% of Trump supporters say legal immigrants make crime worse.

Majority of Trump and Harris supporters say legal immigrants have little impact on crime

% of registered voters who say that immigrants living in the country *legally* are ____ on each area



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown. Full wording for "Public resources" was "Public resources (such as housing, education, health care, etc.)."

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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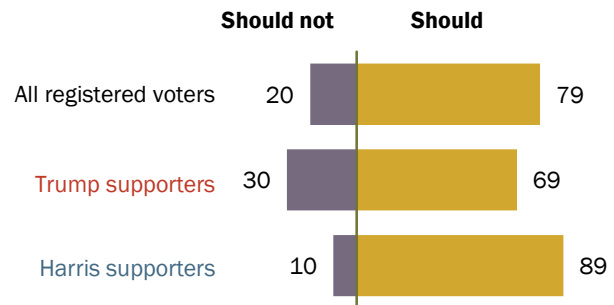
Sizable shares of Trump supporters (42%) and Harris supporters (52%) say immigrants living in the country legally do not have much effect on public resources such as housing, education or health care.

Should immigrants living in the country legally be eligible for public assistance?

Notably, majorities of both Trump (69%) and Harris (89%) supporters say legal immigrants *should* be eligible for public assistance by state and local governments, reflecting their markedly different views on immigrants living in the country legally and those in the country illegally.

Most Trump and Harris backers say immigrants in the U.S. legally should be eligible for public assistance

*% of registered voters who say immigrants who are living in the U.S. **legally** ____ be eligible for public assistance provided by state and local governments*



Note: Based on registered voters. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Aug. 5-11, 2024.

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This report was written by Sahana Mukherjee, associate director, race and ethnicity research, and Jens Manuel Krogstad, senior writer/editor.

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 151 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Aug. 5 to Aug. 11, 2024. A total of 9,201 panelists responded out of 10,079 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 91%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 9,201 respondents is plus or minus 1.3 percentage points.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=8,935) and live telephone (n=266) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel](#).”

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for 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 Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.² Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.³ Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

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

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

³ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. All active panel members were invited to participate in this wave.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project 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 gift code to Amazon.com. 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.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Aug. 5 to Aug. 11, 2024. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:⁴ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Aug. 5.⁵ Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Aug. 5. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Aug. 6.

⁴ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁵ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 151

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Aug. 5, 2024	Aug. 6, 2024
First reminder	Aug. 8, 2024	Aug. 8, 2024
Final reminder	Aug. 10, 2024	Aug. 10, 2024

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on July 31, and reminder postcards were mailed on Aug. 5. The CATI soft launch took place on Aug. 5 and involved dialing until a total of three interviews had been completed. CATI panelists receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled CATI panelist numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing 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, four ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then 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. The weight is then trimmed at approximately 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 (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Party affiliation x Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized 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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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 151

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	9,201	1.3 percentage points
All registered voters	7,569	1.4 percentage points
Harris supporters	3,823	2.0 percentage points
Trump supporters	3,234	2.1 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 151

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	9,201
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	160
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	139
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	575
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	4
Total panelists sampled for the survey		10,079
Completed interviews	I	9,201
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	299
Non-contact	NC	575
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		10,079
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		91%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 151

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 151	40%
Response rate to Wave 151 survey	91%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Topline

**2024 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 151 AUGUST 2024
FINAL TOPLINE
August 5–11, 2024
TOTAL N=9,201**

Note: Registered voters include adults who report being *absolutely certain* they are registered at their current address. Trump/Lean Trump are those who said if the 2024 presidential election “were held today” they would vote for Donald Trump, the Republican, or lean more toward Donald Trump. Harris/Lean Harris are those who said they would vote for Kamala Harris, the Democrat, or lean more toward Harris.

All numbers are percentages unless otherwise noted. Percentages greater than zero but less than 0.5% are replaced by an asterisk (*). A hyphen (-) indicates that the sample size for a given subgroup is too small to report for that question or that the responses for a given subgroup are not displayed. Rows/columns may not total 100% or to NETs due to rounding. The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel.

“No answer” includes web respondents who do not answer the question as well as telephone respondents who refuse to answer or who say they don’t know how to answer. In cases where “not sure” was offered as an explicit option to web and telephone respondents, the “no answer” category includes only web skips and telephone refusals.

This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live telephone. This topline shows the programming language for online administration. For details on how questions were slightly modified for phone administration, refer to the questionnaire.

American Trends Panel surveys conducted between October 2016 and June 2024 were conducted fully online (with tablets and data plans provided to adults without home internet). American Trends Panel surveys conducted prior to October 2016 were conducted primarily online, with some respondents completing by mail. For additional details, visit the [methodology](#).

PN = Programming note

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
All U.S. adults	9,201	+/- 1.3 percentage points
Registered voters	7,569	+/- 1.4 percentage points
NET Trump/Lean Trump	3,234	+/- 2.1 percentage points
NET Harris/Lean Harris	3,823	+/- 2.0 percentage points

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE OR PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**VOTEGEN24/VOTEGEN24_LEAN COMBO TABLE****ASK IF CITIZEN (X_CITIZEN=1) [n=8,880]:**

VOTEGEN24 If the 2024 presidential election were being held today, would you vote for... [PN:

RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2 WITH OPTIONS 3 AND 4 ALWAYS LAST]**ASK IF NONE/OTHER CANDIDATE OR SKIPPED VOTEGEN24 (VOTEGEN24=4 OR 99) [n=896]:**VOTEGEN24_LEAN As of today do you... [PN: **SHOW OPTIONS IN SAME ORDER AS VOTEGEN24]****[PN: ONLY DISPLAY OPTION 4 "None/Other" IF VOTEGEN24_LEAN IS INITIALLY SKIPPED. ALSO****DISPLAY SOFT PROMPT: If you would not support any of the candidates, please select answer choice None/Other. If you would like to skip, click Next...]****BASED ON THOSE WHO SAY THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THEY ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE (F_REG=1) [n=7,569]:⁶**All U.S. registered voters

45	NET Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean more toward Trump
46	NET Kamala Harris, the Democrat/Lean more toward Harris
7	NET Robert F. Kennedy Jr., a third-party candidate/Lean more toward Kennedy Jr.
1	Lean toward none/Other
*	No answer

n=7,569

U.S. ADULT REGISTERED VOTER TREND FOR COMPARISON:**BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS:**

	Jul 1-7, <u>2024</u>
Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean more toward Trump	44
Joe Biden, the Democrat/Lean more toward Biden	40
Robert F. Kennedy Jr., a third-party candidate/Lean more toward Kennedy Jr.	15
None/Other	2
No answer	*
	Apr 8-14, <u>2024</u>
Donald Trump, the Republican/Lean more toward Trump	49
Joe Biden, the Democrat/Lean more toward Biden	48
Vote for neither/Other	2
No answer	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE OR PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

⁶ Question was asked of all U.S. citizen adults but shown only among those who say they are absolutely certain they are registered to vote.

ST_2

ASK ALL:

[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1 HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST]

In your view, do you think the immigration system in this country...

All U.S. adults

		<u>Registered voters</u>	<u>NET Trump/Lean Trump</u>	<u>NET Harris/Lean Harris</u>
3	Requires no changes	3	5	1
20	Requires only minor changes	20	19	21
75	NET Requires major changes/ Needs to be completely rebuilt	75	74	76
54	Requires major changes	55	49	60
21	Needs to be completely rebuilt	20	25	16
2	No answer	1	1	1

ALL U.S. ADULT TREND FOR COMPARISON:⁷

	<u>Works pretty well and requires only minor changes</u>	<u>Needs major changes</u>	<u>Needs to be completely rebuilt</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Mar 10-Apr 6, 2015	16	54	28	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF LGIMMCTRL and ILIMMCTRL]

LGIMMCTRL

ASK ALL:

[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST]

How much control do you think the U.S. government has over the number of immigrants who enter the country legally?All U.S. adults

		<u>Registered voters</u>	<u>NET Trump/Lean Trump</u>	<u>NET Harris/Lean Harris</u>
48	NET Complete control/Almost complete control	50	49	51
21	Complete control	22	25	20
27	Almost complete control	27	24	31
33	A moderate degree of control	33	30	37
17	NET Little control/No control	16	21	11
12	Little control	11	13	9
5	No control	5	7	2
1	No answer	1	1	1

⁷ In 2015, the question read, "As far as you know, do you think the immigration system in this country..." and had the response options, "Works pretty well and requires only minor changes," "Needs major changes" and "Needs to be completely rebuilt."

[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF LGIMMCTRL and ILIMMCTRL]

ILIMMCTRL

ASK ALL:

[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS IN SAME ORDER AS LGIMMCTRL]

How much control do you think the U.S. government has over the number of immigrants who enter the country illegally?

All U.S. adults

		<i>Registered voters</i>	<i>NET Trump/Lean Trump</i>	<i>NET Harris/Lean Harris</i>
16	NET Complete control/Almost complete control	15	21	10
6	Complete control	6	10	3
9	Almost complete control	9	11	7
31	A moderate degree of control	30	12	49
52	NET Little control/No control	53	66	40
31	Little control	30	27	33
21	No control	23	39	7
1	No answer	1	1	1

IMMCRN

ASK ALL:

[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS IN SAME ORDER AS MEDESC_TYP]

How concerned are you about the number of immigrants entering the country illegally?

All U.S. adults

		<i>Registered voters</i>	<i>NET Trump/Lean Trump</i>	<i>NET Harris/Lean Harris</i>
52	NET Extremely/Very concerned	56	87	27
33	Extremely concerned	38	69	10
19	Very concerned	18	18	17
25	Somewhat concerned	23	9	36
22	NET Not too/Not at all concerned	20	3	37
16	Not too concerned	14	2	27
7	Not at all concerned	6	1	10
1	No answer	1	1	1

IMMSUPPORT

ASK ALL:

[PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST]

How much would you favor or oppose each of the following U.S. immigration policies?

		<u>All U.S. adults</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>	<u>NET Trump/Lean Trump</u>	<u>NET Harris/Lean Harris</u>
BRDER	Improving security along the country's borders				
	NET Strongly/Somewhat favor	86	88	96	80
	Strongly favor	58	62	89	37
	Somewhat favor	28	26	7	44
	NET Strongly/Somewhat oppose	13	11	3	18
	Strongly oppose	4	3	2	5
	Somewhat oppose	9	8	2	14
	No answer	1	1	*	1
REF	Admitting more civilian refugees from countries where people are trying to escape violence and war				
	NET Strongly/Somewhat favor	67	67	49	85
	Strongly favor	23	22	6	38
	Somewhat favor	44	45	43	47
	NET Strongly/Somewhat oppose	31	32	50	14
	Strongly oppose	10	11	19	3
	Somewhat oppose	21	21	31	11
	No answer	2	1	1	1
SKILL	Legally admitting more high-skilled immigrants				
	NET Strongly/Somewhat favor	78	79	71	87
	Strongly favor	32	31	22	40
	Somewhat favor	46	48	50	46
	NET Strongly/Somewhat oppose	20	20	27	12
	Strongly oppose	7	7	11	3
	Somewhat oppose	14	13	16	9
	No answer	2	2	2	1
DIV	Legally admitting immigrants from all over the world to ensure the nation's immigrant population is diverse				
	NET Strongly/Somewhat favor	52	51	29	72
	Strongly favor	17	17	7	27
	Somewhat favor	35	34	23	45
	NET Strongly/Somewhat oppose	46	47	69	26
	Strongly oppose	22	25	43	8
	Somewhat oppose	24	23	26	18
	No answer	2	2	1	2
LABOR	Legally admitting immigrants who can fill labor shortages				
	NET Strongly/Somewhat favor	69	70	55	86
	Strongly favor	25	25	10	39
	Somewhat favor	44	45	45	47
	NET Strongly/Somewhat oppose	29	29	45	13
	Strongly oppose	11	11	20	4
	Somewhat oppose	18	17	25	9
	No answer	2	1	1	1

IMMSUPPORT CONTINUED...

DEPORT	Enforcing mass deportations of immigrants living in the country illegally				
	NET Strongly/Somewhat favor	54	56	88	27
	Strongly favor	30	33	61	7
	Somewhat favor	24	23	26	19
	NET Strongly/Somewhat oppose	44	42	11	72
	Strongly oppose	21	22	3	41
	Somewhat oppose	23	21	8	32
	No answer	2	1	1	1
STUD	Allowing international students who receive a college degree in the U.S. to legally work and stay in the country				
	NET Strongly/Somewhat favor	77	77	63	89
	Strongly favor	33	31	13	47
	Somewhat favor	44	46	50	42
	NET Strongly/Somewhat oppose	21	22	36	10
	Strongly oppose	6	7	11	3
	Somewhat oppose	15	16	25	7
	No answer	1	1	1	1
MARRY	Allowing undocumented immigrants to legally work and stay in the country if they are married to a U.S. citizen				
	NET Strongly/Somewhat favor	60	58	37	80
	Strongly favor	23	22	6	38
	Somewhat favor	37	36	30	42
	NET Strongly/Somewhat oppose	39	41	63	19
	Strongly oppose	17	18	32	5
	Somewhat oppose	22	22	31	14
	No answer	1	1	1	1

LGLSTATUS**ASK ALL:****[PN: ROTATE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST]**

Which comes closer to your view about how to handle undocumented immigrants who are now living in the U.S.?

<u>All U.S. adults</u>		<i>Registered voters</i>	<i>NET Trump/Lean Trump</i>	<i>NET Harris/Lean Harris</i>
35	They should not be allowed to stay in the country legally	38	66	12
64	There should be a way for them to stay in the country legally, if certain requirements are met	61	33	87
1	No answer	1	1	1

LGLSTATUS TREND:⁸

	They should not be allowed to stay in the country <u>legally</u>	There should be a way for them to stay in the country legally, if certain <u>requirements are met</u>	No <u>answer</u>
Apr 8-14, 2024			
All U.S. adults	37	62	1
White	44	55	1
Black	23	74	2
Hispanic	23	76	1
Asian	32	65	2
Apr 5-11, 2021			
All U.S. adults	30	69	1
White	36	64	*
Black	20	78	2
Hispanic	15	84	1
Asian	30	68	2
Jun 4-10, 2020			
All U.S. adults	24	75	1
White	29	70	1
Black	18	81	1
Hispanic	12	87	1
Asian	22	76	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**LG_IMLVL****ASK ALL:****[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING 3, 98, AND 99 LAST]**Should legal immigration into the United States be...All U.S. adults

		<i>Registered <u>voters</u></i>	<i>NET Trump/Lean <u>Trump</u></i>	<i>NET Harris/Lean <u>Harris</u></i>
30	Increased	29	17	42
22	Decreased	23	33	12
46	Kept at its present level	46	48	44
2	No answer	2	1	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE⁸ In the April 2024, 2021 and 2020 surveys, the question did not emphasize "undocumented."

IMMSER**ASK ALL:****[PN: RANDOMIZE BATTERY ITEMS]**

Should each of the following be eligible for public assistance provided by state and local governments?

		<u>All U.S. adults</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>	<u>NET Trump/Lean Trump</u>	<u>NET Harris/Lean Harris</u>
LGL	Immigrants who are living in the U.S. <u>legally</u>				
	Yes	80	79	69	89
	No	19	20	30	10
	No answer	1	1	1	1
ILGL	Immigrants who are living in the U.S. <u>illegally</u>				
	Yes	20	18	4	31
	No	78	81	96	68
	No answer	1	1	*	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**IMMSTS****ASK ALL:****[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3, 98 AND 99 LAST]**

Do you think the increasing number of immigrants in the United States will make life...

	<u>All U.S. adults</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>	<u>NET Trump/Lean Trump</u>	<u>NET Harris/Lean Harris</u>
15	Better for people like you	13	4	23
32	Worse for people like you	34	59	11
52	No different for people like you	51	36	65
1	No answer	1	1	1

[PN: IF X_FORM=1, SHOW LGIMPCT FIRST FOLLOWED BY ILLIMPCT. IF X_FORM=2, SHOW ILLIMPCT FIRST, FOLLOWED BY LGIMPCT]

LGIMPCT

ASK ALL:

[PN: RANDOMIZE BATTERY ITEMS IN SAME ORDER AS ILLIMPCT; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING OPTION 3, 98, AND 99 LAST]

What type of impact do you think immigrants living in the country legally are having on each of the following areas?

		<u>All U.S. adults</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>	<u>NET Trump/Lean Trump</u>	<u>NET Harris/Lean Harris</u>
CRIME	Crime				
	Making things better	13	12	10	13
	Making things worse	25	24	36	14
	Not having much effect	60	62	53	71
	No answer	2	2	2	2
ECON	The U.S. economy				
	Making things better	46	47	31	62
	Making things worse	19	19	29	9
	Not having much effect	33	33	38	27
	No answer	2	2	2	2
VALUE	Social and cultural values				
	Making things better	37	36	21	49
	Making things worse	17	18	29	7
	Not having much effect	44	45	48	42
	No answer	2	2	2	2
TECH	Science and technological innovation				
	Making things better	45	45	33	57
	Making things worse	7	7	10	3
	Not having much effect	46	46	55	37
	No answer	2	2	2	2
PUBRES	Public resources (such as housing, education, health care, etc.)				
	Making things better	22	21	13	27
	Making things worse	30	31	43	19
	Not having much effect	46	47	42	52
	No answer	2	2	2	2

[PN: IF X_FORM=1, SHOW LGIMPCT FIRST FOLLOWED BY ILLIMPCT. IF X_FORM=2, SHOW ILLIMPCT FIRST, FOLLOWED BY LGIMPCT]

ILLIMPCT

ASK ALL:

[PN: RANDOMIZE BATTERY ITEMS IN SAME ORDER AS LGIMPCT; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS IN THE SAME ORDER AS LGIMPCT]

What type of impact do you think immigrants living in the country illegally are having on each of the following areas?

		<u>All U.S. adults</u>	<u>Registered voters</u>	<u>NET Trump/Lean Trump</u>	<u>NET Harris/Lean Harris</u>
CRIME	Crime				
	Making things better	4	3	1	4
	Making things worse	63	64	92	37
	Not having much effect	31	31	6	56
	No answer	2	2	1	2
ECON	The U.S. economy				
	Making things better	22	21	5	38
	Making things worse	54	56	85	28
	Not having much effect	22	21	9	32
	No answer	2	2	1	3
VALUE	Social and cultural values				
	Making things better	18	16	5	27
	Making things worse	44	47	76	20
	Not having much effect	35	35	18	51
	No answer	2	2	1	2
TECH	Science and technological innovation				
	Making things better	14	12	4	19
	Making things worse	24	25	43	9
	Not having much effect	60	61	52	69
	No answer	2	2	1	2
PUBRES	Public resources (such as housing, education, health care, etc.)				
	Making things better	7	6	3	9
	Making things worse	66	70	92	49
	Not having much effect	24	23	5	40
	No answer	2	2	1	2

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

KNOWIMM**ASK ALL:**

Do you personally know someone in your community who was born outside of the United States?

All U.S. adults

		<i>Registered <u>voters</u></i>	<i>NET Trump/Lean <u>Trump</u></i>	<i>NET Harris/Lean <u>Harris</u></i>
71	Yes	72	69	75
29	No	28	30	25
1	No answer	1	1	1

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE OR PREVIOUSLY RELEASED