



THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER
For The People & The Press



a PewResearchCenter project

MARCH 30, 2006

No Consensus on Immigration Problem or Proposed Fixes
AMERICA'S IMMIGRATION QUANDARY

A joint survey of the nation and five metropolitan areas by:

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No Consensus on Immigration Problem or Proposed Fixes

AMERICA'S IMMIGRATION QUANDARY

Americans are increasingly concerned about immigration. A growing number believe that immigrants are a burden to the country, taking jobs and housing and creating strains on the health care system. Many people also worry about the cultural impact of the expanding number of newcomers in the U.S.

Yet the public remains largely divided in its views of the overall effect of immigration. Roughly as many believe that newcomers to the U.S. strengthen American society as say they threaten traditional American values, and over the longer term, positive views of Latin American immigrants, in particular, have improved dramatically.

Reflecting this ambivalence, the public is split over many of the policy proposals aimed at dealing with the estimated 11.5 million-12 million unauthorized migrants in the U.S. Overall, 53% say people who are in the U.S. illegally should be required to go home, while 40% say they should be granted some kind of legal status that allows them to stay here.

But nearly half of those who believe illegal immigrants should be required to leave nonetheless say that some could stay under a temporary work program. Overall, the public divides about evenly among three main approaches for dealing with people who are in this country illegally: 32% think it should be possible for them to stay permanently; 32% believe some should be allowed to stay under a temporary worker program under the condition that they leave eventually; and 27% think that all illegal

Increasing Immigration Worries

	Sept 2000	Dec 2005	Mar 2006
<i>Immigrants today...</i>			
Are a burden because	%	%	%
they take jobs, housing	38	44	52
Strengthen the US with			
their hard work & talents	50	45	41
Don't know	12	11	7
	100	100	100

But Only Pockets of Deep Concern

Immigration a 'very big' community problem

National Survey 21

Metropolitan Surveys*

Phoenix	55
Las Vegas	36
Raleigh-Durham	26
Washington DC	21
Chicago	19

Latinos Viewed More Positively

	April 1997	Mar 2006
<i>Immigrants from Latin America...</i>	%	%
Work very hard	63	80
Have strong family values	75	80
Often go on welfare	55	37
Significantly increase crime	43	33

Divided over What to Do

<i>Illegal immigrants should be...</i>	%
Required to go home	53
No temp worker option	27
Allow temp worker program	25
Allowed to stay	40
Under temp worker program	7
Possible to stay permanently	32
Don't know	7
	100

* Results from separate surveys conducted in these five metropolitan areas.

immigrants should be required to go home.

There is also a division of opinion over how to stem the flow of illegal immigrants across the Mexican border. When asked to choose among three options, roughly half of Americans (49%) say increasing the penalties for employers who hire illegal immigrants would be most effective in reducing illegal cross-border immigration, while a third prefer boosting the number of border patrol agents. Just 9% of the public says the construction of more fences along the Mexican border would be most effective.

	<u>National</u>	Phoe- <u>nix</u>	Las <u>Vegas</u>	Chi- <u>cago</u>	Raleigh <u>Durham</u>	Wash <u>DC</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Penalize employers	49	45	46	43	52	50
Increase border patrol	33	32	31	36	31	30
Build more fences	9	10	10	9	7	7
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100

In general, however, the issue of immigration is not a top-tier problem for most Americans. Just 4% volunteer it as the most important problem facing the country, far fewer than the number mentioning the war in Iraq, dissatisfaction with the government, terrorism, and several other issues.

Nor does immigration loom particularly large as a local community issue. The new survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press and the Pew Hispanic Center, conducted Feb. 8-March 7 among 2,000 adults nationally, includes separate surveys of an additional 800 adults in each of five metropolitan areas that have experienced differing rates of immigration in recent years: Phoenix, Las Vegas, Chicago, Raleigh-Durham and Washington DC.

Immigration emerges as a dominant local concern only in Phoenix, near a major entry point for illegal immigrants, where 55% say it is a very big problem. In the four other metropolitan areas, traffic congestion rates as a bigger problem than immigration.

The Bases of Ambivalence

The survey finds a number of opinions about immigrants that may well contribute to ambivalent attitudes toward immigration, especially in areas where immigrants are most numerous. First, attitudes toward both Latin American and Asian immigrants are more positive now than in the 1990s, even as concern over the problems associated with immigration has increased. Both groups are overwhelmingly seen as very hard working and having strong family values. Impressions of Latin American immigrants, in particular, have grown much more positive, with 80% describing them as very hard working compared with 63% nearly a decade ago.

Moreover, native-born Americans who live in areas with the highest concentration of immigrants hold more positive opinions of them. Analysis of the survey indicates that their more favorable views do not merely reflect their demographics or political composition, but suggests that exposure to and experience with immigrants results in a better impression of them. However, Americans living in areas with more immigrants rank immigration as a bigger community problem.

And while there is concern about the impact of immigration on the availability of jobs, nearly two-thirds (65%) say that immigrants coming to the country mostly take jobs that Americans do not want, rather than take jobs away from Americans. In this regard, the recent influx of immigrants into such metropolitan areas as Phoenix, Las Vegas and Raleigh-Durham has not undermined the generally positive perceptions residents have of the local job market.

Yet at the same time, a sizable minority (16%) says they or a family member have lost a job to an immigrant worker. And the perception of being passed over – more common among those with less education and lower incomes – is strongly associated with negative views of immigrants and high levels of support for strong measures to deal with the problem. For example, 75% of those who say they or a family member has lost a job to an immigrant view them as a burden compared with 47% of those who do not think this has happened.

Policy Solutions

The public’s divisions over illegal immigration are mirrored in views of legal immigration; 40% say the current level should be decreased, but almost the same number (37%) believe it should be kept at its present level, while 17% prefer to see it increased.

But it is illegal immigration, far more than legal immigration, that stirs public anxiety. Six-in-ten say illegal immigration represents a bigger problem than legal immigration. Just 4%

More Familiar, Less Troubling			
	<i>Concentration of foreign born in area*</i>		
	<u>High</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>Low</u>
<i>Immigrants today...</i>	%	%	%
Are a burden because they take jobs, housing	47	55	65
Strengthen the US with their hard work & talents	47	39	27
Mixed/Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100

* Percent foreign born in respondent's zip code, based on national survey only. Analysis limited to those whose parents were US born.

Immigrants' Impact on Jobs	
	<u>National</u>
<i>Immigrants take jobs...</i>	%
That Americans don't want	65
Away from American citizens	24
Both/Don't know	<u>11</u>
	100
<i>Self or family member lost job to immigrant worker?</i>	
Yes	16
No	81
Don't know	<u>3</u>
	100

say the opposite – that legal immigration is a bigger problem – though nearly a quarter (22%) says both forms of immigration are equally problematic.

Besides economic concerns, many express worries that illegal immigrants contribute to crime and increase the danger of terrorism. Yet fewer see tougher border controls, relative to employer sanctions, as the most effective way to reduce illegal immigration along the Mexican border. Even those who are most worried about the threat of terrorism associated with illegal immigration favor employer fines over border fences and more agents.

In line with these attitudes, two-thirds of the public favors the creation of a new government database for all of those eligible to work – citizens and legal immigrants alike – and a requirement that employers check this database before hiring new workers. Even more Americans support a de facto national identification card – either a Social Security card or new form of driver’s license – that job applicants would be required to show before obtaining a job.

Like policymakers, the public is conflicted about what to do with immigrants who are here illegally. Beyond questions of their legal status, Americans express very different opinions about providing government services for such people – and their children. By a wide margin (67%-29%), Americans believe that illegal immigrants should be ineligible for social services provided by state and local governments. Yet by an equally lopsided margin (71%-26%), most feel that the children of illegal immigrants should be permitted to attend public schools.

Opinions about Policy	
<i>Legal immigration levels should be...</i>	<u>National</u> %
Decreased	40
Kept the same	37
Increased	17
Don't know	<u>6</u> 100
<i>Illegal immigrants already here should be...</i>	
Allowed to stay permanently	32
Granted temp worker status	32
Required to return home	27
Don't know	<u>9</u> 100
<i>Best way to reduce illegal immigration from Mexico</i>	
Penalize employers	49
Increase border patrol	33
Build more fences	9
Don't know	<u>9</u> 100
<i>Create database of every eligible worker</i>	
Favor	66
Oppose	29
Don't know	<u>5</u> 100
<i>Gov't issued ID proving eligibility for employment</i>	
Favor	76
Oppose	21
Don't know	<u>3</u> 100

The Proximity Factor

The survey finds a complex relationship between exposure to immigrants and opinions about them and the immigration problem, more generally. People who live in areas that have high concentrations of immigrants are less likely to see them as a burden to society and a threat to traditional American customs and values. However, they are more apt than others to see immigration as an important problem for their local community.

In sharp contrast, native-born Americans who live in areas with few immigrants understandably are less inclined to see immigration as a local problem. However, many more of those in areas with relatively low concentrations of foreign-born people see immigrants as a burden to the nation and as a threat to American customs. People living in areas with few immigrants have a considerably more negative opinion of Hispanics and a slightly more negative view of Asians.

In general, the survey shows broad public recognition of the increasing level of immigration in recent years. Significantly more Americans than in the 1990s think that there are “many” recent immigrants living in their communities (35% currently vs. 17% in 1997). In each of the metropolitan areas surveyed separately, with the exception of Chicago, nearly half say there are many recent immigrants in their area.

Similarly, as many as 49% nationwide say they often come in contact with people who speak little or no English, up from 28% in 1997. This experience is very common in Las Vegas and Phoenix – 68% of Las Vegas residents and 66% of Phoenix residents say they often encounter people who speak little or no English. Most Americans who come in contact with people with little English say it does not bother them (61%), compared with 38% who say that it does. The balance of opinion is similar in the five metropolitan area surveys.

Immigration: Where You Live And How You Feel			
	<i>Concentration of foreign born in area*</i>		
	<u>High</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>Low</u>
<i>The growing number of newcomers to the US...</i>	%	%	%
Threaten traditional Amer. customs and values	47	46	60
Strengthen Amer. society	48	48	33
Mixed/Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Immigrants from Latin America...</i>			
Have strong family values	87	80	76
Often go on welfare	29	34	43
Increase crime	30	26	40
Legal immigration should be decreased	37	39	52
<i>Immigration problem in your community</i>			
Very big	33	19	10
Moderately big	21	21	18
Small/None	44	57	68
Don't know	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100

* Percent foreign born in respondent's zip code, based on national survey only. Analysis limited to those whose parents were US born.

Politics in Washington and at Home

The American public is not particularly confident in its political leadership to deal with immigration. President Bush and the Republicans get especially anemic grades. Only 42% have a lot or some confidence in President Bush to do the right thing with regard to the issue. The Republican Party gets a similar rating (45%).

The Democratic Party achieves an only somewhat better evaluation (53%) as do governors (54%) and local leaders (56%). Residents of the five metropolitan areas surveyed separately evaluate their political leadership on the immigration issue about the same way citizens do nationwide. The exception is Governor Janet Napolitano of Arizona and local officials in Phoenix who achieve better ratings than other governors and local leaders.

<i>Confidence in...</i>	A lot/ <u>Some</u> %	Not much/ <u>None</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
	Local government	56	40
Your state's governor	54	40	6=100
The Democratic Party	53	40	7=100
The Republican Party	45	50	5=100
President Bush	42	56	2=100

Hispanics are more critical of all political leaders than are other citizens, but especially with respect to the Republican Party. However, they give President Bush a somewhat better grade than they do the GOP (41% vs. 33%).

For the most part, partisanship has only a modest impact on attitudes toward the severity of the problems associated with immigration and possible solutions. On basic attitudes as to how to reduce illegal immigration from Mexico, roughly half of Republicans, Democrats and independents prefer tougher employer sanctions; only about one-in-ten in each group thinks the construction of more border fences would be the most effective measure. About the same number of Republicans and Democrats also say illegal immigrants in the U.S. must go home. However, it is noteworthy that while Republicans express somewhat more concern about immigration overall, a plurality favors a temporary worker program for immigrants, a position President Bush has championed.

<i>Illegal immigrants already here should be...</i>	<u>Rep</u> %	<u>Dem</u> %	<u>Ind</u> %
Allowed to stay permanently	22	37	31
Granted temp worker status	42	27	31
Required to return home	29	25	30
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100

Opinions Marked by Many Divisions

Concerns about immigration, and views of what to do about it, divide the public in many different ways. Significant disagreement exists between college graduates and those who did not attend or complete college, between people who are struggling financially and those who are doing well, between liberals and conservatives, and along ethnic lines. While African Americans differ little from whites in their views about most of these issues, Latinos hold consistently more favorable views of immigrants and the impact of immigration on American society.

As a result, even when Republicans and Democrats do not differ overall, there are often deep divides within the political parties along ideological and socioeconomic lines. Generally financially struggling and less educated people hold more negative views of immigrants and favor more strict policies than do the financially secure and college graduates, and this is the case within both party coalitions.

For example, Republicans who rate their financial situation as “only fair” or “poor” are 20 points more likely than those who say they are in “excellent” or “good” shape to say immigrants are a burden on the country because they take jobs, housing and health care, and the gap between secure and insecure Democrats is comparably large. Within

each party, education also plays a major factor – Democrats without a college degree are more than twice as likely to want to see legal immigration decreased compared with those who have a four-year degree.

Small Gaps Between Parties, Big Divides Within			
	<i>Immigrants:</i> are a burden <u>on country</u> %	threaten traditional <u>values</u> %	Legal immigration should be <u>decreased</u> %
Republicans	56	53	43
Conservative	58	59	43
Moderate/Liberal	52	43	42
Financially secure	48	49	36
Financially struggling	68	59	54
College graduate	43	42	34
Not college grad	62	58	47
Democrats	51	47	38
White	53	47	41
Black	56	51	37
Hispanic	36	38	27
Conserv/Moderate	57	53	43
Liberal	36	29	26
Financially secure	41	36	32
Financially struggling	58	55	43
College graduate	32	31	21
Not college grad	59	53	46

The Metropolitan Area Surveys

In addition, the survey looked at five metropolitan areas that have experienced a significant increase in the foreign-born population. While respondents in Phoenix, Chicago, Las Vegas, Raleigh-Durham and Washington DC had similar views on some aspects of immigration and immigrants, there were also significant differences.

- Phoenix is the only metropolitan area where immigration is cited as the most important local problem.
- In Las Vegas, a majority says that immigrants from Latin America keep to themselves and do not try to fit in, the highest among the metro areas and significantly higher than the national result.
- Chicago, a historically diverse city, has seen recent population gains primarily from Hispanics. Residents of the area are generally more tolerant of immigrants and less inclined to support punitive measures for illegal immigrants.
- In Raleigh-Durham, a sizable majority believes that recent immigrants do not pay their share of taxes.
- Washington DC has a generally more welcoming view of immigrants compared with the other metropolitan areas.

Comparing Metropolitan Areas

	<u>National</u>	<u>Phoe- nix</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>Chi- cago</u>	<u>Raleigh- Durham</u>	<u>Wash DC</u>
<i>Immigration in your local community</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very big problem	21	55	36	19	26	21
Moderately big problem	20	23	28	16	30	23
Small problem	22	8	15	19	21	20
Not a problem at all	33	12	17	42	20	32
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>% volunteering immigration as most important local problem</i>	3	18	6	2	2	2
<i>Growing immigration...</i>						
Threatens traditional American customs and values	48	38	45	46	45	37
Strengthens American society	45	53	48	47	48	54
Mixed/Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Immigrants today...</i>						
Strengthen our country due to their hard work & talents	41	45	47	46	47	56
Burden on our country by taking jobs, housing and health care	52	46	43	44	44	32
Mixed/Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Latin American immigrants...</i>						
Work very hard	80	82	82	85	87	85
Often end up on welfare	37	42	41	32	34	28
Significantly increase crime	33	46	45	30	37	31
<i>Illegal immigrants already here should be...</i>						
Allowed to stay permanently	32	38	38	39	35	37
Allow temporary worker status	32	28	26	26	33	28
Require all to return home	27	21	27	24	23	21
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Job opportunities in your community</i>						
Plenty of jobs available	37	59	73	30	51	60
Jobs are difficult to find	56	32	21	59	43	32
Mixed/Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	2000	800	801	801	801	800

Roadmap to the Report

The report that follows provides detailed analysis and discussion of findings from the national poll and the five metropolitan areas surveys. It begins with a description of how immigration ranks as a problem nationally and in the respondents' communities. This section also addresses the distinctions the public makes between legal and illegal immigration. Next is a review of concerns about immigration and immigrants, including concerns about immigration's impact on America's culture and economy.

The third section of the report turns to the broad range of policy proposals being considered to deal with the issue of immigration. In addition to reviewing the shape of public opinion on each one, divisions in the public and within the parties are explored in detail.

Public perceptions about immigrants are examined in the report's fourth section. In particular, trends in views of immigrants from Asian and Latin American nations are tracked, along with views about the willingness of recent immigrants to assimilate. Public perceptions about the size of the legal and illegal immigrant populations are described.

In the final section of the report, survey results from each of the five metropolitan areas are summarized, with notable differences highlighted among the cities and between each region and the nation as a whole.

The survey's questionnaire and results for the nation and the five metropolitan areas are at the back of the report.

About the Analysis

This report includes many comparisons of people based on race, ethnicity, nativity status, and the characteristics of the area in which they live. Unless otherwise stated in the text, the groups and categories in the report are defined as follows:

- *White* and *black* respondents are non-Hispanic whites and blacks.
- *Hispanic* respondents can be of any race. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish, at the preference of the respondent.
- *Family Background* refers to the respondent's own nativity status. "Recent immigrants" include respondents who immigrated or whose parents immigrated. "Not recent" are respondents for whom both parents were born in the U.S
- *Concentration of foreign born in area* is based on the percentage of the population in the respondent's zip code who were born outside of the United States. The national sample was sorted from high to low according to the percent foreign born and then divided into three groups of equal size. The group labeled "High" has a mean percentage foreign born of 21%; mean foreign born in the "Medium" group is 5.2%; for the "Low" group it is 1.4%. To understand the link between this measure and attitudes about immigration, results are reported for respondents who are categorized as "Not recent immigrants."

A full description of the survey's methodology appears at the end of the report.

Section I Immigration: How Big a Problem?

Most Americans do not regard immigration as a pressing concern – either for the nation or for their local community. Just 4% of all Americans volunteer immigration as the most important problem facing the country, and about the same number (3%) point to immigration as the biggest problem facing their community. Yet there are pockets of concern. In the survey of five metropolitan areas, immigration was viewed as the most serious local problem only in Phoenix. But even there, when respondents were asked in an open-ended question to identify the most important problem in the community, fewer than one-in-five (18%) volunteered immigration.

On the other hand, when asked to rate the impact of immigration among a list of five other local concerns, such as crime, traffic and the availability of jobs, 55% of Phoenix residents

characterize immigration as a “very big” problem – the highest percentage for any issue – while another 23% say immigration is a “moderately big” local problem.

In Las Vegas, which like Phoenix has experienced an influx of immigrants in recent years, there also is considerable concern over immigration. More than a third of Las Vegas residents (36%) say immigration is a very big local problem, and 28% think it a moderately big problem.

However, immigration rates as less of a concern for the national public or for people living in three other American metropolitan areas with large and growing immigrant populations – Raleigh-Durham, Washington DC, and Chicago. Just 21% of Americans in the national survey say immigration represents a very big problem, while 20% say

	<u>National</u>	Phoe- <u>nix</u>	Las <u>Vegas</u>	Chi- <u>cago</u>	Raleigh- <u>Durham</u>	Wash <u>DC</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Crime/violence	14	13	24	11	18	19
Unemployment	14	4	4	10	9	4
Education	12	10	14	13	17	10
Drugs/alcohol	10	10	2	8	9	4
Crowding/traffic	7	13	14	6	14	21
Taxes	7	1	1	8	4	4
Roads/infrastructure	5	5	6	3	3	8
Government/politics	4	4	3	4	4	1
Immigration issues	3	18	6	2	2	2
Inflation	3	2	2	4	2	2

* “What do you think is the most important problem facing your local community today?” Open-ended question, top ten responses shown.

	Very <u>big</u>	Mod <u>big</u>	Small	Not a <u>prob</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
National total	21	20	22	33	4=100
<i>Metropolitan surveys</i>					
Phoenix	55	23	8	12	2=100
Las Vegas	36	38	15	17	4=100
Raleigh-Durham	26	30	21	20	3=100
Washington DC	21	23	20	32	4=100
Chicago	19	16	19	42	4=100

it is a moderately big problem.

How Immigration Ranks as a Local Problem*		
<u>Nationwide</u>	<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>
33 Jobs availability	55 Immigration	53 Traffic congestion
26 Traffic congestion	49 Traffic congestion	36 Immigration
21 Immigration	42 Pollution	34 Education
20 Crime	27 Crime	33 Crime
20 Public Education	25 Education	23 Pollution
15 Pollution	21 Jobs availability	16 Jobs availability
<u>Raleigh-Durham</u>	<u>Washington DC</u>	<u>Chicago</u>
29 Traffic congestion	60 Traffic congestion	27 Jobs availability
26 Immigration	21 Immigration	27 Traffic congestion
22 Jobs availability	20 Crime	20 Crime
18 Crime	18 Education	19 Immigration
17 Education	16 Jobs availability	19 Education
11 Pollution	15 Pollution	18 Pollution

* Percent rating each a "very big problem" for their community

In Raleigh-Durham, a majority (56%) views immigration as at least a moderately big community problem, but fewer than half of Washington DC residents (44%) express that opinion. For residents of the nation’s capital, traffic overshadows all other local problems; fully 60% see traffic congestion as a very big problem, roughly triple the number who say that about immigration (21%), crime (20%), or education (18%).

Chicago residents, in particular, express only modest concern over the effects of immigration impact on their community. Only about a third of Chicago residents (35%) see immigration as a very big or even a moderately big problem. That compares with 42% of Chicago residents who say immigration is no problem at all for their community and another 19% who view it as a small problem.

National Immigration Concerns

When the general public is asked its views about a comparable list of problems facing the nation, immigration ranks as a middle-tier issue. Overall, 42% of the public rates immigration as a very big problem facing the nation, placing it behind the health care system (55%), terrorism (50%), crime (47%) and corrupt political leaders (46%), but a bit ahead of environmental pollution (39%) and the availability of good-paying jobs (37%).

Rating National Problems	
<i>Percent saying 'very big' problem for the country</i>	<i>%</i>
Health care system	55
Terrorism	50
Crime	47
Corrupt politicians	46
Immigration	42
Environmental pollution	39
Availability of jobs	37
Based on national survey.	

On a national level, immigration concerns are greatest among senior citizens, those with a high school education or less, and white evangelical Protestants. Roughly half in each of these groups rates immigration as a very big national problem.

As previous Pew surveys have shown, there are differences within both major political parties in views about the seriousness of the immigration problem. Roughly half of conservative Republicans (49%) view immigration as a very big national problem, somewhat greater than the percentage of moderate and liberal Republicans who express this view (41%). Democrats are even more divided over the seriousness of the problem presented by immigration. Fully twice as many conservative and moderate Democrats (46%) as liberal Democrats (21%) say immigration is a very big national problem.

Legal vs. Illegal Immigration

The public overwhelmingly views illegal immigration, rather than legal immigration, as the bigger problem facing the U.S. Six-in-ten Americans say illegal immigration is the bigger problem, compared with just 4% who say legal immigration. However, a sizable minority (22%) believes both illegal and legal immigration are equally worrisome. Just 11% say neither represents a big problem for the U.S.

This balance of opinion is mirrored in the five metropolitan areas experiencing high levels of immigration. Solid majorities in each of the regions surveyed say illegal immigration is a bigger problem than legal immigration. And about one-in-five in each city believes that illegal and legal immigration are equally severe problems.

Who Sees Immigration as a Very Big Problem	
<i>Immigration 'very big' problem for the country</i>	
National total	42
18-29	34
30-49	43
50-64	41
65+	50
College graduate	30
Some college	44
H.S. or less	47
Total Protestant	46
White Evangelical	51
White Mainline	46
Total Catholic	41
White non-Hispanic	37
Secular	33
Conservative Rep	49
Mod/Lib Republican	41
Independent	42
Cons/Mod Democrat	46
Liberal Democrat	21

What's the Bigger Problem – Legal or Illegal Immigration?					
	<u>Legal</u>	<u>Illegal</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
National total	4	60	22	11	3=100
<i>Metropolitan surveys</i>					
Phoenix	3	63	21	11	2=100
Las Vegas	3	60	23	12	2=100
Chicago	3	55	24	15	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	3	64	20	11	2=100
Washington DC	3	59	21	14	3=100

Biggest Threat: Jobs, Culture or Security?

Americans draw distinctions about the concerns they have over both legal and illegal immigration. Legal immigration is mostly seen as a threat to American jobs; 41% of those who are more worried about legal immigration (or say both forms of immigration are equal problems) say their biggest concern is that legal immigration will hurt American jobs.

By contrast, people who see illegal immigration as a bigger problem (or say both equally) are divided on their concerns. Three-in-ten (31%) say illegal immigration hurts jobs, but nearly as many (27%) say it raises the danger of terrorism, and 16% say it contributes to crime. Terrorism and crime are less frequently cited as concerns by those who say legal immigration is a bigger problem.

The idea that immigrants hurt American customs or the American way of life is a concern, though not a paramount one, of those worried about each form of immigration. About one-in-five (17%) of those more concerned about legal immigration say it is their biggest concern. Just one-in-ten (11%) of those more concerned about illegal immigration feel the same way.

Legal Immigration Threatens Jobs, Illegal Immigration Hurts Security		
<i>Biggest concern</i>	<u>Legal</u> ¹	<u>Illegal</u> ²
<i>about immigration</i>	%	%
Hurts American jobs	41	31
Increases terrorism danger	17	27
Hurts American way of life	17	11
Contributes to crime	7	16
Other/DK	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>
	100	100

¹ Asked of those who said *legal* immigration, or both equally, were bigger problems for the U.S.
² Asked of those who *illegal* immigration, or both equally, were bigger problems for the U.S.
Based on national survey.

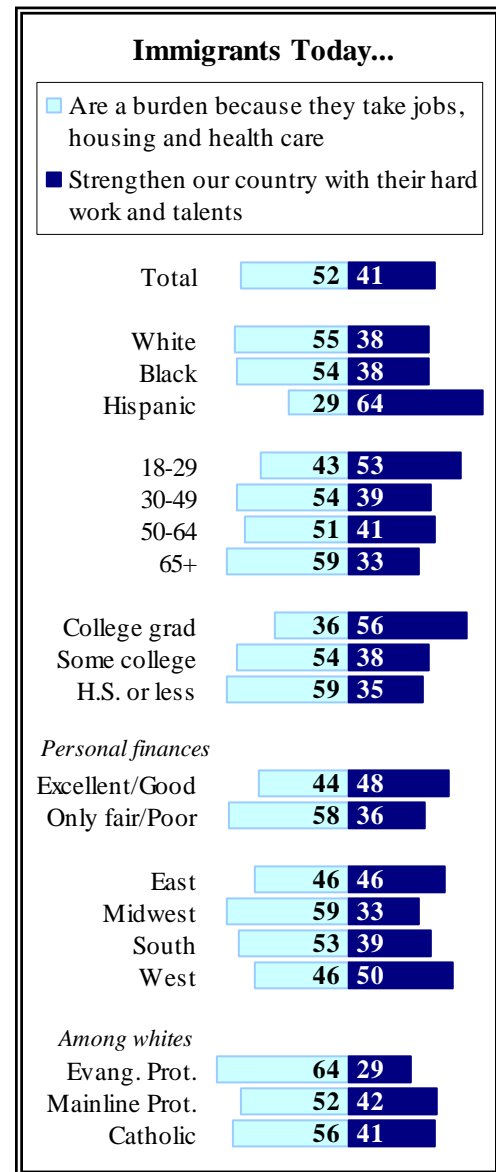
Section II Concerns about Immigrants

Most Americans express some concern about the growing immigrant population in one way or another, but the nature of those concerns vary and are expressed with varying intensity by different segments of the population. Competition for jobs, the erosion of traditional American values, the costs to local government and the threats of terrorism and crime are all sources of immigration-related concern to some Americans, but none of these is a dominant or primary cause of worry. And on virtually every one of these points, a substantial share of the population takes a positive view of immigrants or finds no cause for concern.

For example, when asked to choose between two contrasting statements about immigrants – one which says that they represent a burden to the country because they take jobs, housing and health care; the other saying that immigrants strengthen the country through their hard work and talents – the public is divided. Just over half (52%) say that immigrants are a burden, but 41% say they strengthen the country. However, the percentage saying that immigrants are a burden is higher now than at any time since 1997. In five other surveys taken since September 2000, the share of the population expressing that view had been 44% or less.

Both whites (55%) and blacks (54%) are more likely than Hispanics (29%) to see immigrants as a burden, though attitudes are by no means uniform within any of these groups.

Views also vary according to levels of education. For example, a majority of whites with a four-year college degree (56%) say that immigrants strengthen the country through their hard work, while more than a third (37%) says that they are a burden. Whites with less than a baccalaureate education split the opposite way, with 63% seeing immigrants as burden and 30% saying that they strengthen the country. Similar, but less pronounced, differences are apparent among non-whites of differing levels of education.



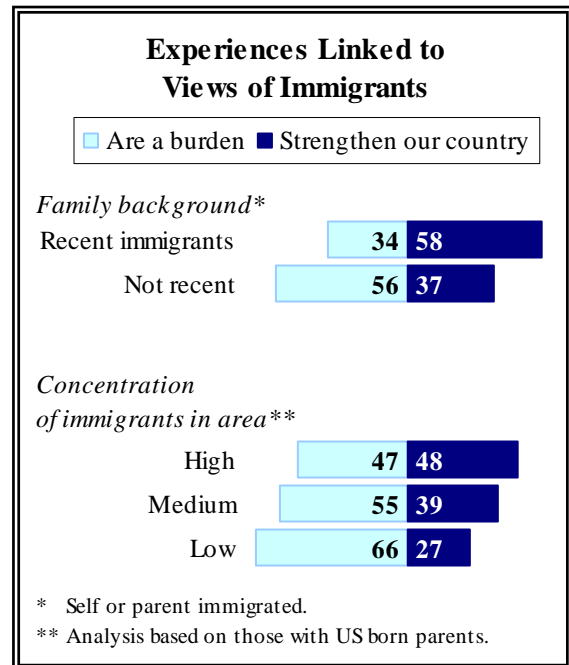
Perceptions about one’s personal economic situation also correlate with attitudes towards immigrants. Those who say their personal finances are only fair or poor express a negative attitude toward immigrants; 58% view them as a burden, compared with 36% who say they strengthen the country. People who rate their finances as excellent or good are divided (44% burden/48% strengthen). Religion is significant too. Among white evangelical Protestants, for example, 64% see immigrants as a burden, compared with 56% of white Catholics and 52% of white mainline Protestants. There are also differences according to political ideologies, with 58% of conservatives seeing immigrants as a burden, compared with 42% of liberals and 52% of moderates who feel this way.

People who live in areas with a high density of immigrants are evenly divided over whether immigrants strengthen the country (48%) or represent a burden (47%). By contrast, those who live where immigrants are a sparse presence voice much higher concern; 66% say they are a burden vs. 27% who believe they strengthen the country.

With respect to immigration’s social impact, Americans are about evenly split between those who say the growing number of newcomers from other countries threaten traditional American customs and values (48%) and those who say that the newcomers strengthen American society (45%). The same basic differences by race, education, perceptions of economic well-being,

religion and political ideology are apparent in responses to this question as for the measure of economic and fiscal concerns. And here again, the people who live in places with the sparsest immigrant populations are most likely to express concerns.

A combined total of 63% express concerns over immigration *either* in response to the question about threats to American values or to the question about being a burden on jobs, housing and health care. But only about four-in-ten (37%) of all respondents voiced concerns about *both* of these threats and burdens. This suggests that while concerns are widespread, they are not uniform – and that different people find different reasons to be concerned.



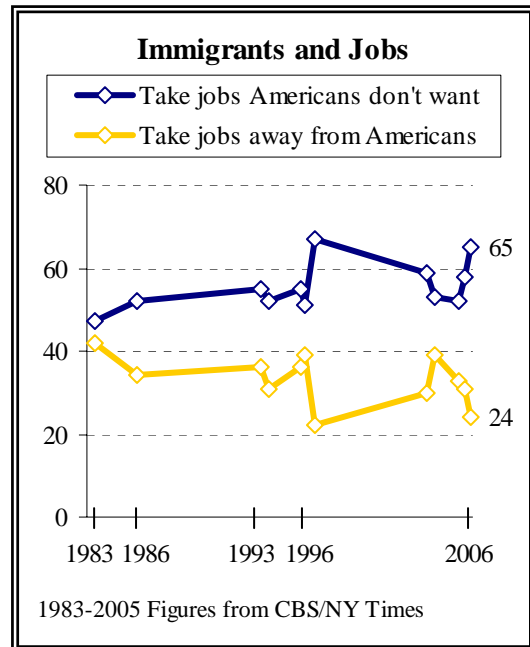
A Job Squeeze?

The extent of concern over immigrants' impact on jobs may be mitigated by perceptions about the kinds of work they perform. Nearly two-thirds of respondents (65%) say that immigrants mostly take jobs that Americans don't want, while a much smaller number, just 24%, say the newcomers mostly take jobs away from American citizens. Only once before in the past two decades – in 1996 – have views on this question been as lopsided as they are now.

A majority of respondents in every part of the country and across all major socio-economic, political and religious groups say that immigrants mostly take unwanted jobs. But there are some differences in the extent to which people in different groups hold this view. More Hispanics (81%) see immigrants as taking unwanted jobs than do either whites (65%) or blacks (54%). Education is also a factor. For example, among whites, 79% of those with a college education see immigrants as taking unwanted jobs, while 59% of those who do not have a baccalaureate degree hold this view.

Not surprisingly, perceptions of personal economic well-being are also an important factor in shaping these attitudes. Three-in-ten of those who say their personal finances are only fair or poor believe that immigrants take jobs from Americans, compared with 18% of those who have a positive view of their personal finances.

Americans express a mix of views about the impact of immigration on government services and budgets. A majority (56%) says that most recent immigrants do not pay their fair share of taxes, but a similarly



	Take unwanted jobs (%)	Take jobs from Americans (%)	(Vol.)	
			Both	DK
National total	65	24	5	6=100
White	65	25	5	5=100
Black	54	33	7	6=100
Hispanic	81	9	4	6=100
College graduate	78	13	4	5=100
Some college	66	23	5	6=100
H.S. or less	59	30	6	5=100
Republicans	69	23	5	3=100
Democrats	62	27	4	7=100
Independents	66	24	6	4=100
<i>Personal finances</i>				
Excellent/Good	72	18	4	6=100
Only fair/Poor	58	30	7	5=100
<i>Concentration of immigrants in area*</i>				
High	73	18	4	5=100
Medium	63	27	6	4=100
Low	56	33	5	6=100

* Percent non-native born in respondent's zip code. Analysis based on those whose parents were born in the US.

large share (60%) say that immigrants moving into their communities have not made much of a difference in the quality of local government services.

The view that most recent immigrants do not pay their fair share of taxes is shared among most segments of the population. Education is a significant factor, particularly among whites; respondents with a four-year college education are more likely to say immigrants pay their fair share than are those with less education.

Most Americans (60%) say that the immigrants moving into their communities in recent years have not made much of a difference in the quality of their local government services, while about a quarter (26%) say that immigrants have made those services worse and 7% say they have made them better. With only small variations, this same basic judgment about the impact of immigration on local government services is expressed by all segments of the population.

Immigrants, Local Services and Taxes						
<i>Effect of immigrants on local services</i>	<u>National</u>	<u>Phoe-nix</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>Chi-cago</u>	<u>Raleigh Durham</u>	<u>Wash DC</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Better	7	10	8	7	7	11
Worse	26	41	34	22	36	25
No difference/None	62	43	52	65	52	55
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Do most recent immigrants pay their fair share of taxes?</i>						
Yes	33	33	38	36	29	41
No	56	57	51	56	62	46
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Section III Public Opinion about Immigration Policy

The public is deeply divided over the two fundamental questions lawmakers are struggling with: how to handle illegal immigrants already in the U.S.; and how to stem the flow of illegal immigrants in the future.

A narrow majority of the public (53%) believes that illegal immigrants should be required to go home, compared with 40% who feel they should be granted some kind of legal status allowing them to stay in this country. But when the option of a temporary worker program is introduced, the fissures in public attitudes toward immigration become even more evident.

As championed by President Bush, such a program would allow illegal immigrants to remain in the U.S. for a fixed amount of time on the condition they eventually go home. With this option on the table, opinion is almost evenly divided between those who favor allowing some illegal immigrants to remain in the U.S. under a temporary work program (32%); those who say illegal immigrants should be allowed to stay permanently (32%); and those who believe they should go home (27%).

The Current Policy Debate

Two basic approaches have emerged for reducing the flow of illegal migrants: One emphasizes greater enforcement at the border with Mexico and the other emphasizes greater enforcement of the 1986 law which prohibits the employment of illegal migrants. Border enforcement has been the top priority from Washington since the early 1990s while proposals to step up employer enforcement have drawn serious consideration only in the past few months. Several alternatives are under consideration for dealing with illegal migrants currently living in the United States. One would offer a path to permanent legal status after paying a fine and meeting several requirements. Another would allow them to stay for several years as temporary workers and then require them to return to their native countries. Others would make them go back first and then apply for temporary worker status. Still others would make them all criminals and otherwise enact measures designed to induce them to leave. None explicitly envisions mass roundups or forcible deportation on a large scale.

Partisan and ideological differences are evident in attitudes towards these options. A plurality of conservative Republicans (46%) favors allowing some illegal immigrants to remain in the U.S. under a temporary worker program. In sharp contrast, the preferred option among liberal Democrats is to make it possible for illegal immigrants to say in the country permanently. Other partisan groups and independents split fairly evenly among the three alternatives.

Tougher Employer Penalties

Americans are more united in their attitudes toward stopping the flow of illegal immigration across the Mexican border. A near majority of the public (49%) favors increasing penalties on employers who hire illegal immigrants. Nonetheless, a comparable, though smaller share (42%), favors two initiatives that would step up border enforcement by increasing the number of border patrol agents (33%) and building more fences on the border (9%).

Since the early 1990s substantial stretches of fencing have been built along parts of the border in California and Texas that were once the highest traffic zones for illegal crossings, and the number of Border Patrol agents in those areas has also been greatly increased. As a result, much of the traffic has been funneled into the rugged desert areas of the Arizona border, provoking several years of controversy and political activity in that state on the immigration issue.

Even so, residents of the Phoenix metropolitan area offer views that are similar to those voiced nationally in weighing enforcement priorities. On the question of reducing illegal immigration from Mexico, 45% say the best way to achieve that goal would be to increase penalties on employers who hire illegals; 32% say increasing the number of border patrol agents would be most effective; and just 10% feel that building more fences on the border would be most effective. Similar views emerged in surveys of metropolitan areas that have also had rapid growth

No Agreement on Policy Toward Illegal Immigrants in U.S.				
	Allowed <u>to stay</u> %	Temp <u>status</u> %	Must go <u>home</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
National total	32	32	27	9=100
Republicans	22	42	29	7=100
Conservative	19	46	28	7=100
Mod./Liberal	28	35	30	7=100
Democrats	37	27	25	11=100
Cons./Mod.	34	27	28	11=100
Liberal	49	27	14	10=100
Independents	31	31	30	8=100

Employer Penalties Most Effective				
<i>Best way to reduce illegal immigration from Mexico</i>				
	Penalize <u>employers</u> %	More border <u>patrol</u> %	Build more <u>fences</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
National total	49	33	9	9=100
Phoenix	45	32	10	13=100
Las Vegas	46	31	10	13=100
Chicago	43	36	9	12=100
Raleigh-Durham	52	31	7	10=100
Washington DC	50	30	7	13=100
Republicans	49	36	10	5=100
Democrats	51	33	7	9=100
Independents	50	31	10	9=100

of the foreign-born population but that are far from the border, such as Chicago and Washington, DC.

The idea of reducing illegal immigration by prohibiting employment first gained currency in the mid-1970s, and there has been an off-and-on debate about how such a measure should be enforced ever since then. Two critical issues have arisen repeatedly: What kind of documentation should a prospective hire have to present to show they are a U.S. citizen or a legal immigrant and what should an employer have to do to verify that the documents are genuine.

When immigration legislation was enacted in 1986, Congress and the Reagan administration rejected proposals to create a national identity card to prove legal status and employers were given wide latitude in deciding the authenticity of documents. The law has been so difficult to enforce that the number of cases brought against employers is about half what it was a decade ago even though the number of unauthorized workers has roughly doubled in that time.

Few Object to Employment IDs

Americans have clear opinions about how to enforce the law against the employment of illegal migrants. Asked about two of the major proposals that have been before Congress over the past year, two-thirds (66%) said they favored the creation of a new government database of everyone eligible to work—both American citizens and legal immigrants, and requiring employers to check that database before hiring someone for any kind of work. And three-quarters (76%) said they favored requiring everyone seeking a new job to have a new kind of driver’s license or Social Security card that proves they are U.S. citizens or are in the country legally.

Support for both measures is widespread and nearly uniform across a variety of social, economic and political subgroups. More than 60% of Hispanics support both proposals as do a majority of recent immigrants. Most college graduates favor these proposals, though there is more opposition here than among the less educated. And younger people are somewhat more likely to oppose requiring a new government ID card to gain

Points of Agreement: Government Database, New ID Cards				
	<i>Gov't database</i>		<i>Gov't ID card</i>	
	<u>Fav</u> %	<u>Opp</u> %	<u>Fav</u> %	<u>Opp</u> %
National total	66	29	76	21
<i>Family background</i>				
Recent immigrants*	60	31	65	29
Not recent	67	29	78	20
White	66	30	79	20
Black	72	24	78	20
Hispanic	61	30	61	32
Republicans	67	29	83	15
Democrats	65	31	78	20
Independents	67	30	71	27
College graduate	55	42	70	28
Some college	62	34	74	22
H.S. or less	74	21	80	18
18-29	65	30	67	30
30-49	69	28	78	20
50-64	66	31	79	20
65+	63	28	79	17

* Self or parent immigrated.

employment, though two-thirds think this is a good idea.

Opposition to Social Services for Illegals

Another approach that is the subject of debate in state capitals around the country is to discourage illegal migration and reduce its fiscal impact by denying social services to the unauthorized. Americans support this idea with two-thirds (67%) saying that illegal immigrants should not be eligible for social services provided by state and local governments. As with support for the measure to enforce the prohibition on employment, this is a broadly based view.

At the same time, however, the public distinguishes between the migrants and their children and is unwilling to penalize the youngsters. More than two-thirds (71%) say that the children of illegal immigrants should be allowed to attend public schools. Public schools are currently obliged to educate youngsters regardless of their immigration status under a 1982 U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that children cannot be held accountable for their parents' decision to migrate illegally.

There is a sharp divide on these issues between people who themselves or whose parents immigrated to the U.S. and those whose family background is rooted in the United States at least through their grandparents' generation. Those from more recent immigrant backgrounds support making illegal immigrants eligible for social services by a 54% to 41% margin. By contrast, people whose families have been here longer oppose that idea, by 73%-32%.

Four-in-ten young people, those under age 30, believe illegal immigrants should be eligible for government-provided social services, compared with smaller percentages of older Americans. Even so, a solid majority of those ages 18-29 (57%) say illegal immigrants should not be eligible for these services.

	<i>Eligible for social services</i>		<i>Children in public schools</i>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	%	%	%	%
National total	29	67	71	26
<i>Family background</i>				
Recent immigrants*	54	41	83	12
Not recent	23	73	68	30
White	20	76	67	31
Black	43	54	79	21
Hispanic	64	33	93	4
Republicans	16	80	64	33
Conservative	13	83	61	37
Moderate/Liberal	22	76	71	25
Democrats	38	58	76	24
Cons./Moderate	34	62	73	27
Liberal	48	50	80	19
Independents	28	70	73	25
College graduate	30	67	76	23
Some college	23	74	67	31
H.S. or less	31	64	71	26
18-29	40	57	75	23
30-49	28	70	67	30
50-64	23	71	71	28
65+	27	65	77	19

* Self or parent immigrated.

More than twice as many Democrats as Republicans favor permitting illegal immigrants to be eligible for social services (38% vs. 16%). But Democrats, in particular, are split along ideological lines. Conservative and moderate Democrats, by 62%-34% say illegal immigrants should not be eligible for government services, while liberals are evenly divided (48% favor/50% oppose).

Opinion is more closely divided on another point of law regarding the children of unauthorized migrants. Under the Constitution anyone born in the United States is automatically a U.S. citizen regardless of their parents' immigration status. A slim majority of Americans (54%) favor keeping the Constitution as it is while a substantial minority (42%) would like to change it so that parents would have to be legal residents of the U.S. for a newborn to be a citizen.

Levels of support for a change in the constitutional definition of citizenship vary significantly by race, education and political ideology. Whites (47%) back the idea more than either blacks (36%) or Hispanics (23%). Among whites, support is notably higher among those with less than a college education (50%) than with those with a degree from a four-year college (36%).

As is the case with allowing illegals to be eligible for government services, Democrats are deeply divided over amending the Constitution so that the parents of a child must be legal residents for their child to be a citizen. Liberal Democrats oppose such a change by more than two-to-one (68%-27%), while conservatives and moderates are more closely divided (41% favor/56% oppose).

Amend Constitution to Bar Citizenship to Children of Illegal Immigrants?			
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
National total	42	54	4=100
<i>Family background</i>			
Recent immigrants*	29	66	5=100
Not recent	45	52	3=100
White	47	50	3=100
Black	36	60	4=100
Hispanic	23	74	3=100
Republicans	51	46	3=100
Conservative	52	44	4=100
Moderate/Liberal	47	51	2=100
Democrats	36	60	4=100
Cons./Moderate	41	56	3=100
Liberal	27	68	5=100
Independents	43	55	2=100
College graduate	35	62	3=100
Some college	46	51	3=100
H.S. or less	44	52	4=100
18-29	33	66	1=100
30-49	46	52	2=100
50-64	47	50	3=100
65+	36	55	9=100
* Self or parent immigrated.			

Divides Over Legal Immigration, Too

The public's divisions over policies toward dealing with illegal immigration are mirrored in views of the appropriate level of legal immigration into the U.S. The number of new immigrants admitted for permanent legal residence has averaged a bit more than 900,000 a year over the past decade compared to less than 600,000 in the 1980s and somewhat more than 400,000 in the 1970s. None of the major bills being debated in Congress over the past year propose cuts in legal immigration.

Roughly equal shares of Americans favor the opposite approaches of keeping legal immigration at its present levels (37%) and decreasing it (40%). A much smaller percentage (17%) favors increasing legal immigration.

Partisan and ideological differences are also apparent on this policy issue. Just 26% of liberal Democrats want immigration decreased, compared with 43% of conservative and moderate Democrats, as well as a similar share of independents (39%) and Republicans (43%). In fact, liberal Democrats are just as likely to say immigration should be increased as decreased, a view that diverges starkly from the rest of the population.

Education also plays a significant role in people’s views, particularly in combination with race. A plurality of college graduates (46%) favor keeping legal immigration levels as they are now, while the balance of opinion among those with less education favors reducing immigration. Sentiment for decreasing legal flows is particularly strong among whites who do not have a diploma from a four-year college (49%) than among whites with a four-year degree (27%).

The distinction between attitudes toward legal and illegal immigration is perhaps best seen in Phoenix, where a high proportion rate immigration as a very big local problem. Yet about as many Phoenix residents say legal immigration should be increased (26%) as say it should be decreased (30%). In the four other metropolitan areas, and the national survey, significantly more respondents favor a cutback, rather than an increase, in the rate of legal immigration.

Phoenix: No Groundswell Against Legal Immigration				
	<i>Legal immigration should be...</i>			
	De- <u>creased</u>	Kept the <u>same</u>	In- <u>creased</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
National total	40	37	17	6=100
Phoenix	30	37	26	7=100
Washington DC	33	39	20	8=100
Las Vegas	35	38	21	6=100
Chicago	35	36	22	7=100
Raleigh-Durham	37	34	22	7=100

Minutemen: Half in Phoenix Approve

As the policy debate over immigration has heated up in recent months, a considerable amount of attention in the news media has been devoted to the “Minutemen,” a group that looks for illegal migrants along the border with Mexico in order to report them to the authorities. A plurality of Americans (42%) had not heard about them. Among those who have, 33% say they approve of the Minutemen’s patrols of the Mexican border, while 22% disapprove.

These attitudes differ greatly by gender with 42% of men expressing approval compared to 25% of women. Differences also are evident by race and ethnicity. Americans of Hispanic background overwhelmingly disapprove of the Minutemen (55% vs.13% who approve), as do Americans whose parents or who themselves immigrated to the U.S. (43% disapprove/16% approve).

Republicans generally approve of the Minutemen’s activities, and conservative Republicans have an especially positive reaction to this group (56% approve/9% disapprove). Democrats are more evenly divided: 25% approve, 28% disapprove and 44% have not heard about them.

Half of respondents in the survey of the Phoenix metropolitan area say they approve of the Minutemen’s patrols, while 33% disapprove. Not surprisingly, most Phoenix residents have heard of the group (83%). Las Vegas residents also tend to approve (39%) more than disapprove (28%) of the Minutemen. Residents of Chicago and Raleigh-Durham were the least likely to have heard about the Minutemen, and were divided over their actions, and Washingtonians tended to disapprove (36%) more than approve (27%).

Conservative Republicans Approve of the Minutemen				
	<u>App-rove</u>	<u>Dis-approve</u>	<u>Haven't heard</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
National total	33	22	42	3=100
<i>Family background</i>				
Recent immigrants*	16	43	34	7=100
Not recent	37	17	44	2=100
Men	42	22	33	3=100
Women	25	21	50	4=100
White	39	18	41	2=100
Black	21	12	64	3=100
Hispanic	13	55	25	7=100
Republicans	49	12	37	2=100
Conservative	56	9	33	2=100
Moderate/Liberal	38	17	43	2=100
Democrats	25	28	44	3=100
Cons./Moderate	28	23	46	3=100
Liberal	17	45	36	2=100
Independents	31	22	45	2=100
18-29	26	23	48	3=100
30-49	33	21	44	2=100
50-64	39	22	35	3=100
65+	36	21	38	5=100

* Self or parent immigrated.

Minutemen Popular in Phoenix				
	<u>App-rove</u>	<u>Dis-approve</u>	<u>Haven't heard</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
Phoenix	50	33	14	3=100
Las Vegas	39	28	29	4=100
Chicago	28	28	41	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	27	24	46	3=100
Washington DC	27	36	32	5=100

Section IV Views and Perceptions of Immigrants

The American public views today's immigrants with a mix of admiration and concern. Overall impressions of recent migrants to the U.S. from Latin American and Asian nations are generally positive, and nearly half of the public believes immigrants today are just as willing to assimilate as those of two centuries ago. Still, majorities express the view that new immigrants do not learn English fast enough and pluralities believe that most immigrants today are here illegally.

A plurality of Americans (44%) believe today's immigrants are less willing to adapt to the American way of life compared with those who came here in the early 1900s. However, slightly more (49%) say current immigrants are as willing to adapt (30%) or are more willing to adapt (19%) than immigrants from the early 20th century.

Roughly three times as many Hispanics as non-Hispanic whites believe today's immigrants are more willing to adapt to American customs (40% vs. 13%). Similarly, 31% of recent immigrants credit contemporary immigrants for their adaptability, compared with just 16% of those whose families have not recently emigrated to the U.S.

There are small but significant political differences on this question. By a margin of 54% to 40%, Republicans are more apt than Democrats to think immigrants today resist assimilation. In addition, conservatives are more likely to hold this view than are liberals.

Comparing Today's Immigrants to Those From Early 1900s				
	<u>More willing</u> %	<u>Less willing</u> %	<u>About as willing</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
National total	19	44	30	7=100
<i>Metropolitan surveys</i>				
Phoenix	18	52	26	4=100
Las Vegas	18	50	26	6=100
Chicago	20	42	31	7=100
Raleigh-Durham	20	40	35	5=100
Washington DC	23	37	32	8=100
College graduate	12	44	38	6=100
Some college	17	46	28	9=100
H.S. or less	23	43	26	8=100
White	13	51	29	7=100
Black	32	22	36	10=100
Hispanic	40	24	32	4=100
<i>Family background</i>				
Recent immigrants	31	35	29	5=100
Not recent	16	46	30	8=100
Republicans	13	54	25	8=100
Democrats	20	40	32	8=100
Independents	20	44	31	5=100
<i>Concentration of foreign-born in area</i>				
High	16	48	31	5=100
Medium	17	45	30	8=100
Low	15	46	31	8=100

In the national sample, proximity to immigrants does not appear to affect perceptions about willingness to assimilate. However, respondents in the two metropolitan areas where immigration is most often viewed as a serious local problem – Phoenix and Las Vegas – stand

out for their negative impressions of the willingness of today's immigrants to adapt. Roughly half in these two metropolitan areas (52% in Phoenix, 50% in Las Vegas) say immigrants now are less willing to adapt than those in the early 1900s.

Language Seen as a Barrier

One of the continuing sources of conflict over the assimilation of immigrants is language, as seen in recurring battles over English-only policies and statutes. A sizable majority of the survey's respondents (58%) said they believe that most recent immigrants do not learn English within a reasonable amount of time; slightly more than a third (35%) say that they do.

Within the case study communities, the belief that immigrants lag behind in the adoption of English ranged from a high of 66% in Phoenix and Las Vegas to 51% in the Washington metro area. Hispanics are the only major demographic group in which a majority (55%) believes that most recent immigrants learn English in a reasonable period; however, 39% say this is not the case.

People who live in areas with substantial concentrations of foreign-born people are more likely than those with few immigrants in their area to say that immigrants learn English within a reasonable amount of time. Roughly four-in-ten (39%) in areas with a high proportion of foreign-born people say this, compared with 27% in areas with few immigrants.

An increasing number of Americans say they encounter immigrants who speak little or no English. About three-quarters (74%) say they often (49%) or sometimes (25%) come in contact with immigrants who speak little or no English; that compares with just 51% who said that in 1997.

Residents of Phoenix and Las Vegas report extensive contacts with immigrants who speak English poorly, or not at all. About two-thirds in each city (68% in Phoenix, 66% in Las Vegas) say they often encounter this situation; smaller percentages in Raleigh-Durham (59%), Washington DC (56%) and Chicago (50%) say the same.

Do Immigrants Learn English Quickly Enough?			
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
National total	35	58	7=100
<i>Community Surveys</i>			
Phoenix	29	66	5=100
Las Vegas	29	66	5=100
Chicago	33	60	7=100
Raleigh-Durham	35	58	7=100
Washington DC	39	51	10=100
College graduate	42	50	8=100
Some college	29	63	8=100
H.S. or less	33	61	6=100
White	32	62	6=100
Black	32	60	8=100
Hispanic	55	39	6=100
<i>Family background</i>			
Recent immigrants	48	43	9=100
Not recent	31	62	7=100
Republicans	29	64	7=100
Democrats	34	60	6=100
Independents	38	56	6=100
<i>Concentration of foreign-born in area</i>			
High	39	57	4=100
Medium	31	63	6=100
Low	27	65	8=100

Most people nationwide (61%) who say they have contact with immigrants who speak little or no English say it does not bother them; 38% say they are bothered by this experience. While people in Phoenix and Las Vegas report more contact with immigrants who do not speak English well, majorities in both cities say they are not bothered by this (58% in Phoenix, 56% in Las Vegas).

Negative Views of Immigrants Decline

Public impressions of immigrants from Latin American and Asian nations are generally positive and have become significantly more favorable over the past decade or so. Latin American and Asian immigrants have long been viewed as hard-working and as having strong family values, and these impressions are even stronger now. And, negative views have softened substantially. Many fewer people today believe that either Latin American or Asian immigrants end up on welfare, or increase crime.

About eight-in-ten Americans believe that Latino and Asian immigrants are hard working and have strong family values. In particular, the view that Latin American immigrants are industrious has grown notably since 1993 – from 65% to 80% today. In contrast, the public is split on how Latin American immigrants do in school: 41% say they do well, while 33% say they do not. But that represents an improvement compared with 1997, when just 29% felt Latin immigrants did well in school.

Impressions of Latin and Asian Immigrants Grow More Positive				
<i>Percent saying each characteristic applies to...</i>				
	<u>1993</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Change 93-06</u>
Immigrants from Latin American countries	%	%	%	
Work very hard	65	63	80	+15
Have strong family values	72	75	80	+8
Keep to themselves	--	--	45	
Do very well in school	42	29	41	-1
Often end up on welfare	60	55	37	-23
Significantly increase crime	62	43	33	-29
Immigrants from Asian countries				
Work very hard	74	77	82	+8
Have strong family values	77	73	79	+2
Do very well in school	74	69	75	+1
Keep to themselves	--	--	49	
Significantly increase crime	43	28	19	-24
Often end up on welfare	38	27	17	-21

Negative impressions of both Latin American and Asian immigrants are much less common now than they were a decade ago. In 1993, majorities believed that Latin American immigrants significantly increased crime (62%) and said they “often end up on welfare” (60%). In the current survey, 37% believe they are prone to end up on welfare and 33% say they significantly increase crime. In 1993, fewer people saw Asian immigrants as likely to increase crime or to need welfare (43% and 38%, respectively), but those numbers have also declined dramatically (now just 19% and 17%).

However, substantial numbers of people believe Asian and Latin American immigrants are reluctant to assimilate. Pluralities say that the phrase – “keep to themselves and don’t try to fit in” – applies to immigrants from Asian countries (49%) and Latin American countries (45%).

Negative opinions about Latin American and Asian immigrants are more prevalent among the less educated, and the financially stressed. For example, the belief that Hispanic immigrants “often end up on welfare” is held by 42% of those with a high school education but just 24% among those with a college degree.

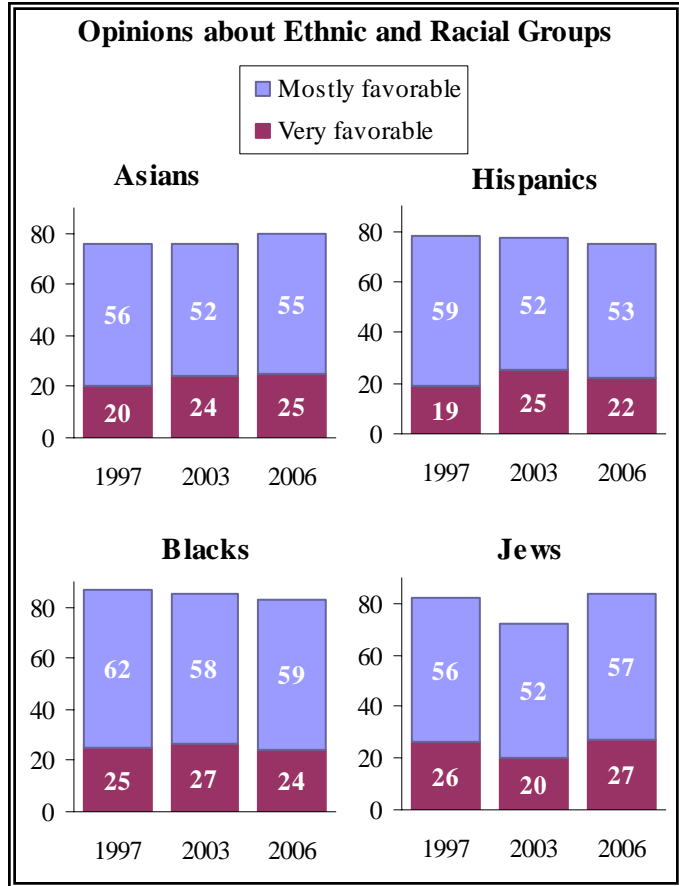
The perception that Latin American immigrants increase crime is much more prevalent in Phoenix and Las Vegas than it is nationally, or in the three other cities surveyed. Nearly half in Phoenix (46%) and Las Vegas (45%) believe that Latin American immigrants significantly increase crime; that compares with fewer than four-in-ten in Raleigh-Durham (37%), Washington DC (31%), and Chicago (30%), and 33% nationally.

More generally, however, people who live in areas with a high proportion of immigrants are less likely to say Latin American immigrants increase crime and go on welfare than are those living in areas with low concentrations of foreign-born people.

Who Holds Negative Views of Hispanic Immigrants?		
	Often end up on <u>welfare</u> %	Significantly increase <u>crime</u> %
National total	37	33
<i>Community Surveys</i>		
Phoenix	42	46
Las Vegas	41	45
Chicago	32	30
Raleigh-Durham	34	37
Washington DC	28	31
College graduate	24	20
Some college	39	39
H.S. or less	42	37
White	37	34
Black	33	26
Hispanic	39	34
<i>Personal financial situation</i>		
Excellent/Good	31	28
Fair/Poor	43	39
Republicans	37	39
Democrats	37	33
Independents	36	29
<i>Concentration of foreign-born in area</i>		
High	29	30
Medium	34	26
Low	43	40

Favorable Ratings Positive, Stable

Beyond the view of ethnic immigrants in particular, public attitudes about a variety of racial and ethnic groups are generally quite positive and have shown no trend over the past ten years or so. Opinions about Asians, Hispanics, blacks, and Jews are predominantly positive, with 75%-84% of the public saying they have “very” or “mostly” favorable opinions of each group. For each group, more people have a “mostly favorable” than a “very favorable” attitude, but there is no trend within these categories.



Negative opinions about Hispanics are more common among older respondents (27% unfavorable among those 65 and older) and people who live in places with few foreign-born residents (27%) unfavorable. With respect to Asians, in no demographic group do as many as 20% have an unfavorable opinion.

Perceptions of the Immigrant Population

When asked what proportion of the American public born outside the United States, most people choose a figure that is much higher than the Census Bureau figure of 12 percent. Of four options offered, just 34% select the correct response (“closer to 10 percent”). A quarter of the respondents say the number of foreign-born is “closer to 25%,” and nearly three-in-ten (28%) say it is “higher than 25%.” Just 5% of respondents select the lowest option (“closer to 1 percent”).

	<i>(Correct)</i>			Higher than	
	Closer to 1%	Closer to 10%	Closer to 25%	25%	DK
	%	%	%	%	%
National	5	34	25	28	8=100
Phoenix	6	31	25	32	6=100
Las Vegas	7	29	25	30	9=100
Chicago	6	31	28	28	7=100
Raleigh-Durham	6	36	28	23	7=100
Washington DC	7	32	23	27	11=100

In addition to overestimating the size of the foreign-born

population, there is also substantial public misunderstanding regarding the relative sizes of the

legal and the illegal immigrant population. When asked whether most immigrants now living in the U.S. are here legally or illegally, 44% say illegally (and another 8% volunteered that the numbers were equal); 39% believe most immigrants are here legally. (According to estimates by the Pew Hispanic Center, unauthorized migrants make up 30% of the foreign-born population.)

	<u>Legally</u>	<u>Il- legally</u>	<u>Half</u>	<u>DK</u>
National	39	44	8	9=100
Phoenix	26	60	8	6=100
Las Vegas	27	54	7	12=100
Chicago	39	42	9	10=100
Raleigh-Durham	34	51	6	9=100
Washington DC	43	40	6	11=100

Experience with Immigrants

A growing number of Americans say they have recent immigrants living in their area. Overall, 62% say they have many (35%) or some (27%) recent immigrants in their area, up from just 39% in 1997.

In four of the five metropolitan areas surveyed, roughly half of respondents say they have many recent immigrants living in the area. The exception is Chicago, where only about a third (32%) expresses this view.

Hispanics are far more likely than whites or African-Americans to report that their area includes many recent immigrants. People living in the West (46%) report many recent newcomers living close to them much more than do those in other regions. In contrast, people in the Midwest are least likely to say many recent immigrants live nearby (22%). Southerners and those in the East reflect the national average (38% and 34%, respectively).

The percentage of Americans who say they have friend or relative who is a recent immigrant has also increased dramatically in the past decade, as the overall rate of immigration has risen.

Roughly a quarter say that now (26%), up from 19% in 1997.

<i>How many recent immigrants live in your area?</i>	<u>Many</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Few/ None</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
National total	35	27	35	3=100
<i>Community Surveys</i>				
Phoenix	47	26	24	3=100
Las Vegas	47	24	26	3=100
Chicago	32	32	33	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	47	26	25	2=100
Washington DC	46	27	22	5=100
White	34	30	34	2=100
Black	34	16	48	2=100
Hispanic	45	19	32	4=100
East	34	26	36	4=100
Midwest	22	31	44	3=100
South	38	26	34	2=100
West	46	24	28	2=100

Job Loss Linked with Negative Views of Immigrants

A small but significant minority of the public (16%) say they or a family member has either lost a job or not gotten a job because the employer hired an immigrant instead. And this experience is strongly associated with negative views of immigrants and broad support for decreasing legal immigration.

A quarter of those with annual household incomes of less than \$20,000 say they or a family member has lost a job to an immigrant. Education also is a factor in these perceptions; 20% of people with a high school education say an immigrant has cost them or a family member a job, compared with 7% of college graduates.

Fully 75% of those who report losing a job to an immigrant say they believe immigrants are a burden on the U.S., costing jobs, housing and health care. That compares with just 47% of those who say they have not had this experience.

Losing a job to an immigrant also affects how people look at immigration policy. Six-in-ten (61%) of those who say they have lost a job to an immigrant believe legal immigration should be decreased, compared with 36% of those who say they have not had this occur.

Losing a Job to an Immigrant		
	<i>Believe you or family member lost job to an immigrant</i>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	%	%
Immigrants are a burden	75	47
Immigrants strengthen U.S.	19	46
Mixed/Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100
<i>Legal immigration should be...</i>		
Decreased	61	36
Increased	14	18
Kept at present level	22	40
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100
<i>Immigration a problem for U.S.</i>		
Very big problem	60	38
Moderately big problem	28	33
Small problem/Not a problem	11	27
Don't know	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	100	100

Section V Metropolitan Area Surveys

In addition to the national survey of 2,000 Americans, separate surveys were conducted in the metropolitan areas of Phoenix, Arizona (N=800), Las Vegas, Nevada (N=801), Chicago, Illinois (N=801), Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina (N=801), and Washington, DC (N=800).

The five metropolitan areas were chosen because they have different histories with respect to immigration and because each has recently experienced significant growth in the foreign-born population.

Chicago was chosen because of its long history of immigration; Phoenix because Arizona is the principal gateway for illegal immigrants; Las Vegas because of its accelerated growth; Raleigh-Durham because it is an example of the new Hispanic concentrations in the South; and Washington DC because it is in an economically thriving area, anchored by a majority black city.

Phoenix

As a principal entry point for illegal immigrants crossing from Mexico, Arizona is at the frontlines in the debate over immigration. The state has been operating under a state of emergency over illegal immigration since last year, and the Minuteman Project, a civilian group demanding more vigilance at the border, has gained national prominence through its patrols in the state.

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>'90-'00</u>
Total population	2,238,480	3,251,876	+45.3%
Foreign-born	161,830	457,483	+182.7%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>14.1%</i>	
Spanish-speaking	249,843	577,237	+131.0%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>17.8%</i>	

Source: US Census Bureau
The Phoenix MSA is composed of Maricopa and Pinal counties.

Arizona has also recently experienced a significant increase in the foreign-born population. Between 1990 and 2000, the share of the foreign-born population almost doubled, to 14%. The number of people who speak English either not well or not at all has more than tripled, from about 53,000 to 182,000.

In light of all this, it is not surprising that among the five case-study cities in the Pew survey, people in the Phoenix metropolitan area stand out for their strong views on immigrants and immigration. Most notably, it is the only metro among the five in which residents cite immigration as the most important local problem. About eight-in-ten (78%) say immigration is a very big or moderately big community problem, the highest of any of the case-study cities and almost double the national rate.

Even though they hold immigrants in high regard for their hard work and strong family values, respondents in Phoenix see negative aspects of immigrants and immigration. Nearly half of Phoenix residents (46%) say that Latin American immigrants increase crime and 42% say they often wind up on welfare.

	<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
<i>% calling each a 'very big' problem for local community...</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Immigration	55	21
Traffic congestion	49	26
Pollution	42	15
Crime	27	20
Public schools	25	20
Availability of good jobs	21	33
<i>Immigrants' effect on local government services...</i>		
Making it worse	41	26
Making it better	10	7
Not much difference	43	60
No recent immigrants/DK	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100
<i>Legal immigration into the US should be...</i>		
Increased	26	17
Decreased	30	40
Kept at present level	37	37
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100

On questions of immigration policy, 45% of Phoenix residents say the most effective way to reduce illegal immigration from Mexico is by penalizing employers who hire illegals; far fewer say increasing border patrols (32%) or building more fences on the border would be most effective (10%). These views are similar to those of the public nationally.

In their views about what to do with the illegal immigrants already here, Phoenix residents are if anything slightly more welcoming than are the residents of the rest of the country. Some 38% of Phoenix residents, compared with just 32% of the population as a whole, say that illegal immigrants should be allowed to stay permanently, while just 21% of Phoenix residents, compared with 27% of the national public, say that illegal immigrants should be sent home.

A clear majority (63%) of Phoenix residents say that present levels of *legal* immigration should be maintained or increased, the highest among all case-study cities and higher than the national rate (54%). A majority (53%) also says the growing number of newcomers strengthen society, compared with 38% who say they threaten traditional American values.

However, half of Phoenix respondents approve of the Minutemen, the highest percentage for any of the case-study cities, and well above the 33% of the national public that voices its approval of this citizen group. Nationally, 42% of respondents say they have not heard of the Minutemen, compared with just 14% in Phoenix.

A solid majority in Phoenix (64%) expresses some (37%) or a lot (27%) of confidence in Gov. Janet Napolitano of Arizona to deal with immigration issues. Among the governors of the five states where case-study metro area surveys were conducted, she receives the highest marks.

Half Approve of the Minutemen		
	<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
<i>Confidence in your state's governor on immigration</i>		
A lot	27	14
Some	37	40
Not too much	18	21
None	15	19
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100
<i>Confidence in your local gov't officials on immigration</i>		
A lot	12	13
Some	48	43
Not too much	23	22
None	14	18
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100
<i>Illegal immigrants should be...</i>		
Allowed to stay permanently	38	32
Granted temp worker status	28	32
Required to return home	21	27
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Best way to reduce illegal immigration from Mexico</i>		
Penalize employers	45	49
Increase border patrol	32	33
Build more fences	10	9
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Views of activities of Minutemen</i>		
Approve	50	33
Disapprove	33	22
Haven't heard of them	14	42
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100

Las Vegas

The growth of Las Vegas in the last two decades has been driven by migration—people relocating from around the country to a metropolitan area that is expanding every year. With the growth has come another boom: a significant increase in the foreign-born population.

Between 1990 and 2000, the foreign-born population in Las Vegas grew by 250%. Almost one out of every five people (18%) was foreign-born in the year 2000, double the rate as in 1990. The number of people who speak English either not well or not at all increased almost five-fold, and the number who speak Spanish increased by about 300%.

The impact of this demographic change, experienced over a short period of time, can be seen in the survey results. Among the case-study cities, Las Vegas is closest to Phoenix in its perception of immigrants and immigration. Significant majorities in both cities cite immigration as either a very big problem (36% in Las Vegas) or moderately big problem (28% in Las Vegas). In Las Vegas, only traffic congestion ranks higher than immigration as a local problem.

A majority in Las Vegas (54%) say immigrants from Latin America keep to themselves and do not try to fit in; that figure is the highest among case-study cities and significantly higher than for the nation as a whole (45%). About seven-in-ten (68%) say they “often” come into contact with immigrants who do not speak English, significantly higher than the national rate.

Las Vegas Area Population at a Glance

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>'90-'00</u>
Total population	741,459	1,375,765	+85.5%
Foreign-born	70,333	247,751	+252.3%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>9.5%</i>	<i>18.0%</i>	
Spanish-speaking	57,058	230,951	+304.8%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>7.7%</i>	<i>16.8%</i>	

Source: US Census Bureau
The Las Vegas MSA is composed of Clark county.

Views of Immigration in Las Vegas

	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
<i>% calling each a 'very big' problem for local community...</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Traffic congestion	53	26
Immigration	36	21
Public schools	34	20
Crime	33	20
Pollution	23	15
Availability of good jobs	16	33
<i>Immigrants' effect on local government services...</i>		
Making it worse	34	26
Making it better	8	7
Not much difference	52	60
No recent immigrants/DK	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100
<i>Legal immigration into the US...</i>		
Increased	21	17
Decreased	35	40
Kept at present level	38	37
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100

A majority in Las Vegas (54%) says most immigrants in the U.S. are illegal and almost two-thirds (64%) say most people who have recently moved here are illegal — both significantly higher figures than in the national survey. On immigration policy questions, people in Las Vegas are divided, as is the public nationally. About four-in-ten (38%) believe illegal immigrants now in the U.S. should be permitted to stay; 27% favor requiring all illegals to return home; and 26% favor allowing some to stay under a temporary worker program.

On an issue of local concern, almost half of Las Vegas residents (49%) say they favor government-sponsored hiring centers for day laborers, while 38% oppose the day labor centers.

Immigration Opinions in Las Vegas		
	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
	%	%
<i>Confidence in your governor on immigration</i>		
A lot	16	14
Some	42	40
Not too much	20	21
None	15	19
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100
<i>Confidence in your local govt. officials on immigration</i>		
A lot	13	13
Some	39	43
Not too much	27	22
None	16	18
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100
<i>Illegal immigrants should be...</i>		
Allowed to stay permanently	38	32
Granted temp worker status	26	32
Required to return home	27	27
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Best way to reduce illegal immigration from Mexico</i>		
Penalize employers	46	49
Increase border patrol	31	33
Build more fences	10	9
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Government-sponsored day laborer centers</i>		
Favor	49	
Oppose	38	
Don't know	<u>13</u>	
	100	

Chicago

Chicago, long a destination for immigrants, saw its foreign-born population increase by 60% between 1990 and 2000. While the city has historically been home to diverse groups of immigrants, the more recent population gains have been primarily driven by Hispanics. Since 2000, Latinos accounted for almost all the population increase in the city and suburban Cook County.

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>'90-'00</u>
Total population	8,182,076	9,098,316	+11.2%
Foreign-born	913,508	1,464,121	+60.3%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>16.1%</i>	
Spanish-speaking	707,922	1,206,767	+70.5%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>8.7%</i>	<i>13.3%</i>	

Source: US Census Bureau
The Chicago MSA is composed of Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will counties in IL; Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter counties in IN, and Kenosha county in WI.

The recent influx of immigrants, especially Hispanics, does not appear to have produced a backlash, according to the survey. On the contrary, the Chicago area emerges as a place that is generally more tolerant of immigrants, even though residents express some concern that immigration could affect jobs. This generally welcoming outlook of Chicagoans is especially evident when their views are compared with those of residents of Phoenix, Las Vegas and Raleigh-Durham, other case-study metropolitan areas that have all experienced recent spikes in immigration. Among the metropolitan areas surveyed, only Washington DC appears more welcoming.

Only about one-in-five Chicago area residents (19%) rate immigration as a “very big” problem for their local community. That is about the same number as the public nationally (21%), but far less than the number citing immigration as a major local problem in Phoenix (55%) or Las Vegas (36%). Nearly two-thirds of Chicago area residents (64%) say that recent immigrants have not had much of an effect on the quality of local government services.

In their views of immigration policy, many in Chicago tend toward the less punitive options. A plurality of Chicago residents say illegal immigrants should be allowed to stay in the U.S. permanently (39%). Three-quarters believe children of illegal immigrants should be allowed to

	<u>Chicago</u> %	<u>U.S.</u> %
<i>% calling each a ‘very big’ problem for local community...</i>		
Traffic congestion	27	26
Availability of good jobs	27	33
Crime	20	20
Immigration	19	21
Public schools	19	20
Pollution	18	15
<i>Immigrants’ effect on local government services...</i>		
Making it worse	22	26
Making it better	7	7
Not much difference	64	60
No recent immigrants/DK	7	7
	100	100
<i>Legal immigration into the US should be...</i>		
Increased	22	17
Decreased	35	40
Kept at present level	36	37
Don’t know	7	6
	100	100

attend public schools. More than half (54%) say illegal immigrants who graduate from high school in Illinois should be allowed to attend public colleges at in-state tuition costs. However, as in the other metropolitan areas, a sizable majority (60%) says illegal immigrants should not be eligible to receive social services.

Perceptions in Chicago about immigration harden, however, on some economic issues. Nearly four-in-ten Chicago residents (39%) say their biggest concern about illegal immigration is that it hurts American jobs, the highest among the cities and higher than the national rate (31%). More than a third (36%) say *legal* immigration is hurting American jobs. Unlike the other metropolitan areas in the study, Chicago suffered a loss in manufacturing jobs during the 1990s.

The response on some economic questions varies by race. For example, among non-Hispanic African Americans, fully 41% say either they or a family member has lost a job to an immigrant, compared with 15% of non-Hispanic whites who say this.

Plurality Favors Permitting Illegals to Stay Permanently		
	<u>Chicago</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
	%	%
<i>Confidence in your governor on immigration</i>		
A lot	11	14
Some	42	40
Not too much	22	21
None	19	19
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100
<i>Confidence in your local govt. officials on immigration</i>		
A lot	12	13
Some	45	43
Not too much	22	22
None	14	18
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100
<i>Illegal immigrants should be...</i>		
Allowed to stay permanently	39	32
Granted temp worker status	26	32
Required to return home	24	27
Don't know	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Best way to reduce illegal immigration from Mexico</i>		
Penalize employers	43	49
Increase border patrol	36	33
Build more fences	9	9
Don't know	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Should illegals who graduate high school in Ill. be allowed to get in-state college tuition?</i>		
Allowed	54	
Don't think so	41	
Don't know	<u>5</u>	
	100	

Raleigh-Durham

The population of the Raleigh-Durham metropolitan area increased by 38% between 1990 and 2000. Like other parts of the South, Raleigh-Durham has been transformed by a robust economy and by the people who moved there in search of jobs. The foreign-born population, made up primarily by Hispanics, grew by nearly four-fold in 10 years. But unlike other metropolitan areas where Hispanics have traditionally settled, Raleigh-Durham had no established Latino community before 1990.

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>'90-'00</u>
Total population	885,725	1,223,564	+38.1%
Foreign-born	29,487	109,251	+270.5%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>3.3%</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	
Spanish-speaking	15,453	72,898	+371.7%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	

Source: US Census Bureau
The Raleigh-Durham MSA is composed of Franklin, Johnston, Wake, Chatham, Durham, Orange, and Person counties.

The subsequent demographic transformation over a short period of time makes Raleigh-Durham and other similar communities in the South distinct from the rest of the country. In Raleigh-Durham alone, the number of people who speak Spanish increased by nearly five-fold between 1990 and 2000.

About a quarter of Raleigh-Durham residents (26%) cite immigration as a 'very big' local problem, slightly more than the national average (21%). And more than a third (36%) say that recent immigrants have had a negative effect on government services, compared with 26% nationally. But as is the case in the other metropolitan areas surveyed, Raleigh-Durham residents overwhelmingly view Latin American immigrants as very hard-working (87%) and having strong family values (85%).

In Raleigh-Durham, about two-thirds (68%) say local police should be required to check someone's immigration status during routine activities such as traffic stops. A similar majority (67%) says illegal immigrants should not be

	<u>Raleigh-Durham</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
<i>% calling each a 'very big' problem for local community...</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Traffic congestion	29	26
Immigration	26	21
Availability of good jobs	22	33
Crime	18	20
Public schools	17	20
Pollution	11	15
<i>Recent immigrants' effect on local government services...</i>		
Making it worse	36	26
Making it better	7	7
Not much difference	52	60
No recent immigrants/DK	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100
<i>Legal immigration into the US should be...</i>		
Increased	22	17
Decreased	37	40
Kept at present level	34	37
Don't know	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100

eligible for social services.

Some 62% of Raleigh-Durham residents say that recent immigrants do not pay their share of taxes. A majority (52%) says that the most effective way to reduce illegal immigration from Mexico is by increasing the penalties for employers who hire illegal workers.

A majority (55%) says today's immigrants are more willing (20%) or about as willing (35%) to adapt as were immigrants in the early 1900s, higher than the national rate (49%). Nearly eight-in-ten (77%) say children of illegal immigrants should be allowed to attend public school.

Immigration Opinions		
	<u>Raleigh-Durham</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
	%	%
<i>Confidence in your governor on immigration</i>		
A lot	13	14
Some	45	40
Not too much	24	21
None at all	13	19
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100
<i>Confidence in your local govt. officials on immigration</i>		
A lot	11	13
Some	43	43
Not too much	29	22
None at all	13	18
Don't know	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100
<i>Illegal immigrants should be...</i>		
Allowed to stay permanently	35	32
Granted temp worker status	33	32
Require to return home	23	27
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Best way to reduce illegal immigration from Mexico</i>		
Penalize employers	52	49
Increase border patrol	31	33
Build more fences	7	9
Don't know	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Require local police to check immigration status at traffic stops?</i>		
Favor	68	
Oppose	29	
Don't know	<u>3</u>	
	100	

Washington, DC

Once defined by the federal government and its vast workforce, the Washington DC area has undergone a dramatic transformation in the last 25 years. It is now home to some of the wealthiest and fastest growing suburban counties in the country; the government is no longer the main employer; and the capital city is ringed by suburbs notable for their diversity.

The metropolitan area is a prime example of immigration altering the suburban landscape. Hispanics, Asians and others have settled in suburban Maryland and Virginia in great numbers. In the metropolitan area, the Hispanic population alone more than doubled in two decades. Between 1990 and 2000, the foreign-born population grew by almost 70%. The number of people who speak Spanish grew by 95% and those who do not speak English or do not speak it well increased by 112%.

In the survey, Washington stands out for its generally welcoming view of immigrants when compared to the others in the case studies. More than half (54%) say the growing number of newcomers to the U.S. strengthens society in general, and most think that immigrants strengthen the country through hard work (56%). A majority in the Washington DC area (54%) supports government-sponsored centers for day laborers, an issue that has divided communities in Northern Virginia and suburban Maryland.

Only about one-in-five Washingtonians (21%) view immigration as a very big local problem; in contrast, nearly three times that number (60%) cites traffic congestion as a major local problem. By a higher rate than in the other cities, people in Washington say immigrants take

	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>'90-'00</u>
Total population	4,122,914	4,796,183	+16.3%
Foreign-born	488,283	829,310	+69.8%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	<i>17.3%</i>	
Spanish-speaking	207,412	403,489	+94.5%
<i>% of population</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	

Source: US Census Bureau
The Washington, DC MSA is composed of the District of Columbia; Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's counties in MD; Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Warren, counties in VA; Alexandria, Fairfax City, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Manassas Park independent cities in VA; and Jefferson county in WV.

	<u>Wash DC</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
<i>% calling each a 'very big' problem for local community...</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Traffic congestion	60	26
Immigration	21	21
Crime	20	20
Public schools	18	20
Availability of good jobs	16	33
Pollution	15	15
<i>Immigrants' effect on local government services...</i>		
Making it worse	25	26
Making it better	11	7
Not much difference	55	60
No immigrants/Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100
<i>Legal immigration into the US should be...</i>		
Increased	20	17
Decreased	33	40
Kept at present level	39	37
Don't know	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100

jobs others do not want and that immigrants pay their fair share of taxes. A majority (55%) also says recent immigrants are not a factor in the quality of local government services. Compared to the other case-study cities, fewer people in Washington DC (40%) say that the country has to be protected against foreign influence.

On policy questions, half say the most effective way of reducing cross-border illegal immigration from Mexico is by penalizing employers who hire illegal workers. And a plurality of Washingtonians (37%) believes that illegal immigrants should be permitted to stay in the country permanently.

No Anti-Immigration Backlash		
	<u>Wash DC</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
	%	%
<i>Confidence in your governor on immigration</i>		
A lot	13	14
Some	42	40
Not too much	18	21
None	14	19
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>
	100	100
<i>Confidence in your local govt. officials on immigration</i>		
A lot	11	13
Some	46	43
Not too much	25	22
None	13	18
Don't know	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100
<i>Illegal immigrants should be...</i>		
Allowed to stay permanently	37	32
Granted temp worker status	28	32
Required to return home	21	27
Don't know	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Best way to reduce number of illegal immigrants</i>		
Penalize employers	50	49
Increase border patrol	30	33
Build more fences	7	9
Don't know	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>
	100	100
<i>Government-sponsored day laborer centers</i>		
Favor	54	
Oppose	35	
Don't know	<u>11</u>	
	100	

ABOUT THE SURVEYS

Results for these surveys are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc. among a nationwide sample of 2,000 adults, 18 years of age or older, a Chicago area sample of 801 adults, a Las Vegas area sample of 801 adults, a Phoenix area sample of 800 adults, a Raleigh-Durham area sample of 801 adults, and a Washington, DC area sample of 800 adults, each fielded during February 8 – March 7, 2006.

For results based on the total national sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. For national results based on form 1 (N=1000) and form 2 (N=1000), the sampling error is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. For results based on a metropolitan area survey, the confidence interval is plus or minus 4 percentage points. For metropolitan area survey results based on form 1 and form 2 (N=400 approximately), the sampling error is plus or minus 5.5 percentage points.

Respondents who indicated they would prefer to complete the interview in Spanish, plus Spanish-speaking households in which no eligible English-speaking adult was available, were contacted by a Spanish-speaking interviewer. A total of 324 interviews were conducted in Spanish: National (69), Chicago (45), Las Vegas (73), Phoenix (70), Raleigh-Durham (36), and Washington, DC (31).

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.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY IN DETAIL

The sample for the national survey is a random digit sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. The five metropolitan area surveys are random digit samples of telephone numbers selected from exchanges within the following Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) as defined by the U.S. Census Department:

Chicago (Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI MSA)

IL: Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will counties

IN: Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter counties

WI: Kenosha county

Las Vegas (Las Vegas-Paradise, NV MSA)

NV: Clark county

Phoenix (Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ MSA)

AZ: Maricopa, Pinal counties

Raleigh-Durham

(Raleigh-Cary, NC MSA)

NC: Franklin, Johnston, Wake counties

(Durham, NC MSA)

NC: Chatham, Durham, Orange, Person counties

Washington, DC (Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA)

DC: District of Columbia

MD: Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's counties

VA: Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Warren counties;

Alexandria, Fairfax City, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Manassas Park independent cities

WV: Jefferson county

The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, telephone exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone numbers in the U.S. or within the MSA being surveyed. Only working banks of telephone numbers are selected. A working bank is defined as 100 contiguous telephone numbers containing one or more residential listings.

The random digit aspect of the sample is used to avoid "listing" bias and provides representation of both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed). The design of the sample ensures this representation by random generation of the last two digits of telephone numbers selected on the basis of their area code, telephone exchange, and bank number.

The sample was released for interviewing in replicates. Using replicates to control the release of sample to the field ensures that the complete call procedures are followed for the entire sample. The use of replicates also ensures that the regional distribution of numbers called is appropriate. Again, this works to increase the representativeness of the sample.

As many as 10 attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were re-contacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home." If there is no eligible man at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the youngest female, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home." This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender.

Non-response in telephone interview surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population, and these subgroups are likely to vary also on questions of substantive interest. In order to compensate for these known biases, the sample data are weighted in analysis.

The demographic weighting parameters for the national survey are derived from a special analysis of the most recently available Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (March 2005). For the five metropolitan community surveys, data from Census 2000 was used. This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 or older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the continental United States that contain a telephone.

The weights are derived using an iterative technique that simultaneously balances the distributions of all weighting parameters.

ABOUT THE CENTERS

The Pew Hispanic Center and the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press are nonpartisan research organizations supported by The Pew Charitable Trusts. They are two of the six projects that make up the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC that provides information on the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world.

The Pew Hispanic Center's mission is to improve understanding of the U.S. Hispanic population and to chronicle Latinos' growing impact on the entire nation.

The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press is an opinion research group that studies attitudes toward the press, politics and public policy issues.

All of our current survey results are made available free of charge.

All of the Centers' research and reports are collaborative products based on the input and analysis of their entire staffs, consisting of:

Pew Hispanic Center

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SAMPLES

	<u>National</u>	<u>Chicago</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>Raleigh-Durham</u>	<u>Washington, DC</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Male	48	47	50	50	50	48
Female	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age						
Under 30	21	22	21	22	21	19
30-49	38	42	40	40	46	46
50-64	24	19	22	20	20	22
65 and older	16	15	15	16	12	12
Sex and Age						
Men 18-29	11	11	11	11	11	9
Men 30-49	18	21	21	21	22	23
Men 50+	19	14	17	17	15	16
Women 18-29	10	11	10	11	10	10
Women 30-49	20	21	19	19	24	23
Women 50+	21	20	20	19	17	18
Race						
White	77	69	74	80	70	61
White Non-Hispanic	71	62	63	70	67	56
Black	12	17	9	4	22	26
Black Non-Hispanic	11	17	8	3	21	25
Other Non-White	11	12	15	14	7	11
Hispanic*	12	14	19	21	6	9
Education						
College Grad.	26	29	18	24	36	41
Some College	21	25	30	31	25	22
High School Grad.	37	28	31	25	23	23
<H.S. Grad.	15	17	20	19	15	13
Religious Affiliation						
Protestant	53	41	41	44	66	54
Catholic	27	39	30	30	16	23
Other Christian	2	1	8	6	1	2
Jewish	2	2	2	2	1	2
Secular	11	9	14	13	11	12
White Protestant Evangelical	21	10	11	16	25	10
White Prot. Non-Evangelical	19	14	18	20	20	21
White Catholic	17	26	14	16	10	11
Black Protestant	9	13	7	3	19	19
Sample size	(2000)	(801)	(801)	(800)	(801)	(800)

* The designation Hispanic is unrelated to the white-black categorization.

Continued ...

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SAMPLES

	<u>National</u>	<u>Chicago</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>Raleigh-Durham</u>	<u>Washington, DC</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Attend Religious Services</i>						
At least once a week	38	36	30	39	45	37
Once or twice a month	16	16	14	14	16	17
At least a few times a year	18	19	17	18	19	19
Seldom or never	26	27	37	28	18	23
<i>Family Income</i>						
\$75,000+	22	28	25	27	30	41
\$50,000-\$74,999	14	15	14	16	17	13
\$30,000-\$49,999	21	16	24	20	17	18
\$20,000-\$29,999	12	11	11	12	10	5
<\$20,000	19	17	14	15	16	10
<i>Party Identification</i>						
Republican	27	19	31	33	26	22
Democrat	32	41	31	24	38	38
Independent	31	28	28	32	28	29
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*
No preference/DK	10	12	10	3	8	11
Republican/lean Republican	38	30	39	45	36	29
Democrat/lean Democrat	48	57	46	37	53	55
<i>Ideology</i>						
Conservative	34	28	36	41	33	31
Moderate	39	41	38	36	42	39
Liberal	19	25	20	17	19	24
Conservative Republican	17	12	18	23	17	14
Moderate/Liberal Repub.	10	7	12	10	9	8
Conserv./Moderate Dem.	22	26	22	17	24	24
Liberal Democrat	9	14	9	7	12	14
<i>Voter Registration</i>						
Registered to vote	78	78	68	70	81	78
Not registered to vote	20	20	31	29	17	21
<i>2004 Presidential Vote</i>						
Bush	34	26	31	36	32	25
Kerry	31	36	29	22	38	38
Didn't vote	24	27	34	34	22	25
<i>Employment Status</i>						
Full-time	53	50	57	54	53	60
Part-time	13	15	9	10	15	12
Not employed	34	34	34	35	32	28
Sample size	(2000)	(801)	(801)	(800)	(801)	(800)

Continued ...

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SAMPLES

	<u>National</u> %	<u>Chicago</u> %	<u>Las Vegas</u> %	<u>Phoenix</u> %	<u>Raleigh-Durham</u> %	<u>Washington, DC</u> %
<i>Labor Union Member</i>						
Yes, someone in household	14	18	17	6	4	7
Yes, respondent a member	9	11	10	4	3	4
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	55	52	52	56	58	53
Never Married	22	27	23	21	24	28
Divorced/Separated	14	12	18	14	10	13
Widowed	8	7	6	8	7	5
<i>Parental Status</i>						
Parent, child living at home	37	40	38	40	40	41
Note: Different sample size	(1681)	(676)	(695)	(669)	(671)	(660)
<i>Country of Birth and Citizenship</i>						
Born in the U.S. & Territories	89	84	80	83	89	81
Not born in U.S. and U.S. citizen	6	8	10	7	4	11
Not born in U.S. and not U.S. citizen	6	8	9	10	7	8
<i>Language of interviews</i>						
English	95	93	88	89	95	96
Spanish	5	7	12	11	5	4
<i>Speak language well besides English</i>						
Yes	28	35	30	37	29	39
No	66	57	58	51	66	56
<i>Spanish-speakers' ability to do English interview</i>						
Comfortable	1	1	2	2	*	1
Possible but hard	1	2	4	3	2	1
Would not have been able	3	4	6	6	3	2
Sample size	(2000)	(801)	(801)	(800)	(801)	(800)

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS
& PEW HISPANIC CENTER
2006 IMMIGRATION SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE**

February 8 - March 7, 2006

National Sample: N=2000 / Chicago Sample: N=801 / Las Vegas Sample: N=801

Phoenix Sample: N=800 / Raleigh-Durham Sample: N=801 / Washington, DC Sample: N=800

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? [IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
National	37	54	9=100
Chicago	31	59	10=100
Las Vegas	37	54	9=100
Phoenix	43	48	9=100
Raleigh-Durham	35	56	9=100
Washington, DC	27	62	11=100
<i>National Trend</i>			
February, 2006	40	52	8=100
January, 2006	38	54	8=100
2005			
December, 2005	38	54	8=100
Early November, 2005	36	55	9=100
Late October, 2005	40	52	8=100
Early October, 2005	38	56	6=100
September 8-11, 2005	40	52	8=100
September 6-7, 2005	40	52	8=100
July, 2005	44	48	8=100
June, 2005	42	49	9=100
Late May, 2005	42	48	10=100
Mid-May, 2005	43	50	7=100
Late March, 2005	49	46	5=100
Mid-March, 2005	45	46	9=100
February, 2005	46	47	7=100
January, 2005	50	43	7=100
2004			
December, 2004	48	44	8=100
Mid-October, 2004	44	48	8=100
August, 2004	46	45	9=100
July, 2004	46	46	8=100
June, 2004	48	43	9=100
May, 2004	44	48	8=100
Late April, 2004	48	43	9=100
Early April, 2004	43	47	10=100
Late March, 2004	47	44	9=100
Mid-March, 2004	46	47	7=100
February, 2004	48	44	8=100
Mid-January, 2004	56	34	10=100
Early January, 2004	58	35	7=100

Q.1 CONTINUED...

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
2003			
December, 2003	57	34	9=100
November, 2003	50	40	10=100
October, 2003	50	42	8=100
September, 2003	55	36	9=100
Mid-August, 2003	56	32	12=100
Early August, 2003	53	37	10=100
Mid-July, 2003	58	32	10=100
Early July, 2003	60	29	11=100
June, 2003	62	27	11=100
May, 2003	65	27	8=100
<i>April 10-16, 2003</i>	72	22	6=100
<i>April 9, 2003</i>	74	20	6=100
<i>April 2-7, 2003</i>	69	25	6=100
<i>March 28-April 1, 2003</i>	71	23	6=100
<i>March 25-27, 2003</i>	70	24	6=100
<i>March 20-24, 2003</i>	67	26	7=100
March 13-16, 2003	55	34	11=100
February, 2003	54	36	10=100
January, 2003	58	32	10=100
2002			
December, 2002	61	28	11=100
Late October, 2002	59	29	12=100
Early October, 2002	61	30	9=100
Mid-September, 2002	67	22	11=100
Early September, 2002	63	26	11=100
Late August, 2002	60	27	13=100
August, 2002	67	21	12=100
Late July, 2002	65	25	10=100
July, 2002	67	21	12=100
June, 2002	70	20	10=100
April, 2002	69	18	13=100
Early April, 2002	74	16	10=100
February, 2002	78	13	9=100
January, 2002	80	11	9=100
2001			
Mid-November, 2001	84	9	7=100
Early October, 2001	84	8	8=100
Late September, 2001	86	7	7=100
Mid-September, 2001	80	9	11=100
Early September, 2001	51	34	15=100
August, 2001	50	32	18=100
July, 2001	51	32	17=100
June, 2001	50	33	17=100
May, 2001	53	32	15=100
April, 2001	56	27	17=100
March, 2001	55	25	20=100
February, 2001	53	21	26=100

ROTATE Q.2 AND Q.3

Q.2 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
National	32	63	5=100
Chicago	30	65	5=100
Las Vegas	36	60	4=100
Phoenix	42	53	5=100
Raleigh-Durham	30	64	6=100
Washington, DC	31	64	5=100
<i>National Trend</i>			
January, 2006	34	61	5=100
Late November, 2005	34	59	7=100
Early October, 2005	29	65	6=100
July, 2005	35	58	7=100
Late May, 2005	39	57	4=100
February, 2005	38	56	6=100
January, 2005	40	54	6=100
December, 2004	39	54	7=100
Mid-October, 2004	36	58	6=100
July, 2004	38	55	7=100
May, 2004	33	61	6=100
Late February, 2004	39	55	6=100
Early January, 2004	45	48	7=100
December, 2003	44	47	9=100
October, 2003	38	56	6=100
August, 2003	40	53	7=100
April, 2003 ¹	50	41	9=100
January, 2003	44	50	6=100
November, 2002	41	48	11=100
September, 2002 ²	41	55	4=100
Late August, 2002	47	44	9=100
May, 2002	44	44	12=100
March, 2002	50	40	10=100
Late September, 2001	57	34	9=100
Early September, 2001	41	53	6=100
June, 2001	43	52	5=100
March, 2001	47	45	8=100
February, 2001	46	43	11=100
January, 2001	55	41	4=100
October, 2000 (RVs)	54	39	7=100
September, 2000	51	41	8=100
June, 2000	47	45	8=100
April, 2000	48	43	9=100
August, 1999	56	39	5=100
January, 1999	53	41	6=100

1 Asked April 8, 2003 only; N=395.

2 The September 2002 trend is from a Pew Global Attitudes Project survey, fielded August 19 to September 8, 2002 and released December 4, 2002.

Q.2 CONTINUED...

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	No <u>Opinion</u>
November, 1998	46	44	10=100
Early September, 1998	54	42	4=100
Late August, 1998	55	41	4=100
Early August, 1998	50	44	6=100
February, 1998	59	37	4=100
January, 1998	46	50	4=100
September, 1997	45	49	6=100
August, 1997	49	46	5=100
January, 1997	38	58	4=100
July, 1996	29	67	4=100
March, 1996	28	70	2=100
October, 1995	23	73	4=100
June, 1995	25	73	2=100
April, 1995	23	74	3=100
July, 1994	24	73	3=100
March, 1994	24	71	5=100
October, 1993	22	73	5=100
September, 1993	20	75	5=100
May, 1993	22	71	7=100
January, 1993	39	50	11=100
January, 1992	28	68	4=100
November, 1991	34	61	5=100
Late February, 1991 (<i>Gallup</i>)	66	31	3=100
August, 1990	47	48	5=100
May, 1990	41	54	5=100
January, 1989	45	50	5=100
September, 1988 (<i>RVs</i>)	50	45	5=100
May, 1988	41	54	5=100
January, 1988	39	55	6=100

Q.3 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in your local community today?

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Dissatisfied</u>	No <u>Opinion</u>
National	66	31	3=100
Chicago	67	28	5=100
Las Vegas	70	26	4=100
Phoenix	72	26	2=100
Raleigh-Durham	70	27	3=100
Washington, DC	68	27	5=100
<i>National Trend</i>			
February, 2001	73	22	5=100
March, 1994	68	27	5=100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY NATIONAL SAMPLE ONLY [N=1000]:

Q.4F1 What do you think is the most important problem facing the country today? **[RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE. PROBE FOR CLARITY – DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL MENTIONS. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION, RECORD ALL IN ORDER OF MENTION]**

		Jan 2006	Early Nov 2005	Mid- May 2005	Jan 2005	July 2004	Mid- Jan 2004	Apr 2003	Feb 2003	Mar 2002	May 2001	Feb 2001
20	War/War in Iraq	23	29	24	32	25	16	14	34	10 [▲]	--	--
10	Dissatisfaction with govt/politics	5	7	6	5	7	5	3	5	4	2	5
8	Terrorism	6	6	8	10	8	14	9	16	24	1	*
7	Economy (general)	11	11	15	12	14	20	28	21	8	7	7
6	Health care/costs	6	5	7	5	5	5	3	2	2	6	7
6	Unemployment/Lack of jobs	7	4	7	7	8	13	10	6	4	5	6
6	Morality/Ethics/Family values	4	3	3	5	4	3	4	5	8	6	12
5	Energy crisis/Rising gas/heating prices	5	4	6	--	2	--	--	1	1	22	4
4	Education	3	1	2	3	4	3	4	1	4	8	11
	Defense issues/Military spending/											
4	National & homeland security	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	5	1	1
4	Immigration	3	2	4	1	1	3	1	--	1	1	2
3	Poverty/Hunger/Starvation	7	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	3
3	Crime/Gangs/Justice system	2	--	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	8
3	Inflation/Difference between wages/costs	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
3	Drugs/Alcohol	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	6
2	Deficit/National debt/Balanced budget	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	--	1	1	1
1	Hurricanes/disaster relief	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	Taxes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	1	3	3
1	U.S. foreign policy/Intl affairs	3	3	1	1	4	2	--	--	--	2	2
1	Trade/Jobs moving overseas	2	2	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
16	Other											
4	None	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	2
6	Don't know/No answer	7	6	5	5	6	4	9	4	8	8	7
34	(NET) FOREIGN ISSUES/ INTERNATIONAL	37	42	36	49	41	37	29	54	39	3	5
22	(NET) ECONOMIC	26	24	31	24	26	35	41	29	16	40	26

▲ War in Afghanistan in March 2002

ASK FORM 2 ONLY:

Q.5F2 What do you think is the most important problem facing your local community today? **[RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE. PROBE FOR CLARITY – DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL MENTIONS. IF MORE THAN ONE MENTION, RECORD ALL IN ORDER OF MENTION]**

	National	Chicago	Las Vegas	Phoenix	Raleigh-Durham	Washington, DC
Crime/Gangs/Justice system/Violence	14	11	24	13	18	19
Unemployment/Lack of jobs	14	10	4	4	9	4
Education	12	13	14	10	17	10
Drugs/Alcohol	10	8	2	10	9	4
Development/Growth/Overcrowding/Traffic	7	6	14	13	14	21
Taxes	7	8	1	1	4	4
Roads/Sewers/Infrastructure/Transportation	5	3	6	5	3	8
Dissatisfaction with government/politics	4	4	3	4	4	1
Immigration issues/Illegal immigration	3	2	6	18	2	2
Inflation/Differences between wages and costs	3	4	2	2	2	2
Health care (cost/accessibility)	3	2	1	3	1	3
Affordable housing	2	3	2	1	2	7
Poverty/Homeless	2	3	1	2	3	2
Problems with children/Delinquency	2	3	2	2	4	2
Utility/Power crisis/Costs of gas/electricity/oil	2	3	3	3	3	*
Environment/Pollution	2	1	2	2	1	1
Morality/Ethics/Family values	1	3	3	4	3	3
Racism	1	1	1	1	2	1
Funding availability for local services	1	1	1	1	*	*
Senior citizen services/help/housing	*	1	*	0	0	0
Costs/Fees for municipal/local services	*	1	*	*	*	0
Other	10	9	12	5	5	4
None/Community has no pressing problems	6	12	6	9	9	7
Don't know	8	9	9	4	8	11
ECONOMIC/FINANCIAL (NET)	22	22	8	8	14	9
	(N=1000)	(N=399)	(N=400)	(N=401)	(N=401)	(N=400)

ASK NATIONAL SAMPLE FORM 1 ONLY [N=1000]:

Q.6F1 I'm going to read from a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. (First/next) How big a problem (INSERT ITEM; READ AND RANDOMIZE) in our country? A very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all?

		Very big problem	Mod. big problem	Small problem	Not a problem	Don't know/Refused
a.F1	Crime	47	43	9	1	*=100
	September, 2002	48	44	7	1	1=101
b.F1	Environmental pollution	39	42	15	3	1=100
c.F1	Immigration	42	32	16	8	2=100
	September, 2002	37	32	18	10	4=101
d.F1	The availability of good-paying jobs	37	37	17	7	2=100
e.F1	The health care system	55	32	7	5	1=100

Q.6F1 CONTINUED...

		Very big <u>problem</u>	Mod. big <u>problem</u>	Small <u>problem</u>	Not a <u>problem</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
f.F1	Corrupt political leaders	46	34	14	3	3=100
	September, 2002	46	37	13	2	2=100
g.F1	Terrorism	50	36	10	2	2=100
	September, 2002	50	37	11	1	1=100

ASK NATIONAL SAMPLE FORM 2 ONLY [N=1000]:

ASK ALL ON LOCAL SAMPLES:

Q.7F2 I'm going to read from a list of things that may be problems in your LOCAL community. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. (First/next) How big a problem (**INSERT ITEM; READ AND RANDOMIZE**) in your LOCAL community? A very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all?

		Very big <u>problem</u>	Mod. big <u>problem</u>	Small <u>problem</u>	Not a <u>problem</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
a.F2	Crime					
	National	20	33	30	16	1=100
	Chicago	20	27	32	20	1=100
	Las Vegas	33	45	13	8	1=100
	Phoenix	27	36	24	13	*=100
	Raleigh-Durham	18	33	34	14	1=100
	Washington, DC	20	34	27	18	1=100
b.F2	Environmental pollution					
	National	15	27	32	25	1=100
	Chicago	18	27	26	26	3=100
	Las Vegas	23	38	24	13	2=100
	Phoenix	42	34	15	8	1=100
	Raleigh-Durham	11	33	36	19	1=100
	Washington, DC	15	32	28	22	3=100
c.F2	Immigration					
	National	21	20	22	33	4=100
	Chicago	19	16	19	42	4=100
	Las Vegas	36	28	15	17	4=100
	Phoenix	55	23	8	12	2=100
	Raleigh-Durham	26	30	21	20	3=100
	Washington, DC	21	23	20	32	4=100
d.F2	The quality of public education					
	National	20	29	18	28	5=100
	Chicago	19	24	16	36	5=100
	Las Vegas	34	29	14	14	9=100
	Phoenix	25	29	18	21	7=100
	Raleigh-Durham	17	30	23	26	4=100
	Washington, DC	18	25	18	32	7=100

Q.7F2 CONTINUED...

		<u>Very big problem</u>	<u>Mod. big problem</u>	<u>Small problem</u>	<u>Not a problem</u>	<u>Don't know/Refused</u>
e.F2	The availability of good-paying jobs					
	National	33	33	17	13	4=100
	Chicago	27	32	20	16	5=100
	Las Vegas	16	28	21	29	6=100
	Phoenix	21	28	22	22	7=100
	Raleigh-Durham	22	28	24	23	3=100
	Washington, DC	16	25	22	31	6=100
f.F2	Traffic congestion					
	National	26	28	20	26	*=100
	Chicago	27	34	18	20	1=100
	Las Vegas	53	32	8	6	1=100
	Phoenix	49	32	9	9	1=100
	Raleigh-Durham	29	36	20	15	*=100
	Washington, DC	60	23	7	9	1=100

ASK ALL:

Q.8 I'm going to read you some pairs of statements that will help us understand how you feel about a number of things. As I read each pair, tell me whether the FIRST statement or the SECOND statement comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right. The first pair is... **(READ AND RANDOMIZE)**

a.	<u>Poor people today have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything in return</u>	<u>Poor people have hard lives because government benefits don't go far enough to help them live decently</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither/Both equally/Don't know/Refused</u>
National	38	52	10=100
Chicago	31	57	12=100
Las Vegas	38	52	10=100
Phoenix	40	50	10=100
Raleigh-Durham	32	58	10=100
Washington, DC	28	59	13=100
<i>National Trend</i>			
December, 2005	35	51	14=100
December, 2004	34	52	14=100
June, 2003	34	55	11=100
August, 1999	45	42	13=100
June, 1997	45	42	13=100
October, 1996	46	40	14=100
October, 1995	54	36	10=100
April, 1995	52	39	9=100
October, 1994	48	41	11=100
July, 1994	53	39	8=100

Q.8 CONTINUED...

b.

	Most people who want to get ahead can make it if <u>they're willing to work hard</u>	Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success <u>for most people</u>	(VOL.) Neither/ Both equally/ Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	64	33	3=100
Chicago	64	31	5=100
Las Vegas	69	28	3=100
Phoenix	69	28	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	67	30	3=100
Washington, DC	66	31	3=100
<i>National Trend</i>			
December, 2005	64	33	3=100
December, 2004	68	28	4=100
September, 2000	73	24	3=100
August, 1999	74	23	3=100
July, 1994	68	30	2=100

c.

	Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many <u>jobs and hurt the economy</u>	Stricter environmental laws and regulations <u>are worth the cost</u>	(VOL.) Neither/ Both equally/ Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	29	65	6=100
Chicago	25	69	6=100
Las Vegas	30	64	6=100
Phoenix	29	65	6=100
Raleigh-Durham	24	70	6=100
Washington, DC	25	69	6=100
<i>National Trend</i>			
December, 2005	37	56	7=100
December, 2004	31	60	9=100
September, 2000	31	61	8=100
August, 1999	28	65	7=100
October, 1996	30	63	7=100
October, 1995	35	61	4=100
April, 1995	39	57	4=100
October, 1994	32	62	6=100
July, 1994	33	62	5=100

d.

	The growing number of newcomers from other countries threaten traditional <u>American customs and values</u>	The growing number of newcomers from other countries strengthens <u>American society</u>	(VOL.) Neither/ Both equally/ Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	48	45	7=100
Chicago	46	47	7=100
Las Vegas	45	48	7=100
Phoenix	38	53	9=100
Raleigh-Durham	45	48	7=100
Washington, DC	37	54	9=100
<i>National Trend</i>			
December, 2004	40	50	10=100

Q.8 CONTINUED...

e.

	Immigrants today strengthen our country because of <u>their hard work and talents</u>	Immigrants today are a burden on our country because they take our jobs, <u>housing and health care</u>	(VOL.) Neither/ Both equally/ Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	41	52	7=100
Chicago	46	44	10=100
Las Vegas	47	43	10=100
Phoenix	45	46	9=100
Raleigh-Durham	47	44	9=100
Washington, DC	56	32	12=100
<i>National Trend</i>			
December, 2005	45	44	11=100
December, 2004	45	44	11=100
June, 2003	46	44	10=100
September, 2000	50	38	12=100
August, 1999	46	44	10=100
October, 1997	41	48	11=100
June, 1997	41	48	11=100
April, 1997	38	52	10=100
June, 1996	37	54	9=100
July, 1994	31	63	6=100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY:

Q.9F1 I'd like your opinion of some groups. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of the group I name. (First,) would you say your overall opinion of (**INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE**) is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?

	-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL) Never	(VOL) Can't	
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Heard of	Rate/Ref	
a.F1	Jews								
	National	84	27	57	6	2	4	*	10=100 (N=1000)
	Chicago	86	31	55	6	2	4	0	8=100 (N=402)
	Las Vegas	76	26	50	11	4	7	1	12=100 (N=401)
	Phoenix	83	33	50	8	2	6	*	9=100 (N=399)
	Raleigh-Durham	81	27	54	8	4	4	*	11=100 (N=400)
	Washington, DC	86	34	52	4	2	2	*	10=100 (N=400)
<i>National Trend</i>									
	July, 2005	77	23	54	7	2	5	*	16=100
	Late May, 2005	77	37	40	7	2	5	--	16=100
	Mid-July, 2003	72	20	52	9	3	6	1	18=100
	March, 2002	74	18	56	9	2	7	*	17=100
	Mid-November, 2001	75	24	51	7	2	5	*	18=100
	March, 2001	72	16	56	10	2	8	*	18=100
	September, 2000 (RVs)	77	27	50	8	3	5	*	15=100
	June, 1997	82	26	56	9	2	7	1	8=100

Q.9F1 CONTINUED...

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL) Never	(VOL) Can't	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Very</u>	<u>Mostly</u>	<u>Heard of</u>	<u>Rate/Ref</u>	
b.F1	Blacks									
	National	83	24	59	10	2	8	0	7=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	84	23	61	11	4	7	0	5=100	(N=402)
	Las Vegas	75	23	52	17	7	10	*	8=100	(N=401)
	Phoenix	85	32	53	10	2	8	0	5=100	(N=399)
	Raleigh-Durham	85	24	61	9	2	7	*	6=100	(N=400)
	Washington, DC	87	34	53	7	2	5	0	6=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>									
	June, 2003	85	27	58	8	2	6	0	7=100	
	June, 1997	87	25	62	7	2	5	0	6=100	
c.F1	Hispanics									
	National	75	22	53	18	5	13	0	7=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	83	23	60	11	4	7	0	6=100	(N=402)
	Las Vegas	77	28	49	16	4	12	0	7=100	(N=401)
	Phoenix	81	31	50	15	5	10	0	4=100	(N=399)
	Raleigh-Durham	74	20	54	20	6	14	0	6=100	(N=400)
	Washington, DC	79	24	55	15	6	9	0	6=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>									
	June, 2003	77	25	52	13	3	10	*	10=100	
	June, 1997	78	19	59	13	4	9	*	9=100	
d.F1	Asians									
	National	80	25	55	12	4	8	0	8=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	83	24	59	11	4	7	0	6=100	(N=402)
	Las Vegas	78	26	52	10	4	6	2	10=100	(N=401)
	Phoenix	80	36	44	13	4	9	0	7=100	(N=399)
	Raleigh-Durham	79	24	55	11	4	7	1	9=100	(N=400)
	Washington, DC	85	28	57	6	2	4	*	9=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>									
	June, 2003	76	24	52	11	3	8	*	13=100	
	June, 1997	76	20	56	13	4	9	*	11=100	
e.F1	Evangelical Christians									
	National	68	22	46	18	5	13	2	12=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	69	18	51	17	5	12	2	12=100	(N=402)
	Las Vegas	63	21	42	19	8	11	2	16=100	(N=401)
	Phoenix	65	27	38	23	7	16	1	11=100	(N=399)
	Raleigh-Durham	66	22	44	23	7	16	2	9=100	(N=400)
	Washington, DC	63	23	40	22	4	18	3	12=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>									
	July, 2005	57	17	40	19	5	14	5	19=100	
	Mid-July, 2003	58	18	40	18	6	12	3	21=100	
	March, 2002	55	13	42	18	5	13	7	20=100	
	March, 2001	55	13	42	16	4	12	8	21=100	
	September, 2000 (RVs)	63	21	42	16	3	13	3	18=100	
	February, 1996	39	13	26	38	15	23	11	12=100	
	July, 1994	43	10	33	32	10	22	11	14=100	
	May, 1990	43	12	31	38	19	19	7	12=100	

NO QUESTION 10

ASK ALL:

ROTATE Q.11 AND Q.12

Thinking about the nation's economy...

Q.11 How would you rate economic conditions in this country today... as excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Don't Know Refused</u>
National	4	29	44	22	1=100
Chicago	4	27	41	28	*=100
Las Vegas	6	33	41	19	1=100
Phoenix	7	35	43	14	1=100
Raleigh-Durham	4	30	45	20	1=100
Washington, DC	7	34	38	20	1=100
<i>National Trend</i>					
January, 2006	4	30	45	19	2=100
Early October, 2005	2	23	45	29	1=100
Mid-September, 2005	3	28	44	24	1=100
Mid-May, 2005	3	29	47	20	1=100
January, 2005	3	36	45	15	1=100
December, 2004	3	33	43	20	1=100
Early November, 2004 (<i>RVs</i>)	5	31	37	26	1=100
Mid-September, 2004	4	34	40	20	2=100
August, 2004	3	30	45	21	1=100
Late April, 2004	4	34	38	22	2=100
Late February, 2004	2	29	42	26	1=100
February 9-12, 2004 (<i>Gallup</i>)	2	31	46	21	0=100
January 12-15, 2004 (<i>Gallup</i>)	3	34	42	21	0=100
January 2-5, 2004 (<i>Gallup</i>)	3	40	41	16	*=100
December 11-14, 2003 (<i>Gallup</i>)	3	34	44	19	*=100
November 3-5, 2003 (<i>Gallup</i>)	2	28	49	21	*=100
October 24-26, 2003 (<i>Gallup</i>)	2	24	44	30	*=100
October 6-8, 2003 (<i>Gallup</i>)	2	20	50	27	1=100
September 8-10, 2003 (<i>Gallup</i>)	1	20	49	30	*=100
August 4-6, 2003 (<i>Gallup</i>)	1	24	52	23	*=100
February 17-19, 2003 (<i>Gallup</i>)	1	17	48	34	*=100
February 4-6, 2002 (<i>Gallup</i>)	2	26	55	16	1=100
March 5-7, 2001 (<i>Gallup</i>)	3	43	43	10	1=100
January 7-10, 2000 (<i>Gallup</i>)	19	52	23	5	1=100
January 15-17, 1999 (<i>Gallup</i>)	14	55	27	4	*=100
March 20-22, 1998 (<i>Gallup</i>)	20	46	27	7	*=100
Jan 31 - Feb 2, 1997 (<i>Gallup</i>)	4	38	43	15	*=100
March 15-17, 1996 (<i>Gallup</i>)	2	31	48	18	1=100
May 11-14, 1995 (<i>Gallup</i>)	2	27	50	20	1=100
January 15-17, 1994 (<i>Gallup</i>)	*	22	54	24	*=100
February 12-14, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	*	14	46	39	1=100
January 3-6, 1992 (<i>Gallup</i>)	*	12	46	41	1=100

Thinking about your own personal finances...

Q.12 How would you rate your own personal financial situation? Would you say you are in excellent shape, good shape, only fair shape or poor shape financially?

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Don't Know/Refused</u>
National	9	39	36	15	1=100
Chicago	7	41	39	11	2=100
Las Vegas	10	45	34	10	1=100
Phoenix	13	41	34	11	1=100
Raleigh-Durham	11	44	31	13	1=100
Washington, DC	12	46	29	12	1=100
<i>National Trend</i>					
January, 2006	7	39	37	15	2=100
Mid- May, 2005	7	37	39	16	1=100
January, 2005	10	41	34	14	1=100
August, 2004	9	42	34	14	1=100
September, 2003	10	38	36	15	1=100
Late March, 2003	10	43	31	12	4=100
January, 2003	7	38	39	15	1=100
Early October, 2002	7	39	37	16	1=100
June, 2002	5	40	37	16	2=100
Late September, 2001	7	40	37	14	2=100
June, 2001	6	38	39	16	1=100
June, 2000	9	43	35	11	2=100
August, 1999	6	43	41	9	1=100
May, 1997	7	43	38	11	1=100
September, 1996 (RVs)	8	47	34	10	1=100
February, 1995	8	39	38	14	1=100
March, 1994	5	41	40	13	1=100
December, 1993	5	34	45	15	1=100
January, 1993 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	4	33	46	16	1=100
October, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	6	34	40	19	1=100
August, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	5	30	47	17	1=100
May, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	4	35	45	15	1=100
January, 1992 <i>U.S. News & World Report</i>	4	32	45	18	1=100

Q.13 Thinking now about job opportunities where you live, would you say there are plenty of jobs available in your community or are jobs difficult to find?

	<u>Plenty of jobs available</u>	<u>Jobs are difficult to find</u>	<u>Lots of some jobs, few of others</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>
National	37	56	3	4=100
Chicago	30	59	3	8=100
Las Vegas	73	21	3	3=100
Phoenix	59	32	3	6=100
Raleigh-Durham	51	43	2	4=100
Washington, DC	60	32	4	4=100
<i>National Trend</i>				
January, 2006	33	56	6	5=100
Early October, 2005	36	56	4	4=100
May, 2005	30	60	6	4=100

Q.13 CONTINUED...

	(VOL)			
	<u>Plenty of jobs available</u>	<u>Jobs are difficult to find</u>	<u>Lots of some jobs, few of others</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>
January, 2005	32	58	5	5=100
Mid-September, 2004	31	52	6	11=100
August, 2004	34	55	4	7=100
Late April, 2004	30	57	4	9=100
Late February, 2004	31	59	5	6=100
Mid-January, 2004	27	60	6	7=100
October, 2003	24	66	5	5=100
June, 2002	31	59	4	6=100
June, 2001	42	44	8	6=100
August, 1992 <i>U.S. News & W. Report</i>	15	76	6	3=100
May, 1992 <i>U.S. News & W. Report</i>	16	77	4	3=100
January, 1992 <i>U.S. News & W. Report</i>	12	79	6	3=100

EMPLOY Are you now employed full-time, part-time or not employed?

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Not employed</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>
National	53	13	34	*=100
Chicago	50	15	35	*=100
Las Vegas	57	9	34	*=100
Phoenix	54	10	36	*=100
Raleigh-Durham	53	15	32	*=100
Washington, DC	60	12	28	*=100

IF “NOT EMPLOYED” (3 IN EMPLOY) ASK:

EMPLOY2 Is that because you are a student, because you are retired, because you choose not to work, or because you’ve lost or quit a job?

	<u>Student</u>	<u>Retired</u>	<u>Choose not to work</u>	<u>Lost or quit a job</u>	<u>Other reason (VOL)</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>
National	3	19	3	3	6	*=34%
Chicago	5	16	5	4	5	*=35%
Las Vegas	2	18	5	2	7	*=34%
Phoenix	2	18	6	3	7	0=36%
Raleigh-Durham	5	14	5	3	5	*=32%
Washington, DC	4	14	4	2	4	*=28%
<i>National Trend</i>						
January, 2006	4	19	4	4	7	*=38%
Mid-May, 2005	3	19	5	3	7	0=37%
February, 2005	3	17	6	2	7	0=35%
June, 2002	2	19	4	4	6	*=35%
June, 2001	n/a	17	4	4	10	*=35%

NO QUESTION 14 OR 15

ASK ALL:

Now I would like to ask you some questions about immigrants – people who come from other countries to live here in the United States.

Q.16 Compared to the immigrants of the early 1900s, are TODAY'S immigrants more willing to adapt to the American way of life, less willing to adapt to the American way of life, or are they about as willing to adapt to the American way of life?

	<u>More willing</u>	<u>Less willing</u>	<u>About as willing</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>
National	19	44	30	7=100
Chicago	20	42	31	7=100
Las Vegas	18	50	26	6=100
Phoenix	18	52	26	4=100
Raleigh-Durham	20	40	35	5=100
Washington, DC	23	37	32	8=100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY:

Q.17F1 Please tell me whether each of the following characteristics do or do not apply to immigrants from Latin American countries (**READ AND RANDOMIZE**)

	<u>Applies</u>	<u>Doesn't apply</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>	
a.F1				
Work very hard				
National	80	10	10=100	(N=1000)
Chicago	85	9	6=100	(N=402)
Las Vegas	82	10	8=100	(N=401)
Phoenix	82	11	7=100	(N=399)
Raleigh-Durham	87	6	7=100	(N=400)
Washington, DC	85	9	6=100	(N=400)
<i>National Trend</i>				
April, 1997	63	23	14=100	
July, 1993 (Gallup)	65	27	8=100	
b.F1				
Often end up on welfare				
National	37	44	19=100	(N=1000)
Chicago	32	49	19=100	(N=402)
Las Vegas	41	42	17=100	(N=401)
Phoenix	42	42	16=100	(N=399)
Raleigh-Durham	34	49	17=100	(N=400)
Washington, DC	28	46	26=100	(N=400)
<i>National Trend</i>				
April, 1997	55	26	19=100	
July, 1993 (Gallup)	60	27	13=100	
c.F1				
Do very well in school				
National	41	33	26=100	(N=1000)
Chicago	42	35	23=100	(N=402)
Las Vegas	36	46	18=100	(N=401)
Phoenix	37	47	16=100	(N=399)
Raleigh-Durham	37	35	28=100	(N=400)
Washington, DC	36	38	26=100	(N=400)
<i>National Trend</i>				
April, 1997	29	39	32=100	
July, 1993 (Gallup)	42	42	16=100	

Q.17F1 CONTINUED...

		<u>Applies</u>	<u>Doesn't apply</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>	
d.F1	Significantly increase crime				
	National	33	55	12=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	30	55	15=100	(N=402)
	Las Vegas	45	46	9=100	(N=401)
	Phoenix	46	46	8=100	(N=399)
	Raleigh-Durham	37	51	12=100	(N=400)
	Washington, DC	31	54	15=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>				
	April, 1997	43	39	17=100	
	July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	62	28	10=100	
e.F1	Have strong family values				
	National	80	8	12=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	86	8	6=100	(N=402)
	Las Vegas	85	7	8=100	(N=401)
	Phoenix	86	7	7=100	(N=399)
	Raleigh-Durham	85	7	8=100	(N=400)
	Washington, DC	85	6	9=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>				
	April, 1997	75	11	14=100	
	July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	72	19	9=100	
f.F1	Keep to themselves and don't try to fit in				
	National	45	43	12=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	42	47	11=100	(N=402)
	Las Vegas	54	38	8=100	(N=401)
	Phoenix	47	45	8=100	(N=399)
	Raleigh-Durham	45	47	8=100	(N=400)
	Washington, DC	44	42	14=100	(N=400)

ASK FORM 2 ONLY:

Q.18F2 Please tell me whether each of the following characteristics do or do not apply to immigrants from Asian countries (**READ AND RANDOMIZE**)

		<u>Applies</u>	<u>Doesn't apply</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>	
a.F2	Work very hard				
	National	82	8	10=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	87	4	9=100	(N=399)
	Las Vegas	86	7	7=100	(N=400)
	Phoenix	91	4	5=100	(N=401)
	Raleigh-Durham	86	8	6=100	(N=401)
	Washington, DC	87	6	7=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>				
	April, 1997	77	10	13=100	
	July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	74	20	6=100	

Q.18F2 CONTINUED...

		<u>Applies</u>	<u>Doesn't apply</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>	
b.F2	Often end up on welfare				
	National	17	70	13=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	11	71	18=100	(N=399)
	Las Vegas	12	74	13=100	(N=400)
	Phoenix	14	73	13=100	(N=401)
	Raleigh-Durham	19	69	12=100	(N=401)
	Washington, DC	12	70	18=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>				
	April, 1997	27	53	20=100	
	July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	38	53	9=100	
c.F2	Do very well in school				
	National	75	10	15=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	77	9	14=100	(N=399)
	Las Vegas	80	8	12=100	(N=400)
	Phoenix	80	8	12=100	(N=401)
	Raleigh-Durham	75	10	15=100	(N=401)
	Washington, DC	78	7	15=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>				
	April, 1997	69	12	19=100	
	July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	74	17	9=100	
d.F2	Significantly increase crime				
	National	19	70	11=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	12	74	14=100	(N=399)
	Las Vegas	18	71	11=100	(N=400)
	Phoenix	15	75	10=100	(N=401)
	Raleigh-Durham	16	77	7=100	(N=401)
	Washington, DC	13	71	16=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>				
	April, 1997	28	55	17=100	
	July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	43	48	9=100	
e.F2	Have strong family values				
	National	79	9	12=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	85	5	10=100	(N=399)
	Las Vegas	85	6	9=100	(N=400)
	Phoenix	85	5	10=100	(N=401)
	Raleigh-Durham	84	8	8=100	(N=401)
	Washington, DC	87	4	9=100	(N=400)
	<i>National Trend</i>				
	April, 1997	73	13	14=100	
	July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	77	16	7=100	
f.F2	Keep to themselves and don't try to fit in				
	National	49	39	12=100	(N=1000)
	Chicago	44	42	14=100	(N=399)
	Las Vegas	44	44	12=100	(N=400)
	Phoenix	42	42	16=100	(N=401)
	Raleigh-Durham	42	47	11=100	(N=401)
	Washington, DC	36	51	13=100	(N=400)

NO QUESTION 19

ASK ALL:

Q.20 About what percentage of the American public was born outside of the U.S ... is it **(READ IN ORDER)**...

	<i>(Correct)</i>				
	<u>Closer to 1 percent</u>	<u>Closer to 10 percent</u>	<u>Closer to 25 percent</u>	<u>Higher than 25 percent</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	5	34	25	28	8=100
Chicago	6	31	28	28	7=100
Las Vegas	7	29	25	30	9=100
Phoenix	6	31	25	32	6=100
Raleigh-Durham	6	36	28	23	7=100
Washington, DC	7	32	23	27	11=100

Q.21 How often do you personally come in contact with immigrants who speak little or no English... **(READ IN ORDER)**?

	<u>Often</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	49	25	19	6	1=100
Chicago	50	27	17	5	1=100
Las Vegas	68	19	11	2	*=100
Phoenix	66	20	11	3	*=100
Raleigh-Durham	59	24	14	3	*=100
Washington, DC	56	29	12	2	1=100
<i>National Trend</i>					
April, 1997 ³	28	23	32	17	*=100
July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	29	26	30	15	*=100

IF OFTEN '1' OR SOMETIMES '2' IN Q.21, ASK:

Q.22 When that happens, does it bother you, or not bother you?

	<u>Bother</u>	<u>Not bother</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>	
National	38	61	1=100	(N=1476)
Chicago	38	61	1=100	(N=630)
Las Vegas	43	56	1=100	(N=710)
Phoenix	40	58	2=100	(N=687)
Raleigh-Durham	34	65	1=100	(N=659)
Washington, DC	36	61	3=100	(N=671)
<i>National Trend</i>				
April, 1997	39	60	1=100	
July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	45	54	1=100	

3 In 1997 and 1993 the question was worded "How often do you personally have to deal with immigrants who speak little or no English?"

ASK ALL:

Q.23 Do you have any friends or relatives who are recent immigrants?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	26	74	*=100
Chicago	29	71	*=100
Las Vegas	29	70	1=100
Phoenix	35	65	*=100
Raleigh-Durham	27	73	*=100
Washington, DC	37	63	*=100
<i>National Trend</i>			
April, 1997	19	81	*=100
July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	15	85	*=100

Q.24 How many recent immigrants would you say live in your area... **(READ IN ORDER)?**

	<u>Many</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Only a few</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	35	27	27	8	3=100
Chicago	32	32	26	7	3=100
Las Vegas	47	24	20	6	3=100
Phoenix	47	26	17	7	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	47	26	21	4	2=100
Washington, DC	46	27	18	4	5=100
<i>National Trend</i>					
April, 1997	17	22	37	18	6=100
July, 1993 (<i>Gallup</i>)	27	25	34	12	2=100

NO QUESTION 25

ASK ALL:

Q.26 Now thinking about our country, which of these is a bigger problem for the United States right now... LEGAL immigration, ILLEGAL immigration, both equally, OR neither? **[RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2 AND READ]**?

	<u>Legal immigration</u>	<u>Illegal immigration</u>	<u>Both equally</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	4	60	22	11	3=100
Chicago	3	55	24	15	3=100
Las Vegas	3	60	23	12	2=100
Phoenix	3	63	21	11	2=100
Raleigh-Durham	3	64	20	11	2=100
Washington, DC	3	59	21	14	3=100

**IF BOTH LEGAL AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION ARE PROBLEMS [3 IN Q.26] ASK BOTH Q.27 AND Q.28 IN ROTATION – OTHERWISE FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS ON Q.27 AND Q.28
IF “LEGAL IMMIGRATION” [1 IN Q.26] ASK:**

Q.27 What is your biggest concern about LEGAL immigration? Is it that it hurts American jobs, it hurts American customs and its way of life, it increases the danger of terrorism, OR it contributes to crime [READ AND RANDOMIZE]?

	It hurts American		It increases	It contributes	(VOL.)		
	It hurts	customs and its	the danger		(VOL.)	Don't know/	
	<u>American jobs</u>	<u>way of life</u>	<u>of terrorism</u>	<u>to crime</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Refused</u>	
National	41	17	17	7	10	8=100	(N=465)
Chicago	36	14	20	6	10	14=100	(N=202)
Las Vegas	29	19	19	9	9	15=100	(N=120)
Phoenix	17	20	18	14	16	15=100	(N=169)
Raleigh-Durham	43	13	19	6	13	6=100	(N=177)
Washington, DC	33	17	14	8	15	13=100	(N=161)

IF “ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION” [2 IN Q.26] ASK:

Q.28 What is your biggest concern about ILLEGAL immigration? Is it that it hurts American jobs, it hurts American customs and its way of life, it increases the danger of terrorism, OR it contributes to crime [READ AND RANDOMIZE]?

	It hurts American		It increases	It contributes	(VOL.)		
	It hurts	customs and its	the danger		(VOL.)	Don't know/	
	<u>American jobs</u>	<u>way of life</u>	<u>of terrorism</u>	<u>to crime</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Refused</u>	
National	31	11	27	16	11	4=100	(N=1671)
Chicago	39	11	24	12	9	5=100	(N=636)
Las Vegas	27	16	19	23	10	5=100	(N=682)
Phoenix	24	12	20	25	11	8=100	(N=679)
Raleigh-Durham	29	11	27	18	10	5=100	(N=677)
Washington, DC	27	12	23	21	12	5=100	(N=626)

NO QUESTION 29 OR 30

ASK ALL:

Q.31 Thinking about all of the immigrants who have moved into your community in recent years: What effect, if any, do you think these recent immigrants are having on the quality of your local government services? Are they making things better, making things worse or not making much difference either way?

	<u>Better</u>	<u>Worse</u>	Not much	No recent		
				<u>difference</u>	immigrants	
				<u>(VOL.)</u>	<u>Refused</u>	
National	7	26	60	2	5=100	
Chicago	7	22	64	1	6=100	
Las Vegas	8	34	52	*	6=100	
Phoenix	10	41	43	0	6=100	
Raleigh-Durham	7	36	52	*	5=100	
Washington, DC	11	25	55	*	9=100	

Q.32 Do you believe that you or a family member has ever lost a job or not gotten a job because an employer hired immigrant workers instead, or don't you think so?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	16	81	3=100
Chicago	19	78	3=100
Las Vegas	20	77	3=100
Phoenix	14	84	2=100
Raleigh-Durham	20	78	2=100
Washington, DC	13	83	4=100

NO QUESTION 33

ASK FORM 1 ONLY:

Q.34F1 Do you think most of the people who have moved to the United States in the last few years are here legally, or are most of them here illegally?

	<u>Legally</u>	<u>Illegally</u>	Half and half <u>(VOL.)</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>	
National	35	49	6	10=100	(N=1000)
Chicago	38	45	8	9=100	(N=402)
Las Vegas	24	64	6	6=100	(N=401)
Phoenix	20	64	7	9=100	(N=399)
Raleigh-Durham	32	56	4	8=100	(N=400)
Washington, DC	33	48	7	12=100	(N=400)
National Trends					
December, 2001 (CBS/NY Times)	29	53	3	15=100	
June, 1993 (CBS/NY Times)	17	68	5	10=100	
June, 1986 (CBS/NY Times)	32	49	6	13=100	

ASK FORM 2 ONLY:

Q.35F2 Do you think most of the immigrants who are now living in the United States are here legally, or are most of them here illegally?

	<u>Legally</u>	<u>Illegally</u>	Half and half <u>(VOL.)</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>	
National	39	44	8	9=100	(N=1000)
Chicago	39	42	9	10=100	(N=399)
Las Vegas	27	54	7	12=100	(N=400)
Phoenix	26	60	8	6=100	(N=401)
Raleigh-Durham	34	51	6	9=100	(N=401)
Washington, DC	43	40	6	11=100	(N=400)

ASK ALL:

Q.36 Should LEGAL immigration into the United States be kept at its present level, increased or decreased?

	<u>Kept at present level</u>	<u>Increased</u>	<u>Decreased</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	37	17	40	6=100
Chicago	36	22	35	7=100
Las Vegas	38	21	35	6=100
Phoenix	37	26	30	7=100
Raleigh-Durham	34	22	37	7=100
Washington, DC	39	20	33	8=100

Q.37 Do you think the immigrants coming to this country today mostly take jobs away from American citizens, or do they mostly take jobs Americans don't want? (**IF BOTH, ASK:**) Well, which do most of them do?

	<u>Take jobs away</u>	<u>Take unwanted jobs</u>	<u>Both (VOL.)</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	24	65	5	6=100
Chicago	23	66	7	4=100
Las Vegas	24	66	5	5=100
Phoenix	19	72	5	4=100
Raleigh-Durham	23	68	5	4=100
Washington, DC	15	74	6	5=100

National Trends

October, 2005 (CBS) ⁴	31	58	7	4=100
July, 2005 (CBS)	33	52	10	5=100
January, 2004 (CBS/NY Times)	39	53	4	4=100
July, 2003 (CBS/NY Times)	30	59	6	5=100
October, 1996 (CBS)	22	67	6	6=100
February, 1996 (CBS/NY Times)	39	51	7	4=100
December, 1995 (CBS/NY Times)	36	55	n/a	10=100
January, 1994 (CBS)	31	52	10	9=100
June, 1993 (CBS/NY Times)	36	55	n/a	9=100
June, 1986 (CBS/NY Times)	34	52	9	5=100
June, 1983 (NY Times)	42	47	n/a	10=100

NO QUESTION 38

4 In October 2005 "mostly" was omitted from the question wording. In July 2005, 2004, 2003 and February 1996 "mostly" was included only in the second half of the question. In 1993 "most likely" was used in place of "mostly"

Q.39 Do you think most recent immigrants pay their fair share of taxes, or not?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	33	56	11=100
Chicago	36	56	8=100
Las Vegas	38	51	11=100
Phoenix	33	57	10=100
Raleigh-Durham	29	62	9=100
Washington, DC	41	46	13=100
<i>National Trends</i>			
May, 2004 (NPR/Kaiser/Harvard)	33	58	10=101

Q.40 Do you think most recent immigrants do or do not learn English within a reasonable amount of time?

	<u>Yes, they do</u>	<u>No, they don't</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	35	58	7=100
Chicago	33	60	7=100
Las Vegas	29	66	5=100
Phoenix	29	66	5=100
Raleigh-Durham	35	58	7=100
Washington, DC	39	51	10=100
<i>National Trends</i>			
May, 2004 (NPR/Kaiser/Harvard)	39	55	5=99

NO QUESTION 41

Q.42 Some people say that our American way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence. Would you say you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with this?

	<u>Completely agree</u>	<u>Mostly agree</u>	<u>Mostly disagree</u>	<u>Completely disagree</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	18	36	29	13	4=100
Chicago	15	33	28	21	4=100
Las Vegas	17	30	32	19	2=100
Phoenix	16	35	27	19	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	15	33	32	17	3=100
Washington, DC	12	28	34	22	4=100
<i>National Trends</i>					
September, 2002 ⁵	30	34	24	8	4=100

5 In 2002, this question was a part of a list of statements.

ASK NATIONAL SAMPLE FORM 2 ONLY [N=1000]:

ASK ALL ON LOCAL SAMPLES:

Q.43F2 Thinking now about our political leaders, please tell me how much confidence you have in [RANDOMIZE AND INSERT] to do the right thing regarding the issue of immigration... do you have a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all?

		<u>A lot of confidence</u>	<u>Some confidence</u>	<u>Not too much confidence</u>	<u>No confidence at all</u>	<u>DK/Refused</u>
a.F2	President Bush					
	National	12	30	24	32	2=100
	Chicago	8	25	22	41	4=100
	Las Vegas	13	27	21	36	3=100
	Phoenix	16	31	24	27	2=100
	Raleigh-Durham	12	27	25	35	1=100
	Washington, DC	10	27	25	35	3=100
b.F2	The governor of your state					
	National	14	40	21	19	6=100
	Chicago	11	42	22	19	6=100
	Las Vegas	16	42	20	15	7=100
	Phoenix	27	37	18	15	3=100
	Raleigh-Durham	13	45	24	13	5=100
	Washington, DC	13	42	18	14	13=100
c.F2	Local government officials					
	National	13	43	22	18	4=100
	Chicago	12	45	22	14	7=100
	Las Vegas	13	39	27	16	5=100
	Phoenix	12	48	23	14	3=100
	Raleigh-Durham	11	43	29	13	4=100
	Washington, DC	11	46	25	13	5=100
d.F2	The Democratic Party					
	National	11	42	22	18	7=100
	Chicago	14	47	18	15	6=100
	Las Vegas	12	35	22	23	8=100
	Phoenix	11	34	25	24	6=100
	Raleigh-Durham	13	40	26	18	3=100
	Washington, DC	13	42	21	18	6=100
e.F2	The Republican Party					
	National	10	35	25	25	5=100
	Chicago	7	32	26	30	5=100
	Las Vegas	11	32	23	28	6=100
	Phoenix	12	36	27	20	5=100
	Raleigh-Durham	9	35	28	25	3=100
	Washington, DC	10	30	26	29	5=100

ASK ALL:

I'd like to get your reaction to proposals for dealing with the issue of immigration in the United States.

Q.44 First, thinking about immigrants who are now living in the U.S. ILLEGALLY. Should illegal immigrants be required to go home, or should they be granted some kind of legal status that allows them to stay here?

	<u>Required to go home</u>	<u>Allowed to stay</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
National	53	40	7=100
Chicago	45	49	6=100
Las Vegas	47	46	7=100
Phoenix	44	46	10=100
Raleigh-Durham	49	45	6=100
Washington, DC	41	49	10=100

ASK IF R FAVORS REQUIRING IMMIGRANTS TO GO HOME [1 IN Q.44]:

Q.45 Should it be possible for some illegal immigrants to remain in the U.S. under a temporary worker program under the condition that they would eventually go home, or don't you think so?

	<u>Some could stay</u>	<u>Don't think so</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>	
National	47	51	2=100	(N=1052)
Chicago	43	52	5=100	(N=352)
Las Vegas	40	57	3=100	(N=377)
Phoenix	50	49	1=100	(N=347)
Raleigh-Durham	52	47	1=100	(N=391)
Washington, DC	44	52	4=100	(N=330)

ASK IF R FAVORS ALLOWING IMMIGRANTS TO STAY [2 IN Q.44]:

Q.46 Should they be allowed to stay only as temporary workers who must eventually return to their home countries, or should it be possible for them to stay in the U.S. permanently?

	<u>All must eventually return home</u>	<u>Possible for them to stay permanently</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>	
National	17	79	4=100	(N=797)
Chicago	13	80	7=100	(N=387)
Las Vegas	16	81	3=100	(N=362)
Phoenix	13	83	4=100	(N=377)
Raleigh-Durham	19	77	4=100	(N=355)
Washington, DC	20	75	5=100	(N=387)

ASK ALL:

Q.47 Would you favor or oppose creating a new government database of everyone eligible to work – both American citizens and legal immigrants, and requiring employers to check that database before hiring someone for ANY kind of work?

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	66	29	5=100
Chicago	65	30	5=100
Las Vegas	65	32	3=100
Phoenix	63	32	5=100
Raleigh-Durham	63	31	6=100
Washington, DC	55	40	5=100

Q.48 Would you favor or oppose requiring everyone seeking a new job to have a new kind of driver's license or Social Security card that proves they are U.S. citizens or are in the country legally?

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	76	21	3=100
Chicago	73	24	3=100
Las Vegas	73	24	3=100
Phoenix	71	26	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	76	22	2=100
Washington, DC	67	30	3=100

ASK FORM 1 ONLY:

Q.49F1 Should illegal immigrants who are in the U.S. be eligible for social services provided by state and local governments, or should they not be eligible?

	<u>Eligible for social services</u>	<u>Not eligible</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>	
National	29	67	4=100	(N=1000)
Chicago	35	60	5=100	(N=402)
Las Vegas	31	64	5=100	(N=401)
Phoenix	33	62	5=100	(N=399)
Raleigh-Durham	28	67	5=100	(N=400)
Washington, DC	32	62	6=100	(N=400)

ASK FORM 2 ONLY:

Q.50F2 Should the children of illegal immigrants who are in the U.S. be permitted to attend public schools, or don't you think so?

	<u>Permitted to attend public schools</u>	<u>Don't think so</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>	
National	71	26	3=100	(N=1000)
Chicago	75	22	3=100	(N=399)
Las Vegas	68	29	3=100	(N=400)
Phoenix	70	28	2=100	(N=401)
Raleigh-Durham	77	19	4=100	(N=401)
Washington, DC	73	23	4=100	(N=400)

ASK ALL:

Q.51 Which of the following actions do you think would be MOST effective in reducing the number of illegal immigrants who come to the U.S. across the Mexican border [READ AND RANDOMIZE]

	Increasing the number of border <u>patrol agents</u>	Building more fences <u>on the border</u>	Increasing the penalties for employers who hire <u>illegal immigrants</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	33	9	49	9=100
Chicago	36	9	43	12=100
Las Vegas	31	10	46	13=100
Phoenix	32	10	45	13=100
Raleigh-Durham	31	7	52	10=100
Washington, DC	30	7	50	13=100

Q.52 There are now some groups of people called "Minutemen" who are looking for illegal immigrants along the Mexican border in order to report them to the authorities. Do you approve or disapprove of what these groups are doing, or haven't you heard anything about them?

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	Haven't heard <u>about them</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	33	22	42	3=100
Chicago	28	28	41	3=100
Las Vegas	39	28	29	4=100
Phoenix	50	33	14	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	27	24	46	3=100
Washington, DC	27	36	32	5=100

Q.53 Were you aware that a child born to illegal immigrants in the U.S. is automatically a U.S. citizen, or weren't you aware of that?

	<u>Yes, aware</u>	<u>No, not aware</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	80	19	1=100
Chicago	82	17	1=100
Las Vegas	89	11	*=100
Phoenix	90	10	*=100
Raleigh-Durham	81	19	*=100
Washington, DC	84	15	1=100

Q.54 Would you favor changing the Constitution so that the parents must be legal residents of the U.S. in order for their newborn child to be a citizen, or should the Constitution be left as it is?

	Favor changing <u>Constitution</u>	Leave <u>Constitution as is</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
National	42	54	4=100
Chicago	36	62	2=100
Las Vegas	43	53	4=100
Phoenix	43	54	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	42	55	3=100
Washington, DC	33	63	4=100

ASK CHICAGO SAMPLE ONLY [N=801]:

CH Should illegal immigrants who graduate from high schools in Illinois be allowed to attend public colleges at in-state tuition rates, or don't you think so?

	<u>Allowed</u>	<u>Don't think so</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
Chicago	54	41	5=100

ASK LAS VEGAS SAMPLE ONLY [N=801]:

LV Do you favor or oppose the creation of government-sponsored hiring centers for day laborers?

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
Las Vegas	49	38	13=100

ASK RALEIGH-DURHAM SAMPLE ONLY [N=801]:

NC Do you favor or oppose requiring that local police check the immigration status of people they encounter during routine activities such as traffic stops?

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
Raleigh-Durham	68	29	3=100

ASK WASHINGTON METRO SAMPLE ONLY [N=800]:

DC Do you favor or oppose the creation of government-sponsored hiring centers for day laborers?

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	Don't know/ <u>Refused</u>
Washington, DC	54	35	11=100

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL) <u>No Preference</u>	(VOL) <u>Other Party</u>	<u>Don't know</u>
National	27	32	31	6	*	4=100
Chicago	19	41	28	7	*	5=100
Las Vegas	31	31	28	6	*	4=100
Phoenix	33	24	32	8	*	3=100
Raleigh-Durham	26	38	28	4	*	4=100
Washington, DC	22	38	29	6	*	5=100
<i>National Trend</i>						
February, 2006	30	33	31	3	*	3=100
January, 2006	28	32	32	5	*	3=100
December, 2005	29	34	31	4	*	2=100
Late November, 2005	27	34	29	5	1	4=100
Early November, 2005	28	34	31	5	*	2=100
Late October, 2005	29	33	31	5	*	2=100
Early October, 2005	26	34	34	4	*	2=100
September 8-11, 2005	31	32	33	3	*	1=100
September 6-7, 2005	27	33	33	4	*	3=100
July, 2005	31	34	29	4	*	2=100
June, 2005	30	32	32	4	*	2=100
Mid-May, 2005	30	34	29	4	*	3=100
Late March, 2005	29	32	36	2	*	1=100
Mid-March, 2005	30	34	29	4	*	3=100
February, 2005	31	32	30	4	1	2=100
January, 2005	32	33	30	4	*	1=100
December, 2004	31	34	30	3	*	2=100
<i>Yearly Totals</i>						
2005	30	33	31	4	*	2=100
2004	30	33	30	4	*	3=100
2003	30	31	31	5	*	3=100
2002	30	31	30	5	1	3=100
2001	29	34	29	5	*	3=100
2001 Post-Sept 11	31	32	28	5	1	3=100
2001 Pre-Sept 11	28	35	30	5	*	2=100
2000	28	33	29	6	*	4=100
1999	27	33	34	4	*	2=100
1998	28	33	32	5	*	2=100
1997	28	33	32	4	1	2=100
				No Preference/ <u>Other/DK</u>		
1996	29	33	33			5=100
1995	32	30	34			4=100
1994	30	32	34			4=100
1993	27	34	34			5=100
1992	28	33	35			4=100
1991	31	32	33			4=100
1990	31	33	30			6=100

PARTY CONTINUED...

	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>Independent/ No Pref/Oth/DK</u>
1989	33	33	34=100
1987	26	35	39=100

IF ANSWERED 3, 4, 5 OR 9 IN PARTY ASK:

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Refused to lean</u>
National	11	15	15=41%
Chicago	10	16	14=40%
Las Vegas	8	14	16=38%
Phoenix	12	13	18=43%
Raleigh-Durham	9	15	12=36%
Washington, DC	7	17	16=40%
<i>National Trend</i>			
February, 2006	11	16	10=37%
January, 2006	10	16	14=40%
December, 2005	10	16	11=37%
Late November, 2005	9	13	17=39%
Early November, 2005	11	14	13=38%
Late October, 2005	11	15	12=38%
Early October, 2005	11	18	11=40%
September 8-11, 2005	10	18	9=37%
September 6-7, 2005	10	15	15=40%
July, 2005	9	15	11=35%
June, 2005	10	16	12=38%
Mid-May, 2005	9	13	14=36%
Late March, 2005	13	17	9=39%
December, 2004	14	12	9=35%
August, 2003	12	16	14=42%
August, 2002	12	13	13=38%
September, 2000	11	13	15=39%
Late September, 1999	14	15	16=45%
August, 1999	15	15	12=42%