

FOR RELEASE MARCH, 4, 2024

Latinos' Views on the Migrant Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

U.S. Hispanics are less likely than other Americans to say increasing deportations or a larger wall along the border will help the situation

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, March, 2024, "Latinos' Views on the Migrant Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border"

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How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand U.S. Latinos' views of the migrant situation at the U.S.-Mexico border and immigration policies in the United States.

For this analysis, we surveyed 5,140 U.S. adults, including 879 Hispanics, from Jan. 16 to 21, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

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

Terminology

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

The term **U.S. born** refers to people who are U.S. citizens at birth, including people born in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories.

The term **foreign born** refers to persons born outside of the United States. The terms **foreign born** and **immigrant** are used interchangeably in this report.

Democrats and Democratic leaners are respondents who identify politically with the Democratic Party or who identify politically as independent or with some other party but lean toward the Democratic Party. **Republicans and Republican leaners** are respondents who identify politically with the Republican Party or who identify politically as independent or with some other party but lean toward the Republican Party. (In later uses, the terms **Democrat** and **Republican** are inclusive of those who lean to each party.)

Respondents were asked a question about their voter registration status. In this report, respondents are considered a **registered voter** if they self-report being *absolutely certain* they are registered at their current address. Respondents are considered **not registered to vote** if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration.

Latinos' Views on the Migrant Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border

U.S. Hispanics are less likely than other Americans to say increasing deportations or a larger wall along the border will help the situation

A majority of U.S. Hispanics (75%) describe the recent increase in the number of migrants seeking to enter the United States at its border with Mexico as a major problem or a crisis. A majority (74%) are also critical of the way the U.S. government is handling the situation at the southern border.

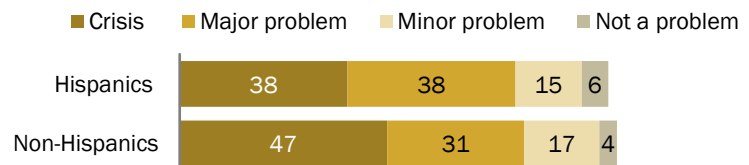
But Hispanics are less likely than non-Hispanics to describe the migrant situation at the border as a crisis or to say it is leading to more crime. Both groups also disagree on the possible effects of several policy proposals on the migrant border situation.

Yet Latinos are just as likely as other Americans to follow the news about the migrant situation at the border, according to a survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21 by Pew Research Center.

For more on the general public's views about immigration, read "[How Americans View the Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border.](#)"

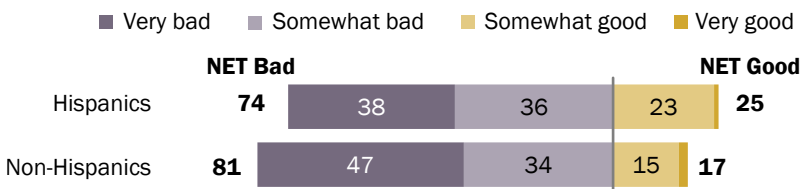
Most Latinos view the border situation as a 'crisis' or a 'major problem'

% who say the large number of migrants seeking to enter the U.S. at the border with Mexico is (a)___ for the U.S.



... and most say the government is doing a bad job dealing with it

% who say the U.S. government is doing a ___ job dealing with the large number of migrants seeking to enter the U.S. at the border with Mexico



Note: Respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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In December 2023, the number of encounters with migrants crossing into the United States from Mexico reached its [highest monthly total on record](#), according to [government statistics](#). This peak is part of a broader growth in migrant encounters at the border in recent years.

Historically, a vast majority of these encounters have involved people migrating from countries in Latin America. But more recently, migrants from all over the world, including [Russia, India](#) and [China](#), have made up a growing share of those crossing the border.

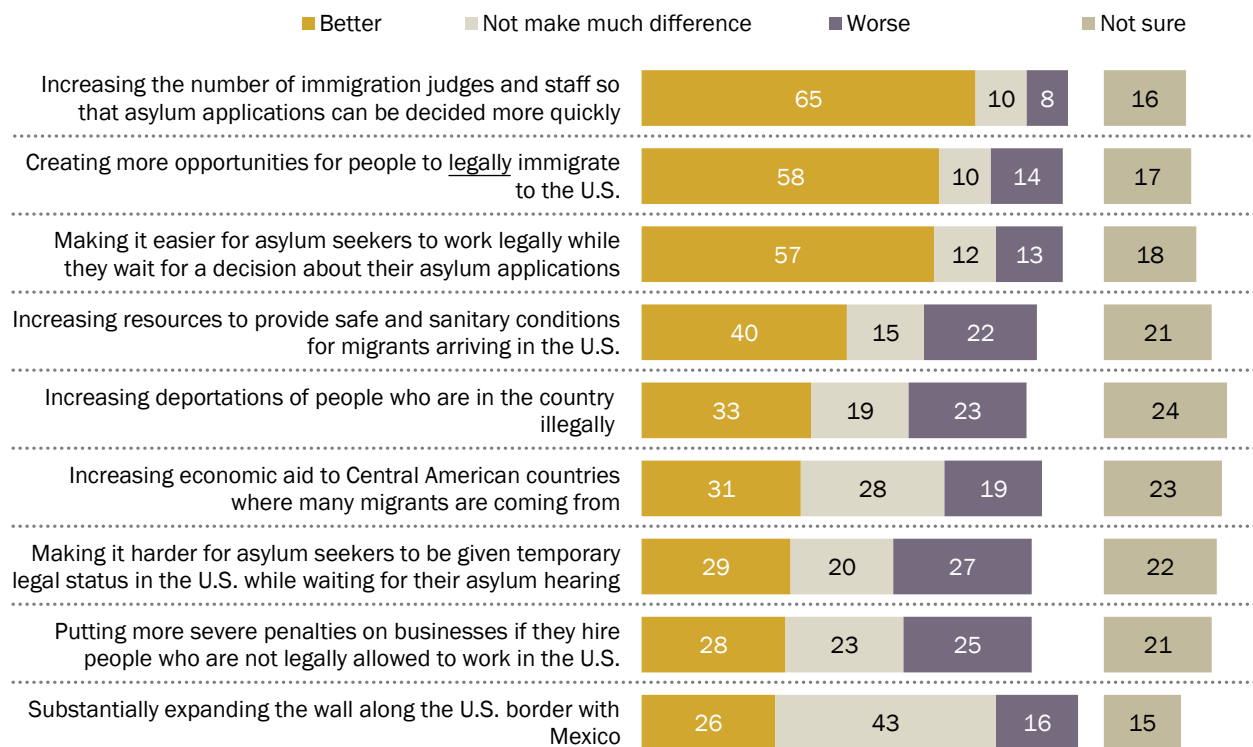
The survey also found that 51% of Hispanics say dealing with immigration should be a [top priority for the president and Congress](#) to address this year, though other areas like strengthening the economy (75%), improving the education system (66%) and improving the jobs situation (65%) are higher up on their list.

Hispanics' views of proposed changes to U.S. immigration policies

Many Latinos see potential benefits in some of the policy proposals put forward to address the migrant situation at the U.S.-Mexico border. However, for many proposals asked about in the survey, just a third or fewer view them as helpful to the situation.

Majority of Latinos say hiring more immigration judges and staff to make faster asylum decisions would help the situation at the border

% of Hispanic adults who say each of the following proposals would make the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border ...



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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- A majority of Latinos (65%) say **increasing the number of immigration judges and staff** so that asylum applications can be decided more quickly would make the migrant situation better. Only 8% say it would make the situation worse.

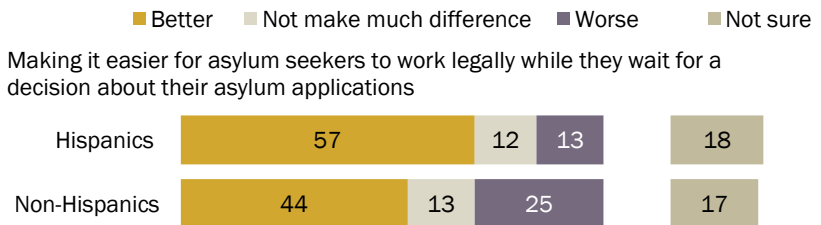
- Latinos are split on whether **making it harder for asylum seekers to be granted temporary legal status in the U.S.** while they wait for their asylum hearing will make the situation better (29%) or make it worse (27%).

When it comes to **making it easier for asylum seekers to work legally** while they wait for a decision about their asylum applications, Hispanics (57%) are more likely than other Americans (44%) to say it would improve the border situation. This is the only policy proposal in the survey that Latinos view more favorably than other U.S. adults do.

On the other hand, Latinos are less likely than other Americans to see the benefits of increasing deportations of people who are in the country illegally, punishing businesses more severely if they hire people who are not legally allowed to work in the U.S., or expanding the wall along the U.S.-Mexico border.

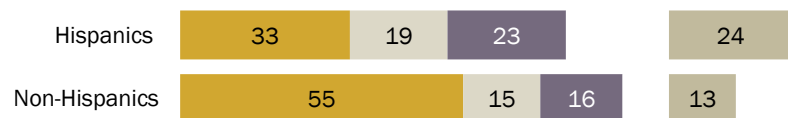
Latinos are more likely than other Americans to say easier access to work for asylum seekers waiting for their application decision will help border situation

% who say each of the following proposals would make the situation at the U.S. border with Mexico ...

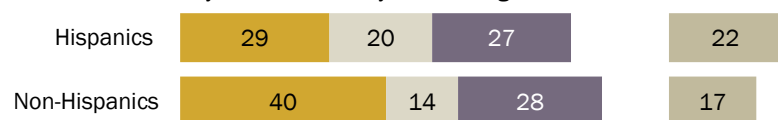


... but much less likely to say increasing deportations or expanding the U.S.-Mexico border wall will help

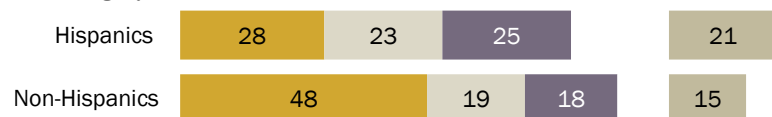
Increasing deportations of people who are in the country illegally



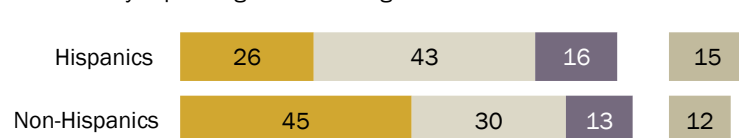
Making it harder for asylum seekers to be granted temporary legal status in the U.S. while they wait for their asylum hearing



Putting more severe penalties on businesses if they hire people who are not legally allowed to work in the U.S.



Substantially expanding the wall along the U.S. border with Mexico



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

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- 33% of Hispanics say **increasing deportations of people who are in the country illegally** would help the border situation, compared with 55% among other U.S. adults.
- 28% of Latinos say **placing more severe penalties on businesses if they hire people who are not legally allowed to work in the U.S.** would help. About half (48%) of non-Hispanics share the view.
- 26% of Hispanics say **substantially expanding the wall along the border with Mexico** would help the situation, while 45% of non-Hispanics say the same.

Hispanics' views on why so many migrants try to enter the U.S. from Mexico

Majorities of Latinos cite multiple reasons for why a large number of migrants are seeking to enter the country at the U.S.-Mexico border.

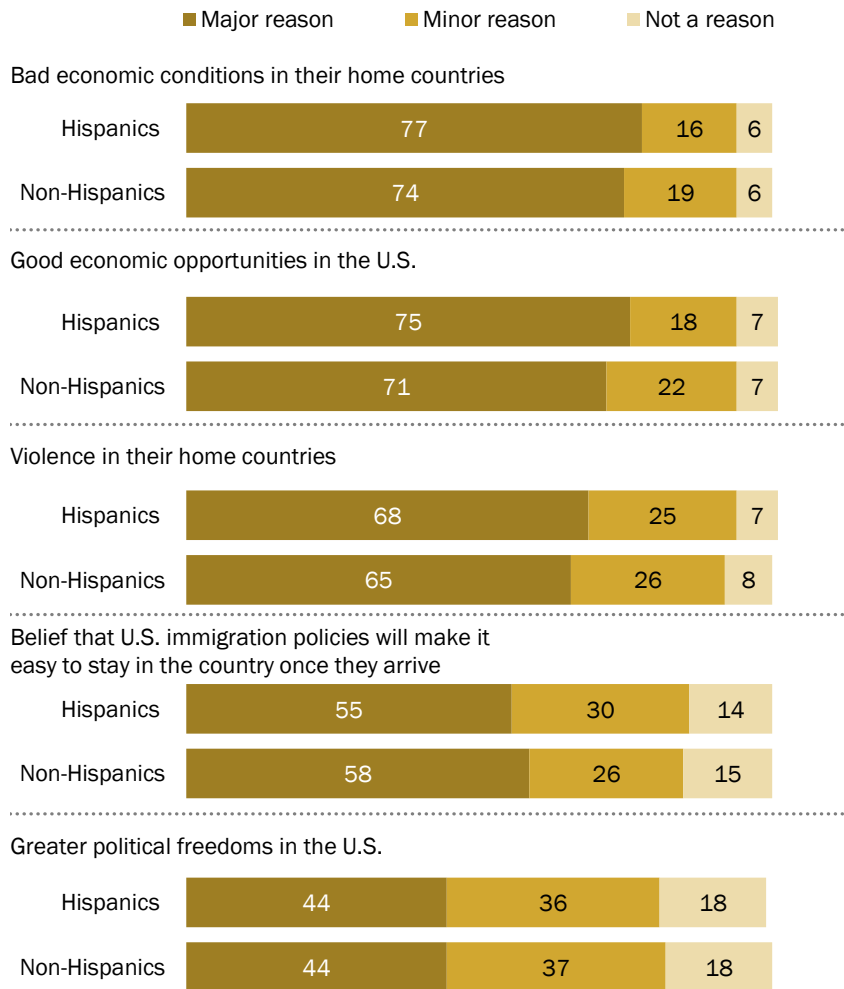
Large majorities of Latinos view **bad economic conditions in migrants' home countries** (77%) and **good economic opportunities in the U.S.** (75%) as major reasons why many migrants are seeking to enter the U.S. at the border.

About two-thirds of Hispanics say **violence in migrants' home countries** (68%) is a major reason for the border situation.

Fewer Latinos view **migrants' belief that U.S. policies allow for them to easily stay once they arrive** as a major reason, though about half (55%) hold this view. Meanwhile, 44% say **migrants' belief in greater political freedoms in the U.S.** is a major reason so many migrants are coming to the U.S. today.

Majority of Latinos view economic conditions in migrants' home countries and in the U.S. as major reasons why many migrants are trying to enter U.S.

% who say each of the following is (a) ___ reason for why a large number of migrants are seeking to enter the U.S. at the border with Mexico



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.
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Notably, Hispanic and non-Hispanic adults share similar views across the five migration factors asked about in the survey.

Partisanship and views of immigration policies

Among Latinos, Democrats and Democratic leaners are just as likely as Republicans and Republican leaners to cite economic conditions in the U.S. and in migrants’ home countries as major reasons for the migrant situation at the border.

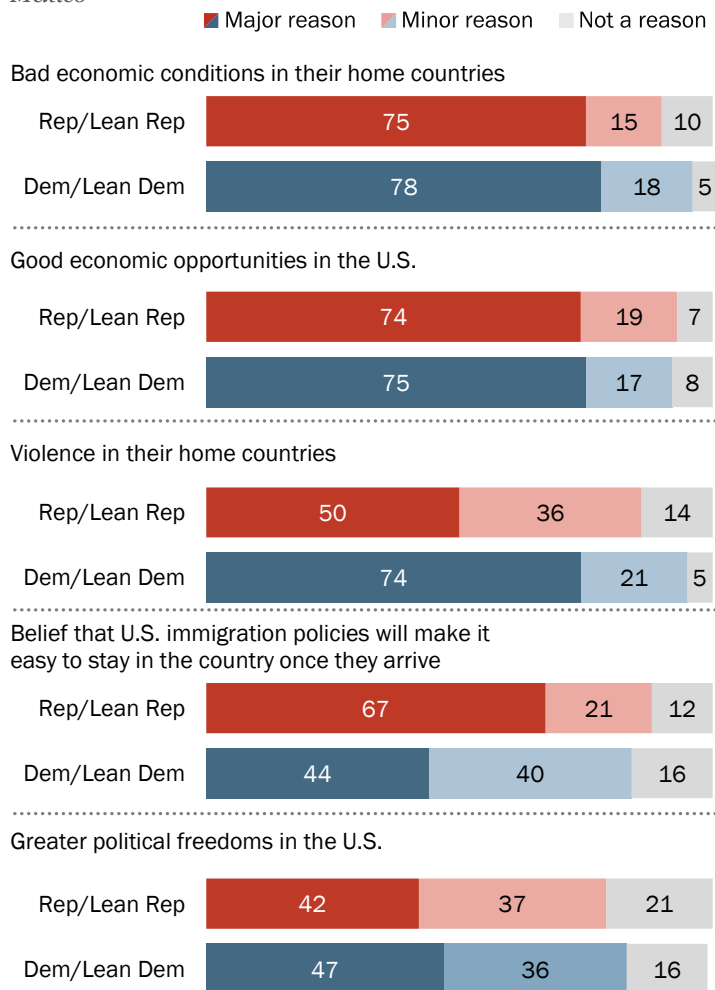
However, among all U.S. adults, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to cite good economic opportunities in the U.S. and bad economic conditions in migrants’ home countries as major reasons for the border situation.

Among Hispanics, partisan differences emerge when it comes to other factors:

- 74% of Hispanic Democrats say **violence in migrants’ home countries** is a major reason for the migrant border situation, compared with 50% of Hispanic Republicans who cite it as a major reason.
- 67% of Hispanic Republicans say **migrants believing that U.S. immigration policies will make it easy to stay in the country once they arrive** is a major reason, while 44% of

Latino Republicans are more likely than Latino Democrats to say U.S. immigration policies are a major reason for the situation at the border

% of Hispanic adults who say each of the following is (a) ___ for why a large number of migrants are seeking to enter the U.S. at the border with Mexico



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.
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Hispanic Democrats say the same.

By nativity

Among Hispanics, majorities of immigrant and U.S.-born adults view bad economic conditions in migrants’ home countries and good economic opportunities in the U.S. as major reasons for the migrant situation at the border.

Yet Latino immigrants are slightly more likely than U.S.-born Latinos to cite these economic factors as major reasons for the border situation.

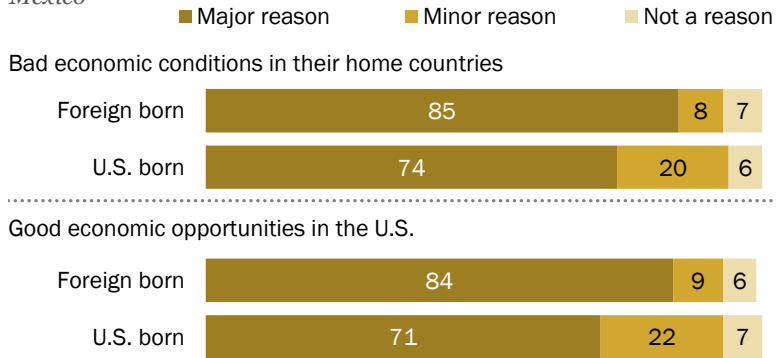
- 85% of immigrants say **bad economic conditions in migrants’ home countries** are a major reason, compared with 74% of those who are U.S. born.

- 84% of immigrants say **good economic opportunities in the U.S.** are a major reason, while 71% among those who are U.S. born say the same.

Meanwhile, U.S.-born and immigrant Latinos shares similar views when it comes to violence in migrants’ home countries, migrants’ belief that U.S. policies with help them stay, and greater political freedoms in the U.S. as major reasons for why many migrants are seeking to enter the country.

Latino immigrants more likely than U.S.-born Latinos to name economic factors as a major reason for the large number of migrants at the U.S.-Mexico border

% of Hispanic adults who say each of the following is (a) ___ for why a large number of migrants are seeking to enter the U.S. at the border with Mexico



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.
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How closely do Latinos follow news about the migrant situation at the border?

About three-in-ten Hispanics (28%) say they have been following the migrant situation at the U.S. border with Mexico extremely or very closely, similar to the share saying this among non-Hispanics (30%).

Just like the U.S. general population, how much attention Latinos have been paying to the border situation differs widely by age and partisanship.

By age

- 22% of younger Latinos (ages 18 to 49) are following the situation extremely or very closely, while 44% of Latinos 50 and older say the same.

By nativity

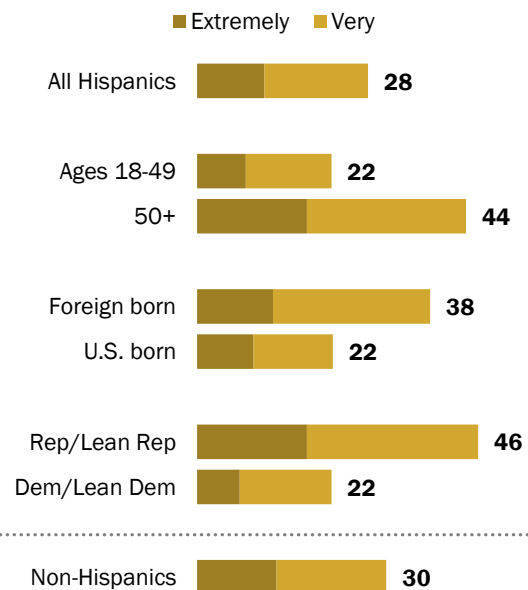
- Immigrant Hispanics are more likely than U.S.-born Hispanics to say they follow the news about the border closely (38% vs. 22%).

By partisanship

- 46% of Latino Republicans say they are paying extremely or very close attention to the border situation, compared with 22% of Latino Democrats.

Among Hispanics, Republicans follow news about the U.S.-Mexico border more closely than Democrats

% of Hispanic adults who say they have been following news about the situation at the U.S. border with Mexico ___ closely



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.
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Hispanics are split on whether U.S. crime levels are affected by the border situation

Views among U.S. Latinos are mixed on whether the current migrant situation at the border is affecting crime levels in the country, both overall and by key demographic subgroups.

- 47% of Latinos say the migrant situation at the border is leading to **more crime**, while 47% say it **does not have an impact** on crime and 6% say it is leading to **less crime**.

By age

- 59% of Latinos ages 50 and older say the migrant situation at the border is leading to **more crime** in the U.S., while 42% of those ages 18 to 49 say this.

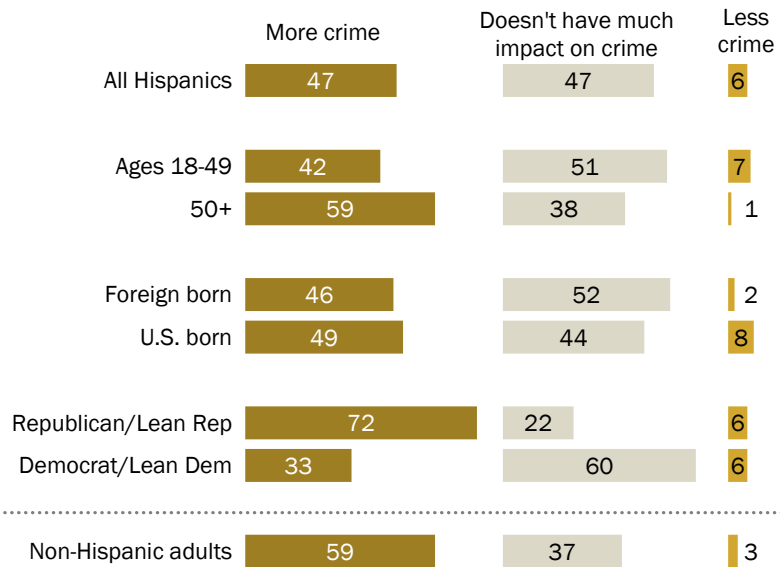
- 51% of Latino adults under age 50 say the migrant situation **does not have much impact on crime** in the country, compared with 38% among Latinos 50 and older.

By partisanship

- A majority of Latino Republicans (72%) say the migrant situation is leading to **more crime**, much higher than the share among Latino Democrats (33%).

Latinos' views on the border situation's impact on crime differ widely by partisanship and age

% of Hispanic adults who say the situation at the U.S. border with Mexico, with a large number of migrants seeking to enter the U.S., is leading to ___ in the U.S.



Note: Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.
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- On the other hand, six-in-ten Latino Democrats say the increase in migrants at the border is having **little impact** on crime levels in the country. Just 22% of Latino Republicans say the same.

Among non-Hispanics

- A majority of non-Hispanic adults (59%) say the migrant situation is leading to **more crime**, while 37% say there is little relationship between the migrant situation at the border and crime levels in the U.S.

Acknowledgments

This report was written by Luis Noe-Bustamante, research associate.

Editorial guidance for the report and was provided by Mark Lopez, director, race and ethnicity research; Sahana Mukherjee, associate director, race and ethnicity research; Carroll Doherty, director, politics research; and Jocelyn Kiley, associate director, politics research.

Methodological guidance was provided by Andrew Mercer, senior research methodologist, Dorene Asare-Marfo, panel manager, Dana Mildred Popky, associate panel manager, and Arnold Lau, research methodologist. Guidance on the communications strategy and outreach was provided by Tanya Ardit, communications manager.

The report was number checked by Mohamad Moslimani, research assistant. The appendix tables were designed and checked by Carlyne Im and Gracie Martinez, research assistants. Shannon Greenwood, digital production manager, produced the report. David Kent, senior copy editor, copy edited the report. Charts were designed by Noe-Bustamante.

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 140, conducted from Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 2024, and includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men, and Hispanic men in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 5,140 panelists responded out of 5,604 who were sampled, for a response rate of 92%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is less than 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,140 respondents is plus or minus 1.7 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

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

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based sampling (ABS) recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)"

birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.²

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

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,393
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	405
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,850
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,388
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,441
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,457
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	435
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,931

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,931 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

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

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

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

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Jan. 16 to Jan. 21, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of sampled ATP panelists³ with a known residential address on Jan. 16.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Jan. 16. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Jan. 17.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

³ Postcards notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 140

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	January 16, 2024	January 17, 2024
First reminder	January 18, 2024	January 18, 2024
Final reminder	January 20 2024	January 20, 2024

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Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center’s researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, four ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	
Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

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

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Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. This trimming is performed separately among non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, Hispanic and all other respondents. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 140

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,140		1.7 percentage points
Half form	At least 2,569		2.5 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	2,210	45	2.5 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,088		3.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,710	47	2.4 percentage points
Half form	At least 1,352		3.5 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men, and Hispanic men. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. Refer to the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 140

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,140
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	23
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	49
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	387
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.3	4
Screened out	4.7	0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		5,604
Completed interviews	I	5,140
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	459
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,604
$AAPOR\ RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		92%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 140

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 140	46%
Response rate to Wave 140 survey	92%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Appendix: Hispanic registered voters supplemental tables

About one-third of Latino voters say they have been following news about the current situation at the U.S.-Mexico border extremely or very closely

% of Latino adults who say they have been following news about the current situation at the U.S. border with Mexico and the large number of migrants seeking to enter the U.S. ...

	All Latinos	Latino registered voters
NET Extremely/Very closely	28	32
Extremely closely	11	15
Very closely	17	17
Somewhat closely	34	34
NET Not too/Not at all closely	37	34
Not too closely	24	23
Not at all closely	13	11

Note: Latinos are of any race. Respondents are considered registered to vote if they self-report being absolutely certain they are registered at their current address. Individual estimates may not add to NET figures due to rounding. Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

"Latinos' Views on the Migrant Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border"

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Majorities of Hispanic voters view economic conditions in migrants' home countries and in the U.S. as a major reason why many migrants are trying to enter the U.S.

*% of Hispanic adults who say each of the following is a **major/minor/not a reason** for why a large number of migrants are seeking to enter the U.S. at the border with Mexico*

	All Hispanics	Hispanic registered voters
Bad economic conditions in their home countries		
A major reason	77	81
A minor reason	16	12
Not a reason	6	6
Good economic opportunities in the U.S.		
A major reason	75	80
A minor reason	18	16
Not a reason	7	4
Violence in their home countries		
A major reason	68	70
A minor reason	25	23
Not a reason	7	7
Greater political freedoms in the U.S.		
A major reason	44	47
A minor reason	36	35
Not a reason	18	17
Belief that U.S. immigration policies will make it easy to stay in the country once they arrive		
A major reason	55	53
A minor reason	30	33
Not a reason	14	13

Note: Hispanics are of any race. Respondents are considered registered to vote if they self-report being absolutely certain they are registered at their current address. Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

"Latinos' Views on the Migrant Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border"

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Equal shares of Hispanic voters say the current situation at the border is leading to more crime or doesn't have much impact on crime in the U.S.

% of Hispanic adults who say the situation at the U.S. border with Mexico, with a large number of migrants seeking to enter the U.S., is leading to ...

	All Hispanics	Hispanic registered voters
More crime in the U.S.	47	48
Less crime in the U.S.	6	3
Doesn't have much impact on crime	47	48

Note: Hispanics are of any race. Respondents are considered registered to vote if they self-report being absolutely certain they are registered at their current address. Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

"Latinos' Views on the Migrant Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border"

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Most Latino registered voters say the U.S. government is doing a bad job dealing with migrants seeking to enter the U.S. at the border with Mexico

% of Latino adults who say the U.S. government is doing a ___ dealing with the large number of migrants seeking to enter the U.S. at the border with Mexico

	All Latinos	Latino registered voters
NET Very/Somewhat good job	25	25
Very good job	1	1
Somewhat good job	23	24
NET Very/Somewhat bad job	74	75
Somewhat bad job	36	36
Very bad job	38	39

Note: Latinos are of any race. Respondents are considered registered to vote if they self-report being absolutely certain they are registered at their current address. Individual estimates may not add to NET figures due to rounding. Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

"Latinos' Views on the Migrant Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Most Hispanic voters view the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border as either a ‘crisis’ or ‘major problem’

% of Hispanic adults who say that the large number of migrants seeking to enter the U.S. at the border with Mexico is ...

	All Hispanics	Hispanic registered voters
A crisis for the U.S.	38	39
A major problem for the U.S., but not a crisis	38	34
A minor problem for the U.S.	15	20
Not a problem for the U.S.	6	5

Note: Hispanics are of any race. Respondents are considered registered to vote if they self-report being absolutely certain they are registered at their current address. Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

“Latinos’ Views on the Migrant Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border”

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Majority of Latino registered voters say having more immigration judges and staff to handle asylum cases would improve the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border

% of Latino adults who say each of the following proposed policies to address immigration and the situation at the U.S. border with Mexico would make the situation ...

	All Latinos	Latino registered voters
Increasing deportations of people who are in the country illegally		
Better	33	38
Worse	23	20
Not make much difference	19	22
Not sure	24	19
Putting more severe penalties on businesses if they hire people who are not legally allowed to work in the U.S.		
Better	28	33
Worse	25	27
Not make much difference	23	23
Not sure	21	16
Increasing economic aid to Central American countries where many migrants are coming from		
Better	31	29
Worse	19	17
Not make much difference	28	31
Not sure	23	23
Making it harder for asylum seekers to be granted temporary legal status in the U.S. while they wait for their asylum hearing		
Better	29	32
Worse	27	32
Not make much difference	20	17
Not sure	22	17
Increasing resources to provide safe and sanitary conditions for migrants arriving in the U.S.		
Better	40	45
Worse	22	19
Not make much difference	15	15
Not sure	21	18

(Continued next page)

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Majority of Latino registered voters say having more immigration judges and staff to handle asylum cases would improve the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border (continued)

% of Latino adults who say each of the following proposed policies to address immigration and the situation at the U.S. border with Mexico would make the situation ...

	All Latinos	Latino registered voters
Increasing the number of immigration judges and staff so that asylum applications can be decided more quickly		
Better	65	69
Worse	8	12
Not make much difference	10	7
Not sure	16	11
Creating more opportunities for people to legally immigrate to the U.S.		
Better	58	62
Worse	14	14
Not make much difference	10	10
Not sure	17	14
Substantially expanding the wall along the U.S. border with Mexico		
Better	26	29
Worse	16	14
Not make much difference	43	45
Not sure	15	11
Making it easier for asylum seekers to work legally while they wait for a decision about their asylum applications		
Better	57	59
Worse	13	14
Not make much difference	12	11
Not sure	18	16

Note: Latinos are of any race. Respondents are considered registered to vote if they self-report being absolutely certain they are registered at their current address. Share of respondents who did not offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 16-21, 2024.

"Latinos' Views on the Migrant Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border"

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