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# Americans' Views of Deportations

*Most say arrests of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be allowed at protests or in homes, but not at places of worship or schools*

**BY** *Luis Noe-Bustamante and Jens Manuel Krogstad*

**FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:**

Jens Manuel Krogstad, Senior Writer and Editor

Luis Noe-Bustamante, Research Associate

Mark Hugo Lopez, Director, Race and Ethnicity  
Research

Tanya Ardit, Senior Communications Manager

202.419.4372

[www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org)

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## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand the American public's views of immigration enforcement policies and the personal impact they have on U.S. adults.

For this analysis, we surveyed 5,123 adults from Feb. 24 to March 2, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other factors. [Read more about the ATP's methodology.](#)

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

## Terminology

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

**Immigrant** refers to people born outside of the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories.

**U.S. born** refers to people born in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories.

# Americans' Views of Deportations

*Most say arrests of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be allowed at protests or in homes, but not at places of worship or schools*

As the new Trump administration begins to [carry out immigration enforcement](#), Americans largely agree that at least some immigrants living in the United States illegally should be deported, in particular those who have committed violent crimes. However, less consensus exists on *how* the government should carry out deportations.

Roughly one-third of U.S. adults (32%) say all immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported, while 16% say none should be deported. About half (51%) say at least some should face deportation.

U.S. adults who say *some* immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported have varying views of who should be removed. Nearly all (97%) support deporting those who have committed violent crimes.

Those who favor some deportations are more evenly divided when it comes to deporting those who have committed nonviolent crimes (52%) or have arrived in the U.S. during the past four years (44%). By contrast, far fewer say those with family ties in the U.S. should be deported,

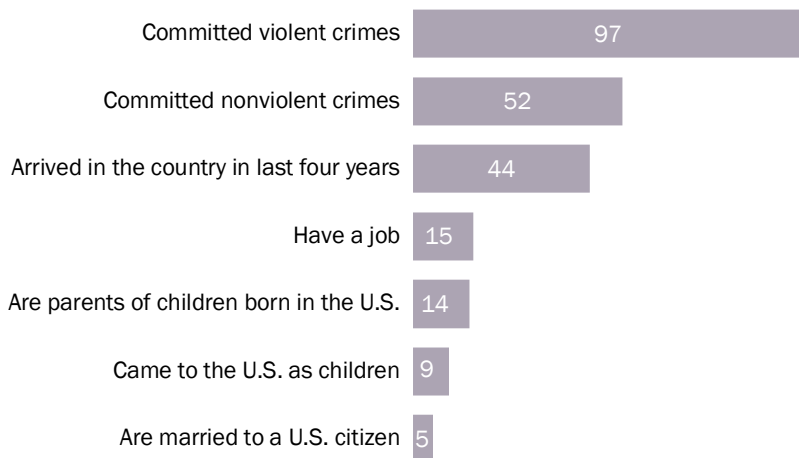
## About a third of U.S. adults say all immigrants in the U.S. illegally should be deported; half say some

% who say \_\_\_ immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported



## Nearly all who favor deporting 'some' immigrants living in the country illegally say that committing violent crime is grounds for deportation

Among those who support *some* deportations, % who say immigrants in the U.S. illegally should be deported if they ...



Note: Refer to topline for full question wording. Respondents who did not offer an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025.  
"Americans' Views of Deportations"

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according to a Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24 to March 2, 2025.

When it comes to law enforcement, the public has mixed views on where officers should and should not be allowed to arrest immigrants living in the U.S. illegally. Majorities of U.S. adults say immigration arrests should not take place in:

- Places of worship (65%)
- Schools (63%)
- Hospitals (61%)

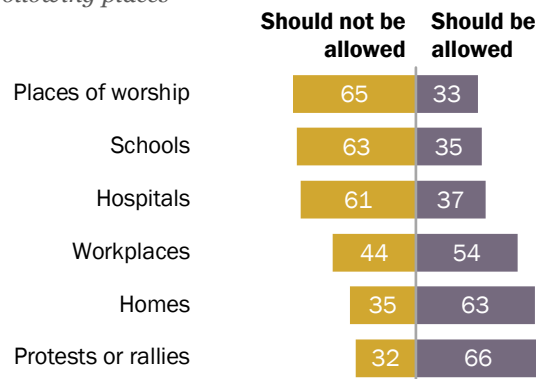
By contrast, majorities say arrests of immigrants in the U.S. illegally *should* be allowed in the following places:

- Protests or rallies (66%)
- Homes (63%)
- Workplaces (54%)

Jump to [Chapter 1](#) to read more on how different groups of Americans view deportations and where immigration arrests are acceptable.

### Most U.S. adults say immigration arrests should not be allowed in places of worship or schools

% who say law enforcement officers \_\_\_ to arrest immigrants living in the U.S. illegally in each of the following places



Note: Refer to topline for full question wording. Respondents who did not offer an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025. "Americans' Views of Deportations"

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Donald Trump signed [several executive orders](#) related to immigration after becoming president on Jan. 20. By the end of February, apprehensions at the U.S.-Mexico border had dropped to [historically low levels](#), while [deportations trailed](#) those of the Biden administration.

In March, after the survey was conducted, [Trump used the Alien Enemies Act of 1798](#) to deport [hundreds of immigrants](#) that his administration said were gang members living in the country illegally. The rarely used act allows the government, if at war, to deport immigrants without allowing them to go before a judge.

During the pandemic, migration to the U.S. stalled because governments around the world restricted travel. Since 2021, U.S. Border Patrol has recorded millions of encounters with migrants

crossing into the U.S. from Mexico without authorization, with many seeking asylum. These encounters [peaked in 2023 and dropped sharply in 2024](#).<sup>1</sup>

As of 2022, an estimated [11 million immigrants lived in the U.S. without authorization](#). This group includes those who do not have a green card or other lawful temporary residence visa or are not naturalized U.S. citizens.<sup>2</sup> It also includes an estimated 1.2 million immigrants enrolled in Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) who are temporarily protected from deportation and have a permit to work.

About 772,000 immigrants have received temporary protection through parole programs for [Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans](#) (CHNV) and [Ukrainians](#) since 2022. However, the president can revoke these temporary protections. In late March, the [Trump administration announced](#) it will [remove this deportation protection](#) for the approximately 532,000 CHNV parolees.

### **Personal impact of deportations, immigration enforcement**

Some U.S. adults express concern that they will be personally affected by the government's immigration enforcement.

- About one-in-five U.S. adults (19%) say they worry a lot or somewhat that **they, a family member or close friend could be deported**.
- And 5% of adults say they are extremely or very worried they will be **asked to prove their U.S. citizenship or immigration status** during their regular day-to-day activities, while 8% say they are somewhat worried.
- Notably, 42% of Hispanic adults say they are worried that they or someone close to them might be deported.
- And 30% of immigrants say they worry that they might be asked for proof of their U.S. citizenship or immigration status.

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<sup>1</sup> Encounters refer to events, not people, and some migrants are encountered more than once.

<sup>2</sup> The unauthorized immigrant population includes any immigrants **not** in the following groups: immigrants admitted for lawful residence (i.e., green card admissions); people admitted formally as [refugees](#); people granted asylum; former unauthorized immigrants granted legal residence under the 1985 Immigration Reform and Control Act; immigrants admitted in the previously mentioned categories who have become naturalized U.S. citizens; and individuals admitted as lawful temporary residents under specific visa categories such as foreign students, guest workers, and intracompany transfers. Read the [methodology](#) section of our November 2018 report on unauthorized immigrants for more details. Pew Research Center's estimate of unauthorized immigrants as of July 2022 includes more than 3 million immigrants who have temporary protection from deportation and permission to be in the U.S. Some also have permission to work in the country. While these immigrants have permission to be in the U.S., they could be subject to deportation if government policy changes. In total, they account for 30% of the national estimate of 11.0 million unauthorized immigrants for 2022.

Fewer adults also say that in the month prior to taking the survey, they made changes to their day-to-day lives due to worry over being questioned about their U.S. citizenship or immigration status.

- 4% say they began to **carry a document that proves their U.S. citizenship or immigration status** (such as a passport, birth certificate, certificate of citizenship or naturalization certificate) during their daily activities.
- 2% say they **made changes in their daily schedule or routine** due to worrying they might be asked to prove their U.S. citizenship or immigration status.
- And 2% say they have **avoided using public services** (such as health care and law enforcement services) due to this worry.

*Jump to [Chapter 2](#) to read more about the personal impact of deportations on different groups of U.S. adults.*

### **Partisan differences in views of immigration**

Stark partisan divides exist on views of immigration enforcement.



- 54% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say **all immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported**, compared with 10% of Democrats and Democratic leaners.
- 81% of Republicans say **law enforcement officers should be allowed to check a person's immigration status during routine activities** like a traffic stop, while 33% of Democrats say the same.
- 75% of Democrats say **the Trump administration is doing too much** when it comes to deporting immigrants living in the U.S. illegally, compared with 13% of Republicans.

There are also wide partisan differences on where arrests of immigrants living in the country illegally should be allowed.

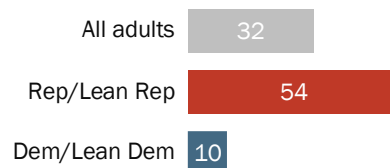
- 89% of Republicans compared with 44% of Democrats say arrests of immigrants in the country illegally should be allowed **at protests or rallies**.
- 84% of Republicans say arrests should be allowed **in people's homes**, compared with 44% of Democrats.
- 52% of Republicans say arrests should be allowed **at places of worship**, while 15% of Democrats say so.

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## Republicans and Democrats hold sharply different views on immigration

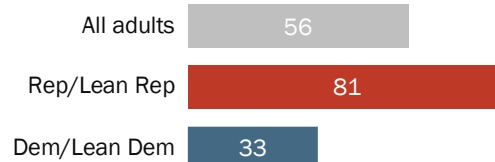
*% who say ...*

### All immigrants in the U.S. illegally should be deported



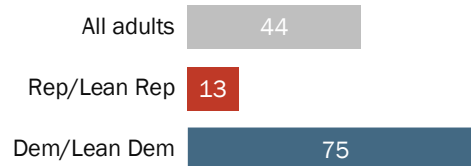

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### Law enforcement should be allowed to ask for U.S. citizenship or immigration status during routine activities




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### The Trump administration is doing too much when it comes to deporting immigrants in the U.S. illegally



Note: Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025. "Americans' Views of Deportations"

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## **1. Views on deportations and arrests of immigrants in the U.S. illegally**

This chapter explores Americans' views on which groups of immigrants who are in the country illegally should be deported, where arrests should be allowed, and whether police should be able to check a person's immigration status.

## Views on whether immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported

About half of U.S. adults (51%) say some immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported, compared with 32% who say all should be deported. Some 16% say none should be deported.

### By political party

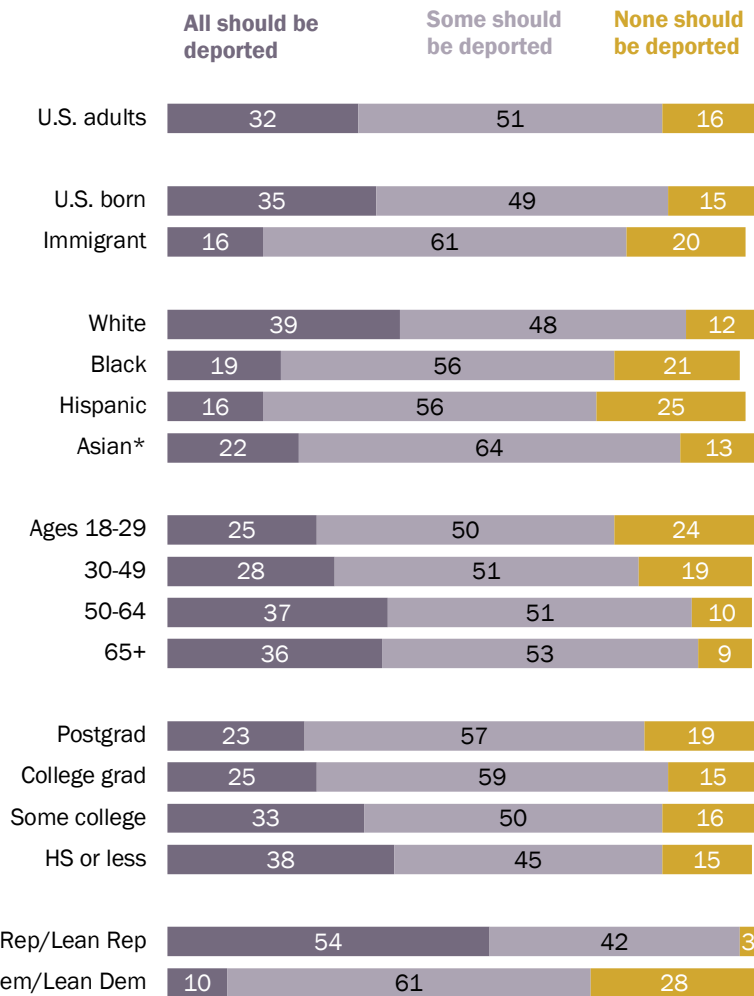
- Nearly all Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (96%) say at least some immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported, compared with 71% of Democrats and Democratic leaners.
- A far larger share of Republicans (54%) than Democrats (10%) say *all* immigrants in the country illegally should be deported.

### By race and ethnicity

- Similar shares of White (87%) and Asian (86%) adults say at least some immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported. Lower shares of Black (75%) and Hispanic (72%) adults say so.

## Majorities of U.S. adults across demographic groups say immigrants in the country illegally should be deported

% who say immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported ...



\* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.  
 Note: Refer to topline for full question wording. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not graduate. Respondents who did not offer an answer are not shown.  
 Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 24-March 2, 2025.  
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- However, White adults (39%) are more likely than Asian (22%), Black (19%) or Hispanic (16%) adults to say *all* immigrants in the country illegally should be deported.

**Views on which groups of immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported**

Among U.S. adults who say *some* immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported, nearly everyone supports deporting those who have committed violent crimes.

However, views vary among these Americans on whether immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported if they have committed nonviolent crimes or if they have arrived in the U.S. during the last four years.

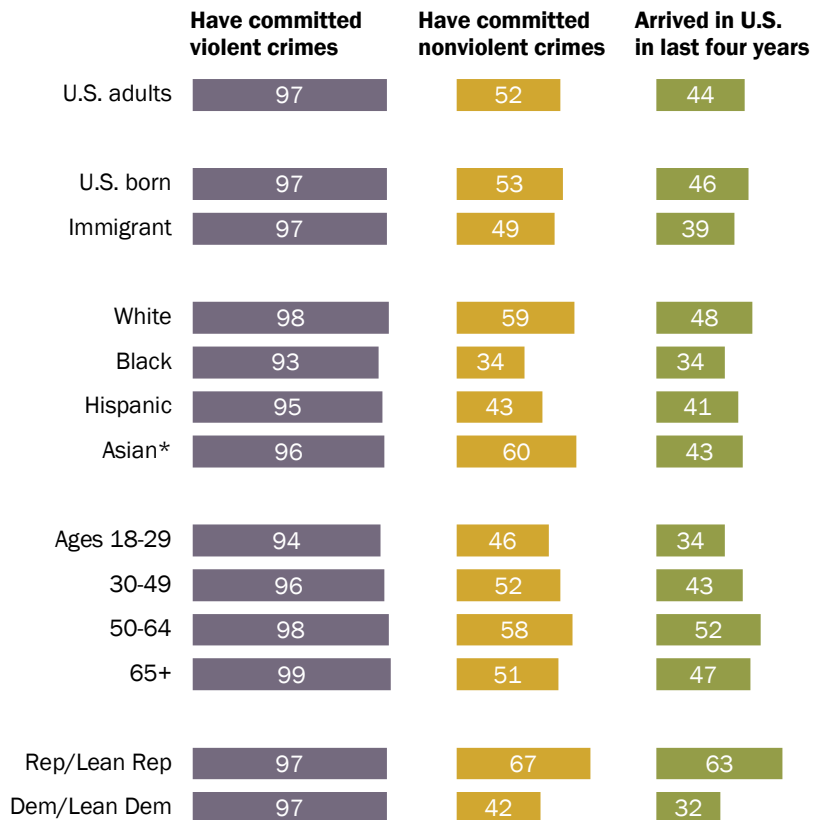
Here are views by different demographic groups among U.S. adults who say some immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported:

*By political party*

- A greater share of Republicans than Democrats who favor some deportations say immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported if they have committed nonviolent crimes (67% vs. 42%) or have arrived in the last four years (63% vs. 32%). When it comes to those who have

**Among U.S. adults who favor ‘some’ deportations, nearly all say immigrants in the country illegally who have committed violent crimes should be deported**

*Among U.S. adults who support some deportations, % who say immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported if they ...*



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 Note: Refer to topline for full question wording. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.  
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committed violent crimes, nearly all Republicans and Democrats (97% each) say this group should be deported.

*By race and ethnicity*

- Most White (59%) and Asian (60%) adults who support some deportations say immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported if they have committed nonviolent crimes. By contrast, lower shares of Hispanic (43%) and Black (34%) adults say this.
- Roughly half or fewer of White (48%), Asian (43%), Hispanic (41%) and Black (34%) adults say immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported if they have arrived in the U.S. during the last four years.

The survey [also asked about](#) whether other groups of immigrants in the country illegally should be deported. Relatively few Americans support deporting these immigrants if they have a job (15%), are parents of children born in the U.S. (14%), came to the U.S. as children (9%) or are married to a U.S. citizen (5%).

## Views on where arrests of immigrants living in the country illegally should be allowed

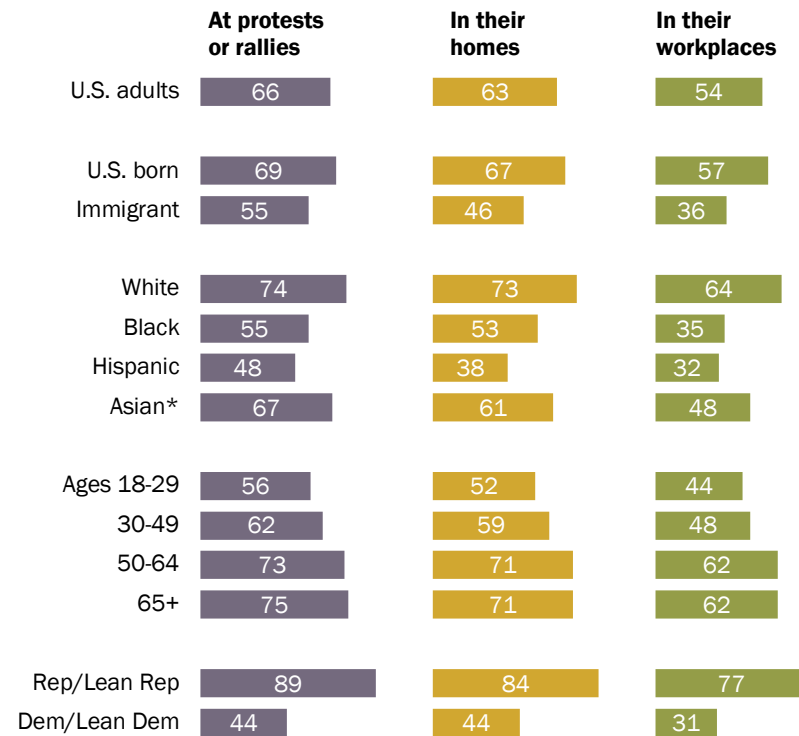
A majority of U.S. adults say law enforcement should be allowed to arrest immigrants living in the country illegally at protests or rallies, in their homes or in their workplaces.

### Views vary on where law enforcement should be allowed to make arrests of immigrants living in the country illegally

*% who say law enforcement officers should be allowed to arrest immigrants living in the U.S. illegally in the following places*

#### By political party

- 89% of Republicans say arrests of immigrants living in the country illegally should be allowed at protests or rallies, compared with 44% of Democrats.
- Republicans and Democrats hold starkly different views on whether arrests of these immigrants should be allowed in their homes (84% vs. 44%).



#### By race and ethnicity

- Hispanics are the only racial or ethnic group where fewer than half say arrests of immigrants in the country illegally should be allowed in their homes (38%).
- Roughly a third of Black (35%) and Hispanic (32%) adults say arrests at workplaces should be allowed, a lower share than for White and Asian adults.
- About half or more of all racial or ethnic groups say law enforcement should be allowed to make arrests at protests or rallies.

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 Note: Refer to topline for full question wording. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.  
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*By nativity*

- A majority of U.S.-born and immigrant adults (69% vs. 55%) say arrests of immigrants living in the country illegally should be allowed at protests or rallies.
- U.S.-born adults are more likely than immigrants to say arrests should be allowed in homes (67% vs. 46%) and in workplaces (57% vs. 36%).

The survey [also asked about](#) whether immigration arrests should be allowed in other places. Fewer than half of Americans say arrests should be allowed in hospitals (37%), schools (35%) or places of worship (33%).

## Views on whether police should be able to check for immigration status

A slim majority of U.S. adults say law enforcement should be able to check a person's immigration status during daily activities like traffic stops. Overall, 56% say this should be allowed while 43% say it should not.

### By political party

- Republicans (81%) are far more likely than Democrats (33%) to say law enforcement should be allowed to check for a person's immigration status during daily activities like traffic stops.

### By nativity

- Those born in the U.S. are more likely than immigrants (60% vs. 36%) to say law enforcement should be allowed to check for immigration status.

### By race and ethnicity

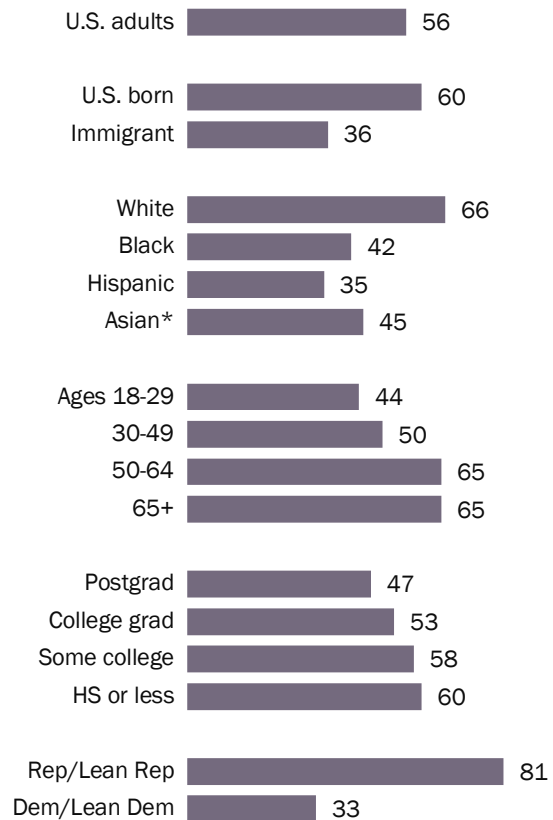
- 66% of White adults say police should be allowed to check for immigration status.
- By contrast, roughly half or fewer of Asian (45%), Black (42%) and Hispanic (35%) adults say so.

### By age

- U.S. adults under age 50 are less likely than those 50 and older to say law enforcement should be able to check a person's immigration status during daily activities.

## 56% of U.S. adults say police should be allowed to check immigration status during daily activities like traffic stops

% who say law enforcement should be allowed to check the immigration status of people they encounter during daily activities like traffic stops



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## 2. Personal impacts of deportations and arrests on U.S. adults

This chapter explores whether U.S. adults worry about being asked to prove their U.S. citizenship or immigration status during their daily routine and if they believe deportations of immigrants living in the United States illegally will make their lives better or worse.

### Do people worry they or someone close to them might be deported?

About one-in-five U.S. adults (19%) say they worry a lot or some that they, a family member or a friend could be deported.

#### By nativity

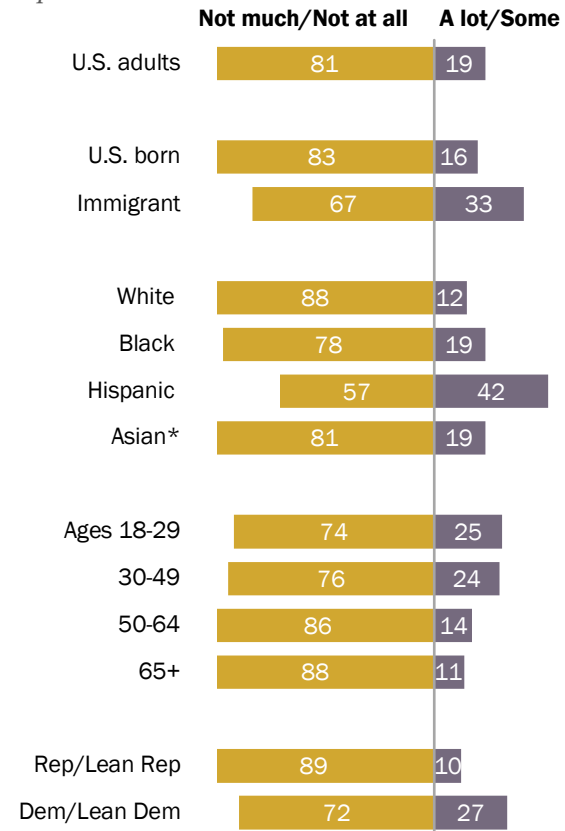
- One-in-three immigrants in the country worry they or someone close to them could be deported.
- By comparison, 16% of U.S.-born adults share this worry.

#### By race and ethnicity

- 42% of Latinos say they worry they or someone close to them might be deported.<sup>3</sup>
- By contrast, 19% of Black and Asian adults and 12% of White adults say they worry they, a family member or close friend might be deported.

### About 1 in 5 U.S. adults worry they or someone close to them might be deported

*% who, regardless of their legal status, say they worry \_\_\_ that they, a family member or close friend could be deported*



\* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Respondents who did not offer an answer are not shown.

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<sup>3</sup> The share of Hispanic adults at least somewhat worried about the deportation of themselves or someone close to them is similar to that in 2021. Then, in a [survey of U.S. Hispanic adults](#), 39% said they worried a lot or some that they, a family member or close friend could be deported.

*By age*

- About one-in-four adults ages 18 to 29 (25%) and ages 30 to 49 (24%) say they worry they or someone close to them could be deported.
- Fewer ages 50 to 64 (14%) or 65 and older (11%) share this worry.

*By political party*

- 27% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents worry they or someone close them might be deported.
- A lower share of Republicans and Republican leaners (10%) say the same.

## Do people worry about being asked to prove their citizenship or immigration status during their daily routine?

Some 13% of U.S. adults say they are at least somewhat worried about being asked to prove their U.S. citizenship or immigration status during their day-to-day activities, including 5% who say they are extremely or very worried.

### By nativity

- 30% of U.S. immigrants say they are worried about being asked to prove their U.S. citizenship or immigration status during their daily activities, higher than the share among U.S.-born adults (9%).

### By race and ethnicity

- 31% of U.S. Latinos say they worry about being asked to prove their citizenship or immigration status in the country, while 24% of Asian adults and 20% of Black adults say the same.
- By contrast, 5% of White adults share this worry.

### By age

- 19% of adults ages 18 to 29 worry about being asked to prove their U.S. citizenship or immigration status during their regular activities.
- Fewer adults 65 and older (6%) share this worry.

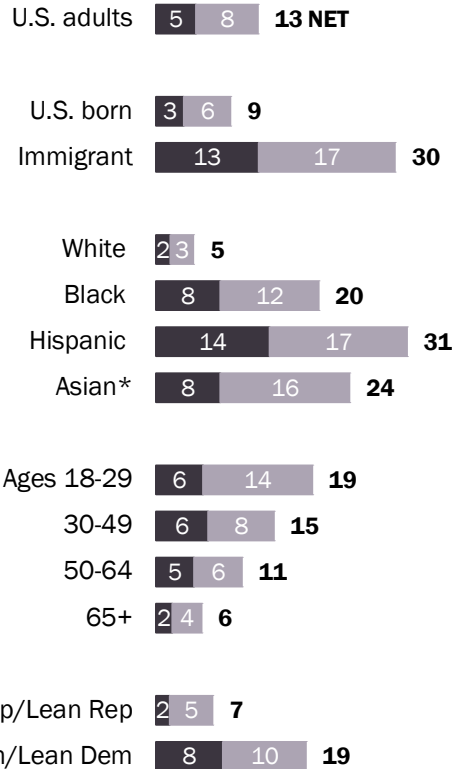
### By political party

- 19% of Democrats say they worry at least somewhat about being asked to prove their U.S. citizenship or immigration status during their daily routine.
- By comparison, 7% of Republicans share this worry.

## About 3 in 10 Latinos and immigrants worry about being asked to prove their U.S. citizenship or immigration status

% who say they are \_\_\_ about being asked to prove their U.S. citizenship or immigration status during their daily activities

■ Extremely/Very worried   ■ Somewhat worried



\* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Refer to topline for full question wording.

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**Have people made recent changes in their lives due to worry they will be asked about their citizenship or immigration status?**

Some U.S. adults say that in the month prior to taking the survey, they made changes in their day-to-day lives due to worry of being asked about their U.S. citizenship or immigration status.

- 4% say they began to carry a document that proves their U.S. citizenship or immigration status (such as a passport, birth certificate, certificate of citizenship or naturalization certificate) during their daily activities.
- 2% made changes in their daily schedule or routine.

In addition, some groups are more likely than U.S. adults overall to say they began to carry a document that proves their U.S. citizenship or immigration status.

- Latinos (12%) are more likely than White (1%), Black (4%) or Asian (7%) adults to say they recently started carrying a document that proves their status in the country.
- Immigrants (12%) are more likely than those who are U.S. born (2%) to say they recently began to carry such documents.

## Do people believe deportations will impact prices in their communities?

When asked about the potential effects deportations of immigrants in the country illegally might have on prices in their local area, 42% of U.S. adults say it will lead to a rise in food prices, while 23% say it will have no effect and 23% are not sure.

Lower shares say deportations will increase prices of other things in their area.

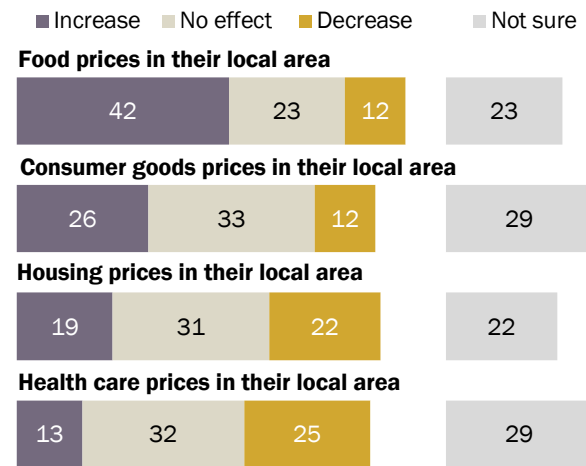
- 26% of U.S. adults say **consumer goods prices** will increase in their area, while 33% say deportations will have no effect.
- 19% say **housing prices** will increase due to deportations, whereas 31% say they will have no effect and 22% say housing prices in their local area will *fall* due to deportations.
- 13% say **health care prices** will increase in their area. By contrast, 32% say deportations will have no effect on these prices and 25% say prices will decrease.

Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say local prices will increase in all these sectors due to deportations of immigrants in the country illegally. For example, most Democrats (64%) say food prices will increase due to deportations, while 19% of Republicans say the same.

Immigrants living in the country illegally make up about [4.8% of the U.S. workforce](#) and account for a larger share of workers in the agriculture, construction and service sectors. Other research has shown that deporting workers in these sectors has the [potential to drive up food prices](#).

### Many U.S. adults say deportations will increase prices in their local area

% who say deportations of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally will lead to a(n) \_\_\_ in ...



Note: Refer to topline for full question wording. Respondents who did not offer an answer are not shown.

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## Do U.S. adults believe deportations will have a positive or negative impact in their lives?

About as many U.S. adults say deportations of immigrants living in the country illegally will make their lives better (29%) as say they will make their lives worse (27%). More (43%) say deportations will make no difference in their lives.

Still, differences in the shares who say deportations will make life better or worse do emerge among some groups.

### By race and ethnicity

- 37% of Hispanic adults say deportations of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally will make their lives worse.
- By comparison, lower shares of White (24%), Black (25%) and Asian (28%) adults say the same.

### By age

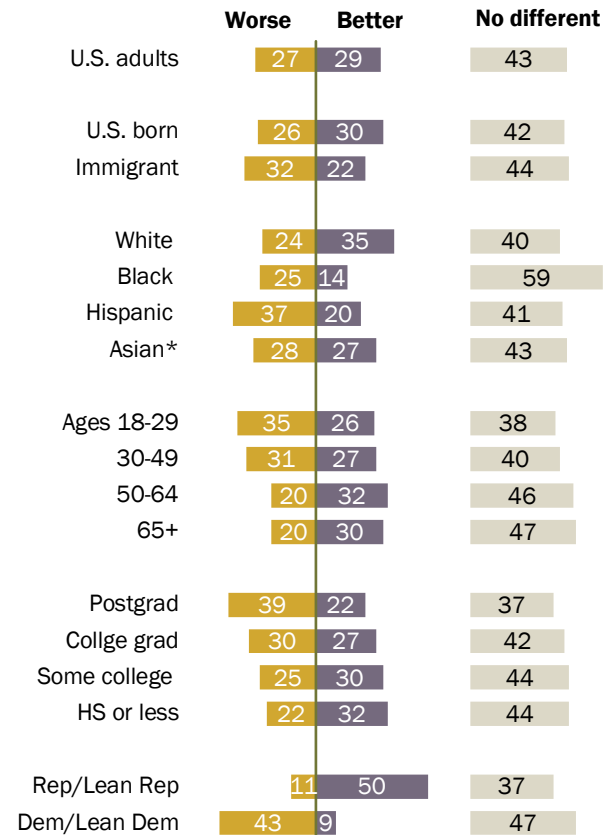
- 35% of those ages 18 to 29 say deportations will make their lives worse.
- By contrast, 20% of those 50 and older say deportations will make their lives worse.

### By political party

- 43% of Democrats say deportations will make their lives worse and 9% say they will make their lives better.
- By contrast, half of Republicans say deportations will make their lives better and 11% say they will make their lives worse.

## About 3 in 10 Americans say deportations will make their lives better, but about as many say worse

% who say deportations of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally will make life \_\_\_ for people like them



\* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not graduate. Refer to topline for full question wording. Respondents who did not offer an answer are not shown.

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This report was written by Luis Noe-Bustamante, research associate, and Jens Manuel Krogstad, senior writer/editor.

Editorial guidance was provided by Mark Hugo Lopez, director, race and ethnicity research; Sahana Mukherjee, associate director, race and ethnicity research; and Jocelyn Kiley, director, political research. The report was reviewed by Neha Sahgal, vice president, research; and Rachel (Weisel) Drian, associate director, communications. Guidance on the communications strategy and outreach was provided by Tanya Ardit, senior communications manager, with support from Talia Price, communications associate.

The report was number-checked by **Alexandra Cahn**, research assistant, and Gracie Martinez, research assistant. Sara Atske, digital producer, produced the report. David Kent, senior copy editor, copy edited the report. Charts were designed by Noe-Bustamante and Krogstad, with guidance from John Carlo Mandapat, information graphics designer.

Find related reports online at <https://www.pewresearch.org/topic/immigration-migration/>.

# Methodology

## The American Trends Panel survey methodology

### Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 164 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Feb. 24 to March 2, 2025. A total of 5,123 panelists responded out of 5,737 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 89%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,123 respondents is plus or minus 1.5 percentage points.

The survey includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults 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.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=4,939) and live telephone (n=184) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

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

### Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.<sup>4</sup> Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.<sup>5</sup> Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”)

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<sup>4</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#).”

<sup>5</sup> Email [pewsurveys@pewresearch.org](mailto:pewsurveys@pewresearch.org).



to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

### **Sample design**

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which 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 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 SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

### **Incentives**

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

### **Data collection protocol**

The data collection field period for this survey was Feb. 24 to March 2, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

**For panelists who take surveys online:**<sup>6</sup> Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Feb. 24.<sup>7</sup> Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Feb.

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<sup>6</sup> The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

<sup>7</sup> Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

24. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb 25.

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**Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents,  
ATP Wave 164**

	<b>Soft launch</b>	<b>Full launch</b>
Initial invitation	Feb. 24, 2025	Feb. 25, 2025
First reminder	Feb. 27, 2025	Feb. 27, 2025
Final reminder	March 1, 2025	March 1, 2025

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

**For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer:** Prenotification postcards were mailed on Feb. 21, 2025. Soft launch took place on Feb. 24, 2025, and involved dialing until a total of three interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

### **Data quality checks**

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

### **Weighting**

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

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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### American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Benchmark source</b>
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

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

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

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### Sample size and margin of error, ATP Wave 164

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	5,123	1.5 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See 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 164

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,123
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	102
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	32
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	478
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	2
<b>Total panelists sampled for the survey</b>		<b>5,737</b>
Completed interviews	I	5,123
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	134
Non-contact	NC	478
Other	O	2
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,737</b>
<b>AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)</b>		<b>89%</b>

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### Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 164

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 164	35%
Response rate to Wave 164 survey	89%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>3%</b>

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**2025 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL**  
**WAVE 164 March 2025**  
**FINAL TOPLINE**  
**FEBRUARY 24 – MARCH 2, 2025**  
**TOTAL N=5,123**

**Note: All numbers are percentages unless otherwise noted. Percentages less than 0.5% are replaced by an asterisk (\*). Rows/columns may not total 100% due to rounding. The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel.**

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

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

**American Trends Panel surveys conducted between October 2016 and June 2024 were conducted fully online (with tablets and data plans provided to adults without home internet).**

**PN = Programming note**

	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Margin of error at 95% confidence level</b>
U.S. adults	5,123	+/- 1.5 percentage points
White adults	3,128	+/- 1.9 percentage points
Black adults	513	+/- 4.8 percentage points
Hispanic adults	693	+/- 4.3 percentage points
Asian adults	556	+/- 5.5 percentage points

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**DEPSUPPORT  
ASK ALL:**

Do you think immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported?

Feb 24-Mar 2,  
2025

32	Yes, all immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported
51	Yes, some immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported
16	No, immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should not be deported
1	No answer

**DEPCRT**

**ASK IF SAY ALL OR SOME IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN THE U.S. ILLEGALLY SHOULD BE DEPORTED (DEPSUPPORT=1,2):**

**[ PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS ]**

In deciding whether immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported, which of the following groups should be deported?

		Yes, should <u>be deported</u>	No, should <u>not be deported</u>	No <u>answer</u>
VIOLCR	Those who have committed <u>violent</u> crimes Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	98	2	*
NONVCR	Those who have committed <u>non-violent</u> crimes Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	68	30	2
RECARR	Those who arrived in the country within the last 4 years Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	64	33	3
JOBDEP	Those who have a job Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	41	56	3
CHILDEP	Those who came to the U.S. as a child Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	30	68	2
CHIBODEP	Those who are parents of children born in the U.S. Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	37	60	3
SPOUDEP	Those who are married to a U.S. citizen Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	20	78	2

**DEPRT\_DEG**

**ASK ALL:**

**[ PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING 3, 98 AND 99 LAST ]**

When it comes to deporting immigrants who are living in the U.S. illegally, would you say the Trump administration is doing...?

	<u>Too much</u>	<u>Too little</u>	<u>About the right amount</u>	<u>No answer</u>
Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	44	11	43	2
Jan 27-Feb 2, 2025	44	8	47	1

**IMARLOC****ASK ALL:****[ PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS ]**

Do you think law enforcement officers should be allowed to arrest immigrants living in the U.S. illegally in each of the following places?

		Yes, this should <u>be allowed</u>	No, this should <u>not be allowed</u>	<u>No answer</u>
ARRCH	In places of worship Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	33	65	2
ARRHOS	In hospitals Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	37	61	2
ARRSCH	In schools Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	35	63	2
ARRHOM	In their homes Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	63	35	2
ARRWKPL	In their workplace Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	54	44	2
ARRPROT	At protests or rallies Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	66	32	2

**IMARROU****ASK ALL:**

Do you think law enforcement officers should be allowed to check the immigration status of people they encounter during day-to-day activities such as traffic stops?

Feb 24-Mar 2,  
2025

56	Yes, this should be allowed
43	No, this should <u>not</u> be allowed
1	No answer

**IMMSTS\_DEP****ASK ALL:****[ PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING 3, 98 AND 99 LAST ]**

Do you think deportations of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally will make life...

Feb 24-Mar 2,  
2025

29	Better for people like you
27	Worse for people like you
43	No different for people like you
2	No answer



**ILLIMEFF****ASK ALL:**

[ PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING 3, 4 AND 99 LAST ]

What effect do you think the deportation of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally will have on the following prices in your local area?

		Deportations will increase <u>these prices</u>	Deportations will decrease <u>these prices</u>	Deportations will not affect <u>these prices</u>	<u>Not sure</u>	<u>No answer</u>
HCOST	The price of housing Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	19	22	31	28	*
FCOST	The price of food Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	42	12	23	23	*
GSCOST	The price of consumer goods (such as clothing, appliances, electronics, cars) Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	26	12	33	29	*
HEACOST	The price of healthcare Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	13	25	32	29	*

**WORRYDPOR****ASK ALL:**

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

Regardless of your own immigration or citizenship status, how much, if at all, do you worry that you, a family member, or a close friend could be deported?

Feb 24-Mar 2, <u>2025</u>	
7	A lot
12	Some
15	Not much
66	Not at all
1	No answer

**PROOF\_WORRY****ASK ALL:**

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

How worried are you about being asked to prove your U.S. citizenship or immigration status during your day-to-day activities?

Feb 24-Mar 2, <u>2025</u>	
2	Extremely worried
3	Very worried
8	Somewhat worried
14	Not too worried
73	Not at all worried
1	No answer

**PROOF\_WORRY2**

**ASK IF AT LEAST SOMEWHAT WORRIED ABOUT BEING ASKED FOR PROOF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP OR IMMIGRATION STATUS (PROOF\_WORRY=1,2,3):**

**[ PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS ]**

In the last month, have you done any of the following due to worrying that you might be asked for proof of U.S. citizenship or immigration status?

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No answer</u>
RTINE	Changed your daily schedule or routine Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	14	85	1
CITDOC	Began to carry a document that proves your U.S. citizenship or immigration status (such as a passport, birth certificate, certificate of citizenship, naturalization certificate) during your day-to-day activities Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	31	68	1
AVSER	Avoided using public services (such as healthcare and law enforcement services) Feb 24-Mar 2, 2025	14	85	1

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**2025 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL  
WAVE 164 MULTI-TOPIC SURVEY  
FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE  
FEBRUARY 24 – MARCH 2, 2025**

**Note: The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel. For all questions, the 98 ("don't know" in phone mode) and 99 (refusal in phone mode and no answer in web mode) codes are combined in the data for analytical purposes.**

**PN = Programming note**

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**\*CODEBOOK FOR ATP SAMPLE VARIABLES TO BE USED IN SURVEY PROGRAMMING LOGIC\***

**X\_FORM**

1 Form 1

2 Form 2

Note: Flag to randomly assign panelists to one of two forms (Form 1, Form 2) and weight within form  
ATP source: Randomly assigned for each survey.

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 -----**MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE BEGINS HERE**-----  
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**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

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**QUE: DEPSUPPORT**  
**ASK ALL:**

Do you think immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported?

[ **PN: IF CATI:** ] [ **INTERVIEWER: IF YES, PROBE:** Do you think all immigrants living in the US illegally should be deported or some? ]

- 1 Yes, all immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported
  - 2 Yes, some immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported
  - 3 No, immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should not be deported
  - 98 [ **PN: IF CATI:** ] ( **DO NOT READ** ) Don't know
  - 99 [ **PN: IF WEB:** ] Web blank / [ **PN: IF CATI:** ] ( **DO NOT READ** ) Refused
- 

**BAT: DEPCRT**

**ASK IF SAY ALL OR SOME IMMIGRANTS LIVING IN THE U.S. ILLEGALLY SHOULD BE DEPORTED (DEPSUPPORT=1,2):**

[ **PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE** ]

[ **PN: IF WEB:** ] In deciding whether immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported, which of the following groups should be deported?

[ **PN: IF CATI: READ FOR FIRST ITEM:** ] In deciding whether immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported, which of the following groups should be deported? First, ( **INSERT ITEM** ). ( **READ LIST IF NECESSARY** )

[ **PN: IF CATI: READ FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS:** ] Next, should ( **INSERT ITEM** ) be deported? ( **READ AS NECESSARY:** In deciding whether immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be deported, should ( **INSERT ITEM** ) be deported? ( **READ LIST IF NECESSARY** )

**BATTERY ITEMS:**

VIOLCR	Those who have committed <u>violent</u> crimes
NONVCR	Those who have committed <u>non-violent</u> crimes
RECARR	Those who arrived in the country within the last 4 years
JOBDEP	Those who have a job
CHILDEP	Those who came to the U.S. as a child
CHIBODEP	Those who are parents of children born in the U.S.
SPOUDEP	Those who are married to a U.S. citizen

**RESPONSE CATEGORIES:**

- 1 Yes, should be deported
  - 2 No, should not be deported
  - 98 [ **PN: IF CATI:** ] ( **DO NOT READ** ) Don't know
  - 99 [ **PN: IF WEB:** ] Web blank / [ **PN: IF CATI:** ] ( **DO NOT READ** ) Refused
-

**QUE: DEPRT\_DEG****ASK ALL:**

**[ PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING 3, 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE ]**

When it comes to deporting immigrants who are living in the U.S. illegally, would you say the Trump administration is doing...

**[ PN: IF CATI: ] (READ LIST)**

- 1 Too much
- 2 Too little
- 3 About the right amount
- 98 **[ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[ PN: IF WEB: ]** Web blank / **[ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

**BAT: IMARLOC****ASK ALL:**

**[ PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE ]**

**[ PN: IF WEB: ]** Do you think law enforcement officers should be allowed to arrest immigrants living in the U.S. illegally in each of the following places?

**[ PN: IF CATI: READ FOR FIRST ITEM: ]** Do you think law enforcement officers should be allowed to arrest immigrants living in the U.S. illegally in each of the following places? First, **(INSERT ITEM)**. **(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)**

**[ PN: IF CATI: READ FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS: ]** Next, should law enforcement officers be allowed to arrest immigrants living in the U.S. illegally **(INSERT ITEM)**? **(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)**

**BATTERY ITEMS:**

- ARRCH In places of worship
- ARRHOS In hospitals
- ARRSCH In schools
- ARRHOM In their homes
- ARRWKPL In their workplace
- ARRPROT At protests or rallies

**RESPONSE CATEGORIES:**

- 1 Yes, this should be allowed
- 2 No, this should not be allowed
- 98 **[ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[ PN: IF WEB: ]** Web blank / **[ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

**QUE: IMARROU**  
**ASK ALL:**

Do you think law enforcement officers should be allowed to check the immigration status of people they encounter during day-to-day activities such as traffic stops?

[ **PN: IF CATI:** ] **(READ LIST IF NECESSARY)**

- 1 Yes, this should be allowed
- 2 No, this should not be allowed
- 98 [ **PN: IF CATI:** ] **(DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 [ **PN: IF WEB:** ] Web blank / [ **PN: IF CATI:** ] **(DO NOT READ)** Refused

**QUE: IMMSTS\_DEP**  
**ASK ALL:**

[ **PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING 3, 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE** ]

Do you think deportations of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally will make life...

[ **PN: IF CATI:** ] **(READ LIST)**

- 1 Better for people like you
- 2 Worse for people like you
- 3 No different for people like you
- 98 [ **PN: IF CATI:** ] **(DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 [ **PN: IF WEB:** ] Web blank / [ **PN: IF CATI:** ] **(DO NOT READ)** Refused

**BAT: ILLIMEFF****ASK ALL:**

**[ PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING 3, 4 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION AND ROTATION IN DATA FILE ]**

**[ PN: IF WEB: ]** What effect do you think the deportation of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally will have on the following prices in your local area?

**[ PN: IF CATI: READ FOR FIRST ITEM: ]** What effect do you think the deportation of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally will have on the following prices in your local area? First, **(INSERT ITEM)**. **(READ LIST)**

**[ PN: IF CATI: READ FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS: ]** What about on **(INSERT ITEM)**? **(READ AS NECESSARY: What effect do you think the deportation of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally will have on (INSERT ITEM) in your local area? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY))**

**BATTERY ITEMS:**

HOCOST           The price of housing  
 FCOST            The price of food  
 GSCOST           **[ PN: IF WEB: ]** The price of consumer goods (such as clothing, appliances, electronics, cars) **[ PN: IF CATI: ]** The price of consumer goods, such as clothing, appliances, electronics, cars  
 HEACOST         The price of healthcare

**RESPONSE CATEGORIES:**

- 1        Deportations will increase these prices
- 2        Deportations will decrease these prices
- 3        Deportations will not affect these prices

**[ PN: INSERT LINE OF SPACE ]**

- 4        **[ PN: IF WEB: ]** Not sure **[ PN: IF CATI: ]** Or are you not sure?
- 99       **[ PN: IF WEB: ]** Web blank / **[ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

**QUE: WORRYDPORT****ASK ALL:**

**[ PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1 HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE ]**

Regardless of your own immigration or citizenship status, how much, if at all, do you worry that you, a family member, or a close friend could be deported?

**[ PN: IF CATI: ]** Do you worry **(READ LIST)**

- 1        A lot
- 2        Some
- 3        Not much
- 4        Not at all
- 98       **[ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99       **[ PN: IF WEB: ]** Web blank / **[ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

**QUE: PROOF\_WORRY****ASK ALL:**

[ PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-5/5-1 IN SAME ORDER AS DIETHLTHY, HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE ]

How worried are you about being asked to prove your U.S. citizenship or immigration status during your day-to-day activities?

[ PN: IF CATI: ] (READ LIST)

- 1 Extremely worried
- 2 Very worried
- 3 Somewhat worried
- 4 Not too worried
- 5 Not at all worried
- 98 [ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [ PN: IF WEB: ] Web blank / [ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ) Refused

**BAT: PROOF\_WORRY2**

**ASK IF AT LEAST SOMEWHAT WORRIED ABOUT BEING ASKED FOR PROOF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP OR IMMIGRATION STATUS (PROOF\_WORRY=1,2,3):**

[ PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN THE DATA FILE ]

[ PN: IF WEB: ] In the last month, have you done any of the following due to worrying that you might be asked for proof of U.S. citizenship or immigration status?

[ PN: IF CATI: READ FOR FIRST ITEM: ] In the last month, have you done any of the following due to worrying that you might be asked for proof of U.S. citizenship or immigration status? First, (INSERT ITEM). (READ LIST IF NECESSARY)

[ PN: IF CATI: READ FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS: ] How about (INSERT ITEM)? (READ AS NECESSARY: In the last month, have you done this due to worrying that you might be asked for proof of U.S. citizenship or immigration status? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY))

**BATTERY ITEMS:**

- RTINE Changed your daily schedule or routine
- CITDOC [ PN: IF WEB: ] Began to carry a document that proves your U.S. citizenship or immigration status (such as a passport, birth certificate, certificate of citizenship, naturalization certificate) during your day-to-day activities [ PN: IF CATI: ] Began to carry a document that proves your U.S. citizenship or immigration status, such as a passport, birth certificate, certificate of citizenship, naturalization certificate, during your day-to-day activities
- AVSER [ PN: IF WEB: ] Avoided using public services (such as healthcare and law enforcement services) [ PN: IF CATI: ] Avoided using public services, such as healthcare and law enforcement services

**RESPONSE CATEGORIES:**

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 98 [ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [ PN: IF WEB: ] Web blank / [ PN: IF CATI: ] (DO NOT READ) Refused



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**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

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