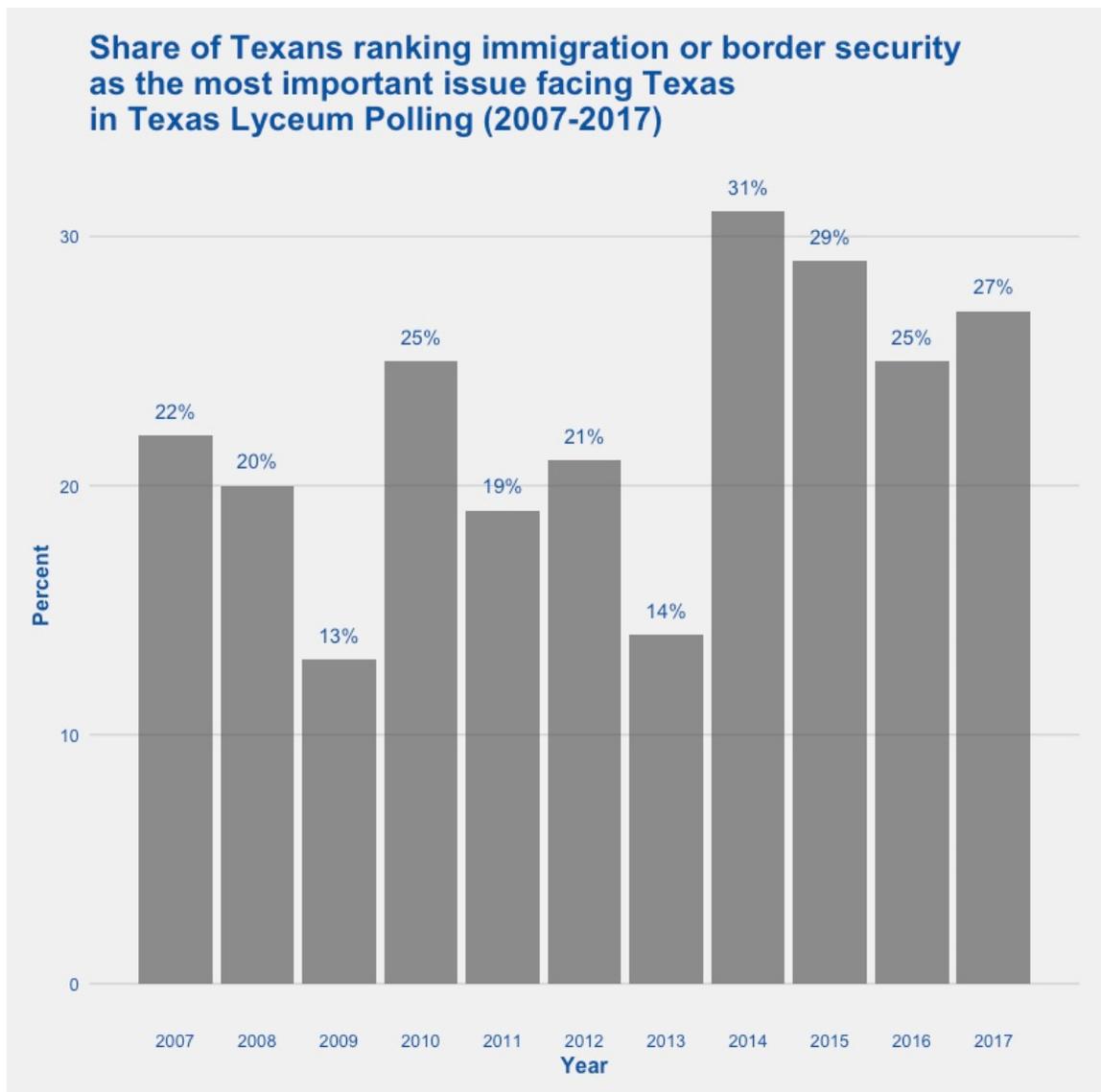


2017 Texas Lyceum Poll

Executive Summary of Texans Attitudes toward Immigrants, Immigration, Border Security, *Trump's Policy Proposals*, and the Political Environment

Immigration and Border Security regularly rank at or near the top of the issues that Texans say are the most important facing the state. The 2017 Texas Lyceum Poll is no different, with 27% of Texans saying that immigration or border security is the state's most important problem, ranking higher than any issue.



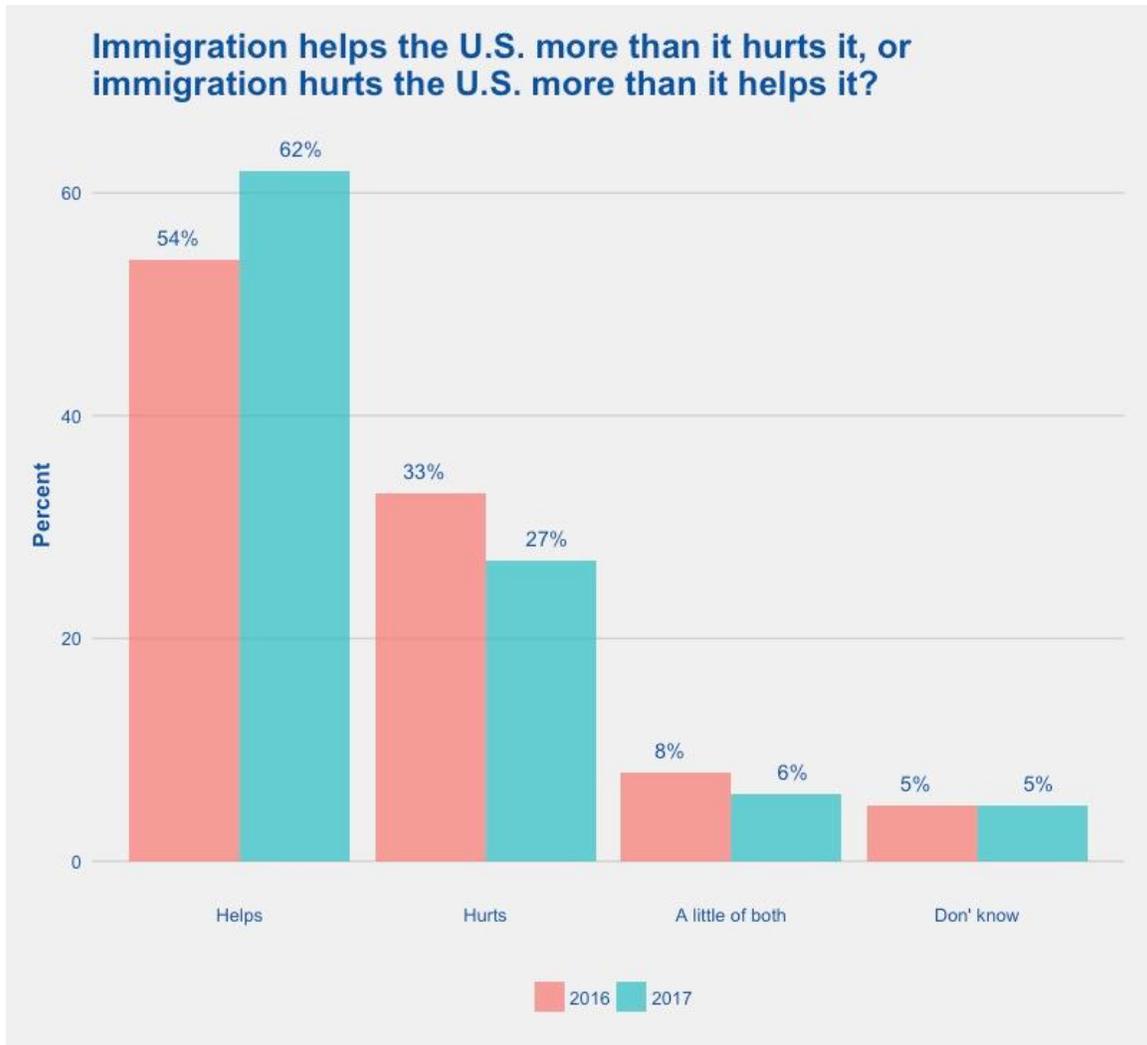
With this in mind and observing the role that the issue of immigration has played in both national and statewide politics recently, the 2017 Texas Lyceum Poll is devoted primarily to the topic of immigration and border security. Our hope is to enlighten the public and policy makers on the many different facets surrounding this seemingly entrenched topic.

It is important to note that the 2017 Texas Lyceum Poll, like all Texas Lyceum Polls before it, is a survey of Texas adults. For this reason, the opinions contained herein are not as conservative as one might expect from other polls, which tend to be of registered or likely voters.

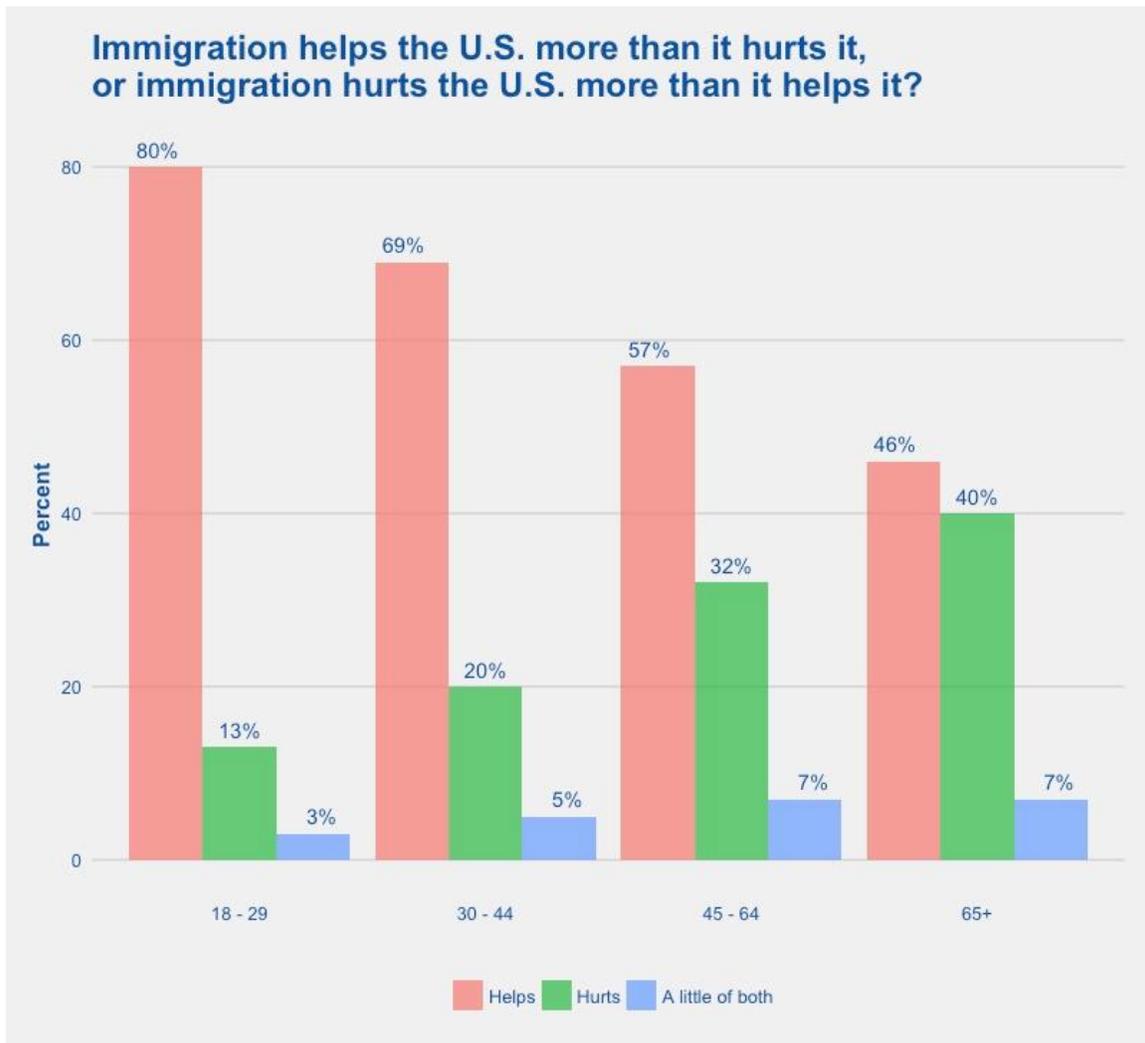
Summary of Findings

General Attitudes towards Immigrants

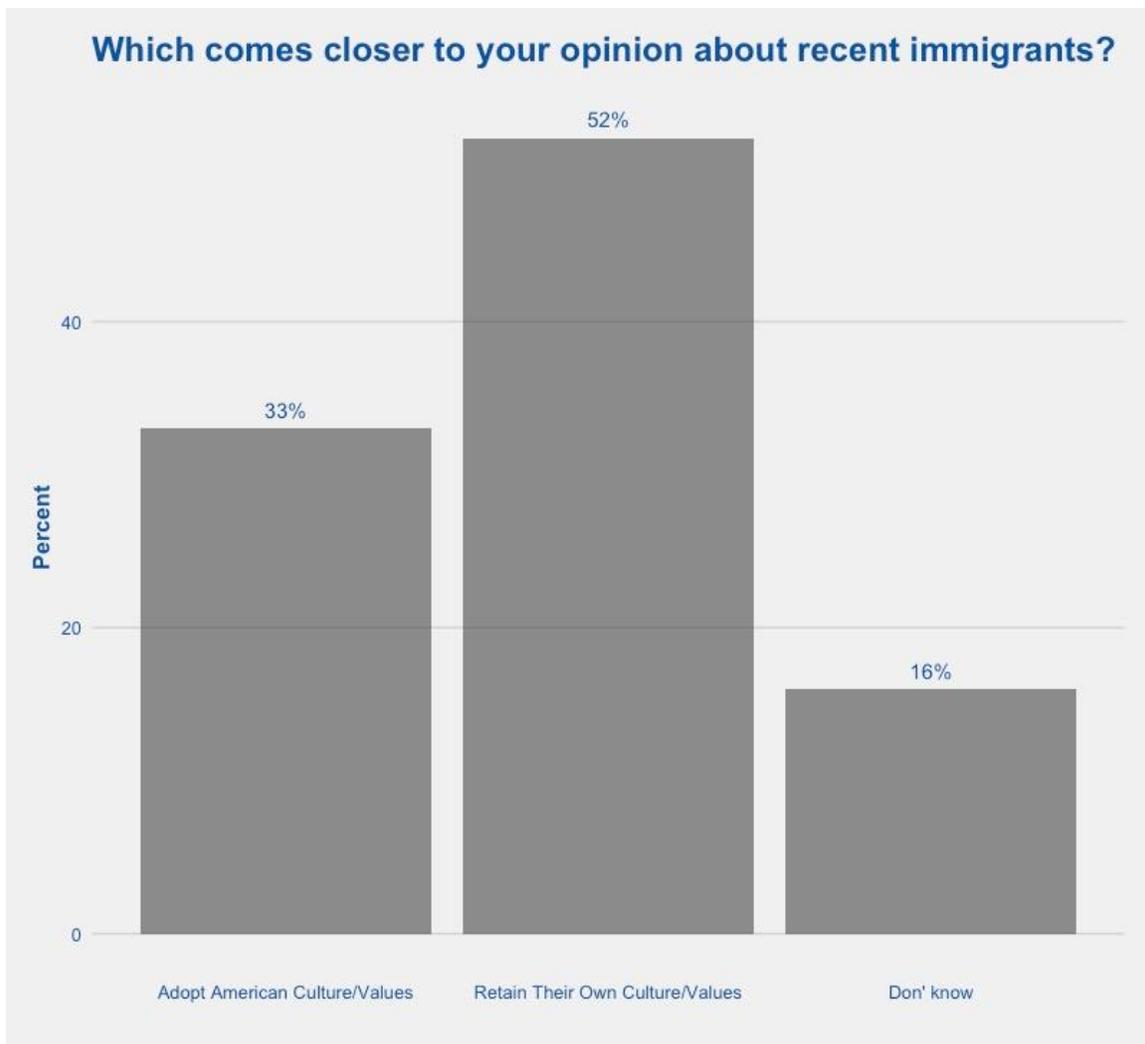
Before diving into more divisive topics, we began our immigration battery with two questions intending to assess Texans' general attitudes about immigrants and immigration. The first question, a repeat from the 2016 Texas Lyceum poll, asked respondents whether they would "say that immigration helps the United States more than it hurts it, or immigration hurts the United States more than it helps it?" Overall, 62% of Texas adults said that immigration helps more than it hurts compared to 27% who said that it hurts more than it helps. This was a slight softening of attitudes from the 2016 results, in which 54% of Texas adults said that immigration helps more than it hurts.



Similar to 2016, overall opinion was driven in large part by increasingly positive attitudes towards immigration among Texas Democrats and minorities. Republican attitudes remained relatively unchanged from 2016, with 39% saying immigration helps more than it hurts (a view held by 37% in 2016) and 46% saying it hurts more than it helps (a view held by 49% in 2016). Democrats saying that immigration helps more than it hurts increased by 7 points, from 72% to 79%, while the percentage of Hispanics saying “helps” increased by 12 points, from 59% to 71%. There is also a major difference in overarching attitudes towards immigration by age cohort. While 80% of 18-29 year olds say that immigration helps more than it hurts, that percentage drops to 69% among 30-44 year olds, 57% among 45-64 year olds, and down to 46% among those over the age of 65.

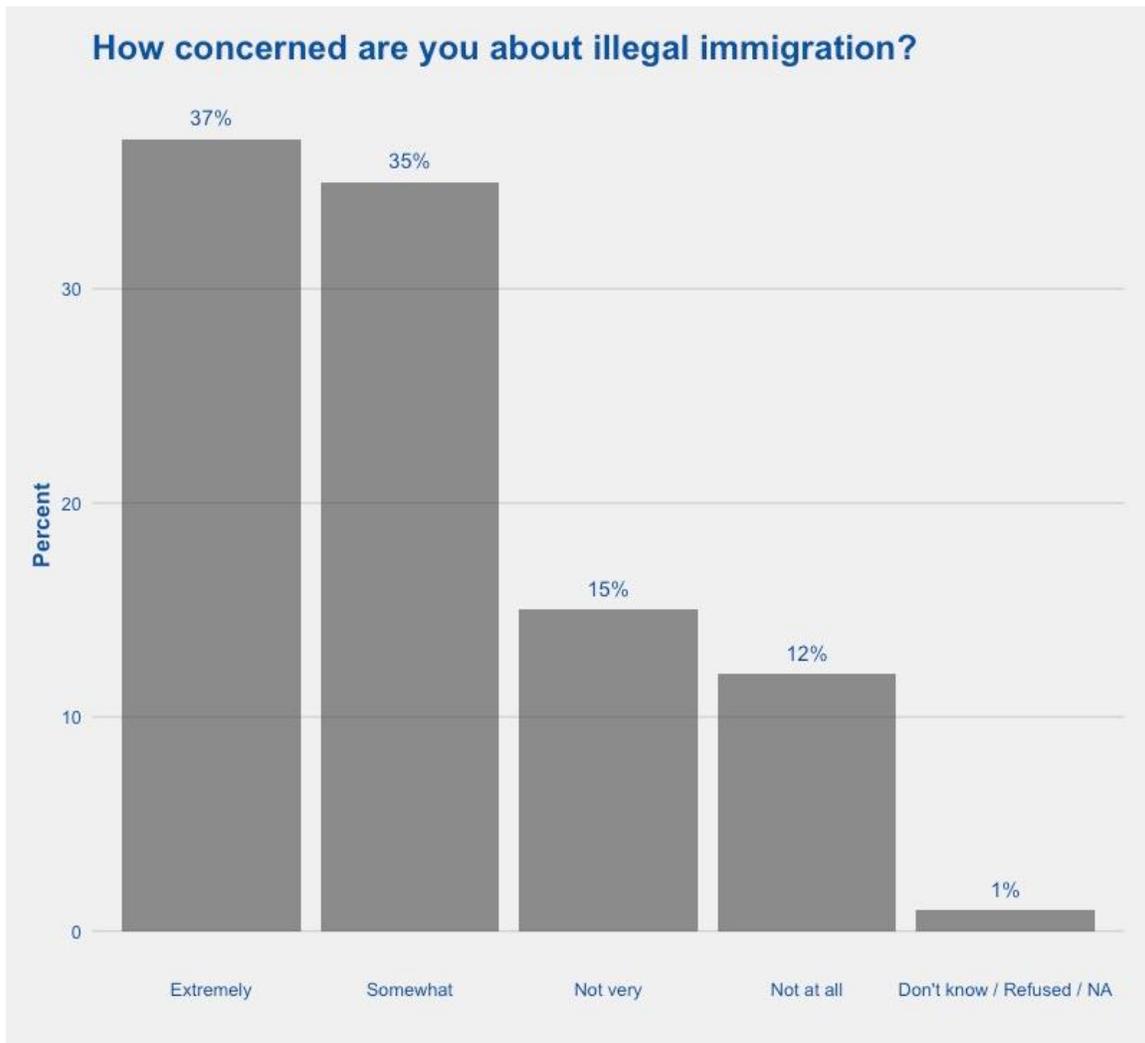


Next, we asked Texans whether recent immigrants, whom we define as people who have arrived in the U.S. within the past 10 years or so, have mostly adopted essential American culture and values, or have mostly retained their own culture and values. Overall, a majority of Texans (52%) believe that recent immigrants retain their own culture and values, while a third (33%) believe that they adopt American culture and values. While Democrats were roughly split on this question—with 46% saying that they adopt American culture/values and 41% saying that they retain their own—64% of Republicans said that recent immigrants mostly retain their own values. There were only minor differences on this question by race, and among the different age cohorts, older respondents were more inclined than younger ones to believe that immigrants retain their own culture and values, with 18-29 year olds evenly split on this question, 46% to 45%.

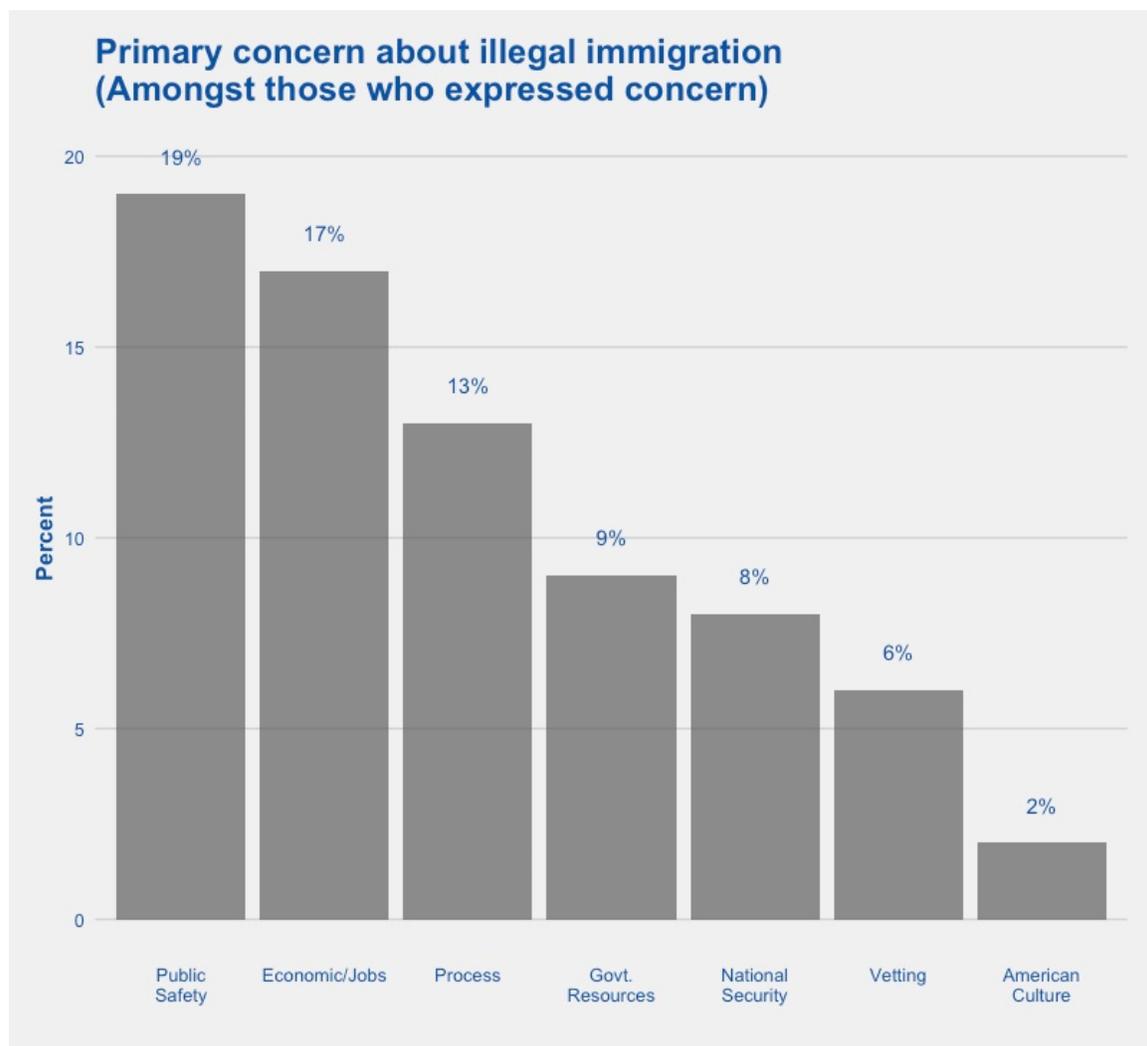


Illegal Immigration and Trump's Policy Proposals

While past Lyceum Polling shows that immigration and border security regularly rank near the top of issues that Texans think are most important, this survey sought to dig deeper in assessing specific concerns about illegal immigration. First, respondents were asked how concerned they are about the particular issue of illegal immigration. Overall, 72% of Texans expressed concern about illegal immigration, with 37% saying that they were "extremely concerned" and 35% saying that they were "somewhat concerned". Republicans were significantly more concerned than Democrats (90% to 57%), and Anglos were more concerned than Hispanics (78% to 69%).



To better understand the nature of these concerns, we followed up among those who said that they were "extremely" or "somewhat" concerned with an item asking them "what is the primary reason for your concern over illegal immigration?" Respondents were able to answer however they wanted (i.e., this was an open-ended item). A plurality of Texans (19%) cited safety/criminality as their primary concern. Second most cited was the issue of economic concerns (17%), with the third most cited concern being that immigrants should follow the legal process (13%). Interestingly, there were few major differences between sub-groups with respect to the rank order of concerns. Public safety was the most cited concern by most, and save a slightly higher share of Anglos citing economic concerns (21%) than Hispanics (15%) or African Americans (10%), the structure of concerns were basically universal.



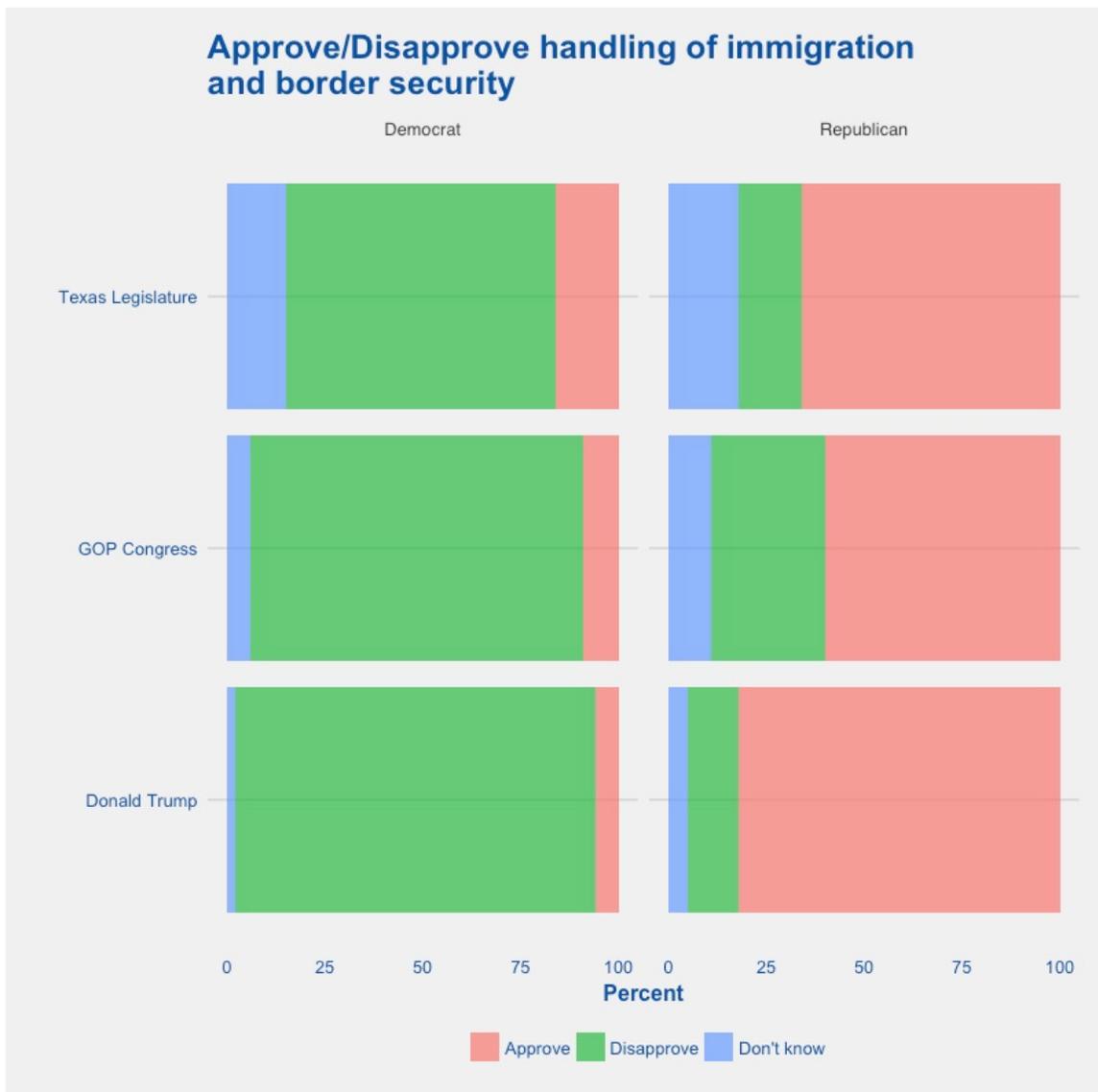
Next we assessed Texans' attitudes towards some of President Trump's policy goals, executive orders, and campaign promises. First, we asked respondents, in a repeat from the 2016 Poll, whether they favor or oppose building a wall along the U.S. - Mexico border. Overall, opinions remained essentially unchanged from 2016, when 35% favored building the wall with 59% opposed. This year, 35% again favored building the wall with 61% in opposition. There were few notable changes, save for a slight increase in the share of Texas Hispanics who said that they would be in favor of building the wall (from 18% in 2016 to 25% in 2017).

Given the changing nature and content of the President's recent executive orders on immigration related issues, we asked Texans whether, if implemented, they thought that *"President Trump's executive orders on immigration would make the United States safer or less safe,"* or whether they wouldn't make much of a difference. A plurality responded that these executive orders would have no effect on U.S. safety (39%), with more of the remainder (37%) saying that they would make the U.S. safer, and 22% saying that they would make the U.S. less safe. Republicans overwhelmingly expressed the belief that these measures would make the U.S. safer (77%), while a majority of Democrats (51%) said that they would have no effect, with 38% saying that they would make the U.S. less safe.

Thinking about the broader thrust of increased enforcement of immigration laws in light of promises made during the 2016 Presidential campaign, we asked Texans whether or not they believed that President Trump will truly *"deport millions of illegal immigrants currently living in the United States?"* Overall, half of adult Texans believe that he will, while 40% do not believe that he will. Democrats were more likely than Republicans to believe that the President will deport millions of undocumented immigrants (63% to 47%). Hispanic Texans were mixed, with 49% believing that he would deport millions, and 41% saying that he would not.

As a follow-up to this question, we asked respondents whether or not they wanted the President to do this (deport millions of undocumented immigrants)? Only 31% of Texans said that they did. The majority, 62% said that they didn't want the President to deport millions of undocumented immigrants. This included 84% of Democrats, 74% of African Americans, and 72% of Hispanics. A majority of Texas Republicans (59%) said that they supported these deportations. White Texans had mixed opinions, with 43% wanting the President to deport millions of undocumented immigrants compared to 48% opposed. Again, there were some unique differences by age. Among the youngest cohort, 75% were against the deportation of millions of undocumented immigrants, but this decreased to 67% among 30-44 year olds, and to 53% and 55% among 45-64 year olds and those over the age of 65, respectively.

Finally, given all of the politics surrounding the issue of immigration, both legal and illegal, the Lyceum Poll assessed Texans' attitudes towards how President Trump, Republicans in Congress (as the majority party in both chambers), and the Texas Legislature as a whole is handling the issue of immigration and border security. Overall, President Trump received the highest approval (38%), slightly besting the Texas Legislature at 36%. But disapproval is also high for President Trump, at 58% overall, slightly less than disapproval for Republicans in Congress with respect to their handling of immigration and border security (60%).

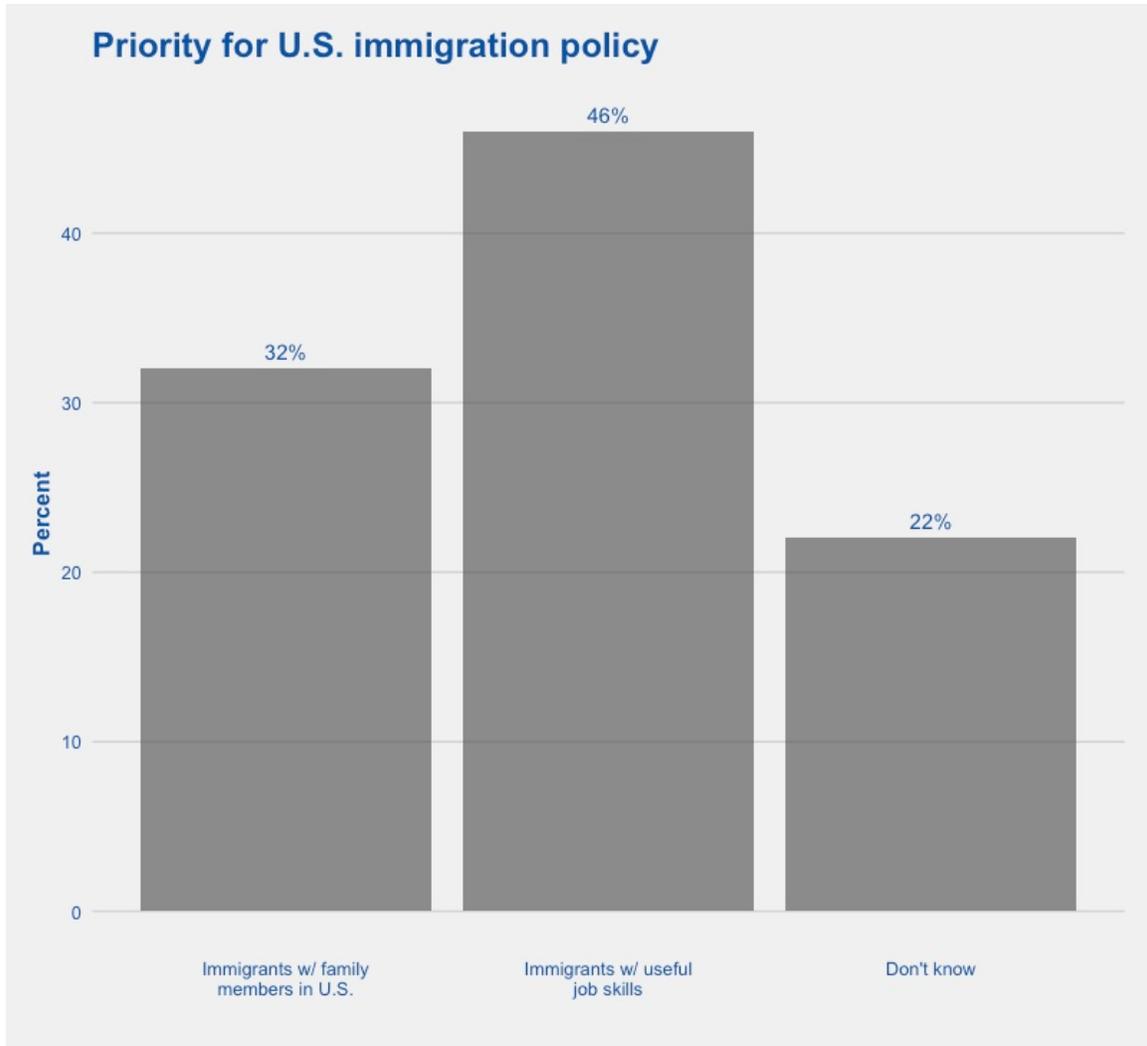


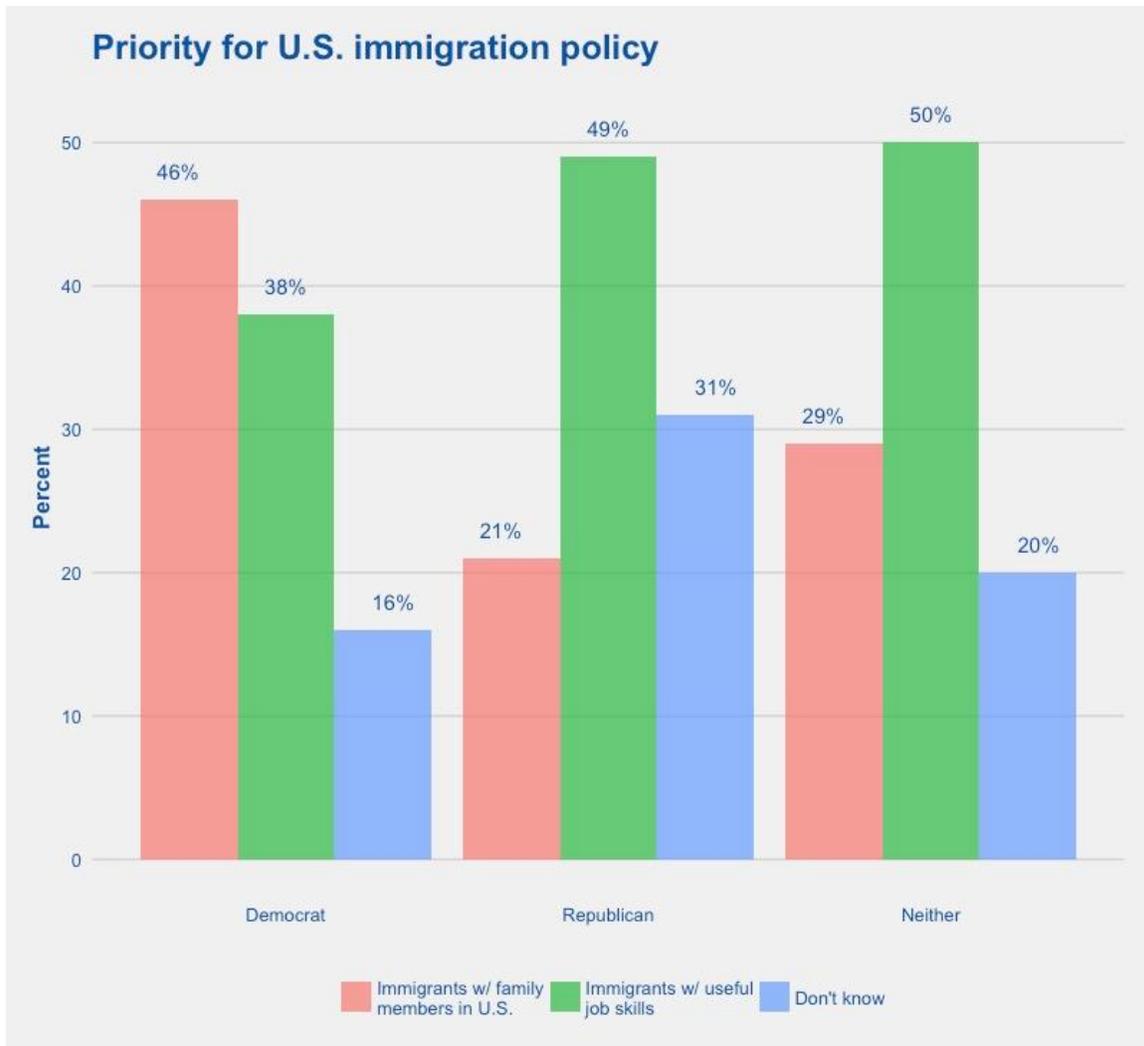
Immigration Reform

While the politics surrounding comprehensive immigration reform have gotten no easier since 2013, both parties increasingly realize that reform is an issue that they will need to address at some point, or continue to deal with electoral uncertainty around the implications of the current system.

The 2017 Texas Lyceum Poll asked respondents how immigration should be prioritized, with further questions about a series of policy proposals often considered to be part of any discussion on comprehensive immigration reform. For the former, Texans were asked whether U.S. immigration policy should prioritize "allowing new immigrants who already have family members living in the U.S." or "allowing new immigrants who already have useful job skills." Overall, the plurality said that immigration policy should prioritize those with job skills (46%), while

32% said that policy should prioritize those with family members in the United States. There were clear partisan divisions, as 49% of Republicans said that policy should prioritize those with job skills, and 46% of Democrats said it should prioritize those with family ties.





With respect to immigration reform proposals, we asked Texans their level of support for each of five common policy areas:

1. *Allowing illegal immigrants living in the U.S. the opportunity to become citizens after a long waiting period if they pay taxes and a penalty, pass a criminal background check, and learn English.*
2. *Tightening U.S. border security and providing Border Patrol with increased technology, infrastructure, and personnel.*
3. *Requiring U.S. business owners to check the immigration status of any employee they hire, with stiff fines and penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants.*
4. *Allowing engineers and scientists from other countries who earn graduate degrees in the U.S. to remain in the U.S. to work.*
5. *Varying the number of low-skilled immigrants allowed to enter the country depending on how the U.S. economy is doing.*

Overall, the most popular proposal was to allow illegal immigrants the ability to become citizens after a long waiting period, payment of taxes and a penalty, passage of a criminal background check, and a shown proficiency in English. This was supported by 90% of Texas adults, with 63% strongly supportive, and 27% somewhat supportive. This results may be surprising to anyone familiar with other public opinion polls in Texas, most of which show that the notion of a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants currently living in the U.S. is quite unpopular. However, like other polling, the specific provisions of immigration reform tend to be far more popular than the overarching concept of immigration reform itself. In this case, a policy proposal that has a number of punitive elements (e.g. a waiting period, penalties, taxes, language requirements) is broadly popular in a state that holds otherwise restrictive attitudes towards immigration.

The second most popular proposal was to allow engineers/scientists from other countries who earn their degree in the U.S. the ability to stay, supported by 86% of Texas adults; next, tightening border security (80%); requiring businesses to verify the immigration status of their employees (72%); and lastly, varying the number of low-skilled immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. based on current economic conditions (58%).

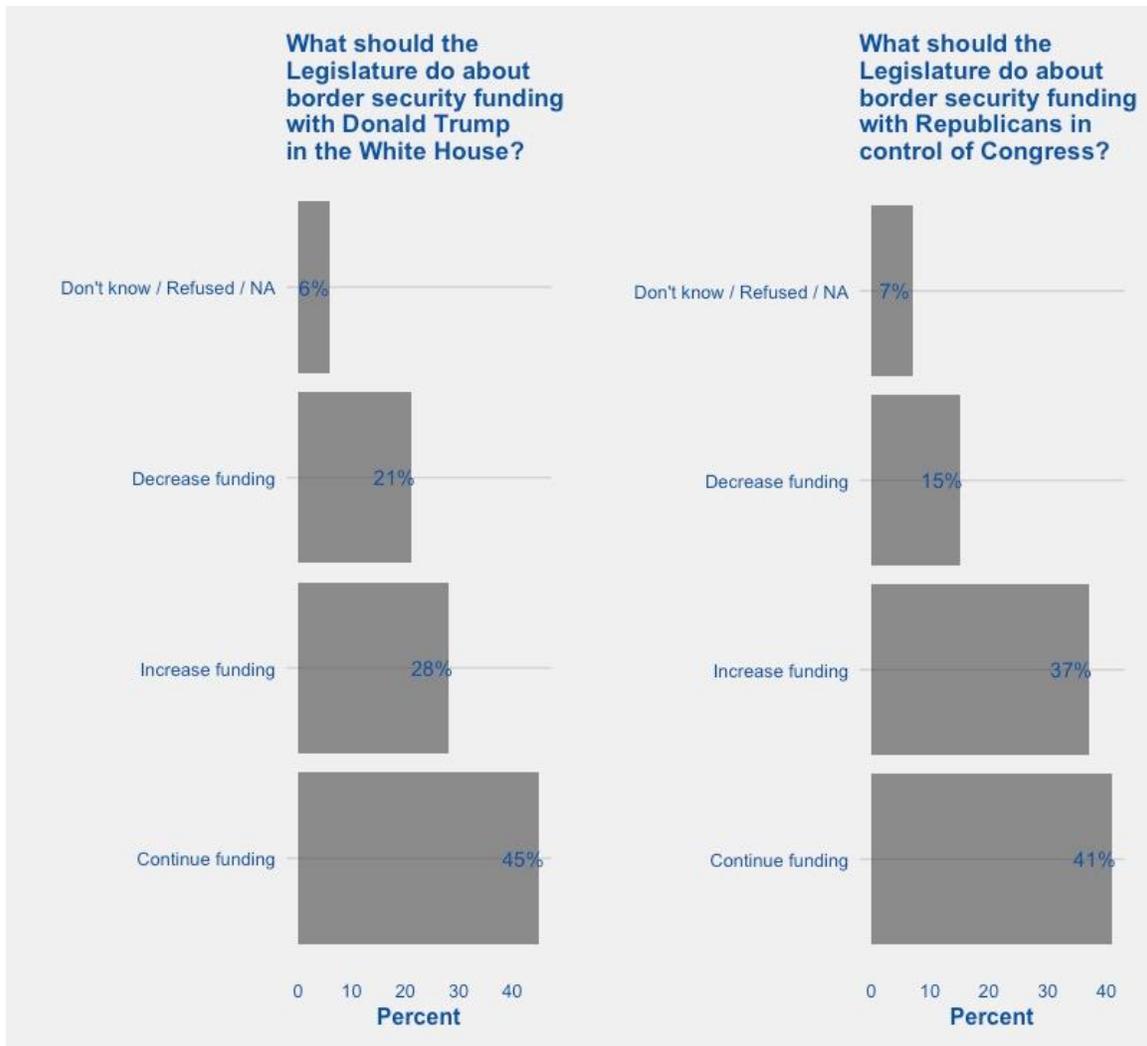
There are certain policy areas in which Texas Republicans and Texas Democrats overlap, and certain policy areas in which they diverge. Interestingly, equal shares of Republicans and Democrats expressed support for a pathway to citizenship. Similarly, roughly equal shares supported varying the number of low-skilled workers allowed to enter the country. Republicans are far more in favor of increasing border security operations (91%) than are Democrats (70%), and are also more supportive of requiring businesses to verify the immigration status of their employees (89% to 59%). Democrats are far more supportive than Republicans of allowing scientists and engineers to remain in the country after completing their degrees (94% to 71%). Overall though, it is clear that even in Texas, Republicans and Democrats appear to agree far more over the particulars of immigration reform than current debates might suggest.

State Level Immigration Policy

The Texas Lyceum Poll was conducted in the middle of the 2017 Legislative Session, providing an opportunity to survey Texans on a number of issues that the Legislature is currently debating that relate to immigrants and the state's orientation towards those who are here illegally. We chose to focus on three issues: (1) border security funding, (2) in-state tuition rates for undocumented students, and (3) sanctuary city policies.

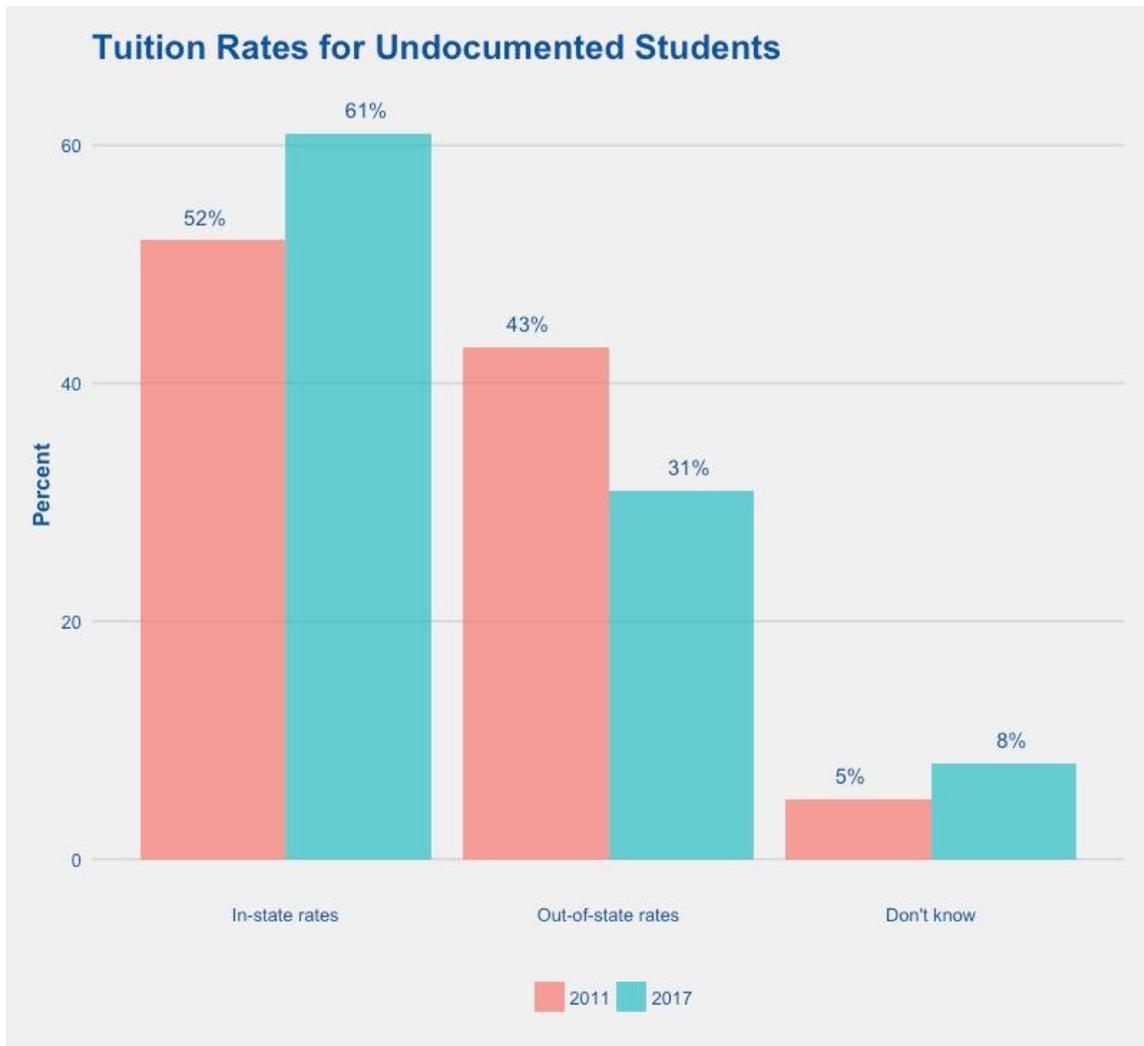
The Legislature increased border security funding substantially during the 2015 Legislative Session. Heading into the 2017 Legislative Session, the Department of Public Safety made a request for additional funds. But given funding challenges and Republican dominance at the federal level of government, many were wondering whether the Legislature would consider spending less on border security funding. With this in mind, we tested two propositions: (1) whether Texans wanted to see the Legislature increase, decrease, or keep border security funding the same, and (2) whether Donald Trump's occupation of the White House, or Republican control of Congress, changes this calculation in the minds of Texans. To do this, we employed a split-sample design, in which half of respondents received one version of a question while the other half received another. More specifically, half the respondents were asked, *"With Donald Trump in the White House, should the Texas Legislature continue funding border security operations in Texas at the same levels as before, increase funding for border security operations, or decrease funding for border security operations?"* The other half received the same question, but instead of *"Donald Trump in the White House,"* the question read *"With Republicans in control of Congress."* Presumably, any differences in the responses to these questions could be attributable to the expectation that one or the other (Trump or Republicans in Congress) will be more effective at easing Texas' burden for dealing with border security.

We found that a plurality of Texans in both conditions preferred to continue current levels of funding (45% in the Trump condition and 41% in the Congressional Republican condition). Interestingly, while 28% of Texans in the Trump condition wanted to increase funding, 37% of Texans in the Congressional Republican condition wanted to increase funding. A preference for decreasing funding was higher in the Trump condition (21%) than in the Congressional Republican condition (15%). This indicates that, overall, Texans are expressing a greater expectation that the President will deliver on border security and/or immigration enforcement than Republicans in Congress, but there is no outcry to decrease the amount of money Texas spends securing its borders.



When looked at by party, Democrats were 14 points more likely to support a decrease in funding when considering Donald Trump over Congressional Republicans (35% to 21%), and Republicans were 14 points more likely to support increasing funding when considering Republicans in Congress compared to President Trump (58% to 44%).

A seemingly perennial issue facing the Legislature is whether or not to continue providing in-state tuition rates to public universities for undocumented immigrants brought here as children by their parents. Overall, 61% of Texas adults said that these students should be allowed to pay the in-state rates, while 31% said that they should have to pay out-of-state rates. In 2011, when the Texas Lyceum last asked this question, 52% of Texans said that these students should pay the in-state rates, while 43% said that they should pay the out-of-state rates.



Not surprisingly, strong partisan differences underlie these results. Among Democrats, 77% favor the in-state rates, while a majority of Republicans (51%) favor requiring that these students pay out-of-state rates. White respondents are almost evenly split between in-state rates (49%) and out-of-state rates (42%), while Hispanics are overwhelmingly in favor of having these students pay the in-state rates (71%).

Finally, we wanted to assess attitudes about an issue that has been on-going in Texas for some time, but has received a new round of attention recently because of a conflict between the Governor and Travis County: sanctuary cities. To look at attitudes toward sanctuary cities, we first assessed, when knowledgeable of the prevailing arguments for and against them, whether or not Texas adults support the notion of sanctuary cities. To do this, we asked the following question:

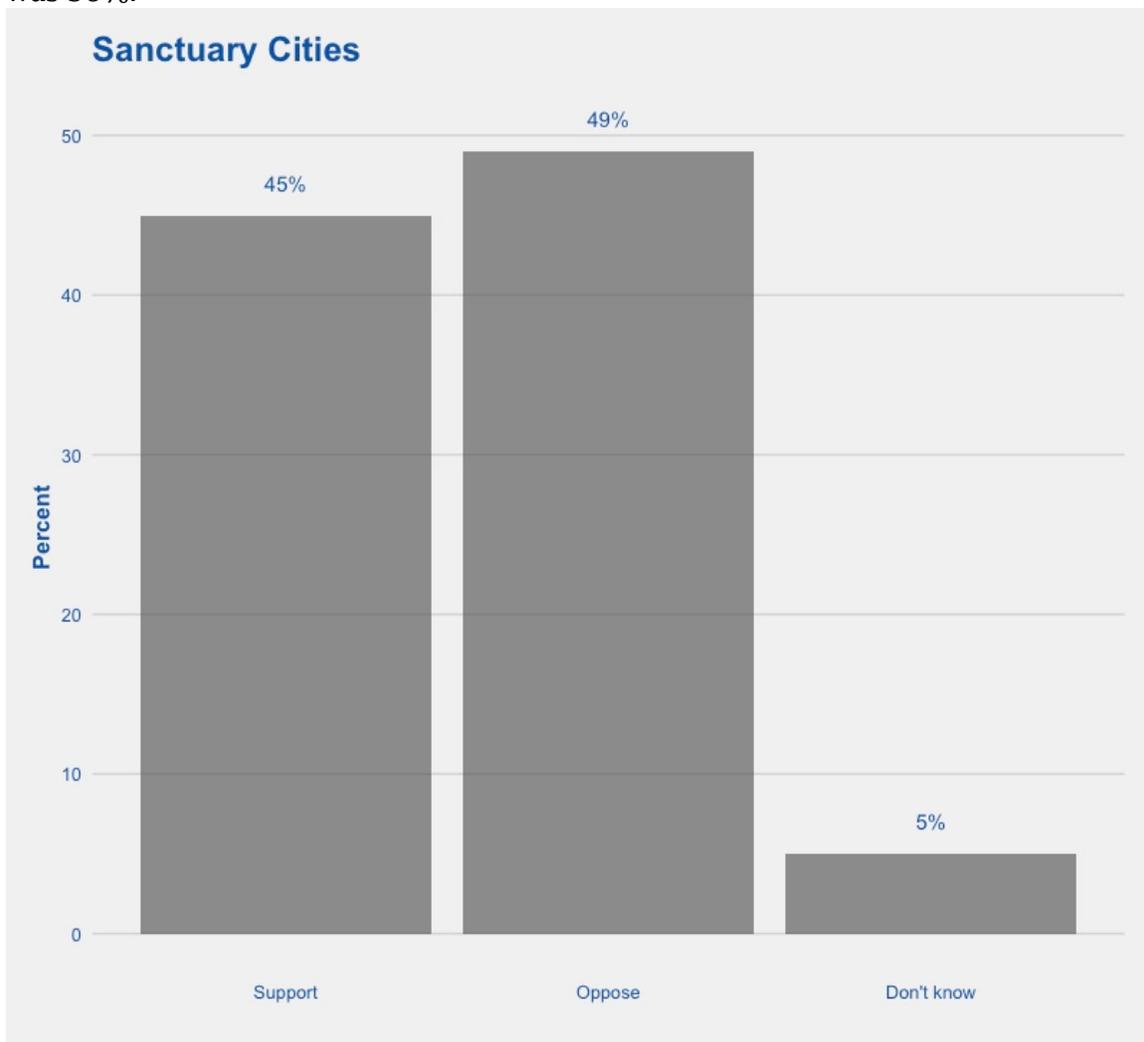
In some cities, when local police or city government employees learn that someone is in the country illegally, they do not automatically turn that person over to federal immigration enforcement officers. [ROTATE SUPPORT/OPPOSE CLAUSES]

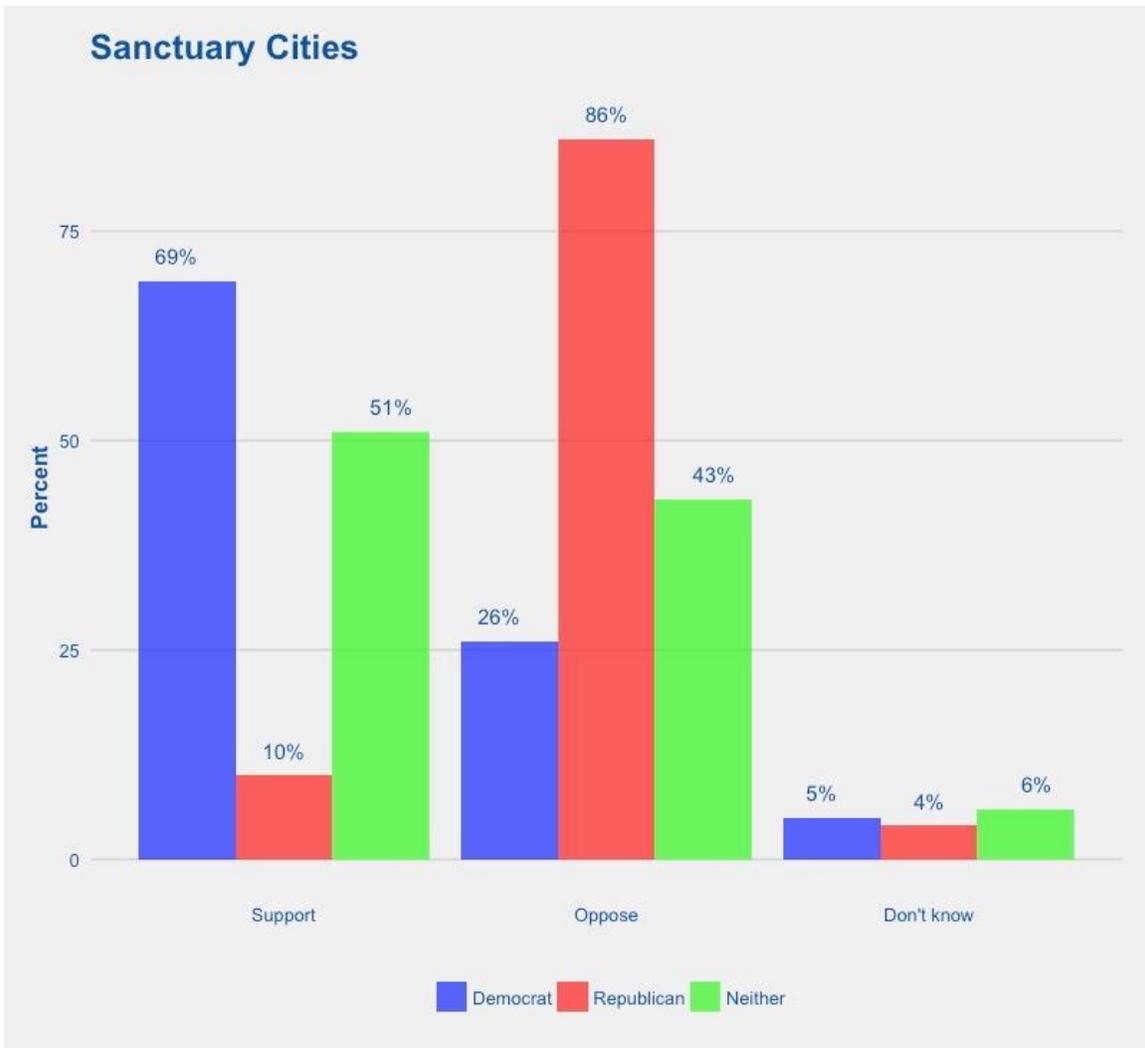
Supporters of these so-called “sanctuary cities” say that this improves public safety because it encourages people in immigrant communities to work with police to help arrest dangerous criminals without fear of being deported themselves.

Opponents of these so-called “sanctuary cities” say that this practice is a violation of federal law and allows some dangerous criminals who are in the country illegally to continue to commit violent crimes.

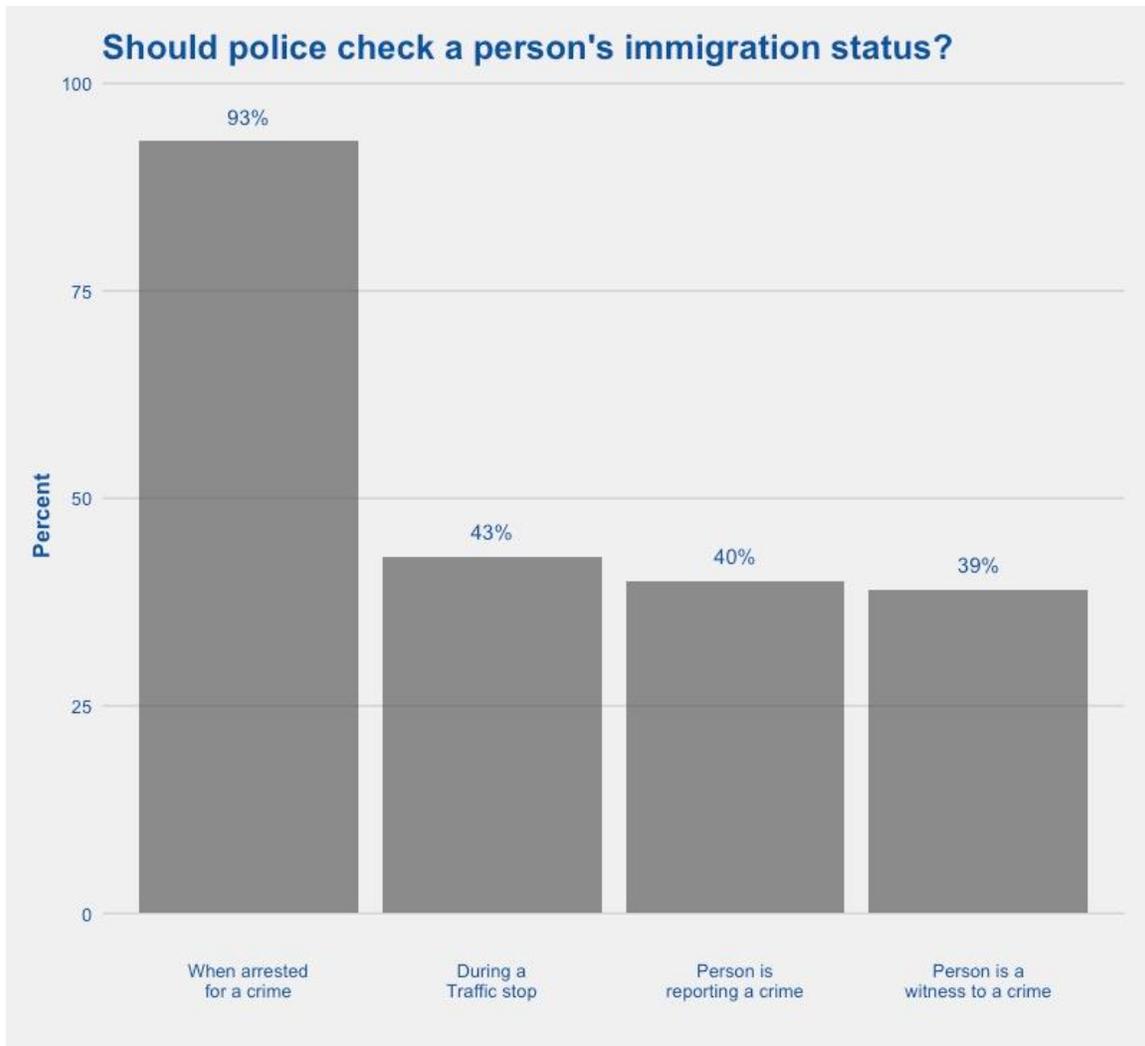
Thinking about your own view, do you support or oppose “sanctuary cities”?

In response to this question, 49% of Texas adults expressed opposition to sanctuary cities, while 45% expressed support. Among Republicans, 86% were in opposition to sanctuary cities, while among Democrats, 69% were in support. White opposition to sanctuary cities was 62%, while Hispanic support for sanctuary cities was 56%.

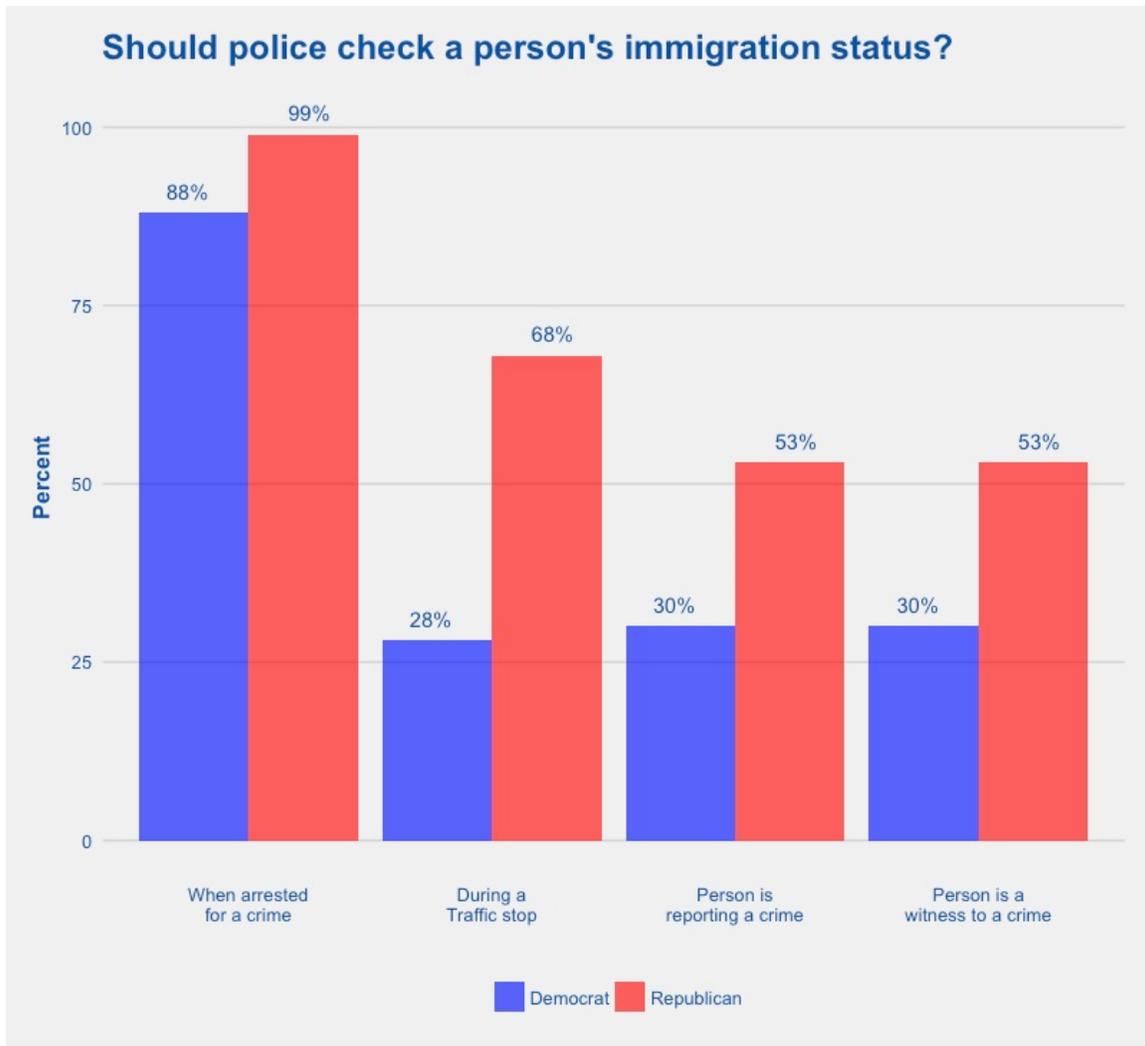




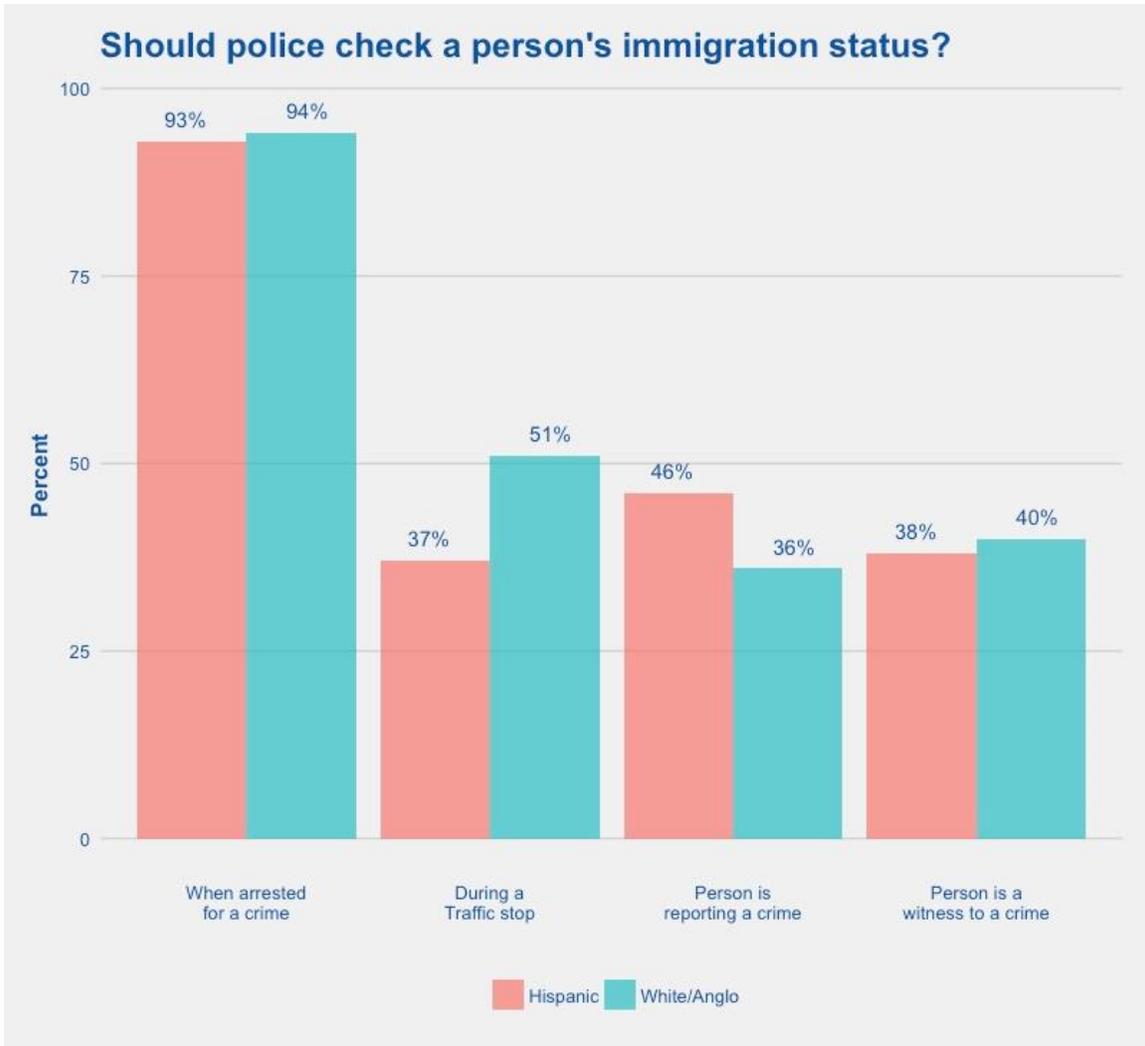
Digging deeper into this issue, the Lyceum Poll asked Texans whether or not police should check a person's immigration status in a range of interactions. Overall, 93% of Texans said that immigration status should be checked when a person is arrested for a crime, but support for checking immigration status dropped considerably for other situations. Forty-three percent said that police should check immigration status during a routine traffic stop, 40% said that status should be checked when a person is reporting a crime, and 39% said that status should be checked when the police suspect that a person is a witness to a crime or could provide information.



Among Republicans, 99% think immigration status should be checked when a person is arrested for a crime, 68% think it should be checked during a routine traffic stop, and 53% think it should be checked when a person is reporting, or is a witness to, a crime. Among Democrats, 88% think that immigration status should be checked when a person is arrested for a crime, 28 percent think it should be checked during a routine traffic stop, and 30% think it should be checked when a person is reporting, or is a witness to, a crime.



Finally, Hispanic adults in Texas are not universally less likely than White Texans to oppose immigration status checks across all situations. Almost all Hispanic (93%) and Anglo (94%) respondents said that immigration status should be checked when someone is arrested for a crime. Roughly equal shares of both Hispanics and Anglos (38% and 40%) think that status should be checked when someone is a witness to a crime. But differences emerge for the other two items. Hispanics are more likely than Anglos to say that immigration status should be checked when someone is reporting a crime (46% to 36%), but are less likely to endorse checking immigration status during a routine traffic stop (37% to 51%).



Methodology

From April 3-9, 2017, The Texas Lyceum conducted a statewide telephone survey of adult citizens. The survey utilized a stratified probability sample design, with respondents being randomly selected at the level of the household. The survey also employed a randomized cell phone supplement, with 50 percent of completed interviews being conducted among cell phone only or cell phone dominant households. A Spanish-language instrument was developed and bilingual interviewers offered respondents a chance to participate in English or Spanish. On average, respondents completed the interview in 17 minutes. Approximately 6,100 records were drawn to yield 1,000 completed interviews. The final data set is weighted by race/ethnicity, age and gender to achieve representativeness as defined by the Texas Department State Health Services 2017 population projections. The overall margin of error for the poll is +/- 3.1 percentage points.

The Texas Lyceum

The Texas Lyceum has committed to annual probability samples of the state of Texas to bolster its understanding of public opinion on crucial policy issues. The professional rationale for the Texas Lyceum Poll is straightforward: a non-partisan, high quality, scientific survey designed to provide (1) specific data points on issues of interest, and (2) a time series of key demographics, attitudes, and opinions. Towards this end, the trademark of the Texas Lyceum Poll is transparency. Top-line and detailed cross-tabular results of each poll will be made available on the Texas Lyceum website at **www.texaslyceum.org**.

The Texas Lyceum, now 36 years strong, is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide leadership organization focused on identifying the next generation of Texas leaders. The Texas Lyceum consists of 96 men and women from throughout the state. Directors begin their service while under the age of 46 and have demonstrated leadership in their community and profession, together with a deep commitment to Texas.

The Texas Lyceum acts as a catalyst to bring together diverse opinions and expertise to focus on national and state issues, and seeks to emphasize constructive private sector, public sector, and individual responses to the issues.

To accomplish these purposes, the Lyceum conducts periodic public forums, commissions The Texas Lyceum Poll, and convenes programs for the Directors to explore and discuss key economic and social issues of the state and nation.

[ROTATE Q16A-Q16B]

Q16A. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling the issue of immigration and border security?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Approve | 38% |
| 2. Disapprove | 58 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 4 |

Q16B. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Republicans in Congress are handling the issue of immigration and border security?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Approve | 27% |
| 2. Disapprove | 60 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 13 |

Q17. Do you approve or disapprove of the way the Texas Legislature is handling the issue of immigration and border security?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Approve | 36% |
| 2. Disapprove | 44 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 20 |

SECTION III:
ISSUES & POLICY

Immigration

Let's talk about immigration for a few minutes...

Q22. *Would you say that immigration helps the United States more than it hurts it, or immigration hurts the United States more than it helps it?*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. <i>Helps more than it hurts</i> | 62% |
| 2. <i>Hurts more than it helps</i> | 27 |
| 3. <i>A little of both (Vol.)</i> | 6 |
| 4. <i>DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA</i> | 5 |

Q23. Thinking specifically about recent immigrants, that is people who have come to the United States to live and work in the past ten years or so, which of the following statements is closer to your opinion about these immigrants coming to the United States?...[RANDOMIZE 1-2]

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. They mostly adopted essential American culture and values when they got here, | 33% |
| 2. They mostly retained their own cultures and values | 52 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 16 |

Illegal Immigration

The next few questions concern illegal immigration...

Q25. How concerned are you about illegal immigration? Extremely concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Extremely | 37% |
| 2. Somewhat | 35 |
| 3. Not very | 15 |
| 4. Not at all | 12 |
| 5. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 1 |

Q26. **[IF Q25 EQ 1|2]** What is the primary reason for your concern over illegal immigration? **[OPEN-ENDED]**

(n = 699, MOE +/- 3.71%)

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Safety / Criminality | 19% |
| 2. Economic concerns / Jobs | 17 |
| 3. Illegal / Should follow proper process | 13 |
| 4. Government resources | 9 |
| 5. National security / terrorism | 8 |
| 6. Need to be properly vetted / keep track of who comes in | 6 |
| 7. American culture | 2 |
| 8. Other | 20 |
| 9. Don't know | 5 |

Q28. *Would you favor or oppose building a wall along the US-Mexico border to try to stop illegal immigration?*

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Favor | 35% |
| 2. Oppose | 61 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 4 |

Q39. If implemented, do you think President (Donald) Trump's executive orders on immigration would make the United States safer or less safe, or doesn't it make much of a difference at all?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Safer | 37% |
| 2. Less safe | 22 |
| 3. No difference | 39 |
| 4. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 3 |

Q29. Do you believe President Trump truly will deport millions of illegal immigrants currently living in the United States?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | 50% |
| 2. No | 40 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 10 |

Q30. And do you want him to do that (deport millions of illegal immigrants currently living in the US)?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Yes | 31% |
| 2. No | 62 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 8 |

Immigration Reform

Q31. What should be the priority for U.S. immigration policy? Should it be...[RANDOMIZE 1-2]

- 1. allowing new immigrants who already have family members living in the U.S. [or] 32%
- 2. allowing new immigrants who already have useful job skills 46
- 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA 22

Q33. Please tell us whether you support or oppose each of the following ideas. *Would that be strongly or somewhat support/oppose:*

A. Allowing illegal immigrants living in the U.S. the opportunity to become citizens after a long waiting period if they pay taxes and a penalty, pass a criminal background check, and learn English.

- 1. Strongly support 63%
- 2. Somewhat support 27
- 3. Somewhat oppose 4
- 4. Strongly oppose 5
- 5. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA 1

B. Tightening U.S. border security and providing Border Patrol with increased technology, infrastructure, and personnel.

- 1. Strongly support 53%
- 2. Somewhat support 27
- 3. Somewhat oppose 10
- 4. Strongly oppose 7
- 5. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA 3

C. Requiring U.S. business owners to check the immigration status of any employee they hire, with stiff fines and penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants.

- 1. Strongly support 49%
- 2. Somewhat support 23
- 3. Somewhat oppose 13
- 4. Strongly oppose 10
- 5. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA 5

D. Allowing engineers and scientists from other countries who earn graduate degrees in the U.S. to remain in the U.S. to work.

- 1. Strongly support 56%
- 2. Somewhat support 30
- 3. Somewhat oppose 6
- 4. Strongly oppose 4
- 5. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA 4

E. Varying the number of low-skilled immigrants allowed to enter the country depending on how the U.S. economy is doing.

- 1. Strongly support 24%
- 2. Somewhat support 34
- 3. Somewhat oppose 19
- 4. Strongly oppose 16
- 5. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA 8

State Level Immigration

[Split-sample Q34A-Q34B; n = 574 for Q34A, producing an MOE of +/- 4.1%; n = 426 for Q34B, producing an MOE of 4.75%]

Q34A. With Donald Trump in the White House, should the Texas Legislature continue funding border security operations in Texas at the same levels as before, increase funding for border security operations, or decrease funding for border security operations?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Continue funding | 45% |
| 2. Increase funding | 28 |
| 3. Decrease funding | 21 |
| 4. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 6 |

Q34B. With Republicans in control of the Congress, should the Texas Legislature continue funding border security operations in Texas at the same levels as before, increase funding for border security operations, or decrease funding for border security operations?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Continue funding | 41% |
| 2. Increase funding | 37 |
| 3. Decrease funding | 15 |
| 4. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 7 |

Q35. *Some illegal immigrants were brought to Texas as children by their parents. Do you think that these individuals should receive in-state tuition rates, or should they have to pay the higher rates of out-of-state residents?*

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. In-state rates | 61% |
| 2. Out-of-state rates | 31 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 8 |

Sanctuary Cities

Q36. In some cities, when local police or city government employees learn that someone is in the country illegally, they do not automatically turn that person over to federal immigration enforcement officers. **[ROTATE SUPPORT/OPPOSE CLAUSES]**

Supporters of these so-called “sanctuary cities” say that this improves public safety because it encourages people in immigrant communities to work with police to help arrest dangerous criminals without fear of being deported themselves.

Opponents of these so-called “sanctuary cities” say that this practice is a violation of federal law and allows some dangerous criminals who are in the country illegally to continue to commit violent crimes.

Thinking about your own view, do you support or oppose “sanctuary cities”?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Support | 45% |
| 2. Oppose | 49 |
| 3. DON'T KNOW / REFUSED / NA | 5 |

Q37. In each of the following interactions with a police office, should a person's immigration status be checked, or not?

	Checked	Not Checked	Don't Know
A. During a routine traffic stop	44%	53%	4%
B. When that person is reporting a crime	41	57	2
C. When the police suspect that person is a witness to a crime or can provide information	39	58	3
D. When that person is arrested for a crime	93	5	2