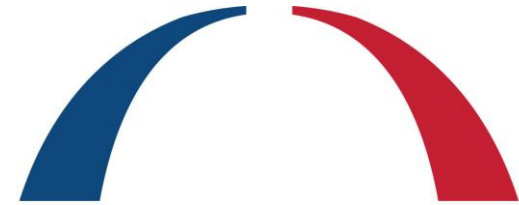**MORNING CONSULT**

BIPARTISAN POLICY CENTER

IMMIGRATION AND GREEN CARD
MESSAGE TESTING POLLING
PRESENTATION

January 2023

METHODOLOGY

National Voters: This poll was conducted between December 10-15, 2022 among a sample of 2,006 registered voters. The interviews were conducted online and the data were weighted to approximate a target sample of registered voters based on gender by age, educational attainment, race, marital status, home ownership, race by educational attainment, 2020 presidential vote, and region. Results from the full survey have a margin of error of plus or minus 2 percentage points.

Voters with an Income Under $75k: This poll was conducted between December 12-13, 2022 among a sample of 600 registered voters with an income under $75k. The interviews were conducted online and the data were weighted to approximate a target sample of voters based on gender by age, educational attainment, race, marital status, home ownership, race by educational attainment, 2020 presidential vote, and region.. Results from the full survey have a margin of error of plus or minus 4 percentage points.

Key Findings

1. **Immigrants and highly-skilled immigrants are viewed very differently by voters.** Voters are more likely (+21) to indicate that immigrants *help* the United States economy when using the terminology highly skilled. Similarly, voters are more likely to support (+14) highly skilled people coming to live and work in the U.S. than immigrants. Comparing support for immigrants and highly-skilled people coming to live and work in the U.S., 60% of voters are open to both groups, while 14% are closed to both groups. Three-in-four (72%) voters who are opposed to highly skilled people coming to the U.S. indicate they are opposed because it will *displace American workers*.

2. **A bipartisan majority of voters are supportive of the United States providing green cards to immigrants to live and work in the United States.** However, Democrats (78%) are more supportive of providing green cards to immigrants than Republicans (62%), and much of the support among Republicans is soft support (45% somewhat support).

3. **Education is needed to further inform voters on employment-based green cards.** Two-in-five (38%) voters do not know the average time it takes for someone sponsored for an employment-based green card to receive it, and voters are equally split (39% agree/ 38% disagree) on whether the waiting time for an employment-based green card to the United States should vary based on what country someone is from, and a fifth (22%) are unsure. Before messaging, nearly half (47%) of voters' support Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap, while a fifth (22%) are unsure.

4. **Messaging that focuses on humanity and the economy are most impactful.** After reading positive messaging, a fifth of voters are still *unsure* if they support or oppose the initiative, indicating that a group of voters will still not understand this initiative despite the amount of education and information provided. *See additional message testing findings on slide 34.*

In a few words, when you think of immigration what comes to mind?

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

"People coming into the country **illegally** from foreign countries."

"The border and the number of people coming into our country **illegally**."

"The fact that our southern border is in crisis. **Illegal** aliens are out of control."

"The border is out of control with **illegal** immigration, and it needs to be shut down."

"There needs to be **illegal** immigration control and penalties."

BETTER OPPORTUNITIES / NEW LIFE

"People coming from another country for a **better opportunity** in a new country."

"People moving to another country in search of a **better life**."

"Immigration is people going to another country to look for a **better life**."

"People crossing the border to find **better opportunities**."

"People from foreign countries moving here or elsewhere to set up **a new life**."

PEOPLE MOVING / RELOCATING GENERALLY

"People **coming into** a country from another country."

"When I think of immigration, I think of **relocating** to another country."

"People **moving** to live in another country."

"A native of one country **moving** permanently to another country."

"People **moving** from one country to another legally."

MISCELLANEOUS POSITIVE ATTITUDES

"I have no problem with immigration, its **good** for our country to be **diverse**."

"[I think of] people from all over the world who immigrate to another country and how it will **enrich** that country."

"I think of people moving to a new country to live, work or study, Immigration can bring **many benefits** to both the individuals."

"Everyone of us, with the exception of First Nation, are **immigrants or descendants of immigrants**."

Three-in-four (77%) voters indicate that *immigration* is important to them personally.

How important of an issue, if at all, is immigration in the United States to you personally?

● Very important   ● Somewhat important   ● Don't know/No opinion   ● Not too important   ● Not at all important

Total Important

	Very important	Somewhat important	Don't know/No opinion	Not too important	Not at all important	Total Important
National RV	42%	35%	4%	13%	5%	**77%**
RVs Under $75k	46%	32%	4%	12%	6%	**78%**

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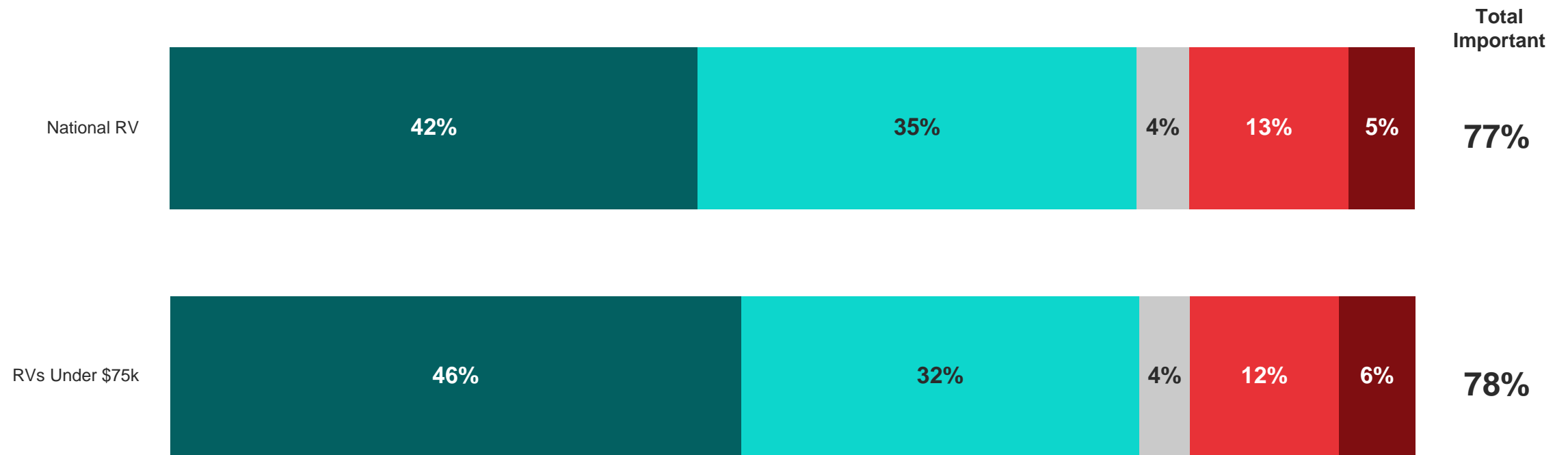
Nine-in-ten Republican voters (88%) indicate that *immigration* is important to them personally; more so than Democrats (71%) or independent voters (73%) who say the same.

How important of an issue, if at all, is immigration in the United States to you personally?

● Very important   ● Somewhat important   ● Don't know/No opinion   ● Not too important   ● Not at all important

	Very important	Somewhat important	Don't know/No opinion	Not too important	Not at all important	Total Important
Registered Voters	42%	35%	4%	13%	5%	**77%**
PID: Dem (no lean)	33%	38%	5%	17%	7%	**71%**
PID: Ind (no lean)	35%	38%	5%	15%	7%	**73%**
PID: Rep (no lean)	57%	31%		7%		**88%**
Income: Under 50k	44%	33%	5%	11%	7%	**77%**
Income: 50k-75k	42%	35%	4%	14%	5%	**77%**
Income: 75k+	40%	38%	4%	14%		**78%**
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	44%	36%	4%	13%	4%	**80%**
Ethnicity: Hispanic	51%	27%	6%	6%	9%	**78%**
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	34%	34%	6%	18%	8%	**68%**
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	30%	48%	4%	16%		**78%**

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Among both samples presented, voters are more likely (+21 and +14 respectively) to indicate that immigrants *help* the United States economy when using the terminology *highly skilled*.

Based on what you know, do you think immigrants help or hurt the United States' economy?*

Based on what you know, do you think highly skilled immigrants help or hurt the United States' economy?*

● Help   ● Neither help nor hurt   ● Hurt   ● Don't know/No opinion

National RV

Help	Neither help nor hurt	Hurt	Don't know
35%	24%	32%	9%

National RV

Help	Neither help nor hurt	Hurt	Don't know
56%	17%	16%	11%

RVs Under $75k

Help	Neither help nor hurt	Hurt	Don't know
35%	19%	34%	12%

RVs Under $75k

Help	Neither help nor hurt	Hurt	Don't know
49%	21%	17%	13%
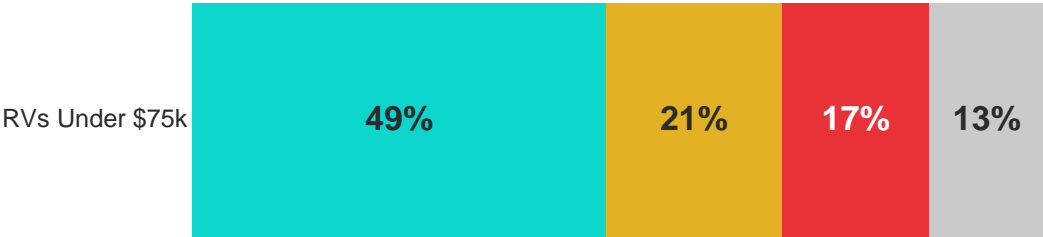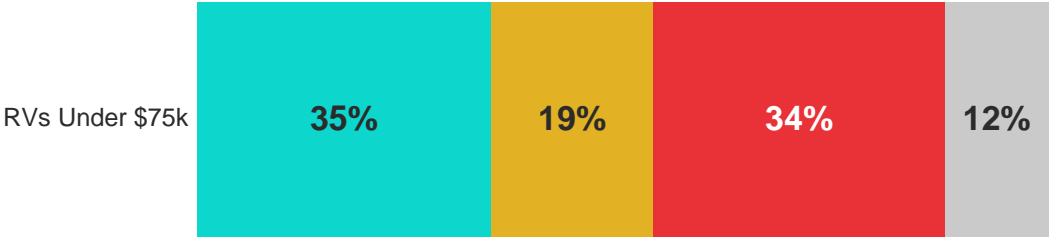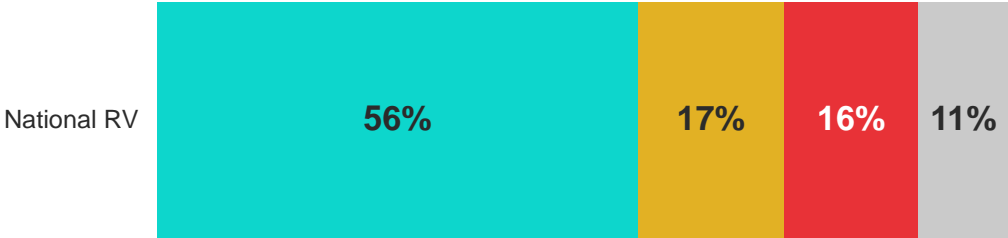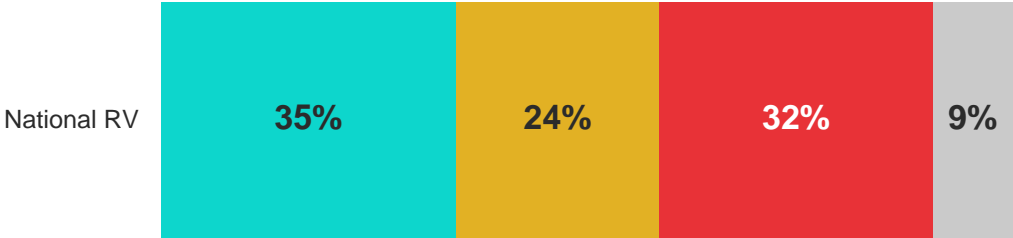
Across demographic groups, voters are more likely to indicate immigrants help the United States economy when using the terminology highly skilled. The largest lift is seen independent (+24), Republican (+28), voters with an income over $75k (+27), and Hispanic voters (+29).

*Questions were split sampled

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*Based on what you know, do you think immigrants help or hurt the United States' economy?**

*Based on what you know, do you think highly skilled immigrants help or hurt the United States' economy?**

● Help   ● Neither help nor hurt   ● Hurt   ● Don't know/No opinion

	Help	Neither	Hurt	DK/NO	Diff
Registered Voters	35%	24%	32%	9%	+21*
PID: Dem (no lean)	51%	25%	13%	11%	+15
PID: Ind (no lean)	34%	31%	23%	12%	+24
PID: Rep (no lean)	18%	19%	58%	6%	+28
Income: Under 50k	29%	27%	36%	9%	+20
Income: 50k-75k	34%	24%	32%	10%	+17
Income: 75k+	42%	20%	28%	10%	+27
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	33%	21%	39%	8%	+22
Ethnicity: Hispanic	34%	30%	25%	11%	+29
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	42%	30%	11%	16%	+13
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	43%	34%	13%	10%	+16

	Help	Neither	Hurt	DK/NO
Registered Voters	56%	17%	16%	11%
PID: Dem (no lean)	66%	18%	6%	10%
PID: Ind (no lean)	58%	14%	13%	15%
PID: Rep (no lean)	46%	19%	27%	9%
Income: Under 50k	49%	20%	18%	14%
Income: 50k-75k	51%	20%	21%	7%
Income: 75k+	69%	12%	10%	9%
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	55%	18%	16%	11%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	63%	5%	25%	6%
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	55%	21%	14%	10%
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	59%	15%	9%	17%

*Percentages represent the difference in % help from high-skilled immigrants to immigrants generally.

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GENERAL MEASURES- IMMIGRATION

Among both samples presented, voters are more likely to support (+14 and +13 respectively) highly skilled people coming to live and work in the U.S. than immigrants.

*Thinking about immigration, would you support or oppose **immigrants** coming to live and work in the United States?*

*Thinking about immigration, would you support or oppose **highly skilled people** coming to live and work in the United States?*

● Strongly support ● Somewhat support ● Don't know/No opinion ● Somewhat oppose ● Strongly oppose

Total Support

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Total Support
National RV	27%	35%	10%	15%	13%	**62%**

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Total Support
National RV	40%	36%	9%	7%	7%	**76%**

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Total Support
RVs Under $75k	26%	34%	11%	14%	15%	**60%**

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Total Support
RVs Under $75k	37%	36%	10%	10%	7%	**73%**

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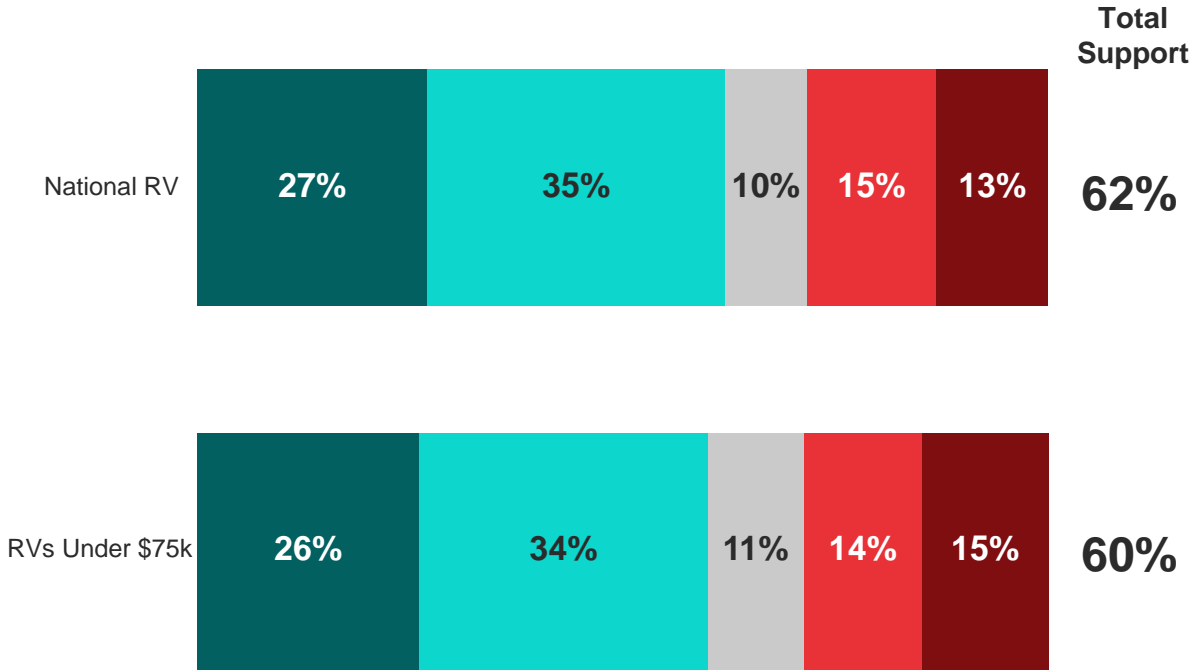
*The quadrant chart should be read by first looking at the column, which is confidence that voters support **immigrants** coming to live and work in the U.S., and then looking at the row, which is confidence that voters support highly skilled coming to live and work in the U.S. For example, 60% of voters support immigrants **AND** highly skilled people coming to live and work in the U.S.*

Immigration Attitudes

Open to all:

- Split gender breakdown (50% male / 50% female)
- Larger percentage of younger voters (27%,18-34)
- Larger percentage of Democrats (48%), smaller percentage of Republicans (27%)
- Larger percentage of bachelor degree recipients (28%) and post-graduate degree recipients (18%)
- Smaller percentage of low-income voters (Under $50k, 37%), Larger percentage of high-income voters ($100k+, 22%)
- After messaging, supportive of Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap (70% support – 17% oppose)

Closed to all:

- More likely to identify as female (56%) than male (44%)
- Smaller percentage of younger voters (16%,18-34)
- Smaller percentage of Democrats (16%), larger percentage of Republicans (61%)
- Smaller percentage of bachelor degree recipients (16%) and post-graduate degree recipients (5%)
- Larger percentage of low-income voters (Under $50k, 54%), smaller percentage of high-income voters ($100k+, 10%)
- After messaging, opposed to Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap (17% support – 64% oppose)

	Total Support (Immigrants)	Total Oppose (Immigrants)
Total Support (Highly Skilled People)	*Open to all* **60%**	*Open to Highly Skilled Only* **13%**
Total Oppose (Highly Skilled People)	*Open to Immigrants Only* **1%**	*Closed to all* **14%**

*Profile comparisons are made against the other profile, not the entire U.S. voter population

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Three-in-four (72%) voters who are opposed to highly skilled people coming to the U.S. indicate they are opposed because *it will displace American workers*.

Why do you oppose highly-skilled people coming to live and work in the United States? Please select all that apply.

AMONG THOSE WHO OPPOSE HIGHLY-SKILLED PEOPLE COMING TO THE U.S., N=295
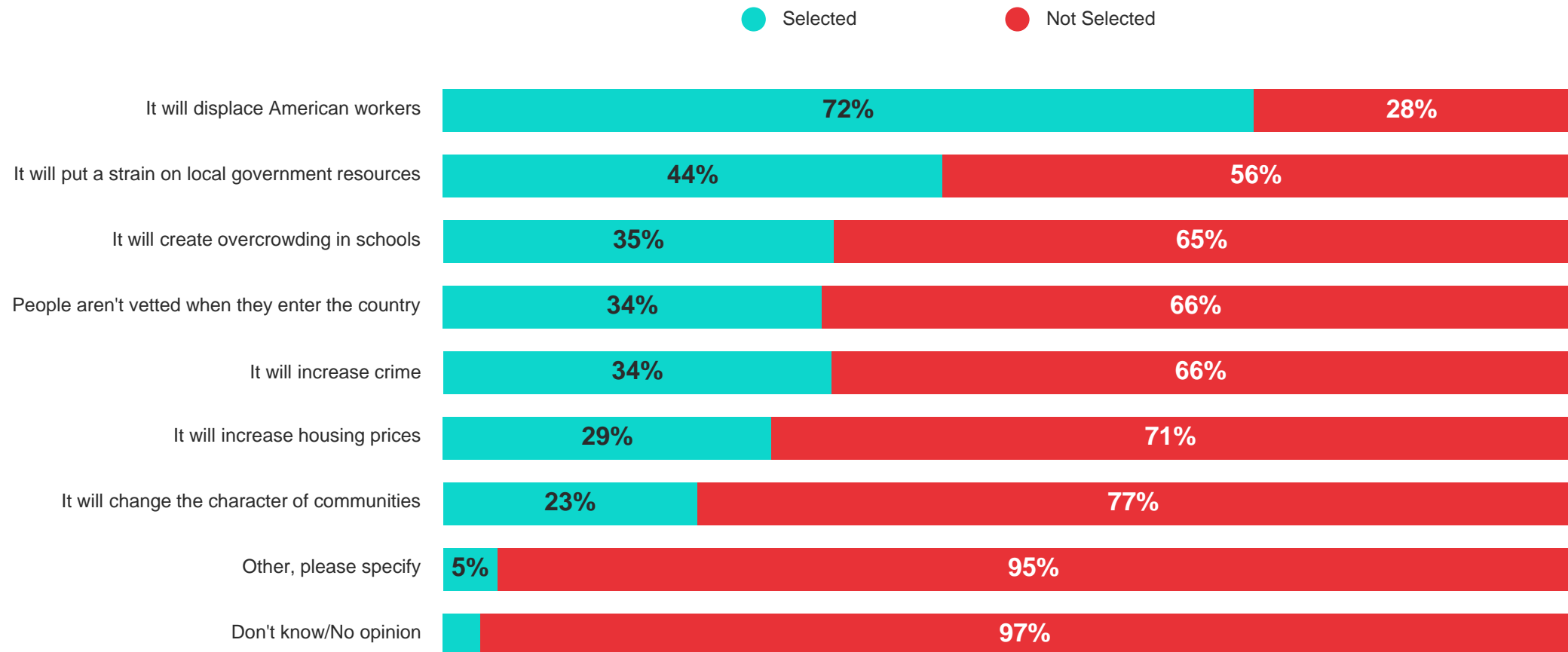
● Selected   ● Not Selected

	Selected	Not Selected
It will displace American workers	72%	28%
It will put a strain on local government resources	44%	56%
It will create overcrowding in schools	35%	65%
People aren't vetted when they enter the country	34%	66%
It will increase crime	34%	66%
It will increase housing prices	29%	71%
It will change the character of communities	23%	77%
Other, please specify	5%	95%
Don't know/No opinion		97%

GENERAL MEASURES- GREEN CARDS

Over half (54%) of voters are familiar with the process or becoming a permanent resident in the United States, also known as getting a green card.

How familiar are you, if at all, with the process of becoming a permanent resident (also known as getting a green card) in the United States?

● Very familiar ● Somewhat familiar ● Not too familiar ● Not at all familiar

Total Familiar

	Very familiar	Somewhat familiar	Not too familiar	Not at all familiar	Total Familiar
National RV	16%	38%	31%	15%	**54%**
RVs Under $75k	11%	39%	34%	16%	**50%**

14
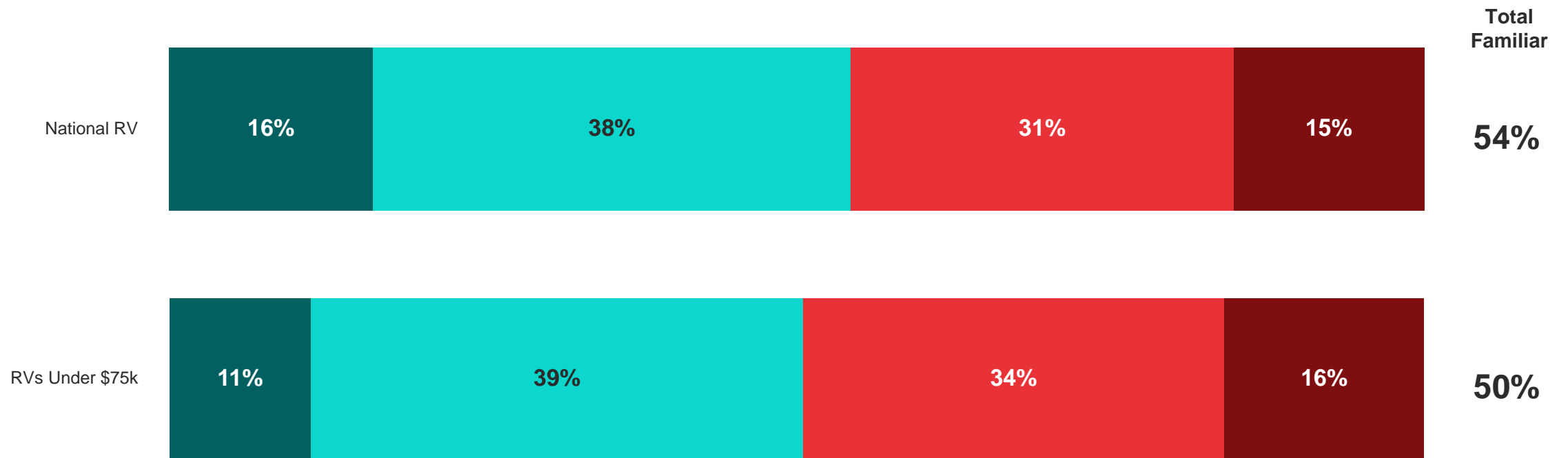
Hispanic (70%) and Asian (63%) voters are more familiar with the process of becoming a permanent resident than white (51%) or Black (54%) voters.

How familiar are you, if at all, with the process of becoming a permanent resident (also known as getting a green card) in the United States?

● Very familiar　　● Somewhat familiar　　● Not too familiar　　● Not at all familiar

	Very familiar	Somewhat familiar	Not too familiar	Not at all familiar	Total Familiar
Registered Voters	16%	38%	31%	15%	54%
PID: Dem (no lean)	18%	37%	29%	15%	55%
PID: Ind (no lean)	14%	32%	37%	17%	46%
PID: Rep (no lean)	16%	43%	28%	14%	59%
Income: Under 50k	14%	38%	31%	17%	52%
Income: 50k-75k	15%	39%	34%	13%	54%
Income: 75k+	19%	38%	28%	15%	57%
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	12%	39%	32%	16%	51%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	28%	42%	21%	9%	70%
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	24%	30%	30%	16%	54%
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	28%	35%	26%	11%	63%

GENERAL MEASURES- GREEN CARDS

Nearly half (45%) of voters who have a connection to someone who received a green card indicated that their connection received that green card because of their specific skills or because an employed sponsored it.

To your knowledge, did you, your family member, or friend receive a green card to live and work in the U.S. based on specific skills or by being sponsored by an employer (known as an employment-based green card)?

AMONG THOSE WHO KNOW SOMEONE WHO WENT THROUGH THE GREEN CARD PROCESS

● Yes　　● Don't know/Unsure　　● No

	Yes	Don't know/Unsure	No
National RV, n=662	45%	21%	34%
RVs Under $75k, n=167	46%	24%	30%
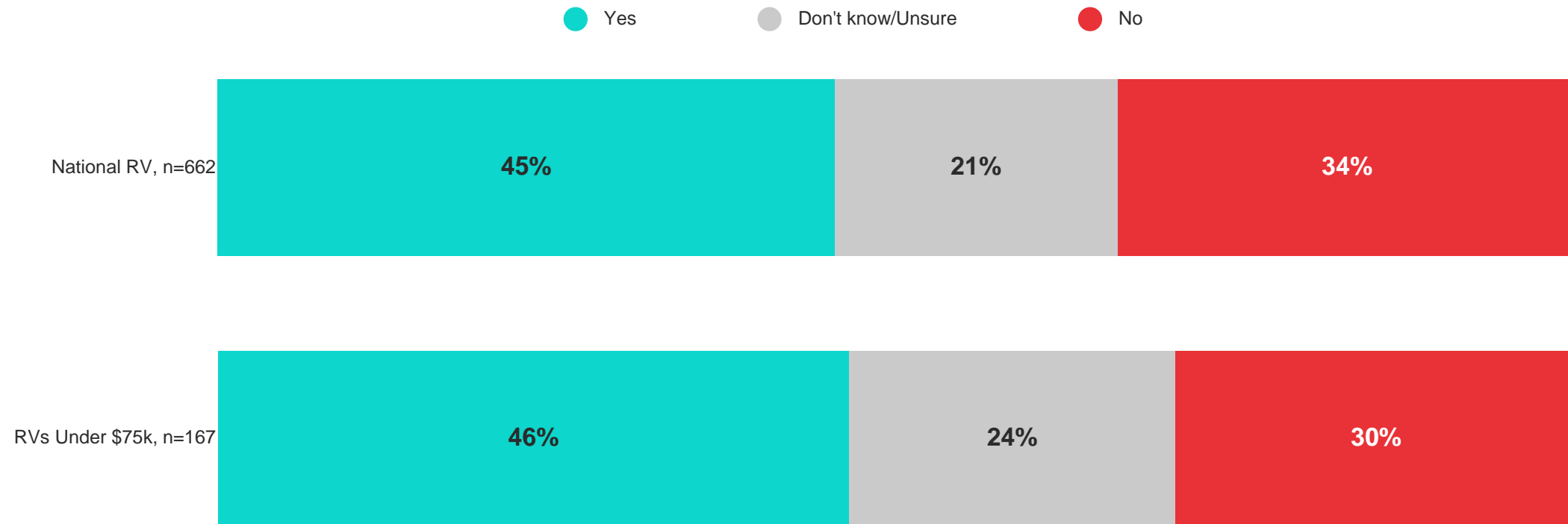
A third of voters (32%) and 26% of voters with an income under $75k say they have personally or know someone who has gone through the green card process to live and work in the U.S.

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Seven-in-ten (71%) voters support the United States providing green cards to immigrants to live and work in the United States - this includes a third (33%) who strongly support providing green cards.

Some say providing green cards helps fill in-demand open jobs in growing industries to help grow the U.S. economy. Others say providing green cards takes jobs from native-born workers in the U.S. Based on what you know, do you support or oppose the United States providing green cards to immigrants to live and work in the United States?

● Strongly support　　● Somewhat support　　● Don't know/No opinion　　● Somewhat oppose　　● Strongly oppose

Total Support

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Total Support
National RV	33%	38%	11%	12%	7%	**71%**
RVs Under $75k	31%	36%	13%	12%	8%	**67%**

Democrats (78%) are more supportive of providing green cards to immigrants than Republicans (62%), and much of the support among Republicans is soft support *(45% somewhat support).*

Some say providing green cards helps fill in-demand open jobs in growing industries to help grow the U.S. economy. Others say providing green cards takes jobs from native-born workers in the U.S. Based on what you know, do you support or oppose the United States providing green cards to immigrants to live and work in the United States?

● Strongly support   ● Somewhat support   ● Don't know/No opinion   ● Somewhat oppose   ● Strongly oppose
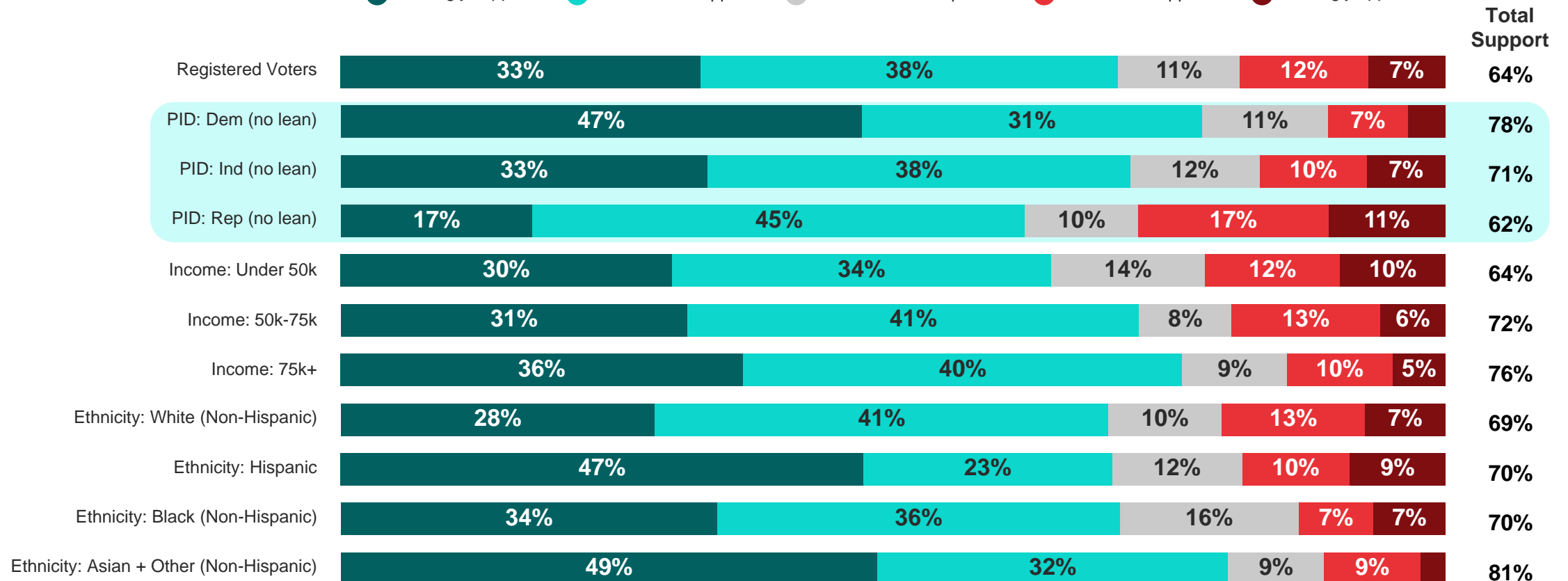
	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Total Support
Registered Voters	33%	38%	11%	12%	7%	64%
PID: Dem (no lean)	47%	31%	11%	7%		78%
PID: Ind (no lean)	33%	38%	12%	10%	7%	71%
PID: Rep (no lean)	17%	45%	10%	17%	11%	62%
Income: Under 50k	30%	34%	14%	12%	10%	64%
Income: 50k-75k	31%	41%	8%	13%	6%	72%
Income: 75k+	36%	40%	9%	10%	5%	76%
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	28%	41%	10%	13%	7%	69%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	47%	23%	12%	10%	9%	70%
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	34%	36%	16%	7%	7%	70%
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	49%	32%	9%	9%		81%

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GENERAL MEASURES-
IMMIGRATION

REFORM EFFORTS

GENERAL MEASURES-
GREEN CARDS

MESSAGE TESTING

OBTAINING GREEN CARDS

APPENDIX

GREEN CARD WAIT TIMES

After reading information about the U.S. workforce and job openings, one-in-three (34%) voters think 140,000 employment based green cards is the right amount.

The United States gives out on average 140,000 green cards a year to immigrants and their families based on their specific skills or by being sponsored by their employer to permanently live and work in the United States. The current U.S. workforce is about 159 million people, and there are currently 11 million jobs open, with 6 million people unemployed. Based on what you know, do you think 140,000 employment-based green cards are too many, too few, or the right amount?*

● Too many   ● The right amount   ● Too few   ● Don't know/No opinion

National RV

| 23% | 34% | 18% | 25% |

RVs Under $75k

| 23% | 40% | 13% | 25% |
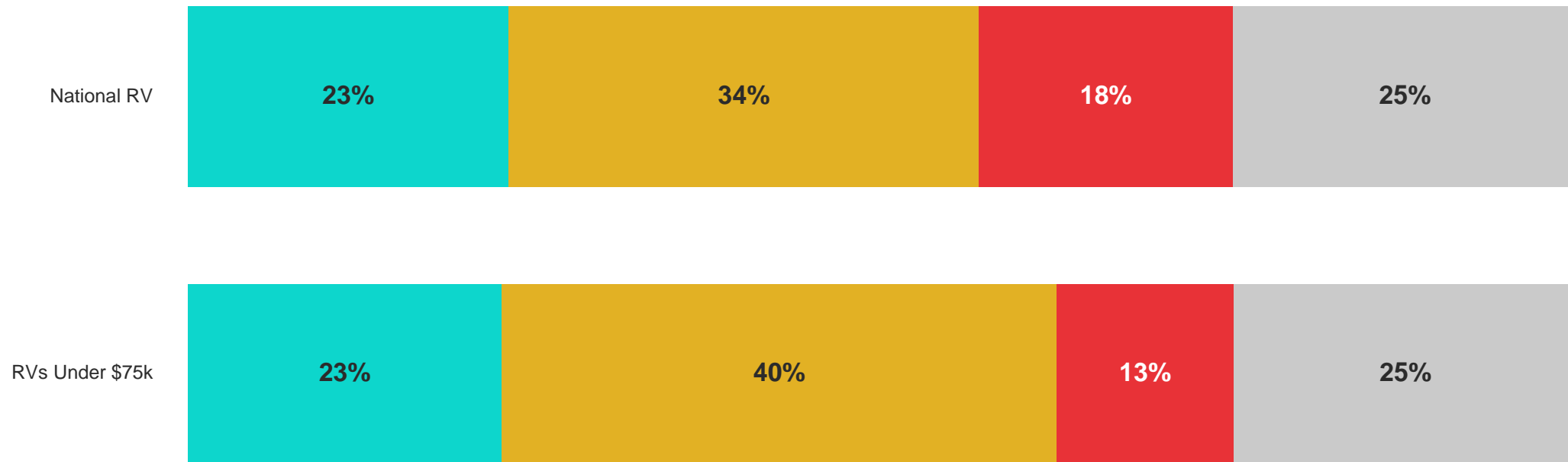
*Questions were split sampled

OBTAINING GREEN CARDS

One-in-three (36%) Republicans think 140,000 employment-based green cards is *too many*, while only 16% of independents and Democrats say the same.

The United States gives out on average 140,000 green cards a year to immigrants and their families based on their specific skills or by being sponsored by their employer to permanently live and work in the United States. The current U.S. workforce is about 159 million people, and there are currently 11 million jobs open, with 6 million people unemployed. Based on what you know, do you think 140,000 employment-based green cards are too many, too few, or the right amount?*

● Too many   ● The right amount   ● Too few   ● Don't know/No opinion

	Too many	The right amount	Too few	Don't know/No opinion
Registered Voters	23%	34%	18%	25%
PID: Dem (no lean)	16%	32%	27%	25%
PID: Ind (no lean)	16%	33%	21%	30%
PID: Rep (no lean)	36%	37%	7%	21%
Income: Under 50k	25%	32%	16%	28%
Income: 50k-75k	23%	38%	20%	19%
Income: 75k+	21%	34%	20%	25%
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	25%	34%	17%	24%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	18%	31%	27%	24%
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	20%	41%	16%	22%
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	17%	22%	23%	38%

*Questions were split sampled

OBTAINING GREEN CARDS

After reading information about green cards being given to family members of U.S. immigrants, refugees and asylees, and some via lottery, one-in-three (34%) voters think 140,000 employment based green cards is the right amount.

Out of approximately 1 million green cards given out each year, 140,000 are given to people sponsored by employers, investors, or somehow linked to the economy and their families. The rest of the green cards are given to immigrants sponsored by U.S. family members, refugees and asylees, and a small number via lottery. Based on what you know, do you think 140,000 employment-based green cards are too many, too few, or the right amount?*

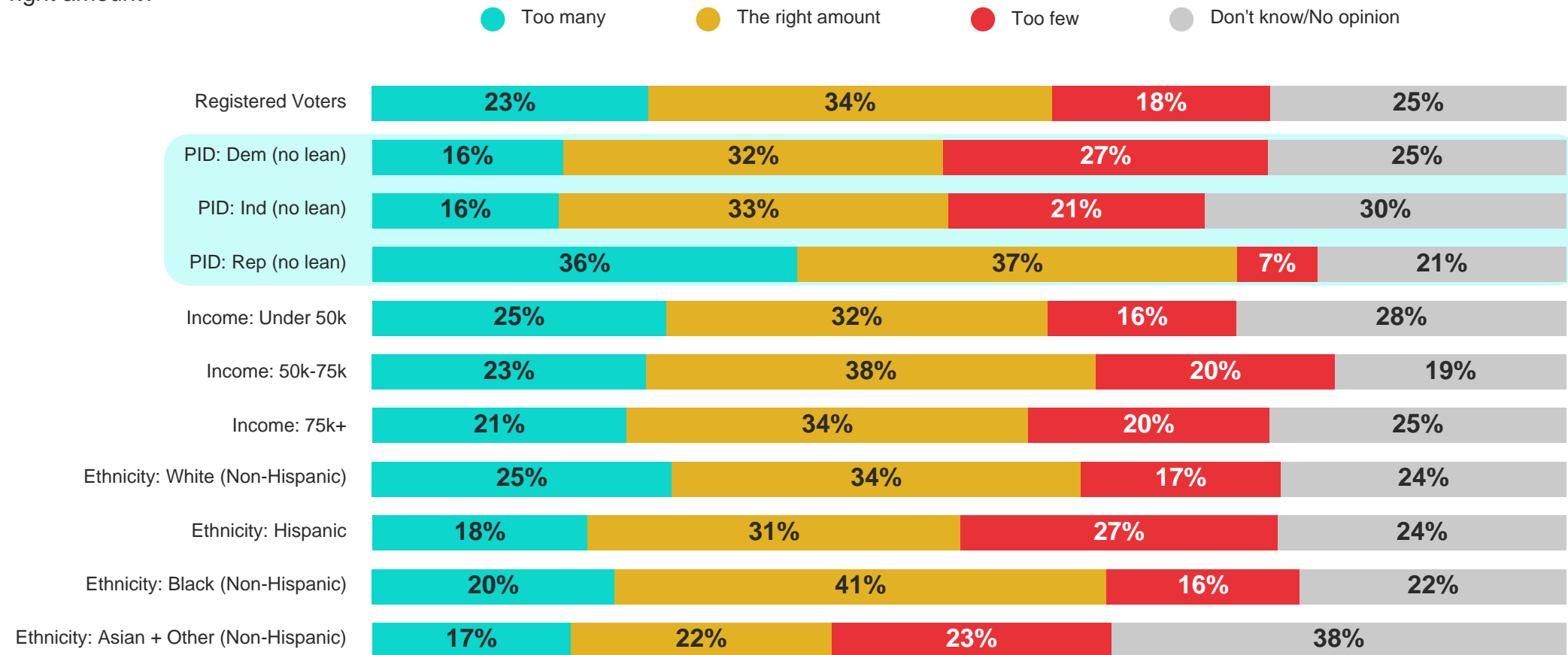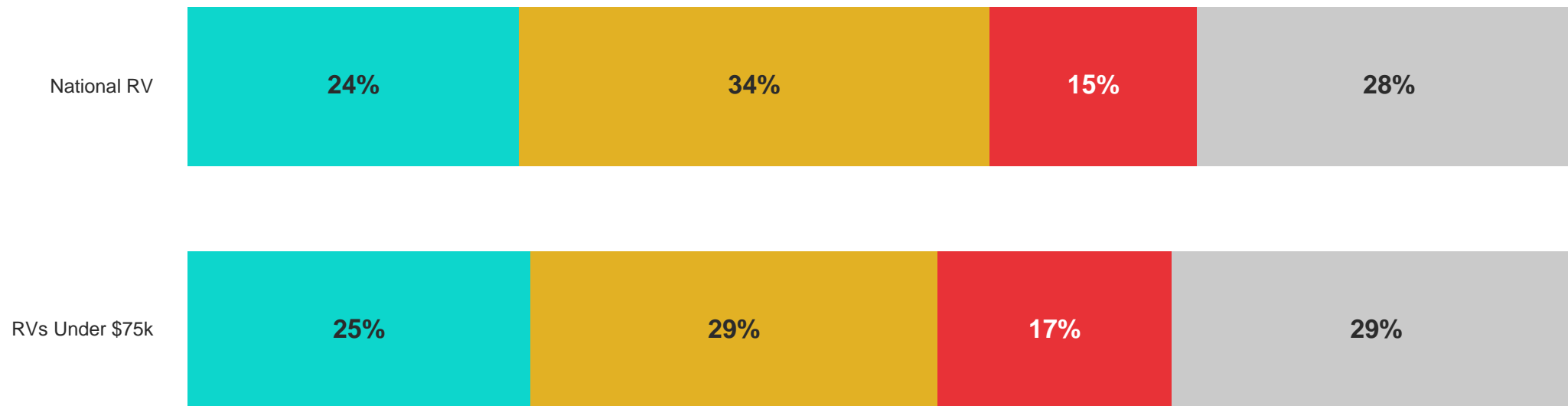● Too many   ● The right amount   ● Too few   ● Don't know/No opinion

	Too many	The right amount	Too few	Don't know/No opinion
National RV	24%	34%	15%	28%
RVs Under $75k	25%	29%	17%	29%

Voters with an income under $75k are more likely to say 140,000 employment-based green cards is the right amount after reading the statement about the U.S. workforce and job openings compared to the information about who green cards are given to (40% vs. 29%). There are no significant differences among voters broadly on these questions.

*Questions were split sampled

One-in-three (36%) Republicans think 140,000 employment-based green cards is *too many*, while only 14% of independents and 18% Democrats say the same.

Out of approximately 1 million green cards given out each year, 140,000 are given to people sponsored by employers, investors, or somehow linked to the economy and their families. The rest of the green cards are given to immigrants sponsored by U.S. family members, refugees and asylees, and a small number via lottery. Based on what you know, do you think 140,000 employment-based green cards are too many, too few, or the right amount?*

● Too many   ● The right amount   ● Too few   ● Don't know/No opinion

	Too many	The right amount	Too few	Don't know/No opinion
Registered Voters	24%	34%	15%	28%
PID: Dem (no lean)	14%	37%	20%	29%
PID: Ind (no lean)	18%	33%	18%	31%
PID: Rep (no lean)	36%	31%	8%	25%
Income: Under 50k	30%	28%	11%	30%
Income: 50k-75k	24%	39%	17%	21%
Income: 75k+	17%	37%	17%	29%
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	24%	33%	15%	28%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	28%	37%	14%	21%
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	22%	33%	14%	31%
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	17%	39%	19%	24%

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Two-in-five (38%) voters do not know the average time it takes for someone sponsored for an employment-based green card to receive it.

Based on what you know, or your best guess, what is the average time it takes for someone sponsored for an employment-based green card to receive it?

Legend:
- Less than six months
- 1-2 years
- 6-9 years
- 15 years or more
- Six months to 1 year
- 3-5 years
- 10-14 years
- Don't know/No opinion

National RV: 4% | 19% | 20% | 12% | 38%

RVs Under $75k: 4% | 17% | 23% | 12% | 37%

25
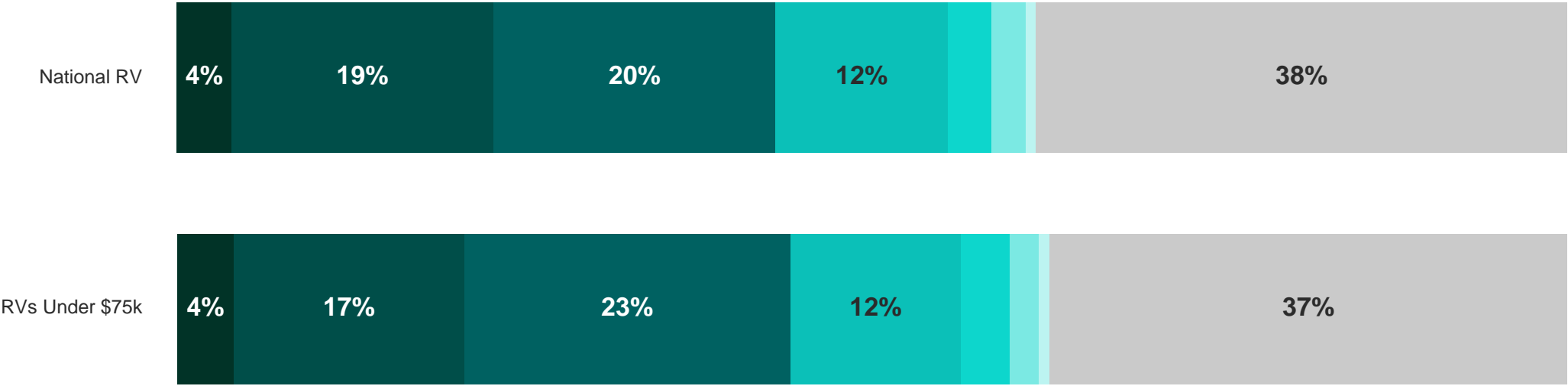
Voters are split *(39% agree/ 38% disagree)* on whether the waiting time for an employment-based green card to the United States should vary based on what country someone is from, and a fifth (22%) are unsure.

As you may know, the average waiting time for an employment-based green card from the United States is determined by an applicant's origin country. For example, someone applying for a green card from a country with a smaller population and few applicants like Romania will wait around two years, while someone applying for a green card from a country with a larger population like India with many applicants can wait for a decade or longer. Based on what you know, do you agree or disagree that the waiting time for an employment-based green card to the United States should vary based on what country someone is from?

● Strongly agree   ● Somewhat agree   ● Don't know/No opinion   ● Somewhat disagree   ● Strongly disagree

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Total Agree	Total Disagree
National RV	13%	26%	22%	23%	15%	39%	38%
RVs Under $75k	12%	25%	27%	22%	15%	37%	37%
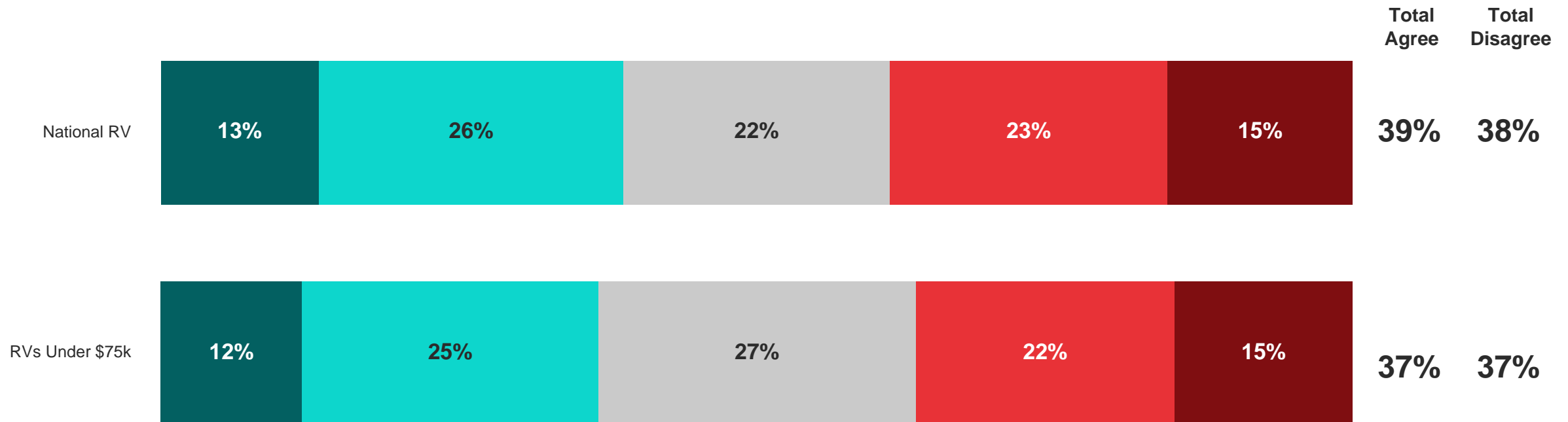
GREEN CARD WAIT TIMES

Republicans and Democrats differ on whether the waiting time for employment-based green cards should vary on what country someone is from (Democrats 33% agree / Republicans 47% agree).

Based on what you know, do you agree or disagree that the waiting time for an employment-based green card to the United States should vary based on what country someone is from?

Legend: ● Strongly agree ● Somewhat agree ● Don't know/No opinion ● Somewhat disagree ● Strongly disagree

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Registered Voters	13%	26%	22%	23%	15%	39%	38%
PID: Dem (no lean)	10%	23%	22%	26%	19%	33%	45%
PID: Ind (no lean)	11%	22%	25%	26%	16%	33%	42%
PID: Rep (no lean)	17%	30%	21%	20%	12%	47%	32%
Income: Under 50k	13%	26%	27%	19%	15%	39%	34%
Income: 50k-75k	12%	28%	16%	28%	17%	40%	45%
Income: 75k+	15%	24%	21%	26%	15%	39%	41%
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	12%	26%	21%	27%	14%	38%	41%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	24%	22%	19%	13%	22%	46%	35%
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	15%	27%	29%	17%	12%	42%	29%
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	11%	23%	26%	17%	23%	34%	40%

Three-in-five (59%) voters, including a bipartisan majority, indicate that it is too long for those whose country origin is India to wait 11 years for their employment-based green card.

In your opinion, do the following average wait times seem too long, too short, or the right amount for an employment-based green card from the United States?

● Too long   ● The right amount   ● Too short   ● Don't know/No opinion

	Too long	The right amount	Too short	Don't know/No opinion
For those whose origin country is India, the average wait time has been 11 years	59%	18%	5%	17%
For those whose origin country China, average wait time has been 3 and a half years	31%	31%	18%	20%
For the rest of the world, average wait time has been 2 years	26%	44%	12%	19%
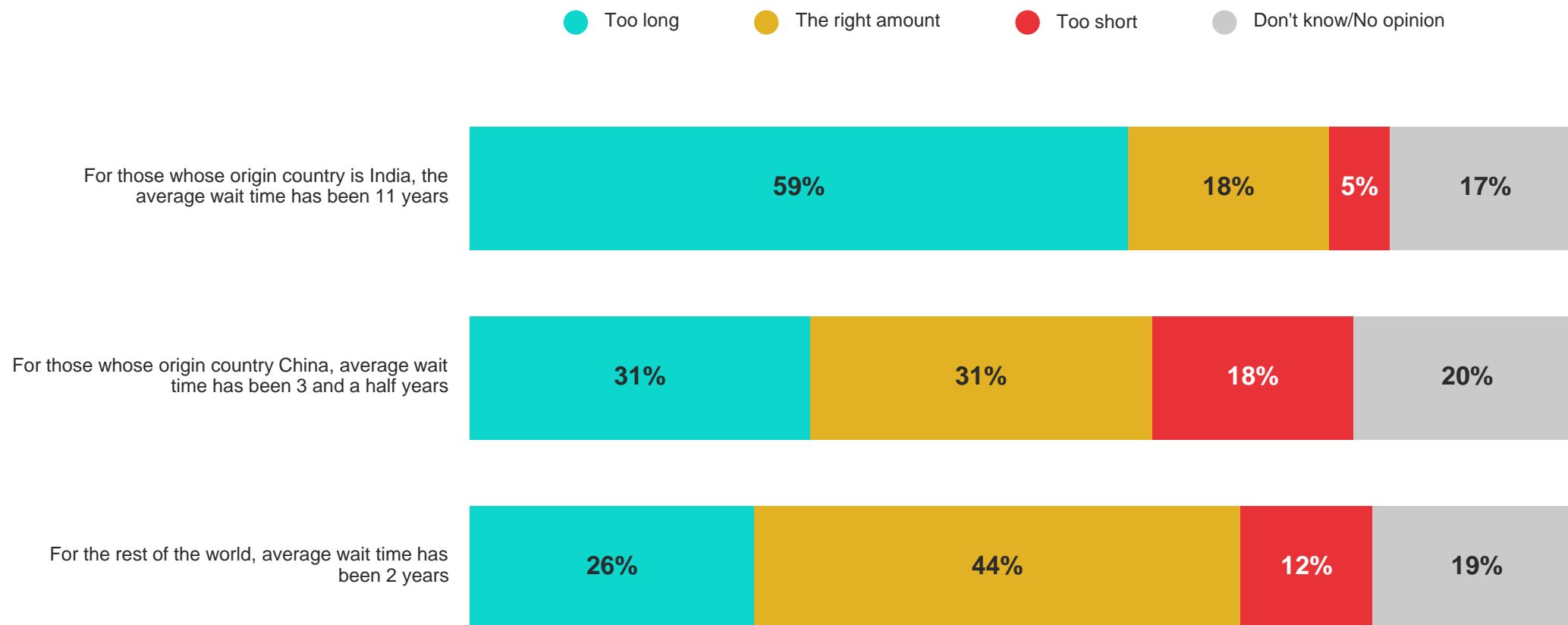
A plurality of voters (44%) think the average wait time of 2 years for the rest of the world for an employment-based green card from the United States is the right amount of time.

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In your opinion, do the following average wait times seem **too long**, too short, or the right amount for an employment-based green card from the United States?

% too long	Registered Voters	PID: Dem (no lean)	PID: Ind (no lean)	PID: Rep (no lean)	Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)
For those whose origin country is **India**, the average wait time has been 11 years	59%	63%	63%	53%	62%	59%	44%	60%
For those whose origin country **China,** average wait time has been 3 and a half years	31%	40%	35%	18%	30%	40%	28%	28%
For the **rest of the world**, average wait time has been 2 years	26%	32%	30%	16%	27%	27%	22%	18%

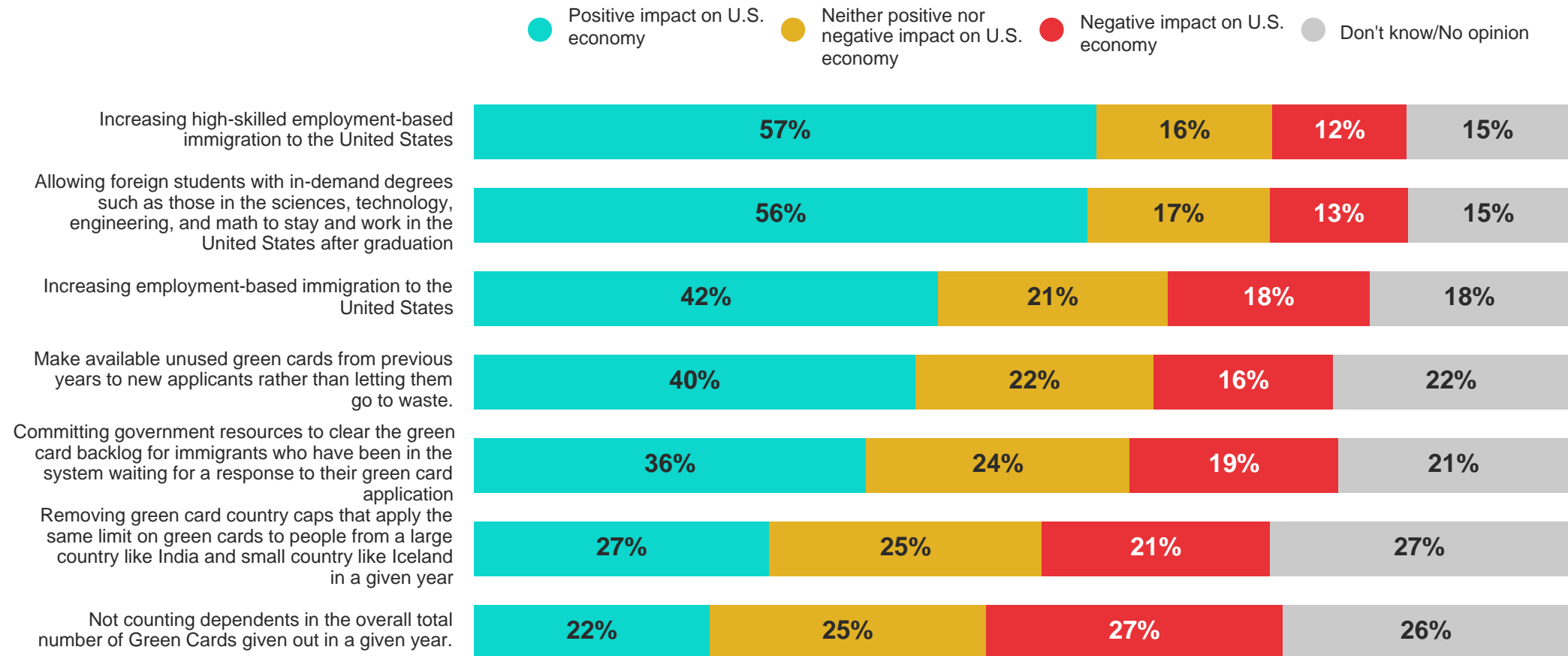## Over half of voters say that increasing high-skilled employment-based immigration (57%) and allowing foreign students with in-demand degrees to stay and work in the U.S. (56%) would have a *positive impact on the economy.*

Thinking about immigration, do you think each of the following would have a positive or negative impact on the U.S. economy?

● Positive impact on U.S. economy   ● Neither positive nor negative impact on U.S. economy   ● Negative impact on U.S. economy   ● Don't know/No opinion

	Positive	Neither	Negative	Don't know
Increasing high-skilled employment-based immigration to the United States	57%	16%	12%	15%
Allowing foreign students with in-demand degrees such as those in the sciences, technology, engineering, and math to stay and work in the United States after graduation	56%	17%	13%	15%
Increasing employment-based immigration to the United States	42%	21%	18%	18%
Make available unused green cards from previous years to new applicants rather than letting them go to waste.	40%	22%	16%	22%
Committing government resources to clear the green card backlog for immigrants who have been in the system waiting for a response to their green card application	36%	24%	19%	21%
Removing green card country caps that apply the same limit on green cards to people from a large country like India and small country like Iceland in a given year	27%	25%	21%	27%
Not counting dependents in the overall total number of Green Cards given out in a given year.	22%	25%	27%	26%

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Across political party and race/ethnicity, voters are more likely to say employment-based immigration would have a *positive impact* when using the term *high skilled* compared to immigration broadly.

Thinking about immigration, do you think each of the following would have a positive or negative impact on the U.S. economy?

% positive impact	RVs	PID: Dem (no lean)	PID: Ind (no lean)	PID: Rep (no lean)	Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)
Increasing employment-based immigration to the United States	42%	56%	43%	28%	42%	45%	40%	47%
Increasing high-skilled employment-based immigration to the United States	57%	66%	57%	47%	57%	56%	52%	62%
Removing green card country caps that apply the same limit on green cards to people from a large country like India and small country like Iceland in a given year	27%	36%	26%	18%	26%	33%	25%	27%
Allowing foreign students with in-demand degrees such as those in the sciences, technology, engineering, and math to stay and work in the United States after graduation	56%	65%	55%	47%	57%	52%	49%	61%
Committing government resources to clear the green card backlog for immigrants who have been in the system waiting for a response to their green card application	36%	48%	38%	22%	35%	33%	39%	38%
Make available unused green cards from previous years to new applicants rather than letting them go to waste.	40%	53%	42%	26%	39%	46%	43%	43%
Not counting dependents in the overall total number of Green Cards given out in a given year.	22%	30%	20%	14%	20%	28%	22%	23%

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Key Findings – Messaging and Ballot Movement

1. While there is no silver bullet message, voters can be moved toward supporting Congressional action for removing the per-country cap with the battery of messages tested. Total support increased 5% after the tested messaged.

2. Among Republicans, who are opposed *(-12 net initial ballot)* to Congressional action on this issue before messaging, the most impactful messaging focus on *competitiveness with China* and having an *economy for the future.*

3. There is room for growth and education on this issue, with one-in-five voters still undecided after messaging on this issue.

— **MESSAGE TESTING**

Nearly half (47%) of voters' support Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap, while a fifth (22%) are unsure.

Currently, within the overall green card cap for the world, U.S. law also limits the number of green cards that can be given out to people from any one country in a given year, without considering the demand for green cards from that country or its population. This means that countries with a large number of applicants and a big population like India and China have the same number of available green cards as smaller countries with very few applicants, such as Luxembourg and Ghana, leading to much longer waiting times for Indian and Chinese immigrants. Congress has the ability to remove this per-country cap for green cards. Based on what you know, do you support or oppose Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap?

● Strongly support   ● Somewhat support   ● Don't know/No opinion   ● Somewhat oppose   ● Strongly oppose

						Total Support	Total Oppose
National RV	17%	30%	22%	18%	14%	**47%**	**32%**

Net Ballot: +15

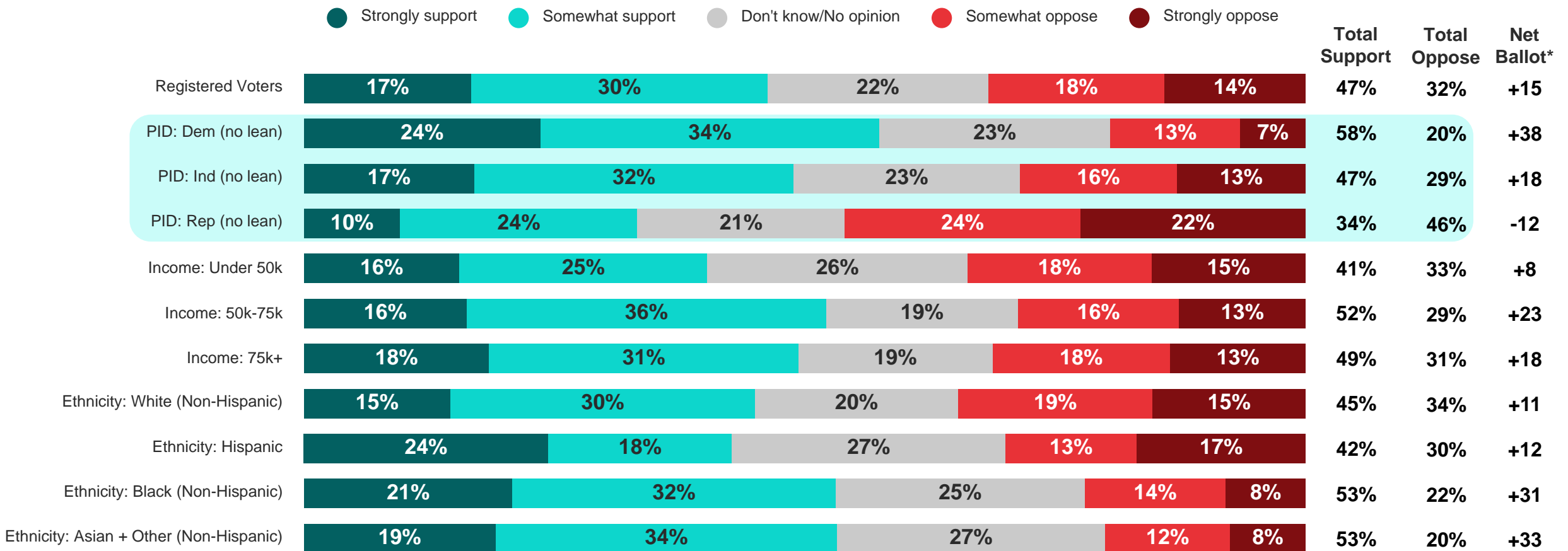|							
RVs Under $75k	14%	29%	26%	18%	13%	**43%**	**31%**

Net Ballot: +12

Net ballot = total support – total opposition

35
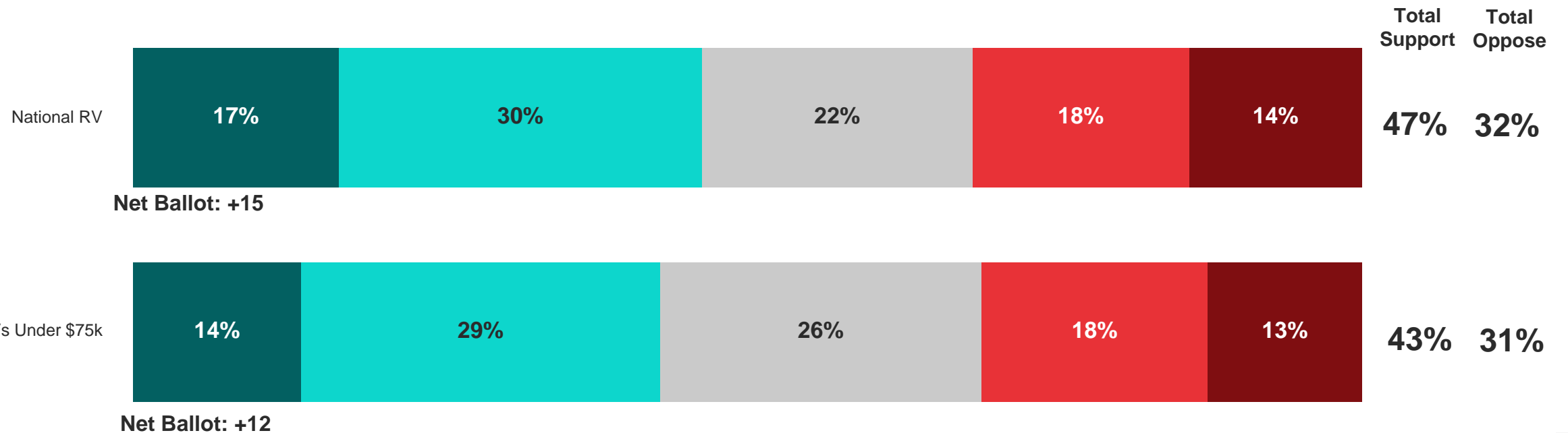
MESSAGE TESTING

Democrats (58%) are more supportive of removing the per-country cap than independents (47%) and Republicans (34%).

Based on what you know, do you support or oppose Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap?

Legend: ● Strongly support ● Somewhat support ● Don't know/No opinion ● Somewhat oppose ● Strongly oppose

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Total Support	Total Oppose	Net Ballot*
Registered Voters	17%	30%	22%	18%	14%	47%	32%	+15
PID: Dem (no lean)	24%	34%	23%	13%	7%	58%	20%	+38
PID: Ind (no lean)	17%	32%	23%	16%	13%	47%	29%	+18
PID: Rep (no lean)	10%	24%	21%	24%	22%	34%	46%	-12
Income: Under 50k	16%	25%	26%	18%	15%	41%	33%	+8
Income: 50k-75k	16%	36%	19%	16%	13%	52%	29%	+23
Income: 75k+	18%	31%	19%	18%	13%	49%	31%	+18
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	15%	30%	20%	19%	15%	45%	34%	+11
Ethnicity: Hispanic	24%	18%	27%	13%	17%	42%	30%	+12
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	21%	32%	25%	14%	8%	53%	22%	+31
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	19%	34%	27%	12%	8%	53%	20%	+33

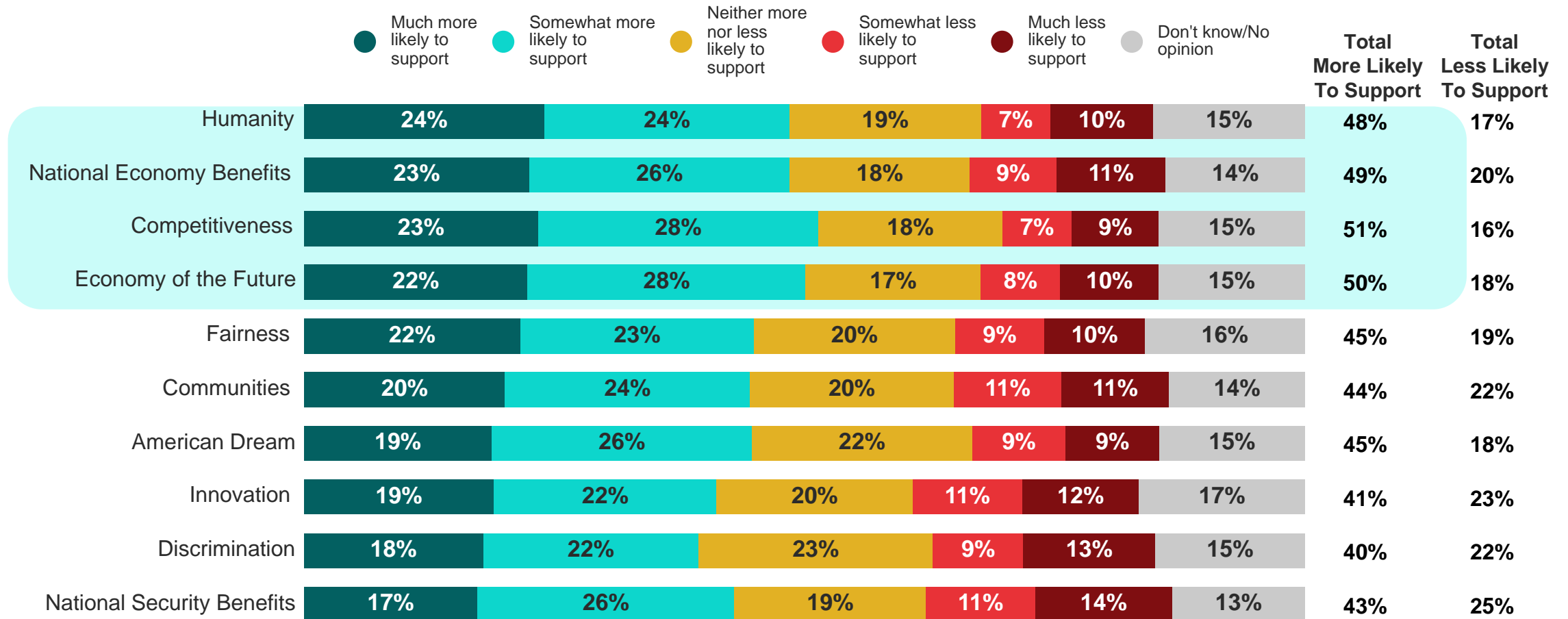*Net ballot = total support – total opposition

Statements Key

Below are statements some have made about the impact of Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap. Do these statements make you more or less likely to support this legislation, or have no impact either way?

Statements
[HUMANITY] The bill would return basic humanity to our immigration system by giving immigrants the ability to have the certainty they need to build their lives here.
[COMPETITIVENESS] This legislation would increase our competitiveness against countries like China, by ensuring we can invite people with skills and talents to stay and work here, regardless of where they come from.
[NATIONAL ECONOMY BENEFITS] The legislation would grow the economy by billions of dollars every year by helping more immigrants gain permanent residency and fill some of the 10 million job openings in the United States.
[FAIRNESS] This legislation would fix the current system which is unfair to people coming from countries with more applicants for green cards, making them wait decades without the ability to change employers easily, or get promoted, and sometimes results in their children growing up and not being able to stay with them in the United States.
[ECONOMY OF THE FUTURE] The legislation would help create the economy of the future in fields like artificial intelligence here in the United States by opening the door to high-skilled immigrants eager to innovate.
[COMMUNITIES] The legislation would help communities thrive by opening the door for more immigrants to work at local businesses or start new ones of their own.
[INNOVATION] This legislation would open up American innovation by removing a cap that discriminates against people sponsored for jobs based not on their potential to create businesses or new inventions, but their country of origin.
[AMERICAN DREAM] The legislation is in line with our history as a nation of immigrants, since it would give more immigrants the opportunity to create a life for themselves in the United States.
[DISCRIMINATOIN] This legislation would do away with discrimination in immigration policy by ending rules that punish people from India and China simply because these countries have the most applicants for employment-based green cards.
[NATIONAL SECURITY BENEFITS] By allowing people from China and India to get green cards without long waits, we can screen and vet them while they are here to make sure they aren't national security threats, and help Chinese nationals who want to leave China and can benefit our economy.

A majority of voters say the statements about restoring humanity to the immigration system and ones that focus on the economy make them more likely to support Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country green card cap.

Below are statements some have made about the impact of Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap. Do these statements make you more or less likely to support this legislation, or have no impact either way?

	Much more likely to support	Somewhat more likely to support	Neither more nor less likely to support	Somewhat less likely to support	Much less likely to support	Don't know/No opinion	Total More Likely To Support	Total Less Likely To Support
Humanity	24%	24%	19%	7%	10%	15%	48%	17%
National Economy Benefits	23%	26%	18%	9%	11%	14%	49%	20%
Competitiveness	23%	28%	18%	7%	9%	15%	51%	16%
Economy of the Future	22%	28%	17%	8%	10%	15%	50%	18%
Fairness	22%	23%	20%	9%	10%	16%	45%	19%
Communities	20%	24%	20%	11%	11%	14%	44%	22%
American Dream	19%	26%	22%	9%	9%	15%	45%	18%
Innovation	19%	22%	20%	11%	12%	17%	41%	23%
Discrimination	18%	22%	23%	9%	13%	15%	40%	22%
National Security Benefits	17%	26%	19%	11%	14%	13%	43%	25%

Below are statements some have made about the impact of Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap. Do these statements make you more or less likely to support this legislation, or have no impact either way?

% more likely to support	RVs	PID: Dem	PID: Ind	PID: Rep
This legislation would do away with discrimination in immigration policy by ending rules that punish people from India and China simply because these countries have the most applicants for employment-based green cards.	39%	54%	39%	26%
This legislation would fix the current system which is unfair to people coming from countries with more applicants for green cards, making them wait decades w/o the ability to change employers easily, or get promoted, & sometimes results in their children growing up and not being able to stay with them in the US.	45%	58%	45%	32%
This legislation would open up American innovation by removing a cap that discriminates against people sponsored for jobs based not on their potential to create businesses or new inventions, but their country of origin.	41%	56%	41%	27%
This legislation would increase our competitiveness against countries like China, by ensuring we can invite people with skills and talents to stay and work here, regardless of where they come from.	51%	62%	51%	41%
By allowing people from China and India to get green cards without long waits, we can screen and vet them while they are here to make sure they aren't national security threats, and help Chinese nationals who want to leave China and can benefit our economy.	43%	54%	42%	32%
The legislation would grow the economy by billions of dollars every year by helping more immigrants gain permanent residency and fill some of the 10 million job openings in the United States.	49%	61%	48%	36%
The legislation is in line with our history as a nation of immigrants, since it would give more immigrants the opportunity to create a life for themselves in the United States.	45%	59%	45%	30%
The legislation would help communities thrive by opening the door for more immigrants to work at local businesses or start new ones of their own.	45%	60%	45%	29%
The legislation would help create the economy of the future in fields like artificial intelligence here in the United States by opening the door to high-skilled immigrants eager to innovate.	50%	61%	50%	39%
The bill would return basic humanity to our immigration system by giving immigrants the ability to have the certainty they need to build their lives here.	49%	63%	48%	34%

Below are statements some have made about the impact of Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap. Do these statements make you more or less likely to support this legislation, or have no impact either way?
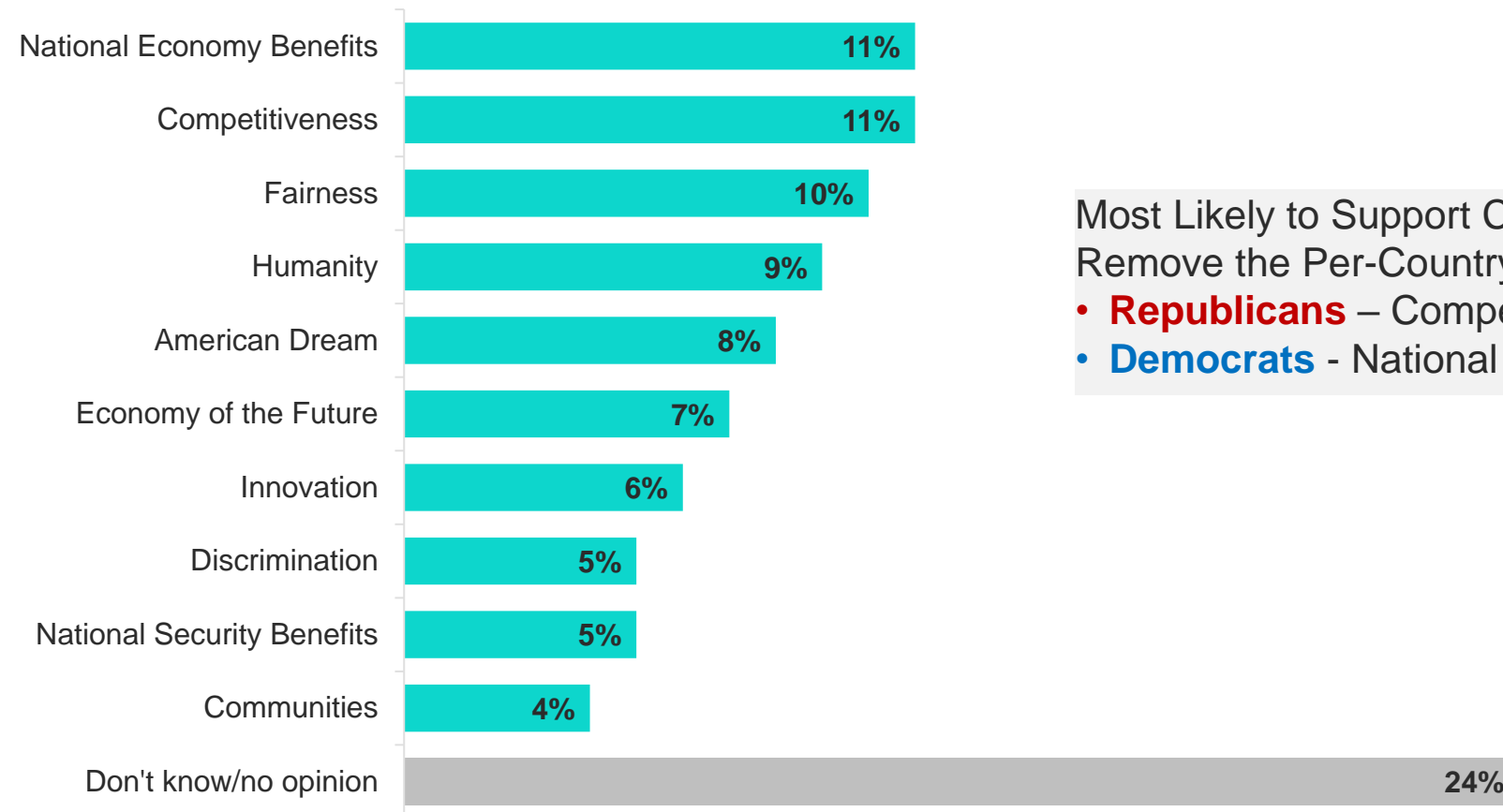
% more likely to support	Registered Voters	Initial Support	Initial Oppose	Initial Strong Oppose
This legislation would do away with discrimination in immigration policy by ending rules that punish people from India and China simply because these countries have the most applicants for employment-based green cards.	39%	64%	18%	12%
This legislation would fix the current system which is unfair to people coming from countries with more applicants for green cards, making them wait decades w/o the ability to change employers easily, or get promoted, & sometimes results in their children growing up and not being able to stay with them in the US.	45%	69%	27%	15%
This legislation would open up American innovation by removing a cap that discriminates against people sponsored for jobs based not on their potential to create businesses or new inventions, but their country of origin.	41%	64%	23%	16%
This legislation would increase our competitiveness against countries like China, by ensuring we can invite people with skills and talents to stay and work here, regardless of where they come from.	51%	73%	35%	19%
By allowing people from China and India to get green cards without long waits, we can screen and vet them while they are here to make sure they aren't national security threats, and help Chinese nationals who want to leave China and can benefit our economy.	43%	65%	25%	13%
The legislation would grow the economy by billions of dollars every year by helping more immigrants gain permanent residency and fill some of the 10 million job openings in the United States.	49%	71%	31%	19%
The legislation is in line with our history as a nation of immigrants, since it would give more immigrants the opportunity to create a life for themselves in the United States.	45%	68%	26%	15%
The legislation would help communities thrive by opening the door for more immigrants to work at local businesses or start new ones of their own.	45%	69%	22%	13%
The legislation would help create the economy of the future in fields like artificial intelligence here in the United States by opening the door to high-skilled immigrants eager to innovate.	50%	70%	37%	21%
The bill would return basic humanity to our immigration system by giving immigrants the ability to have the certainty they need to build their lives here.	49%	72%	29%	18%

A quarter (24%) of voters do not know or had no opinion on which statement makes them most likely to support Congressional legislation to remove the per-country cap.

Of the same list of statements, which one makes you **most likely** to support Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap?

National Economy Benefits	**11%**
Competitiveness	**11%**
Fairness	**10%**
Humanity	**9%**
American Dream	**8%**
Economy of the Future	**7%**
Innovation	**6%**
Discrimination	**5%**
National Security Benefits	**5%**
Communities	**4%**
Don't know/no opinion	**24%**

Most Likely to Support Congressional Legislation to Remove the Per-Country Cap:
- **Republicans** – Competitiveness (14%)
- **Democrats** - National Economic Benefits (15%)

After messaging, over half (52%) of voters' support passing legislation to remove the per-country cap.

Sometimes in surveys like this people change their mind. Based on what you know, do you support or oppose Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap?

● Strongly support　　● Somewhat support　　● Don't know/No opinion　　● Somewhat oppose　　● Strongly oppose

						Total Support	Total Oppose
National RV	18%	34%	19%	16%	13%	52%	29%

Net Ballot Change: +8

RVs Under $75k	16%	36%	22%	14%	12%	52%	26%
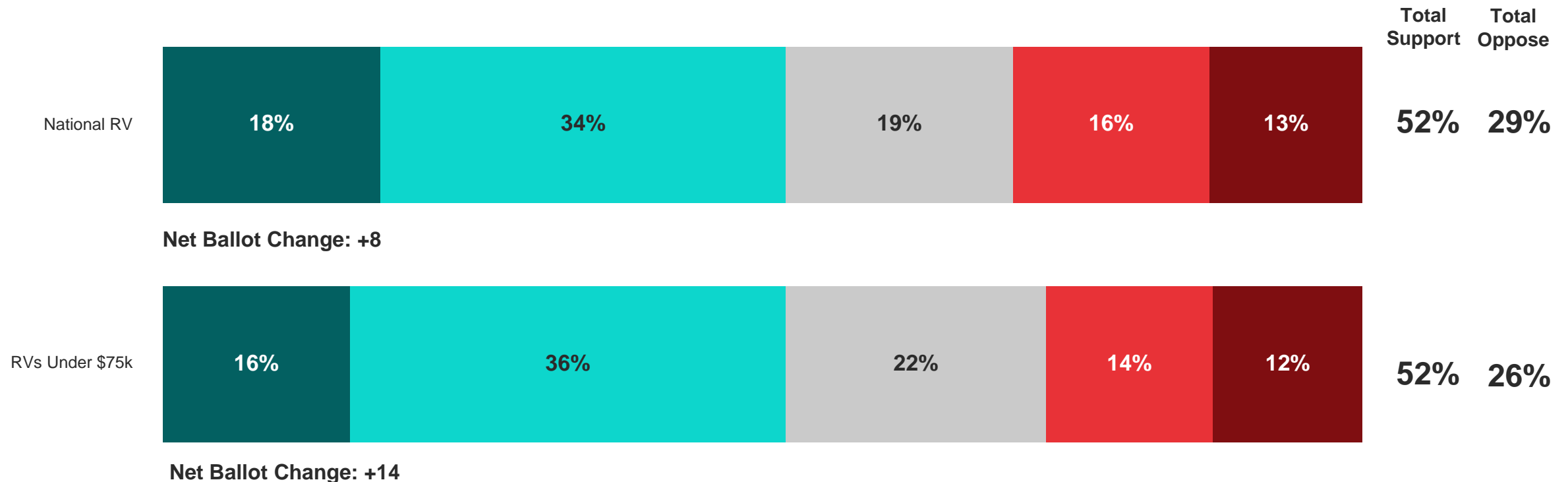
Net Ballot Change: +14

Net ballot change = Pre-test net ballot (total support – total opposition) – Final-read net ballot (total support – total opposition)

Among the key demographics presented, Hispanic voters (+16), independents (+12), and Democrats (+10) had the greatest increase in net support after messaging.

Sometimes in surveys like this people change their mind. Based on what you know, do you support or oppose Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap?

Legend: Strongly support · Somewhat support · Don't know/No opinion · Somewhat oppose · Strongly oppose

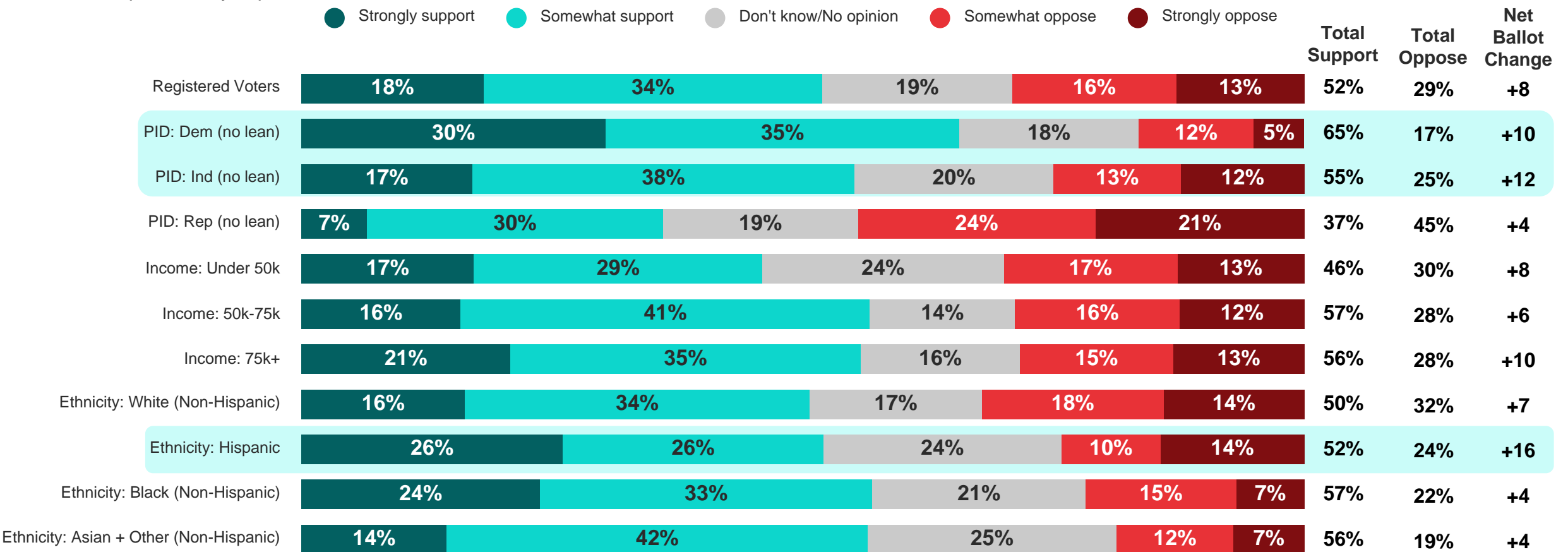|	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Total Support	Total Oppose	Net Ballot Change
Registered Voters	18%	34%	19%	16%	13%	52%	29%	+8
PID: Dem (no lean)	30%	35%	18%	12%	5%	65%	17%	+10
PID: Ind (no lean)	17%	38%	20%	13%	12%	55%	25%	+12
PID: Rep (no lean)	7%	30%	19%	24%	21%	37%	45%	+4
Income: Under 50k	17%	29%	24%	17%	13%	46%	30%	+8
Income: 50k-75k	16%	41%	14%	16%	12%	57%	28%	+6
Income: 75k+	21%	35%	16%	15%	13%	56%	28%	+10
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	16%	34%	17%	18%	14%	50%	32%	+7
Ethnicity: Hispanic	26%	26%	24%	10%	14%	52%	24%	+16
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	24%	33%	21%	15%	7%	57%	22%	+4
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	14%	42%	25%	12%	7%	56%	19%	+4

*Net ballot change = Pre-test net ballot (total support – total opposition) – Final-read net ballot (total support – total opposition)

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Have you, a family member, co-worker, or friend gone through the green card process to live and work in the U.S.?

Legend:
- ● Yes, I have personally gone through the green card process
- ● Yes, a family member has gone through the green card process
- ● Yes, a co-worker has gone through the green card process
- ● Yes, a friend has gone through the green card process
- ● No

	Personal	Family	Co-worker	Friend	No
Registered Voters	4%	10%	6%	12%	67%
PID: Dem (no lean)	7%	11%	5%	12%	64%
PID: Ind (no lean)		11%	7%	15%	64%
PID: Rep (no lean)		8%	7%	10%	72%
Income: Under 50k		8%	5%	11%	73%
Income: 50k-75k	4%	8%	7%	14%	67%
Income: 75k+	6%	14%	7%	12%	60%
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)		8%	6%	12%	72%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	11%	20%	4%	17%	47%
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	7%	4%	7%	9%	73%
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	16%	24%	5%	16%	40%

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*Thinking about immigration, would you support or oppose **immigrants** coming to live and work in the United States?*

*Thinking about immigration, would you support or oppose **highly skilled people** coming to live and work in the United States?*

● Strongly support ● Somewhat support ● Don't know/No opinion ● Somewhat oppose ● Strongly oppose

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose
Registered Voters	27%	35%	10%	15%	13%
PID: Dem (no lean)	43%	34%	8%	10%	5%
PID: Ind (no lean)	25%	39%	12%	14%	10%
PID: Rep (no lean)	12%	33%	9%	21%	24%
Income: Under 50k	26%	30%	11%	17%	16%
Income: 50k-75k	25%	39%	8%	14%	14%
Income: 75k+	29%	38%	9%	15%	9%
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	23%	37%	9%	15%	15%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	39%	20%	9%	19%	12%
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	35%	35%	12%	11%	7%
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	31%	35%	11%	17%	6%

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Don't know/No opinion	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose
Registered Voters	40%	36%	9%	7%	7%
PID: Dem (no lean)	55%	30%	8%		
PID: Ind (no lean)	38%	36%	11%	9%	6%
PID: Rep (no lean)	26%	42%	8%	11%	12%
Income: Under 50k	35%	35%	12%	10%	9%
Income: 50k-75k	38%	40%	8%	6%	8%
Income: 75k+	48%	35%	6%	5%	5%
Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	37%	38%	9%	8%	8%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	53%	24%	7%	6%	9%
Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	41%	37%	12%	5%	4%
Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)	47%	33%	9%	8%	

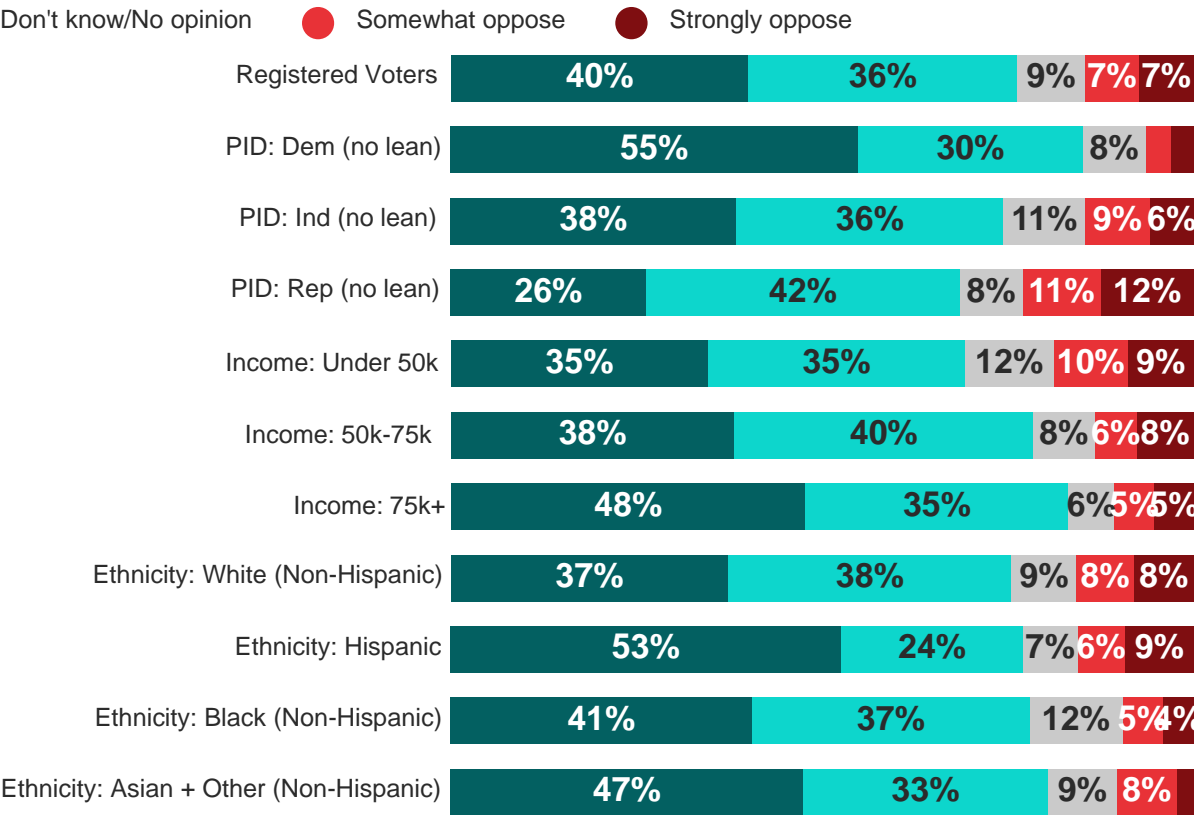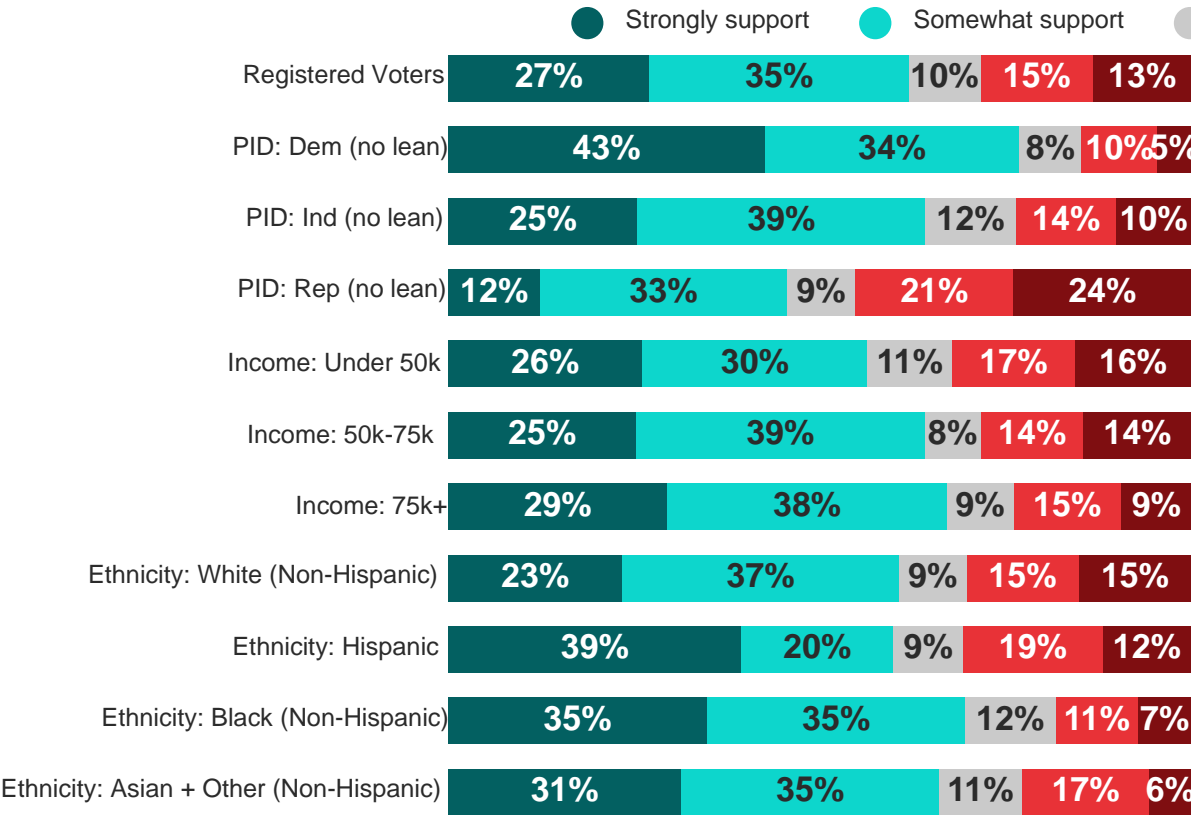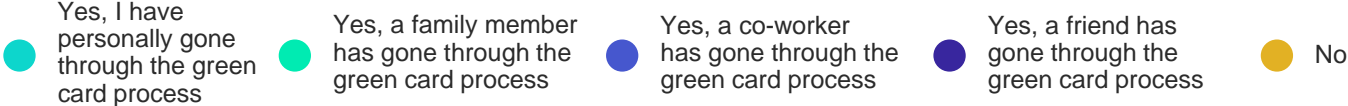MORNING CONSULT®

Have you, a family member, co-worker, or friend gone through the green card process to live and work in the U.S.?

● Yes, I have personally gone through the green card process
● Yes, a family member has gone through the green card process
● Yes, a co-worker has gone through the green card process
● Yes, a friend has gone through the green card process
● No

National RV
4% | 10% | 6% | 12% | 67%

RVs Under $75k
11% | 4% | 9% | 72%

47

Thinking about immigration, do you think each of the following would have a positive or negative impact on the U.S. economy?
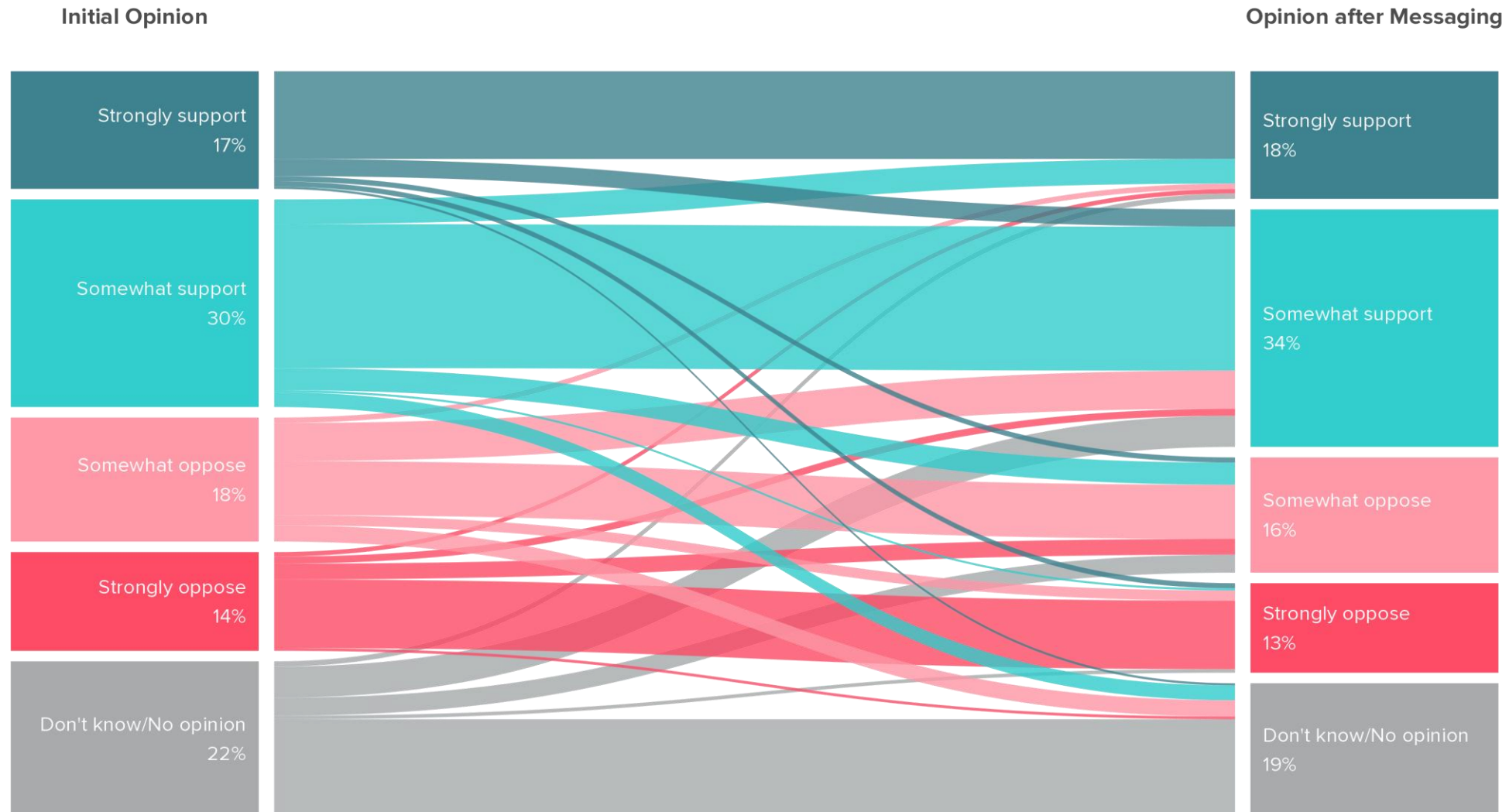
% negative impact	Registered Voters	PID: Dem (no lean)	PID: Ind (no lean)	PID: Rep (no lean)	Ethnicity: White (Non-Hispanic)	Ethnicity: Hispanic	Ethnicity: Black (Non-Hispanic)	Ethnicity: Asian + Other (Non-Hispanic)
Increasing employment-based immigration to the United States	18%	9%	14%	31%	20%	18%	13%	12%
Increasing high-skilled employment-based immigration to the United States	12%	5%	11%	20%	13%	10%	9%	11%
Removing green card country caps that apply the same limit on green cards to people from a large country like India and small country like Iceland in a given year	21%	14%	18%	29%	22%	17%	21%	16%
Allowing foreign students with in-demand degrees such as those in the sciences, technology, engineering, and math to stay and work in the United States after graduation	13%	6%	13%	20%	13%	15%	14%	4%
Committing government resources to clear the green card backlog for immigrants who have been in the system waiting for a response to their green card application	19%	10%	15%	31%	21%	13%	14%	14%
Make available unused green cards from previous years to new applicants rather than letting them go to waste.	16%	8%	11%	29%	19%	9%	14%	9%
Not counting dependents in the overall total number of Green Cards given out in a given year.	27%	15%	27%	40%	29%	22%	26%	15%

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Sometimes in surveys like this people change their mind. Based on what you know, do you support or oppose Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap?

NATIONAL RVS

Initial Opinion

Opinion after Messaging

Strongly support
17%

Somewhat support
30%

Somewhat oppose
18%

Strongly oppose
14%

Don't know/No opinion
22%

Strongly support
18%

Somewhat support
34%

Somewhat oppose
16%

Strongly oppose
13%

Don't know/No opinion
19%

49

Sometimes in surveys like this people change their mind. Based on what you know, do you support or oppose Congress passing legislation to remove the per-country cap?
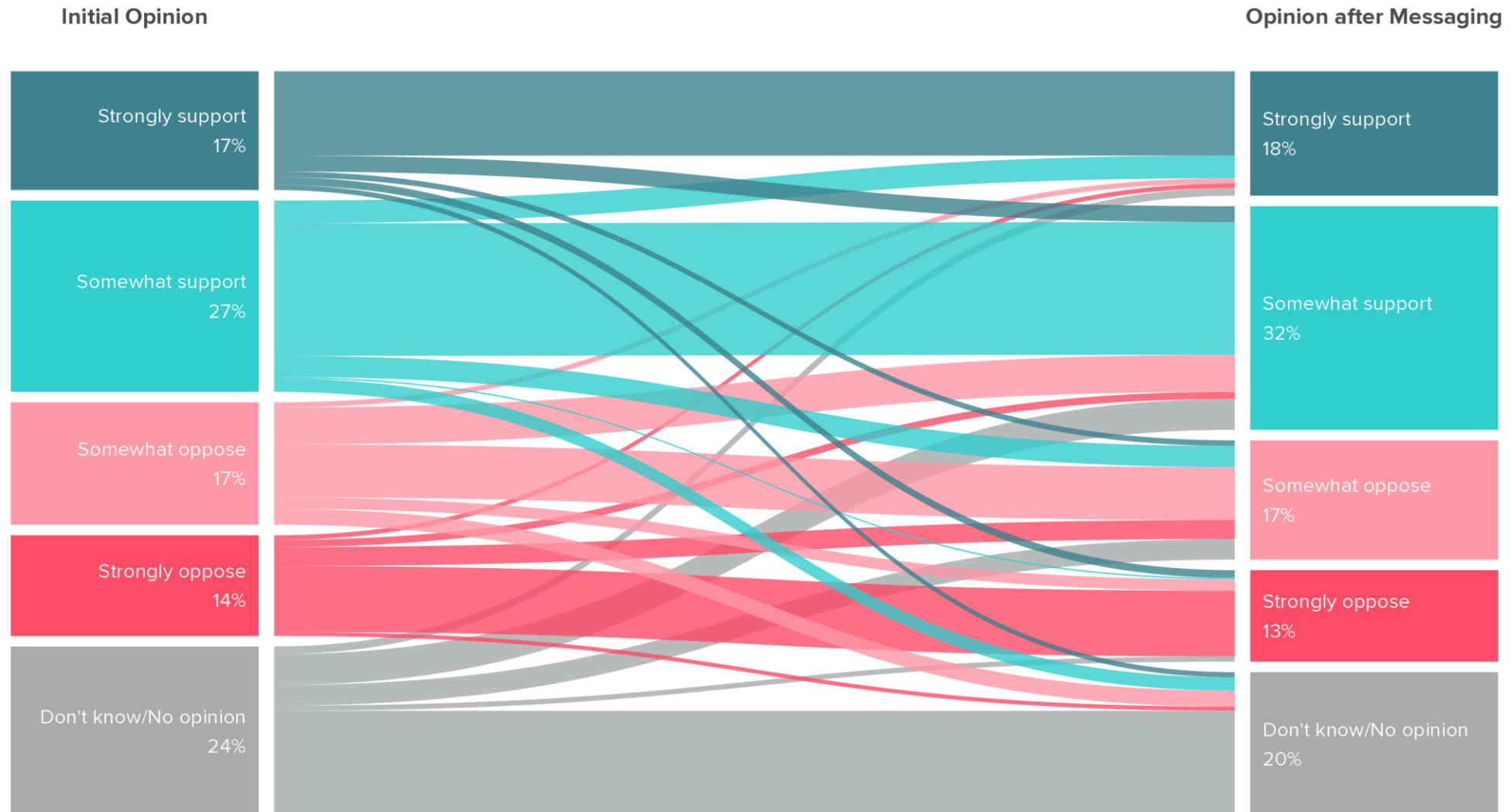
NATIONAL RVS WITH ANNUAL INCOME UNDER $75K

Initial Opinion

- Strongly support 17%
- Somewhat support 27%
- Somewhat oppose 17%
- Strongly oppose 14%
- Don't know/No opinion 24%

Opinion after Messaging

- Strongly support 18%
- Somewhat support 32%
- Somewhat oppose 17%
- Strongly oppose 13%
- Don't know/No opinion 20%

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