



ANALYSIS: OPPOSITION TO
ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS VOTING
IN U.S. ELECTIONS

 McLaughlin & Associates

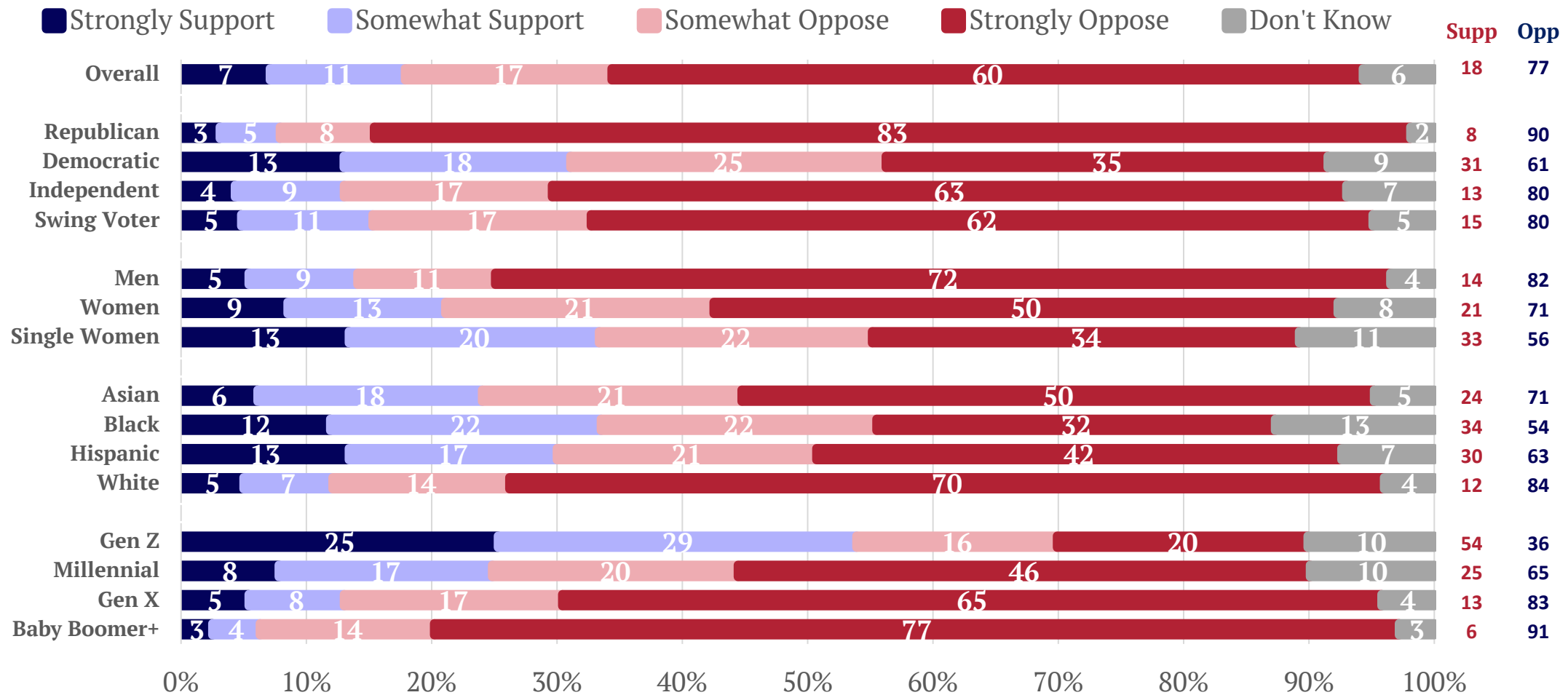


KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Over 60% of Americans “strongly oppose” allowing illegal immigrants to vote in U.S. elections, including local elections.
 - Total opposition, including those who “somewhat oppose” is at least 75%.
- After hearing arguments for and against allowing illegal immigrants to vote in local elections, opposition remains strong, with 55% “strongly opposed” and 13% somewhat opposed.
- A hypothetical matchup between a Republican candidate who opposes illegal immigrants voting in U.S. elections and a Democratic candidate who supports it produces a 24 percentage-point swing in favor of the Republican candidate when compared to the generic ballot.
 - This is one of the largest vote swings we have found in our polling.

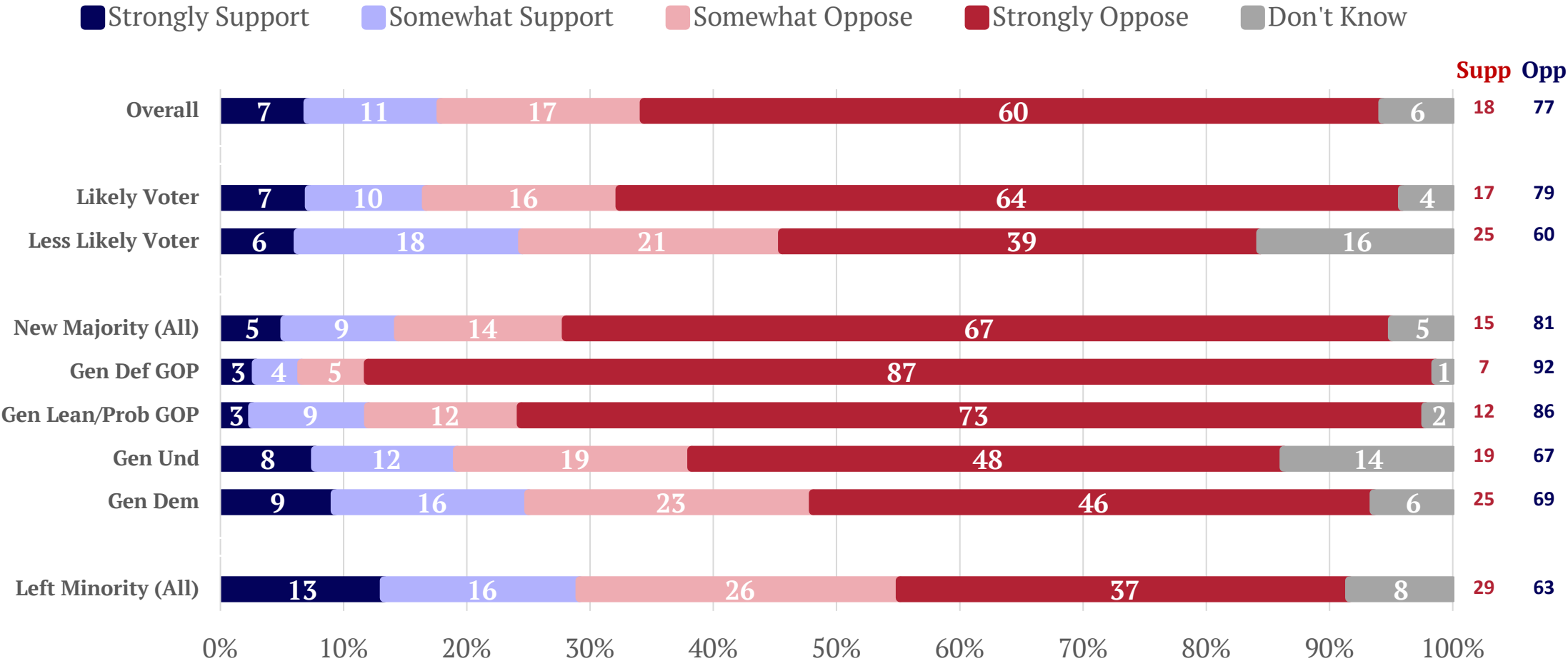
MOST STRONGLY OPPOSE ALLOWING ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO VOTE IN U.S. ELECTIONS

Changing topics...do you support or oppose allowing illegal immigrants to vote in U.S. elections?



NEW MAJORITY AND LEFT MINORITY VOTERS OPPOSE ALLOWING ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO VOTE

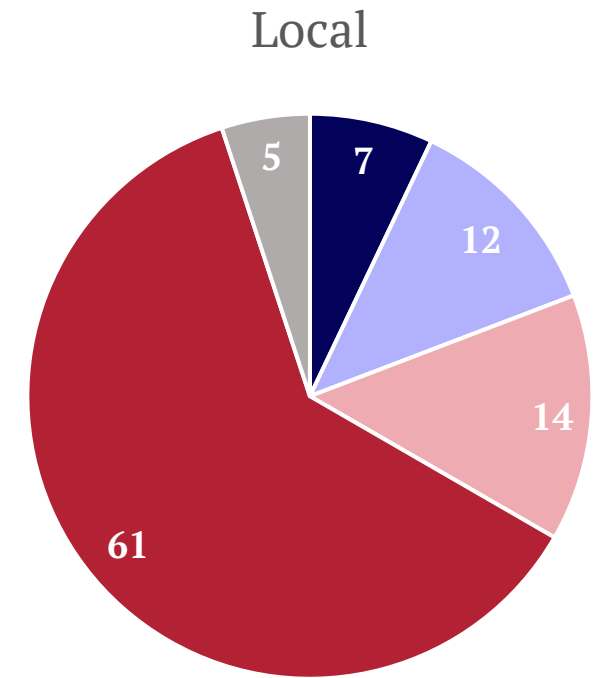
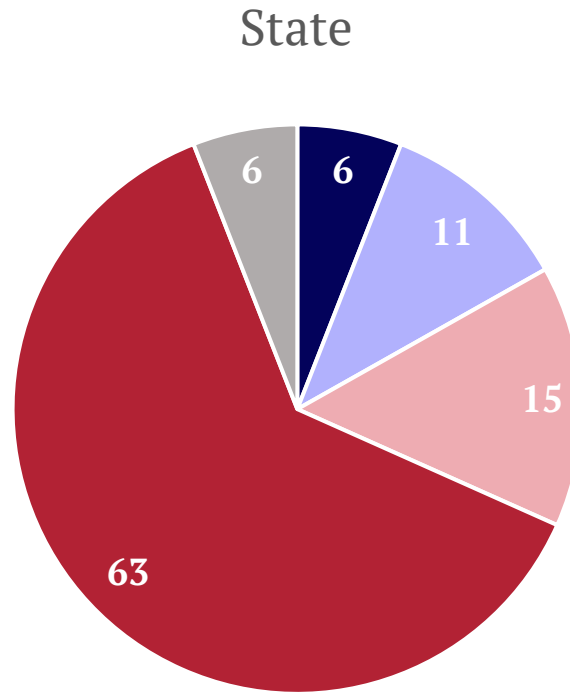
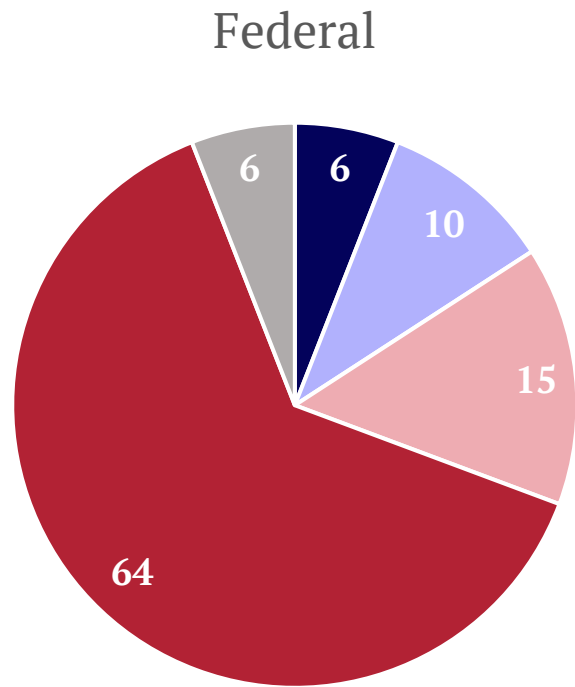
Changing topics...do you support or oppose allowing illegal immigrants to vote in U.S. elections?



*New Majority voters are determined through a screener survey of statements, asking respondents to rank their agreement on a 0 to 10 scale, as well as the intensity of their approval of the president and party preference on the generic ballot.



OPPOSITION STRONG TO ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS VOTING IN *FEDERAL, STATE* OR *LOCAL* ELECTIONS



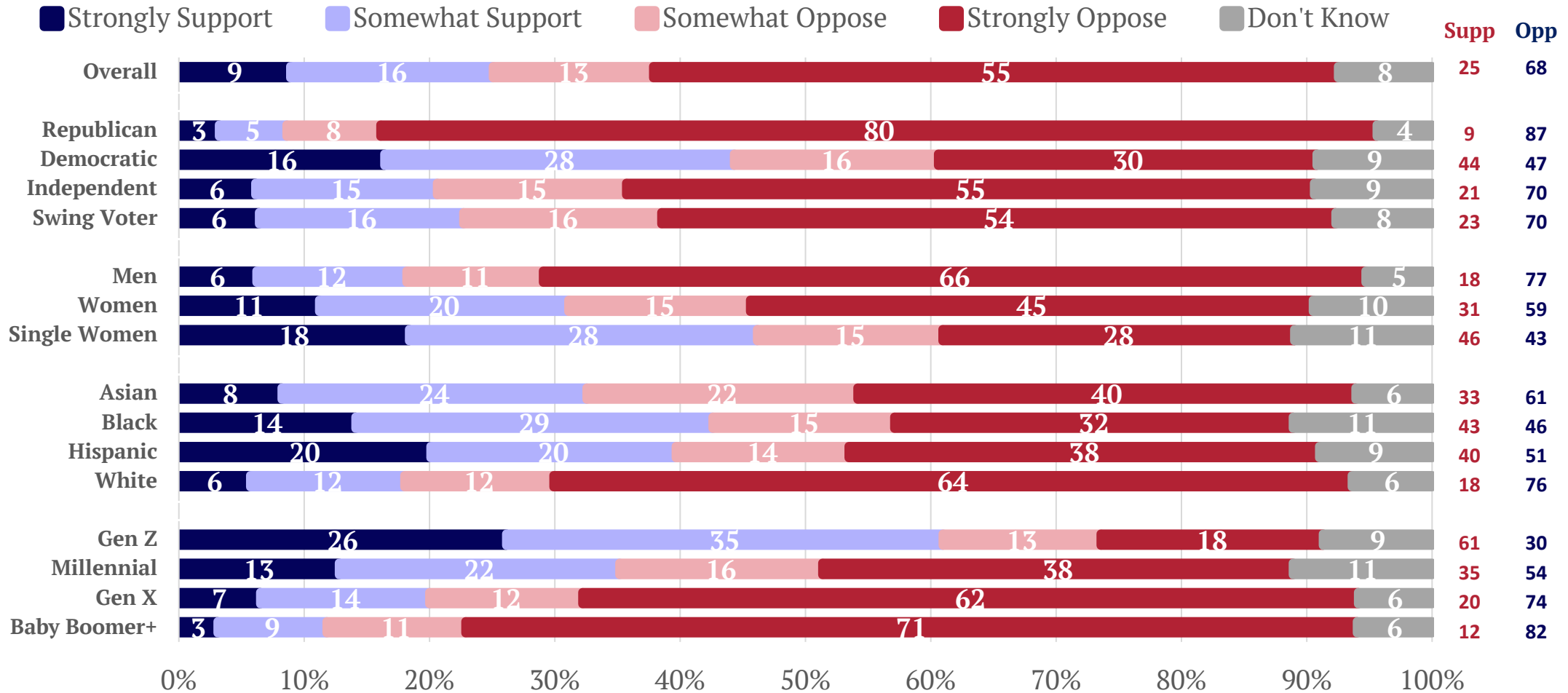
■ Strongly Support
■ Strongly Oppose

■ Somewhat Support
■ Don't Know

■ Somewhat Oppose

68% STILL OPPOSE ILLEGALS VOTING IN LOCAL ELECTIONS AFTER HEARING CASE FOR & AGAINST

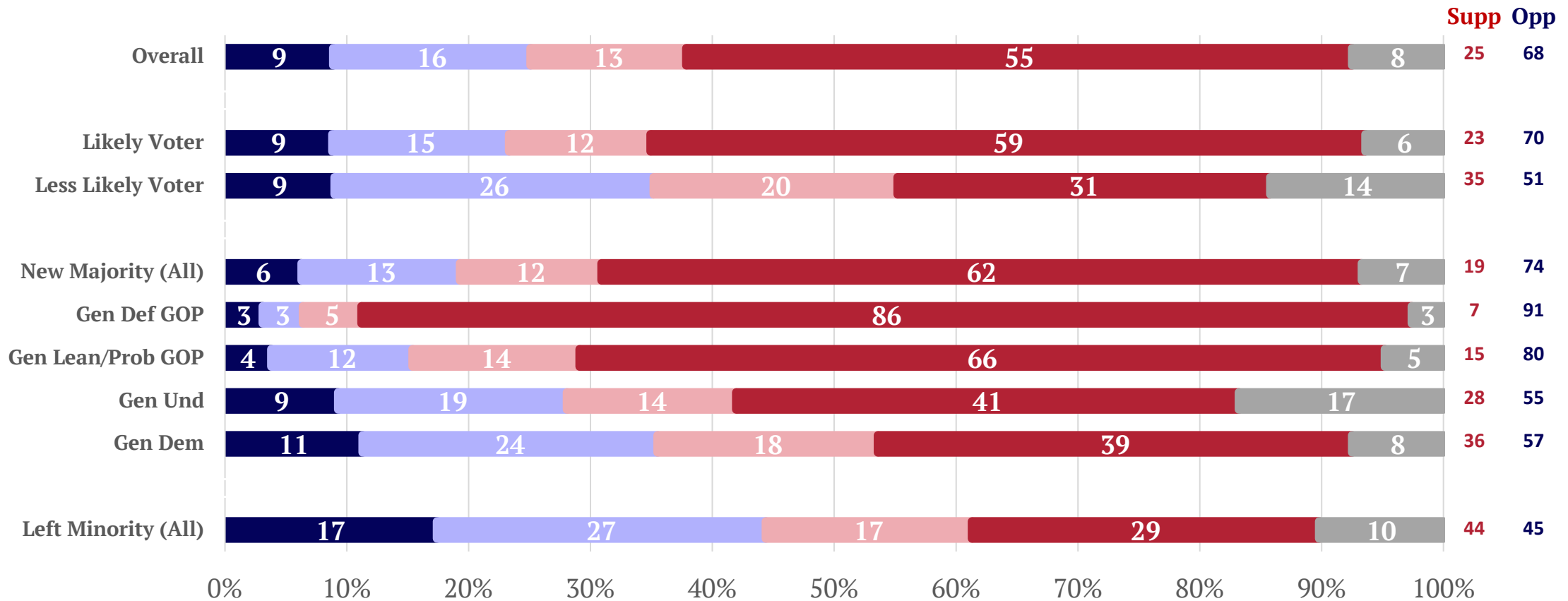
In some U.S. cities, illegal immigrants can vote in local elections. Those who agree with this say these people pay local taxes and attend local schools, so they should have a say in local government decisions. But, others disagree. They say letting illegal immigrants vote encourages more illegal immigration, cancels out the votes of U.S. citizens, and makes being an American citizen less meaningful. What do you think after hearing both sides? Do you support or oppose allowing illegal immigrants to vote in local elections?



LEFT MINORITY SPLIT ON ILLEGALS VOTING LOCALLY AFTER HEARING CASE FOR & AGAINST

In some U.S. cities, illegal immigrants can vote in local elections. Those who agree with this say these people pay local taxes and attend local schools, so they should have a say in local government decisions. But, others disagree. They say letting illegal immigrants vote encourages more illegal immigration, cancels out the votes of U.S. citizens, and makes being an American citizen less meaningful. What do you think after hearing both sides? Do you support or oppose allowing illegal immigrants to vote in local elections?

■ Strongly Support
 ■ Somewhat Support
 ■ Somewhat Oppose
 ■ Strongly Oppose
 ■ Don't Know



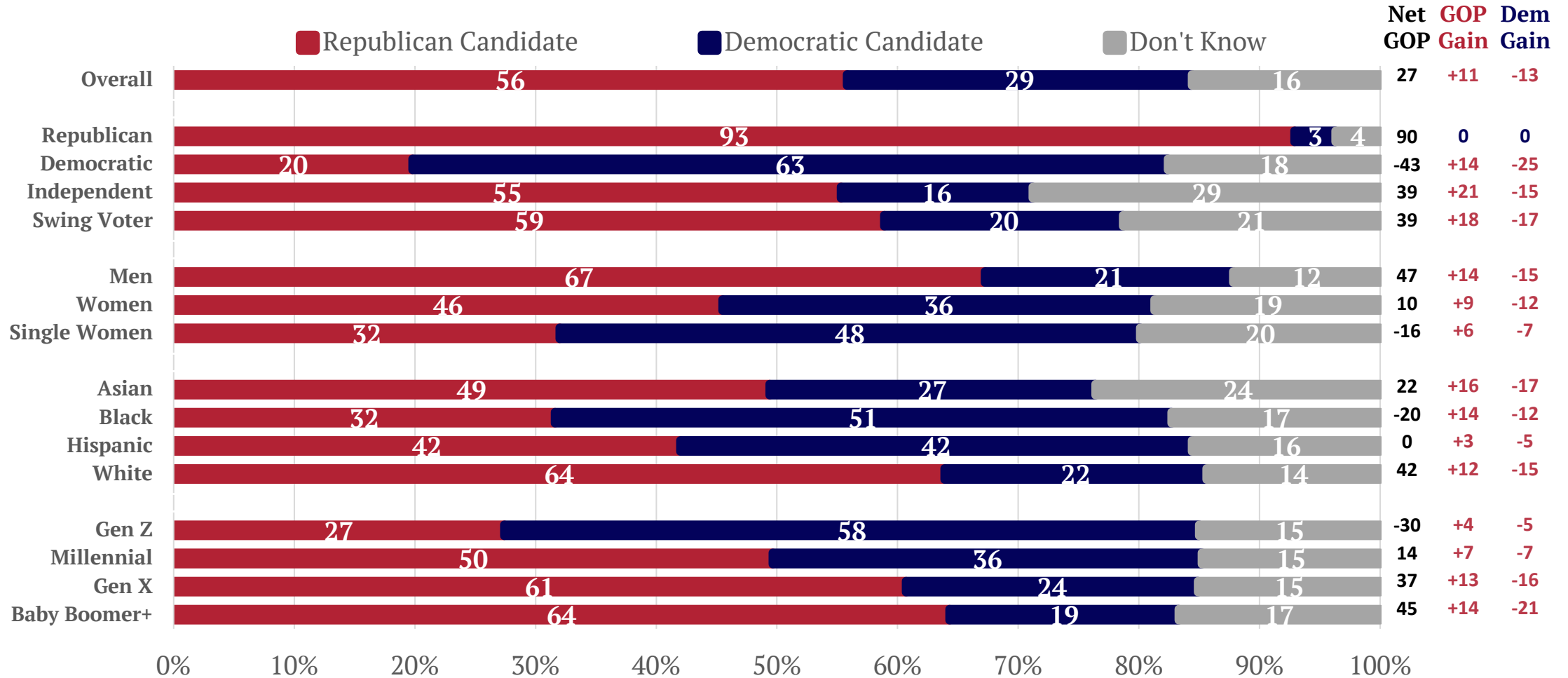
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24-POINT SWING FOR GOP CANDIDATE ON ISSUE OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS VOTING IN US ELECTIONS

“Which candidate for Congress would you be more likely to support?”

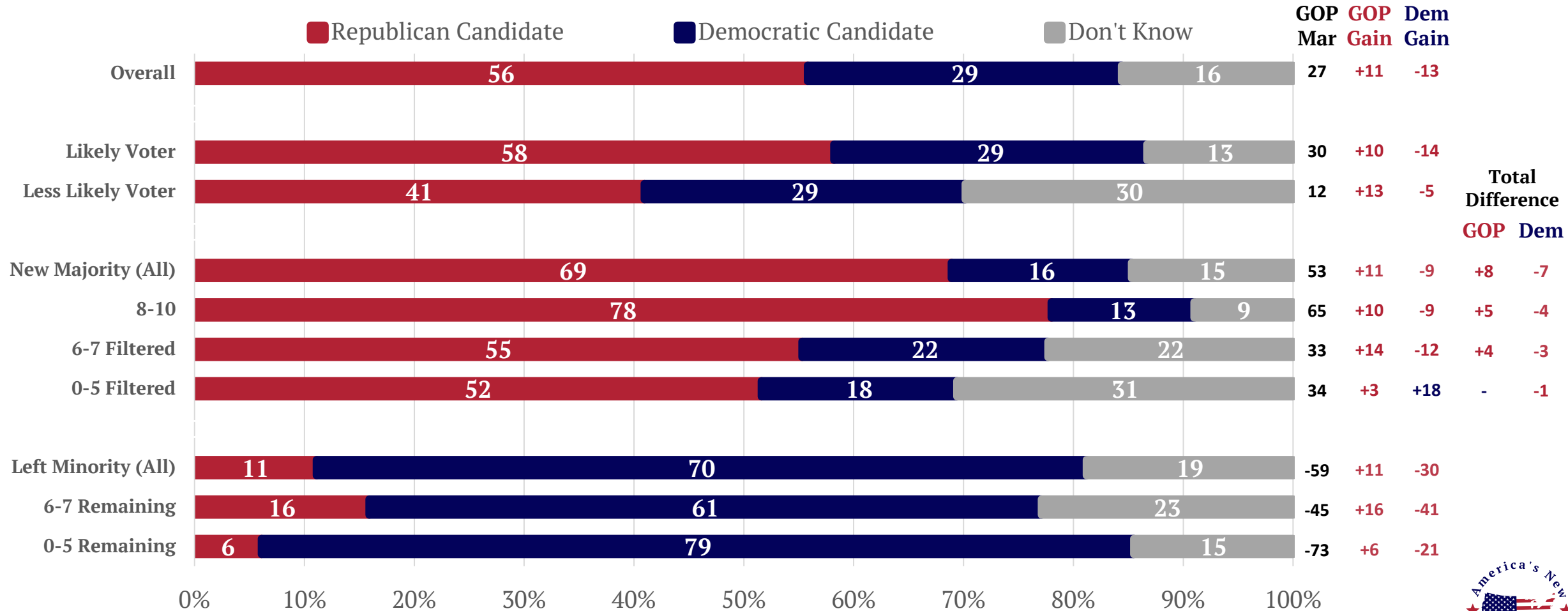
1. A Republican candidate who OPPOSES illegal immigrants voting in U.S. elections. 2. A Democratic candidate who SUPPORTS illegal immigrants voting in U.S. elections.



GOP CANDIDATE GAINS 8 POINTS FROM NEW MAJORITY ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT VOTING ISSUE

“Which candidate for Congress would you be more likely to support?”

1. A Republican candidate who OPPOSES illegal immigrants voting in U.S. elections. 2. A Democratic candidate who SUPPORTS illegal immigrants voting in U.S. elections.



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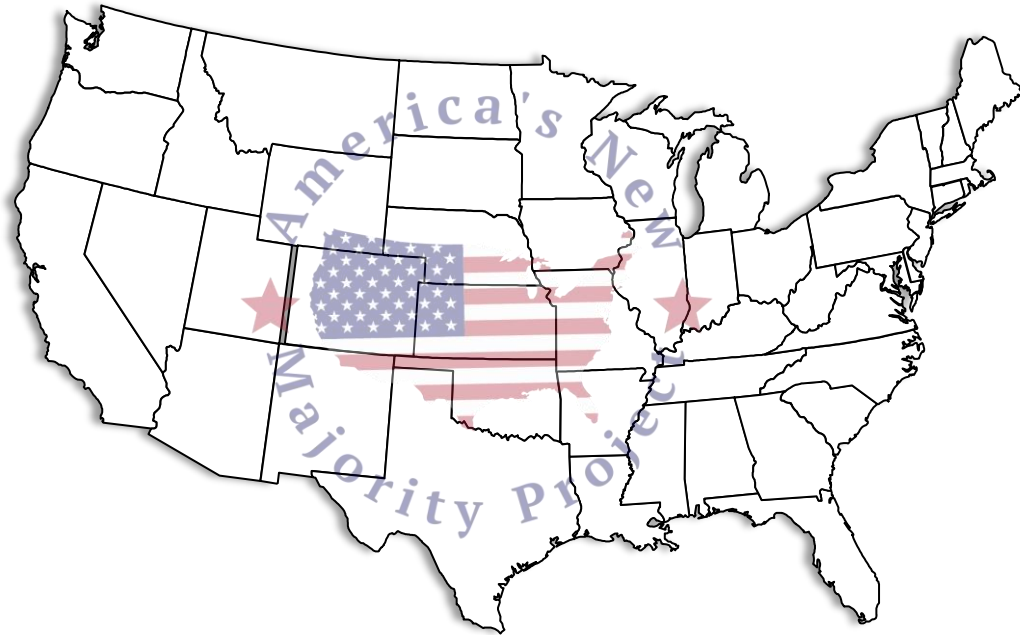


Methodology

Mclaughlin & Associates partnered with Gingrich360 to conduct a national survey for America's New Majority Project. This national survey was conducted among 2,000 registered voters between January 11-14, 2024.

All interviews were conducted online. Survey invitations were distributed randomly within predetermined geographic units. These units were structured to correlate with actual general election turnout.

The sample of 2,000 registered voters has an accuracy of +/- 2.2% at a 95% confidence interval. The numbers in this presentation have been rounded and may not equal 100%.



| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| New England | 5% |
| Middle Atlantic | 13% |
| East North Central | 16% |
| West North Central | 6% |
| South Atlantic | 21% |
| East South Central | 6% |
| West South Central | 11% |
| Mountain | 7% |
| Pacific | 15% |

| | |
|-------|-----|
| 18-29 | 15% |
| 30-40 | 17% |
| 41-55 | 25% |
| 56-65 | 19% |
| 66+ | 24% |

| | |
|----------|-----|
| White | 68% |
| Hispanic | 13% |
| Black | 13% |
| Asian | 4% |
| Other | 2% |

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Male | 47% |
| Female | 53% |

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Democratic | 36% |
| Republican | 37% |
| Independent | 27% |

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Less/4yr College | 66% |
| Bachelor's/P.G | 34% |

