

A photograph of the Texas State Capitol building in Austin, Texas, featuring its iconic dome and classical architecture. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent red filter. The Capitol building is the central focus, with its dome rising prominently against a light sky. The foreground shows a paved walkway lined with trees and lampposts.

# Texas Legislative Issues 2025

## Immigration & Border Security



Hobby School of Public Affairs  
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



**Texas Legislative Issues 2025**  
**Immigration & Border Security**  
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The Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston conducted an online survey of Texans age 18 and older to assess their preferences and opinions about legislation being considered by the Texas Legislature during the 2025 regular session along with other salient political issues. The survey was fielded between January 13-21 2025, in English and Spanish, via a YouGov panel of Texas adults. Representative of the Texas adult population, the analysis population of 1,200, with a margin of error of +/- 2.83%, was matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race/ethnicity and education.

The Texas Legislative Issues 2025 study includes six reports. The first report examined Texans' top priorities for using the state's \$24 billion dollar budget surplus and their positions on Education Savings Account (ESA) and sales tax exemption legislation. This second report focuses on Texans' attitudes on immigration and border security. The remaining four reports will examine Texans' opinions on proposed legislation in the policy areas of abortion, elections, gambling, gun control and marijuana, as well as assess their attitudes on the 2024 presidential election and the 2026 Republican U.S. Senate primary.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

64% of Texans believe there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the U.S. legally if certain requirements are met, while 36% of Texans believe that undocumented immigrants should not be allowed to legally stay in the U.S.

88% of Texas Democrats and 44% of Texas Republicans believe there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to legally stay in the U.S. if certain requirements are met.

56% of Texas Republicans and 12% of Texas Democrats believe that undocumented immigrants should not be allowed to legally stay in the U.S.

Among the nearly two-thirds (64%) of Texans who say there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the U.S., 82% believe that those with felony convictions should not be allowed to stay, with 61% holding a similar opinion about those with misdemeanor convictions.

Among the nearly two-thirds (64%) of Texans who say there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the U.S., 56% believe they should be allowed to apply for citizenship while 44% think they should be allowed to apply for legal permanent residency, but not for citizenship.

87% of Texans support increasing targeted deportations of undocumented immigrants with criminal convictions. This includes 95% of Republicans and 81% of Democrats.

72% of Texans support increasing targeted deportations of undocumented immigrants whose asylum bids were denied, but who are still in the U.S. This includes 87% of Republicans and 57% of Democrats.

67% of Texans support substantially expanding the wall and other barriers along the U.S.-Mexico border. This includes 91% of Republicans and 38% of Democrats.

60% of Texans support the mass deportation of a majority of undocumented immigrants who are living in the country illegally. This includes 83% of Republicans and 34% of Democrats.

73% of Texans support limiting the number of immigrants who can claim asylum. This includes 90% of Republicans and 55% of Democrats.

79% of Texans support the U.S. government increasing the number of immigration judges so that asylum applications can be decided more quickly. This includes 90% of Democrats and 72% of Republicans.

73% of Texans support an exception to allow undocumented immigrants who were brought to the U.S. as children (i.e., Dreamers) to legally stay and work in the U.S. This includes 91% of Democrats and 59% of Republicans.

72% of Texans support legally admitting more high-skilled immigrants. This includes 83% of Democrats and 67% of Republicans.

69% of Texans support creating more opportunities for legal immigration. This includes 83% of Democrats and 55% of Republicans.

56% of Texans support, and 44% oppose, repealing the 2001 “Texas Dream Act” under which undocumented immigrants are eligible for in-state tuition at Texas public colleges and universities.

64% of Republicans and 44% of Democrats support repealing the “Texas Dream Act”, while 56% of Democrats and 36% of Republicans oppose repealing the law.

## **SURVEY POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS**

White Texans account for 45% of this survey population, Latino Texans for 36%, Black Texans for 12%, and others for 7%. Women represent 51% of this population, and men 49%. Regarding generations, 26% of this population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928-1945) and Baby Boomer (1946-1964) cohort, 26% to Generation X (Gen-X) (1965-1980), 29% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation, and 19% to Generation Z (Gen-Z) (1997-2012). The highest level of educational attainment of 32% of the population is a four-year college degree or a post-graduate degree, of 28% of the population is a two-year college degree or some college, and of 40% of the population is a high school degree or less. The annual household income of 41% of the population is less than \$50,000, that of 33% is between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and that of 26% of the population is greater than \$100,000 (these numbers do not include the 12% of the population who declined to report their family income). Republicans account for 44% of this population, Democrats for 36% and Independents for 17%, with 3% unsure of their partisan identification.

## PREFERENCES AMONG DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

The survey respondents were asked:

*Which comes closer to your view about how to handle undocumented immigrants who are now living in the United States?*

- They should not be allowed to stay in the country legally.
- There should be a way for them to stay in the country legally, if certain requirements are met.

Note: the two response options above were rotated.

Figure 1 displays the distribution of the choice made by these Texans in regard to how to handle undocumented immigrants who are now living in the U.S., with 36% believing that they should not be allowed to stay in the country legally and 64% of the opinion that there should be a way for them to stay in the country legally as long as certain requirements are met.

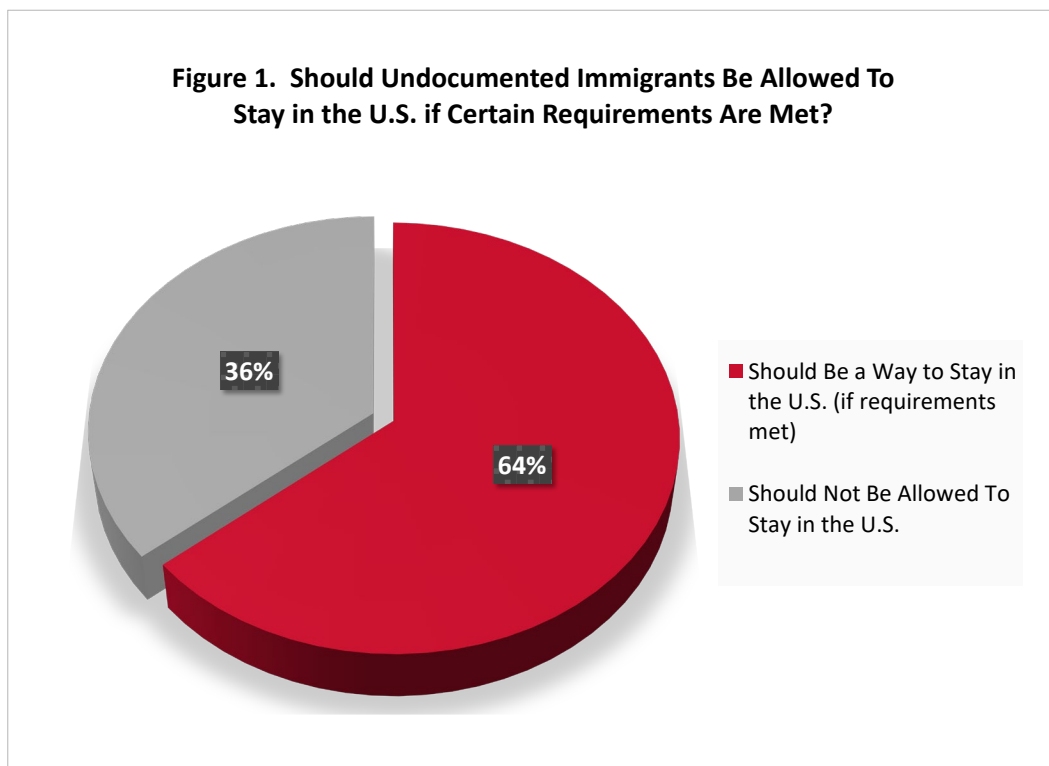




Table 1 provides the distribution of Texans choosing each of these two options, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, family income, and partisanship.

**Table 1. Texans' Preferences Among Two Options for Undocumented Immigrants Across Key Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Should Be a Way To Stay in U.S. (with reqs)	Should Not Be Allowed To Stay in U.S.
Overall		64	36
Gender	Women	67	33
	Men	60	40
Ethnicity/Race	White	55	45
	Latino	71	29
	Black	75	25
Generation	Silent/Boomer	47	53
	Generation X	59	41
	Millennial	72	28
	Generation Z	82	18
Education	High School	65	35
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	63	37
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	63	37
Income	Low Income	68	32
	Middle Income	59	41
	High Income	63	37
Partisanship	Democratic	88	12
	Independent	62	38
	Republican	44	56

The three most noteworthy differences in demographic sub-group preferences for these two different options for handling undocumented immigrants revolve around ethnicity/race, generation and partisanship, in contrast to gender, education and income where the differences among sub-groups are minimal to non-existent.

Black (75%) and Latino (71%) Texans are significantly more likely than white Texans (55%) to believe that there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the U.S. legally as long as certain conditions are met.

Generation Z (82%) and Millennial (72%) Texans are significantly more likely than members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (47%) to believe there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the U.S. legally, with Gen-Zs also significantly more likely than Gen-Xers (59%) to hold this opinion. A narrow majority (53%) of the members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort believes that undocumented immigrants should not be allowed to stay in the U.S. legally, one of only two (out of 18) sub-groups where an absolute majority holds this position.

Twice as many Democrats (88%) as Republicans (44%) believe there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the U.S. legally, with Independents in between (66%), significantly less likely than Democrats and significantly more likely than Republicans to hold this position. Republicans are the other sub-group where an absolute majority (56%) believes that undocumented immigrants should not be allowed to legally stay in the U.S.

The 64% of Texans who responded that there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the country legally were asked if they should be eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship or if they should be able to apply for legal permanent residency, but not for U.S. citizenship. A little more than one-half (56%) of this group believe that undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the U.S. and apply for citizenship, while 44% believe that undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the U.S. and apply for legal permanent residency, but not for citizenship.

Figure 2 combines the data from Figure 1 with that obtained from the follow-up question among the 64% who think there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to remain the country. The figure highlights a Texas population divided roughly into thirds, with 36% holding the position that undocumented immigrants should not be allowed to legally remain in the U.S., 35% holding the position that undocumented immigrants should be allowed to legally remain (if certain requirements are met) and to apply for citizenship, and 29% holding the position that undocumented immigrants should be allowed to legally remain in the U.S. (if certain requirements are met), but should only be allowed to apply for legal permanent residency, not citizenship.

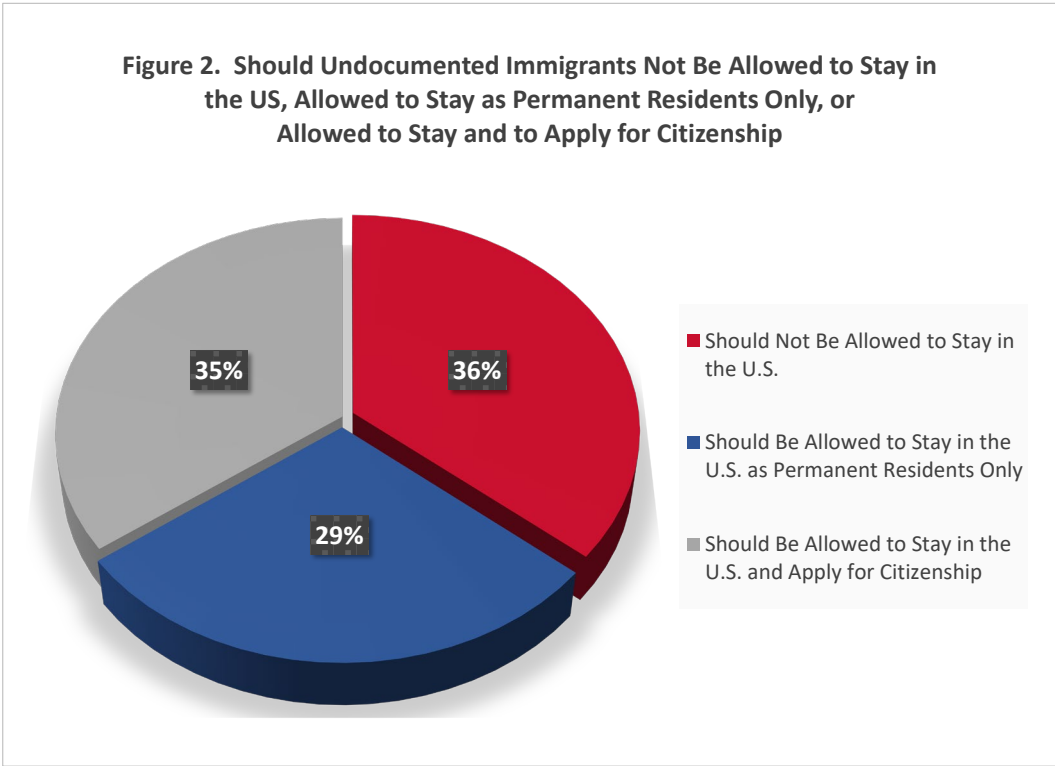


Table 2 provides the distribution of Texans choosing these three options, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, family income, and partisanship. When focusing on sub-group differences in support for the two options for undocumented immigrants to legally stay in the U.S., the only noteworthy difference is found among Democrats, who are significantly more likely to believe that undocumented immigrants should have a pathway to citizenship (57%) rather than only have the option of applying for legal permanent residency (31%).

**Table 2. Texans' Preferences Among Three Options for Undocumented Immigrants Across Key Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Not Allowed To Stay in US	Allowed to Stay As LPRs Only	Allowed to Stay and Apply for Citizenship
Overall		36	29	35
Gender	Women	33	30	37
	Men	39	27	34
Ethnicity/Race	White	45	24	31
	Latino	29	31	40
	Black	25	34	41
Generation	Silent/Boomer	53	20	27
	Generation X	41	23	36
	Millennial	28	36	36
	Generation Z	18	38	44
Education	High School	35	28	37
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	37	28	35
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	37	29	34
Income	Low Income	32	31	37
	Middle Income	41	24	35
	High Income	36	31	33
Partisanship	Democratic	12	31	57
	Independent	38	26	36
	Republican	56	27	17

The 64% of the respondents who answered that there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to stay in the country legally, if certain requirements were met, were then presented with a randomly sorted list of six potential factors and asked if they should be required in order for an undocumented immigrant to be able to stay in the country legally, considered but not required, or neither required nor considered. The six potential requirements listed were:

- Not having any felony convictions.
- Not having any misdemeanor convictions (other than minor traffic violations).
- Paying a fine.
- Having a dependent child or children who are U.S. citizens.
- Having a spouse who is a U.S. citizen.
- Having come to the U.S. as a child.

Table 3 provides the distribution of these Texans who believe that the factor should be required, considered, or not required for an undocumented immigrant to legally remain in the United States. An absolute majority of Texans hold the position that two potential requirements should be required for an undocumented immigrant to be eligible to legally stay in the United States. First, 82% of these Texans (including 82% of the Democrats) think that not having any felony convictions should be required for anyone to legally remain in the U.S. Second, 61% of these Texans (including 60% of the Democrats) think that not having any misdemeanor convictions should be required for anyone to legally remain in the U.S. Another 13% and 28%, respectively, believe these two factors should be considered (but not required) in any decision about whether an undocumented immigrant is permitted to stay in the U.S., with only 5% and 11%, respectively, of the opinion that the factor should not be considered at all.

**Table 3. Should Factor Be Required, Considered, or Neither Required Nor Considered in Determining Ability to Remain in Country Legally (%)**

Potential Requirements	Required	Considered	Not Required
Not Having Any Felony Convictions	82	13	5
Not Having Any Misdemeanor Convictions	61	28	11
Having a U.S. Citizen Spouse	37	49	14
Paying a Fine	36	36	28
Having a U.S. Citizen Dependent Child	36	48	16
Having Come to the U.S. as a Child	36	49	15

Note: The population for this table is restricted to the 64% of respondents who said that there should be a way for undocumented immigrants to remain in the country, if certain requirements are met.

A little more than one-third of these Texans believe that the other four factors should be required for an undocumented immigrant to be allowed to stay, with the most common response being that the factor should be considered in any decision about an undocumented immigrant legally remaining in the U.S., but not required. For example, nearly one-half of these Texans believe that having been brought to the U.S. as a child (49%), having a U.S. citizen spouse (49%), or having a U.S. dependent child or children (48%) should be taken into consideration as part of any decision to allow an undocumented immigrant to legally stay in the United States.



## SUPPORT FOR AND OPPOSITION TO 12 IMMIGRATION AND BORDER RELATED POLICIES

The survey respondents were asked in a series of rotated questions:

*Thinking about some proposed policies to address immigration and border security in the United States, do you support or oppose:*

- *Legally admitting more high-skilled immigrants.*
- *Legally admitting immigrants who can fill labor shortages.*
- *Creating more opportunities for people to legally immigrate to the United States.*
- *Allowing undocumented immigrants who were brought to the United States as children to legally work and stay in the country.*
- *Increasing government expenditures to provide safe and sanitary conditions for migrants arriving in the United States.*
- *Increasing the number of judges and staff so that asylum applications can be decided more quickly.*
- *Increasing targeted deportations of undocumented immigrants with criminal convictions.*
- *Increasing targeted deportations of immigrants who sought asylum and whose asylum bids were denied, but who are still in the country.*
- *Carrying out mass deportations of a majority of the immigrants living in the country illegally.*
- *Limiting the number of immigrants who can claim asylum.*
- *Making it harder for asylum seekers to be granted temporary legal status in the United States while they wait for their asylum claim to be evaluated in federal immigration court.*
- *Substantially expanding the wall and other barriers along the U.S. border with Mexico.*

Table 4 provides the proportion of Texans who strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, and strongly oppose each of these 12 proposed policies, subdivided into the four thematic categories of deportation, asylum, legal immigration, and border conditions.

**Table 4. Support For and Opposition To 12 Deportation, Asylum, Legal Immigration & Border Conditions Related Policies (%)**

Policy Proposals by Subject Area	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
<b>DEPORTATION</b>				
Increase Deportation of Undocumented Immigrants with Criminal Convictions	63	24	8	5
Increase Deportation of Denied Asylum Seekers Still in the Country	40	32	18	10
Allow Undocumented Immigrants Who Came to the U.S. as Children to Stay	36	37	15	12
Carry Out Mass Deportations of the Majority of Undocumented Immigrants	36	24	20	20
<b>ASYLUM</b>				
Limit the Number of Immigrants Who Can Claim Asylum	41	32	17	10
Increase Number of Judges to Decide Asylum Applications More Quickly	40	39	12	9
Make it Harder for Asylum Seekers to Be Granted Temporary Legal Status	33	29	22	16
<b>LEGAL IMMIGRATION</b>				
Create More Opportunities for Legal Immigration	35	34	18	13
Legally Admit More High-Skilled Immigrants	33	39	19	9
Legally Admit Immigrants to Fill Labor Shortages	32	37	19	12
<b>BORDER CONDITIONS</b>				
Substantially Expand the Wall and Other Barriers on the U.S.-Mexico Border	44	23	16	17
Increase Govt. Spending on Safe & Sanitary Conditions for Arriving Migrants	27	34	20	19

An overwhelming majority (87%) of these Texans support increasing targeted deportations of undocumented immigrants with criminal convictions, with 63% strongly supporting this proposal. More than two-thirds (72%) of these Texans support increasing targeted deportations of immigrants who sought asylum in the past and whose asylum bids were denied, but who are still in the U.S., with 40% strongly supporting this proposal. In contrast, only 60% of these Texans support mass deportations of a majority of the immigrants who are living in the country illegally, with a little more than one-third (36%) strongly supporting this policy proposal. Finally, 73% of these Texans believe that undocumented immigrants who were brought to the United States as children (i.e., “Dreamers”) should be allowed to legally stay and work in the country, with 36% strongly supporting this policy proposal.

Nearly eight in 10 (79%) of Texans support the U.S. government increasing the number of judges and staff so that asylum applications can be decided more quickly, with 40% strongly supporting this policy proposal. Almost three-fourths (73%) support limiting the number of immigrants who can claim asylum (41% strongly), while 62% support making it harder for asylum seekers to be granted temporary legal status in the United States while they wait for their asylum claim to be adjudicated in federal immigration court (33% strongly).

Close to three-quarters of Texans support all three of the legal immigration proposals, with 72% supporting the proposal to legally admit more high-skilled immigrants (33% strongly), 69% supporting the proposal to legally admit immigrants in order to fill labor shortages (32% strongly), and 69% supporting the creation of more opportunities for legal immigration (35% strongly).

Finally, 67% of these Texans support substantially expanding the wall and other barriers along the U.S. border with Mexico (44% strongly), while 61% support increasing government expenditures to provide safe and sanitary conditions for migrants arriving in the United States (27% strongly, the lowest “strongly support” proportion for any of the 12 proposals).

Table 5 provides the proportion of Texans who support (strongly and somewhat) each one of the four deportation related proposals, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, family income, and partisanship.

**Table 5. Support for Policies Related to the Deportation of Undocumented Immigrants Across Key Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Targeted Deportations of Undocumented Immigrants With Criminal Convictions	Allow Undocumented Immigrants Who Came to the U.S. as Children To Stay	Targeted Deportation of Asylum Seekers Who Have Been Denied Asylum	Mass Deportation of Majority of Undocumented Immigrants
Overall		87	73	72	60
Gender	Women	85	76	68	60
	Men	90	70	76	60
Ethnicity/Race	White	90	67	78	67
	Latino	86	77	68	57
	Black	79	75	65	48
Generation	Silent/Boomer	95	64	81	68
	Generation X	88	70	76	62
	Millennial	83	77	67	57
	Generation Z	83	87	61	52
Education	High School	88	77	70	62
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	89	69	73	61
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	86	72	73	58
Income	Low Income	87	76	69	60
	Middle Income	88	71	77	64
	High Income	90	72	72	60
Partisanship	Democratic	81	91	57	34
	Independent	83	70	65	58
	Republican	95	59	87	83

There is a strong consensus across all socio-demographic sub-groups in support of increasing targeted deportations of undocumented immigrants with criminal convictions, with only one relatively modest sub-group difference related to partisanship. While more than four-fifths (81%) of Democrats support this proposal (47% strongly) this proportion is significantly lower than the near-totality (95%) of Republicans who support it (81% strongly).

There is less of a socio-demographic consensus in support of increasing targeted deportations of asylum seekers whose asylum bid was denied, and yet are still residing in the U.S. The most noteworthy sub-group differences revolve around gender, race, generation, and partisanship. Men (76%) are significantly more likely than women (68%) to support targeting asylum seekers with orders of removal pending, just as white Texans (78%) are significantly more likely than Latino (68%) and Black (65%) Texans to support the proposal, and Texans belonging to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (81%) are significantly more likely than Gen-Z Texans (61%) to support it. Lastly, while 87% of Republicans support targeting these asylum seekers for removal, the same is true for only 57% of Democrats.

The proposal to carry out a mass deportation of a majority of undocumented immigrants is supported by two-thirds (67%) of white Texans, but by a significantly lower proportion of Latino (57%) and Black (48%) Texans. Similarly, Texans belonging to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (68%) are significantly more likely than Gen-Z Texans (52%) to support mass deportation. Finally, more than twice as many Republicans (83%) as Democrats (34%) support carrying out a mass deportation of a majority of the undocumented immigrants who currently reside in the United States.

While close to three-fourths of Texans support allowing undocumented immigrants who were brought to the U.S. as children (i.e., Dreamers) to legally stay and work in the country, there are significant sub-group differences revolving around ethnicity/race, generation and partisanship. Latino Texans (77%) are significantly more likely than white Texans (67%) to support allowing Dreamers to stay, although it is important to note that this policy is backed by two-thirds of white Texans. Members of Gen-Z (87%) are also significantly more supportive of letting Dreamers stay than are their elders in the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (64%). Finally, while more than nine out of ten (91%) Democrats support allowing Dreamers to stay in the United States, the same is true for less than six out of ten (59%) Republicans, albeit still an overall majority of GOP identifiers.

Table 6 provides the proportion of Texans who support (strongly and somewhat) each one of the three asylum related proposals, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, family income, and partisanship.

**Table 6. Support for Three Policies Related to the Asylum Process Across Key Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Increase Number of Judges To Decide Asylum Cases Quicker	Limit the Number of Immigrants Who Can Claim Asylum	Make it Harder For Asylum Seekers to be Granted Temporary Legal Status in U.S.
Overall		79	73	62
Gender	Women	80	71	60
	Men	78	76	64
Ethnicity/Race	White	78	78	66
	Latino	77	72	63
	Black	87	63	45
Generation	Silent/Boomer	72	82	72
	Generation X	81	77	64
	Millennial	79	69	58
	Generation Z	87	60	47
Education	High School	77	73	63
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	76	76	62
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	84	71	60
Income	Low Income	79	73	60
	Middle Income	79	76	65
	High Income	83	73	62
Partisanship	Democratic	90	55	43
	Independent	76	71	59
	Republican	72	90	79

There is a broad consensus, without any notable sub-group differences (with one exception), in support of increasing the number of judges and staff in order to be able to decide asylum cases more quickly. The one modest exception is tied to partisanship, with Democrats (90%) significantly more likely than Republicans (72%) to support this proposal, although it is important to note that the proposal is backed by more than two out of three Texas Republicans.

While there are no notable gender, education, or income differences in popular support for limiting the number of immigrants who can claim asylum, there are significant differences in support based on ethnicity/race, generation, and partisanship. White Texans (78%) and members of the two oldest generational cohorts (82% and 77%) are significantly more likely than Black Texans (63%) and Gen-Z Texans (60%), respectively, to favor limitations on the number of immigrants who can apply for asylum. Republicans (90%) are also significantly more likely than Democrats (55%) to support this policy, with

Independents (71%) occupying an intermediate position, notably more likely than Democrats and less likely than Republicans, to support limitations on the number of asylum applications.

Similar to the proposal to cap the number of asylum applications, while there are not any notable gender, education, or income differences in popular support for making it harder for asylum seekers to be granted temporary legal status in the U.S. while they await the outcome of their case, there are significant differences in support based on ethnicity/race, generation, and partisanship. White Texans (66%) and members of the two oldest generational cohorts (72% and 64%) are significantly more likely than Black Texans (45%) and Gen-Z Texans (47%), respectively, to support making it more difficult for asylum seekers to gain temporary legal status. Republicans (79%) are also significantly more likely than Democrats (43%) to support this policy, with Independents (59%) occupying an intermediate position, notably more likely than Democrats, and less likely than Republicans, to support a policy which would make it harder for asylum seekers to obtain temporary legal status while their case is under review.

Table 7 provides the proportion of Texans who support (strongly and somewhat) each one of the three legal immigration related proposals, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, family income, and partisanship.

**Table 7. Support For Three Legal Immigration Policies Across Key Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Legally Admit More High-Skilled Immigrants	Legally Admit Immigrants to Fill Labor Shortages	Create More Opportunities for Legal Immigration
Overall		72	69	69
Gender	Women	70	66	68
	Men	75	72	70
Ethnicity/Race	White	73	65	62
	Latino	71	70	73
	Black	70	76	78
Generation	Silent/Boomer	63	55	53
	Generation X	66	65	66
	Millennial	79	73	74
	Generation Z	84	86	87
Education	High School	67	69	69
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	72	63	62
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	80	74	75
Income	Low Income	70	68	68
	Middle Income	70	65	64
	High Income	79	73	75
Partisanship	Democratic	83	85	83
	Independent	65	65	73
	Republican	67	56	55

There are not any noteworthy sub-group differences in the level of support for the policy of legally admitting more high-skilled immigrants to the United States based on gender, ethnicity/race and income. Older Texans belonging to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (63%) are however significantly less likely than Gen-Z Texans (84%) to support this legal immigration policy, just as Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less (67%) are significantly less

likely to support it than are Texans with a college or advanced degree (80%). Finally, Democrats (83%) are significantly more likely than Republicans (67%) to support admitting more high-skilled immigrants, although this proposal is still supported by two out of every three Republicans.

There is only a modest degree of sub-group variation in support for legally admitting immigrants to fill labor shortages, revolving around generation and partisanship. Gen-Z Texans (86%) and Democrats (85%) are, respectively, significantly more likely than Silent Generation/Baby Boomer Texans (55%) and Republicans (56%) to support this policy proposal.

Support for creating more opportunities for legal immigration differs significantly by ethnicity/race, generation, education, income and partisanship. Black (78%) and Latino (73%) Texans are significantly more likely than white Texans (62%) to support policies which would create more opportunities for legal immigration, just as Gen-Z Texans (87%) are significantly more likely than Gen-X (66%) and Silent Generation/Baby Boomer (53%) Texans to support this policy, with Millennials (74%) also significantly more likely than the oldest Texans to favor immigrants having more legal routes to immigrate to the United States. Finally, Democrats (83%) are significantly more likely than Republicans (55%) to support this policy.

Table 8 provides the proportion of Texans who support (strongly and somewhat) each one of the two border conditions related proposals, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, family income, and partisanship.

**Table 8. Support for Two Border Conditions Policies Across Key Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Substantially Expand Border Wall & Other Barriers	Increase Govt. Spending on Safe & Sanitary Conditions for Migrants
Overall		67	61
Gender	Women	64	63
	Men	70	59
Ethnicity/Race	White	71	53
	Latino	62	67
	Black	64	76
Generation	Silent/Boomer	70	38
	Generation X	70	54
	Millennial	75	73
	Generation Z	60	83
Education	High School	69	63
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	65	57
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	64	62
Income	Low Income	67	64
	Middle Income	67	56
	High Income	66	61
Partisanship	Democratic	38	85
	Independent	65	54
	Republican	91	43



There are no noteworthy sub-group differences in support for substantially expanding the border wall and other barriers along the U.S.-Mexico border based on gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education or income. There is however a deep partisan chasm in support separating Republicans (91%) from Democrats (38%).

Black (76%) and Latino (67%) Texans are significantly more likely than white Texans (53%) to support an increase in government spending to provide safe and sanitary conditions for migrants arriving in the United States. Similarly, Gen-Z (83%) and Millennial (73%) Texans are significantly more likely than Gen-X (54%) and Silent Generation/Baby Boomer (38%) Texans to support this increase in government spending. Finally, almost twice as many Democrats (85%) as Republicans (43%) are supportive of the government devoting more financial resources to ensure that migrants arriving in the U.S. can do so in safe and sanitary conditions.

**SUPPORT FOR AND OPPOSITION TO A REPEAL OF THE TEXAS DREAM ACT**

The survey respondents were asked:

*Currently undocumented immigrants in Texas who meet the standard residency requirements are eligible for in-state tuition at Texas public colleges and universities. Do you support or oppose legislation which would prohibit undocumented immigrants from being eligible for in-state tuition at Texas public colleges and universities?*

Table 9 provides the proportion of Texans who strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose and strongly oppose a repeal of current legislation (the 2001 “Texas Dream Act”) under which undocumented immigrants are eligible to receive in-state tuition at Texas public colleges and universities as long as they meet all other standard residency requirements. Overall, Texans are relatively evenly divided between those who support (56%) and oppose (44%) this legislative proposal.

**Table 9. Support For & Opposition To Legislation Which Would Bar Undocumented Immigrants From Paying In-State Tuition at Texas Public Colleges and Universities (%)**

Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
32	24	17	27

Table 10 provides the proportion of Texans who support (strongly and somewhat) and oppose (strongly and somewhat) legislation which would repeal the Texas Dream Act, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, family income, and partisanship. Overall, there are not any noteworthy differences in support for the repeal based on gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education or income, with the only salient difference linked to partisanship. Republicans (64%) are significantly more likely than Democrats (44%) to support legislation which would repeal the Texas Dream Act.

**Table 10. Support For & Opposition To Repealing the Texas Dream Act Across Key Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Oppose
Overall		56	44
Gender	Women	53	47
	Men	59	41
Ethnicity/Race	White	58	42
	Latino	54	46
	Black	60	40
Generation	Silent/Boomer	52	48
	Generation X	59	41
	Millennial	62	38
	Generation Z	49	51
Education	High School	55	45
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	52	48
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	60	40
Income	Low Income	56	44
	Middle Income	53	47
	High Income	63	37
Partisanship	Democratic	44	56
	Independent	56	44
	Republican	64	36

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