



Hobby School of Public Affairs
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
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School of Public Affairs

TEXAS TRENDS 2025

TRUMP ADMINISTRATION IMMIGRATION POLICIES





Texas Trends 2025

Trump Administration Immigration Policies

October 2025

In 2021, the Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston and the Executive Master of Public Administration Program in the Barbara Jordan – Mickey Leland School of Public Affairs at Texas Southern University launched a five-year survey project to study Texas's changing population. The fifth survey in the series was fielded between September 19 and October 1, 2025 and focused on opinions about the 2026 elections, public policies, and energy use. The survey was conducted in English and Spanish, with 1,650 YouGov respondents 18 years of age and older, resulting in a confidence interval of +/-2.41% for the overall survey population. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race/ethnicity, and education and are representative of the Texas registered voter population.

The results of this 2025 statewide survey will be presented in four separate reports. The first report examined vote intention in the 2026 Republican and Democratic Texas U.S. Senate primaries, vote intention in the November 2026 U.S. Senate election, changes in the level of support among Texas voters for President Donald Trump, and vote intention in the 2026 Republican Texas Attorney General primary. This second report examined Texans' opinions on redistricting as well as on legislation passed during the 2025 Texas Legislature's second special session related to the provision of abortion medication, transgender bathroom/locker room access, and the Texas Attorney General's power to prosecute election-related crimes. This third report analyzes Texans' opinions related to immigration and border security. A final report will examine Texans' household energy use and energy related concerns.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

51% of Texans approve and 49% disapprove of the Trump administration's approach to immigration.

90% of Republicans and 13% of Democrats approve of the Trump administration's approach to immigration.

62% of White Texans, 42% of Latino Texans and 23% of Black Texans approve of the Trump administration's approach to immigration.

46% of Texans think the Trump administration's immigration policies will lead to a reduction in crime in Texas while 25% think they will increase crime and 29% think that they will have no impact.

47% of Texans believe the Trump administration's immigration policies will weaken the Texas economy while 41% believe they will make it stronger and 12% believe that they will have no impact.

58% of Texans approve and 42% disapprove of the Trump administration's deployment of the U.S. military to the U.S.-Mexico border to reduce the number of people who cross the border without legal permission/illegally.

54% of Texans approve and 46% disapprove of the Trump administration using state and local law enforcement to help with efforts to detain immigrants who are in the U.S. illegally/without legal permission.

51% of Texans approve and 49% disapprove of the Trump administration significantly increasing the number of government facilities to detain immigrants living in the U.S. illegally/without legal permission who are waiting for a decision about whether they will be deported.

50% of Texans approve and 50% disapprove of the Trump administration's policy of having ICE conduct more raids on workplaces where immigrants in the U.S. illegally/without legal permission may be working.

42% of Texans approve and 58% disapprove of the Trump administration's policy of suspending most applications for asylum from people seeking to stay in the United States.

58% of Texans approve of the Trump administration's decision to prevent people who are living in the U.S. illegally/without legal permission from being eligible to pay in-state tuition at Texas public colleges and universities (as had been the case since the passage of the Texas Dream Act in 2001).

90% of Republicans and 24% of Democrats approve of the decision to end the Texas Dream Act.

66% of White Texans, 50% of Latino Texans and 38% of Black Texans approve of the decision to end the Texas Dream Act.

Among Texas Latinos, significantly more Latino men (49%) than Latino women (36%) approve of the Trump administration's approach to immigration.

REGISTERED VOTER DEMOGRAPHICS

White registered voters account for 55% of this population of Texas registered voters, Latino registered voters for 26%, Black registered voters for 13%, and others for 6%. Women represent 54% of this population and men 46%. Regarding generations, 32% 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), 26% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation, and 16% to Generation Z (Gen-Z) (1997-2012). The highest level of educational attainment of 39% of the population is a four-year college degree or a post-graduate degree, of 32% of the population is a two-year college degree or some college, and of 29% of the population is a high school degree or less. Republicans account for 44% of this population, Democrats for 41% and Independents for 13%, with 2% unsure of their partisan identification. In the 2024 presidential election, among those who cast a ballot last year, 56% voted for Republican Donald Trump and 43% for Democrat Kamala Harris, with 1% supporting a third-party candidate.

APPROVAL & DISAPPROVAL OF THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S APPROACH TO IMMIGRATION

Figure 1 provides the proportion of Texans who approve and disapprove of the Trump administration's approach to immigration. Overall, Texans are split evenly between those who approve (51%) and disapprove (49%) of the Trump administration's approach to immigration.

Figure 1. Proportion of Texans Who Approve & Disapprove of the Trump Administration's Approach to Immigration (%)

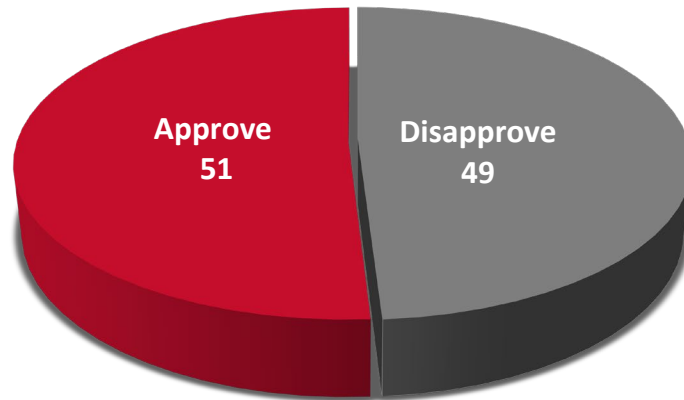


Table 1 provides the proportion of Texans who approve and disapprove of the Trump administration’s approach to immigration, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, partisanship, 2024 presidential vote (Republican Donald Trump or Democrat Kamala Harris), and whether or not they are considered likely to vote in the November 2026 midterm election (based on analysis conducted in the first report of this series).

Table 1. Approval & Disapproval of Trump Administration's Approach to Immigration Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Approve	Disapprove
Overall		51	49
Gender	Women	45	55
	Men	58	42
Ethnicity/Race	White	62	38
	Latino	42	58
	Black	23	77
Generation	Silent/Boomer	59	41
	Gen-X	53	47
	Millennial	48	52
	Gen-Z	37	63
Education	High School	55	45
	2-Yr/Some College	53	47
	4-Yr/Advanced	46	54
Partisanship	Democratic	13	87
	Independent	39	61
	Republican	90	10
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	85	15
	Harris	12	88
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	55	45
	No	42	58

The most prominent differences in the levels of approval of the Trump administration’s approach to immigration are related to partisanship and the 2024 presidential vote, with 90% of Republicans and 85% of 2024 Trump voters approving of the Trump administration’s approach to immigration, compared to only 13% of Democrats and 12% of Harris voters.

White voters (62%) are also significantly more likely than Latino (42%) and Black (23%) voters to approve of the Trump administration’s approach to immigration, just as men (58%) are significantly more likely than women (45%) to approve. And, the youngest voters in Generation Z (37%) are significantly less likely to approve of the administration’s approach to immigration than are their Gen-X (53%) and Silent Generation/Baby Boomer (59%) elders.

Finally, those Texans who are likely to vote in the November 2026 midterm election are significantly more likely to approve of the Trump administration’s immigration policy than are those Texans who are unlikely to turn out to vote in the fall of 2026, 55% vs. 42%.

IMPACT OF TRUMP ADMINISTRATION IMMIGRATION POLICIES ON CRIME IN TEXAS

The survey respondents were asked whether they believe the Trump administration's immigration policy will lead to more crime in Texas, lead to less crime in Texas, or have no impact on the amount of crime in Texas.

Figure 2 reveals that nearly half (46%) of Texans believe that the Trump administration's immigration policies will lead to less crime in Texas, while 25% believe the policies will result in more crime, and 29% are of the opinion that the policies will have no impact on crime in Texas.

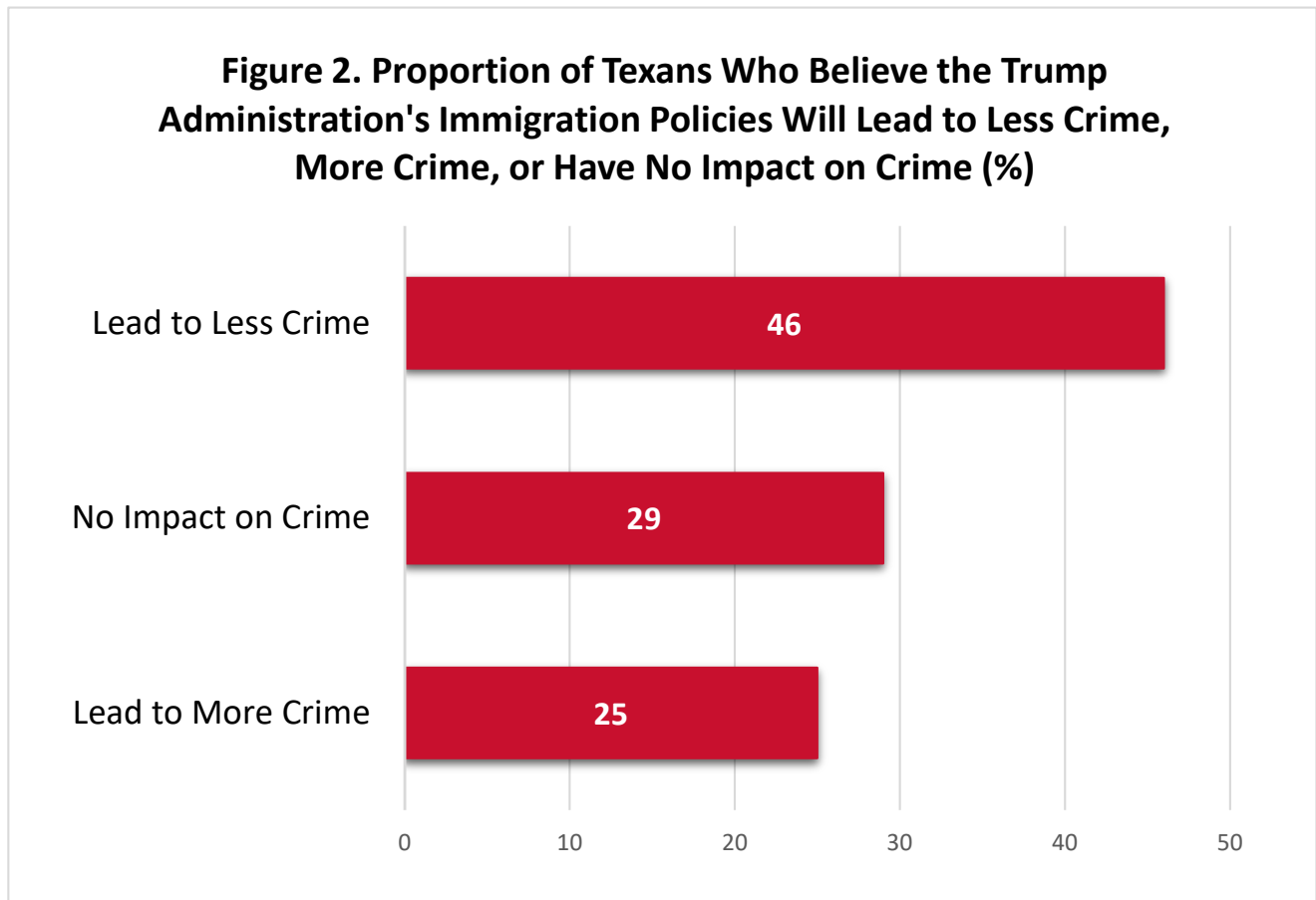


Table 2 provides the proportion of Texans who believe that the Trump administration’s immigration policies will lead to less crime, more crime or have no impact on crime, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, partisanship, 2024 presidential vote, and whether or not they are considered likely to vote in the November 2026 midterm election.

Table 2. Distribution of Texans' Beliefs of Impact of Trump Immigration Policies on Crime Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Lead to Less Crime	No Impact on Crime	Lead to More Crime
Overall		46	29	25
Gender	Women	41	32	27
	Men	52	26	22
Ethnicity/Race	White	57	24	19
	Latino	38	29	33
	Black	12	50	38
Generation	Silent/Boomer	55	29	16
	Gen-X	48	29	23
	Millennial	39	30	31
	Gen-Z	32	31	37
Education	High School	47	24	29
	2-Yr/Some College	50	26	24
	4-Yr/Advanced	41	36	23
Partisanship	Democratic	9	48	43
	Independent	33	40	27
	Republican	85	8	7
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	80	11	9
	Harris	8	49	43
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	50	27	23
	No	35	36	29

Once again, the most prominent differences in beliefs are related to partisanship, with 85% of Republicans and 80% of Trump voters believing that the Trump administration’s immigration policies will lead to less crime, compared to a mere 9% of Democrats and 8% of Harris voters.

More than half of White Texans (57%), but only 38% of Latino Texans and 12% of Black Texans, believe the administration’s immigration policies will lead to less crime, just as do 52% of men, but only 41% of women. Older Texans are notably more likely than younger Texans to believe that the administration’s policies will reduce the amount of crime in Texas, with the largest gap existing between the members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer (55%) and of Generation Z (32%).

Finally, those Texans who are likely to vote in the November 2026 midterm election are significantly more likely to believe that the Trump administration’s immigration policies will reduce crime in Texas than are those Texans who are unlikely to turn out to vote in 2026, 50% vs. 35%.

IMPACT OF TRUMP ADMINISTRATION IMMIGRATION POLICIES ON THE TEXAS ECONOMY

The survey respondents were asked whether they believe the Trump administration's immigration policy will make the Texas economy stronger, make the Texas economy weaker, or have no impact on the Texas economy.

Figure 3 reveals that nearly half (47%) of Texans believe that the Trump administration's immigration policies will make the Texas economy weaker, with 41% believing they will make the Texas economy stronger, and 12% of the opinion that the policies will have no impact on the economy.

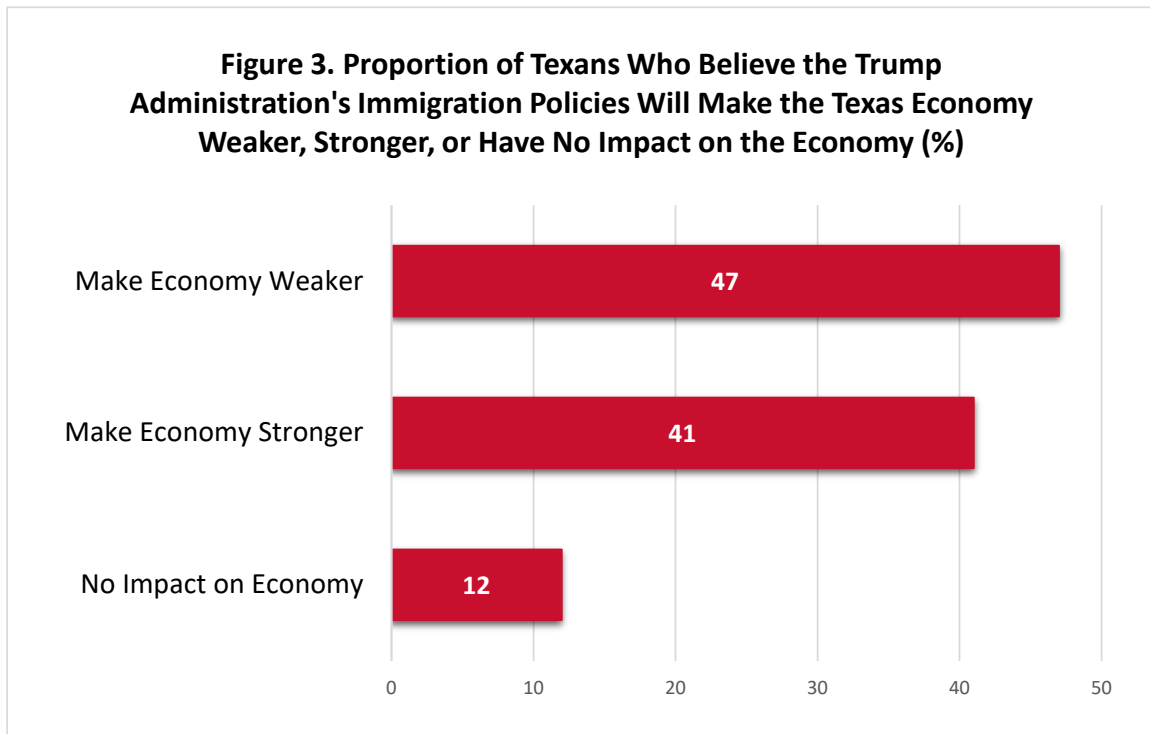


Table 3 provides the proportion of Texans who believe that the Trump administration’s immigration policies will make the economy weaker, make the economy stronger and have no impact on the economy, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, partisanship, 2024 presidential vote, and whether or not they are considered likely to vote in the November 2026 midterm election.

Table 3. Distribution of Texans' Beliefs of Impact of Trump Immigration Policies on the Texas Economy Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Make Economy Weaker	No Impact on Economy	Make Economy Stronger
Overall		47	12	41
Gender	Women	53	13	34
	Men	40	12	48
Ethnicity/Race	White	37	11	52
	Latino	57	11	32
	Black	69	21	10
Generation	Silent/Boomer	41	11	48
	Gen-X	45	15	40
	Millennial	50	12	38
	Gen-Z	58	11	31
Education	High School	43	14	43
	2-Yr/Some College	45	11	44
	4-Yr/Advanced	52	12	36
Partisanship	Democratic	83	9	8
	Independent	56	19	25
	Republican	11	12	77
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	17	12	71
	Harris	84	9	7
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	45	10	45
	No	53	19	28

Again, the most prominent differences in beliefs are related to partisan factors, with 83% of Democrats and 84% of Harris voters, but only 11% of Republicans and 17% of Trump voters, believing that the Trump administration’s immigration policies will make the Texas economy weaker.

Black (69%) and Latino (57%) Texans are significantly more likely than White Texans (37%) to believe that the administration’s immigration policies will make the Texas economy weaker, just as do 53% of women, but only 40% of men. Younger Texans are significantly more likely than older Texans to believe these immigration policies will weaken the Texas economy, with the gap the greatest between Gen-Z (58%) and the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (41%).

Unlike the case in the prior two sections, there is not a significant difference in the proportion of likely and unlikely November 2026 voters in regard to their belief that the administration’s immigration policies will weaken the Texas economy, 45% vs. 53%, respectively.

APPROVAL & DISAPPROVAL OF FIVE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION IMMIGRATION POLICIES

The survey respondents were presented with a list of five specific Trump administration policies and asked if they approve or disapprove of the specific policy. The five policies examined included the following:

- Significantly increasing the number of government facilities to detain immigrants who are living in the U.S. illegally/without legal permission who are waiting for a decision about whether they will be deported.
- Using state and local law enforcement to help with federal efforts to detain immigrants who are living in the U.S. illegally/without legal permission.
- Suspending most applications for asylum from people seeking to stay in the U.S.
- ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) conducting more raids on workplaces where immigrants who are living in the U.S. illegally/without legal permission may be working.
- Deploying the U.S. military to the U.S.-Mexico border to reduce the number of people who cross the border illegally/without legal permission.

Figure 4 provides the proportion of respondents who approve of each of the five Trump administration immigration policies. The policy of deploying the United States military to the United States-Mexico border to reduce the number of unauthorized crossings has the highest level of approval, with 58% of Texans approving of this policy and 42% disapproving of it. Using state and local law enforcement to assist federal detention efforts is approved of by 54% of Texans, followed by the policies of significantly increasing the number of detention facilities (51%) and increasing the number of ICE workplace raids (50%). The only Trump administration immigration policy that has a higher proportion of Texans who disapprove (58%) than approve (42%) of it is the policy that suspends most applications for asylum from people seeking to stay in the United States.

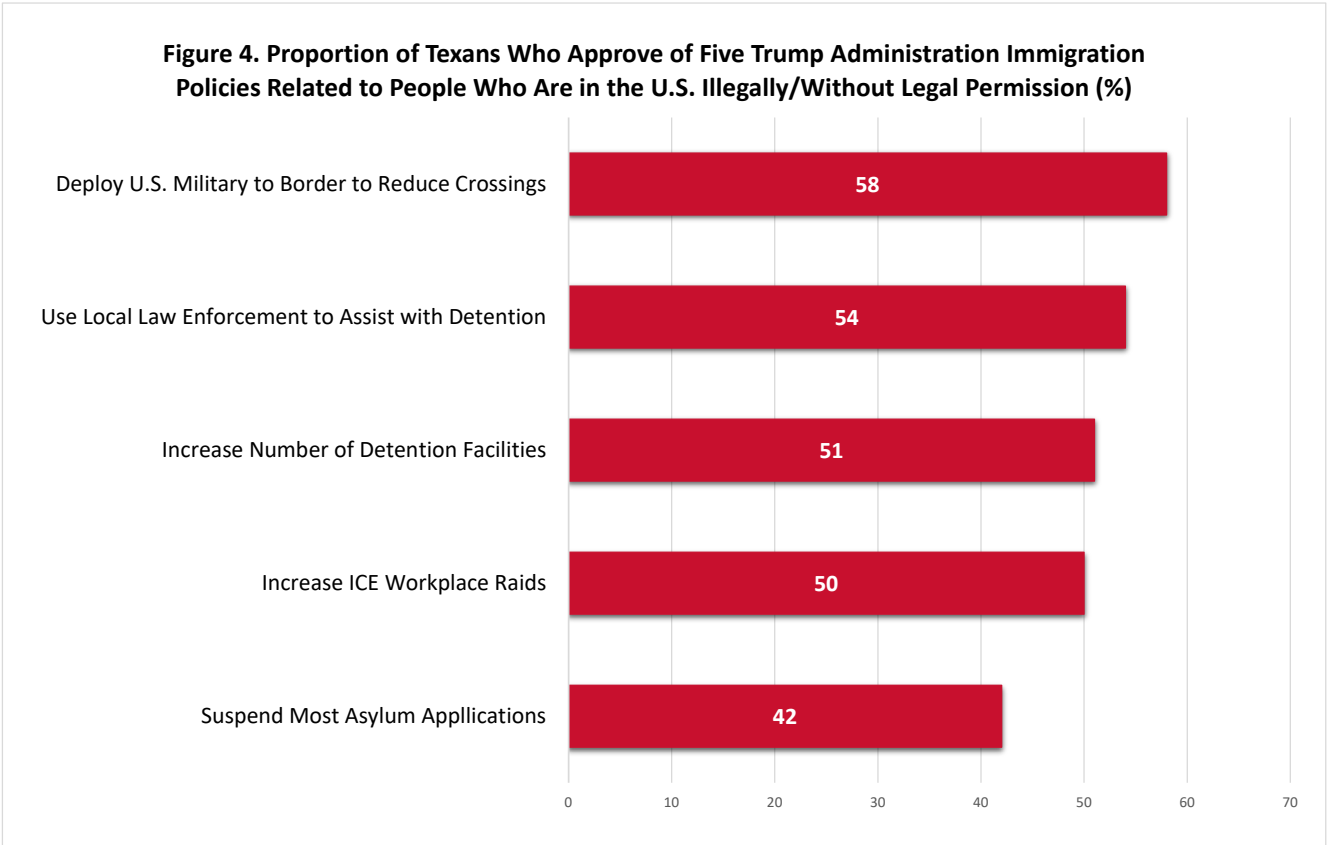


Table 4 provides the proportion of Texans who approve of these five policies, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, partisanship, 2024 presidential vote, and whether or not they are considered likely to vote in the November 2026 midterm election.

Table 4. Texans' Approval of 5 Trump Immigration Policies Related to Undocumented Immigrants Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Deploy U.S. Military To Border	Use State & Local Law Enforcement To Help Detain	Increase Number of Detention Facilities	Increase ICE Workplace Raids	Suspend Most Asylum Applications
Overall		58	54	51	50	42
Gender	Women	53	50	43	42	34
	Men	64	59	60	59	50
Ethnicity/Race	White	66	63	61	60	51
	Latino	49	45	43	40	34
	Black	35	28	27	26	16
Generation	Silent/Boomer	64	63	60	60	50
	Gen-X	64	54	53	52	44
	Millennial	52	51	46	44	36
	Gen-Z	44	39	40	36	30
Education	High School	61	58	53	55	44
	2-Yr/Some College	61	57	55	52	45
	4-Yr/Advanced	54	49	47	45	37
Partisanship	Democratic	23	17	17	15	11
	Independent	51	46	41	35	26
	Republican	91	90	85	86	78
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	87	84	82	81	72
	Harris	23	17	16	15	10
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	61	57	55	54	47
	No	50	47	40	39	27

A respondent's approval or disapproval of these five policies is tightly linked to their partisanship. Approval of these policies among Republicans ranges from a high of 91% for deploying U.S. troops to the U.S.-Mexico border to prevent unauthorized crossings to a low of 78% for suspending most asylum applications. Approval is significantly lower among Democrats, ranging from a high of 23% for deploying U.S. troops to the U.S.-Mexico border to a low of 11% for suspending most asylum applications.

An absolute majority of White Texans approve of all five policies, ranging from a high of 66% approving of the deployment of the U.S. military to the border to a low of 51% approving of the suspension of most asylum applications. Approval among Latino Texans ranges from a high of 49% who approve of the deployment of the military to the border to a low of 34% who approve of the suspension of asylum applications, with Black Texans' approval following a similar (albeit much lower pattern) of a high of 35% approving of the deployment of the U.S. military to the U.S.-Mexico border and a low of 16% approving of the suspension of most asylum applications.

In addition to the significant differences in approval that exist for all five policies between White Texans on one hand, and Latino and Black Texans on the other, across the board, men are significantly more likely to approve of all five policies than are women, just as the oldest Texans in the Silent

Generation/Baby Boomer cohort are significantly more likely to approve of these five immigration policies than are the younger Texans of Generation Z.

Finally, Texans who are likely to vote in the 2026 election have higher approval proportions than those who are not likely to vote in 2026, with the differences most notable in regard to suspending most asylum applications (47% vs. 27%, respectively), increasing ICE workplace raids (54% vs. 39%) and increasing the number of detention facilities (55% vs. 40%).

DECISION TO END IN-STATE TUITION FOR UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS IN TEXAS

In 2001, the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 1403 (HB-1403) that allowed undocumented immigrants who met all other state residency requirements to pay in-state tuition at Texas colleges and universities. HB-1403 was passed in the Texas Senate by a 27 to 3 vote, with 12 Republicans and 15 Democrats in favor and 3 Republicans against, and in the Texas House by a 130 to 2 vote, with 64 Republicans and 66 Democrats in favor and 2 Republicans against. Then Republican Governor Rick Perry signed HB-1403 into law in June of 2001.

Two dozen years later however, in June 2025, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) filed a complaint against Texas that sought to end in-state tuition for undocumented students in Texas, and within hours Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton agreed to a consent judgement with the DOJ, which terminated the 24 year old Texas Dream Act (the informal name for HB-1403).

The survey respondents were asked if they approve or disapprove of the Trump administration action to prevent people who are living in the U.S. illegally/without permission from being eligible to pay in-state tuition at Texas public colleges and universities.

Figure 5 reveals that 58% of Texans approve of the decision by the Trump administration to prevent undocumented immigrants from being eligible to pay in-state tuition at Texas public colleges and universities, while 42% disapprove of this decision.

Figure 5. Approval/Disapproval Among Texans of Trump Administration's Decision to Prevent People Living in the Country Illegally/Without Legal Permission from Paying In-State at Texas Colleges & Universities (%)

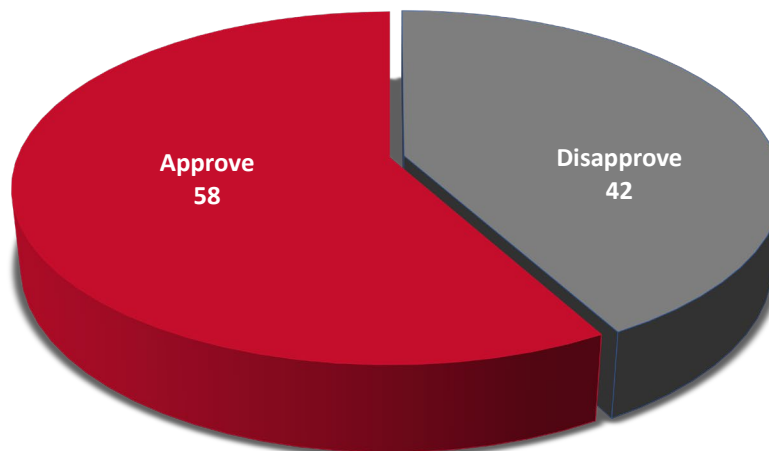


Table 5 provides the proportion of Texans who approve of the Trump administration’s decision to prevent undocumented immigrants from being eligible for in-state tuition in Texas, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, level of educational attainment, partisanship, 2024 presidential vote, and whether or not they are considered likely to vote in the November 2026 midterm election.

Table 5. Texans' Approval & Disapproval of Ending Texas In-State Tuition for Undocumented Immigrants Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Approve	Disapprove
Overall		58	42
Gender	Women	54	46
	Men	63	37
Ethnicity/Race	White	66	34
	Latino	50	50
	Black	38	62
Generation	Silent/Boomer	69	31
	Gen-X	58	42
	Millennial	55	45
	Gen-Z	40	60
Education	High School	62	38
	2-Yr/Some College	57	43
	4-Yr/Advanced	57	43
Partisanship	Democratic	24	76
	Independent	56	44
	Republican	90	10
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	84	16
	Harris	25	75
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	61	39
	No	51	49

Nine out of ten (90%) Republicans approve of the decision to end the Texas Dream Act, as do 56% of Independents and almost one in four (24%) Democrats.

Two-thirds of White Texans (66%) approve of this decision, as do exactly half of Latino Texans (50%) and nearly two-fifths (38%) of Black Texans. Approval among older Texans belonging to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (69%), and, to a somewhat lesser extent among Gen-Xers (58%) and Millennials (55%), is significantly greater than that among Gen-Zs (40%). And, while an absolute majority of both men (63%) and women (54%) approve of this policy decision, men are significantly more likely to approve of it than are women.

Finally, 61% of November 2026 likely voters approve of the decision to end in-state tuition for undocumented immigrants at Texas state colleges and universities, compared to 51% of those Texans who are unlikely to vote next fall.

OPINIONS OF TRUMP ADMINISTRATION IMMIGRATION POLICIES AMONG TEXAS LATINOS

The survey population included 519 Latino Texans (with a confidence interval of +/- 4.30%). In this section, we review the opinions of Texas Latinos regarding the same Trump administration immigration policies reviewed in the prior sections as well as the variations of opinions broken down by gender, generation, level of educational attainment, partisanship, 2024 presidential vote, and whether or not they are considered likely to vote in the November 2026 midterm election.

Overall, 58% Of Latinos disapprove and 42% approve of the Trump administration's approach to immigration. Table 6 provides the approval and disapproval of the Trump administration's approach to immigration among key Latino sub-groups. The highest and lowest approval ratings are related to partisanship, with 82% of Republicans and 69% of Trump voters approving of the Trump administration's approach to immigration, compared to only 14% of Democrats and 10% of Harris voters.

Table 6. Latino Texan Approval & Disapproval of Trump Administration's Approach to Immigration Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Approve	Disapprove
Overall		42	58
Gender	Women	36	64
	Men	49	51
Generation	Silent/Boomer	48	52
	Gen-X	45	55
	Millennial	45	55
	Gen-Z	25	75
Education	High School	47	53
	2-Yr/Some College	36	64
	4-Yr/Advanced	41	59
Partisanship	Democratic	14	86
	Independent	37	63
	Republican	82	18
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	69	31
	Harris	10	90
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	44	56
	No	37	63

Among the remaining sub-groups, the most noteworthy sub-group differences revolve around gender and age. Significantly more Latino men (49%) than Latino women (36%) approve of the administration's approach to immigration, just as members of the three oldest generational cohorts are notably more likely to approve of Trump's immigration approach than are the members of Generation Z (48%, 45% and 45% vs. 25%, respectively).

Overall, 38% of Latinos believe that the impact of the Trump administration’s immigration policies will lead to less crime, while 33% think they will lead to more crime and 29% believe they will have no impact. Table 7 provides the distribution of Latino opinions across key sub-groups related to the impact of the Trump administration’s immigration policies on crime in Texas. Latino Republicans (81%) are significantly more likely than Latino Democrats (11%) to believe the policies will lead to a reduction in crime, with a similar gap existing in regard to the 2024 presidential vote (71% of Trump voters vs. 6% of Harris voters). Nearly half of Latino men (47%), but slightly less than a third of Latino women (32%), believe the policies will reduce crime, just as older Silent Generation/Baby Boomer, Gen-X and Millennial Latinos are notably more likely than Gen-Z Latinos to believe the administration’s policies will reduce crime (46%, 40% and 40% vs. 24%).

Table 7. Distribution of Latino Texans' Beliefs of Impact of Trump Immigration Policies on Crime Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Lead to Less Crime	No Impact on Crime	Lead to More Crime
Overall		38	29	33
Gender	Women	32	35	33
	Men	47	21	32
Generation	Silent/Boomer	46	36	18
	Gen-X	40	28	32
	Millennial	40	21	39
	Gen-Z	24	34	42
Education	High School	40	26	34
	2-Yr/Some College	37	28	35
	4-Yr/Advanced	39	34	27
Partisanship	Democratic	11	42	47
	Independent	32	35	33
	Republican	81	6	13
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	71	13	16
	Harris	6	42	52
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	43	27	30
	No	31	32	37

Regarding the impact of the Trump administration’s immigration policies on the economy, 57% of Latinos think they will make the economy weaker, while 32% say the economy will be stronger due to these policies and 11% believe they will have no impact. Table 8 provides the distribution of the opinion of Texas Latinos across key sub-groups regarding the impact of the Trump administration’s immigration policies on the Texas economy. Latino Democrats (84%) are significantly more likely than Latino Republicans (17%) to believe that these policies will weaken the Texas economy, with a similar gap existing between Harris (88%) and Trump (30%) voters. Of note though, almost one in three Latinos who voted for Trump in November 2024 believe that President Trump’s immigration policies will weaken the Lone Star State economy.

Table 8. Distribution of Latino Texans' Beliefs of Impact of Trump Immigration Policies on the Texas Economy Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Make Economy Weaker	No Impact on Economy	Make Economy Stronger
Overall		57	11	32
Gender	Women	60	15	25
	Men	52	6	42
Generation	Silent/Boomer	51	11	38
	Gen-X	53	15	32
	Millennial	57	5	38
	Gen-Z	69	11	20
Education	High School	53	12	35
	2-Yr/Some College	60	12	28
	4-Yr/Advanced	59	7	34
Partisanship	Democratic	84	7	9
	Independent	61	17	22
	Republican	17	12	71
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	30	11	59
	Harris	88	6	6
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	55	8	37
	No	61	16	23

Unlike the case with crime, there are no significant gender or generational differences, with the partial exception of Gen-Z Latinos (69%) being more likely than Silent Generation/Baby Boomer Latinos (51%) to think the policies make the Texas economy weaker.

Less than one-half of Latinos support the five specific Trump administration immigration policies included in the survey, however opinions among sub-groups vary widely. Table 9 provides the proportion of Texas Latinos across key sub-groups who approve of the five specific Trump immigration policies. The proportion of Latino Republicans who approve of the five policies ranges from a high of 83% (deploying the U.S. military to the U.S.-Mexico border to prevent unauthorized border crossings) to a low of 70% (suspending most asylum applications), with the proportion of Democrats who approve of the five policies ranging from a high of 24% (deploying the military to the border) to lows of 16% (increasing ICE workplace raids and suspending asylum applications).

Table 9. Latino Texans' Approval of 5 Trump Immigration Policies Related to Undocumented Immigrants Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Deploy U.S. Military To Border	Use State & Local Law Enforcement To Help Detain	Increase Number of Detention Facilities	Increase ICE Workplace Raids	Suspend Most Asylum Applications
Overall		49	45	43	40	34
Gender	Women	44	39	35	30	27
	Men	55	53	53	52	43
Generation	Silent/Boomer	54	52	52	49	45
	Gen-X	56	39	41	38	33
	Millennial	50	55	49	44	39
	Gen-Z	31	33	26	26	16
Education	High School	50	50	46	47	36
	2-Yr/Some College	47	42	43	35	32
	4-Yr/Advanced	40	45	38	37	34
Partisanship	Democratic	24	21	19	16	16
	Independent	49	36	42	32	18
	Republican	83	83	77	78	70
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	74	74	70	67	57
	Harris	19	15	13	12	12
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	62	51	46	45	37
	No	43	35	37	31	27

Latino men are notably more likely than Latino women to approve of each of the five policies, with the gender gaps ranging from 22% (52% vs. 30%) in regard to an increase in ICE workplace raids to a low of 11% (55% vs. 44%) in regard to the deployment of troops to the border. The oldest Latino Texans belonging to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort are also notably more likely than those belonging to Gen-Z to approve of all five policies, with the gaps the largest in regard to suspending most asylum applications (29%, 45% vs. 16%) and smallest in regard to using local law enforcement to assist federal agents in detaining undocumented immigrants (19%, 52% vs. 33%).

Opinions of Texas Latinos are split evenly about ending in-state tuition for undocumented students, with 50% approving this policy while 50% disapprove. Table 10 provides the proportion of Texas Latinos across key sub-groups who approve of the Trump administration’s decision to end in-state tuition for undocumented immigrants at Texas public colleges and universities. While 84% of Latino Trump voters and 80% of Latino Republicans approve of this policy, that sentiment is not shared among those on the other side of the aisle with only 19% of Latino Harris voters and 27% of Latino Democrats approving of the decision to end the Texas Dream Act.

Table 10. Latino Texans' Approval & Disapproval of Ending Texas In-State Tuition for Undocumented Immigrants Among Key Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Approve	Disapprove
Overall		50	50
Gender	Women	43	57
	Men	57	43
Generation	Silent/Boomer	64	36
	Gen-X	43	57
	Millennial	55	45
	Gen-Z	33	67
Education	High School	53	47
	2-Yr/Some College	45	55
	4-Yr/Advanced	50	50
Partisanship	Democratic	27	73
	Independent	47	53
	Republican	80	20
2024 Presidential Vote	Trump	84	16
	Harris	19	81
2026 Likely Voter	Yes	53	47
	No	43	57

Latino men (57%) are significantly more likely than Latino women (43%) to support the end of in-state tuition for undocumented immigrants, just as Latinos belonging to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (64%) are significantly more likely than Gen-Z Latinos (33%) to approve of the cancelation of the Texas Dream Act.

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