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How Latino Voters Are Experiencing the 2026 Midterm Elections

Democratic congressional candidates lead among Latino registered voters; their supporters are more engaged than in 2022

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About Pew Research Center

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About this research

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on Latino registered voters and the 2026 midterm election.

Why did we do this?

Pew Research Center conducts research to inform the public, journalists and decision-makers. This analysis builds on a larger body of work that explores the views and attitudes of [Latino voters in U.S. elections](#) and the attitudes and experiences of Latinos in the United States.

Learn more about [Pew Research Center](#), our research on [Hispanics in the U.S.](#) and other research on [race and ethnicity](#).

How did we do this?

We surveyed 5,062 U.S. adults, including 774 Hispanic registered voters, from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, 2026. Everyone who took this survey is part of the Center's [American Trends Panel](#). The survey was conducted in English and Spanish and represents the views of the full U.S. adult population. [Read more about the ATP's methodology](#).

Here are the [questions used for this analysis](#), [detailed responses](#) and the survey [methodology](#).

List of key terms

The terms **Hispanic** and **Latino** are used interchangeably in this report.

In a previous survey, respondents were asked a question about their voter registration status. In this report, respondents are considered **registered voters** if they self-report being *absolutely certain* they are registered at their current address. Respondents are considered **not registered to vote** if they report not being registered or express uncertainty about their registration.

The terms “registered voters” and “voters” are used interchangeably in this report.

This analysis includes comparisons between Latino registered voters and other registered voters. In these cases, the terms **other registered voters** or **other voters** refer to those who are not Latino.

Validated voters are adult citizens who told us in a postelection survey that they voted in a given general election and have a record of voting in a commercial voter file. **Trump voters** are validated voters who self-reported that they voted for Republican Donald Trump in the 2024 presidential election. **Harris voters** are validated voters who self-reported that they voted for Democrat Kamala Harris in the 2024 presidential election.

Nonvoters are those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so.

How Latino Voters Are Experiencing the 2026 Midterm Elections

Democratic congressional candidates lead among Latino registered voters; their supporters are more engaged than in 2022

Several weeks out from the 2026 midterm election, Democratic congressional candidates have a sizable advantage among Latino registered voters. And while not all registered voters will cast ballots this year, Latino

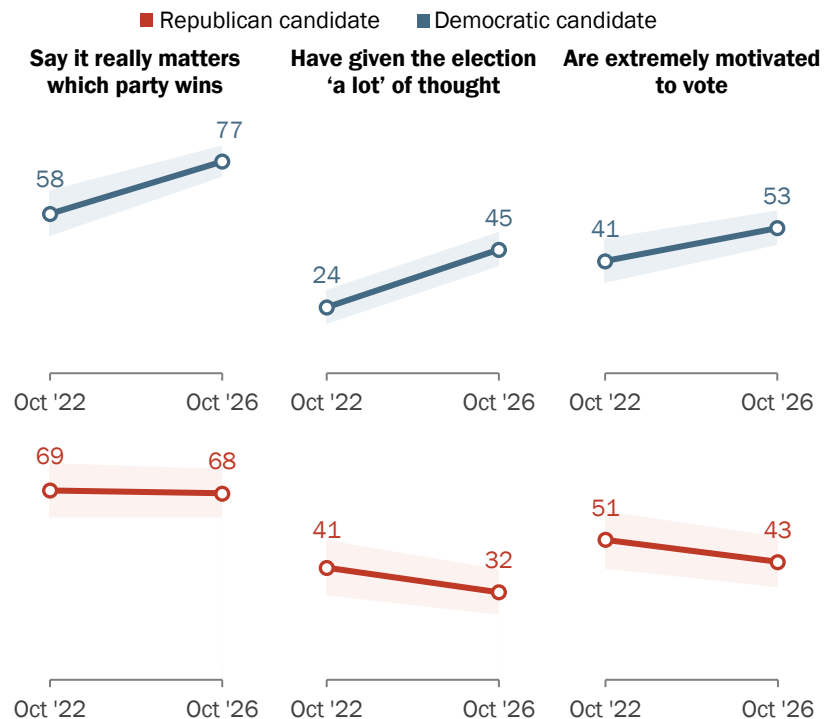
Democratic candidate supporters are more engaged with this year's election compared with four years ago.

- 77% of Latino registered voters who support a Democratic candidate for their district in the House of Representatives say it really matters who wins control of Congress, up from 58% in 2022.
- 53% say they're extremely motivated to vote, up from 41% four years ago.
- 45% say they've given a lot of thought to the upcoming elections, up from 24% in 2022.

Meanwhile, Latino voters who support Republican congressional candidates show lower levels of engagement this year compared with Latino voters supporting Democratic candidates.

Latino Democratic voters are more engaged ahead of the midterms in 2026 than in 2022

Among Latino registered voters who support the ___ for the House of Representatives this November, % who ...



Note: Based on Latino registered voters. Shares of respondents who didn't answer or offered other answers are not shown. Shaded areas indicate margins of error at the 95% confidence level. They are shown due to relatively small sample sizes among Latino voters who supported the Republican candidate in October 2022.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026.
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Latino registered voters overall are more engaged in this year's election than they were at a similar point before the 2022 midterms. Their current level of interest is similar to other registered voters. By contrast, in 2022, Latino voters were [less engaged than other voters](#).

Latino voters have historically favored Democratic over Republican candidates in midterm elections, but [the margin has narrowed](#) in recent years: In [2022](#), Latino voters backed Democrats over Republicans by a 21 percentage point margin, down from a 47-point margin in 2018. Trump also made gains among Latino voters in presidential elections between 2016 and 2024, [winning nearly half their votes two years ago](#). Previous [Pew Research Center studies](#) have found that [differences in who turns out to vote](#), rather than voters switching their support between parties, have played a role in these shifts.

Two years into the second Trump administration, the president's standing with Latino voters has deteriorated. His current job approval rating among Latino voters, at 24%, is down from 38% in February 2025. And majorities of Latino voters say the Trump administration's policies harm Hispanics more than help them and that their situation as a group is worse than a year ago. (*Jump to ["Trump's falling job approval rating among Latino registered voters."](#)*)

The economy remains the top issue for Latino voters, who have grown more negative about economic conditions and are increasingly concerned about the cost of gas and unemployment. (*Jump to ["The Economy Is the Top Issue for Latino Voters in the 2026 Midterms."](#)*)

These findings come from a new Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults, including 774 Hispanic registered voters, conducted from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, 2026.

Where do Hispanics who voted for Trump in 2024 stand today?

Donald Trump's job approval rating as president has declined substantially among Hispanics voters who backed him in 2024: 57% approve of his job performance, down from 93% at the beginning of his second term.

Latino voters who supported Trump in 2024 are split over whether his policies help or harm Latinos overall (32% vs. 37%). At the same time, their views of economy have worsened: 34% now rate economic conditions as excellent or good, down from 57% at the start of the year.

On immigration enforcement, 30% of Hispanic voters who backed Trump in 2024 say his administration is doing too much on deporting immigrants who are living in the United States illegally. Still, a majority say it is either striking the right balance in their approach or not doing enough.

When it comes to this year's midterms, about two-thirds (65%) of Hispanic voters who supported Trump in 2024 say they would vote for the Republican candidate in their district if the congressional election were held today. Meanwhile, 24% say they would support another candidate or are not sure whom they would support. And 11% say they would vote for the Democratic candidate in their House race.

Vote preferences among Hispanic voters in the 2026 midterm elections

Democrats hold a 27 percentage point advantage over Republicans among all Hispanic registered voters in the national race for the House of Representatives – 51% to 24%. Another 18% say they are not sure who they would vote for, and an additional 7% indicate they would support another candidate.

According to the new survey, 65% of Hispanic voters who voted for Trump in 2024 say they support the Republican House candidate this year. Another 14% say they would vote for another candidate, 11% say they would vote for the Democratic candidate, and 10% say they're not sure whom they would vote for.

Meanwhile, 84% of Hispanic voters who supported Democrat Kamala Harris in 2024 say they back the Democratic House candidate this year.

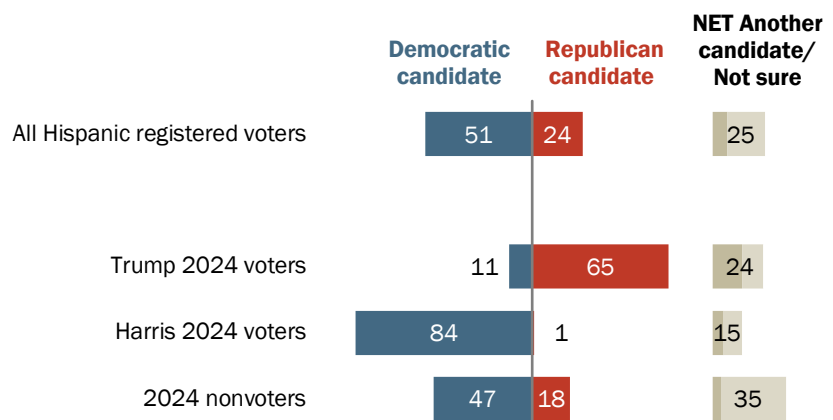
Among those who did not vote in 2024, 47% say they would choose the Democratic candidate and 18% the Republican candidate. An additional 31% say they are unsure who they would vote for, while 4% favor another candidate.

For more information, visit the [detailed tables on voting preferences and presidential approval](#).

(Jump to [“Latino Registered Voters See the Democratic Party More Favorably Than the Republican Party.”](#))

About half of Hispanic registered voters prefer the Democratic candidate in the 2026 midterms

% of Hispanic registered voters who say that if the election were held today, they would vote for the ___ for U.S. House of Representatives in their district



Note: Based on Hispanic registered voters. Nonvoters include those who did not vote in 2024 but were eligible to do so. Validated Trump and Harris voters are adult citizens who have an official state record of voting. Vote choice was collected in a survey conducted in the month after the 2024 election. The survey used geographic information provided by respondents to present them the names and party affiliations of the candidates running in their congressional districts in most districts. Refer to the topline for more details. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026.

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A specific, not generic, ballot

For this survey, respondents were presented with the names and partisan affiliations of the major-party candidates on the ballot in their congressional district, based on geographic information they provided. They were also presented with options to choose “another candidate” or say they were not sure.

Respondents in Alaska (where there are four candidates on the [general election ballot](#)), Missouri (where a late change to the congressional map has resulted in an open, majority-vote primary held in November), and Louisiana received generic Republican and Democratic candidate choices. In districts where one of the two major parties did not field a candidate, respondents were given the option to choose a generic member of the party opposite the named candidate in their district.

For many Latino voters, Trump is a factor in their congressional vote choices

A majority of Latino registered voters (55%) say they think of their vote for Congress this fall as a vote against Trump. Another 14% say their vote is in support of him, while 30% say he is not much of a factor.

This is a substantial change from four years ago, when 26% of Latino voters viewed their vote as support for Joe Biden and 23% viewed it as opposition to him. About half (48%) said he was not a factor in their congressional vote choice.

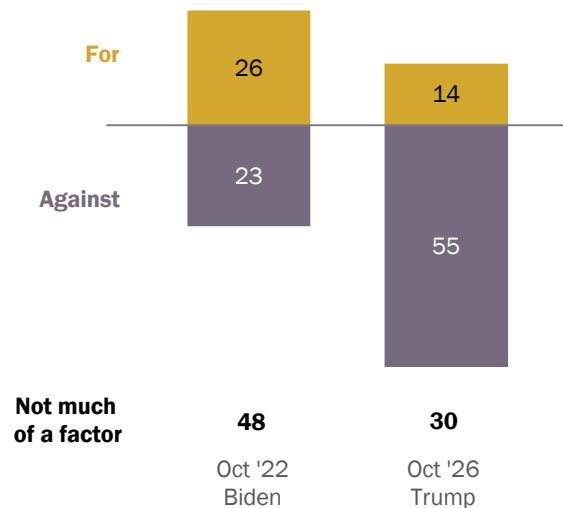
Hispanic voters who back a Republican candidate are about equally likely to say their vote for Congress is a vote for Trump or that Trump is not much of a factor for their vote (46% each). Only 7% say they think about their vote as a vote against Trump.

A strong majority (84%) of Hispanic voters who say they support a Democratic candidate for Congress this year view their vote as opposition to Trump. And 14% say Trump is not a factor in their vote for Congress.

Among Hispanic voters who backed Trump in 2024, 35% say their vote for Congress this year is a vote for the president. Yet 19% view their vote as opposition to Trump. Another 46% say he is not much of a factor in their vote choice.

Trump is more of a factor in Latino voters' congressional vote choices this year than Joe Biden was in 2022

% of Latino registered voters who say they think of their vote for Congress this fall as a vote ___ the president



Note: Based on Latino registered voters. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026.

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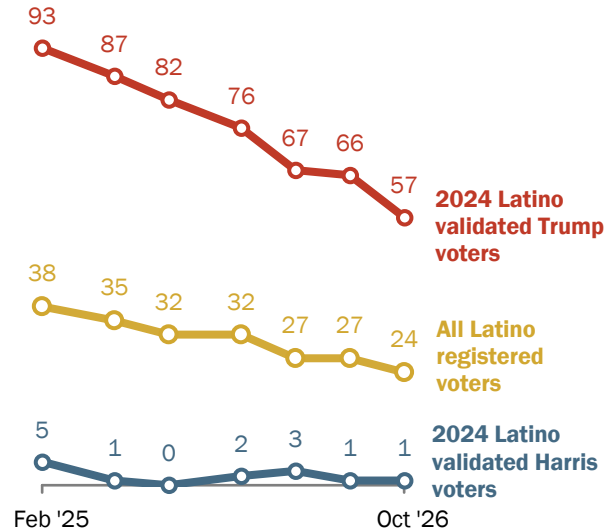
Trump's falling job approval rating among Latino registered voters

Today, 24% of Latino registered voters say they approve of Trump's handling of his job as president. This number has fallen 14 percentage points from the start of his second term, when 38% approved of his job.

The president's job approval rating has fallen more sharply among his 2024 Hispanic voters. At the start of his second term, 93% said they approved of his job as president. Now, 57% say this – a decline of 36 percentage points. Approval has also fallen among Trump's 2024 non-Hispanic backers, though less sharply. [In February 2025](#), 95% approved of his job performance, compared with 68% today.

Trump approval among his Latino voters has fallen substantially since the start of his current term

% of Latino registered voters who say they **approve** of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as president



Note: Based on Latino registered voters. Validated Trump and Harris voters are adult citizens who had a record of voting, based on official state election results. We asked them who they voted for in a survey conducted in the month after the 2024 election.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026.

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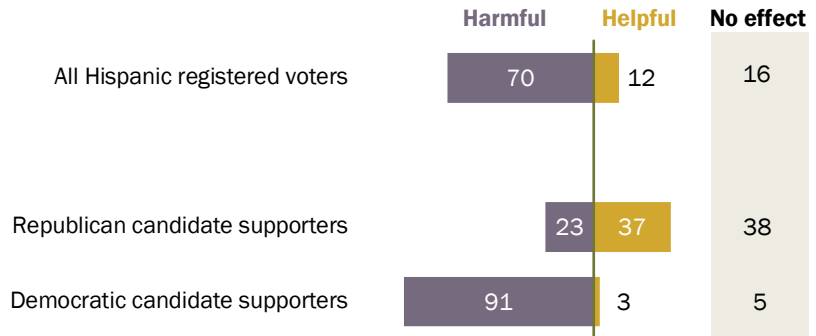
The impact of Trump's policies on Hispanics

Seven-in-ten Hispanic registered voters (70%) say the Trump administration's policies have been harmful to Hispanics, while 12% say they have been helpful and 16% say they have had no effect. This is similar to their assessment from a year ago, when 74% said the administration's policies were harmful to Hispanics.

Today, views differ sharply by how Hispanic registered voters say they will vote in the House election:

Most Hispanic voters say Trump administration policies have been harmful to Hispanics

% of Hispanic registered voters who say that the Trump administration's policies have been ___ to Hispanics



Note: Based on Hispanic registered voters. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026.
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- Republican candidate supporters are divided: 23% say the administration's policies have been harmful, while 37% say they have been helpful. Another 38% say they have had no effect.
- Almost all Democratic candidate supporters say the administration's policies have been harmful to Hispanics (91%).

How Hispanic voters view the situation of Hispanics in the country

About six-in-ten Hispanic registered voters (61%) say the situation of Hispanics in the United States is worse than it was a year ago, while 11% say it is better and 26% say it is about the same.

The share who say Latinos' situation in the U.S. is worse than a year ago is roughly the same as the share that said this a year ago (65%).

However, the reference periods differ. This year's assessment asks respondents to compare the situation today with the first year of Trump's second administration. Last year, they were comparing the first year of Trump's second administration to the *final* year of the Biden administration.

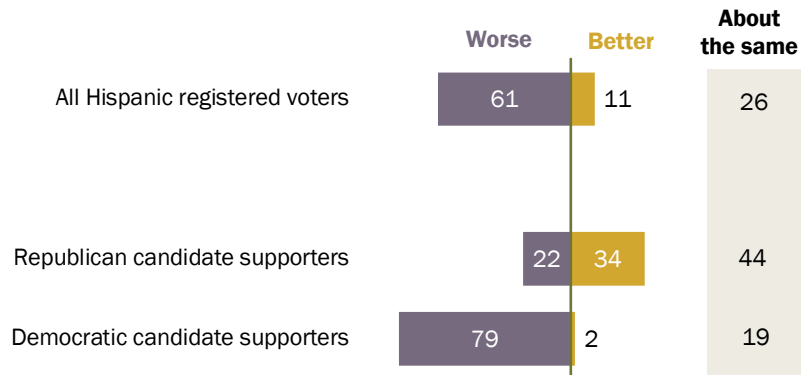
This year's negative assessment of Hispanics' situation remains far above previous years: In 2021, only 28% said Hispanics' situation had worsened in the previous year, and in 2019, 42% said this.

Hispanic registered voters' choice of congressional candidate this year is related to how they see the situation of U.S. Hispanics.

- Hispanic Republican candidate supporters are divided: 22% say the situation of Hispanics is worse than a year ago, while 34% say it's better and 44% say it's about the same.
- On the other hand, 79% of Democratic candidate supporters say the situation of Hispanics is worse than a year ago, while only 2% say it's better and 19% say it's about the same.

About 6 in 10 Hispanic registered voters say their situation in the U.S. has worsened in the last year

% of Hispanic registered voters who say that compared with 1 year ago, the situation of Hispanics in this country today is ...



Note: Based on Hispanic registered voters. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026.

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The Economy Is the Top Issue for Latino Voters in the 2026 Midterms

A majority says the Trump administration is doing too much on deportations

For Latino voters, the economy is the top issue on their minds when it comes to the upcoming congressional elections, [much like other registered voters](#). More than eight-in-ten Latino registered voters (86%) say the economy is very important to their vote for Congress in the November elections.

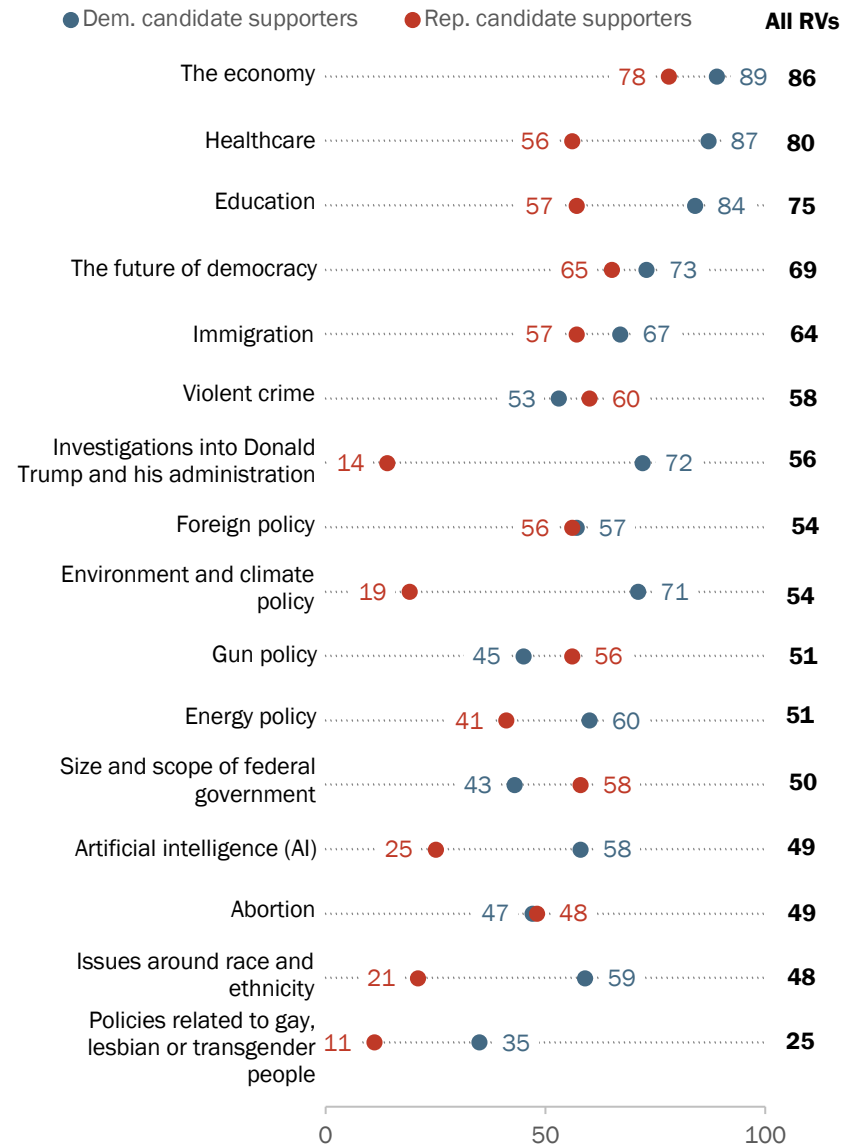
The economy is also the top issue among Latino registered voters regardless of which candidate for Congress they support – 89% of Latino voters who support their House district’s Democratic candidate in the 2026 midterms and 78% of Republican candidate backers say it is very important to their vote this year.

At least three-quarters of all Latino voters also say that healthcare (80%) and education (75%) are very important issues for their congressional vote. However, unlike the economy, there are wide differences depending on which candidate Latino voters support.

Latinos backing their Democratic candidate are 31 percentage points more likely than Republican voters to say

Economy, healthcare and education are key issues for Hispanic voters this November

*% of Hispanic registered voters who say each is **very important** to their vote in the 2026 congressional elections*



Note: Based on Hispanic registered voters.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026.

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healthcare is very important to their vote for Congress this year and 27 points more likely to say the same about education.

Additionally, two-thirds or more of Latino voters say the future of democracy (69%) and immigration (64%) are key considerations to their vote.

These findings come from a new Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults, including 774 Latino registered voters, conducted from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, 2026.

This is part of a [larger report](#) on the attitudes and dynamics among Latino registered voters in the 2026 midterm elections.

How Latino voters rate the economy and the impact of Trump’s economic policies

Latino voters are more downbeat about national economic conditions than in September 2025. Today, just 19% say economic conditions in the United States are excellent or good, down from 26% a year ago.

Although both Latino voters who prefer Republican and Democratic candidates prioritize the economy, they differ in their assessment of current conditions:

- 58% of Latino Republican voters say the state of the economy is only fair or poor, while 42% say it is excellent or good.
- 90% of Latino Democratic voters rate the economy negatively, compared with 9% who give it a positive rating.

And when asked how President Donald Trump’s policies have affected the economy, 74% of all Latino voters say they have made conditions worse, up from 61% in 2025.

Top economic concerns among Latino voters

The price of gas and energy is now one of the top economic concerns among Latino voters ahead of the midterms. Eight-in-ten (80%) say they are very concerned about this, up from 48% in January.

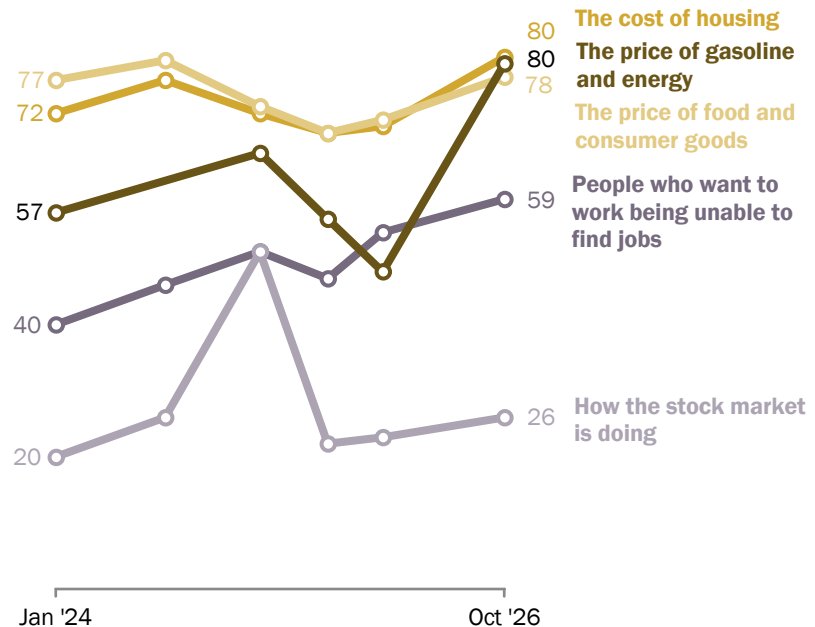
Large majorities of Latino voters also say they are concerned about the cost of:

- Housing (80%)
- Food and consumer goods (78%)
- Healthcare (77%)

In addition, a majority of Latino voters now say they are very concerned about unemployment, with 59% saying this – up from 47% who said the same in September 2025 and 40% who said this in January 2024.

Latino voters' concerns about energy prices and unemployment have risen sharply in recent years

% of Latino registered voters who say they are **very concerned** about each of the following economic issues in the country today



Note: Based on Latino registered voters. Shares of respondents who didn't answer or offered other answers are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026.
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Views of the Trump administration's deportations efforts

Immigration-related arrests rose over the summer, reaching a [new high for the current Trump administration](#). This follows [large increases in immigration enforcement funding approved by Congress](#) earlier in the summer and in 2025.

Amid this escalation, most Latino voters are critical of the Trump administration's approach to deportations. About six-in-ten (62%) say the administration is doing too much when it comes to deporting immigrants who are living in the U.S. illegally. Another 22% say the administration is doing about the right amount, and 14% say it's doing too little.

Still, Latino voters who backed their Republican congressional candidate largely support the Trump administration's approach to deportations:

- 47% say that what the administration is doing on deportations is about the right amount.
- 33% say it's doing too little.
- 19% say it's doing too much.

By comparison, 86% of Latino Democratic voters say the Trump administration is doing too much when it comes to deportations.

Latino Registered Voters See the Democratic Party More Favorably Than the Republican Party

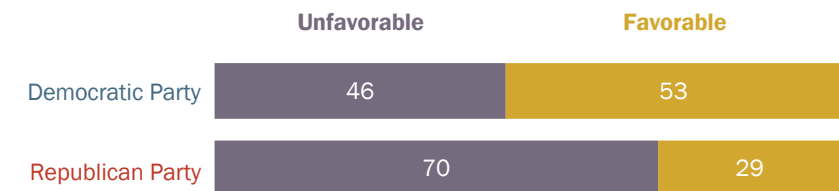
Latino registered voters have more positive views of the Democratic Party than the Republican Party overall.

About half (53%) have a favorable opinion of the Democratic Party, higher than the 44% who said this in the months before the 2024 election. By comparison, 29% have a favorable opinion of the Republican Party today, about the same share as in 2024.

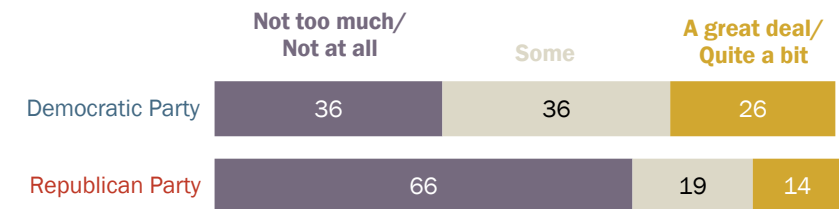
Latino registered voters are also more likely to say the Democratic Party cares about “people like them” than they are to say the same about the Republican Party.

Latino voters’ views of the political parties ahead of the 2026 midterms

% of Latino registered voters who have a very/mostly ___ opinion of each party



% of Latino registered voters who say each party cares about people like them ...



Note: Based Latino registered voters. Shares of respondents who didn't answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026.
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Still, Latino voters do not have overwhelmingly positive views of the party they are supporting:

- Among Latino voters who support their district’s Democratic House candidate in the 2026 midterm election, 42% say the Democratic Party cares about people like them a great deal or quite a bit. Another 10% say the party doesn’t care much or at all.
- Among Latino voters who back their Republican candidate, 43% say the GOP cares about people like them, while 19% say it doesn’t.

These findings come from a new Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults, including 774 Latino registered voters, conducted from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, 2026.

This is part of a [larger report](#) on the attitudes and dynamics among Latino registered voters in the 2026 midterm elections.

Acknowledgments

This report was written by Luis Noé-Bustamante, research associate; Mark Hugo Lopez, director of race and ethnicity research; Carolyn Im, former research analyst; Gabriel Piña, senior researcher; and Joseph Copeland, research analyst.

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Find related reports online at <https://www.pewresearch.org/topic/race-ethnicity/racial-ethnic-groups/hispanics-latinos/>.

Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 200 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, 2026. A total of 5,062 panelists responded out of 5,835 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 87%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 5,062 respondents is plus or minus 1.6 percentage points.

The survey includes [oversamples](#) of Hispanic adults, non-Hispanic Asian adults and 18- to 29-year-olds in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=4,874) and live telephone (n=188) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel](#).”

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.² Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#).”

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which the following groups were oversampled: Hispanic adults, non-Hispanic Asian adults and 18- to 29-year-olds. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, 2026. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:³ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on Sept. 28.⁴ Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Sept. 28. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Sept. 29.

**Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents,
ATP Wave 200**

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Sept. 28, 2026	Sept. 29, 2026
First reminder	Oct. 1, 2026	Oct. 1, 2026
Final reminder	Oct. 3, 2026	Oct. 3, 2026

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on Sept. 25. Soft launch took place on Sept. 28 and involved dialing until a total of three interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, eight ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

³ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁴ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Use of artificial intelligence (AI)

Survey responses to some open-ended questions were initially coded using AI-assisted text classification. Human researchers reviewed, validated, and, where necessary, corrected AI-generated codes prior to analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population

benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2024 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2026 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	Candidate vote share is based on official results from the Federal Election Commission. Turnout is based on estimates from the Election Lab at the University of Florida. The size of the voting-eligible population is based on the 2023 ACS.
Validated 2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. For weighting to the 2024 presidential election results, panelists are considered validated voters if their self-report of having voted was confirmed after matching to a national voter registry.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 200

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	5,062	1.6 percentage points
Hispanic registered voters	774	4.8 percentage points

Among Hispanic registered voters...

Rep/Lean Rep	291	8.0 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	466	6.0 percentage points
Trump 2024 voter	231	8.8 percentage points
Harris 2024 voter	310	7.2 percentage points
2024 nonvoter	204	9.2 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic adults, non-Hispanic Asian adults, and 18-to-29-year-olds. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 200

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,062
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	136
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	59
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	570
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	8
Total panelists sampled for the survey		5,835
Completed interviews	I	5,062
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	195
Non-contact	NC	570
Other	O	8
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		5,835
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		87%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 200

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	74%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 200	40%
Response rate to Wave 200 survey	87%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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2026 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL

Wave 200: Politics Survey
FINAL TOPLINE
Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 2026
TOTAL N=5,062

Note: All numbers are percentages unless otherwise noted. Percentages less than 0.5% are replaced by an asterisk (*). Rows/columns may not total 100% due to rounding. The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel.

“No answer” includes web respondents who do not answer the question as well as telephone respondents who refuse to answer or who say they don’t know how to answer.

This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live telephone. This topline shows the programming language for online administration. For details on how questions were slightly modified for phone administration, visit the [questionnaire](#).

American Trends Panel surveys conducted between October 2016 and June 2024 were conducted fully online (with tablets and data plans provided to adults without home internet). For additional details, visit the [methodology](#).

PN = Programming note

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
U.S. adults	5,062	+/- 1.6 percentage points
Registered voters	3,917	+/- 1.8 percentage points
U.S. Latino adults	1,128	+/- 4.0 percentage points
Latino registered voters	774	+/- 4.8 percentage points

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**HISPSIT****ASK IF HISPANIC (X_HISP=1):**

Compared with 1 year ago, do you think the situation of Hispanics in this country today is...

BASED ON LATINO REGISTERED VOTERS [n=774]:

Sep 28-Oct 4, <u>2026</u>		Oct 6-16, <u>2025</u>	Mar 15-28, <u>2021</u>	Dec 3-23, <u>2019</u>
11	Better	12	20	16
61	Worse	65	28	42
26	About the same	23	52	41
1	No answer	1	1	1

HISPSITFUT**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_HISP=1):**

A year from now, do you think the situation of Hispanics in this country will be...

BASED ON LATINO REGISTERED VOTERS [n=774]:

Sep 28-Oct 4, <u>2026</u>		Oct 6-16, <u>2025</u>
21	Better	20
37	Worse	49
41	About the same	30
1	No answer	1

TRUMP1**ASK IF HISPANIC (X_HISP=1):**

[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3, 98, AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION VARIABLE IN DATA FILE]

Thinking about the current Trump administration...

Overall, do you think that the Trump administration's policies have been...

BASED ON LATINO REGISTERED VOTERS [n=774]:

Sep 28-Oct 4, <u>2026</u>		Oct 6-16, <u>2025</u>	Dec 3-23, <u>2019</u>
12	Helpful to Hispanics	14	14
70	Harmful to Hispanics	74	68
16	No particular effect to Hispanics	12	16
1	No answer	1	2

DEPRT_DEG**ASK ALL:**

[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3, 98, AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]

When it comes to deporting immigrants who are living in the U.S. illegally, would you say the Trump administration is doing...

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [n=3,917]:

Sep 28-Oct 4, <u>2026</u>		Apr 6-12, <u>2026</u>	Oct 6-16, <u>2025</u>	Feb 24-Mar 2, <u>2025</u>	Jan 27-Feb 2, <u>2025</u>
49	Too much	50	51	42	42
16	Too little	16	9	11	8
34	The right amount	33	39	45	50
1	No answer	1	1	1	1

BASED ON LATINO REGISTERED VOTERS [n=774]:

Sep 28-Oct 4, <u>2026</u>		Apr 6-12, <u>2026</u>	Oct 6-16, <u>2025</u>	Feb 24-Mar 2, <u>2025</u>	Jan 27-Feb 2, <u>2025</u>
62	Too much	63	68	54	55
14	Too little	10	7	10	5
22	The right amount	24	24	35	40
2	No answer	2	1	1	1

2026 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
Wave 200: Politics Survey
September 2026

QUESTIONNAIRE

Note: The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel. For all questions, the 98 ("don't know" in phone mode) and 99 (refusal in phone mode and no answer in web mode) codes are combined in the data for analytical purposes.

PN = Programming note

CODEBOOK FOR ATP SAMPLE VARIABLES TO BE USED IN SURVEY PROGRAMMING LOGIC

X_HISP

- 1 Hispanic
- 2 Non-Hispanic
- 99 Refused

Note: Flag to identify ATP Hispanic panelists on HISPSIT, HISPSITFUT, TRUMP1.

Source: Frame file variable F_HISP. If F_HISP=1, X_HISP=1. Otherwise X_HISP=2.

 -----**MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE BEGINS HERE**-----

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

QUE: HISPSIT

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_HISP=1):

Compared with 1 year ago, do you think the situation of Hispanics in this country today is...

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Better
 - 2 Worse
 - 3 About the same
 - 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
 - 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused
-

QUE: HISPSITFUT

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_HISP=1):

A year from now, do you think the situation of Hispanics in this country will be...

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Better
 - 2 Worse
 - 3 About the same
 - 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
 - 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused
-

QUE: TRUMP1

ASK IF HISPANIC (X_HISP=1):

[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3, 98, AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION VARIABLE IN DATA FILE]

Thinking about the current Trump administration...

Overall, do you think that the Trump administration's policies have been...

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Helpful to Hispanics
- 2 Harmful to Hispanics
- 3 No particular effect to Hispanics
- 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

QUE: DEPR_T_DEG

ASK ALL:

[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1, HOLDING 3, 98, AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]

When it comes to deporting immigrants who are living in the U.S. illegally, would you say the Trump administration is doing...

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Too much
- 2 Too little
- 3 About the right amount
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused