

Hispanic Voters Support the Right to an Attorney in Immigration Court and Express Concerns About ICE

A summer 2026 YouGov poll, commissioned by the Vera Institute of Justice, found a majority of Hispanic voters express concerns about U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and support the government providing lawyers to people facing deportation in immigration court who cannot afford their own, or “universal representation.”

The survey, fielded from June 26 to July 2, 2026, sampled 2,017 U.S. registered voters nationally. It included measures of support for universal representation in the U.S. immigration system, sentiments towards ICE, and other issues.

Key Takeaways

- Four in five Hispanic voters (84 percent) support universal representation, as well as majorities of Democrats (94 percent), Independents (76 percent), and Republicans (59 percent).
- The cost of living/inflation and jobs and the economy—not unauthorized immigration—are the top issues Hispanic voters, and U.S. voters generally, believe are facing the United States today. Three in four Hispanic voters (73 percent) see immigrants as valuable, as opposed to harmful, to the economy.
- Hispanic voters expressed even higher concerns about ICE than the U.S. electorate overall. Two in three Hispanic voters say that ICE’s use of force has been excessive (66 percent), and a majority (61 percent) have little to no confidence in ICE.
- Two in three Hispanic voters see mandatory detention policies (68 percent) as harmful rather than justified and say that fewer people should be detained by ICE (67 percent).
- A majority of Hispanic voters (61 percent)—similar to U.S. voters generally—are not aware that the government provides attorneys to people who cannot afford one in criminal court, but not in immigration court.

Four in five Hispanic voters support universal representation.

Figure 1 shows at initial ask, 77 percent of the overall electorate—including 84 percent of Hispanic voters—say they support providing a government-funded attorney for those who cannot afford one, including in immigration court. Broken down by political party, 59 percent of Republicans respondents overall, 76 percent of Independents, and 94 percent of Democrats expressed support.

Figure 1

Support for Universal Representation



Source: YouGov and Vera Action, “Most Voters Support the Right to an Attorney in Immigration Court and Express Concerns About ICE,” August 5, 2026, <https://veraaction.org/resource/most-voters-support-the-right-to-an-attorney-in-immigration-court-and-express-concerns-about-ice>.

Economic matters, not unauthorized immigration, are the top issues Hispanic voters—and voters generally—believe are facing the United States today.

Respondents were asked, “What are the top issues facing the United States today?” and could choose up to five responses among a battery of issue options. “Unauthorized immigration” did not fall among the top five issue areas selected by Hispanic voters, nor voters generally. The top issue facing the United States chosen by 62 percent of Hispanic voters was “cost of living/inflation,” followed by “jobs and the economy” (57 percent); “healthcare policy, including Medicare and Medicaid” (44 percent); “war and other international military conflicts” (38 percent); and “presidential power and authority” (29 percent). These were the same top five issues of concern expressed by the electorate overall.

Three in four Hispanic voters see immigrants as valuable, as opposed to harmful, to the economy.

Respondents were asked:

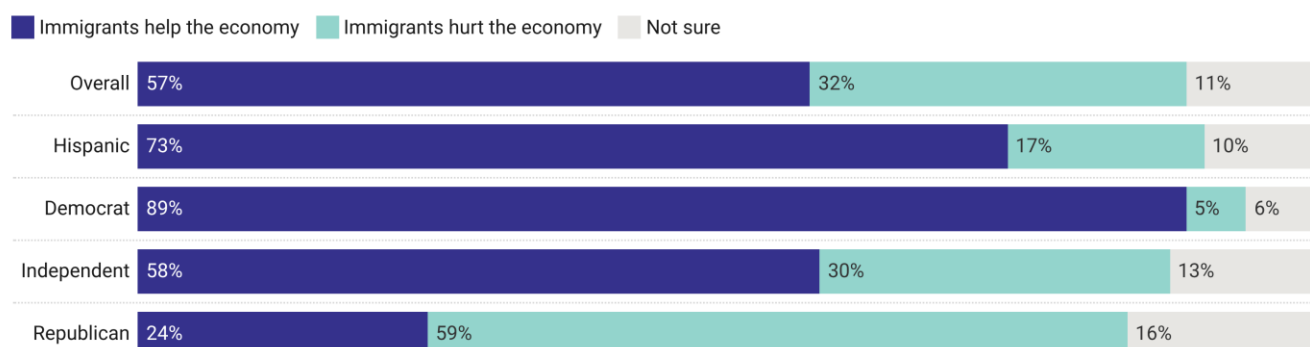
Even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your view?

- > *Immigrants help the economy - they are valuable consumers, start businesses, fill critical jobs, pay taxes, and bring new ideas*
- > *Immigrants hurt the economy - they buy up houses and property that should go to Americans first, take government benefits, and refuse to integrate*
- > *Not sure*

Figure 2 shows that a majority of U.S. voters (57 percent)—including approximately three in four Hispanic voters (73 percent)—agree that immigrants help the economy, and only 17 percent say they hurt it. The majorities of Democrat respondents overall (89 percent) and Independents (58 percent) agree immigrants are more beneficial than harmful to the economy, as do about one-quarter of Republicans (24 percent).

Figure 2

Do Immigrants Help or Hurt the Economy?



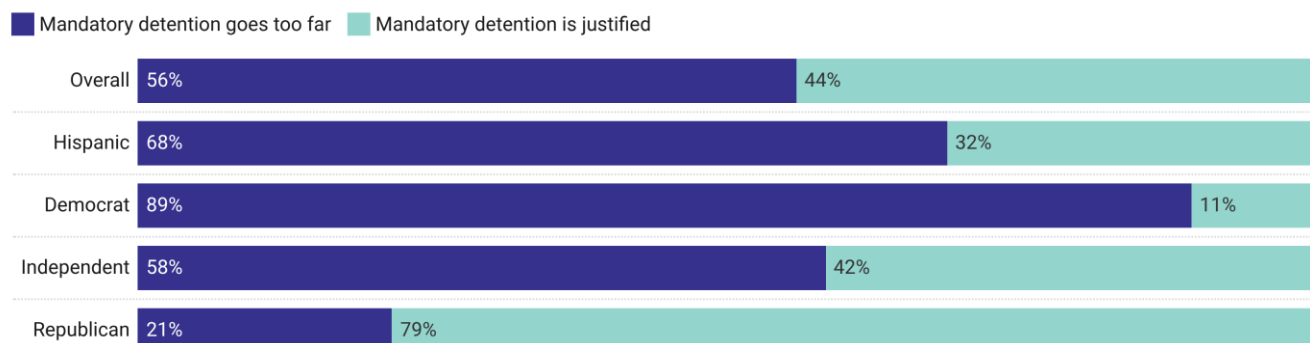
Source: YouGov and Vera Action, “Most Voters Support the Right to an Attorney in Immigration Court and Express Concerns About ICE,” August 5, 2026, <https://veraaction.org/resource/most-voters-support-the-right-to-an-attorney-in-immigration-court-and-express-concerns-about-ice>.

Two in three Hispanic voters see mandatory detention policies as harmful, as opposed to justified.

Figure 3 shows that a majority of U.S. voters (56 percent)—including two in three Hispanic voters (68 percent)—say mandatory detention goes too far. By party, 89 percent of Democrat respondents overall, 58 percent of Independents, and 21 percent of Republicans aligned more closely with the statement against mandatory detention. In other words, more voters agree that mandatory detention “unfairly strips people of their freedom, separates them from their families and jobs, and subjects them to harsh and indefinite detention conditions” than agree that “mandatory detention is justified to keep criminals off our streets and keep real Americans safe.”

Figure 3

Is Mandatory Detention Justified?



Source: YouGov and Vera Action, “Most Voters Support the Right to an Attorney in Immigration Court and Express Concerns About ICE,” August 5, 2026, <https://veraaction.org/resource/most-voters-support-the-right-to-an-attorney-in-immigration-court-and-express-concerns-about-ice>.

Two in three Hispanic voters say fewer people should be detained by ICE.

In addition to supporting legal representation for people in immigration court and expressing concerns about ICE generally, voters also express skepticism about the current scale of the immigration detention system.

Respondents were asked:

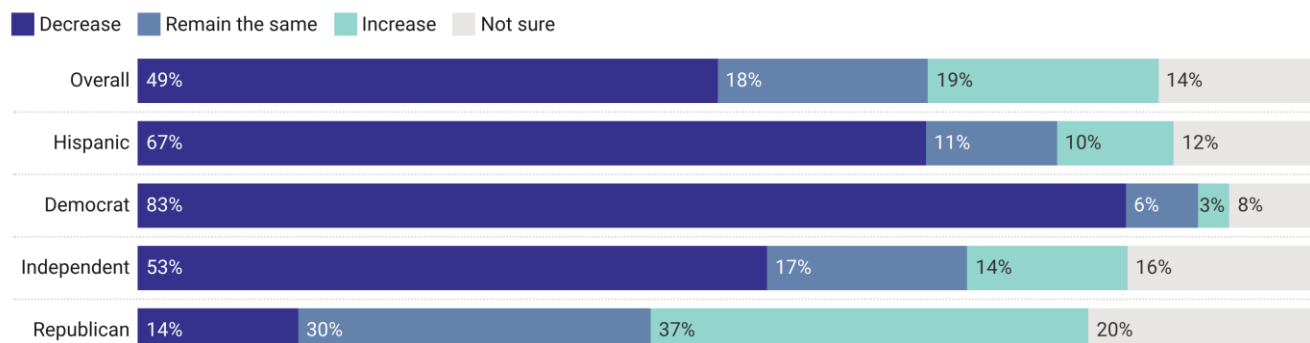
Recently, some have talked about reducing the number of people in ICE detention. ICE detention involves ICE detaining someone facing deportation for an indefinite period in a detention center, jail, prison, or other facility, including people awaiting a legal decision on their immigration court case, as well as people who never have a court case. Do you think the number of people in ICE immigration detention nationwide should...

- > Increase
- > Remain the same
- > Decrease
- > Not sure

Figure 4 shows that only about 10 percent of Hispanic voters say the number of people detained by ICE should stay the same, only 10 percent say ICE should detain more people, and 67 percent of Hispanic voters say the number of people in ICE detention should be reduced. Hispanic voters more highly favor decreasing the number of people in ICE detention than the U.S. electorate overall. The majorities of both Democrat respondents overall (83 percent) and Independents (53 percent) say there should be fewer people in ICE detention.

Figure 4

Support for Increasing or Decreasing the Number of People in Detention



Source: YouGov and Vera Action, “Most Voters Support the Right to an Attorney in Immigration Court and Express Concerns About ICE,” August 5, 2026, <https://veraaction.org/resource/most-voters-support-the-right-to-an-attorney-in-immigration-court-and-express-concerns-about-ice>.

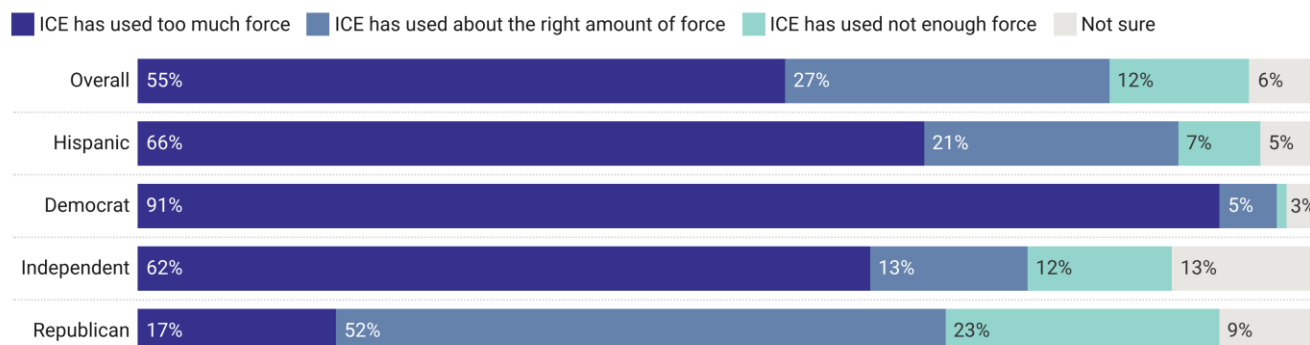
Two in three Hispanic voters believe ICE’s use of force has been excessive.

Figure 5 shows that when asked, “Do you think the use of force by ICE has been excessive or not?” a majority of U.S. voters (55 percent) believe that ICE has used too much force. Among Hispanic voters, two in three (66 percent) say ICE has used “too much” force, while just 7 percent say ICE has used “not enough” force.

Opinions on this matter differ by party. The majorities of Democrat respondents overall (91 percent) and Independents (62 percent) say ICE has used excessive force, while only 17 percent of Republicans say the same. The majority of Republicans (52 percent) say that ICE’s use of force has been “about the right amount.”

Figure 5

Opinions about ICE’s Use of Force



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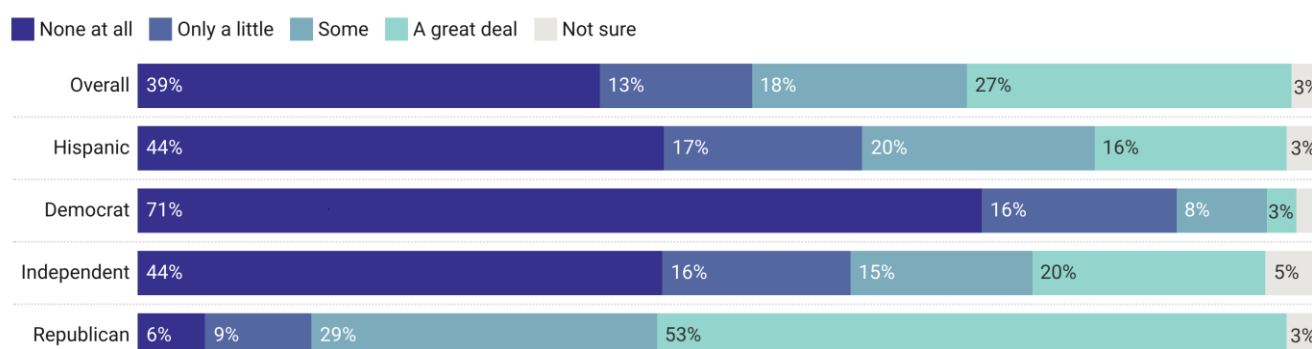
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A majority of Hispanic voters have little to no confidence in ICE.

Figure 6 shows that while a majority (51 percent) of U.S. voters overall have little to no confidence in ICE, Hispanic voters have even less confidence in ICE. When asked, “Overall, how much confidence do you have in ICE?” only 16 percent of Hispanic voters say they have “a great deal” of confidence in ICE, while the majority (61 percent) say they have “only a little” (17 percent) or “none at all” (44 percent). Across all U.S. voters, majorities of Democrats (87 percent) and Independents (60 percent) have little to no confidence in ICE.

Figure 6

Confidence in ICE



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Most Hispanic voters—like U.S. voters generally—are not aware that people in criminal court have the right to a government-funded attorney if they cannot afford one, but people in immigration court do not.

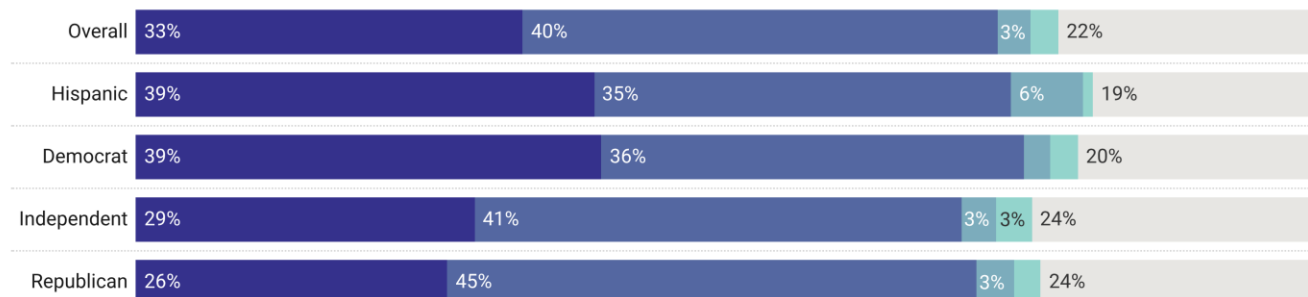
Figure 7 shows that across the U.S. electorate, two in three voters (67 percent) do not know the status quo on the right to an attorney. Approximately 39 percent of Hispanic voters—compared to 33 percent of voters generally—correctly selected that the government provides lawyers for people who cannot afford an attorney in criminal court, but not in immigration court.

Figure 7

Awareness of Universal Representation Status Quo

To the best of your knowledge, the government provides an attorney to people who cannot afford one:

■ In criminal court, but not in immigration court
 ■ In both criminal court and immigration court
 ■ In immigration court, but not in criminal court
■ In neither criminal court nor immigration court
 ■ Not sure



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Conclusion

Hispanic voters—like U.S. voters generally—strongly support the right to government-funded legal representation for people facing deportation in immigration court. Many U.S. voters, including the Hispanic electorate, mistakenly believe that this right already exists.

Also similar to U.S. voters generally, Hispanic voters say the cost of living and the state of the economy are the top issues facing the United States, and more believe that immigrants “help the economy” than “hurt the economy.”

Hispanic voters also express concerns about ICE—even more than the U.S. electorate overall. Two in three Hispanic voters say that ICE’s use of force has been excessive and that fewer people should be detained by ICE. Similarly, two in three Hispanic voters see mandatory detention policies as harmful rather than justified, and a majority have little to no confidence in ICE.

Methodology

On behalf of the Vera Institute of Justice, YouGov fielded a sample of 2,017 U.S. registered voters nationally. The sample was weighted according to gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, U.S. Census region, as well as state region geography. YouGov weighted the sample based on voter registration lists, the U.S. Census American Community Survey, and the U.S. Census Current Population Survey, as well as 2020 presidential vote and approximate 2024 presidential vote based on available results, and party identification estimates based on Pew Research Center's National Public Opinion Reference Survey. Respondents were selected from YouGov to be representative of registered voters. The weights range from 0.18 to 4.81 with a mean of 1 and a standard deviation of 0.51.

The margin of error (a 95 percent confidence interval) for a sample percentage p based upon the subsetting sample is approximately 2.4 percent. It is calculated using the formula:

$$\hat{p} \pm 100 \times \sqrt{\frac{1 + CV^2}{n}}$$

where CV is the coefficient of variation of the sample weights and n is the sample size used to compute the proportion. This is a measure of sampling error (the average of all estimates obtained using the same sample selection and weighting procedures repeatedly). The sample estimate should differ from its expected value by less than the margin of error in 95 percent of all samples. It does not reflect non-sampling errors, including potential selection bias in panel participation or in response to a particular survey.

In this analysis, Independent voters who lean toward a party are classified with their preferred party. The category "Independents" refers only to Independent voters who also report they do not lean toward one party.

Furthermore, in this survey, people were asked to identify which racial category best describes them (including Hispanic or Latino as a racial category), and then secondarily asked in another question whether they identify as "Hispanic or Latino." This analysis uses the more restrictive definition of Hispanic—including those who answered "Hispanic or Latino" as the racial category that best describes them but excluding people who chose another racial category or "two or more races" for the first question and then also indicated Hispanic or Latino for the second question.

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Furthermore, percentages are calculated from the raw data, and therefore may differ from the crosstabs data where aggregated at different levels.