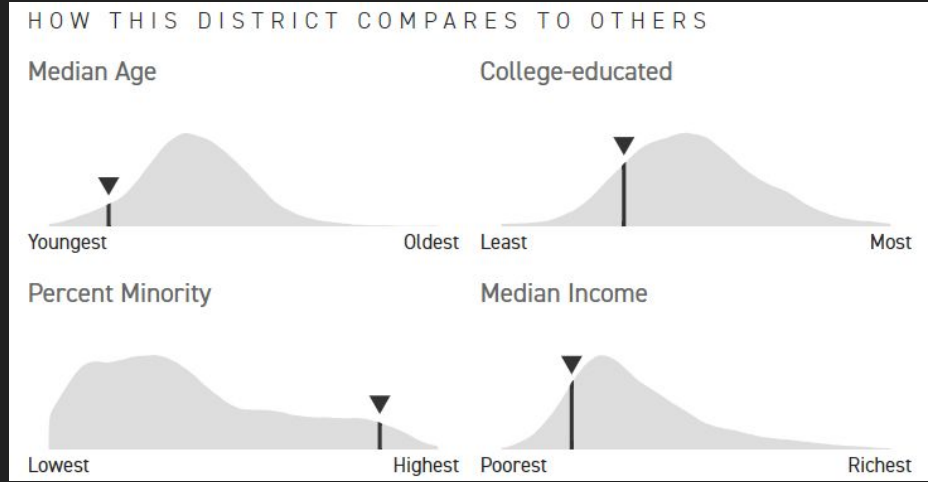


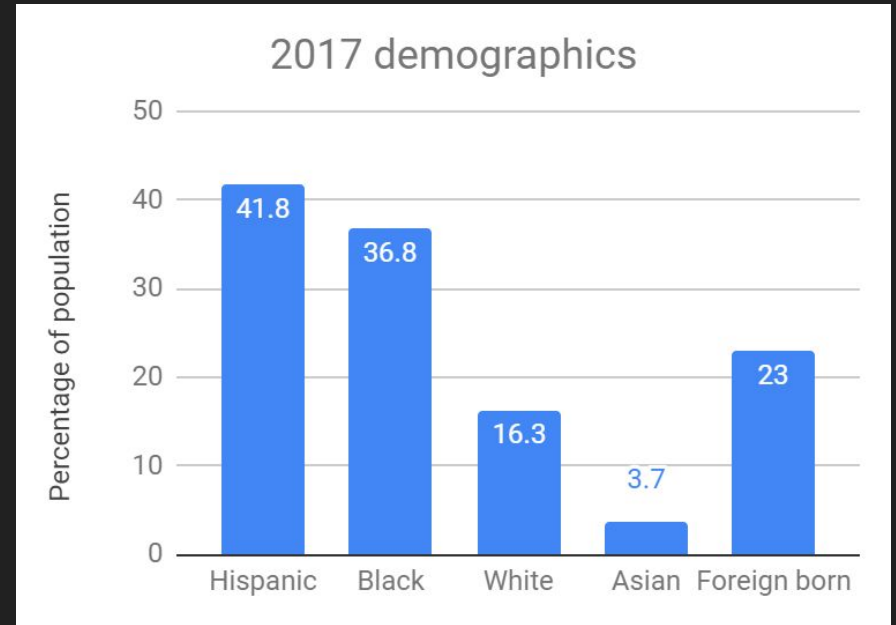
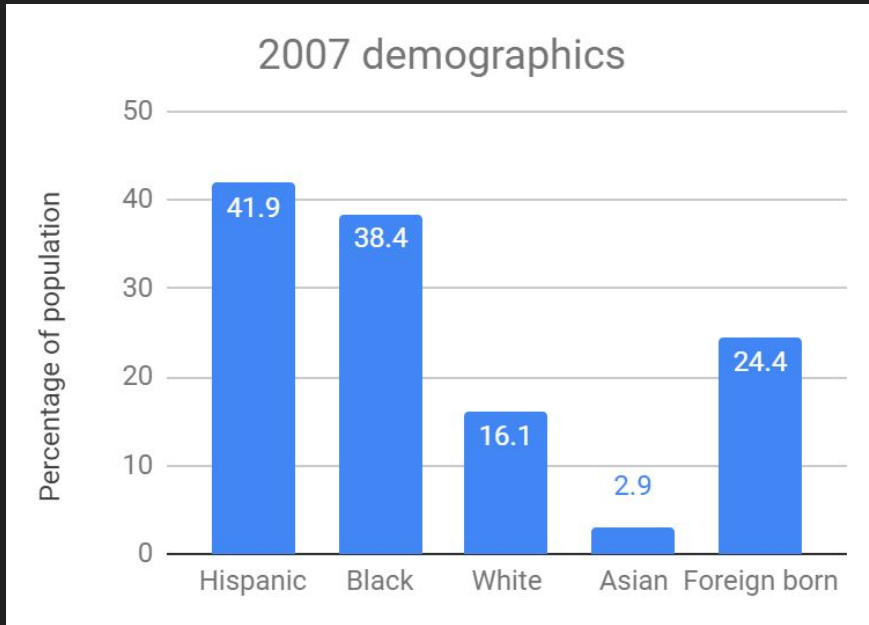
# Texas 18th Congressional District

Sheila Jackson Lee (D)



# 2007-2017 Demographics

TX-18's population demographics have remained virtually unchanged



# Outcomes of immigrant population on **immigrant experiences**, media coverage, and public opinion

**Existence of advocacy groups =  
resources, interest articulation**  
(de Graauw, 2008; Andersen, 2008)

Border state = more immigrants = more  
coverage, negative tone = **bad for  
immigrants** (Branton, 2009)

Spanish news more positive on  
immigration = viewers hold more positive  
views = **good for immigrants**  
(Abrajano and Singh, 2008)

Hispanic growth = anti-immigrant views  
among other minorities (**bad**)  
(Craig and Richeson, 2017)

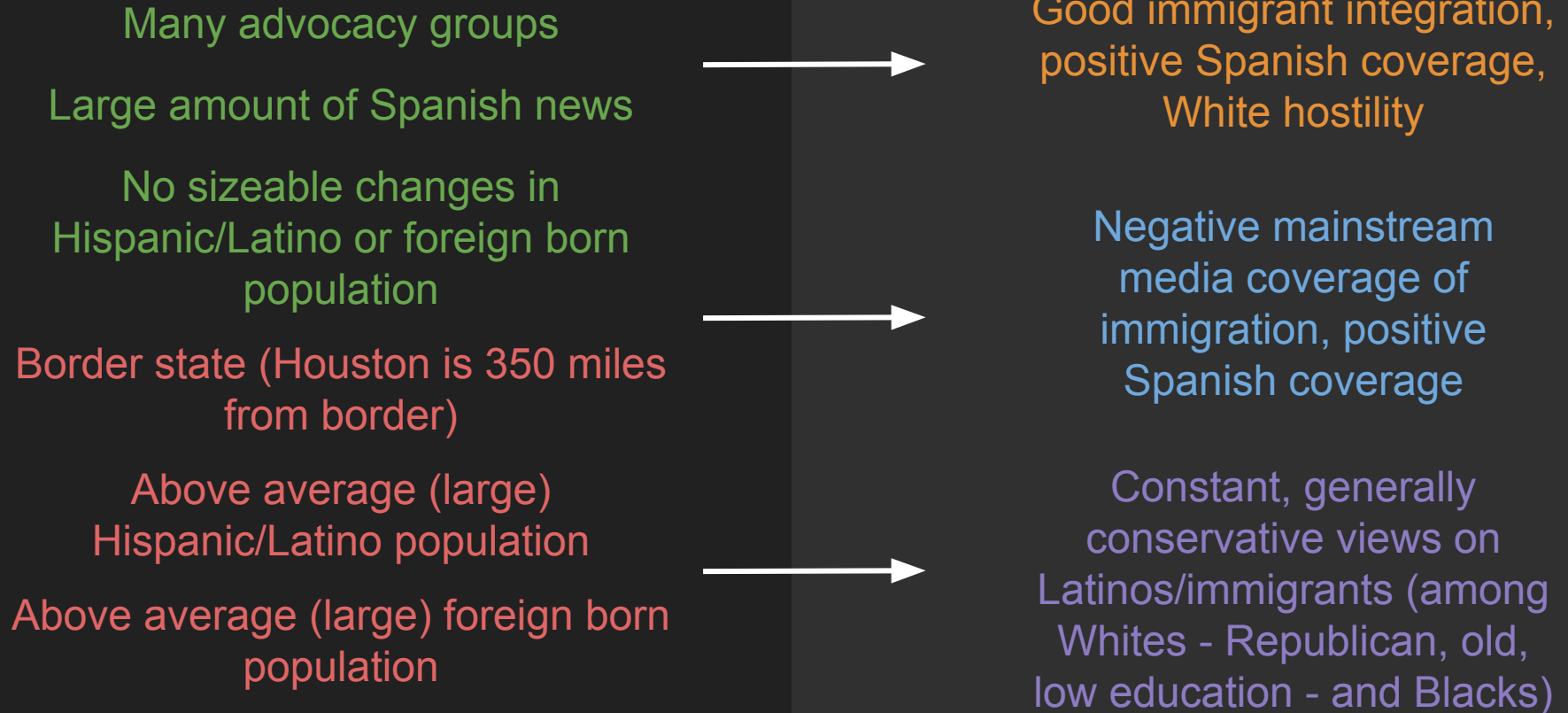
Sudden influx + national salience of issue  
= anti-immigrant views (**bad**) (Hopkins, 2010)

Minor changes in demographic =  
anti-immigrant views (**bad**) (Enos, 2014)

Larger population = Whites more punitive,  
less supportive of social welfare, more  
conservative, vote Democrat less (**bad**)  
(Abrajano and Hajnal, 2015)

Such views associated with Whites  
(Republican, older, lower education) and  
large foreign born population  
(Dunaway et al, 2010)

# How do these outcomes map on TX-18?



# Research plan

## Hypothesis

In TX-18 there will be constant, generally conservative views on Latinos/immigrants (among Whites - Republican, old, low education - and Blacks)

## Methods

Track public opinion on immigration between 2007 and 2017 - by race, age, and education level - in TX-18.

## Data



Compare responses to:  
*Feelings thermometer toward illegal immigrants;*  
*Feelings thermometer toward Hispanics;*  
*Views on various U.S. immigration policy*  
By race, age, party ID, and education

## Tools

