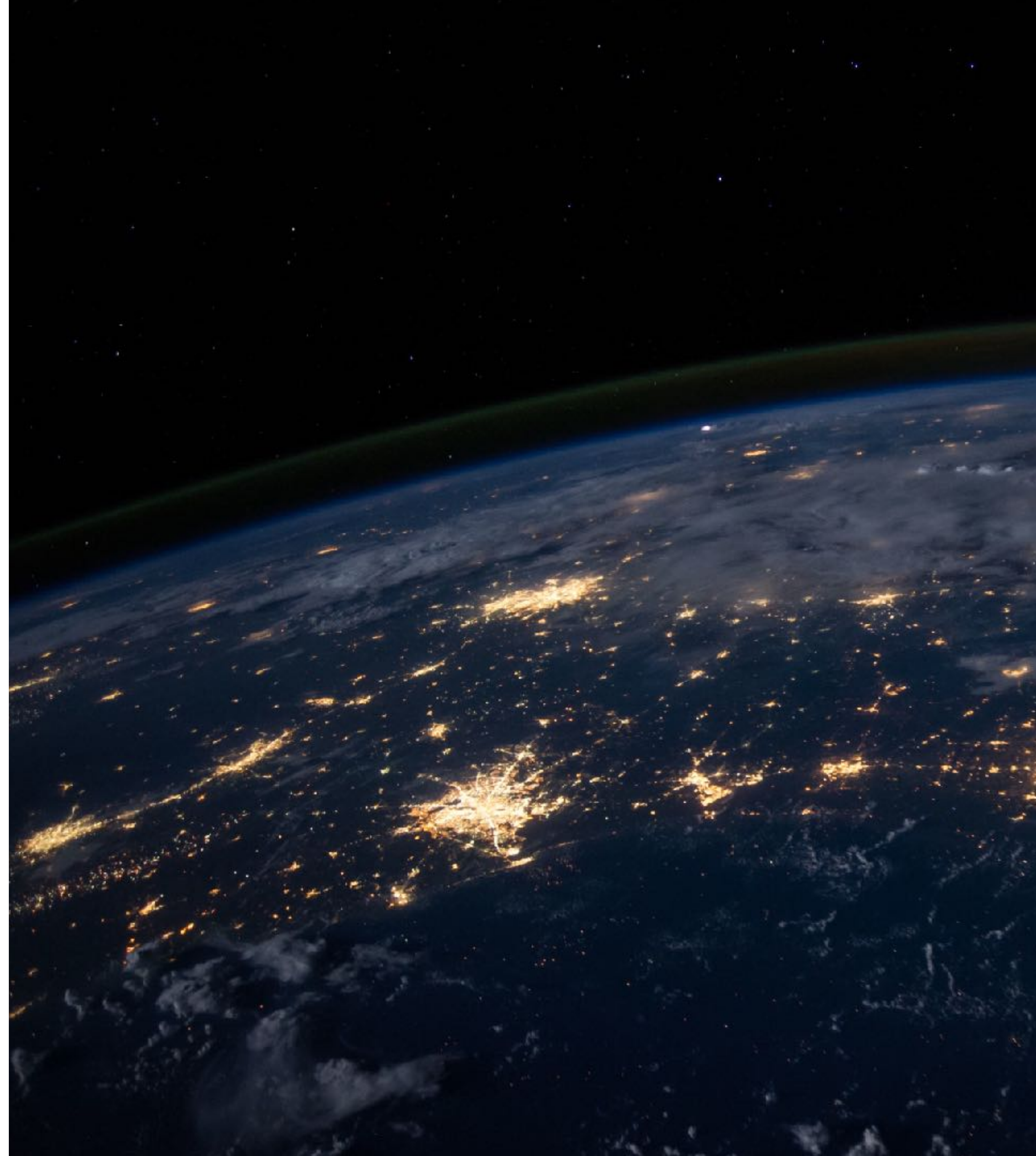




Niskanen Center

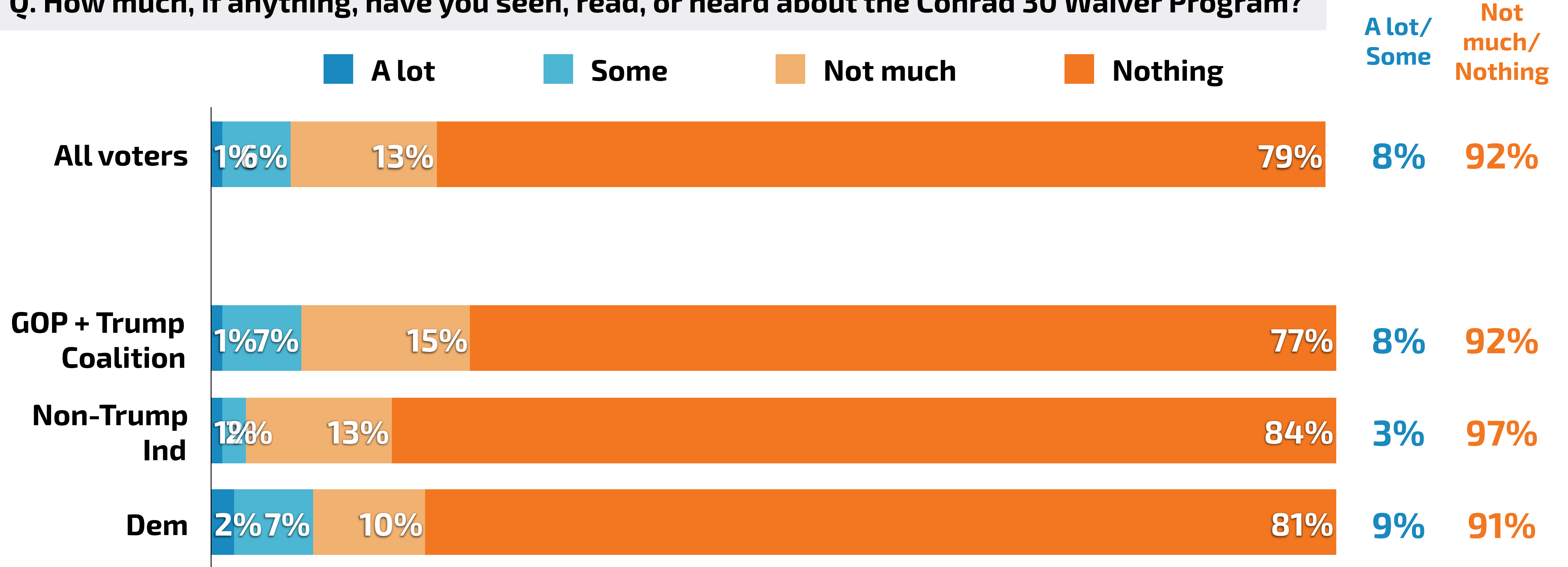
2025 Immigration Policy Survey

N=1,617 voters in the likely electorate nationwide,
with base sample of 1,019 voters and an
oversample to achieve N=1,066 Republicans,
Republican leaners and Trump voters
May 4–8, 2025

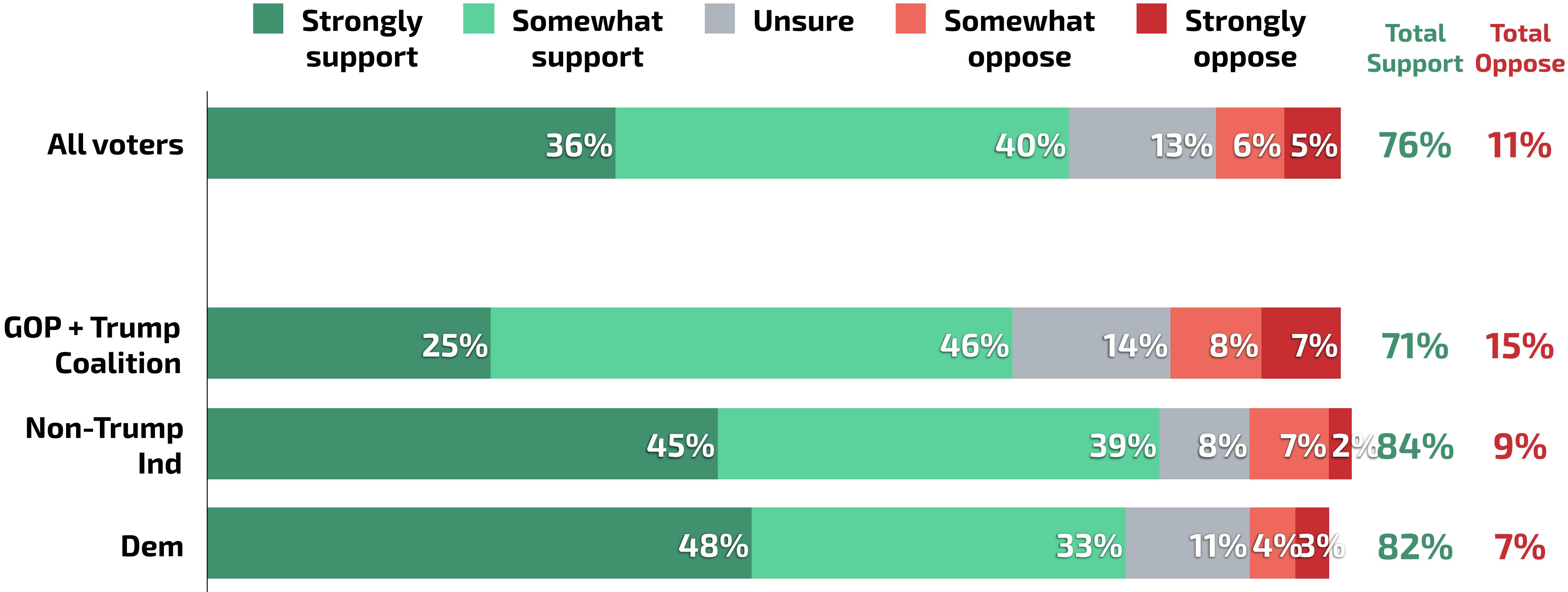


While the Conrad 30 Waiver Program is mostly unknown...

Q. How much, if anything, have you seen, read, or heard about the Conrad 30 Waiver Program?



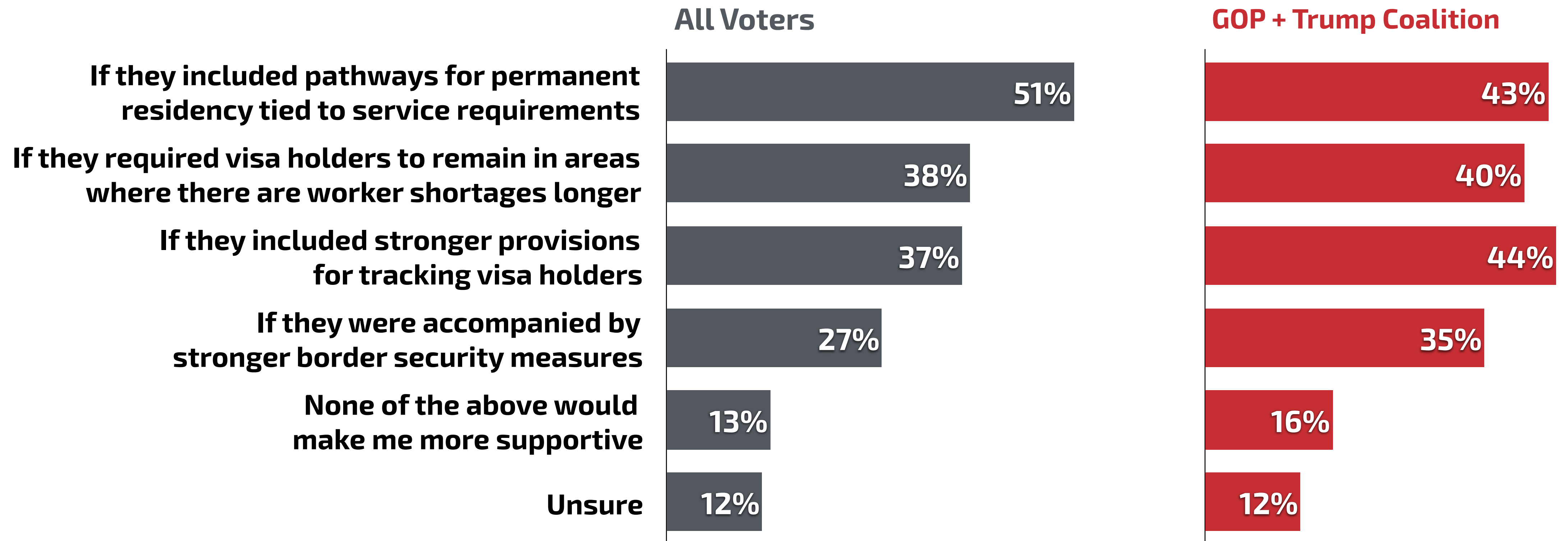
...Voters of all parties show support for its expansion after learning more about it



Q. The Conrad 30 Waiver Program helps address a shortage of doctors by allowing foreign physicians to immigrate to the United States to work in communities where there are not enough medical care providers. Would you support or oppose expanding this program?

Pathways for permanent residency with service requirements is the most popular prerequisite for Conrad 30 support

Q. Would any of the following make you more supportive of expanding visa programs like the Conrad 30 Waiver Program? Select all that apply.



Methodology



Methodology

The survey was fielded online from May 4–8, 2025 in English, using non-probability sampling, among a sample of N=1,617 voters in the likely electorate, with a base sample of 1,019 voters in the likely electorate and an oversample to achieve a total of 1,066 Republican coalition voters (defined as voters who identify as Republican, or who do not identify with either party but lean Republican or voted for Donald Trump in the 2024 presidential election). The sample was drawn from the Cint sample exchange based on demographic quota targets for registered voters in the likely electorate nationwide, and matched to the L2 voter file to verify respondents' voter registration status.

Measures taken to ensure data quality included measures to prevent duplicate responses, questions designed to disqualify inattentive respondents, and the removal of respondents from the data file who answered more than one-third of the questions they were asked in less than one-third of the median response time per question.

The sample was weighted to reflect modeled turnout and demographic characteristics of the population of voters in the 2024 likely electorate nationwide based on a probabilistic model that incorporates data from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey and Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement, as well as L2 voter file data. Weighting dimensions based on that model included gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, region, turnout probability, and voting history, as well as gender by age, race by education, and age by education. Additionally, the sample was weighted on self-reported party affiliation to reflect a margin between Republican/Republican-leaning voters and Democratic/Democratic voters derived from AP VoteCast data on 2024 general election voters and Pew Research Center's 2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey data on registered voters.

The oversample of Republican coalition voters was weighted down to the proportion of Republican coalition voters in the base sample of voters in the likely electorate nationwide.

Calculated the way it would be for a random sample and adjusted to incorporate the effect of weighting, the margin of sampling error is ± 2.8 percentage points for voters overall and ± 3.3 percentage points for Republican coalition voters.

