

In Their Own Words:  
A Nationwide Survey of Undocumented Millennials  
[www.undocumentedmillennials.com](http://www.undocumentedmillennials.com)

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Commissioned by the United We Dream Network and Unbound Philanthropy

## About The Survey

In Their Own Words: A National Survey of Undocumented Millennials is one of the largest surveys to date on any segment of the undocumented population in the U.S. The survey provides new insights related to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, life after DACA, and the experience of “coming out” as undocumented, as well as a first-of-its-kind look at the civic engagement and political incorporation of undocumented youth, among several other important topics.

The survey attracted 3,139 responses nationwide, of which we have confidence that 1,472 of those responses were provided by undocumented young people between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. The survey was fielded online in two phases during late 2013 and early 2014.

The survey sets a new standard in undocumented immigrant population research. It addresses the issue of “spoiled ballots” (e.g., people who are not undocumented but who take the survey) by including a validation test for undocumented status, the only method of its kind that we are aware of, and by not providing a financial incentive. The survey also addresses the issue of “ballot stuffing” (e.g., one person taking the survey multiple times) by using a state-of-the-art online survey platform that prevents any one IP address from submitting multiple responses.

The survey used Facebook ads to augment a peer-to-peer sampling strategy (snowball sampling), which led to a broad respondent base. Indeed, only thirty-five percent of respondents reported that they were members of an immigrant-rights organization. Moreover, forty-two states plus the District of Columbia are represented, as are sixty different places of birth. Our methods, the large number of responses we received, the representativeness of our respondent pool, and the fact that no valid margin of error can be calculated using online surveys leads us to believe that our survey sets the new methodological standard for this kind of research.

But although great care was taken to address the various methodological issues that arise in online surveys of vulnerable populations, and given the limitations of the sampling procedure, any generalizations based on the data should be made with caution. Moreover, as the American Association for Public Opinion Research notes, because respondents self-select to take online surveys and are not selected based on a probability sample, no estimates of sampling error can be calculated.

The survey was commissioned by Unbound Philanthropy and the Own the Dream Research Institute at United We Dream (OTDRI). Professor Tom K. Wong, Ph.D. serves as the Primary Investigator for the Own the Dream Research Institute and created and directed all aspects of the

survey project. He was assisted by OTDRI's Senior Research Associate Carolina Valdivia, an undocumented youth leader of United We Dream and the San Diego Dream Team. Further assistance was provided by Nancy Guarneros, Alma Martinez, and Iliana Perez. Respondent recruitment was led by staff and volunteers of the United We Dream Network.

Funding permitting, the United We Dream Network wishes to conduct a third and fourth phase of this survey in order to build on its findings with further qualitative and quantitative research, as well as to integrate the results with various DACA implementation programs across the country.

## Executive Summary

The United We Dream Network works to create lasting local and national peer networks capable of building community, individual confidence, and significant social change. On the eve of the two-year anniversary of the announcement of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program and the opening of the DACA application renewal process, this survey provides timely and critical information to guide policymakers, service providers, and the philanthropic sector, as well as the United We Dream Network's efforts to best represent their constituency.

### DACA

93% of survey respondents report having applied for DACA, and 95% of those individuals have already been approved. Therefore, our survey of 1,302 individuals with DACA provides us with concrete data that can inform the DACA renewal process, as well as provide insights about the potential impact the renewal process may have on first-time applicants.

### DACA Improves the Financial Well-being of Undocumented Millennials

Many undocumented youth live in financially vulnerable positions. Indeed, over three-quarters (77%) of our respondents report annual personal incomes below \$25,000 and only 20% report having enough personal income to meet monthly bills and expenses.

However, the survey reveals that DACA is improving the financial well-being of undocumented youth. A full 70% of respondents began their first job or moved to a new job upon receiving deferred action. 46% say that DACA has enabled them to become more financially independent and 51% say that they have been able to better help their family financially.

### DACA Is An Integration Success Story

Our survey asked a series of questions about identity and belonging post-DACA. Here, 64% of respondents report feeling a greater sense of belonging in the United States after becoming "DACAmented." Moreover, 64% say that they are no longer afraid because of their immigration status. 35% even report becoming more involved in their communities. And while many of our respondents make clear that their identities are not defined by "papers" 84% now have their driver's license or state identification card.

In addition, 23% report returning to school, 20% report buying their first car and 37% report getting their first credit card.

As the youth leaders of the United We Dream Network understand very well, surrounding these numbers are tremendous psychological benefits, which cannot be quantified. But at the same time, 66% continue to feel anxious because they have undocumented family members or friends who do not have DACA and thus remain vulnerable.

## Undocumented Millennials Trust Peer Organizations

An “endorsement experiment” was embedded in the survey to analyze who undocumented millennials trust when it comes to sensitive issues about their immigration status. Respondents were randomly assigned into one of three experimental conditions where they were asked to indicate their level of trust in the following statement: “the government will not use the personal information given to them on legalization applications for immigration enforcement purposes.” When the statement is made with no endorser (the control group), levels of trust are the lowest. However, when United We Dream is the endorser of the statement, levels of trust increase by 69.4% over the control group. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) also inspires an increase sense of trust, as levels of trust increase by 21.4% over the control group when USCIS is the endorser.

## DACA Renewal Engagement is Key to Reaching First Time Applicants

While nearly all survey respondents report having DACA, a full 40% report knowing individuals who are eligible for DACA, but who have not yet applied. As United We Dream organizers and service providers struggle to find first time applicants, the data shows significant opportunities to engage DACA renewal applicants in the recruitment of first time applicants. If coupled with increased fee assistance, peer-to-peer outreach could have a particularly strong impact.

## DACA’s \$465 Bi-Annual Recurring Fee Imposes a Significant Burden

Respondents, on average, identify \$200 as being an affordable DACA renewal fee. Paying for DACA is a family and community expense with just over half (51%) of respondents reporting that they paid for their fees on their own.

The recurring nature of DACA application fees is an increasingly large financial burden. 36% of respondents report that the costs associated with their first DACA application caused a delay in applying for the program—the average length of this delay was three months. 51% say that a \$465 fee to renew DACA will impose a financial hardship on themselves or their families. This financial hardship, coupled with the hard deadline for DACA renewals, could very well impact DACA retention rates.

It is also important to note that 40% of respondents report knowing someone who is eligible for DACA but who has not yet applied because they can't afford the \$465 fee.

## Less than a Third Applied for DACA Without Assistance

The assumption that most immigration benefit applicants self-file appears to be false for DACA, as only 30% of respondents submitted their DACA application on their own. This means that the large majority of respondents either attended a free DACA workshop or clinic, had access to free or low-cost legal service provider, or paid for legal assistance (e.g., an immigration attorney). Indeed, 32% of respondents attended a free DACA workshop or clinic and 40% paid for legal assistance (note: some attended DACA workshops and also paid for legal assistance). The appetite for community and professional assistance with DACA, coupled with a possible decrease in financial support for such assistance, could pose a significant problem during the renewal process and even lead some to seek unqualified assistance.

## The Undocumented and LGBTQ Experiences Are Interconnected

60% of all respondents say that “being undocumented makes one more appreciative of the struggles and difficulties faced by the gay rights movement”—while only 11.5% disagree—and over half (53%) believe that coming out of the shadows as undocumented shares similarities with coming out of the closet as gay.”

## Coming Out As LGBTQ More Difficult Than Coming Out As Undocumented

35% of LGBTQ respondents surveyed have come out as both undocumented and as LGBTQ. Just under a third (32%) have only come out as undocumented, but not as LGBTQ. And only 14% have come out as LGBTQ, but not as undocumented. Of the LGBTQ respondents surveyed, 18% remain in both the undocumented and LGBTQ closets.

## Undocumented Millennials Are Open to Both Major Political Parties, But Immigration Reform and Deportations are Crucial Issues

Contrary to popular perception, the vast majority of the undocumented youth surveyed do not identify as Democrat. While just under half of respondents (50%) identify as Democrat, 45% identify as Independent or “Other.” This is the first systematic data that we are aware of that exists on the party identification of undocumented youth.

Passing immigration reform is important for whether respondents support either of the two major parties—however, it matters more for the Republican Party. Whereas 41% “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “as long as immigration reform is not passed, I cannot support the Democratic Party or its candidates,” 68% feel this way about the Republican Party.

Deportations are also an important issue that determines support for the two major parties—however, it matters more for the Democratic Party. Whereas 71% “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “whether I support the Democratic Party in the future depends on whether they work to address the issue of the separation of families because of deportation,” 74% of those who identify as Democrat feel this way.

## Undocumented Millennials Are Highly Politically and Civically Engaged

Many respondents do not remain in the shadows when it comes to political participation and civic engagement. 41% of respondents participated in a political rally or demonstration compared to just 6% of voters surveyed in the 2012 American National Election Study (ANES). In other words, respondents were 7 times more likely to have participated in a rally or demonstration than average American voters. Respondents were also 3 times more likely than those surveyed in the ANES (60% to 21%) to have sent a message or posted an update on Facebook or Twitter about a political or social issue. Respondents were also 2 times more likely (41% to 21%) to have contacted or tried to contact a member of Congress. If participation and engagement are among the objectives of democracy, many undocumented youth personify this aspiration.

## Undocumented Millennials Understand the Privilege of Voting

During the 2012 presidential election nearly half (45%) of respondents shared their stories to emphasize the privilege and importance of voting in order to motivate others to vote. One-fifth (19%) even worked/volunteered to help register people to vote.

## Undocumented Millennials Believe They Have the Power to Change Policies

Over half (55%) of respondents feel they can affect what the government does compared to just 21% of those surveyed in the 2012 ANES. In other words, respondents are just under 3 times more likely to feel this sense of political agency compared to average American voters. Moreover, nearly nine-in-ten (88%) agree with the statement, “By working together and organizing we have the power to stop unjust deportations.”

## Undocumented Millennials Understand the Power of Coming Out, but Fears Remain

Respondents understand that coming out as undocumented can be empowering. Over half of respondents (55%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “My undocumented immigration status empowers me to be a more visible and vocal advocate for my community.” Moreover, a large majority (81%) feel that it is important to share their immigration status publicly.

However, while over half (52%) have publicly shared their undocumented immigration status, many fears remain. Just over one-third of respondents (35%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement “If I share my undocumented status publicly with the media or at an action, I may be detained and placed in deportation proceedings.” A slightly higher percentage (37%) “agree” or “strongly agree” that sharing their undocumented immigration status may have negative implications for their families (e.g., “my family may be detained and placed in deportation proceedings”).



## The Own the Dream Campaign and the United We Dream Network

The Own the Dream Campaign is the only national project to implement the new Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. A project of the United We Dream Network, the first and largest network of immigrant youth in America, the campaign was born out of a strategic partnership between United We Dream, the National Immigration Law Center, America's Voice Education Fund, and the PICO National Network.

The Own the Dream Campaign puts undocumented families at the forefront of implementing immigration policy changes, which significantly impacts their lives. We make the promise of DACA a reality for undocumented youth and their families, and are setting the foundation for implementing efficient and community-led implementation of expanded immigration policy changes in the future.

The campaign's custom built data collection and analytics systems, built with the guidance of Professor Wong, are designed to effectively manage casework, outreach, and follow-up, and contribute to OTDRI research projects, such as this survey.

The United We Dream Network is the first and largest network of immigrant youth in the country with 52 affiliate groups in 25 states and a national reach of hundreds of thousands. Its Own the Dream Campaign has provided DACA application assistance and information to hundreds of thousands.

## About Unbound Philanthropy

Unbound Philanthropy is a private grant making foundation dedicated to ensuring that migrants, refugees, and their families are treated with respect and dignity; are able to contribute fully in their new communities; and can ultimately thrive in a society that is comfortable with the diversity and opportunity that immigration brings.

Our work is designed to support immigration policies built on equal respect for all people. We seek to promote well-managed migration that incorporates and honors the diverse perspectives of newcomers and long-standing citizens. We believe that the very existence of national and ethnic differences can stimulate deeper awareness and understanding for society as a whole.

We see mutual reward in the struggle to know and understand one another. We believe newcomers can make significant contributions to the economic and cultural fabrics of their new communities, improving their own lives and enriching society in the process.

This is what drives our work at Unbound Philanthropy. Welcoming newcomers. Strengthening communities.

# Contents

Demographics.....	11
Immigration Status & History.....	12
Political Preferences.....	13-14
Engagement, Participation, & Agency.....	15-16
DACA.....	17-19
Enforcement & Deportation.....	20
Endorsement Experiment.....	21
Undocumented Identity & Coming Out.....	22
LGBTQ.....	23
Communication.....	24

## Demographics

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- The median and average age of respondents is 23-years-old
- Respondents live in 42 different states plus the District of Columbia
- Approximately nine-in-ten respondents (90%) are Hispanic/Latino
- Approximately six-in-ten respondents (62%) are female
- Approximately seven-in-ten respondents (71%) have some college education, have a 4-year college degree, or have a graduate or professional degree
- Just over two-thirds of respondents (69%) report having their education delayed because of their undocumented status
- Just over three-fourths of respondents (78%) are currently employed
- Just over three-fourths of respondents (77%) report annual personal incomes of less than \$25,000
- Just over three-fourths of respondents (76%) report annual family incomes of less than \$50,000
- Approximately one-in-five respondents (20%) report having enough personal income to meet monthly bills and expenses
- Approximately seven-in-ten respondents (70%) describe their family's economic class as low
- Approximately one-in-five respondents (19%) are the parent or guardian of a child under the age of 18

## Immigration Status & History

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- Respondents come from 60 different places of birth
- Just over three-fourths of respondents (76%) were born in Mexico
- Just under two-thirds of respondents (62%) entered the U.S. without papers
- Just over one-third (34%) first arrived legally with a visa
- Among those who first entered legally with a visa, about nine-in-ten (91%) entered with a tourist visa
- A majority of respondents (55%) first came to the U.S. at 7-years-old or younger
- Over half of respondents (53%) have U.S. citizen siblings and two-thirds (66%) have other family members who are U.S. citizens
- A large majority of respondents (81%) have an undocumented parent, over half (54%) have undocumented siblings, and just over two-thirds (68%) have other undocumented family members
- A large majority of respondents (86%) have not left the country since first immigrating

# Political Preferences

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## Party Identification

- Contrary to popular perception, the vast majority of undocumented youth surveyed do not identify as Democrat
- While just under half of respondents (50%) identify as Democrat, 45% identify as Independent or “Other”

## Immigration (General)

- Respondents are more likely to feel closer to the Democratic Party than to the Republican Party based on their respective positions on immigration
- Whereas 44% feel “somewhat” or “much” closer to the Democratic Party based on their positions on immigration, only 5% feel this way about the Republican Party
- Whereas 27% feel “somewhat” or “much more” distant to the Democratic Party based on their positions on immigration, 47% feel this way about the Republican Party

## Immigration (Reform)

- Passing immigration reform is important for whether respondents support either of the two major parties—however, it matters more for the Republican Party
- Whereas 41% “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “as long as immigration reform is not passed, I cannot support the Democratic Party or its candidates,” 68% feel this way about the Republican Party

## Immigration (Path to Citizenship)

- Delivering on a path to citizenship is also important for whether respondents support either of the two major parties—however, it matters more for the Democratic Party

- While 67% “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “whether I support the Democratic Party in the future depends on whether they are able to deliver comprehensive immigration reform with a path to citizenship,” 71% of those who identify as Democrat feel this way

## Deportations

- Deportations are also an important issue that determines support for the two major parties—again, it matters more for the Democratic Party
- Whereas 71% “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “whether I support the Democratic Party in the future depends on whether they work to address the issue of the separation of families because of deportation,” 74% of those who identify as Democrat feel this way

## A Path to Citizenship or Relief from Deportation?

- When asked which is MOST important, a path to citizenship or relief from deportation, 14% choose a path to citizenship, 28% choose relief from deportation, but 57% choose “Our community deserves both and should not have to choose one or the other”

# Engagement, Participation, & Agency

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## Civic Engagement

- Undocumented youth are highly active and civically engaged
- Just over four-in-ten respondents (41%) participated in a political rally or demonstration, compared to only 6% who did per the 2012 American National Election Study (ANES)
- Approximately six-in-ten respondents (60%) sent a message or posted an update on Facebook or Twitter about a political or social issue, compared to only 21% who did per the 2012 ANES
- Two-thirds of respondents (66%) have signed a petition on the Internet about a political or social issue, compared to only 25% who did per the 2012 ANES
- Over four-in-ten (41%) contacted or tried to contact a member of the U.S. Senate or U.S. House of Representatives, compared to just 21% who did per the 2012 ANES
- Approximately one-in-ten respondents (9%) engaged in civil disobedience
- Nearly half (45%) attended a meeting for an organization working on immigration-related issues
- Nearly four-in-ten (40%) have participated in a campaign to stop a deportation during the past 2 years

## November 2012 Presidential Election

- Nearly half (45%) shared their stories to emphasize the privilege and importance of voting in order to motivate others to vote
- Seven-in-ten (70%) asked others to vote for Barack Obama
- Approximately two-in-ten (19%) worked/volunteered to help register people to vote

## Agency



- Undocumented youth have a strong sense of political agency
- Only one-in-ten (11%) feel that public officials care “a lot” or a “great deal” about what they think, which is similar to the percentage (10%) who feel this way per the 2012 American National Election Study (ANES)
- Despite feeling that public officials generally do not care about what they think, over half of respondents (55%) feel that they can affect what the government does “a lot” or a “great deal.” In contrast, just 21% feel this way per the 2012 ANES
- Two-thirds of respondents (66%) “disagree” or “strongly disagree” that they do not have a say in what government does, compared to just 36% who feel this way per the 2012 ANES
- Nearly nine-in-ten (88%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “By working together and organizing, we have the power to stop unjust deportations”
- Two-thirds of respondents (66%) “agree” or “strongly agree” that they are a voice for other undocumented individuals who can’t or don’t speak out

## Political Interest and Knowledge

- Undocumented youth express higher levels of political interest and knowledge than most Americans
- Just over half (53%) identify as a political activist
- Just under one-third of respondents (35%) are part of an organization that works on immigration-related issues
- Nearly two-in-ten respondents (17%) talk about politics with family or friends every day of the week, compared to just 9% who do per the 2012 American National Election Study (ANES)
- Just over seven-in-ten respondents (71%) accurately identified Republicans as having a majority of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, compared to 63% who did per the 2012 Cooperative Congressional Election Study (CCES)
- Just over six-in-ten respondents (62%) accurately identified Democrats as having a majority of seats in the U.S. Senate, which is similar to the percentage (59%) who did so per the 2012 Cooperative Congressional Election Study (CCES)

# DACA

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- Most respondents (93%) have applied for DACA
- Among those who have applied for DACA, most (95%) have been approved

## The Application Process

- Nearly three-in-ten respondents (30%) put together and submitted their DACA application on their own
- Nearly one-third of respondents (32%) attended a free DACA workshop or clinic,
- About four-in-ten respondents (40%) paid for legal assistance
- Some respondents (6%) reported that while they wanted to attend a free DACA workshop or clinic, there wasn't one close enough to where they lived

## Concerns

- When applying for DACA, over three-fourths of respondents (79%) were concerned about what would happen if DACA ended
- Nearly six-in-ten (59%) were concerned about revealing their undocumented status to the government
- Nearly six-in-ten (59%) were concerned about revealing information about their family
- Approximately six-in-ten (60%) were concerned that their personal information would be used to put themselves or their families in detention and/or deportation proceedings
- Less than one-third (32%) heard prior to applying that the government would not use the information in the DACA application for enforcement purposes

## Paying for DACA

- Just over half of respondents (51%) paid for the entire cost of the DACA application on their own

- Nearly four-in-ten respondents (39%) had to save money in order to pay for their DACA application
- Over one-third of respondents (36%) reported that the financial costs associated with applying for DACA caused a delay in submitting their application (the average delay was 3-months)

## Life After DACA

- Approximately two-thirds of respondents (66%) feel, "I am no longer afraid because of my immigration status"
- Just under two-thirds of respondents (64%) report, "I feel more like I belong in the U.S."
- However, just under three-fourths of respondents (72%) feel, "I believe that DACA is not enough"
- Approximately two-thirds of respondents (66%) report, "I still feel anxious and/or angry because I have undocumented family members/friends who do not qualify for DACA"
- The employment effects of DACA appear mixed
- Seven-in-ten (70%) report getting their first job or moving to a new job upon receiving DACA
- However, a smaller percentage of respondents, just under half (46%) report "I have been able to earn more money, which has helped me become financially independent"
- Just over half of respondents (51%) report, "I have been able to earn more money, which has allowed me to help my family financially"
- Just over one-third of respondents (35%) report being more involved in their communities after receiving DACA

## Renewals

- Most respondents (95%) plan to renew (among those who do not plan to renew their DACA status, marriage is the main reason)
- Over half of respondents (52%) "agree" or "strongly agree" that a cost of \$465 to renew their DACA status would impose a financial hardship on themselves or

their families (\$200 is the average cost identified by respondents that would not impose a financial hardship on themselves or their families)

- Four-in-ten respondents (40%) know people who are eligible for DACA, but have not yet applied
- Four-in-ten respondents (40%) know people who are eligible for DACA, but have not applied because they are unable to pay the \$465 application fee

## Enforcement & Deportation

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- Nearly all respondents (96%) do not have an order of removal or have ever been deported
- Just under two-in-ten respondents (18%) have family members or friends who have been deported
- Just under one-in-ten respondents (8%) have family members or friends who currently have removal orders
- Over half of respondents (55%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “If I were detained or placed in deportation proceedings, I have a community that would help get me out”
- Approximately seven-in-ten (70%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “Living in a place with aggressive immigration enforcement policies would make me ANXIOUS about applying for a legalization program that requires me to share my personal information with government officials”
- Nearly two-thirds of respondents (64%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “Living in a place with aggressive immigration enforcement policies would make me LESS LIKELY to contact the government for information or help in determining my eligibility for a legalization program”
- Over half of respondents (51%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “Living in a place with aggressive immigration enforcement policies would make me LESS LIKELY to apply for a legalization program that requires me to share my personal information with government officials”
- Just over half of respondents (51%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “I would be LESS LIKELY to apply for a legalization program that requires me to share my personal information with government officials if I lived with someone or someone in my family was not eligible to legalize”
- Just over one-quarter of respondents (25%) have experienced “a lot” to “a great deal” of discrimination because of their ethnicity or race

## Endorsement Experiment

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- Respondents are significantly more likely to trust a peer organization such as United We Dream (UWD) as a messenger of important information relative to the control condition
- Respondents are significantly more likely to trust U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) as a messenger of important information relative to the control condition
- Respondents are significantly more likely to trust UWD than USCIS as a messenger of important information

## Undocumented Identity & Coming Out

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- The plurality of respondents (43%) identify most with the term “DREAMer”
- Two-thirds of respondents (67%) identify most with either the term “DREAMer” or “DACAmented”
- Over half of respondents (55%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “My undocumented immigration status empowers me to be a more visible and vocal advocate for my community”
- Just over one-third of respondents (35%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “If I share my undocumented status publicly with the media or at an action, I may be detained and placed in deportation proceedings”
- Over one-third of respondents (37%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “If I share my undocumented status publicly with the media or at an action, my family may be detained and placed in deportation proceedings”
- Nearly half of respondents (46%) feel that it is “very important” to share their undocumented status publicly
- Over eight-in-ten (81%) feel that it is “somewhat important” to “very important” to share their undocumented status publicly
- Over half of respondents (52%) have publicly shared their undocumented status
- Three-fourths of respondents (75%) “agree” or “strongly” agree with the statement, “I have a network that supports me in the decisions that I make”

## LGBTQ

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- About one-in-ten respondents (10%) identify as LGBTQ
- Over one-third of respondents (35%) who identify as LGBTQ have come out publicly as being both undocumented and LGBTQ
- Just under one-third (32%) who identify as LGBTQ have come out as being undocumented, but not as being LGBTQ
- Just over one-in-ten (14%) have come out as LGBTQ, but have not come out as undocumented
- Just under two-in-ten (18%) have neither come out as undocumented nor LGBTQ
- Over half of respondents (58%) who identify as undocumented and LGBTQ first came out as being undocumented ( $n = 40$ )
- Among respondents who are both undocumented and LGBTQ AND who came out first as undocumented, just under two-thirds (65%) feel that coming out as undocumented made it easier to come out as LGBTQ ( $n = 26$ )
- Among respondents who are both undocumented and LGBTQ AND who came out first as LGBTQ, just under half (47%) feel that coming out as LGBTQ made it easier to come out as undocumented ( $n = 17$ )
- Over half of respondents (53%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “Coming out of the shadows as undocumented shares many similarities with coming out of the closet as gay.” 65% of those who identify as LGBTQ “agree” or “strongly agree” with this statement
- Six-in-ten respondents (60%) “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement, “Being undocumented makes one more appreciative of the struggles and difficulties faced by the gay rights movement.” 79% of those who identify as LGBTQ “agree” or “strongly agree” with this statement



## Communication

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- The plurality of respondents (32%) get most of their information about immigration, including about DACA and immigration reform, from the online sources (e.g., online news, blogs, internet searches)
- Nearly two-in-ten (18%) get most of their information about immigration from social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter)
- The majority of respondents (50%) report that when their friends have exciting or important news to share, they usually send them a text message
- Nearly seven-in-ten respondents (69%) use social media several times a day
- Over eight-in-ten respondents (84%) use social media at least once a day
- Over seven-in-ten respondents (73%) check their email several times a day
- Over nine-in-ten respondents (91%) check their email at least once a day