FAVORABLE & UNFAVORABLE EVALUATIONS OF STATE & NATIONAL POLITICAL FIGURES

A STUDY OF TEXAS VOTERS AND TEXAS HISPANIC VOTERS

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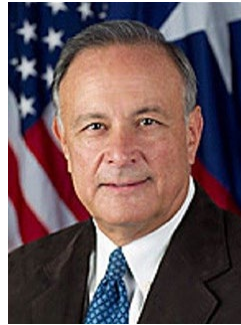
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ABOUT THE TEXAS HISPANIC POLICY FOUNDATION

The Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation operates as a nonpartisan, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization, dedicated and committed to analyzing and exploring the political, economic, social, demographic, and familial attitudes, and behaviors of Texas Hispanics. In collaboration with Rice University and the Baker Institute for Public Policy, the Foundation conducts surveys, polls, research, data collection and analysis concerning the Hispanic population in Texas. You can find more information about the Foundation at www.TxHPF.org.

Executive Summary

This report analyzes the favorability ratings of 20 Texas and national political figures and the 2022 gubernatorial vote intention among Texans and a wide range of Hispanic sub-groups, drawing on an October 2021 survey.

One-quarter or more of Texans have a very favorable opinion of 6 political figures: Donald Trump (33%), Ted Cruz (32%), Greg Abbott (30%), Beto O'Rourke (28%), Ron DeSantis (27%) and Joe Biden (25%).

The net favorability ratings (percentage favorable – percentage unfavorable) of the 20 political figures range from highs of 25% (Matthew McConaughey), 4% (DeSantis), 3% (Abbott) and 3% (Cruz) to lows of -31% (Nancy Pelosi), -22% (Chuck Schumer), -13% (Kamala Harris) and -12% (Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez).

One quarter or more of Hispanics have a very favorable opinion of five political figures: Beto O'Rourke (34%), Biden (29%), Trump (27%), Harris (26%) and Ocasio-Cortez (25%).

Five political figures have net favorability scores among Hispanics in the positive double digits: McConaughey (34%), Julián Castro (22%), Joaquín Castro (19%), O'Rourke (18%) and Lina Hidalgo (14%). Two have net favorability scores among Hispanics in the negative double digits: Trump (-19%) and Cruz (-14%).

Almost twice as many white Texans intend to vote for Abbott (58%) than O'Rourke (30%). More than seven times as many Black Texans intend to vote for O'Rourke (76%) than Abbott (10%). Hispanic support is more evenly divided, with 49% of Hispanics favoring O'Rourke and 31% favoring Abbott.

Hispanics who are evangelical Protestants are more likely to intend to vote for Abbott (42%) than O'Rourke (37%) in 2022 while Catholic Hispanics and non-religious Hispanics overwhelmingly favor O'Rourke (56% and 46% respectively) over Abbott (29% and 28% respectively).

O'Rourke possesses a much larger vote intention advantage over Abbott among those Hispanics who live in households where Spanish is either the dominant language (56% vs. 23%) or where English and Spanish are used relatively equally (57% vs. 24%). O'Rourke's advantage over Abbott is notably smaller among Hispanics within households where either English is used more than Spanish (44% vs. 40%) or where only English is used (44% vs. 31%).

O'Rourke enjoys a substantially higher vote intention than Abbott among Hispanics with four or three Hispanic grandparents (52% vs. 29%). His advantage over Abbott is only 2% (38% vs. 36%) among those Hispanics with fewer than three Hispanic grandparents.

FAVORABLE & UNFAVORABLE EVALUATIONS
OF STATE & NATIONAL POLITICAL FIGURES:
A STUDY OF TEXAS VOTERS AND TEXAS HISPANIC VOTERS

This is the second report of four drawing on a survey of 1,402 Texas registered voters that took place between October 14 and October 27 of 2021 (confidence interval of +/- 2.6%). The survey included an oversample of 402 Hispanic registered voters (616 Hispanics overall) to allow for a more fine-grained analysis of this important demographic. The responses are weighted to provide a population that is representative of Texas registered voters (for more information on the methodology, see the appendix). In this report we carry out an analysis of the favorability ratings of a group of 20 Texas and national political figures, both overall and among Hispanics. We also take a deep dive into the vote intention of Hispanics in the 2022 Texas gubernatorial race.

1. SURVEY POPULATION

The distribution of those surveyed based on their ethnic/racial self-identification is 52% white/Anglo, 33% Hispanic/Latino, 12% Black/African American and 3% other. The gender distribution of the population is 53% women and 47% men. In regard to generations, 38% of the population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928 and 1945) and Baby Boomers (1946-1964) cohort, 26% to Generation X (1965-1980), 28% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation and 8% to Generation Z (1997-2003). The distribution of the population based on educational attainment is: high school degree or less (30%), some college or a two-year degree (31%), and a four-year or postgraduate degree (39%).

Finally, 36% of the population identifies as Democrat, 33% as Republican and 24% as Independent, with 2% unsure and 5% who identify with another political party or political group. If independents who lean Democratic and independents who lean Republican are coded as Democrats and Republicans respectively, instead of as independents, then the proportion of Republicans rises to 43% and the proportion of Democrats rises to 42%. The distribution of the 2020 presidential vote of the respondents who participated in that election is 53% for Donald Trump and 46% for Joe Biden, compared to the actual Texas 2020 vote results of 52.1% for Trump and 46.5% for Biden.

2. FAVORABILITY RATINGS OF 20 STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICAL FIGURES

In the survey the respondents were asked if they had a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of 20 state and national political figures, or if they did not know enough about them to have an opinion either way. The 20 political figures are: President Joe Biden, former

president Donald Trump, Vice President Kamala Harris, Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer, Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Senator Ted Cruz, Senator John Cornyn, Governor Greg Abbott, Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick, Attorney General Ken Paxton, Comptroller Glenn Hegar, General Land Commissioner George P. Bush, Congressman Joaquín Castro, Congressman Dan Crenshaw, former HUD Secretary and former San Antonio Mayor Julián Castro, former Congressman Beto O'Rourke, Harris County Judge Lina Hidalgo and actor Matthew McConaughey.

2.1. Favorability Rating of State & National Political Figures by All Texans

Table 1 provides the results for these 20 political figures among all Texas registered voters. One-quarter or more of Texans have a very favorable opinion of six political figures: Trump (33%), Cruz (32%), Abbott (30%), O'Rourke (28%), DeSantis (27%) and Biden (25%).
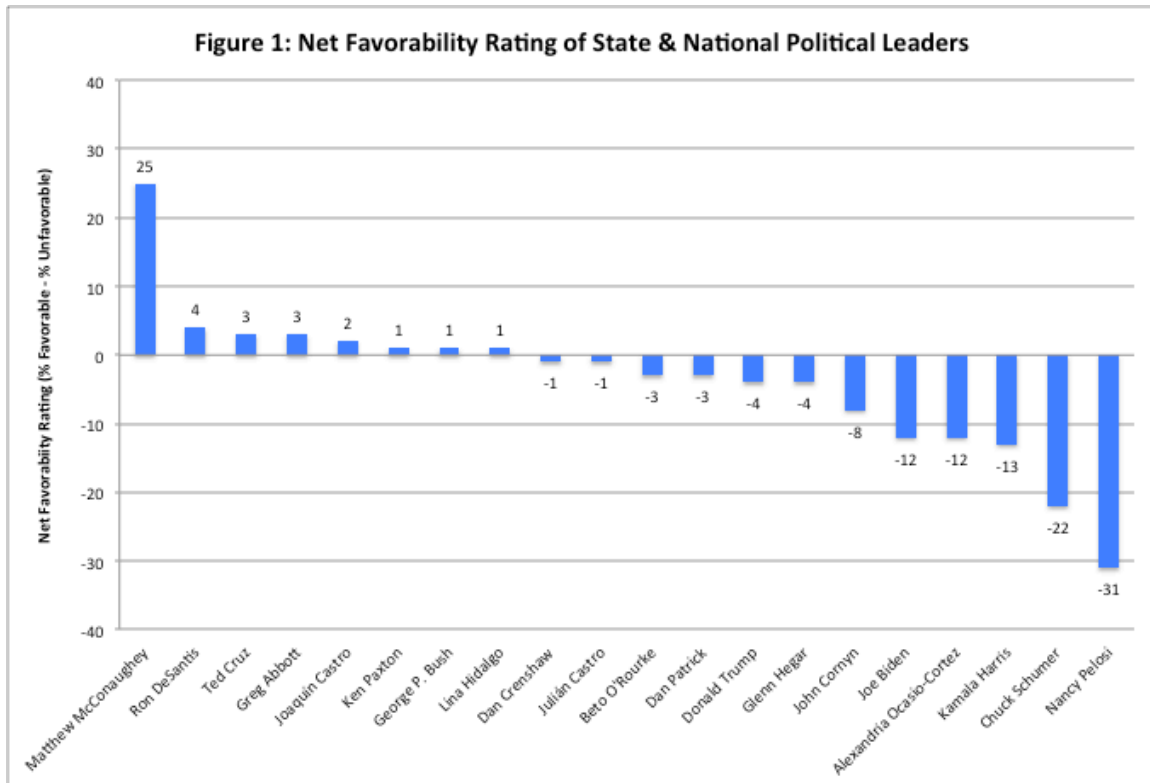
Table 1: Favorability Ratings of State & National Political Figures: All Texans

Politician	Very Favorable	Somewhat Favorable	Somewhat Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Don't Know
Donald Trump	33	14	8	43	2
Ted Cruz	32	16	6	39	7
Greg Abbott	30	19	9	38	4
Beto O'Rourke	28	16	6	41	9
Ron DeSantis	27	10	7	26	30
Joe Biden	25	18	10	45	2
Kamala Harris	24	17	8	46	5
A. Ocasio-Cortez	20	16	7	41	16
Ken Paxton	19	18	7	28	28
M. McConaughey	19	32	14	12	23
Nancy Pelosi	18	16	10	49	7
Dan Patrick	17	17	8	29	29
Dan Crenshaw	17	13	10	21	39
Julián Castro	16	18	8	27	31
Joaquín Castro	15	17	7	23	38
Lina Hidalgo	13	11	6	17	53
John Cornyn	13	21	16	27	23
George P. Bush	13	26	16	22	23
Chuck Schumer	11	17	11	39	22
Glenn Hegar	5	11	9	11	64

Conversely, one-quarter or more of Texans have a very unfavorable rating of 14 political figures: Pelosi (49%), Harris (46%), Biden (45%), Trump (43%), Ocasio-Cortez (41%), O'Rourke (41%), Schumer (39%), Cruz (39%), Abbott (38%), Patrick (29%), Paxton (28%), Cornyn (27%), Julián Castro (27%) and DeSantis (26%).

Finally, one-quarter or more of Texans don't know enough about eight political figures to have an opinion of them: Hegar (64%), Hidalgo (53%), Crenshaw (39%), Joaquín Castro (38%), Julián Castro (31%), DeSantis (30%), Patrick (29%) and Paxton (28%).

Figure 1 provides the net favorability rating of these 20 politicians. The net favorability rating is calculated as follows: (very favorable % + somewhat favorable %) - (very unfavorable % and somewhat unfavorable %).

Figure 1: Net Favorability Rating of State & National Political Leaders

The one political figure with a notably higher net favorability rating than the other 19 is actually the only one of these 20 who is not a politician (at least not yet), actor Matthew McConaughey. McConaughey's net favorability rating of 25% is more than six times that of the next closest political figure, DeSantis (4%). Six other political figures have positive (albeit only barely) net favorability ratings: Cruz (3%), Abbott (3%), Joaquín Castro (2%), Paxton (1%), Bush (1%) and Hidalgo (1%).

The politician with the lowest net favorability score is Pelosi (-31%), followed by Schumer (-22%), Harris (-13%), Ocasio-Cortez (-12%) and Biden (-12%), who all possess negative net favorability ratings that are in the double digits.

2.2. Favorability Ratings of State & National Political Figures by Hispanics

Table 2 contains the results for the 20 political figures among the 33% of the registered voters who identify as Hispanic. One quarter or more of Hispanic

registered voters have a very favorable opinion of five politicians: O'Rourke (34%), Biden (29%), Trump (27%), Harris (26%) and Ocasio-Cortez (25%).
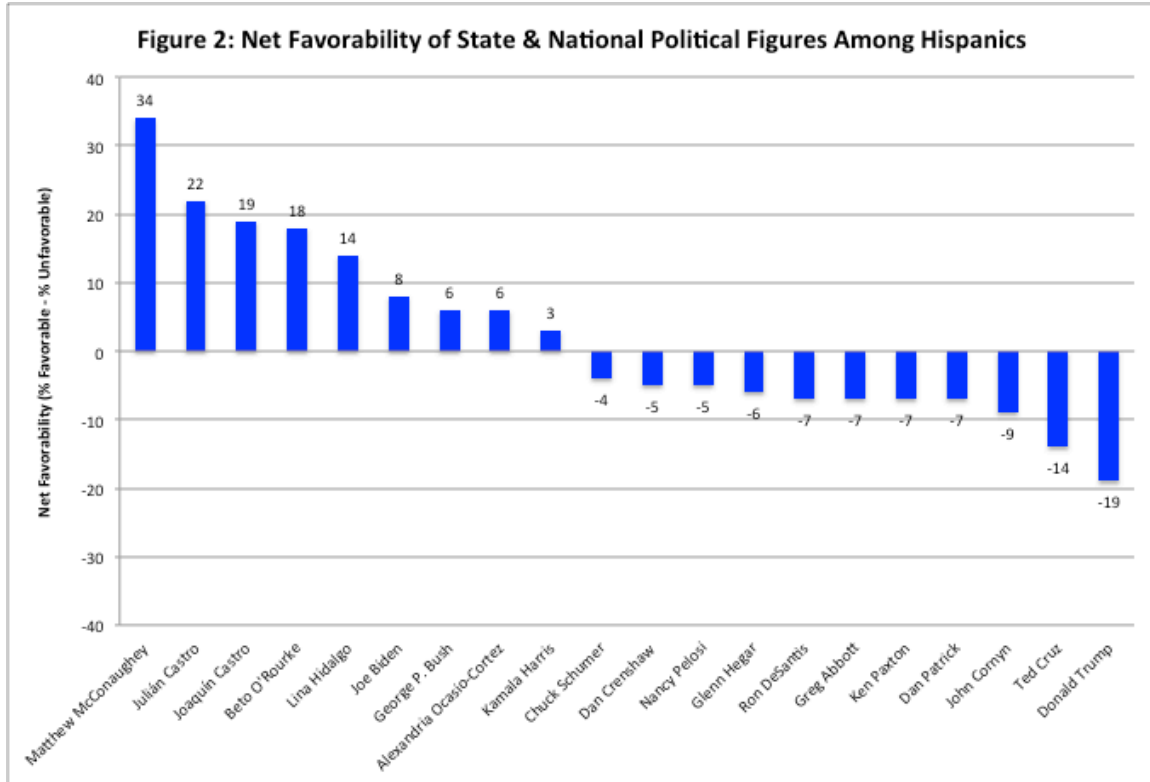
Table 2: Favorability Ratings of State & National Political Figures: Hispanics

Politician	Very Favorable	Somewhat Favorable	Somewhat Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Don't Know
Beto O'Rourke	34	19	8	27	12
Joe Biden	29	23	13	31	4
Donald Trump	27	11	8	49	5
Kamala Harris	26	21	13	31	9
A. Ocasio-Cortez	25	18	9	28	20
M. McConaughey	23	32	10	11	24
Julián Castro	23	23	6	18	30
Greg Abbott	22	21	8	42	7
Ted Cruz	22	17	8	44	9
Joaquín Castro	21	20	7	15	37
Nancy Pelosi	19	22	10	36	12
George P. Bush	15	27	17	19	23
Ron DeSantis	15	12	8	26	39
Chuck Schumer	14	19	10	27	30
Lina Hidalgo	13	15	5	9	58
Ken Paxton	12	17	8	28	35
Dan Patrick	11	17	7	28	37
John Cornyn	10	20	14	25	31
Dan Crenshaw	9	14	10	18	49
Glenn Hegar	4	12	11	11	63

Conversely, one-quarter or more of the Texas Hispanics surveyed have a very unfavorable opinion of 13 politicians: Trump (49%), Cruz (44%), Abbott (42%), Pelosi (36%), Harris (31%), Biden (31%), Ocasio-Cortez (28%), Patrick (28%), Paxton (28%), Schumer (27%), O'Rourke (27%), DeSantis (26%) and Cornyn (25%).

Figure 2 provides the net favorability score for the 20 politicians. Five political figures have net favorability scores among Hispanics in the positive double digits: McConaughey (34%), Julián Castro (22%), Joaquín Castro (19%), O'Rourke (18%) and Hidalgo (14%). Two political figures have net favorability scores among Hispanics in the negative double digits: Trump (-19%) and Cruz (-14%).

Figure 2: Net Favorability of State & National Political Figures Among Hispanics

2.3. Political Figure Favorability Among Hispanic Sub-Groups

As was mentioned earlier, the survey upon which this report is based included a Hispanic over-sample of 402 respondents, thereby allowing for a much more fine-grained analysis of the Texas Hispanic population than would be the case with a standard public opinion survey. In this section we take advantage of this oversample to examine Texas Hispanic opinion regarding four very well-known political figures (Greg Abbott, Joe Biden, Beto O'Rourke, and Donald Trump).

In this sub-section, eight Hispanic sub-groups are examined based on: gender, generational age, educational attainment, partisan ID, religious identity, immigration generation, ancestry and language use at home.

Table 6 provides the net favorability rating for these four political figures among four Hispanic sub-groups based on gender (women, man), generational age (Boomer/Silent, Generation X, Millennial/Generation Z), highest educational attainment (high school degree or less, some college or two year degree, four year degree or postgraduate degree), and partisan ID (Democrat, Independent, Republican).

Table 3. Political Figure Net Favorability (%) Among Hispanic Sub-Groups I

Demographic	Sub-Group	O'Rourke	Biden	Abbott	Trump
Gender					
	Woman	29	20	-14	-26
	Man	7	-5	-2	-10
Generation I					
	Boomer/Silent	5	2	-7	-6
	Gen X	13	11	-6	-14
	Millennial/Gen Z	30	9	-20	-29
Education					
	High School	12	8	7	-13
	Some College 2Yr	17	2	-20	-30
	4Yr/Postgrad	34	17	-19	-23
Partisan ID					
	Democrat	81	82	-56	-74
	Independent	-11	-43	-6	-11
	Republican	-53	-57	69	69

Biden (20% vs. -5%) and O'Rourke (29% vs. 7%) have higher net favorability ratings among Hispanic women than among Hispanic men. The obverse is true for Abbott (-14% vs. -2%) and Trump (-26% vs. -10%) respectively.

O'Rourke's net favorability rating among the combined Millennial/Generation Z cohort (30%) is six times greater than his net favorability rating among the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort (5%). Conversely both Abbott (-20%) and Trump (-29%) have their lowest generational favorability rating among the Millennial/Generation Z Hispanics and their highest favorability rating among Boomer/Silent Hispanics.

In regard to educational attainment, both Abbott (-13%) and Trump (-13%) have higher net favorability ratings among those Hispanics whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree (or less) than they do among those with some college or a two year degree (-20% and -30% respectively) or with a four degree or a postgraduate degree (-19% and -23% respectively).

It should come as no surprise that O'Rourke and Biden enjoy their highest net favorability scores among Texas Democrats (81% and 82% respectively) and that Abbott and Trump enjoy their highest net favorability scores among Texas Republicans (69% and 69% respectively). One noteworthy finding is that O'Rourke (-53%), Biden (-57%) and Abbott (-56%) all possess lower negative net favorability

ratings among the rival partisans (Republicans in the former two cases and Democrats in the latter) than does Trump (-74% among Democrats).

Table 4 provides the net favorability rating for these four political figures among four Hispanic sub-groups based on religion (evangelical Protestant, Catholic, non-religious), immigration generation (immigrant, 1st generation, 2nd generation, 3rd generation and beyond), ancestry (one or two Hispanic grandparents, three or four Hispanic grandparents), and language use in the home (Spanish dominant, equal use of English and Spanish, English dominant).

Table 4. Political Figure Net Favorability (%) Among Hispanic Sub-Groups II

Demographic	Sub-Group	O'Rourke	Biden	Abbott	Trump
Religion					
	Evangelical-P	-5	-14	18	8
	Catholic	27	18	-9	-23
	Non-Religious	20	12	-23	-26
Generation II					
	Immigrant	38	24	3	-13
	1st Gen.	24	19	-9	-30
	2nd Gen.	27	14	-14	-16
	3rd Gen. +	6	-1	2	-12
Ancestry					
	1-2 H Grand	1	-8	-3	-11
	3-4 H Grand	24	15	-10	-21
Language					
	Spanish Dom.	45	38	-3	-26
	Equal En. & Sp.	33	15	-4	-20
	English Dom.	5	-3	-11	-18

Biden and O'Rourke have positive net favorability ratings among Catholic (27% and 18% respectively) and non-religious (20% and 12%) Hispanics, and negative net favorability ratings among evangelical Protestant Hispanics (-5% and -14%). Conversely, Trump and Abbott have positive net favorability ratings among evangelical Protestant Hispanics (18% and 8%) and negative net favorability ratings among Catholic (-9% and -23%) and non-religious (-23% and -26%) Hispanics.

In regard to immigration generations, O'Rourke enjoys his highest net favorability rating among immigrants (38%) and lowest (6%) among those Hispanics whose lineage is third generation or beyond, with the same true for Biden (24% vs. -1%). Abbott's net favorability ratings are highest among immigrants (3%) and third generation and beyond (2%) Hispanics, and lowest among first (-9%) and second (-14%) generation Hispanics. Finally, Trump's net favorability ratings are comparable among second (-16%) and third (-12%) generation Hispanics as well as

immigrants (-13%), but dramatically lower among first generation Hispanics (-30%).

O'Rourke (24% vs. 1%) and Biden (15% vs. -8%) respectively enjoy greater support among Hispanics with three or four Hispanic grandparents than among Hispanics with one or two Hispanic grandparents. The obverse is true for Abbott (-10% vs. -3%) and Trump (-21% vs. -11%) respectively.

Finally, Hispanics who live in a household where English is the dominant language of discourse have a notably lower net favorability rating of both O'Rourke (5%) and Biden (3%) than Hispanics who live in a household where English and Spanish are spoken equally (33% and 15% respectively) or where Spanish is dominant (45% and 38%). In contrast, there do not exist any noteworthy differences in the net favorability ratings of either Abbott or Trump based on household language use.

3. VOTE INTENTION FOR THE 2022 TEXAS GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION

This section examines the 2022 Texas gubernatorial vote intention among registered voters, first among all voters and then among sub-groups of Texas Hispanics.

3.1. Vote Intention in the 2022 Texas Gubernatorial Election

In the survey the respondents were presented with four potential candidates and their partisan affiliation and asked, if the election were held today, which one would they vote for. The four candidates were Greg Abbott (Republican), Beto O'Rourke (Democrat), Delilah Barrios (Green Party), and one of two potential Libertarian candidates who were each randomly assigned to one-half of the respondents, Dan Behrman (Libertarian) and Andrew Jewell (Libertarian). Respondents also had the option of answering don't know/unsure.

Table 5 provides the survey results for two populations: all registered voters and only those respondents who cast a ballot in the 2020 presidential election. Among all registered voters Abbott was the choice of 43%, O'Rourke of 42%, the Libertarian combination of Behrman and Jewell of 2%, and the Green Party's Barrios of 1%, with 12% unsure of whom they would vote for. The results remain nearly identical if the population is restricted to those individuals who reported having cast a ballot in the 2020 presidential election, with Abbott the preferred candidate of 44%, O'Rourke of 43%, Behrman/Jewell of 2% and Barrios of 1%, with 10% unsure.

Table 5. Vote Intention For The 2022 Gubernatorial Election

Candidate (Party)	All Registered Voters %	2020 Election Voters %
Greg Abbott (R)	43	44
Beto O'Rourke (D)	42	43
D. Behrman/A. Jewell (L)	2	2
Delilah Barrios (G)	1	1
Unsure/Don't Know	12	10

Table 6 highlights that almost twice as many white Texans intend to vote for Abbott (58%) than intend to vote for O'Rourke (30%). Conversely, more than seven times as many Black Texans intend to vote for O'Rourke (76%) than intend to vote for Abbott (10%). Hispanic support is more evenly divided, with 49% of Hispanics favoring O'Rourke and 31% favoring Abbott.

Table 6: Ethnicity/Race & the 2022 Gubernatorial Vote: All Registered Voters

Ethnicity/Race	Abbott %	O'Rourke %	Others %	Unsure %
White	58	30	3	9
Hispanic	31	49	4	16
Black	10	76	2	12
Other	56	27	1	16

3.2. Demographics & Hispanic Vote Intention for the 2022 Gubernatorial Election

Table 7 examines the gubernatorial vote intention across four demographic groups within the Texas Hispanic community: gender (female, male), generation (Baby Boomer/Silent, Generation X, Millennial, Generation Z), highest educational attainment (high school or less, some college/2-year degree, 4-year degree/postgraduate degree) and partisan ID (Democrat, Independent, Republican).

Table 7: Gender, Generation, Education, Partisan ID & the 2022 Gubernatorial Vote Among Hispanics

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Abbott %	O'Rourke %	Unsure %
Gender				
	Female	28	56	13
	Male	35	40	20
Generation I				
	Boomer/Silent	45	47	8
	Generation X	33	46	18
	Millennial	23	57	16
	Generation Z	21	36	31
Education				
	High School	34	42	22
	2-Yr/Some	28	51	15
	4-Yr/PostGrad	29	57	9
Partisan ID				
	Democrat	3	87	7
	Independent	29	29	34
	Republican	82	1	11

By and large the trends observed in Table 3 are also seen in Table 4 in terms of support being greater or lesser for Abbott and O'Rourke respectively, simply with the adjustment that the baseline support for Abbott is lower among Hispanics than within the general population while for O'Rourke it is higher.

Table 8 extends the above analysis by examining Hispanic vote intention differences among four distinct Hispanic demographic sub-groups. The first is religion: evangelical Protestant, Catholic and non-religious. The second is language use in the home: Spanish dominant, equal use of English and Spanish, more English than Spanish, and English only. The third is the immigration generation of the respondent: immigrant, first generation, second generation and third generation

and beyond. The fourth is ancestry based on the number of Hispanic grandparents possessed by the respondent: three to four Hispanic grandparents or one to two Hispanic grandparents.

Table 8: Hispanic Sub-Groups and the 2022 Gubernatorial Vote: Immigration Generation, Birth Generation, Language Use, Ancestry, Religion, and Education

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Abbott %	O'Rourke %	Unsure %
Religion				
	Evangelical-P	42	37	16
	Catholic	29	56	13
	Non-Religious	28	46	21
Language				
	Spanish Dom.	23	56	21
	Equal En. & Sp.	24	57	15
	More English	40	44	16
	English Only	31	44	24
Generation II				
	Immigrant	34	49	17
	1st Gen.	23	52	19
	2nd Gen.	30	50	17
	3rd Gen. +	36	45	16
Ancestry				
	3-4 Hispanic Grandparents	29	52	14
	1-2 Hispanic Grandparents	36	38	22

One in five of the Hispanics surveyed is an evangelical Protestant (20%), nearly one-half are Catholic (47%), 27% profess no religious identity and 6% identify with some other religion. Hispanics who are evangelical Protestants are more likely to intend to vote for Abbott (42%) than O'Rourke (37%) while Catholic Hispanics and non-religious Hispanics overwhelmingly favor O'Rourke (56% and 46% respectively) over Abbott (29% and 28% respectively).

One in ten Hispanics surveyed (10%) live in a Spanish dominant household, 29% live in a household where both English and Spanish are spoken relatively equally, 34% live in a household where more English is spoken than Spanish, and 27% live in a household where only English is spoken. O'Rourke possesses a much larger advantage over Abbott among those who live in households where Spanish is either the dominant language (56% vs. 23%) or where English and Spanish are used

relatively equally (57% vs. 24%).   Conversely, O'Rourke's advantage over Abbott is notably smaller among individuals within households where either English is used more than Spanish (44% vs. 40%) or where only English is used (44% vs. 31%).

Slightly more than one in ten (12%) of the Hispanic registered voters surveyed are immigrants, 17% are first generation Americans, 24% are second generation, and 47% are third generation or beyond.   O'Rourke's advantage over Abbott is curvilinear, lowest among immigrants (49% vs. 34%) and among those who are third generation or beyond (45% vs. 36%), and highest among first generation (52% vs. 23%) and second generation (50% vs. 30%) Hispanics.

More than two-fifths of Hispanics surveyed have four Hispanic grandparents (61%) while another 5% have three Hispanic grandparents, for a total of 66%.   The remaining 34% of respondents have two or fewer Hispanic grandparents. While O'Rourke enjoys a substantially higher vote intention than Abbott among Hispanics with four or three Hispanic grandparents (52% vs. 29%), his advantage over Abbott is only 2% (38% vs. 36%) among those Hispanics with fewer than three Hispanic grandparents.

4. METHODOLOGICAL APPENDIX

The Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation conducted an online survey sample of 1,402 Texas registered voters between October 14 and 27, 2021, utilizing YouGov data collection systems and processes. Sample instruments, oversight research and survey analysis was conducted by the Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation in coordination with faculty from Rice University. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, and education. In addition to the standard sample of 1,000, an oversample of a total of 402 Hispanic respondents was included. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file). The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, and region. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. The weights were then post-stratified on 2016 and 2020 Presidential vote choice, and a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), to produce the final weight.