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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. 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 utilizes a large sub-sample (615 cases) of Texas Hispanics within a statewide survey of Texas registered voters (1,435 cases) to better understand intragroup differences within the Texas Hispanic community regarding vote intention in the November 2022 gubernatorial and attorney general elections as well as opinions regarding Joe Biden and Donald Trump.

In the November gubernatorial election, Greg Abbott's lead over Beto O'Rourke in the general population among registered voters is 7% (46% to 39%), among likely voters 8% (50% to 42%) and among the most likely (almost certain) voters 12% (53% to 41%).

O'Rourke's lead over Abbott is 17% (49% to 32%) among Hispanic registered voters, 18% (54% to 36%) among Hispanic likely voters and 14% (53% to 39%) among Hispanic almost certain voters.

While O'Rourke enjoys a 28% advantage over Abbott (59% to 31%) among Hispanic women, his 7% advantage among Hispanic men (49% to 42%) is less than half that size.

The survey results suggest the likelihood of Abbott winning a majority of the Hispanic vote in November is extremely low, but it is not unrealistic to imagine Abbott winning a majority of the Hispanic male vote in November.

Hispanics who live in households where Spanish is used more than English (Spanish Dominant) are significantly less likely to intend to vote for Abbott (17%) than are Hispanics who live in households where English is the dominant language (39%).

Hispanic Evangelical Protestants are significantly more likely to intend to vote for Abbott (65%) and significantly less likely to intend to vote for O'Rourke (27%) than both Catholic (31% and 62%) and non-religious (25% and 58%) Hispanics.

In the November attorney general election, Ken Paxton's lead over Rochelle Mercedes Garza in the general population among registered voters is 4% (43% to 39%), among likely voters 6% (48% to 42%) and among the almost certain voters 10% (50% to 40%).

Garza's lead over Paxton is 21% (50% to 29%) among Hispanic registered voters, 25% (57% to 32%) among Hispanic likely voters, and 22% (57% to 35%) among Hispanic almost certain voters.

Hispanics who live in households where Spanish is used more than English (Spanish Dominant) are significantly less likely to intend to vote for Paxton (19%) than are Hispanics who live in households where English is used more than Spanish (35%).

Garza's lead over Paxton is notably smaller among Hispanics who are immigrants (16%) than among those Hispanics who are first generation (28%) or third generation and beyond (31%).

Hispanic Evangelical Protestants are significantly more likely to vote for Paxton (53%) and significantly less likely to vote for Garza (36%) than both Catholic Hispanics (29% and 65%) and non-religious Hispanics (21% and 57%).

Overall, 40% of Texans have a favorable opinion of Joe Biden (21% very favorable) and 57% have an unfavorable opinion of Biden (47% very unfavorable). And, 48% of these same Texans have a favorable opinion of Donald Trump (32% very favorable) and 51% have an unfavorable opinion of Trump (45% very unfavorable).

One-half of Hispanics (50%) have a favorable opinion of Biden and 44% an unfavorable opinion of the president.

Two-fifths of Hispanics (38%) have a favorable opinion of Trump and 59% an unfavorable opinion of the former president.

Hispanic women (54%) are significantly more likely than Hispanic men (45%) to hold a favorable opinion of Biden.

Hispanics belonging to the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation (59%) are significantly more likely to have a favorable opinion of Biden than Hispanics belonging to either Generation X (46%) or to Generation Z (43%).

Hispanics with a four year or postgraduate degree are notably more likely than Hispanics with lower levels of educational attainment to have a favorable opinion of Biden and notably less likely to have a favorable opinion of Trump.

Hispanics who live in households where Spanish is used more than English are significantly more likely to have a favorable opinion of Biden (61%) than are Hispanics who live in households where English is used more than Spanish (46%).

Hispanics who have four Hispanic grandparents (53%) are significantly more likely to have a favorable opinion of Biden than are Hispanics with less than four Hispanic grandparents (40%).

Hispanic Evangelical Protestants are significantly more likely to have a favorable opinion of Trump (74%) and significantly less likely to have a favorable opinion of Biden (30%) than both Catholic Hispanics (33% and 61%) and non-religious Hispanics (29% and 43%).

## TEXAS HISPANIC VOTE INTENTION IN THE 2022 ELECTIONS & OPINION OF JOE BIDEN & DONALD TRUMP: A STUDY OF TEXAS VOTERS AND TEXAS HISPANIC VOTERS

This is the second report of three drawing on data from a representative survey of 1,435 Texas registered voters that took place between March 18 and March 28 of 2022 (confidence interval of  $\pm$ 0. The survey includes an oversample of 435 Hispanic registered voters 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 methodological appendix in Section 5).

This report examines the vote intention of Hispanics in general and of a wide variety of Hispanic sub-groups for the November 2022 Texas gubernatorial election and attorney general election. It also explores the opinions of Hispanics, in general and of a wide variety of Hispanic sub-groups, regarding Joe Biden and Donald Trump.

The <u>first report</u>, which was released on April 5, reviewed the vote intention for the November 2022 Texas gubernatorial, lieutenant governor and attorney general races under multiple candidate scenarios as well as the May 2022 Democratic lieutenant governor primary runoff election and the May 2022 Democratic and Republican attorney general primary runoff elections. Also examined were generic U.S. House and Texas Senate ballots for the November election.

#### 1. SURVEY POPULATION

The distribution of the 1,435 registered voters surveyed based on their ethnic/racial self-identification is 55% white/Anglo, 28% Hispanic/Latino, 13% Black/African American and 4% other. The gender distribution of the population is 52.5% women and 47.5%% 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), 27% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation and 9% to Generation Z (1997-2004). The partisan identification of this population is 43% Republican, 41% Democrat, 13% Independent and 3% Unsure.

Vote intention is examined in this report using three distinct populations: registered voters, likely voters, and almost certain voters. All likely voters and almost certain voters are registered voters, and all almost certain voters are likely voters. The populations can be best considered of what the vote intention for the race would look like under three different turnout scenarios, ranging from all registered voters casting a ballot to only the most motivated (almost certain) registered voters casting a ballot.

The ethnic distribution of the three turnout populations is contained in Table 1. Hispanic Texans represent 28% of registered voters, but only 25% of likely November voters and 23% of almost certain November voters. Conversely, white Texans account for 55% of registered voters, but 60% of likely voters and 63% of he most likely voters. Black Texans account for 13% of registered voters, 11% of likely voters and 10% of almost certain voters as we approach the 2022 general election.

Table 1. Ethnicity/Race and the Three General Election Analysis Populations

Population	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Registered	55%	28%	13%	4%
Voters (1,435)				
Likely	60%	25%	11%	4%
General				
Election				
Voters (1,139)				
Almost Certain	63%	23%	10%	4%
General				
Election				
Voters (931)				

Note: Population size in parentheses.

The Hispanic survey population (615 total, margin of error +/- 3.9%), that is the principal focus of this report, has the following socio-demographic distributions. The gender distribution of this population is 55% women and 45% men. In regard to generations, 24% of the population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928 and 1945) and Baby Boomers (1946-1964) cohort, 27% to Generation X (1965-1980), 36% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation and 13% to Generation Z (1997-2004). The distribution of the population based on educational attainment is: high school degree or less (43%), some college or a two-year degree (32%), and a four-year or postgraduate degree (25%). Two-fifths (53%) of the Hispanics surveyed identify as Democrat, 30% as Republican and 13% as Independent, with 4% unsure.

One in five of the Hispanics surveyed is an Evangelical Protestant (21%), nearly one-half are Catholic (48%), 24% profess no religious identity and 7% identify with some other religion. 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, and 61% live in an English dominant household where either more English is spoken than Spanish (34%), or where only English is spoken (27%). One in ten (10%) of the Hispanic registered voters surveyed are immigrants, 24% are first generation Americans, 26% are second generation and 40% are third generation or beyond. Almost three-quarters of the Hispanics surveyed have four Hispanic grandparents (74%) while another 5% have three Hispanic grandparents. The remaining 21% of Hispanic respondents have two or fewer Hispanic

grandparents. One in five of the Hispanics surveyed lives in South Texas (23%), 16% live in the San Antonio, 16% live in the Dallas-Fort Worth metro areas, 14% live in the Houston metro area and 10% live in the El Paso metro area, with the remainder living in other areas of state which all contain individually less than 10% of the Hispanic respondent population.

#### 2. THE NOVEMBER 2022 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION

Table 2 contains the vote intention for the four 2022 Texas gubernatorial candidates (Republican Greg Abbott, Democrat Beto O'Rourke, Libertarian Mark Jay Tippetts, and the Green Party's Delilah Barrios) among the three distinct voter populations: registered voters, likely voters and almost certain voters. Abbott's lead over O'Rourke among registered voters is 7% (46% to 39%), among likely voters 8% (50% to 42%) and among the almost certain voters 12% (53% to 41%).

Table 2. November 2022 Gubernatorial Vote Intention: Three Voter Populations

Candidates	Registered Voters (%)	Likely Voters (%)	Almost Certain Voters (%)
Greg Abbott (R)	46%	50%	53%
Beto O'Rourke (D)	39%	42%	41%
Mark Tippetts (L)	3%	2%	2%
Delilah Barrios (G)	1%	1%	1%
DK/Unsure	11%	5%	3%

Table 3 contains the vote intention for the four 2022 Texas gubernatorial candidates among three distinct Hispanic populations: Hispanic registered voters, Hispanic likely voters and Hispanic almost certain voters. O'Rourke's lead over Abbott is 17% (49% to 32%) among Hispanic registered voters, 18% (54% to 36%) among Hispanic likely voters, and 14% (53% to 39%) among Hispanic almost certain voters.

Table 3. November 2022 Hispanic Gubernatorial Vote Intention

Candidates	Hispanic Registered	Hispanic Likely	Hispanic
	Voters (%)	Voters (%)	Almost Certain
			Voters (%)
Greg Abbott (R)	32%	36%	39%
Beto O'Rourke (D)	49%	54%	53%
Mark Tippetts (L)	3%	2%	1%
Delilah Barrios (G)	2%	2%	2%
DK/Unsure	14%	6%	5%

Tables 4 and 5 display the likely voter vote intention for the November 2022 gubernatorial candidates among nine Hispanic sub-demographic groups, in addition to the overall likely voter vote intention for the candidates: 54% for O'Rourke, 36% for Abbott, 2% for Tippetts, 2% for Barrios and 6% unsure.

Table 4. November 2022 Gubernatorial Vote Intention Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups

Demographic	Categories	Abbott %	O'Rourke %	Others %	DK %
Overall		36%	54%	4%	6%
Gender	Women	31%	59%	4%	6%
	Men	42%	49%	4%	5%
Generation	Boomer/Silent	34%	59%	1%	6%
	Generation X	43%	50%	1%	5%
	Millennial/Gen Z	33%	53%	8%	6%
Education	High School or	38%	53%	4%	5%
	Less				
	2 Year Degree or	38%	49%	5%	8%
	Some College				
	4 Year Degree or	30%	64%	3%	3%
	Postgraduate				
Party ID	Democrat	8%	86%	3%	3%
	Independent	35%	31%	8%	26%
	Republican	90%	4%	3%	3%
Region	DFW Metro	37%	50%	5%	8%
	HOU Metro	26%	65%	6%	3%
	SA Metro	30%	60%	1%	9%
	South Texas	39%	55%	4%	2%

While O'Rourke enjoys an 28% advantage over Abbott (59% to 31%) among Hispanic women, his 7% advantage among Hispanic men (49% to 42%) is much more narrow (see Table 4). While the likelihood of Abbott winning a majority of the Hispanic vote in November is extremely low, it is not unrealistic to imagine Abbott closing the gap with O'Rourke among Hispanic men between now and the fall and winning a majority of the Hispanic vote on November 8.

O'Rourke's lead over Abbott among members of both the combined Baby Boomer/Silent Generation (25%) and Millennial/Generation Z (20%) cohorts is significantly greater in size than is lead among members of Generation X (7%).

O'Rourke's lead (34%) over Abbott among those Hispanics with the highest level of educational attainment (a college degree or postgraduate degree) is notably larger than his lead among those Hispanics whose highest levels of educational attainment is either a two year degree or some college (11%) or a high school degree or less (15%).

O'Rourke holds an overwhelming advantage over Abbott among Hispanic Democrats (86% to 8%) while Abbott holds an overwhelming advantage over O'Rourke among Hispanic Republicans (90% to 4%). The two enjoy relatively equal levels of support among Hispanic Independents.

Across the four major metro areas in Table 4, O'Rourke's lead (39%) among Houston area Hispanics (65% to 26%) is significantly greater than his lead (13%) among Dallas-Fort Worth area Hispanics (50% to 37%).

In Table 5 the data reveal a relatively limited number of sub-group differences in regard to the 2022 gubernatorial vote intention among Texas Hispanic likely voters.

Table 5. November 2022 Gubernatorial Vote Intention Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups

Demographic	Categories	Abbott %	O'Rourke %	Others %	DK %
Overall		36%	54%	4%	6%
Language	English	39%	52%	2%	5%
	Dominant				
	English &	34%	57%	5%	4%
	Spanish Equal				
	Spanish	17%	60%	8%	15%
	Dominant				
Hispanic	One to Three	39%	48%	5%	8%
Grandparents					
	Four	35%	56%	4%	5%
Immigration	Immigrant	34%	56%	4%	6%
Generation					
	1st Generation	36%	50%	7%	7%
	2nd Generation	37%	57%	3%	3%
	3rd Generation+	36%	58%	2%	4%
Religion	Evangelical Prot.	65%	27%	1%	7%
	Catholic	31%	62%	5%	2%
	None	25%	58%	5%	12%

First, Hispanics who live in households where Spanish is used more than English (Spanish Dominant) are significantly less likely to intend to vote for Abbott (17%) than are Hispanics who live in households where English is dominant (39%).

Second, Hispanic Evangelical Protestants are significantly more likely to intend to vote for Abbott (65%) and significantly less likely to intend to vote for O'Rourke (27%) than both Catholic Hispanics (31% and 62% respectively) and non-religious Hispanics (25% and 58%).

#### 3. THE NOVEMBER 2022 ATTORNEY GENERAL ELECTION

Table 6 contains the vote intention for the three individuals (Republican Ken Paxton, Democrat Rochelle Mercedes Garza, and Libertarian Mark Ash) who are most likely to be their respective political party's nominee in the November 2022 Texas attorney general election among the three distinct populations: registered voters, likely voters and almost certain voters. Paxton's lead over Garza among registered voters is 4% (43% to 39%), among likely voters 6% (48% to 42%) and among the almost certain voters 10% (50% to 40%).

**Table 6. November 2022 Attorney General Vote Intention: Three Voter Populations** 

Candidates	Registered	Likely	Almost Certain	
	Voters (%)	Voters (%)	Voters (%)	
Ken Paxton (R)	43%	48%	50%	
Rochelle Garza (D)	39%	42%	40%	
Mark Ash (L)	3%	3%	3%	
DK/Unsure	15%	7%	7%	

Table 7 contains the vote intention for the three individuals who are most likely to be their respective political party's nominee in the November 2022 Texas attorney general election among three distinct Hispanic populations: Hispanic registered voters, Hispanic likely voters and Hispanic almost certain voters. Garza's lead over Paxton is 21% (50% to 29%) among Hispanic registered voters, 25% (57% to 32%) among Hispanic likely voters and 22% (57% to 35%) among Hispanic almost certain voters.

**Table 7. November 2022 Attorney General Hispanic Vote Intention: Three Voter Populations** 

Candidates	Hispanic Registered Voters (%)	Hispanic Likely Voters (%)	Hispanic Almost Certain Voters (%)
Ken Paxton (R)	29%	32%	35%
Rochelle Garza (D)	50%	57%	57%
Mark Ash (L)	2%	2%	1%
DK/Unsure	19%	9%	7%

Tables 8 and 9 display the likely voter vote intention for the November 2022 gubernatorial candidates among nine Hispanic sub-demographic groups, as well as the overall Hispanic vote intention for Paxton (32%), Garza (57%) and Ash (2%).

**Table 8. November 2022 Attorney General Vote Intention Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups** 

Demographic	Categories	Paxton %	Garza %	Ash %	DK %
Overall		32%	57%	2%	9%
Gender	Women	31%	60%	1%	8%
	Men	33%	54%	3%	10%
Generation	Boomer/Silent	31%	62%	1%	6%
	Generation X	40%	48%	2%	11%
	Millennial/Gen Z	27%	60%	4%	9%
Education	High School or	30%	56%	3%	11%
	Less				
	2 Year Degree or	35%	52%	2%	11%
	Some College				
	4 Year Degree or	30%	67%	2%	1%
	More				
		<b>=</b> 0.4	0=0/	407	<b>-</b> 0.4
Party ID	Democrat	5%	87%	1%	7%
	Independent	31%	29%	12%	28%
	Republican	83%	12%	1%	4%
Region	DFW Metro	36%	51%	4%	9%
	HOU Metro	26%	67%	2%	5%
	SA Metro	25%	68%	1%	6%
	South Texas	35%	53%	1%	11%

Unlike the case in the gubernatorial contest, the gender gap in vote intention in the attorney general race is more muted, with Garza ahead of Paxton by 29% among Hispanic women and by a relatively similar 21% among Hispanic men.

Garza's lead over Paxton is significantly more narrow among the Hispanic members of Generation X (8%) than among either the older combined Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort (31%) or among the younger combined Millennial/Generation Z cohort (33%).

Garza's lead over Paxton among those Hispanics with a college or postgraduate degree (37%) is significantly greater than her lead among either those Hispanics whose highest level of educational attainment is a two-year degree or some college (17%) or, to a lesser extent, a high school degree or less (26%).

Garza holds an overwhelming advantage over Paxton among Hispanic Democrats (87% to 5%) while Paxton holds an overwhelming advantage over Garza among Hispanic Republicans (83% to 12%), although with Garza supported by a proportion of Republicans that is more than twice as large as the proportion of Democrats supporting Paxton. The two have relatively equal levels of support among Hispanic Independents.

Garza's advantage over Paxton is significantly greater in the Houston (41%) and San Antonio (43%) metro areas than it is either in the Dallas-Fort Worth metro area (15%) or in South Texas (18%).

In Table 9 the data reveal a relatively limited number of sub-group differences in regard to the 2022 gubernatorial vote intention among Texas Hispanic likely voters.

First, Hispanics who live in households where Spanish is used more than English (Spanish Dominant) are significantly less likely to intend to vote for Paxton (19%) than are Hispanics who live in households where English is used more than Spanish (35%).

Second, Garza's lead over Paxton is notably smaller among Hispanics who are immigrants (16%) than among those Hispanics who are first generation (28%) or third generation and beyond (31%).

Third, Hispanic Evangelical Protestants are significantly more likely to intend to vote for Paxton (53%) and significantly less likely to intend to vote for Garza (36%) than both Catholic Hispanics (29% and 65% respectively) and non-religious Hispanics (21% and 57%).

Table 9. November 2022 Attorney General Vote Intention Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups

Demographic	Categories	Paxton %	Garza %	Ash %	DK %
Overall		32%	57%	2%	9%
Language	English	35%	56%	2%	8%
	Dominant				
	English &	29%	60%	4%	7%
	Spanish Equal				
	Spanish	19%	61%	2%	18%
	Dominant				
Hispanic	One to Three	35%	54%	3%	8%
Grandparents					
	Four	31%	59%	2%	9%
Immigration	Immigrant	37%	53%	4%	6%
Generation					
	1st Generation	29%	57%	2%	11%
	2nd Generation	34%	58%	2%	6%
	3rd Generation+	30%	61%	2%	7%
Religion	Evangelical Prot.	53%	36%	1%	10%
	Catholic	29%	65%	1%	5%
	None	21%	57%	6%	16%

#### 4. FAVORABILITY EVALUATIONS OF JOE BIDEN & DONALD TRUMP

Table 10 contains the favorability evaluations of Joe Biden and Donald Trump among Texas registered voters. The respondents were asked if they have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of each political figure, or if they don't know enough about the person to have an opinion either way.

Overall, 40% of Texans have a favorable opinion of Biden (21% very favorable and 19% somewhat favorable) and 57% have an unfavorable opinion of Biden (10% somewhat unfavorable and 47% very unfavorable). And, 48% of these same Texans have a favorable opinion of Trump (32% very favorable and 16% somewhat favorable) and 51% have an unfavorable opinion of Trump (6% somewhat unfavorable and 45% very unfavorable). Only a scant proportion of Texans didn't know enough about either Biden (3%) or Trump (1%) to have an opinion either way.

Table 10. Favorable and Unfavorable Opinion	s of Joe Biden & Donald Trump
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Favorability Evaluation	Biden %	Trump %
Very Favorable	21%	32%
Somewhat Favorable	19%	16%
Somewhat Unfavorable	10%	6%
Very Unfavorable	47%	45%
Don't Know Enough	3%	1%

Table 11 provides the proportion of white, Hispanic and Black Texans who have a favorable (very favorable and somewhat favorable) and unfavorable (very unfavorable and somewhat unfavorable) opinion of Biden and of Trump.

Twice as many white Texans have an unfavorable opinion of Biden (69%) as have a favorable opinion of him (30%). Twice as many Black Texans have a favorable opinion of Biden (68%) as have an unfavorable opinion of him (31%). Hispanics are in the middle, with 50% having a favorable opinion of Biden and 44% an unfavorable opinion.

Significantly more white Texans hold a favorable (61%) than unfavorable (39%) opinion of Trump. Conversely, significantly more Hispanic (59% to 38%) and especially Black (84% to 13) Texans hold an unfavorable view of Trump than a favorable view.

Table 11. Ethnicity/Race & Biden/Trump Favorability/Unfavorability

Ethnicity/Race	Biden	Biden Trump		Trump
	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	Favorable %	Unfavorable %
White	30%	69%	61%	39%
Hispanic	50%	44%	38%	59%
Black	68%	31%	13%	84%

Outside of the expected partisan differences in favorability (79% of Democrats have a favorable view of Biden and 83% of Republicans have a favorable view of Trump), Table 12 reveals only three noteworthy sub-group favorability differences for either Biden or Trump.

First, Hispanic women (54%) are significantly more likely than Hispanic men (45%) to hold a favorable opinion of Biden.

Second, Hispanics belonging to the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation (59%) are significantly more likely to have a favorable opinion of Biden than Hispanics belong to either Generation X (46%) or Generation Z (43%).

Third, Hispanics with a four year degree or postgraduate degree as their highest level of educational attainment are notably more likely than those with lower levels of educational attainment to have a favorable opinion of Biden (59% to 44% and 49%) and notably less likely to have a favorable opinion of Trump (30% to 40% and 41%).

Table 12. Biden and Trump Favorability Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups

Demographic	Categories	Biden Favorable %	Trump Favorable %
Overall		50%	38%
Overan		30 70	30 70
Gender	Women	54%	36%
	Men	45%	42%
Canadia	Beauty (Cilent	<b>500</b> /	220/
Generation	Boomer/Silent	59%	32%
	Generation X	46%	38%
	Millennial	49%	42%
	Generation Z	43%	37%
Education	High School or Less	49%	41%
	2 Year Degree or Some College	44%	40%
	4 Year Degree or Postgraduate	59%	30%
Party ID	Democrat	79%	12%
Tarty ID	Independent	25%	39%
	Republican	12%	83%
	•		
Region	DFW Metro	42%	37%
	HOU Metro	56%	39%
	SA Metro	52%	34%
	South Texas	47%	39%

In Table 13 the data reveal a relatively limited number of sub-group differences in regard to the proportion holding a favorable opinion of Biden and of Trump.

First, Hispanics who live in households where Spanish is used more than English (Spanish Dominant) are significantly more likely to have a favorable opinion of Biden (61%) than are Hispanics who live in households where English is used more than Spanish (46%).

Second, Hispanics who have four Hispanic grandparents (53%) are significantly more likely to have a favorable opinion of Biden than are Hispanics with less than four Hispanic grandparents (40%).

Third, Hispanic evangelical protestants are significantly more likely to have a favorable opinion of Trump (74%) and significantly less likely to have a favorable opinion of Biden (30%) than both Catholic Hispanics (33% and 61% respectively) and non-religious Hispanics (29% and 43%).

Table 13. Biden and Trump Favorability Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups

Demographic	Categories	Biden	Trump
		Favorable %	Favorable%
Overall		50%	38%
Language	English Dominant	46%	37%
	English & Spanish Equal	55%	42%
	Spanish Dominant	61%	32%
Hispanic Grandparents	One to Three	40%	41%
	Four	53%	37%
Immigration Generation	Immigrant	56%	45%
	1st Generation	46%	35%
	2nd Generation	49%	37%
	3rd Generation+	51%	36%
Religion	Evangelical Protestant	30%	74%
	Catholic	61%	33%
	None	43%	29%

#### 5. METHODOLOGICAL APPENDIX

The Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation conducted an online survey sample of 1,435 Texas registered voters in English and Spanish between March 18 and March 28, 2022, utilizing YouGov data collection systems and processes. Sample instruments, oversight research and survey analysis was conducted by the Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation. 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 435 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.