

FAVORABILITY OF SELECT ELECTED
OFFICIALS & VOTE INTENTION
IN FOUR 2022 RUNOFFS

A STUDY OF TEXAS VOTERS AND TEXAS HISPANIC VOTERS

APRIL 13, 2022



TEXAS HISPANIC
POLICY FOUNDATION

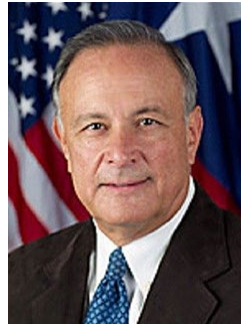
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ABOUT THE TEXAS HISPANIC POLICY FOUNDATION

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 draws on a March (18-28) 2022 survey of 1,435 Texas registered voters and examines the favorability ratings of 22 political figures as well as the vote intention for four May 2022 Democratic and Republican statewide primary runoffs.

Joe Biden is viewed favorably by 40% of Texans and unfavorably by 57%, with 21% and 47% having a very favorable and very unfavorable opinion of him.

Donald Trump is viewed favorably by 48% of Texans and unfavorably by 51%, with 32% and 45% having a very favorable and very unfavorable opinion of him.

Greg Abbott is viewed favorably by 48% of Texans and unfavorably by 45%, with 26% and 36% having a very favorable and very unfavorable opinion of him.

Beto O'Rourke is viewed favorably by 42% of Texans and unfavorably by 49%, with 27% and 42% having a very favorable and very unfavorable opinion of him.

Biden is viewed favorably by 50% of Texas Hispanics and unfavorably by 44%, with 26% and 31% having a very favorable and very unfavorable opinion of him.

Trump is viewed favorably by 38% of Texas Hispanics and unfavorably by 59%, with 26% and 52% having a very favorable and very unfavorable opinion of him.

Abbott is viewed favorably by 37% of Texas Hispanics and unfavorably by 54%, with 19% and 44% having a very favorable and very unfavorable opinion of him.

O'Rourke is viewed favorably by 53% of Texas Hispanics and unfavorably by 34%, with 33% and 22% having a very favorable and very unfavorable opinion of him.

The three political figures viewed favorably by the largest proportion of Texans are Barack Obama (52%), Trump (48%) and Abbott (48%).

The four political figures viewed favorably by the largest proportion of Texas Hispanics are Obama (66%), O'Rourke (53%), Biden (50%) and George W. Bush (50%).

Four-fifths or more of Texas Republicans have a favorable opinion of Trump (89%), Abbott (87%) and Ted Cruz (81%). More than half have a very favorable opinion of Trump (63%), Cruz (57%), Abbott (52%) and Ron DeSantis (51%).

One-third or more of Texas Republicans have an unfavorable opinion of Mitch McConnell (52%), Jeb Bush (47%), George W. Bush (37%) and George P. Bush (33%).

Four-fifths or more of Texas Democrats have a favorable opinion of Obama (92%), O'Rourke (84%), Biden (83%) and Kamala Harris (80%). More than one-half have a very favorable opinion of Obama (71%) and O'Rourke (57%).

Three-fourths (78%) of the most likely Democratic primary voters in South Texas and metro San Antonio (where high profile Democratic primary runoffs are taking place in TX-15 and TX-28) have a favorable opinion of Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez.

In Harris County, where she is county judge, 40% of registered voters have a favorable opinion of Lina Hidalgo and 42% an unfavorable opinion (18% don't know enough about her to have an opinion).

In the Republican land commissioner primary runoff, Dawn Buckingham leads Tim Westley by 11% (29% to 18%, 53% undecided) among likely voters and by 11% (30% to 19%, 51% undecided) among the most likely voters. Two-thirds of the undecided voters don't know enough about either candidate to have an opinion.

Buckingham holds a notable lead over Westley among likely Republican primary runoff voters in all of the major regions of the state except the South Texas/San Antonio region, where one-quarter of the voters intend to vote for each candidate.

In the Republican railroad commissioner primary runoff, Wayne Christian leads Sarah Stogner by 26% (44% to 18%, 38% undecided) among likely voters and by 31% (49% to 18%, 33% undecided) among the most likely voters.

In the Democratic land commissioner primary runoff, Sandragrace Martinez leads Jay Kleberg by 16% (41% to 25%, 34% undecided) among likely voters and by 15% (41% to 26%, 33% undecided) among the most likely voters.

Martinez and Kleberg are effectively tied in regard to their vote intention among the white (36% vs. 36%) and Black (28% vs. 25%) likely Democratic runoff voters, while Martinez holds a four to one advantage over Kleberg (56% to 14%) among Hispanic likely Democratic runoff voters.

In the Democratic comptroller primary runoff, Janet T. Dudding is in a statistical tie with Ángel Luis Vega (32% to 29%, 39% undecided) among likely voters as well as among the most likely voters (33% to 30%, 37% undecided).

While Dudding and Vega are effectively tied overall, Dudding holds a three to one (45% to 15%) advantage over Vega among white Democratic runoff voters while Vega holds an almost three to one (50% to 18%) advantage over Dudding among Hispanic Democratic runoff voters.

Among likely Democratic runoff voters, Dudding holds a notable advantage over Vega among women (37% to 24%) while Vega holds a similar advantage over Dudding among men (37% to 25%).

POLITICIAN FAVORABILITY & VOTE INTENTION IN FOUR 2022 RUNOFFS: A STUDY OF TEXAS VOTERS AND TEXAS HISPANIC VOTERS

This is the third 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 +/- 2.6%). 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 favorability ratings of 22 national and Texas political figures among registered voters in general and then according to the ethnicity/race and partisan identification of the registered voters. It also analyzes vote intention for the May 2022 Republican primary runoff for Land Commissioner and Railroad Commissioner and for the May 2022 Democratic primary runoffs for Land Commissioner and Comptroller.

The [first report](#) 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. The [second report](#) examined 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 as well as in regard to opinions of Joe Biden and Donald Trump.

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. For more details on the demographics of the seven different analysis populations utilized in these reports, see Section 4.

In the analysis contained in these reports, the two general election populations examined are voters who have indicated they are either very likely or almost certain to vote in the general election (referred to as “likely voters”) and those voters who state that they are almost certain to vote (referred to as “almost certain voters”) in

the November general election. The “almost certain voters” are a subset of the “likely voters” and are those Texans considered the most likely to turn out to vote in the election. In a similar vein, two populations of potential primary runoff voters are examined for both the Democratic and Republican primaries respectively, those who indicated they are “likely” to vote in the primary runoff and those who indicated that they are “almost certain” to vote in the runoff (this latter population, as is the case with the general election population, is a subset of the “likely voters”).

2. FAVORABILITY RATINGS OF NATIONAL & TEXAS POLITICAL FIGURES

In the survey the respondents were asked if they had a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of 22 national and Texas political figures, or if they did not know enough about the political figure to have an opinion either way. The 22 political figures are: President Joe Biden, former President Donald Trump, former President Barack Obama, former President George W. Bush, Vice President Kamala Harris, Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer, Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell, Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Florida Governor Ron DeSantis, former Florida Governor Jeb Bush, Senator Ted Cruz, Senator John Cornyn, Texas Governor Greg Abbott, Texas Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick, Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton, Texas General Land Commissioner George P. Bush, Congressman Joaquín Castro, former HUD Secretary and former San Antonio Mayor Julián Castro, former Congressman and current Texas gubernatorial candidate Beto O’Rourke, Harris County Judge Lina Hidalgo, and former Texas Supreme Court Justice Eva Guzman.

2.1. Texas Registered Voter Favorability Ratings of 22 Political Figures

Table 1 provides the combined favorable (very favorable + somewhat favorable), and combined unfavorable (very unfavorable + somewhat unfavorable) ratings for these 22 political figures, along with the proportion of Texas registered voters who held very favorable and very unfavorable opinions of the political figures (in parentheses) as well as the proportion who did not know enough about the political figure to have an opinion.

The three political figures viewed favorably by the largest proportion of Texans are Obama (52%), Trump (48%) and Abbott (48%). Obama (36%) and Trump (32%) also have the highest proportions of Texans with a very favorable opinion of them, with the third spot held by Cruz (28%).

Among those political figures about whom at least 75% or more Texans know enough to have an opinion, the three political figures with the lowest proportion of Texans holding a favorable opinion of them are McConnell (23%), Jeb Bush (26%) and Schumer (28%). Only one in 25 Texans (4%) holds a very favorable opinion of McConnell, only one in 20 (5%) a very favorable opinion of Jeb Bush and only one in 10 (10%) a very favorable opinion of Schumer.

The three political figures viewed unfavorably by the largest proportion of Texans are McConnell (61%), Pelosi (61%) and Biden (57%). Pelosi has the highest proportion of Texas registered voters holding a very unfavorable opinion of her (51%), followed by Harris (48%) and Biden (47%).

Among those political figures about whom 75% or more Texans know enough about to have an opinion, the three political figures with the lowest proportion of Texans holding an unfavorable opinion of them are Patrick (36%), Paxton (37%) and Cornyn (41%).

While outside of Harris County, where she is county judge (i.e., county executive), only 43% of Texas registered voters know enough about Lina Hidalgo to have an opinion of her, in Harris County 82% of registered voters have an opinion, 40% favorable (down from 48% in October 2021) and 42% unfavorable (up from 35% in October 2021), with a net -15% swing over between late October and late March.

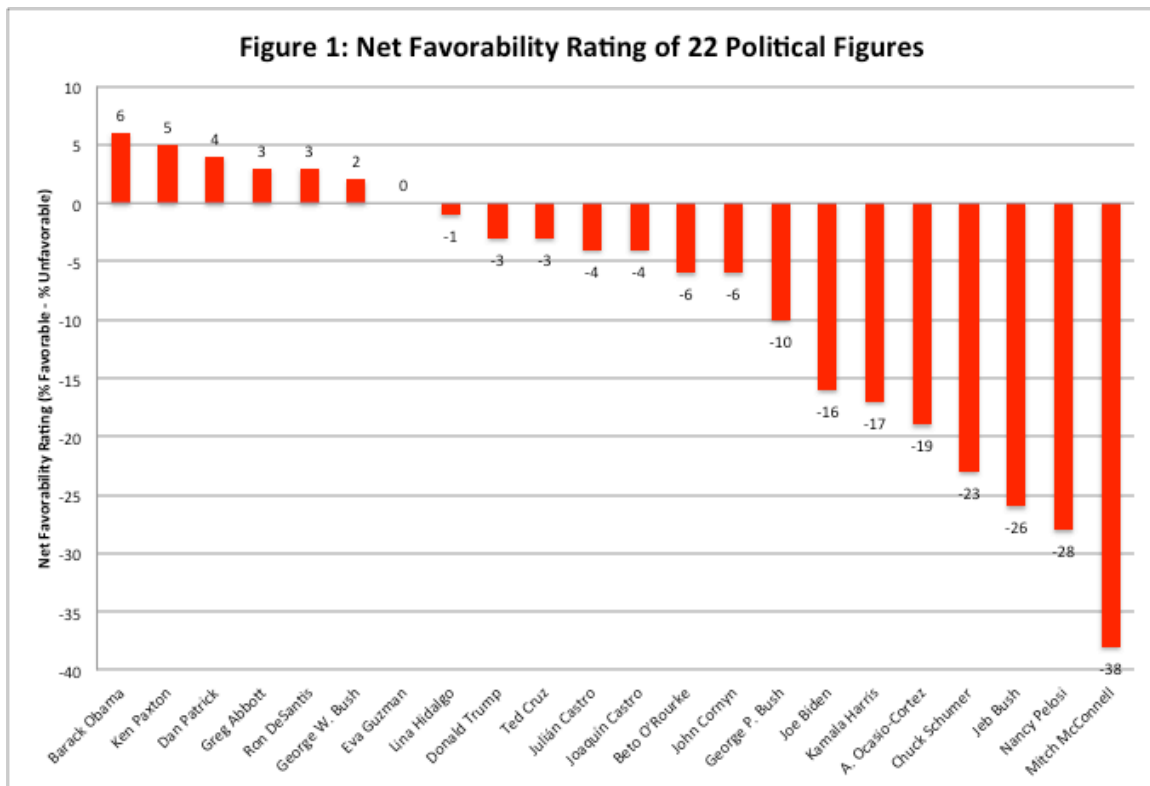
Table 1: Favorable & Unfavorable Opinions of 22 Political Figures Among Texas Registered Voters

Political Figure	Favorable % (very favorable in parentheses)	Unfavorable (very unfavorable in parentheses)	Don't Know Enough About to Have an Opinion
Barack Obama	52% (36%)	46% (35%)	2%
Donald Trump	48% (32%)	51% (45%)	1%
Greg Abbott	48% (26%)	45% (36%)	7%
George W. Bush	47% (15%)	45% (20%)	8%
Ted Cruz	45% (28%)	48% (39%)	7%
Beto O'Rourke	42% (27%)	49% (42%)	9%
Dan Patrick	42% (21%)	36% (29%)	22%
Ken Paxton	42% (20%)	37% (29%)	21%
Joe Biden	40% (21%)	57% (47%)	3%
Kamala Harris	39% (18%)	56% (48%)	5%
Ron DeSantis	38% (26%)	35% (26%)	27%
George P. Bush	36% (10%)	46% (22%)	18%
John Cornyn	35% (11%)	41% (25%)	24%
Nancy Pelosi	33% (17%)	61% (51%)	6%
A. Ocasio-Cortez	32% (15%)	51% (41%)	17%
Julián Castro	31% (14%)	35% (26%)	34%
Joaquín Castro	29% (14%)	32% (23%)	39%
Chuck Schumer	28% (10%)	51% (41%)	21%
Jeb Bush	26% (5%)	52% (27%)	22%
Eva Guzman	25% (6%)	25% (14%)	50%
Lina Hidalgo	24% (12%)	25% (17%)	51%
Mitch McConnell	23% (4%)	61% (40%)	16%

Figure 1 provides the net favorability ratings for these 22 political figures, that is the proportion of Texas registered voters holding a favorable opinion of them minus the proportion holding an unfavorable opinion of them.

Six of the 22 political figures have a positive net-favorability rating, meaning that a higher proportion of Texans have a favorable opinion of them rather than an unfavorable opinion of them. These six are: Obama (+6%), Paxton (+5%), Patrick (+4%), Abbott (+3%), DeSantis (+3%) and George W. Bush (+2%).

Eight political figures have net-favorability ratings that are in the negative double digits. They are, from least to most favorable, McConnell (-38%), Pelosi (-28%), Jeb Bush (-26%), Schumer (-23%), Ocasio-Cortez (-19%), Harris (-17%), Biden (-16%) and George P. Bush (-10%).



2.2. Texas Hispanic Favorability Ratings of 22 Political Figures

Table 2 provides the combined favorable (very favorable + somewhat favorable), and combined unfavorable (very unfavorable + somewhat unfavorable) ratings for these 22 political figures among Texas Hispanic registered voters, along with the proportion of Texas Hispanics who hold very favorable and very unfavorable opinions of the political figures (in parentheses) as well as the proportion who did not know enough about the political figure to have an opinion.

Table 2: Favorable & Unfavorable Opinions of 22 Political Figures Among Texas Hispanic Registered Voters

Political Figure	Favorable % (very favorable in parentheses)	Unfavorable (very unfavorable in parentheses)	Don't Know Enough About to Have an Opinion
Barack Obama	66% (44%)	29% (19%)	5%
Beto O'Rourke	53% (33%)	34% (22%)	13%
Joe Biden	50% (26%)	44% (31%)	6%
George W. Bush	50% (19%)	40% (16%)	10%
Kamala Harris	48% (22%)	42% (30%)	10%
A. Ocasio-Cortez	46% (21%)	32% (24%)	22%
Joaquín Castro	43% (20%)	22% (15%)	35%
Julián Castro	42% (19%)	25% (16%)	33%
Nancy Pelosi	40% (18%)	50% (35%)	10%
Donald Trump	38% (26%)	59% (52%)	3%
George P. Bush	38% (12%)	41% (22%)	21%
Greg Abbott	37% (19%)	54% (44%)	9%
Lina Hidalgo	34% (14%)	18% (10%)	48%
Chuck Schumer	33% (11%)	35% (23%)	32%
Ted Cruz	32% (15%)	59% (47%)	9%
Ken Paxton	30% (13%)	40% (29%)	30%
Dan Patrick	29% (11%)	40% (29%)	31%
Eva Guzman	28% (6%)	22% (12%)	50%
Ron DeSantis	27% (12%)	39% (28%)	34%
John Cornyn	27% (7%)	40% (25%)	33%
Jeb Bush	24% (5%)	47% (23%)	29%
Mitch McConnell	22% (7%)	54% (37%)	24%

The three political figures viewed favorably by the largest proportion of Texas Hispanics are Obama (66%) and O'Rourke (53%), with Biden (50%) and George W. Bush (50%) tied for third. Obama (44%), O'Rourke (33%), Biden (26%) and Trump (26%) have the highest proportions of Texas Hispanics with a very favorable opinion of them.

Among those political figures about whom at least 75% or more Texas Hispanics know enough to have an opinion, the three political figures with the lowest proportion of Hispanic Texans holding a favorable opinion of them are McConnell (22%), Cruz (32%) and Abbott (37%).

The three political figures viewed unfavorably by the largest proportion of Texas Hispanics are Trump (59%) and Cruz (59%), with Abbott (54%) and McConnell (54%) tied for third. Trump (52%) has the highest proportion of Texas Hispanics holding a very unfavorable opinion of him, followed by Cruz (47%) and Abbott (44%).

Among those political figures about whom 75% or more Hispanic Texans know enough to have an opinion, the three political figures with the lowest proportion of Texas Hispanics holding an unfavorable opinion of them are Obama (29%), Ocasio-Cortez (32%) and O'Rourke (34%).

2.3. Texas Republican Favorability Ratings of Republican Political Figures

Table 3 provides similar information to Table 1, except the political figures evaluated are all Republicans and the population is restricted to Texas registered voters whose partisan ID is Republican.

Four-fifths or more of Texas Republicans have a favorable opinion of Trump (89%), Abbott (87%) and Cruz (81%). And more than one-half of Texas Republicans have a very favorable opinion of Trump (63%), Cruz (57%), Abbott (52%) and DeSantis (51%).

One-third or more Texas Republicans have an unfavorable opinion of McConnell (52%), Jeb Bush (47%), George W. Bush (37%) and George P. Bush (33%).

Table 3: Favorable & Unfavorable Opinions of 12 Republican Political Figures Among Texas Republicans

Political Figure	Favorable % (very favorable in parentheses)	Unfavorable (very unfavorable in parentheses)	Don't Know Enough About to Have an Opinion
Donald Trump	89% (63%)	11% (5%)	0%
Greg Abbott	87% (52%)	9% (3%)	4%
Ted Cruz	81% (57%)	14% (5%)	5%
Ken Paxton	75% (40%)	11% (5%)	14%
Dan Patrick	73% (42%)	11% (5%)	16%
Ron DeSantis	65% (51%)	15% (7%)	20%
John Cornyn	60% (22%)	21% (7%)	19%
George W. Bush	58% (20%)	37% (21%)	5%
George P. Bush	52% (14%)	33% (11%)	15%
Mitch McConnell	36% (7%)	52% (22%)	12%
Jeb Bush	32% (6%)	47% (24%)	21%
Eva Guzman	30% (8%)	27% (14%)	43%

8.4. Texas Democrat Favorability Ratings of Democratic Political Figures

Table 4 provides similar information to Table 3, except the political figures evaluated are all Democrats and the population is restricted to Texas registered voters whose partisan ID is Democratic.

Table 4: Favorable & Unfavorable Opinions of 10 Democratic Political Figures Among Texas Democrats

Political Figure	Favorable % (very favorable in parentheses)	Unfavorable (very unfavorable in parentheses)	Don't Know Enough About to Have an Opinion
Barack Obama	92% (71%)	6% (2%)	2%
Beto O'Rourke	84% (57%)	9% (4%)	7%
Joe Biden	83% (46%)	15% (4%)	2%
Kamala Harris	80% (40%)	16% (6%)	4%
Nancy Pelosi	69% (35%)	24% (11%)	7%
A. Ocasio-Cortez	66% (33%)	17% (6%)	17%
Julián Castro	61% (30%)	13% (6%)	26%
Joaquín Castro	57% (30%)	13% (5%)	30%
Chuck Schumer	56% (22%)	22% (9%)	22%
Lina Hidalgo	42% (24%)	10% (6%)	48%

Four-fifths or more of Texas Democrats have a favorable opinion of Obama (92%), O'Rourke (84%), Biden (83%) and Harris (80%). More than one-half of Texas Democrats have a very favorable opinion of Obama (71%) and O'Rourke (57%).

In addition to being the political figure viewed most favorably by all Texans and by Texas Democrats, Obama is also the Democratic political figure viewed most favorably by Texas Republicans, 15% of whom view the former president favorably.

Unlike the case for Republicans, there are no Democrats viewed unfavorably by one-third or more of Texas Democrats, with the most unpopular Democrat among Democrats being Pelosi, who is viewed unfavorably by 24% of Texas Democrats.

In South Texas/San Antonio, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (AOC) is viewed favorably by 65% of Democrats and unfavorably by 15%. And, in this region (which includes two high profile Democratic congressional primary runoffs on May 24 in the 15th and 28th congressional districts), AOC is viewed favorably by 78% of the most likely (almost certain) Democratic primary voters, and unfavorably by only 12% (10% don't know enough about her to have an opinion).

3. FOUR 2022 TEXAS PRIMARY RUNOFFS FOR STATEWIDE OFFICES

This section examines two statewide Texas Republican Party primary runoffs (for Land Commissioner and Railroad Commissioner) and two statewide Texas Democratic Party primary runoffs (for Land Commissioner and Comptroller).

3.1. The 2022 Texas Republican Land Commissioner Primary Runoff

The first round of the Texas Republican Party Land Commissioner primary featured eight candidates. Dawn Buckingham finished first with 42% of the vote, followed by Tim Westley with 15%, Jon Spiers with 13% and Don Minton with 11%, with the remaining four candidates all in the single digits.

Table 5 provides the vote intention for the May 24 GOP Land Commissioner runoff. Half of likely (53%) and almost certain (51%) voters remain undecided in this contest. A plurality (29% and 30%) intend to vote for Buckingham while 18% and 19% of likely and almost certain voters respectively intend to cast a ballot for Westley.

Table 5. Republican Land Commissioner Primary Runoff Vote Intention

Candidates	Likely Voters (%)	Almost Certain Voters (%)
Dawn Buckingham	29%	30%
Tim Westley	18%	19%
DK/Unsure	53%	51%

Table 6 displays the distribution of the vote intention of the likely Republican primary runoff voters by their ethnicity/race, gender, generation and region.

Table 6: Ethnicity/Race, Gender, Generation & the 2022 Republican Land Commissioner Runoff (Likely Voters)

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Buckingham %	Westley %	Unsure %
Ethnicity/Race				
	White	30%	17%	53%
	Hispanic	29%	16%	54%
Gender				
	Women	28%	16%	56%
	Men	31%	19%	50%
Generation				
	Boomer/Silent	37%	16%	47%
	Generation X	24%	18%	58%
	Millennial/GenZ	18%	20%	61%
Region				
	HOU Metro	30%	18%	52%
	DFW Metro	32%	14%	54%
	SATX + South TX	24%	26%	50%

Buckingham's lead over Westley among white primary voters (30% to 17%) is similar to her lead among Hispanic primary voters (29% to 16%). The same holds true in regard to gender, with Buckingham holding a 12% advantage among men (31% to 19%) and a 12% advantage among women (28% to 16%).

In regard to the three generational cohorts, Buckingham is more likely to enjoy support among the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort (37%) than among the Millennial/Generation Z cohort (18%), while Westley's support is comparable across the three generational groups.

Finally, while Buckingham holds a notable lead over Westley in both the Houston (30% to 18%) and Dallas-Fort Worth (32% to 14%) metro areas, she and Westley are effectively tied in the South Texas/San Antonio region (24% to 26%).

Table 7 reveals that between two-thirds and three-quarters of the likely and almost certain undecided voters don't know enough about either Buckingham (72% and 66%) or Westley (73% and 66%) to be able to state with confidence that they would or never would consider voting for them. In contrast similar proportions of likely (26% and 25%) and almost certain (32% and 32%) voters indicate that they would consider voting for Buckingham and Westley respectively, while a mere 2% never would consider voting for them.

Table 7. Attitudes Toward Voting in Republican Land Commissioner Primary Runoff Among Unsure Voters: Likely and Almost Certain Voters (%)

Candidate: Voters	Would Consider Voting For	Never Would Consider Voting For	Don't Know Enough About Candidate
Buckingham: Likely Voters	26%	2%	72%
Buckingham: Almost Certain Voters	32%	2%	66%
Westley: Likely Voters	25%	2%	73%
Westley: Almost Certain Voters	32%	2%	66%

3.2. The 2022 Texas Republican Railroad Commissioner Primary Runoff

In the March 1 first round of the Republican Railroad Commissioner primary, Wayne Christian finished first with 47% of the vote, followed by Sarah Stogner

(15%), Tom Slocum Jr. (14%), Marvin “Sarge” Summers (12%) and Dawayne Tipton (12%).

Table 8 provides the vote intention among likely and almost certain Republican primary voters for the May 24 Railroad Commissioner runoff. Among likely primary voters, Christian’s vote intention is 44% while Stogner’s is 18%. Among the almost certain primary voters, Christian’s vote intention rises to 49% while Stogner’s remains at 18%. One-third (33%) of the almost certain and 38% of the likely voters remain undecided in this race.

Table 8. Republican Railroad Commissioner Primary Runoff Vote Intention

Candidates	Likely Voters (%)	Almost Certain Voters (%)
Wayne Christian	44%	49%
Sarah Stogner	18%	18%
DK/Unsure	38%	33%

Table 9 displays the distribution of the vote intention of the likely Republican primary runoff voters by their ethnicity/race, gender, generation and region.

Table 9: Ethnicity/Race, Gender, Generation & the 2022 Republican Railroad Commissioner Runoff (Likely Voters)

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Christian %	Stogner %	Unsure %
Ethnicity/Race				
	White	46%	17%	37%
	Hispanic	34%	22%	44%
Gender				
	Women	41%	16%	43%
	Men	47%	20%	33%
Generation				
	Boomer/Silent	54%	12%	34%
	Generation X	39%	24%	37%
	Millennial/Gen Z	27%	25%	48%
Region	HOU Metro	47%	12%	41%
	DFW Metro	47%	27%	26%
	SATX + South TX	46%	22%	32%

The vote intentions for Christian and Stogner across the four demographic groups differ notably in only two instances. First, the gap (12%) in the vote intention for Christian and Stogner among Hispanic primary voters (34% vs. 22%) is significantly smaller than the gap (29%) that exists among white primary voters (46% vs. 17%).

Second, while Christian enjoys a substantial advantage (42%) over Stogner among the Boomer/Silent Generation cohort (54% to 12%), the two candidates are effectively tied among the Millennial/Generation Z cohort (27% to 25%).

Table 10 provides the distribution of the undecided voters in regard to their opinions about voting for Christian and Stogner. More than two-thirds of these likely and almost certain undecided voters don't know enough about Christian (73% and 67% respectively) and Stogner (76% and 69%) to have an opinion about them one way or another, while approximately a quarter (23% to 31%) indicate they would consider voting for them. A miniscule 1% to 2% of these undecided voters indicated they never would consider voting for these two runoff candidates.

Table 10. Attitudes Toward Voting in Republican Railroad Commissioner Primary Runoff Among Unsure Voters: Likely Voters and Almost Certain Voters (%)

Candidate: Voters	Would Consider Voting For	Never Would Consider Voting For	Don't Know Enough About Candidate
Christian: Likely Voters	25%	1%	73%
Christian: Almost Certain Voters	31%	1%	67%
Stogner: Likely Voters	23%	1%	76%
Stogner: Almost Certain Voters	29%	2%	69%

Table 11 reveals that 82% of likely voters who cast a ballot for Christian in the March 1 election intend to vote for him on May 24, with 6% intending to vote for Stogner and 12% undecided. Slightly more (84%) of Stogner's March voters plan to vote for her in May, while 7% have switched to Christian and 9% are undecided. Substantially more Slocum Jr., Summers and Tipton March 1 voters intend to vote for Christian (46%, 45% and 56% respectively) than for Stogner (7%, 10% and 15% respectively), with between one-quarter (29%, Tipton) and one-half (47%, Slocum Jr.) of likely GOP primary voters who cast a ballot for these three eliminated candidates still undecided regarding their May 24 Railroad Commissioner runoff vote choice.

Table 11. Runoff Vote Intention Among Likely Railroad Commissioner Primary Runoff Voters Who Cast a Ballot in the March 1 Primary

March 1 Primary Vote	Christian (%)	Stogner (%)	Unsure (%)
Wayne Christian	82%	6%	12%
Sarah Stogner	7%	84%	9%
Tom Slocum Jr.	46%	7%	47%
Marvin Summers	45%	10%	45%
Dawayne Tipton	56%	15%	29%

3.3. The 2022 Texas Democratic Land Commissioner Primary Runoff

In the March 1 Texas Democratic Party Land Commissioner primary, Sandragrace Martinez won 32% of the vote, Jay Kleberg 26%, Jinny Suh 22% and Michael Lange 20%. Martinez and Kleberg will thus face off in the May 24 runoff.

Table 12 highlights that the vote intention of both likely and almost certain voters in this race is essentially identical, with Martinez supported by 41% in both populations and Kleberg by 25% and 26% respectively. One-third of Democratic primary voters (34% and 33%) remain undecided in the Land Commissioner runoff.

Table 12: Democratic Land Commissioner Primary Runoff Vote Intention

Candidates	Likely Voters %	Almost Certain Voters (%)
Sandragrace Martinez	41%	41%
Jay Kleberg	25%	26%
DK/Unsure	34%	33%

Table 13 displays the distribution of the vote intention of the likely Democratic primary runoff voters by their ethnicity/race, gender, generation and geographic region. Martinez and Kleberg are for all intents and purposes tied in terms of their vote intention among white (36% vs. 36%) and Black (28% vs. 25%) likely Democratic primary voters. However, Martinez enjoys a four to one advantage over Kleberg among Hispanic likely Democratic primary voters (56% vs. 14%).

There do not exist any noteworthy gender differences in the vote intention for the two candidates, with Martinez holding a 14% lead (39% to 25%) among women and a 19% lead (44% to 25%) among men.

In regard to generation, while Martinez and Kleberg are tied within the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort (30% vs. 30%), Martinez enjoys a significant advantage over Kleberg both among Generation X (48% to 14%) and among the Millennial/Generation Z cohort (50% to 26%).

Geographically, the two candidates are tied in the Houston metro region (30% vs. 30%), while Kleberg enjoys a noteworthy advantage over Martinez in the Austin metro region (45% to 29%) and Martinez a noteworthy advantage over Kleberg in both the Dallas-Fort Worth metro region (44% to 28%) and, especially, in the combined San Antonio and South Texas region (53% to 17%).

Table 13: Ethnicity/Race, Gender, Generation, Region & the 2022 Democratic Comptroller Primary Runoff (Likely Voters)

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Martinez %	Kleberg %	Unsure %
Ethnicity/Race				
	White	36%	36%	28%
	Hispanic	56%	14%	30%
	Black	28%	25%	27%
Gender				
	Women	39%	25%	36%
	Men	44%	25%	31%
Generation				
	Boomer/Silent	30%	30%	40%
	Generation X	48%	14%	38%
	Millennial/Gen Z	50%	26%	24%
Region				
	HOU Metro	30%	30%	40%
	DFW Metro	44%	28%	28%
	ATX Metro	29%	45%	26%
	SATX + South TX	53%	17%	30%

Table 14 explores the attitudes of the one-third of undecided voters towards both Martinez and Kleberg. Slightly more than one-fourth of the undecided likely voters indicated they would consider voting for Martinez (27%) and Kleberg (28%) while one-third of the almost certain voters indicated they would consider voting for Martinez (33%) and Kleberg (34%). In all cases around two-thirds (65% to 70%) of these unsure voters do not know enough about either candidate to have an opinion about voting for them while a miniscule 1% to 3% report that they never would consider voting for them.

Table 14. Attitudes Toward Voting in Democratic Land Commissioner Primary Runoff Among Unsure Voters: Likely and Almost Certain Voters (%)

Candidate: Voters	Would Consider Voting For	Never Would Consider Voting For	Don't Know Enough About Candidate
Martinez: Likely Voters	27%	3%	70%
Martinez: Almost Certain Voters	33%	1%	66%
Kleberg: Likely Voters	28%	2%	70%
Kleberg: Almost Certain Voters	34%	1%	65%

Table 15 reveals that 74% of likely voters who cast a ballot for Martinez in the March 1 primary election intend to vote for her on May 24, with 7% intending to vote for Kleberg and 19% undecided. More than two-thirds (69%) of first round Kleberg voters intend to vote for him on May 24, while 21% have switched to Martinez and 10% are undecided. Moderately more Suh (44% vs. 27%) and Lange (38% vs. 23%) first round voters intend to vote for Martinez than Kleberg, although large proportions (29% and 39% respectively) of Texans who cast a ballot for the third and fourth place candidates in the March 1 Democratic Land Commissioner primary contest remain undecided.

Table 15. Runoff Vote Intention Among Likely Democratic Land Commissioner Runoff Voters Who Cast a Ballot in the March 1 Primary

Mar. 1 Primary Vote	Sandragrace Martinez (%)	Jay Kleberg (%)	Unsure (%)
Sandragrace Martinez	74%	7%	19%
Jay Kleberg	21%	69%	10%
Jinny Suh	44%	27%	29%
Michael Lange	38%	23%	39%

3.4. The 2022 Texas Democratic Comptroller Primary Runoff

In the March 1 Texas Democratic Party Comptroller primary, Janet T. Dudding finished first with 46%, followed by Ángel Luis Vega with 35% and Tim Mahoney with 19%. Dudding and Vega thus face off in a May 24 runoff.

Table 16 provides the vote intention among the likely and almost certain voters for the Democratic Comptroller runoff that will take place on May 24. Among both populations, Dudding holds a narrow 3% lead over Vega, which for all intents and purposes is a statistical tie, with close to two in five likely (39%) and almost certain (37%) voters still undecided.

Table 16: Democratic Comptroller Primary Runoff Vote Intention

Candidates	Likely Voters (%)	Almost Certain Voters (%)
Janet T. Dudding	32%	33%
Ángel Luis Vega	29%	30%
DK/Unsure	39%	37%

Table 17 displays the distribution of the vote intention of the likely Democratic primary runoff voters by their ethnicity/race, gender, generation and geographic region.

Dudding holds a substantial lead over Vega among white likely Democratic primary voters (45% to 15%) while Vega holds a substantial lead over Dudding among Hispanic Democratic primary voters (50% to 18%), with Dudding enjoying a narrow advantage among Black Democratic primary voters (32% to 22%).

Dudding's vote intention among women likely Democratic primary voters is significantly greater than that of Vega (37% to 24%), with the obverse true among men (25% to 37%).

In regard to the three generational groups of likely Democratic primary voters, Dudding enjoys a narrow advantage over Vega (33% to 20%) among the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort while Vega holds a comparable narrow advantage among Generation X (34% to 24%), with the two effectively tied among the Millennial/Generation Z cohort (36% to 37%).

Dudding holds a notable advantage over Vega in both the Dallas-Fort Worth (40% to 27%) and Austin (43% to 17%) metro areas, and a narrow advantage in the Houston metro area (30% to 25%). Vega holds a narrow advantage in the combined San Antonio and South Texas region (35% to 29%).

Table 17: Ethnicity/Race, Gender, Generation, Region & the 2022 Democratic Comptroller Primary Runoff (Likely Voters)

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Dudding %	Vega %	Unsure %
Ethnicity/Race				
	White	45%	15%	40%
	Hispanic	18%	50%	32%
	Black	32%	22%	46%
Gender				
	Women	37%	24%	39%
	Men	25%	37%	38%
Generation				
	Boomer/Silent	33%	20%	47%
	Generation X	24%	34%	42%
	Millennial/Gen Z	36%	37%	27%
Region				
	HOU Metro	30%	25%	45%
	DFW Metro	40%	27%	33%
	ATX Metro	43%	17%	40%
	SATX + South TX	29%	35%	36%

Table 18 reveals virtually identical proportions of voters who would consider voting for Dudding and for Vega (ranging from 29% to 34%), never would consider voting for Dudding and Vega (ranging from 1% to 2%) and who don't know enough about the candidates to have an opinion either way (ranging from 64% to 70%).

Table 18. Attitudes Toward Voting in Democratic Comptroller Primary Runoff Among Unsure Voters: Likely and Almost Certain Voters (%)

Candidate: Voters	Would Consider Voting For	Never Would Consider Voting For	Don't Know Enough About Candidate
Dudding: Likely Voters	29%	1%	70%
Dudding: Almost Certain Voters	30%	1%	69%
Vega: Likely Voters	30%	2%	68%
Vega: Almost Certain Voters	34%	2%	64%

4. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR THE SEVEN ANALYSIS POPULATIONS

The four tables below provide the demographic distribution of the seven distinct analysis populations utilized in this report according to gender (Table 15) ethnic/racial self-identification (Table 16), generation (Table 17), and partisan ID (Table 18).

Table 15. Gender and the Seven Analysis Populations

Population	Women	Men
Registered Voters (1,435)	52.5%	47.5%
Likely General Election Voters (1,139)	51.5%	48.5%
Almost Certain General Election Voters (931)	50.4%	49.6%
Likely Republican Primary Voters (438)	47.5%	52.5%
Almost Certain Republican Primary Voters (328)	47.7%	52.3%
Likely Democratic Primary Voters (435)	56.3%	43.7%
Almost Certain Democratic Primary Voters (338)	60.5%	39.5%

Note: Population size in parentheses.

Table 16. Ethnicity/Race and the Seven Analysis Populations

Population	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Registered Voters (1,435)	55%	28%	13%	4%
Likely General Election Voters (1,139)	60%	25%	11%	4%
Almost Certain General Election Voters (931)	63%	23%	10%	4%
Likely Republican Primary Voters (438)	76%	18%	2%	4%
Almost Certain Republican Primary Voters (328)	77%	17%	2%	4%
Likely Democratic Primary Voters (435)	39%	37%	21%	3%
Almost Certain Democratic Primary Voters (338)	36%	37%	24%	3%

Note: Population size in parentheses.

Table 17. Generation and the Seven Analysis Populations

Population	Silent/Boomer	Gen X	Millennial	Gen Z
Registered Voters (1,435)	38%	26%	27%	9%
Likely General Election Voters (1,139)	44%	26%	23%	7%
Almost Certain General Election Voters (931)	48%	27%	21%	4%
Likely Republican Primary Voters (438)	50%	28%	19%	3%
Almost Certain Republican Primary Voters (328)	54%	30%	15%	1%
Likely Democratic Primary Voters (435)	41%	21%	27%	11%
Almost Certain Democratic Primary Voters (338)	47%	21%	25%	7%

Note: Population size in parentheses.

Table 18. Partisan ID and the Seven Analysis Populations

Population	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Unsure
Registered Voters (1,435)	43%	41%	13%	3%
Likely General Election Voters (1,139)	45%	42%	11%	2%
Almost Certain General Election Voters (931)	48%	40%	11%	1%
Likely Republican Primary Voters (438)	88%	2%	10%	0%
Almost Certain Republican Primary Voters (328)	89%	2%	9%	0%
Likely Democratic Primary Voters (435)	4%	92%	4%	0%
Almost Certain Democratic Primary Voters (338)	3%	93%	4%	0%

Note: Population size in parentheses.

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.