TEXAS DECIDES
PART I

A TXHPF STUDY OF TEXAS VOTER OPINIONS ON BORDER SECURITY, SCHOOL VOUCHERS, AND ABORTION

APRIL 24, 2024

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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

The Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation conducted a representative survey of 1,600 likely Texas voters between April 5 and 10, 2024. The survey population has a margin of error of +/- 2.45% and is representative of those Texas registered voters who are likely to vote in November of 2024.

Texas Governor Greg Abbott's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border is:
- Approved of by 54% of likely voters and disapproved of by 44%.
- Approved of by 65% of whites, 47% of Hispanics & 15% of Blacks.
- Approved of by 93% of Republicans, 54% of Independents & 7% of Democrats.
- Approved of by 96% of Trump voters, 60% of Kennedy voters & 4% of Biden voters.

President Joe Biden's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border is:
- Approved of by 24% of likely voters and disapproved of by 73%.
- Approved of by 51% of Blacks, 28% of Hispanics & 18% of whites.
- Approved of by 63% of Democrats, 21% of Independents & 2% of Republicans.
- Approved of by 63% of Biden voters, 15% of Kennedy voters & 2% of Trump voters.

The Texas policy of spending $3.5 billion in state tax dollars annually on border security is:
- Supported by 61% of likely voters and opposed by 34%.
- Supported by 67% of whites, 58% of Hispanics & 41% of Blacks.
- Supported by 86% of Republicans, 64% of Independents & 33% of Democrats.
- Supported by 70% of Hispanics who live in border counties and South Texas.
- Supported by 48% of Hispanics who live in the state's major urban counties.

The recent Texas legislation that makes illegal immigration a state crime is:
- Supported by 58% of likely voters and opposed by 40%.
- Supported by 69% of whites, 49% of Hispanics & 23% of Blacks.
- Supported by 95% of Republicans, 56% of Independents & 16% of Democrats.
- Supported by 61% of Hispanics in English-only homes & 46% where Spanish is spoken.
- Supported by 60% of Hispanics living in rural counties & 41% living in urban counties.

The Texas policy of busing asylum seekers to Northern cities is:
- Supported by 52% of likely voters and opposed by 44%.
- Supported by 62% of whites, 47% of Hispanics and 16% of Blacks.
- Supported by 85% of Republicans, 50% of Independents & 13% of Democrats.

Legislation that would use tax dollars to provide school vouchers to all Texas parents is:
- Opposed by 57% of likely voters and supported by 36%.
- Opposed by 68% of Blacks, 58% of Hispanics & 55% of whites.
- Opposed by 77% of Democrats, 56% of Independents & 43% of Republicans.
- Opposed by 60% of women & 54% of men.
- Opposed by a majority of urban (58%), suburban (58%) & rural (57%) county residents.

Legislation that would increase the pay of public school teachers is:
- Supported by 90% of likely voters and opposed by 7%.
- Supported by 98% of Blacks, 92% of Hispanics & 88% of whites.
- Supported by 98% of Democrats, 89% of Independents & 86% of Republicans.

Likely voter preferences among four potential policies regulating abortion in Texas are:
- 15% prefer abortion be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk.
- 29% prefer abortion be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk or if the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest.
- 29% prefer abortion be legal through 12 weeks of pregnancy.
- 27% prefer abortion be legal through 23-24 weeks of pregnancy.

The preference of the median Texas likely voter is for abortion to be legal through 12 weeks of pregnancy, a policy which though is generally rejected in Texas by both Republican legislators (as being too permissive) and by Democratic legislators (as being too restrictive).

58% of women prefer abortion be legal through 12 (33%) or 23-24 (25%) weeks of pregnancy, compared to 52% of men (25% & 27%).

42% of women prefer abortion be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk (14%) or also if the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest (28%), compared to 48% of men (15% & 33%).

51% of white likely voters prefer abortion be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk (16%) or also if the rape was the result of rape or incest (35%), compared to 40% of Hispanics (13% & 27%) and 24% of Blacks (11% & 13%).

76% of Black likely voters prefer abortion be legal through 12 (36%) or 23-24 (40%) weeks of pregnancy, compared to 60% of Hispanics (34% & 26%) and 49% of whites (25% & 24%).

76% of Republicans prefer abortion be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk (26%) or also if the rape was the result of rape or incest (50%), compared to 10% of Democrats (3% & 7%).

90% of Democrats prefer abortion be legal through or 12 weeks (27%) or 23-24 weeks (53%), compared to 24% of Republicans (20% & 4%).

66% of Hispanic Born-Again Christians prefer abortion be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk (30%) or also if the rape was the result of rape or incest (36%), compared to 34% of Hispanic Catholics (8% & 26%) and 12% of non-religious Hispanics (2% and 10%).

TEXAS VOTER OPINIONS ON BORDER SECURITY, SCHOOL VOUCHERS & ABORTION

The Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation conducted a representative survey of Texas registered voters who are likely to vote in the November 2024 general election. The survey was fielded between April 5 and April 10, 2024 by contacting registered voters via SMS messages through which the respondents were directed to an online survey platform with the option to complete the survey in English or in Spanish. The survey population of 1,600 has a margin of error of +/- 2.45% and is representative of those Texas registered voters who are likely to vote in November of 2024.

This report examines opinions of likely Texas voters of the handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border by Texas Governor Greg Abbott and President Joe Biden (pp. 3-5) and of three specific immigration and border security policies implemented by the Abbott Administration (pp. 5-10). It then analyzes support among likely Texas voters for school voucher legislation and for a pay increase for public school teachers (pp. 11-13). The report goes on to detail the preferences of likely voters for different proposed policies to regulate abortions in Texas (pp. 14-16). Three final sections examine intra-group differences among Texas Hispanic likely voters in regard to Abbott and Biden's handling of the situation at the border (pp. 16-18), Texas border policies (pp. 18-22) and abortion policy (pp. 23-24). A previous report examined the vote intention of Texas likely voters in the 2024 presidential election, the 2024 Texas U.S. Senate election and the 2024 Texas Railroad Commissioner election.

1. SURVEY POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

White likely voters account for 58% of this survey population of likely Texas voters, Hispanic likely voters for 25%, Black likely voters for 12%, and others for 5% (2% Asian American, 3% something else). Women represent 53% of this population, men 45% and others 2%. Likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 account for 34% of this population, those ages 45 to 64 for 38% and those 65 and older for 28%. The highest level of educational attainment of 45% of the population is a four-year college degree or a post-graduate degree, of 40% of the population is a two-year college degree or some college, and of 15% of the population is a high school degree or less. Republicans account for 37% of this population, Democrats for 26% and Independents for 26%, with 11% either identifying with another party or group or unsure or not wishing to state their partisan identification. Among those likely voters who cast a ballot in the 2020 presidential election, 52% report having voted for Trump, 46% for Biden, and 2% for other candidates.

2. VOTER OPINION OF ABBOTT AND BIDEN'S HANDLING OF SITUATION AT THE BORDER

In the survey the respondents were asked if they approved (strongly or somewhat) or disapproved (strongly or somewhat) of Texas Governor Greg Abbott's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border and of President Joe Biden's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border.

Table 1 underscores that while more than one-half (54%) of Texas likely voters approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border, slightly less than one-fourth (24%) approve of Biden's

handling of the situation at the border. In a similar vein, while 73% of Texas likely voters disapprove of Biden's handling of the situation at the border (59% strongly), substantially fewer (44%) disapprove of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border (39% strongly).

Table 1: Approval and Disapproval of the Handling of the Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border by Governor Greg Abbott and President Joe Biden

Approval/Disapproval	Abbott's Handling of Situation	Biden's Handling of Situation
Approve	54% (43)	24% (9)
Disapprove	44% (39)	73% (59)
Unsure	2%	3%

Note: Proportion Strongly Approving and Disapproving in parentheses.

Table 2 contains the approval and disapproval for Abbott and Biden's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border broken down by the respondent's gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, partisan identification and 2024 U.S. President (Republican Donald Trump and Democrat Joe Biden) and 2024 U.S. Senate vote intention (Republican Ted Cruz and Democrat Colin Allred).

Almost twice as many women approve of Abbott's (51%) than Biden's (26%) handling of the situation at the border, as do more than twice as many men (58% vs. 23%).

More than three times as many white likely voters approve of Abbott's (65%) than Biden's (18%) handling of the situation at the border, just as more than three times as many Black likely voters approve of Biden's (51%) than Abbott's (15%) handling of the situation at the border. In between are Hispanic likely voters, 47% and 28% of whom approve of Abbott's and Biden's handling of the border situation, respectively.

More than twice as many likely voters ages 45 to 64 and 65 and older approve of Abbott's (57% and 61%) than Biden's (27% and 25%) handling of the situation of the order. The same is true for those ages 18 to 44 (43% vs. 19%), but more noteworthy for these younger voters are the absolute majorities that disapprove of Abbott's (55%) and Biden's (76%) handling of the border situation.

Regardless of level of education, likely voters are notably more likely to approve of Abbott's than Biden's handling of the situation at the border, with the gap the largest among those whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less (64% vs. 19%) and the smallest among those whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year degree or post-graduate degree (49% vs. 26%).

More than nine out of ten Republicans (93%), Trump voters (96%) and Cruz voters (97%) approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border, with a respective 80%, 83% and 84% strongly supporting Abbott's performance vis-à-vis the border. In a similar vein, 97% of Republicans, 98% of Trump voters and 97% of Cruz voters strongly disapprove of Biden's handling of the situation at the border, with a respective 94%, 97% and 96% strongly disapproving.

Table 2: Approval and Disapproval of the Handling of the Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border by Governor Greg Abbott and President Joe Biden Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Abbott Approval	Biden Approval	Abbott Disapproval	Biden Disapproval
Gender	Women	51% (40)	26% (11)	47% (42)	71% (56)
	Men	58% (48)	23% (8)	40% (35)	75% (62)
Ethnicity/Race	White	65% (52)	18% (7)	33% (29)	80% (68)
	Hispanic	47% (38)	28% (12)	51% (45)	70% (54)
	Black	15% (11)	51% (21)	84% (78)	43% (23)
Age	18-44	43% (30)	19% (8)	55% (50)	76% (56)
	45-64	57% (46)	27% (10)	42% (37)	70% (57)
	65+	61% (53)	25% (10)	37% (32)	73% (63)
Education	High School	64% (54)	19% (9)	33% (30)	77% (72)
	2-Yr/Some College	55% (46)	23% (11)	43% (38)	64% (61)
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	49% (36)	26% (7)	49% (43)	70% (62)
Partisan ID	Republican	93% (80)	2% (1)	6% (4)	97% (94)
	Independent	54% (38)	21% (5)	44% (37)	78% (60)
	Democrat	7% (4)	63% (27)	91% (85)	32% (9)
2024 Pres. Vote	Trump	96% (83)	2% (1)	4% (3)	98% (97)
	Biden	4% (1)	63% (24)	94% (86)	32% (7)
2024 Sen. Vote	Cruz	97% (84)	2% (1)	3% (2)	97% (96)
	Allred	7% (3)	53% (20)	92% (83)	43% (15)

In sharp contrast to the near-unanimous approval of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border among Republicans, Trump voters and Cruz voters, only 63% of Democrats, 63% of Biden voters and 53% of Allred voters approve of Biden's handling of the situation at the border. Fewer than one in ten Democrats (7%), Biden voters (4%) and Allred voters (7%) however approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border.

Three-fifths (60%) of voters who intend to vote for Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. in the presidential election approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border (34% strongly) while 38% disapprove. Conversely, more than four-fifths (84%) of Kennedy voters disapprove of Biden's handling of the situation at the border (64% strongly) while 15% approve.

3. VOTER OPINION OF STATE OF TEXAS BORDER SECURITY & IMMIGRATION POLICY

In the survey the respondents were asked whether they supported (strongly or somewhat) or opposed (strongly or somewhat) three State of Texas policies related to border security and immigration.

The first policy evaluated is the state of Texas's decision to spend approximately $3.5 billion in Texas tax dollars annually on border security. The second policy evaluated is legislation passed (but currently blocked pending the resolution of a lawsuit) which makes illegal immigration a state crime and empowers Texas law enforcement to arrest immigrants who have crossed the border illegally. The third policy evaluated is Texas's practice of sending asylum seekers by bus to Northern cities.

Table 3 reveals that 61% of Texas likely voters support the decision by Governor Abbott and the Republican-controlled Texas Legislature to spend $3.5 billion dollars annually on border security, with 39% of likely voters strongly supporting this policy. In contrast, only 34% of likely voters oppose this policy (20% strongly).

Table 3. Support Among Likely Voters for Three Current Texas Border Security Policies

Texas Immigration/Border Security Policy	Support	Oppose	Don't Know
Spending $3.5bn in Texas Tax Dollars Annually on Border Security	61% (39)	34% (20)	5%
Making Illegal Immigration a State Crime & Empowering TX Police to Arrest Illegal Immigrants	58% (48)	40% (31)	2%
Busing Immigrants Seeking Asylum to Northern Cities	52% (41)	44% (36)	4%

Note: Proportion Strongly Supporting and Opposing the policy in parentheses.

Table 3 also reveals that 58% of Texas likely voters support (48% strongly) legislation passed by the Republican-controlled Texas Legislature and signed into law by Governor Abbott in 2023 which makes illegal immigration a state crime and gives the members of Texas law enforcement the authority to arrest anyone who is in the country illegally. In contrast, 40% of likely voters oppose this policy, 31% strongly. Implementation of the policy is currently on hold pending the outcome of litigation in the federal court system.

Finally, Table 3 highlights that a narrower majority (52%) support (41% strongly) the Abbott-implemented policy of busing asylum seekers to Northern cities governed by Democratic mayors, compared to 44% who oppose this policy (36% strongly).

Table 4 contains the support for and opposition to the current Texas policy of spending $3.5 billion dollars a year on border security broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, partisan identification and 2024 U.S. President and 2024 U.S. Senate vote intention.

Significantly more men (65% vs. 32%) and women (58% vs. 35%) support than oppose the spending of $3.5 billion a year on border security.

Significantly more white (67% vs. 28%) and Hispanic (58% vs. 38%) likely voters support than oppose spending $3.5 billion a year on border security. Conversely, more Black likely voters oppose (55%) than support (41%) this policy.

Absolute majorities of all three age groups support spending $3.5 billion a year on border security, although support is significantly higher among those ages 45 to 64 (64%) and 65 and older (68%) than among those ages 18 to 44 (52%).

Table 4. Support For & Opposition To Spending $3.5bn in Texas Tax Dollars Annually on Border Security Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Gender	Women	58% (35)	35% (20)	7%
	Men	65% (44)	32% (20	3%
Ethnicity/Race	White	67% (45)	28% (17)	5%
	Hispanic	58% (37)	38% (21)	4%
	Black	41% (18)	55% (35)	4%
Age	18-44	52% (31)	43% (27)	5%
	45-64	64% (42)	30% (17)	6%
	65+	68% (45)	27% (16)	5%
Education	High School	67% (48)	25% (16)	8%
	2-Yr/Some College	64% (42)	32% (20)	4%
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	57% (34)	37% (22)	6%
Partisan ID	Republican	86% (66)	11% (6)	3%
	Independent	64% (37)	31% (20)	5%
	Democrat	33% (11)	59% (35)	8%
2024 Pres. Vote	Trump	89% (70)	8% (4)	3%
	Biden	31% (8)	60% (38)	9%
2024 Senate Vote	Cruz	90% (71)	7% (3)	3%
	Allred	31% (10)	62% (39)	7%

Absolute majorities of all educational groups support spending $3.5 billion a year on border security, ranging from a high of 67% among those whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less to a low of 57% among those whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year college degree or post-graduate degree.

Nine out of ten Republicans (86%), Trump voters (89%) and Cruz voters (90%) support the current Texas policy of spending $3.5 billion a year on border security, as do one-third of Democrats (33%), Biden voters (31%) and Allred voters (31%).

Six out of ten Democrats (59%), Biden voters (60%), and Allred voters (62%) oppose the current Texas policy of spending $3.5 billion on border security, as do one out of ten Republicans (11%), Trump voters (8%) and Cruz voters (7%).

Table 5 contains the support for and opposition to the 2023 Texas law that made illegal immigration a state crime and empowers Texas law enforcement to arrest illegal immigrants broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, partisan identification and 2024 U.S. President and 2024 U.S. Senate vote intention.

Table 5. Support For & Opposition To Making Illegal Immigration a State Crime & Empowering Texas Law Enforcement to Arrest Illegal Immigrants Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Gender	Women	56% (45)	42% (32)	2%
	Men	62% (54)	36% (28)	2%
Ethnicity/Race	White	69% (60)	29% (23)	2%
	Hispanic	49% (35)	49% (38)	2%
	Black	23% (16)	75% (56)	2%
Age	18-44	49% (36)	49% (39)	2%
	45-64	60% (51)	38% (29)	2%
	65+	66% (58)	31% (23)	3%
Education	High School	72% (63)	27% (19)	1%
	2-Yr/Some College	61% (50)	37% (28)	2%
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	52% (42)	46% (36)	2%
Partisan ID	Republican	95% (86)	4% (2)	1%
	Independent	56% (44)	42% (30)	2%
	Democrat	16% (7)	81% (66)	3%
2024 Pres. Vote	Trump	97% (89)	2% (1)	1%
	Biden	11% (4)	85% (70)	3%
2024 Senate Vote	Cruz	97% (89)	2% (1)	1%
	Allred	17% (7)	81% (65)	2%

Absolute majorities of both men (62%) and women (56%) support the Texas policy that makes illegal immigration a state crime, with 54% and 45% strongly supporting the policy, respectively.

Significantly more white likely voters (69%) support than oppose (29%) the Texas policy that makes illegal immigration a crime, while significantly more Black likely voters oppose (75%) than support (23%) this policy. Hispanic likely voters are equally split between those who support (49%) and oppose (49%) the policy.

While significantly more likely voters who are between the ages of 45 and 64 (60% vs. 38%) and who are 65 and older (66% vs. 31%) support than oppose making illegal immigration a state crime in Texas, likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 are evenly split between those who support (49%) and oppose (49%) this policy.

While significantly more likely voters whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less (72% vs. 27%) or a two-year degree or some college (61% vs. 37%) support than oppose making illegal immigration a state crime in Texas, likely voters whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year degree or post-graduate degree are relatively evenly split between those who support (52%) and oppose (46%) this policy.

Virtually all Republicans (95%), Trump voters (97%) and Cruz voters (97%) support the Texas policy of making illegal immigration a state crime, with 86%, 89% and 89% strongly supporting this policy, respectively. Support for the policy is much lower among Democrats (16%), Biden voters (11%) and Allred voters (17%).

Table 6 contains the support for and opposition to the Texas policy of busing asylum seekers to northern cities broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, partisan identification and 2024 U.S. President and 2024 U.S. Senate vote intention.

While men are significantly more likely to support (55%) than oppose (41%) the busing of asylum seekers to northern cities, women are relatively evenly divided between those who support (50%) and oppose (46%) this policy.

White likely voters are significantly more likely to support (62%) than oppose (35%) the busing of asylum seekers to northern cities, Black likely voters are significantly more likely to oppose (77% than support (16%) the policy, and Hispanics are relatively evenly split between those who oppose (50%) and support (47%) the policy.

While significantly more voters who are between the ages of 45 and 64 (53% vs. 43%) and 65 and older (59% vs. 37%) support than oppose the busing of asylum seekers to Northern cities, likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 are notably more likely to oppose (52%) than support (43%) the policy.

While significantly more likely voters whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less (60% vs. 40%) or a two-year degree or some college (54% vs. 42%) support than oppose busing asylum seekers to Northern cities, likely voters whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year degree or post-graduate degree are relatively evenly split between those who oppose (49%) and support (47%) this policy.

Table 6. Support For & Opposition To Busing Immigrants Seeking Asylum to Northern Cities Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Gender	Women	50% (37)	46% (36)	4%
	Men	55% (47)	41% (35)	4%
Ethnicity/Race	White	62% (51)	35% (28)	4%
	Hispanic	47% (33)	50% (40)	3%
	Black	16% (9)	77% (64)	7%
Age	18-44	43% (31)	52% (43)	5%
	45-64	53% (43)	43% (36)	4%
	65+	59% (49)	37% (29)	4%
Education	High School	60% (49)	34% (27)	6%
	2-Yr/Some College	54% (43)	42% (34)	4%
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	47% (36)	49% (41)	4%
Partisan ID	Republican	85% (73)	12% (10)	3%
	Independent	50% (39)	47% (38)	3%
	Democrat	13% (3)	82% (67)	5%
2024 Pres. Vote	Trump	86% (76)	11% (9)	3%
	Biden	10% (2)	86% (74)	4%
2024 Senate Vote	Cruz	87% (77)	10% (8)	3%
	Allred	13% (3)	84% (70)	3%

Almost nine out of ten Republicans (85%), Trump voters (86%) and Cruz voters (87%) support the policy of busing asylum seekers to Northern cities, as do one out of ten Democrats (12%), Biden voters (10%) and Allred voters (13%). More than eight out of ten Democrats (82%), Biden voters (86%) and Allred voters (84%) oppose the busing of asylum seekers to Northern cities, as do one out of ten Republicans (12%), Trump voters (11%) and Cruz voters (10%).

4. VOTER OPINION OF SCHOOL VOUCHER AND TEACHER PAY INCREASE PROPOSALS

In the survey the respondents were asked to look ahead to the 2025 regular session of the Texas Legislature and then queried about whether they would support or oppose legislation that would provide vouchers funded by public tax dollars to all parents to help send their children to private schools. They also were asked if they would support legislation in 2025 that would increase the pay of public school teachers.

Table 7 reveals that 36% of 2024 likely voters in Texas support school voucher legislation (21% strongly) while 57% oppose it (47% strongly). The table also underscores that virtually all likely voters (90%) support legislation that would increase the pay of public school teachers (71% strongly), compared to only 7% who oppose this legislation (3% strongly).

Table 7. Support For & Opposition To Proposals for
the Provision of School Vouchers to All Parents and for a Public School Teacher Pay Increase

Legislative Proposal	Support	Oppose	Don't Know
Provide Vouchers for All Parents to Help Send Children to Private Schools	36% (21)	57% (47%)	7%
Increase the Pay of Public School Teachers	90% (71)	7% (3)	3%

Note: Proportion Strongly Supporting and Opposing the proposal in parentheses.

Table 8 contains the support for and opposition to school voucher legislation broken down by respondent gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, religion, region of residence, partisan identification and 2024 U.S. President and 2024 U.S. Senate vote intention.

There exist little in the way of significant ethnic/racial, education and regional differences in regard to support for and opposition to school voucher legislation, with absolute majorities of all three ethnic/racial groups, all three educational groups and all four regional groups opposing school voucher legislation. There do, however, exist significant gender, age, religion and partisan/vote intention related differences.

First, men (40%) are significantly more likely to support school voucher legislation than are women (32%), although an absolute majority of both genders (54% and 60%) oppose school voucher legislation, 43% and 50% strongly.

Second, likely voters age 65 and older are significantly more likely than voters ages 18 to 44 to support (42% vs. 28%) and significantly less likely to oppose school voucher legislation (51% vs. 64%). Absolute majorities of all three age cohorts do however oppose school voucher legislation.

Third, likely voters who identify as Born-Again Christians are significantly more likely than both Christians who are not Born-Again and non-Religious likely voters to support school voucher legislation (45% vs. 30% and 24%) and significantly less likely to oppose school voucher legislation (47% vs. 62% and 68%).

**Table 8. Support For & Opposition To a Legislative Proposal
to Provide School Vouchers to All Parents Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups.**

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Gender	Women	32% (18)	60% (50)	8%
	Men	40% (24)	54% (43)	6%
Ethnicity/Race	White	37% (22)	55% (44)	8%
	Hispanic	34% (19)	58% (46)	8%
	Black	27% (15)	68% (61)	5%
Age	18-44	28% (14)	64% (52)	8%
	45-64	36% (22)	56% (47)	8%
	65+	42% (26)	51% (41)	7%
Education	High School	39% (22)	53% (41)	8%
	2-Yr/Some College	39% (22)	53% (42)	8%
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	32% (19)	62% (53)	6%
Religion	Born-Again Christian	45% (28)	47% (32)	8%
	Other Christian	30% (17)	62% (50)	8%
	Not Religious	24% (16)	68% (57)	8%
Partisan ID	Republican	50% (32)	43% (32)	7%
	Independent	37% (23)	56% (44)	7%
	Democrat	17% (7)	77% (68)	6%
Region	Urban	34% (18)	58% (49)	8%
	Suburban	35% (22)	58% (47)	7%
	Regional Hubs	36% (22)	61% (47)	3%
	Rural	34% (20)	57% (47)	9%
2024 Pres. Vote	Trump	54% (35)	37% (28)	9%
	Biden	12% (5)	82% (73)	6%
2024 Senate Vote	Cruz	56% (36)	36% (26)	8%
	Allred	15% (6)	81% (72)	4%

Fourth, Republicans (50%), Trump voters (54%) and Cruz voters (56%) are significantly more likely to support school voucher legislation than are Democrats (17%), Biden voters (12%) and Allred voters (15%). Conversely, Democrats (77%), Biden voters (82%) and Allred voters (81%) are significantly more likely to oppose school voucher legislation than are Republicans (43%), Trump voters (37%) and Cruz voters (36%). Significantly more Independent likely voters oppose (56%) than support (37%) school voucher legislation.

Table 9 contains the support for and opposition to legislation that would increase public teacher pay broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, religion, region of residence, partisan identification and 2024 U.S. President and 2024 U.S. Senate vote intention.

Texans are essentially unanimous as well as relatively similar in their support for this legislation, with levels of support across the socio-demographic sub-groups that ranges from 82% to 98%.

**Table 9. Support For & Opposition To a Legislative Proposal
to Increase the Pay of Public School Teachers Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups.**

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Gender	Women	90% (74)	7% (3)	3%
	Men	90% (67)	8% (4)	2%
Ethnicity/Race	White	88% (67)	9% (4)	3%
	Hispanic	92% (75)	5% (3)	3%
	Black	98% (84)	1% (1)	1%
Age	18-44	93% (77)	5% (2)	2%
	45-64	90% (72)	8% (4)	2%
	65+	87% (62)	10% (4)	3%
Education	High School	91% (67)	7% (5)	2%
	2-Yr/Some College	89% (68)	8% (4)	3%
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	91% (75)	6% (3)	3%
Partisan ID	Republican	86% (59)	11% (6)	3%
	Independent	89% (68)	8% (4)	3%
	Democrat	98% (90)	1% (0)	1%
Religion	Born-Again Christian	87% (65)	10% (5)	3%
	Other Christian	91% (73)	6% (3)	3%
	Not Religious	95% (77)	3% (2)	2%
Location	Urban	92% (74)	6% (3)	2%
	Suburban	88% (67)	9% (4)	3%
	Regional Hubs	94% (73)	5% (3)	1%
	Rural	87% (69)	9% (3)	4%
2024 Pres. Vote	Trump	82% (53)	14% (7)	4%
	Biden	98% (90)	1% (0)	1%
2024 Senate Vote	Cruz	82% (52)	14% (7)	4%
	Allred	98% (90)	1% (0)	1%

5. VOTER PREFERENCE FOR FOUR POTENTIAL TEXAS ABORTION POLICIES

The survey respondents were asked which of four policies regulating abortion comes closest to their preferred policy for the regulation of abortion in Texas.

- Abortion should be illegal in Texas, except if the woman's life is at risk.
- Abortion should be illegal in Texas, except if the woman's life is at risk or in the case of rape or incest.
- Abortion should be legal in Texas for any reason through 12 weeks of pregnancy.
- Abortion should be legal in Texas for any reason through 23-34 weeks of pregnancy.

The first option is the policy currently in force in Texas while the last option is the policy that had been enshrined by *Roe v. Wade* prior to the 2023 *Dobbs* decision.

Table 10 reveals that 15% of Texans prefer the state's current abortion policy while 27% prefer the national standard that had existed under *Roe v. Wade*. Equal proportions (29%) prefer a policy under which abortion would be illegal except if the woman's life was at risk or in the case of rape or incest, and, (29%) prefer a policy under which abortion would be legal for any reason through 12 weeks of pregnancy. Among these four alternatives, the preference of the median Texas likely voter is for abortion to be legal through 12 weeks of pregnancy, a policy which though is generally rejected by both Republican legislators (as being too permissive) and by Democratic legislators (as being too restrictive) in Texas.

Table 10: Preferred Texas Abortion Policy Among Four Common Policy Alternatives

Proposed Abortion Policy	Proportion Listing as Preferred Policy (%)
Illegal, unless woman's life at risk	15%
Illegal, unless woman's life at risk or rape/incest	29%
Legal for any reason through 12 weeks	29%
Legal for any reason through 23-24 weeks	27%

Table 11 contains the distribution of abortion policy preferences broken down by respondent gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, partisan identification, religion and 2024 U.S. President and 2024 U.S. Senate vote intention.

There do not exist any noteworthy gender differences in regard to the abortion policy preferences.

The median white likely voter's preferred abortion policy is (narrowly) for abortion to be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk or the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest. In contrast, the median Hispanic and Black likely voter's preferred abortion policy is for abortion to be legal through 12 weeks of pregnancy, with 40% of Black likely voters (compared to 26% of Hispanic and 24% of white likely voters) preferring a policy under which abortion would be legal through 23 to 24 weeks of pregnancy.

The preferred abortion policy of the median likely voter age 65 and older is that abortion be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk or if the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest. In contrast, the preferred policy of the median 45 to 64 year old and of the median 18 to 44 year old is that abortion be legal through 12 weeks of pregnancy, with 41% of the 18-44 cohort preferring a policy under which abortion is legal through 23-24 weeks of pregnancy, compared to 22% of those ages 45 to 64 and 18% of those 65 and older.

Table 11: Distribution of Preferred Texas Abortion Policy Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Illegal, Exception for Woman's Life	Illegal, Exception for Woman's Life & Rape-Incest	Legal Through 12 Weeks of Pregnancy	Legal Through 23-24 Weeks of Pregnancy
Gender	Women	14%	28%	33%	25%
	Men	15%	33%	25%	27%
Ethnicity/Race	White	16%	35%	25%	24%
	Hispanic	13%	27%	34%	26%
	Black	11%	13%	36%	40%
Age	18-44	12%	20%	27%	41%
	45-64	13%	32%	33%	22%
	65+	19%	37%	26%	18%
Education	High School	25%	38%	22%	15%
	2-Yr/Some College	15%	33%	29%	23%
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	11%	23%	32%	34%
Partisan ID	Republican	26%	50%	20%	4%
	Independent	11%	26%	37%	26%
	Democrat	3%	7%	37%	53%
Religion	Born-Again Christian	28%	40%	23%	9%
	Other Christian	6%	26%	36%	32%
	Not Religious	3%	15%	29%	53%
2024 Pres. Vote	Trump	27%	49%	21%	3%
	Biden	2%	7%	37%	54%
2024 Sen. Vote	Cruz	26%	49%	22%	3%
	Allred	2%	7%	37%	54%

The preferred abortion policy of the median voter whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less is abortion being illegal unless the woman's life is at risk or if the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest. In contrast, the preferred policy of those likely voters with a four-year or post-graduate degree is abortion being legal through 12 weeks of pregnancy.

The preferred abortion policy of the median Born-Again Christian likely voter is that abortion be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk or if the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest, while that of other Christians is that abortion be legal through 12 weeks of pregnancy and that of likely voters who are not-religious is that abortion be legal through 23-24 weeks of pregnancy.

The preferred abortion policy of the median Republican likely voter is that abortion be illegal unless the woman's life is at risk or if the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest, while that of Independents is that abortion be legal through 12 weeks of pregnancy and that of Democrats is that abortion be legal through 23-24 weeks of pregnancy.

One in four (26%) Republicans prefers an abortion policy where abortion is illegal unless the woman's life is at risk and 50% prefer a policy under which abortion is illegal unless the woman's life is at risk or if the pregnancy was the result of rape or incest. These are preferences shared by only 3% and 7% of Democrats respectively.

More than half (53%) of Democrats prefer an abortion policy under which abortion is legal for any reason through 23-24 weeks of pregnancy and 37% prefer a policy under which abortion is legal through 12 weeks pregnancy. These are preferences shared by only 4% and 20% of Republicans respectively.

6. HISPANIC VOTER OPINION OF ABBOTT & BIDEN'S HANDLING OF SITUATION AT THE BORDER

The overall sample population of 1,600 contains within it a representative population of 404 Hispanic likely voters (margin of error of +/- 4.88%). This section explores the opinions of different Hispanic sub-groups based on gender, age, education, partisan identification, religion, immigration generation, region of residence, Hispanic lineage, and language use in the home.

Table 12 provides the distribution of Hispanic approval and disapproval of Texas Governor Greg Abbott and President Joe Biden's respective handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border broken down by gender, age, education, religion, partisanship, immigration generation, region of residence, Hispanic lineage, and language use at home.

There do not exist any significant gender, education, generation, or Hispanic lineage differences in approval of Abbott's handing of the situation at the border, nor do there exist any significant gender, age, education, generation, region or Hispanic lineage differences in approval of Biden's handling of the situation at the border.

Hispanic Born-Again Christians (71%) are significantly more likely to approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border than are Hispanics who are Catholic (41%) and not religious (27%).

Hispanics who are not religious (35%) are significantly more likely than Hispanics who are Born-Again Christians (19%) to approve of Biden's handling of the situation at the border.

Table 12. Hispanic Approval and Disapproval of Abbott and Biden's Handling of the Situation at the U.S.-Mexico Border Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Abbott Approval	Biden Approval	Abbott Disapproval	Biden Disapproval
Gender	Women	45% (41)	27% (9)	53% (46)	70% (53)
	Men	49% (35)	30% (14)	49% (44)	69% (54)
Age	18-44	43% (34)	23% (11)	55% (28)	76% (57)
	45-64	54% (45)	30% (12)	45% (40)	68% (55)
	65+	45% (38)	39% (14)	52% (43)	57% (43)
Education	4 Yr. College Degree	48% (38)	29% (11)	51% (42)	71% (50)
	No 4 Yr. College Degree	47% (39)	28% (12)	51% (43)	69% (56)
Religion	Born-Again Christian	71% (55)	19% (3)	28% (22)	80% (72)
	Roman Catholic	41% (35)	33% (14)	56% (51)	64% (50)
	Not Religious	27% (21)	35% (20)	72% (66)	65% (40)
Partisan ID	Republican	92% (82)	0% (0)	7% (5)	99% (95)
	Independent	51% (41)	25% (6)	47% (41)	75% (58)
	Democrat	11% (5)	54% (28)	89% (82)	33% (12)
Generation	Immigrant	53% (46)	18% (14)	44% (41)	79% (53)
	First Generation	41% (35)	26% (8)	58% (48)	74% (52)
	Second Generation	54% (41)	29% (12)	46% (41)	71% (60)
	Third Generation+	52% (35)	33% (11)	46% (48)	64% (50)
Region	Major Urban	39% (31)	25% (12)	57% (50)	72% (48)
	Suburban	57% (50)	27% (13)	43% (40)	71% (64)
	Rural	55% (43)	28% (23)	45% 38)	70% (56)
	RGV/Border/S. Texas	51% (41)	35% (15)	48% (42)	64% (54)
Grandparents	4 Hispanic	46% (38)	30% (12)	52% (43)	67% (52)
	Less than 4 Hispanic	49% (39)	27% (11)	50% (44)	72% (56)
Language-Home	Only English Spoken	62% (40)	23% (8)	46% (33)	74% (61)
	Spanish Spoken	47% (39)	30% (12)	69% (52)	52% (48)

Note: Proportion Strongly Supporting and Opposing the proposal in parentheses.

Hispanics who are Republicans are significantly more likely to approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border (92% vs. 11%) and significantly less likely to approve of Biden's handling of the situation at the border (0% vs. 54%) than are Hispanic Democrats.

Hispanics who live in the major urban counties (39%) of the state (Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, Travis) are significantly less likely to approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border than are Hispanics who live in rural counties (55%) and in suburban counties (57%).

Hispanics who live in households where only English is spoken are significantly more likely to approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border (62% vs. 47%) and significantly less likely to approve of Biden's handling of the situation at the border (46% vs. 69%) than are Hispanics who live in households where Spanish is spoken.

7. HISPANIC VOTER OPINION OF TEXAS GOVERNMENT BORDER & IMMIGRATION POLICY

Table 13 provides the distribution of Hispanic support and opposition for the current Texas policy of spending $3.5 billion in Texas tax dollars annually on border security broken down by gender, age, education, religion, partisanship, immigration generation, region of residence, Hispanic lineage, and language use at home.

There do not exist any noteworthy intra-group differences in support for this policy based on gender, education, immigration generation, Hispanic lineage or home language use.

While an absolute majority (52%) of Hispanics 18 to 44 in age support this policy, this proportion is significantly less than the proportions of Hispanics 65 and older (65%) who support Texas spending $3.5 billion a year on border security.

While significantly more Hispanic Born-Again Christians (73% vs. 23%) and Hispanic Catholics (56% vs. 38%) support the Texas policy of spending $3.5 billion a year on border security, Hispanics who are not religious are more likely to oppose (50%) than to support (44%) this policy, albeit not significantly so.

Almost nine out of ten Hispanic Republicans (86%) support spending $3.5 billion annually on border security, as do almost one-third of Hispanic Democrats (32%). In contrast, one in ten Hispanic Republicans (11%) and six in ten Hispanic Democrats (60%) oppose this policy.

Texas Hispanics who live in the border region and South Texas are significantly more likely to support (70%) than oppose (25%) Texas spending $3.5 billion on border security, and are also significantly more likely to support this policy than are Hispanics who live in the major urban counties (48%).

Table 13. Hispanic Support For & Opposition To Spending $3.5bn in Texas Tax Dollars Annually on Border Security Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Gender	Women	57% (34)	36% (210	7%
	Men	64% (43)	32% (20)	4%
Age	18-44	52% (31)	43% (27)	5%
	45-64	63% (40)	31% (18)	6%
	65+	65% (42)	30% (19)	5%
Education	4 Yr. College Degree	64% (43)	31% (19)	5%
	No 4 Yr. College Degree	56% (32)	38% (22)	6%
Religion	Born-Again Christian	73% (49)	23% (13)	4%
	Roman Catholic	56% (33)	38% (24)	6%
	Not Religious	44% (25)	50% (33)	6%
Partisan ID	Republican	86% (65)	11% (6)	3%
	Independent	63% (36)	32% (20)	5%
	Democrat	32% (10)	60% (37)	8%
Generation	Immigrant	53% (38)	39% (13)	8%
	First Generation	47% (32)	52% (33)	1%
	Second Generation	67% (41)	31% (21)	2%
	Third Generation+	58% (33)	35% (15)	7%
Region	Major Urban	48% (31)	45% (21)	7%
	Suburban	59% (36)	41% (28)	0%
	Rural	63% (39)	35% (19)	2%
	RGV/Border/S. Texas	70% (44)	25% (15)	5%
Grandparents	4 Hispanic	60% (39)	32% (11)	8%
	Less than 4 Hispanic	58% (36)	39% (23)	3%
Language-Home	Only English Spoken	63% (48)	33% (11)	4%
	Spanish Spoken	57% (33)	39% (23)	4%

Note: Proportion Strongly Supporting and Opposing the proposal in parentheses.

Table 14 provides the distribution of Hispanic support and opposition for the Texas policy of making illegal immigration a state crime and empowering law enforcement to arrest illegal immigrants broken down by gender, age, education, religion, partisanship, immigration generation, region of residence, Hispanic lineage, and language use at home.

There do not exist any noteworthy intra-group differences in support for this policy based on gender, education, generation, or Hispanic lineage

Significantly more Hispanics ages 18 to 44 oppose (55%) than support (42%) the Texas legislation which makes illegal immigration a state crime.

Table 14. Hispanic Support For & Opposition To Making Illegal Immigration a State Crime & Empowering Texas Police to Arrest Illegal Immigrants Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Gender	Women	49% (33)	50% (38)	1%
	Men	48% (37)	49% (38)	3%
Age	18-44	42% (30)	55% (46)	3%
	45-64	55% (41)	45% (32)	0%
	65+	54% (36)	43% (31)	3%
Education	4 Yr. College Degree	46% (32)	53% (42)	1%
	No 4 Yr. College Degree	51% (37)	47% (35)	2%
Partisan ID	Republican	89% (75)	10% (7)	1%
	Independent	48% (35)	50% (36)	2%
	Democrat	21% (7)	77% (60)	2%
Religion	Born-Again Christian	72% (51)	26% (19)	2%
	Roman Catholic	46% (30)	51% (36)	3%
	Not Religious	27% (21)	73% (61)	0%
Generation	Immigrant	45% (25)	55% (40)	0%
	First Generation	43% (36)	57% (50)	0%
	Second Generation	55% (38)	44% (34)	1%
	Third Generation+	49% (38)	48% (33)	3%
Region	Major Urban	41% (29)	56% (41)	3%
	Suburban	39% (40)	59% (45)	2%
	Rural	60% (44)	40% (36)	0%
	RGV/Border/S. Texas	48% (38)	49% (37)	3%
Grandparents	4 Hispanic	52% (40)	44% (29)	4%
	Less than 4 Hispanic	48% (34)	51% (40)	1%
Language-Home	Only English Spoken	61% (48)	36% (25)	3%
	Spanish Spoken	46% (32)	53% (42)	1%

Note: Proportion Strongly Supporting and Opposing the proposal in parentheses.

Nine out of ten Hispanic Republicans support (89%) this legislation compared to 10% who oppose it. In contrast, eight out of Hispanic Democrats oppose (77%) this legislation compared to 21% who support it.

Nearly three-quarters (72%) of Hispanic Born-Again Christians support this policy (51% strongly) compared to 26% who oppose it. Conversely, 73% of non-religious Hispanics oppose this policy

(61% strongly) compared to 27% who support. Hispanics who are Catholic are relatively equally divided between those who oppose (51%) and support (46%) the making of illegal immigration a state crime in Texas.

Three-fifths (60%) of Hispanics who live in rural areas of the state support the legislation which made illegal immigration a state crime, a proportion that is significantly greater than the proportion of Hispanic supporters of the policy who live in the major urban (41%) and suburban (39%) areas of the state.

Hispanics who live in households where only English is spoken (61%) are significantly more likely to support this legislation making illegal immigration a state crime than are Hispanics who live in households where Spanish is spoken (46%).

Table 15 provides the distribution of Hispanic support and opposition to the Texas policy of busing asylum seekers to Northern cities broken down by gender, age, education, religion, partisanship, immigration generation, region of residence, Hispanic lineage, and language use at home.

There do not exist any noteworthy intra-group differences in support for this policy based on gender, age, education, immigration generation, Hispanic lineage, or household language use.

Eight out of ten (80%) Hispanic Republicans support this policy, compared to 18% who oppose it. Conversely, eight out of ten (77%) Hispanic Democrats oppose this legislation, compared to 18% who support it.

A significant majority of Hispanic Born-Again Christians support the policy of busing asylum seekers to Northern cities (57% vs. 38%), while a significant majority of non-religious Hispanics oppose this policy (61% vs. 34%). Catholic Hispanics are relatively evenly split between those who oppose (51%) and support (46%) this policy.

Hispanics who live in rural counties are significantly more likely than Hispanics elsewhere in the state to support this policy, with 59% in support compared to between 44% and 45% in the other regions of the state.

Table 15. Hispanic Support For & Opposition To Busing Immigrants Seeking Asylum to Northern Cities Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Support	Oppose	Unsure
Gender	Women	47%	50%	3%
	Men	46%	49%	5%
Age	18-44	46% (31)	50% (42)	4%
	45-64	48% (36)	48% (40)	4%
	65+	47% (35)	51% (35)	2%
Education	4 Yr. College Degree	48% (33)	49% (43)	3%
	No 4 Yr. College Degree	47% (32)	50% (39)	3%
Partisan ID	Republican	80% (69)	18% (14)	2%
	Independent	46% (36)	52% (46)	2%
	Democrat	18% (3)	77% (60)	5%
Religion	Born-Again Christian	57% (45)	38% (44)	5%
	Roman Catholic	46% (32)	51% (41)	3%
	Not Religious	34% (19)	61% (52)	5%
Generation	Immigrant	54% (38)	40% (31)	6%
	First Generation	49% (38)	48% (43)	3%
	Second Generation	50% (36)	48% (38)	2%
	Third Generation+	39% (27)	58% (45)	3%
Region	Major Urban	45% (30)	49% (37)	6%
	Suburban	45% (36)	49% (44)	6%
	Rural	59% (39)	41% (37)	0%
	RGV/Border/S. Texas	44% (33)	55% (44)	1%
Grandparents	4 Hispanic	42% (31)	55% (44)	3%
	Less than 4 Hispanic	49% (35)	48% (39)	3%
Language-Home	Only English Spoken	49% (37)	48% (39)	3%
	Spanish Spoken	46% (33)	51% (40)	3%

Note: Proportion Strongly Supporting and Opposing the proposal in parentheses.

8. HISPANIC VOTER TEXAS ABORTION POLICY PREFERENCES

Table 16 provides the distribution of Hispanic voter preferences for four potential policies regulating abortion in Texas broken down by gender, age, education, religion, partisanship, immigration generation, region of residence, Hispanic lineage, and language use at home.

Table 16. Distribution of Hispanic Voter Preferences for Four Potential Texas Abortion Policies Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups

Demographic	Sub-Group	Illegal, Exception for Woman's Life	Illegal, Exception for Woman's Life & Rape-Incest	Legal Through 12 Weeks of Pregnancy	Legal Through 23-24 Weeks of Pregnancy
Gender	Women	10%	27%	37%	26%
	Men	15%	28%	31%	26%
Age	18-44	11%	20%	35%	34%
	45-64	13%	33%	33%	21%
	65+	16%	35%	34%	15%
Education	4 Yr. College Degree	8%	25%	34%	33%
	No 4 Yr. Degree	16%	28%	34%	22%
Religion	Born-Again Christian	30%	36%	25%	9%
	Roman Catholic	8%	26%	43%	23%
	Not Religious	2%	10%	30%	58%
Partisan ID	Republican	27%	47%	22%	4%
	Independent	5%	31%	38%	26%
	Democrat	3%	10%	48%	39%
Generation	Immigrant	22%	29%	32%	17%
	First Generation	6%	29%	41%	24%
	Second Generation	15%	25%	34%	26%
	Third Generation+	10%	26%	34%	30%
Region	Major Urban	14%	19%	33%	34%
	Suburban	14%	24%	38%	24%
	Rural	13%	38%	32%	17%
	RGV/Border/S. Texas	10%	37%	34%	19%
Grandparents	4 Hispanic	10%	32%	33%	25%
	Less than 4 Hispanic	14%	25%	35%	26%
Language-Home	Only English Spoken	17%	20%	31%	32%
	Spanish Spoken	12%	28%	36%	24%

By and large there do not exist a great deal of noteworthy intra-group differences in regard to preferences, with three principal exceptions related to age, religion and partisanship.

First, Hispanics between the ages of 18 and 44 (34%) are significantly more likely to prefer a policy under which abortion is legal through 23-24 weeks of pregnancy than are Hispanics who are 65 and older (15%). Similarly, while 51% of Hispanics age 65 and older prefer a policy under which abortion is either legal only if the woman's life is at risk (16%) or in the event that the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest (35%), the same is true for only 31% of those ages 18 to 44 (11% & 20%).

Second, two-thirds (66%) of Hispanic Born-Again Christians prefer a policy under which abortion is either legal only if the woman's life is at risk (30%) or in the event that the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest (36%), compared to only 34% of Catholic Hispanics (8% & 26%) and 12% of non-religious Hispanics (2%& 10%). By the same token, 58% of non-religious Hispanics and 23% of Catholic Hispanics would prefer that abortion be legal in Texas through 23-24 weeks of pregnancy, compared to only 9% of Born-Again Christian Hispanics.

Third, 74% of Republican Hispanics prefer a policy under which abortion is either legal only if the woman's life is at risk (27%) or also in the event that the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest (47%), compared to 13% of Democratic Hispanics (3% & 10%). Conversely, 39% of Hispanic Democrats would prefer that abortion be legal in Texas through 23-24 weeks of pregnancy, compared to only 4% of Hispanic Republicans.