



TEXAS DECIDES
PART III

THE TXHPF | TEGNA TEXAS 2022 MIDTERM REPORT

A STUDY OF TEXAS LIKELY VOTERS

OCTOBER 2, 2022



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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

As part of a larger 2022 election study, a population of 468 (margin of error +/- 4.5%) Texas Hispanic likely voters was surveyed between September 6 and 15, 2022 to better understand intra-group differences within the state's diverse Hispanic population.

51% of Texas Hispanic likely voters intend to vote for Democrat Beto O'Rourke in the 2022 Texas gubernatorial race while 39% intend to vote for Republican Greg Abbott, 3% for Libertarian Mark Tippetts, 2% for the Green Party's Delilah Barrios, and 5% are undecided.

O'Rourke holds a substantial 21% lead over Abbott among Hispanic women (54% to 33%), but Abbott trails O'Rourke by only 3% (45% to 48%) among Hispanic men.

O'Rourke holds a two to one advantage over Abbott (56% to 28%) among younger Hispanics belonging to Generation Z and the Millennial generational cohort, who, combined are expected to account for at least two-fifths of Texas Hispanic voters this fall.

O'Rourke and Abbott are effectively tied among Hispanics belonging to the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort (45% to 48%) and to Generation X (50% to 47%).

Evangelical Protestant Hispanics overwhelmingly favor Abbott (69%) over O'Rourke (19%).

Catholic and non-religious Hispanics overwhelmingly favor O'Rourke (56% and 64%) over Abbott (33% and 27%).

Hispanics who are immigrants (naturalized citizens) favor O'Rourke (60%) over Abbott (31%) by a margin of 29%.

Hispanics whose ancestors have lived in the United States for three or more generations favor O'Rourke (51%) over Abbott (39%) by a margin of 12%

Hispanics living in a household where Spanish is the dominant language favor O'Rourke (67%) over Abbott (26%) by a margin of 41%.

Hispanics living in a household where English is the dominant language favor O'Rourke (49%) over Abbott (43%) by a margin of 6%.

Texas Hispanic likely voters were asked about their support for six border security policies adopted and implemented by the state of Texas.

54% of Hispanics support and 31% oppose sending DPS to patrol the border.

53% of Hispanics support and 29% oppose Texas police arresting illegal border crossers.

52% of Hispanics support and 34% oppose deploying the Texas National Guard to the border.

48% of Hispanics support and 45% oppose Texas building a border wall.

45% of Hispanics support and 39% oppose Texas spending \$1.5bn annually on border security.

44% of Hispanics support and 38% oppose Texas busing immigrants to northern cities.

Hispanic men are across the board more likely to support these six Texas immigration and border security policies than are Hispanic women.

Evangelical Protestant Hispanics are significantly more likely to support these six Texas immigration and border security policies than are Catholic and non-religious Hispanics.

55% of Hispanic likely voters believe the federal government should make it easier for Central American immigrants to request and obtain asylum while 45% believe it should make it harder.

40% of Hispanic likely voters approve and 60% disapprove of President Joe Biden's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border.

46% of Hispanic likely voters approve and 54% disapprove of Texas Governor Greg Abbott's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border.

51% of Hispanic men and 40% of Hispanic women approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border, compared to 39% and 37% respectively who approve of Biden's handling.

34% of Hispanic Democrats disapprove of Biden's handling of the situation at the border, compared to 10% of Hispanic Republicans who disapprove of Abbott's handling.

69% of Evangelical Protestant Hispanics approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border compared to 41% and 36% of Catholic and non-religious Hispanics.

57% of Texas Hispanic likely voters would modify current Texas abortion law to make it easier for a woman to obtain an abortion, 12% would modify the law to make it harder, and 31% would leave the law as it is now (abortion permitted only if the woman's life is at risk).

59% of Hispanic women and 56% of Hispanic men would modify current Texas abortion law to make it easier for a woman to obtain an abortion.

59% of Catholic Hispanics would modify current Texas abortion law to make it easier to obtain an abortion, 7% would make it harder, and 34% would leave the law as it is now.

23% of Evangelical Protestant Hispanics would modify current Texas abortion law to make it easier to obtain an abortion, 26% would make it harder, and 51% would leave the law as it is.

TEXAS DECIDES: PART III

The 468 Texas Hispanic likely voters surveyed as part of the broader statewide survey (conducted between September 6 and September 15, 2022) featured in our first two reports (Part I and Part II) are the focus of this third report. This overall population of 468 has a margin of error of +/- 4.5%. The responses are weighted to provide a population that is representative of Texas Hispanic likely voters.

Examined in this report are the opinions of Texas Hispanic likely voters regarding salient policy topics broken down among nine different socio-demographic sub-groups: gender, chronological generation, educational attainment, partisan identification, religion, household language use, immigration generation, ancestry, and region of residence. The salient policy topics examined are the 2022 gubernatorial vote intention, support for or opposition to six Texas immigration and border security policies, approval or disapproval of President Joe Biden and Texas Governor Greg Abbott's respective handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border, preferences regarding the direction of federal asylum policy for Central American immigrants, and position on modifying the current legislation in Texas governing abortion.

The gender distribution of this population of Hispanic likely voters is 52% women and 48% men. In regard to generations, 28% of the population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928 and 1945) and Baby Boomers (1946-1964) cohort, 28% to Generation X (1965-1980), 30% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation and 14% to Generation Z (1997-2004). The educational distribution of the population is 43% whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less, 30% whose highest level of educational attainment is a two-year degree or some college, and 27% whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year degree or post-graduate degree. The partisan identification of this population of Hispanic likely voters is 48% Democrat, 32% Republican, 16% Independent and 4% Unsure.

In terms of religious identification, 38% of these Hispanic likely voters identify as Catholic, 24% as Evangelical Protestants, 30% as having no religious identity, and 8% with other religions. Two-thirds (64%) of the respondents live in households where English is the dominant language, 11% in households where Spanish is the dominant language, and 25% in households where English and Spanish are spoken equally. One in 10 (12%) of these Hispanic likely voters is an immigrant, 22% are first generation or second generation, and 66% are third generation or beyond. Seven out of ten (70%) Hispanics have three or four Hispanic grandparents while 30% have two Hispanic grandparents or less. Regionally the population is distributed as follows: South Texas and the Rio Grande Valley (17%), the San Antonio metro area (12%), the Austin Metro area (17%), the Dallas-Fort Worth metro area (17%), the Houston metro area (19%), and 18% who reside in other areas of the state. These small absolute size of these five regional sub-groups suggest caution in overinterpreting any of the results drawing on regional differences however.

1. Demographics & Hispanic 2022 Gubernatorial Election Vote Intention

The overall vote intention of these Hispanic likely voters in the 2022 Texas gubernatorial election is: Democrat Beto O'Rourke (51%), Republican Greg Abbott (39%), Libertarian Mark Tippetts (3%), the Green Party's Delilah Barrios (2%), and unsure/don't know (5%).

Table 1 examines the gubernatorial vote intention among Hispanic likely voters for Abbott and O'Rourke, broken down by gender, generation, educational attainment and partisan identification.

Table 1: Gender, Generation, Education, Partisan ID & the 2022 Gubernatorial Vote Among Hispanics

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Abbott %	O'Rourke %
Gender			
	Female	33%	54%
	Male	45%	48%
Generation I			
	Boomer/Silent	48%	45%
	Generation X	47%	50%
	Millennial/Gen Z	28%	56%
Education			
	High School	40%	50%
	2-Yr/Some	36%	50%
	4-Yr/PostGrad	40%	53%
Partisan ID			
	Democrat	5%	91%
	Independent	50%	17%
	Republican	90%	3%

The vote intention of Hispanic men (45%) for Abbott is significantly higher than Abbott's vote intention among Hispanic women (33%). While Abbott will not win a majority of the Hispanic vote overall, winning a majority of the Latino male vote is within the realm of possibility for the governor.

Younger Hispanic voters belonging to the combined Millennial and Generation Z cohort (28%) are significantly less likely to intend to vote for Abbott than are their elders in Generation X (47%) and the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort (48%). Abbott and O'Rourke are relatively even in their vote intention among the Boomer/Silent (48% vs. 45%) and Generation X (47% vs. 50%) cohorts, but O'Rourke enjoys a two to one advantage over Abbott (56% to 28%) among the combined Millennial/Generation Z cohort. This younger generation accounts for a fifth of the

Hispanic likely voters, and the higher the turnout rate among younger Hispanics, the better O'Rourke will do in his race against Abbott.

There do not exist any noteworthy vote intention differences among Hispanic voters in regard to educational attainment, but there are, unsurprisingly, sharp differences based on the Hispanic voter's partisan identification. Nine out of ten Hispanic Democrats (91%) and Hispanic Republicans (90%) intend to vote for O'Rourke and Abbott respectively. Among Hispanic Independents, Abbott enjoys a nearly three to one advantage over O'Rourke (50% to 17%).

Table 2: Hispanic Sub-Groups and the 2022 Gubernatorial Vote: Immigration Generation, Birth Generation, Language Use, Ancestry, Religion, and Education

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Abbott %	O'Rourke %
Religion			
	Evangelical	69%	19%
	Catholic	33%	56%
	Non-Religious	27%	64%
Language			
	Spanish Dominant	26%	67%
	Spanish=English	32%	50%
	English Dominant	43%	49%
Generation II			
	Immigrant	31%	60%
	1st Gen./2nd Gen.	39%	49%
	3rd Gen. +	39%	51%
Ancestry			
	3-4 Hispanic Grandparents	39%	51%
	1-2 Hispanic Grandparents	38%	50%
Region			
	DFW Metro	36%	59%
	HOU Metro	35%	56%
	ATX Metro	42%	51%
	SA Metro	53%	40%
	South Texas	37%	47%

Table 2 extends the above analysis by examining Hispanic vote intention differences among five distinct Hispanic demographic sub-groups. The first is religion: Evangelical Protestant, Catholic and non-religious. The second is language use in the home: Spanish dominant, equal use of

English and Spanish, and English dominant. The third is the immigration generation of the respondent: immigrant, first and second generation, and third generation and beyond. The fourth is ancestry based on the number of Hispanic grandparents possessed by the respondent: three to four Hispanic grandparents or one to two Hispanic grandparents, and the fifth is the metro region in which the respondent resides.

Hispanics who are Evangelical Protestants are dramatically more likely to intend to vote for Abbott (69%) than O'Rourke (19%), while Catholic Hispanics and non-religious Hispanics overwhelmingly favor O'Rourke (56% and 64% respectively) over Abbott (33% and 27% respectively).

O'Rourke possesses a much larger advantage over Abbott among those who live in households where Spanish is either the dominant language (67% vs. 26%) or where English and Spanish are used relatively equally (50% vs. 32%) than where English is the dominant language (49% vs. 43%).

O'Rourke's advantage over Abbott is notably greater among Hispanic immigrants (i.e., Hispanics who were not born in the United States but are now naturalized citizens), 60% to 31%, then it is among first and second generation Hispanics (49% vs. 39%) or among the third generation and beyond (i.e., fourth generation, fifth generation, etc.) Hispanics (51% vs. 39%).

There do not exist any noteworthy differences among Hispanics depending on whether they have one or two Hispanic grandparents or three or four Hispanic grandparents. By the same token there do not exist any significant regional differences in Hispanic vote intention, with the partial exception that O'Rourke's vote intention among Dallas-Fort Worth metro area Hispanics (59%) is notably higher than his vote intention among San Antonio metro area Hispanics (40%).

2. Demographics and Hispanic Support For/Opposition To Six Texas Border Security Policies

The survey asked Texas Hispanic likely voters about how much they support or oppose six border security policies that the State of Texas has implemented under the direction of Republican Governor Greg Abbott. The response options were strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, and strongly oppose.

The six border security policies evaluated are: Texas sending Department of Public Safety (DPS) officers to patrol along the border with Mexico (supported by 54% of Hispanic likely voters and opposed by 31%), Texas state and local law enforcement arresting people who cross the Mexican border illegally (supported by 53% of Hispanic likely voters and opposed by 29%), Texas deploying Texas National Guard soldiers to patrol along the border with Mexico (supported by 52% of Hispanic likely voters and opposed by 34%), Texas building a wall on the state's border with Mexico (supported by 48% of Hispanic likely voters and opposed by 45%), Texas spending \$1.5 billion dollars every year on border security (supported by 45% of Hispanic likely voters and opposed by 39%), and Texas paying to send asylum seekers by bus to Chicago, New York City and Washington D.C. (supported by 44% of Hispanic likely voters and opposed by 38%)

Table 3 examines support for and opposition to these six Texas border security policies among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of gender, generation (chronological) educational achievement, and partisan identification.

Table 3. Support For & Opposition To Six State of Texas Border Security Policies Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups (% Support/% Oppose)

Demo	Sub-Groups	TX Law Enforcement Arrest Illegal Border Crossers	TX Deploy National Guard to Border	TX Send DPS to Border	TX Build Border Wall	TX Bus Migrants to Northern Cities	TX Spend \$1.5bn on Border Security
Gender							
	Women	46%/36%	46%/40%	49%/33%	43%/49%	40%/38%	42%/42%
	Men	61%/22%	58%/32%	59%/28%	53%/40%	48%/38%	49%/35%
Generation							
	Boomer/Silent	55%/33%	56%/39%	54%/32%	56%/41%	47%/41%	57%/34%
	Gen X	69%/15%	63%/26%	66%/33%	52%/41%	45%/42%	51%/27%
	Millennial/Gen Z	42%/36%	43%/41%	46%/33%	39%/49%	41%/33%	34%/49%
Education							
	High School	55%/24%	54%/33%	58%/25%	53%/41%	41%/47%	50%/33%
	Some College-2Yr	45%/34%	47%/39%	48%/34%	40%/49%	48%/28%	37%/45%
	4Yr-Postgrad	58%/31%	54%/38%	54%/36%	48%/46%	43%/46%	47%/40%
Partisan ID							
	Democrat	28%/49%	26%/39%	31%/44%	18%/77%	24%/56%	23%/59%
	Independent	73%/12%	53%/19%	60%/15%	59%/28%	53%/30%	50%/35%
	Republican	80%/10%	88%/10%	89%/4%	88%/5%	72%/14%	81%/8%

Hispanic men are across the board more likely than Hispanic women to support the six Texas immigration and border security policies, with the gender differences most salient in support for Texas law enforcement arresting illegal border crossers (61% vs. 46%) and least salient in support for Texas spending \$1.5 billion each year on border security (49% vs. 42%).

Among the generations, the one common and substantive difference that exists for five of the six policies (busing migrants to northern cities is the exception) is the notably lower level of support for the policies among Hispanic members of the Millennial/Generation Z cohort compared to members of Generation X and/or members of the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort. The three deepest generational gaps are found in support for three policies by members of Generation X and the Millennial/Generation Z cohort respectively: Texas law enforcement arresting illegal border crossers (69% vs. 42%), deploying the Texas National Guard to the border (63% vs. 43%), and sending DPS to patrol the border (66% vs. 46%).

There exist no salient or noteworthy differences in Hispanic support for these six policies based on the respondent's level of educational attainment, but strong partisan differences exist across all six policies. Hispanic Republicans are significantly likely to support all six policies to a greater extent than Hispanic Democrats, while Hispanic Democrats are significantly more likely to oppose all six policies than are Hispanic Republicans. A majority of Hispanic Independents supports each one of the six reforms, ranging from a high of 73% in support of Texas law enforcement arresting illegal border crossers to a low of 50% in support of Texas spending \$1.5 billion dollars a year on border security.

Table 4. Support For & Opposition To 6 State of Texas Border Security Policies Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups (% Support/% Oppose)

Demo	Sub-Groups	TX Law Enforcement Arrest Illegal Border Crossers	TX Deploy National Guard to Border	TX Send DPS to Border	TX Build Border Wall	TX Bus Migrants to Northern Cities	TX Spend \$1.5bn on Border Security
Religion							
	Evangelical-Prot.	80%/8%	76%/11%	75%/8%	78%/15%	57%/26%	74%/9%
	Catholic	45%/31%	47%/40%	48%/37%	40%/52%	44%/30%	41%/43%
	Non-Religious	43%/41%	42%/46%	48%/35%	39%/54%	46%/35%	34%/51%
Generation							
	Immigrant	49%/24%	49%/38%	51%/33%	42%/49%	39%/41%	44%/39%
	1st Gen/2nd Gen	49%/31%	54%/36%	55%/23%	46%/34%	55%/26%	37%/43%
	3rd Gen. +	55%/29%	52%/36%	54%/30%	50%/44%	41%/41%	48%/37%
Ancestry							
	1-2 Hisp. Grand.	58%/24%	49%/38%	55%/30%	54%/36%	41%/42%	42%/42%
	3-4 Hisp. Grand	51%/31%	53%/35%	54%/31%	45%/49%	45%/36%	47%/37%
Language							
	Spanish Dom.	31%/47%	29%/53%	34%/47%	26%/60%	46%/31%	32%/56%
	Equal En. & Sp.	48%/26%	48%/36%	54%/31%	41%/50%	41%/41%	41%/43%
	English Dom.	58%/28%	56%/34%	57%/28%	54%/40%	43%/40%	49%/35%
Region							
	DFW Metro	58%/30%	53%/31%	53%/31%	33%/59%	37%/40%	41%/35%
	HOU Metro	49%/21%	50%/38%	50%/38%	44%/53%	48%/38%	40%/43%
	ATX Metro	43%/34%	49%/41%	47%/36%	49%/41%	39%/33%	37%/47%
	SA Metro	66%/31%	58%/38%	53%/33%	58%/40%	55%/39%	59%/30%
	South Texas	54%/35%	57%/36%	59%/32%	51%/37%	49%/31%	51%/40%

Table 4 examines support for and opposition to these five Texas border security policies among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of religion, immigration generation, ancestry, household language use, and region of residence.

There are no consistent or noteworthy intra-Hispanic sub-group differences related to support for and opposition to the six policies that are based on immigration generation or ancestry.

There do however exist significant differences in support for the policies revolving around religion and language use in the home. Hispanic likely voters who are Evangelical Protestants are significantly more likely to support five of the six policies than are Hispanic Catholics or non-religious Hispanics, with no salient differences between these latter two groups. The differences based on religion are largest in regard to Texas building a border wall (78% vs. 40% and 39%), Texas law enforcement arresting illegal border crossers (80% vs. 45% and 43%), and Texas deploying the Texas National Guard to the border (76% vs. 47% and 42%). While a larger proportion of Evangelical Protestant Hispanics than Catholic or non-Religious Hispanics (57% vs. 44% and 46%) support Texas busing immigrants to Chicago, New York City and Washington D.C., these differences are not statistically significant.

3. Demographics and Hispanic Opinion on Asylum Policy for Central American Immigrants

A large proportion of immigrants who have requested asylum in the United States in recent years have come from Central America, in particular the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. In the survey, the respondents were asked which of the following two statements came closest to matching their position on what U.S. policy should be regarding Central Americans who are currently immigrating to the United States.

1. The federal government should make it less difficult for these immigrants to request and obtain asylum in the United States.
- Or
2. The federal government should make it more difficult for these immigrants to request and obtain asylum in the United States.

Overall, 55% of Texas Hispanic likely voters favor making it less difficult for Central American immigrants to request and obtain asylum in the United States while 45% favor making it more difficult to request and obtain asylum in the United States.

Table 5 examines distribution of those who would make it more difficult or less difficult for Central Americans to request and obtain asylum in the United States among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of gender, generation (chronological), educational achievement, and partisan identification.

Table 5. Opinion on Federal Government Asylum Policies for Current Central American Immigrants Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Federal Government Should Make it <u>Less Difficult</u> for CA Immigrants to Request & Obtain Asylum (%)	Federal Government Should Make it <u>More Difficult</u> for CA Immigrants to Request & Obtain Asylum (%)
Gender			
	Women	58%	42%
	Men	52%	48%
Generation			
	Boomer/Silent	49%	51%
	Gen X	52%	48%
	Millennial/Gen Z	62%	38%
Education			
	High School	59%	41%
	Some College-2Yr	53%	47%
	4Yr-Postgrad	51%	49%
Partisan ID			
	Democrat	78%	22%
	Independent	51%	49%
	Republican	24%	76%

Among these four demographic groups, noteworthy Hispanic differences are present only within the category of partisan identification, with one partial exception. The partial exception is that Hispanics who belong to the Millennial/Generation Z cohort are more likely to support making it less difficult for Central American immigrants to request and obtain asylum than are members of the Baby Boomers/Silent Generation cohort, 62% to 49%.

Hispanic Democrats are notably more likely to want to make it easier (78%) than harder (22%) to request and obtain asylum, while Republicans are notably more likely to want to make it harder (76%) than easier (24%) to request and obtain asylum. Hispanic Independents are evenly divided, with 51% in favor of making it easier and 49% in favor of making it harder.

Table 6 examines distribution of those who would make it more difficult or less difficult for Central Americans to request and obtain asylum in the United States among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of religion, immigration generation, ancestry, household language use, and region of residence.

Table 6. Opinion on Federal Government Asylum Policies for Current Central American Immigrants Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Federal Government Should Make it <u>Less Difficult</u> for CA Immigrants to Request & Obtain Asylum (%)	Federal Government Should Make it <u>More Difficult</u> for CA Immigrants to Request & Obtain Asylum (%)
Religion			
	Evangelical-Prot.	38%	62%
	Catholic	57%	43%
	Non-Religious	66%	34%
Generation			
	Immigrant	56%	44%
	1st Gen/2nd Gen	56%	44%
	3rd Gen. +	55%	45%
Ancestry			
	1-2 Hisp. Grand.	50%	50%
	3-4 Hisp. Grand	57%	43%
Language			
	Spanish Dom.	64%	36%
	Equal En. & Sp.	57%	43%
	English Dom.	53%	47%
Region			
	DFW Metro	56%	44%
	HOU Metro	54%	46%
	ATX Metro	56%	44%
	SA Metro	57%	43%
	South Texas	53%	47%

Hispanic likely voters who are Evangelical Protestants (62%) are significantly more likely to want to make it more difficult for Central American immigrants to request and obtain asylum than are non-religious Hispanics (34%), and, to a lesser extent, Catholic Hispanics (43%).

There do not exist any noteworthy differences among Hispanics in regard to making it easier or harder for Central American immigrants to request and obtain asylum based on immigration generation, ancestry, household language use or region.

4. Demographics and Hispanic Approval/Disapproval of Biden/Abbott Border Policy

In two separate questions the survey respondents were also asked if they approve or disapprove of the way the President Joe Biden and Texas Governor Greg Abbott are handling the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border. The response options were strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove, strongly disapprove and don't know.

Overall, 40% of Hispanic likely voters approve and 60% disapprove of Biden's handling of the situation of the border while 46% of Hispanics approve and 54% disapprove of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border (this is with the don't know responses excluded).

Table 7 examines the levels of approval and disapproval of the respective handling of the situation of the border situation by Abbott and Biden respectively among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of gender, generation (chronological), educational achievement, and partisan identification.

Table 7. Approval and Disapproval of Abbott & Biden Handling of Border Situation Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups (% Approve/%Disapprove)

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Approval/Disapproval of Biden's Handling of the U.S.-Mexico Border Situation	Approval/Disapproval of Abbott's Handling of the U.S.-Mexico Border Situation
Gender			
	Women	37%/63%	40%/60%
	Men	39%/61%	51%/49%
Generation			
	Boomer/Silent	38%/62%	48%/52%
	Gen X	44%/56%	41%/59%
	Millennial/Gen Z	34%/66%	39%/61%
Education			
	High School	41%/59%	45%/55%
	Some College-2Yr	40%/60%	45%/55%
	4Yr-Postgrad	31%/69%	46%/54%
Partisan ID			
	Democrat	66%/34%	11%/89%
	Independent	17%/83%	63%/37%
	Republican	14%/86%	90%/10%

Hispanic men are significantly more likely to approve and significantly less likely to disapprove of Abbott's handling of the border situation than are Hispanic women, in contrast to the case for Biden where there do not exist any salient gender differences related to approval/disapproval of the president's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border. There do not exist any

noteworthy generational or educational differences in regard to approval/disapproval of Abbott and Biden's handling of the border situation.

Hispanic Republicans are significantly more likely to approve of Abbott's handling of the border situation than are Hispanic Democrats (90% vs. 11%), with 63% of Hispanic Independents approving of Abbott's handling of the border situation. Hispanic Democrats are significantly more likely to approve of Biden's handling of the situation at the border than are Hispanic Republicans (66% vs. 14%), with Hispanic Independents notably closer to their Republican counterparts in regard to their opinion of Biden's performance at the border (17% approval). While only 10% of Hispanic Republicans disapprove of Abbott's handling of the situation at the border, three times as many Hispanic Democrats (34%) disapprove of Biden's handling of the situation at the border.

Table 8. Approval and Disapproval of Abbott & Biden Handling of Border Situation Among Texas Hispanic Demographic Sub-Groups (% Approve/%Disapprove)

Demographic	Sub-Groups	Approval/Disapproval of Biden's Handling of the U.S.-Mexico Border Situation	Approval/Disapproval of Abbott's Handling of the U.S.-Mexico Border Situation
Religion			
	Evangelical-Prot.	26%/74%	69%/31%
	Catholic	48%/52%	41%/59%
	Non-Religious	32%/68%	36%/64%
Generation			
	Immigrant	42%/58%	48%/52%
	1st Gen/2nd Gen	39%/61%	51%/49%
	3rd Gen +	40%/60%	35%/65%
Ancestry			
	1-2 Hisp. Grand.	35%/65%	45%/55%
	3-4 Hisp. Grand	41%/59%	48%/52%
Language			
	Spanish Dom.	44%/56%	35%/65%
	Equal En. & Sp.	42%/58%	50%/50%
	English Dom.	35%/65%	47%/53%
Region			
	DFW Metro	29%/71%	39%/61%
	HOU Metro	36%/64%	49%/51%
	ATX Metro	46%/54%	43%/57%
	SA Metro	31%/69%	52%/48%
	South Texas	35%/65%	46%/54%

Table 8 examines the levels of approval and disapproval of the respective handling of the situation of the border situation by Abbott and Biden respectively among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of religion, immigration generation, ancestry, household language use, and region of residence.

There do not exist any salient intra-group differences based on immigration generation, ancestry, household language use or region among Hispanics in their approval/disapproval of Biden and Abbott's respective handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border.

Evangelical Protestant Hispanics (69%) are however significantly more likely to approve of Abbott's handling of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border than either Catholic (41%) or non-religious Hispanics (36%), and are significantly more likely to disapprove of Biden's handling (74%) of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border than are Catholic Hispanics (52%).

5. Demographics and Hispanic Preferences on Modifying Current Texas Abortion Law

In the survey the Texas Hispanic likely voters were asked the following question: "Abortion is now illegal in Texas, except if the life or well-being of the mother is at risk. If you were able, would you modify Texas law to make it easier or make it harder for a woman to obtain an abortion, or would you leave the law as it is now?"

One in ten (12%) Texas Hispanic likely voters said they would modify the law to make it harder for a woman to obtain an abortion in Texas, 31% of these Hispanics said they would leave the law as it is now, and 57% that they would modify the law to make it easier for a woman to obtain an abortion in Texas. Among this latter group of 57%, 43% support allowing abortion for any reason through 24 weeks of pregnancy, 14% through 20 weeks of pregnancy, 17% through 15 weeks of pregnancy, 11% through 6 weeks of pregnancy, and finally the only modification that 11% would make would be to allow abortions to take place in the case of rape or incest.

Table 9 examines the position regarding the current Texas abortion law among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of gender, generation (chronological), educational achievement, and partisan identification. In the table the population is separated into two groups. One (“Easier”) is the proportion of the population of Hispanic likely voters who would modify current Texas abortion law to make it easier for a woman to obtain an abortion. The other (“As Is/More Difficult”) combines the proportion of respondents who would make it more difficult to obtain an abortion or who would leave the law as is. In parentheses in this latter column is the proportion of respondents who would modify the Texas law to make it harder to obtain an abortion.

Table 9. Texas Abortion Law: Leave As Is/Make More Difficult vs. Make Easier (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	As Is/More Difficult	Easier
Gender			
	Women	41% (12%)	59%
	Men	44% (11%)	56%
Generation			
	Boomer/Silent	47% (9%)	53%
	Gen X	54% (13%)	46%
	Millennial/Gen Z	33% (12%)	67%
Education			
	High School	43% (7%)	57%
	Some College-2Yr	43% (16%)	57%
	4Yr-Postgrad	42% (14%)	58%
Partisan ID			
	Democrat	18% (6%)	82%
	Independent	46% (9%)	54%
	Republican	80% (21%)	20%

There do not exist any salient gender or educational attainment differences in the preferences of these Hispanic likely voters to modify Texas abortion law to make it easier to obtain an abortion, to make it harder to obtain an abortion or to leave the legislation governing abortion in Texas is.

Younger Hispanics belonging to the Millennial/Generation Z cohort are however notably more likely than members of Generation X to want to modify the current law to make it easier for women to obtain an abortion in Texas, 67% to 46%. And, four times as many Hispanic Democrats as Hispanic Republicans (82% to 20%) want to modify the current Texas law to make it easier to obtain an abortion, with a narrow majority of Hispanic Independents (54%) favoring modifications that would make it easier for women to obtain an abortion in Texas.

Table 10 examines the position regarding the current Texas abortion law among the Hispanic demographic sub-groups of religion, immigration generation, ancestry, household language use, and region of residence.

Table 10. Texas Abortion Law: Leave As Is/Make More Difficult vs. Make Easier (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	As Is/More Difficult	Easier
Religion			
	Evangelical-Prot.	77% (26%)	23%
	Catholic	41% (7%)	59%
	Non-Religious	26% (7%)	74%
Generation			
	Immigrant	34% (7%)	66%
	1st Gen/2nd Gen	49% (18%)	51%
	3rd Gen +	42% (10%)	58%
Ancestry			
	1-2 Hisp. Grand.	47% (15%)	53%
	3-4 Hisp. Grand	41% (10%)	59%
Language			
	Spanish Dom.	34% (8%)	66%
	Equal En. & Sp.	42% (13%)	58%
	English Dom.	44% (11%)	56%
Region			
	DFW Metro	40% (8%)	60%
	HOU Metro	44% (16%)	56%
	ATX Metro	43% (10%)	57%
	SA Metro	52% (8%)	48%
	South Texas	38% (18%)	62%

There do not exist any significant intra-Hispanic differences related to household language use, ancestry, immigration generation or region.

Substantial differences in opinion about modifying the current Texas abortion law do however exist among Hispanic religious subgroups. In particular, Evangelical Protestant Hispanic likely voters (23%) are significantly less likely than Catholic (59%) and non-religious (74%) Hispanic likely voters to favor modifying the current Texas abortion law to make it easier for women to obtain an abortion. Of note, significantly more Hispanic Catholics favor modifying the Texas law to make it easier to obtain an abortion than favor making it harder or keeping the law as is (59% vs. 41%).