



THE 2020 PRESIDENTIAL AND TEXAS
U.S. SENATE ELECTION CONTESTS

A STUDY OF TEXAS VOTERS AND TEXAS HISPANIC VOTERS

AUGUST 17, 2020



TEXAS HISPANIC
POLICY FOUNDATION

IN COLLABORATION WITH



RICE UNIVERSITY

RICE UNIVERSITY'S
BAKER INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC POLICY

This report is the first of a three-part series focusing on the 2020 Presidential and U.S. Senate Elections, the COVID-19 Pandemic, and Hispanic Voters. This report analyzes the presidential and U.S. Senate voting preferences among Texas voters as well as examines Texans' evaluation of Presidential Trump's performance in key policy areas. It also explores the overall favorability ratings of national and state politicians along with the impact of Donald Trump's tenure in office on voter evaluations of the Texas Republican Party.

METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted between August 4, 2020 and August 13, 2020 by YouGov for the Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation (THPF) and Rice University's Baker Institute. YouGov interviewed 892 respondents online who were then matched down to a sample of 846 of Texas registered voters to produce the final dataset, which contains an oversample of Hispanics to allow for more detailed intra-group analysis than is possible in a standard survey.

YouGov is the nation's most prestigious online survey company, conducting U.S. election related surveys for CBS News, Yahoo News, HuffPost and The Economist, among others. In addition, in Texas YouGov has for more than a decade conducted the highly regarded and influential triennial University of Texas/Texas Tribune Poll.

The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, and education. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the 2018 Current Population Survey (CPS) 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 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.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CHOICE

Table 1 contains the presidential vote choice of all voters and those who indicated they were most likely to vote ("extremely likely to vote") in the November election.

Table 1. Presidential Vote Choice

Candidate	All Voters (%)	Most Likely Voters (%)
Donald Trump (Republican)	47.5	49.5
Joe Biden (Democrat)	40.5	44.1
Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)	1.1	1.1
Howie Hawkins (Green)	0.8	0.3
Unsure/Don't Know	10.2	5.0

Among all voters, 47.5% indicate they would vote for Republican Donald Trump if the election were held today while 40.5% indicate they would vote for Democrat Joe Biden. One in ten voters remains undecided (10.2%) while 1.1% and 0.8% respectively reported they would cast a vote for the Libertarian Party (Jo Jorgensen) and the Green Party (Howie Hawkins) presidential candidates. When the 10.2% who were unsure were pressed on whether they were leaning a little more toward either Trump or Biden, 21.7% stated they were leaning a little more toward Trump while 14.9% indicated they were leaning a little more toward Biden, with the remaining 63.4% not signaling even a slight preference between the two.

Among the most likely voters, 49.5% reported they would vote for Trump while 44.1% reported they would vote for Biden. Unsurprisingly among this more motivated set of voters, only one in twenty (5.0%) remains undecided while 1.1% and 0.3% signal they would cast a vote for Jorgensen and Hawkins respectively. When the 5.0% who were unsure were pressed on whether they were leaning a little more toward either Trump or Biden, 23.3% stated they were leaning a little more toward Trump while 15.9% indicated they were leaning a little more toward Biden, with the remaining 60.9% not signaling even a slight preference between the two.

Strength of Vote Choice Commitment. Table 2 provides the distribution of those (for all voters) who indicated a vote choice for Trump or Biden based on the strength of their commitment to their chosen candidate. A large majority of both candidates' voters signal they are unlikely to change their mind between now and November 3, with 97.5% of Trump voters saying their commitment to their candidate is either Very Strong (79.2%) or Strong (18.3%) and a similar 98.1% of Biden voters saying their commitment to the former vice president is either Very Strong (77.1%) or Strong (21.0%).

Table 2. Strength of Presidential Vote Decision (% Distribution)

Candidate	Very Strong "I've decided"	Strong "I probably won't change"	Somewhat Strong "I still might change"	Not Too Strong "I'll probably change"
Trump	79.2	18.3	1.7	0.9
Biden	77.1	21.0	1.3	0.6

Ethnicity/Race. Table 3 displays the presidential vote choice (for all voters) both overall and broken down into the Lone Star State's three principal ethnic/racial groups: Anglos (non-Hispanic Whites), Hispanics, and African Americans. A catch-all Others category is also included, although the proportion of voters in it is too small for any accurate analysis and therefore it is not discussed here.

Table 3. Ethnicity/Race and Presidential Vote Choice (% Distribution)

Candidate	Overall	Anglos	Hispanics	African Americans	Others
Trump	47.5	62.0	37.9	6.2	45.0
Biden	40.5	27.2	47.4	82.3	39.4
Jorgensen	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.8
Hawkins	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	9.7
Unsure	10.2	8.8	13.2	11.5	5.2

A substantial majority of Anglos (62.0%) would vote for Trump if the election were held today, more than twice the percentage of Anglos who would vote for Biden (27.2%). Fewer than one in

ten Anglos (8.8%) remain undecided. Biden would best Trump among Hispanic voters if the election was held today by a 47.4% to 37.9% margin with 13.2% of Hispanic voters still undecided. An overwhelming majority (82.3%) of African Americans would cast a ballot for Biden if the election were held today, versus a scant 6.2% who would support Trump. A little more than one in ten African Americans (11.4%) remain undecided.

Gender. Table 4 provides the presidential vote choice (for all voters) both overall and broken down by gender. Men back Trump (55.5%) over Biden (37.5%) by a substantial margin, with only 5.0% unsure. Women narrowly back Biden (42.9%) over Trump (40.5%), with almost three times the proportion of women (14.4%) being undecided as men (5.0%).

Table 4. Gender and Presidential Vote Choice (% Distribution)

Candidate	Overall	Women	Men
Trump	47.5	40.9	55.5
Biden	40.5	42.9	37.5
Jorgensen	1.1	1.0	1.1
Hawkins	0.8	0.7	1.0
Unsure	10.2	14.4	5.0

Age. Table 5 contains the presidential vote choice (for all voters) both overall and broken down into two age groups: those 50 and over and those under 50. Trump enjoys notably more vote support among those 50 and over than does Biden, 53.9% to 37.8%, with 7.8% undecided. Among those under 50, Biden possesses a modest advantage over Trump, 43.9% to 39.2%, with 13.2% unsure.

Table 5. Age and Presidential Vote Choice (% Distribution)

Candidate	Overall	50 and Over	Under 50
Trump	47.5	53.9	39.2
Biden	40.5	37.8	43.9
Jorgensen	1.1	0.5	1.8
Hawkins	0.8	0.0	1.8
Unsure	10.2	7.8	13.2

2020 Presidential Vote Choice and 2016 Presidential Vote Choice. Table 6 displays how those individuals who have signaled they intend to vote for Trump, Biden, Jorgensen, Hawkins or remain unsure voted in the 2016 presidential election. Among the Trump voters, 73.0% cast a vote for Trump in 2016 while 24.5% did not vote (or did not remember how they voted). Only 1.4% voted for Hillary Clinton with a remaining 1.1% having voted for third party candidates (Libertarian Gary Johnson, Green Jill Stein and others via a write-in vote). Among the Biden voters, 65.6% cast a vote for Hillary Clinton in 2016 while 27.2% did not vote. Only 3.0% voted for Trump with a remaining 4.2% having voted for third party candidates.

Table 6. 2020 Presidential Vote Choice and 2016 Presidential Vote Choice (% Distribution)

2020 Presidential Vote Choice	2016 Presidential Vote Choice				
	Trump	Clinton	Johnson	Stein/Other	Did Not Vote
Trump	73.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	24.5
Biden	3.0	65.6	3.4	0.8	27.2
Jorgensen	11.4	0.0	51.9	26.2	10.5
Hawkins	0.0	12.1	0.0	15.2	72.7
Unsure	26.1	7.6	2.0	6.4	57.9

Table 7 flips the information on 2016 and 2020 presidential vote choice and examines the distribution of the 2020 presidential vote choice based on the 2016 voting behavior of the respondents. Of the voters who cast a ballot for Trump in 2016, 89.7% intend to vote for him in 2020 while 3.1% intend to vote for Biden and 6.9% are unsure. Of the voters who cast a ballot for Clinton in 2016, 94.6% intend to vote for Biden while 2.3% intend to vote for Trump and 2.8% are unsure. An absolute majority (55.7%) of those individuals who voted for Libertarian presidential candidate Gary Johnson in 2016 intend to vote for Biden in 2020. Those Texans who did not vote in 2016 are evenly split in their vote preference between Trump (39.7%) and Biden (37.7%), with 20.2% still unsure about how they are going to vote in the presidential contest.

Table 7. 2016 Presidential Vote Choice and 2020 Presidential Vote Choice (% Distribution)

2016 Presidential Vote Choice	2020 Presidential Vote Choice				
	Trump	Biden	Jorgensen	Hawkins	Unsure
Trump	89.7	3.1	0.3	0.0	6.9
Clinton	2.3	94.6	0.0	0.4	2.8
Johnson	14.0	55.7	22.1	0.0	8.2
Stein/Other	12.3	19.6	18.0	8.1	42.0
Did Not Vote	39.7	37.7	0.4	2.0	20.2

Hispanic Voters. As mentioned earlier, this survey contained an oversample of Hispanic voters, allowing for sub-group analysis along a variety of dimensions: Gender, Age, Immigration Generation, Language Spoken at Home, Hispanic Ancestry, Educational Attainment, and Religion. These results are contained in Table 8.

Table 8. Hispanic Presidential Vote Choice (% Distribution)

Category	Sub-Group	Biden	Trump	Unsure
<i>Hispanics</i>		47.4	37.9	13.2
<i>Gender</i>	Women	46.6	32.0	20.4
	Men	48.5	45.5	4.1
<i>Age</i>	50 and Over	50.0	38.8	11.3
	Under 50	45.3	37.2	14.8
<i>Generation</i>	Naturalized	41.8	37.5	17.4
	1st Generation	49.8	17.9	26.7
	2nd Generation	40.9	50.7	8.3
	3rd Generation+	51.3	38.2	9.8
<i>Language-Home</i>	Spanish	47.9	24.7	23.3
	Spanish=English	45.3	39.7	12.6
	English	43.1	43.6	12.2
<i>Hispanic Ancestry</i>	4 Hispanic Grandparents	49.4	35.5	13.3
	1-3 Hispanic Grandparents	44.0	42.3	13.0
<i>Educational Attainment</i>	Primary + High School	50.6	37.2	12.0
	Some College + 2 Year Degree	50.8	29.5	16.9
	4 Year + Post Graduate Degree	38.7	48.4	11.1
<i>Religion</i>	Catholic	60.6	32.7	6.6
	Protestant	24.4	51.1	23.7
	None/Agnostic	55.0	27.3	12.8

Hispanics differ notably in their presidential vote preference depending on their gender, with male Hispanics narrowly preferring Biden (48.5%) over Trump (45.5%) with only 4.1% undecided and female Hispanics overwhelmingly preferring Biden (46.6%) over Trump (32.0%) with over a fifth (20.4%) of Hispanic women still unsure about who they are going to vote for in November.

Biden's advantage over Trump is modestly narrower among Hispanics under 50 years of age, 45.3% vs. 37.2%, than it is among Hispanics 50 and older (50.0% vs. 38.8%).

Hispanics differ by generation (based on when they or their ancestors arrived in the United States) in regard to their support for Biden and Trump. Naturalized citizens narrowly favor Biden (41.8%) over Trump (37.5%). First generation Hispanics, those whose parents were immigrants, support Biden (49.8%) over Trump (17.9%) by the largest margin of any generational group,

while second generation Hispanics (those whose grandparents were immigrants but whose parents were born in the United States) favor Trump by a notable margin over Biden, 50.7% to 40.9%. Hispanics who are third generation or beyond (i.e., whose grandparents were born in the United States) prefer Biden (51.3%) over Trump (38.2%) by a more than ten-point margin. The source of these generational differences will be examined in greater detail in the third report of this election series.

The language Hispanics speak at home is linked to their presidential vote preference. Among respondents who either speak only Spanish or more Spanish than English at home, Biden is overwhelmingly preferred over Trump 47.9% to 24.7%. Biden possesses a modest 45.3% to 39.7% advantage in vote intention among respondents who speak Spanish and English equally at home. In contrast, Trump has a small advantage, 43.6% to 43.2%, in vote intention among Hispanics who speak only English or English more than Spanish at home.

Almost two-thirds (64.6%) of the Hispanics surveyed report having four Hispanic grandparents while 35.4% report having three or fewer Hispanic grandparents. Among the former group, Biden is preferred over Trump by a large margin, 49.4% to 35.5%, but among the latter group, Biden's advantage over Trump is much more narrow, at 44.0% to 42.3%.

There is also a strong relationship between education and presidential vote choice among Hispanics. Hispanic voters whose highest educational attainment is a high school degree or less have a vote intention for Biden of 50.6% and for Trump of 37.2%, with Biden's advantage even larger among those whose highest educational attainment is some college or a two-year degree (50.8% to 29.5%). In sharp contrast, Hispanics with either a four-year degree or an advanced degree as their highest level of education support Trump over Biden, 48.4% to 38.7%.

Finally, there also exist sharp religious distinctions among Hispanics in terms of their candidate support. Catholic and non-religious Hispanics strongly prefer Biden over Trump, 60.6% vs. 32.7% and 55.0% vs. 27.3% respectively. In contrast, Protestant Hispanics strongly prefer Trump over Biden, 51.1% to 24.4%.

TEXAS U.S. SENATE VOTE CHOICE

Table 9 contains the Texas U.S. Senate vote choice of all voters and those who indicated they were most likely to vote ("extremely likely to vote") in the November election.

Table 9. U.S. Senate Vote Choice (% Distribution)

Candidate	All Voters (%)	Most Likely Voters (%)
John Cornyn (Republican)	44.4	46.8
MJ Hegar (Democrat)	37.4	40.7
Kerry McDermott (Libertarian)	3.3	3.6
David Collins (Green)	2.0	1.3
Unsure	12.9	7.7

Among all voters, Republican John Cornyn's vote intention is 44.4% while Democrat MJ Hegar's vote intention is 37.4%. Libertarian Party candidate Kerry McKennon and Green Party candidate David Collins are preferred by 3.3% and 2.0% respectively, while 12.9% of voters remain unsure about their U.S. Senate vote choice.

Among the most likely voters, Cornyn's vote intention is 46.8% and Hegar's 40.7%, with 7.7% undecided and 3.6% and 1.3% intending to vote for McKennon and Collins respectively.

Ethnicity/Race. Table 10 displays the US Senate vote choice (for all voters) both overall and broken down into the Lone Star State's three principal ethnic/racial groups: Anglos (non-Hispanic Whites), Hispanics, and African Americans. A catch-all Others category is also included.

Table 10. Ethnicity/Race and U.S. Senate Vote Choice (% Distribution)

Candidate	Overall	Anglos	Hispanics	African Americans	Others
Cornyn	44.4	58.2	33.8	7.1	45.4
Hegar	37.4	25.1	42.4	76.3	48.4
McKennon	3.3	4.9	3.4	0.4	1.1
Collins	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.0
Unsure	12.9	10.0	19.4	15.2	5.2

Among Anglos, Cornyn leads Hegar by more than a two to one margin, 58.2% to 25.1%, with 10.0% undecided. Among Hispanics, Hegar has the advantage over Cornyn, 42.4 % to 33.8%, with nearly one out of every five Hispanics (19.4%) still unsure about for whom to vote. Hegar enjoys a more than 10 to 1 advantage over Cornyn among African Americans, 76.3% to 7.1%, with 15.2% undecided.

As is highlighted in Table 14 below, 28.9% of respondents (31.1% of Hispanics) did not know enough about Hegar to have an opinion about her, compared to half as many (13.4%) who didn't know enough about Cornyn. As Hegar becomes better known among Texas voters, the proportion who remain undecided should decrease, which, if present ethnic/racial voting patterns hold would benefit Hegar given the higher proportion of Hispanic and African American voters than Anglo voters who are presently unsure about who to vote for in the 2020 Texas U.S. Senate race.

Gender. Table 11 provides the U.S. Senate vote choice (for all voters) both overall and broken down by gender. Men back Cornyn (51.0%) over Hegar (34.5%) by a substantial margin, with only 6.3% undecided. Among women the two candidates are effectively tied at 39.8% (Cornyn) and 39.1% (Hegar), with almost three times the proportion of women (18.3%) being undecided as men (6.3%).

Table 11. Gender and U.S. Senate Vote Choice (% Distribution)

Candidate	Overall	Women	Men
Cornyn	44.4	39.8	51.0
Hegar	37.4	39.1	34.5
McKennon	3.3	2.0	4.8
Collins	2.0	0.8	3.5
Unsure	12.9	18.3	6.3

Age. Table 12 contains the U.S. Senate vote choice (for all voters) both overall and broken down into two age groups: those 50 and over and those under 50. Cornyn enjoys notably more vote support among those 50 and older than does Hegar, 50.6% to 35.3%, with 8.9% undecided.

Among those under 50, Hegar possesses a moderate advantage over Cornyn, 40.2% to 36.4%, with nearly one in five (18.2%) undecided.

Table 12. Age and U.S. Senate Vote Choice (% Distribution)

Candidate	Overall	50 and Over	Under 50
Cornyn	44.4	50.6	36.4
Hegar	37.4	35.3	40.2
McKennon	3.3	4.1	2.2
Collins	2.0	1.1	3.1
Unsure	12.9	8.9	18.2

TRUMP POLICY APPROVAL: COVID-19, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, & IMMIGRATION

In the survey respondents were asked to provide their level of approval of President Donald Trump in three different policy areas: his handling of the coronavirus outbreak, his response to African American deaths at the hands of the police, and his policies related to immigration and the U.S.-Mexico Border (see Table 13).

Table 13. Trump Approval in Three Policy Areas (% Distribution)

Policy	Strongly Approve	Approve	Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	Disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	Don't Know
Handling of Coronavirus Outbreak	24.1	19.0	7.8	7.3	41.2	0.6
Response to African American Deaths in Encounters with Police	23.7	16.2	10.5	10.5	35.2	3.9
Policies Related to Immigration & U.S.-Mexico Border	34.8	12.7	6.3	10.0	33.6	2.7

Only 43.1% of Texans approve (24.1% strongly) of Trump's handling of the coronavirus outbreak versus 48.5% who disapprove of his handling of the outbreak, with 41.2% strongly disapproving.

Only 39.9% of Texans approve (23.7% strongly) of Trump's response to African American deaths in encounters with the police versus 45.7% who disapprove of his response, with 35.2% strongly disapproving.

Close to a majority (47.5%) of Texans approve (34.8% strongly) of Trump's policies in relation to immigration and the U.S.-Mexico Border versus 43.6% who disapprove, with 33.6% strongly disapproving.

Trump's handling of the coronavirus outbreak and his response to recent African American deaths in encounters with the police have had a net negative impact on the likelihood Texans will vote for him in November. As a result of his handling of coronavirus outbreak 21.7% of Texans are more likely to vote for him compared to 30.3% who are less likely to vote for him. As a result of his response to African American deaths in encounters with the police, 23.7% of Texans are more likely to vote for him compared to 28.4% who are less likely to vote for him.

In contrast to the above two policy responses, Trump's policies in relation to immigration and the U.S.-Mexico Border are a net positive electorally, with 33.7% more likely to vote for him compared to 27.8% who are less likely to vote for him.

NATIONAL AND TEXAS POLITICIAN FAVORABILITY RATINGS

Table 14 contains the favorability ratings for eight national politicians and 10 Texas politicians. The politicians are placed in national and Texas groups and then rank-ordered from top to bottom based on their net-favorable rating, which is the percentage with either a very favorable or somewhat favorable opinion of the politician minus the percentage with either a somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of the politician.

Table 14. National and Texas Politician Favorability Ratings (% Distribution)

Politician	Net Favorable	Very Favorable	Somewhat Favorable	Neither	Somewhat Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	Don't Know Enough
Mike Pence	1.6	32.8	14.9	9.5	10.0	36.1	8.0
Donald Trump	-0.7	34.6	13.3	2.6	6.3	42.3	0.9
Kevin McCarthy	-3.3	10.8	13.6	21.8	7.6	20.1	26.1
Joe Biden	-12.8	22.2	17.2	6.9	8.9	43.3	1.5
Mitch McConnell	-16.4	7.0	23.4	14.9	10.7	36.1	8.0
Nancy Pelosi	-21.9	19.7	13.8	9.3	6.2	49.2	1.9
Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez	-23.9	16.6	10.9	12.2	6.1	45.3	8.9
Chuck Schumer	-24.9	13.1	12.8	13.0	9.0	41.8	10.4
<i>Texas</i>							
MJ Hegar	13.2	16.5	17.7	15.9	9.9	11.1	28.9
Greg Abbott	7.4	24.8	22.0	11.4	16.1	23.3	2.3
George P. Bush	7.2	9.3	24.0	24.0	13.1	13.0	16.7
Ted Cruz	3.4	28.9	17.0	7.9	8.8	33.7	3.7
Ken Paxton	1.4	11.3	19.7	13.9	8.2	21.4	25.6
John Cornyn	0.9	14.5	22.4	13.8	12.1	23.9	13.4
Dan Patrick	-2.1	16.6	16.1	16.2	7.9	26.5	17.1
Julián Castro	-8.8	13.6	14.4	17.4	6.0	30.8	18.0
Joaquín Castro	-10.2	10.8	12.2	18.4	5.5	27.7	25.4
Beto O'Rourke	-15.6	17.9	15.8	12.0	6.9	42.4	5.1

All of the national politicians except for Vice President Mike Pence (1.6%) are “underwater” in the sense that their aggregate unfavorable rating is greater than their aggregate favorable rating. Trump has the second highest net-favorable rating among the national politicians at -0.7%, followed by U.S. House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-California) with a net-favorable rating of -3.3% and former Vice President Joe Biden (-12.8%). The four national politicians with the lowest net-favorable ratings (-16.4%, -21.9%, -23.9%, and -24.9% respectively) are U.S. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Kentucky), U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-California), U.S. Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-New York), and U.S. Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-New York).

The Texas politicians with the highest net-favorable ratings are Democratic U.S. Senate candidate MJ Hegar (13.2%), Governor Greg Abbott (7.4%), and Land Commissioner George P. Bush (7.2%). A substantial number of Texans, 28.9% and 16.7%, do not know enough about Hegar and Bush respectively to have an opinion. Bush also has the largest proportion of respondents who have neither a favorable nor unfavorable opinion of him (24.0%).

Four Texas politicians have negative net-favorable ratings. They are Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick (-2.1%), former San Antonio Mayor and HUD Secretary Julián Castro (-8.8%), U.S. Representative Joaquín Castro (D-San Antonio) with a net-favorable rating of -10.2%, and former U.S. Representative (D-El Paso) and 2018 Democratic Texas U.S. Senate candidate Beto O'Rourke (-15.6%). A substantial number of Texans, 18.0% and 25.4% respectively, do not know enough about Julián Castro and Joaquín Castro to have an opinion about them.

DONALD TRUMP'S ELECTION AND THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN PARTY

More than two-fifths (42.9%) of the respondents have changed their opinion of the Texas Republican Party since Donald Trump was elected President of the United States in 2016. Compared to prior to Trump's election, far more of these Texans now have a more negative opinion of the Texas GOP than now have a more positive opinion of the party. Of this group of respondents whose opinion has changed, 25.8% shifted from a favorable to an unfavorable opinion of the GOP in the aftermath of Trump's election while 15.9% shifted from a neutral to an unfavorable opinion, and 3.1% from a favorable to a neutral position. In sum, 44.8% of these Texans have shifted their opinion of the Texas GOP to a more negative position since Trump's election in 2016.

In contrast, only 3.8% of this group of 42.9% shifted from an unfavorable to a favorable position, 4.3% moved from a neutral to a favorable position, and 0.0% shifted from an unfavorable to a neutral position. In sum, 8.1% shifted to a more positive position vis-à-vis the Texas GOP since Trump's election.

The remainder of respondents shifted from favorable to somewhat favorable (20.1%), or vice versa, and from unfavorable to somewhat unfavorable (23.6%), or vice versa. A small 3.4% of the respondents retained a neutral or uncertain position on the Texas GOP.

In sum, one possible impact Donald Trump has had on the Texas Republican Party is that since his election in 2016 almost one in five Texans (19.2%) now has a more negative opinion of the Texas GOP than they had before his election, while only a mere 3.5% now have a more favorable opinion of the party than they did before Trump's victory in 2016. In all, this translates into a substantive net negative shift of 15.7% for the Texas Republican Party's evaluation by Texas voters in the Trump era.

HISPANIC, LATINO, OR LATINX?

Throughout this report we have used the term Hispanic instead of either Latino or Latinx. Table 15 underscores that more of the Texas Hispanics surveyed approve of the term Hispanic to refer to their ethnic community than approve of either the term Latino or, especially, Latinx. Three out of four (74.3%) Hispanics either strongly approve (39.5%) or approve (34.8%) of the term Hispanic while only 5.4% either disapprove or strongly disapprove of the use of the term. Two-thirds (67.5%) of Texas Hispanics either strongly approve (27.8%) or approve (39.7%) of the term Latino while only 7.5% either disapprove or strongly disapprove. In sharp contrast, only

21.5% of Hispanics strongly approve (7.4%) or approve (14.1%) of the use of the term Latinx to refer to their community compared to 40.2% who either disapprove (22.2%) or strongly disapprove (18.0%).

Table 15. Hispanic Approval of the Terms Hispanic, Latino and Latinx

Approval Rating	Hispanic	Latino	Latinx
Strongly Approve	39.5	27.8	7.4
Approve	34.8	39.7	14.1
Neither Approve Nor Disapprove	20.3	25.1	38.4
Disapprove	2.1	4.4	22.2
Strongly Disapprove	3.3	3.1	18.0

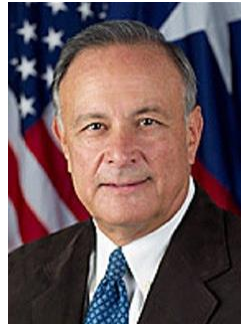
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The Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation operates as a nonpartisan, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization, dedicated and committed to analyzing and exploring the political, economic, social, demographic, and familial attitudes, and behaviors of Texas Hispanics.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