

# TEXAS VOTES

# 2024

Elections & Democracy



Hobby School of Public Affairs  
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



**Texas Votes 2024**  
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The Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston conducted an online survey of likely Texas voters, with an oversample of Harris County voters, to assess their preferences and opinions about candidates and issues in the November 2024 election. The survey was fielded between September 26 and October 10, 2024, in English and Spanish, via a YouGov panel of registered voters who were considered likely to vote in the 2024 General Election. The likely voters examined in this report were selected using a series of questions related to past and expected future voting behavior. The statewide analysis population of 1,329, with a margin of error of +/- 2.69%, was matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and partisanship, and is representative of the Texas likely voter population.

The Texas Votes 2024 study includes five reports. This first report focused on the statewide races for president, U.S. Senate and the Texas Railroad Commission, along with issues influencing vote intention, and candidate favorability. The second report examined Harris County elections and policy issues. This report examines attitudes toward election integrity and administration, threats to democracy, and election reforms. A subsequent report will focus on Harris County voters' opinions about election integrity and administration, threats to democracy, and election reforms. The final report explores attitudes about electricity infrastructure and distribution in Harris County.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

69% of Texas likely voters have confidence that the 2024 presidential election nationwide will be conducted fairly and accurately.

85% of Texas likely voters have confidence that the 2024 presidential election in Texas will be conducted fairly and accurately.

86% of Texas likely voters have confidence that the 2024 presidential election in their county will be conducted fairly and accurately.

95% of Kamala Harris voters believe the 2024 presidential election nationwide will be conducted fairly and accurately, compared to only 44% of Donald Trump voters.

92% of Trump voters and 77% of Harris voters believe the 2024 election in Texas will be conducted fairly and accurately.

42% and 38% of Texas likely voters believe that voter suppression is a major problem nationwide and in Texas, respectively.

25% and 32% of Texas likely voters believe that voter suppression is not a problem nationwide and in Texas, respectively

Harris voters are significantly more likely than Trump voters to believe that voter suppression is a major problem nationwide (56% vs. 32%) and, especially, in Texas (65% vs. 14%).

Trump voters are significantly more likely than Harris voters to believe that voter suppression is not a problem nationwide (39% vs. 11%) and, especially, in Texas (52% vs. 11%)

50% and 22% of Texas likely voters believe that election fraud is a major problem nationwide and in Texas, respectively.

25% and 34% of Texas likely voters believe that election fraud is not a problem nationwide and in Texas, respectively.

76% of Trump voters believe election fraud is a major problem nationwide, but only 21% believe it is a major problem in Texas.

22% and 23% of Harris voters believe election fraud is a major problem nationwide and in Texas.

49% of Harris voters do not believe election fraud is a problem nationwide, compared to only 4% of Trump voters.

A majority (52%) of Texas likely voters say it is neither too hard nor too easy to register and vote in Texas, while 22% say it is too hard and 26% say it is too easy to register and vote in the state.

The top issues identified by one-half or more of Texas voters as very serious or somewhat serious threats to Texas having a secure election in 2024 are foreign interference (56%), voter roll maintenance (53%), voter suppression (52%), election fraud (50%), and ballot harvesting (50%).

Trump voters are dramatically more likely than Harris voters to consider three issues to represent a threat to Texas elections this year: election fraud (73% vs. 26%), mail ballots (72% vs. 24%), and ballot harvesting (71% vs. 27%).

Harris voters are dramatically more likely than Trump voters to consider one issue to represent a threat to Texas elections this year: voter suppression (71% vs. 35%).

Equal proportions of Harris (57%) and Trump (56%) voters view foreign interference as a threat to Texas elections this year.

40% of Texas likely voters are very confident that non-citizens will not be able to cast votes in the presidential election across the country, while 31% are not at all confident.

69% of Harris voters are very confident that non-citizens will not be able to cast votes in the presidential election across the country, compared to only 15% of Trump voters.

55% of Trump voters are not at all confident that non-citizens will not be able to cast votes in the presidential election across the country, compared to only 4% of Harris voters.

More than half of Texas likely voters consider four political-related factors to represent a very serious threat to U.S. democracy today: money corrupting politics (66%), biased media coverage (60%), the use of the legal system to target political opponents (53%), and attempts to overturn elections (52%).

90% of Trump voters and 89% of Harris voters consider money corrupting politics to represent a very serious or somewhat serious threat to U.S. democracy.

Nine out of ten Trump voters consider the use of the legal system to target political opponents (90%), biased media coverage (90%), and election fraud (90%) to represent a very or somewhat serious threat to U.S. democracy, compared to 62%, 72% and 41% of Harris voters.

Eight out of ten Harris voters consider voter suppression (84%), attempts to overturn elections (85%), and the gerrymandering of legislative districts (80%) to represent a very serious or somewhat serious threat to U.S. democracy, compared to 46%, 57% and 60%, respectively, of Trump voters.

73% of Texas likely voters believe that once every state has certified its vote for president, that the loser has an obligation to accept the results and concede, with 12% disagreeing and 15% unsure.

95% of Harris voters, but only 52% of Trump voters, believe that once every state has certified its vote for president, that the loser has an obligation to accept the results and concede.

81% of Texas likely voters believe that all Texans should be required to provide a photo ID in order to be able to vote in person, including 97% of Republicans and 62% of Democrats.

13% of Texas likely voters do not believe that all Texans should be required to provide a photo ID in order to be able to vote in person, including 1% of Republicans and 27% of Democrats.

56% of Texas likely voters believe that all Texans should be allowed to register to vote online, including 83% of Democrats and 32% of Republicans.

31% of Texas likely voters do not believe that all Texans should be allowed to register to vote online, including 8% of Democrats and 52% of Republicans.

50% of Texas likely voters believe that all Texans should be able to vote by mail for any reason, including 82% of Democrats and 22% of Republicans.

40% of Texas likely voters do not believe that all Texans should be able to vote by mail for any reason, including 10% of Democrats and 67% of Republicans.

45% of Republican likely voters who live in Democratic controlled counties believe election fraud is a major problem in their county, compared to 21% of the Democratic likely voters in those counties.



## LIKELY VOTER POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

White likely voters account for 58% of this population of likely Texas voters, Latino likely voters for 24%, Black likely voters for 12%, and others for 6%. Women represent 51% of this population, men 47%, and those who identify as non-binary or other 2%. Regarding generations, 36% of this population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928-1945) and Baby Boomer (1946-1964) cohort, 28% to Generation X (Gen-X) (1965-1980), 24% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation, and 12% to Generation Z (1997-2012). The highest level of educational attainment of 41% of the population is a four-year college degree or a post-graduate degree, of 32% of the population is a two-year college degree or some college, and of 27% of the population is a high school degree or less. Republicans account for 46% of this population, Democrats for 44% and Independents for 9%, with 1% unsure of their partisan identification. In the 2020 presidential election, among those who cast a ballot that year (10% did not), 53% of these likely voters voted for Republican Donald Trump and 46% for Democrat Joe Biden, with 1% supporting a third-party candidate. In the 2022 Texas gubernatorial election, among those who cast a ballot (18% did not), 54% voted for Republican Greg Abbott and 45% for Democrat Beto O'Rourke, with 1% supporting a third-party candidate.

## CONFIDENCE IN A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CONDUCTED FAIRLY & ACCURATELY BY REGION

The respondents were asked how confident, if at all, they are that the presidential election this November will be conducted fairly and accurately nationwide, in Texas, and in their county. The response options were very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, and not at all confident.

Table 1 and Figure 1 provide the results. Overall, 69% of Texas likely voters have some confidence (38% very confident and 31% somewhat confident) that the presidential election in the United States this year will be conducted fairly and accurately. This proportion is notably smaller than both the 85% who believe the election will be conducted fairly and accurately in Texas (42% very confident and 43% somewhat confident) and the 86% who believe the election will be conducted fairly and accurately in their county (49% very confident and 37% somewhat confident).

**Table 1. Confidence That the Presidential Election Will Be Conducted Fairly & Accurately in Jurisdiction (%)**

Jurisdiction	Very Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Too Confident	Not At All Confident
The United States	38	31	21	10
Texas	42	43	11	4
Your County	49	37	10	4

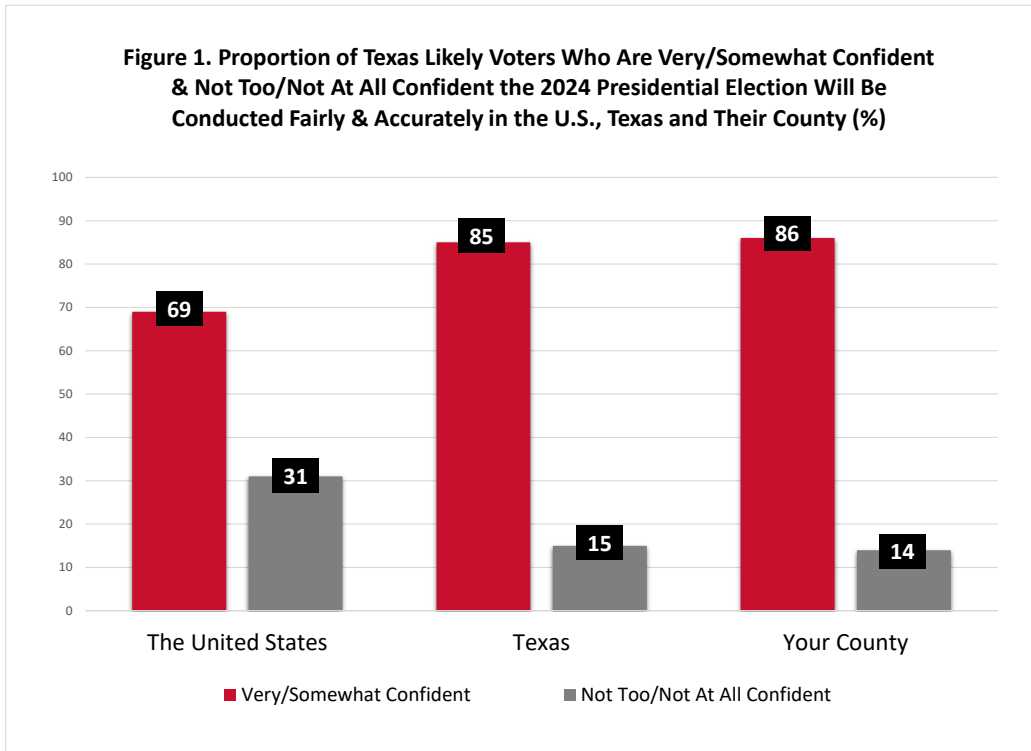
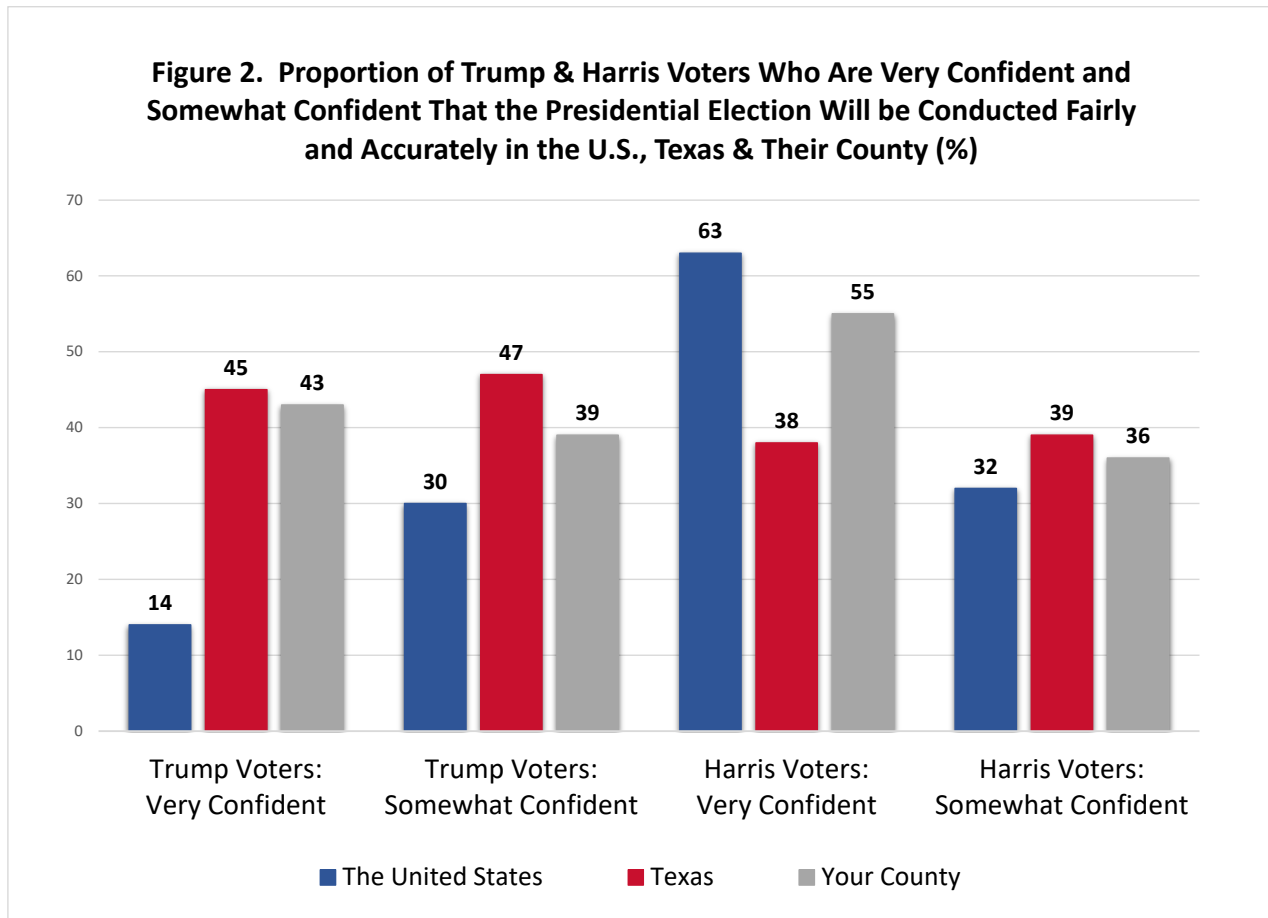


Table 2 provides the combined proportion of likely voters who are very and somewhat confident that the 2024 presidential election in the United States, in Texas, and in their county will be conducted fairly and accurately, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention (Donald Trump or Kamala Harris).

**Table 2. Proportion of Key Socio-Demographic Groups Who Are Very/Somewhat Confident Elections Will Be Conducted Fairly & Accurately in Jurisdiction (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	United States	Texas	Your County
Overall		69	85	86
Gender	Women	70	85	86
	Men	68	85	87
Ethnicity/Race	White	61	87	85
	Latino	68	85	81
	Black	87	77	88
Generation	Silent/Boomer	53	85	83
	Generation X	64	82	89
	Millennial	84	85	86
	Generation Z	91	91	90
Education	High School	67	81	83
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	65	83	85
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	73	88	89
Partisanship	Democratic	95	77	91
	Independent	59	87	84
	Republican	45	92	83
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	44	92	82
	Harris	95	77	91

Figure 2 provides a more detailed breakdown related to the likely voters' 2024 presidential vote intention.



The most prominent differences in Table 2 are related to the highly correlated categories of partisan identification and 2024 presidential vote intention. Given the strong similarity between the two categories, here, as well as in the remainder of the report, only the 2024 presidential vote intention will be discussed in detail.

While 95% of Harris voters are confident (63% very and 32% somewhat) that the 2024 presidential election will be conducted fairly and accurately nationwide, the same is true for only 44% of Trump voters (14% very confident and 30% somewhat confident).

In contrast to the 51 percentage point gap that separates Harris and Trump voters in regard to their confidence in elections nationwide, 92% of Trump voters (45% very confident and 47% somewhat confident) and 77% of Harris voters (38% very confident and 39% somewhat confident) are confident that the 2024 presidential election in Texas will be conducted fairly and accurately. The confidence gap between Trump and Harris voters in regard to Texas elections is 15 percentage points, less than one-third of the size of the 51 point gap in regard to elections nationwide. Finally, 91% of Harris and 82% of Trump voters are either very (55% and 43% respectively) or somewhat (36% and 39% respectively) confident that the presidential election in their county will be conducted fairly and accurately this year.

Table 2 does not reveal any noteworthy gender or education differences in regard to confidence in the conduct of elections at the national, Texas and county levels, and only one modest ethnic/racial difference and one modest generational difference. Black likely voters (87%) are notably more likely than Latino (68%) and white (61%) likely voters to have confidence that the election nationwide will be conducted fairly and accurately, just as younger voters belonging to Generation Z (91%) and the Millennial generation (84%) are notably more likely than older voters belonging to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (53%) and Generation X (64%) to be confident that the presidential election across the country will be accurate and fair.

**THE PROBLEMS OF VOTER SUPPRESSION & ELECTION FRAUD BY REGION**

The respondents were asked, in separate questions, if they believe that voter suppression and election fraud are a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem nationwide, in Texas, and in their county. Tables 3 and 4 contain the results regarding voter suppression and election fraud, respectively.

As shown in Table 3, comparable proportions of likely Texas voters believe voter suppression is a major problem in the United States (43%) and in Texas (39%), just as comparable proportions believe voter suppression is not a problem in the United States (25%) and in Texas (32%). In contrast, a significantly smaller proportion of likely voters (25%) believe voter suppression is a major problem in their county and a significantly larger proportion of likely voters (43%) believe voter suppression is not a problem in their county than is the case nationwide or in Texas.

**Table 3. Likely Voter Opinion on Voter Suppression: A Major, Minor or Not a Problem in Jurisdiction (%)**

Jurisdiction	Major Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem
United States	43	32	25
Texas	39	29	32
Your County	25	32	43

Table 4 shows that Texas likely voters are notably more likely to believe that election fraud is a major problem nationwide (50%) than in Texas (22%) or in their county (21%). Texas likely voters are also significantly more likely to believe that election fraud is not a problem in their county (46%) than in either Texas (34%) or nationwide (25%). Finally, Texas likely voters are significantly more likely to view election fraud as a minor problem in Texas (44%) than either across the United States (25%) or in their county (33%).

**Table 4. Likely Voter Opinion on Election Fraud: A Major, Minor or Not a Problem in Jurisdiction (%)**

Jurisdiction	Major Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem
United States	50	25	25
Texas	22	44	34
Your County	21	33	46



Tables 5 and 6 provide the proportion of likely voters who consider voter suppression to be a major problem (Table 5) and to not be a problem (Table 6) in the United States, in Texas and in their county, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

Table 5 underscores that the most salient differences related to voter suppression being seen as a major problem revolve around partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention, with the latter two variables highly correlated. Harris voters are significantly more likely than Trump voters to believe that voter suppression is a major problem in the United States (56% vs. 32%), in Texas (65% vs. 14%), and in their county (34% vs. 17%), with the gap (51 percentage points) being most salient in regard to Texas, where more than four times as many Harris as Trump voters consider voter suppression to be a major problem.

**Table 5. Proportion of Key Socio-Demographic Groups That View Voter Suppression as a Major Problem in Jurisdiction (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	United States	Texas	Your County
Overall		43	39	25
Gender	Women	44	40	24
	Men	41	36	26
Ethnicity/Race	White	38	34	22
	Latino	50	42	27
	Black	48	49	33
Generation	Silent/Boomer	33	28	14
	Generation X	41	27	23
	Millennial	49	46	32
	Generation Z	67	54	48
Education	High School	44	32	28
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	45	40	22
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	41	42	25
Partisanship	Democratic	57	65	35
	Independent	27	22	10
	Republican	32	16	17
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	32	14	17
	Harris	56	65	34

There are not any significant gender or education differences in regard to the belief that voter suppression is a major problem and only one notable ethnic/racial difference. A larger share of Black (49%) than white (34%) likely voters consider voter suppression to be a major problem in Texas. There also are significant generational differences, with, in particular, the members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort notably less likely than members of Generation Z to view voter suppression as a major problem in all three regions (United States, Texas, respondent’s county).

Table 6 reveals the most salient differences related to voter suppression being seen as not a problem revolve around partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention. Trump voters are significantly more likely than Harris voters to believe that voter suppression is not a problem in the United States (39% vs. 11%), in Texas (52% vs. 11%) and in their county (59% vs. 26%), with the gap being the most salient in regard to Texas, where almost five times as many Trump as Harris voters do not consider voter suppression to be a problem.

**Table 6. Proportion of Key Socio-Demographic Groups That View Voter Suppression as Not a Problem in Jurisdiction (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	United States	Texas	Your County
Overall		25	32	43
Gender	Women	20	27	39
	Men	32	38	48
Ethnicity/Race	White	30	38	47
	Latino	18	24	31
	Black	18	21	41
Generation	Silent/Boomer	35	44	57
	Generation X	29	36	50
	Millennial	18	26	30
	Generation Z	2	4	14
Education	High School	28	34	41
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	23	31	44
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	26	32	44
Partisanship	Democratic	10	10	24
	Independent	42	45	64
	Republican	38	52	58
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	39	52	59
	Harris	11	11	26

There are no noteworthy educational differences and only a modest gender difference in the proportion of likely voters who do not consider voter suppression to be a problem in the United States, in Texas and in their county. White likely voters are however significantly more likely than Latino and Black likely voters to consider voter suppression to not be a problem in Texas (38% vs. 24% and 21%) and younger Texans, especially members of Generation Z, and to a lesser extent Millennials, are notably less likely than the older Texans belonging to the Silent Generation, Baby Boomer and Generation X cohorts to consider voter suppression to not be a problem in the United States, in Texas and in their county.

Table 7 highlights that the most salient differences in regard to election fraud being a major problem revolve around partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention. More than three out of four Trump voters (76%), compared to only 22% of Harris voters, view election fraud as a major problem. Conversely, there are nor any salient differences in the proportion of Trump and Harris voters who consider election fraud to be a major problem in Texas (21% and 23%, respectively) or in their county (26% and 17%, respectively).

**Table 7. Proportion of Key Socio-Demographic Groups That View Election Fraud as a Major Problem in Jurisdiction (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	United States	Texas	Your County
Overall		50	22	21
Gender	Women	48	25	19
	Men	53	20	24
Ethnicity/Race	White	56	22	19
	Latino	43	19	21
	Black	38	27	28
Generation	Silent/Boomer	55	16	14
	Generation X	49	20	16
	Millennial	43	30	26
	Generation Z	53	30	43
Education	High School	58	28	31
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	51	19	18
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	44	20	17
Partisanship	Democratic	23	23	18
	Independent	45	13	5
	Republican	77	22	26
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	76	21	26
	Harris	22	23	17

With two modest exceptions, there are not any noteworthy gender, ethnic/racial, generation, or education differences in the proportion of likely voters who consider election fraud to be a major problem in the United States, in Texas or in their county. The exceptions are both tied to opinions about the state of affairs at the national level. First, 56% of white likely voters, but only 38% of Black likely voters, consider election fraud to be a major problem nationwide. Second, 58% of likely voters whose highest level of educational attainment is high school degree or less consider election fraud to be a major problem nationwide, compared to 44% of those with a four-year or post-graduate degree.

Table 8 reveals strong partisan and 2024 presidential vote differences in regard to the proportion of likely voters who do not consider election fraud to be a problem nationwide, in Texas and in their country. While nearly half (49%) of Harris voters believe election fraud is not a problem nationwide, the same is true for only 4% of Trump voters. Similar, albeit not as stark, differences are seen in regard to Texas (45% vs. 23%, respectively) and the respondent’s county (55% vs. 37%, respectively).

**Table 8. Proportion of Key Socio-Demographic Groups That View Election Fraud as Not a Problem in Jurisdiction (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	United States	Texas	Your County
Overall		25	34	46
Gender	Women	26	34	47
	Men	24	32	44
Ethnicity/Race	White	23	33	46
	Latino	28	35	47
	Black	34	38	45
Generation	Silent/Boomer	22	31	50
	Generation X	28	37	52
	Millennial	28	37	40
	Generation Z	21	25	32
Education	High School	17	28	37
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	26	32	46
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	31	39	52
Partisanship	Democratic	47	45	54
	Independent	29	36	62
	Republican	4	23	37
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	4	23	37
	Harris	49	45	55

There are not any noteworthy gender, ethnic/racial, generational or education differences in the proportion of likely voters who consider election fraud to not be a problem nationwide, in Texas or in their county.

## DIFFICULTY IN REGISTERING TO VOTE & IN VOTING IN TEXAS

The respondents were asked if they would say that Texas’s election rules make it too hard to register and to vote, too easy to register and to vote, or neither too hard nor too easy to register and to vote. A don’t know/unsure option was also provided, though the 6% who utilized this response option are excluded from the analysis in this section.

Figure 3 reveals that a little more than half (52%) of Texas likely voters believe that it is neither too hard nor too easy to register to vote in Texas, while 22% say it is too hard and 26% say it is too easy.

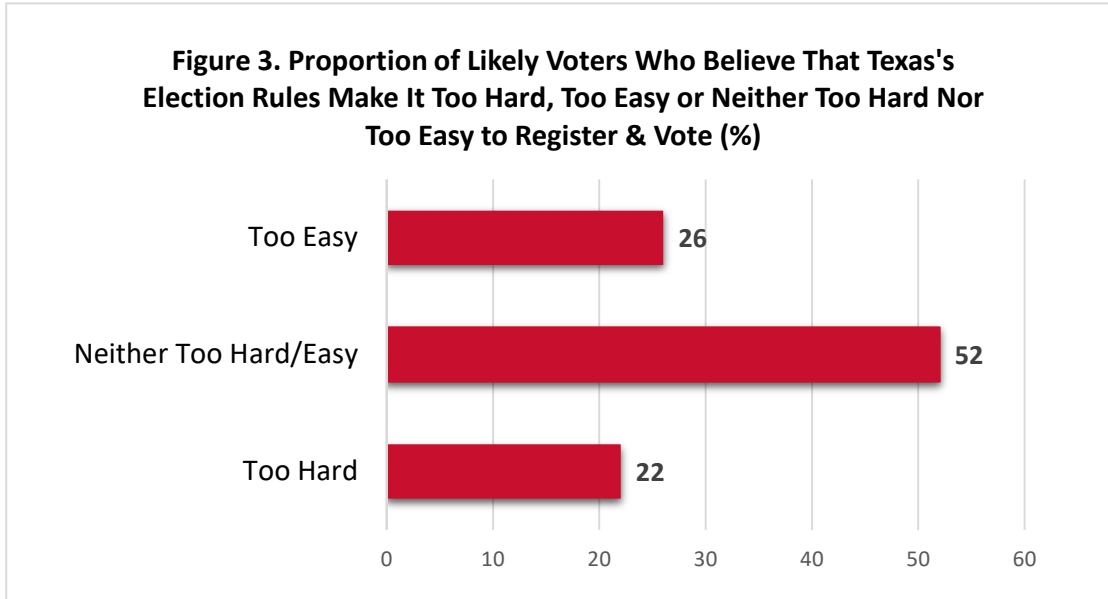




Table 9 provides the proportion of likely voters (excluding don't know responses) who believe it is too hard, too easy, or neither too hard nor too easy to register and vote in Texas, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship, and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 9. Proportion of Likely Voters Who Believe Texas's Election Rules' Impact on Ability to Register to Vote and to Vote Is \_\_\_\_\_ (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Too Hard	Neither Too Hard Nor Too Easy	Too Easy
Overall		22	52	26
Gender	Women	24	55	21
	Men	19	49	32
Ethnciity/Race	White	18	55	27
	Latino	24	45	31
	Black	30	52	18
Generation	Silent/Boomer	16	60	24
	Generation X	26	47	27
	Millennial	23	48	29
	Generation Z	19	56	25
Education	High School	13	53	35
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	24	53	23
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	25	52	23
Partisanship	Democratic	42	21	17
	Independent	15	63	22
	Republican	4	61	35
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	3	62	35
	Harris	43	41	16

As was the case in the prior sections, the principal differences revolve around partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention. More than two-fifths (43%) of Harris voters, but only 3% of Trump voters, say it is too hard to register and vote in Texas. Conversely, Trump voters are significantly more likely than Harris voters to believe it is neither too hard nor too easy to register and vote in Texas (62% vs. 41%) and that it is too easy to register and vote in Texas (35% vs. 16%).

There do not exist any noteworthy gender, ethnicity/race, generation or education differences in the proportion of Texans who believe it is too easy, too hard, or neither too easy nor too hard to register and vote in Texas.

## THREATS TO A SAFE, SECURE AND ACCURATE 2024 ELECTION IN TEXAS

The respondents were asked to evaluate how much of a threat they think ten election-related factors represent to Texas having a safe, secure and accurate election in 2024. The ten factors include the following: a lack of paper for voting machines, an insufficient number of adequately trained poll workers, ballot harvesting, election fraud, foreign interference in the election, suppression of individuals from voting, the use of election-day vote centers, the use of mail-in/absentee ballots, voter roll maintenance, and voting machines malfunctioning. The response options were very serious, somewhat serious, not too serious, not a threat, and don't know.

Table 10 provides the distribution of the responses of likely voters regarding the level of threat they believe each of these ten factors represent for the 2024 elections in Texas.

**Table 10. Threat Represented by Issue to Texas Having a Safe, Secure & Accurate Election in 2024 (%)**

Potential Threats	Very Serious	Somewhat Serious	Not Too Serious	Not a Threat	Don't Know
Voter Suppression	33	19	16	27	5
Election Fraud	30	20	18	29	3
Foreign Interference in Election	28	28	25	14	5
Ballot Harvesting	28	22	15	24	11
Voter Roll Maintenance	26	27	21	17	9
Mail/Absentee Ballots	25	24	16	30	5
Voting Machines Malfunctioning	21	23	28	22	6
Insufficient Trained Poll Workers	20	29	26	18	7
Lack of Paper for Voting Machines	17	20	23	32	8
Use of Election-Day Vote Centers	17	15	21	38	9

The five potential threats seen as very serious by the largest proportion of likely voters are voter suppression (33%), election fraud (30%), foreign interference in the election (28%), ballot harvesting (28%), and voter roll maintenance (26%). The five potential threats seen as either very serious or somewhat serious by the largest proportion of likely voters are foreign interference in the election (56%), voter roll maintenance (53%), voter suppression (52%), election fraud (50%), and ballot harvesting (50%).

The three potential threats seen as not a threat by the largest proportion of likely voters are the use of election-day voter centers (38%), a lack of paper for voting machines (32%) and the use of mail/absentee ballots (30%). The three potential threats seen as either not a threat or as a not too serious threat by the largest proportion of likely voters are the use of election-day vote centers (59%), a lack of paper for voting machines (55%), and voting machines malfunctioning (50%).

Table 11 provides the proportion of likely voters who consider the top five threats found in Table 10 to be either very serious or somewhat serious, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 11: Proportion of Key Socio-Demographic Groups Who Think the Threat is Very Serious or Somewhat Serious to Texas Having a Safe, Secure & Accurate Election in 2024: Top Five Threats (%)**

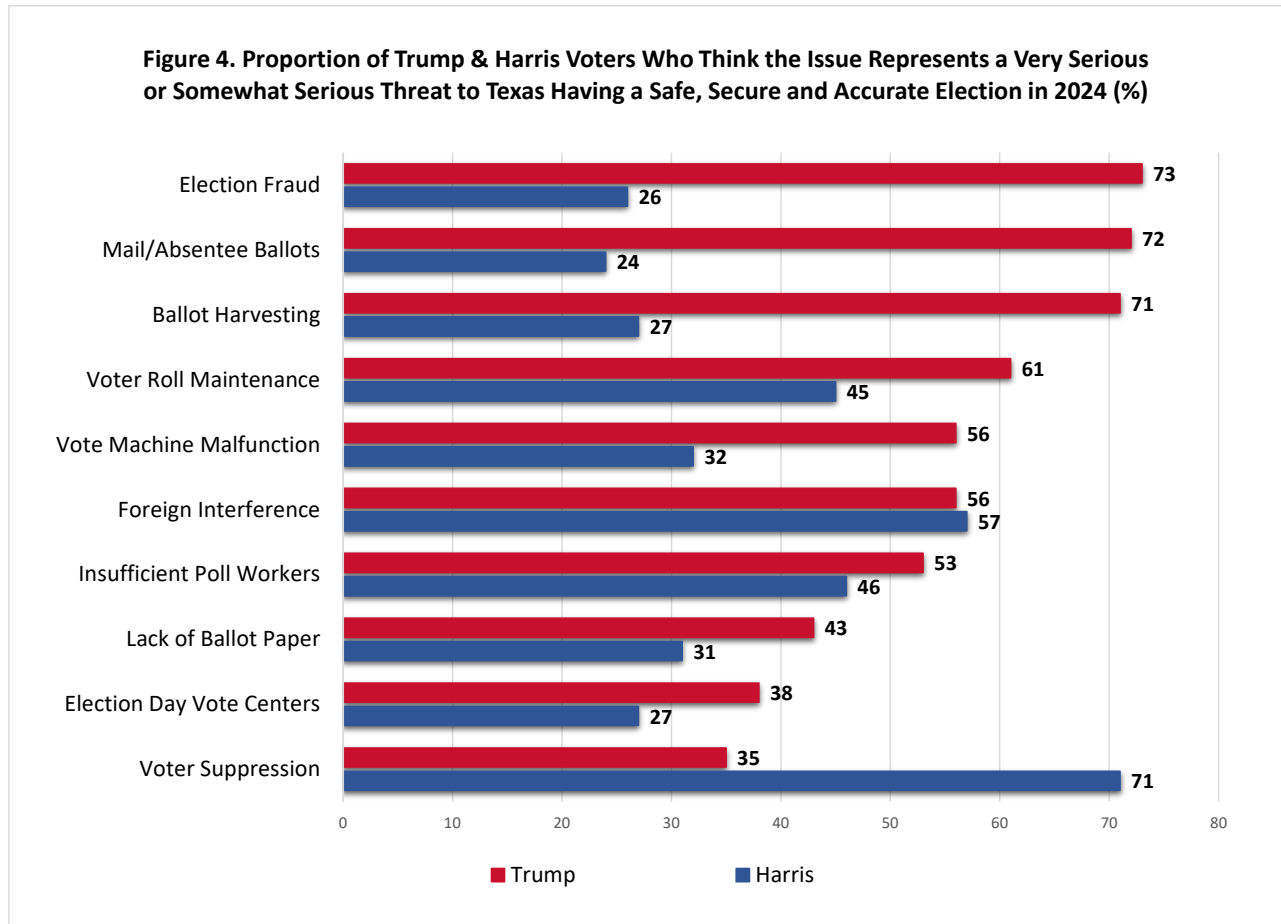
Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Foreign Interference	Voter Roll Maintenance	Voter Suppression	Ballot Harvesting	Election Fraud
Overall		56	53	52	50	50
Gender	Women	58	49	53	46	48
	Men	54	56	50	54	54
Ethnicity/Race	White	45	54	45	52	53
	Latino	61	55	62	50	51
	Black	50	46	66	39	35
Generation	Silent/Boomer	56	52	41	52	50
	Generation X	55	53	48	47	47
	Millennial	55	51	59	44	47
	Generation Z	65	55	76	64	65
Education	High School	59	55	52	54	57
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	53	53	48	47	50
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	58	51	55	49	46
Partisanship	Democratic	57	47	72	29	26
	Independent	43	41	30	49	50
	Republican	58	61	36	69	73
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	56	61	35	71	73
	Harris	57	45	71	27	26

Table 12 provides the proportion of likely voters who consider the bottom five threats from Table 10 to be either very serious or somewhat serious, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention. Both Table 11 and Table 12 reveal strong partisan differences among the respondents based on their partisan identification and 2024 presidential vote intention, with, as was the case previously, the focus in this section on the latter measure of partisanship.

**Table 12: The Proportion of Key Socio-Demographic Groups Who Think the Threat is Very Serious or Somewhat Serious to Texas Having a Safe, Secure & Accurate Election in 2024: Bottom Five Threats (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Insufficient Poll Workers	Mail/Absentee Ballots	Vote Machine Malfunction	Lack of Ballot Paper	Election Day Vote Centers
Overall		49	49	44	37	32
Gender	Women	46	47	44	35	32
	Men	52	51	44	38	33
Ethnicity/Race	White	49	52	43	37	28
	Latino	52	46	45	39	40
	Black	39	39	44	29	32
Generation	Silent/Boomer	45	55	38	31	27
	Generation X	47	46	42	34	31
	Millennial	50	45	47	42	34
	Generation Z	65	46	60	51	44
Education	High School	53	52	50	43	39
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	50	48	43	34	29
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	46	47	41	34	30
Partisanship	Democratic	47	26	32	31	29
	Independent	42	45	43	31	18
	Republican	53	71	56	43	38
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	53	72	56	43	38
	Harris	46	24	32	31	27

Figure 4 summarizes the partisan differences and similarities (based on the 2024 presidential vote intention) in the belief that each of the 10 factors represents a very serious or somewhat serious threat to Texas having a safe, secure and accurate election in 2024.



Trump voters are dramatically more likely than Harris voters to consider three issues to represent very serious or somewhat serious threat to Texas elections in 2024: election fraud (73% vs. 26%), mail/absentee ballots (72% vs. 24%) and ballot harvesting (71% vs. 27%). Trump voters are also significantly more likely than Harris voters to consider four other factors to be a very serious or somewhat serious threat to Texas elections in 2024: voter roll maintenance (61% vs. 45%), voting machines malfunctioning (56% vs. 32%), a lack of paper for voting machines (43% vs. 31%) and the use of election-day vote centers (38% vs. 27%), although in the case of the latter, less than one-half of Trump voters consider the two factors to be a very serious or somewhat serious threat.

Harris voters are dramatically more likely than Trump voters to consider voter suppression to represent a threat to Texas elections in 2024 (71% vs. 35%).

There do not exist any significant partisan differences in the proportion of Trump and Harris voters who view foreign interference in elections (56% and 57%) and an insufficient number of adequately trained poll workers (53% and 46%) as either a very serious or somewhat serious threat to Texas elections in 2024.

Other than the partisan differences already discussed, in Tables 11 and 12 there by and large are not any noteworthy gender, ethnic/racial, generation or education differences in the belief that the factor represents a threat to Texas elections this year, with three exceptions. The first two exceptions are related to the threat of voter suppression. One, significantly more Black (66%) and Latino (62%) than white (45%) likely voters cite voter suppression as a very serious or somewhat serious threat. Two, significantly more members of Generation Z than members of Generation X and the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort think voter suppression is a serious or somewhat serious threat (76% vs. 48% and 41%). The other exception is that men (54%) are significantly more likely than women (46%) to consider ballot harvesting to be a very serious or somewhat serious threat to the 2024 elections in Texas.

**CONFIDENCE THAT BALLOTS CAST USING 3 METHODS WILL BE COUNTED AS VOTERS INTEND**

The respondents were asked in three separate questions how confident they are that votes cast in-person at polling places, votes cast by absentee or mail-in ballot, and votes cast using electronic voting machines across the United States will be counted as voters intend this November. The response options were very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, not at all confident, and don't know/unsure.

Table 13 provides the distribution of the responses, excluding the 3% to 5% of respondents who answered don't know/unsure. Overall, 84% of these respondents are either very confident (42%) or somewhat confident (42%) that votes cast in-person at polling places will be counted as voters intend. Similarly, 74% are either very confident (36%) or somewhat confident (38%) that votes cast using electronic voting machines will be counted as voters intend. In contrast, only a little more than one-half (57%) of these likely Texas voters are either very confident (24%) or somewhat confident (33%) that votes cast by absentee/mail ballots will be counted as voters intend. Slightly more than one in five (21%) of these likely voters are not at all confident that absentee/mail ballots will be accurately counted, with another 22% not too confident.

**Table 13: Confidence that Ballots Cast Across the U.S. this November Will Be Counted as Voters Intend by Method (%)**

Method of Voting	Very Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Too Confident	Not At All Confident
In-Person At Polling Place	42	42	10	6
By Absentee/Mail Ballot	24	33	22	21
Using Electronic Voting Machines	36	38	15	11



Table 14 provides the proportion of these likely voters who are either very or somewhat confident that votes cast in-person at polling places, using electronic voting machines, and by absentee/mail ballot will be counted as voters intend, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 14: Confidence Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups That Votes Cast Across the U.S. Using the Method Will be Counted as Voters Intend (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	In-Person at Polling Places	Electronic Voting Machines	Absentee/Mail Ballots
Overall		84	74	57
Gender	Women	84	75	57
	Men	84	71	58
Ethnicity/Race	White	73	68	55
	Latino	75	80	58
	Black	93	92	74
Generation	Silent/Boomer	79	64	47
	Generation X	81	71	55
	Millennial	88	82	71
	Generation Z	98	94	63
Education	High School	85	69	49
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	82	70	50
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	87	80	64
Partisanship	Democratic	95	94	69
	Independent	80	63	53
	Republican	75	56	37
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	74	54	35
	Harris	96	95	79

Virtually all Harris voters (96%) are very confident (62%) or somewhat confident (34%) that votes cast in-person at polling places will be counted as voters intend, compared to 74% of Trump voters, only 23% of whom are very confident (and 49% somewhat confident). While virtually all Harris voters (95%) also are confident (59% very confident and 36% somewhat confident) that votes cast using electronic voting machines will be counted as voters intend this year, the same is true for only 54% of Trump voters, with just 14% very confident (and 40% somewhat confident). Finally, while 79% of Harris voters also are confident that mail ballots will be counted as voters intend (40% very confident and 39% somewhat confident), only 35% of Trump voters share their confidence, with a mere 9% very confident (and 26% somewhat confident).

There are not any noteworthy gender or education differences in regard to the proportion of likely voters who are very or somewhat confident that votes cast via these three methods will be counted accurately, but there are salient ethnic/racial and generation-based differences. First, Black likely voters are significantly more likely than white and Latino likely voters to express confidence that votes cast in-person (93% vs. 73% and 75%) and by mail (74% vs. 55% and 58%) will be counted as voters intend, and also significantly more likely than white likely voters to be confident that votes cast via electronic voting machines will be counted as voters intend (92% vs. 68%). Second, members of Generation Z are also significantly more likely than members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort and Generation X to be very or somewhat confident that votes cast in-person (98% vs. 79% and 81%) and using electronic voting machines (94% vs. 64% and 71%) will be counted as voters intend.

## CONFIDENCE THAT NON-CITIZENS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO VOTE NATIONWIDE IN 2024

The respondents were asked how confident they are that non-citizens will not be able to cast votes in the presidential election across the United States this November. The response options were very confident, confident, not too confident, not at all confident, and don't know.

Figure 5 displays the results (excluding the 4% who answered don't know). Two-fifths (40%) of these likely Texas voters are very confident that non-citizens will not be able to cast votes in this year's presidential election, with another 16% somewhat confident that this type of illegal voting will not take place. In contrast, nearly one-third (31%) of Texas likely voters are not at all confident that non-citizens will not cast ballots this year, with another 13% not too confident.

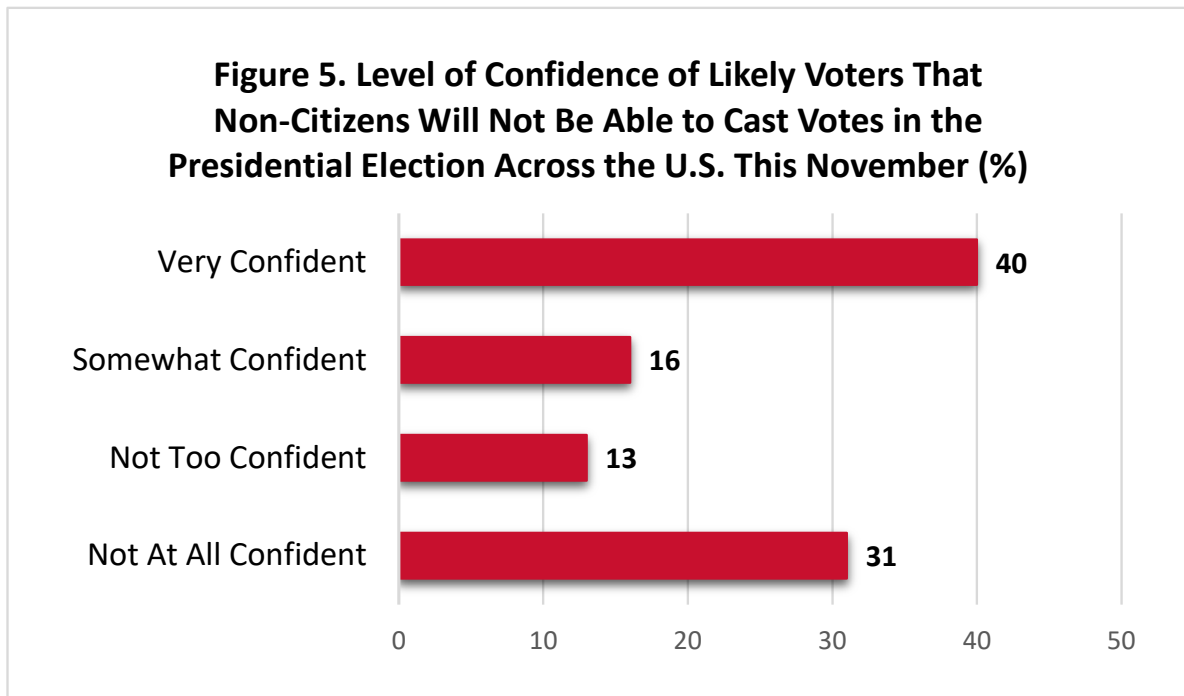


Table 15 contains the proportion of likely voters who are very or somewhat confident and not too or not at all confident that non-citizens will not be able to vote this year across the country, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 15. Confidence Among Key Socio-Demographic Groups That Non-Citizens Will Not Be Able to Cast Votes Across the U.S. in the 2024 Presidential Election (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Very/Somewhat Confident	Not Too/Not At All Confident
Overall		56	44
Gender	Women	56	44
	Men	56	44
Ethnicity/Race	White	46	54
	Latino	70	30
	Black	74	26
Generation	Silent/Boomer	38	62
	Generation X	55	45
	Millennial	70	30
	Generation Z	79	21
Education	High School	53	47
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	54	46
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	59	41
Partisanship	Democratic	89	11
	Independent	48	52
	Republican	26	74
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	26	74
	Harris	90	10

Once again, the partisan differences are very sharp. While 90% of Harris voters are either very confident (69%) or somewhat confident (21%) that non-citizens won't be able to vote in this year's election, the same is true for only 26% of Trump voters, a mere 15% of whom are very confident that non-citizens won't be able to vote, with 11% somewhat confident.

Conversely, while only 10% of Harris voters are either not too confident (6%) or not at all confident (4%) that non-citizens will not be able to vote this year across the United States, 55% of Trump voters are not all confident and 20% are not too confident that this type of illegal voting will not occur across the country, with more than seven times as many Trump voters than Harris voters either not too or not at all confident (74% vs. 10%) that non-citizens will not be able to vote in the 2024 presidential election across the country.

## EVALUATING POTENTIAL POLITICAL/ELECTION RELATED THREATS TO U.S. DEMOCRACY

The respondents were presented with a question which asked “People can mean different things when they say that threats to democracy are among the most important issues facing the country today. How much of a threat to democracy in the United States do you think the following potential threats are?”. The response options were very serious, somewhat serious, not too serious and not at all serious, along with don’t know.

The ten potential threats evaluated included the following: attempts to overturn elections, biased media coverage, censorship, election fraud, foreign interference in elections, gerrymandering of legislative districts, lack of transparency in election administration, money corrupting politics, use of the legal system to target political opponents, and voter suppression/limiting people’s ability to vote.

Table 16 provides the results, with more than two-fifths of all likely Texas voters identifying each of the issues as a very serious threat, and an absolute majority identifying four of the issues as a very serious threat: money corrupting politics (66%), biased media coverage (60%), use of the legal to system to target political opponents (53%), and attempts to overturn elections (52%).

**Table 16: Threat to Democracy in the U.S. Today Represented by Issue (%)**

Issue	Very Serious	Somewhat Serious	Not Too Serious	Not a Threat	Don't Know
Money Corrupting Politics	66	24	6	2	2
Biased Media Coverage	60	22	12	4	2
Use of Legal System to Target Opponents	53	23	11	8	5
Attempts to Overturn Elections	52	19	16	9	4
Gerrymandering of Legislative Districts	45	25	14	6	10
Election Fraud	44	21	16	16	3
Voter Suppression	44	20	16	18	2
Censorship	43	26	18	9	4
Lack of Transparency in Election Admin.	42	29	18	6	5
Foreign Interference in Elections	41	33	17	6	3

Table 17 provides the proportion of likely voters for the five potential threats identified by the most likely voters (i.e., the top five threats) as being either very serious or somewhat serious, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 17: Proportion of Key Socio-Demographic Groups Who Think Issue Represents a Very Serious or Somewhat Serious Threat to Democracy in the U.S. Today: Top 5 Threats (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Money Corrupting Politics	Biased Media Coverage	Use Legal System to Target Opponents	Foreign Interference	Attempts to Overturn Elections
Overall		90	82	76	74	71
Gender	Women	89	80	76	79	77
	Men	91	85	76	69	64
Ethnicity/Race	White	91	85	80	64	66
	Latino	87	78	75	79	77
	Black	86	68	61	70	79
Generation	Silent/Boomer	93	85	84	77	58
	Generation X	90	79	79	71	68
	Millennial	85	83	62	71	71
	Generation Z	89	74	74	81	85
Education	High School	88	80	81	76	70
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	72	83	77	76	71
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	89	83	72	72	72
Partisanship	Democratic	89	73	61	78	85
	Independent	90	86	78	66	74
	Republican	91	90	90	73	58
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	90	90	90	71	57
	Harris	89	72	62	78	85

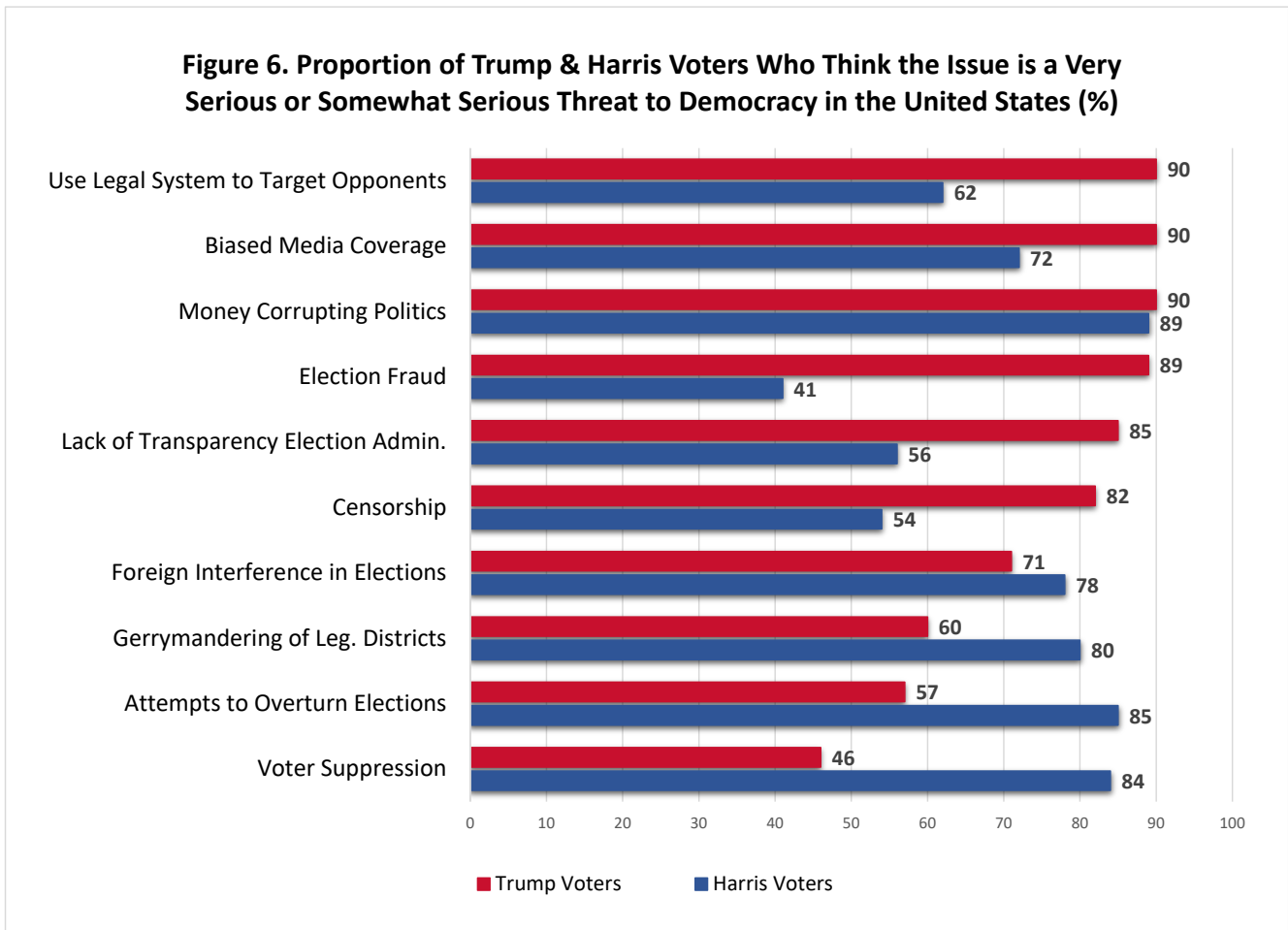
Table 18 provides the proportion of likely voters for the five potential threats identified by the most likely voters (i.e., the bottom five threats) as being either very serious or somewhat serious, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 18: Proportion of Key Socio-Demographic Groups Who Think Issue Represents a Very Serious or Somewhat Serious Threat to Democracy in the U.S. Today: Bottom 5 Threats (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Lack of Transparency in Election Admin.	Gerrymandering of Legislative Districts	Censorship	Election Fraud	Voter Suppression
Overall		71	70	69	65	64
Gender	Women	70	72	67	63	70
	Men	72	67	70	69	56
Ethnicity/Race	White	73	69	69	69	58
	Latino	72	68	71	61	71
	Black	59	68	58	51	74
Generation	Silent/Boomer	72	68	72	69	53
	Generation X	69	72	71	64	63
	Millennial	66	65	61	64	67
	Generation Z	79	77	72	65	88
Education	High School	74	65	70	75	62
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	75	69	71	64	63
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	66	73	66	60	65
Partisanship	Democratic	56	80	55	41	83
	Independent	69	63	71	68	47
	Republican	86	61	81	88	48
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	85	60	82	89	46
	Harris	56	80	54	41	84



Once again, the principal differences in Tables 17 and 18 are related to partisanship and presidential vote intention, with Figure 6 highlighting the proportion of Trump voters and of Harris voters who consider the issue to represent a very serious or somewhat serious threat democracy in the United States today. There are only two threats where there are no salient differences in the proportion of Trump and Harris voters who consider the threat to be very or somewhat serious. First, there is strong agreement among Trump (90%) and Harris (89%) voters that money corrupting politics represents a serious threat to U.S. democracy. Second, both Trump (71%) and Harris (78%) voters also concur in their evaluation of the threat to U.S. democracy represented by foreign interference in U.S. elections.



The largest gap between Trump and Harris voters exists in regard to the belief that election fraud represents a serious threat to U.S. democracy. While 89% of Trump voters consider election fraud to be a very serious (64%) or somewhat serious (25%) threat to U.S. democracy, only 41% of Harris voters share this opinion (25% very serious and 16% somewhat serious).

Trump voters are also significantly more likely than Harris voters to believe that the use of the legal system to target political opponents (90% vs. 62%), biased media coverage (90% vs. 72%), a lack of transparency in election administration (85% vs. 56%) and censorship (82% vs. 54%) represent very serious or somewhat serious threats to U.S. democracy. However, it is important to note that in spite of the gap which exists between Trump and Harris voters, an absolute majority of Harris voters consider each one of these four issues to represent a threat to U.S. democracy.

Harris voters are significantly more likely than Trump voters to view three issues as very serious or somewhat serious threats to U.S. democracy. First, while 84% of Harris voters consider voter suppression to be a very serious (63%) or somewhat serious (21%) threat to U.S. democracy, the same is true for only 46% of Trump voters (27% and 19%, respectively). Second, 85% of Harris voters and 57% of Trump voters believe that attempts to overturn U.S. elections are a serious threat to U.S. democracy. Third, 80% of Harris voters, and 60% of Trump voters, believe that the gerrymandering of legislative districts is a serious (very or somewhat) threat to democracy in the United States. Similar to the case with Harris voters in the previous paragraph, an absolute majority of Trump voters consider attempts to overturn U.S. elections and gerrymandering to be a serious threat to democracy in the United States, albeit in proportions that are notably lower than those of Harris voters.

### CONCESSION BY THE LOSING PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

The respondents were asked, “Once every state has officially certified its vote for president, do you think the loser of the presidential election has an obligation to accept the results and concede, or not?” The response options were yes, no and don’t know/unsure.

Figure 7 displays the results to this question, with 73% of Texas likely voters believing that under these circumstances the losing candidate has an obligation to accept the results and concede, with 12% disagreeing and 15% indicating that they were unsure.

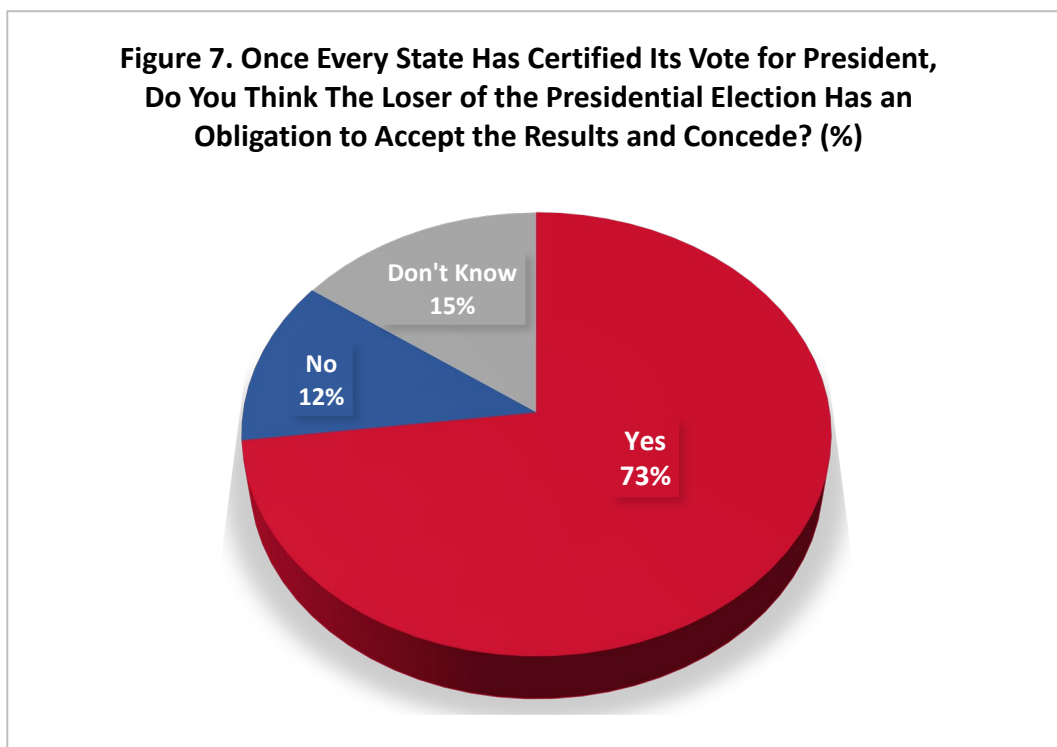


Table 19 provides the distribution of the responses of the likely voters to the question regarding the losing candidate’s obligation to concede, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 19: Key Socio-Demographic Groups' Response to Does Losing Presidential Candidate Have an Obligation to Accept Results and Concede? (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall		73	12	15
Gender	Women	77	8	15
	Men	68	16	16
Ethnicity/Race	White	69	16	15
	Latino	75	8	17
	Black	90	2	8
Generation	Silent/Boomer	63	19	18
	Generation X	70	12	18
	Millennial	84	8	8
	Generation Z	86	2	12
Education	High School	68	11	21
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	73	15	12
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	76	11	13
Partisanship	Democratic	95	2	3
	Independent	70	15	15
	Republican	52	22	26
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	52	22	26
	Harris	95	2	3

Once again, the most prominent differences are partisan in nature, with 95% of Harris voters, but only 52% of Trump voters, responding yes. In contrast 22% of Trump voters answered no and 26% were unsure, compared to a mere 2% and 3% of Harris voters with these responses, respectively. While more than two-thirds of men and women answered yes, women (77%) were significantly more likely to answer yes than men (68%). Similarly, while more than two-thirds of white (69%), Latino (75%) and Black (90%) likely voters answered yes, the proportion of Black likely voters was significantly greater the proportion of white, and to a lesser extent, Latino, likely voters. Finally, younger voters belonging to the Gen-Z and the Millennial generations were significantly more likely to answer yes than were their elders in the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer and Gen-X cohorts.

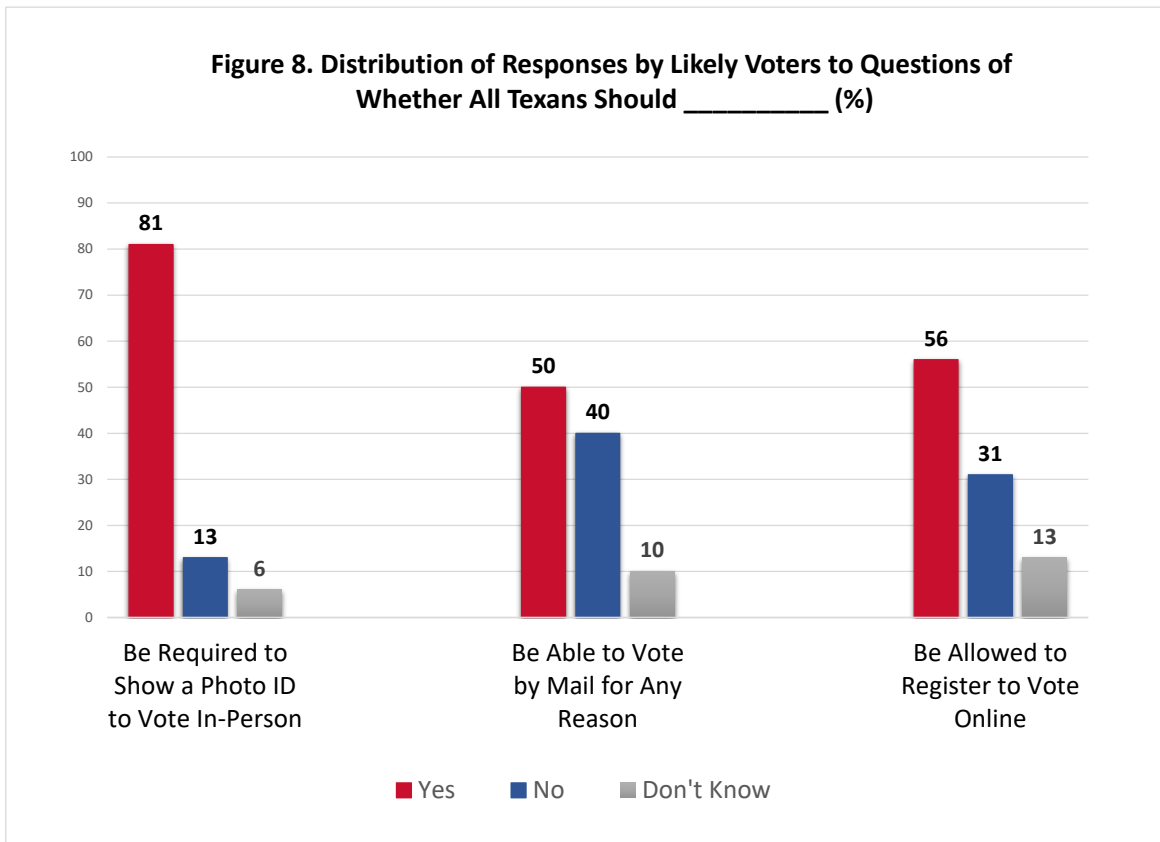
## POSITION VIS-À-VIS VOTER PHOTO ID, NO-EXCUSE MAIL BALLOTS, AND ONLINE REGISTRATION

The respondents were asked if they believed all Texans should be:

- Required to show a state-approved photo ID before voting in-person.
- Able to vote by mail for any reason.
- Allowed to register to vote online.

The response options were yes, no and don't know/unsure.

Figure 8 displays the responses to these three questions.



More than four-fifths (81%) of Texas likely voters believe that all Texans should be required to provide a state-approved photo ID before voting in-person (which is presently the law of the land in Texas, with a few exceptions for those who affirm they cannot obtain a photo ID), compared to 13% who do not believe they should have to provide a photo ID and 6% who were unsure. One-half (50%) of Texas likely voters believe that all Texans (and not just those age 65 and older as is presently the case) should be able to vote by mail for any reason (i.e., no-excuse absentee voting), while 40% disagree and 10% are unsure. Slightly more than one-half (56%) of Texas likely voters believe that all Texans should allowed to register to vote online (which is presently not the case for anyone in Texas), while 31% disagree and 13% are unsure.

Table 20 provides the proportion of Texas likely voters who responded yes and no to these three questions, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 20. Key Socio-Demographic Groups and Response to Question of if They Believe That All Texans Should Be \_\_\_\_\_ (%)**

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Required to Show a Photo ID to Vote In-Person		Allowed to Vote by Mail for Any Reason		Allowed to Register to Vote Online	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Overall		81	13	50	40	56	31
Gender	Women	81	13	54	37	57	28
	Men	81	12	45	44	55	33
Ethnicity/Race	White	84	11	45	48	50	37
	Latino	78	14	55	31	62	24
	Black	69	22	70	16	72	13
Generation	Silent/Boomer	86	10	35	58	38	46
	Generation X	80	13	48	42	59	29
	Millennial	78	16	65	25	71	19
	Generation Z	77	15	65	17	74	12
Education	High School	86	9	43	43	47	34
	Some College/2 Yr Degree	80	13	49	42	53	35
	4 Yr Degree/PostGrad	78	15	56	37	65	25
Partisanship	Democratic	62	27	82	10	83	8
	Independent	86	8	37	53	46	36
	Republican	97	1	22	67	32	52
2024 Vote Intention	Trump	97	1	21	68	33	51
	Harris	62	27	82	10	83	7

While an absolute majority of both Trump (97%) and Harris (62%) voters believe that all Texans should be required to show a state-approved photo ID in order to vote in person, the Trump proportion is substantially larger. In contrast, while 27% of Harris voters do not believe a photo ID should be required to vote in-person in Texas, the same is true for only 1% of Trump voters.

The sharpest partisan gap revolves around no-excuse mail ballots. More than four-fifths (82%) of Harris voters believe that all Texans should be able to vote by mail for any reason, compared to 21% of Trump voters. In contrast, 68% of Trump voters oppose no-excuse mail ballots for all Texans, while only 10% of Harris voters share this opinion.

Finally, 83% of Harris voters, but only 33% of Trump voters, think that all Texans should be allowed to register to vote online. In contrast, 51% of Trump voters, but only 7% of Harris voters, oppose Texans being able to register to vote online.

While white likely voters (84%) are modestly more likely than Black likely voters (69%) to believe that all voters should provide a state-approved photo ID in order to be able to vote in-person, more than two-thirds of Black likely voters support a photo ID requirement to vote in-person. Black likely voters are also significantly more likely than white likely voters to believe that all Texans should be allowed to vote by mail for any reason (70% vs. 45%) and allowed to register vote online (72% vs. 50%).

Younger likely voters belonging to Generation Z (65% and 74%, respectively) and the Millennial (65% and 71%, respectively) generation are significantly more likely than the older likely voters belonging to the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (35% and 38%, respectively) to believe that all Texans should be allowed to vote by mail for any reason and to register to vote online.

## COUNTY CONDITIONS AND THE INTERACTION OF COUNTY/RESPONDENT PARTISANSHIP

In two instances, the respondents were asked to evaluate the extent to which election fraud and voter suppression were problems in their respective county, and in a third were asked how much confidence they had that the 2024 election will be conducted fairly and accurately in their county. In this section, the data which were analyzed in Table 1 (election conducted fairly and accurately), Table 3 (voter suppression), and Table 4 (election fraud) are examined by dividing voters and counties into four groups based on the partisan identification of the respondent (Democrat or Republican) and the partisan balance of power on the commissioners court (Democratic majority or Republican majority) in the county where the respondent lives. The four groups are Democrats who live in counties where Republicans hold a majority on commissioners court, Republicans who live in counties where Republicans hold a majority on commissioners court, Democrats who live in counties where Democrats hold a majority on commissioners court, and Republicans who live in counties where Democrats hold a majority on commissioners court.

Table 21 provides the distribution of the four partisan combinations and the proportion within each combination that are very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident or not at all confident that the elections in their country will be conducted fairly and accurately this year.

**Table 21. Confidence that the 2024 Election Will be Conducted Fairly and Accurately in Respondent's County by Respondent & County Partisanship (%)**

<b>Voter/County Combination</b>	<b>Very Confident</b>	<b>Somewhat Confident</b>	<b>Not Too Confident</b>	<b>Not At All Confident</b>
Democratic Voter/Democratic County	61	32	5	2
Republican Voter/Republican County	50	36	8	6
Democratic Voter/Republican County	46	41	10	3
Republican Voter/Democratic County	34	44	18	4

When it comes to the large majority of Texas counties where Republicans hold a majority on commissioners court, both Democratic and Republican likely voters express similar levels of confidence that the elections will be conducted fairly and accurately. Around half (50%) of Republicans and Democrats (46%) in Republican controlled counties are very confident the elections this year will be fair and accurate, with another respective 36% and 41% somewhat confident.

In contrast, in Democratic controlled counties there exists a relatively large confidence gap between Democratic and Republican likely voters. While 61% and 32% of Democratic voters are very confident and somewhat confident that elections in their county will be conducted fairly and accurately, the same is true for only 34% and 44% of Republican voters.

Table 22 provides the distribution of the four partisan combinations and the proportion within each combination that believes that voter suppression is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in their county. A little more than one-third of Democrats, regardless of whether or not they live in a Democratic (36%) or Republican (35%) controlled county, believe that voter suppression is a major problem in their county, with another 36% and 47%, respectively, classifying voter suppression as a minor problem in their county. Republicans who live in Democratic controlled counties (27%) are notably more likely than Republicans who live in Republican controlled counties (12%) to believe that voter suppression is a major problem in their county. Similarly, while 64% of Republicans living in Republican controlled counties report that voter suppression is not a problem in their county, the same is only true for 47% of Republicans living in Democratic controlled counties.

**Table 22. Belief That Voter Suppression is a Problem in Their County By Respondent's and County Partisanship (%)**

<b>Voter/County Combination</b>	<b>Major Problem</b>	<b>Minor Problem</b>	<b>Not a Problem</b>
Democratic Voter/Democratic County	36	36	28
Democratic Voter/Republican County	35	47	18
Republican Voter/Democratic County	27	26	47
Republican Voter/Republican County	12	24	64

Table 23 provides the distribution of the four partisan combinations and the proportion within each combination that believes that election fraud is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in their county. By and large there are not any notable differences among three of the four combinations with Democratic voters in Democratic controlled counties, Democratic voters in Republican controlled counties, and Republican voters in Republican controlled counties having relatively comparable proportions who consider election fraud to be a major, a minor, or not a problem in their county. The one exception is Democratic voters in Republican counties are significantly more likely than Republican voters in Republican counties to say that election fraud is not a problem in their county (61% vs. 45%).

**Table 23. Belief That Election Fraud is a Problem in Their County By Respondent's and County Partisanship (%)**

<b>Voter/County Combination</b>	<b>Major Problem</b>	<b>Minor Problem</b>	<b>Not a Problem</b>
Republican Voter/Democratic County	45	34	21
Democratic Voter/Democratic County	23	29	48
Republican Voter/Republican County	16	39	45
Democratic Voter/Republican County	13	26	61

In contrast, Republican likely voters who live in Democratic controlled counties are almost twice as likely as Democratic likely voters in those counties to believe election fraud is a major problem (45% vs. 23%) and approximately three times more likely than Republicans and Democrats living in Republican controlled counties (45% vs. 16% and 13%). Republicans living in Democratic controlled counties are also notably less likely than the other combinations of likely voters to report that in their opinion election fraud is not a problem in their county. While only 21% of Republicans in Democratic controlled counties do not consider election fraud to be a problem in their county, close to one-half of Democratic voters in Democratic counties (48%) and Republican voters in Republican controlled counties (45%) and more than three-fifths (61%) of Democratic voters in Republican controlled counties, do not consider election fraud to be a problem in their county.

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## **RECOMMENDED CITATION**

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