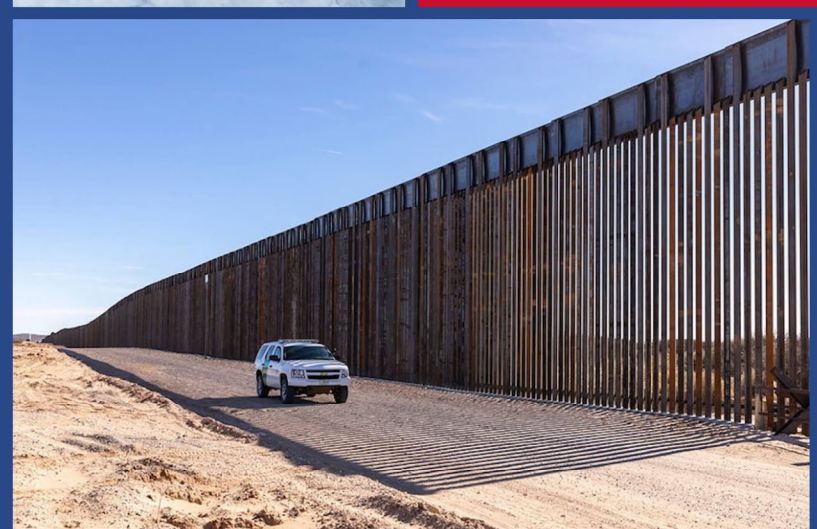




**Texas 2022
Elections & Issues**

Direction, Issues, Favorability &
January 6, 2021

HOBBY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON



Texas 2022 Elections & Issues **Direction, Issues, Favorability & January 6, 2021**

The Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston conducted an online survey of Texas registered voters to identify their preferences and opinions regarding 2022 primary candidates and policy issues. The survey was fielded between January 14 and 24, 2022 in English and Spanish, with 1,400 YouGov respondents who are registered to vote in Texas, resulting in a confidence interval of +/-2.2%. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race/ethnicity, presidential vote history, and education and are representative of the population of Texas registered voters.

The results of the survey will be presented in a series of reports found at www.uh.edu/hobby/tx2022. The [first report](#) examined the vote intention of Texans for the 2022 Republican and Democratic primaries and for the 2022 general election for governor. The [second report](#) examined the opinions of Texans regarding the response by the Texas state government over the past year to the Winter Storm of 2021 and related topics of the reliability of the Texas energy grid and the political impact of power outages. This report examines the opinions of Texans on the following: the current direction of the United States and of Texas; the most important issue for them in deciding how to vote in the 2022 gubernatorial election; abortion policy; candidate favorability; and the 2021 storming of the Capitol.

Executive Summary

A large majority (64%) of Texas registered voters believe that the direction of the United States is off on the wrong track. This is more than twice as many (25%) who believe things in the United States are generally heading in the right direction.

Texas Republicans overwhelmingly believe that things in the United States are off on the wrong track, with 88% holding this opinion compared to 8% who think things are on the right track. Texas Democrats are more evenly divided, with 46% believing the country is headed in the right direction while 38% believe that it is off on the wrong track.

Texas registered voters are more evenly divided in regard to the direction of the Lone Star State, with 48% believing the state is off on the wrong track and 41% of the opinion that the state is headed in the right direction.

Texas Democrats overwhelmingly believe that things in Texas are off on the wrong track, with 69% holding this opinion compared to 21% believing the state is headed in the right direction. Meanwhile, Texas Republicans represent a mirror image of Texas Democrats, with 63% believing the state is headed in the right direction and 27% of the opinion that Texas is off on the wrong track.

The four issues (out of 11) that Texans ranked as the most important factor in determining who to support in the November gubernatorial election are border security (29%), economic growth (13%), voting rights reform (12%), and health care (10%).

Among Texas Republican primary voters, 58% listed border security as the most important policy issue affecting their gubernatorial vote decision, followed at a distance by economic growth (17%).

Among Texas Democratic primary voters, the top four issues are voting rights reform (23%), health care (18%), climate change (11%), and economic inequality (9%).

While border security is listed as the most important policy issue when making their November 2022 gubernatorial vote decision among 58% of Republican primary voters, it is the most important issue for only 3% of Democratic primary voters.

When asked to choose which of three abortion rules came closest to their own belief of the point in which an abortion should be banned (except for medical emergencies), of Texas registered voters with an opinion, 43% chose a ban after 6 weeks, 17% chose a ban after 15 weeks, and 40% chose a ban after 24 weeks. Another 16% indicated that they did not know.

Among 17 national and state political figures, Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick (3%), Comptroller Glenn Hegar (2%), Agriculture Commissioner Sid Miller (2%), Governor Greg Abbott (0%) and Land Commissioner George P. Bush (0%) have the highest net favorability ratings. At the other end of the distribution, with the lowest net favorability ratings, are U.S. Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (-25%), U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (-22%), U.S. Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (-15%), Vice President Kamala Harris (-13%), and President Joe Biden (-11%).

Three-fifths (60%) of Texas Republicans have a very favorable opinion of former president Donald Trump, with another 26% having a somewhat favorable opinion of the former president. Trump's next closest rivals in the Texas GOP popularity contest are Governor Greg Abbott and Senator Ted Cruz, who are viewed very favorably by 50% and 49% of Texas Republicans, and somewhat favorably by 33% and 32%, respectively.

Three-fifths (60%) of Texas Democrats have a very favorable opinion of gubernatorial candidate Beto O'Rourke, who is viewed in a somewhat favorable light by 27% of Democrats. President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris rank next in popularity among Texas Democrats, with very favorable ratings by 47% and 44% and somewhat favorable ratings by 38% and 37%, respectively.

One-half (52%) of Texans indicated that they strongly opposed the January 6, 2021 storming of the U.S. Capitol by Trump supporters. This proportion is down from 66% in a survey taken a year earlier immediately after the events of January 6. During the same period of time, support for the storming of the U.S. Capitol among Texans has risen from 16% in January 2021 to 23% in January 2022.

Survey Population Demographics

Whites account for 52% of the survey population of registered voters, Latinos 32%, Blacks 12%, and others 4%. Women account for 53% of the population and men for 47%. In regard to generations, 36% of the population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928-1945) and Baby Boomers (1946-1964) cohort, 26% to Generation X (Gen X) (1965-1980), and 38% to the combined Millennial (1981-1996) generation and Generation Z (1997-2012) cohort. The highest level of educational attainment of the respondents ranges from high school or less (29%), to some college or a two-year

degree (32%) to a four-year degree or postgraduate degree (39%). Slightly more than two-fifths of the population identifies as Republican (42%) and as Democrat (42%), with 16% identifying as Independent. In the 2020 presidential election, 46% of the respondents voted for Donald Trump, 41% voted for Joe Biden, 2% voted for other candidates, and 12% did not vote. Among those who cast a ballot in 2020, 52% voted for Trump, 46% for Biden and 2% for other candidates.

The Direction of the United States and the Direction of Texas

The respondents were asked, “Would you say things in the United States today are: Generally heading in the right direction or off on the wrong track?” The respondents also were asked, “Would you say things in Texas today are: Generally heading in the right direction or off on the wrong track?” An option to respond that they were unsure was provided for each question.

As Figure 1 illustrates, 64% of Texas registered voters believe the United States is off on the wrong track while one quarter (25%) of them believe the nation is generally headed in the right direction. Regarding the Lone Star State, 48% of Texas registered voters believe the state is off on the wrong track compared to two-fifths (41%) of them who believe the state is generally headed in the right direction. In both cases 11% of respondents responded that they were unsure.

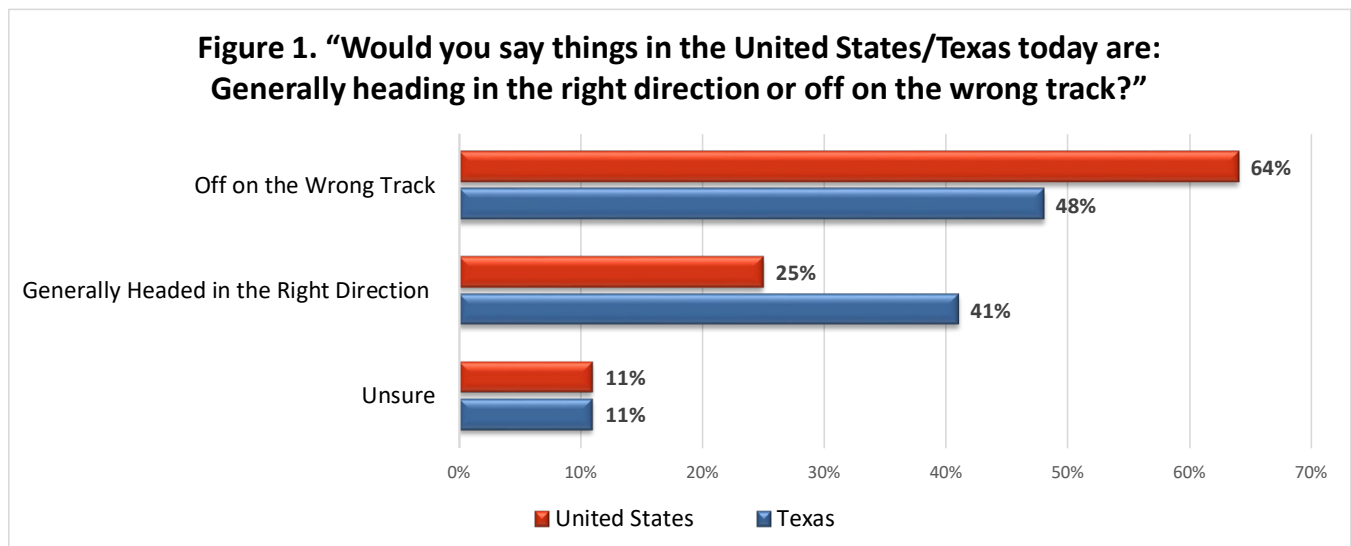


Table 1 provides the distribution of Texas registered voters broken down by ethnicity/race related to whether or not they believe that the United States and Texas are respectively headed in the right direction or are off on the wrong track.

Table 1: Ethnicity/Race & the Direction of the United States & Texas

| Direction | White | Latino | Black |
|--|-------|--------|-------|
| US Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 18 | 30 | 42 |
| US Off on the Wrong Track | 75 | 51 | 45 |
| US Unsure | 7 | 19 | 13 |
| | | | |
| TX Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 48 | 33 | 30 |
| TX Off on the Wrong Track | 43 | 53 | 56 |
| TX Unsure | 9 | 14 | 14 |

Near equal proportions of Black Texans believe the United States is generally headed in the right direction (42%) and is off on the wrong track (45%). In contrast, substantially more Latino (51%) and, especially, white (75%) Texans believe that the United States is off on the wrong track than believe that the country is headed in the right direction (30% and 18%, respectively).

Near equal proportions of white Texans believe the Lone Star State is generally headed in the right direction (48%) and is off on the wrong track (43%) while notably more Black (56%) and Latino (53%) Texans believe Texas is off on the wrong track than believe it is generally headed in the right direction (30% and 33%, respectively).

Table 2 reveals that there are little in the way of noteworthy gender differences related to whether or not the United States is headed in the right direction or is off on the wrong track. In contrast, in regard to Texas, men (48%) are significantly more likely than women (34%) to say that things in Texas are generally headed in the right direction, while conversely women (54%) are significantly more likely than men (41%) to say that Texas is off on the wrong track.

Table 2: Gender & the Direction of the United States & Texas

| Direction | Women | Men |
|--|-------|-----|
| US Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 23 | 28 |
| US Off on the Wrong Track | 64 | 63 |
| US Unsure | 13 | 9 |
| | | |
| TX Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 34 | 48 |
| TX Off on the Wrong Track | 54 | 41 |
| TX Unsure | 12 | 11 |

Similar to Table 2, Table 3 reveals that there are little in the way of notable generational differences related to whether or not the United States is headed in the right direction or off on the wrong track, with the modest exception of members of the Millennial/Generation Z combined cohort being moderately less likely to believe that the United States is off on the wrong track than their elders (58% vs. 68% and 68%). In contrast, in regard to Texas, members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer combined cohort (50%) are significantly more likely than members of Generation X (36%) and of the combined Millennials/Generation Z cohort (35%) to believe that Texas is generally headed in the right direction. Conversely, members of these latter two generational cohorts are significantly more likely to believe that Texas is off on the wrong track (53% and 53%, respectively) than their elders (39%).

Table 3: Generation & the Direction of the United States & Texas

| Direction | Silent/Boomer | Gen-X | Millennial/Gen-Z |
|--|---------------|-------|------------------|
| US Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 23 | 21 | 29 |
| US Off on the Wrong Track | 68 | 68 | 58 |
| US Unsure | 9 | 11 | 13 |
| | | | |
| TX Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 50 | 36 | 35 |
| TX Off on the Wrong Track | 39 | 53 | 53 |
| TX Unsure | 11 | 11 | 12 |

Table 4 underscores the presence of strong partisan differences regarding the belief of whether things in the United States and in Texas are respectively generally headed in the right direction or are off on the wrong track. While slightly more Texas Democrats believe the United States is headed in the right direction (46%) than believe it is off on the wrong track (38%), 11 times as many Republicans believe the United States is off on the wrong track (88%) as believe it is generally headed in the right direction (8%). The proportions are flipped when it comes to Texas, with 69% of Democrats believing the state is off on the wrong track compared to 21% who believe things are generally headed in the right direction, and 63% of Republicans believing Texas is headed in the right direction compared to 27% who believe it is off on the wrong track. More than two-thirds (70%) of Independents believe the United States is off on the wrong track (compared to 13% who say it is headed in the right direction), while almost one-half (49%) believe Texas is off on the wrong track compared to one-third (34%) who view it as heading in the right direction.

Table 4: Partisan ID & the Direction of the United States & Texas

| Direction | Democrat | Independent | Republican |
|--|----------|-------------|------------|
| US Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 46 | 13 | 8 |
| US Off on the Wrong Track | 38 | 70 | 88 |
| US Unsure | 16 | 17 | 4 |
| | | | |
| TX Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 21 | 34 | 63 |
| TX Off on the Wrong Track | 69 | 49 | 27 |
| TX Unsure | 10 | 17 | 10 |

Table 5 restricts the analysis to those Texans who indicated that they are likely to vote in the 2022 gubernatorial election. More than nine out of 10 (92%) Greg Abbott voters believe the United States is off on the wrong track, 13 times more than the 7% who think it is generally headed in the right direction. Beto O’Rourke voters are more evenly divided, with 47% believing the United States is headed in the right direction and 38% that the country is off on the wrong track. More than two-thirds (70%) of Abbott voters believe Texas is generally headed in the right direction and a little more than one-fifth (22%) believe it is off on the wrong track. The proportions are flipped for O’Rourke voters, with 76% believing the state is off on the wrong track and 17% that it is headed in the right direction. Majorities of the unsure likely voters believe the United States (73%) and Texas (52%) are off on the wrong track.

Table 5: 2022 Gubernatorial Vote Intention & the Direction of the United States & Texas

| Direction | Abbott | O’Rourke | Unsure |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| US Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 7 | 47 | 11 |
| US Off on the Wrong Track | 92 | 38 | 73 |
| US Unsure | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| | | | |
| TX Generally Headed in the Right Direction | 70 | 17 | 19 |
| TX Off on the Wrong Track | 22 | 76 | 52 |
| TX Unsure | 8 | 7 | 29 |

Most Important Policy Issue When Deciding the 2022 Gubernatorial Vote

The respondents were asked which one of 11 different policy issues was the most important for them in deciding who to support in the November 2022 Texas gubernatorial election. The 11 policy issues, which were rotated in order, are abortion, border security, climate change, criminal justice reform, economic growth, economic inequality, education, gun control, health care, racial inequality, and voting rights reform.

Figure 2 reveals the proportion of Texas registered voters who indicated each one of the 11 policy issues was most important to their making their gubernatorial vote decision in November 2022. Border security (29%) was mentioned by the most Texans, followed by economic growth (13%), voting rights reform (12%) and health care (10%), among those issues selected by 10% or more of Texans. Two issues were mentioned by less than 5% of Texans: racial inequality (4%) and criminal justice reform (3%).

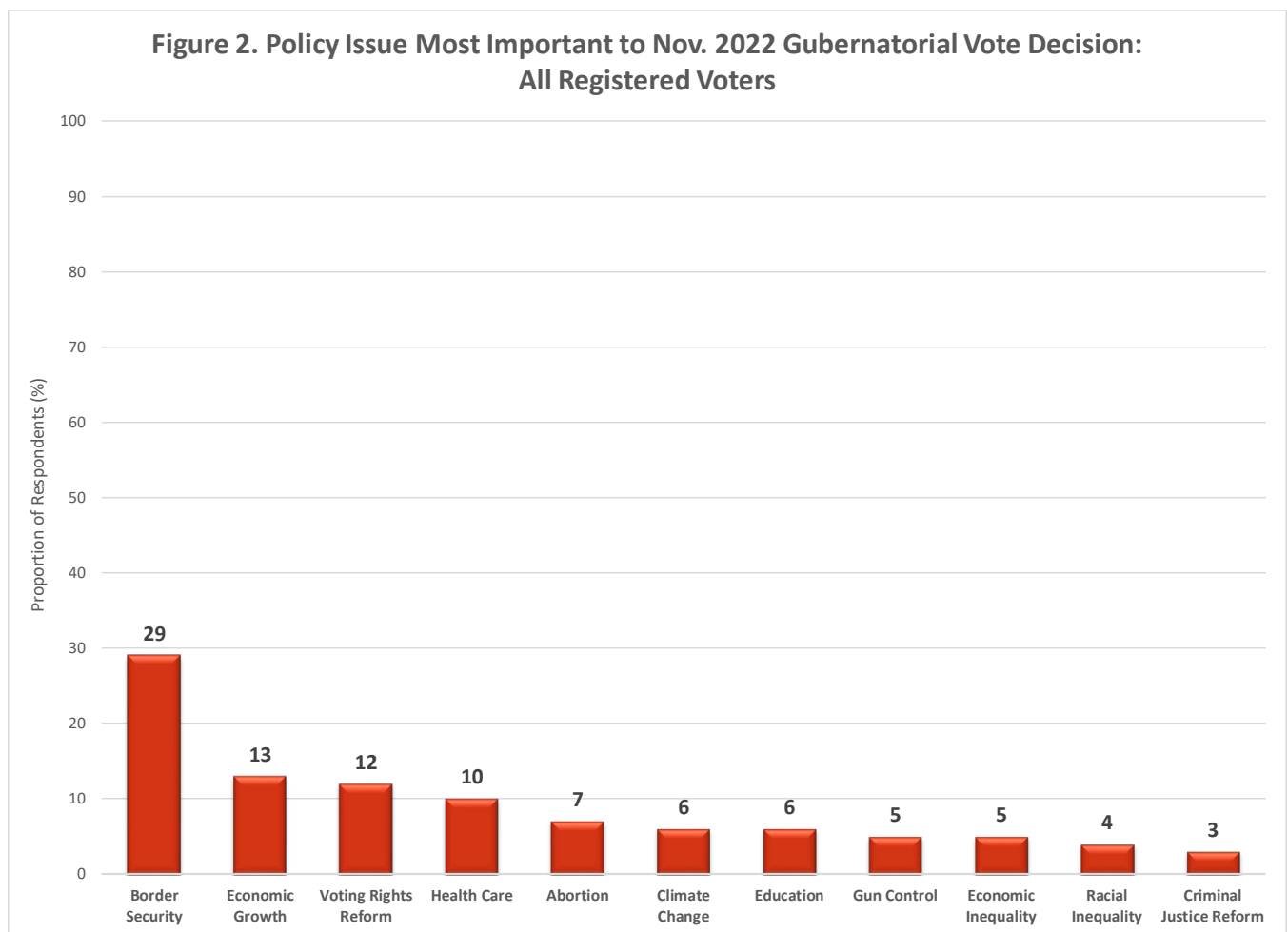


Figure 3 provides a similar distribution for those Texans who indicated that they plan to vote in the March 2022 Republican primary election. Almost three-fifths of these Texas Republican primary voters listed border security (58%) as the policy issue most important to their November 2022 gubernatorial vote decision, with only economic growth (17%) also registering in the double digits among them. The next most prominent issues were abortion (6%) and education (5%), with all of the other issues ranging from 4% (gun control) to 1% (racial inequality, economic inequality and criminal justice reform).

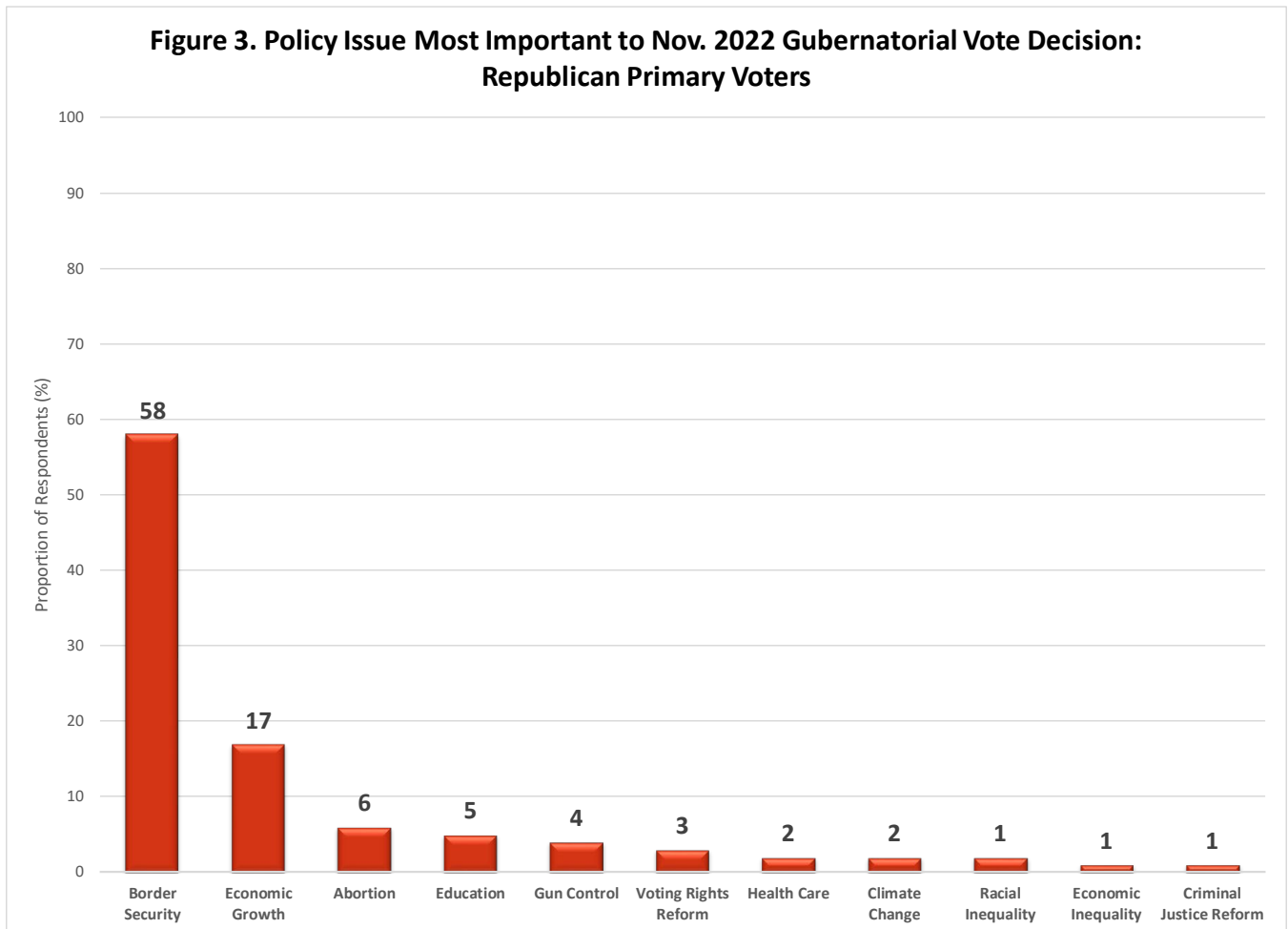


Figure 4 provides the comparable distribution for those Texans who indicated that they plan to vote in the March 2022 Democratic primary election. The three most commonly listed issues were voting rights reform (23%), health care (17%), and climate change (11%), and the two least commonly listed issues were criminal justice reform (4%) and border security (3%).

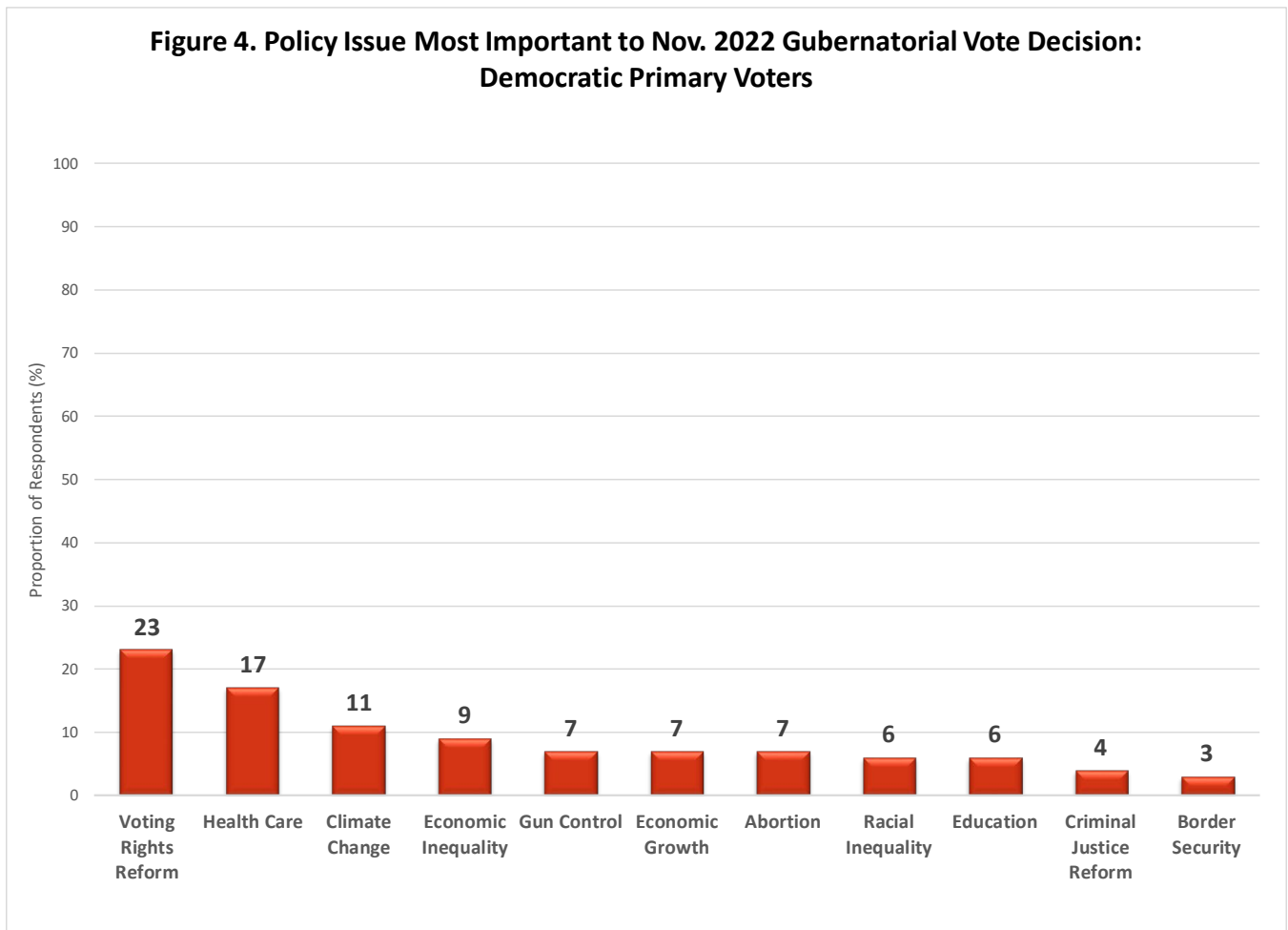


Figure 5 provides the proportion of likely voters who plan to vote for Greg Abbott in November who listed each of these 11 policy issues as the most important when making their gubernatorial vote decision. Almost two-thirds (65%) of Abbott voters listed border security as the most important policy issue, followed by economic growth (18%), with abortion in a distant third at 4%.

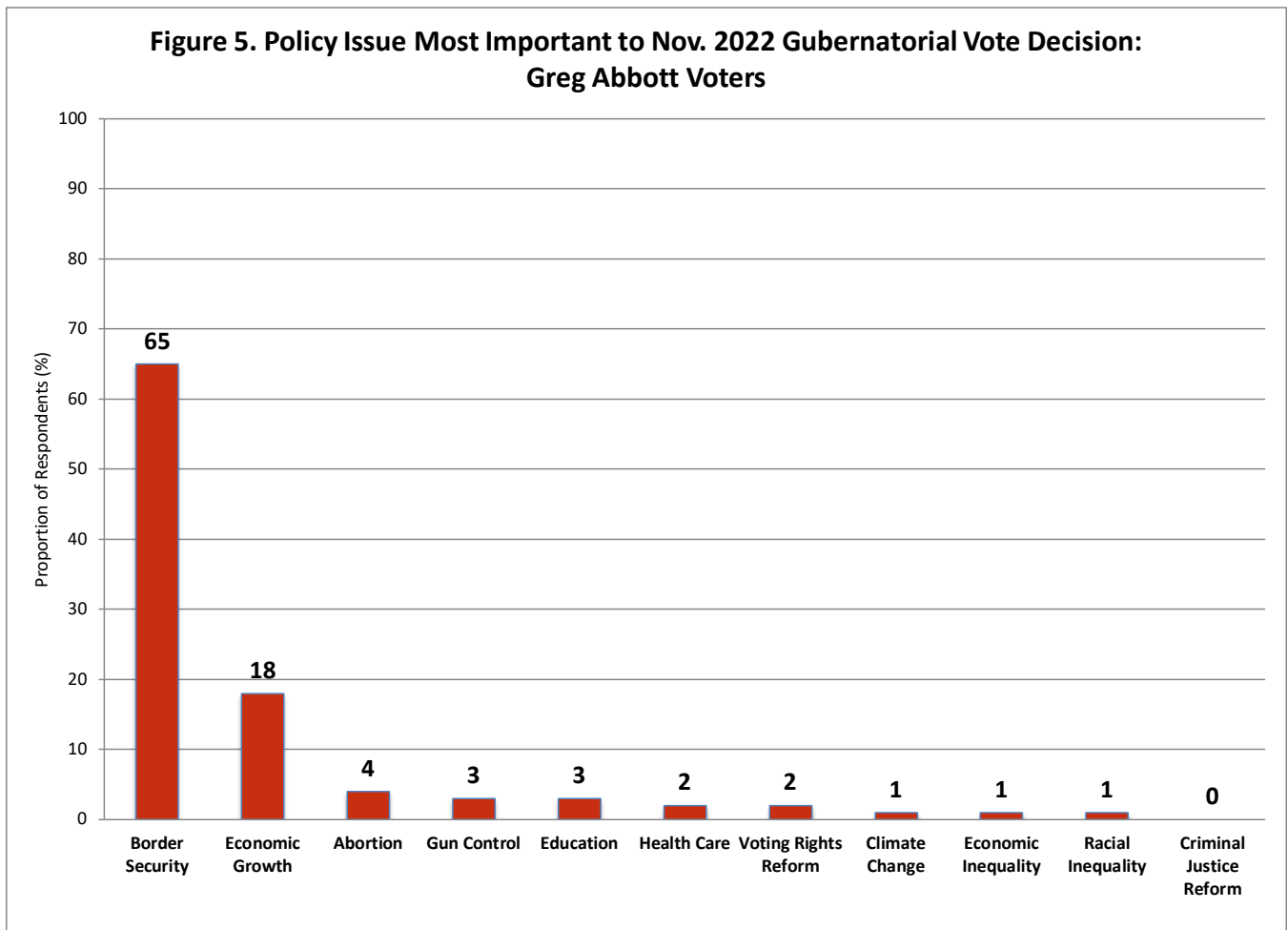
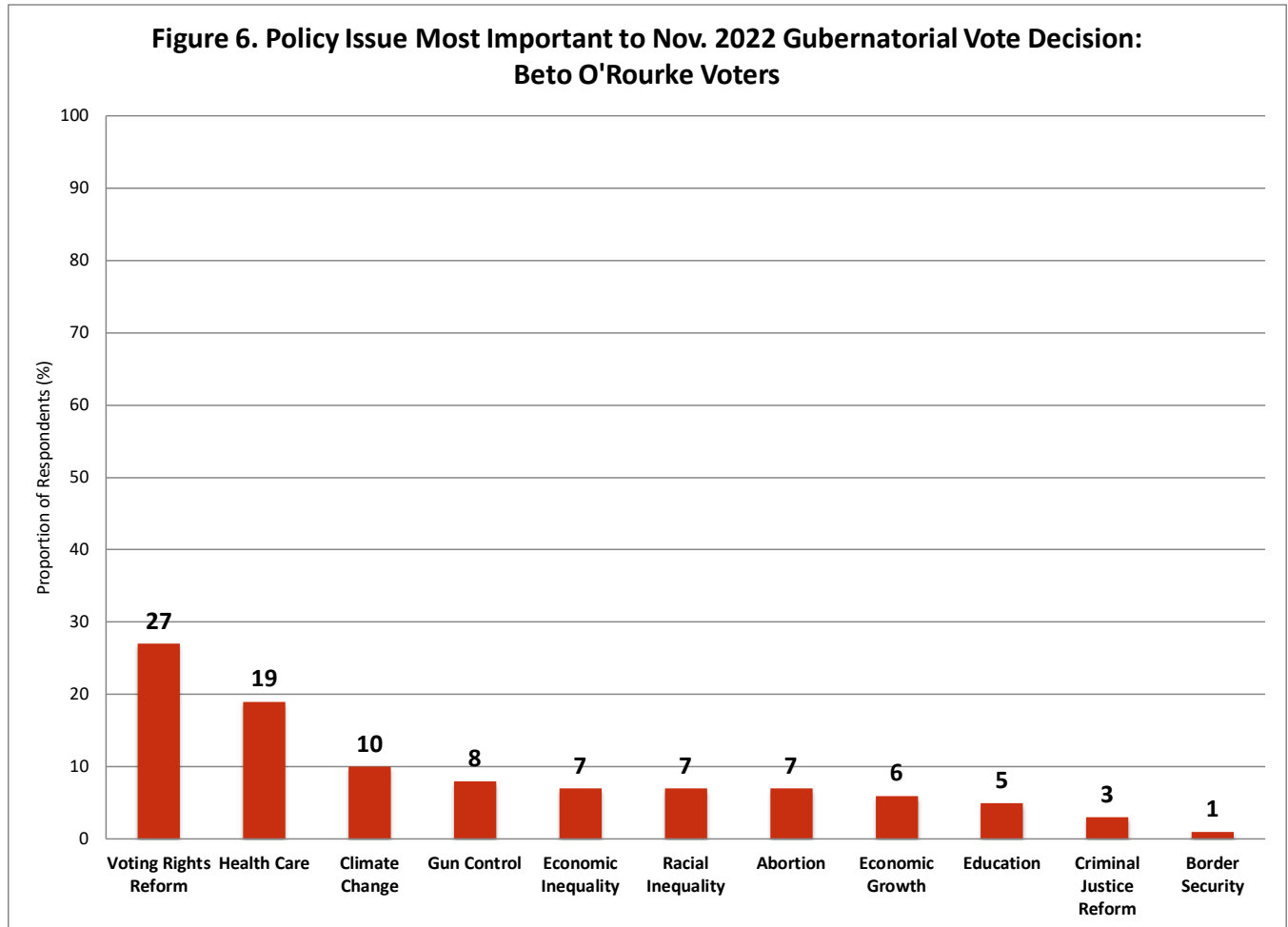


Figure 6 provides the proportion of likely voters who plan to vote for Beto O'Rourke for governor in November who listed each of these 11 policy issues as the most important in their vote decision. More than one-quarter (27%) of O'Rourke voters listed voting rights reform, while other issues within the double digits were health care (19%) and climate change (10%). In stark contrast to 65% of Abbott voters declaring border security as the most critical issue, only 1% of O'Rourke voters cited border security. At 1%, border security was the least common response among O'Rourke voters.



Abortion Policy

The respondents were provided the information below in the form of a question:

A law passed in Mississippi bans all abortions after 15 weeks except in medical emergencies or in the case of severe fetal abnormality. Under the long-standing precedent established by *Roe v. Wade* (1973), abortions in the US have been banned after 24 weeks except in medical emergencies or in the case of severe fetal abnormality. In 2021, Texas passed a law that effectively bans all abortions after 6 weeks except in medical emergencies. Which of these three rules is closest to your own belief regarding at what point in a pregnancy abortions should be banned (except for medical emergencies)?

- After 6 weeks (Texas law)
- After 15 weeks (Mississippi law)
- After 24 weeks (Roe v. Wade)
- Don't Know

Near equal proportions responded that the rule closest to their own belief regarding the point in a pregnancy when abortions should be banned (except for medical emergencies) were after 6 weeks (36%) and after 24 weeks (34%), with 14% in between at the option of banning abortion after 15 weeks. Another 16% indicated that they did not know.

Figure 7 provides the distribution of Texas registered voters who were not unsure about which of the three rules was closest to their own belief regarding at what point in a pregnancy an abortion should be banned (except for medical emergencies). Texas registered voters are split pretty equally between those who favor the most restrictive option of 6 weeks (43%) and those who favor the least restrictive option of 24 weeks (40%). The median Texas registered voter occupies the intermediate position of supporting the 15-week (17%) option contained in the Mississippi law whose constitutionality is presently being examined by the United States Supreme Court.

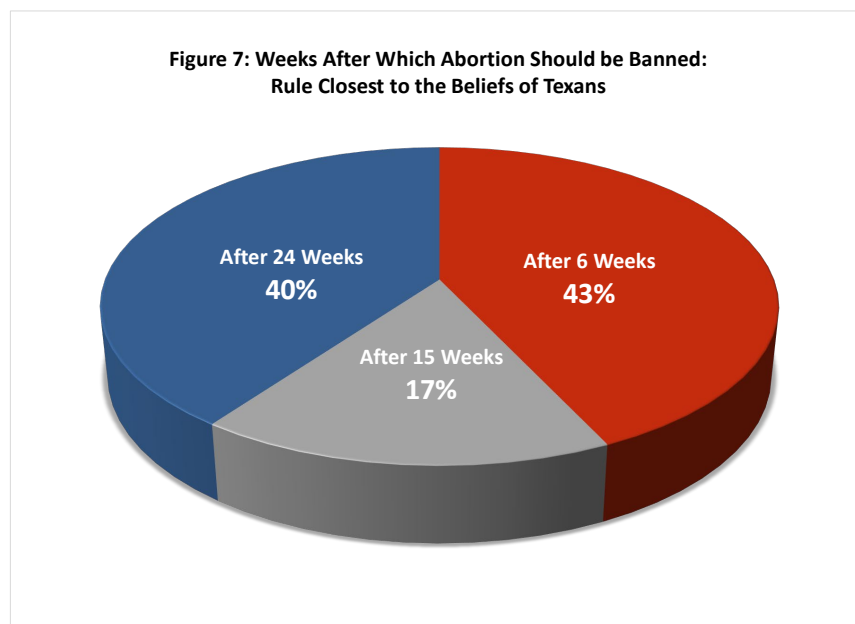


Table 6 breaks down the preferred rules governing abortion by ethnicity/race. The ban on abortions after 6 weeks is closest to the beliefs of almost one-half (47%) of white Texans, with slightly more than one-third (36%) indicating that the ban after 24 weeks is closest to their position, and 17% preferring the ban after 15 weeks. The ban on abortion after 24 weeks is closest to the beliefs of 44% of Latino Texans, with 39% indicating the ban after 6 weeks is closest to their position, and 17% preferring the ban after 15 weeks. The ban on abortions after 24 weeks is closest to the beliefs of almost one-half (49%) of Black Texans, with slightly more than one-third (36%) indicating that the ban after 6 weeks is closest to their position, and 15% preferring the ban after 15 weeks.

Table 6: Ethnicity/Race and Preferred Abortion Policy

| Ethnicity/Race | 6 Weeks | 15 Weeks | 24 Weeks |
|----------------|---------|----------|----------|
| White | 47 | 17 | 36 |
| Latino | 39 | 17 | 44 |
| Black | 36 | 15 | 49 |

Table 7 breaks down the preferred rules governing abortion by gender. By and large, there is little in the way of notable gender differences, with women (43%) and men (44%) equally likely to prefer the ban after 6 weeks, and women slightly more likely to prefer the ban after 24 weeks than men (43% vs. 37%) and men slightly more likely to prefer the ban after 15 weeks than women (19% vs. 14%).

Table 7: Gender and Preferred Abortion Policy

| Gender | 6 Weeks | 15 Weeks | 24 Weeks |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| Women | 43 | 14 | 43 |
| Men | 44 | 19 | 37 |

Table 8 breaks down the preferred rules governing abortion by generation. Members of the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort are notably more likely to report that a 6-week ban (50%) is closer to their beliefs than is a 24-week ban (37%). Members of Generation X and of the Millennial/Generation Z cohort are equally likely to prefer a ban after 6 weeks (44% and 37%, respectively) and a ban after 24 weeks (43% and 40%, respectively).

Table 8: Generation and Preferred Abortion Policy

| Generation | 6 Weeks | 15 Weeks | 24 Weeks |
|--------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Baby Boomer/Silent | 50 | 13 | 37 |
| Generation X | 44 | 13 | 43 |
| Millennial/Gen Z | 37 | 23 | 40 |

Table 9 breaks down the preferred rules governing abortion by two distinct (and non-mutually exclusive) groups. First are Texas registered voters who indicated that they plan to vote in the Republican primary or in the Democratic primary, respectively. Second are Texans who identify as Democrats, as Republicans, and as Independents.

Table 9: Primary Voters & Partisan ID and Preferred Abortion Policy

| Primary Voter & Partisan ID | 6 Weeks | 15 Weeks | 24 Weeks |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Republican Primary Voters | 67 | 20 | 13 |
| Democratic Primary Voters | 17 | 12 | 71 |
| Republican PID | 65 | 22 | 13 |
| Democratic PID | 18 | 11 | 71 |
| Independent | 50 | 16 | 34 |

Republican and Democratic primary voters differ little from Republican and Democratic partisan identifiers in regard to the abortion ban that is closest to their own beliefs. Two-thirds of Republicans (67% of primary voters and 65% of identifiers) stated that the 6-week ban was closest to their beliefs while two-thirds of Democrats (71% of primary voters and 71% of identifiers) stated that the 24-week ban was closest to their beliefs. The proportion of Republicans who preferred the 24-week ban (13% for each) is comparable to the proportion of Democrats who preferred the 6-week ban (17% and 18%, respectively).

Political Figure Favorability Ratings

The respondents were asked if they had a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of 17 national and state political figures, or if they did not know enough about the political figure to have an opinion. Table 10 provides the distribution of the responses, with the candidates rank-ordered based on the proportion of Texans who have a very favorable opinion of them.

Table 10: Favorability Evaluations of 17 Political Figures by Texas Registered Voters

| Political Figure | Very Favorable | Somewhat Favorable | Somewhat Unfavorable | Very Unfavorable | Don't Know Enough |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Donald Trump | 29 | 16 | 8 | 44 | 3 |
| Beto O'Rourke | 27 | 17 | 7 | 41 | 8 |
| Greg Abbott | 26 | 22 | 10 | 38 | 4 |
| Ted Cruz | 24 | 22 | 8 | 40 | 6 |
| Joe Biden | 22 | 20 | 9 | 45 | 4 |
| Kamala Harris | 21 | 19 | 8 | 45 | 7 |
| Dan Patrick | 17 | 24 | 9 | 29 | 21 |
| Nancy Pelosi | 16 | 19 | 9 | 49 | 7 |
| Dan Crenshaw | 16 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 34 |
| Ken Paxton | 14 | 23 | 10 | 29 | 24 |
| Chuck Schumer | 12 | 20 | 10 | 37 | 21 |
| George P. Bush | 12 | 27 | 20 | 19 | 22 |
| John Cornyn | 11 | 25 | 18 | 27 | 19 |
| Sid Miller | 8 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 58 |
| Collin Allred | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 66 |
| Mitch McConnell | 5 | 20 | 19 | 41 | 15 |
| Glenn Hegar | 5 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 60 |

The three political figures with the highest proportion of Texas registered voters who have a very favorable opinion of them are Donald Trump (29%), Beto O'Rourke (27%), and Greg Abbott (26%).

More than nine out of ten Texas registered voters know enough about seven of these 17 political figures to have either a favorable or unfavorable opinion of them: Donald Trump (97%), Greg Abbott (96%), Joe Biden (96%), Ted Cruz (94%), Kamala Harris (93%), Nancy Pelosi (93%), and Beto O'Rourke (92%). In contrast, more than one-half of Texas registered voters don't know enough about Sid Miller (58%), Glenn Hegar (60%), and Collin Allred (66%) to have an opinion about them.

Figure 8 summarizes the data in Table 10 by examining the net favorability ratings (percentage favorable minus percentage unfavorable) of the 17 politicians. Three political figures have positive net favorability ratings: Dan Patrick (3%), Glenn Hegar (2%) and Sid Miller (2%), while George P. Bush and Greg Abbott each have a net favorability rating that is neither positive nor negative (i.e., 0%). The remaining dozen political figures are underwater, with net favorability ratings ranging from -2% to -25%, with four politicians possessing a negative net favorability rating in the double digits: Joe Biden (-12%), Kamala Harris (-13%), Chuck Schumer (-15%), Nancy Pelosi (-23%), and Mitch McConnell (-25%).

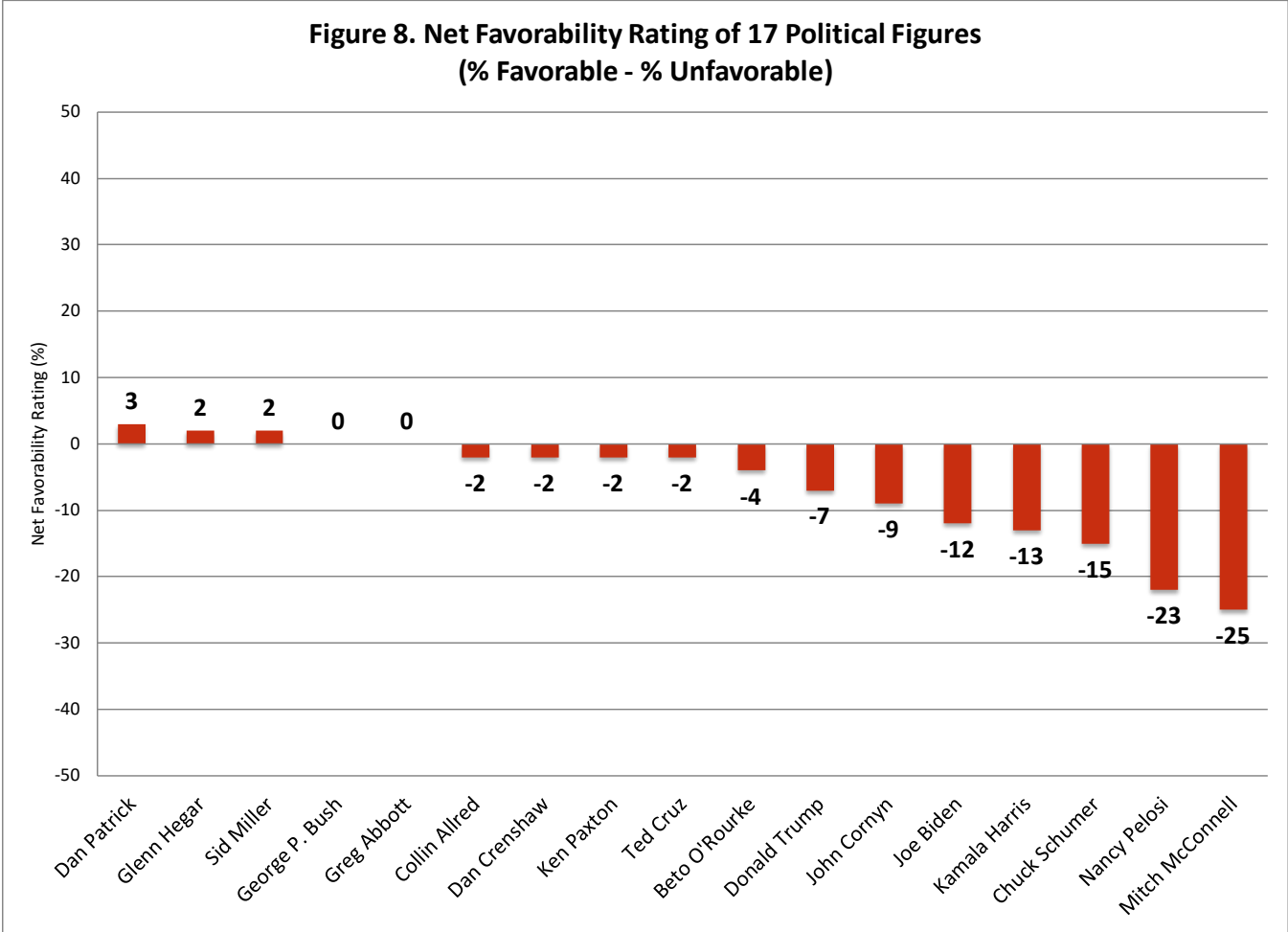


Table 11 provides the favorability evaluations of the 11 Republican political figures by Texans who self-identify as Republican. More Republicans (60%) have a very favorable opinion of Donald Trump than of any of the other 10 Republican political figures. Greg Abbott (50%) and Ted Cruz (49%) follow Trump in terms of the proportion of Texas Republicans who have a very favorable opinion of them.

Table 11: Favorability Evaluations of 11 Republican Political Figures by Texas Republicans

| Political Figure | Very Favorable | Somewhat Favorable | Somewhat Unfavorable | Very Unfavorable | Don't Know Enough |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Donald Trump | 60 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Greg Abbott | 50 | 33 | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Ted Cruz | 49 | 32 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| Dan Patrick | 31 | 40 | 10 | 5 | 14 |
| Dan Crenshaw | 30 | 24 | 11 | 9 | 26 |
| Ken Paxton | 28 | 38 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| John Cornyn | 20 | 41 | 19 | 6 | 14 |
| George P. Bush | 17 | 38 | 16 | 9 | 20 |
| Sid Miller | 14 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 53 |
| Glenn Hegar | 8 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 57 |
| Mitch McConnell | 7 | 30 | 28 | 20 | 15 |

The Republican with the lowest proportion of Texas Republicans who have a very favorable opinion of them is Mitch McConnell (7%), who also stands out as the only Republican whose net favorability rating (-11%) is negative among Texas Republicans. Nearly half of Texas Republicans (48%) have either a very unfavorable or somewhat unfavorable opinion of McConnell compared to only 37% who have either a very favorable or somewhat favorable opinion of him.

Table 12 provides the favorability evaluations of the six Democratic political figures by Texans who self-identify as Democrat. More Democrats (60%) have a very favorable opinion of Beto O'Rourke than of any of the other five political figures. Joe Biden (47%) and Kamala Harris (44%) follow O'Rourke in terms of the proportion of Texas Democrats who have a very favorable opinion of them.

Table 12: Favorability Evaluations of 6 Democratic Political Figures by Texas Democrats

| Political Figure | Very Favorable | Somewhat Favorable | Somewhat Unfavorable | Very Unfavorable | Don't Know Enough |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Beto O'Rourke | 60 | 27 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Joe Biden | 47 | 38 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| Kamala Harris | 44 | 37 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| Nancy Pelosi | 34 | 38 | 12 | 9 | 7 |
| Chuck Schumer | 25 | 35 | 14 | 8 | 18 |
| Collin Allred | 14 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 61 |

The January 6, 2021 Storming of the U.S. Capitol

The survey respondents were presented with the following question with the response options of strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, strongly oppose, and don't know.

On January 6, 2021 supporters of Donald Trump stormed the U.S. Capitol to protest lawmakers certifying Joe Biden's electoral victory. Based on what you have read or heard about this, do you today support or oppose these actions?

Figure 9 reveals that a majority (52%) of Texans strongly oppose the storming of the U.S. Capitol by Trump supporters on January 6, 2021, with another 12% who somewhat oppose these actions. Conversely, one in ten Texans (10%) strongly supports the storming of the U.S. Capitol by Trump supporters to protest lawmakers certifying the Biden victory, with another 13% somewhat supporting these actions. When we asked this same [survey question](#) during the second and third weeks of January 2021, 66% of Texans responded that they strongly opposed the storming of the U.S. Capitol while another 9% said they were somewhat opposed. In January 2021, one in six Texans supported the actions, 9% strongly and 7%, while 9% answered don't know.

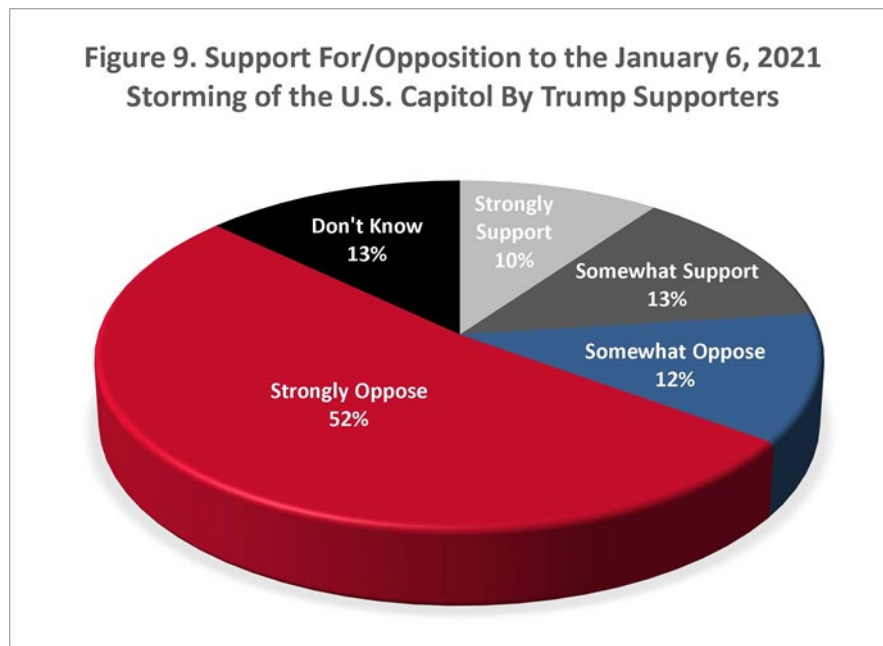
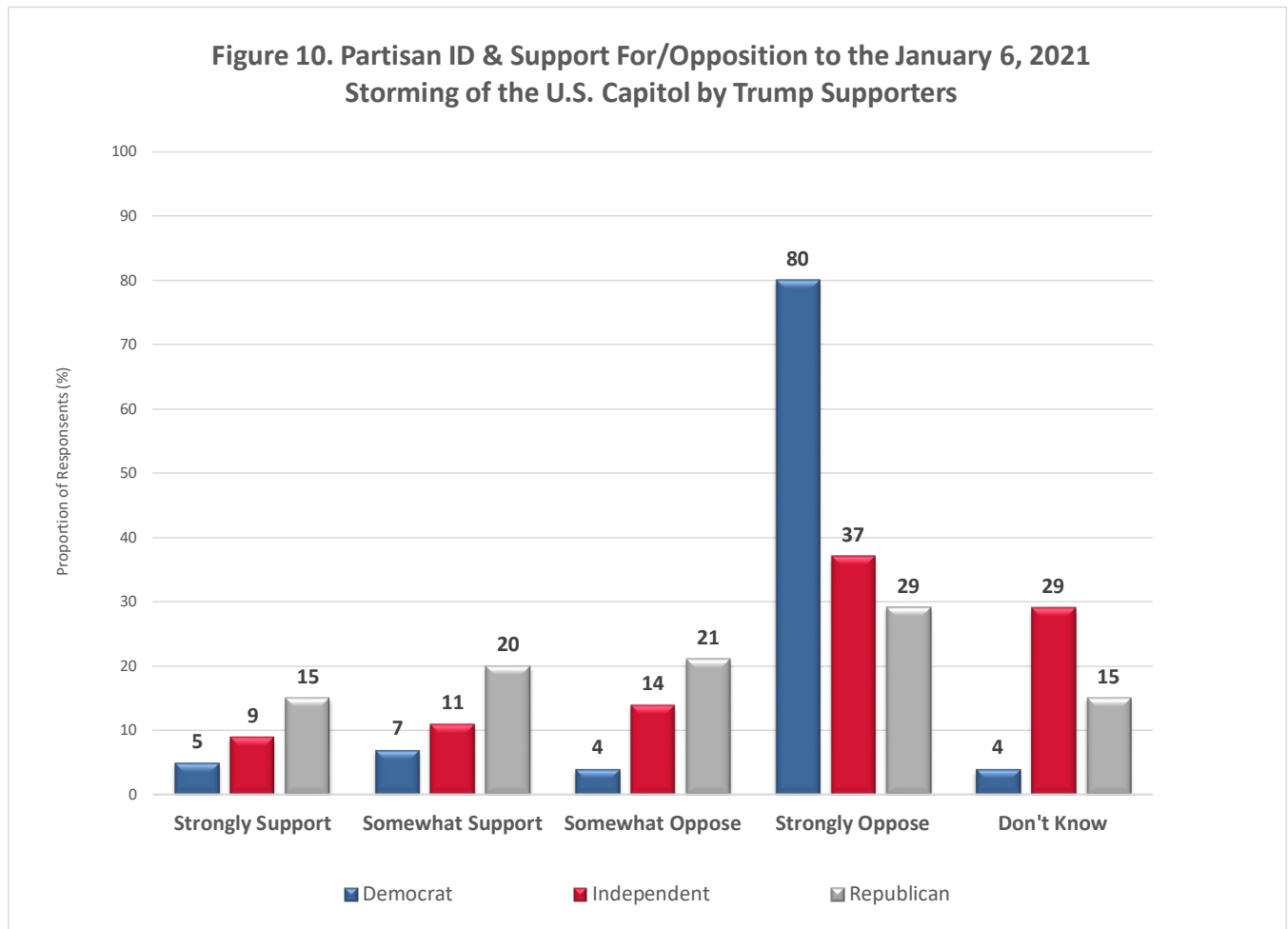


Figure 10 provides the level of support for and opposition to the actions of January 6 by supporters of Donald Trump broken down by the self-identified partisanship of the respondent. Four out of five Democrats (80%) strongly oppose the actions, with another 4% somewhat opposing the actions and only 12% in support (5% strongly and 7% somewhat strongly). One-half (50%) of Republicans oppose the actions of January 6 (29% strongly and 21% somewhat). Another 35% however support the actions (15% strongly and 20% somewhat). A narrow majority (51%) of Independents oppose the actions of January 6 (37% strongly and 14% somewhat), compared to the one-fifth (20%) in support (9% strongly and 11% somewhat). More than one in four (29%) Independents did not have a response for this question, unlike the case for Democrats (4%) especially, but also for Republicans (15%).



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