



THE 2024 PRESIDENTIAL AND  
TEXAS U.S. SENATE ELECTION CONTESTS

A STUDY OF TEXAS VOTERS AND TEXAS HISPANIC VOTERS

APRIL 16, 2024



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## ABOUT THE TEXAS HISPANIC POLICY FOUNDATION

The Texas Hispanic Policy Foundation operates as a nonpartisan, nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization, dedicated and committed to analyzing and exploring the political, economic, social, demographic, and familial attitudes and behaviors of Texas Hispanics. The Foundation conducts surveys, polls, research, data collection and analysis concerning the Hispanic population in Texas. You can find more information about the Foundation at [www.TxHPF.org](http://www.TxHPF.org).

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

### 2024 PRESIDENTIAL VOTE INTENTION AMONG TEXAS LIKELY VOTERS

In a 2024 presidential election featuring five candidates, Donald Trump (46%) holds a 12-percentage point lead over Joe Biden (34%) in Texas, with 9% of likely voters intending to vote for Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., 3% for two other candidates and 8% undecided.

In an election without Kennedy on the ballot, Trump (48%) holds a 12-percentage point lead over Biden (36%) in Texas, with 6% intending to vote for two other candidates and 10% undecided.

Trump holds a 12-point lead over Biden whether Kennedy is on, or not on, the Texas ballot.

If Kennedy is not on the ballot, 26% of his voters intend to vote for Trump, 21% for Biden and 17% for minor party candidates, with 36% still unsure how they would vote in November.

94% of Trump voters and 93% of Biden voters report they will not change their vote between now and November, while 6% and 7% might change their mind.

41% of Kennedy voters report they will not change their vote between now and November, while 59% might change their mind.

Trump (41%) holds a modest 4 percentage point lead in vote intention over Biden (37%) among Hispanics, with his lead due in part to his advantage among Hispanic Born-Again Christians (61% vs. 18%) and among Hispanics without a four-year college degree (43% vs. 32%).

### 2024 U.S. SENATE VOTE INTENTION AMONG TEXAS LIKELY VOTERS

In the 2024 Texas U.S. Senate election, Republican incumbent Ted Cruz (46%) holds a 5-percentage point lead over Democrat Colin Allred (41%), with 4% intending to vote for Libertarian Ted Brown and 9% undecided.

40% of likely voters don't know enough about Allred to have an opinion about him, compared to only 1% who don't know enough about Cruz to have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of him.

93% of Cruz voters and 94% of Allred voters report they will not change their vote between now and November, while 7% and 6% might change their mind.

Allred (44%) holds a modest 5 percentage point lead in vote intention over Cruz (39%) among Hispanics, with his lead due in part to his advantage among non-religious Hispanics (73% vs. 15%) and among Hispanics with a four-year college degree (50% vs. 36%).

#### **2024 TEXAS RAILROAD COMMISSIONER VOTE INTENTION AMONG TEXAS LIKELY VOTERS**

In the 2024 Texas Railroad Commissioner election, Republican incumbent Christi Craddick (41%) holds a 12-percentage point lead over Democrat Katherine Culbert (29%), with 3% intending to vote for Libertarian Hank Dunlap, 3% for the Green Party's Eddie Espinoza and 24% undecided.

## THE 2024 PRESIDENTIAL AND U.S. SENATE ELECTION CONTESTS

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

This report examines the 2024 presidential vote intention under two scenarios (one in which Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. is on the Texas ballot and one in which he is not) along with the vote intention of Texans in the 2024 Texas U.S. Senate election and the 2024 Texas Railroad Commissioner election. A final section examines intra-group differences among Texas Hispanic likely voters in regard to their vote intention in the races for president and the U.S. Senate.

### 1. SURVEY POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

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

### 2. 2024 PRESIDENTIAL VOTE INTENTION AMONG TEXAS LIKELY VOTERS

The respondents were asked about their 2024 presidential vote intention under two distinct scenarios (see Table 1). The first scenario involves five presidential candidates: Republican Donald Trump, Democrat Joe Biden, Libertarian Chase Oliver (a survey place holder for the actual candidate, which could well be Oliver), the Green Party's Jill Stein, and Independent Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. The second scenario involves four presidential candidates (all of the above except for Kennedy). The Libertarian Party and Green Party are already on the 2024 Texas ballot, and the Kennedy campaign is actively canvassing for the signatures of eligible registered voters needed to place Kennedy on the Texas ballot in November.

**Table 1: 2024 Presidential Vote Intention Under Two Texas Candidate Scenarios (%)**

Candidates	5 Candidate Scenario	4 Candidate Scenario
Donald Trump (R)	46%	48%
Joe Biden (D)	34%	36%
Chase Oliver (L)	1%	3%
Jill Stein (G)	2%	3%
Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. (I)	9%	-
Unsure/Don't Know	8%	10%

In the 5 Candidate Scenario, Trump has a vote intention of 46%, 12 percentage points ahead of Biden's 34%. Kennedy's vote intention is 9%, followed by Stein with 2% and Oliver with 1%, with 8% of likely voters still undecided.

In the 4 Candidate Scenario, Trump has a vote intention of 48%, 12 percentage points ahead of Biden's 36%. Stein and Oliver both have a vote intention of 3%, while 10% of likely voters remain undecided. In the 4 Candidate Scenario, the 9% of likely voters who intended to vote for Kennedy in the 5 Candidate Scenario are distributed as follows: Trump (26%), Biden (21%), Oliver (9%) and Stein (8%). More than one-third (36%) of the Kennedy voters however remain undecided in a scenario where their preferred candidate is not able to gain access to the ballot in Texas.

The respondents were also asked if they were certain about how they would vote in November of 2024, or if they might change their mind between now and then. Table 2 contains the certainty results for the 5 Candidate Scenario, along with the presidential vote intention under this scenario. While 94% of Trump voters and 93% of Biden voters are certain about their November vote, the same is only true for 41% of Kennedy voters, 59% of whom indicate that they might change their mind about who to vote for between now and November.

**Table 2: 2024 Presidential Vote Intention & Certainty of Vote**

Candidates	Vote Intention (%)	Certain About Vote (%)	Might Change Mind (%)
Donald Trump (R)	46%	94%	6%
Joe Biden (D)	34%	93%	7%
RFK, Jr. (I)	9%	41%	59%
Jill Stein (G)	2%	31%	69%
Chase Oliver (L)	1%	43%	57%

Table 3 provides the distribution of the 2024 presidential vote intention of likely voters broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, partisanship and the 2020 presidential vote.

**Table 3: Socio-Demographic Groups and 2024 Presidential Vote Intention**

Demographic	Sub-Group	Trump	Biden	RFK, Jr.	Unsure
Gender	Women	44%	34%	10%	9%
	Men	50%	34%	7%	7%
Ethnicity/Race	White	56%	27%	9%	7%
	Hispanic	41%	37%	10%	9%
	Black	11%	67%	7%	9%
Age	18-44	34%	34%	14%	12%
	45-64	49%	36%	7%	7%
	65+	56%	32%	5%	6%
Education	High School	61%	22%	5%	9%
	2-Yr/Some College	49%	31%	9%	8%
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	38%	41%	9%	9%
Partisan ID	Republican	89%	2%	5%	3%
	Independent	37%	32%	15%	11%
	Democrat	1%	85%	4%	9%
2020 Vote	Trump	89%	1%	7%	3%
	Biden	2%	76%	8%	10%

Trump (44%) holds a 10-percentage point lead over Biden (34%) among women and a 16-percentage point lead over Biden among men (50% to 34%).

Trump's vote intention (56%) among white voters is more than twice that of Biden (27%), while Biden's vote intention among Black voters (67%) is more than six times that of Trump (11%). Relatively equal proportions of Hispanic voters intend to vote for Trump (41%) and for Biden (37%).

Biden and Trump are tied at 34% among voters ages 18 to 44, with Kennedy's vote intention 14% among these Gen-Zs and Millennials. Trump holds a 49% to 36% advantage over Biden among voters ages 45 to 64, and an even larger 56% to 32% advantage among voters who are 65 and older. Kennedy's vote intention among this latter group is 5%.

Trump holds a 39-percentage point lead over Biden (61% to 22%) among voters whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less, and an 18-percentage point lead (49% to 31%) among voters whose highest level of educational attainment is some college or a two-year degree. Biden holds a three-percentage point advantage over Trump (41% vs. 38%) among voters with a four-year or post-graduate degree.



Almost nine out of ten Republicans (89%) intend to vote for Trump while almost nine out of ten Democrats (85%) intend to vote for Biden. Only 2% of Republicans and 1% of Democrats intend to vote for Biden and Trump, respectively, while 5% and 4% of Republicans and Democrats intend to vote for Kennedy and 3% and 9%, respectively, are undecided. Trump (37%) and Biden (32%) have a relatively comparable vote intention among Independents, 15% of whom intend to vote for Kennedy.

Among those likely voters who cast a ballot in the 2020 presidential race, 89% of 2020 Trump voters intend to vote for Trump in 2024, while 7% intend to vote for Kennedy and 1% for Biden, with 3% undecided. Three out of four (76%) 2020 Biden voters intend to vote for Biden in 2024, while 8% intend to vote for Kennedy and 2% for Trump, with a noteworthy one in ten (10%) remaining undecided.

### 3. 2024 U.S. SENATE VOTE INTENTION AMONG TEXAS LIKELY VOTERS

The respondents were asked about their vote intention in the 2024 Texas U.S. Senate election between Republican Ted Cruz, Democrat Colin Allred and Libertarian Ted Brown. Similar to the case for the presidential vote intention, they also were asked about whether they were certain about their vote, or if they might change their mind between now and November. Table 4 contains the results.

**Table 4: 2024 U.S. Senate Vote Intention & Certainty of Vote Among Texas Likely Voters**

Candidates	Vote Intention (%)	Certain About Vote (%)	Might Change Vote (%)
Ted Cruz (R)	46%	93%	7%
Colin Allred (D)	41%	94%	6%
Ted Brown (L)	4%	50%	50%
Unsure/DK	9%	-	-

Cruz holds a five-percentage point lead over Allred, 46% to 41%, with 4% of likely voters intending to vote for Brown and 9% undecided. More than nine out of ten Cruz (93%) and Allred (94%) voters indicate they are certain about their vote choice in November, while 7% and 6% indicate they still might change their mind between now and November. Half of Brown voters indicate they are certain about their November vote (50%), and half indicate they might change their mind (50%).

Table 5 provides the distribution of the 2024 Texas U.S. Senate vote intention of likely voters broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 5: Socio-Demographic Groups and 2024 Texas U.S. Senate Vote Intention**

Demographic	Sub-Group	Cruz	Allred	Brown	Unsure
Gender	Women	43%	44%	3%	10%
	Men	52%	38%	4%	6%
Ethnicity/Race	White	58%	33%	3%	6%
	Hispanic	39%	44%	6%	11%
	Black	12%	74%	1%	13%
Age	18-44	33%	48%	7%	12%
	45-64	50%	40%	3%	7%
	65+	55%	38%	1%	6%
Education	High School	59%	24%	2%	15%
	2-Yr/Some College	48%	39%	5%	8%
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	41%	49%	3%	7%
Party	Republican	91%	3%	1%	5%
	Independent	38%	44%	6%	12%
	Democrat	2%	90%	2%	6%
2024 Vote	Trump	92%	1%	1%	6%
	Biden	0%	94%	2%	4%
	Kennedy	29%	46%	12%	13%

Allred (44%) holds a narrow one-percentage point lead in vote intention over Cruz (43%) among women, while Cruz holds a substantial 15-percentage point lead over Allred among men (52% to 38%). The former contrasts sharply with Trump's 10-point lead over Biden among women.

More than half of white voters intend to vote for Cruz (58%), compared to one-third (33%) who intend to vote for Allred. Allred enjoys a five-percentage point advantage over Cruz in vote intention among Hispanic voters (44% to 39%), and a more than six to one advantage among Black voters (74% to 12%).

Allred holds a 15-percentage point lead over Cruz in vote intention among voters ages 18 to 44 (48% to 33%), while Cruz holds a 17-percentage point advantage over Allred in vote intention among voters age 65 and older (55% to 38%), and a 10-percentage point advantage over Allred among voters ages 45 to 64 (50% to 40%). While 7% of voters 18 to 44 intend to vote for Brown, the same is true for only 1% of those 65 and older.

Cruz (59%) holds a more than two to one advantage over Allred (24%) among those voters whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less, while Allred (49%) holds

an eight-percentage point advantage over Cruz (41%) among those voters with a four-year degree or a post-graduate degree as their highest level of educational attainment. In between are voters who have attended some college or possess a two-year degree, 48% of whom intend to vote for Cruz and 39% for Allred.

Nine out of ten Republicans and Democrats intend to vote for Cruz (91%) and Allred (90%), respectively, while 3% of Republicans intend to vote for Allred and 2% of Democrats for Cruz. Allred leads Cruz among Independents by six percentage points, 44% to 38%, with 6% of Independents intending to vote for Brown and 12% undecided.

More than nine out of ten Trump voters intend to vote for Cruz (92%), just as more than nine out of ten Biden voters intend to vote for Allred (94%). Only 1% of Trump and 0% of Biden voters intend to vote for Allred and Cruz, respectively. Almost one-half of Kennedy voters intend to vote for Allred (46%), compared to 29% who intend to vote for Cruz, 12% who intend to vote for Brown, and 13% who remain undecided.

Cruz, like Trump and Biden, is well-known to Texas voters, with only 1% not knowing enough about the state’s two-term junior senator to have an opinion about him, one way or another (see Table 6). In sharp contrast, two out of five (40%) likely November 2024 voters don’t know enough about Allred to have an opinion about him. Among those with an opinion, 42% have a favorable opinion (24% very favorable), compared to 18% who have an unfavorable opinion (12% very unfavorable). By comparison, 48% of voters have a favorable opinion of Cruz (33% very favorable), slightly less than the 51% who have an unfavorable opinion of Cruz (45% very unfavorable).

**Table 6: Favorable & Unfavorable Evaluations of Four Statewide Federal Candidates**

Candidate	Favorable	Unfavorable	Don’t Know Enough
Joe Biden	37% (20)	62% (55)	1%
Donald Trump	50% (37)	49% (45)	1%
Ted Cruz	48% (33)	51% (45)	1%
Colin Allred	42% (24)	18% (12)	40%

Note: Proportion strongly favorable and unfavorable in parentheses.

**4. 2024 TEXAS RAILROAD COMMISSIONER VOTE INTENTION AMONG TEXAS LIKELY VOTERS**

Table 7 provides the vote intention for the 2024 Texas Railroad Commissioner election. The state’s three railroad commissioners are elected on a staggered schedule every two years for six-year terms. The four railroad commissioner candidates on the ballot this fall are Republican Christi Craddick (the incumbent), Democrat Katherine Culbert, Libertarian Hank Dunlap, and the Green Party’s Eddie Espinoza.

Craddick holds a 12-percentage point lead over Culbert, 41% to 29%, with 3% of likely voters intending to vote for Dunlap and 3% for Espinoza. Unlike the case for the presidential and U.S. Senate elections, one in four (24%) of voters remain undecided in the railroad commissioner race.

**Table 7: Vote Intention in the 2024 Texas Railroad Commissioner Election**

Candidates	Vote Intention
Christi Craddick (Republican)	41%
Katherine Culbert (Democrat)	29%
Hank Dunlap (Libertarian)	3%
Eddie Espinoza (Green)	3%
Unsure/Don't Know	24%

Table 8 provides the distribution of the 2024 Texas railroad commissioner vote intention of likely voters broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, partisanship and 2024 presidential vote intention.

**Table 8: Socio-Demographic Groups and 2024 Texas RRC Vote Intention**

Demographic	Sub-Group	Craddick	Culbert	Others	Unsure
Gender	Women	40%	30%	4%	26%
	Men	44%	27%	7%	22%
Ethnicity/Race	White	52%	22%	4%	22%
	Hispanic	33%	34%	8%	25%
	Black	10%	53%	6%	31%
Age	18-44	29%	29%	12%	30%
	45-64	46%	29%	4%	21%
	65+	50%	27%	2%	21%
Education	High School	53%	21%	6%	20%
	2-Yr/Some College	43%	29%	5%	23%
	4-Yr/Post-Grad	36%	31%	6%	27%
Party	Republican	82%	1%	2%	15%
	Independent	31%	23%	9%	37%
	Democrat	1%	73%	5%	21%
2024 Vote	Trump	79%	0%	3%	18%
	Biden	2%	71%	4%	23%
	Kennedy	26%	17%	17%	40%

Craddick holds a 10-percentage point lead over Culbert among women (40% to 30%) and a 17-percentage point lead among men (44% to 27%).

Craddick's vote intention among white voters is more than twice that of Culbert (52% to 22%), while Culbert's vote intention among Black voters is more than five times that of Craddick (53% to 10%). The two major party candidates are effectively deadlocked among Hispanic voters, with 34% intending to vote for Culbert and 33% for Craddick.

Equal shares of voters ages 18 to 44 intend to vote for Craddick (29%) and Culbert (29%). In contrast, Craddick holds a substantial lead over Culbert among voters ages 45 to 64 (46% to 29%) and ages 65 and older (50% to 27%).

Craddick leads Culbert among all three educational groups, with her lead the largest among those whose highest level of education attained is a high school degree or less (53% to 21%) and lowest among those whose highest level of education is a four-year or post-graduate degree (36% to 31%).

More than four out of five Republicans intend to vote for Craddick (82%), compared to the 73% of Democrats who intend to vote for Culbert. One in five Democrats (21%) and 15% of Republicans are undecided, while 5% and 2% intend to vote for Dunlap (0% and 2%) and Espinoza (5% and 0%), respectively. Craddick (31%) holds an eight-percentage point advantage over Cuthbert (23%) among Independents, 37% of whom remain undecided about for whom to vote in this race and 9% of whom intend to vote for either Dunlap (7%) or Espinoza (2%).

While 18% of 2024 Trump voters remain undecided, 79% intend to vote for Craddick. Almost one-in-four Biden voters (73%) intend to vote for Culbert, with 23% undecided. Two-fifths (40%) of Kennedy voters remain undecided in this contest, while 26% intend to vote for Craddick, 17% for Culbert and 17% for the other two candidates (10% for Espinoza and 7% for Dunlap).

## **5. PRESIDENTIAL VOTE INTENTION AMONG HISPANIC LIKELY VOTERS**

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

Table 9 provides the distribution of the vote intention of likely Texas Hispanic voters in a presidential election where five candidates are on the Texas ballot: Donald Trump (Republican), Joe Biden (Democrat), Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. (Independent), Chase Oliver (Libertarian), and Jill Stein (Green). The vote intention for Trump, Biden and Kennedy is provided in the table.

Table 9 does not reveal any statistically significant differences in vote intention among Texas Hispanics for Trump and Biden based on gender, age, generation or Hispanic lineage. The other four demographic categories do however reveal one or more noteworthy sub-group differences among Hispanics in regard to vote intention.

**Table 9: Presidential Vote Intention Among Texas Hispanic Voters (5 Candidate Scenario)**

Demographic	Sub-Group	Trump	Biden	Kennedy
Gender	Women	41%	33%	12%
	Men	41%	41%	7%
Age	18-44	40%	33%	12%
	45-64	45%	39%	8%
	65+	36%	42%	7%
Education	4 Yr. College Degree	38%	43%	8%
	No 4 Yr. College Degree	43%	32%	11%
Partisan ID	Republican	88%	3%	5%
	Independent	40%	34%	17%
	Democrat	2%	82%	5%
Religion	Born Again Christian	61%	18%	11%
	Roman Catholic	37%	44%	6%
	Not Religious	15%	53%	12%
Generation	Immigrant	50%	35%	5%
	First Generation	38%	39%	11%
	Second Generation	44%	34%	7%
	Third Generation+	31%	40%	15%
Grandparents	4 Hispanic	42%	39%	9%
	Less than 4 Hispanic	37%	31%	14%
Language-Home	Only English Spoken	46%	33%	8%
	Spanish Spoken	38%	38%	10%

First, while Hispanics with a four-year college degree are not significantly more likely to intend to vote for Biden (43%) than Trump (38%), Hispanics without a four-year college degree are significantly more likely to intend to vote for Trump (43%) than for Biden (32%).

Second, unsurprisingly, Hispanic Republicans are significantly more likely to vote for Trump (88%) than for Biden (3%), just as Hispanic Democrats are significantly more likely to vote for Biden (82%) than for Trump (2%).

Third, Hispanics who consider themselves to be Born-Again Christians are more than three times more likely to intend to vote for Trump (61%) than for Biden (18%). Conversely, Hispanics who consider themselves to be non-religious are more than three times more likely to intend to vote



for Biden (53%) than for Trump (15%). Hispanics who are Roman Catholic are not significantly more likely to intend to vote for Biden (44%) or Trump (37%).

Fourth, Hispanics who live in a household where only English is spoken are significantly more likely to intend to vote for Trump (46%) than for Biden (33%). In households where Spanish is spoken, Trump and Biden are tied at 38% each.

Table 10 provides the distribution of the vote intention of likely Texas Hispanic voters in the U.S. Senate election between Republican Ted Cruz, Democrat Colin Allred and Libertarian Ted Brown. The vote intention for Cruz, Allred and a combined Brown/undecided group is provided in the table.

**Table 10: U.S. Senate Vote Intention Among Texas Hispanic Voters**

Demographic	Sub-Group	Cruz	Allred	Brown/DK
Gender	Women	38%	46%	16%
	Men	39%	42%	19%
Age	18-44	35%	44%	21%
	45-64	44%	42%	14%
	65+	39%	50%	11%
Education	4 Yr. College Degree	36%	50%	14%
	No 4 Yr. College Degree	40%	41%	19%
Partisan ID	Republican	88%	4%	8%
	Independent	35%	40%	25%
	Democrat	2%	88%	10%
Religion	Born Again Christian	62%	23%	15%
	Roman Catholic	37%	45%	18%
	Not Religious	15%	73%	12%
Generation	Immigrant	43%	36%	21%
	First	37%	52%	11%
	Second	42%	43%	15%
	Third+	33%	49%	18%
Grandparents	4 Hispanic	39%	46%	15%
	Less than 4 Hispanic	36%	43%	21%
Language-Home	Only English Spoken	43%	38%	19%
	Spanish Spoken	37%	47%	15%

Table 10 does not reveal any statistically significant differences in vote intention among Texas Hispanics for Cruz and Allred based on gender, age, generation, Hispanic lineage or household language use. The three other demographic categories do however reveal one or more noteworthy differences among Hispanics in regard to vote intention.

First, while Cruz (40%) and Allred (41%) have a similar vote intention among those Hispanics who do not have a four-year college degree, Allred (50%) holds a significant 14-percentage point advantage over Cruz (36%) among Hispanics who possess a four-year college degree.

Second, unsurprisingly, Hispanic Republicans are significantly more likely to vote for Cruz (88%) than for Allred (4%), just as Hispanic Democrats are significantly more likely to vote for Allred (88%) than for Cruz (2%).

Third, Hispanics who consider themselves to be Born-Again Christians are almost three times more likely to intend to vote for Cruz (62%) than for Allred (23%). Conversely, Hispanics who consider themselves to be non-religious are almost five times more likely to intend to vote for Allred (73%) than for Cruz (15%). Hispanics who are Roman Catholic are not significantly more likely to intend to vote for Allred (45%) or Cruz (37%).