

20 24 HARRIS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION

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Hobby School of Public Affairs
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Harris County Democratic Primary Election 2024

U.S. Congress, Texas Senate & Texas House

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The Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston conducted representative surveys of Harris County registered voters who are likely to vote in the March 5, 2024 Democratic primary election in two congressional districts, one Texas Senate district, and three Texas House districts to identify their candidate preferences and opinions. The surveys were fielded between February 7 and February 17, 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. Specific information on the survey populations for these six legislative district surveys is provided in each district-specific section.

These district and other county-wide survey data which were collected will be presented in a series of three reports. The first report examined the vote intention of likely voters for the Harris County Democratic primaries for District Attorney, Sheriff, County Attorney, Tax Assessor-Collector, and Texas U.S. Senator (voters in Harris County will account for approximately one in six Texas Democratic primary voters this March). This second report focuses on the vote intention of likely voters in the Democratic primaries for Texas Congressional Districts 7 and 18, Texas State Senate District 15, and Texas State House Districts 139, 142 and 146. The final report will explore evaluations of local Democratic political figures by Harris County Democratic primary election voters.

Executive Summary

In the Texas Congressional District 7 Democratic primary election, Congresswoman Lizzie Fletcher holds a substantial 67 percentage point lead in vote intention over Pervez Agwan, 78% to 11%, with 11% of likely voters still undecided.

92% of Latino and 85% of white likely voters intend to vote for Fletcher, compared to 68% of Black and 59% of Asian American likely voters who support her.

25% of Asian American likely voters intend to vote for Agwan, compared to 8% of non-Asian American likely voters.

73% of CD-7 likely voters say they definitely would consider voting for Fletcher.

14% of CD-7 likely voters say they definitely would consider voting for Agwan.

8% of CD-7 likely voters report they never would vote for Fletcher.

25% of CD-7 likely voters report they never would vote for Agwan.

6% of CD-7 likely voters don't know enough about Fletcher to have an opinion about voting for her.

36% of CD-7 likely voters don't know enough about Agwan to have an opinion about voting for him.

In the Texas Congressional District 18 Democratic primary election, Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee holds a narrow 5 percentage point lead in vote intention over Amanda Edwards, 43% to 38%, with 16% of likely voters still undecided and 3% intending to vote for Robert Slater.

Jackson Lee (47%) enjoys a notable advantage over Edwards (33%) among women likely voters, while Edwards (46%) holds a more modest advantage over Jackson Lee among men (39%).

Jackson Lee (52%) has a notably higher vote intention than Edwards (36%) among Black likely voters, while the two possess similar levels of support among white likely voters (37% and 41%, respectively), and Edwards (43%) holds a notable lead over Jackson Lee (29%) among Latino likely voters.

Jackson Lee (44%) holds a modest lead in vote intention over Edwards (36%) among likely voters ages 18 to 44, Edwards (44%) a modest lead over Jackson Lee (35%) among those ages 45 to 64, and Jackson Lee (52%) a substantial lead over Edwards (33%) among those who are 65 or older.

42% of CD-18 likely voters say they definitely would consider voting for Jackson Lee.

35% of CD-18 likely voters say they definitely would consider voting for Edwards.

29% of CD-18 likely voters say they might consider voting for Jackson Lee.

34% of CD-18 likely voters say they might consider voting for Edwards.

24% of CD-18 likely voters report they never would vote for Jackson Lee.

6% of CD-18 likely voters report they never would vote for Edwards.

5% of CD-18 likely voters don't know enough about Jackson Lee to have an opinion about voting for her.

25% of CD-18 likely voters don't know enough about Edwards to have an opinion about voting for her.

In the Texas Senate District 15 Democratic primary election, Molly Cook and Jarvis Johnson each have a vote intention of 18%, followed closely by Todd Litton with 14%, and then by Alberto "Beto" Cardenas (6%), Karthik Soora (5%) and Michelle Anderson Bonton (2%), with 37% of likely voters still undecided.

Litton (21%) and Cook (20%) hold a notable lead over Johnson (8%) among white likely voters.

Johnson (43%) holds a substantial lead over Cook (12%) and Litton (7%) among Black likely voters.

Significantly fewer Black (24%) than Latino (38%) and white (42%) likely voters remain undecided in the SD-15 Democratic primary election.

Cook (34%) holds a substantial lead over Litton (11%) and Johnson (7%) among likely voters under the age of 45.

Around half of likely voters do not know enough about Johnson (48%), Cook (55%) or Litton (57%) to have an opinion about voting for them.

More than two-thirds of likely voters do not know enough about Soora (69%), Cardenas (71%) or Anderson Bonton (77%) to have an opinion about voting for them.

In the Texas House District 139 Democratic primary election, 62% of likely voters are undecided about for whom to vote, while 12% intend to vote for Rosalind Caesar, 10% for Angie Thibodeaux, 8% for Charlene Ward Johnson, 4% for Mo Jenkins and 4% for Jerry Ford.

In the Texas House District 142 Democratic primary election, 38% of likely voters intend to vote for Representative Harold Dutton, 7% for Danny Norris, 6% for Joyce Marie Chatman and 6% for Clint Dan Horn, with 43% still undecided.

49% of HD-142 likely voters have a favorable opinion of Dutton, while 29% have an unfavorable opinion of him and 22% do not know enough about him to have an opinion.

In the Texas House District 146 Democratic primary election, 40% of likely voters intend to vote for Representative Shawn Thierry, 16% for Lauren Ashley Simmons and 4% for Ashton Woods, with 40% still undecided.

Thierry (51%) holds a significant lead over Simmons (13%) among Black likely voters, while Simmons (25%) holds a very slight advantage over Thierry (23%) among white likely voters.

56% of HD-146 likely voters have a favorable opinion of Thierry, while 16% have an unfavorable opinion of her and 28% do not know enough about her to have an opinion.

U.S. Congressional District 7 Democratic Primary Election

Two candidates are competing in the U.S. Congressional District 7 (CD-7) primary election: three-term Congresswoman Lizzie Fletcher and challenger Pervez Agwan. The CD-7 survey population of 350 has a margin of error of +/- 5.2% and is representative of those CD-7 registered voters (in both the Harris County and Fort Bend County portions of CD-7) who are likely to vote in the March 2024 Democratic primary election.

White likely voters account for 50% of this survey population of likely CD-7 Democratic primary voters, Asian American likely voters for 16%, Black likely voters for 16%, Latino likely voters for 15%, and others for 3%. Women represent 55% of this population, men 44% and others 1%. Likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 account for 27% of this population, those ages 45 to 64 for 39% and those 65 and older for 34%. Almost four-fifths (79%) of the population identifies as Democrat, with 16% identifying as Independent and 5% unsure of their partisan identification or identifying with either the Republican Party or with a minor party.

Figure 1 provides the vote intention for likely voters in the CD-7 Democratic primary election. More than three out of four (78%) likely voters intend to vote for Fletcher, while 11% intend to vote for Agwan and 11% remain undecided. If the population of likely voters is restricted to those who are the very most likely to vote, Fletcher's vote intention rises to 79%, Agwan's remains at 11%, and the proportion of undecided voters drops to 10%. The following analysis focuses on the larger population of 350 likely voters.

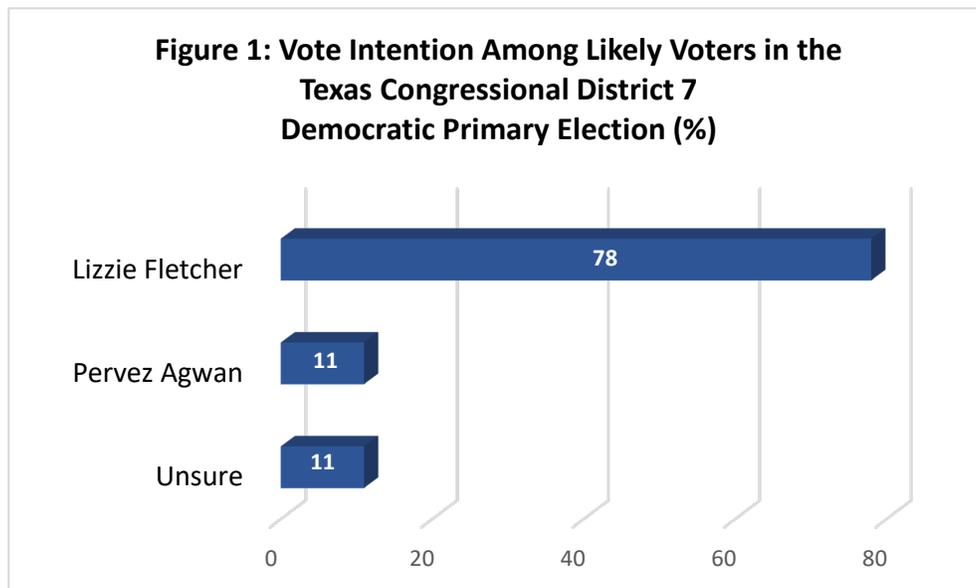


Table 1 provides the distribution of the CD-7 vote intention broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age and partisan identification.

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Groups & Vote Intention in the CD-7 Democratic Primary Election (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Fletcher	Agwan	Unsure
Gender	Women	79	11	10
	Men	76	11	13
Ethnicity/Race	White	85	7	8
	Asian American	59	25	16
	Black	68	14	18
	Latino	92	5	3
Age	18-44	67	17	16
	45-64	81	12	7
	65+	84	4	12
Partisan ID	Democrat	82	9	9
	Independent	68	17	15
Overall		78	11	11

There do not exist any noteworthy differences in the vote intention between women and men for either Fletcher (79% and 76%) or Agwan (11% and 11%).

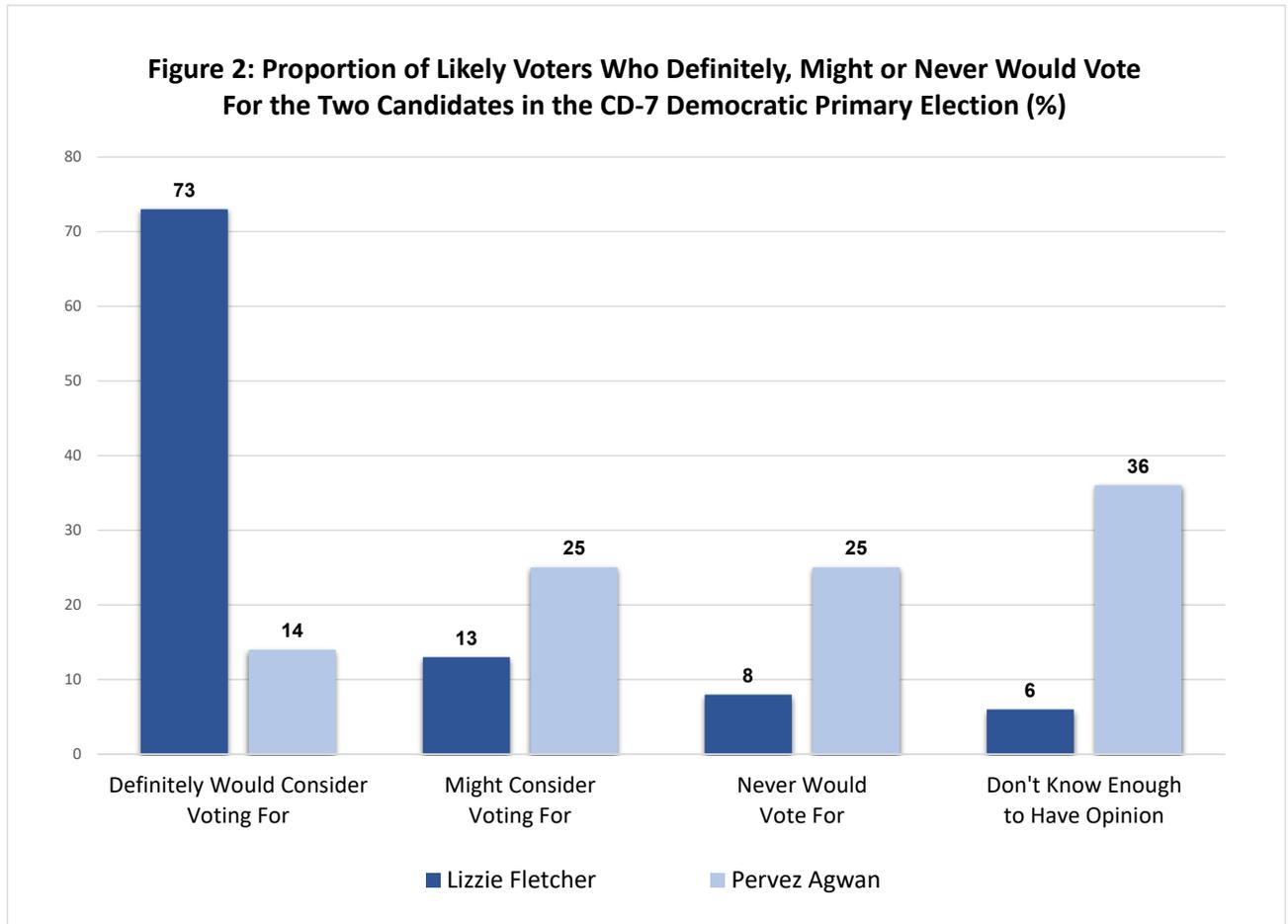
While approximately nine out of ten white (85%) and Latino (92%) likely voters intend to vote for Fletcher, the same is true for a significantly lower proportion of Asian American (59%) and Black (68%) likely voters; though with Fletcher’s support among these latter two groups still well-above 50%. Agwan’s vote intention among Asian American likely voters (25%) is notably higher than his vote intention among both white (7%) and Latino (5%) likely voters.

Fletcher’s vote intention among likely voters ages 45 to 64 (81%) and 65 and older (84%) is significantly higher than her support likely among voters ages 18 to 44 (67%). In contrast, Agwan’s vote intention among likely voters ages 18 to 44 (17%) is higher than his vote intention among those 65 and older (4%).

Fletcher is favored over Agwan among likely voters who identify as Democrats by an 82% to 9% vote intention margin, and among likely voters who identify as Independents by a narrower 68% to 17% margin.

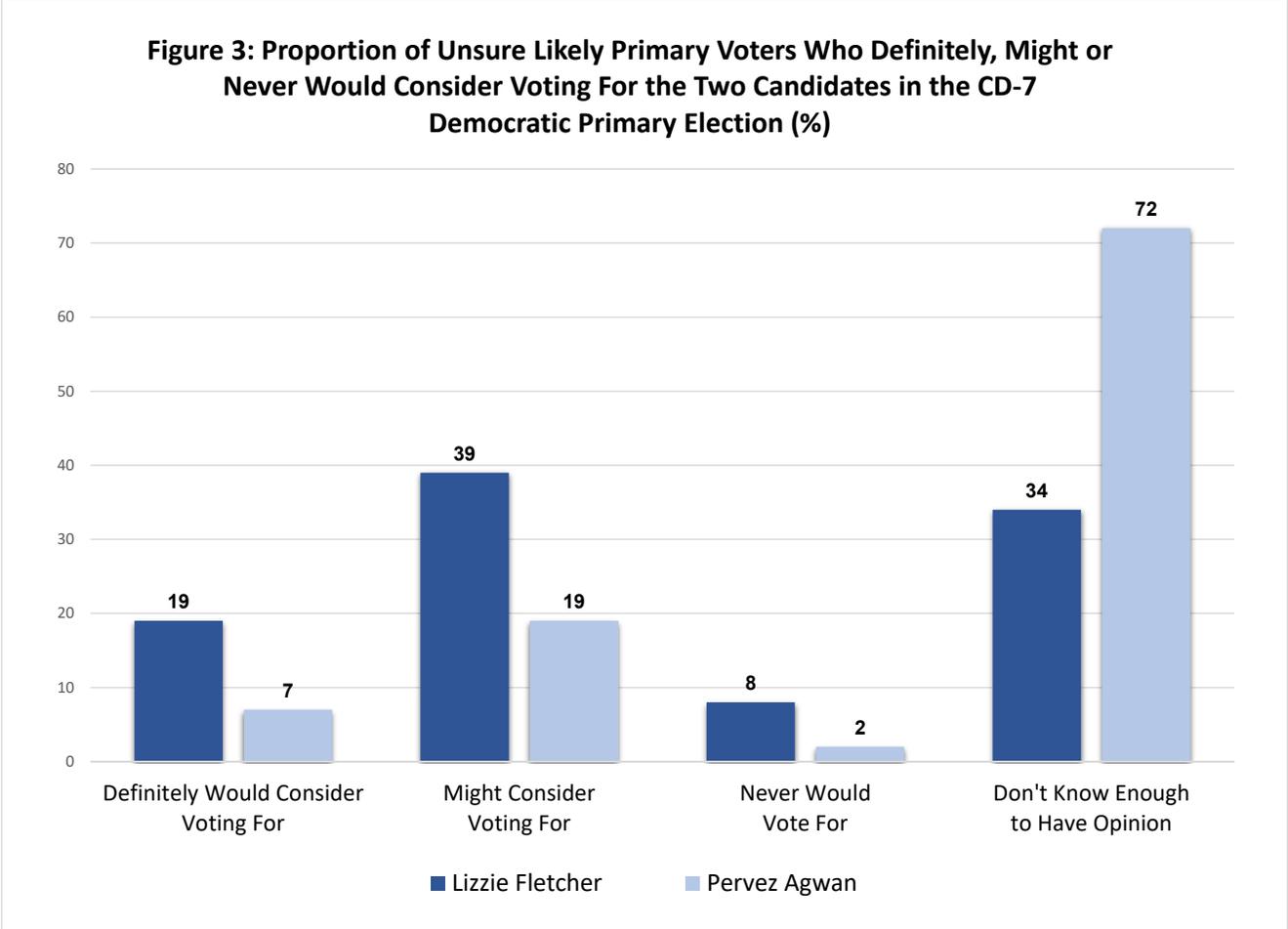
Figure 2 provides the response to a question which asked:

Independently of who else is running, please indicate for the Democratic Party's Texas Congressional District 7 Primary Election candidates listed below if they are someone you definitely would consider voting for in the primary, someone you might consider voting for in the primary, someone you never would vote for in the primary, or someone you don't know enough about to have an opinion either way.



Almost three out of four (73%) likely voters say they definitely would consider voting for Fletcher, while 14% said they definitely would consider voting for Agwan. Another 13% and 25% state they might consider voting for Fletcher and Agwan, respectively. One-fourth (25%) of these likely voters report they never would vote for Agwan, compared to 8% who never would vote for Fletcher. Only 6% of likely voters do not know enough about Fletcher to have an opinion about voting for her, while more than one-third (36%) do not know enough about Agwan to have an opinion about voting for him.

Figure 3 provides information similar to that in Figure 2, but restricted to the 11% of likely voters who indicated they were unsure about their vote intention in the CD-7 Democratic primary election. Almost one in five (19%) of these unsure likely voters indicated they definitely would consider voting for Fletcher, with another 39% saying they might vote for Fletcher, 8% reporting they never would vote for Fletcher, and 34% reporting that they don't know enough about Fletcher to have an opinion about voting for her. Almost three out of four (72%) of these unsure likely voters don't know enough about Agwan to have an opinion about voting for him, with 7% reporting they definitely would consider voting for him, 19% that they might consider voting for him, and with 2% who never would vote for Agwan.



U.S. Congressional District 18 Democratic Primary Election

Three candidates are competing in the U.S. Congressional District 18 (CD-18) primary election: 15-term Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee and challengers Amanda Edwards and Robert Slater. The CD-18 survey population of 450 has a margin of error of +/-4.6% and is representative of those CD-18 registered voters who are likely to vote in the March 2024 Democratic primary election.

Black likely voters account for 47% of this survey population of likely CD-18 Democratic primary voters, white likely voters for 34%, Latino likely voters for 15% and others for 4%. Women represent 58% of this population, men 41% and others 1%. Likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 account for 26% of this population, those ages 45 to 64 for 39% and those 65 and older for 35%. More than four-fifths (82%) of the population identifies as Democrat, with 15% identifying as Independent and 3% unsure of their partisan identification or identifying with either the Republican Party or with a minor party.

Figure 4 provides the vote intention of likely voters in the CD-18 Democratic primary election. Jackson Lee holds a narrow 43% to 38% lead over Edwards, with 3% intending to vote for Slater, and 16% of these likely voters still undecided. If the population of likely voters is restricted to those who are the very most likely to vote, Jackson Lee's vote intention rises to 45% and Edwards' vote intention rises to 39%, while Slater remains at 3% and the proportion of undecided voters drops to 13%. The following analysis focuses on the larger population of 450 likely voters.

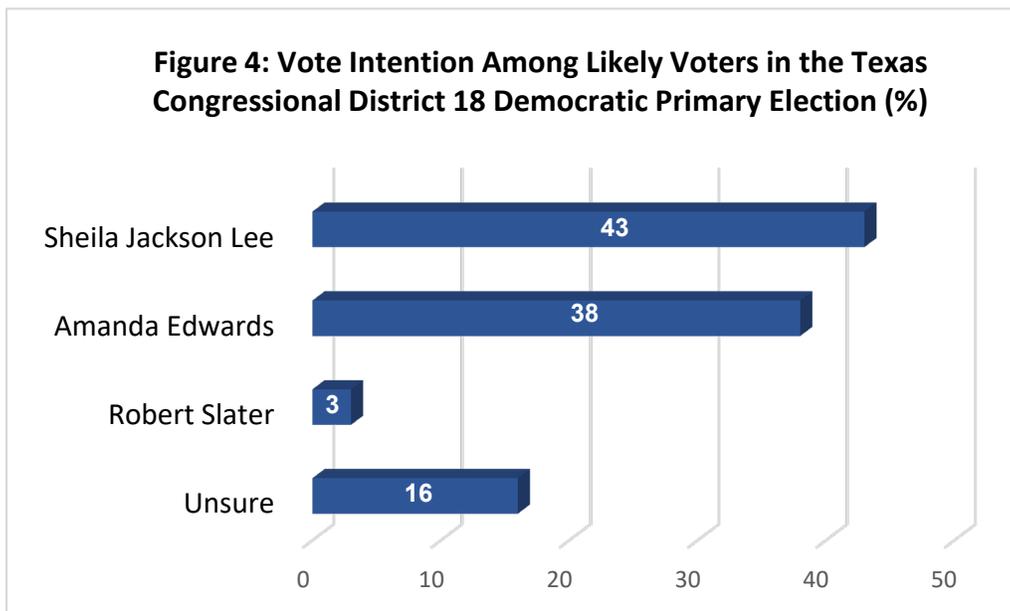


Table 2 provides the distribution of the CD-18 vote intention broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age and partisan identification.

Table 2: Socio-Demographic Groups & Vote Intention in the CD-18 Democratic Primary (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Jackson Lee	Edwards	Slater	Unsure
Gender	Women	47	33	3	17
	Men	39	46	2	13
Ethnicity/Race	White	37	41	1	21
	Black	52	36	3	9
	Latino	29	43	5	23
Age	18-44	44	36	5	15
	45-64	35	44	2	19
	65+	52	33	2	13
Partisan ID	Democrat	46	37	3	14
	Independent	31	45	1	23
Overall		43	38	3	16

Jackson Lee enjoys a notable 47% to 33% advantage over Edwards among women, while Edwards enjoys a more modest 46% to 39% advantage over Jackson Lee among men.

Edwards (41%) and Jackson Lee (37%) possess a near-equal vote intention among white likely voters, while Jackson Lee holds a significant 16 percentage point advantage over Edwards among Black likely voters (52% to 36%) and Edwards holds a 14 percentage point advantage over Jackson Lee among Latino likely voters (43% to 29%). The proportions of white (21%) and Latino (23%) likely voters who remain undecided in this primary contest are notably greater than the proportion of Black likely voters who remain undecided (9%).

Jackson Lee’s vote intention among likely voters ages 18 to 44 (44%) is modestly greater than that of Edwards (36%), while Edwards’ vote intention among likely voters ages 45 to 64 (44%) is modestly greater than that of Jackson Lee (35%). Jackson Lee (52%) however holds a significant 19 percentage point lead over Edwards (33%) among likely voters age 65 and older.

Likely voters who identify as Democrat are modestly more likely to intend to vote for Jackson Lee (46%) than Edwards (37%), with the opposite true among Independents where Edwards holds a 45% to 31% advantage, and where 23% of Independent likely voters remain undecided.

Figure 5 provides the response to a question which asked:

Independently of who else is running, please indicate for the Democratic Party's Texas Congressional District 18 Primary Election candidates listed below if they are someone you definitely would consider voting for in the primary, someone you might consider voting for in the primary, someone you never would vote for in the primary, or someone you don't know enough about to have an opinion either way.

A little more than two-fifths (42%) and one-third (35%) of likely voters report they definitely would consider voting for Jackson Lee and Edwards, respectively (see Figure 5). Another 29% and 34% report they might consider voting for Jackson Lee and Edwards. Almost one-fourth (24%) of likely voters say they never would vote for Jackson Lee, compared to 6% who never would vote for Edwards. And, while a mere one in twenty (5%) of these likely voters don't know enough about Jackson Lee to have an opinion about voting for her, one in four (25%) don't know enough about Edwards to have an opinion about voting for her in the CD-18 Democratic primary election. More than two-thirds (71%) of these likely voters don't know enough about Slater to have an opinion about voting for him.

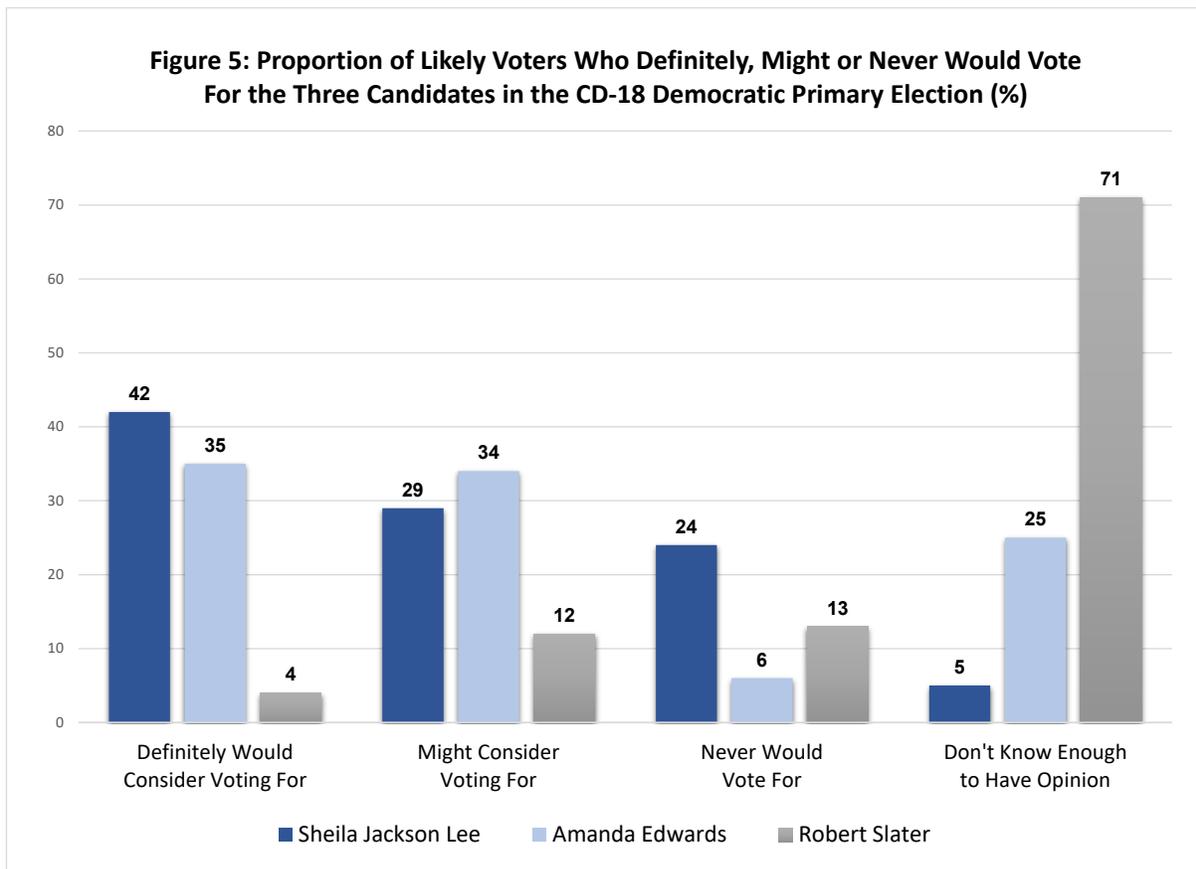
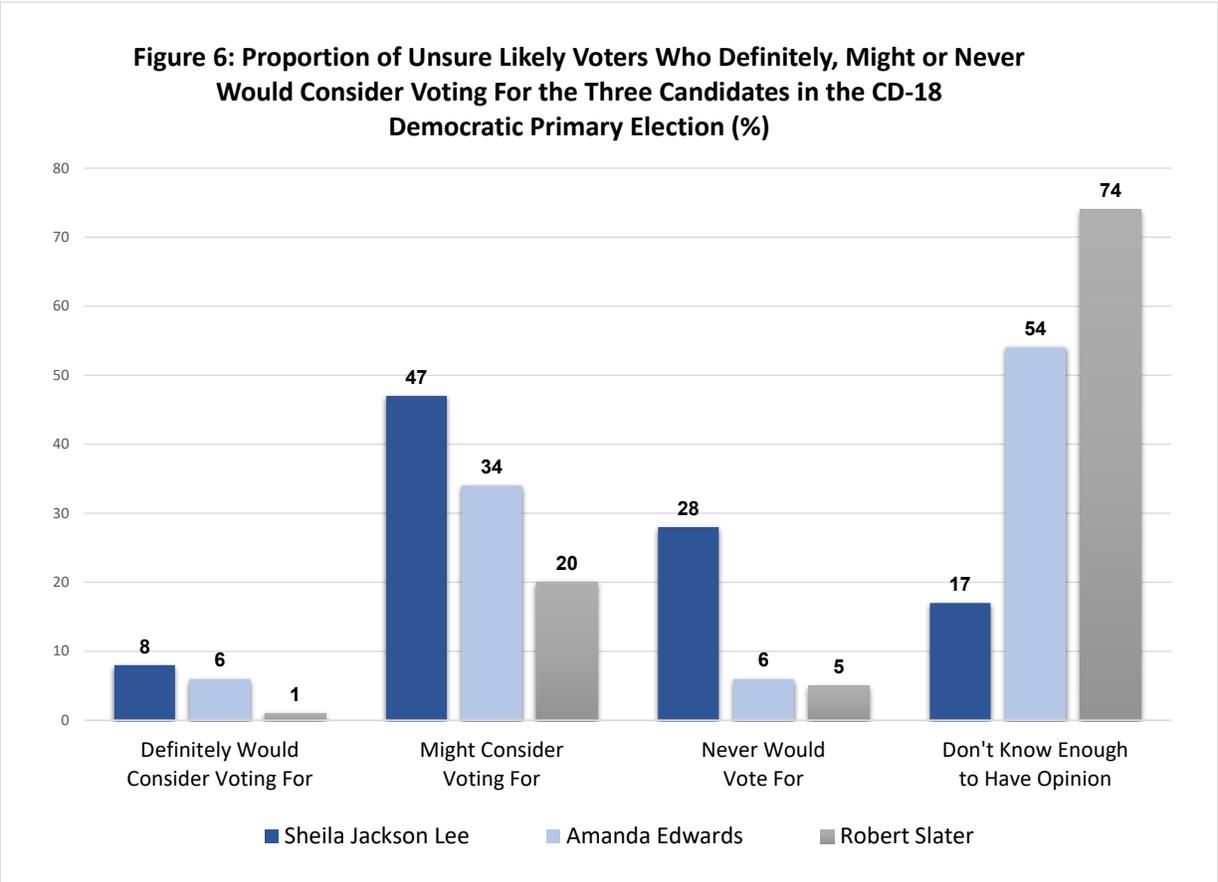


Figure 6 provides information similar to that in Figure 5, but restricted to the 16% of likely voters who indicated they were unsure about their vote intention in the CD-18 Democratic primary election. More than one-half (54%) of these unsure likely voters don't know enough about Edwards to have an opinion about voting for her, while a little less than one-fifth (17%) don't know enough about Jackson Lee. Of the remainder, 8% definitely would consider voting for Jackson Lee, 47% might consider voting for Jackson Lee, and 28% never would vote for Jackson Lee. The comparable proportions for Edwards are 6%, 34% and 6%, respectively. Almost three out of four (74%) of these unsure likely voters don't know enough about Slater to have an opinion about voting for him.



Texas Senate District 15 Democratic Primary Election

Six candidates are competing in the open-seat Texas Senate District 15 (SD-15) Democratic primary election: Michelle Anderson Bonton, Alberto “Beto” Cardenas, Molly Cook, Jarvis Johnson, Todd Litton and Karthik Soora. The seat became open when the former Dean of the Texas Senate, John Whitmire, was elected mayor of the City of Houston in December of 2023. The SD-15 survey population of 750 has a margin of error of +/- 3.5% and is representative of those SD-15 registered voters who are likely to vote in the March 2024 Democratic primary election.

White likely voters account for 54% of this survey population of likely SD-15 Democratic primary voters, Black likely voters for 25%, Latino likely voters for 15% and others for 6%. Women represent 55% of this population and men 45%. Likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 account for 28% of this population, those ages 45 to 64 for 38% and those 65 and older for 34%. More than four-fifths (83%) of the population identifies as Democrat, with 14% identifying as Independent and 3% unsure of their partisan identification or identifying with either the Republican Party or with a minor party.

Figure 7 provides the vote intention in the SD-15 Democratic primary election. Cook (18%) and Johnson (18%) hold a very narrow lead over Litton (14%) in vote intention, with the other three candidates trailing further behind this trio with a vote intention of 6% (Cardenas), 5% (Soora) and 2% (Anderson Bonton). Almost two out of five (37%) likely voters remain unsure of how they will vote in this contest. If the population of likely voters is restricted to those who are the very most likely to vote, Cook’s vote intention rises to 20%, Johnson’s remains at 18%, Litton’s rises to 16%, Cardenas’s drops to 5% and those of Soora and Anderson Bonton remain at 5% and 2%, respectively, with the proportion of unsure voters falling to 34%. The following analysis focuses on the larger population of 750 likely voters.

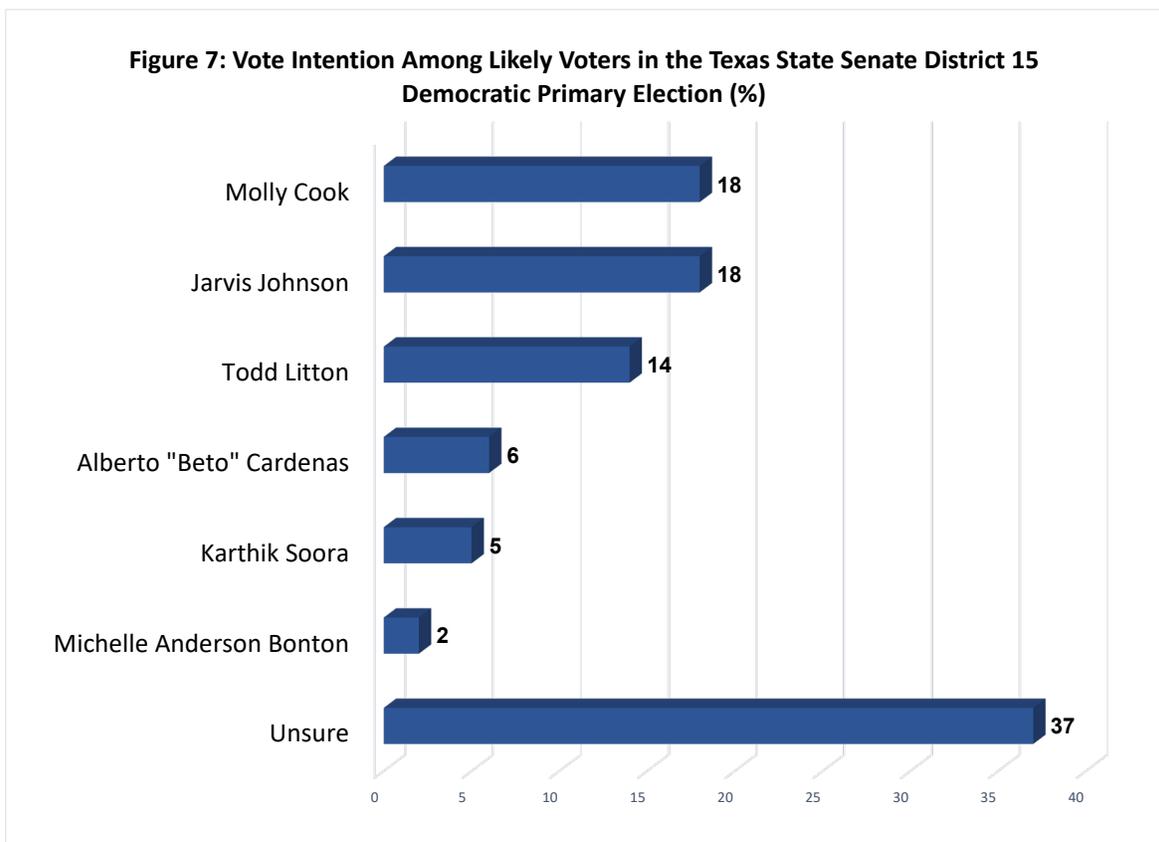


Table 3 provides the distribution of the SD-15 vote intention (for Cook, Johnson, and Litton, for the other three candidates combined, and for those who remain unsure) broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age and partisan identification.

Table 3: Socio-Demographic Groups & Vote Intention in the SD-15 Democratic Primary Election (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Cook	Johnson	Litton	Others	Unsure
Gender	Women	20	19	13	13	35
	Men	16	16	16	13	39
Ethnicity/Race	White	20	8	21	9	42
	Black	12	43	7	14	24
	Latino	18	15	6	23	38
Age	18-44	34	7	11	17	31
	45-64	14	23	15	11	37
	65+	11	21	17	10	41
Partisan ID	Democrat	20	17	16	13	34
	Independent	5	22	12	14	47
Overall		18	18	14	13	37

Cook (20%) and Johnson (19%) enjoy a modest advantage over Litton (13%) in vote intention among women, while the three candidates are even at 16% among men.

Litton (21%) and Cook (20%) hold a notable lead over Johnson (8%) among white likely voters. In contrast, Johnson (43%) holds a very substantial lead over Cook (12%) and Litton (7%) among Black likely voters, with more than three and six times the vote intention of his two closest rivals. Cook (18%) and Johnson (15%) hold a modest lead over Litton (6%) among Latino likely voters, 15% of whom intend to vote for Cardenas. Significantly fewer Black likely voters (24%) than Latino (38%) and white (42%) likely voters remain undecided in the SD-15 Democratic primary contest.

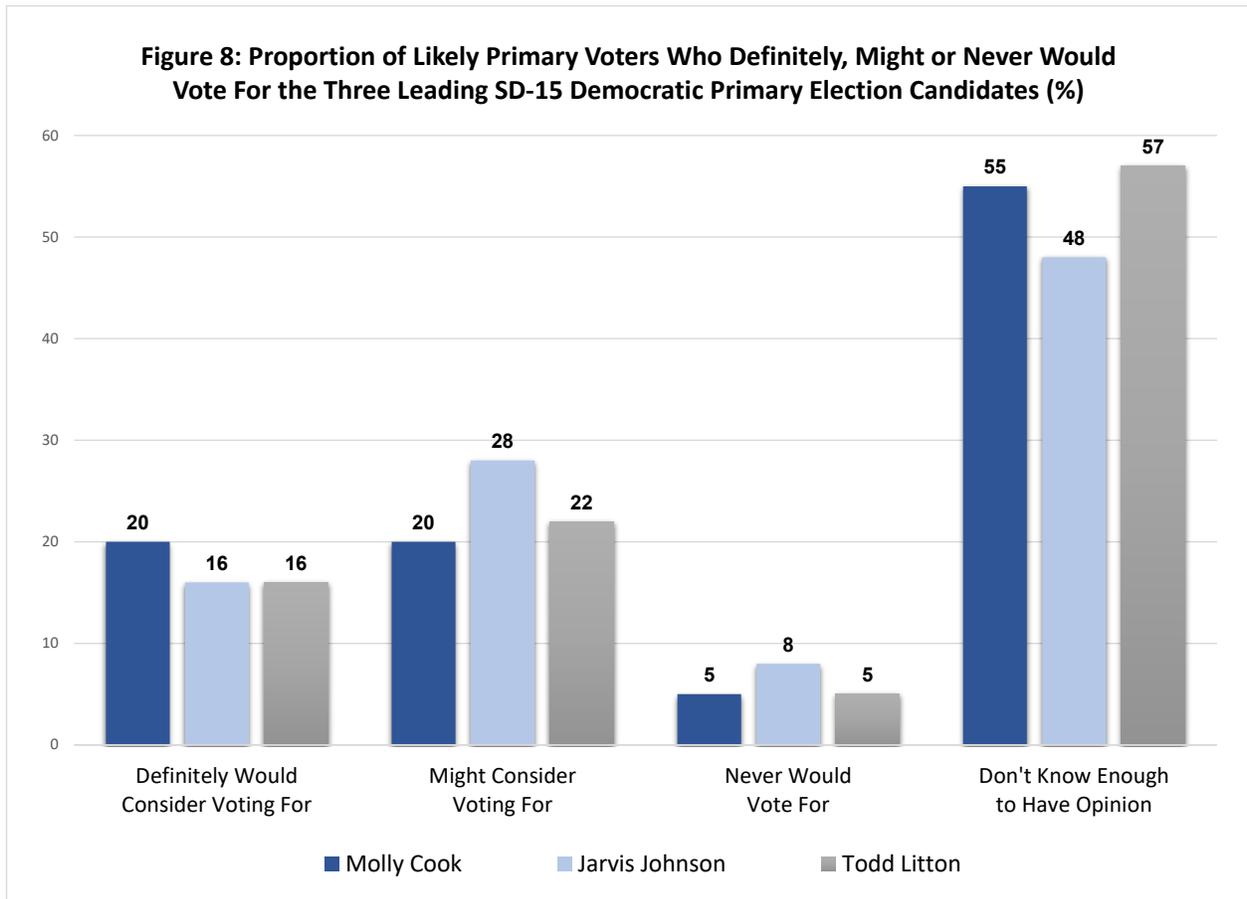
Cook's vote intention among likely voters under the age of 45 (34%) is more than four times that of Johnson (7%) and more than three times that of Litton (11%). Johnson in turn holds a modest lead over both Litton and Cook among likely voters ages 45 to 64 (23% vs. 15% and 14%, respectively). Johnson (especially) and Litton hold a modest lead over Cook among likely voters 65 and older (21% and 17% vs. 11%).

Cook (20%), Johnson (17%) and Litton (16%) possess relatively equal support among likely Democratic primary voters who identify as Democrats, while Johnson (22%) enjoys an advantage over Litton (12%) and Cook (5%) among the one in seven likely SD-15 primary voters who identify as Independents, nearly one-half of whom (47%) remain undecided.

Figures 8 (the three leading candidates) and 9 (the three other candidates) provides the response to a question which asked:

Independently of who else is running, please indicate for the Democratic Party's Texas Senate District 15 Primary Election candidates listed below if they are someone you definitely would consider voting for in the primary, someone you might consider voting for in the primary, someone you never would vote for in the primary, or someone you don't know enough about to have an opinion either way.

Almost half or more than half of likely Democratic primary voters do not know enough about Johnson (48%), Cook (55%) or Litton (57%) to have an opinion about voting for them (see Figure 8). Among those who do have an opinion, 20% definitely would consider voting for Cook, 16% definitely would consider voting for Johnson, and 16% definitely would consider voting for Litton. Another 20%, 28% and 22% might consider voting for Cook, Johnson and Litton, respectively. Only around one in twenty likely SD-15 Democratic primary voters report that they never would vote for Cook (5%), Johnson (8%), or Litton (5%).



More than two-thirds of likely Democratic primary voters do not know enough about Cardenas (71%), Soora (69%) or Anderson Bonton (77%) to have an opinion about voting for them (see Figure 9). Among those who do have an opinion, 6% definitely would consider voting for Cardenas, 5% definitely would consider voting for Soora, and 2% definitely would consider voting for Anderson Bonton. Another 16%, 20% and 14% might consider voting for these three candidates, respectively. Only around one in twenty likely SD-15 Democratic primary voters report that they never would vote for Cardenas (7%), Soora (6%) and Anderson Bonton (7%).

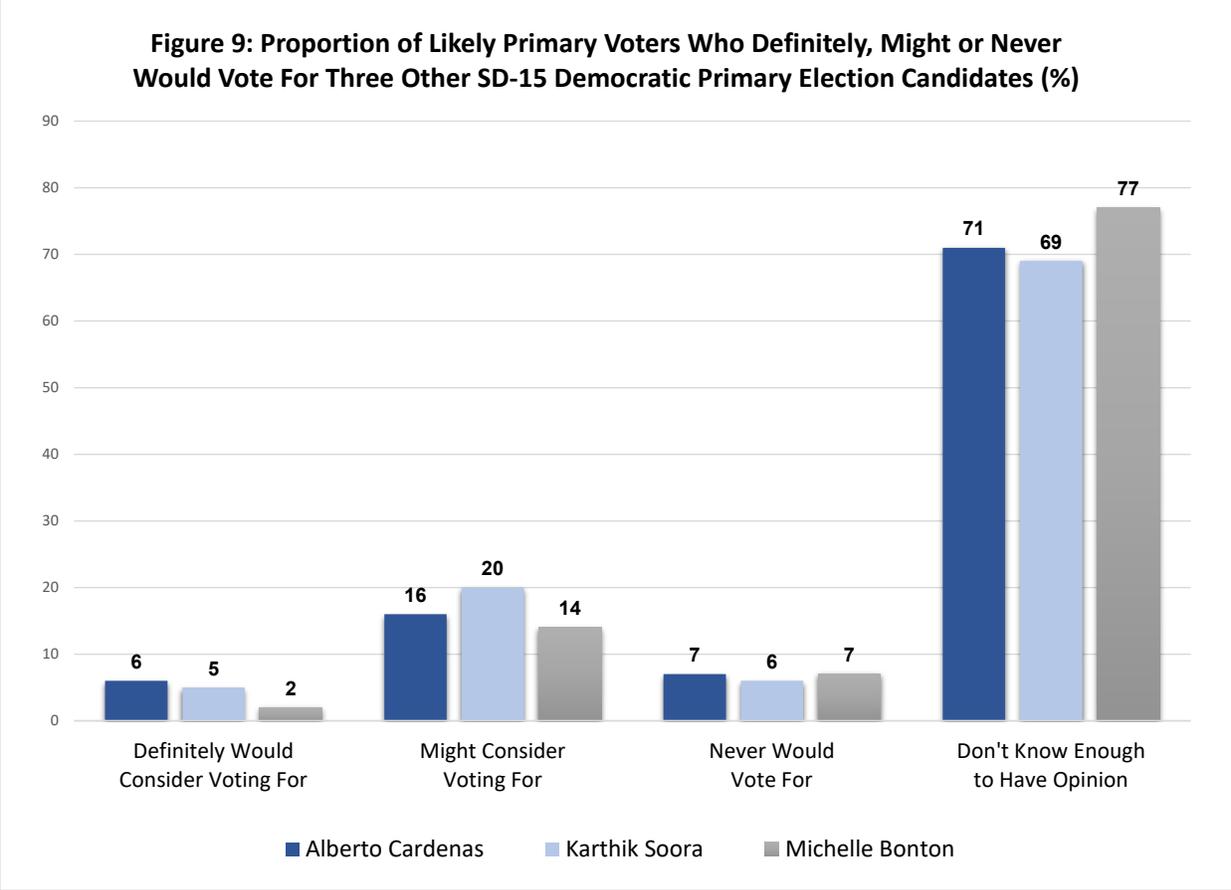
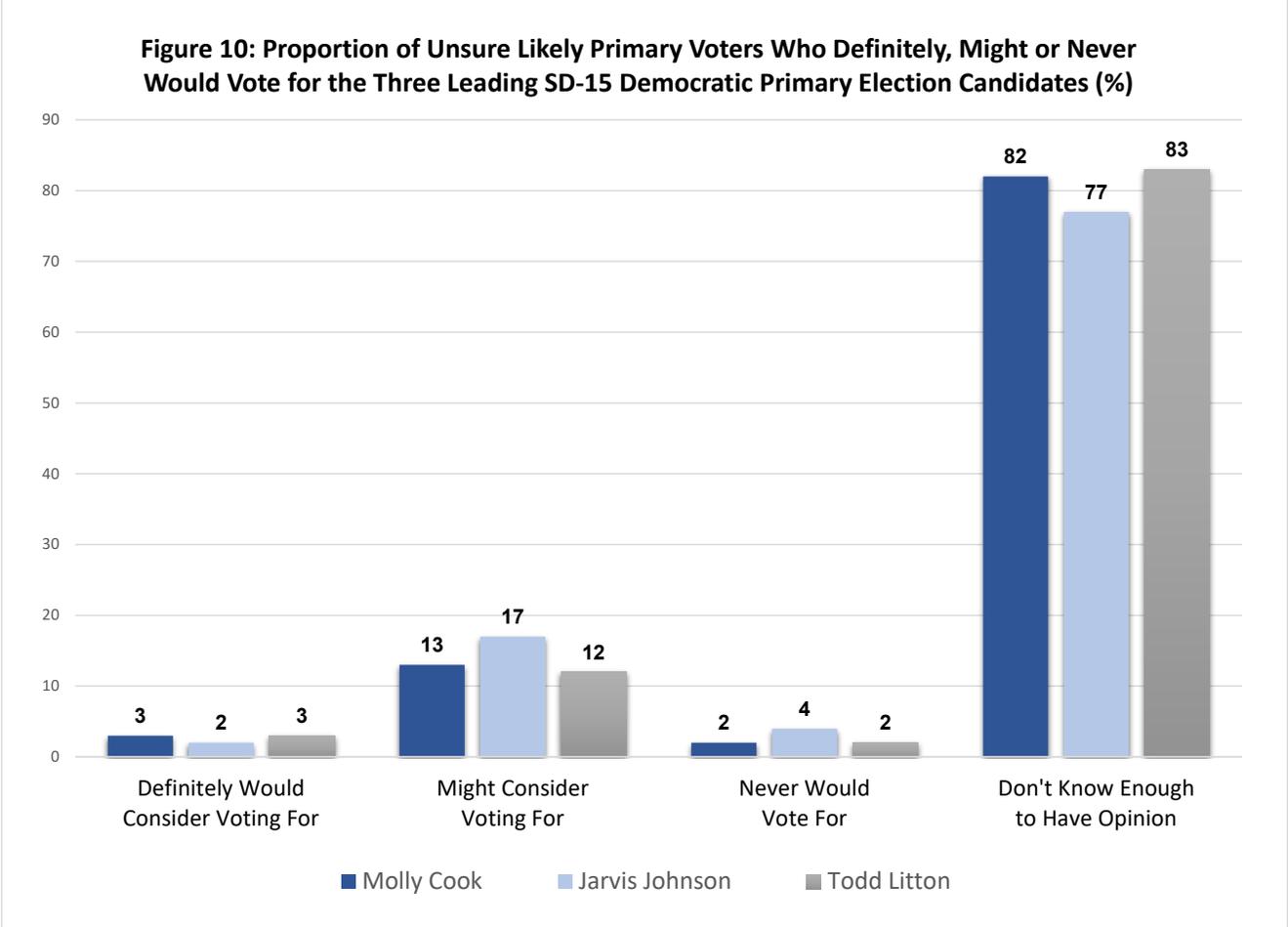


Figure 10 provides information similar to that in Figure 8, but restricted to the 37% of likely voters who indicated they were unsure about their vote intention in the SD-15 Democratic primary election. More than three out of four of these unsure likely voters don't know enough about Johnson (77%), Cook (82%) and Litton (83%) to have an opinion about voting for them. Among those who do know enough to have an opinion, 3% definitely would consider voting for Cook and Litton and 2% for Johnson, while 13%, 17% and 12% might consider voting for Cook, Johnson and Litton, respectively. The proportion of unsure voters who never would vote for these candidates ranges from 2% for Cook and Litton to 4% for Johnson.



Texas House District 139 Democratic Primary Election

Five candidates are competing in the open seat Texas House District 139 (HD-139) Democratic primary election: Rosalind Caesar, Jerry Ford, Mo Jenkins, Angie Thibodeaux, and Charlene Ward Johnson. The incumbent, Representative Jarvis Johnson, is running in the Senate District 15 Democratic primary election. The HD-139 survey population of 116 has a margin of error of +/- 9.1% and is representative of those HD-139 registered voters who are likely to vote in the March 2024 Democratic primary. It is important to keep in mind that the small size of this population results in a much wider margin of error than was the case for the data for CD-7, CD-18 and SD-15, and the results should be interpreted accordingly.

Black likely voters account for 53% of this survey population of likely HD-139 Democratic primary voters, white likely voters for 31%, Latino likely voters for 13% and others for 3%. Women represent 61% of this population, men 38% and others 1%. Likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 account for 25% of this population, those ages 45 to 64 for 40% and those 65 and older for 35%. More than four-fifths (83%) of the population identifies as Democrat, with 15% identifying as Independent and 2% unsure of their partisan identification or identifying with either the Republican Party or with a minor party.

Figure 11 provides the vote intention of likely voters in the HD-139 Democratic primary election. More than three-fifths (62%) of the likely voters remain undecided in this contest. Among the 38% of likely voters with a vote intention, 12% intend to vote for Caesar, 10% for Thibodeaux, 8% for Ward Johnson, 4% for Jenkins and 4% for Ford. While the small size of the population does not allow for the identification of a definitive front-runner, the high degree of fragmentation of the vote intention combined with the large proportion of undecided voters suggests that HD-139 is very likely to go to a May runoff between the top two finishers on March 5, and that all of the five candidates have a realistic prospect of winning one of the two golden runoff tickets.

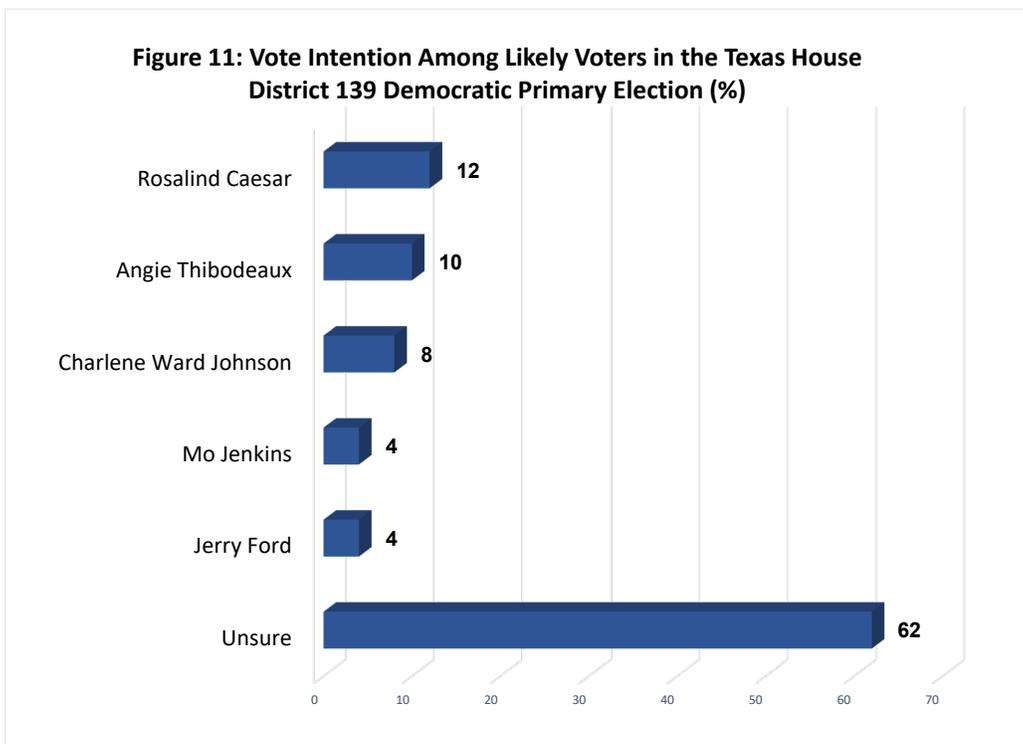


Table 4 provides the distribution of the HD-139 vote intention (for Caesar, Thibodeaux and Ward Johnson, for the other two candidates combined, and for those who remain unsure) broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age and partisan identification.

Table 4: Socio-Demographic Groups & Vote Intention in the HD-139 Democratic Primary Election (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Caesar	Thibodeaux	Ward Johnson	Others	Unsure
Gender	Women	11	11	5	10	63
	Men	13	10	11	10	56
Ethnicity/Race	White	10	2	6	13	69
	Black	13	17	9	6	55
Age	18-44	18	0	6	12	64
	45-64	8	14	7	2	69
	65+	10	13	10	13	54
Partisan ID	Democrat	10	12	7	9	62
	Independent	23	0	7	8	62
Overall		12	10	8	8	62

The small population size combined with the large proportion of undecided voters makes it difficult to draw any definitive conclusions based on the results in Table 4. One conclusion that can be drawn however is that relatively equal proportions of all socio-demographic sub-groups reported that they were unsure about their vote intention in the HD-139 Democratic primary election.

Texas House District 142 Democratic Primary Election

Four candidates are competing in the Texas House District 142 (HD-142) Democratic primary election: 20-term State Representative Harold Dutton and challengers Joyce Marie Chatman, Clint Dan Horn and Danyahel (Danny) Norris. The HD-142 survey population of 55 has a margin of error of +/-13.1% and is representative of those HD-142 registered voters who are likely to vote in the March 2024 Democratic primary election. It is important to keep in mind that the very small size of this population results in a much wider margin of error than was the case for the data for CD-7, CD-18 and SD-15, and the results should be interpreted accordingly.

Black likely voters account for 58% of this survey population of likely HD-142 Democratic primary voters, white likely voters for 29%, Latino likely voters for 12% and others for 1%. Women represent 57% of this population and men 43%. Likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 account for 27% of this population, those ages 45 to 64 for 40% and those 65 and older for 35%. Four-fifths (80%) of the population identifies as Democrat, with 16% identifying as Independent and 4% unsure of their partisan identification or identifying with either the Republican Party or with a minor party.

Figure 12 provides the vote intention in the HD-142 Democratic primary election. Dutton (38%) holds a significant lead in vote intention over Norris (7%), Chatman (6%) and Horn (6%), with however more than two-fifths (43%) of likely voters still undecided.

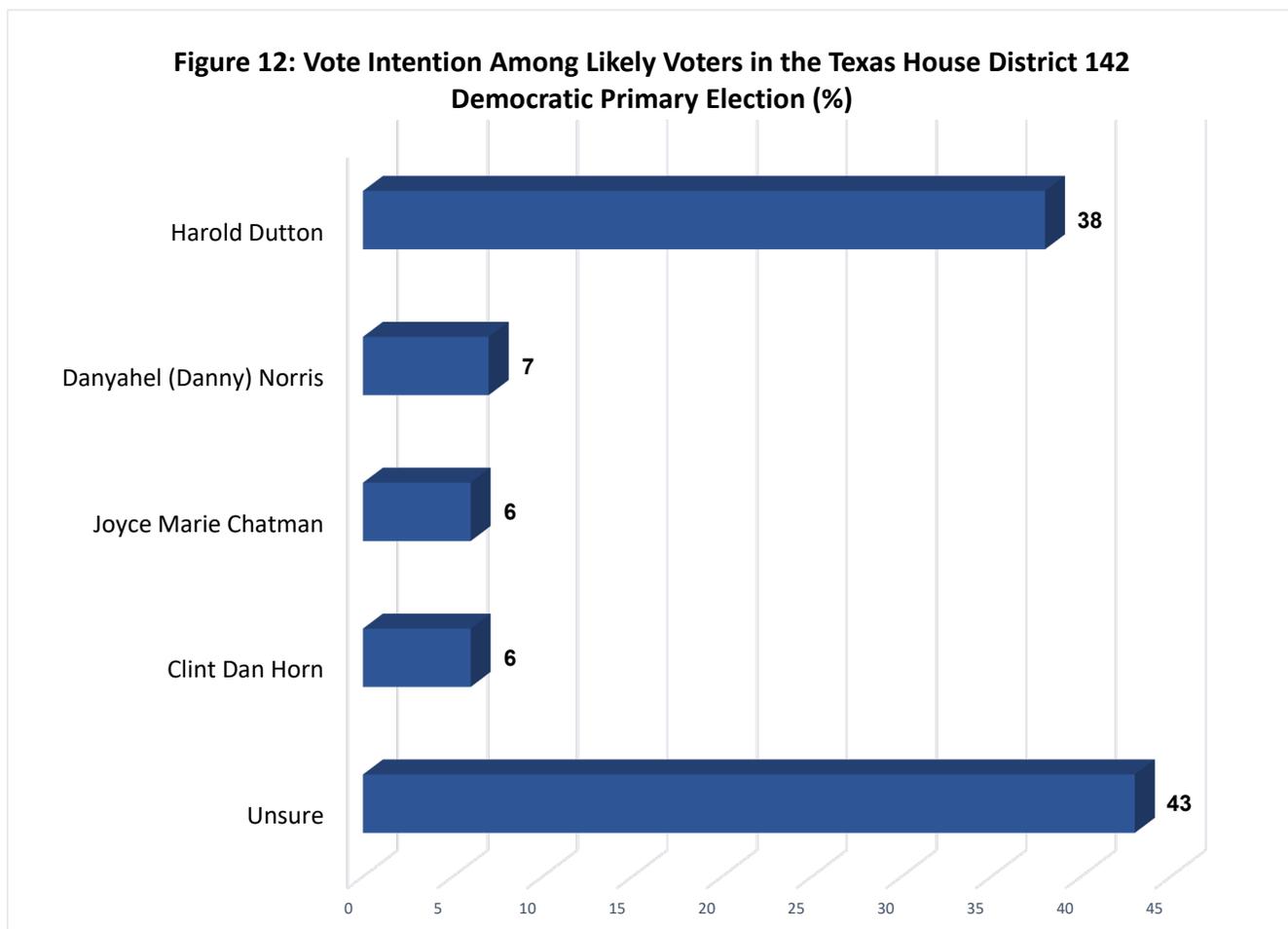


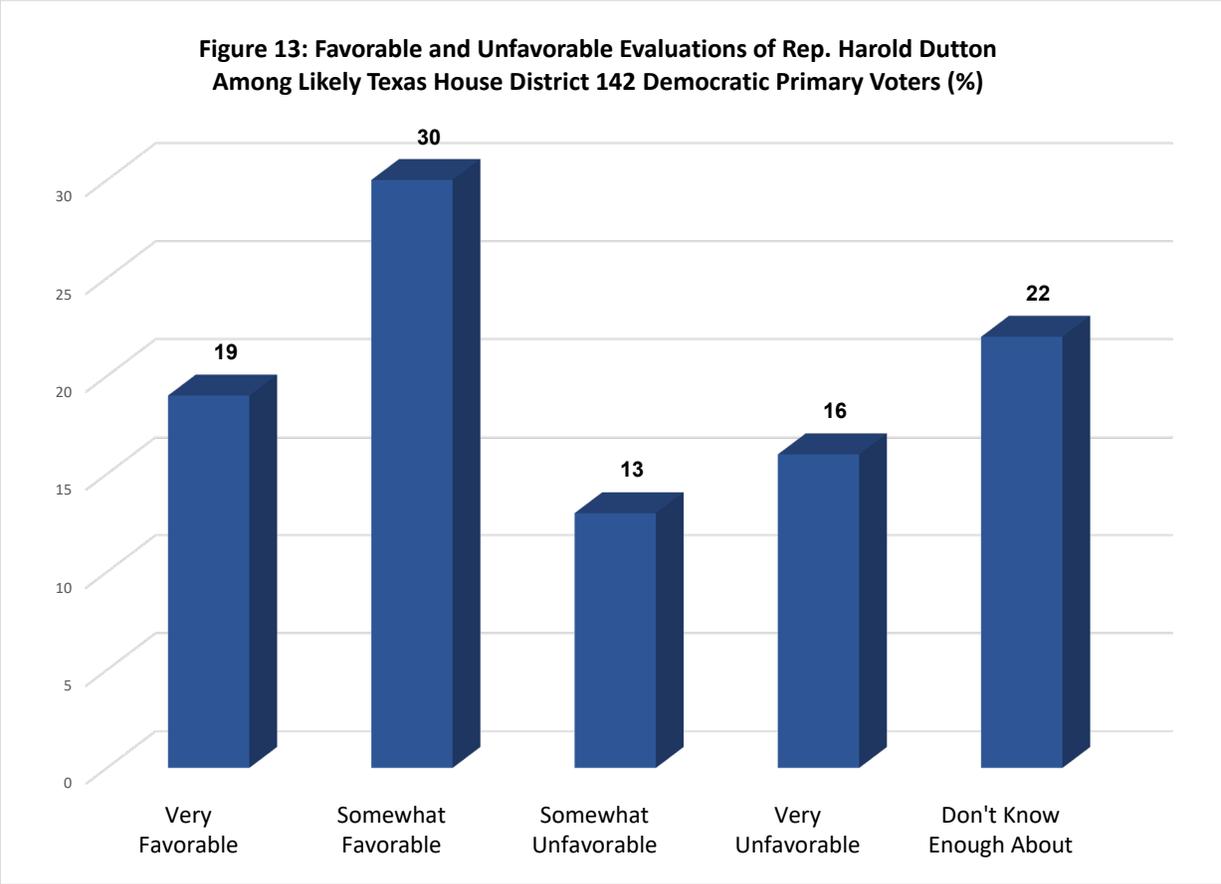
Table 5 provides the distribution of the HD-142 vote intention (for Dutton, for the other three candidates combined, and for those who remain unsure) broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age and partisan identification.

Table 5: Socio-Demographic Groups & Vote Intention in the HD-142 Democratic Primary Election (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Dutton	Others	Unsure
Gender	Women	47	18	35
	Men	24	20	56
Ethnicity/Race	White	19	25	56
	Black	53	18	29
Age	18-44	15	24	61
	45-64	27	28	45
	65+	61	11	28
Partisan ID	Democrat	42	15	43
Overall		38	19	43

Due to the small sample population, it is difficult to draw much in the way of conclusions from the data in Table 5. However, the data do suggest that the source of Dutton’s significant advantage over his three rivals comes predominantly from his strong support among likely voters age 65 and older (61%), Black likely voters (53%) and women likely voters (47%).

Figure 13 provides the results of a question which asked these likely voters if they had a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable evaluation of Dutton, or if they didn't know enough about him to have an opinion either way. Close to half (49%) of these likely voters have a favorable opinion of Dutton (19% very and 30% somewhat), while 29% have an unfavorable opinion of Dutton (16% very and 13% somewhat). A little more than one-fifth (22%) of these HD-142 Democratic primary likely voters reported that they do not know enough about Dutton to have an opinion of him.



Texas House District 146 Democratic Primary Election

Three candidates are competing in the Texas House District 146 (HD-146) Democratic primary election: four-term State Representative Shawn Thierry and challengers Lauren Ashley Simmons and Ashton Woods. The HD-146 survey population of 168 has a margin of error of +/-7.5% and is representative of those HD-146 registered voters who are likely to vote in the March 2024 Democratic primary. It is important to keep in mind that the smaller size of this population results in a somewhat wider margin of error than was the case for the data for CD-7, CD-18 and SD-15, and the results should be interpreted accordingly.

Black likely voters account for 56% of this survey population of likely HD-146 Democratic primary voters, white likely voters for 31%, Latino likely voters for 10% and others for 3%. Women represent 55% of this population of likely voters, men 43% and others 2%. Likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 account for 25% of this population, those ages 45 to 64 for 39% and those 65 and older for 36%. A little more than three-fourths (76%) of the population identifies as Democrat, with 18% identifying as Independent and 6% unsure of their partisan identification or identifying with either the Republican Party or with a minor party.

Figure 14 provides the vote intention among likely voters in the HD-146 Democratic primary election. Two-fifths of likely voters intend to cast a ballot for Thierry (40%), 16% intend to vote for Simmons and 4% intend to vote for Woods. Two-fifths (40%) of likely voters are still unsure about their vote intention.

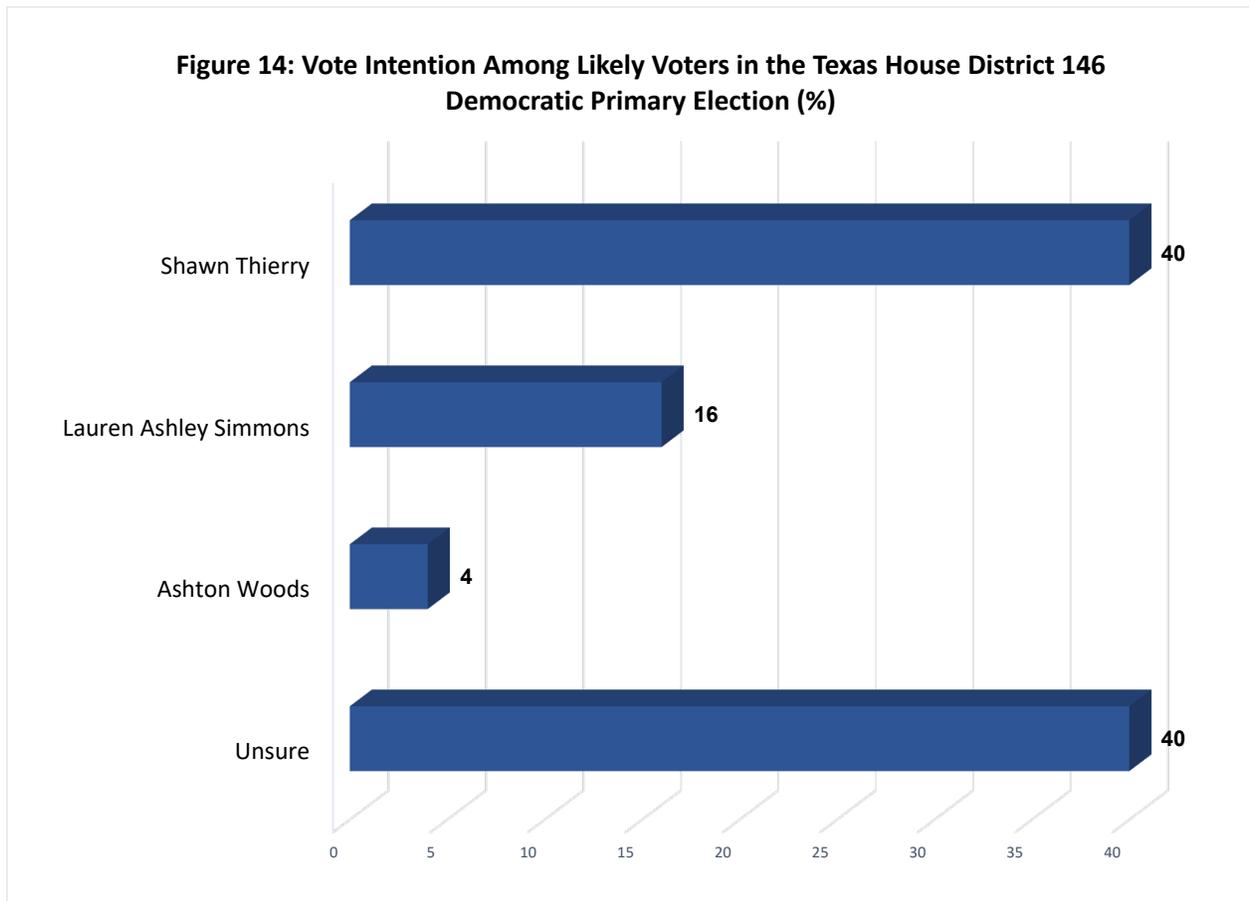


Table 6 provides the distribution of the HD-146 vote intention broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age and partisan identification.

Table 6: Socio-Demographic Groups & Vote Intention in the HD-146 Democratic Primary Election (%)

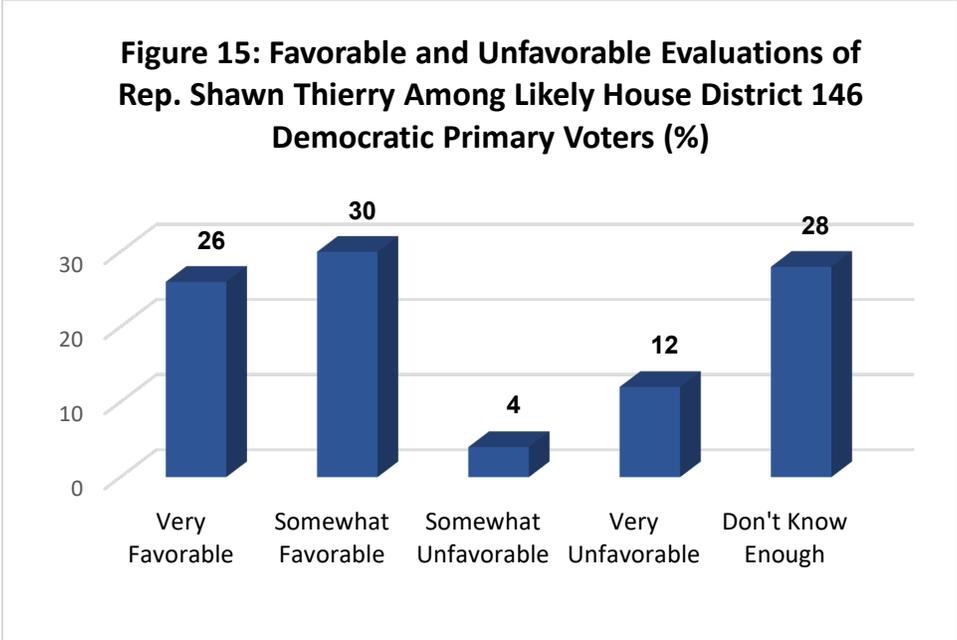
Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Thierry	Simmons	Woods	Unsure
Gender	Women	52	14	2	32
	Men	26	20	6	48
Ethnicity/Race	White	23	25	2	50
	Black	51	13	4	32
Age	18-44	27	10	3	60
	45-64	39	27	3	31
	65+	50	10	5	35
Partisan ID	Democrat	43	16	5	36
	Independent	35	21	0	44
Overall		40	16	4	40

Thierry possesses a significant lead over Simmons among women likely voters (52% to 14%), while the two candidates possess a similar vote intention among men (26% and 20%, respectively).

Thierry holds a significant lead over Simmons among Black likely voters (51% to 13%), while the two candidates are effectively tied among white likely voters (23% and 25%, respectively).

Thierry holds a significant lead over Simmons among likely voters age 65 and older (50% to 10%), and a modest lead among likely voters ages 45 to 64 (39% to 27%) and ages 18 to 44 (27% to 10%).

Figure 15 provides the results of a question which asked these likely voters if they had a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable evaluation of Thierry, or if they didn't know enough about her to have an opinion either way. More than half (56%) of likely voters in the HD-146 Democratic primary election have a favorable evaluation of Thierry (26% very and 30% somewhat), while 16% have an unfavorable evaluation of her (12% very and 4% somewhat). A little more than one in four (28%) of these likely voters do not know enough to have an opinion of Thierry.



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