

2023

# TEXAS LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

## Culture Wars



Hobby School of Public Affairs  
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



## **Texas Legislative Issues 2023 Culture Wars**

The Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston conducted an online survey of Texans ages 18 and older to assess their preferences and opinions regarding legislation that will be considered by the Texas Legislature during the 2023 legislative session. The survey was fielded between January 9 and January 19, 2023, in English and Spanish, with 1,200 YouGov respondents, resulting in a confidence interval of +/-2.8%. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race/ethnicity, and education and are representative of the population of Texas adults.

This is the fourth of seven reports. The first report examined the saving and spending preferences of Texans related to the state's current \$33 billion budget surplus, support for legislation to reimburse universities and colleges for tuition benefits provided and expand Medicaid's postpartum coverage, and support for a series of proposed sales tax exemption bills. The second report focused on support for gambling legislation presently under consideration in the Texas Legislature. The third report addressed support for two forms of proposed school choice legislation, vouchers and tax incentives for donations to support attendance at private schools. This report examines support for a set of bills considered to be part of the broader "cultural war" currently taking place in Texas, covering issues such as the gender identity of children, instruction on sexuality in public schools, the Texas Constitution's definition of marriage, and Confederate Heroes Day. Future reports will look at support for legislation regulating marijuana, abortion, firearms, elections, immigration, and energy.

### **Executive Summary**

65% of Texans support (and 35% oppose) legislation that would prohibit changing the sex on a minor's Texas birth certificate unless there was a clerical error made or if the minor at birth had atypical or ambiguous sex organs. This legislation is supported by:

- 79% of Republicans and 75% of Independents, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 45% of Democrats. More than three-fifths of Republicans (62%) and half of Independents (51%) strongly support this legislation.
- 70% of Black and 70% of white Texans, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 60% of Latino Texans.
- 70% of men, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 60% of women.
- 79% of born-again Christians, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 60% of non-born-again Christians. More than half (56%) of born-again Christians strongly support this legislation.

- 72% of Texans with a child under 18 living with them, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 62% of those without a child at home.

57% of Texans support (and 43% oppose) legislation that would classify as child abuse in Texas any gender-affirming care sought by parents from medical or mental health professionals to change or affirm their child's perception of the child's sex if that perception is inconsistent with the child's biological sex. This legislation is supported by:

- 73% of Republicans and 67% of Independents, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 36% of Democrats. More than half of Republicans (51%) strongly support this legislation.
- 60% of white Texans, 53% of Black Texans, and 53% of Latino Texans.
- 60% of men and 53% of women.
- 76% of born-again Christians, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 49% of non-born-again Christians. More than half of born-again Christians (51%) strongly support this legislation.
- 68% of Texans with a child under 18, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 52% of those without a child at home.

62% of Texans support (and 38% oppose) repealing the provision of the Texas Constitution that says that marriage in Texas consists only of the union of one man and one woman and prevents the state or any of its counties or cities from creating or recognizing any legal status identical or similar to marriage. This legislation is supported by:

- 74% of Democrats and 67% of Independents, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 48% of Republicans. More than half (54%) of Democrats strongly support this legislation.
- 64% of Latino Texans, 62% of Black Texans and 59% of white Texans.
- 63% of women and 61% of men.
- 64% of non-born-again Christians and 59% of born-again Christians.
- 63% of Texans with and 62% of Texans without a child under 18 living with them.

71% of Texans support (and 29% oppose) requiring publishers selling books to Texas public schools to include a content rating (similar to that used for movies) for whether it is intended for children younger than seven, seven years of age and older, 14 years of age and older, and 17 years of age or older. This legislation is supported by:

- 90% of Republicans and 77% of Independents, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 54% of Democrats. More than half (53%) of Republicans strongly support this legislation.
- 72% of white Texans, 69% of Black Texans and 67% of Latino Texans.
- 73% of men and 69% of women.
- 83% of born-again Christians, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 65% of non-born-again Christians.

- 79% of Texans with a child under 18, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 67% of those without a child at home.

69% of Texans support (and 31% oppose) legislation that would require parental approval for any sexuality instruction that their children receive in Texas public schools. This legislation is supported by:

- 82% of Republicans and 78% of Independents, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 55% of Democrats. More than three-fifths (63%) of Republicans strongly support this legislation.
- 71% of white Texans, 69% of Black Texans, and 67% of Latino Texans.
- 69% of women and 69% of men.
- 82% of born-again Christians, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 64% of non-born-again Christians. More than half (56%) of born-again Christians strongly support this legislation.
- 77% of Texans with a child under 18, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 66% of those without a child at home.

67% of Texans support (and 33% oppose) legislation that would require every Texas school district to offer ethnic studies as required curriculum, including Mexican American or African American studies. This legislation is supported by:

- 90% of Democrats, compared to the significantly lower proportions of 65% of Independents and, especially, 41% of Republicans. More than half (59%) of Democrats strongly support this legislation.
- 86% of Black and 79% of Latino Texans, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 54% of white Texans. More than half (58%) of Black Texans strongly support the legislation.
- 73% of women, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 61% of men.
- 68% of non-born-again Christians and 64% of born-again Christians.
- 71% of Texans with and 65% of Texans without a child under 18 at home.

55% of Texans support (and 45% oppose) legislation that would remove “Confederate Heroes Day” from the list of official Texas state holidays. This legislation is supported by:

- 78% of Democrats and 60% of Independents, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 29% of Republicans. More than three-fifths (61%) of Democrats strongly support this legislation.
- 67% of Black and 62% of Latino Texans, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 47% of white Texans.
- 56% of men and 55% of women.
- 59% of non-born-again Christians, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 46% of born-again Christians.

- 62% of Texans with children under 18 at home, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 53% of Texans without children under 18 living with them.

48% of Texans support (and 52% oppose) legislation that would strip public college and university faculty of their lifetime tenure if they teach critical race theory (CRT). This legislation is supported by:

- 72% of Republicans, compared to the significantly lower proportions of 50% of Independents and, especially, 25% of Democrats. More than half (52%) of Republicans strongly support this legislation.
- 58% of white Texans, compared to the significantly lower proportions of 41% of Latino Texans and 32% of Black Texans.
- 54% of men, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 43% of women.
- 62% of born-again Christians, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 41% of non-born-again Christians.
- 55% of Texans with a child under 18, compared to the significantly lower proportion of 46% of those without a child at home.

## Survey Population Demographics

Whites account for 45% of this survey population of Texans 18 and older, Latinos 37%, Blacks 12%, and others 6%. Women account for 51% of the population and men for 49%. Regarding generations, 29% of the population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928-1945) and Baby Boomer (1946-1964) cohort, 25% to Generation X (Gen-X, 1965-1980), 30% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation and 16% to the Generation Z (Gen-Z, 1997-2014) cohort. The highest educational attainment of 40% of the population is a high school degree or less, while 29% have either a two-year degree or have attended some college, and 31% have a four-year college degree or post-graduate degree as their highest level of educational attainment. Almost one-half (46%) live in households with a household income that is less than \$50,000, 30% live in households with an income of between \$50,000 and \$99,999, and 24% live in households with a household income that is \$100,000 or more. One in four (25%) of these Texans is a born-again Christian while 75% are not. One in four (27%) of these Texans have a child under the age of 18 in their household while 73% do not. Two-fifths (39%) of the population identifies as Democrat, 36% as Republican, 20% as Independent and 5% are unsure about their partisan identification. Geographically, half (50%) of these Texans reside in one of the state's five populous urban counties (Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, Travis) while 17% reside in the suburban counties surrounding these five populous urban counties (e.g., Collin, Denton, Fort Bend, Guadalupe, Montgomery, Williamson), 13% reside in counties which serve as regional hubs for the surrounding areas (e.g., Bell, Jefferson, Lubbock, McLennan, Nueces, Smith), 8% reside in populous border counties (Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Webb), and 12% reside in the state's more sparsely populated rural counties.

## Support For & Opposition To Legislation Regulating Child Gender Identity

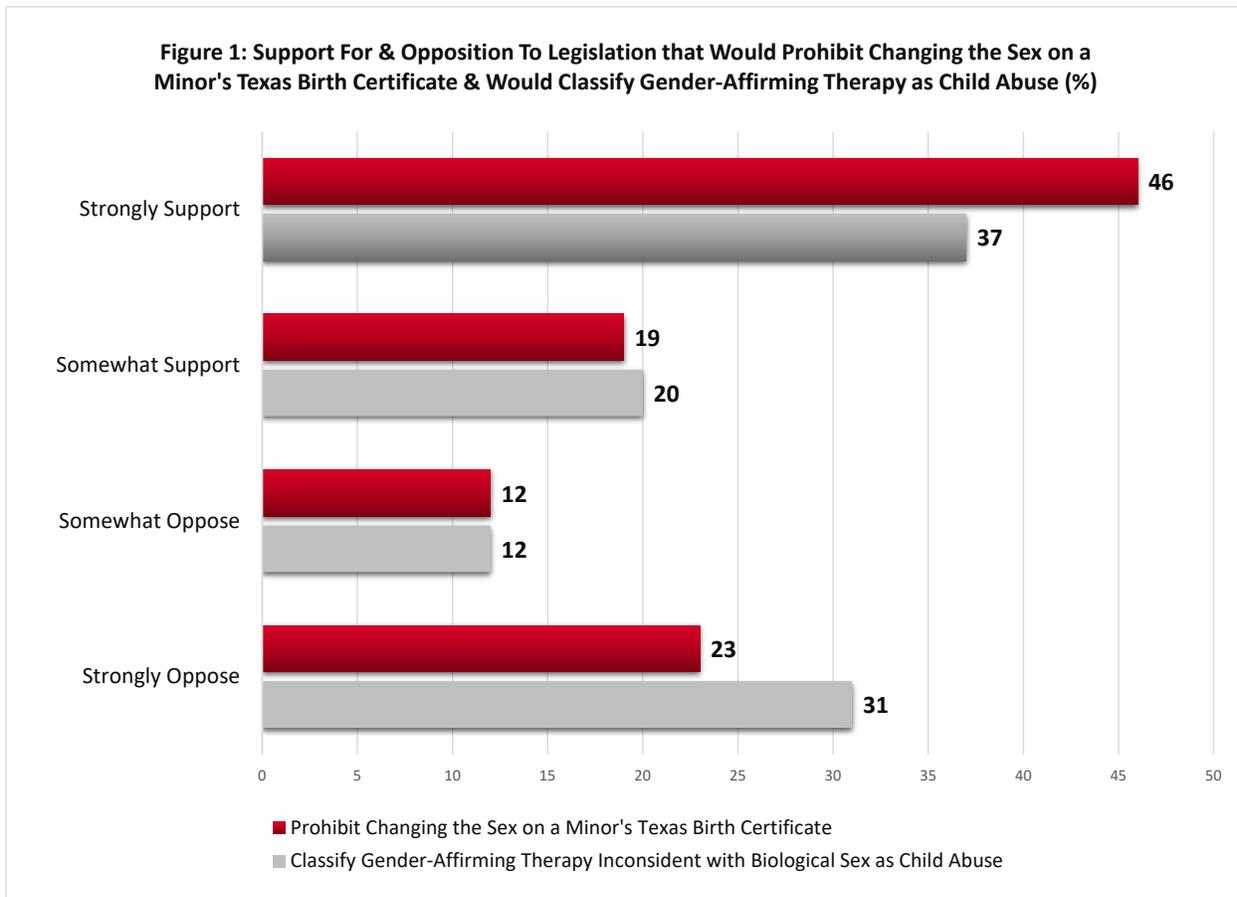
The survey asked respondents two questions related to regulating the gender identity of Texas children:

“Do you support or oppose legislation that would prohibit changing the sex on a minor’s Texas birth certificate unless there was a clerical error made or if the minor at birth had atypical or ambiguous sex organs?”

And

“Do you support or oppose legislation that would classify as child abuse in Texas any gender-affirming care sought by parents from medical or mental health professionals to change or affirm their child’s perception of the child’s sex if that perception is inconsistent with the child’s biological sex?”

Figure 1 provides the proportion of Texans who strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose and strongly oppose the two pieces of legislation. Respondents who answered “don’t know” are excluded from the analysis.



Two-thirds (65%) of Texans support legislation that would in almost all instances prohibit changing the sex on a minor’s Texas birth certificate, with 46% strongly supporting and 19% somewhat supporting the legislation. Conversely, 35% of Texans oppose this legislation, 23% strongly and 12% somewhat.

A majority (57%) of Texans support legislation that would classify as child abuse any gender-affirming care that is inconsistent with the child’s biological sex, with 37% strongly supporting and 20% somewhat supporting the legislation. Conversely, 43% of Texans oppose this legislation, 31% strongly and 12% somewhat.

Table 1 provides the proportion of Texans belonging to a wide range of socio-demographic sub-groups that support preventing the sex on a minor’s Texas birth certificate from being changed and classifying gender-affirming therapy as child abuse.

**Table 1: Support for Legislation Regulating Child Gender Among Texas Socio-Demographic Groups**

Group	Sub-Group	Prevent the Sex on a Minor's Birth Certificate from Being Changed	Classify Gender-Affirming Therapy As Child Abuse
Overall	Overall	65 (46)	57 (37)
Ethnicity/Race	White	70 (52)	60 (41)
	Latino	60 (41)	53 (35)
	Black	70 (44)	53 (32)
Gender	Women	60 (43)	54 (36)
	Men	70 (49)	60 (38)
Generation	Silent/Boomers	66 (57)	57 (48)
	Generation X	70 (51)	57 (40)
	Millennials	64 (38)	60 (31)
	Generation Z	57 (30)	52 (22)
Partisan ID	Democrat	45 (24)	36 (18)
	Independent	75 (51)	67 (42)
	Republican	79 (62)	73 (51)
Religion	Born-Again Christian	79 (56)	76 (51)
	Not Born-Again Christian	60 (42)	49 (31)
Region	Urban Counties	60 (38)	53 (33)
	Suburban Counties	66 (49)	56 (34)
	Regional Hub Counties	67 (51)	64 (49)
	Border Counties	56 (43)	53 (34)
	Rural Counties	78 (67)	65 (47)
Children Under 18 in Home	Yes	72 (45)	68 (37)
	No	62 (46)	52 (37)
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	67 (47)	57 (38)
	\$50,000-\$99,000	60 (40)	57 (34)
	\$100,000 +	71 (51)	56 (37)
Educational Attainment	High School or Less	68 (47)	61 (40)
	Some College/2-Yr Degree	63 (46)	52 (37)
	4-Yr Degree/Postgrad	64 (45)	56 (33)

Proportion strongly in support in parentheses.

Seven out of ten Black (70%) and white (70%) Texans support legislation that would prevent the sex on a minor’s birth certificate from being changed, a position held by a significantly smaller, albeit still a majority, proportion of Latinos (60%).

Men (70%) are significantly more likely than women (60%) to support legislation that would prevent the sex on a minor's birth certificate from being changed.

There exists a significant and substantial divide separating Republicans (79%) and Independents (75%) on one hand and Democrats (45%) on the other in regard to their support for this legislation, with three-quarters of Republicans and Independents in support compared to slightly less than one-half of Democrats.

Texans who are born-again Christians (79%) and Texans who have children under 18 living with them (72%) are respectively significantly more likely than Texans who are not born-again Christians (60%) and Texans who do not have children under 18 at home (62%) to support legislation that would prevent the sex on a minor's birth certificate from being changed.

Rural Texans (78%) are significantly more likely to support this legislation than are Texans living in border (56%), urban (60%), and suburban (66%) counties.

There are no clear relationships between either household income or educational attainment and support for this legislation.

Three-fifths (60%) of white Texans, 53% of Latino Texans and 53% of Black Texans support legislation classifying gender-affirming therapy as child abuse. These differences are not however statistically significant.

Twice the proportion of Republicans (73%) as Democrats (36%) support this legislation, with a bare majority of Republicans (51%) strongly in support of classifying gender-affirming therapy as child abuse. Independents (67%) are also significantly more likely than Democrats to support this legislation.

Texans who are born-again Christians (76%) and Texans with children under the age of 18 living in their home (68%) are respectively significantly more likely than Texans who are not born-again Christians (49%) and Texans who do not have children under 18 living with them (52%) to support legislation that would classify gender-affirming therapy as child-abuse. Over half (51%) of born-again Christians strongly support this legislation.

The only salient regional difference involves Texans living in rural areas (65%) being significantly more likely than Texans living in urban areas (53%) to support legislation that would classify gender-affirming therapy as child abuse.

There do not exist any statistically significant differences in support of this legislation among women and men, among the four generational cohorts, among lower, middle and upper income Texans, and among Texans with different levels of educational attainment.

## Support For & Opposition To Repealing the Texas Constitution’s Marriage Provision

The survey asked the respondents the following question related to the current Texas constitutional provision that states that marriage in Texas consists only of the union of one man and one woman and prevents the creation or recognition by any political subdivision of any legal status similar to marriage:

“Do you support or oppose repealing the provision of the Texas Constitution that says that marriage in Texas consists only of the union of one man and one woman and prevents the state or any of its counties or cities from creating or recognizing any legal status identical or similar to marriage?”

Figure 2 reveals that this constitutional reform is strongly supported by 41% of Texans, somewhat supported by 21% (for a total proportion in support of 62%), somewhat opposed by 12% and strongly opposed by 26% (for a total proportion in opposition of 38%). Respondents who answered “don’t know” are excluded from the analysis.

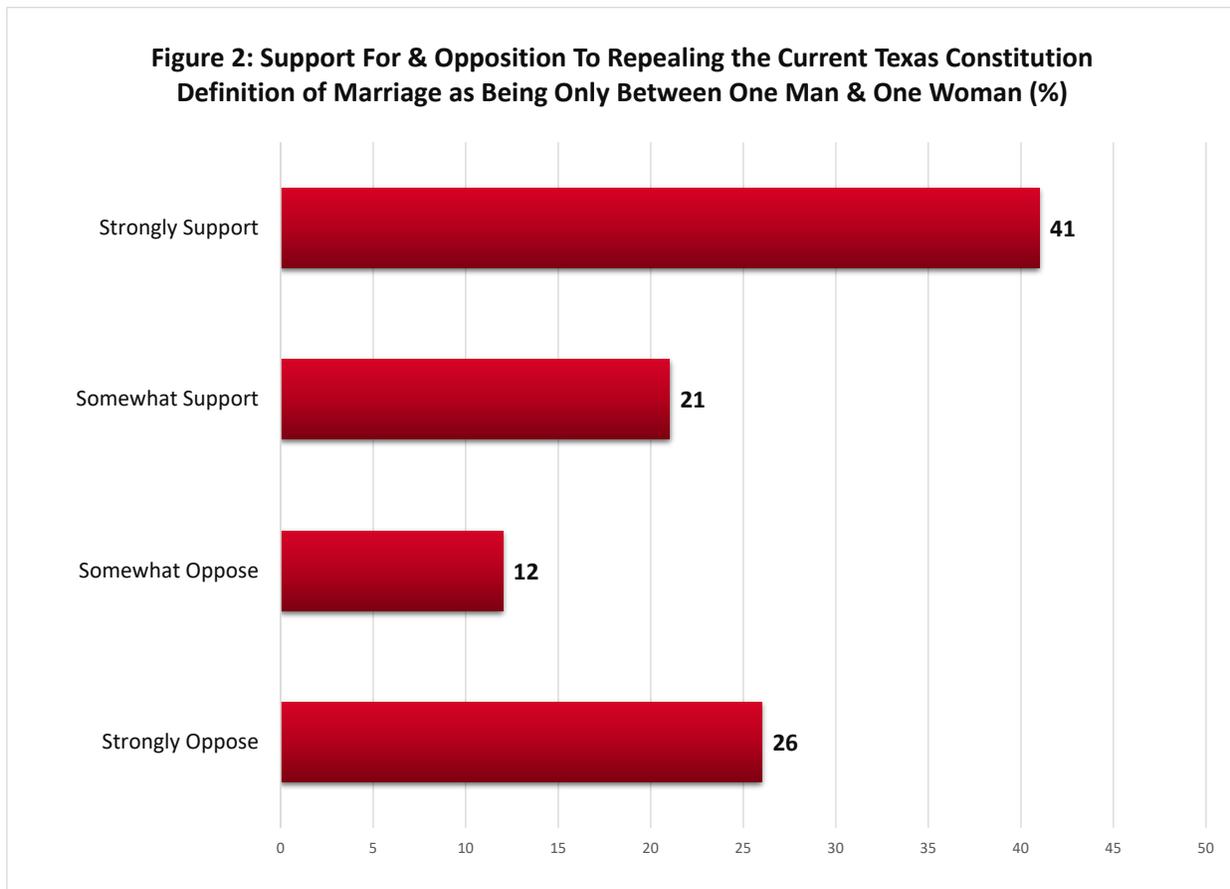


Table 2 provides the proportion of Texans belonging to a wide range of socio-demographic sub-groups that support repealing the provision of the Texas Constitution that says that marriage consists only of the union between a man and a woman.

**Table 2: Support For Repealing the Texas Constitution Marriage Provision Among Texas Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Group	Sub-Group	Repeal Provision of TX Constitution That Only Union of One Man & One Woman = Marriage
Overall	Overall	62 (41)
Ethnicity/Race	White	59 (38)
	Latino	64 (47)
	Black	62 (34)
Gender	Women	63 (43)
	Men	61 (40)
Generation	Silent/Boomers	55 (44)
	Generation X	61 (41)
	Millennials	66 (40)
	Generation Z	72 (41)
Partisan ID	Democrat	74 (54)
	Independent	67 (43)
	Republican	48 (28)
Religion	Born-Again Christian	59 (32)
	Not Born-Again Christian	64 (45)
Region	Urban Counties	64 (41)
	Suburban Counties	68 (44)
	Regional Hub Counties	65 (48)
	Border Counties	51 (38)
	Rural Counties	50 (33)
Children Under 18 in Home	Yes	63 (35)
	No	62 (44)
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	62 (39)
	\$50,000-\$99,000	63 (41)
	\$100,000 +	56 (48)
Educational Attainment	High School or Less	58 (37)
	Some College/2-Yr Degree	60 (38)
	4-Yr Degree/Postgrad	70 (49)

Proportion strongly in support in parentheses.

Far and away the sharpest divide on this issue is based on partisanship. While 74% of Texas Democrats support repealing this provision of the Texas Constitution, the same is only true for 48% of Republicans. Support among Texas Independents (67%) is not notably distinct from that among Texas Democrats.

Members of Generation Z (72%) and, to a lesser extent Millennials (66%), are significantly more likely to support this repeal than members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (55%)

There do not exist any salient ethnic/racial, gender, or household income differences in support for this legislation, nor salient differences based on the presence of absence of children under 18 in the home or whether the respondent is or is not a born-again Christian.

And, on the whole, there are only limited regional and educational differences. Regionally, rural (50%) and border (51%) residents are significantly less likely than residents of urban (64%), regional hub (65%) and suburban (68%) counties to support repealing this provision of the Texas Constitution. And, Texans with a four-year or postgraduate degree (70%) are more likely to support the repeal than Texans with a high school degree or less (58%) as their highest level of educational attainment.

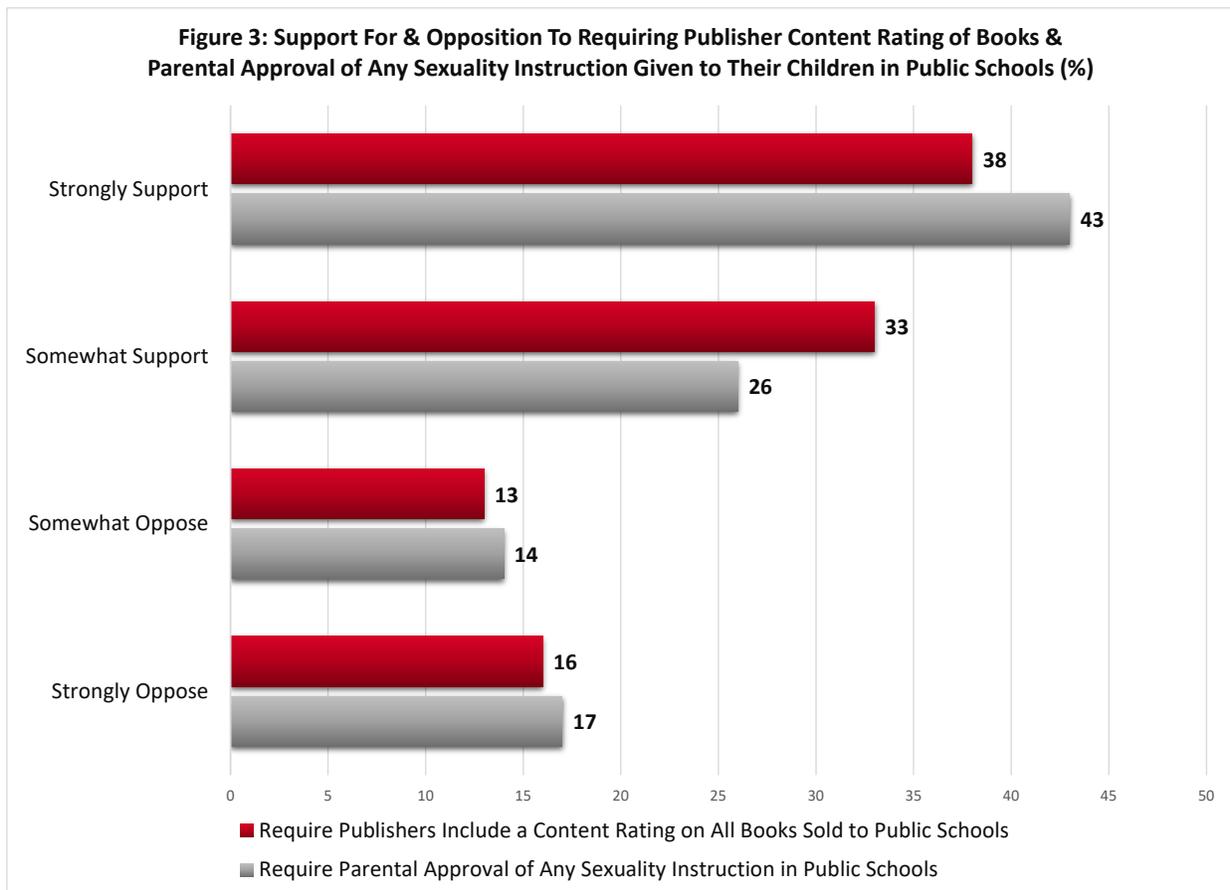
## Support For & Opposition To Legislation Regulating Sexuality Instruction & Books

The survey asked the respondents the following two questions related to legislation that would require parental approval of the instruction their children receive on sexuality in public schools and require the creation of a rating system by publishers for books sold to public schools:

“Do you support or oppose legislation that would require parental approval for any sexuality instruction that their children receive in Texas public schools?”

“Do you support oppose legislation that would require publishers selling books to Texas public schools to include a content rating (similar to that used for movies) for whether it is intended for children younger than seven, seven years of age and older, 14 years of age and older, and 17 years of age or older?”

Figure 3 provides the proportion of respondents who strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, and strongly oppose both pieces of legislation. Respondents who answered “don’t know” are excluded from the analysis.



More than seven in ten (71%) Texans support legislation that would require publishers to include a content rating for any books they sell to public schools, 38% strongly and 33% somewhat. Conversely, 29% of Texans oppose this legislation, 16% strongly and 13% somewhat.

More than two-thirds (69%) of Texans support legislation that would require parental approval for any sexuality instruction their children receive in public schools, with 43% strongly supporting the legislation and 26% somewhat supporting it. Conversely, 31% of Texans oppose this legislation, 17% strongly and 14% somewhat.

Table 3 provides the proportion of Texans belonging to a wide range of socio-demographic sub-groups that support legislation that would institute a rating system for books sold to public schools and legislation requiring parental approval for any sexuality instruction their children receive in school.

**Table 3: Support for School Book Content Rating Legislation & School Sexuality Instruction Among Texas Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Group	Sub-Group	Require Publishers to Include a Content Rating for Books Sold to Schools	Parental Approval for Any Sexuality Instruction in Schools
Overall	Overall	71 (38)	69 (43)
Ethnicity/Race	White	72 (41)	71 (48)
	Latino	67 (35)	67 (38)
	Black	69 (33)	69 (38)
Gender	Women	69 (36)	69 (45)
	Men	73 (39)	69 (41)
Generation	Silent/Boomers	73 (47)	72 (54)
	Generation X	66 (34)	73 (51)
	Millennials	71 (36)	71 (37)
	Generation Z	71 (26)	55 (20)
Partisan ID	Democrat	54 (26)	55 (24)
	Independent	77 (31)	78 (43)
	Republican	90 (53)	82 (63)
Religion	Born-Again Christian	83 (48)	82 (56)
	Not Born-Again Christian	65 (33)	64 (38)
Region	Urban Counties	70 (35)	65 (35)
	Suburban Counties	70 (38)	72 (47)
	Regional Hub Counties	67 (43)	72 (49)
	Border Counties	69 (32)	66 (43)
	Rural Counties	79 (45)	81 (62)
Children Under 18 in Home	Yes	79 (42)	77 (45)
	No	67 (36)	66 (42)
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	72 (40)	70 (41)
	\$50,000-\$99,000	72 (37)	69 (43)
	\$100,000 +	74 (39)	71 (49)
Educational Attainment	High School or Less	77 (43)	70 (44)
	Some College/2-Yr Degree	66 (36)	68 (41)
	4-Yr Degree/Postgrad	67 (31)	70 (44)

Proportion strongly in support in parentheses.

Table 3 underscores that the range of support for legislation that would require publishers to include a content rating for any books that they sell to public schools across these 27 socio-demographic sub-groups ranges from a low of 54% to a high of 90%, with the proportion in support dropping below 65% in only one instance.

There are no salient ethnic/racial, gender, generation, regional, household income, or educational attainment differences in support for legislation that would require publishers to include a content rating for any books which they sell to public schools.

The most noteworthy differences in support are partisan, with 90% of Republicans supporting the legislation, compared to 77% of Independents and 54% of Democrats. More than half (53%) of Republicans strongly support this legislation.

Texans who are born-again Christians (83%) and Texans who have a child under the age of 18 living with them (79%), are respectively significantly more likely to support this legislation than are Texans who are not born-again Christians (65%) and Texans who do not have a child under 18 living at home (67%).

Texas Republicans (82%) and Independents (78%) are significantly more likely than Texas Democrats (55%) to support legislation requiring parental approval for any sexuality instruction their children receive in public schools, although an absolute majority of Democrats do support the legislation. More than three-fifths (63%) of Republicans strongly support this legislation.

Texans who are born-again Christians (82%) and Texans who have children under the age of 18 living at home (77%) are respectively significantly more likely to support this parental approval legislation than are Texans who are not born-again Christians (64%) and Texans who do not have children under the age of 18 living with them (66%). More than half (56%) of born-again Christians strongly support this legislation.

There are no significant ethnic/racial, gender, household income, or educational attainment differences in support for legislation that would require parental approval for any sexuality instruction their children receive in public schools.

Generational and regional differences in support are also, with a few minor exceptions, insignificant. The regional exception relates to residents of rural counties (81%) being significantly more likely than residents of border (66%) and urban (65%) counties to support the legislation governing sexuality instruction in public schools. More than three-fifths (62%) of rural county residents strongly support this legislation. The generational exception relates to members of Generation Z (55%) being significantly less likely to support the legislation than members of the other three generational cohorts (71%, 73% and 72%, respectively).

## Support For & Opposition To DEI Legislation: Ethnic Studies & Confederate Heroes Day

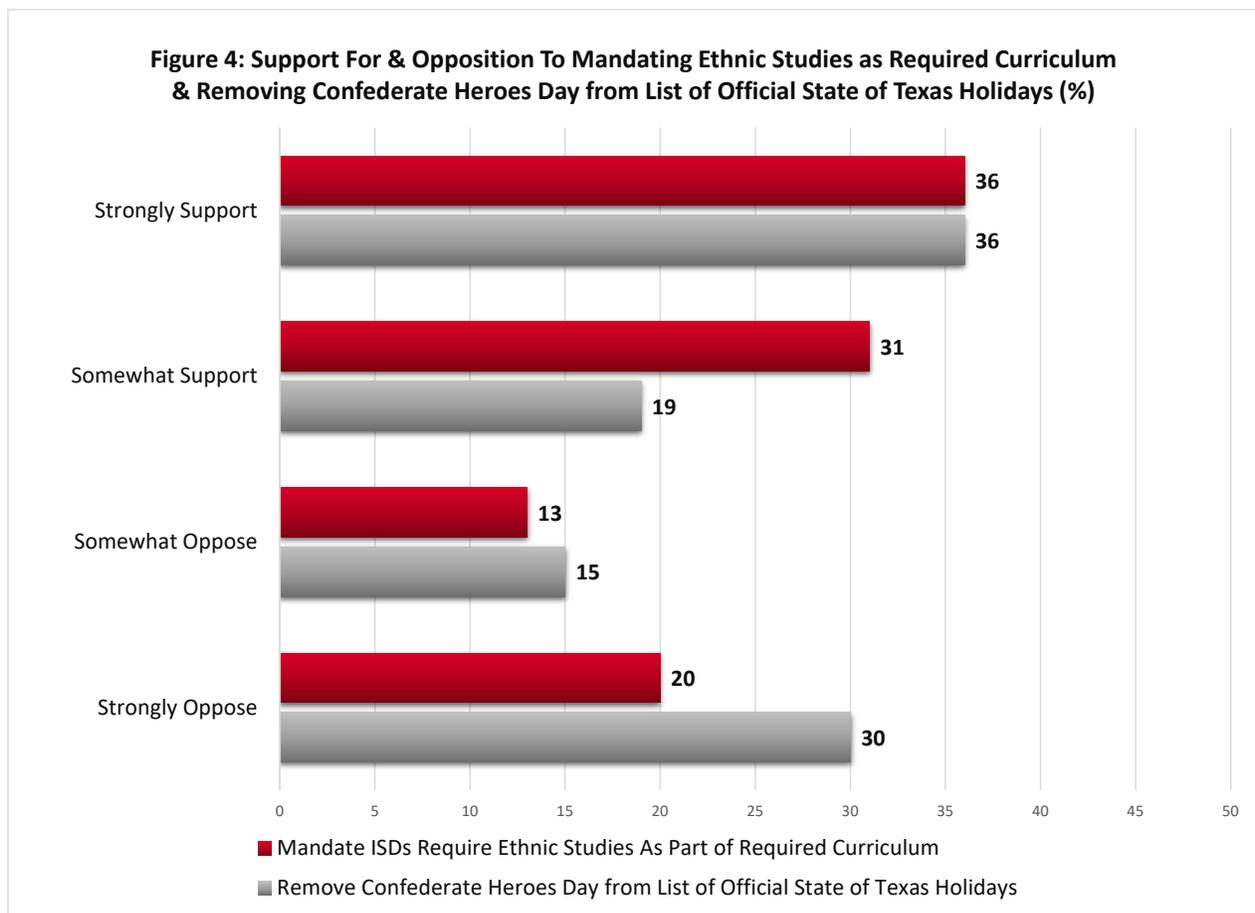
The survey asked the respondents the following two questions related to diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) oriented legislation that would remove Confederate Heroes Day from the list of official Texas state holidays and legislation that would require every school district to offer ethnic studies as required curriculum (including Mexican American or African American studies):

“Do you support or oppose legislation that would require every Texas school district to offer ethnic studies as required curriculum, including Mexican American or African American studies?”

And,

“Presently, January 19, ‘Confederate Heroes Day’, in honor of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and other Confederate heroes is one of six official Texas state holidays. Do you support or oppose legislation that would remove ‘Confederate Heroes Day’ from the list of official Texas state holidays?”

Figure 4 provides the proportion of Texans who strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose and strongly oppose both bills. Respondents who answered “don’t know” are excluded from the analysis.



Two-thirds (67%) of Texans support legislation that would mandate Texas ISDs to offer ethnic studies as required curriculum, with 36% strong in support and 31% somewhat in support. Conversely, 33% of Texans oppose this legislation, 20% strongly and 13% somewhat.

Slightly more than half of Texans (55%) support legislation removing Confederate Heroes Day from the official list of state holidays, with 36% strongly supporting this legislation and 19% somewhat supporting it. Conversely, 45% of Texans oppose legislation that would eliminate Confederate Heroes Day as a state holiday, with 30% strongly opposing and 15% somewhat opposing the legislation.

Table 4 provides the proportion of Texans belonging to a wide range of socio-demographic sub-groups that support legislation that would require every school district to offer ethnic studies as required curriculum and legislation that remove Confederate Heroes Day as a state holiday.

**Table 4: Support for Mandating ISDA1:E23s to Require Ethnic Studies & Ending Confederate Heroes Day as a State Holiday Among Texas Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Group	Sub-Group	Require Every School District to Offer Ethnic Studies as Required Curriculum	Remove Confederate Heroes Day from List of Official Texas State Holidays
Overall	Overall	67 (36)	55 (36)
Ethnicity/Race	White	54 (24)	47 (30)
	Latino	79 (42)	62 (41)
	Black	86 (58)	67 (47)
Gender	Women	73 (41)	55 (37)
	Men	61 (30)	56 (36)
Generation	Silent/Boomers	58 (35)	44 (37)
	Generation X	68 (34)	48 (32)
	Millennials	75 (39)	65 (36)
	Generation Z	67 (31)	67 (43)
Partisan ID	Democrat	90 (59)	78 (61)
	Independent	65 (30)	60 (34)
	Republican	41 (12)	29 (12)
Religion	Born-Again Christian	64 (27)	46 (22)
	Not Born-Again Christian	68 (39)	59 (42)
Region	Urban Counties	73 (39)	61 (40)
	Suburban Counties	72 (44)	53 (32)
	Regional Hub Counties	66 (34)	55 (41)
	Border Counties	72 (44)	55 (36)
	Rural Counties	45 (23)	34 (20)
Children Under 18 in Home	Yes	71 (35)	62 (33)
	No	65 (36)	53 (38)
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	71 (37)	54 (36)
	\$50,000-\$99,000	68 (34)	58 (38)
	\$100,000 +	59 (33)	56 (34)
Educational Attainment	High School or Less	67 (32)	50 (32)
	Some College/2-Yr Degree	64 (39)	54 (37)
	4-Yr Degree/Postgrad	69 (36)	63 (37)

Proportion strongly in support in parentheses.

Black Texans (86%) and Latino (79%) Texans are significantly more likely than white Texans (54%) to support legislation that would mandate that every school district offer ethnic studies as required curriculum, although this legislation is supported by an absolute majority of white Texans. Black Texans are especially supportive of this legislation, with more than half (58%) indicating that they strongly support it.

Women (73%) are significantly more likely than men (61%) to support mandating ethnic studies as required curriculum.

Democrats (90%) are more than twice as likely than Republicans (41%) to support requiring public schools to offer ethnic studies, with Independents (65%) equidistant between the two partisan groups. More than half (59%) of Democrats strongly support this legislation.

There do not exist significant differences in support for this legislation based on the presence or absence of children under 18 residing in the home or on the respondent's level of educational attainment, nor does knowing whether someone is a born-again Christian or not signal anything salient about their likelihood of supporting this legislation.

Regional and income differences in support are also not significant, with two exceptions. First, rural Texans (45%) are significantly less likely to support legislation that would require public schools to include ethnic studies as required curriculum than are residents elsewhere in the state where support ranges narrowly from 66% in regional hub counties to 73% in urban counties. Second, Texans with a household income of less than \$50,000 (71%) are significantly more likely to support this legislation than are Texans with a household income of \$100,000 or more (59%).

Black (67%) and Latino (62%) Texans are significantly more likely than white Texans (47%) to support removing Confederate Heroes Day as a state holiday.

Members of Generation Z (67%) and Millennials (65%) are significantly more likely than members of Generation X (48%) and the Baby Boomer/Silent Generation cohort (44%) to support ending Confederate Heroes Day's status as an official Texas state holiday.

Almost three times as many Democrats (78%) and more than two times as many Independents (60%) as Republicans (29%) support removing Confederate Heroes Day as a state holiday. More than three-fifths (61%) of Democrats strongly support this legislation.

Texans who are not born-again Christians (59%) and Texans who have a child under 18 living at home (62%) are respectively significantly more likely than Texans who are born-again Christians (46%) and Texans who do not have a child living at home (53%) to support removing Confederate Heroes Day from the list of Texas holidays.

The only significant regional differences are between rural Texans (34%) and other Texans, with the former significantly less likely to support ending Confederate Heroes Day's status as a state holiday than residents of the other four regions (where support ranges from 53% in suburban counties to 61% in urban counties).

Finally, while there are no salient differences in support based on household income, Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a four-year degree or postgraduate degree (63%) are significantly more likely than Texans whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school degree or less (50%) to support removing Confederate Heroes Day from the list of official Texas holidays.

### Support For & Opposition To Strip Tenure College/University Faculty Who Teach CRT

The survey asked the respondents the following question related to stripping public college and university faculty with tenure of their tenure if they teach critical race theory (CRT):

“Do you support legislation that would strip public college and university faculty of their lifetime tenure if they teach critical race theory?”

Figure 5 provides the proportion of Texans who strongly support (30%), somewhat support (18%), somewhat oppose (13%) and strongly oppose (39%) legislation that would strip faculty of their tenure if they teach CRT. Respondents who answered “don’t know” are excluded from the analysis. Overall, Texans are almost evenly split between those who oppose (52%) and those who support (48%) this legislation.

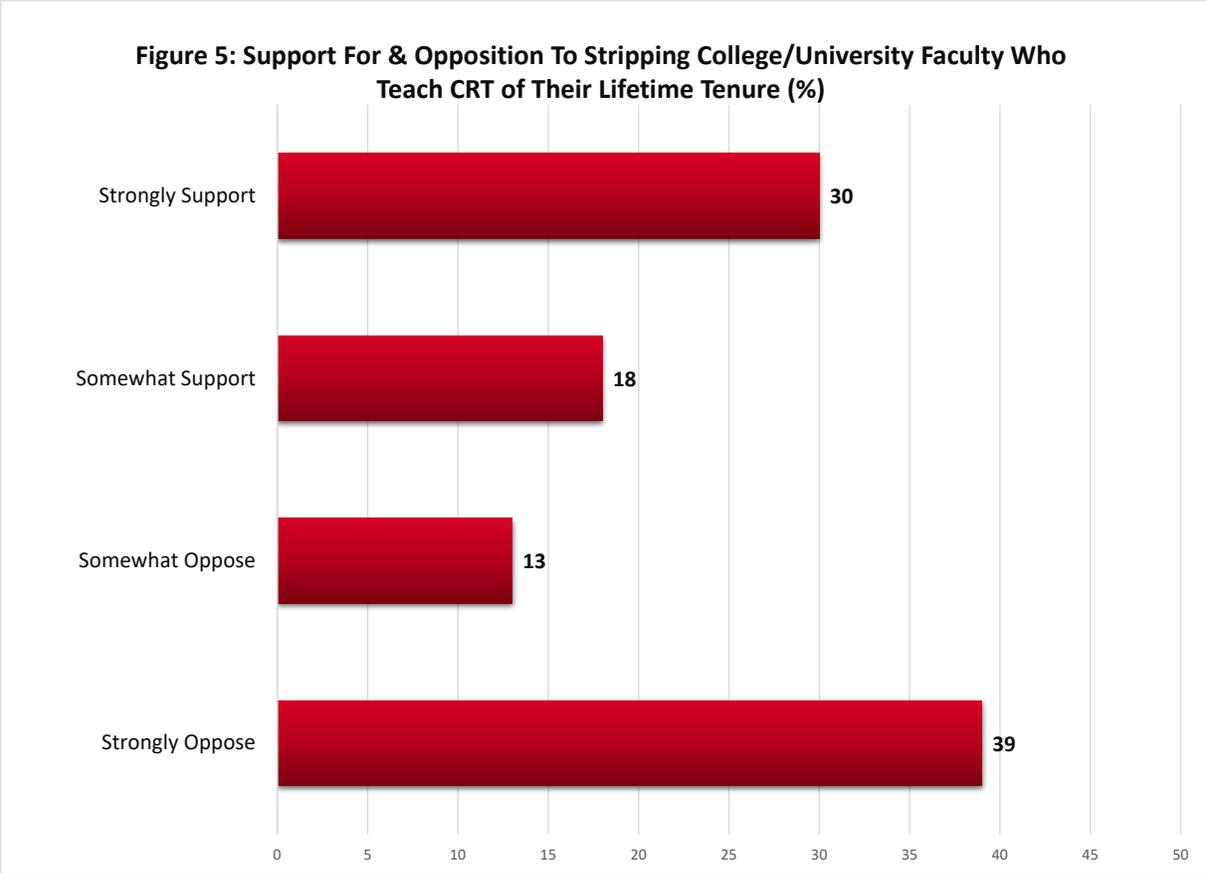


Table 5 provides the proportion of Texans belonging to a wide range of socio-demographic sub-groups that support this legislation to strip faculty who teach CRT of their tenure.

**Table 5: Support for Stripping Faculty Who Teach CRT of Tenure Among Texas Socio-Demographic Groups (%)**

Group	Sub-Group	Strip Public University Faculty Who Teach CRT of Their Tenure
Overall	Overall	48 (30)
Ethnicity/Race	White	58 (38)
	Latino	41 (27)
	Black	32 (12)
Gender	Women	43 (25)
	Men	54 (36)
Generation	Silent/Boomers	51 (41)
	Generation X	54 (39)
	Millennials	46 (19)
	Generation Z	39 (18)
Partisan ID	Democrat	25 (10)
	Independent	50 (34)
	Republican	72 (52)
Religion	Born-Again Christian	62 (42)
	Not Born-Again Christian	41 (25)
Region	Urban Counties	43 (21)
	Suburban Counties	56 (38)
	Regional Hub Counties	57 (49)
	Border Counties	34 (19)
	Rural Counties	58 (46)
Children Under 18 in Home	Yes	55 (29)
	No	46 (31)
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	46 (27)
	\$50,000-\$99,000	48 (31)
	\$100,000 +	55 (37)
Educational Attainment	High School or Less	49 (33)
	Some College/2-Yr Degree	48 (30)
	4-Yr Degree/Postgrad	48 (28)

Proportion strongly in support in parentheses.

Far and away the most noteworthy split in support for this legislation is partisan. Almost three out of four (72%) Republicans support this legislation (52% strongly), compared to only one in four (25%) Democrats. In between, two out of four (50%) Independents support the legislation.

White Texans (58%) are significantly more likely than Latino (41%) and Black (32%) Texans to support this legislation, just as men (54%) are significantly more likely than women (43%) to support it.

Texans who are born-again Christians (62%) and Texans with children under 18 living at home (55%) are respectively significantly more likely than Texans who are not born-again Christians (41%) and Texans who do not have children under 18 in their home (46%) to support stripping college and university faculty who teach CRT of their tenure.

Generational differences are more muted, although members of Generation X (54%) and the Silent Generation/Boomers cohort (51%) are significantly more likely than Generation Z (39%) to support stripping faculty who teach CRT of their tenure. The same is true for regional differences, with the most salient being the significantly higher support among Texans in rural (58%), regional hub (57%) and suburban (56%) counties for stripping faculty who teach CRT of their tenure than among Texans living in urban (43%) and border (34%) counties.

Finally, there do not exist any significant differences in support for this legislation related to educational attainment, and only a minor difference related to household income, with Texans living in households with an income of \$100,000 or more (55%) significantly more likely to support stripping faculty who teach CRT of their tenure than Texans living in households with an income of less than \$50,000 (46%).

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