Shifting Tides in Texas Politics - Deliverable I: An Analysis of Election Data from 2018 to 2022

Prepared by: 2022-2023 Texas Legislative Capstone Master of Public Service and Administration Program at Texas A&M's Bush School of Government and Public Service

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Introduction to the Capstone and Capstone Scholars

In the spring of odd years, the Texas State Legislature comes into session for 140 days of policy and change. With 150 members in the Texas House and 31 in the Texas Senate, the Texas Legislature is a powerhouse for policy changes. As one of the largest and most influential state legislatures in the United States, the Texas Legislature holds significant sway over the state's governance and has a profound impact on the lives of its residents.

The Bush School is well represented in the Capitol in Austin during this time, sending current students to work for members and committees as a part of their Capstone program. Each of these students are in their second year of their Master of Public Service and Administration - and continue to take coursework to finish their degrees. As a requirement of their degree program is the completion of a Capstone Deliverable. While most projects are directed towards a specific policy question or client, the Austin Capstone is unique in that there is not one specific policy or program the students are trying to address, but using the skills learned from their time at the Bush School and applying them to real-world circumstances.

For the 88th Texas Legislature, these students joined the staff of the following offices, each serving to work on the different agendas of their members or the process of their committees.

Tal Carson - Policy Aide for a Member of the Texas Senate Sydney De Vault - Assistant Committee Clerk for Senate Education Israel Eisenbeiss - Policy Fellow for Senator Sarah Eckhardt Willie Gonzales - Legislative Director for Representative J.M. Lozano Ryan Heare - Policy Analyst for Senate Health and Human Services Taitelyn Morris - Policy Advisor for Representative Diego Bernal Aditya Prasetyo - Policy Analyst for Representative Brooks Landgraf Debbra Willis - Legislative Director for Representative Rhetta Andrews Bowers Abdulatif Zaki - Legal and Policy Fellow for Speaker Dade Phelan

Introduction to the Capstone Deliverable

As a new generation of voters comes of age in the state, mixed with the impacts of fast dissemination of information through social media, and redistricting of House and Senate districts, 2022 marked a unique election cycle for the State of Texas. As such, the Austin Legislative Capstone chose to research the voting outcomes of various offices that make up the Texas Legislature. Additionally, coming off the heels of major policy shifts in general, each member of the Capstone team chose to dive into specific topic areas of interest to research how policies within that area have shifted from the last legislative session to the end of the 88th Regular Session.

This capstone deliverable provides a comprehensive examination of Texas electoral dynamics through a three-phase analysis. In Phase 1, we delve into the voter turnout data from the 2018 and 2022 Gubernatorial and Lieutenant Governor's races to gain a precise understanding of Texas voters' preferences. Phase 2 focuses on the critical 2022 redistricting and election cycle. Specifically, we explore the redistricting efforts in both the House and Senate and analyze the outcomes of the 2022 primaries and general elections. Lastly, Phase 3 concludes the paper with an investigation of various special topics that emerged during the 88th legislative session.

Phase 1: Analysis of Voter Turnout and Results of the 2018 and 2022 Governor and Lieutenant Governor's Races

In this phase, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of the political structure of Texas, focusing primarily on the election results for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor seats from the 2018 and 2022 Election Cycles. These elections were chosen because of their statewide constituency in nature, offering the most accurate representation of Texas voters' preferences. The findings from this analysis will contribute to a deeper understanding of the evolving political landscape in Texas, and the factors influencing electoral outcomes in the state.

Phase 2: Overview of Redistricting and the 2022 Elections

To provide a comprehensive analysis, this phase uses primary and secondary data sources, including Dave's Redistricting data, the Texas Tribune Redistricting Analysis tool, the Texas Legislative Council's district viewer, and the certified election results from the Secretary of State election database. Dave's Redistricting, leveraging precinct results from previous elections and voting age population (VAP) data, provides partisan ratings for both past and newly drawn district lines (Dave's Redistricting 2023)The Texas Tribune's data, in conjunction with the Texas Legislative Council's district viewers, allows for a detailed examination of shifting partisan dynamics in previous elections. The TLC data, obtained from individual members' districts on the Texas House of Representatives website, serves as a valuable resource for understanding changes in district representation during the 88th Session (Texas Tribune 2021 and Texas Legislative Council N.D).

This phase seeks to present a comprehensive overview of how redistricting efforts have altered the composition of House and Senate districts. We analyze shifts in district competitiveness, geographical boundaries, and demographics, focusing on key variables such as majority demographics and rural/urban district classification, as identified in the Texas Tribune's redistricting page. Majority demographics denote whether a district possesses a majority ethnicity among eligible voters, while the rural/urban variable distinguishes districts with only one county (urban) from those with multiple counties (rural). This classification methodology is drawn from Ellickerson's 2011 study of the Missouri House of Representatives.

Phase 3: Analysis of Special Topics

The third phase of this project provides a reflective analysis of each Capstone Scholar's experience serving in the Texas Legislature. Each scholar entered their role with varying degrees of background knowledge and areas of interest. While some were able to work within their areas of interest, others found themselves navigating unfamiliar policy terrains. This section offers each scholar an opportunity to delve into a chosen topic area, which could be a policy area of interest, a policy area their office worked on, or a blend of both. They will address the policy issue and compare policies introduced to tackle this issue within the state.

In this segment, our scholars conduct a comprehensive examination of specific topics of their choosing. These topics encompass a wide range of areas, including but not limited to immigration policy, education, municipal management districts, and food insecurity. Our analysis includes legislation from both the 87th and 88th legislative sessions, often tracing the historical legislative evolution over several decades. Through this portion, we identify shifts in legislative attitudes, amendments and repeals of existing laws, and the introduction of new legislative measures. This analysis not only reflects the scholars' legislative experiences but also provides a broader understanding of the policy landscape in Texas.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this capstone deliverable offers valuable insights to a wide range of audiences, including academics, policymakers, and political practitioners but also digestible to political scientists that have not had exposure to the Texas Legislature. By dissecting voter turnout data, redistricting outcomes, and legislative decision-making processes, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of Texas' political landscape.

Section 1: Governor/Lieutenant Governor Analysis

Framing the 2018 Governor and Lieutenant Governor's Election

In 2018, both the seats of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were up for election. The incumbents for both seats, Greg Abbott (Governor) and Dan Patrick (Lieutenant Governor) both had one term under their belts, both first being elected to their respective seats in 2014. Both Abbott and Patrick are members of the Republican Party, and both ran for reelection for another term. This section of the report will outline the voter turnout and election results for both the 2018 Governor's Race and 2018 Lieutenant Governor's Race

2018 Governor's Race

Greg Abbott won the Republican primary with a percentage of 90.4% (2018 Texas Gubernatorial Election, n.d.). His competitor, Lupe Valdez won the Democratic nomination in a run-off election where he won with a percentage of 53%. The 2018 Governor's Race had a total voter turnout of 8.3 million voters with 4.6 million (55.81%) voting for Greg Abbott and 3.5 million (42.51%) voting for Lupe Valdez. Additionally, of the 254 counties, there was an average win margin of 51.84 points.

2018 Governors Race Voters	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Third Party Voters	Average Win Margin Across All Counties
8,343,453	4,656,196	3,546,615	140,632	51.84
	55.81%	42.51%	1.69%	

Table 1: Total Voters in 2018 Governor's Election

To further analyze the results of the 2018 Governor's Election, data was pulled from seven of the most populous counties in Texas. Those seven counties, which had roughly 47% of the state's 8.3 million voters, are as follows: Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Travis. The table below details the election results from each of these counties along with their win margins.

With just under half of the state's voters centralized within these counties, they paint an important picture. Within those counties, each went in the Democratic favor for a total average of 17 points, with exception to Tarrant County - home to Fort Worth. Additionally, although Travis County has the highest win margin for the Democrats in these sampled counties, it is important to note that Presidio (-41.89), Starr (-36.49), and Zavala (-46.8), had the highest overall win margin for the Democrats before Travis.

County Name	2018 Governor's	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Third Party	Win Margin*
	Race Voters			Voters	8
Travis	479,820	145,910	320,550	13,360	-36.4
El Paso	200,629	62,749	134,181	3,699	-35.6
Hidalgo	151,026	55,421	93,935	1,670	-25.5
Dallas	723,897	283,659	425,208	15,030	-19.56
Bexar	546,397	251,043	285,502	9,852	-6.3
Harris	1,206,717	559,819	628,804	18,094	-5.72
Tarrant	625,894	340,404	273,814	11,676	10.64
TOTAL	3,934,380	1,699,005	2,161,994	73,381	-17
Percentage		43.18%	54.95%	1.87%	

Table 2: Win Margin for Specific Counties in 2018

* A negative number on win margin denotes the county went in favor of the Democratic party. A positive number on win margin denotes the county went in favor of the Republican Party.

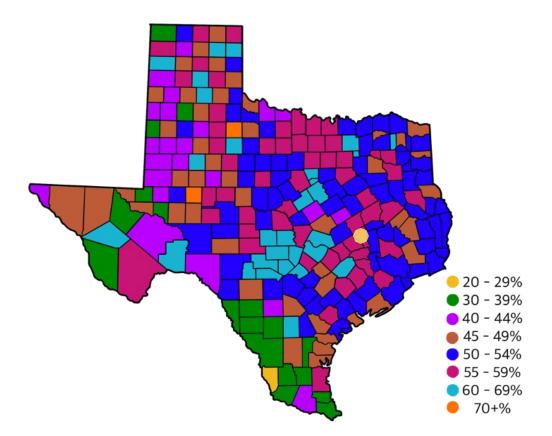
2018 Election Voter Turnout

An important piece in understanding the individuals who are in elected positions within the State is understanding who comes out to vote and where those individuals live. To analyze this, data was pulled from the Secretary of State's official voter registration count for each county in 2018 and the official number of individuals who voted in the 2018 Governor's Race to determine the percentage of individuals within each county who voted in the 2018 Election.

In the 2018 election, the voter turnout across all 254 counties averaged around 51.94%. The figure below groups voter turnout into eight categories, ranging from Zapata County, which had the lowest voter turnout of 28.58%, to Glasscock and King Counties, which had the highest voter turnouts of 70.18% and 70.56% respectively.

As noted earlier, the average voter turnout for the state was 51.94%. This is reflected in the concentration of 79 counties falling within the 50-54% voter turnout category. Additionally, it is important to recognize the voter turnout pattern follows a pattern of regionality. It is clear by viewing the figure below, the higher turnout categories of 50-54%, 55-59%, and 60-69% are located in Central, North, and East Texas. Moreover, the lower turnout categories of 20-29%, 30-39%, and 40-44% are located in West Texas and the Rio Grande Valley.

Figure 1: Voter Turnout by County in 2018 Election by Grouping



Voter Turnout of Seven Populous Counties

Pulling from the same seven counties analyzed in the win margin analysis of the 2018 Governor's Race data, it was important to analyze the voter turnout for seven of the most populous counties in the state. These seven counties had a total of 7.4 million registered voters, constituting 47.44% of the total number of registered voters in the State – however their overall voter turnout rate was on par with the State's voter turnout rate at 51.99% to the State's 51.94%.

Organized from lowest voter turnout to highest voter turnout, the table below details the breakdown of registered voters, the number of voters in the 2018 Election, and the percentage of registered voters who voted in that county. Hidalgo County, situated in the Rio Grande Valley, had the lowest turnout of these seven counties at 42.09% and Travis County, home to the State's Capitol, had the highest turnout of 61.97%.

Table 3: Voter Turnout Data for Specific Counties in 2018

County Name	Number of Registered Voters	2018 Election Voters	% Of Registered Voters Who Voted
Hidalgo	358,850	151,026	42.09%
El Paso	450,028	200,629	44.58%
Bexar	1,073,320	546,397	50.91%
Harris	2,357,199	1,206,717	51.19%
Dallas	1,284,755	723,897	56.35%
Tarrant	1,101,749	625,894	56.81%
Travis	774,302	479,820	61.97%
TOTAL	7,400,203	3,934,380	51.99%

2018 Lieutenant Governor's Race

Dan Patrick won the Republican primary with a percentage of 75.9% (2018 Texas Lieutenant Gubernatorial Election, n.d.). His competitor, Mike Collier won the Democratic primary with a percentage of 52.4%. The 2018 Lieutenant Governor's Race had a total voter turnout of 8.3 million voters with 4.2 million (51.30%) voting for Dan Patrick and 3.8 million (46.49%) voting for Mike Collier. Additionally, of the 254 counties, there was an average win margin of 40.56 points – less than that of the win margin for the 2018 Governor's Election.

Table 4: Total Voters in 2018 Lieutenant Governor's Election

2018 Lieutenant Governors Race Voters	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Third Party Voters	Average Win Margin Across All Counties
8,305,371	4,260,990	3,860,865	183,516	40.56

51.30%	46.49%	2.21%	

Similar to the analysis of the results from the 2018 Governor's Election, data was pulled from seven of the most populous counties in Texas. Those seven counties, which had roughly 47% of the state's 8.3 million voters in the Lieutenant Governor's race, are as follows: Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Travis.

With just under half of the state's voters centralized within these counties, they paint an important picture. Within those counties, each went in the Democratic favor for an average of 25 points, higher than that of the Governor's Race, with exception to Tarrant County - home to Fort Worth. The table below details the election results from each of these counties along with their win margins.

County Name	2018 Lieutenant Governors Race Voters	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Third Party Voters	Win Margin*
Travis	478,069	124,248	338,238	15,583	-44.76
El Paso	198,254	56,526	135,773	5,955	-39.97
Hidalgo	149,688	46,349	100,457	2,882	-36.15
Dallas	719,976	249,712	454,573	15,691	-28.46
Bexar	544,606	227,228	304,686	12,692	-14.23
Harris	1,205,135	509,025	675,713	20,397	-13.83
Tarrant	623,751	313,930	294,731	15,090	3.08
TOTAL	3,919,479	1,527,018	2,304,171	88,290	-25

 Table 5: Win Margin for Specific Counties in 2018

Percentage		38.96%	58.79%	2.25%	
* A negative number on win margin denotes the county went in favor of the Democratic party. A positive number on win margin					

* A negative number on win margin denotes the county went in favor of the Democratic party. A positive number on win margin denotes the county went in favor of the Republican Party.

2018 Governor and Lieutenant Governor's Combined Races

An interesting trend in the election data came when looking at the difference between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor's races from the same year. While both elections were on the same ballot, across the state there were 38,082 people who participated in the Governor's election, but not the Lieutenant Governor's election. This discrepancy raises questions about voter engagement and the factors that may influence voter choices or participation in specific races within the same election. Further analysis and research would be needed to determine the underlying reasons behind this phenomenon and its potential implications for democratic participation in Texas.

Additionally, the results show a difference in voter preferences between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in 2018. Fewer Republican votes were cast for the Lieutenant Governor and a drastic increase in Democratic and Third-Party votes occurred. With that, the average win margin across the 254 counties was smaller at 40.56 points compared to the governor's 51.84 points.

	2018 Total Voters	2018 Republican Voters	2018 Democratic Voters	2018 Third Party Voters	Average Win Margin Across 254 Counties
Governor	8,343,453	4,656,196	3,546,615	140,632	51.84
Lieutenant Governor	8,305,371	4,260,990	3,860,865	183,516	40.56
Difference	- 38,082	- 395,206	+ 314,250	+ 42,884	

Table 6: Difference in Party Votes Between Governor and Lieutenant Gov. in 2018

Framing the 2022 Governor and Lieutenant Governor's Election

Coming off of a number of highly publicized issues within the state, not limited to but including, Winter Storm Uri, Operation Lonestar, and the tragedy of the Uvalde shooting - the 2022 election was poised to be a highly contested race between incumbent Governor Greg Abbott and longtime Texas Democratic spokesman Beto O'Rourke. In addition to this, 2022 was a year in which all seats in the Texas Government were up for election due to the completion of the redistricting process brought on by the 2020 Census. With these factors, the 2022 Election cycle was slated to have high turnout and high results. As such, this section of the report details the results from the 2022 Governor's and Lieutenant Governor's election.

The 2022 Election resulted in the reelection of both incumbents, Governor Greg Abbott and Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick in their respective positions. This resulted in the Republican Party still holding control of the Governor, House, and Senate - prolonging the Republican Trifecta that has been in place since 2003 (Rice, 2022). However, voter turnout and shifts in voting preferences across the State of Texas made themselves clear.

2022 Governor's Race

The primaries for both the Republican and Democrat parties had a number of candidates vying for the coveted spot for each party's nomination. The Republican Primary had a number of vocal candidates running against incumbent Governor Greg Abbott – mainly in that of Allen West and Don Huffines. However, Governor Abbott still remained the Republican nomination winning his primary with a percentage of 66.5%. This win margin is remarkably below the previous election cycle's win margin for Governor Abbott of 90.4%.

Governor Abbott's competitor, Beto O'Rourke, had a less contested primary election, winning the Democratic party's nomination with a win margin of 91.4%. With both the Republican and Democratic nominees selected, the Governor's Race could finally occur. In November of 2022, Texas had a total of 8.1 million voters in the Governor's Race. Of those 8.1 million, over 4.4 million (54.76%) voted for Greg Abbott and 3.5 million (43.86%) voted for Beto O'Rourke. Additionally, of the 254 counties, there was an average win margin of 55.52 points.

Table 7: Total Voters in 2022 Governor's Election

2022 Governors Race Voters	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Third Party Voters	Average Win Margin Across All Counties
8,102,908	4,437,099	3,553,656	111,886	55.52
	54.76%	43.86%	1.38%	

Seven counties in Texas had just over 44% of the state's 8.1 million voters: Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Travis. This share is down from the previous election when these seven counties had 49% of the votes for the election. Within those counties, each went in the Democratic favor, with exception to Tarrant County - home to Fort Worth.

Within those counties, each went in the Democratic favor, with exception to Tarrant County, for a total average of 20 points. In these seven counties alone, 57.93% of the voters casted their ballot for Beto O'Rourke and 40.65% of the votes went towards Governor Greg Abbott.

County Name	2022 Governors Race Voters	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Third Party Voters	Win Margin*
Travis	460,899	119,321	334,667	6,911	-46.72
El Paso	165,446	57,573	105,156	2,717	-28.76
Dallas	625,391	224,684	392,634	8,073	-26.85
Hidalgo	141,196	56,783	82,671	1,742	-18.33
Bexar	540,768	221,993	311,023	7,752	-16.47
Harris	1,102,418	490,621	595,653	16,504	-9.56

Table 8: Win Margin for Specific Counties in 2022

Tarrant	591,368	303,600	279,423	8,345	4.09
TOTAL	3,627,486	1,474,575	2,101,227	52,044	-20
Percentage		40.65%	57.93%	1.43%	

* A negative number on win margin denotes the county went in favor of the Democratic party. A positive number on win margin denotes the county went in favor of the Republican Party.

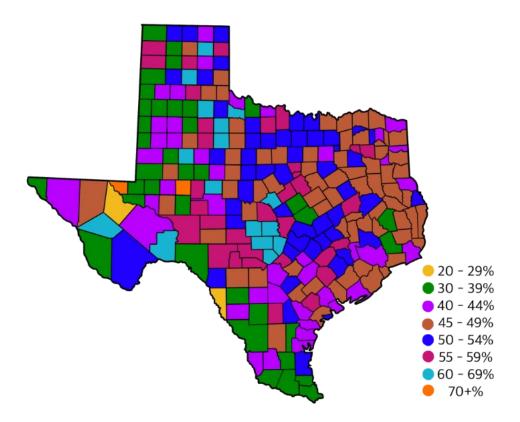
2022 Election Voter Turnout

An important piece in understanding the individuals who are in elected positions within the State is understanding who comes out to vote and where those individuals live. To analyze this, data was pulled from the Secretary of State's official voter registration count for each county in 2022 and the official number of individuals who voted in the 2022 Governor's Race to determine the percentage of individuals within each county who voted in the 2022 Election.

In the 2022 election, the voter turnout across all 254 counties averaged around 48.50%. The figure below groups voter turnout into eight categories, ranging from Maverick and Reeves Counties, which had the lowest voter turnouts of 28.12% and 29.08% respectively, to Loving and Glasscock Counties, which had the highest voter turnouts of 72.48% and 70.36% respectively.

As noted earlier, the average voter turnout for the state was 48.50%. This is reflected in the concentration of 71 counties falling within the 45-49% voter turnout category, denoted with the brown color on the corresponding figure. This is significantly different than the voter turnout from the last Governor's Election of 2018. In 2018, voter turnout was 51.94%, and the category with the highest concentration of counties was 50-54%.

Figure 2: Voter Turnout by County in 2022 Election by Grouping



Voter Turnout of Seven Populous Counties

Pulling from the same seven counties analyzed previously, it was important to analyze the voter turnout during this election given the decreasing voter turnout participation overall. These seven counties had a total of 8.2 million registered voters, constituting 46.91% of the total number of registered voters in the State – however, their voter turnout was much lower than that of the State's by comparison, with these counties having on average 42.33% voter turnout compared to the State's 48.50%.

Organized from lowest voter turnout to highest voter turnout, the table below details the breakdown of registered voters, the number of voters in the 2022 Election, and the percentage of registered voters who voted in that county. Hidalgo County, situated in the Rio Grande Valley, had the lowest turnout of these seven counties at 32.66% and Travis County, home to the State's Capitol, had the highest turnout of 51.99%.

Table 9: Voter Turnout Data for Specific Counties In 2022

County Name	NumberofRegistered Voters	2022 Governor Election Voters	% Of Registered Voters Who Voted
El Paso	506,554	165,446	32.66%
Hidalgo	416,978	141,196	33.86%
Harris	2,568,463	1,102,418	42.92%
Bexar	1,230,662	540,768	43.94%
Dallas	1,420,223	625,391	44.03%
Tarrant	1,260,870	591,368	46.90%
Travis	886,480	460,899	51.99%
TOTAL	8,290,230	3,627,486	42.33%

2022 Lieutenant Governor Election Results

The 2022 Lieutenant Governor's Race was a matchup the voters have seen before, with incumbent Dan Patrick winning the Republican primary with 76.6% and his competitor, Mike Collier winning the Democratic primary in a runoff against Former State Representative Michelle Beckley with 54.8% of the votes. This race was similar to the one seen in 2018, with both candidates being the same. The 2022 Lieutenant Governor's Race had a total voter turnout of 8.03 million voters with 4.3 million (53.75%) voting for Dan Patrick and 3.4 million (46.48%) voting for Mike Collier. Additionally, of the 254 counties, there was an average win margin of 45.98 in the Republican favor, higher than that of the previous elections win margin of 40.56.

Table 10: Total Voters in 2022 Lieutenant Governor's Election

2022 Lieutenant	Republican	Democratic	Third Party	Average Win
Governor's	Voters	Voters	Voters	Margin Across
Race Voters				All Counties

8,032,444	4,317,692	3,492,435	222,199	45.98
	53.75%	43.48%	2.77%	

Similar to the analysis of the results from the 2018 Lieutenant Governor's Election, data was pulled from seven of the most populous counties in Texas. Those seven counties, which had just over 44% of the state's 8.03 million voters in the Lieutenant Governor's race, are as follows: Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Travis.

With just under half of the state's voters centralized within these counties, they paint an important picture. Within those counties, each went in the Democratic favor for an average of 27 points, higher than that of the Governor's Race, with exception to Tarrant County - home to Fort Worth. The table below details the election results from each of these counties along with their win margins.

County Name	2022 Lieutenant Governor's Race Voters	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Third Party Voters	Win Margin*
Travis	455,872	113,942	327,649	14,281	-46.88
Tarrant	588,673	292,612	278,873	17,188	-46.68
Dallas	623,358	213,888	390,165	19,305	-28.28
El Paso	161,758	57,249	98,128	6,381	-25.57
Hidalgo	136,594	55,977	76,605	4,012	-15.1
Bexar	532,409	217,614	296,295	18,500	-14.78
Harris	1,096,824	481,768	586,140	28,916	-9.52

 Table 11: Win Margin for Specific Counties in 2022

TOTAL	3,595,488	1,433,050	2,053,855	108,583	-27
Percentage		39.86%	57.12%	3.02%	

* A negative number on win margin denotes the county went in favor of the Democratic party. A positive number on win margin denotes the county went in favor of the Republican Party.

2022 Governor and Lieutenant Governor's Combined Races

Similar to the trend we noticed in the 2018 election, was the trend in voter participation between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor's races from the same year. While both elections were on the same ballot, across the state there were 70,454 people who participated in the Governor's election, but not the Lieutenant Governor's election. Again, this variation raises questions about voter engagement and the factors that may influence voter choices or participation in specific races within the same election. Further analysis and research would be needed to determine the underlying reasons behind this phenomenon and its potential implications for democratic participation in Texas.

Additionally, the results show a difference in voter preferences between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in 2018. Fewer Republican and Democrat votes were cast for the Lieutenant Governor and a dramatic increase in Third-Party votes occurred. With that, the average win margin across the 254 counties was smaller at 45.98 points compared to the governor's 55.52 points.

	2022 Total Voters	2022 Republican Voters	2022 Democratic Voters	2022 Third Party Voters	Average Win Margin Across 254 Counties
Governor	8,102,898	4,371,751	3,593,671	111,886	55.52
Lieutenant Governor	8,032,444	4,317,692	3,492,435	222,199	45.98

Table 12: Difference in Party Votes Between Governor and Lieutenant Gov. in 2018

Difference - 70,454 - 54,059 - 101,236 + 110,313	
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Comparison Between 2018 and 2022 Governor and Lieutenant Governor's Races

The table below presents a comparison of the results from the Governor's election in 2018 and 2022. It provides information on the total number of voters, the number of voters for each party (Republican, Democratic, and Third Party), and the average win margin across all 254 counties.

In the 2018 Governor's election, there were a total of 8,343,453 voters. Among them, 4,656,196 voters supported the Republican candidate, 3,546,615 voters supported the Democratic candidate, and 140,632 voters chose a Third Party candidate. The average win margin across all 254 counties was 51.84.

Moving to the 2022 Governor's election, there was a slight decrease in the total number of voters, with a count of 8,102,898. The Republican candidate received 4,371,751 votes, while the Democratic candidate received 3,593,671 votes. The number of Third Party voters decreased to 111,886. The average win margin across all 254 counties increased to 55.52.

Comparing the two elections, there was a decrease in total voters by 240,555. The Republican party experienced a decline of 284,445 votes, whereas the Democratic party saw an increase of 47,056 votes. The Third Party vote count decreased by 28,746. Despite these changes, the average win margin across all 254 counties increased by 3.68.

	Total Voters	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Third Party Voters	Average Win Margin Across 254 Counties
2018 Governor	8,343,453	4,656,196	3,546,615	140,632	51.84

Table 13: Comparison of Results from the Governor's Election

2022	8,102,898	4,371,751	3,593,671	111,886	55.52
Governor					
Difference	- 240,555	- 284,445	+ 47,056	- 28,746	+ 3.68

The table below presents a comparison of the results from the Lieutenant Governor's election in 2018 and 2022. It provides information on the total number of voters, the number of voters for each party, and the average win margin across all 254 counties.

In the 2018 Lieutenant Governor's election, there were a total of 8,305,371 voters. Among them, 4,260,990 voters supported the Republican candidate, 3,860,865 voters supported the Democratic candidate, and 183,516 voters chose a Third Party candidate. The average win margin across all 254 counties was 40.56.

Moving to the 2022 Lieutenant Governor's election, there was a decrease in the total number of voters, with a count of 8,032,444. The Republican candidate received 4,317,692 votes, while the Democratic candidate received 3,492,435 votes. The number of Third Party voters increased to 222,199. The average win margin across all 254 counties increased to 45.98.

Comparing the two elections, there was a decrease in total voters by 272,927. The Republican party experienced an increase of 56,702 votes, while the Democratic party saw a decrease of 368,430 votes. The number of Third Party votes increased by 38,583. Additionally, the average win margin across all 254 counties increased by 5.42, a figure higher than what was experienced in the gubernatorial election.

Total Voters	Republican Voters	Democratic Voters	Third Party Voters	Average Win Margin
				Across 254 Counties

Table 14: Comparison of Results from the Lieutenant Governor's Election

2018	8,305,371	4,260,990	3,860,865	183,516	40.56
Lieutenant					
Governor					
2022	8,032,444	4,317,692	3,492,435	222,199	45.98
Lieutenant					
Governor					
Difference	- 272,927	+ 56,702	- 368,430	+ 38,583	+ 5.42

The table below provides a comparison of the percent change in registered voters in specific counties from 2018 to 2022. It includes information on the county names, the number of registered voters in 2018 and 2022, and the corresponding percentage change.

In Harris County, the number of registered voters increased from 2,357,199 in 2018 to 2,568,463 in 2022, representing a 8.96% growth in registered voters. Similarly, Dallas County witnessed a growth of 10.54% in registered voters, with the count rising from 1,284,755 to 1,420,223. El Paso County experienced a 12.56% increase in registered voters, as the number rose from 450,028 to 506,554. Tarrant County also observed a notable increase, with registered voters growing from 1,101,749 to 1,260,870, resulting in a 14.44% growth.

Travis County and Bexar County both had a registered voter increase of 14.48% and 14.65% respectively. In Travis County, the number of registered voters rose from 774,302 to 886,480, while in Bexar County, it increased from 1,073,320 to 1,230,662. Hidalgo County had the highest percentage change among the listed counties, with a significant growth of 16.19% in registered voters. The count rose from 358,850 in 2018 to 416,978 in 2022.

In total, across all the listed counties, there was a 12.03% increase in registered voters, with the count rising from 7,400,203 in 2018 to 8,290,230 in 2022. These figures demonstrate the varying growth rates in registered voters across specific counties, reflecting shifts in voter engagement and participation over the four-year period.

County Name	2018 - Number of	2022 - Number of	Percent Change in
	Registered Voters	Registered Voters	Registered Voters
Harris	2,357,199	2,568,463	8.96%
Dallas	1,284,755	1,420,223	10.54%
El Paso	450,028	506,554	12.56%
Tarrant	1,101,749	1,260,870	14.44%
Travis	774,302	886,480	14.48%
Bexar	1,073,320	1,230,662	14.65%
Hidalgo	358,850	416,978	16.19%
TOTAL	7,400,203	8,290,230	12.03%

 Table 15: Percent Change in Registered Voters in Specific Counties 2018 to 2022

The table below presents the percent change in voter turnout in specific counties from the 2018 Governor's race to the 2022 Governor's race. It includes information on the county names, the number of voters in the respective elections, and the corresponding percentage change in voter turnout.

El Paso County experienced a decrease of 17.54% in voter turnout, with the number of voters declining from 200,629 in 2018 to 165,446 in 2022. Dallas County also observed a decline of 13.61% in voter turnout, as the count decreased from 723,897 to 625,391.Harris County witnessed a decrease of 8.64% in voter turnout, with the number of voters decreasing from 1,206,717 to 1,102,418. Hidalgo County saw a decline of 6.51%, with the count decreasing from 151,026 to 141,196. Tarrant County experienced a decrease of 5.52%, as the number of voters decreased from 625,894 to 591,368. Travis County had a decrease of 3.94% in voter turnout, with the number of voters declining from 479,820 to 460,899. Bexar County observed a marginal decrease of 1.03%, with the count decreasing from 546,397 to 540,768.

In total, across all the listed counties, there was a decrease of 7.80% in voter turnout. The total number of voters decreased from 3,934,380 in 2018 to 3,627,486 in 2022.

These figures indicate a decrease in voter participation and turnout in the specified counties between the 2018 and 2022 Governor's races. The percentage changes reflect the shifts in voter engagement and turnout over the four-year period. While there could be a number of circumstances surrounding this decline, a few defining factors is an overall unmotivated voting population, and the fact that the 2022 election did not have a popular federal election on the ballot. While the 2022 Election was a clean slate for all offices within the Texas Legislature, the 2018 Election saw popular federal election in the race between Ted Cruz and Beto O'Rourke for U.S. Senate and all 36 seats for the Texas' members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

County Name	2018 - Gov Race	2022 - Gov Race	Percent Change in
	Voters	Voters	Voter Turnout
El Paso	200,629	165,446	-17.54%
Dallas	723,897	625,391	-13.61%
Harris	1,206,717	1,102,418	-8.64%
Hidalgo	151,026	141,196	-6.51%
Tarrant	625,894	591,368	-5.52%
Travis	479,820	460,899	-3.94%
Bexar	546,397	540,768	-1.03%
TOTAL	3,934,380	3,627,486	-7.80%

Table 16: Percent Change in Voter Turnout in Specific Counties 2018 to 2022

Conclusion

In analyzing the data presented in the above tables, we gain insights into the trends and changes that occurred in various elections between 2018 and 2022. The comparisons provide valuable information regarding the number of total voters, party-wise voter distribution, third-party participation, and average win margins across counties.

The Governor's election results showed shifts in voter preferences, with changes in the total number of voters and party-specific vote counts. While the total number of voters decreased between the two elections, the Republican and Democratic parties experienced contrasting trends. The Republican party saw a decrease in voter support, while the Democratic party gained

additional voters. Additionally, the average win margin across counties increased, indicating potential shifts in political landscapes.

Similar patterns emerged in the Lieutenant Governor's election, specifically in regard to changes in the total number of voters and party-specific vote counts. However, unlike the Governor's election, the Republican party gained voters, while the Democratic party saw a decline. The average win margin across counties also increased, suggesting shifts in the political landscape at the lieutenant governor level.

Examining the percent change in registered voters in specific counties, we observed varying growth rates across counties. Some counties experienced significant increases, while others showed more modest growth. Within the counties we examined, the growth rates in voter turnout did not necessarily translate to an increase in voter participation, however, with nearly all counties experiencing a decline in voter participation between the 2018 and 2022 elections. Our examined counties primarily leaned toward the Democratic Party. Despite this, we still saw differing patterns within the counties, including counties that were relatively close to one another. For example, Dallas and Tarrant counties saw differing drops in voters despite proximity to one another, with Dallas seeing a drop of nearly 100,000 voters, while Tarrant county only lost 30,000 voters. In Tarrant County, where Republican voters held a majority, Republican voter turnout only dropped by 30,000 voters, and their majority was preserved.

In the more remote counties, such as El Paso and Hidalgo, Republican numbers held steady, while Democrat voters reduced in turnout, despite Democrats having a majority in both counties. This is an interesting signal given the rural nature of these counties, and it raises questions regarding whether Democrats can maintain their majority in these counties moving forward. Finally, in Travis and Bexar counties, we see Democrat numbers increasing despite reductions in total voter turnout. This is a clear signal that the cities of Austin and San Antonio are continuing their trajectory to be Democrat strongholds within the state of Texas.

Overall, the data from these tables highlight the dynamic nature of elections and voter behavior. The comparisons enable us to understand the fluctuations in voter turnout, party support, and registered voters in specific counties. Such insights contribute to a deeper understanding of the evolving political landscape and help identify patterns and trends that shape electoral outcomes.

Section 2: Redistricting and an Election Overview

In this section, we will address two key components. The first part delves into redistricting during the 2021 cycle, encompassing an overview of the alterations made to the district boundaries and an analysis of the legislative procedures that unfolded. Additionally, we will explore the legal challenges confronted by the adopted maps from the respective chambers. Moreover, attention will be given to recent developments, with a particular focus on the recent Supreme Court decisions that may potentially impact the ongoing litigation of Texas Redistricting.

The second part of our discussion centers on the 2022 Elections in the Texas Legislature. This portion of the section aims to examine significant primary and general elections held within both the House and Senate. By analyzing these elections, we seek to identify any trends among legislators in terms of avoiding primary and/or general election challengers. The approach involves studying the election outcomes to gain insight into the broader dynamics of the electoral landscape in Texas. Through this comprehensive analysis, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the intricacies of redistricting and electoral trends in the context of the Texas Legislature.

Part One: Redistricting

The purpose of the redistricting section is to look at the 2021 maps adopted by the Texas Legislature for the State House (H2176) and Senate (S2168). Some of the characteristics we find are competitive seats, rural/urban districts, and seats flipped. We also seek to give some understanding of the legal challenges these maps have avoided, so far, in comparison to the redistricting cycle of 2013. Most of the analysis will be secondary with little original district analysis into the redistricting cycle as an analysis of that sort could be longer than this entire publication. However, there are some instances when we conduct our own analysis to point out some of the notable observations we discovered.

Summary of Redistricting Changes

According to a recent report by the Texas Tribune (2023), the state's population for the census has been reported as 29,145,505 individuals. In order to achieve equal distribution across the 150 House districts, the ideal size for each district would be around 194,303 residents. However, upon analyzing the finalized House plans, it is evident that District 109 emerged as the smallest district, with a population of 184,600, while District 95 stands as the largest with a population of 203,993.

The Tribune's report draws attention to certain noteworthy aspects of the proposed map. Notably, the map not only increases the number of districts with a white majority, but also raises the count of districts where Trump would have won in the 2020 elections, from 76 to 85. Furthermore, the map alters the configuration of "competitive" seats, which are defined as races with a margin of less than 10 percentage points. The number of such seats decreased from 60 to 54.

An interesting observation from the Texas Tribune article, is the shift in the composition of districts. While the number of white majority districts increased by six, there was a decrease in the number of districts with a Hispanic majority by three, and a decrease in districts with a Black majority by one.

Turning our attention to the Texas Senate, it is noted that the ideal district population for the Senate would be 940,178 residents. The proposed plan exhibited a range in population from 907,784 in the smallest district (Senate District 31) to 965,445 in the largest district (Senate District 30). The Tribune's report also highlights an increase in the number of districts with a

white majority, from 20 to 21. It is worth mentioning that this particular district was previously categorized as a "no majority demographic district." Moreover, in terms of electoral outcomes, Trump won 16 districts compared to Biden's 15 districts. However, the new makeup would result in an increase in the number of districts won by Trump to 19, while Biden's count would decrease to 12. Lastly, there was a slight increase in the number of competitive districts in terms of Trump/Biden, from 15 to 16.

Laws Governing Redistricting

In the Redistricting process that is mandated by the Constitution of the United States, each state has its own rules and process governing its redistricting process. However, there are some federal laws and court rulings that provide a framework federally.

The redistricting process, a constitutional mandate in the United States, varies from state to state, with each jurisdiction utilizing its own set of rules and procedures to govern the practice (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2019). While the Constitution mandates requires that seats in the House of Representatives be apportioned based on the decennial census, it gives states the authority to determine the boundaries of these districts, leading to a myriad of approaches across the country (Levitt, 2010).

Federal Laws and Court Rulings

One of the influential rulings in the context of this paper is the Baker v. Carr (1962) ruling. This landmark decision established the concept of "justiciability" in redistricting cases, granting the federal courts the authority to address issues related to redistricting. A significant legislative act is the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA), particularly known for its principle of "one-person, one-vote." This principle emphasizes the importance of roughly equal population distribution among legislative districts. Section 2 of the VRA explicitly prohibits states from diminishing the voting power of ethnic or racial minorities. This principle was upheld in the cases of Shaw v. Reno (1993) and Miller v. Johnson (1995).

Furthermore, a highly consequential ruling in Shelby County v. Holder (2013) found that section 4(b) of the Voting Rights Act, which outlined a coverage formula for jurisdictions subject to the preclearance requirement in Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, was no longer valid. This

decision has significant implications for Texas and its 2021 redistricting cycle because it marks the first redistricting cycle in nearly fifty years where Texas is not required to seek preclearance from the U.S. Justice Department for its redistricting plans.

Overall, while state autonomy in redistricting is an inherent feature of U.S. federalism, there are federal laws and judicial rulings that set the parameters for these state-level processes, seeking to protect individual rights and maintain democratic principles.

State Laws

The Texas Constitution, particularly in Article 3, outlines the framework and operational mechanisms of the legislative branch, which influences the rules of redistricting. The Constitution underscores the principles of equal population, contiguous territories, and the respect for political boundaries.

Article 3, Section 26 underscores the principle of population equality. It prescribes that the House of Representatives' membership shall be distributed among the various counties in line with each county's population, as closely as practically feasible. Interpreted through the lens of redistricting, this can be construed as a mandate for demographic parity among districts, facilitating fair and equitable representation.

Similarly, Section 25 of Article 3 calls for the division of the state into Senatorial Districts composed of contiguous territories, each of which shall be entitled to elect a single Senator. This mandate implies an emphasis on contiguity in district formation; districts should be composed of adjacent areas that share common borders, rather than being fragmented or disconnected entities.

Respect for political boundaries is also woven into the provisions of Section 26. This section provides that when a collection of two or more counties is necessary to achieve the required representation ratio, such counties must be adjacent to one another. Implicit in this statement is the requirement to respect established political boundaries in the redistricting process.

These provisions in the Texas Constitution, while indirectly relating to redistricting, create an influential framework within which such processes should operate, thereby ensuring fairness and equity in political representation.

Map Names and Legislative Process

The enacted maps H2176 and S2168, were filed in the 3rd Special Session of the 87th Legislature as HB1 and SB 4 respectively.

HB 1, Relating to the composition of districts for the election of members of the Texas House of Representatives, was passed on a near party-line vote in the House 83-63 and 18-13 in the Senate. The Chair of the Texas House Committee on Redistricting, Rep. Todd Hunter (R-Corpus Christi), filed HB 1. The bill was filed on September 30, 2021, and was reported favorably on October 5. While it may seem that this bill was rushed, the Committee spent a considerable amount of time on the issue during the Regular Session of the 87th Session. The House redistricting plan would reach the floor for consideration on October 12th. There it was met with 53 amendments, aiming to modify districts of the current map, 14 of those failing.

SB 4, Relating to the composition of districts for the election of members of the Texas Senate, was passed 81-60 in the House and 20-11 in the Senate. Senator Huffman, the Chairwoman of Redistricting, carried the redistricting bill in the Senate. SB 4 was heard and public testimony was taken on September 24th, 25th, and 28th. It was reported favorably on the 28th and laid before the Senate on October 4th. Later that day, after about 10 amendments, the bill was finally passed by the Senate.

One significant observation pertains to the decorum exhibited between the House and Senate during the exchange of their respective maps. Notably, upon passage in the originating chamber, no amendments were proposed by the opposing chamber. This phenomenon can be attributed to a sense of reverence for the institutions involved and their inherent authority to formulate their own maps.

Double Bunking

"Double Bunking" is a term used to denote a situation where two incumbent legislators find themselves within the boundaries of a redrawn district. In such cases, the affected legislators seeking re-election are presented with two choices, either seek election in another district or contend against their fellow incumbent in a primary or general election.

Double Bunked Incumbents

- District 7 Jay Dean (R) and Chris Paddie (R)
- District 9 James White (R) and Trent Ashby (R)
- District 12 Kyle Kacal (R) and Ben Leman (R)
- District 19 Terry Wilson (R) and Kyle Biedermann (R)
- District 26 Jacey Jetton (R) and Phil Stephenson (R)
- District 38 Alex Dominguez (D) and Eddie Lucio III (D)
- District 60 Glenn Rogers (R) and Phil King (R)
- District 63 Tan Parker (R) and Michelle Beckley (D)
- District 79 Claudia Ordaz Perez (D) and Art Fierro (D)
- District 108 Morgan Meyer (R) and John Turner (D

Although it may appear that a substantial number of members experience Double Bunking, in truth, most affected incumbents are either approaching retirement or have announced plans to pursue higher office. This is noticeable in Districts 7, 9, 12, 38, 60, 63, and 108.

During the 2022 Election Cycle, we observed a limited number of incumbents actively contesting against one another. A noteworthy occurrence was in District 79, where Representative Claudia Ordaz Perez emerged victorious over Representative Art Fierro in the 2022 Democratic Primary. In District 19, upon finalization of the district maps, Representative Biedermann announced he would not be seeking reelection. Additionally, Representative Jacy Jetton decided to stay in District 26, while Representative Phil Stephenson relocated to qualify for re-election in the 85th District.

There could be several theories as to why Double Bunking transpires during a redistricting cycle. These include the pursuit of partisan advantage, the creation of competitive districts, or adjustments necessitated by population changes. Despite this, we found no evidence to suggest that Double Bunking was strategically employed to either amplify partisan advantage or stimulate competitiveness among incumbents. However, one might suggest that in the case of District 79, the population growth of El Paso County was not substantial enough to warrant a fifth seat in the district, therefore causing the Double Bunking of an incumbent member.

Legal Challenges

Legal battles over the State's redistricting maps have been going on, with individuals, civil rights organizations, and the United States Department of Justice bringing up claims. They argue that the 2021 Redistricting Maps were unfair to people of color, especially concerning the federal voting rights act. Some of these cases were dismissed or combined into a single case called LULAC v. Abbott. Additionally, the Mexican American Legislative Caucus ("MALC") of the Texas House of Representatives challenged the maps, stating that they violated the Texas Constitution's County line rule. This rule requires State House districts to either consist of entire counties or be wholly contained within one county's boundaries.

As of now this writing, these cases are still in progress, making their way through the legal process. While those opposing the Texas maps are waiting for a decision from the U.S. Supreme Court, there has been a recent development in a similar case involving Alabama's Congressional map. The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 in favor of a lower-court decision that found a likely violation of the Voting Rights Act. The reason was that Alabama had concentrated Black voters in one district while dispersing them among others, making it difficult for them to elect a candidate they preferred. This ruling could have significant implications for other states' redistricting maps that also dilute the influence of minority voters and could potentially lead to Texas' maps being redrawn for both the House and Senate.

It's uncertain when or if action will be taken on Texas' legislative maps. Notably, it was only in 2018 that the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the State's redistricting plan from 2010. Mark Gaber of the Campaign Legal Center summed it up by saying that redrawing districts once a decade after the census is becoming old-fashioned, and ongoing litigation has become the new norm. Texas, in particular, has seen continuous redistricting disputes for the past couple of decades. (Roll Call 2023)

Part Two: 2022 Election of Texas House and Texas Senate

The 2022 Elections presented the GOP with the challenge of defending their eight-seat majority in the State House and their supermajority in the Texas Senate. Due to redistricting, the typically staggered terms of the Texas Senate were all up for election in 2022. Despite these challenges, the GOP managed to expand their majorities in both state chambers, gaining one seat in both the House and Senate.

Elections in the Senate

In the Senate, all 31 seats were up for election, with five of them lacking incumbent candidates. This represents the highest number in recent memory nominally and is about average percentage-wise. According to data from Dave's Redistricting (2023), only one seat could be classified as competitive, namely Senate District 27. This race, which will be discussed in more detail later, was one of the closest legislative races of the entire cycle.

A brief overview of the elections reveals that just over 20% of the Texas Senate members, or seven in total, were effectively 'elected' at the conclusion of the filing deadline because they had no primary or general election opponent. A brief overview of the elections reveals that just over 20% of the Texas Senate members, or seven in total, were effectively "elected" at the conclusion of the filing deadline. These included Senators Hughes, Alvarado, Bettencourt, Miles, West, Perry, and Springer, comprising four Republicans and three Democrats, all of whom were incumbents. Three more were elected following the primary, as they faced no opposition in the general election. These were Senators King, Middleton, and Sparks, all of whom were non-incumbents. Interestingly, this number would double if we included candidates who did not face a major party opponent. This category includes candidates who won the primary but only

faced a write-in, independent, or third-party candidate (such as those from the Libertarian or Green Party) in the general election. Senators Schwertner, Eckhart, and Birdwell fell into this category, facing non-major party candidates in the general election.

Unlike the Lower Chamber, no Senator was elected at the conclusion of the primary run-off. On Election Day, two-thirds of the body were elected, with 15 facing only a general election, four facing both a primary and general election, and two facing a primary, primary runoff, and general elections. The latter two were open seats.

2022 Texas Senate Elections At a Glance		
No Election (No Opponents):	7	
Primary Election Only:	3	
Primary and Runoff Elections:	0	
General Election Only:	15	
Primary and General Elections:	4	
Primary, Primary Runoff, and General Elections:	2	

Table 17: Senate Elections at a Glance

Two key takeaways from this overview are evident. Only nine of the 31 Senate Races featured a primary, with six of these races lacking incumbent candidates. Thus, only three of the 25 incumbents faced a primary challenger. Furthermore, the fact that seven members ran unopposed is somewhat surprising, considering the large constituency sizes of each district and the lower filing fee compared to that for a U.S. Representative. These are the state's largest legislative districts, even larger than those for Congress. This discrepancy warrants further investigation, but it is suspected that U.S. Representatives face more competition and attract more candidates because it is a better paid position, unlike the part-time role of the State Senate.

As previously discussed, the State Senate districts exhibited a significant lack of competitiveness. Indeed, Dave's Redistricting (2023), a group of nationwide volunteers advocating for fair maps, rated the Texas Senate maps a 4 out of 100 in district competitiveness. Nevertheless, several noteworthy primary races emerged.

In Senate District 15, despite its strong Democratic-leaning (+13 DEM), a noteworthy primary unfolded. This was triggered by Dean of the Senate John Whitmire's announcement of his

intention to seek re-election to SD 15 and subsequently run for Mayor of Houston in November 2023. This decision potentially prompted Molly Cook, a progressive contender, to enter the race. While the competition was not particularly close, and it resulted in a victory for Lieutenant Governor and Senate President Dan Patrick and moderate/establishment Democrats. This race is worth noting because, as it stands, if Senator Whitmire fails in his mayoral bid, he retains the option to file for re-election in 2024. Molly Cook has declared her intention to run again for SD 15, thereby setting the stage for another showdown with Senator Whitmire.

In Senate District 24, Pete Flores made his entrance into the Texas Senate following a surprising victory in the 2018 Special Election for Senate District 19. Despite losing his re-election bid to then-Representative Gutierrez of San Antonio, Flores received endorsements from Senator Buckingham and Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick when Buckingham announced her intention to run for Land Commissioner. After falling short of a majority in the GOP primary, Flores faced Raul Reyes in a runoff election. Reyes had previously made a notable showing in his race for Texas' 23rd Congressional District, narrowly losing to Tony Gonzales in a primary runoff by a mere 45 votes. Although Flores' race was not as electrifying as Reyes' TX-23 bid, Flores secured the runoff election by nearly 19%. This race is significant as it appeared to ignite a rare grassroots versus Dan Patrick conflict.

In Senate District 27, a Democratic-leaning yet competitive district, a multitude of candidates sought the seat. Newcomer Morgan LaMantia emerged victorious in the runoff, upsetting Representative Alex Dominguez, and setting up a contest with progressive Sara Stapleton-Barrera. While this race was not as competitive as the general election, LaMantia won by a margin of 6.9%. On the Republican front, Adam Hinojosa performed well against his primary challenger, former one-term state Raul Torres. Hinojosa avoided a runoff and secured the nomination by capturing 51% of the vote. (Texas Secretary of State 2023)

The Drawing of Lots

Senate District 27 was the sole battleground general election, an open seat due to the retirement of State Senator Eddie Lucio Jr. The district's rating shifted from a +16 DEM to a DEM +4.42 after redistricting, and in 2020, Joe Biden would have carried this district by 4.6%. The redistricting process also incorporated Bee, San Patricio, and Nueces Counties into the district, introducing an influx of voters from Corpus Christi and Portland, Texas. LaMantia would spend

around \$5.9M compared to Hinojosa's \$565.7k. LaMantia would also prevail 50.1% to 49.9%, winning by 659 votes.

In the first days of the 88th Legislative Session, the Texas Senate took a significant step. To divide the Senate into two classes so that elections would be staggered, a lottery was conducted. (Texas Legislature Online 2023) The seats of the Senators of the first class would be vacated after the first two years, while those of the second class would be vacated after four years. The table below indicates which Senators will be up for re-election in the 2024 Election. This is particularly important for those in swing districts, as the Senator in the most competitive seat will have to defend it once again. It's worth noting that Adam Hinojosa, the challenger from the 2022 race, has announced his intention to seek the GOP Nomination for Senate District 27, thus almost guaranteeing a rematch with Sen. LaMantia.

Table 18: Texas Senators Pull	I wo and Four Year Terms
Two-year Term:	Four-year Term:
Alvarado, District 6	Birdwell, District 22
Bettencourt, District 7	Creighton, District 4
Blanco, District 29	Flores, District 24
Campbell, District 25	Gutierrez, District 19
Eckhardt, District 14	Hall, District 2
Hinojosa, District 20	Hancock, District 9
Huffman, District 17	Hughes, District 1
Johnson, District 16	Kolkhorst, District 18
King, District 10	Menéndez, District 26
LaMantia, District 27	Middleton, District 11
Parker, District 12	Miles, District 13
Paxton, District 8	Nichols, District 3
Springer, District 30	Perry, District 28
West, District 23	Schwertner, District 5
Whitmire, District 15	Sparks, District 31
	Zaffirini, District 21

Table 18: Texas Senators Pull Two and Four Year Terms

Elections in the Texas House of Representatives

Upon examining the Texas House of Representatives, a striking observation is that 36 members, nearly a quarter of the body, faced no primary or general election challenger. This implies that at the conclusion of the filing deadline, 25% of the membership was reelected due to lack of opposition.

2022 Texas House of Representatives Elections at a	a Glance
No Election (No Opponents):	36
Primary Election Only:	17
Primary and Runoff Elections:	5
General Election Only:	49
Primary and General Elections:	26
Primary, Primary Runoff, and General Elections:	17

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Furthermore, another 17 members were elected at the conclusion of the primary election, roughly eight months prior to the general election. An additional five members were elected to the body two months post-primary election, or six months before the general election, in the primary runoff. Finally, on Election Day, almost two-thirds of the body was elected. This includes 49 members who had a general election only, 26 who had both primary and general elections and 17 who had a primary, a runoff, and a general election.

Of the 36 unopposed members, all were technically incumbents. However, Brian Harrison (R-Waxahachie), who was elected a few months before the filing deadline, was the only member not to be part of the regular called session. This distinction is important because it would be unlikely for a candidate to be unopposed in both the primary and general election when it is an "open seat". Another observation is that the 17 members who went through the gauntlet of a primary, primary runoff, and general election were all freshmen.

With 150 seats up for reelection, post-redistricting analysis revealed that 14 of these races would be competitive. Unless a political tsunami occurred favoring any party, the 10 seats needed for the Democratic Party to gain control of the chamber would come from the races below. These

competitive seats were labeled as any district that fell within the 45% - 55% partisan lean index by Dave's Redistricting (2023).

The 14 competitive seats comprised five Democratic-held districts and nine Republican-held districts. All but one had a head-to-head race, as District 80, held by the Senior Democratic Chairman from Uvalde, Tracy King, was unopposed in both the primary and general elections. Ultimately, the Republicans would net one seat after the 2022 election.

1 abic 20. IV.	lakcup of the Texas House and	
	Republican	Democrat
Leader	Speaker Dade Phelan	Trey Martinez Fisher
Seats Before	83	65
Seats After	86	64
Seat Change	+3	-1

Table 20: Makeup of the Texas House and Leadership

The table above reflects the seat change from the 2020 General Election to the 2022 General Election. There was a vacant solid GOP district at the time, which resulted in a special election and one additional Republican. Moreover, Rep. Ryan Guillen changed parties in 2021. Furthermore, the General Election of 2022 saw the Republicans flip two seats compared to the Democrats flipping one, resulting in a net gain of one seat for the GOP.

The Competitive but Unopposed Seat

District 80 – DEM HOLD (UNOPPOSED)
- RATING: DEM +2
. DEM: Tracy King

The most striking observation about this district is the absence of a GOP challenger against the then 13-term Democratic Chairman, in a district with a +2 Democratic lean. One question that arises is how a senior member, who is one of the few Democratic chairman, ended up with an unfavorable district after redistricting. According to the Texas Tribune's redistricting database, the previous district would have been a Biden +7.5 but now is a Trump +4.3. Nonetheless, Rep.

Tracy King (D – Uvalde) was able to avoid a competitive race by being unopposed. It is worth noting that on July 10, 2023,th, the Associated Republicans of Texas put this on their target list. (Svitek 2023) That same day Chairman King announced he would not be seeking re-election for another term. (Quorum Report 2023)

Even Ratings

70 – DEM FLIP

•

RATING: EVEN DEM: Mihaela Plesa GOP: Jamee Jolly

In House District 70, Rep. Michaela Plesa (D – Plano) prevailed through a primary runoff to set up a challenge against Jamee Jolly. This was one of the most high-profile races because there was no incumbent running but also because it was an "EVEN" district. This district was also newly created as the previous geographical makeup was mostly in McKinney, now the majority of the district would be in the Plano area. Plesa would go on to win 20,660 votes to 29,801 or 50.7% to 49.3%. (Texas Secretary of State 2023)

118 - GOP HOLD

RATING: EVEN
 GOP: John Lujan (i)
 DEM: Frank Ramirez

House District 118 presented an intriguing scenario with its Republican nominee, John Lujan, and its "EVEN" rating. Lujan, who had previously won in the 2016 and 2021 special elections, was designated as the incumbent after defeating Frank Ramirez in the 2021 Special Election to fill a vacancy. Despite his previous general election losses, Lujan managed to secure this election by a margin of 886 votes, garnering 51.84% of the vote compared to Ramirez's 48%.

Lean GOP

From the perspective of both parties, these seats were of paramount importance. For the Democrats to seize control of the chamber, the majority of seat flips would need to occur in these districts. Conversely, Republicans could consolidate their majority by retaining at least half of

these seats in the "LEAN GOP" category. The GOP succeeded in winning all these seats, even flipping one from Democrat to Republican. These races were largely uncompetitive, with the GOP winning each by at least double digits, save for HD 112, where Angie-Chen Button won by a 9% margin. It's crucial to note that HD 52, won by Caroline Harris, technically represents a flip as the previous officeholder for the seat ran in HD 50. Overall, these results led to a net gain of one seat for the GOP.

138 – GOP HOLD

-	RATING: GOP +4 .1
•	GOP: Lacey Hull(i)
	DEM: Stephanie Morales

133 – GOP HOLD

-		RATING: GOP +4
	•	GOP: Mano DeAyala
	•	DEM: Mohamad Maarouf
	•	LIB: James Harren

121 – GOP HOLD

-	RATING: GOP +3.4
•	GOP: Steve Allison(i)
•	DEM: Becca DeFelice

112 – GOP HOLD

-	RATING: GOP +2.7
	GOP: Angie Chen Button (i)

· DEM: Elva Curl

108 – GOP HOLD

-	RATING: GOP +4.2

- · GOP: Morgan Meyer (i)
- · DEM: Elizabeth Ginsberg

63 - GOP HOLD

- RATING: GOP +4.8

•	GOP: Ben Bumgarner
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· DEM: H. Denise Wooten

54 - GOP HOLD

-	RATING: GOP +4.1
•	GOP: Brad Buckley (i)
•	DEM: Jonathan Hildner

52 – GOP FLIP

-	RATING: GOP +2.9
•	GOP: Caroline Harris
	DEM: Luis Echegaray

Lean Democratic

For the Democratic Party to stand a chance at taking the House, it was crucial to maintain their hold on seats leaning Democratic. They were fortunate to have two incumbents, Abel Herrero (D – Corpus Christi), a seven-term member, and Julie Johnson, a two-term member, defending seats with margins around 4.8% and 4.9% respectively. Both Herrero and Johnson successfully retained their seats with comfortable margins of 15% and 13% respectively.

One of the more contentious races occurred in the newly created district spanning Cameron and Willacy Counties. The contest saw Janie Lopez and Luis Villarreal vying for the seat. Lopez, the Republican nominee, emerged victorious, securing 20,437 votes to Villarreal's 18,995, translating to a win margin of 51.8% to 48.2%. In the final analysis of these seats, the Democrats managed to retain two of the three districts under consideration.

37 – GOP FLIP

	RATING: DEM +1.3
•	GOP: Janie Lopez

· DEM: Luis Villarreal Jr.

34 - DEM HOLD

- RATING: DEM +4.8 · DEM: Abel Herrero (i)

GOP: Carolyn Vaughn

115 – DEM HOLD

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•

RATING: DEM +4.9

DEM: Julie Johnson (i)

GOP Melis Denis

The potential for the Democratic Party to effectively flip the State House remains an ambiguous matter, particularly given the implications of the recent redistricting. The restructuring of districts predominantly favored incumbent representatives rather than bolstering the Republican majority. Despite this, redistricting has indirectly facilitated the Democratic Party to preserve the 10 seats they were able to flip during the "Blue Wave" of the 2018 election cycle. Consequently, the landscape of party distribution remains relatively unaltered. The results of the 2022 General Election provide a glimmer of optimism for both parties as they strategize their campaign efforts for the forthcoming 2024 General Elections. The Republican party may exhibit some sort of satisfaction in enhancing their majority by a seat. Simultaneously, the minimal loss of only one seat by the Democrats following redistricting and an election that was anticipated to be a "Red Wave" does give them hope for the next election.

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Appendix

Voter Registration and Participation, 2018				
County Name	# of Registered Voters	2018 Gov. Race Voters	Percentage of Registered Voters Voted	
Anderson	27,491	14,751	53.66%	
Andrews	9,483	4,125	43.50%	
Angelina	50,347	26,351	52.34%	
Aransas	17,406	8,980	51.59%	
Archer	6,173 1,418	3,610	58.48%	
Armstrong		895	63.12%	
Atascosa	26,941	12,174	45.19%	
Austin	19,223	11,029	57.37%	
Bailey	3,672	1,606	43.74%	
Bandera	15,662	9,588	61.22%	
Bastrop	46,416	27,398	59.03%	
Baylor	2,371	1,234	52.05%	
Bee	15,393 186,246	7,178	46.63%	
Bell		86,398	46.39%	
Bexar	1,073,320	546,397	50.91%	
Blanco	anco 8,369 5,795	5,795	69.24%	
Borden	486	339	69.75%	
Bosque	11,920	7,158	60.05%	
Bowie	57,425 28,289		49.26%	
Brazoria	210,087	111,546	53.10%	

Brazos	111,236	64,168	57.69%
Brewster	7,268	4,062	55.89%
Briscoe	1,035	623	60.19%
Brooks	5,558	1,868	33.61%
Brown	22,749	12,240	53.80%
Burleson	11,602	6,599	56.88%
Burnet	31,372	18,549	59.13%
Caldwell	23,917	11,457	47.90%
Calhoun	12,491	6,118	48.98%
Callahan	9,099	5,015	55.12%
Cameron	203,616	77,511	38.07%
Camp	7,360	3,885	52.79%
Carson	4,170	2,453	58.82%
Cass	19,581	10,289	52.55%
Castro	3,708	1,615	43.55%
Chambers	28,589	15,168	53.06%
Cherokee	28,143	15,035	53.42%
Childress	3,473	1,765	50.82%
Clay	7,520	4,286	56.99%
Cochran	1,740	679	39.02%
Coke	2,293	1,320	57.57%
Coleman	5,761	3,130	54.33%
Collin	566,938	353,694	62.39%
Collingswort h	1,882	939	49.89%

Colorado	13,673	7,613	55.68%
Comal	99,101	61,795	62.36%
Comanche	9,182	4,613	50.24%
Concho	1,673	983	58.76%
Cooke	25,188	14,512	57.61%
Coryell	36,538	15,931	43.60%
Cottle	1,022	559	54.70%
Crane	2,676	1,047	39.13%
Crockett	2,448	1,266	51.72%
Crosby	3,420	1,417	41.43%
Culberson	1,637	757	46.24%
Dallam	3,063	1,122	36.63%
Dallas	1,284,755	723,897	56.35%
Dawson	7,185 3,009	3,009	41.88%
Deaf Smith	8,566	3,773	44.05%
Delta	3,898	1,936	49.67%
Denton	511,497	294,474	57.57%
DeWitt	11,815	6,119	51.79%
Dickens	1,293	758	58.62%
Dimmit	7,190	2,851	39.65%
Donley	2,167	1,284	59.25%
Duval	8,181	3,958	48.38%
Eastland	11,356	6,199	54.59%
Ector	74,255	30,557	41.15%

Edwards	1,449	742	51.21%
Ellis	107,079	60,501	56.50%
El Paso	450,028	200,629	44.58%
Erath	21,882	12,596	57.56%
Falls	10,446	4,669	44.70%
Fannin	20,445	10,754	52.60%
Fayette	16,466	10,461	63.53%
Fisher	2,696	1,488	55.19%
Floyd	3,960 870 428,679	1,877	47.40%
Foard		436	50.11%
Fort Bend		254,854	59.45%
Franklin	6,575	3,955	60.15%
Freestone	11,715	6,539	55.82%
Frio	8,209	3,634	44.27%
Gaines	8,889	3,833	43.12%
Galveston	210,663 2,575	113,435	53.85%
Garza		1,277	49.59%
Gillespie	19,018	12,545	65.96%
Glasscock	788	553	70.18%
Goliad	5,477	3,062	55.91%
Gonzales	12,267	5,615	45.77%
Gray	11,984	5,948	49.63%
Grayson	78,942	43,027	54.50%
Gregg	67,628	35,981	53.20%

Grimes	16,165	8,644	53.47%
Guadalupe	99,042	54,403	54.93%
Hale	19,346	7,373	38.11%
Hall	2,004	964	48.10%
Hamilton	5,479	3,338	60.92%
Hansford	2,953	1,691	57.26%
Hardeman	2,476	1,157	46.73%
Hardin	37,654	20,010	53.14%
Harris	2,357,199	1,206,717	51.19%
Harrison	43,459	22,566	51.92%
Hartley	2,750	1,623	59.02%
Haskell	3,196	1,668	52.19%
Hays	137,185	79,525	57.97%
Hemphill	2,266	1,365	60.24%
Henderson Hidalgo	50,797	26,703	52.57%
	358,850	151,026	42.09%
Hill	22,751	11,430	50.24%
Hockley	13,159	6,072	46.14%
Hood	40,157	24,940	62.11%
Hopkins	22,842	11,880	52.01%
Houston	12,779	7,350	57.52%
Howard	16,255	7,371	45.35%
Hudspeth	1,949	886	45.46%
Hunt	53,916	28,413	52.70%

Hutchinson	13,587	6,640	48.87%
Irion	1,310	737	56.26%
Jack	4,978	2,811	56.47%
Jackson	8,979	4,758	52.99%
Jasper	22,205	11,808	53.18%
Jeff Davis	1,711	1,165	68.09%
Jefferson	144,589	74,266	51.36%
Jim Hogg	3,746	1,455	38.84%
Jim Wells	25,624	9,791	38.21%
Johnson	96,033	52,364	54.53%
Jones	9,757 4,981	4,981	51.05%
Karnes	7,954	4,123	51.84%
Kaufman	71,703	38,344	53.48%
Kendall	30,260	19,744	65.25%
Kenedy	306	171	55.88%
Kent	572	337	58.92%
Kerr	34,894	22,132	63.43%
Kimble	2,921	1,713	58.64%
King	180	127	70.56%
Kinney	2,222	1,191	53.60%
Kleberg	17,762	8,559	48.19%
Knox	2,410	1,094	45.39%
Lamar	31,796	16,534	52.00%
Lamb	7,864	3,449	43.86%

r	Γ		
Lampasas	13,955	7,517	53.87%
La Salle	4,276	1,460	34.14%
Lavaca	12,935	7,731	59.77%
Lee	10,301	5,836	56.65%
Leon	11,047	6,583	59.59%
Liberty	44,285	20,546	46.39%
Limestone	13,169	6,917	52.52%
Lipscomb	1,928	1,064	55.19%
Live Oak	7,096	3,647	51.40%
Llano	15,392	10,176	66.11%
Loving	121	56	46.28%
Lubbock	170,765	91,174	53.39%
Lynn	3,961	1,696	42.82%
Madison	7,501	3,832	51.09%
Marion	7,429	3,525	47.45%
Martin	3,287	1,546	47.03%
Mason	2,976	1,959	65.83%
Matagorda	21,745	10,484	48.21%
Maverick	30,957	10,561	34.12%
McCulloch	5,114	2,676	52.33%
McLennan	136,953	75,008	54.77%
McMullen	711	429	60.34%
Medina	30,951	16,187	52.30%
Menard	1,409	780	55.36%

-	Γ		
Midland	82,352	42,842	52.02%
Milam	15,156	7,990	52.72%
Mills	3,435	2,014	58.63%
Mitchell	4,555	1,907	41.87%
Montague	13,201	7,408	56.12%
Montgomery	327,629	190,310	58.09%
Moore	9,410	4,058	43.12%
Morris	8,130	4,221	51.92%
Motley	857	497	57.99%
Nacogdoches	36,512	21,518	58.93%
Navarro	27,958	14,408	51.53%
Newton	8,995	4,670	51.92%
Nolan	8,505	4,058	47.71%
Nueces	206,711	93,950	45.45%
Ochiltree	5,043	2,407	47.73%
Oldham	1,337	809	60.51%
Orange	51,838	26,286	50.71%
Palo Pinto	17,709	9,430	53.25%
Panola	16,482	8,737	53.01%
Parker	92,018	54,825	59.58%
Parmer	4,404	2,046	46.46%
Pecos	7,933	3,503	44.16%
Polk	36,556	16,728	45.76%
Potter	53,219	24,362	45.78%

Presidio	4,887	1,652	33.80%
Rains	7,458	4,407	59.09%
Randall	85,464	48,368	56.59%
Reagan	1,781	836	46.94%
Real	2,504	1,566	62.54%
Red River	8,094	4,406	54.44%
Reeves	7,139	2,357	33.02%
Refugio	4,972	2,496	50.20%
Roberts	714	469	65.69%
Robertson	11,359	6,253	55.05%
Rockwall	62,047	38,636	62.27%
Runnels	6,676	3,258	48.80%
Rusk	30,501	16,244	53.26%
Sabine	7,571	7,571 3,958	52.28%
San Augustine	5,857	3,000	51.22%
San Jacinto	17,694	9,335	52.76%
San Patricio	40,418	18,216	45.07%
San Saba	3,559	2,059	57.85%
Schleicher	1,794	957	53.34%
Scurry	9,386	4,368	46.54%
Shackelford	2,339	1,285	54.94%
Shelby	15,370	7,542	49.07%
Sherman	1,530	817	53.40%
Smith	134,976	77,229	57.22%

Somervell	6,124	3,684	60.16%
Starr	32,794	10,280	31.35%
Stephens	5,605	2,968	52.95%
Sterling	880	488	55.45%
Stonewall	960	610	63.54%
Sutton	2,479	1,199	48.37%
Swisher	3,829	1,885	49.23%
Tarrant	1,101,749	625,894	56.81%
Taylor	76,938	40,705	52.91%
Terrell	666	455	68.32%
Terry	6,659	2,802	42.08%
Throckmorto n	1,225	697	56.90%
Titus	17,157	7,976	46.49%
Tom Green	64,985	34,653	53.32%
Travis	774,302	479,820	61.97%
Trinity	11,378	5,169	45.43%
Tyler	13,758	7,119	51.74%
Upshur	27,040	14,009	51.81%
Upton	2,123	1,016	47.86%
Uvalde	17,170	7,905	46.04%
Val Verde	28,288	11,365	40.18%
Van Zandt	36,397	17,949	49.31%
Victoria	53,962	27,147	50.31%
Walker	32,572	17,796	54.64%

Waller	31,952	16,600	51.95%
Ward	6,365	2,926	45.97%
Washington	22,711	13,470	59.31%
Webb	129,281	48,911	37.83%
Wharton	25,207	12,911	51.22%
Wheeler	3,346	1,821	54.42%
Wichita	78,677	33,920	43.11%
Wilbarger	8,129	3,457	42.53%
Willacy	12,453	4,226	33.94%
Williamson	329,516	207,513	62.98%
Wilson	32,289	17,703	54.83%
Winkler	3,833	1,453	37.91%
Wise	41,058	23,120	56.31%
Wood	29,727	16,881	56.79%
Yoakum	4,297	1,893	44.05%
Young	11,499	6,392	55.59%
Zapata	7,587	2,168	28.58%
Zavala	8,181	2,850	34.84%
	Total # of Registered Voters in 2018	Total Number of Voters in 2018 Governor's Race	Average Percentage of Registered Voters Voting in 2018
	15,596,898	8,343,453	51.94%

Sources: Voter Registration and Unofficial Early Voting Figures, and 2018 General Election - Governor, Nov. 2018

Texas' Governor's Election by County, 2018

		2018	2018	2018 Third	
County	2018 Gov.	Republican	Democratic	Party	2018 Win
Name	Race Voters	Voters	Voters	Voters	Margin

Anderson	14,751	11,732	2,868	151	60.09
Andrews	4,125	3,400	687	38	65.77
Angelina	26,351	19,701	6,406	244	50.45
Aransas	8,980	7,075	1,797	108	58.78
Archer	3,610	3,259	323	28	81.33
Armstrong	895	822	59	14	85.25
Atascosa	12,174	8,361	3,655	158	38.66
Austin	11,029	9,009	1,897	123	64.48
Bailey	1,606	1,241	348	17	55.6
Bandera	9,588	7,866	1,602	120	65.33
Bastrop	27,398	16,351	10,407	640	21.7
Baylor	1,234	1,090	129	15	77.88
Bee	7,178	4,827	2,261	90	35.75
Bell	86,398	51,157	33,803	1,438	20.09
Bexar	546,397	251,043	285,502	9,852	-6.3
Blanco	5,795	4,329	1,351	115	51.39
Borden	339	321	17	1	89.68
Bosque	7,158	5,948	1,104	106	67.68
Bowie	28,289	20,651	7,357	281	46.99
Brazoria	111,546	70,373	39,536	1,637	27.65
Brazos	64,168	39,424	23,361	1,383	25.03
Brewster	4,062	2,033	1,933	96	2.46

Briscoe	623	556	58	9	79.94
Brooks	1,868	658	1,198	12	-28.91
Brown	12,240	10,640	1,458	142	75.02
Burleson	6,599	5,254	1,277	68	60.27
Burnet	18,549	14,497	3,712	340	58.15
Caldwell	11,457	6,723	4,509	225	19.32
Calhoun	6,118	4,409	1,627	82	45.48
Callahan	5,015	4,475	486	54	79.54
Cameron	77,511	34,407	41,991	1,113	-9.78
Camp	3,885	2,816	1,028	41	46.02
Carson	2,453	2,209	208	36	81.57
Cass	10,289	8,323	1,890	76	62.52
Castro	1,615	1,226	371	18	52.94
Chambers	15,168	12,505	2,460	203	66.22
Cherokee	15,035	11,943	2,938	154	59.89
Childress	1,765	1,546	206	13	75.92
Clay	4,286	3,807	449	30	78.34
Cochran	679	550	122	7	63.03
Coke	1,320	1,187	118	15	80.98
Coleman	3,130	2,774	328	28	78.15
Collin	353,694	208,075	139,175	6,444	19.48
Collingsworth	939	827	101	11	77.31
Colorado	7,613	5,992	1,558	63	58.25

Comal	61,795	46,635	14,145	1,015	52.58
Comanche	4,613	3,906	657	50	70.43
Concho	983	825	145	13	69.18
Cooke	14,512	12,294	2,054	164	70.57
Coryell	15,931	11,281	4,392	258	43.24
Cottle	559	468	88	3	67.98
Crane	1,047	842	197	8	61.6
Crockett	1,266	921	333	12	46.45
Crosby	1,417	1,005	392	20	43.26
Culberson	757	324	422	11	-12.95
Dallam	1,122	985	129	8	76.29
Dallas	723,897	283,659	425,208	15,030	-19.56
Dawson	3,009	2,240	739	30	49.88
Deaf Smith	3,773	2,788	957	28	48.53
Delta	1,936	1,606	301	29	67.4
Denton	294,474	174,472	113,808	6,194	20.6
DeWitt	6,119	5,115	942	62	68.2
Dickens	758	656	96	6	73.88
Dimmit	2,851	1,042	1,787	22	-26.13
Donley	1,284	1,130	134	20	77.57
Duval	3,958	1,479	2,457	22	-24.71
Eastland	6,199	5,434	708	57	76.24
Ector	30,557	21,934	8,211	412	44.91

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Edwards	742	635	100	7	72.1
Ellis	60,501	43,647	15,879	975	45.89
El Paso	200,629	62,749	134,181	3,699	-35.6
Erath	12,596	10,356	2,073	167	65.76
Falls	4,669	3,344	1,286	39	44.08
Fannin	10,754	8,856	1,767	131	65.92
Fayette	10,461	8,576	1,777	108	64.99
Fisher	1,488	1,161	310	17	57.19
Floyd	1,877	1,448	412	17	55.19
Foard	436	331	101	4	52.75
Fort Bend	254,854	125,867	125,374	3,613	0.2
Franklin	3,955	3,359	537	59	71.35
Freestone	6,539	5,336	1,143	60	64.12
Frio	3,634	1,844	1,739	51	2.89
Gaines	3,833	3,305	475	53	73.83
Galveston	113,435	72,104	39,314	2,017	28.9
Garza	1,277	1,078	186	13	69.85
Gillespie	12,545	10,351	2,030	164	66.33
Glasscock	553	515	36	2	86.62
Goliad	3,062	2,397	617	48	58.13
Gonzales	5,615	4,393	1,170	52	57.4
Gray	5,948	5,330	551	67	80.35
Grayson	43,027	32,562	9,857	608	52.77

Gregg	35,981	25,558	10,015	408	43.2
Grimes	8,644	6,684	1,858	102	55.84
Guadalupe	54,403	36,284	17,265	854	34.95
Hale	7,373	5,532	1,727	114	51.61
Hall	964	815	142	7	69.81
Hamilton	3,338	2,903	405	30	74.84
Hansford	1,691	1,548	118	25	84.56
Hardeman	1,157	997	154	6	72.86
Hardin	20,010	17,528	2,327	155	75.97
Harris	1,206,717	559,819	628,804	18,094	-5.72
Harrison	22,566	16,747	5,562	257	49.56
Hartley	1,623	1,491	125	7	84.17
Haskell	1,668	1,387	267	14	67.14
Hays	79,525	37,895	39,486	2,144	-2
Hemphill	1,365	1,199	152	14	76.7
Henderson	26,703	21,775	4,622	306	64.24
Hidalgo	151,026	55,421	93,935	1,670	-25.5
Hill	11,430	9,262	2,052	116	63.08
Hockley	6,072	4,947	1,030	95	64.51
Hood	24,940	20,865	3,765	310	68.56
Hopkins	11,880	9,533	2,218	129	61.57
Houston	7,350	5,659	1,641	50	54.66
Howard	7,371	5,737	1,542	92	56.91

Hudspeth	886	538	335	13	22.91
Hunt	28,413	22,078	5,946	389	56.77
Hutchinson	6,640	5,874	687	79	78.11
Irion	737	641	87	9	75.17
Jack	2,811	2,539	246	26	81.57
Jackson	4,758	4,016	715	27	69.38
Jasper	11,808	9,732	1,990	86	65.57
Jeff Davis	1,165	719	407	39	26.78
Jefferson	74,266	38,999	34,516	751	6.03
Jim Hogg	1,455	509	938	8	-29.49
Jim Wells	9,791	5,088	4,616	77	4.83
Johnson	52,364	41,485	10,105	774	59.92
Jones	4,981	4,167	757	57	68.46
Karnes	4,123	3,023	1,054	46	47.76
Kaufman	38,344	27,491	10,294	559	44.85
Kendall	19,744	16,076	3,382	286	64.29
Kenedy	171	111	57	3	31.58
Kent	337	299	34	4	78.63
Kerr	22,132	17,566	4,268	298	60.09
Kimble	1,713	1,529	161	23	79.86
King	127	120	6	1	89.77
Kinney	1,191	890	290	11	50.38
Kleberg	8,559	4,831	3,629	99	14.04

Knox	1,094	866	217	11	59.32
Lamar	16,534	13,103	3,231	200	59.71
Lamb	3,449	2,785	629	35	62.51
Lampasas	7,517	6,073	1,343	101	62.92
La Salle	1,460	728	725	7	0.2
Lavaca	7,731	6,856	830	45	77.94
Lee	5,836	4,650	1,129	57	60.33
Leon	6,583	5,781	751	51	76.41
Liberty	20,546	16,527	3,816	203	61.87
Limestone	6,917	5,330	1,535	52	54.87
Lipscomb	1,064	947	109	8	78.76
Live Oak	3,647	3,114	504	29	71.57
Llano	10,176	8,287	1,751	138	64.23
Loving	56	47	9	0	67.86
Lubbock	91,174	61,775	27,266	2,133	37.85
Lynn	1,696	1,380	302	14	63.56
Madison	3,832	3,081	722	29	61.56
Marion	3,525	2,553	939	33	45.79
Martin	1,546	1,303	229	14	69.47
Mason	1,959	1,605	333	21	64.93
Matagorda	10,484	7,705	2,673	106	47.99
Maverick	10,561	3,495	6,940	126	-32.62
McCulloch	2,676	2,275	368	33	71.26

McLennan	75,008	49,195	24,734	1,079	32.61
McMullen	429	395	33	1	84.38
Medina	16,187	12,057	3,964	166	50
Menard	780	646	130	4	66.15
Midland	42,842	34,049	8,101	692	60.57
Milam	7,990	6,080	1,795	115	53.63
Mills	2,014	1,790	206	18	78.65
Mitchell	1,907	1,595	298	14	68.01
Montague	7,408	6,563	765	80	78.26
Montgomery	190,310	144,664	43,044	2,602	53.39
Moore	4,058	3,268	750	40	62.05
Morris	4,221	3,018	1,159	44	44.04
Motley	497	458	35	4	85.11
Nacogdoches	21,518	14,411	6,843	264	35.17
Navarro	14,408	10,818	3,411	179	51.41
Newton	4,670	3,771	870	29	62.12
Nolan	4,058	3,200	807	51	58.97
Nueces	93,950	52,918	39,720	1,312	14.05
Ochiltree	2,407	2,169	212	26	81.3
Oldham	809	742	62	5	84.06
Orange	26,286	21,724	4,348	214	66.1
Palo Pinto	9,430	7,811	1,529	90	66.62
Panola	8,737	7,182	1,494	61	65.1

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Parker	54,825	45,981	8,099	745	69.1
Parmer	2,046	1,680	352	14	64.91
Pecos	3,503	2,299	1,167	37	32.32
Polk	16,728	13,130	3,378	220	58.3
Potter	24,362	17,299	6,674	389	43.61
Presidio	1,652	465	1,157	30	-41.89
Rains	4,407	3,810	566	31	73.61
Randall	48,368	39,586	8,065	717	65.17
Reagan	836	697	127	12	68.18
Real	1,566	1,341	213	12	72.03
Red River	4,406	3,476	904	26	58.37
Reeves	2,357	1,210	1,123	24	3.69
Refugio	2,496	1,726	751	19	39.06
Roberts	469	448	16	5	92.11
Robertson	6,253	4,448	1,753	52	43.1
Rockwall	38,636	28,582	9,432	622	49.57
Runnels	3,258	2,885	345	28	77.96
Rusk	16,244	12,864	3,233	147	59.29
Sabine	3,958	3,477	458	23	76.28
San Augustine	3,000	2,296	684	20	53.73
San Jacinto	9,335	7,722	1,529	84	66.34
San Patricio	18,216	12,173	5,842	201	34.76
San Saba	2,059	1,835	211	13	78.87

Schleicher	957	758	187	12	59.67
Scurry	4,368	3,750	577	41	72.64
Shackelford	1,285	1,190	87	8	85.84
Shelby	7,542	6,132	1,366	44	63.19
Sherman	817	701	74	42	76.74
Smith	77,229	55,708	20,623	898	45.43
Somervell	3,684	3,143	499	42	71.76
Starr	10,280	3,217	6,968	95	-36.49
Stephens	2,968	2,653	291	24	79.59
Sterling	488	445	39	4	83.2
Stonewall	610	503	96	11	66.72
Sutton	1,199	939	248	12	57.64
Swisher	1,885	1,491	368	26	59.58
Tarrant	625,894	340,404	273,814	11,676	10.64
Taylor	40,705	31,152	8,880	673	54.71
Terrell	455	316	136	3	39.56
Terry	2,802	2,221	552	29	59.56
Throckmorto n	697	625	63	9	80.63
Titus	7,976	5,861	2,017	98	48.19
Tom Green	34,653	25,792	8,373	488	50.27
Travis	479,820	145,910	320,550	13,360	-36.4
Trinity	5,169	4,293	835	41	66.9
Tyler	7,119	6,079	973	67	71.72

Upshur	14,009	11,638	2,177	194	67.54
Upton	1,016	860	148	8	70.08
Uvalde	7,905	4,755	3,070	80	21.31
Val Verde	11,365	5,993	5,241	131	6.61
Van Zandt	17,949	15,609	2,150	190	74.98
Victoria	27,147	19,599	7,245	303	45.51
Walker	17,796	12,199	5,331	266	38.59
Waller	16,600	10,639	5,791	170	29.2
Ward	2,926	2,201	690	35	51.64
Washington	13,470	10,532	2,730	208	57.92
Webb	48,911	16,287	32,055	569	-32.24
Wharton	12,911	9,472	3,332	107	47.55
Wheeler	1,821	1,682	126	13	85.45
Wichita	33,920	24,817	8,614	489	47.76
Wilbarger	3,457	2,722	685	50	58.93
Willacy	4,226	1,931	2,257	38	-7.72
Williamson	207,513	112,214	90,002	5,297	10.71
Wilson	17,703	13,704	3,800	199	55.94
Winkler	1,453	1,150	284	19	59.6
Wise	23,120	19,633	3,184	303	71.15
Wood	16,881	14,406	2,324	151	71.57
Yoakum	1,893	1,558	303	32	66.29
Young	6,392	5,579	726	87	75.92

Zapata	2,168	861	1,292	15	-19.88
Zavala	2,850	748	2,082	20	-46.8
	Total Number of Voters in 2018 Governor's Race	Total Number of Republican Votes in 2018 Election	Total Number of Democratic Votes in 2018 Election	Total Number of Third Party Votes in 2018 Election	Average Win Margin Across All Counties
	8,343,453	4,656,196	3,546,615	140,632	51.84
Party Votes/Total Votes		55.81%	42.51%	1.69%	

Source: 2018 General Election - Governor, Nov. 2018

	Texas Lieutenant Governor's Election, 2018					
County Name	2018 Lieu. Gov Race Voters	2018 Republican Voters	2018 Democratic Voters	2018 Third Party Voters	2018 Win Margin	
Anderson	14,679	11,113	3,350	216	52.89	
Andrews	4,107	3,126	908	73	54	
Angelina	26,248	18,125	7,697	426	39.73	
Aransas	8,921	6,557	2,203	161	48.81	
Archer	3,597	3,058	485	54	71.54	
Armstrong	877	744	115	18	71.72	
Atascosa	12,111	7,635	4,242	234	28.01	
Austin	10,987	8,445	2,357	185	55.41	
Bailey	1,583	1,147	408	28	46.69	

Texas Lieutenant Governor's Election, 2018

Bandera	9,576	7,570	1,798	208	60.27
Bastrop	27,284	14,892	11,505	887	12.41
Baylor	1,212	986	203	23	64.6
Bee	7,040	4,096	2,767	177	18.88
Bell	86,101	47,640	36,342	2,119	13.12
Bexar	544,606	227,228	304,686	12,692	-14.23
Blanco	5,793	4,067	1,582	144	42.9
Borden	336	290	44	2	73.21
Bosque	7,118	5,511	1,457	150	56.95
Bowie	28,208	19,182	8,566	460	37.63
Brazoria	111,315	65,497	43,505	2,313	19.76
Brazos	63,695	35,707	25,932	2,056	15.35
Brewster	4,016	1,849	2,014	153	-4.11
Briscoe	619	518	86	15	69.79
Brooks	1,814	465	1,320	29	-47.14
Brown	12,179	10,066	1,874	239	67.26
Burleson	6,577	4,938	1,528	111	51.85
Burnet	18,534	13,540	4,531	463	48.6
Caldwell	11,409	6,180	4,963	266	10.67
Calhoun	6,042	4,015	1,931	96	34.49
Callahan	4,993	4,212	679	102	70.76
Cameron	76,169	28,613	45,367	2,189	-21.99
Camp	3,887	2,544	1,289	54	32.29

Carson	2,432	1,828	509	95	54.23
Cass	10,257	7,698	2,440	119	51.26
Castro	1,600	1,010	547	43	28.94
Chambers	15,103	11,806	3,012	285	58.23
Cherokee	14,962	11,304	3,450	208	52.49
Childress	1,760	1,433	296	31	64.6
Clay	4,253	3,490	698	65	65.65
Cochran	677	495	169	13	48.16
Coke	1,298	1,048	222	28	63.64
Coleman	3,110	2,622	423	65	70.71
Collin	351,516	190,405	153,433	7,678	10.52
Collingswort h	924	735	172	17	60.94
Colorado	7,599	5,661	1,850	88	50.15
Comal	61,703	44,397	15,896	1,410	46.19
Comanche	4,614	3,591	937	86	57.52
Concho	972	739	218	15	53.6
Cooke	14,451	11,600	2,601	250	62.27
Coryell	15,889	10,587	4,911	391	35.72
Cottle	548	434	104	10	60.22
Crane	1,038	725	291	22	41.82
Crockett	1,217	797	390	30	33.44
Crosby	1,410	904	482	24	29.93
Culberson	714	263	427	24	-22.97

Dallam	1,111	924	162	25	68.59
Dallas	719,976	249,712	454,573	15,691	-28.46
Dawson	2,968	1,990	933	45	35.61
Deaf Smith	3,744	2,550	1,119	75	38.22
Delta	1,937	1,477	430	30	54.05
Denton	293,241	160,659	124,807	7,775	12.23
DeWitt	6,084	4,786	1,203	95	58.9
Dickens	749	596	140	13	60.88
Dimmit	2,772	868	1,864	40	-35.93
Donley	1,273	1,037	196	40	66.06
Duval	3,810	1,075	2,686	49	-42.28
Eastland	6,181	5,162	941	78	68.29
Ector	30,439	20,962	8,785	692	40.01
Edwards	726	596	116	14	66.11
Ellis	60,187	40,204	18,647	1,336	35.82
El Paso	198,254	56,526	135,773	5,955	-39.97
Erath	12,562	9,714	2,572	276	56.86
Falls	4,660	3,128	1,465	67	35.68
Fannin	10,705	8,292	2,234	179	56.59
Fayette	10,416	8,016	2,247	153	55.39
Fisher	1,475	1,027	423	25	40.95
Floyd	1,857	1,265	557	35	38.13
Foard	424	290	128	6	38.21

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Fort Bend	254,111	114,434	135,387	4,290	-8.25
Franklin	3,925	3,116	739	70	60.56
Freestone	6,512	4,892	1,515	105	51.86
Frio	3,548	1,635	1,847	66	-5.98
Gaines	3,814	3,086	657	71	63.68
Galveston	113,072	67,527	43,074	2,471	21.63
Garza	1,267	993	258	16	58.01
Gillespie	12,504	9,638	2,625	241	56.09
Glasscock	543	459	75	9	70.72
Goliad	3,023	2,184	779	60	46.48
Gonzales	5,590	4,139	1,364	87	49.64
Gray	5,911	4,942	846	123	69.3
Grayson	42,839	30,792	11,137	910	45.88
Gregg	35,867	23,625	11,571	671	33.61
Grimes	8,629	6,269	2,197	163	47.19
Guadalupe	54,136	34,191	18,670	1,275	28.67
Hale	7,356	5,009	2,163	184	38.69
Hall	947	743	195	9	57.87
Hamilton	3,327	2,652	620	55	61.07
Hansford	1,659	1,378	248	33	68.11
Hardeman	1,134	889	229	16	58.21
Hardin	19,945	16,871	2,800	274	70.55
Harris	1,205,135	509,025	675,713	20,397	-13.83

Harrison	22,500	15,590	6,572	338	40.08
Hartley	1,613	1,396	192	25	74.65
Haskell	1,674	1,160	497	17	39.61
Hays	79,061	34,014	42,380	2,667	-10.58
Hemphill	1,349	929	370	50	41.44
Henderson	26,643	20,637	5,530	476	56.7
Hidalgo	149,688	46,349	100,457	2,882	-36.15
Hill	11,369	8,645	2,544	180	53.66
Hockley	6,045	4,416	1,492	137	48.37
Hood	24,898	19,714	4,681	503	60.38
Hopkins	11,846	8,914	2,780	152	51.78
Houston	7,336	5,404	1,854	78	48.39
Howard	7,335	5,392	1,779	164	49.26
Hudspeth	863	466	371	26	11.01
Hunt	28,275	20,740	6,992	543	48.62
Hutchinson	6,623	5,456	1,000	167	67.28
Irion	726	574	134	18	60.6
Jack	2,804	2,381	386	37	71.14
Jackson	4,742	3,814	882	46	61.83
Jasper	11,746	9,162	2,446	138	57.18
Jeff Davis	1,159	600	509	50	7.85
Jefferson	73,817	36,189	36,677	951	-0.66
Jim Hogg	1,412	360	1,033	19	-47.66

Jim Wells	9,595	4,307	5,146	142	-8.74
Johnson	52,172	39,023	12,045	1,104	51.71
Jones	4,949	3,819	1,039	91	56.18
Karnes	4,057	2,737	1,236	84	36.99
Kaufman	38,267	25,799	11,744	724	36.73
Kendall	19,663	15,246	4,033	384	57.03
Kenedy	147	79	64	4	10.2
Kent	336	266	65	5	59.82
Kerr	22,103	16,722	5,022	359	52.93
Kimble	1,696	1,382	273	41	65.39
King	123	93	26	4	54.47
Kinney	1,152	806	324	22	41.84
Kleberg	8,364	4,020	4,129	215	-1.31
Knox	1,087	740	319	28	38.73
Lamar	16,472	12,099	4,134	239	48.35
Lamb	3,434	2,532	823	79	49.76
Lampasas	7,493	5,772	1,552	169	56.32
La Salle	1,419	648	753	18	-7.4
Lavaca	7,680	6,440	1,137	103	69.05
Lee	5,812	4,306	1,413	93	49.78
Leon	6,557	5,420	1,065	72	66.42
Liberty	20,516	15,845	4,351	320	56.02
Limestone	6,866	4,846	1,907	113	42.81

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Lipscomb	1,064	829	209	26	58.27
Live Oak	3,621	2,911	657	53	62.25
Llano	10,147	7,675	2,238	234	53.58
Loving	53	42	11	0	58.5
Lubbock	90,797	56,448	31,576	2,773	27.39
Lynn	1,681	1,160	480	41	40.46
Madison	3,821	2,768	993	60	46.45
Marion	3,507	2,419	1,044	44	39.21
Martin	1,535	1,179	324	32	55.7
Mason	1,942	1,468	444	30	52.73
Matagorda	10,446	7,197	3,067	182	39.54
Maverick	10,327	2,960	7,095	272	-40.04
McCulloch	2,668	2,142	466	60	62.81
McLennan	74,683	44,880	28,155	1,648	22.39
McMullen	425	361	55	9	72
Medina	16,153	11,433	4,450	270	43.23
Menard	776	591	163	22	55.15
Midland	42,641	32,289	9,281	1,071	53.95
Milam	7,953	5,638	2,143	172	43.94
Mills	1,996	1,604	357	35	62.47
Mitchell	1,886	1,455	402	29	55.84
Montague	7,359	6,240	1,009	110	71.08
Montgomery	189,870	137,614	48,628	3,628	46.87

Moore	4,026	3,003	951	72	50.97
Morris	4,204	2,723	1,420	61	30.99
Motley	533	455	70	8	72.24
Nacogdoches	21,326	13,237	7,668	421	26.11
Navarro	14,373	10,110	4,007	256	42.46
Newton	4,618	3,545	1,038	35	54.28
Nolan	4,041	2,898	1,060	83	45.48
Nueces	93,062	45,628	45,288	2,146	0.37
Ochiltree	2,389	1,951	395	43	65.14
Oldham	806	619	174	13	55.21
Orange	26,161	20,590	5,219	352	58.75
Palo Pinto	9,398	7,348	1,892	158	58.06
Panola	8,705	6,545	2,043	117	51.72
Parker	54,667	43,745	9,818	1,104	62.06
Parmer	2,033	1,521	486	26	50.91
Pecos	3,437	2,039	1,317	81	21
Polk	16,703	12,416	3,990	297	50.44
Potter		16,383		596	
	24,280		7,301		37.41
Presidio	1,609	432	1,134	43	-43.63
Rains	4,393	3,638	697	58	66.94
Randall	48,182	37,175	9,834	1,173	56.75
Reagan	827	621	191	15	51.99
Real	1,555	1,279	257	19	65.72

Red River	4,384	3,276	1,062	46	50.51
Reeves	2,294	1,072	1,183	39	-4.84
Refugio	2,440	1,545	860	35	28.07
Roberts	460	403	44	13	78.04
Robertson	6,222	4,125	2,003	94	34.11
Rockwall	38,529	26,372	11,298	859	39.13
Runnels	3,225	2,558	588	79	61.09
Rusk	16,133	11,950	3,943	240	49.63
Sabine	3,953	3,390	534	29	72.25
San Augustine	2,996	2,202	765	29	47.97
San Jacinto	9,297	7,368	1,795	134	59.94
San Patricio	18,118	11,135	6,667	316	24.66
San Saba	2,056	1,680	348	28	64.78
Schleicher	931	667	252	12	44.57
			805	85	61
Scurry	4,346	3,456	803	0.5	01
Shackelford	1,276	1,116	135	25	76.88
Shelby	7,474	5,728	1,655	91	54.5
Sherman	810	609	144	57	57.41
Smith	76,885	52,845	22,676	1,364	39.24
Somervell	3,665	2,935	655	75	62.21
Starr	9,710	2,234	7,270	206	-51.86
Stephens	2,962	2,569	363	30	74.47
Sterling	478	387	83	8	63.6

Stonewall	603	441	151	11	48.09
Sutton	1,197	856	318	23	44.94
Swisher	1,878	1,249	585	44	35.36
Tarrant	623,751	313,930	294,731	15,090	3.08
Taylor	40,526	29,027	10,488	1,011	45.75
Terrell	443	276	156	11	27.09
Terry	2,781	1,957	770	54	42.68
Throckmorto n	689	535	137	17	57.77
Titus	7,905	5,295	2,457	153	35.9
Tom Green	34,349	23,343	10,127	879	38.48
Travis	478,069	124,248	338,238	15,583	-44.76
Trinity	5,150	4,042	1,033	75	58.43
Tyler	7,041	5,622	1,310	109	61.24
Upshur	13,956	10,780	2,890	286	56.53
Upton	999	741	236	22	50.55
Uvalde	7,837	4,317	3,379	141	11.96
Val Verde	11,185	5,375	5,545	265	-1.52
Van Zandt	17,876	14,549	3,030	297	64.44
Victoria	26,949	18,577	7,899	473	39.62
Walker	17,751	11,364	6,001	386	30.21
Waller	16,576	10,085	6,233	258	23.24
Ward	2,886	1,883	917	86	33.48
Washington	13,412	9,761	3,428	223	47.22

Webb	48,246	12,984	34,010	1,252	-43.58
Wharton	12,837	8,891	3,773	173	39.87
Wheeler	1,794	1,471	265	58	67.23
Wichita	33,698	23,082	9,758	858	39.54
Wilbarger	3,417	2,492	847	78	48.14
Willacy	4,119	1,437	2,596	86	-28.14
Williamson	206,557	101,545	98,375	6,637	1.53
Wilson	17,630	12,839	4,435	356	47.66
Winkler	1,450	1,071	355	24	49.38
Wise	23,011	18,663	3,934	414	64
Wood	16,850	13,725	2,869	256	64.42
Yoakum	1,881	1,362	459	60	48.01
Young	6,364	5,289	967	108	67.92
Zapata	2,107	734	1,337	36	-28.62
Zavala	2,769	604	2,121	44	-54.79
	Total Number of Voters in 2018 Lieutenant Governor's Race	Total Number of Republican Voters in 2018 Lieu. Gov Election	Total Number of Democratic Voters in 2018 Lieu. Gov Election	Total Number of Third Party Voters in 2018 Lieu. Gov Election	Average Win Margin Across All Counties
	8,305,371	4,260,990	3,860,865	183,516	40.56
Party Votes/Total Votes		51.30%	46.49%	2.21%	

Source: 2018 General Election – Lieutenant Governor, Nov. 2018

Voter Registration and Participation, 2022

	# of Registered		Percentage of Registered	
County Name	Voters	2018 Gov. Race Voters	Voters Voted	

Anderson	29,494	14,445	48.98%
Andrews	10,369	3,829	36.93%
Angelina	54,088	24,595	45.47%
Aransas	18,821	9,641	51.22%
Archer	6,557	3,848	58.69%
Armstrong	1,445	903	62.49%
Atascosa	29,927	12,699	42.43%
Austin	20,848	11,205	53.75%
Bailey	3,501	1,333	38.07%
Bandera	17,963	10,480	58.34%
Bastrop	55,779	29,232	52.41%
Baylor	2,381	1,307	54.89%
Bee	15,744	6,408	40.70%
Bell	227,727	87,936	38.61%
Bexar	1,230,662	540,768	43.94%
Blanco	10,137	6,774	66.82%
Borden	462	317	68.61%
Bosque	13,079	7,468	57.10%
Bowie	60,986	26,576	43.58%
Brazoria	234,988	109,936	46.78%
Brazos	126,123	59,954	47.54%
Brewster	7,513	3,763	50.09%

Briscoe	994	592	59.56%
Brooks	5,152	2,008	38.98%
Brown	24,674	12,285	49.79%
Burleson	12,901	6,712	52.03%
Burnet	36,364	21,111	58.05%
Caldwell	25,248	11,358	44.99%
Calhoun	12,874	5,592	43.44%
Callahan	10,020	5,266	52.55%
Cameron	227,694	77,095	33.86%
Camp	8,041	3,983	49.53%
Carson	4,162	2,394	57.52%
Cass	21,145	9,969	47.15%
Castro	3,637	1,493	41.05%
Chambers	33,155	15,736	47.46%
Cherokee	30,080	14,483	48.15%
Childress	3,675	1,751	47.65%
Clay	8,066	4,487	55.63%
Cochran	1,738	616	35.44%
Coke	2,265	1,389	61.32%
Coleman	5,986	3,239	54.11%
Collin	693,753	364,779	52.58%
Collingsworth	1,858	925	49.78%

Colorado	14,345	7,546	52.60%
Comal	130,109	74,763	57.46%
Comanche	9,832	4,826	49.08%
Concho	1,731	943	54.48%
Cooke	28,699	15,325	53.40%
Coryell	42,839	16,368	38.21%
Cottle	956	514	53.77%
Crane	2,670	1,147	42.96%
Crockett	2,260	1,273	56.33%
Crosby	3,525	1,254	35.57%
Culberson	1,599	736	46.03%
Dallam	2,898	1,050	36.23%
Dallas	1,420,223	625,391	44.03%
Dawson	6,919	2,516	36.36%
Deaf Smith	8,764	2,947	33.63%
Delta	3,975	2,027	50.99%
Denton	606,275	317,781	52.42%
DeWitt	12,174	6,061	49.79%
Dickens	1,370	791	57.74%
Dimmit	6,982	2,876	41.19%
Donley	2,225	1,192	53.57%
Duval	8,129	3,676	45.22%

Eastland	12,282	6,150	50.07%
Ector	83,323	25,449	30.54%
Edwards	1,461	814	55.72%
Ellis	131,057	67,770	51.71%
El Paso	506,554	165,446	32.66%
Erath	24,860	13,115	52.76%
Falls	10,302	4,703	45.65%
Fannin	23,363	11,665	49.93%
Fayette	17,810	10,500	58.96%
Fisher	2,681	1,401	52.26%
Floyd	3,669	1,467	39.98%
Foard	824	529	64.20%
Fort Bend	521,611	250,066	47.94%
Franklin	7,228	3,917	54.19%
Freestone	12,749	6,661	52.25%
Frio	9,114	3,728	40.90%
Gaines	9,897	4,113	41.56%
Galveston	235,262	110,734	47.07%
Garza	2,659	1,200	45.13%
Gillespie	21,123	13,389	63.39%
Glasscock	813	572	70.36%
Goliad	5,771	3,366	58.33%

Gonzales	12,685	5,566	43.88%
Gray	12,611	5,558	44.07%
Grayson	92,038	44,991	48.88%
Gregg	73,931	33,215	44.93%
Grimes	19,170	9,432	49.20%
Guadalupe	119,523	57,202	47.86%
Hale	18,458	6,329	34.29%
Hall	1,832	877	47.87%
Hamilton	5,964	3,476	58.28%
Hansford	2,970	1,522	51.25%
Hardeman	2,459	985	40.06%
Hardin	41,408	19,629	47.40%
Harris	2,568,463	1,102,418	42.92%
Harrison	45,789	21,356	46.64%
Hartley	2,682	1,574	58.69%
Haskell	3,375	1,670	49.48%
Hays	167,750	89,683	53.46%
Hemphill	2,303	1,361	59.10%
Henderson	58,253	28,002	48.07%
Hidalgo	416,978	141,196	33.86%
Hill	25,006	11,385	45.53%
Hockley	13,510	5,531	40.94%

Hood	48,651	27,228	55.97%
Hopkins	24,724	12,351	49.96%
Houston	13,472	7,184	53.33%
Howard	16,934	6,568	38.79%
Hudspeth	2,097	906	43.20%
Hunt	64,334	30,540	47.47%
Hutchinson	13,333	6,062	45.47%
Irion	1,229	695	56.55%
Jack	5,603	2,993	53.42%
Jackson	9,552	4,597	48.13%
Jasper	23,739	11,379	47.93%
Jeff Davis	1,584	1,050	66.29%
Jefferson	147,873	62,451	42.23%
Jim Hogg	3,702	1,542	41.65%
Jim Wells	26,593	9,543	35.89%
Johnson	116,736	55,864	47.85%
Jones	10,294	4,992	48.49%
Karnes	8,351	3,818	45.72%
Kaufman	93,515	42,831	45.80%
Kendall	36,571	22,557	61.68%
Kenedy	301	153	50.83%
Kent	588	350	59.52%

Kerr	39,036	22,480	57.59%
Kimble	3,174	1,876	59.11%
King	158	103	65.19%
Kinney	2,183	1,194	54.70%
Kleberg	18,605	7,629	41.01%
Knox	2,176	1,040	47.79%
Lamar	32,359	15,342	47.41%
Lamb	7,864	3,080	39.17%
Lampasas	15,904	8,251	51.88%
La Salle	4,311	1,437	33.33%
Lavaca	13,986	8,209	58.69%
Lee	11,539	6,282	54.44%
Leon	11,896	6,863	57.69%
Liberty	49,826	19,791	39.72%
Limestone	13,952	6,851	49.10%
Lipscomb	1,901	977	51.39%
Live Oak	7,677	4,000	52.10%
Llano	17,557	11,029	62.82%
Loving	109	79	72.48%
Lubbock	187,728	83,768	44.62%
Lynn	4,098	1,727	42.14%
Madison	8,148	3,907	47.95%

Marion	7,630	3,302	43.28%
Martin	3,350	1,508	45.01%
Mason	3,184	1,991	62.53%
Matagorda	21,681	9,721	44.84%
Maverick	34,073	9,583	28.12%
McCulloch	5,396	2,563	47.50%
McLennan	154,088	72,590	47.11%
McMullen	660	372	56.36%
Medina	35,611	17,366	48.77%
Menard	1,420	775	54.58%
Midland	96,512	40,053	41.50%
Milam	16,380	8,358	51.03%
Mills	3,455	2,121	61.39%
Mitchell	4,469	1,781	39.85%
Montague	14,661	7,852	53.56%
Montgomery	409,759	208,055	50.77%
Moore	9,941	3,603	36.24%
Morris	8,708	3,996	45.89%
Motley	822	504	61.31%
Nacogdoches	39,321	18,950	48.19%
Navarro	31,135	14,133	45.39%
Newton	9,376	4,373	46.64%

Nolan	8,751	3,803	43.46%
Nueces	213,925	89,301	41.74%
Ochiltree	5,135	2,126	41.40%
Oldham	1,318	770	58.42%
Orange	55,008	25,099	45.63%
Palo Pinto	19,390	9,489	48.94%
Panola	17,176	8,313	48.40%
Parker	115,621	63,437	54.87%
Parmer	4,452	1,768	39.71%
Pecos	8,210	3,682	44.85%
Polk	42,228	16,776	39.73%
Potter	58,048	21,806	37.57%
Presidio	4,399	1,724	39.19%
Rains	8,775	4,987	56.83%
Randall	95,933	48,019	50.05%
Reagan	1,816	716	39.43%
Real	2,716	1,569	57.77%
Red River	8,621	4,274	49.58%
Reeves	7,486	2,177	29.08%
Refugio	4,913	2,316	47.14%
Roberts	699	444	63.52%
Robertson	12,001	6,017	50.14%

Rockwall	79,059	42,871	54.23%
Runnels	6,723	3,234	48.10%
Rusk	32,951	15,628	47.43%
Sabine	8,215	4,165	50.70%
San Augustine	6,052	2,865	47.34%
San Jacinto	19,809	9,549	48.21%
San Patricio	44,067	17,898	40.62%
San Saba	3,780	2,165	57.28%
Schleicher	1,700	1,008	59.29%
Scurry	9,315	4,128	44.32%
Shackelford	2,329	1,239	53.20%
Shelby	15,922	6,932	43.54%
Sherman	1,380	708	51.30%
Smith	153,936	76,220	49.51%
Somervell	6,995	4,040	57.76%
Starr	34,065	11,117	32.63%
Stephens	5,712	2,745	48.06%
Sterling	775	448	57.81%
Stonewall	929	565	60.82%
Sutton	2,333	1,162	49.81%
Swisher	3,853	1,666	43.24%
Tarrant	1,260,870	591,368	46.90%

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Taylor	86,089	39,453	45.83%
Terrell	629	426	67.73%
Terry	6,354	2,590	40.76%
Throckmorton	1,218	667	54.76%
Titus	17,740	7,322	41.27%
Tom Green	70,922	31,847	44.90%
Travis	886,480	460,899	51.99%
Trinity	11,650	5,341	45.85%
Tyler	14,510	7,246	49.94%
Upshur	28,969	14,268	49.25%
Upton	2,152	1,058	49.16%
Uvalde	17,462	7,946	45.50%
Val Verde	29,351	9,509	32.40%
Van Zandt	39,954	20,379	51.01%
Victoria	56,411	25,288	44.83%
Walker	36,058	17,390	48.23%
Waller	37,595	16,704	44.43%
Ward	6,914	2,518	36.42%
Washington	24,644	13,972	56.70%
Webb	143,148	44,716	31.24%
Wharton	25,890	12,154	46.94%
Wheeler	3,344	1,686	50.42%

Wichita	78,794	31,631	40.14%
Wilbarger	8,360	3,152	37.70%
Willacy	11,728	3,840	32.74%
Williamson	415,096	225,553	54.34%
Wilson	37,022	19,466	52.58%
Winkler	3,984	1,321	33.16%
Wise	49,888	25,821	51.76%
Wood	32,804	18,173	55.40%
Yoakum	4,264	1,636	38.37%
Young	11,884	6,194	52.12%
Zapata	7,886	3,443	43.66%
Zavala	7,817	2,450	31.34%
	Total # of Registered Voters in 2022	Total Number of Voters in 2022 Governor's Race	Average Percentage of Registered Voters Voting in 2018
	17,672,143	8,102,908	48.50%

Sources: Voter Registration and Unofficial Early Voting Figures, and 2022 County by County Canvass Report, 2022

	Texas Governor's Election by County, 2022				
		2022	2022	2022 Third	
	2022 Gov.	Republican	Democratic	Party	2022 Win
County Name	Race Voters	Voters	Voters	Voters	Margin
Anderson	14,445	11,762	2,545	138	63.81
Andrews	3,829	3,302	479	48	73.73
Angelina	24,595	19,142	5,147	279	56.79

Texas' Governor's Election by County, 2022

Aransas	9,641	7,581	1,924	136	58.67
Archer	3,848	3,498	315	35	82.71
Armstrong	903	833	60	10	85.61
Atascosa	12,699	8,801	3,709	189	40.09
Austin	11,205	9,209	1,873	123	65.47
Bailey	1,333	1,105	213	15	67.10
Bandera	10,480	8,527	1,816	137	64.03
Bastrop	29,232	16,707	12,007	518	16.08
Baylor	1,307	1,183	105	19	82.48
Bee	6,408	4,347	1,976	85	37.00
Bell	87,936	51,888	34,785	1,263	19.45
Bexar	540,768	221,993	311,023	7,752	-16.47
Blanco	6,774	5,142	1,522	110	53.44
Borden	317	306	9	2	93.69
Bosque	7,468	6,278	1,099	91	69.35
Bowie	26,576	20,206	6,060	310	53.23
Brazoria	109,936	64,938	43,364	1,634	19.36
Brazos	59,954	35,768	23,103	1,083	21.13
Brewster	3,763	2,014	1,678	71	8.93
Briscoe	592	539	49	2	82.77
Brooks	2,008	785	1,204	19	-20.87
Brown	12,285	10,853	1,308	124	77.69

Burleson	6,712	5,506	1,142	64	65.02
Burnet	21,111	16,505	4,337	269	57.64
Caldwell	11,358	6,351	4,790	217	13.75
Calhoun	5,592	4,228	1,292	72	52.51
Callahan	5,266	4,770	444	52	82.15
Cameron	77,095	34,290	41,667	1,138	-9.57
Camp	3,983	3,082	863	38	55.71
Carson	2,394	2,177	183	34	83.30
Cass	9,969	8,415	1,460	94	69.76
Castro	1,493	1,226	239	28	66.11
Chambers	15,736	12,964	2,559	213	66.12
Cherokee	14,483	12,023	2,323	137	66.97
Childress	1,751	1,562	162	27	79.96
Clay	4,487	4,052	393	42	81.55
Cochran	616	506	95	15	66.72
Coke	1,389	1,260	114	15	82.50
Coleman	3,239	2,942	269	28	82.52
Collin	364,779	198,236	161,737	4,806	10.00
Collingsworth	925	845	75	5	83.21
Colorado	7,546	6,084	1,395	67	62.14
Comal	74,763	54,503	19,195	1,065	47.23
Comanche	4,826	4,203	567	56	75.34

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Concho	943	818	109	16	75.18
Cooke	15,325	12,815	2,308	192	68.56
Coryell	16,368	11,652	4,450	266	44.00
Cottle	514	453	54	7	77.62
Crane	1,147	983	150	14	72.62
Crockett	1,273	964	276	15	54.05
Crosby	1,254	990	255	9	58.62
Culberson	736	391	328	17	8.55
Dallam	1,050	958	78	14	83.81
Dallas	625,391	224,684	392,634	8,073	-26.85
Dawson	2,516	2,088	402	16	67.01
Deaf Smith	2,947	2,281	635	31	55.85
Delta	2,027	1,711	295	21	69.86
Denton	317,781	177,017	136,389	4,375	12.78
DeWitt	6,061	5,151	878	32	70.50
Dickens	791	684	98	9	74.08
Dimmit	2,876	1,080	1,757	39	-23.54
Donley	1,192	1,084	97	11	82.80
Duval	3,676	1,600	2,018	58	-11.37
Eastland	6,150	5,468	634	48	78.60
Ector	25,449	19,212	5,950	287	52.11
Edwards	814	712	99	3	75.31

Ellis	67,770	45,564	21,338	868	35.74
El Paso	165,446	57,573	105,156	2,717	-28.76
Erath	13,115	10,956	1,976	183	68.47
Falls	4,703	3,480	1,168	55	49.16
Fannin	11,665	9,694	1,831	140	67.40
Fayette	10,500	8,649	1,748	103	65.72
Fisher	1,401	1,172	210	19	68.66
Floyd	1,467	1,250	201	16	71.51
Foard	529	452	69	8	72.40
Fort Bend	250,066	117,249	129,116	3,701	-4.74
Franklin	3,917	3,369	512	36	72.94
Freestone	6,661	5,600	991	70	69.19
Frio	3,728	1,872	1,791	55	2.17
Gaines	4,113	3,761	311	41	83.88
Galveston	110,734	6,882	40,229	1,683	25.82
Garza	1,200	1,056	135	9	76.75
Gillespie	13,389	10,801	2,421	167	62.59
Glasscock	572	542	27	3	90.04
Goliad	3,366	2,664	663	39	59.44
Gonzales	5,566	4,369	1,129	68	58.21
Gray	5,558	5,013	478	67	81.59
Grayson	44,991	34,903	9,563	525	56.32

Gregg	33,215	24,223	8,662	330	46.85
Grimes	9,432	7,607	1,732	93	62.29
Guadalupe	57,202	36,882	19,356	964	30.64
Hale	6,329	5,094	1,165	70	62.08
Hall	877	772	94	11	77.31
Hamilton	3,476	3,006	433	37	74.02
Hansford	1,522	1,419	91	12	87.25
Hardeman	985	866	114	5	76.35
Hardin	19,629	17,447	2,035	147	78.51
Harris	1,102,418	490,621	595,653	16,504	-9.56
Harrison	21,356	16,472	4,688	196	55.18
Hartley	1,574	1,463	96	15	86.85
Haskell	1,670	1,465	191	14	76.28
Hays	89,683	39,085	48,970	1,628	-11.02
Hemphill	1,361	1,198	138	25	77.88
Henderson	28,002	22,909	4,798	295	64.68
Hidalgo	141,196	56,783	82,671	1,742	-18.33
Hill	11,385	9,418	1,830	135	66.65
Hockley	5,531	4,690	786	55	70.58
Hood	27,228	22,596	4,301	331	67.19
Hopkins	12,351	10,223	1,999	129	66.59
Houston	7,184	5,726	1,399	59	60.23

Howard	6,568	5,367	1,077	114	65.31
Hudspeth	906	606	270	30	37.09
Hunt	30,540	23,744	6,422	374	56.72
Hutchinson	6,062	5,437	540	85	80.78
Irion	695	618	70	7	78.85
Jack	2,993	2,744	227	22	84.10
Jackson	4,597	4,013	550	34	75.34
Jasper	11,379	9,701	1,601	77	70.28
Jeff Davis	1,050	641	374	35	25.43
Jefferson	62,451	34,988	26,641	822	13.36
Jim Hogg	1,542	650	876	16	-14.66
Jim Wells	9,543	5,063	4,375	105	7.20
Johnson	55,864	42,954	12,266	644	54.93
Jones	4,992	581	52	10	10.60
Karnes	3,818	3,007	776	35	58.44
Kaufman	42,831	28,306	14,024	501	33.35
Kendall	22,557	17,719	45,076	332	58.57
Kenedy	153	109	42	2	43.79
Kent	350	312	34	4	79.43
Kerr	22,480	17,524	4,648	308	57.27
Kimble	1,876	1,666	188	22	78.79
King	103	100	3	0	94.18

Kinney	1,194	907	258	29	54.35
Kleberg	7,629	4,074	3,464	92	8.01
Knox	1,040	889	140	11	72.02
Lamar	15,342	12,521	2,657	164	64.29
Lamb	3,080	2,628	419	33	71.72
Lampasas	8,251	6,625	1,502	124	62.09
La Salle	1,437	761	662	14	6.89
Lavaca	8,209	7,380	759	70	80.65
Lee	6,282	5,108	1,095	79	63.88
Leon	6,863	6,082	698	83	78.45
Liberty	19,791	16,080	3,488	223	63.63
Limestone	6,851	5,390	1,366	95	58.73
Lipscomb	977	894	69	14	84.44
Live Oak	4,000	3,424	545	31	71.98
Llano	11,029	8,977	1,920	132	63.98
Loving	79	70	6	3	81.02
Lubbock	83,768	58,163	24,497	1,108	40.19
Lynn	1,727	1,502	196	29	75.62
Madison	3,907	3,272	595	40	68.52
Marion	3,302	2,557	700	45	56.24
Martin	1,508	1,341	149	18	79.05
Mason	1,991	1,703	268	20	72.07

Matagorda	9,721	7,350	2,273	98	52.23
Maverick	9,583	3,862	5,555	166	-17.67
McCulloch	2,563	2,221	314	28	74.41
McLennan	72,590	47,875	23,765	950	33.21
McMullen	372	343	28	1	84.67
Medina	17,366	12,601	4,591	174	46.12
Menard	775	659	110	6	70.84
Midland	40,053	32,389	7,154	510	63.01
Milam	8,358	6,717	1,559	82	61.72
Mills	2,121	1,894	198	29	79.96
Mitchell	1,781	1,576	185	20	78.10
Montague	7,852	7,004	765	83	79.46
Montgomery	208,055	152,694	52,654	2,707	48.08
Moore	3,603	3,081	479	43	72.22
Morris	3,996	3,041	921	34	53.05
Motley	504	482	18	4	92.06
Nacogdoches	18,950	13,248	5,480	222	40.99
Navarro	14,133	10,830	3,157	146	54.29
Newton	4,373	3,660	689	24	67.94
Nolan	3,803	3,093	647	63	64.32
Nueces	89,301	47,567	40,474	1,260	7.95
Ochiltree	2,126	1,975	135	16	86.55

Oldham	770	710	50	10	85.72
Orange	25,099	21,153	3,722	223	69.45
Palo Pinto	9,489	7,896	1,486	107	67.55
Panola	8,313	7,039	1,213	61	70.17
Parker	63,437	52,523	10,123	791	66.84
Parmer	1,768	1,546	202	20	76.01
Pecos	3,682	2,548	1,043	91	40.87
Polk	16,766	13,377	3,229	170	60.49
Potter	21,806	16,082	5,361	363	49.17
Presidio	1,724	561	1,133	30	-33.18
Rains	4,987	4,339	596	52	75.06
Randall	48,019	39,243	8,228	548	64.59
Reagan	716	616	90	10	73.46
Real	1,569	1,337	218	14	71.32
Red River	4,274	3,482	764	28	63.59
Reeves	2,177	1,341	801	35	24.81
Refugio	2,316	1,658	639	19	44.00
Roberts	444	430	7	7	95.27
Robertson	6,017	4,643	1,293	81	55.67
Rockwall	42,871	30,211	12,132	528	42.17
Runnels	3,234	2,924	277	33	81.84
Rusk	15,628	12,762	2,697	169	64.40

Sabine	4,165	3,755	385	25	80.92
San Augustine	2,865	2,288	546	31	60.80
San Jacinto	9,549	7,882	1,540	127	66.41
San Patricio	17,898	12,028	5,643	85	35.67
San Saba	2,165	1,947	200	18	80.69
Schleicher	1,008	834	159	15	66.97
Scurry	4,128	3,607	480	31	75.75
Shackelford	1,239	1,148	81	10	86.12
Shelby	6,932	5,846	1,045	41	69.25
Sherman	708	665	35	8	88.99
Smith	76,220	56,608	18,763	849	49.65
Somervell	4,040	3,430	553	57	71.21
Starr	11,117	4,460	6,455	202	-17.94
Stephens	2,745	2,511	217	17	83.57
Sterling	448	423	20	5	89.96
Stonewall	565	492	70	3	74.69
Sutton	1,162	970	178	14	68.16
Swisher	1,666	1,399	238	29	69.68
Tarrant	591,368	303,600	279,423	8,345	4.09
Taylor	39,453	30,030	8,888	535	53.59
Terrell	426	326	94	6	54.46
Terry	2,590	2,167	377	46	69.11

Throckmorton	667	612	51	4	84.10
Titus	7,322	5,701	1,535	86	56.90
Tom Green	31,847	23,873	7,516	458	51.36
Travis	460,899	119,321	334,667	6,911	-46.72
Trinity	5,341	4,465	825	51	68.15
Tyler	7,246	6,343	816	87	76.28
Upshur	14,268	12,270	1,856	142	72.99
Upton	1,058	908	124	26	74.10
Uvalde	7,946	4,779	3,048	119	21.78
Val Verde	9,509	5,530	3,814	165	18.05
Van Zandt	20,379	17,773	2,414	192	75.36
Victoria	25,288	18,519	6,452	317	47.72
Walker	17,390	12,309	4,861	220	42.83
Waller	16,704	11,381	5,100	223	37.60
Ward	2,518	2,065	418	35	65.41
Washington	13,972	10,965	2,824	183	58.27
Webb	44,716	16,409	27,156	1,151	-24.03
Wharton	12,154	9,354	2,697	103	54.77
Wheeler	1,686	1,569	103	14	86.95
Wichita	31,631	23,328	7,824	479	49.01
Wilbarger	3,152	2,606	517	29	66.28
Willacy	3,840	1,656	2,138	46	-12.56

Williamson	225,553	111,488	110,242	3,823	0.55
Wilson	19,466	14,952	4,317	197	54.63
Winkler	1,321	1,130	177	14	72.14
Wise	25,821	21,979	3,538	304	71.42
Wood	18,173	15,678	2,331	164	73.44
Yoakum	1,636	1,427	190	19	75.61
Young	6,194	5,498	630	66	78.59
Zapata	3,443	1,817	1,585	41	6.73
Zavala	2,450	780	1,642	28	-35.18
	Total Number of Voters in 2022 Governor's Race	Total Number of Republican Votes in 2022 Election	Total Number of Democratic Votes in 2022 Election	Total Number of Third Party Votes in 2022 Election	Average Win Margin Across All Counties
	8,102,898	4,371,751	3,593,671	111,886	55.52
Party Votes/Total Votes		53.95%	44.35%	1.38%	

Source: 2022 County by County Canvass Report, 2022

Texas' Lieutenant Governor Election, 2022	Texas'	Lieutenant	Governor	Election.	2022
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County Name	2022 Lieu. Gov Race Voters	2022 Republican Voters	2022 Democratic Voters	2022 Third Party Voters	2022 Win Margin
Anderson	14,348	11,501	2,605	242	62.00
Andrews	3,777	3,198	482	97	71.91
Angelina	24,462	18,770	5,218	474	55.40
Aransas	9,611	7,438	1,964	209	56.96
Archer	3,832	3,423	341	68	80.43

Armstrong	895	814	62	19	84.02
Atascosa	12,553	8,619	3,592	342	40.05
Austin	11,156	8,992	1,953	211	63.09
Bailey	1,313	1,064	214	35	64.74
Bandera	10,454	8,397	1,829	228	62.82
Bastrop	28,998	16,124	11,895	979	14.58
Baylor	1,297	1,154	119	24	79.79
Bee	6,323	4,182	1,991	150	34.65
Bell	87,104	50,583	33,734	2,787	19.34
Bexar	532,409	217,614	296,295	18,500	-14.78
Blanco	6,750	4,983	1,578	189	50.44
Borden	311	289	19	3	86.82
Bosque	7,426	6,094	1,177	155	66.21
Bowie	26,432	19,783	6,180	469	51.46
Brazoria	109,617	63,636	42,925	3,056	18.89
Brazos	59,497	34,893	22,701	1,903	20.50
Brewster	3,711	1,913	1,666	132	6.66
Briscoe	593	521	61	11	77.57
Brooks	1,860	656	1,150	54	-29.56
Brown	12,221	10,628	1,357	236	75.87
Burleson	6,686	5,414	1,147	125	63.82
Burnet	21,065	15,948	4,504	613	54.33

Caldwell	11,267	6,145	4,715	407	12.69
Calhoun	5,565	4,121	1,341	103	49.95
Callahan	5,259	4,662	496	101	79.22
Cameron	75,890	34,360	39,333	2,197	-6.55
Camp	3,970	3,044	873	53	54.69
Carson	2,380	2,082	227	71	77.94
Cass	9,960	8,294	1,538	128	67.83
Castro	1,468	1,174	272	22	61.44
Chambers	15,701	12,765	2,561	375	64.99
Cherokee	14,414	11,769	2,425	220	64.83
Childress	1,729	1,524	166	39	78.54
Clay	4,469	3,967	435	67	79.04
Cochran	606	496	91	19	66.83
Coke	1,378	1,205	147	26	76.78
Coleman	3,220	2,905	281	34	81.49
Collin	361,404	191,427	160,919	9,058	8.44
Collingsworth	914	809	87	18	78.99
Colorado	7,527	5,956	1,441	130	53.99
Comal	74,584	53,492	18,982	2,110	46.27
Comanche	4,821	4,088	639	94	71.55
Concho	931	787	125	19	72.10
Cooke	15,229	12,458	2,442	329	65.76

Coryell	16,265	11,404	4,370	491	43.24
Cottle	509	440	50	10	74.85
Crane	1,101	928	143	30	71.30
Crockett	1,201	876	283	42	49.38
Crosby	1,253	954	279	20	53.87
Culberson	645	339	270	36	10.70
Dallam	1,039	925	93	21	80.08
Dallas	623,358	213,888	390,165	19,305	-28.28
Dawson	2,495	2,016	422	57	63.89
Deaf Smith	2,936	2,225	652	59	53.57
Delta	2,015	1,655	333	27	65.60
Denton	316,368	171,170	135,643	9,555	11.22
DeWitt	6,031	5,066	882	83	69.38
Dickens	783	675	95	13	74.08
Dimmit	2,591	919	1,599	73	-26.24
Donley	1,182	1,051	114	17	79.28
Duval	3,221	1,253	1,854	114	-18.66
Eastland	6,128	5,368	577	83	76.55
Ector	25,204	18,742	5,843	619	51.18
Edwards	800	693	96	11	74.62
Ellis	67,052	43,941	21,236	1,875	33.86
El Paso	161,758	57,249	98,128	6,381	-25.27

Erath	13,067	10,637	2,107	323	65.28
Falls	4,694	3,435	1,172	87	48.21
Fannin	11,606	9,439	1,947	220	64.55
Fayette	10,443	8,442	1,802	199	63.58
Fisher	1,385	1,131	230	24	65.05
Floyd	1,459	1,214	221	24	68.06
Foard	501	411	81	9	65.87
Fort Bend	247,703	115,041	126,506	6,156	-4.63
Franklin	3,895	3,284	554	57	70.09
Freestone	6,621	5,434	1,070	117	65.91
Frio	3,411	1,733	1,559	119	0.05
Gaines	4,090	3,669	352	69	81.10
Galveston	110,370	67,309	40,010	3,051	24.73
Garza	1,182	1,013	144	25	73.52
Gillespie	13,364	10,521	2,521	322	59.87
Glasscock	562	527	29	6	88.61
Goliad	3,266	2,525	684	57	56.37
Gonzales	5,500	4,299	1,076	125	58.60
Gray	5,530	4,901	508	121	79.44
Grayson	44,736	34,136	9,573	1,027	54.91
Gregg	33,082	23,682	8,688	712	45.33
Grimes	9,407	7,413	1,810	184	59.56

Guadalupe	56,801	36,223	18,641	1,937	30.95
Hale	6,281	4,941	1,183	157	-1,804.33
Hall	864	745	113	6	73.15
Hamilton	3,453	2,908	481	64	70.29
Hansford	1,494	1,353	108	33	83.33
Hardeman	971	839	117	15	74.36
Hardin	19,576	17,209	2,090	277	77.23
Harris	1,096,824	481,768	586,140	28,916	-9.52
Harrison	21,293	16,189	4,721	383	53.86
Hartley	1,562	1,430	110	22	84.51
Haskell	1,661	1,399	235	27	70.08
Hays	89,171	37,848	47,952	3,371	-11.34
Hemphill	1,331	1,097	192	42	67.99
Henderson	27,834	22,325	5,009	500	62.21
Hidalgo	136,594	55,977	76,605	4,012	-15.10
Hill	11,355	9,178	1,963	214	63.54
Hockley	5,513	4,574	840	99	67.73
Hood	27,066	21,790	4,671	605	63.25
Hopkins	12,309	9,958	2,139	212	63.52
Houston	7,147	5,615	1,431	101	58.54
Howard	6,487	5,223	1,104	160	63.49
Hudspeth	862	574	258	30	36.66

Hunt	30,396	23,138	6,576	682	54.49
Hutchinson	6,047	5,332	579	136	78.61
Irion	698	602	80	16	74.79
Jack	2,978	2,666	273	30	80.35
Jackson	4,588	3,933	590	65	72.86
Jasper	11,314	9,535	1,638	141	69.80
Jeff Davis	1,035	594	397	44	19.03
Jefferson	61,808	34,097	26,532	1,179	34.24
Jim Hogg	1,343	504	801	38	-22.11
Jim Wells	9,257	4,720	4,367	170	3.81
Johnson	55,673	41,700	12,650	1,323	52.18
Jones	4,966	4,215	647	104	71.85
Karnes	3,750	2,925	757	68	57.81
Kaufman	42,528	27,491	13,931	1,106	31.88
Kendall	22,441	17,389	4,490	562	57.48
Kenedy	134	97	32	5	48.51
Kent	347	297	40	10	74.06
Kerr	22,456	17,267	4,649	540	56.19
Kimble	1,854	1,612	200	42	76.16
King	103	99	3	1	93.21
Kinney	1,151	869	256	26	53.26
Kleberg	7,530	3,990	3,373	167	8.20

Knox	1,035	861	163	11	67.44
Lamar	15,252	12,235	2,778	239	62.01
Lamb	3,066	2,556	451	59	68.66
Lampasas	8,199	6,475	1,503	221	60.64
La Salle	1,338	703	609	26	7.02
Lavaca	8,154	7,225	825	104	78.49
Lee	6,232	4,975	1,134	123	61.63
Leon	6,834	6,010	723	101	77.36
Liberty	19,753	15,821	3,539	393	62.17
Limestone	6,802	5,289	1,375	138	57.55
Lipscomb	978	854	101	23	76.99
Live Oak	3,969	3,370	558	41	70.85
Llano	10,978	8,698	2,016	264	60.87
Loving	75	63	8	4	73.33
Lubbock	83,299	56,546	24,153	2,600	38.88
Lynn	1,715	1,453	226	36	71.54
Madison	3,889	3,186	633	70	65.64
Marion	3,276	2,502	718	56	54.45
Martin	1,492	1,297	167	28	75.74
Mason	2,048	1,643	363	42	62.50
Matagorda	9,668	7,180	2,286	202	50.62
Maverick	8,730	3,529	4,876	325	-15.43

McCulloch	2,548	2,181	311	56	73.39
McLennan	72,189	46,666	23,693	1,830	31.81
McMullen	371	330	37	4	78.98
Medina	17,279	12,416	4,470	393	45.99
Menard	765	625	126	14	65.23
Midland	39,582	31,498	7,012	1,072	61.86
Milam	8,319	6,509	1,617	193	58.80
Mills	2,117	1,860	220	37	77.47
Mitchell	1,757	1,525	193	39	75.82
Montague	7,790	6,825	831	134	76.94
Montgomery	207,381	150,172	52,581	4,628	47.06
Moore	3,568	2,975	509	84	69.11
Morris	3,971	2,966	965	40	50.39
Motley	500	470	23	7	89.40
Nacogdoches	18,886	13,008	5,454	424	40.00
Navarro	14,098	10,496	3,285	317	51.15
Newton	4,346	3,591	698	57	66.57
Nolan	3,724	3,024	610	90	64.82
Nueces	88,483	46,509	39,336	2,638	8.10
Ochiltree	2,116	1,922	165	29	83.03
Oldham	769	685	70	14	79.98
Orange	25,001	20,873	3,745	383	68.51

Palo Pinto	9,450	7,666	1,594	190	64.25
Panola	8,257	6,915	1,258	84	68.51
Parker	63,251	51,037	10,611	1,603	63.91
Parmer	1,762	1,502	227	33	72.36
Pecos	3,524	2,380	1,009	135	38.91
Polk	16,726	13,085	3,333	308	58.30
Potter	21,718	15,657	5,360	701	47.41
Presidio	1,628	461	1,113	54	-40.05
Rains	4,968	4,227	659	82	71.82
Randall	47,832	38,145	8,457	1,230	62.07
Reagan	703	588	100	15	69.42
Real	1,558	1,312	219	27	70.15
Red River	4,256	3,419	782	55	61.96
Reeves	2,040	1,184	791	65	19.27
Refugio	2,279	1,579	651	49	40.71
Roberts	438	402	27	9	85.62
Robertson	5,974	4,537	1,326	111	53.75
Rockwall	42,857	29,388	12,421	1,048	39.59
Runnels	3,226	2,849	317	60	78.48
Rusk	15,539	12,533	2,751	255	62.96
Sabine	4,175	3,747	395	33	80.29
San Augustine	2,857	2,232	593	32	57.36

San Jacinto	9,525	7,736	1,591	198	64.52
San Patricio	17,718	11,740	5,562	416	34.87
San Saba	2,147	1,909	212	26	79.04
Schleicher	968	761	182	25	59.82
Scurry	4,084	3,519	496	69	74.03
Shackelford	1,235	1,111	105	19	81.46
Shelby	6,896	5,749	1,074	73	67.80
Sherman	705	651	41	13	86.52
Smith	75,761	55,433	18,629	1,699	48.58
Somervell	4,012	3,346	600	66	68.44
Starr	8,725	3,728	4,661	336	-10.69
Stephens	2,736	2,455	247	34	80.70
Sterling	447	407	26	14	85.23
Stonewall	561	477	80	4	70.77
Sutton	1,132	938	176	18	67.31
Swisher	1,658	1,333	279	46	63.57
Tarrant	588,673	292,612	278,873	17,188	-46.68
Taylor	39,234	29,262	8,809	1,163	52.04
Terrell	406	297	99	10	48.77
Terry	2,484	2,029	389	66	66.02
Throckmorton	663	596	64	3	80.24
Titus	7,282	5,583	1,573	126	55.07
Tom Green	31,633	23,196	7,590	847	49.34

Travis	455,872	113,942	327,649	14,281	-46.88
Trinity	5,296	4,382	842	72	66.84
Tyler	7,169	6,215	839	115	74.99
Upshur	14,235	12,058	1,923	254	71.20
Upton	1,019	839	144	36	68.21
Uvalde	7,835	4,653	2,960	222	21.61
Val Verde	9,276	5,331	3,675	270	17.78
Van Zandt	20,347	17,384	2,641	322	72.46
Victoria	25,087	18,179	6,364	544	47.09
Walker	17,270	11,969	4,849	452	41.23
Waller	16,642	11,148	5,094	400	36.38
Ward	2,478	2,017	429	32	64.09
Washington	13,920	10,639	2,968	313	55.11
Webb	42,138	15,051	24,824	2,263	-23.19
Wharton	12,101	9,202	2,745	154	52.36
Wheeler	1,676	1,536	121	19	84.43
Wichita	31,461	22,814	7,746	901	50.90
Wilbarger	3,130	2,532	537	61	63.73
Willacy	3,700	1,603	1,967	130	-9.84
Williamson	222,369	107,113	108,251	7,005	-0.51
Wilson	19,410	14,757	4,295	358	53.90
Winkler	1,306	1,087	188	31	68.83

Wise	25,730	21,442	3,668	620	69.07
Wood	18,109	15,400	2,432	277	71.61
Yoakum	1,614	1,375	196	43	73.05
Young	6,150	5,343	695	112	75.58
Zapata	2,801	1,286	1,410	105	-4.43
Zavala	2,216	716	1,445	55	-32.90
	Total Number of Voters in 2022 Lieutenant Governor's Race	Republican Voters in 2022 Lieu. Gov	Total Number of Democratic Voters in 2022 Lieu. Gov Election	Total Number of Third Party Voters in 2022 Lieu. Gov Election	Average Win Margin Across All Counties
	8,032,444	4,317,692	3,492,435	222,199	45.98
Party Votes/Total Votes		53.75%	43.48%	2.77%	

Source: 2022 County by County Canvass Report, 2022