

Bexar County Voter Panel Study  
November 2024

Bryan T. Gervais, Ph.D., Camilo Nieto-Matiz, Ph.D., and Connor Dye, Ph.D.

**UTSA**<sup>®</sup>

Center for Public  
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**The UTSA Center for Public Opinion Research (CPOR)** is a full-scale academic public opinion research center that produces and facilitates basic and applied opinion research contributing to our understanding of important political and governance issues. CPOR, which is located in the College of Liberal and Fine Arts (COLFA), was launched in the fall of 2023. The mission of CPOR is to foster groundbreaking research that provides insights and broaden the understanding of the opinions of residents in San Antonio, Texas, and the broader region.

The November 2024 election in Bexar County, TX, saw voters cast ballots for numerous offices, ranging from President of the United States to county constable. Additionally, San Antonio residents voted on six proposed amendments to the city charter. All six ballot propositions passed, though levels of support varied significantly. This research brief presents findings from the inaugural Bexar County Voter Panel Study, conducted by the **UTSA Center for Public Opinion Research (CPOR)**. The study examines voter engagement across different demographic groups in Bexar County and identifies the issues voters considered the most pressing. Furthermore, we assess San Antonio voters' awareness and understanding of the ballot propositions, using an experimental approach to evaluate how the wording of the propositions influenced voter support.

## Key Findings

- Although the data suggests broad voting activity among the panelists, the patterns of engagement differed across race, age, and party affiliation
- CPOR's polling was accurate in estimating the margin of victory for each of the ballot propositions
- More than three-quarters (76.8%) of San Antonio voters reported they did not receive campaign contact regarding the amendments, had not heard about the amendments prior to voting, or were not sure if they had been contacted or had heard about the amendments, suggesting that campaign efforts had little impact on the outcome of the ballot propositions.
- Support for two of the propositions (Props C and E) were significantly lower when voters were presented with descriptions of the propositions instead of the actual wording, suggesting that the successful passage of both is likely due to voter misunderstanding of the actual ballot language
- When asked to identify the most important problem facing Bexar County today, voters cited a diverse set of concerns spanning safety, economic hardship, and systemic governance issues. Crime (14.8%), homelessness (9.2%), and affordable housing (8.6%) were among the issues Bexar County voters cited the most frequently.



# Data and Methods

This study is the first edition of the Bexar County Voter Panel Study, a longitudinal analysis of individuals registered to vote in Bexar County, Texas. Participants in this study were limited to those who were registered to vote in Bexar County and were largely recruited into the panel via prior voter surveys conducted by CPOR between March and October 2024; the prior voter survey samples were generated via stratified registration-based sampling that weights on voters' propensity to vote based on analysis of vote history in the voter file. Additionally, some panelists were recruited via CPOR's random digit dialing (RDD) operations. The panel consisted of 1,571 voters at the time of this study.

Panelists were invited to participate in the November Panel Study at the start of the Early Voting period in Texas on October 28<sup>th</sup>. The study closed on November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2024, the day before Election Day 2024. The response rate was 57% with a completion rate of 95%. A total of 829 panelists completed the study; of these, 642 were residents of San Antonio, TX, the seat and most populous community in Bexar County.

Panelists who indicated they no longer resided in Bexar County (n=24) were dropped from the study and removed from the panel. The sample was largely representative of the Bexar County electorate across demographic measures, per benchmarks established via an analysis of a commercial voter file.<sup>1</sup> See Table A1 in the Appendix for descriptive statistics about the sample.



# Vote Intentions

The CPOR Panel asked Bexar County likely voters whether they had voted early. If they recorded not voting in the early election, it asked about their plans to vote in the general election. The responses indicate that the panel is made up of likely voters (Figure 1). Among respondents, 71% reported voting early. For the 29% who did not vote early, we asked about their plans for the general election. Of these non-early voters, 19% stated they were certain or extremely likely to vote, 6% expressed moderate intentions to vote, and only 2% indicated they were unlikely to participate.

Figure 1

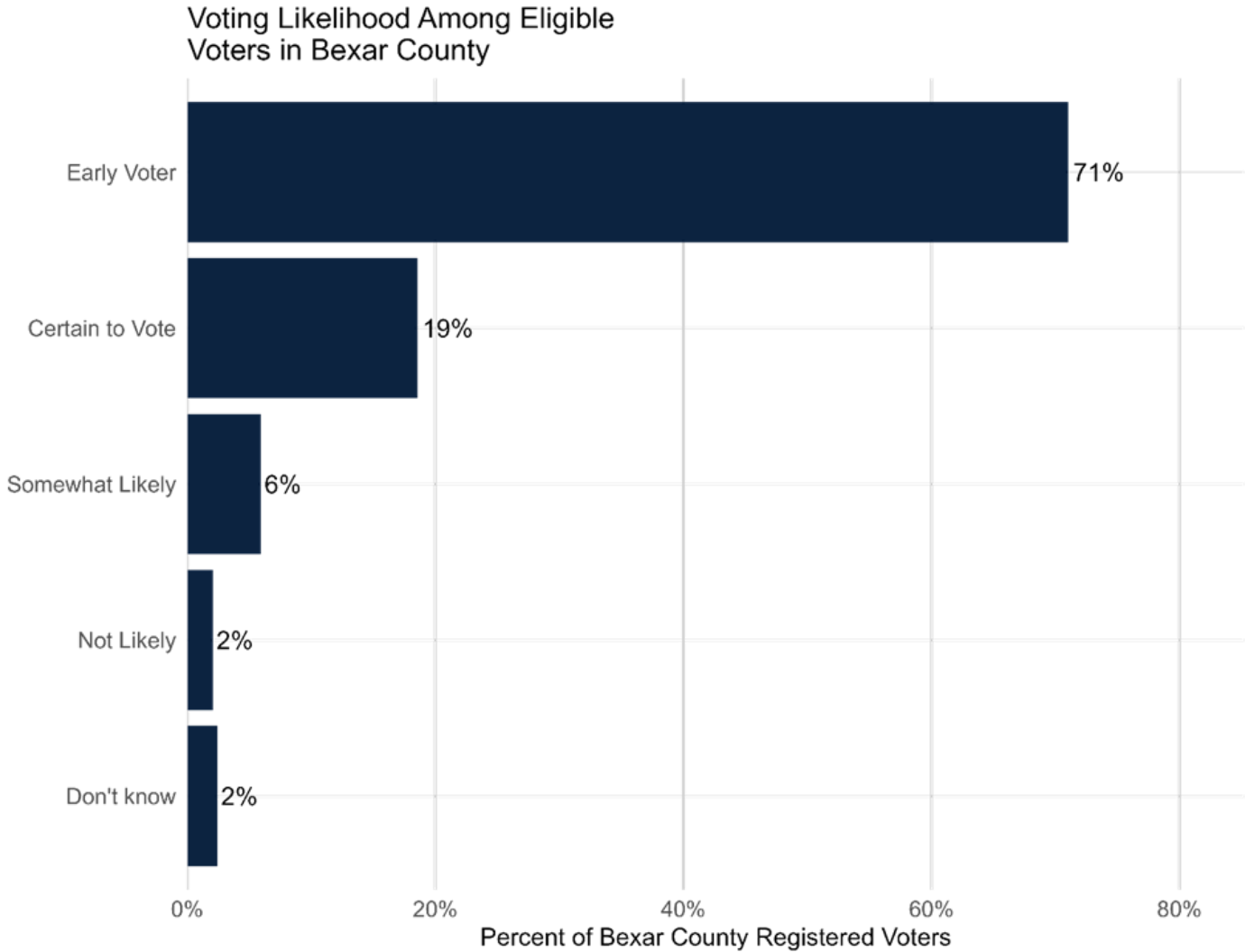
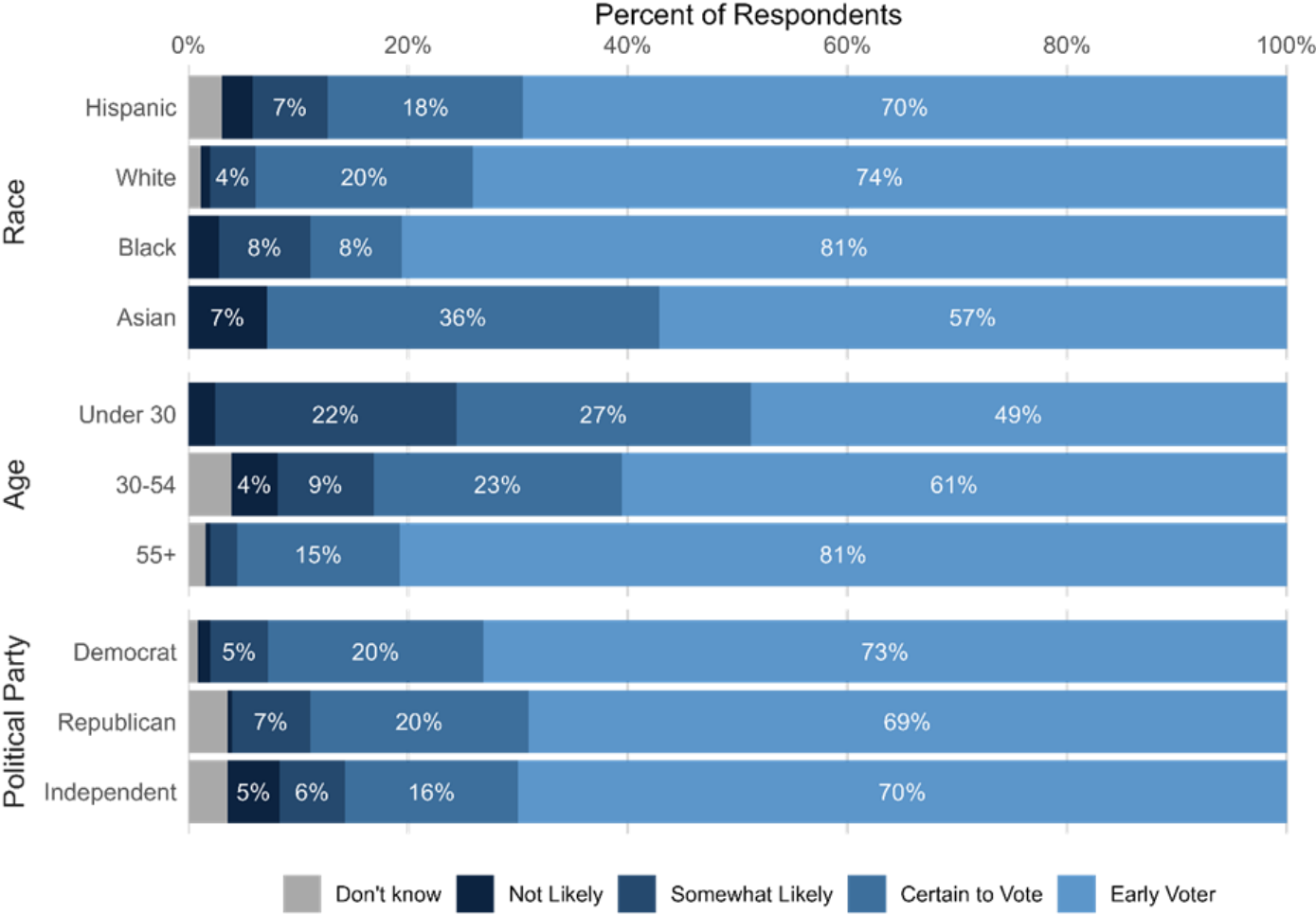


Figure 2

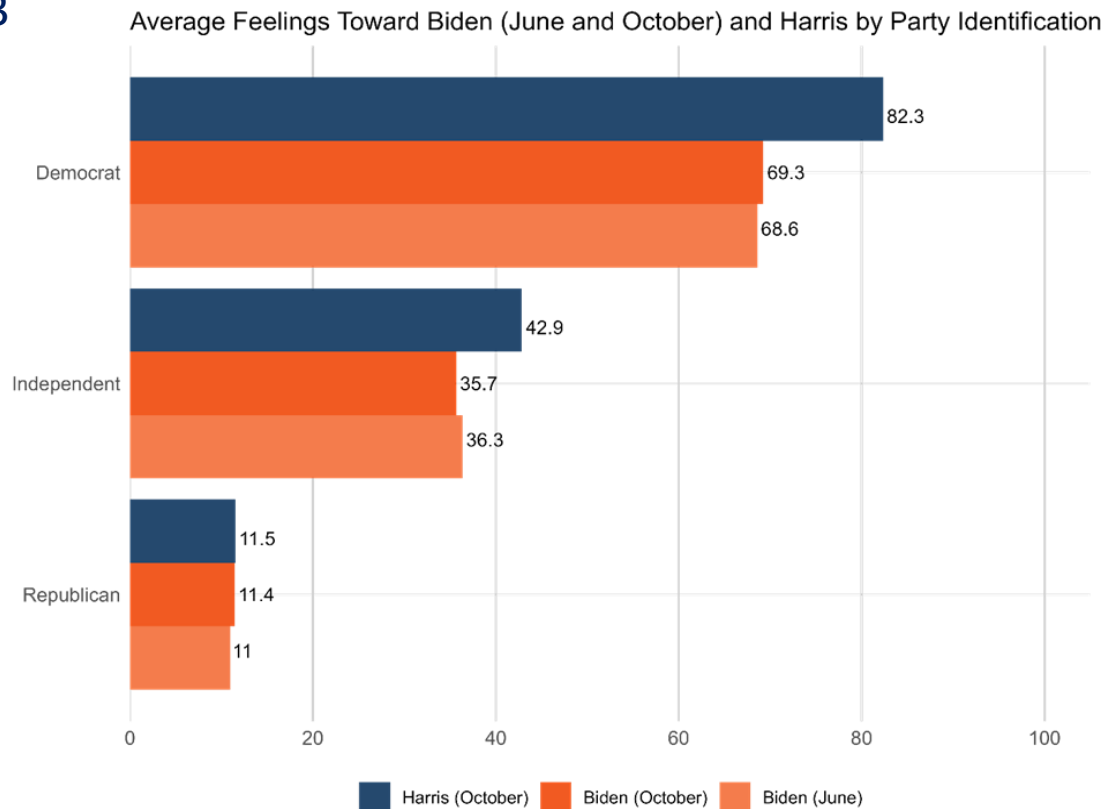
Registered Voter Intentions to Vote in 2024 Differed across Race, Age, and Party



Although the data suggests broad voting activity among the panelists, the patterns of engagement differed across race, age, and party affiliation (Figure 2). A lower percentage of eligible Hispanic voters (88%) said they had either early voted or were certain they would vote in the general election compared to Black voters (89%), Asian voters (93%) and White voters (94%). Older panelists were far more likely to take part in early voting or were certain they would vote in the general election (96%) than panelists from 30 to 54 years old (84%) and panelists under 30 (76%). Finally, Democrats were most likely to report either voting early or were certain they would vote (93%) than Republicans (89%) and Independents (86%).

A defining feature of the 2024 presidential election was the shift in the Democratic presidential nomination from President Joe Biden to Vice President Kamala Harris. Figure 3 illustrates how Democrats and independents rated their feelings toward the presidential candidates during the election. A subset of panel respondents (n = 224) rated their feelings toward Biden on a 0-to-100 scale in June, and the same group of respondents later rated their feelings toward both Biden and Harris in October.

Figure 3



Democrats rated their feelings for Harris as significantly higher than their feelings for Biden in October (82.2 vs 69.3). Democratic feelings toward Biden showed little change between June and October (69.3 vs 68.6). The gap in favorability between Harris and Biden persisted among independent voters. In October, independents rated their feelings for Harris at an average of 42.9, compared to 35.7 for Biden. This sentiment toward Biden was unchanged from Independent feelings toward Biden in June (35.7 in October versus 36.3 in June). Finally, Republican respondent feelings toward Harris and Biden were similar (11.5 vs. 11.4).

# Assessing Voter Awareness and Understanding of Ballot Propositions

Six propositions were featured on the ballots of San Antonio voters in the November 2024 election. The propositions asked voters to approve amendments to the San Antonio City Charter. A Charter Review Commission issued a series of recommended amendments to the San Antonio City Council in May of 2024, and the City Council voted to place versions of several of these recommendations on the November ballot in August 2024.<sup>ii</sup> Table 1 displays the actual wording of the six ballot propositions, along with descriptions of the propositions adapted from local media coverage of the propositions.<sup>iii</sup>

For several of the propositions (e.g., Props A and F), the common descriptions of the propositions did not differ substantially from the actual ballot wording. For others, however, there was a notable discrepancy between the local media coverage of the propositions and the actual ballot language. For example, Prop C's effects were described as removing caps or limits on the salary and tenure of the city manager.<sup>iv</sup>

However, the actual ballot language makes no reference to removing limits and caps, but instead asks voters if the city council should have “the authority to set the full terms of the City Manager’s employment including tenure and compensation.” Similarly, local media coverage of Prop E emphasized that it would provide a raise for the city council and mayor.<sup>v</sup> The actual ballot language of Prop E is more ambiguous; in lieu of terms like “raise,” it uses the phrase “set and limit the compensation for City Council members and the Mayor at \$70,200 and \$87,800 annually.” Thus, it is possible that voters might not recognize that Prop E would mean an increase—not a reduction--in salary for the mayor and city council.



Table 1

|        | Actual Ballot Language  | Common Description  |
|--------|---|---|
| Prop A | "Shall Article XIII, entitled Ethics Review Board, of the City Charter be amended to add a definition of "conflicts of interest"; require sufficient funding to the Ethics Review Board so it may perform all its assigned duties, and authorize the Ethics Review Board to accept or decline complaints that have been resolved by an entity other than the Ethics Review Board?"  | One proposed amendment to the city charter would make minor changes to the city's Ethics Review Board, making clear what qualifies as a "conflict of interest" and giving the board authority to take up or decline complaints that have already been heard by other offices. |
| Prop B | "Shall the following sections of the City Charter be amended to revise or eliminate provisions which have been superseded by state law and to update archaic language to current usage: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13,15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 53a, 54, 55, 56, 58, 67, 68, Article V.A., 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, Article VIII, 112, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 123A, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, and 136?" | One proposed amendment to the city charter would remove outdated terms and language in the charter  |
| Prop C | "Shall the Charter of the City of San Antonio be amended to grant to City Council the authority to set the full terms of the City Manager's employment including tenure and compensation?"  | One proposed amendment to the city charter would remove the caps on the salary of the city manager and the number of years a person could serve in the position as city manager.  |
| Prop D | "Shall the Charter of the City of San Antonio be amended to allow City employees to participate in local political activity consistent with State and Federal law while protecting employees against political retribution and maintaining a general prohibition on participation in local political activity for the city leadership team?"  | Another proposed amendment to the city charter would allow city employees to block walk, work on municipal campaigns, donate money, and more for local political candidates, on their own time (that is, when not at work and not in uniform).                                |
| Prop E | "Shall the Charter of the City of San Antonio be amended to set and limit the compensation for City Council members and the Mayor at \$70,200 and \$87,800 annually with annual future adjustments to correlate to the United States Housing and Urban Development 4-member household median income for San Antonio, and authorize a Council member or the Mayor to decline any or all of the established compensation?"  | One of the proposed amendments to the San Antonio City Charter would increase the baseline salaries for members of the City Council and the Mayor — \$70,200 for council members and \$87,800 for the mayor.  |
| Prop F | "Shall the Charter of the City of San Antonio be amended to extend the terms of all elected members of City Council, including the Mayor, from two (2) years to four (4) years and changing the term limits from four (4) full terms to two (2) full terms while keeping the terms concurrent?"   | One proposed amendment to the city charter would extend the terms of office for the mayor and members of the City Council from two years to four years. The total number of years one person could serve as a council member or mayor would remain the same (eight).          |

## Awareness of Charter Amendments and Campaign Contact

Previous CPOR polling indicated that awareness of the proposed charter amendments was low among voters. In the November panel study, however, 64.6 percent reported they had heard about the charter amendments.<sup>vi</sup> This may in part be due to CPOR polling, as each of the panelists would have been asked about the amendments in an earlier poll.

However, it could also be due to campaign efforts. As Early Voting began, a pro-charter political action committee, known as RenewSA, launched its voter outreach efforts. RenewSA, formed by business interests, was particularly focused on getting Prop C passed to remove the caps put in place on the city manager previously approved by voters in 2018. Likewise, a less well-funded effort by the San Antonio Fire Union (which had been the sponsor of the 2018 caps) to defeat Prop C also launched at the start of Early Voting.

To assess the impact of the campaigns on awareness of the propositions, the November study asked those who said they had heard about the charter amendments prior to voting whether they had received a printed mailer, phone call, home visit, or any other contact from a campaign or individual urging them to support or oppose the charter amendments.

Figure 4

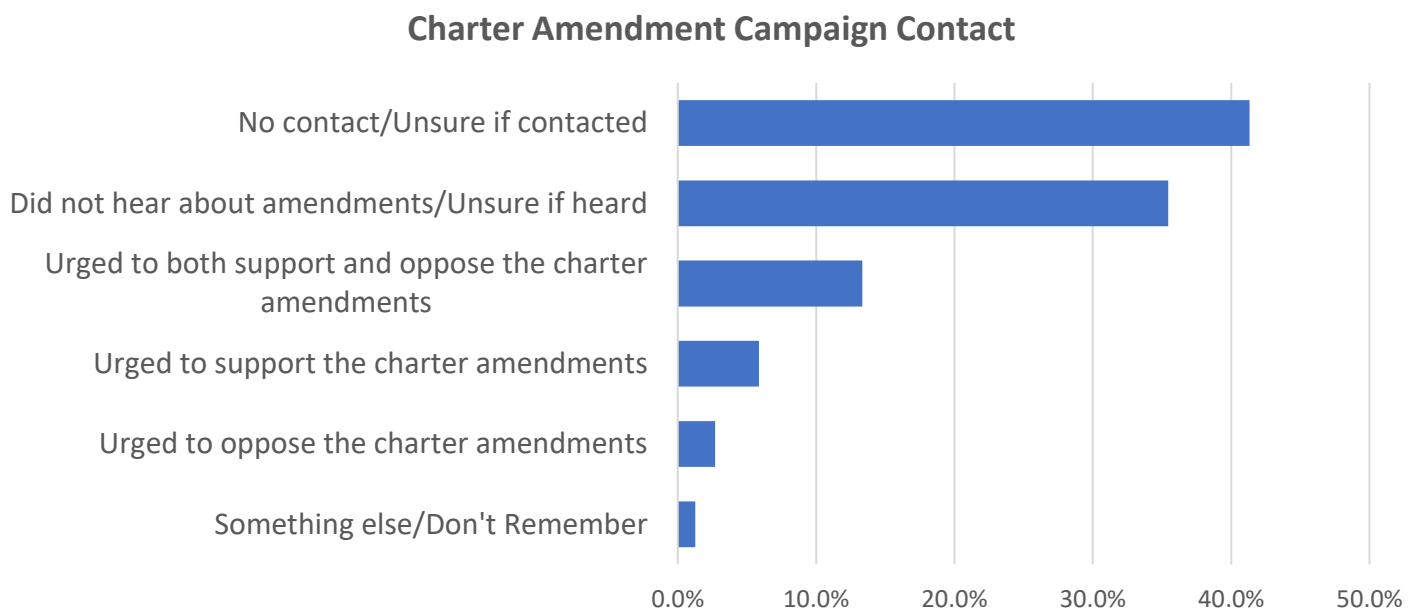


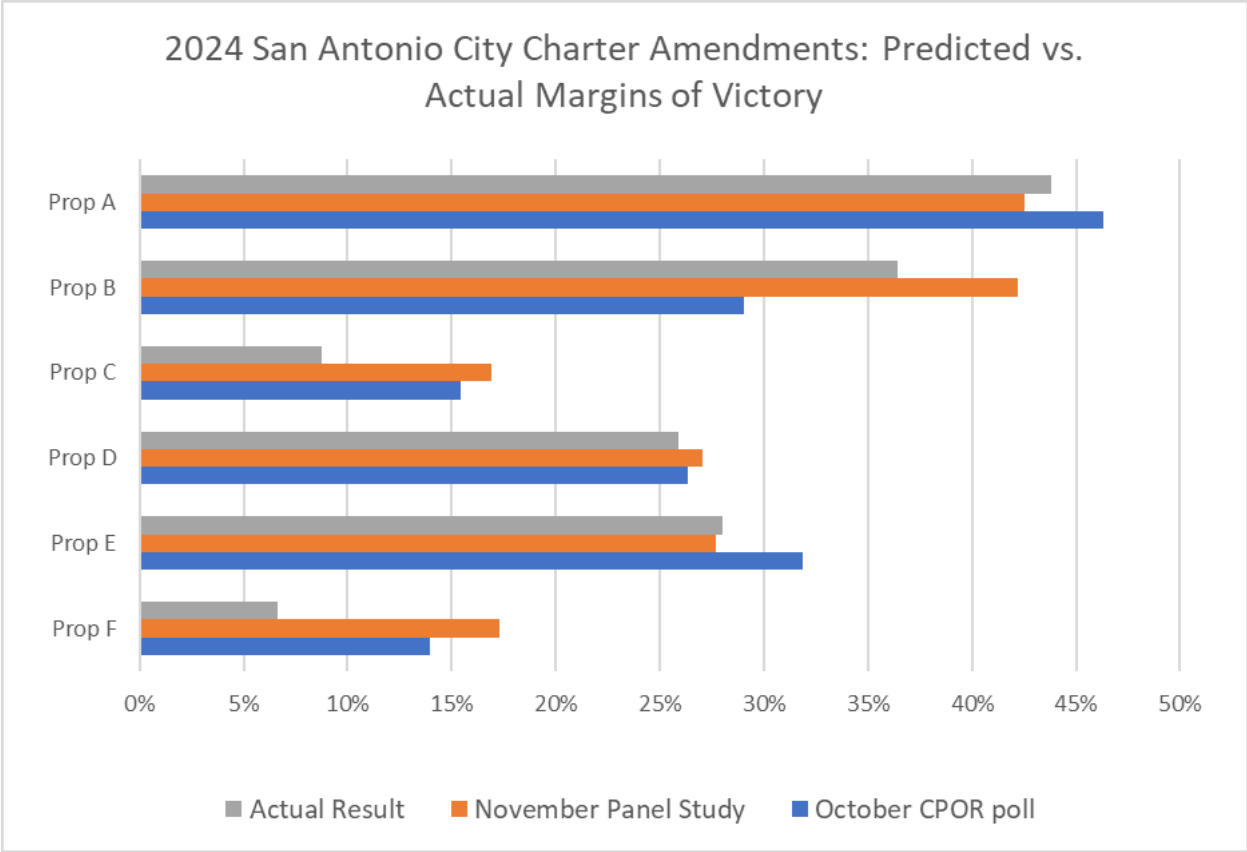
Figure 4 breaks down the entire sample by campaign contact. Overall, more than three-quarters (76.8%) reported they did not receive campaign contact, had not heard about the amendments prior to voting, or were not sure if they had been contacted or had heard about the amendments. Additionally, a plurality of respondents who reported being contacted were urged to both support and oppose the amendments. Given that less than 6 percent reported that they were exclusively urged to support the amendments, it is unlikely that campaign efforts had much impact on the outcome of the ballot propositions.

## Estimates of Ballot Proposition Performance in CPOR Polling

All six of the ballot propositions passed in the November election—although there was variation in the margin of victory (the difference between "For" and "Against"). As shown in Figure 5, whereas two of the props passed by over 35 percentage points (Props A and B), two other props passed by less than 10 points (Prop C and Prop F).

Figure 5 also shows that CPOR polling that leveraged actual ballot language (the October likely voter poll and the November Panel Study) was accurate in estimating that each proposition would pass, as well as the margin of victory for each proposition—particularly for Props A, D, and E. The most notable exception was support for Prop B (the update to charter language); this likely stems from CPOR respondents opting not to read the long proposition which lists out a series of charter sections that would be updated in the polls; when asked about support for Prop B, 55% answered "Not sure" in the October poll, and another and about 27% said they were not sure how they would vote or (in the case of early voters) that they skipped this proposition in the November Pilot Study. CPOR also overestimated support for Prop C (removal of city manager caps) and Prop F (extension of mayor/council terms).

Figure 5



### Assessing the Impact of Wording

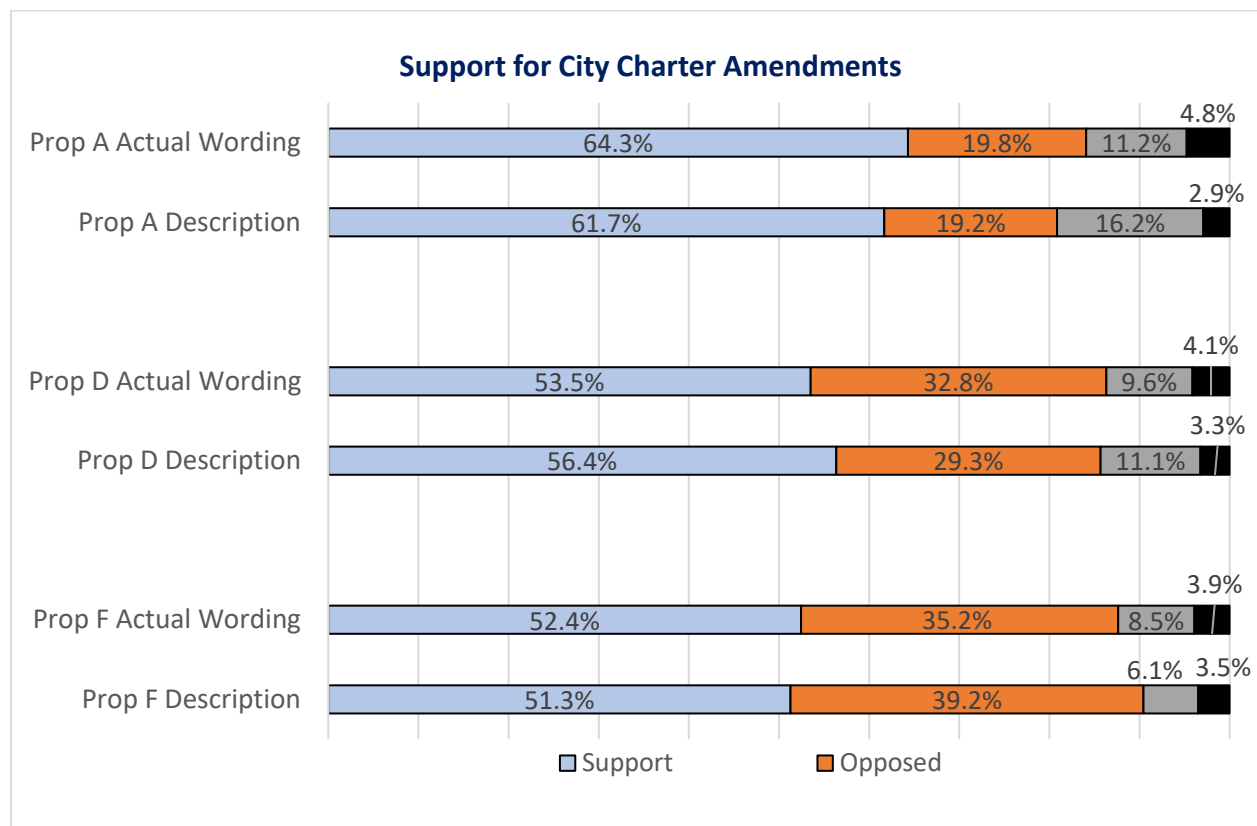
Although the ballot propositions passed, it is unclear whether voters fully understood what they were voting for. One way to evaluate this is by analyzing how voter support for the propositions differed based on whether they were presented with the actual ballot language or simplified descriptions.<sup>vii</sup>

CPOR’s fall voter polling indicated that for three amendments (Propositions B, C, and E), the wording voters saw had a notable impact. In CPOR’s September voter poll, which used descriptions of the propositions (see Table 1), support for Prop C was very low (16.9% support, 68.9% opposed, and 30.4% unsure), as was support for Prop E (27.3% support, 50.7% opposed, and 22% unsure). However, in the October poll, which used the actual ballot language, support for both propositions was significantly higher: Prop C saw 42.6% support (27.1% opposed and 30.4% unsure), and Prop E had 51.6% support (19.8% opposed and 28.7% unsure).

These differences suggest voters did not fully understand the actual ballot language. However, it is also possible that the differences between the polls reflect a genuine shift in voter support between September and October. This seems unlikely given that few voters in either survey reported being aware of the propositions, and there is little evidence that the pro-charter campaign effectively reached voters (see above).

To investigate further, CPOR tested this in the November Panel Study. Participants were randomly assigned to see either the actual ballot wording or the descriptive summaries of the propositions. As was the case in CPOR’s earlier fall polling, the question wording did not matter for three of the propositions; as shown in Figure 6, whether voters saw the actual wording of the descriptions of the propositions did not lead to significant differences in support Prop A, Prop D, or Prop F.<sup>viii</sup>

Figure 6

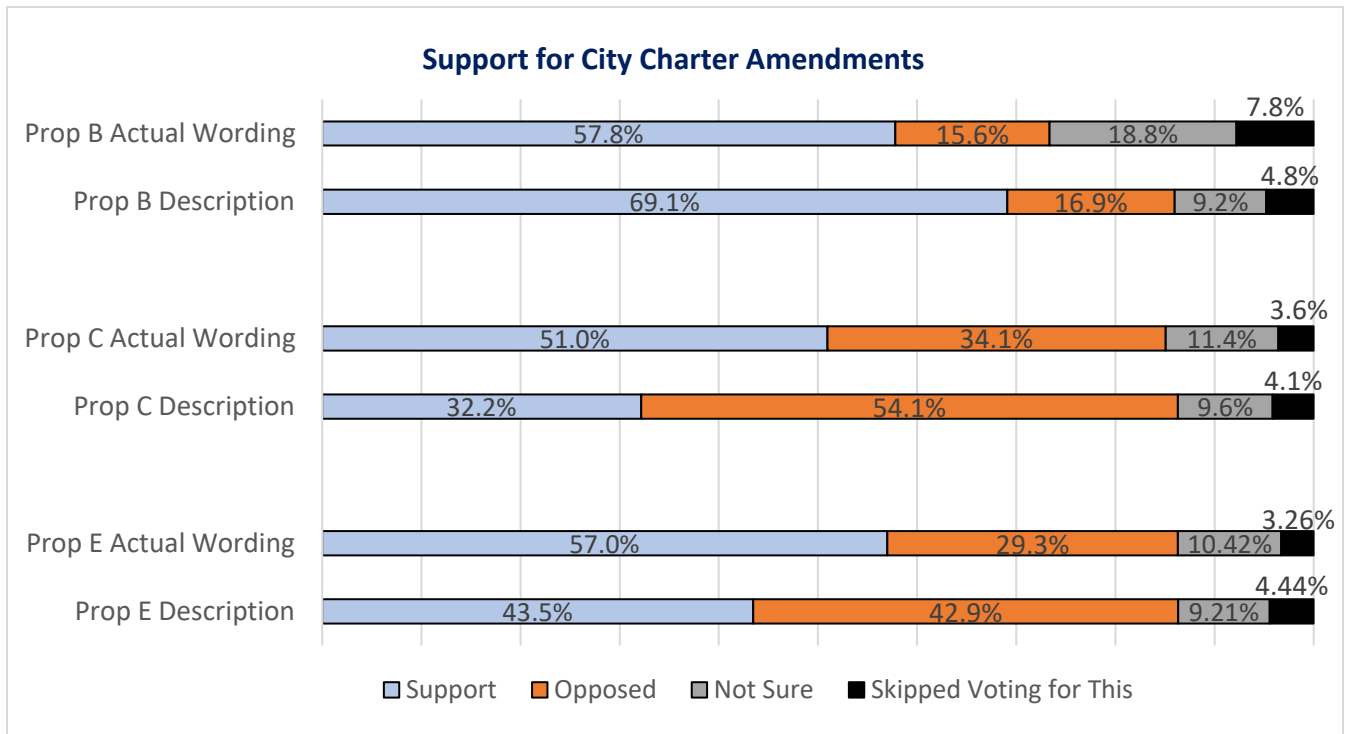




However, consistent with the findings from the September and October polls, the actual wording was associated with higher support for Prop C and Prop E.<sup>ix</sup> Figure 7 displays these differences. Whereas 51.0% of those who saw the actual wording of Prop C supported the measure, with only 34.1% opposed, support falls by nearly 20 points among those who saw the description, with only 32.2% supportive and 54.1% opposed. For Similarly, 57.0% of those who saw the actual wording of Prop E supported the amendment, with 29.3% opposed. The ballot descriptions, however, reduced support to 43.5%, with 42.9% opposed.

Although there was higher level of support for Prop B in the description condition, the percent opposed was relatively consistent; instead, the actual wording condition led more people to report they were unsure or that they skipped voting for the prop. Thus, it appears that the successful passage of Prop C, and perhaps Prop E, is due to voter misunderstanding of the actual ballot language.

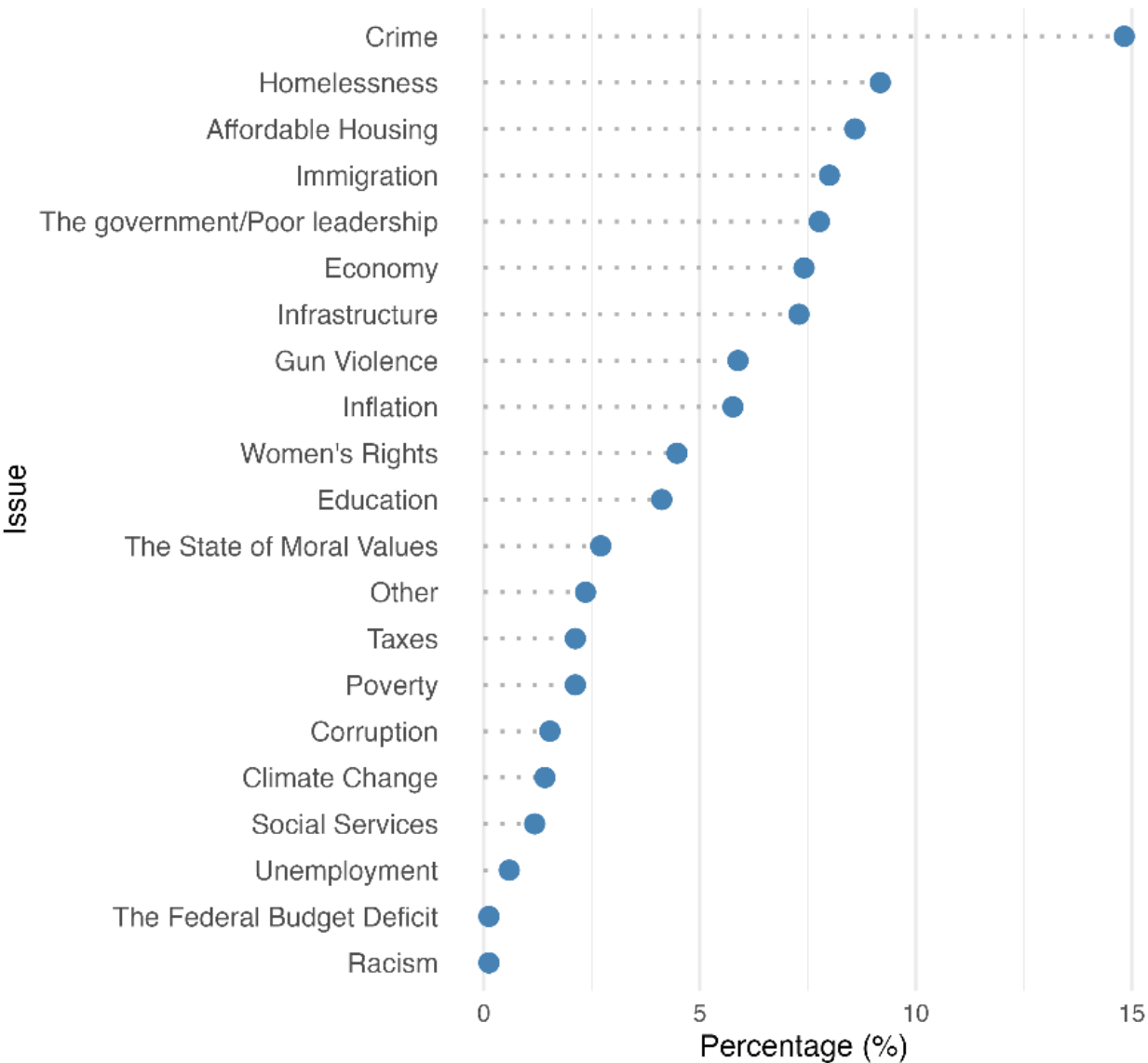
Figure 7



# Most Important Problem in Bexar County

Panelists were asked to identify the most important problem facing Bexar County today. The responses reflect a diverse set of concerns spanning safety, economic hardship, and systemic governance issues. The categories provided to panelists were generated via an analysis of open-ended responses from a CPOR voter survey conducted earlier in 2024.

Figure 8

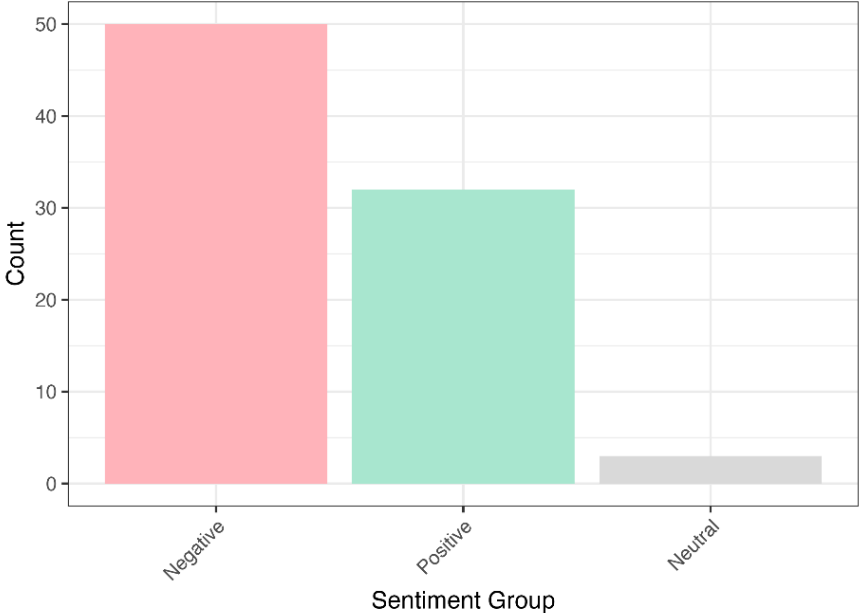


Most Important Problems in Bexar County



and economic priorities. Other key words such as "crime," "homelessness," and "housing" also stand out, underscoring anxieties about safety and housing insecurity. Additionally, terms like "leadership," "immigration", and "economy" appear frequently but with varying emphasis, suggesting both localized and systemic issues shaping public opinion.

Figure 10



*Sentiment Analysis of Most Important Problems in Bexar County*

To further analyze the emotional tone of these responses, sentiment analysis was conducted and categories were aggregated into broader groups for clarity. Specifically, responses expressing *anger*, *fear*, *sadness*, and *disgust* were grouped as "Negative", while sentiments like *joy*, *trust*, and *anticipation* were classified as "Positive", and responses like *surprise* were considered "Neutral". The resulting analysis (Figure 10) revealed that a majority of responses fell under the Negative category, reflecting frustration or concern about governance, crime, and housing. Meanwhile, Positive and Neutral sentiments, though smaller in number, highlighted constructive tones and areas of improvement.

# Conclusion

The inaugural Bexar County Voter Panel Study highlights the complex dynamics shaping voter engagement, awareness, and perceptions during the November 2024 election. Our findings reveal notable differences in voter participation across demographic groups, underscoring the importance of tailoring outreach efforts to engage underrepresented populations. Furthermore, the results illuminate a significant gap in voter understanding of ballot propositions, with the wording on the ballot likely influencing outcomes for certain measures. In short, a disconnect likely exists between many voters' positions on the policy changes the ballot measures produced and how they actually voted on the ballot measures.

The study also sheds light on the most pressing concerns of Bexar County residents, with crime, homelessness, and affordable housing emerging as top issues. These insights provide a valuable foundation for policymakers, advocacy groups, and community leaders aiming to address the region's most urgent needs effectively.

As we continue to expand the scope and depth of the Bexar County Voter Panel Study, the UTSA Center for Public Opinion Research remains committed to fostering a deeper understanding of voter behavior and public sentiment. Future iterations of the study will seek to build on these findings, offering ongoing analysis to support informed decision-making and inclusive governance in Bexar County.

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<sup>i</sup> The analysis was conducted using data from a commercial voter file, purchased from the data broker, L2. Comparisons were made between the demographics of the CPOR November Panel Study with the demographics of previous Bexar County presidential electorates. A slightly higher percentage of the panel sample had a bachelor's degree than in prior election years; when the sample was weighted on education to account for this, it did not produce significant changes in the results reported above. Because of this, and the fact that the education information included in the commercial file are estimates, the unweighted data was used for the analyses in this report.

<sup>ii</sup> Peck, Josh. 2024. "Charter Review Commission's Recommendations Include Changes to Council Salaries, Redistricting Rules." TPR. <https://www.tpr.org/government-politics/2024-05-10/charter-review-commissions-recommendations-include-changes-to-council-salaries-redistricting-rules> (December 19, 2024); Peck, Josh. 2024.



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“San Antonio City Council Reviews Updated Charter Amendments before Calling for Election.” TPR. <https://www.tpr.org/government-politics/2024-08-01/san-antonio-city-council-reviews-updated-charter-amendments-before-calling-for-election> (December 19, 2024).

<sup>iii</sup> Brnger, Garrett. “San Antonio City Council Pay Raise, Longer Terms Added to Nov. 5 Ballot.” *KSAT.com*. <https://www.ksat.com/news/local/2024/08/08/san-antonio-city-council-pay-raise-longer-terms-added-to-nov-5-ballot/> (December 19, 2024); Drusch, Andrea. 2024. “San Antonio Will Vote on These City Charter Changes This November.” *San Antonio Report*. <http://sanantonioreport.org/san-antonio-city-charter-amendments-november-2024-ballot/> (December 19, 2024).; Peck, Josh. 2024. “San Antonio City Council Finalizes Charter Amendments, Sets Election for November.” Texas Public Radio. <https://www.tpr.org/government-politics/2024-08-08/san-antonio-city-council-finalizes-charter-amendments-sets-election-for-november> (December 19, 2024); Smith, Molly. 2024. “San Antonio Voters to Decide 6 Charter Changes in Nov. 5 Election.” *San Antonio Express-News*. <https://www.expressnews.com/news/article/nov-5-san-antonio-charter-election-19626178.php> (December 19, 2024).

<sup>iv</sup> E.g., “Proposition C would undo limits on the salary and tenure of the city manager that voters approved in 2018,” (Drusch 2024); “Council placed another charter amendment on the ballot that, if approved, would remove the salary and tenure caps on the city manager,” (Peck 2024); “Though other council members indicated they were against reversing the voter-approved caps on the city manager’s pay and tenure, they did not try to separate it from the other proposal in the same manner as pay and term lengths...Proposition C would remove both caps and allow the city council to set the terms of the city manager’s contract,” (Brnger 2024); “Prop C: Would return to the City Council the authority to determine the city manager’s salary and length of service. Currently, the charter limits the city manager to no more than eight years in office and caps the salary at no more than 10 times what the lowest-paid city employee earns,” (Smith 2024).

<sup>v</sup> E.g., “Council pay raises: Proposition E would increase City Council pay to \$70,200 per year, from the current \$45,700. It would set the mayor’s pay at \$87,800 per year, up from \$61,700 per year “(Drusch 2024); “Voters will be asked to decide whether their city council members should be paid an annual salary of \$70,200 and the mayor paid an annual salary of \$87,800 in Proposition E...if voters approve the raises, the salaries will not go into effect until after the next council election in May, and any council member or mayor who does not wish to take the raise will have the ability to decline it,” (Peck 2024); “Proposition E would raise council and mayor salaries to \$70,200 and \$87,800 starting with council members elected in May 2025,” (Brnger 2024); “Prop E: Would raise the annual salaries of council members and the mayor, with annual adjustments tied to the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department median income for a four-member family in the San Antonio-New Braunfels metropolitan area,” Smith 2024).

<sup>vi</sup> Because the November study include both early voters and likely voters yet to cast a ballot, Early Voter were asked if they had heard about the amendments prior to casting their ballot, while likely voters were asked if they had heard about the amendments in general.

<sup>vii</sup> This is assuming that local media descriptions of the propositions, from which CPOR’s descriptions are drawn from, were accurate and fair. CPOR assumes this is the case.

<sup>viii</sup> To determine if the differences in support for the propositions (excluding those who reported being unsure or who skipped voting for the proposition) between the actual wording and descriptions were statistically significant,  $\chi^2$  tests were conducted, in which the calculated  $\chi^2$  value is compared to critical chi-square value for 1 degree of freedom at the 95% confidence level (3.841). Prop A:  $p=0.955$ ; Prop D:  $p=0.362$ ; Prop F:  $p=0.451$ .

<sup>ix</sup> These differences were statistically significant. Prop C:  $p=0.000$ ; Prop E:  $p=0.000$ . See description of  $\chi^2$  tests in the footnote above.

# Appendix

Table A1. Descriptive Statistics

|                                     | Full Respondents<br>(N = 825) |            | Early Voters<br>(N = 586) |            | Non Early Voters<br>(N = 239) |            |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
|                                     | Count                         | Percentage | Count                     | Percentage | Count                         | Percentage |
| <b>Race</b>                         |                               |            |                           |            |                               |            |
| American Indian or Alaska Native    | 4                             | 0.5%       | 1                         | 0.2%       | 3                             | 1.3%       |
| Asian                               | 14                            | 1.7%       | 8                         | 1.4%       | 6                             | 2.5%       |
| Hispanic                            | 394                           | 47.8%      | 274                       | 46.8%      | 120                           | 50.2%      |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 2                             | 0.2%       | 1                         | 0.2%       | 1                             | 0.4%       |
| Non-Latinx Black                    | 36                            | 4.4%       | 29                        | 4.9%       | 7                             | 2.9%       |
| Non-Latinx White                    | 359                           | 43.5%      | 266                       | 45.4%      | 93                            | 38.9%      |
| Other                               | 16                            | 1.9%       | 7                         | 1.2%       | 9                             | 3.8%       |
| <b>Sex</b>                          |                               |            |                           |            |                               |            |
| Female                              | 458                           | 55.5%      | 321                       | 54.8%      | 137                           | 57.3%      |
| Male                                | 354                           | 42.9%      | 258                       | 44.0%      | 96                            | 40.2%      |
| Prefer not to say                   | 13                            | 1.6%       | 7                         | 1.2%       | 6                             | 2.5%       |
| <b>Education</b>                    |                               |            |                           |            |                               |            |
| HS/GED                              | 78                            | 9.5%       | 49                        | 8.4%       | 29                            | 12.1%      |
| Some college, assoc., cert.         | 253                           | 30.7%      | 165                       | 28.2%      | 88                            | 36.8%      |
| Bachelor's or more                  | 494                           | 59.9%      | 372                       | 63.5%      | 122                           | 51.0%      |
| <b>Children</b>                     |                               |            |                           |            |                               |            |
| Nonparent                           | 606                           | 73.5%      | 456                       | 77.8%      | 150                           | 62.8%      |
| Parent                              | 219                           | 26.5%      | 130                       | 22.2%      | 89                            | 37.2%      |
| <b>Party ID</b>                     |                               |            |                           |            |                               |            |
| Democrat                            | 346                           | 41.9%      | 253                       | 43.2%      | 93                            | 38.9%      |
| Independent                         | 253                           | 30.7%      | 177                       | 30.2%      | 76                            | 31.8%      |
| Republican                          | 226                           | 27.4%      | 156                       | 26.6%      | 70                            | 29.3%      |
| <b>Age</b>                          |                               |            |                           |            |                               |            |
| Mean Age                            | 56                            |            | 58.6                      |            | 49.7                          |            |
| <b>San Antonio Residency</b>        |                               |            |                           |            |                               |            |
| Non San Antonio Resident            | 184                           | 22.3%      | 128                       | 21.8%      | 56                            | 23.4%      |
| San Antonio Resident                | 641                           | 77.7%      | 458                       | 78.2%      | 183                           | 76.6%      |

**Table A.2 Survey Item Wording and Response Options**

| <b>Sample</b>                     | <b>Survey Item</b>   | <b>Response Option (Likely Voter)</b>  | <b>Response Options (Early Voter)</b>   |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Early Voting                      | As you may know, early voting has begun for the November 5th General Election in Texas. Have you already cast a ballot during Early Voting?  | Yes, I have voted in the General Election during Early Voting; No, I have not voted in the General Election during Early Voting            | [Same as Likely Voter]  |
| Vote Likelihood                   | [Non-Early voters asked:] How likely are you to vote in the General Election on or before November 5th?  | Extremely likely; Very likely; Moderately likely; Slightly likely; Not likely at all; Don't know   | N/A   |
| Residence                         | Do you live in the City of San Antonio or somewhere else in Bexar County?  | I live in the City of San Antonio; I live in Bexar County but not San Antonio; I do not live in Bexar County                               | [Same as Likely Voter]  |
| Charter Awareness (Early Voters)  | At the end of the ballot you cast during Early Voting were six proposed amendments (propositions) to the San Antonio City Charter. San Antonio voters will need to approve these proposed amendments for them to take effect. Had you heard about these proposed changes to the city charter prior to casting your ballot during Early Voting? | N/A  | No, I had not heard about the proposed changes to the city charter ;Yes, I had heard about the proposed changes to the city charter; I'm not sure |
| Charter Awareness (Likely Voters) | The City of San Antonio City Council recently proposed six amendments to the City Charter that will appear on San Antonio voters' ballots in the November ballot. San Antonio voters will need to approve these proposed amendments for them to take effect. Have you heard about these proposed changes to the city charter?                  | No, I have not heard about the proposed changes to the city charter; Yes, I have heard about the changes to the city charter; I'm not sure | N/A   |

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| <p>Campaign Contact [Likely voter/Early voter]</p>   | <p>Thinking about the proposed amendments to the San Antonio City Charter, [have you received/did you receive] a printed mailer, phone call, home visit, or any other contact from a campaign or individual urging you to support or oppose the charter amendments?</p>   | <p>No, I have not received any contact urging me to support or oppose the charter amendments; Yes, I have received contact urging me to support or oppose the charter amendments; Not sure</p> | <p>No, I did not receive any contact urging me to support or oppose the charter amendments; Yes, I received contact urging me to support or oppose the charter amendments; I'm not sure</p> |
| <p>Campaign Contact Direction</p>                    | <p>Thinking about the campaign contact regarding the charter amendments that you received, were you urged to support the charter amendments, oppose them, both, or something else?</p>  | <p>Urged to support the charter amendments; Urged to oppose the charter amendments; Urged to both support and oppose the charter amendments ; Something else; I don't remember</p>             | <p>[Same as Likely Voter]</p>   |
| <p>Prop A Description [Likely Voter/Early Voter]</p> | <p>One proposed amendment to the city charter would make minor changes to the city's Ethics Review Board, making clear what qualifies as a "conflict of interest" and giving the board authority to take up or decline complaints that have already been heard by other offices. [Do you support this amendment to the city charter? / Did you vote in favor of this amendment to the city charter? ]</p> | <p>Yes, I would vote for this amendment; No, I would not vote for this amendment; I'm not sure</p>   | <p>Yes, I voted for this amendment; No, I voted against this amendment; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition</p>  |
| <p>Prop B Description [Likely Voter/Early Voter]</p> | <p>Another proposed amendment to the city charter would remove outdated terms and language in the charter. [Do you support this amendment to the city charter? / Did you vote in favor of this amendment to the city charter? ]</p>   | <p>Yes, I would vote for this amendment; No, I would not vote for this amendment; I'm not sure</p>   | <p>Yes, I voted for this amendment; No, I voted against this amendment; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition</p>  |

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| Prop C<br>Description<br>[Likely<br>Voter/Early<br>Voter] | Another proposed amendment to the city charter would remove the caps on the salary of the city manager and the number of years a person could serve in the position as city manager. [Do you support this amendment to the city charter? / Did you vote in favor of this amendment to the city charter? ]   | Yes, I would vote for this amendment; No, I would not vote for this amendment; I'm not sure | Yes, I voted for this amendment; No, I voted against this amendment; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition |
| Prop D<br>Description<br>[Likely<br>Voter/Early<br>Voter] | Another proposed amendment to the city charter would allow city employees to block walk, work on municipal campaigns, donate money, and more for local political candidates, on their own time (that is, when not at work and not in uniform). [Do you support this amendment to the city charter? / Did you vote in favor of this amendment to the city charter? ]                           | Yes, I would vote for this amendment; No, I would not vote for this amendment; I'm not sure | Yes, I voted for this amendment; No, I voted against this amendment; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition |
| Prop E<br>Description<br>[Likely<br>Voter/Early<br>Voter] | One of the proposed amendments to the San Antonio City Charter would increase the baseline salaries for members of the City Council and the Mayor — \$70,200 for council members and \$87,800 for the mayor. [Do you support this amendment to the city charter?/Did you vote in favor of this amendment to the city charter?]  | Yes, I would vote for this amendment; No, I would not vote for this amendment; I'm not sure | Yes, I voted for this amendment; No, I voted against this amendment; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition |
| Prop F<br>Description<br>[Likely<br>Voter/Early<br>Voter] | Another proposed amendment to the city charter would extend the terms of office for the mayor and members of the City Council from two years to four years. The total number of years one person could serve as a council member or mayor would remain the same (eight). [Do you support this amendment to the city charter? / Did you vote in favor of this amendment to the city charter? ] | Yes, I would vote for this amendment; No, I would not vote for this amendment; I'm not sure | Yes, I voted for this amendment; No, I voted against this amendment; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition |
| Actual<br>Wording<br>Introduction                         | Next, we are going to show you the text of the six proposed amendments to the San Antonio City Charter. [Please tell us if you plan to vote in favor or against each amendment./Please tell us if you voted in favor or against each amendment]   | N/A   | N/A   |



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| <p>Prop A Actual Wording<br/>[Likely Voter/Early Voter]</p> | <p>CITY OF SAN ANTONIO-PROPOSITION A: ETHICS REVIEW BOARD<br/>Shall Article XIII, entitled Ethics Review Board, of the City Charter be amended to add a definition of 'conflicts of interest'; require sufficient funding to the Ethics Review Board so it may perform all its assigned duties, and authorize the Ethics Review Board to accept or decline complaints that have been resolved by an entity other than the Ethics Review Board?</p>  | <p>Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure</p> | <p>Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition</p> |
| <p>Prop B Actual Wording<br/>[Likely Voter/Early Voter]</p> | <p>CITY OF SAN ANTONIO - PROPOSITION B: LANGUAGE MODERNIZATION<br/>Shall the following sections of the City Charter be amended to revise or eliminate provisions which have been superseded by state law and to update archaic language to current usage: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 53a, 54, 55, 56, 58, 67, 68, Article V.A., 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, Article VIII, 112, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 123A, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, and 136?</p> | <p>Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure</p> | <p>Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition</p> |
| <p>Prop C Actual Wording<br/>[Likely Voter/Early Voter]</p> | <p>CITY OF SAN ANTONIO - PROPOSITION C: CITY MANAGER TENURE AND COMPENSATION<br/>Shall the Charter of the City of San Antonio be amended to grant to City Council the authority to set the full terms of the City Manager's employment including tenure and compensation?</p>   | <p>Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure</p> | <p>Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition</p> |

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| Prop D Actual Wording [Likely Voter/Early Voter] | CITY OF SAN ANTONIO - PROPOSITION D: CITY EMPLOYEE POLITICAL ACTIVITY<br>Shall the Charter of the City of San Antonio be amended to allow City employees to participate in local political activity consistent with State and Federal law while protecting employees against political retribution and maintaining a general prohibition on participation in local political activity for the city leadership team?  | Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure | Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition |
| Prop E Actual Wording [Likely Voter/Early Voter] | CITY OF SAN ANTONIO - PROPOSITION E: CITY COUNCIL COMPENSATION<br>Shall the Charter of the City of San Antonio be amended to set and limit the compensation for City Council members and the Mayor at \$70,200 and \$87,800 annually with annual future adjustments to correlate to the United States Housing and Urban Development 4-member household median income for San Antonio, and authorize a Council member or the Mayor to decline any or all of the established compensation? | Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure | Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition |
| Prop F Actual Wording [Likely Voter/Early Voter] | CITY OF SAN ANTONIO - PROPOSITION F: CITY COUNCIL TERMS<br>Shall the Charter of the City of San Antonio be amended to extend the terms of all elected members of City Council, including the Mayor, from two (2) years to four (4) years and changing the term limits from four (4) full terms to two (2) full terms while keeping the terms concurrent?   | Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure | Yes, in favor; No, against; I'm not sure; I skipped this proposition |
| Most Important Problem                           | What do you think is the most important problem facing Bexar County today?   | Dropdown                                 | Dropdown   |
| Most Important Problem if Selected "Other"       | What do you think is the most important problem facing Bexar County today?   | Open text                                | Open text  |