TEXAS VOTER SURVEY

February 13 - 19, 2019

N = 801 respondents
margin of error: ± 3.5%

Baselice & Associates, Inc.
CONTACT

To receive a copy of the poll memo and slides, or to arrange interviews with the pollster and experts, contact Oliver Bernstein at bernstein@CPPP.org.
TENNSAS COUNTIES
SEGMENTED INTO URBAN /
SUBURBAN OR RURAL
CLASSIFICATION

Percent of
Interviews

41%  Rural

59%  Urban / Suburban

Baseline & Associates, Inc.
DEMOGRAPHICS

Partisan Vote Behavior
- GOP: 45%
- IND: 21%
- DEM: 34%

Race
- Anglo: 57%
- African-American: 13%
- Hispanic: 20%
- Other: 10%

Age
- 18-44: 32%
- 45-54: 19%
- 55-64: 20%
- 65 or older: 27%
- Age unknown: 1%
ALLOWING PAID SICK DAY REQUIREMENTS

Paid sick day policies give employees the right to earn paid time off to be able to stay home when they or a family member gets sick, while ensuring they are not negatively impacted by a smaller paycheck than normal. **Do you favor or oppose allowing cities and counties to establish paid sick day requirements for local governments and for businesses?**

- **74%** favor
  - **52%** strongly favor
  - **22%** somewhat favor

- **5%** depends / unsure

- **22%** oppose
  - **14%** strongly oppose
  - **8%** somewhat oppose

Baselice & Associates, Inc.
## ALLOWING PAID SICK DAY REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>TOTAL FAVOR</th>
<th>DEPENDS / UNSURE</th>
<th>TOTAL OPPOSE</th>
<th>NET FAVOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>801</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TEXAS MEDIA MARKETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas-Ft. Worth</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin / Waco / Bryan</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Ant / South / ElPas</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Texas markets</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Texas markets</td>
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<td>5%</td>
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<td><strong>TX URBAN/SUB vs RURAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban / Suburban</td>
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<td>76%</td>
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<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
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<td>70%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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<td><strong>URBANAG5 - AGE/URBAN-SUB vs RURAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Under 55 / urban-suburb</td>
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<td>79%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>62%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under 55 / rural</td>
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<td>73%</td>
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<tr>
<td>55+ / urban-suburb</td>
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<td>42%</td>
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<td><strong>URBANSEX - GENDER/URBAN-SUB vs RURAL</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male / urban-suburb</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male / rural</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female / urban-suburb</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>71%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female / rural</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ALLOWING PAID SICK DAY REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>TOTAL FAVOR</th>
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<th>NET FAVOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### URBANPRT - URBAN-SUB vs RURAL / VOTE BEHAVIOR

- **Urb-Sub / GOP**
  - 174
  - Total: 59% FAVOR, 6% DEPENDS, 35% OPPOSE, 24% NET FAVOR

- **Urb-Sub / IND**
  - 109
  - Total: 77% FAVOR, 5% DEPENDS, 19% OPPOSE, 58% NET FAVOR

- **Urb-Sub / DEM**
  - 193
  - Total: 91% FAVOR, 3% DEPENDS, 6% OPPOSE, 85% NET FAVOR

- **Rural / GOP**
  - 187
  - Total: 63% FAVOR, 5% DEPENDS, 32% OPPOSE, 30% NET FAVOR

- **Rural / IND**
  - 55
  - Total: 70% FAVOR, 7% DEPENDS, 23% OPPOSE, 48% NET FAVOR

- **Rural / DEM**
  - 83
  - Total: 88% FAVOR, 2% DEPENDS, 10% OPPOSE, 79% NET FAVOR

### RPARTYTS - PARTISAN VOTE BEHAVIOR

- **Republican**
  - 361
  - Total: 61% FAVOR, 6% DEPENDS, 33% OPPOSE, 27% NET FAVOR

- **Independent**
  - 164
  - Total: 74% FAVOR, 6% DEPENDS, 20% OPPOSE, 55% NET FAVOR

- **Democratic**
  - 275
  - Total: 90% FAVOR, 3% DEPENDS, 7% OPPOSE, 83% NET FAVOR

### R90TS55 - AGE & PARTISAN VOTE BEHAVIOR

- **Under 55 GOP**
  - 165
  - Total: 64% FAVOR, 5% DEPENDS, 31% OPPOSE, 33% NET FAVOR

- **55 & over GOP**
  - 193
  - Total: 57% FAVOR, 6% DEPENDS, 36% OPPOSE, 21% NET FAVOR

- **Under 55 IND**
  - 89
  - Total: 77% FAVOR, 4% DEPENDS, 18% OPPOSE, 59% NET FAVOR

- **55 & over IND**
  - 69
  - Total: 72% FAVOR, 5% DEPENDS, 23% OPPOSE, 50% NET FAVOR

- **Under 55 DEM**
  - 161
  - Total: 89% FAVOR, 3% DEPENDS, 8% OPPOSE, 81% NET FAVOR

- **55 & over DEM**
  - 114
  - Total: 91% FAVOR, 4% DEPENDS, 5% OPPOSE, 86% NET FAVOR

### R89TS - GENDER & PARTISAN VOTE BEHAVIOR

- **Male GOP**
  - 183
  - Total: 50% FAVOR, 6% DEPENDS, 44% OPPOSE, 7% NET FAVOR

- **Female GOP**
  - 178
  - Total: 72% FAVOR, 5% DEPENDS, 23% OPPOSE, 49% NET FAVOR

- **Male IND**
  - 80
  - Total: 71% FAVOR, 3% DEPENDS, 26% OPPOSE, 45% NET FAVOR

- **Female IND**
  - 85
  - Total: 78% FAVOR, 8% DEPENDS, 14% OPPOSE, 64% NET FAVOR

- **Male DEM**
  - 100
  - Total: 82% FAVOR, 3% DEPENDS, 15% OPPOSE, 67% NET FAVOR

- **Female DEM**
  - 175
  - Total: 94% FAVOR, 3% DEPENDS, 2% OPPOSE, 92% NET FAVOR
# Allowing Paid Sick Day Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Total Favor</th>
<th>Depends / Unsure</th>
<th>Total Oppose</th>
<th>Net Favor</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>801</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GENDER</strong> - Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>438</td>
<td><strong>82%</strong></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>69%</td>
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<td><strong>RRACE</strong> - Race &amp; Ethnicity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anglo</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>106</td>
<td><strong>87%</strong></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>77%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
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<td>4%</td>
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<td>55%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>7%</td>
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<td><strong>RINCOME</strong> - Annual HH Income</td>
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<td>Under $25,000</td>
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<td><strong>88%</strong></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$25,000 - $50,000</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<td>$50,000 - $100,000</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$100,000 - $200,000</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td>$200,000 and over</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income unknown</td>
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<td>63%</td>
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<td><strong>RRD8</strong> - People in your HH</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>122</td>
<td><strong>80%</strong></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or more</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you favor or oppose a statewide law that limits the ability of cities, counties and school districts to increase its property tax by more than 2.5% a year to pay for police, fire and other public services?

**Favor**
- Strongly Favor: 22%
- Somewhat Favor: 24%

**Oppose**
- Strongly Oppose: 27%
- Somewhat Oppose: 20%

**Depends / Unsure**: 7%
Twenty-nine states have raised the statewide minimum wage above the federal minimum wage of $7.25 or allow local communities to set their own minimum wage. Texas has not raised the minimum wage above the federal minimum wage of $7.25 per hour and state law currently prevents local communities from raising the minimum wage. **Do you favor or oppose allowing cities in Texas to increase their local minimum wage above $7.25 per hour?**

- **Favor:** 51% Strongly, 17% Somewhat
- **Oppose:** 20% Strongly, 9% Somewhat
- **Depends / Unsure:** 5%
Local governments are better connected to the community and should be allowed to pass policies that reflect their community’s needs and values.

87% Strongly Agree
34% Somewhat Agree
53% Strongly Agree
2% Depends / Unsure
11% Strongly Disagree
6% Somewhat Disagree
5% Strongly Disagree
Local governments pass local ordinances that create strong local economies which contribute to a strong state economy.
What works for the people in a large city may not work for the people in a small town in the same state. Local government exists to create laws that most accurately reflect the unique views, values and needs of the people who live there.

When local governments each pass their own laws and policies, it creates a patchwork of laws across the state, which creates confusion and more red tape or paperwork for businesses that state officials should stop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Independent</th>
<th>Democratic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creates laws that reflect unique views</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creates confusion</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of both / Neither 5%

Unsure / refused 3%
STATE GOVT PREVENTING LOCAL POLICIES

Please listen as I read some more detailed information about state governments preventing local communities from passing certain policies. After each, please indicate whether that bothers you a great deal, some, not too much, or does not bother you at all. (Randomize questions)

Ver X: State legislators are undoing local policies that protect workers. Right here in Texas, after two city councils made it possible for workers to earn paid sick days, state legislators filed legislation to prevent local communities from passing paid sick days laws.

Ver Y: The Texas state legislature may overturn the San Antonio and Austin paid sick days laws, overriding the local elected officials in those cities, and undermining the health and financial security of working families.

Several state legislatures are passing laws that ban all local governments in their state from passing ANY policies that address economic issues, meaning that local communities are powerless to do anything to regulate business that might help their local economy or protect workers.

The cost of living in Texas varies from community to community including wide differences between larger and smaller communities. Texas state law currently prevents local governments from increasing the local minimum wage above the federal rate of seven dollars and twenty-five cents per hour.

Local communities have a variety of needs and values which are met with policies and spending set by local elected officials. The State Legislature has proposed legislation that would limit local governments from raising the tax rate to meet the needs of their communities.

(End randomization)
CONCLUSIONS

1. A solid majority of voters (74%) support allowing local governments to establish paid sick leave requirements. 52% strongly support this. Again, even when broken out by political party, well over a majority of each partisan voter subgroup is supportive.

2. Broad support across Texas voters for local governments and local control. This support crosses all political parties and among rural and urban/suburban voters.

3. Overall, voters are split on local control over property tax. 47% of voters oppose and 47% favor (7% unsure/depends) a statewide law that limits local governments to increase property tax by more than 2.5% a year. Opposition increases to 57% in East and West Texas communities, and 52% for rural GOP voters and GOP voters 55 and over.