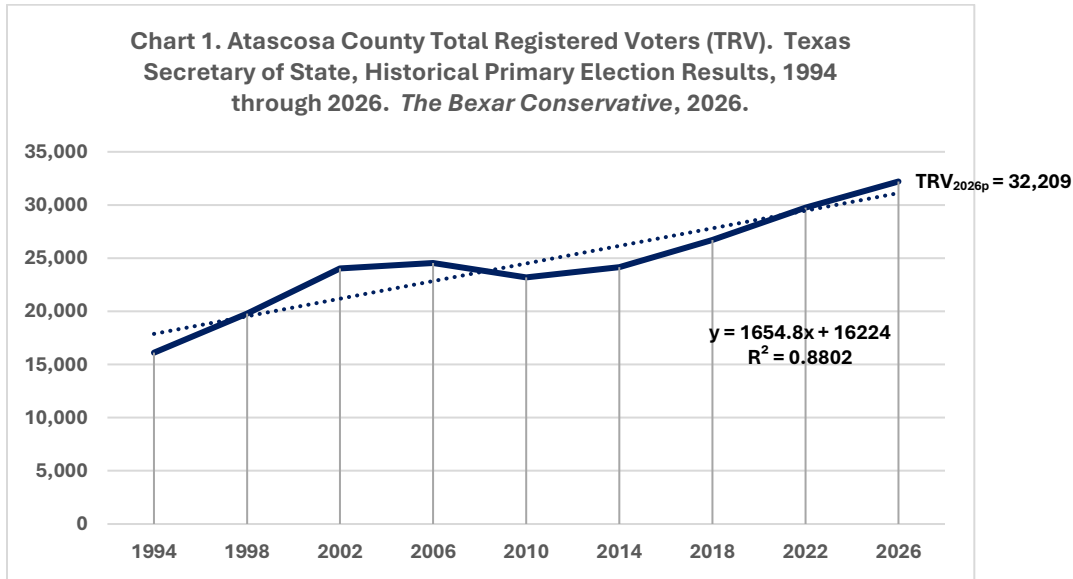


# The Bexar Conservative

Understanding What's Coming  
Atascosa County Trends

## Electorate Growth

From 1994 through 2026, total registered voters in Atascosa County show a clear long-term upward trajectory, marked by steady expansion with occasional periods of slower growth. Beginning at roughly 16,000 voters in the mid-1990s, the county experienced a strong surge into the early 2000s, approaching the mid-20,000 range. Growth then moderated, with a relatively flat period between the mid-2000s and mid-2010s the county experienced slower population gains during those years.



After 2014, the trend resumes a more consistent upward climb, culminating in a projected total of just over 32,000 registered voters by 2026. The overall pattern reflects both population growth and increasing voter registration participation over time.

With a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 8%, the expansion is notably robust for a county of this size. This rate implies that voter registration has not only kept pace with population changes but may also reflect heightened civic engagement, improved registration efforts, or demographic shifts such as in-migration from nearby urban areas.

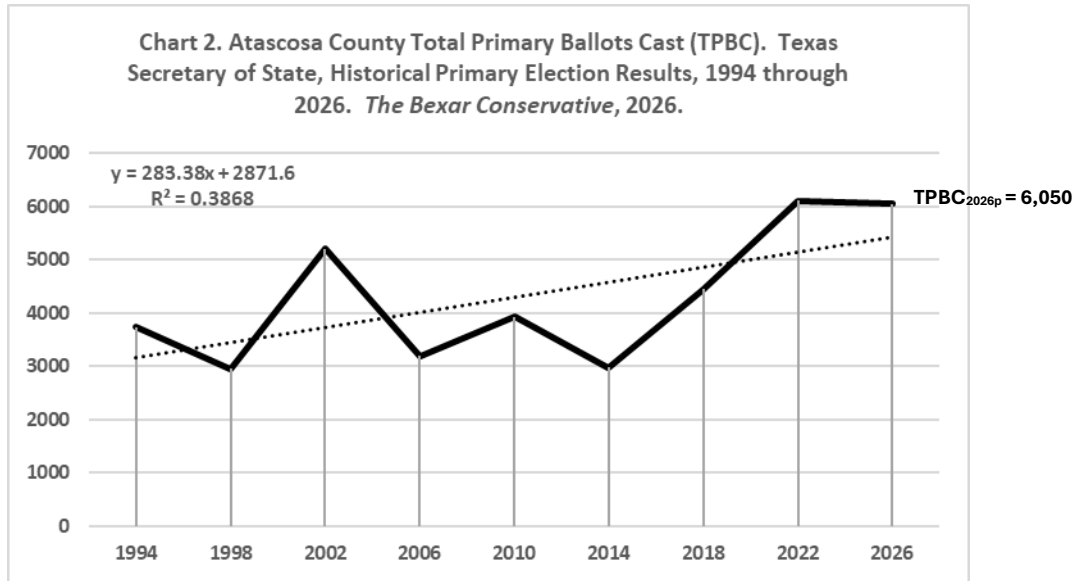
The linear trendline reinforces this steady upward momentum, indicating that despite short-term fluctuations, the long-term direction remains firmly positive. If current dynamics persist, Atascosa County can expect continued growth in its voter base, further increasing its electoral significance within the region.

## Total Primary Ballots Cast (TPBC<sub>p</sub>)

Chart 2 shows Total Primary Ballots Cast (TPBC<sub>p</sub>) in the 2026 Atascosa County primary election. Over the past 32 years (9 primary elections), TPBC<sub>p</sub> has grown at a compound annual growth rate of 5.5%. This growth lags TRV<sub>p</sub> growth by 2.5%.

There has been a large swing in performance over the period ranging from a low of 2,949 (1998) to a high of 6,113 (2022). Performance peaked in 2002 and 2022. Both of these primaries featured so-called big bucks Democrats (Celebrity) candidates in the primary. In 2002, the Laredo

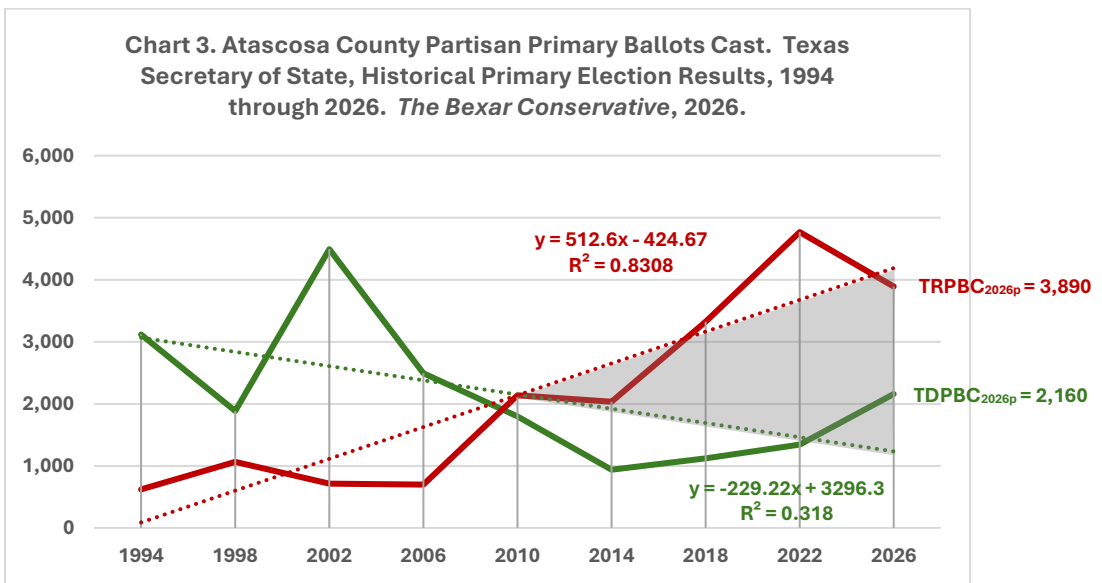
businessman, Tony Sanchez, sought the gubernatorial nomination for the socialist party and spent lots of money in that effort. In 2022, R.F. O'Rourke attempted another celebrity run for the senate seat. Both runs drove Socialist participation in their respective primaries, but their candidacies also drove Republican participation, which worked to scale up both the primary and gubernatorial elections. In 2026, Socialist participation remained high based on "celebrity" candidates (Jasmine Crockett) and the infusion of large donations funding the "Texas Together" campaign - to flip state governance.



In the 2026 Atascosa County primary election, a total of 6,050 primary ballots were cast.

**Total Partisan Ballots Cast**

The total number of partisan primary ballots cast in Atascosa County from 1994 through 2026 shows a more volatile pattern than voter registration, with clear swings tied to election cycles and shifting party engagement.



In the years 1994 through 2014, partisan turnout fluctuates widely, with both parties experiencing peaks and dips. In 2002, there is a noticeable spike reflecting the Tony Sanchez

campaign — particularly on the Democratic side. Following that spike, socialists' performance swooned to a trough in 2014. Starting in 2006 through 2022, Republican participation grew dramatically.

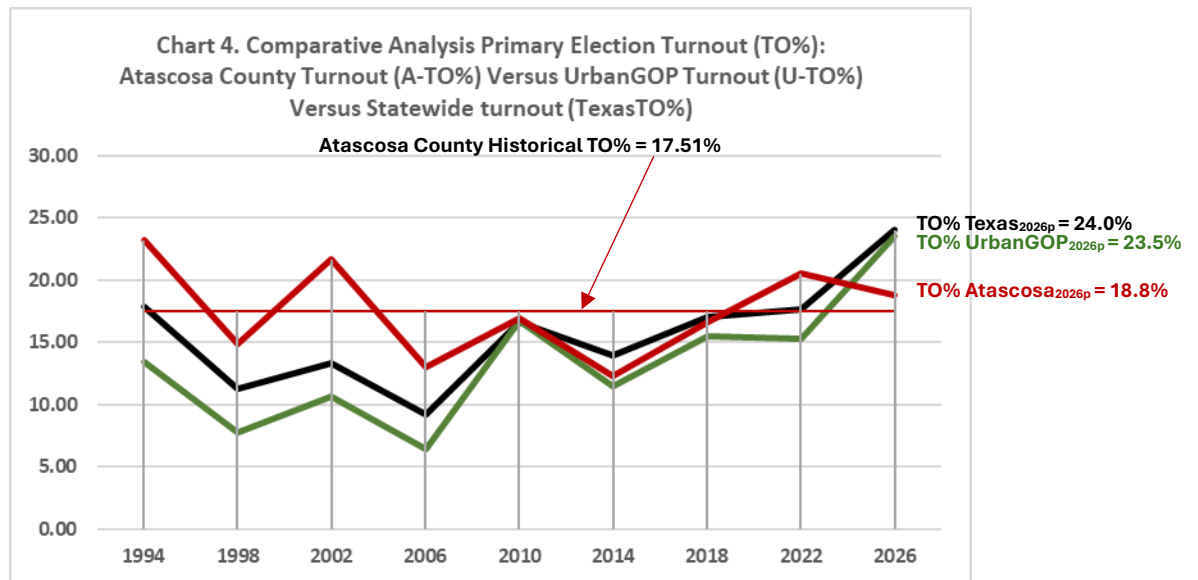
From roughly 2010 onward, the partisan divergence in Atascosa county becomes very clear. Republican primary turnout rises sharply, peaking above 4,500 ballots before settling near 3,900 by 2026. The positive trendline and relatively strong fit indicate sustained growth in Republican primary participation over time. In contrast, Democrat turnout trends downward overall despite some recovery in the most recent cycle, ending at approximately 2,160 ballots. The weaker trendline fit reflects greater variability and less consistent momentum.

By 2026, the gap between the two parties is substantial, with Republican ballots cast outpacing Democratic ballots by a significant margin (+1,730 (28.6%)). This divergence points to increasing Republican engagement in primary elections, while Democratic participation remains low and highly volatile.

Overall, the charts highlight (1) steady growth in registered voters (**TRV<sub>p</sub>**), (2) Total Partisan Ballots Cast (**TDPBC<sub>p</sub>** and **TRPBC<sub>p</sub>**) are cyclical and (3) performance is increasingly asymmetric favoring Republican participation. Republican participation demonstrates stronger long-term growth and Democrats experiencing high volatility and a flatter trajectory.

### Primary Election Turnout

Chart 4 shows a long-term pattern of volatile primary election turnout performance in Atascosa County (crimson line). Atascosa County outperforms UrbanGOP Counties and Statewide (Texas). The county generally tracks above the State of Texas, but the gap has narrowed since 2010. From 1994 through 2010, Atascosa County turnout fluctuated sharply, ranging from the low teens to just above 20 percent, but consistently higher than statewide performance. These swings closely mirror the cyclical nature of Texas primary elections, where turnout depends heavily on the presence of “polarization” candidates, e.g., O’Rourke, and the influx of left-wing billionaire donations to the various campaigns to turn Texas socialists. Over the past 32 years, Atascosa County consistently outperformed the Texas and UrbanGOP counties, often by several percentage points.



The county’s historical average turnout of 17.51% (as shown in the chart) reinforces this pattern—primary participation in Atascosa outperforming statewide benchmarks. Statewide turnout averages 16.2% for the period while UrbanGOP Counties average 14.0%. Primary turnout is

generally low compared to general elections, often falling in the low-to-mid teens as a share of registered voters.

However, the trend line since 2014 indicates gradual strengthening in participation. Atascosa County, UrbanGOP Counties, and the state experienced a noticeable scaling up in 2018, 2022, and 2026. This uptick reflects increased political engagement by both parties. By 2026, this upward momentum continues:

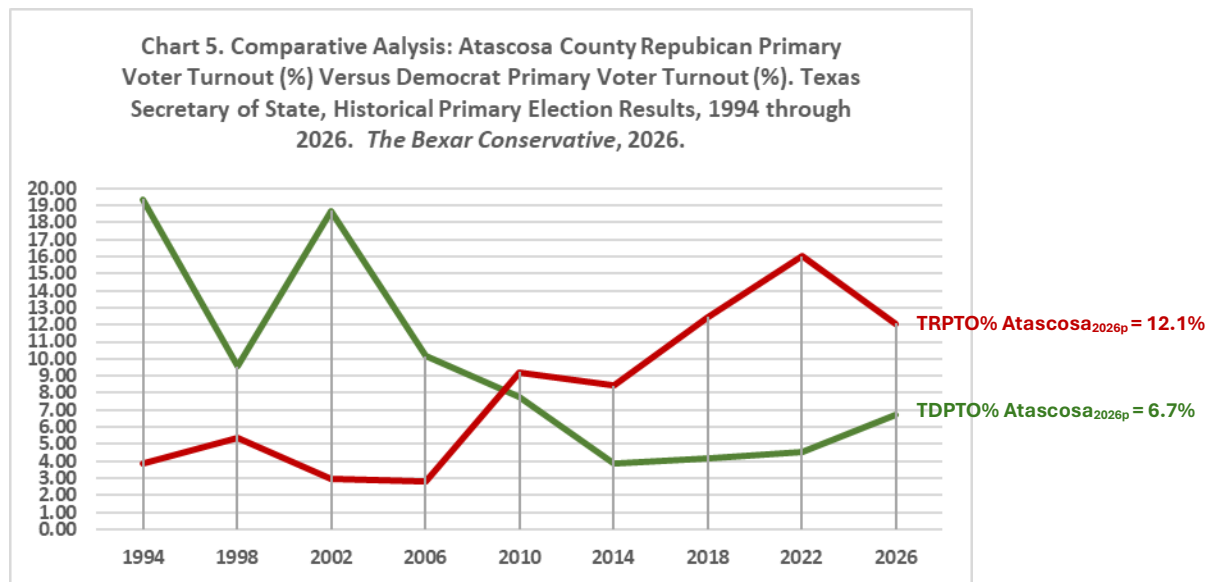
**Atascosa County: 18.8% turnout > 17.5% (avg.)**  
**UrbanGOP Counties: 23.5% turnout > 14.0% (avg.)**  
**Texas statewide: 24.0% turnout > 16.1% (avg.)**

In 6 of the 9 gubernatorial elections since 1994, Atascosa County outperformed the state. The state outperformed the county by 5.2% in 2026. The 2026 primary election experienced elevated turnout across Texas, with 4.48 million ballots cast—primary participation reached historical levels. This increase was driven by the Democrat’s “Texas Together” campaign attempting to flip the state. In 2026, Democrat primary performance increased by 115.6%. This scaling up means higher voter participation in the 2026 November gubernatorial election. In short, Atascosa County consistently outperforms statewide engagement levels; but in 2026 it must work to scale up Republican performance based on a persuasion strategy to expand the number of Republicans Casting a ballot.

**Partisan Voter Turnout**

Chart 5 compares partisan turnout in Atascosa County from 1994 through 2026. Partisan turnout is measured as follows:

1. Total Democrat Primary Turnout (**TDPTO%<sub>p</sub>**) = Total Democrat Primary Ballots Cast (**TDPBC<sub>p</sub>**) / Total Registered Voters (**TRV<sub>p</sub>**). e.g., **TDPTO%<sub>p</sub>** = 100 \* (**TDPBC<sub>p</sub>** / **TRV<sub>p</sub>**).
2. Total Republican Primary Turnout (**TRPTO%<sub>p</sub>**) = Total Republican Primary Ballots Cast (**TRPBC<sub>p</sub>**) / Total Registered Voters (**TRV<sub>p</sub>**). e.g., **TRPTO%<sub>p</sub>** = 100 \* (**TRPBC<sub>p</sub>** / **TRV<sub>p</sub>**).



From 1994 through 2002, Democrat turnout reflects efforts to retain (Anne Richards) and regain (Tony Sanchez) control of state governance. From the peak in 2002, Democrat primary turnout in Atascosa County slid from 18.8% to 3.9% in 2014. Since, Democrats have experienced a slight improvement to the 6.7% turnout in 2026. This wide swing in Democrat turnout reflects (1) the community’s conservative, agrarian base and (2) the out-migration of people to the urban

counties, like Bexar. At least since 2006, this chart confirms the success of AtascosaGOP’s voter energumen and conversion campaigns over the period.

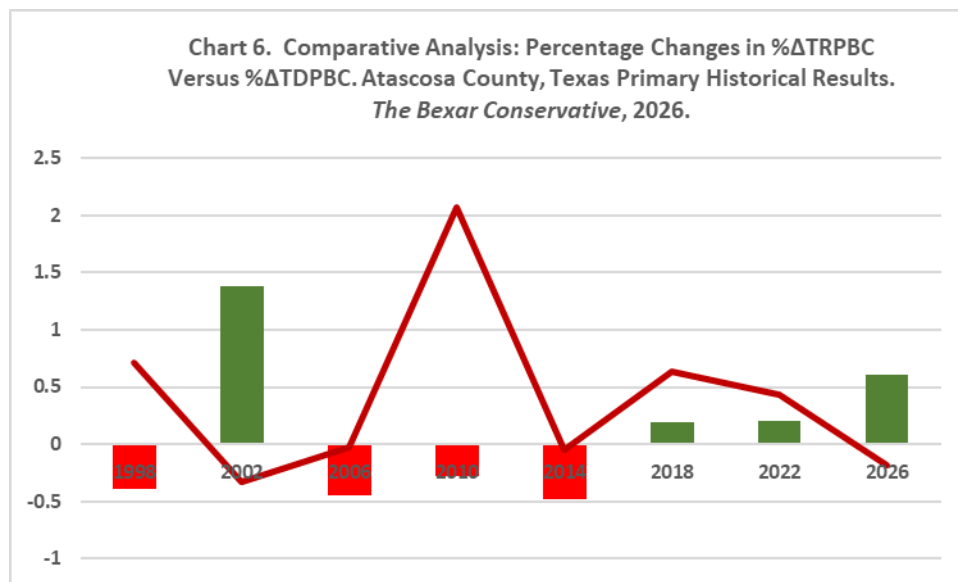
From 1994 through 2006, Republican voter turnout was relatively flat. This period reflects the incumbent effect, where Republican primary voters become complacent and confident of the people seeking their party’s nominations, e.g., George W. Bush and Rick Perry.

But from 2006 onward, Republican voter turnout in the county has surged peaking in 2022 with just over 16.0% turnout. During this period, a giant partisan gap has grown. In 2026, the margin was pinched downward to 5.4% from an 11.5% advantage in 2022 (a 53.0% tightening). Republican voter turnout declined from 16.0% to 12.1% (a 24.4% contraction) again reflecting the incumbent effect and socialist efforts through their “Texas Together” (collectivist) campaign..

**Partisan Participation Volatility**

Chart 6 shows the high volatility associated with partisan primary voter participation (**TDPBC%** and **TRPBC%**). These data highlight the cyclical nature of Texas elections, which are foreshadowed by the March primary elections. The crimson line shows Republican performance while the red/green bars show Democrat performance. The data show partisan surges:

1. Republican Primary Election Surges: 1998, 2010, and 2018; and
2. Democrat Primary Election surges: 1994 (not shown), 2002, and 2026.



It is important to understand these surges because they manifest themselves in subsequent general (gubernatorial) elections.

For example, the Republican primary participation surge in 1998 produced a landslide victory for George W. Bush in the general election. The surges in 1994 (not shown), 2010 and 2018 resulted in larger Republican general election victories. Republican primary participation declined in 2002, 2006, 2014 and 2026. This behavior reflects the “incumbent effect” driving the cyclical nature of Republican general gubernatorial election performance. Since Republicans have won every gubernatorial election since 1994, the cyclical nature refers to the “ebbs and flows” of the election cycle.

Chart 7 demonstrates this cyclical behavior of the Republican vote (participation) in Atascosa County. This chart reflects the use of trend analysis to derive the Deviation-from-Trend (DFT) measure for both Primary and General election performance. The indicator employed is the

Total Republican Ballots Cast (**TRPBC<sub>p</sub>** v. **TRBC<sub>g</sub>**) representing each tope of election. As the chart makes clear, Primary performance foreshadows General election performance, that is, if Republican primary election performance increases (surges), Republican general election performance increases (surges).

Chart 7 demonstrated the gubernatorial election cycle:

1. Cycle Peak (1994 to 1998), Atascosa Republican performance was above trend.
2. Contraction (2002 through 2010), Republican performance tracked below trend at a decreasing rate.
3. Trough ( $\approx$ 2010).
4. Acceleration (2010 through 2022, Republican performance driven by Primary performance accelerated from 2010 through 2022).
5. Cycle Peak ( $\approx$ 2022), indicator reaches a second peak in the 2018-2022 period.

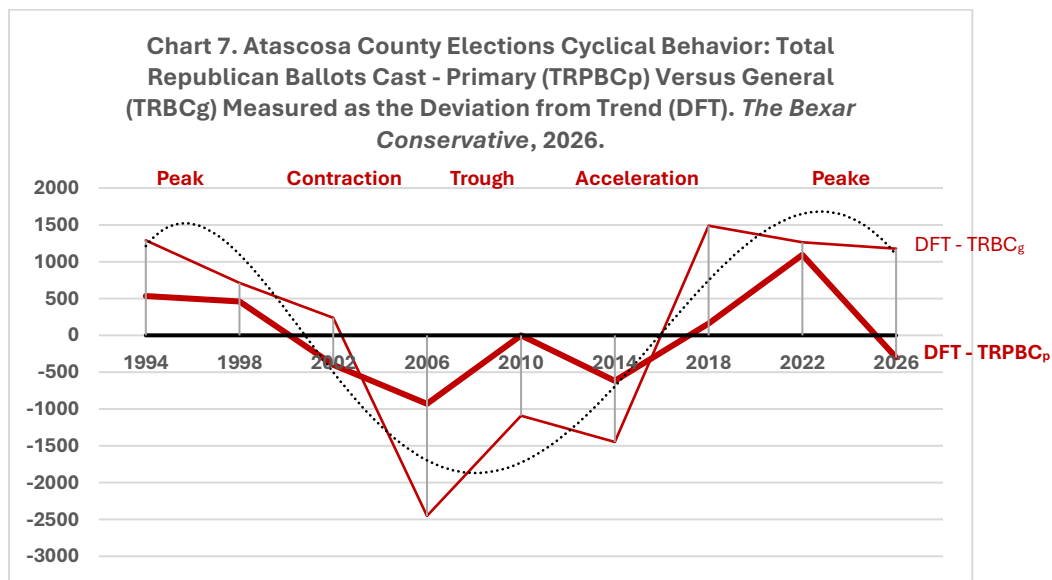


Chart 6 shows that in 2002 Democrat participation surged and produced a surge in the 2002 November general election; however, it did not produce a general election victory. The same occurred in 1994 with Anne Richards. Democrat participation declined in 1998, 2006, 2010, and 2014—were significant—pointing to cycles where Democrat engagement weakened.

Starting in 2018, that pattern shifted. That year shows a positive surge (nearly +0.2). This reflects a broader realignment period in Texas politics, particularly in the Urban Counties, where Democrat primaries drew substantially more participation. This increase has been driven by

1. “celebrity” candidates used principally to polarize Urban populations,
2. infusion of national funding for “Turn Texas Blue,” “Texas Ground Game,” and “Texas Together” campaigns to flip the state,
3. demographic changes (influx of voters from so-called blue states and illegals registering to vote (illegally), and
4. increased Democrat participation has (and is) bleeding into the Rural-Suburban Counties.

Three key conclusions emerge:

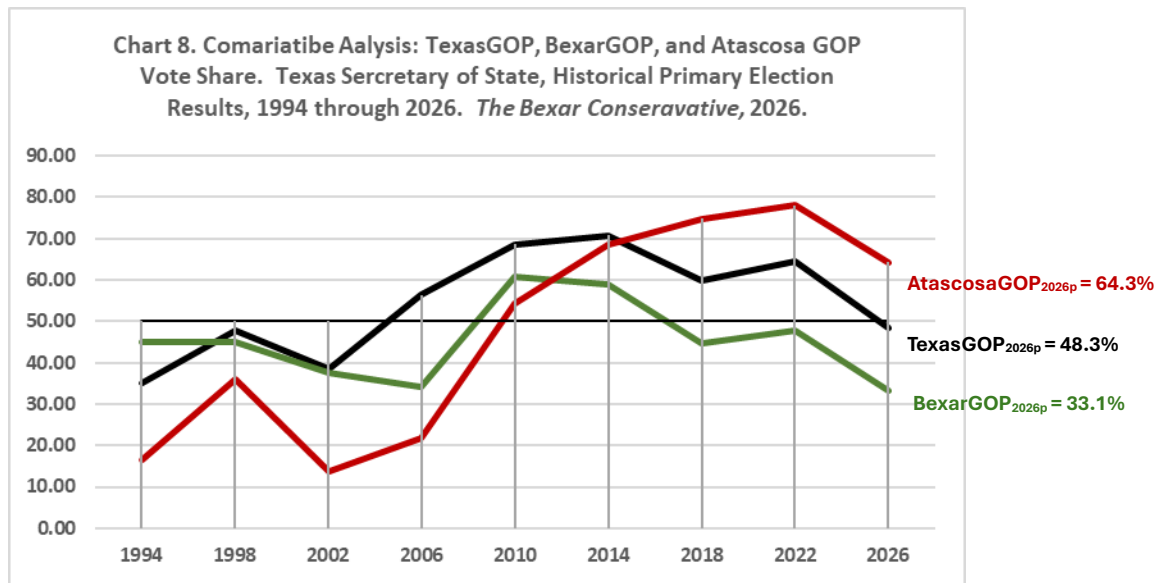
1. Pre-2014 instability with downward bias: Democrat participation waned and often declined, reflecting limited competitiveness in many cycles.
2. Post-2014 surge dynamics: Participation is now driven by high-energy campaigns, producing large, irregular spikes rather than incremental growth.

- Higher ceiling, not yet a stable floor: While recent gains (2018 and 2026) are historically large, the flat 2022 cycle shows turnout can still plateau without strong catalysts.

In practical terms, Democrat turnout in Texas has transitioned from chronic underperformance to high-volatility expansion. Democrats are now capable of generating substantial primary participation, but that engagement remains event/celebrity-driven rather than structurally consistent. Republicans must understand this phenomenon and counter it through sound engagement and conversion (persuasion) strategies at the county level.

### Republican Vote Share

Chart 8 shows a long-run comparison of Republican primary vote share across three geographies—Texas statewide (black), Bexar County (green), and Atascosa County (crimson)—from 1994 through 2026. The key story is divergence: while all three move somewhat together over time, Atascosa increasingly outperforms both the state and Bexar, while Bexar consistently underperforms. Bexar County is a substitute for the UrbanGOP counties aggregate: Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Tarrant, and Travis.



Between 1994 and 2002, TexasGOP vote share ranged from the mid-30s to near 50%, Bexar tracks slightly below the state, and Atascosa is the most volatile and clearly the weakest Republican performer in that early period (dropping as low as the mid-teens around 2002). This suggests that prior to 2010, Atascosa had not yet realigned into a reliably strong Republican primary county and that the “incumbent effect” worked to dampen performance.

2002 seems to be an inflection point for both TexasGOP and AtascosaGOP. BexarGOP lagged by one cycle. All three geographies experience a surge in Republican vote share, but the magnitude differs. Texas rises into the upper-60% range by 2014, and Bexar climbs as well, peaking near 60%. Atascosa, however, shows the most dramatic shift—jumping from the mid-teens in 2002 to parity with the state by 2014 (around 70%). This indicates a rapid partisan consolidation in Atascosa that outpaces both the urban (Bexar) and statewide trends.

After 2014, the trajectories diverge again. TexasGOP remains relatively strong but softens slightly, oscillating between about 60% and mid-60s before dropping to 48.3% in 2026. Bexar shows a clearer downward trend, falling from its 2010–2014 highs into the mid-40s and ultimately to 33.1% in 2026—reinforcing its position as a structurally weaker Republican county, likely reflecting urban/suburban demographic and political shifts.

Atascosa, by contrast, maintains a clear advantage. Even with some volatility after peaking around 2022 (~78%), it remains well above both benchmarks at 64.3% in 2026. Importantly, while TexasGOP experiences a notable decline in 2026, Atascosa still holds a sizable margin over the state (+16 points) and an even larger gap over Bexar (+31 points).

In summary, three patterns stand out:

1. Persistent underperformance in Bexar County (UrbanGOP), with a widening gap versus the state over time.
2. Statewide stability with mild cyclical variation, but a notable and concerning dip in 2026.
3. A structural realignment in Atascosa County, transforming from the weakest Republican performer in the 1990s/early 2000s into the strongest by a wide margin after 2010.

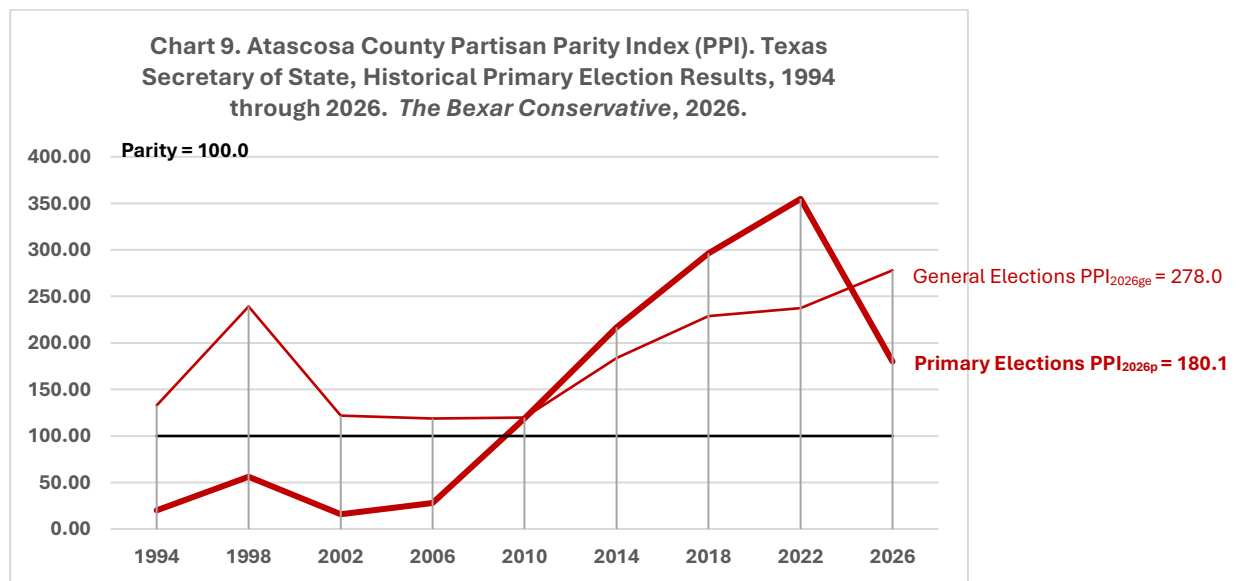
The widening spread between Atascosa and Bexar—especially after 2014—highlights an increasing urban-rural (or suburban-exurban) polarization in Republican primary strength within the Alamo region.

### Partisan Parity Index (PPI)

Chart 9 shows the Atascosa County Partisan Parity Index (**PPI**). The index is a relative strength index measuring Total Republican Primary Ballots Cast (**TRPBC**) to Total Democrat Primary Ballots Cast (**TDPBC**). Parity is equal to 100.0. When **PPI** is greater than 100.0, this denotes Republican strength and when **PPI** is less than 100.0 it indicates Democrat strength.

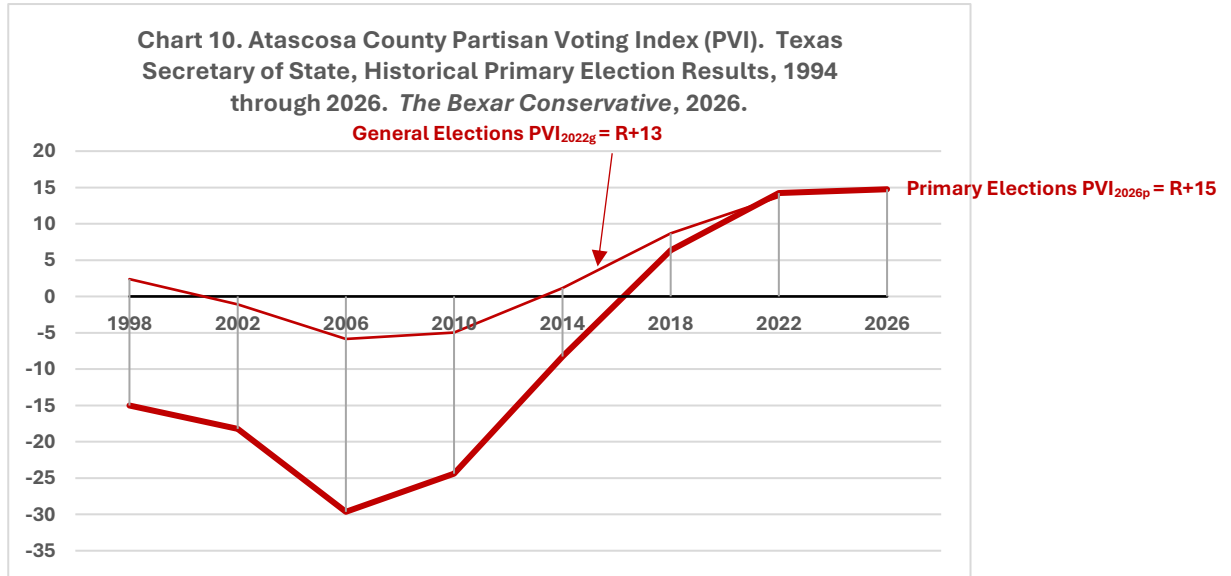
As the data show, from 2006 through 2022, **PPI** soared based on increasing participation by Republicans in the primary process. The index peaked at 354.8 in the 2022 primary election. The effects of “Texas Together” campaign is seen in the 2026 primary elections as **PPI** contracted sharply.

The thin crimson line reflects the general election **PPI** for Atascosa County. The general election **PPI** demonstrates the strength and resiliency of Republicans in the county. After flattening between 2002 and 2010, Republican strength grew steadily through 2022. Despite the sharp contraction in the 2026 primary election, **TBC** is forecasting the general election **PPI** will increase to 278.0 in November 2026 as Republicans rally in support of continued Republican governance. Readers will note that the Atascosa County **PPI** has remained above parity for the entirety of the period, Republicans win!



## Partisan Voting Index (PVI)

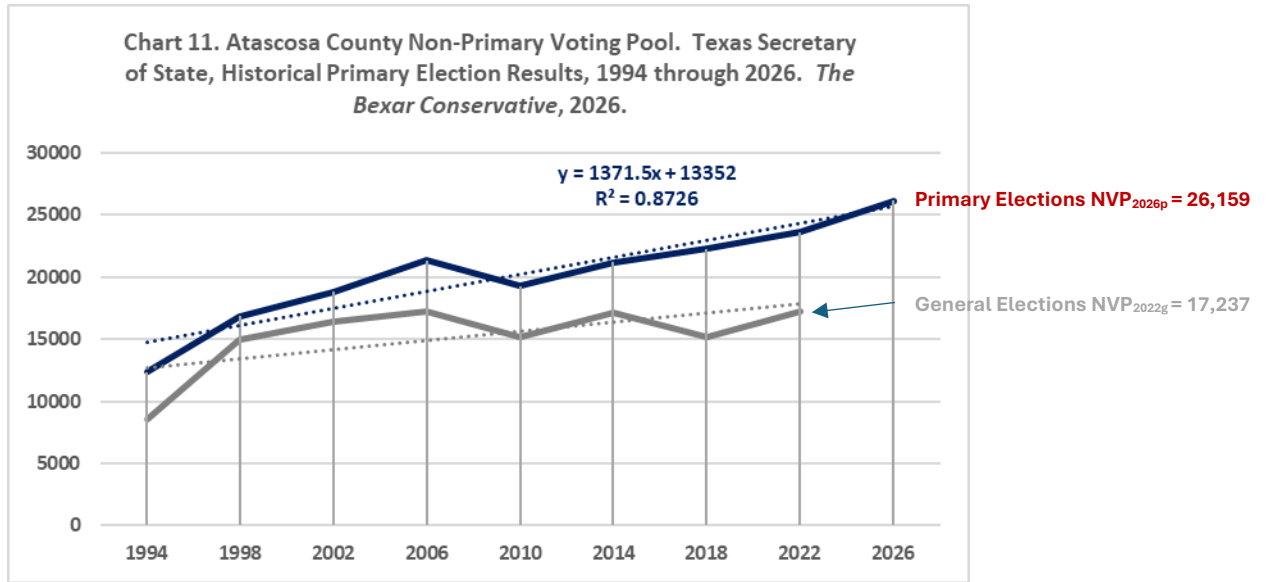
Chart 10 shows both the Primary and General Election Partisan Voting Indices (**PVI**) for Atascosa County. Where the Partisan Parity Index (**PPI**) offers a measurement of relative partisan strength and momentum, **PVI** measures relative partisanship in the county. Primary Election **PVI** (the heavy crimson line) measures partisanship using primary data and it has severely lagged the General Election **PVI** (thin crimson line) from 1994 through 2018. Primary Election **PVI** reached a trough in 2006 and has increased rapidly to catch up to the General Election **PVI**.



Atascosa County is a firm R+13 to R+15. The pronounced swoon between 1998 through 2006, no doubt reflects a kind of partisan complacency and contentment based on the incumbency effect. Since 1994, Republicans have controlled State governance and many of the candidates are the same candidates - incumbents. This complacency breeds low turnout among Republicans rooted in a false contentment built on self-satisfaction and comfort. Republicans cannot afford comfort or self-satisfaction any longer. Atascosa is a strong R+15 county, Atascosa Republican should push the **PVI** to R+20.

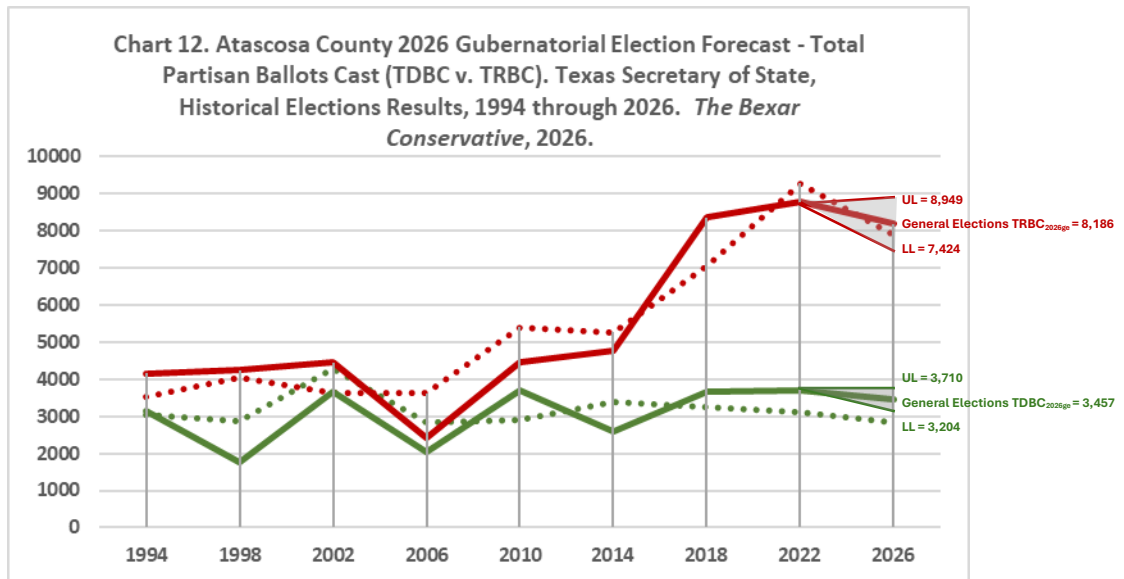
## Large Non-voting Pool

Chart 11 shows the Non-voting Pool of Voters for both the Primary Election ( $NVP_p$ ) and the General Election ( $NVP_g$ ). This indicator is a measure of voting efficiency and conversion.  $NVP_p$  is the navy-blue line while the gray line is the general election pool. Both are large and indicate there are large numbers of potential voters. This should be a prime target for AtascosaGOP in their general election campaign to convert these voters into Republican voters. Presently these data indicate a slight divergence, more conversions in the general election. AtascosaGOP should target taking this number to below 15,000 in the 2026 general election.



### 2026 Gubernatorial Election Forecast

Chart 12 shows *TBC's* initial forecasts for Total Partisan Ballots Cast based on Voter-driven and Turnout-drive models. The top (crimson) lines show Total Republican Ballots Cast (**TRBC<sub>2026g</sub>**). The solid line represents a voter-driven model with a confidence interval based on the Standard Error (**SE**). The dotted line represents a simulated turnout-drive model for each indicator.



Based on these models, we expect Total Republican Ballots Cast (**TRBC<sub>2026g</sub>**) in the 2026 Gubernatorial Elections to reach 8,186 (mid-point) and fall within the SE confidence interval of 8,949 to 7,424. *TBC* is forecasting that Total Democrat Ballots Cast (**TDBC<sub>2026g</sub>**) will fall between 3,710 and 3,204.

# A 2026 AtascosaGOP General Election Campaign Plan Outline

By The Bexar Conservative

This analysis points to a simple reality: Atascosa County is structurally Republican (R+13 to R+15), but 2026 shows softening Republican turnout and a surge-capable opposition. A winning campaign plan isn't about persuasion alone—it's about re-scaling Republican participation while preventing Democrat surge spillover from urban counties like Bexar County. What follows is a focused, data-driven AtascosaGOP 2026 November Campaign Plan:

## I. Strategic Objective

Win decisively by:

1. Expanding Total Republican Ballots Cast (TRBC) to 8,200+ (target midpoint forecast)
2. Increasing Republican turnout from 12.1% → 16%+
3. Expanding county advantage from R+15 → R+18 to R+20 trajectory

## II. Core Strategic Problem

1. Countering Republican contraction (2022 → 2026)
  - a. Turnout dropped 24%
  - b. Classic *incumbent complacency effect*
2. Democrat surge capability
  - a. 2026 primary: +115% increase (event/celebrity-driven)
  - b. Fueled by outside money + “celebrity candidates”
3. Massive non-voting pool
  - a. ~26,000 registered voters did NOT vote in the primary
  - b. This is the election battlefield

Translation: This election will be decided by who activates their non-voters, not by persuasion of strong partisans.

## III. Campaign Pillars

1. Turnout Expansion (PRIMARY OBJECTIVE). Shift from persuasion to activation model by targeting specific market segments.
  - a. Low-propensity Republicans (voted 0–2 times in last 4 cycles)
  - b. Drop-off voters (2022 voters who skipped 2026 primary)
  - c. New registrants post-2018 growth surge
2. Tactics:
  - a. Precinct-level voter scoring (A/B/C tiers)
  - b. “3-touch minimum rule” per voter:
  - c. Door knocking
  - d. Text/phone
  - e. Mail or digital reinforcement
  - f. Goal: Increase participation rate by +4 to +5 points
3. Rural Base Maximization (Atascosa Advantage)
  - a. Atascosa's strength is structural—lean into it.
  - b. Focus Areas:
    1. Rural precincts
    2. Agricultural community
    3. Long-time Republican households
  - c. Execution:

1. Church networks
2. Local business endorsements
3. Community events (not rallies—relationship-based)
4. Message Frame:
  - a. Stability
  - b. Local control
  - c. Economic continuity
5. Suburban/Commuter Defense Strategy: Critical due to proximity to San Antonio
  - a. Risk: Urban political trends bleeding into Atascosa
  - b. Target:
    1. New movers
    2. Commuters working in Bexar County
  - c. Tactics:
    1. Issue-based messaging (taxes, schools, public safety)
    2. Contrast messaging without over-nationalization
    3. Digital targeting (geo-fenced ads)
6. Counter-Surge Strategy (Democrat Playbook Neutralization).
  - a. Democrat strength = episodic surge, not consistent base
  - b. Countermeasures:
    1. Early voting dominance (bank votes before late surge)
    2. Rapid response messaging during final 2 weeks
    3. Monitor external funding & messaging spikes
    4. Key Insight from the data: Surges do not sustain without energy to disrupt momentum late
7. Early Vote Banking Strategy
  - a. This is non-negotiable. Goal: Capture 65–70% of total Republican vote before Election Day
  - b. **Execution:**
    1. Daily turnout tracking by precinct
    2. “Chase lists” for those who haven’t voted
    3. Volunteer strike teams during early voting window

#### IV. Field Operations Structure

1. Precinct-Centric Model
  - a. Assign captain per precinct
  - b. Weekly performance metrics:
    1. Doors knocked
    2. Contacts made
    3. Commitments secured
2. Volunteer Force
  - a. Build from:
    1. Churches
    2. Civic groups
    3. Local GOP infrastructure
3. Data Feedback Loop
  - a. Update voter contact database daily

- b. Shift resources to underperforming precincts

## **V. Messaging Framework**

1. Core Narrative: “Keep Atascosa Strong, Growing, and Free”

2. Message Pillars

- a. Economic Growth: Reinforce voter growth and local expansion trends
- b. Community Stability: Contrast with cultural and economic volatility seen in urban counties under Democrat control
- c. Local Control vs Outside Influence: Subtle contrast with external funding efforts

## **VI. Metrics for Success**

1. Track weekly:
  - a. Early vote totals vs 2022 baseline
  - b. Republican vote share target: 65%+
  - c. Turnout target: 16-18% total voter participation
  - d. TRBC goal: 8,000-8,500 ballots

## **VII. Timeline**

### **Phase 1: Now → 60 Days Out**

- Build voter universe
- Recruit volunteers
- Launch initial contacts

### **Phase 2: 60 → 14 Days Out**

- Intensive field operations
- Begin persuasion + turnout messaging
- Digital scaling

### **Phase 3: Final 14 Days**

- Surge operations
- Daily tracking
- Counter-opposition messaging

### **Phase 4: Early Voting Window**

- Full mobilization
- Daily turnout chase program

### **Phase 5: Election Day**

- Fill gaps
- Target low-turnout precincts

## **VIII. Bottom Line**

These data make the strategy clear:

- Atascosa is not at risk structurally
- It is at risk behaviorally (turnout complacency)
- If Republicans match 2022 turnout levels, they win comfortably

- If they expand turnout, they create a blowout margin
- If they repeat 2026 primary softness, Democrats narrow the gap significantly

In the urban counties, Democrats surged their voting numbers in excess of 100%. Even in the Republican Rural-Suburban strongholds Democrats made great strides in turning out voters, particularly those in the Non-voting pools in each county. It is incumbent on all Rural-Suburban GOP counties to counter this performance with strong response in the 2026 November election. This general outline plan will assist in focusing your efforts in achieving the goals of turning out more voters than ever before. This scaling of the Republican vote is necessary for continued control of state and county governments. If the surge-capability opposition performs as they did in the 2026 Primary Election and Republicans do not respond in-kind, the state will be ruled from the urban counties. We cannot stand by and allow Texas to be ruled by urban centers, as in Illinois, California, Arizona, New York, etc. But this is the model being pursued by our enemy.

Things in the urban counties are not going the way we want them to. What happens when things aren't going the way you thought they would or the way you think they should. A lot of noise creeps in. Doubt creeps in. You become wishers rather than believers. Those are two different things. Losers wish - Winners believe. Preparation wins. Every action should be pointed toward the singular goal of winning. You can't win by letting the narrative, the noise, dictate your actions. It requires conviction, commitment, and discipline, not wishing.

Everyone and every campaign require vision and discipline - how to play the game, play it the right way, and win the right way. You become a believer, a winner, when you see the need and then meet the need. This is called vision. Everyone backs up everyone else; you become a team, not some nebulous thing called "unity;" but by pulling together and working together. You build a team; you become a team. We need people with vision, belief, and the willingness to act.

**Statistical Tables for Atascosa County, Texas  
Primary Elections Data**

**Legend: Tables 1 and 2**

- TRV = Total Registered Voters**
- TDPBC= Total Democrat Primary Ballots Cast**
- TRPBC= Total Republican Primary Ballots Cast**
- TPBC = Total Partisan Ballots Cast**
- TO% = Turnout Percentage**
- μTO% = Mean Turnout Percentage**
- PPI = Partisan Parity Index**
- TDPBC% Total Democrat Primary Ballots Cast Percentage**
- TRPBC% Total Republican Primary Ballots Cast Percentage**
- RMOV = Republican Margin of Victory**
- NVP = Non-voting Pool**
- DPTO% Democrat Primary Turnout Percentage**
- RPTO% Republican Primary Turnout Percentage**
- PVI<sub>p</sub> = Partisan Voting Index (Primary data only)**

**Table 1. Historical Primary Elections Data for Atascosa County, Texas. Texas Secretary of State, Historical Primary Election Results, 1994 through 2026.**

<b>Atascosa</b>	<b>TRV</b>	<b>TDPBC</b>	<b>TRPBC</b>	<b>TPBC</b>	<b>TO%</b>	<b>μTO%</b>	<b>PPI</b>	<b>TDPBC%</b>	<b>TRPBC%</b>
1994	16,108	3,116	621	3737	23.20	17.51	19.93	83.38	16.62
1998	19,778	1,887	1,062	2949	14.91	17.51	56.28	63.99	36.01
2002	24,034	4,493	713	5206	21.66	17.51	15.87	86.30	13.70
2006	24,544	2,496	696	3192	13.01	17.51	27.88	78.20	21.80
2010	23,188	1,796	2,136	3932	16.96	17.51	118.93	45.68	54.32
2014	24,155	938	2,035	2973	12.31	17.51	216.95	31.55	68.45
2018	26,715	1,122	3,323	4,445	16.64	17.51	296.17	25.24	74.76
2022	29,749	1,344	4,769	6,113	20.55	17.51	354.84	21.99	78.01
<b>2026</b>	<b>32,209</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>18.78</b>	17.51	<b>180.09</b>	<b>35.70</b>	<b>64.30</b>
N	9	9	9	9	9		9		
Sum	220480	19352	19245	38597	17.51		99.45		
Mean	24497.78	2150.222	2138.333	4288.556					
Stdev	4830.493	1113.13	1540.112	1247.815	3.80				
SE	1610.164	371.0434	513.3706	415.9383	1.27				
Min	16108	938	621	2949	12.31		15.87	21.99	13.70
Max	32209	4493	4769	6113	23.20		354.84	86.30	78.01
CAGR	0.08	-0.04	0.23	0.05					

**Table 2. Historical Primary Elections Data for Atascosa County, Texas. Texas Secretary of State, Historical Primary Election Results, 1994 through 2026.**

<u>Atascosa</u>	<u>RMOV</u>	<u>NVP</u>	<u>DPTO%</u>	<u>RPTO%</u>	<u>PVI<sub>p</sub></u>
1994	66.76	12371	19.34	3.86	n.a.
1998	27.98	16829	9.54	5.37	-15.02
2002	72.61	18828	18.69	2.97	-18.23
2006	56.39	21352	10.17	2.84	-29.64
2010	-8.65	19256	7.75	9.21	-24.38
2014	-36.90	21182	3.88	8.42	-8.26
2018	-49.52	22270	4.20	12.44	6.36
2022	-56.03	23636	4.52	16.03	14.25
<b>2026</b>	<b>-28.60</b>	<b>26159</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>14.75</b>
N	9	9	9	9	
Sum		181883	8.78	8.73	
Mean		20209.22			
Stdev		4020.599	5.89	4.722	
SE		1340.2	1.96	1.57	
Min	-56.03	12371	3.88	2.83	
Max	72.61	26159	19.34	16.03	