

HARRIS COUNTY 2025

ISSUES & POLITICS



Hobby School of Public Affairs
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



**Harris County 2025:
Issues & Politics**
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The Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston conducted a survey of Harris County registered voters to assess their preferences and opinions about a wide range of salient local issues and public officials. The survey was fielded between July 9 and July 18, 2025 by contacting Harris County registered voters via SMS text messages through which they were directed to an online survey platform with the option to answer the survey in English or Spanish. Representative of the Harris County population of registered voters, the analysis population of 2,300 has a margin of error of +/- 2.04%. Within this overall Harris County survey population, representative samples also were collected for Harris County's four county commissioner precincts, with analysis populations of 550 for Precincts 2, 3, and 4 (margin of error of +/-4.18%) and of 650 for Precinct 1 (+/- 3.84%).

This study includes four reports. This first report examines the Harris County registered voters' opinions on the direction in which the county is headed, the most important problems facing Harris County, the impact of factors on the quality of life in their neighborhood, the job performance of county elected officials, and on potential candidates for the position of Harris County Judge. A second report will gauge the level of enthusiasm among Harris County registered voters for a destination theme park and for a motor speedway being built in Harris County and obtaining a Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) team and a National Hockey League (NHL) team as well as their level of support for using public funds to renovate NRG Stadium and the Astrodome. A third report will assess Harris County registered voters' concerns about the potential impact of severe summer weather as well as their evaluation of CenterPoint's efforts to harden the region's electrical grid over the past year. An additional report will utilize a unique survey population drawn from this larger survey project to analyze the candidate evaluations and vote intention of Harris County registered voters who are likely to vote in the November 2025 Texas Congressional District 18 Special Election.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

57% of Harris County registered voters think things in Harris County are going in the wrong direction while 43% think things in Harris County are going in the right direction.

45% of Harris County registered voters say crime is one of the top three problems facing Harris County today, followed by streets and roads in bad condition (39%), flooding (37%), the high cost of housing (36%), and rising property taxes (33%).

One-third or more of Harris County registered voters believe seven factors have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood: streets in bad condition (45%), a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (40%), home and car break-ins (37%), the homeless population (36%), violent crime (36%), low-quality tap water (35%), and abandoned or poorly maintained buildings and lots (33%).

50% of Black and 41% of Latino registered voters say the homeless population has a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 25% of White registered voters.

48% of Black and 47% of Latino registered voters say a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks have a major negative impact on the quality of life in the neighborhood, compared to 26% of White registered voters.

48% of Black and 45% of Latino registered voters say violent crime has a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 27% of White registered voters.

46% of Black and 38% of Latino registered voters say abandoned or poorly maintained buildings and lots have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 22% of White registered voters.

The three factors cited as having a major negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of County Commissioner Precinct 1 registered voters include streets in bad condition (53%), the homeless population (45%), and a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (45%).

The three factors cited as having a major negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of County Commissioner Precinct 2 registered voters include streets in bad condition (50%), a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (44%), and violent crime (42%).

The three factors cited as having a major negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of County Commissioner Precinct 3 registered voters include a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (32%), home and car break-ins (32%), and violent crime (32%).

The three factors cited as having a major negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of County Commissioner Precinct 4 registered voters include streets in bad condition (42%), a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (34%), and home and car break-ins (33%).

More than one-third of Harris County registered voters believe the following six factors have no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood: no major grocery store within one mile (65%), a lack of parks (50%), illegal dumping (40%), a lack of street lighting (39%), stray dogs and cats (36%), and illegal drug sale and use (35%).

To eliminate Harris County's current \$270 million dollar budget deficit, 38% of Harris County registered voters prefer to mostly cut programs and services while 30% prefer to mostly raise property taxes and fees, with 32% unsure about how to eliminate the deficit.

The net-approval ratings (percentage who approve minus percentage who disapprove) of the job performance of Harris County elected officials among their constituents, from highest to lowest, are: Sheriff Ed Gonzalez (33%), Precinct 2 County Commissioner Adrian Garcia (26%), Precinct 1 County Commissioner Rodney Ellis (25%), Precinct 4 County Commissioner Lesley Briones (19%), Precinct 3 County Commissioner Tom Ramsey (19%), County Clerk Teneshia Hudspeth (18%), District Clerk Marilyn Burgess (17%), Tax Assessor-Collector Annette Ramirez (15%), District Attorney Sean Teare (12%), County Attorney Christian Menefee (11%), County Treasurer Carla Wyatt (6%), and County Judge Lina Hidalgo (4%).

44% of Harris County registered voters have a favorable opinion of Harris County Judge Lina Hidalgo, while 42% have an unfavorable opinion and 14% don't know enough about her to have an opinion.

37% of Harris County registered voters have a favorable opinion of 2026 county judge candidate Annise Parker, while 29% have an unfavorable opinion and 34% don't know enough about her to have an opinion.

19% of Harris County registered voters have a favorable opinion of 2026 county judge candidate Letitia Plummer, while 17% have an unfavorable opinion and 64% don't know enough about her to have an opinion.

8% of Harris County registered voters have a favorable opinion of 2026 county judge candidate Aliza Dutt, while 11% have an unfavorable opinion and 81% don't know enough about her to have an opinion.

66% of Harris County Democrats have a favorable opinion of Hidalgo, while 17% have an unfavorable opinion and 17% don't know enough about her to have an opinion.

46% of Harris County Democrats have a favorable opinion of Parker, while 17% have an unfavorable opinion and 37% don't know enough about her to have an opinion.

27% of Harris County Democrats have a favorable opinion of Plummer, while 7% have an unfavorable opinion and 66% don't know enough about her to have an opinion.

67% of Harris County registered voters believe that the November 2026 midterm elections in Harris County will be conducted fairly and accurately, compared to 59% and 55% who believe that the 2026 midterms will be conducted fairly and accurately in Texas and nationwide, respectively.

SURVEY POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

White Harris County registered voters account for 39% of this survey population, Latino registered voters for 30%, Black registered voters for 22%, Asian American registered voters for 5%, and others for 4%. Women represent 52% of this population and men 48%. Almost one-third (30%) of the population is between the ages of 18 and 34, 34% between the ages of 35 and 54, and 36% are age 55 and older. Half of the respondents (50%) have a four-year college degree, while half (50%) do not. A little more than one-fifth of these Harris County registered voters (22%) report that a child under the age of 18 lives in their home, while 78% report that no child under 18 lives in their home. Democrats account for 45% of this population, Republicans for 33% and Independents for 15%, with 7% either unsure of their partisan identification or identifying with another party or group.

THE DIRECTION OF THINGS IN HARRIS COUNTY: GOING IN THE RIGHT OR WRONG DIRECTION

Harris County registered voters were asked whether they thought things in Harris County are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction. As shown in Figure 1, a little more than two-fifths of Harris County registered voters (43%) think things in Harris County are going in the right direction, while 57% think that things are going in the wrong direction.

Figure 1: Proportion of Harris County Registered Voters Who Think Things in Harris County Are Going in the Right Direction and in the Wrong Direction (%)

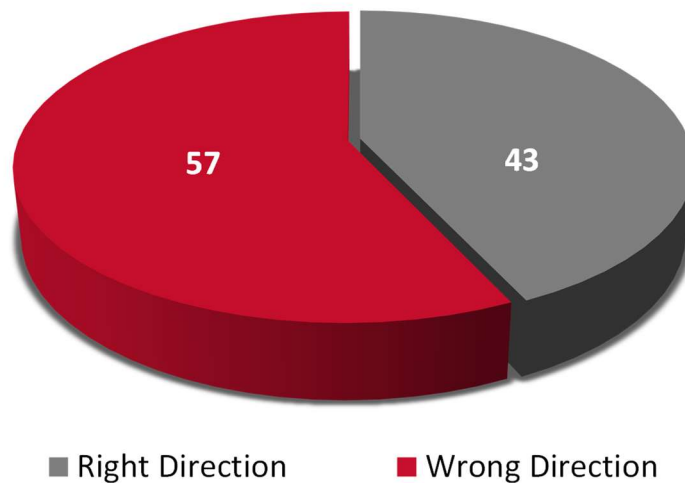


Table 1 provides the proportion of Harris County registered voters who think that things in Harris County are headed in the right and wrong directions, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, the presence children under 18 in the home, partisanship, and by the county commissioner precinct in which the voter lives.

Table 1: Proportion of Harris County Registered Voters by Sub-Group Who Think Things in Harris County Are Generally Headed in the Right or Wrong Direction (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Right Direction	Wrong Direction
Overall		43	57
Gender	Women	46	54
	Men	40	60
Ethnicity/Race	White	41	59
	Latino	43	57
	Black	49	51
Age	18 to 34	40	60
	35 to 54	40	60
	55+	48	52
Education	College Degree	44	56
	No College Degree	42	58
Children < 18 in Home	Yes	39	61
	No	44	56
Partisanship	Democratic	50	50
	Independent	43	57
	Republican	32	68
Commissioner Precinct	1	42	58
	2	44	56
	3	38	62
	4	47	53

The most noteworthy socio-demographic differences in Harris County registered voters' evaluation of the direction in which things are going in Harris County are related to partisanship. Democrats (50%) are significantly more likely than Republicans (32%) to believe things in Harris County are headed in the right direction, while Republicans (68%) are significantly more likely than Democrats (50%) to believe things in Harris County are headed in the wrong direction.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS FACING HARRIS COUNTY TODAY

Harris County registered voters were asked which of 10 problems they would say is the most, the second most and the third most important problem facing the City of Houston today. The 10 problems the survey respondents were randomly presented included the following: crime, economic inequality, ethnic/racial inequality, flooding, high cost of housing, homelessness, insufficient public transportation, rising property taxes, roads and streets in bad condition, and traffic congestion.

Figure 2 provides the distribution of the problems considered by these Harris County registered voters to be the most important problem facing Harris County today. The largest proportion of Harris County registered voters list crime (20%) as the most important problem facing the county, followed by the high cost of housing (13%), rising property taxes (13%), roads and streets in bad condition (11%), and economic inequality (10%) rounding out the list of the most important problem of at least one in ten Harris County registered voters. The five problems identified by the smallest proportion of Harris County registered voters as being the most important problem facing the county are ethnic/racial inequality (4%), insufficient public transportation (6%), traffic congestion (7%), homelessness (7%), and flooding (9%).

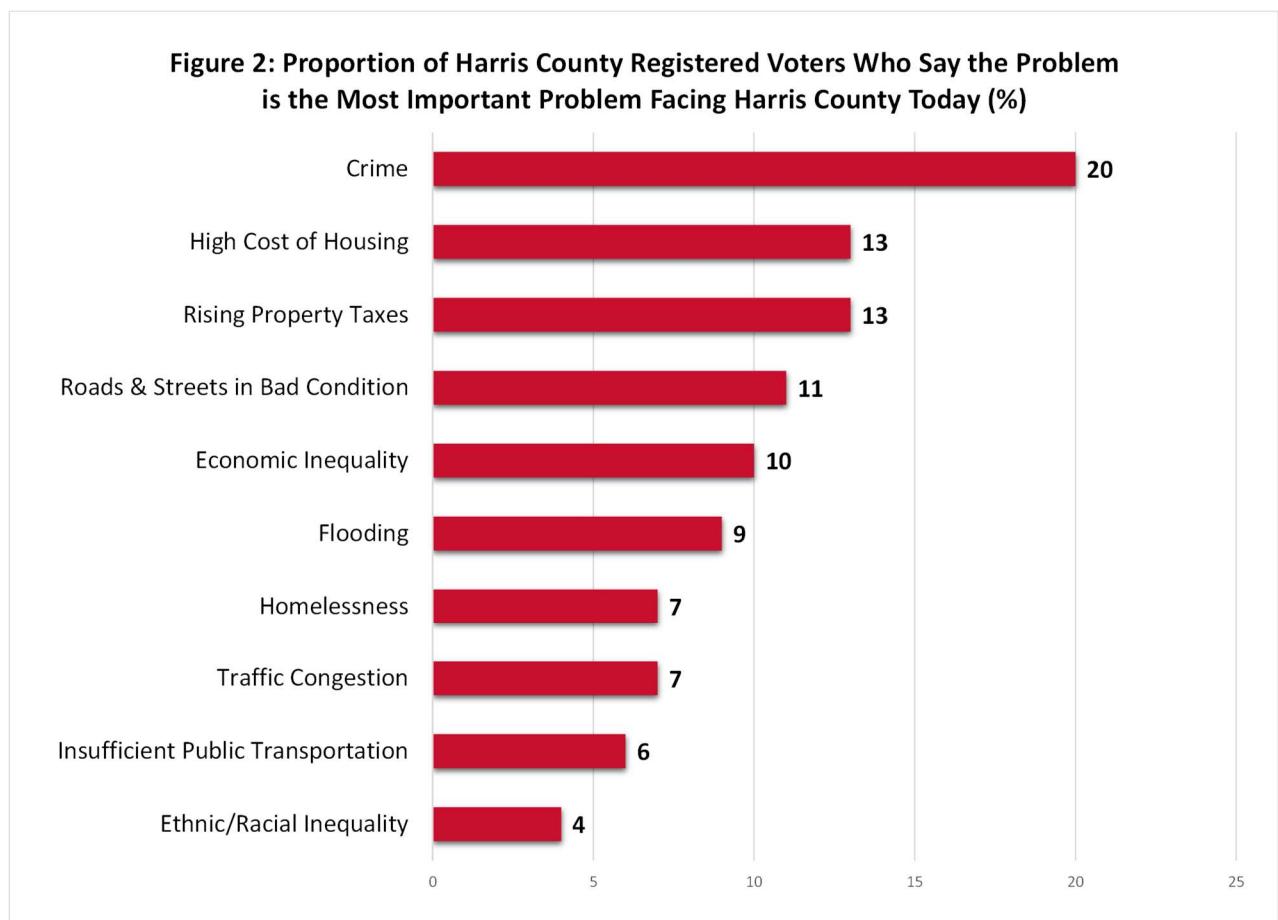
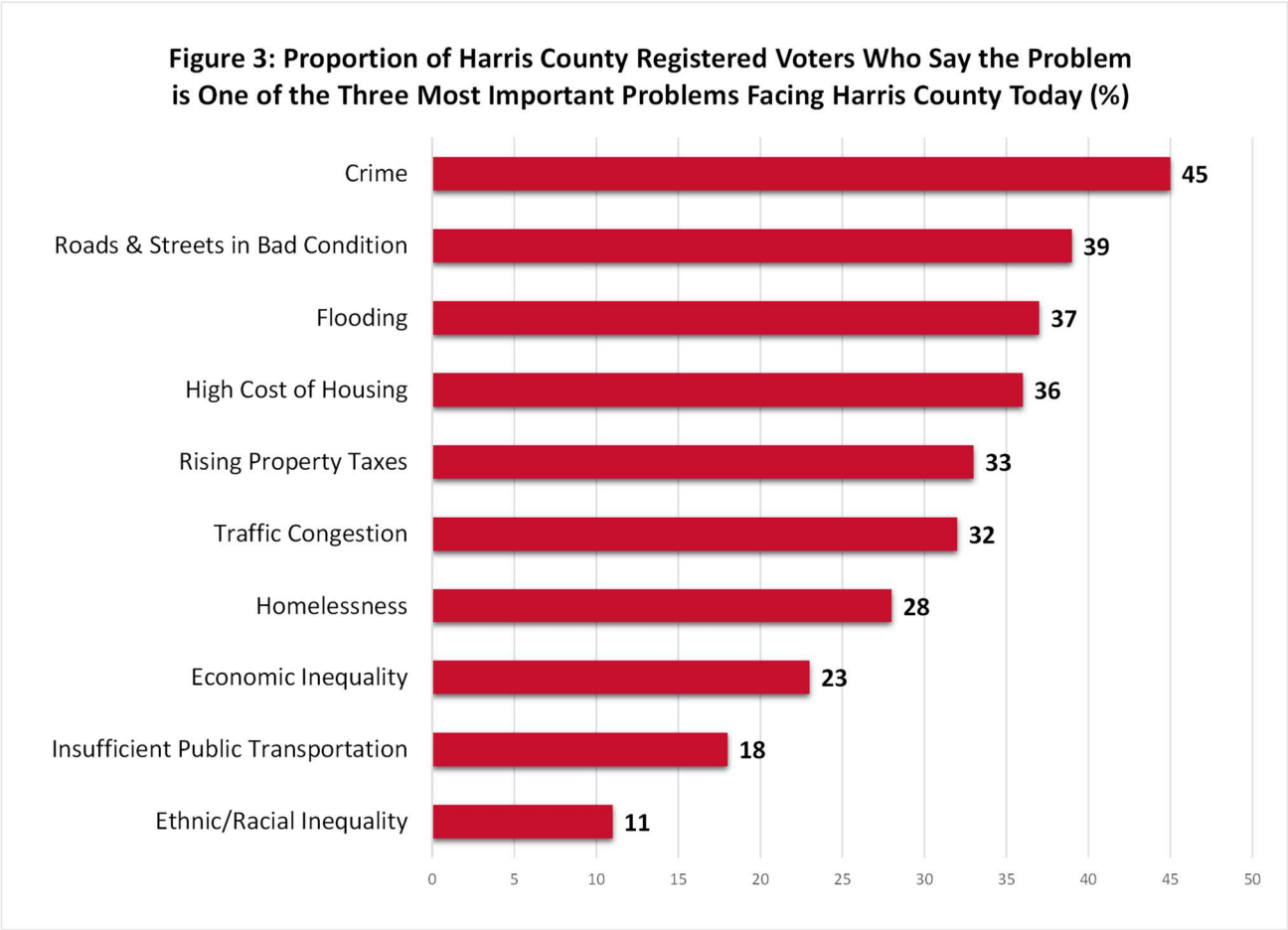


Figure 3 provides the distribution of the problems considered by these Harris County registered voters to be among the three most important problems facing Harris County today. Five problems are cited by one third or more of these Harris County registered voters as being among the top three problems facing Harris County today: crime (45%), roads and streets in bad condition (39%), flooding (37%), the high cost of housing (36%), and rising property taxes (33%). Fewer than one-third but more than one-fifth of these Harris County registered voters consider three additional problems to be among the three most important problems facing Harris County today: traffic congestion (32%), homelessness (28%), and economic inequality (23%). The two problems considered by the smallest proportion of Harris County registered voters to be one of the three most important problems facing the county are insufficient public transportation (18%) and ethnic/racial inequality (11%).



Tables 2 and 3 provide the proportion of Harris County registered voters who think each of the ten problems (Table 2 contains the five most cited problems and Table 3 contains the five least cited problems) is one of the three most important problems facing Harris County today, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, the presence children under 18 in the home, partisanship, and by the county commissioner precinct in which the voter lives.

Table 2: Proportion of Harris County Registered Voters Citing Problem as Among the Top Three Problems Facing Harris County by Subgroup (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Crime	Roads in Bad Condition	Flooding	High Cost of Housing	Rising Property Taxes
Overall		45	39	37	36	33
Gender	Women	41	35	38	39	28
	Men	49	42	35	33	38
Ethnicity/Race	White	46	39	37	31	36
	Latino	46	35	39	38	31
	Black	38	37	34	45	27
Age	18 to 34	32	33	36	48	23
	35 to 54	45	38	36	36	38
	55+	55	44	37	26	35
Education	College Degree	44	40	37	31	33
	No College Degree	46	37	36	41	32
Children < 18 in Home	Yes	45	37	34	41	37
	No	45	39	38	34	31
Partisanship	Democratic	30	34	41	42	20
	Independent	35	41	40	36	30
	Republican	71	45	30	27	52
Commissioner Precinct	1	39	43	38	38	24
	2	49	41	35	36	37
	3	52	28	35	34	40
	4	41	41	38	36	33

Table 3: Proportion of Harris County Registered Voters Citing Problem as Among the Top Three Problems Facing Harris County by Sub-Group (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Traffic Congestion	Homelessness	Economic Inequality	Insufficient Public Transportation	Ethnic/Racial Inequality
Overall		32	28	23	18	11
Gender	Women	30	34	27	16	12
	Men	33	22	19	20	10
Ethnicity/Race	White	36	25	22	22	6
	Latino	29	29	23	17	13
	Black	28	36	25	15	17
Age	18 to 34	27	32	29	29	12
	35 to 54	30	27	23	17	10
	55+	37	27	17	11	11
Education	College Degree	34	25	24	22	10
	No College Degree	29	31	22	15	11
Children < 18 in Home	Yes	31	27	23	16	10
	No	32	29	23	19	11
Partisanship	Democratic	28	30	32	26	17
	Independent	31	27	30	21	9
	Republican	38	24	5	6	2
Commissioner Precinct	1	25	35	26	21	13
	2	30	27	20	15	10
	3	38	25	18	18	13
	4	37	23	26	18	7

Tables 2 and 3 reveal that men and women's evaluations of which problems are among the three most important facing Harris County today are largely comparable, with only three salient gender differences of note. First, men (49%) are significantly more likely than women (41%) to list crime as a top three problem. Second, men (38%) are significantly more likely than women (28%) to list rising property taxes as a top three problem. Third, women (34%) are significantly more likely than men (22%) to list homelessness as a top three problem.

Tables 2 and 3 highlight the relative lack of salient ethnic/racial differences in Harris County registered voters' evaluations of the top three problems facing Harris County today, with only one ethnic/racial difference of note. Black Harris County registered voters (45%) are significantly more likely than White Harris County registered voters (31%) to cite the high cost of housing as a top three problem.

Tables 2 and 3 reveal four noteworthy age-related differences in the ranking of the 10 problems as being among the top three problems facing Harris County today. First, Harris County registered voters under the age of 35 (32%) are significantly less likely than older Harris County registered voters ages 35 to 54 (45%) and, especially, age 55 and older (55%) to list crime as a top three problem. They are also significantly less likely to cite rising property taxes as a top three problem, with 23% of those under 35 listing rising taxes as a top three problem compared to 35% of those 55 and older and 38% of those between the ages of 35 and 54. Conversely, Harris County registered voters under the age of 35 (29%) are significantly more likely than those 55 and older (11%) to identify insufficient public transportation as one of the top three problems facing Harris County and to identify the high cost of housing as one of the top three problems facing Harris County (48% vs. 26%).

With one minor exception, there are not any salient differences in the prioritization of the 10 issues based on either education or the presence or absence of a child under the age of 18 in the household. The one exception is related to education, with Harris County registered voters with a four-year college degree (31%) notably less likely than those without a four-year degree (41%) to list the high cost of housing as a top three problem facing Harris County today.

There is a high level of disagreement among Harris County Democrats and Harris County Republicans regarding the top three problems facing Harris County at the present time. For example, while 71% of Republicans believe crime is a top three problem, the same is true for only 30% of Democrats. Similarly, 52% of Republicans, but only 20% of Democrats, cite rising property taxes as a top three problem.

While 42% of Democrats believe the high cost of housing is among the top three problems facing Harris County, the same is true for only 27% of Republicans. Finally, 32%, 26%, and 17% of Democrats respectively consider economic inequality, insufficient public transportation, and ethnic/racial inequality to be top three problems facing Harris County, while the comparable proportions of Republicans who share this concern are a mere 5%, 6% and 2%, respectively.

One-third or more of Precinct 1 registered voters list five problems as being among the three most important problems facing Harris County today: roads and streets in bad condition (43%), crime (39%), the high cost of housing (38%), flooding (38%), and homelessness (33%).

One third or more of Precinct 2 registered voters list five problems as being among the three most important problems facing Harris County today: crime (49%), roads and streets in bad condition (41%), rising property taxes (37%), the high cost of housing (36%), and flooding (35%).

One third or more of Precinct 3 registered voters list five problems as being among the three most important problems facing Harris County today: crime (52%), rising property taxes (40%), traffic congestion (38%), flooding (35%), and the high cost of housing (34%).

One third or more of Precinct 4 registered voters list six problems as being among the three most important problems facing Harris County today: crime (41%), roads and streets in bad condition (41%), flooding (38%), traffic congestion (37%), the high cost of housing (36%), and rising property taxes (33%).

THE IMPACT OF FACTORS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN HARRIS COUNTY NEIGHBORHOODS

After reviewing the most important problems facing Harris County, registered voters were asked to what extent 13 different factors have a major negative impact, a minor negative impact, or no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood. The 13 factors the respondents evaluated (in random order) included the following: abandoned or poorly maintained buildings and lots, home and car break-ins, homeless population, illegal dumping, illegal drug sale and use, lack of parks, lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks, lack of street lighting, low-quality tap water, no major grocery store within one mile, stray dogs and cats, streets in bad condition, and violent crime.

As shown in Table 4 on page 11, one-third or more of Harris County registered voters believe that seven of these 12 factors have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood. Close to one-half (45%) say that streets in bad condition have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, followed by the lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (40%), home and car break-ins (37%), the homeless population (36%), violent crime (36%), low-quality tap water (35%), and abandoned or poorly maintained buildings and lots (33%). Less than one-third, but more than one-fifth, of Harris County registered voters say that illegal drug sale and use (29%), illegal dumping (28%), stray dogs and cats (23%), and a lack of street lighting (23%) have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood. Fewer than one in five Harris County registered voters think that either a lack of parks (17%) or no major grocery store within one mile (17%) have a major negative effect on the quality of life in their neighborhood.

Table 4: Distribution of Harris County Registered Voters' Evaluation of How Negative an Impact the Factor Has on the Quality of Life in Their Neighborhood (%)

Factors Influencing Quality of Life	Major Negative Impact	Minor Negative Impact	No Negative Impact
Streets in Bad Condition	45	36	19
Lack of or Poor Quality Sidewalks	40	37	23
Home & Car Break-Ins	37	42	21
Homeless Population	36	40	24
Violent Crime	36	36	28
Low-Quality Tap Water	35	33	32
Abandoned/Poorly Maintained Properties	33	37	30
Illegal Drug Sale and Use	29	36	35
Illegal Dumping	28	32	40
Stray Dogs and Cats	23	41	36
Lack of Street Lighting	23	38	39
Lack of Parks	17	33	50
No Major Grocery Store Within 1 Mile	17	18	65

Conversely, one-third or more of Harris County registered voters report that six factors have no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood. Almost two-thirds (65%) say that not having a major grocery store within one mile has no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, followed by a lack of parks (50%), illegal dumping (40%), a lack of street lighting (39%), stray dogs and cats (36%), and illegal drug sale and use (35%). Fewer than one in four Harris County registered voters however believe that streets in bad condition (19%), home and car break-ins (21%), a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (23%) and the homeless population (24%) have no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood. In between, 28%, 30%, and 32% of Harris County registered voters believe that violent crime, abandoned or poorly maintained buildings and lots, and low-quality tap water have no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, respectively.

Table 5 provides the proportions of Harris County registered voters overall and broken down by ethnicity/race who say that each one of the 13 factors has a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood. Across the board, Black and Latino registered voters are notably more likely than White registered voters to say that these factors have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood. For example:

- 54% of Black and 48% of Latino registered voters say streets in bad condition have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 36% of White registered voters.
- 50% of Black and 41% of Latino registered voters say the homeless population has a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 25% of White registered voters.
- 48% of Black and 47% of Latino registered voters say a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks have a major negative impact on the quality of life in the neighborhood, compared to 26% of White registered voters.

- 48% of Black and 45% of Latino registered voters say violent crime has a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 27% of White registered voters.
- 46% of Black and 38% of Latino registered voters say abandoned or poorly maintained buildings and lots have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 22% of White registered voters.
- 45% of Black and 39% of Latino registered voters say low-quality tap water has a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 22% of White registered voters.

Table 5: Harris County Registered Voters, by Ethnicity/Race, Who Say the Factor Has A Major Negative Impact on the Quality of Life in Their Neighborhood (%)

Factors Influencing Quality of Life	Overall	White	Latino	Black
Streets in Bad Condition	45	36	48	54
Lack of or Poor Quality Sidewalks	40	26	47	48
Home & Car Break-Ins	37	30	40	40
Violent Crime	36	27	45	48
Homeless Population	36	25	41	50
Low-Quality Tap Water	35	22	39	45
Abandoned/Poorly Maintained Properties	33	22	38	46
Illegal Drug Sale and Use	29	22	36	39
Illegal Dumping	28	17	32	44
Lack of Street Lighting	23	12	30	34
Stray Dogs and Cats	23	15	27	37
No Major Grocery Store Within 1 Mile	17	9	18	31
Lack of Parks	17	11	20	21

Table 6 provides the proportions overall and broken down by ethnicity/race of Harris County registered voters who say that each one of the 13 factors has no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood. On average, White registered voters are notably more likely than Latino and Black voters to say that the factors have no negative quality of life effect, with the exception of home and car break-ins and streets in bad condition, where White, Latino and Black registered voters are all equally very unlikely to say that the factor has no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood. For example:

- 76% of White registered voters say that having no major grocery store within a mile has no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 62% of Latino and 50% of Black registered voters.
- 62% of White registered voters say that a lack of parks has no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 46% of Latino and 41% of Black registered voters.
- 51% of White registered voters say illegal dumping has no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 34% of Latino and 29% of Black registered voters.
- 51% of White registered voters say a lack of street lighting has no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 34% of Latino and 32% of Black registered voters.

- 45% of White registered voters say low-quality tap water has no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 29% of Latino and 22% of Black registered voters.
- 43% of White registered voters say stray dogs and cats have no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, compared to 31% of Latino and 26% of Black registered voters.

Table 6: Harris County Registered Voters, by Ethnicity/Race, Who Say the Factor Has No Negative Impact on the Quality of Life in Their Neighborhood (%)

Factors Influencing Quality of Life	Overall	White	Latino	Black
No Major Grocery Store Within 1 Mile	65	76	62	50
Lack of Parks	50	62	46	41
Illegal Dumping	40	51	34	29
Lack of Street Lighting	39	51	34	32
Stray Dogs and Cats	36	43	31	26
Illegal Drug Sale and Use	35	41	30	24
Low-Quality Tap Water	32	45	29	22
Abandoned/Poorly Maintained Properties	30	38	28	21
Violent Crime	28	34	22	16
Homeless Population	24	31	21	18
Lack of or Poor Quality Sidewalks	23	31	23	19
Home & Car Break-Ins	21	21	19	19
Streets in Bad Condition	19	23	20	15

Table 7 provides the proportions of Harris County registered voters who say each one of the 13 factors has a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, overall and broken down by the county commissioner precinct in which they live.

Table 7: Harris County Registered Voters, by County Commissioner Precinct, Who Say the Factor Has A Major Negative Impact on the Quality of Life in Their Neighborhood (%)

Factors Influencing Quality of Life	Overall	Precinct 1	Precinct 2	Precinct 3	Precinct 4
Streets in Bad Condition	45	53	50	30	42
Lack of or Poor Quality Sidewalks	40	45	44	32	34
Home & Car Break-Ins	37	41	38	32	33
Violent Crime	36	38	42	32	33
Homeless Population	36	45	36	31	29
Low-Quality Tap Water	35	35	38	32	33
Abandoned/Poorly Maintained Properties	33	41	38	24	26
Illegal Drug Sale and Use	29	33	35	26	22
Illegal Dumping	28	36	30	21	20
Lack of Street Lighting	23	25	26	22	16
Stray Dogs and Cats	23	27	26	20	18
No Major Grocery Store Within 1 Mile	17	24	22	8	8
Lack of Parks	17	20	19	11	15

The proportions of Precinct 1 registered voters who say that these factors have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood range from a high of 53% (streets in bad condition to a low

of 20% (lack of parks). The six factors cited as having a major negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of Precinct 1 registered voters included streets in bad condition (53%), the homeless population (45%), a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (45%), abandoned or poorly maintained buildings and lots (41%), home and car break-ins (41%), and violent crime (38%).

The proportions of Precinct 2 registered voters who say that these factors have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood range from a high of 50% (streets in bad condition) to a low of 19% (lack of parks). The six factors cited as having a major negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of Precinct 2 registered voters included streets in bad condition (50%), a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (44%), violent crime (42%), abandoned or poorly maintained buildings and lots (38%), home and car break-ins (38%), and low-quality tap water (38%).

The proportions of Precinct 3 registered voters who say that these factors have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood range from a high of 32% (multiple) to a low of 8% (no major grocery store within one mile). The six factors cited as having a major negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of Precinct 3 registered voters included a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (32%), home and car break-ins (32%), violent crime (32%), low-quality tap water (32%), the homeless population (31%), and streets in bad condition (30%).

The proportions of Precinct 4 registered voters who say that these factors have a major negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood range from a high of 42% (streets in bad condition) to a low of 8% (no major grocery store within one mile). The six factors cited as having a major negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of Precinct 4 registered voters included streets in bad condition (42%), a lack of sidewalks or poor-quality sidewalks (34%), home and car break-ins (33%), violent crime (33%), low-quality tap water (33%), and the homeless population (29%).

Table 8 provides the proportion of Harris County registered voters who say each one of the 13 factors has no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood, overall and broken down by the county commissioner precinct in which they live.

Table 8: Harris County Residents, by County Commissioner Precinct, Who Say the Factor Has No Negative Impact on the Quality of Life in Their Neighborhood (%)

Factors Influencing Quality of Life	Overall	Precinct 1	Precinct 2	Precinct 3	Precinct 4
No Major Grocery Store Within 1 Mile	65	53	60	78	76
Lack of Parks	50	46	45	58	52
Illegal Dumping	40	35	34	52	44
Lack of Street Lighting	39	35	34	47	43
Stray Dogs and Cats	36	35	28	43	40
Illegal Drug Sale and Use	35	32	30	39	39
Low-Quality Tap Water	32	30	27	42	33
Abandoned/Poorly Maintained Properties	30	24	25	39	33
Violent Crime	28	26	24	33	29
Homeless Population	24	17	24	33	24
Lack of or Poor Quality Sidewalks	23	18	22	32	24
Home & Car Break-Ins	21	18	23	25	22
Streets in Bad Condition	19	12	16	32	18

The proportions of Precinct 1 registered voters who say that these factors have no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood range from a high of 53% (no major grocery store within one mile) to a low of 12% (streets in bad condition). The six factors cited as having no negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of Precinct 1 registered voters included no major grocery store within one mile (53%), a lack of parks (46%), illegal dumping (35%), a lack of street lighting (35%), stray dogs and cats (35%), and illegal drug sale and use (32%).

The proportions of Precinct 2 registered voters who say that these factors have no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood range from a high of 60% (no major grocery store within one mile) to a low of 16% (streets in bad condition). The six factors cited as having no negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of Precinct 2 registered voters included no major grocery store within one mile (60%), a lack of parks (45%), illegal dumping (34%), a lack of street lighting (34%), illegal drug sale and use (30%), and stray dogs and cats (28%).

The proportions of Precinct 3 registered voters who say that these factors have no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood range from a high of 78% (no major grocery store within one mile) to a low 25% (home and car break-ins). The six factors cited as having no negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of Precinct 3 registered voters included no major grocery store within one mile (78%), a lack of parks (58%), illegal dumping (52%), a lack of street lighting (47%), stray dogs and cats (43%), and low-quality tap water (42%).

The proportions of Precinct 4 registered voters who say that these factors have no negative impact on the quality of life in their neighborhood range from a high of 76% (no major grocery store within one mile) to a low of 18% (streets in bad condition). The six factors cited as having no negative impact on neighborhood quality of life by the largest proportion of Precinct 4 registered voters included no major grocery store within one mile (76%), a lack of parks (52%), illegal dumping (44%), a lack of street lighting (43%), stray dogs and cats (40%), and illegal drug sale and use (39%).

PREFERENCE BETWEEN TWO OPTIONS FOR ELIMINATING HARRIS COUNTY'S BUDGET DEFICIT

Harris County registered voters were presented with the following question (with the response options rotated randomly): "Harris County recently announced it is facing a \$270 million budget deficit for the 2026 fiscal year. To eliminate the county's budget deficit, would you prefer that the Harris County Commissioners Court mostly increase property taxes and fees or mostly cut programs and services?"

Figure 4 highlights Harris County registered voters are split roughly into thirds in regard to their preferences, with 38% preferring to mostly cut programs and services, 30% preferring to mostly increase property taxes and fees, while 32% were unsure about how best to eliminate the deficit.

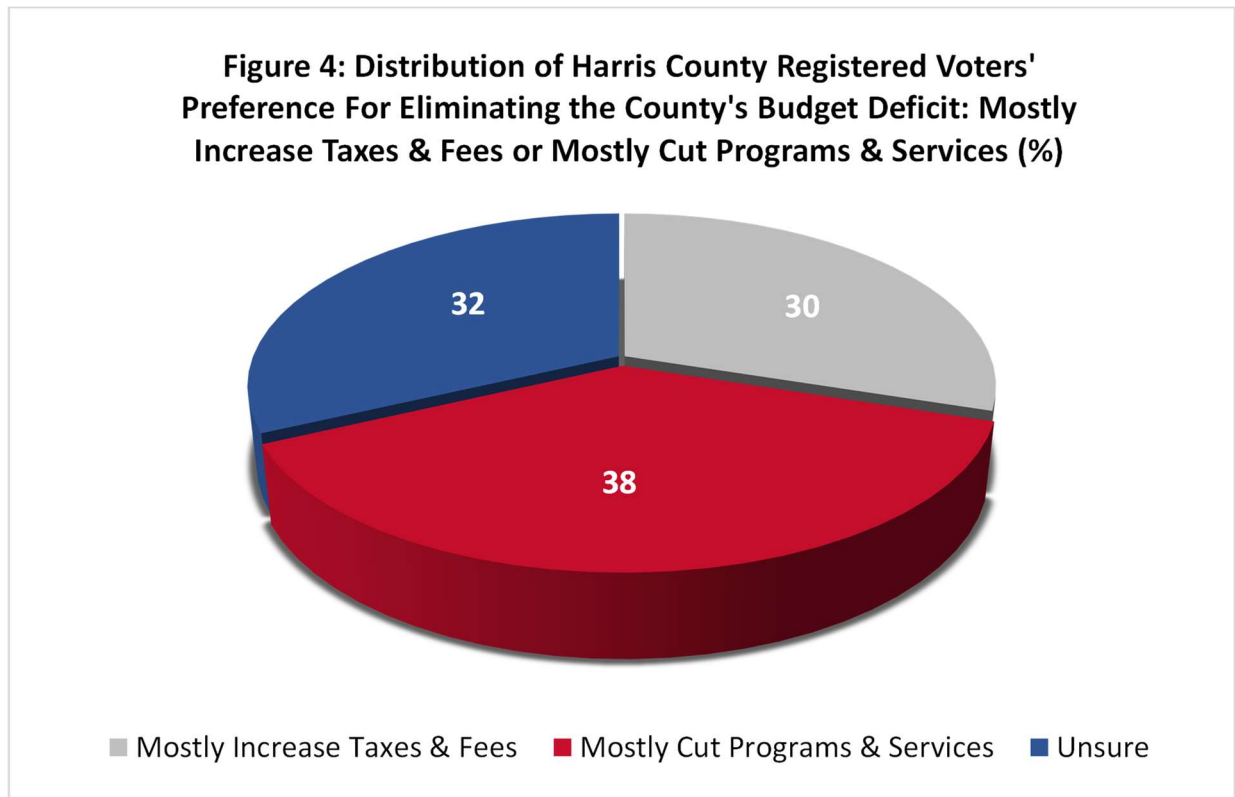


Table 9 provides the distribution of the preferences of Harris County registered voters for eliminating the county's budget deficit, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, the presence children under 18 in the home, partisanship, and by the county commissioner precinct in which the voter lives.

Table 9: Distribution of Harris County Registered Voters' Preferences for Eliminating the County Budget Deficit Among Sub-Groups (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Increase Taxes & Fees	Cut Programs & Services	Unsure
Overall		30	38	32
Gender	Women	29	28	43
	Men	30	49	21
Ethnicity/Race	White	33	43	24
	Latino	29	39	32
	Black	28	24	48
Age	18 to 34	40	28	32
	35 to 54	27	41	32
	55+	24	44	32
Education	College Degree	32	39	29
	No College Degree	28	36	36
Children < 18 in Home	Yes	27	43	30
	No	31	36	33
Partisanship	Democratic	46	16	38
	Independent	33	31	36
	Republican	8	74	18
Commissioner Precinct	1	35	28	37
	2	26	39	35
	3	23	48	29
	4	35	39	26

The most salient socio-demographic differences revolve around partisanship, and, to a lesser extent, age. An overwhelming majority of Republicans (74%) prefer the deficit reduction option of cutting programs and services, an option favored by only 16% of Democrats. Conversely, more than five times as many Democrats (46%) as Republicans (8%) prefer the deficit reduction option of raising property taxes and fees. Younger Harris County registered voters in the 18 to 34 cohort are significantly more likely than their elders to favor the option of increasing property taxes and fees (40% vs. 27% and 24%) and significantly less likely than their elders to favor the option of cutting programs and services (28% vs. 41% and 44%).

A plurality of registered voters in Harris County Commissioner Precinct 2 (39%), Precinct 3 (48%), and Precinct 4 (39%) prefer the option of mostly cutting programs and services while a plurality of registered voters in Harris County Commissioner Precinct 1 (37%) is unsure of their preference, followed closely by 35% who favor the option of mostly increasing property taxes and fees.

APPROVAL AND DISSAPPROVAL OF HARRIS COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIALS JOB PERFORMANCE

The Harris County registered voters were asked if they approved or disapproved of the job that eight county-wide Harris County elected officials are doing as well as the job that their county commissioner is doing. They could also respond that they don't know enough about the elected official to have an opinion. The eight county-wide elected officials evaluated included County Attorney Christian Menefee, County Clerk Teneshia Hudspeth, County Judge Lina Hidalgo, County Sheriff Ed Gonzalez, County Treasurer Carla Wyatt, District Attorney Sean Teare, District Clerk Marilyn Burgess, Tax Assessor-Collector Annette Ramirez, Precinct 1 County Commissioner Rodney Ellis, Precinct 2 County Commissioner Adrian Garcia, Precinct 3 County Commissioner Tom Ramsey, and Precinct 4 County Commissioner Lesley Briones.

Table 10 provides the proportion of Harris County registered voters who approve and disapprove of the job each of the eight county-wide Harris County elected officials is doing, as well as the proportion who don't know enough about the elected official to have an opinion about their job performance. The proportion of Harris County registered voters who approve of the job these eight elected officials is doing ranges from a high of 55% (Sheriff Ed Gonzalez) to a low of 20% (County Treasurer Carla Wyatt). The proportion of Harris County registered voters who disapprove of the job these eight elected officials is doing ranges from a high of 41% (County Judge Lina Hidalgo) to a low of 13% (District Clerk Marilyn Burgess). The proportion of Harris County registered voters who don't know enough about the elected official to have an opinion of their job performance ranges from a high of 66% (Wyatt) to a low of 14% (Hidalgo).

Table 10: Proportion of Harris County Registered Voters Who Approve/Disapprove of the Job County Elected Officials Are Doing (%)

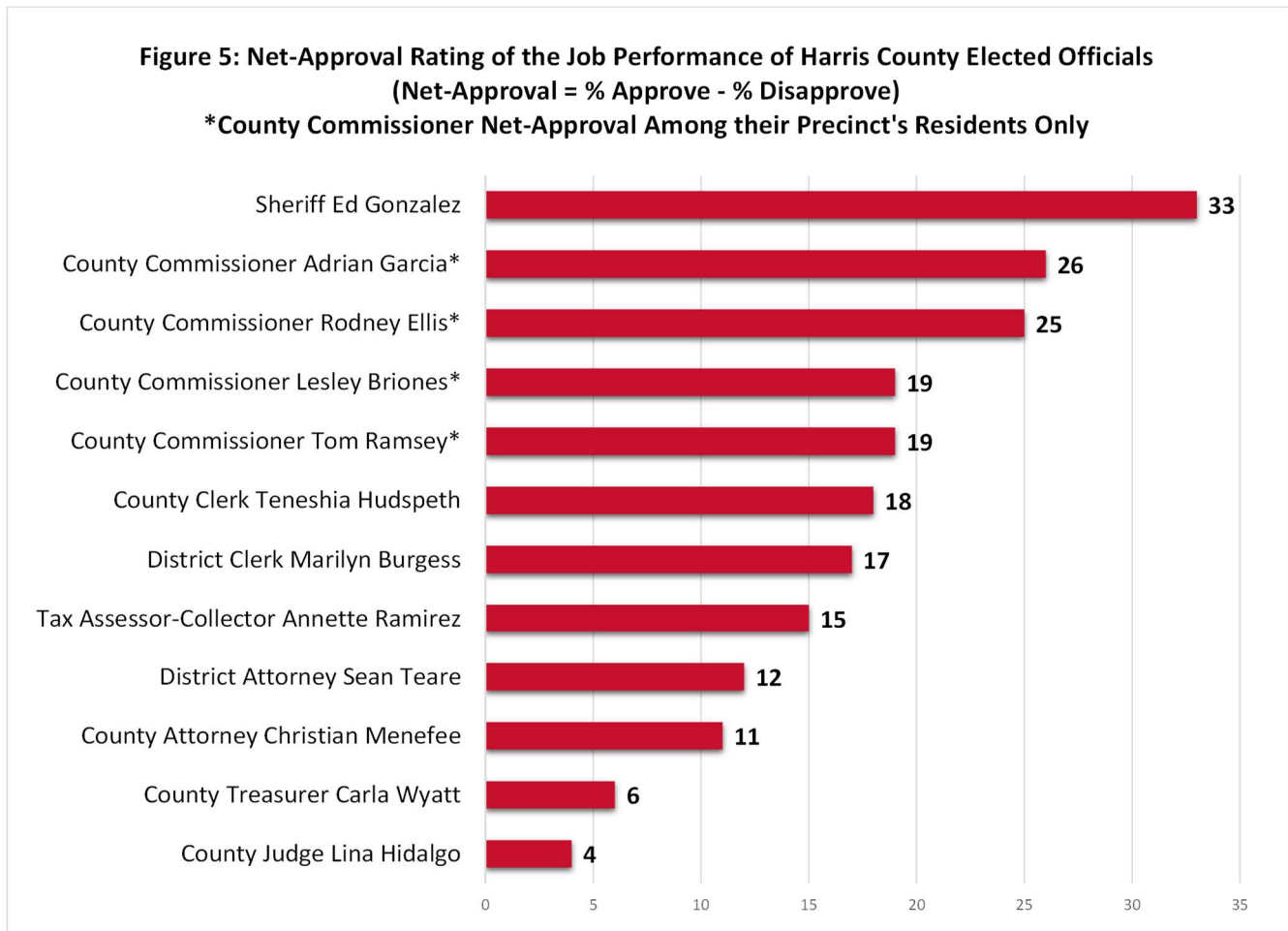
County Elected Official	Approve	Disapprove	Don't Know
Sheriff Ed Gonzalez	55	22	23
County Judge Lina Hidalgo	45	41	14
District Attorney Sean Teare	35	23	42
County Clerk Teneshia Hudspeth	33	15	52
Tax Assessor-Collector Annette Ramirez	31	16	53
District Clerk Marilyn Burgess	30	13	57
County Attorney Christian Menefee	29	18	53
County Treasurer Carla Wyatt	20	14	66

Table 11 provides the proportion of Harris County registered voters who approve and disapprove of the job that their respective county commissioner is doing, as well as the proportion who don't know enough about their county commissioner to have an opinion about their job performance. The proportion of Harris County registered voters who approve of the job their county commissioner is doing ranges from a high of 49% (Precinct 2 Commissioner Adrian Garcia) to a low of 35% (Precinct 3 Commissioner Tom Ramsey). The proportion of Harris County registered voters who disapprove of the job their county commissioner is doing ranges from a high of 23% (Garcia) to a low of 16% (Ramsey). The proportion of Harris County registered voters who don't know enough about their county commissioner to have an opinion of their job performance ranges from a high of 49% (Ramsey) to a low of 28% (Garcia).

Table 11: Proportion of Harris County Registered Voters Who Approve/Disapprove of the Job Their County Commissioner Is Doing (%)

County Commissioner	Approve	Disapprove	Don't Know
County Commissioner Adrian Garcia	49	23	28
County Commissioner Rodney Ellis	43	18	39
County Commissioner Lesley Briones	36	17	47
County Commissioner Tom Ramsey	35	16	49

Figure 5 combines the information from Tables 10 and 11 to present each one of the 12 Harris County elected officials' net-approval rating, which is calculated by subtracting the proportion of Harris County registered voters who disapprove of the elected official's job performance from the proportion who approve of their job performance. It is important to note that the net-approval ratings for the four county commissioners are based on the evaluations of the registered voters (i.e., their constituents) in their respective county commissioner precincts, while those for the other eight elected officials are based on the evaluations of all of the Harris County registered voters (i.e., their constituents).



County Sheriff Ed Gonzalez (33%) has the highest net-approval rating, followed by the four county commissioners, Commissioner Adrian Garcia (26%), Commissioner Rodney Ellis (25%), Commissioner Lesley Briones (19%) and Commissioner Tom Ramsey (19%). These five in turn are followed by County Clerk Teneshia Hudspeth (18%), District Clerk Marilyn Burgess (17%), Tax Assessor-Collector Annette Ramirez (15%), District Attorney Sean Teare (12%), County Attorney Christian Menefee (11%), County Treasurer Carla Wyatt (6%), and County Judge Lina Hidalgo (4%).

FAVORABLE & UNFAVORABLE EVALUATIONS OF FOUR POTENTIAL COUNTY JUDGE CANDIDATES

Harris County registered voters were asked if they have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of four potential 2026 candidates for the position of county judge of Harris County, or if they did not know enough about the person to have an opinion. The four potential candidates evaluated included Aliza Dutt, Lina Hidalgo, Annise Parker, and Letitia Plummer. This question was asked prior to the question about the job performance of the Harris County elected officials.

Table 12 provides the proportion of Harris County registered voters overall, of Harris County Democrats, and of Harris County Republicans who have a favorable and unfavorable opinion of these four potential county judge candidates, along with the proportion who don't know enough about the person to have an opinion of them either way. Also included is the potential candidate's net-favorability ratings, calculated by subtracting the proportion with an unfavorable opinion from the proportion with a favorable opinion.

Table 12: Favorable & Unfavorable Evaluations of Four Potential Harris County Judge Candidates: Among All, Democratic, and Republican Registered Voters (%)

AMONG ALL HARRIS COUNTY VOTERS				
Potential Harris County Judge Candidates	Favorable	Unfavorable	Don't Know	Net-Favorability
Annise Parker	37	29	34	8
Letitia Plummer	19	17	64	2
Lina Hidalgo	44	42	14	2
Aliza Dutt	8	11	81	-3
AMONG HARRIS COUNTY DEMOCRATS				
Potential Harris County Judge Candidates	Favorable	Unfavorable	Don't Know	Net-Favorability
Lina Hidalgo	66	17	17	49
Annise Parker	46	17	37	29
Letitia Plummer	27	7	66	20
Aliza Dutt	4	9	87	-5
AMONG HARRIS COUNTY REPUBLICANS				
Potential Harris County Judge Candidates	Favorable	Unfavorable	Don't Know	Net-Favorability
Aliza Dutt	14	16	70	-2
Letitia Plummer	6	34	60	-28
Annise Parker	22	53	25	-31
Lina Hidalgo	9	82	9	-73

Note: Net-Favorability equals (percentage favorable minus percentage unfavorable).

Among the population of all Harris County registered voters, the potential candidates' net-favorability ranges from a high of 8% (Parker) to a low of -3% (Dutt), with Hidalgo and Plummer in between (2%). More than half of the registered voters do not know enough about two of the potential candidates to have an opinion of them, ranging from 64% who don't know enough about Plummer to 81% who don't know enough about Dutt. A little more than one-third (34%) don't know enough about Parker to have an opinion of her, while 14% don't know enough about Hidalgo to have an opinion of her.

Among the population of Harris County Democrats, the potential candidates' net-favorability ranges from a high of 49% (Hidalgo) to a low of -3% (Dutt), with Parker (29%) and Plummer (20%) in between. More than half of the Harris County Democrats don't know enough about Dutt (87%) and Plummer (66%) to have an opinion about them. Parker is an unknown quantity in the eyes of 37% of Harris

County Democrats, compared to the 17% who don't know enough about Hidalgo to have an opinion of her.

Among the population of Harris County Republicans, the potential candidates' net-favorability ratings range from a high of -2% (Dutt) to a low of -73% (Hidalgo), with Parker (-31%) and Plummer (-28%) in between. More than half of Harris County Republicans don't know enough about Dutt (70%) and Plummer (60%) to have an opinion of them, compared to 25% and 9% who don't know enough about Parker and Hidalgo, respectively, to have an opinion of them.

CONFIDENCE THAT THE 2026 MIDTERMS WILL BE CONDUCTED FAIRLY AND ACCURATELY

The survey respondents were asked to think about the November 2026 midterm election and how confident they were, if at all, that the election will be conducted fairly and accurately in three different jurisdictions: nationwide, in Texas, and in Harris County.

Table 13 provides the proportion of Harris County registered voters who are very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, and not at all confident that the 2026 midterm elections will be conducted fairly nationwide, in Texas, and in Harris County. Figure 6 summarizes the data in Table 13, displaying the proportion of Harris County registered voters who are confident (very or somewhat) that the November 2026 midterm election will be conducted fairly and accurately nationwide, in Texas, and in Harris County. The proportion of Harris County registered voters who are confident that the 2026 midterm elections will be held fairly and accurately ranges from a high of 67% in regard to the conduct of the elections in Harris County to a low of 55% in regard to the conduct of the elections nationwide, with confidence in the conduct of the 2026 midterm in Texas in between (59%).

Table 13: Degree of Confidence Among Harris County Registered Voters that the November 2026 Midterm Election Will Be Conducted Fairly and Accurately _____: (%)

Location of Election	Very Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Too Confident	Not At All Confident
Nationwide	22	33	28	17
In Texas	24	35	24	17
In Harris County	32	35	20	13

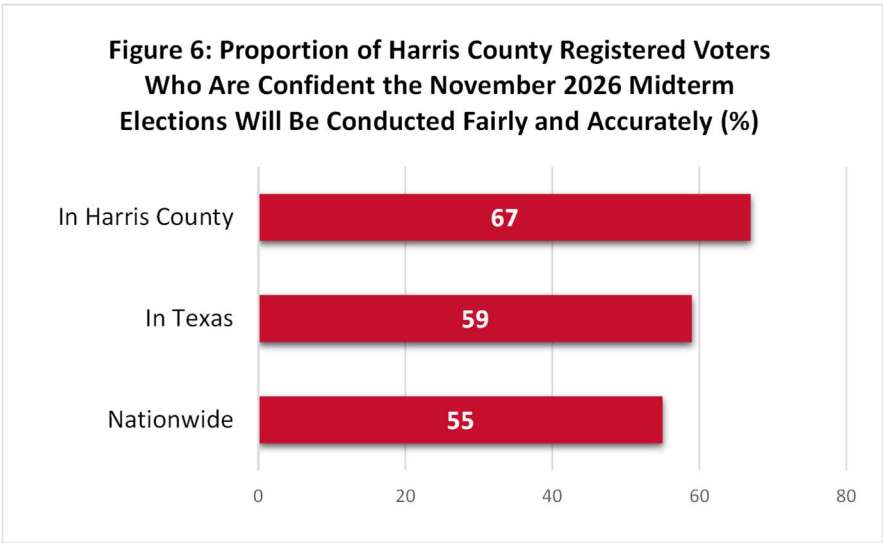


Table 14 provides the proportion of Harris County registered voters who are confident that the 2026 midterm election will be conducted fairly and accurately nationwide, in Texas, and in Harris County, broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, age, education, partisanship, and by the county commissioner precinct in which the voter lives.

Table 14: Proportion of Harris County Registered Voters Who Are Confident the 2026 Elections Will Be Conducted Fairly and Accurately: (%)

Socio-Demographic	Sub-Group	Confident in Elections Nationwide	Confident in Elections in Texas	Confident in Elections in Harris County
Overall		55	59	67
Gender	Women	47	51	64
	Men	63	68	69
Ethnicity/Race	White	62	67	68
	Latino	51	56	65
	Black	48	50	69
Age	18 to 34	48	51	69
	35 to 54	55	60	65
	55+	60	65	65
Education	College Degree	58	62	72
	No College Degree	52	57	61
Partisanship	Democratic	49	47	75
	Independent	60	61	73
	Republican	64	78	53
Commissioner Precinct	1	53	55	71
	2	53	60	65
	3	53	60	60
	4	59	62	68

Men are significantly more likely than women to be confident that the 2026 midterms will be conducted fairly and accurately nationwide (63% vs. 47%) and in Texas (68% vs. 51%), with, however, no salient gender difference in confidence in the 2026 Harris County elections (69% vs. 64%).

White Harris County registered voters are significantly more likely than Latino, and, especially, Black Harris County registered voters, to be confident that the 2026 midterms will be conducted fairly and accurately nationwide (62% vs. 51% and 48%) and in Texas (67% vs. 56% and 50%), with, however, no salient racial difference in confidence in the 2026 Harris County elections (68% vs. 65% and 69%).

Harris County registered voters age 55 and older are significantly more likely than Harris County voters under the age of 35 to be confident that the 2026 midterms will be conducted fairly and accurately nationwide (60% vs. 48%) and in Texas (65% vs. 51%), with, however, no salient age difference in confidence in the 2026 Harris County elections (65% vs. 69%).

Harris County registered voters with and without a four-year college degree do not differ notably in their confidence in the 2026 midterms nationwide and in Texas. However, those with a college degree

are significantly more likely than those without a degree to be confident that the November 2026 midterm in Harris County will be conducted fairly and accurately (72% vs. 61%).

Harris County Republicans are significantly more likely than Harris County Democrats to be confident that the 2026 midterms will be conducted fairly and accurately nationwide (64% vs. 49%) and in Texas (78% vs. 47%), and significantly less likely to be confident that the 2026 elections in Harris County will be conducted fairly and accurately (53% vs. 75%).

With one exception, there are no noteworthy differences between the registered voters in the four county commissioner precincts in regard to their confidence that the November 2026 midterm elections will be conducted fairly and accurately nationwide, in Texas, or in Harris County. The one exception is that residents of Precinct 1 (71%) are significantly more likely than residents of Precinct 3 (60%) to be confident that the 2026 elections in Harris County will be conducted fairly and accurately, a finding largely related to the differing partisan distribution in the two precincts, with Precinct 1 having the largest share of Democratic registered voters and Precinct 3 having the largest share of Republican registered voters.

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