

2023

HOUSTON ELECTION SURVEY

Policy Issues & Priorities



Hobby School of Public Affairs
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON



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October 2023

The Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston conducted a representative survey of City of Houston likely voters to identify their preferences and opinions regarding the November 7, 2023 municipal election. The survey was fielded between September 30 and October 6, 2023 by contacting likely voters via SMS messages through which the respondents were directed to an online survey platform with the option to complete the survey in English or in Spanish. The survey population of 800 has a margin of error of +/- 3.5% and is representative of City of Houston residents who are likely to vote in the 2023 mayoral election.

The results of the survey are presented in a series of two reports. The first report examined the mayoral and controller races in November and the mayoral runoff in December, along with two local propositions on the ballot in the general election. This report focuses on policy issues facing the City of Houston and their importance to likely voters.

Executive Summary

Houston likely voters are evenly split between those who believe things in Houston are heading in the wrong direction (51%) and in the right direction (49%).

63% of white likely voters, 53% of Latino likely voters and 29% of Black likely voters believe things in Houston are heading in the wrong direction.

71% of Black likely voters, 47% of Latino likely voters and 37% of white likely voters believe things in Houston are heading in the right direction.

91% of Republicans, 66% of Independents and 23% of Democrats believe things in Houston are heading in the wrong direction.

77% of Democrats, 34% of Independents and 9% of Republicans believe things in Houston are heading in the right direction.

46% of likely voters say crime is the most important problem facing Houston today.

74% of likely voters say crime is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

47% of likely voters say roads & streets in bad condition is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

36% of likely voters say rising property taxes is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

30% of likely voters say homelessness is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

30% of likely voters say flooding is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

26% of likely voters say economic inequality is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

25% of likely voters say traffic congestion is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

15% of likely voters say ethnic/racial inequality is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

9% of likely voters say unreliable trash collection & recycling is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

8% of likely voters say poor air quality is one of the three most important problems facing Houston.

93% of white Republicans, 89% of Latino Republicans, 74% of Black Democrats and 73% of Latino Democrats say crime is one of the top three problems facing Houston today, compared to 41% of white Democrats.

82% of likely voters say crime should be a top policy priority for the next mayor.

67% of likely voters say road & street conditions should be a top policy priority for the next mayor.

67% of likely voters say the economy & jobs should be a top policy priority for the next mayor.

65% of likely voters say flooding should be a top policy priority for the next mayor.

50% of likely voters say affordable housing should be a top policy priority for the next mayor.

79% of Black likely voters, 47% of Latino likely voters and 30% of white likely voters say affordable housing should be a top priority for the next mayor.

69% of Democrats, 41% of Independents and 17% of Republicans say affordable housing should be a top priority for the next mayor.

85% of likely voters support (57% strongly and 28% somewhat) the next mayor adopting policies to improve relationships between HPD and the African American and Latino communities.

84% of likely voters support (62% strongly and 22% somewhat) the next mayor hiring an additional 600 HPD officers.

81% of likely voters support (56% strongly and 25% somewhat) the next mayor allocating \$25m annually for mental health professionals to be dispatched to mental health crises.

65% of likely voters support (42% strongly and 23% somewhat) the next mayor partnering with DPS to deploy 200 state troopers to assist in street patrols.

58% of likely voters prefer that the next mayor maintain the city's current policy of not charging a garbage collection fee compared to 17% who prefer a monthly flat fee of \$25 and 25% who prefer a varying monthly fee of \$20 to \$30 depending on bin size.

Survey Population Demographics

White Houstonians account for 44% of this survey population of City of Houston likely voters, Black Houstonians 32%, Latino Houstonians 17%, and others 7% (2% Asian American, 5% Something Else). Women account for 51% of this population, men for 48%, and others for 1%. Regarding generations, 50% of this population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928-1945) and Baby Boomer (1946-1964) cohort, 30% to Generation X (Gen-X) (1965-1980), and 20% to the combined Millennial (1981-1996) generation and Generation Z (1997-2012) cohort. A little more than one-half (53%) of this population identifies as Democrat and 32% as Republican, with 11% identifying as Independent and 4% unsure of their partisan identification or identifying with a minor party.

Things in Houston: Heading in the Right Direction or Wrong Direction?

The respondents were asked if they thought that things in the City of Houston are generally heading in the right direction or heading in the wrong direction. Figure 1 provides the results, with likely voters evenly divided between those who believe Houston is generally heading in the wrong (51%) and right (49%) directions.

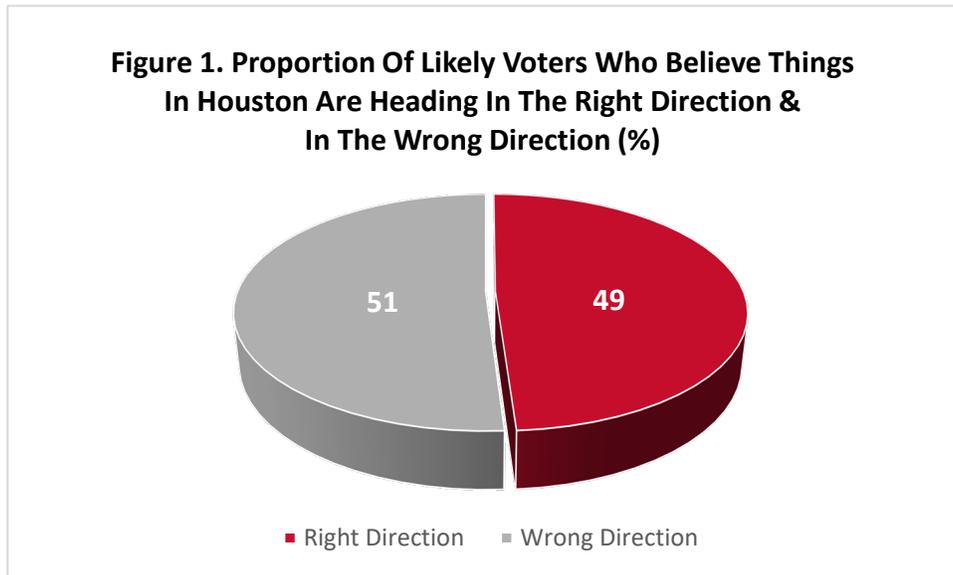


Table 1 breaks down the direction in which the likely voters believe things in Houston are heading by gender, ethnicity/race, generation and partisan identification.

Table 1. Socio-Demographics & The Direction Things Are Heading In Houston (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Right Direction	Wrong Direction
Gender	Women	54	46
	Men	45	55
Ethnicity/Race	White	37	63
	Black	71	29
	Latino	47	53
Generation	Silent/Boomer	48	52
	Generation X	46	54
	Millennial/Gen Z	56	44
Partisan	Democrat	77	23
	Independent	34	66
	Republican	9	91
Overall		49	51

Women (54%) are moderately more likely than men (45%) to believe that things in Houston are heading in the right direction, and, conversely, men (55%) are moderately more likely than women (46%) to believe things in Houston are heading in the wrong direction.

A large majority of Black likely voters (71% to 29%) believe things in Houston are heading in the right direction while a large majority of white likely voters (63% to 37%) believe things are heading in the wrong direction. Latino voters, similar to likely voters in aggregate, are relatively evenly divided between those who believe things are heading in the right (47%) and wrong (53%) directions.

While three-quarters (77%) of Democrats believe things in Houston are heading in the right direction, nine out of ten (91%) Republicans and two-thirds (66%) of Independents believe things are heading in the wrong direction.

The Most Important Problems Facing Houston Today

The likely voters were asked which of ten problems they would say is the most, second most, and third most important problem facing the City of Houston today. The 10 problems from which the respondents could choose include the following: crime, economic inequality, ethnic/racial inequality, flooding, homelessness, poor air quality, rising property taxes, roads and streets in bad condition, traffic congestion, unreliable trash collection and recycling.

Figure 2 provides the proportion of likely voters listing the 10 issues as the most important problem facing Houston today. Nearly half of likely voters (46%) believe that crime is the most important problem facing Houston today, 35 percentage points ahead of the second most frequently stated issue. After crime, only two issues have a double-digit proportion of likely voters stating it is the most important problem facing Houston: economic inequality (11%) and rising property taxes (10%). These three issues are followed in terms of importance by roads and streets in bad condition (8%), homelessness (6%), flooding (6%), traffic congestion (5%), ethnic/racial inequality (4%), unreliable trash collection and recycling (2%), and poor air quality (2%).

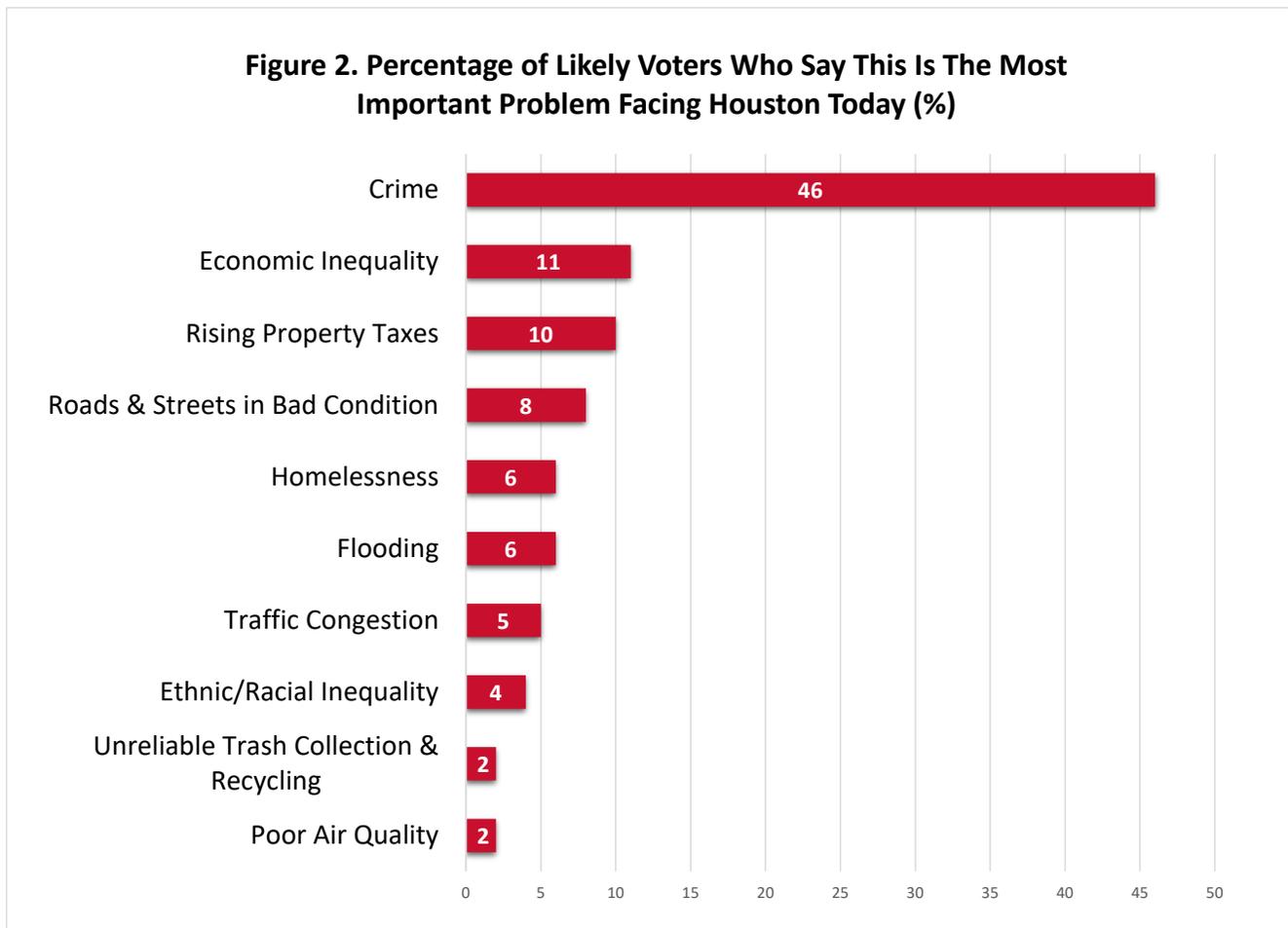


Figure 3 provides the proportion of likely voters listing the 10 problems as one of the three most important problems facing Houston today. Three out of four (74%) likely voters say crime is one of the top three most important problems facing the city today, followed by nearly half (47%) who cite roads and streets in bad condition, and approximately one-third who list rising property taxes (36%), homelessness (30%) and flooding (30%) as one of the three most important problems facing Houston. One-fourth of likely voters believe economic inequality (26%) and traffic congestion (25%) are one of the three most important problems facing the city, with ethnic/racial inequality (15%), unreliable trash collection and recycling (9%) and poor air quality (8%) rounding out the list.

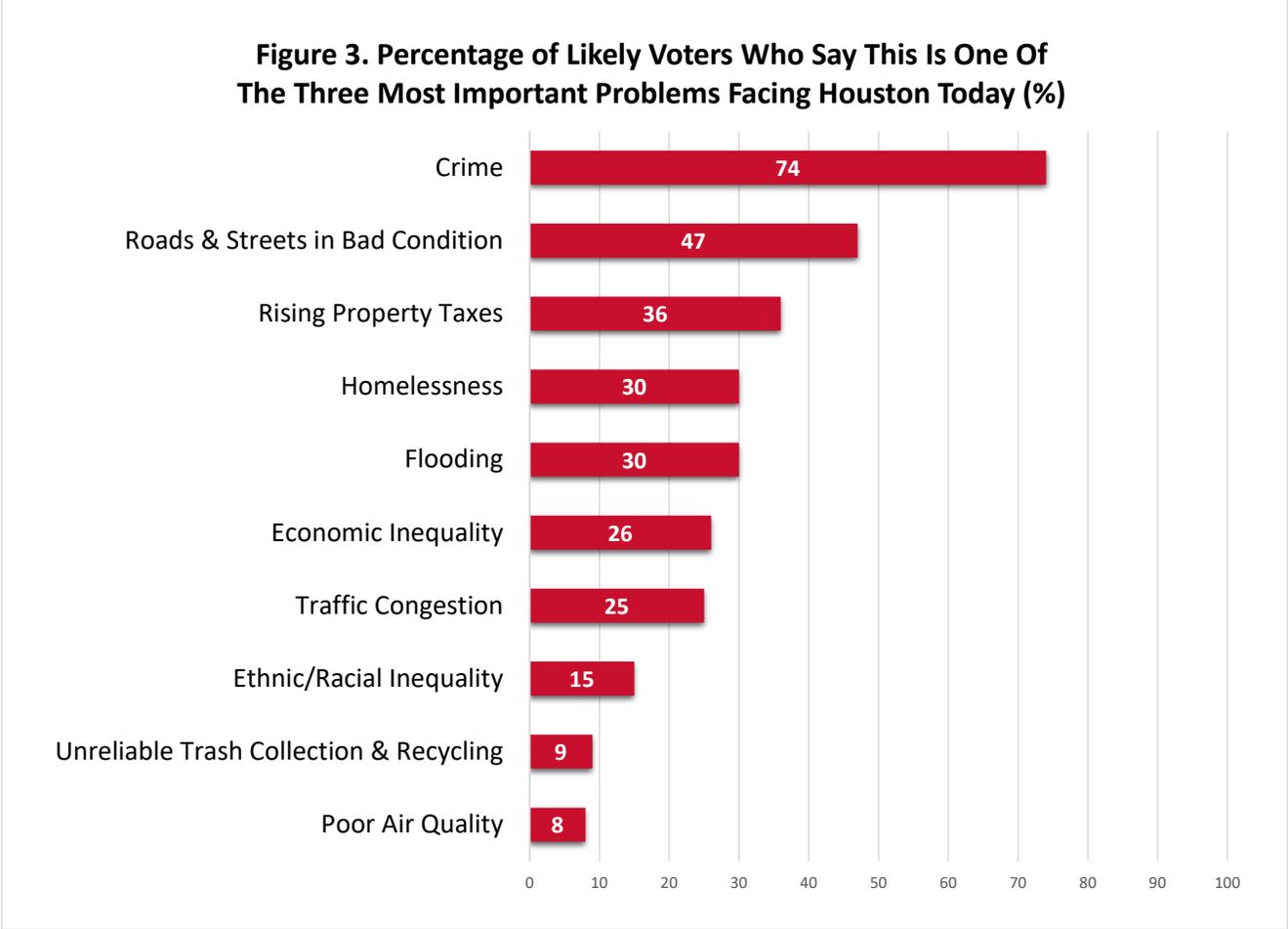


Table 2 provides the proportion of women and men who list each of the 10 issues as one of the three most important problems facing Houston today. For seven of the 10 issues, the gender differences are not salient, such as for crime, which similar proportions of women (73%) and men (75%) list as one of the three top problems facing Houston. In two instances, however, women are notably more likely than men to say that the issue is one of the top three problems facing the city, with 35% and 31% of women saying that homelessness and economic inequality are among the top three problems facing the city compared to 25% and 21% of men, respectively. And 54% of men list roads and streets in bad condition as one of the top three problems facing the city, compared to 40% of women.

Table 2. Gender & The Three Most Important Problems Facing Houston Today (%)

Problem	Overall	Women	Men
Crime	74	73	75
Roads & Streets in Bad Condition	47	40	54
Rising Property Taxes	36	33	39
Homelessness	30	35	25
Flooding	30	30	30
Economic Inequality	26	31	21
Traffic Congestion	25	21	29
Ethnic/Racial Inequality	15	18	10
Unreliable Trash Collection & Recycling	9	8	10
Poor Air Quality	8	9	6

Table 3 provides the proportion of white, Black and Latino likely voters who list each of the 10 issues as one of the three most important problems facing Houston today. For five of the 10 issues the ethnic/racial differences are not significant, such as for crime, which substantively similar proportions of Latino (79%), Black (74%) and white (71%) likely voters rank among the top three problems facing Houston. The most noteworthy ethnic/racial differences are found in regard to the issues of roads and streets in bad condition, which 56% of white but only 35% of Black likely voters rank as one of the top three problems, of ethnic/racial inequality, which 29% of Black but only 7% of white and 9% of Latino likely voters rank as among the top three problems, and economic inequality, which 41% of Black but only 20% of white and 19% of Latino likely voters consider to be one of the top three problems facing the city.

Table 3. Ethnicity/Race & The Three Most Important Problems Facing Houston Today (%)

Problem	Overall	White	Black	Latino
Crime	74	71	74	79
Roads & Streets in Bad Condition	47	56	35	43
Rising Property Taxes	36	39	27	44
Homelessness	30	25	37	30
Flooding	30	32	24	31
Economic Inequality	26	20	41	19
Traffic Congestion	25	28	22	23
Ethnic/Racial Inequality	15	7	29	9
Unreliable Trash Collection & Recycling	9	10	6	11
Poor Air Quality	8	9	4	9

Table 4 reveals that by and large there are no noteworthy generational differences in the identification of those issues being among the three most important problems facing Houston, with two main exceptions. Compared to members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort, members of the Millennial/Generation Z cohort are significantly more likely to list economic inequality as a top three problem facing Houston today (38% vs. 18%) and are significantly less likely to list crime as a top three problem facing Houston (59% vs. 80%).

Table 4. Generation & The Three Most Important Problems Facing Houston Today (%)

Problem	Overall	Silent/Boomer	Gen-X	Millennial/Gen-Z
Crime	74	80	73	59
Roads & Streets in Bad Condition	47	48	45	46
Rising Property Taxes	36	37	35	35
Homelessness	30	28	31	34
Flooding	30	33	24	28
Economic Inequality	26	18	32	38
Traffic Congestion	25	26	25	24
Ethnic/Racial Inequality	15	16	14	13
Unreliable Trash Collection & Recycling	9	7	11	10
Poor Air Quality	8	5	9	12

Table 5 provides the proportion of Democrats, Independents and Republicans that identifies each of the 10 issues as being among the three most important problems facing Houston today. While Democrats and Republicans prioritize the problems of flooding, economic inequality, traffic congestion and unreliable trash collection and recycling comparably, there are significant differences on several issues. Republicans are notably more likely than Democrats to list three issues as being among the three most important problems facing the city: rising property taxes (55% vs. 25%), crime (92% vs. 63%) and roads and streets in bad condition (57% vs. 39%). Conversely, Democrats are notably more likely than Republicans to list two issues as being among the three most important problems facing Houston: ethnic/racial inequality (22% vs. 2%) and homelessness (37% vs. 20%).

Table 5. Partisan Identification & The Three Most Important Problems Facing Houston Today (%)

Problem	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Crime	74	63	75	92
Roads & Streets in Bad Condition	47	39	55	57
Rising Property Taxes	36	25	45	55
Homelessness	30	37	25	20
Flooding	30	32	18	29
Economic Inequality	26	24	26	27
Traffic Congestion	25	24	26	27
Ethnic/Racial Inequality	15	22	12	2
Unreliable Trash Collection & Recycling	9	9	14	7
Poor Air Quality	8	10	6	4

A more detailed analysis of the intersection of ethnicity/race and partisan identification provides additional clarity regarding the extent to which the combination of a likely voter’s ethnicity/race and partisan identification are related to their prioritization of crime as being one of the top three problems facing Houston today. Nine out of ten white Republicans (93%) and Latino Republicans (89%) and three-fourths of Black Democrats (74%) and Latino Democrats (73%) say crime is one of the top three problems facing the city, compared to only 41% of white Democrats.

The Level of Priority of Policy Issues for the Next Mayor of Houston

The respondents were asked how much of a priority they believed eight different policy issues should be for Houston’s mayor and other city elected officials to address in the next four years (the mayor, controller, and 16 council members are all elected for four-year terms). The eight policy issues included as options included the following: affordable housing, animal adoption/control, crime, economy and jobs, flooding, parks and recreation, road and street conditions, and trash collection and recycling.

Table 6 provides the proportion of likely voters indicating that each one of the eight policy issues should be a top priority, an important but lower priority, not too important or should not be addressed by the next mayor of Houston. Figure 4 displays the proportion of likely voters saying that the policy issue should be a top priority for the next mayor. Crime stands alone in terms of prioritization with four-fifths (82%) of likely voters who believe crime should be a top priority for the next mayor. Next, three issues are considered by two-thirds of likely voters to be a top priority for the next mayor: road and street conditions (67%), the economy and jobs (67%), and flooding (65%). One-half (50%) of likely voters believe affordable housing should be a top priority for the next mayor while slightly more than one-third (35%) see trash collection and recycling as something that should be a top mayoral priority.

Table 6. Level Of Priority The Policy Issue Should Be For The Next Mayor Of Houston (%)

Issue	Top Priority	Important, But Lower Priority	Not Too Important	Should Not Be Addressed
Crime	82	15	2	1
Road & Street Conditions	67	31	1	1
Economy & Jobs	67	27	5	1
Flooding	65	31	3	1
Affordable Housing	50	30	14	6
Trash Collection & Recycling	35	51	12	2
Animal Adoption/Control	14	42	33	11
Parks & Recreation	13	59	24	4

Figure 4. Percentage Of Likely Voters Who Say Issue Should Be A Top Priority For The Next Mayor of Houston

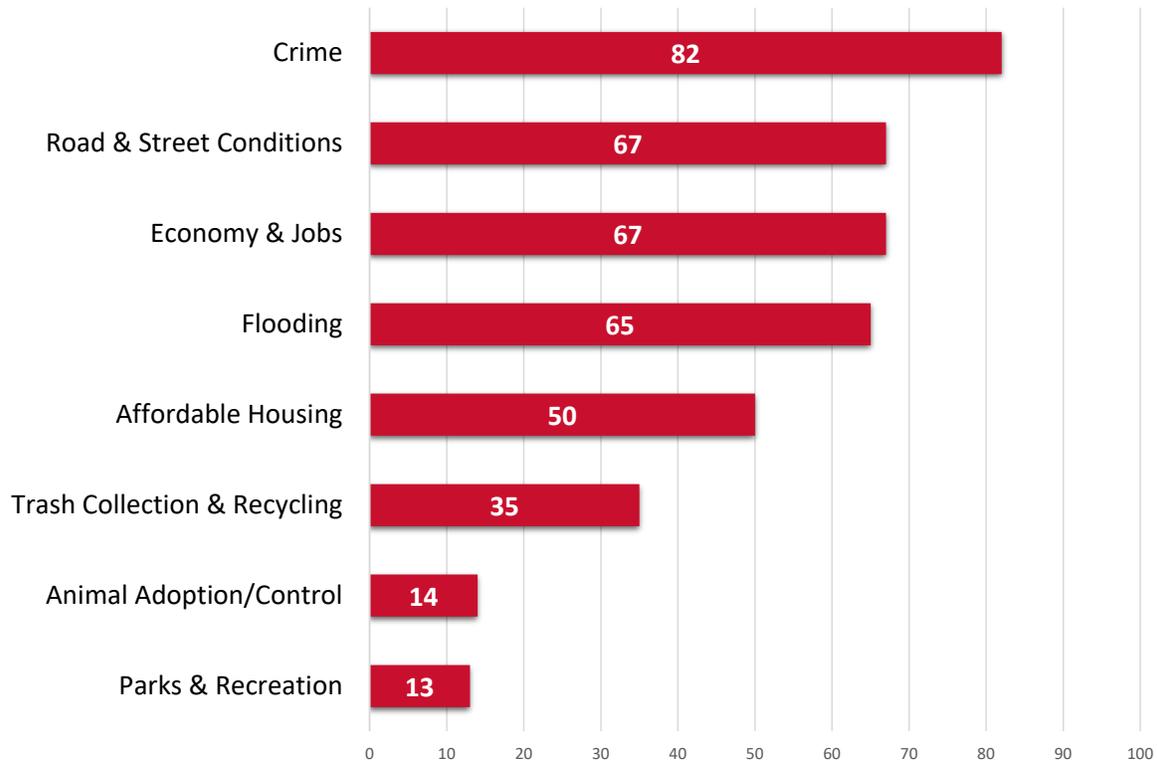


Table 7 provides the proportion of women and men who listed each of the eight issues as a top priority for Houston’s next mayor. There do not exist any salient gender differences for five of the eight policy issues, with, for instance, 84% of women and 81% of men reporting that crime should be a top priority. The most noteworthy gender difference is in regard to the issue of affordable housing, which 61% of women, but only 38% of men, rank as a top priority for the next mayor. Other noteworthy differences relate to flooding and animal adoption and control, which women are more likely to prioritize than men, 70% vs. 60% and 19% vs. 9%, respectively.

Table 7. Gender & Proportion Listing Issue As A Top Priority For Next Mayor (%)

Issue	Overall	Women	Men
Crime	82	84	81
Economy & Jobs	67	71	63
Road & Street Conditions	67	64	70
Flooding	65	70	60
Affordable Housing	50	61	38
Trash Collection & Recycling	35	34	36
Animal Adoption/Control	14	19	9
Parks & Recreation	13	13	13

Table 8 provides the proportion of white, Black and Latino likely voters that say that each of the eight policy issues should be a top priority for Houston’s next mayor. By and large, Black likely voters are notably more likely than white likely voters to list a majority of the issues as a top priority for the next mayor. The three largest prioritization gaps between Black and white likely voters are in regard to the issues of affordable housing (79% vs. 30%), the economy and jobs (84% vs. 56%) and flooding (76% vs. 58%).

Table 8. Ethnicity/Race & Proportion Listing Issue As A Top Priority For Next Mayor (%)

Issue	Overall	White	Black	Latino
Crime	82	77	87	86
Economy & Jobs	67	56	84	72
Road & Street Conditions	67	64	72	66
Flooding	65	58	76	67
Affordable Housing	50	30	79	47
Trash Collection & Recycling	35	27	40	44
Animal Adoption/Control	14	14	11	20
Parks & Recreation	13	12	14	16

Table 9 provides the proportion of members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer, Generation X, and Millennial/Generation Z cohorts who said each of the eight policy issues should be a top priority for Houston’s next mayor. There are little in the way of noteworthy generational differences in prioritization, with two principal exceptions. Members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort are significantly more likely than members of the Millennial/Generation Z cohort to say that crime should be a top priority (90% vs. 65%) and that trash collection and recycling should be a top priority (40% vs. 23%).

Table 9. Generation & Proportion Listing Issue As A Top Priority For Next Mayor (%)

Issue	Overall	Silent/Boomer	Gen-X	Millennial/Gen-Z
Crime	82	90	81	65
Economy & Jobs	67	65	73	66
Road & Street Conditions	67	72	63	59
Flooding	65	66	68	59
Affordable Housing	50	47	50	56
Trash Collection & Recycling	35	40	34	23
Animal Adoption/Control	14	15	13	13
Parks & Recreation	13	12	13	16

Table 10 provides the proportion of Democrats, Independents and Republicans saying that each of the eight policy issues should be a top priority for the next mayor of the City of Houston. Democrats and Republicans do not differ notably in regard to their prioritization of the eight issues, with three exceptions. One, while 69% of Democrats believe affordable housing should be a top priority for the next mayor, the same is true for only 17% of Republicans. Two, while 74% of Democrats believe flooding should be a top priority for the next mayor, the same is true for 51% of Republicans, a majority, but notably lower than the three-quarters of Democrats who say flooding should be a top priority. Three, virtually all Republicans (96%) say crime should be a top priority, while 74% of Democrats share this opinion, although three out of four Democrats saying crime should be a top priority for the next mayor is still substantial.

Table 10. Partisan ID & Proportion Listing Issue As A Top Priority For Next Mayor (%)

Issue	Overall	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Crime	82	74	88	96
Economy & Jobs	67	68	64	66
Road & Street Conditions	67	67	70	67
Flooding	65	74	56	51
Affordable Housing	50	69	41	17
Trash Collection & Recycling	35	37	38	30
Animal Adoption/Control	14	15	15	13
Parks & Recreation	13	17	12	6

A more detailed analysis of the intersection of ethnicity/race and partisan identification provides additional clarity regarding the extent to which the combination of a likely voter’s ethnicity/race and partisan identification are related to their opinion that crime should be a top priority for the City of Houston’s next mayor. There are few ethnic/racial differences among Republicans in regard to their position that crime should be a top priority for the next mayor, with 100% of Latino Republicans and 95% of white Republicans holding this position. In contrast, there are noteworthy differences among Democrats, with 88% of Black Democrats and 77% of Latino Democrats saying that crime should be a top priority for the next mayor, compared to only 50% of white Democrats.

Support For & Opposition To Four Proposed Polices to Reduce Crime in Houston

The likely voters were asked if they would support or oppose Houston’s next mayor implementing each of four distinct policies to reduce crime in Houston. The four proposed policies include the following:

Partnering with the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) to deploy 200 Texas state troopers to assist in street patrols.

Hiring an additional 600 HPD (Houston Police Department) officers to get staffing levels the same per resident as those in Los Angeles.

Allocating \$25 million annually in support of behavioral health programs staffed by mental health professionals and social workers who respond to emergency calls involving mental health crises.

Improving relationships between the Houston Police Department (HPD) and the African American and Latino communities.

Table 11 provides the proportion of likely voters who would strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose Houston’s next mayor implementing these four policies. The option of don’t know was also provided.

Table 11. Support For & Opposition To Four Proposed Policies To Reduce Crime In The City Of Houston (%)

Policy	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose	Don't Know
Partner with DPS to deploy 200 state troopers to assist in street patrols	42	23	14	17	4
Hire an additional 600 HPD officers to get per capita staffing same as Los Angeles	62	22	7	6	3
Allocate \$25m for mental health professionals to respond to mental health	56	25	7	10	2
Improve relationships between HPD & the Black and Latino communities	57	28	5	4	6

An absolute majority of likely voters strongly supports hiring an additional 600 HPD officers (62%), improving relationships between HPD and the African American and Latino communities (57%), and allocating \$25 million for mental health professionals to be dispatched to mental health crises (56%). Two in five (42%) likely voters strongly support Houston partnering with DPS to deploy 200 state troopers in Houston, with an additional 23% somewhat supporting this proposal, for two-thirds (65%) support overall, with 31% of likely voters in opposition (17% strongly). The other three proposals enjoy overall support (strongly plus somewhat) that ranges narrowly from 81% (\$25m for mental health professionals to 85% (improving HPD-Black/Latino community relationships).

Table 12 provides the gender, ethnic/racial, generation and partisan breakdown of the proportion of likely voters strongly in support of each of the four anti-crime policy proposals.

Table 12. Socio-Demographics & Proportion Strongly Supporting Proposed Anti-Crime Policy (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	Deploy 200 DPS	Hire 600 HPD	Mental Health	Improve Relationships
Gender	Women	45	65	63	67
	Men	39	59	48	48
Ethnicity/Race	White	43	65	48	44
	Black	36	58	68	79
	Latino	45	66	53	54
Generation	Silent/Boomer	46	70	53	60
	Generation X	42	60	57	57
	Millennial/Gen Z	29	46	60	51
Partisan	Democrat	30	54	78	77
	Independent	42	57	49	45
	Republican	63	80	21	30
Overall		42	62	56	57

While there are no noteworthy gender differences in regard to strong support for partnering with DPS or hiring additional HPD officers, women are significantly more likely than men to strongly support allocating \$25 million for mental health professionals (63% vs. 48%) and improving relationships between HPD and the African American and Latino communities (67% vs. 48%).

Similarly, while there are no noteworthy ethnic/racial differences in regard to partnering with DPS or hiring additional HPD officers, Black likely voters are significantly more likely than white and Latino likely voters to strongly support allocating \$25 million for mental health professionals (68% vs. 48% and 53%, respectively) and improving relationships between HPD and the African American and Latino communities (79% vs. 44% and 54%).

Conversely, while there do not exist any noteworthy differences in the proportion of the members of the three generational groups strongly supporting either the allocation of \$25 million for mental health professionals or for improving HPD relationships with the African American and Latino communities, members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort are significantly more likely than the members of the Millennial/Generation Z cohort to strongly support hiring an additional 600 HPD officers (70% vs. 46%) and partnering with DPS to deploy 200 state troopers on patrols in Houston (46% vs. 29%).

Finally, there are significant differences between Democratic and Republican likely voters in their strong support for these four anti-crime policies. Republican likely voters are significantly more likely than Democratic likely voters to strongly support hiring an additional 600 HPD officers (80% vs. 54%) and partnering with DPS to deploy 200 state troopers (63% vs. 30%). Conversely, Democratic likely voters are significantly more likely than Republican likely voters to strongly support allocating \$25 million for mental health professionals to respond to mental health crises (78% vs. 21%) and improving relationships between HPD and the African American and Latino communities (77% vs. 30%).

Preference for Three Proposed Garbage Fee Options

Unlike Texas’s other major cities, the City of Houston does not charge residents any type of fee for garbage collection. The respondents were asked the following question regarding their preference among three possible future garbage fee options for the city.

Cities throughout the country charge a monthly garbage fee per household, including Dallas (\$36), San Antonio (\$18-\$30 depending on bin size) and Austin (\$23-\$50 depending on bin size). Houston does not charge a fee and pays for garbage collection with general city funds. Which of the options below comes closest to your preference for a potential garbage fee policy in Houston in the future?

The three response options included a monthly fee of \$25, various monthly rates depending on bin size of between \$20 and \$30, and no per-household garbage fee.

Figure 5 provides the distribution of the responses of the likely voters, with an absolute majority (58%) preferring the status quo under which there is no garbage fee. The remaining 42% who would prefer a fee are split between the 17% who favor a flat monthly fee of \$25 for every household and the 25% who favor a varying monthly fee of between \$20 and \$30 depending on bin size.

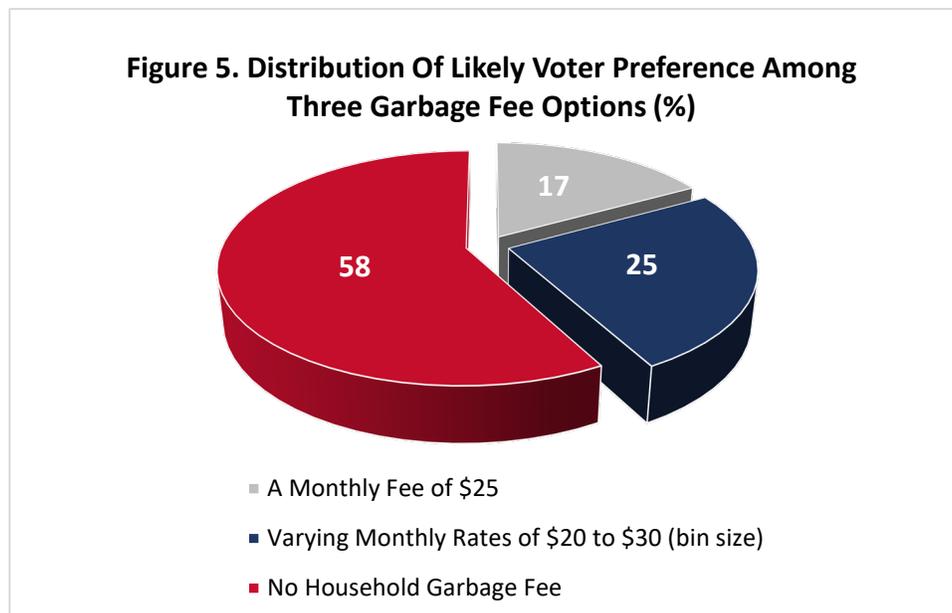


Table 13 provides the distribution of preferences for the three garbage fee options broken down by gender, ethnicity/race, generation and partisanship. There are not any noteworthy gender or generational differences in regard to garbage fee preferences and only two noteworthy ethnic/racial or partisan differences.

Table 13. Socio-Demographics And Preference Among Three Garbage Fee Options (%)

Demographic	Sub-Group	\$25 Fee	\$20-\$30 Fee	No Fee
Gender	Women	17	24	59
	Men	16	27	58
Ethnicity/Race	White	19	30	51
	Black	18	17	65
	Latino	10	27	63
Generation	Silent/Boomer	17	21	62
	Generation X	15	28	57
	Millennial/Gen Z	18	31	51
Partisan	Democrat	18	29	52
	Independent	14	21	65
	Republican	15	22	63
Overall		17	25	58

Black likely voters are significantly more likely than white likely voters to prefer no household garbage fee (65% vs. 51%), and Republicans are significantly more likely than Democrats to prefer no household garbage fee (63% vs. 52%). When ethnicity/race and partisanship are examined together, the proportion of likely voters preferring the option of no garbage fee (i.e., to maintain the status quo in Houston) ranges (from high to low) as follows: Latino Republicans (83%), Black Democrats (64%), white Republicans (59%), Latino Democrats (49%) and white Democrats (34%).

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