

PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF CRIME, SENTENCING, IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT, & BAIL REFORM IN HARRIS COUNTY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Barbara Jordan Public Policy Research and Survey Center at TSU conducted a representative survey of 1,600 Harris County registered voters from June 24 to July 3, 2025.

46% of Harris County residents feel very safe when outside and alone in their neighborhood during the day, 40% feel somewhat safe, 10% somewhat unsafe and 4% very unsafe.

22% of Harris County residents feel very safe when outside and alone in their neighborhood during the night, 44% feel somewhat safe, 23% somewhat unsafe and 11% very unsafe.

While 46% of Harris County residents feel very safe when outside and alone in their neighborhood during the day, only 22% feel very safe when outside and alone in their neighborhood at night.

While only 14% of Harris County residents feel somewhat or very unsafe when outside and alone in their neighborhood during the day, 34% feel somewhat or very unsafe when outside and alone in their neighborhood at night.

77% of Harris County residents are either very concerned (36%) or somewhat concerned (41%) about crime affecting them or a member of their family.

54% of Harris County residents consider the problem of crime in Harris County to be very serious, 34% somewhat serious, 11% not too serious, and 1% not at all serious.

11% of Harris County residents consider the problem of crime in their neighborhood to be very serious, 34% somewhat serious, 40% not too serious, and 15% not at all serious.

While 54% of Harris County residents consider the problem of crime in Harris County to be very serious, only 11% have the same opinion of crime in their neighborhood.

While 51% of Harris County residents consider the problem of crime in their neighborhood to be not too serious or not at all serious, only 12% have the same opinion of crime in Harris County.

64% of Harris County residents believe the amount of crime in Harris County has increased over the past year, compared to 29% who believe it has stayed the same and 7% that it has decreased.

37% of Harris County residents believe the amount of crime in their neighborhood has increased over the past year, compared to 57% who believe it has stayed the same and 6% that it has decreased.

54% of Harris County residents feel there are too few police officers patrolling their neighborhood, 42% feel there is the right number and 4% feel there are too many patrolling it.

63% of Harris County residents say judges in Harris County are not tough enough on criminals, 31% that they are about right in their treatment and 6% that they are too tough on criminals.

76% of Harris County residents believe that the amount of prison time and other punishments given to people convicted of violent crimes like murder, rape and armed robbery in Harris County is too lenient, 22% that it is about right and 2% that it is too harsh.

76% of Harris County residents believe that the amount of prison time and other punishments given to people convicted of non-violent property crimes like burglary, auto-theft and car breakins in Harris County is too lenient, 17% that it is about right and 7% that it is too harsh.

36% of Harris County residents believe that the amount of prison time and other punishments given to people convicted of non-violent drug crimes like possession or sale of illegal drugs in Harris County is too lenient, 20% that it is about right and 44% that it is too harsh.

The proportion of Harris County residents who believe the following groups of people, when sentenced in Harris County, are treated worse than other people convicted of similar crimes ranges from highs of 69% (Low-Income people), 63% (Black people) and 55% (Latino people) to lows of 18% (Asian American people), 8% (White people) and 3% (High-Income people).

The proportion of Harris County residents who believe the following groups of people, when sentenced in Harris County, are treated better than other people convicted of similar crimes ranges from highs of 76% (High-Income people) and 57% (White people) to lows of 23% (Asian American people), 11% (Black people), 7% (Latino people), and 5% (Low-Income people).

93% of Harris County residents support Texas Senate Joint Resolution 5 (SJR-5), which (if approved by voters in November) would allow judges to deny bail to violent offenders.

86% of Harris County residents support Texas Senate Joint Resolution 1 (SJR-1), which (if it had achieved a two-thirds vote in the Texas House in the spring) would have required judges to deny bail to immigrants in the country illegally who are charged with a violent crime.

63% of Harris County residents support Texas Senate Bill 40 (SB-40), which, staring September 1, prohibits cities and counties from using public funds to pay for bail bonds.

38% of Harris County residents believe that local police in Harris County should always cooperate with federal immigration authorities to deport people, 39% believe they should cooperate in some cases, and 23% believe that they should never cooperate.

95% of Harris County residents believe immigrants living in the country illegally who commit violent crimes should be deported, 60% believe those who commit non-violent property crimes should be deported, and 20% believe those who commit minor traffic offenses should be deported.

32% of Harris County residents believe that immigrants living in the country illegally are less likely than U.S. citizens to commit crimes, 24% believe they are more likely and 44% just as likely.

PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF CRIME, SENTENCING, IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT, & BAIL REFORM IN HARRIS COUNTY

The Barbara Jordan Public Policy Research and Survey Center at Texas Southern University conducted a representative survey of Harris County registered voters to better understand their opinions regarding crime, criminal justice, and public safety in Harris County. The survey was fielded between June 24 and July 3, 2025 by contacting registered voters via SMS text 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 yielded a representative population of Harris County registered voters, the size of which is 1,600 (margin of error of +/- 2.45%).

This is the first of two reports drawing on the data obtained from this survey. It focuses on Harris County residents' perceptions of crime, opinions about the sentencing of convicted criminals in Harris County courts, positions on the extent to which local law enforcement should cooperate with federal immigration authorities, and support for and opposition to several bail reform initiatives debated during the 2025 regular session of the Texas Legislature. The second report will examine Harris County residents' preferences regarding and opinions of different proposals to reduce the amount of crime in Harris County.

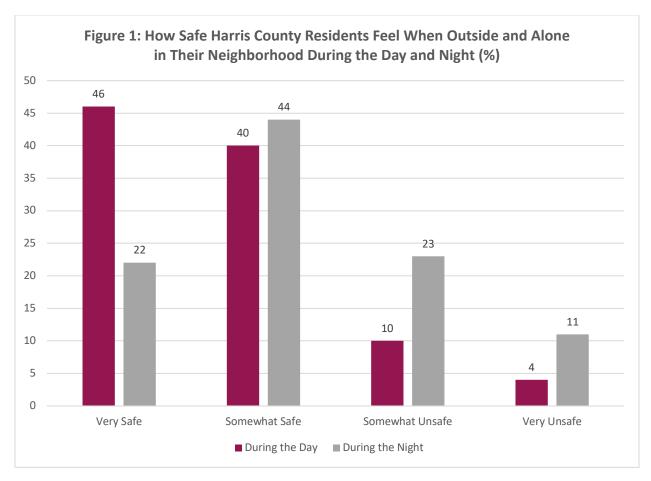
SURVEY POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Women account for 52% of the survey population, men for 47%, and those whose gender identity is something else for 1%. White Texans represent 39% of the survey population, Latino Texans 30% and Black Texans 22%, with Texans identifying with other ethnic/racial groups or having a mixed identity representing 9% of the population. A little less than one-third (30%) of the population is between the ages of 18 and 34, 34% is between the ages of 35 and 54, and 36% is age 55 and older. Just over one-half (51%) of the respondents have a four-year college degree while 49% do not have a four-year college degree. The distribution of partisan identifiers in the population is 47% Democrat, 35% Republican and 11% Independent, with 7% reporting that they either identify with another political party or are unsure of their partisan identification.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY AND CRIME

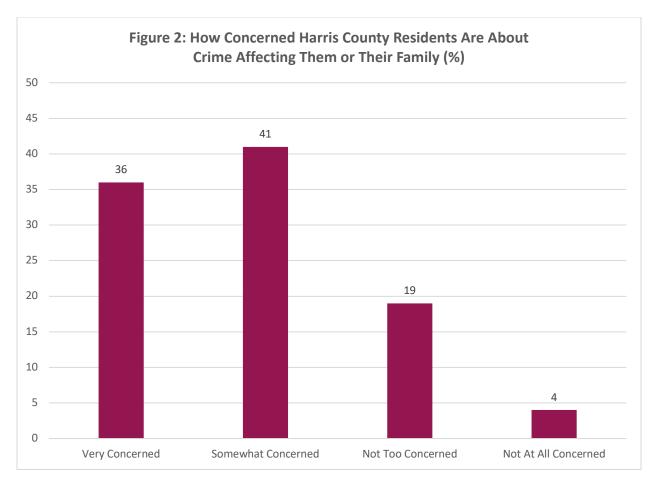
Harris County residents were asked how safe they feel in their neighborhood when they are outside alone during the day and outside alone during the night. Figure 1 reveals that 46% and 22% of Harris County residents feel very safe in their neighborhood during the day and night respectively, 40% and 44% feel somewhat safe, 10% and 23% feel somewhat unsafe, and 4% and 11% feel very unsafe. Of note is that more than twice as many Harris County residents feel very safe outside alone in their neighborhood during the day as feel very safe at night (46% vs. 22%)

while more than twice as many feel unsafe (somewhat or very) during the night as feel unsafe during the day (34% vs. 14%).



White Harris County residents (58%) are significantly more likely than Black (38%) and Latino (37%) Harris County residents to report that they feel very safe outside alone in their neighborhood during the day. Conversely, there do not exist any significant ethnic/racial differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who report that they feel very safe outside alone in their neighborhood during the night. There also do not exist any significant partisan differences among Harris County residents in regard to how safe they feel alone outside in their neighborhood during the day or the night.

Harris County residents were asked how concerned they are about crime affecting them or a member of their family. Figure 2 highlights that 36% are very concerned, 41% somewhat concerned, 19% not too concerned, and 4% not at all concerned. In a similar vein, 18% of these Harris County residents report that either they or a member of their family had been a victim of a crime over the past year, with almost one-third of those crimes involving either a weapon or physical violence.



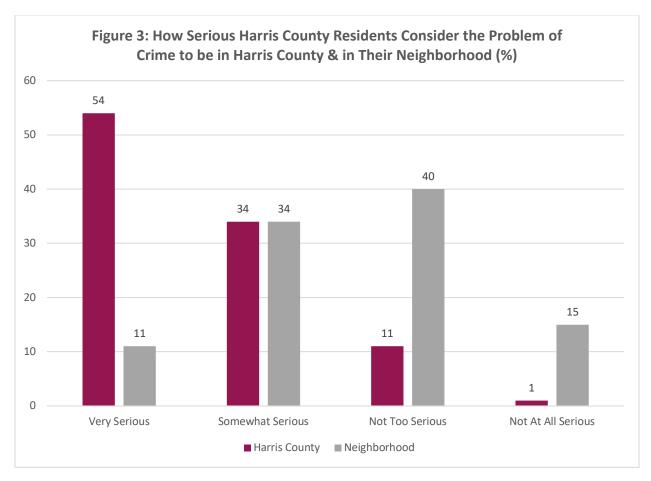
White Harris County residents (27%) are significantly less likely than Black (42%) and Latino (42%) Harris County residents to report being very concerned about crime affecting them or a member of their family. Harris County Republicans (46%) are significantly more likely than Harris County Democrats (27%) to be very concerned about crime affecting them or a member of their family.

There do not exist any significant ethnic/racial or partisan differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who report that during the past year either they or a member of their family were a victim of crime.

Harris County residents were asked how serious they consider the problem of crime to be in Harris County and how serious they consider the problem of crime to be in their neighborhood. Figure 3 details that 54% and 11% consider the problem of crime in Harris County and in their neighborhood to be very serious, respectively, 34% and 34% consider it to be somewhat serious, 11% and 40% consider it to be not too serious, and 1% and 15% consider it to be not at all serious.

Almost five times as many Harris County residents consider crime to be a very serious problem in Harris County overall (54%) as in their own neighborhood (11%). Conversely, while more than half (55%) of Harris County residents consider crime to be either a not too serious (40%) or not at all

serious (15%) problem in their neighborhood, only 12% feel the same way about Harris County overall, with 11% considering the crime problem to be not too serious and 1% not at all serious.

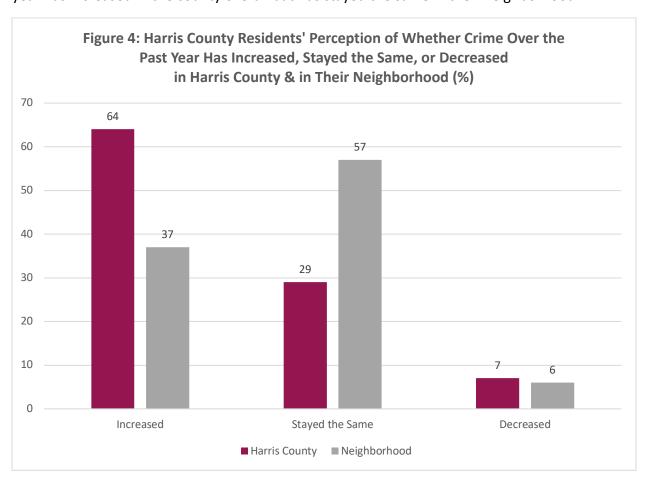


Black (63%) and Latino (60%) Harris County residents are significantly more likely than White Harris County residents (45%) to say that they consider the problem of crime in Harris County to be very serious. Republican (68%) Harris County residents are significantly more likely than Democratic Harris County residents (41%) to consider the problem of crime in Harris County to be very serious.

Among the six principal ethnic/racial-partisan groups in Harris County, the proportion of Harris County residents who consider crime in Harris County to be a very serious problem ranges from highs of 77% (Black Republicans), 75% (Latino Republicans), 64% (White Republicans), 59% (Black Democrats) and 46% (Latino Democrats) to a low of 21% (White Democrats). While Republicans do not differ significantly in their belief of crime being very serious based on their ethnicity/race, Black and Latino Democrats are significantly more likely than White Democrats to believe that crime is a very serious problem in Harris County.

In contrast to perceptions of crime in Harris County, there do not exist significant ethnic/racial or partisan differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who believe that the problem of crime in their neighborhood is very serious (or somewhat serious).

Harris County residents were asked whether they thought the amount crime in Harris County and the amount of crime in their neighborhood had increased, decreased or remained the same over the past year. Figure 4 reveals that almost two-thirds (64%) of Harris County residents believe the amount of crime in Harris County increased over the past year, while 29% believe it has stayed the same, with only 7% of the opinion that the amount of crime has decreased. In contrast, more than half of Harris County residents (57%) think that the amount of crime in their neighborhood has remained the same over the course of the past year, with 37% believing it has increased and 6% that it has decreased. In sum, for a majority of Harris County residents, crime over the past year has increased in the county overall but has stayed the same in their neighborhood.



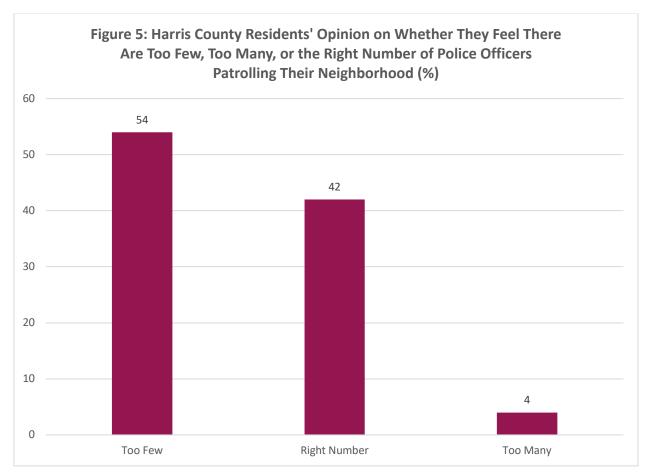
Latino (63%) and Black (58%) Harris County residents are significantly more likely than White Harris County residents (46%) to believe that the amount of crime in Harris County has increased over the past year. Republican Harris County residents (70%) are also significantly more likely than

Democratic Harris County residents (43%) to believe the amount of crime in Harris County has increased over the past year.

Among the six principal partisan-ethnic/racial groups in Harris County, the proportion of Harris County residents who believe the amount of crime has increased in Harris County over the past year ranges from highs of 81% (Latino Republicans) 74% (Black Republicans), 65% (White Republicans), 56% (Black Democrats) and 52% (Latino Democrats) to a low of 23% (White Democrats). While Republicans do not differ dramatically in their belief of crime having increased over the past year based on their ethnicity/race (though Latino Republicans are moderately more likely than White Republicans to believe crime has increased), Black and Latino Democrats are more than twice as likely as White Democrats to believe that the amount of crime in Harris County increased over the past year.

In contrast to perceptions regarding an increase or decrease in the amount of crime in Harris County, there do not exist significant ethnic/racial or partisan differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who believe that the amount of crime in their neighborhood has increased over the past year.

Harris County residents were asked whether they feel there are too few, too many, or the right number of police officers patrolling their neighborhood. Figure 5 highlights that Harris County residents are relatively evenly split between those who believe there are too few police officers patrolling their neighborhood (54%) and those who believe there is the right number of police officers patrolling their neighborhood (42%), with only 4% of the opinion that there are too many police officers patrolling their neighborhood.

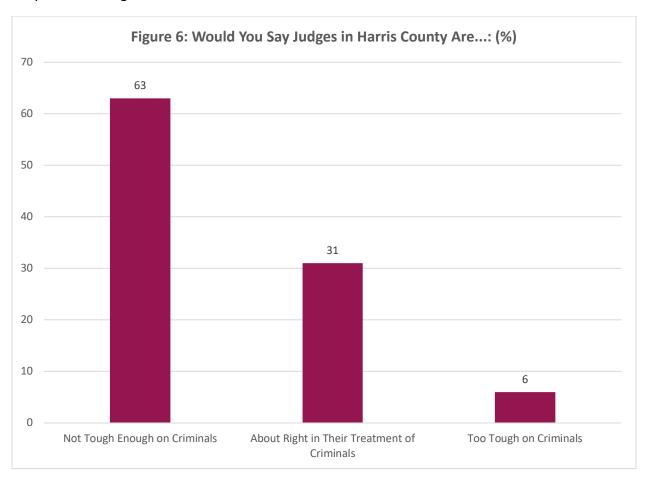


Latino Harris County residents (65%) are significantly more likely than White Harris County residents (45%) to feel that there are too few police officers patrolling their neighborhood, with Black residents in between (54%). Republican Harris County residents (61%) are significantly more likely than Democratic Harris County residents (47%) to feel there are too few police officers patrolling their neighborhood.

Among the six principal partisan-ethnic/racial groups in Harris County, the proportion of Harris County residents who feel there are too few police officers patrolling their neighborhood ranges from a high of 74% (Latino Republicans) to a low of 33% (White Democrats), with Black Democrats (55%), White Republicans (55%), Latino Democrats (54%) and Black Republicans (53%) closely bunched together in between.

HARRIS COUNTY COURTS AND JUDGES AND SENTENCING

Harris County residents were asked if they would say that judges in Harris County are not tough enough on criminals, too tough on criminals, or about right in their treatment of criminals. Figure 6 highlights that more than three-fifths (63%) of Harris County residents think that Harris County judges are not tough enough on criminals, while 6% believe they are too tough and 31% think they are about right in their treatment of criminals.

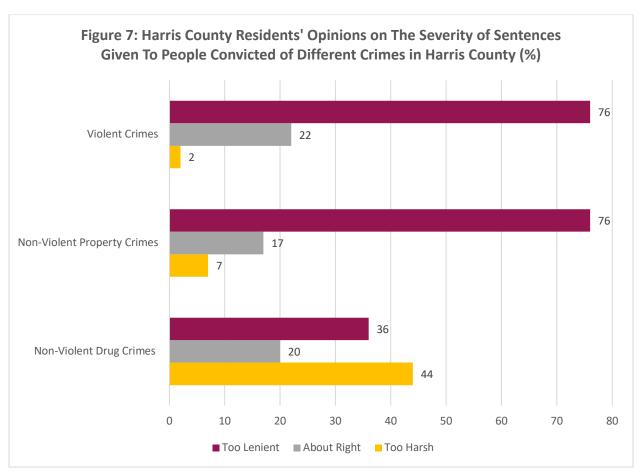


Latino Harris County residents (69%) are significantly more likely than Black Harris County residents (51%) to believe that Harris County judges are not tough enough in their treatment of criminals, with White Harris County residents in between (61%). Republican Harris County residents (89%) are significantly more likely than Democratic Harris County residents (42%) to believe that Harris County judges are not tough enough in their treatment of criminals.

Among the six principal partisan-ethnic/racial groups in Harris County, the proportion of Harris County residents who believe that Harris County judges are not tough enough on criminals ranges from highs of 91% (Latino Republicans), 89% (Black Republicans) and 87% (White Republicans) to lows of 51% (Latino Democrats), 48% (Black Democrats) and 28% (White Democrats).

Harris County residents were asked if they thought the amount of prison time and other punishments given to people convicted of committing three different types of crimes in Harris County are too harsh, too lenient, or about right. The three different types of crimes assessed were: violent crimes (like murder, armed robbery or rape), non-violent drug crimes (like possession or sale of illegal drugs), and non-violent property crimes (likely burglary, car break-ins, or auto-theft).

Figure 7 reveals that more than three out of four (76%) Harris County residents believe that the sentences given to people convicted of violent crimes in Harris County are too lenient, with only one in 50 (2%) believing the sentences are too harsh, and 22% thinking the sentences are about right.



More than three out of four (76%) Harris County residents believe that the sentences given to people convicted of non-violent property crimes in Harris County are too lenient, with only one in 14 (7%) believing the sentences are too harsh, and 17% thinking the sentences are about right.

In contrast to violent crimes and to non-violent property crimes, where more than three out of four Harris County residents believe the sentences handed out by Harris County judges are too lenient, only a little more than one-third (36%) of Harris County residents believe the amount of

prison time and other punishments given to people convicted of non-violent drug crimes are too lenient, with a plurality (44%) believing they are too harsh, and 20% that they are about right.

There do not exist any significant ethnic/racial differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who believe the sentences handed out to those who have committed violent crimes are too lenient, however Latino Harris County residents (85%) are significantly more likely than Black Harris County residents (65%) to believe that the sentences of those who have committed non-violent property crimes are too lenient, with Latino Harris County residents (47%) also significantly more likely than Black Harris county residents (17%) to believe that the sentences of those convicted of non-violent illegal drug related crimes are too lenient.

Harris County Republicans are significantly more likely than Harris County Democrats to believe that the sentences given to people convicted of violent crimes (90% vs. 62%), non-violent property crimes (91% vs. 62%), and, especially, illegal drug related non-violent crimes (59% vs. 19%) are too lenient. However, it is important to note that more than three-fifths of Harris County Democrats believe that the sentences for violent and non-violent property crimes in Harris County are too lenient.

Harris County residents were asked if they thought that when sentenced, six different types of people are treated better, worse, or the same as others convicted of similar crimes in Harris County. The six different types of people evaluated were: Asian American people, Black people, Latino people, White people, Low-Income people, and High-Income people.

Figure 8 underscores the existence of stark income and ethnic/racial differences in how Harris County residents believe that those convicted of crimes are treated in Harris County compared to others convicted of similar crimes. The largest gap is income based, with 69% and 5% respectively believing that Low-Income people are treated worse and better, and 3% and 76% believing that High-Income people are treated worse and better. Profound ethnic/racial differences also exist, with 63% and 55% of Harris County residents of the opinion that Black and Latino people convicted of crimes are treated worse than others, compared to only 18% and 8% who believe Asian American and White people are treated worse than others. Conversely, while 57% of Harris County residents believe that White people convicted of crimes are treated better than others, the same opinion is held by only 23%, 11% and 7% for Asian American, Black and Latino people, respectively.

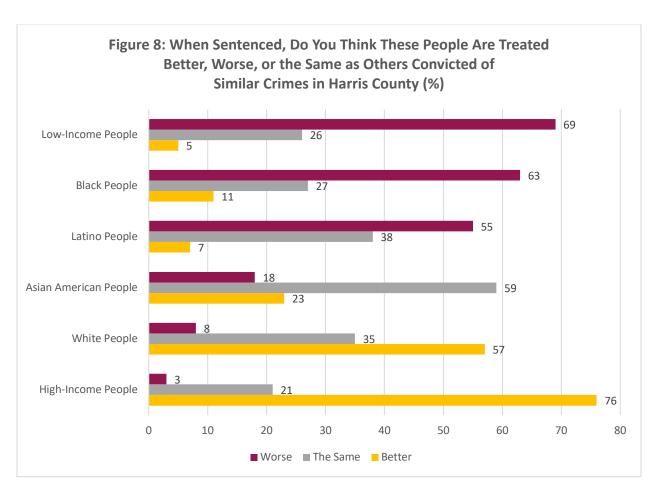


Table 1 provides the distribution of White, Latino and Black Harris County residents who believe that people belonging to the six groups in Figure 8 are treated worse or better than others when sentenced after having been convicted of similar crimes in Harris County. More than two-thirds of Black (89%), Latino (79%) and White (70%) Harris County residents believe that High-Income people are treated better than others, and, conversely, more than three-fifths of Black (89%), Latino (65%) and White (63%) Harris County residents believe that Low-Income people are treated worse than others when sentenced following conviction in Harris County.

Table 1: Proportion of White, Latino & Black Harris County Residents Who Believe Members of the Six Groups Are Treated Worse and Better than Others Convicted of the Same Crimes

Group of People	White Residents (% Worse/% Better)	Latino Residents (% Worse/% Better)	Black Residents (% Worse/% Better)
Low-Income People	63/7	65/5	89/1
Black People	53/13	60/13	90/3
Latino People	48/6	61/4	66/9
Asian American People	20/14	19/19	14/44
White People	10/43	5/60	4/83
High-Income People	4/70	2/79	3/89

In regard to ethnic/racial differences in the belief that members of the four ethnic/racial groups examined are treated worse or better than others, the three largest gaps involve Black residents (90%) compared to White (53%) and Latino (60%) residents believing that Black people are treated worse than others and Black residents (83%) compared to White residents (43%) believing that White people are treated better compared to others when being sentenced for similar crimes in Harris County.

BAIL RELATED LEGISLATION IN THE 2025 REGULAR SESSION OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE

During the 2025 biennial regular session (January-June) of the Texas Legislature, multiple bills were debated related to bail reform. In the survey, Harris County residents were asked about their level of support for and opposition to three of these bills, all of which were authored by Texas State Senator Joan Huffman (R-Houston), using the following language.

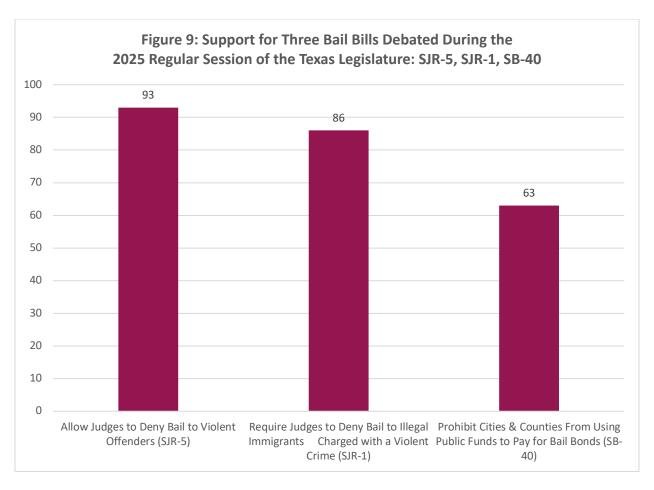
For Senate Joint Resolution 1 (SJR-1), Harris County residents were asked: "Do you support or oppose the proposed amendment to the Texas Constitution that would require a judge to deny bail to any immigrant in the country illegally who is accused of committing a range of serious felony offenses such as murder, rape, indecency with a child, and armed robbery?"

For Senate Joint Resolution 5 (SJR-5), Harris County residents were asked: "Do you support or oppose the proposed amendment to the Texas Constitution that would allow a judge to deny bail to individuals charged with murder, sexual assault, human trafficking, aggravated assault or aggravated robbery if the judge believes the denial of bail is necessary to either ensure the person appears in court or ensure the safety of the community?"

For Senate Bill 40 (SB-40), Harris County residents were asked: "Do you support or oppose legislation that prohibits cities and counties from using public funds to pay for bail bonds for individuals charged with a crime for whom a judge has set cash bail?"

During the 2025 regular legislative session, SB-40 passed and was signed into law by Governor Greg Abbott while SJR-5 passed and will be voted on by Texans in the November 2025 constitutional amendment election. In contrast, while SJR-1 was passed by the Texas Senate, it narrowly missed obtaining the two-thirds support in the Texas House needed to be placed on the ballot in November.

Figure 9 provides the proportion of Harris County residents who support SJR-5, SJR-1 and SB-40. More than nine out of ten (96%) support SJR-5, and nearly nine out of ten (86%) support SJR-1. SB-40 enjoys the support of more than three-fifths of Harris County residents (63%), but also, unlike SJR-5 (7%) and SJR-1 (14%), is opposed by a significant minority (37%) of Harris County residents.



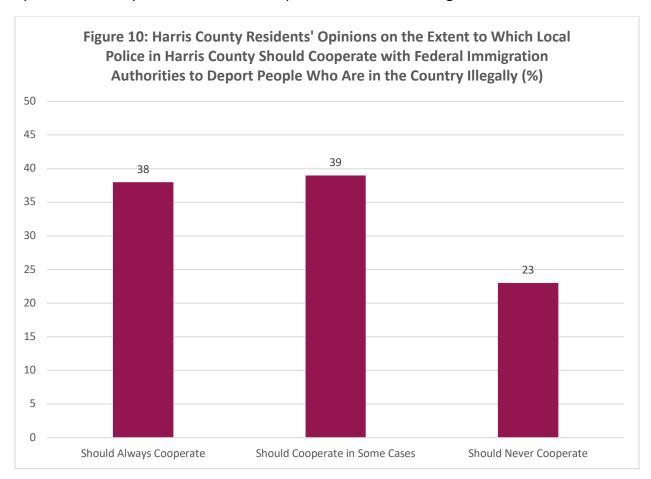
Support for SJR-5 is comparable among Latino (96%), White (92%) and Black (90%) Harris County residents as well as among Republican (98%) and Democratic (90%) Harris County residents.

Support for SJR-1 is comparable among Latino (92%), Black (84%), and White (82%) Harris County residents, while Republican Harris County residents (98%) are notably more likely than Democratic Harris County residents (78%) to support SJR-1, although it is important to note that close to eight out of 10 Democrats support the legislation. Among the six main ethnic/racial-partisan groups, support for SJR-1 is highest among Latino Republicans (99%), White Republicans (97%), and Black Republicans (94%) and lowest among Latino Democrats (88%), Black Democrats (83%), and, especially, White Democrats (63%).

Support for SB-40 is relatively comparable among White (66%), Latino (62%), and Black (56%) Harris County residents. In contrast Harris County Republicans (80%) are significantly more likely than Harris County Democrats (52%) to support SB-40. Among the six main ethnic/racial-partisan groups, support for SB-40 is highest among White Republicans (82%), Latino Republicans (79%), and Black Republicans (69%) and lowest among Latino Democrats (55%), Black Democrats (54%), and White Democrats (46%).

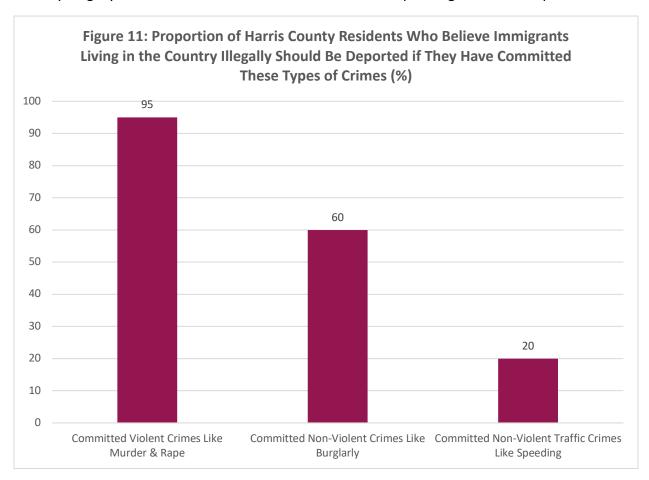
IMMIGRATION: LOCAL POLICE COOPERATION & DEPORTATION

Harris County residents were asked to what extent they believe local police in Harris County should cooperate with federal immigration authorities to deport people who are in the country illegally. Figure 10 reveals that relatively equal shares of Harris County residents believe local police should always cooperate (38%) and should cooperate in some cases (39%), with 23% of the opinion that local police should never cooperate with federal immigration authorities.



There do not exist any significant ethnic/racial differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who believe local police should cooperate with federal immigration authorities to deport people. There do however exist significant partisan differences, with Harris County Republicans (74%) significantly more likely than Harris County Democrats (14%) to believe that local police should always cooperate with federal immigration authorities, and Harris County Democrats (36%) significantly more likely than Harris County Republicans (4%) to believe that local police in Harris County should never cooperate with federal immigration authorities to deport people.

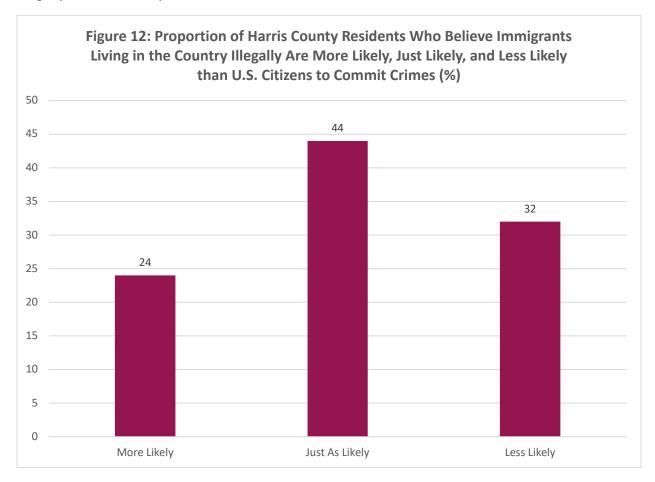
Harris County residents were asked if they believe immigrants living in the country illegally should be deported if they committed three different types of crimes: violent crimes like murder armed robbery and rape, non-violent property crimes likely burglary, car break-ins and auto-theft, and non-violent traffic crimes like speeding. Figure 11 highlights that virtually all Harris County residents (95%) believe that immigrants living in the country illegally who commit violent crimes should be deported. A majority of three-fifths (60%) believe that immigrants living in the country illegally who commit non-violent crimes like burglary and auto-theft should be deported. In contrast, only one in five (20%) Harris County residents believes that immigrants living in the country illegally who commit non-violent traffic crimes like speeding should be deported.



There do not exist any significant ethnic/racial or partisan differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who believe that immigrants living in the country illegally who have committed violent crimes should be deported. There also do not exist any significant ethnic/racial differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who believe that immigrants living in the country illegally who have committed non-violent property crimes should be deported, but there are significant partisan differences, with 84% of Republicans, but only 44% of Democrats, believing they should be deported. Finally, there do not exist any significant ethnic/racial differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who believe that immigrants living in the country illegally who have committed non-violent traffic crimes should be deported, but, once again, there do

exist significant partisan differences, with 43% of Republicans, but only 5% of Democrats, believing they should be deported.

Harris County residents were asked whether they believe that immigrants living in the country illegally are more likely, just as likely, or less likely than U.S. citizens to commit crimes. Figure 12 indicates that the largest proportion of Harris County residents believe immigrants living in the country illegally are just as likely as U.S. citizens to commit crimes (44%), followed by those who believe they are less likely (32%), with 24% of the opinion that immigrants living in the country illegally are more likely to commit crimes than are U.S. citizens.



There do not exist any significant ethnic/racial differences in the proportion of Harris County residents who believe immigrants living in the country illegally are more, less or just as likely as U.S. citizens to commit crimes. Harris County residents are however sharply divided along partisan lines in regard to their position on this issue. While 53% of Republicans believe immigrants living in the country illegally are more likely than U.S. citizens to commit crimes, the same is true for only 6% of Democrats, and, while 52% of Democrats believe immigrants living in the country illegally are less likely than U.S. citizens to commit crimes, the same is true for only 6% of Republicans.

CONFIDENCE IN HARRIS COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATIONS

Harris County residents were asked how much confidence they have in five Harris County criminal justice-related organizations: the City of Houston Police Department (HPD), Crime Stoppers of Houston, Harris County Criminal Courts at Law, Harris County District Attorney's Office, and Harris County Sheriff's Office (HCSO). The response options were: a great deal, quite a lot, not very much, none at all, and don't know enough about the organization to have an opinion.

Table 2 provides the proportion of Harris County residents who have either a great deal or quite a lot of confidence on one hand, and not very much confidence or none at all on the other, in the five organizations, as well as the proportion who did not know enough about the organization to have an opinion about it. The proportions with either a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in the organization range from highs of 49% (Harris County Sheriff's Office), 45% (City of Houston Police Department) and 41% (Crime Stoppers of Houston) to lows of 29% (Harris County Criminal Courts at Law) and 28% (Harris County District Attorney's Office). The proportions with either not very much confidence in the organization or none at all ranges from highs of 58% (Harris County Criminal Courts at Law) and 57% (Harris County District Attorney's Office) to lows of 47% (City of Houston Police Department), 42% (Harris County Sheriff's Office) and 38% (Crime Stoppers of Houston). The proportion of Harris County residents who don't know enough about the organization to have an opinion about it ranges from highs of 21% for Crime Stoppers of Houston and 15% for the Harris County District Attorney's Office to lows of 9% for the Harris County Sheriff's Office and 8% for the City of Houston Police Department, with the Harris County Criminal Courts at Law in between (13%).

Table 2: Harris County Resident Confidence in Five Criminal Justice Organizations (%)

Criminal Justice Organization	Great Deal/	Not Very Much/	Don't Know
	Quite A Lot	None At All	Enough About
Harris County Sheriff's Office (HCSO)	49	42	9
City of Houston Police Department (HPD)	45	47	8
Crime Stoppers of Houston	41	38	21
Harris County Criminal Courts at Law	29	58	13
Harris County District Attorney's Office	28	57	15

Figure 13 provides the net-level of confidence (the percentage with a great deal or quite a lot of confidence minus the percentage with not very much confidence or none at all) for the five criminal justice organizations. The net-level of confidence ranges from highs of 7% (Harris County Sheriff's Office, 3% (Crime Stoppers of Houston) and -2% (Houston Police Department) to lows of 29% for both the Harris County Criminal Courts at Law and the Harris County District Attorney's Office.

