

2012 QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY
ORLEANS AND JEFFERSON PARISHES



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Survey Research Center

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You can view SRC surveys on:
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and to the students in Dr. Chervenak's Public Opinion class
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SUMMARY

- Voters in New Orleans are mixed in their perception of the quality of life in their city. This is expressed through evaluations of conditions in general and through opinions on specific items.
 - The 2012 survey indicates that more New Orleans residents say the city has become better than say it has become worse over the last 5 years.
 - Compared to 2006, twice as many people in New Orleans mention crime as the biggest problem facing the city.
 - The percentage of New Orleans voters who say that crime is increasing has risen 26 percentage points since 2010.
 - The percentage of New Orleans voters feeling less safe around their home during the night has nearly doubled since 2010.
 - The perceived quality of police protection has declined since 2008.
 - The percentage of New Orleans voters who say they hear more gunfire in their neighborhoods at night is lower than reported in 2004.
 - The perception about prospects for employment and industry and jobs coming to Orleans has improved, but is still more negative than positive.
 - The perceived quality of public schools in Orleans has improved significantly compared to pre-Katrina evaluations.
 - Orleans Parish voters' rating of most government services has improved since 2008, or more accurately, has become less negative.
 - New Orleans voters rate the Criminal Court more negatively than the District Attorney and the Police Superintendent.
 - Less than a majority of New Orleans residents approve of the job the City Council is doing.

- As in all of the past Quality of Life surveys, voters in Jefferson are more satisfied than voters in Orleans with life in their parish and with specific government services. Although they are more pessimistic about crime, they are more optimistic about employment prospects and jobs coming into the parish.
 - Jefferson residents rate Sheriff Newell Normand, Parish President John Young and the Parish Council very positively.

- New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu enjoys a high level of approval, but his approval level has declined slightly in the past two years. Although that decline has occurred exclusively among black voters, nearly 60% of African-Americans approve of the mayor's performance in office.
 - Part of the explanation for Mayor Landrieu's loss of support among blacks is their increasingly negative evaluations of employment prospects and their increasing concern about crime. Black females are more likely to approve of the mayor than black males.

THE QUALITY OF LIFE SERIES

The UNO Survey Research Center began its Quality of Life series in 1986. Since then the quality of life and government services in Jefferson and Orleans parishes has been assessed every other year. The current 2012 survey is the sixteenth in the series, and in this report we pay particular attention to changes in both parishes that have occurred over the last two to ten years.

The 2012 study is a return to the more conventional examination of quality of life in the region. The focus of the study changed immediately after Katrina to identify the key problems and difficulties people were facing and how they were coping in the aftermath of the devastation. Although Katrina changed our world we believe that we are far enough removed from that event to have attained a degree of equilibrium that permits us to examine quality of life in the same way we did prior to 2005.

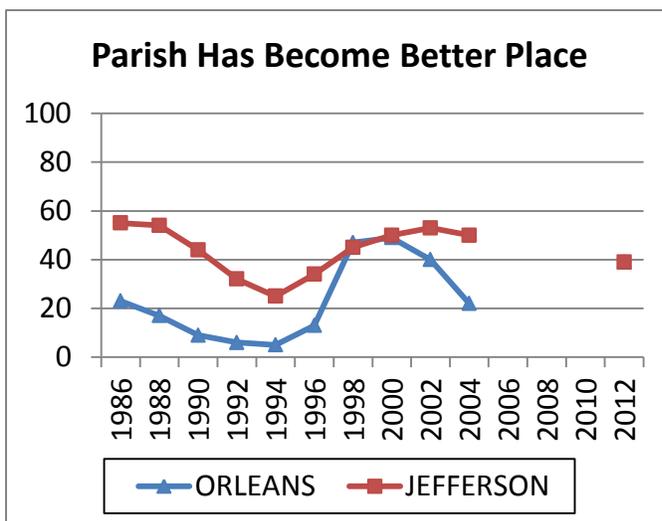
These surveys are designed to provide an ongoing picture of how voters view local government services and the general quality of life. They highlight the problems that are of greatest concern to the voters, as well as areas of satisfaction in their parish. The twenty-six-year time series can be used to assess the effects of events, programs, and policies. The series can also inform the public and officials about specific areas of perceived deterioration or improvement.

The results of the Quality of Life surveys represent the **perceptions and opinions** of the registered voters of the two parishes. The results are not objective measures of the quality of life or the quality of government services.

GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE

(Tables 1 & 2)

As has been the case in all of the surveys since 1986, Jefferson voters are quite satisfied with life in their parish. The high level of satisfaction in Jefferson (93%) contrasts with New Orleans where voters are less satisfied (66%). This difference is what we would expect when comparing a lower income city with a more middle income suburb.

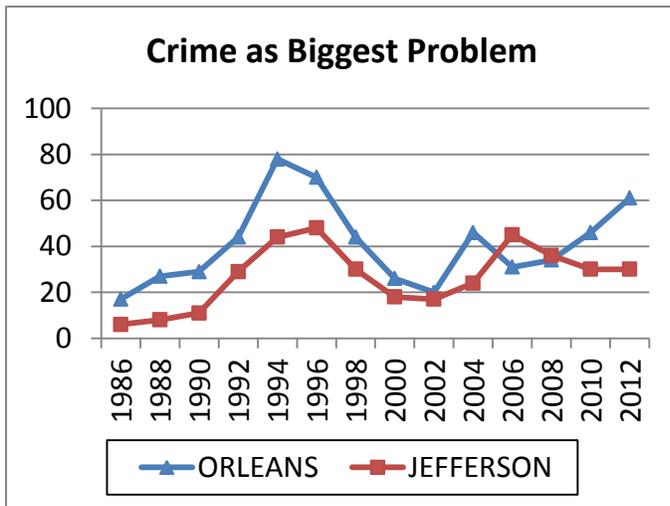


While the level of satisfaction in Jefferson has remained high and fairly stable, Orleans has seen a nine percentage point decline in satisfaction since 2010. A partial explanation for this is offered later in this report.

In another general measure of the quality of life, we asked voters if they thought their parish had become a better or worse place to live, or whether there had been no change over the past five years. In New Orleans voters were considerably more positive about the direction of the city than they were in 2004, the last time they were asked

this question. **In 2004, 22% said that the city had gotten better, but today, 39% have that perception.** Public opinion prior to Katrina was trending negative, but there appears to a more positive perception of life in New Orleans today. The sentiment in Jefferson is similar with 39% saying life in the parish is better and 21% saying it has become a worse place to live.

Increased optimism about the future in Orleans is also indicated by a slight increase in the percentage of residents who believe that the parish will become a better place to live in the next five years. Two years ago 55% believed the parish would be better, while 59% express that sentiment this year. Jefferson residents saying the parish will become a better place rose from 51% in 2010 to 55% today.

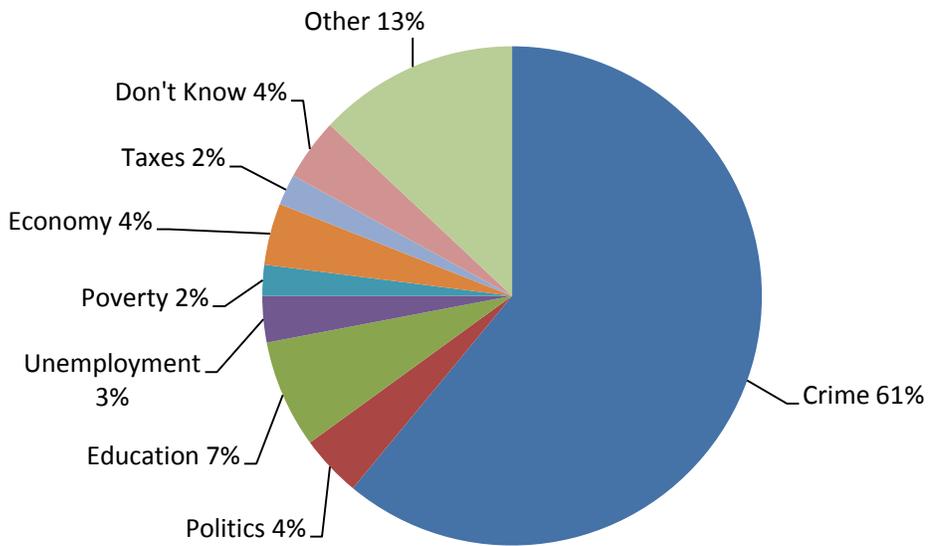


While crime is mentioned most often as the biggest problem in both parishes, with the exception of 2006, it is mentioned more often in Orleans than in Jefferson. When asked what they think is the biggest problem facing the parish, 61% of the city’s voters mentioned crime compared to 30% of respondents in Jefferson. The concern about crime appears to have leveled off in Jefferson while Orleans has experienced a 15 percentage point increase since 2010.

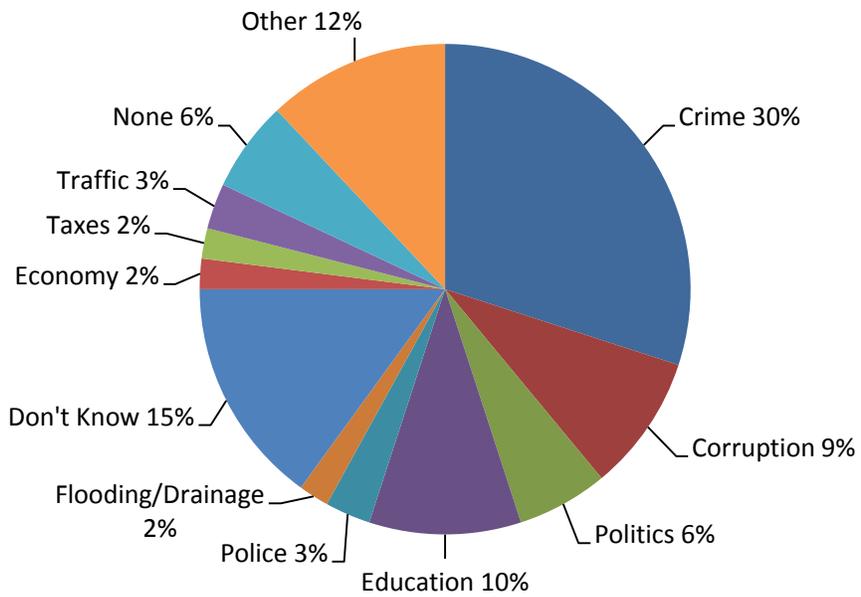
The upward trend in mentioning crime as the biggest problem in Orleans is quite a significant departure from the downward trend observed right after Katrina. After reaching 46% in 2004 in Orleans, it dipped to a low of 31% in 2006 and remained in the low thirties until 2010 when it increased to 46%. **The concern about crime as the biggest problem in Orleans has doubled over the past six years.**

Because the concern about crime is so dominant in Orleans, other problems tend to get crowded out. Education is the second most often cited problem in New Orleans, despite all the reform in the city’s public education system. The concern about education was the same as it was in 2010. Concern about unemployment and the economy taken together was expressed by 7% of respondents, but that was down from 11% in 2010. Another area of improvement was decrease in the mention of streets as the biggest problem, falling from 4% two years ago to 1% today.

Biggest Problem Facing Parish Orleans 2012



Biggest Problem Facing Parish Jefferson 2012



Just as in Orleans, education is the second most often cited problem in Jefferson. Political corruption was the third most important problem. If we combine this category with the comments about political leaders, politics, and government, 15% of Jefferson residents are concerned about the political situation in the parish. It's also interesting to note that 6% of registered voters in Jefferson responded "none" when asked what they thought the biggest problem was in the parish and another 15% gave a "don't know" response.

Biggest Problems Facing the Parish, 2010 & 2012

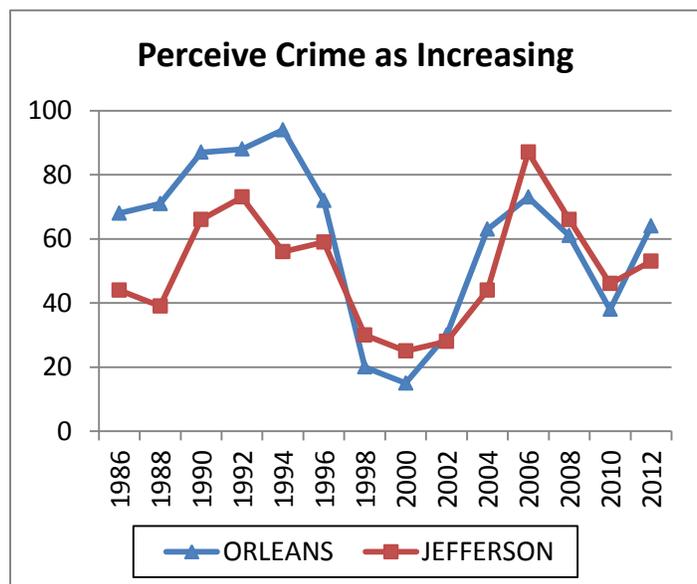
	2010	2012
Orleans		
Crime	46%	61%
Economic Problems*	11%	7%
Education	6%	7%
Jefferson		
Crime	30%	30%
Education	10%	10%
Political Corruption	10%	9%
Traffic/Growth	2%	4%

*Note: Economic Problems include any mention of unemployment, lack of business, or just "economy."

FOCUS ON CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (Tables 3 through 8)

Today voters in New Orleans and Jefferson are more negative about the trend in crime than they were two years ago. In Orleans the number saying that crime has rose from 39% in 2010 to 64% today. Jefferson Parish saw a rise in the perception of crime increasing for the first time since 2004.

These more negative perceptions about crime are probably reflecting the murder rate in Orleans, which has increased from 175 in 2010 to 199 the following year. The psychological impact of seeing more murders on TV or in the neighborhood has negative effects on perceptions about



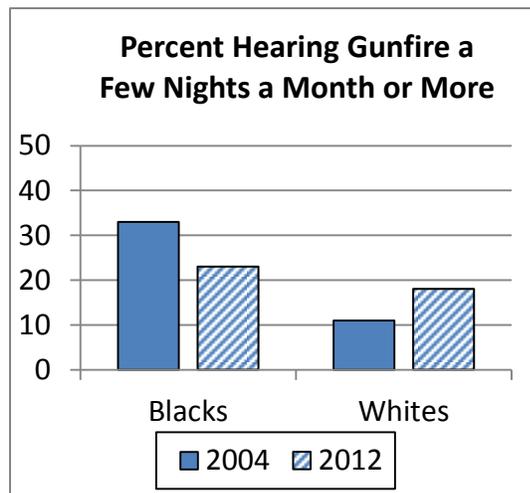
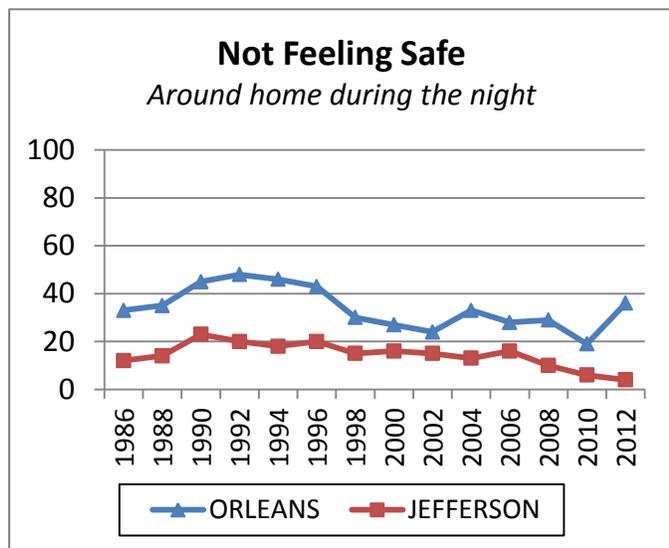
crime, regardless of trends in other types of crimes. Today only 5% of Orleans voters believe that crime is decreasing compared to 10% two years ago.

Notice that the trend lines for perceptions of crime are similar in Jefferson and Orleans. **Perceptions about crime in Jefferson tend to track perceptions about crime in Orleans regardless of actual Jefferson crime trends.** In Jefferson there were 3 fewer murders in 2011 than in 2010, while robbery, burglary, and theft were up 4% and assaults were down 7% and auto theft was down 18%.¹ But today 5 times as many residents in Jefferson Parish believe crime in their parish is increasing than believe it is decreasing.

Due to common media markets, Jefferson voters watch the same television reports and hear the city crime stories and murder statistics, and infer that crime is a greater problem in their parish as well. Crime in New Orleans affects how voters in Jefferson perceive their own parish.

Attitudes on crime are not based only on perceptions, but one's experience. We asked registered voters whether they or anyone in their family had been a victim of crime in the past three years. One-quarter of them reported being a crime victim. However there was a racial disparity in the results with 34% of whites and 20% of blacks saying they had been victims of crime. This disparity was not found in 2004, the last time this question was asked, when 37% of whites and 35% of blacks reported they had been victimized.

The increase in murders and other crimes has affected New Orleans voters' sense of security in their homes. **Although a majority says they feel safe around their homes during the night, the number not feeling safe has almost doubled from 19% in 2010 to 36% today.** The safety levels felt in New Orleans are, naturally, lower than those in Jefferson. An overwhelming majority (96%) of voters in Jefferson feel safe at night, compared to 63% in New Orleans.



Although a majority says they feel safe around their homes during the night, the number not feeling safe has almost doubled from 19% in 2010 to 36% today. The safety levels felt in New Orleans are, naturally, lower than those in Jefferson. An overwhelming majority (96%) of voters in Jefferson feel safe at night, compared to 63% in New Orleans.

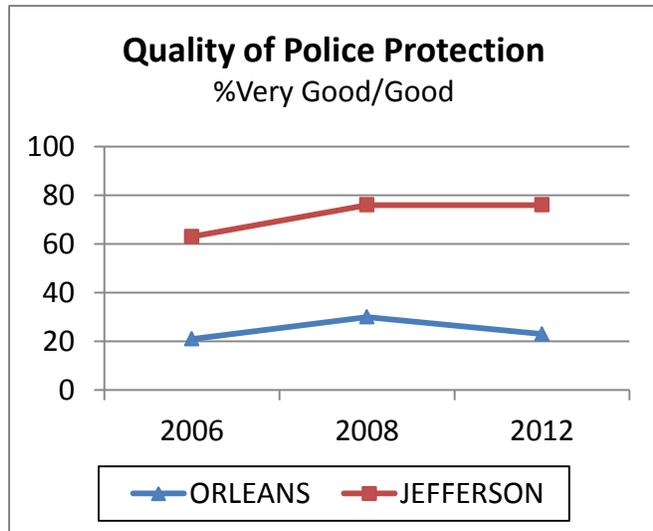
A tangible indicator of lack of safety is hearing gunfire in your neighborhood. In 2012, 21% reported that they heard gunfire around their home at night a few times a month or more. This is slightly lower than what was indicated just prior to Katrina, when 25% heard gunfire at least a few times a month or more. In 2004, 33% of blacks heard gunfire in their neighborhood at least a few times a month or more compared to 11% of

¹ <http://www.jpso.com/CrimeStats/Default.aspx>

whites. Today, however, a lower percentage of blacks and a greater percentage of whites hear gunfire at a rate of a few nights a month or more. The percentage of blacks who hear gunfire on a relatively consistent basis is down 10 percentage points, while it is up 7 percentage points for whites.

Consistent with the perceptions about crime and safety, evaluations of the New Orleans police have declined for the past four years. Four years ago 30% of voters in the City gave the police positive ratings; today that figure is 23%. Another reason for the decline in police evaluations may be the stories about misconduct on the part of a few officers.

Police in Jefferson continue to enjoy a high level of confidence from the voters in that parish. **Jefferson residents are 3 times more likely to positively rate police protection than are Orleans residents.**

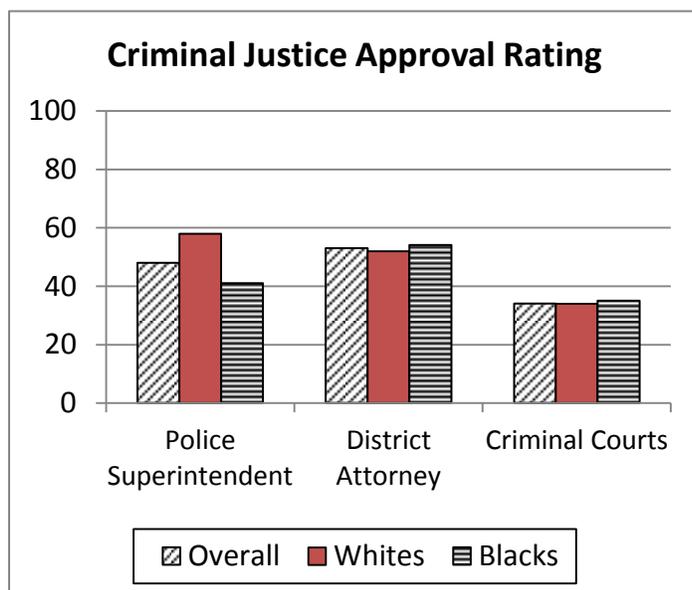


Given that crime is the top concern among the public, this study also probed for attitudes towards the various elements in New Orleans' criminal justice system. We included questions that asked about the job approval of the Police Superintendent Ronal Serpas, the District Attorney Leon Cannizzaro, and the Orleans Parish Criminal Courts.

Overall, 48% approve of the job that Superintendent Serpas is doing while 44% disapprove of his performance. There is racial polarization in evaluations of Serpas; 58% of whites approve of him compared to 41% of African-Americans. One of the more interesting findings is that while blacks are far more likely than whites to strongly disapprove of Serpas (33% to 14%), they are also more likely than whites to strongly approve of his job performance (23% to 14%).

It appears there is not only polarization between blacks and whites when it comes to Serpas' job approval rating, but there is also a divergence of opinion within the African-American community regarding the police chief.

District Attorney Leon Cannizzaro has a 53% job approval rating, with 30% disapproving, and 17% not able to evaluate his performance. There was almost no difference between whites and blacks in Cannizzaro's overall approval rating, but the divide we found within the African-American community in attitudes toward



the police chief was also found when rating the District Attorney. While blacks were nearly twice as likely as whites (19% to 10%) to strongly disapprove of Cannizzaro, African-Americans were also more likely than whites to strongly support him (27% to 22%).

The third element in the criminal justice system we inquired about was Orleans Parish Criminal Courts. Fifty-six percent of Orleans' voters disapproved of the Criminal Courts, while 34% approved of the Courts' performance. There was no racial divide in the evaluation of the criminal court system but African-Americans were split in their evaluations of the courts. They were nearly three times more likely than whites to strongly approve of the criminal courts (19% to 7%), but blacks were also more likely than whites to strongly disapprove of the courts (34% to 28%).

EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (Table 9)

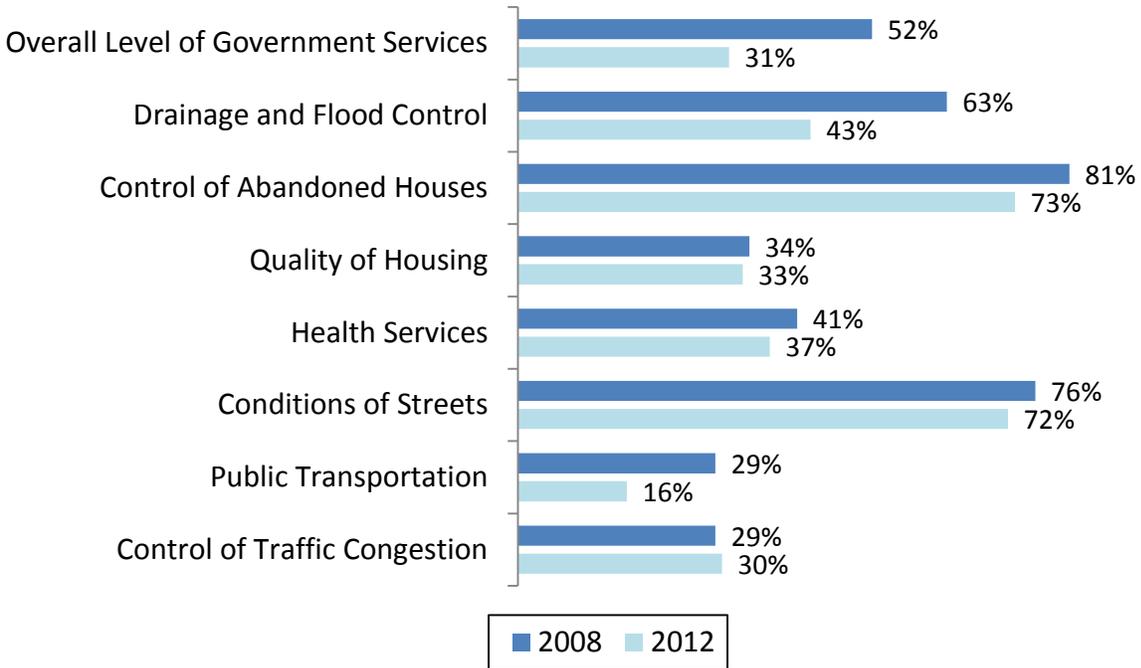
In another measure of quality of life we asked Orleans and Jefferson residents rate local government services. Throughout the Quality of Life surveys, Jefferson residents have expressed a much higher level of satisfaction than Orleans residents with their local government services. Perhaps this is because those services are indeed better or perhaps Jefferson residents, with higher incomes, expect and need less from local government.

Public opinion on many government services in New Orleans has changed in a positive direction over the last several years. The most positive shift is in the overall level of government services category. There has been marked improvement in residents' evaluations of flood control and drainage in the city. Respondents also rate public transportation much more positively today than they did four years ago.

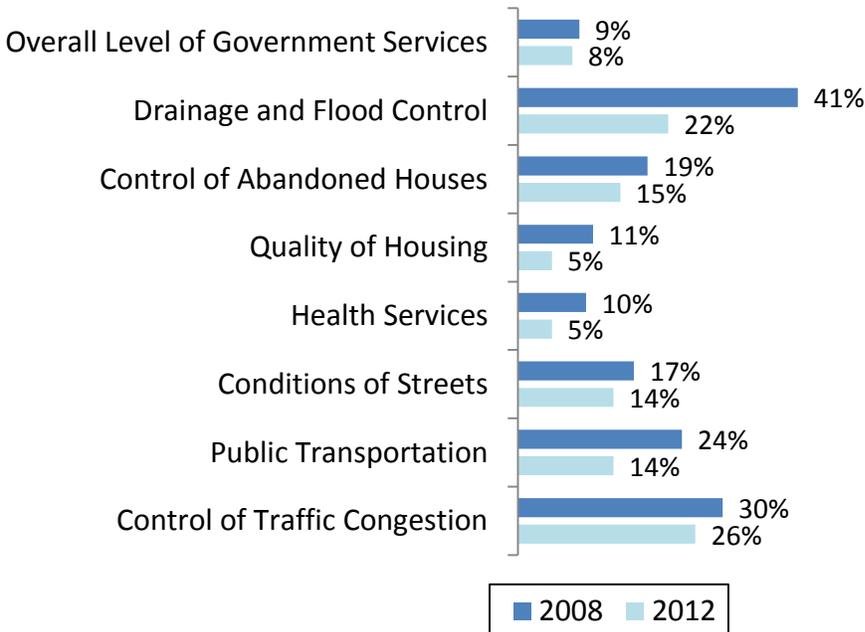
Control of abandoned houses and street quality are the two most poorly rated services in the New Orleans. With over 40,000 blighted properties in the city, control of abandoned housing is a major issue for residents. There has been some improvement, but nearly 3 of 4 people continue to rate this service negatively. The number rating the streets as "poor/very poor" is 72%. Although there have been numerous street construction projects either completed or underway in the city, the vast majority remain negative in their evaluation of the city's streets.

Jefferson residents are much more positive about their government services. Drainage and flood control was the most pressing concern two years ago. However, the percentage of residents rating that area negatively is nearly one-half what it was in 2010. Control of traffic congestion is now evaluated more negatively than any other government service.

Orleans Residents
%Poor/Very Poor



Jefferson Residents
%Poor/Very Poor



BEST AND WORST SERVICES

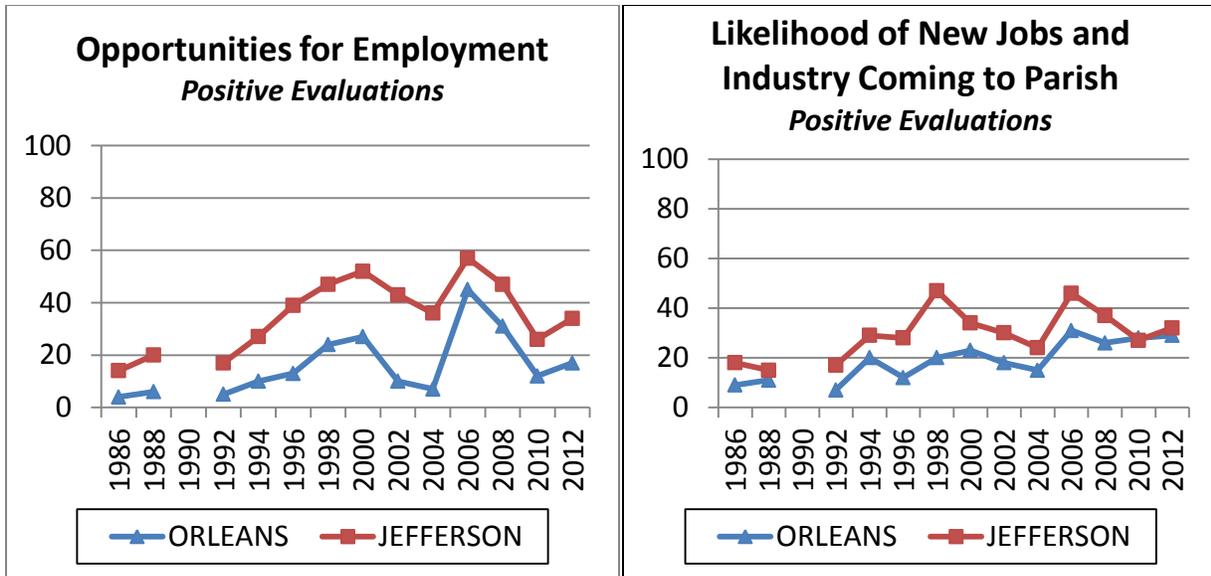
Orleans	Best (%Good/Very Good)	Worst (%Poor/Very Poor)
	Fire Protection 64%	Abandoned Housing 73%
	Trash Pickup 63%	Condition of Streets 72%
	Public Transportation 47%	Drainage 43%
	Parks and Recreation 34%	Medical Care 37%
Jefferson		
	Trash Pickup 86%	Traffic Congestion 26%
	Fire Protection 85%	Flooding and Drainage 22%
	Police Protection 76%	Abandoned Houses 15%
	Parks and Recreation 73%	Controlling Growth 13%

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (Table 10)

Voters in both parishes have become more positive about employment prospects over the past two years. This is in line with what is happening nationally as employers are now adding jobs and unemployment has begun to edge down. There remains a gap between the parishes, with Jefferson voters consistently more positive about employment opportunities. A third of the voters in Jefferson rate job prospects as excellent or good, while 19% in Orleans have that positive outlook.

Jefferson residents are slightly more bullish on the likelihood of jobs an industry coming to the parish than they were two years ago. Orleans did not see any change in perceptions about new jobs arriving in the parish. The gap in positive evaluations that was found in previous years has disappeared with Orleans residents now just as likely as Jefferson residents to believe that jobs are coming into the region.

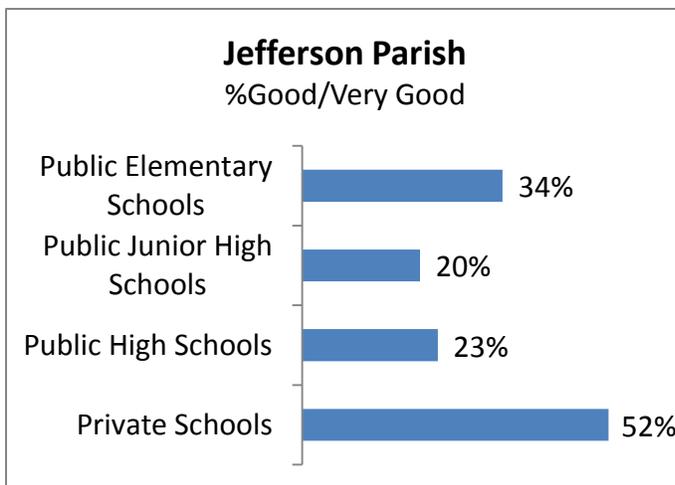
Residents in both parishes are also positive about future earnings with 40% of voters in New Orleans and 54% in Jefferson saying the likelihood of their family increasing its incomes in the next several years is good or very good.



EDUCATION
(Table 11)

Residents in Orleans continue to negatively evaluate public education with 39% rating it as poor or very poor and 18% rating it as good or very good. Nonetheless, this is a distinct improvement when compared to evaluations prior to Katrina. In 2004, 61% of the voters in the city gave public elementary schools a “poor” rating. Ratings for junior and senior high schools were even worse. During that time we had publicity focusing on “failing” schools and major fiscal mismanagement and corruption.

The trend in evaluations of the schools illustrates the reform effort that has taken hold in recent years. New Orleans has become a test city for the charter school movement and data from the Louisiana Department of Education indicate a slight improvement in schools over the past several years. Publicity on the reform effort and state takeover of public education has put it in a better light with voters.

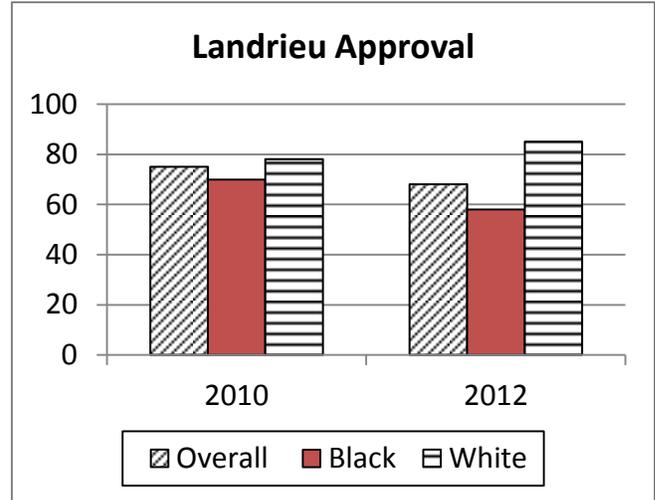


Public education is rated slightly better in Jefferson. One third rated the elementary schools positively, but only 1 in 5 residents rated the junior and senior high schools positively. One third of voters evaluated the junior and senior high schools negatively. The largest category, however, was the “don’t knows” with 30% of residents offering this response. Private schools were regarded much more positively and only 4% of residents gave them a negative evaluation.

ELECTED OFFICIALS JOB APPROVAL
(Table 12)

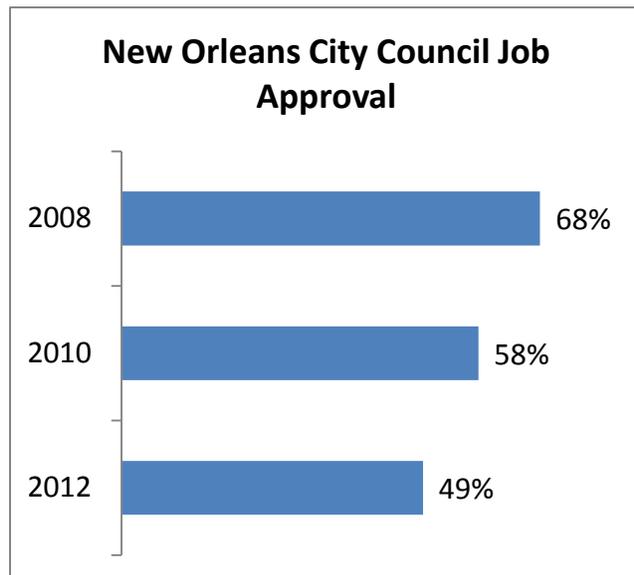
New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu enjoys a high level of support. His overall approval has declined slightly in the past two years from 75% to 69%, but the decrease in approval is expected as any mayor’s honeymoon periods ends.

The decline in Landrieu’s approval has occurred exclusively among black voters. His approval rating declined 12 percentage points among African-Americans while approval among whites increased in past two years. The result is a considerable racial gap, with 84% of whites approving of Landrieu, and 58% of blacks approving.



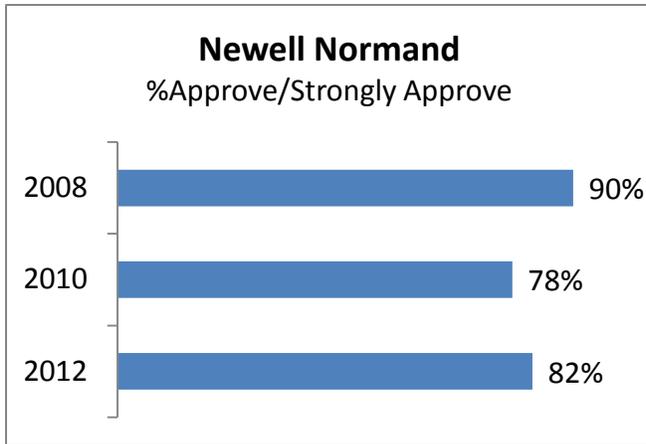
The decline in approval for the mayor appears to be due to two factors; jobs and crime. Blacks have become increasingly negative in their evaluation of opportunities for employment and the likelihood that jobs and industry are coming into the parish. Four years ago, 32% of African-Americans felt positive about employment opportunities in New Orleans. Today, only 10% feel that way. Two years ago 29% of African-Americans were optimistic about jobs coming into the parish, but now only 18% express that view. As for crime, 48% of blacks perceived crime as increasing in 2008. That figure has risen to 63%.

A gender gap has emerged among African-Americans regarding the mayor’s approval rating. In 2010, black males and black females were similar in their evaluation of the mayor, as they both gave him a 70% approval rating. However, black males have become more critical of the mayor with 47% of them approving of his performance, while 66% of black females rate him positively.



The New Orleans City Council has experienced a significant decline in its approval rating over the past four years. Four years ago just less 70% approved of the job the council was doing. Today, their approval rating stands at 49%. Two years ago 26% of residents disapproved of the Council’s performance. The disapproval rate has grown to 41% today.

When approval ratings are broken down by race, the results indicate that 67% of whites approve of the City Council compared to 34% of African-Americans. A majority of African-Americans disapprove with one-quarter of them strongly disapproving.

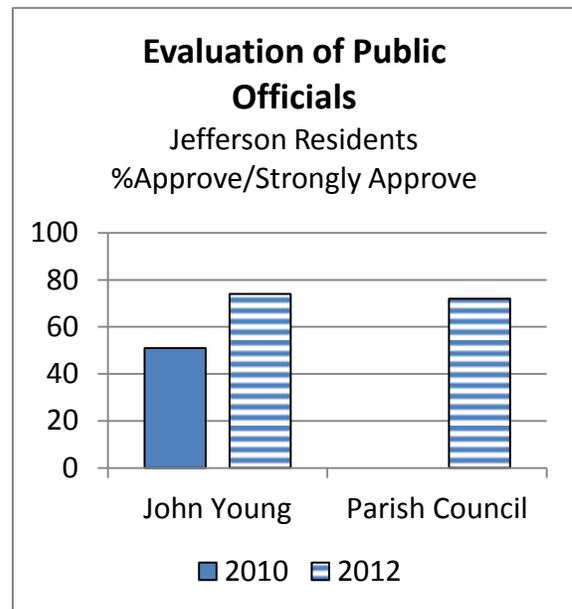


Jefferson Parish Sheriff Newell Normand continues to be one of the more highly regarded elected officials in the two parishes. While his approval rating dipped a bit in 2010 his approval rating has improved slightly since then.

Despite the fact that a majority of Jefferson residents perceive crime as increasing and say that crime is the biggest problem; Sheriff Normand and his police force enjoy high approval ratings.

Parish President John Young has experienced a large boost in his job approval rating from two years ago. In 2010, a bare majority, 51%, approved of the job he was doing. However, this was qualified by the fact that 43% of Jefferson residents responded “don’t know” when asked whether they approved or disapproved of his performance in office. Now that he has been in office long enough for people to assess him, they evaluate him very positively with a 74% job approval rating.

Jefferson residents were also very positive about their Parish Council with 72% of Jefferson voters saying they approved of its performance.



THE REFORM EFFORT

We asked residents in Jefferson and Orleans if they were familiar with the names of two people who are associated with efforts toward governmental reform, U.S. Attorney Jim Letten and New Orleans Inspector General Ed Quatraveaux, and whether they approved or disapproved of the job they were doing. For the most part, people are unfamiliar with these two individuals. Two-thirds of New Orleans residents responded “don’t know” when asked about Inspector General Ed Quatraveaux and 40% said they were not familiar with U.S. Attorney Jim Letten. It was the same in Jefferson Parish as 43% of residents said they were not familiar with Letten. In sum, voters express “non-attitudes” towards these two individuals since are not well known to them.

TABLE 1: LIFE SATISFACTION

“How satisfied are you with life in Orleans/Jefferson Parish?”

	Orleans															
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Very Satisfied	10%	12%	10%	6%	6%	6%	10%	12%	8%	8%	7%	5%	11%	11%	11%	15%
Satisfied	54%	55	50	52	39	47	53	55	59	51	46	44	47	48	64	51
Dissatisfied	26%	24	29	32	33	31	26	23	24	28	33	31	28	29	15	23
Very Dissatisfied	8%	8	9	9	21	16	10	9	8	13	14	17	12	10	9	10
DK	2%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1
N	573	416	468	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	200	302	109	248	300	301

	Jefferson															
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Very Satisfied	26%	28%	28%	32%	25%	24%	30%	28%	36%	30%	21%	21%	28%	37%	25%	27%
Satisfied	63%	65	62	60	66	67	63	64	55	59	66	58	62	56	67	66
Dissatisfied	9%	5	7	7	6	6	5	5	7	7	8	10	8	5	6	3
Very Dissatisfied	1%	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	10	2	1	2	4
DK	1%	1	1		1	1	0	1	0	1	0		1	1	1	0
N	484	297	339	353	402	360	360	347	383	358	200	419	191	354	300	304

TABLE 2: PAST AND FUTURE

"Thinking back over the last 5 years, would you say that Orleans/Jefferson Parish has become a better or worse place to live, or hasn't there been any change?"

	Orleans												
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012
Better	23%	17%	9%	6%	4%	5%	13%	30%	47%	49%	40%	22%	39%
No Change	26%	25	30	18	15	15	23	31	27	31	36	39	30
Worse	45%	56	57	73	80	78	61	37	22	16	20	36	24
DK	6%	2	4	3	1	2	3	2	4	4	4	3	7
N	573	416	468	498	781	596	360	582	442	425	403	400	301

	Jefferson												
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012
Better	55%	54%	44%	32%		25%	34%		45%	50%	53%	50%	39%
No Change	28%	30	32	43		41	35		32	34	29	32	34
Worse	14%	13	22	22		29	28		16	13	10	14	21
DK	3%	3	2	3		5	3		7	3	8	3	6
N	567	297	341	353		402	360		417	347	383	358	304

TABLE 2: PAST AND FUTURE (continued)

"And thinking ahead over the next five years, do you think Orleans/Jefferson Parish will become a better or worse place to live, or won't there be much of a change?"

	Orleans															
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Better	44%	49%	43%	33%	54%	36%	48%	49%	58%	44%	49%	54%	56%	49%	55%	59%
No Change	26%	24	28	22	16	28	27	28	22	32	30	26	26	35	31	24
Worse	19%	19	20	35	19	26	16	15	5	16	12	11	14	8	7	8
DK	11%	8	9	10	11	9	9	8	15	8	8	9	4	8	7	9
N	573	416	470	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	200	302	109	248	300	301

	Jefferson															
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Better	51%	56%	55%	49%	35%	45%	48%	48%	52%	49%	52%	48%	54%	50%	51%	55%
No Change	30%	30	24	26	28	30	28	28	29	30	24	32	26	34	37	29
Worse	12%	7	13	17	23	17	16	16	10	15	18	15	15	9	8	9
DK	7%	7	7	8	14	8	8	8	9	7	6	5	5	7	5	8
N	567	-297	341	353	402	360	417	347	383	358	200	419	191	354	300	304

TABLE 3: CRIME AS BIGGEST PROBLEM

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Orleans	17%	27%	29%	44%	78%	70%	44%	26%	20%	46%	31%	29%	34%	33%	46%	62%
Jefferson	6%	8	11	29	44	48	30	18	17	24	45	46	36	38	30	30

TABLE 4: PERCEPTION OF CRIME

"Would you say that the amount of crime in New Orleans/Jefferson Parish has increased, decreased or remained about the same over the last several years?"

	Orleans															
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Increased	68%	71%	87%	88%	94%	72%	20%	15%	30%	63%	73%	70%	61%	61%	38%	64%
Decreased	21%	20	10	8	5	18	28	26	32	26	23	28	31	32	51	29
Same	7%	7	2	3	1	8	50	57	36	10	3	1	8	6	9	5
DK	4%	2	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
N	573	416	470	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	200	302	109	248	300	301

	Jefferson															
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Increased	44%	39%	66%	73%	56%	59%	30%	25%	28%	44%	87%	84%	66%	55%	46%	53%
Decreased	38%	41	24	21	30	29	38	47	42	42	11	12	27	35	39	34
Same	9%	14	5	5	11	10	24	25	27	10	1	3	6	8	12	10
DK	9%	6	5	1	3	2	8	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	3
N	567	297	341	353	402	360	417	347	383	358	200	419	191	354	300	304

TABLE 5: CRIME VICTIM

"Have you or anyone in your family been a victim of crime in the past three years?"

	Orleans
	2012
Yes	26%
No/DK/Ref	74%

TABLE 6: HEARING GUNFIRE (ORLEANS)

	Spring 1997	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Spring 2000	Spring 2002	Spring 2004	Spring 2012
Blacks Only							
Never	40%	53%	60%	56%	54%	46%	57%
Few times a year	20%	16	15	21	20	21	18
Few times a month or more often	40%	30	24	20	25	33	22
DK	0%	1	1	3	1	0	1
<i>N</i>	<i>(452)</i>	<i>(358)</i>	<i>(268)</i>	<i>(265)</i>	<i>(249)</i>	<i>(250)</i>	<i>(176)</i>
All Orleans							
Never		58%	65%	61%	59%	54%	58%
Few times a year		18	16	20	18	21	20
Few times a month or more often		24	18	16	22	25	21
DK		0	1	3	0	0	1
<i>N</i>		<i>(584)</i>	<i>(442)</i>	<i>(425)</i>	<i>(403)</i>	<i>(400)</i>	<i>(301)</i>

TABLE 7: SAFETY**"How safe do you feel around your home during the day?"**

ORLEANS	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012
Very Safe	28%	20%	17%	18%	19%	19%	33%	42%	32%	25%	26%
Safe	52%	56	54	50	52	49	51	44	54	54	58
Not Very Safe	15%	19	20	24	17	21	10	10	10	13	13
Not at All Safe	3%	5	8	8	11	11	4	4	3	6	4
DK	1%	-	1		1	-	2	-	1	2	-
N	573	416	468	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	301
JEFFERSON	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012
Very Safe	45%	45%	37%	34%	42%	44%	44%	54%	52%	52%	51%
Safe	48%	49	51	52	47	47	48	40	42	43	45
Not Very Safe	6%	4	11	9	8	7	6	3	3	4	3
Not at All Safe	1%	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	2	1	1
DK	1%	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	
N	567	297	339	353	402	360	417	347	383	358	304

"How safe do you feel around your home during the night?"

Orleans	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Very Safe	20%	15%	10%	13%	10%	13%	22%	29%	24%	18%	20%	18%	26%	22%	32%	17%
Safe	45%	50	43	39	44	43	48	44	51	47	52	55	44	55	48	46
Not Very Safe	25%	25	29	29	25	24	20	20	17	22	17	20	21	16	12	29
Not at All Safe	8%	10	16	19	21	19	10	7	7	11	11	7	8	7	7	7
DK	1%	1	1		-	-	2	-	1	2		1	1	-	1	1
N	573	416	468	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	200	302	109	248	300	301
Jefferson	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Very Safe	34%	30%	24%	25%	28%	27%	31%	38%	39%	38%	27%	31%	47%	41%	40%	34%
Safe	53%	55	53	55	53	53	53	46	45	49	56	50	43	47	54	53
Not Very Safe	10%	11	18	15	13	13	12	12	11	9	12	14	8	10	5	10
Not at All Safe	2%	3	5	5	5	7	3	4	4	4	4	5	2		1	2
DK	1%	1	1		1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
N	567	297	339	353	402	360	417	347	383	358	200	419	191	354	300	304

TABLE 8: EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

	2012		
N.O. Police Superintendent Ronal Serpas	Overall	Black	White
Strongly Approve	20%	23%	14%
Approve	29%	18	43
Disapprove	19%	19	20
Strongly Disapprove	25%	34	13
Don't Know	8%	7	9
(N)	(301)	(176)	(120)
District Attorney Leon Cannizzaro			
Strongly Approve	25%	27%	22%
Approve	28%	27	29
Disapprove	15%	15	16
Strongly Disapprove	15%	19	10
Don't Know	18%	12	23
(N)	(301)	(176)	(120)
New Orleans Criminal Courts			
Strongly Approve	14%	19%	7%
Approve	20%	15	28
Disapprove	24%	22	29
Strongly Disapprove	32%	35	28
Don't Know	10%	10	9
(N)	(301)	(176)	(120)

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Overall Govt. Services	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	1%	24%	50%	19%	n/a	3%	40%	43%	10%	n/a
1988	2%	16	54	24	n/a	2	44	42	6	n/a
1990	3%	20	52	22	n/a	2	42	46	7	n/a
1992	1%	13	49	34	n/a	2	42	40	11	n/a
1994	2%	13	44	35	n/a	2	42	43	9	n/a
1996	2%	18	48	30	n/a	2	46	39	7	n/a
1998	2%	24	53	18	n/a	5	46	39	6	n/a
2000	3%	18	48	27	n/a	6	45	36	9	n/a
2002	1%	15	51	29	n/a	6	47	36	7	n/a
2004	2%	18	47	31	n/a	4	47	38	8	n/a
2006	2%	13	30	37	16	10	42	32	9	4
2007	1%	10	34	36	16	10	41	34	9	3
2008	2%	11	31	32	20	14	42	32	7	2
2012	3%	19	43	23	8	4	52	32	6	2

Police Protection	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	4%	41%	40%	11%	n/a	9%	51%	31%	7%	n/a
1988	3%	27	46	22	n/a	8	54	29	7	n/a
1990	5%	32	44	16	n/a	15	50	29	6	n/a
1992	2%	30	42	24	n/a	10	57	27	5	n/a
1994	2%	17	38	41	n/a	15	53	24	6	n/a
1996	2%	21	41	33	n/a	20	47	23	9	n/a
1998	7%	43	38	10	n/a	20	49	20	8	n/a
2000	6%	42	36	15	n/a	17	53	21	7	n/a
2002	4%	37	40	18	n/a	20	53	20	6	n/a
2004	3%	27	40	29	n/a	21	52	19	7	n/a
2006	0%	21	32	26	14	18	45	23	9	3
2007	3%	20	38	29	8	23	45	23	6	3
2008	7%	23	39	21	9	27	49	19	2	1
2012	3%	20	43	23	8	28	48	16	5	2

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

Fire Protection	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	14%	61%	17%	1%	n/a	19%	55%	18%	2%	n/a
1988	14%	55	25	3	n/a	16	63	16	0	n/a
1990	15%	50	26	3	n/a	20	61	14	1	n/a
1992	12%	57	24	2	n/a	21	63	9	1	n/a
1994	15%	54	24	1	n/a	19	60	13	1	n/a
1996	11%	53	27	6	n/a	25	57	13	1	n/a
1998	17%	57	16	1	n/a	24	56	10	1	n/a
2000	14%	60	18	3	n/a	24	57	13	2	n/a
2002	19%	56	16	2	n/a	25	59	9	1	n/a
2004	17%	58	18	2	n/a	26	59	9	1	n/a
2012	15%	49	24	1	1	35	50	8	1	6

Water Pollution	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	2%	13%	30%	46%	n/a	2%	18%	30%	41%	n/a
1988	2%	12	31	46	n/a	2	19	29	40	n/a
1990	1%	10	30	47	n/a	2	17	34	38	n/a
1992	1%	11	32	45	n/a	1	23	37	30	n/a
1994	1%	12	32	44	n/a	2	31	34	24	n/a
1996	2%	16	35	39	n/a	4	29	36	21	n/a
1998	2%	21	32	32	n/a	2	27	39	21	n/a
2000	2%	17	37	36	n/a	3	30	36	21	n/a
2002	3%	24	36	28	n/a	8	34	33	13	n/a
2004	3%	29	34	21	n/a	4	35	33	14	n/a
2012	4%	23	33	17	10	9	42	25	6	2

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

Zoning	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	2%	20%	41%	20%	n/a	1%	25%	32%	31%	n/a
1988	1%	18	46	19	n/a	2	23	39	25	n/a
1990	2%	18	37	21	n/a	1	28	35	24	n/a
1992	1%	13	41	26	n/a	1	29	40	16	n/a
1994	1%	17	34	32	n/a	1	28	35	20	n/a
1996	1%	16	42	27	n/a	4	28	37	16	n/a
1998	1%	21	41	23	n/a	2	26	43	18	n/a
2000	2%	19	37	28	n/a	3	28	39	19	n/a
2002	1%	17	35	35	n/a	4	33	34	16	n/a
2004	1%	21	36	25	n/a	5	34	34	14	n/a
2012	4%	24	35	17	7	5	42	29	10	3

Drainage/ Flood Control	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	5%	23%	33%	36%	n/a	4%	28%	34%	33%	n/a
1988	5%	29	27	36	n/a	3	31	31	35	n/a
1990	5%	30	33	29	n/a	4	21	30	45	n/a
1992	2%	24	31	42	n/a	2	27	39	30	n/a
1994	4%	21	26	46	n/a	4	32	33	30	n/a
1996	3%	26	31	38	n/a	7	30	27	34	n/a
1998	2%	21	27	47	n/a	2	21	36	39	n/a
2000	2%	23	28	46	n/a	6	27	34	30	n/a
2002	1%	23	30	44	n/a	8	41	28	22	n/a
2004	4%	28	28	38	n/a	9	40	30	21	n/a
2006	4%	16	28	29	18	5	28	27	25	9
2007	2%	14	23	38	18	9	29	32	20	6
2008	1%	11	27	39	21	6	24	29	29	12
2012	2%	23	29	32	11	8	38	29	16	6

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

Services for the poor	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	2%	18%	37%	32%	n/a	2%	19%	34%	14%	n/a
1988	3%	17	34	36	n/a	3	16	33	15	n/a
1990	2%	13	38	39	n/a	2	21	30	24	n/a
1992	1%	14	28	45	n/a	2	19	34	16	n/a
1994	2%	12	32	45	n/a	3	19	33	19	n/a
1996	2%	16	36	40	n/a	2	24	33	19	n/a
1998	1%	18	34	36	n/a	2	21	36	16	n/a
2000	3%	13	34	40	n/a	4	22	30	21	n/a
2002	2%	15	30	42	n/a	4	25	30	20	n/a
2004	1%	14	30	47	n/a	2	23	26	21	n/a
2012	3%	17	30	25	12	5	26	26	9	3

Parks and recreation	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	7%	27%	39%	21%	n/a	12%	42%	32%	9%	n/a
1988	8%	27	35	26	n/a	8	48	27	11	n/a
1990	5%	28	37	26	n/a	11	49	25	13	n/a
1992	3%	26	33	33	n/a	14	53	20	9	n/a
1994	3%	18	32	44	n/a	11	50	24	9	n/a
1996	4%	26	36	30	n/a	14	53	22	8	n/a
1998	5%	30	35	26	n/a	12	53	23	8	n/a
2000	5%	27	37	26	n/a	19	44	25	8	n/a
2002	2%	30	37	28	n/a	18	56	17	5	n/a
2004	4%	31	37	24	n/a	18	54	18	8	n/a
2012	6%	28	32	24	7	22	51	15	7	1

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

Control of abandoned houses	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1994	1%	3%	9%	85%	n/a	5%	31%	22%	24%	n/a
1996	2%	2	13	79	n/a	7	34	20	23	n/a
1998	1%	7	18	71	n/a	6	35	23	18	n/a
2000	1%	9	14	71	n/a	7	33	24	21	n/a
2002	0%	4	16	77	n/a	6	37	23	18	n/a
2004	0%	5	19	72	n/a	11	38	22	16	n/a
2006	3%	6	13	39	33	5	30	24	21	4
2007	0%	3	17	43	32	8	32	25	14	6
2008	0%	3	7	39	41	10	32	22	15	4
2012	2%	8	15	43	30	10	43	19	12	3

Housing availability/ Quality of housing*	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR
2006	3%	9%	12%	42%	29%	8%	23%	21%	23%	12%
2007	3%	8	21	38	24	10	29	18	20	7
2008	8%	22	31	21	11	13	37	24	8	3
2012*	4%	24	35	26	7	10	52	26	4	1

Health services	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR
2006	4%	17%	24%	31%	20%	18%	31%	27%	15%	7%
2007	2%	10	24	41	19	13	39	24	14	5
2008	8%	18	32	24	14	24	42	21	9	1
2012	3%	24	32	27	10	16	53	19	5	1

Control of trash and litter/ Trash pickup*	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR
2006	3%	14%	18%	37%	28%	12%	35%	28%	19%	6%
2007	6%	25	34	25	10	13	41	26	14	4
2008	8%	27	22	22	18	18	41	27	12	2
2012*	14%	49	26	9	2	24	62	11	2	0

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

Condition of streets	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	4%	16%	37%	40%	n/a	6%	40%	37%	16%	n/a
1988	2%	17	29	51	n/a	2	40	40	18	n/a
1990	1%	12	30	56	n/a	4	37	37	22	n/a
1992	1%	9	29	60	n/a	4	34	36	26	n/a
1994	1%	10	26	63	n/a	2	36	39	22	n/a
1996	2%	7	20	71	n/a	7	33	38	21	n/a
1998	1%	9	24	65	n/a	5	36	35	23	n/a
2000	1%	10	17	70	n/a	5	31	36	27	n/a
2002	1%	5	12	81	n/a	6	38	32	22	n/a
2004	1%	9	22	67	n/a	7	33	39	21	n/a
2006	2%	10	14	35	39	11	37	32	16	4
2007	2%	7	21	35	35	11	39	27	15	7
2008	1%	5	17	39	38	11	45	27	13	4
2012	3%	10	14	35	37	13	44	28	11	4

Public transportation	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	15%	45%	21%	6%	n/a	3%	18%	28%	29%	n/a
1988	13%	47	24	8	n/a	2	25	26	22	n/a
1990	10%	49	26	6	n/a	5	24	27	25	n/a
1992	4%	37	29	17	n/a	5	26	23	24	n/a
1994	5%	40	30	13	n/a	3	30	23	24	n/a
1996	3%	38	32	17	n/a	6	28	24	22	n/a
1998	10%	40	27	10	n/a	4	30	23	18	n/a
2000	5%	30	32	27	n/a	4	27	24	23	n/a
2002	6%	37	27	17	n/a	7	32	22	20	n/a
2004	8%	39	28	12	n/a	8	28	25	15	n/a
2006	2%	13	34	21	12	7	25	16	16	6
2007	4%	9	25	27	11	3	21	15	13	7
2008	1%	22	33	20	8	4	22	18	19	5
2012	11%	36	27	10	6	5	33	22	10	4

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES *(continued)*

Traffic congestion	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)
1986	4%	23%	37%	29%	n/a	2%	21%	34%	39%	n/a
1988	3%	21	41	31	n/a	1	23	39	35	n/a
1990	2%	29	39	25	n/a	2	27	40	29	n/a
1992	0%	23	41	31	n/a	4	24	40	30	n/a
1994	1%	23	40	34	n/a	1	35	35	28	n/a
1996	2%	19	40	36	n/a	3	27	36	31	n/a
1998	2%	21	40	34	n/a	2	23	37	35	n/a
2000	1%	18	38	37	n/a	1	24	37	37	n/a
2002	1%	21	39	37	n/a	4	25	35	34	n/a
2004	1%	22	36	38	n/a	4	25	37	33	n/a
2006	4%	24	41	17	13	3	20	33	29	13
2007	0%	21	37	26	12	4	23	33	26	13
2008	2%	20	42	14	15	5	34	28	24	6
2012	4%	32	31	23	7	6	32	33	19	7

TABLE 10: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: ORLEANS

“Opportunities for employment?”

	1986	1988	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	4%	5%	1%	0%	17%	11%	5%	3%	1%	2%
Good	4%	5	5	9	12	23	20	22	9	7	28	25	26	17	11	17
Fair	22%	27	27	38	35	46	37	40	39	33	25	32	25	35	31	32
Poor	68%	63	61	46	47	23	31	29	47	55	18	21	27	22	31	31
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	8	6	8	14	21	13									
DK	6%	4	7	6	5	5	8	4	4	4	4	5	10	8	4	5
N	573	416	498	596	409	582	442	425	403	400	200	302	104	248	300	301

“Likelihood of new jobs and industry coming into the parish?”

	1986	1988	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	13%	9%	6%	8%	12%	6%
Good	8%	10	6	18	10	21	17	20	17	14	18	23	20	12	16	23
Fair	27%	29	29	33	33	36	32	26	32	25	30	23	25	29	27	29
Poor	54%	52	55	41	51	35	40	43	43	56	25	27	33	30	26	25
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	9	10	11	14	13	11									
DK	9%	7	9	6	5	5	8	8	7	5	5	8	6	6	5	7
N	573	416	498	596	409	582	442	425	403	400	200	302	104	248	300	301

“Likelihood of your family increasing its income in the next several years?”

	1986	1988	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	3%	7%	6%	11%	9%	11%	10%	7%	3%	7%	9%
Good	21%	30	29	31	34	33	32	30	21	30	30
Fair	30%	28	25	32	26	27	28	27	30	28	24
Poor	34%	26	31	20	23	22	22	30	34	26	19
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	9									
DK	12%	9	9	5	8	7	8	7	12	9	9
N	573	416	498	596	409	582	442	425	403	400	301

TABLE 10: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: JEFFERSON

“Opportunities for employment?”

	1986	1988	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%	9%	8%	7%	3%	24%	19%	12%	11%	5%	6%
Good	13%	20	16	26	33	38	44	36	33	33	35	35	27	21	28
Fair	36%	34	40	39	35	28	29	32	35	20	24	32	31	34	31
Poor	43%	38	32	24	17	12	11	17	22	10	9	11	14	21	20
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	4	4	2	3	7	4								
DK	7%	8	10	10	10	13	8	8	8	9	9	8	14	12	11
N	567	416	353	402	360	415	347	383	358	200	419	196	354	300	304

“Likelihood of new jobs and industry coming into the parish?”

	1986	1988	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	2%	1%	1%	3%	5%	9%	5%	5%	4%	14%	8%	10%	9%	5%	5%
Good	16%	14	16	26	23	38	29	25	20	32	28	27	28	22	27
Fair	27%	35	37	29	37	28	33	38	36	22	31	34	31	36	33
Poor	44%	40	34	31	26	12	22	24	30	16	16	13	18	22	17
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	5	5	5	3	6	5								
DK	10%	11	13	11	9	13	11	8	10	11	11	11	11	10	13
N	567	416	353	402	360	415	347	383	358	200	419	196	354	300	304

“Likelihood of your family increasing its income in the next several years?”

	1986	1988	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	8%	4%	5%	9%	9%	14%	10%	10%	23%
Good	26%	31	32	31	38	35	30	32	31
Fair	29%	29	23	30	28	27	31	27	22
Poor	30%	29	30	22	12	19	19	24	18
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	8							
DK	10%	7	10	8	13	5	10	7	8
N	567	416	402	360	415	347	383	358	304

TABLE 11: PUBLIC EDUCATION: ORLEANS

		VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	DK/ Refused
Quality of Public Elementary Schools	1986	2%	18%	30%	35%		14%
	1988	2%	14	33	38		12
	1992	2%	14	27	44		14
	1996	2%	13	33	42		10
	1998	2%	15	23	49		11
	2000	2%	13	27	50		8
	2002	1%	14	28	50		7
	2004	1%	10	21	61		7
Quality of Public Junior High Schools	1986	1%	15	32	35		17
	1988	1%	12	33	39		15
	1992	1%	8	29	46		15
	1996	2%	9	32	44		12
	1998	1%	11	27	48		13
	2000	2%	11	25	51		7
	2002	1%	8	29	53		9
	2004	0%	5	21	67		7
Quality of Public High Schools	1986	2%	15	31	35		16
	1992	1%	10	29	44		15
	1996	1%	10	30	47		11
	1998	2%	12	24	51		11
	2000	2%	10	25	52		11
	2002	1%	8	29	54		8
	2004	1%	4	20	68		7
Quality of Public Schools	2012	3%	15%	36%	22%	17%	7%

TABLE 11: EDUCATION: JEFFERSON

		VERY GOOD (Excellent pre-2006)	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR (No category pre-2006)	DK/ Refused
Quality of Public Elementary Schools	1986	2%	23%	29%	23%		23%
	1988	1%	8	24	47		19
	1996	7%	29	27	16		20
	1998	5%	29	27	19		20
	2000	4%	28	36	18		14
	2002	7%	27	35	15		16
	2004	7%	27	30	21		16
	2012	9%	25	18	16	5	27
Quality of Public Junior High Schools	1986	2%	18	29	25		26
	1988	0%	6	24	46		25
	1996	4%	23	33	19		22
	1998	2%	21	31	22		24
	2000	2%	24	33	23		18
	2002	4%	23	37	17		19
	2004	5%	23	29	23		19
	2012	6%	17	22	17	7	31
Quality of Public High Schools	1986	2%	17	30	26		25
	1996	3%	24	30	23		20
	1998	2%	20	30	23		25
	2000	2%	19	35	25		19
	2002	4%	23	36	18		19
	2004	5%	20	29	29		18
	2012	5%	15	20	20	11	29
Availability of Private Schools	1986	11%	48	17	5		24
	1996	15%	42	19	6		18
	1998	14%	40	20	6		20
	2000	12%	45	21	8		14
	2002	15%	45	17	7		16
	2004	16%	39	18	10		16
	2012	18%	37	16	6	3	21

TABLE 11: EDUCATION JEFFERSON (continued)

Quality of Private Schools	1986	15%	43%	13%	2%		27%
	1996	18%	43	17	3		20
	1998	20%	37	15	2		26
	2000	16%	48	15	4		17
	2002	24%	39	13	2		22
	2004	20%	43	14	3		21
	2012	20%	32%	11%	3%	1%	32%

TABLE 12: GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS' APPROVAL**ORLEANS**

	<i>All</i>		<i>Blacks</i>		<i>Whites</i>	
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>
<i>Mitch Landrieu</i>						
Strongly Approve	45%	39%	39%	35%	53%	46%
Approve	30%	29	32	23	26	38
Disapprove	4%	9	3	12	3	6
Strongly Disapprove	7%	12	10	17	5	5
Don't Know	14%	10	16	13	11	5
(N)	(300)	(301)	(174)	(176)	(121)	(120)
<i>New Orleans</i>						
<i>City Council</i>						
Strongly Approve	20%	17%	15%	14%	29%	20%
Approve	38%	32	37	20	41	48
Disapprove	14%	23	17	27	9	16
Strongly Disapprove	12%	18	16	26	6	8
Don't Know	15%	11	14	13	14	8
(N)	(300)	(301)	(174)	(176)	(121)	(120)

JEFFERSON

	<i>All</i>		<i>Blacks</i>		<i>Whites</i>	
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>
<i>John Young</i>						
Strongly Approve	22%	31%	6%	29%	28%	31%
Approve	29%	43	34	42	28	44
Disapprove	3%	6	3	6	2	6
Strongly Disapprove	3%	5	10	7	1	4
Don't Know	43%	15	46	16	40	14
(N)	(300)	(304)	(67)	(74)	(215)	(229)
<i>Jefferson Parish Council</i>						
Strongly Approve		22%		30%		19%
Approve		50%		49		50
Disapprove		9%		10		8
Strongly Disapprove		7%		6		6
Don't Know		13%		5		15
(N)		(304)		(74)		(229)
<i>Newell Normand</i>						
Strongly Approve	46%	42%	46%	38%	48%	44%
Approve	31%	40	18	40	36	40
Disapprove	5%	7	9	15	5	5
Strongly Disapprove	3%	2	0	0	3	3
Don't Know	15%	9	27	7	8	1
(N)	(300)	(304)	(67)	(74)	(215)	(229)

TABLE 13: SAMPLE INFORMATION, 2012

	ORLEANS	JEFFERSON
White	41%	76%
Black	58	24
Male	45%	44%
Female	55	56
Median Age	44	47
<i>Number of Respondents, N</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>304</i>
Sampling Error	+/- 5.7%	+/- 5.7%
Dates of Interviewing	February 23-29, 2012	March 1, March 11-16, 2012