

2013 QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY
ORLEANS AND JEFFERSON PARISHES



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SUMMARY

- There are higher levels of life satisfaction in Orleans than a year ago while Jefferson remains stable.
- Over twice as many New Orleans residents said the city has become a better place than a worse place to live.
- Crime is the biggest problem facing both parishes according to citizens.
- Residents in both parishes were less likely than last year to say that crime is increasing.
- One-third of New Orleans voters do not feel safe around their home during the night.
- One-quarter of African-Americans in the city heard gunfire at least a few times a month.
- A majority of New Orleans residents approve of the job the District Attorney and the Police Superintendent are doing.
- A large majority of New Orleans residents disapprove of the job the Criminal Courts are doing.
- The perception about economic prospects for Orleans has improved, and there is now more optimism in Orleans than in Jefferson.
- Orleans Parish voters rating of most government services have improved, or more accurately, have become less negative.
- Jefferson Parish voters rated a number government services more negatively compared to previous years.
- New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu continues to enjoy a high level of approval although it declined marginally in the past year.
- Less than a majority of New Orleans residents approve of the job the City Council is doing.
- Jefferson residents rate Sheriff Newell Normand, Parish President John Young and the Parish Council very positively.

THE QUALITY OF LIFE SERIES

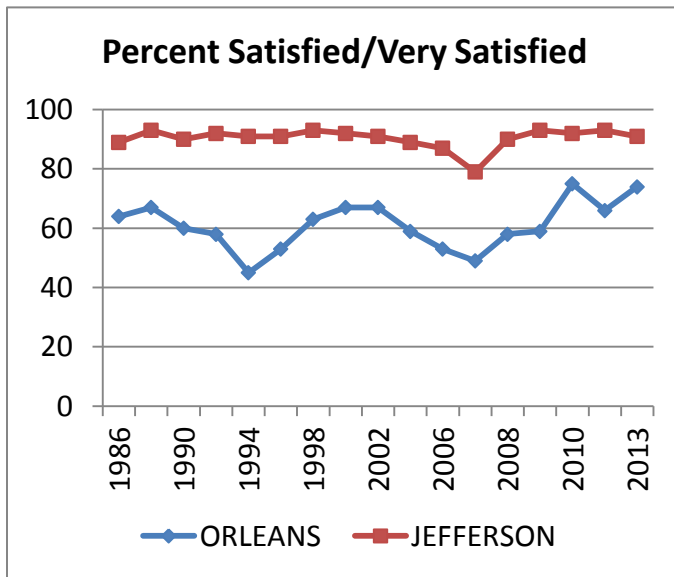
The UNO Survey Research Center began its Quality of Life series in 1986. Since then the quality of life and government services in Jefferson and Orleans parishes has been assessed every other year. The current 2013 survey is the seventeenth in the series, and in this report we pay particular attention to changes in both parishes that have occurred over the last several years.

The 2013 study is an examination of quality of life in the region. 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-seven-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

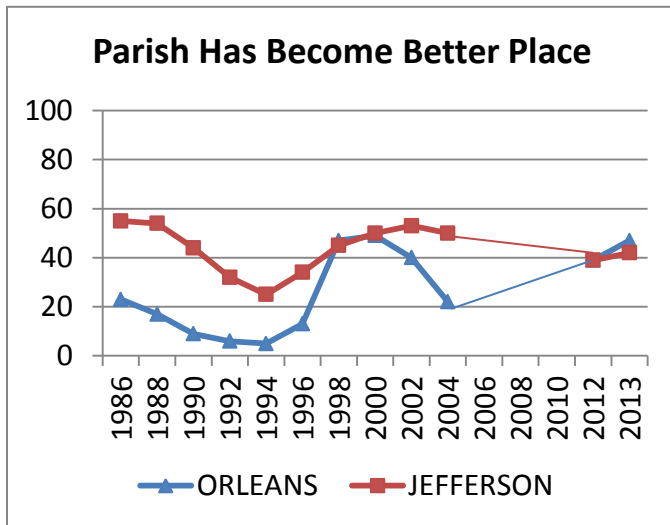
(Tables 1 - 3)



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 (90%) contrasts with New Orleans where voters are less satisfied (74%). 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 an eight percentage point increase in satisfaction in the last 18 months and the rate of satisfaction today rivals the record high level of 75% recorded in 2010. The table

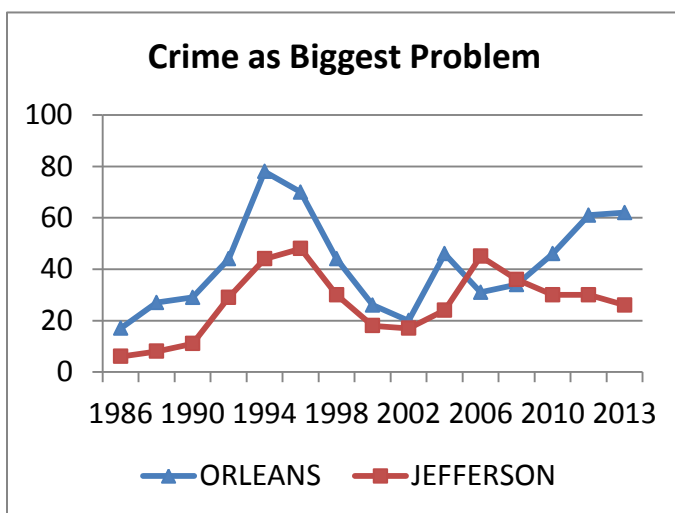
illustrates how a more positive perception of life in Orleans has reduced the life satisfaction gap between the two parishes. From 1986 to 2004 an average of 60% of respondents reported that they were satisfied with life in Orleans. From 2006 to 2009 that average fell to 55%. The average for the three surveys conducted since then is 72%. The higher level of satisfaction in New Orleans is one indication that people are optimistic about the situation in the city.



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 are considerably more positive about the direction of the city than they have been in a long time.** Public opinion on whether the city had become a better place to live was trending negative after 2000. By 2004, only 22% said that the city had become a better place to live. **Today, nearly half of registered voters in Orleans, 47%, report the city has become a better place to live.** Only 20% said that things have gotten worse in

New Orleans. In an unusual, but not unprecedented finding, Jefferson Parish residents were not as upbeat as Orleans' respondents. Forty-two percent of Jeffersonians rated their parish as a better place to live over the last five years. One-quarter thought it had become a worse place to live while 30% said there was no change.

Increased optimism about the future in Orleans was also indicated by a majority of residents who believed that the city will become a better place to live in the next five years. Last year 59% of the city's residents said they thought the city would be a better place to live in the future. That number is down slightly to 54% in our latest survey. Jefferson residents are less positive about the future with the percentage of respondents saying the parish will become a better place falling from 55% in 2012 to 45% today.



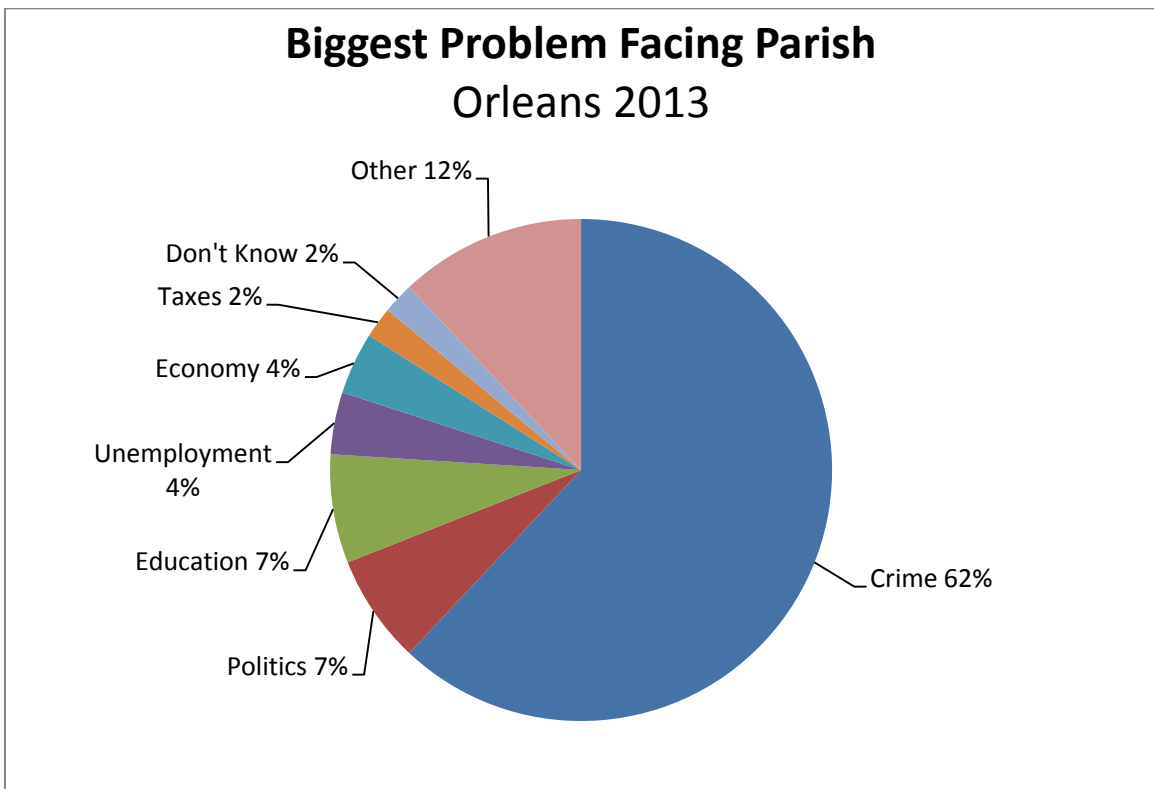
While crime is mentioned most often as the biggest problem in both parishes, with the exception of 2006, it is mentioned more often in Orleans than in Jefferson. When asked what they think is the biggest problem facing the parish, 62% of the city's voters mentioned crime. That is basically unchanged from what it was last year. In Jefferson Parish, however, there was a four point decrease from the previous year with 26% of respondents stating that crime was their top concern. That's the lowest rate for Jefferson Parish in nearly ten years. Although Orleans and Jefferson used to generally track each other regarding

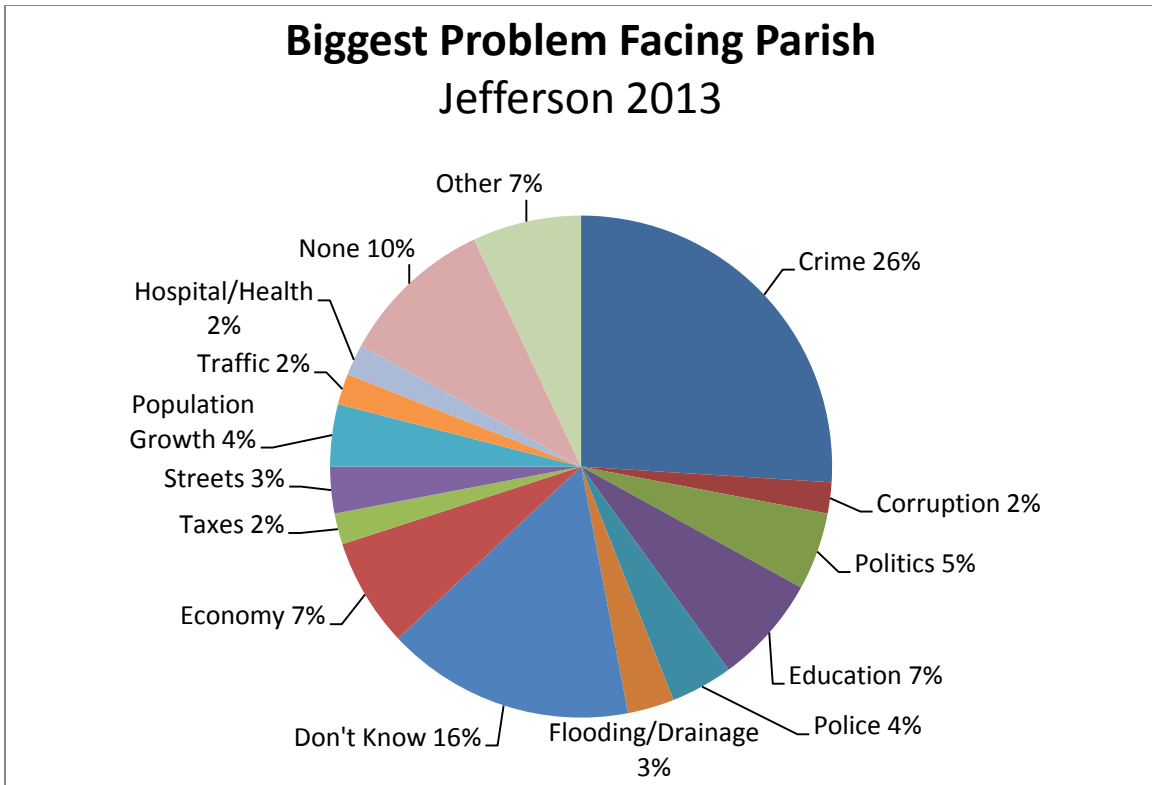
the crime issue, it appears there is now a growing divergence between the two parishes.

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. By 2012 the percentage declaring crime as the biggest problem in the parish doubled to 61%. **The reporting of crime as the biggest problem in Orleans remained the same from 2012 to 2013 and continues to be the dominant issue in the city.**

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. The concern about education was the same as it was in 2012. Concern about unemployment and the economy taken together was expressed by 8% of respondents, which is what was found in 2012. Seven percent of New Orleanians told us the city’s politics was the biggest problem, whether it was concern about political corruption, comments about the mayor, or problems with government in general.





Just as in Orleans, education is the second most often cited problem in Jefferson. Politics was the third most important problem. If we combine this category with the comments about political leaders, politics, and government, 7% of Jefferson residents are concerned about the political situation in the parish. However, that figure is one-half of what it was in the 2012 survey. One indication of satisfaction in Jefferson Parish is that 10% of registered voters there responded “none” when asked what they thought the biggest problem was in the parish and another 16% gave a “don’t know” response.

Biggest Problems Facing the Parish, 2012 & 2013

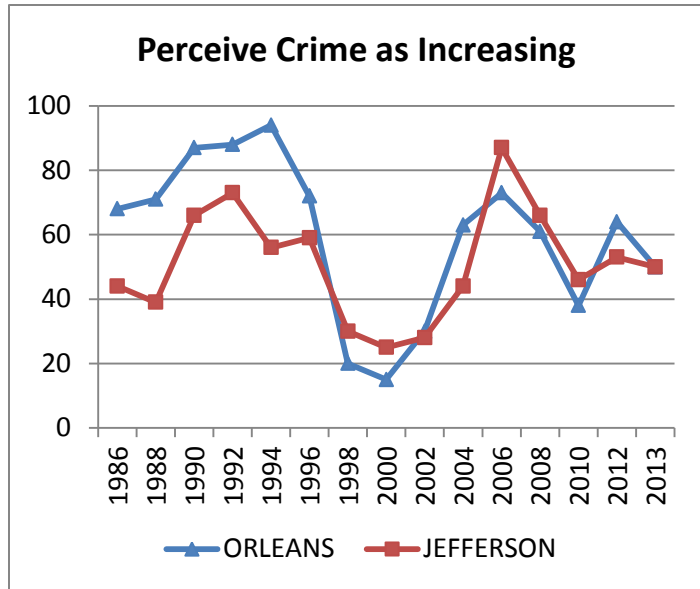
	2012	2013
Orleans		
Crime	61%	62%
Economic Problems*	7%	6%
Education	7%	7%
Jefferson		
Crime	30%	26%
Education	10%	7%
Political Corruption	9%	2%
Traffic/Growth	4%	4%

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

FOCUS ON CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
(Tables 4 through 8)

Today voters in New Orleans and Jefferson are less negative about the trend in crime than they were last year. In Orleans the number saying that crime was increasing fell from 64% last year to 50% this year. Another 40% said there had been no change. From 1986 to 2008, on average, 61% reported that crime was increasing in the city. The average for the three surveys conducted since then is 51%.

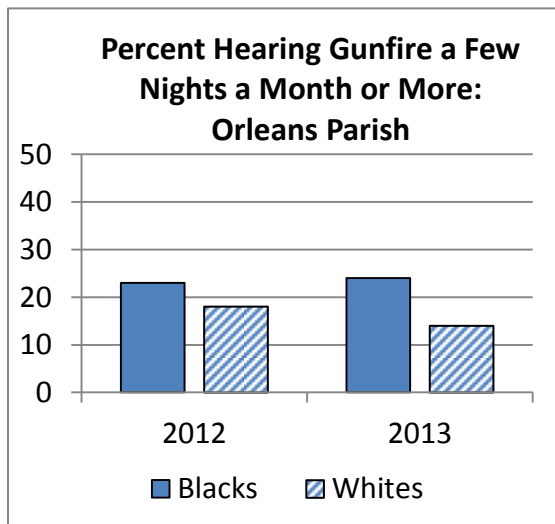
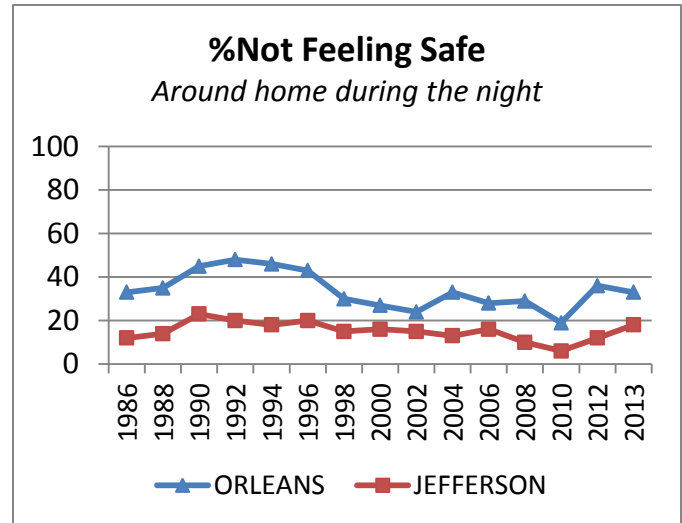
Jefferson Parish saw a small drop in the percentage of respondents who perceived crime increasing. While the table shows lots of variation in the perception levels of Jefferson voters, the mean is 51.1% for all the years 1986 up to and including 2013. The percentage of Jefferson residents in 2013 who perceived that crime was increasing was at the overall average.



The more positive perceptions about crime may reflect the decreasing number of murders in Orleans. To date there have been 122 murders in the city while the city recorded 193 murders for all of 2012. The psychological impact of hearing fewer murders reported on TV or in the neighborhood may be having positive effects on perceptions about crime, regardless of trends in other types of crimes. **Regardless of the trend, residents in both parishes are 5 times more likely to say that crime in their parish has increased than has decreased.**

Attitudes on crime are not based only on perceptions, but on individual experience. We asked registered voters whether they or anyone in their family had been a victim of crime in the past three years. The results were relatively similar for both parishes as one-quarter of respondents in Orleans and 21% of Jefferson respondents reported being a crime victim. However there was a racial disparity in Orleans in the results with 33% of whites and 22% of blacks saying they had been victims of crime. This was similar to what was found in the 2012 study.

Crime has affected New Orleans voters' sense of security in their homes. **Although the majority say they feel safe around their homes during the night, those that do not feel safe almost doubled from 19% in 2010 to 36% in 2012. That figure today is 33%.** The safety levels felt in New Orleans are, naturally, lower than those in Jefferson. An overwhelming majority (82%) of voters in Jefferson feel safe at night, compared to 66% in New Orleans. However, the percentage of Jefferson residents who report not feeling safe around their home at night has tripled since 2010 (6% to 18%).

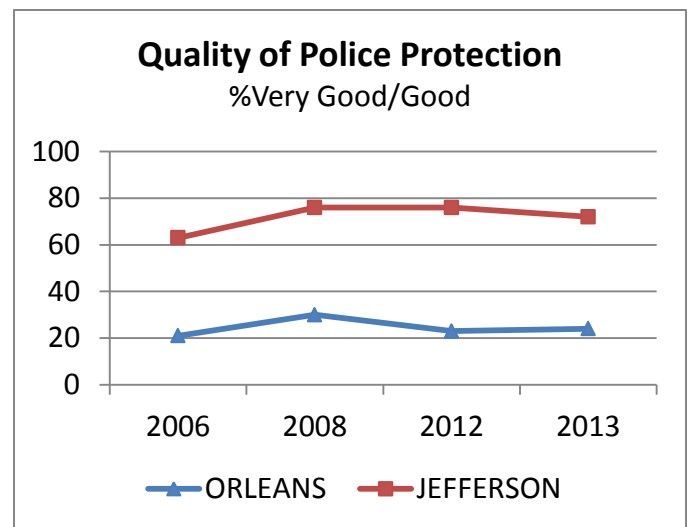


A tangible indicator of lack of safety is hearing gunfire in your neighborhood. **In 2013, 38% of Orleans' residents, compared to 17% of Jefferson residents, reported that they heard gunfire around their home at night.**

In 2012, 22% of blacks, compared to 18% of whites, heard gunfire in their neighborhood at least a few times a month or more. Today, a lower percentage of whites and slightly higher percentage of blacks hear gunfire at a consistent rate. The percentage of blacks who hear gunfire on a regular basis is almost twice than that for whites.

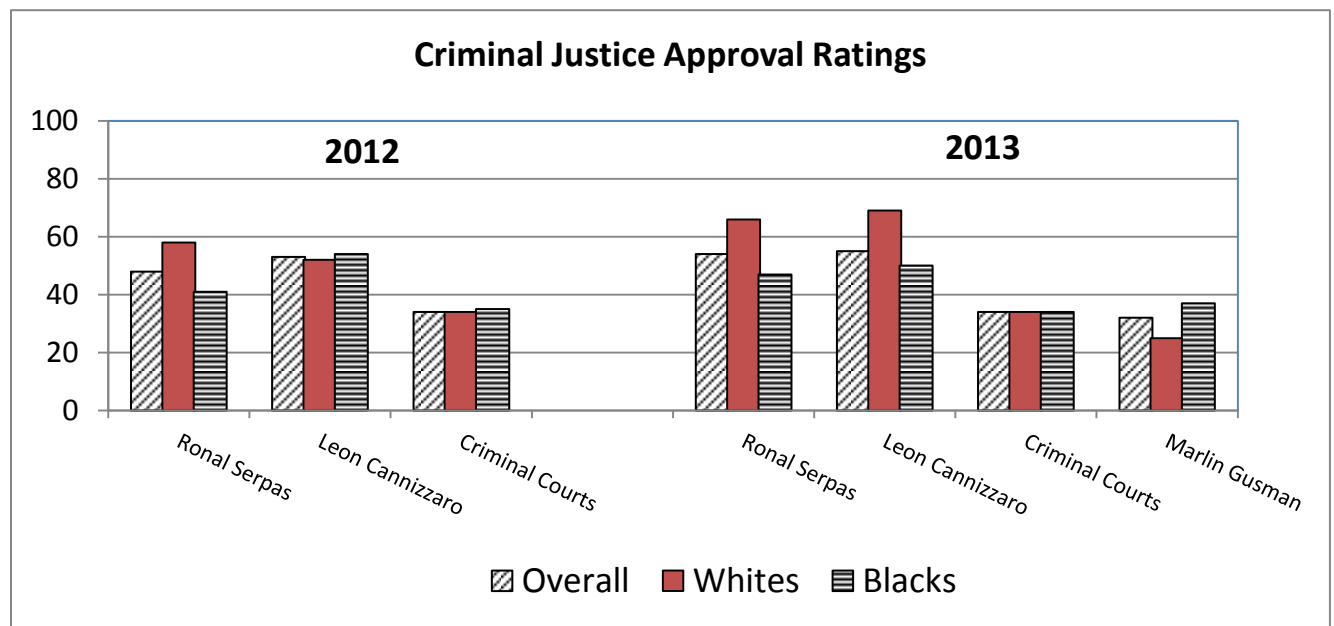
Consistent with the perceptions about crime and safety, evaluations of the New Orleans police is relatively unchanged from last year. Police in Jefferson continue to enjoy a high level of confidence from the voters in that parish although public support has dropped a few percentage points. **Nonetheless, Jefferson residents are approximately 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 about the job approval of the Police



Superintendent Ronal Serpas, the District Attorney Leon Cannizzaro, the Orleans Parish Criminal Courts, and Orleans Sheriff Marlin Gusman.

Overall, 54% of voters approved of the job that Superintendent Serpas is doing, a 6 point increase from last year. Not only have his positives increased but his negatives have subsided as well. His 38% disapproval rating is 6 points lower than last year. There is racial polarization in the evaluation of Serpas; 66% of whites approve of him compared to 47% of African-Americans.



Another 47% of black respondents expressed disapproval with the police superintendent, with 24% strongly disapproving. It appears there is not only polarization between blacks and whites when it comes to rating Serpas, but the African-American community is split in its evaluation of the police chief. That being said, those African-Americans who disapprove of Serpas were far more intense in their assessment than were those who approved of his performance as police superintendent.

District Attorney Leon Cannizzaro has a 55% job approval rating, with 31% disapproving, and 14% not able to evaluate his performance. Fifty percent of blacks approved of his job performance compared to 69% of whites. Black respondents were twice as likely as whites (39% to 18%) to disapprove of the District Attorney. While there was almost no difference between whites and blacks in Cannizzaro’s overall approval rating in 2012, there appears to be more of divergence in opinion between whites and blacks in this survey.

The third element in the criminal justice system we inquired about was Orleans’ Parish Criminal Courts. Only 34% approved of the Courts’ performance, which is unchanged from last year. Fifty-nine percent of Orleans’ voters disapproved of the Criminal Courts, which is slightly higher than from 2012. Nearly one third of both blacks and whites were strongly disapproving of its performance.

For the first time we examined the job approval ratings for the Orleans Parish Sheriff. We thought the current political situation merited an inquiry of how citizens evaluate Marlin Gusman’s

performance as Parish Sheriff. A review of the data indicates that only 33% of New Orleans residents approve of the job that Gusman is doing as sheriff. **More ominously, he has a 56% disapproval rating, with one-half those people strongly disapproving of his performance. A majority of both blacks and whites said they disapproved of him,** while 37% of African-Americans, compared to 25% of whites, voiced their approval for the job Gusman is doing as sheriff.

EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (Table 9)

In another measure of quality of life we asked Orleans and Jefferson residents to 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.

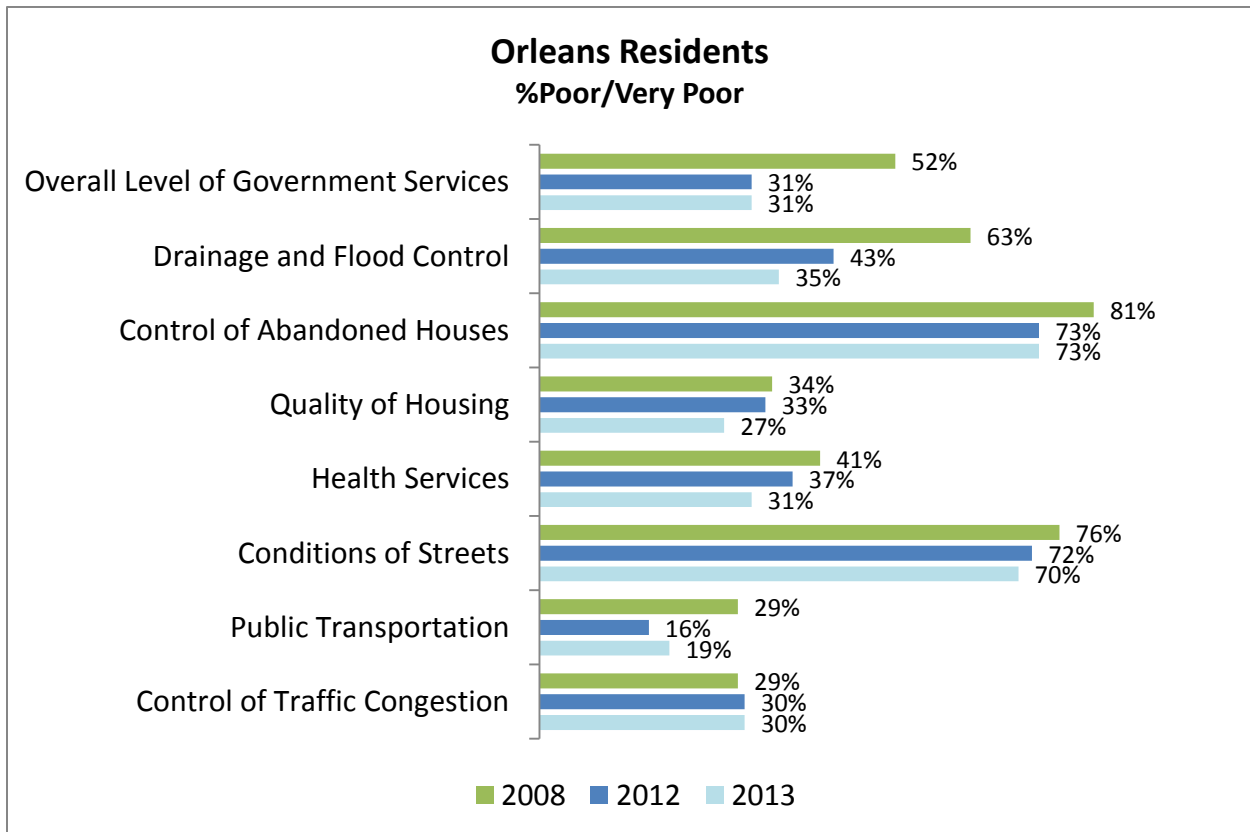
Public opinion on many government services in New Orleans has changed in a more positive direction over the last several years. The most positive shift was in the evaluation of the overall level of government services category from 2010 to 2012. That shift appears to be holding steady as only 31% negatively rated overall government services. Trash pickup is the highest rated service (73%) with fire protection close behind (70%). There has also been continued improvement in residents' evaluations of flood control and drainage in the city. Appraisals of the quality of housing and health services were also less negative than a year ago. On the other hand, respondents rated public transportation slightly more negatively than they did last year.

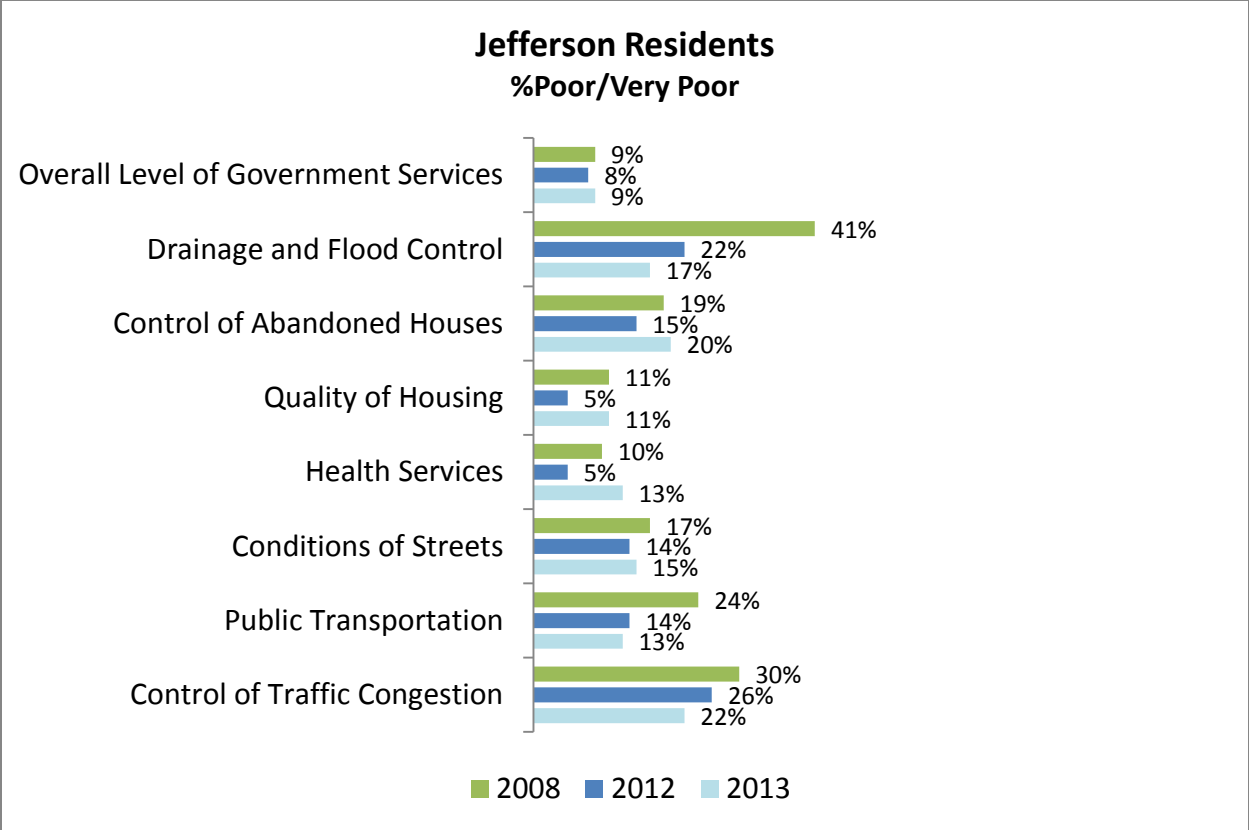
Control of abandoned houses and street quality are the two most poorly rated services in New Orleans. With tens of thousands of blighted properties in the city, control of abandoned housing is a major issue for residents. There is no improvement in the public's assessment as nearly 3 of 4 people continue to rate this service negatively. The number rating the streets as "poor/very poor" is down slightly to 70%. Although there have been numerous street construction projects either completed or underway in the city, the vast majority remains negative in their evaluation of the city's streets.

Jefferson residents are generally more positive about their government services. Fire protection is the highest rated service (82%) with trash pickup close behind (81%). Drainage and flooding appear to be less of a concern than it was several years ago and traffic congestion is less of a problem. However, Jefferson residents have become more negative in their opinions about a number of services. They are increasingly unhappy with the parish's performance on controlling abandoned houses, the quality of housing and health services.

BEST AND WORST SERVICES

Orleans	Best (%Good/Very Good)	Worst (%Poor/Very Poor)
	Trash Pickup 73%	Abandoned Housing 73%
	Fire Protection 70%	Condition of Streets 70%
	Public Transportation 43%	Services for Poor 43%
	Quality of Housing 33%	Drainage/Flood Control 35%
Jefferson		
	Fire Protection 82%	Traffic Congestion 22%
	Trash Pickup 81%	Abandoned Houses 20%
	Police Protection 72%	Flooding and Drainage 17%
	Health Services 73%	Trash Pickup 16%





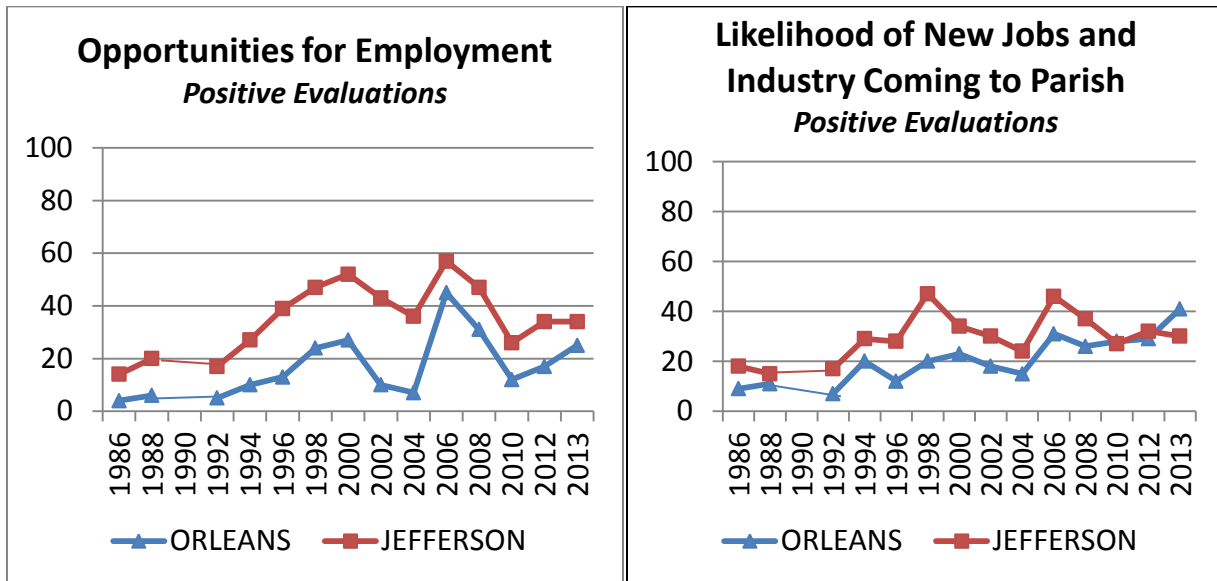
ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (Table 10)

Voters in Orleans Parish have become more positive about economic prospects over the past year, while evaluations by residents in Jefferson Parish are relatively unchanged or lower than they were last year.

For the first time in this series, Orleanians are more bullish on the likelihood of new jobs and industry coming to the parish than are Jefferson residents by 41% to 30%. Up until 2013 Jefferson voters were consistently more positive than were Orleans' voters about jobs entering the parish. From 1986 through 2008, on average 30% of Jefferson residents, compared to 17% Orleans residents, were positive about new jobs and industry coming to their parish. The average for the last three surveys is 32% for Orleans and 29% for Jefferson.

Jefferson voters continue to be more positive about employment opportunities. A third of them rated their job prospects as good or very good, while 25% of Orleanians expressed that outlook. While the numbers from Jefferson Parish are unchanged from last year, that is a six point gain in Orleans from 2012.

Residents in both parishes are relatively positive about future earnings with 39% of voters in New Orleans and 32% in Jefferson saying the likelihood of their family increasing its incomes in the next several years is good or very good. The number for Orleans is unchanged from last year but it is down significantly in Jefferson Parish. Last year, 44% of Jefferson Parish residents reported in 2012 that the likelihood of increasing their income was good or very good. In addition, 26% of Jefferson respondents said their income prospects were poor or very poor in 2012 while 32% say that is the case today.



EDUCATION
(Table 11)

Residents in Orleans continue to negatively evaluate public education with 41% rating it as poor or very poor and 18% rating it as good or very good. Those evaluations have not changed in the past year. 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.

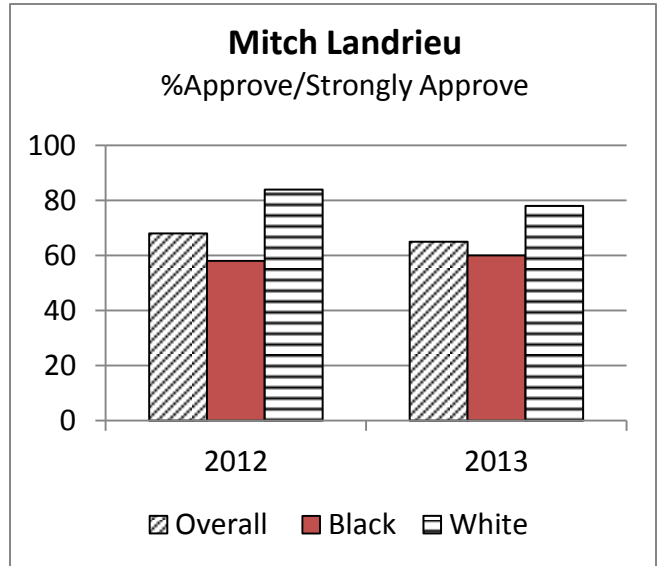
The trend in evaluations of the schools illustrates the reform effort that has taken hold in recent years. New Orleans has become a test city for the charter school movement and data from the Louisiana Department of Education indicate a slight improvement in schools over the past several years. Publicity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

Public education is rated better in Jefferson. Thirty percent rated the public schools as good or very good, but another 30% responded that the schools were poor or very poor. Another 28% said the quality of the parish’s public schools was fair.

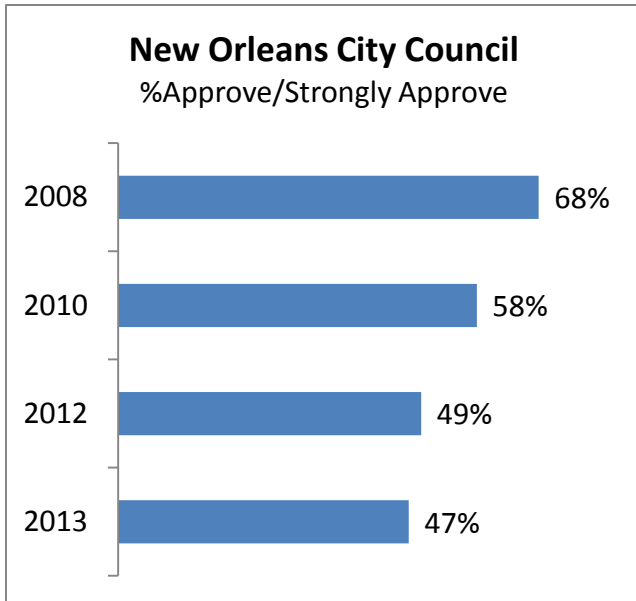
ELECTED OFFICIALS JOB APPROVAL
(Table 12)

New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu continues to enjoy a high level of support. His overall approval has declined slightly in the past year from 69% to 65%. We would expect a decrease in approval after a mayor has been in office several years, but Landrieu continues to be rated highly positively by the public for his performance as the city’s chief executive.

The decline in Landrieu’s approval rating has occurred because of a loss of approval among white voters. His approval rating among African-Americans was the same as was found in 2012 while the mayor’s approval rating among whites dropped in past year from 84% to 78%.



A gender gap that emerged among African-Americans regarding the mayor’s approval rating in 2012 continues to hold, but is smaller this year. Last year 47% black males and 66% of black females rated him positively, a 19 point gap. Our latest survey indicated that the gap has shrunk to 12 points as 64% of black females and 52% of black males approved of the job Landrieu is doing as mayor.

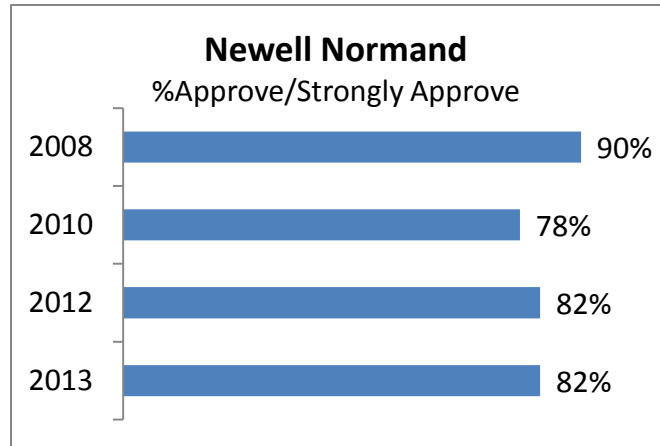


The New Orleans City Council has experienced a significant decline in its approval rating since 2008. Five years ago just less 70% approved of the job the council was doing. Today, their approval rating stands at 47%. In 2012, 41% of residents disapproved of the Council’s performance. The disapproval rate remains the same today.

There is considerable racial polarization in approval of the city council with 62% of whites approving of the city council compared to 38% of African-Americans. Just less than a majority of African-Americans, 49% disapprove with almost 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. His already sky-high approval was unchanged from 2012. Normand has averaged an approval rating of 83% since 2008.

Despite the fact that half of Jefferson residents perceive crime as increasing and that crime is mentioned most often as 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 over time. In 2010, a bare majority, 51%, approved of the job he was doing. 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. **Today Parish President Young has a 70% job approval rating, with 35% reporting they strongly approve of the job he is doing as parish president.**

Jefferson residents were also very positive about their Parish Council with 72% of Jefferson voters saying they approved of its performance. That number has not changed from last year.

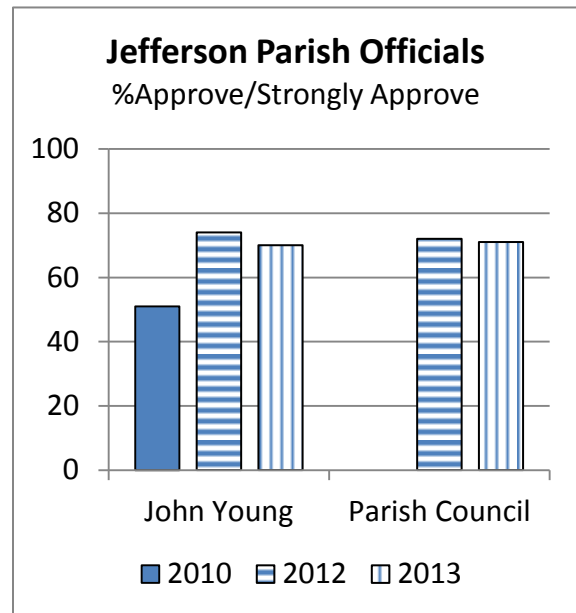


TABLE 1: LIFE SATISFACTION

“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	2013
Very Satisfied	10%	12%	10%	6%	6%	6%	10%	12%	8%	8%	7%	5%	11%	11%	11%	15%	10%
Satisfied	54%	55	50	52	39	47	53	55	59	51	46	44	47	48	64	51	64
Dissatisfied	26%	24	29	32	33	31	26	23	24	28	33	31	28	29	15	23	19
Very Dissatisfied	8%	8	9	9	21	16	10	9	8	13	14	17	12	10	9	10	6
DK	2%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
<i>N</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>302</i>

	Jefferson																
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
Very Satisfied	26%	28%	28%	32%	25%	24%	30%	28%	36%	30%	21%	21%	28%	37%	25%	27%	27%
Satisfied	63%	65	62	60	66	67	63	64	55	59	66	58	62	56	67	66	63
Dissatisfied	9%	5	7	7	6	6	5	5	7	7	8	10	8	5	6	3	7
Very Dissatisfied	1%	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	10	2	1	2	4	2
DK	1%	1	1		1	1	0	1	0	1	0		1	1	1	0	1
<i>N</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>301</i>

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	2013
Better	23%	17%	9%	6%	4%	5%	13%	30%	47%	49%	40%	22%	39%	48%
No Change	26%	25	30	18	15	15	23	31	27	31	36	39	30	28
Worse	45%	56	57	73	80	78	61	37	22	16	20	36	24	20
DK	6%	2	4	3	1	2	3	2	4	4	4	3	7	4
N	573	416	468	498	781	596	360	582	442	425	403	400	301	302

	Jefferson													
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013
Better	55%	54%	44%	32%		25%	34%		45%	50%	53%	50%	39%	42%
No Change	28%	30	32	43		41	35		32	34	29	32	34	30
Worse	14%	13	22	22		29	28		16	13	10	14	21	25
DK	3%	3	2	3		5	3		7	3	8	3	6	3
N	567	297	341	353		402	360		417	347	383	358	304	301

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	2013
Better	44%	49%	43%	33%	54%	36%	48%	49%	58%	44%	49%	54%	56%	49%	55%	59%	54%
No Change	26%	24	28	22	16	28	27	28	22	32	30	26	26	35	31	24	29
Worse	19%	19	20	35	19	26	16	15	5	16	12	11	14	8	7	8	9
DK	11%	8	9	10	11	9	9	8	15	8	8	9	4	8	7	9	8
N	573	416	470	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	200	302	109	248	300	301	302

	Jefferson																
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
Better	51%	56%	55%	49%	35%	45%	48%	48%	52%	49%	52%	48%	54%	50%	51%	55%	46%
No Change	30%	30	24	26	28	30	28	28	29	30	24	32	26	34	37	29	33
Worse	12%	7	13	17	23	17	16	16	10	15	18	15	15	9	8	9	11
DK	7%	7	7	8	14	8	8	8	9	7	6	5	5	7	5	8	10
N	567	297	341	353	402	360	417	347	383	358	200	419	191	354	300	304	301

TABLE 3: CRIME AS BIGGEST PROBLEM

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
Orleans	17%	27%	29%	44%	78%	70%	44%	26%	20%	46%	31%	29%	34%	33%	46%	62%	62%
Jefferson	6%	8	11	29	44	48	30	18	17	24	45	46	36	38	30	30	26

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	2013
Increased	68%	71%	87%	88%	94%	72%	20%	15%	30%	63%	73%	70%	61%	61%	38%	64%	50%
Decreased	21%	20	10	8	5	18	28	26	32	26	23	28	31	32	51	29	10
Same	7%	7	2	3	1	8	50	57	36	10	3	1	8	6	9	5	39
DK	4%	2	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
N	573	416	470	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	200	302	109	248	300	301	302

	Jefferson																
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
Increased	44%	39%	66%	73%	56%	59%	30%	25%	28%	44%	87%	84%	66%	55%	46%	53%	50%
Decreased	38%	41	24	21	30	29	38	47	42	42	11	12	27	35	39	34	9
Same	9%	14	5	5	11	10	24	25	27	10	1	3	6	8	12	10	36
DK	9%	6	5	1	3	2	8	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	5
N	567	297	341	353	402	360	417	347	383	358	200	419	191	354	300	304	301

TABLE 5: CRIME VICTIM

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

	Orleans				
	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013
Yes	29%	29%	35%	26%	25%
No/DK/Ref	71%	71	65	74	75

	Jefferson				
	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013
Yes	-	23%	24%	21%	21%
No/DK/Ref	-	77%	76	79	79

TABLE 6: HEARING GUNFIRE (ORLEANS)

	Spring 1997	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Spring 2000	Spring 2002	Spring 2004	Spring 2012	Fall 2013
Blacks Only								
Never	40%	53%	60%	56%	54%	46%	57%	59%
Few times a year	20%	16	15	21	20	21	18	15
Few times a month or more often	40%	30	24	20	25	33	22	24
DK	0%	1	1	3	1	0	1	2
N	(452)	(358)	(268)	(265)	(249)	(250)	(176)	(175)
All Orleans								
Never		58%	65%	61%	59%	54%	58%	49%
Few times a year		18	16	20	18	21	20	32
Few times a month or more often		24	18	16	22	25	21	18
DK		0	1	3	0	0	1	1
N		(584)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)	(301)	(302)

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	2013
Very Safe	28%	20%	17%	18%	19%	19%	33%	42%	32%	25%	26%	29%
Safe	52%	56	54	50	52	49	51	44	54	54	58	55
Not Very Safe	15%	19	20	24	17	21	10	10	10	13	13	11
Not at All Safe	3%	5	8	8	11	11	4	4	3	6	4	4
DK	1%	-	1		1	-	2	-	1	2	-	1
<i>N</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>302</i>
JEFFERSON	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013
Very Safe	45%	45%	37%	34%	42%	44%	44%	54%	52%	52%	51%	43%
Safe	48%	49	51	52	47	47	48	40	42	43	45	47
Not Very Safe	6%	4	11	9	8	7	6	3	3	4	3	7
Not at All Safe	1%	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
DK	1%	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-		1
<i>N</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>301</i>

TABLE 7: SAFETY**"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	2013
Very Safe	20%	15%	10%	13%	10%	13%	22%	29%	24%	18%	20%	18%	26%	22%	32%	17%	18%
Safe	45%	50	43	39	44	43	48	44	51	47	52	55	44	55	48	46	48
Not Very Safe	25%	25	29	29	25	24	20	20	17	22	17	20	21	16	12	29	24
Not at All Safe	8%	10	16	19	21	19	10	7	7	11	11	7	8	7	7	7	9
DK	1%	1	1		-	-	2	-	1	2		1	1	-	1	1	1
<i>N</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>302</i>
Jefferson	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
Very Safe	34%	30%	24%	25%	28%	27%	31%	38%	39%	38%	27%	31%	47%	41%	40%	34%	28%
Safe	53%	55	53	55	53	53	53	46	45	49	56	50	43	47	54	53	54
Not Very Safe	10%	11	18	15	13	13	12	12	11	9	12	14	8	10	5	10	15
Not at All Safe	2%	3	5	5	5	7	3	4	4	4	4	5	2		1	2	2
DK	1%	1	1		1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
<i>N</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>301</i>

TABLE 8: EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

	2012			2013		
N.O. Police Superintendent Ronal Serpas	Overall	Black	White	Overall	Black	White
Strongly Approve	20%	23%	14%	13%	13%	14%
Approve	29%	18	43	41	34	52
Disapprove	19%	19	20	18	23	11
Strongly Disapprove	25%	34	13	20	24	14
Don't Know	8%	7	9	8	6	9
(N)	(301)	(176)	(120)	(302)	(176)	(100)
District Attorney Leon Cannizzaro						
Strongly Approve	25%	27%	22%	16%	12%	22%
Approve	28%	27	29	39	38	48
Disapprove	15%	15	16	14	19	8
Strongly Disapprove	15%	19	10	17	20	10
Don't Know	18%	12	23	14	11	12
(N)	(301)	(176)	(120)	(302)	(175)	(100)
New Orleans Criminal Courts						
Strongly Approve	14%	19%	7%	10%	13%	6%
Approve	20%	15	28	24	20	28
Disapprove	24%	22	29	30	30	30
Strongly Disapprove	32%	35	28	29	30	30
Don't Know	10%	10	9	7	7	6
(N)	(301)	(176)	(120)	(302)	(175)	(100)
Sheriff Marlin Gusman						
Strongly Approve				10%	13%	5%
Approve				23%	25	20
Disapprove				27%	31	24
Strongly Disapprove				29%	23	38
Don't Know				11%	8	13
(N)				(302)	(176)	(100)

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
2013	3%	20	45	24	8	7	48	31	7	2

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

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
2013	3%	21	42	25	7	19	53	13	9	4

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
2013	10%	60	21	2	1	25	57	11	1	-

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

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
2013	3%	23	32	24	9	14	44	25	3	3

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
2013	2%	27	39	16	4	8	35	30	11	2

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

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
2013	3%	19	40	26	9	16	36	30	14	3

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
2013	4%	12	30	32	11	5	30	24	8	6

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

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
2013*	6%	21	28	28	10	19	42	20	6	3

Asked for evaluation of recreation programs

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
2013	1%	6	19	43	30	10	35	20	16	4

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	12
2008	8%	22	31	21	11	13	37	24	8	7
2012*	4%	24	35	26	7	10	52	26	4	3
2013*	3%	31	37	21	6	11	46	27	9	2

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

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
2013	3%	22	39	23	7	12	49	20	11	2

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
2013*	11%	62	18	7	2	21	61	15	1	-

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
2013	2%	9	18	37	33	9	44	30	12	4

TABLE 9: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (continued)

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
2013	7%	35	30	14	5	11	28	20	11	3

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
2013	2%	28	39	19	11	7	31	37	16	6

TABLE 10: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: ORLEANS

“Opportunities for employment?”

	1986	1988	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	4%	5%	1%	0%	17%	11%	5%	3%	1%	2%	3%
Good	4%	5	5	9	12	23	20	22	9	7	28	25	26	17	11	17	22
Fair	22%	27	27	38	35	46	37	40	39	33	25	32	25	35	31	32	33
Poor	68%	63	61	46	47	23	31	29	47	55	18	21	27	22	31	31	27
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	6	8	14	21	13	10
DK	6%	4	7	6	5	5	8	4	4	4	4	5	10	8	4	5	5
N	573	416	498	596	409	582	442	425	403	400	200	302	104	248	300	301	302

“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	2013
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	13%	9%	6%	8%	12%	6%	9%
Good	8%	10	6	18	10	21	17	20	17	14	18	23	20	12	16	23	33
Fair	27%	29	29	33	33	36	32	26	32	25	30	23	25	29	27	29	28
Poor	54%	52	55	41	51	35	40	43	43	56	25	27	33	30	26	25	19
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	10	11	14	13	11	7
DK	9%	7	9	6	5	5	8	8	7	5	5	8	6	6	5	7	4
N	573	416	498	596	409	582	442	425	403	400	200	302	104	248	300	301	302

TABLE 10: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: ORLEANS

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

	1986	1988	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	3%	7%	6%	11%	9%	11%	10%	7%	3%	7%	9%	13%
Good	21%	30	29	31	34	33	32	30	21	30	30	26
Fair	30%	28	25	32	26	27	28	27	30	28	24	26
Poor	34%	26	31	20	23	22	22	30	34	26	19	20
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	8
DK	12%	9	9	5	8	7	8	7	12	9	9	7
<i>N</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>582</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>302</i>

TABLE 10: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: JEFFERSON**“Opportunities for employment?”**

	1986	1988	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%	9%	8%	7%	3%	24%	19%	12%	11%	5%	6%	2%
Good	13%	20	16	26	33	38	44	36	33	33	35	35	27	21	28	32
Fair	36%	34	40	39	35	28	29	32	35	20	24	32	31	34	31	34
Poor	43%	38	32	24	17	12	11	17	22	10	9	11	14	21	20	16
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4	2	3	7	4	5
DK	7%	8	10	10	10	13	8	8	8	9	9	8	14	12	11	11
N	567	416	353	402	360	415	347	383	358	200	419	196	354	300	304	301

“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	2013
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	2%	1%	1%	3%	5%	9%	5%	5%	4%	14%	8%	10%	9%	5%	5%	6%
Good	16%	14	16	26	23	38	29	25	20	32	28	27	28	22	27	24
Fair	27%	35	37	29	37	28	33	38	36	22	31	34	31	36	33	39
Poor	44%	40	34	31	26	12	22	24	30	16	16	13	18	22	17	19
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5	5	3	6	5	1
DK	10%	11	13	11	9	13	11	8	10	11	11	11	11	10	13	11
N	567	416	353	402	360	415	347	383	358	200	419	196	354	300	304	301

TABLE 10: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: JEFFERSON

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

	1986	1988	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	8%	4%	5%	9%	9%	14%	10%	10%	13%	8%
Good	26%	31	32	31	38	35	30	32	31	24
Fair	29%	29	23	30	28	27	31	27	22	28
Poor	30%	29	30	22	12	19	19	24	18	25
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	7
DK	10%	7	10	8	13	5	10	7	8	8
<i>N</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>301</i>

TABLE 11: PUBLIC EDUCATION: ORLEANS

		VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	DK/ Refused
Quality of Public Schools	2012	3%	15%	36%	22%	17%	7%
	2013	4%	14	32	23	19	8

PUBLIC EDUCATION: JEFFERSON

		VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR)	DK/ Refused
Quality of Public Schools	2013	6%	24%	28%	22%	7%	13%

TABLE 12: GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS' APPROVAL

ORLEANS

	<i>All</i>			<i>Blacks</i>			<i>Whites</i>		
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<i>Mitch Landrieu</i>									
Strongly Approve	45%	39%	28%	39%	35%	23%	53%	46%	40%
Approve	30%	29	37	32	23	37	26	38	38
Disapprove	4%	9	13	3	12	15	3	6	9
Strongly Disapprove	7%	12	13	10	17	17	5	5	8
Don't Know	14%	10	9	16	13	8	11	5	5
(N)	(300)	(301)	(302)	(174)	(176)	(174)	(121)	(120)	(100)
<i>New Orleans</i>									
<i>City Council</i>									
Strongly Approve	20%	17%	10%	15%	14%	8%	29%	20%	15%
Approve	38%	32	37	37	20	30	41	48	47
Disapprove	14%	23	21	17	27	27	9	16	11
Strongly Disapprove	12%	18	20	16	26	23	6	8	16
Don't Know	15%	11	12	14	13	12	14	8	11
(N)	(300)	(301)	(302)	(174)	(176)	(175)	(121)	(120)	(101)

JEFFERSON

	<i>All</i>			<i>Blacks</i>			<i>Whites</i>		
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
<i>John Young</i>									
Strongly Approve	22%	31%	34%	6%	29%	35%	28%	31%	37%
Approve	29%	43	36	34	42	32	28	44	41
Disapprove	3%	6	7	3	6	4	2	6	7
Strongly Disapprove	3%	5	4	10	7	4	1	4	4
Don't Know	43%	15	19	46	16	24	40	14	11
(N)	(300)	(304)	(301)	(67)	(74)	(71)	(215)	(229)	(189)
<i>Jefferson Parish</i>									
<i>Council</i>									
Strongly Approve	--	22%	25%	--	30%	27%	--	19%	28%
Approve		50%	46		49	39		50	49
Disapprove		9%	10		10	14		8	9
Strongly Disapprove		7%	4		6	3		6	4
Don't Know		13%	15		5	23		15	11
(N)		(304)	(301)		(74)	(71)		(229)	(189)
<i>Newell Normand</i>									
Strongly Approve	46%	42%	41%	46%	38%	38%	48%	44%	46%
Approve	31%	40	41	18	40	35	36	40	43
Disapprove	5%	7	7	9	15	11	5	5	4
Strongly Disapprove	3%	2	3	0	0	0	3	3	2
Don't Know	15%	9	8	27	7	16	8	1	5
(N)	(300)	(304)	(301)	(67)	(74)	(71)	(215)	(229)	(189)

TABLE 13: SAMPLE INFORMATION, 2013

	ORLEANS	JEFFERSON
White	34%	66%
Black	59	25
Other	7	9
Male	44%	44%
Female	56	56
Median Age	45	50
<i>Number of Respondents, N</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>304</i>
Sampling Error	+/- 5.7%	+/- 5.7%
Dates of Interviewing	October 19-30, 2013	