

4-2004

2004 Quality of Life Survey in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes

Susan Howell
University of New Orleans

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.uno.edu/src_pubs



Part of the [Political Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Howell, Susan, "2004 Quality of Life Survey in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes" (2004). *Survey Research Center Publications*. Paper 5.

https://scholarworks.uno.edu/src_pubs/5

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Survey Research Center (UNO Poll) at ScholarWorks@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Survey Research Center Publications by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UNO. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uno.edu.

2004 QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY
ORLEANS AND JEFFERSON PARISHES



April, 2004

Survey Research Center

Dr. Susan E. Howell, Director
sehowell@uno.edu

Stephanie Burchard, Research Assistant
smburcha@uno.edu

Megan Hubbard, Research Assistant
mhubbard@uno.edu

(504) 280-7379

You can view SRC surveys on:
www.uno.edu/~poli

*Special thanks to the students
in Mr. Hess's Research
Methods class*

SUMMARY

- Voters in New Orleans are becoming increasingly negative 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 2004 survey is the first time since 1997 that more New Orleans residents say the city has become worse than say it has become better.
 - Compared to two years ago, more than twice as many people mention crime as the biggest problem facing the city.
 - The percentage of New Orleans voters who say that crime is increasing has also doubled since 2002.
 - New Orleans voters are feeling less safe, and they hear more gunfire in their neighborhoods at night.
 - The perceived quality of the police has declined.
 - Prospects for employment are considered poor.
 - The perceived quality of public schools has declined.
- The increasing concern about crime and safety has occurred disproportionately in the black community. On every crime and safety indicator, the change in perceptions and experiences is more pronounced among blacks.
- On the positive side, New Orleans voters are noticing the numerous street construction projects and giving less negative evaluations of the streets than in 2002.
- 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. However, they are becoming more pessimistic about crime and employment prospects.
 - Perceptions about crime in Jefferson tend to track perceptions about crime in New Orleans regardless of actual Jefferson crime trends.
- New Orleans Mayor Ray Nagin's approval level has declined considerably in the past year, and that decline has occurred largely among black voters.
 - Part of the explanation for Mayor Nagin's loss of support among blacks is their increasing concern about crime and safety. Other reasons are beyond the scope of this study.

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 2004 survey is the tenth 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.

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 eighteen-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.

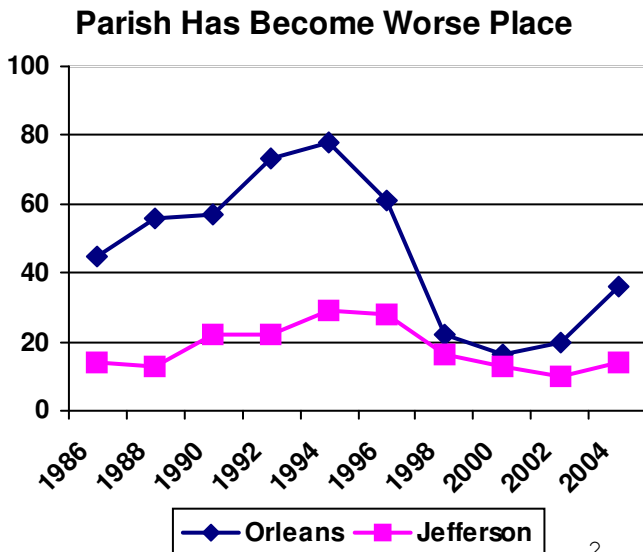
The results of the Quality of Life surveys represent the perceptions and opinions of the registered voters of the two parishes. The results are not objective measures of the quality of life or the quality of government services.

GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE

(Tables 1 & 2)

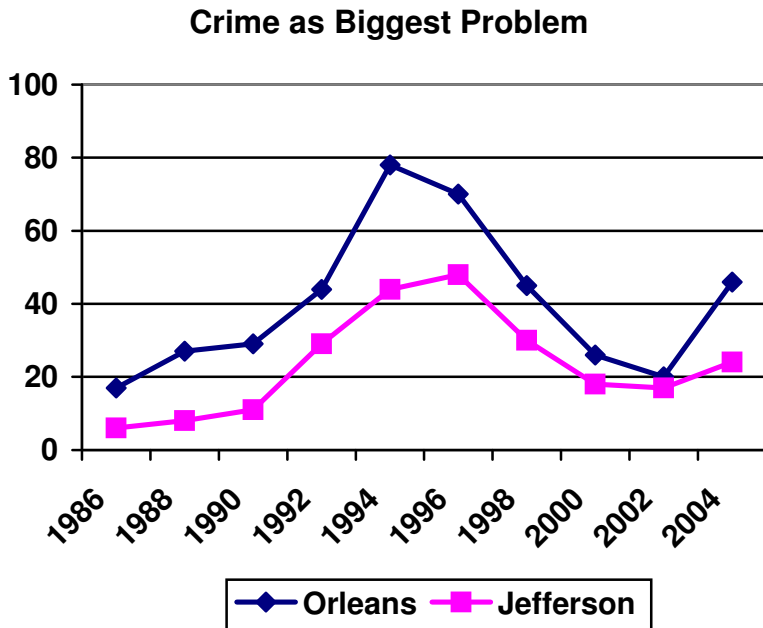
As has been the case in all of the surveys since 1986, Jefferson voters are quite satisfied with life in their parish. The high level of satisfaction in Jefferson (89%) contrasts with New Orleans where voters are less satisfied (59%). This difference is what we would expect when comparing a lower income 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 decline in satisfaction since 2002. 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 have become considerably less positive about the direction of the city than they were two years ago. In the 2002 survey, 20% said that the city had gotten worse, but today, 36% have that perception. **This is the first time since 1997 that more New Orleans residents say the city has become worse than say it has become better.** Although public opinion is not

as negative as it was in the early and mid 1990s, there appears to be a current trend toward a more negative perception of life in New Orleans.



While crime is mentioned most often as the biggest problem in both parishes, as we might expect, crime is mentioned more often in Orleans than in Jefferson. When asked what they think is the biggest problem facing the parish, forty-six percent of the city’s voters mentioned crime compared to 24% of respondents in Jefferson. The concern about crime is increasing in both parishes; however, the increase is considerably sharper in Orleans, from 20% mentioning crime in 2002 to 46% in 2004.

The upward trend in mentioning crime as the biggest problem is quite a significant departure from

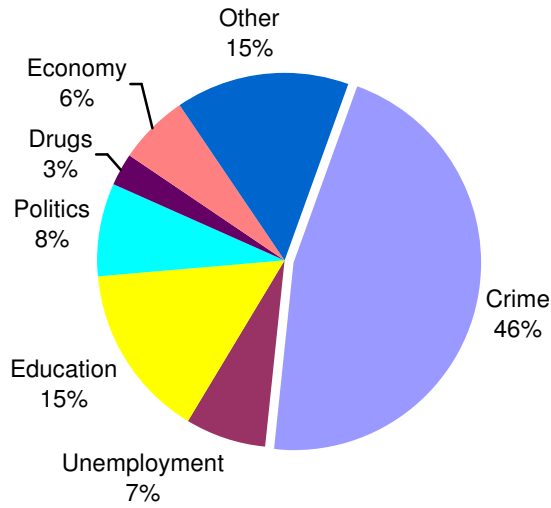
the downward trend observed in the late 1990s. After reaching a high of 78% in 1994 in Orleans and 48% in 1996 in Jefferson, crime continually decreased in significance in both parishes over the next several years. **The 2004 survey marks the first increase in the mention of crime in almost 10 years in both parishes.**

Because the concern about crime is so dominant in Orleans, other problems tend to get crowded out. Problems with the economy, drugs, politics, and streets are all mentioned less today than in 2002. The one exception is education, which is as important as it was two years ago. Education is the second most often cited problem in New Orleans, which might be expected given the negative publicity about the public school system.

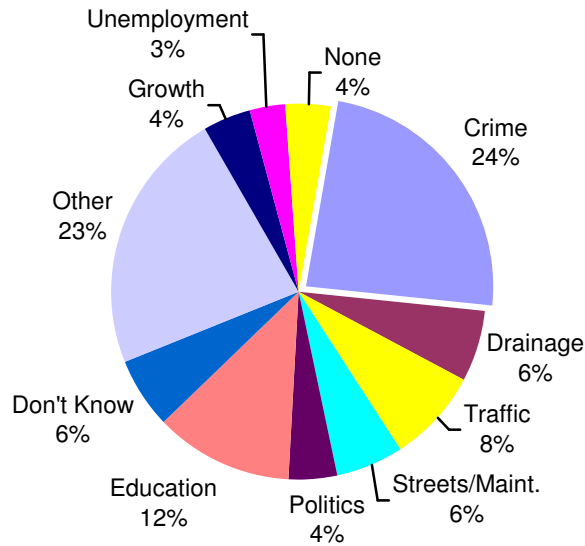
In Jefferson, in addition to the increased mention of crime as the biggest problem (from 17% in 2002 to 24% in 2004), there is a slight increase in concern over traffic and growth. **Interesting to note, 4% of voters in Jefferson parish responded that there are no significant problems in the parish.** No respondents in Orleans shared this belief.

Notice that the trend lines for mention of crime as the biggest problem 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.** Jefferson voters watch the same television reports, hear the city crime stories and statistics, and infer that crime is becoming a greater problem in their parish as well. This pattern is repeated several times in our study.

Biggest Problem Facing Parish Orleans, 2004



Biggest Problem Facing Parish Jefferson, 2004



Biggest Problems Facing the Parish, 2002 & 2004

	2002	2004
Orleans		
Crime	20%	46%
Economic Problems*	19%	14%
Education	16%	15%
Jefferson		
Crime	17%	24%
Streets	9%	6%
Education	9%	12%
Traffic/Growth	11%	12%

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

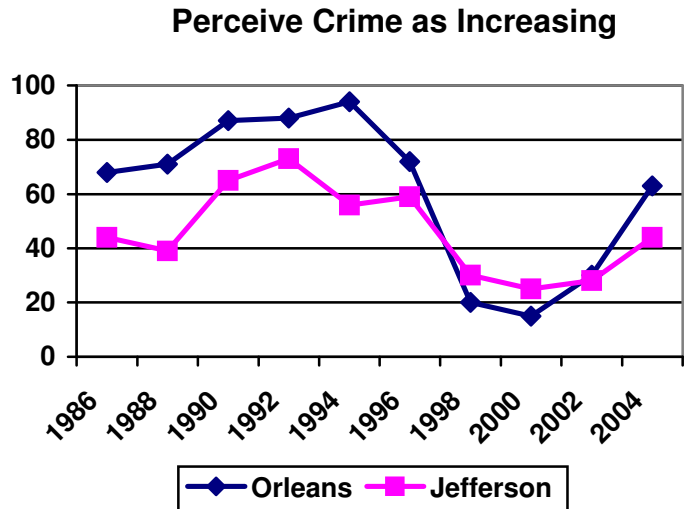
FOCUS ON CRIME

(Tables 3 through 6)

Today voters in New Orleans are much more negative about the trend in crime than they were two years ago. **The number saying that crime has increased has doubled from 30% in 2002 to 63% today.** This stands in sharp contrast to the mere 15% who thought that crime was increasing in 2000. It seems that the favorable trend in perceptions of crime we observed following police reform has reversed.

These new perceptions about crime are probably reflecting the murder rate in particular, which has increased for three years in a row. 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 10% of Orleans voters believe that crime is decreasing compared to 36% two years ago.

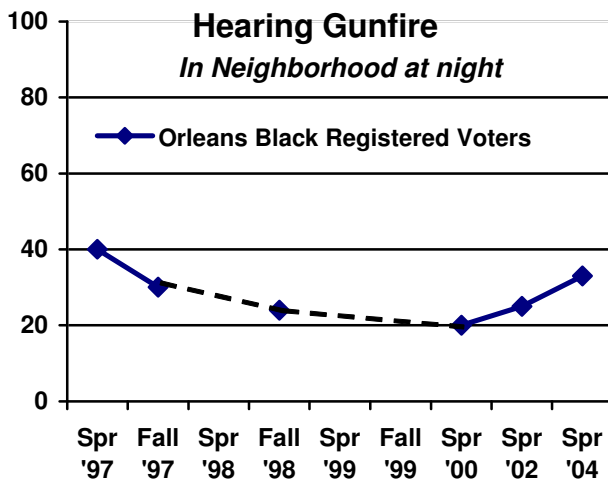
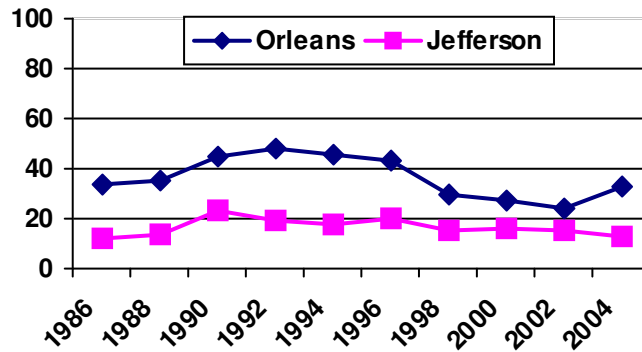
Again, due to common media markets, perceptions in Jefferson tend to track those in Orleans regardless of actual crime trends. In Jefferson there were only twelve more murders in 2003 than in 2000, and other types of crime display an erratic pattern. But today four times as many



Jeffersonians believe crime in their parish is increasing than believe it is decreasing. Crime in New Orleans affects how voters in Jefferson perceive their own parish.

The increase in murders has affected New Orleans voters' sense of security in their homes. **Although a majority say they feel safe around their homes during the night, the number not feeling safe has increased from 24% in 2002 to 33% today.** The safety levels felt in New Orleans are, naturally, lower than those in Jefferson. An overwhelming majority (87%) of voters

Not Feeling Safe
Around home during the night



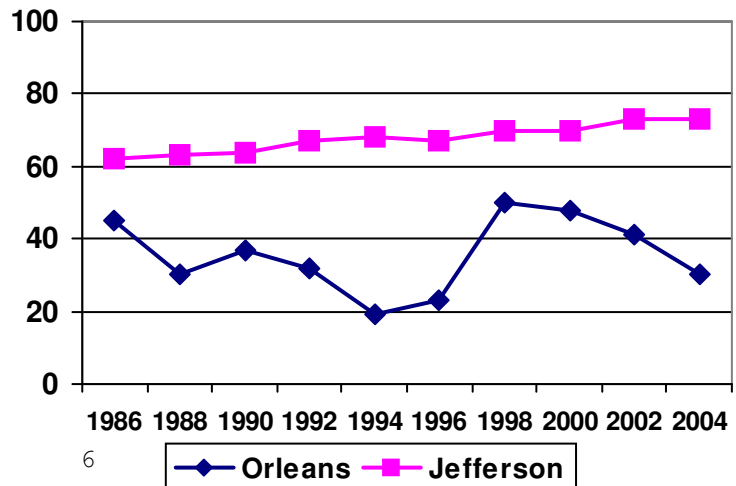
in Jefferson feel safe at night, compared to 67% in New Orleans. (see Table 5).

A tangible indicator of lack of safety is hearing gunfire in your neighborhood. More and more black citizens of New Orleans say that they hear gunfire around their home at night. The number hearing gunfire has increased over the past four years. **Today one-third of black voters in New Orleans say that they hear gunfire in their neighborhood at night a few times a month or more often.**

Consistent with the perceptions about crime and safety, evaluations of the New Orleans police have declined for the past four years. Four years ago 48% of voters in the City gave the police positive ratings; today that figure is 30%. A second reason for the decline in police evaluations may be the stories about questionable crime statistics and 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.

Quality of Police Protection
Excellent/Good



BEST AND WORST SERVICES

(Table 7)

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. The column below listing the worst services best illustrates parish differences. The lowest rated specific services in Orleans are rated “poor” by half or more of the voters, whereas in Jefferson the lowest rated services are rated “poor” by only one third or less of the voters.

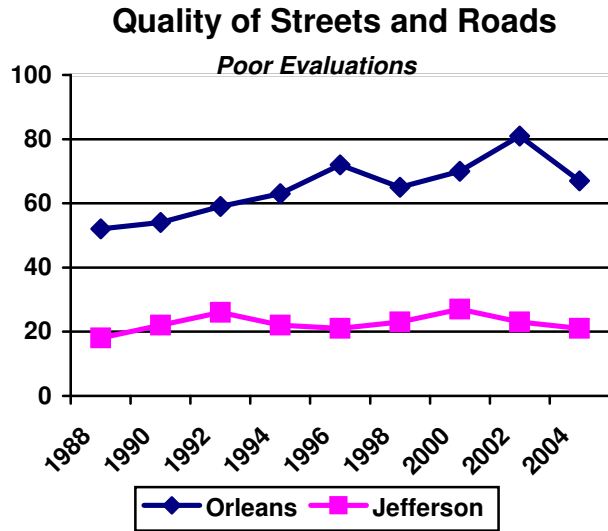
Orleans	Best (% positive)	Worst (% poor)
	Fire Protection 75%	Abandoned Housing 72%
	Public Transportation 47%	Streets 67%
	Parks/Recreation 35%	Services for Poor 47%
Jefferson	Fire Protection 85%	Traffic 33%
	Police Protection 73%	Drainage 21%
	Parks/Recreation 72%	Streets 21%

Quality of Streets and Roads

(Table 7)

Public opinion on the quality of streets in New Orleans has changed in a positive direction. While street quality has always been one of the most poorly rated services in the New Orleans Quality of Life surveys, the number rating the streets as “poor” has declined in the past two years, from 81% to 67%. Two-thirds of citizens rating the streets as poor is still a negative evaluation, but it does indicate improvement over the past two years. Citizens are noticing the numerous street construction projects either completed or underway.

As with many other aspects of the quality of life, Jefferson residents are relatively positive about the quality of their streets. Only 21% rate the streets in Jefferson as poor.

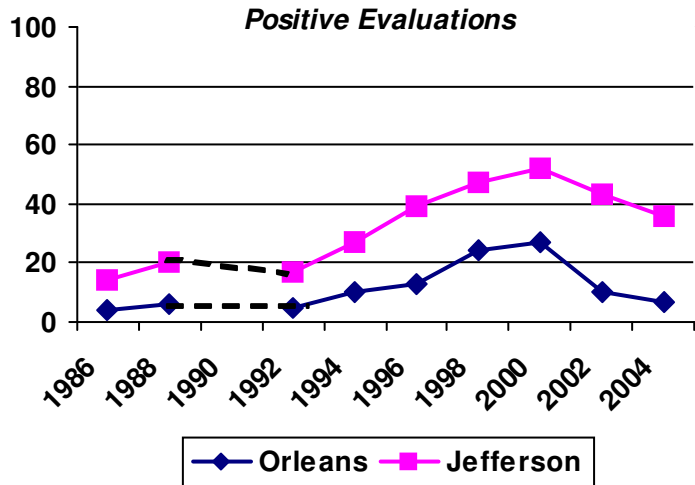


ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

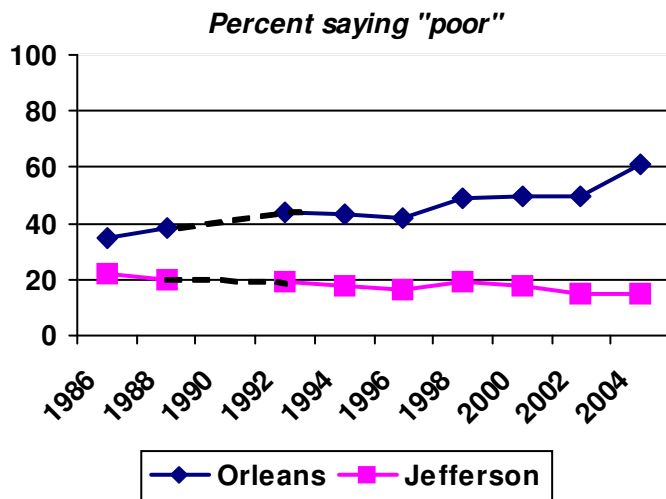
(Table 8)

Voters in both parishes have become less positive about employment prospects over the past four years, reflecting a sluggish local economy and the “jobless” national recovery. As expected, there remains a significant 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, but only 7% in Orleans have that positive outlook.

Opportunities for Employment



Quality of Public Elementary Schools



EDUCATION

(Table 9)

Like prospects for employment, evaluations of the public schools in New Orleans have declined in the past two years. **Today 61% of the voters in the City give public elementary schools a “poor” rating. Ratings of high schools are even worse.**

The trend in evaluations of the schools illustrates an inconsistency between reality and perception. The data from the Louisiana Department of Education indicate a slight improvement in schools over the past year. However, at the same time we have had publicity

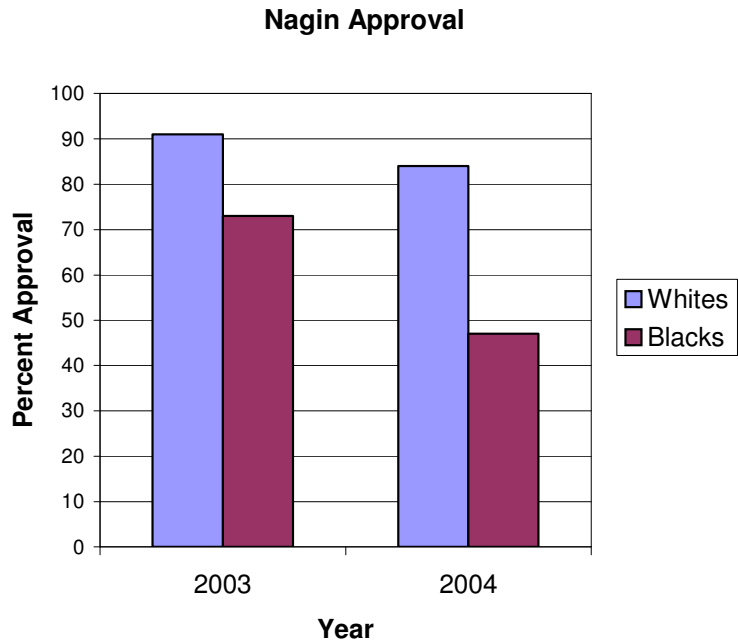
focusing on “failing” schools, a possible BESE takeover, and major fiscal mismanagement. The public is more likely to respond to news that is repeated, which in this case is the negative news.

NAGIN AND BROUSSARD JOB APPROVAL

(Table 10)

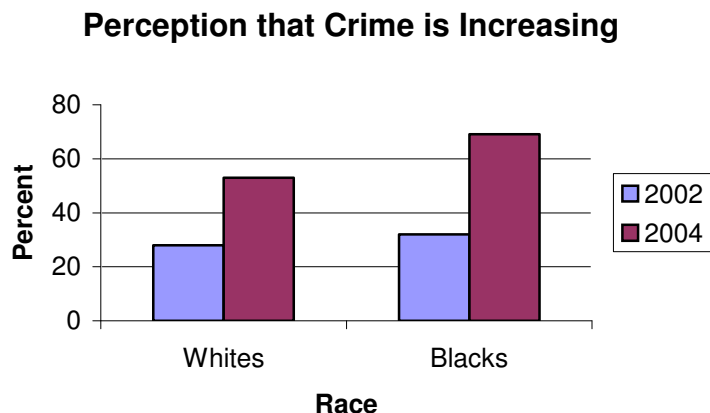
New Orleans Mayor Ray Nagin's approval has declined considerably in the past year. Part of this is to be expected as any mayor's honeymoon period ends. However, Nagin's approval declined nineteen percent in only one year. This indicates that a factor or factors beyond what would produce the predictable, normal decline are operating to affect the Mayor's approval rating.

The decline in Nagin approval has occurred largely among black voters. Between 2003 and 2004, Nagin lost 26% approval among black voters, while he lost only 7% among white voters. The result is an extremely high level of racial polarization, with 84% of whites approving of Nagin, but only 47% of blacks approving.



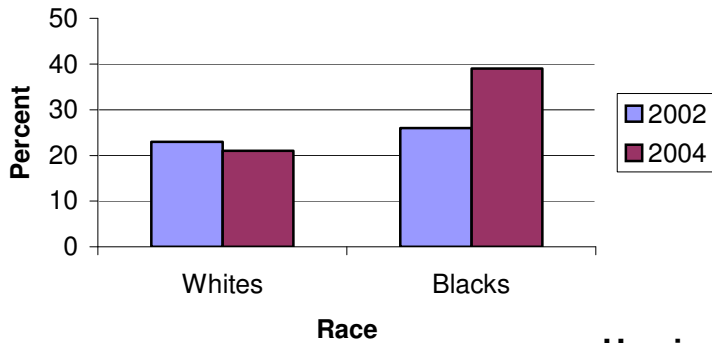
Why are black voters becoming disillusioned with the Mayor? We cannot identify all of the reasons since there are only limited questions in the study. But we can look for areas where black evaluations are changing more than white evaluations.

The only area where black evaluations are changing more than white evaluations is crime and safety. First, the increase in blacks saying that crime is on the rise is 37% (from 32% to 69%), while the increase in whites giving that response is 25% (from 28% to 53%).



Second, blacks feel significantly less safe around their homes at night than they did two years ago (from 26% to 39% not feeling safe), while there has been little change in whites' feelings of safety.

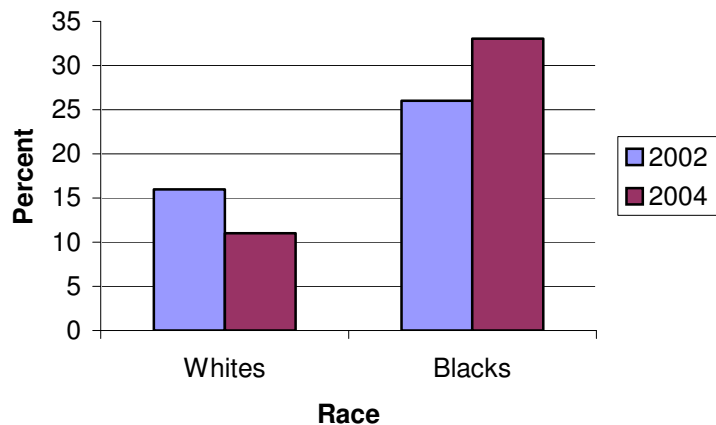
Not Feeling Safe at Night



Finally, today more blacks hear gunfire at night than two years ago (from 26% to 39%), while fewer whites today say that they hear gunfire.

The racial differences in perceptions of crime and safety illustrate the “up close and personal” nature of crime in the black community. While whites hear little gunfire and feel safe, they still perceive that crime is increasing due to information they receive through the media. Blacks, on the other hand, are more likely to be personally affected by crime, as well as hearing about it from impersonal sources.

Hearing Gunfire on Regular Basis



In sum, part of the explanation for Mayor Nagin’s loss of support among blacks is the increase in concern about crime. Other reasons for the loss of black support are beyond the scope of our quality of life measures.

Newly elected Jefferson Parish President Aaron Broussard has a 69% approval rating, which probably reflects opinion about him as a long-time public figure in Jefferson. Since he is new as parish president, it is understandable that 20% of the Jefferson respondents say that they have no opinion yet. Approval of Broussard is also racially polarized; 74% of whites approve, but 52% of blacks approve. Some of this racial difference is due to the fact that more black voters in Jefferson simply have no opinion about him.

TABLE 1: GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE

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

	Orleans					
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Very Satisfied	6%	6%	10%	12%	8%	8%
Satisfied	39	47	53	55	59	51
Dissatisfied	33	31	26	23	24	28
Very Dissatisfied	21	16	10	9	8	13
DK	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(596)	(409)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)

	Jefferson					
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Very Satisfied	25%	24%	30%	28%	36%	30%
Satisfied	66	67	63	64	55	59
Dissatisfied	6	6	5	5	7	7
Very Dissatisfied	2	2	2	2	2	3
DK	1	1	0	1	0	2
	(402)	(360)	(360)	(347)	(383)	(358)

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

	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004
Better	9%	6%	4%	5%	13%	30%	47%	49%	40%	22%
No Change	30	18	15	15	23	31	27	31	36	39
Worse	57	73	80	78	61	37	22	16	20	36
DK	4	3	1	2	3	2	4	4	4	3
	(470)	(498)	(781)	(596)	(360)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)

TABLE 2: PAST AND FUTURE *(continued)*

JEFFERSON

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Better	54%	44%	32%	25%	34%	45%	50%	53%	50%
No Change	30	32	43	41	35	32	34	29	32
Worse	13	22	22	29	28	16	13	10	14
DK	3	2	3	5	3	7	3	8	3
	(297)	(341)	(353)	(402)	(360)	(417)	(347)	(383)	(358)

"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

	1990	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004
Better	43%	33%	54%	36%	44%	48%	49%	58%	44%
No Change	28	22	16	28	30	27	28	22	32
Worse	20	35	19	26	17	16	15	5	16
DK	9	10	11	9	9	9	8	15	8
	(470)	(498)	(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)

JEFFERSON

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Better	56%	55%	49%	35%	45%	48%	48%	52%	49%
No Change	30	24	26	28	30	28	28	29	30
Worse	7	13	17	23	17	16	16	10	15
DK	7	7	8	14	8	8	8	9	7
	(297)	(341)	(353)	(402)	(360)	(417)	(347)	(383)	(358)

TABLE 3: 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

	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004
Incr	71%	87%	88%	94%	94%	72%	35%	20%	15%	30%	63%
Same	20	10	8	5	5	18	26	28	26	32	26
Decr	7	2	3	1	1	8	38	50	57	36	10
DK	2	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	1
	(416)	(470)	(498)	(781)	(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)

JEFFERSON

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Incr	39%	66%	73%	56%	59%	30%	25%	28%	44%
Same	41	24	21	30	29	38	47	42	42
Decr	14	5	5	11	10	24	25	27	10
DK	6	5	1	3	2	8	3	3	3
	(297)	(341)	(353)	(402)	(360)	(417)	(347)	(383)	(358)

TABLE 4: HEARING GUNFIRE (ORLEANS)

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

TABLE 5: SAFETY

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

ORLEANS	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Very Safe	19%	19%	33%	42%	32%	25%
Safe	52	49	51	44	54	54
Not Very Safe	17	21	10	10	10	13
Not at All Safe	11	11	4	4	3	6
DK	1	-	2	-	1	2
	(596)	(409)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)
JEFFERSON	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Very Safe	42%	44%	44%	54%	52%	52%
Safe	47	47	48	40	42	43
Not Very Safe	8	7	6	3	3	4
Not at All Safe	3	2	1	2	2	1
DK	-	-	1	1	1	-
	(402)	(360)	(417)	(347)	(383)	(358)

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

ORLEANS	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Very Safe	10%	13%	22%	29%	24%	18%
Safe	44	43	48	44	51	47
Not Very Safe	25	24	20	20	17	22
Not at All Safe	21	19	10	7	7	11
DK	-	-	.2	-	1	2
	(596)	(409)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)
JEFFERSON	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Very Safe	28%	27%	31%	38%	39%	38%
Safe	53	53	53	46	45	49
Not Very Safe	13	13	12	12	11	9
Not at All Safe	5	7	3	4	4	4
DK	1	-	1	-	1	1
	(402)	(360)	(417)	(347)	(383)	(358)

TABLE 6: CRIME AS BIGGEST PROBLEM

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
ORLEANS	27%	29%	44%	78%	70%	44%	26%	20%	46%
JEFFERSON	8%	11%	29%	44%	48%	30%	18%	17%	24%

TABLE 7: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

	ORLEANS				JEFFERSON			
	EXC	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	EXC	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
GovSvcs								
1994	2%	13	44	35	2%	42	43	9
1996	2%	18	48	30	2%	46	39	7
1998	2%	24	53	18	5%	46	39	6
2000	3%	18	48	27	6%	45	36	9
2002	1%	15	51	29	6%	47	36	7
2004	2%	18	47	31	4%	47	38	8
Police								
1994	2%	17	38	41	15%	53	24	6
1996	2%	21	41	33	20%	47	23	9
1998	7%	43	38	10	20%	49	20	8
2000	6%	42	36	15	17%	53	21	7
2002	4%	37	40	18	20%	53	20	6
2004	3%	27	40	29	21%	52	19	7
Fire								
1994	15%	54	24	1	19%	60	13	1
1996	11%	53	27	6	25%	57	13	1
1998	17%	57	16	1	24%	56	10	1
2000	14%	60	18	3	24%	57	13	2
2002	19%	56	16	2	25%	59	9	1
2004	17%	58	18	2	26%	59	9	1
WtrPollutn								
1994	1%	12	32	44	2%	31	34	24
1996	2%	16	35	39	4%	29	36	21
1998	2%	21	32	32	2%	27	39	21
2000	2%	17	37	36	3%	30	36	21
2002	3%	24	36	28	8%	34	33	13
2004	3%	29	34	21	4%	35	33	14
Zoning								
1994	1%	17	34	32	1%	28	35	20
1996	1%	16	42	27	4%	28	37	16
1998	1%	21	41	23	2%	26	43	18
2000	2%	19	37	28	3%	28	39	19
2002	1%	17	35	35	4%	33	34	16
2004	1%	21	36	25	5%	34	34	14

TABLE 7: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

	ORLEANS				JEFFERSON			
	EXC	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	EXC	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Drainage								
1994	4%	21	26	46	4%	32	33	30
1996	3%	26	31	38	7%	30	27	34
1998	2%	21	27	47	2%	21	36	39
2000	2%	23	28	46	6%	27	34	30
2002	1%	23	30	44	8%	41	28	22
2004	4%	28	28	38	9%	40	30	21
Svcs for the Poor								
1994	2%	12	32	45	3%	19	33	19
1996	2%	16	36	40	2%	24	33	19
1998	1%	18	34	36	2%	21	36	16
2000	3%	13	34	40	4%	22	30	21
2002	2%	15	30	42	4%	25	30	20
2004	1%	14	30	47	2%	23	26	21
Parks/Rec								
1994	3%	18	32	44	11%	50	24	9
1996	4%	26	36	30	14%	53	22	8
1998	5%	30	35	26	12%	53	23	8
2000	5%	27	37	26	19%	44	25	8
2002	2%	30	37	28	18%	56	17	5
2004	4%	31	37	24	18%	54	18	8
Streets								
1994	1%	10	26	63	2%	36	39	22
1996	2%	7	21	72	7%	33	38	21
1998	1%	9	24	65	5%	36	35	23
2000	1%	10	17	70	5%	31	36	27
2002	1%	5	12	81	6%	38	32	22
2004	1%	9	22	67	7%	33	39	21
PubTrans								
1994	5%	40	30	13	3%	30	23	24
1996	3%	38	32	17	6%	28	24	22
1998	10%	40	27	10	4%	30	23	18
2000	5%	30	32	27	4%	27	24	23
2002	6%	37	27	17	7%	32	22	20
2004	8%	39	28	12	8%	28	25	15

TABLE 7: QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

	ORLEANS				JEFFERSON			
	EXC	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	EXC	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Traffic								
1994	1%	23	40	34	1%	35	35	28
1996	2%	19	40	36	3%	27	36	31
1998	2%	21	40	34	2%	23	37	35
2000	1%	18	38	37	1%	24	37	37
2002	1%	21	39	37	4%	25	35	34
2004	1%	22	36	38	4%	25	37	33
AbanHouses								
1994	1%	3	9	85	5%	31	22	24
1996	2%	2	13	79	7%	34	20	23
1998	.3%	7	18	71	6%	35	23	18
2000	1%	9	14	71	7%	33	24	21
2002	0%	4	16	77	6%	37	23	18
2004	0%	5	19	72	11%	38	22	16

**TABLE 8: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
ORLEANS**

Opportunities for Employment	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004
Excellent	1%	1%	3%	4%	5%	1%	0%
Good	9	12	23	20	22	9	7
Fair	38	35	46	37	40	39	33
Poor	46	47	23	31	29	47	55
DK	6	5	5	8	4	4	4
	(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)

Likelihood of New Jobs and Industry Coming to the Parish	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004
Excellent	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%
Good	18	10	21	17	20	17	14
Fair	33	33	36	32	26	32	25
Poor	41	51	35	40	43	43	56
DK	6	5	5	8	8	7	5
	(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)

Likelihood of Your Family Increasing Its Income in Next Several Years	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004
Excellent	7%	6%	11%	9%	11%	10%	7%
Good	30	29	31	34	33	32	30
Fair	28	25	32	26	27	28	27
Poor	26	31	20	23	22	22	30
DK	9	9	5	8	7	8	7
	(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(400)

**TABLE 8: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
JEFFERSON**

Opportunities for Employment	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Excellent	1%	6%	9%	8%	7%	3%
Good	26	33	38	44	36	33
Fair	39	35	28	29	32	35
Poor	24	17	12	11	17	22
DK	10	10	13	8	8	8
	(402)	(360)	(415)	(347)	(383)	(358)

Likelihood of New Jobs and Industry Coming to the Parish	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Excellent	3%	5%	9%	5%	5%	4%
Good	26	23	38	29	25	20
Fair	29	37	28	33	38	36
Poor	31	26	12	22	24	30
DK	11	9	13	11	8	10
	(402)	(360)	(415)	(347)	(383)	(358)

Likelihood of Your Family Increasing Its Income in Next Several Years	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Excellent	5%	9%	9%	14%	10%	10%
Good	32	31	38	35	30	32
Fair	23	30	28	27	31	27
Poor	30	22	12	19	19	24
DK	10	8	13	5	10	7
	(402)	(360)	(415)	(347)	(383)	(358)

TABLE 9: EDUCATION, ORLEANS

		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	DK/ Refused
Quality of Public Elementary Schools	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	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	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
Availability of Private Schools	1996	10%	32	32	11	15
	1998	13%	36	24	10	17
	2000	9%	35	30	10	18
	2002	7%	41	25	15	12
	2004	11%	34	28	15	12
Quality of Private Schools	1996	15%	44	21	4	16
	1998	18%	43	18	2	19
	2000	14%	43	23	3	17
	2002	15%	46	19	5	15
	2004	17%	42	23	4	15

TABLE 9: EDUCATION, JEFFERSON

		Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	DK/ Refused
Quality of Public Elementary Schools	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
Quality of Public Junior High Schools	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
Quality of Public High Schools	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
Availability of Private Schools	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
Quality of Private Schools	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

TABLE 10: NAGIN AND BROUSSARD JOB APPROVAL

	<i>All</i>		<i>Blacks</i>		<i>Whites</i>	
	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>
<i>Ray Nagin</i>						
Strongly Approve	46%	27%	37%	18%	60%	42%
Approve	34	34	36	29	31	42
Disapprove	4	13	5	18	2	6
Strongly Disapprove	5	17	8	24	1	5
Don't Know	11	10	14	12	6	6
	(457)	(400)	(280)	(249)	(167)	(145)
<i>Aaron Broussard</i>						
Strongly Approve		19%		14%		21%
Approve		50		38		53
Disapprove		8		12		7
Strongly Disapprove		2		7		1
Don't Know		20		29		18
		(358)		(73)		(280)

TABLE 11: SAMPLE INFORMATION, 2004

	ORLEANS	JEFFERSON
White	37%	79%
Black	63	21
Male	43%	45%
Female	57	55
Median Age	42	45
Number of Respondents	400	358
Sampling Error	+/- 5%	+/- 5.2%
Dates of Interviewing	March 22 – April 1, April 12, 2004	March 22 – April 1, April 12, 13, 2004