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2022 Quality of Life Survey - Orleans and Jefferson Parishes

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2022 QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY
ORLEANS AND JEFFERSON PARISHES



October 2022

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SUMMARY

- 1) The crime problem is having a profound effect on the overall quality of life in Orleans.
- 2) Residents in New Orleans are very dissatisfied with the quality of life in the city and say the city has become a worse place to live in the past five years.
- 3) Over the past four years residents in both parishes have become increasingly concerned with crime and safety.
- 4) Residents lack confidence in the police to protect them.
- 5) In Orleans, the Police Superintendent, the District Attorney, the Parish Sheriff, and the Criminal Courts have net negative approval ratings.
- 6) Thirty-one percent of the city's residents say they approve of the job New Orleans Mayor LaToya Cantrell is doing, while 62% are unhappy with her performance in office.
- 7) There are many more specific areas of dissatisfaction with services in New Orleans than in Jefferson.
- 8) Jefferson residents are optimistic about the opportunities for employment in the parish and are more positive than Orleans residents about new jobs and industry coming to their parish.
- 9) Most people in both parishes believe that global climate change is responsible for the recent severity of hurricanes, but partisan differences of opinion are evident.
- 10) The quality of life has declined slightly in Jefferson Parish, but Parish President Cynthia Lee Sheng and Parish Sheriff Joe Lopinto enjoy high approval ratings.

THE QUALITY OF LIFE SERIES

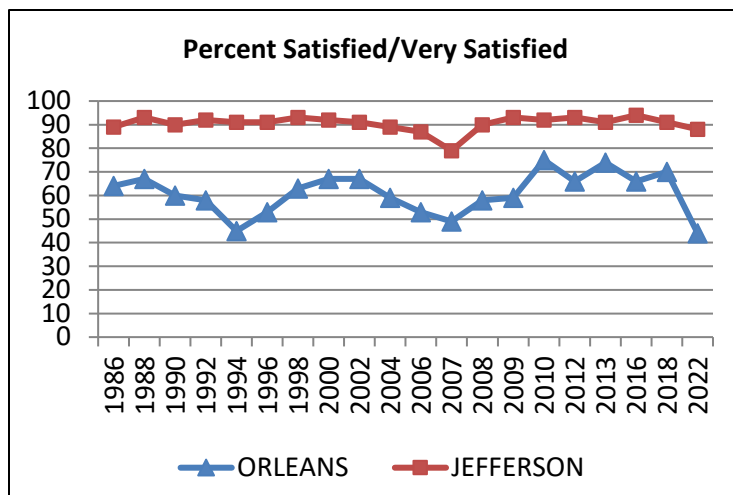
The University of New Orleans Survey Research Center (SRC) conducted a live interviewer telephone survey of registered voters in Orleans Parish and Jefferson Parish. Five hundred randomly selected respondents were interviewed from each parish from September 10th through September 28th. Each survey yields a margin of error of +/- 4.3% at a 95% confidence level.

The SRC 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 approximately every other year. However, because of the COVID pandemic, we were not able to conduct a poll in 2020. It has been four years since our last survey. The current 2022 survey is the 21st in the series. 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 thirty-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.

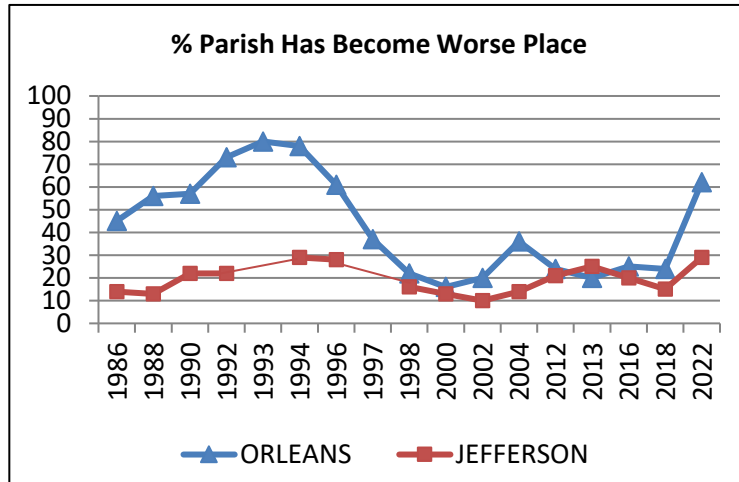
GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE

(Tables 1 - 3)



As has been the case in all the surveys since 1986, Jefferson voters are quite satisfied with life in their parish. The high level of satisfaction in Jefferson (88%) contrasts with New Orleans where voters are far less satisfied (44%). While we would expect higher levels of life satisfaction in Jefferson when comparing the more middle-income suburb with the lower-income city of New Orleans, the difference between the two parishes grew substantially in the most recent survey.

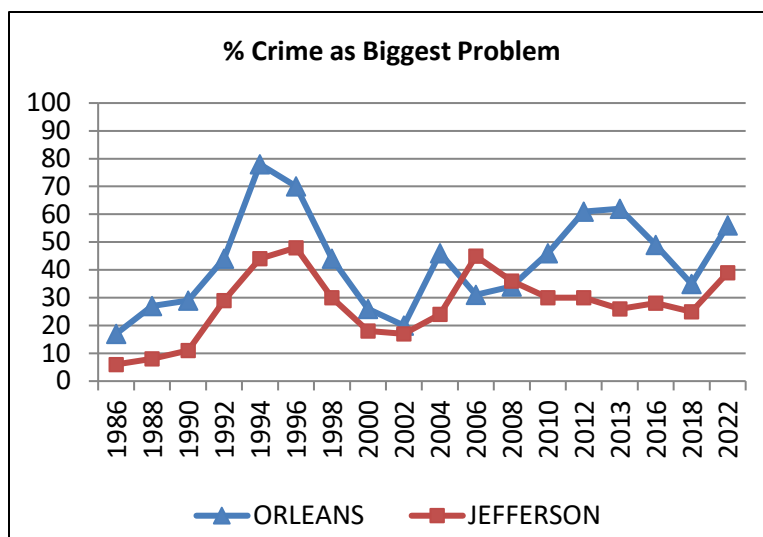
Over time the level of satisfaction in Jefferson parish has remained high and stable. In contrast, satisfaction with life in New Orleans has been more variable depending on the crime rate, Hurricane Katrina, and other factors. The high point for life satisfaction in New Orleans was from 2010 to 2018 when an average of 70% reported being optimistic about life in the city. **That optimism was absent in the 2022 results with over half (55%) saying they are dissatisfied with life in Orleans Parish.**



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 highly critical of the direction of the city. Sixty-two percent of respondents in New Orleans say that things have gotten worse over time.** That number was 24% in 2018. The percentage of registered voters in Orleans who feel the parish has

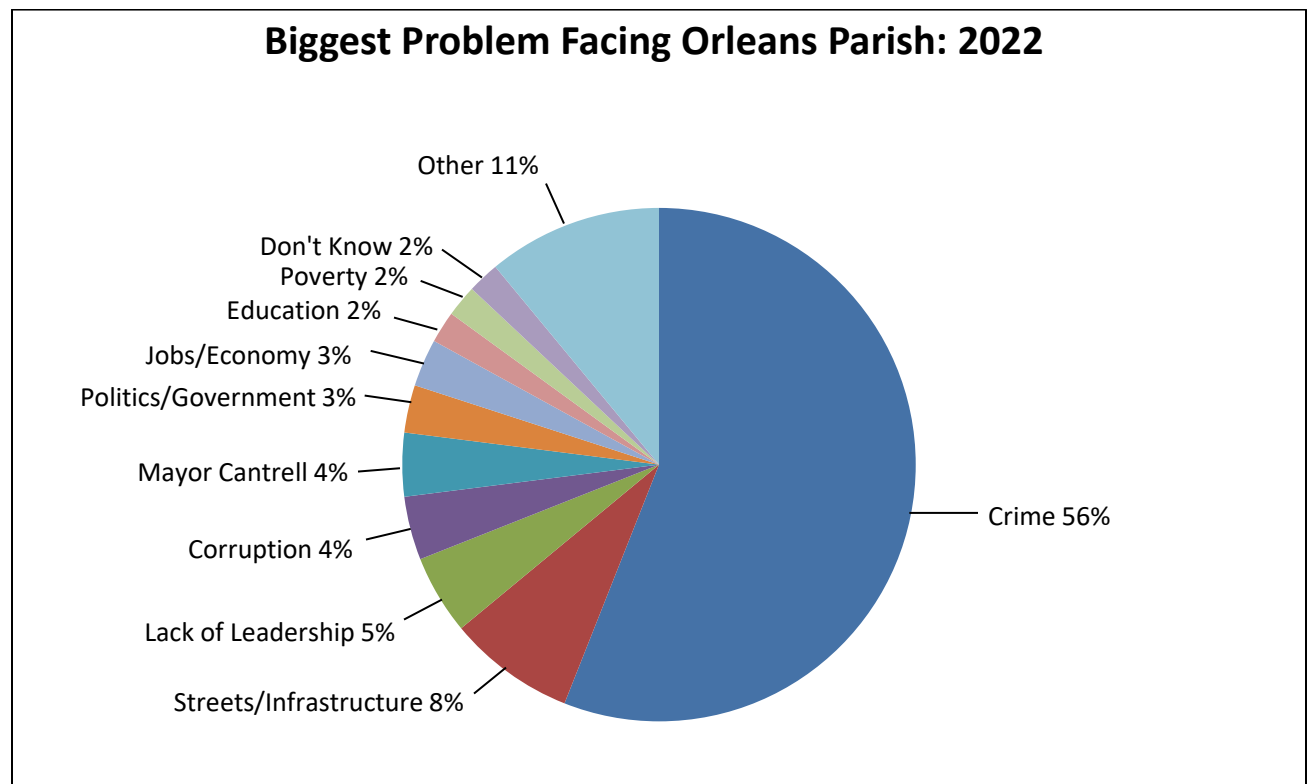
become a better place fell from 35% in 2018 to 8% in 2022. The last time that number was in the single digits was the early to mid-1990s. In Jefferson, 30% percent of residents say their parish has become a better place to live over the past five years. That is a 10-percentage point drop from four years ago. Another 29% believe that Jefferson has become a worse place to live. That's double the proportion (15%) from 2018.

Orleans respondents express a lower level of optimism about the future of the city than four years ago. One-third of registered voters (35%) think the city will become a better place to live, compared to 44% in 2018. The last time that fewer than 40% of respondents said the parish will become a better place was in 1996. Another 25% think the parish will become a worse place to live in the next five years. The last survey with a number that high was in 1996. Jefferson residents are more optimistic about the future with 45% saying the parish will become a better place to live in the next five years. That is ten percentage points lower than in 2018. Jefferson residents are also twice more likely than four years ago to say that the parish will become a worse place to live (17% to 7%).

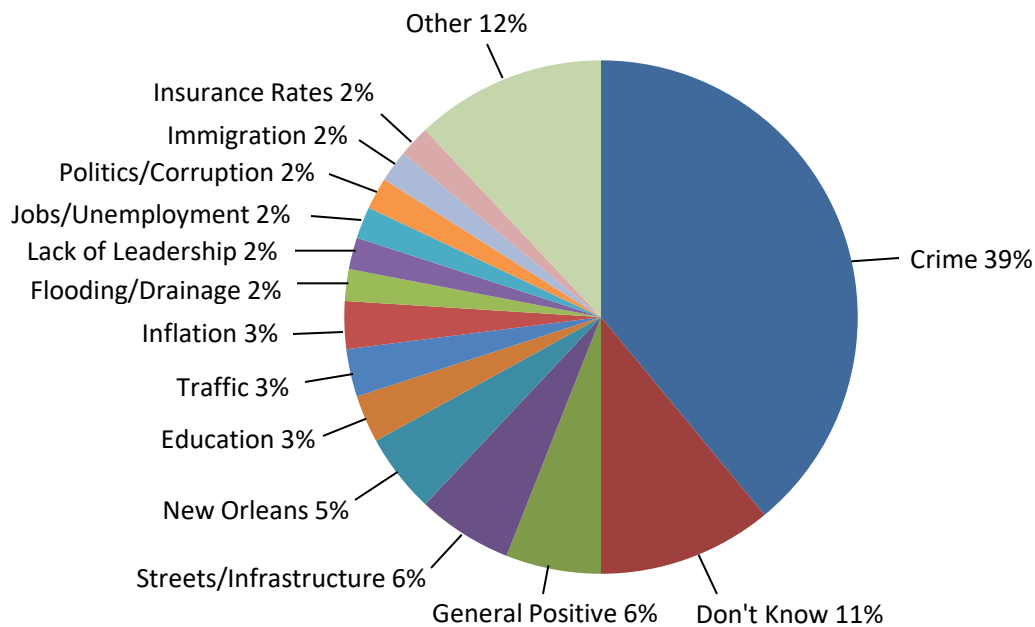


When asked what they thought was the biggest problem facing their parish, 39% of Jefferson respondents said that crime is their top concern. **In Orleans, 56% of the city's voters told us it was crime. That is a considerable increase from what it was four years ago when 35% told interviewers that crime was the biggest problem. Today a strong majority cites crime as the city's biggest problem, and so it continues to be the dominant issue in New Orleans.**

Because the concern about crime is so dominant in Orleans, other problems tend to get crowded out. The poor condition of streets/infrastructure is the second most often cited problem in New Orleans. **The percentage of Orleans residents mentioning streets and infrastructure as an issue fell from 12% in 2018 to 8% in the current survey. The next cluster of problems communicated by respondents revolved around the city's politics.** Five percent of New Orleanians said there is a lack of leadership, 4% are concerned about political corruption, 4% specifically mentioned the mayor in their comments, and 3% revealed they had problems with government and politics in general. What is notable is that concerns about politics were more pronounced than for issues like the economy, education, and poverty. While 6% of respondents in 2018 said flooding and drainage were the biggest problems, less than 1% reported that in the current survey.



Biggest Problem Facing Jefferson Parish: 2022



After crime, streets and infrastructure is the second most often cited problem in Jefferson. The third biggest problem is New Orleans. Previous polls had several people telling interviewers that Orleans was Jefferson's biggest problem. However, it appears that mentions of the city as a problem have reached a critical mass with 5% of Jefferson residents telling us that Orleans Parish is the biggest problem. Education, traffic, and inflation were also concerns. Also mentioned were flooding/drainage, a lack of leadership, job/unemployment, politics/corruption, and insurance rates. Making the list for the first time was immigration. One indication of satisfaction in Jefferson Parish is that 17% of registered voters responded "they were happy or there were no problems" or said "don't know" when asked what they thought the biggest problem was in the parish.

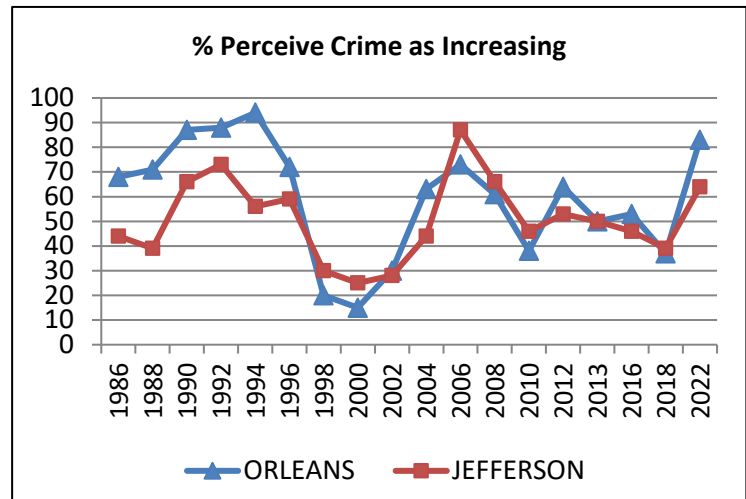
Biggest Problems Facing the Parish: 2018 & 2022

	2018		2022
Orleans			
Crime	35%	Crime	56%
Streets/Infrastructure	12%	Streets/Infrastructure	8%
Economic Problems*	8%	Lack of Leadership	5%
Education	8%	Corruption	4%
Jefferson			
Crime	25%	Crime	39%
Education	10%	Streets/Infrastructure	6%
Politics	5%	New Orleans	5%
Flooding/Drainage	5%	Education	3%

*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)

In Orleans, there was a downward trend from 2012 to 2018 in the proportion of voters who said that crime was increasing. That trend was abruptly reversed in the most recent survey. The number saying that crime is increasing soared from 37% in 2018 to 83% this year. Only 16% told us the level of crime has decreased or remained about the same.

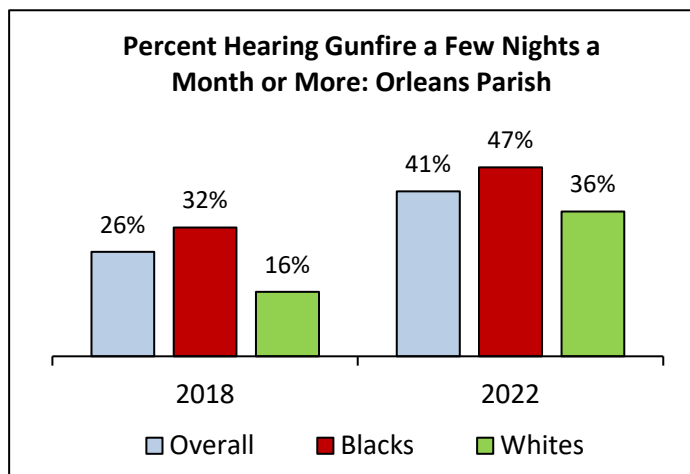
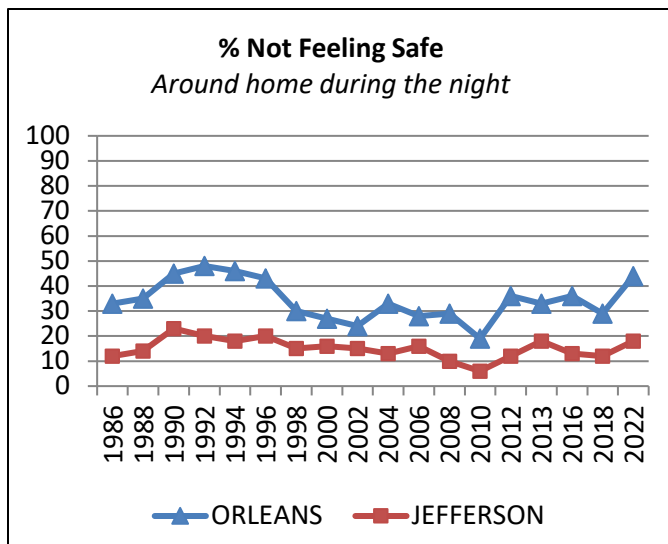


Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Jefferson Parish respondents believe that crime is increasing compared to 39% four years ago. While the chart shows a great deal of variation in their perception levels, the mean for Jefferson is 50% from 1986 up to and including 2018. That percentage who perceive that crime is increasing in 2022 is fourteen points above that average. **Regardless of the trend, residents in Orleans Parish are 5 times more likely to say that crime in their parish had increased than decreased or remained about the same. Jefferson Parish voters are 2 times more likely to report that crime had increased than decreased or remained about the same.**

Attitudes toward 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. Forty percent of Orleans respondents report that they or a family member had been a victim of crime compared to 35% in 2018. Eighteen percent of Jefferson Parish residents report they or a family member had been victimized by crime, which was the same rate found four years ago.

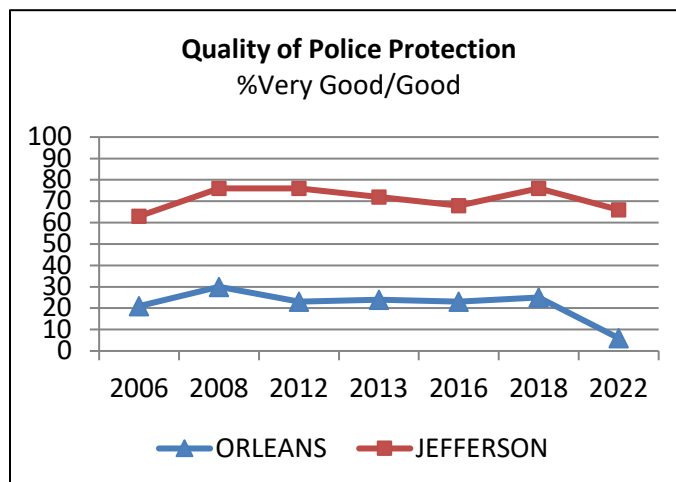
When asked about their sense of security in their homes at night a majority in both parishes report they feel safe. The safety levels felt in New Orleans are, naturally, lower than those in Jefferson. An overwhelming majority (81%) of voters in Jefferson feel safe in their homes at night, compared to 54% in New Orleans. That is a 16-percentage point decrease from 2018. **Those who do not feel safe around their homes during the night in Orleans increased from 29% in 2018 to 44% today.** Jefferson residents are slightly more likely than they were four years ago to say they do not feel safe around their homes during the night.



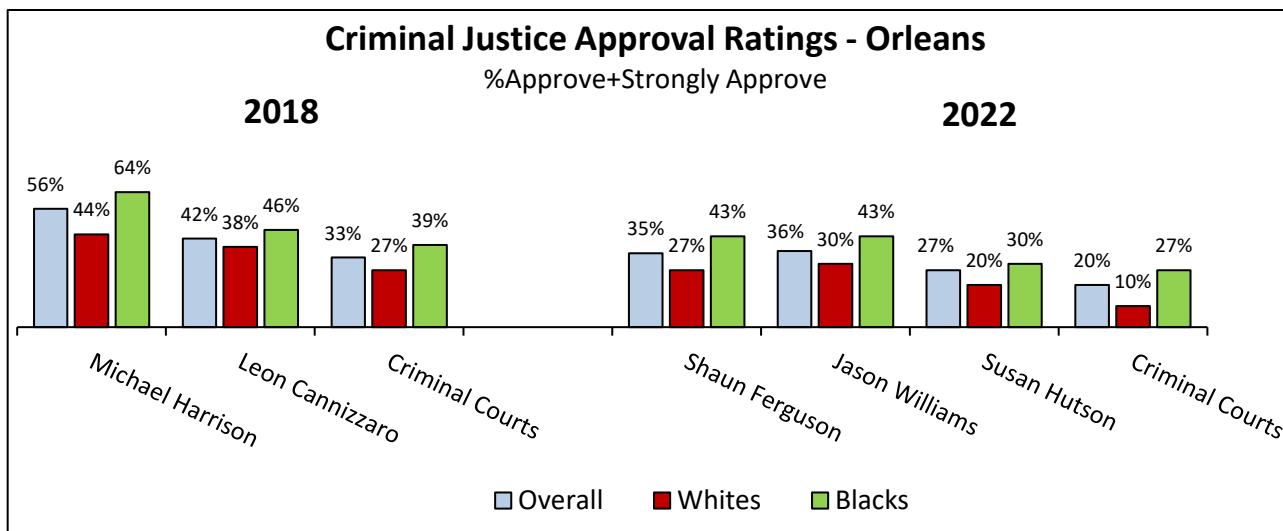
A tangible indicator of a lack of safety is hearing gunfire in one's neighborhood. In 2018 one-quarter of the New Orleans sample said they heard gunfire at least a few times a month or more. Four years later, 41% reported hearing gunfire consistently. **Black residents are more likely than whites to frequently hear gunfire. Fifty percent of District D residents and two-thirds (68%) in District E replied they hear gunfire regularly in their neighborhoods.**

Evaluations of the quality of police protection in New Orleans are down substantially from four years ago. In 2018, one-quarter of the city's residents rated the quality of police protection as good or very good. That assessment stands at 6% today. Police in Jefferson continue to enjoy a high level of confidence from the voters although positive evaluations decreased by 10 percentage points from four years ago.

Overall, Jefferson residents are 11 times more likely to positively rate police protection than Orleans residents.



Given that crime is a major concern for New Orleans' residents, we asked them to evaluate the four offices that comprise the city's criminal justice system; Police Superintendent Shaun Ferguson, District Attorney Jason Williams, Parish Sheriff Susan Hutson, and the Orleans Parish Criminal Courts. An overall comparison of job approval ratings from 2018 and 2022 indicates that the **current occupants of the offices operating in the criminal justice system have lower approval ratings than the individuals who held those positions four years ago.**



Overall, 35% of voters approve of Superintendent Ferguson's job performance while 49% disapprove, giving him a net negative rating of fourteen points. Sixteen percent did not offer an opinion when asked about Ferguson's job performance. There is racial divergence in his approval ratings as 43% of blacks support him compared to 27% of whites.

District Attorney Jason Williams has a 36% job approval rating. Forty-seven percent of respondents rate his job performance negatively and 17% did not express an opinion. Forty-three percent of blacks approve of the job he is doing compared to 30% of whites.

The third office in the criminal justice system we inquired about is Orleans Parish Sheriff Susan Hutson. **Just over one-quarter (27%) of the city's residents gave the sheriff positive marks for her job performance.** Forty-seven percent are unhappy with Hutson's management of the parish

prison and another 26% did not give an opinion. Twenty percent of whites and 30% of blacks approve of the job Hutson is doing.

The final office we asked respondents to evaluate is the Orleans Parish Criminal Courts. **Only 20% of respondents approve of the courts' performance, which is 13 percentage points lower than what was observed in 2018. Sixty-three percent of Orleans residents disapprove of the job the criminal courts are doing, and 16% did not communicate an opinion.** Ten percent of whites approved of the job performance of the criminal courts compared to 27% of blacks.

EVALUATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (Table 9)

In another measure of their 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 their local government.

Public opinion on many government services in New Orleans has shifted in a more negative direction over the last four years. That is, the percentage of respondents from the parish rating government services as poor or very poor increased in nine of thirteen categories. Negative ratings of overall government services were nineteen points higher than in 2018. **The largest shift in negative sentiment occurred on the issue of trash pickup. Negative appraisals of that government service increased five-fold from 12% in 2018 to 67% in 2022.**

The second largest increase in negative ratings was with the quality of police protection. Four years ago, 39% of the city's residents rated it as poor or very poor. Today, 69% express that outlook.

We also asked Orleans voters about the control of littering around the city. The 2018 survey revealed that 47% of respondents rated it as poor or very poor. That negative rating increased to 68% in the current survey. The twenty-one-point increase in low ratings ranks third in the magnitude of change.

Evaluations of recreation programs also experienced a double-digit increase in poor ratings. In 2018, one-quarter of respondents (24%) graded recreation programs poorly. That number climbed to 34% in 2022.

The majority of residents feel the quality of housing in New Orleans is poor. The negative rating on the quality of housing increased by ten percentage points from four years ago. Three-fourths of respondents perceive the city is doing a poor job of controlling abandoned houses.

Ratings for transportation issues in the city are mixed. The streets of New Orleans are generally acknowledged to be in terrible condition, and this is confirmed by the survey results. Today, 89% say the city's streets are in poor condition. That is eight percentage points higher than four years ago. Traffic congestion is also perceived to be a problem, but not as serious a problem as the streets. Thirty-eight percent graded control of traffic congestion as poor or very poor. That is a two-percentage point hike from 2018. The availability of public transportation is regarded as one of the

better services in Orleans Parish. That service is rated less poorly today, falling from 22% to 19% in negative responses.

A new item added to the 2022 survey is a question asking registered voters to evaluate the city on the control of graffiti. A majority of the city's residents (52%) rated this government service as poor or very poor.

Finally, this year when asked about services for the homeless, 65% assigned the parish government a failing grade. That is the same as found in the 2018 survey.

Fire protection is the highest-rated service (51%) in Orleans in 2022. The availability of public transportation ranks second. Access to health services is the third-rated service with recreation programs and control of traffic congestion rounding out the top five best-rated government services in Orleans.

The worst-rated government service in the city is the condition of the streets. Nearly nine-in-ten respondents are unhappy with the condition of the city's streets and roads. Nearly three-fourths of respondents (73%) evaluate control of abandoned housing unfavorably. Just over two-thirds (69%) are highly critical of the quality of police protection and the control of littering (68%).

Jefferson residents are generally more positive about their government services. Fire protection is the highest-rated service (83%) in Jefferson with trash pickup ranking second (71%). Large majorities of Jefferson respondents are generally happy with the parish's performance when it comes to the quality of police protection (66%), access to health services (64%), and the control of graffiti (64%).

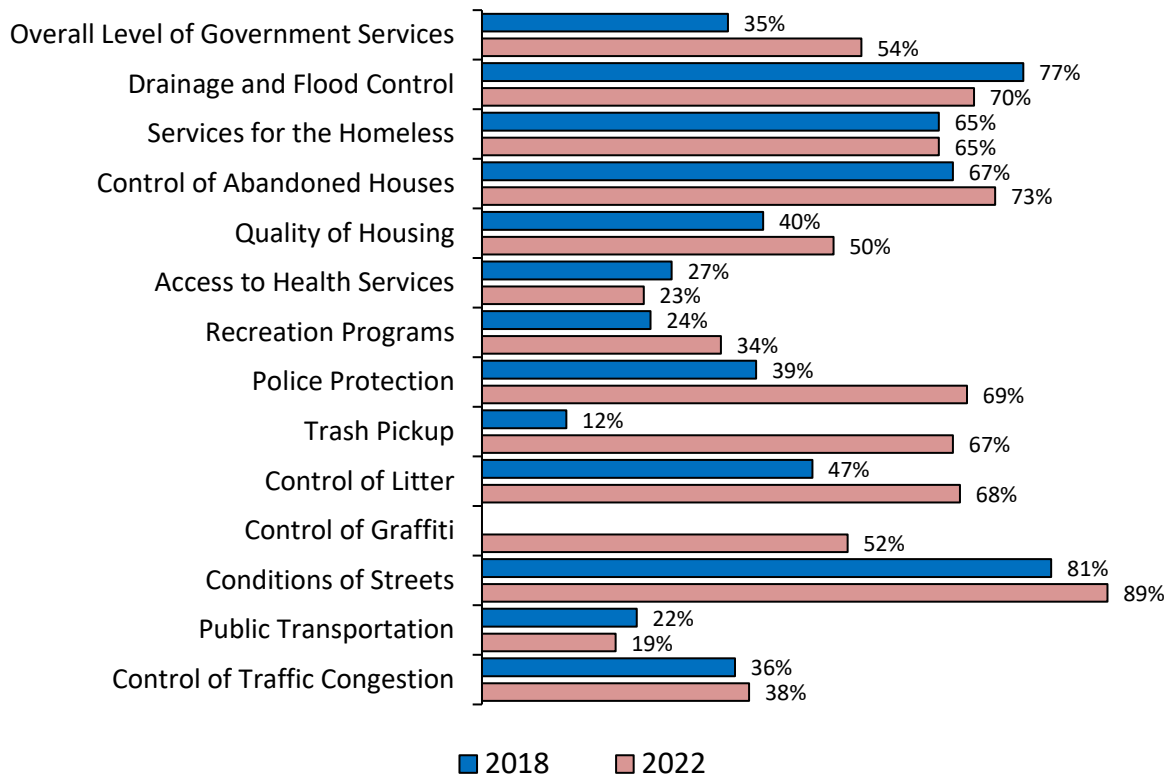
That being said, poor evaluations of overall government services in Jefferson rose from 8% to 13%. While eleven of thirteen categories experienced an increase in poor ratings, nine of them were single digit increases. Jefferson respondents are most negative about services for the homeless. That service saw an 11-percentage point jump (27% to 38%) in being evaluated poorly and was the worst-rated service in Jefferson. Control of littering was another service area that experienced a double-digit rise in poor ratings, growing 12 percentage points from four years ago. It was the second worst-rated service. Drainage and flood control, control of traffic congestion, and condition of streets and roads made the list of the top 5 worst-rated services in Jefferson.

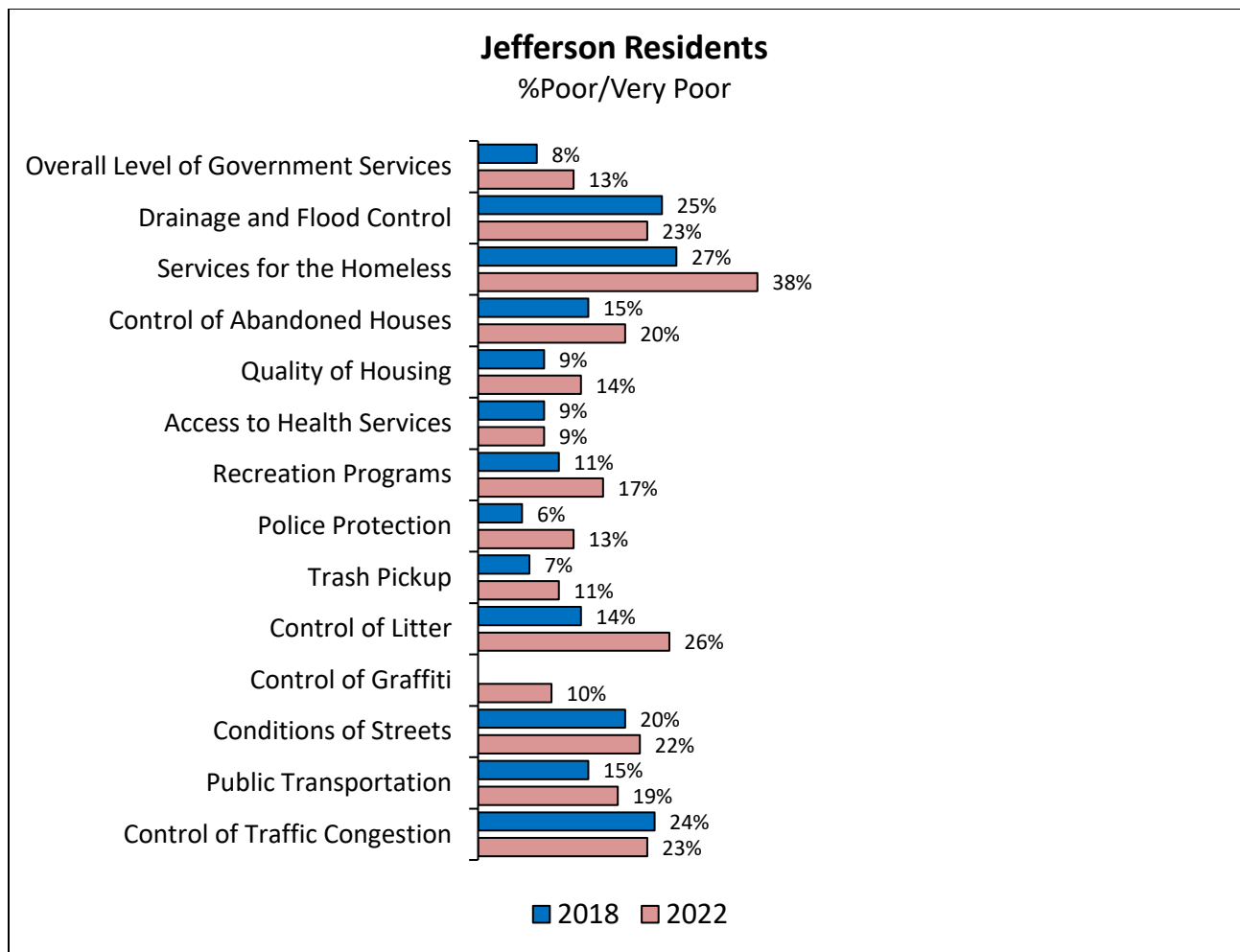
BEST AND WORST SERVICES

Orleans	Best (%Good/Very Good)		Worst (%Poor/Very Poor)	
	Fire Protection	51%	Condition of Streets	88%
	Public Transportation	35%	Control of Abandoned Houses	72%
	Health Services	30%	Drainage and Flood Control	70%
	Recreation Programs	20%	Police Protection	69%
	Quality of Housing	12%	Control of Littering	68%
Jefferson				
	Fire Protection	83%	Services for the Homeless	38%
	Trash Pickup	71%	Control of Littering	25%
	Police Protection	66%	Drainage and Flood Control	23%
	Health Services	64%	Control of Traffic Congestion	23%
	Control of Graffiti	64%	Conditions of Streets	22%

Orleans Residents

%Poor/Very Poor





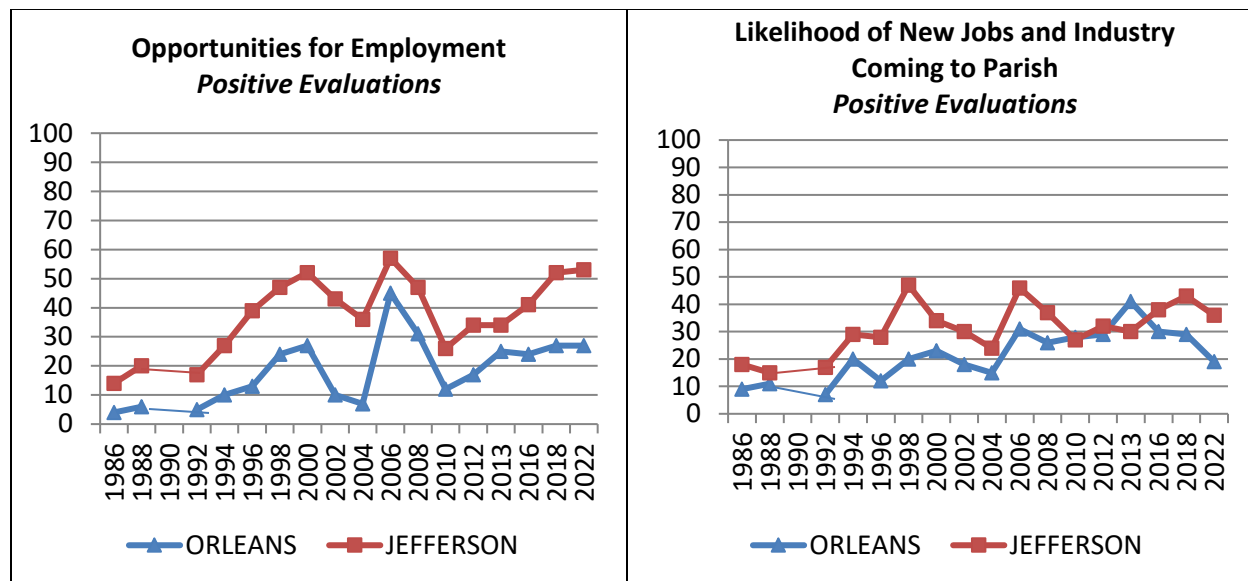
ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (Table 10)

Residents in Jefferson Parish are not quite as optimistic about their economic prospects as they were four years ago. Orleans residents, on the other hand, are not as positive in their evaluations of the local economy and their assessment of economic opportunities is similar to four years ago.

Jefferson voters are relatively bullish about employment opportunities in their parish. Fifty-two percent rated job prospects in the parish as good or very good in 2018. They are just as optimistic in this survey. Orleans residents are not so positive. Today, only 27% percent are confident of increased employment opportunities in the city, similar to what they said four years ago. In the end, Jefferson residents are twice more likely than Orleans residents to believe that employment opportunities are good or very good.

In 2018, 43% of Jefferson residents and 29% of Orleans residents, felt positive about the likelihood of new jobs and industry coming to their parish. Today, 36% of Jefferson residents and 19% of

Orleans residents, are confident about the likelihood of new jobs and industry coming into their parish. Respondents in Jefferson are nearly twice more likely than those from Orleans to believe that the likelihood of new jobs and industry coming into the parish is good or very good.

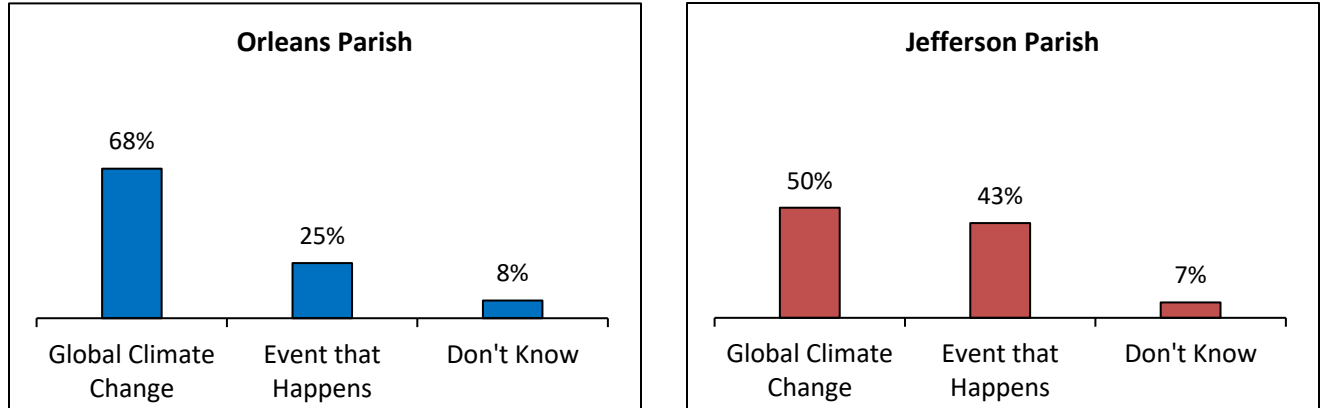


EDUCATION (Table 11)

Residents perceive that the quality of public schools in New Orleans is quite low. In the 2018 survey, 43% of Orleans residents assessed the public schools negatively and 21% rated them positively. Respondents from the city today evaluate public education even more harshly with 52% rating it as poor or very poor and 12% rating it as good or very good.

Perception of public education is more positive in Jefferson with 25% of residents in the suburban parish assigning a passing grade. That is down, however, from the 36% positive rating public schools received in 2018. Negative ratings are up slightly from 25% to 28%.

REASONS FOR THE SEVERITY OF HURRICANES (Table 12)



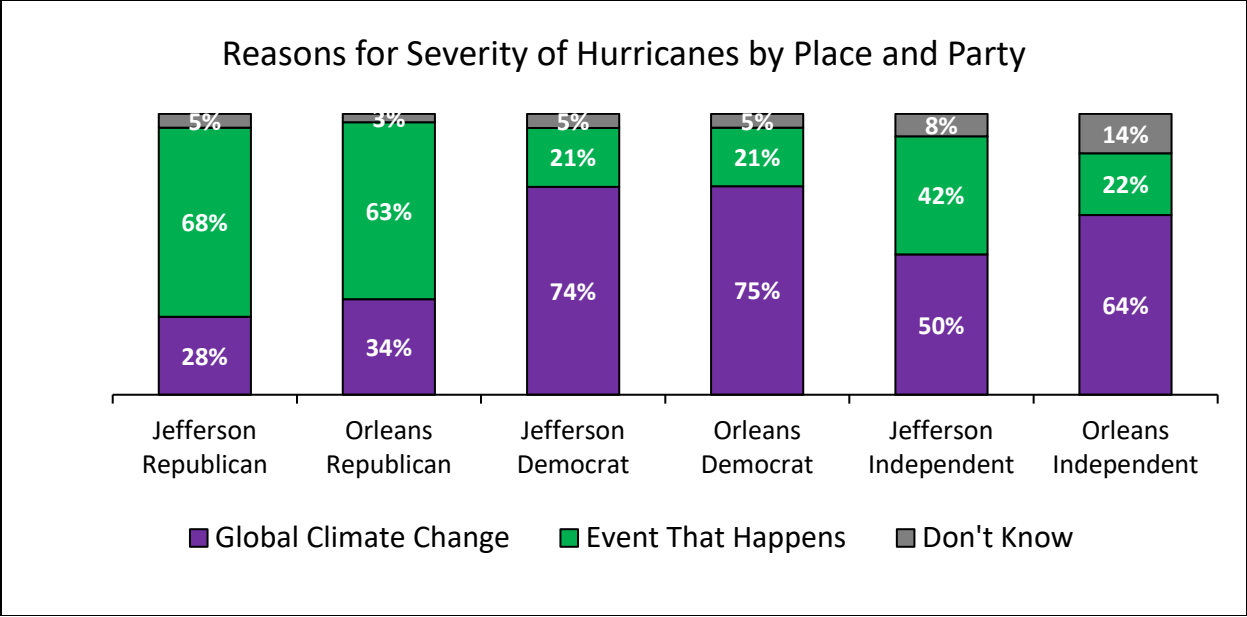
Southern Louisiana is no stranger to hurricanes from the Gulf. There is a debate on why these storms are gaining in intensity. One argument is that the increased intensity of hurricanes is due to global climate change. Opposed to that idea is the notion that the storms are just events that happen from time to time. Since both parishes recently experienced hurricanes, we decided to ask registered voters if they thought the severity of recent storms is most likely the result of global climate change, or is it just the kind of severe weather event that happens from time to time.

The charts above illustrate there was a difference of opinion across the two parishes. Sixty-eight percent of respondents from Orleans answered that global climate change was responsible for the severity of recent hurricanes. One-half of respondents in Jefferson expressed that opinion while 43% said severe hurricanes are events that just happen from time to time.

Studies at the national level indicate there is a partisan divide on the issue of climate change. A Pew Research study examined how Americans see the local impacts of climate change. It found that 63% of Americans say that climate change is affecting their local community a great deal or some. Partisanship was a factor in views of the local impact of climate change with 83% of Democrats and 37% of Republicans saying climate change is affecting their local community.¹

We wanted to test that proposition with a crosstabulation on the reasons for the severity of hurricanes with party identification. We are interested in learning whether place or partisanship is coloring attitudes on why we are experiencing more severe hurricanes.

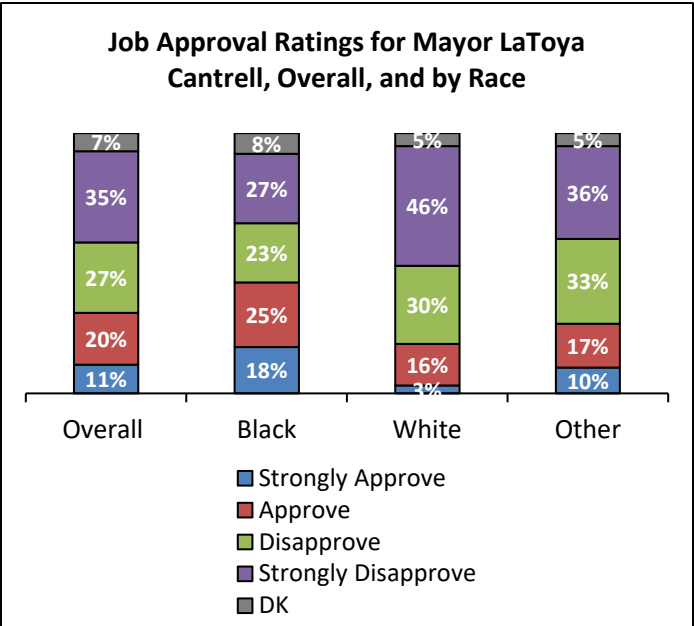
¹ Pew Research Center. (June 2020). Two-Thirds of Americans Think Government Should Do More on Climate Change. Retrieved from <https://www.pewresearch.org/science/2020/06/23/two-thirds-of-americans-think-government-should-do-more-on-climate/>



The chart shows that partisanship, not place, influences how people responded to the question of what explains the recent severity of hurricanes. A relatively equal rate of Republicans in Jefferson and Orleans favor the explanation that the severity of hurricanes are just events that happen from time to time. Conversely, three-quarters of Democrats in both parishes believe that global climate change is responsible for the increased intensity of recent hurricanes.

Place appears to be slightly more influential with Independents. Those who reside in Orleans are more likely than their counterparts in Jefferson to say that global climate change is influencing the recent severity of hurricanes.

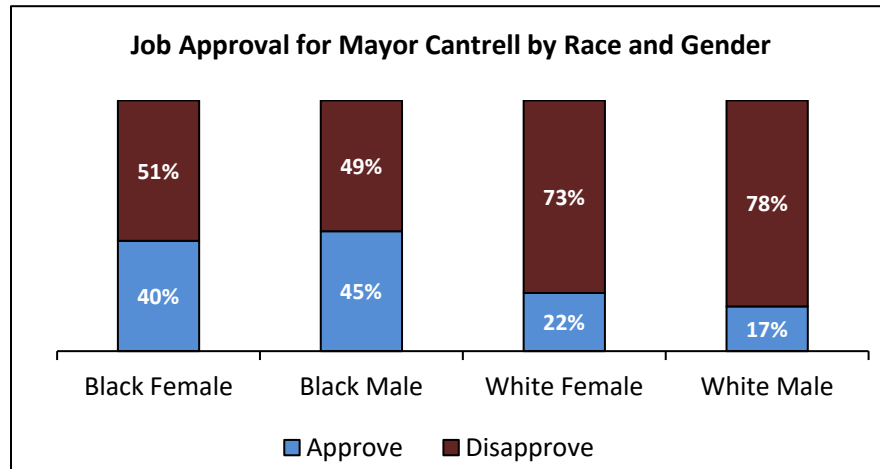
ELECTED OFFICIALS JOB APPROVAL (Table 13)



In our 2018 study, Mayor Cantrell enjoyed a job approval rating of 57%. Only 16% objected to her job performance at the time. However, the current survey paints a much different picture. The mayor's disapproval rating is now twice as large as her approval rating. **The mayor received a positive evaluation from 31% of the city's residents while 62% negatively assessed her performance in office.** Furthermore, 35% of respondents strongly disapprove of the job the mayor is doing.

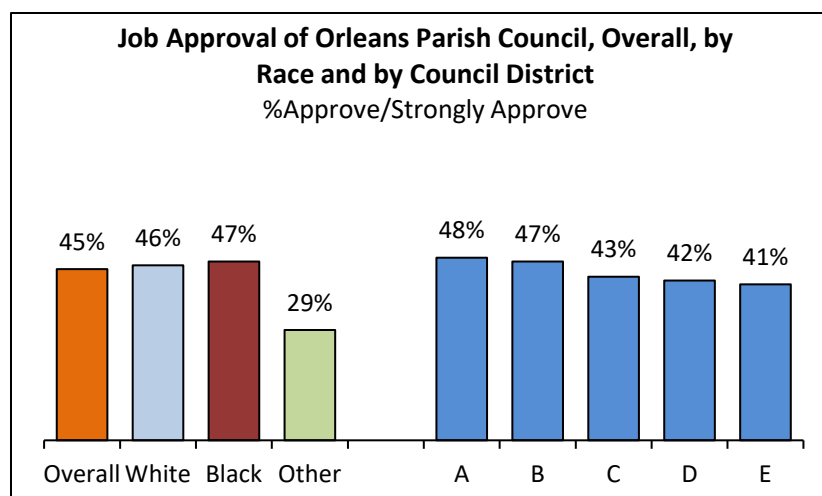
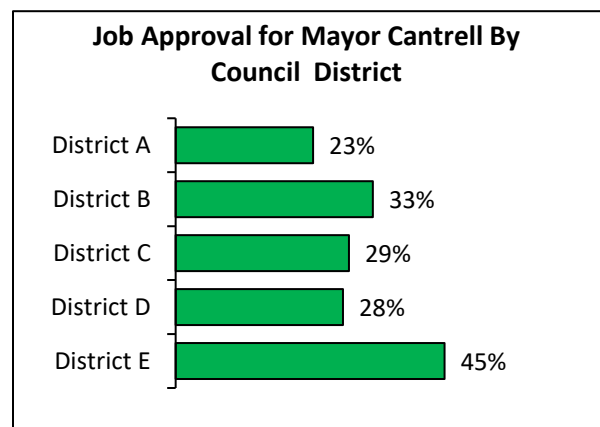
Blacks are twice more likely than whites to report they approve of the mayor.

However, Cantrell has a net negative rating of seven points with black voters with 50% stating they disapprove of her job performance. Three-quarters of white residents (76%) disapprove of Cantrell, with nearly one-half (46%) saying they strongly disapprove of her. One-quarter (27%) of non-black minorities, (Asians, Hispanics, and Others) evaluate the mayor positively.



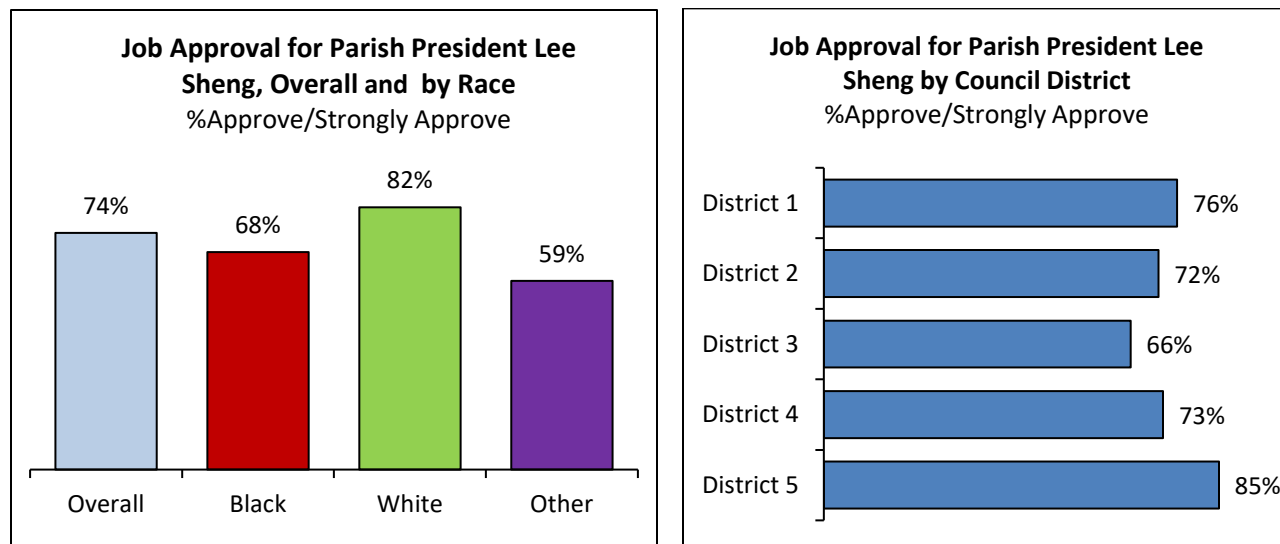
A slight majority of black females disapprove of the mayor and 40% support her. Black males are relatively split in their evaluation of the mayor, but lean slightly toward the disapproval side of the ledger. Both white females and white males overwhelmingly disapprove of Cantrell's tenure in office.

Mayor Cantrell's approval rating varies across the city. She receives her lowest marks in District A where less than one-quarter (23%) support her. One-third of the residents in District B (33%) approve of the mayor's job performance. Less than 30% of residents in District C and District D positively rated her performance in office. The mayor received her highest approval rating from respondents in District E. They are twice more likely than District A residents to approve of the mayor's job performance.



The overall job approval rating for the New Orleans City Council is 45%. This is in line with the 47% approval rating recorded in the 2018 study. However, 40% did disapprove of the current council's job performance. Positive evaluations of the city council are relatively the same for blacks and whites. Non-black minority respondents are not as favorably inclined toward the council. The New Orleans

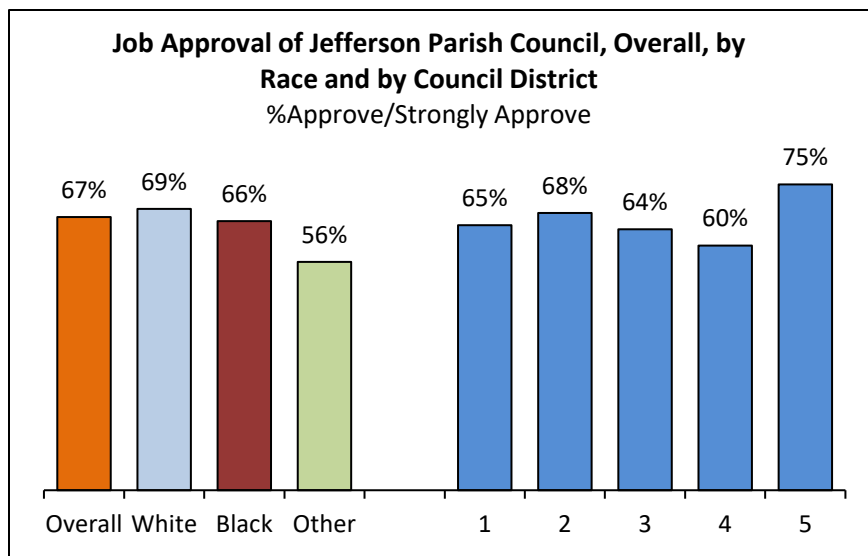
city council was evaluated most positively in District A and District B. Relatively equal percentages of residents said they approved of the council in the remaining three districts. There were two districts where respondents reported being more disapproving than approving of the council. Fifty-one percent of residents in District C and 47% in District E disapproved of the council's job performance. The findings reported in this chart do not reflect how respondents rate individual council members. It only indicates how respondents in each district rate the city council as a whole



Jefferson Parish President Cynthia Lee Sheng enjoys an overall job approval rating of 74%. Thirty-eight percent of Jefferson residents strongly approve of the job she is doing. Thirteen percent disapprove of her performance in office and 12% had no opinion.

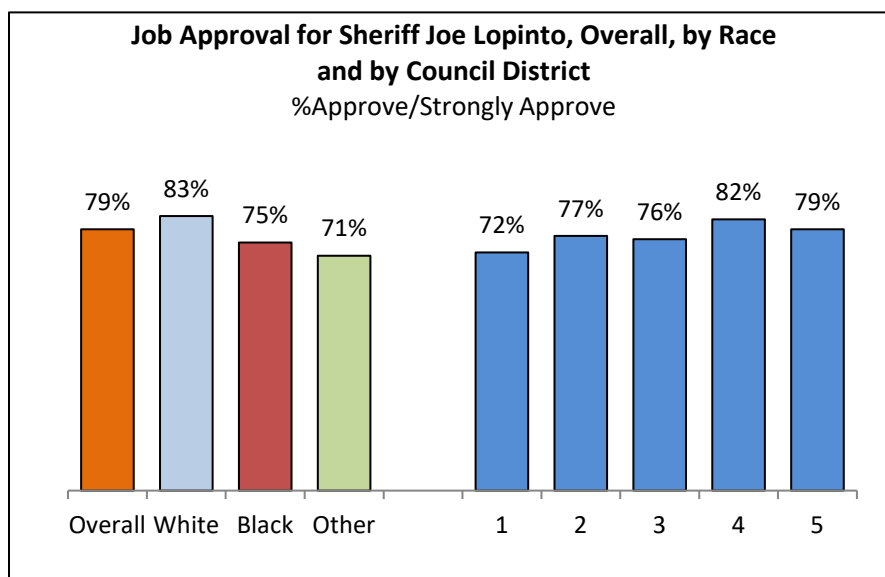
There is a racial gap in approval for the Jefferson parish president. Whites are the most approving of Lee Sheng with 82% saying they are happy with her performance in office. Sixty-eight percent of blacks and 59% of non-black minorities have a favorable opinion of her job performance.

There is also a degree of variation in approval across the parish. There is a 19-percentage point gap between District 5, where Lee Sheng receives her highest approval rating, and District 3, where she scores her lowest approval rating. Her ratings in District 1, District 2, and District 4 are in line with her parish-wide rating.



Jefferson residents are also very positive about their Parish Council with 67% of Jefferson voters saying they approve of its performance. That's up slightly from 64% four years ago. Relatively equal percentages of whites and blacks are positively disposed toward the parish council. There is some difference of opinion across the five council districts. The council receives its highest marks

in District 5, but the approval ratings from residents in District 4 are less positive. The results illustrated in this chart do not reflect how respondents rate individual council members. It shows how respondents in each district rate the parish council as a whole.



Jefferson Parish Sheriff Joe Lopinto continues the tradition of the sheriff being one of the parish's more highly regarded elected officials. His approval rating is a sky-high 79%, a figure that surpassed his approval rating from four years ago.

White residents in Jefferson are particularly pleased with Lopinto's tenure as sheriff. Three-

quarters of blacks (75%) and 71% of non-black minorities rate the sheriff positively in his job performance. There is a slight degree of variation in approval across the council districts. Lopinto attains his highest approval ratings in District 4. Although his ratings are comparatively lower in District 1 than elsewhere, he still receives a healthy 72% job approval rating.

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	2016	2018	2022
Very Satisfied	10%	12%	10%	6%	6%	6%	10%	12%	8%	8%	7%	5%	11%	11%	11%	15%	10%	12%	11%	4%
Satisfied	54%	55	50	52	39	47	53	55	59	51	46	44	47	48	64	51	64	54	59	39
Dissatisfied	26%	24	29	32	33	31	26	23	24	28	33	31	28	29	15	23	19	24	21	39
Very Dissatisfied	8%	8	9	9	21	16	10	9	8	13	14	17	12	10	9	10	6	9	7	16
DK	2%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
N	573	416	468	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	200	302	109	248	300	301	302	403	500	500

	Jefferson																			
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Very Satisfied	26%	28%	28%	32%	25%	24%	30%	28%	36%	30%	21%	21%	28%	37%	25%	27%	27%	28%	31%	25%
Satisfied	63%	65	62	60	66	67	63	64	55	59	66	58	62	56	67	66	63	65	60	64
Dissatisfied	9%	5	7	7	6	6	5	5	7	7	8	10	8	5	6	3	7	4	7	8
Very Dissatisfied	1%	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	10	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	2
DK	1%	1	1		1	1	0	1	0	1	0		1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
N	484	297	339	353	402	360	360	347	383	358	200	419	191	354	300	304	301	403	500	500

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	2016	2018	2022
Better	23%	17%	9%	6%	4%	5%	13%	30%	47%	49%	40%	22%	39%	48%	32%	35%	8%
No Change	26%	25	30	18	15	15	23	31	27	31	36	39	30	28	38	34	26
Worse	45%	56	57	73	80	78	61	37	22	16	20	36	24	20	25	24	62
DK	6%	2	4	3	1	2	3	2	4	4	4	3	7	4	5	6	4
N	573	416	468	498	781	596	360	582	442	425	403	400	301	302	403	500	500

	Jefferson																
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Better	55%	54%	44%	32%		25%	34%		45%	50%	53%	50%	39%	42%	42%	40%	30%
No Change	28%	30	32	43		41	35		32	34	29	32	34	30	35	39	40
Worse	14%	13	22	22		29	28		16	13	10	14	21	25	20	15	29
DK	3%	3	2	3		5	3		7	3	8	3	6	3	3	5	2
N	567	297	341	353		402	360		417	347	383	358	304	301	403	500	500

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	2016	2018	2022
Better	44%	49%	43%	33%	54%	36%	48%	49%	58%	44%	49%	54%	56%	49%	55%	59%	54%	46%	44%	35%
No Change	26%	24	28	22	16	28	27	28	22	32	30	26	26	35	31	24	29	34	33	28
Worse	19%	19	20	35	19	26	16	15	5	16	12	11	14	8	7	8	9	9	14	25
DK	11%	8	9	10	11	9	9	8	15	8	8	9	4	8	7	9	8	11	9	12
N	573	416	470	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	200	302	109	248	300	301	302	403	500	500

	Jefferson																			
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Better	51%	56%	55%	49%	35%	45%	48%	48%	52%	49%	52%	48%	54%	50%	51%	55%	46%	50%	55%	45%
No Change	30%	30	24	26	28	30	28	28	29	30	24	32	26	34	37	29	33	31	30	31
Worse	12%	7	13	17	23	17	16	16	10	15	18	15	15	9	8	9	11	12	7	17
DK	7%	7	7	8	14	8	8	8	9	7	6	5	5	7	5	8	10	7	8	7
N	567	297	341	353	402	360	417	347	383	358	200	419	191	354	300	304	301	403	500	500

TABLE 3: CRIME AS THE BIGGEST PROBLEM

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Orleans	17%	27%	29%	44%	78%	70%	44%	26%	20%	46%	31%	29%	34%	33%	46%	62%	62%	49%	35%	56%
Jefferson	6%	8	11	29	44	48	30	18	17	24	45	46	36	38	30	30	26	28	25	39

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	2016	2018	2022
Increased	68%	71%	87%	88%	94%	72%	20%	15%	30%	63%	73%	70%	61%	61%	38%	64%	50%	53%	37%	83%
Decreased	21%	20	10	8	5	18	28	26	32	26	23	28	31	32	51	29	10	8	15	3
Same	7%	7	2	3	1	8	50	57	36	10	3	1	8	6	9	5	39	35	44	14
DK	4%	2	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	1
N	573	416	470	498	596	409	442	425	403	400	200	302	109	248	300	301	302	403	500	500

	Jefferson																			
	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Increased	44%	39%	66%	73%	56%	59%	30%	25%	28%	44%	87%	84%	66%	55%	46%	53%	50%	46%	39%	64%
Decreased	38%	41	24	21	30	29	38	47	42	42	11	12	27	35	39	34	9	9	13	6
Same	9%	14	5	5	11	10	24	25	27	10	1	3	6	8	12	10	36	40	44	28
DK	9%	6	5	1	3	2	8	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	5	4	2
N	567	297	341	353	402	360	417	347	383	358	200	419	191	354	300	304	301	403	500	500

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	2016	2018	2022
Yes	29%	29%	35%	26%	25%	30%	35%	40%
No/DK/Ref	71%	71	65	74	75	70	65	60

	Jefferson							
	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Yes	-	23%	24%	21%	21%	23%	18%	18%
No/DK/Ref	-	77%	76	79	79	77	82	82

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	2016	2018	2022
Very Safe	28%	20%	17%	18%	19%	19%	33%	42%	32%	25%	26%	29%	26%	34%	24%
Safe	52%	56	54	50	52	49	51	44	54	54	58	55	55	52	50
Not Very Safe	15%	19	20	24	17	21	10	10	10	13	13	11	12	9	18
Not at All Safe	3%	5	8	8	11	11	4	4	3	6	4	4	6	5	9
DK	1%	-	1		1	-	2	-	1	2	-	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>301</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>
JEFFERSON	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Very Safe	45%	45%	37%	34%	42%	44%	44%	54%	52%	52%	51%	43%	50%	54%	46%
Safe	48%	49	51	52	47	47	48	40	42	43	45	47	45	40	45
Not Very Safe	6%	4	11	9	8	7	6	3	3	4	3	7	4	5	8
Not at All Safe	1%	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
DK	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>304</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</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	2016	2018	2022
Very Safe	20%	15%	10%	13%	10%	13%	22%	29%	24%	18%	20%	18%	26%	22%	32%	17%	18%	17%	20%	14%
Safe	45%	50	43	39	44	43	48	44	51	47	52	55	44	55	48	46	48	46	50	40
Not Very Safe	25%	25	29	29	25	24	20	20	17	22	17	20	21	16	12	29	24	24	21	28
Not at All Safe	8%	10	16	19	21	19	10	7	7	11	11	7	8	7	7	7	9	12	8	16
DK	1%	1	1		-	-	2	-	1	2		1	1	-	1	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>	<i>403</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>
Jefferson	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Very Safe	34%	30%	24%	25%	28%	27%	31%	38%	39%	38%	27%	31%	47%	41%	40%	34%	28%	35%	43%	34%
Safe	53%	55	53	55	53	53	53	46	45	49	56	50	43	47	54	53	54	52	45	46
Not Very Safe	10%	11	18	15	13	13	12	12	11	9	12	14	8	10	5	10	15	12	9	14
Not at All Safe	2%	3	5	5	5	7	3	4	4	4	4	5	2	-	1	2	2	1	3	4
DK	1%	1	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>	<i>403</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>

TABLE 7: HEARING GUNFIRE (ORLEANS)

	Spring 1997	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Spring 2000	Spring 2002	Spring 2004	Spring 2012	Fall 2013	Spring 2016	Fall 2018	Fall 2022
Blacks Only											
Never	40%	53%	60%	56%	54%	46%	57%	59%	46%	45%	30%
Few times a year	20%	16	15	21	20	21	18	15	21	21	17
Few times a month or more often	40%	30	24	20	25	33	22	24	29	32	48
DK	0%	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	3	1	2
<i>N</i>	<i>(452)</i>	<i>(358)</i>	<i>(268)</i>	<i>(265)</i>	<i>(249)</i>	<i>(250)</i>	<i>(176)</i>	<i>(175)</i>	<i>(233)</i>	<i>(277)</i>	<i>(275)</i>
All Orleans											
Never	-	58%	65%	61%	59%	54%	58%	49%	50%	47%	33%
Few times a year	-	18	16	20	18	21	20	32	23	26	22
Few times a month or more often	-	24	18	16	22	25	21	18	24	25	43
DK	-	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	3	1	2
<i>N</i>	-	<i>(584)</i>	<i>(442)</i>	<i>(425)</i>	<i>(403)</i>	<i>(400)</i>	<i>(301)</i>	<i>(302)</i>	<i>(403)</i>	<i>(500)</i>	<i>(500)</i>

TABLE 8: EVALUATION OF ORLEANS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

	2018			2022		
	Michael Harrison			Shaun Ferguson		
N.O. Police Superintendent	Overall	Black	White	Overall	Black	White
Strongly Approve	24%	34%	11%	9%	14%	4%
Approve	32	30	33	26	29	23
Disapprove	14	13	13	28	22	35
Strongly Disapprove	9	10	8	21	23	19
Don't Know	22	13	35	16	12	19
(N)	(500)	(277)	(174)	(500)	(275)	(174)
N.O. District Attorney	2018			2022		
	Leon Cannizzaro			Jason Williams		
Strongly Approve	16%	19%	12%	11%	14%	8%
Approve	26	27	26	25	29	22
Disapprove	14	14	13	27	24	32
Strongly Disapprove	21	21	21	20	18	9
Don't Know	23	19	28	17	15	17
(N)	(500)	(277)	(174)	(500)	(275)	(174)
Parish Sheriff				2022		
				Susan Hutson		
Strongly Approve				5%	7%	3%
Approve				22	23	17
Disapprove				27	24	31
Strongly Disapprove				20	23	17
Don't Know				26	23	31
(N)				(500)	(275)	(174)
New Orleans Criminal Courts	2018			2022		
Strongly Approve	9%	12%	6%	5%	6%	2%
Approve	25	27	21	16	21	8
Disapprove	23	20	26	34	30	40
Strongly Disapprove	30	30	30	30	31	31
Don't Know	13	11	17	16	13	20
(N)	(500)	(277)	(175)	(500)	(275)	(174)

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
2016	2%	18	40	30	6	9	46	30	9	2
2018	1%	18	41	28	7	13	43	31	6	2
2022	1%	9	34	42	12	11	43	29	10	3

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
2016	3%	20	31	31	12	23	45	23	5	2
2018	3%	22	34	27	12	31	45	17	4	2
2022	1%	5	21	43	26	25	41	20	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	-
2016	19%	52	19	1	-	31	52	10	1	-
2018	18%	45	23	2	-	37	49	7	1	-
2022	10%	41	32	5	1	33	50	10	1	1

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
2016	4%	25	30	28	10	11	43	28	12	2
2018	2%	7	13	40	37	13	34	28	19	6
2022	1%	8	20	41	29	11	38	26	16	7

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
2016	3%	13	23	31	18	4	27	23	14	4

Services for the Homeless	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR
2018	2%	8%	18%	41%	24%	5%	16%	18%	18%	9%
2022	1%	8	16	41	24	4	13	15	28	10

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
2016*	4%	26	26	26	9	15	41	24	7	1
2018*	7%	28	30	18	6	21	37	15	9	2
2022*	2%	17	32	25	9	15	39	20	12	5

*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
2016	2%	10	20	38	25	11	37	22	12	3
2018	1%	7	20	43	24	13	39	18	12	3
2022	1%	4	17	46	27	11	37	23	16	4

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

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
2016*	3%	25	37	22	9	13	45	25	8	3
2018*	2%	22	31	32	8	14	49	24	7	2
2022*	1%	11	34	37	13	12	43	27	11	3

Affordability of Housing	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR
2018	1%	10%	21%	42%	24%	10%	30%	30%	17%	6%
2022	1%	4	22	43	27	5	21	31	27	11

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

Access to 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
2016	6%	26	35	22	7	18	44	22	7	1
2018	5%	26	36	23	4	18	47	21	7	2
2022	4%	26	40	17	6	14	50	21	6	3

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	-
2016*	15%	49	28	7	1	22	53	19	5	1
2018*	13%	41	33	9	3	23	52	17	5	2
2022*	2%	9	21	39	28	18	52	18	8	3

Control of Littering	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR
2018	3%	19%	30%	32%	15%	16%	47%	22%	11%	3%
2022	1%	5	21	41	27	10	34	28	19	7

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

Control of Graffiti	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR
2022	1%	8%	30%	37%	15%	18	47	21	7	3

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
2016	2%	5	12	34	45	14	37	29	13	6
2018	2%	6	10	33	48	14	39	26	15	5
2022	1%	3	7	32	57	11	40	26	15	7

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

Availability of 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
2016	9%	30	28	13	10	7	33	22	9	4
2018	11%	29	29	16	6	11	29	22	11	4
2022	8%	28	30	13	6	8	30	26	13	6

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

Control of 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
2016	3%	20	33	26	14	10	39	32	14	4
2018	4%	22	36	26	10	9	32	32	16	8
2022	3%	19	37	27	11	6	36	34	19	4

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	2016	2018	2022
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	4%	5%	1%	0%	17%	11%	5%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	4%	6%
Good	4%	5	5	9	12	23	20	22	9	7	28	25	26	17	11	17	22	21	23	21
Fair	22%	27	27	38	35	46	37	40	39	33	25	32	25	35	31	32	33	32	31	34
Poor	68%	63	61	46	47	23	31	29	47	55	18	21	27	22	31	31	27	27	24	22
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	11	12	9
DK	6%	4	7	6	5	5	8	4	4	4	4	5	10	8	4	5	5	6	6	8
N	573	416	498	596	409	582	442	425	403	400	200	302	104	248	300	301	302	403	500	500

“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	2016	2018	2022
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	13%	9%	6%	8%	12%	6%	9%	6%	5%	4%
Good	8%	10	6	18	10	21	17	20	17	14	18	23	20	12	16	23	33	25	24	16
Fair	27%	29	29	33	33	36	32	26	32	25	30	23	25	29	27	29	28	26	29	26
Poor	54%	52	55	41	51	35	40	43	43	56	25	27	33	30	26	25	19	29	25	33
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	9	8	15
DK	9%	7	9	6	5	5	8	8	7	5	5	8	6	6	5	7	4	6	9	7
N	573	416	498	596	409	582	442	425	403	400	200	302	104	248	300	301	302	403	500	500

TABLE 10: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: ORLEANS *(continued)*

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

	1986	1988	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	3%	7%	6%	11%	9%	11%	10%	7%	3%	7%	9%	13%	10%	12%	12%
Good	21%	30	29	31	34	33	32	30	21	30	30	26	28	27	25
Fair	30%	28	25	32	26	27	28	27	30	28	24	26	26	23	24
Poor	34%	26	31	20	23	22	22	30	34	26	19	20	20	20	24
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	9	9	8
DK	12%	9	9	5	8	7	8	7	12	9	9	7	7	10	8
<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>	<i>403</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</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	2016	2018	2022
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%	9%	8%	7%	3%	24%	19%	12%	11%	5%	6%	2%	6%	13%	15%
Good	13%	20	16	26	33	38	44	36	33	33	35	35	27	21	28	32	35	38	38
Fair	36%	34	40	39	35	28	29	32	35	20	24	32	31	34	31	34	32	26	23
Poor	43%	38	32	24	17	12	11	17	22	10	9	11	14	21	20	16	14	11	10
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	2	3	3
DK	7%	8	10	10	10	13	8	8	8	9	9	8	14	12	11	11	11	9	11
<i>N</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>

“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	2016	2018	2022
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	2%	1%	1%	3%	5%	9%	5%	5%	4%	14%	8%	10%	9%	5%	5%	6%	8%	12%	8%
Good	16%	14	16	26	23	38	29	25	20	32	28	27	28	22	27	24	30	31	28
Fair	27%	35	37	29	37	28	33	38	36	22	31	34	31	36	33	39	30	28	26
Poor	44%	40	34	31	26	12	22	24	30	16	16	13	18	22	17	19	18	15	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	5	5	5	3	6	5	1	4	3	5
DK	10%	11	13	11	9	13	11	8	10	11	11	11	11	10	13	11	10	11	14
<i>N</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>

TABLE 10: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: JEFFERSON *(continued)*

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

	1986	1988	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2012	2013	2016	2018	2022
Very Good (Excellent pre-2006)	8%	4%	5%	9%	9%	14%	10%	10%	13%	8%	11%	17%	14%
Good	26%	31	32	31	38	35	30	32	31	24	30	28	31
Fair	29%	29	23	30	28	27	31	27	22	28	27	23	24
Poor	30%	29	30	22	12	19	19	24	18	25	16	16	17
Very Poor (No category pre-2006)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	7	7	6	6
DK	10%	7	10	8	13	5	10	7	8	8	8	10	8
N	567	416	402	360	415	347	383	358	304	301	403	500	500

TABLE 11: PUBLIC EDUCATION

Quality of Public Schools	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	VERY POOR
2012	3%	15%	36%	22%	17%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2013	4%	14	32	23	19	6%	24%	28%	22%	7%
2016	4%	12	32	25	20	9%	22	33	15	9
2018	4%	17	28	24	19	11%	25	27	14	11
2022	2%	10	24	31	21	7%	18	35	16	12

TABLE 12: REASONS FOR RECENT SEVERITY OF HURRICANES

“Severity of recent hurricanes is most likely the result of global climate change, or is it just the kind of severe weather event that happens from time to time?”

2022	Orleans	Jefferson
Global Climate Change	68%	50%
Events That Just Happen	25	43
DK	8	7
<i>N</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>

2022	Orleans Republican	Jefferson Republican	Orleans Democrat	Jefferson Democrat	Orleans Independent	Jefferson Independent
Global Climate Change	28%	34%	75%	74%	64%	50%
Events That Just Happen	68	63	21%	21	22	42
DK	5	3	5%	5	14	8
<i>N</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>148</i>

TABLE 13: EVALUATION OF ORLEANS PARISH ELECTED OFFICIALS

	2018			2022		
Mayor LaToya Cantrell	Overall	Black	White	Overall	Black	White
Strongly Approve	25%	32%	17%	11%	18%	3%
Approve	32	31	35	20	25	16
Disapprove	10	9	10	27	23	30
Strongly Disapprove	7	6	7	35	27	46
Don't Know	26	22	31	7	8	5
(N)	(500)	(277)	(174)	(500)	(275)	(174)

	2018			2022		
Orleans City Council	Overall	Black	White	Overall	Black	White
Strongly Approve	14%	17%	10%	12%	15	9%
Approve	33	32	36	33	32	37
Disapprove	20	20	19	26	25	28
Strongly Disapprove	15	15	16	15	16	11
Don't Know	18	16	20	14	12	15
(N)	(500)	(277)	(174)	(500)	(275)	(174)

TABLE 13: EVALUATION OF JEFFERSON PARISH ELECTED OFFICIALS

	2018 Parish President Mike Yenni				2022 Parish President Cynthia Lee Sheng			
	Overall	Black	White	Hispanic	Overall	Black	White	Hispanic
Strongly Approve	23%	28%	21%	19%	38%	32%	43%	29%
Approve	37	29	41	48	37	36	39	25
Disapprove	10	8	11	10	6	5	5	14
Strongly Disapprove	14	14	14	14	7	16	3	4
Don't Know	16	22	13	10	12	12	10	29
(N)	(500)	(129)	(311)	(21)	(500)	(131)	(294)	(28)

	2018				2022			
Parish Council	Overall	Black	White	Hispanic	Overall	Black	White	Hispanic
Strongly Approve	26%	32%	25%	14%	23%	21%	24%	26%
Approve	38	29	43	43	44	44	46	26
Disapprove	9	12	8	10	9	10	9	4
Strongly Disapprove	9	8	8	10	7	12	5	4
Don't Know	18	19	15	24	17	12	17	41
(N)	(500)	(130)	(311)	(21)	(500)	(131)	(294)	(28)

	2018 Joe Lopinto				2022 Joe Lopinto			
Parish Sheriff	Overall	Black	White	Hispanic	Overall	Black	White	Hispanic
Strongly Approve	41%	37%	44%	23%	38%	31%	43%	32%
Approve	35	30	37	41	41	44	41	32
Disapprove	6	9	6	14	7	7	6	18
Strongly Disapprove	7	14	5	4	7	14	4	7
Don't Know	11	9	8	18	7	5	7	11
(N)	(500)	(129)	(310)	(22)	(500)	(131)	(294)	(28)

TABLE 13: SAMPLE INFORMATION, 2022

	ORLEANS	JEFFERSON
White	36%	60%
Black	55%	27%
Other	9%	13%
Male	44%	45%
Female	56%	55%
18 to 34	27%	22%
35 to 44	21%	16%
45 to 54	15%	15%
55 to 64	16%	19%
65 and over	21%	27%
District (A) (1)	21%	20%
District (B) (2)	20%	20%
District (C) (3)	18%	19%
District (D) (4)	22%	19%
District (E) (5)	19%	21%
<i>Number of Respondents, N</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>
Sampling Error	+/-4.3 %	+/-4.3 %
Dates of Interviewing	September 10 – September 28, 2022	