

2002 QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY
ORLEANS AND JEFFERSON PARISHES



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Survey Research Center

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SUMMARY

- During the four years from 1996 to 2000 voters in New Orleans were increasingly positive about the quality of life in the City. Today that trend has reversed. Although the overall perception is still positive, fewer voters than in 2000 say that the quality of life is getting better.
- Jefferson voters continue an upward trend in evaluations of their parish. Every year since 1994 more voters say the quality of life is getting better.
- In contrast to previous surveys when crime was clearly dominant as the "biggest problem" facing New Orleans, today nearly as many mention economic problems as mention crime. In Jefferson, crime is still mentioned spontaneously as the most important problem, followed by traffic/growth.
 - However, New Orleans voters are noticing the actual increases in crime that have recently occurred. Two years ago only 15% responded that crime was increasing; today that figure is 30%.
 - Consistent with this response, Orleans voters are less positive about the police, and more African Americans report hearing gunfire than two years ago.
 - Furthermore, Orleans voters feel less confident about their personal safety than they did two years ago.
- The largest opinion shift on a specific city service has been a decline in evaluations of the streets in New Orleans. In contrast, voters in Jefferson see improvement in the quality of their streets.
- Voters in both parishes are less optimistic about employment prospects than they were two years ago, probably reflecting both the impact of the national recession and the rhetoric of the recent New Orleans mayoral campaign.
- Mayor Marc Morial is leaving office with a high approval rating of 64%, which is essentially unchanged since 2000. Chief Pennington's approval rating remains extraordinarily high (80%) despite losing the mayor's race and the increasing concern about crime in New Orleans.
- Jefferson Parish President Coulon and Sheriff Lee both enjoy very high popularity - about 80%.

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 2002 survey is the ninth in the series, and in this report we pay particular attention to changes in both parishes that have occurred over the last two to eight years.

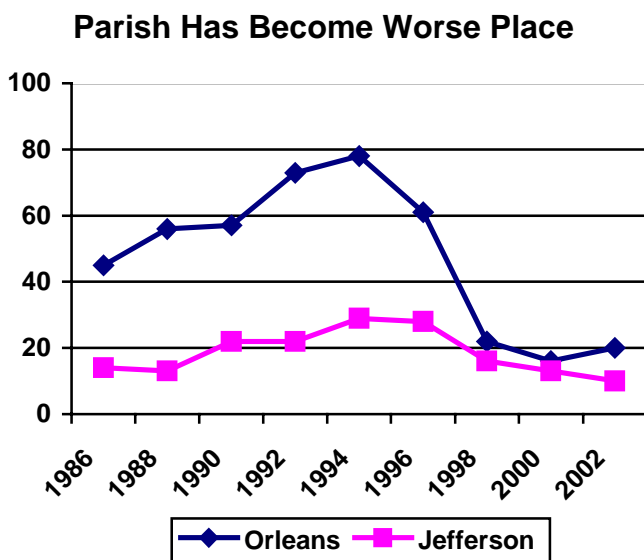
These surveys are designed to provide an ongoing picture of how voters view local government services and the general quality of life. They highlight the problems that are of greatest concern to the voters, as well as areas of satisfaction in their parish. The sixteen-year time series can be used to 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, tables appear in the Appendix)

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 (91%) contrasts with New Orleans where voters are less satisfied (67%). Over the past four years the level of satisfaction has been stable in both parishes. In fact, there is hardly room for improvement in Jefferson since the level of satisfaction has been so high. In New Orleans, however, satisfaction has remained at about two-thirds since 1998.



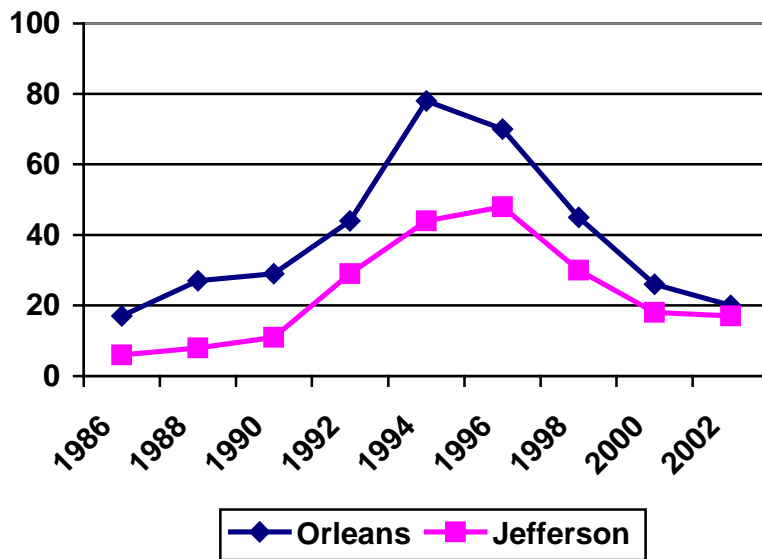
In another general measure of the quality of life, we asked voters if they thought their parish had become a better or worse place to live, or whether there had been no change in the past five years. While voters in both parishes are more positive than they were eight years ago, **over the past two years, New Orleans voters have become slightly less positive about the overall direction of the quality of life in the city (see Table 2).** In the 2000 survey, 49% said that the city was "getting better," but today, 40% give that positive response. The specifics that may have produced this downturn will be identified later in this report.

The recent downturn in positive assessments in New Orleans should be viewed in the context of the dramatic improvement in overall evaluations since 1994, when only 5% of the voters thought the parish had "gotten better" and 78% thought it had "gotten worse."

The trend in Jefferson since 1994 has been steady improvement in evaluations of life in the parish.

The election of Ray Nagin has produced a surge of optimism about the future in New Orleans similar to the surge that occurred when Marc Morial was elected (see Table 2). Although the survey did not mention Nagin by name, many respondents volunteered that they thought he would improve life in the city. There is an "election effect" that gives voters a psychological boost when a new executive takes office, but the initial optimism is often temporary and tapers off as the real struggle with problems of governing sets in.

Crime as Biggest Problem



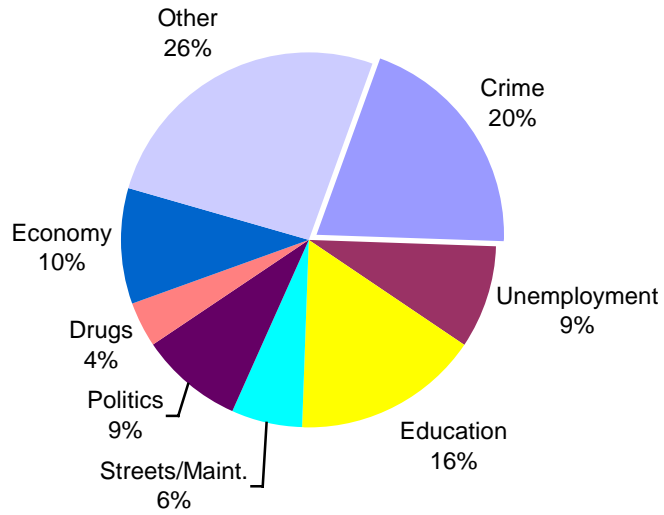
Orleans and Jefferson voters differ on what they perceive as the "biggest problems" facing their parish (see page 4). In the past, crime dominated voters' minds in New Orleans, but today economic problems are mentioned nearly as often as crime. The increasing focus on the economy is probably the result of two factors, the real economic decline that has accompanied the national recession, and the emphasis on economic development in the recent mayoral campaign. Given some of the other findings in this survey, we suspect that the mention of crime as the biggest problem may be

temporarily depressed due to the focus on economic development in the mayor's race.

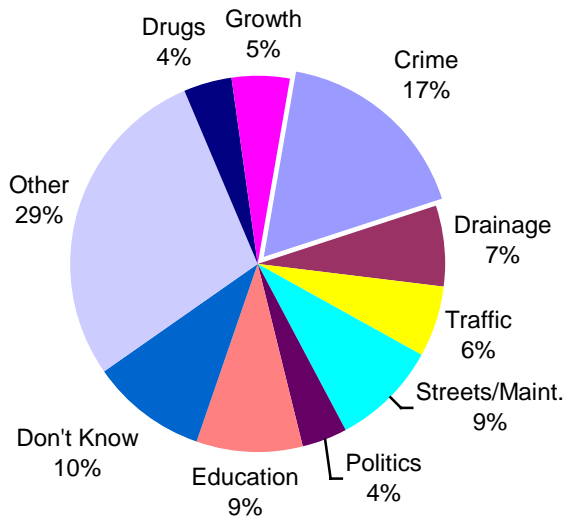
Education continues to be a salient problem in New Orleans. Understandably, its prominence is greater in Orleans than in Jefferson, given the deluge of negative publicity about city schools in the past few years.

Crime continues to be mentioned most often as the biggest problem in Jefferson, but, like Orleans, it is less dominant than in the past. Today problems of traffic and growth, followed by streets and education, are mentioned by significant numbers of Jefferson voters. **Interestingly, the economic problems so important to Orleanians are hardly mentioned by Jefferson residents this year.**

Biggest Problem Facing Parish Orleans, 2002



Biggest Problem Facing Parish Jefferson, 2002



Biggest Problems Facing the Parish, 2000 & 2002

	2000	2002
Orleans		
Crime	26%	20%
Economic Problems*	7%	19%
Education	19%	16%
Jefferson		
Crime	18%	17%
Streets	4%	9%
Education	11%	9%
Traffic/Growth	13%	11%

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

FOCUS ON CRIME

(Tables 3 through 6)

From 1994 to 2000, voters in New Orleans became increasingly positive about the trend in crime in the city. **Today, the positive trend in perceptions of crime has reversed.** Two years ago 15% responded that crime is increasing, today 30% hold that view.

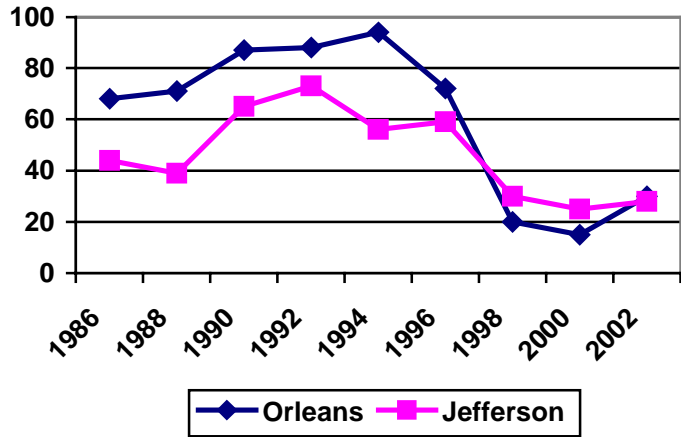
It is clear that voters are noticing the actual increase in crime, either from media reports or in their own neighborhoods. The percent of voters who perceive that crime is decreasing in New Orleans has dropped from 57% in 2000 to 36% today.

In Jefferson, the belief that crime is decreasing has been stable since 1998.

Evaluations of the New Orleans police continue to remain high relative to earlier years, but have declined in the past two years, probably due to the increase in crime. Two years ago 48% of voters in the city gave the police positive ratings; today that figure is 41%. As we noted in the 1998 report, the most dramatic improvement in police evaluations occurred following the 1996 police reform program.

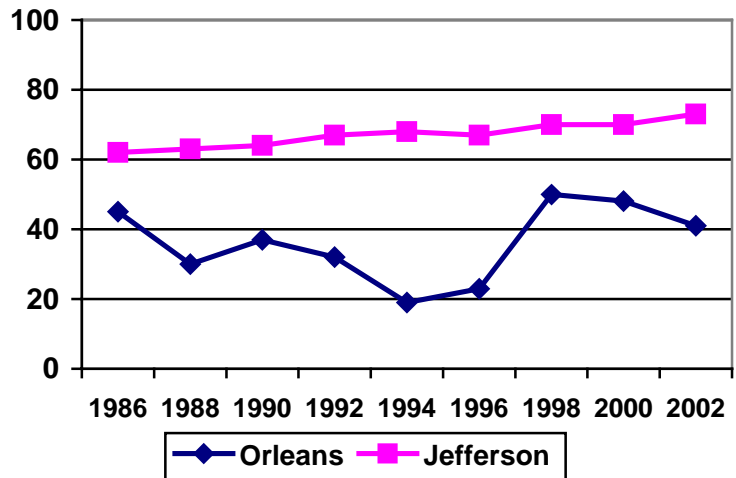
Police in Jefferson continue to enjoy a high level of confidence from the voters in that parish.

Perceive Crime as Increasing



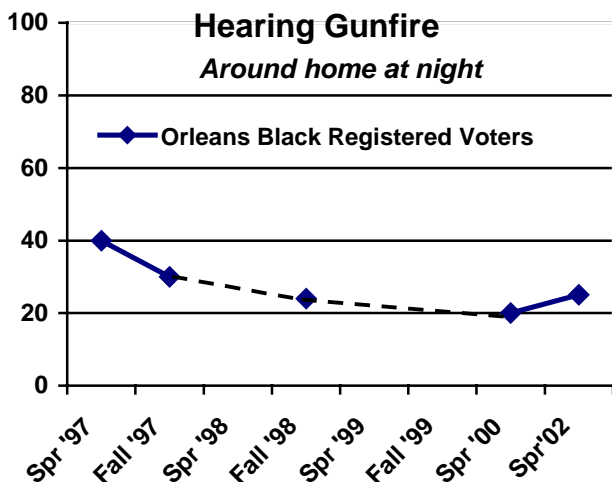
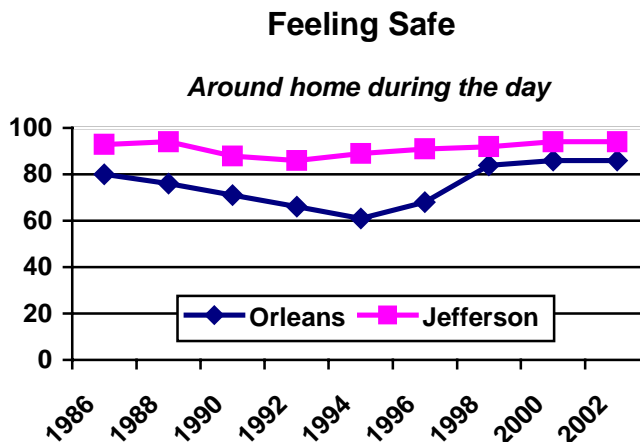
Quality of Police Protection

Excellent/Good



The recent increase in crime has slightly affected New Orleans voter's sense of security in their homes. Although the total percentage who say they feel "very safe" or "safe" is higher than it has been at any point in the Quality of Life series, the number answering "very safe" has declined ten percentage point since 2000 (see Table 5).

Thus, although the overall safety levels felt in Orleans are almost as high as those in Jefferson, the proportion saying with confidence that they feel "very safe" is much lower in Orleans (32% compared to 52%, Table 5).



Today 25% of African American voters in New Orleans say that they hear gunfire around their home at night on a regular basis (a few times a month or more often). While this is still an improvement over five years ago, the number of black voters hearing gunfire has increased since 2000.

BEST AND WORST SERVICES

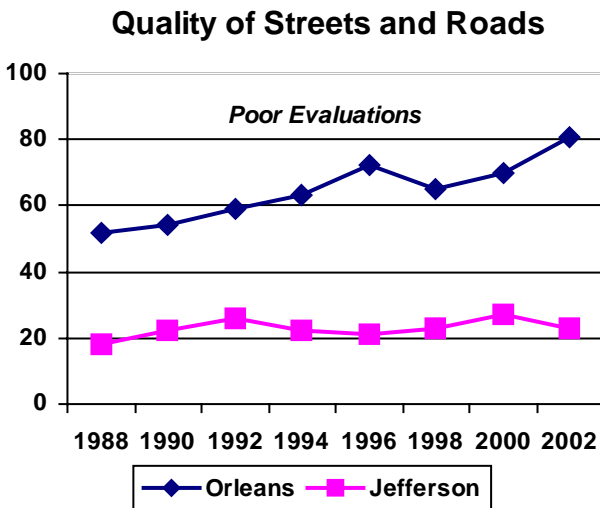
(Table 7)

Throughout the 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 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)
	Police 41%	Streets 81%
	Fire 75%	Abandoned Houses 77%
	Public Transportation 43%	Public High Schools 54%
Jefferson	Police 73%	Traffic 34%
	Fire 84%	Drainage 22%
	Parks 74%	Streets 22%

Quality of Streets and Roads

(Table 7)



The largest opinion shift regarding a specific city service has been a decline in evaluation of the streets in New Orleans. Road quality has always been one of the most poorly rated services in the New Orleans Quality of Life surveys, but the percent of registered voters giving it a "poor" rating has increased from 65% in 1998 to 81% this year.

Street improvements are an area where the new administration could most easily address voter dissatisfaction. Repairing the streets is not intermingled with social and national problems like crime, education and jobs.

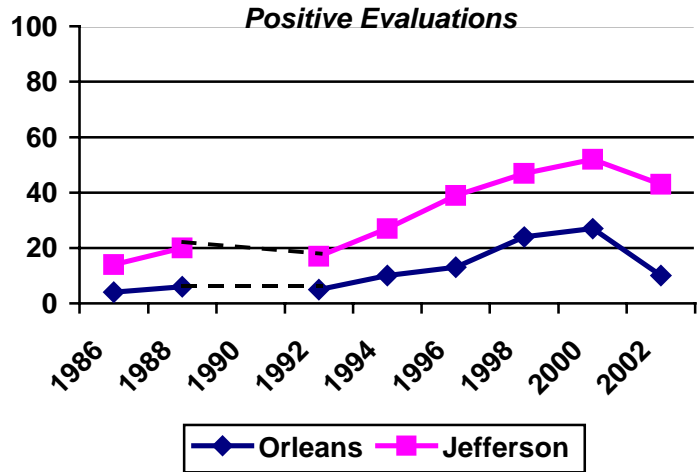
Voters in Jefferson see improvement in the quality of their streets. In 2000, 36% gave positive evaluations of streets. This year that percentage has increased to 44% (see Table 7). This increase is probably due to visible road improvement projects in Jefferson.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

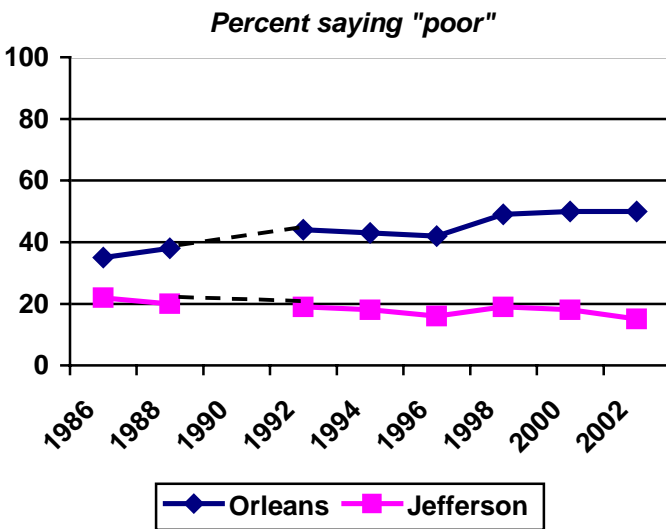
(Table 8)

Voters in both parishes are less optimistic about employment prospects than they were two years ago, possibly reflecting impact from the national recession. Of course, there remains a significant, predictable gap between the parishes, with Jefferson voters consistently more positive about employment opportunities. A plurality in Jefferson (43%) rate job prospects as excellent or good, while only 10% in Orleans have that positive outlook.

Opportunities for Employment



Quality of Public Elementary Schools



EDUCATION

(Table 9)

Evaluations of the public schools in New Orleans have stabilized at a low level, with 50% rating the public elementary schools as "poor." Actually, given the publicity of the past few years, it is surprising that there has been so little change in opinion of the schools. It may be that opinion has "bottomed out" at this 50% negative as citizens become saturated with stories about the schools.

Evaluations of the public schools in Jefferson are much higher than in Orleans (see Table 9), and these evaluations have been very stable for

the last sixteen years.

MORIAL, PENNINGTON, COULON AND LEE JOB APPROVAL

(Table 10)

Mayor Marc Morial leaves office with a high approval rating, 64%. In spite of the decisive defeat of the third term amendment and the criticisms leveled at this administration in the recent mayoral campaign, approval of the Mayor remains unchanged from 2000. If we consider the entire second term, the most noticeable change is a decrease in the intensity of black support for the Mayor. After his reelection in 1998, 58% of black registered voters "strongly" approved of him, while 34% give that response today. This is difficult to explain since the drop in intensity occurred in 2000, prior to the third term effort. Perhaps the achievements of the first term, particularly the decrease in crime, raised expectations for the second term beyond a reasonable level.

Despite a bitter mayoral campaign, Richard Pennington has a high approval rating as Police Superintendent, 80%. Furthermore, 77% of white voters approve of him, even though an overwhelming majority of them voted for his opponent in the mayor's race. The only change since 2000 is a decreased willingness among white voters to express intense support for Pennington (from 47% down to 34%). Almost certainly, the mayor's race dampened the enthusiasm of white voters for Pennington.

Parish President Tim Coulon also enjoys a very high approval rating of 78%. Furthermore, approval of Tim Coulon is not racially polarized, a large majority of both blacks and whites approve of his performance.

Finally, Sheriff Harry Lee also continues to enjoy widespread support; 80% approve of his job performance. The racial gap in Lee's support in 2000 (27%) has decreased to only 16%. The most notable change is the Sheriff's improved standing among black voters; black voters are less likely to intensely disapprove and more likely to approve than they were in 2000. It is likely that specific events are producing this variability in black support for Sheriff Lee.

TABLE 1: GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE

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

	ORLEANS					JEFFERSON				
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Very Satisfied	6%	6%	10%	12%	8%	25%	24%	30%	28%	36%
Satisfied	39	47	53	55	59	66	67	63	64	55
Dissatisfied	33	31	26	23	24	6	6	5	5	7
Very Dissatisfied	21	16	10	9	8	2	2	2	2	2
DK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
	(596)	(409)	(442)	(425)	(403)	(402)	(360)	(360)	(347)	(383)

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

	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002
Better	17%	9%	6%	4%	5%	13%	30%	47%	49%	40%
No Change	25	30	18	15	15	23	31	27	31	36
Worse	56	57	73	80	78	61	37	22	16	20
DK	2	4	3	1	2	3	2	4	4	4
	(416)	(470)	(498)	(781)	(596)	(360)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)

TABLE 2: PAST AND FUTURE *(continued)*

better or worse place to live, or hasn't there been any change?

JEFFERSON

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

"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

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002
Better	49%	43%	33%	54%	36%	44%	48%	49%	58%
No Change	24	28	22	16	28	30	27	28	22
Worse	19	20	35	19	26	17	16	15	5
DK	8	9	10	11	9	9	9	8	15
	(416)	(470)	(498)	(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)

JEFFERSON

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

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

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002
Incr	68%	71%	87%	88%	94%	94%	72%	35%	20%	15%	30%
Same	21	20	10	8	5	5	18	26	28	26	32
Decr	7	7	2	3	1	1	8	38	50	57	36
DK	4	2	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	2
	(573)	(416)	(470)	(498)	(781)	(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)

JEFFERSON

	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Incr	44%	39%	66%	73%	56%	59%	30%	25%	28%
Same	38	41	24	21	30	29	38	47	42
Decr	9	14	5	5	11	10	24	25	27
DK	9	6	5	1	3	2	8	3	3
	(567)	(297)	(341)	(353)	(402)	(360)	(417)	(347)	(383)

TABLE 4: HEARING GUNFIRE (ORLEANS)

	Blacks Only				All Orleans		
	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Spring 2000	Spring 2002	Fall 1998	Spring 2000	Spring 2002
Never	53%	60%	56%	54%	65%	61%	59%
Few times a year	16	15	21	50	16	20	18
Few times a month or more often	30	24	20	25	18	16	22
DK	1	1	3	1	1	3	0
	(358)	(268)	(265)	(249)	(442)	(425)	(403)

TABLE 5: SAFETY

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6: CRIME AS BIGGEST PROBLEM

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

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
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
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
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
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

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
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
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
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
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

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
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

**TABLE 8: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
ORLEANS**

Opportunities for Employment	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002
Excellent	1%	1%	1%	3%	4%	5%	1%
Good	8	9	12	23	20	22	9
Fair	34	38	35	46	37	40	39
Poor	55	46	47	23	31	29	47
DK	2	6	5	5	8	4	4
	(781)	(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)

Likelihood of New Jobs and Industry Coming to the Parish	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002
Excellent	5%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%
Good	20	18	10	21	17	20	17
Fair	36	33	33	36	32	26	32
Poor	35	41	51	35	40	43	43
DK	4	6	5	5	8	8	7
	(781)	(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)

Likelihood of Your Family Increasing Its Income in Next Several Years	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	2000	2002
Excellent		7%	6%	11%	9%	11%	10%
Good		30	29	31	34	33	32
Fair		28	25	32	26	27	28
Poor		26	31	20	23	22	22
DK		9	9	5	8	7	8
		(596)	(409)	(582)	(442)	(425)	(403)

**TABLE 8: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
JEFFERSON**

Opportunities for Employment	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Excellent	1%	1%	6%	9%	8%	7%
Good	16	26	33	38	44	36
Fair	40	39	35	28	29	32
Poor	32	24	17	12	11	17
DK	10	10	10	13	8	8
	(353)	(402)	(360)	(415)	(347)	(383)

Likelihood of New Jobs and Industry Coming to the Parish	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Excellent	1%	3%	5%	9%	5%	5%
Good	16	26	23	38	29	25
Fair	37	29	37	28	33	38
Poor	34	31	26	12	22	24
DK	13	11	9	13	11	8
	(353)	(402)	(360)	(415)	(347)	(383)

Likelihood of Your Family Increasing Its Income in Next Several Years	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002
Excellent	6%	5%	9%	9%	14%	10%
Good	23	32	31	38	35	30
Fair	33	23	30	28	27	31
Poor	29	30	22	12	19	19
DK	9	10	8	13	5	10
	(353)	(402)	(360)	(415)	(347)	(383)

**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
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
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
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
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

**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
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
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
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
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

TABLE 10: MORIAL, PENNINGTON, AND LEE JOB APPROVAL

	All				Black				White			
	1996	1998	2000	2002	1996	1998	2000	2002	1996	1998	2000	2002
<i>Marc Morial</i>												
Strongly Approve	44%	40%	27%	26%	59%	58%	36%	34%	23%	13%	11%	11%
Approve	33	36	37	38	32	29	34	38	36	45	41	36
Disapprove	8	10	14	12	4	6	12	7	14	17	19	20
Strongly Disapprove	9	9	16	16	2	4	13	14	20	18	21	22
<i>Richard Pennington</i>												
Strongly Approve	41%	45%	48%	42%	45%	51%	50%	48%	35%	36%	47%	34%
Approve	42	41	35	38	40	39	33	36	45	45	38	43
Disapprove	6	6	6	7	5	4	6	6	7	8	5	7
Strongly Disapprove	5	4	6	7	4	4	7	6	7	3	3	9
<i>Tim Coulon</i>												
Strongly Approve				35%				30%				37%
Approve				43				34				45
Disapprove				5				7				4
Strongly Disapprove				4				4				3
<i>Harry Lee</i>												
Strongly Approve	62%	47%	41%	42%	31%	32%	25%	28%	68%	50%	44%	46%
Approve	23	39	36	38	35	46	30	42	21	37	38	40
Disapprove	5	6	8	7	15	10	8	13	3	5	8	6
Strongly Disapprove	7	4	11	7	11	7	27	13	7	3	8	5

TABLE 12: SAMPLE INFORMATION, 2002

	ORLEANS	JEFFERSON
White	38%	82%
Black	62	18
Male	42	45
Female	57	55
Median Age	44	48
Number of Respondents	403	383
Sampling Error	+/- 5.0%	+/- 5.1%
Dates of Interviewing	March 17 – April 4	March 17 – April 4