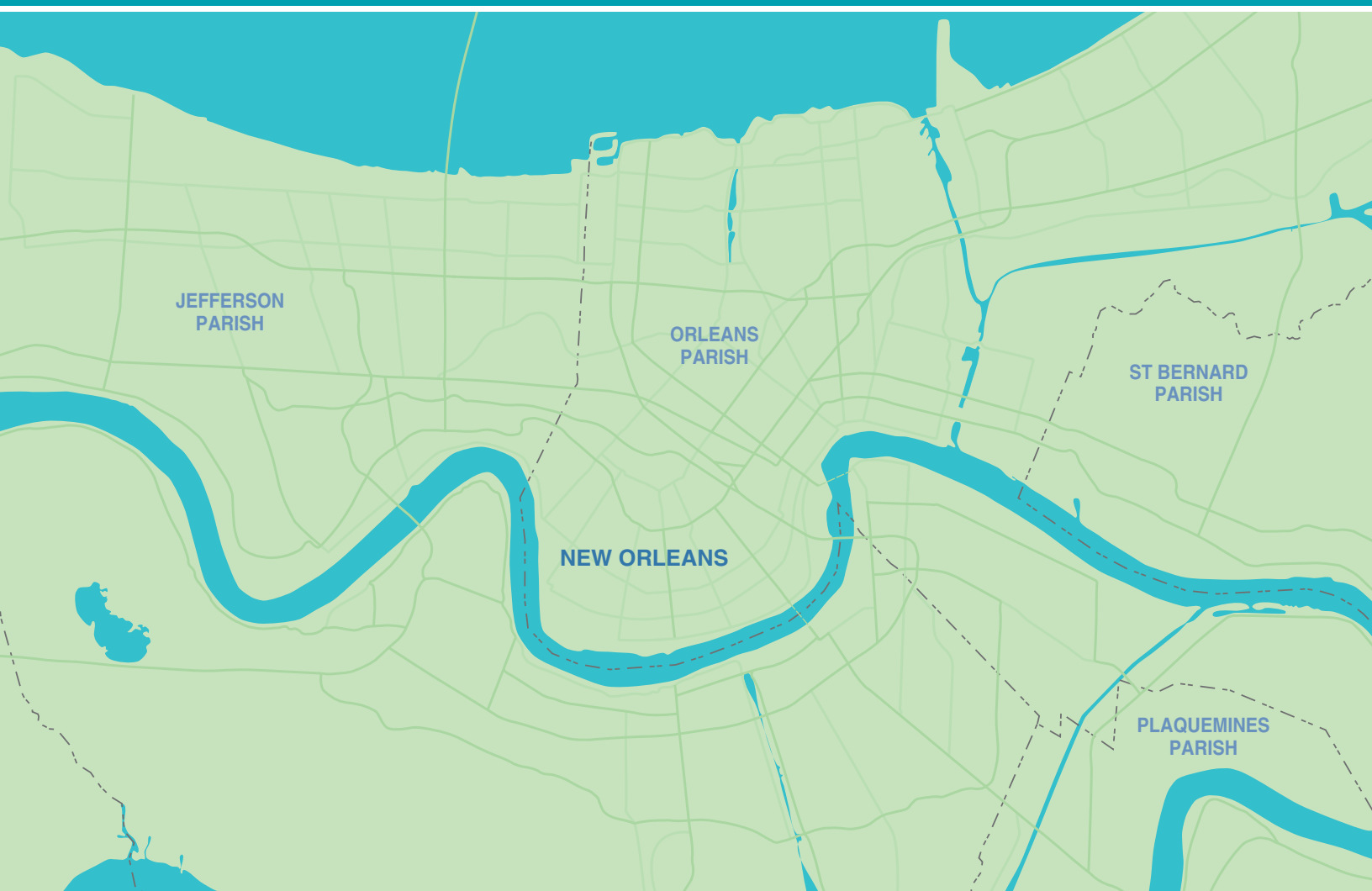


GIVING VOICE TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS: The Kaiser Post-Katrina Baseline Survey



MAY 2007

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One year after Hurricane Katrina and the devastating levee breaches that followed in its wake, the Kaiser Family Foundation sent a team to the New Orleans area to conduct a comprehensive in-person survey. The aim of the project: to offer residents and the reconstruction effort a window into the changing shape and changing needs of the area's population, and to give people a channel to express their views of the rebuilding process as it moves forward. Another critical purpose of this and all of Kaiser's work in New Orleans is to help keep the facts about the challenges still present in the city and the surrounding region before the nation.

In deference to the particular challenges posed by surveying an area whose geography and population have shifted so massively, the survey was conducted the old-fashioned way – house to house, and face to face among 1,504 randomly selected adults living in Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes.

This baseline survey is the first of three similar surveys the Foundation plans to conduct in the New Orleans area at approximately 18-month intervals.

KEY FINDINGS

The Storm: Measuring Personal Impact

Hurricane Katrina, and the failure of government at all levels to respond to it more effectively, was personally devastating for a large percentage of the Greater New Orleans population in ways that continue to reverberate today. Overall, a third of Greater New Orleans residents (32 percent) said their life remains “very disrupted” or “somewhat disrupted” by the storm. This rose to 59 percent among African Americans living in Orleans Parish.

Measuring across seven wide-ranging areas of well-being, the survey found that the vast majority (81 percent) of those now living in Greater New Orleans have suffered some setback since the storm. More than half (55 percent) reported impacts in more than one domain.¹ Those in more heavily flooded Orleans Parish were particularly hard hit, with two-thirds reporting problems in two or more areas, compared with about half of those in Jefferson.

- The most commonly reported setbacks were in area residents' **financial situation**. Half said that their finances had suffered after Katrina, either generally, in terms of higher housing costs, or because of insurance claims that were not paid. For example, 33 percent said their monthly housing costs had risen “a lot,” and 13 percent said they have been denied or unreasonably delayed payment on a Katrina-related insurance claim.
- In a related domain, roughly one in six (17 percent) have suffered a setback on the **employment** front, either in terms of being newly unemployed (6 percent) or being in a job with lower pay or worse benefits.
- Nearly four in ten area residents (37 percent) said they had experienced some major **life disruption in their housing situation or in their social network**. This includes 17 percent who said they had been forced to move from their homes for more than three months, and 14 percent who lost a family member or close friend as a result of the storm.

¹ See “Appendix C: Creating aggregate impact and problem measures” for a description of the areas of impact measured and how they were created.

- More than a third of those living in Greater New Orleans (36 percent) have seen their **access to health care** deteriorate since the storm. One in five (22 percent) rated the way their health needs were being met as worse than before Katrina, and nearly as many (18 percent) said it was now harder for them to get to their regular place of care.
- One in five (19 percent) said their **physical health** has declined since the storm, and one in six (16 percent) reported some deterioration in their **mental health**.
- For one in four residents (23 percent), the **stress of the storm affected their behaviors** in ways that could endanger relationships. Seventeen percent said they have had a harder time controlling their temper since the storm, 14 percent said the storm and its aftermath had caused some level of stress in their marriage or serious relationship (including 3 percent overall and 5 percent in Orleans Parish who said their marriage ended as a result), and one in ten (9 percent) said they have increased their alcohol use.

Overall quality of life ratings were down substantially. While 65 percent said they were “very satisfied” with their quality of life before the hurricane, only 34 percent in the area overall (and just a quarter in Orleans Parish) said the same about their current quality of life.

Finally, one positive impact of the storm: three in four said their experiences with Katrina will make them better able to cope with future challenges.

State of the Population: A Portrait of Challenges Facing Current Residents

As officials attempt to rebuild, the survey provides a measure of the ongoing needs of the Greater New Orleans population, particularly in the areas of health, health care and employment. Results suggest that these needs are substantial. Fully three in four area residents (77 percent) said that they or their children were facing a challenge in one of these key areas of well-being, and more than four in ten (44 percent) reported facing problems in two or more areas.² More than half (52 percent) of those in Orleans Parish were facing problems in two or more areas, compared with four in ten (41 percent) of those in Jefferson.

More than four in ten area residents (43 percent) reported having a chronic condition or disability, or being in fair or poor health. Two in ten (18 percent) faced a serious mental health challenge.

Health needs are exacerbated by the fact that fully half of residents living in the New Orleans area reported facing some problem in getting medical care. One in four (27 percent) said their usual source of care when facing an illness or injury was a hospital emergency room, or that they had no usual source of care. One in four non-elderly adults (25 percent) reported being uninsured. And about one in eight overall (12 percent) said it is difficult for them to get to their place of care, including 42 percent of those dependent on public transportation.

Among those area residents whose households include children under age 19, a third (32 percent) reported that there was a child in the home with a serious health need or a potential problem getting access to health care.

One in four (27 percent) residents overall reported having some serious employment-related problem, either unemployment or employment in a job that doesn’t pay enough to cover basic expenses.

² See “Appendix C: Creating aggregate impact and problem measures” for a description of the problems measured and how the categories were created.

Priorities, Progress and Worries: New Orleans Area Residents Rate the Rebuilding Process

The study found a population both optimistic and worried about the recovery effort, one that was underwhelmed but not discontented with the progress being made in most areas, and in general felt the rebuilding effort was going in the right direction.

There is a considerable well of optimism in the area. Overall, 69 percent said they were optimistic about the future of Greater New Orleans. Almost as many, 63 percent, said that the recovery and rebuilding effort was generally going in the right direction.

Residents were also united on the broad questions: 75 percent said low-lying areas destroyed by the flood should be rebuilt. A nearly unanimous 95 percent supported rebuilding the levees beyond their pre-Katrina capacity. And most – 86 percent – said they were planning to stay in the area; just 11 percent were considering moving.

At the same time, many felt that New Orleans has fallen off Washington's agenda. Half (51 percent) said they felt the rebuilding of New Orleans was not a priority for Congress and the president. And relatively few (9 percent) said they thought federal officials were "very prepared" to deal with future hurricanes. Asked to prioritize recovery tasks, the public's top issues were preparing for the next storm (54 percent), controlling crime (48 percent), and getting medical facilities up and running (41 percent).

That emphasis on inadequacies in the health care system was reflected throughout the survey: nearly nine in ten residents (88 percent) said they felt there were not enough hospitals or other medical facilities to take care of people in New Orleans. Many residents were also worried about health care services not being available when they need them (81 percent). Perhaps as a result, more than nine in ten said they would support each of three proposed options to expand access for low-income residents: building a new hospital to replace Charity Hospital, building more community clinics to offer basic care, and expanding public health insurance programs like Medicaid and LaCHIP.

When it comes to judging progress, most said they saw at least some progress being made on seven of the ten recovery efforts measured on the survey, including restoring basic services (85 percent said "a lot" or "some" progress), getting schools up and running (75 percent), preparing for the next storm (69 percent), and getting medical services up and running (66 percent). By contrast, the majority saw little to no progress in three areas: public safety (60 percent said "not too much" or "no progress"), rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods (59 percent) and providing affordable housing (57 percent).

As the June 1 start of the hurricane season approaches, nearly nine in ten (86 percent) expressed at least some worry that the levees will not be rebuilt with enough strength. Almost as many (78 percent) were worried about another hurricane hitting the area.

A Special Focus on Race in Orleans Parish

Across a variety of measures – from those tied to particular impacts of the storm to those that provide an estimate of basic life challenges – African Americans living in Orleans Parish stand out as disproportionately affected. They also stand out as more likely to feel aggrieved in the rebuilding process.

African Americans in Orleans Parish were particularly likely to report that their lives were still "very" or "somewhat" disrupted (59 percent) compared to their white neighbors in the parish (29 percent). Similarly, and no doubt related, they were more likely to be living in areas that had an average of 2 feet or more of flooding (58 percent, compared to 34 percent of whites).

African Americans in the city were consistently more likely than whites to report setbacks in their quality of life since Katrina. In particular, they were more likely to report that their personal financial situation was worse than before the storm (47 compared to 32 percent of whites), and that their housing costs had gone up substantially (56 percent versus 42 percent).

These differences in storm-related impact are dwarfed by the differences in life challenges faced by the two populations. African Americans in the city were more than twice as likely to report some sort of ongoing problem in health care access or coverage – fully 72 percent did, compared to 32 percent of whites. For example, nearly half of African Americans reported relying on an emergency room for care, or had no place of care, compared to 15 percent of whites. And a third of African American adults in the parish reported being uninsured, compared to 12 percent of white adults. They were five times more likely to say traveling to care was difficult (26 percent compared to 5 percent).

In addition, there was a large gulf in reported employment-related challenges, with more than twice as many African Americans as whites reporting being unemployed or employed in jobs that didn't pay enough (46 percent compared to 17 percent).

The survey also recorded some striking differences of opinion on the fairness of the rebuilding process. Specifically, a majority of African Americans in Orleans Parish (55 percent) said they believed they were “being given worse treatment and opportunities in the rebuilding process” than whites. In comparison, 19 percent of whites in the parish held a similar belief regarding the treatment of African Americans. African Americans were also somewhat more likely than whites to say that race relations in greater New Orleans have gotten worse since Katrina (42 percent did, compared to 29 percent of whites).

This community is also markedly more worried about a range of problems facing residents. The survey found African Americans in Orleans Parish were at least twenty percentage points more likely than whites to be very concerned that health care services may not be available when they need them, that they might not have enough money to make ends meet, and that they won't be able to afford decent housing.

NEXT STEPS

This first Kaiser survey of the New Orleans area is a baseline, an initial step in understanding the impact of Katrina, the needs of the area's changed population, and the challenges residents of the Greater New Orleans area are facing. Future reports on this survey will focus more narrowly on specific aspects of the rebuilding process, in particular the health care needs and priorities of the population. The Foundation also plans to follow up with two more surveys, to be fielded at roughly 18 month intervals. We are committed to revisiting these and any new issues that arise in New Orleans in the next phase of the Kaiser post-Katrina survey project.

A NOTE ON SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The *Kaiser Post-Katrina Baseline Survey of the New Orleans Area* was designed and analyzed by researchers at the Kaiser Family Foundation. This in-person survey was conducted door-to-door from September 12 to November 13, 2006. Interviews were completed in English and Spanish among 1,504 randomly selected adults ages 18 and older residing in Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard parishes. These four neighboring parishes make up Region 1 as defined by Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals, an administrative region used for recovery planning. The sample design was a stratified area probability sample, with 456 sampling points distributed proportionate to expected population size in each of the four parishes, and in each of fourteen Census tract defined neighborhoods in Orleans Parish. An oversample was drawn in Orleans to allow for more detailed analysis of this area; final results have been weighted so that each parish reflects its estimated share of the area's population. The margin of sampling error for the full sample is plus or minus 4 percentage points; for results based on Orleans Parish or Jefferson Parish it is plus or minus 5 percentage points. For results based on other subsets of respondents the margin of sampling error may be higher. ICR/International Communications Research collaborated with Kaiser researchers on sample design and weighting, and supervised the fieldwork. See “Appendix D: Survey Methodology” for more details on survey sampling, fieldwork, and weighting.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the people of New Orleans who gave us their time, invited us into their homes and answered our questions. We would also like to thank Dr. Karen DeSalvo and her colleagues at the Tulane University School of Medicine for their helpful guidance and feedback throughout this project, and for shepherding the questionnaire through Tulane's Committee on the Use of Human Subjects. Dr. Ben Springgate of the University of California, Los Angeles also provided useful guidance based on his ongoing efforts in the New Orleans area. Further, we greatly appreciate the assistance of Dr. Fred Cerise, Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, who provided helpful review and feedback on this project and encouraged residents' participation in the effort.

INTRODUCTION

One year after Hurricane Katrina and the devastating levee breaches that followed in its wake, the Kaiser Family Foundation sent a team of 41 individuals to New Orleans to walk across a four-parish area – Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines and St. Bernard – and do nothing more nor less important than just ask that legendary city's residents how they were faring. Armed with laptops, digital cameras and a letter signed by the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, these interviewers were doing a household survey the old fashioned way – on foot. And in an area in which our survey estimated that as many as one in four didn't have a land telephone line last fall, there was really no other way.

From September 12 to November 13, 2006, as the area's numerically diminished but gutsy population marked one year of recovery, these interviewers spoke to 1,504 randomly selected adult residents all across the area, in places that were virtually devoid of life and in places where if you squinted your eyes you might easily imagine Katrina had never happened. They visited and documented the state of thousands of other homes in an attempt to quantify what was gone and what remains. They experienced the best and the worst of New Orleans. They were praised, teased, and welcomed; they saw guns brandished and found streets flooded by sudden, heavy showers.

The voices of the individuals who shared their experiences with rebuilding – joined together and presented as percentages in this report but representing individual voices nonetheless – drive the story below. The study is unique not only because of the difficulty of conducting a scientific survey in this damaged city means there are few good soundings of the public's views, but because it assesses residents' quality of life across such a wide variety of areas, from their physical and mental health, to their jobs and marriages, to their hopes for New Orleans' future. The goal of the project: providing a current baseline to inform the reconstruction effort, and keeping the facts about the challenges still present in New Orleans and the surrounding region before the nation.

The report begins by specifically assessing how far the area's population was physically, emotionally and financially set back by the storm and the inadequate governmental response as a way of better understanding what it will take residents to recover their quality of life. Then, as residents and officials continue to rebuild social support systems, it details the current needs of the population across a variety of areas, from health to health care to employment. The final sections look at area residents' own hopes for, and judgments of, the recovery process, as well as focusing in on the situation of African Americans in Orleans Parish.

Overall the survey strikingly quantifies the specific ways in which Hurricane Katrina, and the failure of government at all levels to respond to it more effectively, was personally devastating for a large share of the Greater New Orleans population. In many ways, the storm exacerbated the problems that were already being faced by residents, with the result being that a substantial group now face multiple life challenges while living in a still-hobbled city ill-equipped to respond to them. African Americans living in New Orleans proper stand out as particularly impacted, as well as feeling particularly aggrieved.

But there was an equally powerful finding in the survey: the majority of people in the New Orleans area are hopeful about the city's future and most approve of the general direction of the rebuilding process. Only a relatively small number said they plan to leave.

Finally, one easy-to-overlook fact about the survey is that it can only measure what is happening to those who are still there – those who remained throughout, and those who returned. The experiences of the large group of New Orleanians who left the area and have not returned are not captured in this study.

Throughout, discussions of area residents, New Orleanians or those in Greater New Orleans refer to all residents of Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes. When residents of Orleans or Jefferson Parish are singled out (the pool of respondents in the two less-populated parishes being too small to analyze separately), it is noted as such. Future reports on this survey will focus more narrowly on specific aspects of the rebuilding process, in particular the health care needs and priorities of the population.

THE STORM: MEASURING PERSONAL IMPACT

When it hit the Gulf Coast, Hurricane Katrina stretched 450 miles wide. It dumped billions of gallons of water onto the New Orleans area. And, perhaps most tragically, it pushed a number of New Orleans' levees beyond their capacity, causing them to breach and allowing the swollen lake to drain dirty, swirling storm water into the bowl of the city. Estimates are that at one point, 80 percent of New Orleans was underwater.

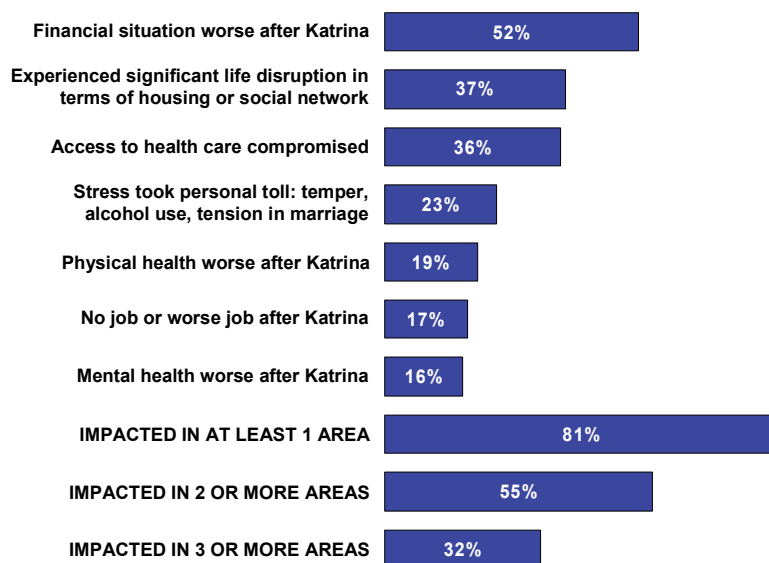
The numerical tally of personal disaster and dislocation is equally overwhelming: More than 780,000 people were displaced for some period of time; more than 200,000 homes were destroyed; and most soberingly, more than 1,500 people died.³

To add to the natural disaster, there was a disastrous official response. A bipartisan inquiry by the U.S. Senate concluded that the human suffering caused by Katrina "continued longer than it should have because of – and was in some cases exacerbated by – the failure of government at all levels to plan, prepare for and respond aggressively to the storm" and added that "these failures were not just conspicuous; they were pervasive."⁴

Just as brown floodwaters seeped and stretched into every physical nook available, the storm's personal impacts were felt across a wide spectrum of people's day to day lives. Though not every possible problem or challenge was measured, the survey did attempt to give a sense of this broad reach.

Impacts of Hurricane Katrina for Greater New Orleans Residents

Percent who reported having an impact in each of the following areas after Hurricane Katrina:



The result: the study suggests that the vast majority – roughly eight in ten – of those now living in Greater New Orleans saw their quality of life deteriorate in some way, with 55 percent reporting impacts in two or more of the seven important areas of well-being measured⁵. Most of these impacts are not transitory, not

³ R. Rudowitz, D. Rowland and A. Shartz, "Health Care in New Orleans Before and After Hurricane Katrina," *Health Affairs* 25 (2006), w397 (published online 29 August 2006; 10.1377/hlthaff.25.w393-w406).

⁴ Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, *Hurricane Katrina: A Nation Still Unprepared*, Executive Summary, p.2, May 2006.

⁵ See "Appendix C: Creating aggregate impact and problem measures" for a description of the areas of impact measured and how they were created.

problems that evaporated as the city dried. Instead, they are problems still being faced every day in New Orleans. And they are problems layered onto a community that already faced considerable socio-economic challenges before Katrina's winds neared the Gulf Coast.

Residents were most likely to be suffering financially, according to the survey, with half reporting their financial situation is worse in Katrina's wake. Second most common was a severe disruption to personal life, such as having been forced out of their homes for some substantial period of time or having lost a loved one. Problems of this nature have affected nearly four in ten in the area.

The storm also reduced many residents' access to health care. More than one in three have seen their access to care suffer in some way since the storm.

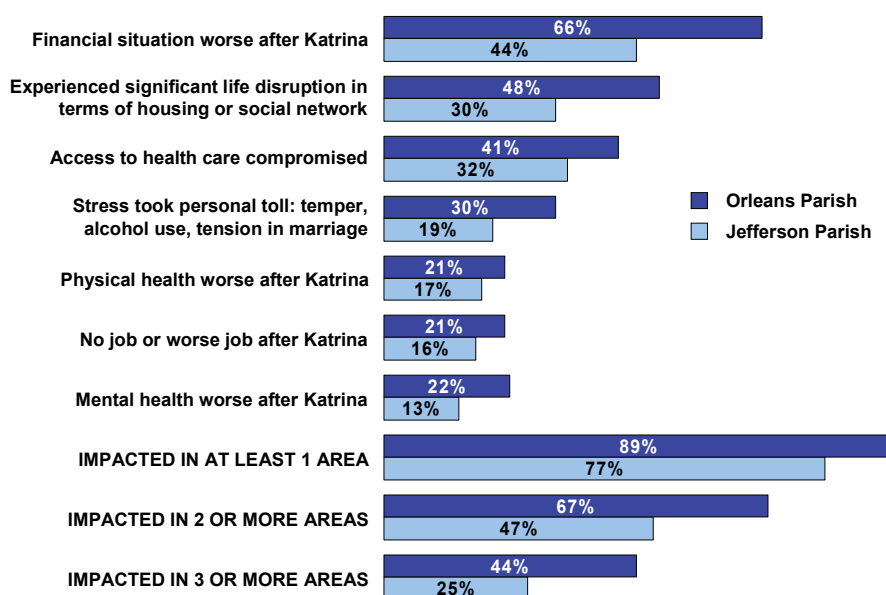
About one in four said storm-related stress has taken a toll on their relationships and behaviors. One in five said their physical health has declined, and nearly as many suffered in terms of employment. One in six reported some deterioration in their mental health since Katrina.

Each of these categories is more fully explored in the sections below. In some cases the incidence of singular problems was relatively small, though this was balanced by the problems themselves being quite serious. For example, one in ten said they had filed a storm-related claim and had it denied or delayed, resulting in a "major impact" to their household. In all cases, however, looking across the wide variety of ways that area residents are still living with Katrina's results paints a portrait of considerable, lingering impact.

Before analyzing the individual areas of impact, it's worth noting the marked differences across parishes. Though Katrina pummeled New Orleans and its environs with equal ferocity, and parts of Jefferson Parish did flood, Orleans, Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes suffered considerably more water damage. While there are not enough interviews in the two latter parishes to analyze individually, this differential impact is reflected in the fact that two-thirds of Orleans Parish residents were affected in at least two of the areas measured here, compared to about half of those in Jefferson Parish. In particular, compared to Jefferson residents, Orleans Parish residents stand out as being particularly hard hit both financially and in terms of sustaining some injury to the fabric of their personal and family lives.

Impacts in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes

Percent who reported having an impact in each of the following areas after Hurricane Katrina, by parish:



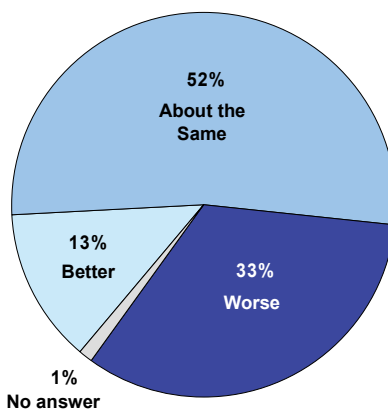
Financial situation worse after Katrina

The most common way that Katrina affected current New Orleans area residents was by hitting them in their wallets. Fully half the residents reported that their finances had suffered on one of the three measures below. Financial problems were particularly widespread in Orleans Parish, where two in three experienced at least one of the three problems measured, 22 percentage points higher than the total for Jefferson Parish. Overall, a third said their financial situation was worse than before Katrina. And this is in an area where nearly half of Orleans Parish residents and a third of Jefferson Parish residents could be classified as low income even before the storm hit.⁶

<i>Financial situation worse after Katrina</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Personal financial situation rated worse now than before	33%	40%	30%
Monthly housing costs increased a lot	33	50	26
Storm-related claim denied and had major impact	9	8	9
<i>At least one of these problems</i>	52	66	44
<i>Two or more of these problems</i>	20	30	16

Reported Changes in Financial Situation

Compared to before Hurricane Katrina, is your personal financial situation better, worse, or about the same today?



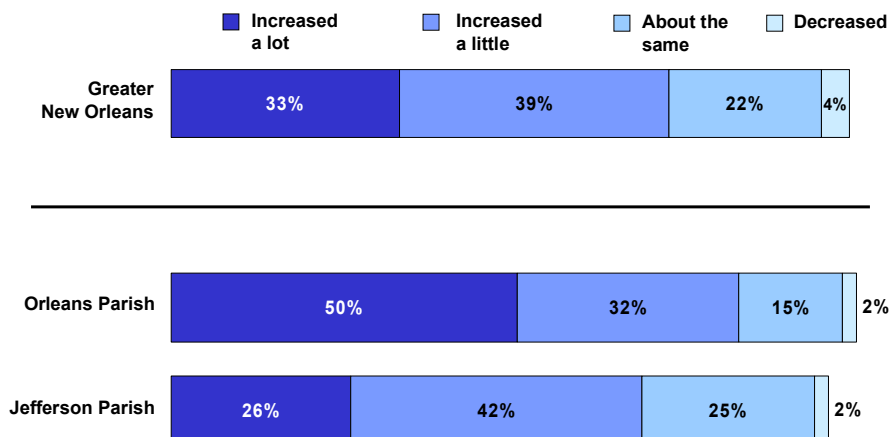
Those who were most likely to report being less well off than before the storm were those who can least afford it: the poor, the unemployed and those heavily reliant on social services. There was obviously already extensive poverty before the storm, but doubtless there were also people who were cast into serious financial distress by Katrina. It is likely that many of those people who reported taking a monetary hit were already struggling before Katrina crossed the Gulf of Mexico.

Much of this financial distress is no doubt related to the housing market, which was unalterably changed when the storm and subsequent flooding destroyed tens of thousands of homes. The large majority of area residents (72 percent) reported that their monthly housing costs had gone up at least somewhat since the storm, and 33 percent said those costs had gone up "a lot." This figure was significantly higher in Orleans Parish, which lost many more homes than Jefferson Parish. Residents of Algiers, the West Bank neighborhood that remained relatively dry, were particularly hard hit in this regard, as people sought housing there when other alternatives remained flooded. They were the most likely to say their own housing costs went up sharply (62 percent said they had increased "a lot").

⁶ Rudowitz et. al., "Health Care in New Orleans", w394.

Reported Increase in Housing Costs

Have your monthly housing costs increased or decreased since Hurricane Katrina, or are they about the same as before?



Note: The percentage who did not give an answer is not shown.

Overall, 13 percent said they have been denied or unreasonably delayed payment on a Katrina-related insurance claim. Most of these – totaling 9 percent of area residents – said the claim denial or delay had a “major impact” on their household. The remainder said the insurance company’s actions had a “minor impact” or “no impact.”

No job or worse job after Katrina

The survey found that about one in six residents currently living in the New Orleans area have suffered some sort of setback on the employment front since Katrina. Looking at the employment impacts individually: 6 percent said they had a job before Katrina hit but were currently unemployed, and similar percentages said they had suffered in terms of lowered wages or lost benefits.

<i>No job or a worse job after Katrina</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Newly unemployed	6%	7%	5%
Benefits at job worse than before storm	6	7	6
Current job pays less than previous job	5	9	4
Job now doesn't pay enough to cover basic expenses, pre-storm job did	4	7	4
Job now doesn't offer health insurance, pre-storm job did	3	5	2
<i>At least one of these problems</i>	17	21	16
<i>Two or more of these problems</i>	5	7	4

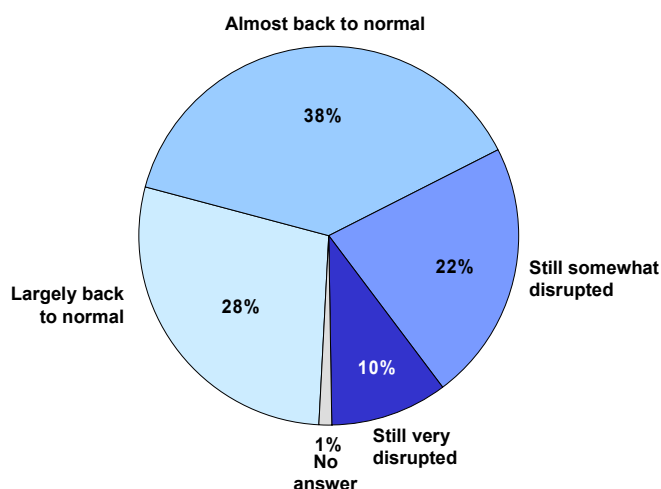
There is one upside to the employment story, however: the survey found that to the extent that workers reported a change in their salaries, they were more likely to say that their paychecks had increased since Katrina (17 percent of all residents) than to say their wages had gone down (5 percent). On the benefits front the numbers were more evenly balanced, with 6 percent of all respondents saying they were in jobs with better benefits now and the same percentage saying they were in jobs with worse benefits.

Experienced major life disruption in terms of housing or social network

Overall, a third of residents said their lives remain at least somewhat disrupted by the storm, a percentage which varies widely across neighborhoods and groups. African Americans in Orleans Parish stood out as particularly likely to have said life was not back to normal (59 percent), as were those living in heavily flooded areas of Orleans Parish⁷ (57 percent), and to a lesser extent, those living in households making less than \$30,000 annually (where 45 percent were still disrupted).

Recovering from Hurricane Katrina

Which of the following best describes your day to day life in terms of recovering from Hurricane Katrina?



But aggregating across a range of possible social impacts, even more area residents reported having had some *severe* disruption in the fabric of their personal lives because of Katrina, from being forced out of their homes for a long period of time to losing a loved one. Again, this phenomenon was much more prevalent in the harder hit parish of Orleans – where nearly half (48 percent) reported this degree of dislocation – than in neighboring Jefferson (30 percent). It rises to more than half (54 percent) if one looks only at the most heavily flooded areas of Orleans.

<i>Experienced major life disruption in terms of housing or social network</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Stayed away from home more than three months	17%	25%	11%
Close friend or family member died as result of Katrina	14	21	10
Owned home before, now renting or staying with friends	6	6	7
Living in new neighborhood, do not feel at home there	5	5	5
Had a local social network before storm, none left	4	7	3
Living in temporary housing	3	3	1
<i>At least one of these problems</i>	37	48	30
<i>Two or more of these problems</i>	9	15	5

Overall, 17 percent of area residents and 25 percent of those in Orleans Parish said they had to be away from their homes for at least three months after Katrina. One in seven (14 percent) said they had lost a close friend or family member during the storm or its aftermath, a number which rose to 21 percent among those living in Orleans Parish. Smaller percentages said they were no longer homeowners, were in a new neighborhood that did not feel welcoming, or reported that their pre-storm social support network had been demolished.

⁷ Throughout the report, “heavily flooded areas of Orleans Parish” refers to areas that had an average of 2 feet of flooding or more.

Access to health care compromised

Katrina and its aftermath decimated New Orleans' health care system. One year after the storm, only three of nine acute care hospitals in Orleans Parish were operational, most with limited capacity. Estimates are that 4,500 doctors were dislocated from three New Orleans parishes by the storm. More than two thousand nursing home beds were lost.⁸ There is no more concrete symbol of the blow to New Orleans' health care system than the shutdown of Charity Hospital. The nation's second-oldest public hospital, Charity was the primary source of care for the city's most needy residents before the storm.

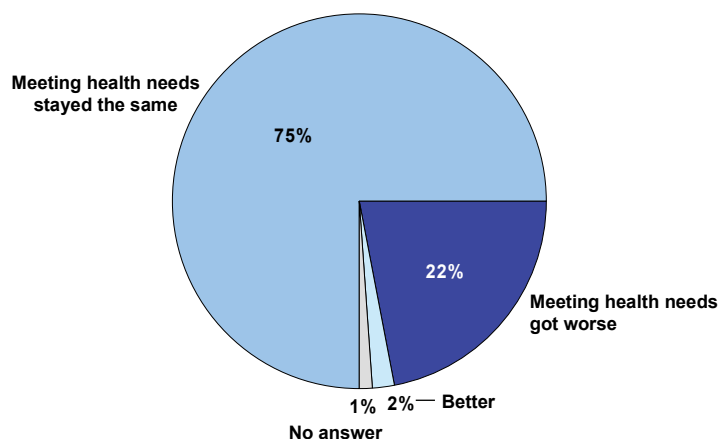
The survey found that more than a third of New Orleans area residents have seen their access to health care worsen since the storm, a proportion which rose to 41 percent in Orleans Parish overall and nearly half (47 percent) in the most heavily flooded areas.

<i>Access to health care compromised</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Meeting health needs rated lower now than before	22%	25%	18%
Harder to get to medical care now than before	18	21	16
Had regular doctor or nurse before storm, do not now	8	12	5
Had regular place to go for care before storm, do not now	5	6	5
Newly uninsured	4	5	4
At least one of these problems	36	41	32
Two or more of these problems	15	17	12

Asked to rate the way their health care needs were being met one year after Katrina compared to how well they were being served before the storm, one in five (22 percent) reported a deterioration. This was even higher among those who said they were in fair or poor mental or physical health (48 percent and 37 percent, respectively), the unemployed (39 percent), and the uninsured (35 percent).

Challenges in Meeting Health Needs

Overall, how well would you say your health needs are being met today?
And how about before Hurricane Katrina?



⁸ Rudowitz et. al., "Health Care in New Orleans," w399-400.

Nearly one in five (18 percent) reported that it was harder for them to travel to their place of health care after the storm. Those who relied on public transportation were more vulnerable in this regard: 29 percent of this group said it was harder for them to reach care since Katrina. One in twelve (8 percent) said that while they had a regular health care practitioner before the storm, they no longer have one; and one in twenty (5 percent) said that they had a regular place to go for medical care before the storm, such as a private doctor's office or clinic, but now had no place to go for care or relied on a hospital emergency room.

The area's uninsurance rate remains somewhat above the national average, at 20 percent of all adults and 25 percent of non-elderly adults.⁹ But in terms of impact a relatively small proportion of adults in the area reported being *newly* uninsured – 4 percent overall.

Physical health worse after Katrina

Overall, one in five (19 percent) reported a decline in physical health since Katrina, either rating their personal health status as worse than before the storm, or reporting that they had a new chronic health problem or one that has been exacerbated over the past year. As is true for the next category as well, this measure may include some people whose physical or mental health declined for reasons unrelated to the storm.

<i>Physical health worse after Katrina</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Personal health status rated lower now than before	12%	14%	10%
Have chronic condition or disability that is new or has gotten worse since storm	11	11	10
One of these problems	19	21	17
Both of these problems	3	4	3

Mental health worse after Katrina

Roughly one in six (16 percent) of those in the New Orleans area reported some type of deterioration in their mental health since Katrina. Overall, 15 percent rated their mental health as worse than before Katrina, and 4 percent said they had begun taking medication for a mental health condition since the storm. These conditions often affected people experiencing other life challenges: Among those most likely to report that their mental health has deteriorated were those who reported being in only fair or poor physical health (28 percent, compared to 13 percent of those in good physical health).

<i>Mental health worse after Katrina</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Mental health status rated lower now than before	15%	21%	12%
Taking medication for mental health issue (Rx is new since storm)	4	4	3
One of these problems	16	22	13
Both of these problems	2	3	2

Stress took personal toll: temper, alcohol use, tension in marriage

The storm tested more than people's physical and financial endurance – it tested the strength of their psyches. Put under enormous pressure on a variety of fronts, nearly a quarter (23 percent) of the area's residents reported some serious storm-related toll in terms of personal stress in their own lives or in their relationships, sometimes with serious consequences.

Close to two in ten (17 percent) New Orleans area residents said it is more difficult for them to control their temper since the storm, and about one in ten (9 percent) said they have increased their alcohol consumption as a result of Katrina.

⁹ Nationally, 21 percent of non-elderly adults are uninsured (Source: analysis of 2005 Current Population Survey).

Overall, 14 percent said that the storm and its aftermath had caused some level of stress in their “marriage or other serious relationship.” Those in Orleans Parish reported more marital problems – with nearly one in four (22 percent) saying this has been a problem since the storm. In some of these cases – included above as part of the measure of more serious stress-related impacts – the pressure took a nasty turn: 10 percent of those in Orleans Parish said that the new stress in their marriage had caused an incident where they or their partner “became so angry that one of you lost control and either yelled, broke things or tried to hurt each other.” Overall, 5 percent in Orleans Parish (and 3 percent in the area overall) said their marriage or relationship has ended as a result of that stress.

<i>Stress took personal toll: temper, alcohol use, tension in marriage</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Harder time controlling temper since Katrina	17%	23%	13%
Increased alcohol use due to Katrina	9	11	8
Katrina-related stress led to verbal or physical conflict in marriage or serious relationship	6	10	4
Katrina-related stress contributed to marriage or serious relationship ending	3	5	2
At least one of these problems	23	30	19
Two or more of these problems	8	13	6

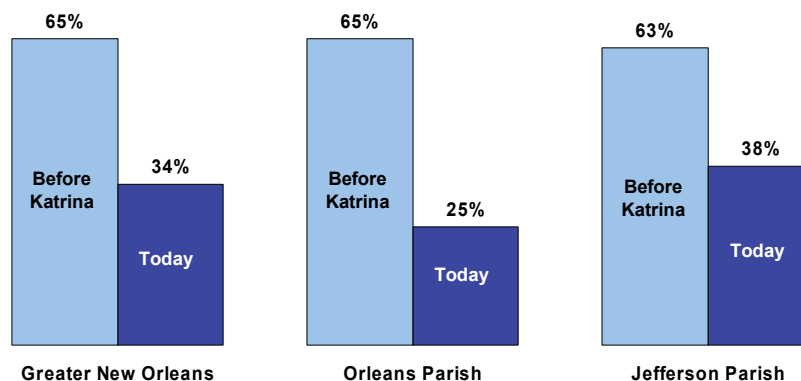
Quality of life ratings drop

These individual impacts, spread across the waterfront of life’s worries – from financial to health to jobs to personal stress – have resulted in a striking deflation in the way New Orleanians rate their overall quality of life. One year after the storm, a third of those in the New Orleans area said they were “very satisfied” with their quality of life, only half as many as said they were very content with their lives before the storm. This differs somewhat by parish, with those in Orleans even less likely to report being very satisfied at the time of the survey (25 percent compared with 38 percent for Jefferson).

Satisfaction With Quality of Life

In general, can you tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with your overall quality of life? And what about before Hurricane Katrina?

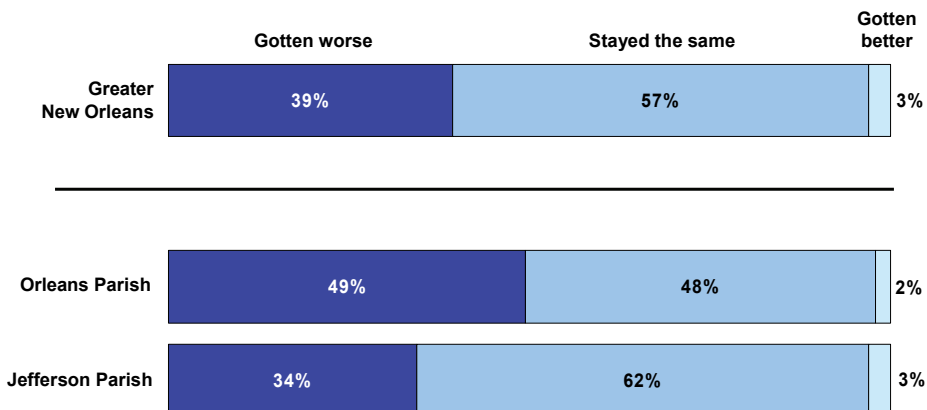
Percent “very satisfied” with overall quality of life:



Looking at the general deterioration in life satisfaction – anyone who downgraded their quality of life rating by a category, rather than comparing the percent “very satisfied” in each – the survey found that 39 percent said they were less satisfied now than before, while 57 percent reported the same level of satisfaction before and after.

Reported Change in Quality of Life

Percent whose satisfaction with their overall quality of life has ... since Hurricane Katrina:



Note: The percentage who did not give an answer is not shown.

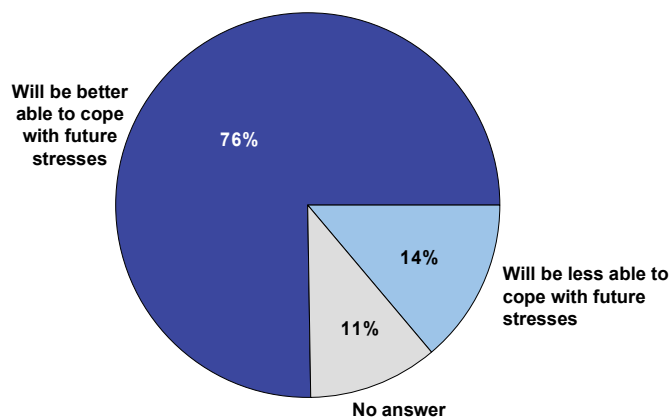
The silver lining: most feel experience made them stronger

There is one impact, however, that provides a sense of why this historic port city has been able to maintain its low-lying land and irreplaceable culture throughout the country's history: a willingness to meet challenge with strength. The survey found that a majority of New Orleanians of all racial backgrounds and in all types of neighborhoods – hard hit and not – said they will be better able to cope with future stress because of their experiences with Katrina. Overall, three in four reported that the experience of the storm has made them stronger.

Residents maintained this strength by relying on personal relationships and their faith in God. Nine in ten said their friends and family were an integral factor in their ability to cope with the challenges posed by the storm and its aftermath, while three in four (77 percent) said that their faith or religious beliefs had played a vital role.

Ability to Cope in the Future

Which of these effects do you think your experiences with Hurricane Katrina will have on you over time?



Summary of Impacts

One year after the hurricane, Katrina's effects continued to loom large in the lives of Greater New Orleans residents. Half have seen their financial situation damaged in some way, nearly four in ten experienced a severe life disruption in terms of housing, losing a loved one or seeing their social network severely limited, and more than a third have seen their access to health care compromised in some way. In many of these areas, residents of the more heavily-flooded areas of Orleans Parish stand out as particularly impacted. As a result, quality of life ratings have dropped markedly.

Despite these setbacks, however, most area residents said they feel they will emerge from the experience stronger than before. That strength is much needed. In the next section, we turn from the specific ways the storm changed people's lives to look more broadly at the ongoing life challenges facing the population.

STATE OF THE POPULATION: A PORTRAIT OF CHALLENGES FACING CURRENT RESIDENTS

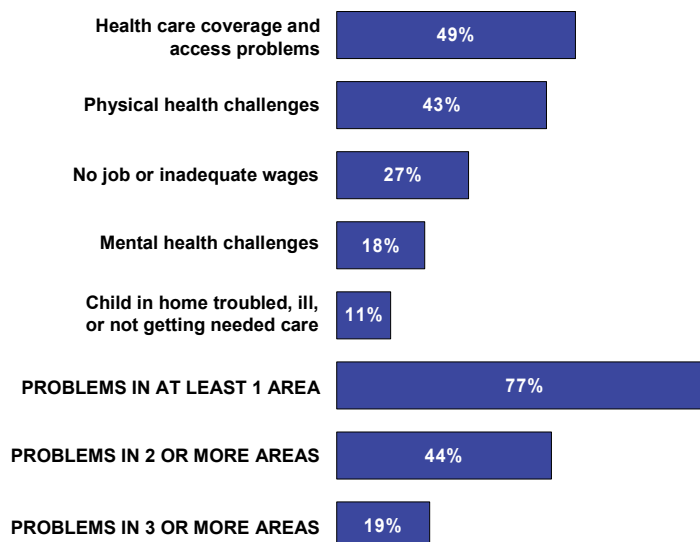
Broken levees, flattened neighborhoods, boarded up shopping centers: the task facing those in charge of physically rebuilding New Orleans was and is daunting. But the survey suggests that the challenges facing those in charge of rebuilding community services to meet the personal and social needs of its residents is no less massive. In this section, we turn to look at the overall needs of the area's population in the fall of 2006, whether these were new needs or pre-existing ones.

That population is striking in its diversity. The survey found that 56 percent of adults in Greater New Orleans were white, 30 percent were African American and 10 percent were Hispanic, numbers that varied widely across parishes.¹⁰ Half (51 percent) were married, and one in three (35 percent) had at least one child under age 19 living in their household. Just over four in ten (43 percent) had a high school degree or less, while one in four (25 percent) had graduated from college. Two in three said they were homeowners, while 27 percent said they were renting. One in three (35 percent) were classified based on their reported income, their eligibility for public assistance, or lack of employment to be economically disadvantaged.

Again measuring across a variety of dimensions, this time regardless of whether the problem was a direct result of Hurricane Katrina, the survey found that fully three in four residents (77 percent) said that they or their children were facing a challenge in the areas of health, access to health care, or employment, and more than four in ten (44 percent) said they were facing a serious life problem in two or more of these critical areas.¹¹ Those living in Orleans Parish were more likely than those in Jefferson to be facing problems in two or more areas (52 percent compared with 41 percent).

Portrait of Problems Faced by Greater New Orleans Residents

Percent who reported having a problem in each of the following areas:

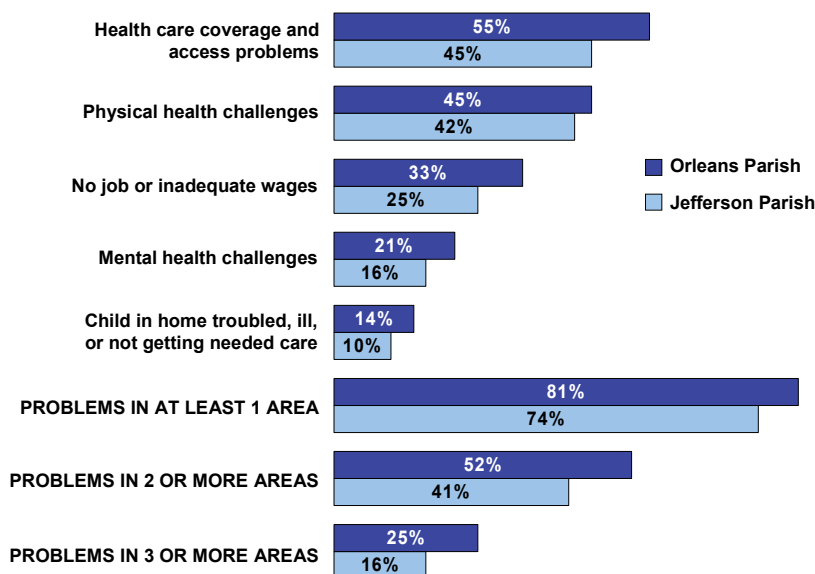


¹⁰ In this report, African Americans and whites are defined as non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites. For more on racial breakdowns across parishes and other demographic information, see "Appendix A: New Orleans Area Demographics and Population Estimates"

¹¹ See "Appendix C: Creating aggregate impact and problem measures" for a description of the areas of problems measured and how they were created.

Portrait of Problems Faced in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes

Percent who reported having a problem in each of the following areas:



Many of these needs predate the storm. In the months before Katrina paid its deadly visit, roughly one in four Orleans Parish residents were living in poverty, and nearly half, along with a third in Jefferson Parish, could be classified as low income (with family incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level). Louisiana's residents also stood out among the fifty states for their staggering health burdens, with high rates of chronic diseases, AIDS and infant mortality exacerbated by one of the nation's highest uninsurance rates.¹²

As the previous section indicates, Katrina did much to make an already challenging situation that much more challenging. In this section, we turn from looking at the specific ways that Katrina made life in New Orleans harder to a look at the current status of a relatively high-needs population. In particular, the survey focuses on challenges in the area of health, health care and employment. There are obviously other areas of need, including safety and education, which are not catalogued here.

¹² Rudowitz et. al., "Health Care in New Orleans," w394.

Physical health challenges

The survey suggests found that four in ten in greater New Orleans reported having a chronic illness or disability, or otherwise rated themselves as being in fair or poor health. Chronic conditions reported ranged from the serious to those that can be easily managed with proper access to regular health care. Topping the list of specific problems were hypertension (24 percent), diabetes (11 percent), asthma and other breathing problems (9 percent), and heart disease (8 percent). These represent a substantial need for health care services in the area. Again looking at the full population, 13 percent rated their own health as “fair” or “poor.”

<i>Physical health challenges</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Have any chronic condition or disability	41%	42%	40%
Health rated as “fair” or “poor”	13	14	12
One of these problems	43	45	42
Both of these problems	10	11	9

Mental health challenges

Some are also facing serious mental health challenges. Overall, 18 percent either reported being in poor mental health, said they had been diagnosed with a serious mental illness or were taking prescription medicine for emotional or behavioral problems, or scored as depressed or as suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. This is a particular challenge given the extent to which the city’s capability to respond has been damaged. Estimates are that while the city’s hospitals had a total of 462 inpatient psychiatric beds before the storm, that number dwindled to 160 afterward. The number of outpatient clinics serving patients with serious mental health needs also declined.¹³

<i>Mental health challenges</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Mental health “fair” or “poor”	8%	10%	8%
Taking medication for mental health issue	8	8	8
Score as depressed ¹⁴	6	6	5
Score as PTSD ¹⁵	5	5	4
Diagnosed with serious mental illness	4	5	4
At least one of these problems	18	21	16
Two or more of these problems	7	8	7

Health care coverage and access problems

According to the survey, getting and affording quality health care is a widespread challenge for those living in New Orleans. Half of residents in the area (49 percent) said they were facing some problem getting the health care they need, and half of this group was facing more than one barrier to care.

Most common among these: one in four overall, and one in three in Orleans Parish, said that their usual source of care when facing an illness or injury was a hospital emergency room, or that they had no usual source of care. One out of every five adults (20 percent) reported that they themselves did not have health insurance, and 30 percent said there was at least one adult or child in their household who was not insured. Among adults ages 18 to 64, the non-elderly population, the reported uninsurance rate rose to 25 percent.

¹³ Rudowitz et. al., “Health Care in New Orleans,” w401.

¹⁴ Summary measure created using validated scale. See “Appendix E: Survey Topline” for full question wording and details. Reference: “The Patient Health Questionnaire-2: Validity of a Two-Item Depression Screener”, by Kroenke, et al., in *Medical Care*, Vol. 41, 2003.

¹⁵ Summary measure created using validated scale. See “Appendix E: Survey Topline” for full question wording and details. Reference: “The Primary Care PTSD screen (PC-PTSD): Development and Operating Characteristics”, by Prins, et al., in *Primary Care Psychiatry*, Vol. 9, 2003.

Smaller but still important percentages said it was physically difficult for them to reach their normal place of care (12 percent), or described the way their health needs were being met as “not too well” or “not at all well” (10 percent). Not surprisingly, those who said they rely on public transportation to get around the city were much more likely to have problems reaching needed care: 42 percent said it was at least somewhat difficult for them to travel to their care provider.

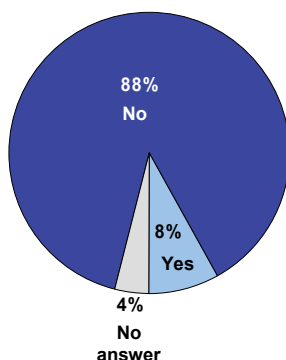
<i>Health care coverage and access problems</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Usual place of care is ER/No usual place of care	27%	34%	23%
Uninsured	20	26	18
Difficult to get to usual place of care	12	15	10
Health needs not being well met	10	11	10
Skipped or postponed care past 6 months	8	9	6
Skipped doses or took less than prescribed Rx in last 6 months	6	6	6
Problems paying medical bills in last 6 months had major financial impact	4	5	4
At least one of these problems	49	55	45
Two or more of these problems	24	30	20

The challenges facing the city when it comes to health care were widely acknowledged in the survey. Nearly nine in ten residents said there were not enough hospitals, clinics and medical facilities to take care of people in New Orleans, and the same large number expressed concerns about low-income residents’ access to health care services.

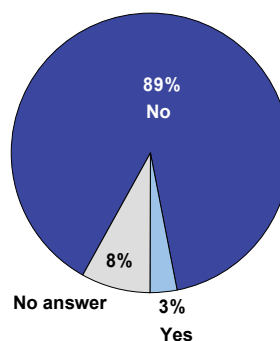
Agreement About Lack of Health Care Providers, Services

Do you think there are enough of the following to take care of the people living in the greater New Orleans area, or not?

Hospitals, clinics and medical facilities currently operating



Health care services currently available for uninsured and low-income people



Child in home troubled, ill, or not getting needed care

Some of the most striking and painful visuals that emerged from the flooded city in late August 2005 were the images of New Orleans' children: being floated down what was once a concrete sidewalk inside a plastic cooler; huddling together without father or mother on a broken highway overpass; waiting in line for food or transportation. Like many of their parents, the children of New Orleans continue to present the city with a long list of health issues.

Survey respondents were asked to respond not only about their own health and health care experiences and needs but about those of the children living in their households. Overall, 35 percent of area residents reported that at least one child under the age of 19 lived in their homes.

Among this population, a third (32 percent) reported that there was a child in the home with a serious health need or behavioral problem, or potential problem getting access to health care. This translates into one in ten residents overall reporting that there was a child in their home having some sort of major health or health care problem.

Roughly one in six (17 percent) of those with children living in their homes said that at least one child had a chronic condition or disability. The most commonly reported conditions included asthma or other breathing problems (9 percent of adults with a child at home said at least one child had this problem) and serious emotional or behavioral problems (5 percent).

<i>Child in home troubled, ill, or not getting needed care (among those with children in household)</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Child in home with chronic condition or disability	17%	21%	16%
Any child didn't get needed health care in last 6 months	9	17	6
Uninsured child in home	8	11	7
Children's health needs not being met well	6	5	6
Child shows signs of behavioral problems ¹⁶	4	1	5
At least one of these problems	32	42	28
Two or more of these problems	10	11	11

If there is a bright side to the figures about health problems and barriers for children, it is that they are lower than those for adults. Overall, 74 percent said the health needs of the children in their home were being "very well" met, compared to 42 percent of adults who said this about their own needs. Four in ten (43 percent) of those with children under age 19 at home said at least one of the children had insurance through Medicaid or LaCHIP (the Louisiana Children's Health Insurance Program). Still, nearly one in ten said that a child in the home had had to postpone needed care in the past six months, roughly similar to what adults reported for themselves.

¹⁶ This item was only asked of parents, and is based on a series of questions asked about a particular child in the household (the child with the most recent birthday). Other items in this aggregate measure were asked of all respondents who had a child in their homes, whether or not they were the child's parent, and were asked about ALL children in the household rather than about a particular child. For these reasons, the share of adults living with a child who shows signs of behavioral problems according to this measure may be an underestimate.

No job or inadequate wages

One in three Orleans Parish residents, and one in four in Jefferson Parish, reported a serious issue concerning their job or lack of a job. Overall, 13 percent said they worked in a job that did not pay enough to cover their basic expenses. One in ten said they were unemployed, and another 6 percent said they were on disability and could not work.

<i>No job or inadequate wages</i>	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Job doesn't pay enough to cover basic expenses	13%	16%	12%
Unemployed	10	12	8
On disability and can't work	6	6	6
<i>Any of these problems</i>	27	33	25

Other challenges

Four in ten residents told interviewers that they did not have reliable access to the Internet. And a notable one in four (24 percent) reported that they did not have a land line phone, including 31 percent in Orleans. One in seven (14 percent) didn't own a car, and overall, 10 percent said they relied on public transportation.

Summary of Challenges

The New Orleans area, then, remains a place where a considerable proportion of the population is dealing with some sort of chronic illness or disability and, at the same time, fully half the population faces some sort of barrier to getting regular, quality health care. The area's children are not immune to these challenges. A minority of residents are also struggling to get or maintain a solid foothold in the labor force.

All these problems, to one extent or another, were exacerbated by a storm that the survey suggests left few residents untouched, beginning most commonly with their financial security and reaching into the fabric of many people's day-to-day family life.

In the next section, residents speak out about the ongoing recovery process that is attempting to meet these needs.

PRIORITIES, PROGRESS AND WORRIES: NEW ORLEANS AREA RESIDENTS RATE THE REBUILDING PROCESS

Anyone who has been to post-Katrina New Orleans and gone beyond the perimeter of the French Quarter can tell you that the city, while having made considerable progress since the waters began to recede in the fall of 2005, has much left to do. As city, state and federal officials join with residents, private enterprise and community groups to bring New Orleans back to its pre-Katrina state, we asked the area's population to evaluate this recovery and rebuilding process. The results provide a report card of sorts on the public's priorities and whether they see progress across them.

Overall, the study found a population both optimistic and worried, one that is underwhelmed but not discontented with the progress being made in most areas, and in general feels the rebuilding effort is going in the right direction.

The group that comes in for perhaps the harshest criticism: political leaders in Washington. The most credit is given to those who have gotten basic services such as water and electricity back online, the area where New Orleanians see the most progress.

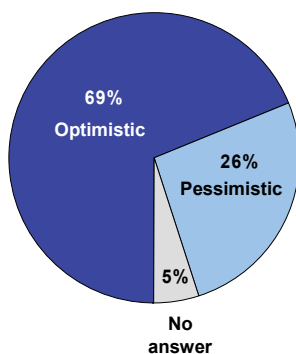
Optimism and consensus

Any discussion of the way that residents of the greater New Orleans area view the rebuilding process needs to begin with a note of hope: Despite the problems, and despite the widespread personal challenges facing the area's residents, optimism is widespread in New Orleans.

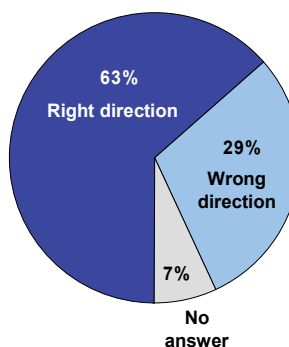
Seven in ten residents overall (69 percent) said they were optimistic about the future of New Orleans – including equally large proportions in more heavily impacted Orleans Parish as in Jefferson. Just as importantly, a majority (63 percent) said the rebuilding efforts were going in the right direction, including 67 percent in Jefferson Parish, 58 percent in Orleans Parish, and even 62 percent living in the most heavily flooded parts of that parish. This leaves three in ten who felt the rebuilding effort is going in the wrong direction.

Optimism Pervasive

Considering everything, are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the greater New Orleans area?



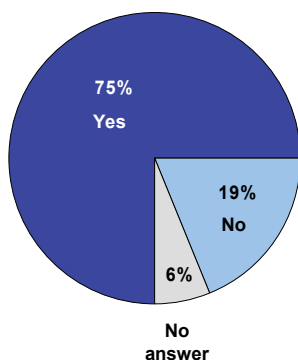
Would you say that in general the recovery and rebuilding effort in the greater New Orleans area is going in the right direction or in the wrong direction?



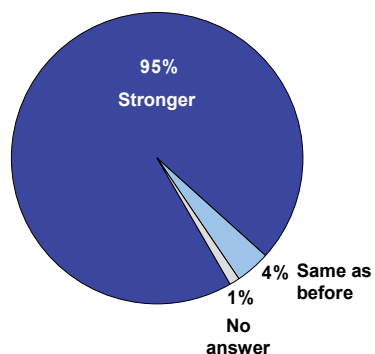
There is also a general consensus on the broadest questions facing a city that must determine how it will meet future storms. First, most residents believe that the low-lying areas of the city should be rebuilt. Fully three in four residents (75 percent) want to reclaim those sub-sea-level areas destroyed by the storm. An even larger majority (95 percent) want to see the levees rebuilt to a level that could withstand a category 5 hurricane, rather than replacing them with category 3 level protection the city had before the storm, a proposition that would require large amounts of new federal spending.

Agreement About Rebuilding and Repairing

Do you think low-lying areas destroyed by the flood should be rebuilt, or not?



Do you think the levees should be rebuilt as they were before Katrina – to withstand a category 3 hurricane – or should they be rebuilt stronger to withstand a category 5 hurricane, even if that will cost substantially more?

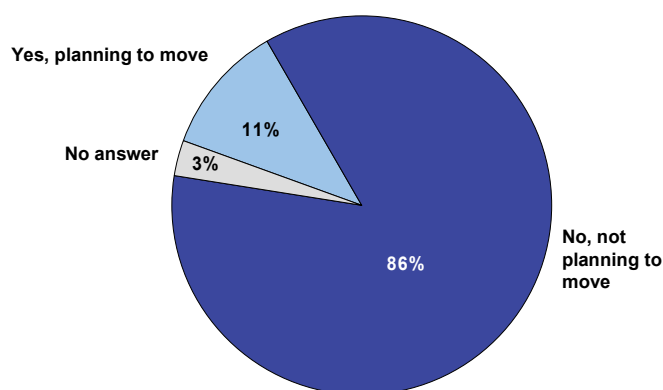


Large majority say they will stay

Asked whether they were “currently planning to move or seriously considering moving away from the greater New Orleans area,” the large majority – 86 percent – answered no. But there were some for whom hope lies elsewhere. One in ten (11 percent) of those who now live in the area said they were either planning to move or at least seriously thinking about doing so. This was higher among younger people (20 percent of those ages 18 to 29 said they may move). However, about one in five (18 percent) people in this age group moved to the area after Katrina and so have fewer roots there, compared to just two percent of those ages 30 and older.

Most Planning to Stay, But Some May Still Leave

Are you currently planning to move or seriously considering moving away from the greater New Orleans area, or not?

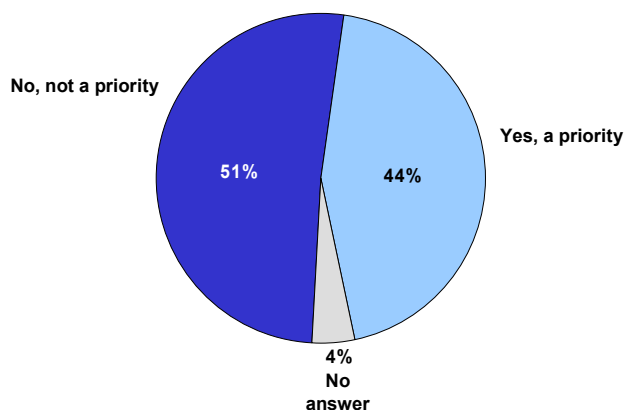


Many feel Washington doesn't care

The survey found a widespread feeling among the area's residents that Washington has forgotten them. Overall, half of residents (51 percent) said they did not think that rebuilding New Orleans was a priority for Congress and the president, while just over four in ten (44 percent) said they did feel their needs were a priority.

Mixed Views on Whether Washington Cares

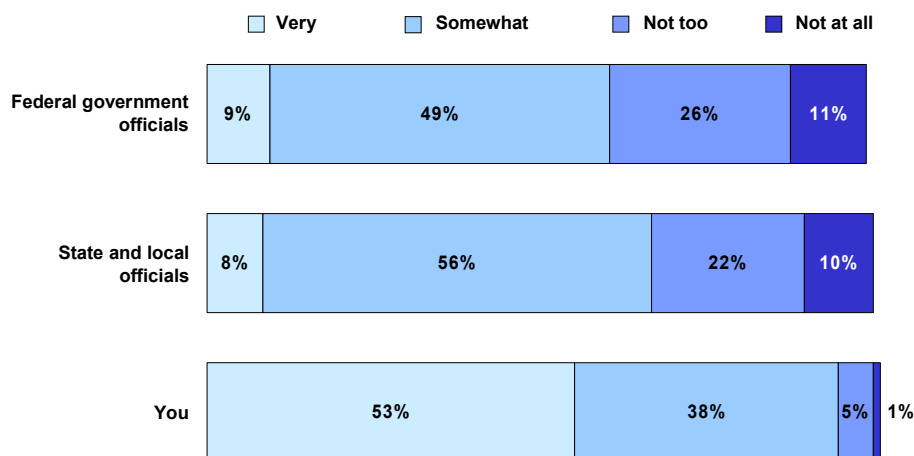
Do you think the rebuilding of New Orleans is a priority for Congress and the president, or is it not a priority?



Neither did residents report an overwhelming level of confidence in the federal government's ability to respond to future storms. Only 9 percent said they thought federal officials were "very prepared" to deal with the next big hurricane, compared to 53 percent who said they themselves were very prepared. Another 49 percent said the federal government was somewhat prepared, while 37 percent did not think the government was ready. State officials fared only marginally better when it comes to the public's view of their preparedness: 8 percent said state officials were very prepared, 56 percent somewhat prepared and 32 percent not very or not at all prepared.

Preparedness for Future Hurricanes?

Overall, how prepared do you think each of the following are to deal with hurricanes in the future?



Note: The percentage who did not give an answer is not shown.

Priorities: Storm preparation and eradicating crime, followed by health care

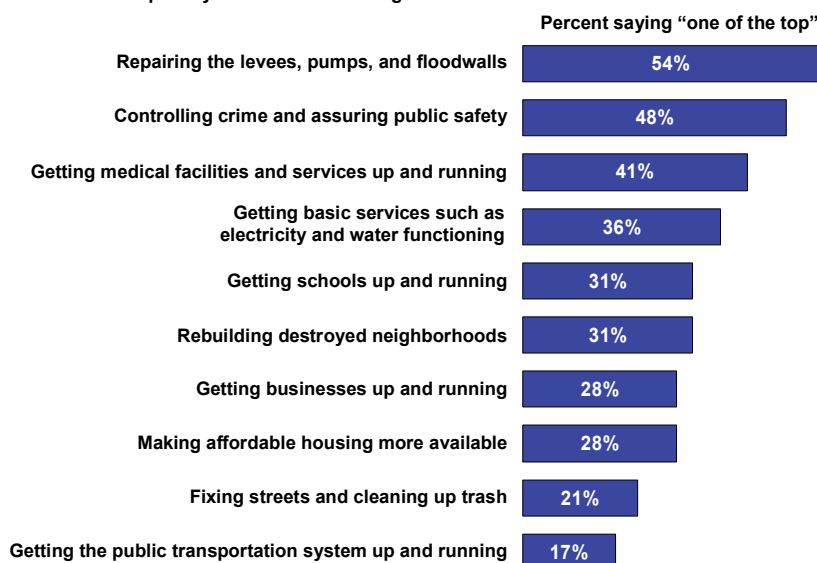
Not surprisingly given their recent experience, the need to prepare for the next storm tops the list of the public's priorities for the recovery effort. This is followed by a large proportion who put crime control at the top of their list, followed by a desire to see more medical facilities and services provided.

More than half of residents (54 percent) said that "repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls" should be one of the top priorities for the rebuilding effort. Nearly as many (48 percent) said they want to see a focus on controlling crime and assuring public safety, a persistent issue since the storm.

After the obvious priorities of storm preparation and public safety, health care needs were next on the list, with 41 percent saying "getting medical facilities and services up and running" should be a major focus of the recovery effort. As noted earlier, overwhelming majorities of New Orleanians (88 percent) said that there are not enough hospitals, clinics and medical facilities to serve the population.

Levee Repair and Crime Top Priorities List

Thinking about the rebuilding and recovery efforts in the greater New Orleans area, please tell me how much of a priority each of the following should be:



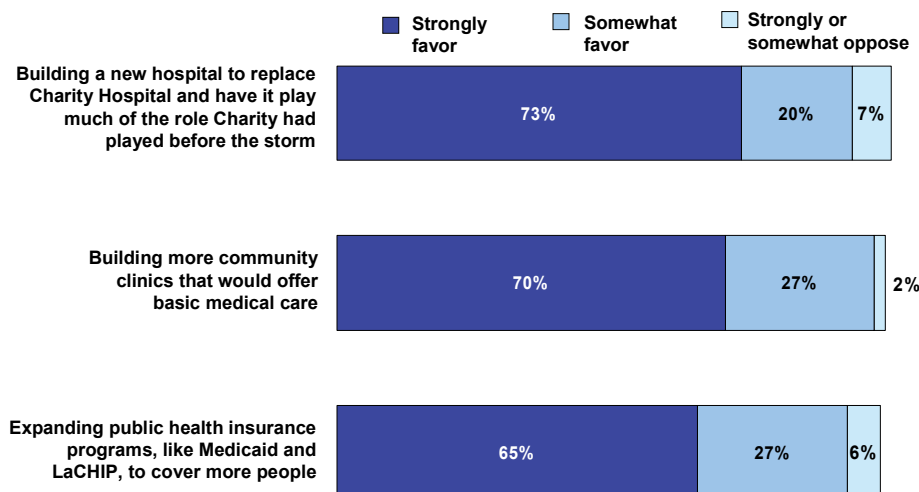
Health care priorities: appetite for solutions

When it comes to the important question of what, specifically, should be done to fix what area residents see as a problem with inadequate health care, respondents seemed eager to embrace a variety of possible solutions that would provide more health care and better access.

Fully nine in ten said they would favor each of three proposals tested in the survey: building a new hospital to replace Charity; building more community clinics to offer basic medical care; and expanding public health insurance programs like Medicaid and LaCHIP to cover more people. In each case, not only did a wide majority favor the plan, but at least two in three said they "strongly favored" the proposal. These responses were consistent across both Orleans and Jefferson parishes.

Desire to Expand Health Access

Please tell me whether you would strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the following options for making health care more available for uninsured and low-income people in the greater New Orleans area:

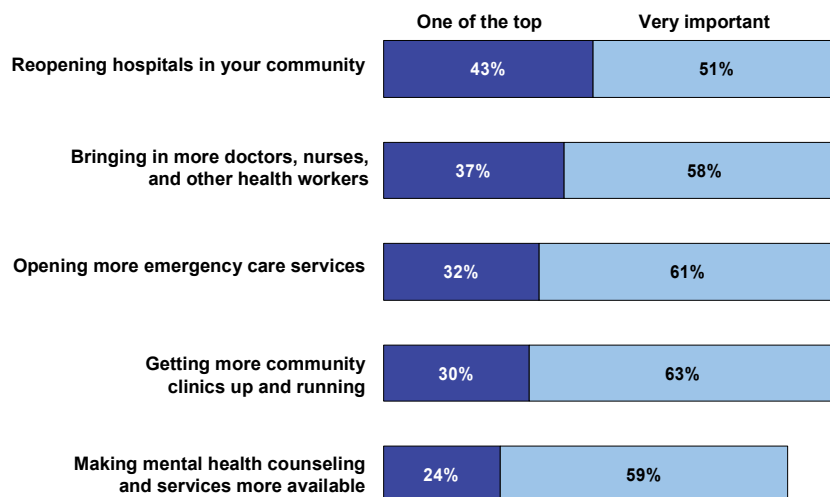


Note: The percentage who did not give an answer is not shown.

Pushed to prioritize possible ways to rebuild New Orleans' health care system, the majority of respondents described a number of proposals as "very important" but did not coalesce around one option as topping their list. To the extent that they did distinguish between options, reopening community hospitals came out on top, with 43 percent saying this was one of the major priorities, followed by bringing in more medical professionals (37 percent). Overall, the differences between the shares of residents who named each as a top priority were relatively small.

Hospitals and Providers Top Health Priorities

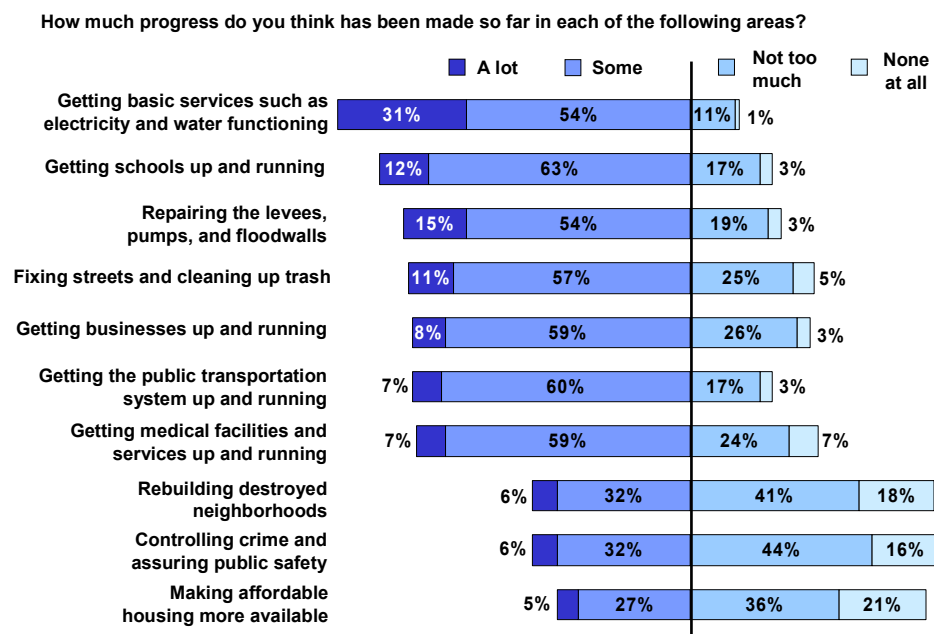
In terms of health issues, please tell me whether you think each of the following should be one of the top priorities for rebuilding New Orleans' health care system, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important:



Residents see progress in many areas; exceptions are crime, housing, and rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods

In general, the majority of residents saw at least *some* progress being made on seven of the ten recovery efforts measured in the survey. In no case, however, did more than three in ten say they thought “a lot” of progress had been made. Importantly, of the public’s top three priorities, residents saw at least some progress being made on two (repairing the flood protection system and getting medical services up and running), while most said they did not see progress on the third (controlling crime).

Some Progress Seen



At the top of the public’s priority list were repairing the flood protection system, fighting crime and strengthening the health care system. Residents’ judgments about how the city is doing attacking these three problems were quite different. In terms of repairing levees pumps and floodwalls, 69 percent of residents said they saw at least “some progress” being made. Roughly the same percentage (66 percent) said they saw at least some progress in getting medical facilities and services up in running. (In both cases, however, relatively small numbers saw a lot of progress, 15 percent and 7 percent respectively.)

When it comes to crime, however, most of those living in the greater New Orleans area said they did *not* see progress taking place. Six in ten (60 percent) said there was either “not too much progress” or “none at all” taking place in the fight to improve public safety.

The highest ratings for progress were in the category of “getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning”, with 31 percent saying there has been a lot of progress, and 85 percent saying there has been at least some progress.

Along with crime, two other areas were judged as disappointments on the progress front. Most said there had not been progress in rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods (59 percent) or in making affordable housing more available (57 percent).

In general, residents of Orleans Parish and Jefferson Parish rated progress similarly, though there were some cases – notably progress on schools and general cleanup – where the former were significantly more critical in their views. In the case of schools, one in three Orleans Parish residents said they saw little or no progress, twice as many as in Jefferson Parish. In terms of “fixing streets and cleaning up trash”, 39 percent in Orleans were disappointed with progress, compared with 23 percent in Jefferson.

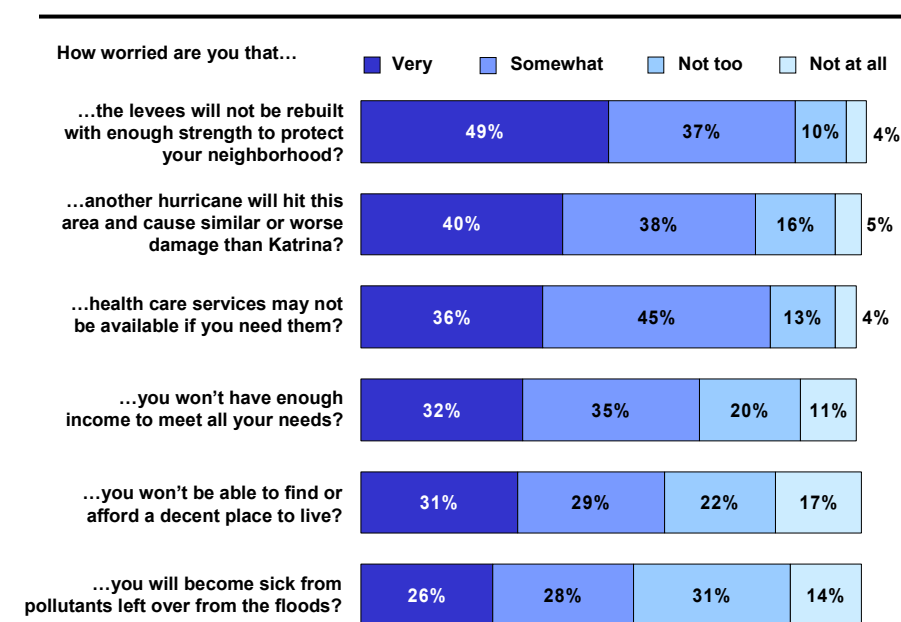
Worries, like priorities, focus on the next storm

One residue of the storm surge is physical, the brown line ringing many houses that marks the high point of the flooding. But another is emotional: the residue of worry that clings to most people who have chosen to stay in the area.

The survey found that half were “very worried” that the levees won’t be rebuilt with enough strength to protect their neighborhood, and 86 percent were at least somewhat worried. Overall, 78 percent were at least somewhat worried that another storm that equals or exceeds Katrina’s strength will hit New Orleans, including 40 percent who were very worried.

In a population which expresses broad discontent with the extent of health care services currently available, a majority was also worried that care might not be available when they need it (81 percent at least somewhat worried, 36 percent very worried).

Levees, Hurricanes Top Worry List



Note: The percentage who did not give an answer is not shown.

Summary of Priorities, Progress, and Worries

Overall, then, Greater New Orleans residents had both good things and bad to say about the recovery process. On the one hand they were optimistic about the future and sanguine about the general direction of rebuilding and the progress they have seen in many specific areas. On the other hand, many felt Washington had forsaken them, and most said that when it comes to one of their top priorities—crime control—not enough was happening. Large majorities remained worried about the next big storm, and relatively few expressed a great deal of confidence that either federal or state officials were fully prepared to deal with such a challenge.

A SPECIAL FOCUS ON RACE IN ORLEANS PARISH

When the rain began to fall in New Orleans that fateful late August day, it fell indiscriminately. But it fell on a city that – like many of America’s urban areas – politically, socially and to some extent even geographically was often divided by race.

Before August 29, 2005, New Orleans was already a city where there was a substantial racial difference on several key quality of life measures. African Americans, who made up two-thirds of all Orleans Parish residents, were substantially more likely to be low income. According to the 2000 Census, fully a third of African Americans (34 percent) in Orleans Parish (which constitutes the City of New Orleans itself) were living below the poverty level, compared to 11 percent of whites and 22 percent of Hispanics. The median family income for African Americans was \$25,064, compared to \$62,312 for whites. There were also large disparities in health status for minorities, with the African American population more likely to suffer from heart disease, diabetes and asthma.¹⁷

These differences were thrust into the national spotlight by the extensive media coverage of the city’s plight in the days and weeks following Katrina, and the cameras that followed the storm’s evacuees as they slowly spread across first the South and then the nation. Three days after the storm, NBC Evening News reporter Bob Faw told the network’s audience the storm was “a catastrophe shedding light on class, on race and misery,” and that “disasters do not treat everyone alike,” adding that in the case of New Orleans, at least, “surviving is easier for whites, who have, than for blacks, who don’t.”

Analysis followed: “At Risk Before the Storm Struck; Prior Health Disparities Due to Race, Poverty Multiply Death, Disease,” said the headline on the front of the *Washington Post*’s health section on Sept. 13. As did combustible racial politics: “Amid Criticism of Federal Efforts, Charges of Racism are Lodged,” the *New York Times*’ John M. Broder wrote in a Sept. 5 story detailing the angry charges being lodged against the Bush administration by African American religious and political leaders in Houston and across the country.

This survey, conducted a year after the storm, suggests that many of these initial impressions have proven true. African Americans, particularly those living in Orleans Parish proper, stand out as a population more heavily burdened with problems when it comes to employment, financial security and health care access. And these disparities were exacerbated by the arrival of Hurricane Katrina. They also stand out as a group with real reservations about whether the rebuilding process is treating them fairly.¹⁸

Population by race: One year later

As of last fall, the survey suggests that African Americans remained a majority of the adult population in Orleans Parish, though a narrower one than in the last decennial census. Slightly more than half (53 percent) of adults in Orleans Parish were black, 39 percent were non-Hispanic whites, and 5 percent were Hispanic.

The African American share of the population in Jefferson Parish was substantially smaller, as it was before the storm, representing 19 percent of adults. Whites made up 62 percent of adults in Jefferson and Hispanics 13 percent.

¹⁷ Rudowitz et. al., “Health Care in New Orleans,” w394.

¹⁸ In this report, African Americans and whites are defined as non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites. The survey also included Hispanic respondents, though there were not enough to break out separately by parish, as well as other minority respondents. Respondents from all racial and ethnic groups are included in the total percentages reported.

Race and the Storm

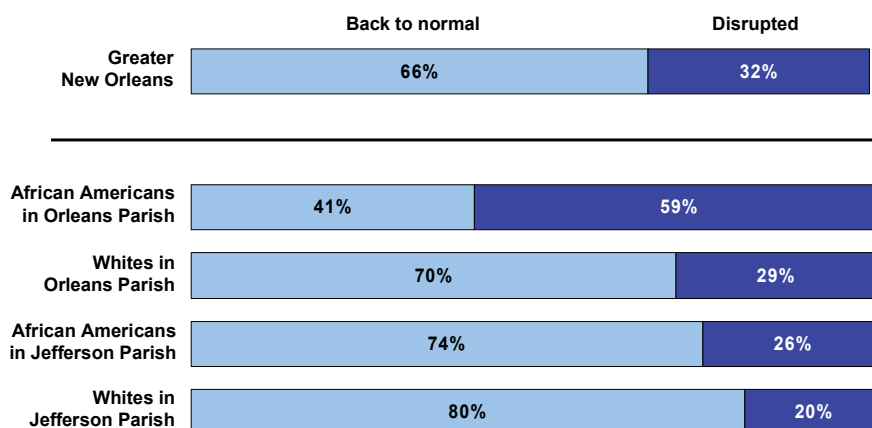
Because much of the damage to the city was caused by individual levees being breached as opposed to the initial wind and rain damage, and because different neighborhoods had different elevations, the storm's effects were distinctly uneven across geography. This unevenness had a racial cast.

Overall, Orleans Parish – the heart of original New Orleans and an area that was and is more heavily populated by African Americans – was more affected than Jefferson Parish. But even *within* Orleans Parish, there remain racial differences in impact.

These are nowhere more dramatic than in self-reports of continued disruption: while the large majority of whites in Orleans (70 percent) said that their lives were “largely” or “almost” back to normal, most African Americans living in Orleans Parish (59 percent) said that their lives were still “very” or “somewhat” disrupted.

Recovering from Hurricane Katrina

Which of the following best describes your day to day life in terms of recovering from Hurricane Katrina – would you say that it is largely back to normal, almost back to normal, still somewhat disrupted, or still very disrupted?



Note: The percentage who did not give an answer is not shown.

African Americans in Orleans Parish were also disproportionately likely to be living in neighborhoods that were heavily hit by flooding, the very neighborhoods which have the greatest needs in terms of rebuilding. Overall, roughly six in ten African Americans (58 percent) in Orleans Parish were living in areas that had an average of 2 feet or more of flooding, compared to 34 percent of whites.

The next section details some of the particular ways in which African Americans in Orleans Parish stand out as an affected population. Because that parish was more heavily damaged by the storm, and because African Americans living there stand out as a particularly hard-hit group, the analysis of racial differences going forward is limited to differences in Orleans Parish rather than across the whole area.

Measuring the storm's impact

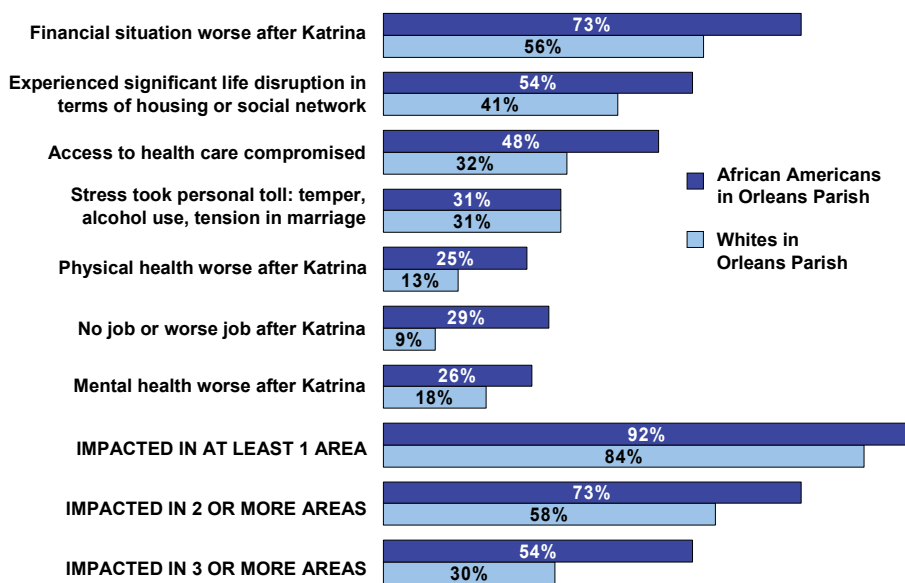
As the chart below suggests, it was nearly impossible to live in Orleans Parish and not see a difference in one's quality of life after Katrina. Nine in ten residents, including 84 percent of whites and 92 percent of African Americans, said they felt the storm's wrath in some area of their life.

But the data also suggest that today's African American residents were somewhat more likely to be hit across a variety of fronts: 73 percent of African American residents said they were affected in two or more areas, compared to 58 percent of whites. This racial gap grows to 24 percentage points when you look at the group who experienced problems in at least three of these areas.

Racial differences in impact were fairly consistent across areas, with one exception: there was no difference in the proportion of whites and African Americans in the parish who reported that stress had impacted either their marriage or serious relationship, their temper, or their use of alcohol.

Orleans Parish: Impacts for African Americans and Whites

Percent who reported having an impact in each of the following areas after Hurricane Katrina:



Financial situation worse after Katrina

There was a large racial gap in impact in the area of finances: African Americans living in Orleans Parish were more likely to report having suffered financially in the wake of Katrina. Nearly three in four (73 percent) reported that their finances had worsened in some way, compared to 56 percent of whites in the parish. They were nearly twice as likely as whites to report having two of the three financial impacts measured.

In particular, nearly half of African Americans (47 percent) described their own personal financial situation as worse now than before August 2005, compared to a third of whites (32 percent) in the parish. They were also more likely than whites to say that their monthly housing costs have gone up “a lot”, this despite the fact that they were more likely to be living in damaged parts of the city.

<i>Financial situation worse after Katrina</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Personal financial situation rated worse now than before	32%	47%
Monthly housing costs increased a lot	42	56
Storm-related claim denied and had major impact	5	11
<i>At least one of these problems</i>	56	73
<i>Two or more of these problems</i>	21	38

No job or a worse job after Katrina

African Americans were also three times as likely as whites – 29 percent compared to 9 percent – to have experienced some employment challenge since the storm. In particular, 11 percent of African Americans in the city said they had a job before Katrina but were now unemployed, compared with 2 percent of whites.

<i>No job or a worse job after Katrina</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Newly unemployed	2%	11%
Benefits at job worse than before storm	3	10
Current job pays less than previous job	4	12
Job now doesn't pay enough to cover basic expenses, pre-storm job did	3	10
Job now doesn't offer health insurance, pre-storm job did	2	7
<i>At least one of these problems</i>	9	29
<i>Two or more of these problems</i>	3	10

Experienced major life disruption in terms of housing or social network

Across a wide variety of serious blows to personal life – from having been displaced from one's home for a considerable period of time to having suffered the death of a loved one, African Americans in Orleans were more likely than their white neighbors to have experienced problems. Overall, more than half (54 percent) had experienced at least one of the six problems measured in this domain, compared to 41 percent of whites in Orleans Parish. African Americans were three times as likely as whites to have experienced two or more problems.

The most dramatic difference in this area: African Americans were nearly twice as likely as whites to say they lost a family member or close friend as a result of Katrina (28 percent versus 15 percent of whites).

<i>Experienced major life disruption in terms of housing or social network</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Stayed away from home more than three months	20%	29%
Close friend or family member died as result of Katrina	15	28
Owned home before, now renting or staying with friends	9	4
Living in new neighborhood, do not feel at home there	3	6
Had a local social network before storm, none left	4	10
Living in temporary housing	1	4
<i>At least one of these problems</i>	41	54
<i>Two or more of these problems</i>	8	22

Access to health care compromised

African Americans in Orleans Parish were more likely than whites to say that their access to health care worsened after the storm: 48 percent said so, compared to 32 percent of whites. This exacerbated an already yawning racial gap in access to care. Most notably, twice as many African American residents said it is now more difficult for them to get to the place they go for care, and three times as many said they had lost their regular doctor or nurse.

<i>Access to health care compromised</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Meeting health needs rated lower now than before	22%	29%
Harder to get to medical care now than before	13	26
Had regular doctor or nurse before storm, do not now	5	17
Had regular place to go for care before storm, do not now	3	9
Newly uninsured	2	7
At least one of these problems	32	48
Two or more of these problems	9	23

Physical, mental health worse after Katrina

There were differences in physical and mental health impacts across racial groups in Orleans Parish, with African Americans somewhat more likely than whites to report a deterioration in health status.

It is worth noting, however, that there were no major racial differences in Orleans Parish in the number of people who reported stress-related impacts of the storm, including having a harder time controlling their temper since the storm, becoming more reliant on alcohol, or experiencing more stress in their marital relationships. Rates were roughly similar across both groups.

<i>Physical health worse after Katrina</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Personal health status rated lower now than before	8%	19%
Have chronic condition or disability that is new or has gotten worse since storm	9	12
One of these problems	13	25
Both of these problems	3	5

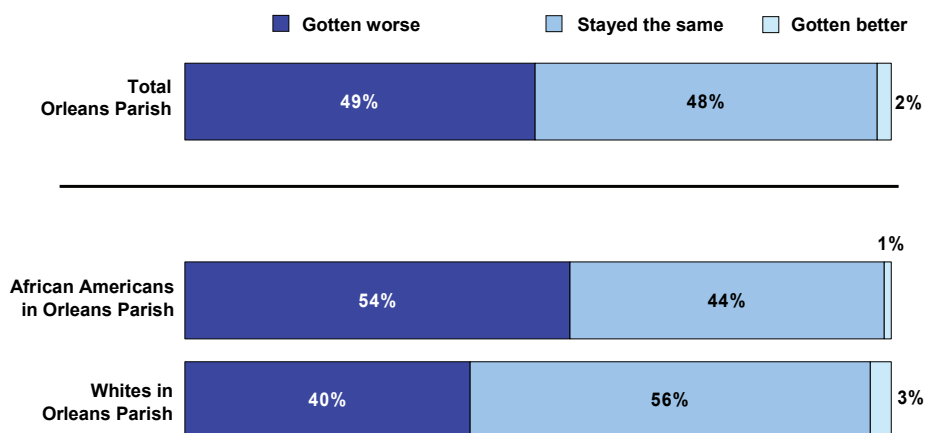
<i>Mental health worse after Katrina</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Mental health status rated lower now than before	17%	25%
Taking medication for mental health issue (Rx is new since storm)	5	3
One of these problems	18	26
Both of these problems	4	2

Impact: the big picture

Looking across these various domains, then, it is not surprising to find that most African Americans in Orleans Parish rated their current quality of life as lower than before the storm (54 percent did so), while most whites in the parish said their quality of life had not changed (56 percent).

Orleans Parish: Reported Change in Quality of Life

Percent whose satisfaction with their overall quality of life has ... since Hurricane Katrina:



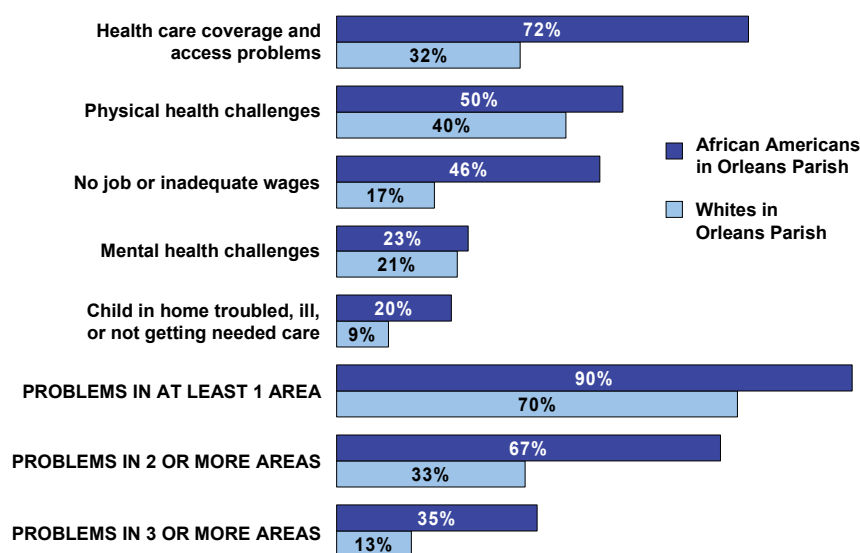
Note: The percentage who did not give an answer is not shown.

Challenges facing African Americans in Orleans Parish

The survey suggests the post-Katrina social landscape is one in which African Americans and whites living in Orleans Parish, as was true before the storm, face vastly different life challenges, particularly in the areas of access to health care and employment. Looking across these domains for vulnerabilities, and including physical and mental health challenges, African Americans stand out as twice as likely as whites to have problems in at least two areas (67 percent did, compared to 33 percent of whites). In general, the racial gaps in terms of problems experienced were appreciably larger than the racial gaps in hurricane impact measured above.

Orleans Parish: Portrait of Problems Faced by African Americans and Whites

Percent who reported a problem in each of the following areas:



Health care coverage and access problems

Some of the starkest differences are in the area of access to health care. Nearly three in four African Americans (72 percent) in Orleans Parish had at least one important barrier to care, did not get appropriate care, or were having problems affording treatment, compared to 32 percent of whites in the parish.

The biggest inequities were in where people go to be treated. About half of African Americans (47 percent) said they either went to the ER for care or didn't have any regular place to go when they are ill. This compares to only 15 percent of whites who were in the same situation. This is no doubt driven and exacerbated by different rates of uninsurance, with a third of African American adults in the parish saying they didn't have health insurance, compared to 12 percent of whites. African Americans were also significantly more likely to say it was difficult for them to get to their place of care (26 percent expressed concern compared to 5 percent of whites).

<i>Health care coverage and access problems</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Usual place of care is ER/No usual place of care	15%	47%
Uninsured	12	33
Difficult to get to usual place of care	5	26
Health needs not being well met	6	15
Skipped or postponed care past 6 months	9	11
Skipped doses or took less than prescribed Rx in last 6 months	4	8
Problems paying medical bills in last 6 months had major financial impact	3	7
At least one of these problems	32	72
Two or more of these problems	13	43

Physical and mental health challenges

The survey did not find particularly large differences in the overall proportion reporting physical health problems across the two racial groups in Orleans Parish. African Americans were somewhat more likely to report having some chronic health problem or being in fair or poor health (50 percent versus 40 percent). There were no real differences in the rates of reported mental health problems.

There were, however, differences in reported rates of two particular conditions. One in three African Americans (34 percent) said they had been diagnosed with hypertension or high blood pressure, compared to one in five whites (20 percent). African Americans were also more likely to report having diabetes (17 percent versus 7 percent).

<i>Physical health challenges</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Have any chronic condition or disability	39%	44%
Health rated as "fair" or "poor"	10	19
One of these problems	40	50
Both of these problems	9	14

<i>Mental health challenges</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Mental health "fair" or "poor"	7%	14%
Taking medication for mental health issue	10	8
Score as depressed	5	7
Score as PTSD	5	7
Ever diagnosed with serious mental illness	4	6
At least one of these problems	21	23
Two or more of these problems	7	9

Child in home troubled, ill, or not getting needed care

African Americans were more likely to report that there was a child in their household who experienced some health-care-related problem – either an illness, a behavioral problem, a lack of care or a barrier to care. Overall, one in five African American residents in Orleans Parish (20 percent) said there was a child in the home with this type of problem, twice as many as white residents (9 percent).

<i>Child in home troubled, ill, or not getting needed care (based on all adults)</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Child in home with chronic condition or disability	5%	9%
Any child didn't get needed health care in last 6 months	2	9
Uninsured child in home	2	6
Children's health needs not being met well	<1	3
Child shows signs of behavioral problems	1	<1
At least one of these problems	9	20
Two or more of these problems	1	6

No job or inadequate wages

The employment situation also differs dramatically by race. Nearly half of African Americans (46 percent) were either unemployed or employed in jobs that don't pay enough to make ends meet, circumstances that affected a considerably lower 17 percent of whites.

<i>No job or inadequate wages</i>	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
Job doesn't pay enough to cover basic expenses	8%	20%
Unemployed	5	16
On disability and can't work	3	9
<i>Any of these problems</i>	17	46

Other challenges

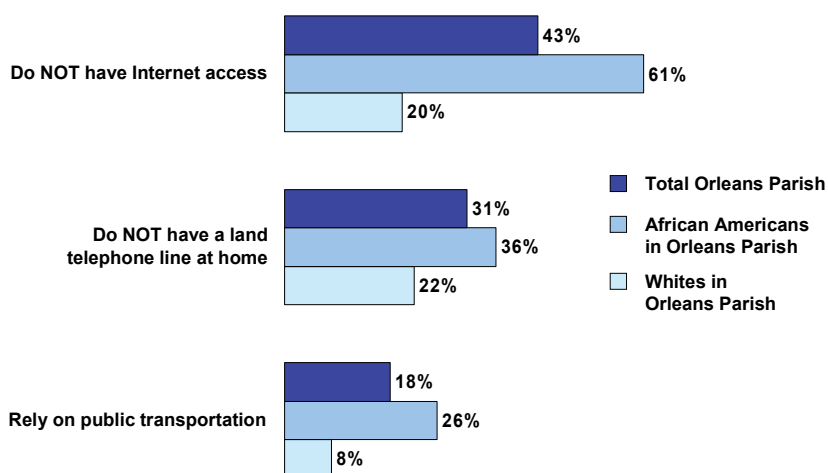
A vast digital divide exists by race in New Orleans. Six in ten African Americans in Orleans Parish reported that they did not have access to the Internet, compared to 20 percent of whites. (Internet access is not much higher among African Americans in Jefferson Parish or among Latinos in the area.)

There were also significant differences in the proportion of people who did not have a land line telephone. Just over a third (36 percent) of African Americans in Orleans Parish said they did not have a landline, compared to 22 percent of whites.

Finally, African Americans in the parish were more likely to rely on the public transportation system – 26 percent said they did, compared to 8 percent of whites.

Orleans Parish: Other Reported Communication & Transportation Challenges

Percent of each group who reported the following:



A feeling of being left behind in rebuilding process

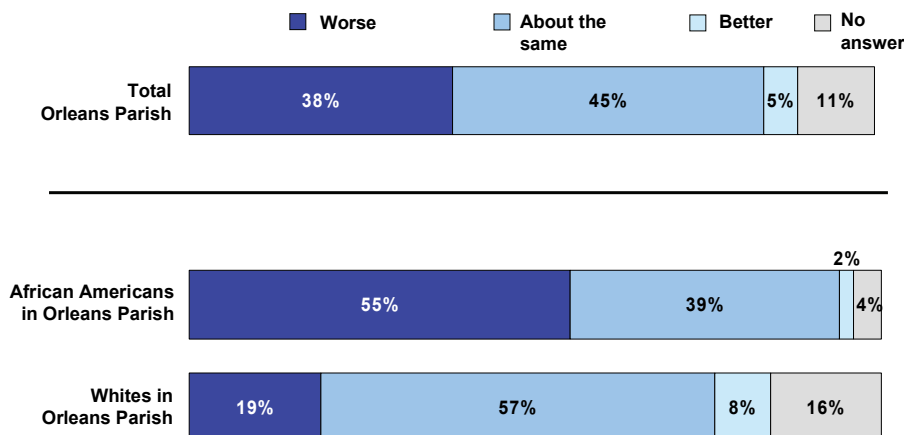
Aside from recording differential impacts and painting a portrait of health care and employment needs that differ widely across racial groups, the survey also recorded some important differences of opinion on the rebuilding process itself. Perhaps the most striking of these involves divergent views on whether the recovery is treating African Americans and whites equally.

According to the survey, most African Americans in Orleans Parish (55 percent) felt that African Americans in the greater New Orleans area were being given worse “treatment and opportunities in the rebuilding process” than whites.¹⁹ Most whites viewed treatment as equal, with 8 percent saying that African Americans were actually getting better treatment.

There is evidence that African American residents’ sense of racial bias in the storm response has existed since the rescue and recovery effort first began. A *Washington Post*/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health survey of Hurricane Katrina evacuees living in the Houston shelters a week and half after the storm (93 percent of whom were black) found that 68 percent of the evacuees believed that “the federal government would have responded more quickly to rescue people trapped by floodwaters if more of them had been wealthier and white rather than poorer and black.”²⁰

Orleans Parish: African Americans More Likely to Believe Rebuilding Process Stacked Against Them

Do you feel that African Americans in the greater New Orleans area are being given better, worse, or about the same treatment and opportunities in the rebuilding process as whites?



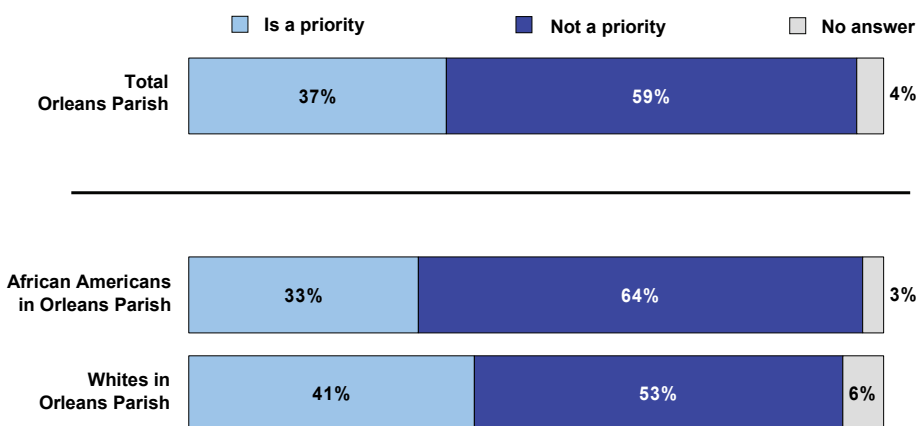
¹⁹ African Americans living in Jefferson Parish were much less likely to agree with this sentiment: 36 percent did, while 55 percent saw no racial difference in treatment.

²⁰ *The Washington Post*/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health Survey of Hurricane Katrina Evacuees, conducted Sept. 10 –12, 2005 among 680 randomly selected adult evacuees residing in Houston shelters. See Kaiser Family Foundation publication #7401.

African Americans in Orleans Parish were also more likely than their white neighbors to say that the rebuilding of New Orleans did not seem to be a priority for Congress and the president.

Orleans Parish: Most Said Washington Doesn't Care

Do you think the rebuilding of New Orleans is a priority for Congress and the president, or is it not a priority?

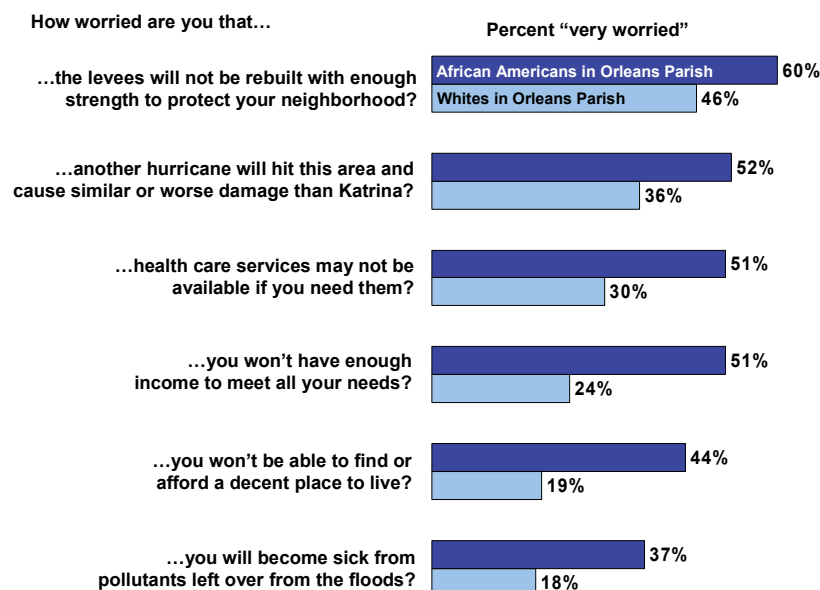


Though majorities in all racial groups agreed that the low-lying areas of the city destroyed by flooding should be rebuilt, African Americans were even more unanimous than whites. Roughly nine in ten African Americans living in Orleans Parish (87 percent) said they supported the rebuilding, compared to roughly two in three of their white counterparts.

And more worries

Given the marked difference in needs between whites and African Americans in Orleans Parish, and the differing views of the fairness of the recovery process, it is not surprising that African Americans expressed a consistently higher level of worry about a variety of possible problems. The survey found African Americans in Orleans Parish were at least twenty percentage points more likely to be very concerned that health care services may not be available when they need them, that they might not have enough money to make ends meet, and that they won't be able to afford decent housing.

Orleans Parish: African Americans More Likely to Express Worry

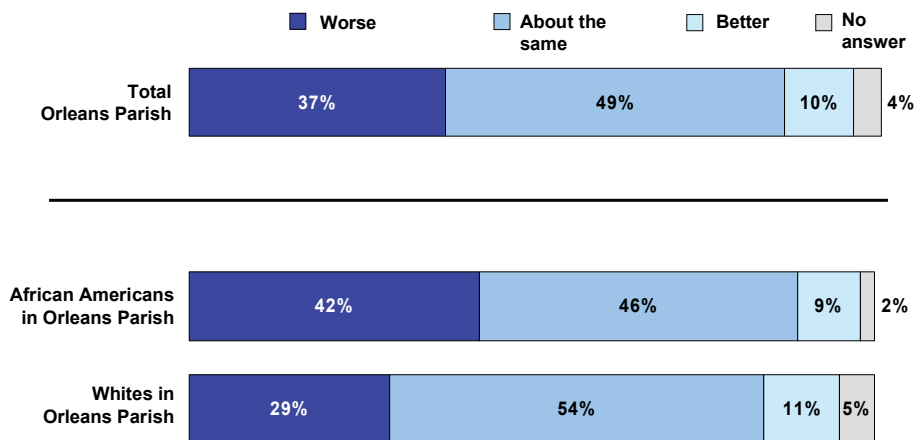


Divided views on the state of race relations

African Americans in Orleans Parish were also more divided than other groups in their views of whether race relations have changed for the worse since the storm. Just over four in ten (42 percent) said race relations have deteriorated, while roughly the same proportion (46 percent) saw no real difference and 9 percent said they have gotten better. A narrow majority of whites said that things have basically stayed the same, with roughly three in ten saying racial tensions have gotten worse.

Orleans Parish: Some Reported Deterioration in Race Relations

Do you think race relations today in the greater New Orleans area are better, worse or about the same as they were before Hurricane Katrina?



Higher priority placed on rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods

As is true across the greater New Orleans area, African Americans in Orleans Parish put levee repair at the top of their priority list for rebuilding, and ranked crime control not far behind. But distinguishing them from their white neighbors in the parish, they ranked “rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods” in second place, just ahead of crime.

Overall, 47 percent of African Americans in Orleans said that bringing back the parts of the city that have been abandoned should be “one of the top priorities” of the recovery effort, compared to 26 percent of whites. A similar gap appeared on the subject of “making affordable housing more available”: 43 percent of African Americans in Orleans said this should be a top priority, compared to 23 percent of whites.

	Whites in Orleans Parish	African Americans in Orleans Parish
<i>Percent saying each of the following should be “one of the top priorities” for rebuilding efforts</i>		
Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls	54%	55%
Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods	26	47
Controlling crime and assuring public safety	54	46
Getting medical facilities and services up and running	42	44
Making affordable housing more available	23	43
Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning	33	41
Getting schools up and running	30	39
Getting businesses up and running	32	35
Fixing streets and cleaning up trash	20	33
Getting the public transportation system up and running	13	28

Most African Americans in Orleans Parish saw at least some progress made in rebuilding the levees, though they were less likely than whites to say so (55 percent compared to 73 percent). But majorities did not see much happening when it came to their other top priorities: seven in ten (71 percent) said they haven’t seen much progress when it comes to crime control (compared to 59 percent of whites), and just as many said they did not see progress in rebuilding the destroyed areas of the city (70 percent, compared to 58 percent of whites).

Summary of differences by race in Orleans Parish

Overall, then, African Americans in Orleans Parish were somewhat more likely than their white counterparts to have reported setbacks since the storm, and substantially more likely to have reported any sort of ongoing life challenge. These gaps were particularly large in the areas of employment challenges and barriers to health care, leading to a significantly greater degree of worry surrounding these issues.

Most also said their lives were still substantially disrupted by Katrina, while most whites in the city said their lives were basically back to normal.

Finally, a majority of African Americans in the parish said they believed the recovery process was stacked against them. In contrast, most whites thought the two racial groups were being treated about the same in the recovery process.

CONCLUSION

This first Kaiser survey of the New Orleans area is a baseline, an initial step in understanding the impact of Katrina, the needs of the area's changed population, and the challenges residents of the Greater New Orleans area are facing. The Foundation plans to follow up with two more surveys, to be fielded at roughly 18-month intervals. The intention is to provide residents and the recovery effort with a window into the changing shape and the changing needs of the area's population, and to help keep the facts about the challenges still present in the city and the surrounding region before the nation. It will also give people in the Greater New Orleans area a series of opportunities to weigh in with their views of the recovery process.

The current survey offers several important insights as the city and its surrounding areas push past Katrina into the next phase of their history. First, it is impossible to overstate the ways in which the storm and its aftermath affected current residents, with most saying that their quality of life is worse now in at least one important way. In this arena, the survey highlights not only the impact of the hurricane, but the need for the area, the region and the country to strengthen their capacity to respond to catastrophic events so that response failures do not exacerbate the already devastating results of natural or man-made disasters.

Second, the survey points to the immense, immediate needs of the area's population, particularly African Americans living in the city and particularly in the area of access to quality health care. As city and regional planners look to the best ways to provide for long-term success in the area of service delivery, it is worth highlighting the fact that many needs are pressing in the nearer term as well.

The results also offer a measure of progress and a spur to intensify recovery efforts. Most area residents are not only optimistic about their city's future but think the recovery efforts are, in general, going in the right direction. In many specific areas, the majority said they see at least some forward motion. At the same time, however, most said they see little progress on some key issues.

The Foundation is committed to revisiting these and any new issues that arise in New Orleans in the next phase of our in-depth, post-Katrina survey project.

APPENDIX A: NEW ORLEANS AREA DEMOGRAPHICS AND POPULATION ESTIMATES

	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Estimated total population	711,348	220,831	455,941
Estimated adult population (ages 18+)	553,275	167,844	354,800
Demographics of adult population	% of adults	% of adults	% of adults
Gender			
Male	46	44	47
Female	54	56	53
Age (years)			
18-29	16	18	17
30-49	36	39	36
50-64	30	27	29
65+	18	17	18
Refused	1	<1	0
Race/ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	56	39	62
African American, non-Hispanic	30	53	19
Asian American	2	1	3
Hispanic	10	5	13
Some other race	2	1	2
Refused	<1	<1	1
Marital status			
Married	51	40	53
Living as married	6	7	6
Single, never married	21	29	19
Separated	3	4	2
Divorced	10	12	10
Widowed	8	7	9
Refused	1	1	1
Education			
Less than high school graduate	14	12	14
High school graduate	29	29	29
Business, tech/vocational after high school	9	7	10
Some college, no 4-year degree	19	18	20
College graduate or more	25	31	23
Refused	4	2	4
Insurance coverage			
Private, employer-provided	40	37	42
Private, purchased on own	10	11	10
Medicare	20	16	20
Medicaid	7	8	7
The VA or other government program	1	2	1
None, uninsured	20	26	18
Don't know/Refused	2	1	2

	Greater New Orleans	Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
	% of adults	% of adults	% of adults
Annual household income			
Less than \$30,000	21	29	18
\$30,000 but less than \$50,000	11	9	11
\$50,000 or more	19	18	19
Don't know	6	5	7
Refused	44	40	45
Proxy income measure*			
Economically disadvantaged	35	43	33
Not economically disadvantaged	62	57	65
Undetermined	2	1	3
Home ownership			
Own	64	54	68
Rent	26	36	23
Staying with friends or family	6	6	7
Temporary housing	3	3	1
Don't know/Refused/Other	1	1	1
Any child under age 19 in household			
Yes	35	34	36
No	65	66	63

* Because of the large number of respondents who did not answer the household income question, we created a proxy income measure designed to capture whether or not households are economically disadvantaged. Individuals are defined as economically disadvantaged if they meet any of the following criteria: (a) reported annual household income is less than \$30,000; (b) respondent or any child in the household is on Medicaid; and/or (c) no adult in the household is employed (and respondent is not retired or a student).

APPENDIX B: PROFILE OF HOUSING DEVASTATION

Beyond the survey results, details gathered during the fieldwork that were necessary to estimate the population currently residing in each area also help to paint a picture of the level of physical devastation that still exists in the New Orleans area more than a year after Hurricane Katrina. Specifically, fieldworkers observed and recorded the physical condition of all housing units in the geographic areas selected for the sample.

Overall, the interviewing team observed nearly 17,000 housing units (including more than 11,000 in Orleans Parish, more than 4,500 in Jefferson, and several hundred in St. Bernard and Plaquemines), and recorded the devastation status of more than 14,500.

	Total units visited or observed	Total units for which destruction status was recorded
Total (4 parishes) ²¹	16,901	14,530
Orleans Parish	11,332	9,848
Jefferson Parish	4,518	3,679
St. Bernard Parish	811	773
Plaquemines Parish	240	230

Destruction/Damage Status

When recording housing devastation, fieldworkers assigned each housing unit to one of three categories: completely destroyed, seriously damaged, or not seriously damaged. Fieldworkers were trained to assess the damage level in a consistent manner, with the following examples constituting each of the damage categories:

- Completely destroyed = “apparent utter destruction.” Examples include a house where all that remained is a stairway or a pile of wood, or a house where the roof was torn off and all that stood were bare walls.
- Seriously damaged = “apparent but not catastrophic damage.” Examples include a house with shattered windows, a roof that was seriously damaged but still remaining, serious apparent water damage and/or doors off the hinges.
- Not seriously damaged would include any housing unit not fitting in the categories above. For the purpose of this analysis, households that were apparently livable (i.e. people were actually residing in the main household, and not in a trailer on the property) were considered to be not seriously damaged.

In Orleans Parish, among the 11,332 households observed or visited, 652 (6%) were completely destroyed, and another 3,033 (27%) were seriously damaged, for a total of about one-third of all households in Orleans Parish being clearly in an unlivable condition. More than half (6,163, or 54%) were not seriously damaged, and in the remaining 13% of households we were unable to determine destruction status.

By contrast, in Jefferson Parish, among 4,518 households observed or visited, more than three-quarters (77%) were not seriously damaged, and just 4% were completely destroyed or seriously damaged.

²¹ *A note about combining these estimates:* These data provide an illustration of the level of housing devastation observed during the fieldwork, and paint a reliable picture of each parish. However, the fieldwork observations from the different parishes cannot be simply combined to paint a picture of housing devastation for the total four-parish area, because households in Orleans were oversampled relative to other parishes in order to be able to describe in greater detail what was happening there by individual neighborhoods (see “Appendix D: Survey Methodology” for more details on sampling). Survey results elsewhere in this report have been weighted to reflect differences in sampling probabilities, but the descriptive data shown in this section are unweighted.

St. Bernard is a much less populated parish, and one in which we therefore observed fewer households (811 in total), but the description of damage in that parish is striking. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of homes observed by fieldworkers in St. Bernard were either completely destroyed or seriously damaged, and just a third (32%) were not seriously damaged. In Plaquemines, the least populated of the four parishes, fieldworkers observed 240 housing units, and found just under one in five (19%) to be destroyed or damaged, and more than three-quarters (77%) to be not seriously damaged.

	Orleans Parish		Jefferson Parish		St. Bernard Parish		Plaquemines Parish	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Completely destroyed	652	6%	44	1%	202	25%	15	6%
Seriously damaged	3,033	27%	145	3%	311	38%	31	13%
Not seriously damaged	6,163	54%	3,490	77%	260	32%	184	77%
Never found person, but didn't appear to be vacant	711	6%	494	11%	12	1%	10	4%
No access to housing unit	773	7%	345	8%	26	3%	0	0%
Total households observed or visited	11,332	100%	4,518	100%	811	100%	240	100%

It's important to note that the share of households that were “not seriously damaged” is likely to be an overestimate. Except in cases where an interview was obtained, fieldworkers did not have access to the interior of a house to determine its condition, and so made an assessment from the outside only. Therefore, housing units counted as “not seriously damaged” likely include many homes that have been temporarily or permanently abandoned, and which may not be livable on the inside. In fact, in Orleans Parish, fieldworkers attempted interviews at 3,046 households that appeared livable, and of these, nearly half (48%) were determined to be vacant (windows boarded up, a “For Sale” sign on the property, or other clear signs that no one was living there). The vacancy rate was much lower in Jefferson Parish (fieldworkers attempted interviews at 1,436 households that appeared livable, and 8% were determined to be vacant), but rates were also high in St. Bernard (79 out of 97 apparently livable households were vacant) and Plaquemines (23 out of 54 households).

Looking within Orleans Parish, rates of housing destruction and serious damage also varied widely by neighborhood. In the Lower 9th Ward, for example, 65% of the 317 households observed by fieldworkers were completely destroyed, and another 32% were seriously damaged, for a total of 97% destroyed or damaged and just 2% apparently livable. Lakeview (82%), Gentilly (66%), and New Orleans East (65%) also had rates of destruction and serious damage above fifty percent. By contrast, fieldworkers recorded relatively low rates of destruction and serious damage in areas like Audubon (2%) and Algiers (9%).

	Total Units	Completely destroyed	Seriously damaged	Not seriously damaged	Undetermined	No access
Orleans Parish total	11,332	6%	27%	54%	6%	7%
<i>Neighborhoods (ranked by % not seriously damaged)</i>						
Lower 9 th Ward	317	65%	32%	2%	1%	0%
Lakeview	508	5%	77%	17%	1%	0%
Gentilly	775	<1%	66%	30%	3%	<1%
New Orleans East	1,336	13%	52%	32%	2%	1%
French Quarter	346	0%	8%	47%	10%	35%
Mid-City	811	9%	30%	48%	6%	7%
Garden District	1,715	8%	14%	53%	10%	15%
Uptown	1,813	1%	21%	61%	9%	8%
English Turn	129	0%	19%	71%	9%	2%
Marigny	1,032	1%	16%	72%	5%	5%
7 th Ward	509	1%	19%	73%	6%	0%
Algiers	1,598	1%	8%	78%	6%	7%
Audubon	375	1%	1%	81%	13%	6%
BW Cooper	68	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%

APPENDIX C: CREATING AGGREGATE IMPACT AND PROBLEM MEASURES

Throughout this report, we refer to several aggregate measures of “impacts” (problems facing the population that are new since Hurricane Katrina) and “problems” (problems facing the population, whether they are new since Hurricane Katrina or existed before). This Appendix explains how and why individual measures were aggregated into categories.

Impacts

The survey measured changes in people’s lives after Hurricane Katrina across a broad range of areas. In fact, respondents were asked more than 50 survey questions either comparing individual aspects of their lives after the storm to their before-storm state, or about specific effects of Katrina on their lives. In order to understand the cumulative effects across a wide range of dimensions, it made sense to aggregate these individual measures into broader categories. The following table shows the broad categories chosen, the impact measured, and the specific questions included.

Area	Impact measured	Questions included
Employment	No job or a worse job after Katrina	Employment status, pay, and benefits now and before Katrina
Financial	Financial situation worse after Katrina	Personal financial situation and housing costs now and before Katrina, plus whether denial of a storm-related insurance claim had a major impact on household
Physical health	Physical health worse after Katrina	Self-reported health status now and before Katrina, as well as any chronic condition that is new or has gotten worse since Katrina
Mental health	Mental health worse after Katrina	Self-reported mental health status now and before Katrina, as well as any new medication for mental health since Katrina
Health care access	Access to health care compromised	How well health needs are being met, ease of travel to medical care, usual source of care, and uninsured status now and before Katrina
Stress	Stress took personal toll: temper, alcohol use, tension in marriage	Whether Katrina has led to harder time controlling temper, increased alcohol use, or serious stress in marriage/serious relationship
Housing and social network	Major life disruption in terms of housing or social network	How long residents were away from home after Katrina, whether they own their home now and before Katrina, are living in temporary housing, or do not feel at home in a new neighborhood, plus whether they had a close friend or family member die as a result of Katrina or lost a nearby social support network

We grouped these questions by broad areas that are often used to measure the status of people’s personal situations and well-being. Questions were grouped into categories that made intuitive sense and that corresponded closely with the exact answers from the respondent. For example, while some might argue that the measures we included under “stress” should be included in mental health, we kept a stricter definition of mental health that was based on respondents’ own reports of whether their mental health status had declined.

To confirm the validity of the categories, we ran factor analysis and scale reliability analysis with each of the individual items that make up the aggregate measures. This analysis confirmed that the categories we created were generally cohesive (i.e. items that were placed in the same aggregate measure loaded on the same factor; Cronbach’s Alpha values were reasonably high, and removing individual items did not increase Alpha values).

While the survey attempted to measure a broad range of ways in which people were affected by Hurricane Katrina, it was not possible to measure every impact of the storm. Notably, impacts are focused on the respondent, rather than everyone in the household, and other specific and important categories are missing (impacts on personal safety and education, for example).

Problems

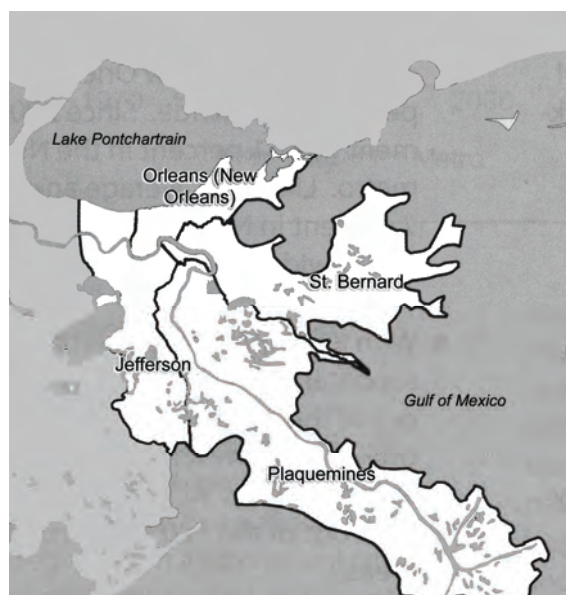
The survey also measured problems currently facing the residents of the greater New Orleans area across a range of dimensions. These problems could have existed (and in most cases, likely *did exist*) before Hurricane Katrina. The broad categories of problems, specific problems measured, and specific questions included are shown below.

Area	Problems measured	Questions included
Employment	No job or inadequate wages	Self-reported employment status and whether current job pays enough to cover basic expenses
Physical health	Physical health challenges	Self-reported health status and whether respondent has ever been diagnosed with a chronic condition or disability
Mental health	Mental health challenges	Self-reported mental health status, whether respondent has been diagnosed with a serious mental illness or is taking medication for mental health, and validated scale questions measuring depression and post-traumatic stress disorder
Health care access	Health care coverage and access problems	How well health needs are being met, ease of travel to medical care, usual source of care, uninsured status, whether respondent has skipped or postponed care and/or had problems paying medical bills in past 6 months
Children in household	Child in home troubled, ill, or not getting needed care	How well children's health needs are being met, whether any child in home is uninsured, has a chronic condition or disability, or didn't get needed care in past 6 months, or child showing signs of behavioral problems

Again, questions were grouped into categories that made intuitive sense, and that corresponded closely with the exact answers from the respondent. Factor analysis and scale reliability analysis again confirmed that these categories were generally cohesive.

APPENDIX D: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The *Kaiser Post-Katrina Baseline Survey of the New Orleans Area* was designed and analyzed by researchers at the Kaiser Family Foundation. This in-person survey was conducted door-to-door from September 12 to November 13, 2006. Interviews were completed in English and Spanish among 1,504 randomly selected adults ages 18 and older residing in Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard parishes. These four neighboring parishes make up Region 1 as defined by Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals, an administrative region used for recovery planning, and are referred to as the Greater New Orleans area throughout this report.



The sample design was a stratified area probability sample, with 456 sampling points distributed proportionate to expected population size in each of the 4 parishes, and in each of 14 Census tract defined neighborhoods in Orleans Parish (New Orleans proper). An oversample was drawn in Orleans to allow for more reliable estimates at the neighborhood level in that parish. The final results have been weighted so that Orleans Parish reflects its estimated share of the population in the four-parish area.

The table below shows the number of respondents and margin of sampling error for the total sample and for key subgroups (note that the number of respondents in Plaquemines and St. Bernard are too small to allow for separate reporting; responses for those parishes are included in the total). For results based on other subsets of respondents the margin of sampling error may be higher.

	Number of respondents	Margin of sampling error (accounting for design effect)
Total New Orleans Area	1504	±4
Orleans Parish	901	±5
Jefferson Parish	569	±5
African Americans in Orleans	478	±6
Whites in Orleans	354	±6

ICR/International Communications Research collaborated with Kaiser researchers on sample design and weighting, and supervised the fieldwork using a team of 41 trained interviewers. Dr. Karen DeSalvo and her colleagues at the Tulane University School of Medicine provided helpful guidance and feedback throughout this project. In addition, the questionnaire was reviewed by Tulane's Committee on the Use of Human Subjects. Dr. Ben Springgate of the University of California, Los Angeles also provided helpful guidance throughout the project. Interviewers carried a letter of introduction to the study from Dr. Fred Cerise, Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals.

SAMPLE SELECTION AND FIELDWORK

We employed a two-stage, stratified area probability sample to account for the physical devastation of the New Orleans area, the displacement of a large share of the population, and the desire to represent the current residents of the area regardless of whether they were living in traditional housing situations or more temporary situations (e.g. FEMA trailer parks or trailers placed on business properties). This design incorporates entire area segments, so that all geographic points within the four parish area were eligible for inclusion in the sample, whether or not they were designated as housing locations prior to Hurricane Katrina.

The first stage of geographic stratification was comprised of 17 distinct, Census-defined areas, called major strata. These included Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes²², as well as 14 Census tract-defined neighborhoods within Orleans Parish²³. The second stage of stratification divided the seventeen major strata into Census block-defined substrata (minor strata), which were approximately equal in size, with small variations due to the desire to maintain Census block boundaries. Within each minor stratum, we randomly selected segments or “sampling points” (areas consisting of about 50 households), which were distributed proportionately by neighborhood and parish by expected population.²⁴ Fieldworkers visited a total of 456 segments (including 34 “zero blocks,” or areas that Census files indicated contained no housing units prior to Hurricane Katrina).

In each randomly selected segment, interviewers were given address listings for households from the Postal Service Delivery Sequence File (DSF)²⁵, and were instructed to visit each address and document its condition (occupied, vacant, destroyed, etc.).²⁶ New households, buildings or any other changes from the listed addresses of the block were also documented during this phase.

After documenting the status of every address (old or new) for the segment, fieldworkers attempted interviews with a group of randomly selected households, with the expectation of achieving about 5 completed interviews per segment (with some variation due to varying levels of neighborhood devastation). Interviewers were instructed to attempt up to 6 callbacks at different times of the day and different days of the week at each randomly selected household until an interview or a hard refusal was obtained. These field methods were put in place to ensure a representative sample of people who were home at different times, rather than just including the people who were easiest to find at home.

When an interviewer made contact with a randomly selected household, an eligible adult within the household was randomly selected to complete the interview using the “most recent birthday” method. Household residents²⁷ aged 18 and older were eligible to participate in the survey. There was no substitution of selected households, or of respondents within or across households.

²² Given the relatively vast geographic area of Plaquemines Parish and its relatively sparse population, particularly south of Point Sulphur, Census blocks south of that point in Plaquemines were not eligible for inclusion in this study.

²³ The 14 Orleans Parish neighborhoods were: Algiers, Audubon, BW Cooper, English Turn, French Quarter, Garden District, Gentilly, Lakeview, Lower 9th Ward, Marigny, MidCity, New Orleans East, 7th Ward, and Uptown.

²⁴ Estimates of expected population were made using pre-Katrina population counts combined with rough estimates of the percent of housing stock destroyed from the Census Bureau’s interim surveys and from FEMA. These estimates were then adjusted throughout the fieldwork stage as interviewers documented the state of housing (destruction, vacancy, and occupancy) in each neighborhood.

²⁵ DSF is a comprehensive database from the United States Postal Service, at the ZIP+4 level. This database relates the delivery status of every postal deliverable address in the US and whether each individual address is active, vacant, seasonal, etc. This source has become a standard for defining and enumerating non-telephone sample frames, from face-to-face designs to multi-mode (e.g., mail-telephone-personal) and strictly mail.

²⁶ See “Appendix B: Profile of Housing Devastation” for more information about recorded housing conditions.

²⁷ Residents were defined as those who answered yes to the question: “Is this your primary residence, that is, is this where you stay most, if not all of the time?”

SAMPLE WEIGHTING

Weighting was done in two distinct, successive phases. The first and most intensive was the computation of a household weight corresponding to each interview in a segment (described in detail below). In the second phase, a population weight was computed to adjust for the probability of selection given the number of adults in the household. No post-stratification weighting was performed, due to the lack of reliable post-Katrina demographic estimates for the area.

Computing household weights: In normal area probability sampling situations we would have a reasonable expectation that the measures of size employed to select the sample are reasonably accurate. In developing this sample, given the fluidity of the population and the housing devastation resulting from Hurricane Katrina, we had no such expectation. In order to get a better estimated count of the number of households in each sampling point and minor stratum for computing household weights, we used a combination approach that incorporated:

1. An external data source for post-Katrina counts of occupied housing units at the Census block level (the October 2006 update of the Postal Service DSF file); combined with
2. The results of the field operation (observations of housing characteristics and occupancy).

By incorporating an external data source (DSF), we had an externally verifiable count of the number of housing units, and didn't have to rely on our estimates from a small number of segments in a neighborhood to estimate occupancy rates for the entire neighborhood. The main disadvantage is that DSF tends to over-state the actual number of occupied housing units. While we would expect this over-statement to be relatively small in a typical survey project, there was a concern that the over-statement may be bigger in a place like New Orleans, where a large number of people may be receiving mail at an address but not residing there (i.e. people who are living somewhere else while re-building their home in New Orleans, or while waiting to sell their property), and also that the DSF over-statement might not be uniform across neighborhoods and parishes in the New Orleans area.

The combined three-step process for estimating the occupied household count was as follows:

1. In each minor stratum, we started with the number of occupied households according to the October 2006 DSF.
2. In each minor stratum, for Census blocks that were included in the survey sample, we compared the count of occupied households actually observed in the field to the DSF counts for the same Census blocks. This ratio was aggregated to the major stratum level, and used to estimate the DSF overstatement (or understatement) in each neighborhood.
3. We then applied this adjustment for each neighborhood to the original DSF counts in each minor stratum.

While the final adjustments made to DSF counts varied somewhat by neighborhood, they were relatively small overall, with an adjustment factor of .91 for the total four-parish area.

APPENDIX E: SURVEY TOPLINE RESULTS

Notes for reading the topline:

- “Total” refers to results for the Greater New Orleans Area (Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard parishes); “Orleans” refers to Orleans Parish and “Jefferson” refers to Jefferson Parish
- Percentages may not always add up to 100% due to rounding
- Values less than 0.5 percent are indicated by an asterisk (*)
- “Vol.” indicates a response was volunteered by the respondent, not offered as an explicit choice
- Screening questions asked at the top of the interview are reported with demographics at the end

MAIN INTERVIEW

1. Considering everything, are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the greater New Orleans area?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
69	70	69	Optimistic
26	24	27	Pessimistic
5	6	4	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

2. Would you say that in general the recovery and rebuilding effort in the greater New Orleans area is going in the right direction or going in the wrong direction?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
63	58	67	Right direction
29	33	27	Wrong direction
7	9	6	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

- 3a. In general, can you tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with your overall quality of life? Very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
34	25	38	Very satisfied
50	53	49	Somewhat satisfied
11	16	10	Somewhat dissatisfied
4	6	3	Very dissatisfied
*	*	*	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

- 3b. And what about before Hurricane Katrina?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
65	65	63	Very satisfied
32	31	34	Somewhat satisfied
2	3	2	Somewhat dissatisfied
*	1	*	Very dissatisfied
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

Q.3a/b Summary Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
39	49	34	Life satisfaction got worse
57	48	62	Life satisfaction stayed the same
3	2	3	Life satisfaction got better
1	1	*	Don't know/Refused

- 3c. Which of the following best describes your personal situation in terms of recovering from Hurricane Katrina? Would you say that your day to day life is largely back to normal, almost back to normal, still somewhat disrupted, or still very disrupted?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
28	19	34	Largely back to normal
38	35	42	Almost back to normal
22	30	16	Still somewhat disrupted
10	16	6	Still very disrupted
1	1	1	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

4. Thinking about the rebuilding and recovery efforts in the greater New Orleans area, please tell me if each of the following should be one of the top priorities for rebuilding efforts, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important. (ROTATE ITEMS)

TOTAL	<u>One of the top</u>	<u>Very important</u>	<u>Somewhat important</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Not at all important</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Controlling crime and assuring public safety	48	49	2	*	--	*	*
b. Getting medical facilities and services up and running	41	56	2	*	--	1	*
c. Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning	36	59	3	1	*	1	*
d. Getting the public transportation system up and running	17	58	19	4	1	2	*
e. Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods	31	60	7	1	1	1	*
f. Making affordable housing more available	28	59	9	2	*	1	*
g. Getting schools up and running	31	64	4	*	*	1	*
h. Fixing streets and cleaning up trash	21	67	11	1	*	1	*
i. Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls	54	43	2	*	*	1	--
j. Getting businesses up and running	28	66	5	*	*	1	--
ORLEANS	<u>One of the top</u>	<u>Very important</u>	<u>Somewhat important</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Not at all important</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Controlling crime and assuring public safety	49	47	3	*	--	*	*
b. Getting medical facilities and services up and running	43	54	2	*	--	*	--
c. Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning	36	60	2	*	*	*	*
d. Getting the public transportation system up and running	21	59	17	2	*	1	--
e. Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods	37	55	6	1	1	*	*
f. Making affordable housing more available	34	55	8	1	*	1	*
g. Getting schools up and running	35	60	4	*	--	1	--
h. Fixing streets and cleaning up trash	27	63	7	1	--	*	*
i. Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls	54	44	1	*	*	1	--
j. Getting businesses up and running	33	61	4	*	*	1	--

Q.4 Continued...

JEFFERSON	<u>One of the top</u>	<u>Very important</u>	<u>Somewhat important</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Not at all important</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Controlling crime and assuring public safety	47	51	2	*	--	1	*
b. Getting medical facilities and services up and running	40	58	2	*	--	1	*
c. Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning	36	60	3	1	--	1	*
d. Getting the public transportation system up and running	15	57	20	5	1	2	*
e. Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods	29	60	8	*	*	2	*
f. Making affordable housing more available	27	60	10	1	*	1	*
g. Getting schools up and running	30	65	3	*	*	1	*
h. Fixing streets and cleaning up trash	18	69	11	1	*	1	*
i. Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls	54	43	2	--	--	1	--
j. Getting businesses up and running	25	69	5	1	--	1	--

Q.4 "One of the top" Summary

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
54	54	54	Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls
48	49	47	Controlling crime and assuring public safety
41	43	40	Getting medical facilities and services up and running
36	36	36	Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning
31	37	29	Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods
31	35	30	Getting schools up and running
28	34	27	Making affordable housing more available
28	33	25	Getting business up and running
21	27	18	Fixing streets and cleaning up trash
17	21	15	Getting the public transportation system up and running

5. If you had to choose, which do you think should be the top 2 priorities for the rebuilding efforts?
Asked of those who said more than two should be a top priority

Q.4/5 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
36	36	36	Controlling crime and assuring public safety
30	28	29	Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls
18	14	19	Getting medical facilities and services up and running
10	14	9	Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods
9	13	7	Making affordable housing more available
8	8	7	Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning
6	7	5	Getting schools up and running
4	5	3	Getting business up and running
2	3	2	Fixing streets and cleaning up trash
1	1	1	Getting the public transportation system up and running
31	30	32	None of these efforts chosen as one of the top priorities

6. As I read each one of these areas for rebuilding the greater New Orleans area again, please tell me how much progress you think has been made so far – a lot, some, not too much or none at all. How much progress has been made in (INSERT)? (ROTATE ITEMS)

TOTAL

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not too much</u>	<u>None at all</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Controlling crime and assuring public safety	6	32	44	16	3	*
b. Getting medical facilities and services up and running	7	59	24	7	3	--
c. Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning	31	54	11	1	3	*
d. Getting the public transportation system up and running	7	60	17	3	13	*
e. Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods	6	32	41	18	3	*
f. Making affordable housing more available	5	27	36	21	10	--
g. Getting schools up and running	12	63	17	3	4	*
h. Fixing streets and cleaning up trash	11	57	25	5	3	*
i. Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls	15	54	19	3	9	*
j. Getting businesses up and running	8	59	26	3	4	--

ORLEANS

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not too much</u>	<u>None at all</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Controlling crime and assuring public safety	3	28	46	21	1	--
b. Getting medical facilities and services up and running	5	55	30	7	2	--
c. Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning	27	57	14	2	1	--
d. Getting the public transportation system up and running	5	59	22	4	10	--
e. Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods	3	30	44	22	2	--
f. Making affordable housing more available	3	25	39	25	7	--
g. Getting schools up and running	5	58	29	4	4	--
h. Fixing streets and cleaning up trash	7	52	32	7	1	*
i. Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls	12	51	24	4	9	*
j. Getting businesses up and running	6	57	30	4	3	--

JEFFERSON

	<u>A lot</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not too much</u>	<u>None at all</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Controlling crime and assuring public safety	5	32	45	14	4	*
b. Getting medical facilities and services up and running	7	63	21	5	4	--
c. Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning	31	54	9	1	4	*
d. Getting the public transportation system up and running	7	64	12	2	15	*
e. Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods	6	33	42	15	4	--
f. Making affordable housing more available	5	28	36	19	11	--
g. Getting schools up and running	14	66	13	3	4	*
h. Fixing streets and cleaning up trash	12	61	20	3	5	*
i. Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls	17	55	17	3	9	--
j. Getting businesses up and running	9	62	21	3	4	--

Q.6 "A lot" Summary

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
31	27	31	Getting basic services such as electricity and water functioning
15	12	17	Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls
12	5	1	Getting schools up and running
11	7	12	Fixing streets and cleaning up trash
8	6	9	Getting business up and running
7	5	7	Getting medical facilities and services up and running
7	5	7	Getting the public transportation system up and running
6	3	5	Controlling crime and assuring public safety
6	3	6	Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods
5	3	5	Making affordable housing more available

7. Do you think the rebuilding of New Orleans is a priority for Congress and the president, or is it not a priority?
Interviewer note: if respondent indicates that they think it SHOULD be a priority, please repeat the question and emphasize "IS it a priority"?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
44	37	46	Priority
51	59	50	Not a priority
4	4	4	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

8. Do you think low-lying areas destroyed by the flood should be rebuilt, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
75	78	73	Should be rebuilt
19	17	21	Should not be rebuilt
6	5	6	Don't know
*	1	*	Refused

9. Do you think the levees should be rebuilt as they were before Hurricane Katrina - that is to withstand a category 3 hurricane, or should they be rebuilt stronger to withstand a category 5 hurricane even if that will cost substantially more?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
4	2	4	Same as before
95	98	94	Stronger
1	*	2	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

10. Overall, how prepared do you think (INSERT) are to deal with hurricanes in the future? Very prepared, somewhat prepared, not too prepared, or not at all prepared?

a. Federal government officials

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	7	10	Very
49	45	51	Somewhat
26	32	23	Not too
11	12	9	Not at all
5	3	6	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

b. State and local officials

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	7	8	Very
56	49	59	Somewhat
22	31	19	Not too
10	11	8	Not at all
4	2	5	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

c. You

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
53	52	53	Very
38	41	38	Somewhat
5	6	4	Not too
1	1	1	Not at all
3	*	4	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

- 11a. Do you think race relations today in the greater New Orleans area are better, worse or about the same as they were before Hurricane Katrina?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
11	10	11	Better
30	37	27	Worse
52	49	51	About the same
8	4	10	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

- 11b. Do you feel that African Americans in the greater New Orleans area are being given better, worse or about the same treatment and opportunities in the rebuilding process as whites?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	5	9	Better treatment and opportunities in rebuilding
25	38	20	Worse treatment and opportunities
54	45	58	About the same treatment and opportunities
12	11	13	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

- 11c. I'm going to read you a list of things some people might worry about. I'd like you to tell me how worried you are about each of the following things. How worried are you that (INSERT ITEM) -- Very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not at all worried? (ROTATE ITEMS)

TOTAL

	<u>Very</u>	<u>Some- what</u>	<u>Not too</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Another hurricane will hit this area and cause similar or worse damage than Katrina	40	38	16	5	1	*
b. You won't have enough income to meet all your needs	32	35	20	11	1	*
c. Health care services may not be available if you need them	36	45	13	4	1	*
d. You will become sick from pollutants left over from the floods	26	28	31	14	1	*
e. The levees will not be rebuilt with enough strength to protect your neighborhood	49	37	10	4	1	*
f. You won't be able to find or afford a decent place to live	31	29	22	17	1	*

ORLEANS

	<u>Very</u>	<u>Some- what</u>	<u>Not too</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Another hurricane will hit this area and cause similar or worse damage than Katrina	44	35	15	5	*	*
b. You won't have enough income to meet all your needs	38	33	19	9	*	--
c. Health care services may not be available if you need them	42	43	10	4	*	--
d. You will become sick from pollutants left over from the floods	28	29	30	11	1	--
e. The levees will not be rebuilt with enough strength to protect your neighborhood	53	34	8	4	1	--
f. You won't be able to find or afford a decent place to live	33	29	21	16	1	--

JEFFERSON

	<u>Very</u>	<u>Some- what</u>	<u>Not too</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Another hurricane will hit this area and cause similar or worse damage than Katrina	39	39	16	5	1	*
b. You won't have enough income to meet all your needs	30	36	22	11	1	*
c. Health care services may not be available if you need them	31	49	14	5	1	1
d. You will become sick from pollutants left over from the floods	24	27	32	15	1	*
e. The levees will not be rebuilt with enough strength to protect your neighborhood	46	38	11	4	1	*
f. You won't be able to find or afford a decent place to live	30	30	22	16	1	*

READ: Now I'd like to ask you about the health care situation in and around New Orleans today...

12. In terms of health issues, please tell me whether or not you think each of the following should be one of the top priorities for rebuilding New Orleans' health care system, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important. (ROTATE ITEMS)

TOTAL	<u>One of the top</u>	<u>Very important</u>	<u>Somewhat important</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Not at all important</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Getting more community clinics up and running	30	63	5	1	*	1	*
b. Bringing in more doctors, nurses and other health workers	37	58	4	*	*	1	--
c. Reopening hospitals in your community	43	51	4	*	1	1	*
d. Making mental health counseling and services more available	24	59	12	1	1	2	*
e. Opening more emergency care services	32	61	7	*	*	1	--
ORLEANS	<u>One of the top</u>	<u>Very important</u>	<u>Somewhat important</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Not at all important</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Getting more community clinics up and running	32	62	5	1	*	*	*
b. Bringing in more doctors, nurses and other health workers	38	60	3	*	*	*	--
c. Reopening hospitals in your community	44	54	2	*	--	--	*
d. Making mental health counseling and services more available	29	58	10	1	*	1	*
e. Opening more emergency care services	34	59	5	*	*	*	--
JEFFERSON	<u>One of the top</u>	<u>Very important</u>	<u>Somewhat important</u>	<u>Not too important</u>	<u>Not at all important</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Ref.</u>
a. Getting more community clinics up and running	28	65	6	1	*	1	--
b. Bringing in more doctors, nurses and other health workers	36	58	4	*	--	1	--
c. Reopening hospitals in your community	43	50	5	*	1	1	*
d. Making mental health counseling and services more available	22	60	13	2	1	2	--
e. Opening more emergency care services	29	63	7	*	*	1	--

Q.12 "One of the top" Summary

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
43	44	43	Reopening hospitals in your community
37	38	36	Bringing in more doctors, nurses and other health workers
32	34	29	Opening more emergency care services
30	32	28	Getting more community clinics up and running
24	29	22	Making mental health counseling and services more available

13. If you had to choose, which do you think should be the first priority for rebuilding New Orleans' health care system?
Asked of those who said more than one should be a top priority

Q.12/13 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
58	58	57	At least one of these should be a top priority (Net)
24	25	24	Reopening hospitals in your community
16	13	16	Bringing in more doctors, nurses and other health workers
8	9	8	Getting more community clinics up and running
5	6	5	Opening more emergency care services
4	5	4	Making mental health counseling /services more available
1	1	1	More than one first priority, but unable to choose
42	42	43	None of these should be a top priority

14. Do you think there are enough hospitals, clinics and medical facilities currently operating to take care of the people living in the greater New Orleans area, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	3	9	Yes, enough
88	94	86	No, not enough
4	2	5	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

15. Do you think there are enough health care services currently available for uninsured and low-income people in the greater New Orleans area, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
3	1	4	Yes
89	93	86	No
8	6	10	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

16. I'm going to read you several options for making health care more available for uninsured and low-income people in the greater New Orleans area. Please tell me whether you would strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose (INSERT). (ROTATE ITEMS)

- a. Building a new hospital to replace Charity Hospital and have it play much of the role Charity had played before the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
73	73	73	Strongly favor
20	19	19	Somewhat
5	3	6	Somewhat oppose
2	2	2	Strongly oppose
1	2	1	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

- b. Building more community clinics that would offer basic medical care

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
70	76	66	Strongly favor
27	22	29	Somewhat
2	1	3	Somewhat oppose
*	1	*	Strongly oppose
1	*	1	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

- c. Expanding public health insurance programs, like Medicaid and LaChip, to cover more people

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
65	68	63	Strongly favor
27	26	28	Somewhat
5	3	6	Somewhat oppose
1	1	1	Strongly oppose
2	2	3	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

READ: Now I'd like to ask you about your financial situation...

17. Compared to before Hurricane Katrina, is your personal financial situation better, worse, or about the same today?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
13	12	13	Better
33	40	30	Worse
52	48	55	About the same
1	*	2	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

18a. What best describes your employment situation today?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
54	54	56	Employed (Net)
46	45	49	Employed full-time
8	9	8	Employed part-time
6	9	4	Unemployed and currently seeking employment
4	3	4	Unemployed and not seeking employment
5	6	4	Student
19	16	18	Retired
6	6	6	On disability and can't work
6	5	5	A homemaker or stay at home parent
2	2	2	Other
*	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

18b. And what about before Hurricane Katrina?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
61	60	63	Employed (Net)
54	55	55	Employed full-time
7	5	8	Employed part-time
2	4	1	Unemployed and currently seeking employment
3	3	2	Unemployed and not seeking employment
4	6	4	Student
18	15	17	Retired
5	5	5	On disability and can't work
5	4	5	A homemaker or stay at home parent
2	2	2	Other
*	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

Q.18a/18b Employment Status Combination Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
53	50	56	Employed now and before the storm
1	4	1	Employed now but not before the storm
8	10	8	Employed before but not now
37	36	35	Not employed before or after ²⁸
*	*	1	Don't know/Refused

19a. Does your job today pay enough to cover your basic needs such as housing and food, or not?
Based on total who are employed today

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
75	70	78	Yes
23	29	21	No
*	*	--	Don't know
1	1	2	Refused
N=793	N=472	N=306	

²⁸ Throughout the survey topline, "not employed" includes those who are unemployed, students, retirees, disabled, homemakers/stay at home parents, and "other" responses.

- 19b. And what about your job before Hurricane Katrina?
Based on total who were employed before the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
81	84	79	Yes
18	15	19	No
1	*	1	Don't know
1	*	1	Refused
N=886	N=532	N=337	

Q.18a/19a Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
54	54	56	Employed today (Net)
41	38	44	Pays enough to cover the basics
13	16	12	Does not pay enough to cover basics
45	46	43	Not employed today
*	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

Q.18b/19b Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
61	60	63	Employed before the storm (Net)
49	51	50	Paid enough to cover the basics
11	9	12	Did not pay enough to cover basics
39	40	36	Not employed before the storm
*	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

- 20a. Does your job today offer you health insurance coverage, or not?
Based on total who are employed today

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
63	54	66	Yes
37	46	33	No
*	*	--	Don't know
1	*	1	Refused
N=793	N=472	N=306	

- 20b. And what about your job before the storm?
Based on total who were employed before the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
63	64	62	Yes
36	36	36	No
1	*	1	Don't know
*	*	1	Refused
N=886	N=532	N=337	

Q.18a/20a Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
54	54	56	Employed today (Net)
34	29	37	Offers health insurance
20	25	19	Does not offer health insurance
45	46	43	Not employed today
*	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

Q.18b/20b Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
61	60	63	Employed before the storm (Net)
38	38	40	Offered health insurance
22	22	23	Did not offer health insurance
39	40	36	Not employed before the storm
*	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

21a. What type of industry or occupation do you work in today?

Based on total who are employed today

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
95	97	94	Gave response
5	3	6	Refused
N=793	N=472	N=306	

21b. And what about before Hurricane Katrina?

Based on total who were employed before the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
95	98	94	Gave response
5	2	6	Refused
N=886	N=532	N=337	

22. Are you employed in the same job you had before the storm, or in a different job?

Based on total who were employed both before and after the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
75	66	78	Same job
25	34	21	Different job
*	*	*	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused
N=766	N=451	N=300	

Q.18/22 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
53	50	56	Employed today and before the storm (Net)
39	33	44	Employed at the same job
13	17	12	At a different job
47	50	44	Not employed today or before the storm/Don't know/Refused

23. Does your job today pay more, less, or about the same as before Hurricane Katrina?

Based on total who were employed both before and after the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
33	32	34	Pays more
10	17	8	Pays less
54	51	55	Pays about the same
1	*	1	Don't know
2	--	2	Refused
N=766	N=451	N=300	

Q.18/23 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
53	50	56	Employed today and before the storm (Net)
17	16	19	Job pays more today
5	9	4	Job pays less today
28	25	31	Job pays about the same
47	50	44	Not employed today or before the storm/Don't know/Refused

24. Are the benefits offered at your job today – such as health insurance – better, worse, or about the same as before the storm?

Based on total who were employed both before and after the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
12	11	12	Better
11	13	11	Worse
74	71	74	About the same
3	5	2	Don't know
1	*	1	Refused
N=766	N=451	N=300	

Q.18/24 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
53	50	56	Employed today and before the storm (Net)
6	6	7	Benefits are better
6	7	6	Benefits are worse
39	36	41	Benefits are about the same
47	50	44	Not employed today or before the storm/Don't know/Refused

READ: Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your health and health care...

- 25a. In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
23	21	25	Excellent
40	40	40	Very good
25	24	24	Good
10	12	8	Fair
3	2	4	Poor
*	*	--	Don't know
*	--	--	Refused

- 25b. And how about before Hurricane Katrina?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
26	27	27	Excellent
42	41	42	Very good
22	21	23	Good
8	10	6	Fair
2	2	3	Poor
--	--	--	Don't know
*	--	--	Refused

Q.25a/b Summary Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
12	14	10	Health got worse
86	84	88	Health stayed the same
2	2	2	Health got better
*	*	--	Don't know

26. Has a doctor or other health professional EVER told you that you have any of the following health conditions? (ROTATE)

a. Heart Disease

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	8	9	Yes
91	92	90	No
*	*	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

b. Hypertension or high blood pressure

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
24	27	23	Yes
75	72	76	No
*	1	--	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

c. Diabetes or high blood pressure

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
11	13	9	Yes
88	87	89	No
1	*	2	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

d. Asthma or other breathing problems

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	9	9	Yes
89	90	90	No
1	1	1	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

e. A physical disability

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
7	7	7	Yes
93	93	93	No
*	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

f. Cancer

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
3	5	2	Yes
97	95	98	No
*	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

g. Severe overweight or obesity

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
5	6	5	Yes
94	94	94	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

h. A serious mental illness such as depression

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
4	5	4	Yes
3	4	3	Depression
1	*	1	Anxiety disorder
*	*	*	Bi-polar disorder
*	*	*	Personality disorder
*	1	*	Other mental illness
95	95	94	No
*	*	1	Don't know
1	--	1	Refused

i. Any other chronic health condition

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
5	3	6	Yes
*	*	*	Allergies
*	1	*	Arthritis
*	*	*	Back condition
*	*	*	Blood condition
*	*	--	Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
*	--	1	COPD
*	*	*	Eye condition
*	*	*	Heart condition
*	*	*	Fibromyalgia
*	*	1	Kidney condition
*	*	1	Seizure disorder
*	--	*	Sleep apnea
*	--	*	Thyroid condition
2	1	2	Any other chronic condition
95	97	93	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	--	1	Refused

Q.26 "Yes" Summary

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
41	41	39	Any (NET)
8	8	9	a. Heart Disease
24	27	23	b. Hypertension or high blood pressure
11	13	9	c. Diabetes or high blood sugar
9	9	9	d. Asthma or other breathing problems
7	7	7	e. A physical disability
3	5	2	f. Cancer
5	6	5	g. Severe overweight or obesity
4	5	4	h. A serious mental illness such as depression
5	3	6	i. Any other chronic health condition
59	59	61	None of these

27. Do you have a disability, handicap or chronic disease like the ones I just asked about that keeps you from participating fully in work, housework, school or other activities?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	9	9	Yes
90	91	90	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

28. Are any of these conditions new or have any gotten worse since Hurricane Katrina, or not?
Based on those who have a disability, handicap or chronic disease

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
27	26	26	Yes
72	71	74	No
1	2	*	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused
N=629	N=372	N=245	

Q.26/27/28 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
41	42	40	Have a disability, handicap or chronic disease (NET)
11	11	10	Conditions new or have gotten worse since Katrina
30	30	30	Conditions not new or gotten worse since Katrina
56	57	56	Do not have a disability, handicap or chronic disease
3	1	4	Don't know/Refused

29a. Overall, how well would you say your health needs are being met today? Very well, somewhat well, not too well or not at all well?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
42	36	46	Very well
47	53	44	Somewhat well
7	9	6	Not too well
3	2	4	Not at all well
1	1	1	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

29b. And how about before Hurricane Katrina?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
58	55	59	Very well
37	41	36	Somewhat well
2	2	2	Not too well
2	1	2	Not at all well
1	*	1	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

Q.29a/b Summary Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
22	25	18	Meeting health needs got worse
75	71	78	Meeting health needs stayed the same
2	3	2	Meeting health needs got better
1	1	2	Don't know/Refused

30. Have you tried to get any medical care in the past 6 months, since about Mardi Gras, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
44	46	43	Yes
55	54	56	No
1	*	1	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

31a. What is your main source of health insurance coverage today, if any?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
40	37	42	Private insurance through an employer
10	11	10	Private insurance that I bought on my own
20	16	20	Medicare
7	8	7	Medicaid
1	2	1	The VA or other government program
20	26	18	None, uninsured
1	1	*	Don't know
1	--	2	Refused

31b. And before the storm?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
44	42	45	Private insurance through an employer
9	10	9	Private insurance that I bought on my own
19	15	19	Medicare
7	8	8	Medicaid
1	2	*	The VA or other government program
18	22	16	None, uninsured
1	*	1	Don't know
1	--	2	Refused

Q.31a/b Insurance Comparison Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
76	72	78	Insured now and before the storm
2	1	2	Insured now but not before the storm
4	5	4	Insured before but not now
17	21	14	Uninsured now and before the storm
1	1	2	Don't know/Refused

32a. Today, what kind of place, if any, do you usually go when you are sick or when you need advice about your health? Is it a...?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
24	31	22	A hospital emergency room
17	14	17	A clinic at a hospital
6	6	5	A neighborhood clinic or health center
1	*	*	A temporary or mobile clinic
46	43	48	A private doctor's office
*	*	*	Clinic (unspecified) (Vol.)
*	*	*	Hospital (unspecified) (Vol.)
*	*	*	Some other place
3	3	3	No usual place of care
4	2	4	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

32b. And what about before Hurricane Katrina? Was it a...?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
21	26	20	A hospital emergency room
16	13	17	A clinic at a hospital
5	6	5	A neighborhood clinic or health center
*	*	*	A temporary or mobile clinic
51	50	52	A private doctor's office
*	*	*	Clinic (unspecified) (Vol.)
*	1	*	Hospital (unspecified) (Vol.)
*	*	--	Some other place
2	3	3	No usual place of care
2	1	2	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

33. Was this at or part of Charity Hospital, or not?

Based on those who before the storm would go to the hospital emergency room, a clinic at a hospital, neighborhood clinic or health center, or a temporary or mobile clinic for health needs

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
21	36	14	Yes, Charity
75	62	81	No
4	2	5	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused
N=662	N=414	N=232	

Q.32b/33 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
43	45	42	Went to emergency room, clinic, hospital, health center before the storm (Net)
9	16	6	Part of Charity Hospital
32	28	34	Was not part of Charity Hospital
52	51	53	Went to a private doctor's office or some other place before the storm
2	3	3	Did not have a usual place of care before the storm
2	1	2	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

- 34a. In general, is there a particular doctor or nurse you see at the place you usually go for health care or advice, or not?
Based on those who have a place today or had a place before the storm where they usually go for care when they are sick or need advice about their health

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
59	48	65	Yes
40	50	33	No
1	1	1	Don't know
1	1	1	Refused
N=1467	N=883	N=552	

- 34b. And what about before Hurricane Katrina?
Based on those who have a place today or had a place before the storm where they usually go for care when they are sick or need advice about their health

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
66	61	68	Yes
33	38	31	No
*	1	*	Don't know
1	1	1	Refused
N=1467	N=883	N=552	

Q.32/34a "Today" Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
96	98	95	Usual place of care before the storm or today (Net)
57	47	62	Have a particular doctor or nurse today
38	49	32	Do not have a particular doctor or nurse today
2	1	2	Do not have a usual place of care before the storm or today
2	1	2	Don't know/Refused

Q.32/34b "Before the storm" Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
96	98	95	Usual place of care before the storm or today (Net)
63	59	65	Had a particular doctor or nurse before the storm
31	37	29	Did not have a particular doctor or nurse before the storm
2	1	2	Do not have a usual place of care before the storm or today
2	1	2	Don't know/Refused

35. Do you see the same doctor or nurse you saw before Hurricane Katrina, or do you see a different person?
Based on those who have a particular doctor or nurse that they usually go to for health advice today and before the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
70	71	68	Same person
29	27	31	Different person
1	2	1	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused
N=772	N=417	N=338	

Q.34/35 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
96	98	95	Usual place of care before the storm or today (Net)
55	47	59	Have a doctor or nurse that they see today and before the storm (Subnet)
38	33	41	Same Person
16	13	18	Different person
1	1	1	Don't know
			Do not have a usual doctor or nurse that they saw before or after the storm/
41	51	36	Don't know/Refused
2	1	2	Do not have a usual place of care before the storm or today
2	1	2	Don't know/Refused

36a. Today, how easy or difficult is it for you to get to the place where you would go for medical care? Is it very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult or very difficult?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
55	48	58	Very easy
28	32	27	Somewhat easy
9	11	7	Somewhat difficult
3	4	3	Very difficult
4	4	5	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

36b. And what about before Hurricane Katrina?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
68	63	70	Very easy
24	29	21	Somewhat easy
4	4	4	Somewhat difficult
2	2	1	Very difficult
3	2	3	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused

Q.36a/b Summary Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
18	21	16	Traveling for medical care got worse
75	72	77	Traveling for medical care stayed the same
2	2	2	Traveling for medical care got better
4	4	5	Don't know/Refused

37a. Today, which hospital would you go to if you or your family needed hospital care?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
24	6	34	East Jefferson General Hospital
22	25	21	Ochsner Clinic Foundation
14	10	15	West Jefferson Medical Center
11	23	4	Touro Infirmary
4	8	2	Tulane University Hospital and Clinic
4	5	4	Meadowcrest Hospital
4	*	7	Kenner Regional Medical Center
2	4	*	Elmwood Hospital (now Charity's trauma center)
2	1	2	Lakeside Hospital
1	1	1	Charity Hospital (MCLNO)
1	*	*	Chalmette Medical Center
*	1	*	Children's Hospital
*	1	*	Veterans Affairs Medical Center
*	*	*	Omega Hospital
*	*	*	Memorial Medical Center (formerly Baptist Hospital)
*	*	--	Plaquemines Medical Center
*	--	--	Methodist Hospital
1	2	*	Some other place
*	*	--	None
10	12	8	Don't know
1	1	2	Refused

37b. And what about before Hurricane Katrina?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
20	4	29	East Jefferson General Hospital
18	18	19	Ocshner Clinic Foundation
12	8	14	West Jefferson Medical Center
8	14	6	Charity Hospital (MCLNO)
7	15	2	Touro Infirmary
5	9	4	Memorial Medical Center (formerly Baptist Hospital)
4	4	5	Meadowcrest Hospital
4	*	6	Kenner Regional Medical Center
3	4	2	Methodist Hospital
2	6	1	Tulane University Hospital and Clinic
2	*	*	Chalmette Medical Center
1	3	1	University Hospital (MCLNO)
1	3	*	Lindy Boggs Medical Center (formerly Mercy Hospital)
1	1	1	Lakeside Hospital
1	1	*	Veterans Affairs Medical Center
*	1	*	Elmwood Hospital (now Charity's trauma center)
*	*	*	Children's Hospital
*	*	*	Omega Hospital
1	3	1	Some other place
7	4	7	Don't know
1	1	2	Refused

READ: In the next set of questions, I would like to ask you about the past 6 months, that is, roughly since Mardi Gras.

38. How many times, if any, have you (INSERT) in the past 6 months?

a. Received care in a hospital emergency room

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
75	72	76	None
19	22	17	1
3	4	2	2
3	2	4	3+
*	*	--	Other
*	--	*	Refused

b. Been admitted overnight to a hospital

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
82	79	82	None
15	19	14	1
2	1	2	2
1	1	1	3+
*	--	*	Refused

c. Visited a doctor's office or clinic for your own health – please do not include mental health care, dental visits or telephone calls

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
50	48	49	None
24	25	25	1
10	9	11	2
15	18	14	3+
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

d. Received mental health services from a doctor, mental health counselor, or therapist

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
85	81	86	None
13	17	12	1
1	1	1	2
*	1	*	3+
*	*	--	Other
*	--	*	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

Q.38 Summary Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
54	56	54	Any (NET)
25	27	24	Received care in a hospital emergency room
18	21	18	Been admitted overnight to a hospital
50	52	51	Visited a doctor's office or clinic for your own health
14	19	13	Received mental health services from a doctor, mental health counselor, or therapist
45	43	45	None of the above
*	*	*	Don't know/Refused

39. Do you currently take any prescription drugs on a daily basis, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
43	40	42	Yes
57	60	58	No
--	--	--	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

40. How many different prescription drugs do you take?
Based on those who take prescription medicine on a daily basis

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
70	68	70	1-3 (Net)
32	30	29	1
25	25	28	2
13	13	13	3
27	29	26	4+ (Net)
11	10	12	4
16	19	14	5+
*	*	*	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=632	N=364	N=250	

Q.39/40 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
43	40	42	Take prescription medicines on a daily basis (Net)
31	37	29	1-3 drugs (Subnet)
14	12	12	1 drug
11	10	12	2 drugs
6	5	5	3 drugs
12	12	11	4 or more drugs (Subnet)
5	4	5	4 drugs
7	8	6	5 or more drugs
*	*	*	Don't know
1	1	1	Refused
57	60	58	Do not take prescription medicines on a daily basis
*	*	*	Refused

41. In the past 6 months, have you taken a prescription medicine for problems with your emotions, nerves, or mental health, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	8	8	Yes
92	91	92	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

42. Is this a new prescription since Hurricane Katrina, or did you take this medicine before the storm?
Based on those who have taken a prescription medicine for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health in the past 6 months
Note: For individual parishes, sample size insufficient to report separately.

<u>Total</u>	
46	New prescription
54	Took prescription previously
--	Don't know/Refused
N=121	

Q.41/42 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	8	8	Taken RX in past 6 mos. for emotions, nerves, or mental health (Net)
4	4	3	New prescription since Katrina
4	4	4	Not a new prescription
92	91	92	Does not take RX for emotions, nerves, or mental health
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

43. In the past 6 months, have you received any preventive health services, such as a yearly check-up, or routine test?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
38	45	36	Yes
61	55	63	No
*	1	--	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

44. In the past 6 months – since about Mardi Gras – did you (INSERT)

a. NOT get, or postpone getting medical care when you needed it, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	9	6	Yes
92	90	93	No
*	*	1	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

b. NOT fill a prescription, skip doses, or take less than the prescribed dose of a medication, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
6	6	6	Yes
93	94	94	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

Q.44a/b Summary Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
11	12	10	Either (Net)
8	9	6	NOT get, or postpone getting medical care when you needed it
6	6	6	NOT fill a prescription, skip doses, or take less than the prescribed dose of a medication
88	88	89	None of these
1	*	1	Don't know/Refused

- 44a. Thinking about the times in the past 6 months when you did NOT get needed care, or didn't fill a prescription... Did not getting or postponing care (INSERT ITEM) in the past 6 months? (ROTATE ITEMS)
Based on those who did not get, or postponed getting medical care when they needed it or did not fill a prescription, skipped a dose or took less than their prescribed dose in the past 6 months
Note: For individual parishes, sample size insufficient to report separately.

a. Cause your condition to get worse

<u>Total</u>	
34	Yes, caused
59	Did not cause
6	Don't know
1	Refused
N=146	

b. Cause a significant loss of time at work, school, or other important life activities

<u>Total</u>	
20	Yes, caused
74	Did not cause
5	Don't know
1	Refused
N=146	

c. Seriously increase your level of stress

<u>Total</u>	
50	Yes, caused
43	Did not cause
6	Don't know
1	Refused
N=146	

Q.44/44a Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
11	12	10	Did not get or postponed medical care or did not fill RX, skipped a dose or took less than their prescribed dose in the past 6 months (Net)
4	5	4	Caused condition to get worse
2	2	2	Caused a significant loss of time at work, school, or other important life activities
6	6	5	Seriously increased your level of stress
88	88	89	Did not skip/postpone care or RX
1	*	1	Don't know/Refused

45. I'm going to ask about some reasons why you may not have received needed health care or postponed getting it. Thinking about the times you did NOT get, or you had to postpone getting some type of health care... Was (INSERT ITEM) a reason you did not get or postponed getting healthcare?
Based on those who did not get, or postponed getting medical care when they needed it or did not fill a prescription, skipped a dose or took less than their prescribed dose in the past 6 months
Note: For individual parishes, sample size insufficient to report separately.

a. Not being able to afford it

<u>Total</u>	
35	Yes, reason
65	No, not a reason
--	Don't know
--	Refused
N=146	

b. Not having a doctor, pharmacy or clinic to go to

<u>Total</u>	
25	Yes, reason
75	No, not a reason
--	Don't know
*	Refused
N=146	

c. Not being able to get in to see a doctor

<u>Total</u>	
31	Yes, reason
69	No, not a reason
--	Don't know
--	Refused
N=146	

d. Not having transportation

<u>Total</u>	
18	Yes, reason
82	No, not a reason
--	Don't know
--	Refused
N=146	

e. Not being able to miss work

<u>Total</u>	
15	Yes, reason
85	No, not a reason
--	Don't know
--	Refused
N=146	

f. Being too busy taking care of other things

<u>Total</u>	
38	Yes, reason
62	No, not a reason
--	Don't know
--	Refused
N=146	

g. A language or communication problem

<u>Total</u>	
3	Yes, reason
96	No, not a reason
1	Don't know
--	Refused
N=146	

Q.44/45 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
11	12	10	Did not get or postponed medical care or did not fill a RX, skipped a dose or took less than their prescribed dose in the past 6 months (Net)
4	5	3	Not able to afford it was a reason
3	4	2	Not having a doctor, pharmacy or clinic to go to was a reason
3	4	3	Not being able to get in to see a doctor was a reason
2	1	2	Not having transportation was a reason
2	2	1	Not being able to work was a reason
4	4	3	Being too busy taking care of other things was a reason
*	*	*	A language or communication problem was a reason
88	88	89	Did not skip/postpone care or Rx
1	*	1	Don't know/Refused

46a. In general, would you say your mental health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
31	24	34	Excellent
40	45	38	Very good
21	20	21	Good
7	9	6	Fair
1	1	2	Poor
*	*	*	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

46b. And how about before Hurricane Katrina?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
34	30	36	Excellent
45	51	41	Very good
17	16	18	Good
3	2	3	Fair
1	1	1	Poor
*	*	--	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

Q.46a/b Summary Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
15	21	12	Mental health got worse
83	76	86	Mental health stayed the same
2	3	2	Mental health got better
*	*	*	Don't know

47. Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems... How often have you been bothered by (INSERT ITEM) over the last two weeks?

a. Little interest or pleasure in doing things

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
12	16	11	Several days
2	2	2	More than half the days
2	2	2	Nearly every day
83	80	84	Not at all
1	1	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

b. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
15	19	13	Several days
2	3	2	More than half the days
3	4	3	Nearly every day
79	74	82	Not at all
1	*	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

c. Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
13	17	11	Several days
6	5	6	More than half the days
6	6	5	Nearly every day
75	71	77	Not at all
1	*	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

d. Poor appetite or overeating

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
11	10	11	Several days
3	2	3	More than half the days
3	4	3	Nearly every day
83	84	83	Not at all
1	*	1	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

e. Feeling bad about yourself – or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
6	11	5	Several days
2	1	2	More than half the days
2	2	2	Nearly every day
86	85	91	Not at all
1	*	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

Q.47a/b Depression Summary²⁹

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
93	93	94	Score 0-2 / Normal (NET)
74	71	77	0
10	9	10	1
9	13	7	2
6	6	5	Score 3-6 / Depressed (NET)
3	3	2	3
1	1	2	4
*	1	*	5
1	1	1	6
1	1	1	Undetermined

²⁹ This summary measure was created using Questions 47a and 47b; score was 1 point for each response of "several days," 2 points for each response of "half the days," and 3 points for each response of "nearly every day." Reference: "The Patient Health Questionnaire-2: Validity of a Two-Item Depression Screener", by Kroenke, et al., in *Medical Care*, Vol. 41, 2003.

48. Disasters have different effects on different people. Some people become BETTER able to cope with future stresses, while other people become LESS able to cope with future stresses. Which of these effects do you think your experiences with Hurricane Katrina will have on you over time – will you be better able to cope with future stresses, or less able?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
76	75	75	Better able to cope
14	15	13	Less able to cope
11	10	11	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

49. In your life, have you EVER had any experience that was so frightening, horrible, or upsetting that in the past month, you (INSERT ITEM)?

- a. Have had nightmares about it or thoughts about it when you did not want to

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	10	7	Yes
90	89	91	No
1	1	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

- b. Tried hard not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	10	8	Yes
90	88	91	No
1	2	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

- c. Were constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
7	10	5	Yes
91	88	93	No
2	2	2	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

- d. Felt numb or detached from others, activities, or your surroundings

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	9	7	Yes
90	89	91	No
2	2	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

Q.49a-d Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Summary³⁰

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
92	90	94	Score 0-2 / Normal (NET)
81	77	84	0
7	8	6	1
4	5	4	2
5	5	4	Score 3-4 / PTSD (NET)
2	3	2	3
2	3	2	4
3	4	3	Undetermined

³⁰ This summary measure was created using Questions 49a through 49d; score was 1 point for each "yes" response. Reference: "The Primary Care PTSD screen (PC-PTSD): Development and Operating Characteristics", by Prins, et al., in *Primary Care Psychiatry*, Vol. 9, 2003.

50. Have you had a harder time controlling your temper, or felt you had a "shorter fuse" since Hurricane Katrina, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
17	23	13	Yes
82	75	86	No
1	1	1	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

51. Have your experiences with Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath caused you to increase your alcohol use in the past 6 months, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	11	8	Yes
91	87	92	No
1	1	1	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

52. Have your experiences with Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath caused stress in your marriage or other serious relationship, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
14	22	11	Yes
78	70	81	No
7	8	7	Not married, no serious relationship (Vol.)
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

53. Has your marriage or serious relationship ended as a result of this stress?
Based on those whose experiences with Hurricane Katrina have caused stress in their marriage or other serious relationship
Note: For Jefferson Parish, sample size insufficient to report separately.

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	
21	22	Yes
79	78	No
*	--	Don't know
*	--	Refused
N=234	N=167	

Q.52/53 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
14	22	11	Stress in marriage or relationship from Katrina
3	5	2	Marriage/relationship ended
11	17	9	Marriage/relationship did not end
78	70	81	No stress in marriage or relationship from Katrina
7	8	7	Not married, no serious relationship (Vol.)
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

54. Have you or your spouse/partner become so angry that one of you lost control and either yelled, broke things or tried to hurt each other as a result of this stress, or not?

Based on those whose experiences with Hurricane Katrina have caused stress in their marriage or other serious relationship
Note: For Jefferson Parish, sample size insufficient to report separately.

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	
40	43	Yes
57	54	No
1	1	Don't know
2	1	Refused
N=234	N=167	

Q.52/54 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
14	22	11	Stress in marriage or relationship from Katrina (Net)
6	10	4	Lost control/yelled/broke things/tryed to hurt each other
8	12	6	Did not lose control/yell/break things/try to hurt each other
78	70	81	No stress in marriage or relationship from Katrina
7	8	7	Not married, no serious relationship
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

READ: I'm going to ask you the next set of questions about the other adults who live in your household.

From Screener:

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
84	80	85	Other adults in the household
16	20	15	No other adults in the household

55. Is any other adult member of your household currently uninsured – i.e. not covered by health insurance or a health plan?
Based on those with more than one adult living in the household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
21	26	21	Yes, other adult(s) are uninsured
68	66	68	No, all are insured
6	5	7	Don't know
4	4	5	Refused
N=1026	N=597	N=400	

Q.31a/55 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
29	38	25	Respondent or other adult in household is uninsured
65	60	66	All adults in household are insured
6	3	9	Don't know/Refused

56. In the past 6 months, did any other adult in your household NOT get, or postpone getting health care – such as medical care or prescription drugs – when he or she needed it, or not?
Based on those with more than one adult living in the household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
10	10	9	Yes, other adult(s) did not get care
79	77	80	No, all got care
8	9	6	Don't know
4	4	5	Refused
N=1026	N=597	N=400	

Q.44a/44b/56 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
17	17	17	Respondent or other adult in household skipped/postponed care or RX
74	74	74	No adults in household skipped/postponed care or RX
9	9	9	Don't know/Refused

57. Has any other adult in your household EVER been diagnosed by a doctor or other health professional with an ongoing or serious health problem like heart disease, diabetes or other condition?
Based on those with more than one adult living in the household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
18	23	16	Yes
74	69	75	No
4	4	4	Don't know
4	4	5	Refused
N=1026	N=597	N=400	

58. Does any other adult in your household have a disability, handicap or chronic disease that keeps him or her from participating fully in work, housework, school or other activities?
Based on those with more than one adult living in the household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	10	9	Yes
85	83	85	No
2	3	2	Don't know
4	4	5	Refused
N=1026	N=597	N=400	

59. Are any of these conditions new or have any gotten worse since Hurricane Katrina, or not?
Based on those who have an adult in their household that has EVER been diagnosed with an ongoing or serious health problem, disability, handicap or chronic disease
Note: For Jefferson Parish, sample size insufficient to report separately.

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	
19	27	Yes
77	64	No
4	8	Don't know
1	--	Refused
N=206	N=122	

Q.26/27/28/57/58/59 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
52	52	51	Respondent or other adult in household has a disability, handicap, or chronic disease (Net)
13	15	12	Conditions are new or have gotten worse since Katrina
36	34	36	Conditions are not new or worse since Katrina/DK/Ref
44	46	44	No adults in the HH have a disability, handicap or chronic disease
6	5	8	Don't know/Refused

READ: I'm going to ask you the next set of questions about the children under the age of 19 who live in your household.

From Screener:

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
35	34	36	Children under the age of 19 in the household
65	66	63	No children under the age of 19 in the household

60. Overall, how well would you say the health needs of the children in your household are being met? Very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not at all well?
Based on those with children under the age of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
74	67	76	Very well
16	24	13	Somewhat well
4	4	4	Not too well
2	1	2	Not at all well
1	1	1	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

61. Did any child under the age 19 in your household have health insurance through Medicaid or LaCHIP before Hurricane Katrina?
Based on those with children under the age of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
44	50	43	Yes
50	45	51	No
2	3	2	Don't know
3	3	4	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

62. Does any child under the age of 19 in your household currently have health insurance through Medicaid or LaCHIP?
Based on those with children under the age of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
43	46	43	Yes
52	49	51	No
2	3	2	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

63. Is any child in your household currently uninsured – i.e. not covered by health insurance or a health plan?
Based on those with children under the age of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	11	7	Yes, uninsured
87	85	87	No, all are insured
2	1	2	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

Q.31/55/63 Uninsured Household Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
30	38	26	Respondent or another adult or child in HH is uninsured
64	59	65	Everyone in the household is insured
7	3	9	Don't know/Refused

64. Has any child in your household been to a doctor for a check-up, immunization, or other routine health care in the past 6 months, or not?
Based on those with children under the age of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
64	68	65	Yes
30	27	29	No
3	2	3	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

65. In the past 6 months, did any child in your household NOT get or postpone getting health care – such as medical care, prescription drugs, or immunizations – when he or she needed it, or not?
Based on those with children under the age of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	17	6	Yes
84	78	86	No
4	2	4	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

Q.44a/44b/56/65 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
20	22	18	Respondent or another adult or child in the HH skipped/postponed care
70	69	71	No one in HH skipped or postponed care
10	9	11	Don't know/Refused

66. Has any child in your household EVER been diagnosed by a doctor or other health professional with any of the following health conditions: (ROTATE ITEMS)

Based on those with children under the age of 19 living in their household

a. Diabetes or high blood sugar

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
1	1	*	Yes
96	94	96	No
*	1	--	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

b. Asthma or other breathing problems

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	15	8	Yes
87	81	88	No
1	1	1	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

c. A physical disability

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
2	--	3	Yes
95	97	94	No
*	1	--	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

d. A serious emotional or behavior problem

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
5	7	4	Yes
91	90	91	No
1	1	1	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

e. Severe overweight or obesity

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
1	1	1	Yes
96	95	96	No
*	1	--	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

f. Any other chronic health condition

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
4	1	5	Yes
92	95	91	No
*	1	--	Don't know
3	3	4	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

Q.66 Summary

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
16	20	16	Any (Net)
1	1	*	Diabetes or high blood sugar
9	15	8	Asthma or other breathing problems
2	--	3	A physical disability
5	7	4	A serious emotional or behavior problem
1	1	1	Severe overweight or obesity
4	1	5	Any other chronic health condition
84	80	84	None of these
N=494	N=293	N=191	

67. Does any child in your household have a disability, handicap or chronic disease like the ones I just asked about that keeps him or her from participating fully in school or other activities?
Based on those with children under the age of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
3	3	3	Yes
93	93	93	No
1	1	*	Don't know
3	3	4	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

Q.26/27/57/58/66/67 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
52	52	51	Someone in the HH has a chronic health condition (Net)
41	42	40	Respondent has a chronic health condition
17	19	16	Another adult has a chronic health condition
6	7	6	A child has a chronic health condition
41	42	41	No one in the household has a chronic health condition
7	6	8	Don't know/Refused

68. Are any of these conditions new or have any gotten worse since Hurricane Katrina, or not?
Asked of those who have a child under the age of 19 living in their household that has EVER been diagnosed with an ongoing or serious health problem, disability, handicap, or chronic disease

Q.66/67/68 Combination Table
Based on those with children under the ages of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
17	21	16	A child has a disability, handicap, or chronic disease (Net)
4	7	3	Conditions have gotten worse since Katrina
12	13	13	Conditions have not gotten worse since Katrina
83	79	84	No children in the HH have a disability, handicap or chronic disease/Don't know/Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

69. Are you the parent or guardian of any child in your household?
Based on those with children under the ages of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
69	74	66	Yes
27	23	31	No
*	*	--	Don't know
3	3	3	Refused
N=494	N=293	N=191	

70. Please think about your child with the most recent birthday. For each item, please say if this is not true, somewhat true or certainly true for this child's behavior over the last six months. (ROTATE ITEMS)
Based on those who are the parent or guardian of any children under the age of 19 living in their household

a. Often complains of headaches, stomach-aches or sickness

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
89	91	88	Not true
7	6	8	Somewhat true
3	2	4	Certainly true
1	1	*	Don't know
1	--	--	Refused
N=367	N=220	N=138	

Q.70 continued...

b. Many worries, often seems worried

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
82	88	81	Not true
12	8	14	Somewhat true
4	1	4	Certainly true
1	3	*	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused
N=367	N=220	N=138	

c. Often unhappy, downhearted or tearful

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
88	89	87	Not true
8	8	9	Somewhat true
3	1	3	Certainly true
1	2	*	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused
N=367	N=220	N=138	

d. Nervous or clingy in new situations, easily loses confidence

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
84	87	85	Not true
11	10	12	Somewhat true
3	1	3	Certainly true
1	1	*	Don't know
1	1	--	Refused
N=367	N=220	N=138	

e. Many fears, easily scared

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
86	90	85	Not true
7	6	7	Somewhat true
6	1	8	Certainly true
1	3	*	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused
N=367	N=220	N=138	

Q.70a-e Child's Emotional Symptoms Summary³¹

Based on those who are the parent or guardian of any children under the ages of 19 living in their household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
88	93	87	Score 0-3 / Normal (NET)
73	74	72	0
8	8	8	1
5	9	4	2
2	1	3	3
4	2	6	Score 4 / Borderline
6	1	7	Score 5-10 / Abnormal (NET)
2	*	2	5
2	--	2	6
*	*	--	7
1	--	1	8
*	--	*	9
1	1	2	10
2	4	*	Undetermined
N=367	N=220	N=138	

³¹ This summary measure was created using Questions 70a through 70e; score was 1 point for each response of "somewhat true" and 2 points for each response of "certainly true." Reference: "Psychometric Properties of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire," by Robert Goodman, in *J. American Academy of Child Adolescent Psychiatry*, 40:11, Nov. 2001.

READ: Next, I'd like to ask you some questions about your household in general...

71. In the past 6 months, did you or another family member in your household have problems paying for medical bills, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	9	8	Yes
89	88	89	No
2	3	2	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

72. How much of a financial impact have these medical bills had on your household – a major impact, minor impact or no impact at all?

Based on those who had problems paying for medical bills in the past 6 months

Note: For individual parishes, sample size insufficient to report separately.

<u>Total</u>	
49	Major impact
32	Minor impact
17	No impact
2	Don't know
--	Refused
N=118	

Q.71/72 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
8	9	8	Had problems paying for medical bills (Net)
4	5	4	Major impact
3	3	2	Minor impact
1	1	2	No impact at all
89	88	89	Did not have a problem paying medical bills
2	3	2	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

73. Did you have flood insurance to cover any of your losses from Hurricane Katrina, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
52	44	56	Yes
46	55	42	No
1	1	2	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

74. Did you have homeowners' or renters' insurance to cover any of your losses from Hurricane Katrina, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
64	57	67	Yes
34	42	30	No
2	1	2	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

75. Do you believe you have been denied payment or had payment unreasonably delayed for a Katrina-related insurance claim, or not?

Based on those who had flood insurance or home owners' or renters' insurance to cover any losses from Hurricane Katrina

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
20	22	19	Yes
78	76	79	No
2	*	2	Haven't filed a claim (Vol.)
*	1	--	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused
N=926	N=514	N=385	

76. How much of an impact has this insurance claim problem had on your household – a major impact, minor impact or no impact at all?

Based on those who believe they have been denied payment or delayed payment for a Katrina-related insurance claim

Note: For individual parishes, sample size insufficient to report separately.

<u>Total</u>	
67	Major impact
28	Minor impact
5	No impact
--	Don't know
--	Refused
N=167	

Q.73/74/75/76 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
65	59	67	Had flood or home/renters' insurance (Net)
13	13	13	Were denied/delayed payment for Katrina claim
9	8	9	Major impact
4	4	3	Minor impact
1	1	1	No impact
50	45	53	Have not been denied/delayed payment for Katrina claim
1	*	1	Haven't filed a claim
35	41	33	Did not have flood or home/renters' insurance/Don't know/Refused

77. Have your monthly housing costs increased a lot, increased a little, decreased a little or decreased a lot since Hurricane Katrina – or are your monthly housing costs about the same as before?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
33	50	26	Increased a lot
39	32	42	Increased a little
22	15	25	About the same
3	1	2	Decreased a little
1	1	*	Decreased a lot
3	1	4	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

78. INTERVIEWER, IS RESPONDENT LIVING IN OBVIOUS TEMPORARY HOUSING SUCH AS A TENT OR HOTEL?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
3	3	1	Yes
97	97	99	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

79. Which of the following best describes your situation?

Based on those who are not living in obvious temporary housing

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
66	56	69	I own this residence
27	37	24	I rent this residence
6	6	7	I'm staying with my family or friends
*	*	*	FEMA trailer on family owned property
*	*	--	Living in rent free accommodation
*	*	--	Other
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	1	Refused
N=1465	N=881	N=559	

Q.78/79 Living Situation Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
97	97	99	Not living in obvious temporary housing (NET)
64	54	68	Own residence
26	36	23	Rent residence
6	6	7	Staying with family or friends
*	*	*	FEMA trailer on family owned property
*	*	--	Living in a rent free accommodation
*	*	--	Other
3	3	1	Living in obvious temporary housing
*	*	*	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused

80. Did you own or rent the place you lived before the storm?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
72	61	75	Own
27	37	24	Rent
1	2	1	Don't know
1	1	1	Refused

81. Which of the following best describes your housing situation since the storm?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
28	19	32	I'm living at the same address I lived before the storm and haven't lived anywhere else since the storm
52	55	50	I'm living at the same address I lived before the storm, but I moved out temporarily
11	11	12	I'm living at a different address than before the storm, and I plan to stay here
5	11	2	I'm living at a different address than before the storm, but I plan to move
4	4	4	I'm living at a different address than before the storm, and I'm not sure if I will stay here or move
*	1	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

82. How long have you lived at this address?

Based on those who are living at same address as before the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
3	5	3	Less than 1 year
5	5	4	1 to less than 2 years
7	6	7	2 to less than 3 years
4	5	4	3 to less than 4 years
6	5	6	4 to less than 5 years
6	7	5	5 to less than 6 years
11	14	11	6 to less than 10 years
5	5	4	10 to less than 11 years
9	9	9	11 to less than 15 years
8	8	8	15 to less than 20 years
16	13	18	20 to less than 30 years
11	11	10	30 to less than 40 years
9	7	9	40 years or more
*	--	*	Don't know
1	1	1	Refused
N=1214	N=690	N=492	

Q.81/82 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
80	74	81	Lived at same address whole time/only moved temporarily (Net)
3	4	2	Less than 1 year
4	4	3	1 to less than 2 years
5	5	5	2 to less than 3 years
3	4	4	3 to less than 4 years
5	4	5	4 to less than 5 years
4	5	4	5 to less than 6 years
9	10	9	6 to less than 10 years
4	4	3	10 to less than 11 years
7	7	8	11 to less than 15 years
6	6	7	15 to less than 20 years
13	10	14	20 to less than 30 years
9	8	8	30 to less than 40 years
7	5	7	40 years or more
20	25	18	Living at a different address
*	1	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

83. What month did you come to the New Orleans area after Hurricane Katrina?
Based on those who lived somewhere else after the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
7	3	10	September 2006
3	3	2	August 2006
3	2	2	July 2006
2	3	1	June 2006
3	4	3	May 2006
2	3	1	April 2006
3	3	3	March 2006
3	3	2	February 2006
5	11	2	January 2006
4	9	2	December 2005
10	14	9	November 2005
25	26	25	October 2005
26	11	35	September 2005
1	1	1	August 2005
2	3	3	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

N=1075 N=696 N=357

Q.81/83 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
71	80	68	Lived somewhere else (Net)
11	10	10	Came to NO in June-September, 2006
11	20	7	Came to NO in January-May, 2006
48	49	49	Came to NO August-December, 2005
28	19	32	Did not live somewhere else
*	1	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

84. Where were you living before the storm?
Based on those who are living in a different place from where they lived before the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
32	55	18	New Orleans Parish (NET)
4	7	2	Uptown
3	6	2	Lakeview
3	4	2	Garden District
3	3	4	New Orleans East
2	5	--	Lower 9 th Ward
2	4	*	Algiers
2	4	1	Gentilly
2	4	--	Mid City
2	--	3	Harvey
1	3	--	Gert Town
1	2	--	Broadmoor
1	2	--	French Quarter
1	1	--	6 th Ward
*	1	--	Marigny
*	*	--	Gretna
6	9	3	New Orleans Parish other
25	14	32	Jefferson Parish
6	3	7	St. Bernard Parish
1	2	--	Plaquemines Parish
22	14	28	Some other State (Net)
5	2	7	Texas
4	--	7	Puerto Rico
1	3	--	New York
1	1	1	Ohio
1	1	--	Georgia
1	*	2	Mississippi
1	*	2	Tennessee
*	1	--	Kentucky
*	*	*	Alaska
*	*	*	California
*	*	--	Florida
6	5	8	Some other state
4	3	3	Somewhere else in Louisiana
1	2	*	Don't know
10	8	12	Refused
N=279	N=202	N=75	

Q.81/84 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
92	93	92	Lived in New Orleans before storm (Net)
80	74	81	In the same location
28	19	32	Never left
52	55	50	Move temporarily
12	19	10	Moved locations within New Orleans area since the storm
5	4	6	Came to New Orleans since the storm
1	1	1	From elsewhere in LA
4	3	5	From out of state
3	3	3	Don't know/Refused

85. What was your zip code before the storm?
Based on those who are living in a different place from where they lived before the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
83	85	80	Reported zip code
--	--	--	Don't know
17	15	20	Refused
N=279	N=202	N=75	

86. Why did you come here?
Asked of those who were living somewhere else in Louisiana or another state before the storm

Q.81/84/86 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
5	4	6	Came to New Orleans since the storm (Net)
2	2	3	For work
1	1	1	To be with family
*	1	--	For school
*	*	--	To volunteer
*	1	*	Other
*	*	*	Don't know
*	--	*	Refused
92	93	92	Lived in New Orleans before storm
3	3	3	Don't know/Refused

87. How long did you live in the place where you were living before Hurricane Katrina?
Based on those who are living in a different place from where they lived before the storm

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
9	7	9	Less than 1 year
8	12	5	1 to less than 2 years
7	5	8	2 to less than 3 years
6	8	5	3 to less than 4 years
8	6	10	4 to less than 5 years
8	10	6	5 to less than 6 years
13	15	13	6 to less than 10 years
9	7	12	10 to less than 15 years
4	7	2	15 to less than 20 years
5	6	5	20 to less than 25 years
6	3	9	25 to less than 30 years
8	3	10	30 year or more
1	1	1	Don't know
6	8	5	Refused
N=279	N=202	N=75	

88. Do you feel at home in this new neighborhood, or not?
Based on those who are living in a different place from where they lived before the storm
Note: For Jefferson Parish, sample size insufficient to report separately.

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	
68	75	Yes
25	21	No
7	3	Don't know
*	*	Refused
N=279	N=202	

89. Where do you plan to live permanently?
Asked of those who are living in a different place and plan to move

Q.81/89 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
5	11	2	Living at a different address than before the storm and plan to move (Net)
1	3	1	The home I was living in before the storm
*	1	*	Another home in old neighborhood
1	2	--	Different part of town
*	*	*	Different city in Louisiana
*	1	*	Different state
2	4	*	Don't know
95	89	98	Not living and different place/Plan to stay at current residence/Don't know/Refused

90. Are you CURRENTLY planning to move or seriously considering moving away from the greater New Orleans area, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
11	12	11	Yes
86	85	86	No
3	3	3	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

91. Before the storm, did you have relatives or friends who lived in the same geographic area as you that you could rely on for help or support?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
67	72	65	Yes
32	28	34	No
1	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

92. Thinking of these people, would you say all of them are still nearby, most of them are nearby, some are nearby or none of them are here?

Asked of those who had relatives or friends who lived in the same geographic area as them that they could rely on for help or support

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
27	19	30	All
33	28	37	Most
33	43	27	Some
6	9	5	None
1	1	1	Don't know
--	--	--	Refused
N=1010	N=636	N=353	

Q.91/92 Combination Table Based on Total

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
67	72	65	Had friends who lived in the same area that they could rely on for help/ support (Net)
18	14	20	All are still nearby
22	20	24	Most are still nearby
22	31	18	Some are still nearby
4	7	3	None are nearby
32	28	34	Did not have friends who lived in the same area that they could rely on
1	--	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

93. How important have each of the following been to your coping since Hurricane Katrina? Very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important?

a. Your friends and family

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
89	90	89	Very
8	6	8	Somewhat
1	1	1	Not too
1	1	2	Not at all
*	1	--	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

b. Your faith or religion

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
77	75	77	Very
17	15	17	Somewhat
3	5	3	Not too
3	5	2	Not at all
1	1	1	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

c. A support group or mental health counselor

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
24	33	21	Very
20	13	22	Somewhat
12	12	12	Not too
40	37	42	Not at all
3	4	3	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

94. Did anyone close to you, such as a family member or close friend, die as a result of Hurricane Katrina, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
14	21	10	Yes
84	76	87	No
1	2	1	Don't know
1	*	2	Refused

DEMOGRAPHICS

READ: Finally, I have just a few questions that we will use to describe the people who took part in this survey

D1. Please tell me whether you have each of the following...

a. A land telephone line at home

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
76	68	82	Yes, have
24	31	17	No, do not have
*	*	--	Don't know
1	1	1	Refused

b. A cell phone

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
82	80	82	Yes, have
17	18	18	No, do not have
*	1	*	Don't know
1	2	*	Refused

c. Internet access at home

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
49	44	52	Yes, have
50	54	47	No, do not have
1	1	1	Don't know
*	1	*	Refused

d. Internet access readily available somewhere else

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
49	44	52	Have Internet access at home
7	7	8	Have Internet access readily somewhere else
39	43	35	Do not have Internet access
5	5	5	Don't know
*	1	*	Refused

D2. Do you own a car, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
85	78	88	Yes
14	21	12	No
*	*	--	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

D3. Do you rely on public transportation, or not?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
10	18	7	Yes
90	82	93	No
*	*	--	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

D4. INTERVIEWER, RECORD RESPONDENT GENDER

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
46	44	47	Male
54	56	53	Female

D5. What is your marital status...(READ LIST)?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
51	40	53	Married
6	7	6	Living as married
21	29	19	Single, never married
3	4	2	Separated
10	12	10	Divorced
8	7	9	Widowed
1	1	1	Refused

D6. Not counting income from your spouse or anyone else in your household, what is your total personal income from all sources and before taxes...(READ LIST)

D6-D9 Individual Income Summary Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
31	35	31	Less than \$30K (Net)
9	9	10	Less than \$5K
4	6	3	\$5K but less than \$10K
5	6	4	\$10K but less than \$15K
5	4	5	\$15K but less than \$20K
4	4	4	\$20K but less than \$25K
3	4	3	\$25K but less than \$30K
2	3	1	Less than \$30K unspecified
12	11	13	\$30K to less than \$50K (Net)
3	3	3	\$30K but less than \$35K
5	4	5	\$35K but less than \$40K
2	2	2	\$40K but less than \$45K
1	1	2	\$45K but less than \$50K
1	1	1	\$30 but less than \$50K unspecified
10	11	10	\$50K or more (Net)
2	3	2	\$50K but less than \$60K
3	3	3	\$60K but less than \$75K
4	4	5	\$75K or more
1	1	1	\$50K or more unspecified
6	4	7	Don't know
41	39	40	Refused

D10. And is your total HOUSEHOLD income from all adults working in the household, and before taxes...(READ LIST)?

D6-D13 Individual and Household Income Summary

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
21	29	18	Less than \$30K (Net)
5	8	4	Less than \$5K
3	5	2	\$5K but less than \$10K
3	4	3	\$10K but less than \$15K
3	3	4	\$15K but less than \$20K
2	3	2	\$20K but less than \$25K
3	3	3	\$25K but less than \$30K
2	3	1	Less than \$30K unspecified
11	9	11	\$30K to less than \$50K (Net)
2	1	3	\$30K but less than \$35K
3	3	3	\$35K but less than \$40K
2	2	2	\$40K but less than \$45K
2	1	3	\$45K but less than \$50K
1	2	1	\$30 but less than \$50K unspecified
19	18	19	\$50K or more (Net)
3	3	3	\$50K but less than \$60K
5	4	5	\$60K but less than \$75K
10	9	11	\$75K or more
1	2	1	\$50K or more unspecified
6	5	7	Don't know
44	40	45	Refused

D14. Are you, yourself, of Hispanic or Latino background, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or some other Latin or Central American background?

D15. What is your race? Are you white, black or African American, Asian, or some other race?

D14/D15 Race Summary Table

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
56	39	62	White
30	53	19	Black or African American
2	1	3	Asian American
10	5	13	Hispanic (Net)
2	2	2	White Hispanic
*	*	*	Black Hispanic
*	*	--	Asian
8	2	11	Other Hispanic
2	1	2	Some other race
*	*	1	Refused

D16. What is the last grade or class that you completed in school...(READ LIST)?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
43	42	43	High school graduate or less (Net)
14	12	14	Less than high school graduate (subnet)
3	3	4	None or grade 1-8
11	10	11	High school incomplete
29	29	29	High school graduate (Subnet)
27	26	27	High school graduate
2	3	2	GED
53	57	53	Some college or more (Net)
19	18	20	Some college, no 4-yr degree
9	7	10	Business, tech/vocational school
25	31	23	College graduate+ (Subnet)
16	17	16	College graduate
9	14	7	Post-graduate training
4	2	4	Refused

DEMOGRAPHICS FROM SCREENER

S1. In order for us to include adults of all ages in our study we need to randomly select just one adult from your household. Tell me, including you, how many adults are there, ages 18 and older, living in this household as their primary residence, that is, this is where they stay most, if not all of the time?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
16	20	15	1
46	48	46	2
21	18	22	3
10	10	10	4
6	4	7	5+

S4. Age of the respondent

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
16	18	17	18-29
36	39	36	30-49
30	27	29	50-64
18	17	18	65+
1	*	--	Refused

S6. How many children, under the age of 19, are living in this household?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
65	66	64	None
14	15	13	1
14	10	17	2
4	5	4	3
2	4	2	4+

S1/S6 Number of people in the household

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
14	17	13	1
30	30	30	2
19	20	17	3
19	18	18	4
11	9	13	5
4	2	5	6
3	3	4	7+

Household Employment

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
78	77	80	At least 1 adult is employed
21	23	20	No one is employed
1	*	*	Undetermined

S8. Can this person read the show cards?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
96	96	95	Yes
3	2	3	No
2	2	2	Refused

Language of interview

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
96	99	95	English
4	1	5	Spanish

INTERVIEWER RECORDED: Assessment of current condition of surrounding area/ neighborhood

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
4	4	2	Completely destroyed
19	31	11	Seriously damaged, but not destroyed
77	65	86	Not seriously damaged

INTERVIEWER RECORDED: Type of dwelling currently:

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
77	61	85	Single family dwelling
12	27	5	Duplex/townhouse or condo
8	10	8	Apartment Building (Net)
4	5	4	Apartment building 4 units or less
4	5	3	Apartment building 5+ units
--	--	--	Hotel
--	--	--	Tent
2	1	1	FEMA Trailer (Net)
*	--	--	FEMA trailer in trailer park
2	1	1	FEMA trailer parked on owner's property
*	*	*	FEMA trailer parked on other private property
1	*	1	Private trailer/mobile home (not FEMA owned)
--	--	--	Shelter
*	--	*	Other

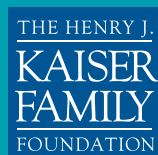
GEOGRAPHY

Parish and Neighborhood

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
30	100	--	Orleans Parish (Net)
7	23	--	Algiers
2	6	--	Audubon
1	2	--	English Turn
1	4	--	French Quarter
5	17	--	Garden District
1	4	--	Gentilly
1	3	--	Lakeview
*	*	--	Lower 9 th Ward
2	7	--	Marigny
3	8	--	MidCity
2	7	--	New Orleans East
1	2	--	7 th Ward
5	17	--	Uptown
64	--	100	Jefferson Parish
3	--	--	Plaquemines Parish
3	--	--	St. Bernard Parish

Average Katrina flood level of current residence in Orleans Parish

<u>Total</u>	<u>Orleans</u>	<u>Jefferson</u>	
30	100	--	Orleans (Net)
9	41	--	0 feet
4	12	--	Greater than 0 to less than 2 feet
8	18	--	2 feet to less than 4 feet
4	12	--	4 feet to less than 6 feet
2	5	--	6 feet to less than 8 feet
2	7	--	8 feet to less than 10 feet
1	4	--	10 feet or more
70	--	100	Not Orleans



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