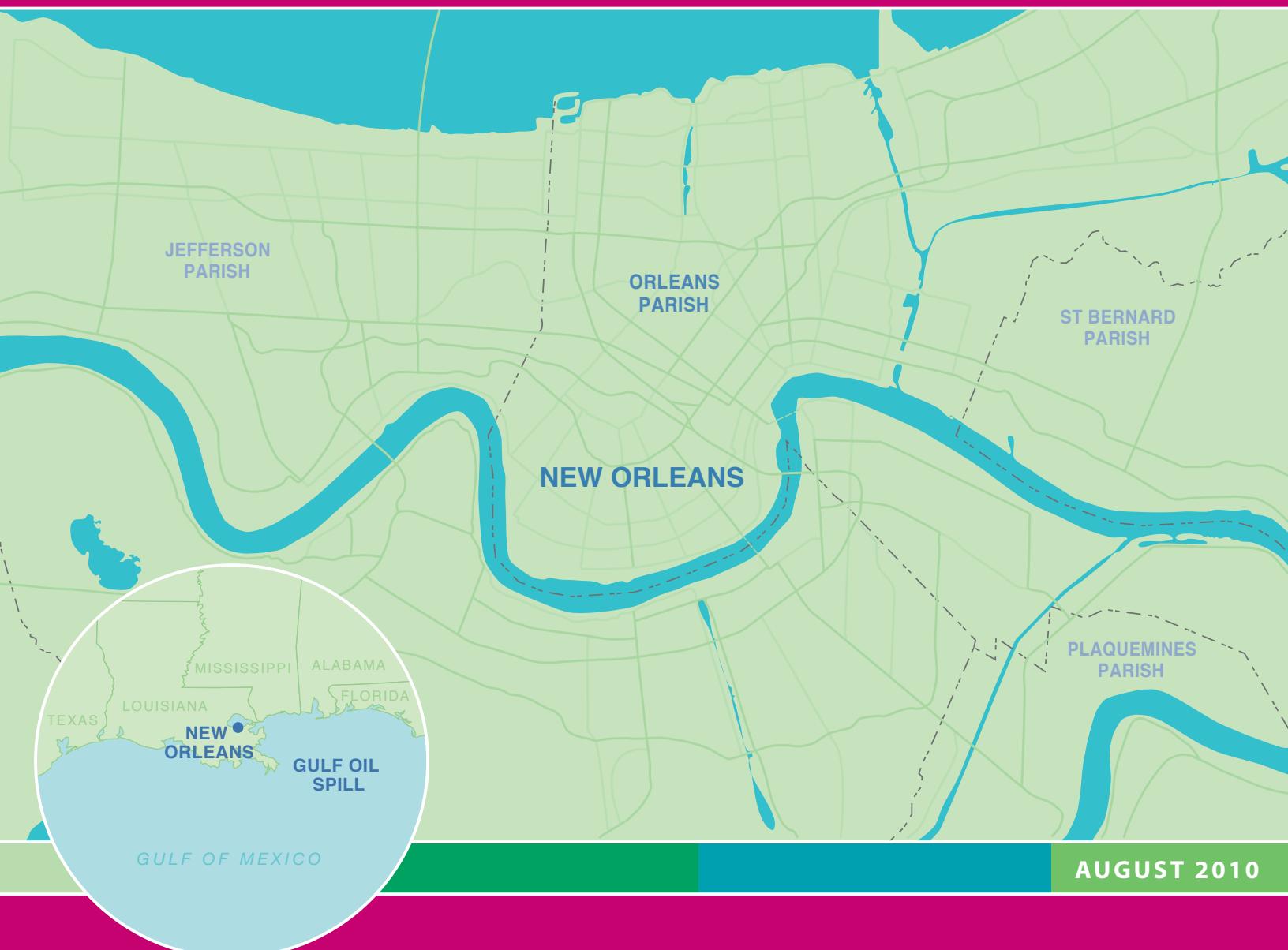


NEW ORLEANS FIVE YEARS AFTER THE STORM: A New Disaster Amid Recovery



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NEW ORLEANS FIVE YEARS AFTER THE STORM: A NEW DISASTER AMID RECOVERY

INTRODUCTION

We began this series of three major surveys of Orleans Parish residents in 2006, one year after Hurricane Katrina pounded the city and water breached its overburdened levees, leaving 80 percent of the city underwater. In this third installment we spoke to parish residents during a new, unfolding economic and environmental disaster: an oil spill of unprecedented size in the Gulf waters off the Louisiana coast whose long term effects are at present incalculable even as its short term effects manifest in the form of dark, sticky oil washing up on the area's shores.

This third chapter of our survey series is intended to provide perspective at the five year anniversary of Katrina's deadly arrival: How do residents feel now that the storm and flooding are five years behind them? How satisfied are they with the rebuilding process and what challenges and concerns animate them, both Katrina-related and otherwise? What does this new Gulf Coast disaster mean to them thus far?

Like all surveys, our 2010 data is a snapshot of a point in time, a point before the horrendously leaking oil well was permanently capped, a point before the full extent of the disaster could be accurately assessed, a point representing the early months of a newly elected mayor's tenure.¹ But as a snapshot, and building on what we learned about the views and real-life experiences of residents in 2008 and 2006, it proves helpful in understanding New Orleans' continuing journey of recovery. The report below provides an unusually thorough look at how residents view the rebuilding process, the extent to which they see New Orleans as having healed from Katrina, and the extent to which they expect to be impacted by the Gulf Coast oil spill. It also assesses residents' feelings about hot topics such as health care, jobs, crime and political corruption and catalogues the extent to which they are facing challenges paying bills, finding and keeping good jobs, and getting needed medical services in this difficult economy. Finally, the survey allows us to paint a picture of a city which remains divided by race and income, even as race relations seem to be on a positive trajectory.

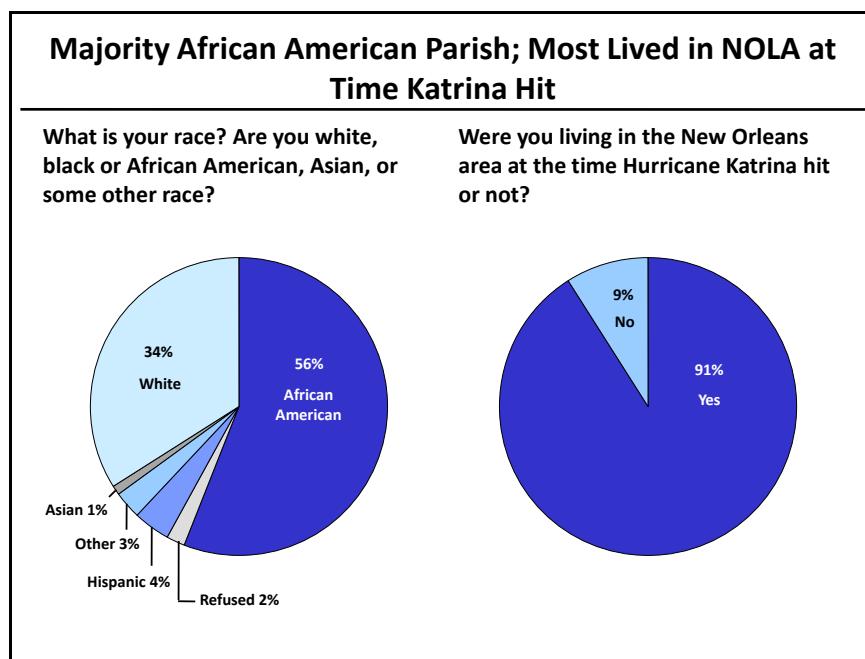
¹ The survey was conducted May 26- June 27, 2010. Mayor Mitch Landrieu was inaugurated into his first term in office May 3, 2010. The Gulf Coast Oil Spill began after an explosion on the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig on April 20, 2010 and was capped on July 15, 2010. Efforts to drill a permanent relief well were currently ongoing at time of writing.

A PORTRAIT OF NEW ORLEANS RESIDENTS IN 2010

The New Orleans of 2010 is not, of course, identical to the New Orleans that existed before the levees were breached and the city went underwater. Every city changes over a decade, but New Orleans has changed more than most. Most obviously, the physical landscape has changed, with formerly vibrant neighborhoods still emptied and other areas more crowded than ever. But the human landscape has changed as well.

According to the 2000 Census – the last full count of the population before Hurricane Katrina – the city of New Orleans was made up of roughly 484,000 people. One year after the storm, the Census estimated that figure to have been more than halved to something like 208,000. Year by year the population figures have been increasing, though, so much so that in 2008, the Census Bureau estimated that New Orleans was the nation's fastest growing city.² The most recent Census estimate suggests that the population is now above 350,000, putting it back at just over 70 percent of its size at the start of the decade.³

Our 2010 survey coincides with the all-important national, decennial Census, and the city and region await the results of that enumeration at the end of this year – both what it will say about the size of the city's population as well as about its makeup – with great interest. While we await those, however, our current survey suggests some important characteristics of Orleans Parish's population.



² Census Bureau press release. "New Orleans was Nation's Fastest-Growing City in 2008: Population Getting Closer to Pre-Katrina Levels". July 1, 2009. <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/population/cb09-99.html>

³ From U.S. Census Bureau 2009 Estimates of Incorporated Places and Minor Civil Divisions, released June 22, 2010. <http://www.census.gov/popest/cities/SUB-EST2009.html>

The first thing to note is that most people who currently live in Orleans Parish (which constitutes the City of New Orleans) have been fairly long-term residents, having lived in the area when Hurricane Katrina hit in 2005. Specifically, the survey suggests that nine in ten (91 percent) people now living in the parish lived in the city at the time of Katrina. About one in ten, however, are newcomers, a group that stands out as being substantially younger, more educated, more likely to be white and more likely to be renting (see table below).⁴

Demographics of those living and not living in the New Orleans area at the time Hurricane Katrina hit			
		Yes, lived in area since before Katrina (91% of population)	No, wasn't in area in 2005 (9% of population)
Age	18-29	22%	35%*
	30-49	31	36
	50-64	28	18
	65+	17	7*
Race	White	32	50*
	Black	58	29*
	Other	8	19*
	Refused	2	3
Income	<200% FPL	44	44
	200% FPL	46	50
	DK/REF	10	6
Living situation	Own residence	49	23*
	Rent	34	54*
	Staying with family or friends	14	17
Education	Less Than HS	18	13
	High School Grad	32	25
	Some college	26	26
	College Grad +	22	34*

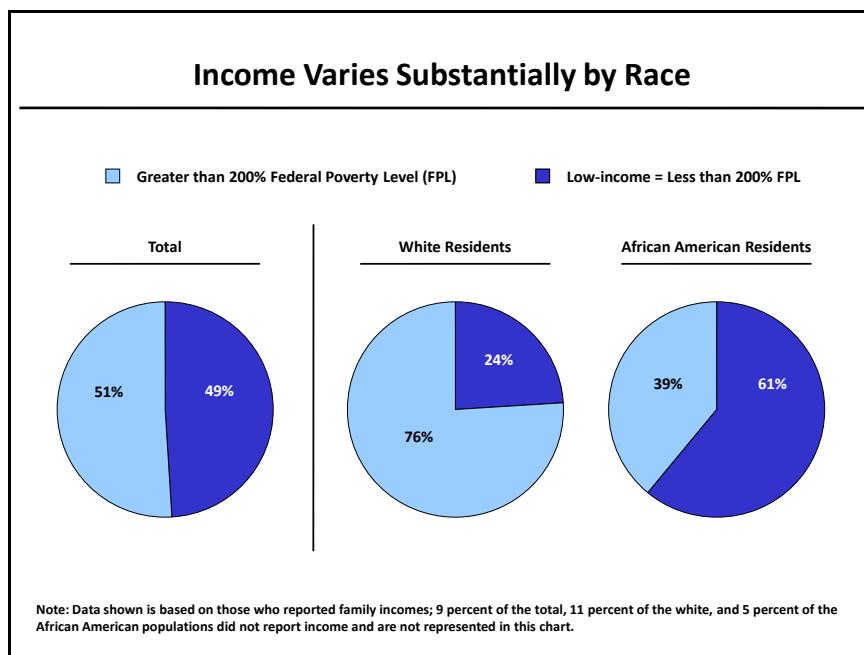
* indicates statistically significant difference from those who lived in area before Katrina ($p < .05$)

The survey suggests that the parish's racial makeup remains similar to 2008, with somewhere over half the population being African American (56 percent in this survey), a third (34 percent) white, and 4 percent Hispanic. The parish is also disproportionately female (55 percent compared to 45 percent male), as was true before the storm.⁵ Currently just under half (46 percent) report owning their place of residence, about a third (36 percent) are renting, and 14 percent say they are staying with friends or family.

⁴ Note these are respondents who reported they were not in the New Orleans area when Katrina hit, but does not ascertain if they were originally from the area.

⁵ Census data indicate that the adult population of the City of New Orleans was 55 percent female, 45 percent male in 2000. Data available at <http://www factfinder census gov>

The city also continues to stand out for the economic struggles of its residents: Among those who reported their income, fully half would qualify as low-income, having reported household earnings under 200 percent of the federal poverty level (roughly \$44,000 for a family of four in 2010).⁶ These economic challenges are not spread evenly across the Orleans Parish population, but as is true for many other American urban centers, are clustered by race. The 2010 survey suggests, for example, that 61 percent of the parish's African American residents are low-income, compared to 24 percent of its white residents.



⁶ In this report, low-income residents are defined as those that reported a family household income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). Overall, 91 percent of respondents reported their financial status. Most percentages reported here are based on that 91 percent in order to provide as accurate a picture as possible of the relative size of the low-income population. Poverty level definitions are from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services 2010 Poverty Guidelines. <https://www.cms.gov/MedicaidEligibility/Downloads/POV10Combo.pdf>

THE RECOVERY: RESIDENTS' BIG PICTURE MIXES OPTIMISM, FRUSTRATION, AND CONCERN ABOUT NEW DISASTER

Progress Made...

- ↗ An increasing majority of residents say the rebuilding process is going in the right direction (70% now, up from 56% in 2008).
- ↗ Two in three residents (67%) say their lives have returned to normal, up from 59 percent in 2008.
- ↗ The proportion who say it is a good time for children to be growing up in New Orleans is on the rise: 48 percent now, up from 34 percent in 2008.
- ↗ Three in four are optimistic about New Orleans' future, including majorities of whites and blacks, poor and wealthy, and young and old.

...But Challenges Remain

- ↘ Six in ten (59%) say the city still hasn't fully recovered from Katrina, and seven in ten feel the nation has forgotten the challenges they still face.
- ↘ As a place to live, more say that New Orleans is worse than it was before Katrina (37%) than say it is better (19%).
- ↘ Even given the tremendous devastation caused by Katrina, half of parish residents (49%) expect that the Gulf Coast oil spill will cause more damage than the 2005 hurricane.
- ↘ Most say the oil spill will have "a great deal" of impact on the local economy and environment. Almost half (45%) anticipate quite a bit of impact on their own lives.

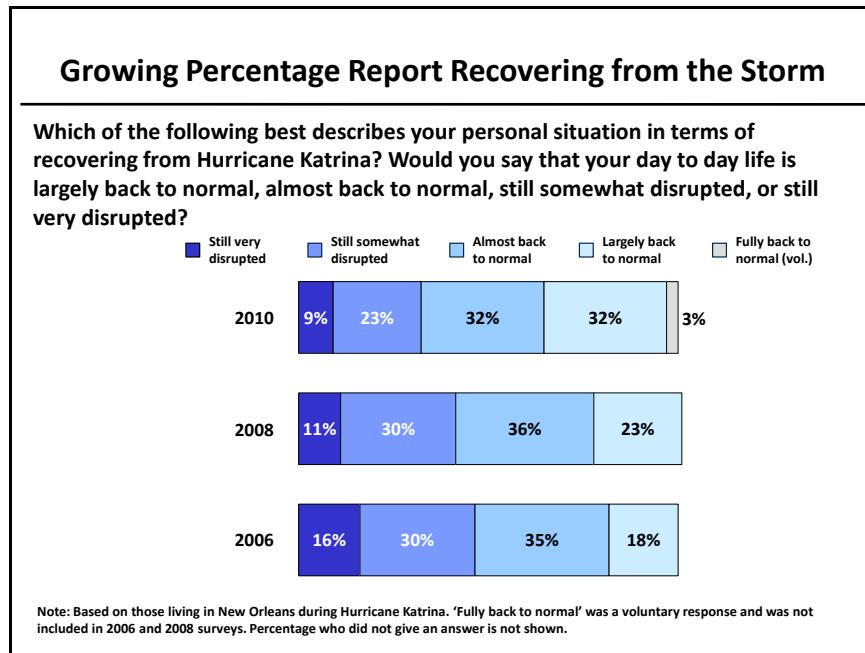
Increasing Confidence In Recovery Process

The meat of this survey is not about the city's demographic makeup, but about residents' views of their recently beleaguered city, and here we can begin on a positive note. There have been several concrete improvements in the way parish-dwellers view New Orleans over the course of the past five years and three surveys, perhaps the most important of which is a significant uptick in the proportion who say the critical rebuilding process is moving in the right direction. Currently, fully 70 percent of parish residents believe the recovery effort is moving in the right direction, up from 56 percent in 2008.

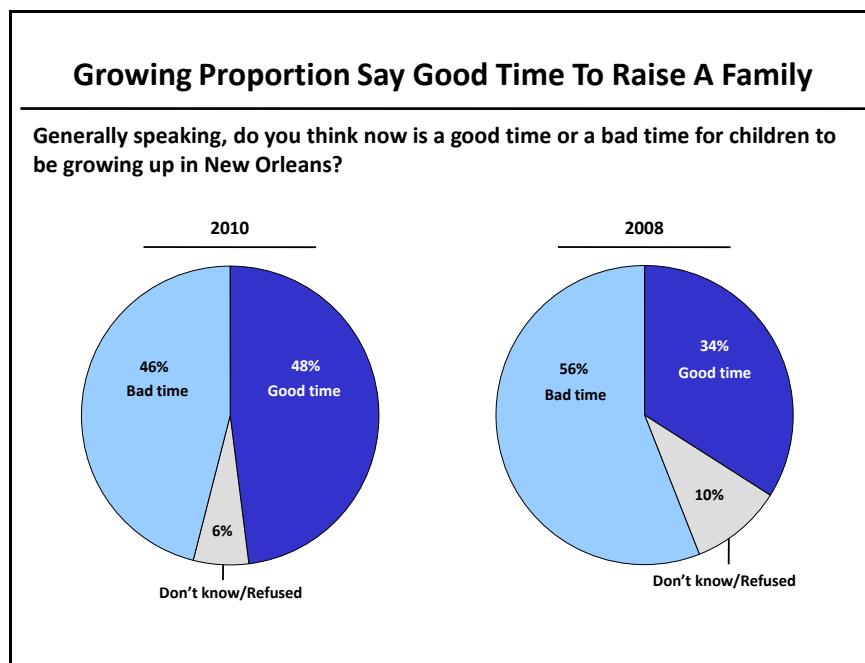
Would you say that in general the recovery and rebuilding effort in the greater New Orleans area is going in the right direction or going in the wrong direction?

	2010	2008	2006
Right direction	70%	56%	58%
Wrong direction	24	35	33
No opinion	7	9	9

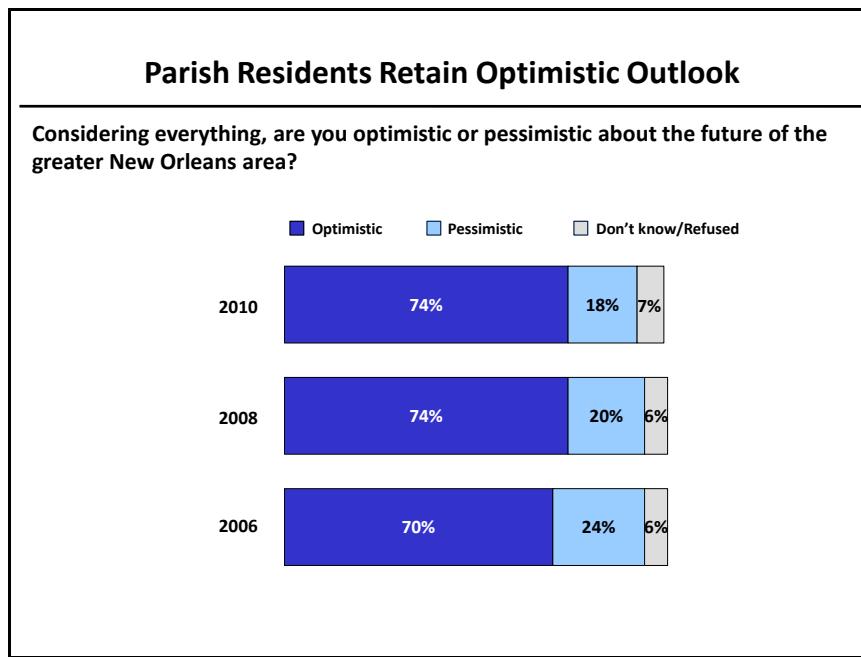
More and more residents of Orleans Parish also say their own lives have returned to normal. Among the large group of residents who lived in the parish when the storm hit in 2005, two in three say their lives are back to normal or almost back to normal, while roughly a third (32 percent) say their lives remain at least somewhat disrupted by the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. While this latter group still represents a large number of people, its size is down significantly from the 41 percent in 2008 and 46 percent in 2006 who were still facing storm-related disruptions.



Finally, an increasing number of parish residents see New Orleans as a good place to raise a family. Currently 48 percent overall – and 45 percent of those with children at home – say that now is a good time for children to be growing up in New Orleans, up from 34 percent of all residents in 2008.

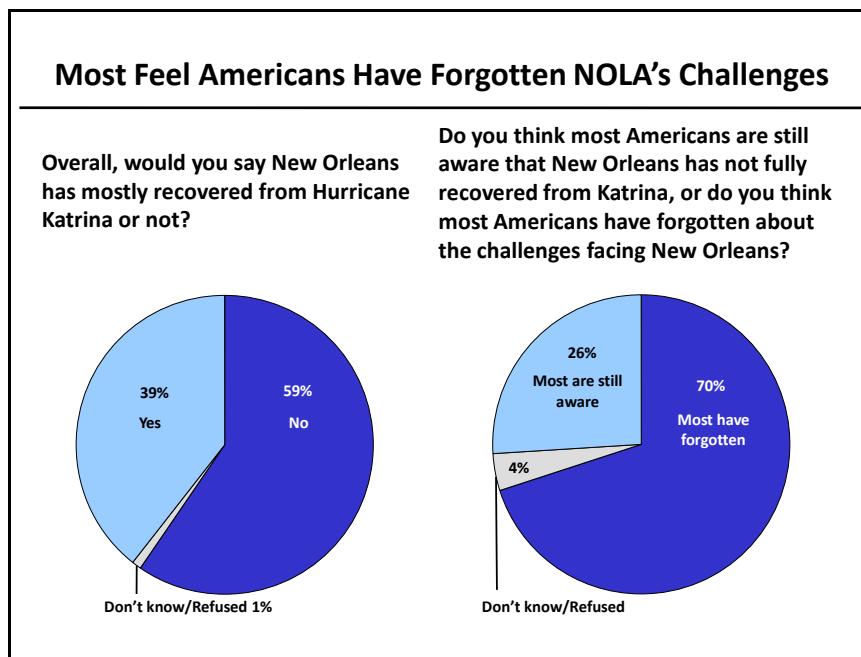


Underlying these increasingly positive views is the fact that New Orleans at five years post-Katrina remains a city of optimists. Overall, three in four Orleans Parish residents (74 percent) say despite everything the city has faced and is facing, they feel positive about the city's future, similar to previous years. The optimistic outlook is widespread: high among men and women, among all ages and all incomes, among white residents and among African American residents.



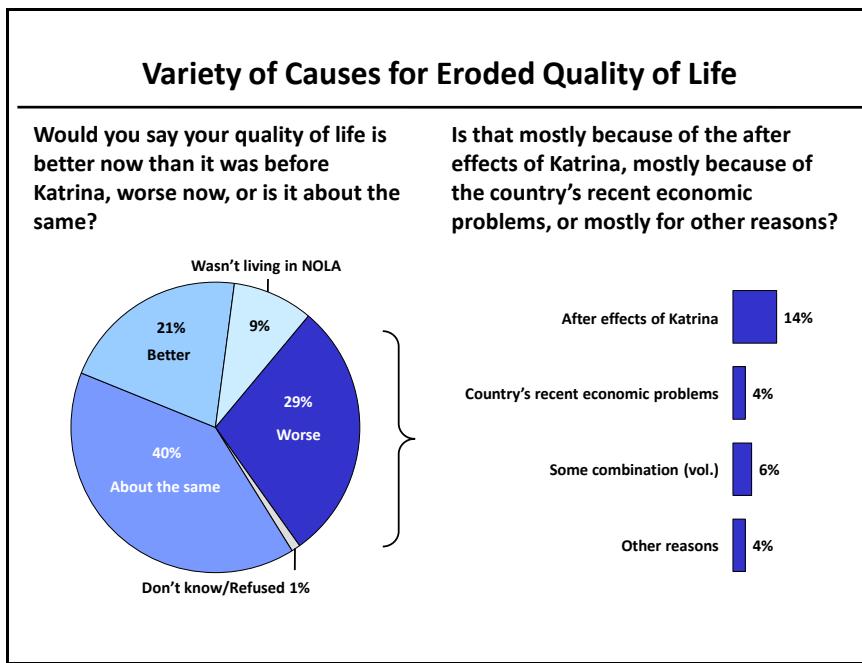
But Katrina Has Left Its Mark: Most Say City Still Not Recovered, And Feel America Has Forgotten

Although views of the city in general seem to be improving, Katrina has clearly left its mark on Orleans Parish residents. Overall, a majority of residents – 59 percent – say they do not think of New Orleans as having mostly recovered from the storm. And an even larger majority – 70 percent – think that America has forgotten the challenges facing New Orleans.



To the extent that the city seems changed to its inhabitants, more say it is worse off now than before the storm than say it is better. The 2010 survey finds that nearly four in ten (37 percent) residents believe the city is a worse place to live now than it was before Katrina, nearly twice as many as say it's better (19 percent). Four in ten don't see a difference.

And while most Orleans Parish residents say their own personal quality of life is either the same (40 percent) or better (21 percent) than before Katrina, three in ten (29 percent) say their quality of life is worse, including a large group who attribute this fact specifically to the storm. Perhaps because of this, fully one in four (24 percent) say they are thinking about leaving the city or have actual plans to move, including a particularly high proportion of those under age 30 (37 percent) and of black women (32 percent). Asked to name the main reasons they were thinking of leaving New Orleans, the most frequently mentioned reasons were: to live in a community with better services and opportunities; job opportunities; and concerns about crime and safety (named by 31 percent, 20 percent, and 11 percent of those considering moving, respectively).

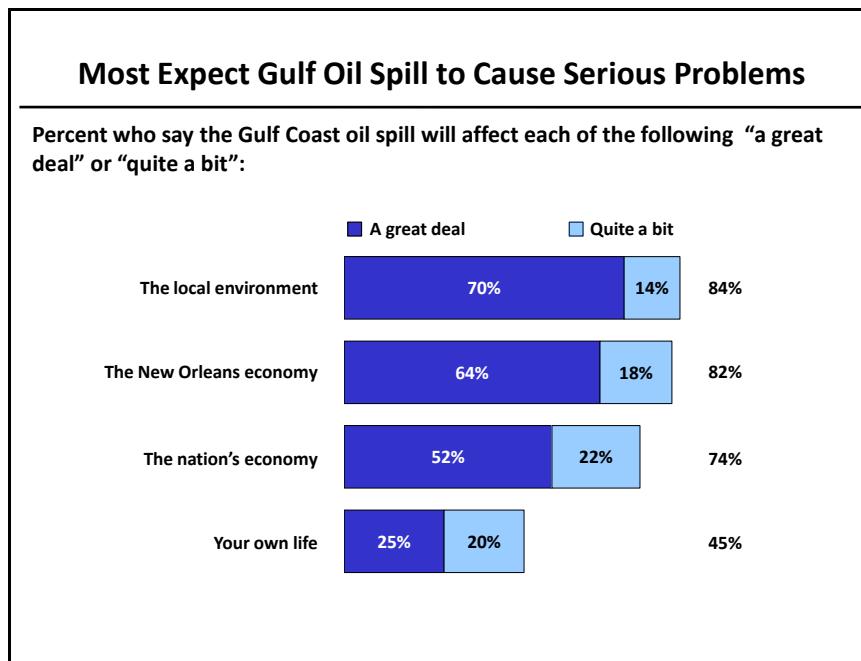


City Faces New Challenge: Many Expect Gulf Coast Oil Spill To Outstrip Katrina In Destruction

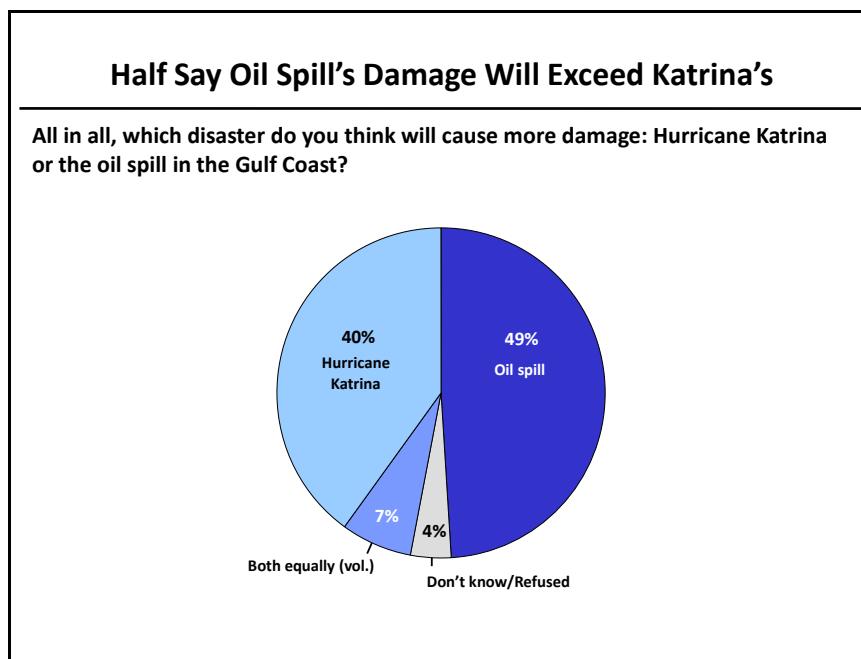
Even as New Orleans residents look back to the damage left by Katrina, a new economic and environmental challenge has presented itself in the form of a giant oil spill in the neighboring Gulf of Mexico. Three months after an April explosion on a BP-licensed drilling rig, a leaking well continued to spew an estimated 1.5 to 2.5 million gallons of oil a day into the Gulf of Mexico while government and corporate experts struggle to find a way to cap the leak and contain the spill.⁷

The survey finds that most residents expect substantial impact on the New Orleans economy and environment. Overall, 70 percent expect the local environment to be heavily impacted and 64 percent expect the same for the local economy. Fewer (25 percent) expect that degree of impact on their own personal lives, though overall 45 percent expect to be impacted at least quite a bit.

⁷ "Oil estimate raised to 35,000-60,000 barrels a day", CNN, June 16, 2010. <http://edition.cnn.com/2010/US/06/15/oil.spill.disaster/index.html>



Even more tellingly, and no doubt influenced by the immediacy of the current disaster, half (49 percent) of Orleans Parish residents expect that the Gulf Coast oil spill will cause more damage than Hurricane Katrina.⁸



⁸ Note that this opinion is shared by some noted experts. See, for example, “A Disaster Worse than Katrina” by Amy Liu and Allison Plyer, online at The Brookings Institute’s “Up Front Blog”, accessed July 20, 2010. http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2010/0604_new_orleans_liu_plyer.aspx?p=1

None of the entities attempting to respond to the oil spill receive particularly high marks for their work. Residents' worst ratings were for BP, the oil company that operated the oil rig and was charged with stopping the leak: only 14 percent said BP is doing an excellent or good job, while 84 percent rate their work fair or poor. The most positive ratings were reserved for Louisiana's state government, though even here parish residents were divided, with roughly half saying the state had done an "excellent" or "good" job responding to the leak and half rating their work "only fair" or "poor". The federal government's ratings were somewhat more lackluster, with a third saying they are doing well, and two thirds disagreeing.

REPORT CARD ON SPECIFICS OF PROGRESS: HIGH MARKS ON TOURISM, COMPLAINTS FOCUS ON CRIME

Progress Made...

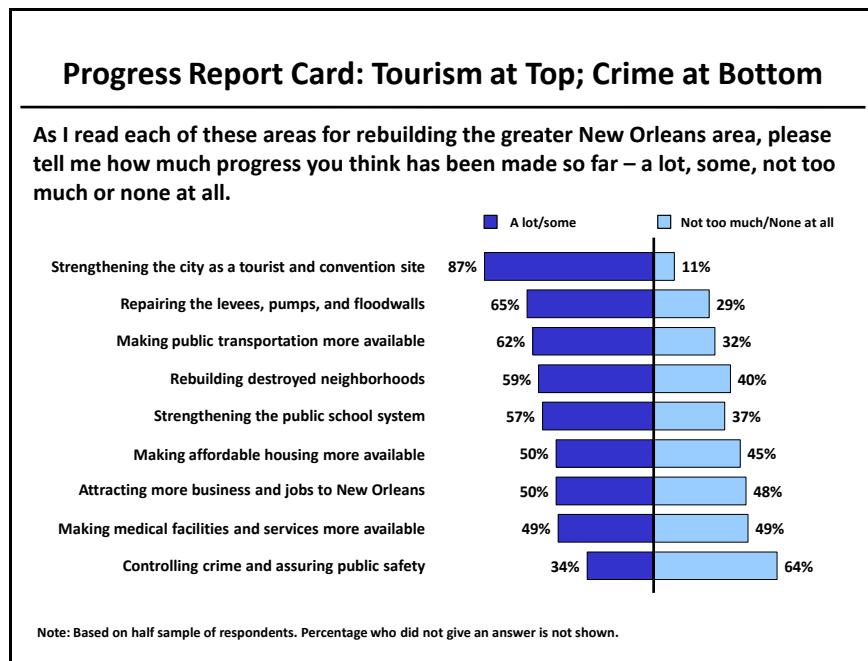
- ↗ The city gets its highest marks for progress in restoring New Orleans as a tourist and convention site: 87% see at least some progress.
- ↗ Majorities also see progress in repairing the levees (65%), expanding public transportation (62%), and strengthening the public schools (57%).
- ↗ There have been significant improvements in views of progress in rebuilding neighborhoods (59% now, up from 44% in '08) and making affordable housing more available (50% now, 24% in '08).
- ↗ Majorities believe their neighborhood has enough bus service (59%), police presence (58%), and access to restaurants (57%) and grocery stores (54%). Satisfaction with local bus service is up 16 percentage points from 2008.

...But Challenges Remain

- ↘ Crime is far and away residents' biggest complaint about the area: 41% volunteer it as the biggest problem facing New Orleans and it is the only area in 2010 where a majority of residents (64%) say they do not see progress.
- ↘ More than half of parish residents (55%) express distrust in the police.
- ↘ 85% see political corruption as a serious problem in New Orleans, similar to 2008.
- ↘ A sizeable portion of residents (43%) have experienced employment problems during the past year, and two in three (66%) say the city doesn't offer young professionals good career prospects.
- ↘ As was true in 2008, most (61%) say there aren't enough places for children to play outside.

Report Card On Progress: On Five Of Nine Issues, Majorities See Progress; Crime The Main Exception

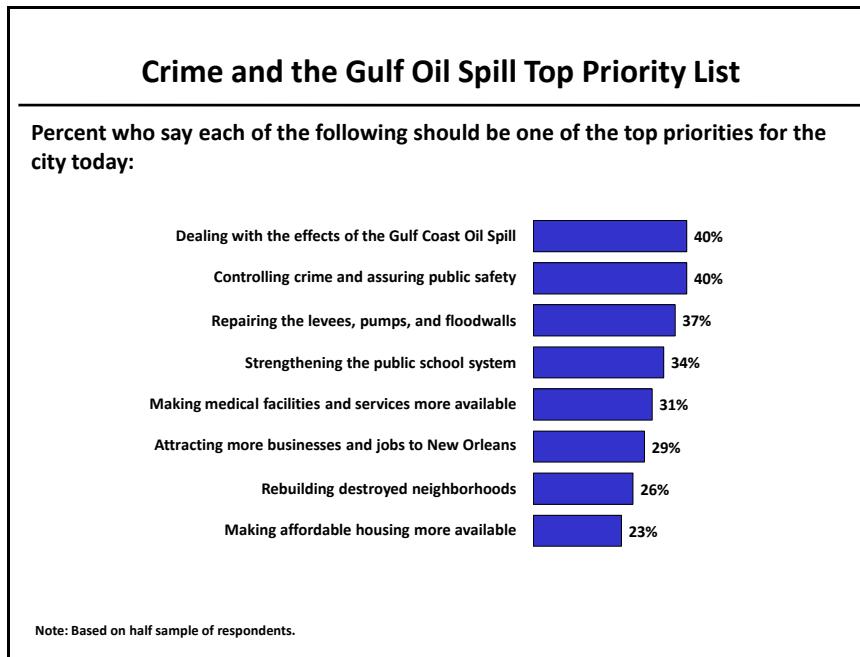
Most residents of Orleans Parish see at least some progress on five of nine key issues facing the city, with their most unanimous praise reserved for efforts to strengthen New Orleans as a tourist and convention site, an area in which nearly nine in ten say they see at least some forward motion. Two in three see progress in repairing the damaged levees, pumps and floodwalls, and roughly six in ten say they see steps forward in making public transportation more available, rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods and strengthening the public school system. The city's work on rebuilding devastated areas stands out in particular as this year marks the first time since the storm that a majority of residents say they see progress: a solid majority of 59 percent say so now, compared to 44 percent in 2008 and 33 percent in 2006.



In other areas, residents are more divided in their evaluation of progress, split in half on whether the city has shown any improvement in making affordable housing more available, attracting businesses and jobs, and making it easier for people to access medical services. In the case of housing, however, similar to residents' ratings of neighborhood rebuilding, Orleans Parish residents have become significantly more optimistic over time: the current proportion who see forward motion (50 percent) is twice as high as it was in 2008 (24 percent). It's worth noting that this improvement in views about the local housing situation was found in at least one other place in the survey: the proportion who reference housing issues when asked to name the biggest problem facing the city is down significantly, from being the second most mentioned issue in 2008 – named by 18 percent – to be named by only 6 percent this year.

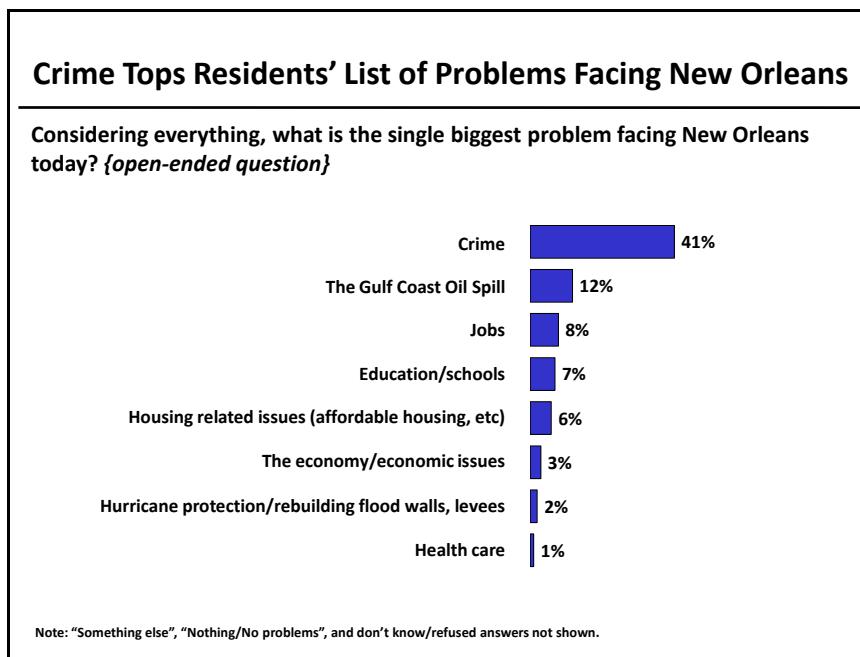
The most pessimistic ratings on the report card are saved for crime, where nearly two in three say the city has made little or no progress. Ratings on crime have been persistently low over the past five years, with no more than one in three reporting progress on the issue over the course of the three KFF surveys.

Not surprisingly, then, when residents are asked to name their top priorities for the city, crime is right there at the top of the list. But in 2010 crime must share this spot with a new danger: dealing with the effects of the Gulf Coast oil spill.



Crime: Biggest Problem Facing New Orleans; Racialized Views Of Police

Asked in an open-ended question to name “the single biggest problem facing New Orleans today” in their own words, crime overwhelmingly topped the list of residents’ responses, named by 41 percent. This is more than three times as high as any other single issue and represents a striking degree of unanimity as a response to an open-ended survey question. Crime is, then, without a doubt, the number one top-of-the mind problem facing the city according to its residents.



Crime is obviously not a new problem in New Orleans. Writing for the year anniversary of Katrina's arrival *Time* magazine called it "part of the culture, the air, the dark humor of the place" and noted even in August, 2005, on the eve of the hurricane, New Orleans was "on track to finish the year as the deadliest city in America, again" and that "violence had become normalized."⁹ And while recent crime statistics are a moving target and often difficult to compare, evidence is that property crime and violent crime are both on the decline even as New Orleans retains one of the highest – if not *the* highest – per-capita murder rate in the country.¹⁰

Currently, just over half of city residents – 54 percent – are at least somewhat worried about becoming the victim of violent crime. And overall, four in ten say their neighborhoods do not have enough police presence, a proportion that rises to 60 percent in East Orleans. When those who are considering leaving the city are asked to explain why, the crime rate comes up as one of their reasons.

Meanwhile the police force suffers from a distinct lack of public trust. The New Orleans Police Department (NOPD), long viewed as troubled, is currently under full review by the federal Justice Department at the request of the city's newly installed mayor. In July of this year, four current NOPD officers and two former officers were charged by federal law enforcement officials with shooting unarmed civilians in the days following Katrina in the high profile 'Danziger Bridge case' which has made national headlines.¹¹ In light of these recent, as well as longer-term, developments, the survey suggests that less than half of Orleans Parish residents feel they can reliably trust the police to do the right thing for them and their community. Views of the police differ starkly by race: the majority of whites (59 percent) say they can trust the police always or most of the time, while most African Americans express significant mistrust (64 percent say they can only trust the police to do what is right "some of the time" or "almost never"). Distrust of the police is also significantly higher among those under age 30 (68 percent) compared to senior citizens (43 percent).

How much of the time do you think you can trust the police to do what is right for you or your community?			
	All	White	African American
NET Almost always/most time	44%	59%	34%*
Almost always	13	18	9*
Most of the time	31	41	25*
NET Some time/Never	55%	40%	64%*
Only some of the time	40	31	45*
Almost never	15	9	19*

* indicates statistically significant difference from whites (p<.05)

To the extent there are positive findings for local law enforcement, it is that most city residents – 76 percent, including large majorities of whites and African Americans – feel at least "somewhat safe" in their own neighborhood. Not surprisingly, those in lower income households were less likely to feel safe, though still roughly two in three lower income city residents did feel safe in their own area. The other positive development: the proportion who say they are *not* worried about being a victim of violent crime rose since 2008 to 47 percent (from 34 percent).

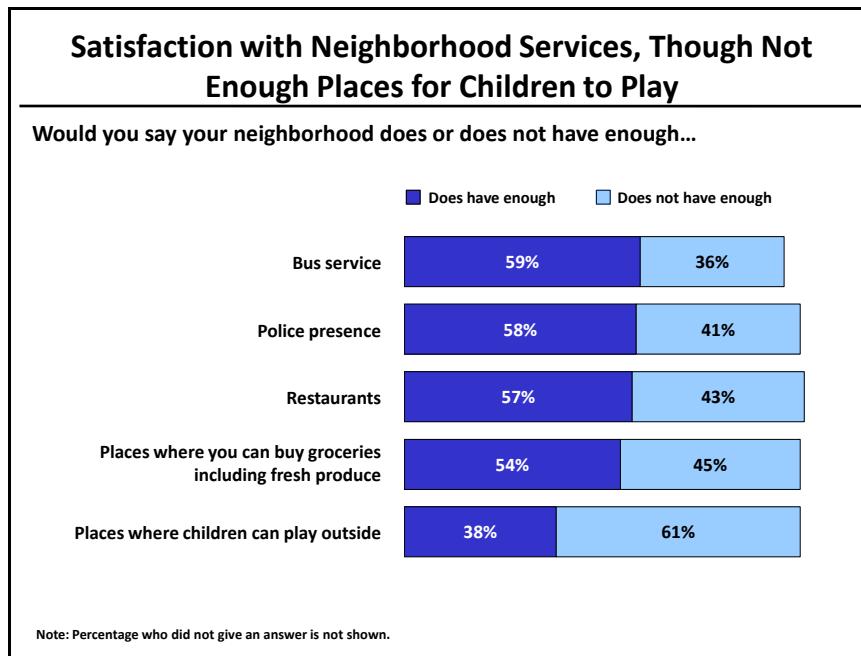
⁹ Hylton, Hilary. "The Gangs of New Orleans", *Time*, May 14, 2006. <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1194016,00.html>

¹⁰ McCarthy, Brendan. "New Orleans Murder Rate Remains Highest in the Nation", *The Times-Picayune*, May 24, 2010. <http://www.nola.com/crime/index.ssf?/base/crime&coll=1>

¹¹ See, for example, "Police Are Charged in Post-Katrina Shootings", by Campbell Robertson, *The New York Times*, July 13, 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/07/14/us/14justice.html>; "Five Officers Indicted in Katrina Killing", by Campbell Robertson, *The New York Times*, June 11, 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/06/12/us/12orleans.html?ref=us>

The Neighborhood Level: Majorities Find Services They Need With The Exception Of Play Areas

When it comes to neighborhood level services, between five and six in ten say their own neighborhood has enough bus service (59 percent), police presence (58 percent), restaurants (57 percent) and grocery stores (54 percent). But most (61 percent) say their neighborhoods do not have enough places for children to play outside.



Neighborhood views differ, of course, depending on what part of town is in question. For example, just over seven in ten in Algiers (74 percent) and the Garden District (71 percent) say there are enough places to buy groceries and fresh produce in their neighborhood, but this falls to half among those living in Midcity and to 24 percent among those living in East Orleans.

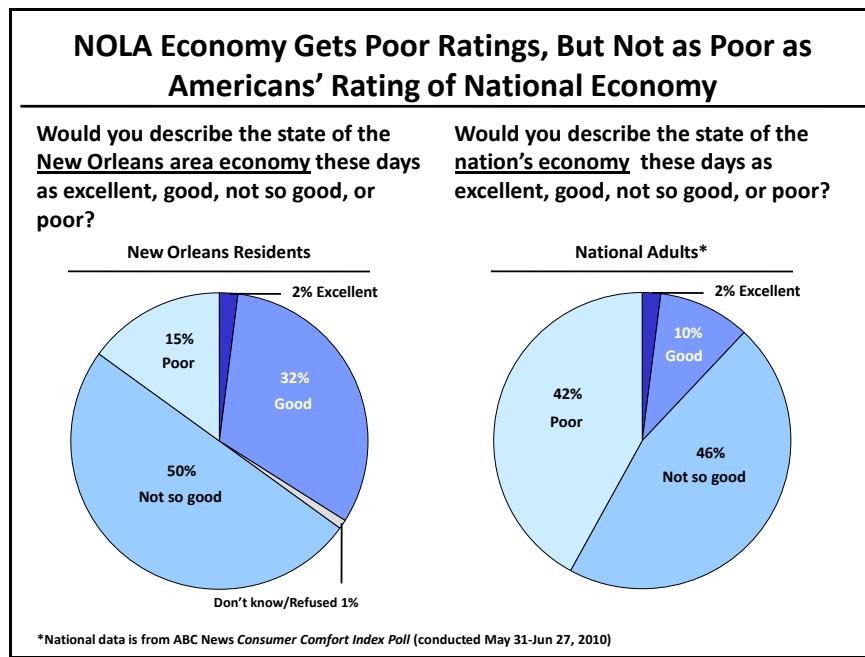
It's worth noting that the one service area which has shown distinct improvement over the past two years is public transportation. This year a solid majority of 59 percent say their neighborhood has enough bus service, compared to 43 percent in 2008. The proportion of parish residents who say they rely on public transportation also ticked up to 28 percent from 22 percent in 2008 and 12 percent in 2006.

Poor Ratings Of Local Economy; Significant Minority Experiencing Serious Economic Hardship

Most people living in Orleans Parish describe the local economy as "not so good" (50 percent) or "poor" (15 percent), while roughly a third have favorable views. While this in no way can be characterized as a positive rating, it's decidedly sunnier than Americans' view of the national economy, which 88 percent rate as not so good/poor.¹² And in comparison to a city like Detroit, where 57 percent volunteered in a recent survey that the economy is the biggest problem facing the city, only 11 percent of Orleans Parish residents answered the same question by referencing the economy or jobs.¹³

¹² ABC News Consumer Comfort Index (conducted May 31-June 27, 2010).

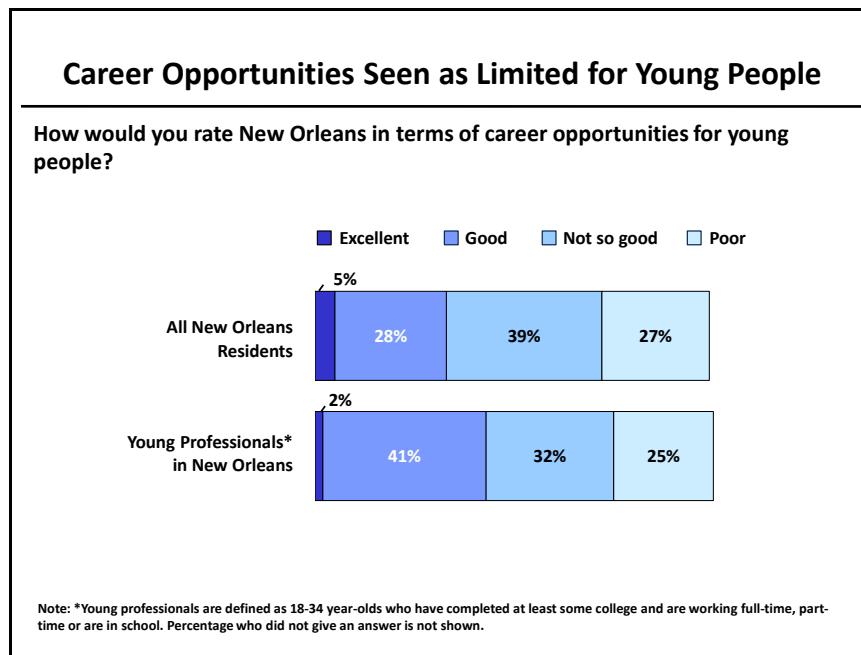
¹³ Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard University Survey of Detroit Area Residents (conducted November 5-22, 2009).



Still, along with the lukewarm economic ratings comes a substantially sized group of people having real employment troubles. Overall, more than one in four parish residents say they or someone else living in their household has had hours cut back at work, and nearly as many say a household member has been laid off or lost a job. Seventeen percent say someone in their household has given up looking for work because good jobs are not available.

Percent saying that during the past year, they or someone else living in your household has...	
Had hours cut back	28%
Been laid off or lost a job	25
Given up looking for work because of lack of good jobs	17

As was true in 2008, most residents of New Orleans do not see the city as a place with good career opportunities for young people. Overall, two thirds (66 percent) rate career prospects for young professionals as "not so good" or "poor", while 33 percent say they are "excellent" or "good". Young professionals themselves are slightly more sanguine about the situation, but still, 57 percent give the prospects poor reviews.



Political Corruption Still Viewed as Serious Problem, Though More Say It's Getting Better than Getting Worse

There has been no improvement over the past two years in views of political corruption, which a large majority of parish residents say is a problem facing New Orleans. Overall, 85 percent see vice in public office as a challenge for the city – including a narrow majority (53 percent) who would describe it as a “very serious” problem – virtually identical to the 86 percent who rated it a problem in 2008. The only good news for a newly installed mayor who came into office pledging to clean house: currently, four in ten parish residents see the problem as “getting better”, compared to 14 percent who say it’s “getting worse”. About four in ten see no motion either way on the problem.

RACE IN ORLEANS PARISH: AFRICAN AMERICAN RESIDENTS REPORT A SLOWER PACE OF RECOVERY AND DIFFERING ECONOMIC REALITIES THAN WHITES

Compared to whites, African Americans in Orleans Parish...

- ↳ are more likely to say that both their own lives (42% vs. 16%) and the city in general (66% vs. 49%) have not yet recovered from Hurricane Katrina;
- ↳ are more than twice as likely to be living in a low-income household (61% compared to 24%);
- ↳ are more likely to report having had trouble paying for food or housing over the past year (both 31% vs. 8%);
- ↳ are more likely to report being uninsured (25% vs. 10%) and to have had problems paying medical bills (29% vs. 13%);
- ↳ are substantially more likely to report worries, such as the 64% who say they are very worried their children won't be able to get a good education, compared to 18% of whites, and 59% who say they are worried health care services might not be available when needed (vs. 21% for whites);
- ↳ are more likely to see the city as a bad place to raise children (51% vs. 35%);
- ↳ have less faith in the police (35% vs. 59% feel they can trust the police most of the time);

But race relations seem to be improving...

- ↗ For the first time since 2006 more parish residents said that race relations were getting better (23%) than said they were getting worse (15%).
- ↗ The proportion of African Americans who see racial bias in the rebuilding process has dropped from 55% in 2006 to 30% now.
- ↗ Though most parish residents still see New Orleans as divided by race and income (59%), the proportion who see a unified city is up from 24% in 2008 to 37%, although still twice as many say that income is the main divide than say race (33% vs. 17%, with 8% saying both).

Economic Situation, Experiences and Worries Continue To Differ Greatly By Race¹⁴

African Americans and whites living in New Orleans are living substantially different economic realities and have done so since long before Katrina hit, an experience not uncommon in America's large cities. According to the 2000 Census, fully a third of African Americans in Orleans Parish (34 percent) were living below the poverty level at the start of the decade, three times the proportion of whites living under similar circumstances (11 percent). Then came 2005 and the storm and flooding that exacerbated these racial differences by disproportionately impacting African American neighborhoods. According to our 2006 survey, roughly six in ten African Americans (58 percent) in the parish were living in areas that had an average of 2 feet or more of flooding, compared to 34 percent of whites, translating into a steeper climb to recovery in the very neighborhoods that faced a higher burden of challenges before the storm. The 2010 survey finds that these differences in economic situation, experience and worries remain, even as race relations seem to be improving in the city.

¹⁴ Note that the survey included Orleans Parish residents in all their racial and ethnic diversity – including whites, African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans and those of other backgrounds – but because groups are represented based on their actual share of the total population, the only two groups large enough to be analyzed separately are African Americans and whites.

According to the survey, the majority of African Americans in Orleans Parish, on the order of six in ten, are in households that would qualify as low-income (earning below 200 percent of the federal poverty level) compared to roughly one in five whites. As such, African American residents are more likely to report having fallen behind in rent or mortgage payments, to report problems dealing with their credit card or other personal debts and most disturbingly, to say they are having difficulty paying for food, with at least three in ten saying they had experienced each of these problems over the past year. African American residents are also more likely to report being uninsured: 25 percent say they have no health insurance, compared to 10 percent of whites. And not surprisingly, they are much more likely than whites to say they have had problems paying their medical bills over the past six months (29 percent compared to 13 percent).

Percent saying they experienced each in the past 12 months...	All	White	African American
Problems with credit card or other personal debt	28%	15%	36%*
Fell behind paying rent or mortgage	22	8	31*
Problems paying for food	22	8	31*

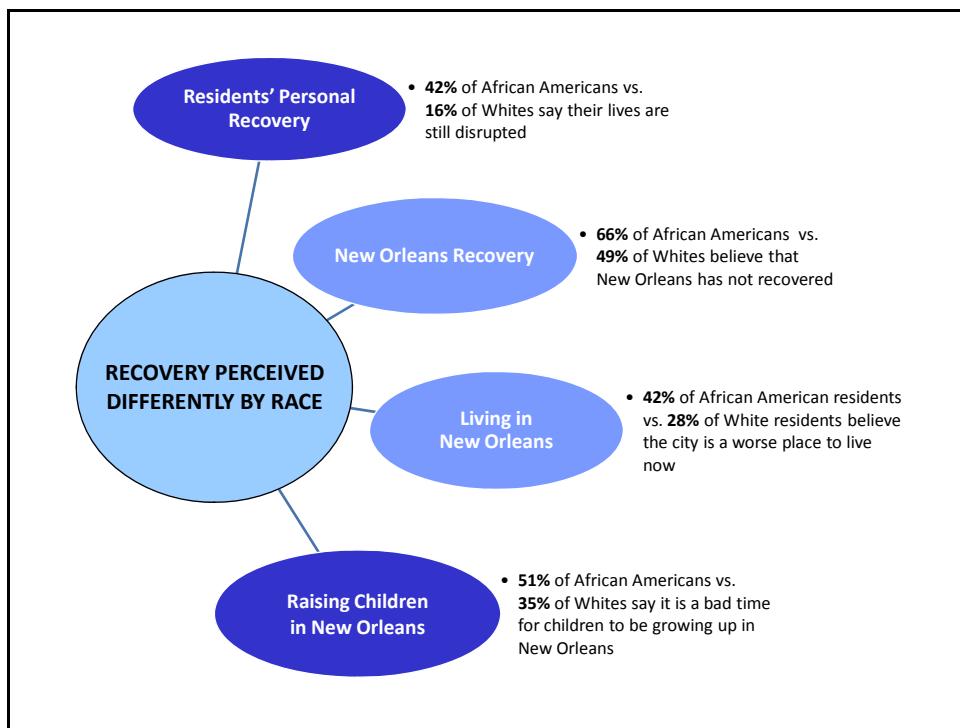
* indicates statistically significant difference from whites (p<.05)

The parish's African American residents are also substantially more likely to worry about a variety of daily life challenges: nearly two in three say they are very worried their children won't be able to get a good education, more than three times as many as among whites; six in ten worry health care services won't be available when needed; and nearly as many (54 percent) worry they won't have enough income to meet all their needs. They are also much more likely to worry that the levees won't be rebuilt with enough strength to protect their recovering neighborhoods (57 percent compared to 25 percent of whites).

Percent saying they are "very worried" about each of the following	All	White	African American
Your children won't be able to get a good education	51%	18%	64%*
The levees will not be rebuilt with enough strength to protect your neighborhood	46	25	57*
Health care services may not be available if you need them	44	21	59*
You won't have enough income to meet all your needs	39	17	54*
You won't be able to find or keep a good job	31	14	42*
You won't be able to find or afford a decent place to live	28	8	41*
You will be a victim of a violent crime	23	10	30*

* indicates statistically significant difference from whites (p<.05)

The flood's disproportionate impact also continues to reverberate in differing estimations of the city's progress in rebuilding and its desirability as a place to live. African American residents of Orleans Parish are significantly more likely to say their lives remain disrupted by Katrina: 42 percent of those who were living in the city when the hurricane hit say their lives are not yet back to normal, compared to 16 percent of whites. Perhaps for this reason, African Americans are twice as likely to believe New Orleans has *not* yet recovered from the storm than to believe it has, in contrast to whites who are divided on the question. In fact, 42 percent of African American residents believe that New Orleans is a worse place to live now than before the storm, significantly higher than the 28 percent of whites who say so. And African Americans continue to be more likely to see the city as a bad place to raise children: 51 percent do, compared to 35 percent of whites. While African Americans have become more positive over the past two years about the city as a place to raise children and about the direction of the recovery process overall, their optimism has not increased at the same rate as the parish's white residents, whose views are disproportionately driving the rebounding attitudes.



And while most whites say their neighborhoods have enough places where they can buy groceries, restaurants where they can dine, and places where their children can play outside, fewer than half of African Americans would say the same about their own neighborhoods.

Percent who say their neighborhood has enough...	White	African American
Restaurants	77%	45%*
Places where you can buy groceries	73	44*
Places where children can play outside	55	28*

* indicates statistically significant difference from whites (p<.05)

Race Relations Improving Over Time

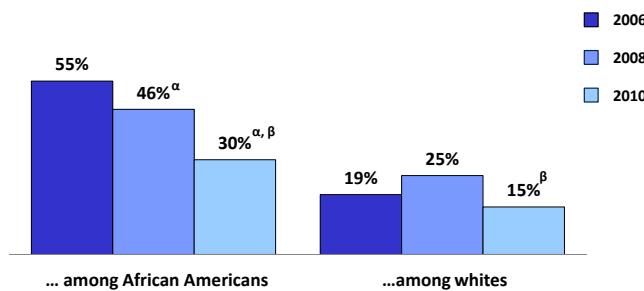
At the same time, the three survey series suggests that the racial wounds incurred in 2005, a time when Americans were transfixed by non-stop footage of predominantly African American crowds stranded in a flooded city without adequate government help, have been healing. For the first time in five years, more parish residents said that race relations in the greater New Orleans area were getting better (23 percent) than said they were getting worse (15 percent).

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?			
	2010	2008	2006
Better	23%	12%	10%
Worse	15	28	37
About the same	59	57	49
Don't know	2	3	4

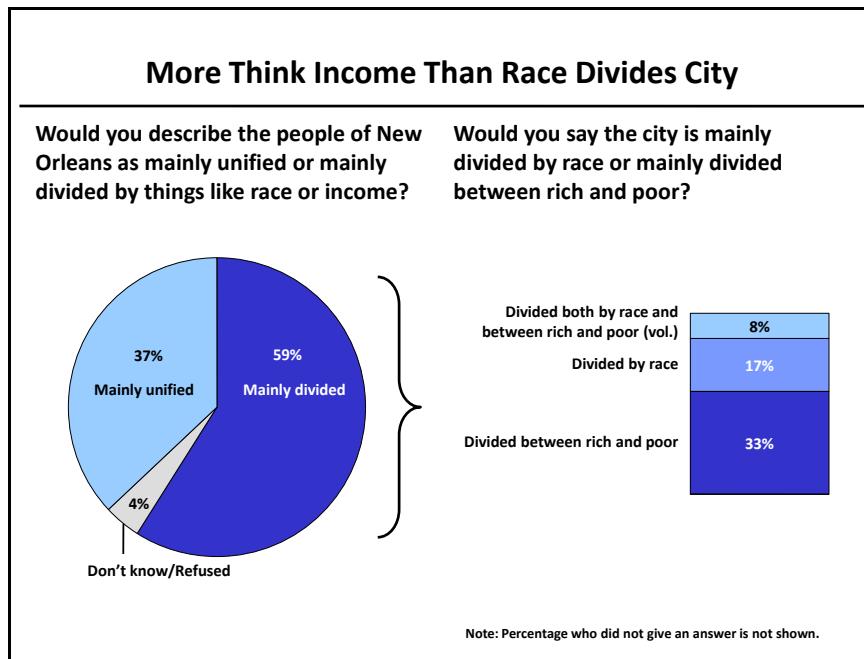
Views of bias in the recovery process have also moderated. In 2006, more than half of African Americans (55 percent) in Orleans Parish reported feeling that African Americans were being afforded worse treatment and opportunities in the recovery effort. In 2010, that proportion has fallen to 30 percent, still substantial but dramatically lower.

Fewer African Americans Now See Bias in Recovery Process

Percent who say that African Americans in the greater New Orleans area are being given worse treatment and opportunities in the rebuilding process than whites:



Though the majority of residents still see the city as divided by things like race and income (59 percent say they view it this way), the proportion who see the city as unified is up from 24 percent in 2008 to 37 percent in 2010, with the increase coming both from whites and African Americans in the city. And among those who see divisions, overall more see income as playing a role than race. Finally, a large majority (78 percent) continues to see the city's racial and ethnic diversity as generally a good thing.



HEALTH CARE IN ORLEANS PARISH: REPORTS OF IMPROVED ACCESS, INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE

Progress Made...

- ↗ For the first time, a majority say their health care needs are being met “very well” (55%), up from 42% in 2008 and 36% in 2006.
- ↗ An increasing proportion say they have received preventive care services in the past 6 months – 59%, up from 47% in 2008.
- ↗ More say there is a clinic in the neighborhood that offers free or reduced price care (32% compared to 14% in 2008) and more report having used such a clinic (12% vs. 4% in 2008).
- ↗ Residents’ assessments of their own mental health have improved somewhat since 2008.
- ↗ A majority expect New Orleans will be better off under the new health reform law.

...But Challenges Remain

- ↘ Three in four (77%) say there are not enough health care services available for parish residents.
- ↘ Over the past five years, a consistent third of parish residents report experiencing more than one barrier to care.
- ↘ One in five adults (and about a quarter of non-elderly adults) report being uninsured, and among those with children, one in ten say at least one child in the home is uninsured.
- ↘ About a quarter of parish residents report they have no usual place of care other than the emergency room. This rises to half among the uninsured.

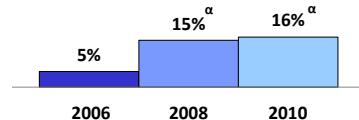
Mental And Physical Health Of The New Orleans Population

The population of New Orleans continues to face a number of health challenges. One of the most devastating aspects of Katrina for the New Orleans population was the fact that it put a great mental strain on many residents at the same time that it decimated the city’s already fragile mental health care system. Now, five years out from the disaster, the current survey finds some good news on this front.

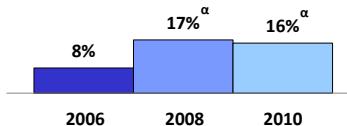
First, after increasing significantly between 2006 and 2008, the proportion of parish residents who say they have been diagnosed with a serious mental health condition such as depression seems to have stabilized at roughly one in six. A similar proportion say they have taken a prescription drug for reasons of mental health, again representing stability with the 2008 figures.

Reported Diagnosis and Medication Use for Mental Health Problems Stabilizes

Percent who say a doctor or other health professional ever told them they have a serious mental illness such as depression:



Percent who say in the past 6 months, they have taken a prescription medicine for problems with their emotions, nerves, or mental health:

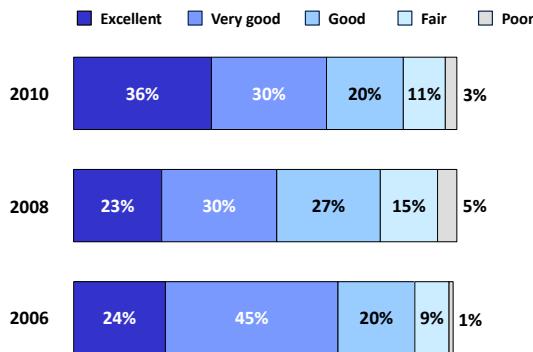


Note: "Statistically significant difference from 2006 at p<0.05.

Meanwhile, residents' assessments of their own mental health have improved somewhat since 2008. The proportion who feel their mental health is suffering has subsided somewhat, with the share who rate their mental health as "fair" or "poor" on the standard five point scale falling from 20 percent in 2008 to 14 percent in 2010. Meanwhile, the proportion who report their mental health is "excellent" is up 13 percentage points to 36 percent. This may be in part caused by increased distance from the traumatic event, though it is impossible to say for certain based on the current data.

Improvement in Reported Mental Health Status

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



Note: Percentage who did not give an answer is not shown.

Asked to rate how well their mental health needs are being met in New Orleans today, roughly six in ten parish residents say they are being met “very well” and another 22 percent say at least “somewhat well.” Looking only at those who say they have mental health problems – those that report that their mental health is “fair” or “poor” – the picture is substantially darker. In this group, just over half say their needs are being well met, while 46 percent say they are not.

Overall, how well would you say your mental health needs are being met today?			
	All	Those Reporting Fair/Poor Mental health	Those Reporting Excellent/ Very Good/Good Mental health
Well (NET)	80%	53%	85%*
Very well	58	15	65*
Somewhat well	22	38	20*
Not well (NET)	12%	45%	7%*
Not too well	7	25	4*
Not at all well	5	20	3*

* indicates statistically significant difference from those who say their mental health is fair or poor ($p<.05$)

When it comes to physical health, the survey suggests that roughly one in four Orleans Parish residents rate themselves in “fair” or “poor” condition (18 percent say their health is “fair” on the standard five point scale and 7 percent say their health is “poor.”) Nationally, fewer adults – 16 percent in June 2010 – said they were in “fair” or “poor” health.¹⁵ African American residents are more likely to report suffering ill health (30 percent do, compared to 17 percent of white residents), but this is down somewhat from 2008, when we had seen a jump in reports of poor health among African Americans.

	2006			2008			2010		
	All	White	African American	All	White	African American	All	White	African American
Percent who rate their health as fair or poor	14%	10%	19%	30%	15%	41%	25%	17%	30%

Meanwhile, more than half the population reports suffering from a chronic illness of some sort, ranging from serious health problems to those that can be managed with proper care. Overall, just over a third report hypertension or high blood pressure, 17 percent report asthma or other breathing problems, and 14 percent diabetes.

African American residents are more likely to report suffering from many of these problems. Many of these health disparities predate the storm.¹⁶

	All	White	African American
Any Chronic health condition (Net)	56%	51%	61%*
Hypertension or high blood pressure	36	26	43*
Asthma or other breathing problems	17	10	20*
Any serious mental illness such as depression	16	15	17
Diabetes or high blood sugar	14	10	16*
Heart Disease	8	7	9
Any other chronic health condition	15	19	13*

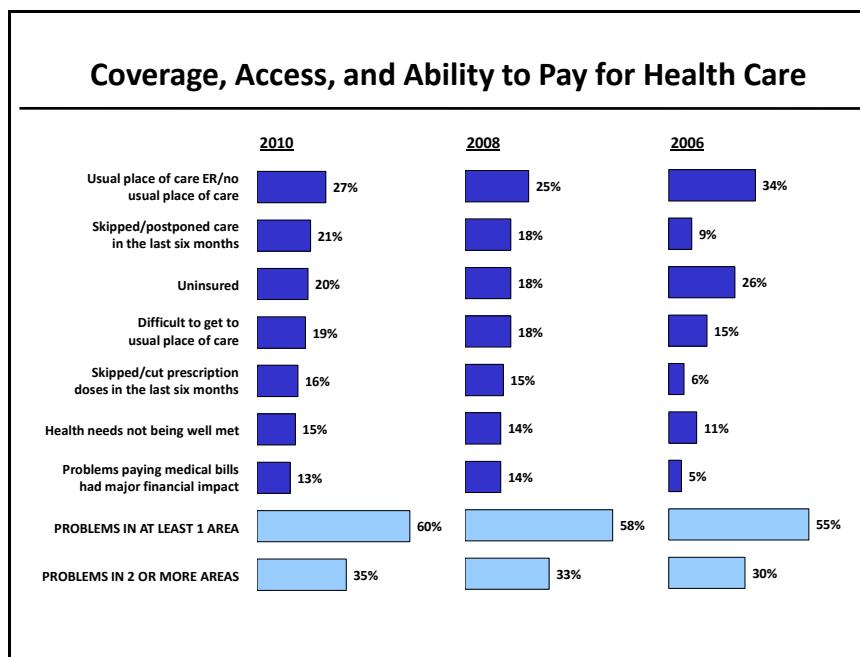
* indicates statistically significant difference from whites ($p<.05$)

¹⁵ Kaiser Family Foundation *Kaiser Health Tracking Poll* (June 17-22, 2010).

¹⁶ R. Rudowitz, D. Rowland and A. Shartzer. “Health Care in New Orleans Before and After Hurricane Katrina,” *Health Affairs* 25 (2006), w394 (published online 29 August 2006; 10.1377/hlthaff.25.w393-w406).

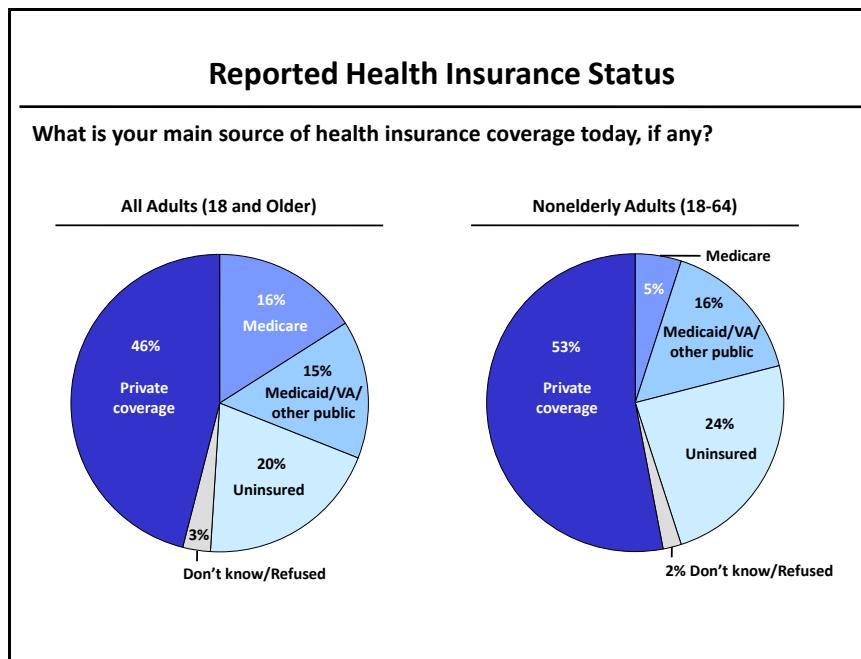
Coverage, Place Of Care, Problems Paying

Along with the significant health challenges the population faces, the combination of a still fragile safety net and a nationwide recession means that a significant portion of the city's most vulnerable residents are continuing to experience multiple barriers in getting or affording the health care services they need. Over the five years, then, there has been a fairly consistent third of the city that report experiencing more than one barrier to care.

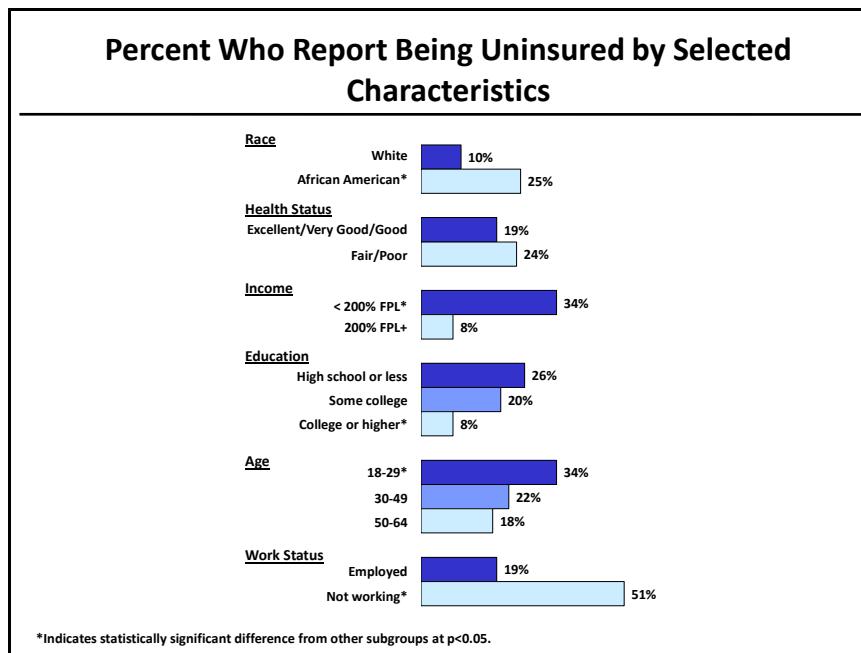


The 2010 survey finds one in five among all Orleans Parish residents (20 percent) and one in four non-elderly residents (24 percent) report that they have no health insurance coverage. These figures are roughly similar to 2008 (18 percent of all adults) and remain somewhat improved from 2006, when 26 percent of all adults said they were uninsured. The non-elderly uninsurance rate in New Orleans remains slightly higher than the current uninsurance rate of 20.4 percent among all U.S. adults ages 19-64.¹⁷ Among those with children under age 19 in their household, roughly one in ten say at least one of the children is uninsured. Research continually shows that being without health insurance hampers individuals' ability to get the right kind of health care and ultimately leads to worse health outcomes.

¹⁷ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and Urban Institute analysis of the Census Bureau's March 2008 and 2009 Current Population Survey, available at http://www.kff.org/uninsured/upload/7451-05_Data_Tables.pdf, last accessed July 19, 2010.

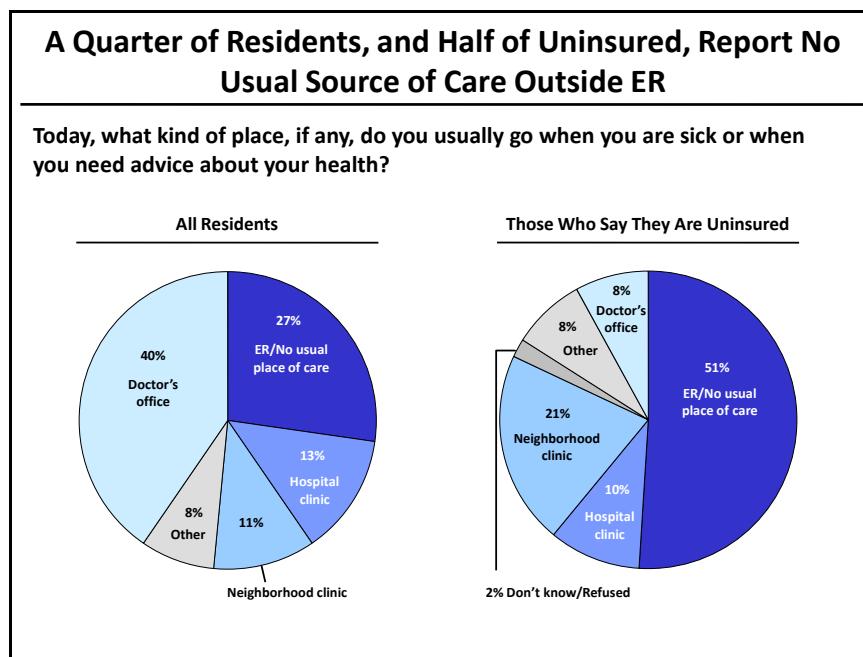


Many of the national patterns in the demographics of uninsurance also hold in Orleans Parish: lower income residents are more than four times as likely as those with family incomes above 200 percent of the federal poverty level to report going without insurance (34 percent compared to 8 percent); younger people are less likely to say they are insured; and African Americans are more likely to report being uninsured than white residents (25 percent compared to 10 percent).



Following on that, fully 27 percent of adults in Orleans Parish do not have a usual place of care, reporting either that they go to the emergency room when they are sick (20 percent) or that they don't have any place to go (7 percent). Residents who are uninsured are much more likely to have no usual source of care other than the emergency room – fully half of the uninsured in Orleans Parish fall into this category, representing a significant source of outstanding need. Those in lower income families (40 percent), those residents who

previously depended on the now-closed, public Charity Hospital (46 percent), and African American residents (37 percent) also stand out as more likely to have no usual place of care.



The 2010 survey also continues to find a comparatively elevated level of residents who are skipping, or skimping on, needed care compared to 2006. For example, 21 percent of residents say they have either skipped or postponed needed medical care over the past six months, twice as high as the proportion who said so in 2006 (9 percent), and 16 percent say they have skipped doses of prescription drugs or taken other measures to stretch out their prescription over the same time period, compared to 6 percent in 2006. The jump in both measures took place between 2006 and 2008 and has not subsided, perhaps because of the difficult economic conditions facing the area and the nation. Perhaps for the same reason, the proportion who say they have had problems paying medical bills over the past six months remains at nearly one in four (23 percent), similar to 2008 but up from 9 percent in 2006.

Residents Report Needs Increasingly Well Met, But Most Cite Lack Of Available Services

Hurricane Katrina devastated New Orleans' health care system, closing hospitals, dislocating doctors, hampering the operation of nursing homes and generally dealing a tremendous blow to a population already suffering disproportionately high health burdens. In fact our 2006 survey, conducted at the recovery's one-year mark, found that fully four in ten adults in Orleans Parish had seen their access to health care compromised in some way after the storm.

The past five years have witnessed slow but steady attempts to rethink and rebuild that system. Residents have divided views of efforts here – with 49 percent seeing “a lot” or “some” improvement in the availability of medical services and facilities and 49 percent saying there has been little or no progress in this area. This reflects the different currents of opinion found in the survey, in which an increasing proportion of parish residents report that their health needs are being met to their satisfaction even as a large majority say there are not enough services available in general.

Overall, how well would you say your health needs are being met today?			
Percent saying "very well"	2010	2008	2006
All	55%	42%	36%
White	66	52	47
African American	51	36	29
18-29	47	36	35
30-49	55	39	35
50-64	54	39	36
65+	69	58	38
<200% FPL	41	31	NA
200% + FPL	69	51	NA
Insured <65	60	46	43
Uninsured <65	27	12	19

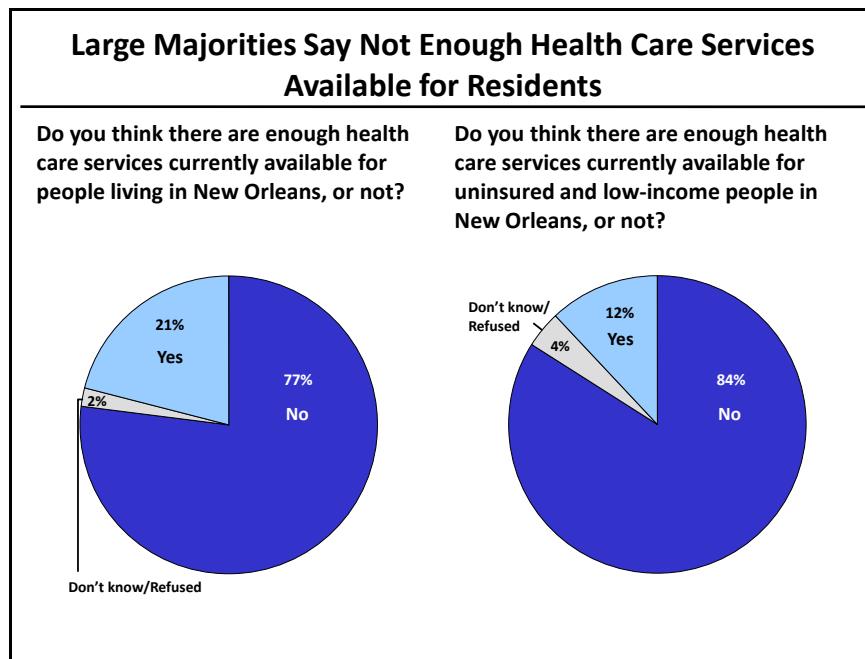
There has been a marked improvement in the proportion of residents who feel their health care needs are being well met. At the most general level, 55 percent of those living in Orleans Parish currently say their needs are being met "very well," up from 42 percent in 2008 and 36 percent in 2006. This upward trend in satisfaction was spread out across the city's major demographic groups. There has also been an increase in reported experience of preventive care. Specifically, six in ten (59 percent) report having received preventive health services over the past six months, compared to 47 percent in 2008 and 45 percent in 2006.

There is a similar increase in reported satisfaction with health care accessibility when it comes to the area's youth. Parish residents with children under 19 in their household are somewhat more likely this year than in 2008 to say that the health needs of their children are being met "very well" (73 percent now, compared to 62 percent in 2006 and 67 percent in 2006). They are also somewhat less likely to say their children have had to postpone needed care: 7 percent say so now, compared to 13 percent in 2008 and 17 percent in 2006.

In yet another indicator of an improving situation, twice as many as in 2008 (32 percent, compared to 14 percent) report having a health clinic in their neighborhood that offers free or reduced price care to those in need. And roughly one in eight (12 percent) report having used such a clinic, up from 4 percent in 2008.

Looking To The Future

Despite all these improvements, there is a widespread view that the city has a ways to go in knitting its health care system back together. Overall, 77 percent say there are not enough health care services currently available for New Orleans residents. And 84 percent say there are not enough services available for the low income and those without insurance coverage. Perhaps as a result, two in three city residents (68 percent) are at least somewhat worried that health care services won't be available in time of need.



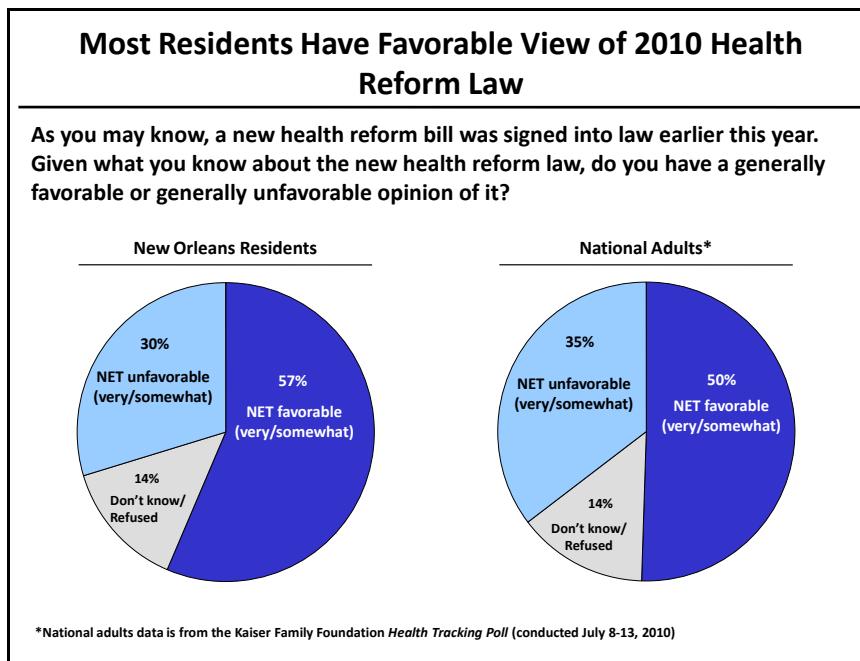
In terms of priorities for the health delivery system, residents say a number of rebuilding-related priorities are important, with at least eight in ten saying bringing in more medical personnel, increasing the number of community clinics, making it easier to get mental health services and expanding coverage to more residents are at least “very important.”

Coverage expansion, at least, is certainly in the cards for some parish residents given this year’s passage of a national health reform law, a law which is viewed more positively in this Democratic-leaning city than it is nationwide and which will expand coverage to an estimated 277,000 people in Louisiana through increased Medicaid eligibility alone.¹⁸ Specifically, those living in Orleans Parish favor the law by a margin of 57 to 30 percent, compared to a much narrower margin of support nationally (50 percent favorable, 35 percent unfavorable).¹⁹

A majority of city residents – 55 percent – say they think the law will be good for the people of New Orleans, and 52 percent say the same about Americans in general. Just over a third think they and their own families will benefit (36 percent).

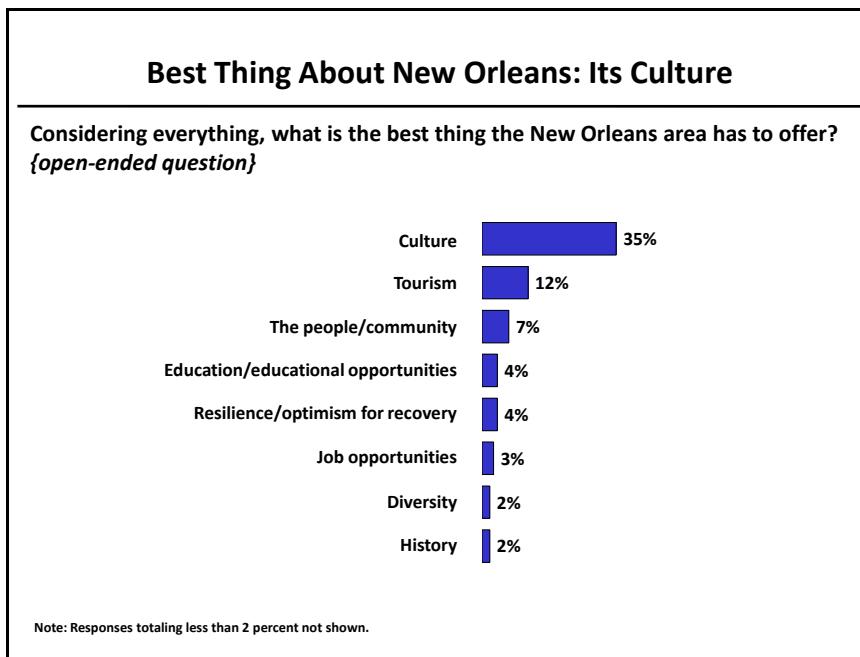
¹⁸ Estimate of the number of previously uninsured residents who will be newly enrolled in Medicaid by 2019. Does not account for other changes in health reform such as access to subsidized coverage through the exchanges. See “Medicaid Coverage and Spending in Health Reform: National and State-by-State Results for Adults at or Below 133% FPL”, prepared by John Holahan and Irene Headen, Urban Institute, May 2010 for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. <http://www.kff.org/healthreform/upload/Medicaid-Coverage-and-Spending-in-Health-Reform-National-and-State-By-State-Results-for-Adults-at-or-Below-133-FPL.pdf>

¹⁹ Kaiser Family Foundation *Kaiser Health Tracking Poll* (conducted July 8-13, 2010). Similar results were found in the Kaiser Family Foundation’s June *Kaiser Health Tracking Poll*, which was fielded during the same period as this survey.



CONCLUSION

New Orleans is a proud city. Asked in 2010 about the best things the city had to offer, Orleans Parish residents focused primarily on the city's rich cultural history, its food, nightlife and music – the kind of urban inner flame no hurricane can douse. They talked about tourism, the fact that their home can continue to attract so many visitors from around the globe a clear point of pride. They talked about the people of New Orleans, the community there. About the city's many colleges and universities and about its overall resilience.



It also remains an optimistic city. While residents have concerns about long-standing issues such as crime, political corruption and access to health care, most say they are optimistic about the city's future. Orleans parish residents increasingly have positive views of the direction of the recovery process, the housing situation and of the area as a place to raise a family. They are more likely now than in the months immediately following the storm to say their health care needs are being well met. Most say the city's diversity is a strength, and race relations seem to be improving.

Despite all this, Orleans Parish has not recovered from the post-Katrina levee breaches that swamped it in late August, 2005, according to its residents. And parish dwellers continue to feel the challenges they face have slipped the minds of their countrymen even as they express grave concerns about the possible economic and environmental setbacks that may result from the recent Gulf Coast oil spill. Few see any real progress in reining in crime, and many of the area's most vulnerable citizens continue to face real barriers to getting the health care they need.

The goal of these three surveys has been to provide parish residents with a megaphone for this sort of report card on New Orleans' progress, to help bring their needs, concerns and praise to the ears of political and policy leaders, the media, and their fellow citizens elsewhere in the country. While their report is mixed, most view the city as on the right trajectory, and parish residents have the benefit of agreeing on the areas that need more work. It will take enlightened leadership at the neighborhood, city, state and federal levels – as well as continued dedication on the part of community members and the support of citizens nationwide – to tackle these problems in a way that will result in even more positive reviews going forward.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

New Orleans Five Years After the Storm: A New Disaster Amid Recovery is the third in a series of surveys designed and analyzed by a research team from across the Kaiser Family Foundation led by Senior Vice President and Director for Public Opinion and Survey Research Mollyann Brodie and Associate Director for Public Opinion and Survey Research Claudia Deane. Kaiser staff working on the current survey included Drew Altman, Theresa Boston, Sarah Cho, Liz Hamel, Molly McGinn-Shapiro, David Rousseau, and Diane Rowland. SSRS/Social Science Research Solutions collaborated with Kaiser researchers on sample design and weighting, and supervised all phases of the fieldwork.

Interviews for the current survey were completed May 26 – June 27, 2010 in English and Spanish via landline telephone and cell phone among 1,528 randomly selected adults ages 18 and older residing in Orleans Parish. Note that the survey included Orleans Parish residents in all their racial and ethnic diversity – including whites, African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans and those of other backgrounds – but because groups are represented based on their actual share of the total population, the only two groups large enough to be analyzed separately are African Americans and whites. The table below shows the number of respondents and margin of sampling error for the total sample and for these two key subgroups. 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 ²⁰)
Total	1,528	+/- 3
African Americans	806	+/-4
Whites	584	+/-5

Methodological Adaptation: New Orleans 2006 And 2008

The methodology of the three surveys in this series has developed and adapted according to changing conditions on the ground in New Orleans. The 2006 survey was conducted at a time when New Orleans residents were still experiencing significant Katrina-related dislocation, a situation not conducive to a telephone-centered methodology. Instead, the 2006 survey employed an address based sample and all interviews were conducted face-to-face.²¹ By 2008, the situation had stabilized and we employed a mixed mode methodology, conducting roughly half the interviews via telephone, and the rest either in-person or via the Internet.²² The sampling method was again address-based. The 2008 experience supported our assumption that the survey instrument was amenable to crossing modes, from in-person to telephone and web, without significant modal effects. It also suggested that only a very small proportion of the target population (2 percent or less) is without either landline or cell phone service.

As such, in 2010 we concluded that it would be possible to utilize a telephone-only methodology.

²⁰ The final weights produced a design effect of 1.43.

²¹ See Methodology section of 2006 report – “Giving Voice to the People of New Orleans: The Kaiser Post-Katrina Baseline Survey” – for details. <http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/pomr051007pkg.cfm>

²² See Methodology section of 2008 report – “New Orleans Three Years After the Storm: The Second Kaiser Post-Katrina Survey” – for details. <http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/posr081008pkg.cfm>

Sample Selection And Fieldwork: 2010

The 2010 survey is based on a dual-frame, random digit dial (RDD) design. The RDD landline sample was generated by Marketing Systems Group (MSG) and, in order to increase coverage, sample was drawn from all exchanges containing phone numbers that correspond with Orleans Parish residency.²³ MSG also generated a random sample of cell phones. In order to assure the widest possible coverage, we dialed cell phone exchanges affiliated with the general New Orleans area code rather than attempting to target specific New Orleans exchanges or cell phone switch towers. Respondents were asked to provide basic address information which was used to determine eligibility and geo-coded on a weekly basis in order to monitor the geographic representativeness of the sample. 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. We made every effort to maximize survey response, including: pre-testing the survey instrument to ensure it was working smoothly; completing at least 8 call attempts to any non-responsive numbers; varying the time of day and day of week for callbacks; and permitting respondents to schedule a callback at their convenience. Cell phone respondents were offered a \$20 incentive to complete the survey to defray possible cell phone costs they might incur, and a \$20 incentive was used in all attempts at refusal conversion. In both cases, individuals were given the choice of receiving the incentive in the form of a personal check or of having their incentive donated to one of four local charities.

Overall, 1,528 interviews were completed, including 926 by landline and 602 by cell phone.

Sample Weighting: 2010

Sample weighting involved two stages: household level and population level.

At the household level, a dual-frame user correction was made to adjust for the increased likelihood of reaching respondents who appear in both landline and cell phone sampling frames (as opposed to those who are landline only or cell phone only). Specifically, we adopted a common industry standard of giving dual frame respondents a weight half the size of single-frame users. An adjustment was also made to account for the effect of household size on a respondent’s probability of selection. In addition, post-stratification weights were applied by neighborhood based on the May 2010 Delivery Sequence File (DSF)²⁴ count of households in the 14 neighborhoods that make up Orleans Parish.

Person-level (population) weights were calculated to reflect the random selection of one adult per household and to adjust the sample to match the distribution of adults in Orleans Parish by: age broken down by gender, race broken down by gender, and education according to the latest projections provided by Claritas, Inc., which in turn incorporates 2008 Census demographic estimates.²⁵ Post-stratification also included an adjustment to the estimated distribution of households that are cell phone only, dual-frame users and landline only.²⁶

²³ As a result, about 30 percent of the sample screened out as living outside of Orleans Parish.

²⁴ DSF is a comprehensive address 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. Using daily feedback from letter carriers, the database is updated on a nearly continuous basis. 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. It served as a reliable estimate for household counts for the present survey as well.

²⁵ Since Claritas data only provides educational estimates for ages 25 plus, we also relied upon the American Community Survey to estimate educational attainment. Our final estimates of educational attainment in the parish meshed closely with ACS estimates generated by the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center.

²⁶ Since the industry standard for phone status estimates – the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) – does not provide city-level data, estimates need to be modeled. For the present survey, the estimate was modeled using data collected in the 2008 Kaiser survey adjusted for time lapse using NHIS national estimates.

Note that in previous surveys we were not able to reliably adjust by education and so limited post-stratification weighting to age, gender and race. To insure that adding education to the weighting algorithm was not impacting our interpretation of trend data, we compared results weighted both ways and found that for the vast majority of attitudes and most experiences differences were in the 1 percentage point range when they appeared at all. There was a somewhat larger impact on demographic variables such as income, employment, marital status and health insurance status. Overall, we determined that adding education to the weighting algorithm improved our representation of the population without overly impacting the trend analysis.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY TOPLINE RESULTS

NOTES FOR READING THE TOPLINE:

- "Orleans" refers to Orleans 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
- Questions presented in the order asked; question numbers may not be sequential

MAIN INTERVIEW

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
74	74	70	Optimistic
18	20	24	Pessimistic
7	6	6	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

3. Generally speaking, do you think NOW is a (good) time or a (bad) time for children to be growing up in New Orleans? (ROTATE ITEMS IN PARENTHESES)

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
48	34	Good time
46	56	Bad time
6	10	Don't know
*	*	Refused

4. 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)? (ROTATE ITEMS IN PARENTHESES)

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
70	56	58	Right direction
24	35	33	Wrong direction
6	8	9	Don't know
1	1	--	Refused

5. Considering everything, what is the single biggest problem facing New Orleans today? (DO NOT READ LIST)
Interviewer: Do not probe if they give a straightforward answer, ie "crime".

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
41	36	Crime
1	4	Health care
7	7	Education/schools
2	2	Hurricane protection/Rebuilding floodwalls, levees
6	18	Housing related issues (affordable housing, rebuilding destroyed housing)
3	9	The economy/economic issues
8	NA	Jobs
12	NA	The Gulf Coast oil spill
16	1	Something else
*	1	Nothing/no problems
1	2	Don't know
--	*	Refused

6. What do you think is the best thing the New Orleans area has to offer?

<u>2010 Orleans</u>	
35	Culture (Net)
*	Jazz
2	Music, Live Music
4	Nightlife in general, entertainment in general
*	Art
9	Food, restaurants
15	Culture in general
1	Mardi Gras
1	Sports (Net)
1	The Saints
7	The people/the community
12	Tourism
2	Diversity
2	History
4	Education/Educational Opportunities
1	Nature/Parks/Beauty
3	Job opportunities
2	Specific neighborhoods (Net)
1	The French Quarter
*	Public transit – streetcars and riverboats/ferries
1	Weather
1	Hospitals/medical care/health clinics
*	“It’s home”
4	Resilience/optimism for recovery/renewal (new opportunities)
9	Other
5	Nothing
10	Don’t know
*	Refused

9. Thinking about your quality of life, please tell me how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with your (INSERT 1st ITEM): Very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? How about your (INSERT NEXT ITEM): are you...? (SCRAMBLE) (DISPLAY CODE 5 FOR ITEM C ONLY)

a. Personal financial situation

<u>2010 Orleans</u>	
22	Very satisfied
36	Somewhat satisfied
18	Somewhat dissatisfied
23	Very dissatisfied
1	Don’t know
*	Refused

b. Housing situation

<u>2010 Orleans</u>	
51	Very satisfied
30	Somewhat satisfied
9	Somewhat dissatisfied
10	Very dissatisfied
1	Don’t know
*	Refused

Q.9 continued on next page

Q.9 continued

c. Job situation

<u>2010 Orleans</u>	
29	Very satisfied
24	Somewhat satisfied
10	Somewhat dissatisfied
15	Very dissatisfied
20	Retired/NA (vol.)
1	Don't know
*	Refused

d. Sense of community

<u>2010 Orleans</u>	
36	Very satisfied
40	Somewhat satisfied
12	Somewhat dissatisfied
11	Very dissatisfied
2	Don't know
*	Refused

e. Amount of stress in your life

<u>2010 Orleans</u>	
22	Very satisfied
34	Somewhat satisfied
20	Somewhat dissatisfied
22	Very dissatisfied
2	Don't know
*	Refused

10. Were you living in the New Orleans area at the time Hurricane Katrina hit or not?

<u>2010 Orleans</u>	<u>2008 Orleans</u>	
91	90	Yes
9	10	No
--	--	Don't know
--	--	Refused

11. Would you say your quality of life is (better) now than it was before Katrina, (worse) now, or is it about the same? (ROTATE ITEMS IN PARENTHESES)

Based on respondents who lived in the New Orleans area at the time Hurricane Katrina hit.

<u>2010 Orleans</u>	
23	Better
32	Worse
44	About the same
1	Don't know
--	Refused

N=1402

12. Is that mostly because of the (after effects of Katrina), mostly because of the (country's recent economic problems), or mostly for other reasons?

Based on respondents whose life is worse now than it was before Hurricane Katrina hit.

2010 Orleans

49	Mostly because of the after effects of Katrina
15	Mostly because of the country's recent economic problems
15	Mostly for other reasons
20	Some combination (vol.)
1	Don't know
--	Refused

N=428

Q.10/11/12 Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans

91	Living in New Orleans at time of Katrina
21	Better
40	Same
29	Worse
14	Because of the after effects of Katrina
4	Because of the country's recent economic problems
4	Because of other reasons
6	Because of some combination of things (vol.)
9	Not living in New Orleans at time of Katrina
--	Don't know
--	Refused

13. 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?

Based on respondents who lived in the New Orleans area at the time Hurricane Katrina hit.

2010 Orleans

2008 Orleans

2006 Orleans

67	59	53	Normal/Almost Normal (Net)
3	NA	NA	Fully back to normal (vol.)
32	23	18	Largely back to normal
32	36	35	Almost back to normal
32	41	46	Still Disrupted (Net)
23	30	30	Still somewhat disrupted
9	11	16	Still very disrupted
*	*	--	Don't know
--	*	--	Refused

N=1402

N=1160

N=837

Q.10/13 Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans

2008 Orleans

Living in New Orleans at time of Katrina (Net)

91	90	Living in New Orleans at time of Katrina (Net)
3	N/A	Fully back to normal (vol.)
29	20	Life largely back to normal
29	32	Life almost back to normal
21	27	Life still somewhat disrupted
8	10	Life still very disrupted
9	10	Not living in New Orleans at time of Katrina
--	--	Don't know
--	--	Refused

14. Thinking about the greater New Orleans area, please tell me if each of the following should be one of the top priorities for the city today, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important. (SCRAMBLE ITEMS)
- These questions were asked of half the sample. The other half of the sample were asked different questions in Q15.*
- Interviewer Note: Read for the first two items then re-read every third item "How about (insert item) should this be one of the top priorities for the city today, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?"*
- N = 771

		One of the top	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	Don't know	Ref.
a. Controlling crime and assuring public safety								
	2010 Orleans	40	57	3	*	*	*	--
	2008 Orleans	63	34	3	*	--	--	--
	2006 Orleans	49	47	3	*	--	*	*
b. Making medical facilities and services more available ²⁷								
	2010 Orleans	31	58	10	1	1	*	--
	2008 Orleans	53	41	6	*	1	--	--
	2006 Orleans	43	54	2	*	--	*	--
c. Making public transportation more available ²⁸								
	2010 Orleans	15	47	27	8	2	1	--
	2008 Orleans	29	44	22	3	1	1	--
	2006 Orleans	21	59	17	2	*	1	--
d. Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods								
	2010 Orleans	26	53	16	2	1	1	*
	2008 Orleans	41	43	12	2	1	1	*
	2006 Orleans	37	55	6	1	1	*	*
e. Making affordable housing more available								
	2010 Orleans	23	49	20	6	2	*	--
	2008 Orleans	45	40	10	2	2	*	--
	2006 Orleans	34	55	8	1	*	1	*
f. Strengthening the public school system ²⁹								
	2010 Orleans	34	60	3	1	1	1	--
	2008 Orleans	52	42	2	*	1	3	*
	2006 Orleans	35	60	4	*	--	1	--
g. Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls								
	2010 Orleans	37	58	4	1	1	*	--
	2008 Orleans	64	32	3	*	*	--	*
	2006 Orleans	54	44	1	*	*	1	--
h. Attracting more businesses and jobs to New Orleans ³⁰								
	2010 Orleans	29	61	7	1	1	*	--
	2008 Orleans	44	45	8	1	1	1	--
	2006 Orleans	33	61	4	*	*	1	--
i. Strengthening the city as a tourist and convention site								
	2010 Orleans	15	47	29	4	4	*	--
j. Dealing with the effects of the Gulf Coast Oil Spill								
	2010 Orleans	40	53	5	*	1	1	*

²⁷ 2006 wording: "Getting medical facilities and services up and running."

²⁸ 2006 wording: "Getting the public transportation system up and running."

²⁹ 2006 wording: "Getting schools up and running."

³⁰ 2006 wording: "Getting businesses up and running."

Q.14 "One of the top" Summary

N = 771

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
40	63	49	Controlling crime and assuring public safety
40	NA	NA	Dealing with the effects of the Gulf Coast Oil Spill
37	64	54	Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls
34	52	35	Strengthening the public school system
31	53	43	Making medical facilities and services more available
29	44	33	Attracting more businesses and jobs to New Orleans
26	41	37	Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods
23	45	34	Making affordable housing more available
15	29	21	Making public transportation more available
15	NA	NA	Strengthening the city as a tourist and convention site

15. As I read each one of these areas for rebuilding the greater New Orleans area, 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)? (SCRAMBLE ITEMS)
These questions were asked of half the sample. The other half of the sample were asked different questions in Q14.
 N = 757

	A lot	Some	Not too much	None at all	Don't know	Ref.
a. Controlling crime and assuring public safety						
2010 Orleans	8	26	38	26	2	--
2008 Orleans	4	24	36	35	*	1
2006 Orleans	3	28	46	21	1	--
b. Making medical facilities and services more available						
2010 Orleans	14	35	32	17	2	--
2008 Orleans	5	33	40	19	3	--
2006 Orleans	5	55	30	7	2	--
c. Making public transportation more available						
2010 Orleans	27	35	22	10	6	--
2008 Orleans	7	39	33	12	8	*
2006 Orleans	5	59	22	4	10	--
d. Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods						
2010 Orleans	15	44	27	13	2	--
2008 Orleans	5	39	42	13	2	*
2006 Orleans	3	30	44	22	2	--
e. Making affordable housing more available						
2010 Orleans	15	35	27	18	4	*
2008 Orleans	3	21	37	35	4	*
2006 Orleans	3	25	39	25	7	--
f. Strengthening the public school system						
2010 Orleans	20	37	20	17	6	--
2008 Orleans	7	34	33	19	6	*
2006 Orleans	5	58	29	4	4	--
g. Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls						
2010 Orleans	23	42	19	10	5	*
2008 Orleans	11	49	25	9	6	*
2006 Orleans	12	51	24	4	9	*
h. Attracting more businesses and jobs to New Orleans						
2010 Orleans	11	39	32	16	3	--
2008 Orleans	9	34	38	15	3	*
2006 Orleans	6	57	30	4	3	--
i. Strengthening the city as a tourist and convention site						
2010 Orleans	53	34	9	2	3	*

Q.15 "A lot" Summary
N = 757

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
53	NA	NA	Strengthening the city as a tourist and convention site
27	7	5	Making public transportation more available
23	11	12	Repairing the levees, pumps, and floodwalls
20	7	5	Strengthening the public school system
15	5	3	Rebuilding destroyed neighborhoods
15	3	3	Making affordable housing more available
14	5	5	Making medical facilities and services more available
11	9	6	Attracting more businesses and jobs to New Orleans
8	4	3	Controlling crime and assuring public safety

16. Overall, would you say New Orleans has mostly recovered from Hurricane Katrina or not?

2010 Orleans	
39	Yes, has mostly recovered
59	No, has not
1	Don't know
*	Refused

17. As a place to live, would you say New Orleans is (better) now than it was before Katrina, (worse) now than before Katrina, or back to being about the same as it was before the storm? (ROTATE ITEMS IN PARENTHESES)

2010 Orleans	
19	Better
37	Worse
40	The same
3	Don't know
*	Refused

18. Do you think most Americans are still aware that New Orleans has not fully recovered from Katrina, or do you think most Americans have forgotten the challenges facing New Orleans?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
26	30	Most are still aware
70	65	Most have forgotten
*	NA	New Orleans has fully recovered (vol.)
4	4	Don't Know
*	*	Refused

20. 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? (ROTATE ITEMS IN PARENTHESES)

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
23	12	10	Better
15	28	37	Worse
59	57	49	About the same
2	3	4	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

21. 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? (ROTATE ITEMS IN PARENTHESES)

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
17	8	5	Better treatment and opportunities
24	36	38	Worse treatment and opportunities
52	46	45	About the same treatment and opportunities
7	8	11	Don't know
*	1	*	Refused

READ: Now thinking about the oil spill in the Gulf...

80. How much do you think the Gulf Coast oil spill will affect (INSERT) – a great deal, quite a bit, some, very little, or not at all? How much will the oil spill affect (NEXT ITEM) (SCRAMBLE)

2010 Orleans	A great deal	Quite a bit	Some	Very little	Not at all	Don't know	Ref.
a. The New Orleans economy	64	18	11	4	1	2	--
b. The local environment	70	14	7	4	3	1	--
c. Your own life	25	20	25	17	12	1	*
d. The nation's economy	52	22	15	8	3	2	--

81. How would you rate the job (INSERT) has been doing responding to the oil leak in the Gulf of Mexico? (SCRAMBLE)

- a. The federal government

2010 Orleans		
32	Excellent/Good (Net)	
7	Excellent	
25	Good	
65	Only fair/Poor (Net)	
36	Only Fair	
29	Poor	
2	Don't know	
*	Refused	

- b. B.P., the oil company that operated the oil rig

2010 Orleans		
14	Excellent/Good (Net)	
3	Excellent	
10	Good	
84	Only fair/Poor (Net)	
25	Only Fair	
59	Poor	
2	Don't know	
*	Refused	

- c. Louisiana's state government

2010 Orleans		
47	Excellent/Good (Net)	
14	Excellent	
33	Good	
50	Only fair/Poor (Net)	
33	Only Fair	
17	Poor	
3	Don't know	
*	Refused	

82. All in all, which disaster do you think will cause more damage: (Hurricane Katrina) or the (oil spill in the Gulf Coast)? (ROTATE VERBAGE IN PARENTHESES)

2010 Orleans		
40	Hurricane Katrina	
49	The oil spill in the gulf coast	
7	Both equally (vol.)	
4	Don't know	
*	Refused	

D8. Are you currently (READ LIST)?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
35	47	40	Married
5	9	7	Living as married
37	26	29	Single, never married
4	2	4	Separated
10	9	12	Divorced
9	7	7	Widowed
*	*	1	Refused

22. How many children, under age 19, are living in this household?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
60	62	66	None
16	15	15	1
13	11	10	2
7	5	5	3
4	6	4	4+
--	--	*	Don't Know
*	*	--	Refused

23. Are you the parent or guardian of (this child/any of these children), or not?

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
81	74	74	Yes
19	26	23	No
--	--	*	Don't know
--	--	3	Refused
N=526	N=406	N=293	

23a. How many of these children are you the parent or guardian?

Based on respondents who are the parent or guardian of any children under the age of 19 living in their household.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
43	47	1
36	32	2
13	12	3
8	9	4+
--	--	Don't Know
--	*	Refused
N=448	N=334	

Q.22/23/23a Combination Table based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
60	62	Do not have any children in household
40	37	Have children in household (Net)
30	25	Parent/guardian of all
2	3	Parent/guardian of some
7	10	Not parent/guardian
--	--	Don't Know
*	*	Refused

24. 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? (SCRAMBLE ITEMS)

Q24f is based on respondents who are the parent or guardian of any children under the age of 19 living in their household.

		Very	Somewhat	Not too	Not at all	Retired/ NA (vol.)	Don't know	Ref.
a. You won't have enough income to meet all your needs	2010 Orleans	39	26	17	18	NA	1	*
	2008 Orleans	37	29	18	16	1	--	*
	2006 Orleans	38	33	19	9		*	--
b. Health care services may not be available if you need them	2010 Orleans	44	24	17	15	NA	*	*
	2008 Orleans	46	28	15	11	1	*	*
	2006 Orleans	42	43	10	4		*	--
c. The levees will not be rebuilt with enough strength to protect your neighborhood	2010 Orleans	46	31	13	10	NA	1	--
	2008 Orleans	47	29	15	8	*	*	--
	2006 Orleans	53	34	8	4		1	--
d. You won't be able to find or afford a decent place to live	2010 Orleans	28	17	21	34	NA	*	*
	2008 Orleans	32	20	20	27	*	*	1
	2006 Orleans	33	29	21	16		1	--
e. You will be the victim of a violent crime	2010 Orleans	23	31	29	18	NA	1	*
	2008 Orleans	31	35	22	12	--	*	*
f. Your children won't be able to get a good education	2010 Orleans	51	20	14	15	NA	*	*
	2008 Orleans	48	20	17	15	1	--	--
g. You won't be able to find or keep a good job	2010 Orleans	31	19	16	22	12	*	*
	2008 Orleans	21	21	20	22	16	1	*

Q.24 "Very" Summary

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
39	37	38	You won't have enough income to meet all your needs
44	46	42	Health care services may not be available if you need them
46	47	53	The levees will not be rebuilt with enough strength to protect your neighborhood
28	32	33	You won't be able to find or afford a decent place to live
23	31	N/A	You will be the victim of a violent crime
51	48	N/A	Your children won't be able to get a good education
31	21	N/A	You won't be able to find or keep a good job

25. Would you describe the people of New Orleans as (mainly unified), or (mainly divided by things like race or income)? (ROTATE ITEMS IN PARENTHESES)

Interviewer note: If respondent indicates they think New Orleans should be unified, please repeat the question and emphasize "Would you describe the people of New Orleans as..."

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
37	24	Mainly unified
59	70	Mainly divided by things like race or income
4	5	Don't know
--	*	Refused

- 25a. Do you see that as a problem, or not?

Based on respondents who would describe the people of New Orleans as mainly divided by things like race or income.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
86	89	Yes, problem
13	10	No, not a problem
1	1	Don't know
*	*	Refused
N=921	N=910	

Q.25/25a Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
37	24	Mainly unified
59	70	Mainly divided
51	63	Problem
8	7	Not a problem
4	5	Don't know
*	*	Refused
N=921	N=910	

- 25b. Would you say the city is mainly divided (by race) or mainly divided (between rich and poor)? (ROTATE ITEMS IN PARENTHESES)

Based on respondents who would describe the people of New Orleans as mainly divided by things like race or income.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
29	22	Divided by race
56	47	Divided between rich and poor
13	27	Both by race and between rich and poor (vol.)
*	2	Other/something else (vol.)
1	2	Don't know
*	*	Refused
N=921	N=910	

Q.25/25b Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
37	24	Mainly unified
59	70	Mainly divided
17	15	By race
33	33	Between rich and poor
8	19	By both (vol.)
*	1	By other/something else (vol.)
4	5	Don't know
*	*	Refused

26. Do you see New Orleans' diversity in terms of having many different racial and ethnic groups as generally (good) for the city or generally (bad) for the city? (ROTATE ITEMS IN PARENTHESES)

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
78	74	Good
18	16	Bad
2	7	Makes no difference (vol.)
NA	*	Are both good and bad aspects (vol.)
2	2	Don't know
*	1	Refused

27. Would you say your neighborhood does or does not have enough (INSERT)? (SCRAMBLE ITEMS)
Interviewer note: If respondent says 'there aren't any', code as 'does not have enough'.

		Does have enough	Does not have enough	Don't know	Ref.
a. Places where you can buy groceries including fresh produce ³¹					
	2010 Orleans	54	45	*	--
	2008 Orleans	50	50	*	*
c. Restaurants					
	2010 Orleans	57	43	*	*
	2008 Orleans	56	43	1	*
d. Places where children can play outside					
	2010 Orleans	38	61	2	*
	2008 Orleans	32	66	2	*
e. Bus service					
	2010 Orleans	59	36	5	*
	2008 Orleans	43	47	9	*
f. Police presence					
	2010 Orleans	58	41	1	--
	2008 Orleans	52	47	1	*

Q.27. "Does have enough" Summary

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
54	50	Places where you can buy groceries including fresh produce
57	56	Restaurants
38	32	Places where children can play outside
59	43	Bus service
58	52	Police presence
NA	74	Places of worship

28. How would you rate New Orleans in terms of career opportunities for young people? Would you say it provides young people with excellent, good, not so good, or poor career opportunities?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
33	35	Positive career prospects (Net)
5	5	Excellent
28	30	Good
66	61	Negative career prospects (Net)
39	40	Not so good
27	21	Poor
1	3	Don't know
--	1	Refused

30. These days, how safe from crime do you feel in your neighborhood? Would you say you feel very safe from crime, somewhat safe, not too safe, or not safe at all?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
76	71	Safe (Net)
22	17	Very safe from crime
54	54	Somewhat safe
24	29	Not safe (Net)
13	19	Not too safe
10	10	Not safe at all
1	*	Don't know
--	--	Refused

³¹ 27a. read "Places where you can buy groceries" in 2008.

31. How much of the time do you think you can trust the police to do what is right for you or your community? Almost always, most of the time, only some of the time, or almost never?

2010 Orleans	
44	Almost always/Most of the time (Net)
13	Almost always
31	Most of the time
55	Only some of the time/Never (Net)
40	Only some of the time
15	Almost never
1	Don't know
--	Refused

32. How serious a problem is political corruption in New Orleans today? Would you say... very serious, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not at all serious?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
85	86	Serious (Net)
53	58	Very serious
33	28	Somewhat serious
13	11	Not serious (Net)
10	8	Not too serious
2	2	Not at all serious
2	3	Don't know
*	*	Refused

33. Still thinking about political corruption, in your opinion are things (getting better), (getting worse) or staying about the same? (ROTATE VERBIAGE IN PARENTHESES)

2010 Orleans	
42	Getting better
14	Getting worse
41	Staying the same
3	Don't know
*	Refused

34. Would you describe the state of the New Orleans area economy these days as excellent, good, not so good, or poor?

2010 Orleans	
34	Excellent/Good (Net)
2	Excellent
32	Good
65	Not so good/Poor (Net)
50	Not so good
15	Poor
1	Don't know
*	Refused

35. At any time within the last 12 months did you fall behind in paying your rent or mortgage, or not?

2010 Orleans	
22	Yes
77	No
1	Don't know
*	Refused

36. In the past 12 months, have you had problems with credit card debt or other personal debt, or not?

2010 Orleans	
28	Yes
72	No
*	Don't know
*	Refused

37. In the past 12 months, have you had any problems paying for food, or not?

2010 Orleans

22	Yes
78	No
*	Don't know
*	Refused

D9. Aside from yourself (and your spouse/and your partner), are there any other adults, 18 or older, living in your household, or not?

2010 Orleans 2008 Orleans

37	47	Yes
62	52	No
*	--	Don't know
*	*	Refused

D9a. How many?

Based on respondents who have any other adults living in their household besides themselves or themselves and their spouse or partner.

2010 Orleans 2008 Orleans

59	52	1
26	27	2
10	14	3
3	4	4
2	3	5+
*	*	Refused

N=484

N=396

D8/D9/D9a Total Adults Living in Household Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans 2008 Orleans

31	17	1
46	48	2
14	20	3
8	15	4+
*	*	Undetermined

38. During the past year, have you or has someone else living in your household (INSERT), or not? (SCRAMBLE)

2010 Orleans

	Yes	No	Don't know	Ref.
a. Been laid off or lost a job	25	75	*	*
b. Had overtime or regular hours cut back at work	28	71	*	*
c. Given up looking for work because of a lack of good jobs	17	82	*	--

39. What best describes your employment situation today? (READ LIST)

2010 Orleans 2008 Orleans 2006 Orleans

53	55	54	Employed (Net)
41	45	45	Employed full-time
12	10	9	Employed part-time
11	7	9	Unemployed and currently seeking employment
3	3	3	Unemployed and not seeking employment
4	5	6	A student
16	19	16	Retired
7	7	6	On disability and can't work
4	3	5	A homemaker or stay at home parent
1	1		Self employed/freelance (vol.)
*	*	2	Other (vol.)
*	*	--	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

40. Is there any other adult in this household (including your spouse or partner) who is employed?
Based on respondents who have any other adults living in their household besides themselves.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
59	59	Yes
40	41	No
--	--	Don't know
*	*	Refused
N=1001	N=866	

41. Does your job today offer you health insurance coverage, or not?
Based on respondents who are employed.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
63	65	54	Yes
36	34	46	No
1	*	*	Don't know
*	1	*	Refused
N=858	N=718	N=472	

Q.39/41 Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
53	55	54	Employed today (Net)
33	36	29	Offers health insurance
19	19	25	Does not offer health insurance
47	45	46	Not employed today
*	*	--	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

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

42. Please tell me whether or not you think each of the following should be the most important priority for rebuilding New Orleans' health care system, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important. How about (READ FIRST ITEM) should that be the most important priority for rebuilding New Orleans' health care system, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important. How about (READ NEXT ITEMS)? (SCRAMBLE ITEMS)

	Most Important Priority ³²	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	Don't know	Ref.
a. Increasing the number of community clinics							
2010 Orleans	18	62	15	4	1	1	--
2008 Orleans	30	55	11	1	1	2	*
2006 Orleans	32	62	5	1	*	*	*
b. Bringing in more doctors, nurses and other health workers							
2010 Orleans	19	62	13	3	1	2	--
2008 Orleans	37	55	6	2	*	1	*
2006 Orleans	38	60	3	*	*	*	--
d. Expanding health insurance coverage to more people							
2010 Orleans	22	61	11	3	2	1	*
2008 Orleans	38	52	8	1	*	1	1
e. Making it easier to get mental health services							
2010 Orleans	21	62	13	2	1	1	--

Q.42 "Most Important Priority" Summary

2010 Orleans	
18	Increasing the number of community clinics
19	Bringing in more doctors, nurses and other health workers
22	Expanding health insurance coverage to more people
21	Making it easier to get mental health services

³² 2006 wording: first response category was "one of the top priorities" instead of "most important priority."

43. Do you think there are enough health care services currently available for people living in New Orleans, or not?

2010 Orleans

21	Yes, there are
77	No, there are not
2	Don't know
*	Refused

44. 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?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
12	6	1	Yes
84	89	93	No
4	4	6	Don't know
--	1	--	Refused

45. As you may know, a new health reform bill was signed into law earlier this year. Given what you know about the new health reform law, do you have a generally (favorable) or generally (unfavorable) opinion of it? (ROTATE VERBAGE IN PARENTHESES) Is that very favorable/unfavorable or somewhat favorable/unfavorable opinion?

2010 Orleans

57	Very/Somewhat favorable (Net)
30	Very favorable
27	Somewhat favorable
30	Somewhat/Very unfavorable (Net)
16	Somewhat unfavorable
14	Very unfavorable
13	Don't know
1	Refused

46. Do you think (INSERT) will be (better off) or (worse off) under the new health reform law, or don't you think it will make much difference? (ROTATE VERBAGE IN PARENTHESES) (SCRAMBLE)

2010 Orleans	Better off	Worse off	Don't think it will make much difference		Don't know	Ref.
a. You and your family	36	12	46		5	*
b. The country as a whole	52	16	26		6	*
c. People in New Orleans	55	13	25		7	*

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
24	16	21	Excellent
26	28	40	Very good
24	26	24	Good
18	22	12	Fair
7	8	2	Poor
*	*	*	Don't know
*	--	--	Refused

48. Has a doctor or other health professional EVER told you that you have any of the following health conditions? How about (INSERT)?
Interviewer note: If respondent seems unsure whether they qualify here, repeat question, stressing "Has a DOCTOR or other HEALTH PROFESSIONAL ever told you...")

a. Hypertension or high blood pressure

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
36	37	27	Yes
64	63	72	No
*	*	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

b. Diabetes or high blood sugar

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
14	15	13	Yes
85	84	87	No
1	1	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

c. Asthma or other breathing problems

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
17	17	9	Yes
82	82	90	No
*	*	1	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

d. Heart disease

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
8	11	8	Yes
91	88	92	No
*	1	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

h. A serious mental illness such as depression

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
16	15	5	Yes
84	85	95	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

Q.48 continued on next page

Q.48 continued

i. Any other chronic health condition

2010 Orleans	
15	Yes
1	Cancer
*	Physical disability
1	Allergies
2	Arthritis
1	Back condition
1	Blood condition
*	COPD
1	Eye condition
*	Fibromyalgia
1	Kidney condition
*	Seizure disorder
*	Sleep apnea
*	Thyroid condition
1	High cholesterol
*	Auto immune diseases (lupus, etc.)
*	Infectious diseases (i.e. hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, etc.)
1	Stroke
*	Gastrointestinal
*	Skin conditions (psoriasis, eczema, etc.)
6	Any other chronic condition
93	No
1	Don't know
1	Refused

Q.48 "Yes" Summary

2010 Orleans	
56	Any (Net)
36	a. Hypertension or high blood pressure
14	b. Diabetes or high blood sugar
17	c. Asthma or other breathing problems
8	d. Heart disease
16	h. A serious mental illness such as depression
15	i. Any other chronic health condition
44	None of these

49. 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?

Interviewer note: IF RESPONDENT IS HESITANT SAY: "This information is completely confidential and will never be linked to your name."

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
55	42	36	Very well
29	44	53	Somewhat well
10	10	9	Not too well
5	4	2	Not at all well
1	1	1	Don't know
*	--	--	Refused

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
36	23	24	Excellent
30	30	45	Very good
20	27	20	Good
11	15	9	Fair
3	5	1	Poor
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

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

2010 Orleans

58	Very well
22	Somewhat well
7	Not too well
5	Not at all well
6	Don't know
2	Refused

52. What is your main source of health insurance coverage today, if any? (READ LIST. STOP WHEN RESPONDENT GIVES RESPONSE)

If respondent is having trouble deciding between Medicare and Medicaid, read: "Medicaid is the state-run program that provides health insurance and long-term care to certain low-income children and individuals." "Medicare is the federal health program for people 65 and older and for certain people under 65 with long-term disabilities."

If respondent has both Medicare and Medicaid, probe about which they view as their primary coverage.

If respondent has COBRA code as "Private insurance that you bought on your own."

2010 Orleans 2008 Orleans 2006 Orleans

36	42	37	Private insurance through an employer
10	9	11	Private insurance that you bought on your own
16	20	16	Medicare (sometimes called Tenet 65- People's Health, Advantage, or Wellcare)
10	8	8	Medicaid (sometimes called LaCHIP or CommunityCare)
5	2	2	The VA or other government program
20	18	26	None, you are uninsured
2	*	1	Don't know
1	*	--	Refused

53. Thinking about where you got your health care before Hurricane Katrina, would you say the place you usually went was Charity Hospital or one of its clinics, or not?

2010 Orleans 2008 Orleans

33	22	Main source of care was Charity Hospital or a Charity clinic
64	72	Main source of care was somewhere else
2	5	Don't know
*	1	Refused

- 53a. 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 (READ ENTIRE LIST)?

Interviewer note: Please read all options; read numbers in front of each option.

2010 Orleans 2008 Orleans 2006 Orleans

20	18	31	A hospital emergency room
13	14	14	A clinic at a hospital
11	8	6	A neighborhood clinic or health center
40	48	43	A private doctor's office
1	NA	NA	A temporary or mobile clinic
2	1	NA	Clinic (unspecified hospital clinic or neighborhood clinic) (vol.)
2	*	NA	Hospital (unspecified ER or clinic) (vol.)
1	*	NA	VA (vol.)
7	7	3	University/student health center (vol.)
*	1	*	No usual place of care (vol.)
*	1	2	Some other place (vol.)
*	*	*	Don't know
			Refused

54. Is there a health clinic in your neighborhood that offers medical care to people even if they don't have insurance or can't pay the full cost?

2010 Orleans 2008 Orleans

32	14	Yes
49	65	No
19	19	Don't know
*	1	Refused

55. Have you ever used this clinic, or not?

Based on respondents who have a health clinic in their neighborhood that offers care for those who can't afford it.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
39	30	Yes
61	70	No
*	--	Don't know
--	--	Refused
N=471	N=210	

Q.54/55 Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
32	14	Have a health clinic in neighborhood that offers medical care to those who can't afford it (Net)
12	4	Ever used
20	10	Never used
49	65	Neighborhood does not have clinic that offers medical care to those who can't afford it
19	19	Don't know
*	1	Refused

56. 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?

Based on respondents who have a usual source of care.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
52	48	48	Very easy
27	32	32	Somewhat easy
13	13	11	Somewhat difficult
8	5	4	Very difficult
*	1	4	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused
N=1431	N=1172	N=883	

58. Do you currently take any prescription medicine on a daily basis, or not?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
51	52	40	Yes
49	47	60	No
*	*	--	Don't know
1	*	*	Refused

59. In the past 6 months, since about New Year's -- did you or another family member in your household have problems paying for medical bills, or not?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
23	25	9	Yes, had problems paying bills
77	74	88	No, did not have problems paying bills
*	1	3	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

60. 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 respondents who had someone in their household with problems paying medical bills.

Note: For 2006 Orleans, the sample size was insufficient to report results separately.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
58	55	Major impact
37	40	Minor impact
5	4	No impact at all
--	1	Don't know
--	*	Refused
N=296	N=306	

Q.59/60 Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
23	25	9	Had problems paying for medical bills (Net)
13	14	5	Major impact
8	10	3	Minor impact
1	1	1	No impact at all
77	74	88	Did not have a problem paying medical bills
*	1	3	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
16	17	8	Yes
83	83	91	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
59	47	45	Yes
41	52	55	No
*	*	1	Don't know
*	*	*	Refused

63. In the past 6 months – since about New Year's – did you (INSERT ITEM)

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
21	18	9	Yes
79	82	90	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
16	15	6	Yes
83	84	94	No
*	*	*	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

Q.63 continued on next page

Q.63 continued

c. Have a problem getting follow-up care recommended by a doctor, such as an appointment with a specialist, a test or a procedure?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
13	9	Yes
86	90	No
*	1	Don't know
*	*	Refused

Q.63a/b/c Summary Table

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
32	26	12	Any (Net)
21	18	9	NOT get, or postpone getting medical care when you needed it
16	15	6	NOT fill a prescription, skip doses, or take less than the prescribed dose of a medication
13	9	NA	Have a problem getting follow-up care recommended by a doctor, such as an appointment with a specialist, a test or a procedure
68	74	88	None of these
--	--	*	Don't know/Refused

64. 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 respondents with children under the age of 19 living in their household.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
73	62	67	Very well
21	32	24	Somewhat well
3	4	4	Not too well
2	2	1	Not at all well
1	1	1	Don't know
*	*	3	Refused
N=526	N=406	N=293	

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
57	56	46	Yes
41	42	49	No
2	3	3	Don't know
--	--	3	Refused
N=526	N=406	N=293	

Q.22/65 Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
40	37	34	Children in household (Net)
23	21	15	Medicaid/LaCHIP
16	16	17	No Medicaid/LaCHIP
60	62	66	No children
--	--	--	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

66. Is any child in your household currently uninsured – that is not covered by health insurance or a health plan?
Based on respondents with children under the age of 19 living in their household.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
9	12	11	Yes, at least one child in HH is uninsured
90	85	85	No, all are insured
1	3	1	Don't know
*	--	3	Refused
N=526	N=406	N=293	

Q.22/66 Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
40	37	34	Children in household (Net)
3	5	4	At least one child is uninsured
36	32	28	All children are insured
60	62	66	No children
--	--	--	Don't know
*	*	--	Refused

67. Does any child in your household ever receive health care through a school-based clinic, or not?
Based on respondents with children under the age of 19 living in their household.

2010 Orleans	
11	Yes
88	No
1	Don't know
--	Refused
N=526	

Q22/67 Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	
40	Children in household (Net)
5	At least one child received health care through a school-based clinic
35	No child received health care through a school-based clinic
60	No children
--	Don't know
*	Refused

68. 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 respondents with children under the age of 19 living in their household.

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
7	13	17	Yes
93	84	78	No
1	2	2	Don't know
*	--	3	Refused
N=526	N=406	N=293	

Q63a/68 Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
33	28	18	Someone in HH did not get or postponed getting health care (Net)
32	26	10	Respondent did not get or postponed getting health care
3	5	4	Child in household did not get or postponed getting health care
25	70	75	Respondent and children in household received health care as needed
42	1	7	Don't know/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... (First/Next) how about, (INSERT ITEM)?

a. A land telephone line at home

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
73	79	68	Yes, have
26	21	31	No, do not have
*	--	*	Don't know
1	*	1	Refused

b. A cell phone

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
87	86	80	Yes, have
12	13	18	No, do not have
--	1	1	Don't know
1	*	2	Refused

c. Internet access at home

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
63	64	44	Yes, have
36	35	54	No, do not have
*	*	1	Don't know
1	*	1	Refused

d. Internet access readily available somewhere else

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
63	64	44	Have Internet access at home
15	12	7	Have Internet access readily somewhere else
21	23	43	Do not have Internet access readily available somewhere else
36	NA	NA	Do not have Internet access at home
*	*	5	Don't know
1	*	1	Refused

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

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
28	22	18	Yes
71	78	82	No
*	*	*	Don't know
1	*	*	Refused

D4. Which of the following best describes your situation? (READ LIST)

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
46	52	54	I own this residence
36	36	36	I rent this residence
14	10	6	I'm staying with my family or friends
*	1	NA	I'm staying in a FEMA trailer
3	*	*	Living in a rent-free accommodation
*	*	*	Other (vol.)
*	--	*	Don't know
1	1	*	Refused
NA	NA	3	Living in obvious temporary housing

- D5. Are you CURRENTLY planning to move or seriously considering moving away from the greater New Orleans area, or not? (DO NOT READ LIST. ENTER ONE ONLY)

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
24	22	12	Yes
74	75	85	No
1	2	3	Don't know
1	1	*	Refused

- D5a. What is your primary reason for wanting to leave the New Orleans area?

Based on respondents who are planning to move or seriously considering moving away from the greater New Orleans area

2010 Orleans	
20	A job opportunity
7	To move closer to family
6	To continue my education
1	To follow my spouse/partner
31	To live in a community with different or better services, opportunities, amenities
11	Crime/not safe
1	Economy
3	Hurricanes/levees
3	Cost of living too high
16	Other (vol.)
*	Don't know
*	Refused

N=302

D5./D5a. Combination Table Based on Total Respondents

2010 Orleans		
24	Planning to move or seriously considering to move away from the greater New Orleans area	
5	A job opportunity	
2	To move closer to family	
1	To continue my education	
*	To follow my spouse/partner	
7	To live in a community with different or better services, opportunities, amenities	
3	Crime/not safe	
*	Economy	
1	Hurricanes/levees	
1	Cost of living too high	
4	Other (vol.)	
74	Do not plan on moving or are not seriously considering moving away from New Orleans	
1	Don't know	
1	Refused	

- D6. What is the last grade or class that you completed in school? (DO NOT READ LIST)

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
47	39	42	High school graduate or less (Net)
18	13	12	Less than high school graduate (subnet)
3	2	3	None or grade 1-8
15	11	10	High school incomplete
29	26	29	High school graduate (Subnet)
28	25	26	High school graduate
1	1	3	GED
52	60	57	Some college or more (Net)
26	23	18	Some college, no 4-yr degree
3	3	7	Business, tech/vocational school
23	35	31	College graduate+ (Subnet)
13	19	17	College graduate
9	16	14	Post-graduate training
1	1	2	Refused

D7. What is your age?

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
23	19	18	18-29
31	32	39	30-49
27	28	27	50-64
16	19	17	65+
3	2	*	Refused

D10. Are you a citizen of the U.S.?

2010 Orleans	
98	Yes, citizen
1	No, not citizen
--	Don't know
1	Refused

D11. Are you, yourself, of Hispanic or Latino background, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or some other Latin or Central American background?

D13. What is your race? Are you white, black or African American, Asian, or some other race?

D11/D13 Race Summary Table

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
34	35	39	White
56	56	53	Black or African American
1	2	1	Asian American
4	5	5	Hispanic (Net)
1	2	2	White Hispanic
1	*	*	Black Hispanic
--	--	*	Asian
2	3	2	Other Hispanic
*	*	--	Hispanic unspecified
3	1	1	Some other race
2	1	*	Refused

D15. To help us describe the people who took part in our study, it would be helpful to know which category best describes your family income last year before taxes. Family income only includes income from you yourself, (AND your spouse, your dependent children under 19 who are living in your household). Is your total annual family income from all sources, and before taxes, less than (INSERT AMOUNT 1) or more than (INSERT AMOUNT 1)?

D15/a/b Individual Income Summary Table

2010 Orleans	
44	Less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Line (Net)
29	Less than 133%
15	133% to 200%
47	200% or more above of the Federal Poverty Line (Net)
20	200% to less than 400%
24	400% and above
--	Don't know
9	Refused

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	
44	34	Less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Line (Net)
47	49	200% or more above the Federal Poverty Line (Net)
--	6	Don't know
9	11	Refused

Parish and Neighborhood

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
100	100	100	Orleans Parish (Net)
12	16	23	Algiers
3	4	6	Audubon
*	*	--	BW Cooper
1	2	2	English Turn
3	3	4	French Quarter
11	12	17	Garden District
7	8	4	Gentilly
6	5	3	Lakeview
2	1	*	Lower 9 th Ward
8	7	7	Marigny
10	11	8	MidCity
16	13	7	New Orleans East
4	3	2	7 th Ward
12	15	17	Uptown

D17. INTERVIEWER, RECORD RESPONDENT GENDER

2010 Orleans	2008 Orleans	2006 Orleans	
45	46	44	Male
55	54	56	Female



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