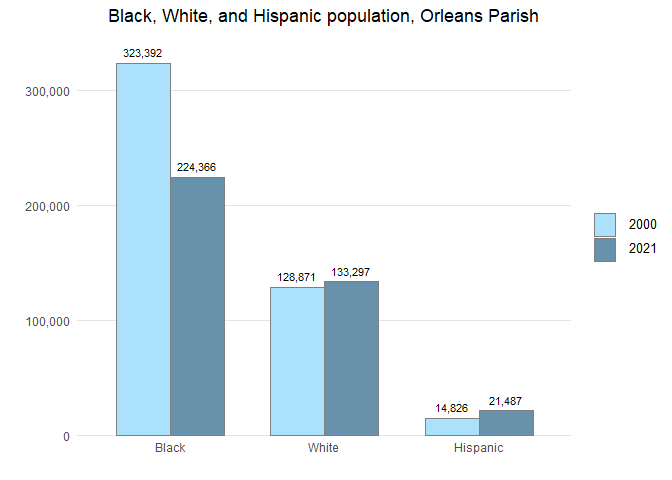
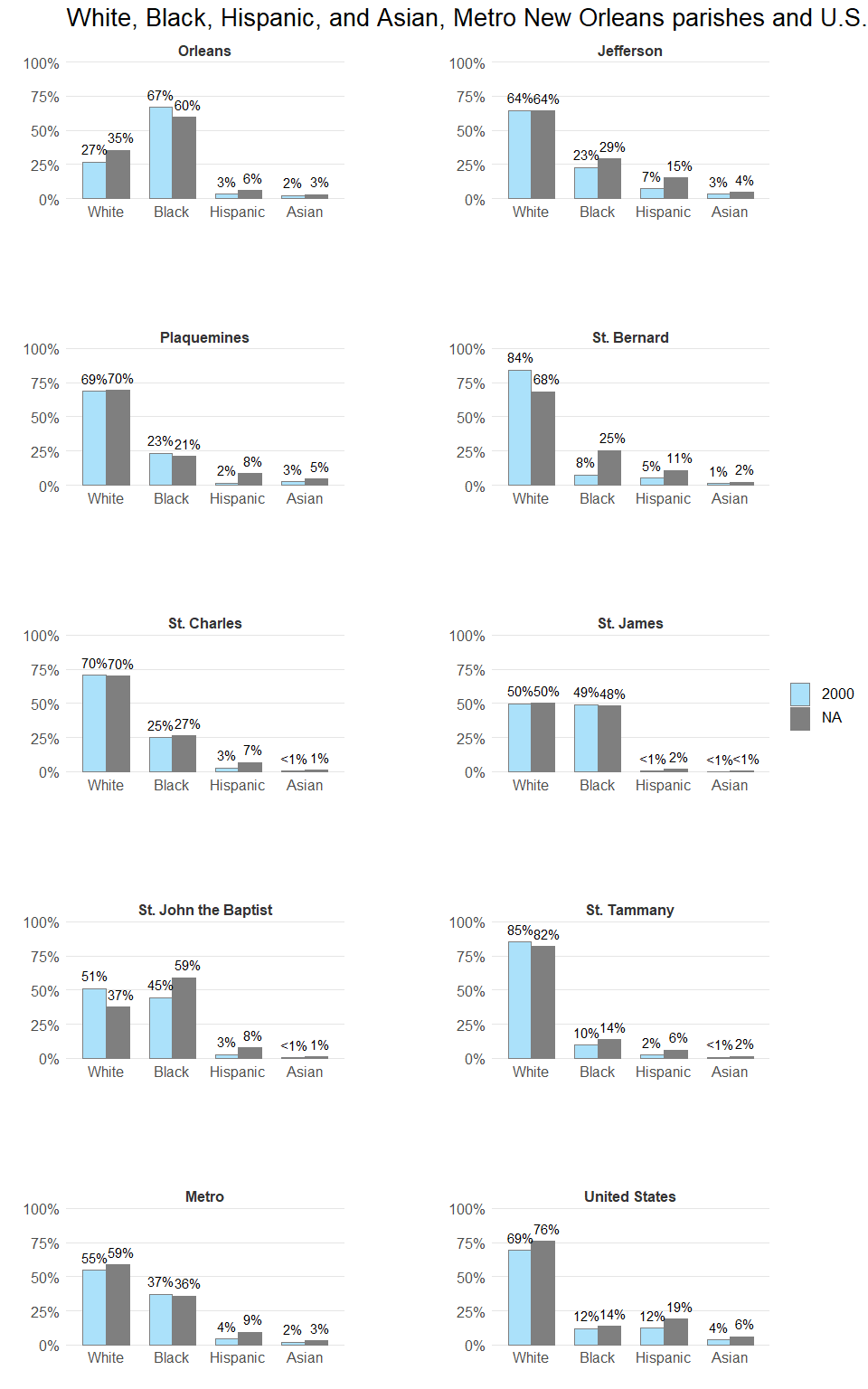
The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 1,261,726 residents were living in metro New Orleans as of July 2020, a 6 percent increase from April 2010.[[1]](#footnote-1) The metro area now has 94 percent of its 2000 population of 1,337,726. In this brief, we examine demographic data released by the U.S. Census Bureau and identify important changes in metro area parishes since 2000 (or the best benchmark available).

## Race/Ethnicity

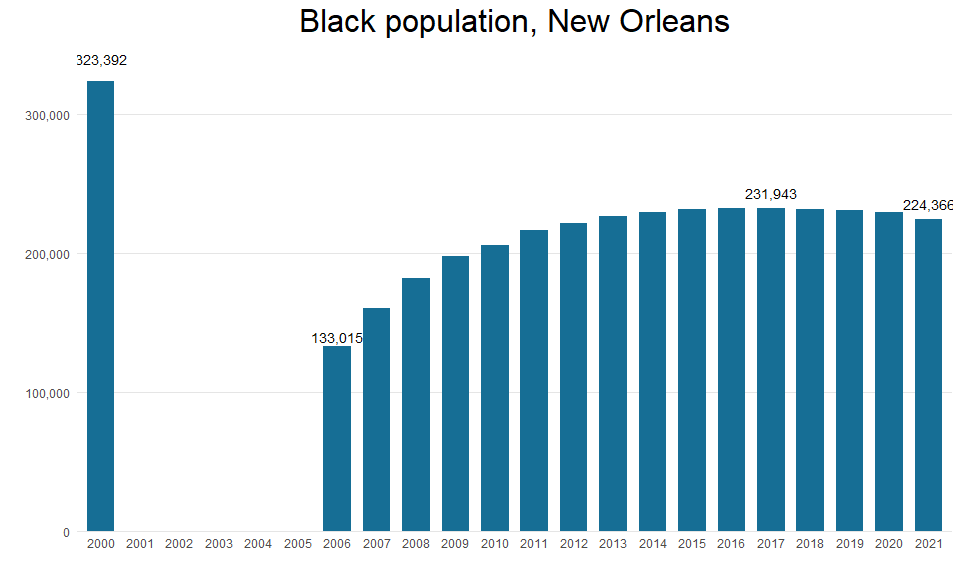
According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2020 population estimates, there are now 99,026 fewer African Americans living in New Orleans (Orleans Parish) compared to 2000, but there are also -4,426 fewer whites. Meanwhile, the number of Hispanics grew by 6,661.[[2]](#footnote-2)



In Orleans Parish, the share of the 2020 population that is African American — while lower than in 2000 when it was 67 percent — continues to represent the majority of city residents at 60 percent. The share of Hispanics in the city increased from 3 percent in 2000 to 6 percent in 2020; the share of Asians increased from 2 percent to 3 percent; and the share of whites increased from 27 percent to 35 percent. Meanwhile, Hispanic, Asian, and African American populations increased as a share of the total population in Jefferson, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany parishes, each. In fact, the number and share of Hispanics have increased in all eight parishes in the metro area.

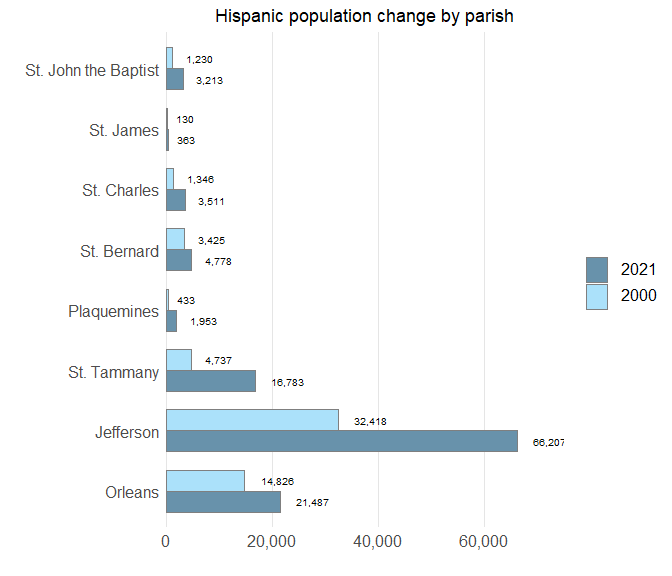


The number of African Americans living in New Orleans grew every year post-Katrina (from 2006 to 2017) but decreased for the first time post-Katrina from 231,943 in 2017 to 231,360 in 2018 and continued to decrease in 2019.

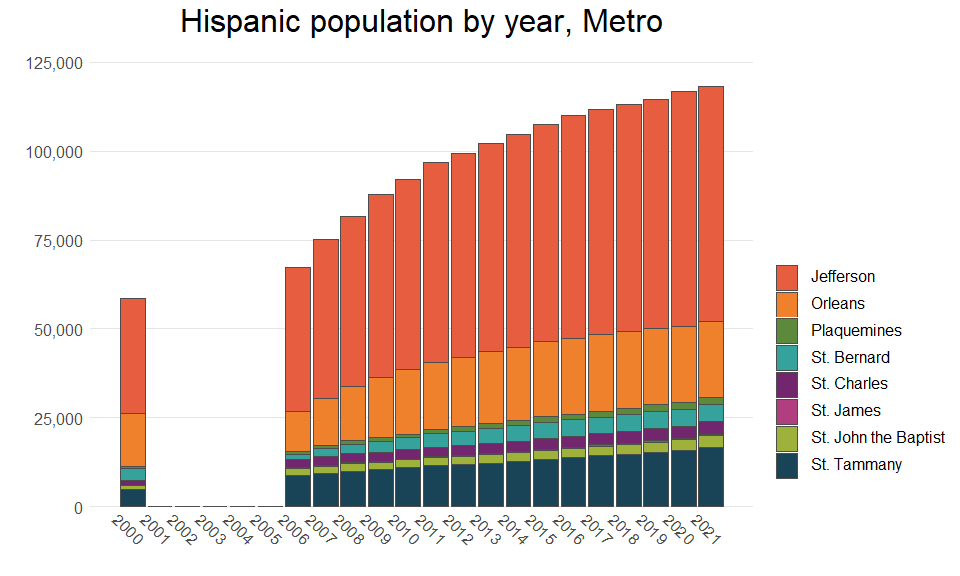


Between 2000 and 2020, the number of Hispanics in Jefferson Parish increased by 33,789 reaching over 15 percent of the total parish population. Orleans Parish and St. Tammany Parish gained 6,661 and 12,046 Hispanics, respectively, such that the Hispanic share of the population was 6 percent in Orleans and 6 percent in St. Tammany in 2020.

As of July 2020, there were 118,295 Hispanics in the metro area, representing 9 percent of the metro population. This is up from 2000 when there were 58,545, representing 4 percent of the metro population. Despite these recent gains, the Hispanic share of the population in metro area parishes is far below the average for the United States, which has grown from 12 percent to 19 percent of the total U.S. population over these 20 years.



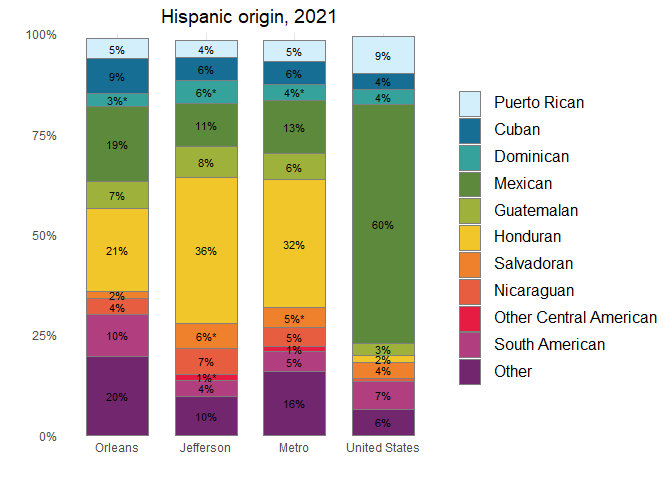
The number of Hispanics in New Orleans metro has grown every year since 2006. Indeed while the overall metro population has grown 6 percent since 2010, the Hispanic population has grown 27 percent such that Hispanics account for 34 percent of the metro’s population growth since 2010.



Hispanic is an umbrella term comprising multiple nationalities and ethnicities. Researchers have shown that most Hispanics prefer to identify by nationality rather than by pan-ethnic terms such as “Hispanic” and “Latino.”[[3]](#footnote-3) The nationalities of Hispanics residing in metro New Orleans is quite distinct from the national Hispanic profile.

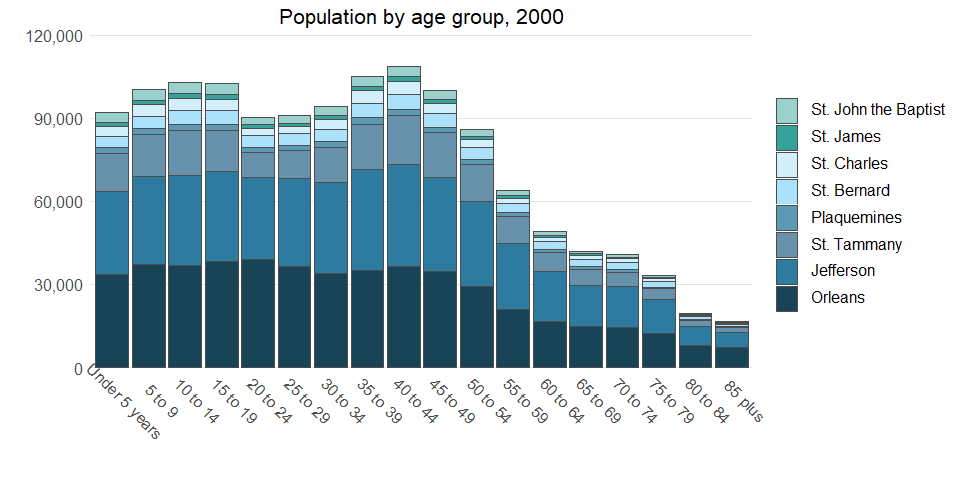
In 2020, the largest Hispanic group in metro New Orleans was Honduran, representing percent of the Hispanic population. In comparison, Hondurans represent only percent of the national Hispanic population. These figures point to metro New Orleans as a hub of Honduran migration.

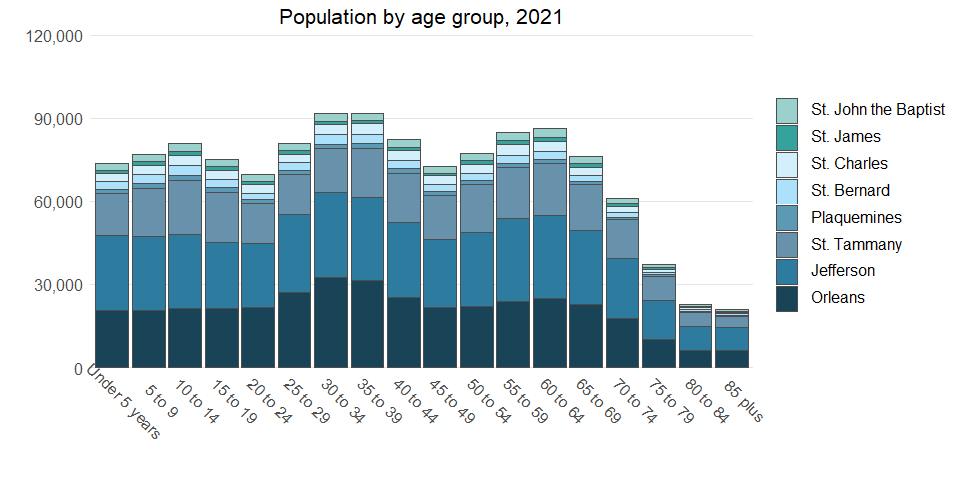
Not to be ignored, the Mexican population represents percent of the Hispanic population in metro New Orleans. Nevertheless, the Mexican population is much less prominent in the metro than nationally, where it represents percent of the Hispanic population.



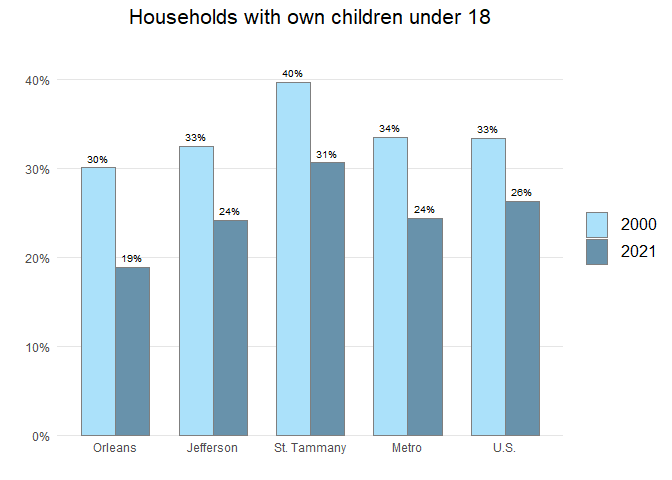
## Population by age and household types

The progression of the baby boomers through the age groups, along with falling birth rates, have brought massive changes to the metro — and indeed the whole country — with many more changes yet to come.[[4]](#footnote-4) Looking at the total population in the metro by five-year age groups for 2000 and 2020, the baby boomers are like a demographic tidal wave. Consequently, the median age of the metro has risen to 38.8 in 2020 from 34.8 in 2000.

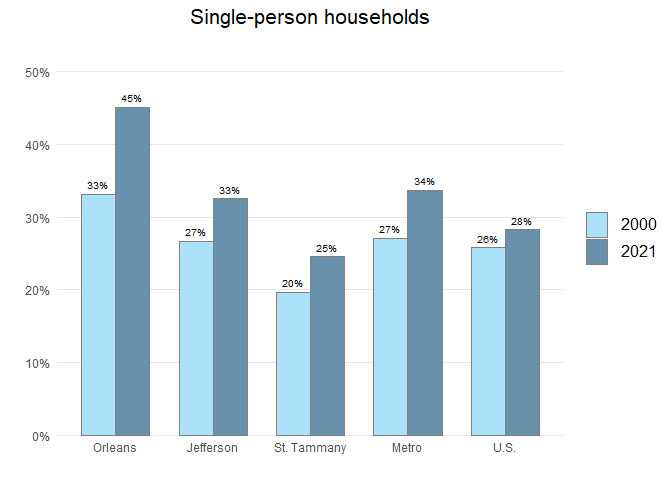




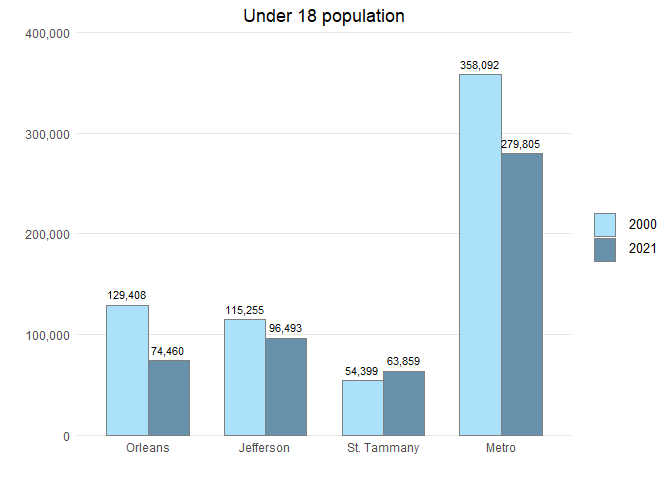
Meanwhile, the share of households with children is shrinking while the share of individuals living alone is growing — both across the metro and nation. As of 2020, percent of households in metro New Orleans included children, down from percent in 2000. Between 2000 and 2020, the percent of St. Tammany households with children declined from percent to percent; the percent of Jefferson households with children declined from percent to percent; and the percent of Orleans households with children declined from percent to percent.



As households with children have declined, the share of single-person households has grown in the metro and nationwide. The metro area share of individuals living alone grew from percent in 2000 to percent in 2020 — similar to the trend for Jefferson Parish where the share of households living alone grew from percent to percent. The increase was larger in Orleans Parish, which jumped from to percent.

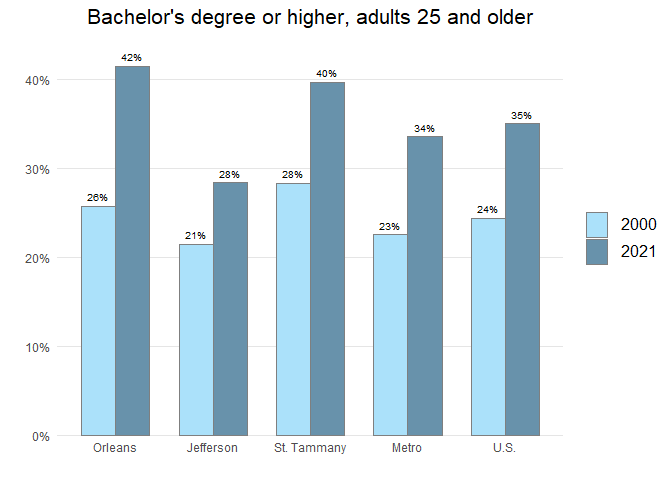


While the metro has regained much of the post-Katrina population losses, youth population is substantially lower than pre-Katrina levels. The metro had 358,092 children under 18 years in 2000 and only 279,805 in 2020. Much of this loss was driven by Orleans Parish, where the under 18 population declined to 74,460 from 129,408. The under 18 population is now 22 percent of the metro population, down from 27 percent in 2000.

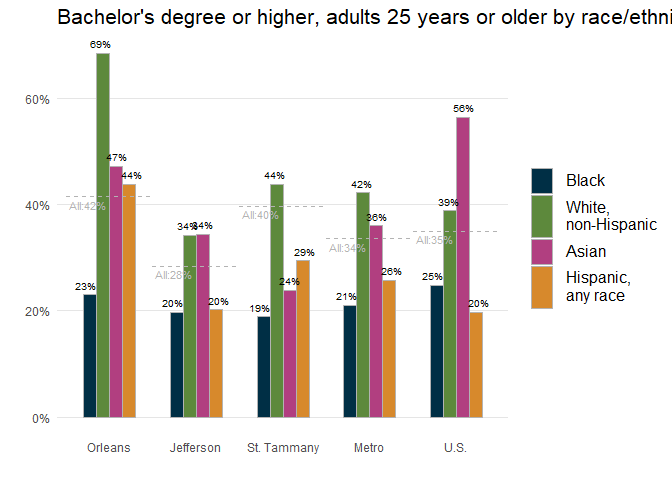


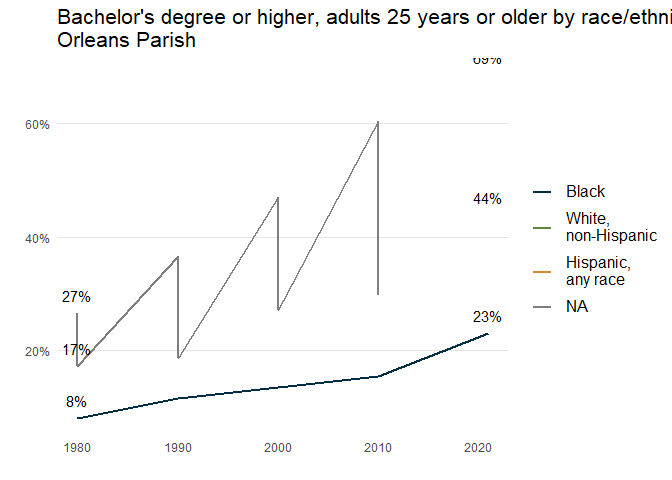
## Educational attainment, income, and internet access

Educational attainment is an important determinant of household incomes, workforce skills, and regional resiliency.[[5]](#footnote-5) The proportion of adults 25 years and older with less than a high school education declined across all three of the largest parishes, leading to a metrowide decrease from percent in 2000 to percent in 2020. In the city of New Orleans, the share of adults with less than a high school degree fell from percent to percent but is still higher than the U.S. average of percent.

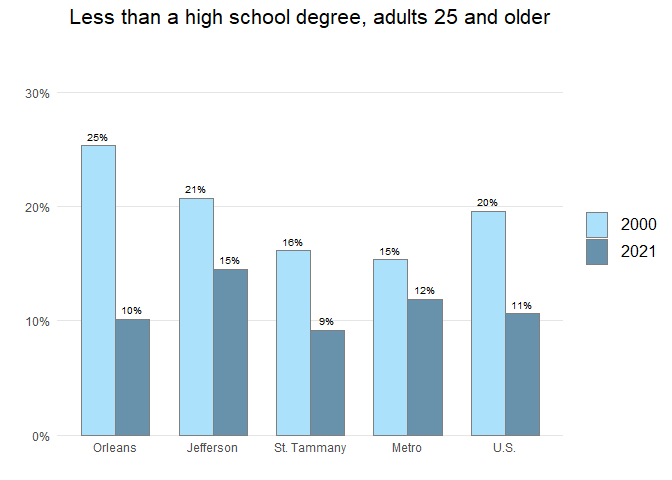


The share of New Orleans adults who have a bachelor’s degree has grown across racial and ethnic groups since 1980. But while more than 69 percent of white adults in New Orleans have a bachelor’s, only 21 percent of Black adults have a bachelor’s as of 2021. The share of White adults in Orleans Parish who have a bachelor’s degree is substantially higher than the US or metro area overall: 69 percent of White adults in New Orleans have a bachelor’s degree while that number is 44 percent or lower in neighboring parishes and the nation. Like in Orleans, only 20 and 19 percent of Black adults have a bachelor’s degree or higher in Jefferson and St. Tammany, respectively.

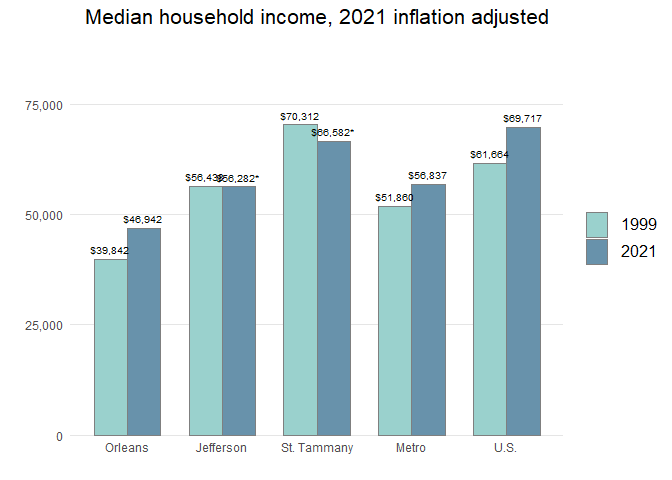




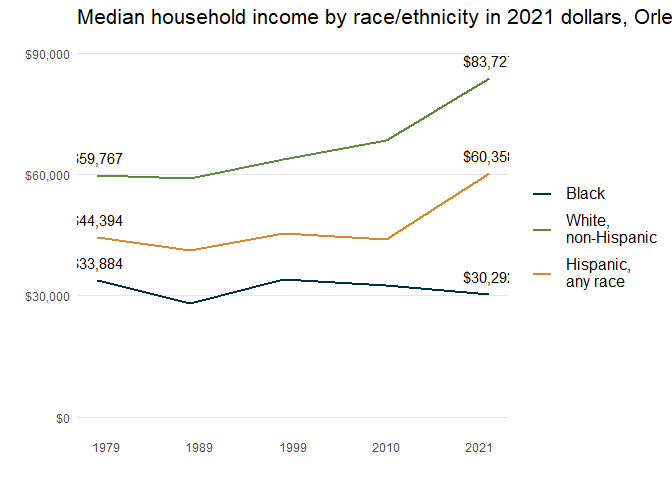
The metro area increase in the share of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher has been coupled with a decline in the share of adults with less than a high school degree. The proportion of adults 25 years and older with less than a high school education declined across all three of the largest parishes, leading to a metrowide decrease from 15 percent in 2000 to 12 percent in 2021. In the city of New Orleans, the share of adults with less than a high school degree fell from 25 percent to 10 percent.



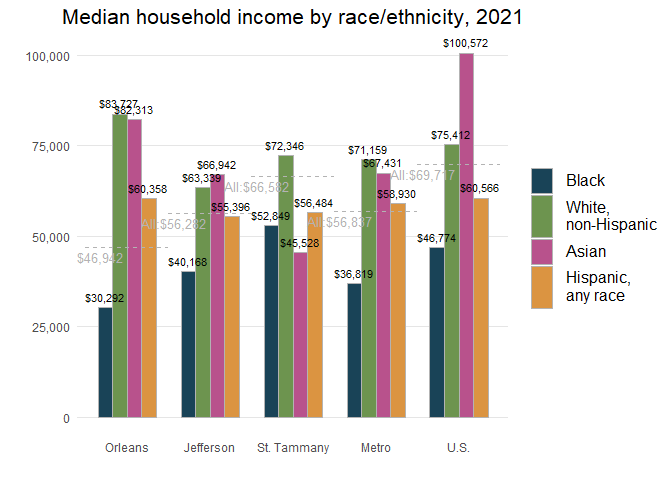
The 2020 median household income of for the metro, for Jefferson Parish, and for the city are significantly lower than the U.S. median of .



In 1979, households with higher incomes were disproportionately in the parishes surrounding New Orleans, while lower income white, Hispanic, and Black households were more likely to live in the city. By 2021, these patterns had changed with higher income white households more often living in the city such that income disparity within the city has escalated. In 2021, Black households in New Orleans had a median income of only $30,292, while Hispanic households were at $60,358 and White households had a median income of $83,727.

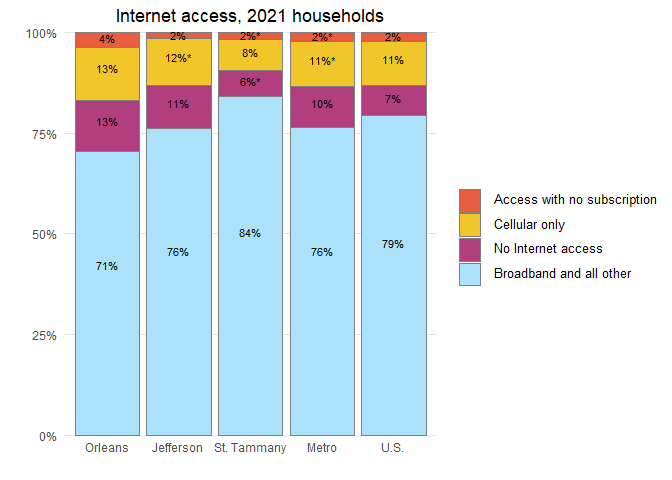


In New Orleans, Black households earn XX percent less than White households. In St. Tammany, Black households have a median income of $52,849 such that Black households earn 27 percent less than White households. In Jefferson, Black households have a median income of $40,168 which is 37 percent less than White households in that parish. Hispanic households have a median of $58,930 across the metro which is relatively consistent across the 3 large parishes.



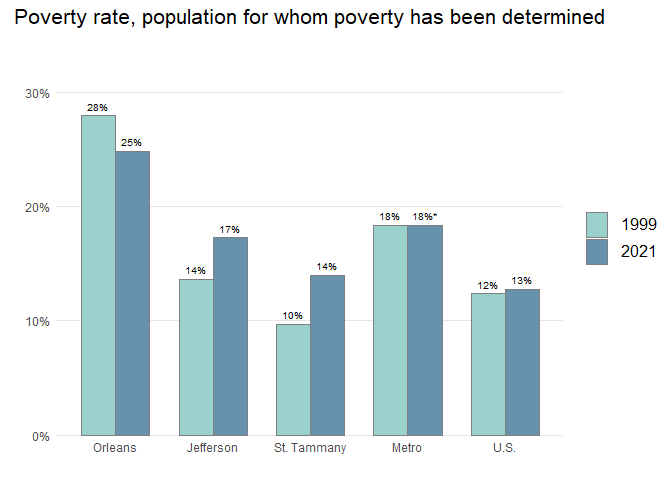
Internet access is an important indicator of access to information. Studies have shown that without broadband, computer access, and encompassing technology training services, workers and students are at a disadvantage in the job market and education system.[[6]](#footnote-6) Only percent of households in Orleans Parish and only percent of households in Jefferson Parish are connected to the Internet through a home-based internet service, such as broadband (cable, DSL, or fiber), satellite, or dial-up service, compared to percent nationwide. St. Tammany is above the national average at percent of households connected to the Internet by a home-based service internet connection. Internet access without a subscription refers to households who only have access through group access locations such as school, work, a library, or coffee shop.

An increasingly common way to access the Internet is through a smartphone or some other cellular device. While, in general, smartphone access contributes positively to lessening the Digital Divide, having access only through a smartphone restricts ability to fully leverage the Internet to complete common tasks such as writing and researching a resume, registering your kids for school, analyzing data about your neighborhood, or creating content for an internet business. percent of households in Orleans Parish only have access through a smartphone. This is compared to percent nationwide.

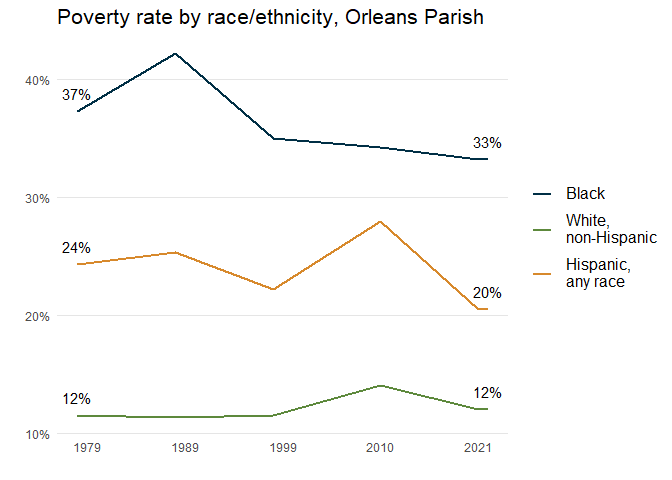


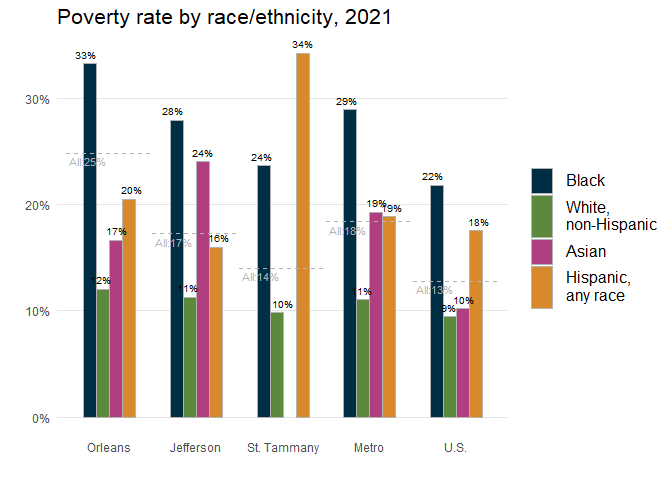
## Poverty and access to vehicles

Individuals living below the poverty level indicate the economy is not providing all residents with the ability to meet their most basic needs, including food, housing, and transportation. The poverty rate in New Orleans decreased from to percent between 1999 and 2020 while the Jefferson Parish poverty rate remained statistically unchanged. Across the U.S., the poverty rate has stayed the same between 1999 and 2020.

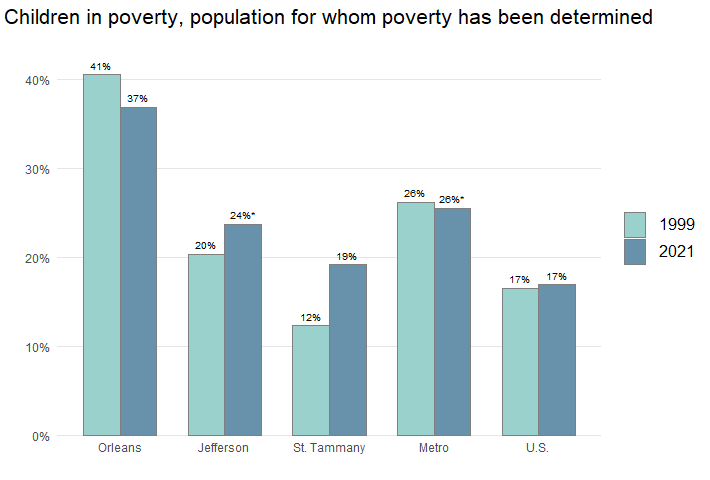


As we look at these statistics broken down by race and ethnicity, we see large disparities in the poverty rate at all geographic levels. For example, in metro New Orleans 29 percent of Black people and 19 percent of Hispanic people live in poverty compared to 9 percent of White people and 10 percent of Asian people.

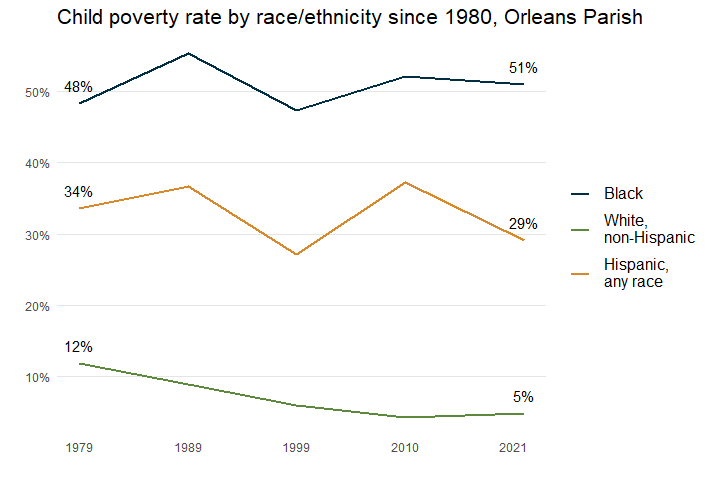




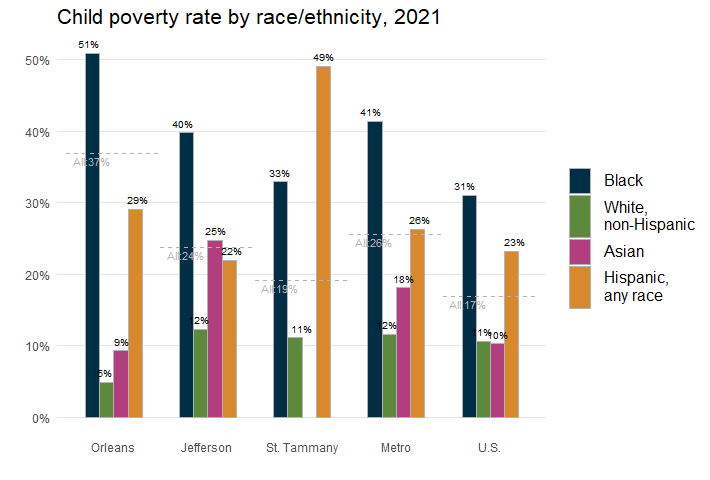
Like the overall poverty rate, the child poverty rate in New Orleans decreased between 1999 and 2020. In Jefferson Parish, the child poverty rate at percent in 2020 is higher than the U.S. child poverty rate.



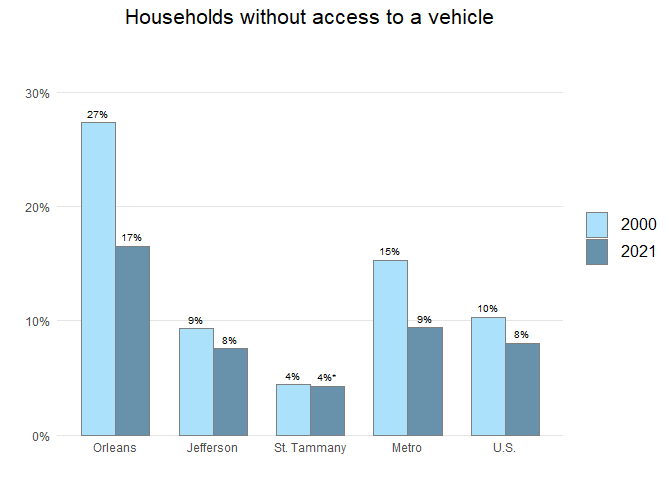
In Orleans Parish, about half of all Black children live in poverty while 5 percent of White children are poor. In New Orleans, child poverty rates peaked in 1989 for Black children and have fallen slightly such that they are now virtually the same as in 1979 with one in two Black children living in poverty in 2021. Hispanic children experienced a similar peak in poverty in 1989 and a subsequent downtrend. The White poverty rate has generally declined from one in ten children in poverty in 1979 to about one in 50 in 2021.



Orleans Parish’s very low rate of 5 percent child poverty for White children stands in stark contrast to the 51 percent rate for Black children. While in Orleans, poverty rates for Black children are 10 times higher than for White children, in Jefferson parish Black children experience poverty at a little over 3 times higher rates than White children – which is a disparity on par with the national average. In metro New Orleans, 26 percent of Hispanic children live in poverty – statistically no different from the national rate.

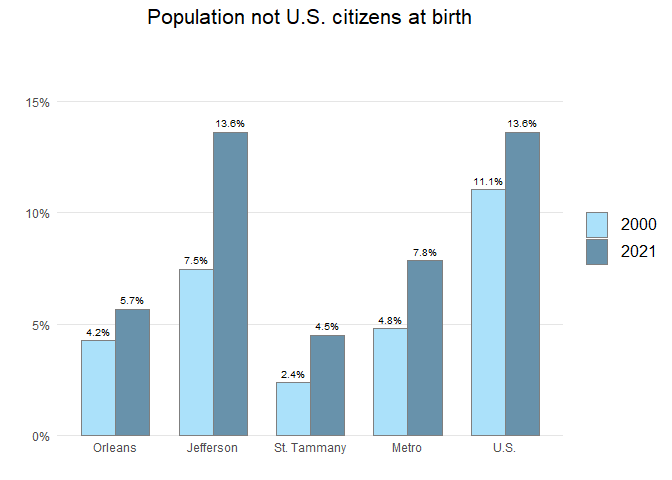


Post-Katrina, the share of New Orleans households without access to a vehicle dropped from percent in 2000 to percent in 2020. Nonetheless, at percent, New Orleans’ share is more than twice as high as in neighboring parishes, indicating the importance of a robust public transportation system and comprehensive evacuation plan.

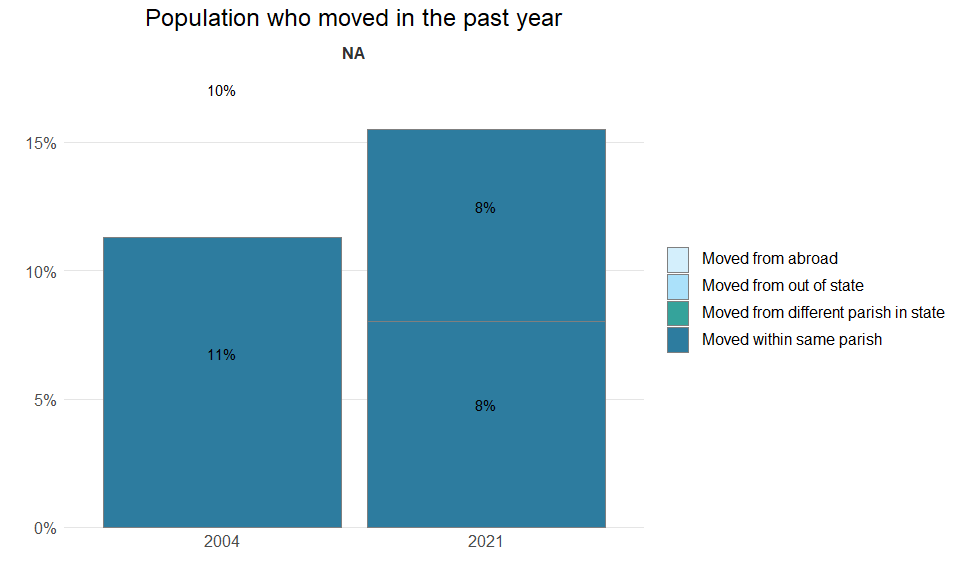


## Foreign-born population and geographic mobility

A rising foreign-born share of the population may reflect expanding economic opportunities for both high-skilled and low-skilled workers.[[7]](#footnote-7) That share of the population has grown in all three of the most populous metro parishes since 2000, led by a percentage point gain in Jefferson Parish. By 2020, fully percent of Jefferson Parish population was foreign-born, similar to the U.S. share. In Orleans and in St. Tammany parishes the foreign-born share of the population increased by percentage points between 2000 and 2020.

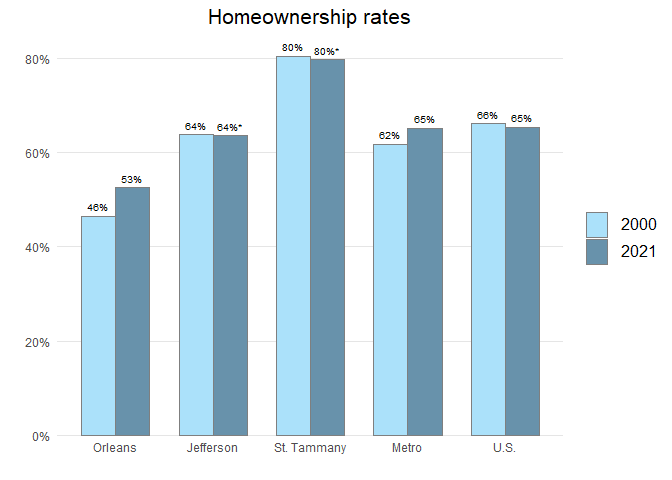


Like the foreign-born population, a rising share of the population who moved into Orleans Parish in the past year may reflect expanding economic opportunities. The most frequent reason people move long distances, such as from one state to another state, is for job opportunities.[[8]](#footnote-8) In addition, the young and well-educated are more likely than others to move long distances.[[9]](#footnote-9) In 2020, percent of the population in Orleans Parish had moved into the parish in the past year, up from percent in 2004. Over percent of the new movers into Orleans Parish came from outside the state of Louisiana. In Jefferson Parish, the share of the population who were new movers into the parish was percent in 2004, and has not significantly changed.

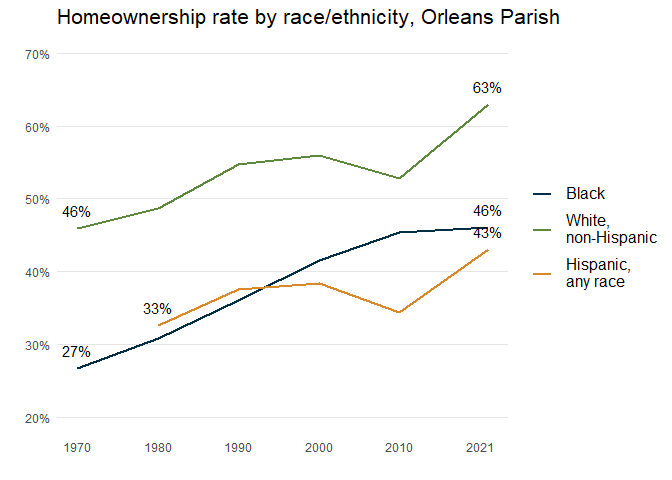


## Homeownership

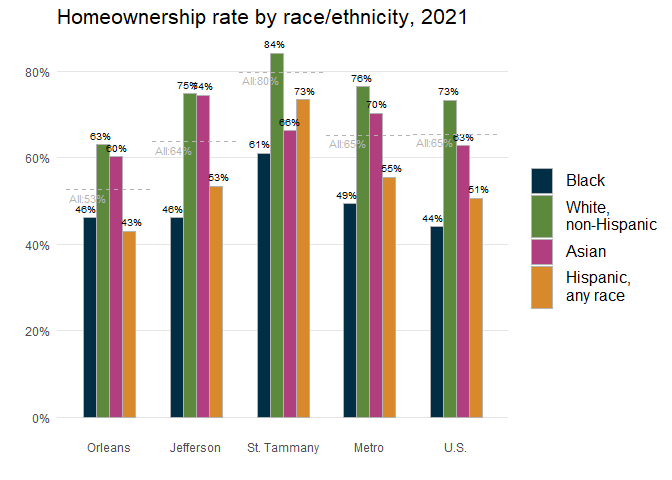
Homeownership rates across the U.S. have fallen since 2000 from to percent in 2020. Homeownership rates have held steady in St. Tammany around percent since 2000. In contrast, homeownership rates in New Orleans have increased slightly, but still are a much lower percent.



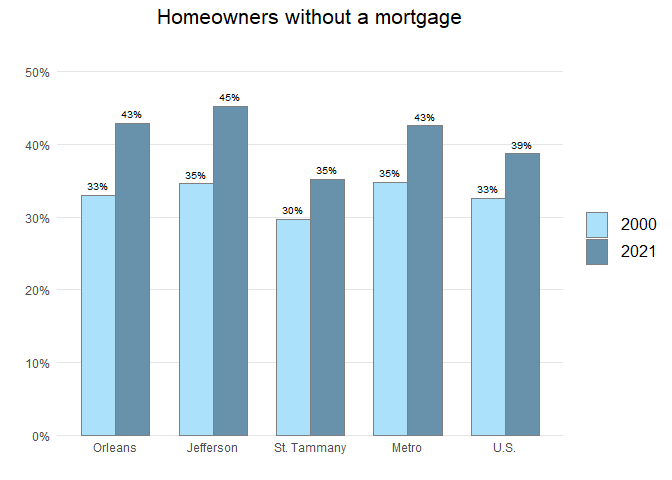
Homeownership rates among African Americans in New Orleans made consistent progress between 1970 and 2010, increasing from 27 percent to 45 percent, but fell to 43 percent in 2021. Still, the difference in homeownership rates between Black and White people in 2021 was significant, with only 43 percent of African Americans in New Orleans owning homes compared to 59 percent of whites.



Metro homeownership rates mirror national rates, with just over 60 percent of all householders owning their homes and White homeownership rates about 25 percentage points higher than rates for Black homeownership. This disparity is smaller in Orleans Parish, where only 59 percent of White householders own their homes. Homeownership in St. Tammany outstrips Orleans, Jefferson, and the metro overall, with 79 percent of all householders owning their home: a rate of 66 percent for Black householders, 81 percent for White, and 73 percent for Hispanic.

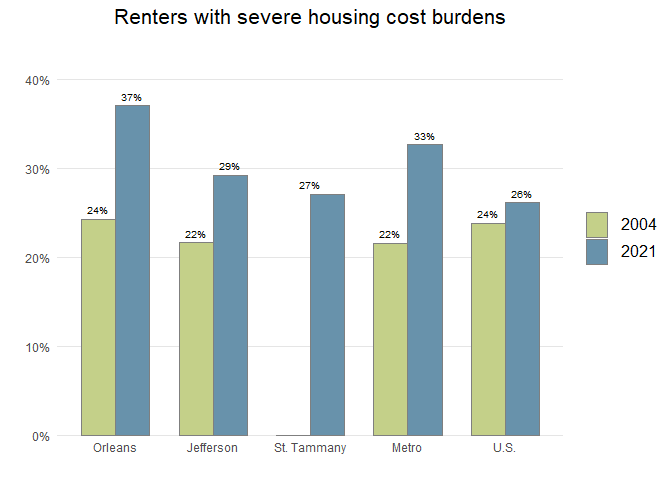


Homeowners without a mortgage own their homes free and clear of any type of loan. A high share of such homeowners usually indicates residents living in the same house for long periods of time, and helps shield neighborhoods from foreclosures. The proportion of metro area homeowners without a mortgage has increased from 35 to 43 percent between 2000 and 2021, driven by changes in Orleans and Jefferson. The share of homeowners without a mortgage jumped from 33 to 43 percent in Orleans and from 35 to 45 percent in Jefferson. One reason for the surge may be that homeowners who returned after Katrina used insurance or Road Home proceeds to pay off their mortgage principal. In fact, Orleans and Jefferson received the first and second largest number of Road Home Option 1 grants among all Louisiana parishes.

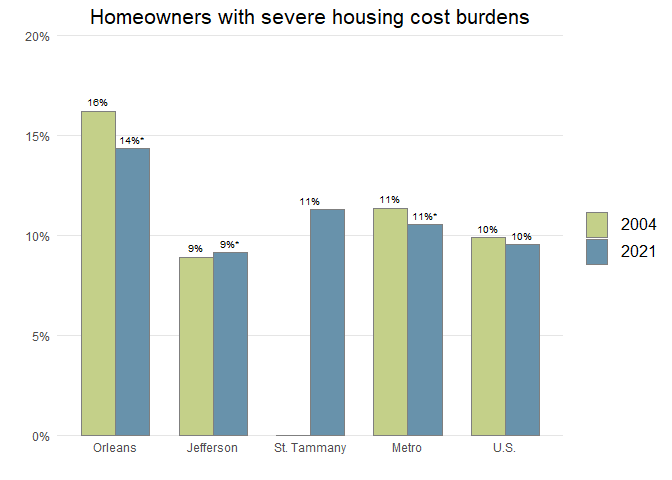


## Housing costs and affordability, housing stock, and commuting

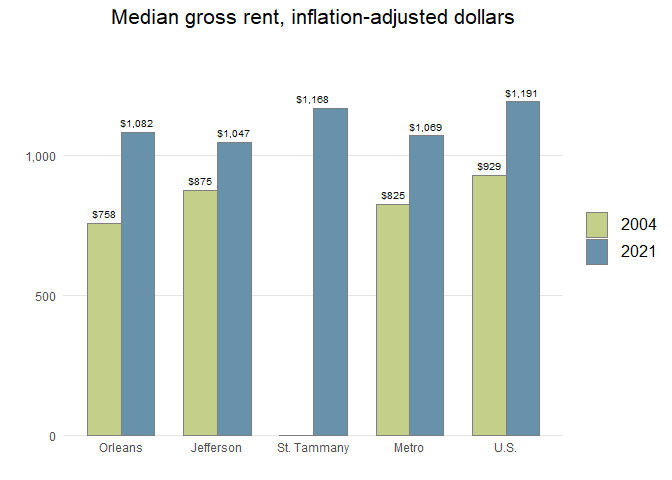
High housing costs can limit a region’s ability to attract and retain the workforce essential for a healthy economy.[[10]](#footnote-10) Severe housing cost burdens of more than 50 percent of household income indicate a serious problem in housing affordability. In 2004, the share of severely cost-burdened renters in New Orleans and the U.S. was percent. In the 16 years since, that share has spiked to percent in Orleans while remaining at percent nationally. In Jefferson Parish, the share of renters paying more than 50 percent of household income on housing and utilities is percent in 2020.



The share of homeowners paying more than 50 percent of household income on their mortgage, taxes, utilities, and insurance is percentage points less in metro area since 2004. There is a clear gap between the rate of housing cost burden for renters vs. homeowners, and that gap has widened.

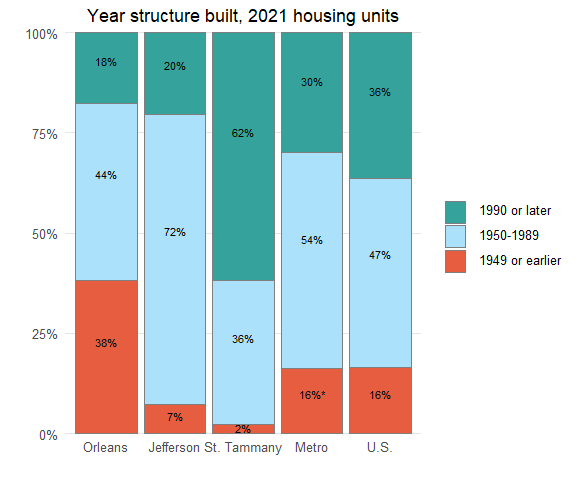


The surge in the share of severely cost-burdened renters in New Orleans is reflective of the surge in the median gross rent (rent plus utilities) in the city. From 2004 to 2020, monthly rent plus utilities rose from to in New Orleans, a percent increase after adjusting for inflation. Meanwhile, median gross rents increased percent metrowide compared to percent nationwide.



America’s aging housing stock represents both a potential problem and an opportunity. Older homes are less energy-efficient and more expensive to maintain.[[11]](#footnote-11) Moreover, research has shown that lead poisoning in children is correlated strongly with residing in pre-1950 homes.[[12]](#footnote-12) Conversely, in New Orleans, many older homes are protected by preservation laws that have helped retain the historic character of the city.

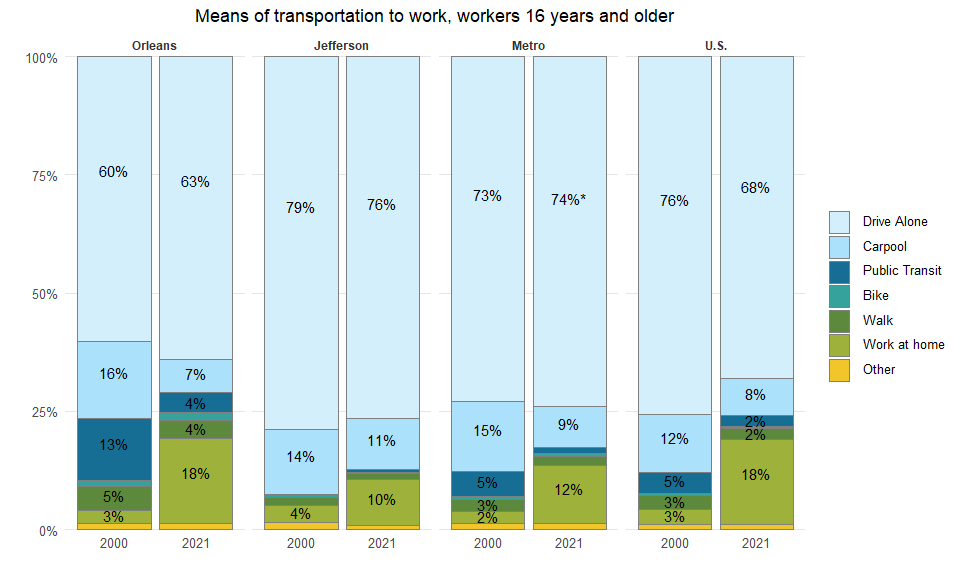
In Orleans Parish, fully percent of all housing units are in pre-1950 structures. Meanwhile, in Jefferson Parish, percent of the housing stock was built in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, and just percent of housing stock has been built since 1990. In contrast, in St. Tammany, the majority of housing units are in structures that have been built since 1990.



A metro region is partially defined by the commuting patterns of its residents. Commuting has been studied more and more as the costs and burdens (physical, mental, familial, etc.) are uncovered. In addition, studies have shown that younger generations are less likely to drive cars, more likely to bike, and more likely to move into urban cores.[[13]](#footnote-13)

The share of commuters in New Orleans using public transportation declined sharply from percent in 2000 to percent in 2020, while the share in Jefferson Parish has fallen from percent in 2000, to percent of commuters using public transportation in 2020. But the share of bike commuters in New Orleans rose to percent. An analysis of 2017 ACS data found that New Orleans had the the fifth highest share of bike commuting of the largest 70 cities nationwide.[[14]](#footnote-14) Meanwhile, the metro share of carpoolers fell from percent in 2000 to percent in 2020, as did the Orleans Parish share from percent to percent.

The percentage of workers who commute by driving alone has increased within the metro region since 2000 from percent to percent, driven by a to percent rise in Orleans Parish. This goes against the national trend, where the share driving alone remained steady between 2000 and 2020 and where public transit use has also remained steady.



## Data Sources / Methodology

Data on race/ethnicity and age is from the Census Bureau vintage 2021 population estimates and Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1). Other demographic data is from the Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) and American Community Survey 2004, and 2020 (single-year files).

Statistical tests of significance were computed at the 95% confidence level for all data from the American Community Survey and Census 2000 SF3. An “\*” indicates that differences between two time periods or geographies are not significant, and therefore are the result of sampling variability rather than real change in characteristics of the population.

The significance tests require both estimates and their standard errors. Standard errors for the ACS estimates were calculated using formulas from section 7, “Understanding Error and Determining Statistical Significance” available at: <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/acs/acs_general_handbook_2018.pdf>.

Standard errors for Census 2000 SF3 data were calculated using formulas from Chapter 8 of the Technical Documentation available at: <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>.

Standard errors for Census 2000 and Census 2010 SF1 data are zero.

## Endnotes

1. The eight-parish New Orleans metro includes Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany. From 2003-2012, the New Orleans metro was comprised of 7 parishes, excluding St. James. This brief has updated all 2000 metro data to reflect an 8-parish definition, however previous versions of this report will have used the 7-parish metro definition and accompanying numbers. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Throughout this brief “African American/black,” “Asian,” and “white” refer to individuals who report to be only one race and not Hispanic. However, “Hispanics” can be of any race(s). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Taylor, P., Lopez M. H., Martinez, J., and Velasco, G. (2014). When Labels Don’t Fit: Hispanics and Their Views of Identity. Retrieved October 3, 2014 from <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2012/04/04/when-labels-dont-fit-hispanics-and-their-views-of-identity>. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
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