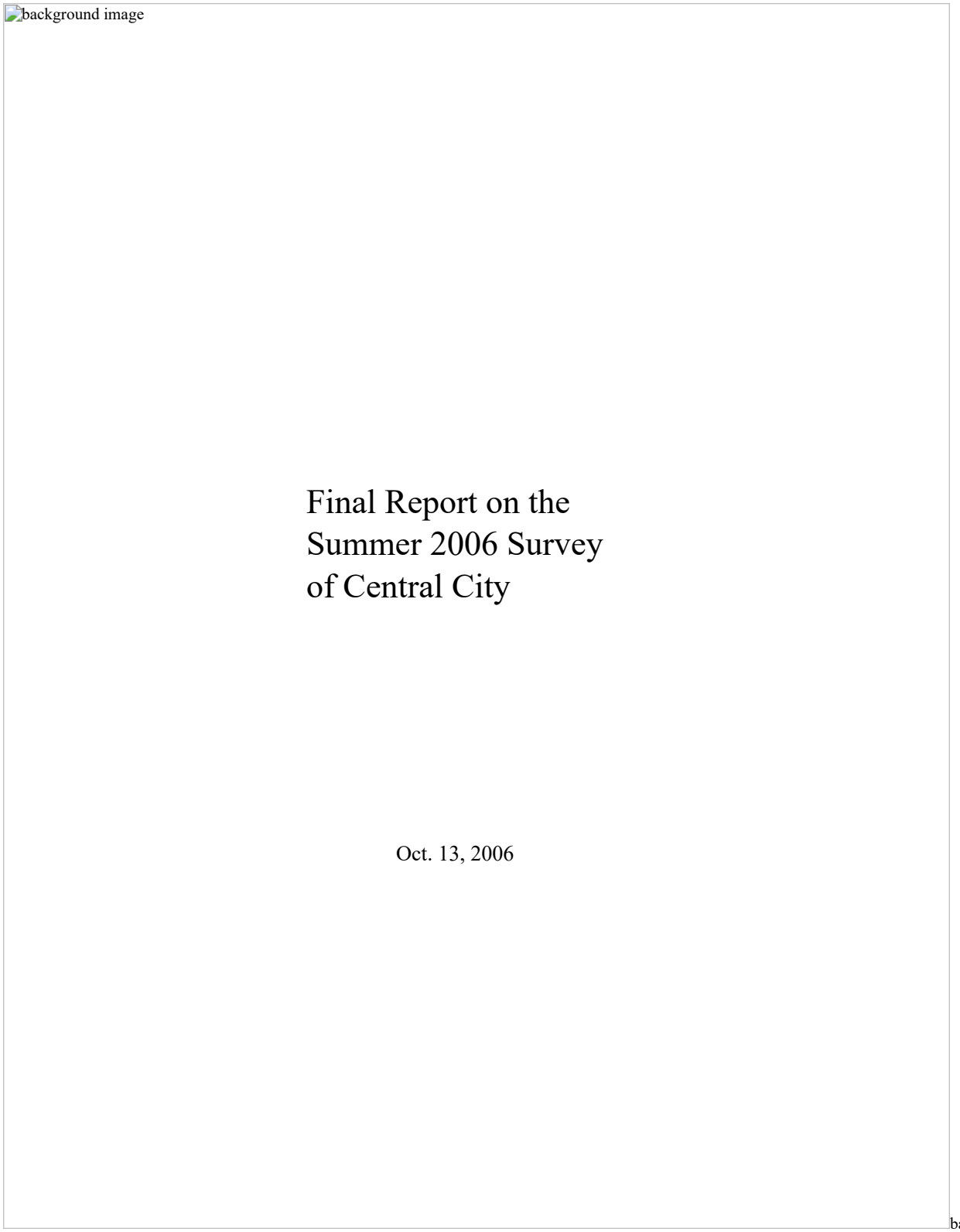

Final Report on the Summer 2006 Survey of Central City

Oct. 13, 2006

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

Increasing violence and slow development during the repopulation of Central City following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita has directed public focus towards this historical neighborhood. Recovery Action Learning Laboratory (RALLY) was solicited to expand its pilot needs assessment. The pilot needs assessment was initiated for the Department of Justice's Weed and Seed Project in May and June of 2006. The assessment was extended on behalf of Baptist Community Ministries (BCM) in August of 2006, for the purpose of increasing the sample size of the household survey and developing a more sophisticated understanding of the area known as the Hoffman Triangle.

An equal probability cluster survey was implemented for this study. Central City was divided into 131 clusters of approximately equal size, and 33 clusters were randomly selected. Within selected clusters, every inhabited household was included. The sampling scheme, along with adjustments for survey non-response, allows the findings from this survey to be generalized to the overall population of returned households in Central City.

A population estimate of 9,582 people was calculated using the number of residences in Central City from the 2000 Census, the occupancy rate within clusters (stratified by response group and flood depth), and the average household size (stratified by response group). A total of 218 household surveys were conducted. Among the respondents surveyed, 84.9% were African American, 8.7% were Caucasian and 2.8% were Hispanic. Almost half of the households reported having a pre-Katrina monthly income of less than $2,000, and a third of the responding households reported having a decline in income following the hurricanes. With 17% of the households reporting to have no one employed within their household, jobs and job training were seen as one priority for rebuilding by the responding households.

The repopulation of Central City has, for the most part, been by homeowners, and it appears that many tenants have not yet returned to the neighborhood. Pre-Katrina, over 80% of Central City residents were renters. Currently, only 58.4% of the households surveyed are tenants. Many of the tenants in Central City reported being ill-equipped for another hurricane. Nearly eighty percent (79.4%) of tenants reported that they did not have renters insurance and 82.6% stated that they did not have flood insurance.

Health and healthcare services are a great concern for many households in Central City. Over 50% of households surveyed, reported a disruption in health care resulting from Hurricane Katrina, and a quarter (25.4%) of the households indicated they no longer have health insurance following the hurricane. Over forty-percent of responding households indicate that their household has had difficulty accessing assistance programs and 36.1% report that opportunities for social support is a great problem since returning to New Orleans. This lack of services and insurance has resulted in an increase in the vulnerability of households surveyed in Central City, from which, 43.5% reported having at least one member that has a chronic illness or disability. Physical disabilities were most frequently cited as the type of illness or disability within the household, at 65.7%.

Another, possible vulnerable group within Central City are female-headed households. At least fifteen percent (14.7%) of the households surveyed can be classified as female-headed households. Half of these female-headed households reported a decrease in income following Katrina and 41.7% of these households stated a loss of health insurance post-Katrina. More than half of the households (58.3%) also reported having a disruption in their health care and over forty percent (41.7%) indicated problems fulfilling regular eating habits.

Central City has embraced many new residents following Hurricane Katrina. Over twenty-five percent of the households surveyed are new to the neighborhood. Of the new households, none appear to be homeowners. However, in some important respects, new households seemed to fair better than those households that lived in Central City prior to the storm. New households reported an increase in income post-Katrina and indicated they are less likely to be deficient in common household amenities. Long-time residents--defined as those households who lived in Central City prior to the storm--reported having more issues with health and health care as compared to the new households. Close to half (47.9%) of longtime households reported having a chronic illness or disability, whereas, only one third (34.0%) of new households reported having an ill or disabled member in their household. Almost thirty percent (29.1%) of longtime households reported lacking prescription drugs or medicines that they need, while only 17.3% of the new households reported this being a problem.

Many households expressed anxiety about the increase in crime in Central City, and overall, people are feeling less safe. Prior to Katrina, 83.1% of the responding households expressed feeling safe in their neighborhood out alone during the day and 68.5% felt safe alone at night. Following Katrina, only 60.7% felt safe during the day and mere 34.8% felt safe out alone in Central City during the night. Responding households indicated that crime prevention is a high priority for them when it comes to rebuilding their neighborhood. More than 66% of female-headed households reported that safety is a problem in Central City after Katrina, compared to 30.8% of male-only households and 59.6% of mixed-sex households. When respondents addressed the question of how to deal with the crime, the top responses were, educating the youth (88.5%), improving police techniques (87.2%), and increasing police presence (86.2%). Overwhelmingly (86.9%), responding households felt that a Safe Haven should be established in Central City.

The Hoffman Triangle was of special interest to many of the partners dedicated to rebuilding Central City. The demographic breakdown of this area differs slightly from the rest of Central City. Forty-one percent of the responding households in the Triangle are homeowners, as compared to 32.4% of households outside of the Triangle that own homes. Only 24.1% are considered primary tenants in the Triangle, whereas 49.7% of households outside of the Triangle are primary tenants. In Hoffman Triangle, a mere 16.7% of the responding households claimed to have an increase in income post-Katrina in contrast to outside of the Triangle, where more than a quarter of the households reported an increase.

Almost two-thirds (65.5%) of the responding households in the Triangle reported a disruption in health care and 51.7% reported losing a job. Outside the Triangle, 52.7% of households reported disruption in health care and 40.5% of the households complained of a job loss.

The main limitation to this study was the high non-response rate, constituted by both household refusals and unavailability to be surveyed. RALLY took several steps to minimize this non-response, including visiting the non-response residences multiple times and giving incentive cards for the completion of a survey. Despite these measures, only 26.4% of the sampled households responded to the survey. However, investigations into the non-responding households were carried out in order to facilitate proper weighing for analysis.

Introduction

In August of 2006, RALLY was asked by Baptist Community Ministries (BCM) to expand its pilot needs assessment conducted for the Department of Justice's Weed and Seed project in May and June of 2006. The pilot demonstrated the viability of household assessments and resulted in validation of a number of questionnaire items and scales. This expanded needs assessment both increased the sample size of the household survey conducted earlier in Central City and fine-tuned a diagnosis of needs in the Hoffman Triangle area by over-sampling in that part of the neighborhood.

Recovery Action Learning Laboratory

The Recovery Action Learning Laboratory (RALLY) is a not-for-profit corporation created to support evidence-based decision making in disaster and recovery settings. RALLY focuses in particular on providing information in support of the nonprofit sector and also emphasizes primary data collection in the post-Katrina setting.

RALLY was born from early efforts by Tulane faculty and students to respond to recovery planning and intervention needs. Several Tulane graduates form the core team of RALLY. RALLY began conducting neighborhood assessments in New Orleans in early October of 2005. Since then, RALLY has contracted and collaborated with a number of nonprofit organizations in New Orleans.

History of Central City

Central City is a neighborhood of New Orleans nestled between the core of downtown New Orleans and the historic Garden District. Because of its

location “behind” St. Charles Avenue with respect to the river, it was referred to in the past as the “back of town.”

Formerly a large swampy area on the outskirts of New Orleans, 3-10 feet below sea level, what is now referred to as “Central City” New Orleans was developed early in the 19th century. The area directly behind the affluent St. Charles Avenue was developed first in response to the opening of the New Orleans & Carrollton Railway (later named the St. Charles Avenue Streetcar.) Originally, this neighborhood was a center of commerce surrounding the New Basin Canal and was populated mostly by working class Irish, Italian and German immigrants. However, with the conclusion of the American Civil War, many African Americans from rural areas settled in this part of the city extending the urbanized area all the way back to Claiborne Avenue [1].

This present day Central City now extends beyond South Claiborne into what is now known as the Hoffman Triangle. The paradigm of typical New Orleans architecture, the majority of houses in Central City were built in the “shotgun” style to optimize space and serve mainly as two-family rental properties, thus creating one of the most densely populated areas of the city. According to the 2000 census, the Central City neighborhood contains approximately 8,147 households [2]. However, the number of households has significantly dropped after Hurricane Katrina.

Referred to in the past as one of the city’s most racially diverse areas, Central City's commercial corridor Dryades street (later changed to Oretha Castle Haley) operated as a racially-mixed and thriving business district that beginning in the 1830s. Prior to the Civil Rights Movement this area was known as one of the few areas where African Americans could shop without discrimination and where people of all races and ethnicities would come from all over the city to sample over 200 businesses. However at the close of the 1960s and the conclusion of the civil rights movement, business in this area slowed. Among other factors, it is thought that the of other commercial areas

[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_City%2C_New_Orleans
[2] http://www.gnocdc.org/orleans/2/61/index.html

around New Orleans, as well as the migration of many of the wealthier people of this area to the suburbs, may have propagated the economic decline of this once thriving neighborhood [3].

By 1990, the majority of the buildings on Dryades street were blighted or vacant. This steep decline took the attention of the city, and initiatives to revitalize the neighborhood were put in place beginning with the renaming of the street to Oretha Castle Haley Boulevard after a local civil rights activist. By the year 2000 gradual improvements in the vitality of the neighborhood had become evident, but the positive momentum of this revival has since been interrupted by Hurricane Katrina. However, due to its location and elevation, much attention has been given to the post-Katrina redevelopment of this area [1,3].

Over the past few decades this neighborhood has been dealing with poverty, low employment rates and high teen birth rates. The 2000 Census reflected a 49.8% poverty level; 26.5% the households were single parents and 43.9% had not completed high school [4]. This neighborhood also includes and borders three New Orleans public housing developments: C.J. Peete (Magnolia), Guste (Melpomene), and B.W. Cooper (Calliope). However, C.J. Peete and Guste have been in the process of demolition and redevelopment for the past decade, a process that has come to a halt post-Katrina. Although Hurricane Katrina had a profound impact on the neighborhood, many of the socioeconomic problems persist in Central City and have been exacerbated.

Despite the present social and economic hardships of this area, Central City is known to be the seat of many of the rich cultural traditions that make New Orleans unique. Central City is the home to several of the Mardi Gras Indian tribes which play an integral part in the famous New Orleans Marti Gras celebration. The Free Southern Theater, a group using the arts to inspire and support social struggle and fight against racism and exploitation, also originated in this neighborhood in 1963. Many of the jazz musicians who

[3] http://www.gnocdc.org/orleans/2/61/snapshot.html

[4] http://www.gnocdc.org/orleans/2/61/income.html

played a role in shaping the now famous New Orleans music once called Central City home, including King Oliver, Kid Ory, Papa Celestin, Pops Foster, the Dodds and Shields brothers, Tom Zimmerman, Buddy Bolden and more recently the rapper Terius Grey (Juvenile).

Crime in Central City

New Orleans has a reputation for being a dangerous city. In 2003 the New Orleans's murder rate was nearly eight times the national average of 5.5 per 100,000, and since then it has increased. In 2002 and 2003, New Orleans had the highest per capita city homicide rate in the United States, with 59 people killed per year per 100,000 citizens—compared to New York City's rate of seven per 100,000 [5]. Following a brief post-Katrina lull in the crime rate, there has been a sharp increase in overall crime, especially murders which have risen beyond the pre-Katrina baseline. Despite the halved population, New Orleans is back at the average of 22 murders a month, and as of July (with 21 murders in July) the numbers seem to be on the rise [6]. With the lull in the murder rate occurring during August, September has been right back on average with four murders taking place over Labor Day weekend alone. Sadly, many New Orleaneans, both pre- and post-Katrina, have come to accept violent crime as an inevitable part of life. This seems to be especially true in Central City.

> March 21 2006, during a typical New Orleans jazz funeral procession through Central City held in broad daylight an 18 yr old man opened fire on the dancing crowd of mourners shooting two men and killing one before being shot in the leg by a policeman. [7]

[5] Gelinas, N "Who's Killing New Orleans", City Journal, Autumn 2005

[6] http://www.nola.com/news/t-p/frontpage/index.ssf?/news/pdf/073106_violentjuly.jpg

[7] Ripley, A "Crime Returns to the Big Easy" Time Magazine posted March 21, 2006

Central City has long been one of the city's more problematic areas in terms of crime and crime rates. However, post-Katrina, the neighborhood is now widely regarded as one of the most dangerous parts of the city in terms of murder and crime. While this change in perception may be partially related to the devastation of other historically dangerous areas of the city and the redistribution of the population around the city, there is an obvious trend of recent murders in Central City.

There were only 17 murders in the first three months of this year. However, two-thirds of the 53 murders this year in New Orleans occurred between April 2006 and the end of August, the one year anniversary of Katrina. One out of every four of these murders took place in Central City. A map created by the New Orleans police department depicts the location of these murders with numbered circles in the location. Of the murders listed on this map all of the victims were men ages 16-27, all deaths were the result of gunshot wounds [8].

Perhaps the most startling of the recent murders was the quintuple homicide that took place in Central City on June 17th on the corner of Josephine and Danneel. Five victims--three of whom were 19 years old, along with a 16- and 17-year-old—were shot multiple times as reported by local papers while riding in a Ford Explorer around 4 a.m. They were the apparent targets of a retaliatory strike by rival gang members. Some place this as the worst single incident of crime in New Orleans since March 1995 when five people were murdered in a Ninth Ward home [9]. The incident prompted Mayor Nagin and Governor Blanco to request National Guard presence to help the understaffed police department of New Orleans concentrate more on the crime "hot spots" of New Orleans such as Central City. Governor Blanco recently

[8] http://www.nola.com/news/pdf/062006_murderchart.pdf

[9] http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1205340,00.html

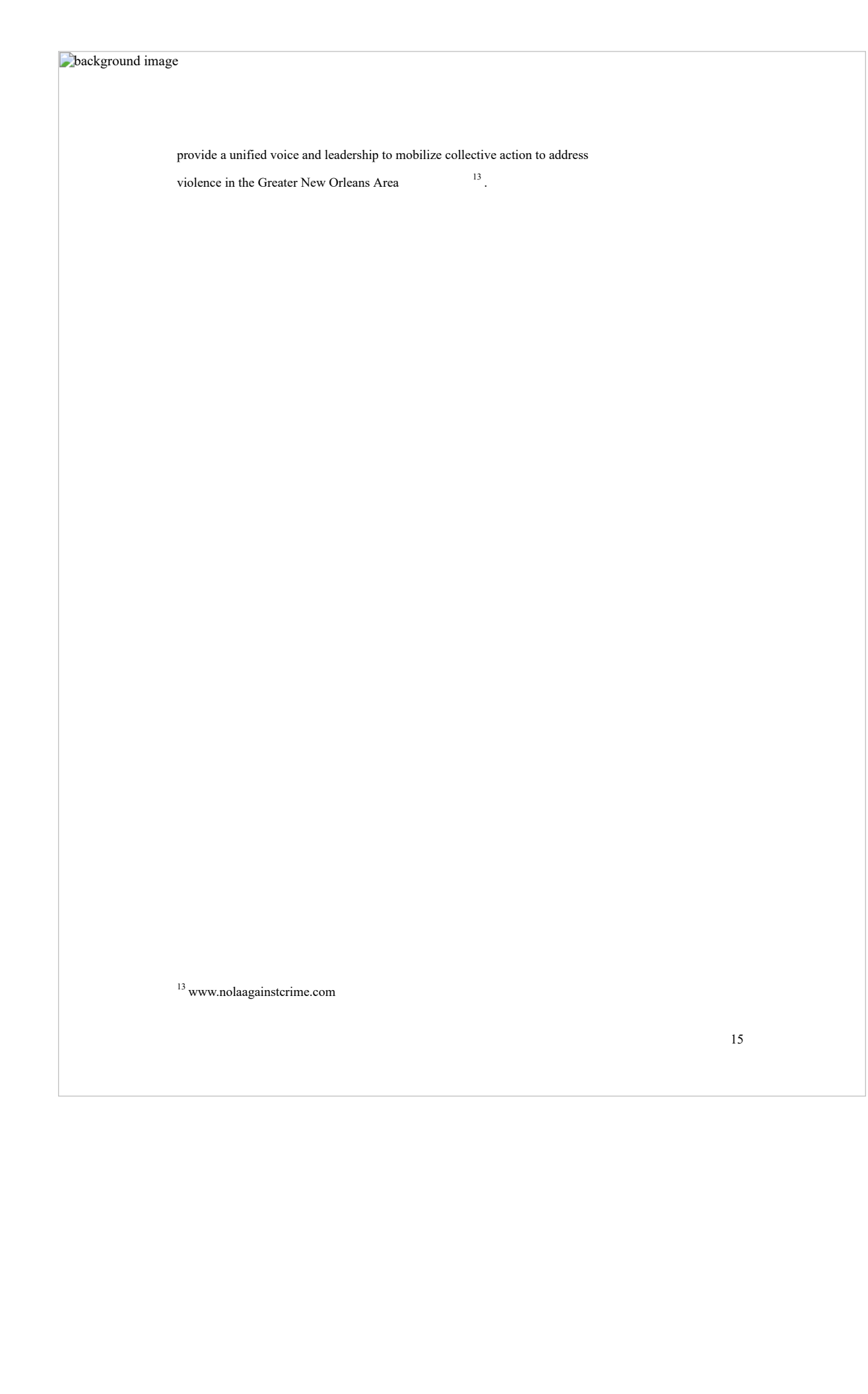
announced that these troops would be staying until the end of the year [10].

It is difficult to pinpoint the exact cause of the increase of murders in this particular neighborhood. Some believe that most of these crimes are drug-related and are acts of retaliation or quarrels over turf. Police officials have stated that they believe the landscape of abandoned houses, stretching block after block, after Hurricane Katrina is being incorporated into a revived drug trade, with the empty dwellings offering an unexpected convenience to dealers returning from places like Houston and Atlanta [11]. Others point to a high level of desperation amongst those returning to New Orleans.

Although the number of murders continues to rise there is hope on the horizon. The quintuple murder in June not only gained the attention of the city and country but it also caused a call to action within the community. Recently, the people of Central City have started to take a stand against the violence. On October 6th, 2006 a group of local ministers led by Raphael of the New Hope Baptist Church all dressed in black suits, white shirts and red ties marched from a the New Hope Baptist Church to the corner of S. Claiborne and Martin Luther King Blvd. carrying a sign that simply said “Enough.” There, at the monument to the slain civil rights leader, they discussed the problems with the current violence, prayed and declared their mission to bystanders and passing traffic [12].

Furthermore, the New Orleans branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) met on the corner of Josephine and Danneel, the same corner where the five murders occurred in June to announce an interagency collaboration to combat violent crime. This NAACP anti-violence committee will include police, community members, church officials and members of the NAACP. The mission of this committee is to

[10] http://www.columbiatribune.com/2006/Sep/20060917News027.asp
[11] Nossiter, A. “As Life Returns to New Orleans So Does Crime” NY Times, March 30, 2006
[12] http://www.nola.com/news/t-p/frontpage/index.ssf?/base/news-17/1160205003253020.xml&coll=1



provide a unified voice and leadership to mobilize collective action to address violence in the Greater New Orleans Area [13].

[13] www.nolaagainstcrime.com

Descriptive Statistics

Demographics

Based on survey data collected in summer 2006, RALLY estimates that the current population of Central City is probably between 9,100 and 10,000 people, the best estimate being 9,582 (Table A) The current occupancy rate is estimated at 32.9%.

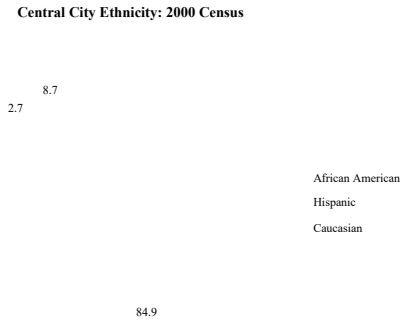
Table A: Estimated population and occupancy rate in Central City.

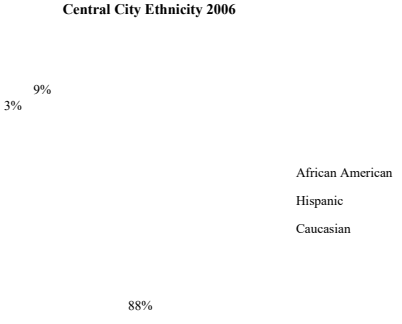
		Estimate	Range (95% conf.)
2006*	Central City Population	9582	9,156 - 10,008
	Occupancy Rate	32.9%	
2000**	Central City Population	19072	
	Occupancy Rate	78.8%	

*Figures calculated from RALLY's summer 2006 survey of Central City
**Figures from the 2000 US Census

Surveys were completed with 218 households. Demographics of the respondents are presented in Annex B, Table 1. The 218 household respondents reported on the experiences of 630 household members, including themselves. The number of family members per household ranged from one to nine; the mean household size was 3.04. Among the respondents surveyed, 84.9% were African American, 8.7% were Caucasian and 2.8% were Hispanic. These findings do not deviate considerably from the data collected from the 2000 Census. Of the household members reported upon, 7.45% were four years old or younger. Additionally, 10.46% of household members were 65 years old or older (Annex B, Table 1). The majority of households (69.5%) contain adults of both sexes. While 15.9% of households have only male adults and 14.6% of households have only female adults (Annex B, Table 3). Almost half of the responding households (48.8%) report having a pre-Katrina household income of less than $2000 per month (Annex B, Table 1).

Chart A: Percentage of Central City residents by ethnicity and year reported.





Livelihoods

Hurricane Katrina dramatically affected the livelihoods of many gulf-coast residents. While the damage all but wiped out some industries it also created other means by which to make a living. While 33.3% of households surveyed in Central City reported a decrease in income post-Katrina, 24.1% reported an increase in their household income. The remainder of the responding households (39.4%) reported no change in income. When asked if they had any new sources of income since the hurricane, 42.5% of households reported receiving money from FEMA, 33.0% stated that they got money from the Red Cross and 7.9% of the households said that construction work supplied them with a new source of income (Annex B, Table 4). Only 62.2% of households reported having at least one member that is employed full time. Seventeen percent of the remaining households contain no employed members. And, 17.1% report that all members of the household are retired (Annex B, Table 6). Jobs and job training is seen by the responding households as a priority in rebuilding Central City (Chart B).

Housing

The households interviewed reported a relatively low percentage of homeownership (33.6%). However, it should be noted that this percentage has increased dramatically post-Katrina. The 2000 Census found the percentage of homeownership in Central City to be 16.3%. These results suggest that homeowners are more prevalent among the current population of Central City. Conversely, the percentage of tenants in the neighborhood has dropped. The 2000 Census reported that 83.7% of the Central City population rented their

residences. After hurricane Katrina, only 58.4% of the households stated that they rented or leased their residence (Annex B, Table 1).

The housing issue is a great concern for many households in Central City. Thirty-six percent of respondents indicate that since returning to New Orleans their household has had difficulties accessing information about housing issues. Many see a connection between renovating homes destroyed by the storm and the productivity of their neighborhood. One focus group participant, a white male in his late 30's, expressed the need for housing in this manner, following a lengthy discussion on the lack of stores,

> But you see, a lot of the problems are the housing. You see a lot of the housing ain't here for the people that need them to live here and have a store to run. They got to have some where to live, to work at that store. And a lot of these house and stuff….I mean look at them, look at the neighborhoods, nobody's in them. They're not livable, they're not getting worked on, there just sitting there.

Housing that is adequate in both quality and quantity is essential for the revitalization of any community.

Most of the respondents (65.2%) said that the head of household lived at their current residence prior to Katrina. Eleven percent claimed the head of household lived in Central City before the hurricane but at a different residence. And, 19.1% of respondents report that the head of household lived in New Orleans before the hurricane but in a different neighborhood. Household size has fluctuated since the storm. Twenty-four percent of responding households claim to have new members. A slightly higher percentage of households, 27.9%, report having fewer members after Katrina. When asked if the missing members plan on returning to live in the household, 56.9% of responding households said no. While, 20.7% of the households said, yes, their missing members were planning on returning (Annex B, Table 5).

Many primary tenants in Central City are ill-equipped for another hurricane. Almost eighty percent (79.4%) of the tenants do not have renters insurance and 82.6% of them do not have flood insurance. Homeowners are considerably better off. Only 23.6% of them are without homeowners insurance and 40.3% of homeowners do not have flood insurance (Table B).

Table B. Percent of households without insurance by homeowners and primary tenants.

Households with insurance		
Homeowners		
w/o homeowners insurance	**%**	**23.6**
	N	17
	Con. Int.	(15.0, 35.1)
w/o flood insurance	**%**	**40.3**
	N	29
	Con. Int.	(31.9, 49.3)
Primary Tenants		
w/o renters insurance	**%**	**79.4**
	N	77
	Con. Int.	(69.0, 87.0)
w/o flood insurance	**%**	**82.6**
	N	76
	Con. Int.	(73.8, 88.9)

* Confidence Interval (Con. Int.) at 95%

Multiple households reported the absence of common household/neighborhood amenities such as a working kitchen (19.4%), heat (15.5%), air conditioning (13.0), smoke detector (34.0%), garbage pick up at least once a week (11.7%) and adequate neighborhood lighting (25.6%). Many households reported having problems with mold (17.2%), pests (40.5%) and roof leaks (20.6%) (Annex B,

Table 7). More than eleven percent (11.7%) of responding households report having a trailer installed on their property (Annex B, Table 5).

Nearly forty percent (37.6%) of the households report that they cannot afford rent and 42.1% state increased rent as a problem for them since Katrina (Annex B, Table l2). This was also reflected in a focus group where one individual, an African American female in her mid-50's, expressed that a major problem she faced was finding affordable housing in the neighborhood.

Health

It is quite clear that Hurricane Katrina damaged health related infrastructure and disrupted routine health services for the residents of Central City. Provision of health care services is currently in a transition phase, as the temporary post-emergency clinics have closed and many pre-Katrina doctor offices, clinics and hospitals remain unopened. Many focus group participants expressed worry about the declining health care available for the uninsured. Charity hospital, the main source of health care for many residents before the storm, is currently not planning on re-opening its doors.

"We had a lot of problems with health care before the storm but now it's just worse."
- White male, mid-30's

A number of health related problems were attributed to the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Of the households surveyed, 54.4% reported that disruption of health care was a main impact of the hurricane. A quarter (25.4%) of the responding households, indicated that they no longer have health insurance after Katrina. Another quarter of the households (25.4%) indicated that they

still do not have the prescription drugs/medicines that they need. The need for available and affordable prescriptions was expressed by an African American male in his late 50's who can no longer receive his prescriptions for free from the clinic. He said, "I can't get my medications I used to get, and I used to get them free of charge. Now if you ain't able to pay for it you got to live with out it." (Annex B, Table 13)

Among households surveyed, 36.1% reported health problems as being one of the greatest problems that the household continues to have since returning to New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina, and 36.6% of the households report that fulfilling regular eating habits is a problem following Hurricane Katrina. Being able to find the necessary care for health problems was reported to be another big problem by 36.6% of respondents. Indeed, the population surveyed was inundated with chronic illnesses; 43.5% reported having at least one member with a chronic illness or disability. Common chronic medical conditions included physical disability (65.7%), mental disability (43.5%), cancer (15.0%), cardiovascular disease (37.0%) and diabetes (45.1%). Of those households that contain one or more members with a chronic illness or disability, 20.9% were unable to access the care that they needed. Twenty-four percent were able to access care for only some services, and 53.8% were able to access needed care for all services (Annex B, Table 11). Respondents in a focus group expressed the need for a health clinic in Central City that would provide basic services to residents, such as preventative and primary care. One respondent, an African American female in her early 60's, said:

> One thing for myself, would be my weight, we need someone to teach us what to do about weight. We have chest pain, shortness of breath, tingling in the legs. And eye doctors to help us with our vision.

The enormous burden of ill-health on Central City would be eased by providing low-cost health care services in a location easily accessible for most residents. Distributing appropriate information about social services and opportunities for support would benefit households within Central City. The responding

households indicated that they have had difficulties since returning to New Orleans accessing assistance programs (40.3%) and finding opportunities for social support (36.1%). (Annex B, Table 12)

Education

An educated population is essential for the socio-economic development of a community. As compared to the 2000 Census, Central City has demonstrated an increase in populations with higher levels of education. During the Census it was determined that 34.1% of the population had less than a high school level of education. After hurricane Katrina, the percentage of the households surveyed that had members with less than a high school degree or GED dropped to 24.3%. The percentage of responding households that have at least one member with a high school diploma or GED has risen from 26.2% in 2000 to 37.8% after Katrina. Also, the percentage of responding households that have at least one member with some college or higher degree rose from 29.9% to 36.5%. This trend suggests that either the population of Central City is becoming more educated or that the more educated residents were the ones that returned to Central City after the storm (Annex B, Table 2).

One major concern of many households in Central City is finding schooling for their children. Of the households with school-aged children, 32.9% stated that finding schooling was a problem after the hurricane (Annex B, Table 37). Education is clearly important to households with school-age children which, despite the obstacle, made every effort to enroll their children in one school or another this past spring. Over ninety percent (91.1%) of those households with at least one school-aged child had enrolled them in school last spring, and an additional 8.1% were planning to enroll their children in the fall (Annex B, Table 2). As one focus group participant, an African American male in his mid-60's, explained, "Education is the key."

Special Groups

Female-headed Households

Female-headed households tend to constitute a vulnerable population worldwide and especially in post-disaster settings. As such, it is important to look at the particular problems facing households such as these. Nearly fifteen percent (14.7%) of the households surveyed in Central City can be classified as female-headed households being that the only adults in the household are female. The total percentage of female headed households is likely higher than this, as adult male dependents may often be present. The percentage of households in which all adults are male is 15.9%, and 69.5% of the households surveyed which have a combination of female and male adults. Every respondent that claimed to be from a female-headed household self-reported being African American (Annex B, Table 17).

The socio-economic status of female-headed households tends to be lower than that of their counterparts. Therefore, these households are more vulnerable to economic downturns and breakdown of services such as those experienced after a disaster. The fluctuation in assets held and incomes earned can have a disproportionately severe impact on the viability of the household. The percentage of female-headed households that own their home (36.4%) was comparable to the percentage of mixed-sex and male-headed households that also own their residences (36.8% and 27.3% respectively). However, no female-headed households reported having a pre-Katrina income higher than $3000 per month. While, 7.7% of male-headed households and 12.8% of mixed-sex households reported having an income higher than this pre-Katrina (Annex B, Table 17). Exactly half (50.0%) of female-headed households experienced a

decrease in their income post-Katrina, while only 26.3% of households with adults of both sexes experienced an income decrease. Of the male-headed households surveyed, 38.5% reported that their income has increased since Hurricane Katrina. Only 16.7% of female-headed households reported an increase in income post-Katrina (Annex B, Table 18).

Female-headed households appear to have been especially vulnerable to many of the negative impacts of Hurricane Katrina. As compared to mixed-sex households, a higher percentage of female-headed households reported having a number of hurricane related impacts including, loss of health insurance (41.7%), loss of contact with family and friends (75%), disruption of health care (58.3%), lack of utility services (50.0%), problems fulfilling regular eating habits (41.7%) and problems with transportation (58.3%) (Annex B, Table 19, Table 20). More female-headed households stated that they lack selected household amenities than did mixed-sex households. These wanting amenities include a working kitchen (25%), heat (12.3%), air-conditioning (8.3%), the internet (91.7%) and ample lighting in the neighborhood (41.7%). A higher percentage of female-headed households also reported the presence of household deficiencies such as mold (16.7%), pests (41.7%) and roof leaks (16.7%) than did mixed-sex households (Annex B, Table 18).

Security is always a concern for female-headed households and is particularly relevant among those surveyed in Central City. Two thirds (66.7%) of female-headed households feel that safety is a problem in the post-Katrina environment. Nearly sixty percent (58.3%) also feel that Central City suffers from problems with crime (Annex B, Table 20). Before Katrina, 75.0% of female-headed households felt safe in Central City during the day. Now, only 41.7% of these households report feeling safe out alone in their neighborhood during the day. This percentage drops to zero when they are asked if they feel safe out alone in Central City during the night (Table C).

Table C. Percent of households that feel safe in Central City by household composition by sex.

Feel Safe Out Alone in Central City		**Male Only Households**	**Female Only Households**	**Mixed Sex Households**
Before Katrina				
During the day	**%**	**69.2**	**75.0**	**89.5**
	N	9	9	51
	Con. Int.	(46.4, 85.4)	(49.0, 90.3)	(76.0, 95.8)
At night	**%**	**69.2**	**50.0**	**73.7**
	N	9	6	42
	Con. Int.	(46.8, 85.2)	(26.2, 73.8)	(57.6, 85.2)
After Katrina				
During the day	**%**	**69.2**	**41.7**	**61.4**
	N	9	5	35
	Con. Int.	(46.4, 85.4)	(20.3, 66.7)	(48.8, 72.7)
At night	**%**	**61.5**	**0.0**	**35.1**
	N	8		20
	Con. Int.	(39.2, 79.9)		(24.8, 47.0)

* Confidence Interval (Con. Int.) at 95%

Owners and Tenants

The percentage of homeowners has increased as compared to the 2000 census data, from 16.3% to 36.5%. (In order to more accurately quantify the percentage of owners versus tenants, the response of "relative/friend of householder" was filtered out, resulting in an increase of percentages for both homeowners and tenants.) Conversely, the percentage of renters has decreased from 83.7% to 63.5% (Annex B, Table 1, Table 22). One explanation is that homeowners had more incentive to return after the storm. Katrina left Central City relatively unscathed structurally and it is now one of the few

habitable neighborhoods in the New Orleans area. As such, it is predicted that more tenants will become part of the Central City population. This is evidenced by the fact that out of all of the new residents surveyed in Central City (new, meaning that they did not live in the neighborhood prior to Katrina), 81.1% of them are the primary tenants of their residence; while none of them reported owning their residence (Annex B, Table 30).

If it is predicted that more and more tenants will reside in Central City, it would be worthwhile to look at differences in the characteristics and needs of people who rent the residences in which they live and people who own their residences. We can see in Annex B, Table 22 that tenants are more likely to be from a "minority" race (African American or Hispanic). The tenants surveyed reported having lower pre-Katrina monthly household incomes than did the homeowners that were surveyed: 53.4% of the tenants had a household income less than $2000 per month, whereas, only 37.5% of homeowners reported a household income below $2000 per month (Annex B, Table 22). However, after the storm 32.5% of surveyed tenants reported an increase in their income. Only 13.9% of home owners reported an increase in their income post-Katrina (Annex B, Table 23).

Tenants also seemed to have fewer complaints about the state of their residences than did homeowners. A higher percentage of owners than tenants report lacking heat, air-conditioning and a working kitchen, and having leaky roofs and mold in their homes. These findings are, perhaps, illustrative of an improvement in post-Katrina living conditions, as most of the neighborhood's new residents are renters (Table D).

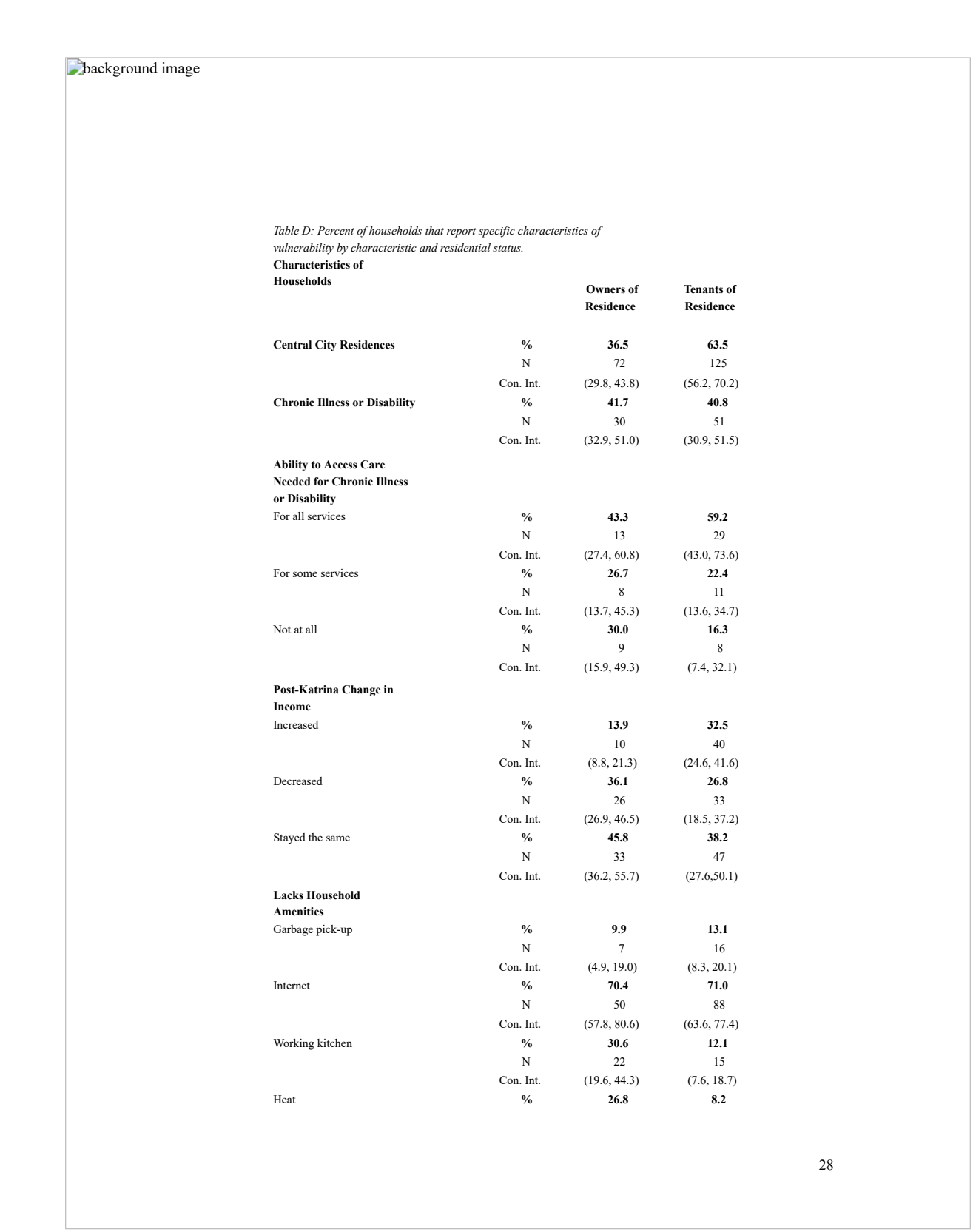


Table D: Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability by characteristic and residential status.

Characteristics of Households		**Owners of Residence**	**Tenants of Residence**
Central City Residences	**%**	**36.5**	**63.5**
	N	72	125
	Con. Int.	(29.8, 43.8)	(56.2, 70.2)
Chronic Illness or Disability	**%**	**41.7**	**40.8**
	N	30	51
	Con. Int.	(32.9, 51.0)	(30.9, 51.5)
Ability to Access Care Needed for Chronic Illness or Disability			
For all services	**%**	**43.3**	**59.2**
	N	13	29
	Con. Int.	(27.4, 60.8)	(43.0, 73.6)
For some services	**%**	**26.7**	**22.4**
	N	8	11
	Con. Int.	(13.7, 45.3)	(13.6, 34.7)
Not at all	**%**	**30.0**	**16.3**
	N	9	8
	Con. Int.	(15.9, 49.3)	(7.4, 32.1)
Post-Katrina Change in Income			
Increased	**%**	**13.9**	**32.5**
	N	10	40
	Con. Int.	(8.8, 21.3)	(24.6, 41.6)
Decreased	**%**	**36.1**	**26.8**
	N	26	33
	Con. Int.	(26.9, 46.5)	(18.5, 37.2)
Stayed the same	**%**	**45.8**	**38.2**
	N	33	47
	Con. Int.	(36.2, 55.7)	(27.6,50.1)
Lacks Household Amenities			
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**9.9**	**13.1**
	N	7	16
	Con. Int.	(4.9, 19.0)	(8.3, 20.1)
Internet	**%**	**70.4**	**71.0**
	N	50	88
	Con. Int.	(57.8, 80.6)	(63.6, 77.4)
Working kitchen	**%**	**30.6**	**12.1**
	N	22	15
	Con. Int.	(19.6, 44.3)	(7.6, 18.7)
Heat	**%**	**26.8**	**8.2**

	N	19	10
	Con. Int.	(15.8, 41.5)	(4.4, 14.7)
Air conditioning	**%**	**20.8**	**7.3**
	N	15	9
	Con. Int.	(11.6, 34.5)	(4.2, 12.5)
Smoke detector	**%**	**37.5**	**30.9**
	N	27	38
	Con. Int.	(26.1, 50.5)	(22.8, 40.4)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**27.8**	**25.2**
	N	20	31
	Con. Int.	(18.1, 40.0)	(18.5, 33.3)
Household Deficiencies			
Pests	**%**	**37.5**	**43.1**
	N	27	53
	Con. Int.	(27.5, 48.7)	36.1, 50.4)
Roof leaks	**%**	**29.2**	**16.3**
	N	21	20
	Con. Int.	(20.2, 40.1)	(10.2, 24.9)
Mold	**%**	**23.9**	**15.3**
	N	17	19
	Con. Int.	(15.9, 34.5)	(9.9, 23.0)

* Confidence Interval (Con. Int.) at 95%

It was reported that most other hurricane related impacts were encountered equally by tenants and homeowners (Annex B, Table 24, Table 25). It was, however, the case that the renters and homeowners surveyed differed in opinions on the issue of safety in Central City. Before Katrina, a higher percentage of homeowners than tenants felt safe out alone in Central City both during the day and at night. In the post-Katrina environment, tenants now feel safer than homeowners in Central City at night (28.1 % as compared to 35.4%, respectively, Annex B, Table 26).

Employed/Unemployed/Retired

The majority of households surveyed (65%) have at least one member that is employed either full or part time. The percentage of households that contain all unemployed residents is the same as the percentage of households whose members are all retired (17.5%). The majority of residents of all employment

status groups were African American. One hundred percent of the unemployed households categorized themselves as African American (Annex B, Table 27).

Not surprisingly, the households that contain at least one employed member are less vulnerable with regards to a number of variables than those households that do not have an employed member. Compared to employed households, both unemployed and retired households were more likely to report having a chronic illness or disability. Over thirty percent of employed household reported an increase in their income since the hurricane. Only 21.4% of both unemployed and retired households reported an increase in income. Half of all retired households reported that their income has stayed the same since Hurricane Katrina (Annex B, Table 28).

Hurricane Katrina adversely affected households from all three employment status groups. However, it is possible to report on some of the more striking findings. Not unexpectedly, 64.3% of the unemployed households reported that loosing their job was one adverse impact of Hurricane Katrina. It is interesting to note that 50.0% of employed households also reported loosing their job. A large percentage of both groups also reported loosing their benefits (34.6% of employed households and 28.6% of unemployed households.) Generally, retired and unemployed households are less likely to have common household amenities, such as a working kitchen, air conditioner, and internet, than employed households. And, they are more likely to report being beset with pests. (Annex B, Table 28)

New/Longtime Residents

Length of residency was determined by reviewing the reported date of home purchase or lease signing. Over twenty-five percent of those surveyed are reported to be new to the neighborhood. New residents, overwhelmingly, are

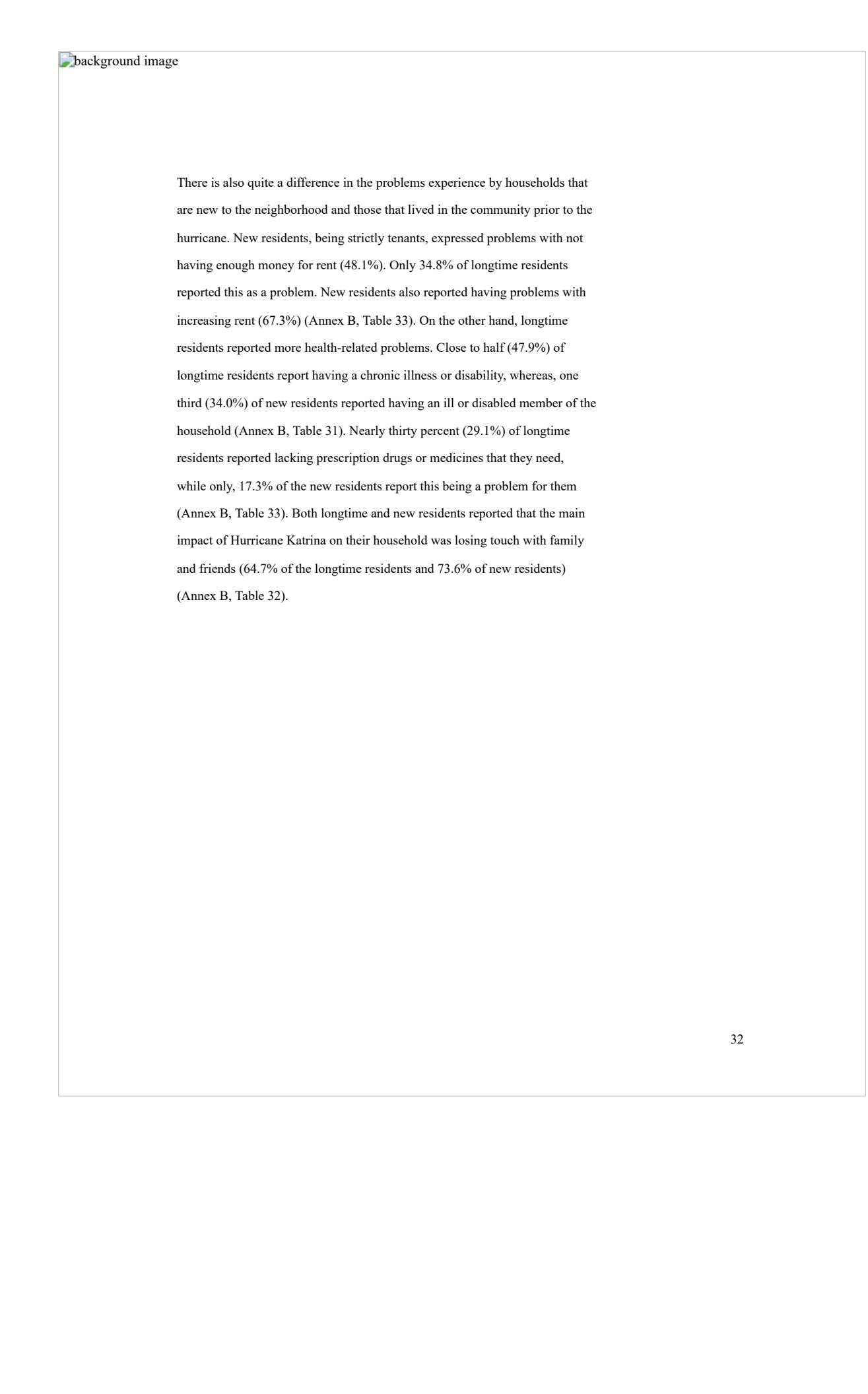
primary tenants at 81.1% with no homeowners among them. Longtime residents, defined as residents that lived in Central City prior to Katrina, are typically homeowners, at 43.9%. Only 38.1% of longtime residents are primary tenants (Annex B, Table 30).

More new residents reported an increase in income post Katrina than did longtime residents, 30.8% and 23.4%, respectively. New residents were less likely to lack household amenities than longtime residents. Only 7.4% of new residents lack a working kitchen, 9.4% lack heat, 7.4% lack air conditioning, 20.4% lack a smoke detector, and only 20.4% believe there is a lack of ample lighting in the neighborhood. (Table E).

Table E: Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability by characteristic and by duration of residing in Central City.

Characteristics of Households		**Longtime Residents**	**New Residents**
Lacks Household Amenities			
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**11.5**	**13.5**
	N	16	7
	Con. Int.	(7.1, 18.1)	(5.7, 28.5)
Internet	**%**	**70.7**	**74.1**
	N	99	40
	Con. Int.	(60.9, 78.9)	(60.3, 84.3)
Working kitchen	**%**	**23.6**	**7.4**
	N	33	4
	Con. Int.	(15.2, 34.7)	(2.5, 19.9)
Heat	**%**	**18.0**	**9.4**
	N	25	5
	Con. Int.	(10.9, 28.3)	(4.5, 18.6)
Air conditioning	**%**	**15.0**	**7.4**
	N	21	4
	Con. Int.	(8.6, 24.9)	(3.0, 17.0)
Smoke detector	**%**	**37.9**	**20.4**
	N	53	11
	Con. Int.	(29.9, 46.5)	(10.9, 34.8)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**26.6**	**20.4**
	N	37	11
	Con. Int.	(19.5, 35.2)	(11.8, 32.7)

* Confidence Interval (Con. Int.) at 95%



There is also quite a difference in the problems experience by households that are new to the neighborhood and those that lived in the community prior to the hurricane. New residents, being strictly tenants, expressed problems with not having enough money for rent (48.1%). Only 34.8% of longtime residents reported this as a problem. New residents also reported having problems with increasing rent (67.3%) (Annex B, Table 33). On the other hand, longtime residents reported more health-related problems. Close to half (47.9%) of longtime residents report having a chronic illness or disability, whereas, one third (34.0%) of new residents reported having an ill or disabled member of the household (Annex B, Table 31). Nearly thirty percent (29.1%) of longtime residents reported lacking prescription drugs or medicines that they need, while only, 17.3% of the new residents report this being a problem for them (Annex B, Table 33). Both longtime and new residents reported that the main impact of Hurricane Katrina on their household was losing touch with family and friends (64.7% of the longtime residents and 73.6% of new residents) (Annex B, Table 32).

Crime and Safety

Crime and Safety has become a major source of anxiety for Central City residents following Hurricane Katrina. One resident, an African American female in her mid-60's, expressed the common concern that the crime situation is bigger now following the storm and that the killing is out of hand. An African American female in her late 50's responded, "It's gonna take 7 to 8 years to get better." There has been a stark change in the overall perception of safety among the households surveyed in Central City. Prior to Katrina 83.1% of the responding households expressed feeling safe in their neighborhood out alone during the day and 68.5% felt safe alone at night. Following Katrina, only 60.7% felt safe during the day and mere 34.8% felt safe out alone in Central City during the night (Annex B, Table 14). This trend is accentuated by the Metropolitan Crime Commission's preliminary results from their Central City Community Survey conducted in August of 2006. They found that 42% of households felt somewhat or very safe prior to Katrina and that only 28% felt somewhat or very safe following the Hurricane [14]. The results from this survey also show that 80% of Central City households are afraid of crime in their neighborhood.

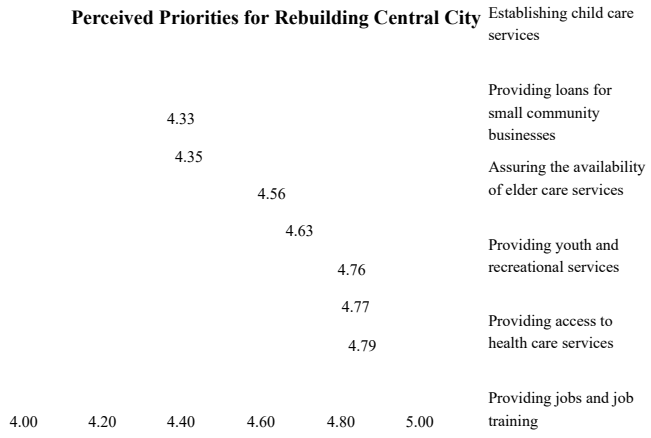
> "Crime is doubling and tripling because everyone is pushing uptown since downtown is destroyed. Its like jail when the jails get overcrowded that is when the tension comes. It's turf wars."
> - African American male late 50's

Responding households indicated that crime prevention is the most important priority for them when it comes to rebuilding their community (Chart B). Those surveyed also expressed that a low crime rate (at a mean of 4.82) and good street lighting at night (at a mean of 4.85) are important neighborhood features (Chart C). Good street lighting can be a valuable source for deterring

[14] Metropolitan Crime Commission, Preliminary Results. "Central City Community Survey." August 2006.

crime. These features were also expressed as being important during a city wide survey of households conducted by the Prevention Research Center of Tulane University. This study's results produced a mean of 4.72 for the importance of low crime rate and a mean of 4.68 for the importance of good street lighting [15]. The main crime concerns of Central City residents were solicited by the Metropolitan Crime Commission's survey, from which they determined that 86% of the residents feel as if killings/murders are the main problem in Central City. Independently, another 86% feel as if drug dealing is a main problem in Central City [16].

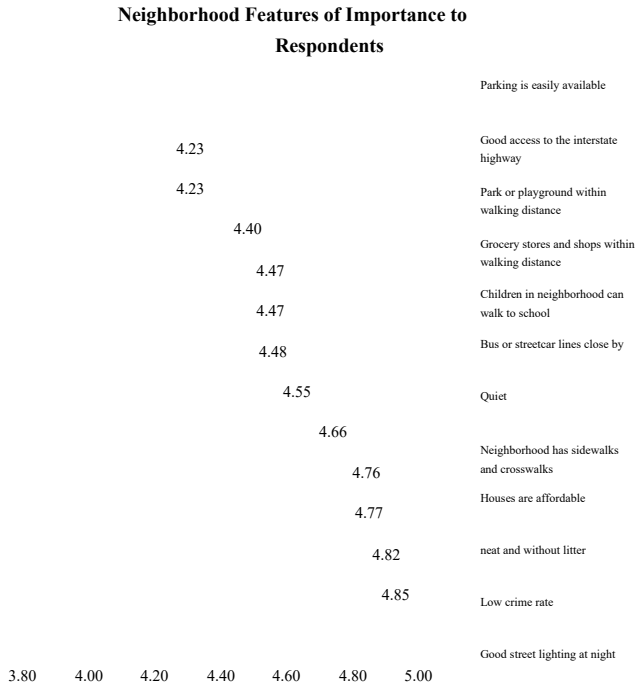
Chart B: Perceived priorities for rebuilding Central City by importance.



* Range is from 1 to 5 where 1 is not important and 5 extremely important.

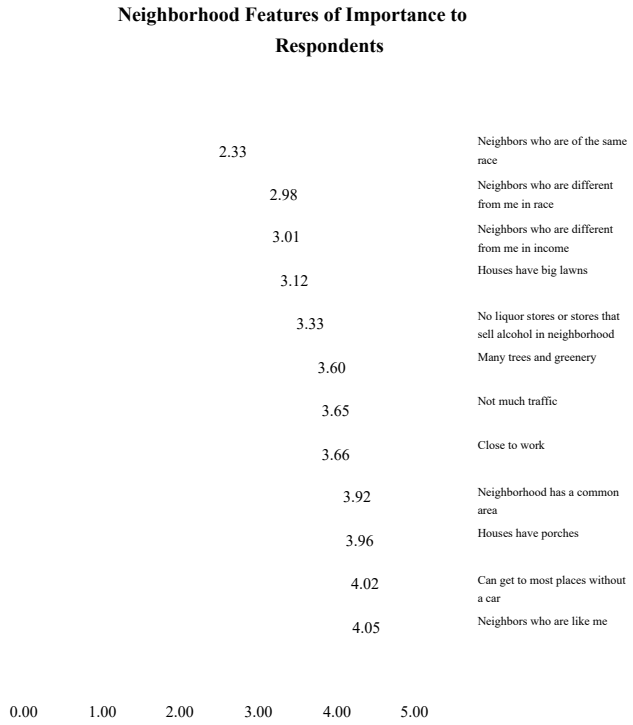
[15] Prevention Research Center of Tulane. "What Do New Orleans Residents Want in Their Neighborhoods?" 2006.
[16] Metropolitan Crime Commission, Preliminary Results. "Central City Community Survey." August 2006.

Chart C: Top twelve neighborhood features by importance.



* Range is from 1 to 5 where 1 is not important and 5 extremely important.

Chart D: Lowest twelve neighborhood features by importance.



* Range is from 1 to 5 where 1 is not important and 5 extremely important.

Several sub-populations within the neighborhood also reflect this downward trend in the perception of feeling safe in Central City following Hurricane Katrina. One such sup-population consists of new households to Central City as compared to those households that lived in the neighborhood prior to the hurricane. Half (50.0%) of new households reported feeling safe alone in Central City after Katrina during the day, and only 25.0% feel safe in the neighborhood at night. Of the households that lived in Central City prior to

Katrina, 65.6% feel safe alone during the day and 37.9% during the night. More than 84% of the households that lived in Central City prior to Katrina felt safe during the day alone, and 70.7% felt safe at night (Annex B, Table 34)

As would be expected, households with school age children also report feeling unsafe in Central City after hurricane Katrina more so than households without school aged children (52.6% as compared to 66.7%, respectively). During the night only 26.7% of households with school aged children feel safe in Central City while 39.2% of household without school aged children feel safe in the neighborhood at night (Table F).

Table F: Percent of households that feel safe in Central City by households with and without school age children.

Feel Safe Out Alone in Central City		**Households with school age children**	**Households without school age children**
After Katrina			
During the day	**%**	**52.6**	**66.7**
	N	20	34
	Con. Int.*	(35.8, 68.9)	(56.9, 75.2)
At night	**%**	**28.9**	**39.2**
	N	11	20
	Con. Int.*	(18.0, 43.0)	(26.9, 53.1)

* Confidence Interval (Con. Int.) at 95%

More than 66% of female-headed households report that safety is a problem in Central City after Katrina as compared to only 30.8% of male only households and 59.6% of mixed sex households (Annex B, Table 20). Only 41.7% of these female-headed households report feeling safe out alone in their neighborhood during the day. This percentage drops to zero when they are asked if they feel safe out alone in Central City during the night (Annex B, Table 21). One concerned female resident expressed her feelings with regards to the relationship between the abandoned homes and crime by saying:

> They should really tear down the houses that can't be fixed, and some houses are real nice, but the old abandoned houses are for the drug dealers to sell their dope in and they can pull in us old ladies off the street and do what they want. So they need to tear them down.

There is a wide spectrum of ideas from respondents in focus groups and the survey with regards to dealing with crime and safety in Central City. Most responding households felt that educating youth would deter crime (88.5%). Eighty-seven percent of the households surveyed felt that improving policing techniques would reduce crime (Table G). This opinion was also reinforced in the focus groups and expanded upon, with ideas of how to improve the policing techniques. An African American female in her mid-60's said, "Police should walk the street like they used to."

A concern that must be addressed is the prevailing inconsistency of respondents wanting a higher police presence (86.2%) but their unwillingness to report crimes. One respondent in a focus group, an African American female in her late 50's, expressed the fear of retaliation by those that report on, "To tell you the truth, a lot of people see what's going on but they are afraid to talk. Their friends will kill you if they looking at you talking to the police." This inconsistency between not being willing to report a crime but still wanting more police in the neighborhood is not rooted in a fear of retaliation but rather stems from the relationship between police in the community and the residents. "They (police) pass you like they don't even see you," an African American female in her mid-60's, exclaimed. Only 45% of the households in

> And sometime the police will tell them that your neighbor called and that puts you in trouble!
> - African American female in her late 60's

Central City feel the NOPD are trustworthy and only 51% feel they act professionally [17].

Residents of Central City discussed solutions to these issues in the focus group. One resident, an African American female in her mid-60's, replied to the notion that holding a community meeting with the police would help. She said, "Yes, not just one time but once a month, and maybe bring in different officers. We get familiar with each other, they get familiar with us."

Table G: Households' opinions on managing crime and safety in Central City.

What should be done about crime and safety		
Increased Police Presence	**%**	**86.2**
	N	75
	Con. Int.	(80.5, 90.5)
Supervise youth	**%**	**81.6**
	N	71
	Con. Int.	(73.4, 87.7)
Educate youth	**%**	**88.5**
	N	77
	Con. Int.	(80.6, 93.4)
Establish Neighborhood Watch	**%**	**78.2**
	N	68
	Con. Int.	(70.8, 84.1)
Establish rehab programs	**%**	**76.7**
	N	66
	Con. Int.	(68.3, 83.5)
Improve policing techniques	**%**	**87.2**
	N	75
	Con. Int.	(80.8, 91.7)
Improve street lighting	**%**	**69.8**
	N	60
	Con. Int.	(60.7, 77.5)

* Confidence Interval (Con. Int.) at 95%

[17] Metropolitan Crime Commission, Preliminary Results. "Central City Community Survey." August 2006.

Community Center/Safe Haven

An overwhelming 86.9% of the responding households felt that a Safe Haven should be established in Central City (Annex B, Table 15). A Safe Haven, as defined by Operation Weed and Seed is a multi-service center for youth and adults free of drug and violence. Preferred locations for the Safe Haven, but no prevailing, definitive location, included the YMCA, schools, churches, and abandoned buildings in Central City. The services that respondents indicated they wished would be offered at the Safe Haven included organized sports, tutoring/homework assistance, and adult social activities. Similar to the desire for a neighborhood Safe Haven, 87.0% of the responding households felt the neighborhood needed an organization to help facilitate the recovery process (Annex B, Table 16).

Table H: Percentage of respondents and their agreement with the utilization of a neighborhood community center.

I would use a community center if it was in my neighborhood.	**%**	**N**	**Con. Int.**
Strongly Disagree	2.8	6	(1.4, 5.5)
Disagree	7.5	16	(5.1, 11.0)
Agree	38.2	81	(32.0, 44.9)
Strongly Agree	47.6	101	(41.4, 54.0)
Uncertain	3.8	8	(1.9, 7.5)

* Confidence Interval (Con. Int.) at 95%

A great majority of households (85.8%) also indicated that they agreed (strongly or otherwise) with the statement that they would use a community center if it was in their neighborhood.

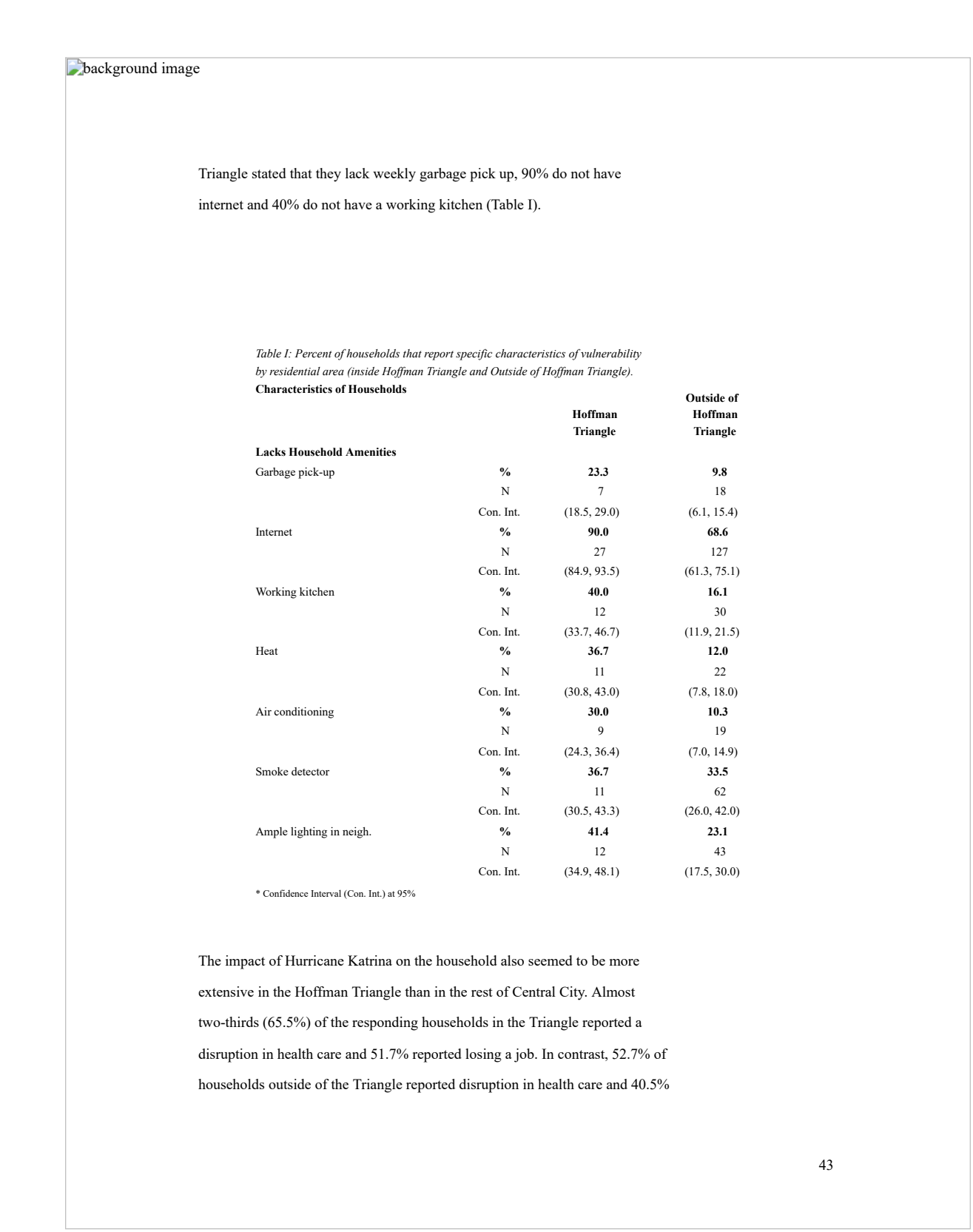
Hoffman Triangle

A special focus was paid to an area of Central City designated as the Hoffman Triangle in the second round of surveying. This area represents the north point of the Central City neighborhood. It begins at Claiborne Avenue and extends north (lake side) to the tip of Central City, forming a triangle. There was extensive flooding in the Hoffman Triangle after the breech of the levees in 2005, and flood depths as high as 6 feet were seen in the worst areas (Map 4 in Annex C).

The demographic makeup of the Hoffman Triangle is slightly different from the rest of Central City following Hurricane Katrina. Over forty percent (41.4%) of the responding households in the Triangle are homeowners, as compared to 32.4% of responding households outside of the Triangle that own homes. And, in sharp contrast, only 24.1% are considered primary tenants in the Triangle, whereas 49.7% of households outside of the Triangle are primary tenants (Annex B, Table 38). The general trend for higher home-ownership in the Hoffman Triangle is illustrated in Map 3 in Annex C.

The post-Katrina change in income also varied between these two groups. One quarter (25.3%) of the responding households outside the Triangle expressed an increase in income, while only 16.7% of households within the Triangle reported and income increase. Half of the responding households in the Triangle claimed to have had a decrease in income post-Katrina, but only 30.6% of households surveyed outside of the Triangle reported an income decrease. (Annex B, Table 39)

There was also an overwhelming disparity in household amenities available to these two groups. Twenty-three percent of the responding households in the



Triangle stated that they lack weekly garbage pick up, 90% do not have internet and 40% do not have a working kitchen (Table I).

Table I: Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability by residential area (inside Hoffman Triangle and Outside of Hoffman Triangle).

Characteristics of Households		**Hoffman Triangle**	**Outside of Hoffman Triangle**
Lacks Household Amenities			
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**23.3**	**9.8**
	N	7	18
	Con. Int.	(18.5, 29.0)	(6.1, 15.4)
Internet	**%**	**90.0**	**68.6**
	N	27	127
	Con. Int.	(84.9, 93.5)	(61.3, 75.1)
Working kitchen	**%**	**40.0**	**16.1**
	N	12	30
	Con. Int.	(33.7, 46.7)	(11.9, 21.5)
Heat	**%**	**36.7**	**12.0**
	N	11	22
	Con. Int.	(30.8, 43.0)	(7.8, 18.0)
Air conditioning	**%**	**30.0**	**10.3**
	N	9	19
	Con. Int.	(24.3, 36.4)	(7.0, 14.9)
Smoke detector	**%**	**36.7**	**33.5**
	N	11	62
	Con. Int.	(30.5, 43.3)	(26.0, 42.0)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**41.4**	**23.1**
	N	12	43
	Con. Int.	(34.9, 48.1)	(17.5, 30.0)

* Confidence Interval (Con. Int.) at 95%

The impact of Hurricane Katrina on the household also seemed to be more extensive in the Hoffman Triangle than in the rest of Central City. Almost two-thirds (65.5%) of the responding households in the Triangle reported a disruption in health care and 51.7% reported losing a job. In contrast, 52.7% of households outside of the Triangle reported disruption in health care and 40.5%

of the households complained of a job loss. The number of respondents reporting loss of health insurance and loss of benefits--both a reflection of job loss--differs between those households that reside in the Hoffman Triangle and those outside of the Triangle. Of households in Hoffman Triangle, more than 41% reported losing their health insurance and 37.9% losing their benefits. Outside of the Triangle, 22.8% claim to have lost their health insurance and 28.5% lost their benefits. Considerably, the greatest reported impact from the hurricane in the Hoffman Triangle is losing touch with family and friends (72.4%) (Annex B, Table 40).

The widespread devastation in the Hoffman Triangle is reflected in the continuing problems faced by those who have returned and are trying rebuild their lives and their community. Over one-third (36.7%) of households in the Triangle expressed that finding a job is a problem due to the Hurricane. Sixty percent of these households stated that they lack utility services, compared to only 26.9% of households outside of the Triangle who reported lacking utilities. Difficulties accessing assistance programs and a lack of opportunities for social support were also reported hurricane related problems for many households (46.7% and 40.0%, respectively) living in the Hoffman Triangle. Outside of the Triangle, 39.2% of the responding households said they have difficulty accessing assistance and 35.5% stated that they had problems locating opportunities for social support. The sense of a lack of social support could stem from the high number of community members that have still not returned to Central City. In the Hoffman Triangle, 70.0% of the responding households felt a loss of sense of community. Just over half (51.1%) of households surveyed outside of the Triangle reported a lost sense of community. The greatest disparity between the responding households living in the Hoffman Triangle and those living elsewhere in Central City, is the availability of local supermarkets. In the Triangle, 70.0% report this as a problem and outside the Triangle only 40.5% report this as being a problem (Annex B, Table 41).

Limitations and Lessons Learned

Limitations

Non response

Non-response becomes a serious problem when the population which refuses or is unavailable for survey is dissimilar in some important way from the population which is successfully surveyed. If unaccounted for, non-response can lead to conclusions being drawn from the surveyed population which do not necessarily reflect the population as a whole. Thus, non-response weights are often employed to remove such potential bias.

While the population of people who do not respond can be investigated and adjusted for in the analysis, it is always best to minimized non-response to begin with. A complete survey will always be the most accurate and precise. Therefore, several steps were taken in the RALLY survey of Central City to minimize non-response:

- Every non-responding residence was visited multiple times.
- Incentives of $5 gift cards to Save-a-Center were offered in completion of the survey.
- Door hangers were placed on every door visited with a toll free number to RALLY. This allowed residents to set up a convenient time to be surveyed.
- Proxies were used to verify if the residence was inhabited or uninhabited.

Despite these measures, only 26.4% of the sampled households responded to the survey (Table J).

Table J: Sampled residences by response group

Response group		Number	Percent of Sample
Successfully Surveyed		218	26.4%
Non-Response	Refused to be surveyed	175	21.2%
	No response/ unavailable	432	52.4%
Total		*825*	*100%*

Therefore, an investigation into the ways that this non-responding population differed from those successfully surveyed was carried out. Proxy information about non-responders, collected from their neighbors, revealed that non-response was significantly associated with being African American. Thus, these households weighed more heavily in the analysis than non-African American households. The “Methodology” section of this report (Annex A) details the analysis of non-response and construction of the non-response weights.

Due to the lack of a pre-existing sampling frame for Central City, there was no pre-existing data on non-responding households, and the limited demographic/socioeconomic data that was collected by proxy (from neighbors) was not collected for all non-responding residences. Therefore, the ethnic composition of the non-response group is an estimate, and the weights constructed with respect to this estimate constitute a potential source of error which is currently unaccounted for in the survey analysis.

Female headed households

Female headed households are commonly targeted as a beneficiary group in post-disaster settings due to their higher vulnerability. However, the RALLY Central City survey instrument did not specifically collect the gender of heads

of household. Rather, the gender of all adults in the household was collected with no designation for the head of household. It is therefore impossible to classify any given household as female-headed unless every adult in the household happened to be female.

Thus, the vulnerable group identified in this report as “female-headed households” are technically households in which all adults are female. The set of households which are female-headed but have at least one adult male are not included in this vulnerable group as they could not be distinguished. It is assumed that they are similarly vulnerable, as the adult males will often be dependants.

Clusters

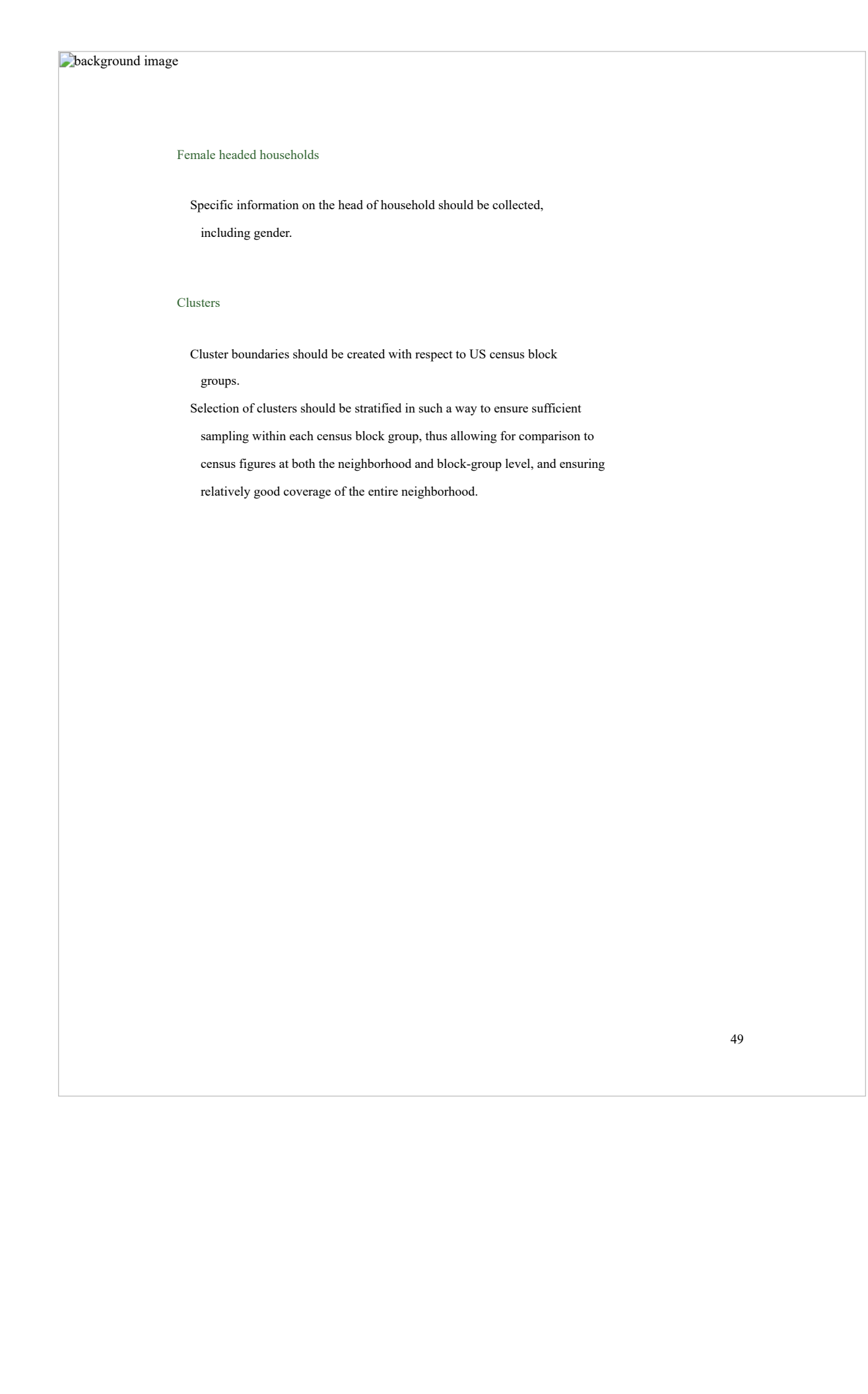
In the design of this survey, clusters were formed based on rough estimates of their population size. The cluster boundaries were drawn without respect to census blocks and block groups. This lack of agreement between sampling units means that a more detailed comparison to the 2000 census aggregated at the block group level is not possible.

Furthermore, despite clusters being chosen at random, a large section of Central City east of Felicity St. was not sampled. Though the gap was due only to chance, it impacts the confidence this report can have in applying it’s estimates to this part of the neighborhood, particularly with regard to the Maps in Annex C. In these maps, estimates made east of Felicity St. must be regarded with significantly reduced confidence due to the low sampling in the area.

Lessons Learned

Non-response

- Incentives can potentially be used to decrease refusals.
- A good sampling frame should be used if available. Reliable sampling frames are probably not available for most areas of New Orleans right now.
- Instead of sampling all households within each cluster, surveyors could focus more intensely on a sub-sample. Visiting fewer houses more often and at varying times of the day could reduce non-response.
- Using community members as guides and/or data collectors may improve response rates.
- When working without a sampling frame, every effort should be made to collect a complete set of proxy demographic/socioeconomic data on non-responding households. This will help minimize the error in estimating probabilities response within demographic/socioeconomic response classes.
- When little is known about the non-response group, or when proxy data is incomplete, more sophisticated imputation techniques should be explored in order to estimate the error in calculating the probability of response, and incorporate this error into confidence intervals for statistics.
- Ultimately, non-response can be very high in New Orleans neighborhood assessments like this. When it is, non-response weighting should be considered in order to account for varying response probabilities. Household characteristics for weighting must be (a) associated with non-response, and (b) associated with variables of interest in the overall analysis.



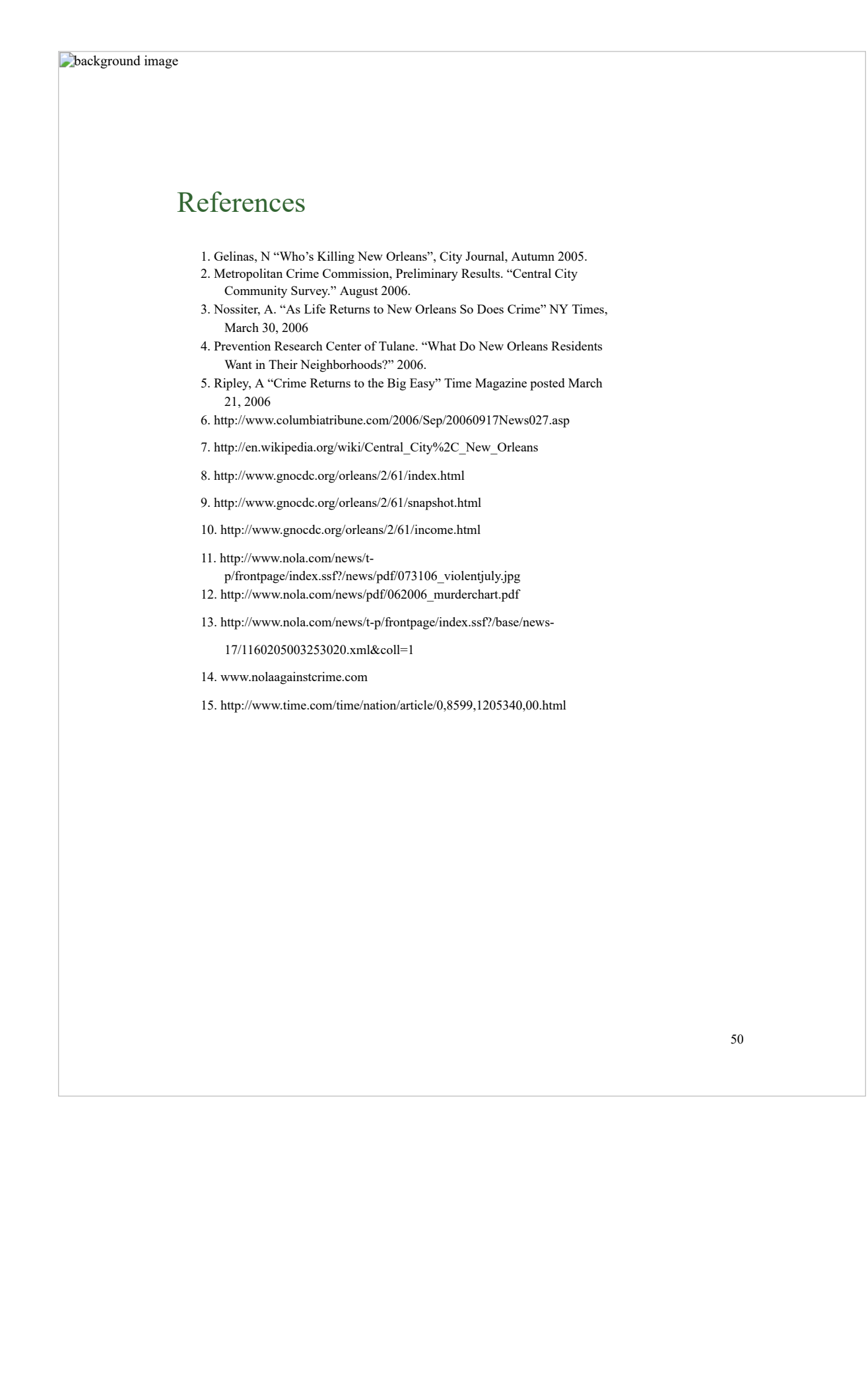
Female headed households

Specific information on the head of household should be collected, including gender.

Clusters

Cluster boundaries should be created with respect to US census block groups.

Selection of clusters should be stratified in such a way to ensure sufficient sampling within each census block group, thus allowing for comparison to census figures at both the neighborhood and block-group level, and ensuring relatively good coverage of the entire neighborhood.



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Annex A: Methodology

Sampling Scheme

The RALLY survey of Central City incorporated a classic random cluster sample. Central City was divided into 131 clusters of approximately equal size, and a random (equal probability) selection of 33 clusters was made using a sampling interval and a random number sheet. Within each cluster all inhabited households were included in the sample.

After adjusting for non-response weighting (discussed below), the survey can be generalized to the population of returned households in Central City.

Weighting

Two major factors influence probability of any particular residence being included in the survey: probability of selection and probability of response. Design weights and non-response weights, respectively, can be calculated to adjust for differences in these probabilities among residences.

Design weights

Sampled households are weighted according to probability of selection. In the case of the Central City survey, the neighborhood was divided into 131 clusters, and 31 were selected at random. Within each cluster, all residences were selected for participation in the survey, and thus each household in Central City had an equal probability of selection.

As all households had an equal probability of being selected for the survey, no design weights are needed.

In the Central City survey, variability in the probability of being included in the survey was influence mainly by the probability of responding to the survey.

Non-response weights

The non-response rate (due to both low availability and refusal to respond) was quite high in the Central City survey (73.6%).

Proxy data on a random sub-sample of non-responding households were collected through ad hoc interviews with neighbors. Variables collected by proxy included the number of residents in the non-responding household, ethnicity, income class and gender.

Logistic regression was used to investigate a number of factors, including small household size, high Katrina flood depth and household ethnicity which seemed to be significantly associated with non-response. Model building revealed that being African American was significantly associated with non-response (Table K). Model 1 indicates that the odds of response decrease by a factor 0.431 among African Americans.
Household size and depth of flooding were also significant factors in some models, but were found to be associated with being African American, not with non-response. Thus, the decision was made to use African American ethnicity to distinguish two non-response classes.

Table K. Logistic Regression Models: Variables potentially associated with survey response.

Variable	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
African American	coeff:	-0.841					coeff:	-2.034
	p:	0.093*					p:	0.0484*
	Odds ratio: **0.431**						Odds ratio:	**0.131**
Household Size < 2			coeff:	-0.573			coeff:	-0.027
			p:	0.064*			p:	0.945
			Odds ratio: **0.564**				Odds ratio:	**0.973**
Flooded > 3ft					coeff:	-1.372 coeff:		0.649
					p:	0.000* p:		0.311
					Odds ratio: 0.254		Odds ratio:	**1.913**
Intercept	*coeff:*	*-1.046*	*coeff:*	*-0.670*	*coeff:*	*2.062*	*coeff:*	*-1.913*
	p:	*0.000*	*p:*	*0.011*	*p:*	*0.000*	*p:*	*0.005*

*significant at p < 0.1

Post-stratification by distinct response class (in this case, African American vs. non-African American) is a common way to apply non-response weights. Probability of response for these classes is generally calculated:

$$R_i = s_j / n_j$$

where

R_j = Probability of responding to the survey
s_j = Number of households responding in the j^{th} response class
n_j = Number of households sampled within the j^{th} response class

As the ethnicity data was not available for non-responders, it was necessary to estimate n_i among African Americans and non-African Americans based on the rate observed in the proxy data. The ethnic make-up of the proxy data was applied to the total number of non-responders sampled (Table L), and response probability was calculated based on the estimated number of responses in each class. The probabilities of response are presented in Table M.

Table L: Estimated response totals based on proxy data.

Response	Sample size	Estimated Percent African American*	Estimated Number African American	Estimated non-African American
Non-response	607	92.86%	564	43
Response	218	84.86%	185	33
total	*825*		*749*	*76*

*Percentage in the non-response class is based on proxy data collected from a random subsample.

Table M: Estimated probabilities of response.

Non-response class	Probability of response
African American	0.25
Non-African American	0.43

Overall weighting

Sample weights are thus based on the overall probability of selection for each household in Central City.

$P_{ij} = (m/M) * (n_i/N_i) * R_j$

where

P_{ij} = Probability of selection for households in the i^{th} cluster and the j^{th} response class.
m = Number of sample clusters chosen
M = Total number of sample clusters
n_i = Number of sampled households within the i^{th} cluster
N_i = Total number of households in the i^{th} cluster
R_i = Probability of response for households in the j^{th} response

The sample weight is the inverse of the probability of being selected.

$W_{ij} = 1/P_{ij}$

where

W_{ij} = Overall weight for households in the i^{th} cluster and j^{th} response class
P_{ij} = Overall probability of selection for households in the i^{th} cluster and j^{th} response class

Analysis

The analysis was done with SPSS 15 using the Complex Samples module, which takes non-SRS survey designs and unequal selection probabilities into account when calculating statistics and estimating standard error. It is important to note that this package does not automatically account for variance in the estimation of the response probability itself, and thus the confidence intervals reported here are probably slightly tighter than they otherwise would be. With this in mind, a strict 95% confidence interval is reported throughout this analysis.

Central City Population Estimate

The general formula for estimating the summer 2006 total population of Central City can be expressed:

Total population = Total number of residences in Central city * Occupancy rate * Average household size

Specifically, the RALLY population estimate was calculated utilizing three critical pieces of information:

1. Total number of residences in central city (source: 2000 US census).
2. Occupancy rate within surveyed clusters, stratified by response group and flood depth (source: this survey)
3. Average household size of surveyed residences, stratified by response group (source: this survey).

The RALLY survey of Central City was designed to collect the occupancy status and household size for all residences in each survey cluster. Using this data, the occupancy rate and average household size among successfully surveyed

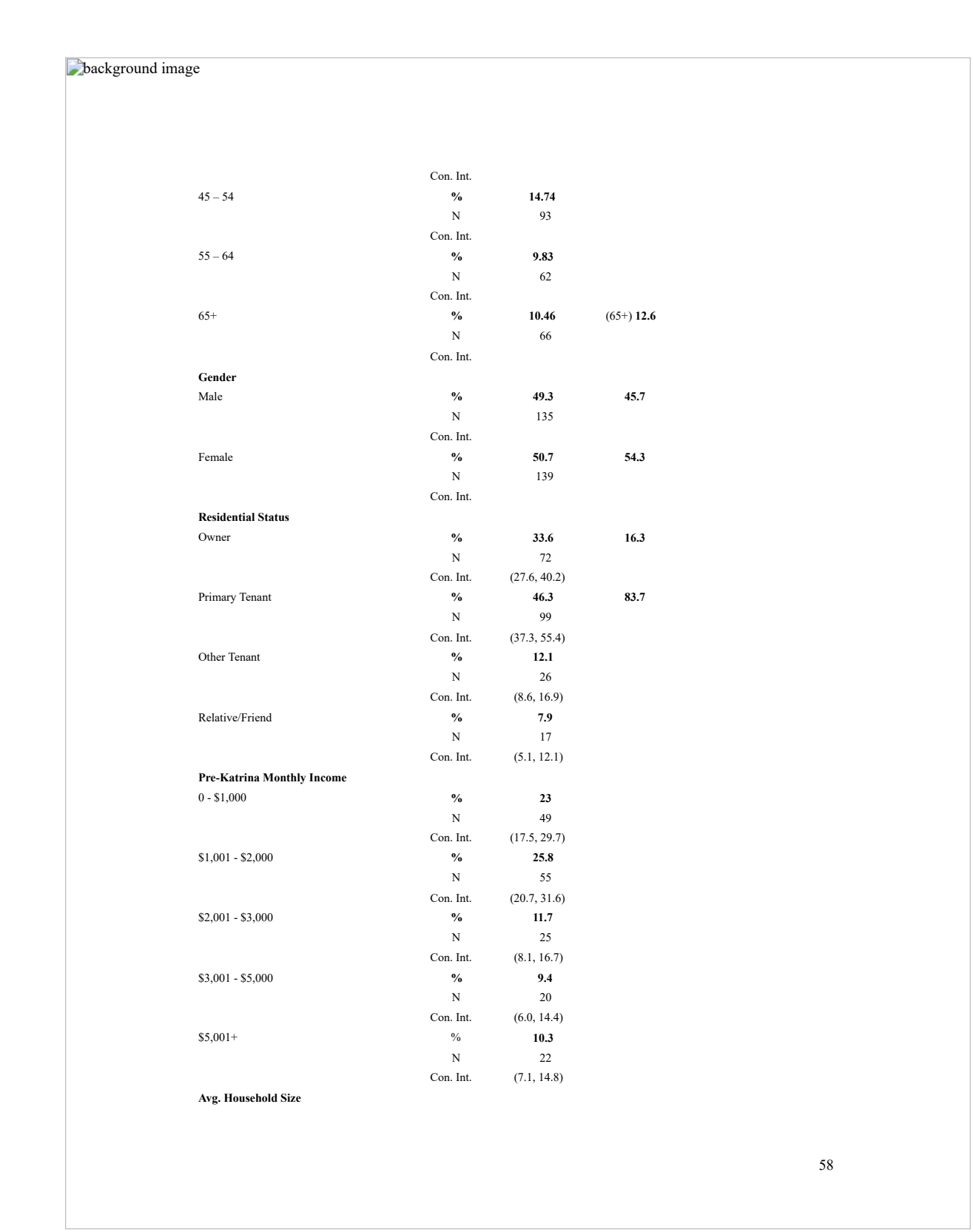
households was calculated. Separate occupancy rates and average household sizes were estimated for non-responding residences based on proxy data discussed under “Non-response weights” in the “Methodology” section of this report. The occupancy rate among non-responding residences was further stratified by flood depth (above/below one foot of Katrina flooding). These separate occupancy rates were applied proportionally to the 2000 US census estimate of the total number of residences in Central City, yielding an estimate of the total number of occupied residences within each stratum. The number of occupied residences within each stratum was subsequently multiplied by the average household size for the respective stratum, yielding a stratified population estimate. The strata totals were summed to give the total population estimate for Central City, summer 2006.

Annex B: Tables

Descriptive Statistics

Table 1: Percent of households interviewed with selected demographic characteristics by year interviewed.

Characteristics of Households		**2006**	**2000 Census**
Race			
African American	**%**	**84.9**	**87.1**
	N	185	
	C.I.	(78.7, 89.5)	
Hispanic	**%**	**2.8**	**1.6**
	N	6	
		(1.4, 5.3)	
White	**%**	**8.7**	**9.9**
	N	19	
	Con. Int.	(4.8, 15.3)	
American-Indian	**%**	**0.5**	**0.1**
	N	1	
	Con. Int.	(0.1, 2.2)	
Other	**%**	**3.2**	**1.3**
	N	7	
	Con. Int.	(1.7, 6.1)	
Age Distribution of Household			
<4	**%**	**7.45**	(<5) **9.2**
	N	47	
	Con. Int.		
5 – 13	**%**	**12.04**	(6-17) **20.7**
	N	76	
	Con. Int.		
14 – 17	**%**	**8.08**	
	N	51	
	Con. Int.		
18 – 24	**%**	**11.73**	(18-34) **23.9**
	N	74	
	Con. Int.		
25 – 34	%	**13.63**	
	N	86	
	Con. Int.		
35 – 44	**%**	**12.04**	(35-64) **33.6**
	N	76	



	Con. Int.		
45 – 54	**%**	**14.74**	
	N	93	
	Con. Int.		
55 – 64	**%**	**9.83**	
	N	62	
	Con. Int.		
65+	**%**	**10.46**	(65+) **12.6**
	N	66	
	Con. Int.		
Gender			
Male	**%**	**49.3**	**45.7**
	N	135	
	Con. Int.		
Female	**%**	**50.7**	**54.3**
	N	139	
	Con. Int.		
Residential Status			
Owner	**%**	**33.6**	**16.3**
	N	72	
	Con. Int.	(27.6, 40.2)	
Primary Tenant	**%**	**46.3**	**83.7**
	N	99	
	Con. Int.	(37.3, 55.4)	
Other Tenant	**%**	**12.1**	
	N	26	
	Con. Int.	(8.6, 16.9)	
Relative/Friend	**%**	**7.9**	
	N	17	
	Con. Int.	(5.1, 12.1)	
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income			
0 - $1,000	**%**	**23**	
	N	49	
	Con. Int.	(17.5, 29.7)	
$1,001 - $2,000	**%**	**25.8**	
	N	55	
	Con. Int.	(20.7, 31.6)	
$2,001 - $3,000	**%**	**11.7**	
	N	25	
	Con. Int.	(8.1, 16.7)	
$3,001 - $5,000	**%**	**9.4**	
	N	20	
	Con. Int.	(6.0, 14.4)	
$5,001+	%	**10.3**	
	N	22	
	Con. Int.	(7.1, 14.8)	
Avg. Household Size			

	%	**3.04**
	N	207
	Con. Int.	(2.78, 3.31)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 2: Percent of households interviewed with selected educational characteristics by year interviewed.

Characteristics of Households		**2006**	**2000 Census**
Educational Status of Household			
No Schooling	**%**	**1.4**	
	N	1	
	Con. Int.	(0.2, 9.3)	
Less than high school	**%**	**24.3**	**31.4**
	N	18	
	Con. Int.	(16.3, 34.6)	
At least one member has high school or GED	**%**	**37.8**	**26.2**
	N	28	
	Con. Int.	(26.7, 50.4)	
At least one member has some college or higher degree	**%**	**36.5**	**29.9**
	N	27	
	Con. Int.	(26.8, 47.4)	
Households with at least one school-aged child			
Enrolled last spring	**%**	**91.9**	
	N	34	
	Con. Int.	(82.0, 96.6)	
Planning to enroll this fall	**%**	**8.1**	
	N	3	
	Con. Int.	(3.4, 18.0)	
Not enrolled or not planning to enroll	**%**	**0**	
	N		
	Con. Int.		

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 3: Percent of households with selected composition characteristics.

Characteristics of Household		
		2006
Households with children <4 years old	**%**	**45.7**
	N	37
	Con. Int.	(9.6, 25.1)
Households with only adult males	**%**	**15.9**
	N	13
	Con. Int.	(8.5, 24.1)
Households with only adult females	**%**	**14.6**
	N	12
	Cont. Int.	(8.5, 24.1)
Households with mix male and females adults	**%**	**69.5**
	N	57
	Con. Int.	(59.4, 78.1)
Population <18 years of age		
Children living with only adult male	**%**	**0**
	N	
	Con.Int.	
Children living with only adult female	**%**	**10.8**
	N	4
	Con. Int.	(3.9, 26.4)
Children living with both adult male and female	**%**	**89.2**
	N	33
	Con. Int.	(73.6, 96.1)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 4: Percent of households interviewed with selected income characteristics.

Characteristics of Household		**2006**
Post-Katrina Change in Income		
Increased	**%**	**24.1**
	N	52
	Con. Int.	(18.6, 30.5)
Decreased	**%**	**33.3**
	N	72
	Con. Int.	(26.0, 41.6)
Stayed the Same	**%**	**39.4**
	N	85
	Con. Int.	(32.2, 47.0)
Don't Know	**%**	**2.8**
	N	6
	C	(1.3, 5.7)
New Sources of Income since Katrina		
FEMA assistance	**%**	**42.5**
	N	91
	Con. Int.	(34.2, 51.3)
Red Cross or other non-profit	**%**	**33**
	N	71
	Con. Int.	(25.6, 41.5)
Construction work	**%**	**7.9**
	N	17
	Con. Int.	(4.8, 12.9)
Rental income	**%**	**4.2**
	N	9
	C	(2.2, 7.9)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 5: Percent of households interviewed with selected residential characteristics.

Characteristics of Household		
		2006
Head of Household's Living Situation Prior to Katrina		
Lived at current residence	**%**	**65.2**
	N	58
	Con. Int.	(55.2, 74.0)
In Central City, but not at current residence	**%**	**11.2**
	N	10
	Con. Int.	(6.4, 18.9)
In NOLA, but not in Central City	**%**	**19.1**
	N	17
	Con. Int.	(13.3, 26.6)
Outside NOLA, but in USA	**%**	**4.5**
	N	4
	Con. Int.	(2.0, 10.0)
Households with New Members Post-Katrina	**%**	**24.1**
	N	51
	Con. Int.	(18.5, 30.7)
Households with Fewer Members Post-Katrina	**%**	**27.9**
	N	60
	Con. Int.	(22.0, 34.7)
Will they be returning?		
Yes	**%**	**20.7**
	N	12
	Con. Int.	(11.7, 33.8)
No	**%**	**56.9**
	N	33
	Con. Int.	(37.2, 74.6)
Don't Know	**%**	**22.4**
	N	13
	Con. Int.	(13.2, 35.4)
Trailer on Property	**%**	**11.7**
	N	25
	Con. Int.	(6.2, 21.0)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 6: Percent of households interviewed with selected employment characteristics.

Characteristics of Household		**2006**
Employment Status within Household		
At least 1 employed member of household	**%**	**62.2**
	N	51
	Con. Int.	(53.0, 70.6)
All members of household are retired	**%**	**17.1**
	N	14
	Con. Int.	(12.1, 23.6)
No members are employed and they are not seeking employment	**%**	**6.1**
	N	5
	Con. Int.	(2.5, 14.1)
Have no one employed or retired but are seeking employment	**%**	**11**
	N	9
	Con. Int.	(6.5, 18.0)
Mixed retirees and members of the household that are seeking employment	**%**	**2.4**
	N	2
	Con. Int.	(0.6, 9.4)
Only part-time employed	**%**	**1.2**
	N	1
	Con. Int.	(0.2, 8.1)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 7: Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability.

Characteristics of Households		**2006**
Lacks Household Amenities		
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**11.7**
	N	25
	Con. Int.	(7.7, 17.6)
Internet	**%**	**71.6**
	N	154
	Con. Int.	(63.5, 78.6)
Working kitchen	**%**	**19.4**
	N	42
	Con. Int.	(13.6, 27)
Heat	**%**	**15.5**
	N	33
	Con. Int.	(9.7, 23.9)
Air conditioning	**%**	**13.0**
	N	28
	Con. Int.	(8.4, 19.7)
Smoke detector	**%**	**34.0**
	N	73
	Con. Int.	(27.3, 41.3)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**25.6**
	N	55
	Con. Int.	(19.5, 32.7)
Household deficiencies		
Pests	**%**	**40.5**
	N	87
	Con. Int.	(34.4, 46.8)
Roof leaks	**%**	**20.6**
	N	44
	Con. Int.	(16, 26)
Mold	**%**	**17.2**
	N	37
	Con. Int.	(12.6, 23.1)
** Confidence Intervals at 95%*	Con. Int.	(12.6, 23.1)

Table 8: Percentage of households with specific characteristics.

Characteristics of Household Members		**2006**
Homeowners		
Move in; currently live in address	**%**	**80.5**
	N	62
	Con. Int.	(70.8, 87.6)
Plan to sell the residence	**%**	**3.9**
	N	3
	Con. Int.	(1.6, 9.1)
Plan to rent the residence	**%**	**2.6**
	N	2
	Con. Int.	(.7, 9.6)
Plan to bulldoze the property and sell it	**%**	**6.5**
	N	5
	Con. Int.	(2.8, 14.4)
Undecided	**%**	**0.1**
	N	5
	Con. Int.	(2.6, 15.2)
Tenant		
Temporarily staying at this address while permanent house is being repaired	**%**	**18.5**
	N	27
	Con. Int.	(13.4, 25.0)
Plans to stay at this residence; has no other residence	**%**	**62.3**
	N	91
	Con. Int.	(55.5, 68.7)
Plans to move to residence in New Orleans	**%**	**10.3**
	N	15
	Con. Int.	(6.9, 15.0)
Plans to move to a residence outside of New Orleans	**%**	**2.1**
	N	3
	Con. Int.	.(.8,5.1)
Undecided	**%**	**5.5**
	N	8
	Con. Int.	(2.9,10.0)
Tenants interested in purchasing a home	**%**	**67.6**
	N	96
	Con. Int.	(59.4,74.9)

Tenants are currently trying to purchase a home	**%**	**25.0**
	N	26
	Con. Int.	(19.1, 32.1)
Reasons for not trying to purchase home		
Cannot afford it	**%**	**72.6**
	N	53
	Con. Int.	(63.8, 79.9)
No home available to buy	**%**	**4.1**
	N	3
	Conf. Int.	(1.4, 11.6)
Unstable/Unpredictable real estate environment	**%**	**2.7**
	N	2
	Con. Int.	(0.7, 9.8)
Other	**%**	**20.5**
	N	15
	Con. Int.	(13.4, 30.3)

** Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 9: Percentage of households that used selected services by time services were used (post-Katrina or pre-Katrina).

Selected Services		Post-Katrina	Pre-Katrina
TANF	**%**	**7.9**	**5.1**
	N	17	11
	Conf. Int.	(4.9, 12.6)	(2.7, 9.5)
WIC	**%**	**7.0**	**9.3**
	N	15	20
	Conf. Int.	(4.4, 11.1)	(6.5,13.3)
Medicare/Medicaid	**%**	**54.4**	**52.6**
	N	117	113
	Conf. Int.	(48.1, 60.6)	(46.0, 59.0)
Food stamps	**%**	**53.0**	**30.2**
	N	114	55
	Conf. Int.	(47.0, 59.0)	(24.2, 37.2)
Unemployment insurance	**%**	**35.0**	**6.0**
	N	77	13
	Conf. Int.	(28.8, 43.1)	(3.7, 9.7)
Public assistance	**%**	**14.0**	**10.7**
	N	30	23
	Conf. Int.	(9.4, 20.3)	(6.6, 16.8)
Community centers	**%**	**8.3**	**7.9**
	N	18	17
	Conf. Int.	(5.5, 12.3)	(5.0, 12.2)
Mental health counseling resources	**%**	**7.9**	**10.2**
	N	17	22
	Conf. Int.	(4.5, 13.4)	(6.4, 15.7)
Food distribution	**%**	**35.2**	**7.4**
	N	76	16
	Conf. Int.	(28.3, 42.7)	(4.5, 12)
Employment services	**%**	**10.8**	**5.6**
	N	23	12
	Conf. Int.	(7.1, 16)	(3.4, 9)
Financial support	**%**	**9.3**	**2.8**
	N	20	6
	Conf. Int.	(6.8, 12.8)	(1.3, 5.8)
Child care services	**%**	**5.2**	**6.6**
	N	11	14
	Conf. Int.	(2.6, 10.2)	(3.9,10.8)

** Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 10: Percentage of households that utilized specific services post-Katrina and percentage of households that are members of specific associations.

Characteristics of Households			**2006**
Utilized following service post-Katrina			
	Red cross	**%**	**77.8**
		N	168
		Conf. Int.	(71.7, 82.8)
	FEMA	**%**	**79.5**
		N	171
		Conf. Int.	(75.1, 83.4)
	Recovery center	**%**	**32.1**
		N	69
		Conf. Int.	(26.7, 38)
	Housing services	**%**	**21.5**
		N	46
		Conf. Int.	(16, 28.2)
Active member of:			
	Trade association	**%**	**5.6**
		N	12
		Conf. Int.	(3.6, 8.7)
	Neighborhood Association	**%**	**11.2**
		N	24
		Conf. Int.	(7.4, 16.6)
	NGO/Non Profit	**%**	**13.1**
		N	28
		Conf. Int.	(8.9, 18.7)
	Religious	**%**	**52.3**
		N	112
		Conf. Int.	(46.8, 57.8)
	Cultural	**%**	**14.6**
		N	31
		Conf. Int.	(10.5, 19.8)

** Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 11: Percentage of households with chronic illnesses or disabilities.

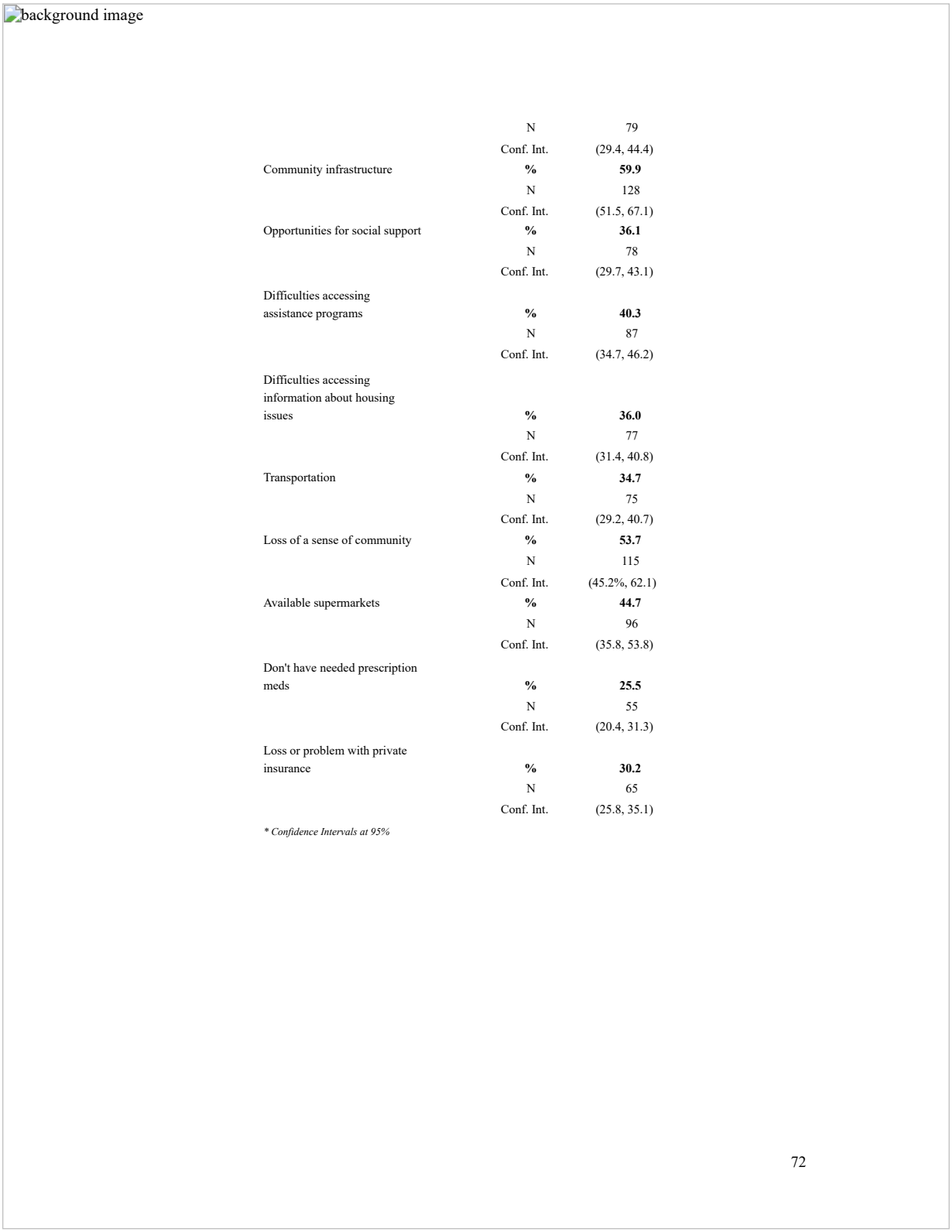
Illnesses and Disabilities		
		2006
Chronic Illnesses or Disabilities	**%**	**43.5%**
	N	91
	Conf. Int.	(36.7, 50.6)
Illness/Disability		
Physical	**%**	**65.7**
	N	44
	Conf. Int.	(53.5, 76.1)
Mental	**%**	**43.5**
	N	20
	Conf. Int.	(31.2, 56.6)
Cancer	**%**	**15.0**
	N	6
	Conf. Int.	(7.4, 28.1)
Diabetes	**%**	**45.1**
	N	24
	Conf. Int.	(34.2, 56.5)
Heart disease	**%**	**37.0**
	N	17
	Conf. Int.	(23.7, 52.5)
Blindness, Deafness, or severe vision or hearing impairment	**%**	**16.0**
	N	4
	Conf. Int.	(6.7, 33.6)
Substantially limited to perform one or more basic physical activity	**%**	**44.0**
	N	11
	Conf. Int.	(27.3, 62.2)
Problems learning, remembering and/or concentrating	**%**	**36.0**
	N	9
	Conf. Int.	(18.0, 59.0)
Problems dressing, bathing and/or getting around inside the home	**%**	**32.0**
	N	8
	Conf. Int.	(14.5, 56.7)
Problems going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office.	**%**	**43.5**
	N	10
	Conf. Int.	(28.5, 59.7)
Problems working at a job or business.	**%**	**34.8**

	N	8
	Conf. Int.	(20.8, 52.0)
Ability to Access Care Needed for Chronic Illness or Disability		
For all services	**%**	**53.8**
	N	49
	Conf. Int.	(42.3, 65.0)
For some services	**%**	**24.2**
	N	22
	Conf. Int.	(16.8, 33.5)
Not at all	**%**	**20.9**
	N	19
	Conf. Int.	(11.8, 34.2)
Sought Mental Health Service	**%**	**15.3**
	N	33
	Conf. Int.	(12.0, 19.3)
Require Assisted Living/Elderly Care	**%**	**10.7**
	N	23
	Conf. Int.	(7.7, 14.6)

** Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 12: Percent of households that report hurricane related problems.

Identified Household Problems		**2006**
Labor for fixing house	**%**	**41.2**
	N	89
	Conf. Int.	(34.9, 47.8)
Can't afford rental	**%**	**37.6**
	N	79
	Conf. Int.	(30.9, 44.8)
Increased Rent	**%**	**42.1**
	N	90
	Conf. Int.	(36.1, 48.30
Health problems	**%**	**36.1**
	N	78
	Conf. Int.	(29.5, 43.3)
Finding health care	**%**	**36.6**
	N	79
	Conf. Int.	(32.8, 40.60
Finding a job	**%**	**25.9**
	N	55
	Conf. Int.	(20.3, 32.6)
Taking care of elderly	**%**	**8.9**
	N	19
	Conf. Int.	(6.0, 12.9)
Schooling for children	**%**	**17.2**
	N	37
	Conf. Int.	(13.3, 22.0)
Day care	**%**	13.10%
	N	28
	Conf. Int.	(9.5, 18)
Lack of utilities	**%**	**31.5**
	N	68
	Conf. Int.	(23.2, 41.2)
Crime	**%**	**62.0**
	N	134
	Conf. Int.	(55.2, 68.4)
Safety	**%**	**52.3**
	N	113
	Conf. Int.	(45.9, 58.7)
Feeling bad	**%**	**50.9**
	N	110
	Conf. Int.	(44.9, 56.9)
Fulfilling regular eating habits	**%**	**36.6**



	N	79
	Conf. Int.	(29.4, 44.4)
Community infrastructure	**%**	**59.9**
	N	128
	Conf. Int.	(51.5, 67.1)
Opportunities for social support	**%**	**36.1**
	N	78
	Conf. Int.	(29.7, 43.1)
Difficulties accessing assistance programs	**%**	**40.3**
	N	87
	Conf. Int.	(34.7, 46.2)
Difficulties accessing information about housing issues	**%**	**36.0**
	N	77
	Conf. Int.	(31.4, 40.8)
Transportation	**%**	**34.7**
	N	75
	Conf. Int.	(29.2, 40.7)
Loss of a sense of community	**%**	**53.7**
	N	115
	Conf. Int.	(45.2%, 62.1)
Available supermarkets	**%**	**44.7**
	N	96
	Conf. Int.	(35.8, 53.8)
Don't have needed prescription meds	**%**	**25.5**
	N	55
	Conf. Int.	(20.4, 31.3)
Loss or problem with private insurance	**%**	**30.2**
	N	65
	Conf. Int.	(25.8, 35.1)

** Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 13: Percent of households that report selected hurricane impacts.

Identified Household/ Neighborhood Hurricane Impacts		**2006**
Disruption of health care	**%**	**54.4**
	N	117
	Con. Int.	(47.9, 60.8)
Loss of Job	**%**	**42.1**
	N	90
	Con. Int.	(35.8, 48.5)
Loss of health insurance	**%**	**25.4**
	N	54
	Con. Int.	(19.8, 31.9)
Loss of benefits	**%**	**29.8**
	N	64
	Con. Int.	(24.8, 35.3)
Loss touch with family and friends	**%**	**65.6**
	N	141
	Con. Int.	(58.9, 71.7)
Overcrowding in neighborhood or community	**%**	**22.8**
	N	49
	Con. Int.	(18.3, 28.1)
Displaced relatives/ friends living in household	**%**	**40.0**
	N	86
	Con. Int.	(32.9, 47.5)
Death of family member	**%**	**29.0**
	N	62
	Con. Int.	(23.7, 34.9)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

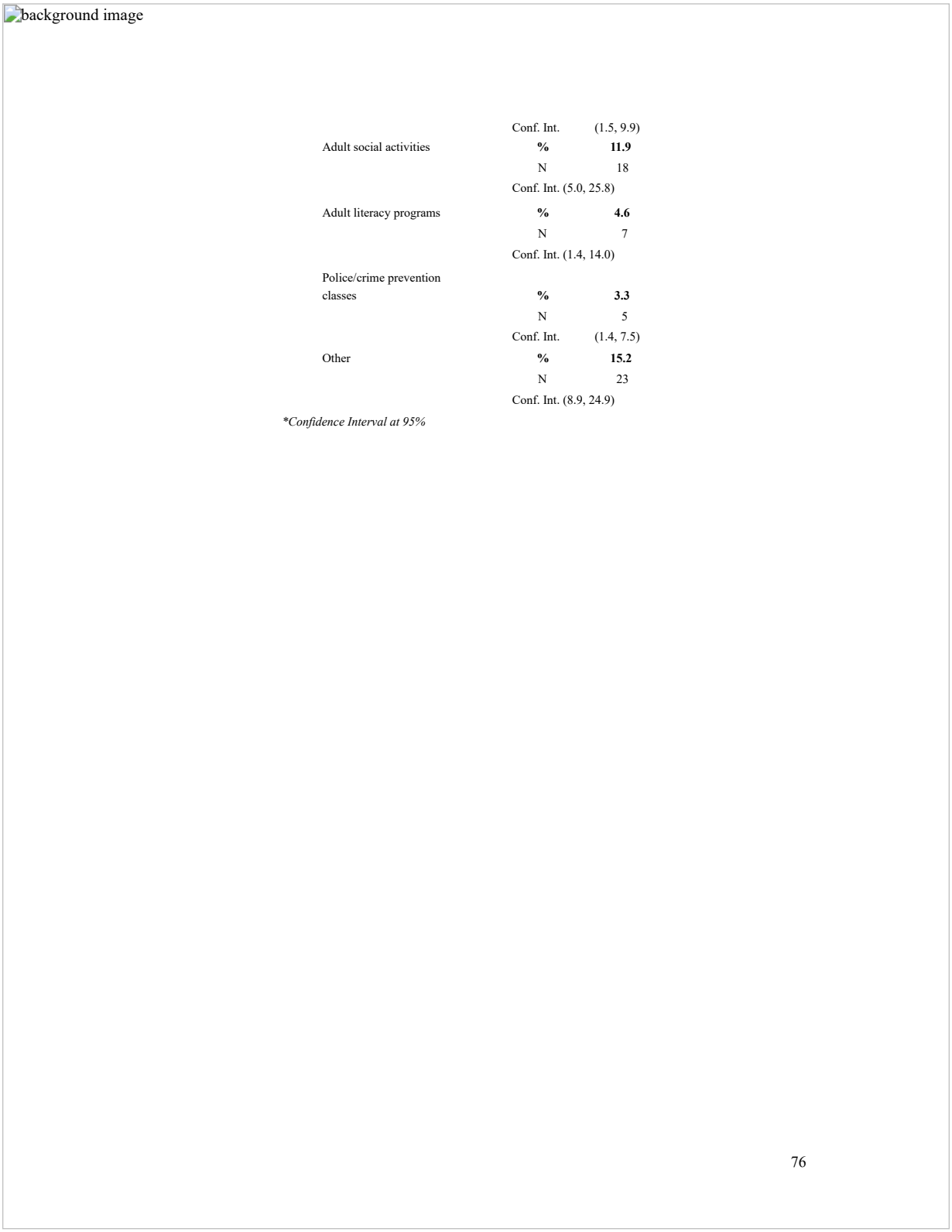
Table 14: Percentage of households that feel safe in the neighborhood.

Feel Safe Out Alone in Central City		**2006**
Before Katrina		
During the day	**%**	**83.1**
	N	74
	Con. Int.	(74.1, 89.5)
At night	**%**	**68.5**
	N	61
	Con. Int.	(57.7, 77.7)
After Katrina		
During the day	**%**	**60.7**
	N	54
	Con. Int.	(52.1, 68.6)
At night	**%**	**34.8**
	N	31
	Con. Int.	(25.6, 45.3)

**Confidence Interval at 95%*

Table 15: Percentage of households the want a Safe Haven and the preferred location and provided services.

Safe Haven Characteristics		2006
Believed a Safe Haven should be established	**%**	**86.9**
	N	172
	Conf. Int.	(77.1, 92.8)
Preferred Location for Safe Havens		
YMCA	**%**	**22.8**
	N	31
	Conf. Int.	(15.0, 33.1)
Community center	**%**	**8.8**
	N	12
	Conf. Int.	(5.2, 14.6)
School	**%**	**12.5%**
	N	17
	Conf. Int.	(7.4, 20.4)
Church	**%**	**12.5**
	N	17
	Conf. Int.	(6.8, 21.9)
Abandoned building	**%**	**11.0%**
	N	15
	Conf. Int.	(5.6, 20.6)
Other	**%**	**32.4**
	N	44
	Conf. Int.	(18.4, 50.3)
Preferred Services for Safe Havens		
Organized Sports	**%**	**31.1**
	N	47
	Conf. Int.	(20.7, 43.8)
Tutoring/homework assistance	**%**	**16.6**
	N	25
	Conf. Int.	(9.3, 27.8)
Skills/job training	**%**	**10.6**
	N	16
	Conf. Int.	(5.8, 18.6)
After school activities	**%**	**2.6**
	N	4
	Conf. Int.	(1.1, 6.0)
Performing arts/cultural events	**%**	**4.0**
	N	6



	Conf. Int.	(1.5, 9.9)
Adult social activities	**%**	**11.9**
	N	18
	Conf. Int.	(5.0, 25.8)
Adult literacy programs	**%**	**4.6**
	N	7
	Conf. Int.	(1.4, 14.0)
Police/crime prevention classes	**%**	**3.3**
	N	5
	Conf. Int.	(1.4, 7.5)
Other	**%**	**15.2**
	N	23
	Conf. Int.	(8.9, 24.9)

**Confidence Interval at 95%*

Table 16: Percentage of households with selected opinions on neighborhood associations.

		2006
Central City needs an organization to help get housing and facilitate the recovery process.		
Yes	**%**	**8.7**
	N	40
	C.I. *	(75.4, 93.6)
No	**%**	**4.3**
	N	2
	C.I. *	(1.1, 15.9)
Don't know	**%**	**8.7**
	N	4
	C.I. *	(4.0, 17.9)
Aware of a neighborhood association, but not involved	**%**	**8.6**
	N	6
	C.I. *	(4.3, 16.3)
Aware of a neighborhood association, and involved	**%**	**7.1**
	N	5
	C.I. *	(3.0, 16.3)
Aware of a neighborhood association, and would like to be involved	**%**	**30.0**
	N	21
	C.I. *	(20.9, 41.0)
Not aware of a neighborhood association, but would like to be involved	**%**	**40.0**
	N	28
	C.I. *	(28.2, 53.1)
Not aware of a neighborhood association, and would not like to be involved	**%**	**11.4**
	N	8
	C.I. *	(5.6, 21.8)

** Confidence Intervals (C.I.) at 95%*

Female-headed Households

Table 17: Percent of households interviewed with selected demographic characteristics and household composition by sex.

Characteristics of Households

		Male Only Households	Female Only Households	Mixed Sex Households
Central City Residences	**%**	**15.9**	**14.6**	**69.5**
	N	13	12	57
	Con. Int.	(9.6, 25.1)	(8.5, 24.1)	(53.9, 78.1)
Race				
African American	**%**	**53.8**	**100.0**	**93.0**
	N	7	12	53
	Con. Int.	(35.5, 71.2)		(84.4, 97.0)
Hispanic	**%**	**7.7**	**0.0**	**1.8**
	N	1		1
	Con. Int.	(2.2, 23.3)		(0.3, 10.4)
American Indian	**%**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.8**
	N			1
	Con. Int.			(0.4, 7.6)
Caucasian	**%**	**15.4**	**0.0**	**3.5**
	N	2		2
	Con. Int.	(3.6, 36.9)		(0.9, 12.6)
Other	**%**	**23.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
	N	3		
	Con. Int.	(1.4, 5.7)		
Residential Status				
Owner	**%**	**27.3**	**36.4**	**36.8**
	N	3	4	21
	Con. Int.	(11.4, 52.3)	(15.1, 64.7)	(25.0, 50.5)
Primary Tenant	**%**	**45.5**	**54.5**	**47.4**
	N	5	6	27
	Con. Int.	(18.1, 75.8)	(27.5, 79.2)	(32.0, 63.3)
Other Tenant	**%**	**9.1**	**9.1**	**8.8**
	N	1	1	5
	Con. Int.	(2.9, 24.9)	(1.2, 44.3)	(4.6, 16.0)
Relative/Friend	**%**	**18.2**	**0.0**	**7.0**
	N	2		4
	Con. Int.	(6.3, 42.2)		(3.4, 14.1)
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income				
0-$1000	**%**	**30.8**	**33.3**	**21.8**
	N	4	4	12
	Con. Int.	(14.6, 53.6)	(10.8, 67.3)	(11.9, 36.5)

$1001-$2000	**%**	**53.8**	**33.3**	**21.8**
	N	7	4	12
	Con. Int.	(35.2, 71.5)	(9.9, 69.4)	(14.9, 30.7)
$2001-$3000	**%**	**7.7**	**16.7**	**14.5**
	N	**1**	**2**	**8**
	Con. Int.	(1.1, 38.1)	(4.2, 47.8)	(7.6, 26.2)
$3001-$5000	**%**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.5**
	N			3
	Con. Int.			(1.7, 16.5)
$5001 or more	**%**	**7.7**	**0.0**	**7.3**
	N	1		4
	Con. Int.	(1.0, 41.4)		(2.7, 18.3)
Refused	**%**	**0.0**	**8.3**	**14.5**
	N		1	8
	Con. Int.		(1.1, 41.9)	(7.4, 26.6)
Don't know	**%**	**0.0**	**8.3**	**14.5**
	N		1	8
	Con. Int.		(1.1, 41.9)	(8.2, 24.5)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table18. Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability by characteristic and household composition by sex.

Characteristics of Households

		Male Only Households	Female Only Households	Mixed Sex Households
Central City Residences	**%**	**15.9**	**14.6**	**69.5**
	N	13	12	57
	Con. Int.	(9.6, 25.1)	(8.5, 24.1)	(53.9, 78.1)
Chronic Illness or Disability	**%**	**30.8**	**41.7**	**45.6**
	N	4	5	26
	Con. Int.	(16.1, 50.8)	(23.1, 63.0)	(35.2, 56.4)
Ability to Access Care Needed for Chronic Illness or Disability				
For all services	**%**	**50.0**	**40.0**	**62.5**
	N	2	2	15
	Con. Int.	(18.2, 81.8)	(9.7, 80.5)	(41.5, 79.6)
For some services	**%**	**50.0**	**40.0**	**20.8**
	N	2	2	5
	Con. Int.	(18.2, 81.8)	(9.7, 80.5)	(10.3, 37.6)
Not at all	**%**	**0.0**	**20.0**	**16.7**
	N		1	4
	Con. Int.		(2.6, 69.9)	(6.9, 35.1)
Post-Katrina Change in Income				
Increased	**%**	**38.5**	**16.7**	**28.1**
	N	5	2	16
	Con. Int.	(19.4, 61.9)	(4.5, 45.9)	19.3, 38.9)
Decreased	**%**	**38.5**	**50.0**	**26.3**
	N	5	6	15
	Con. Int.	(17.5, 64.8)	(29.9, 70.1)	(18.1, 36.6)
Stayed the same	**%**	**23.1**	**33.3**	**42.1**
	N	3	4	24
	Con. Int.	(10.9, 42.3)	(14.8, 59.0)	(31.2, 53.9)
Lacks Household Amenities				
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**7.7**	**8.3**	**7.1**
	N	1	1	4
	Con. Int.	(2.2, 23.3)	(1.3, 38.2)	(2.9, 16.4)
Internet	**%**	**61.5**	**91.7**	**68.4**
	N	8	11	39
	Con. Int.	(37.8, 80.8)	(61.8, 98.7)	(57.7, 77.5)
Working kitchen	**%**	**15.4**	**25.0**	**10.5**
	N	2	3	6
	Con. Int.	(3.9, 45.0)	(9.9, 50.3)	(5.2, 20.2)

Heat	**%**	**38.5**	**16.7**	**12.3**
	N	5	2	7
	Con. Int.	(13.8, 71.0)	(4.2, 47.8)	(6.1, 23.1)
Air conditioning	**%**	**23.1**	**8.3**	**5.3**
	N	3	1	3
	Con. Int.	(9.0. 47.6)	(1.3, 38.4)	(1.7, 15.2)
Smoke detector	**%**	**30.8**	**16.7**	**31.6**
	N	4	2	18
	Con. Int.	(15.0, 52.7)	(4.5, 45.8)	(20.7, 44.9)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**15.4**	**41.7**	**28.6**
	N	2	5	16
	Con. Int.	(5.6, 36.0)	(17.4, 70.8)	(19.8, 39.3)
Household Deficiencies				
Pests	**%**	**30.8**	**41.7**	**37.5**
	N	4	5	21
	Con. Int.	(13.5, 55.9)	(20.5, 66.5)	(25.7, 51.0)
Roof leaks	**%**	**23.1**	**16.7**	**15.8**
	N	3	2	9
	Con. Int.	(6.4, 56.8)	(4.0, 49.0)	(6.8, 32.6)
Mold	**%**	**0.0**	**16.7**	**8.8**
	N		2	5
	Con. Int.		(4.5, 45.9)	(3.9, 18.5)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

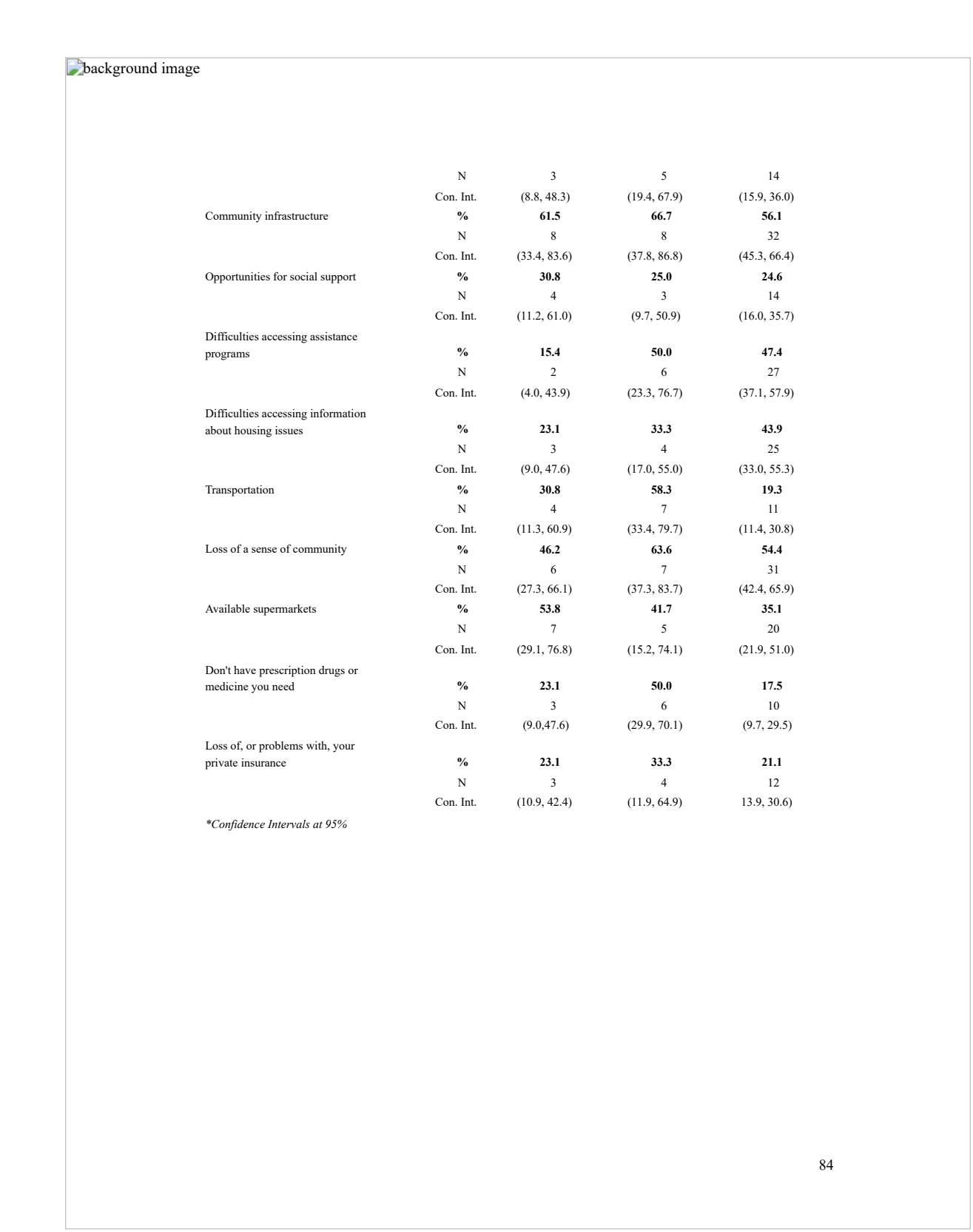
Table 19: Percent of households that report selected hurricane related impacts by impacts and household composition by sex.

Identified Household/ Neighborhood Problems		**Male Only Households**	**Female Only Households**	**Mixed Sex Households**
Main impacts the household experienced from the hurricanes				
Disruption of health care	**%**	**46.2**	**58.3**	**42.1**
	N	6	7	24
	Con. Int.	(19.1, 75.7)	(37.0, 76.9)	(33.1, 51.7)
Loss of Job	**%**	**46.2**	**41.7**	**42.1**
	N	6	5	24
	Con. Int.	(20.6, 73.9)	(20.5, 66.5)	(30.4, 54.8)
Loss of health insurance	**%**	**23.1**	**41.7**	**21.1**
	N	3	5	12
	Con. Int.	(9.0, 47.6)	(20.5, 66.5)	(11.3, 35.9)
Loss of benefits	**%**	**7.7**	**50.0**	**26.3**
	N	1	6	15
	Con. Int.	(1.8, 27.3)	(26.2, 73.8)	(16.2, 39.7)
Loss touch with family and friends	**%**	**38.5**	**75.0**	**68.4**
	N	5	9	39
	Con. Int.	(22.8, 57.0)	(49.1, 90.3)	(54.6, 79.6)
Overcrowding in neighborhood or community	**%**	**7.7**	**33.3**	**15.8**
	N	1	4	9
	Con. Int.	(1.3, 34.5)	(14.8, 59.0)	(9.5, 25.0)
Displaced relatives/ friends living in household	**%**	**30.8**	**33.3**	**36.8**
	N	4	4	21
	Con. Int.	(11.9, 59.5)	(11.9, 64.8)	(24.9, 50.6)
Death of family member	**%**	**15.4**	**16.7**	**29.8**
	N	2	2	17
	Con. Int.	(5.2, 37.4)	(5.1, 42.5)	(20.9, 40.7)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 20: Percent of households interviewed with hurricane related problems by problems and household composition by sex.

Identified Household/ Neighborhood Problems		Male Only Households	Female Only Households	Mixed Sex Households
Labor for fixing house	%	**46.2**	**41.7**	**35.1**
	N	6	5	20
	Con. Int.	(24.3, 69.6)	(23.1, 63.0)	(22.9, 49.5)
Not enough money for rental housing	%	**38.5**	**36.4**	**38.6**
	N	5	4	22
	Con. Int.	(22.8, 56.9)	(12.2, 70.2)	(28.2, 50.2)
Increasing rents	%	**38.5**	**36.4**	**49.1**
	N	5	4	28
	Con. Int.	(19.4, 61.9)	(17.2, 61.2)	(38.0, 60.3)
Health problems	%	**23.1**	**33.3**	**22.8**
	N	3	4	13
	Con. Int.	(9.0, 47.6)	(10.9, 67.1)	(14.2, 34.5)
Finding health are	%	**38.5**	**41.7**	**29.8**
	N	5	5	17
	Con. Int.	(17.6, 64.7)	(20.4, 66.6)	(20.4, 41.3)
Finding a job	%	**38.5**	**36.4**	**28.1**
	N	5	4	16
	Con. Int.	(20.1, 60.8)	(13.4, 67.9)	(16.4, 43.7)
Taking care of the elderly	%	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8.8**
	N			5
	Con. Int.			(3.7, 19.4)
Schooling for children	%	**0.0**	**25.0**	**21.1**
	N		3	12
	Con. Int.		(9.7, 51.0)	(11.9, 34.5)
Day care/child care	%	**0.0**	**27.3**	**15.8**
	N		3	9
	Con. Int.		(11.1, 52.9)	(8.5, 27.3)
Lack of utility services	%	**38.5**	**50.0**	**38.6**
	N	5	6	22
	Con. Int.	(17.6, 64.6)	(23.3, 76.7)	(27.2, 51.4)
Crime	%	**61.5**	**58.3**	**77.2**
	N	8	7	44
	Con. Int.	(43.3, 77.0)	(33.4, 79.6)	(65.3, 85.9)
Safety	%	**30.8**	**66.7**	**59.6**
	N	4	8	34
	Con. Int.	(13.3, 56.3)	(37.8, 86.8)	(46.6, 71.5)
Feeling bad/worried	%	**38.5**	**66.7**	**52.6**
	N	5	8	30
	Con. Int.	(17.7, 64.4)	(41.0, 85.2)	(40.0, 65.0)
Fulfilling regular eating habits	%	**23.1**	**41.7**	**24.6**



	N	3	5	14
	Con. Int.	(8.8, 48.3)	(19.4, 67.9)	(15.9, 36.0)
Community infrastructure	**%**	**61.5**	**66.7**	**56.1**
	N	8	8	32
	Con. Int.	(33.4, 83.6)	(37.8, 86.8)	(45.3, 66.4)
Opportunities for social support	**%**	**30.8**	**25.0**	**24.6**
	N	4	3	14
	Con. Int.	(11.2, 61.0)	(9.7, 50.9)	(16.0, 35.7)
Difficulties accessing assistance programs	**%**	**15.4**	**50.0**	**47.4**
	N	2	6	27
	Con. Int.	(4.0, 43.9)	(23.3, 76.7)	(37.1, 57.9)
Difficulties accessing information about housing issues	**%**	**23.1**	**33.3**	**43.9**
	N	3	4	25
	Con. Int.	(9.0, 47.6)	(17.0, 55.0)	(33.0, 55.3)
Transportation	**%**	**30.8**	**58.3**	**19.3**
	N	4	7	11
	Con. Int.	(11.3, 60.9)	(33.4, 79.7)	(11.4, 30.8)
Loss of a sense of community	**%**	**46.2**	**63.6**	**54.4**
	N	6	7	31
	Con. Int.	(27.3, 66.1)	(37.3, 83.7)	(42.4, 65.9)
Available supermarkets	**%**	**53.8**	**41.7**	**35.1**
	N	7	5	20
	Con. Int.	(29.1, 76.8)	(15.2, 74.1)	(21.9, 51.0)
Don't have prescription drugs or medicine you need	**%**	**23.1**	**50.0**	**17.5**
	N	3	6	10
	Con. Int.	(9.0,47.6)	(29.9, 70.1)	(9.7, 29.5)
Loss of, or problems with, your private insurance	**%**	**23.1**	**33.3**	**21.1**
	N	3	4	12
	Con. Int.	(10.9, 42.4)	(11.9, 64.9)	13.9, 30.6)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 21: Percent of households that feel safe in Central City by household composition by sex.

Feel Safe Out Alone in Central City		**Male Only Households**	**Female Only Households**	**Mixed Sex Households**
Before Katrina				
During the day	**%**	**69.2**	**75.0**	**89.5**
	N	9	9	51
	Con. Int.	(46.4, 85.4)	(49.0, 90.3)	(76.0, 95.8)
At night	**%**	**69.2**	**50.0**	**73.7**
	N	9	6	42
	Con. Int.	(46.8, 85.2)	(26.2, 73.8)	(57.6, 85.2)
After Katrina				
During the day	**%**	**69.2**	**41.7**	**61.4**
	N	9	5	35
	Con. Int.	(46.4, 85.4)	(20.3, 66.7)	(48.8, 72.7)
At night	**%**	**61.5**	**0.0**	**35.1**
	N	8		20
	Con. Int.	(39.2, 79.9)		(24.8, 47.0)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Owners/Tenants

Table 22: Percent of households interviewed with selected demographic characteristics and residential status.

Characteristics of Households

		Owners of Residence	Tenants of Residence
Central City Residences	**%**	**36.5**	**63.5**
	N	72	125
	Con. Int.	(29.8, 43.8)	(56.2, 70.2)
Race			
African American	**%**	**34.7**	**65.3**
	N	58	109
	Con. Int.	(28.0, 42.2)	(57.8, 72.0)
Hispanic	**%**	**0.0**	**100.0**
	N		6
	Con. Int.		
American Indian	**%**	**100.0**	**0.0**
	N	1	
	Con. Int.		
Caucasian	**%**	**52.9**	**47.1**
	N	9	8
	Con. Int.	(30.9, 73.9)	(26.1, 69.1)
Other	**%**	**66.7**	**33.3**
	N	4	2
	Con. Int.	(29.8, 90.4)	(9.6, 70.2)
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income			
0-$1000	**%**	**16.7**	**24.2**
	N	12	29
	Con. Int.	(10.1, 26.3)	(17.2, 32.8)
$1001-$2000	**%**	**20.8**	**29.2**
	N	15	35
	Con. Int.	(13.9, 30.0)	(22.6, 36.8)
$2001-$3000	**%**	**11.1**	**12.5**
	N	8	15
	Con. Int.	(6.4, 18.7)	(7.2, 20.8)
$3001-$5000	**%**	**12.5**	**5.8**
	N	9	7
	Con. Int.	(6.6, 22.4)	(3.2, 10.4)
$5001 or more	**%**	**12.5**	**10.0**
	N	9	12
	Con. Int.	(7.2, 20.8)	(5.6, 17.2)
Refused	**%**	**13.9**	**10.0**
	N	10	12

	Con. Int.	(8.0, 23.0)	(6.1, 15.9)
Don't know	**%**	**12.5**	**8.3**
	N	9	10
	Con. Int.	(6.4, 23.0)	(4.9, 17.3)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***In order to more accurately quantify the percentage of owners versus tenants, the response of "relative/friend of householder" was filtered out, resulting in an increase of percentages for both homeowners and tenants.*

Table 23: Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability by characteristic and residential status.

Characteristics of Households		**Owners of Residence**	**Tenants of Residence**
Central City Residences	**%**	**36.5**	**63.5**
	N	72	125
	Con. Int.	(29.8, 43.8)	(56.2, 70.2)
Chronic Illness or Disability	**%**	**41.7**	**40.8**
	N	30	51
	Con. Int.	(32.9, 51.0)	(30.9, 51.5)
Ability to Access Care Needed for Chronic Illness or Disability			
For all services	**%**	**43.3**	**59.2**
	N	13	29
	Con. Int.	(27.4, 60.8)	(43.0, 73.6)
For some services	**%**	**26.7**	**22.4**
	N	8	11
	Con. Int.	(13.7, 45.3)	(13.6, 34.7)
Not at all	**%**	**30.0**	**16.3**
	N	9	8
	Con. Int.	(15.9, 49.3)	(7.4, 32.1)
Post-Katrina Change in Income			
Increased	**%**	**13.9**	**32.5**
	N	10	40
	Con. Int.	(8.8, 21.3)	(24.6, 41.6)
Decreased	**%**	**36.1**	**26.8**
	N	26	33
	Con. Int.	(26.9, 46.5)	(18.5, 37.2)
Stayed the same	**%**	**45.8**	**38.2**
	N	33	47
	Con. Int.	(36.2, 55.7)	(27.6,50.1)
Lacks Household Amenities			
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**9.9**	**13.1**
	N	7	16
	Con. Int.	(4.9, 19.0)	(8.3, 20.1)
Internet	**%**	**70.4**	**71.0**
	N	50	88
	Con. Int.	(57.8, 80.6)	(63.6, 77.4)
Working kitchen	**%**	**30.6**	**12.1**
	N	22	15
	Con. Int.	(19.6, 44.3)	(7.6, 18.7)

Heat	**%**	**26.8**	**8.2**
	N	19	10
	Con. Int.	(15.8, 41.5)	(4.4, 14.7)
Air conditioning	**%**	**20.8**	**7.3**
	N	15	9
	Con. Int.	(11.6, 34.5)	(4.2, 12.5)
Smoke detector	**%**	**37.5**	**30.9**
	N	27	38
	Con. Int.	(26.1, 50.5)	(22.8, 40.4)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**27.8**	**25.2**
	N	20	31
	Con. Int.	(18.1, 40.0)	(18.5, 33.3)
Household Deficiencies			
Pests	**%**	**37.5**	**43.1**
	N	27	53
	Con. Int.	(27.5, 48.7)	36.1, 50.4)
Roof leaks	**%**	**29.2**	**16.3**
	N	21	20
	Con. Int.	(20.2, 40.1)	(10.2, 24.9)
Mold	**%**	**23.9**	**15.3**
	N	17	19
	Con. Int.	(15.9, 34.5)	(9.9, 23.0)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***In order to more accurately quantify the percentage of owners versus tenants, the response of "relative/friend of householder" was filtered out, resulting in an increase of percentages for both homeowners and tenants.*

Table 24: Percent of households that report selected hurricane related impacts by impacts and residential status.

Identified Household/ Neighborhood Problems		**Owners of Residence**	**Tenants of Residence**
Main impacts the household experienced from the hurricanes			
Disruption of health care	**%**	**51.4**	**55.3**
	N	37	68
	Con. Int.	(42.2, 60.5)	(43.7, 66.3)
Loss of Job	**%**	**33.8**	**43.9**
	N	24	54
	Con. Int.	(24.7, 44.3)	(35.0, 53.2)
Loss of health insurance	**%**	**30.0**	**22.8**
	N	21	28
	Con. Int.	(21.7, 39.9)	(16.2, 31.0)
Loss of benefits	**%**	**34.7**	**28.5**
	N	25	35
	Con. Int.	(26.4, 44.1)	(21.8, 36.3)
Loss touch with family and friends	**%**	**59.7**	**70.7**
	N	43	87
	Con. Int.	(50.4, 68.3)	(60.4, 79.3)
Overcrowding in neighborhood or community	**%**	**26.4**	**22.8**
	N	19	28
	Con. Int.	(17.6, 37.5)	(16.3, 30.9)
Displaced relatives/ friends living in household	**%**	**36.1**	**41.5**
	N	26	51
	Con. Int.	(25.7, 48.0)	(32.1, 51.5)
Death of family member	**%**	**33.3**	**27.9**
	N	24	34
	Con. Int.	(23.9, 44.3)	(20.8, 36.3)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***In order to more accurately quantify the percentage of owners versus tenants, the response of "relative/friend of householder" was filtered out, resulting in an increase of percentages for both homeowners and tenants.*

Table 25: Percent of households interviewed with hurricane related problems by problems and residential status.

Identified Household/ Neighborhood Problems		**Owners of Residence**	**Tenants of Residence**
Labor for fixing house	**%**	**56.9**	**29.3**
	N	41	36
	Con. Int.	(47.4, 66.0)	(21.8, 38.0)
Not enough money for rental housing	**%**	**13.2**	**48.8**
	N	9	60
	Con. Int.	(7.3, 22.7)	(39.7, 57.9)
Increasing rents	**%**	**12.7**	**56.9**
	N	9	70
	Con. Int.	(7.2, 21.2)	(49.2, 64.3)
Health problems	**%**	**40.3**	**31.7**
	N	29	39
	Con. Int.	(31.3, 50.0)	(23.3, 41.5)
Finding health are	**%**	**37.5**	**35.0**
	N	27	43
	Con. Int.	(28.3, 47.6)	(28.8, 41.7)
Finding a job	**%**	**24.3**	**27.3**
	N	17	33
	Con. Int.	(16.8, 33.8)	(18.6, 38.1)
Taking care of the elderly	**%**	**8.5**	**9.0**
	N	6	11
	Con. Int.	(3.7, 18.2)	(5.4, 14.7)
Schooling for children	**%**	**15.5**	**18.7**
	N	11	23
	Con. Int.	(8.4, 26.8)	(13.1, 26.0)
Day care/child care	**%**	**11.4**	**14.8**
	N	8	18
	Con. Int.	(5.3, 22.9)	(9.3, 22.6)
Lack of utility services	**%**	**31.9**	**28.5**
	N	23	35
	Con. Int.	(22.6, 43.1)	(20.1, 38.6)
Crime	**%**	**56.9**	**64.2**
	N	41	79
	Con. Int.	(46.7, 66.6)	(55.1, 72.4)
Safety	**%**	**48.6**	**52.0**
	N	35	64
	Con. Int.	(38.2, 59.1)	(43.2, 60.7)
Feeling bad/worried	**%**	**52.8**	**46.3**
	N	38	57
	Con. Int.	(44.5, 60.9)	(37.8, 55.1)
Fulfilling regular eating habits	**%**	**31.9**	**36.6**

	N	23	45
	Con. Int.	(23.8, 41.3)	(27.5, 46.7)
Community infrastructure	**%**	**61.1**	**56.6**
	N	44	69
	Con. Int.	(49.6, 71.5)	(45.7, 66.8)
Opportunities for social support	**%**	**33.3**	**35.0**
	N	24	43
	Con. Int.	(24.5, 43.6)	(27.1, 43.8)
Difficulties accessing assistance programs	**%**	**38.9**	**38.2**
	N	28	47
	Con. Int.	(30.8, 47.6)	(30.8, 46.2)
Difficulties accessing information about housing issues	**%**	**31.9**	**36.4**
	N	23	44
	Con. Int.	(24.2, 40.9)	(30.0, 43.2)
Transportation	**%**	**33.3**	**35.0**
	N	24	43
	Con. Int.	(24.1, 44.1)	(27.6, 43.1)
Loss of a sense of community	**%**	**47.2**	**53.7**
	N	34	65
	Con. Int.	(36.6, 58.1)	(44.5, 62.7)
Available supermarkets	**%**	**44.4**	**43.4**
	N	32	54
	Con. Int.	(32.4, 57.2)	(33.7, 53.7)
Don't have prescription drugs or medicine you need	**%**	**25.0**	**23.6**
	N	18	29
	Con. Int.	(17.3, 34.7)	(17.3, 31.2)
Loss of, or problems with, your private insurance	**%**	**37.5**	**27.0**
	N	27	33
	Con. Int.	(29.9, 45.7)	(20.6, 34.7)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***In order to more accurately quantify the percentage of owners versus tenants, the response of "relative/friend of householder" was filtered out, resulting in an increase of percentages for both homeowners and tenants.*

Table 26: Percent of households that feel safe in Central City by residential status.

Feel Safe Out Alone in Central City		**Owners of Residence**	**Tenants of Residence**
Before Katrina			
During the day	**%**	**90.6**	**77.1**
	N	29	37
	Con. Int.	(71.8, 97.3)	(64.7, 86.0)
At night	**%**	**71.9**	**64.6**
	N	23	31
	Con. Int.	(56.0, 83.7)	(49.8, 77.1)
After Katrina			
During the day	**%**	**68.8**	**54.2**
	N	22	26
	Con. Int.	(7.1, 53.0)	(6.0, 42.0)
At night	**%**	**28.1**	**35.4**
	N	9	17
	Con. Int.	(14.5, 47.4)	(24.0, 48.8)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***In order to more accurately quantify the percentage of owners versus tenants, the response of "relative/friend of householder" was filtered out, resulting in an increase of percentages for both homeowners and tenants.*

Employed/Unemployed/Retired

Table 27: Percent of households interviewed with selected demographic characteristics and employment status.

Characteristics of Households		Employed Full or Part Time	Unemployed	Retired
Central City Residences	**%**	**65.0**	**17.5**	**17.5**
	N	52	14	14
	Con. Int.	(55.4, 73.5)	(10.8, 27.1)	(12.4, 24.1)
Race				
African American	**%**	**84.6**	**100.0**	**85.7**
	N	44	14	12
	Con. Int.	(76.5, 90.3)		(67.1, 94.6)
Hispanic	**%**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**
	N	2		
	Con. Int.	(1.3, 10.7)		
American Indian	**%**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**
	N	1		
	Con. Int.	(0.5, 7.7)		
Caucasian	**%**	**7.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**
	N	4		
	Con. Int.	(3.2, 17.5)		
Other	**%**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**14.3**
	N	1		2
	Con. Int.	(0.3, 10.7)		(5.4, 32.9)
Residential Status				
Owner	**%**	**42.0**	**0.0**	**50.0**
	N	21		7
	Con. Int.	(30.7, 54.3)		(29.0, 71.0)
Primary Tenant	**%**	**38.0**	**76.9**	**50.0**
	N	19	10	7
	Con. Int.	(25.5, 52.3)	(47.0, 92.6)	(29.0, 71.0)
Other Tenant	**%**	**12.0**	**7.7**	**0.0**
	N	6	1	
	Con. Int.	(6.9, 20.2)	(1.5, 30.7)	
Relative/Friend	**%**	**8.0**	**15.4**	**0.0**
	N	4	2	
	Con. Int.	(3.8, 16.0)	(4.7, 40.0)	
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income				
0-$1000	**%**	**21.6**	**57.1**	**7.7**
	N	11	8	1
	Con. Int.	(10.4, 39.6)	(32.0, 79.1)	(1.7, 29.1)

$1001-$2000	**%**	**29.4**	**14.3**	**53.8**
	N	15	2	7
	Con. Int.	(21.6, 38.6)	(3.3, 44.6)	(29.0, 76.9)
$2001-$3000	**%**	**19.6**	**0.0**	**7.7**
	N	10		1
	Con. Int.	(12.2, 29.9)		(1.0, 39.8)
$3001-$5000	**%**	**7.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**
	N	4		
	Con. Int.	(3.4, 17.0)		
$5001 or more	**%**	**3.9**	**7.1**	**15.4**
	N	2	1	2
	Con. Int.	(1.0, 14.5)	(1.0, 36.6)	(3.7, 46.5)
Refused	**%**	**7.8**	**7.1**	**15.4**
	N	4	1	2
	Con. Int.	(3.2, 17.8)	(1.6, 27.0)	(3.7, 46.5)
Don't know	**%**	**9.8**	**14.3**	**0.0**
	N	5	2	
	Con. Int.	(4.2, 21.2)	(3.7, 42.2)	

**Confidence Interval at 95%*

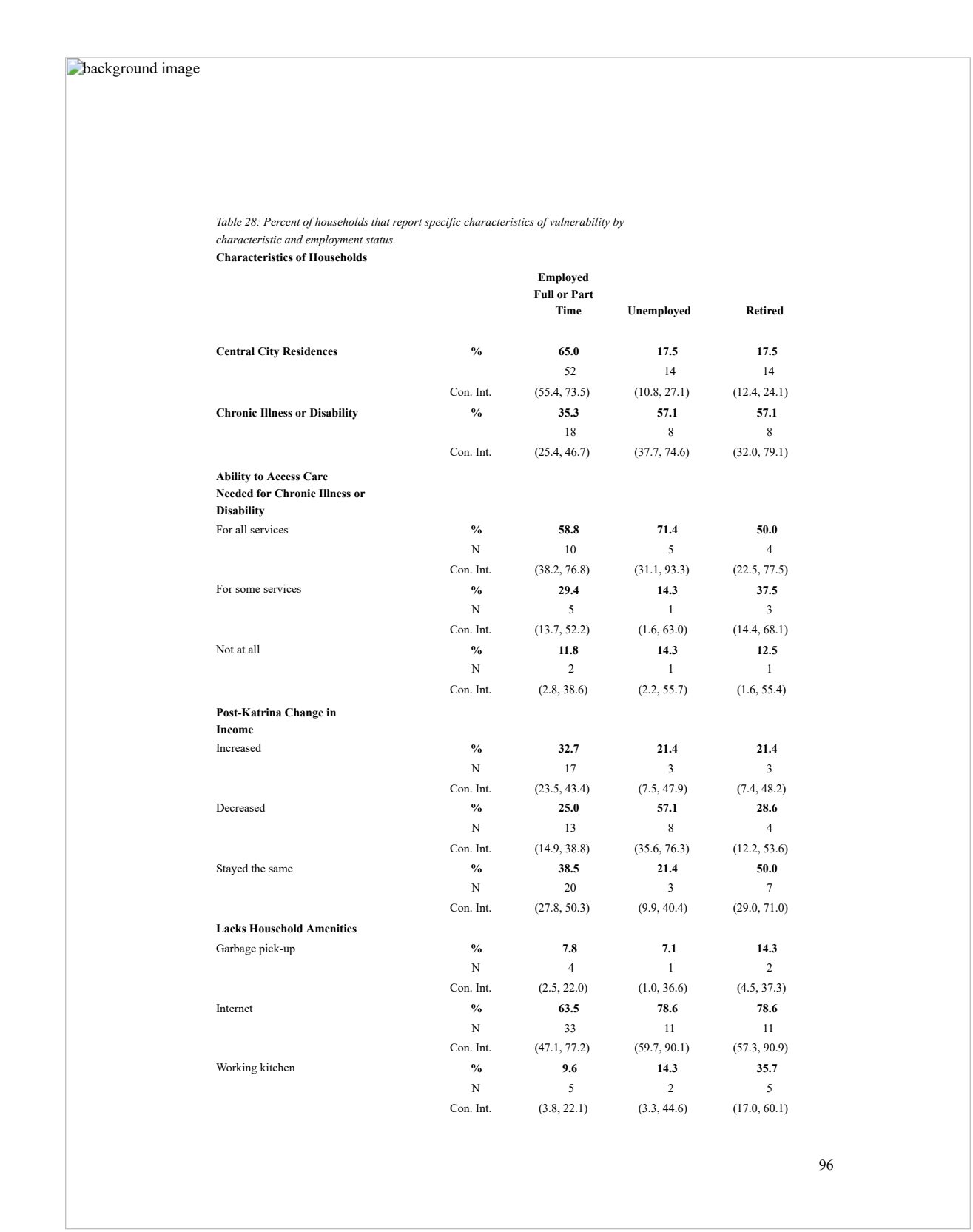


Table 28: Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability by characteristic and employment status.

Characteristics of Households		**Employed Full or Part Time**	**Unemployed**	**Retired**
Central City Residences	**%**	**65.0**	**17.5**	**17.5**
		52	14	14
	Con. Int.	(55.4, 73.5)	(10.8, 27.1)	(12.4, 24.1)
Chronic Illness or Disability	**%**	**35.3**	**57.1**	**57.1**
		18	8	8
	Con. Int.	(25.4, 46.7)	(37.7, 74.6)	(32.0, 79.1)
Ability to Access Care Needed for Chronic Illness or Disability				
For all services	**%**	**58.8**	**71.4**	**50.0**
	N	10	5	4
	Con. Int.	(38.2, 76.8)	(31.1, 93.3)	(22.5, 77.5)
For some services	**%**	**29.4**	**14.3**	**37.5**
	N	5	1	3
	Con. Int.	(13.7, 52.2)	(1.6, 63.0)	(14.4, 68.1)
Not at all	**%**	**11.8**	**14.3**	**12.5**
	N	2	1	1
	Con. Int.	(2.8, 38.6)	(2.2, 55.7)	(1.6, 55.4)
Post-Katrina Change in Income				
Increased	**%**	**32.7**	**21.4**	**21.4**
	N	17	3	3
	Con. Int.	(23.5, 43.4)	(7.5, 47.9)	(7.4, 48.2)
Decreased	**%**	**25.0**	**57.1**	**28.6**
	N	13	8	4
	Con. Int.	(14.9, 38.8)	(35.6, 76.3)	(12.2, 53.6)
Stayed the same	**%**	**38.5**	**21.4**	**50.0**
	N	20	3	7
	Con. Int.	(27.8, 50.3)	(9.9, 40.4)	(29.0, 71.0)
Lacks Household Amenities				
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**7.8**	**7.1**	**14.3**
	N	4	1	2
	Con. Int.	(2.5, 22.0)	(1.0, 36.6)	(4.5, 37.3)
Internet	**%**	**63.5**	**78.6**	**78.6**
	N	33	11	11
	Con. Int.	(47.1, 77.2)	(59.7, 90.1)	(57.3, 90.9)
Working kitchen	**%**	**9.6**	**14.3**	**35.7**
	N	5	2	5
	Con. Int.	(3.8, 22.1)	(3.3, 44.6)	(17.0, 60.1)

Heat	**%**	**17.3**	**7.1**	**21.4**
		9	1	3
	Con. Int.	(8.5, 32.0)	(1.6, 27.0)	(6.4, 52.1)
Air conditioning	**%**	**3.8**	**14.3**	**14.3**
	N	2	2	2
	Con. Int.	(0.8, 16.3)	(5.2, 33.7)	(5.0, 34.3)
Smoke detector	**%**	**26.9**	**35.7**	**28.6**
	N	14	5	4
	Con. Int.	(17.0, 39.8)	(17.2, 59.8)	(13.6, 50.4)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**35.3**	**28.6**	**14.3**
	N	18	4	2
	Con. Int.	(24.2, 48.3)	(14.7, 48.2)	(3.4, 43.8)
Household Deficiencies				
Pests	**%**	**30.8**	**35.7**	**61.5**
	N	16	5	8
	Con. Int.	(20.0 44.1)	(19.7, 55.7)	(39.3, 79.8)
Roof leaks	**%**	**21.2**	**21.4**	**14.3**
	N	11	3	2
	Con. Int.	(12.6, 33.4)	(6.1, 53.3)	(4.2, 38.6)
Mold	**%**	**11.5**	**7.1**	**7.1**
	N	6	1	1
	Con. Int.	(5.9, 21.4)	(1.6, 27.0)	(1.1, 34.5)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Table 29: Percent of households that report selected hurricane related impacts by impacts and employment status.

Identified Household/ Neighborhood Problems		**Employed Full or Part Time**	**Unemployed**	**Retired**
Main impacts the household experienced from the hurricanes:				
Disruption of health care	**%**	**46.2**	**42.9**	**57.1**
	N	24	6	8
	Con. Int.	(37.4, 55.1)	(21.6, 67.2)	(35.5, 76.3)
Loss of Job	**%**	**50.0**	**64.3**	**0.0**
	N	26	9	
	Con. Int.	(39.5, 60.5)	(45.0, 79.8)	
Loss of health insurance	**%**	**26.9**	**14.3**	**21.4**
	N	14	2	3
	Con. Int.	(15.9, 41.9)	(5.2, 33.7)	(8.0, 46.2)
Loss of benefits	**%**	**34.6**	**28.6**	**0.0**
	N	18	4	
	Con. Int.	(22.2, 49.6)	(13.9, 49.8)	
Loss touch with family and friends	**%**	**71.3**	**57.1**	**57.1**
	N	38	8	8
	Con. Int.	(57.3, 84.6)	(41.6, 71.4)	(31.2, 79.7)
Overcrowding in neighborhood or community	**%**	**21.2**	**28.6**	**0.0**
	N	11	4	
	Con. Int.	(12.1, 34.3)	(14.7, 48.2)	
Displaced relatives/ friends living in household	**%**	**50.0**	**21.4**	**28.6**
	N	26	3	4
	Con. Int.	(36.8, 63.2)	(8.8, 43.4)	(12.2, 53.6)
Death of family member	**%**	**25.0**	**28.6**	**35.7**
	N	13	4	5
	Con. Int.	(17.1, 35.0)	(13.9, 49.8)	(16.7, 60.6)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

New/Longtime Residents

Table 30: Percent of Households with selected demographics and by duration of residing in Central City.

Characteristics of Households		**Longtime Residents**	**New Residents**
Central City Residences	**%**	**72.3**	**27.7**
	N	141	54
	Con. Int.	(66.4, 77.5)	(22.5, 33.6)
Race			
African American	**%**	**87.2**	**81.5**
	N	123	44
	Con. Int.	(81.0, 91.6)	(70.5, 89.0)
Hispanic	**%**	**0.7**	**9.3**
	N	1	5
	Con. Int.	(0.1, 3.9)	(4.2, 19.2)
American Indian	**%**	**0.7**	**0.0**
	N	1	
	Con. Int.	(.01, 3.3)	
Caucasian	**%**	**8.5**	**7.4**
	N	12	4
	Con. Int.	(4.5, 15.4)	(2.5, 19.8)
Other	**%**	**2.8**	**1.9**
	N	4	1
	Con. Int.	(1.4, 5.7)	(0.3, 10.3)
Residential Status			
Owner	**%**	**43.9**	**0.0**
	N	61	
	Con. Int.	(36.1, 52.0)	
Primary Tenant	**%**	**38.1**	**81.1**
	N	53	43
	Con. Int.	(27.9, 49.5)	(68.3, 89.6)
Other Tenant	**%**	**10.1**	**13.2**
	N	14	7
	Con. Int.	(6.4, 15.4)	(6.9, 23.9)
Relative/Friend	**%**	**7.9**	**5.7**
	N	11	3
	Con. Int.	(4.6, 13.2)	(1.6, 18.2)
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income			
0-$1000	**%**	**25.0**	**21.6**

	N	35	11
	Con. Int.	(18.4, 33.1)	(14.0, 31.7)
$1001-$2000	**%**	**22.1**	**37.3**
	N	31	19
	Con. Int.	(15.7, 30.3)	(27.3, 48.4)
$2001-$3000	**%**	**14.3**	**7.8**
	N	20	4
	Con. Int.	(9.7, 20.5)	(3.3, 17.5)
$3001-$5000	**%**	**10.0**	**7.8**
	N	14	4
	Con. Int.	(5.6, 17.2)	(2.6, 21.0
$5001 or more	**%**	**8.6**	**13.7**
	N	12	7
	Con. Int.	(5.5, 13.0)	(6.9, 25.5)
Refused	**%**	**11.4**	**5.9**
	N	16.0	3.0
	Con. Int.	(7.7, 16.6)	(2.0, 16.2)
Don't know	**%**	**8.6**	**5.9**
	N	12	3
	Con. Int.	(4.9, 14.5)	(2.0, 16.3)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***Length of residency determined by date of home purchase or lease signing.*

Table 31: Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability by characteristic and by duration of residing in Central City.

Characteristics of Households		Longtime Residents	New Residents
Chronic Illness or Disability	**%**	**47.9**	**34.0**
	N	67	18
	Con. Int.	(40.7, 55.1)	(20.9, 50.0)
Ability to Access Care Needed for Chronic Illness or Disability			
For all services	**%**	**57.6**	**50.0**
	N	38	8
	Con. Int.	(15.6, 35.6)	(25.1, 74.9)
For some services	**%**	**24.2**	**37.5**
	N	16	6
	Con. Int.	(15.6, 35.6)	(18.8, 60.9)
Not at all	**%**	**16.7**	**12.5**
	N	11	2
	Con. Int.	(9.5, 27.6)	(3.1, 38.6)
Post-Katrina Change in Income			
Increased	**%**	**23.4**	**30.8**
	N	33	16
	Con. Int.	(17.1, 31.1)	(21.0, 42.6)
Decreased	**%**	**31.9**	**30.8**
	N	45	16
	Con. Int.	(23.0, 42.3)	(20.9, 42.7)
Stayed the same	**%**	**42.6**	**34.6**
	N	60	18
	Con. Int.	(35.3, 50.2)	(21.8, 50.2)
Lacks Household Amenities			
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**11.5**	**13.5**
	N	16	7
	Con. Int.	(7.1, 18.1)	(5.7, 28.5)
Internet	**%**	**70.7**	**74.1**
	N	99	40
	Con. Int.	(60.9, 78.9)	(60.3, 84.3)
Working kitchen	**%**	**23.6**	**7.4**
	N	33	4
	Con. Int.	(15.2, 34.7)	(2.5, 19.9)
Heat	**%**	**18.0**	**9.4**
	N	25	5

	Con. Int. (10.9, 28.3)		(4.5, 18.6)
Air conditioning	**%**	**15.0**	**7.4**
	N	21	4
	Con. Int.	(8.6, 24.9)	(3.0, 17.0)
Smoke detector	**%**	**37.9**	**20.4**
	N	53	11
	Con. Int. (29.9, 46.5)		(10.9, 34.8)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**26.6**	**20.4**
	N	37	11
	Con. Int. (19.5, 35.2)		(11.8, 32.7)
Household Deficiencies			
Pests	**%**	**38.6**	**47.2**
	N	54	25
	Con. Int. (30.5, 47.3)		(34.8, 59.9)
Roof leaks	**%**	**23.7**	**15.1**
	N	33	8
	Con. Int. (18.4, 30.1)		(7.3, 28.5)
Mold	**%**	**18.7**	**7.4**
	N	26	4
	Con. Int. (13.4, 25.6)		(2.3, 21.5)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***Length of residency determined by date of home purchase or lease signing.*

Table 32: Percent of households that report selected hurricane related impacts by impacts and duration of residing in Central City.

Identified Household/ Neighborhood Problems		**Longtime Residents**	**New Residents**
Main impacts the household experienced from the hurricanes:			
Disruption of health care	**%**	**55.4**	**47.2**
	N	77	25
	Con. Int.	(48.3, 62.2)	(34.4, 60.3)
Loss of Job	**%**	**35.5**	**54.7**
	N	49	29
	Con. Int.	(28.0, 43.8)	(40.0, 68.7)
Loss of health insurance	**%**	**24.8**	**28.3**
	N	34	15
	Con. Int.	(17.8, 33.5)	(19.4, 39.3)
Loss of benefits	**%**	**28.1**	**34.0**
	N	39	18
	Con. Int.	(22.2, 34.8)	(22.8, 47.3)
Loss touch with family and friends	**%**	**64.7**	**73.6**
	N	90	39
	Con. Int.	(57.6, 71.3)	(60.1, 83.8)
Overcrowding in neighborhood or community	**%**	**20.1**	**28.3**
	N	28	15
	Con. Int.	(15.3, 26.1)	(17.8, 41.9)
Displaced relatives/ friends living in household	**%**	**39.6**	**43.4**
	N	55	23
	Con. Int.	(31.6, 48.1)	(29.8, 58.1)
Death of family member	**%**	**31.2**	**22.6**
	N	43	12
	Con. Int.	(24.8, 38.3)	(13.6, 35.3)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***Length of residency determined by date of home purchase or lease signing.*

Table 33: Percent of households that report hurricane related problems by problems and duration of residing in Central City.

Identified Household Problems

		Longtime Residents	New Residents
Labor for fixing house	**%**	**44.0**	**32.7**
	N	62	17
	Con. Int.	(36.9, 51.3)	(21.3, 32.7)
Not enough money for rental housing	**%**	**34.8**	**48.1**
	N	47	25
	Con. Int.	(26.8, 43.7)	(35.1, 61.4)
Increasing rents	**%**	**33.8**	**67.3**
	N	47	35
	Con. Int.	(27.0, 41.4)	(52.2, 79.5)
Health Problems	**%**	**37.6**	**26.9**
	N	53	14
	Con. Int.	(30.4, 45.4)	(15.5, 42.5)
Finding Health Care	**%**	**38.3**	**38.5**
	N	54	20
	Con. Int.	(31.9, 45.1)	(26.4, 52.2)
Finding a job	**%**	**23.4**	**32.7**
	N	32	17
	Con. Int.	(17.1, 31.0)	(18.1, 51.6)
Taking care of the elderly	**%**	**7.9**	**7.7**
	N	11	4
	Con. Int.	(4.4, 13.9)	(3.1, 17.8)
Schooling for children	**%**	**16.4**	**19.2**
	N	23	10
	Con. Int.	(11.5, 23.0)	(9.7, 34.5)
Day care/child care	**%**	**11.5**	**15.7**
	N	16	8
	Con. Int.	(7.6, 17.0)	(7.1, 31.2)
Lack of utility services	**%**	**31.9**	**30.8**
	N	45	16
	Con. Int.	(23.1, 42.3)	(18.5, 46.6)
Crime	**%**	**59.6**	**67.3**
	N	84	35
	Con. Int.	(52.0, 66.7)	(52.9, 79.1)
Safety	**%**	**51.8**	**50.0**
	N	73	26
	Con. Int.	(44.1, 55.9)	(35.7, 64.3)
Feeling bad/worried	**%**	**49.6**	**55.8**
	N	70	29
	Con. Int.	(41.9, 57.4)	(42.3, 68.4)

Fulfilling your regular eating habits	**%**	**33.3**	**46.2**
	N	47	24
	Con. Int.	(26.4, 41.1)	(31.8, 61.2)
Community infrastructure	**%**	**58.2**	**62.7**
	N	82	32
	Con. Int.	(48.8, 66.9)	(47.6, 75.7)
Opportunities for social support	**%**	**36.2**	**38.5**
	N	51	20
	Con. Int.	(28.4, 44.8)	(25.8, 53.0)
Difficulties accessing assistance programs	**%**	**39.0**	**40.4**
	N	55	21
	Con. Int.	(31.9, 46.6)	(27.4, 54.8)
Difficulties accessing information about housing issues	**%**	**34.5**	**36.5**
	N	48	19
	Con. Int.	(28.5, 41.1)	(24.4, 50.6)
Transportation	**%**	**36.2**	**30.8**
	N	51	16
	Con. Int.	(29.9, 43.0)	(19.7, 44.5)
Loss of a sense of community	**%**	**53.9**	**54.9**
	N	76	28
	Con. Int.	(43.2, 64.2)	(42.8, 66.4)
Available supermarkets	**%**	**45.0**	**46.2**
	N	63	24
	Con. Int.	(35.7, 54.7)	(30.0, 63.2)
Don't have prescription drugs or medicine you need	**%**	**29.1**	**17.3**
	N	41	9
	Con. Int.	(22.2, 37.1)	(9.7, 29.1)
Loss of, or problems with you private insurance	**%**	**33.3**	**25.5**
	N	47	13
	Con. Int.	(27.6, 39.6)	(15.4, 39.1)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***Length of residency determined by date of home purchase or lease signing.*

Table 34. Percent of households that feel safe in Central City by duration of residing in Central City.

Feel Safe Out Alone in Central City		**Longtime Residents**	**New Residents**
Before Katrina			
During the day	**%**	**84.5**	**83.3**
	N	49	20
	Con. Int.	(73.6, 91.4)	(65.9, 92.8)
At night	**%**	**70.7**	**62.5**
	N	41	15
	Con. Int.	(58.0, 80.8)	(43.9, 78.0)
After Katrina			
During the day	**%**	**65.5**	**50.0**
	N	38	12
	Con. Int.	(54.1, 75.4)	(32.8, 67.2)
At night	**%**	**37.9**	**25.0**
	N	22	6
	Con. Int.	(25.5, 52.2)	(13.1, 42.4)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*
***Length of residency determined by date of home purchase or lease signing.*

Presence of School-aged Children

Table 35: Percent of households that report selected hurricane related impacts by impacts and households with and without school age children.

Identified Household/ Neighborhood Problems		Households with school age children	Households without school age children
Central City Residences	**%**	**34.9**	**65.1**
	Con. Int.	(28.7, 41.6)	(58.4, 71.3)
Main impacts the household experienced from the hurricanes:			
Disruption of health care	**%**	**45.3**	**59.3**
	N	34	83
	Con. Int.	(35.7, 55.3)	(50.1, 67.9)
Loss of Job	**%**	**45.3**	**40.3**
	N	34	56
	Con. Int.	(34.3, 56.8)	(32.7, 48.4)
Loss of health insurance	**%**	**28.4**	**23.7**
	N	21	33
	Con. Int.	(20.0, 38.6)	(18.2, 30.4)
Loss of benefits	**%**	**33.3**	**27.9**
	N	25	39
	Con. Int.	(22.5, 46.2)	(21.8, 34.9)
Loss touch with family and friends	**%**	**65.3**	**65.7**
	N	49	92
	Con. Int.	(53.9, 75.3)	(57.8, 72.9)
Overcrowding in neighborhood or community	**%**	**18.7**	**25.0**
	N	14	35
	Con. Int.	(12.6, 26.8)	(19.5, 31.4)
Displaced relatives/ friends living in household	**%**	**41.3**	**39.3**
	N	31	55
	Con. Int.	(31.3, 52.1)	(31.8, 47.3)
Death of family member	**%**	**34.7**	**25.9**
	N	26	36
	Con. Int.	(24.6, 46.4)	(19.1, 34.1)

**Confidence Interval at 95%*

Table 36: Percent of households that feel safe in Central City by households with and without school age children.

Feel Safe Out Alone in Central City		**Households with school age children**	**Households without school age children**
Before Katrina			
During the day	**%**	**84.2**	**82.4**
	N	32	42
	Con. Int.	(70.6, 92.2)	(70.4, 90.2)
At night	**%**	**76.3**	**62.7**
	N	29	32
	Con. Int.	(63.5, 85.7)	(50.2, 73.8)
After Katrina			
During the day	**%**	**52.6**	**66.7**
	N	20	34
	Con. Int.	(35.8, 68.9)	(56.9, 75.2)
At night	**%**	**28.9**	**39.2**
	N	11	20
	Con. Int.	(18.0, 43.0)	(26.9, 53.1)

**Confidence Interval at 95%*

Table 37: Percent of households that report hurricane related problems by problems and households with and without school age children.

Identified Household Problems		Households with school age children	Households without school age children
Labor for fixing house	**%**	**38.2**	**42.9**
	N	29	60
	Con. Int.	(28.8, 48.5)	(35.4, 50.6)
Not enough money for rental housing	**%**	**38.4**	**37.2**
	N	28	51
	Con. Int.	(30.1, 47.4)	(28.8, 46.5)
Increasing rents	**%**	**44.6**	**40.7**
	N	33	57
	Con. Int.	(35.3, 54.3)	(32.7, 49.3)
Health Problems	**%**	**31.6**	**38.6**
	N	24	54
	Con. Int.	(21.7, 43.4)	(31.5, 46.2)
Finding Health Care	**%**	**32.9**	**38.6**
	N	25	54
	Con. Int.	(24.6, 42.4)	(32.3, 45.2)
Finding a job	**%**	**28.0**	**24.8**
	N	55	34
	Con. Int.	(18.9, 39.4)	(18.8, 32.0)
Taking care of the elderly	**%**	**5.3**	**10.9**
	N	4	15
	Con. Int.	(2.3, 11.4)	(7.1, 16.3)
Schooling for children	**%**	**32.9**	**8.6**
	N	25	12
	Con. Int.	(24.3, 42.8)	(5.0, 14.6)
Day care/child care	**%**	**22.7**	**8.0**
	N	17	11
	Con. Int.	(15.8, 31.4)	(4.4, 14.1)
Lack of utility services	**%**	**35.5**	**29.3**
	N	27	41
	Con. Int.	(23.8, 49.4)	(21.6, 38.4)
Crime	**%**	**57.9**	**64.3**
	N	44	90
	Con. Int.	(47.2, 67.9)	(56.2, 71.6)
Safety	**%**	**48.7**	**54.3**
	N	37	76
	Con. Int.	(39.0, 58.4)	(45.7, 62.6)
Feeling bad/worried	**%**	**52.6**	**50.0**
	N	40	70
	Con. Int.	(41.6, 63.4)	(44.1, 55.9)

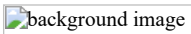
Fulfilling your regular eating habits	**%**	**40.8**	**34.3**
	N	31	48
	Con. Int.	(30.2, 52.3)	(26.6, 42.9)
Community infrastructure	**%**	**58.7**	**60.0**
	N	44	84
	Con. Int.	(48.1, 68.5)	(51.1, 68.3)
Opportunities for social support	**%**	**36.8**	**35.7**
	N	28	50
	Con. Int.	(28.0, 46.6)	(27.6, 44.7)
Difficulties accessing assistance programs	**%**	**42.1**	**39.3**
	N	32	55
	Con. Int.	(33.8, 50.8)	(32.3, 46.7)
Difficulties accessing information about housing issues	**%**	**39.5**	**34.1**
	N	30	47
	Con. Int.	(30.7, 49.0)	(27.8, 41.0)
Transportation	**%**	**22.4**	**41.4**
	N	17	58
	Con. Int.	(15.7, 30.9)	(34.2, 49.1)
Loss of a sense of community	**%**	**46.1**	**58.0**
	N	35	80
	Con. Int.	(31.1, 61.8)	(50.1, 65.4)
Available supermarkets	**%**	**35.5**	**49.6**
	N	27	69
	Con. Int.	(21.8, 52.1)	(40.4, 58.9)
Don't have prescription drugs or medicine you need	**%**	**22.4**	**27.1**
	N	17	38
	Con. Int.	(15.1, 31.8)	(21.3, 33.9)
Loss of, or problems with you private insurance	**%**	**32.9**	**28.8**
	N	25	40
	Con. Int.	(24.6, 42.4)	(23.9, 34.2)

**Confidence Intervals at 95%*

Hoffman Triangle

Table 38: Percent of households interviewed with selected demographic characteristics by residential area (inside and outside of Hoffman Triangle).

Characteristics of Households		**Hoffman Triangle**	**Outside of Hoffman Triangle**
Race			
African American	**%**	**83.3**	**85.1**
	N	25	160
	C.I. *	(83.3, 83.3)	(77.9, 90.3)
Hispanic	**%**	**6.7**	**2.1**
	N	2	4
	C.I. *	(6.7, 6.7)	(.9, 4.8)
White	**%**	**3.3**	**9.6**
	N	1	18
	C.I. *	(3.3, 3.3)	(5.2, 17.0)
American-Indian	**%**	**3.3**	**0.0**
	N	1	0
	C.I. *	(3.3, 3.3)	
Other	**%**	**3.3**	**3.2**
	N	1	6
	C.I. *	(3.3, 3.3)	(1.5, 6.7)
Residential Status			
Owner	**%**	**41.4**	**32.4**
	N	12	60
	C.I. *	(35.1, 47.9)	(26.0, 39.6)
Primary Tenant	**%**	**24.1**	**49.7**
	N	7	92
	C.I. *	(18.9, 30.3)	(41.5, 58.0)
Other Tenant	**%**	**20.7**	**10.8**
	N	6	20
	C.I. *	(15.8, 26.6)	(7.4, 15.5)
Relative/Friend	**%**	**13.8**	**7.0**
	N	4	13
	C.I. *	(9.5, 19.5)	(4.2, 11.5)
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income			
0 - $1,000	**%**	**20.0**	**23.5**
	N	6	43
	C.I. *	(15.3, 25.8)	(17.2, 31.2)
$1,001 - $2,000	**%**	**33.3**	**24.6**
	N	10	45
	C.I. *	(27.5, 39.7)	(19.2, 30.9)



$2,001 - $3,000	**%**	**13.3**	**11.5**
	N	4	21
	C.I. *	(9.6, 18.2)	(7.4, 17.4)
$3,001 - $5,000	**%**	**6.7**	**9.8**
	N	2	18
	C.I. *	(3.9, 11.2)	(6.0, 15.6)
$5,001+	%	**6.7**	**10.9**
	N	2	20
	C.I. *	(4.5, 9.7)	(7.3, 16.0)

** Confidence Intervals (C.I.) at 95%*

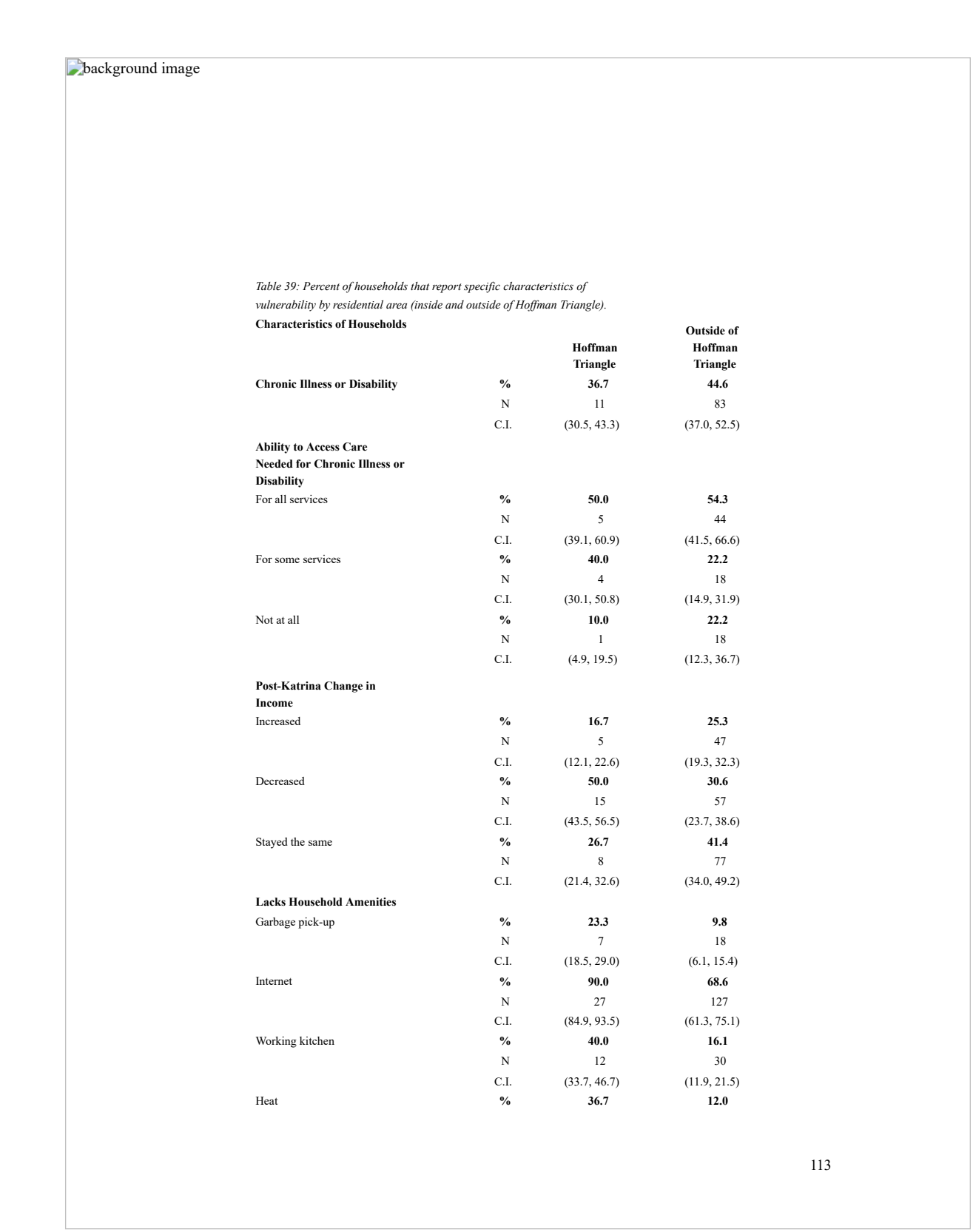


Table 39: Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability by residential area (inside and outside of Hoffman Triangle).

Characteristics of Households		Hoffman Triangle	Outside of Hoffman Triangle
Chronic Illness or Disability	**%**	**36.7**	**44.6**
	N	11	83
	C.I.	(30.5, 43.3)	(37.0, 52.5)
Ability to Access Care Needed for Chronic Illness or Disability			
For all services	**%**	**50.0**	**54.3**
	N	5	44
	C.I.	(39.1, 60.9)	(41.5, 66.6)
For some services	**%**	**40.0**	**22.2**
	N	4	18
	C.I.	(30.1, 50.8)	(14.9, 31.9)
Not at all	**%**	**10.0**	**22.2**
	N	1	18
	C.I.	(4.9, 19.5)	(12.3, 36.7)
Post-Katrina Change in Income			
Increased	**%**	**16.7**	**25.3**
	N	5	47
	C.I.	(12.1, 22.6)	(19.3, 32.3)
Decreased	**%**	**50.0**	**30.6**
	N	15	57
	C.I.	(43.5, 56.5)	(23.7, 38.6)
Stayed the same	**%**	**26.7**	**41.4**
	N	8	77
	C.I.	(21.4, 32.6)	(34.0, 49.2)
Lacks Household Amenities			
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**23.3**	**9.8**
	N	7	18
	C.I.	(18.5, 29.0)	(6.1, 15.4)
Internet	**%**	**90.0**	**68.6**
	N	27	127
	C.I.	(84.9, 93.5)	(61.3, 75.1)
Working kitchen	**%**	**40.0**	**16.1**
	N	12	30
	C.I.	(33.7, 46.7)	(11.9, 21.5)
Heat	**%**	**36.7**	**12.0**

	N	11	22
	C.I.	(30.8, 43.0)	(7.8, 18.0)
Air conditioning	**%**	**30.0**	**10.3**
	N	9	19
	C.I.	(24.3, 36.4)	(7.0, 14.9)
Smoke detector	**%**	**36.7**	**33.5**
	N	11	62
	C.I.	(30.5, 43.3)	(26.0, 42.0)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**41.4**	**23.1**
	N	12	43
	C.I.	(34.9, 48.1)	(17.5, 30.0)
Household Deficiencies			
Pests	**%**	**30.0**	**57.8**
	N	9	107
	C.I.	(24.7, 35.9)	(51.2, 64.2)
Roof leaks	**%**	**16.7**	**21.2**
	N	5	39
	C.I.	(12.4, 22.0)	(16.1, 27.4)
Mold	**%**	**23.3**	**16.2**
	N	7	30
	C.I.	(18.2, 29.4)	(11.3, 22.7)

** Confidence Intervals (C.I.) at 95%*

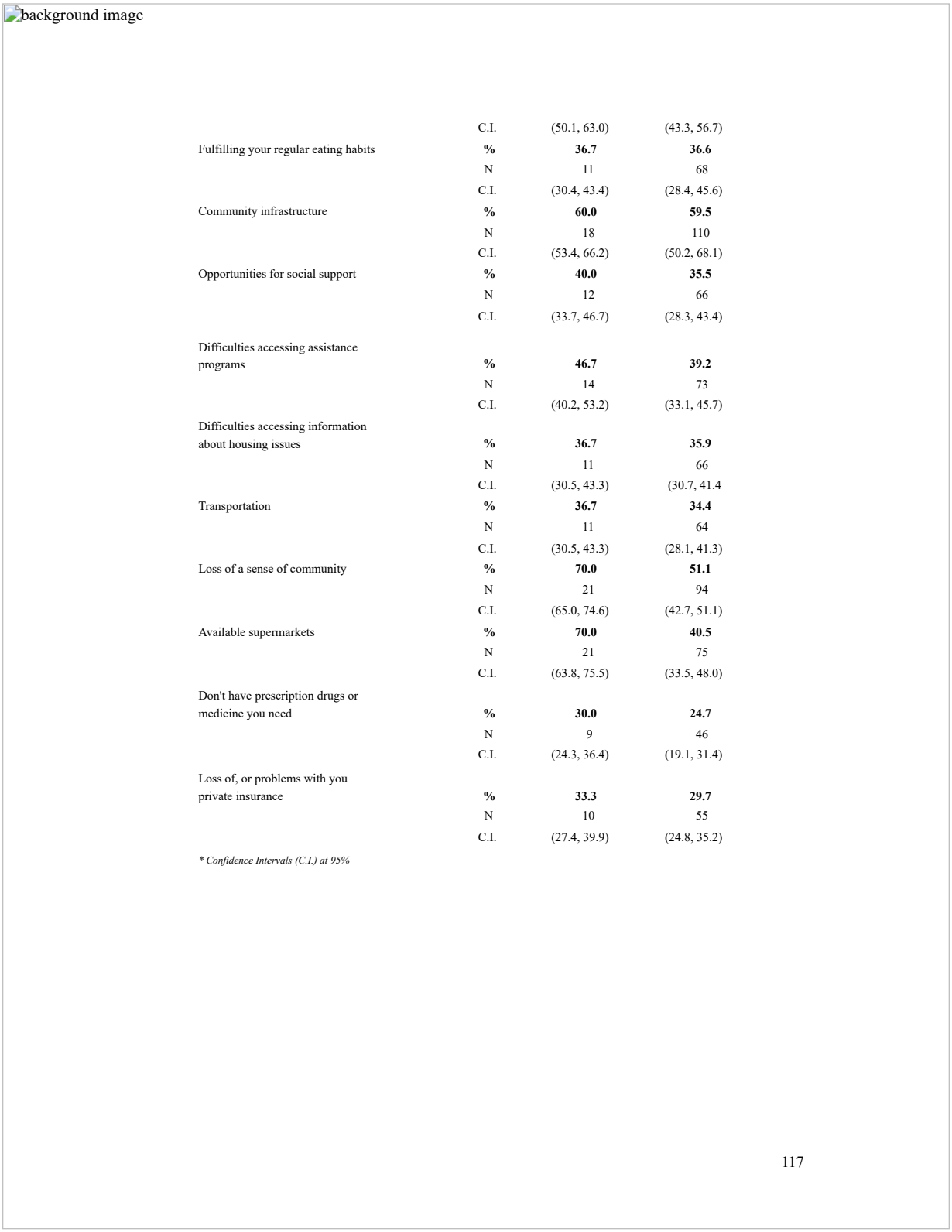
Table 40: Percent of households that report selected hurricane related impacts by residential area (inside and outside of Hoffman Triangle).

Identified Household/ Neighborhood Problems		**Hoffman Triangle**	**Outside of Hoffman Triangle**
Main impacts the household experienced from the hurricanes:			
Disruption of health care	**%**	**65.5**	**52.7**
	N	19	98
	C.I.	(59.2, 71.3)	(46.1, 59.2)
Loss of Job	**%**	**51.7**	**40.5**
	N	15	75
	C.I.	(45.2, 58.2)	(34.0, 47.4)
Loss of health insurance	**%**	**41.4**	**22.8**
	N	12	42
	C.I.	(34.9, 48.1)	(18.2, 28.3)
Loss of benefits	**%**	**37.9**	**28.5**
	N	11	53
	C.I.	(31.6, 44.7)	(23.3, 34.3)
Loss touch with family and friends	**%**	**72.4**	**64.5**
	N	21	120
	C.I.	(66.3, 77.8)	(57.2, 71.3)
Overcrowding in neighborhood or community	**%**	**13.8**	**24.2**
	N	4	45
	C.I.	(9.5, 19.5)	(19.4, 29.7)
Displaced relatives/ friends living in household	**%**	**37.9**	**40.3**
	N	11	75
	C.I.	(31.6, 44.7)	(32.3, 48.9)
Death of family member	**%**	**27.6**	**29.2**
	N	8	54
	C.I.	(22.2, 33.7)	(23.2, 36.1)

** Confidence Intervals (C.I.) at 95%*

Table 41: Percent of households that report hurricane related problems by residential area (inside and outside of Hoffman Triangle).

Identified Household Problems		**Hoffman Triangle**	**Outside of Hoffman Triangle**
Labor for fixing house	**%**	**40.0**	**41.4**
	N	12	77
	C.I.	(33.8, 46.6)	(34.2, 49.0)
Not enough money for rental housing	**%**	**44.8**	**36.5**
	N	13	66
	C.I.	(38.3, 51.5)	(29.1, 44.6)
Increasing rents	**%**	**37.9**	**42.7**
	N	11	79
	C.I.	(31.6, 44.7)	(36.0, 49.7)
Health Problems	**%**	**30.0**	**37.1**
	N	9	69
	C.I.	(24.1, 36.6)	(29.6, 45.2)
Finding Health Care	**%**	**36.7**	**36.6**
	N	11	68
	C.I.	(30.5, 43.3)	(32.2, 41.1)
Finding a job	**%**	**36.7**	**24.2**
	N	11	44
	C.I.	(30.6, 43.2)	(18.4, 31.0)
Taking care of the elderly	**%**	**10.0**	**8.7**
	N	3	16
	C.I.	(6.5, 15.1)	(5.6, 13.4)
Schooling for children	**%**	**20.0**	**16.8**
	N	6	31
	C.I.	(15.0, 26.2)	(12.4, 22.2)
Day care/child care	**%**	**13.3**	**13.1**
	N	4	24
	C.I.	(9.2, 18.9)	(9.0, 18.7)
Lack of utility services	**%**	**60.0**	**26.9**
	N	18	50
	C.I.	(53.6, 66.1)	(20.9, 33.8)
Crime	**%**	**60.0**	**62.4**
	N	18	116
	C.I.	(53.4, 66.2)	(54.5, 69.7)
Safety	**%**	**50.0**	**52.7**
	N	15	98
	C.I.	(43.5, 56.5)	(45.3, 59.9)
Feeling bad/worried	**%**	**56.7**	**50.0**
	N	17	93



	C.I.	(50.1, 63.0)	(43.3, 56.7)
Fulfilling your regular eating habits	**%**	**36.7**	**36.6**
	N	11	68
	C.I.	(30.4, 43.4)	(28.4, 45.6)
Community infrastructure	**%**	**60.0**	**59.5**
	N	18	110
	C.I.	(53.4, 66.2)	(50.2, 68.1)
Opportunities for social support	**%**	**40.0**	**35.5**
	N	12	66
	C.I.	(33.7, 46.7)	(28.3, 43.4)
Difficulties accessing assistance programs	**%**	**46.7**	**39.2**
	N	14	73
	C.I.	(40.2, 53.2)	(33.1, 45.7)
Difficulties accessing information about housing issues	**%**	**36.7**	**35.9**
	N	11	66
	C.I.	(30.5, 43.3)	(30.7, 41.4
Transportation	**%**	**36.7**	**34.4**
	N	11	64
	C.I.	(30.5, 43.3)	(28.1, 41.3)
Loss of a sense of community	**%**	**70.0**	**51.1**
	N	21	94
	C.I.	(65.0, 74.6)	(42.7, 51.1)
Available supermarkets	**%**	**70.0**	**40.5**
	N	21	75
	C.I.	(63.8, 75.5)	(33.5, 48.0)
Don't have prescription drugs or medicine you need	**%**	**30.0**	**24.7**
	N	9	46
	C.I.	(24.3, 36.4)	(19.1, 31.4)
Loss of, or problems with you private insurance	**%**	**33.3**	**29.7**
	N	10	55
	C.I.	(27.4, 39.9)	(24.8, 35.2)

** Confidence Intervals (C.I.) at 95%*

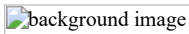
Table 42. Percent of households that feel safe in Central City by residing in Hoffman Triangle and Outside of Hoffman Triangle.

Feel Safe Out Alone in Central City		**Hoffman Triangle**	**Outside of Hoffman Triangle**
Before Katrina			
During the day	**%**	**81.8**	**83.6**
	N	18	56
	C.I.	(75.5, 86.8)	(91.3, 71.1)
At night	**%**	**77.3**	**65.7**
	N	17	44
	C.I.	(71.1, 82.4)	(52.6, 76.7)
After Katrina			
During the day	**%**	**68.2**	**58.2**
	N	15	39
	C.I.	(60.6, 74.9)	(48.3, 67.5)
At night	**%**	**45.5**	**31.3**
	N	10	21
	C.I.	(38.0, 53.1)	(21.3, 43.5)

** Confidence Intervals (C.I.) at 95%*

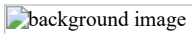
Annex C: Maps

Map 1: Central City Survey



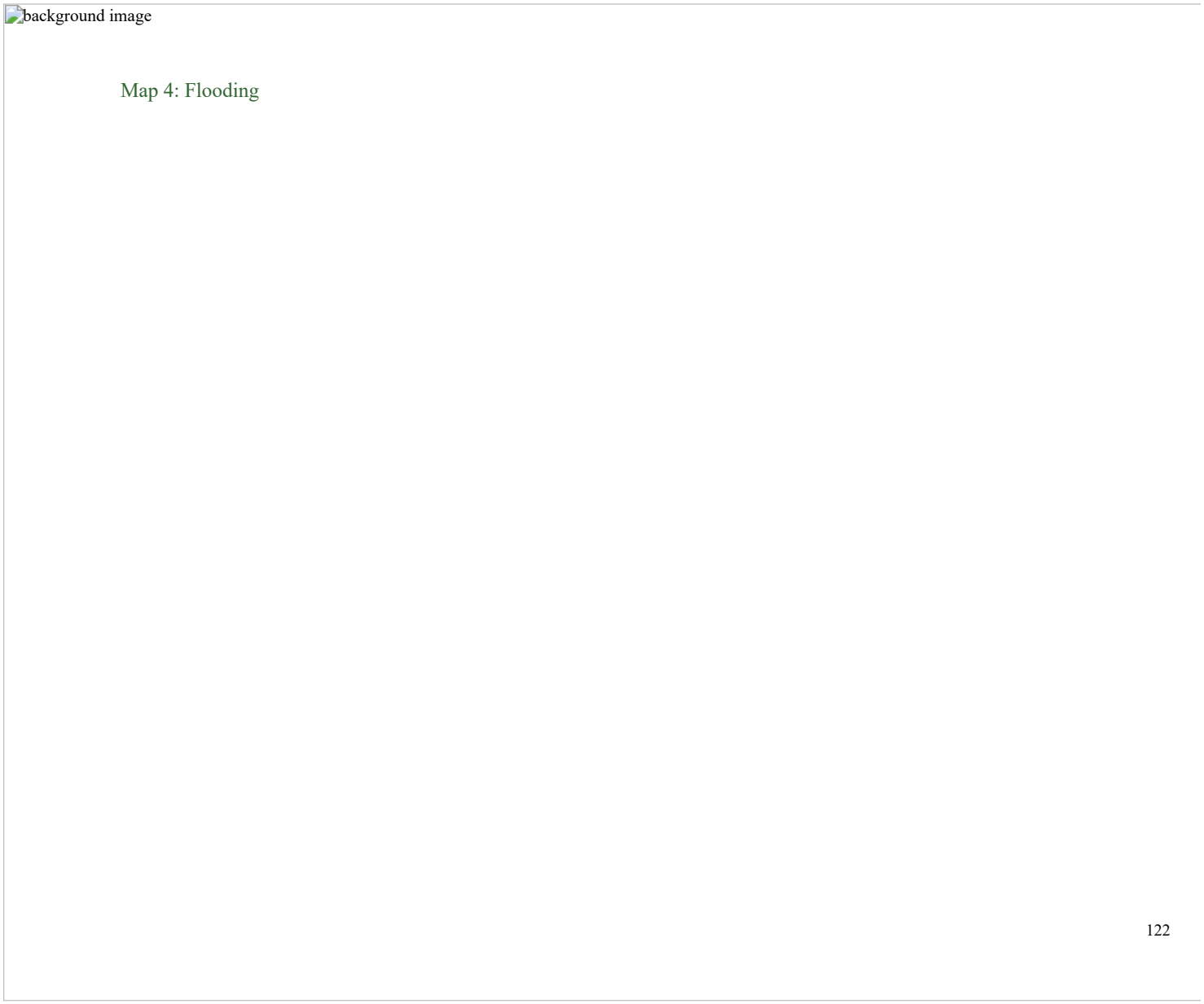
Map 2: Occupancy [18]

[18] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.

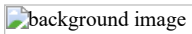


Map 3: Ownership [19]

[19] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.

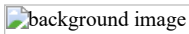


Map 4: Flooding



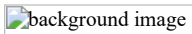
Map 5: African American [20]

[20] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.



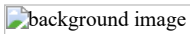
Map 6: Caucasian [21]

[21] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.



Map 7: Hispanic [22]

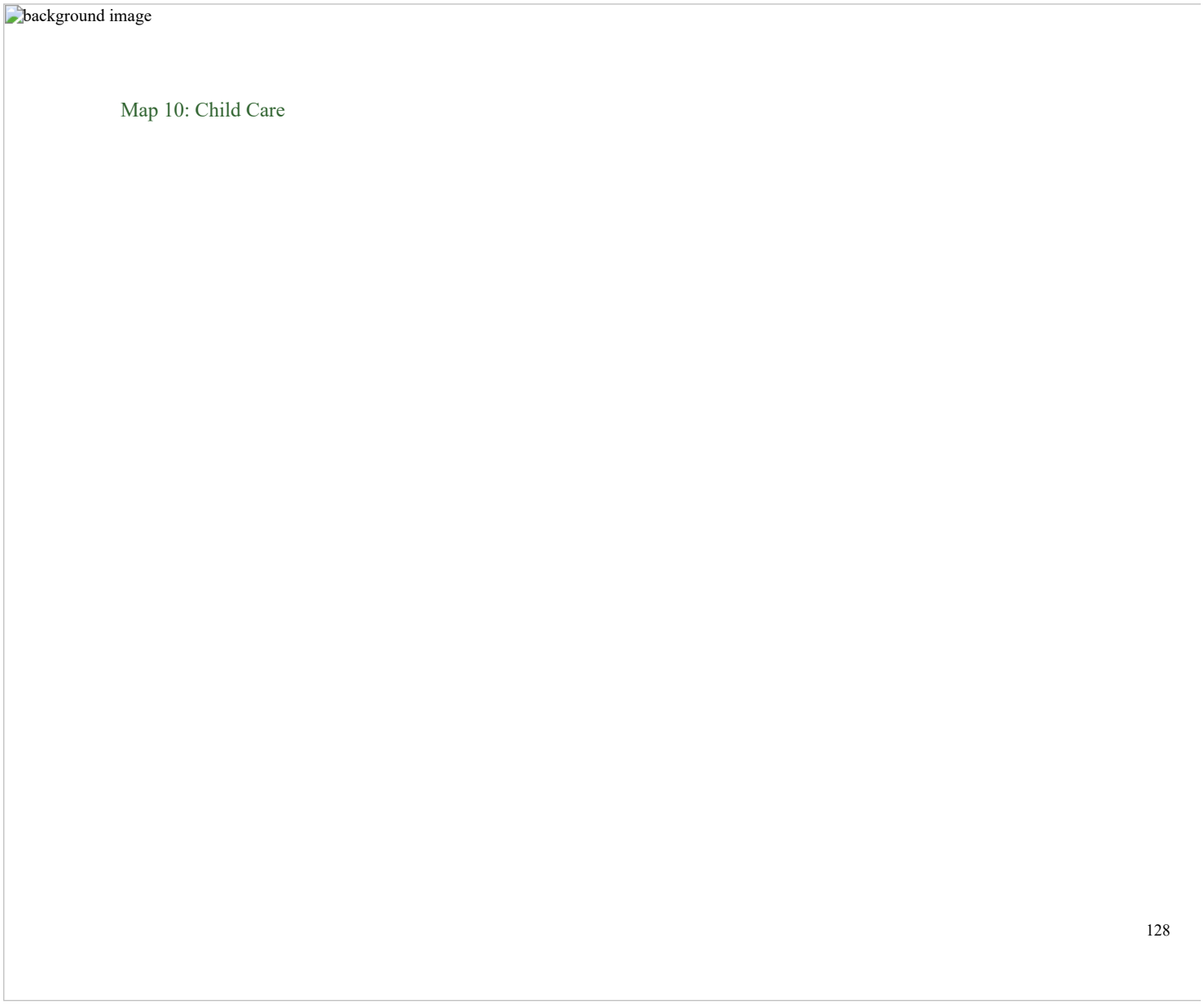
[22] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.



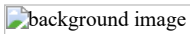
Map 8: New Residents [23]

[23] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.

Map 9: Schools

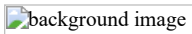


Map 10: Child Care



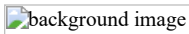
Map 11: Safety [24]

[24] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.



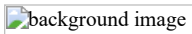
Map 12: Health Care [25]

[25] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.



Map 13: Access to Information about Available Resources [26]

[26] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.



Map 14: Community Center [27]

[27] Estimates to the east of Felicity St. are of relatively low confidence due to sparse sampling.


background image