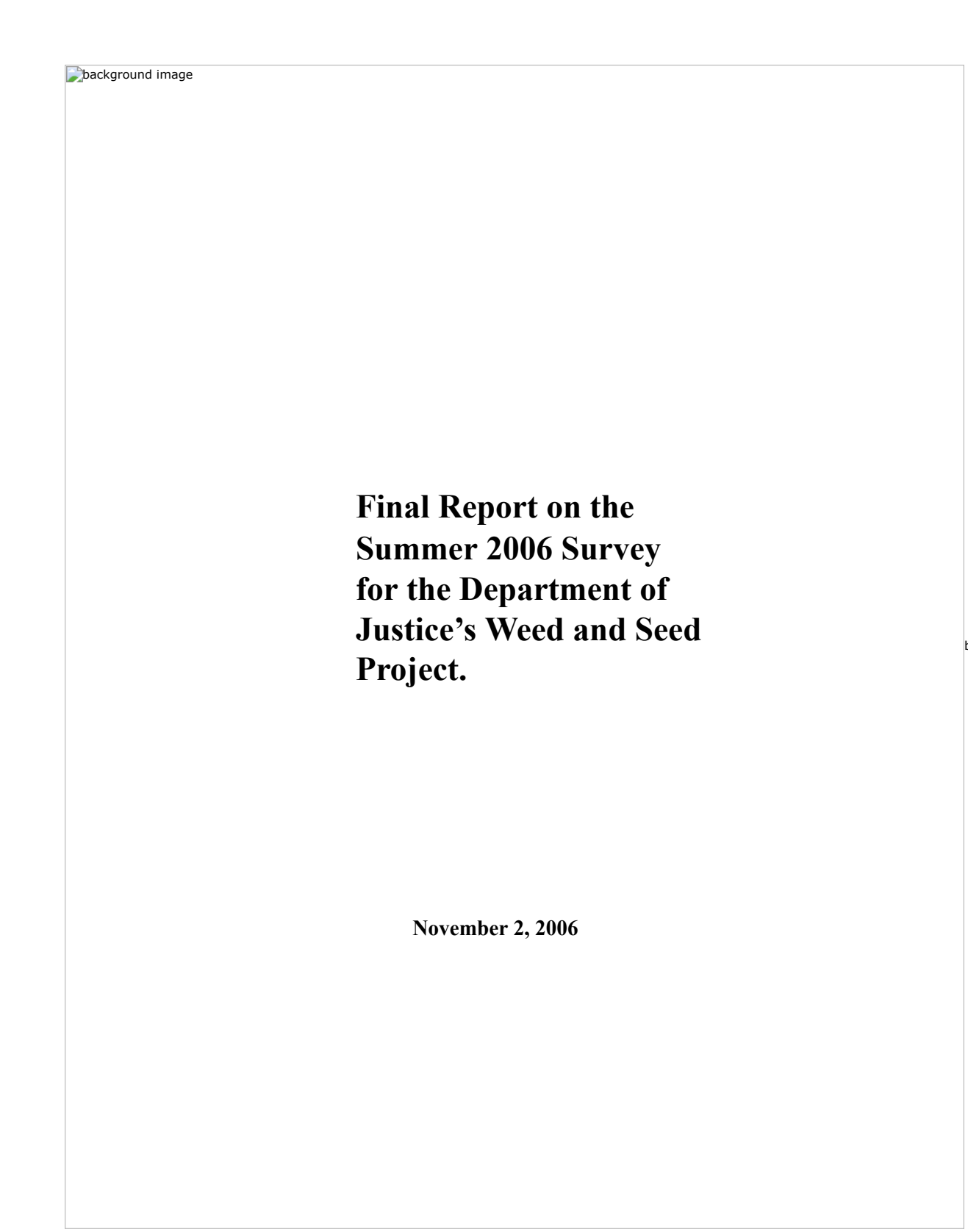

Final Report on the Summer 2006 Survey for the Department of Justice's Weed and Seed Project.

November 2, 2006

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Acknowledgements

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Authors:
Jeff Coates, MPH – Recovery Action Learning Laboratory
Maya Matthews-Sterling, MPH – Recovery Action Learning Laboratory
Adam Papendieck, MPH – Recovery Action Learning Laboratory
Megan Dieterich

Assistance with Data Analysis and Editing By:
Todd Noletto
Aaron Wise
Jennifer Weiss

Technical Assistance Provided By:
Dr. Nancy Mock, Tulane University School of Public Health
Joshua Rodd, MPH – The Payson Center for International Development and Technology

Transfer

Introduction

Operation Weed and Seed

Weed and Seed is a community based strategy sponsored by the Department of Justice (DOJ), which aims to prevent, control and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in designated high-crime neighborhoods. Weed and Seed is a multi-agency approach to crime prevention and community development [1].

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 particularly focuses on providing information in support of the nonprofit sector and also emphasizes primary data collection in the post-Katrina settings.

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 contracts and collaborations with a number of nonprofit organizations in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Police Foundation has contracted RALLY to undertake household level assessments in the three designated Weed and Seed neighborhoods of Bywater/Algiers, Central City and Tremé/Lafitte. The following information is intended to aid the Weed and Seed operation with their mandate to prevent, control and reduce crime through law enforcement and community involvement and to help create sustainable programs for

[1] There are actually four distinct neighborhoods

developing neighborhoods. The primary objectives of the RALLY assessments were:

- To provide basic demographic information for targeted neighborhoods
- To determine normative and expressed needs related to the Seed element of the Weed and Seed program

Background on Neighborhoods

Tremé/Lafitte

Throughout the city's history, the neighborhood of Tremé has been known for its rich cultural and economic value. Tremé's cultural diversity and various ethnic groups provided the foundation for the birthplace of Jazz music and Second Lines, of which many of its musicians called Tremé home. Over the years, projects that were to benefit the greater good of the city inadvertently affected the unity of one of New Orleans most well established communities. In the 1960s, nine blocks of historic homes and gathering places were torn down to make way for Armstrong Park. The 1960s saw the leveling of the open space and live oak trees along Claiborne Avenue for the I-10 project. Today, Tremé's glory days continue to fade into history as locals attest to the existence of crack houses, violence, and lack of safety on their streets. The 2000 Census indicates there were 8853 residents in 3429 households. This figure includes the Lafitte housing project (which was excluded from this study).

Central City

Dating back to the 1830's, Central City has been the home to many immigrants and working class people of New Orleans. According to the 2000 Census, there

were 8147 households with a total of 19072 people, of which 87% were African-American, residing in the neighborhood. With the closures of parts of the C.J. Peete and Guste housing projects prior to the hurricane, the neighborhood was most likely smaller than in 2000 even before Katrina affected the area. Once an important hub for the healthcare industry for African-Americans, Central City is now marked with crime and poverty with over 49% of its residents living in poverty.

Bywater

Most of what is now the Bywater neighborhood was plantation land until the early 1800's. Development of the area saw a large influx of free people of color and numerous immigrants from Ireland, Germany, and Haiti. Today, the Bywater neighborhood has an interesting mix of residential, commercial and industrial activity, along the riverbank. The neighborhood has become a residential hotspot for artists, and as a result, many galleries can be found throughout the neighborhood. The 2000 Census indicates that there were 5096 residents occupying 2263 households. Poverty rate in Bywater was 38.6% in 2000.

Algiers District

Located on the west bank of the Mississippi, Algiers is composed of 8 neighborhoods. For most of its history Algiers was a village sandwiched between the commercial activity on the River and the agricultural activity of the vast majority of its 13,000 acres. With the opening of the Greater New Orleans Mississippi River Bridge in 1958, the Right Bank of New Orleans began to take on the appearance of a modern suburb, with new brick houses built on

slab foundations and its population rapidly increasing. A total of 49076 residents in 18467 households occupy the district. Like some neighborhoods in the East Bank, Algiers is a checkerboard of income levels. Some neighborhoods have poverty rates as high as 48.3% and some as low as 9.9%. The district is home to a country club, a housing project, and a naval support area.

Descriptive Statistics

Demographics

The results are based on 114 completed surveys in Tremé, 132 in the Bywater neighborhood, and 134 in Central City as well as eighteen completed surveys in public housing units and low income areas in the Algiers district [2].

Table A shows Rally's summer 2006 population estimates for Central City, Bywater and Tremé, along with estimated occupancy rates.

Table A: Estimated populations and occupancy rates.

Central City		**Estimate**	**Range (95% conf.)**
2006*	Central City Population	9,582	9,156 - 10,008
	Occupancy Rate	32.90%	nc
2000**	Central City Population	19,072	
	Occupancy Rate	78.80%	
Bywater		**Estimate**	**Range (95% conf.)**
2006*	Bywater Population	3,283	2,238 - 4,328
	Occupancy rate	47%	34% - 60%
2000**	Bywater Population	5,096	
	Occupancy rate	83.0%	
Tremé		**Estimate**	**Range (95% conf.)**
2006*	Tremé Population	6,574	5,200 - 7,948
	Occupancy Rate	64%	54% - 74%
2000**	Tremé Population	8,853	
	Occupancy Rate	80.6%	

*Figures calculated from RALLY's summer 2006 surveys. Figures are based upon an estimated 80% occupancy rate among non-responding residences which was observed in Central City. The error from this estimated rate is *not* accounted for in the confidence intervals.
**Figures from the 2000 US Census
nc = not calculated

Tremé and Central City are similar with regards to ethnicity makeup, with the majority of the respondents being self-identified as Black or African American (83.0% and 84.9% respectively) *(Chart 1).* In the Bywater neighborhood, the

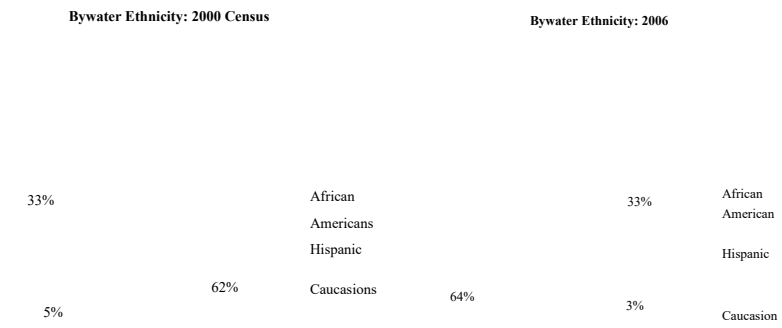
2 low income clusters were identified based upon the 2000 census-based poverty maps

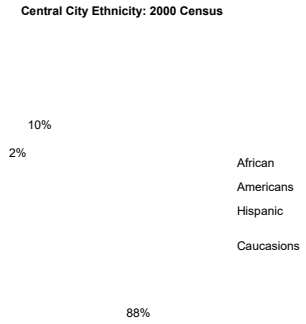
majority of respondents interviewed are White or Caucasian (62.2%), while only 31.5% of the respondents are considered Black or African American *(Chart 1)*.

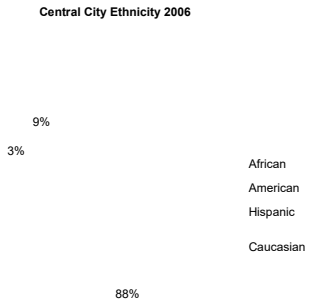
The majority of households in Central City (69.5%) contain adults of both sexes. While 15.9% of households have only male adults and 14.6% of households have only female adults. The respondents in Tremé report that 46.6% of the households are headed up by males and 53.4% are female headed households.

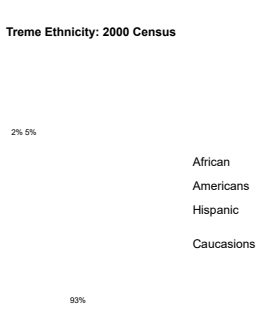
Almost half of the responding households from Central City (48.8%), Tremé (46.1%) and Bywater (45.2%) report having a pre-Katrina household income of less than $2000 per month. (Annex B, Table 1).

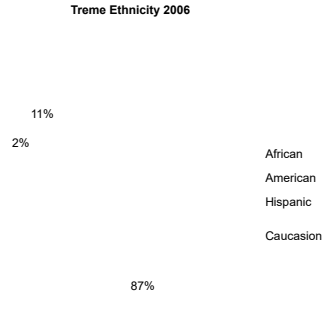
Chart 1: Percentage of population with self-identified ethnicities in the neighborhoods of Bywater, Central City and Tremé during the 2000 Census and the 2006 Neighborhood Survey.











Housing

The households interviewed in Central City reported a relatively low percentage of homeownership (33.6%). However, this is an increase from the pre-Katrina 2000 Census percentage of homeownership in Central City (16.3%). These results suggest that homeowners are more prevalent among the current population of Central City. These results are also seen in the reporting households in Tremé and Bywater, where 53.9% and 50.8% (respectively) of residents stated that they owned their homes. The 2000 Census illustrated that 21.8% of residents in Tremé and 38.1% of residents in Bywater were homeowners (Annex B, Table 2). The 2000 Census reported that 83.7% of the Central City population rented their residences. After hurricane Katrina, only 58.4% of the households surveyed in Central City stated that they rented or leased their residence. The percentage of respondents who rent their residence was 44.5% in Tremé and 45.4% in Bywater. The average household size was 2.72 people in Tremé, 2.6 people in Bywater and 3.04 people in Central City (Annex B, Table 1).

Vulnerability

Several indications of vulnerability were assessed by the survey, including chronic disability and adequacy of housing/neighborhood amenities. Reported chronic disabilities were common among returned households in all three neighborhoods, although they were highest in Central City and Tremé where 43.5% and 40.2% of respondents, respectively, reported that there was one or more disabled person in the household. Only about half (43.1% in Bywater, 53.8% in Central City and 46.0% in Tremé) of the sampled respondents that reported disability among one or more household member indicated that they were able to access needed services (Annex B, Table 11).

Respondents of all neighborhoods reported the absence of common household/neighborhood amenities. The most poignant for all three

neighborhoods were the lack of garbage pick up at least once a week (11.0% of respondents in Bywater reported not having this service, 11.7% in Central City and 17.6% in Tremé), the absence of air-conditioning in the home (15.5% for Bywater, 13.0% for Central City and 13.7% for Tremé) and a lack of adequate neighborhood lighting (12.5% in Bywater, 25.6% in Central City and 25.6% in Tremé). In addition to these problems, 45.0% of the reporting households in Bywater, 40.5% of the responding household in Central City and 33.5% of the reporting household in Tremé reported signs of serious pest infestations. Roof leaks were also reported as a problem in over 20% of the households in all neighborhoods. Mold due to Katrina was reported by 17.1% of the respondents interviewed in Bywater, by 17.2% of respondents in Central City and by 23.6% of respondents in Tremé (Annex B, Table 4*).*

Crime and Safety

Crime and Safety has become a major source of anxiety for all three neighborhoods following Hurricane Katrina. Almost fifty percent (47.8%) of responding households in Tremé report crime as a current post-Katrina problem. In Bywater, 38.8% of surveyed households claim that crime is a post-Katrina problem. The percentage of respondents who reported crime as a post-Katrina problem was extremely high in Central City at 62.0%. (Annex B, Table 12). One resident from Central City, 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 from Central City 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

> *"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

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 14a). 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 [3]. The results from this survey also show that 80% of Central City households are afraid of crime in their neighborhood.

A number of suggestions were made by 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 B). This opinion was reinforced in the focus groups and ideas of how to improve the policing techniques were discussed. An African American female in her mid-60's from Central City 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 in Central City. One respondent in a focus group, an African American female in her late 50's, expressed a fear of retaliation by those reported upon. She said, "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." Others suggested that the 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-

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

60's, exclaimed. Only 45% of the households in Central City feel the NOPD are trustworthy and only 51% feel they act professionally [4].

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 B: 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%*

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

Community Center/Safe Haven

An overwhelming 86.9% of the responding households in Central City felt that a Safe Haven should be established in their neighborhood. In Bywater, 82.1% of respondents agreed that there should be a Safe Haven in their neighborhood as well (Annex B, Table 13). A Safe Haven, as defined by Operation Weed and Seed is a multi-service center for youth and adults free of drug and violence. Similar to the desire for a neighborhood Safe Haven, 87.0% of the responding households in Central City felt their neighborhood needed an organization to help facilitate the recovery process. This feeling was also echoed in the other two neighborhoods where 70.5% of Bywater respondents and 81.5% of Tremé respondents agreed (Annex B, Table 14).

Employment

A significant percentage of residents surveyed in all three neighborhoods reported loosing a job due to Hurricane Katrina (39.3% in Tremé, 35.8% in Bywater and 42.1% in Central City). Around 20% of those surveyed in all neighborhoods reported that finding a job was a current problem for their household. There was a dramatic increase in the percentage of households, in all three neighborhoods, that reported being enrolled in an unemployment insurance program after Katrina as compared to those that reported utilizing this benefit prior to Katrina. The usage of employment services also dramatically increased among the households surveyed. When asked if they had any new sources of income since the hurricane, 44.4% of households in Tremé, 33.8% in Bywater and 42.5% in Central City reported receiving money from FEMA, 39.2% of households in Tremé, 22.2% in Bywater and 33.0% in Central City stated that they got money from the Red Cross and 8.2% of households in Tremé, 10.9% in Bywater and 7.9% Central City said that construction work supplied them with a new source of income (Annex B, Table 8). Over seventy-seven percent (77.9%) of the heads of households in Tremé

report being employed prior to Katrina. The percentage of employed heads of households drops to 60.5% post Katrina (Annex B, Table 28). Of female-headed households in Tremé only 53.0% report being employed currently, as compared to 68.9% or male headed households (Annex B, Table 30).

Almost forty percent (39.3%) of households surveyed in Tremé reported loosing a job due to Hurricane Katrina. A large majority (91.1%) of the respondents who reported a job loss, self-identified as being African American. It is no surprise that nearly seventy percent (69.4%) of respondents who reported loosing a job post-Katrina also reported a decrease in their household income. Of those who reported not loosing a job due to Katrina, 54.8% stated that there was no change in their household's income, implying that those who did not loose a job due to Katrina experienced a much more staple post-hurricane environment. It is also the case, that 57.4% of households that testified that they did not loose a job due to Katrina own their residences, while 50.8% of household that lost a job are tenants of their residences (Annex B, Table 16).

Of the households surveyed in Bywater, 35.8% reported loosing a job due to Hurricane Katrina. The majority (55.8%) of these people self-identified as being Caucasian. The other 44.2% self-identified as being African American. The majority of households who stated that they did not loose a job are homeowners (58.1%), while the majority of households that reported a Katrina-related job loss are tenants (57.1%). Of the households that reported a job loss, 59.1% claimed to have a pre-Katrina monthly household income of less than $2000. And, 43.8% of them reported a decrease in their income post-Katrina. Only 39.9% of households that reported no Katrina-related loss of a job, testified that they had a monthly household income of less than $2000. However, 46.6% of this same population reported a post-Katrina household income decrease (Annex B, Table 15).

The majority of households surveyed in Central City (65%) have at least one member that is employed either full or part time. The percentage of households in Central City that contain all unemployed residents is the same as the percentage of households whose members are all retired (17.5%). The majority of residents in Central City of all employment status groups were African American. One hundred percent of the unemployed households categorized themselves as African American (Annex B, Table 17).

Not surprisingly, the households in Central City 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 in Central City 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 18).

Hurricane Katrina adversely affected households from all three employment status groups in Central City. 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) (Annex B, Table 18). 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 17).

Owners and Tenants

A slight majority of the population surveyed in Tremé own their homes as compared to renting or leasing (55.1% and 44.9%, respectively). Nearly ninety percent (88.6%) of the tenants surveyed in Tremé are African American. The majority (78.2%) of homeowners also self-identified as being African American. A larger percentage of homeowners self-identified as being Caucasian than did those interviewed that rented their residences (12.9% and 7.2% respectively).

Many more homeowners than renters reported having a pre-Katrina household monthly income of $3000 or more (44.1% as compared to 19.6%). However, a higher percentage of homeowners reported an income decrease post-Katrina than did their leasing counterparts (44.5% and 37.5%, respectively) (Annex B, Table 20).

In the neighborhood of Tremé, 44.5% of the homeowners surveyed reported that at least one member of their household had a chronic illness or disability. Only 33% of people who rent their residence reported a chronically ill or disability member in their household. However, a larger percentage of renters reported having problems accessing the care necessary for the illness or disability than did homeowners. While 22.0% of homeowners claimed that they could not access any needed care, 45.4% of renters reported not being able to access necessary care at all. Generally, homeowners tended to report lacking more household amenities and having more household deficiencies than did those that rent their residences (Annex B, Table 21).

The percentage of homeowners in Central City 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% in Central City (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.

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 C).

Table C: 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).

Algiers

Among those surveyed in Algiers, 77.8% report being African American and 16.7% report being Caucasian. Over sixty-six percent (66.7%) the responding households report being tenants, this is an increase from the 2000 Census of 56.5%. Homeowners make up a third (33.3%) of the responding households. Over fifty percent (50.1%) of these households report a pre-Katrina monthly

income of less than $2,000 (Annex B, Table 32). Thirty-five percent of the responding households claim to have a decrease in income following Hurricane Katrina and only 11.8% report an increase in their household income (Annex B, Table 33).

Several indicators of vulnerability among these low-income households in Algiers were also asked in the survey, including chronic illness and disabilities, accessing health care and household deficiencies. Nearly fifty percent (47.1%) of the responding households report having at least one member in their household with a chronic illness or disability and 12.5% of the households that reported this have not been able to access the care they need (Annex B, Table 33). Forty-one percent of the responding households report not having ample lighting in their neighborhood and 16.7% of the responding households indicate they have serious pests' infestations and leaky roofs (Annex B, Table 34). Twenty percent of the reporting households claim the loss of a job as a main impact from Katrina (Annex B, Table 35). Twelve and a half percent have sought employment services post Katrina (Annex B, Table 37).

Crime and safety are also major concerns in the Algiers district. Of the households surveyed 37.5% report that crime and safety are the greatest household problems they have experienced and continue to experience since Hurricane Katrina (Annex B, Table 35). Table D indicated the top neighborhood features important to the respondents. Low crime rate is the top priority. All the households surveyed believe a safe haven should be established in Algiers and 75% of the responding households indicate the need for an organization to help facilitate the recovery process and housing issues (Annex B, Table 38).

Table D. NEIGHBORHOOD FEATURES OF IMPORTANCE TO RESPONDENTS

	NEIGHBORHOOD
PRIORITY RANK	**Algiers**
Top Priority	Low Crime Rate
Second Priority	Neat, No Litter
Third Priority	Good Street Lighting
Fourth Priority	Affordable Housing
Fifth Priority	Sidewalks & Cross-Walks (streets safe for walking)

Limitations and Lessons Learned

Limitations for Central City

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.

Central City

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. In the Central City survey, several steps were taken 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.

Bywater

The non-response levels were similar in the Bywater (around 70%), but RALLY did not collect proxy data on non-responders. Without proxy demographic or socioeconomic information on the non-response group, the investigation into non-response focused mainly on the variation in the achieved response rate (1) between surveyors, and (2) between flooded and non-flooded areas (spatial variation). Logistic regression revealed that "surveyor ID" was significantly associated with rate of response.

Unlike in the other surveys, Bywater surveyors were not randomly assigned clusters. Rather, the neighborhood was effectively divided into several areas, and each surveyor was assigned to the clusters falling within an area. The

association between surveyor ID and response rate suggests that either some surveyors were inherently more successful at eliciting responses from sampled households, or that respondents living within the geographic areas to which these surveyors were assigned were simply more willing to respond to the survey. Either way, surveyor ID was significantly and non-trivially associated with non-response, and the survey was thus weighted to account for this.

Algiers

The sampling methodology for the Algiers district was to sample among the low income and public housing developments. Many problems were encountered by the field surveyors in the selected areas. The surveyors expressed worry about their physical safety on several occasions. Residence of these areas asked the field surveyors to leave and that their safety was at risk. The team tried many different methods to survey within Algiers but was unsuccessful. Only 18 surveys were completed in the 10 sampled clusters. No sampling weight was used in the analysis of Algiers; these findings can not be generalized beyond the population interviewed.

Tremé

The non-response level was again around 70% in the Tremé. Here RALLY did not collect proxy data on non-responders. Surveyor ID information was also unavailable. Through logistic regression, Katrina flooding was found to be significantly (negatively) associated with response, and was thus used for post-stratification and weighting.

Population estimates

Non-response, residence occupancy and household size are closely related, and a full understanding of this relationship was not achieved through these three

surveys. In analyses presented here, the occupancy rate and average household size among non-responding households was estimated based on a partial set of proxy data collected on Central City non-responders. The occupancy rate was also applied in Tremé and Bywater.

The error in these proxy estimates is probably relatively large. As non-responding households also comprise the majority of the sample (around 70% in each neighborhood) any error in occupancy rate among this group will have a large impact on the accuracy of the overall population estimation. This error is currently not accounted for in the population estimates presented in this report.

The population Estimate also relies on the 200 US census figure for the total number of residences in each neighborhood. There is some question as to the accuracy of this number. The error associated with it is not accounted for in the total population estimates made by RALLY.

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 and Bywater survey instruments 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, for Central City and Bywater, the vulnerable group identified 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.

A head of household designation *was* collected for in the Tremé survey, and it is thus not limited in this manner.

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 in Central City made east of Felicity St. must be regarded with significantly reduced confidence due to the low sampling in the area.

Lessons Learned

Non-response and population estimation

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.

A complete and high-quality set of non-response occupancy and household size data is also critical for an accurate estimation of total neighborhood population.

In order to help distinguish surveyor bias from real geographic variation in response rates and in variables of interest, surveyors should be assigned clusters randomly to ensure that they are not grouped geographically.

When little is known about the non-response group, or when proxy data is incomplete, more sophisticated imputation techniques could 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 also ensuring relatively good coverage of the entire neighborhood.

References

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Annex A: Methodology

Sampling Scheme

The primary methodology used was probability household surveys. In all three neighborhoods, a sample of all residential units in that neighborhood was selected. Two distinct sampling strategies were utilized because of Rally's historical involvement in the Tremé neighborhood. Prior to the hurricane, Tremé/Lafitte had a population estimated at 8,853 with 3,429 total households [5]. RALLY had previously conducted a rapid assessment in December confirming that approximately 10% of the residences were being occupied. RALLY has a longer term program in the Tremé neighborhood, so a more in-depth survey instrument and a 50% sample of all residences in the Tremé neighborhood were selected. Using the address list constructed during the previous rapid assessment, six pairs of maps with designated streets were produced. Each pair had listings of even or odd addresses with in the neighborhood, making a combined total of 12 maps. Each pair of maps was given to a team of two surveyors, one taking the even numbered addresses and the other odd. To begin surveying each member of the survey team selected a random start at the beginning of each designated street and then proceeded to survey every other residence. Each surveyor was responsible for three separate attempts to interview each selected residence at least 4 hour intervals, if no one answered the door. If homes were selected that were uninhabitable or uninhabited (given by proxy reporters), the surveyor marked the appropriate box on the address sheet.

The second strategy, used for Central City and Bywater/Algiers, was a one-stage cluster sampling design. The advantage of this strategy is its logistic efficiency. Though the confidence intervals associated with this design are

[5] U.S. Census Bureau. *Census 2000 Sample Characteristics.*. From a compilation by the GNO Community Data Center. http://www.gnocdc.org , This number is reflective of the Tremé/Lafitte neighborhood.

typically wider, the ability to rapidly enumerate households is greatly increased at a reduced cost. The boundaries for each neighborhood were defined as by the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center (GNOCDC). Using satellite imagery and “quick count” each neighborhood was divided into clusters based on the average of 20 residences per cluster. Needing to sample low-income portions of these neighborhoods, a poverty map, supplied by the GNOCDC was used to determine these areas. In Central City, because of a relatively uniform poverty distribution, all clusters were included in the sampling frame. A random numbers table was used to select the designated clusters. Using simple random selection 40 clusters were chosen throughout Central City for the first round. The second round, with continued funding from Baptist Community Ministries, RALLY, conducted a full census of the Hoffman Triangle, and returned to 32 clusters the were previously selected during the first round. Maps with the designated clusters defined were created. Each surveyor was then assigned 4 clusters and was responsible for attempting to survey all residents in their clusters.

Upon closer inspection of the Bywater/Algiers “neighborhood”, a more complicated sampling universe was constructed and ultimately the team determined that separate samples were required for these two neighborhoods. Ultimately, 40 clusters in Bywater will be included in the final sample. Algiers is a large heterogeneous district. A small sample of 10 clusters was selected from the lowest income sections of the district to gain some insights in to the needs of this community.

Central City weighting and analysis

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. The procedure was in the Bywater survey. In the Tremé, a half census was performed.

As all three surveys were designed such that each household in the neighborhood had an equal probability of being selected for the survey, *no design weights are needed*.

For the RALLY summer 2006 surveys, 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 all three neighborhood surveys (around 70%).

Proxy data on a random sub-sample of non-responding households in Central City 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 potentially correlated with non-response, including small household size, high Katrina flood depth, household ethnicity and surveyor ID. Model building revealed that being African American was significantly associated with non-response in the Central City. In the Tremé and Bywater surveys the proxy demographic and socioeconomic data was not collected. However, Katrina flood depth and surveyor ID were found to be significantly associated with non-response, respectively.
In each neighborhood survey, the significant non-response correlate was found to also have an effect on variables of interest, thus qualifying them for use as non-response classes.

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 in Central City, it was necessary to estimate ni 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.

Overall weighting

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

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

where

P_{ij} = Probability of selection for households in the ith cluster and the jth response class.
m = Number of sample clusters chosen
M = Total number of sample clusters
n_i = Number of sampled households within the ith cluster
N_i = Total number of households in the ith cluster
R_i = Probability of response for households in the jth 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 ith cluster and jth response class
P_{ij} = Overall probability of selection for households in the ith cluster and jth 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.

Central City Population Estimate

The general formula for estimating the summer 2006 total population of each surveyed neighborhood can be stated:

*Total population = Total residences in neighborhood * Occupancy rate * Average household size*

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

Total number of residences in the neighborhood (source: 2000 US census).

Occupancy rate within surveyed clusters, stratified by response group and Katrina flood depth (source: RALLY survey)

Average household size of surveyed residences, stratified by response group and Katrina flood depth (source: RALLY survey).

The RALLY surveys were 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 for the sample responding to the survey, stratified by flood depth. 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" annex. The stratified occupancy rates were applied proportionally to the 2000 US census estimate of the total number of residences for the neighborhood, 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 stratum, yielding a stratified population estimate. The strata totals were summed to give the total population estimate for the neighborhood.

Confidence intervals reflect the combined error of constituent estimates, but do not reflect error associated with the US census figures or the non-response occupancy and household size estimates.

Annex B: Tables

Descriptive Statistics

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

Characteristics of Household

		Tremé	Bywater	Central City
Race				
African American	**%**	**83**	**31.5**	**84.9**
	N	89	40	185
	C.I.	(74.8, 88.9)	(21.8, 43.2)	(78.7, 89.5)
Hispanic	**%**	**2.2**	**3.2**	**2.8**
	N	2	3	6
	C.I.	(0.5, 8.1)	(1.0, 9.6)	(1.4, 5.3)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	**%**		**0.5**	
	N		1	
	C.I.		(0.1, 2.9)	
American-Indian	%			**0.5**
N				1
C.I.				(0.1, 2.2)
White	**%**	**10.3**	**62.2**	**8.7**
	N	12	82	19
	C.I.	(5.9, 17.1)	(49.9, 73.2)	(4.8, 15.3)
Other	**%**	**4.5**	**2.5**	**3.2**
	N	5	4	7
	C.I.	(1.9, 10.5)	(0.9, 6.9)	(1.7, 6.1)
Age Distribution of Household				
<4	**%**	**4.7**	**5.5**	**7.45**
5_13	**%**	**11.6**	**5.9**	**12.04**
14-17	**%**	**2.6**	**5.9**	**8.08**
18-24	**%**	**10.3**	**12.3**	**11.73**
25-34	**%**	**6.9**	**14.1**	**13.63**
35-44	**%**	**19.3**	**19.5**	**12.04**
45-54	**%**	**16.3**	19.1	**14.74**
55-64	**%**	**11.6**	11.4	**9.83**
65+	**%**	**16.7**	**6.4**	**10.46**
Gender				
Male	**%**	**46.6**		**49.3**
	N	50		135
	C.I.	(37.5, 55.9)		
Female	**%**	**53.4**		**50.7**

	N	60		139
	C.I.	(44.1, 62.5)		
Residential Status				
Owner	**%**	**53.9**	**50.8**	**33.6**
	N	58	65	72
	C.I.	(44.6, 63.0)	(40.8, 60.7)	(27.6, 40.2)
Landlord of Residence	**%**	**0.8**	**2.2**	
	N	1	2	
	C.I.	(0.1, 5.2)	(0.5, 8.6)	
Primary Tenant	**%**	**40.2**	**43.8**	**46.3**
	N	45	58	99
	C.I.	(31.6, 49.5)	(33.6, 54.4)	(37.3, 55.4)
Other Tenant	**%**	**4.3**	**1.6**	**12.1**
	N	5	2	26
	C.I.	(1.8, 10.0	(0.4, 6.3)	(8.6, 16.9)
Relative/Friend	**0.8**		**1.6**	**7.9**
	N	1	2	17
	C.I.	(0.1, 5.2)	(0.4, 6.3)	(5.1, 12.1)
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income				
0-$1,000	**%**	**21.8**	**25.3**	**23**
	N	23	20	49
	C.I.	(14.9, 30.7)	(15.3, 38.7)	(17.5, 29.7)
$1,001-$2,000	**%**	**24.3 19.9 25.8**		
N		25	22	55
C.I.		(17.0, 33.5)	(13.9, 27.7)	(20.7, 31.6)
$2,001-$3,000	**%**	**6.9**	**11.8**	**11.7**
	N 12		13	25
	C.I.	(6.9, 20.0)	(6.8, 19.6)	(8.1, 16.7)
$3,001-$5,000	**%**	**21.8**	**20.1**	**9.4**
	N	23	21	20
	C.I.	(14.9, 30.6)	(13.2, 29.3)	(6.0, 14.4)
$5,001+	**%**	**9.1**	**23**	**10.3**
	N	10	22	22
	C.I. (5.0, 16.0)		(15.5, 32.7)	(7.1, 14.8)
Don't Know	**% 11.1**			
N		11		
	C.I.	(6.3, 18.8)		
Avg. Household size				
	mean 2.72		**2.6**	**3.04**
	N	103	122	207
	C.I.	(2.39, 3.05)	(2.2, 2.9)	(2.78, 3.31)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

background image

Table 2: Percent of households interviewed with selected demographic characteristics by neighborhood for the 2000 Census.

Characteristics of Household *2000 Census*		**Tremé**	**Bywater**	**Central City**
Race				
African American	%	**92.4**	**61.0**	**87.1**
Hispanic	%	**1.5**	**4.8**	**1.6**
White	%	**4.9**	**32.4**	**9.9**
Age Distribution of Household				
>5	%	**11.6**	**6.8**	**9.2**
6 thru 17	%	**22.7**	**15.8**	**20.7**
18 thru 34	%	**23.2**	**26.6**	**23.9**
35 thru 64	%	**32.8**	**40.4**	**33.6**
65+	%	**9.7**	**10.3**	**12.6**
Residential Status				
Owner	%	**21.8**	**38.1**	**16.3**
Renters	%	**78.2**	**61.9**	**83.7**
Population in Poverty				
People Living in Poverty	%	**56.9**	**38.6**	**49.8**

U.S. Census Bureau. *Census 2000 Sample Characteristics)*. From a compilation by the GNO Community Data Center. <http://www.gnocdc.org>

Table 3: Percent of Households interviewed with selected income characteristics

Characteristics of Household

		Tremé	Bywater	Central City
Post-Katrina Change in Income				
Increased	**%**	**16.5**	**23.4**	**24.1**
	N	19	28	52
	C.I.	(10.7, 24.5)	(16.9, 31.4)	(18.6, 30.5)
Decreased	**%**	**40.4**	**44.3**	**33.3**
	N	45	58	72
	C.I.	(31.8, 49.6)	(34.2, 54.9)	(26.0, 41.6)
Stayed the Same	**%**	**43.1**	**32.2**	**39.4**
	N	50	39	85
	C.I.	(34.4. 52.2)	(24.2, 41.5)	(32.2, 47.0)
Don't Know	**%**			**2.8**
	N			6
	C.I.			(1.3, 5.7)
New Sources of Income since Katrina				
Fema assistance	**%**	**44.4**	**33.8**	**42.5**
	N	50	39	91
	C.I.	(35.5, 53.7)	(25.2, 43.8)	(34.2, 51.3)
Red Cross or other non-profit	**%**	**39.2**	**22.2**	**33**
	N	43	25	71
	C.I.	(30.8, 48.2)	(15.9, 30.2)	(25.6, 41.5)
Construction work	**%**	**8.2**	**6.3**	**7.9**
	N	10	14	17
	C.I.	(4.5, 14.5)	(6.3, 18.1)	(4.8, 12.9)
Rental income	**%**	**6.1**	**8.9**	**4.2**
	N	7	10	9
	C.I.	(2.9, 12.2)	(4.9, 15.6)	(2.2, 7.9)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 4: Percent of households that report specific characteristics of vulnerability

Characteristics of Household		**Tremé**	**Bywater**	**Central City**
Lacks Household Amenities				
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**17.6**	**11**	**11.7**
	N	20	16 25	
	C.I. (11.6,	25.7)	(5.7, 20.2)	(7.7. 17.6)
Internet	**%**	**67.2**	**43.3**	**71.6**
	N	73	55	154
	C.I. (58.0, 75.2)		(33.1, 54.1)	(63.5, 78.6)
Heat	**%**	**12.6**	**15**	**15.5**
	N	14	20 33	
	C.I. (0.9,	8.6)	(9.3, 23.1)	(9.7, 23.9)
Air conditioning	**%**	**13.7**	**15.5**	**13**
	N	14	20	28
	C.I. (8.4, 21.6)		(10.0, 23.1)	(8.4, 19.7)
Smoke detector	**%**	**29.6**	**27.6**	**34**
	N	32	36 73	
	C.I. (21.7,	38.9)	(19.8, 37.2)	(27.3, 41.3)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**25.6**	**12.5**	**25.6**
	N	29	15	55
	C.I. (18.5, 34.4)		(7.2, 21.0)	(19.5, 32.7)
Household deficiencies				
Pests	**%**	**33.5**	**45**	**40.5**
	N	36	59 87	
	C.I. (25.2, 42.9)		(35.8, 54.5)	(34.4, 46.8)
Roof Leaks	**%**	**23**	**28.3**	**20.6**
	N	25	34	44
	C.I. (16.0, 31.9)		(20.6, 37.4)	(16.0, 26.0)
Mold	**%**	**23.9**	**17.1**	**17.2**
	N	26	22 37	
	C.I. (16.9,	32.8)	(11.0, 25.5)	(12.6, 23.1)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

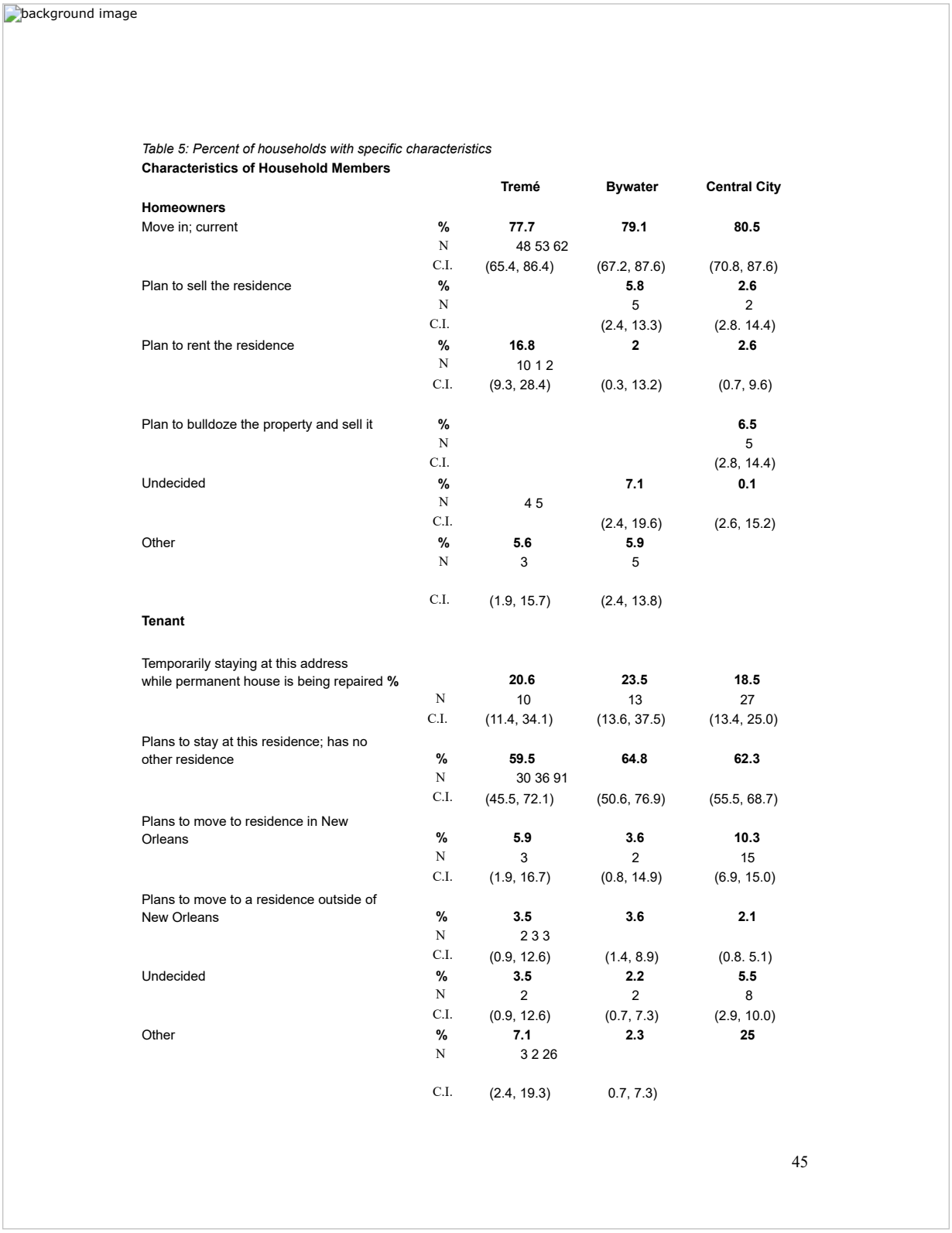
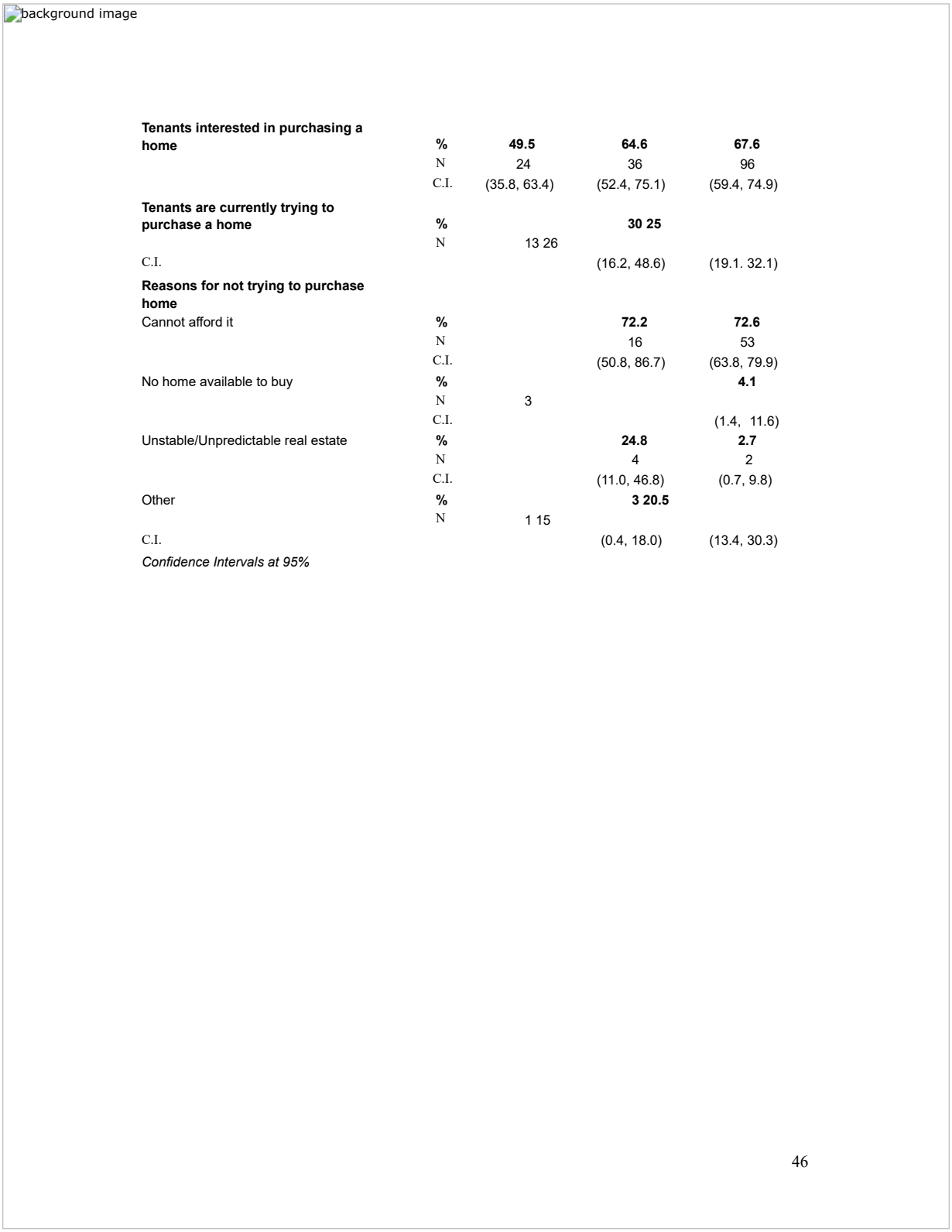


Table 5: Percent of households with specific characteristics

Characteristics of Household Members		**Tremé**	**Bywater**	**Central City**
Homeowners				
Move in; current	**%**	**77.7**	**79.1**	**80.5**
	N	48 53 62		
	C.I.	(65.4, 86.4)	(67.2, 87.6)	(70.8, 87.6)
Plan to sell the residence	**%**		**5.8**	**2.6**
	N		5	2
	C.I.		(2.4, 13.3)	(2.8. 14.4)
Plan to rent the residence	**%**	**16.8**	**2**	**2.6**
	N	10 1 2		
	C.I.	(9.3, 28.4)	(0.3, 13.2)	(0.7, 9.6)
Plan to bulldoze the property and sell it	**%**			**6.5**
	N			5
	C.I.			(2.8, 14.4)
Undecided	**%**		**7.1**	**0.1**
	N	4 5		
	C.I.		(2.4, 19.6)	(2.6, 15.2)
Other	**%**	**5.6**	**5.9**	
	N	3	5	
	C.I.	(1.9, 15.7)	(2.4, 13.8)	
Tenant				
Temporarily staying at this address while permanent house is being repaired	**%**	**20.6**	**23.5**	**18.5**
	N	10	13	27
	C.I.	(11.4, 34.1)	(13.6, 37.5)	(13.4, 25.0)
Plans to stay at this residence; has no other residence	**%**	**59.5**	**64.8**	**62.3**
	N	30 36 91		
	C.I.	(45.5, 72.1)	(50.6, 76.9)	(55.5, 68.7)
Plans to move to residence in New Orleans	**%**	**5.9**	**3.6**	**10.3**
	N	3	2	15
	C.I.	(1.9, 16.7)	(0.8, 14.9)	(6.9, 15.0)
Plans to move to a residence outside of New Orleans	**%**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**2.1**
	N	2 3 3		
	C.I.	(0.9, 12.6)	(1.4, 8.9)	(0.8. 5.1)
Undecided	**%**	**3.5**	**2.2**	**5.5**
	N	2	2	8
	C.I.	(0.9, 12.6)	(0.7, 7.3)	(2.9, 10.0)
Other	**%**	**7.1**	**2.3**	**25**
	N	3 2 26		
	C.I.	(2.4, 19.3)	0.7, 7.3)	



Tenants interested in purchasing a home	**%**	**49.5**	**64.6**	**67.6**
	N	24	36	96
	C.I.	(35.8, 63.4)	(52.4, 75.1)	(59.4, 74.9)
Tenants are currently trying to purchase a home	**%**		**30 25**	
	N	13 26		
C.I.			(16.2, 48.6)	(19.1. 32.1)
Reasons for not trying to purchase home				
Cannot afford it	**%**		**72.2**	**72.6**
	N		16	53
	C.I.		(50.8, 86.7)	(63.8, 79.9)
No home available to buy	**%**			**4.1**
	N	3		
	C.I.			(1.4, 11.6)
Unstable/Unpredictable real estate	**%**		**24.8**	**2.7**
	N		4	2
	C.I.		(11.0, 46.8)	(0.7, 9.8)
Other	**%**		**3 20.5**	
	N	1 15		
C.I.			(0.4, 18.0)	(13.4, 30.3)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 6: Percentage of households that utilized specific services post-Katrina and percentage of households that are members of specific associations.

Characteristics of Household

		Bywater Tremé		Central City
Utilized following service post-Katrina				
Red Cross	**%**	**65.9**	**82.7**	**77.8**
	N	86	94	168
	C.I.	(56.6, 74.2)	(74.7, 88.6)	(71.7, 82.8)
FEMA	**%**	**80.1**	**86.9**	**79.5**
	N	100	98	171
	C.I.	(72.4, 86.1)	(79.8, 91.8)	(75.1, 83.4)
Recovery Centers	**%**	**27.8**	**29.4**	**32.1**
	N	35	34	69
	C.I.	(18.8, 39.1)	(21.7, 38.4)	(26.7, 38)
Housing Services	**%**	**7.1**	**18.2**	**21.5**
	N	9	21	46
	C.I.	(3.6, 13.5)	(12.1, 26.3)	(16, 28.2)
Active member of:				
Trade Association	**%**	**8.3**	**9.6**	**5.6**
	N	12	11	12
	C.I.	(4.5, 14.8)	(5.4, 16.5)	(3.6, 8.7)
Neighborhood Association	**%**	**16.3**	**12.9**	**11.2**
	N	23	15	24
	C.I.	(10.5, 24.4)	(7.9, 20.2)	(7.4, 16.6)
NGO/Non Profit	**%**	**15.2**	**10.1**	**13.1**
	N	20	12	28
	C.I.	(9.7, 23.0)	(5.8, 16.9)	(8.9, 18.7)
Religious	**%**	**24.5**	**47.1**	**52.3**
	N	32	53	112
	C.I.	(17.3, 33.4)	(38.0, 56.3)	(46.8, 57.8)
Cultural	**%**	**13**	**10.9**	**14.6**
	N	17	13	31
	C.I.	(7.7, 21.1)	(6.4, 18.0)	(10.5, 19.8)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 7: Percentage of households that used selected services by time services were used (post-Katrina or pre-Katrina)

Selected Services		Bywater		Tremé		Central City	
		Post-Katrina	Pre-Katrina	Post-Katrina	Pre-Katrina	Post-Katrina	Pre-Katrina
TANF	%	**3.7**	**1.1**	**7.7**	**2.1**	**7.9**	**5.1**
	N	4	1	8	2	17	11
	C.I.	(1.3, 9.6)	(0.2, 7.0)	(3.9, 14.5)	(0.5, 7.7)	(4.9, 12.6)	(2.7, 9.5)
WIC	%	**3.1**	**4.6**	**7.7**	**7.5**	**7**	**9.3**
	N	4	6	8	8	15	20
	C.I.	(1.1, 8.3)	(1.9, 10.6)	(3.9, 14.5)	(3.8, 14.3)	(4.4, 11.1)	(6.5,13.3)
Medicare/Medicaid	%	**16.9**	**19.6**	**42.3**	**39.5**	**54.4**	**52.6**
	N	24	26	48	45	117	113
	C.I.	(11.6, 24.1)	(13.5, 27.7)	(33.5, 51.6)	(30.9, 48.8)	(48.1, 60.6)	(46.0, 59.0)
Food Stamps	%	**36**	**15.1**	**55.9**	**23.1**	**53**	**30.2**
	N	48	18	62	25	114	55
	C.I.	(26.8, 46.4)	(9.1, 24.0)	(46.9, 64.6)	(16.2, 31.8)	(47.0, 59.0)	(24.2, 37.2)
Unemployment Insurance	%	**20.3**	**3.2**	**20.4**	**2.8**	**35**	**6**
	N	27	3	23	3	77	13
	C.I.	(13.6, 29.3)	(0.9, 11.2)	(14.0, 28.8)	(0.9, 8.3)	(28.8, 43.1)	(3.7, 9.7)
Public Assistance	%	**6.1**	**0.5**	**12.1**	**4**	**14**	**10.7**
	N	10	1	14	5	30	23
	C.I.	(3.2, 11.1)	(0.1, 3.3)	(7.3, 19.4)	(1.7, 9.2)	(9.4, 20.3)	(6.6, 16.8)
Community Centers	%	**3.6**	**2.1**	**12.6**	**10.1**	**8.3**	**7.9**
	N	6	2	15	12	18	17
	C.I.	(1.7, 7.4)	(0.6, 7.7)	(7.7, 19.8)	(5.8, 16.9)	(5.5, 12.3)	(5.0, 12.2)
Mental Health/Counseling Resources	%	**14.7**	**7.4**	**8.3**	**6.1**	**7.9**	**10.2**
	N	17	9	10	7	17	22
	C.I.	(9.3, 22.6)	(3.9, 13.5)	(4.5, 14.7)	(2.9, 12.2)	(4.5, 13.4)	(6.4, 15.7)
Food Distribution Centers	%	**29.6**	**4.2**	**28.5**	**8.9**	**35.2**	**7.4**
	N	40	5	33	10	76	16

	C.I.	(21.5, 39.2)	(1.6, 10.5)	(21.1, 37.3)	(4.8, 15.8)	(28.3, 42.7)	(4.5, 12)
Employment Services	**%**	**9.1**	**1.1**	**13.1**	**1**	**10.8**	**5.6**
	N	10	1	15	1	23	12
	C.I.	(4.7, 16.8)	(0.1, 7.3)	(8.1, 20.6)	(0.1, 6.8)	(7.1, 16)	(3.4, 9)
Financial Support	**%**	**14.6**	**2.1**	**19.2**	**1**	**9.3**	**2.8**
	N	19	3	21	1	20	6
	C.I.	(9.4, 21.9)	(0.6, 6.6)	(12.9, 27.5)	(0.1, 6.8)	(6.8, 12.8)	(1.3, 5.8)
Child Care Services	**%**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**5.6**	**5**	**5.2**	**6.6**
	N	5	3	6	6	11	14
	C.I.	(1.6, 9.0)	(1.1, 10.0)	(2.5, 11.8)	(2.3, 10.8)	(2.6, 10.2)	(3.9,10.8)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 8: Percent of households that report employment related characteristics by neighborhood and characteristic.

Characteristics		Tremé	Bywater	Central City
Main Impacts Experienced from Hurricane Katrina				
Loss of Job	**%**	**39.3**	**35.8**	**42.1**
	N	44	46	90
	C.I.	(30.6, 48.7)	(25.7, 47.4)	(47.9, 60.8)
Loss of Benefits	**%**	**29.8**	**20.4**	**29.8**
	N	33	26	64
	C.I.	(22.0, 39.1)	(13.8. 29.3)	(24.8, 35.3)
Finding a Job as a Current Post-Katrina Problem	**%**	**19.4**	**22.3**	**25.9**
	N	23	27	55
	C.I.	(13.3, 27.5)	(15.5, 30.8)	(20.3, 32.6)
Receive Unemployment Insurance				
Pre-Katrina	**%**	**2.8**	**3.2**	**6**
	N	3	3	13
	C.I.	(0.9, 8.3)	(0.9, 11.2)	(3.7, 9.7)
Post-Katrina	**%**	**20.4**	**20.3**	**35**
	N	23	27	77
	C.I.	(14.0, 28.8)	(13.6, 29.3)	(28.2, 43.1)
Receive Unemployment Services				
Pre-Katrina	**%**	**1**	**1.1**	**5.6**
	N	1	1	12
	C.I.	(0.1, 6.8)	(0.1, 7.3)	(3.4, 9.0)
Post-Katrina	**%**	**13.1**	**9.1**	**10.8**
	N	15	10	23
	C.I.	(8.1, 20.6)	(4.7, 16.8)	(7.1, 16.0)
New Sources of Income Since Katrina				
Fema	**%**	**44.4**	**33.8**	**42.5**
	N	50	39	91
	C.I.	(35.5, 53.7)	(25.2, 43.8)	(34.2, 51.3)
Red Cross	**%**	**39.2**	**22.2**	**33**
	N	43	25	71
	C.I.	(30.8, 48.2)	(15.9, 30.2)	(25.6, 41.5)
Construction	**%**	**8.2**	**10.9**	**7.9**
	N	10	14	17
	C.I.	(4.5, 14.5)	(6.3, 18.1)	(4.8, 12.9)
Rental	**%**	**6.1**	**8.9**	**4.2**
N		7	10	9
	C.I.	(2.9, 12.2)	(4.9, 15.6)	(2.2, 7.9)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 9:Percentage of households that reported specific impacts experienced since Hurricane Katrina

Main Impacts Experienced Since Katrina

		Tremé	Bywater	Central City
Disruption of Health Care	**%**	**53.9**	**47.7**	**54.5**
	N	59	59	117
	C.I.	(44.5, 63)	(36.9, 58.7)	(47.9, 60.8)
Loss of Job	**%**	**39.3**	**35.8**	**42.1**
	N	44	46	90
	C.I.	(30.6, 48.7)	(25.5,47.7)	(35.8, 48.5)
Loss of Health Insurance	**%**	**24.6**	**21.1**	**25.4**
	N	27	25	54
	C.I.	(17,5, 33.4)	(13.6, 31.2)	(19.8, 31.9)
Loss of Benefits	**%**	**29.8**	**20.4**	**29.8**
	N	33	26	64
	C.I.	(22, 39.1)	(13.6, 29.6)	(24.8, 35.3))
Loss Touch with Family and Friends	**%**	**65.8**	**54.9**	**65.6**
	N	74	69	141
	C.I.	(56.8, 73.8)	(44.8, 64.6)	(58.9, 71.7)
Overcrowding in Neighborhood or Community	**%**	**25**	**22.8**	**22.8**
	N	27	29	49
	C.I.	(17.8, 34)	(15.5, 32.3)	(18.3, 28.1)
Displaced Relatives or Friends	**%**	**40.5**	**46**	**40**
	N	45	60	86
	C.I.	(31.8, 49.8)	(37.4, 54.8)	(32.9, 47.5)
Death of a Family Member	**%**	**21.5**	**17**	**29**
	N	24	21	62
	C.I.	(14.9, 30.1)	(11.5, 24.4)	(23.7, 34.9)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 10: Percentage of households that report specific problems since Hurricane Katrina.

Identified Household Problems		**Tremé**	**Bywater**	**Central City**
Labor For Fixing House	**%**	**55.7**	**46.7**	**41.2**
	N	62	61	89
	C.I.	(46.6, 64.4)	(38.4, 55.2)	(34.9, 47.8)
Not Enough Money For Rental Housing	**%**	**29.9**	**23**	**37.6**
	N	34	31	79
	C.I.	(22.1, 39)	(14.6, 34.4)	(30.9, 44.8)
Increased Rent	**%**	**27.9**	**28.5**	**42.1**
	N	32	38	90
	C.I.	(20.4, 36.8)	(19.4, 39.9)	(36.1, 48.3)
Health Problems	**%**	**33.5**	**33.4**	**36.1**
	N	39	39	78
	C.I.	(25.6, 42.5)	(25.6, 42.2)	(29.5, 43.3)
Finding Health Care	**%**	**30.5**	**38**	**36.6**
	N	35	47	79
	C.I.	(22.8, 39.5)	(29.4, 47.4)	(32.8, 40.6)
Finding a Job	**%**	**19.4**	**22.3**	**25.9**
	N	23	27	55
	C.I.	(13.3, 27.5)	(15.6, 30.8)	(20.3, 32.6)
Taking Care of Elderly	**%**	**11.5**	**7**	**8.9**
	N	13	8	19
	C.I.	(6.7, 18.8)	(3.3, 14.2)	(6, 12.9)
Schooling for Children	**%**	**17.9**	**10.6**	**17.2**
	N	20	15	37
	C.I.	(11.9, 26.1)	(6.0, 17.9)	(13.3, 22)
Day Care/ Child Care	**%**	**10.7**	**8.6**	**13.1**
	N	12	11	28
	C.I.	(6.2, 18)	(4.5, 15.8)	(9.5, 18)
Lack of Utility Services	**%**	**42.3**	**59.5**	**31.5**
	N	48	75	68
	C.I.	(33.5, 51.6)	(51.0, 67.5)	(23.2, 41.2)
Crime	**%**	**47.8**	**38.8**	**62**
	N	55	50	134
	C.I.	(38.7, 57)	(29.8, 48.6)	(55.2, 68.4)
Safety	**%**	**43.2**	**36**	**52.3**
	N	50	47	113
	CI	(34.4, 52.5)	(26.0, 47.4)	(45.9, 58.7)
Feeling Bad	**%**	**47.2**	**54.3**	**50.9**
	N	54	71	110
	C.I.	(38.3, 56.2)	(45.4, 63.0)	(44.9, 56.9)
Fulfilling Regular Eating Habits	**%**	**32.1**	**42.5**	**36.6**

	N	36	54	79
	C.I.	(24.2, 41.1)	(33.5, 51.9)	(29.4, 44.4)
Community Infrastructure	**%**	**60.6**	**61.3**	**59.9**
	N	70	81	128
	C.I.	(51.3, 69.1)	(51.3, 70.5)	(51.5, 67.1)
Opportunities for Social Support	**%**	**33.6**	**29.4**	**36.1**
	N	38	36	78
	C.I.	(25.5, 42.7)	(22.3, 37.5)	(29.7, 43.1)
Difficulties Accessing Assistance Programs	**%**	**45.6**	**25.3**	**40.3**
	N	53	33	87
	C.I.	(36.9, 54.7)	(18.1, 34.0)	(34.7, 46.2)
Difficulties Accessing Information About Housing Issues	**%**	**33**	**31.6**	**36**
	N	38	40	77
	C.I.	(25.1, 42.1)	(24.1, 40.3)	(31.4, 40.8)
Transportation	**%**	**36.1**	**34.2**	**34.7**
	N	41	42	75
	C.I.	(27.8, 45.2)	(26.4, 43.1)	(29.2, 40.7)
Loss of a Sense of Community	**%**	**65.3**	**49.1**	**53.7**
	N	74	65	115
	C.I.	(56.1, 73.5)	(39.1, 59.1)	(45.2, 62.1)
Available Supermarkets	**%**	**68.8**	**70**	**44.7**
	N	79	91	96
	C.I.	(59.7, 76.7)	(59.5, 78.7)	(35.8, 53.8)
Needed Prescription Drugs or Medicines	**%**	**24.5**	**25.5**	**25.5**
	N	27	33	55
	C.I.	(17.5, 33.2)	(18.1, 34.5)	(25.9, 35.1)
Loss of, or Problems with Private Insurance	**%**	**30.8**	**20.2**	**30.2**
	N	34	26	65
	C.I.	(23, 39.9)	(14.1, 28.0)	(25.8, 35.1)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 11: Percentage of households that report chronic illnesses and disabilities and the ability to access health care.

Health Care

		Tremé	Bywater	Central City
Chronic Illnesses and Disabilities	**%**	**40.2**	**27.6**	**43.5**
	N	46	35	91
	C.I.	(31.6, 49.5)	(19.9, 36.9)	(36.7, 50.6)
Illness/Disability				
Physical	**%**	**47.9**	**33**	**65.7**
	N	17	14	44
	C.I.	(32.1, 64.2)	(17.6, 53.0)	(53.5, 76.1)
Mental	**%**	**20.7**	**13.4**	**43.5**
	N	7	6	20
	C.I.	(10.2, 37.5)	(5.6,28.5)	(31.2, 56.6)
Cancer	**%**	**11.7**	**3.7**	**15**
	N	4	2	6
	C.I.	(4.4, 27.3)	(1.0, 13.1)	7.4, 28.1)
Diabetes	**%**	**39.4**	**27.5**	**45.1**
	N	13	9	24
	C.I.	(8.2, 24.8)	(14.8, 45.2)	(34.2, 56.5)
Heart	**%**	**11.1**	**14**	**37**
	N	4	4	17
	C.I.	(4.2, 26.0)	(5.1, 33.0)	(23.7, 52.5)
Able to access health care for Chronic Illness or Disability				16
Yes, for all	**%**	**46**	**43.1**	**53.8**
	N	19	16	49
	C.I.	(31.5, 61.2)	(27.3, 60.3)	(42.3, 65)
Yes, for some	**%**	**18.7**	**20**	**24.2**
	N	8	6	22
	C.I.	(9.6, 33.2)	(9.8, 36.6)	(16.8, 33.5)
Not at all	**%**	**32.6**	**36.9**	**20.9**
	N	13	13	19
	C.I.	(20, 48.3)	(22, 54.8)	(11.8, 34.2)
Sought mental health counseling	**%**	**18**	**33.1**	**15.3**
	N	21	12	33
	C.I.	(12.1, 26.1)	(19.4, 50.6)	(12, 19.3)
Requires assisted living	**%**	**9.3**	**23.8**	**10.7**
	N	10	7	23
	C.I.	(5.1, 16.4)	(11.0, 44.1	(7.7, 14.6)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 12: Percentage of households who report on safety related characteristics by neighborhood and characteristics.

Household Characteristics		Tremé	Bywater	Central City
Current Post-Katrina Problem				
Crime	**%**	**47.8**	**38.8**	**62**
	N	55	50	134
	C.I.	(38.7, 57.0)	(29.8, 48.6)	(55.2, 68.4)
Safety	**%**	**43.2**	**36**	**52.3**
	n	50	47	113
	C.I.	(34.4, 52.5)	(26.2, 47.2)	(45.9, 58.7)
Low Crime Rate as an Extremely Important Neighborhood Feature	**%**	**90.3**	**86.4**	**90.1**
	n	103	104	192
	C.I.	(83.2, 94.6)	(79.3, 91.3)	…

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 13: Percentage of households that want a Safe Haven

		Bywater CC 2006	2006
Believe a Safe Haven should be established	**%**	**82.1**	**86.9**
	N	80	172
	C.I.	(64.9, 91.9)	(77.1, 92.8)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 14: Percentage of households with selected opinion on neighborhood associations

		Bywater Tremé CC		
Area needs an organization to help get housing and facilitate the recovery process.				
Yes	**%**	**70.5**	**81.5**	**87**
	N	42	58	40
	C.I.	(54.2, 82.9)	(71.7, 88.7)	(75.4, 93.6)
No	**%**	**29.5**	**9.7**	**4.3**
	N	15	7	2
	C.I.	(17.1, 45.8)	(4.7, 19.0)	(1.1, 15.9)
Don't Know	**%**	**0**	**8.89**	**8.7**
	N	0	7	4
	C.I.		(4.3, 17.3)	(4.0, 17.9)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 14a: 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%*

Employment

Table 15. Percent of Bywater households interviewed with selected demographic characteristics and the loss of employment as an impact from Hurricane Katrina.

Characteristics of Bywater Households		No Job Loss Due to Katrina	Loss of Job Due to Katrina
Bywater Residences	**%**	**64.2**	**35.8**
	N	77	46
	Con. Int.	(52.6, 74.3)	(25.7, 47.4)
Race			
African American	**%**	**24.4**	**44.2**
N		17	20
	Con. Int.	(15.4, 36.4)	(26.5, 63.4)
Hispanic	**%**	**5.3**	**0.0**
N		3	
	Con. Int.	(1.8, 14.8)	
Native Hawaiian	**%**	**0.8**	**0.0**
N		1	
	Con. Int.	(0.1, 4.7)	
Caucasian	**%**	**64.5**	**55.8**
N		51	26
	Con. Int.	(51.0, 76.1)	(36.6, 73.5)
Other	**%**	**4.1**	**0.0**
N		4	
	Con. Int.	(1.5, 10.8)	
Residential Status			
Owner	**%**	**58.1**	**36.7**
	N	43	17
	Con. Int.	(47.0, 68.5)	(21.3, 55.3)
Primary Tenant	**%**	**36.4**	**57.1**
	N	29	26
	Con. Int.	(26.2, 48.0)	(38.8, 73.6)
Other Tenant	**%**	**0.0**	**4.7**
	N		2
	Con. Int.		(1.2, 17.1)
Relative/Friend	**%**	**1.8**	**1.5**
	N	1	1
	Con. Int.	(0.3, 11.8)	(0.3, 8.0)
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income			
0-$1000	**%**	**21.7**	**35.3**

N		11	9
	Con. Int.	(12.7, 34.6)	(16.9, 59.4)
$1001-$2000	**%**	**18.2**	**23.8**
N		11	10
	Con. Int.	(10.6, 29.4)	(12.9, 39.8)
$2001-$3000	**%**	**12.6**	**12.0**
N		8	5
	Con. Int.	(6.1, 24.2)	(4.6, 27.8)
$3001-$5000	**%**	**24.8**	**12.4**
N		16	4
	Con. Int.	(15.5, 37.3)	(4.5, 30.0)
$5001 or more	**%**	**22.8**	**16.4**
N		13	6
	Con. Int.	(13.5, 35.8)	(7.0, 33.9)
Post-Katrina Change in Income			
Increased	**%**	**15.9**	**39.1**
	N	12	16
	Con. Int.	(8.3, 28.2)	(24.9, 55.5)
Decreased	**%**	**46.6**	**43.8**
	N	33	23
	Con. Int.	(33.0, 60.8)	(28.2, 60.6)
Stayed the Same	**%**	**37.5**	**17.1**
	N	27	7
	Con. Int.	(26.8, 49.5)	(8.9, 30.3)

Confidence Interval at 95%

Table 16. Percent of Tremé households interviewed with selected demographic characteristics and the loss of employment as an impact from Hurricane Katrina.

Characteristics of Tremé Households		No Job Loss Due to Katrina	Loss of Job Due to Katrina
Tremé Residences	**%**	**60.7**	**39.3**
	N	68	44
	Con. Int.	(51.3, 69.4)	(30.6, 48.7)
Race			
African American	**%**	**78.6**	**91.1**
N		50	38
	Con. Int.	(66.9, 87.0)	(78.6, 96.6)
Hispanic	**%**	**1.8**	**2.8**
N		1	1
	Con. Int.	(0.3, 11.6)	(0.4, 16.9)
Caucasian	**%**	**11.9**	**6.1**
N		8	3
	Con. Int.	(6.0, 22.1)	(2.0, 17.0)
Other	**%**	**7.7**	**0.0**
N		5	
	Con. Int.	(3.2, 17.1)	
Residential Status			
Owner	**%**	**57.4**	**46.8**
	N	36	20
	Con. Int.	(45.6, 68.5)	(32.6, 61.7)
Primary Tenant	**%**	**34.2**	**50.8**
	N	23	22
	Con. Int.	(23.9, 46.2)	(36.2, 65.3)
Other Tenant	**%**	**5.8**	**2.3**
	N	4	1
	Con. Int.	(2.2, 14.30	(0.3, 14.2)
Relative/Friend	**%**	**1.3**	**0.0**
	N	1	
	Con. Int.	(0.2, 8.5)	
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income			
0-$1000	**%**	**23.0**	**20.9**
N		14	9
	Con. Int.	(14.1, 35.2)	(11.2, 35.5)
$1001-$2000	**%**	**24.9**	**24.4**
N		15	10
	Con. Int.	(15.6, 37.3)	(13.6, 39.8)

$2001-$3000	**%**	**10.4**	**12.9**
N		6	5
	Con. Int.	(4.7, 21.1)	(5.5, 27.3)
$3001-$5000	**%**	**18.7**	**25.1**
N		12	10
	Con. Int.	(11.2, 29.6)	(14.1, 40.7)
$5001 or more	**%**	**12.7**	**4.2**
N		8	2
	Con. Int.	(6.4, 23.4)	(1.1, 14.8)
Post-Katrina Change in Income			
Increased	**%**	**22.6**	**7.8**
	N	15	4
	Con. Int.	(14.1, 34.2)	(3.0, 18.5)
Decreased	**%**	**22.6**	**69.4**
	N	15	30
	Con. Int.	(14.1, 34.2)	(54.7, 81.0)
Stayed the Same	**%**	**54.8**	**22.8**
	N	38	10
	Con. Int.	(43.0, 66.1)	(12.7, 37.5)

Confidence Interval at 95%

Table 17: 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 18: 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 19: 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%*

Owners versus Renters

Table 20: Percent of households surveyed in Tremé that report specific characteristics of vulnerability by characteristic and residential status

Characteristics of Households		Owners of Residence	Tenants of Residence
Tremé Residences	**%**	**55.1**	**44.9**
N		59	50
	Con. Int.	(45.8, 64.2)	(35.8, 54.2)
Chronic Illness or Disability	**%**	**44.5**	**33.0**
	N	26	17
	Con. Int.	(32.3, 57.4)	(21.6, 46.9)
Ability to Access Care Needed for Chronic Illness or Disability			
For all services	**%**	**50.3**	**43.4**
N		12	7
	Con. Int.	(31.2, 69.3)	(22.2, 67.3)
For some services	**%**	**23.0**	**5.6**
N		6	1
	Con. Int.	(10.7, 42.8)	(0.8, 30.5)
Not at all	**%**	**22.0**	**45.4**
N		5	7
	Con. Int.	(9.6, 43.0)	(23.6. 69.0)
Lacks Household Amenities			
Garbage pick-up	**%**	**18.3**	**17.1**
	N	11	9
	Con. Int.	(10.4, 30.1)	(9.1, 29.7)
Internet	**%**	**67.1**	**66.7**
	N	39	33
	Con. Int.	(54.3, 77.8)	(52.8, 78.2)
Working kitchen	**%**	**21.2**	**20.7**
	N	12	10
	Con. Int.	(12.5, 33.6)	(11.5, 34.3)
Heat	**%**	**15.9**	**8.8**
	N	9	5
	Con. Int.	(8.5, 27.7)	(3.8, 19.1
Air conditioning	**%**	**18.8**	**7.7**
	N	10	4
	Con. Int.	(10.7, 31.0)	(2.9, 18.7)

Smoke detector	**%**	**26.7**	**33.6**
	N	15	17
	Con. Int.	(16.9, 39.6)	(22.0, 47.6)
Ample lighting in neigh.	**%**	**28.5**	**20.9**
	N	17	11
	Con. Int.	(18.4, 41.3)	(12.0, 33.8)
Household Deficiencies			
Pests	**%**	**32.2**	**35.7**
N		19	17
	Con. Int.	(21.7, 44.8)	(23.6, 50.0)
Roof leaks	**%**	**26.7**	**17.2**
N		16	8
	Con. Int.	(16.9, 39.3)	(8.9, 30.5)
Mold	**%**	**26.0**	**21.8**
N		15	11
	Con. Int.	(16.5, 38.3)	(12.5, 35.3)

**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 21. Percent of households interviewed in Tremé with selected demographic characteristics and residential status

Characteristics of Households		**Owners of Residence**	**Tenants of Residence**
Tremé Residences	**%**	**55.1**	**44.9**
N		59	50
	Con. Int.	(45.8, 64.2)	(35.8, 54.2)
Race			
African American	**%**	**78.2**	**88.6**
	N	45	43
	Con. Int.	(65.9, 87.0)	(70.0, 94.8)
Hispanic	**%**	**2.0**	**2.4**
	N	1	1
	Con. Int.	(0.3, 12.5)	(0.3, 15.0)
Caucasian	**%**	**12.9**	**7.2**
	N	8	4
	Con. Int.	(6.6, 23.9)	(2.8, 17.2)
Other	**%**	**6.9**	**1.8**
	N	4	1
	Con. Int.	(2.6, 17.0)	(0.3, 11.3)
Pre-Katrina Monthly Income			
0-$1000	**%**	**11.0**	**27.1**
N		6	13
	Con. Int.	(5.0, 22.4)	(16.4, 41.3)
$1001-$2000	**%**	**19.9**	**32.0**
N		10	15
	Con. Int.	(11.1, 33.2)	(20.4, 46.5)
$2001-$3000	**%**	**14.4**	**10.8**
N		7	5
	Con. Int.	(7.1, 27.2)	(4.6, 23.30
$3001-$5000	**%**	**30.9**	**14.1**
N		16	7
	Con. Int.	(20.0, 44.4)	(6.9, 26.8)
$5001 or more	**%**	**13.2**	**5.5**
N		7	3
	Con. Int.	(6.4, 25.3)	(1.8, 15.4)
Don't know	**%**	**10.5**	**10.5**
N		5	5

	Con. Int.	(4.5, 22.8)	(4.4, 22.8)
Post-Katrina Change in Income			
Increased	**%**	**17.1**	**15.3**
	N	10	8
	Con. Int.	(9.4, 29.0)	(7.8, 27.8)
Decreased	**%**	**44.5**	**37.5**
	N	26	18
	Con. Int.	(32.3, 57.4)	(25.3, 51..6)
Stayed the Same	**%**	**38.4**	**47.2**
	N	23	24
	Con. Int.	(27.0, 51.3)	(33.9, 60.9)

**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 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.*

Head of Household Characteristics in Tremé

Table 26: Percentage of the heads of households with selected demographic characteristics in Tremé.

Characteristics of Head of Household		Tremé
Sex		
Male	**%**	**46.6**
	N	50
C.I.		(37.5, 55.9)
Female	**%**	**53.4**
	N	60
	C.I.	(44.1, 62.5)
Marital Status		
Married	**%**	**37.8**
	N	41
C.I.		(29.1, 47.3)
Separated	**%**	**6.8**
	N	7
	C.I.	(3.2, 13.5)
Divorced	**%**	**15.1**
	N	17
C.I.		(9.6, 22.9)
Widowed	**%**	**6.6**
	N	8
	C.I.	(3.4, 12.4)
Never Married	**%**	**33.0**
	N	35
C.I.		(24.8, 42.4)
Average age of Head of household	**mean**	**50.82**
N		106
	C.I.	(48.08, 53.56

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 27: Percentage of the heads of households with selected demographic characteristics.

Characteristics of Head of Household		**Tremé**
Highest Level of Education		
Less than High School	**%**	**16.9**
	N	19
	C.I. (11.1,	25.0)
High School	**%**	**30.0**
	N	32
	C.I. (22.1, 39.2)	
GED	**%**	**3.4**
	N	4
	C.I.	(1.3, 8.8)
Some College	**%**	**19.5**
	N	21
	C.I. (13.0, 28.1)	
Associate's Degree	**%**	**5.6**
	N	6
	C.I. (2.5,	11.9)
Bachelor's Degree	**%**	**16.7**
	N	18
	C.I. (10.8, 24.8)	
Post-Graduate Degree	**%**	**7.9**
	N	9
	C.I. (4.2,	14.5)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 28: Percentage of the heads of households with selected demographic characteristics.

Characteristics of Head of Household		**Tremé**
Employed Pre-Katrina		
Yes	**%**	**77.9**
	N	83
	C.I. (69.4,	84.5)
No, and not seeking	**%**	**17.9**
	N	20
	C.I. (11.8, 26.1)	
No, and seeking	**%**	**4.3**
	N	5
	C.I.	(1.8, 9.8)
Currently Employed		
Yes	**%**	**60.5**
	N	65
	C.I. (51.1, 69.2)	
No, and not seeking	**%**	**28.9**
	N	31
	C.I. (21.1,	38.1)
No, and seeking	**%**	**10.7**
	N	12
	C.I. (6.2, 17.8)	

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Male versus Female in Tremé

Table 29: Percentage of selected demographic characteristics by sex of the head of household for Tremé.
Characteristics of the Head of Household by sex

		Male	Female
Highest level of Education			
Less than High School	**%**	**14.1**	**19.4**
	N	7	12
	C.I.	(6.9, 26.8)	(11.4, 31.1)
High School Grad	**%**	**28.3**	**31.5**
	N	14	18
	C.I.	(17.5, 42.2)	(20.9, 44.4)
GED	**%**	**5.6**	**1.5**
	N	3	1
	C.I.	(1.8, 16.1)	(0.2, 9.5)
Some College	**%**	**16.4**	**22.2**
	N	8	13
	C.I.	(8.4, 29.5)	(13.3, 34.6)
Associate's Degree	**%**	**4.0**	**7.0**
	N	2	4
	C.I.	(1.0, 14.5)	(2.6, 17.2)
Bachelor's Degree	**%**	**24.3**	**10.0**
	N	12	6
	C.I.	(14.6, 37.6)	(4.5, 20.5)
Post-Graduate Degree	**%**	**7.3**	**8.5**
	N	4	5
	C.I.	(2.8, 17.9)	(3.6, 18.9)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Table 30: Percentage of selected demographic characteristics by sex of the head of household for Tremé.
Characteristics of the Head of Household by sex

		Male	Female
Employed Pre-Katrina			
Yes	**%**	**78.0**	**77.8**
	N	39	44
	C.I.	(64.4, 87.4)	(66.2, 86.3)
No, and not seeking	**%**	**20.4**	**15.6**
	N	10	10
	C.I.	(11.3, 33.8)	(8.7, 26.4)
No, and seeking	**%**	**1.7**	**6.6**
	N	1	4
	C.I.	(0.2, 10.6)	(2.5, 16.2)
Currently Employed			
Yes	**%**	**68.9**	**53.0**
	N	35	30
	C.I.	(54.8, 80.1)	(40.3, 65.3)
No, and not seeking	**%**	**27.2**	**30.4**
	N	13	18
	C.I.	(16.6, 41.1)	(20.0, 43.2)
No, and seeking	**%**	**4.0**	**16.7**
	N	2	10
	C.I.	(1.0, 14.5)	(9.2, 28.3)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

background image

Table 31: Percentage of households that reported pre-Katrina income and change in income by sex of the head of household for Tremé.

Characteristics of the Head of Household by sex and pre-Katrina income.

		Male	Female
Pre-Katrina Income			
0-$1,000	**%**	**11.9**	**25.7**
	N	5	15
	C.I.	(5.1, 25.4)	(16.1, 38.2)
$1,001-$2,000	**%**	**26.9**	**24.2**
	N	12	13
	C.I.	(16.0, 41.6)	(14.6, 37.3)
$2,001-$3,000	**%**	**8.7**	**15.9**
	N	4	8
	C.I.	(3.3, 21.2)	(8.3, 28.3)
$3,001-$5,000	**%**	**26.2**	**19.8**
	N	12	11
	C.I.	(15.8, 40.3)	(11.3, 32.4)
$5,001 or more	**%**	**10.0**	**9.1**
	N	5	5
	C.I.	(4.2, 21.6)	(3.8, 20.1)
Post-Katrina Change in Income			
Increase	**%**	**27.4**	**6.4**
	N	14	4
	C.I.	(16.8, 41.3)	(2.4, 15.8)
Decrease	**%**	**35.4**	**46.0**
	N	17	27
	C.I.	(23.3, 49.6)	(33.9, 58.6)
Stayed the same	**%**	**37.3**	**47.6**
	N	19	29
	C.I.	(25.2, 51.2)	(35.4, 60.2)

Confidence Intervals at 95%

Algiers

Table 32: Percentage of households that report specific demographic characteristics.

Characteristics of Household		Algiers 2006	2000 Census
Race			
African American	**%**	**77.8**	**82.9**
	N	14	
Hispanic	**%**	**5.6**	**2.4**
	N	1	
Caucasian	**%**	**16.7**	**14.8**
	N	3	
Residential Status			
Homeowner	**%**	**33.3**	**43.5**
	N	6	
Landlord	**%**	**0**	
	N	0	
Primary Tenant	**%**	**66.7**	**56.5**
	N	12	
Age Distribution			
>4	**%**	**11.8**	
5 thru 13	**%**	**11.8**	
14 thru 17	**%**	**0.0**	
18 thru 24	**%**	**11.8**	
25 thru 34	**%**	**19.6**	
35 thru 44	**%**	**19.6**	
45 thru 54	**%**	**13.7**	
55 thru 64	**%**	**2.0**	
65+	**%**	**11.8**	
Pre-Katrina Income			
0-$1,000	**%**	**18.8**	
	N	3	
$1,001-$2,000	**%**	**31.3**	
	N	5	
$2,001-$3,000	**%**		
	N		
$3,001-$5,000	**%**	**6.3**	
	N	1	
$5,001+	**%**	**12.5**	
	N	2	
Don't Know	**%**	**18.8**	
	N	3	

Table 33: Percentage of households that report specific vulnerability characteristics.

Characteristics of Household		**Algiers 2006**
Post-Katrina Change in Income		
Increased	**%**	**11.8**
	N	2
Decreased	**%**	**35.3**
	N	6
Stayed the Same	**%**	**52.9**
	N	9
Chronic Illness or Disability	**%**	**47.1**
	N	17
Ability to Access Care		
For all services	**%**	**87.5**
	N	7
For some services	**%**	
	N	
Not at all	**%**	**12.5**
	N	1

Table 34: Percentage of households that report specific vulnerability characteristics.

Characteristics of Household		**Algiers 2006**
Homeowners		
w/o homeowner's insurance	**%**	**0.0**
	N	6
w/o flood insurance	**%**	**0.0**
	N	6
Tenants		
w/o renters insurance	**%**	**100.0**
	N	12
w/o flood insurance	**%**	**80.0**
	N	10
Lacks Household Amenities		
Garbage Pick Up	**%**	**0.0**
	N	18
Internet	**%**	**44.4**
	N	8
Working Kitchen	**%**	**5.6**
	N	1
Heat	**%**	**0.0**
	N	18
Air Conditioning	**%**	**0.0**
	N	18
Smoke Detector	**%**	**35.3**
	N	6
Ample Lighting in Neighborhood	**%**	**41.2**
	N	7
Household Deficiencies		
Pests	**%**	**16.7**
	N	3
Roof Leaks	**%**	**16.7**
	N	3
Mold	**%**	**11.1**
	N	2

Table 35: Percentage of households that report specific impacts and problems.

Characteristics of Household		**Algiers 2006**
Greatest Household Problems		
Labor to fix house	**%**	**29.4**
	N	5
Crime	**%**	**37.5**
	N	6
Health Problems	**%**	**37.5**
	N	6
Safety	**%**	**37.5**
	N	6
Accessing assistance	**%**	**18.8**
	N	3
Increased Rent	**%**	**36.4**
	N	6
Main Impacts from Katrina		
Loss of job	**%**	**20.0**
	N	3
Displaced People living in house	**%**	**53.3**
	N	8
Disruption of Health Care	**%**	**26.7**
	N	4
Loss touch w/ family and friends	**%**	**53.3**
	N	8

Table 36: Percentage of households that utilized specific services post-Katrina and percentage of households that are members of specific associations.

Characteristics of Household		**Algiers 2006**
Utilized following service post-Katrina		
Red Cross	**%**	**68.8**
	N	11
FEMA	**%**	**75**
	N	12
Recovery Centers	**%**	**25**
	N	4
C.I.		
Housing Services	**%**	**18.8**
	N	3
Active member of:		
Trade Association	**%**	**18.8**
	N	3
Neighborhood Association	**%**	**18.8**
	N	3
NGO/Non Profit	**%**	**12.5**
	N	2
Religious	**%**	**37.5**
	N	6
Cultural	**%**	**12.5**
	N	2

Table 37: Percentage of households that used selected services by time services were used (post-Katrina or pre-Katrina)

Selected Services		Algiers	
		Post-Katrina	Pre-Katrina
TANF	%	12.5	0
	N	2	0
WIC	%	0	12.5
	N	0	2
Medicare/Medicaid	%	43.8	37.5
	N	7	6
Food Stamps	%	50	31.3
	N	8	5
Unemployment Insurance	%	31.3	6.3
	N	5	1
Public Assistance	%	6.3	6.3
	N	1	1
Community Centers	%	6.3	6.3
	N	1	1
Mental Health/Counseling Resources	%	12.5	6.3
	N	2	1
Food Distribution Centers	%	43.8	18.8
	N	7	3
Employment Services	%	12.5	0
	N	2	0
Financial Support	%	18.8	11.1
	N	3	2
Child Care Services	%	12.5	6.3
	N	2	1

Table 38: Percentage of households with selected opinions on neighborhood associations

		Algiers 2006
Area needs an organization to help get housing and facilitate the recovery process.		
Yes	**%**	**75**
	N	9
No	**%**	**25**
	N	3
Don't Know	**%**	**0**
	N	0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Annex C: Maps

Map 1: Central City Survey

Map 2: Central City Occupancy [6]

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

Map 3: Central City Ownership [7]

[7]

Map 4: Central City Flooding

Map 5: Central City African American [8]

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

Map 6: Central City Caucasian [9]

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

Map 7: Central City Hispanic [10]

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

Map 8: Central City New Residents [11]

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

Map 9: Central City Schools

Map 10: Central City Child Care

Map 11: Central City Safety [12]

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

Map 12: Central City Health Care [13]

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

Map 13: Central City Access to Information about Available Resources [14]

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

Map 14: Central City Community Center [15]

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

Map 15: Bywater Flooding

Map 16: Bywater Safety

Map 17: Bywater Crime

Map 18: Bywater Job Loss

Map 19: Tremé Flooding

Map 20: Tremé Safety

Map 21: Tremé Crime


background image