The Status of Women in New Orleans Since Katrina Report

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NEWCOMB
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By Mirya R. Holman and Chloe Schwanz

Hurricane Katrina and the aftermath of the storm produced fundamental changes in the landscape, economy, and people of New Orleans. Many of the changes have had a profound effect on women's lives in the city. The following report uses a variety of local, state, and national data sources to detail many of the changes for women in New Orleans since Katrina. **The Status of Women in New Orleans** points to demographic, economic, health, housing, crime, and political changes for women. Women in New Orleans are whiter and more educated than prior to Katrina. Many of the positive economic changes in the city have left women behind, as women earn less than men and are not participating in many of the high-growth areas of the local economy. Overall levels of health and access to medical care for women has increased, while access to reproductive rights has declined. Women are not participating in the rapid growth of the property market in New Orleans, as they are less likely to be mortgage applicants and are more likely to rent. Domestic violence calls have increased, as have their severity. Women are the majority of local voters and are an increasing share of local representatives, while the rate of women holding state-level and national offices has declined. Taken together, the findings presented in this report offer opportunities to identify *strengths, weaknesses,* and *room for policy innovation and action.*

Women and Demographic Change

- The female population of New Orleans and Orleans Parish **has largely rebounded** to pre-Katrina levels.
- The population of the New Orleans MSA has rebounded to pre-Katrina levels, but the proportion of women in the population has fallen from 52.1% to 51.5%, resulting in **40,000 fewer women** in the MSA in 2014 than pre-Katrina.
- The female population is composed of **more White residents** than it was prior to Katrina, moving from 26% White in 2005 prior to Katrina to 35% in 2006 immediately following Katrina to 33% White in 2014. The change in proportions is **largely due** to a decline in the Black female population.
- The median age for women (36.6) is very similar to the pre-Katrina median age (36.8). However, the distributions of the population has changed, with **large declines in both** the number of Black girls and White female residents 65 and older.
- The rate of **college education among women had increased significantly** since Katrina, from 23% of women with a college education or above in 2005 to 32% in 2014. College education rates have increased among White, Black, and Hispanic women, but with particularly strong gains among White women.
- Women, particularly young women, are also enrolling in college at higher rates than prior to Katrina. High school dropout rates for young women have declined.
- Birth rates in New Orleans are increasing, particularly among women with a college education and younger women.

Women and Economic Change

- Among full time workers, women's median income ($36,367) is **79% of men's median income** ($45,934). The gap between men's and women's income has not changed – positively or negatively – since the pre-Katrina difference.
- Compared to White men's wages, **the gap is worse for Black women** (50%) **and Hispanic women** (63%) than for white women (79%).
- The **wage gap between white women and white men is much worse now** (at 79%) than it was prior to Katrina (at 92%). The gap between Black women and white men has also gotten worse, while the gap between Hispanic women and White men has improved.
- The **poverty rate is much higher for women** than for men in New Orleans. Almost 1 in 3 (30%) of women in New Orleans have an income under the federal poverty rate. And the poverty rate for female-headed households with children higher; 56% of female headed households with children have an income below the federal poverty line.
- The **proportion of women-owned businesses is growing** in New Orleans. In 2002, 28% of firms were owned by a woman - this has increased to 37% by 2012. However, the share of sales, receipts and values of shipments has not grown at the same rate – women-owned firms accounted for 4.4% of all sales, receipts, and shipments from New Orleans based firms. By 2012, that rate had slipped to 3% of all sales.
- The **unemployment rate for women has declined** since pre-Katrina (from 15.8% unemployment for women in 2005) to 9.6%. However, this is still far higher than the national average rate of 6.6% unemployment for women.
- The **cost of child care has increased** at a rate far faster than income has increased. As a result, families are paying a much higher proportion of their income for child care today than they were prior to Katrina.

Women's Health

- **Women's health is improving in New Orleans**, with declining rates of mortality for many major diseases.
- **Access to general health care is improving**, including the provision of obstetrician/ gynecologists. One potential byproduct of this is that expectant mothers are getting first trimester care at higher rates, although the overall level of early and adequate care for pregnant mothers is similar to pre-Katrina levels
- At the same time, **the share of older women on Medicare is declining**, as is the rate that women on Medicare are discharged from the hospital and the average number of impatient days for women on Medicare.
- The **teen birth rate has declined** since prior to Katrina, especially among Black mothers. Infant mortality has also declined; this decline is also focused among Black mothers.

Women's Interactions with the Police

- Women's **interactions with the police via stop and search actions have increased** since 2010. In particular, the rate at which women interact with the police through traffic stops has increased significantly over time.
- The rate of **domestic violence calls to 911 in New Orleans has increased** in overall number and rate since 2010. Since 2010, these calls are progressively **less likely to be dismissed as without cause** and more likely to be marked as a priority call.
- The **rate of sexual assault has declined**, although there are **significant questions** about the actual rate of sexual assault in the city, given findings by the Inspector General that the NOPD misclassified these crimes in a systematic manner.
- The overall number of prisoners in the Orleans Parish Prison has declined, while the proportion of those prisoners who are female has remained fairly steady over time.

Women and Housing:

- Female heads of households **are less likely to own their home** than other household groups. This is particularly true for female householders age 35-64. Given the lower income among this group, the rising cost of rent in New Orleans is particularly impactful.
- Women make up **a smaller share of those receiving housing assistance** from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today than they did pre-Katrina. The decline is primarily in the number and proportion of women receiving section 8 housing vouchers.
- Female borrowers **make up a smaller share of mortgage applicants** for single family home loans in 2010 and 2014 than in 2000. Female borrowers are older than male borrowers and are more likely to be Black, although Black borrowing rates are not representative of their share of the population.

Women and Politics:

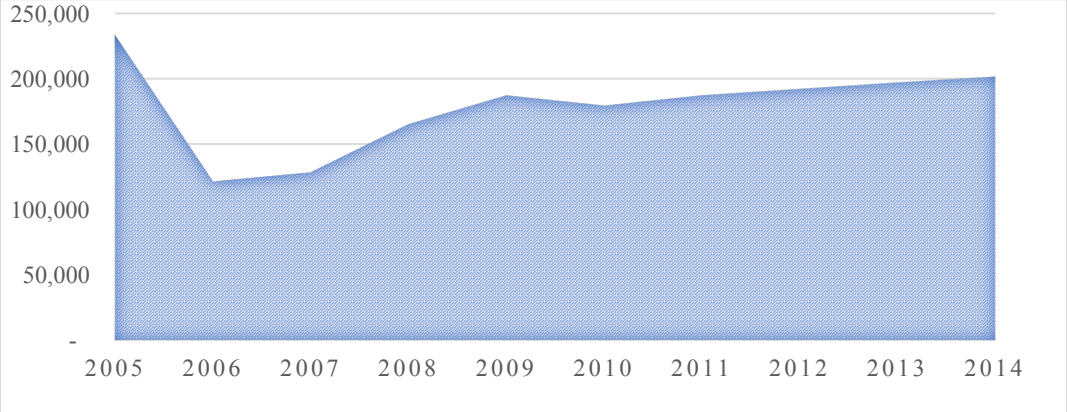
- Women have **turned out to vote at higher rates** than men in all elections in post-Katrina national elections. The turnout rates are similar for men and women in local elections.
- Women **make up the majority of registered voters** in Orleans Parish. Given their elevated turnout and registration rates, women have made up between 55-61% of the voters in every election since 2010.
- Women **make up a larger share of representatives (and candidates for office) at the local level** post-Katrina than they did prior to Katrina. However, the rate of women holding state-level and national offices **has declined or plateaued**.
- Looking at local level activism, women's representation in political party delegates from Orleans Parish has increased among Democrats, but not among Republicans.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

The population of Orleans Parish (384,320 in 2014) has reached 88% of its pre-Katrina population (437,186 in 2005). The male population is nearly 90% of the pre-Katrina population, the female population is only 86%; the decline in proportion of women is also evident in the changes in the percentage of women in the Parish. In 2005, women made up 53.4% of the parish population. In 2014, 52.4% of the population are female, which is a decline of a full percentage point. As a result, the female population of New Orleans has **largely** rebounded, but is still 20,000 below pre-Katrina levels.

Figure: Female population of Orleans Parish



Looking at the larger MSA, similar patterns are evident – the overall population has largely recovered from Katrina, but the proportion of the population that are female has declined from 52.1% to 51.5%. Given that the overall population of the MSA is over 1.2 million, this .5% decline represents over 40,000 fewer women in the MSA in 2014 than in 2005. Even with the decline in the female population, both Orleans Parish and the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA are more female than the United States overall, which is (in 2014) 50.8% female.[i]

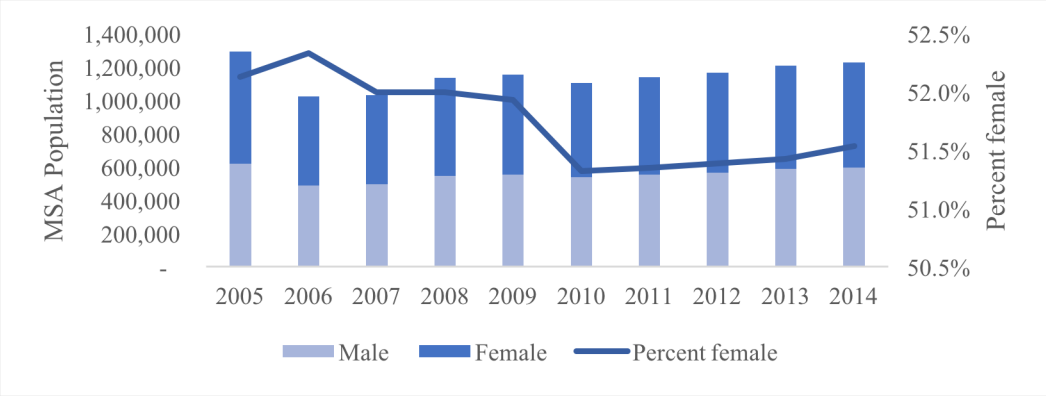
Data Notes and Sources:

The population data from 2005, pre-Katrina, to 2014 is from the American Communities Survey and represents the total number of people, both male and female, in Orleans Parish and the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA. The New-Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA contains the cities of New Orleans, Metairie, and Jefferson, as well as the parishes of Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.

Source: U.S. Census B01001: Sex By Age - Universe: Total Population

Figure: Male and female population in the New Orleans MSA, percentage female

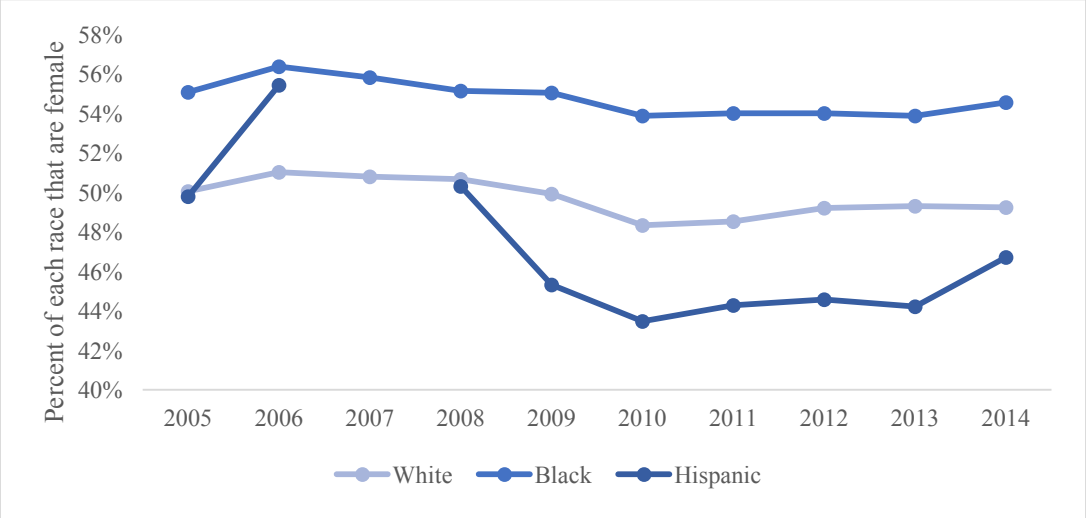


DEMOGRAPHICS

Population and race

The population of women has declined across all three of the largest racial categories since before Katrina. The female percentage of White residents of Orleans Parish has declined from 50.1% in 2005 (and a high of 51% in 2006) to 49.2% in 2014. Similarly, the female proportion of the Black population declined from 55.1% in 2005 (and a peak of 56.4% in 2006) to 54.5% and the Hispanic female population declined from 49.8% in 2005 (and 55.4% in 2006) to 46.7% in 2014. [ii] Taken together, this data suggests that while a diverse group of women stayed (or could not leave) immediately following Katrina, the population that has returned or moved to New Orleans since Katrina has been more male than female. Some of this may be related to the jobs available following Katrina: for example, the construction work available after Katrina is generally dominated by men (see Economic – Jobs and Industry).

Figure: Female proportion of each race in Orleans Parish



When we break the racial composition data down by the proportion of each race in the female population, three clear patterns emerge: first, the population changes from Katrina had a large effect on the racial composition of the female population of Orleans Parish. Second, these changes are primarily seen through an increase in the proportion of White females and a decrease in Black females. Third, these changes occurred immediately after Katrina and have largely persisted since this point.

Data Notes and Sources:

The American Communities Survey provides the raw number of males and females in Orleans Parish by primary race category.

Source: American Communities Survey – one year estimates

B01001: Sex By Age - Universe: Total Population

B01001A: Sex By Age (White Alone) - Universe: People Who Are White Alone

B01001B: Sex By Age (Black Or African American Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Black Or African American Alone

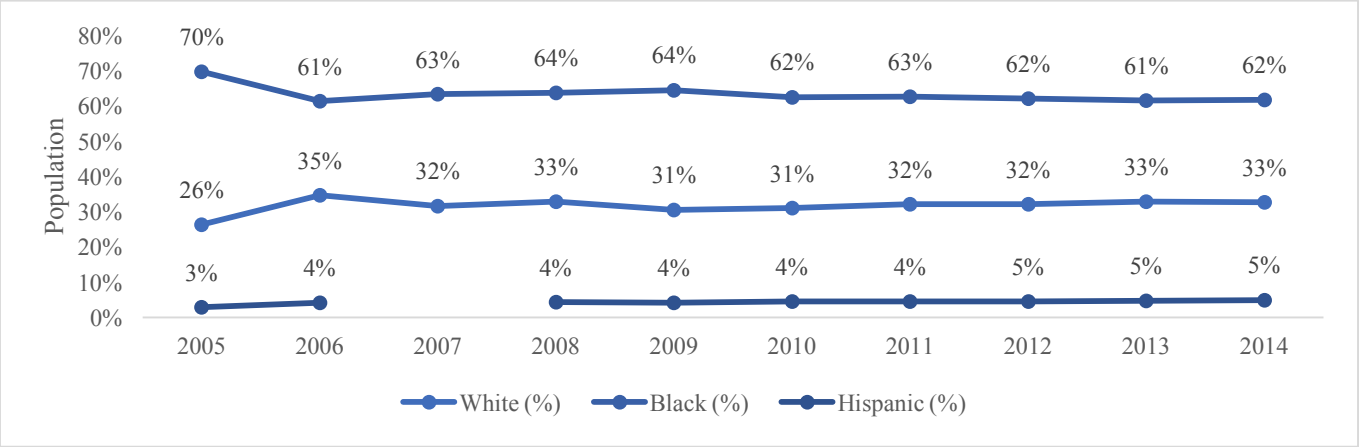
B01001I: Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: People Who Are Hispanic Or Latino. Note – Data Is Not Available In 2007.

Table: Proportion and raw population of females, by race

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total female population	233,284	120,925	127,953	164,998	186,948	179,112	186,919	192,042	196,892	201,213
White % of female pop	26%	35%	32%	33%	31%	31%	32%	32%	33%	33%
White female pop	61,374	41,872	40,451	54,049	57,088	55,417	59,871	61,588	64,507	65,777
Black % of female pop	70%	61%	63%	64%	64%	62%	63%	62%	61%	62%
Black female pop	162,571	74,070	80,892	104,997	120,477	111,879	116,871	119,136	121,068	124,012
Hispanic % of female pop	3%	4%	--	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Hispanic female pop	6,809	5,064	--	7,118	7,618	7,938	8,377	8,760	9,217	9,947

Indeed, from 2005 to 2006, the proportion of females who are White increased from 26% to 35% and the proportion of Blacks in the female population decreased from 70% to 61%. Since 2006, these numbers have remained largely stable, with Whites making up 33% and Blacks representing 62% of the female population in 2014. The growth of Hispanic females in Orleans Parish has occurred gradually and steadily.

Figure: Racial composition of Orleans Parish, females only

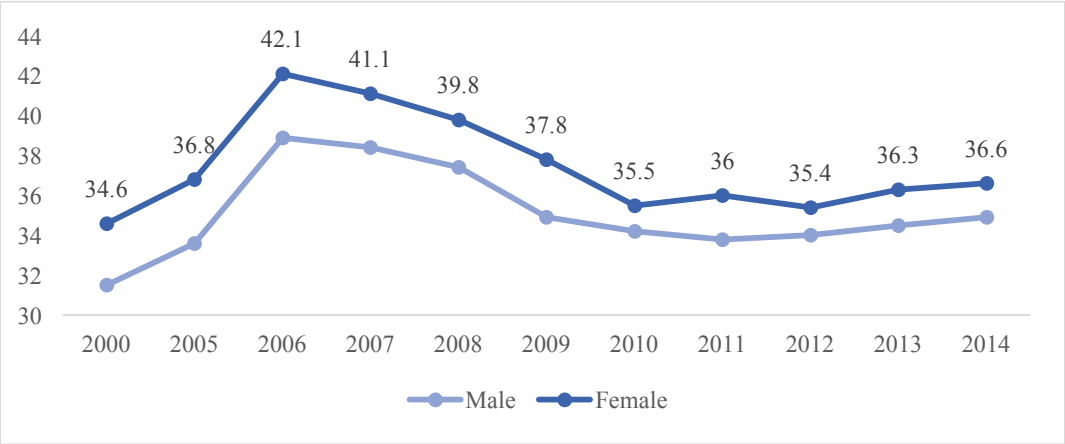


DEMOGRAPHICS

Age

Women in New Orleans have an older median age today than they did prior to Katrina. The median age peaked in 2006, as many families with children left the New Orleans area immediately following Katrina.

Figure: Median age by gender over time for Orleans Parish



The changes in median age is driven by two forces: a decrease in the number of women under the age of 20 in the city (from 28% of the female population in 2005 to 23% of the female population 2014), while the proportion of the population over the age of 65 has remained largely stable.[iii]

Table: Proportion of population in age categories in Orleans Parish

		2000	2009	2014
Population under 5	Male	9%	8%	7%
	Female	7%	6%	6%
Population under 20	Male	32%	26%	25%
	Female	28%	24%	23%
Population over 65	Male	9%	10%	10%
	Female	14%	14%	13%

Data Notes and Sources:

What is this data and where does it come from? This data is from the American Communities Survey (2005-2014) and the U.S. Census (2000) for Orleans Parish and provides the raw number of individuals by age group and gender. Median indicates the middle point in age, with 50% of women (or men) older than this point and 50% younger.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Communities Survey.

Median Age: Median Age By Sex (P013: 2000; B01002: 2005 through 2014)

Population by age group: 2000: P008: Sex By Age; P012: Sex By Age (for specific racial groups); 2009 and 2014: B01001I: Sex By Age

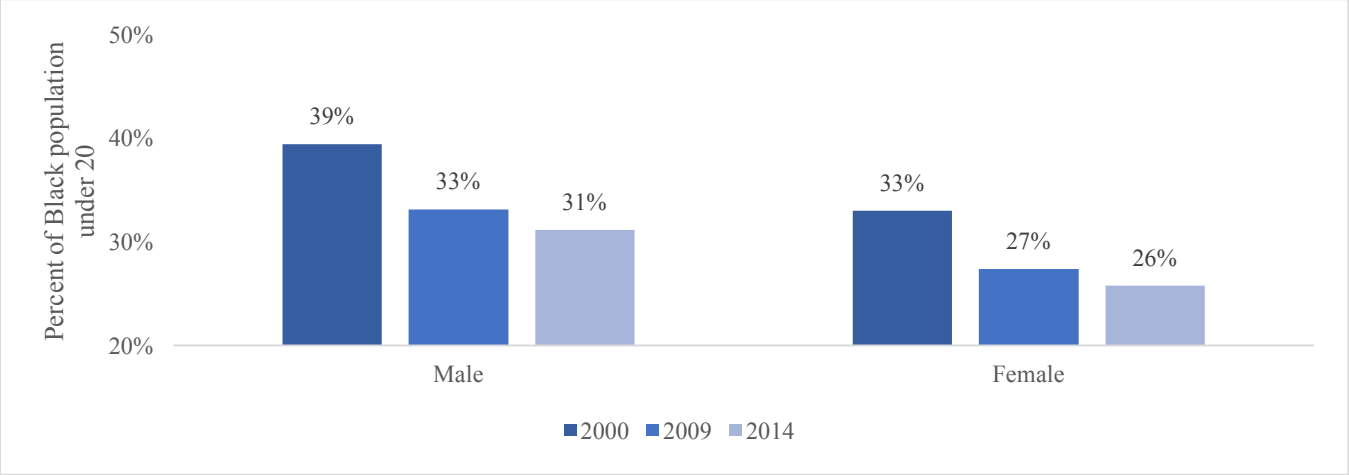
When we disaggregate by race, three patterns emerge: first, while the proportion of the population under the age of 5 has largely remained constant from 2000 to 2014, there are large shifts in youth ages 5 to 20 and among those 65 and older.

Table: Proportion of each gender in each age category by race in Orleans Parish

		White			Black			Hispanic		
		2000	2009	2014	2000	2009	2014	2000	2009	2014
Population under 5	Male	4%	5%	5%	9%	9%	8%	6%	9%	8%
	Female	4%	5%	5%	7%	7%	6%	6%	8%	10%
Population under 20	Male	16%	15%	15%	39%	33%	31%	26%	25%	21%
	Female	16%	16%	16%	33%	27%	26%	24%	26%	26%
Population over 65	Male	15%	7%	12%	7%	4%	9%	10%	5%	6%
	Female	24%	20%	15%	10%	11%	12%	15%	15%	9%

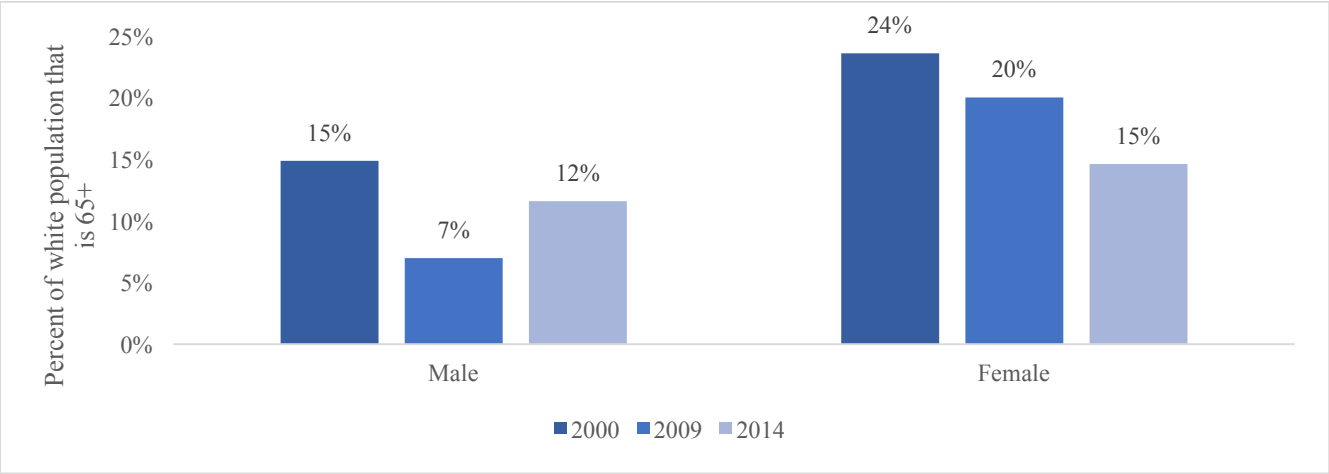
Second, the proportion of girls age 5-20 has remained consistent over time for Whites and Hispanics, the proportion of Black girls has dropped precipitously from 33% of the Black female population under the age of 20 in 2000 to 26% in 2014. A similar rate of decline is seen among Black boys – the population has declined from 39% of the Black population in 2000 to 31% in 2014.

Figure: Proportion of the Black population under the age of 20 in Orleans Parish



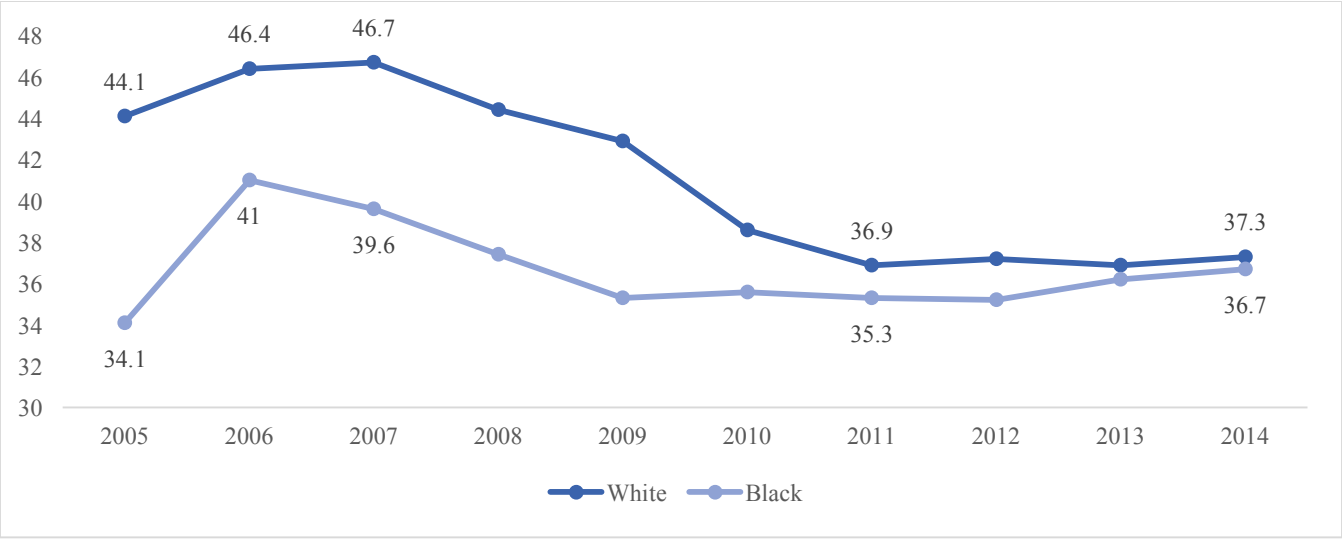
Third, the older population has also changed dramatically in New Orleans, particularly for White women. While the *overall* proportion of the population that is 65 or older has remained consistent from 2000 (14%) to 2014 (13%), the proportion of White women that are 65 or older has declined from nearly 1 in 4 (24%) to fewer than 1 in 6 (15%). This is unique to White females – the proportion of White males 65 and over has declined overall since prior to Katrina, but has been increasing since 2009. Hispanics 65 and older (both male and female) have also declined as a portion of the population, while the proportion of Black residents 65 and older has increased – from 10% to 12% for Black women and from 7% to 9% for Black men.

Figure: Proportion of the White population 65 and older in Orleans Parish



As a result of these changes, the median ages of White and Black women have largely converged in New Orleans, which is a substantial change from pre-Katrina demographics, when White women had an older median age (44.1) than Black women (34.1). By 2014, White (37.3) and Black (36.7) women have near identical median ages.

Figure: Median age for White and Black women in Orleans Parish

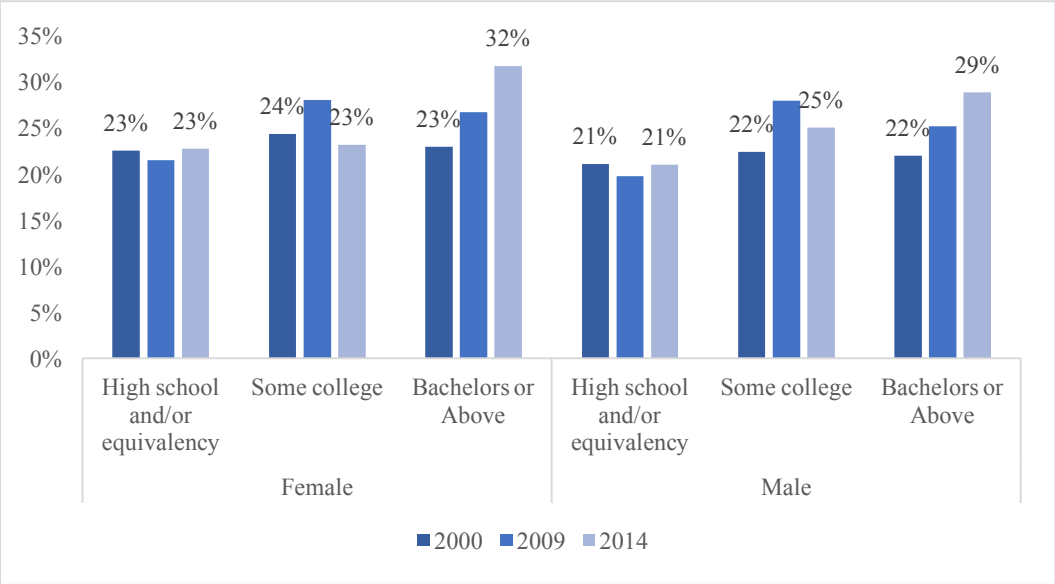


DEMOGRAPHICS

Educational attainment

Educational attainment represents one of the key markers of economic success and social stability in the United States.[iv] It is also one area where women have made great strides nationally over the last several decades, as they have made up the majority of college students, college graduates, and professional school students.[v] The proportion of women who have a bachelor's degree or higher in Orleans Parish has increased substantially from 23% in 2000 to 32% in 2014. Indeed, in 2000 the same percentage (23%) of women 25 and older had attained a high school or equivalent degree as the percentage who have attained a bachelors or higher. By 2014, almost 10% more women have a bachelor's degree or higher, as compared to the percentage with a high school degree.[vi] Men have a similar rate of increase among college graduates. By 2014, the rate of a bachelor's degree or above for women in Orleans Parish had passed the U.S. national average (29%) for women.

Figure: Highest level of educational attainment by gender in Orleans Parish for adults 25+



White females in New Orleans have experienced the largest increase in attainment of a bachelors degree or higher of all racial and gender groups since Katrina. Black women have seen a much smaller increase, although it is twice that of their male counterpart. When compared to the United States overall, almost twice as many White females in New Orleans have attained a bachelor's degree or higher. However, on average, Black women in New Orleans are attaining a bachelor's degree or higher at a lower rate than Black U.S. females overall. 2014 also represents the first year that White women (61%) pass their male counterparts (60%) in obtaining a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Data Notes and Sources:

This data is from the American Communities Survey (2009 and 2014) and the U.S. Census (2000). Educational attainment is calculated for the population of adults 25 years and older and is categorized by the highest level of education achieved by an individual. Each level is then subdivided by gender (male and female) then cross-tabulated with race (White, Black, and Hispanic).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Communities Survey

P148A: Sex By Educational Attainment For The Population 25 Years And Over (White Alone) [17] - Universe: White alone population 25 years and over; Universe: Black or African American alone population 25 years and over; Universe: Hispanic or Latino population 25 years and over

C15002A: Sex By Educational Attainment For The Population 25 Years And Over (White Alone) - Universe: White alone population 25 years and over; Universe: Black or African American alone population 25 years and over; Universe: Hispanic or Latino population 25 years and over

Table: Educational attainment by race for Women in Orleans Parish

	White			Black			Hispanic		
	2000	2009	2014	2000	2009	2014	2000	2009	2014
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21%	20%	13%	27%	33%	30%	20%	26%	18%
Some college or associate's degree	24%	21%	21%	28%	28%	33%	23%	18%	25%
Bachelor's degree or higher	43%	52%	61%	15%	16%	19%	25%	35%	34%

Table: Educational attainment by race for Men in Orleans Parish

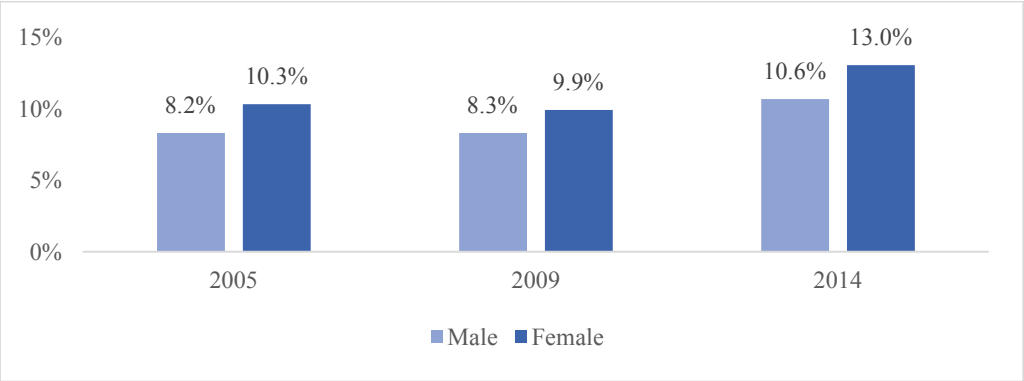
	White			Black			Hispanic		
	2000	2009	2014	2000	2009	2014	2000	2009	2014
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15%	17%	13%	28%	38%	36%	20%	28%	22%
Some college or associate's degree	24%	23%	21%	25%	23%	28%	24%	16%	19%
Bachelor's degree or higher	51%	53%	60%	11%	12%	13%	30%	19%	28%

DEMOGRAPHICS

College enrollment

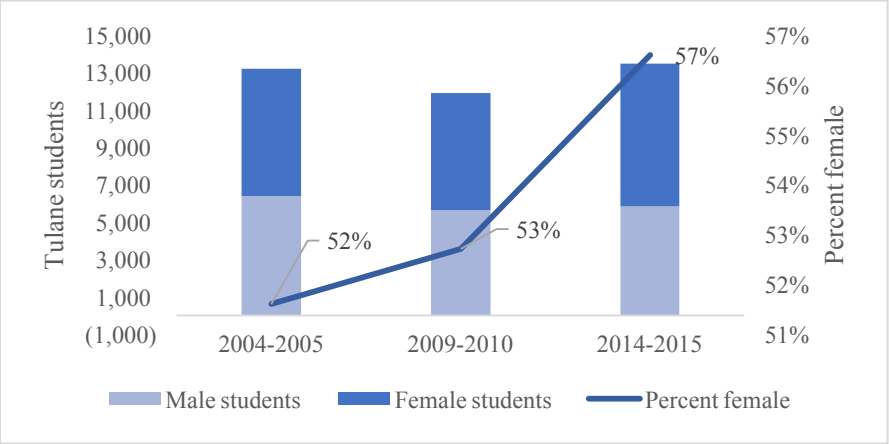
More women are enrolled in college in 2014 than were enrolled prior to Katrina. And, while more women than men were enrolled in college prior to Katrina, the gap between women's and men's enrollment has grown from 2% in 2005 to 2.3% in 2014.

Figure: Percent of Orleans Parish residents enrolled in college or graduate school by gender



Some of these changes may be due to changes in the colleges, universities and graduate and professional schools in the area. As one example, the female population at Tulane University[vii] has increased significantly since Katrina to today. While women have made up the majority of Tulane students since before Katrina, their share has increased over time to 56% in the 2015-2016 school year. Indeed, Tulane had 800 more female students in 2015-2016 than they did in 2004-2005.

Figure: Tulane's Enrollment by Gender



Data Notes and Sources:

This data is from the American Communities Survey data on enrollment in nursery, K-12, college, and graduate school by gender.

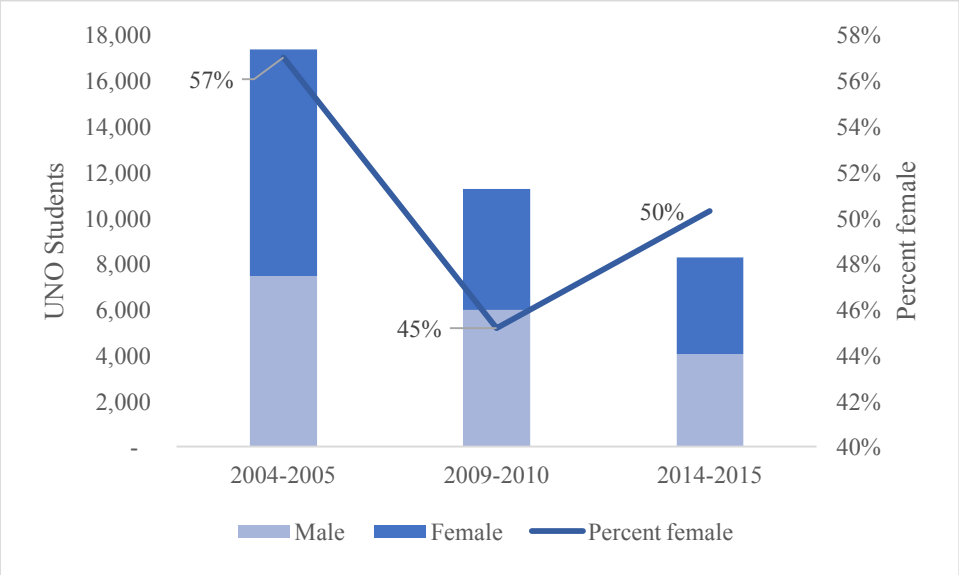
Source: U.S. Census, American Communities Survey

B14004: Sex By College Or Graduate School Enrollment By Type Of School By Age For The Population 15 Years And Over - Universe: Population 15 years and over. Percentage calculations by authors

Tulane's enrollment numbers from Tulane's Enrollment Management Office. UNO's enrollment numbers are from UNO.

At the same time, the University of New Orleans' student population has shrunk significantly from pre-Katrina numbers, including the female student population. As a result of both the decline in the overall number of students at UNO and the decline in the percentage of women at the university, UNO has 5,653 fewer female students than prior to Katrina. What accounts for the changes in the population, given what we know about the college student populations in New Orleans over this time? One possibility is that UNO's student body drew from the New Orleans area, but not necessarily Orleans Parish. Another possibility is that these are many of the Black youth that have left New Orleans following Katrina. In many ways, the changes in Tulane and UNO's enrollments are representative of New Orleans overall, with increases in out-of-state White women college students at Tulane and a decrease in local Black women at UNO.

Figure: University of New Orleans' (UNO) Enrollment by Gender



The increase in college attendance in New Orleans is concentrated among women age 18-24, which is the traditional age for college attendance. This is a change from prior to Katrina: in 2005, fewer than one in three (31%) of women in Orleans parish 18-24 were enrolled in college or graduate school. By 2014, more than half (56%) of women 18-24 were enrolled in college or graduate school.[viii] At the same time, the proportion of women age 25-34 enrolled in college has declined from 21% to 16%, suggesting that women in New Orleans are more likely to attend school following high school graduation.

Table: Percentage of each age group in college school

		2005	2009	2014
Male	Age 18-24	32%	36%	45%
	Age 25-34	12%	12%	14%
	Age 35 or older	3%	2%	3%
Female	Age 18-24	31%	47%	56%
	Age 25-34	21%	12%	16%
	Age 35 or older	4%	3%	4%

DEMOGRAPHICS

High school enrollment and dropout rates

What does this data say about the status of women since Katrina: The rate of female school enrollment among older youth has increased since Katrina, from 78% of female youth aged 16-19 in school in 2005 (pre-Katrina) to 86% in 2014. In addition, the rate of female youth who are not in school and do not have a high school diploma or equivalent has declined from 6% to 4%. At the same time, the rate of female youth who are high school graduates and are not in school has declined from 16% to 10%. The in-school, graduation, and dropout rates suggests that older youth in New Orleans, including girls, are staying in school longer and are less likely to drop out of high school. This, combined with the increasing college graduation rates, suggests that New Orleans is home to a more educated female population today than prior to Katrina.

Table: School and graduation status of youth age 16-29 in Orleans Parish

		2005	2009	2014
Male	In school	76%	76%	87%
	Graduate: high school graduate or equivalent	14%	12%	6%
	Drop out: Not in school, not high school graduate or equivalent	10%	12%	7%
Female	In school	78%	84%	86%
	Graduate: high school graduate or equivalent	16%	9%	10%
	Drop out: Not in school, not high school graduate or equivalent	6%	7%	4%

Data Notes and Sources:

This data is from the American Communities Survey data on school enrollment for youth aged 16-19 in Orleans Parish, LA.

Source: U.S. Census, American Communities Survey

2005, 2009, and 2014 data. C14005: Sex By School Enrollment By Educational Attainment By Employment Status For The Population 16 To 19 Years - Universe: Population 16 to 19 years. High school graduate included equivalents, such as the G.E.D.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Birth rate

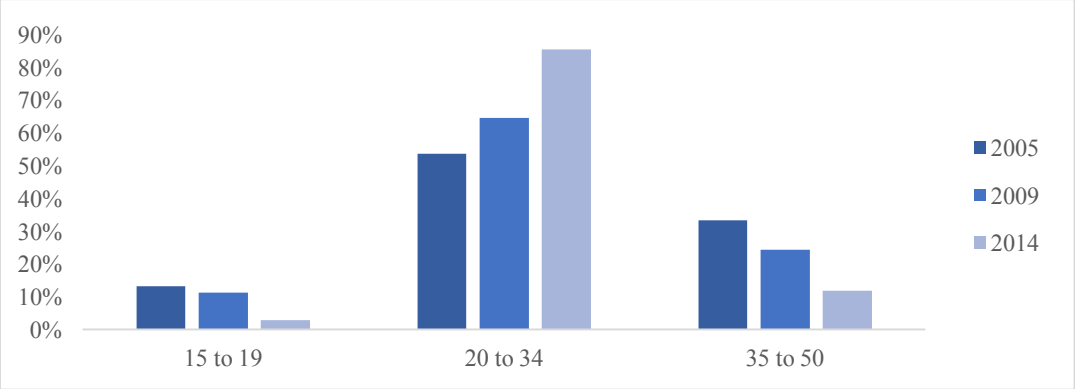
The overall birth rate in New Orleans has increased following Katrina, moving from 33 births per 1000 women in 2005 to 52 in 2014. This trend is remarkable for several reasons. First, this trend differs from the general trend in the United States overall, which has not increased significantly in the prior decade.[ix] Second, this trend is very different than urban areas in the United States, where the birth rate is on the decline.

Table: Women 15 to 50 with a live birth in past twelve months in Orleans Parish

	2005	2009	2014
Overall birth rate (per 1000) in New Orleans	33	45	52
Overall birth rate (per 1000) in United States[1]	54.9	57	51.6
Women who had a live birth in past year	3%	5%	4%

Third, the increased birth rate is concentrated among women age 20-34, while national trends have generally only seen increases in the birth rate among women over the age of 35.[x]

Figure: Percentage of births by age of mother



The increased birth rate is particularly concentrated among women with a bachelor's degree, a high school diploma or those with less than a high school degree, while the birth rate is falling among women with graduate degrees. However, given that the proportion of the female population with a bachelor's degree is increasing, this shows a positive correlation with the birth rate overall.

Table: Birth rate (per 1000) for women, age 15-50, by age and educational attainment

	2005	2009	2014
Less than high school graduate	42	57	68
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20	59	50
Some college or associate's degree	42	34	40
Bachelor's degree	16	26	55
Graduate or professional degree	52	56	40

Data Notes and Sources:

This data is from the American Communities Survey and is the overall birth rate (per 1000 women) in Orleans Parish among women age 15 to 50, as well as the percent of the female population with a live birth in the previous year.

Source: U.S. Census, American Communities Survey

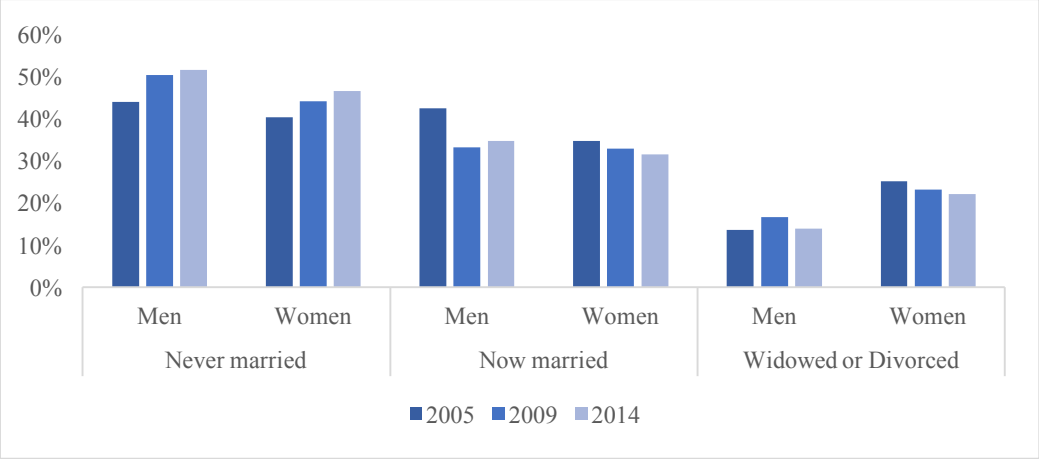
B13002: Women 15 To 50 Years Who Had A Birth In The Past 12 Months By Marital Status And Age - Universe: Women 15 to 50 years

DEMOGRAPHICS

Marriage and relationships

The rate of women and men who report never being married has increased significantly in New Orleans following Katrina. By 2014, 46% of women 15 years and older reported that they are not and have never been married; at these levels, the rate of never married for women in New Orleans is far higher than the national average of 29%. Additionally, the percentage of those reporting that they are not married has been increasing for both men and women in New Orleans, as is the percentage of women who are widowed or divorced. The rate of marriage for women in New Orleans – currently at 32% and down from 35% in 2005- is rather different than women's national marriage rate, which has increased slightly from 49% in 2005 to 51% in 2014.

Figure: Marital status of men and women in Orleans Parish



The rate of same-sex partnerships in New Orleans is difficult to quantify, given challenges with data, measurement, and reporting rates. As a crude measure of same-sex partnerships, we look at the rate of individuals who report living with a partner of their same sex on the American Communities Survey.[xi] Overall, the rate of same-sex partner households has very slightly, but steadily, declined since 2000- both nationally and in New Orleans. Although, New Orleans has consistently reported at least twice the occupancy rate as the U.S. in same-sex male households. In same-sex female households, however, the rate in New Orleans is similar to national reporting rates.

Table: Percent of total households with a male householder and male partner or female householder and female partner.

	New Orleans			US Overall		
	2000	2009	2014	2000	2009	2014
Male householder and male partner	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Female householder and female partner	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%

Data Notes and Sources:

American Communities Survey self-reported marital status and same-sex reporting on the households survey.

Sources: U.S. Census, American Communities Survey

B12001: Sex By Marital Status For The Population 15 Years And Over - Universe: Population 15 years and over. Percentages calculated by authors.

PCT014: Unmarried-Partner Households By Sex Of Partners [7] - Universe: Households

B11009: Unmarried-Partner Households By Sex Of Partner - Universe: Households

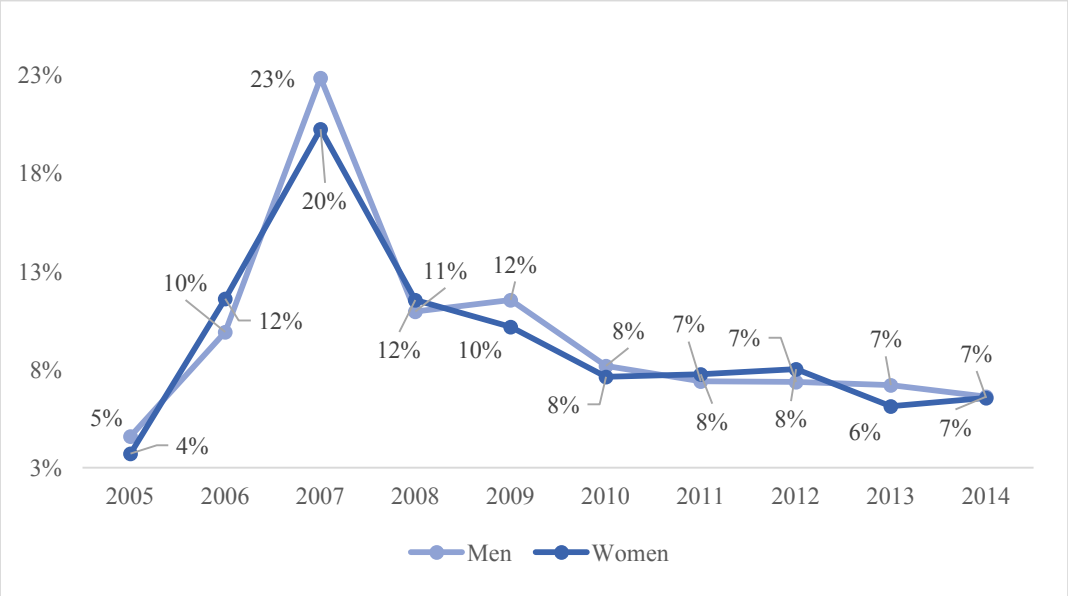
MS-1. Marital Status of the Population 15 Years Old and Over by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1950 to Present

DEMOGRAPHICS

Mobility and foreign born

One major consequence of Hurricane Katrina on New Orleans was an increase in the mobility of residents following the storm, as individuals and families moved away from – and back to – New Orleans as the city recovered from the storm.[xii] In addition, much attention has been paid to newcomers to New Orleans, particularly in the past five years.[xiii] As expected, a large portion of women (20%) in New Orleans report living in another county in 2007, which is *less than* the percent of men (23%) who reported moving into the county.[xiv] Starting in 2008, that proportion drops to 12%, and levels out to an equilibrium of between 6% and 8% from 2010-2014. This pattern reinforces other data (see Demographics: Population) to suggest that fewer women – as compared to men – left New Orleans after Katrina.

Figure: Percent of each gender in Orleans Parish who did not live in same county one year ago



Where are the newcomers arriving from? We next look at those who have moved to New Orleans from a different county and whether they relocating Louisiana residents, individuals moving from another state in the United States, or people moving from abroad.

Data Notes and Sources:

The data from the American Communities Survey is regarding an individual's place of residence one year prior to having been surveyed, then categorized by gender.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Communities Survey.

B07003: Residence 1 Year Ago By Sex In The United States - Universe: Population 1 year and over in the United States. Percentages calculated by authors

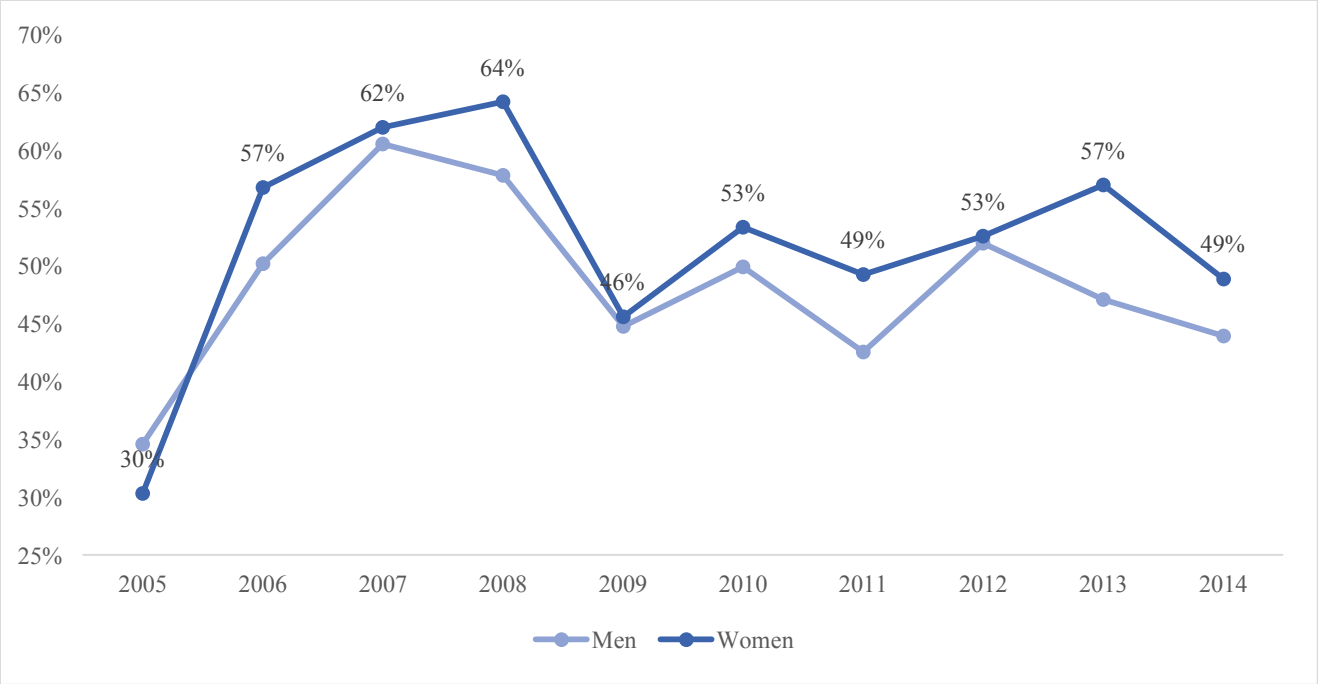
B05003: Sex By Age By Citizenship Status - Universe: Total population

Table: Of those who moved from out of county, ___ % came from:

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Women	A different county in Louisiana	66%	38%	36%	29%	50%	42%	41%	40%	37%	44%
	A different state	30%	57%	62%	64%	46%	53%	49%	53%	57%	49%
	From abroad	3%	5%	2%	7%	4%	5%	10%	7%	6%	7%
Men	A different county in Louisiana	58%	44%	37%	37%	52%	46%	40%	40%	43%	44%
	A different state	35%	50%	61%	58%	45%	50%	43%	52%	47%	44%
	From abroad	7%	6%	3%	5%	3%	4%	18%	8%	9%	12%

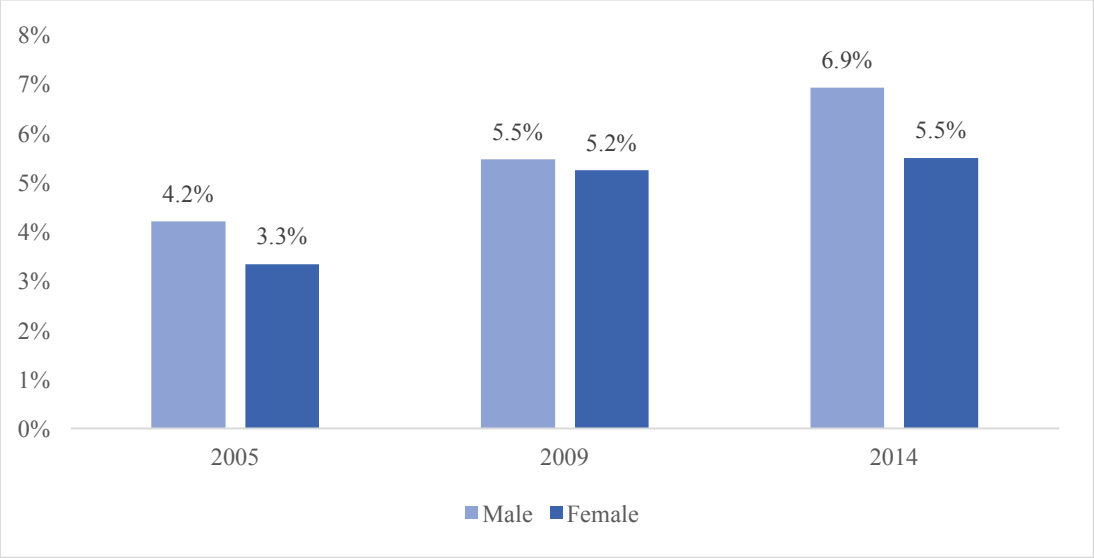
Prior to Katrina, women were much more likely to move from another county in Louisiana than anywhere else. However, post Katrina saw movement from other states become the primary source of women moving to New Orleans. Indeed, peaking in 2008 (with 64% of those women from another county moving from out of state), approximately half of women who move to post-Katrina New Orleans are from out of state. In addition, this proportion is reliably higher for women than it is for men, who are more likely (than women are) to come from within the state or abroad. In other words, more than half of the female newcomers to New Orleans are from another state.

Figure: Women and men who moved from a different state (as a percentage of newcomers to Orleans Parish) in the past year



New Orleans has always been a global city that attracts people from all over the world. This continues to be true after Katrina, with an increase in the foreign born population in the city. Indeed, the percent of newcomers moving from abroad has also increased since Katrina, particularly among men. Prior to Katrina, 3.3% of women (and 4.2% of men) were foreign born. Following Katrina, this percentage increased to 5.5% of women and 6.9% of men. If mobility trends remain consistent, we expect additional increases in the foreign born population.

Figure: Percent of the population foreign born in Orleans Parish



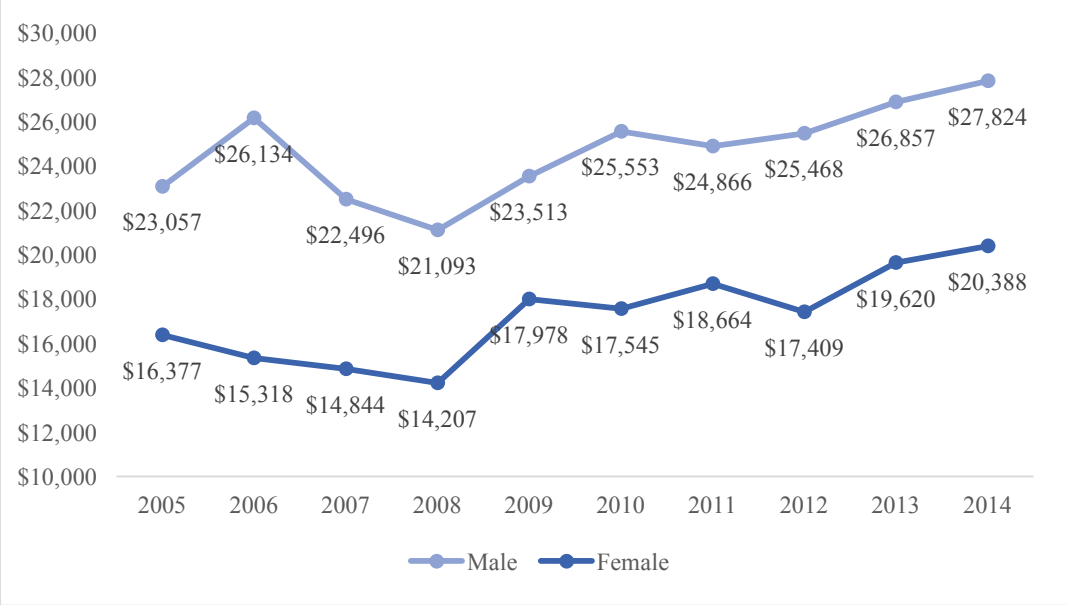
ECONOMIC

Income and wages

Women's income in New Orleans has increased by 24% since prior to Katrina, moving from $16,377 in 2005 to $20,388 in 2014. This is lower than the U.S. median income for women in 2014 (at $21,551) and higher than the Louisiana median income for women (at $18,569).

Examining the difference between men and women's overall income, women make an average of 70% (or $7,541 less) of men's income. The gap between women and men has varied over time, from women making 58% of men's salaries following Katrina in 2006, to women making 76% of men's income in 2009. The largest gap, in 2006, represents both a decline in women's income (from $16,377 to $15,318) and an increase in men's income. In 2014, the most recent data available, the gap is 73% or $7,438.

Figure: Median income in the past 12 months by sex for Orleans Parish



One possible explanation for the difference in income between women and men is that women are more likely to work part-time jobs. This may be particularly true in New Orleans, where many sectors of the economy are conducive to part time labor. When we look at full time workers, the gap between men and women does shrink to an average of 77% (or $9,798) over the 2005-2014 period. As with the gap in income for all workers, the largest gap among full time workers occurs immediately after Katrina, where women make 60% of what men make, and the smallest gap is found in 2009, where full time female workers made 83% of full time male worker's income. In 2014, the gap is 79%, or $9,567.

Data Notes and Sources:

Median income represents a key evaluation of the economic status of a group. The Census and the American Communities Survey calculates the median income for the population overall, as well as for specific subgroups of the population. We present data for households, individuals, and families, with a particular focus on females and female headed households and families. We compare the data to figures for the U.S. overall. Here, median indicates the middle point in wages, with 50% of workers making less than this salary and 50% making more.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Communities Survey

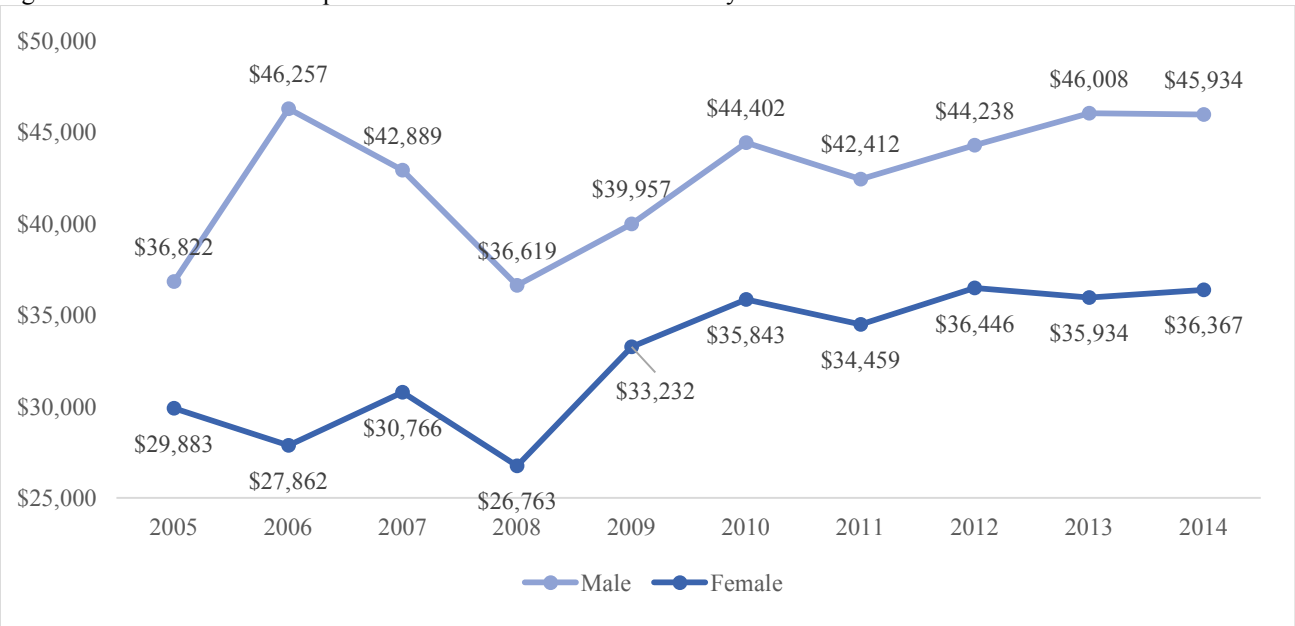
Median Income In The Past 12 Months (In 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) By Sex By Work Experience In The Past 12 Months For The Population 15 Years And Over With Income - Universe: Population 15 years and over with income in the past 12 months.

2000: Income Distribution in 1999 of Households and Families: 2000

2009: S1903: Median Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2009 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

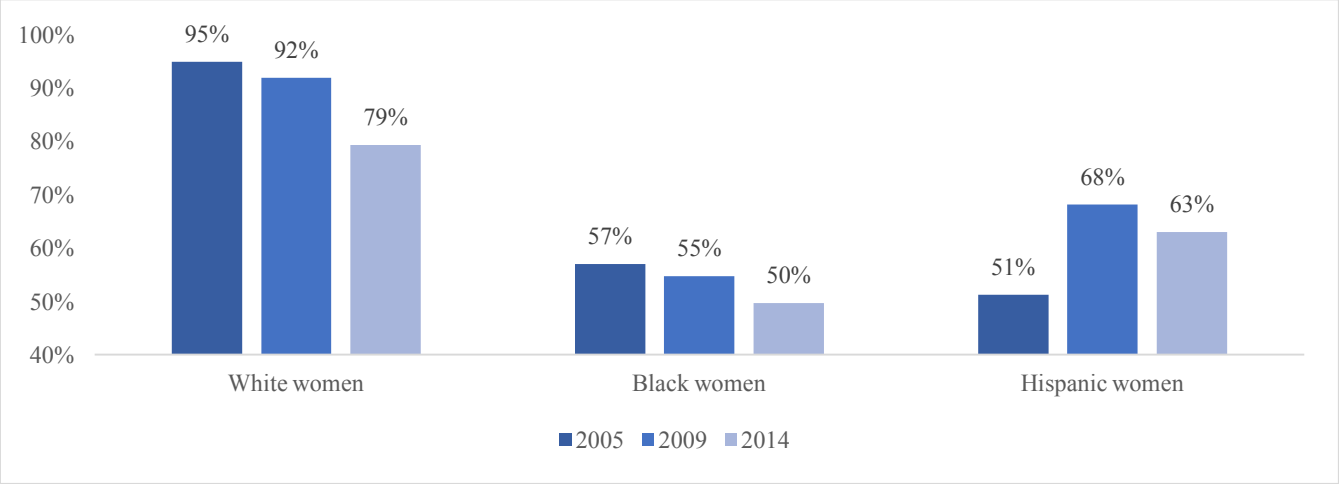
2014: S1903: Median Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2014 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

Figure: Median income in the past 12 months for fulltime workers by sex for Orleans Parish



When we disaggregate the gender income gap by race, two patterns emerge. First, the wage gap between white woman and white men is much worse in 2014 than it was pre-Katrina. Indeed, the gap has moved from white women making 95% of what white men make in 2015 to 79% in 2014. Second, the gap is much worse between Black women or Hispanic women and White men than for White women. And, for Black women, the gap is getting worse, moving from 57% in 2005 to 50% in 2014. This means that the median income for Black women in New Orleans is *half* of the median income of White men. The gap between Hispanic women and White men has gotten better, but is still alarming as the gap has moved from 51% in 2005 to 63% in 2014.

Figure: White, Black, and Hispanic women's income (of full time workers) as a percentage of White men's income



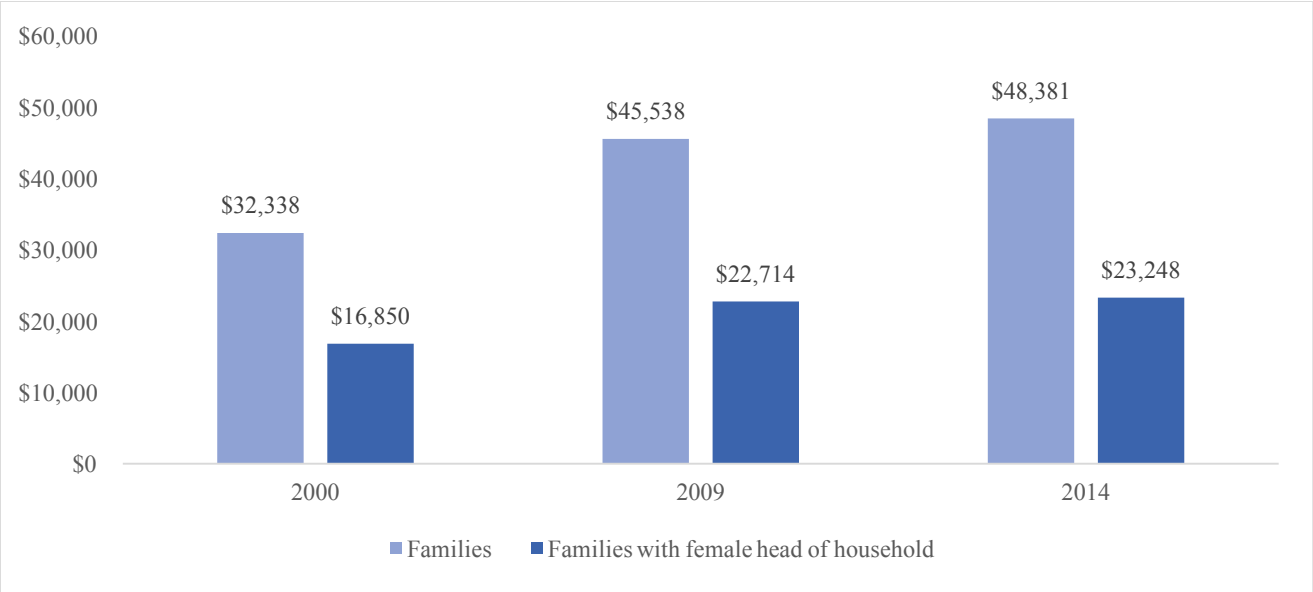
It is also important to evaluate the income of household units and families in New Orleans. The median income for families in New Orleans in 2014 was $48,381, which is considerably lower than the national median income for families. Female head of household families have a much lower median income in both New Orleans ($23,248) and the United States overall ($31,815).[xv]

Table: Median income for families and female head of household families in New Orleans and the United States.

	2014 Income
New Orleans: Median income, families	$48,381
United States: Median income, families	$65,443
New Orleans: Median income, female head of household	$23,248
United States: Median income, female head of household	$31,815

The trend for female head of household families in New Orleans is not rising at the same rate as families overall. Indeed, the gap between all families and female-headed families in New Orleans is growing: in 2000, the gap was $15,488, with female head of household families making 52% of the income of families overall. By 2014, the gap between family income and female headed family income increased to $25,133, with female headed family income at 48% of that of families overall.[xvi]

Figure: Median income for families and female head-of-household families in the City of New Orleans

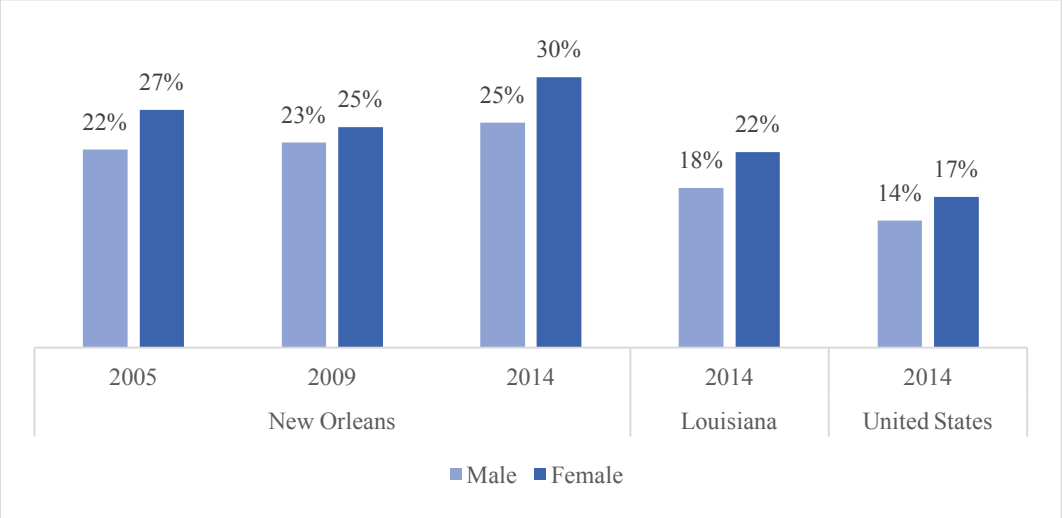


ECONOMIC

Poverty

New Orleans has a poverty problem – the rate of poverty is much higher in the city than for the United States or the state of Louisiana overall and this has not gotten better since Katrina.[xvii] New Orleans poverty is also highly gendered. Women in New Orleans are more likely to live in poverty now (30%) than they were prior to Katrina (27%), and, as is consistent with statewide and national patterns, are more likely to experience poverty than are men. In addition, as compared to Louisiana or the United States overall, women in New Orleans have a much higher poverty rate.

Figure: Poverty rate for men and women in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, and the United States



Women living in families are not immune from these trends. The rate of families in poverty in New Orleans in 2014 (at 23%) looks very similar to the rate of poverty prior to Katrina in the city (at 24% in 2000). As is common in the United States, rates of poverty among families are higher in female headed households.[xviii] Indeed, the poverty rate for female head of household families is 20% higher than families overall in 2000 – and 21% in 2014. Families with children under the age of 18 are also much more likely to have an income under the poverty line and this disparity increases with female head of household families with children. In fact, more than half of families with a female head of household and children under the age of 18 have an income under the federal poverty level in 2014.

Table: Families in poverty by presence of children and female head of household in the City of New Orleans

	2000	2009	2014
Percent of families below poverty level	24%	19%	23%
w/ related children under 18	34%	29%	35%
Percent of female head of household below poverty	43%	39%	44%
w/ related children under 18	61%	48%	56%

Data Notes and Sources:

Poverty rates are conservative estimates of the proportion of the population living under the Federal income threshold for poverty. In 2014, the federal poverty threshold for a family of four with two children was $24,008, up from $17,463 in 2000.[1] We present both individual poverty information by gender and information on families, including families with a female head of household.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: DP-3: Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

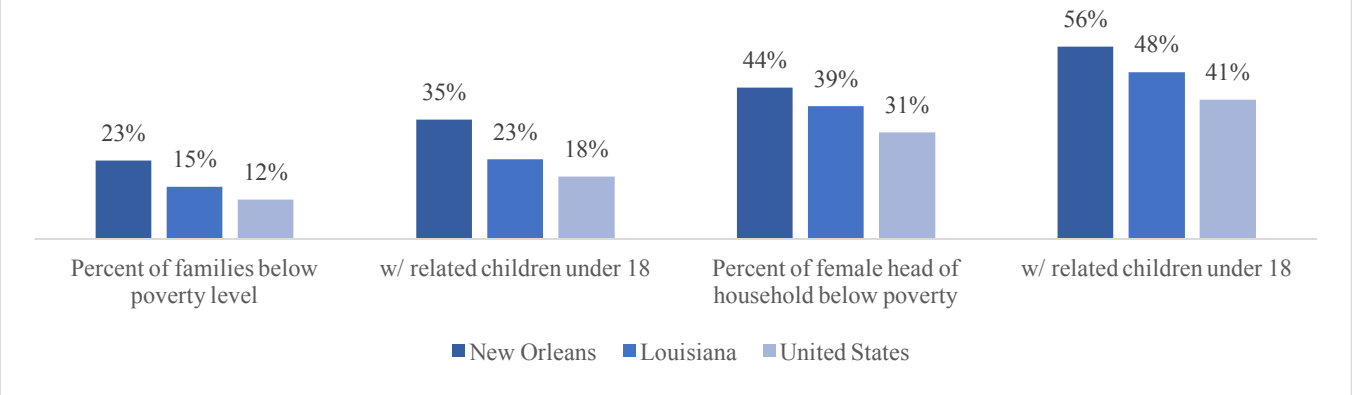
U.S. Census Bureau, American Communities Survey

2005-2014: S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months

2005-2014: S1702: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families

Unfortunately, the overall poverty rate for families overall and those headed by women, with or without children, in New Orleans are substantially higher than that of Louisiana or the United States overall. Female head of household families are particularly disadvantaged in New Orleans: while the poverty rate for families overall in the New Orleans (23%) is 11% higher than U.S. rate (12%), the poverty rate for female-headed families with children is 15% higher in New Orleans (56%) than the U.S. rate (41%).

Figure: 2014 Poverty rate for families in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the United States overall



When the poverty rate for families is broken down by race and female head of household, several patterns emerge. First, the rate of poverty for White families is far lower than that of either Black or Hispanic families. At the same time, there are few overall changes within each group when 2014 poverty rates are compared to pre-Katrina levels. Female head of household families experience poverty at higher rates than all families consistently across racial groups. The highest rate, with nearly half of families living under the poverty line, are Black female head of household families in New Orleans. White female head of household families has seen an increase in the poverty rate from 13% of families in 2000 to 17% in 2014. However, the largest increase in the rate of poverty belongs to Hispanic female head of household families with a growth of 5% from 2000 (31%) to 2014 (36%).

Table: Families in poverty by race and female head of household in the City of New Orleans

	2000	2009	2014
Percent of white families below poverty	**5%**	**4%**	**6%**
w/ female head of household	13%	14%	17%
Percent of black families below poverty	31%	26%	32%
w/ female head of household	47%	42%	47%
Percent of Hispanic families below poverty	17%	24%	19%
w/ female head of household	31%	38%	36%

Table: Families and female head of household families in poverty by the level of education of the head of household in New Orleans

	Total Households			Female Head of Household		
	2005	2009	2014	2005	2009	2014
Less than high school graduate	45%	38%	43%	58%	52%	60%
High school graduate[1]	30%	28%	36%	49%	48%	55%
Some college, associate's degree	19%	18%	24%	39%	37%	42%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4%	3%	4%	8%	9%	13%

The overall rate of education is increasing in New Orleans (see Education for more information), with particularly strong growth in the rate of women holding bachelor's degrees or higher. However, when looking at poverty rates by educational attainment, it is apparent that a degree is not a guarantee of upward economic mobility. As a matter of fact, while the overall rate of poverty among families with a bachelor's

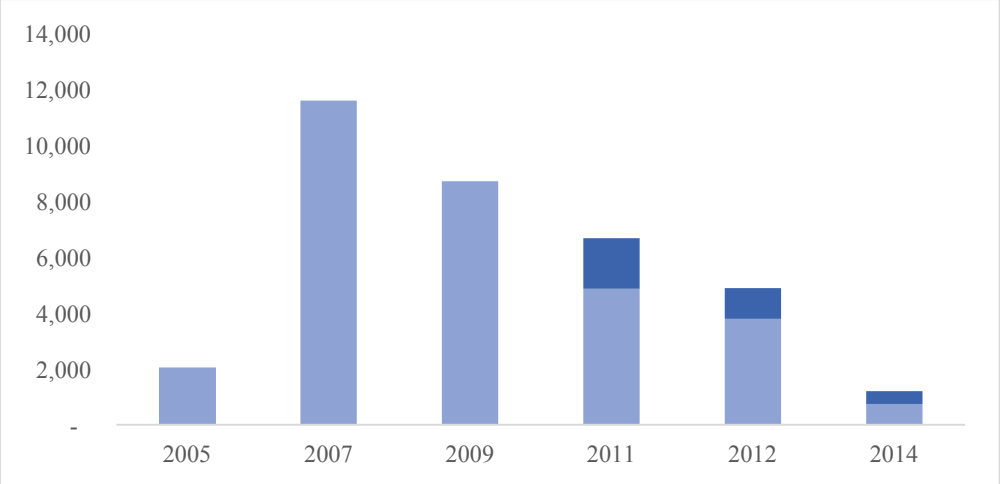
degree or higher has only increased from 3.6% in 2005 to 4.3% in 2014, the poverty rate for female-headed households with a bachelor's degree or higher has increased from 8.1% in 2005 to 12.6% in 2014. Thus, while the rate of education among women has increased – particularly the proportion of the female population with a bachelor's degree or higher – this increase may not produce the same economic benefits that it has for women in the past or as it does for men in New Orleans.

ECONOMIC

Poverty

The number of homeless individuals in New Orleans increased dramatically following Katrina. Since 2007, however, that number has been in decline, moving from a high point of 11,619 in 2007 to 1,221 in 2014. The proportion of women in the homeless population has ranged from 27% in 2011 to 22% in 2012 to 39% in 2014. Part of the increase in the proportion of women in the homeless population may be the focus of particular efforts in the city to address homelessness on populations that are more likely to be male. For example, New Orleans has partnered with Veteran's Affairs and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to end veteran homelessness in New Orleans. The city accomplished this goal in 2015.[xix] At the same time, the homeless veteran population in the United States is predominantly male, so providing services specifically targeted at this population means that female homeless may not receive that care. Organizations specifically serving homeless women report consistently high levels of demand.[xx]

Figure: Number of Homeless Individuals (in or out of shelter) in New Orleans by Year, with data for female homeless when available



Data Notes and Sources:

Unity of Greater New Orleans conducts a point-in-time survey of the homeless population in the city. These are their counts. Prior to 2011, the number of homeless females is unavailable.

Source: Unity of Greater New Orleans *Homelessness in Greater New Orleans: A Report on Progress toward Ending Homelessness*

http://unitygno.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/UNITY-2012-Point-In-Time-Homeless-Count-Report.pdf

ECONOMIC

Poverty and government services

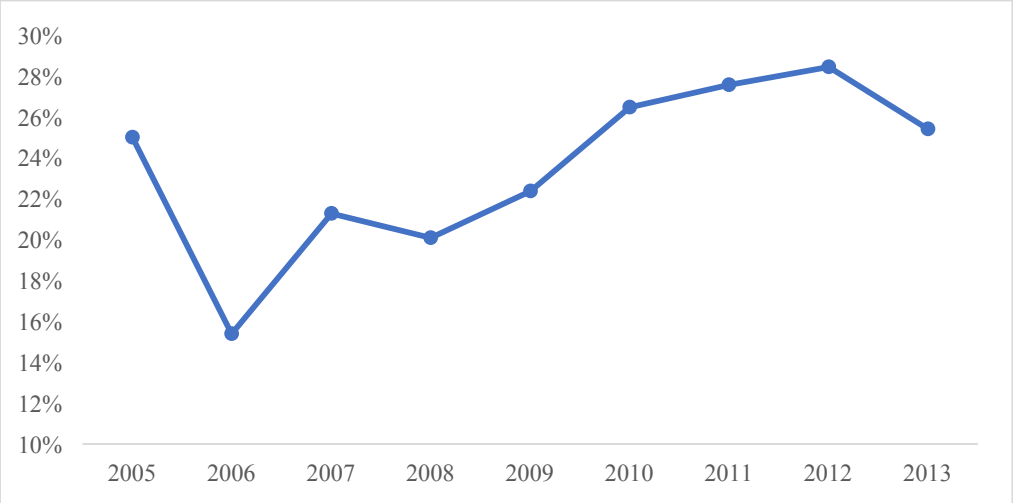
The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)[xxi] provides monthly benefits to low income households for the purchase of food. Households must meet particularly criteria to receive benefits. Those receiving Supplemental Security Income or other family-based benefits are eligible to apply, as are those who fall beneath a particular income threshold. In 2015-2016, the gross monthly income for a household of one was $1,276 and $2,628 for a household of four.[xxii] Nationally, women, particularly women with children, are more likely to participate in SNAP than are men. This is true in New Orleans, where female headed households are more likely to receive SNAP benefits, particularly if there are children under the age of 18 in the household. Indeed, in 2014, while 21% of all households reported receiving SNAP benefits to the American Communities Survey, more than half – 57% – of female headed households with children reported receiving the benefit. This rate is an increase from 2005, with 49% of female headed households received benefits.

Table: Percent of households receiving SNAP benefits in the last year

	2005	2009	2014
All households	16%	19%	21%
All households with children under 18	32%	30%	36%
Female householder, no children	21%	30%	29%
Female householder with children under 18	49%	44%	57%

When we look at SNAP benefits receipt by the number of benefits allocated overall in Orleans Parish, the rate has increased since Katrina to match pre-storm rates.[xxiii]

Figure: Rate of SNAP benefits receipt, by number of individuals in poverty in Orleans Parish.



Data Notes and Sources:

Number of individuals participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) from the U.S. Census.

The SNAP benefits data represent the number of participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for each county divided by the number of individuals in poverty in the county.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Communities Survey

B22002: Receipt Of Food Stamps/Snap In The Past 12 Months By Presence Of Children Under 18 Years By Household Type For Households - Universe: Households

U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch

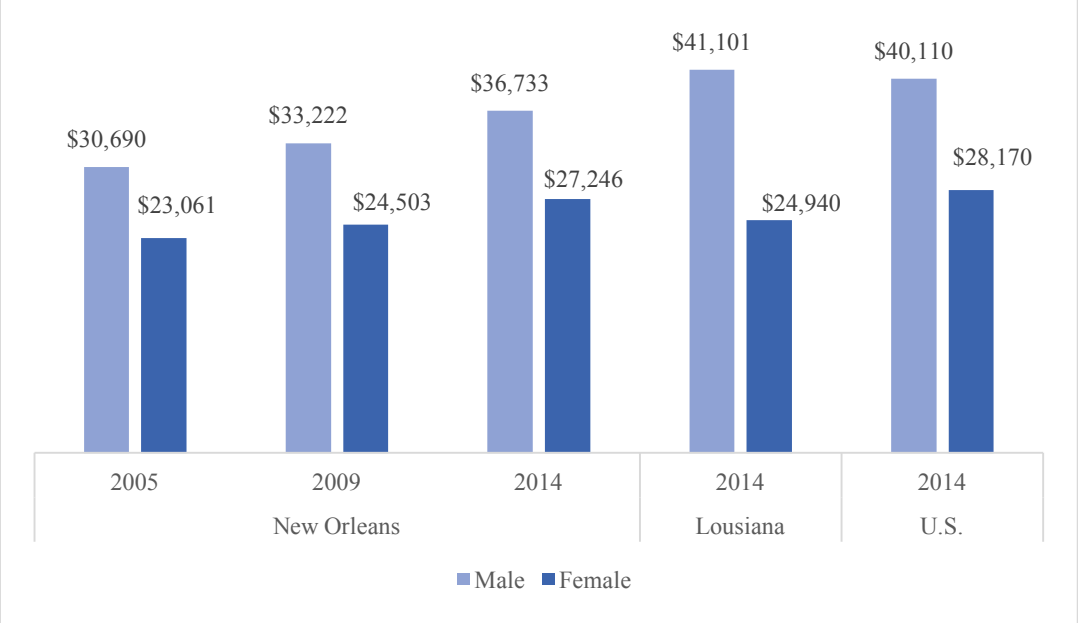
County SNAP benefits recipients

ECONOMIC

Wages by occupation and sex

The median wage among female workers in Orleans Parish is three-quarters that of male workers, a pattern that has been consistent from before Katrina to 2014. While women's median wages have increased since Katrina from $23,061 in 2005 to $27,246 in 2014, the wage gap between men and women has not changed at all. [xxiv] Of interest are comparisons between the median wage for women in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the United States: women in New Orleans have a higher median wage than women in the state overall and are just under the national median wage for women. This is contrast to men, whose wages are significantly behind both the male median wage in both Louisiana and the United States. Given this pattern – where women are doing better than state and similar to national women, but the men in New Orleans are doing worse than state and national comparisons – New Orleans' wage gap is *smaller* than both the state and national average gaps in median wages.

Figure: Overall median male and female wages for Orleans Parish, with comparison data for Louisiana and the United States.



Within the overall median wage, there are also significant gender differences in wages within specific occupations. For example, among sales and office occupations, the median salary for a female worker in 2005 was 88% that of her male counterpart. By 2014, this ratio had dropped to 79%.

Data Notes and Sources:

This data is from the American Communities Survey (2005, 2009, and 2014) of median wages by *occupation*, as defined by the U.S. Census. Here, median indicates the middle point in wages, with 50% of workers making less than this salary and 50% making more. Please consult the data notes for information on the difference between occupation, sectors of the economy, and industry. Please also see data notes for a discussion of the difference between income and wages.

Source: U.S. Census, American Communities Survey.

S2401: Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (In 2005 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

B24012: Sex By Occupation And Median Earnings In The Past 12 Months (In 2010 or 2014 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) For The Civilian Employed Population 16 Years And Over - Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over with earnings

Table: Median wage for female workers as compared to male median wage, by occupation

	2005	2010	2014
Overall median wage	75%	74%	74%
Professional	78%	74%	72%
Service occupations	72%	80%	73%
Sales and office occupations	88%	71%	79%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations[xxv]	--	81%	68%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	54%	63%	67%

When we examine the ratio of female to male wages in more detailed categories, women's median wage is higher than men's median wage in management, business, and financial services, and near equal in office and administrative support. At the low end of the scale, women's median wage is 37% that of men in construction and related occupations, with women's median wage a low $9,330. At the same time, in health diagnosing and treating (i.e. doctors and specialists), women's median wage is less than 41% of men's wage. This difference is particularly striking, given that the median wage for men is over $100,000, and $41,422 for women

Table: 2014 median wage and women's representation in occupation by those occupations with 10,000 or more employees

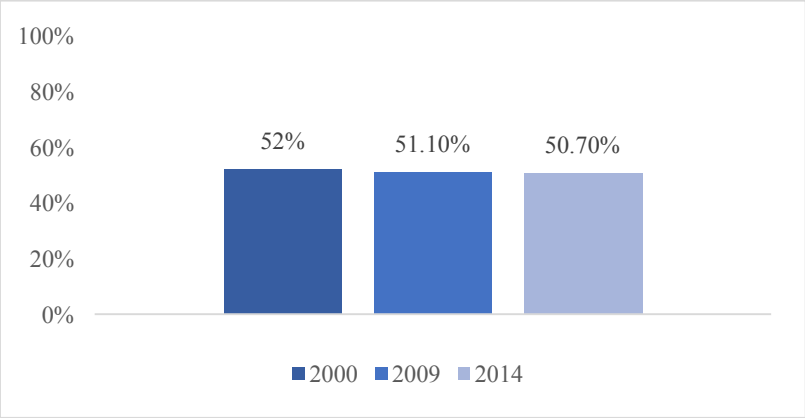
	Median wage	Male median wage	Female median wage	Female % of male wage
All employed individuals 16+	$26,233	$30,690	$23,061	75%
Management and professional	$40,538	$48,807	$38,224	78%
- Management, business, and financial	$42,302	$41,841	$44,536	106%
Professional and related occupations:	$39,492	$52,305	$37,397	71%
- Education, training, and library	$35,316	$44,135	$29,670	67%
- Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	$47,996	$100,000+	$41,422	41% (or less)[xxvi]
Service occupations:	$16,025	$20,997	$15,140	72%
- Food preparation and serving	$12,988	$15,152	$11,635	77%
Sales and office occupations	$22,314	$23,915	$21,157	88%
- Sales	$20,603	$22,349	$12,477	56%
- Office and administrative support	$23,131	$24,784	$22,547	91%
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair	$23,843	$25,156	$9,330	37%
Production, transportation, and material moving	$25,408	$30,811	$16,662	54%

ECONOMIC

Sectors of employment

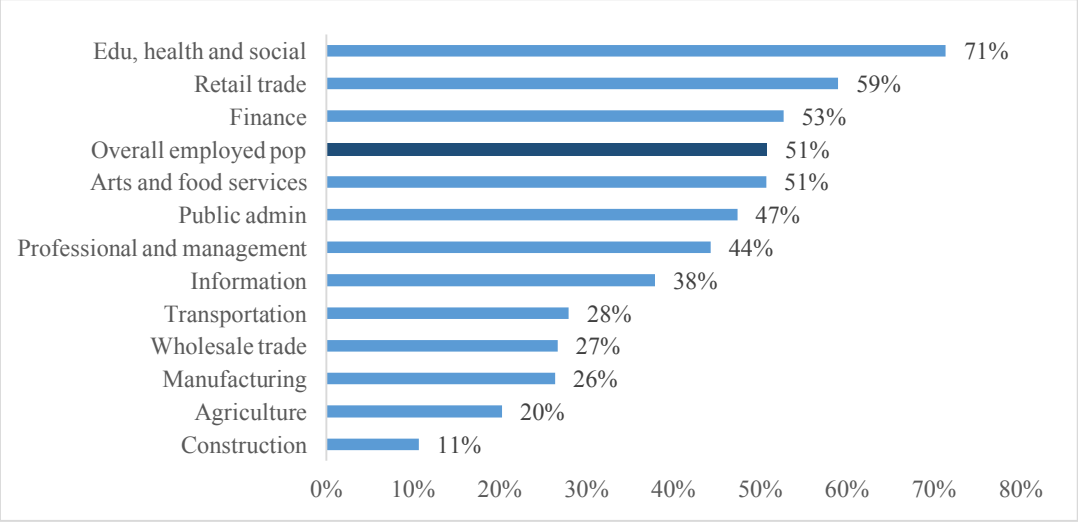
Women are consistently more than half of workers in New Orleans, although there have been minimal declines in the female proportion of full time workers in New Orleans.

Figure: Percent of full time workers who are women



Women make up half of full time workers in New Orleans, but large differences emerge when we examine individual industries. From education, health, and social services, where women make up 71% of the employees to construction, where women make up 11% of the employees, there is a wide range of representation. And, while women are 50.7% of full time workers overall, there are only four industries where women make up the majority of workers: 1) education, health, and social services, 2) retail trade, 3) finance, and 4) Arts and food service.

Figure: Percent of jobs held by women in each industry in 2014 in New Orleans



Data Notes and Sources:

The industry data is a count of the total positions held by adults 16 and older in the city of New Orleans. The data was collected through the U.S. Census (2000) and the American Community Survey (2009, 2014) and is presented as the percentages of both male and female workers in each industry.

2000: U.S. Census: American Communities Survey

QT-P29: Industry by Sex: 2000

2009 and 2014: S2403: Industry By Sex And Median Earnings

Table: Percent of full time workers in each industry who are female

	2000	2009	2014
Edu, health and social	72%	74.1%	71.3%
Retail trade	57%	57.4%	58.9%
Finance	55%	49.0%	52.6%
Arts and food services	51%	51.3%	50.6%
Overall employed population	**52%**	**51.1%**	**50.7%**
Public admin	53%	55.7%	47.3%
Professional and management	44%	44.6%	44.2%
Information	51%	59.4%	37.8%
Manufacturing	30%	28.9%	26.3%
Wholesale trade	29%	33.8%	26.6%
Transportation	26%	31.1%	27.9%
Agriculture	20%	16.8%	20.2%
Construction	11%	5.9%	10.6%

When we look at changes in employment since pre-Katrina, women's representation has not increased dramatically in any general industrial area. Indeed, the biggest changes are declines in women's representation in the information and public administration industries.[xxvii]

The industries with high levels of female employees are also ones with a large number of overall employees in the city. For example, educational services, health care, and social assistance is the single industry of employment in the city; the high proportion of female employees in this industry means that a full 37% of female full time workers in the city of New Orleans are employed in this industry. Those areas with low levels of women's representation (such as construction), make up a low proportion of the overall number of employees in the city.

Table: Percent of jobs by industry category held by males and females age 16 and older for industries with 10,000 employees

	2000		2009		2014	
	Total employees	% Female	Total employees	% Female	Total employees	% Female
Construction	9,478	11%	10,717	6%	9,117	11%
Retail trade	18,864	57%	13,926	57%	15,005	59%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	11,237	26%	6,675	31%	8,098	28%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing (overall)	10,677	55%	7,681	49%	8,226	53%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services:	18,911	44%	16,599	45%	19,552	44%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance:	49,315	72%	35,946	74%	43,657	71%
- Educational services	22,626	68%	16,793	69%	20,055	65%
- Health care and social assistance	26,689	76%	19,153	79%	23,602	77%
Arts, entertainment, and food services:	29,299	51%	22,072	51%	28,638	51%
- Acc and food services	23,219	51%	17,064	51%	21,788	51%
Other services, except pub admin	10,190	56%	7,283	51%	7,779	54%
Public administration	12,366	53%	8,231	56%	8,585	47%

ECONOMIC

Women-owned businesses

The number of economic firms in a city – and their sales and receipts – is a primary indicator of the economic health of the city. The proportion of those firms and sales from women owned businesses represents a direct measure of the contributions of women to the local economy and the degree to which women are able to access economic resources and benefit from growth.

Table: Number of firms and women-owned firms in the New Orleans MSA

	2002	2007	2012
Total Number of Firms	109,326	108,217	132,361
Women-owned firms	30,546	29,701	48,890
Percent of firms owned by women	28%	27%	37%

The total number of firms in the New Orleans MSA[xxviii] has increased since Katrina, particularly from 2007 to 2012, demonstrating the city's economic recovery from Katrina. From the pre-Katrina to post-Katrina period, the proportion of firms owned by women has also increased, growing from 28% of firms in 2002 to 37% of firms in 2012.

Figure: Total number of firms and women owned firms in the New Orleans MSA

Women-owned firms are growing in a wide variety of sectors, with large growth in manufacturing (10% growth from 2002 to 2012), administration (13%), educational services (14%), health care and social services (10%), accommodation and food services (17%), and other services (19%). There are also sectors where the number of women-owned firms have declined, including real estate and arts, entertainment, and recreation, which both saw a 5% decline from 2002 to 2012.[xxix] In three sets of industry classifications – health care, education, and other services – women own the majority of firms in New Orleans.

Data Notes and Sources:

This data is from the Survey of Women Owned Business Enterprises, conducted as a part of the U.S. Economic Census. These data provide a snapshot of enterprises owned by a woman in New Orleans, including the number of firms and the sales and receipts from those firms.

The Survey of Women-Owned Business Enterprises, 2002, 2007, 2012, which is conducted as a portion of the U.S. Economic Census. All values are presented, unless otherwise noted, in current dollars, unadjusted for inflation (i.e. 2002 data is in 2002 dollars). All firms operating during the year of study according to the Internal Revenue Service are included in the survey. Data is based on standard Industry Classification schemes. Business locations are based on IRS addresses. Firms that are owned jointly between men and women are not included in this data. For additional details on the survey sampling process, see "Women Owned Businesses" by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Looking at the rate of growth of firms in particular industries, those areas with large numbers of women owned firms are also those with high growth in the overall number of firms. For example, educational services firms have grown 47% from 2002 to 2012 – much of this growth is in women-owned firms. Health related industries, which may be the source of economic growth in New Orleans in the future, also have seen both an increase in the number of firms and an increase in the number of women-owned businesses. Areas with a decline in the overall number of firms, including wholesale trade, management, and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, have very low numbers of female-owned firms.

Table: Number of firms per sector and proportion of firms owned by women by year in the New Orleans MSA

	2002		**2007**		**2012**	
	Number of firms	*% owned by women*	*Number of firms*	*% owned by women*	*Number of firms*	*% owned by women*
Total for all sectors	109,326	28%	108,217	27%	132,361	37%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3,418	--	2,120	9%	2,877	12%
Mining	812	8%	579	19%	832	15%
Utilities	51	12%	75	--	106	30%
Construction	12,009	6%	16,269	10%	14,147	11%
Manufacturing	1,722	18%	1,488	19%	1,687	28%
Wholesale trade	3,330	15%	2,705	20%	2,792	20%
Retail trade	10,146	33%	8,692	32%	9,909	40%
Transportation and warehousing	5,745	13%	5,249	17%	6,011	16%
Information	1,123	24%	1,195	26%	1,618	29%
Finance and insurance	4,331	17%	3,885	16%	4,097	20%
Real estate and rental and leasing	9,651	29%	9,304	23%	12,299	25%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	16,274	27%	14,843	26%	16,594	32%
Management of companies and enterprises	164	4%	124	--	143	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	8,050	35%	9,651	37%	12,845	48%
Educational services	1,803	43%	1,749	44%	2,645	57%
Health care and social assistance	9,207	54%	8,293	50%	11,696	64%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4,545	36%	4,697	25%	7,040	32%
Accommodation and food services	3,848	22%	4,016	27%	5,517	39%
Other services (except public administration)	13,437	39%	13,657	40%	19,861	59%

Table: Sales, Receipts, or value of Shipments of firms and women-owned firms in the New Orleans MSA

	2002	2007	2012
Total Number of Firms	$111,416,157	$163,129,852	$220,943,226
Women-owned firms	$4,923,470	$6,688,045	$6,655,996
Percent of firms owned by women	4.4%	4.1%	3%

The total sales, receipts, or value from shipments from firms in New Orleans has also increased from the pre-Katrina to post-Katrina period, nearly doubling from total receipts of $111 billion in 2002 to $220 billion in 2012. However, the share of receipts from women-owned businesses during this time did not similarly increase. Specifically, while women-owned businesses represented 4.4% of sales, receipts, and inventory in 2002, that share dropped to 3.0% by 2012 and the value of sales from women-owned firms actually declined from 2007 to 2012.

Figure: Sales, receipts, or value of shipments ($1,000,000) from New Orleans MSA firms and women owned firms

In 2012, sales, receipts, and value from shipments of women-owned firms accounts for more than 10% of total sales in only five industry classifications: mining, information, administration and support services, health care, and other services. Unfortunately, these are not the industrial areas where New Orleans has seen strong growth in sales and receipts. Indeed, some industries like manufacturing (which saw a 309% increase in sales) and management (389% increase) have seen exponential growth in sales. But, those industries with a strong sales performance from women-owned firms have not similarly increased their *overall* sales.

Table: Total sales, receipts, or value of shipments by sector and proportion by women owned firms[xxx]

	2002		2007		2012	
	Total sales ($1000)	% by women owned firms	Total sales ($1000)	% by women owned firms	Total sales ($1000)	% by women owned firms
Total for all sectors	111,416,157	4%	163,129,852	4%	220,943,226	3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	132,091	--	95,527	10%	189,574	7%
Mining	5,278,899	1%	8,870,369	--	1,216,179	14%
Utilities	2,442,085	1%	3,515,833	--	2,818,092	--
Construction	4,620,682	--	7,426,929	8%	7,151,922	7%
Manufacturing	26,687,384	--	64,247,976	0%	109,169,721	0%
Wholesale trade	24,754,019	5%	25,386,235	4%	37,695,535	3%
Retail trade	13,229,370	5%	14,744,818	5%	17,496,467	6%
Transportation and warehousing	3,326,824	8%	4,179,158	8%	6,179,354	8%
Information	2,679,105	--	2,178,397	8%	2,036,261	14%
Finance and insurance	6,828,597	1%	7,854,928	2%	7,491,616	1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,021,067	--	2,509,837	6%	2,802,499	8%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	4,080,128	--	5,203,882	8%	6,556,397	7%
Management of companies and enterprises	182,228	--	298,094	--	886,364	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1,998,866	--	2,665,923	15%	2,517,196	16%
Educational services	1,200,448	--	1,203,646	3%	1,878,656	4%
Health care and social assistance	5,693,527	6%	6,452,239	6%	6,739,953	11%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,641,398	3%	1,325,070	3%	1,609,763	5%
Accommodation and food services	3,382,552	0%	3,765,687	7%	4,789,969	9%
Other services (except public administration)	1,217,604	15%	1,204,417	15%	1,715,265	19%

ECONOMIC

Employment

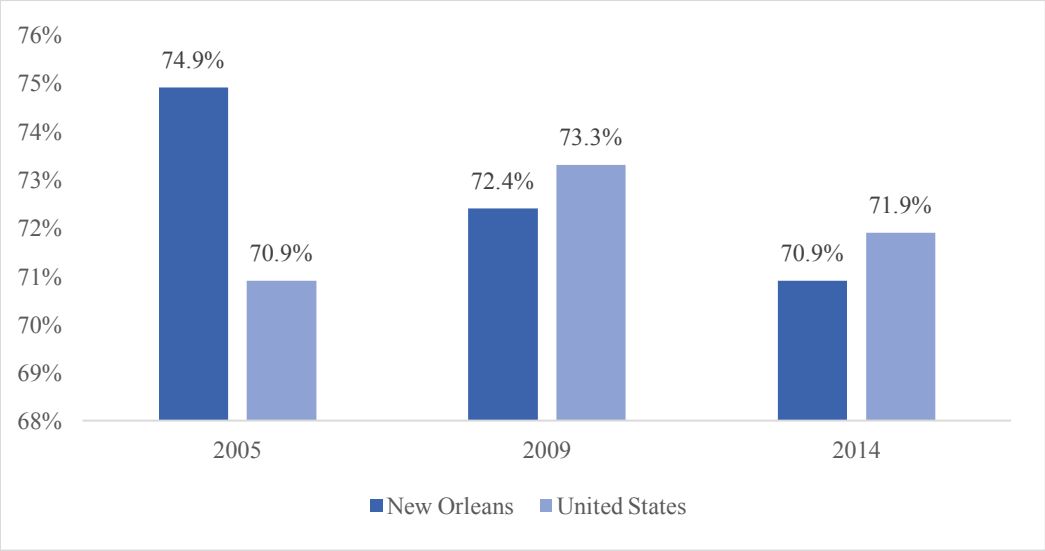
Prior to Katrina, women participated in the labor force at nearly the same rate (75%) as men did (76%). However, women's participation has declined (to 71%), while men's participation has remained consistent. At the same time, women's unemployment rate has declined since prior to Katrina from 16% to 10%. As a result of these changes, the proportion of women not in the labor force (but not unemployed) has increased from 9% to 19% of the female population from 2005 to 2014.

Table: Employment status for Males and Females in New Orleans

	2005	2009	2014
In Labor Force	75%	74%	73%
Females	75%	72%	71%
Males	76%	75%	76%
Unemployed	13%	13%	10%
Females	16%	13%	10%
Males	9%	14%	11%

As of 2014, women in New Orleans are participating in the labor force at a slightly lower rate (70.9%) as women in the United States as a whole (72.3%). This is a change from pre-Katrina, when women in New Orleans outpaced U.S. women in their participation.

Figure: Participation in the labor force among females ages 16-64, Orleans Parish and the United States overall



Data Notes and Sources:

Employment status represents the rate at which groups of the population employed (in the labor force) or are actively seeking employment (unemployment). The U.S. Census calculates the rate of labor force participation and unemployment from the U.S. Census and American Communities Surveys.

Source: U.S. Census: 2000: P043: Sex By Employment Status For The Population 16 Years And Over [15] - Universe: Population 16 Years And Over; QT-P24: Employment Status By Sex: 2000

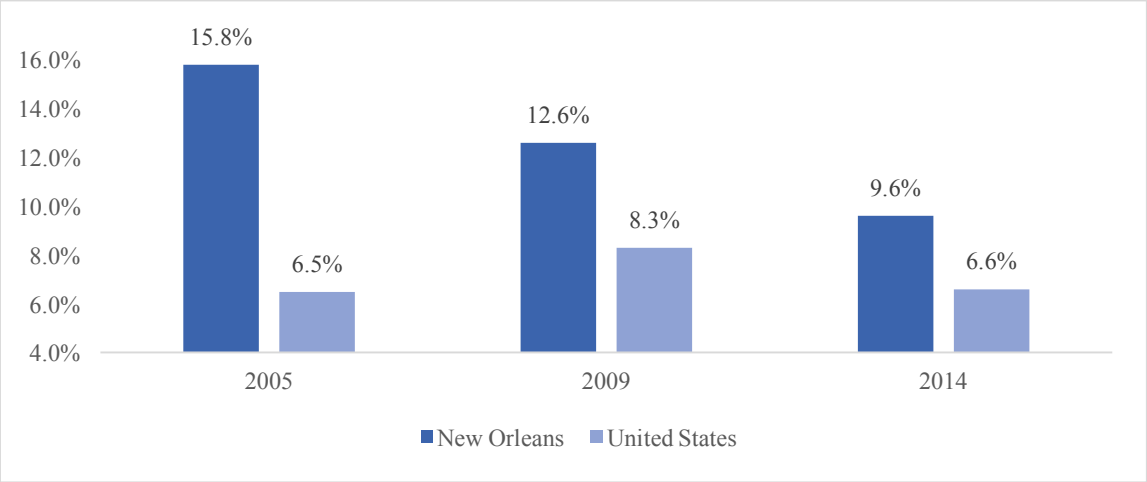
U.S. Census, American Communities Survey

2005-2009: S2301: Employment Status

2010-2014: S2301: Employment Status

Women's unemployment rate has also declined, although not past that of the U.S. overall. Declines in unemployment can be due to a strengthening economy or individuals leaving the workforce (staying at home with children or going back to school, for example).

Figure: Unemployment rate among females ages 16-64, Orleans Parish and the United States overall



Starting in 2009, we are able to evaluate the labor force participation of women with children under the age of six. Here, women's labor force participation in Orleans exceeds that of the United States, with 77% of women in New Orleans with small children in the labor force, as compared to 68% of U.S. women in 2009. By 2014, many women with small children have left the workforce in Orleans Parish, with 70% labor force participation. This is still a higher rate than the U.S. overall, where 67% of women with young children are in the labor force. At the same time, women with children under the age of 6 also have a higher rate of unemployment than all women in New Orleans, or women with young children in the United States. Given that women with children are much more likely to live in poverty in New Orleans (see Poverty – Female headed households and Poverty – Families with children for more information), these numbers may also reflect a reality where women with children need to enter the workforce to meet financial obligations, but are unable to find a job, particularly one that will allow for the expense of rising child care costs (see Children – Child care for more information).

Table: Females with children under the age of 6 in the labor force and unemployment rate

	Orleans Parish		**United States**	
	2009	2014	2009	2014
In Labor Force	76.6%	70.4%	67.6%	67.3%
Unemployment rate	17.2%	10.3%	10.7%	8.4%

HEALTH

Basic access to health care facilities

The availability of health care has *generally* returned to pre-Katrina levels in New Orleans, with the exception of Hospital beds, which have declined from 4.89 per 1000 residents in 1996 to 2.69 in 2012. One cause for the decline in beds is likely due to closing of Charity Hospital. The rate of hospital beds per residents has increased since 2015, with the opening of the University Medical Center, which is not reflected in these numbers.

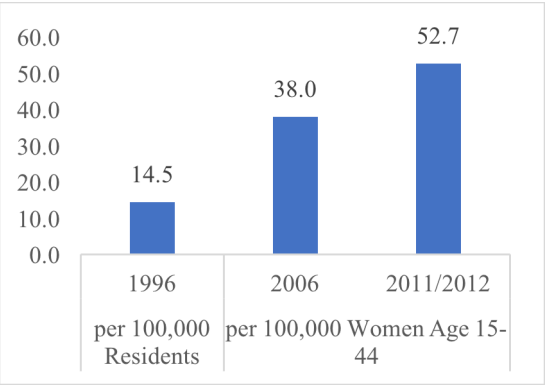
The supply of physicians in New Orleans has met or exceeded pre-Katrina levels, with the rate of total physicians, primary care physicians, family practice physicians, and obstetrician/gynecologists all exceeding pre-Katrina levels.

Table: Availability of Health Care services per Resident for the New Orleans Hospital Service Area

	1996	**2006**	**2011/2012**[xxxi]
Acute Care Hospital Beds per 1,000 Residents	4.89	1.63	2.69
Hospital-based Registered Nurses per 1,000 Residents	5.15	2.38	5.68
FTE Hospital Employees per 1,000 Residents	23.2	8.8	18.3
Total Physicians per 100,000 Residents	237.2	167.3	242.6
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Residents	64.2	50.2	72.1
Family Practice Physicians per 100,000 Residents	16.1	11.8	17.7

The rate of obstetrician/gynecologists is particularly interesting for the state of women's health care.

Figure: Rate of obstetrician/gynecologists in the New Orleans Hospital Service Region



Unfortunately, the pre-Katrina and post-Katrina numbers are not directly comparable, as the measure changes from the rate of obstetrician/gynecologists per 100,000 residents in 1996 to the rate per 100,000 women age 15-44 in 2006 and 2011. While access to specialized women's health care may be increasingly available, the availability of reproductive services is not necessarily increasing; indeed, access to abortion services has declined since prior to Katrina, with a single abortion provider available in the New Orleans area.[xxxii]

Data Notes and Sources:

This is the rate of hospital beds, nurses, hospital employees, physicians, and specialty care physicians per 100,000 residents in the New Orleans Hospital Service Area.

Hospital service areas (HSAs) are local health care markets for hospital care. An HSA is a collection of ZIP codes whose residents receive most of their hospitalizations from the hospitals in that area. HSAs were defined by assigning ZIP codes to the hospital area where the greatest proportion of their Medicare residents were hospitalized.

Source:

Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care

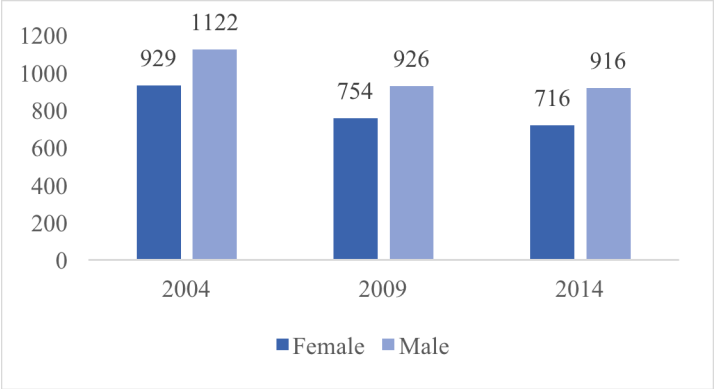
http://www.dartmouthatlas.org/downloads/reports/Primary_care_report_090910.pdf

HEALTH

Causes of death and crude death rate

As is the case for the United States overall, the overall death rate has declined since Katrina in New Orleans. This decline is seen among both men and women, whose overall crude death rate has declined from 929 deaths per 100,000 in 2004 to 716 in 2014. In 2004, the U.S. female rate was 816; by 2014, this rate has declined slightly to 802. Thus, women in New Orleans move from a higher-than-average to a lower-than-average death rate from 2004 to 2014.

Figure: Death Rate (per 100,000 people) in Orleans Parish by gender



Breaking the death rate down by the principal causes of mortality for women in Orleans Parish, heart disease, cancer, and diabetes related diseases are the leading causes of death. All three main causes of death are on the decline, with both heart disease and diabetes related diseases dropping precipitously from 2004 to 2015. In all three areas, the rate of mortality in 2014 is lower than the United States overall. Indeed, only in genital and urinary diseases and infection and parasitic diseases is New Orleans statistically higher than the overall U.S. rate.[xxxiii]

Table: Death rate by principal causes for women

	New Orleans			United States
	2004	*2009*	*2014*	*2014*
Heart disease[xxxiv]	325.3	262	217.3	246.4
Cancer[xxxv]	201.4	178.6	171.4	177.8
Diabetes[xxxvi]	79	31.3	24.4	33.6
Respiratory[xxxvii]	57.5	50.9	49.8	81.9
Nervous system[xxxviii]	46.4	39	40.4	60.9
Genital and urinary[xxxix]	42.2	34.9	33.4	21.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases	41	31.9	36.9	21.2
Mental and behavioral	34.9	23.7	54.8	60.1
External causes[xl]	30.3	39.6	41.9	41.2
Digestive system[xli]	23	23.7	19.4	29.2
Other[xlii]	19.9	23.1	10.5	10.8

Data Notes and Sources:

This is the crude death rate (or the number of deaths per year per 100,000 in the population) and the death rate from various causes by year and gender from the Centers for Disease Control.

Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Compressed Mortality File (CMF) on CDC WONDER Online Database.

HEALTH

Hospital use by Medicare enrollees

Coupled with information on the availability of primary care services in the New Orleans area, this data provides a snapshot view into the overall health of women in the city and the availability of both hospital beds in the New Orleans area (which increases the instances of hospital discharge rates) and Medicare accepting primary care physicians (which decreases hospital discharge rates. Overall, while the rate of Medicare hospital discharges increased substantially for women from 2000 to 2009, the rate has now dropped below the pre-Katrina level. While men's rate of discharge has declined from 2009, it still remains higher than it was prior to Katrina. Both women's and men's discharge rates follow national patterns. Unlike many other health indicators, Orleans Parish is not substantially worse than the national averages in hospital discharge rates.

Table: Hospital Discharges per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees and by Gender

Hospital Discharge Rate				
	Women		Men	
	New Orleans Hospital Region	US Overall	New Orleans Hospital Region	US Overall
2004	335	346.4	204.5	231.5
2009	296.9	325.6	186.5	217.3
2012	255.5	294.1	180	199.9
Inpatient Days per Medicare Enrollee				
	Women		Men	
	New Orleans Hospital Region	US Overall	New Orleans Hospital Region	US Overall
2004	1.95	1.84	1.81	1.84
2009	1.52	1.64	1.39	1.62
2012	1.21	1.42	1.29	1.41

Data Notes and Sources:

This is the reported rate of hospital visits (as measured in discharges) of Medicare Enrollees (per 1000 Medicare Enrollees), by gender for the years 2000, 2009, and 2012 and the average number of inpatient days. Generally, a hospital discharge represents the release of a patient (either living or dead) who has stayed at least one night in the hospital. It is also a general measurement of the health of the population. Here, these represent Medicare enrollees who use the hospital system. Hospital discharge rates and length of stays in hospitals are two important measures of overall hospital activities, including demand for hospital services and the ability of primary care services to provide treatment to avoid hospital stays.

Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 100% of Medicare enrollees age 65-99 with full Part A entitlement and no HMO enrollment during the measurement period. Age, gender, race, and eligibility are determined using the Denominator file.

HEALTH

Female Medicare beneficiaries

The proportion of fee-for-service Medicare recipients who are female has slightly declined from 2007 to 2013, with the decline concentrated in the Medicare population 65 and over. This change may be reflective of the decline of older women in general in New Orleans (see Demographics – Age for more information). As compared to Louisiana overall, New Orleans looks very similar.

Table: Percent of Medicare recipients who are female in the New Orleans Hospital Referral Region

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013
New Orleans	% of Medicare recipients who are female	56%	56%	55%	55%	54%	54%
	Under 65	46%	47%	47%	48%	47%	47%
	65 and over	60%	60%	59%	59%	58%	57%
Louisiana	% of Medicare recipients who are female	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
	Under 65	42%	43%	43%	44%	45%	45%
	65 and over	59%	59%	59%	59%	58%	58%

Data Notes and Sources:

This is the reported proportion of fee-for-service Medicare recipients who are female, by year, from 2007-2013. The data is also broken down by age. The data is obtained from the Center for Disease Control's data website and represents reports from health providers that see Medicare recipients.

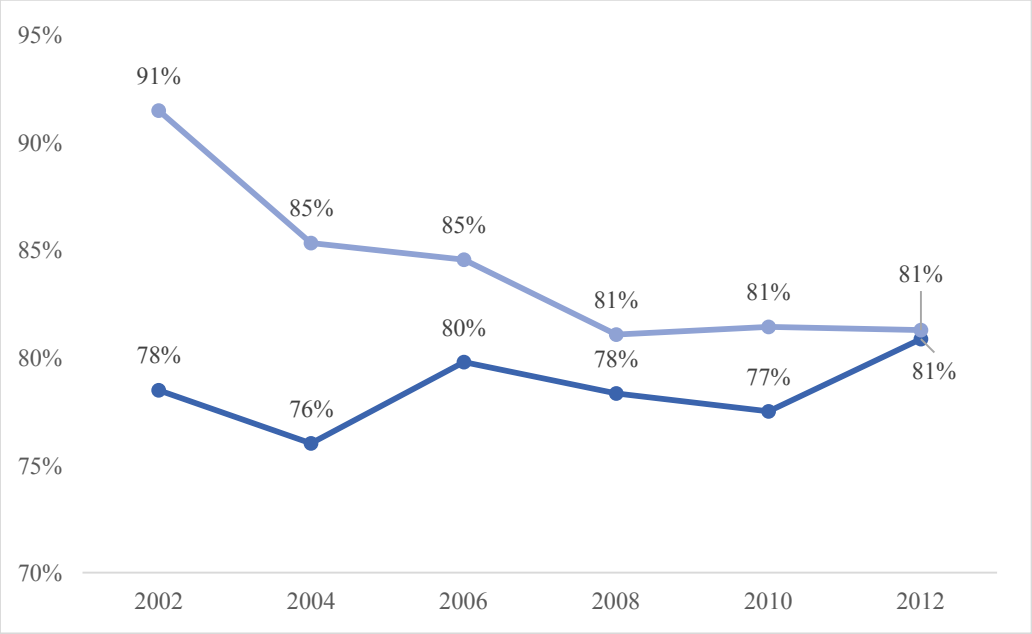
Centers for Disease Control, via the Chronic Condition Data Warehouse (CCW). CCW provides data on fee-for-service institutional and non-institutional claims, enrollment/eligibility, and assessment data from 2005 forward.

HEALTH

Self-reported rates of women's preventative care visits

Women's mammogram rates have remained fairly constant across the pre- and post-Katrina period.[xliii] This is good news, particularly given the decline in the availability of women's health services in the New Orleans area and it suggests that older women are receiving the preventative care that is recommended. Unfortunately, the decline in pap test rates suggests a different story.[xliv] Indeed, the rate of women obtaining a pap test in the prior three years has declined from a high of 91% in 2002 to a (plateaued) low of 81% in 2008, 2010, and 2012.

Figure: Self-reporting Mammogram and pap tests by residents of Orleans Parish



Data Notes and Sources:

These are aggregated results from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, which asks a representative sample of U.S. residents questions about their health behavior. We focus on two primary preventative health behaviors: the proportion of adult women (ages 18+) who have had a Pap test in the prior three years and the proportion of women, aged 40 or older, who have had a mammogram in the prior two years.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual telephone survey that collect data about U.S. residents and their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Percentages calculated by authors.

CHILDREN

Teen Birth Rates

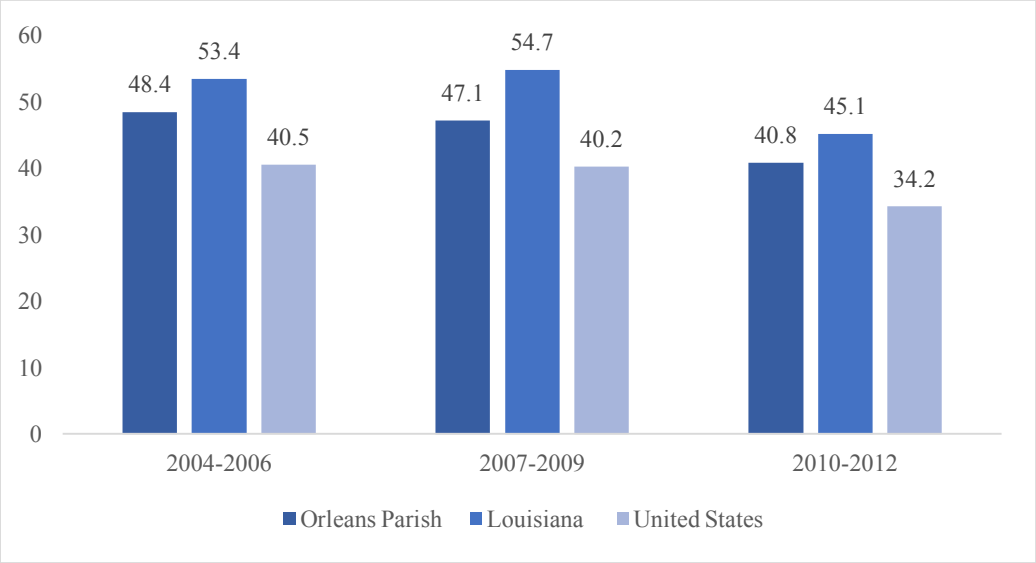
There are a variety of negative health outcome for babies born to teenage mothers, including low birth weight, preterm births, and infant mortality. Teen births can also have a variety of detrimental effects on the income, education, and employment of teen mothers. Thus, the declining teen birth rate for women in New Orleans is a positive influence on the status and health of young women in the area. The decline is particularly focused among younger teens (age 15-17), where the Parish has seen a decline in rate from 28.4 in 2004-2006 to 18.5 in 2010-2012.

Table: Teen birth rate by maternal age[xlv]

	2004-2006		2007-2009		2010-2012	
Maternal age	Orleans Parish	LA	Orleans Parish	LA	Orleans Parish	LA
15-19 (overall)	48.4	53.4	47.1	54.7	40.8	45.1
15-17	28.4	28.5	26.1	28.4	18.5	20.7
18-19	78.4	90.7	78.6	94.1	74.3	81.7

The teen birth rate in New Orleans is far higher than the U.S. rate,[xlvi] although the gap is shrinking over time and the rate of teen births is declining generally in the Parish. Indeed, the gap between New Orleans in 2004-2006 is 7.9, compared to 6.6 in 2010-2012.

Figure: Overall Teen Birth Rate (age 15-19) for Orleans Parish, Louisiana, and the United States.



Data Notes and Sources:

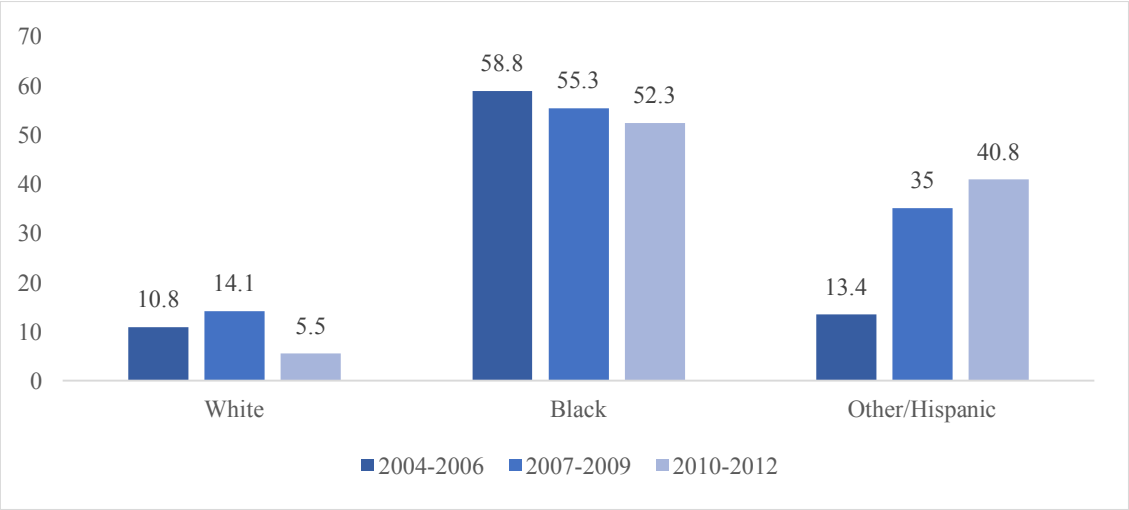
This is the rate of children born to women between the ages of 15 and 19, per 1000 births. The rate is calculated by the Louisiana Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System.

Source: Louisiana Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Rate calculated and provided by PRAMS.

http://dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/1344

When we look at the teen birth rate by the race of the mother, the majority of positive improvement is in the teen birth rate of black girls, whose teen birth rate declined from 58.8 in 2004-2006 to 52.3 in 2010-2012.

Figure: Teen Birth Rate by Race for Orleans Parish



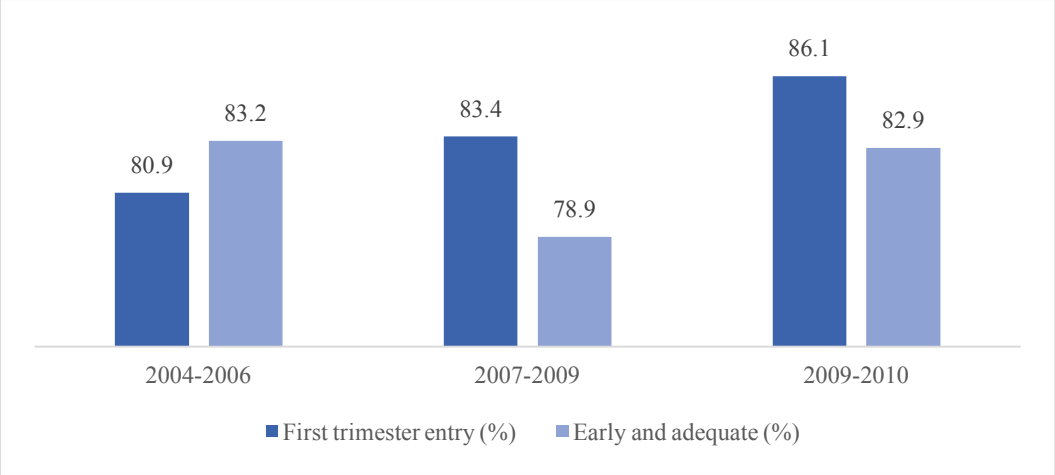
CHILDREN

Prenatal Care

Pregnant women who do not receive appropriate prenatal care can suffer a variety of health risks, including those that increase the possibility of adverse outcomes for the mother and baby.[xlvii]

Overall, expectant mothers are seeking and receiving first trimester care at increasing rates, with more than 86% of mothers receiving care in their first trimester by 2009-2010. However, the rate of early and adequate care is not similarly increasing. Instead, the general rate is very similar to pre-Katrina levels.

Figure: Percent of mothers seeking care during pregnancy in Orleans Parish



When we look at the data by race, mothers of all races are increasing their access to first trimester care, with White women more likely to receive first trimester care than Black mothers across all years of data. At the same time, the rate of first trimester entry for Black women has increased faster than that of White women. As a result, the racial gap is smaller in 2009-2010 than in 2004-2006.

Table: Percent with first trimester entry by race in Orleans Parish

		2004-2006	2007-2009	2009-2010
Orleans Parish	White	92.2	93.8	94.3
	Black	77.2	80.1	82.7
	Other	85.9	81.8	90.1
	All races	80.9	83.4	86.1
Louisiana	All races	86.5	87	88.2

Data Notes and Sources:

This is the rate of pregnant mothers seeking care in the first trimester and seeking early and adequate prenatal care (which is a combination of first trimester entry and the ratio of actual visits to expected visits for pregnant mothers) from the Louisiana Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System.

Source: Louisiana Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Rate calculated and provided by PRAMS.

http://dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/1344

However, early and adequate care, which is a combination of first trimester entry and the ratio of actual visits to expected visits, has not increased at the same rate as first trimester entry. Indeed, across all racial groups, the rate of early and adequate care has either plateaued (for Black mothers and mothers overall) or declined (for White mothers). This suggests that while pregnant mothers are seeing doctors early in their pregnancy, they are not necessarily seeing the doctors as frequently as they should be; this trend is consistent with the state-level rate of early and adequate care.

Table: Percent of Expectant Mothers Receiving Early and Adequate Care

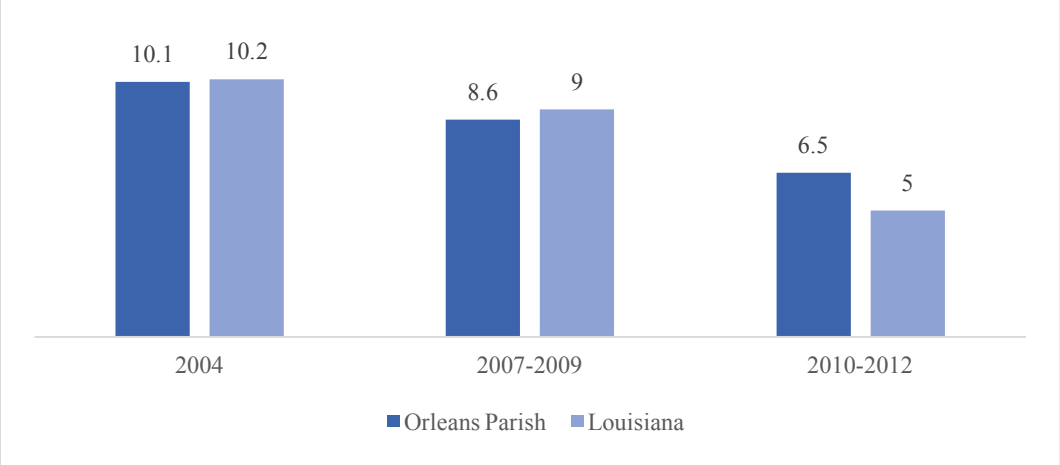
		2004-2006	**2007-2009**	**2009-2010**
Orleans Parish	White	91.7	81.1	86.5
	Black	80.7	78.5	81.5
	Other	82.6	76.3	82.2
	All races	83.2	78.9	82.9
Louisiana	All races	84.6	85.1	86.5

CHILDREN

Infant mortality

Infant mortality is an important measure of the health of child-bearing mothers and young children. The rate of infant mortality is declining for Orleans Parish – from a rate of 10.1 deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births in 2004-2006 to 6.5 in 2010-2012. At the same time, however, Orleans Parish has not improved at the same rate as Louisiana and, since 2010-2012, has had a higher infant mortality rate.

Figure: Infant mortality rate in Orleans Parish



If we examine infant mortality by race, the gains are particularly concentrated in non-White children. For example, mortality rate for Black infants has declined from 11.5 (2004-2006) to 7.5 (2010-2012), while the White infant mortality rate ranges from 4.8 in 2004-2006 to 7.2 in 2007-2009, returning to 4.4 in 2010-2012.

	2004-2006	2007-2009	2010-2012
Infant mortality (all races)	10.1	8.6	6.5
White	4.8	7.2	4.4
Black	11.5	9.7	7.5
Other / Hispanic (in 2010-2012)[xlviii]	12	--	6.1
Louisiana overall	10.2	9	5

Data Notes and Sources:

Infant mortality is the rate of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 births in Orleans Parish. The rate is calculated by the Louisiana Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System.

Source: PRAMS http://dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/1344

CHILDREN

Child care costs, assistance programs, and availability

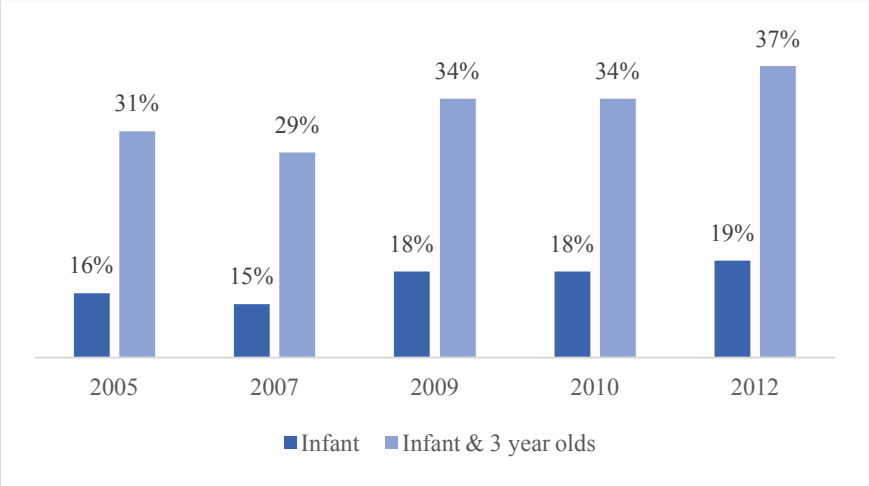
Child care availability and cost is a key determinant of whether women with children can work outside the home or rejoin the workforce after childbirth. The cost of child care for an infant in New Orleans has increased from $4,940 in 2005 to $6,500 in 2012.[xlix] Adjusted for inflation, the cost of child care for an infant increased substantially after Katrina, but has remained fairly steady since 2007. The cost of day care for an infant and 3 year old also increased after Katrina and has remained fairly steady from 2009 to 2012.

Table: Median annual cost of child care in a Class A child care center by year in Orleans Parish

	2005	2007	2009	2010	2012
Infant	$4,940	$5,720	$6,240	$6,500	$6,500
Infant (in 2012 dollars, adjusted for inflation)	$5,807	$6,334	$6,678	$6,844	$6,500
Infant & 3 year old	$9,360	$10,920	$11,960	$12,310	$12,740
Infant & 3 year old (in 2012 dollars, adjusted for inflation)	$11,004	$12,092	$12,799	$12,961	$12,740

When these amounts are considered in the context of a fairly stable median income, the post-Katrina increase in costs is particularly damaging to the prospects of working mothers. Indeed, in 2012, a working mother making the median income would pay just under one-fifth of her income to provide child care for an infant and more than one-third of her income to provide child care for an infant and a 3 year old.

Figure: Child care costs in Orleans Parish as a percentage of median income



Data Notes and Sources:

Agenda for Children conducts a survey of the average cost of day care per week, multiplies that cost by 52, and calculates the median point of yearly child care costs.[1] Agenda for Children also provides the capacity of child care centers in New Orleans, which is sourced from the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services Bureau of Licensing

Data Source for median costs: Agenda for Children's analysis of data from the "Louisiana Child Care Market Rate Survey 2005," "Louisiana Child Care Market Rate Survey 2007," "Louisiana Child Care Market Rate Survey 2009," "Louisiana Child Care Market Rate Survey 2010," and "Louisiana Child Care Market Rate Survey 2012," which were produced by Care Solutions, Inc. and the Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services. The full reports are available from the Care Solution's web site.

Data source for number and capacity of child care centers: Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services, Bureau of Licensing, Baton Rouge, LA. Capacity is the total number of children that can be legally cared for in a particular center.

One potential cause of the increase in cost of child care post-Katrina is that child care centers may have closed, thus decreasing the supply of child care services. While the number of centers did decline precipitously from 2005 (273 centers) to 2006 (74 centers), the number of children under the age of five also declined during that time.[1] When the availability of child care is evaluated via seats per child, the availability of child care has remained fairly stable over time. While child care was less available immediately following Katrina, the capacity-to-demand has since rebounded (approximately 1 seat per every two children) to a similar rate as seen in 2004. This suggests that child care, like many other cost-of-living indexes, has increased in value much faster than income in New Orleans. Indeed, we see that women – and mothers – are less likely to be in the labor force (employed or unemployed) than prior to Katrina (see Economic – Employment). One potential cause of women's decreased engagement in the labor force is that the value received from their labor is declining because of the increased cost of child care.

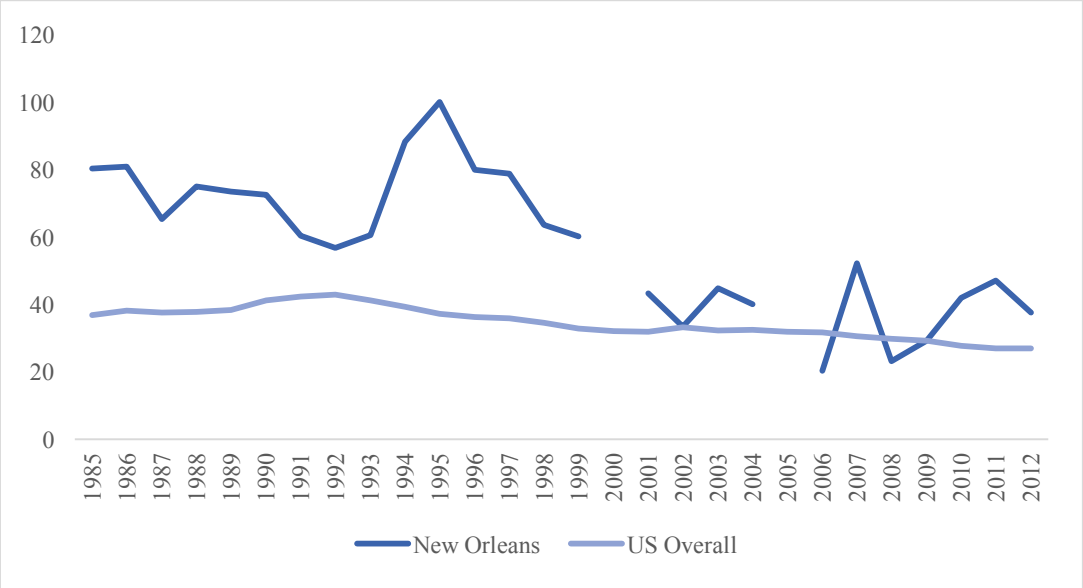
Table: Number and capacity of child care centers

	2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Number	273	74	105	127	144	154	160	159
Capacity	16,083	5,307	7,177	8,817	9,827	10,942	10,507	10,991
Children under 5	34,101	15,414	12,434	18,711	25,549	22,263	23,809	24,371
Capacity per children under 5[li]	0.472	0.344	0.577	0.471	0.385	0.491	0.441	0.451

CRIME & THE POLICE

Rape and sexual assault

Similar to other types of crime in New Orleans, the rate of forcible rape *as reported by law enforcement agencies* has declined precipitously from a high of 100 rapes per 100,000 people in 1995 to a low of 29.8 in 2008. Twice – in 2006 and 2008 – the Parish rate dips below that of the national average. However, later years of this data, including 2010, 2011, and 2012, should be interpreted with care, given that the New Orleans Inspector General found consistent patterns in these years of misclassifying rapes as a "miscellaneous offense," thus discounting such events, both in general reporting and reporting the crimes to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports.[lii] Indeed, as the Inspector General of New Orleans found, "The NOPD misclassified 46% of the offenses tested to sexual battery, miscellaneous offense or Unfounded (UNF) rather than forcible rape."[liii] Given these patterns, later years of forcible rape rates should be considered an *underreported* level of aggravated sexual assault in New Orleans.[liv]



Data Notes and Sources:

The rate of forcible rape per capita by year is from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. These are reported rates from law enforcement agencies of incident rates.

Data is reported to the FBI by the New Orleans Police Department

Rates are the number of reported offenses per 100,000 population.

Due to changes in reporting practices, annexations, and/or incomplete data, 2000 figures from New Orleans are not comparable to previous years' data. Incomplete data in 2005 also limits comparisons.

Source: Forcible rape rate from 1985 to 2012 from the FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

CRIME & THE POLICE

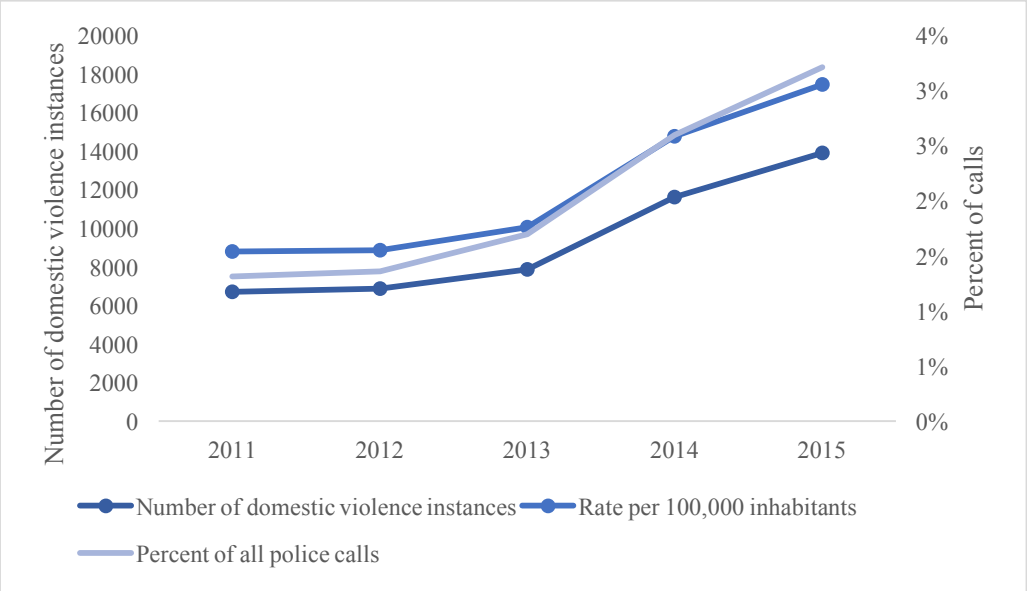
Domestic Violence

We look, in particular, at domestic violence because of the gendered nature of the crime – women are overwhelming the victims of domestic violence and intimate partner violence.[lv] Calls to the police for service were considered domestic violence-related if they were classified as aggravated battery domestic, domestic disturbance, homicide domestic, simple battery domestic, simple assault domestic, or aggravated assault domestic. The overall number of calls, as well as the proportion of all calls associated with these police codes and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants are presented in the figure.

Data is cleaned and analyzed in a manner consistent with other crime analysis in the City of New Orleans, including work by Jeff Asher, whose analysis can be found at nolacrimenews.com.[lvi] As Asher notes, Calls for Service is a very good indicator of official Uniform Crime Report numbers.[lvii] Thus, examining crimes that women are more likely to be the victims of through Calls for Service allows us to provide a more detailed evaluation of crime data as it relates to the status of women.

The rate of domestic violence, as measured through calls to the New Orleans Police Department, has risen substantially from 2011 to 2015 in the raw number of domestic violence calls, increasing from 6,704 in 2011 to 13,910 in 2015. The rate of domestic violence calls has also increased as a share of total calls, moving from 1 to 3% of all calls. Finally, the rate of domestic violence calls per 100,000 inhabitants has also increased, from to 2,085 calls per 100,000 in 2011 to 3,570 calls per 100,000 in 2015.

Figure: Domestic Violence calls in New Orleans



The outcome of domestic violence instances has also changed from 2011 to 2015. Specifically, the percent labeled "unfounded" in the disposition report by the involved police officer is declining over

Data Notes and Sources:

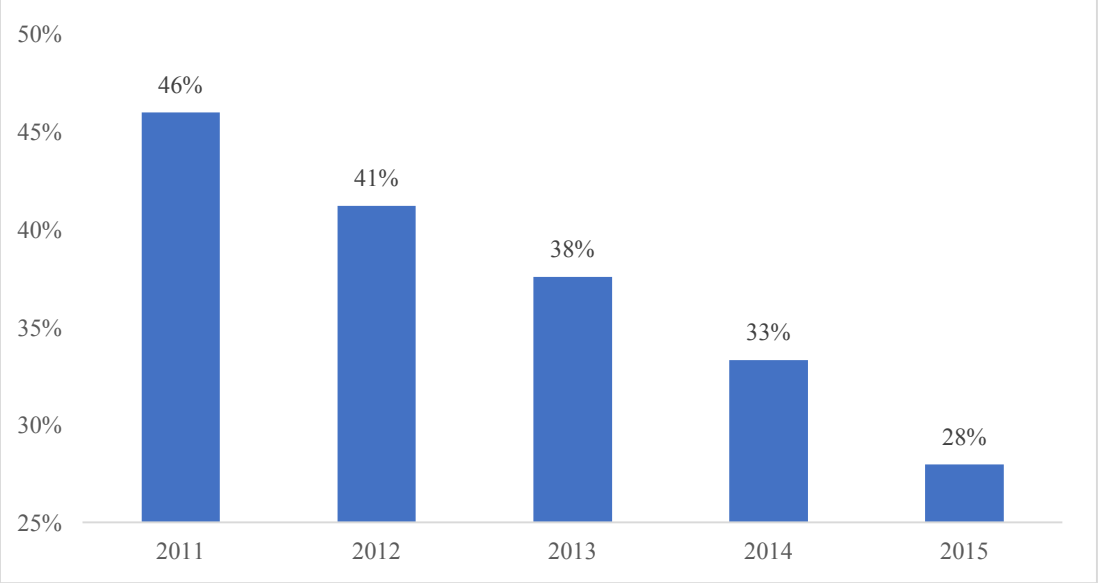
The data is derived from data published by the NOPD. The authors used the New Orleans Police Department's publicly available database of all police actions from 2011 to 2016.

Source: New Orleans Police Department's Crime data. Data is provided by Orleans Parish Communication District (OPCD), the administrative office of 9-1-1 for the City of New Orleans. In the OPCD system, NOPD may reclassify or change the signal type for up to 36 hours after the incident is marked up.

Population (for rate per 100,000) are from the U.S. Census for the city of New Orleans.

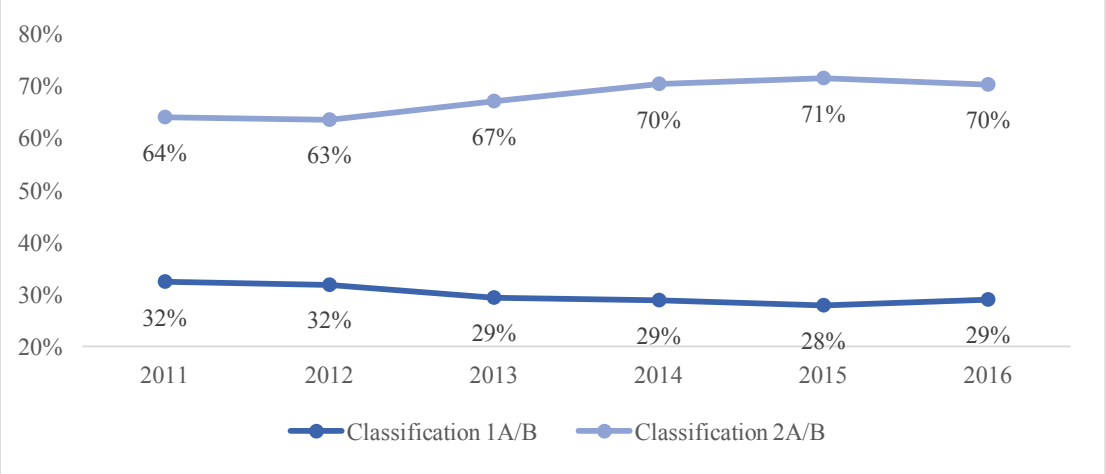
time, from a high of 46% unfounded in 2011 to 28% in 2015. This change suggests a change in either the types of calls to 911 about domestic violence or a change in police perceptions of those calls when received.

Figure: Percent of all domestic violence calls labeled "Unfounded" by reporting police officer



There has also been a change in the classification of domestic violence calls. According to the NOPD Policy Manual, "Domestic violence calls assigned a code 1A priority response may be answered by one officer," where "All domestic violence calls assigned a code 2 priority response will be answered with two officers and, whenever possible, a supervisor."[lviii] The share of domestic violence calls receiving a code 2 priority response has increased from 64% to 70%, also suggesting an increase in the severity of domestic violence in the city.

Figure: Percent of domestic violence calls classified as 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B over time.

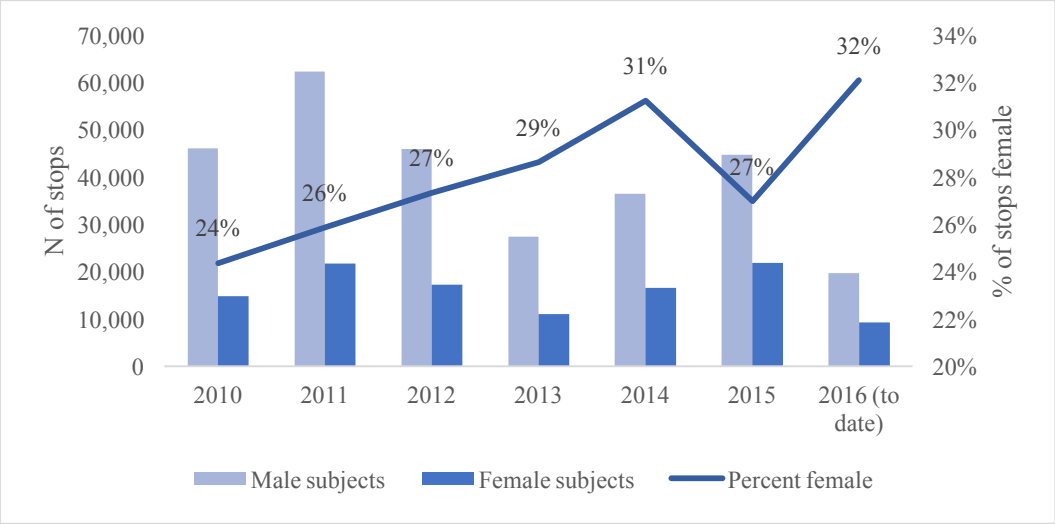


CRIME & THE POLICE

Interactions with police

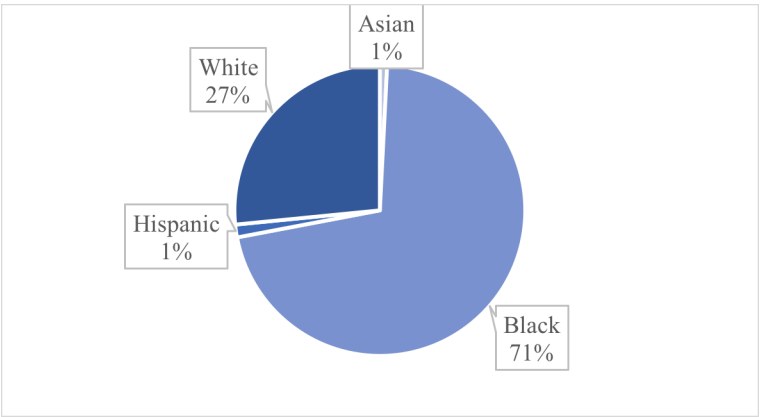
The proportion of Stop and Search events with a female subject from 2010 to 2015 averages at 27%, with a low in 2010 of 24% and a high of 31% in 2014. Until 2015, there was an upward trajectory of the data, with female subjects making up an increasing proportion of interactions with the police. Looking at 2016 data to date, the earlier trend appears to be continuing, with women making up 32% of the stop and search interactions with the police.

Figure: Total number of female and male subjects from Stop and Search events by the NOPD.[lix]



Black women make up between 69% (2014) and 72% (2016) of female subject's interactions with the police in New Orleans. This is a higher rate than that of interactions involving Black men, who represent between 62% (2014) and 69% (2010) of male subject's interactions. The majority of other interactions are with White female and male subjects.

Figure: Female Interactions with Police, by race



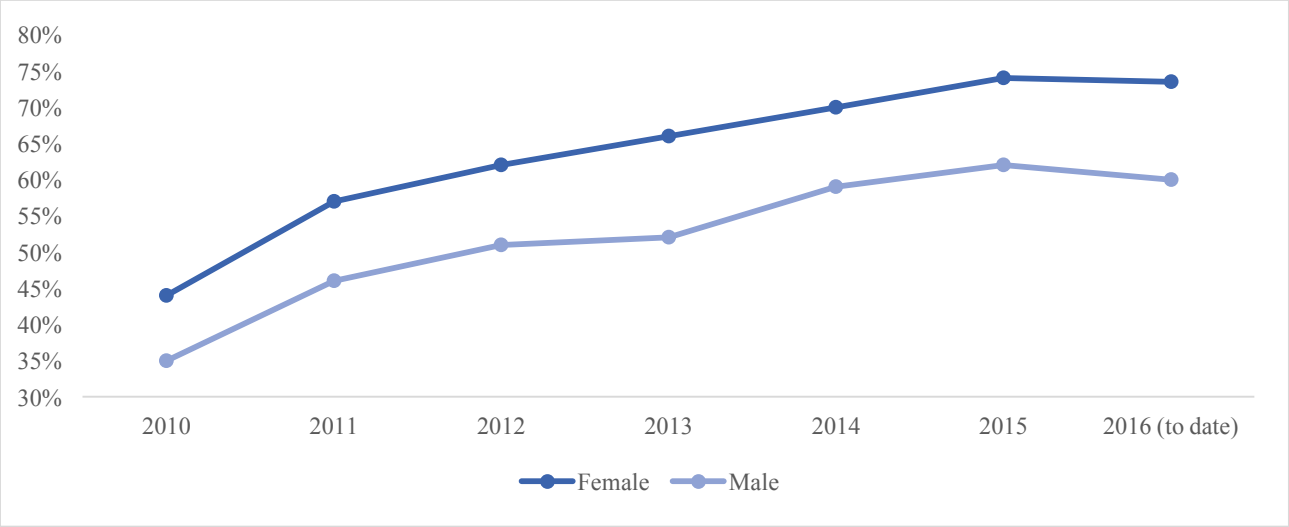
Data Notes and Sources:

The data is derived from the full list of Stop and Search data provided by the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) on data.nola.gov. The data represents all Stop and Search records where the gender and race of the subject were reported by the police officer filing the report.

Source: NOPD. Stop and Search Data. NOPD Field Interviews - A subset of data collected when individuals are interviewed by NOPD Officers (including individuals stopped for questioning and complainants). https://data.nola.gov/Public-Safety-and-Preparedness/Stop-and-Search-Field-Interviews-/kitu-f4uy

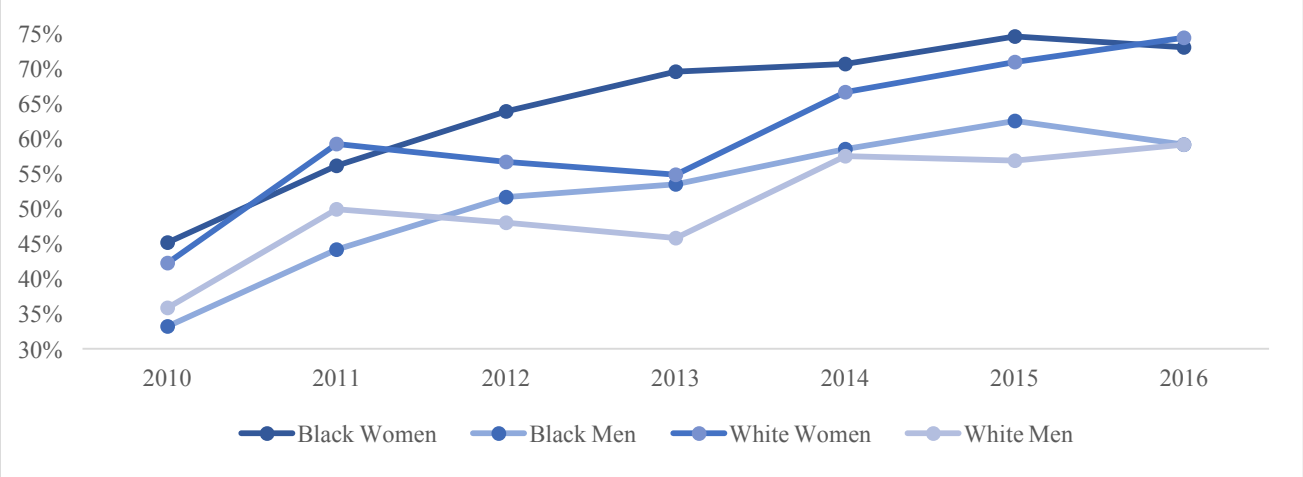
The majority of interactions between women and the police during stop-and-search engagement are through traffic stops. Actually, the proportion of women's interactions with the police attributed to traffic stops has increased over time from 44% of interactions in 2010 to 74% of interactions in 2015. The 2016 data, updated to July 2016, shows that, again, 74% of stop and search activities involving a female subject were due to traffic stops in the current year. The share of interactions associated with traffic violations has also increased for male subjects, from 35% of interactions in 2010 to 62% in 2015 (and 62% of interactions to date in 2016), but women are stopped for traffic violations at a statistically higher rate than are men in each year represented.

Figure: Traffic stops as proportion of interactions with police by subject gender over time



Looking again at the traffic stop numbers, both Black and White women are stopped for traffic violations more than their same-race male counterparts. Indeed, with the exception of a dip for White women in 2013, the share of interactions attributed to traffic stops for White and Black women are very similar, as are those for Black and White men.

Figure: Traffic stops as proportion of interactions with police by subject gender and race over time



CRIME & THE POLICE

Inmates in Jail

The overall number of prisoners in Orleans Parish[lx] has declined since prior to Katrina. With this decline, we also find a reduction in the number of female prisoners. At the same time, the proportion – with the exception of 2006 – of female prisoners has remained relatively stable, with women making up 8% of the Orleans Parish prisoners in 2012.

Table: Gender composition and percentage of inmates in jail in Orleans Parish

	2000	2004	2006	2009	2012
Number of male inmates	5524	4936	1674	3102	2537
Number of female inmates	553	510	224	350	220
Percent of inmates that are female	9%	9%	12%	10%	8%

Data Notes and Sources:

The annual survey of jails provides data on jail populations across the nation. It should be consider a "snapshot" view of the jail population at the time of the survey. The gender composition includes both adult and juvenile inmates; this total number is calculated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

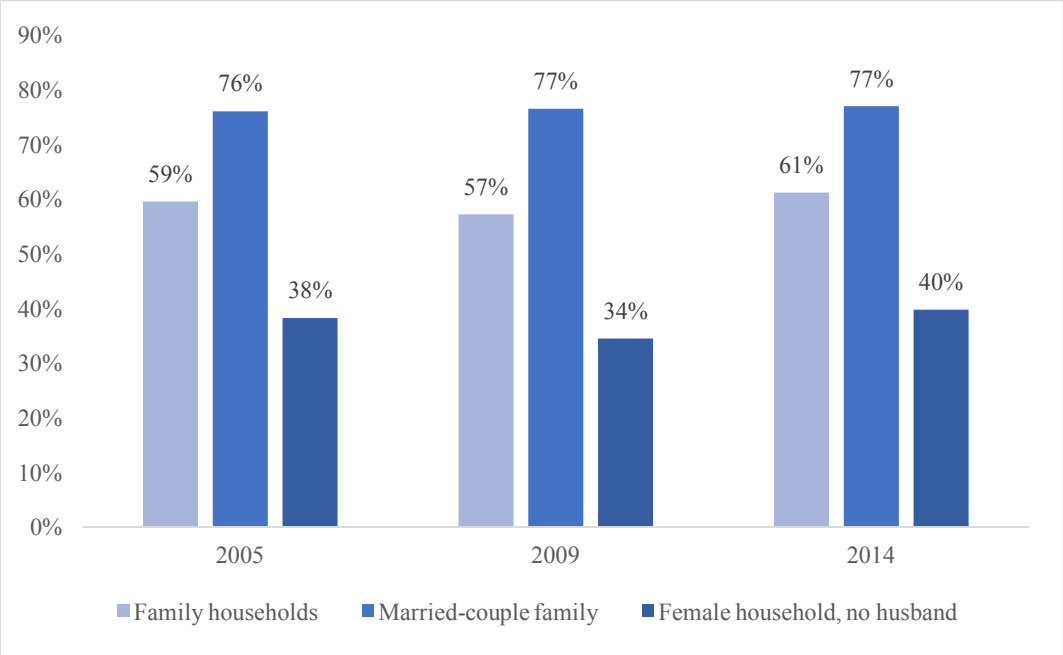
Annual Survey of Jails: Jurisdiction-Level Data, 2004; Principal Investigator(s): United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics. The annual survey of jails provides annual data on jail populations across the nation. It should be consider a "snapshot" view of the jail population at the time of the survey.

HOUSING

Home ownership and renter occupancy

Owner-occupancy rates are a measure of neighborhood stability and are a means of measuring property ownership of a group. The measure is particularly important in New Orleans, where owner-occupied homes suffered more damage from Katrina[lxi] and the value of real estate has increased precipitously, particularly over the last five years.[lxii] The rate of owner-occupancy has remained fairly steady since pre-Katrina, with 61% of households in 2014 living in homes they own. The rate of owner-occupancy is much lower for female headed households at 40%.

Figure: % of family group who live in owner occupied housing units in Orleans Parish



The low rate of owner-occupancy for female-headed households is particularly alarming, given the high rate of poverty in this group (see Economics – Poverty) and the increasing cost of renting in New Orleans. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development calculates fair market rents, or a minimum cost for renting in an MSA in each year. The cost of renting in New Orleans has increased considerably since Katrina, particularly for units with a large number of bedrooms.

Data Notes and Sources:

This is the proportion of households who live in "owner-occupied" housing in Orleans Parish. An alternative interpretation is that the remainder of households in any group are renters in the parish.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Communities Survey S2501: Occupancy Characteristics. Calculations by authors.

Source of Fair Market Rents is the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are primarily used to determine payments for public housing units and voucher values. The current definition used is the 40th percentile rent, the dollar amount below which 40 percent of the standard-quality rental housing units are rented.

Figure: Fair Market Rents (40% of the standard-quality rental housing cost) for a 1 and 4 bedroom rental unit in the New Orleans MSA.

The difference in rates between married couples and female-headed households in owner-occupancy is particularly striking when we look at it broken down by age. In particular, the steady difference of owner-occupancy rates between married couples age 35-64 (80% in 2014) and female householders age 35-64 (40% in 2014) suggest that middle-age women are not accumulating wealth and are more susceptible to changes in the rental market than other households.

% of family groups who live in owner occupied housing units by age of householder

		2005	2009	2014
Age 15-34	Married couple	41%	56%	39%
	Female householder	15%	12%	13%
Age 35-64	Married couple	81%	79%	80%
	Female householder	43%	38%	40%
65 years and older	Married couple	86%	83%	90%
	Female householder	72%	69%	76%

HOUSING

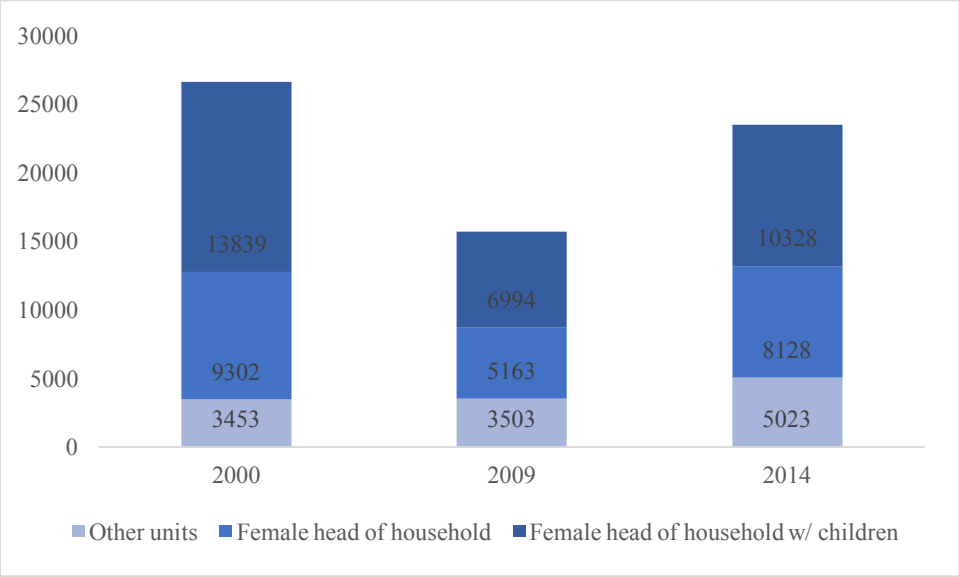
Housing assistance

The availability of housing assistance, either through units or vouchers, declined significantly following Katrina. The decline was the result of the replacement of public housing projects with mixed-income units through a HOPE IV grant, combined with a general destruction of the housing stock, which resulted in an increase in demand for housing, especially affordable housing. These changes have had a particularly negative effect on the ability of women to find affordable housing in New Orleans.[lxiii] In addition, the increased use of housing vouchers within the housing assistance program have cut the number of women receiving assistance, as this is the type of assistance that has the lowest proportion of female recipients.[lxiv]

Table: Provision of public assistance for housing in the New Orleans MSA

	2000	2009	2014
Number of units/vouchers	26,594	15,659	23,479
Units to female head of household	23,141	12,156	18,456
-- Units to female head of household with children	13,839	6,994	10,328
Percent female head of household	87%	78%	79%
Percent female head of household with children	52%	45%	44%

Figure: Number of individuals receiving housing assistance in the New Orleans MSA



Data Notes and Sources:

This is the number of public housing united and vouchers available in Orleans Parish, as reported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

HOUSING

Mortgage applications

Women make up a smaller share of applicants for mortgages in New Orleans post-Katrina than prior to Katrina. In 2000, 27% of mortgage applications for single-family homes were from female borrowers without a co-borrower. In 2014, that number has fallen to 14%. At the same time, however, the share of mortgage applications from male borrowers without a co-borrower has remained steady from 2000 (at 20%) to 2014 (at 19%). This suggests that single women are less able to access the home-purchasing market in New Orleans now, as compared to prior to Katrina.

Table: Mortgage applications by gender in the New Orleans MSA

	2000	2010	2014
Joint borrowers	42%	54%	49%
Female borrower, no co-borrower	27%	13%	14%
Male borrower, no co-borrower	20%	16%	19%
Unknown or refused to answer	11%	17%	18%

More detailed information on the borrowers and their applications is also available for the later years, which allows us to examine *who* these woman and men are that are applying for home loans. Turning first to 2010, there are several key differences between female, male, and co-borrowers. First, among Black borrowers, they are more likely to be female than male or co-borrowers and are older than male borrowers. These trends are consistent in 2014 – Black borrowers are more likely to be female, White borrowers are more likely to be male, and female borrowers overall are older than males or co-borrowers.

Table: Demographic characteristics of mortgage applicants

	2010			2014		
	Female	Male	Co-borrowers	Female	Male	Co-borrowers
Black	14%	9%	7%	19%	12%	9%
White	77%	81%	87%	75%	80%	85%
Average Age	49	45	48	47	44	45

The borrowers also vary in their financial characteristics. In 2010, female borrowers have a much lower average income than do male or co-borrowers, which is consistent with all the other economic data we have presented. Female and male solo borrowers are more likely to be first time home buyers than co-borrowers, while female borrowers are less likely to be acquiring a loan with a higher-than-normal rate spread. Finally, female borrowers are financially similar to those in the area where they are buying a home. For female borrowers, a 1.1 ratio of borrower's income to the area median income suggests an almost identical average income to the area's median income. Comparing this to the co-borrower's ratio of 1.92, which means that co-borrowers have an income almost twice that of the median income of the area where they are borrowing.

Data Notes and Sources:

Characteristics of those applying for mortgage loans for single-home purchases in the New Orleans, LA MSA. The Public Use Database of mortgage applications contains individual information on each application for a mortgage loan. The unit of analysis in the dataset is the individual mortgage application. If an individual files more than one mortgage application, they are counted more than once in the dataset. Given that the dataset dis-identifies all information – so that it cannot be connected back to the individual – it is not possible to look just at the individual level.

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency's Enterprise Public Use Database of Single Home Purchases.

Similar patterns are evident in 2014. Female borrowers have a lower average income than male or co-borrowers. Both female and male solo borrowers are more likely to be first time home buyers than co-borrowers. For female borrowers, the first time home-buyer rate has increased from 12% in 2010 to 22% in 2014. The group of home buyers who are receiving a higher-than-normal rate is similar across borrowing groups and very low. And, again, female borrowers resemble the areas where they are purchasing homes, at least in income. The ratio of female borrower's income to the area's median income is 1.21, as compared to 1.66 for the male borrowers and 1.93 for co-borrowers.

Table: Financial characteristics of mortgage applicants

	2010			**2014**		
	Female	Male	Co-borrowers	Female	Male	Co-borrowers
Borrower's average income	$67,476	$103,114	$117,674	$71,326	$97,551	$114,135
First time home buyers	12%	12%	6.50%	22%	21%	17%
Rate spread reported	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1.30%
The ratio of borrower's income to area median income	1.1	1.68	1.92	1.21	1.66	1.93

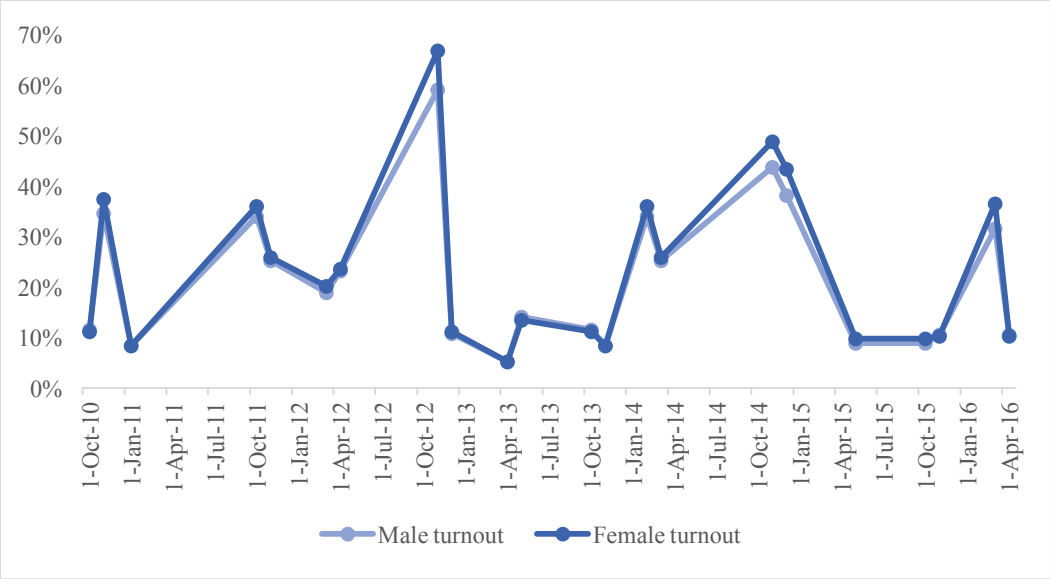
POLITICS

Voter registration and turnout

Women are the majority of registered voters in Orleans Parish across all elections over the 2010-2015 period. Women make up an average of 56% of qualified voters over the 22 elections over that time period, never falling below 56% of eligible voters.

Women turn out to vote at higher rates than men do in elections across the United States. In Orleans Parish over the past several elections, women's rate of turnout *is* generally higher than men's, but this higher rate is largely limited to those elections with national candidates, including Presidential and Congressional elections.

Men's and women's turnout by election



The difference in both the overall level of turnout and the gap between men's and women's turnout is clear when the elections are aggregated by the type of election for those elections between 2010 and 2016.

	Average gap between women's and men's turnout	**Average women's turnout**
National elections	4.5%	42.2%
Statewide elections	0.5%	16.9%
Local only elections	0.3%	15.5%

Data Notes and Sources:

Louisiana's Secretary of State records the gender and race of elected officials. These are the aggregate percentages of women holding local, state, and national offices in Orleans Parish.

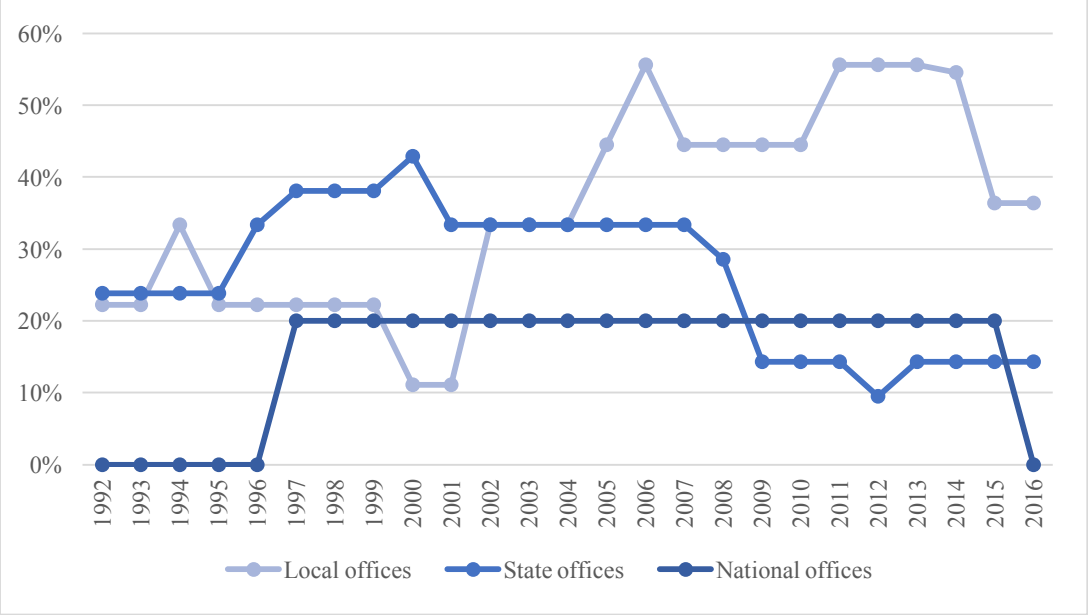
Source: State of Louisiana Secretary of State voting records

POLITICS

Women's representation in office

Women's representation in local office has increased since Katrina, although a woman has not held the office of Mayor, Sheriff, Coroner, or Assessor in New Orleans/Orleans Parish. The increase in women's representation is in direct contrast to women's representation in state and national office, where women's representation is declining. These findings are not surprising, given that Louisiana is currently last in the nation in women's representation in the state legislature. One potential solution to the low – and declining – numbers of women in state level office are programs like Ready to Run, which trains women to run for political office. The Louisiana Legislative Women's Caucus Foundation has recently started running these programs for women in the state.[lxv]

Figure: Percent of local[lxvi], state[lxvii], and national[lxviii] offices held by women in Orleans Parish

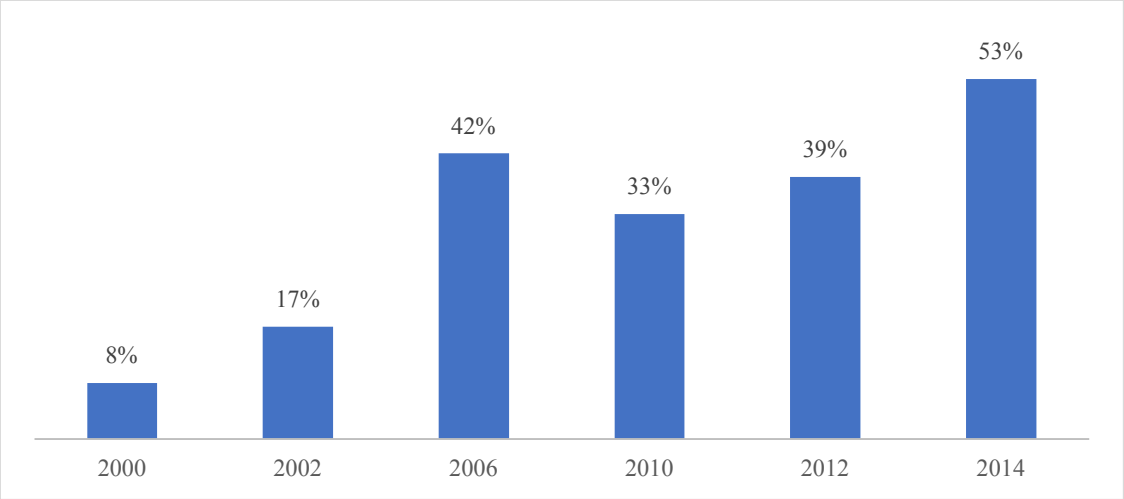


Another potential means of measuring women's political engagement are the number of women *running* for political office. Here, we present the percent of candidates for the New Orleans city council – whether in a primary or general election – who are women by year. The total percent of candidates who are women in any city council election in New Orleans has increased since Katrina, suggesting a higher rate of involvement of women in local politics after Katrina.

Data Notes and Sources:

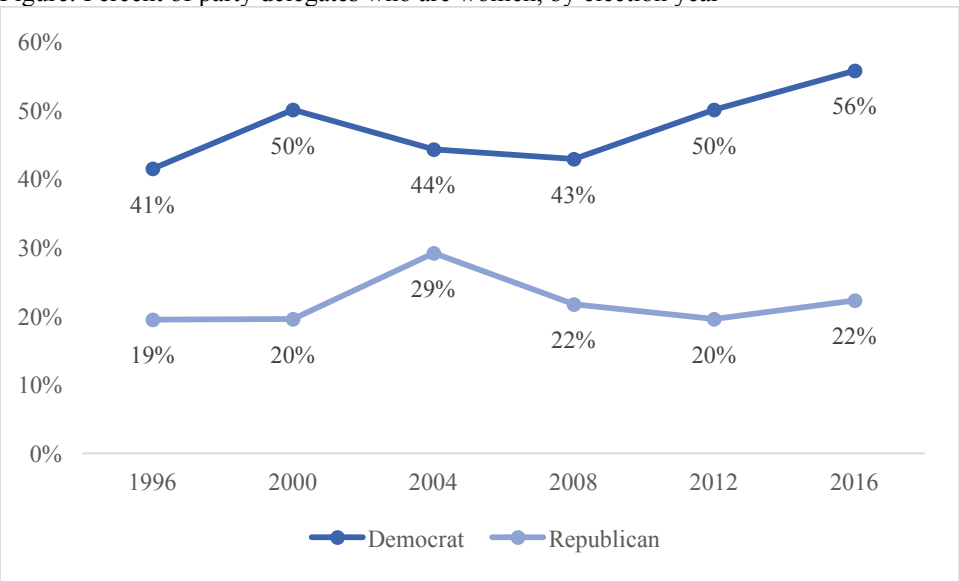
The Louisiana Secretary of State records the gender and race of all candidates for office and elected representatives.

Source: Louisiana 's Secretary of State Elected Officials of Orleans Parish. Percentages calculated by authors



What about women's representation in more grassroots types of activism? We know that women are more likely to be behind-the-scenes workers in political campaigns than political candidates. Party activism is also a source of training for women in the political process. One measure of women's engagement in this way are the share of political party delegates who are women. In Orleans Parish, the share of delegates who are women has increased overall and specifically in the Democratic Party, where women's representation as party delegates has increased, particularly in the post-2012 era. Women's representation as party delegates in the Republican Party has largely remained stagnant in the 20-30% range.

Figure: Percent of party delegates who are women, by election year



DATA NOTES:

Sex and Gender: The two are not interchangeable. Sex is a biological marker, gender is a social construction. We use the categories provided by the organization or agency providing the data. In general, most of the data that we provide relies on surveys and self-reporting by individuals to agencies. For example, the U.S. Census and the American Communities Survey are surveys completed by individuals, who indicate their gender category. Other data, such as Medicare data, may rely on assigned sex from other documents, such as the Social Security Administration. Unfortunately, we are unable to determine preferred gender assignment for data such as this. Thus, some error will be associated with our measures of the class of category of female and / or women.

Race and Ethnicity: We use the term Black because it is a more inclusive term because it includes those with African heritage that do not identify as Americans or with the history of African Americas. We use the term Hispanic unless Latino is explicitly used by a data source. Generally, we report large categories of data; as a result, we often do not report any racial categories other than White, Black, and Hispanic.

Geographic boundaries: We use data on several different geographic boundaries in the report, including: the City of New Orleans, which includes all those individuals, businesses, or households within the legal boundary around the municipal government of New Orleans, Orleans Parish, which includes all those individuals, businesses or households within the legal boundaries of Orleans Parish, and the New Orleans MSA, which includes all those individuals, businesses, or households within the cities of New Orleans and Metairie and Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany Parishes. We also occasionally use geographic markers like the New Orleans Hospital Region or Congressional districts. The geographic area of interest is carefully identified for all data presented in the report.

Name change in the New Orleans MSA: The U.S. Census bureau changed the name of the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in 2012 from New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA to New-Orleans-Metairie MSA because of a change in the convention of naming MSAs in 2010. The geographic boundaries of the MSA do not with the naming change. Data from 2005-2011 is from the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA. Data from 2013-2014 is from the New Orleans-Metairie MSA.

Years of data: We try to present at least a single year of data from prior to Katrina for comparison purposes. This is generally either 2000, 2004, or 2005, with 2005 data only presented when the data collection occurred prior to August 2005 to ensure that Katrina did not influence the data collection process. For example, the U.S. Census data collection process in 2005 was completed prior to July 2005. As a result, this data can be used as a pre-Katrina measure of the population.

American Communities Survey and margin of errors. Unless otherwise noted, we report data from the American Communities Survey and use whatever data is the most precise (i.e. we use the five-year estimates when possible). This data has a margin of error associated with it that we do not generally report. This data is available from the U.S. Census Bureau for those interested. Whenever possible, we avoid reporting findings that would be greatly influenced by the margin of error associated with the data.

Industry, area, and occupation: We present several different sets of data relating to women's economic participation. Unfortunately, given that we are reliant on existing sources, we are unable to present exactly the same economic categories across various indicators. For example, women-owned businesses are presented by economic *sector*, while full-time employment data is presented by *industry*, and wage data is presented by *occupation*. There are overlapping businesses across these various categories, but they should *not* be treated as equivalent.

Income and wages: We present several different pieces of information on how much money individuals, households, and families make in New Orleans. Income is a more inclusive earning measure, as it encompasses wages as well as social security payments, pensions, child support, public assistance, annuities, money from rental property, interest, and dividends. Wages are only wages and salaries from employment.

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Sponsor: Newcomb College Institute's mission is to educate undergraduate women for leadership in the 21st century. We support women students' research initiatives, advocate for a gender-integrated curriculum, develop community engaged service-learning courses, promote student organizations for women, and bring women leaders to campus. NCI carries on the legacy of Newcomb College by offering a women-centered educational experience in a co-educational institution. To learn more about NCI and their contributions to Tulane and the community, visit tulane.edu/newcomb.

Notes:

[i] Unless otherwise noted, data represents the complete population in the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA (2005-2012) and the New Orleans-Metairie MSA (2013-2014). See data notes for additional information on the MSA.
[ii] Data is unavailable for Hispanics in 2007.
[iii] See also: The Data Center, "The New Orleans Youth Index" (New Orleans, LA: The Data Center, December 2015). Percentages indicate the percent of that gender (or race) group that falls into a particular age category.
[iv] Eduardo Porter, September 2014, "A Simple Equation: More Education = More Income." *New York Times* http://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/11/business/economy/a-simple-equation-more-education-more-income.html
[v] Nolan Feeney, October 2015, "Women Are Now More Likely to Have College Degree Than Men." *Time Magazine* http://time.com/4064665/women-college-degree/
[vi] We cannot identify whether the increase in the percentage of women in New Orleans with bachelor's degrees or higher is due to women in the city attending college at a higher rate or women moving to New Orleans from another place with a bachelor's degree. However, given that the influx of population generally only makes up 4-5% of the population of women, the increase can probably be attributed to *both* long-term residents and newcomers.
[vii] These figures include undergraduate, graduate, and professional school enrollment.
[viii] Men age 18-24 have also seen an increase in college enrollment, but not at the rate of increase seen among women.
[ix] Zumbrun, Josh. June 7, 2016. "Behind the Ongoing U.S. Baby Bust, in 5 Charts." http://blogs.wsj.com/economics/2016/06/07/behind-the-ongoing-u-s-baby-bust-in-5-charts/ *Wall Street Journal.*
[x] Ibid.
[xi] Same-sex marriage became legal in New Orleans in June 2015. Prior to that point, gay and lesbian partnerships are only identified through the unmarried households classification on the American Communities Survey and the U.S. Census.
[xii] U.S. Census Bureau, July 2015, "FFF: Hurricane Katrina 10th Anniversary." http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2015/cb15-ff16.html
[xiii] See, for example: Curbed New Orleans, "New Orleans Gentrification" http://nola.curbed.com/new-orleans-gentrification; Manuel Roig-Franzia, August 2015, "A resilience lab." *The Washington Post* http://www.washingtonpost.com/sf/national/2015/08/22/a-resilience-lab/
[xiv] Unless otherwise noted, data represents the population, 1 year and over, in Orleans Parish. Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters.
[xv] The census defines these families as "female head of household – no husband present"
[xvi] The gap is also growing between families overall and female headed families in the United States from $24,588 in 2000 to $33,628, and moving from 50% to 48%.
[xvii] Bill Quigley, August 2016, "Katrina Pain Index 2016: Race and Class Gap Widening." Huffington Post http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/katrina-pain-index-2016-race-and-class-gap-widening_us_57baf8e8e4b07d22cc390045
[xviii] Female head of household indicates a woman living "with a husband" in 2000 and a single, female head of household in 2009 and 2014.
[xix] See (for example): U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. December 2015. "Ending Veteran Homelessness in New Orleans." https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Ending-Veteran-Homelessness-in-New-Orleans.pdf
[xx] New Orleans Women & Children's Shelter operates at 90% capacity. http://nowcs.org/our-response/
[xxi] The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the name for what was formerly known as the federal Food Stamp Program, as of October 1, 2008.

[xxii] United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, "Eligibility." http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligibility#Income
[xxiii] This includes SNAP benefits is to all recipients, not just women.
[xxiv] Unless otherwise noted, data is not adjusted for inflation.

[xxv] No data is available for female median wage in this occupational category in 2005.
[xxvi] The salary range for median salary is capped at $100,000+. As a result, the ratio of male to female salaries in this category, where female median salaries are $41,422, may be lower than 42%, given that the male median salary may far exceed $100,000.
[xxvii] Larger industries only. See next table for more detail.
[xxviii] Unless otherwise noted, data represents the New Orleans-Metairie, LA Metropolitan Statistical Area (2012) or the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA MSA (2002 and 2007).
[xxix] Sectors are not listed unless there were at least 1000 firms in the sector in 2002. Blank cells indicate no information from the Census, usually due to too few firms in a particular industry.
[xxx] Blank cells indicate no information from the Census, usually due to too few firms reporting in a particular industry.
[xxxi] 2011 data for the physician workforce, 2012 data for hospital resources
[xxxii] Jenny Jarvie and Molly Hennessy-Fiske. February 26, 2016. One of the last abortion clinics in Louisiana: How long will it hold on? *Los Angeles Times* http://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-louisiana-abortion-20160226-story.html
[xxxiii] The rate of mental and behavioral, external causes, and other causes are statistically similar for the United States and New Orleans.
[xxxiv] Diseases of the circulatory system
[xxxv] Neoplasms
[xxxvi] Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
[xxxvii] Diseases of the respiratory system
[xxxviii] Diseases of the nervous system
[xxxix] Diseases of the genitourinary system
[xl] External causes of morbidity and mortality
[xli] Diseases of the digestive system
[xlii] Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified
[xliii] The survey asks: "A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse, or other health professional feels the breasts for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam? How long has it been since your last breast exam?" BRFSS provides the number of 40 or older women who answer yes and no. Later years of the survey data also provide the data for women aged 50 and older – we only present the data on 40+ as it is the only information available for earlier years.
[xliv] Survey respondents are asked: "A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test? How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?" BRFSS then provides the number of women who respond affirmative and negative to the question.
[xlv] PRAMS provides data in two-year ranges. The most recent data available is 2010-2012.
[xlvi] National Vital Statistics Report. 2014. "National and State Patterns of Teen Births in the United States, 1940–2013." http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr63/nvsr63_04.pdf
[xlvii] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2006. Safe Motherhood: Promoting Health for Women Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2006.
[xlviii] In earlier years, PRAMS classified this group as "Other." In the 2010-2012 report, PRAMS changes this category to Hispanic. This data is unavailable in 2007-2009.
[xlix] Values are also provided in inflation-adjusted 2012 dollars.
[l] The Louisiana Department of Children and Family Services licenses child care centers in Louisiana. Licensed facilities must meet minimum standards regarding health and safety, program activities, staff training, environment, and child/staff ratios. Some programs serving young children are exempt from the Louisiana DCFS licensing regulations and are thus excluded from this count. Exempt facilities include: private or public day schools serving children in grades one and above or operating kindergartens or prekindergarten programs, as well as certified Montessori schools, camps, and some part-day programs
[li] This is the number of total seats available, divided by the number of children under the age of 5 (from the American Communities Survey).
[lii] Office of Inspector General City of New Orleans. "A Performance Audit of the New Orleans Police Department's Uniform Crime Reporting of Forcible Rapes A&R13PAU002." May 14, 2014. https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/1719903/ig-audit-of-nopd-ucr-forcible-rape-audit.pdf
[liii] Ibid., p. 4.

[liv] Mustain, Jim. "Audit shows N.O. Police underreported rape." *The New Orleans Advocate* May 16, 2014 http://www.theadvocate.com/new_orleans/news/article_af451530-8f95-52a1-bac0-4cd77fdd81f4.html
[lv] Emily Farris and Mirya R. Holman, 2015, "Public Officials and a "Private" Matter: Attitudes and Policies in the County Sheriff Office Regarding Violence Against Women." *Social Science Quarterly* 96(4): 1117-1135.
[lvi] See, for example, Jeff Asher, March 2016, "Projection: New Orleans to likely see 'relatively sizable jump' in crime in 2016." https://nolacrimenews.com/2016/03/08/first-blog-post/
[lvii] Jeff Asher, October 2015. "New Orleans Police likely to report major crime on rise in past three months." http://www.theadvocate.com/new_orleans/news/crime_police/article_390250b2-311b-5967-93e1-02aa8d3ccf83.html
[lviii] New Orleans Police Department Operations Manual. May 20, 2015. Chapter 42.4. "Domestic Violence." Page 30.
[lix] Unless otherwise noted, data represented is from the NOPD from department reported Stop and Search data.
[lx] Unless otherwise noted, data represented jail data reported by Orleans Parish Sheriff for the jails he manages.
[lxi] Karl F. Seidman, 2013, *Coming Home to New Orleans,* Oxford University Press.
[lxii] Katherine Sayre, December 2015, "New Orleans metro forecast to be America's 6th hottest housing market in 2016." Nola.com, http://www.nola.com/business/index.ssf/2015/12/new_orleans_6th-hottest_real_e.html
[lxiii] Institute for Women's Policy Research. 2010. "Mounting Losses: Women and Public Housing After Hurricane Katrina."
[lxiv] Stacy Seicshnaydre and Ryan C. Albright. New Orleans Data Center. 2015. "Expanding Choice and Opportunity in the Housing Choice Voucher Program." Greater New Orleans Fair Housing Action Center. 2016. "Practical Steps to End Poverty for Families in the Housing Choice Voucher Program." http://www.gnofairhousing.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/HANO-HCVP_Issue_Brief_Jan-2016.pdf
[lxv] http://www.llwcf.org/Ready-to-Run-Louisiana.html
[lxvi] Includes Mayor, City Council, Sheriff, Assessor, and Coroner
[lxvii] Includes Governor, Lt Gov., Sec of State, Attn Gen, Treasurer, State Senators (seats 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9), and State Representatives (seats 91, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105).
[lxviii] Includes U.S. Senator and U.S. Representative