



NEW ORLEANS YOUTH ALLIANCE

# NEW ORLEANS YOUTH WELL-BEING DATA DASHBOARD

**Economic  
Stability**



**Health &  
Well-Being**



**Learning**



**Safety &  
Justice**



**Space &  
Place**



**Youth Voice**



**AUGUST 2020**

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Q: "How are the children doing?"

A: "ALL the children are well!"

*This is a traditional greeting of the Masai people of Kenya that reflects the value they place on children in their community. This greeting reminds, above all else, that children are our greatest asset, and that their well-being is the truest measure of the health of a community and society. A community that prioritizes the health and well-being of its children is a community that will thrive.*

*The New Orleans Youth Well-Being Data Dashboard is designed to help answer the question "How are the children doing" in our infinite quest to make sure that "ALL the children are well!"*

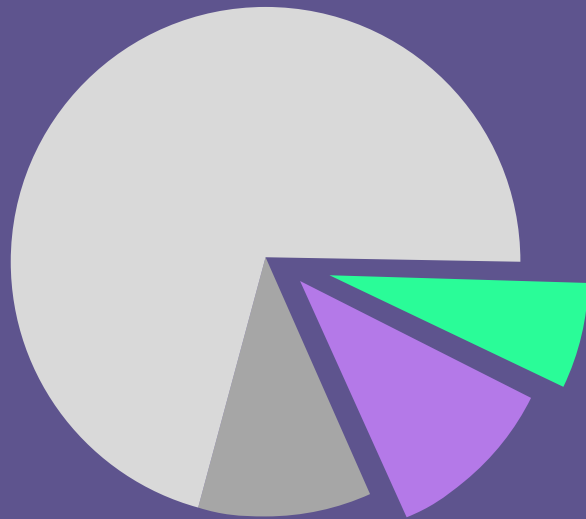


The data provided in the Dashboard offer a holistic snapshot of how children in New Orleans are faring across six priority areas. The six priority areas are derived from the work of the Forum for Youth Investment and used in previous data reports on youth published by the Data Center in New Orleans. They are as follows:

- **Economic Stability:** The economic well-being, economic equity and quality of life for children and families in New Orleans
- **Health and Well-Being:** The physical and social emotional health of children in New Orleans
- **Learning:** The academic achievement, college and career readiness and experiences of children and youth in New Orleans public schools
- **Safety and Justice:** The safety, protection and treatment of children in New Orleans, particularly within the juvenile and criminal justice systems
- **Space and Place:** The physical environment in which children and their families live, including community assets
- **Youth Voice:** The civic engagement and empowerment of youth in New Orleans, especially their opportunities to lead and inform systems and programs that impact children and their families

This Dashboard examines over 30 indicators of child and youth well-being across the six aforementioned categories. In order to examine the well-being of ALL children, we have attempted wherever possible to provide data by race/ethnicity and economic status (as well as other categories, including gender and language of origin), and provide national and state data for comparison where appropriate. We encourage you to use this as a resource to guide our community's collective efforts to drive change in New Orleans for the benefit of our children and their families.

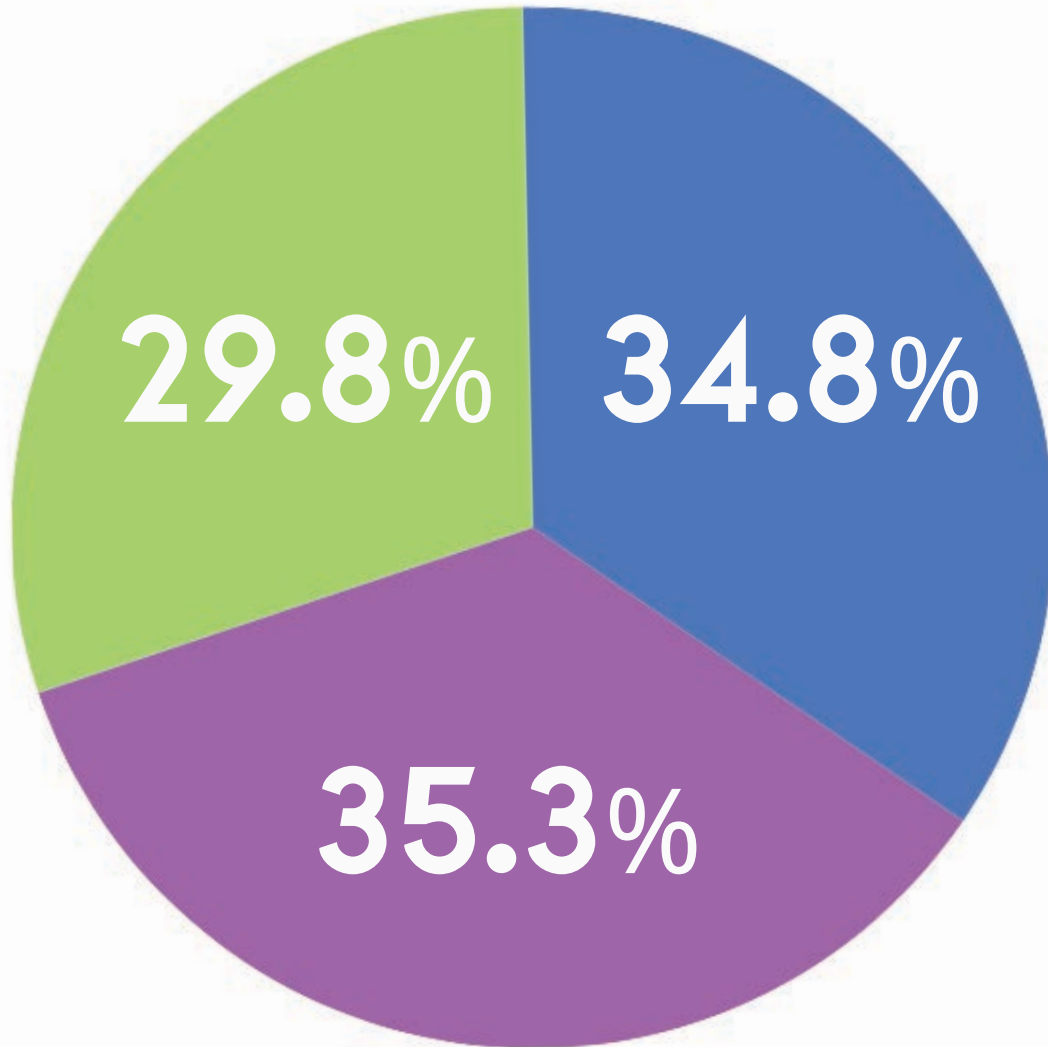
# DEMOGRAPHICS



## Racial/Ethnic Demographics

## CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2014 - 2018

Of the 389,648 residents in New Orleans, **78,447** are children under 18. Children under 18 make up **20.1%** of the total population.



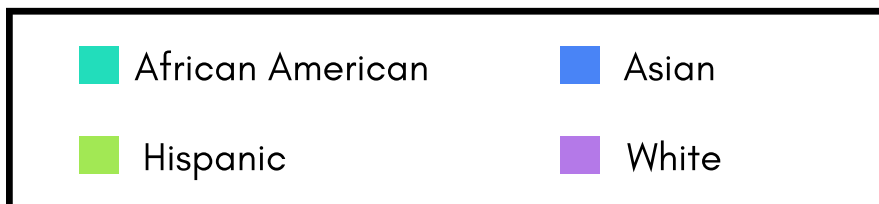
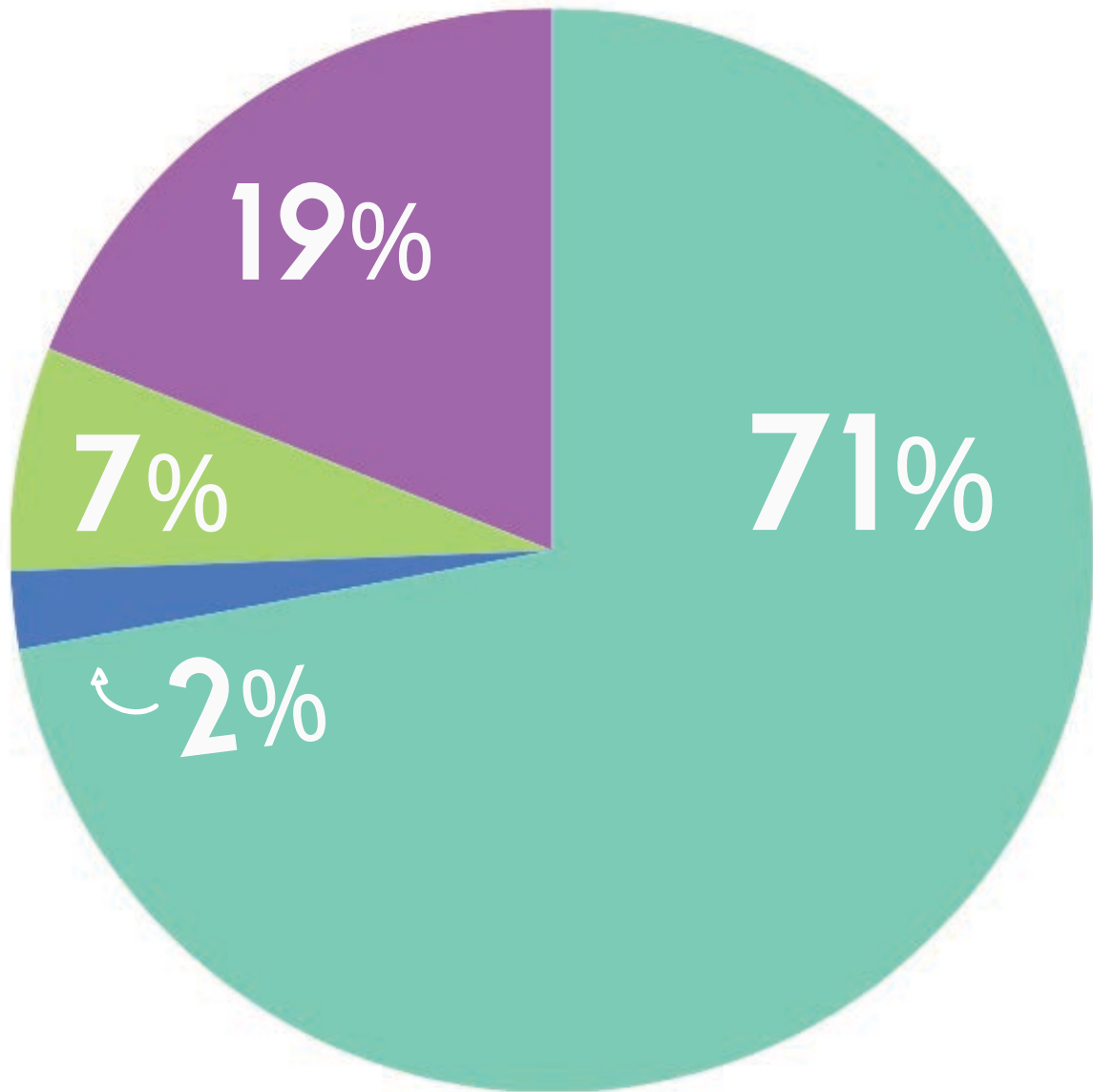
Under 6

6 - 11 years old

12 - 17 years old

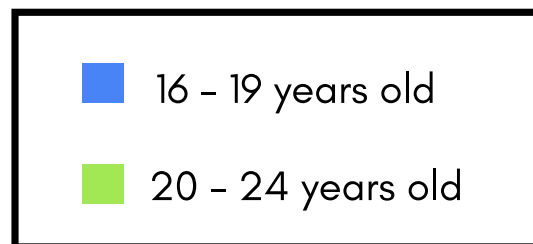
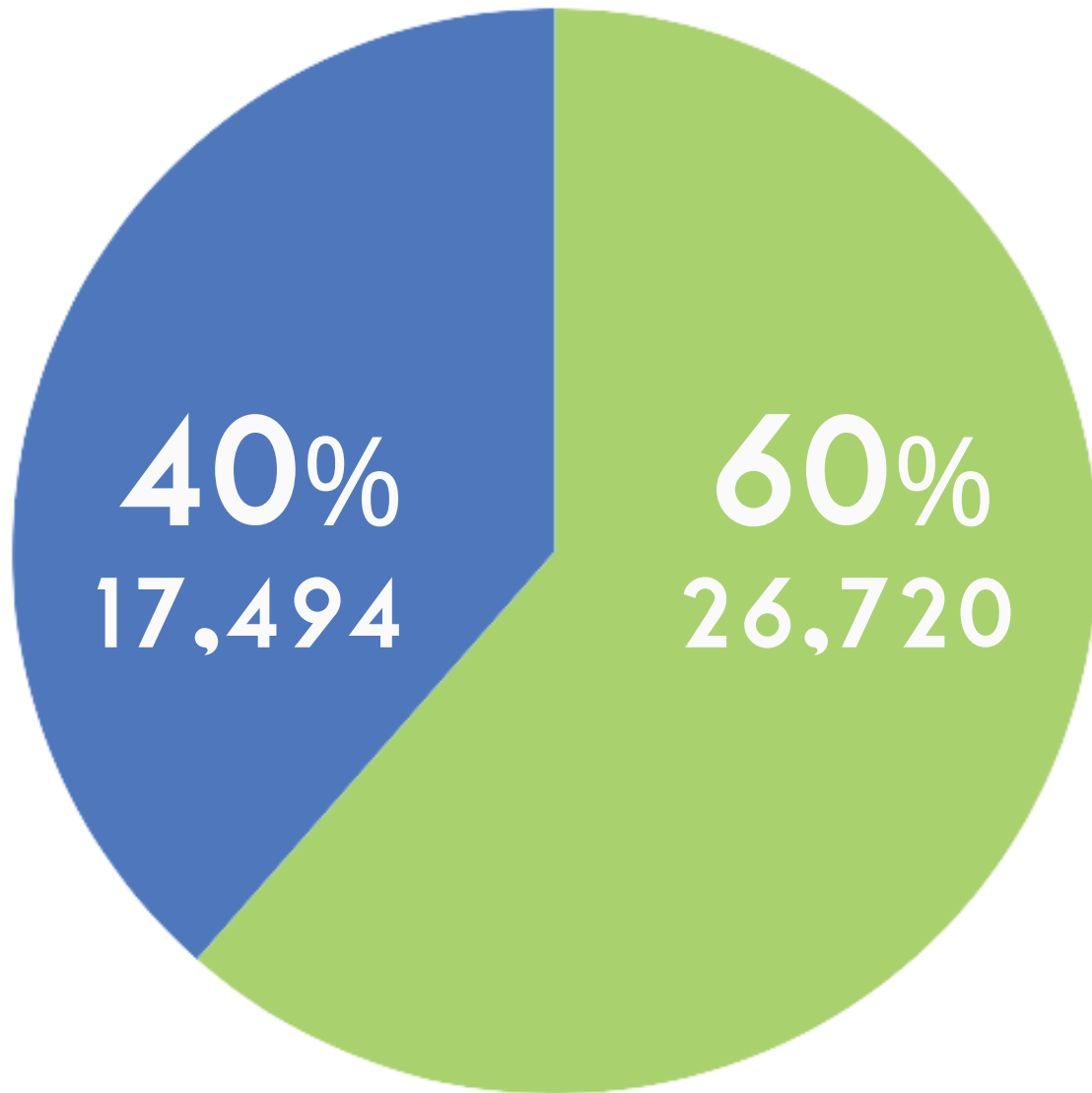
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-2018.

# RACE & ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2014 - 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-2018.

## YOUTH AGES 16-24 IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2014 - 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-2018.



# ECONOMIC STABILITY



**Economic Equity,  
Sustainable Careers  
& Quality of Life**

**Economic stability is incredibly important to children's well-being.** Childhood poverty is linked to poorer health outcomes for children, including higher rates of obesity and asthma, and greater likelihood of reporting fair or poor health (Chaudry & Wimer, 2016). Similarly, poverty is associated with higher rates of grade repetition, early high school dropout, emotional and behavioral difficulty, and learning disabilities (Chaudry & Wimer, 2016). There is some literature suggesting that the relationship between poverty and youth well-being is not casual, but causal (Dahl & Lochner, 2012; Duncan, et al., 2011). In sum, increasing wages and reducing childhood poverty can lead to improved outcomes in children's health, development and overall well-being (Chaudry & Wimer, 2016).



## CHILDHOOD POVERTY, 2014 - 2018

Childhood poverty and low wages continue to be a nagging issue for New Orleans families. The data below suggests that many children, primarily children of color, are growing up in poverty. Almost half of African American and nearly thirty percent of Hispanic children were living in poverty between 2014-2018. Childhood poverty rates remain significantly higher in New Orleans than rates for Louisiana and the nation.

UNITED STATES

20%

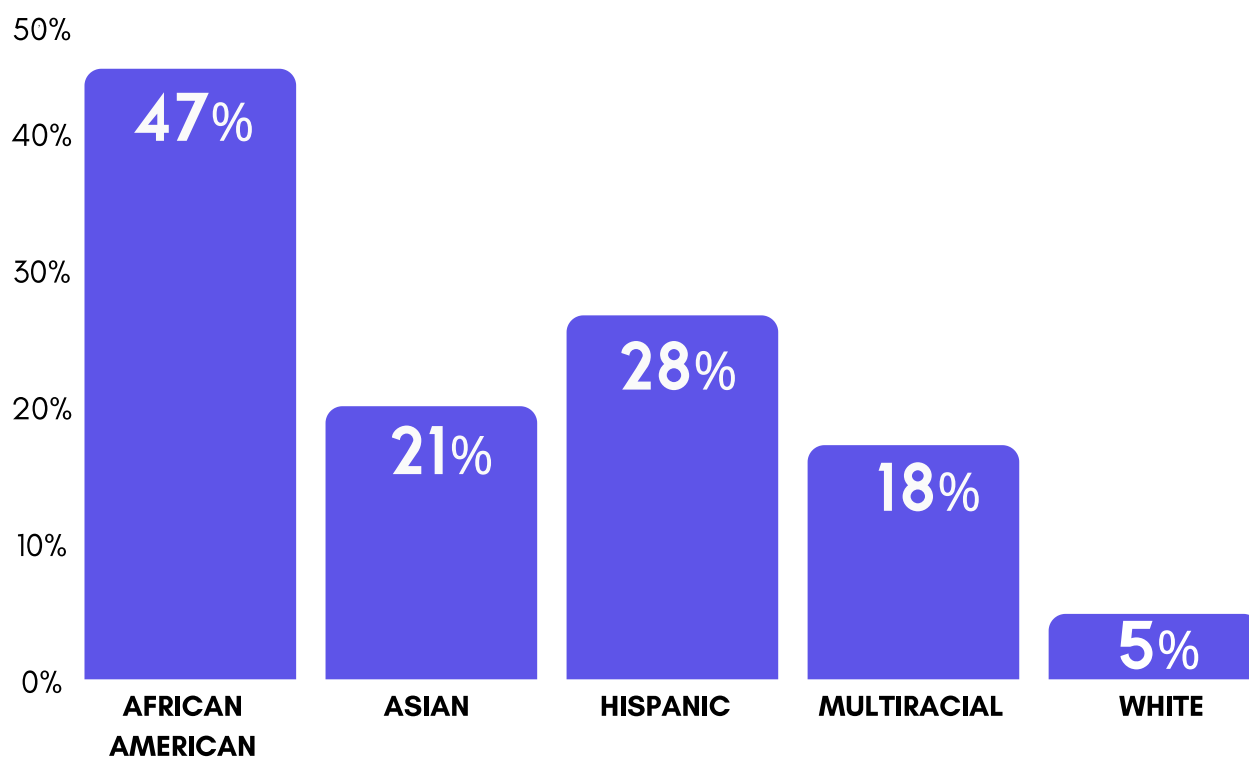
LOUISIANA

27%

ORLEANS PARISH

37%

### CHILDHOOD POVERTY BY RACE IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2014 - 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-2018.

## HOUSEHOLDS BELOW ALICE THRESHOLD, 2018

### UNITED STATES

40%

### LOUISIANA

51%

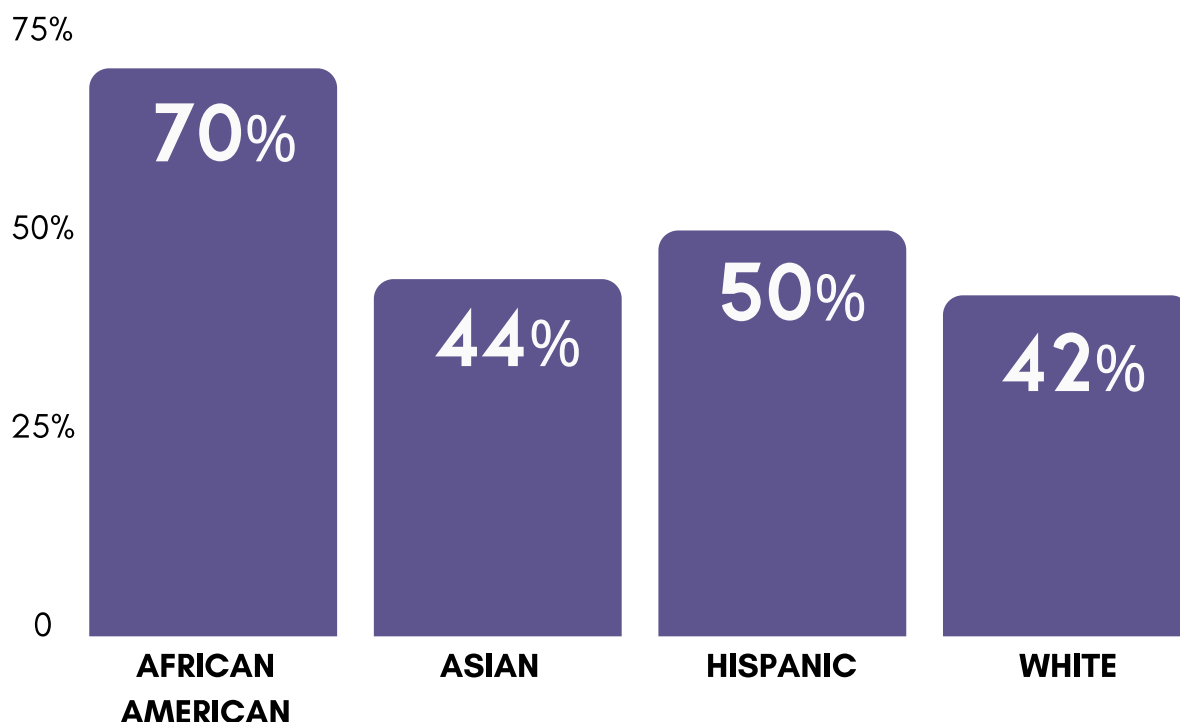
### ORLEANS PARISH

57%

Sources: Hoopes, S., Abrahamson, A., Anglin, A., Connelly, C., Holdsworth, M. & Treglia, D. (2020). ALICE essentials index: Measuring inflation for basic needs (2020 National Report) AND Hoopes, S., Abrahamson, A., Anglin, A., Connelly, C., Holdsworth, M. & Treglia, D. (2020). ALICE in Louisiana : A Financial hardship study, 2020 Louisiana report.

Many New Orleans families struggle to meet their basic needs, with 57% of families living below the ALICE threshold. ALICE refers to asset-limited, income-constrained, and employed, also known as the “working poor” (Hoopes, et al., 2020). More than half of families with children in Orleans Parish were below the ALICE threshold. The primary drivers of the high percentage of ALICE families in New Orleans are low wages, unaffordable housing costs, childcare costs, health care costs and increases in the general cost of living in the region (Hoopes, et al., 2020). Approximately 87% of single, female-headed households with children were below the ALICE threshold and 79% of households led by youth under 25 in Louisiana were below the ALICE threshold (Hoopes et al., 2020). Examining the percentage of families under the ALICE threshold gives a more accurate view of the number of families struggling in our City to meet their basic needs.

### PERCENTAGE OF ALICE HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE, 2018



Source: Hoopes, S., Abrahamson, A., Anglin, A., Connelly, C., Holdsworth, M. & Treglia, D. (2020). ALICE in Louisiana : A Financial hardship study, 2020 Louisiana report.

# MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2014 - 2018

Approximately 66% of jobs in Louisiana pay less than \$20 per hour, with a majority of these jobs paying less than \$15 an hour (Hoopes, et al., 2018). The high number of low wage jobs, high unemployment rates, the gender wage gap\* (Boesch, et al., 2019), and inequities in educational attainment between African Americans and other racial and ethnic groups in New Orleans are some of the core drivers of disparities in median household incomes (Hoopes, et al., 2018; Boesch, et al., 2019).

**UNITED STATES**

**\$60,293**

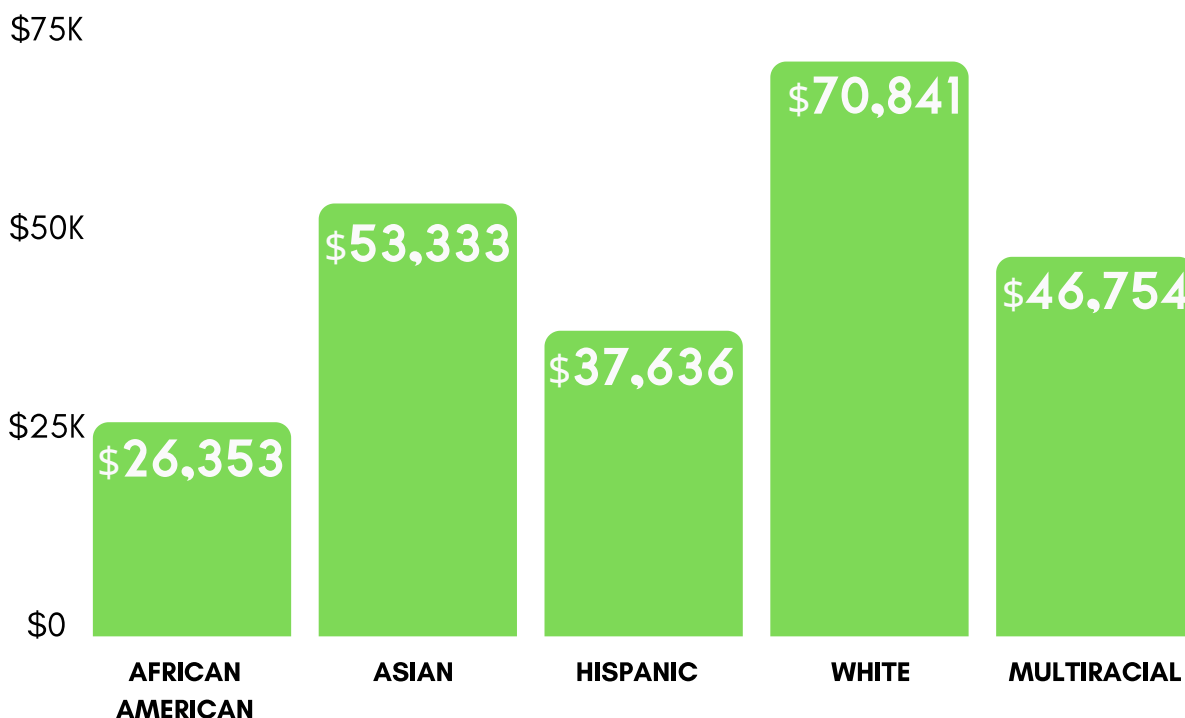
**LOUISIANA**

**\$47,942**

**ORLEANS PARISH**

**\$39,576**

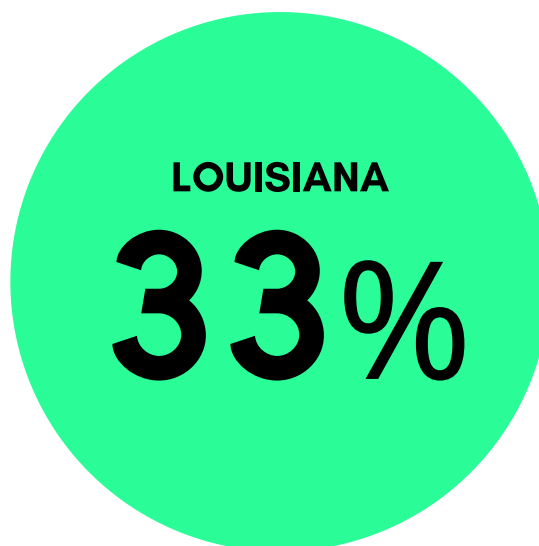
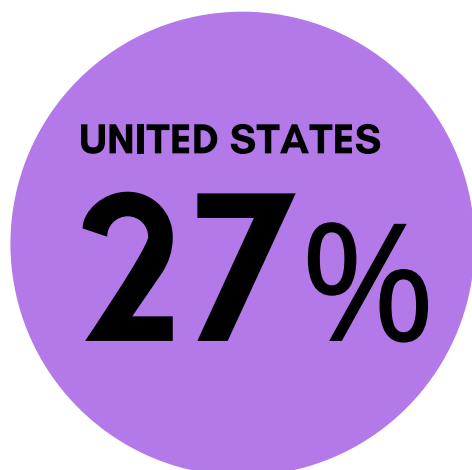
## MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2014 - 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-2018.

\*[Louisiana has the highest gender wage gap in the nation.](#)

## CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS LACK SECURE EMPLOYMENT, 2017



Definition: The share of all children under age 18 living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment.



Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation,  
KIDS COUNT Data Center, 2020.

## UNEMPLOYMENT, 2018

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, national unemployment rates had been their lowest since 1969 (Council of Economic Advisers, 2019). While national unemployment rates presented a promising economic picture, a glance at unemployment rates by race indicated that African Americans experienced unemployment rates over twice that of their white counterparts nationally (Wilson, 2019). The data below shows that this trend holds up in Louisiana, with African American unemployment rate (7.7%) more than twice that of Whites (3.5%) in Louisiana (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2019). At the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, unemployment rates peaked at 15.1% in April of 2020 for Louisianans and 22.1% in Orleans Parish (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020a, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020b). Parental unemployment is linked to lower self-esteem in children, a higher likelihood of grade repetition, dropout, suspension and expulsion from school, amongst other negative outcomes (Johnson, et al. 2012).

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 2018

UNITED STATES

3.9%

LOUISIANA

4.9%

ORLEANS PARISH

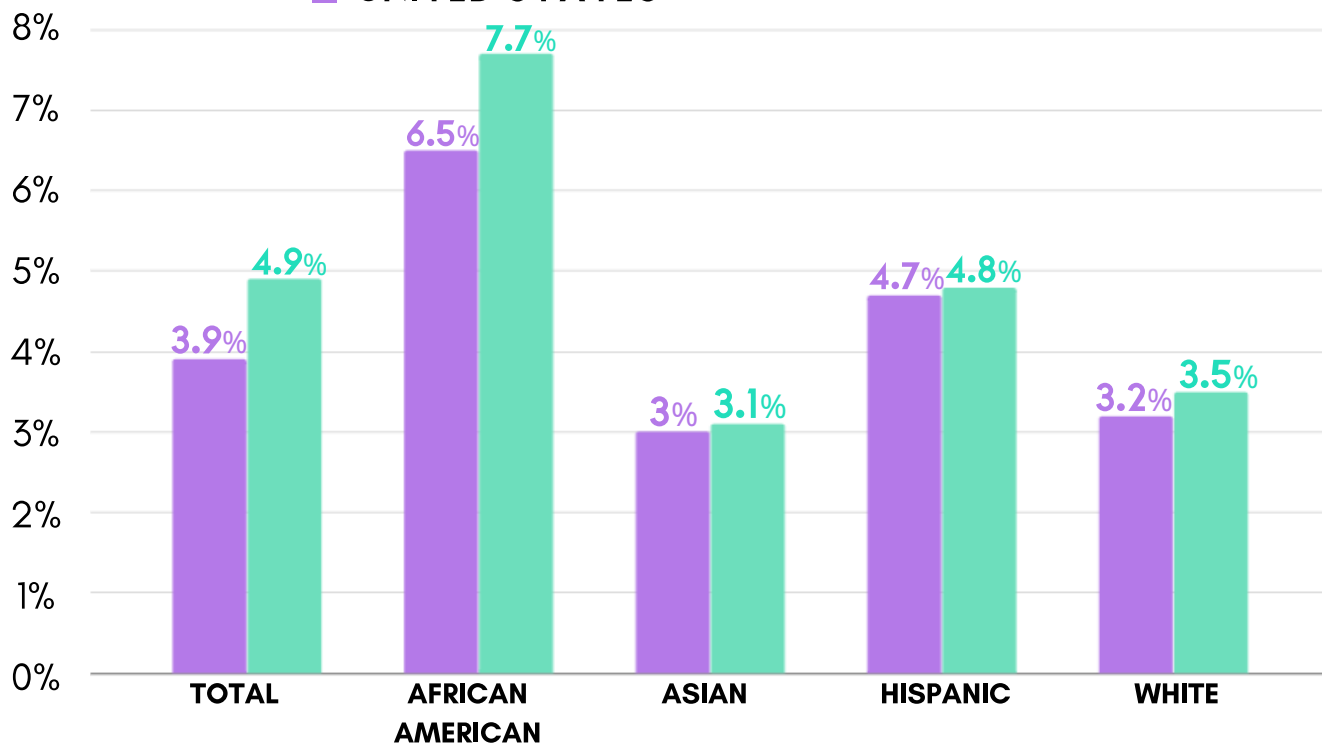
5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018.

Note: Unemployment rates by race/ethnicity for Orleans Parish are not included below because of significant variances between national and state data reliability.

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE / ETHNICITY, 2018

■ UNITED STATES ■ LOUISIANA

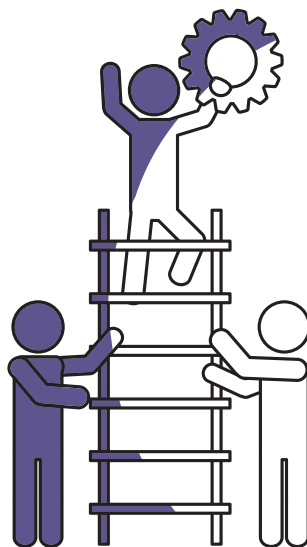


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018.

## OPPORTUNITY YOUTH, 2017

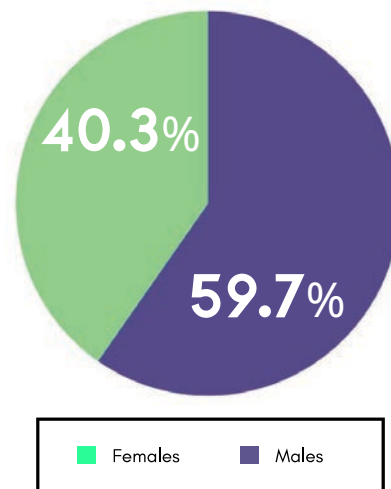
**14,447**  
OPPORTUNITY YOUTH  
IN THE GREATER NEW ORLEANS AREA

**14.8%**  
OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE  
GREATER NEW ORLEANS AREA  
ARE OPPORTUNITY YOUTH

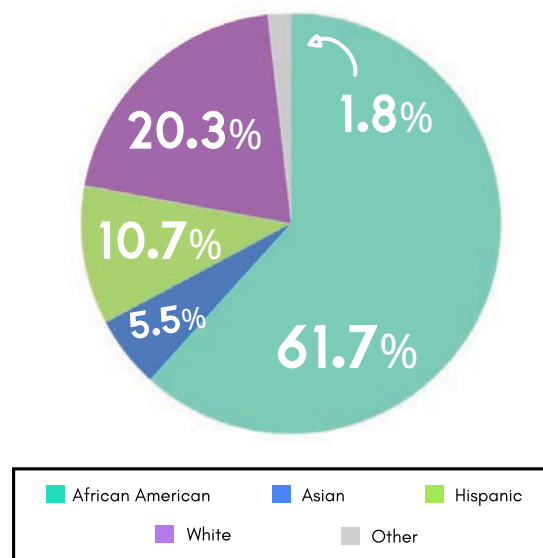


*Note: The Greater New Orleans Area includes Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes.*

### BY GENDER

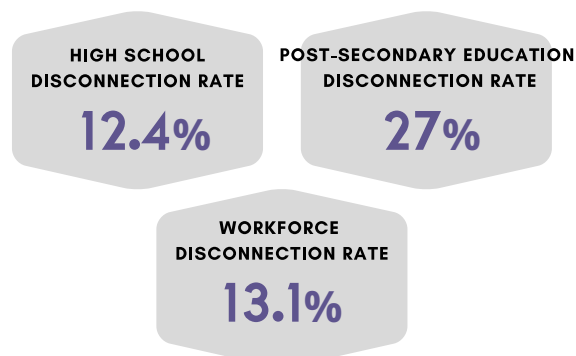


### BY RACE



There are 4.6 million youth across the nation ages 16–24 who are neither in school nor working (Burd-Sharps & Lewis, 2018). This reflects an 11.7% disconnection rate, down from 14.7% in 2010 (Burd-Sharps & Lewis, 2018). Unfortunately, these youth, referred to as "opportunity youth," are more likely to experience negative outcomes, including poor health status, involvement with crime, and high rates of poverty (Belfield, et al., 2012). Opportunity youth are also more likely to be chronically unemployed and less likely to be insured, leading to poorer health outcomes (Belfield, et al., 2012). Data provided here, (Equal Measure, 2019), on opportunity youth in the Greater New Orleans Area offer a better understanding of the characteristics of local opportunity youth and the point in which they disconnect from the workforce and education. According to this data, (Equal Measure, 2019), most opportunity youth in the region are African American and many struggle significantly to remain connected to postsecondary education. This is supported by college graduation and retention statistics featured in this Dashboard.

### DISCONNECTION RATES, 2017



*Source: Equal Measure (2017). OYF Common Measures and Equity Outcomes Data, 2019.*



# HEALTH & WELL-BEING



**Physical, Behavioral  
& Social-Emotional Health**

## INFANT MORTALITY, 2017 (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

UNITED STATES

5.8 PER 1,000

LOUISIANA

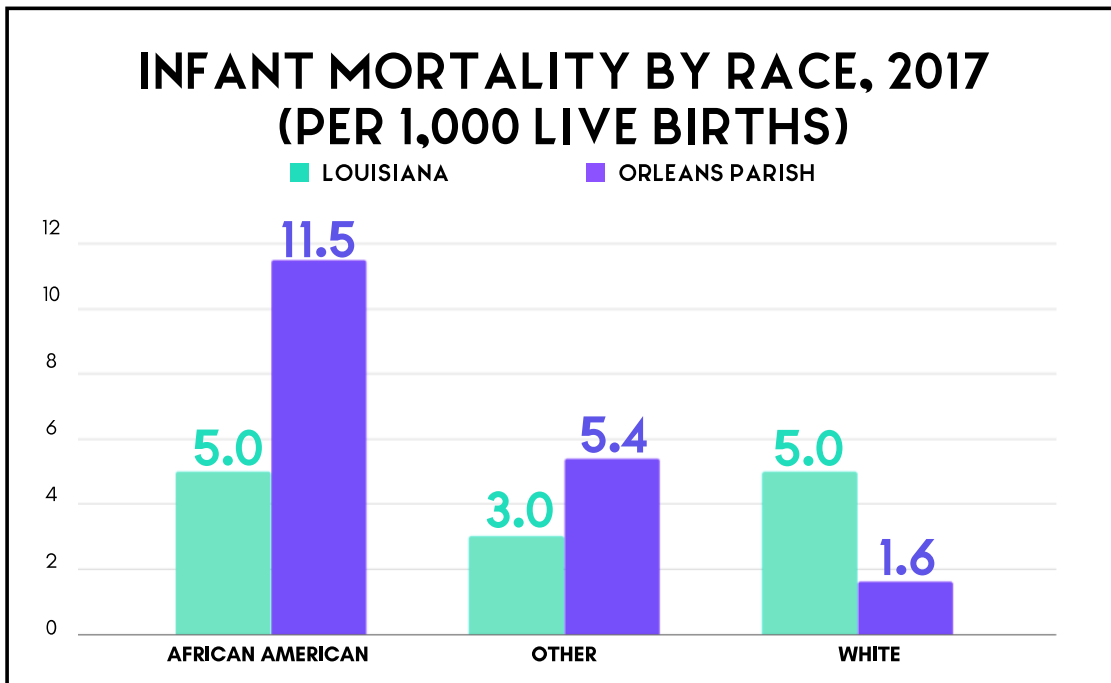
7.2 PER 1,000

ORLEANS PARISH

7.4 PER 1,000

Infant mortality is the death of an infant before the age of one (Ely & Driscoll, 2019). Infant mortality rates are highest for African Americans, whose rates are more than two times that of Hispanics, Whites and Asians (Ely & Driscoll, 2019). Southern states also have among the highest infant mortality rates in the nation (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017a). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2017a) recommends improvements to perinatal care for mothers and babies, deeper learning on sudden infant death syndrome and sudden unexpected infant death, increased support for maternal and child health and data driven reduction strategies.

Source: Ely, D.M. & A.K., Driscoll. (2019). Infant mortality in the United States, 2017. National Vital Statistics Report, 68(10).



Note: State-level estimates use data from Births: Final Data for 2017, National Vital Statistics Reports and Multiple Causes of Death Public Use Files accessed through the CDC Wonder online database.

Source: Louisiana Department of Health Office of Public Health. (2019). Louisiana health report card, 2018.

# LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, 2017

Babies born with low birth weight (less than 5lbs 8oz) are more likely to develop a number of health conditions later in life including diabetes, heart disease and high blood pressure (March of Dimes, 2018). They are also more likely to experience intellectual and developmental disabilities. Alcohol, tobacco and drug use during pregnancy are risk factors for low birthweight, as are low socioeconomic status, exposure to air pollution, exposure to lead and domestic violence (March of Dimes, 2018).

UNITED STATES

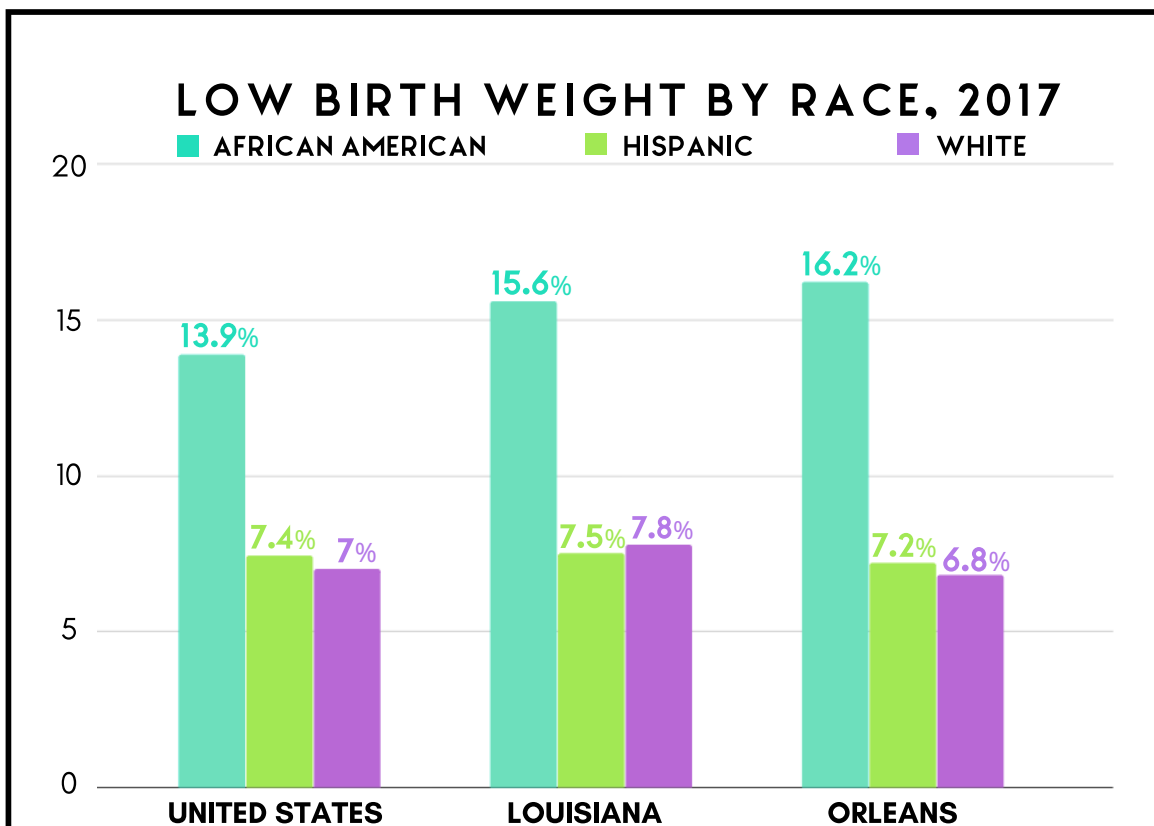
8.28%

LOUISIANA

10.7%

ORLEANS PARISH

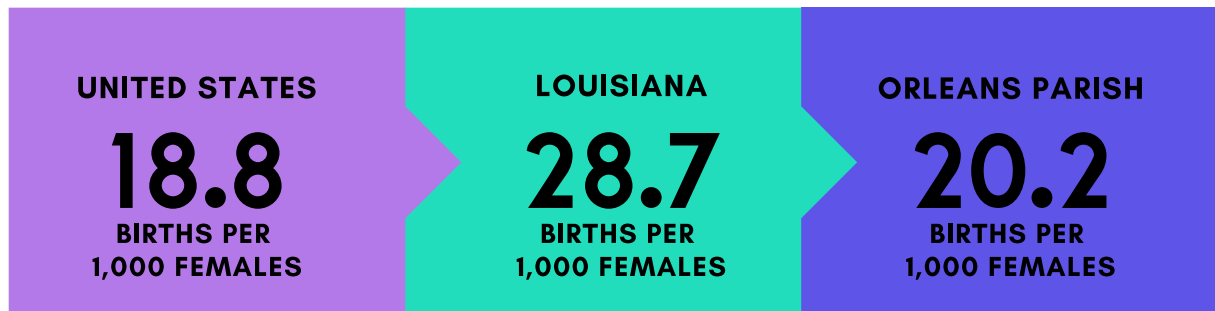
12.5%



Sources: U.S.: National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 67, No. 8, November 27, 2019.

Louisiana & Orleans: National Vital Statistics Report. Births: Final Data for 2018, AND Louisiana Department of Health Office of Public Health (2019). Louisiana health report card 2018.

## BIRTHS TO TEEN MOTHERS AGES 15 - 19, 2017



Source: *Trends in Teen Pregnancy and Childbearing*, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2019. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Population Affairs, 2019, AND Louisiana Department of Health Office of Public Health (2019). Louisiana health report card, 2018.

Teen mothers are less likely to finish high school and more likely to live in poverty as adults than their peers who delay childbearing (Maynard & Hoffman, 2008). Children of teen mothers are more likely to have a low birth weight, are at a higher risk for academic and behavioral problems and are more likely to become teen parents (Holcombe, et al., 2009). Teen pregnancy rates in New Orleans are lower than the state average, but higher than the national average.

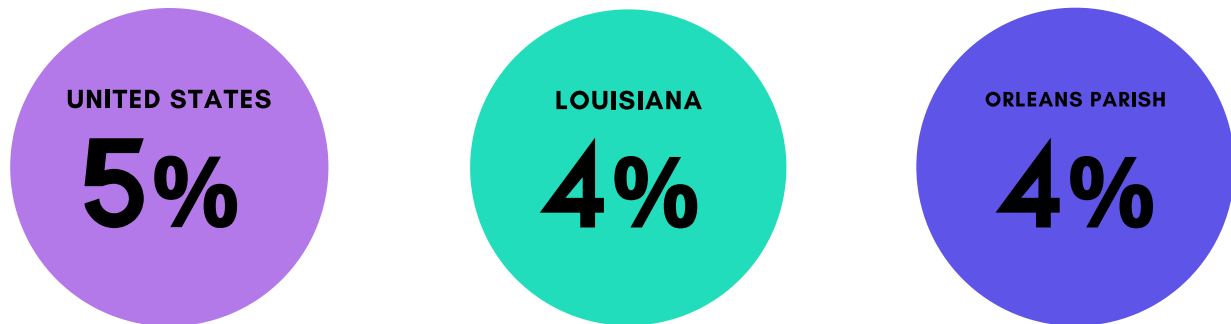
## ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS IN CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER, 2016

Parish	# of Children	# of Children Tested	% of Children Tested	% of Children w/ Elevated Blood Lead Levels
Jefferson	36,422	4,098	11.3	0.9
<b>Orleans</b>	<b>29,898</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Plaquemines	2,108	209	9.9	1
St. Bernard	4,480	126	2.8	1.6
St. Charles	4,693	125	2.7	0
St. John the Baptist	4,000	47	1.2	0
St. Tammany	19,967	427	2.1	1.2

*Source: Hyunh, N., Harris, C., Johnson-Bludsaw, A. Williams, T.E., Louisiana Department of Health, 2016.*

Exposure to lead in childhood can cause brain damage, kidney damage, damage to the nervous system (amongst other physical damage), and can lead to behavioral and problems and learning disabilities in children (Centers for Disease Control, 2017b; Benjamin, et al., 2019). Children most at risk for lead poisoning are children in poverty, children of color, autistic children, children in foster care, and immigrant children (Hauptman, et al., 2017). The main cause of lead poisoning in children is lead-based paint and lead-based contaminated dust in older homes (Centers for Disease Control, 2017b).

## CHILDREN WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE, 2014-2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-2018.

Children who are insured are more likely to access needed services, have better educational outcomes and their families face protection against the exorbitant costs associated with lack of coverage (Alker & Roygardner, 2019). The adoption of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) helped to drive the nation's percentage of uninsured children to its lowest point in 2016. However, threats to the ACA and the delay of the extension of CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Plan) has lead to increases in uninsured children since 2017. These children are most likely to come from White and Latinx households, are under the age of 6 or are from low to moderate income families, namely the working poor (Alker & Roygardner, 2019). Despite the national increases in the rate of uninsured, Medicaid expansion in Louisiana has cut the rate of uninsured in Louisiana in half (Louisiana Department of Health, 2018).

## OBESE AND OVERWEIGHT AGES 10-17 BY GENDER, 2018

UNITED STATES

31%

LOUISIANA

32%

FEMALE

30%

UNITED STATES

MALE

32%

UNITED STATES

FEMALE

35%

LOUISIANA

MALE

29%

LOUISIANA

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, 2020.

Children who are obese or overweight are at a higher risk for respiratory issues such as asthma and sleep apnea, high blood pressure, high cholesterol (and as such, cardiovascular diseases), type 2 diabetes, and a host of other chronic health conditions (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020). Children who are obese and overweight also face a higher likelihood of developing mental health issues anxiety and depression and low self-esteem. They are also more likely to be obese as adults and experience more severe disease risk factors (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020).

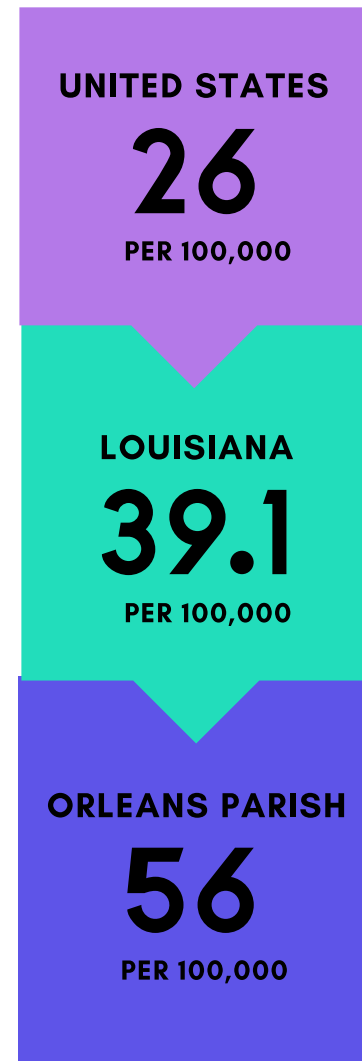
## CHILD AND TEEN DEATH RATES AGES 1 - 19, 2017

### LOUISIANA CHILD AND TEEN DEATH RATES BY RACE FOR AGES 1 - 19, 2017

- **African American:** 53.1 per 100,000
- **Hispanic:** N.D.
- **White:** 31 per 100,000

### ORLEANS PARISH CHILD AND TEEN DEATH RATES BY RACE FOR AGES 1 - 19, 2017

- **African American:** 62 per 100,000
- **Hispanic:** N.D.
- **White:** N.D.



In the U.S., child and teen deaths are on the rise (Curtin, et al., 2018). Key risk factors for premature death of children and teens include poor access to health care, lack of adult supervision, environmental toxins, violence, mental health and accidents (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2019). For teenagers, the most common causes of death were accidents, homicides and suicides (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2019).

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, 2017 by special request from Agenda for Children, 2019.



## ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

Exposure to adverse childhood experiences including abuse, neglect, witnessing domestic violence, parental separation, an incarcerated family member, and economic hardship can disrupt the healthy development of children and may result in significant mental and physical health issues later in life (Child Trends, 2019; American Academy of Pediatrics, 2014). Children in poverty are over four times more likely to experience three or more adverse childhood experiences than children from households with incomes twice the poverty level (Child Trends, 2019). Similarly, African American children are more likely to experience three or more adverse childhood experiences than White and Hispanic children (Child Trends, 2019).

Children exposed to adverse childhood experiences have greater odds of experiencing learning and behavioral issues; are at higher risk for heart disease, obesity, alcoholism and drug use in adulthood; and are at increased risk for adolescent pregnancy (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2014). Core strategies to combat the impact of adverse childhood experiences include mitigating the impact of adverse experiences by increasing children's exposure to supportive and nurturing relationships; incorporating social emotional learning; creating safe, stable, protective and equitable environments for children to learn, grow and play; and creating opportunities for children to develop positive social connections and engagements (Sege & Harper Brown, 2017).

## EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

Of the **1,548** youth in Orleans Parish ages 11 - 19 who participated in emotional wellness screeners in 2019:



**1 in 5**

children had witnessed a murder



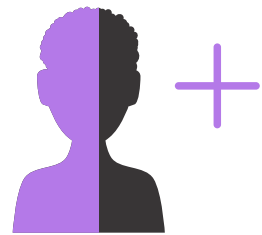
**1 in 3**

children were witnesses to domestic violence



**2 in 5**

had seen someone shot, stabbed or beaten



**More than half**

had someone close to them murdered

Source: Selected Emotional Wellness Screener measures of IWES Believe in Youth - Louisiana (BY-LA) Program, by special request, July 28, 2019.

# MENTAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Of the **1,548** youth in Orleans Parish ages 11 - 19 who participated in emotional wellness screeners in 2019:



**1 in 5**

showed symptoms of depression



**3 in 25**

expressed suicidal ideation



**2 in 5**

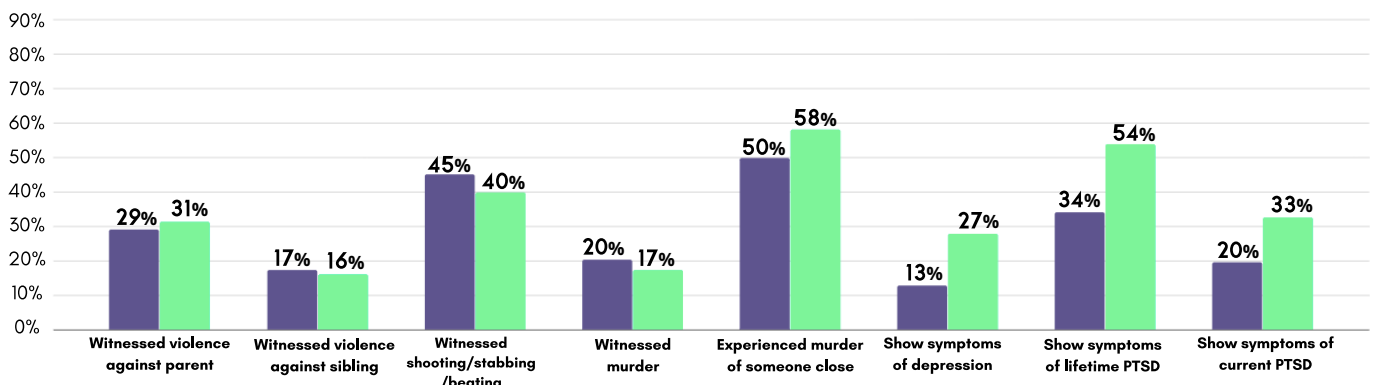
showed symptoms of current PTSD



**Almost half**

showed symptoms of lifetime PTSD

## INDIRECT EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE AND ADVERSE MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMATOLOGY BY GENDER



Source: Selected Emotional Wellness Screener measures of IWES Believe in Youth - Louisiana (BY-LA) Program, by special request, July 28, 2019.

# LEARNING



**Student Achievement, Discipline,  
College & Career Readiness &  
Completion**

# SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 2019



## TRUANCY, 2018

LOUISIANA

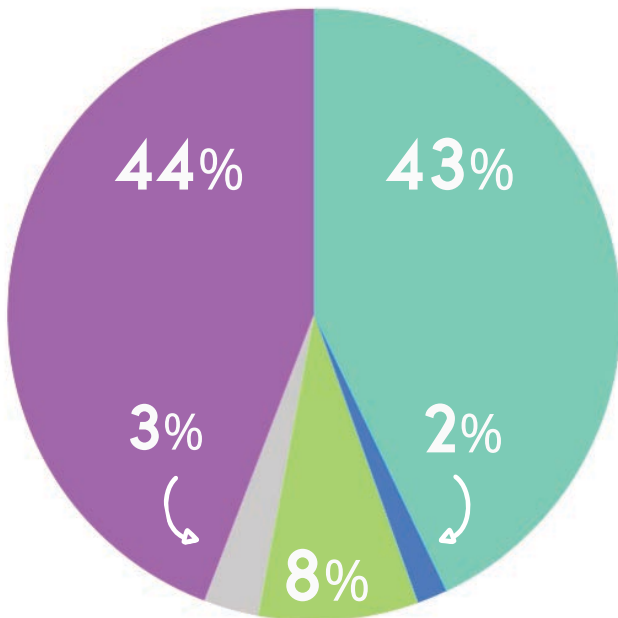
33%

ORLEANS PARISH

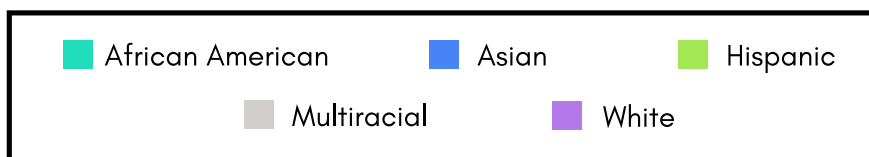
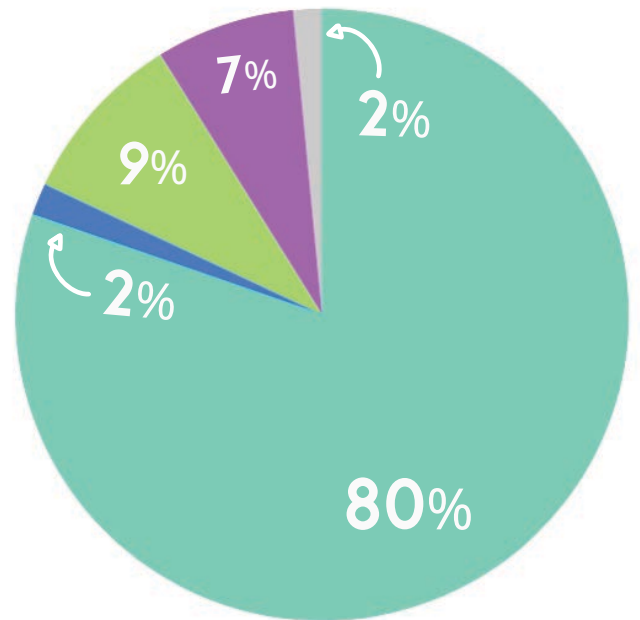
25%

Although the focus of the learning section is on students enrolled in public schools, it is noteworthy to mention that 19.6% of children in grades K-12 in New Orleans are enrolled in private schools (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018). Please note that student achievement, demographic data and other pertinent data in this section are unavailable or not applicable to private schools. Below is the demographic breakdown of students enrolled in NOLA Public Schools.

### LOUISIANA SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY RACE, 2019



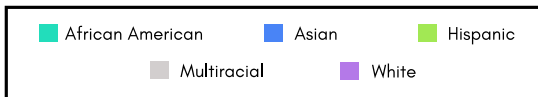
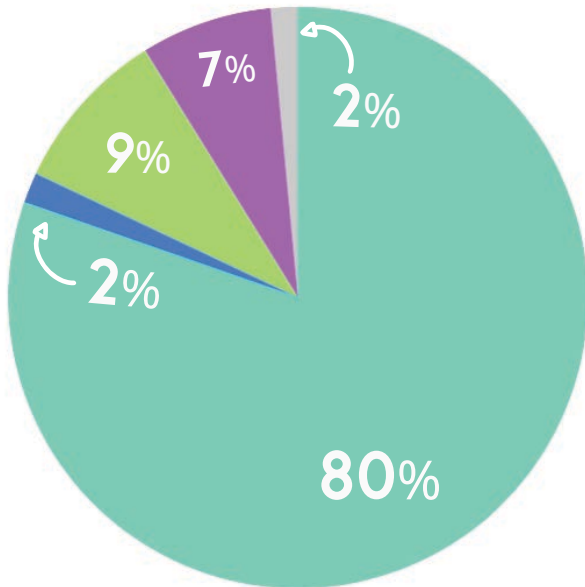
### NOLA PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT BY RACE, 2019



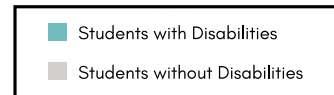
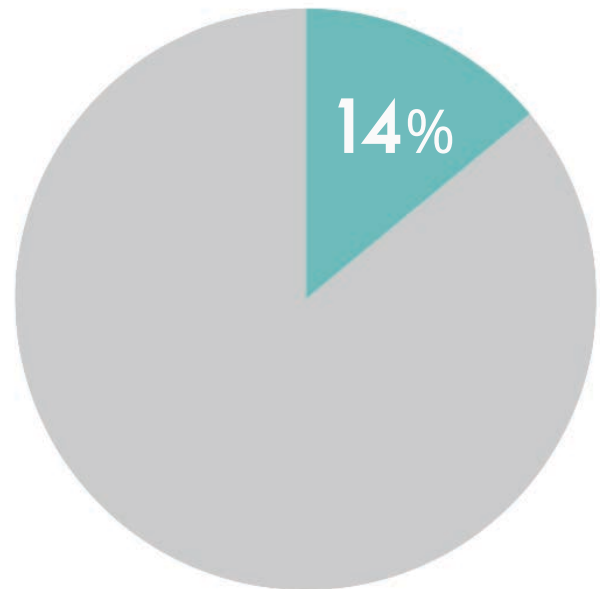
Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2019.

# SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, 2019

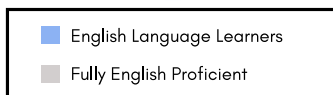
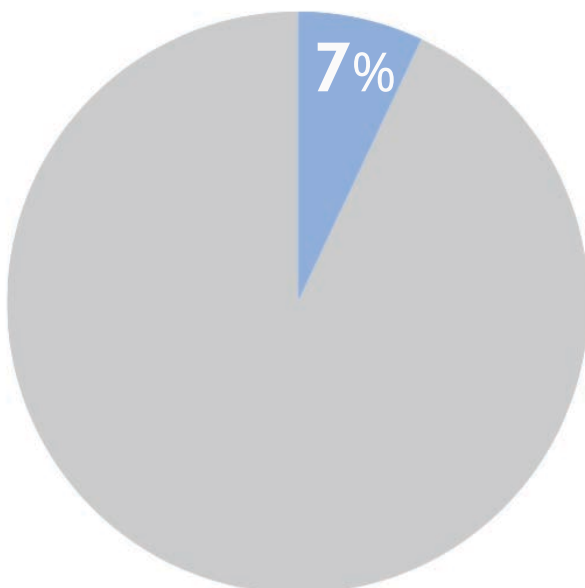
**NOLA PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT BY RACE, 2019**



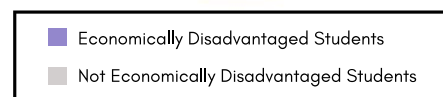
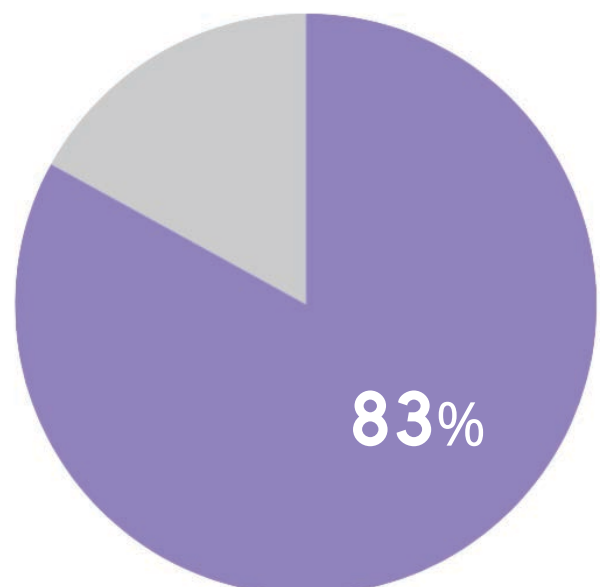
**NOLA PUBLIC SCHOOLS: STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES, 2019**



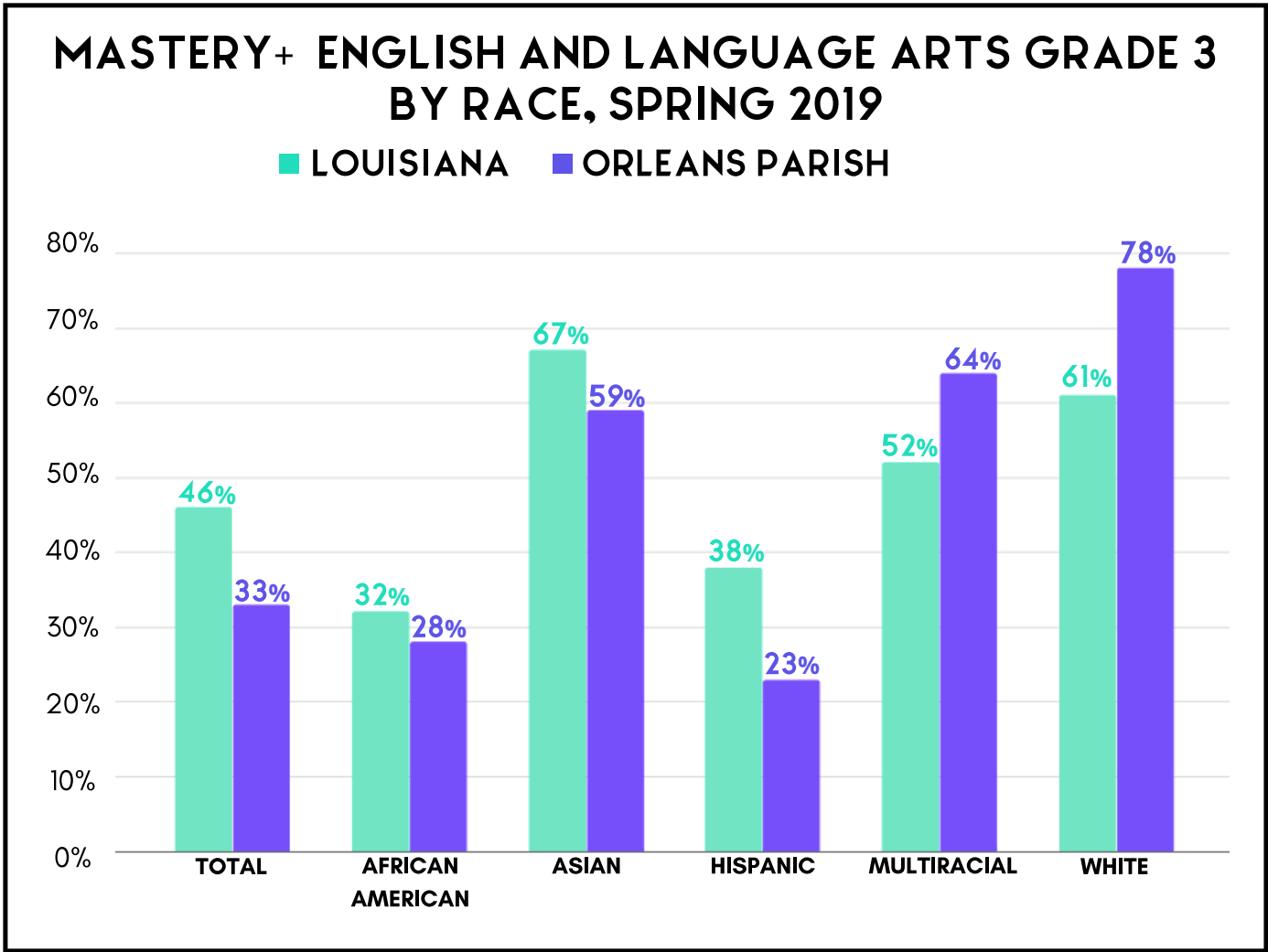
**NOLA PUBLIC SCHOOLS: ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS, 2019**



**NOLA PUBLIC SCHOOLS: ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS, 2019**



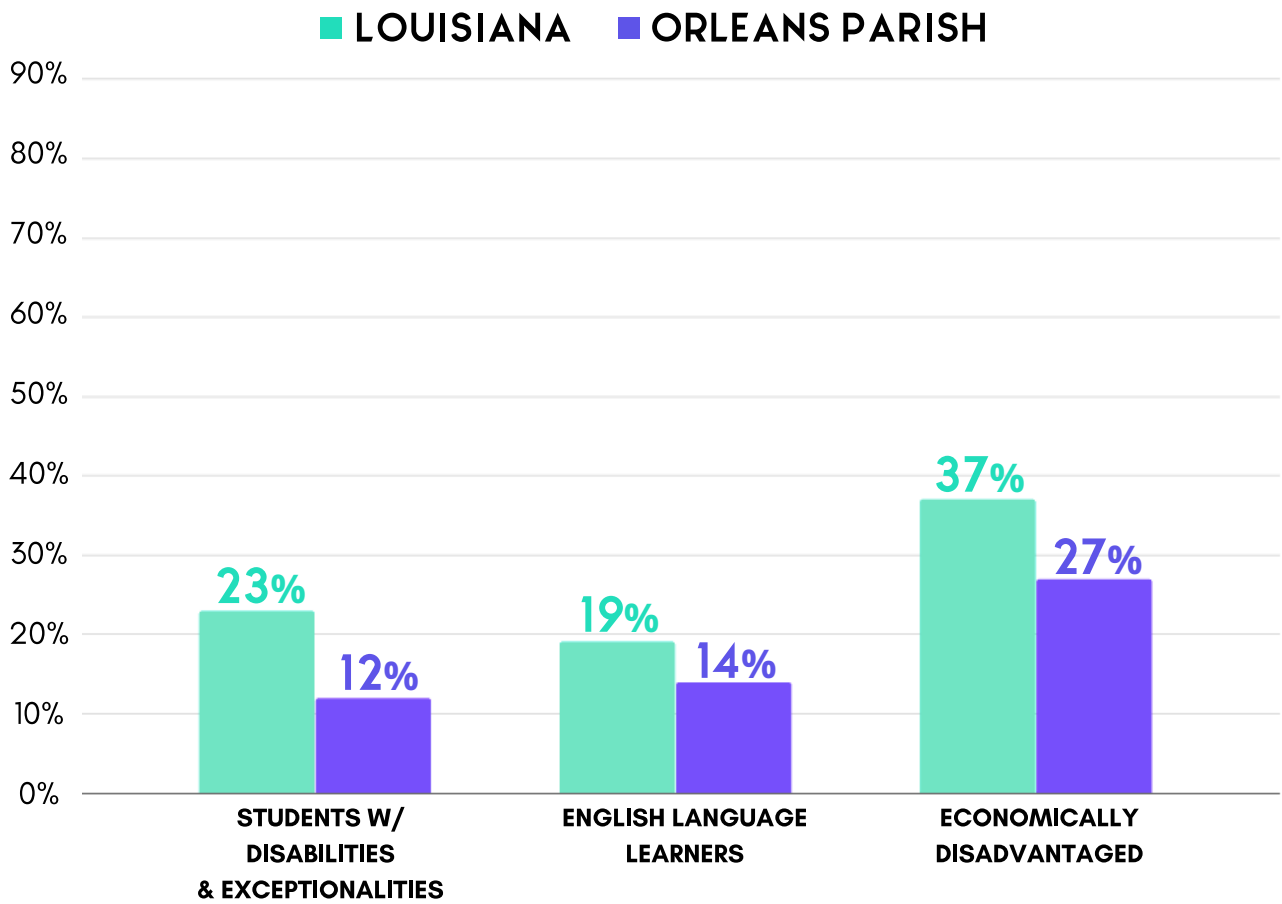
Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2019.



Third grade reading proficiency is a predictor of high school success (Weyer & Caseres, 2019; Fiester, 2010). The transition from third to fourth grade is where students move from “learning to read” to “reading to learn.” Students with low reading proficiency can struggle with up to half of the curriculum in fourth grade (Weyer & Casares, 2019). According to a 2010 study by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (Fiester, 2010), students who were not proficient readers by third grade were four times more likely to dropout than their counterparts who were proficient in reading.

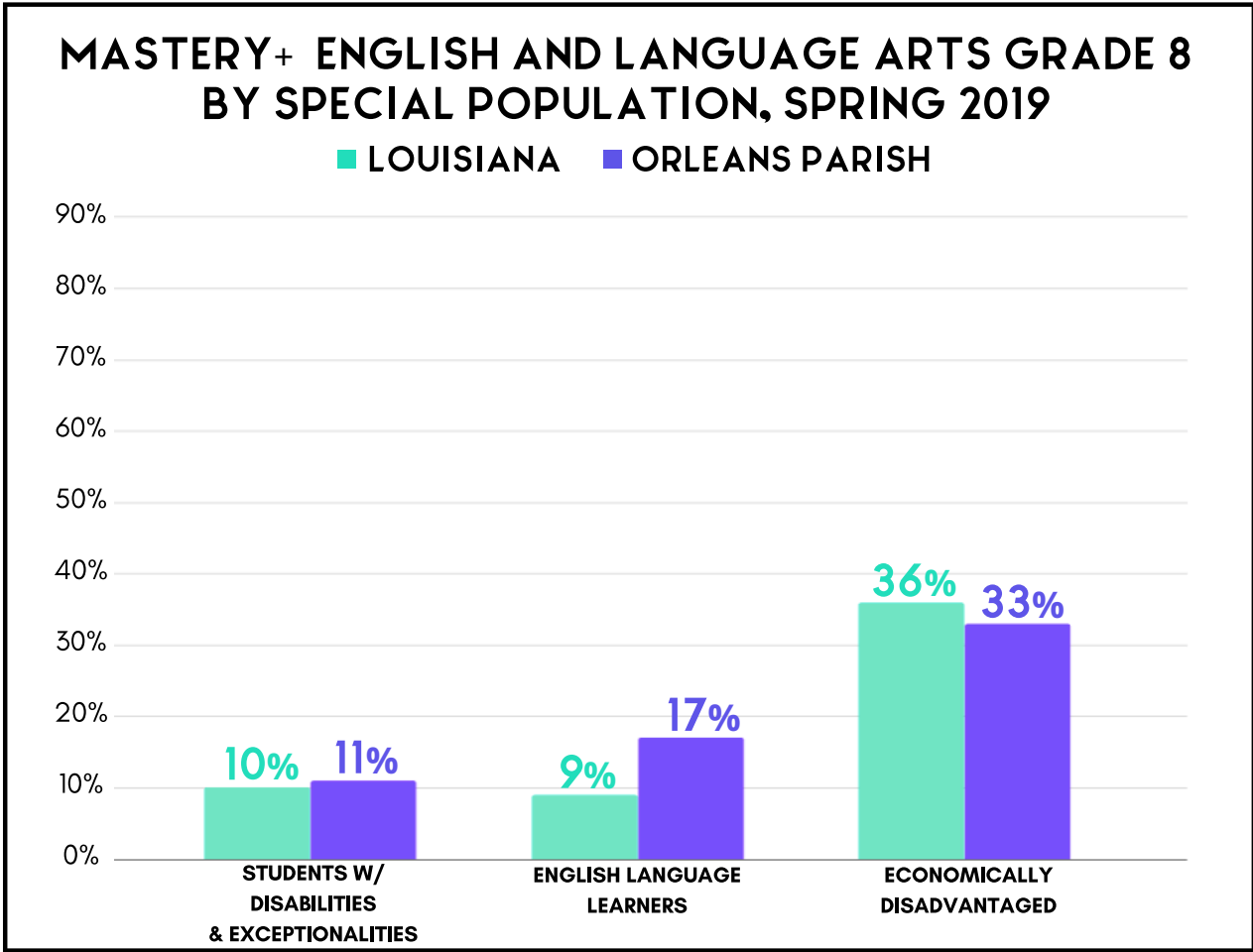
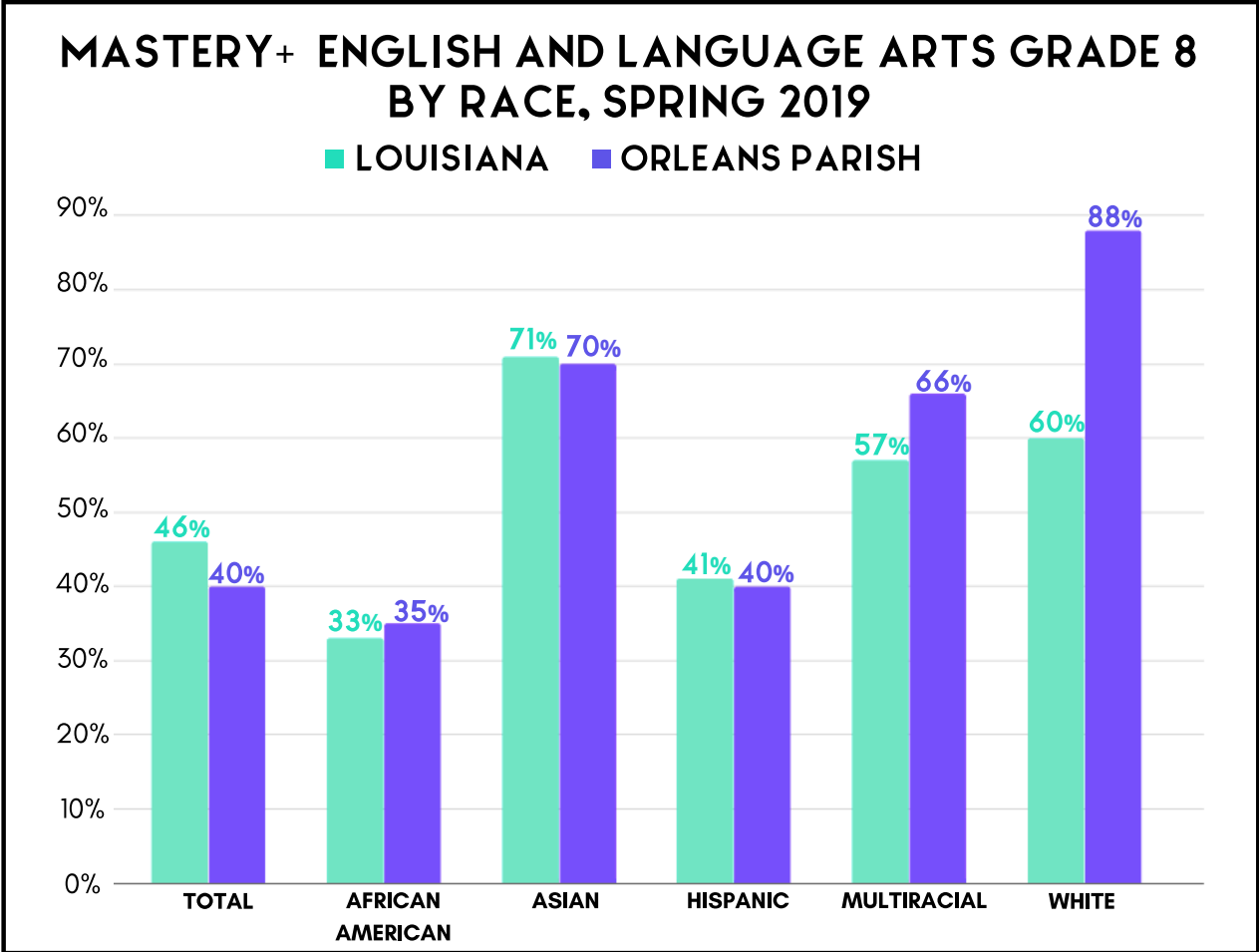
*Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2019.*

### MASTERY+ ENGLISH AND LANGUAGE ARTS GRADE 3 BY SPECIAL POPULATION, SPRING 2019

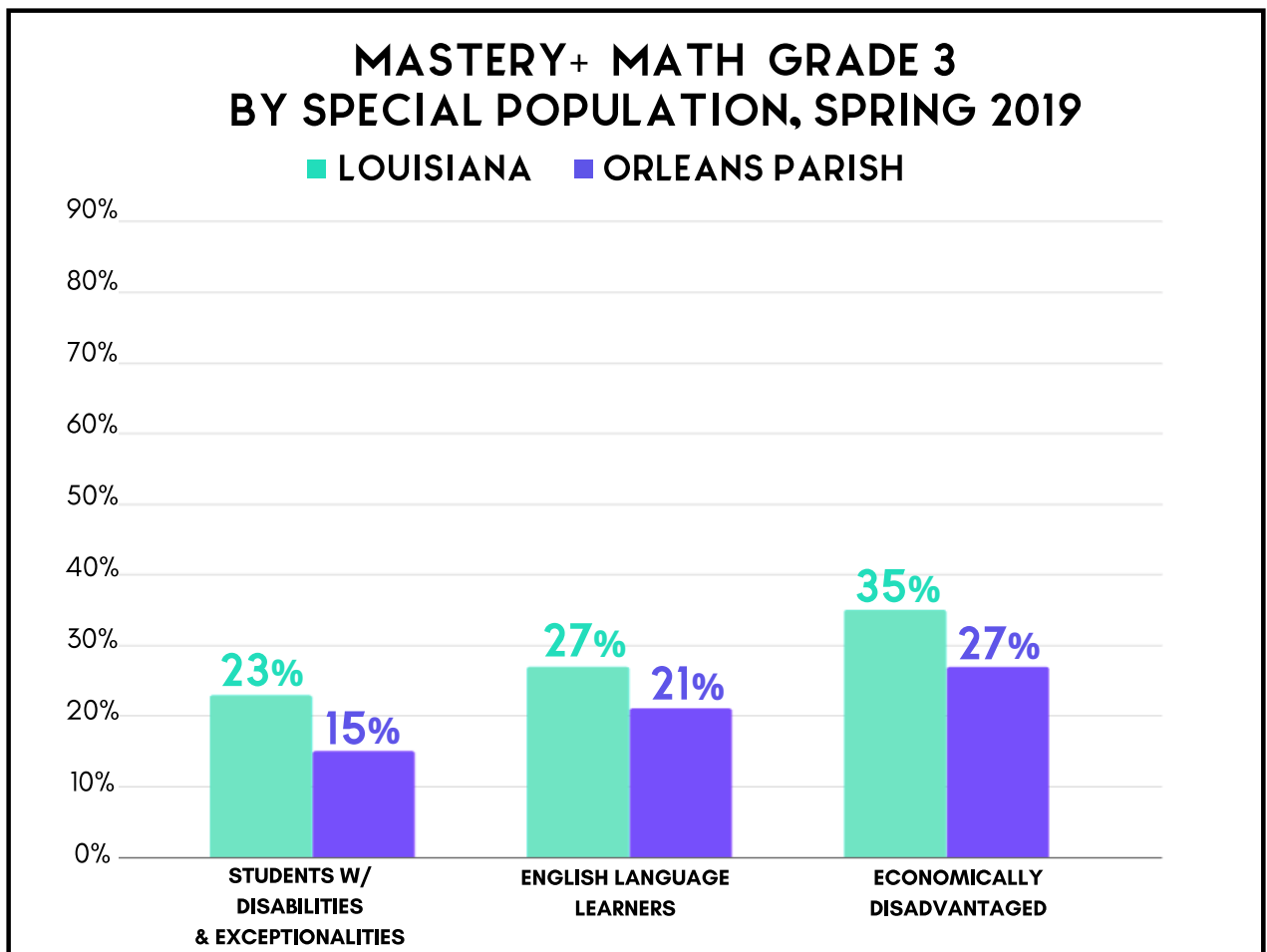
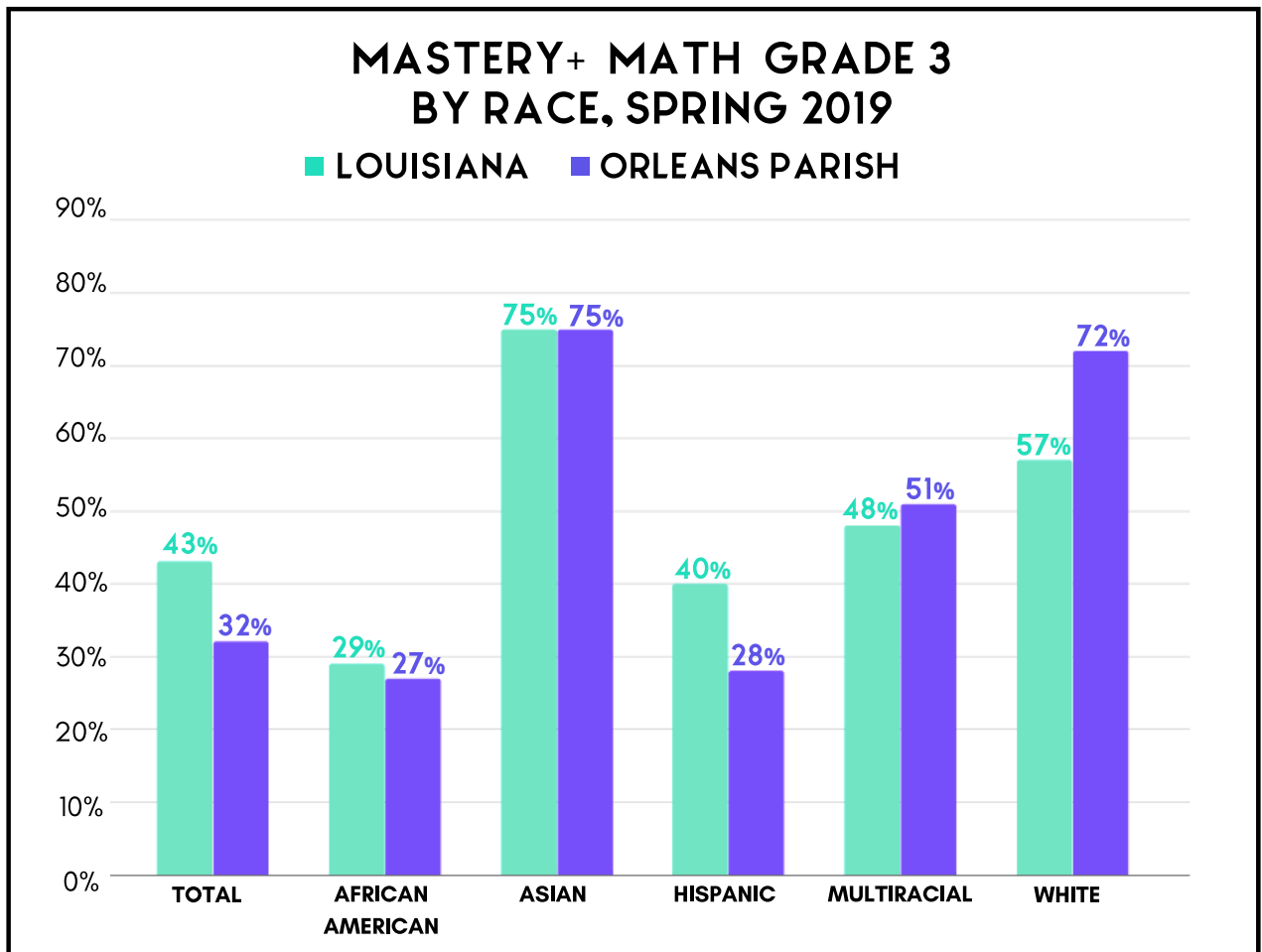


Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2019.

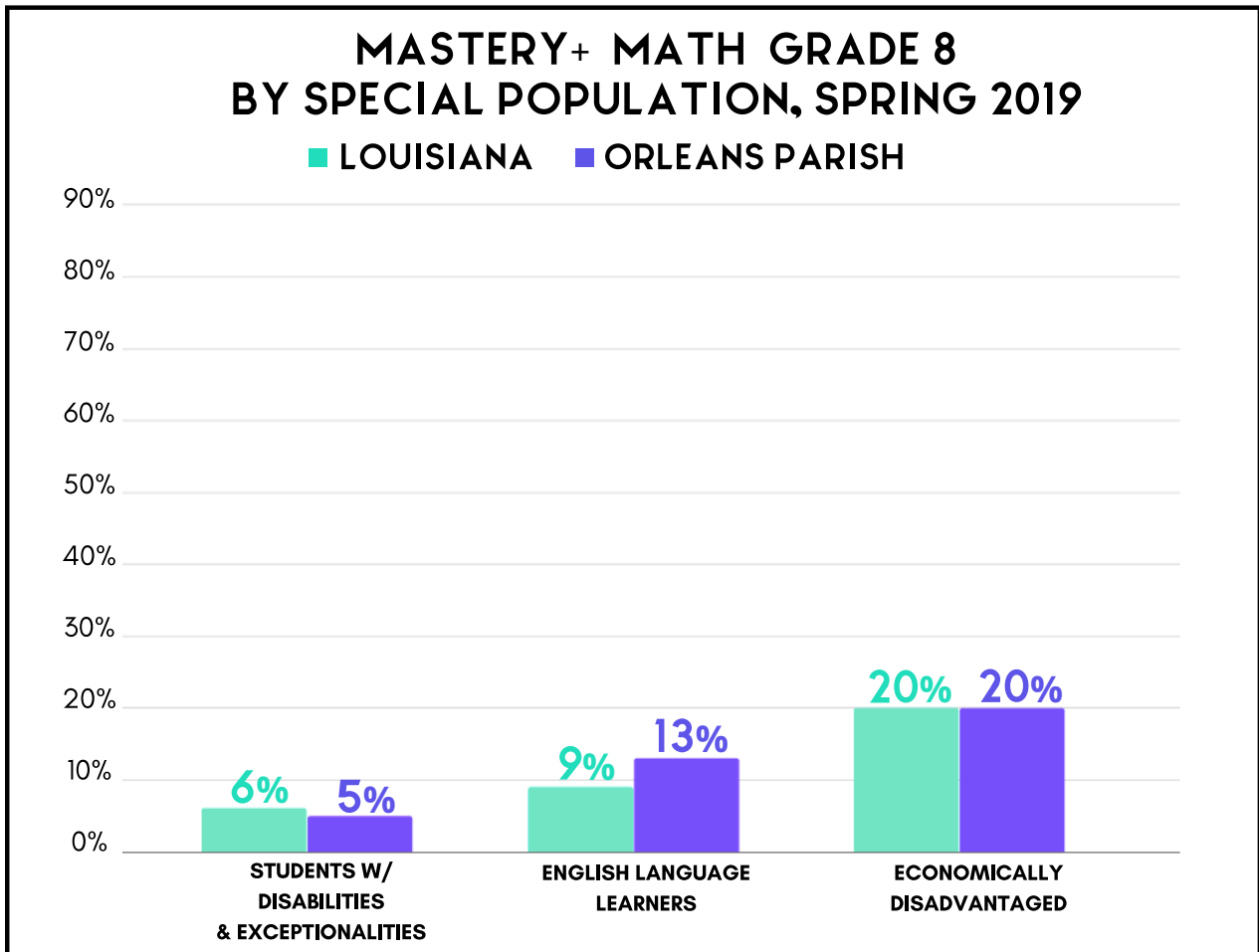
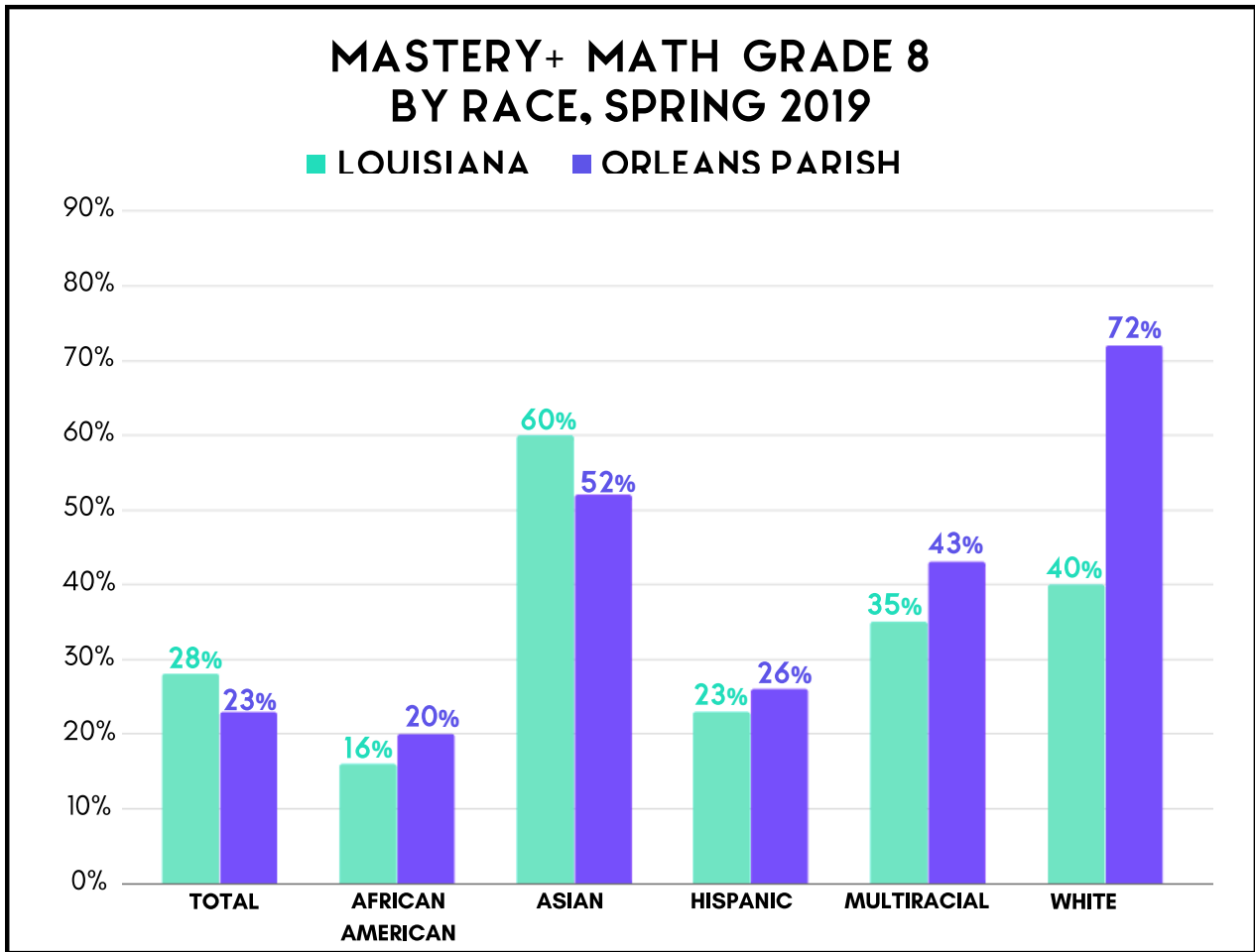




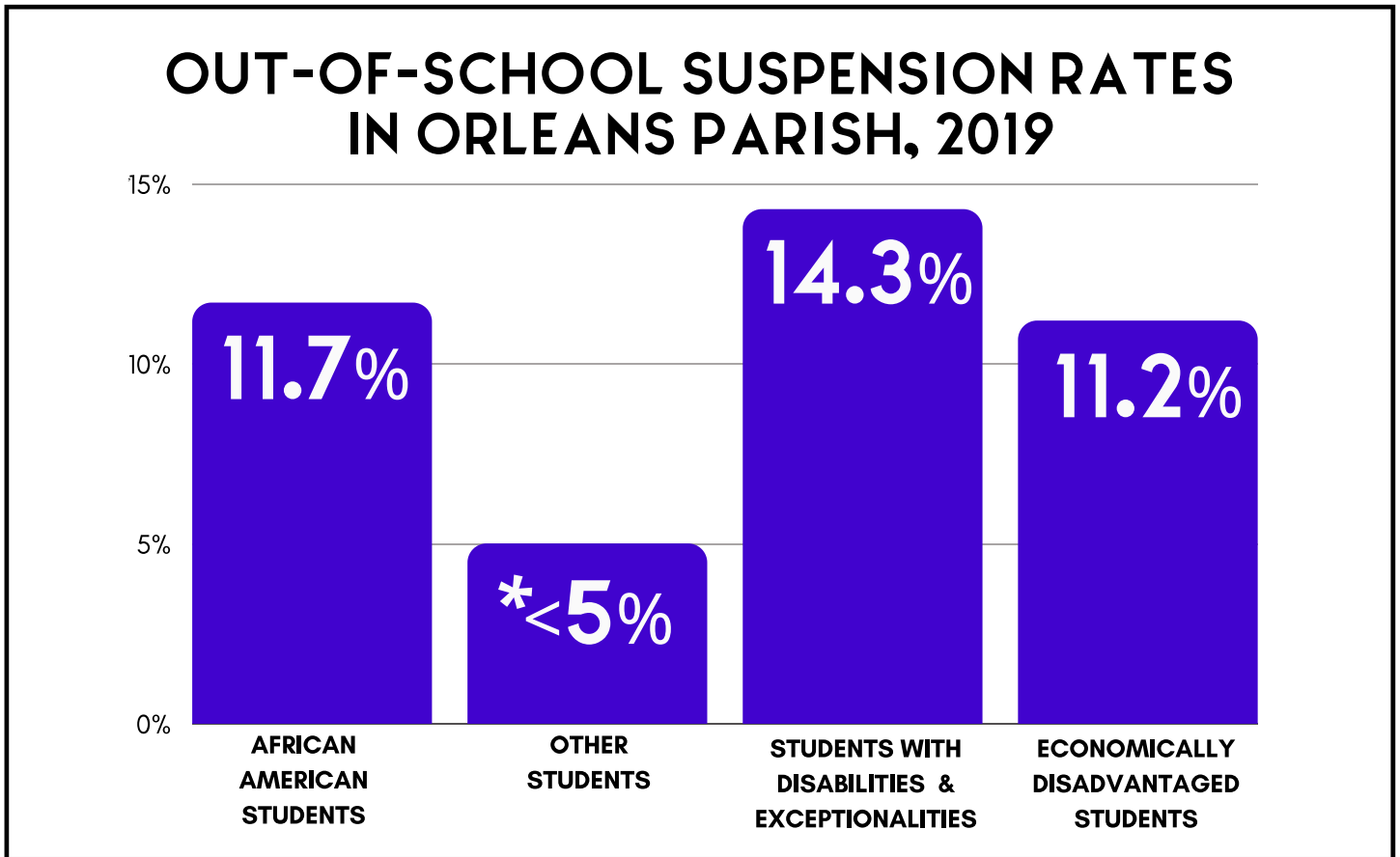
Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2019.



*Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2019.*



*Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2019.*



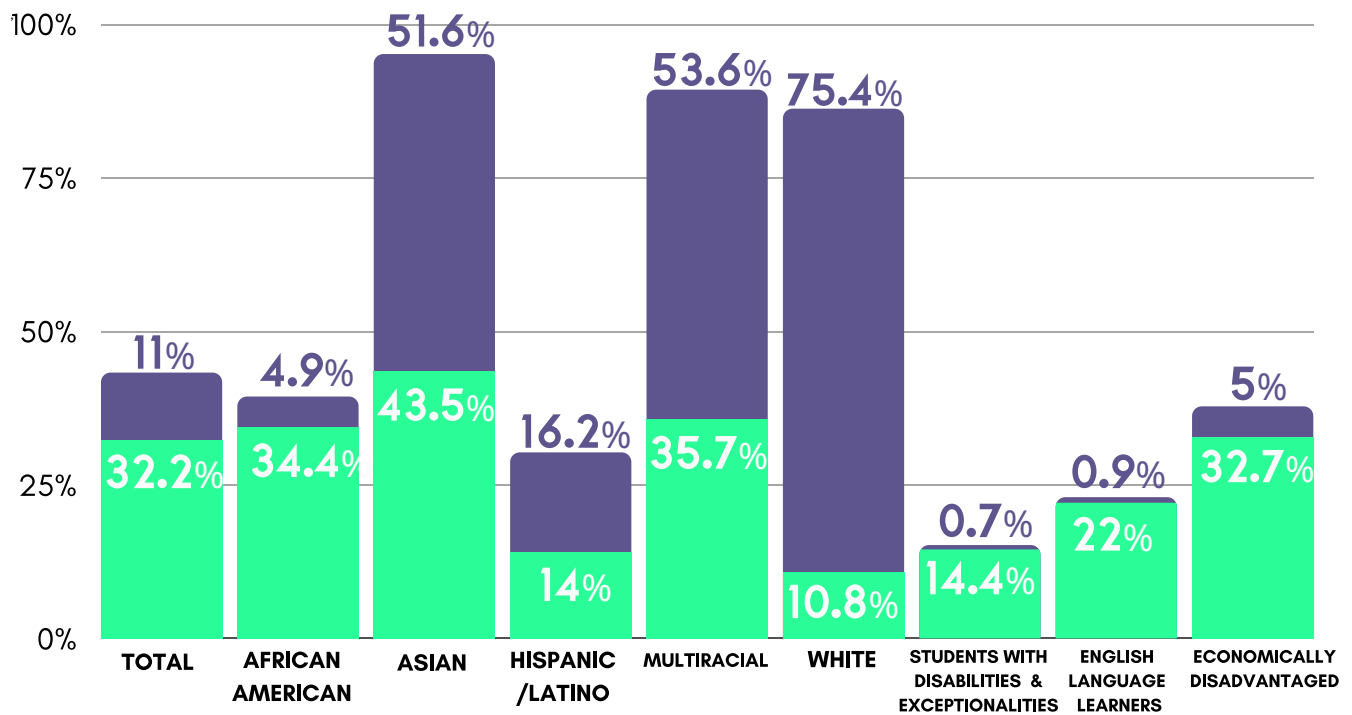
*\*The number of out-of-school suspensions for Hispanic, White and Multiracial students and English Language Learners was below the threshold for reporting. Subpopulations that represent less than 1% of the total student population are not included in this analysis.*

Out-of-school suspensions and expulsions are linked to high school dropouts, grade repetition and involvement in the criminal justice system (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Education, n.d.). Nationally, suspension rates for African Americans are three times that of White students (U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights, 2014). Reducing school suspensions are an important step in disrupting the school-to-prison pipeline.

Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2019.

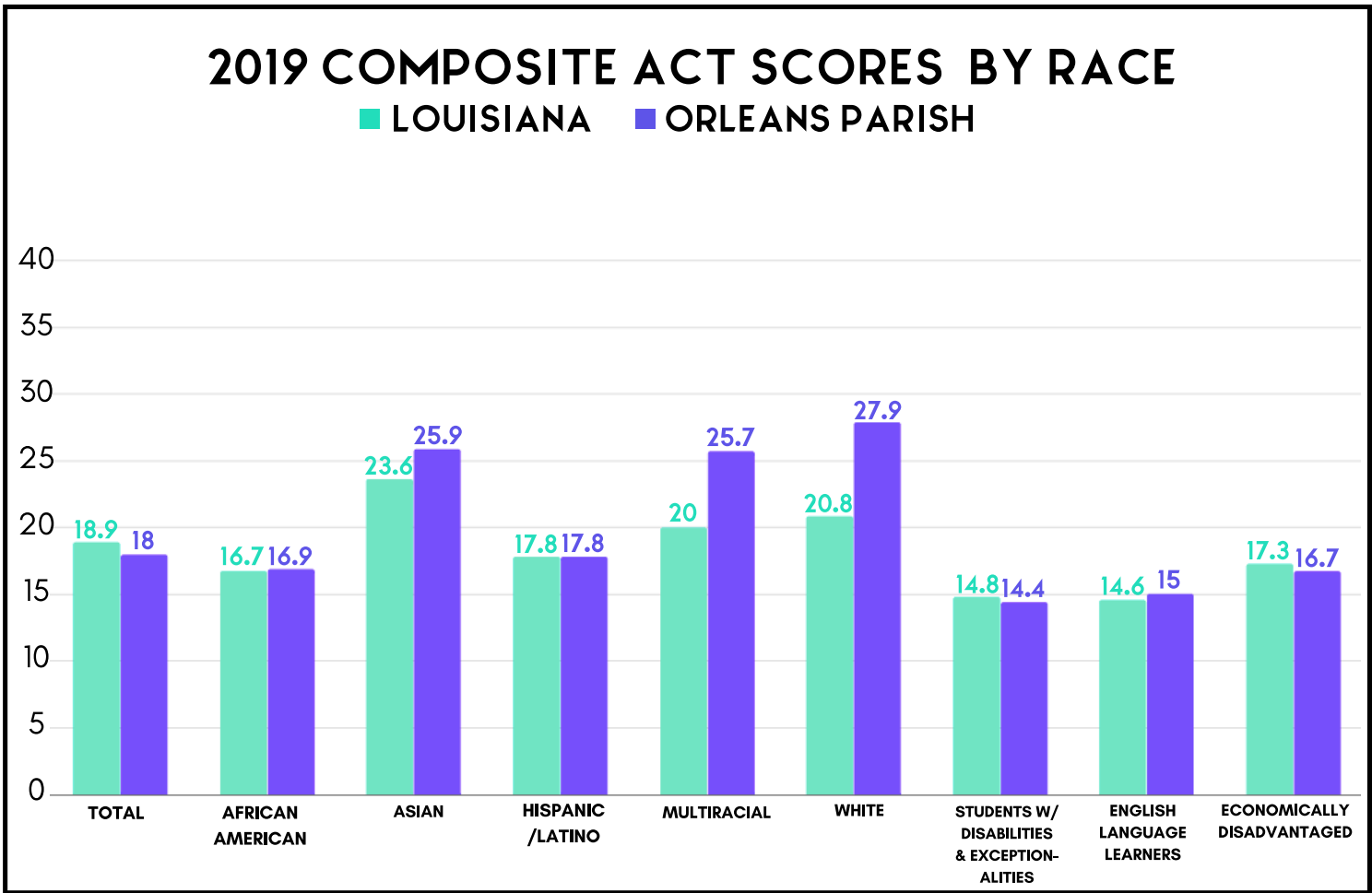
## PERCENT OF COHORT EARNING CREDENTIALS IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2018

■ BASIC CREDENTIALS ■ ADVANCED CREDENTIALS



The *cohort industry recognized credential rate* refers to the percentage of students in the 2018 graduating class that earned either an industry recognized credential from a career and technical education course of study or earned college credit through an Advanced Placement course. *Basic credentials* refer to credentials earned from introductory level career and technical education courses or indicate that students have successfully completed an Advanced Placement course. *Advanced credentials* are those that allow students to attain work in a high-demand, high-wage industry in Louisiana or receive college credits based on qualifying Advanced Placement Exam scores. These credentials are an indicator of college and career readiness.

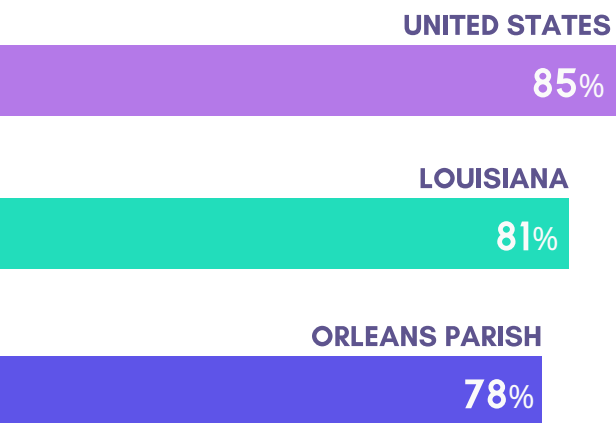
Source: Louisiana Department of Education 2018, by special request.



The ACT is one of two frequently used and reliable college admission exams used to predict first year college performance. ACT composite scores are used to gauge students' college readiness, to determine eligibility for certain dual enrollment courses and TOPS (Taylor Opportunity Program for Students) eligibility (a state scholarship program), and are factored into school performance scores. As such, low scores on the ACT can prevent students from gaining access to important educational opportunities, including scholarships, college access and even dual enrollment, and career and technical education courses.

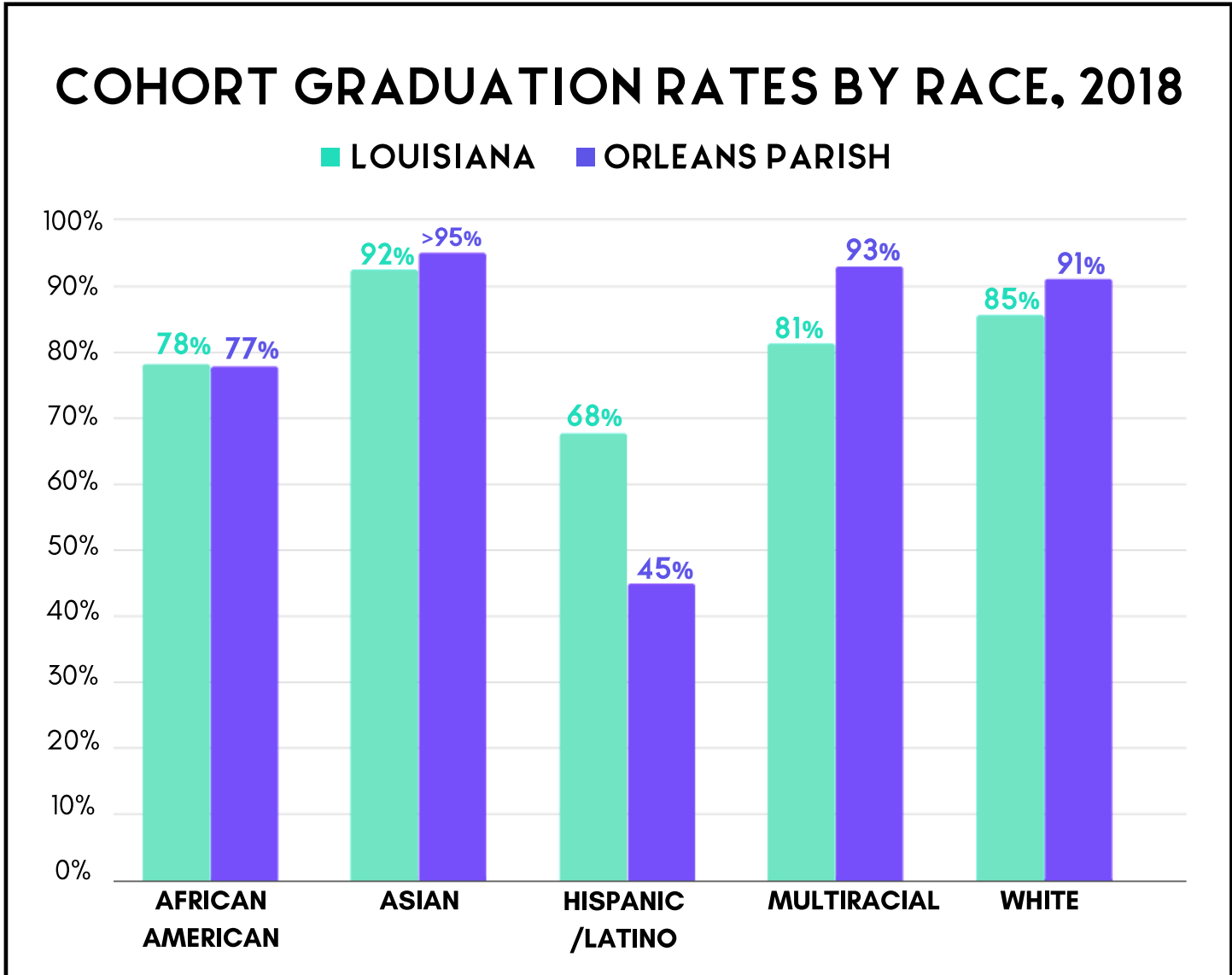
*Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2019.*

# COHORT GRADUATION RATES, 2018



High school graduates face fewer health problems, are less likely to go to prison and have greater financial stability in their lifetime than those without a high school credential (Office for Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2017). Nationally, high school graduation rates are on the rise (National Center for Education Statistics, 2020). Unfortunately, Louisiana and Orleans Parish lag behind the national average.

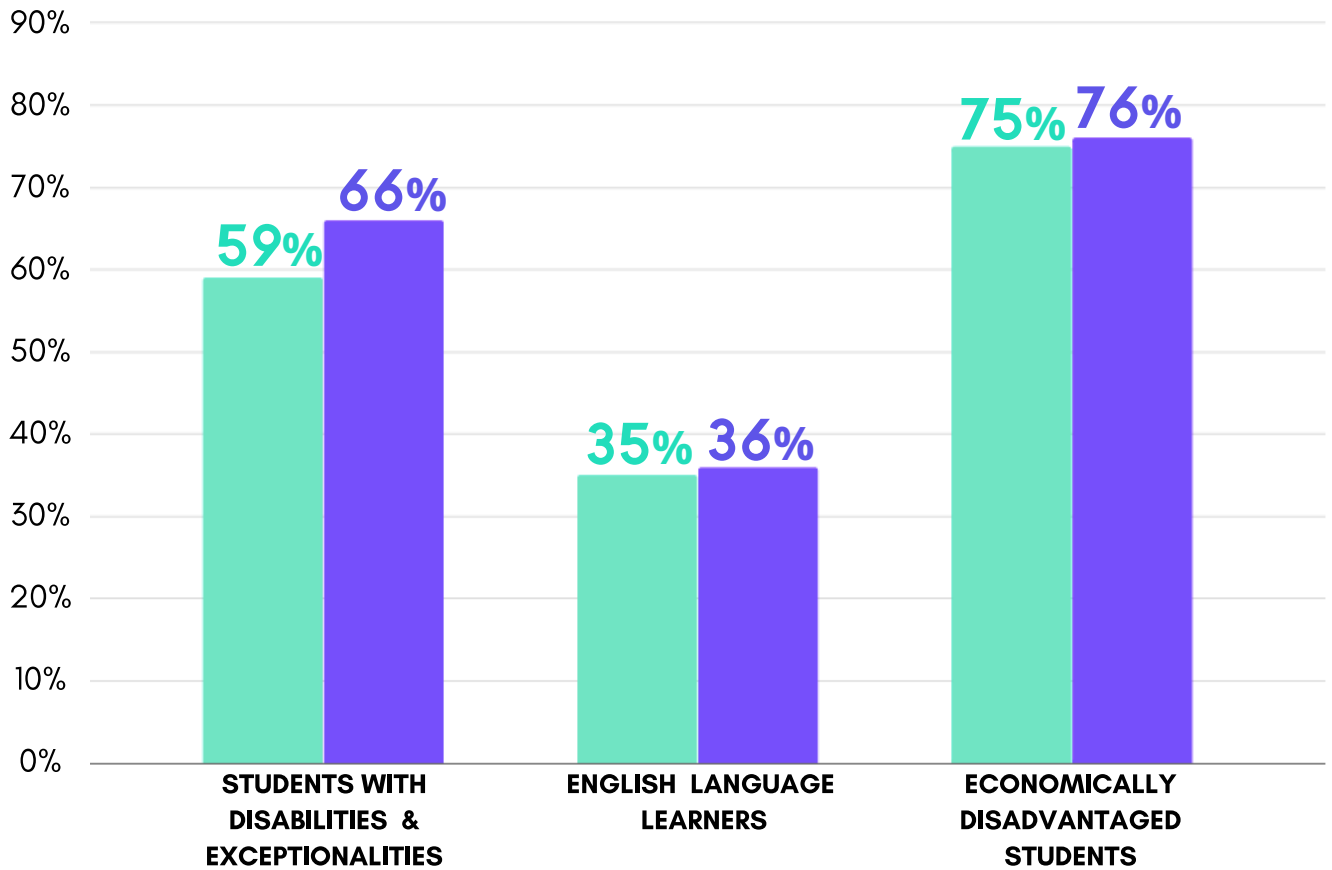
Source for United States: National Center for Education Statistics, 2020.



Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2018.

## COHORT GRADUATION RATES BY SPECIAL POPULATION, 2018

■ LOUISIANA ■ ORLEANS PARISH



Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2018.



# DROPOUT RATES GRADES 9 - 12, 2018

LOUISIANA

3.7%

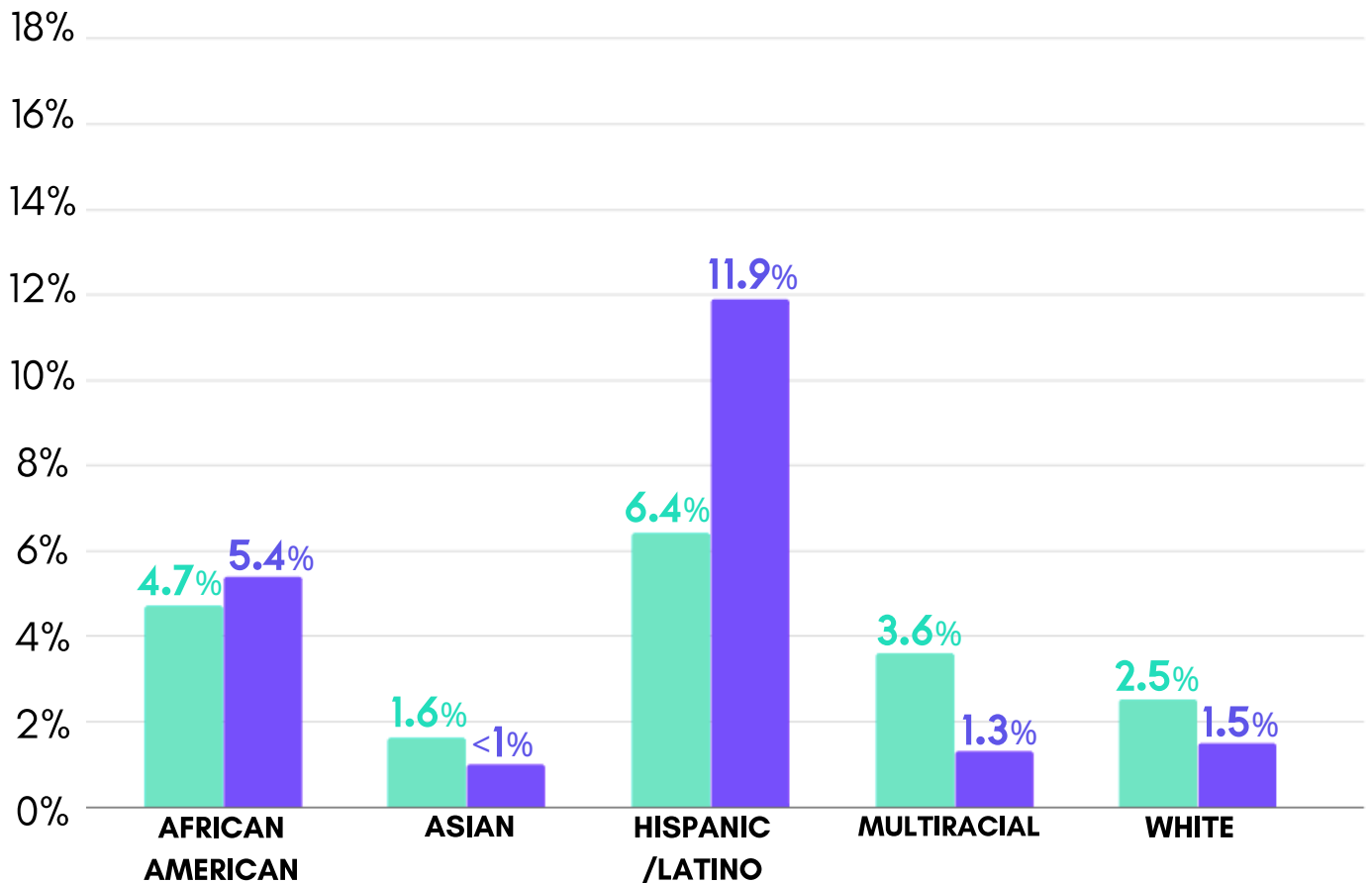
ORLEANS PARISH

5.3%

Dropout rates in Orleans Parish are higher than the state average. High school dropouts are more likely to be involved in the criminal justice system, more likely to be teen parents, and are more likely to be unemployed (Sum, et al., 2009; Shuger, 2012; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015).

## DROPOUT RATES GRADES 9 - 12 BY RACE, 2018

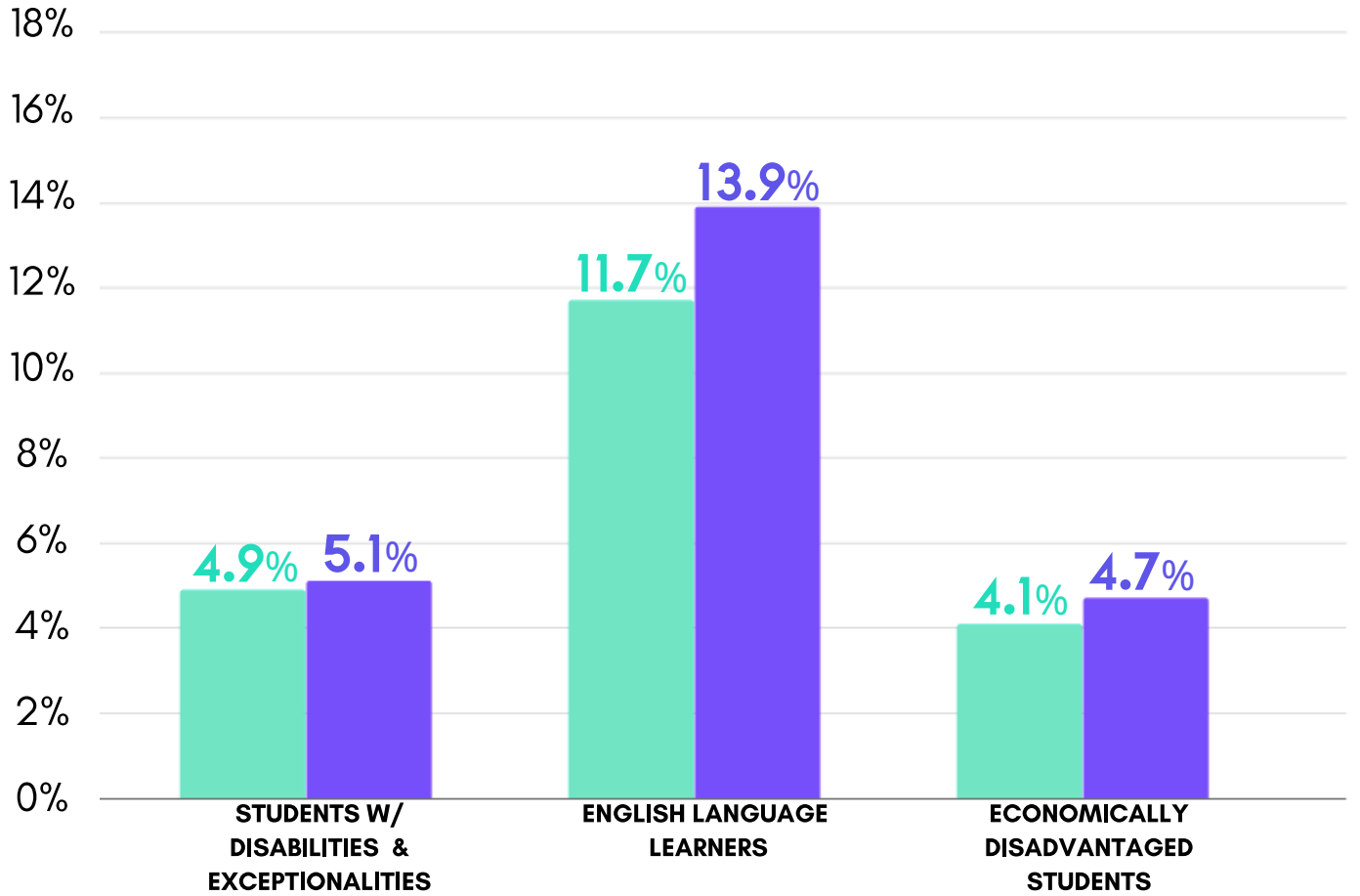
LOUISIANA ORLEANS PARISH



Source: Louisiana Department of Education 2018, by special request.

## DROPOUT RATES GRADES 9 - 12 BY SPECIAL POPULATION, 2018

■ LOUISIANA ■ ORLEANS PARISH



Source: Louisiana Department of Education 2018, by special request.



# COLLEGE ENROLLMENT, 2018

College enrollment rates for New Orleans continue to surpass the state average. College degree completion is associated with higher earnings, lower unemployment rates, better health outcomes and higher rates of civic engagement and volunteerism than high school completion (College Board, 2017). Unfortunately, less than half (47.9%) of students enrolled in Louisiana 4-year colleges graduate within six years of their enrollment (Louisiana Board of Regents, 2019).

**LOUISIANA**

**57.4%**

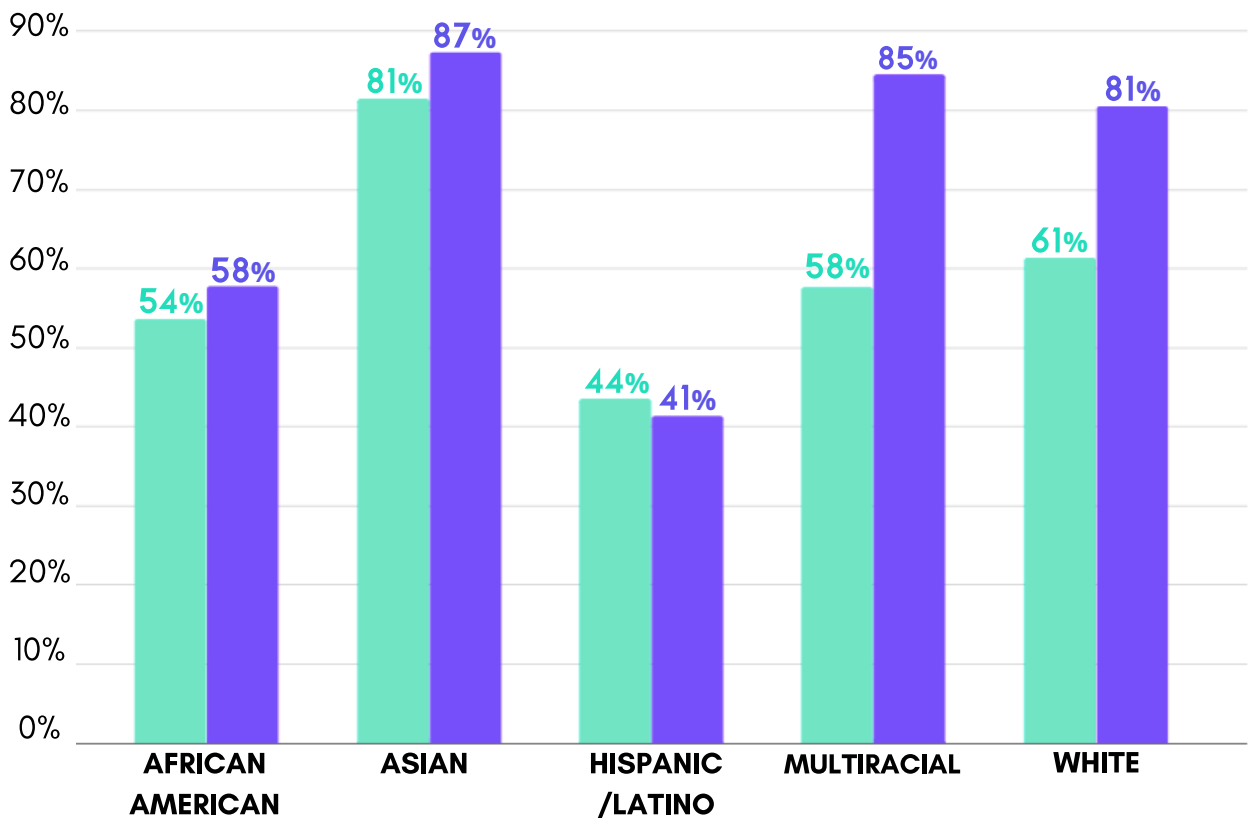
**ORLEANS PARISH**

**59.7%**

*Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2018.*

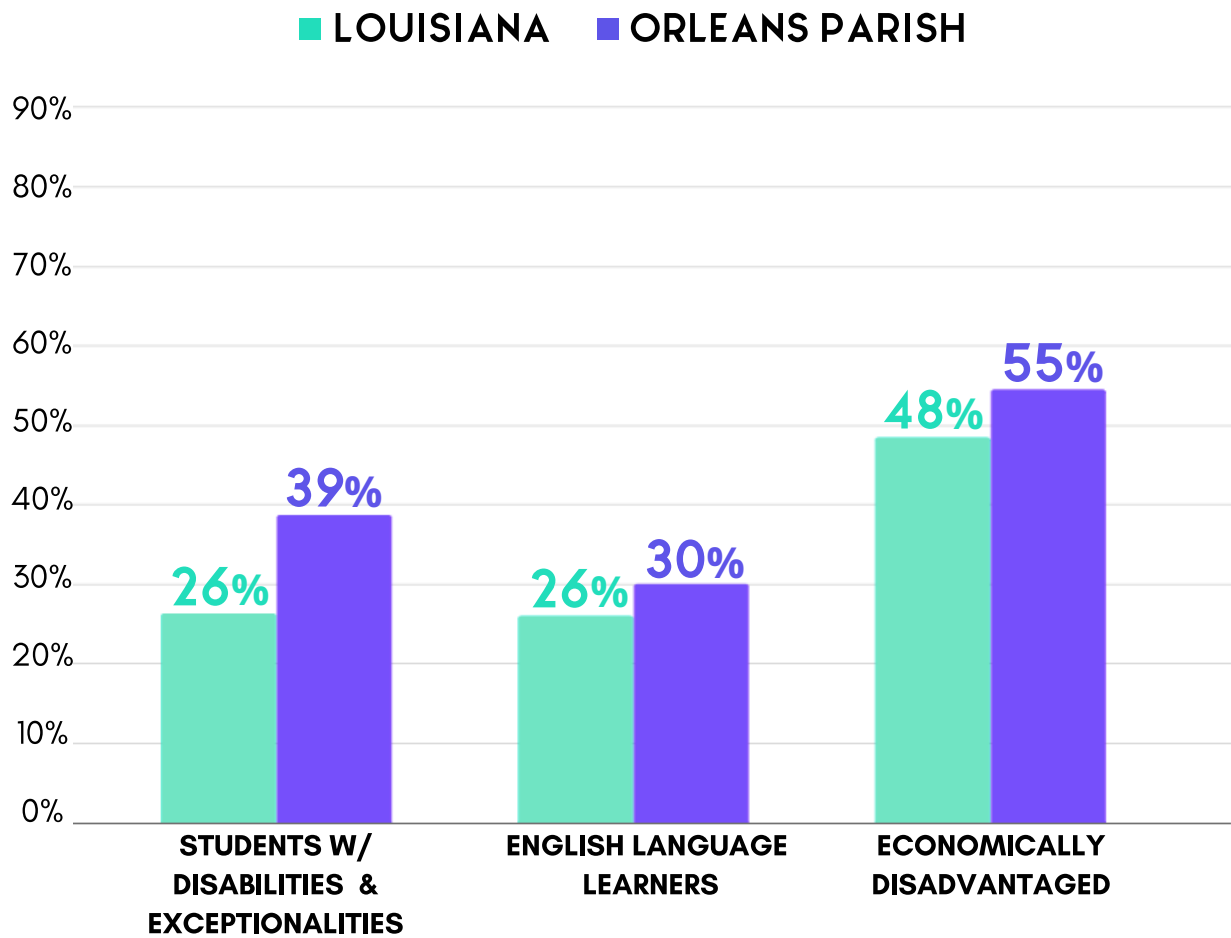
## COLLEGE ENROLLMENT BY RACE, 2018

■ LOUISIANA ■ ORLEANS PARISH



*Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2018.*

# COLLEGE ENROLLMENT BY SPECIAL POPULATION, 2018



Source: Louisiana Department of Education, 2018.

## SIX YEAR COLLEGE GRADUATION RATES IN LOUISIANA PUBLIC & PRIVATE NONPROFIT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES FALL 2012 - 2018

Institution	Total	African American	Asian	Hispanic	White
Centenary College of Louisiana	60%	71%	80%	50%	61%
Dillard University	42%	41%	NR	NR	NR
Franciscan Missionaries of Our Lady University	28%	0%	100%	NR	31%
Grambling State University	33%	33%	0%	17%	0%
Herzing University-Kenner	25%	27%	NR	0%	29%
Louisiana College	28%	19%	NR	38%	31%
Louisiana State University Agricultural & Mechanical College	64%	52%	65%	62%	67%
LSU Alexandria	28%	15%	0%	71%	27%

*Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, N.D.*

## SIX YEAR COLLEGE GRADUATION RATES IN LOUISIANA PUBLIC & PRIVATE NONPROFIT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES FALL 2012 - 2018

Institution	Total	African American	Asian	Hispanic	White
LSU Shreveport	33%	18%	56%	37%	36%
Louisiana Tech	53%	37%	38%	55%	55%
Loyola New Orleans	61%	53%	56%	63%	65%
McNeese State University	44%	33%	45%	50%	46%
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary	39%	100%	40%	0%	28%
Nicholls State University	44%	26%	31%	46%	49%
Northwestern State University	45%	40%	25%	50%	48%
Remington College-Shreveport	59%	55%	NR	100%	49%
St. Joseph Seminary College	50%	NR	50%	33%	57%

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, N.D.

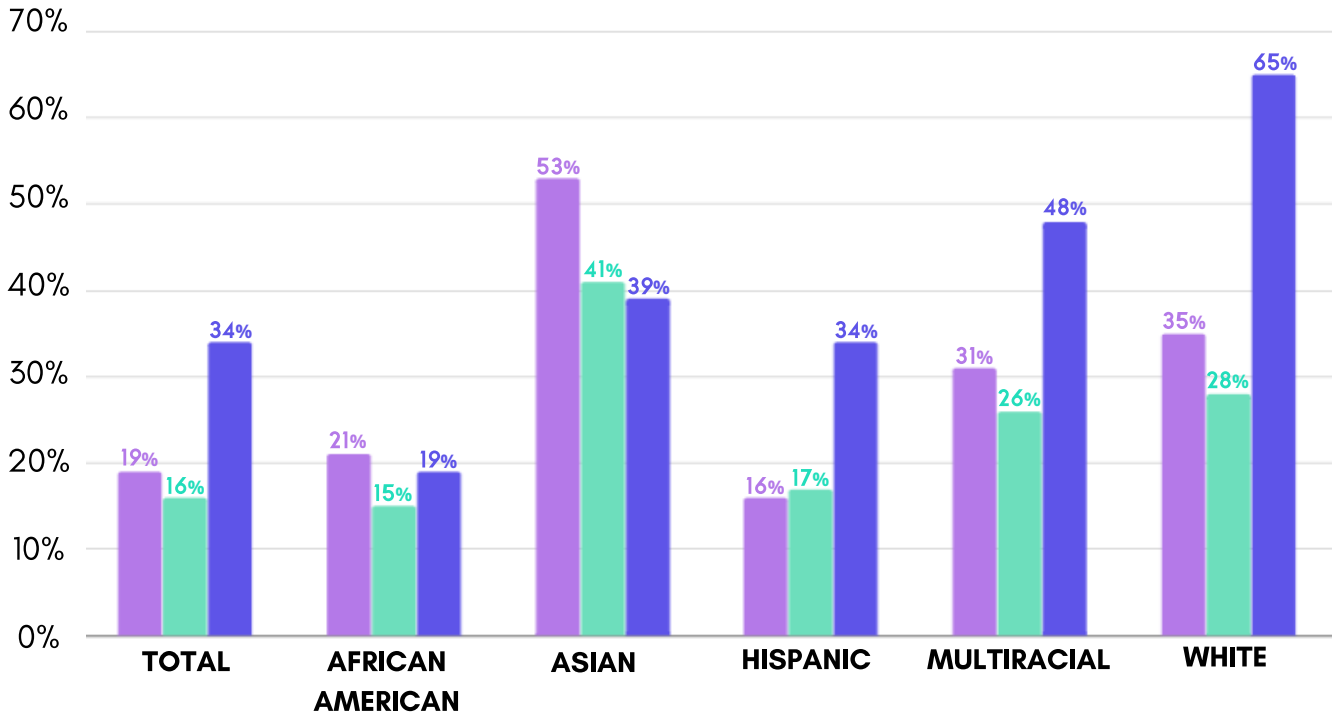
## SIX YEAR COLLEGE GRADUATION RATES IN LOUISIANA PUBLIC & PRIVATE NONPROFIT COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES FALL 2012 - 2018

Institution	Total	African American	Asian	Hispanic	White
Southeastern Louisiana University	39%	25%	23%	41%	43%
Southern University Agricultural & Mechanical College	30%	31%	NR	27%	9%
Southern University of New Orleans	25%	25%	NR	NR	67%
Tulane University	85%	74%	84%	77%	85%
University of Holy Cross	50%	40%	0%	50%	56%
University of Louisiana at Lafayette	48%	39%	58%	49%	52%
University of Louisiana at Monroe	43%	37%	65%	33%	46%
University of New Orleans	37%	33%	44%	42%	35%
Xavier University of Louisiana	49%	49%	57%	38%	80%

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, N.D.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY RACE (BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER) IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2014 - 2018

■ UNITED STATES     
 ■ LOUISIANA     
 ■ ORLEANS PARISH



*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-2018.*



# SAFETY & JUSTICE



**Protection & Fair Treatment**

## RATE OF CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT, 2017

UNITED STATES  
9 PER 1,000

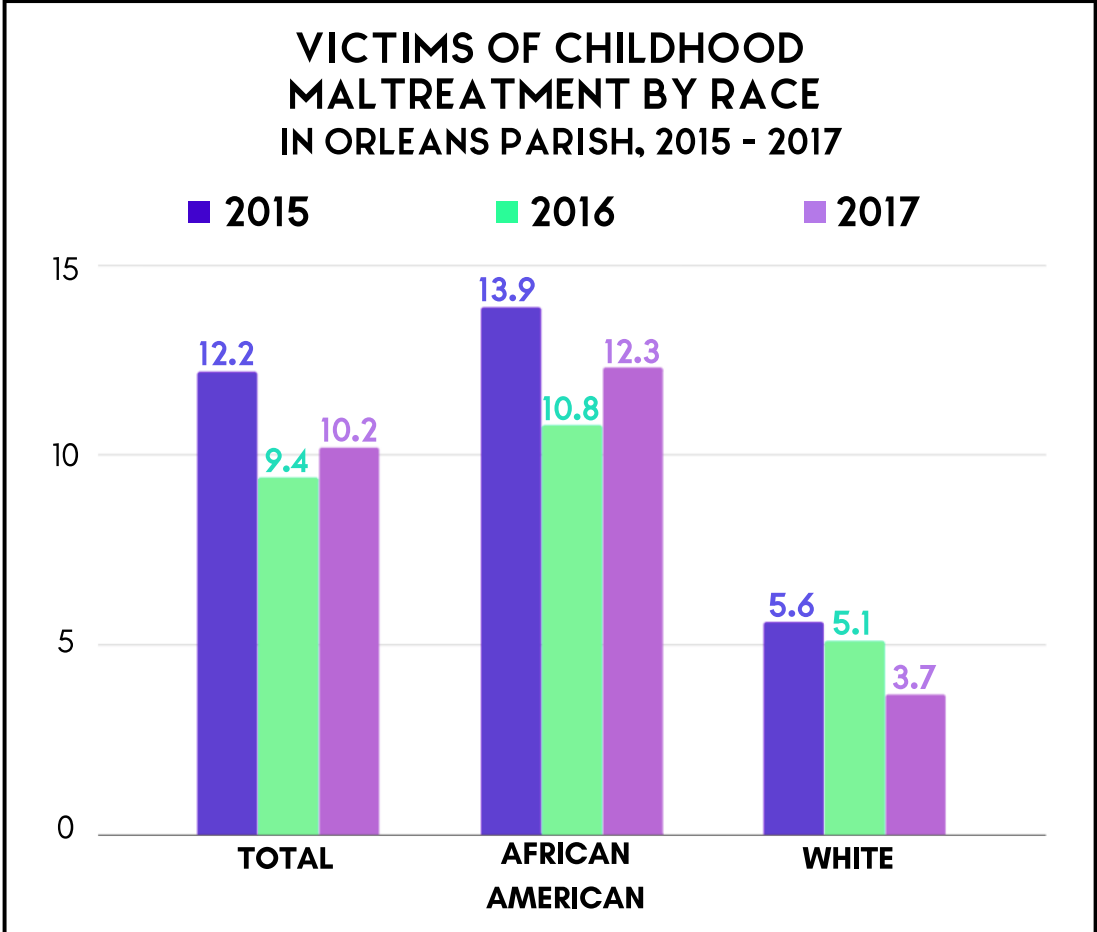
LOUISIANA  
9 PER 1,000

ORLEANS PARISH  
10.2 PER 1,000

## VICTIMS OF NEGLECT IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2017

557 CHILDREN IN ORLEANS PARISH WERE VICTIMS OF NEGLECT  
7 PER 1,000 CHILDREN

Youth who experience maltreatment and neglect are in danger of enduring short and long-term physical, psychological and behavioral health impacts (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2019). These include impairments to cognitive development, low-self esteem, exhibiting high risk behaviors, epigenetic (nongenetic factors influencing gene expression) impacts like physical and psychological disorders, illnesses such as diabetes, functional limitations and a host of other issues. Fortunately, social emotional support and trauma-informed approaches have been found to minimize the impacts of maltreatment and neglect (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2019).

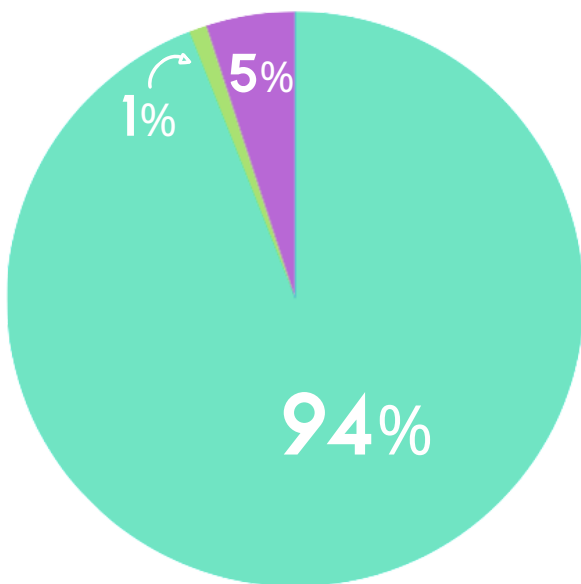


Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count. Orleans Parish, 2019, by special request from Agenda for Children.

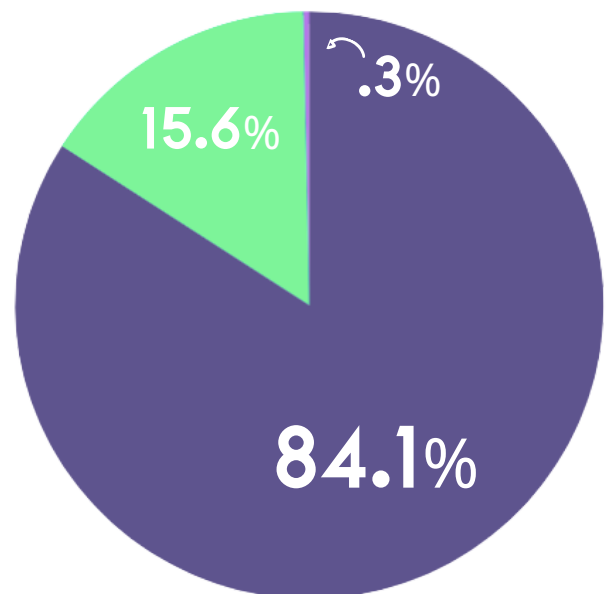
# YOUTH IN CUSTODY BY RACE AND GENDER IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2018

Despite declines in juvenile incarceration rates, the disparities between African American and white youth are widening (The Sentencing Project, 2017). African American youth are five times more likely than White youth to be detained or committed to youth facilities. Some factors that influence these disparities are harsh policies including drug policies that disproportionately impact African Americans, sentencing disparities, prosecutorial charging decisions, and a host of other policies contribute to these disparities (Nellis, 2016). Implicit bias and structural disadvantages including living in concentrated poverty, unemployment and housing disparities all contribute to African Americans increased contact with the criminal justice system (Nellis, 2016).

**BY RACE**

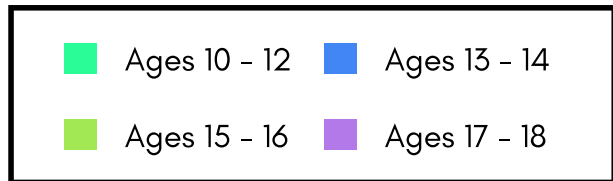
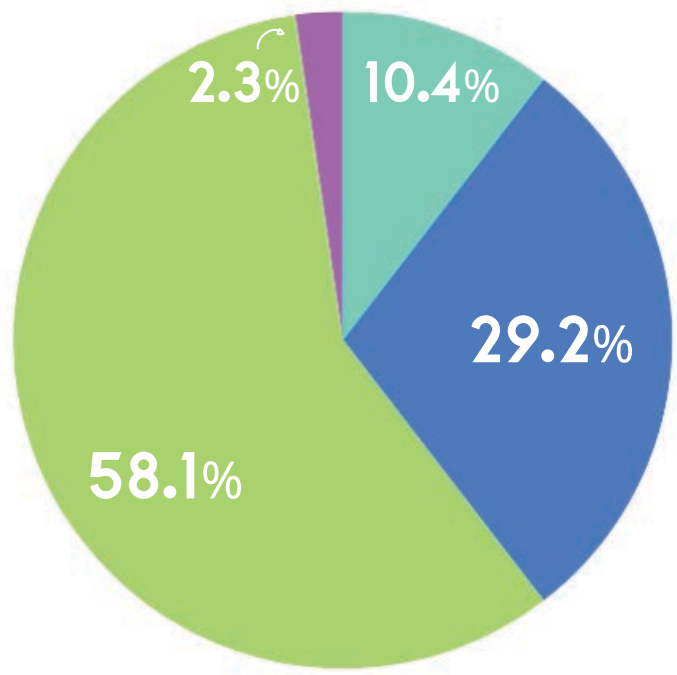


**BY GENDER**



Source: Youth Study Center Annual Report, 2018.

## YOUTH IN CUSTODY BY AGE GROUP IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2018



Total number of youth admitted to the  
Juvenile Justice Center in 2018:

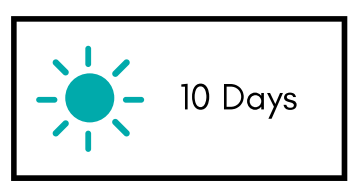
**302 YOUTH**

Average daily population at the  
Juvenile Justice Center in 2018:

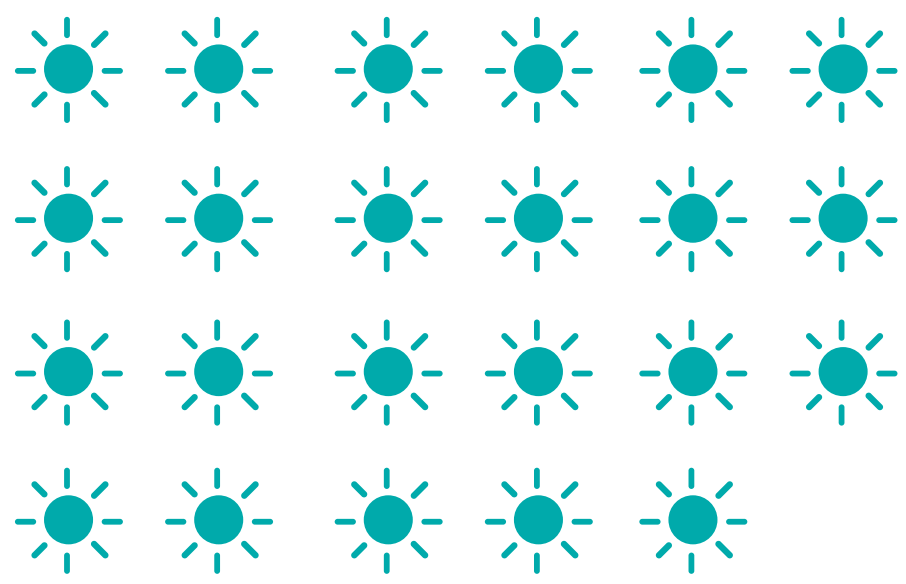
**43 YOUTH**

*Source: Youth Study Center Annual Report, 2018.*

# AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2018



# AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR ADULT TRANSFERS\* IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2018



= 230 DAYS

*\*Note: Adult transfer refers to juvenile transfers to adult court; i.e., youth tried as adults.*



Source: Youth Study Center Annual Report, 2018.

# SPACE & PLACE



**Physical Environment  
& Community Assets**

# AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN ORLEANS PARISH, 2019

**UNITS NEEDED**

33,593

**UNITS AVAILABLE**

2,212



## COST-BURDENED RENTERS, 2014 - 2018

UNITED STATES

50%

LOUISIANA

54%

ORLEANS PARISH

62%

*Cost-Burdened Definition: Homeowners or renters spending 30% or more of their household income on housing expenses or gross rent.*

The link between stable and safe housing and childhood well-being is well established (Fowler, et al., 2015). Families facing unaffordable housing, residential mobility, substandard and unsafe housing face challenges in meeting the physical and emotional needs of children (Fowler & Farrell, 2017). Children in unstable housing (i.e., housing mobility) face diminished verbal and cognitive development, especially during early childhood (Fowler, et al., 2015).

## COST-BURDENED HOMEOWNERS, 2014 - 2018

UNITED STATES

29%

LOUISIANA

26%

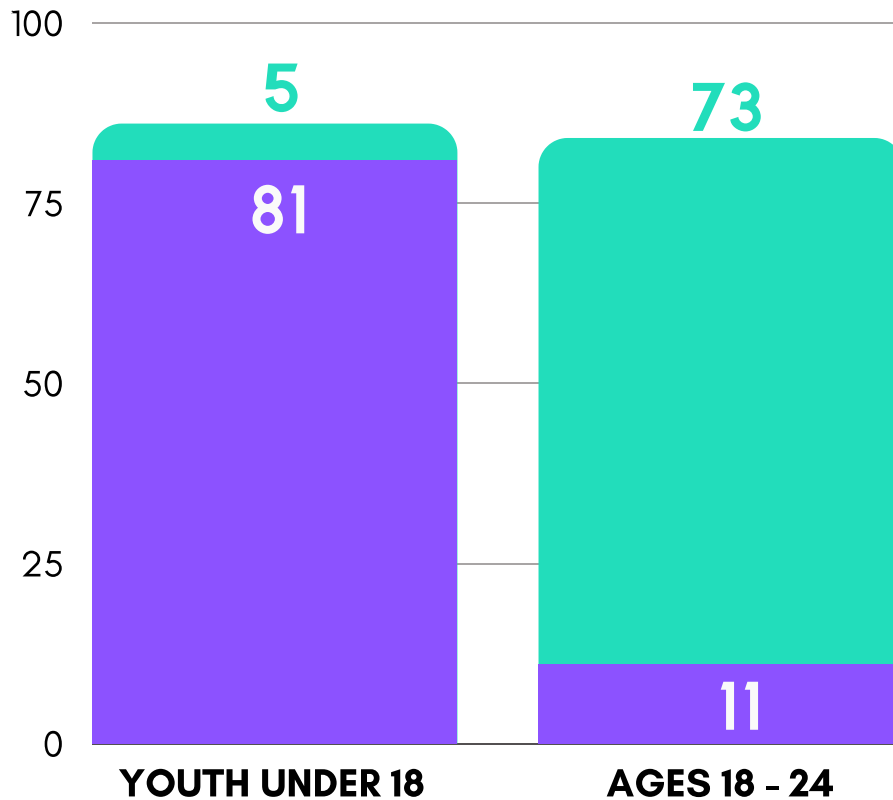
ORLEANS PARISH

41%

Sources: HousingNOLA. Semi Annual Data Report. 2019  
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-2018.

## HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN ORLEANS / JEFFERSON PARISH, 2019

- HOMELESS YOUTH ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADULT
- UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH



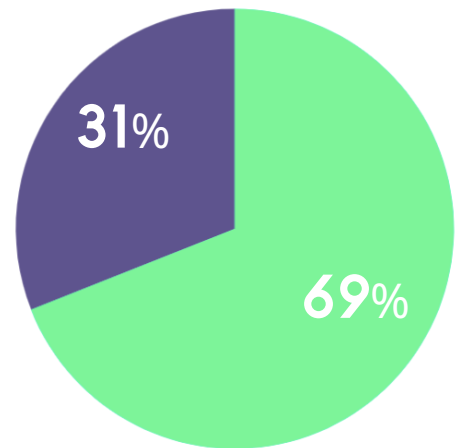
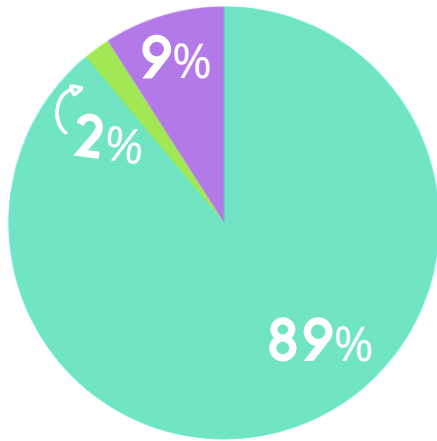
Homelessness is significantly harmful to children and youth. Homeless families face high likelihood of family separation, leading to poor physical and emotional outcomes for children (Fowler & Farrell, 2017). Unaccompanied homeless youth face high rates of mental health issues; are more susceptible to criminal activity (for survival); are more likely to engage in high risk sexual behavior, such as survival sex (i.e., sex for money, food shelter, and drugs); and are more susceptible to substance use disorder (National Network for Youth, n.d.).

*Source: UNITY of Greater New Orleans Point-in-Time Count New Orleans/Jefferson Parish; UNITY of Greater New Orleans Youth Summary Report, January 28, 2019.*

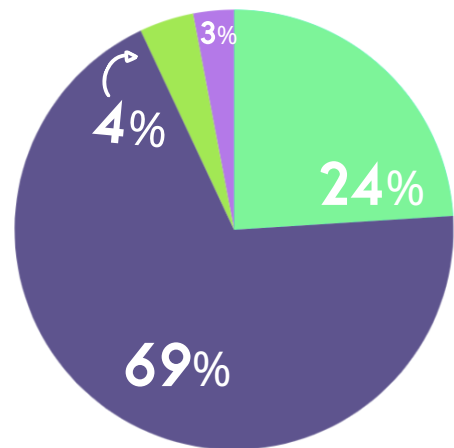
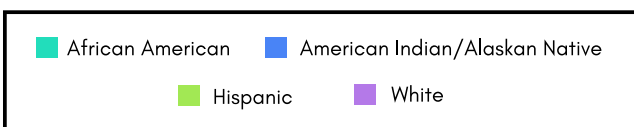
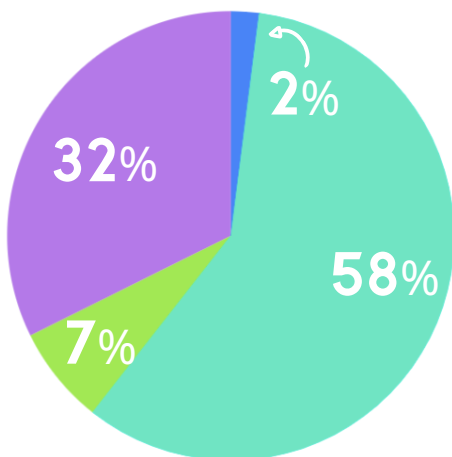


# HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN ORLEANS / JEFFERSON PARISH BY RACE AND GENDER, 2019

## ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADULT



## UNACCOMPANIED BY AN ADULT



Source: UNITY of Greater New Orleans Point-in-Time Count New Orleans/Jefferson Parish; UNITY of Greater New Orleans Youth Summary Report, January 28, 2019.

# YOUTH VOICE



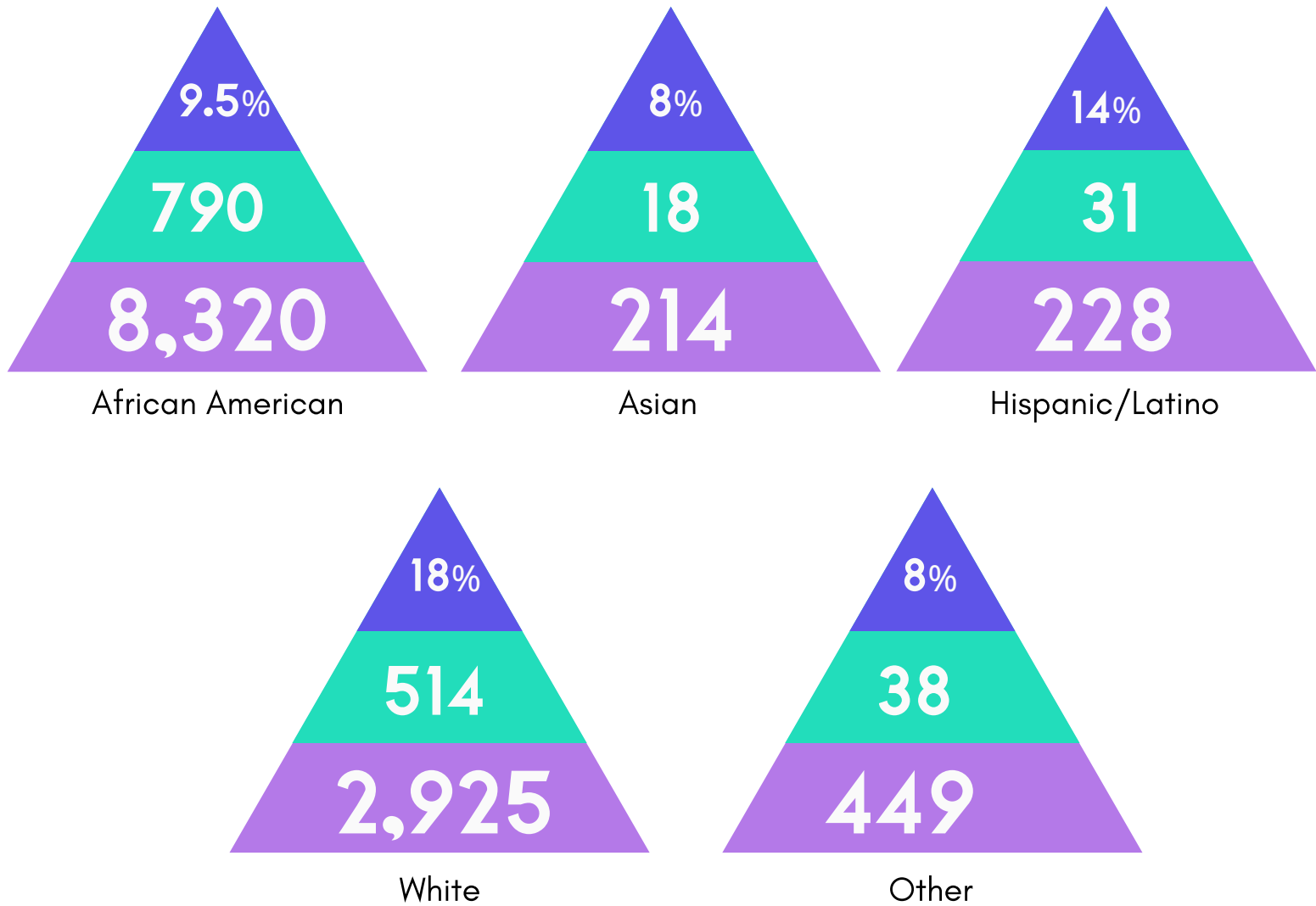
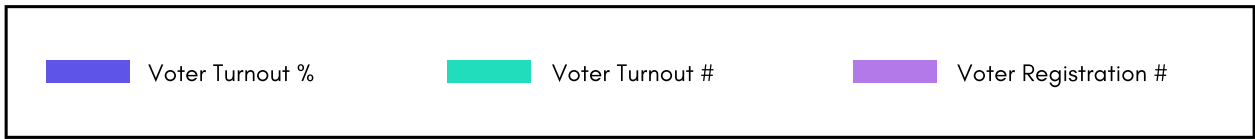
**Empowerment & Opportunity  
to Lead and Inform**

Measures of youth voice within decision-making processes for systems and programs impacting youth are limited. However, civic engagement data provides some insight on youth engagement in electoral processes that directly impact the lives of children and youth. Nationally, women are more likely to vote than their male counterparts (Child Trends, 2018). Voter turnout for youth ages 18–24 continues to decline nationally, peaking in the 2008 presidential election with sharp declines thereafter (Child Trends, 2018). Voter turnout amongst the 18–24 age group is the lowest of all voting-age adults (File, 2014). Whites and African Americans have the highest voter registration and turnout nationally (Child Trends, 2018). In New Orleans, White youth have the highest voter turnout amongst youth 18–24, although African Americans make up the largest share of this voting block.



# VOTER PARTICIPATION AND REGISTRATION AMONG 18 - 24 YEAR OLDS IN ORLEANS PARISH

NOVEMBER 2016 • PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

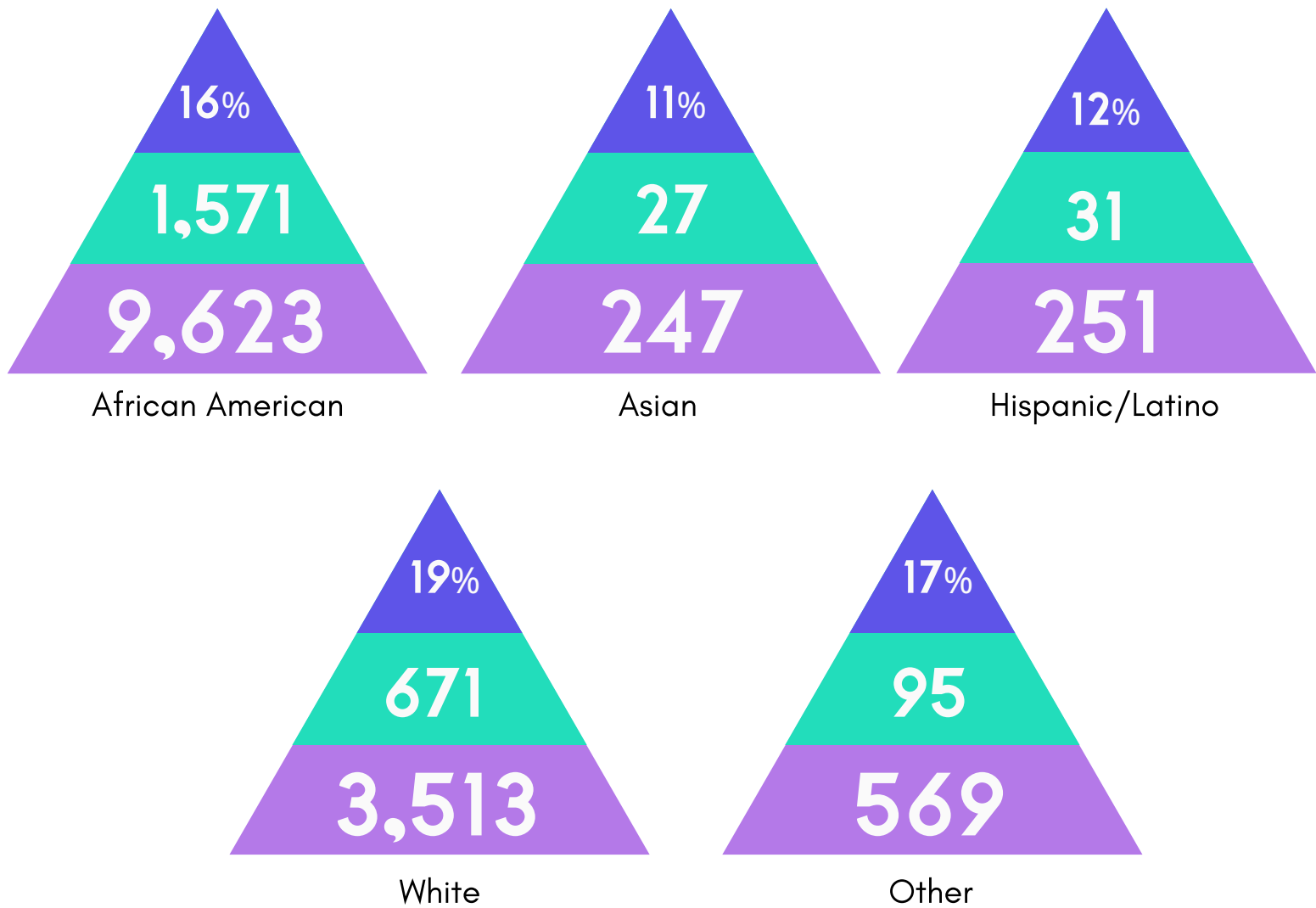
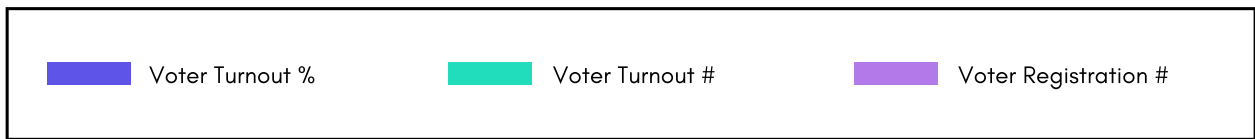


Source: Power Coalition, August 2019, by special request.

# VOTER PARTICIPATION AND REGISTRATION

## AMONG 18 - 24 YEAR OLDS IN ORLEANS PARISH

### NOVEMBER 2017 • ORLEANS PARISH MAYORAL ELECTION



Source: Power Coalition, August 2019, by special request.

## Economic Stability

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- Burd-Sharps, S., & Lewis, K. (2018). *More than a million reasons for hope: Youth disconnection in American today*. Measure of America of the Social Science Research Council. <https://measureofamerica.org/youth-disconnection-2018>
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## Economic Stability

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- Johnson, R. C., Kalil, A., & Dunifon, R.E. (2012). Employment patterns of less skilled workers: Links to children's behavior and academic progress. *Demography*, 49(2), 747-772. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-011-0086-4>
- U.S., Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2019, October 2). States: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age, 2018 annual averages. <https://www.bls.gov/lau/table14full18.htm>
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