

Demographic Trends in New Orleans Neighborhoods

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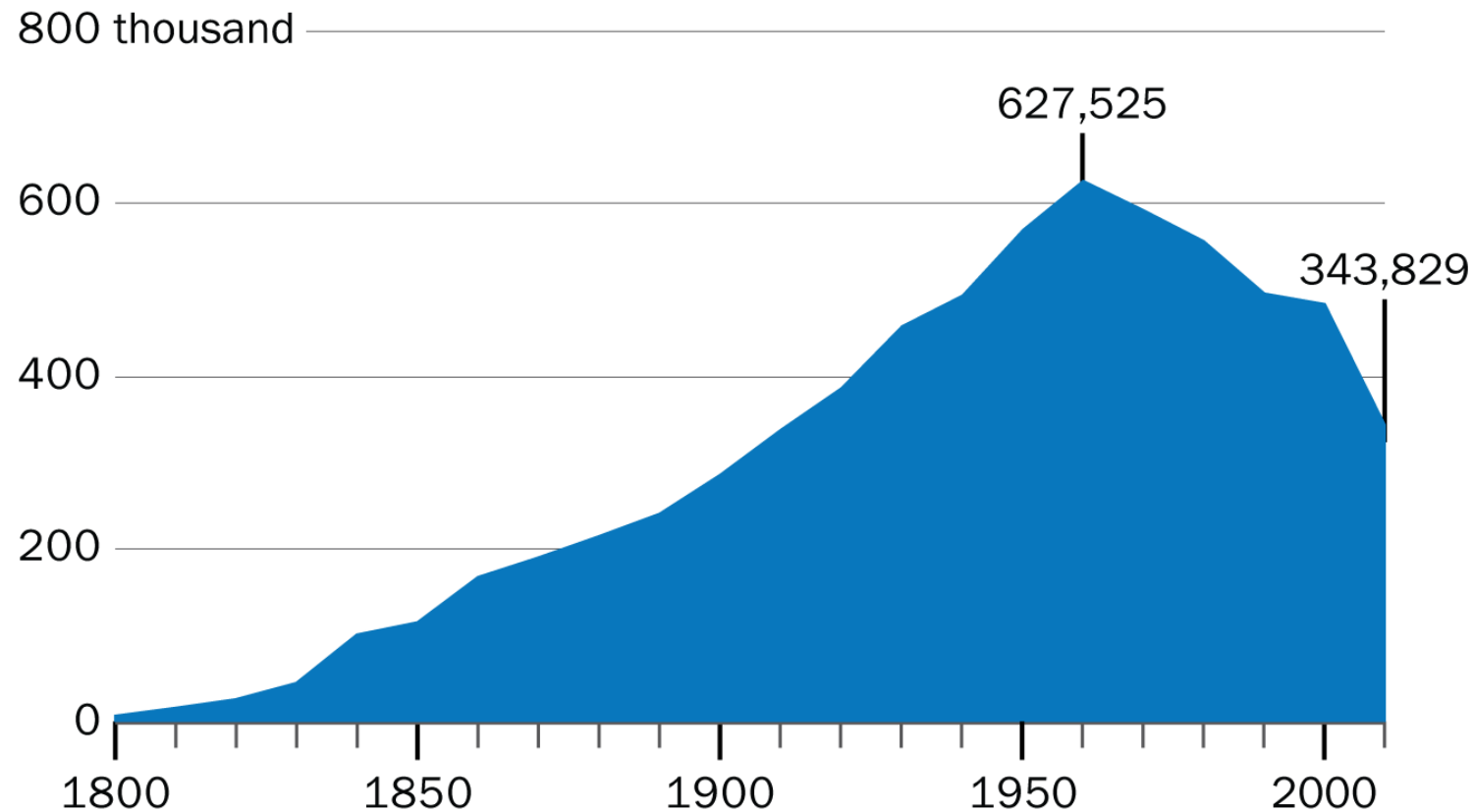
Slides by The Data Center

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New Orleans has lost 283,000 residents since 1960 when its population peaked at 627,525, but from a geographic perspective the city has *grown* since 1960.

Population

New Orleans



Sources: GNOCDC analysis of data from “Bienville’s Dilemma” by Richard Campanella and the U.S. Census Bureau.

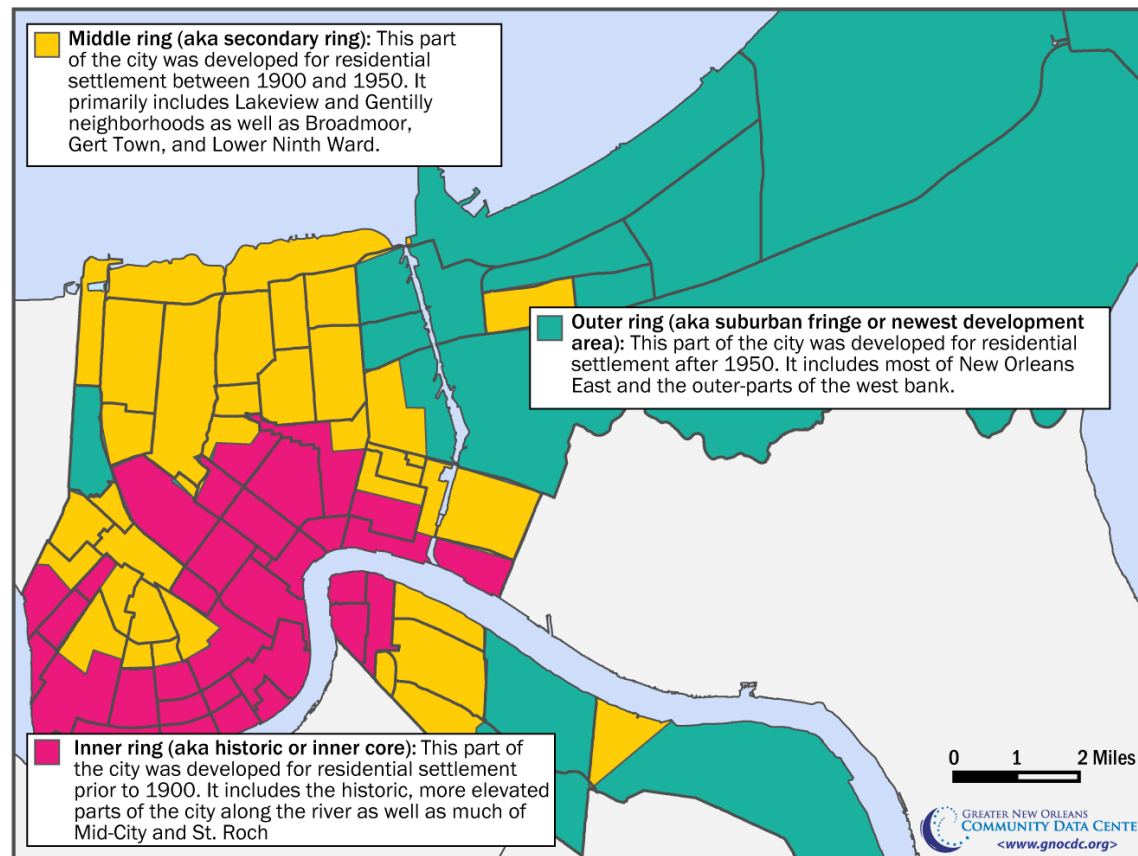
Housing development and abandonment trends within the city since 1960.

- **1960-1980:** Suburban development expands. Historic neighborhoods experience abandonment.
- **1980-2000:** Oil bust pummels economy. City vacancy rate soars except in newest developments along fringe.
- **1990-2000:** Demand for CBD housing and in “sliver by the river” picks up.
- **2000-2010:** Levee failures lead to widespread losses of households. Singles are attracted to “downtown living” but more households move out of the other “sliver” neighborhoods than move in.

The areas of the city first to be developed were closer to the river in the more elevated parts of the city, and the last areas to be developed were the lowest lying sections of the city.

Residential development zones

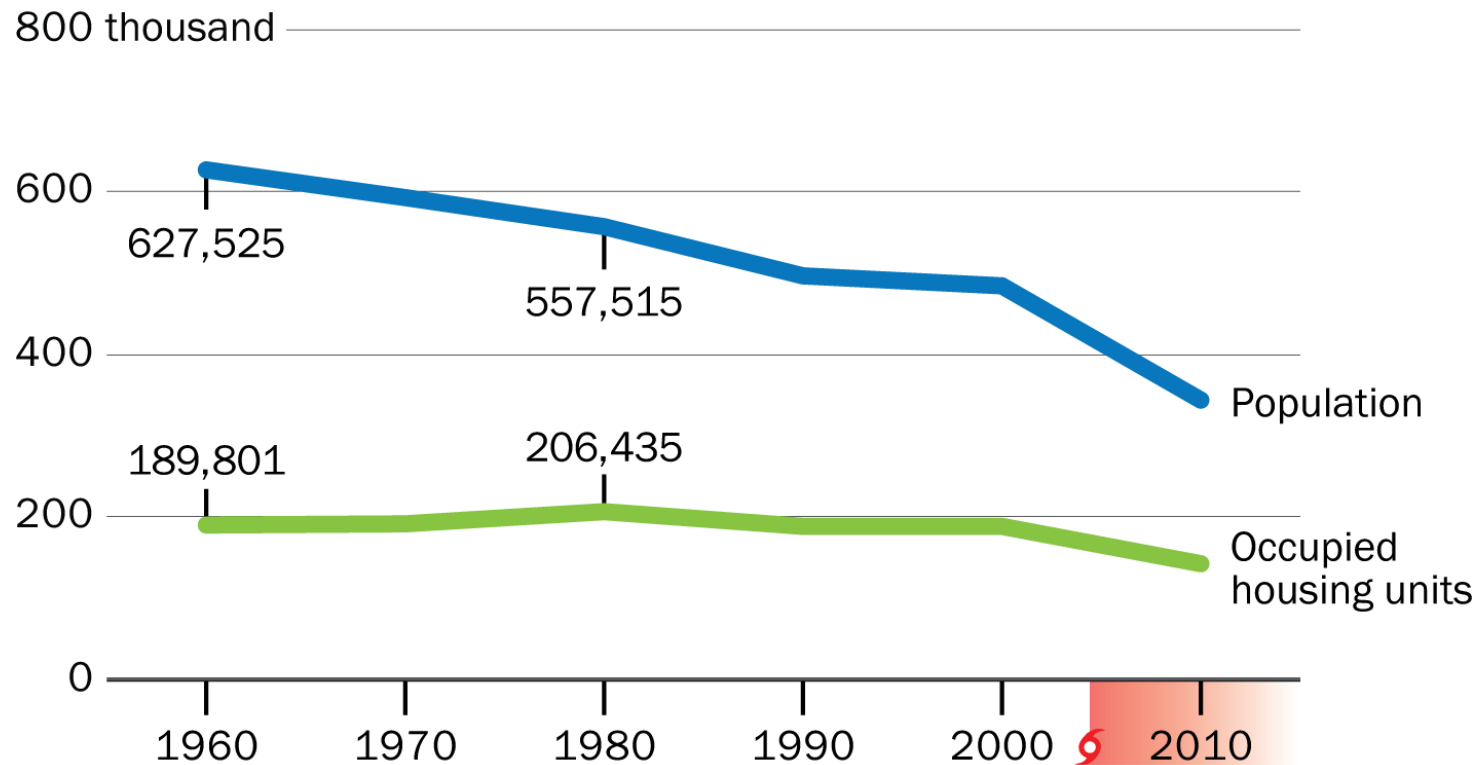
New Orleans



Sources: Campanella, R. (2002). Time and place in New Orleans: Past geographies in the present day. Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing.

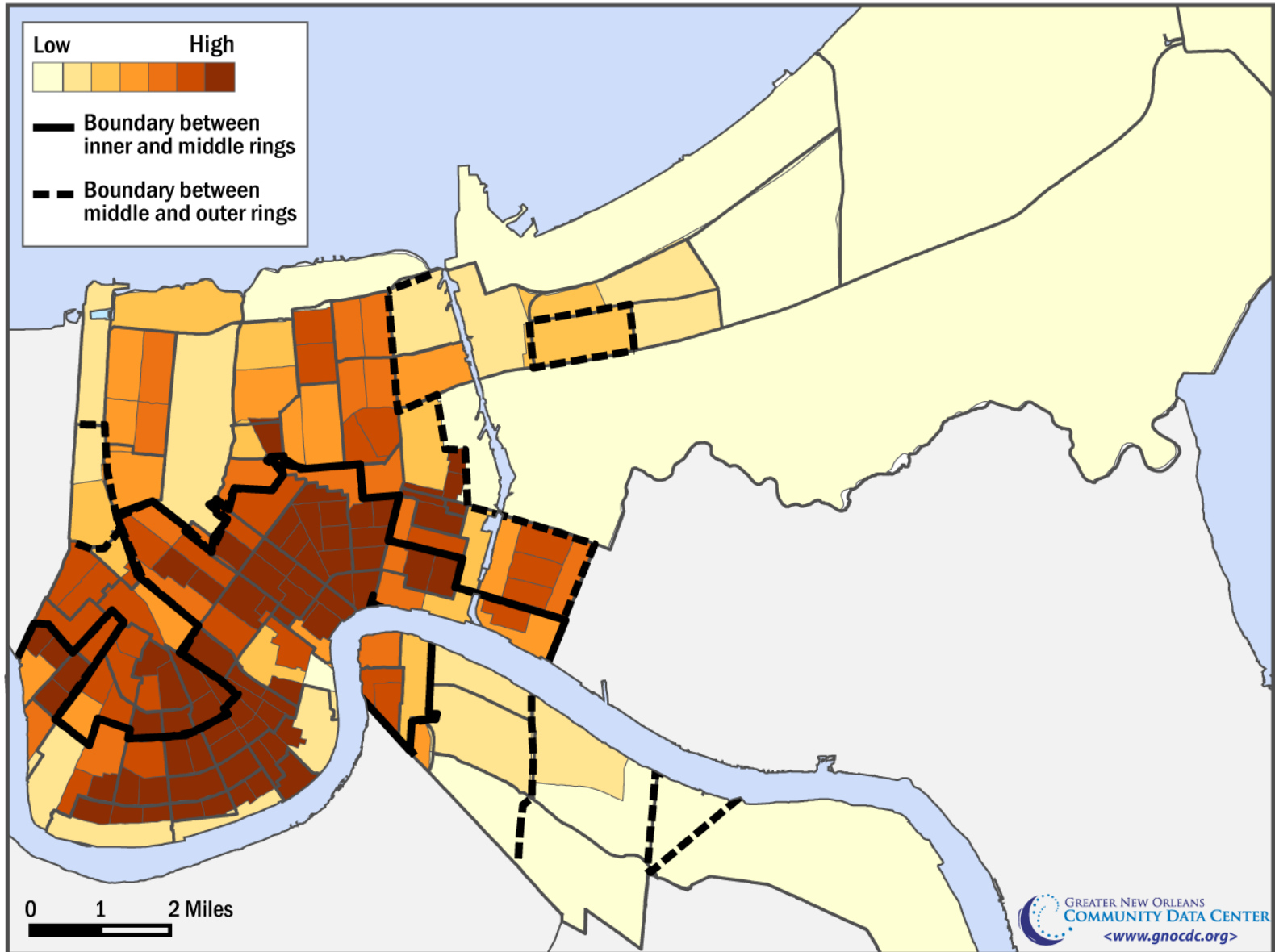
Between 1960 and 1980, the number of occupied housing units in the city grew slightly even as population declined.

Population and occupied housing units New Orleans



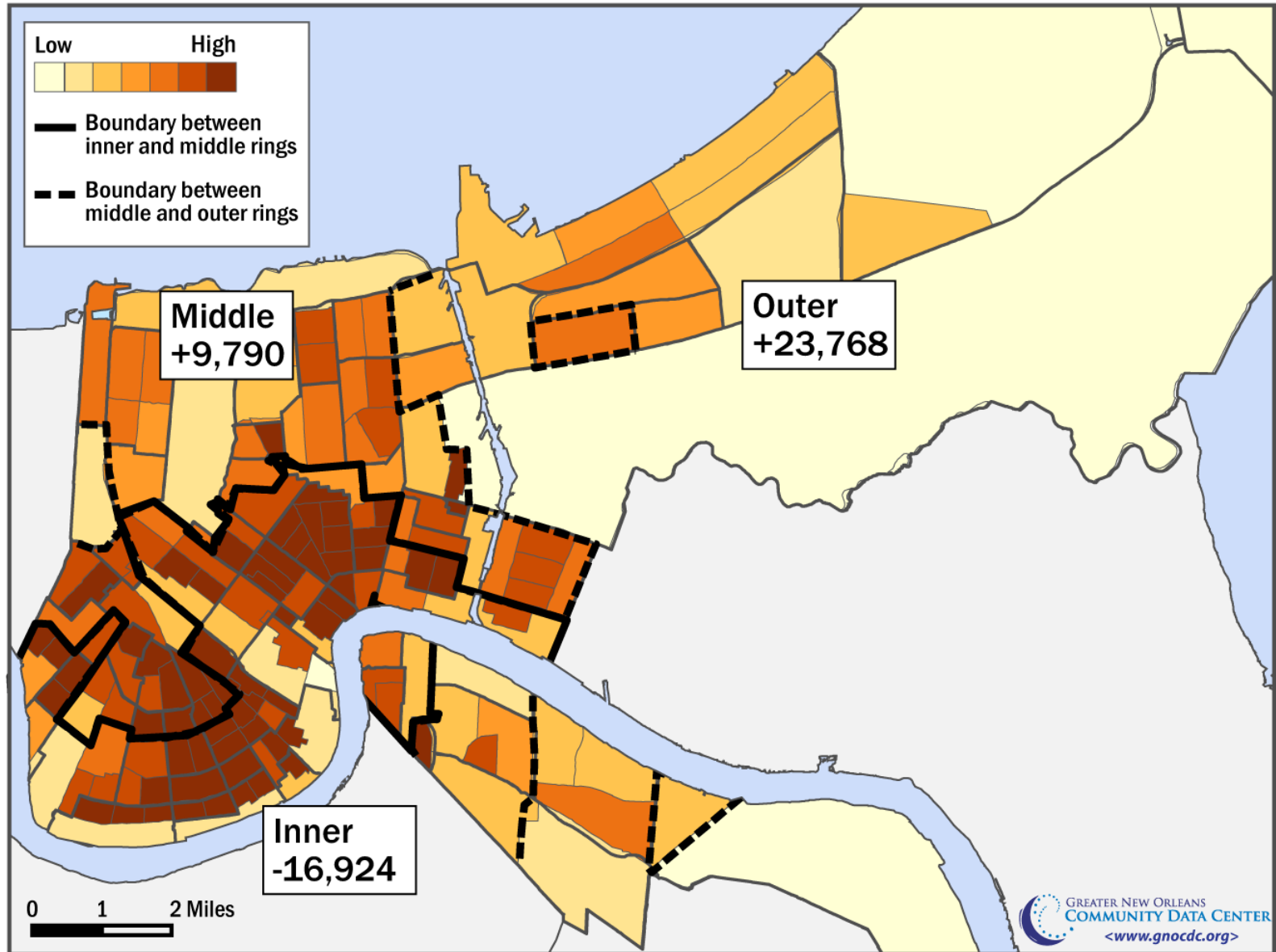
Sources: GNOCDC analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Density of occupied housing units in New Orleans, 1960



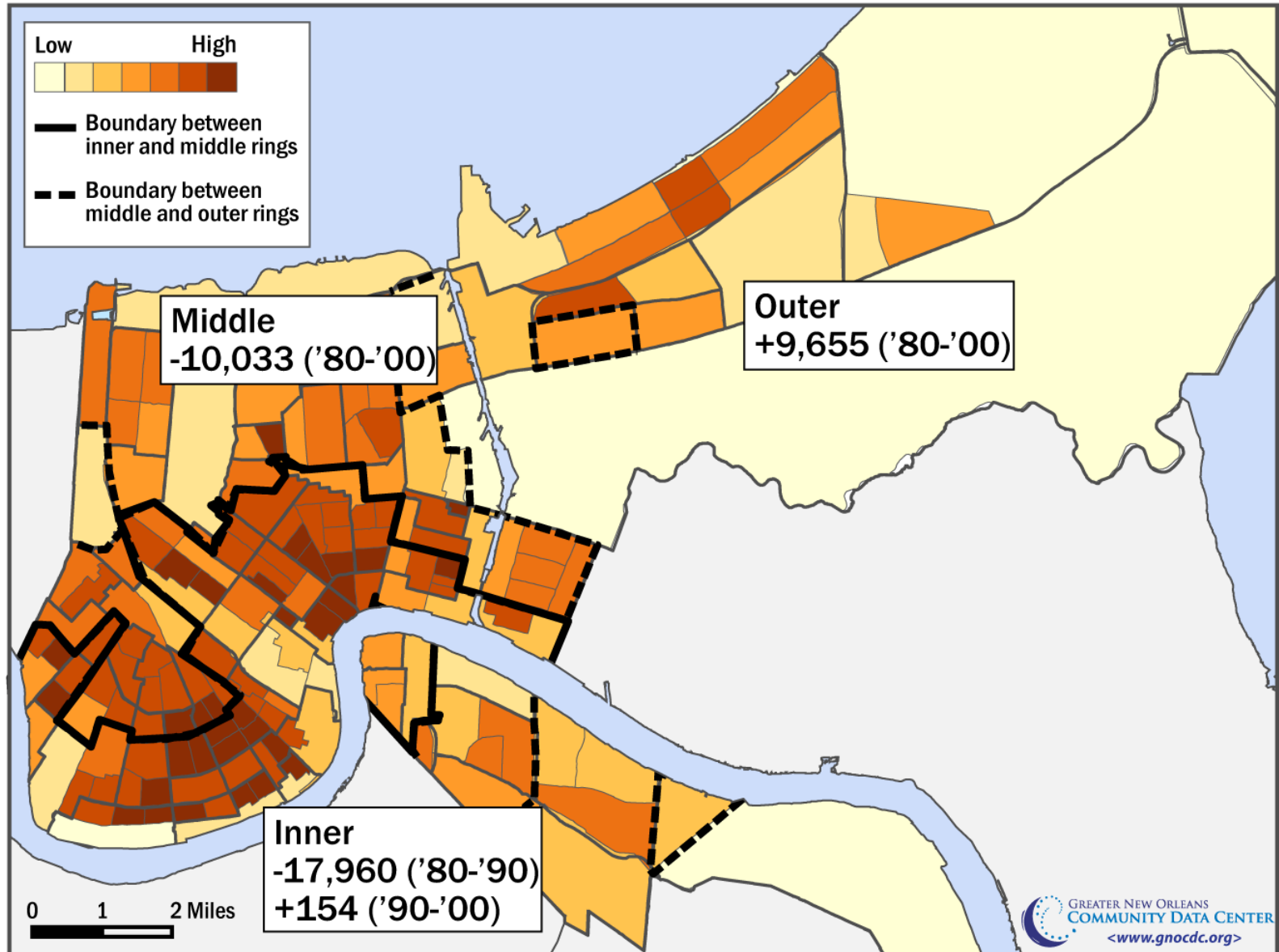
Source: GNOCDC analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau; Minnesota Population Center. *National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 2.0*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011.

Density of occupied housing units in New Orleans, 1980



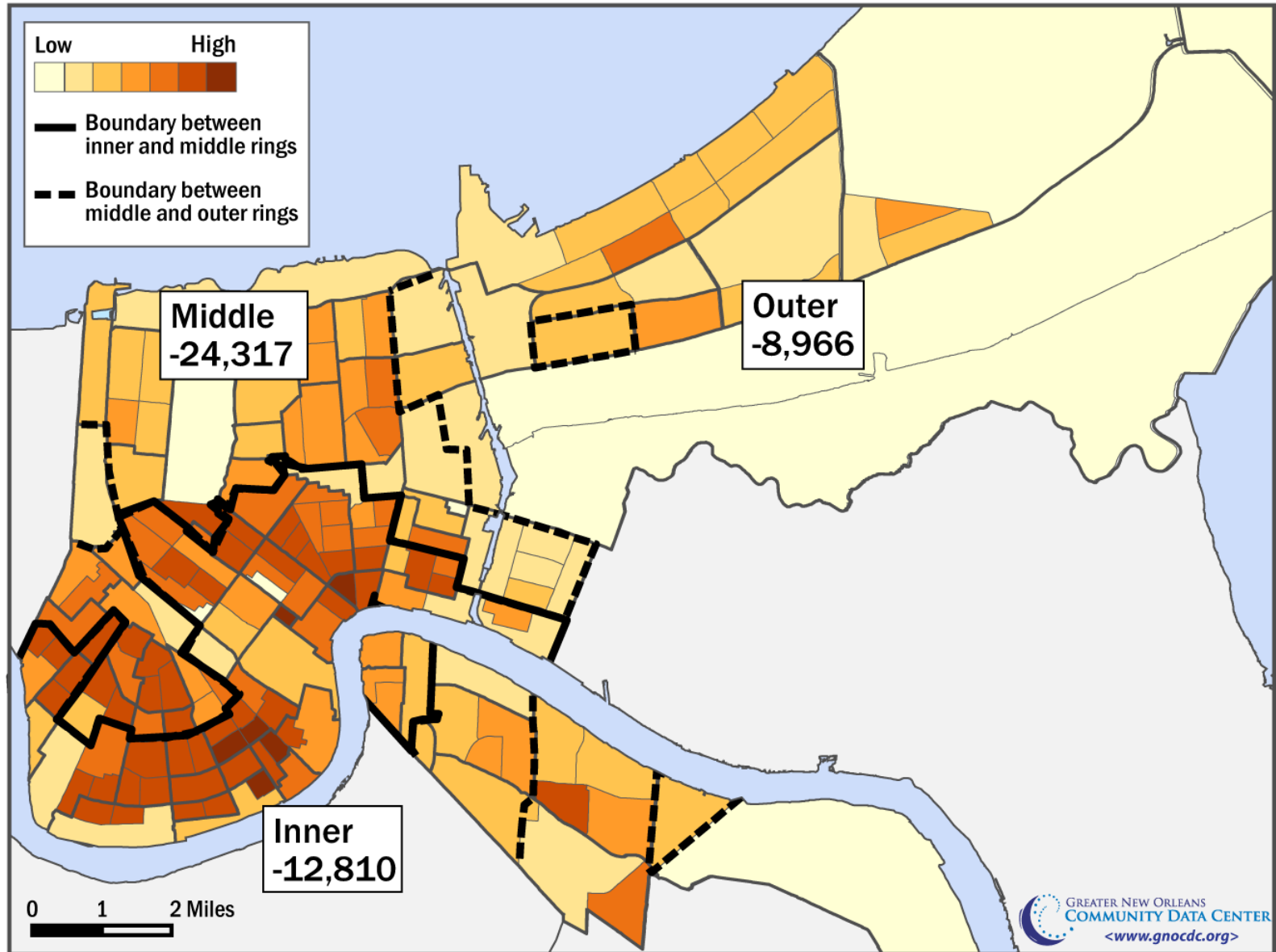
Source: GNOCDC analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau; Minnesota Population Center. *National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 2.0*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011.

Density of occupied housing units in New Orleans, 2000



Source: GNOCDC analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau; Minnesota Population Center. *National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 2.0*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011.

Density of occupied housing units in New Orleans, 2010



Source: GNOCDC analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau; Minnesota Population Center. *National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 2.0*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011.

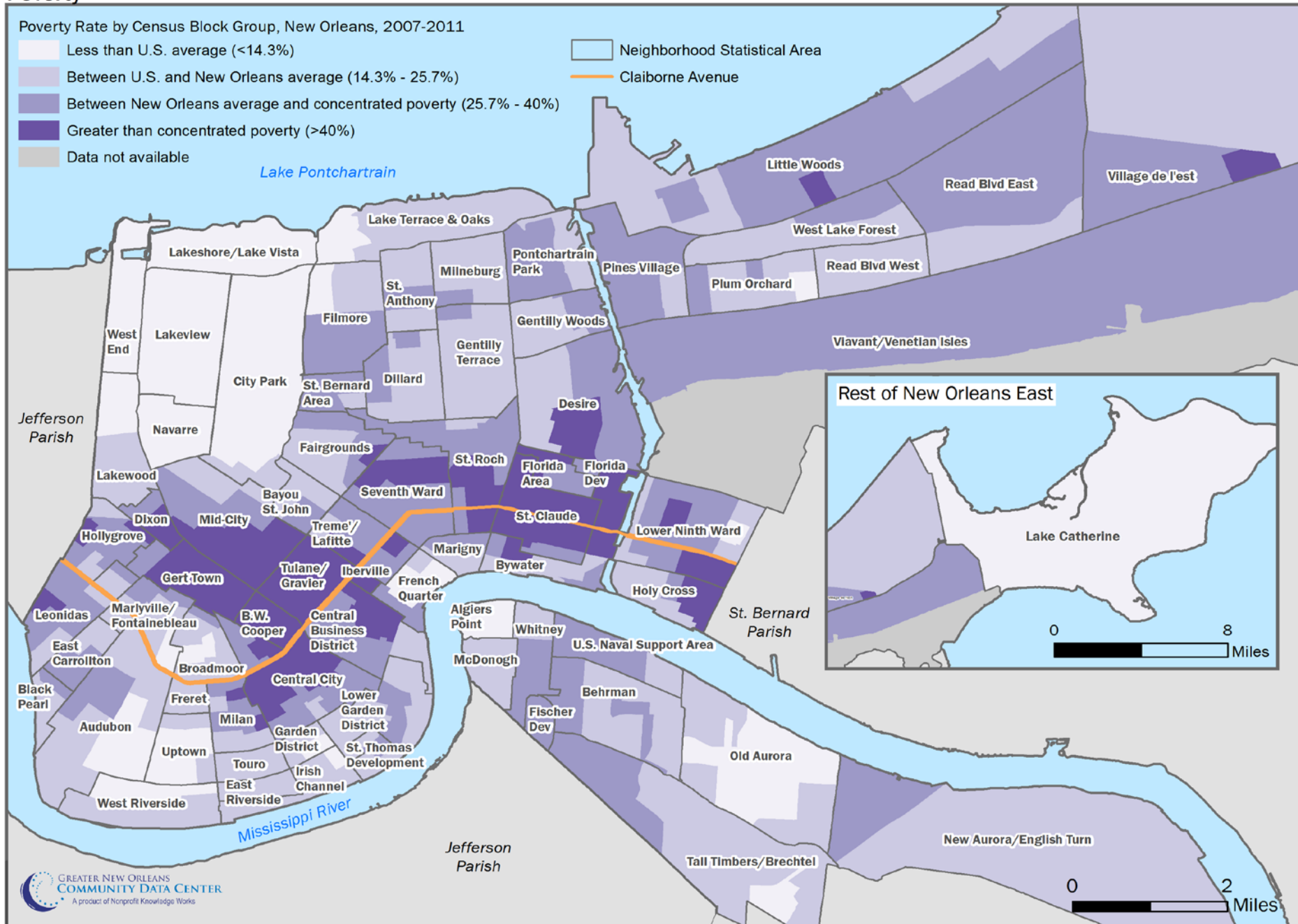
Poverty

Poverty Rate by Census Block Group, New Orleans, 2007-2011

- Less than U.S. average (<14.3%)
- Between U.S. and New Orleans average (14.3% - 25.7%)
- Between New Orleans average and concentrated poverty (25.7% - 40%)
- Greater than concentrated poverty (>40%)
- Data not available

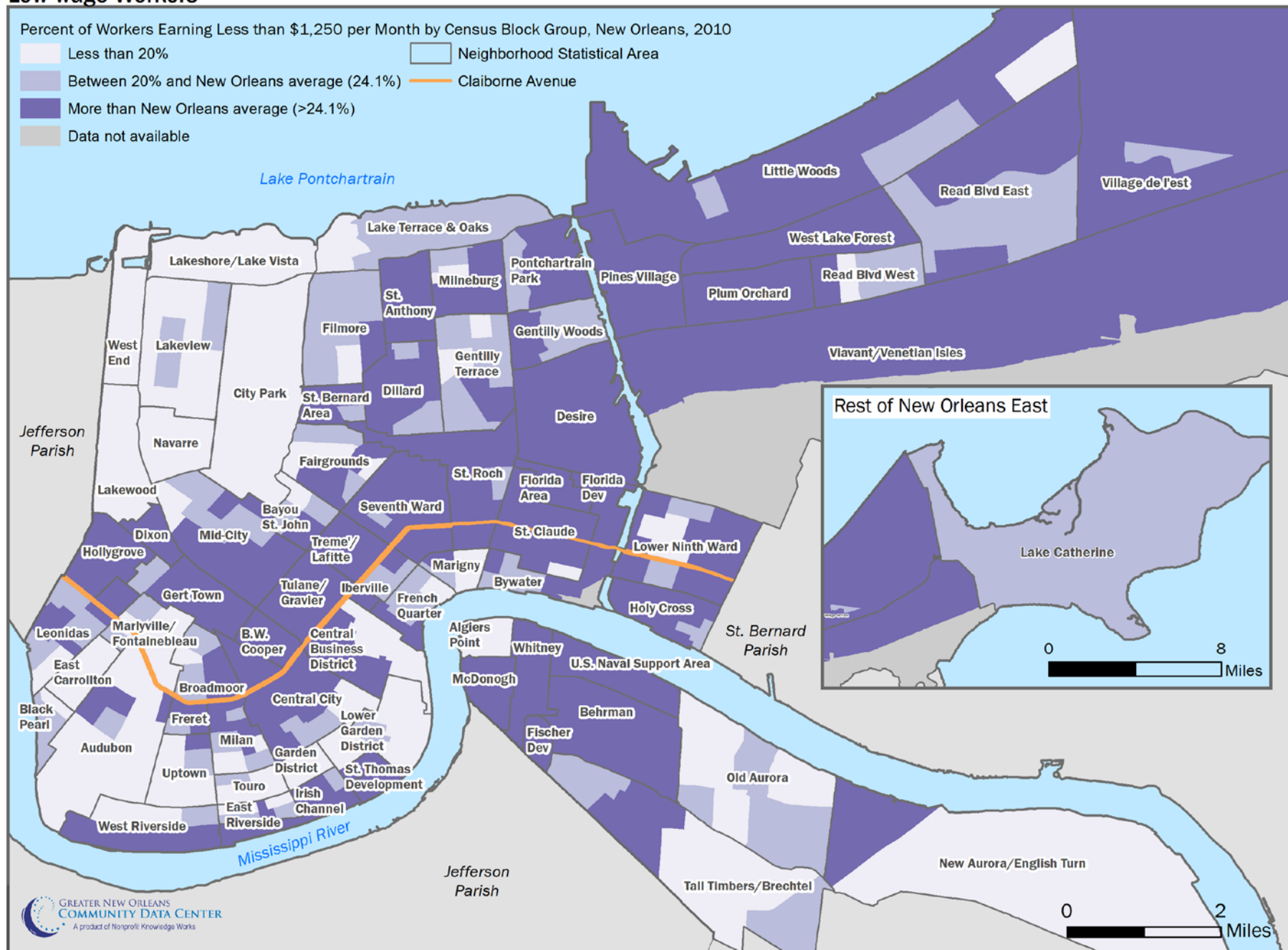
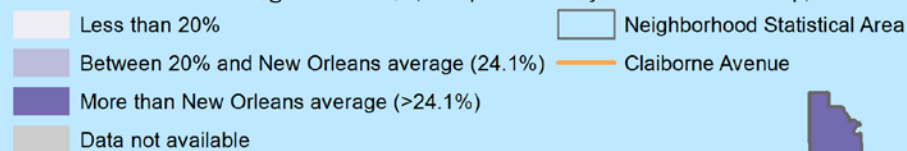
Neighborhood Statistical Area

Claiborne Avenue



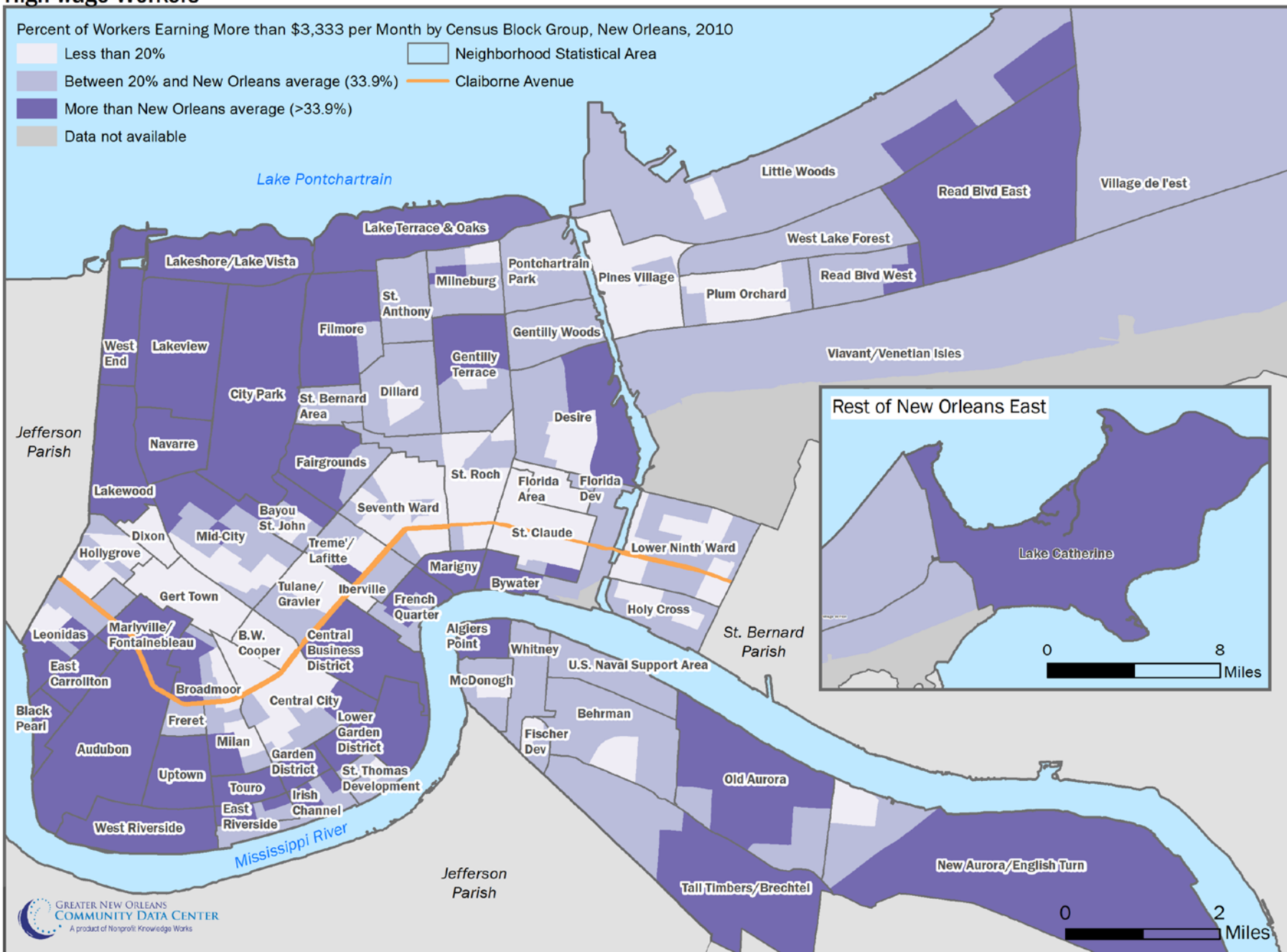
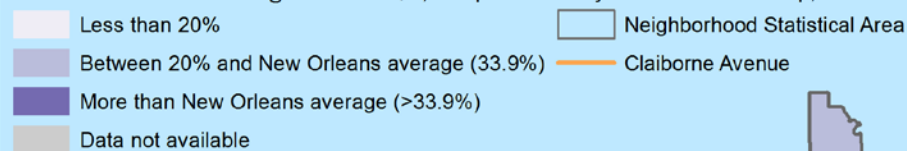
Low-wage Workers

Percent of Workers Earning Less than \$1,250 per Month by Census Block Group, New Orleans, 2010

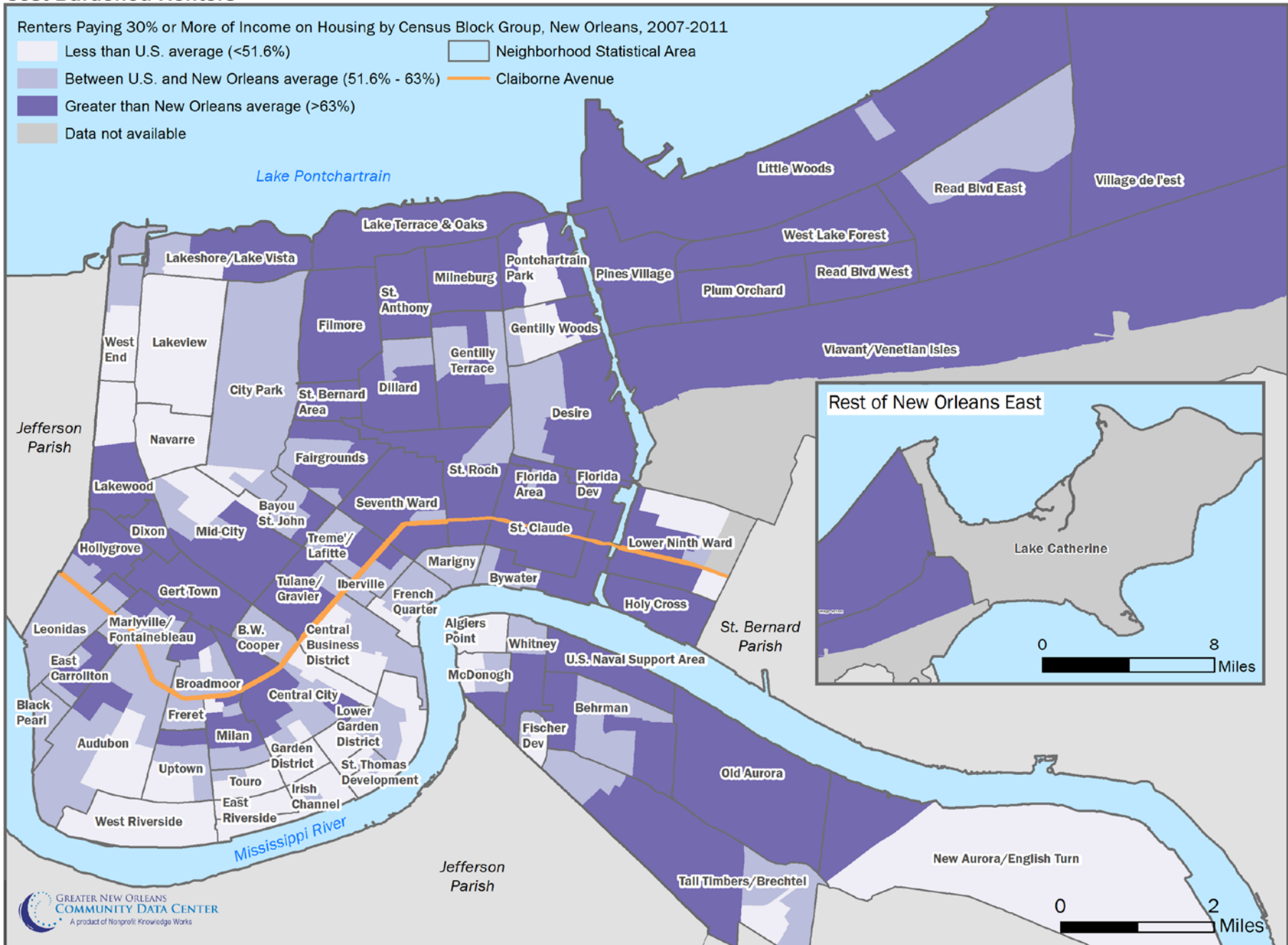


High-wage Workers

Percent of Workers Earning More than \$3,333 per Month by Census Block Group, New Orleans, 2010



Cost-Burdened Renters



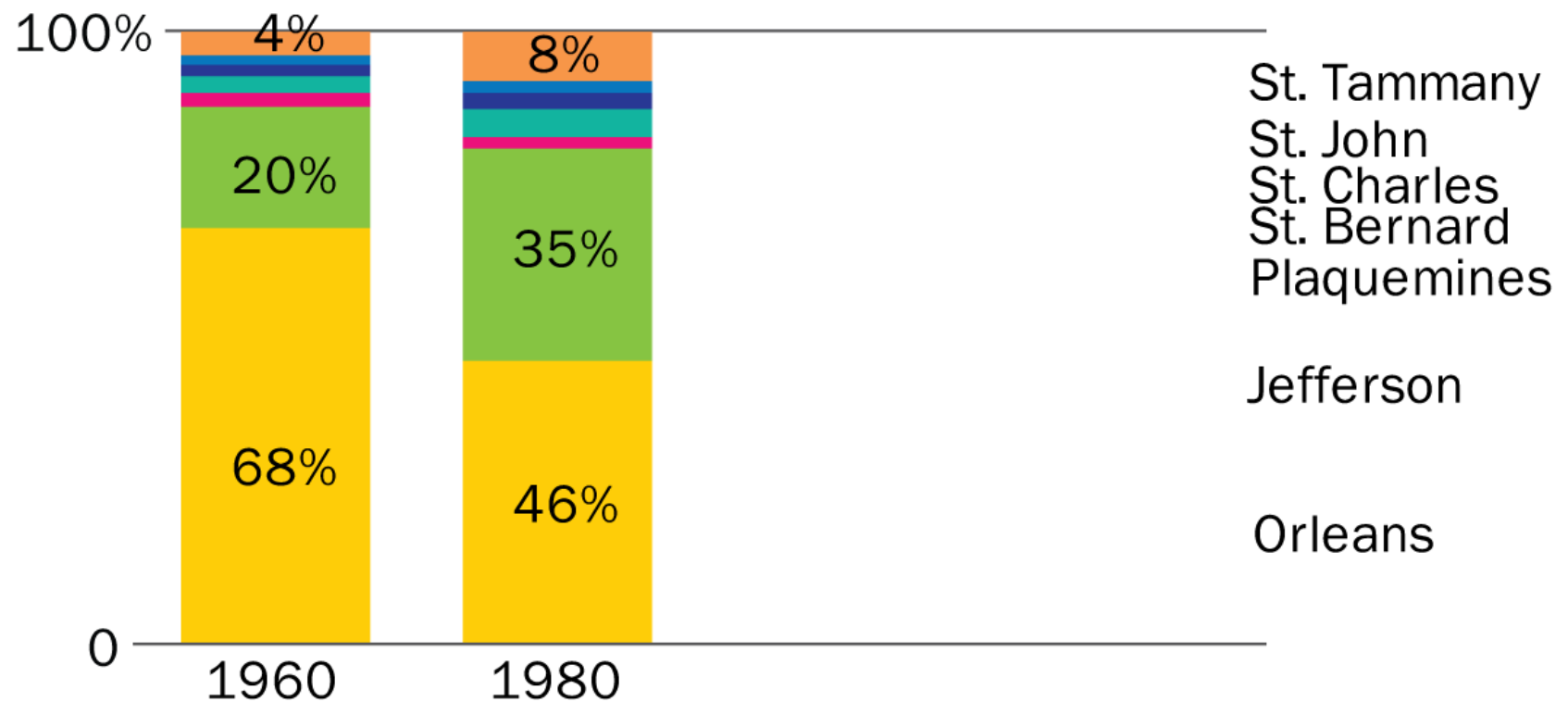
Source: GNOCDC analysis of data from 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Created by: Ben Horwitz, Dec 20, 2012

From 1960 to 1980, suburban development, particularly in Jefferson Parish, dramatically shifted the concentration of households away from the city.

Occupied housing units by parish

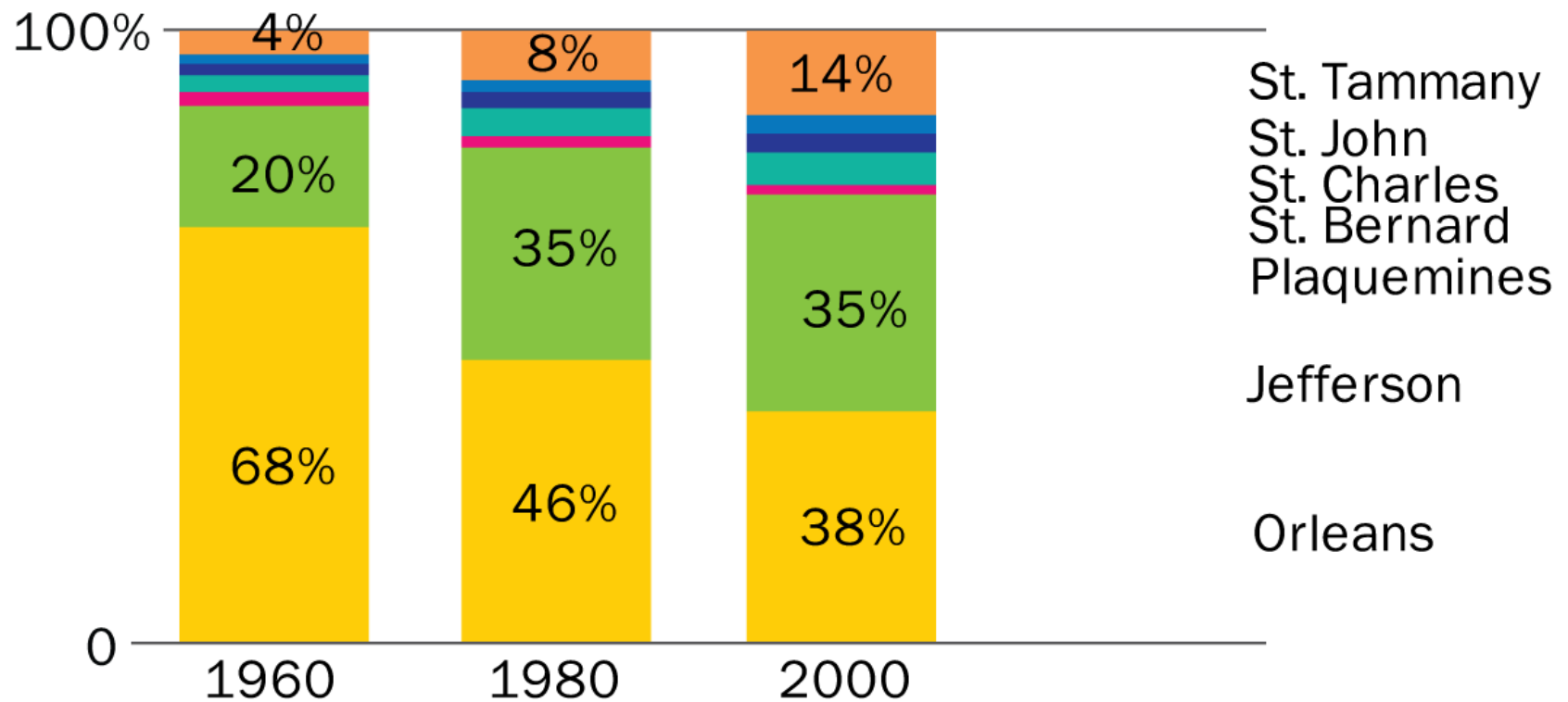
New Orleans metro



From 1980 to 2000, growth in exurban parishes picks up pace.

Occupied housing units by parish

New Orleans metro

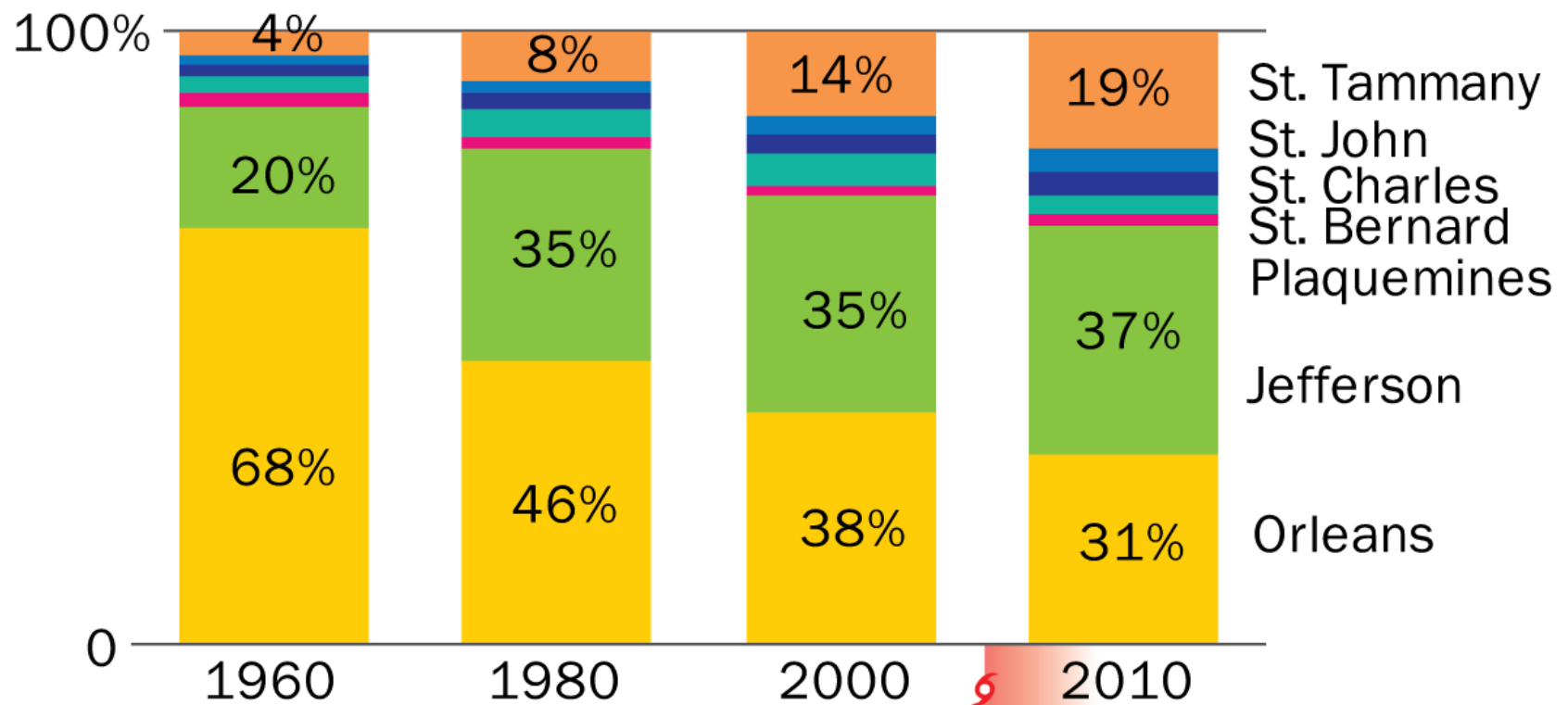


Sources: GNOCDC analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Between 2000 and 2010, Katrina accelerates the shifting of households to northern and western exurban parishes.

Occupied housing units by parish

New Orleans metro



Sources: GNOCDC analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

New Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance

- Culmination of ten year post-Katrina recovery planning process.
- Implements many recommendations of master plan passed five years earlier.
- Improves transparency, reliability, and due process.
- Mitigates Preservation vs. Commerce.
- Some inclusionary zoning/affordable housing.

Conclusion

- Future amendments to the CZO might include more inclusionary zoning for affordable housing.
- The primary challenge will continue to be the city's high poverty rate (27 percent).
- Without market interventions, current demographic trends will likely continue.

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