

THE ECONOMY

Economic Structure and Performance

Biggest employers by industry in order, 20072015

- Health care and social assistance (1714.5%)
- Leisure and hospitality (4312.8%)
- Educational services (1112.1%)
- Public administrationRetail (119.3%)
- Professional, scientific, and technical services (87.7%) Unemployment

4<u>6.8</u>% in Ju<u>nely</u> 20<u>1609</u> (U.S. <u>94.9</u>4%)

Competitive strengths as a location for employers,

High concentrations of employment relative to national averages in the following industries More than \$20 billion is being invested in six target sectors, three foundational and being Invested in six target sector.
three diversifying:

Oil and gas Advanced Manufacturing
Leisure and hospitalityEnergy
Professional, scientific, and technical servicesInternational

Entrepreneurship and Innovation

- Louisiana ranks 35th among states in formal _ venture capital investment, with only 0.04 percent of the national total (2007)From 2011-2013, New Orleans' entrepreneurship rate was 64% higher than the national average with 471 startups per 100,000 adults.
- Venture capital funding has doubled in Greater New Orleans from \$16 per capita in 2010 to \$32 in 2014.
- Louisiana ranks 37th among states in total government, academic, and industry Research and Development (R&D) spending (2005)
- Louisiana ranks 31st among states in high tech employment (2006)
- Almost nine of ten businesses are small businesses (2007)

Workforce (2007)

Labor force participation

About six in ten residents 16 years and over are working or actively looking for work (91** among the 100 largest U.S. cities)

Occupations

More than 870% of adult residents work in management, professional, service, sales, and office occupation

Industries

Industries employing 6 in 10 city residents are leisure and hospitality, education, health care, professional, scientific and technical services,

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

- Tourism, trade, and to a lesser extent, oil and gas, remain the mainstays of the city's economy
- The strength of the knowledgebased industries of education, professional, scientific and technical services provide a foundation on which to create more highly-skilled, high paying jobs.
- The state ranks relatively low in its technology resource base (as measured by R&D expenditures, patents, and venture capital investment).
- The city ranks relatively low in the percentage of residents with high school diplomas, but the city has a relatively large number of collegeeducated workers.

Income and Poverty (2007)

Household Incomes

- Median household income in New Orleans wais approximately \$368,964700 (74th among the 100 largest U.S. cities) in 2014
- Median household income among whites is more than double that among African-Americans

Poverty rate

- More than one in five residents lives below the poverty level (28th among the 100 largest U.S. cities) The poverty rate in New Orleans in 2014 was 28% versus 16% nationwide.- -
- The poverty rate among African-Americans is more than triple that among whites

Education (2007)

- About eight 8.5 in 10 adult residents (25 years and over) hold a high school diploma (59 among the 100 largest U.S. cities); about onethird38% hold a bachelor's degree (45th)
 - 25_17 percent more adult white residents have a high school diploma than African--Americans residents; more than four

ERI 2009; Brookings Institute 2009; U.S. Census Bureau ACS; AeA, Cyberstates 2008; Ne dation; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics,; Louisiana-Workforce-Commission,; BisMi

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