

LOUISIANA FACT BOOK 2011



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HOW DO WE MEASURE UP

HOW FAR DO WE HAVE TO GO?



COUNCIL FOR
A BETTER LOUISIANA

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The Council for A Better Louisiana

Founded in 1962, CABL works to improve the quality of life for Louisiana citizens by raising awareness of critical issues, promoting sound public policy, fostering civic leadership, and championing government accountability.



Council for A Better Louisiana

The Independent Voice of Louisiana’s Leaders

CABL provides an extensive web site for elected officials, opinion makers, news media, and engaged citizens. It is kept up to date with information on the most important public policy issues facing our state.

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- [Legislative commentary](#) to ensure that state government is accountable to citizens.
- CABL’s [Louisiana Fact Book](#) for quick information you need to know about where we stand in education, job growth, state spending, and more.
- CABL [publications](#) on issues in the forefront like fiscal reform, education, economy, and poverty that get the public’s attention.
- The only [Report Card](#) on public education in LA, Pre-K through college.
- Information on elected officials in [statewide offices and the state House and Senate](#).
- [Polls of citizens](#) to gauge their attitudes of the important issues facing out state and the performance of state government.
- Highlights of the [Leadership Louisiana](#) program, a nationally recognized program that enhances the capacity of emerging or current leaders from across the state to effectively address key public issues.
- And, much, much [more...](#)

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Resources

The following is a list of sources CABL utilized in developing this report.

ACT, Inc.	LSU Public Policy Research Lab
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	National Marine Fisheries Service
Baton Rouge Area Chamber of Commerce	National Restaurant Association
Catalogue for Philanthropy	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Centers for Disease Control	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Corporation for Enterprise Development	Office of the Lt. Governor: Dept. of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
- State Asset Development Report Card	Pulitzer Prizes
CQ Press	Recording Academy
Environmental Protection Agency	Southern Regional Education Board
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Tech America Foundation
Kaiser Family Foundation	Travel Industry Association of America
LA Cultural Development Office Division of Historic Preservation	The Road Information Program (TRIP)
LA Department of Education	United Health Foundation
Louisiana Association of Nonprofit Organizations	Urban Institute: Center on Non Profits and Philanthropy
Louisiana Board of Regents	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisiana Crawfish Promotion & Research Board	U.S. Census Bureau
Louisiana Department of Agriculture	U.S. Department for Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics
Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals	U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development	U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration
Louisiana Economic Development	U.S. Small Business Administration
Louisiana Secretary of State	
Louisiana State Senate Fiscal Services	
Louisiana Youth Services Office of Youth Development	



Louisiana Fact Book: 2011 Edition

How Do We Measure Up...How Far Do We Have to Go?

This is the fourth edition of CABL's *Louisiana Fact Book*. Since our first publication came out in 2003, we have distributed tens of thousands of copies to state leaders, policymakers and citizens around the state. Thousands more have downloaded copies online.

Its popularity stems from a simple premise. People need good information - data - to make good decisions. This is a book full of data - about our state and our communities. While many of the individual statistics may be interesting or revealing, this is more than just a collection of numbers. It's a picture of our state which, when viewed as a whole, shows us where we stand. It points to the challenges we face and the foundations upon which we can build.

We hope citizens will use the *Louisiana Fact Book* as a tool to measure our progress, hold our elected officials accountable for results and make good decisions for our future. The noted American educator John Dewey once said, "We can have facts without thinking but we cannot have thinking without facts." Here they are.

Vision and Leadership Needed During Challenging Times

Today our state faces tremendous challenges on many fronts. One could argue that they are unprecedented challenges, but the truth is they are not. The oil bust of the 1980s, the serious financial crisis that followed, the double devastation of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the BP oil spill - all were unique and major events that showed a resilience in Louisiana that even most of our critics would admit is admirable.

Again, our state is facing a tremendous challenge. On the surface it is about balancing the budget in the face of steep revenue declines, but in fact what we're looking at is a referendum on Louisiana's future. How can we manage the financial crisis the state faces in such a way that that we can emerge with our priorities intact and a sustainable foundation upon which we can build for the future?

To be successful at meeting that challenge will take vision, extraordinary leadership, a moratorium on the petty politics that so often divide us, and a commitment to look to the greater good of our state. That's a tall order for many politicians. But, as public servants, this is yet another time when we as citizens must expect them to rise to the occasion and make the painfully difficult political decisions that are so critical to Louisiana's future. This is particularly true in higher education.

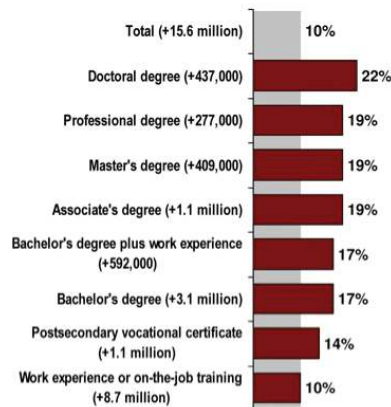
Louisiana's Education Needs

It's no secret where Louisiana stands when it comes to many critical social and quality of life indicators. Page after page of this *Louisiana Fact Book* testify to the fact that we chronically rank extremely low compared to the nation and even our neighboring states. It comes with a tremendous social cost, of course, but also at great cost to taxpayers and at the expense of many other positive investments our state could be making.

Here are some points to consider along those lines:

- 65% of the nationally incarcerated population does not have a high school degree compared to 13% with a college degree. Louisiana has the highest incarceration rate in the nation and is at the top with regard to many crime statistics.
- Death rates are three-and-a-half times higher for individuals age 25-64 without a high school degree compared to those with some post-secondary education.
- 38% of individuals ages 25 or older without a high school degree live in households participating in the publicly-funded Medicaid program compared to just 7% with a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Median income for full-time workers with a high school degree is \$33,800 compared to \$42,000 with an associate's degree and \$55,700 for someone with a bachelor's degree.
- In 2009 the national unemployment rate for those with a high school degree was approaching 10% compared to less than 5% among those with a bachelor's degree.

Projected Increase in Job Openings By Education or Training United States (2016)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau
SREB Fact Book 2009

All these statistics simply make the point quantitatively that we all know intuitively. Educational attainment levels drive nearly every social indicator we struggle with in Louisiana from poverty, to crime, to health care and self-sufficiency. And the higher the education attainment levels, the better the outcomes. Certainly, our failings in elementary and secondary education contribute heavily to this. Those with high school degrees or less are the ones that struggle at the very bottom of the socio-economic ladder. But it is post-secondary education that adds the real value and counters those outcomes.

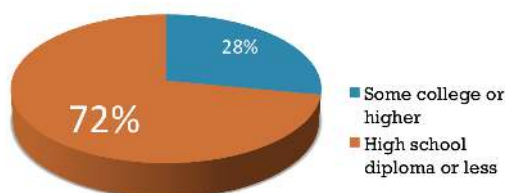
Unfortunately, as we know, that is a critical issue in Louisiana where our educational attainment rate is the third-lowest in the country. Seventy-five percent of our citizens aged 25-64 have no post-secondary degree compared to the quarter of our population that does. Other states like Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia all outpace us.

Recipe for Future Disaster

Unfortunately, where we stand today, one decade into the 21st century, Louisiana is not positioned well for a future that continues to demand higher levels of education attainment. A recent study by the George Washington University Center on Education and the Workforce had some sobering news for our state.

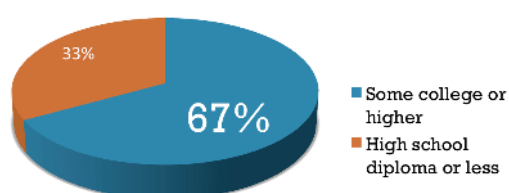
- The percentage of jobs in the U.S. that will require some level of post-secondary education has nearly doubled over the last 40 years from about 30% to around 60% and continues to grow.
- Though Louisiana lags the rest of the country, by 2018 more than 50% of the jobs in our state will still require something more than a high school degree.
- Louisiana's educational attainment and workforce needs are not aligned.
- By 2018 Louisiana's economy will create almost as many jobs requiring a high school degree or less as it will for those needing some sort of post-secondary degree.

Share of Jobs by Education Level (1973)



Source: American Diploma Project

Share of Jobs by Education Level (2010)



Source: American Diploma Project

While the study does not link any cause and effects, one could easily conclude that Louisiana's low education attainment does indeed have an impact on the quality of jobs created. Jobs that require a high school degree or less are low-income jobs that lead to more poverty, greater reliance on government, lower tax revenues to support state needs and, overall, less prosperity for our state. The only clear solution to that is to ensure that more Louisiana citizens receive some form of post-secondary education.

Cyberstates 2010: Louisiana

- 47th among states in the number of high tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers
- 40th in high tech average wage
- 32nd in high tech payroll

Meanwhile, at a different level of the spectrum, Louisiana continues to rank behind the rest of the country in terms of research and development, technology jobs and various other indicators that will be critical to economic vitality in an innovation-driven global economy. That's why, as Louisiana embarks on what could be a huge round of major budget cuts to post-secondary education, great caution must be taken and tremendous leadership exhibited to ensure that once the cuts are implemented Louisiana is still left with a higher education system that can meet the state's critical need to develop a highly-skilled workforce for the future.

A State Agenda for Post-Secondary Education

Louisiana is not alone in facing major budget cuts that include reductions of state support to higher education. Virtually all states are experiencing similar things in varying degrees, though the cuts to higher education in Louisiana appear greater than what's happening nationally.

The reactions by states across the country have varied and include:

- Layoffs and furloughs
- Elimination of academic programs and student support services
- Closure of colleges within universities
- Limited course offerings
- Increased class sizes
- Capped enrollments
- Various tuition and fee increases or complete restructuring of charges to increase revenue including charging by student credit hour and differentiated tuition based on the cost of the course being taken.

State General Fund Budget Cuts in Higher Education

- Fiscal Year 2008-09 mid-year cut = \$55 million
- Fiscal Year 2009-10 cut = \$120 million
- Fiscal Year 2009-10 mid-year cut = \$76 million
- Fiscal Year 2010-11 cut = \$24 million
- Fiscal Year 2010-11 mid-year cut = \$34 million

Total = \$309 million

Louisiana has done some of these things, too, and may very well need to do more of them based on the size of the cuts to higher education and the need to react swiftly in the face of still-declining revenues. But by any measure, these are short-term solutions that are reactionary, not forward-looking. What Louisiana needs is a forward-looking agenda for higher education that responds to budget cuts, but does so through a filter of the state's needs and priorities.

In other words, if budget cuts are going to lead to the “downsizing” of higher education, we must do more than simply shrink it. We must change it in ways that are strategic and deliberate and based on data that support the state's educational, economic and workforce priorities. That is the piece that is currently missing in Louisiana - an agenda or vision articulated by our state's leaders that explains how we will preserve the most critical elements of post-secondary education and position it for the future.

We must recognize that while more budget cuts are coming we will eventually reach a point where they stop. That will be the post-secondary education system we are left with and the foundation from which we must build back. That foundation could be relatively stronger or weaker depending upon the decisions we make over the next several months. If we simply cut across the board and weaken our higher priorities to the same degree we weaken our lower priorities, we will have threatened our future for decades to come.

CABL Vision for Higher Education

While it is the responsibility of our state leaders to ultimately develop Louisiana's vision for post-secondary education, it should be done with citizen input and collaboration. To that end, CABL suggests this vision for post-secondary education in the face of major budget cuts. As a vision it is broad, but it recognizes what we believe are critical statewide priorities and suggests how post-secondary education in Louisiana might look in the wake of significant budget reductions.

CABL envisions a post-secondary education system that, though smaller, retains, protects and continues to enhance programs of the highest quality and priority for the state as a whole and positions Louisiana for a sustainable future in an economy where education and knowledge become increasingly important. That would include:

- A flagship institution that is nationally competitive and remains in the top tier of Research 1 universities in the country.
- A strong community and technical college system that includes designated “centers of excellence” with the capacity to meet the workforce needs of Louisiana employers and provide needed educational and training opportunities for more citizens.
- A limited number of robust statewide universities engaging in targeted, high-quality research while offering quality undergraduate programs.
- An emphasis in all statewide research universities on economic development opportunities.
- Other four-year institutions providing a limited range of quality undergraduate degrees bolstered by strong distance education programs.
- Creative partnerships in targeted areas between four-year institutions and community colleges to maximize efficiencies and ensure access to post-secondary education.
- A more balanced enrollment mix between two- and four-year institutions more closely aligned to southern regional averages.
- Articulation agreements that allow students seamless access to all aspects of post-secondary education.
- Alignment of all two-year institutions in the community and technical college system.
- A funding model focused on: increased educational attainment, alignment with state workforce and economic development priorities, and responsiveness to state needs.
- A post-secondary education system that remains accessible and affordable, maintains key areas of excellence, and is realigned to address the educational, workforce and economic development needs of Louisiana for the future.

Where Do We Go From Here?

By almost any measure, 2011 will be a difficult year politically in Louisiana. A trifecta of situations is coming together that will say a lot about who we are as a state and reveal our true aspirations.

First, it's an election year, a time when little that is meaningful or substantive usually gets done. Second, it's a year to redraw political boundaries in the state, a time when political acrimony usually reaches a fever pitch. And, third it's the year when the federal bailouts are gone and it will be time to truly cut as much as \$2 billion from the state budget. In many ways, the timing couldn't be worse.

It is interesting to note that voters and the public at-large generally perceived the last election as one that was about change. Some might debate how much real change has actually occurred, but one thing is certain, in 2011 change in the political way we have traditionally dealt with budget cuts and change in the thinking about ways to mitigate the cuts to higher education will be an absolute necessity.

Across-the-board cuts are easy because it removes the hard choices. It relieves us of the responsibility to set priorities and determine the things that are really the most important to our state. But at the level of cuts we are looking at today, there is no way we can actually preserve the state's most important priorities in any meaningful fashion if we treat them the same way we do the things that are less important. No business does that, no family does that and Louisiana shouldn't do that either.

One need only look at the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina to see that a crisis can indeed force or enable our leaders to make extremely difficult choices for the good. Following the storm, the governor and the Legislature embraced and implemented levee board reform, assessor reform and the state takeover of failing schools in New Orleans. Politically, those were extremely difficult things to do. One could easily argue that without the crisis they would have never happened. But they did.

The same is true in higher education today. The monumental size of the budget shortfall is forcing us to consider things we never had to before. It is requiring us to think beyond the usual political and parochial interests and consider the greater needs of our state. And it's prompting us to discuss different ways to mitigate the severity of the cuts by raising revenues in the form of fees, tuition adjustments, changes to TOPS or even taxes.

Doing that is hard at any time. It takes vision, leadership, courage and, yes, perhaps some degree of political sacrifice. But it is absolutely essential.

During the 2007 gubernatorial campaign, Governor Jindal said something about education that was right then, and right now. "Improving education attainment rates is one of the best predictors of increasing income levels, improving health outcomes, decreasing crime rates, and otherwise improving quality of life where Louisiana so often lags behind the rest of the nation." When you look at all the challenges facing our state, particularly those he mentioned, it's clear that despite the budget crisis, this must remain our mantra.

In higher education, Louisiana stands at a unique moment. Rarely is there a time when there is certainty that the decisions that are made in a relatively brief window of time will impact the educational opportunities of perhaps a generation of our citizens. But a possible budget cut of more than \$400 million on top of the \$300 million that has already been reduced in higher education will do that.

Vision. Leadership. Courage. The three together represent Louisiana's greatest need at a moment that will be critical to our future. The decisions that await our leaders will be incredibly difficult. Some of the things they will have to consider might be politically unpopular. But the choices they ultimately make in the best interests of our state will be rewarded with the knowledge that Louisiana, and countless of its citizens, will be better because of it.









Louisiana Snapshot

Who We Are, Where We Live, Where We're Going

Population

Population, 2009 est.	4,492,076	<u>National Rank</u>
Population change, 2000-2009	0.5%	25th 49th









Where We Live

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Population (2009 est.)	Population Change (2000 - 2009)
New Orleans	 1,189,981	-10.6%
Baton Rouge	 786,947	10.1%
Shreveport - Bossier City	 391,516	4.2%
Lafayette	 263,171	9.1%
Houma	 202,973	4.2%
Lake Charles	 194,138	0.3%
Monroe	 174,086	2.3%
Alexandria	 154,101	5.9%

Urban vs Rural: Population in Metropolitan Areas

Louisiana	 74.3%
Alabama	 71.4%
Arkansas	 59.8%
Mississippi	 44.1%
Texas	 87.7%

By the Numbers

		<u>2009 est.</u>
White		64.9%
Black		32.7%
Hispanic or Latino Origin		3.6%
Female		51.4%
Male		48.6%
Median Age		35.6
High School Graduate		82.2%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher		21.4%









We're Leaving, but Who's Coming?

Population born in LA, 2009 est.	78.6%
Net Migration 1990 - 2000	-139,704
Net Migration 2000 - 2009	-285,765

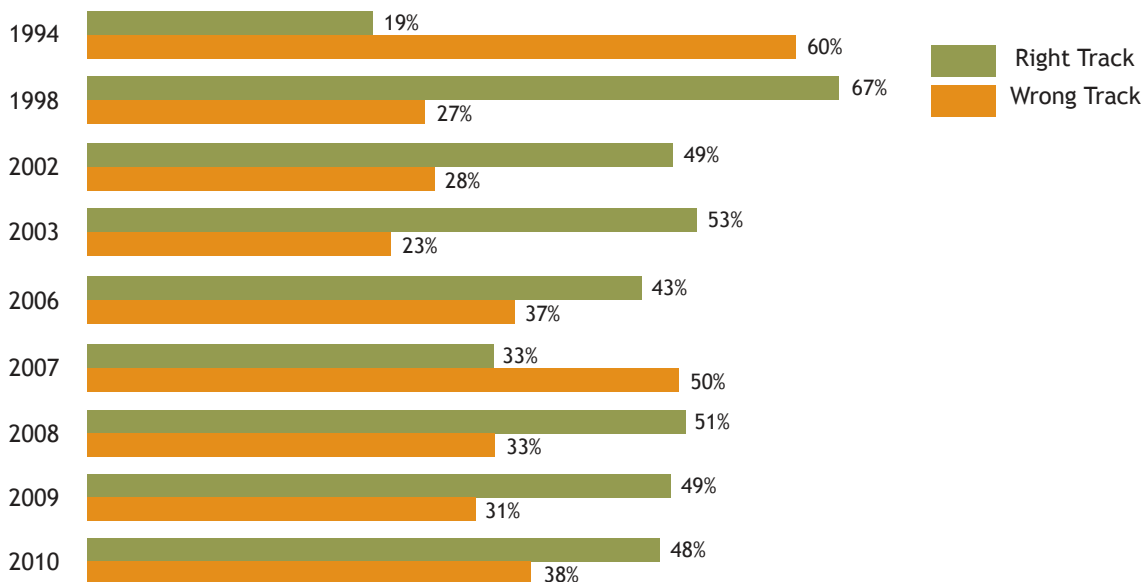


Before Katrina Louisiana was already on track to be one of only two southern states where more people moved out than moved in during the decade. However, the large portion of the 285,765 in lost population since 2000 is a result of the hurricane.

At the Ballot Box

Percentage of eligible population registered to vote		88%
Female		55%
Male		45%
Democrat		51%
Republican		26%
Other		23%
Voted in '07 Governor's Election		47%
Voted in '08 Presidential Election		67%

Louisiana's Moving, but Which Direction?



Sources: CABL Voter Surveys (1994 - 2003)

LSU Public Research Lab (2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010)



How Much Do We Spend?

Louisiana's total State General Fund budget for FY '11 is \$7.7 billion.






Our Economy

Where Do We Really Stand?

What We Earn 2009

	<u>LA</u>	<u>National Rank</u>	<u>Southern Rank</u>
Per Capita Income, 2009	\$35,507	32nd	4th
Average Annual Pay, 2009	\$36,610	43rd	10th

Earning of Louisiana's Households 2007

<\$25,000		30.7%	Only three states have a lower median household net worth than Louisiana, meaning Louisiana has a low level of wealth for the families in the middle of our state's wealth distribution.
\$25,000 - \$49,999		26.2%	
\$50,000 - \$74,000		16.7%	
\$75,000 - \$99,000		10.9%	Additionally, according to the Corporation for Enterprise Development, Louisiana has one of the highest percentages of people with insufficient assets to subsist at the poverty level for three months without income.
\$100,000 +		15.4%	

Income Distribution Within Louisiana

MSA	PerCapita Income, 2008
New Orleans	\$41,740
Lafayette	\$40,182
Houma	\$39,019
Baton Rouge	\$36,346
Lake Charles	\$35,799
Shreveport - Bossier City	\$35,657
Alexandria	\$34,005
Monroe	\$32,204

Poverty

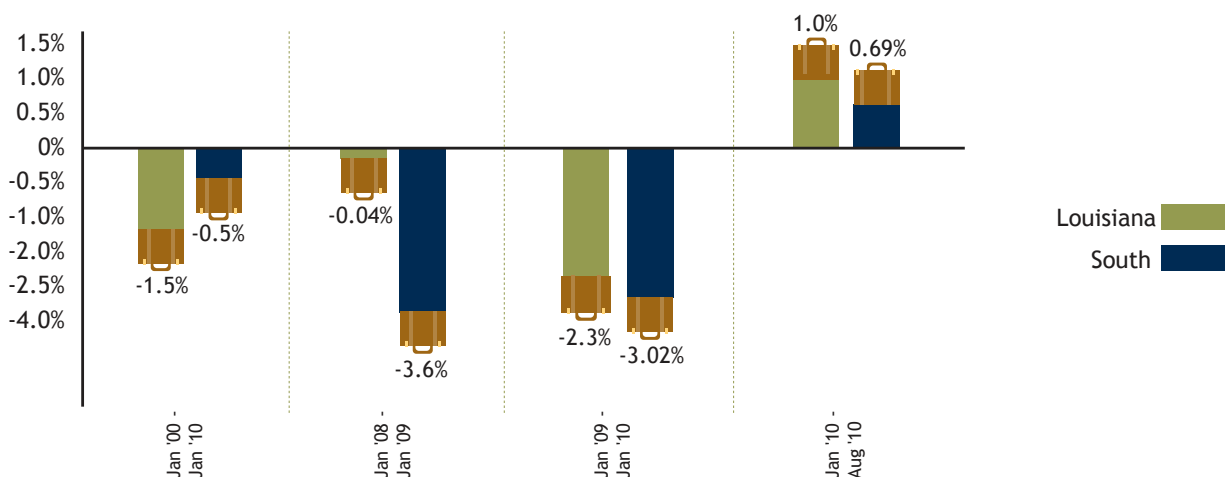
What is poverty? Income of less than \$22,050 a year for a family of four.

	<u>LA, 2009</u>	<u>U.S., 2009</u>
Poverty Rate	14.3%	14.3%
Children in Poverty	19.5%	20.7%

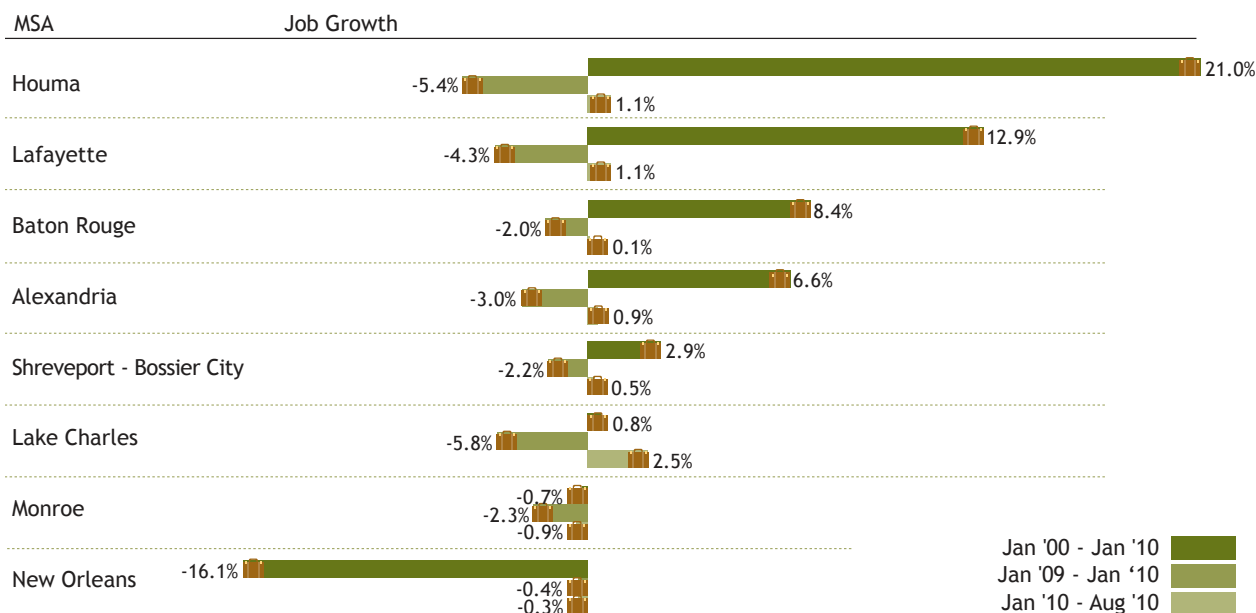
✿ Louisiana's ranking for overall poverty fell dramatically as the national recession boosted poverty rates in other states. Louisiana's poverty rate was 17th highest in the nation and 11th out of 13 states in the south. The state's child poverty rate was 22nd in the nation and also 11th in the south.

✿ Louisiana's 2009 homeownership rate of 71.9% is the fifth highest in the south.

Job Growth: What are the States's Trends?



Job Growth inside Louisiana



Business Vitality: How Competitive is Louisiana?

Number of:	National Rank
Businesses	24th
People Self-Employed	26th
New Firms Created	27th
Firms Closed	32nd
Rate of:	
Federal Investment in R & D	41st
Private Investment in R & D	49th
Patents Issued	36th
University Developed Patents	29th
Technology Jobs	35th

In 2009, Louisiana had a total of 18,780 personal and business bankruptcies.

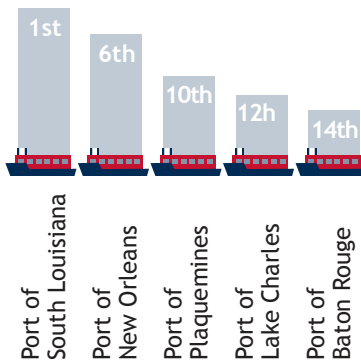
Louisiana ranks 34th in the nation in percentage of private employers who offer health insurance to employees. Besides being a health indicator, this also speaks to the quality of jobs in our state and the vitality of the economy.

How Busy Are Our Ports?

National Rank

Total “port calls” to New Orleans	4th
“Dry bulk” port calls to New Orleans	1st
Total tonnage handled at Louisiana ports	1st

In terms of tonnage handled in 2008, Louisiana has five of the top fourteen ports in the U.S.



✿ Louisiana saw a decrease in worldwide merchandise exports from \$41.9 billion in 2008 to \$32.7 billion in 2009. However, there has been a 33% increase in Louisiana exports from the first quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010. (World Trade Center of New Orleans)

Running the Roads

Percent of state roads in poor or very poor condition	9.4%
Percent of deficient or obsolete bridges	29%
Projected highway unmet construction needs in 2009	\$12.5 billion
Surplus state revenue invested in LA roads, highways, and bridges (2007-2009)	\$1.2 billion

Roads in need of repair cost Louisiana motorists approximately \$1.2 billion annually in extra vehicle operating costs, such as accelerated vehicle depreciation, additional repair costs and increased fuel consumption and tire wear.



Did You Know?



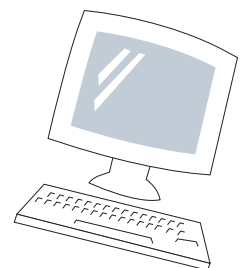
Louisiana exports goods to nearly 200 countries with the largest share of exports going to China - \$5.4 billion in 2009.



Annually, \$140 billion in goods are shipped from sites in Louisiana and another \$159 billion in goods are shipped to sites in Louisiana, mostly by trucks.

Louisiana on the Information Superhighway?

In Louisiana, 69.7% of households have use of the Internet at some location inside or outside the home, which ranks 44th in the nation.



Pre-K - 12 Education

Will Our Kids Be Ready For the Future?





Who Attends Our Public Schools?

	<u>May 2009</u>
Number of students in public schools	696,444
Percent of public school children who are minority	51.5%
Percent of public school children who are white	48.5%
Percent of public school children on free/reduced lunch	65.7%

✿ At 19.0%, Louisiana has one of the highest rates in the country of school children in non-public schools.

Are Our Students Making the Grade?

Percent of Students At or Above "Basic" Level on LEAP Test, 2009-2010

4th Grade English Language Arts		68%
4th Grade Math		69%
8th Grade Language Arts		61%
8th Grade Math		59%

Percent of Students Passing Grade 10 Graduate Exit Exam, 2009-2010

English Language Arts		89%
Math		87%

ACT Composite Score, 2010
(U.S. Average 21.0, out of 36) 20.1

✿ During the 2008-2009 school year 14,616 students in grades 7-12 dropped out of Louisiana public schools. In the last 4 years of record, almost 65,000 kids dropped out of schools. That number does not include those working on GEDs or transfers.

Our Teachers

Average teacher salary '08 - '09	\$48,627
Percentage of core classes taught by highly-qualified teachers	86%
Certificates issued to persons entering teaching through alternative routes ('07 - '08)	628




✿ The Southern average for teacher pay is \$48,465 (2008-2009).

School Performance Scores (SPS), 2009 - 2010 School Year



(SPS academic ranges from 0 to 200)

Ratings	Number of Schools	Percent of Schools
5-Star ★★★★★ (140 and above)	20	1.6%
4-Star ★★★★ (120 - 139.9) <i>120 = State Goal in 2014</i>	54	4.2
3-Star ★★★ (100 - 119.9) <i>100 = State Goal in '09-'10</i>	349	27.3
2-Star ★★ (80 - 99.9)	496	38.9
1-Star ★ (60 - 79.9)	317	24.8
Academically Unacceptable (<60)	43	3.4

Are Our Schools Improving?

-  A disturbing 67%, or 856, of our public schools did not reach Louisiana's Ten-Year Performance Goal that was set for the 2008-09 school year. This goal was a School Performance Score [SPS] of 100 (out of 200) or "3-stars." The 100 SPS means that students at the school are at the "Basic" grade skill level on average. This represents a fundamental grasp of grade-level skills - not mastery. Still, 360 public schools are performing at the lowest "1-star" or "Academically Unacceptable" failing levels, while another 496 schools are at the "2-star" level.
-  For the state as a whole, the average SPS was 91.8 in 2009-10. As the chart above shows, there is a significant majority of schools (67%) that fall below 100 at this time - and we are past the deadline to achieve Louisiana's 2008-09 goal of 100.
-  In 2008-09, 44% of our schools met their annual growth target and an additional 34% had minimal improvement, though didn't reach their annual target. That means 78% of schools had some improvement - a good sign. Schools that showed no growth totaled 11% and an additional 8% showed a decline in academic performance.

Our Most Troubled Schools

-  Of the 43 schools that are at failing levels (2009-2010), the vast majority are located in Orleans, East Baton Rouge, and Caddo Parishes. Additionally, half of the failed schools are in the state Recovery School District.
-  All of our failing schools are high-poverty schools, but not all high-poverty schools are failing. Poverty contributes negative factors in schools, but high-quality teaching over time can overcome many of these factors and these children do learn. It is also critical that these children get quality pre-K at early stages in life, as research shows that at-risk kids make significant cognitive and academic gains with quality early education.

Post-Secondary Education

Are We Building a Knowledge-based Workforce?

From Start to Finish

Number of first-time freshmen, Fall 2007	21,395
First-time college freshmen who graduated from public high schools enrolled in remedial courses, Fall 2008	26%
Six-year graduation rate for Louisiana public colleges and universities, 2008	42%
Southeast region graduation rate, 2008	53%






Graduation rates at our universities vary considerably. The highest rates are at LSU Baton Rouge with 66% and Louisiana Tech with 52%. One university has a rate of 44%, six universities have rates in the 30 - 38% range, and four colleges range between 6 - 29%.

Four-Year vs. Two-Year: Where Do We Go?




<u>Percent of 2008 Post-Secondary Students in</u>	<u>Louisiana</u>	<u>South</u>
4-year colleges/universities	72%	55%
2-year community colleges/technical	28%	45%

In 2008, an estimated 4.9% of the Louisiana population had a two-year associate degree, compared with 7.5% in the United States.

Louisiana's Public Institutions of Higher Education

Number of public four-year universities	 14
Number of two-year junior colleges	 2
Number of community colleges	 7
Number of technical college campuses	 40
Number of technical community colleges	 2

Diplomas = Jobs: 2014 U.S. Workforce Projection

Jobs requiring a four-year college degree	 21%
Jobs requiring a two-year associate degree or advanced training	 55%
Jobs requiring minimal skills	 24%

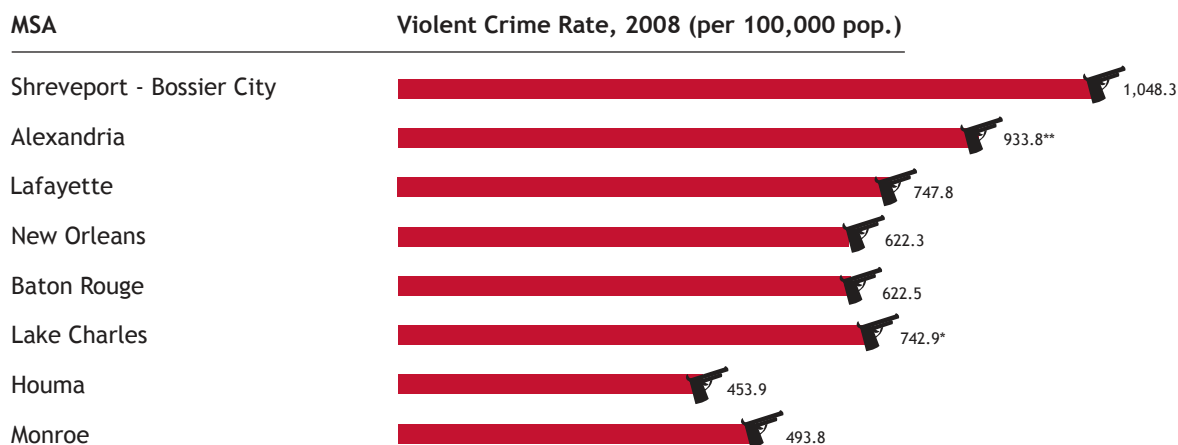
Public Safety

The Costs of High Poverty and Low Education

Crime: The Hard Numbers

	2008 National Rank
Murder rate per 100,000 habitants	1st
Violent crime rate per 100,000 habitants	6th
State prisoner incarceration rate	1st

Where Is the Crime?



*2006 data; no update available

**2007 data; no update available

State Prisoners: By the Numbers

Adult state prison population, 2010	40,076
Percent of state prisoners with sentences over 10 years	41.7%
Percent of state prisoners serving life sentences	10.9%
Percent of state prisoners 50 years and older	15.0%
Number of state prisoners on death row	83

🌸 Louisiana spends \$54.49 per day for a total of \$19,888.85 per year for each prisoner in a state institution.

What Are They in For?



Crime and Our Kids






Total number of juvenile offenders	4,241
Prison	502
Non-secure custody	462
Probation/parole supervision	3,129

For each youthful offender in a state juvenile institution, the state of Louisiana spends \$289.34 per day for a total of \$105,609.10 per year. When including costs for medical/mental health, the state spends \$360.07 per day on incarcerated juvenile offenders for a total of \$131,425.55 per year.

Health

Costly Programs, Disappointing Outcomes

Births: By the Numbers

	<u>Louisiana</u>	<u>2007 National Rank</u>
Birth Rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	 15.4	11th
Percent of births to unmarried mothers	 50.9%	3rd
Birth rates for teenage mothers (per 1,000 teenage women)	 55.9	8th
Percent of low birthweight births	 11.2%	2nd
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	 10.0	3rd

Insurance: Are We Covered

	<u>LA</u>	<u>2009 National Rank</u>	<u>2009 Southern Rank</u>
Percent of population without health insurance	16.0%	34th	4th
Percent of children without health insurance	8.4%	25th	6th

Since 1999, more than 350,000 children have received health coverage under the LaCHIP program, which helps provide health insurance coverage for children in low-income families.

Plenty of Beds

Louisiana has the 13th highest rate of hospitals per capita in the country, yet the state's occupancy rate in 2008 was only the 44th highest.

Louisiana ranks 21st highest in the number of nursing home beds, but ranks 47th in the country in terms of occupancy.

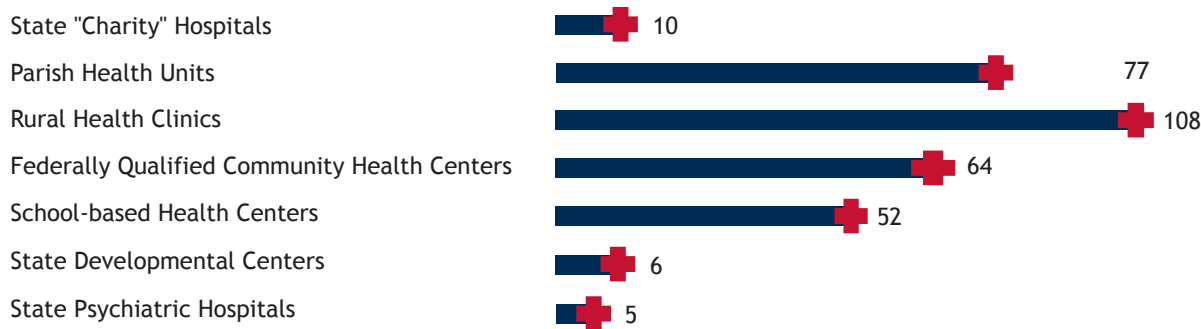
Health Report

	National Rank	
	Rate of Cases	Age-Adjusted Death Rate
Diabetes	8th	1st
HIV / AIDS	4th	2nd
Cancer	26th	2nd

Louisiana had an overall, age-adjusted death rate in 2007 of 926.4 per 100,000 residents. This is the fourth highest in the nation, meaning our citizens die much more prematurely than those in other states.

Percent of LA population receiving Medicaid, 2007	25%
Percent of U.S. population receiving Medicaid, 2007	19%
Percent of births in Louisiana financed by Medicaid, 2003	58.7%
Medicaid enrollees, 2007	1,096,500
Total Medicaid budget, State Fiscal Year '09	\$6.8 billion

Number of Publicly Funded Health Facilities



Where We Rank

Two groups that have developed health care rankings for the states place Louisiana near the bottom. CQ Press ranks Louisiana as the 49th "least healthy" state. United Health Foundation ranks us 47th in its America's Health Rankings.

Additionally, Annie E. Casey Foundation's Kids Count 2010 ranked Louisiana 49th on child well-being.

Environment

Louisiana, Worth Protecting

Louisiana's Wetlands Are America's Wetlands

Thirty percent of all U.S. coastal marsh is in Louisiana.

Ninety percent of the coastal wetland loss in the lower 48 states occurs in Louisiana.

Louisiana's 3.4 million acres of coastal wetlands are the seventh largest delta region on earth.

Louisiana loses a football field of marshland every hour. Since 1930, the amount of wetlands lost in Louisiana is greater than the size of Rhode Island.

As a result of Hurricanes Katrina & Rita, Louisiana lost 198 square miles of wetlands in two days.

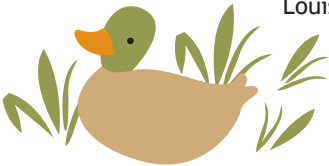


Wetlands and Wildlife

Ninety-five percent of marine species in the Gulf of Mexico spend all or part of their lifecycle in Louisiana wetlands.

Louisiana's coastal wetlands provide habitat for 1.8 million migratory waterfowl.

This estuary is home to more than 70 rare, threatened, and endangered species and America's largest wintering habitat for migratory waterfowl and songbird.



Wetlands and Economics

Approximately 24 percent of the nation's commercial fisheries catch in the lower 48 states comes from Louisiana coastal areas and is valued at \$279.2 million. The recreational fishing industry in Louisiana's coastal areas is valued at \$1.7 billion.



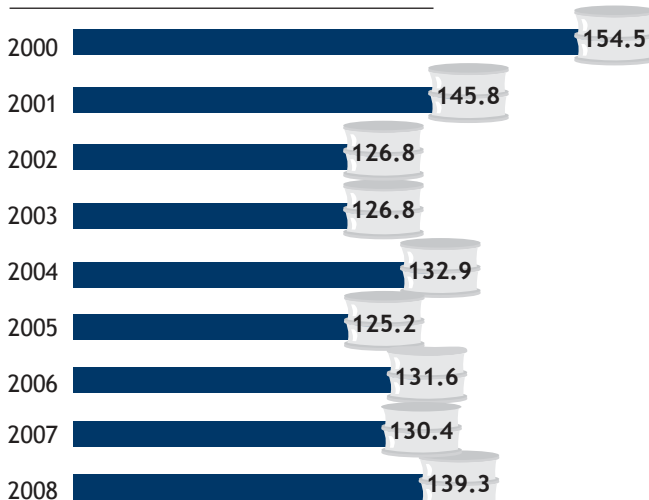
Over 25% percent of oil and gas consumed in the U.S. travels through Louisiana wetlands.

Louisiana's Congressional delegation has secured portions of our continental shelf royalties to help pay for restoration. Congress also passed a bill to provide \$111 billion for coastal protection in Louisiana. The estimated cost of inaction - more than \$100 billion in infrastructure alone.



Environmental Quality

Toxic Releases in Millions of Pounds - LA



2008 National Rankings - LA

National Rank

8th

Southern Rank

2nd

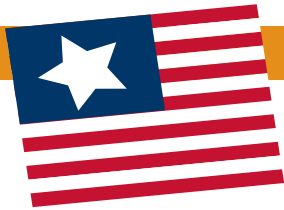
The Qualities of Our Life

Louisiana Lagniappe

Clearly, Louisiana faces many challenges and has many serious issues to address. But the statistical data doesn't reveal the many other attributes about Louisiana, our people and culture that are also important. These qualities are often hard to quantify, but some do have measurable impacts, and they help complete the picture of life in Louisiana.

We Are Generous.

According to the Catalogue for Philanthropy, Louisiana citizens are seventh in the nation in the percentage of their earnings given to charity.



We Support Nonprofit Organizations.

Louisiana has nearly 20,000 nonprofit organizations. In 2007, 16.9% of tax returns had itemized charitable contributions with an average contribution amount of \$4,773.

We Like the Arts.

The Louisiana Cultural Economy Foundation accounts for 144,000 jobs in Louisiana in the cultural economy. LCEF has raised \$1.1 million dollars and distributed almost \$650,000 to 300 artists, cultural organizations & businesses.



We Have a Literary Tradition.

Twelve writers with ties to Louisiana have won the Pulitzer Prize for literature.

We Have a Musical Tradition.

At least 52 performers from Louisiana or with strong ties to Louisiana have received awards for their performances or lifetime achievement awards from the Grammys. Most are in the categories associated with Louisiana's culture including jazz, blues, rhythm and blues, Cajun and zydeco.

In addition 16 Louisiana performers have been inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame.



We Have a Historical Tradition.

Louisiana has over 1,300 entries on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Louisiana State Museum preserves and exhibits over 450,000 artifacts, documents, and works of art crucial to the understanding of Louisiana.

We Have a Culinary Tradition.

We spend nearly \$5 billion a year at restaurants.



We Have an Entertainment Tradition

Louisiana ranks third in film and television production nationwide, behind only CA and NY. Since 2006, Louisiana has produced more than 300 motion pictures in a variety of genres.

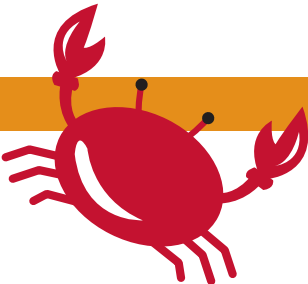
We Corner the Market on Crawfish.

More than 90% of the crawfish harvested in the U.S. comes from Louisiana.



And Shrimp.

More than 89 million pounds of shrimp are caught each year in Louisiana's fisheries.



And Crabs.

Nearly a third of blue crabs come from Louisiana.

We Pass a Good Time.

Louisiana hosts more than 400 festivals every year.

More than 2 million visitors enjoy the 21 parks and 16 historic sites in Louisiana, resulting in direct primary spending of more than \$41 million.

And Others Come to Join Us.

About 24 million people a year come to visit Louisiana and contribute \$9.4 billion to the state economy.



The Report Card on Louisiana *How others grade us*

	Source	Ranking / Grade
Health		
2010 State Health Care Rankings	<i>CQ Press</i>	49th
2009 America's Health Rankings	<i>United Health Foundation</i>	47th
Economic		
2010 Business Climate Ranking	<i>Site Solution Magazine</i>	9th
2009 Best States for Business Rankings	<i>Forbes Magazine</i>	44th
Location for making a movie (outside of California)	<i>P3 Production Update Magazine</i>	2nd
2010 State Business Tax Climate Index	<i>The Tax Foundation</i>	35th
Overall poverty rate	<i>Census Bureau</i>	17th
Rate of children in poverty	<i>Census Bureau</i>	22nd
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2009-2010 Assets & Opportunity Score Card (Louisiana)	<i>Corporation for Enterprise Development</i>	
Financial Assets & Income		D
Business & Jobs		C
Housing & Homeownership		C
Healthcare		D
Education		F
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CyberStates 2010	<i>Tech America Foundation</i>	
Average High-Tech Wages		40th
High-Tech Wage Growth (07-08)		3rd
High-Tech Workers per 1,000 Private Sector Workers		47th
High-Tech Wages vs. Private Sector Wages		46th
High-Tech Payroll		32nd
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Education		
Louisiana's 2009 NAEP Scores (% At or Above Basic)	<i>National Center for Education Statistic</i>	
4th Grade Math:		72
4th Grade Reading:		51
8th Grade Math:		62
8th Grade Reading:		64
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School accountability program	<i>Education Week</i>	2nd
Number of teachers receiving a benchmark national certification	<i>National Board for Professional Teaching Standards</i>	16th
Louisiana's Pre-K access ranking	<i>National Institute for Early education Research</i>	12th
Louisiana universities on the 2011 list of top tier schools	<i>U.S. News and World Report</i>	2
LSU E. J. Ourso College of Business	<i>U.S. News and World Report</i>	71st
Tulane Freeman College of Business	<i>U.S. News and World Report</i>	53rd
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Crime		
2009 Crime State Rankings	<i>CQ Press</i>	2nd
Murder rate in nation	<i>FBI</i>	1st
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Ethics		
Legislator Personal Financial Disclosure practices	<i>The Center for Public Integrity</i>	A / 1st
Governor Personal Financial Disclosure practices	<i>The Center for Public Integrity</i>	B / 3rd