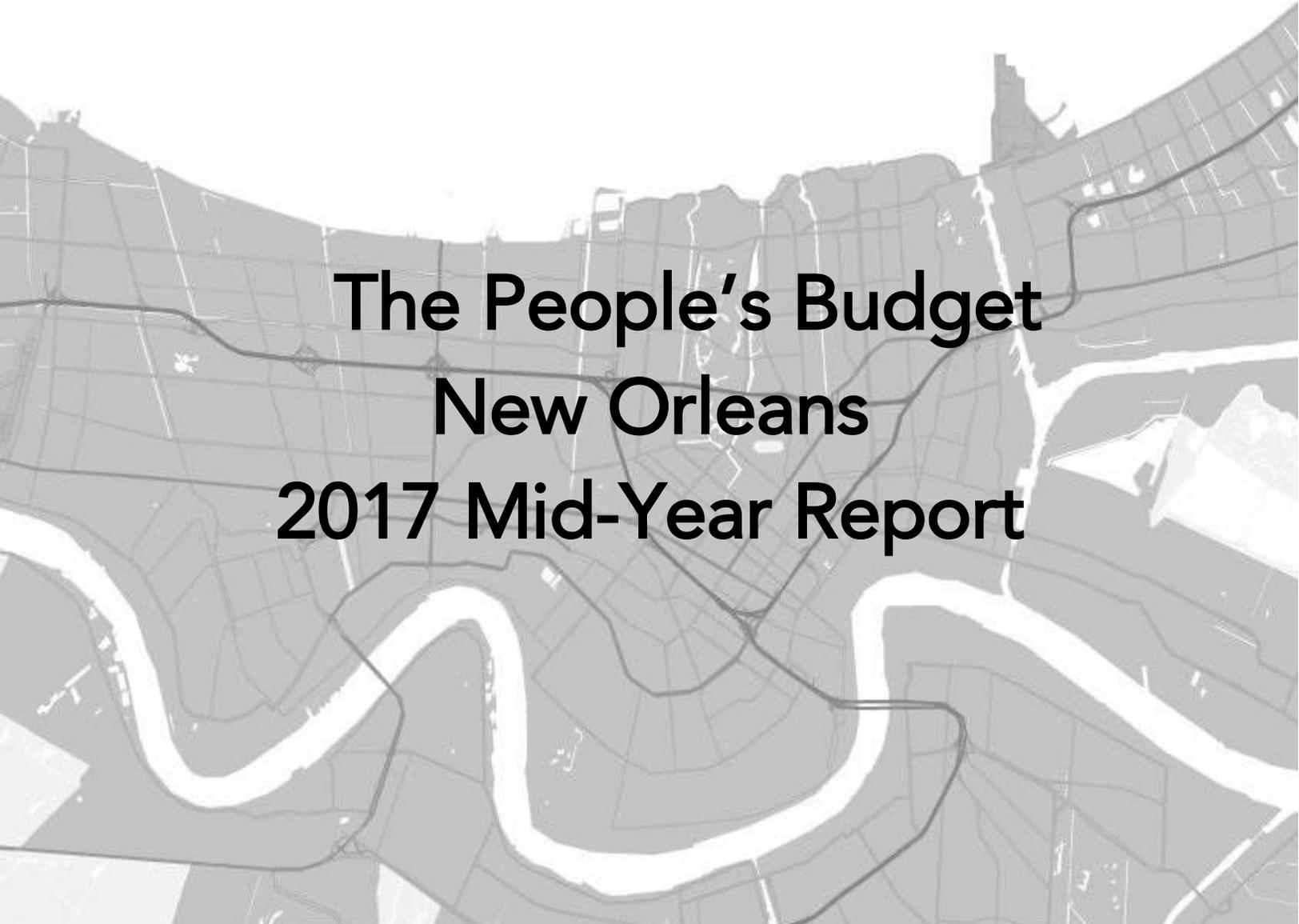


peoplesbudget™

CROWD-SOURCED BUDGET PLANNING



**The People's Budget  
New Orleans  
2017 Mid-Year Report**



## Table of Contents

Introduction:	4
What is the People’s Budget?	4
Quick Polls	4
Verification	4
Rules of Play	4
Who Created the People’s Budget?	5
Who Participated in the People's Budget?	5
How Do New Orleanians Feel About Our Current Budget System?	6
Overview	7
Reduction in traditional, reactive public safety	7
Greater government accountability	7
Government responsiveness at the street level	7
Spending Priorities by Results Area	8
Open and Effective Government	9
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	9
Chief Administrative Office	9
City Council	10
Civil Service	10
Department of Finance	10
Law Department	11
Office of the Inspector General/Ethics Review Board	11
Property Management	11
Safety and Permits	12
Sustainable Communities	12
City Planning Commission	12
Department of Public Works	13
Department of Sanitation	13
Historic Districts Landmarks Commission/Vieux Carre Commission	13
Parks and Parkways	14
Public Safety	14
Clerk of Criminal Court	15
Coroner’s Office	15
Courts	15
Department of Health	16
District Attorney’s Office	16
Human Services	16
New Orleans Fire Department	16
New Orleans Police Department	17
Sheriff	17

Children and Families	18
Mosquito Termite and Rodent Control Board	18
New Orleans Museum of Art	18
Other Offices and Services	19
Mayor’s Office	19
Department of Miscellaneous	19
Conclusion	20
Appendix	22
Demographic Data	22
Organizational Spending in People’s Budget & City of New Orleans Budget	24

## Introduction:

### What is the People's Budget?

The People's Budget is the result of a crowd-sourced effort to gather data-driven insight into the budgetary priorities of New Orleans residents. The Big Easy Budget Game ([bigeasybudgetgame.com](http://bigeasybudgetgame.com)) was launched in April 2016 as a first of its kind interactive website aimed at giving everyday New Orleanians a chance to learn how their budget works and to give input into the kind of spending they would like to see in their communities.

The Big Easy Budget Game is a budget simulation that effectively lets residents of New Orleans "play Mayor for a day." After logging in, users are shown a list of city departments that receive general fund dollars, sorted by "results areas," as defined by the city budget. Results areas are not actual funds, but a way of sorting city departments based on their primary objective, such as public safety or open and effective government. City department profiles include the minimum required spending amount, the amount the department received in the previous budget, and the amount of funding received from "other funds," typically state or federal dollars that are restricted to particular projects. Department profiles also include a "learn more" button that pops up a description of the departments' duties and consequences for providing more funding or decreasing funding. A link to most department websites can also be found under "Learn More." By clicking +/- signs, users can dedicate funding to each department as they choose.

---

### Quick Polls

Some departments also include quick polls as a part of their department profile. Next to the "Learn More" button, users see a button indicating a quick poll. These polls ask users specific questions about spending within this department. Quick polls were designed to get users thinking about real life implications of these funding dollars and alternate ways to think about spending within a department.

---

### Verification

Users must create an account to play; by verifying players with an email or Facebook account, each player is assigned a unique player identification number, allowing administrators to ensure that players do not play more than once and that no automation bots are being used to artificially inflate the data received.

---

### Rules of Play

All users were required to spend their entire allotted budget. This allowed the Committee for a Better New Orleans to see exactly where residents wanted funds to be spend the most. In the future the option to have a surplus may be allowed. However, per the New Orleans City Charter, deficit spending is not allowed.

Users were initially given the entire general fund budget to spend— a total of \$614 million in 2017. However, in order to make the game realistic and to show how much funding is automatically allocated to required spending such as consent decrees and pension funds, minimum spending limits were added to departments. Minimum amounts are subjective, but meant to show a realistic bottom line approach to spending: how much does this department need to keep our city running? Minimums were created both to teach users how much of our budget is already spoken for on day one of budget season, and also to help us provide realistic, useable data to city leaders.

### **Who Created the People’s Budget?**

The People’s Budget and the Big Easy Budget Game were created by the Committee for a Better New Orleans, a 51-year old non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Committee for a Better New Orleans is a result of a merger of the original Committee for a Better New Orleans and the Metropolitan Area Committee in 2002. The Metropolitan Area Committee was founded in 1966 as the first major community organization to reach across the lines of race and class. As other cities in the South grappled with the often violent effects of the civil rights era, the MAC was credited with starting conversations between diverse local community, faith, business and higher education leaders. In 2016, CBNO celebrated its 50th Anniversary of creating opportunities for community voices and advocating for civic engagement in New Orleans.

Today the Committee for a Better New Orleans is governed by a board of local leaders from a diverse background of industries, interests, ages, faiths and cultures. CBNO was a founding and convening member of the Greater New Orleans Water Collaborative, Orleans Parish Education Network, and the New Orleans Coalition on Open Governance. Currently, CBNO is advocating to bring a formal citizen participation program, as called for by the city Master Plan, to fruition, and to further open our budget process through participatory budgeting.

The Big Easy Budget Game and the People’s Budget were created as a part of CBNO’s People’s Budget campaign, aimed at bringing better education, transparency and resident input into the city budget process to create more equitable neighborhoods. More information on CBNO and its work can be found at [cbno.org](http://cbno.org).

### **Who Participated in the People's Budget?**

Since the launch of the 2017 People’s Budget on April 5, over 330 New Orleanians have participated in the Big Easy Budget Game. The data included in this report comes from their responses. Demographic information was collected by a third party survey.

## How Do New Orleanians Feel About Our Current Budget System?

As a part of the demographic survey included at the completion of the Big Easy Budget Game, users were asked to describe their relationship with the budget process in previous years. The survey participation rate was 49%. Overall, users reported feeling deeply disenfranchised by the budget process.

**60%** of survey respondents are **unhappy with the current budget process.**

**80%** feel that they are **not part of the budget decision-making process.**

We also asked respondents to rate their understanding of the city budget process. On average, respondents identified a fairly low understanding of the budget process, which correlates with a general dissatisfaction and distance from the process.



Historically, New Orleanians have never had a formal opportunity to provide input into the city budget before the proposed budget's release and review by City Council, though the Landrieu administration has begun a series of budget town halls, held each year in each council district.

**72%** of respondents have **never attended one of the mayor's town hall budget meetings.**

**81%** said that **they do not feel that their input is valued at budget town halls.**

Certainly, attendance at the town halls, though standing room only in their first years, has diminished significantly. Often, the city employees, department heads, and elected officials in the room outnumber actual residents. Moving the budget town hall meetings earlier in the year— to the late spring, when department heads make their initial budget offers— may provide residents a more meaningful experience in the budget process rather than waiting until the months before the budget is released to seek community input.

Perhaps one of the greatest successes of the Big Easy Budget Game is the successful reach into communities of users who had never participated in the city budget process before. Considering that the large majority of users surveyed had never attended one of the mayor's town hall budget meetings, the feedback provided here is representative of a group of New Orleanians not traditionally heard from during budget conversations.

## Overview

---

### Reduction in traditional, reactive public safety

Budget Game players decreased funding for traditional public safety departments, such as the Sheriff and the New Orleans Police Department, and increased funding for proactive, comprehensive public safety measures. Overall, spending in the traditional 'public safety' results area of the city's general funds decreased from 59% to 52% of the total budget.

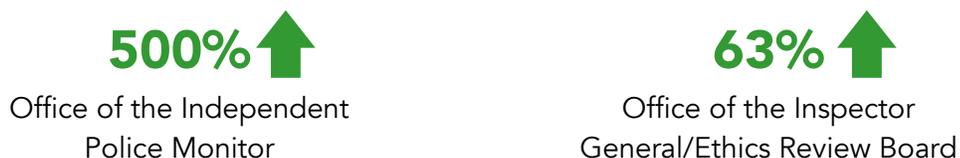
Users distributed the savings from reduced traditional public safety expenditures across several departments. Echoing last year's results, users more than doubled funding for the Coroner's Office, which provides mental health screenings in Orleans Parish hospitals. Users also increased spending on the Youth Study Center, signaling an investment in rehabilitation and alternatives to prison for youth offenders.



---

### Greater government accountability

New Orleanians who played the Big Easy Budget Game chose to dramatically increase spending on government accountability offices, including the Office of the Independent Police Monitor and the Office of the Inspector General/Ethics Review Board. Paired with survey responses indicating that 80% of New Orleanians do not feel part of the budget process, the findings show that city government must take significant action to gain resident trust.



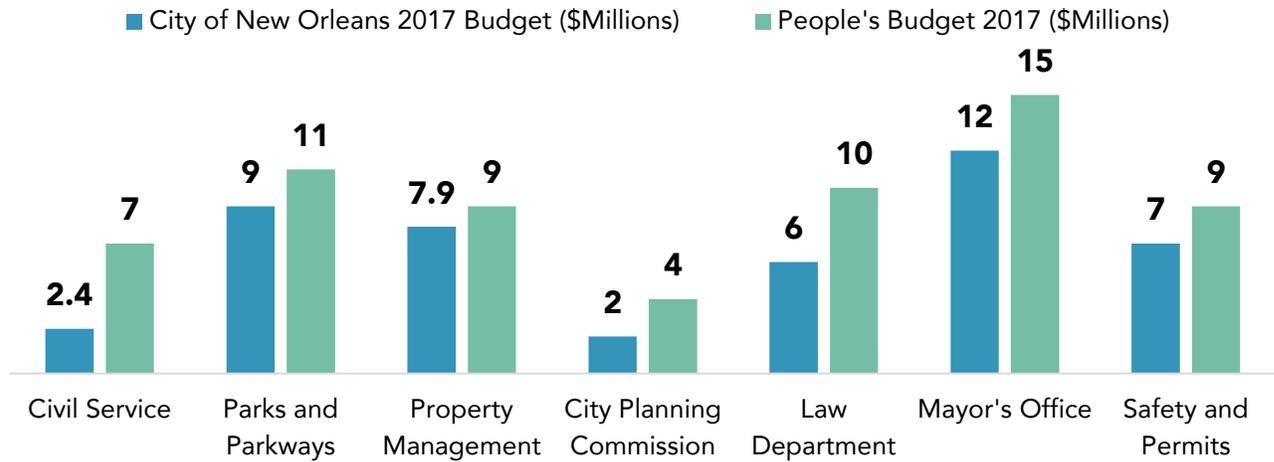
---

### Government responsiveness at the street level

Budget Game players invested in a government more responsive to neighborhood and community concerns. Users increased funding for the Civil Service, which trains city employees, investing in better interactions with more navigable government. Users dedicated more funding to departments that maintain and improve city property, green space and infrastructure such as Parks and Parkways, Property Management, and the City Planning Commission. Users also increased funding to departments that work to reduce blight and

specialize in code enforcement, such as the Law Department, the Mayor’s Office, and Safety and Permits.

This investment by hundreds of New Orleanians is a vote for more thoughtful planning in our communities, better investment and maintenance in infrastructure such as public buildings, roads, sidewalks and water management, and essentially, a higher quality of life for neighborhoods.



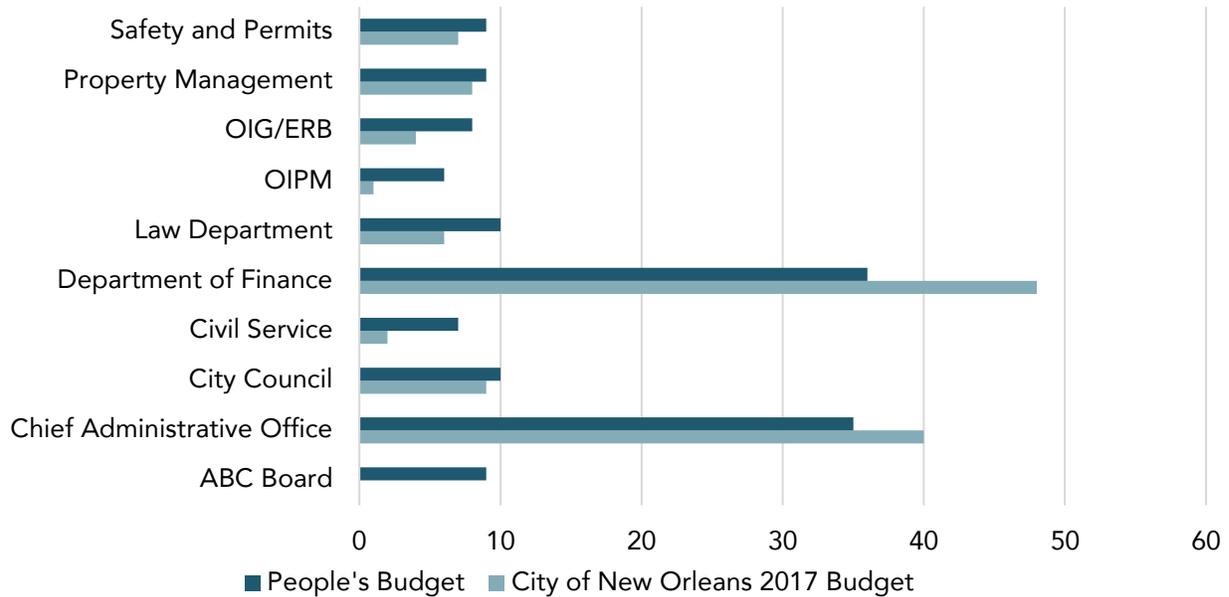
### Spending Priorities by Results Area

Results areas are general areas of spending as defined by the City of New Orleans as a part of the Budgeting for Outcomes process. These results areas do not represent actual funds or departments in city government, but are used as a way of organizing and characterizing spending. In order to provide an analogous look at resident spending priorities and to help users play through the Big Easy Budget Game, the site was designed in keeping with a very similar structure. A few departments have been combined due to their similar functions or small budget allocations. These departments are noted in the report.

The results areas as defined in the Big Easy Budget Game vary slightly from those of the City of New Orleans. The City of New Orleans does not have an “Other Offices and Services” results area, and instead disperses each individual program within the Mayor’s Office and Department of Miscellaneous within another results area. Thus, the results area statistics seen in this report’s conclusion differ slightly from results area statistics provided by the City of New Orleans.

## Open and Effective Government

As defined by city government, this results area ensures sound fiscal management and transparency, promotes effective, customer-driven services and fosters active citizen engagement in city government.




---

### Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

People's Budget

**\$9M**

City of New Orleans

**\$1.5K**

Difference

**+599,990%**

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board received significantly more funding from People's Budget. Users were not required to fund this department at all, given the small funding they typically receive and the relatively large (\$1 million) increments available to players.

One possible reason for the increase in spending is a resident concern over the proliferation of alcoholic beverage outlets (ABOs) in the city. Users could have expressed a desire for increased regulation on ABOs, particularly in residential areas.

---

### Chief Administrative Office

People's Budget

**\$35M**

City of New Orleans

**\$40M**

Difference

**-12.5%**

The Chief Administrative Office received an average of \$35 million from users, 12.5% lower than the office received in the adopted 2017 budget, and below the \$40 million allocated by users in the 2016 People’s Budget Game.

---

### City Council

People’s Budget	City of New Orleans	Difference
<b>\$10M</b>	<b>\$9.8M</b>	<b>+2%</b>

On average, users allocated an average of \$10 million, aligning closely to the \$9,772,880 the City Council received in the adopted 2017 budget.

---

### Civil Service

People’s Budget	City of New Orleans	Difference
<b>\$7M</b>	<b>\$2.4M</b>	<b>+192%</b>

The civil service department received a significant increase in funding from budget game users. Last year, Mayor Mitch Landrieu also gave civil service a raise, and in the opening letter of the proposed 2017 budget books, he stated these funds are intended to put city employees to work in a “more efficient and effective manner.” Users were only required to allocate \$1 million to civil service.

This increased funding may be a sign that City Hall is perceived as understaffed and in need of more employee training. New Orleanians want to see continued investment in city employees to make interaction with city government easier and more effective.

---

### Department of Finance

People’s Budget	City of New Orleans	Difference
<b>\$36M</b>	<b>\$48M</b>	<b>-25%</b>

Users were required to allocate at least \$28 million to the department. Some possible reasons for the decrease in funding to the Department of Finance could be that average residents see much more tangible, pressing needs in their communities that they would rather see funded, or a general lack of prioritization for investment in long term financial health. The disparity between city spending and user spending also possibly reflects a dissatisfaction with taxing and other city revenue-generating structures.

This decrease in funding to the Department of Finance comes at a time when the city has taken specific steps to invest in paying off old debts and ensuring better overall financial health.

---

Law Department

People’s Budget	City of New Orleans	Difference
<b>\$10M</b>	<b>\$6M</b>	<b>+67%</b>

Users may have allocated more funding to this department due to its role in litigating blighted properties, a concern for many New Orleanians.

---

Office of the Independent Police Monitor

People’s Budget	City of New Orleans	Difference
<b>\$6M</b>	<b>\$1M</b>	<b>+500%</b>

This office was separated from the Office of the Inspector General in 2017. The increased funding could signal a desire for more police accountability and oversight in the city.

---

Office of the Inspector General/Ethics Review Board

People’s Budget	City of New Orleans	Difference
<b>\$8M</b>	<b>\$4.9M</b>	<b>+63%</b>

Users were required to allocate \$2 million to the OIG, showing a general commitment to additional funding from users. Users may have expressed a desire for a strong inspector general who can enforce accountability in government, especially when this finding is paired with higher spending for the Office of the Independent Police Monitor.

---

Property Management

People’s Budget	City of New Orleans	Difference
<b>\$9M</b>	<b>\$7.9M</b>	<b>+14%</b>

Users gave this department a slight increase in funding and were only required to allocate \$2 million to the department. The additional funding could signal that residents want to see better investment and maintenance of city owned properties.

---

## Safety and Permits

People's Budget

**\$9M**

City of New Orleans

**\$7M**

Difference

**+29%**

Additional funding for this department may indicate that users want to see more code enforcement on blighted properties, increased Efficiency at One Stop Shop, and/or more regulation of short-term rental properties.

## Sustainable Communities

As defined by the city, this results area supports sustainable communities that integrate quality housing, transportation, schools, commercial development, energy efficiency, parks and green space, flood protection and cultural assets.



---

## City Planning Commission

People's Budget

**\$2M**

City of New Orleans

**\$4M**

Difference

**+100%**

City Planning Commission received an average of \$4 million from users, doubling the proposed funding for the CPC in the adopted 2017 budget. Users were required to allocate \$1 million for the CPC. The significant increase in funding from residents may signal the desire for more comprehensive, thoughtful city planning techniques, such as better water management

to reduce flooding or increased resident participation in the planning process in neighborhoods.

---

### Department of Public Works

People's Budget  
**\$30M**

City of New Orleans  
**\$32M**

Difference  
**-6%**

Users slightly reduced funding for the Department of Public Works. Attendees of Mayor Mitch Landrieu's Budget Town Hall series can attest to the strong support among residents from all areas of the city to fix streets and fill potholes. In 2017, a record \$480 million was proposed for fixing streets, sewers, water management and drainage projects. It is important to note that much of this total comes from federal and state dollars not included in the general fund focused on in the Big Easy Budget Game.

---

### Department of Sanitation

People's Budget  
**\$29M**

City of New Orleans  
**\$37M**

Difference  
**-22%**

Users reduced funding for the Department of Sanitation. In the 2016 People's Budget quick poll results, 54% of users supported cutting trash pick-up to once a week to spend savings elsewhere in the city budget.

---

### Historic Districts Landmarks Commission/Vieux Carre Commission

People's Budget  
**\$5M**

City of New Orleans  
**\$1.3M**

Difference  
**+285%**

The HDLC and VCC departments were combined for the purpose of the Big Easy Budget Game because of their relatively small general fund allocations and the similarities between their work. In the budget for 2017, HDLC receives \$944,755 and VCC is allocated \$420,131 for a combined allocation of just over \$1.3 million.

The almost three-fold increase in funding to these departments may be interpreted as a desired investment in the city's historic infrastructure, as an investment in our tourism market through our historic architecture, or as a call for better code enforcement in historic districts.

## Parks and Parkways

People's Budget

**\$11M**

City of New Orleans

**\$9M**

Difference

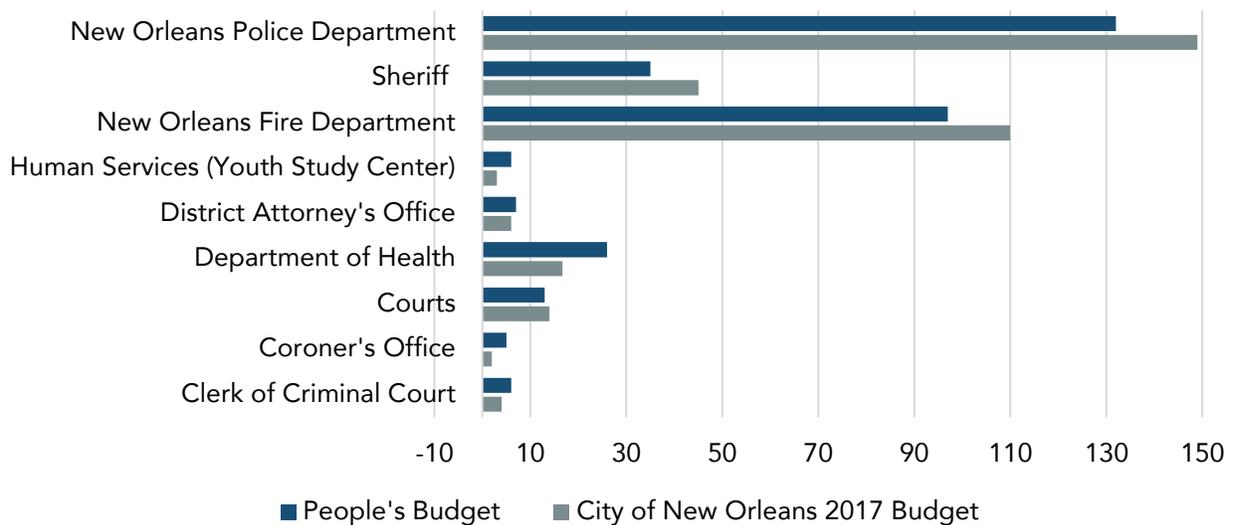
**+22%**

Users allocated an average of \$11 million to the Department of Parks and Parkways, the department responsible for maintaining green space such as neutral grounds and public right of ways in New Orleans. The increased spending suggests a general desire for more green spaces and recreation opportunities in communities.

The results compliment similar spending by users on property management expenses. Residents have indicated that they would like better investment in public facilities such libraries and police stations. They have also indicated support for expanding the uses of our green spaces by funding more water management practices in flood prone neutral grounds, such as the inclusion of bioswales or rain gardens, and/or making better use of city-owned land under the purview of Parks and Parkways such as Armstrong Park or the long-delayed reopening of Bechtel Park in Algiers.

## Public Safety

As defined by the city, departments under the Public Safety result area include police, fire, EMS, the Sheriff's Office, courts, and other departments that ensure New Orleans is safe.



---

## Clerk of Criminal Court

People's Budget

**\$6M**

City of New Orleans

**\$3.7M**

Difference

**+62%**

The increased allocation to the Clerk of Court may be in response to the Clerk's public demands for additional staff and funding over the years, or an interest in an efficient court system and appropriate handling of evidence in criminal cases.

---

## Coroner's Office

People's Budget

**\$5M**

City of New Orleans

**\$2M**

Difference

**+150%**

The 150% increase in suggests support for the recent improvements made to the Coroner's Office, for better handling of remains after death in the case of a crime, and/or for some of the Coroner's lesser known responsibilities such as rape kit testing or mental health screenings.

One of the more common questions asked by users was where they could find mental health care in the budget, and many were surprised to find forensic testing such as the handling of rape kits under the Coroner. Because one of the initial goals of the Big Easy Budget Game was to educate residents about how city government works, it is not surprising to see additional funding for an office that provides more duties than residents may have originally believed.

---

## Courts

People's Budget

**\$13M**

City of New Orleans

**\$14M**

Difference

**-7%**

All courts that receive general fund dollars were combined for the purpose of the Big Easy Budget Game. These include Juvenile Court, First City Court, Civil District Court, Municipal Court, Traffic Court, Criminal District Court and the Judicial Retirement Fund, a pension plan no longer offered but continuing to pay out to retired judges and their widow/ers. Though the courts were consolidated, users can view specific funding for reach court, as well as whether they receive funding from other sources such as the state.

---

## Department of Health

People's Budget

**\$26M**

City of New Orleans

**\$17M**

Difference

**+52%**

Increased funding for the Department of Health may signal a desire for investment in mental healthcare, health services for children and the homeless, and 911 call responsiveness.

---

## District Attorney's Office

People's Budget

**\$7M**

City of New Orleans

**\$6M**

Difference

**+17%**

This funding may represent an interest in keeping criminal offenders off the street, or an interest in alternatives to prison, such as diversion programs.

---

## Human Services (Youth Study Center)

People's Budget

**\$6M**

City of New Orleans

**\$3.2M**

Difference

**+88%**

This funding choice by residents suggests a desire to keep juvenile offenders out of Orleans Parish Prison and provide more and better rehabilitation programs for juvenile offenders.

---

## New Orleans Fire Department

People's Budget

**\$97M**

City of New Orleans

**\$110M**

Difference

**-12%**

The Big Easy Budget Game required a minimum allocation of \$45 million to the NOFD to fund the pension fund—a court mandated cost. CBNO felt it was important for users to understand how much of our general fund is already mandated by pensions and consent decrees before actual spending may begin. It is possible that users felt the minimum number was high enough, and opted not to give as much additional funding to the NOFD as other departments. Some users may have disagreed with the pension ruling and expressed that through their allocation. It is also possible that users just do not prioritize fire safety and preparedness as much as other issues facing their communities.

---

## New Orleans Police Department

People's Budget

**\$132M**

City of New Orleans

**\$149M**

Difference

**-11%**

The user data suggests that residents would rather see a small portion of NOPD funding go allocated towards a larger variety of initiatives that address comprehensive public safety. It could also signal a negative response to recent NOPD budget increases. From 2016 to 2017, the NOPD budget increased by \$8 million, funding a 15% across-the-board pay raise for officers, the \$55 million federal consent decree, hiring an additional 150 officers to right-size our police force, and increasing security details during special events such as Mardi Gras.

---

## Sheriff

People's Budget

**\$35M**

City of New Orleans

**\$45M**

Difference

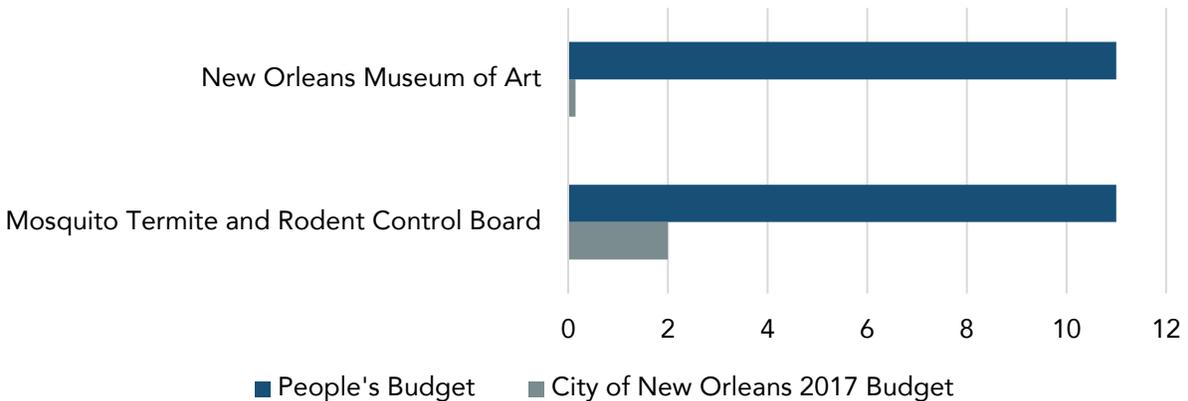
**-22%**

The minimum amount of funding for the Sheriff was \$28 million, required to enforce the funding of the federal consent decree. While users were required to give a fairly substantial amount of money—roughly the average operating budget for the prison before the consent decree was funded in full—average funding does not reflect the full investment made into the prison.

Most likely, the already-high mandatory spending amount did not encourage users to allocate significant amounts of additional funding to the prison. Also likely, many users did not want to give significant amounts of funding to a prison many in our city feel is too large, too violent, and too ineffective. A general sense of distrust for our prison system may have contributed to largest decrease in spending shown by users in the process.

## Children and Families

As defined by the city, departments under Children and Families promote health and well-being of youth and families by ensuring that educational, economic, health and recreational programming opportunities are available for all.




---

### Mosquito Termite and Rodent Control Board

People's Budget

**\$11M**

City of New Orleans

**\$2M**

Difference

**+450%**

The large increase in spending over the 2017 budget may be due to concerns about the Zika Virus affecting other cities and countries in tropical climates.

---

### New Orleans Museum of Art

People's Budget

**\$11M**

City of New Orleans

**\$128K**

Difference

**+7,233%**

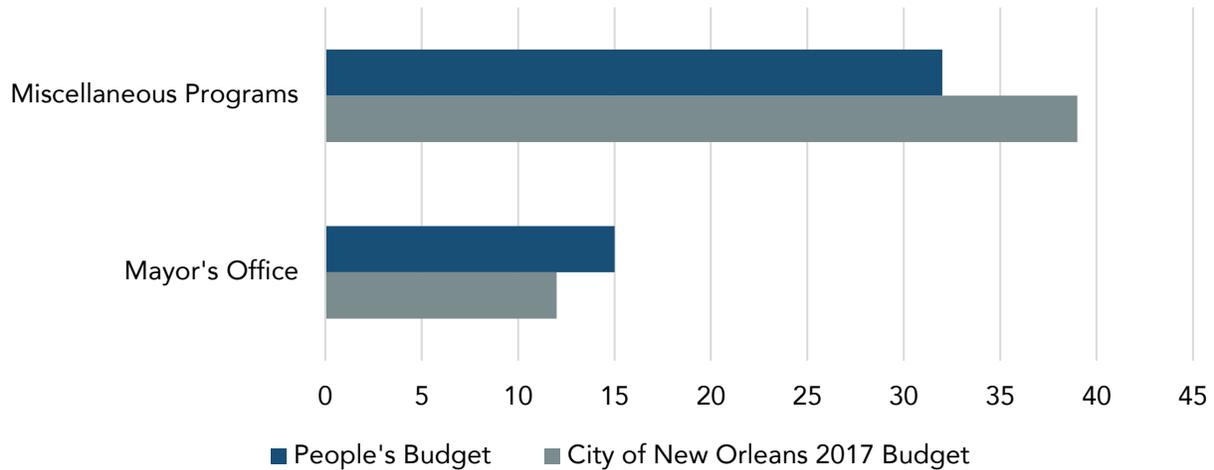
On average, users allocated a much larger amount of spending to the New Orleans Museum of Art. Typically, NOMA only receives money from the general fund to assist with the cost of school trips for local students and free admission to Louisiana residents on Wednesdays. Users were not required to allocate any money to the museum, and the minimal amount of typical funding was stated in the department profile.

NOMA was the only arts-related organization listed in the Big Easy Budget Game. Most likely, users allocated significant amounts of money to the museum because it represents the kind of art-focused institutions and culture that residents want to see in New Orleans as well as a

general desire for more family-oriented cultural, educational, and recreational opportunities, even though this funding is significantly out of step with current funding levels.

### Other Offices and Services

Though not a result area as identified through the city budget process, we have identified two departments which allocate money fairly evenly across all results areas and have listed them as Other Offices and Services.




---

#### Mayor's Office

People's Budget  
**\$15M**

City of New Orleans  
**\$12M**

Difference  
**+25%**

For the purposes of the Big Easy Budget Game, several departments that fall under the Mayor's Office have been combined. Included here are the traditional Mayor's Office: communications directors, staff, budget staff, etc., the Department of Homeland Security, Criminal Justice Coordination, the Office of Resilience & Sustainability, and the Office of Community Development.

Considering the programs funded through the Mayor's Office, especially those focused on blight reduction, the increased funding correlates with a desire for more code enforcement and a more efficient government.

---

#### Department of Miscellaneous

People's Budget  
**\$32M**

City of New Orleans  
**\$39M**

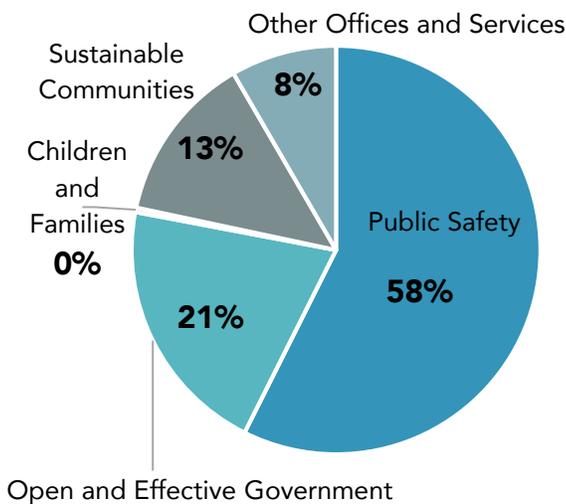
Difference  
**-18%**

The Department of Miscellaneous includes funding for any organization or service not mandated by the city charter. While many residents may feel this could be an easy place to cut money, CBNO worked to directly call attention to the many important quality of life areas of the budget that are included in the Department of Miscellaneous, such as the New Orleans Recreation Development Corporation, the Public Defender’s Office, and the Arts Council. In the department profile, divisions of the department were shown and explained.

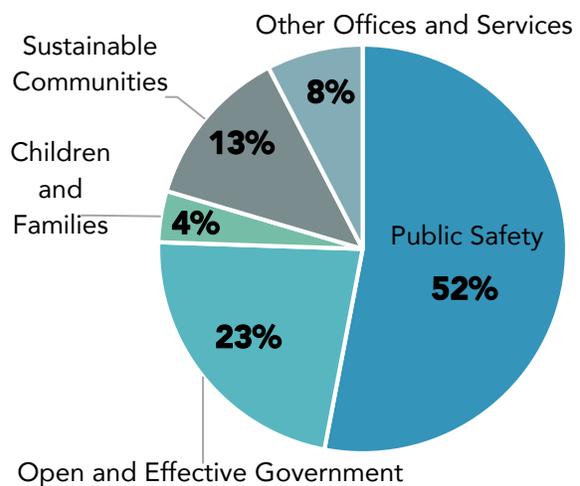
Users were required to spend \$25 million in the Department of Miscellaneous, much of which was required funding for the New Orleans Police Department Consent Decree. The lower level of funding for this department may have been a function of the seemingly trivial title of the Department of Miscellaneous, or an indication that residents want to see less focus on the programs housed under this budget area.

### Conclusion

City Budget 2017



People’s Budget



The data supplied by over 330 New Orleanians from across the city and from a variety of ages, races, and socioeconomic statuses, offers crucial information regarding resident priorities in key policy arenas. In many ways, budget game users aligned their spending with city government levels, suggesting similar policy goals and a shared desire for improved quality of life. Although results area spending appears to be similar, departmental spending disparities between user and city government budgets demonstrate that improvements can be made. This quantitative look at the needs of our neighborhoods allows us to approach solving the issues facing our city with limited funding.

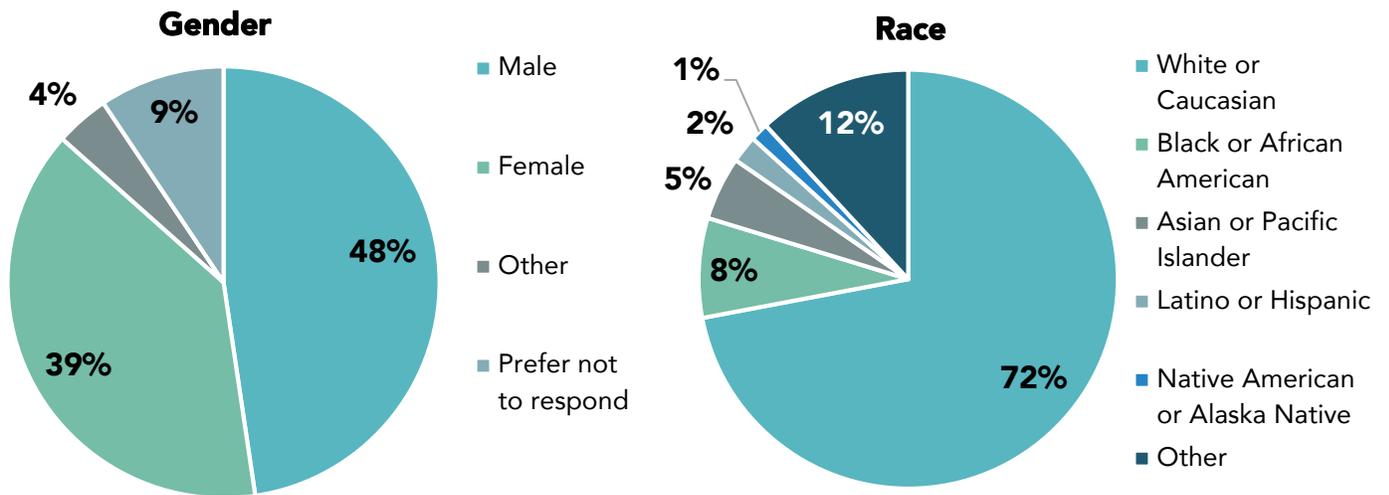
Budget Game players expressed a desire for a more proactive and comprehensive criminal justice system which relies on more than imprisonment and larger police presence. They also increased funding to government accountability office, signaling that they are willing to invest into building community-government trust. By increasing spending in a variety of departments, users communicated the need for a more responsive, active government at the neighborhood level. Users focused on better funding for blight reduction, code enforcement, and green spaces.

In order to achieve the common goal of a better quality of life, New Orleanians need a greater voice in their city budget. While the Landrieu administration's town hall budget meetings are a first step towards involving citizens in spending decisions, they are not fully serving that function, qualitatively and quantitatively. With better education about how city government works and how it spends money, residents can make better, more informed decisions, empowering local leaders to do what is best for our communities.

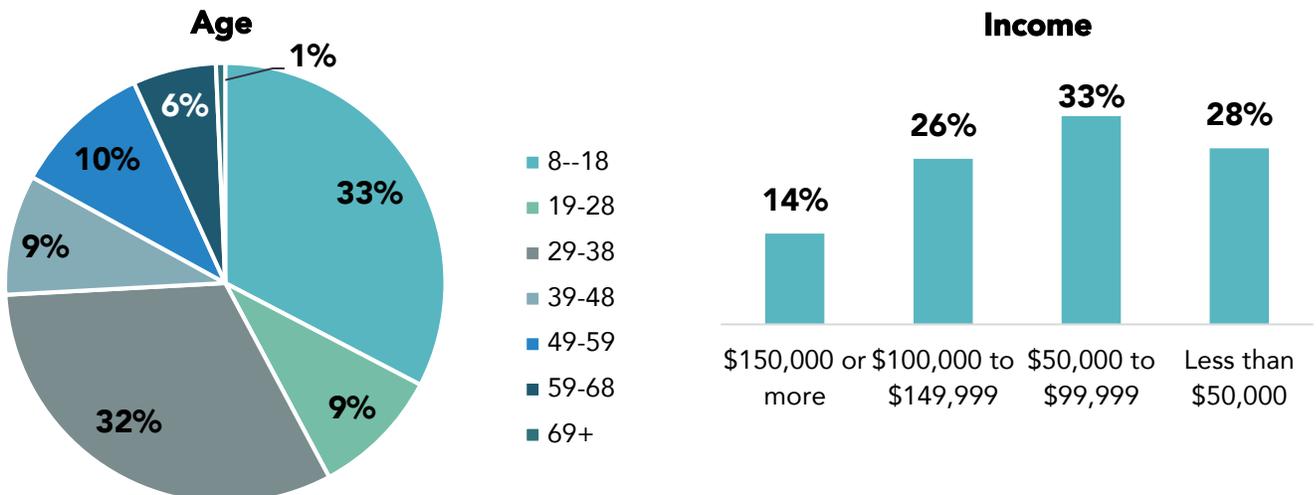
CBNO is proud to present this data from the people of New Orleans, and looks forward to further outreach to the community to provide even more insight into the needs of residents in the next fiscal year. We welcome all partners, public and private, to join us in making sure that the People's Budget is the first step to a more meaningful public input process into our city budget.

## Appendix Demographic Data

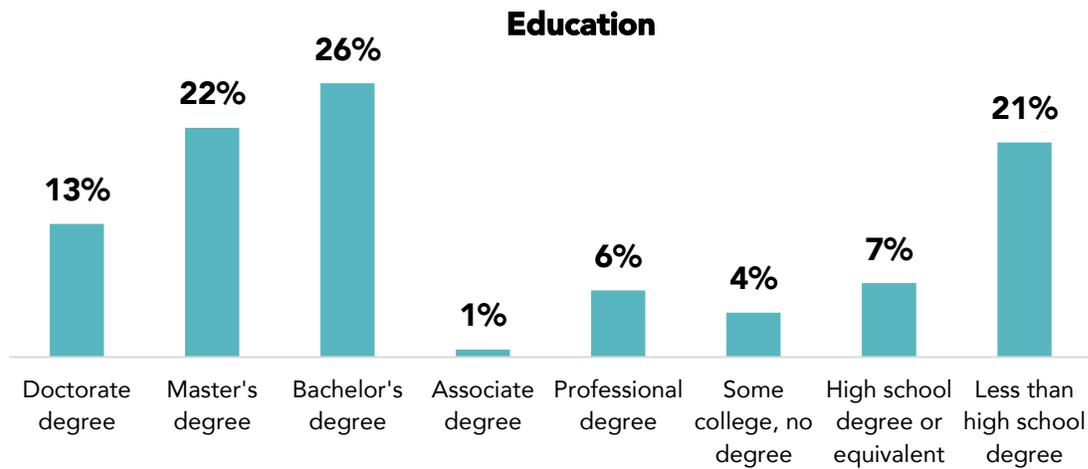
Users of the Big Easy Budget Game were invited to participate in an optional demographic survey after submitting their budgets. The survey participation rate was 49%, so real demographics of the budget game users could be substantially different than results provided below. Despite substantial outreach by CBNO and its partners, CBNO acknowledges the data collected from users does not align with the overall racial breakdown of New Orleans as a city. CBNO will continue to focus on reaching communities of color for the remainder of the 2018 budget-drafting process.



Although users of many ages submitted budgets, they tended to be younger on average than the New Orleans population. Younger users may have been more comfortable with the online format of the game. Household income of respondents also fell across a large span of socioeconomic statuses. The New Orleans Data Center identifies the 2011 media income of a household in Orleans Parish at \$37,726. Higher incomes, thus, were overrepresented in the budget game.



Users of the game tended to be more educated than the Orleans Parish average, with 61% of respondents claiming a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 47% reported by the New Orleans Data Center in 2011.



Homeownership by users was at 70% owned or under mortgage and 30% renters, which is higher than the New Orleans Data Center's 2011 report of 48% homeownership in Orleans Parish.

58% of users surveyed reported no children in their household, while 42% reported one or more child in the home. This aligns with the New Orleans average, as the New Orleans Data Center reported 41% of homes claimed children in 2011.

## Appendix Organizational Spending in People's Budget & City of New Orleans Budget

Organization	City of New Orleans 2017 Budget (\$Millions)	People's Budget 2017 (\$Millions)	People's Budget 2016 (\$Millions)	People's Budget 2017 vs. City of New Orleans Budget 2017 (% Diff)
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	0.0015	9	3	599,900%
Chief Administrative Office	40	35	42	-13%
City Council	9.2	10	9	2%
City Planning Commission	2	4	5	100%
Civil Service	2.4	7	6	192%
Clerk of Criminal Court	3.7	6	5	62%
Coroner's Office	2	5	5	150%
Courts	14	13	12	-7%
Department of Finance	48	36	39	-25%
Department of Health	17	26	20	52%
Department of Miscellaneous	39	32	35	-18%
Department of Public Works	32	30	29	-6%
Department of Sanitation	37	29	35	-22%
District Attorney's Office	6	7	8	17%
Historic District Landmarks Commission/View Carre Commission (HDLC/VCC)	1.3	5	4	285%
Human Services (Youth Study Center)	3.2	6	6	88%
Law Department	6	10	17	67%
Mayor's Office	12	15	12	25%
Mosquito Termite and Rodent Control Board	2	11	7	450%
New Orleans Fire Department	110	97	81	-12%
New Orleans Museum of Art	0.15	11	6	7233%
New Orleans Police Department	149	132	140	-11%
Office of the Independent Police Monitor	1	6	N/A	500%
Office of the Inspector General/Ethics Review Board	4.9	8	7	63%
Parks and Parkways	9	11	13	22%
Property Management	7.9	9	9	14%
Safety and Permits	7	9	9	29%
Sheriff	45	35	38	-22%