Introduction
Who was affected by the flooding in post-Katrina New Orleans? Did some racial groups experience higher losses than others? Where low-income neighborhoods more affected than higher income neighborhoods? These are the answers sought by this analysis.

Methods
Data was collected from the City of New Orleans, the U.S. Census Bureau, FEMA, and ESRI. The City of New Orleans offered damage assessment data by address that is a continually updated tabular database; this data was used to geocode degrees of damage onto a street shape file. The flood inundation map displays the extent of the flood, while the density grid demonstrates in greater detail the hardest hit areas of the city. The demographic statistics by census tract for inside and outside the inundated areas were compiled and visualized on the chart to better investigate the affected populations.

Findings
The findings display that there was damage in nearly every neighborhood in the City of New Orleans. While all demographic groups were affected in some way, the median income for those affected is nearly $14,000 lower than the income of those not affected. Likewise, the largest group affected was African-

Conclusion
The research findings demonstrate that while nearly all racial groups and income varieties suffered some degree of household damage from Hurricane Katrina, the poorest and minority groups were the hardest hit. This fact displays possible challenges to the rebuilding process in New Orleans, indicating that many who were impacted may not have resources to rebuild their homes, and that the long-term effects of Hurricane Katrina have yet to be seen.