

that is best for their child? They must then rely on the public school system to provide the best education for their child, but in New Orleans there are an elite few that can do the job. There are some children who make it through the system, but there are many that fall through the cracks (Capochino, 2006). Even though, there are some students who have advanced successfully within the New Orleans public school system, there are many that have been left behind due to insufficient funds, ignorance of academics and a negative outlook on life that may have led to death or prison (Martel, 2000).

Data Analysis

Through the years New Orleans, as well as, the state of Louisiana has consistently ranked in the bottom in regards to education, crime and poverty. In reviewing statistical data, it is prevalent that a correlation occurs between low education and high poverty and also, low education and high crime rates. In a city such as New Orleans, there is also a correlation between high poverty and crime rates which suggests that many people who are surrounded by poverty are eager to become liberated by any means necessary, which may be by committing a crime. Also, by viewing the low education rates, it is prevalent that low education productivity impacts a student's ability to strive toward success academically which provides options that steer him or her from committing a crime or becoming a victim of poverty.

Table I: Education

Louisiana

Orleans Parish (New Orleans) – students score below 50th percentile on Leap Test

Jefferson Parish (surrounding cities) – students score below 50th percentile on Leap Test

St. Bernard Parish- student's score just above the 75th percentile

Tangipahoa Parish- student's score just above the 70th percentile

Table II: Murder rates were calculated based on the FBI Uniform Crime Reports and the estimated –2015

State	Population (total inhabitants) (2015) ^[1]	Murders and Non-negligent Manslaughter (total deaths) (2015) ^[2]	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) (2015)
Alabama	4,853,875	348	7.2
<u>Alaska</u>	737,709	59	8.0
<u>Arizona</u>	6,817,565	309	4.5
<u>Arkansas</u>	2,977,853	181	6.1
<u>California</u>	38,993,940	1,861	4.8
<u>Colorado</u>	5,448,819	176	3.2
<u>Connecticut</u>	3,584,730	117	3.3
<u>Delaware</u>	944,076	63	6.7
<u>District of Columbia</u>	670,377	162	24.2
<u>Florida</u>	20,244,914	1,041	5.1
<u>Georgia</u>	10,199,398	615	6.0
<u>Hawaii</u>	1,425,157	19	1.3
<u>Idaho</u>	1,652,828	32	1.9
<u>Illinois</u>	12,839,047	744	5.8
<u>Indiana</u>	6,612,768	373	5.6
<u>Iowa</u>	3,121,997	72	2.3
<u>Kansas</u>	2,906,721	128	4.4
<u>Kentucky</u>	4,424,611	209	4.7
<u>Louisiana</u>	4,668,960	481	10.3
<u>Maine</u>	1,329,453	23	1.7
<u>Maryland</u>	5,994,983	516	8.6
<u>Massachusetts</u>	6,784,240	128	1.9
<u>Michigan</u>	9,917,715	571	5.8
<u>Minnesota</u>	5,482,435	133	2.4

State	Population (total inhabitants) (2015) ^[1]	Murders and Non-negligent Manslaughter (total deaths) (2015) ^[2]	Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) (2015)
<u>Mississippi</u>	2,989,390	259	8.7
<u>Missouri</u>	6,076,204	502	8.3
<u>Montana</u>	1,032,073	36	3.5
<u>Nebraska</u>	1,893,765	62	3.3
<u>Nevada</u>	2,883,758	178	6.2
<u>New Hampshire</u>	1,330,111	14	1.1
<u>New Jersey</u>	8,935,421	363	4.1
<u>New Mexico</u>	2,080,328	117	5.6
<u>New York</u>	19,747,183	609	3.1
<u>North Carolina</u>	10,035,186	517	5.2
<u>North Dakota</u>	756,835	21	2.8
<u>Ohio</u>	11,605,090	500	4.3
<u>Oklahoma</u>	3,907,414	234	6.0
<u>Oregon</u>	4,024,634	99	2.5
<u>Pennsylvania</u>	12,791,904	658	5.1
<u>Rhode Island</u>	1,055,607	29	2.7
<u>South Carolina</u>	4,894,834	399	8.2
<u>South Dakota</u>	857,919	32	3.7
<u>Tennessee</u>	6,595,056	406	6.2
<u>Texas</u>	27,429,639	1,316	4.8
<u>Utah</u>	2,990,632	54	1.8
<u>Vermont</u>	626,088	10	1.6
<u>Virginia</u>	8,367,587	383	4.6
<u>Washington</u>	7,160,290	211	2.9
<u>West Virginia</u>	1,841,053	70	3.8
<u>Wisconsin</u>	5,767,891	240	4.2
<u>Wyoming</u>	586,107	16	2.7

Table III: Persons Below Poverty Level by state, 2014

[When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted. Because of rounded data, states may have identical values, shown, but different ranks.]

Rank	State	Poverty Rate (by Household Income)	People in Poverty by Household Income (in thousands)	2014 Poverty Rates (includes unrelated children)	Supplemental Poverty Measure (2010-2014 average) (Geographically Adjusted)
-	<i>United States</i>	14.8%	45,950		16.0% ^{[1][2]}
1	New Hampshire	9.2%	117	9.5%	15.5%
2	Maryland	10.4%	604	9.6%	10.1%
3	Wyoming	10.6%	54	9.3%	9.2%
4	Connecticut	10.8%	376	10.6%	12.5% ^{[3][4][5]}
5	North Dakota	11.1%	79	11.0%	9.2%
6	New Jersey	11.1%	972	13.7%	13.9% ^{[6][7]}
7	Minnesota	11.4%	607	12.1%	9.7%
8	Alaska	11.4%	81	12.1%	12.5%
9	Hawaii	11.5%	158	12.6%	17.3%