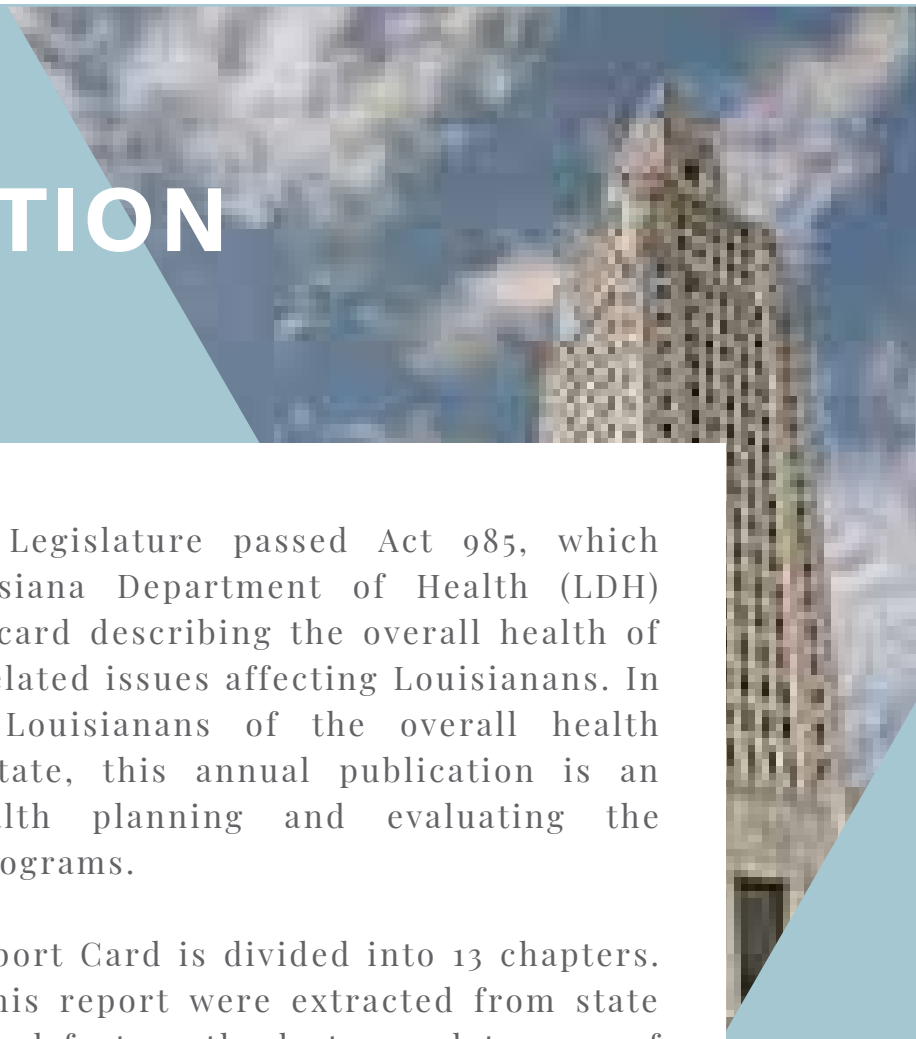
2022 HEALTH REPORT CARD

SUBMITTED TO

The Governor and the Legislature

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

INTRODUCTION



In 1995, the Louisiana Legislature passed Act 985, which required that the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH) prepare a yearly report card describing the overall health of its citizens and health-related issues affecting Louisianans. In addition to informing Louisianans of the overall health circumstances in our state, this annual publication is an effective tool for health planning and evaluating the effectiveness of health programs.

The Louisiana Health Report Card is divided into 13 chapters. The data presented in this report were extracted from state and national databases and feature the last complete year of data available at the time of the report. In most cases, the last year of complete data was 2021.

The appendices to this document contain the Vital Records Report for 2021.

This report was compiled and written by the Office of Public Health, Bureau of Health Informatics, in collaboration with:

- Medicaid Business Analytics Section
- Louisiana Tumor Registry at LSU
- LDH Office of Behavioral Health
- OPH Bureau of Vital Records
- OPH Section of Infectious Disease Epidemiology
- OPH Bureau of Infectious Disease, STD/HIV Program
- OPH Section of Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology
- OPH Bureau of Family Health

2022 Health Report Card

As mandated by R.S. 40:1261

John Bel Edwards
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Prepared by the Bureau of Health Informatics
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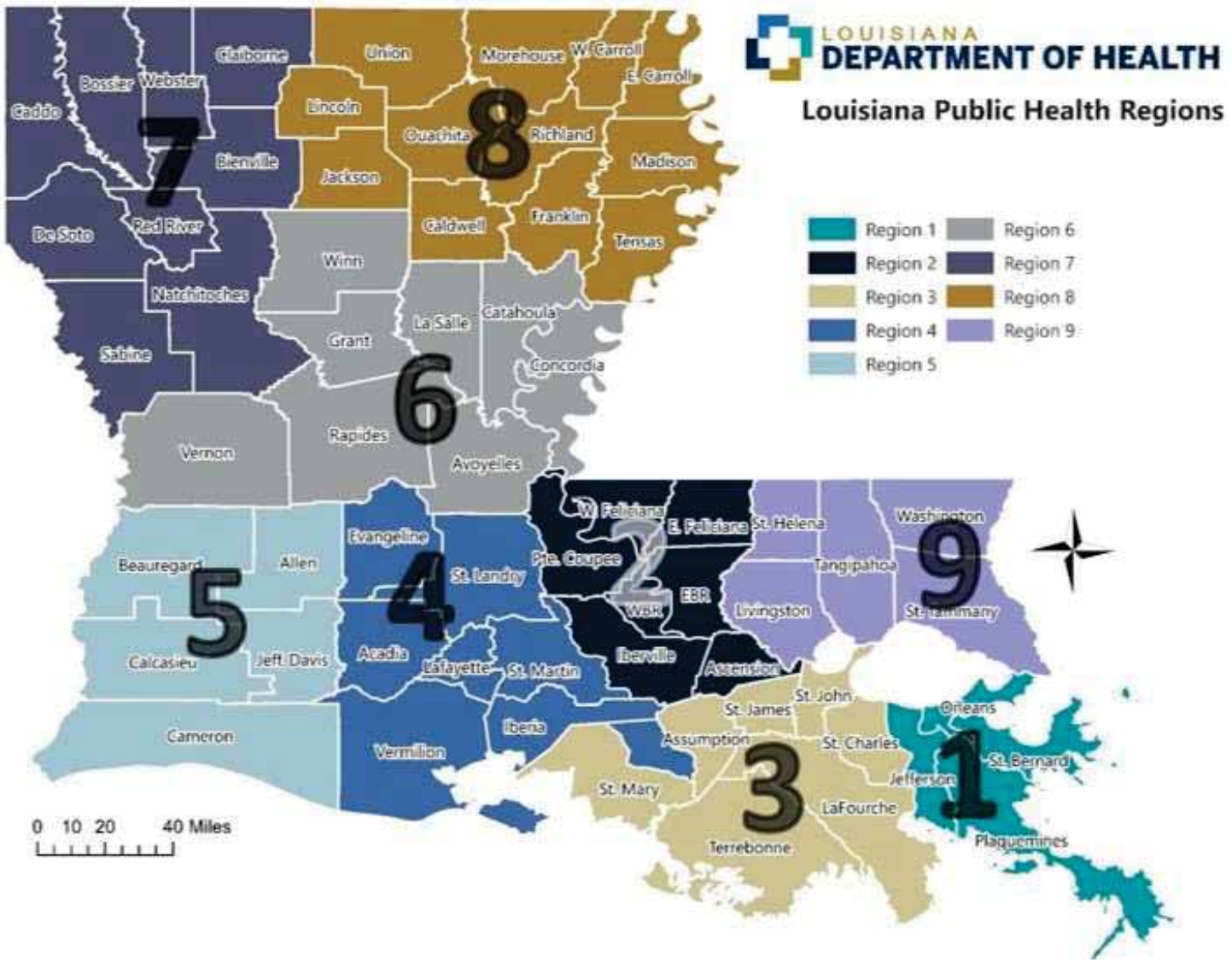
Submitted to the Governor and the Louisiana Legislature

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH



LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

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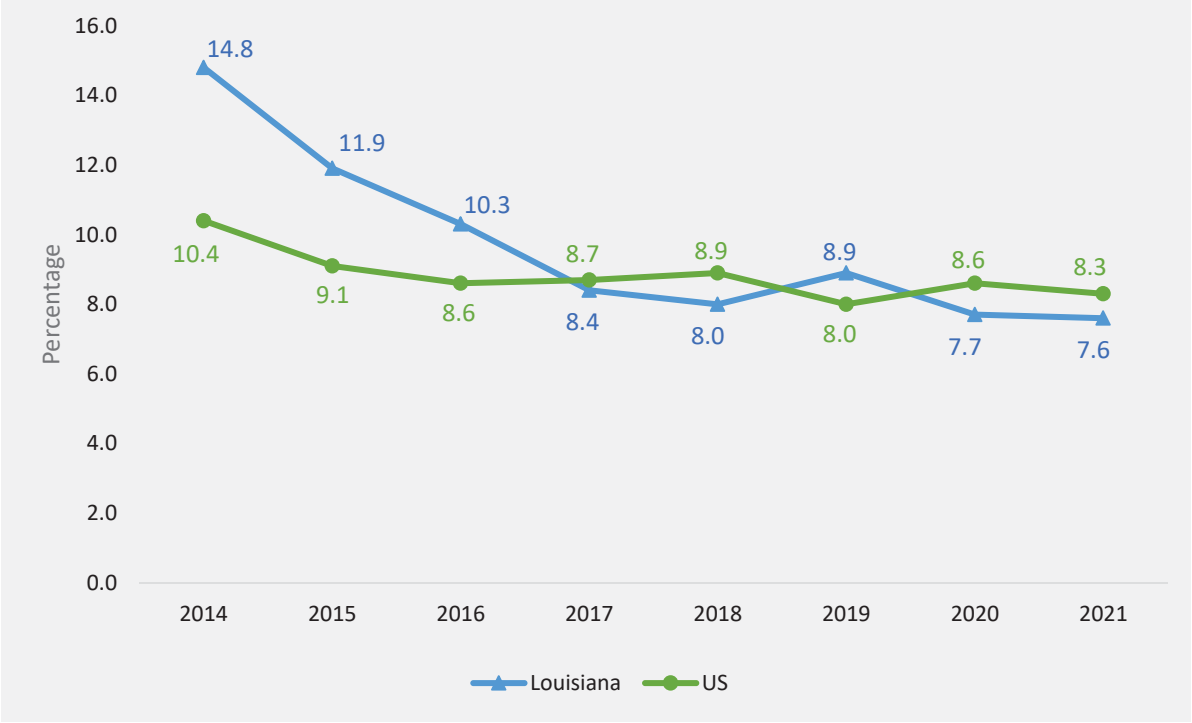
HEALTHY LOUISIANA

Executive Order JBE 16-01 directed LDH to implement Medicaid expansion in the state of Louisiana by July 1, 2016. Through the diligent efforts of LDH and support of the Edwards Administration and all other executive branch departments, more than 750,340[1] adults now have access to **affordable, quality healthcare in Louisiana**. Without new state funding or resources, the Department implemented several enrollment strategies that used existing systems and resources to enroll newly-eligible adults.[2]

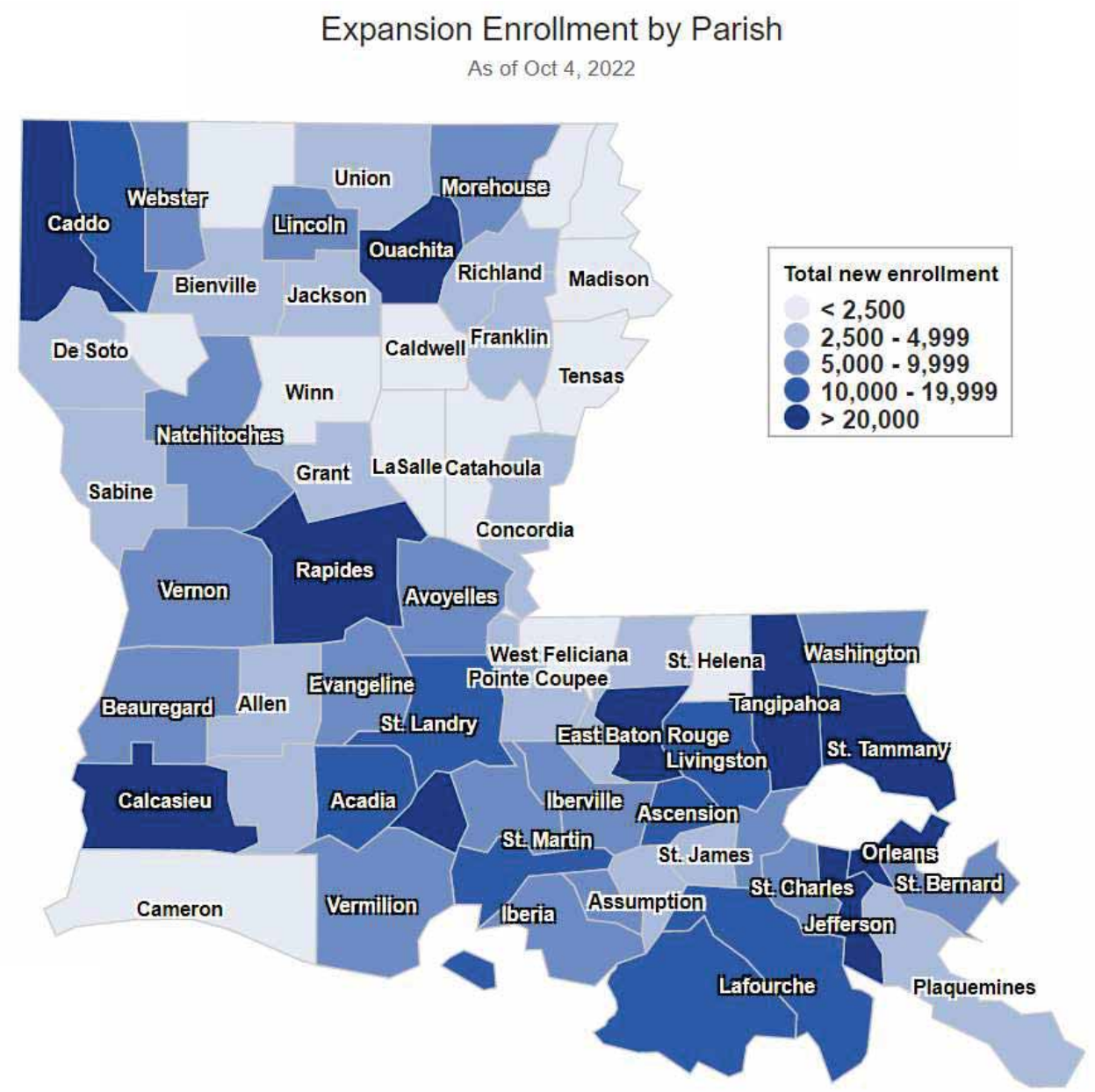
Percent population without health insurance coverage — Louisiana, 2014-2021



Source: Health Insurance Coverage in the United States, 2021; U.S. Census Bureau

[1] As of October 4, 2022

[2] http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/HealthyLa/Resources/MdcdExpnAnnlRprt_2017_WEB.pdf



Source: [Healthy Louisiana Dashboard](), extracted 29 November 2022

To access the most recent data on Medicaid Expansion in the state or to see more details and visualizations on outcomes, visit www.ldh.la.gov/healthyladashboard.

LIVES AFFECTED	OUTCOME
	Health Insurance
750,340	Adults enrolled in Medicaid Expansion as of Oct 4, 2022
	Doctor Visits
72%	Percentage of adults who had a doctor's office visit during the year*,**
623,433	Adults who visited a doctor and received new patient or preventive healthcare services*
	Breast Cancer
131,680	Women who've gotten screening or diagnostic breast imaging*
1,841	Women diagnosed with breast cancer as a result of this imaging*
	Colon Cancer
84,651	Adults who received colon cancer screening*
25,831	Adults with colon polyps removed, which can prevent colon cancer in the future*
1,169	Adults diagnosed with colon cancer as a result of this screening*
	Newly Diagnosed Diabetes
40,332	Adults newly diagnosed and now treated for Diabetes*
	Newly Diagnosed Hypertension
105,529	Adults newly diagnosed and now treated for Hypertension*
	Mental Health
181,560	Adults receiving specialized outpatient mental health services*
51,066	Adults receiving inpatient mental health services at a psychiatric facility*
	Substance Use
35,374	Adults receiving specialized substance use outpatient services*
40,439	Adults receiving specialized substance use residential services*
38,111	Adults receiving medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorder*

Source: Healthy Louisiana Dashboard, extracted 29 November 2022
*Statistics as of October 4, 2022
**Reported as a modified version of the Adults' Access to Ambulatory or Preventive Care (AAP) HEDIS® measure which includes the percentage of Medicaid Expansion eligibles enrolled at least 11 of 12 months of the year ending 4 months prior to report date who had an ambulatory or preventive care visit during the year.

More information about Healthy Louisiana, the comprehensive state Medicaid program, can be found on the LDH website at www.ldh.la.gov.

HEALTH FINDINGS OF MAJOR DISEASES[3]

The tables below highlight Louisiana's ranking in three major disease categories: 1) heart disease and stroke, 2) obesity, and 3) diabetes. The most recent data available indicates that Louisiana ranks:

42nd in diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases
47th in percentage of obese adults
46th in percentage of adults with diabetes

Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they had angina or coronary heart disease; a heart attack or myocardial infarction; or a stroke
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2020

State	Percent	Rank
United States	8.1	--
Louisiana	10.5	42
Alabama	11.0	44
Arkansas	12.2	48
Mississippi	11.7	47
Texas	7.3	9

Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

In 2020, rates of heart disease and stroke were 29.6% higher in Louisiana than the U.S. average, but were comparable to other states in the South with the exception of Texas. Louisiana ranks 42nd in the nation for rates of cardiovascular disease diagnoses.

Percentage of adults who are obese (BMI of 30.0 or higher)
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2020

State	Percent	Rank
United States	31.9	--
Louisiana	38.1	47
Alabama	39.0	48
Arkansas	36.4	41
Mississippi	39.7	50
Texas	35.7	39

Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

The percentage of obese adults in Louisiana increased from 35.9% in 2019 to 38.1% in 2020, positioning Louisiana as 47th in the country. This is 19.4% higher than the national average of 31.9% obese adults.

The percentage of adult Louisiana residents who have been told they have diabetes increased from 12.6% in 2019 to 14.1% in 2020. Louisiana moved to 46th in the nation for diabetes between 2019 and 2020. Louisiana has a lower percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes than Alabama and Mississippi, but is 33% higher than the national average. These numbers exclude gestational diabetes (high blood sugar levels during pregnancy)

[3] The data available has not been updated since the 2021 Report Card was submitted. Citation: America's Health Rankings analysis of CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, accessed 2022.

and pre-diabetes (slightly elevated blood sugar levels), as these diseases are different from typical diabetes.

Percentage of adults who have been told they have diabetes* Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2020

State	Percent	Rank
United States	10.6	--
Louisiana	14.1	46
Alabama	14.8	49
Arkansas	13.2	44
Mississippi	14.6	48
Texas	12.6	41

*Excludes pre-diabetes and gestational diabetes

Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

The following data were taken from the Louisiana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a national telephone survey that collects data about state residents regarding their health behaviors and chronic health conditions. All civilian, non-institutionalized state residents ages 18 and older with a household landline or cellular telephone are eligible for survey participation. Respondents were selected randomly from the sample of eligible individuals.

The primary purpose of the survey is to provide population-based estimates of the prevalence of chronic disease and the associated risk factors for Louisiana residents. The results of the survey are used by public health agencies, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, state agencies, and others to develop initiatives and programs to improve the health of Louisiana residents.

The survey methods and sample size provides accurate region-level prevalence estimates, but cannot be reliably broken down into parish level rates.

Further breakdown of the BRFSS data can be found in Appendix B.

2021 CONDITIONS/RISK FACTORS (% PREVALENCE)	REGION 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
DIABETES	13.9	15.5	16.2	12.7	9.9	18.5	14.1	13.5	14.1	13.6
OVERWEIGHT	33.1	32.3	34.8	31.9	35.6	34.5	30.3	23.1	31.6	32.4
OBESE	33.7	38.5	38.0	40.5	42.9	42.9	42.8	44.9	40.6	38.6
STROKE	3.6	3.3	5.4	2.9	3.4	4.4	7.2	6.5	4.9	4.5
MI (HEART ATTACK)	3.8	4.4	4.8	4.1	5.0	4.0	5.7	7.2	5.7	4.6
CHD (ANGINA)	3.2	3.4	5.4	4.3	3.4	7.4	5.4	NA	5.8	4.6
EVERY DAY SMOKER	10.4	12.1	14.7	15.9	18.6	17.7	13.9	20.6	13.5	13.8
ALL CURRENT SMOKERS	15.9	17.3	21.7	21.2	24.2	26.4	20.0	24.8	17.9	19.5
EX SMOKER	23.5	18.9	20.8	26.9	20.4	22.0	20.3	24.9	29.8	23.1
NEVER SMOKER	60.6	63.8	57.5	52.0	55.4	51.6	59.6	50.3	52.2	57.4
ASTHMA	13.6	14.6	18.0	13.4	14.3	12.4	13.9	19.3	18.1	15.3
COPD	7.7	6.9	8.1	9.2	8.6	12.6	8.7	7.7	10.6	8.7
SKIN CANCER	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.7	8.0	6.2	6.2	3.1	7.7	5.3
OTHER CANCER	8.4	6.9	6.9	8.3	7.5	6.5	9.7	9.1	7.6	8.1
ARTHRITIS	27.8	25.5	29.5	29.7	27.0	37.1	30.1	39.2	32.0	29.5
DEPRESSIVE DISORDER	22.5	26.3	31.5	27.1	26.2	26.7	19.9	21.5	24.5	24.5
KIDNEY DISEASE	3.4	3.7	4.0	2.5	NA	NA	6.2	NA	4.2	3.5

CANCER IN LOUISIANA

Malignant neoplasms define a cancerous tumor in the results of a biopsy. In 2019[4], an estimated 20.6% of all deaths certified in Louisiana were due to malignant neoplasms. This represents the second most common cause of death statewide. In fact, nationally and in Louisiana's neighboring states, malignant neoplasms were second to heart disease as the most common cause of death.

Number of deaths per 100,000 due to all cancer sites combined
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2020

State	Rate
United States	143.8
Louisiana	159.9
Alabama	161.6
Arkansas	163.8
Mississippi	176.0
Texas	139.8

Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System

Percentage of adults who were diagnosed with cancer by a health professional (excluding skin cancer)
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2020

State	Percent	Rank
United States	6.8	--
Louisiana	6.5	15
Alabama	7.3	38
Arkansas	7.6	44
Mississippi	6.7	22
Texas	4.8	1

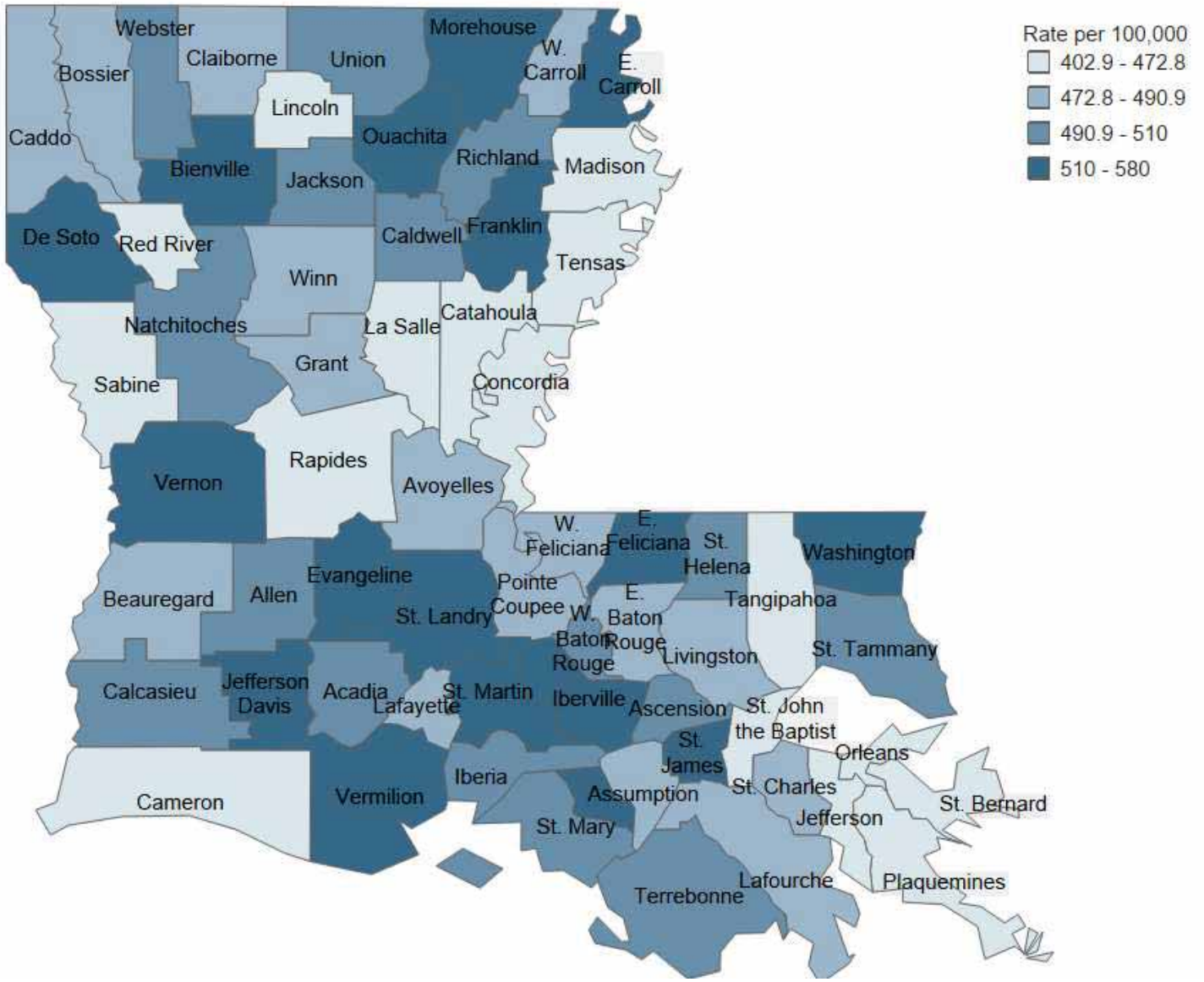
Source: America's Health Rankings

A "cancer incidence rate" is the number of new cancers diagnosed in a population in a given time period, and can include multiple cancers occurring in one patient. It also reports on the primary cancer site and not any metastatic sites. Nationally, the rate of new cancer incidences in 2019 was 439 per 100,000 people[5]. **The overall Louisiana rate is 490[5] per 100,000 people, which is 12% above the national rate.**

Since hospitals are required to report cancer cases within six months of the initial cancer visit, there is an inherent delay in case reporting to the central registry. The reporting delay allows for the collection of information related to cancer treatment. Current law requires hospitals to report cancer cases to the central registry within six months of the initial cancer visit. This reporting lag allows for the collection of information related to cancer treatment and outcomes.

[4] This is the most recent cumulative year of national incidence data available.
[5] https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dcpc/data/index.htm

Cancer incidence by patient's parish of residence
Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 residents, all cancer sites, 2015-2019



**Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics, CDC*

The state rate of new cancer diagnoses per 100,000 Louisiana residents is 490. There were 32 parishes in Louisiana with cancer rates above the state average.

Leading cancer incidence rates per 100,000 population by race and sex group[6]
Louisiana and the U.S., 2015-2019

Black Women	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	420.5	↑	404.0
Breast	134.9	↑	127.9
Colon and Rectum	45.0	↑	37.3
Lung and Bronchus	44.6	↓	46.9
Triple Negative Female Breast	30.6	↑	24.1
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	24.0	↓	28.4
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	15.2	↑	13.6
Pancreas	14.9		14.9
Thyroid	14.4	↑	12.6
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	12.8	↑	12.1
Myeloma	12.5	↓	12.6

White Women	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	437.9	↓	443.0
Breast	126.5	↓	133.6
Lung and Bronchus	55.3	↓	55.5
Colon and Rectum	36.6	↑	33.1
Thyroid	25.2	↑	21.3
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	20.1	↓	27.9
Melanoma of the Skin	19.8	↓	24.5
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	16.6	↑	16.3
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	16.5	↑	11.9
Triple Negative Female Breast	13.8	↑	12.5
Leukemia	12.2	↑	11.4

Black Men	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	593.0	↑	528.0
Prostate	189.8	↑	176.2
Lung and Bronchus	92.1	↑	74.8
Colon and Rectum	63.8	↑	50.9
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	28.7	↑	26.2
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	23.4	↑	17.4
Pancreas	18.5	↑	17.7
Urinary Bladder	17.7	↓	19.1
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	16.3	↓	17.1
Myeloma	16.0	↓	16.8
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	15.9	↑	13.6

White Men	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	547.1	↑	502.0
Prostate	120.8	↑	103.6
Lung and Bronchus	73.9	↑	67.3
Colon and Rectum	49.2	↑	42.7
Urinary Bladder	36.3	↓	37.5
Melanoma of the Skin	33.3	↓	36.8
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	31.0	↑	23.8
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	24.6	↑	24.0
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	22.0	↑	20.2
Leukemia	19.0		19.0
Pancreas	15.7	↑	15.3

** ↑ or ↓ The Louisiana rate is significantly higher or lower (P<0.05) than the U.S. rate.*
The Louisiana Tumor Registry is supported by the SEER Program (NCI), the National Program of Cancer Registries (CDC), the LSU Health Sciences Center--New Orleans, and host institutions.
This data was compiled by the Louisiana Tumor Registry at LSU in November 2021.

[6] Louisiana Cancer Data Visualization, based on November 2021 submission data (2015-2019): Louisiana Tumor Registry;https://sph.lsuhsc.edu/louisiana-tumor-registry/data-usestatistics/louisiana-data-interactive-statistics/louisiana-cancer-data-visualization/, December 2021.

The all-site cancer rate for Black female Louisianans from 2015-2019 was 420.5 cases per 100,000 residents. This was higher than national rates for the same population, which were 404 cases per 100,000 residents. Black women in Louisiana also had significantly higher rates of breast, colorectal, triple negative female breast, kidney, and thyroid cancer than the national population of Black women, but significantly lower rates of uterine cancer.

White female Louisianans also had overall cancer incidence rates lower than the U.S. rates for the same population, but higher overall rates than Louisianan Black women. Like Black women, white women had higher rates of colorectal, triple negative female breast, kidney, and thyroid cancer, and lower rates of uterine cancer than their respective national populations. Breast cancer and melanoma rates in white women in Louisiana were significantly lower than the national rates for the same population.

The three most commonly occurring cancers in all Louisianan women were breast, lung/bronchus, and colorectal.

At 593 cases per 100,000 residents, Black men in Louisiana had significantly higher rates of all cancers compared to the national rates for Black men (528 cases per 100,000). This difference was the largest difference between Louisianan rates and the national rates for each race/sex group shown in these four tables. The American Cancer Society reports that Black men in the U.S. and Caribbean men of African descent have the highest documented prostate cancer incidence rates in the world.[7] Louisianan Black men also had significantly higher rates of lung, colorectal, kidney, liver, pancreatic, and oral cavity cancers than the corresponding national population. Urinary bladder and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma cancer rates were significantly lower in Black men in Louisiana than in the national population of Black men.

Like Louisianan Black men, Louisianan white men also had significantly higher all-site cancer rates at 547.1 cases per 100,000 residents in comparison to the national population of white men at 502 cases per 100,000 residents. Additionally, white men in Louisiana had significantly higher rates of prostate, lung, colorectal, kidney, oral cavity, and pancreatic cancer than the national population of white men, but significantly lower rates of melanoma of the skin.

The three most commonly occurring cancers in all Louisiana men were prostate, lung, and colorectal.

The Louisiana Tumor Registry (LTR) collects additional cases from smaller hospitals and physician offices and manually consolidates the information with reports from other sources. All cases are edited both programmatically and manually. More information on the Louisiana Tumor Registry can be found at sph.lsuhsc.edu/louisiana-tumor-registry.

[7] American Cancer Society, Prostate Risk Factors, https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html, December 2021

TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND BIRTH RATES

Louisiana ranks 48th among states in the reported number of births to females 15 to 19 years old. The rate of teen births in Louisiana in 2020 was nearly 26 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years. The number of births to teen mothers in Louisiana is approximately 10 more per 1,000 females than the U.S. rate. Additionally, the U.S. rate, which is currently 15.4, has steadily declined since 2008. Among Louisiana parishes Madison, Red River, Franklin, Bienville, and St. Mary had the highest teenage birth rates in 2021. Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Tammany, Ascension, and Plaquemines parishes had the lowest teenage birth rates in 2021. In overall number of births, the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Caddo, Orleans, and Lafayette combined had 1,242 teen births, which accounted for over one-third of teenage births among all Louisiana parishes.

Number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2020

State	Number	Rank
United States	15.4	--
Louisiana	25.7	48
Alabama	24.8	46
Arkansas	27.8	49
Mississippi	27.9	50
Texas	22.4	42

Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

Additional birth data, including number of live births by parish, low birthweights by parish, and infant death by mother's residence can be found in Appendices C, D, and E, respectively.

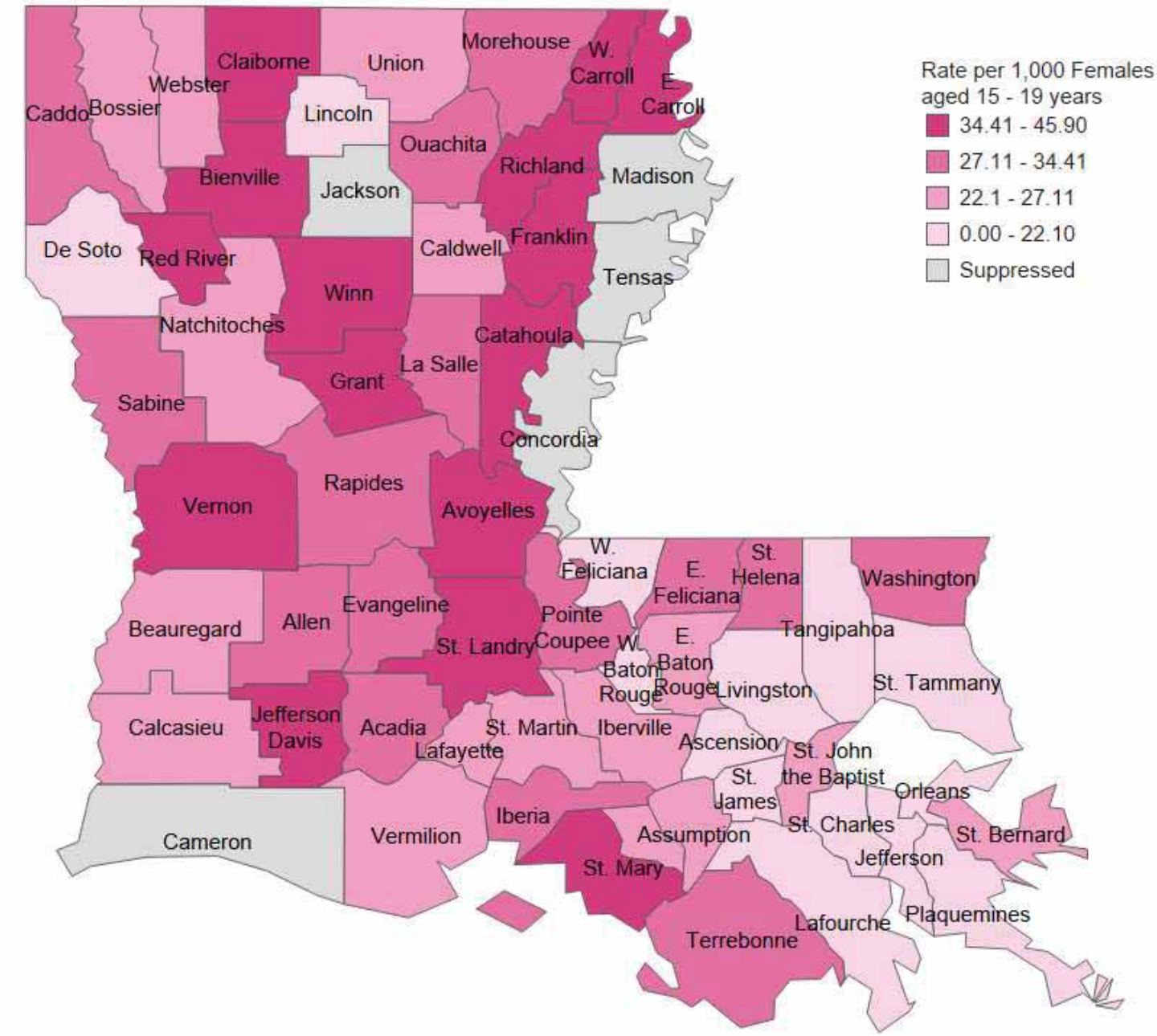
Number and rate* of births to teenage mothers**
Louisiana residents, 2021

Parish	Number	Rate
State	3501	24.5
Acadia	53	27.2
Allen	23	33.8
Ascension	62	14.5
Assumption	14	22.9
Avoyelles	39	34.9
Beauregard	30	27.1
Bienville	16	42.2
Bossier	100	27.1
Caddo	200	27.5
Calcasieu	156	25.3
Caldwell	8	25.7
Cameron	0	0.0
Catahoula	10	41.0
Claiborne	12	39.1
Concordia	<5	--
Desoto	17	20.5
E. Baton Rouge	388	25.0
E. Carroll	7	35.0
E. Feliciana	11	28.9
Evangeline	33	33.7
Franklin	26	42.7
Grant	19	35.5
Iberia	63	29.1
Iberville	19	22.3
Jackson	<5	--
Jefferson	250	21.9
Jeff Davis	36	36.7
Lafayette	189	24.9
Lafourche	61	20.2
LaSalle	14	33.0
Lincoln	26	10.5
Livingston	87	19.0

Parish	Number	Rate
Madison	14	45.9
Morehouse	25	34.1
Natchitoches	40	22.8
Orleans	215	19.8
Ouachita	164	32.4
Plaquemines	14	18.9
Pointe Coupee	20	34.0
Rapides	117	28.7
Red River	11	43.1
Richland	21	34.8
Sabine	23	33.9
St. Bernard	36	25.3
St. Charles	18	10.9
St. Helena	8	31.0
St. James	13	21.6
St. John	34	24.8
St. Landry	106	40.9
St. Martin	37	24.5
St. Mary	58	42.1
St. Tammany	101	12.2
Tangipahoa	98	21.0
Tensas	0	0.0
Terrebonne	112	32.7
Union	16	25.5
Vermilion	51	26.5
Vernon	53	40.6
Washington	43	30.4
Webster	28	26.8
W. Baton Rouge	16	19.9
West Carroll	11	36.4
W. Feliciana	6	20.2
Winn	16	40.9

Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, Bureau of Vital Records
* Rate is per 1,000 female population aged 15-19 years
** Mothers 15-19 years of age
- Numbers <5 are suppressed for confidentiality
-- Rates based on numbers less than 20 are considered unstable

RATE OF BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS
Louisiana Residents, 2021



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, Bureau of Vital Records

* Rate is per 1,000 female population aged 15-19 years

** Mothers 15-19 years of age

*** Rates based on numbers less than 20 are considered unstable and displayed as Suppressed.

RATES OF LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES

(More detailed data located in Appendix D)

A low birthweight infant is defined as an infant weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth. About 70% of low birthweight babies are premature, defined as birth before 37 weeks of pregnancy. Fetal growth restriction, the infant not gaining the weight she/he should before birth, is the second main reason for low birthweight babies. Medical risk factors for having a low birthweight baby include preterm labor, chronic health conditions, infections, placenta issues, or a previous low birthweight pregnancy. Behavioral risk factors include smoking, alcohol consumption, or drug use during pregnancy. National studies indicate that being younger than 17 years of age, older than 35 years of age, having little education, and having low income also correlate to low birthweights.[8]

Preterm infants who have a lower than normal birth weight are at higher risk of experiencing neurological problems, respiratory and gastrointestinal disorders, developmental problems, and slowed growth. Low birthweight infants who survive are more likely than normal weight infants to have brain damage, lung and liver disease, subnormal growth, developmental problems, and other adverse health conditions. The effects of low birthweight follow these infants throughout life, with a greater likelihood of physical, intellectual, and behavioral impairments. In the long run, higher proportions of low birthweight infants are enrolled in special education classes relative to their normal birthweight counterparts.

The average cost of low birthweight deliveries is much higher, with an average cost of $27,000 and a hospital stay of 17 days[9], compared to $3,200 and 2 days for full-term, normal weight babies.

In 2020, Louisiana remained 49th in low birth weight births with 10.9% of all births being low birth weight versus the U.S. proportion of 8.2%. This is only a 0.1% increase for both Louisiana and the United States from 2019.

Infants weighing <2500g (5lbs, 8oz) at birth
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2020[10]

State	Percent	Rank
United States	8.2	--
Louisiana	10.9	49
Alabama	10.8	48
Arkansas	9.6	44
Mississippi	11.8	50
Texas	8.2	25

Source: CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files, 2020

[8] https://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/low-birthweight.aspx

[9] Alanna Higgins Joyce, Arnab Sengupta, Craig F. Garfield, Patrick Myers. **When is My Baby Going Home? Moderate to Late Preterm Infants are Discharged at 36 Weeks Based on Admission Data**. *American Journal of Perinatology*, 2019; DOI: 10.1055/s-0039-3401850

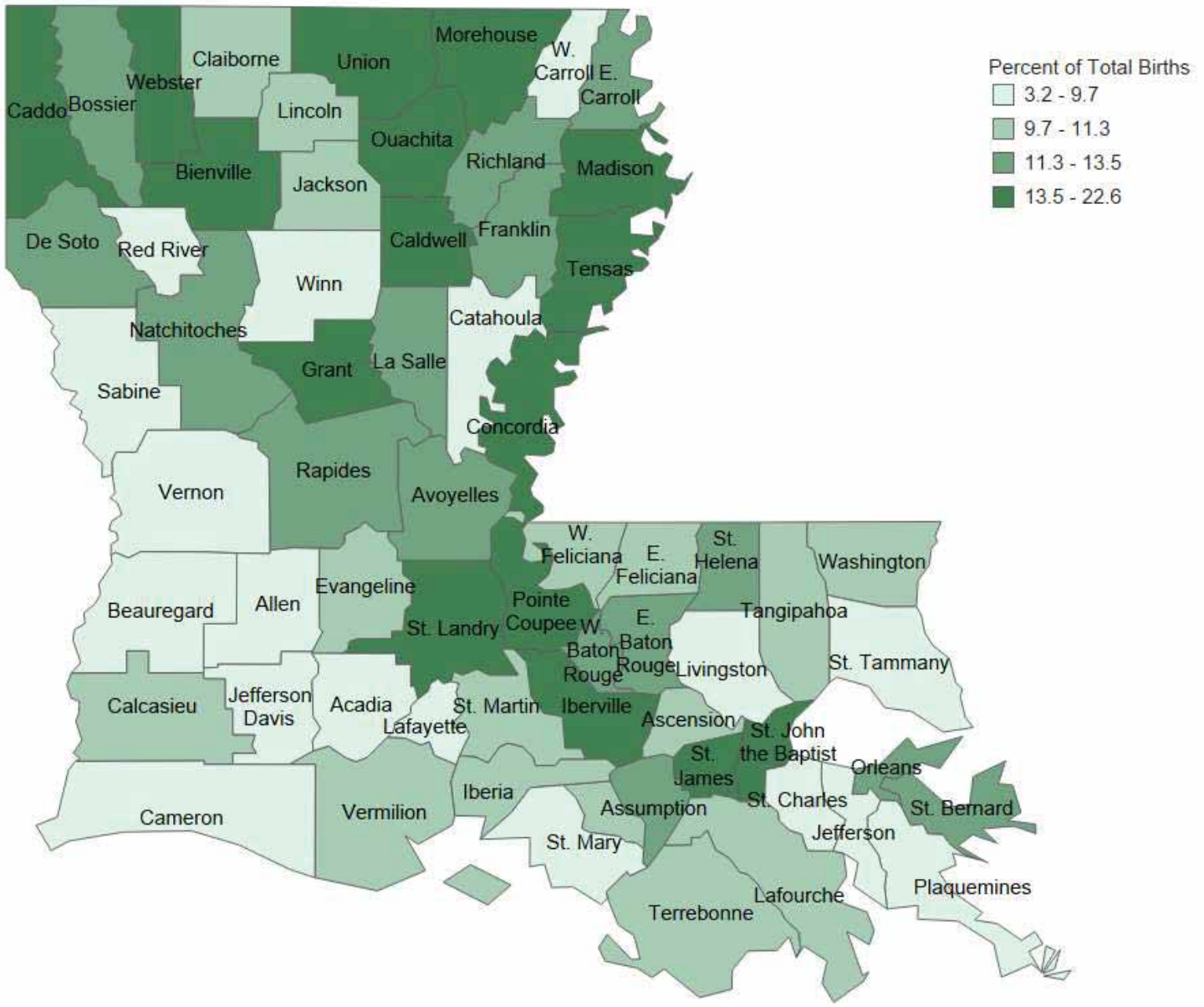
[10] America's Health Rankings analysis of CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, accessed 2022

Birth weights under 2,500 grams as a percentage of total births
Louisiana residents, 2021

Parish	Percent	Parish	Percent
State	11.4	Madison	18.4
Acadia	8.9	Morehouse	17.9
Allen	6.3	Natchitoches	13.5
Ascension	9.8	Orleans	12.0
Assumption	12.6	Ouachita	14.5
Avoyelles	11.8	Plaquemines	8.2
Beauregard	8.4	Pointe Coupee	15.3
Bienville	17.7	Rapides	12.1
Bossier	11.4	Red River	7.1
Caddo	15.6	Richland	13.0
Calcasieu	10.4	Sabine	9.0
Caldwell	15.7	St. Bernard	12.1
Cameron	3.2	St. Charles	9.3
Catahoula	9.3	St. Helena	13.5
Claiborne	9.8	St. James	15.4
Concordia	17.1	St. John	14.3
Desoto	12.1	St. Landry	14.6
E. Baton Rouge	12.9	St. Martin	10.1
E. Carroll	12.7	St. Mary	9.0
E. Feliciana	10.9	St. Tammany	9.1
Evangeline	10.7	Tangipahoa	11.1
Franklin	12.4	Tensas	22.6
Grant	14.8	Terrebonne	10.2
Iberia	11.0	Union	14.6
Iberville	17.0	Vermilion	10.1
Jackson	9.8	Vernon	9.7
Jefferson	9.7	Washington	10.5
Jeff Davis	8.6	Webster	14.2
Lafayette	9.4	W. Baton Rouge	13.0
Lafourche	11.2	W. Carroll	6.1
LaSalle	12.6	W. Feliciana	10.1
Lincoln	11.3	Winn	9.2
Livingston	8.5		

Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, Bureau of Vital Records

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 2,500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS
Louisiana Residents, 2021



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, Bureau of Vital Records

SUICIDES, VIOLENT DEATHS, and INJURIES

The term "violent deaths" encompasses both suicides and assaults. Suicides are considered deaths that are self-harm related and includes the following causes of death: intentional self-harm, intentional self-harm by discharge of firearms, and intentional self-harm by other means. In the U.S. as a whole, the rate of suicides is almost 2 times higher than the rate of homicides. However, in Louisiana, the homicide rate is 1.4 times higher than the rate of suicides.

In 2020, Louisiana ranked 35th for suicides among all states at 13.8 deaths per 100,000 people.

Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2020

State	Number	Rank
United States	14.0	--
Louisiana	13.8	35
Alabama	16.1	25
Arkansas	19.2	12
Mississippi	13.8	35
Texas	13.4	37

Source: CDC WONDER, Files

- Suicides are the leading cause of violence-related injuries in the age ranges 10-14 and 45+.
- Across almost all age groups in Louisiana, suicide fatalities are most often due to firearms. The only age groups where firearms are not the leading mechanism of death for suicides are in children younger than 15.

The rates of death by assaults (homicides) for the state are not limited to assaults by firearm discharge. This also includes assaults by sharp or blunt objects, being pushed from a high place or in front of a moving object, by motor vehicle crash, or by bodily force. The most recent year of reported data on violent deaths nationally is 2020. According to these data:

- The homicide rate in Louisiana is the 3rd highest in the nation at 18.8 per 100,000.
- Orleans Parish has the 5th highest homicide rate compared to all other counties in the U.S. at 47.0 per 100,000. Caddo Parish has the 9th highest homicide rate compared to all other counties in the U.S. at 34.1 per 100,000.
- Firearms are the leading mechanism of homicide for all age groups after the age of 1. The only age group where firearms are not the leading mechanism in homicides is infants younger than 1 year, where the leading mechanism of homicide in that age group is abusive head trauma.

Homicides and suicides are a significant economic burden in Louisiana. Based on an analysis of medical expenses, work loss expenses, and value of statistical life, homicides cost Louisiana approximately $10.23 billion and suicide cost Louisiana approximately $6.77 billion in 2020. This estimate includes the cost of injury outcomes based on the most current economic data and estimated medical costs associated with fatal injury. It does not include costs for law enforcement or damages due to pain and suffering of family members. However, it does include the value of statistical life for each life lost. Average lifetime cost for each Louisiana homicide is $11.72 million and the average lifetime cost of each Louisiana suicide is $10.54 million. More detailed information on the costs of fatal injury can be found at https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6438a4.htm.

Lifetime cost due to violent injury in Louisiana 2020		
Number of Homicides	Total Cost of Homicides	Average Lifetime Cost for Each Homicide
873	$10.23 billion	$11.72 million
Number of Suicides	Total Cost of Suicides	Average Lifetime Cost for Each Suicide
642	$6.77 billion	$10.54 million

Source: WISQARS Fatal Injury Report

Every Louisianan is affected by injuries and violence, whether through direct experience or from the effects of the injury or death of a family member, friend, neighbor, or other close person. In 2020, unintentional injury remained a leading cause of death for Louisiana residents aged 1-14 and 25-44. Unintentional injury dropped to the second leading cause of death for residents ages 15-24 in 2020. Injuries are responsible for over 7,000 deaths, 26,000 hospitalizations, and 500,000 emergency department visits on average per year in Louisiana.

NON-FATAL INJURY

Louisiana currently uses inpatient hospitalization data to track non-fatal injuries. Every year, around 26,000 people in Louisiana are admitted to a hospital due to injury, and over 500,000 people visit an emergency department due to injury. In 2021, the top 5 leading causes of non-fatal injury included falls, drug overdoses, motor vehicle crashes, firearm-related and intentional self-harm. The leading cause of non-fatal injury was unintentional fall related injuries for all age groups.

Top 5 leading causes of non-fatal Injury in Louisiana 2021	
Cause of Non-Fatal Injury	**Number of Hospitalizations**
Unintentional Fall-Related	15,958
Drug Overdoses	2,959
Motor Vehicle Crash-Related	2,949
Firearm-Related	1,211
Intentional Self-Harm	1,150

Data provided by Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database
Analysis completed by Office of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health

Leading causes of non-fatal injury by age group in Louisiana 2021			
Under 12 Months	**Ages 1 – 34**	**Ages 35 - 54**	**Ages 55+**
Fall-Related (106 hospitalizations)	Fall-Related (3044 hospitalizations)	Fall-Related (2691 hospitalizations))	Fall-Related (10,117 hospitalizations)

Data provided by Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database
Analysis completed by Office of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health

Non-fatal injuries have lasting impacts, including poor mental health, chronic pain, high medical costs, long-term disability, and diminished quality of life. Non-fatal injuries cost the U.S. about $679,980,000,000 in 2020.

For more data and additional information about the Department's efforts to prevent and reduce injuries and violence, please visit https://partnersforfamilyhealth.org/injury/.

FATAL INJURY

Every year, around 7,000 people in Louisiana die due to injury. The top 5 leading causes of fatal injury in 2021 included poisoning-related, firearm-related, homicides, motor vehicle crash-related, and suicides. The leading causes of deaths due to injury vary by age group.

Top 5 leading causes of fatal injury in Louisiana 2021	
Cause of Fatal Injury	**Number of Deaths**
Poisoning-Related	2,449
Firearm-Related	1,258
Homicides	898
Motor Vehicle Crash-Related	904
Suicide	652

Data provided by Louisiana Vital Records and Statistics
Analysis completed by Office of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health

Leading causes of fatal injury by age group in Louisiana 2021				
Under 12 Months	**Ages 1 – 14**	**Ages 15 – 24**	**Ages 25 – 54**	**Ages 55+**
Suffocation (57 deaths)	Firearm-related (37 deaths)	Firearm-related (336 deaths)	Poisoning-related (1834 deaths)	Poisoning-related (482 deaths)

Data provided by Louisiana Vital Records and Statistics
Analysis completed by Office of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health

Fatal injuries are a significant economic burden in Louisiana. The most recent analysis of fatal injury costs in Louisiana estimates that fatal injuries cost Louisiana over $57 billion in medical and work loss expenses in 2020 (WISQARS Fatal Injury Report). This estimate does not include costs for law enforcement or damages due to pain and suffering of family members. However, it does include the value of statistical life for each life lost.

Number and rate of suicides, homicides, and total violent deaths, by parish of residence
Louisiana, 2021

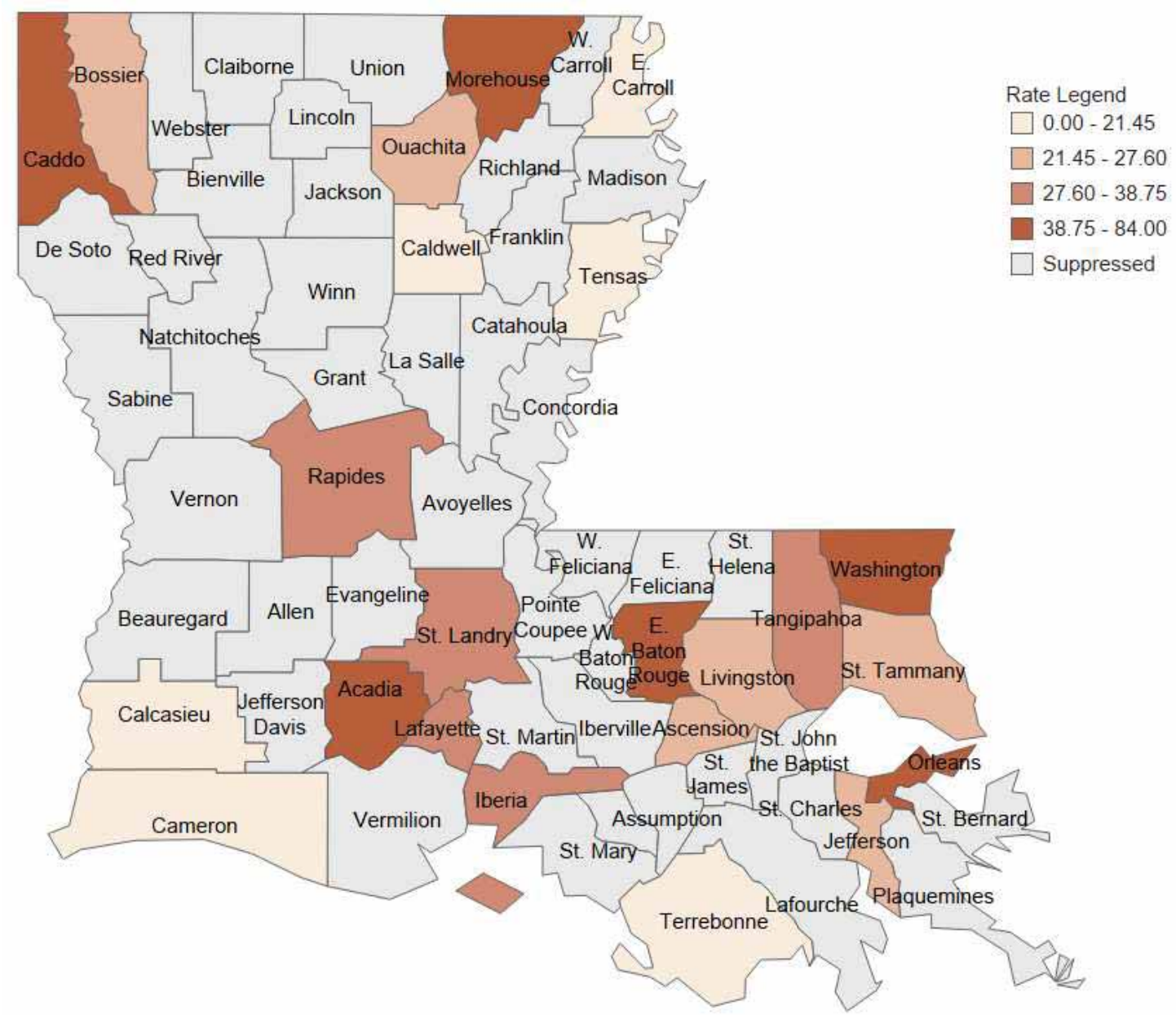
	INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)		ASSAULT (HOMICIDE)		VIOLENT DEATHS**	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
State***	652	14.1	898	19.4	1550	33.5
Acadia	13	--	10	17.5	23	40.2
Allen	5	--	--	--	7	--
Ascension	14	--	15	11.7	29	22.6
Assumption	--	--	--	--	--	--
Avoyelles	12	--	--	--	15	--
Beauregard	5	--	--	--	6	--
Bienville	--	--	6	--	9	--
Bossier	17	--	11	--	28	21.7
Caddo	31	13.3	80	34.3	111	47.6
Calcasieu	30	14.6	12	--	42	20.4
Caldwell	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Cameron	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Catahoula	--	--	--	--	--	--
Claiborne	--	--	--	--	--	--
Concordia	--	--	6	--	9	--
Desoto	--	--	--	--	6	--
E. Baton Rouge	52	11.5	156	34.4	208	45.9
E. Carroll	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
E. Feliciana	--	--	--	--	6	--
Evangeline	7	--	--	--	8	--
Franklin	--	--	--	--	5	--
Grant	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iberia	7	--	13	--	20	28.9
Iberville	--	--	7	--	11	--
Jackson	--	--	0	0.0	--	--
Jefferson	53	12.2	67	15.4	120	27.6
Jeff Davis	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lafayette	36	14.7	36	14.7	72	29.4
Lafourche	7	--	11	--	18	--
LaSalle	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lincoln	5	--	6	--	11	--
Livingston	25	17.1	7	--	32	21.9
Madison	--	--	--	--	6	--
Morehouse	9	--	12	--	21	84
Natchitoches	7	--	8	--	15	--
Orleans	39	10.3	191	50.7	230	61
Ouachita	16	--	24	15.1	40	25.2

	INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)		ASSAULT (HOMICIDE)		VIOLENT DEATHS**	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
*State****	*840*	652	898	*13.3*	*1460*	33.5
Plaquemines	-	--	--	--	-	--
Pointe Coupee	-	--	5	0.0	-	--
Rapides	24	16	32	--	42	37.3
Red River	-	--	--	--	-	--
Richland	-	7	--	0.0	-	--
Sabine	5	--	--	--	8	--
St. Bernard	11	--	--	--	18	--
St. Charles	6	7	7	--	11	--
St. Helena	-	--	--	--	7	--
St. James	-	--	5	--	5	--
St. John	-	5	6	--	8	--
St. Landry	23	20	9	--	39	35.4
St. Martin	-	5	8	--	14	--
St. Mary	6	11	7	--	14	--
St. Tammany	15	48	20	17.8	62	25.2
Tangipahoa	19	28	21	--	38	36.2
Tensas	0	0	0	--	-	0
Terrebonne	14	8	15	--	28	21.2
Union	-	--	--	--	9	--
Vermilion	6	8	--	--	15	--
Vernon	0	12	--	--	-	--
Washington	12	11	13	--	22	53.2
Webster	-	6	7	--	10	--
W. Baton Rouge	6	--	5	--	10	--
W. Carroll	-	--	--	--	-	--
W. Feliciana	-	6	--	--	-	--
Winn	-	--	0	--	5	--

Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, Bureau of Vital Records

* Rate is per 100,000 population.
** Violent deaths are the sum of suicides and homicides.
*** Unknown parish of residence included in state total.
- Number less than 5 and suppressed for confidentiality.
-- Rates based on numbers less than 20 are considered unstable.

Number and rate of suicides, homicides, and total violent deaths, by parish of residence
Louisiana, 2021



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, Bureau of Vital Records

* Rate is per 100,000 population.
** Violent deaths are the sum of suicides and homicides.
*** Unknown parish of residence included in state total.
\- Number less than 5 and suppressed for confidentiality.
-- Rates based on numbers less than 20 are considered unstable.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted diseases continue to pose a significant impact to the health of the population of Louisiana. Louisiana consistently ranks in the five states with the highest rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The reported rates of three STIs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary and secondary syphilis) for the state were all significantly higher than the U.S. average in 2019[11]. STI rates in Louisiana are much higher than rates in other southern states as well, with the exception of Mississippi, and with the exception of gonorrhea in Alabama. The reported rates and increasing trends of these three conditions highlight a growing problem for the health of many Louisianans that increases the risk for contracting other infections, such as HIV. The most recent data available through the National Center or HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention was published in 2019.

New cases of chlamydia per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2019

State	Rate	Rank
United States	653.4	--
Louisiana	935.1	48
Alabama	755.7	41
Arkansas	682.9	32
Mississippi	1019.3	49
Texas	544.4	12

Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Atlas

The rate of new cases of chlamydia in Louisiana was 43% higher than the national rate.

New cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2019

State	Rate	Rank
United States	187.8	--
Louisiana	275.3	47
Alabama	295.6	48
Arkansas	228.9	38
Mississippi	486.4	50
Texas	152.5	17

Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Atlas

The rate of new cases of gonorrhea in Louisiana was nearly 47% higher than the national rate.

[11] The release of national STD surveillance data from??? has been delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic. 2019 is the most recent national data available.

New cases of primary and secondary syphilis per 100,000 residents Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2019		
State	Rate	Rank
United States	11.9	--
Louisiana	15.1	42
Alabama	12.6	36
Arkansas	13.4	38
Mississippi	23.2	48
Texas	8.1	23

Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Atlas

The rate of primary and secondary syphilis (the most infectious stages of the disease) in Louisiana is 26.9% higher than the national rate.

The following data were provided by the STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program in the Office of Public Health, which cautions against comparing this data to prior years, noting that the long term impact that COVID had on medical care in Louisiana is still unknown. This would affect testing and diagnosis of these diseases. Much of the increases from 2021 could be missed diagnoses from 2020. The CDC has provided guidance that 2020 and 2021, impacted by COVID, should be viewed as stand-alone years, and not compared to pre-COVID years.

Geographic Distribution of STDs and HIV by Rate by Parish Louisiana, 2021					
	Rates[+] per 100,000 residents				
Parish	**Chlamydia**	**Gonorrhea**	**P&S Syphilis**	**HIV Diagnosis**	**PLWHA**
Louisiana*	724	351	21	19	478
Region 1: New Orleans	847	394	25	28	841
Jefferson	665	243	15	20	492
Orleans	1,105	594	36	37	1,308
Plaquemines	391	124	n/a	n/a	249
St. Bernard	593	263	28	26	473
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	936	481	26	25	744
Ascension	656	270	6	9	233
E. Baton Rouge	1,051	584	33	32	925
E. Feliciana	577	208	n/a	n/a	801
Iberville	1,018	426	18	n/a	729
Pointe Coupee	713	247	32	n/a	311
W. Baton Rouge	879	390	n/a	19	496
W. Feliciana	576	168	n/a	45	674
Region 3: Houma	620	288	9	12	229
Assumption	679	256	0	n/a	198
Lafourche	520	280	6	9	166
St. Charles	475	178	10	17	282
St. James	780	317	0	n/a	416
St. John the Baptist	836	337	n/a	16	381
St. Mary	604	298	18	16	208
Terrebonne	660	326	10	7	179
Region 4: Lafayette	666	353	17	18	316
Acadia	606	329	22	13	236
Evangeline	567	284	n/a	21	290
Iberia	742	457	23	14	244
Lafayette	673	354	21	26	386
St. Landry	773	365	12	12	397
St. Martin	685	379	n/a	11	226
Vermilion	497	254	8	12	186
Region 5: Lake Charles	484	175	10	15	335
Allen	375	149	0	n/a	872
Beauregard	316	102	n/a	n/a	131
Calcasieu	539	181	12	18	332
Cameron	187	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Jefferson Davis	487	283	n/a	16	223

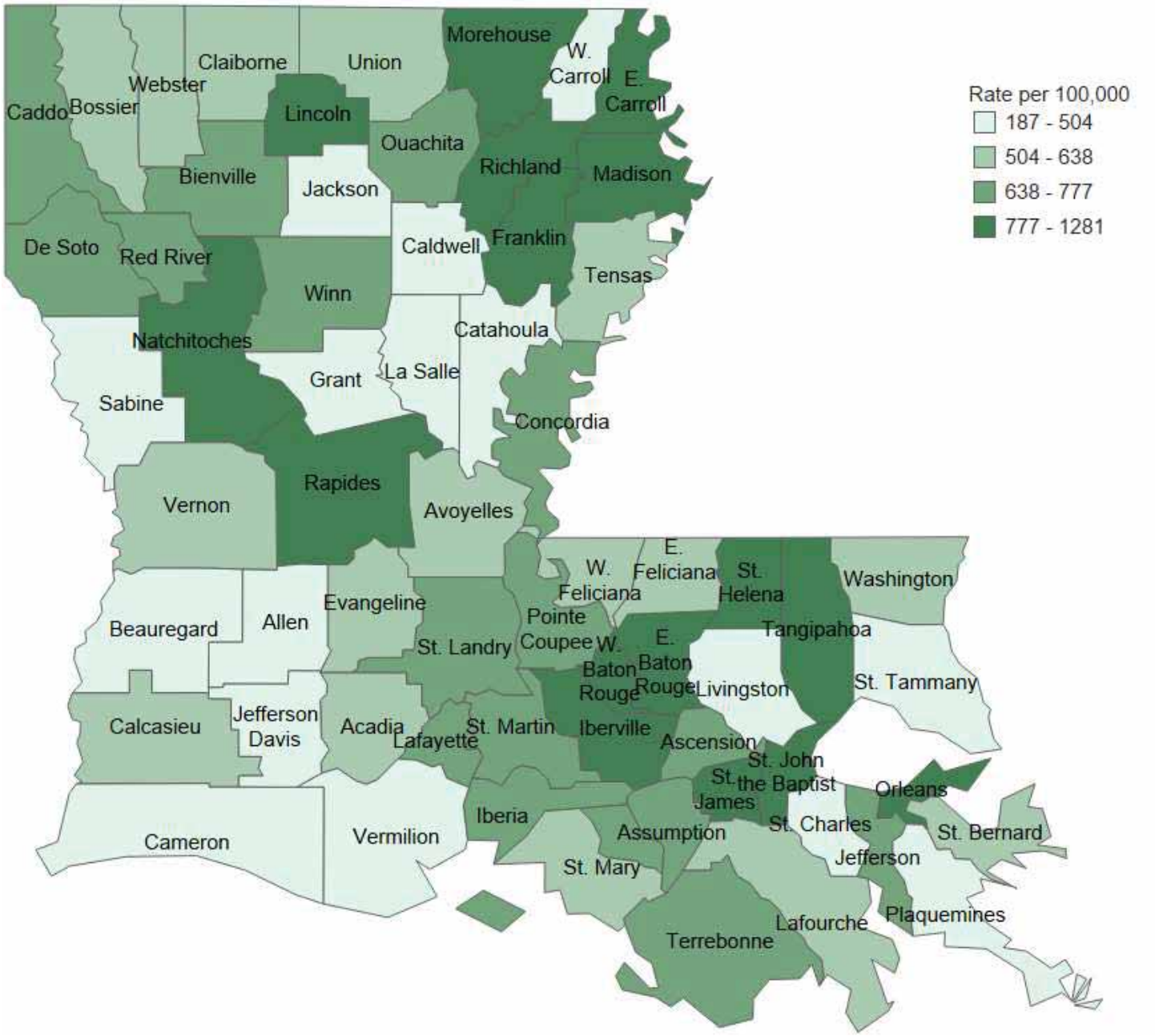
Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program

**Louisiana total includes cases with unknown parish.*

	Rates per 100,000 residents				
Parish	**Chlamydia**	**Gonorrhea**	**P&S Syphilis**	**HIV Diagnosis**	**PLWHA**
Region 6: Alexandria	705	342	53	15	333
Avoyelles	596	371	43	n/a	376
Catahoula	490	250	n/a	n/a	365
Concordia	645	369	26	n/a	246
Grant	475	148	31	n/a	251
LaSalle	355	127	n/a	n/a	341
Rapides	871	480	78	17	430
Vernon	631	116	n/a	n/a	142
Winn	699	339	n/a	n/a	191
Region 7: Shreveport	673	320	18	22	388
Bienville	702	269	n/a	0	381
Bossier	511	235	8	17	298
Caddo	722	368	28	32	535
Claiborne	517	202	n/a	0	334
DeSoto	672	270	33	26	230
Natchitoches	1,114	426	13	n/a	377
Red River	745	378	n/a	0	130
Sabine	493	180	n/a	n/a	79
Webster	611	374	n/a	n/a	160
Region 8: Monroe	732	405	17	17	331
Caldwell	372	201	n/a	0	251
E. Carroll	835	346	n/a	n/a	461
Franklin	831	234	n/a	n/a	278
Jackson	411	190	n/a	0	215
Lincoln	832	401	26	15	219
Madison	1,006	395	n/a	n/a	287
Morehouse	814	715	21	0	242
Ouachita	741	442	24	23	444
Richland	830	425	n/a	25	272
Tensas	631	113	n/a	0	789
Union	597	332	n/a	n/a	54
W. Carroll	375	256	n/a	46	210
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	587	266	8	10	268
Livingston	463	201	6	9	213
St. Helena	1,281	587	n/a	n/a	381
St. Tammany	429	155	5	5	230
Tangipahoa	954	520	12	18	331
Washington	626	272	n/a	15	432

⁺Rates derived from numerators less than 20 may be unreliable. Rates are not available (n/a) for numerators less than 5.

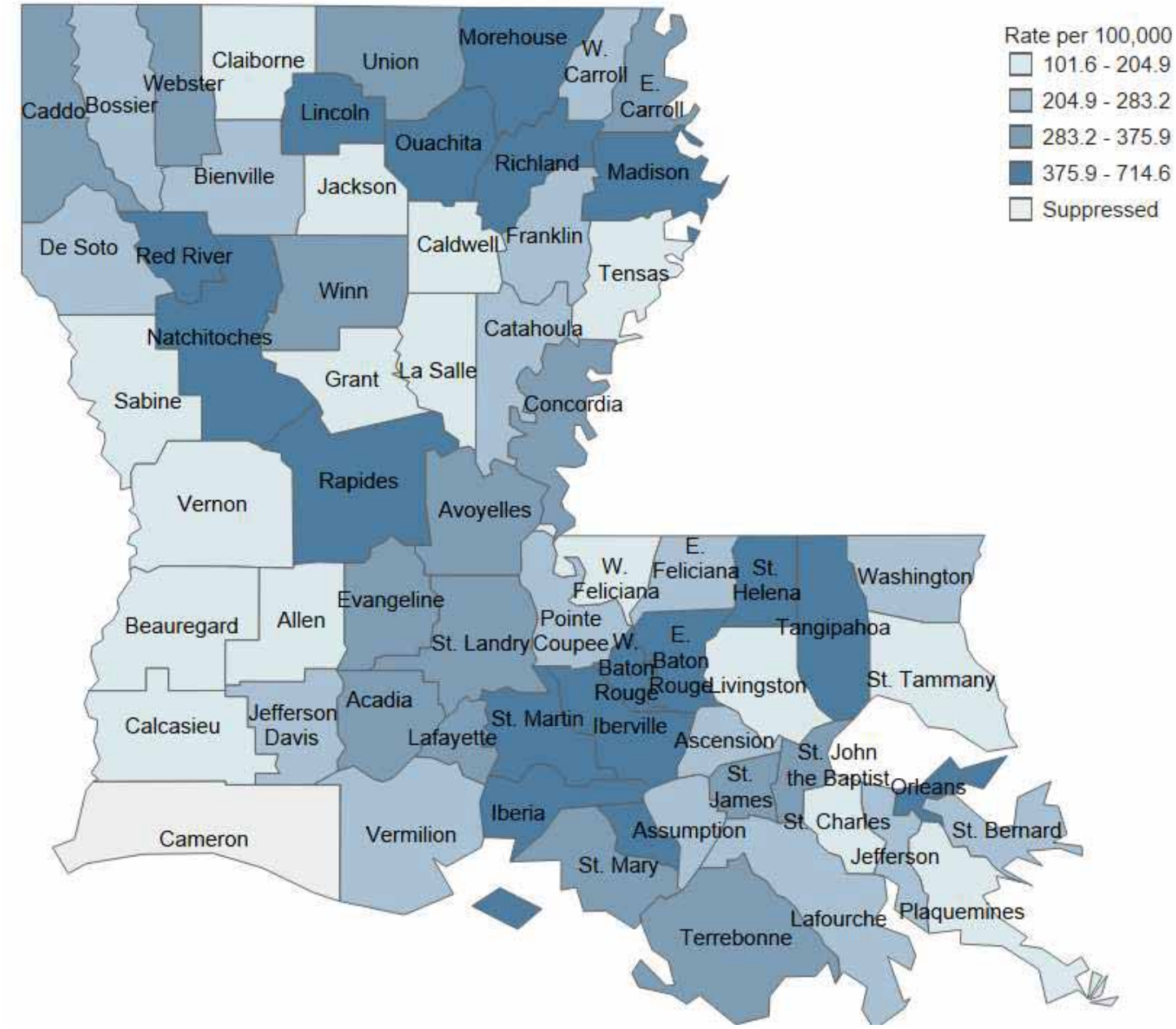
Rates of chlamydia diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2021



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program

Chlamydia diagnosis rates vary by parish in Louisiana. There were persons diagnosed with chlamydia in all 64 parishes in 2021. Twenty parishes had a chlamydia diagnosis rate greater than the state rate of 724 cases per 100,000 residents, which is three fewer parishes than 2020.

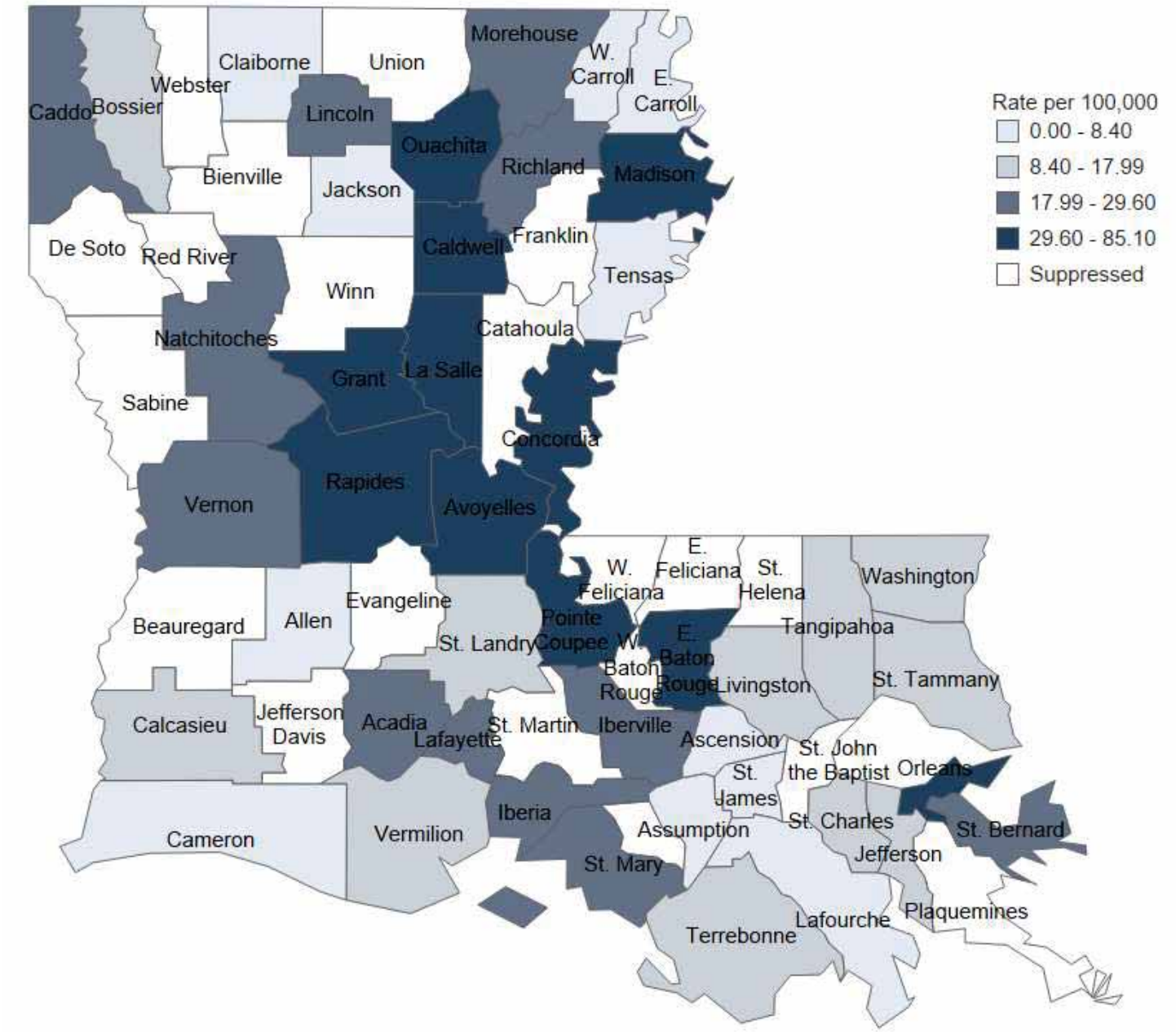
Rates of gonorrhea diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2021



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
Note: Rates are not available for numbers less than five. Those parishes are indicated as "Suppressed."

Gonorrhea diagnosis rates vary by parish in Louisiana. In 2021, there were persons diagnosed with gonorrhea in 64 parishes. The statewide gonorrhea diagnosis rate for 2021 was 351 diagnoses per 100,000 Louisiana residents. Twenty-one parishes had a gonorrhea diagnosis rate greater than the state rate.

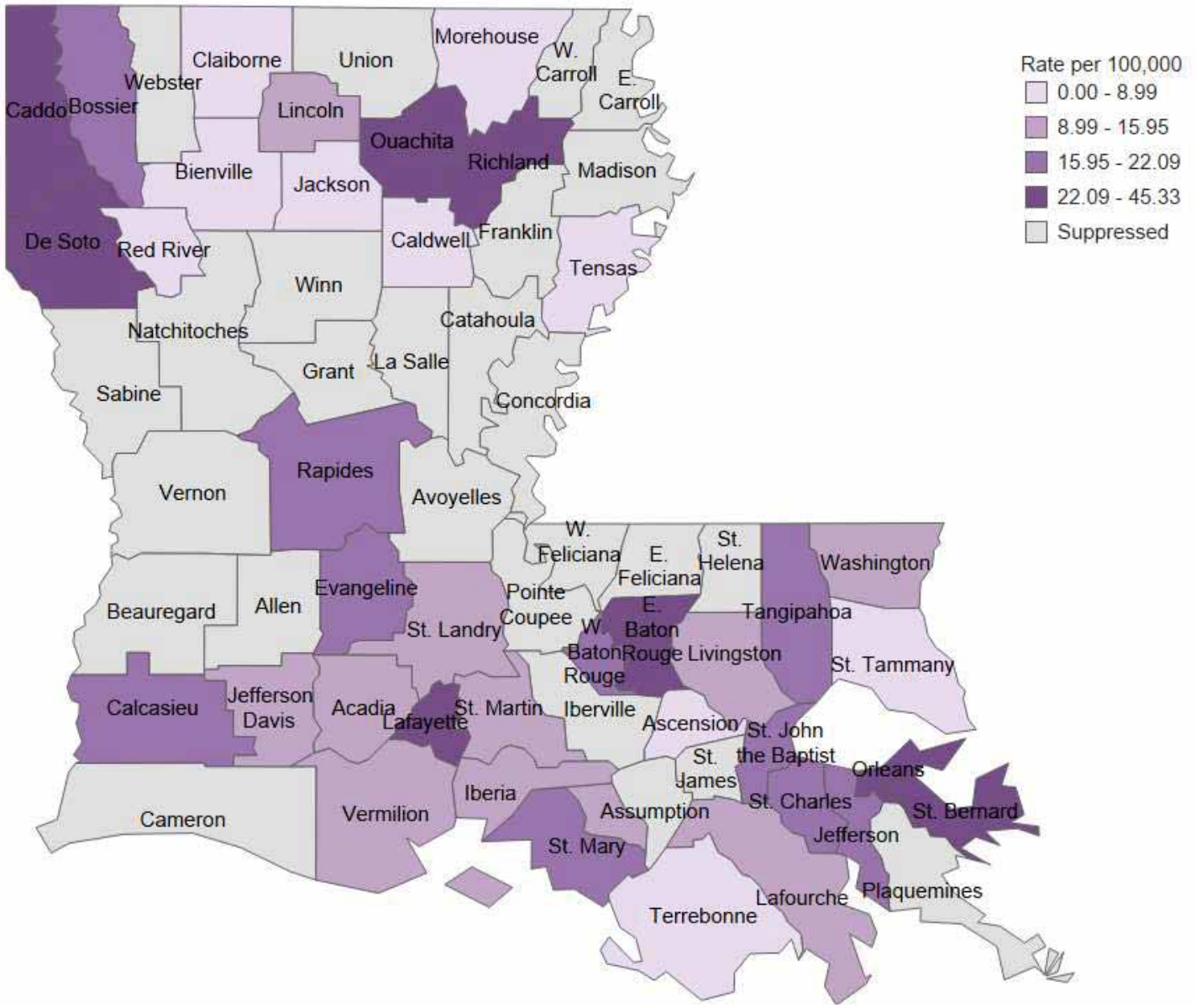
Rates of primary and secondary syphilis diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2021



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
Note: Rates are not available for numbers less than five. Those parishes are indicated as "Suppressed."

In 2021, there were persons diagnosed with primary and secondary syphilis in 55 of Louisiana's 64 parishes. The state rate of primary and secondary syphilis was 21 per 100,000 Louisiana residents in 2021. Fourteen parishes have rates of syphilis higher than the state average.

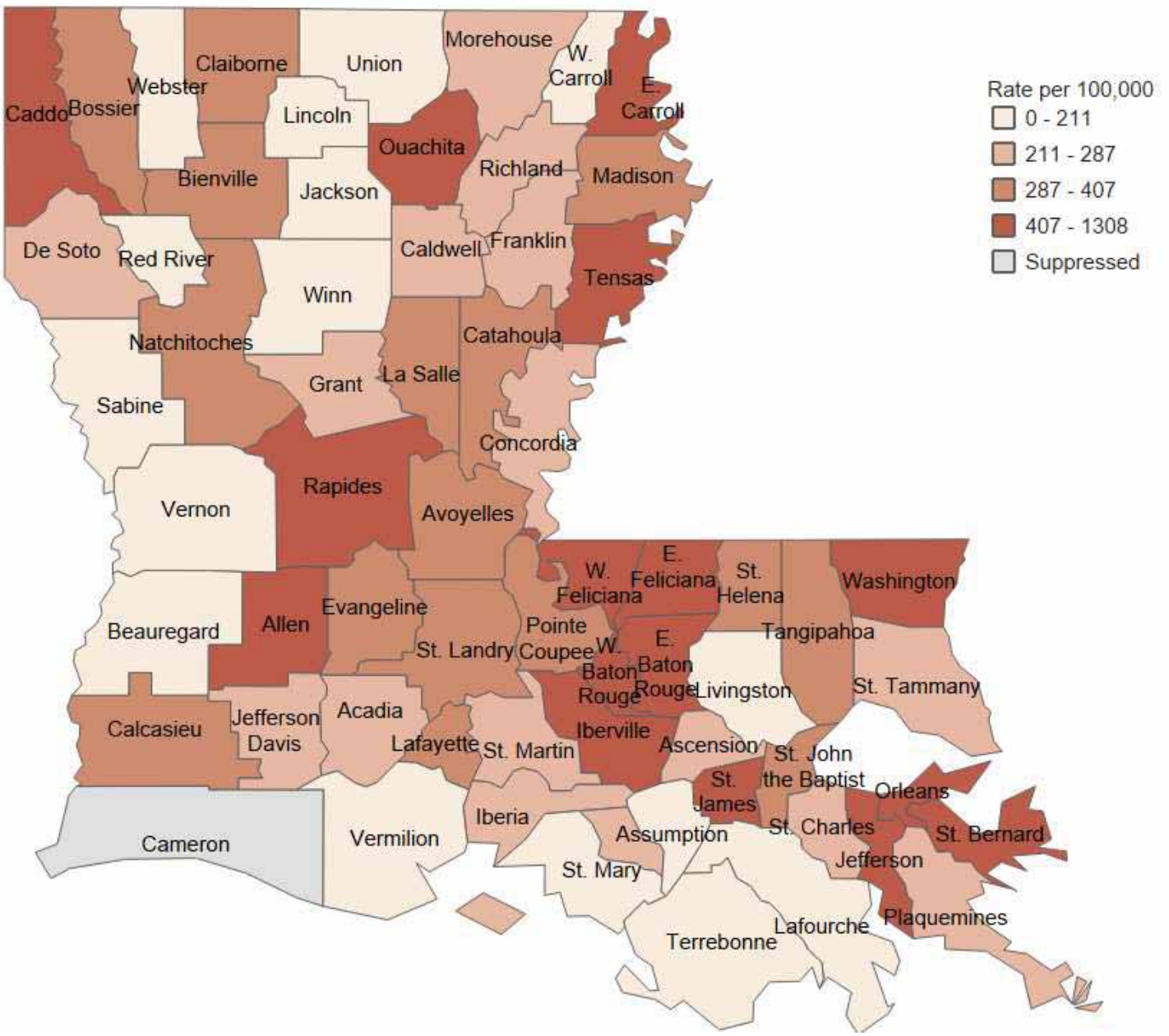
Rates of new HIV diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2021



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
Note: Rates are not available for numbers less than five. Those parishes are indicated as "Suppressed."

The number of new HIV diagnoses varies by parish in Louisiana. In 2021, there were persons diagnosed with HIV in 57 of Louisiana's 64 parishes. Twelve parishes had new HIV diagnosis rates greater than the state average.

Rates of persons living with HIV/AIDS per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2021



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
Note: Rates are not available for numbers less than five. Those parishes are indicated as "Suppressed."

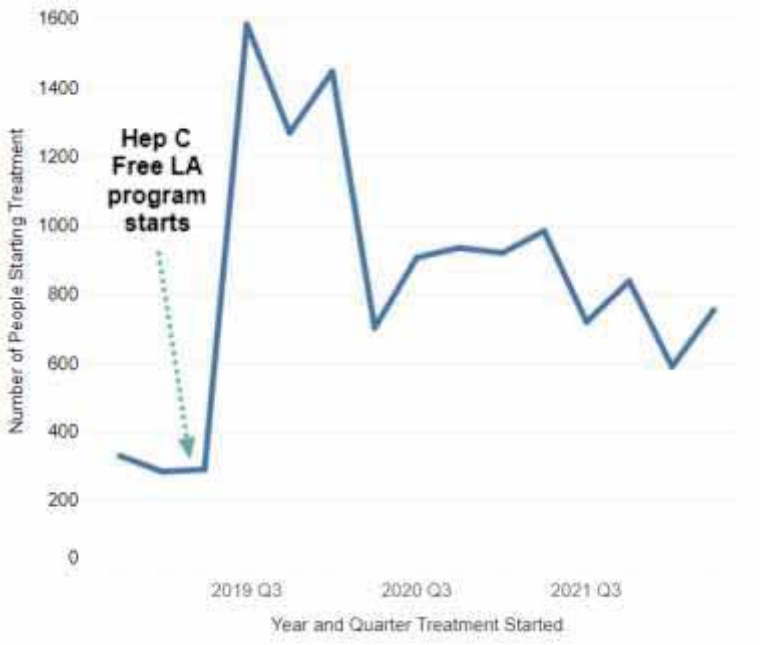
The map above illustrates the geographic distribution of persons living with HIV infection in the state. There are persons living with HIV in 64 parishes in Louisiana. All persons living with HIV infection in Louisiana are included in the rates, regardless of their type of residence (correctional facility, nursing home, homeless shelter, etc.). At the end of 2021, ten parishes had a prevalence rate of persons living with HIV infection greater than the state average of 478 cases per 100,000 parish residents. Many of the parishes with disproportionate prevalence rates have state correctional facilities that have reported incarcerated persons who are living with HIV.

HEPATITIS C AND HEPATITIS B

HEPATITIS C (HCV) is the most common blood-borne disease in the U.S. HCV is spread by direct contact when the blood or other bodily fluids of a person living with HCV enter the body of a person not living with HCV. There is no vaccine to prevent HCV, but it is a disease that can be cured for 95% of people. Since summer 2019, treatment for HCV is covered for Medicaid beneficiaries or individuals in corrections in Louisiana. In launching this treatment model for Louisiana, the Department committed to eliminating HCV as a public health threat, continuing to improve the quality of life for our citizens, and eliminating health inequities related to HCV.

As of the date of this publication, 12,668 individuals have been treated for HCV under the Department's HCV elimination initiative. A dashboard is available to track the progress of this initiative: http://ldh.la.gov/hepcureddashboard.

Individuals receiving treatment for hepatitis C, 2019-2022 (Quarter 2)



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program

Hepatitis B (HBV) is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus. Chronic hepatitis B refers to a lifelong infection with the hepatitis B virus and can cause liver cell damage, possibly leading to cirrhosis and cancer. A three-dose HBV vaccine has been available for several years and can be given at any age. The hepatitis B virus spreads through infected bodily fluids, shared contaminated needles, sexual activity with an HBV-infected person, and transmission from HBV-infected mothers to their newborn babies. More information about Hepatitis B in Louisiana can be found here:
http://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/1011.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

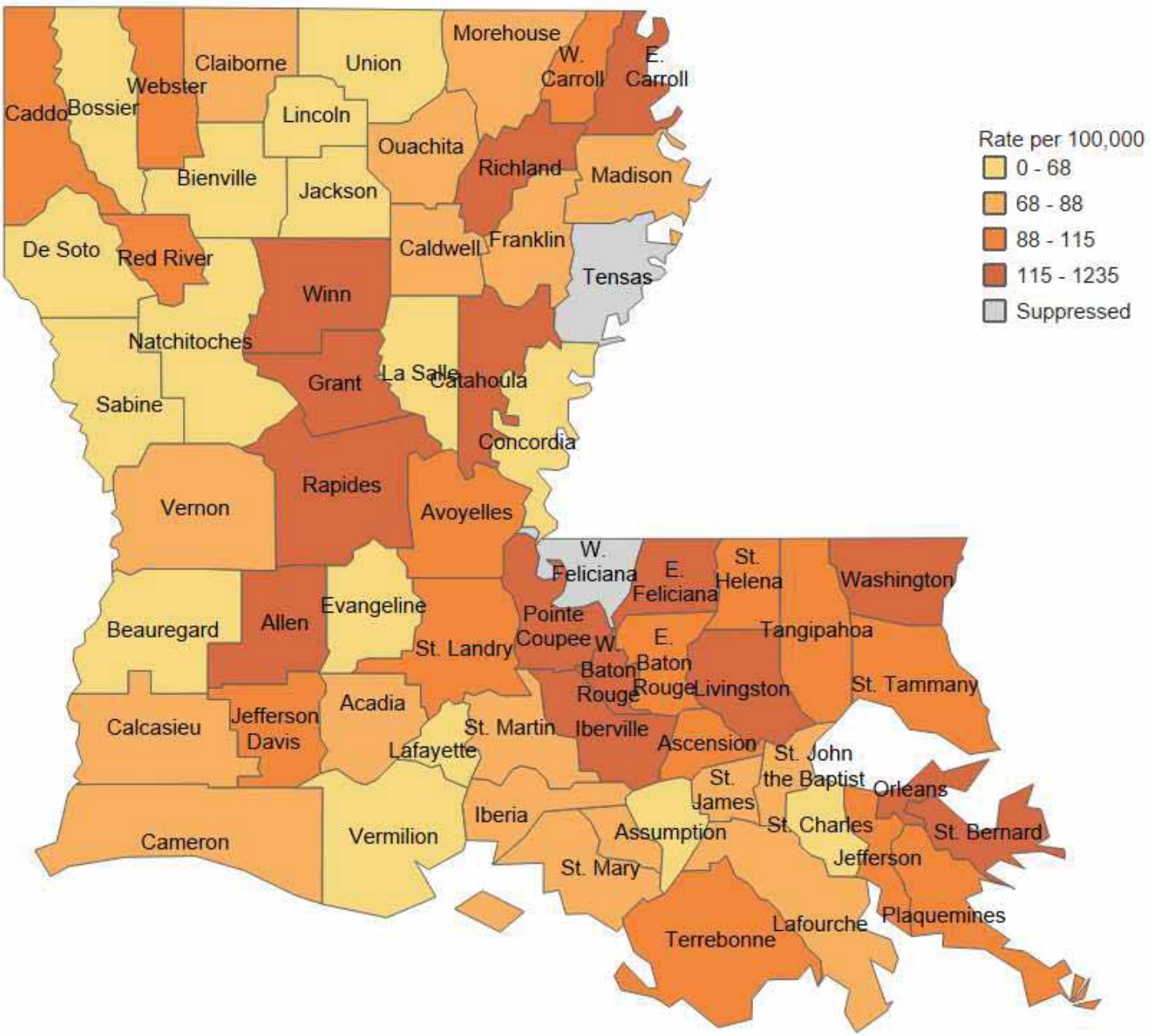
Geographic Distribution of New Cases of Chronic Hepatitis by Parish
Rate per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2021

Parish	Hep C	Hep B
Louisiana	102	25
Region 1: New Orleans	106	29
Jefferson	92	29
Orleans	118	28
Plaquemines	91	22
St. Bernard	143	38
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	143	28
Ascension	90	14
E. Baton Rouge	108	30
E. Feliciana	238	58
Iberville	221	53
Pointe Coupee	121	n/a
W. Baton Rouge	183	n/a
W. Feliciana	1,235	58
Region 3: Houma	75	23
Assumption	65	n/a
Lafourche	72	13
St. Charles	49	21
St. James	72	n/a
St. John the Baptist	71	35
St. Mary	79	27
Terrebonne	93	29
Region 4: Lafayette	72	24
Acadia	74	18
Evangeline	51	21
Iberia	80	22
Lafayette	64	29
St. Landry	109	28
St. Martin	81	n/a
Vermilion	45	22
Region 5: Lake Charles	92	20
Allen	181	39
Beauregard	55	18
Calcasieu	87	19
Cameron	86	n/a
Jefferson Davis	99	n/a
Region 6: Alexandria	120	26
Avoyelles	105	n/a
Catahoula	119	n/a
Concordia	63	0
Grant	355	54
LaSalle	60	40
Rapides	116	30
Vernon	73	13
Winn	123	58
Region 7: Shreveport	82	26
Bienville	46	n/a
Bossier	52	20
Caddo	108	32
Claiborne	84	n/a
DeSoto	43	29
Natchitoches	53	29
Red River	109	n/a
Sabine	46	n/a
Webster	100	24
Region 8: Monroe	77	19
Caldwell	81	0
E. Carroll	121	n/a
Franklin	71	n/a
Jackson	39	n/a
Lincoln	39	11
Madison	85	n/a
Morehouse	74	33
Ouachita	88	24
Richland	125	n/a
Tensas	n/a	0
Union	54	n/a
W. Carroll	94	n/a
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	125	22
Livingston	170	26
St. Helena	99	0
St. Tammany	98	22
Tangipahoa	115	22
Washington	169	17

Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program

[+]Rates derived from numerators less than 20 may be unreliable. Rates are not available (n/a) for numerators less than 5.

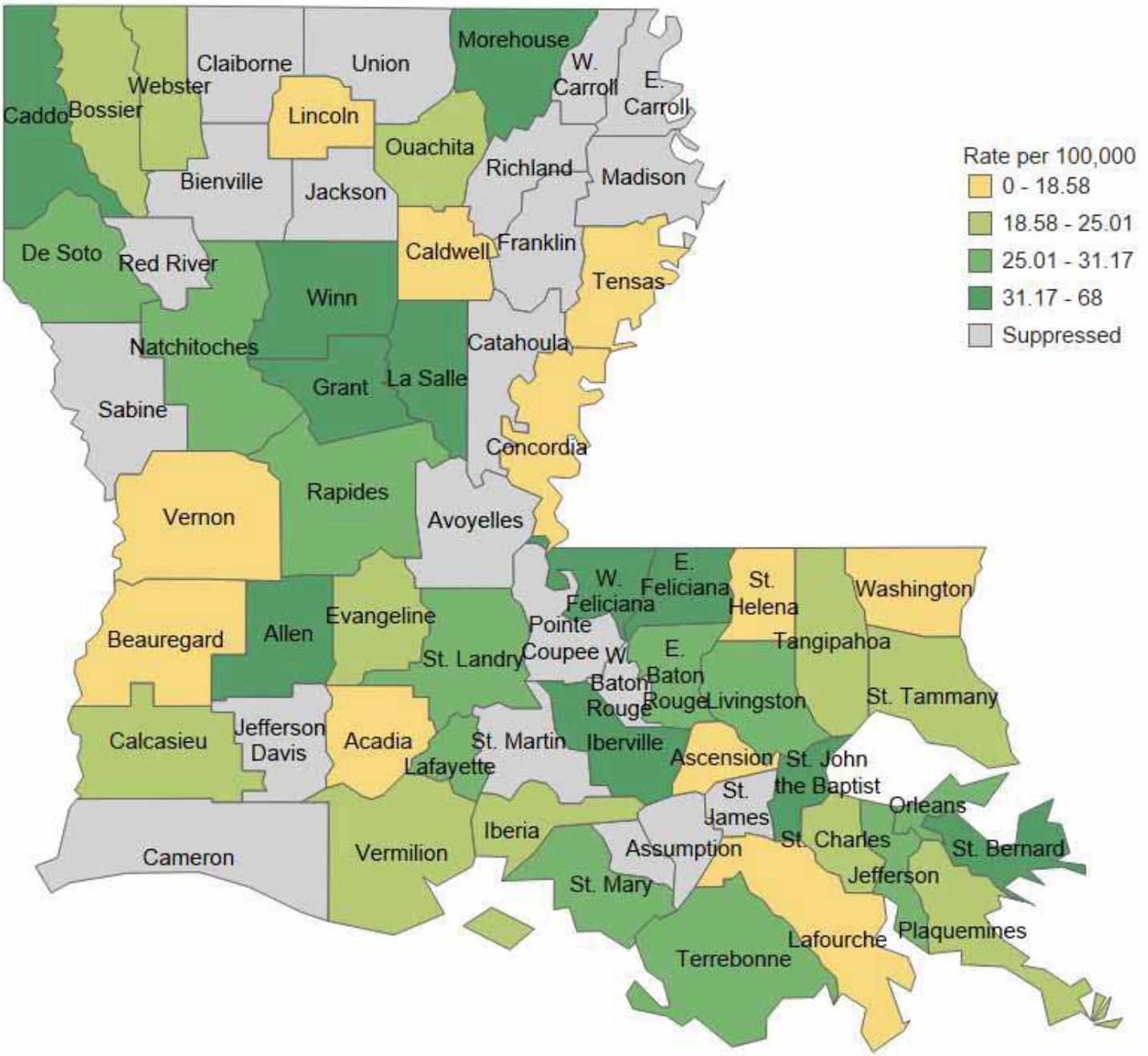
Rates of persons living with chronic hepatitis C per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2021



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
Note: Rates are not available for numbers less than five. Those parishes are indicated as "Suppressed."

New cases of chronic hepatitis C virus were diagnosed in all 64 parishes in Louisiana in 2021. There were 22 parishes with a chronic HCV diagnosis rate greater than the state rate of 102 per 100,000 residents.

Rates of persons living with chronic hepatitis B per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2021



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
Note: Rates are not available for numbers less than five. Those parishes are indicated as "Suppressed."

New cases of chronic hepatitis B virus were diagnosed in 62 parishes in Louisiana in 2021. Twenty-two parishes had a chronic HBV diagnosis rate greater than the state rate of 25 per 100,000 residents.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

Substance use disorder is an increasing health problem nationwide. In the 2021 rankings done by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Louisiana was ranked 43rd in the nation for deaths due to drug injury, and had a rate of 43.9 deaths per 100,000 residents[12]. This rate was higher than the U.S. rates, and higher than rates in other southern states. From 2018 to 2021, the rate of drug deaths per 100,000 Louisianans has increased 103%.

Age-adjusted rate of deaths due to drug injury* per 100,000 Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2020

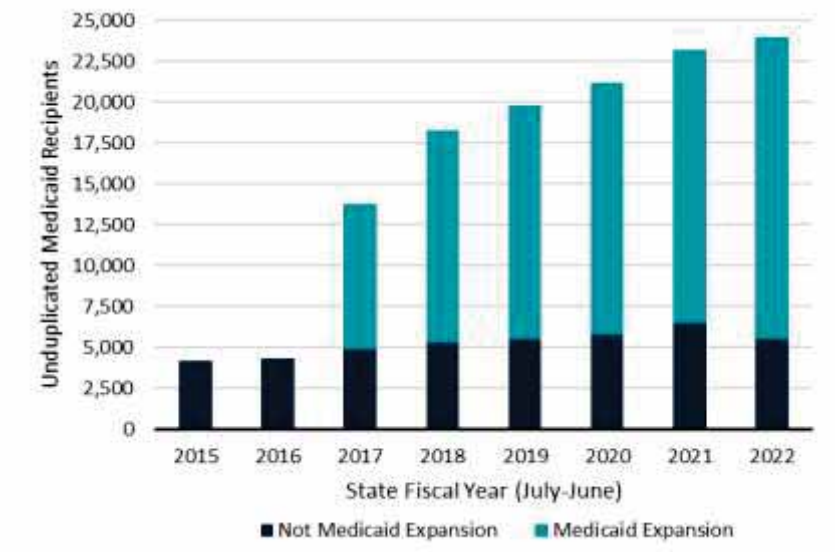
State	Rate	Rank
United States	29.5	--
Louisiana	43.9	43
Alabama	25.5	20
Mississippi	22.0	15
Arkansas	20.4	11
Texas	14.8	3

Source: CDC Wonder

*Drug injury = unintentional, suicide, homicide, or undetermined

The Louisiana Department of Health's Office of Behavioral Health tracks the admissions of persons who misuse drugs to substance use rehabilitation facilities. The number of admissions over the past six years are displayed in the figure below.

Number of Medicaid members receiving intensive substance use disorder treatment services[13]
State Fiscal Years 2015-2021



Source: LDH Office of Behavioral Health Data Warehouse; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

[12] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Mortality 2018-2020 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2021. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 2018-2020, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10-expanded.html on Nov 29, 2022 1:53:09 PM

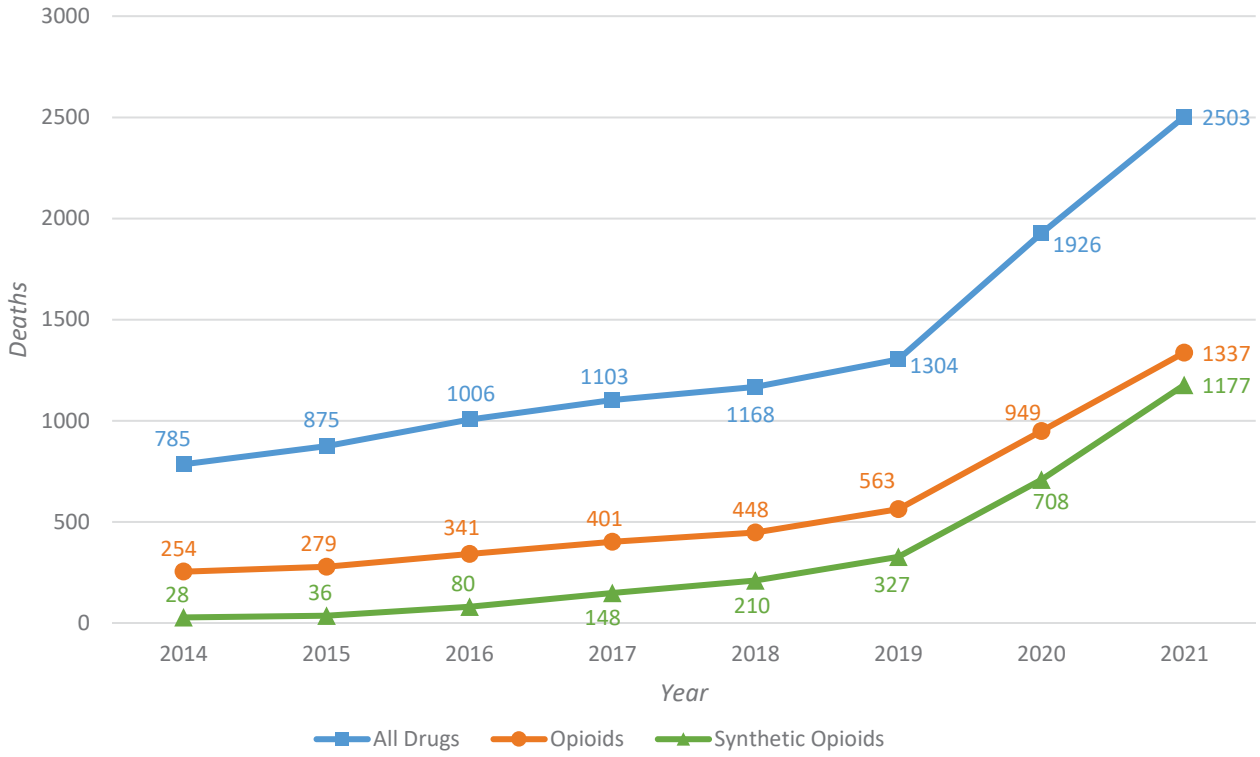
[13] Count of unduplicated Medicaid Recipients receiving Substance Use Residential services (ASAM 3.1, 3.2-WM, 3.3, 3.5, 3.7, 3.7-WM), Intensive Outpatient services (ASAM 2.1), or Inpatient Hospital Withdrawal Management services (ASAM 4-WM) during State Fiscal Year.

OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Opioids—prescription and illicit—are the main driver of drug overdose deaths in the United States. In 2021, more than 107,500 individuals died of a drug overdose in the U.S., which is the highest number of overdose deaths ever recorded in a 12-month period.[14]

An estimated 72,172 people in the U.S. died of overdoses from synthetic opioids in 2021, a 25% increase from 2020. Most synthetic opioids deaths can be attributed to fentanyl, which is 100 times more potent than heroin. In 2020, the most recent year calculated, Louisiana ranked 43rd in overall drug-involved deaths in the United States[15]. The number of opioid poisoning deaths in Louisiana continues to rise with total opioid poisoning deaths increasing 426% from 2014 to 2021.

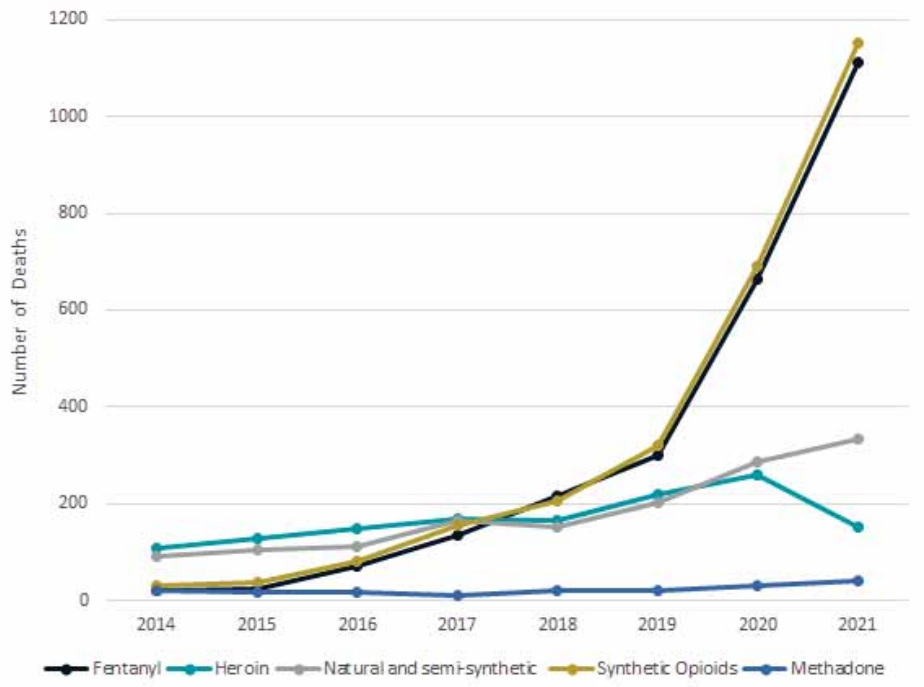
Drug overdose[16] deaths in Louisiana, 2014-2021



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted 12/2021 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

[14] Ahmad FB, Cisewski JA, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death counts. National Center for Health Statistics. 2022.
[15] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Mortality 2018-2020 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2021. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 2018-2020, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10-expanded.html on Nov 29, 2022 1:53:09 PM
[16] "Overdose" deaths are defined as those where a drug poisoning was certified in the death record as the primary cause of death.

Deaths by specific opioid drugs used — Louisiana, 2014-2021



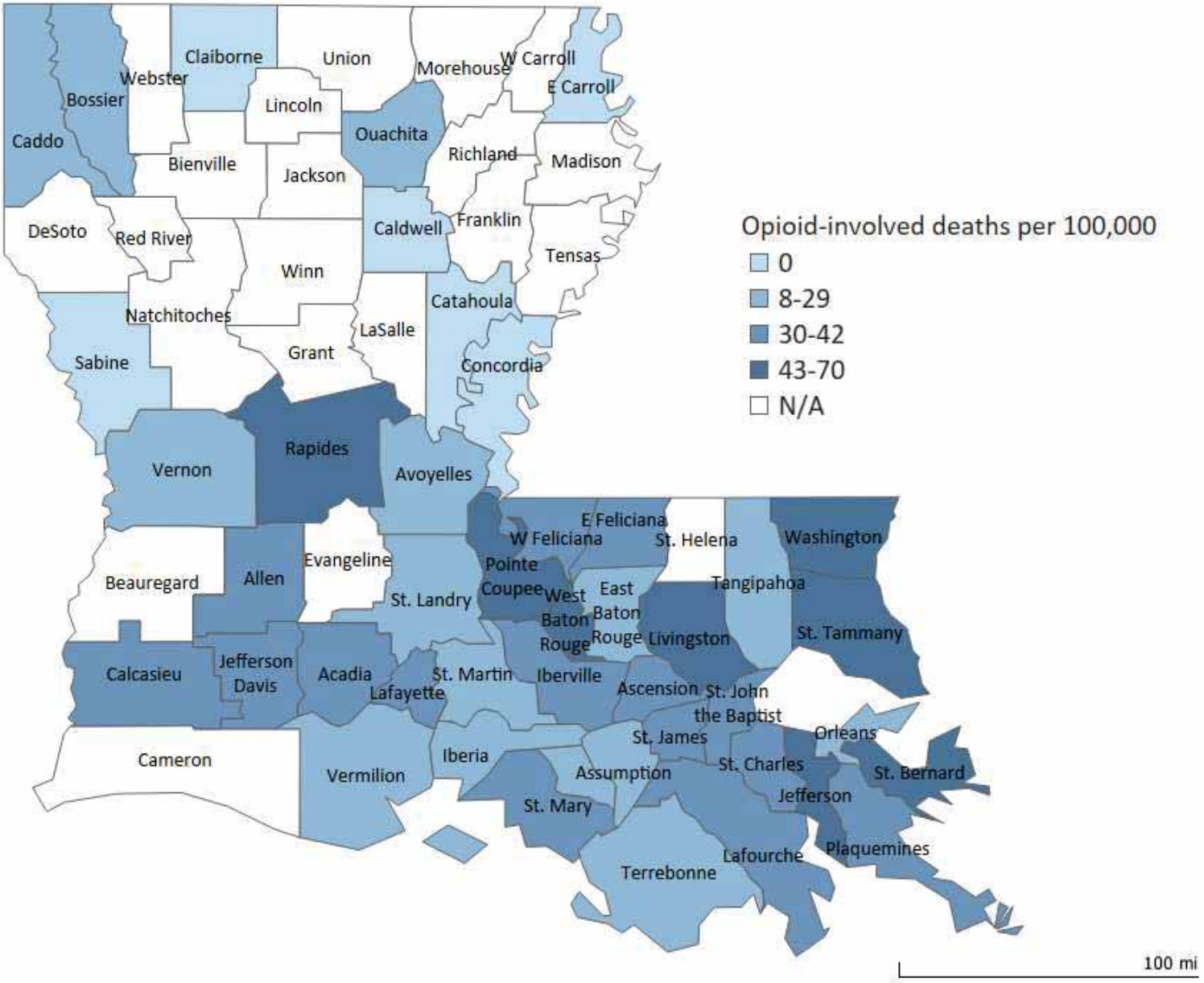
Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted 11/2022 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

Deaths involving heroin decreased for the first time in 2021, but deaths involving synthetic opioids (primarily fentanyl) have continued to rapidly increase. Deaths involving synthetic opioids have increased by more than 4,000% since 2014.

Statewide, the rate of opioid overdose deaths in 2021 was 29.07 per 100,000 residents, an increase of 40% from a rate of 20.76 in 2020. Opioid overdose death rates vary across the state, with only 6 parishes seeing no deaths among residents in 2021, and others, such as Washington, Jefferson, Livingston, and St. Bernard seeing high rates. (Neither Jefferson nor Livingston parishes were in the top four in 2020.) Twenty-two parishes have rates higher than the state rate of opioid-involved deaths per 100,000 residents, which is the same as the number of parishes from 2020.[17]

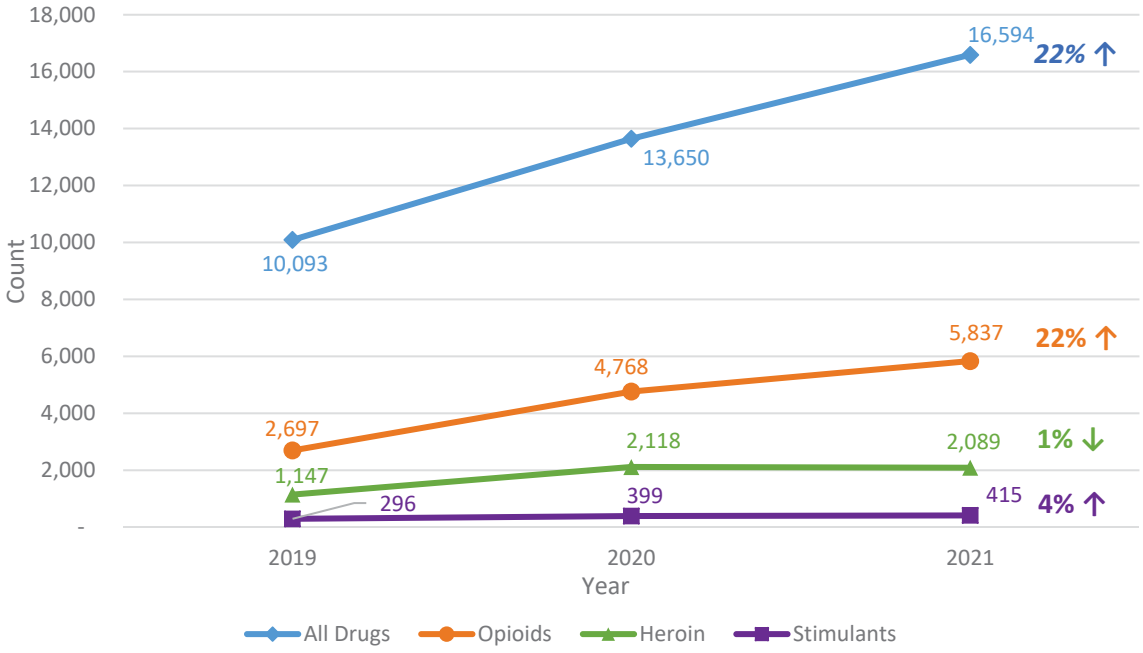
[17] https://lodss.ldh.la.gov/?DomainID=1&IndicatorID=2&ReportingPeriodID=1&AreaTypeID=1&MeasurementID=1&AgeRangeID=1&RaceID=1&GenderID=1&TimePeriodID=36&SelectedAreaIDs=

Opioid-involved deaths per 100,000 residents by decedent's parish of residence
Louisiana, 2021



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted 12/2022 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative
*Rates derived from counts less than 20 are considered unreliable and are marked as N/A.

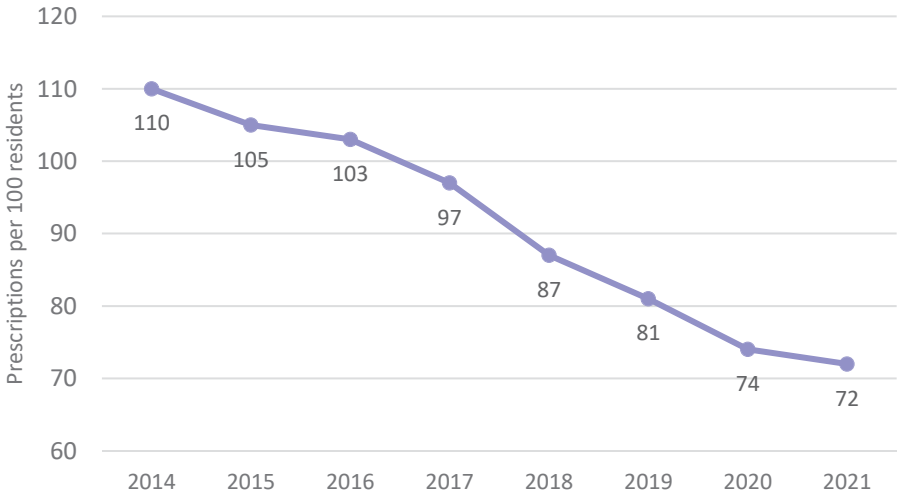
Emergency Department Overdose Visits by Category, Louisiana, 2019-2022



Source: Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE), Bureau of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, analyzed 08/2022 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

The graph above illustrates the number of drug overdoses treated in emergency departments (ED), recorded as the chief complaints reported by patients or transporters when individuals present to the ED with symptoms that appear to be related to a drug overdose. These counts are the number of visits or encounters, not unique patients. Drug-specific numbers are included in the all-drug total, and are not "in addition to." The percentages indicate the increases or decrease from 2020 to 2021.

Total opioid prescriptions per 100 Louisiana residents (2014-2021)

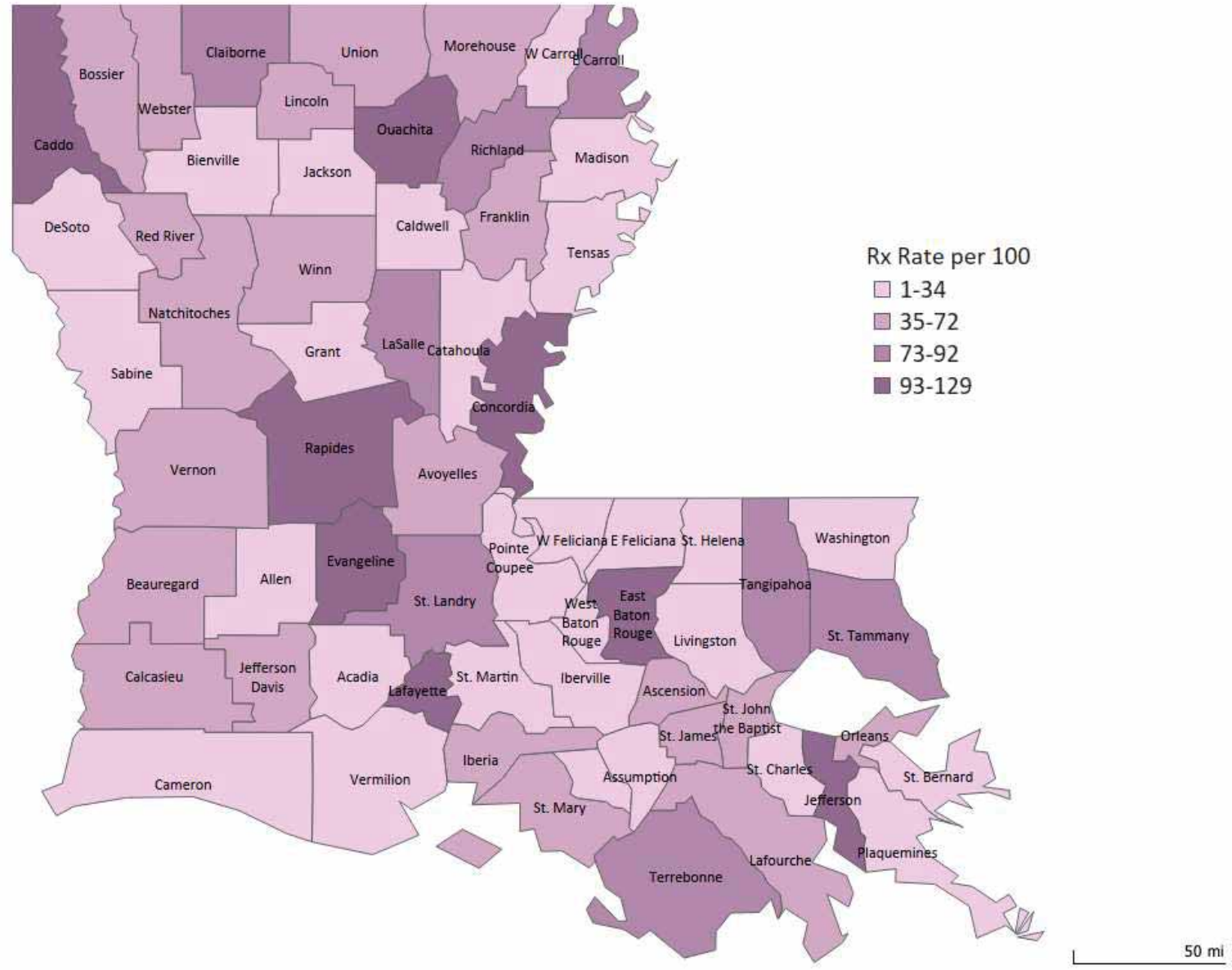


The graph has been magnified to 60-120 to better display the trend.

Source: Louisiana Prescription Monitoring Program, Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, extracted 07/2022 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

According to the Louisiana Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP), there were 72 opioid prescriptions per 100 Louisiana residents prescribed in 2021. In this graph, opioids include opioid agonists or opioid cough suppressants (antitussive) as defined by the American Hospital Formulary System. Through PMP implementation and prescribing policy changes, Louisiana has decreased the number from more than one opioid prescription per person to just over seven prescriptions for every ten people, a rate decrease of 35%.

Opioid prescriptions dispensed per 100 residents by presciber location
Louisiana, 2021



Source: Louisiana Prescription Monitoring Program, Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, extracted 12/2022 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

COVID-19 is a respiratory disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a new coronavirus discovered in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The first case of COVID-19 in the U.S. was confirmed on January 21, 2020, and the World Health Organization designated the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The virus spreads mainly from person to person through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. Some people who are infected may not have symptoms. For people who have symptoms, illness can range from mild to severe. Adults 65 years and older and people of any age with underlying medical conditions are at higher risk for severe illness.

As of January 2023, there have been over 1.5 million COVID-19 cases and 18,300 COVID-19-associated deaths identified among Louisiana residents. Since Louisiana's first COVID-19 case was identified on March 9, 2020, six distinct case surges have occurred. This is in contrast to many other U.S. jurisdictions that experienced only 5 surges during the same time period. The first wave of transmission in Louisiana occurred in the spring of 2020, when many jurisdictions in the northeastern United States were experiencing outbreaks. Only two weeks after Louisiana's initial COVID-19 case was identified in Louisiana, newly identified cases increased to more than 1000 new cases per day. In fact, it was reported that Louisiana experienced the fastest growing outbreak anywhere in the world during the first 2 weeks after the initial case was identified. This unexpectedly sharp increase in cases was likely due to undetected transmission that occurred during Mardi Gras activities in the New Orleans area at the end of February 2020. Testing for COVID-19 at that time was only available for severely ill patients, so high levels of transmission likely occurred because of undetected infections among asymptomatic individuals or those experiencing mild or moderate symptoms. Because of this limited testing availability, the number of cases identified during the first surge does not reflect the true level of transmission that was occurring.

After the first wave of COVID-19 activity, Louisiana experienced another surge of cases in the summer of 2020, when many southern states were also experiencing surges. This second wave by driven by a spike in cases among young adults that occurred in June 2020 and led to subsequent increases in transmission among all age groups.

Louisiana's third wave of COVID-19 cases began with increasing transmission noted in early November 2020. During this wave, spikes were observed following the Thanksgiving and Christmas/New Year's holidays, likely resulting from travel and holiday gatherings. The availability and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines beginning in late December 2020 likely contributed to the decreasing transmission that was observed during January and February 2021.

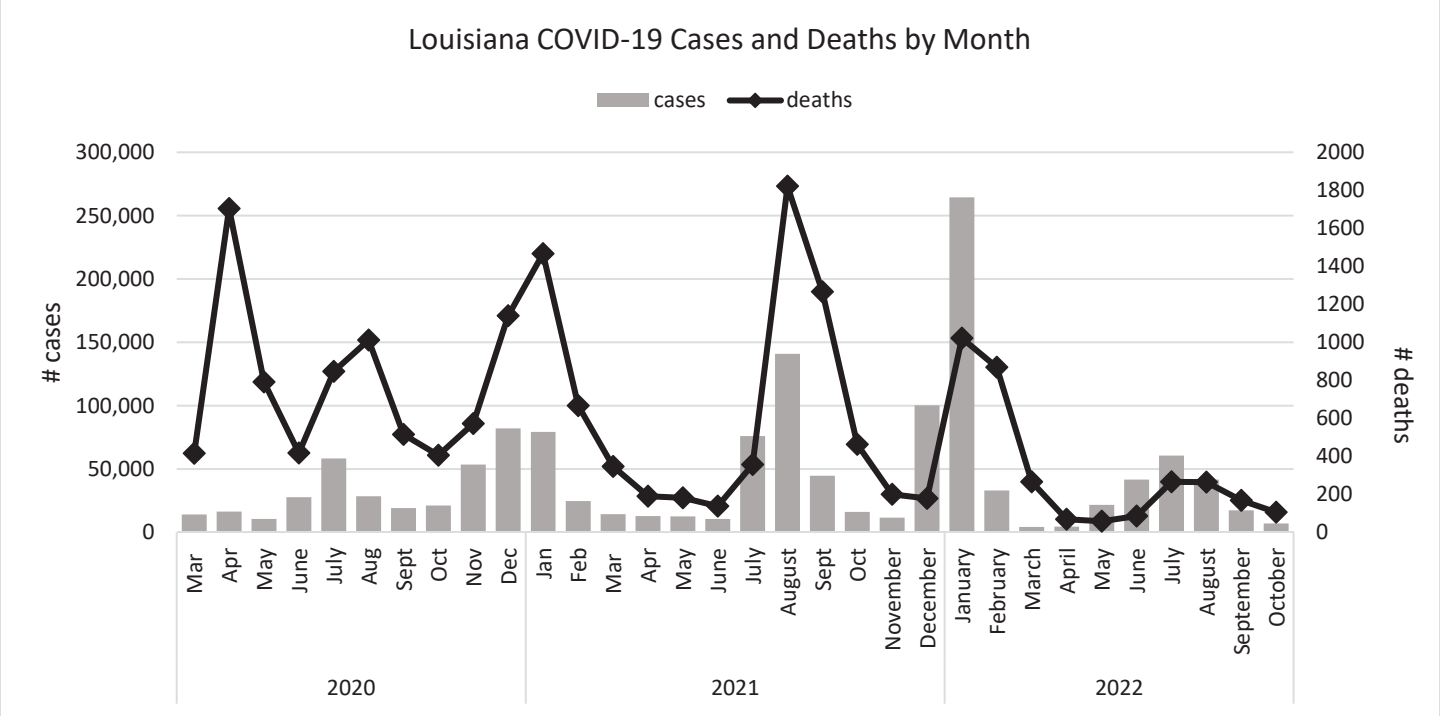
The fourth COVID-19 wave began in July of 2021, as Louisiana was one of the first states to experience a surge in cases brought on by the Delta variant. The Delta variant was shown to be more transmissible than previous variants of concern, and gradually became the dominant strain in Louisiana and eventually the entire United States. A higher number of COVID-19-associated deaths in Louisiana occurred during the Delta surge than in any other.

The Omicron variant was first identified in South Africa in November 2021, after which it was identified in several other countries, including the United States. The first case of Omicron variant COVID-19 was identified in Louisiana on November 30, 2021, although it is presumed that other cases were already present in the state. The Omicron variant proved to be even more transmissible than the Delta variant and quickly became

the dominant strain in the state, as it began to spread through congregate settings and communities. The Omicron variant sublineages BA.1 and BA.2 were responsible for Louisiana's fifth surge which began to abate in February 2022. Omicron sublineages BA.4 and BA.5 were responsible for Louisiana's sixth surge, which occurred during the summer of 2022. At the time of this sixth surge, the use of at-home SARS-CoV-2 antigen tests had increased dramatically. Because at-home test results are not reportable to LDH, the number of cases reported during that surge represent an underestimate of the true number of infections that occurred.

Six surges related to COVID-19-associated deaths have been observed in Louisiana. The increases in COVID-19-associated mortality have followed corresponding surges in community transmission. The largest number of COVID-19 associated deaths occurred during the Delta surge in the summer and fall of 2021. However, the largest number of reported COVID-19 cases occurred during fifth surge (Omicron) wave which began in December 2021.

COVID-19 cases and COVID-19-associated deaths: Louisiana, 2020-2021

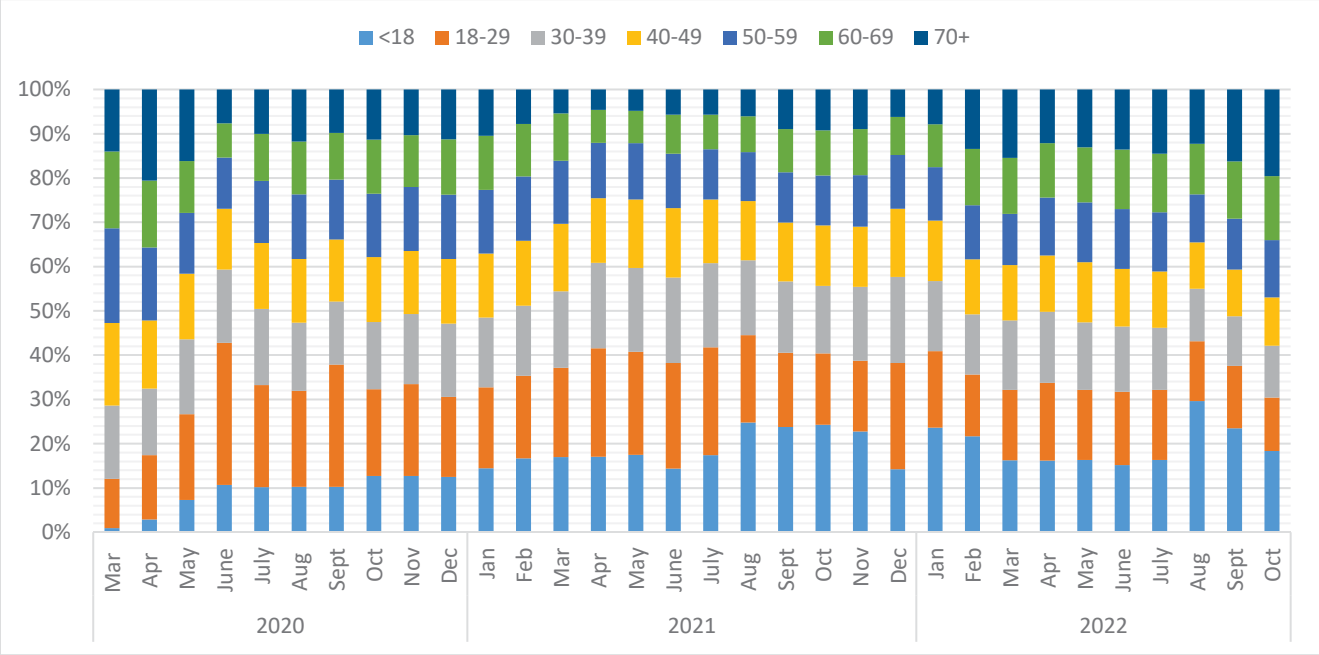


Source: OPH Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Epidemiology

COVID-19 Cases and Deaths by Age

Differences in cases by age group over time were observed as the pandemic progressed. At the beginning of the pandemic, older age groups accounted for the majority of cases but since the July 2020 peak, young adults and children have accounted for increasingly higher percentages of new cases.

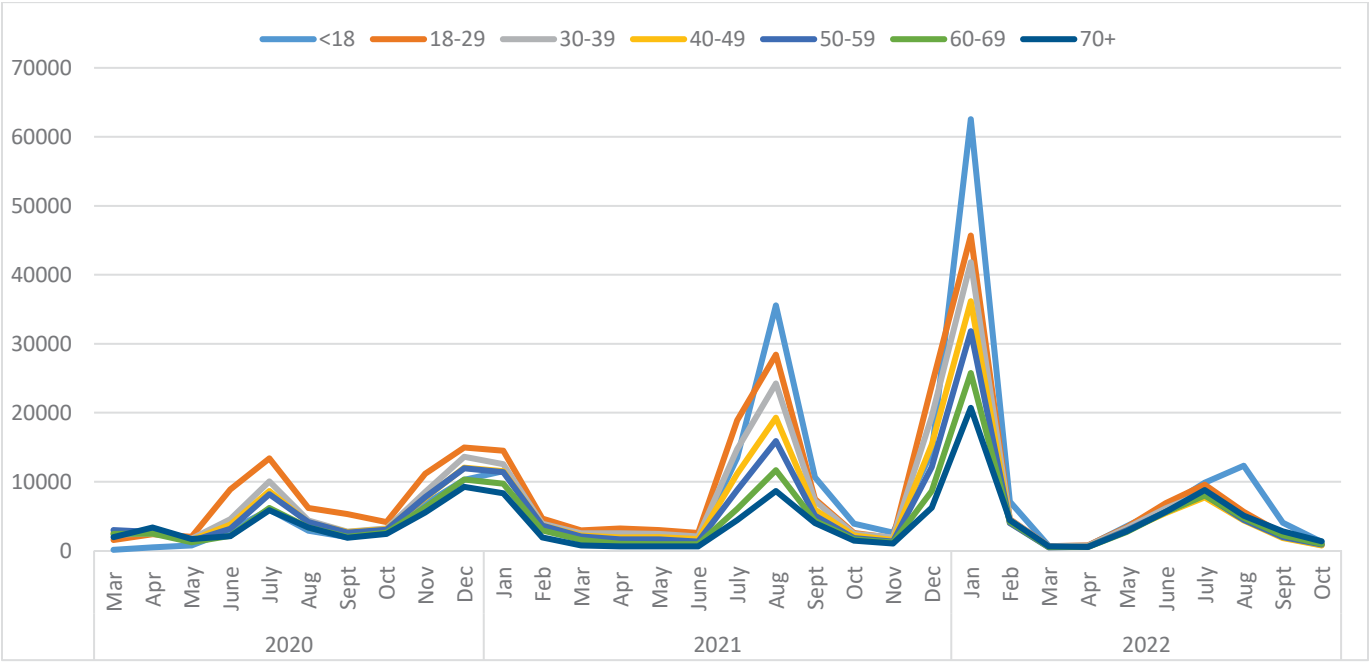
Percentage of total COVID-19 cases by age group
Louisiana, March 2020-October 2022



Source: OPH Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Epidemiology

With the exception of those younger than 18 years of age, the increase in cases was relatively simultaneous across age groups during the first wave. However, during most of the subsequent waves, cases increased first among young adults 18-29 years of age. The increased transmission among young adults subsequently led to increases across all age groups.

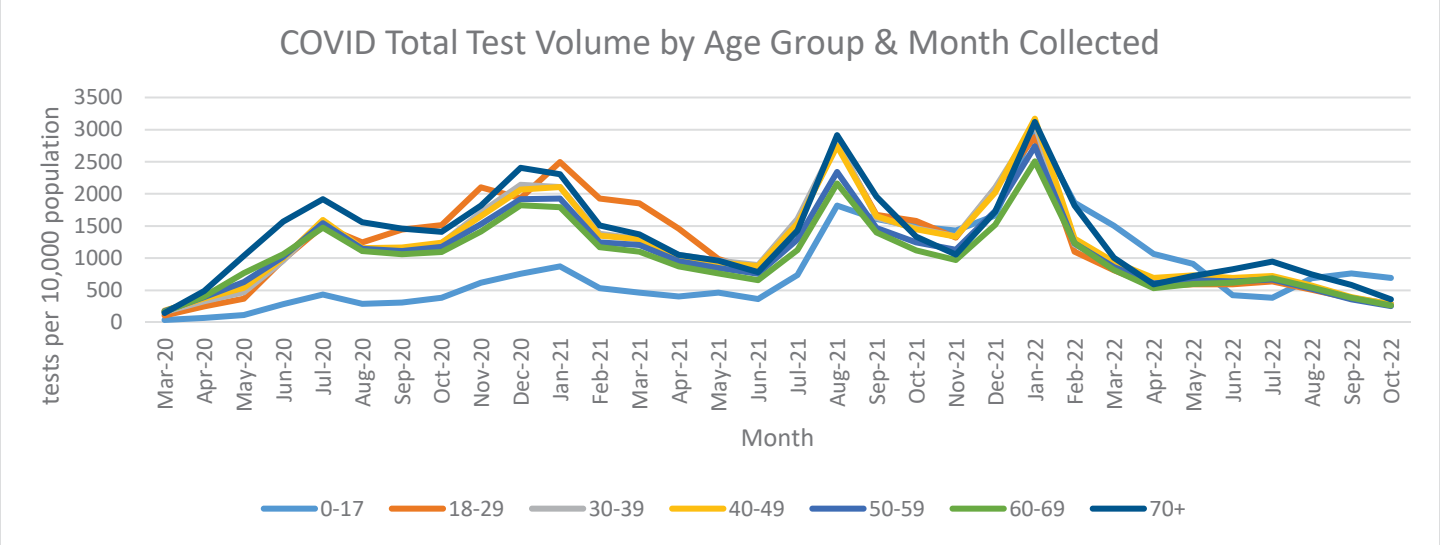
COVID-19 cases by age group: Louisiana, March 2020-October 2022



Source: OPH Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Epidemiology

New cases should be evaluated in the context of testing trends by age group. Until September 2021, testing rates remained highest among young adults and those 70 and older throughout much of the pandemic. Those younger than 18 had substantially lower testing rates than all other age groups. A lower number of cases identified in age groups with lower testing volumes could be the result of undetected cases rather than lower levels of transmission. However, following school testing initiatives, test volume among children younger than 18 has increased.

COVID-19 test volume by age group: Louisiana, March 2020-October 2022



Source: OPH Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Epidemiology

Among adults, the risk of mortality associated with COVID-19 increases with age. Compared with 5-17-year-olds, the rate of death is approximately 36 times higher in 30-39-year-olds and 2,842 times higher in individuals older than 85 years of age in Louisiana.

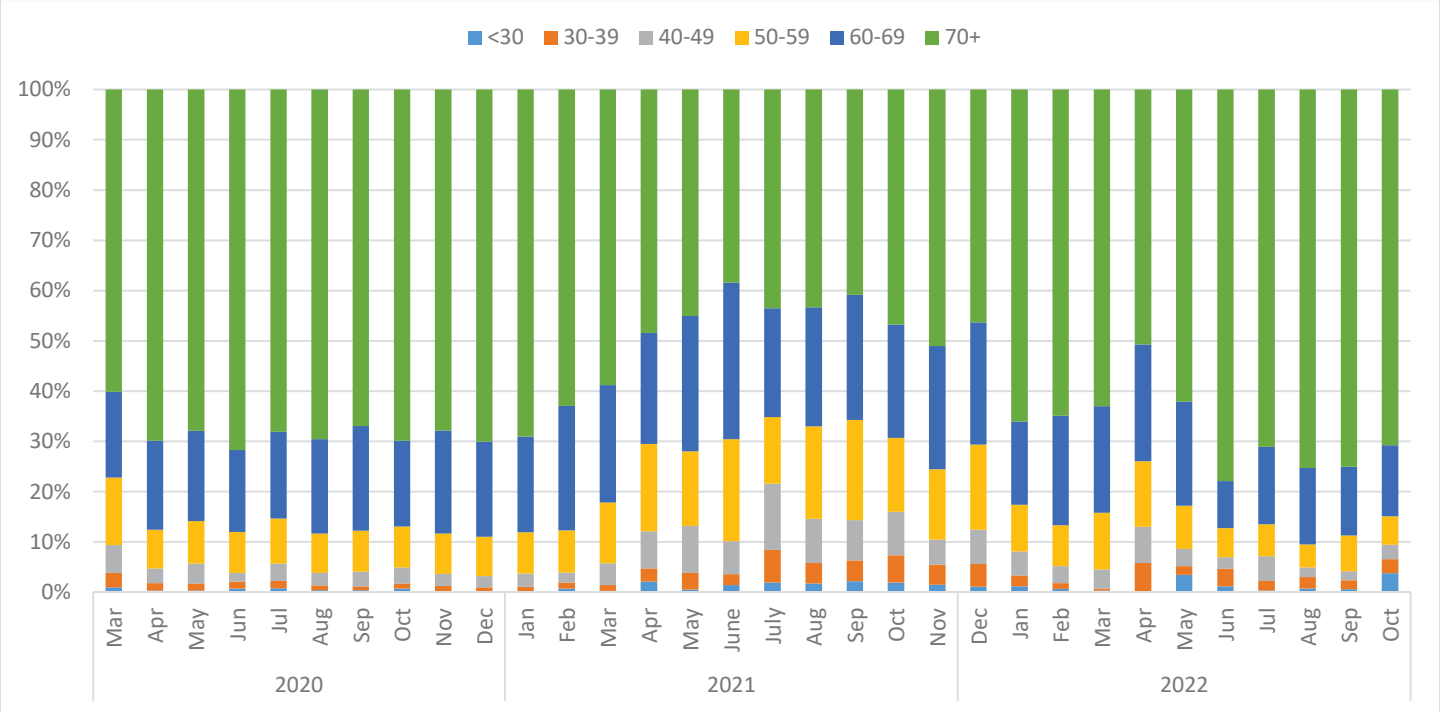
Risk for COVID-19 death by age group as of October 2022

	0-4 years old	5-17 years old	18-29 years old	30-39 years old	40-49 years old	50-64 years old	65-74 years old	75-84 years old	85+ years old
Mortality rate compared to 5-17-years-old group	2.4x	Reference Group	10.7x	36.3x	91.7x	248.1x	611.4x	1,342x	2,842x

Source: OPH Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Epidemiology

Because the risk of COVID-19-associated mortality increases with age among adults, the percentages of total COVID-19 deaths have been highest among older individuals throughout the pandemic in Louisiana. However, the decline in percentage of total COVID-19 associated deaths among those 70 and older is likely to be the result of the availability and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. Within Louisiana, older individuals were among the first groups prioritized for vaccination because of their increased risk for severe health outcomes.

Percentage of total COVID-19 associated deaths by age group: Louisiana, March 2020-October 2022

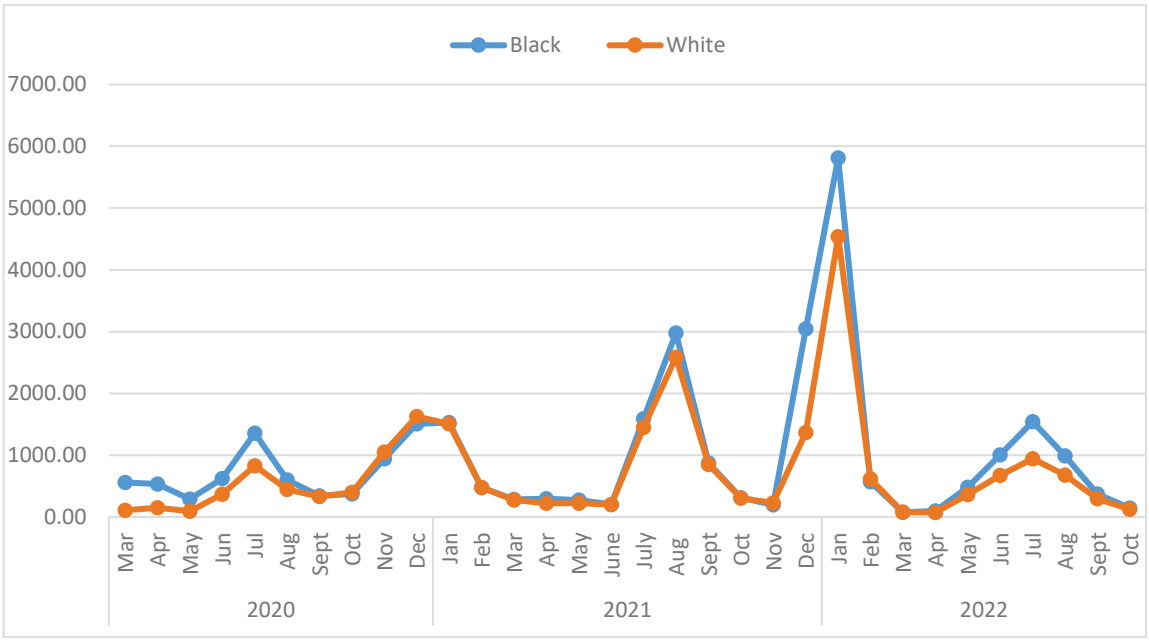


Source: OPH Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Epidemiology

COVID-19 Cases and Deaths by Race

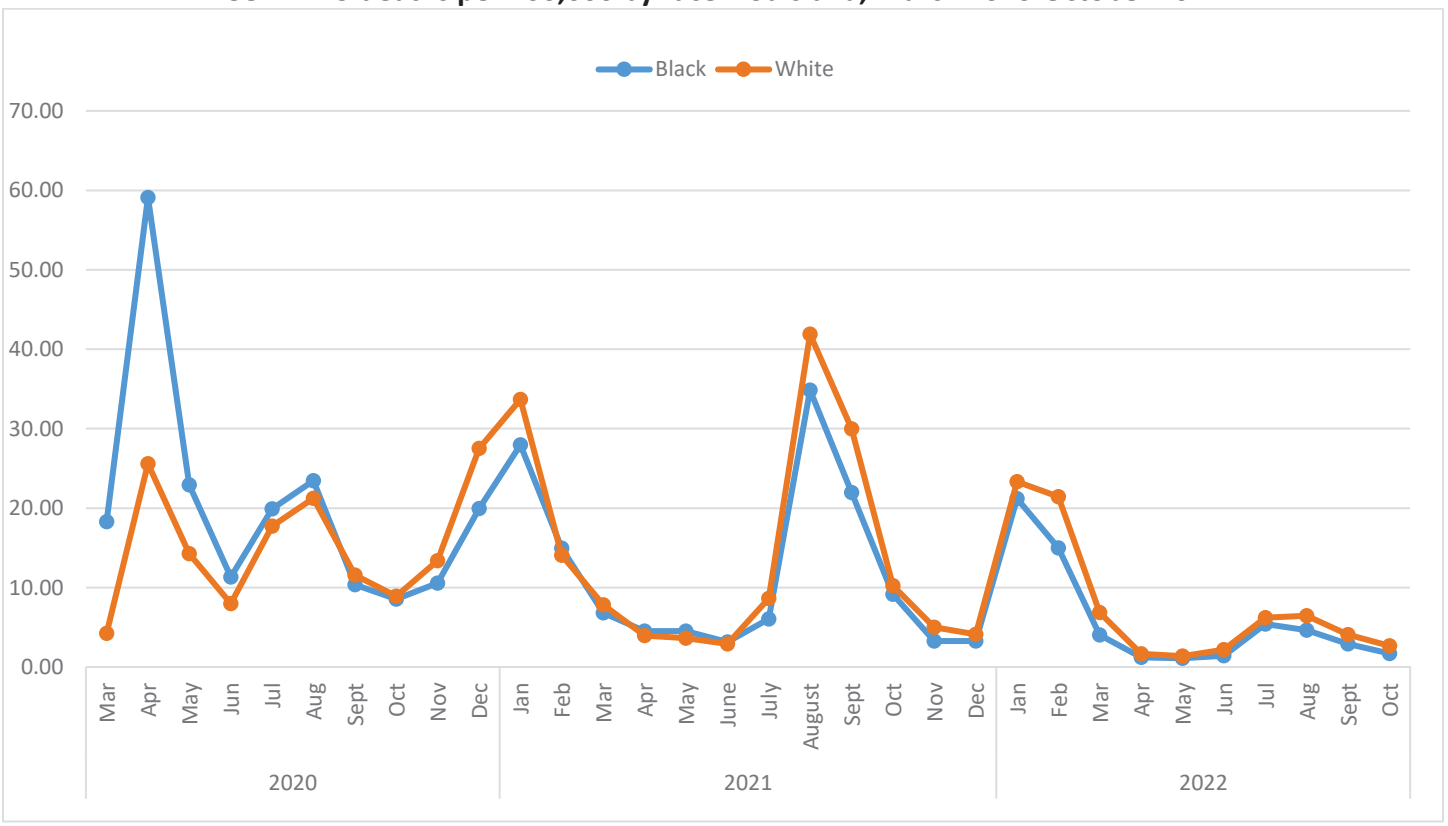
Important COVID-19 health disparities related to race and ethnicity have been noted throughout the United States[i]. Race and ethnicity are risk indicators related to other underlying conditions that affect health, including socioeconomic status, access to healthcare and occupational exposure to COVID-19. Black individuals in Louisiana have been disproportionally affected by COVID-19, particularly in the early months of the pandemic. However, following the first two COVID-19 surges in Louisiana, more COVID-19 associated deaths have been reported among White Louisianans than Black Louisianans.

COVID-19 cases per 100,000 by race: Louisiana, March 2020-October 2022



Source: OPH Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Epidemiology

COVID-19 deaths per 100,000 by race: Louisiana, March 2020-October 2022



Source: OPH Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Epidemiology

MPOX

Mpox outbreak in Louisiana

Mpox, formerly referred to as monkeypox, is a zoonotic infection endemic to several Central and West African countries. The wild animal reservoir is unknown. People with mpox often get a rash that may be located on hands, feet, chest, face, or mouth or near the genitals; the rash is often preceded or accompanied by flu-like symptoms. Mpox most often spreads through direct contact with a rash or sores of someone who has the virus.

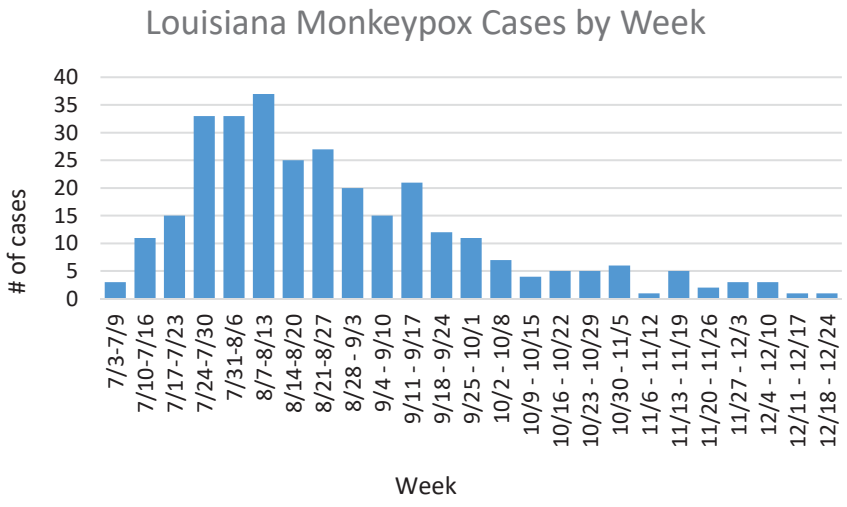
Before May 2022, cases outside of Africa were reported either among people with recent travel to Nigeria or contact with a person with a confirmed mpox virus infection. However, in May 2022, nine patients were confirmed with mpox in England; six were among persons without a history of travel to Africa and the source of these infections is unknown. Subsequent cases have been identified in 103 countries that have not historically reported mpox, including the United States. Cases in this outbreak have primarily affected men who identify as gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men. Transmission through skin and mucosal contact during sexual activities is the most commonly reported mode of transmission.

Louisiana identified its first case of mpox in a Louisiana resident on July 7, 2022. The Louisiana Department of Health webpage with case counts and outbreak information was updated daily through mid-October and is currently updated on a weekly basis. A total of 306 mpox infections have been reported in Louisiana with the majority occurring in:

- Males (88%)
- Black or African American (63%)
- Non-Hispanic (91%)
- 30-49 years of age (61%)

Sexual orientation is unknown for 23% of Louisiana's cases. Among those for whom sexual orientation is reported, at least 75% of Louisiana mpox patients identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual.

Mpox cases in Louisiana peaked in August following a proactive and concerted vaccination effort to protect those at increased risk for mpox infection.



Source: OPH Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Infectious Disease Epidemiology

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

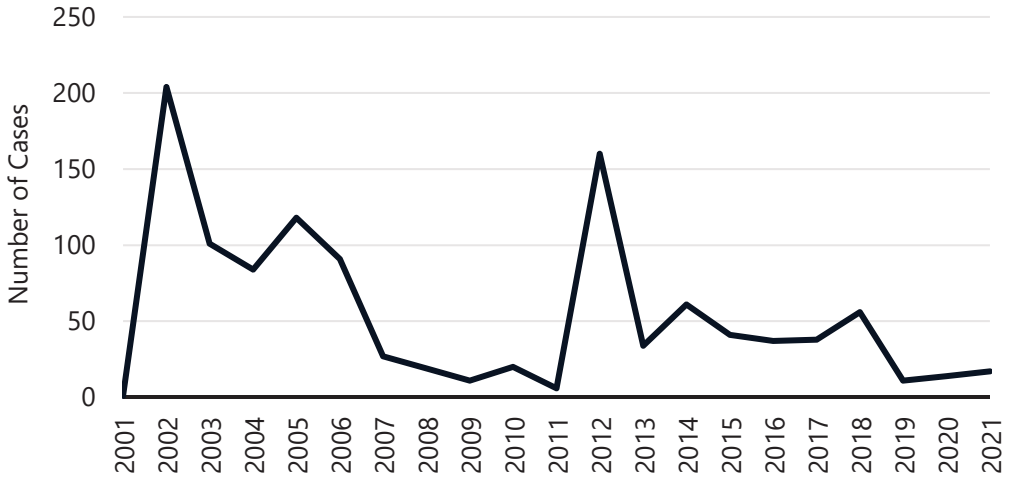
Approximately 80 infectious diseases are reportable to the Infectious Disease Epidemiology (IDEpi) Section in the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH). Highlights of these reportable diseases are presented here, and additional information can be found at the LDH IDEpi Annual Infectious Disease Surveillance Reports webpage.

VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES

A person who is bitten by a vector (mosquito, tick, or flea) can get sick with a vector-borne disease such as West Nile virus (WNV), Zika, Lyme, or spotted fever rickettsiosis. Nationally between 2004 and 2016, cases of these reported diseases from infected mosquitoes or ticks more than tripled. Most of these diseases, though rarely fatal, can cause febrile or rash-like illnesses, debilitating joint pain or body aches, or a severe illness affecting the central nervous system such as encephalitis or meningitis.

WNV is the leading cause of arboviral mosquito-borne disease in the U.S. and in Louisiana. It is most commonly spread between infected mosquitoes and birds. However, occasionally an infected mosquito may bite a human or another mammal, infecting them instead. Most people with infections are asymptomatic, but a small proportion of infections (20%) develop non-neuroinvasive disease (fever) and even fewer develop neuroinvasive disease (0.2% younger than 65 years of age, 2% older than 65). Neuroinvasive disease (NID) cases are considered the most accurate indicator of activity in humans over time because of the severity of symptoms. Reported cases of non-neuroinvasive arboviral disease are more likely to be affected by disease awareness and healthcare-seeking behavior in different communities and by the availability and specificity of laboratory tests performed. From 2002-2021 in Louisiana, 1152 cases of WNV-NID have been reported.

West Nile virus: neuroinvasive disease, by year—Louisiana, 2001-2021



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

The spikes of cases in 2002 and 2012 correspond to national increases. In 2012, more than half of the NID cases were reported from just four states: Texas, California, Illinois, and Louisiana. The years of relatively low NID activity reported during 2004-2011 were also observed nationally. Reported numbers of arboviral disease cases vary from year to year.

In addition to human disease, LDH maintains surveillance systems to track data on infections among blood

donors, veterinary disease cases, mosquitoes, and sentinel animals.

ZOONOTIC DISEASES

Rabies is a deadly viral disease of both humans and animals. The disease is regarded to be prevalent in skunks and bats in Louisiana, and can be transmitted primarily through bites or contact with the saliva of infected animals. Transmissions to humans through corneal transplants and solid organ transplants have been reported in the U.S. The case fatality rate of persons who get the disease is virtually 100%, with less than 20 cases of survival reported worldwide. Fortunately, due to the slow movement of the virus toward the central nervous system, vaccines and immunoglobulins can be administered after exposure to prevent the disease.

There have been no domestically transmitted human cases of rabies in Louisiana since 1953. The number of animal cases by species that have been reported to LDH since 2000 are displayed in the table below.

Rabies, distribution by species and year—Louisiana, 2000-2021

SPECIES	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	TOTAL
Skunk	11	5	2	1		3	2	1	3		7	2	2	4		3	1	13	1	5	1		**67**
Bat	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	9	2	4	1	**72**
Dog								1			1			1	1								**4**
Cat										1					1								**2**
Horse		1	1					1															**3**
Squirrel											1									1			**2**
TOTAL	**14**	**10**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**10**	**6**	**4**	**8**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**15**	**10**	**8**	**5**	**1**	**150**

Source: Rabies Animal Surveillance Database

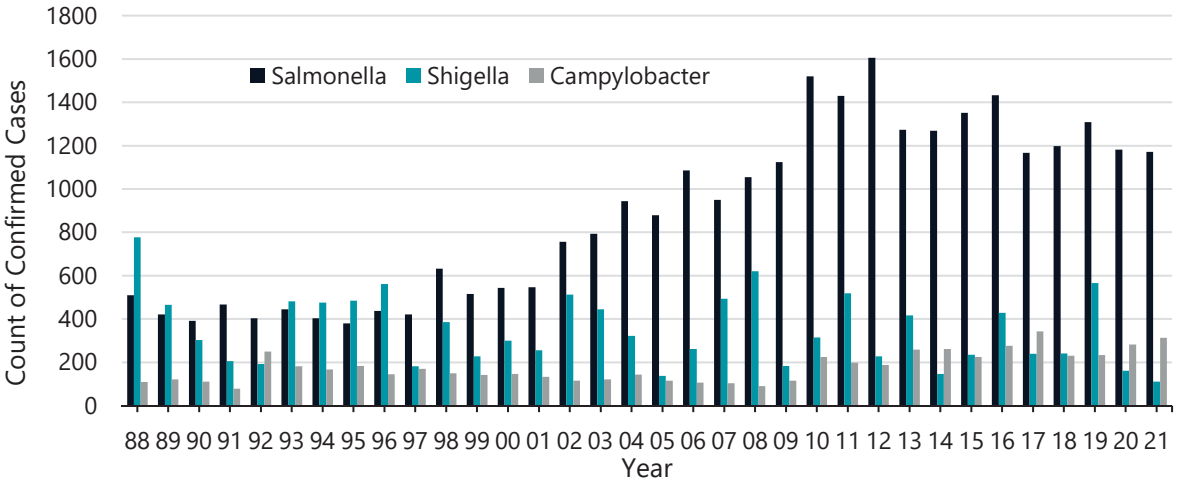
The number of wild animals reported to be positive in the state is not an accurate predictor of risk to humans, since there is no active surveillance program to detect wildlife with rabies. Rabid wild animals are only reported if they contact humans or household pets, and then only if the animal is collected and submitted for testing. Eleven different species of bats have been identified within Louisiana; each species is characterized by at least one distinct variant of rabies. Numbers of rabid bats reported in the state since 2000 have remained fairly constant, with typically one to five reported each year. Bat variant rabies can be transmitted to terrestrial animals. However, the predominant variant identified in dogs and cats is the skunk variant.

FOODBORNE AND WATERBORNE DISEASES

The CDC estimates that 48 million people get sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die from foodborne diseases each year in the United States. Food can become contaminated with several different types of pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, and toxins. These foodborne pathogens typically cause diarrheal illness and can vary in severity from a 24-hour illness (such as norovirus) to hospitalization or death (such as listeriosis or botulism). LDH epidemiologists conduct surveillance for 19 different foodborne pathogens. The number of cases reported annually continues to rise as surveillance and diagnostic tests are improved.

Salmonella, shigella, and campylobacter are some of the most common causes of foodborne illnesses. These bacteria cause diarrheal illnesses that are typically self-limiting beginning a couple of days after exposure (making determining the food source difficult) and normally lasting up to a week.

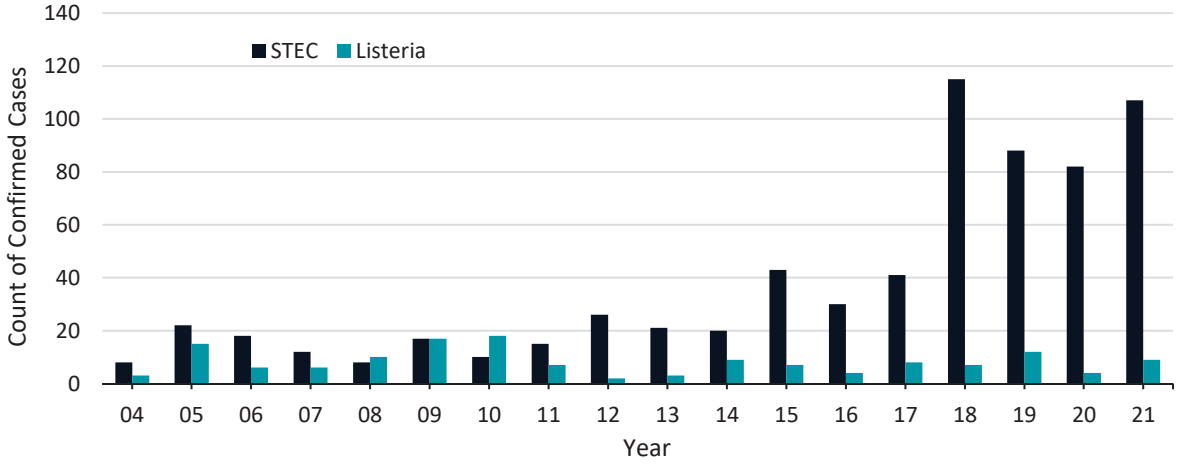
Annual case counts of salmonella, shigella and campylobacter—Louisiana, 1988-2021



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

While far less common than other foodborne illnesses, **listeriosis** can cause much more severe symptoms, especially in pregnant or immunocompromised individuals. These symptoms can start several weeks after exposure. **Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)** can cause serious gastrointestinal illnesses, and up to 10% of ill individuals develop severe kidney complications.

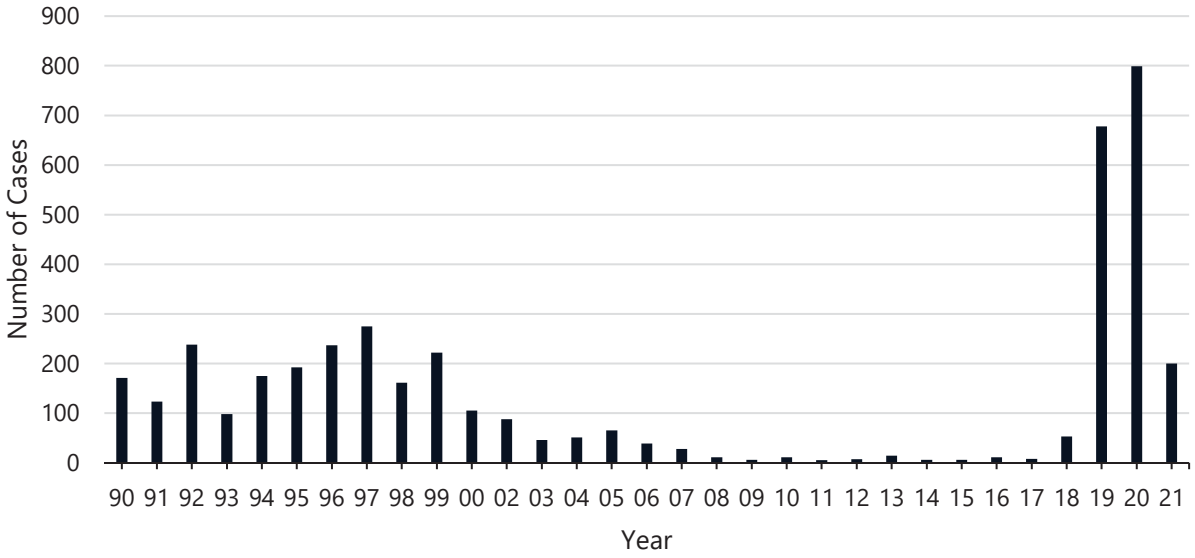
Annual case counts of listeria and STEC—Louisiana, 2004-2021



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

Hepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable disease that is transmitted either from person to person through the fecal-oral route or exposure to contaminated food or water. Severe or moderate liver disease and gastrointestinal symptoms may last for over a month. In extreme cases, hepatitis A can cause liver failure and even death, and individuals with pre-existing conditions are especially at risk. Outbreaks are commonly associated with particular at-risk groups or with contaminated food. An inactivated vaccine became available in 1995. As a result, case rates were on a sharp decline in Louisiana until 2018, when the first cases associated with a statewide, person-to-person hepatitis A outbreak were detected.

Annual Case Counts of Hepatitis A — Louisiana, 2000-2021

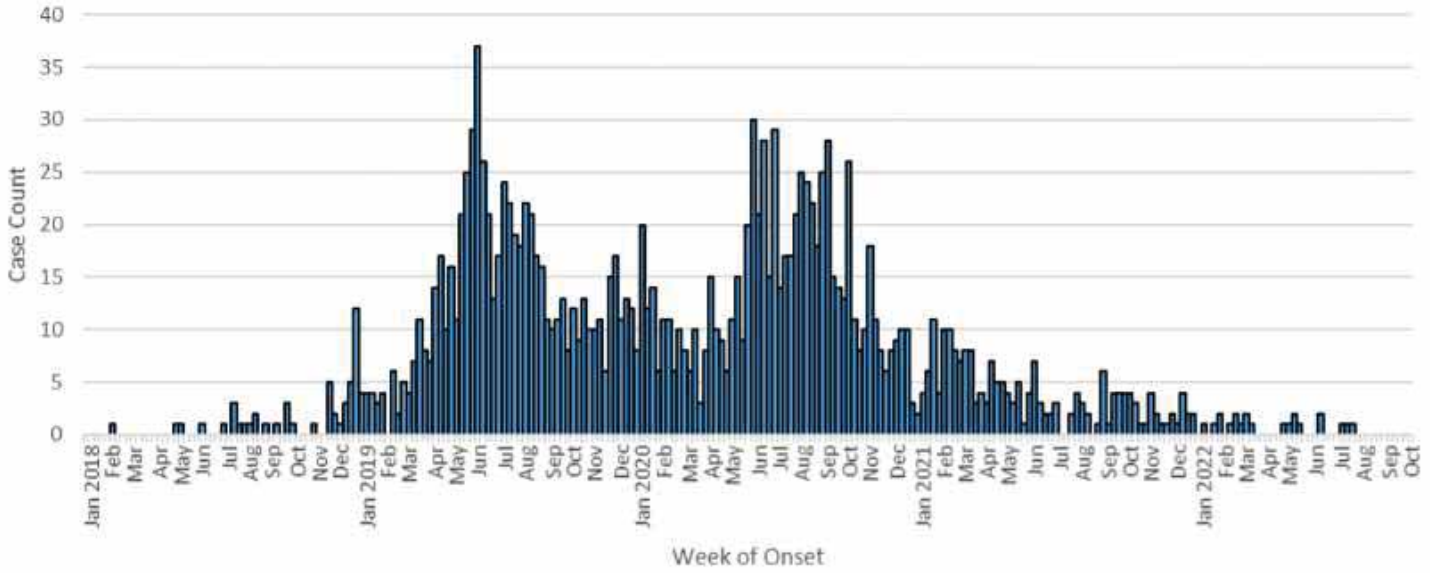


Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

Hepatitis A outbreak in Louisiana

An outbreak of hepatitis A virus (HAV) infection occurred in Louisiana from January 2018 until October 2022, at which time Louisiana met CDC's end of outbreak criteria. As of October 12, 2022, LDH reported 1,686 cases related to the HAV outbreak. The Louisiana Hep A Webpage was updated on a monthly basis with case counts and outbreak information (http://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/3518). Cases ranged in age from 1 to 98 years with median age of 38 years. The outbreak had a high hospitalization rate of 60% of cases. Transmission appears to have been through direct person-to-person spread and illicit drug use. Those with a history of injection and non-injection drug use, homelessness or transient housing, incarceration, and men who have sex with men were at greater risk of becoming ill with HAV in this outbreak. Based on epidemiologic case investigations, 63% of cases in Louisiana report drug use, including IV and non-IV drug use; 5% of cases have been incarcerated during illness; 7% report experiencing homelessness; and 4% report as men who have sex with men. Sixteen percent of cases report none of these risk factors.

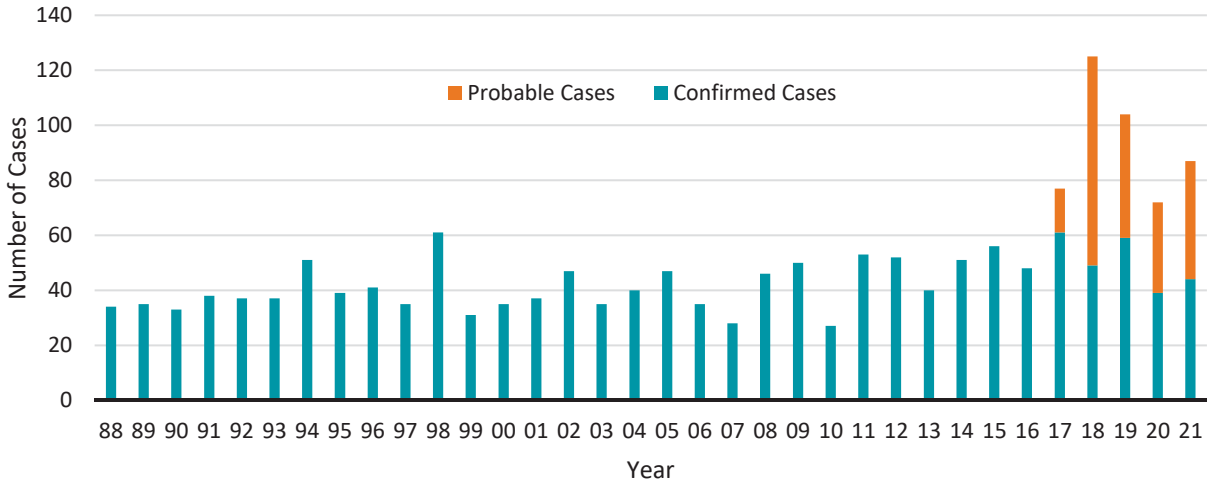
Louisiana Hepatitis A Outbreak Cases by Week of Onset— Louisiana, 2018-2022



Vibriosis is primarily transmitted through the consumption of raw or under-cooked shellfish or by exposure of wounds to warm seawater or seafood drippings. The most common clinical presentation of vibrio infection is self-limited gastroenteritis. However, wound infections and primary septicemia also occur. Patients with liver disease and those who are immunocompromised are at a particularly high risk for significant morbidity and mortality associated with these infections. Early detection and initiation of treatment is very important, particularly for V. cholera and invasive vibrio infections, because these infections may rapidly progress to death. According to the CDC, about 1 in 4 people with serious *V. vulnificus* infections die, as quickly as within a day or two of illness onset.

In 2017 the CDC changed the vibrio case definition to include "probable" cases as those which were only positive by culture-independent diagnostic tests (CIDTs). These are typically gastro-intestinal illness panel tests, which have resulted in the detection of far more vibrio cases than in previous years. The recent increase in cases is more related to this increase in detection of cases without culture-confirmation, as opposed to a true increase in disease prevalence.

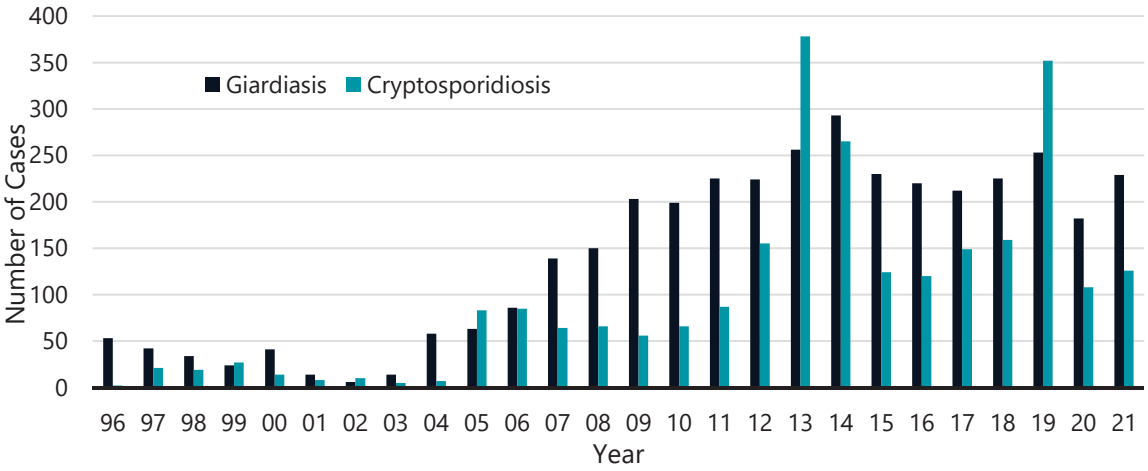
Confirmed and Probable Vibrio Cases—Louisiana, 1988-2021



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

Giardiasis and **cryptosporidiosis** are parasitic infections causing diarrheal disease. Both are most commonly transmitted by the consumption of contaminated water, but infection from consumption of contaminated food and fecal-oral (hands and fomites) transmission also occurs.

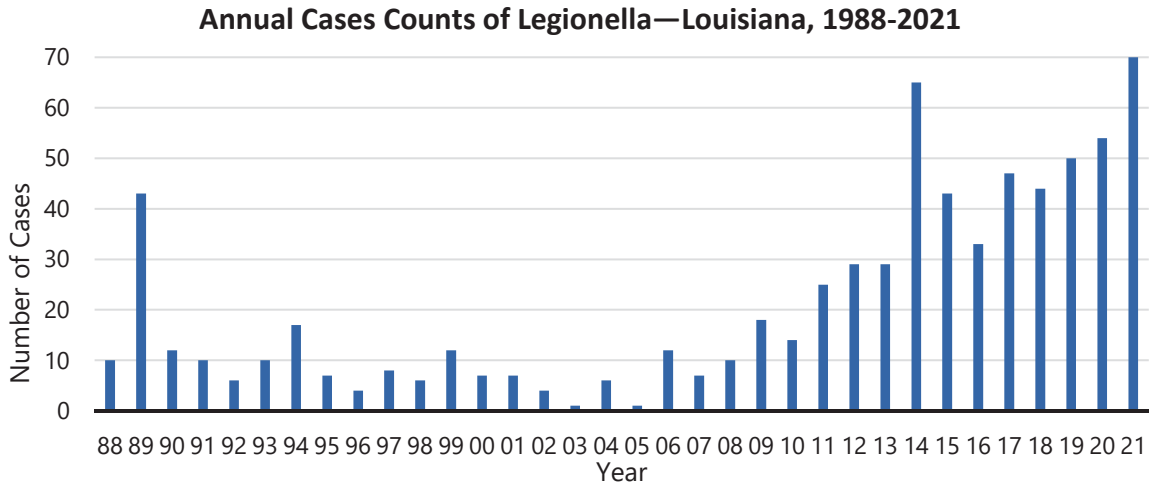
Annual Case Counts of Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis—Louisiana, 1996-2021



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

Legionellosis (Legionella) is an infection caused by the bacterium *Legionella*, which resides primarily in aqueous environments. Most commonly, sporadic cases of Legionellosis are reported, but outbreaks are also occasionally identified, usually associated with warm water aerosols originating from air conditioning systems, whirlpool spas, plumbing systems, etc. Nosocomial infections also occur and give rise to the highest proportion of fatal cases. Person-to-person transmission does not take place.

An average of 38 Legionellosis cases have been reported per year in Louisiana since 2008. Infrequent use of cultures may have a negative effect on recognition of infections caused by Legionella species, but outbreaks of *Legionella pneumophila*, serogroup 1 may be more easily recognized because of the use of non-invasive tests such as the urine antigen test. There has been a generally increasing trend in Legionellosis reports from 1990 to 2021, with a previous peak in 2014.



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

VIRAL RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

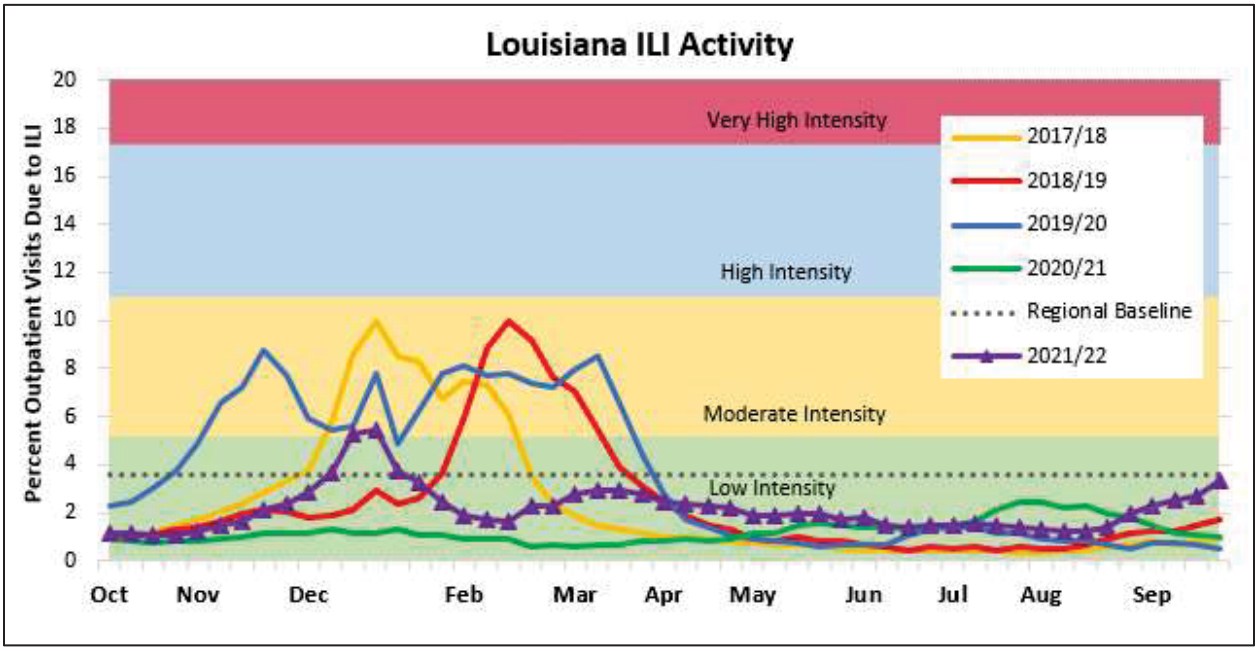
Influenza surveillance in Louisiana utilizes a three-pronged voluntary approach. The main component of the program is outpatient influenza-like illness (ILI) syndromic surveillance from hospital emergency departments. The other two components of influenza surveillance in Louisiana revolve around laboratory testing. Participating clinical laboratories report rapid test results weekly and the total number of tests done. The last component of the system is active virologic surveillance. Virologic surveillance sites collect influenza swabs on patients each

week and submit them for subtyping at the state public health laboratory. Taken together, these components provide a comprehensive view of influenza in the state including the beginning and end of influenza season, intensity of influenza activity, the age groups most affected by influenza each season, when and where influenza viruses are circulating, and, finally, to identify changes in the circulating viruses.

Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Surveillance

Influenza season consists of 33 weeks from October to May, but surveillance is conducted year round in Louisiana. The picture below displays the weekly trends of ILI for the last five influenza seasons. During the 2021-2022 influenza season, information was collected on 2,218,278 healthcare visits, with 36,445 of those attributed to ILI.

Seasonal distribution of Influenza-like illness—Louisiana, 2017-2022



Source: National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP)

Clinical Laboratory Data

Clinical laboratories report data weekly on point of care rapid influenza diagnostic tests (RIDTs) and multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assays. Based on the number of positive influenza tests and the total number of tests completed, percent positivity is calculated and used to evaluate circulating virus activity. During the 2021-2022 season, data were captured for 150,595 RIDTs, including 8,080 positives for an overall percent positivity of 5.3. There were an additional 31,738 multiplex respiratory PCRs also reported.

Influenza hospitalizations and deaths are estimated by modeling data from ILI surveillance and clinical laboratories. For the 2021-2022 season, it is estimated that influenza caused over 4,900 hospitalizations and 250 deaths in Louisiana.

Public Health Virologic Surveillance

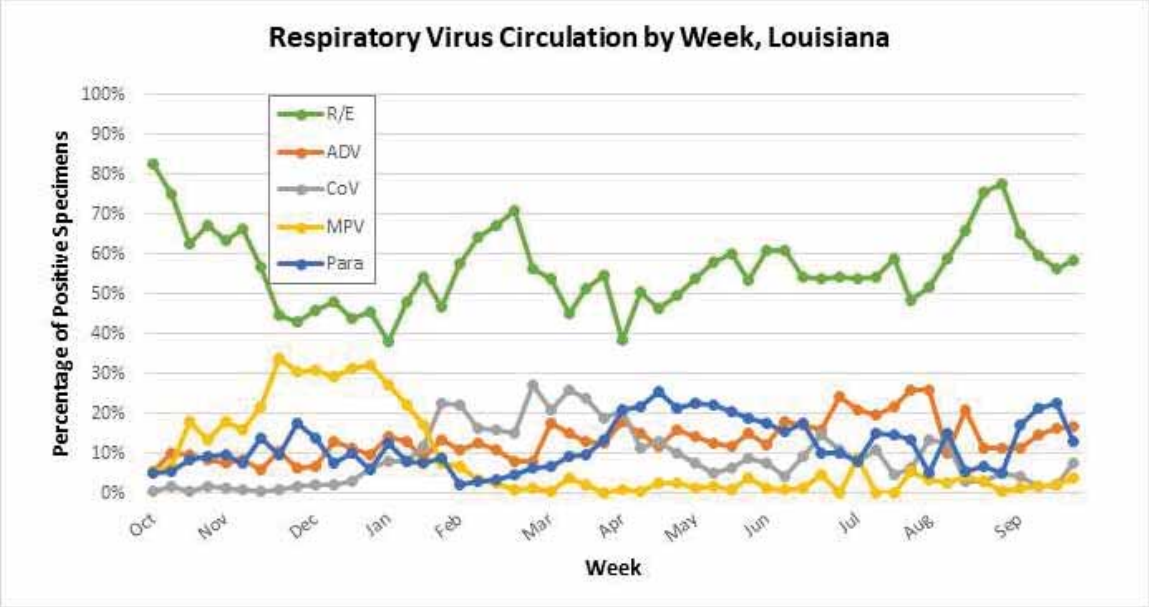
A network of clinics throughout the state participate in virologic surveillance in Louisiana. These sites collect

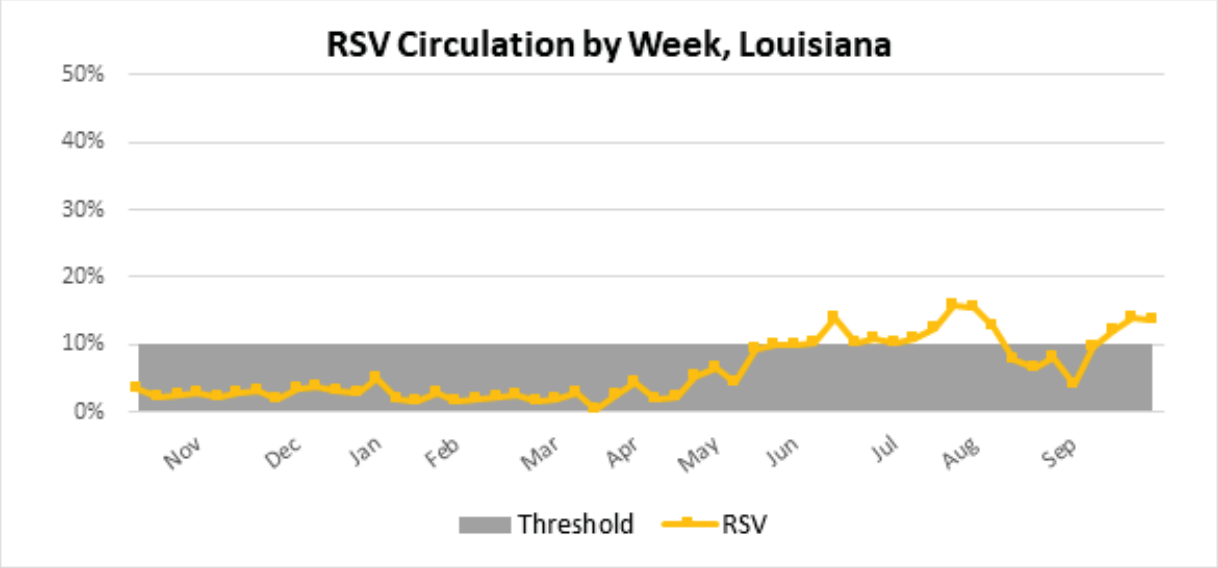
influenza swabs on patients each week and submit them for subtyping at the state public health laboratory (SPHL). This allows for monitoring of influenza viruses and to identify early any changes that may occur in circulating viruses. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, influenza viruses have circulated at very low levels resulting in minimal specimens for virologic surveillance. During the 2021-2022 season, 44 samples were tested at the SPHL, 6 were positive for influenza A/H3.

Surveillance for non-influenza respiratory viruses

Through the influenza virologic surveillance program, Louisiana is able to conduct surveillance for non-influenza respiratory viruses. Clinical laboratories performing any testing in addition to RIDT for influenza report aggregate results weekly. This surveillance provided data on approximately 12,175 positive during the 2021-2022 season, identifying nine non-influenza respiratory viruses. All influenza negative samples submitted to the state public health laboratory tested for an additional nine viruses including respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) which has a defined seasonality and can cause severe illness in young children. The percentage of specimens positive for Rhinovirus/Enterovirus (R/E), Adenovirus (ADV), Coronavirus (CoV), Human Metapneumovirus (MPV), and Parainfluenza 1-4 (Para) is shown below. CoV circulation represents Human Coronavirus types 229E, NL63, OC46, and HKUL; it does not include COVID-19

Seasonal distribution of non-influenza respiratory viruses—Louisiana, 2021-2022



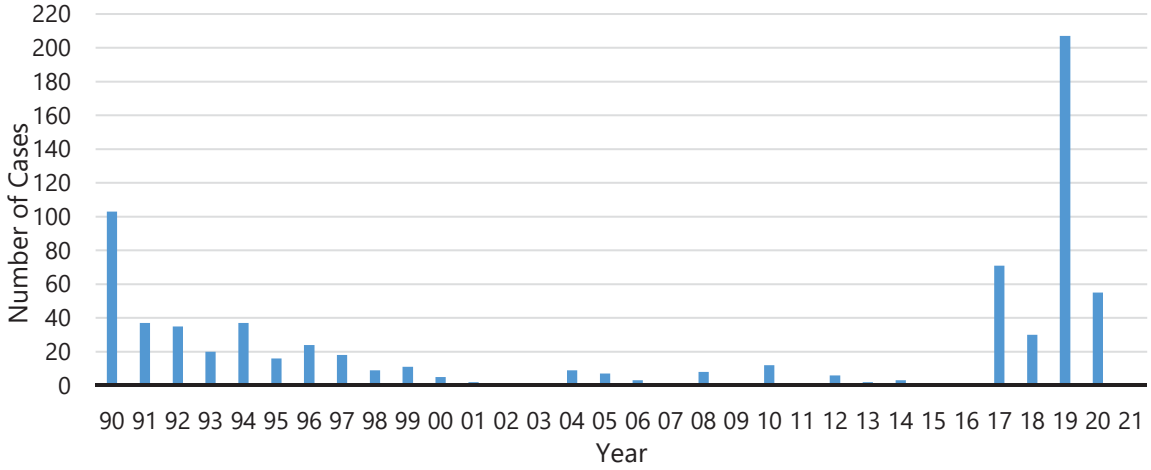


VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

Mumps is a vaccine-preventable, viral illness that occurs in humans worldwide. Symptoms of mumps include fever, headache, muscle aches, tiredness, and loss of appetite, followed by swelling of one or more of the salivary glands, usually the parotid glands. Transmission occurs through droplets of saliva or mucous from an infected person. Immunity from mumps is gained through previous mumps infection or vaccination.

In recent years there has been an increase in mumps cases reported both in Louisiana and nationwide. Most of these cases have been associated with outbreaks. A majority of these outbreaks occur in places where individuals are living in close proximity to one another, such as college campuses. The 2017 spike in cases is largely due to an outbreak of mumps in Louisiana in a university setting. The 2019 spike is largely due to outbreaks in multiple detention centers across Louisiana. This increase was also seen nationwide in similar settings. More non-outbreak cases have been identified due to increased awareness of mumps and improvements in the availability of confirmatory laboratory testing.

Case Counts of Mumps—Louisiana, 1990-2021

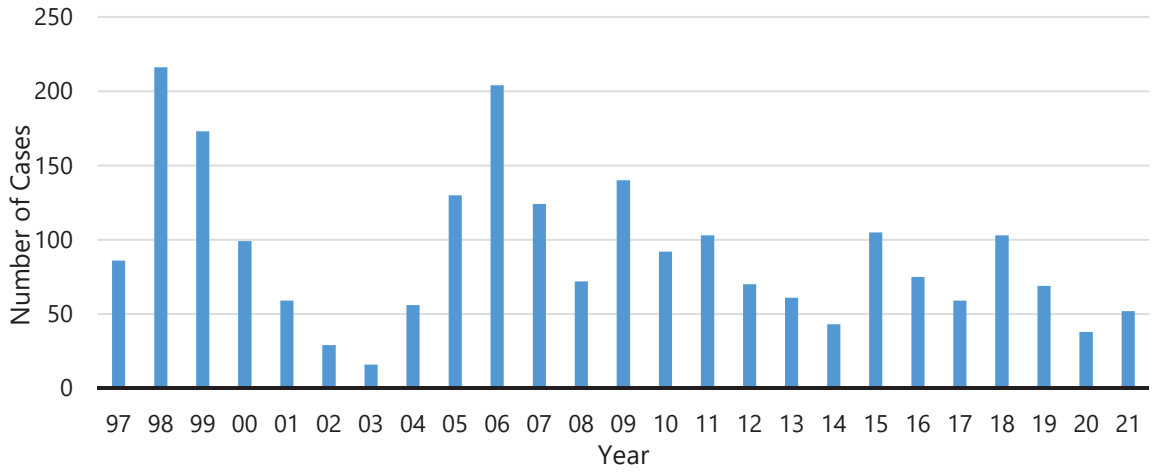


Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

Varicella (chickenpox) is the primary infection in humans caused by the varicella-zoster virus (VZV), which consists of blister-like rash, itching, fatigue, and fever. Illness usually lasts 5-10 days. Varicella is highly infectious with secondary infection rates in susceptible household contacts approaching 90%. Transmission occurs from person to person, by direct contact with patients with either varicella or zoster lesions, or by airborne spread from respiratory secretions. Immunity from varicella is gained through previous varicella infection or vaccination.

Varicella rates in Louisiana peaked in 1998 with a rate of 4.98 cases per 100,000 population. Since then, case counts have generally declined. From 2006-2010, the national incidence of varicella declined by 79%. The number of hospitalizations and deaths also dramatically decreased.

Varicella cases—Louisiana, 1997-2021



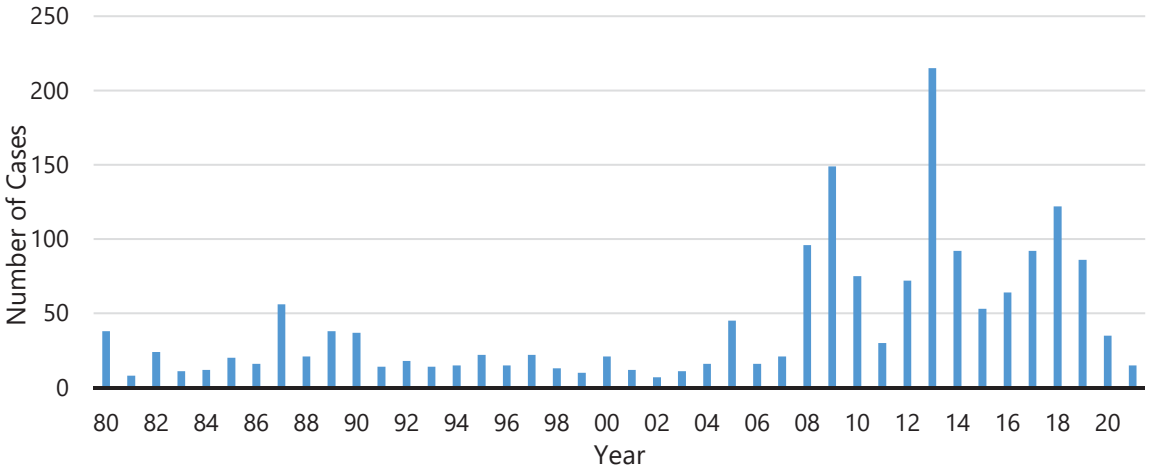
Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

Pertussis is a respiratory illness commonly known as whooping cough. It is a very contagious disease only found in humans and is caused by a type of bacteria called *Bordetella pertussis*. People with pertussis usually spread the disease to another person by coughing or sneezing or when spending a lot of time near one another where breathing space is shared.

The disease usually starts with cold-like symptoms and maybe a mild cough or fever. As the disease progresses, the traditional symptoms of pertussis may appear. These symptoms include paroxysms of many rapid coughs, followed by a high-pitched “whoop” sound. There may also be vomiting during or after coughing fits. Pertussis can cause serious illness in babies, and about half of babies younger than 1 year who get the disease need care in the hospital.

In the past 15 years, the number of pertussis cases in Louisiana have generally increased, with peaks of 149 cases in 2009 and 215 cases in 2013. Incidence rates have ranged from 0.24-4.53 per 100,000 persons.

Pertussis cases—Louisiana, 1980-2021



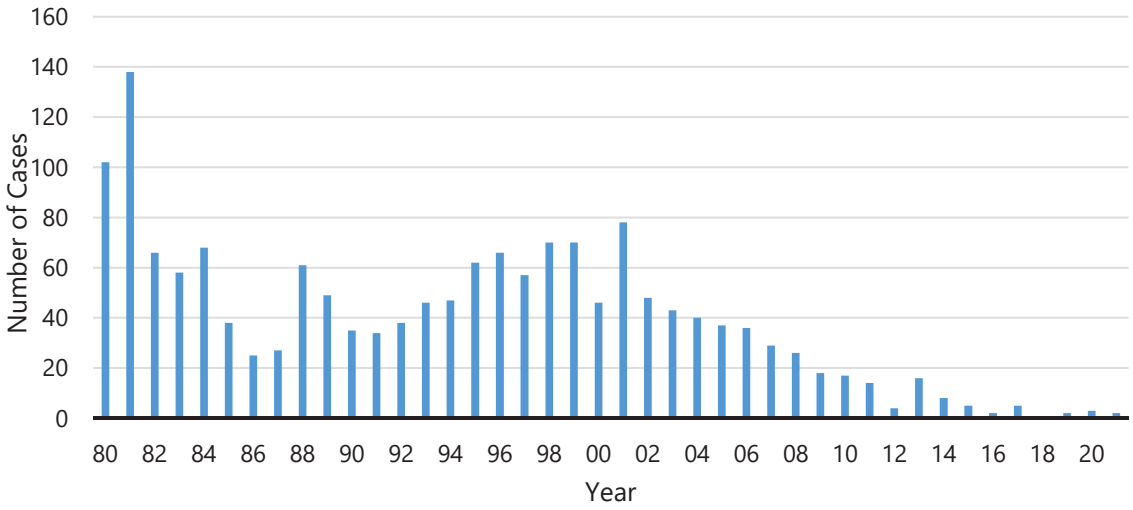
Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

INVASIVE DISEASES

Meningococcal disease is a serious illness caused by a type of bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. It is a leading cause of bacterial meningitis and sepsis in the United States. Meningitis is the most common presentation of invasive meningococcal infection. Cases often present with sudden onset of fever, headache, and stiff neck, often accompanied by other symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, photophobia, and altered mental status. Meningococcal disease can spread from person to person through close contact or extended contact, especially among people living in the same household.

In the United States, the highest incidence of meningococcal disease occurs among infants younger than one year old with a second peak occurring in adolescents and young adults. The majority of cases among infants are caused by serogroup B. Rates of meningococcal disease are at historic lows in the U.S., but meningococcal disease continues to cause substantial morbidity and mortality in persons of all ages. The incidence of meningococcal invasive disease in Louisiana decreased during the 1980s, steadily increased during the 1990s, and has decreased again in the 2000s.

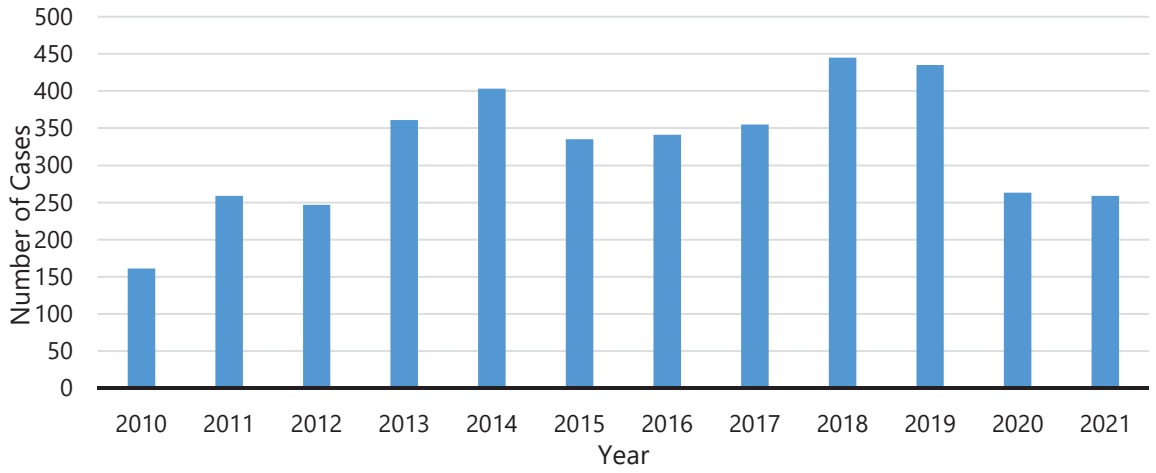
Meningococcal disease trends—Louisiana, 1987-2021



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

Streptococcus pneumoniae is a type of bacteria with over 90 known serotypes. Most *S. pneumoniae* serotypes can cause disease, but only a minority of serotypes produce the majority of pneumococcal infections. The major clinical syndromes of pneumococcal disease are pneumonia, bacteremia, and meningitis. Disease most often occurs when a predisposing condition exists, particularly pulmonary disease. Transmission occurs as a result of direct person-to-person contact via respiratory droplets and by autoinoculation in persons carrying the bacteria in their upper respiratory tract. Counts of confirmed invasive pneumococcal disease have generally increased since 2010. In 2018, there was a peak at 445 cases.

Confirmed invasive pneumococcal disease cases—Louisiana, 2010-2021



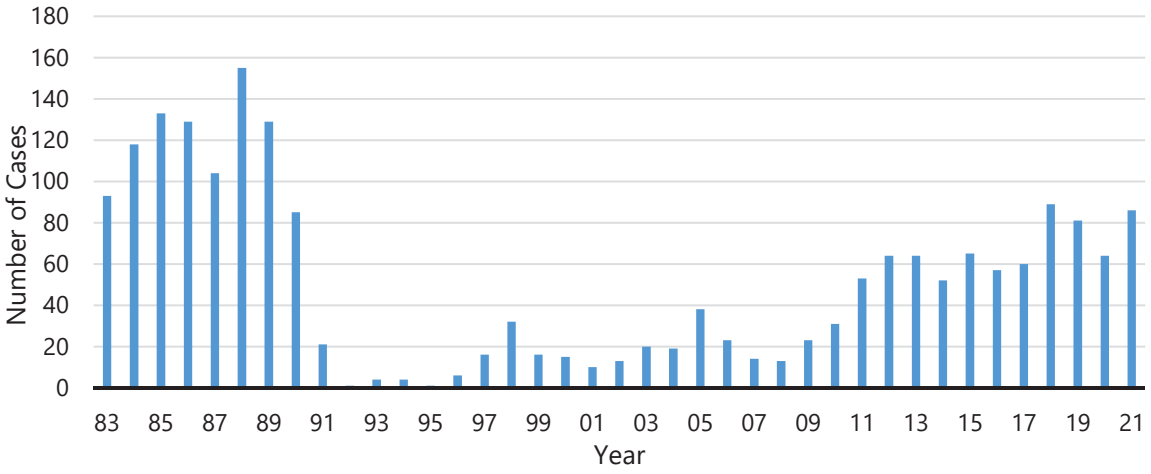
Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

From 2010-2017, the vast majority of invasive pneumococcal cases in Louisiana have occurred in adults, with about 58% occurring in individuals over 55 years.

Haemophilus influenzae is a cause of bacterial infection that is often severe, particularly among infants. Before the advent of vaccines, *H. influenzae* type b (Hib) was the most common cause of serious bacterial infections and meningitis and children in the United States. Invasive disease caused by Hib can affect many organ systems. The most common types of invasive disease are meningitis, epiglottitis, pneumonia, arthritis, and cellulitis. The mode of transmission is person to person by inhalation of respiratory droplets or by direct contact with respiratory secretions.

Pre-vaccine, Hib caused 300 invasive infections in Louisiana each year, half of which resulted in meningitis. In Louisiana, all types of *Haemophilus influenza* are reportable. Case counts dramatically reduced in the 1990s but began to increase again in the early 2000s.

Incidence of *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease, all types—Louisiana, 1983-2021



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Certain environmental and occupational exposures, illnesses and injuries are reportable to the Section of Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology (SEET) in the Louisiana Department of Health. Additional information and data can be accessed at www.ldh.la.gov/seet.

Louisiana ranks among the top states in per capita production of hazardous wastes and in the amount of chemicals released into its water, air, and soil. Since 1980, SEET has addressed morbidity and mortality associated with exposure to environmental chemicals.[18] As a public health program using an applied science approach, SEET investigates the health effects of chemical exposures in populations while participating in environmental health research. Certain environmental and occupational exposures, illnesses, and injuries are reportable to SEET[19] with additional information and data accessible at www.ldh.la.gov/seet.

Louisiana is one of 33 recipient states and cities participating in the CDC's National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. SEET tracks and disseminates data and information on population health outcomes, the environment, and exposures. SEET partners with LDH's Bureau of Health Informatics to develop, enhance, and support a data explorer, Louisiana's Health Data Portal, for individuals to explore data related to health and the environment. The Louisiana Health Data Portal provides evidence-based information and data to support governmental policies and to inform local and state decision makers and residents about health issues affecting their communities. To access this data explorer, visit https://healthdata.ldh.la.gov/.

Supported by CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), SEET's Occupational Health and Injury Surveillance Program tracks work-related injuries and illnesses in an attempt to better understand the underlying issues leading to these conditions and to implement efforts to improve the health and safety of Louisiana workplaces. An annual report which includes data on all 25 occupational health indicators can be found at https://ldh.la.gov/page/832. Select occupational health indicators have been included in this chapter and are displayed on the health data portal.

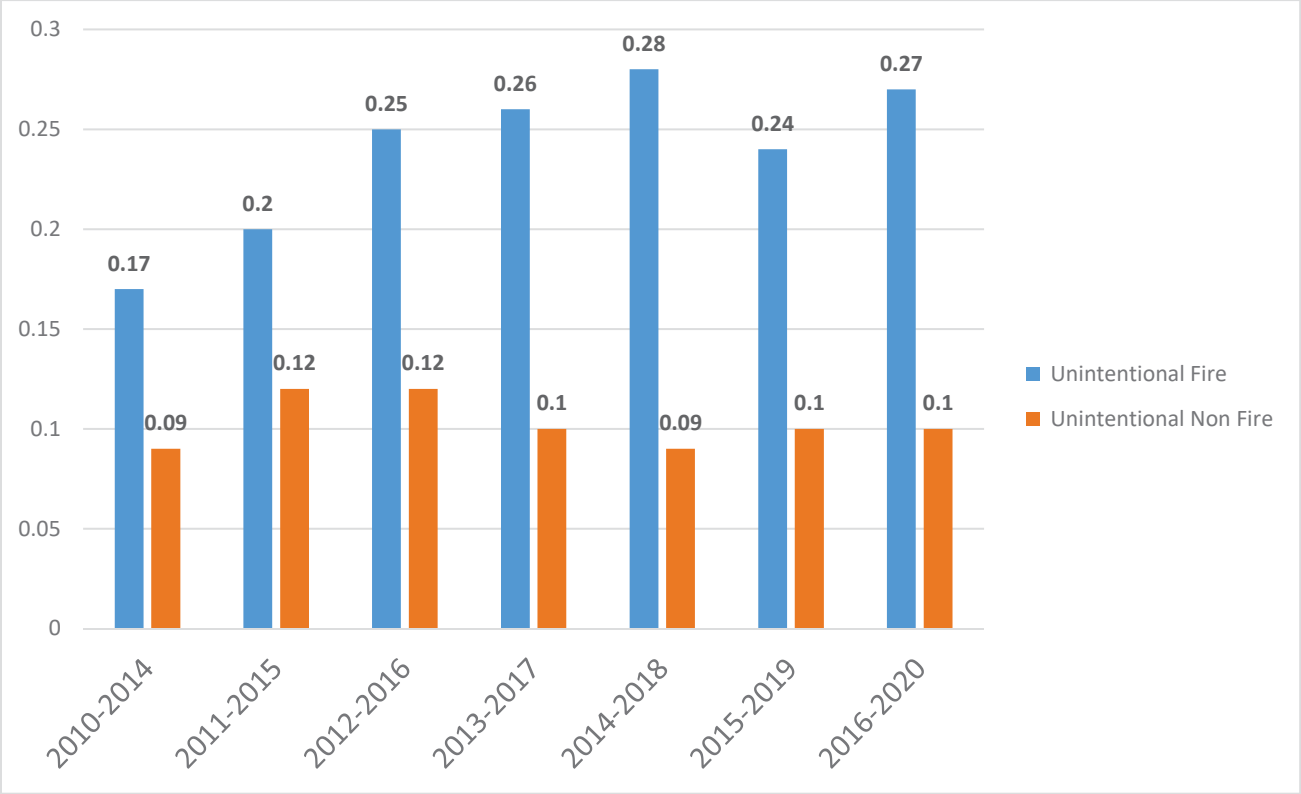
CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless gas that can cause sudden illness and death. CO is found in fumes produced anytime fuel is burned in cars or trucks, small engines, stoves, lanterns, grills, fireplaces, gas ranges, or furnaces. Exposure to CO can be lethal when built up indoors or in confined spaces. Some of the most common symptoms related to CO poisoning are headache, nausea/upset stomach, confusion, dizziness and weakness. Each year, more than 400 Americans die from unintentional CO poisoning not linked to fires, more than 20,000 people visit the emergency room, and more than 4,000 people are hospitalized.[20]

[18] Louisiana Department of Health, SEET https://ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/subhome/22
[19] Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 51, Part II https://www.doa.la.gov/Pages/osr/lac/books.aspx

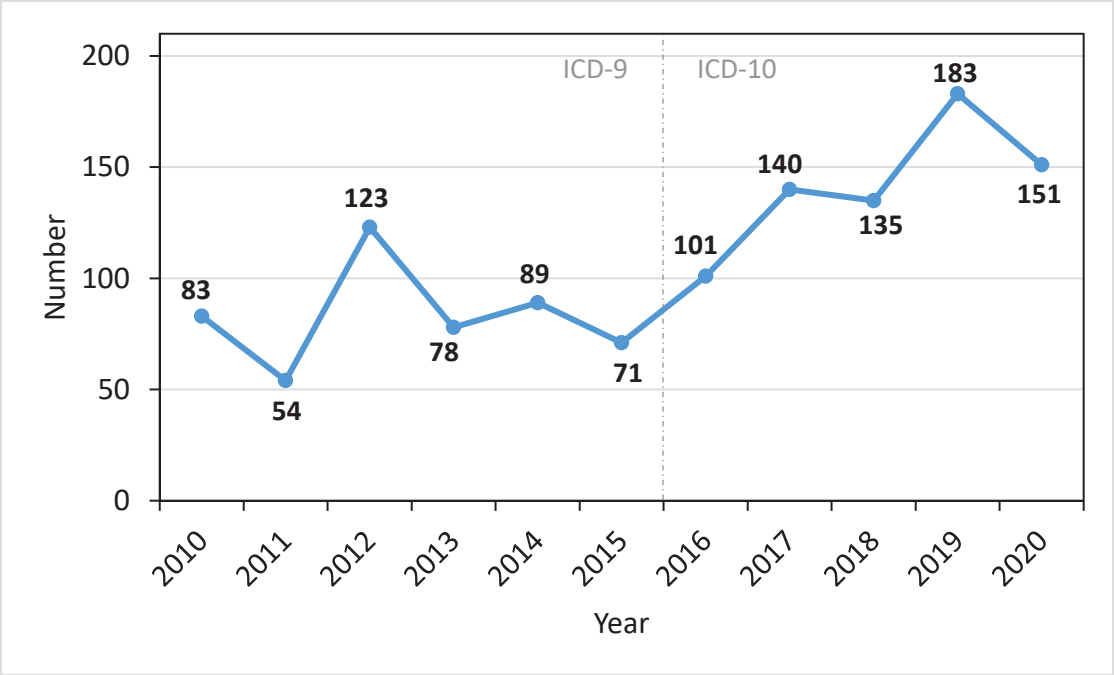
[20] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020, July 17) Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/co/faqs.htm

Age-adjusted mortality rate, Carbon Monoxide (CO) Poisoning, per 100,000 Population over 5 years



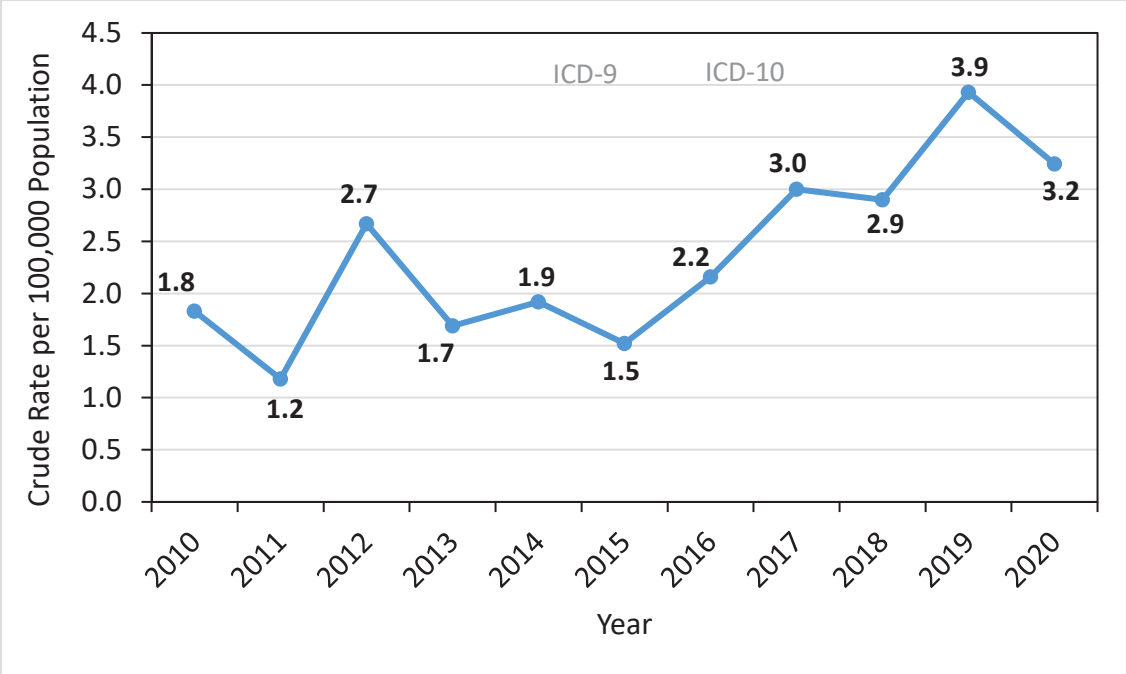
Source: CDC National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network; LDH/OPH/SEET.
Unintentional CO poisoning of Unknown Mechanism or Intent not included since most values are suppressed.
Unintentional CO poisoning of Unknown Mechanism or Intent for 2016-2020 rate was 0.06.

Number of emergency department visits for non-fire CO poisoning* (Louisiana, 2010-2020)



Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Database, LDH/OPH/SEET
** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, CO poisoning admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*
**The 2020 ED database is missing Q4 data; therefore, the number for 2020 may be an undercount.*

Crude rate, emergency department visits for non-fire CO poisoning* (Louisiana, 2010-2020)



Source: Emergency Department Database, LDH/OPH/SEET

** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, CO poisoning admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*

**The 2020 ED database is missing Q4 data; therefore, the reported rate for 2020 is likely based on an undercount.*

MERCURY

Mercury is a naturally-occurring metal that exists in three forms: elemental (metallic), inorganic, and organic. The form of mercury greatly influences mercury's distribution within the body and its health effects. The primary source of human exposure to mercury is through the consumption of fish and shellfish containing methylmercury, an organic form.

Louisiana law requires healthcare providers, laboratories, and physicians to report the results of all blood mercury tests, regardless of level, to the Louisiana Department of Health. Cases with a blood mercury level greater than (>)10 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) are investigated; and, in the majority of cases investigated to date, fish consumption was determined to be the source of exposure.

Reported Blood Mercury Tests (Louisiana, 2017-2021)										
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Number of tests received	1,347		1,582		2,238		3,004		3,196	
Number of patients tested*	1,315		1,394		1,845		2,429		2,492	
Male (# of patients)	729	55%	782	56%	1,050	57%	1,301	53%	1,346	54%
Female (# of patients)	586	45%	612	44%	793	43%	1,128	46%	1,146	46%
Test Results >10 µg/L	25	2%	22	2%	34	2%	32	1%	40	2%

Source: Laboratories statewide reporting to LDH/OPH/SEET

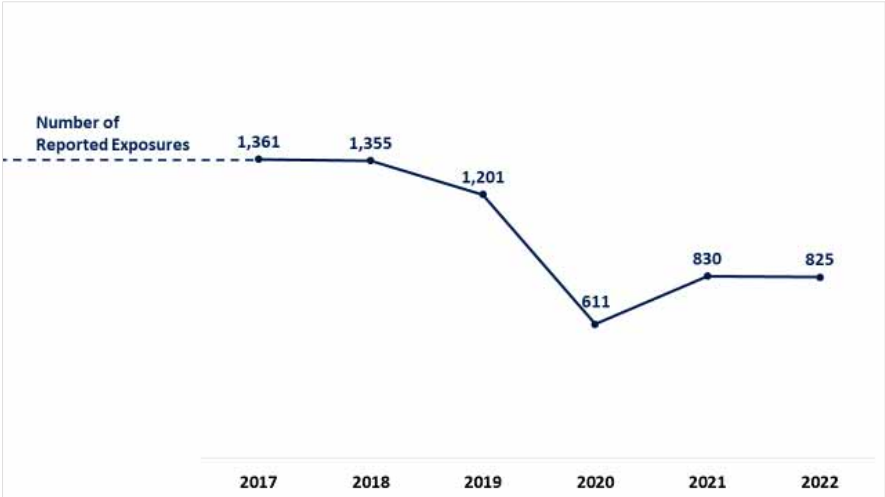
*Patients may be tested more than once; 2 patients were of unknown sex in 2019.

PESTICIDES

Pesticides are chemicals developed to repel, control, or kill pests. The harmful effects of a pesticide depend on the strength or toxicity of the chemical ingredients, the amount and the length of time of the pesticide exposure, and the way it enters the body. Reading the label and following the manufacturer's directions can prevent many pesticide-related illnesses.

The data below are based on calls to the Louisiana Poison Center regarding unintentional exposure to substances classified as pesticides. This may include sources such as household products, occupational toxins, drugs, including over-the-counter medication, and exposures to poisons. Exposure to a substance can be via ingestion, inhalation, absorption through the skin, or injection in the body. The harmful effects of a substance depends on the strength or toxicity of the chemical ingredients, the amount and the length of time of the exposure, and the way it enters the body.

Reported pesticide exposures, Louisiana, 2017-2022



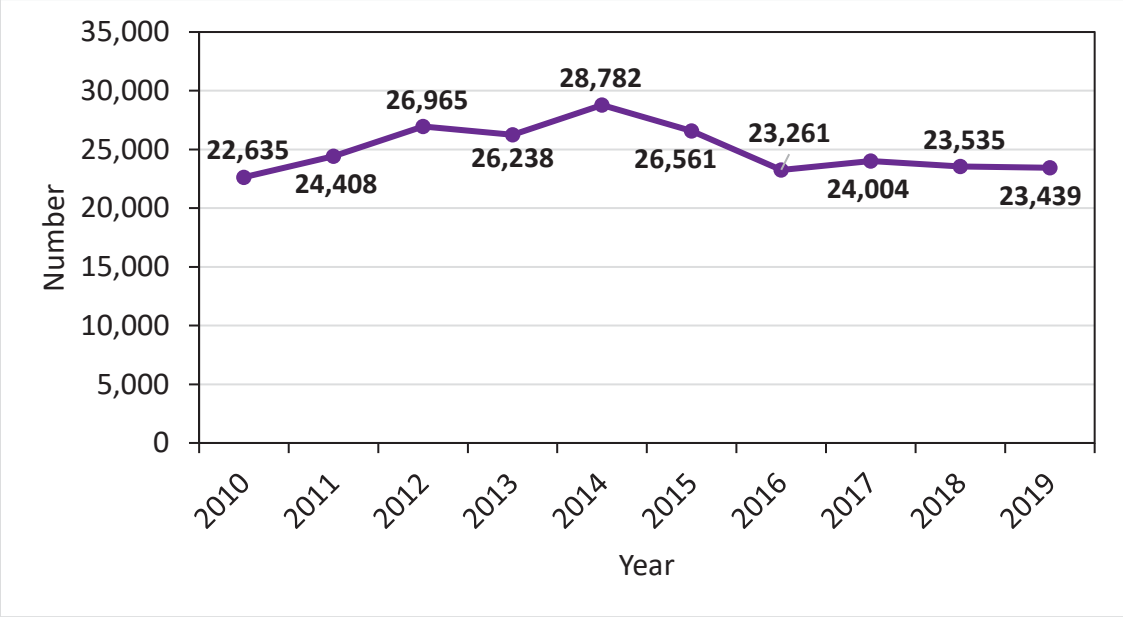
Source: Louisiana Poison Center. The LPC reports a decreased overall call volume for 2020, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ASTHMA

Asthma is a chronic lung disease that causes the airways that carry air into and out of the lungs to become irritated and swollen, which causes less air to flow into the lungs. Symptoms of asthma include reoccurring episodes of wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, and coughing at night or early in the morning. A number of environmental factors, both indoors and outdoors, are known to trigger asthma symptoms. The most common outdoor triggers for asthma are air pollution, pollen, and pesticides. Indoor triggers for asthma include mold, dust, secondhand smoke, pet dander, cockroaches and other pests, and strong smells or odors, including perfumes. Certain weather-related factors such as temperature, humidity and thunderstorms may also be environmental asthma triggers for some people.

In October 2020, SEET was awarded the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement to promote asthma education and healthy homes in vulnerable Louisiana communities, as part of the BREATHE initiative (Bringing Respiratory Health Equity for Asthmatics Through Healthier Environments). More information on the BREATHE initiative can be found at www.ldh.la.gov/breathe.

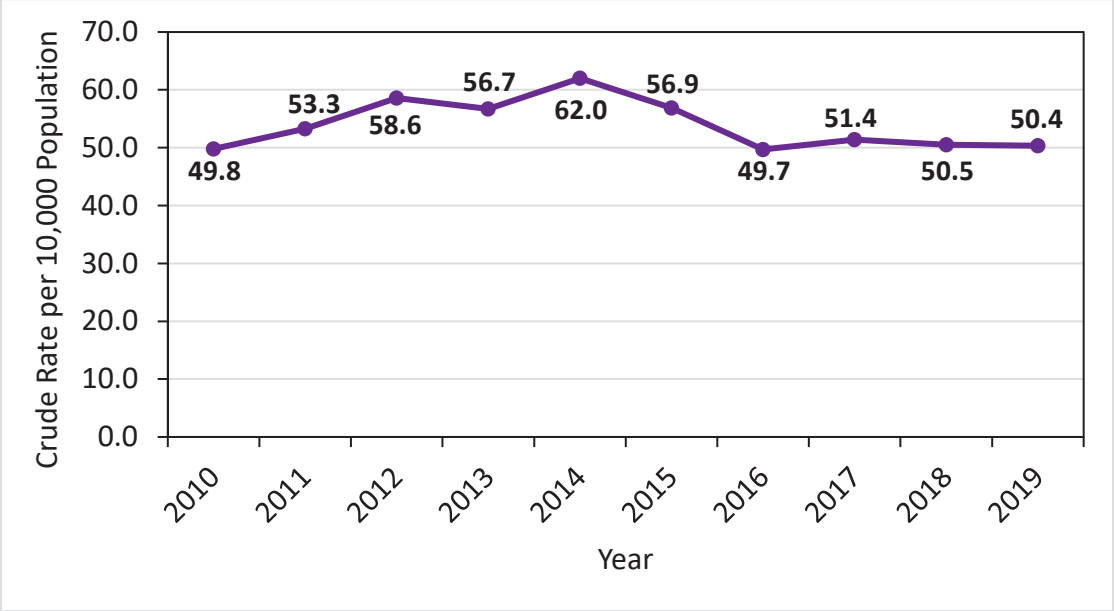
Number of emergency department visits for asthma* (Louisiana, 2010-2019)



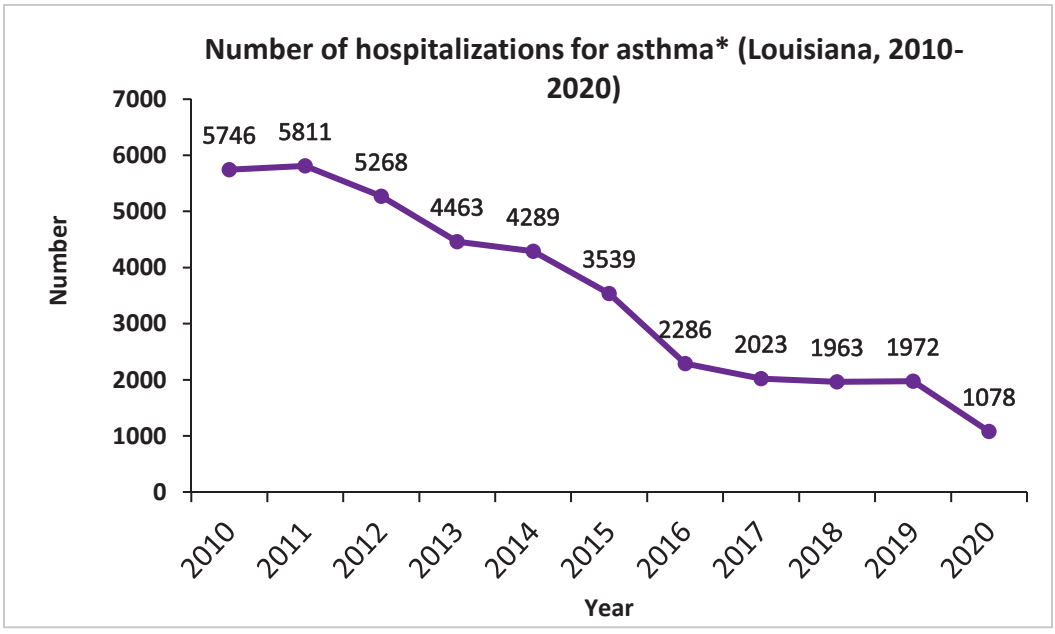
Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Database, LDH/OPH/SEET

** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, asthma admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*

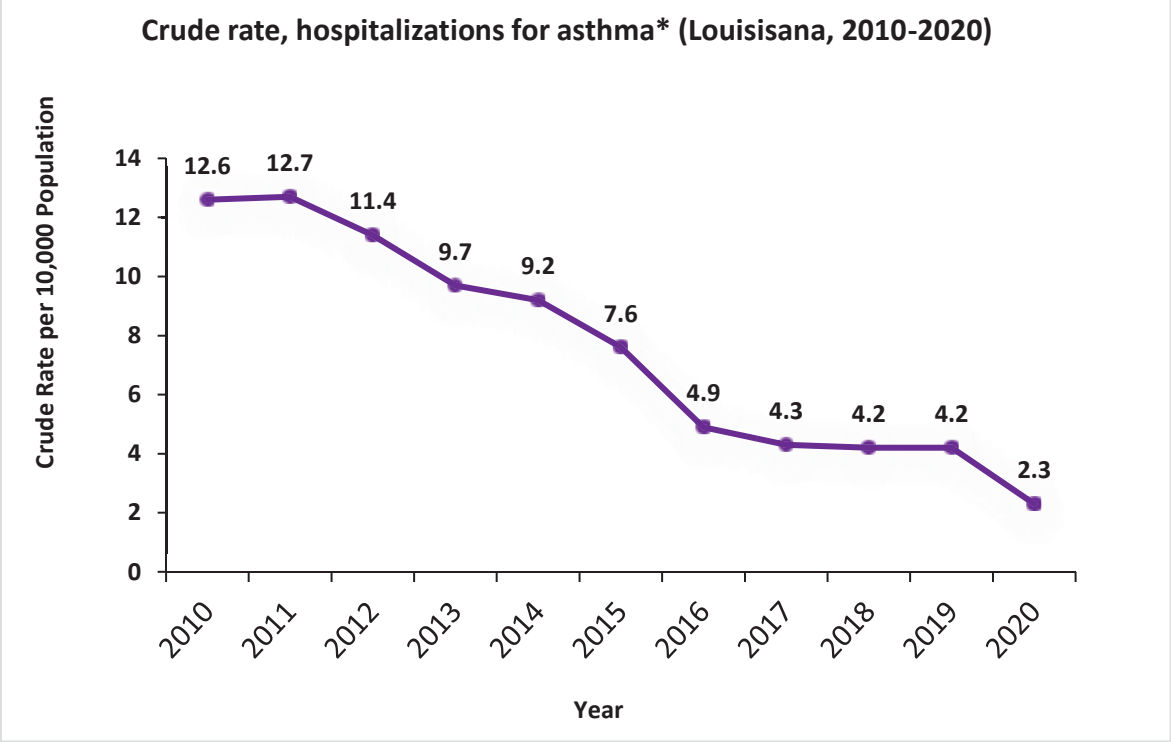
Crude rate, emergency department visits for asthma* (Louisiana, 2010-2019)



Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Database, LDH/OPH/SEET
** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, asthma admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*



Source: Louisiana Hospital Admission Database, LDH/OPH/SEET
** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, asthma admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*



Source: Louisiana Hospital Admission Database, LDH/OPH/SEET
** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, asthma admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*
The 2020 denominator comes from Vintage 2020 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2020). The Vintage 2020 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates files contain estimates of the resident population of the United States as of April 1, 2010- July 1, 2020 (based on the 2010 Census).

HEAT STRESS

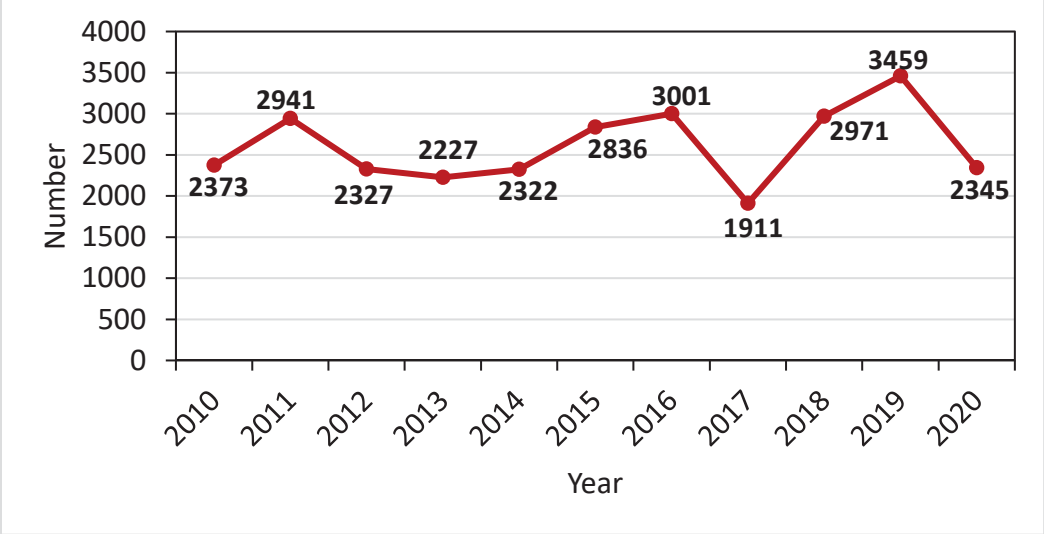
Heat stress, also known as heat-related illness, is a preventable illness that occurs when heat exposure exceeds the body's capacity to cool and the core body temperature rises. When this happens, a range of heat-related symptoms and conditions may develop. Heat stress illnesses range from the more serious conditions of heat stroke, heat exhaustion, and heat syncope (fainting), to heat cramps or heat rash. Anyone regardless of age, sex, or health status may be at risk for heat stress illness, especially workers who are exposed to extreme heat or work in hot environments. Over the last 10 years, males have accounted for over 80% of Emergency Department (ED) visits and hospitalizations for heat stress illness. Those aged 20-44 years (which may include people working outside), student athletes and adults aged 65+ are at particular risk. Homeless individuals, pregnant women, children and individuals who are taking medications that affect temperature regulation or with underlying chronic disease(s) are at increased risk as well, especially if they engage in vigorous physical activity (work or athletics) and do not take proper precautions to prevent heat-stress illness.

Periods of extreme heat related to climate are frequently associated with increases in hospitalizations, ED visits, and deaths for multiple causes in addition to heat stroke. Tracking heat stress data can help document changes over place and time, monitor vulnerable areas, and evaluate the results of local climate-adaptation strategies.[21]

[21] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2017, September 1) Warning Signs and Symptoms of Heat-Related Illness. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/warning.html

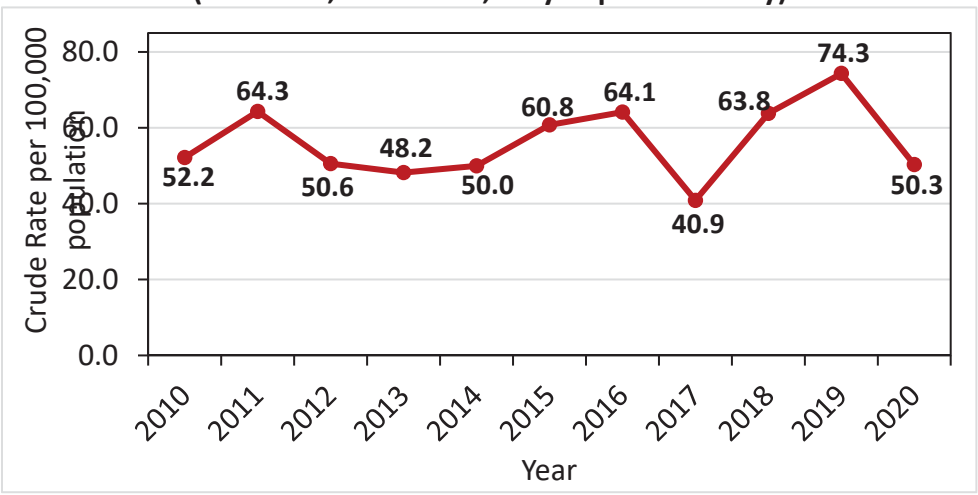
A report published by the U.S. Global Research Program, the Fourth National Climate Assessment, indicates that the annual average temperature over the contiguous United States has increased by 1.2ºF (0.7°C) over the last few decades and by 1.8°F (1°C) relative to the beginning of the last century.[22] Additional increases in annual average temperature are expected over the next few decades. Changes in temperature pose increased health risks. Periods of extreme heat are frequently associated with increases in hospitalizations, ED visits, and deaths due to multiple causes in addition to heat stroke. Increases in the rates of hospital admissions for heat stress are one potential impact of rising global temperatures.

Number of summertime emergency department visits for heat stress illness*
(Louisiana, 2010-2020, May-September only)



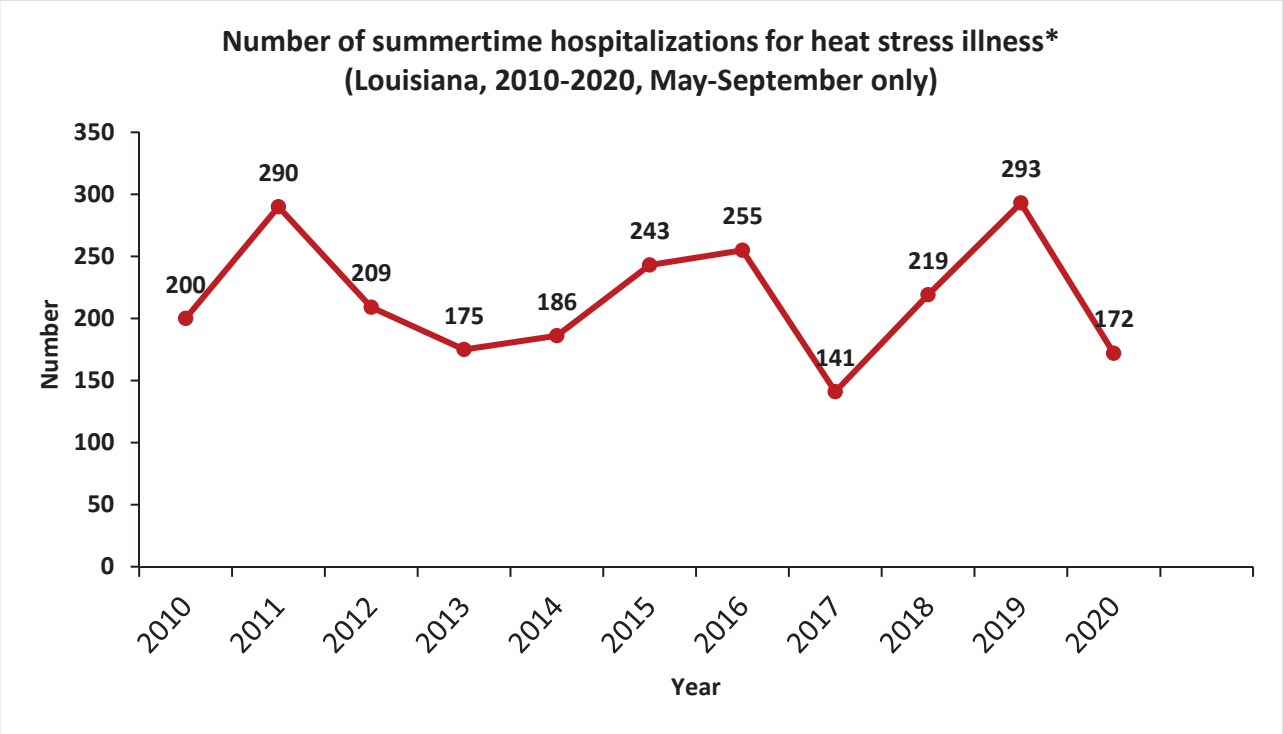
*Sources: Louisiana Emergency Department Database; LDH/OPH/SEET. * Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, heat stress illness admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*

Crude rate, summertime emergency department visits for heat stress illness*
(Louisiana, 2010-2020, May-September only)



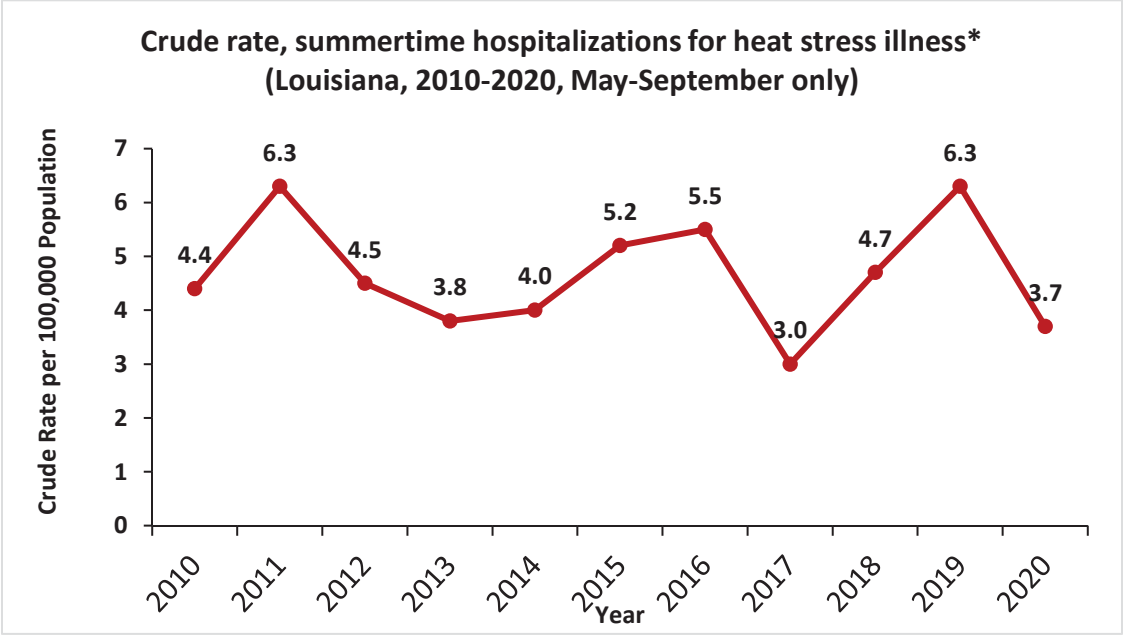
Sources: Louisiana Emergency Department Database; LDH/OPH/SEET Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, heat stress illness admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*

[22] USGCRP, 2018: Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II: Report-in-Brief [Reidmiller, D.R., C.W. Avery, D.R. Easterling, K.E. Kunkel, K.L.M. Lewis, T.K. Maycock, and B.C. Stewart (eds.)]. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, 186 pp. doi: 10.7930/NCA4.2018.RiB



Source: Louisiana Hospitalization Database; LDH/OPH/SEET

** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, heat stress illness admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*



Source: Louisiana Hospitalization Database; LDH/OPH/SEET

** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, heat stress illness admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*

**The 2020 denominator comes from Vintage 2020 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2020). The Vintage 2020 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates files contain estimates of the resident population of the United States as of April 1, 2010-July 1, 2020 (based on the 2010 Census).*

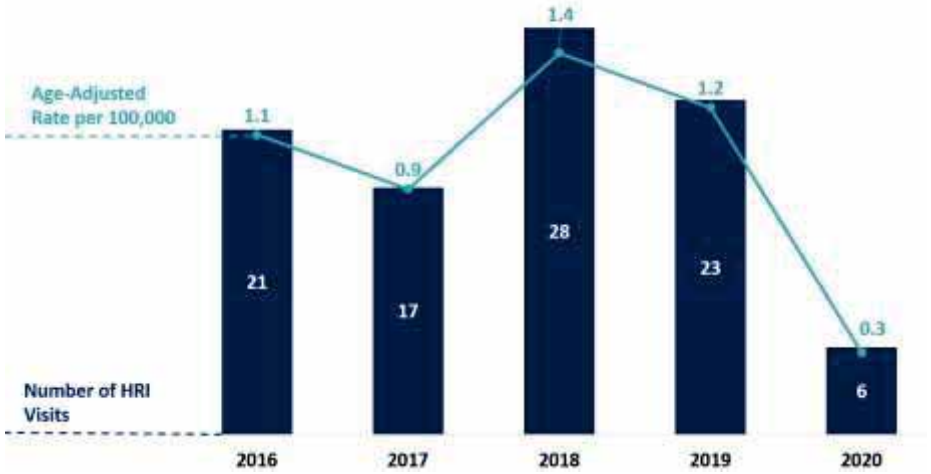
OCCUPATIONAL HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS

Exposure to environmental heat is a recognized hazard for workers in many occupations due to work environment (e.g., hot and humid), required clothing type, and use of protective equipment. Workers suffering from heat-related illness are at a higher risk of other occupational injuries due to neurological impairment. Tracking occupational heat illness using ED and hospitalization data helps establish a baseline to understand the magnitude of the burden of heat illness among workers and to support preventative measures. It should also be acknowledged that there may be an undercount of heat-related illness cases. Heat is not always recognized as the cause of illness and can easily be misclassified because many of the symptoms of heat-related illness overlap with other, more common diagnoses. The 5-year age-adjusted occupational heat-related illness ED visit rate per 100,000 workers for 2016-2020 was 13.9, the 5-year age adjusted hospitalization rate was 0.5.

Occupational heat-related illness ED visit rates among workers, Louisiana, 2016-2020

*Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Utilization, Louisiana Hospital Association*The 2020 ED database is missing Q4 data; therefore, the number and reported rate for 2020 is likely an undercount.*

Occupational heat-related illness hospitalizations among workers, Louisiana, 2016-2020



Source: Louisiana Hospitalization Inpatient Discharge Database, Louisiana Hospital Association

HIGH-RISK INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS

Work-related injuries and illnesses are largely preventable, and control of occupational hazards is the most effective means of prevention. Prevention efforts include, but are not limited to wearing personal protective equipment, reducing exposure to harmful agents, and regular safety trainings. Concentrating on high-risk industries for non-fatal injuries and illnesses helps prioritize limited resources within these industries. According to the most recent data from the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2020, 4.7% of Louisiana workers were employed in industries at high risk for occupational morbidity. Of these about 56% were employed in the healthcare and social assistance sector, 13% in the transportation and warehousing sector, and 7% in the manufacturing sector. A more specific breakout is detailed in the table below which lists the top ten industries as a percent of the total number of workers employed in high-risk industries.

Top 10 industries for occupational morbidity, percent of total workers in high-risk industries, 2020	
Nursing care facilities	35.4%
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for elderly	7.8%
Couriers and express delivery services	7.6%
Ambulance services	6.5%
Veterinary services	6.4%
Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	6.0%
Marine and cargo handling	5.6%
Ship building and repairing	4.3%
Solid waste collection	3.7%
Sawmills	2.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2020

FATAL WORK-RELATED INJURIES

Multiple factors and risks contribute to work-related fatalities, including workplace design, work organization, worker characteristics, economics, and other social factors. Surveillance of work-related fatalities can identify new hazards and case clusters, leading to the development of interventions and new or revised regulations to protect workers.

Fatal work-related injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent, Louisiana, 2017-2021

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

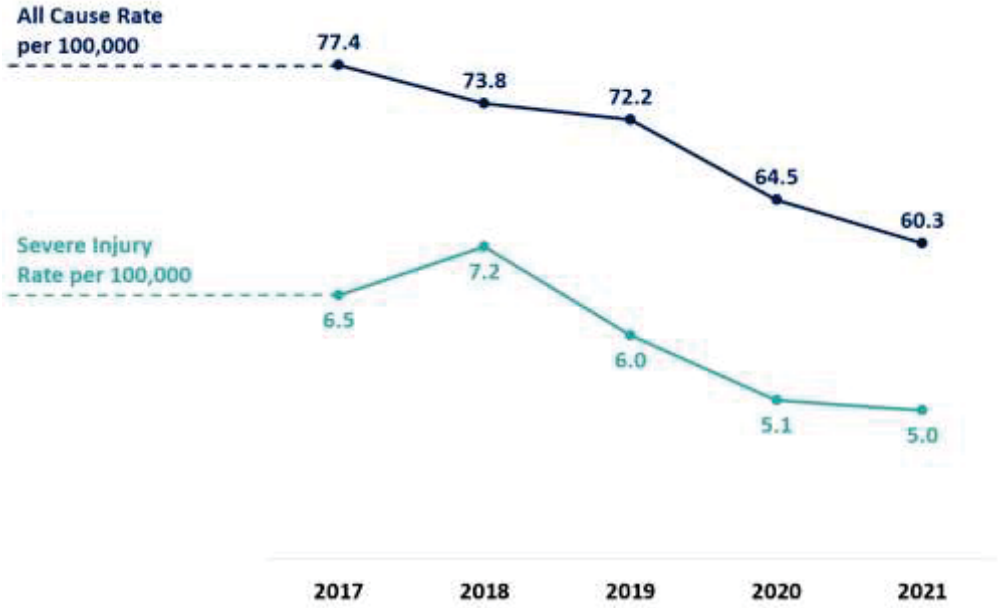
Industries with the highest fatal injury rates per 100,000 Full-Time Equivalent, Louisiana, 2021	
Transportation and utilities	37.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	28.2
Construction	18.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2020

WORK-RELATED HOSPITALIZATION RATES (SEVERE AND ALL CAUSE INJURY)

Individuals hospitalized with work-related injuries and illnesses have some of the most severe and costly work-related adverse health outcomes. Documenting the burden of occupational injuries and illnesses that require hospitalization over time offers the opportunity to identify workers who continue to be at high risk and to target and evaluate the impact of prevention efforts over time. Acute work-related trauma is a leading cause of death and disability among U.S. workers. In addition, changes in hospitalization practices and workers' compensation coverage/reporting may increasingly reduce capture of minor injuries, but these changes have little effect on severe injuries. For these reasons, the Occupational Health Program performs surveillance of all work-related hospitalizations due to all-causes and those due to severe, traumatic injuries. The number of work-related injury hospitalizations has declined as expected due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The average annual rate of all cause work-related hospitalizations for 2017-2021 was 69.7 per 100,000 employed persons; the severe, traumatic injury hospitalization rate was 6.0 per 100,000.

Work-related[23] hospitalization rates per 100,000 workers, Louisiana, 2017-2021



Source: Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database, LDH/OPH/SEET/Occupational Health and Injury Surveillance Program

[23] Hospitalization and ED data were identified as work-related if Workers' Compensation was listed as the primary payer; however, many individuals with work-related illnesses and injuries do not file for workers' compensation, and attribution of payer at discharge may not be accurate. Because of this, the number of cases identified is most likely an under-representation of the actual number of cases. A major limitation of occupational health data is a known under-count of cases, however it is the best proxy available in the absence of more information.

LEAD (ADULTS)

Lead is a heavy metal that poses an occupational hazard in a number of industrial settings. Blood lead level (BLL) is a measure of recent exposure to lead. Nationally, approximately 90% of adults with elevated blood lead levels , which are greater than or equal to (≥) 10ug/dL, from a known exposure source are exposed in the workplace.[24] The majority of these exposures occur through the inhalation of lead-containing dust and fumes. Additional exposures may occur through contact with food, drinks, cigarettes, or clothing contaminated with lead while in the workplace. Occupations with the greatest risk of exposure include battery manufacturing, soldering (electrical components and automobile radiators), refinery workers, lead smelters, sandblasters, and bridge and construction workers[25] Lead dust can be taken home on the worker's clothing, shoes, and personal protective equipment, which may pose significant health risks to young children and pregnant or nursing women in the home.

Louisiana law requires healthcare providers, laboratories, and physicians to report the results of all blood lead tests, regardless of level, to the Louisiana Department of Health. Cases where Louisiana residents have BLLs ≥ 10 µg/dL are investigated to determine the source of exposure. More than 80% of all elevated adult BLLs are males, and more than 85% of the BLLs ≥ 25 µg/dL are work-related exposures. Most of the exposed workers in Louisiana with BLLs ≥ 25 µg/dL) list their occupation as painter or laborer.

Number of adults[26] (≥16 years of age) with elevated blood lead levels Louisiana, 2017-2021

	Concentration		
Year	**≥10 µg/dL**	**≥25 µg/dL**	**≥40 µg/dL**
2016	216	43	4
2017	244	62	28
2018	340	73	9
2019	51	18	6
2020	189	22	1

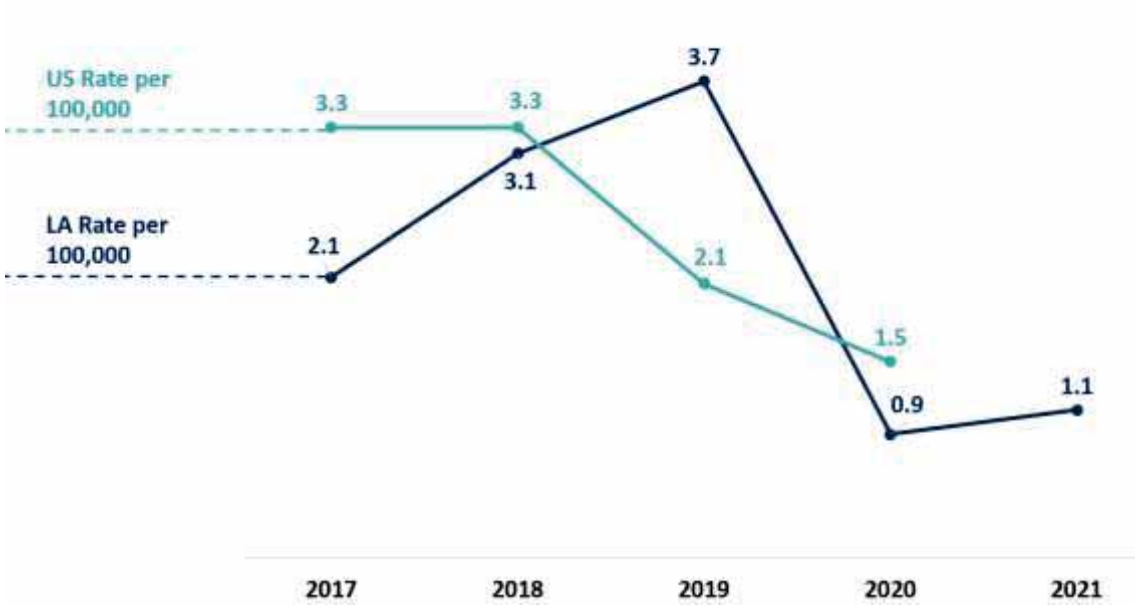
Source: Laboratory reports to LDH/OPH/SEET/ Occupational Health and Injury Surveillance Program

[24] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2018, May 11) Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ABLES/description.html

[25] Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (2020, September 30) Toxicological profile for Lead. Retrieved from: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ToxProfiles/tp.asp?id=96&tid=22

[26] There was an unexplained, large decrease in the number of lab reports received in 2017. The reason for the fluctuation was examined but remains unknown.

Prevalence rate of elevated blood lead levels* per 100,000 workers, Louisiana, 2017-2021**



*Source: Laboratory reports to LDH/OPH/SEET/Occupational Health and Injury Surveillance Program; U.S. data: Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance System (*U.S. data for 2020 not yet available.) *"Elevated blood lead levels" are ≥25 µg/dL.*

APPENDIX A

Population Characteristics

Louisiana, 2021

Population Characteristics 2018-2021
Louisiana Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the nation's premier system of health-related telephone surveys that collects state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Visit the following CDC site for information on methodology and data access:
http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/about/index.htm

All data in the following tables are taken from the Louisiana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. Because the BRFSS survey results are derived from a weighted sample of the population, the accuracy and precision of the estimates is dependent on sample size and sample bias. Where the sample size was too small to provide a valid estimate, NA (not available) was entered.

For further information, contact:
Laurie Freyder, MPH
Louisiana BRFSS Coordinator
Laurie.Freyder@la.gov
504.232.3964

STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	STATEWIDE			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	48.3	48.3	48.2	48.2
FEMALE	51.7	51.7	51.8	51.8

RACE	STATEWIDE			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	60.6	59.8	60.0	60.4
BLACK	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.3
HISPANIC	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.4
OTHER	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.5
MULTIRACIAL	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.4

EDUCATION	STATEWIDE			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.6
GRADUATED H.S.	33.6	34.0	34.2	33.8
SOME COLLEGE	28.9	28.9	28.8	29.0
GRADUATED COLLEGE	21.1	21.4	21.8	22.6

INCOME	STATEWIDE			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	14.6	15.1	12.7	11.1
$15,000 TO < $25,000	19.1	19.4	18.9	14.0
$25,000 TO < $35,000	10.3	9.0	11.0	13.8
$35,000 TO < $50,000	12.4	12.5	12.4	14.2
$50,000 OR MORE	43.5	44.1	45.0	47.0

AGE	STATEWIDE			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.0
25-34	18.5	18.3	18.0	17.8
35-44	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8
45-54	15.7	15.4	15.2	15.0
55-64	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.3
65 AND OLDER	20.3	20.9	21.5	22.2

REGION 1 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 1			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	47.4	47.7	47.3	47.2
FEMALE	52.6	52.3	52.7	52.8

RACE	REGION 1			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	45.9	45.4	44.7	45.8
BLACK	38.5	38.1	39.0	38.1
HISPANIC	10.9	11.3	11.5	10.5
OTHER	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.2
MULTIRACIAL	0.7	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 1			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	17.3	11.2	13.7	10.8
GRADUATED H.S.	27.6	29.9	28.6	28.0
SOME COLLEGE	30.2	31.9	29.0	29.7
GRADUATED COLLEGE	24.3	27.0	28.7	31.4

INCOME	REGION 1			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	12.2	14.2	14.5	10.8
$15,000 TO < $25,000	18.0	20.0	17.7	13.9
$25,000 TO < $35,000	11.6	8.5	15.2	14.7
$35,000 TO < $50,000	10.2	11.4	10.2	12.3
$50,000 OR MORE	31.6	45.8	42.4	48.3

AGE	REGION 1			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	11.1	10.4	11.4	10.1
25-34	20.6	20.2	17.9	18.6
35-44	16.9	17.7	17.4	17.6
45-54	15.4	15.4	15.0	14.9
55-64	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.5
65 AND OLDER	19.3	19.8	21.6	22.4

REGION 2 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 2			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	47.3	47.8	47.7	49.2
FEMALE	52.2	52.2	52.3	50.8

RACE	REGION 2			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	52.8	54.2	52.0	52.1
BLACK	39.9	38.0	39.7	41.9
HISPANIC	3.4	4.4	NA	3.2
OTHER	2.1	2.9	2.9	1.8
MULTIRACIAL	1.8	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 2			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	11.1	15.8	10.0	9.7
GRADUATED H.S.	30.1	31.2	31.6	28.3
SOME COLLEGE	32.8	27.9	27.8	32.3
GRADUATED COLLEGE	25.6	25.1	30.6	29.8

INCOME	REGION 2			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	11.1	14.9	11.6	7.3
$15,000 TO < $25,000	15.3	15.8	16.5	15.1
$25,000 TO < $35,000	7.0	7.5	6.7	10.3
$35,000 TO < $50,000	9.4	13.6	11.5	13.5
$50,000 OR MORE	42.8	48.3	53.8	53.9

AGE	REGION 2			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	14.9	17.5	15.5	11.7
25-34	19.9	17.5	17.7	20.7
35-44	17.0	15.1	16.6	17.9
45-54	14.4	14.2	15.5	14.6
55-64	14.7	14.4	15.3	14.7
65 AND OLDER	19.1	21.4	19.4	20.4

REGION 3 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 3			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	51.3	46.1	49.6	46.7
FEMALE	48.7	53.9	50.4	53.3

RACE	REGION 3			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	67.9	62.4	64.8	64.8
BLACK	21.6	26.8	24.5	24.5
HISPANIC	6.5	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	3.4	4.8	4.7	2.6
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 3			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	18.8	23.8	18.9	18.8
GRADUATED H.S.	39.8	37.7	42.0	38.1
SOME COLLEGE	27.4	25.4	24.5	27.6
GRADUATED COLLEGE	13.9	13.1	14.7	15.5

INCOME	REGION 3			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	15.5	16.3	12.2	13.4
$15,000 TO < $25,000	13.7	21.7	19.9	15.1
$25,000 TO < $35,000	8.5	8.6	9.2	13.2
$35,000 TO < $50,000	12.1	9.3	14.4	13.2
$50,000 OR MORE	35.0	44.1	44.4	45.0

AGE	REGION 3			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	11.4	10.3	10.4	12.7
25-34	12.0	13.6	18.0	16.4
35-44	16.0	16.6	16.7	14.9
45-54	18.9	16.6	14.7	15.6
55-64	19.3	20.2	18.3	18.8
65 AND OLDER	22.3	22.7	21.9	21.7

REGION 4 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 4			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	48.5	51.1	48.1	48.1
FEMALE	50.8	48.9	51.9	51.9

RACE	REGION 4			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	65.8	65.4	67.2	67.7
BLACK	26.2	25.8	25.4	25.2
HISPANIC	4.7	4.8	4.4	3.5
OTHER	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.2
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 4			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	17.8	18.0	17.7	16.6
GRADUATED H.S.	36.2	35.4	35.1	37.5
SOME COLLEGE	26.8	26.1	27.3	27.1
GRADUATED COLLEGE	19.1	20.4	19.8	18.9

INCOME	REGION 4			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	10.7	17.4	14.2	12.0
$15,000 TO < $25,000	16.7	20.0	19.1	14.4
$25,000 TO < $35,000	8.3	9.6	9.7	13.4
$35,000 TO < $50,000	9.2	12.8	15.0	13.5
$50,000 OR MORE	35.4	40.2	41.9	46.8

AGE	REGION 4			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	14.2	13.3	11.4	12.8
25-34	19.3	18.4	18.8	17.0
35-44	17.8	16.8	17.0	17.1
45-54	16.1	17.2	15.3	15.1
55-64	15.5	17.7	16.8	16.7
65 AND OLDER	17.0	16.7	20.8	21.4

REGION 5 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 5			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	49.0	47.3	50.9	54.9
FEMALE	51.0	52.7	49.1	45.1

RACE	REGION 5			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	74.1	71.0	69.1	71.0
BLACK	18.9	20.7	24.5	23.3
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 5			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	14.7	15.9	19.8	17.3
GRADUATED H.S.	35.8	38.4	38.6	32.5
SOME COLLEGE	28.7	28.5	24.7	33.8
GRADUATED COLLEGE	20.2	17.3	16.9	16.4

INCOME	REGION 5			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	10.3	18.3	11.7	9.7
$15,000 TO < $25,000	14.8	17.8	21.7	11.9
$25,000 TO < $35,000	8.4	6.2	8.2	12.1
$35,000 TO < $50,000	10.2	16.2	7.6	20.9
$50,000 OR MORE	43.9	41.4	50.9	45.4

AGE	REGION 5			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	10.5	9.5	12.4	8.8
25-34	18.6	20.4	16.9	22.4
35-44	13.3	18.5	14.3	15.4
45-54	16.6	13.5	17.3	14.2
55-64	20.7	15.5	18.0	16.1
65 AND OLDER	20.3	22.5	21.1	23.2

REGION 6 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 6			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	45.0	49.1	49.0	45.3
FEMALE	54.2	50.9	51.0	54.7

RACE	REGION 6			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	67.9	66.6	69.1	68.0
BLACK	27.2	26.4	21.8	22.9
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 6			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	21.1	15.7	19.6	19.2
GRADUATED H.S.	32.8	40.3	37.8	39.3
SOME COLLEGE	29.3	30.0	28.2	26.3
GRADUATED COLLEGE	15.4	15.9	14.0	15.2

INCOME	REGION 6			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	16.4	15.1	14.9	12.8
$15,000 TO < $25,000	17.3	21.3	19.1	13.5
$25,000 TO < $35,000	9.5	12.0	14.5	19.4
$35,000 TO < $50,000	10.3	9.2	11.8	10.4
$50,000 OR MORE	34.2	42.4	39.8	43.9

AGE	REGION 6			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	11.8	14.0	12.5	11.6
25-34	19.3	19.3	19.4	18.3
35-44	16.9	15.6	18.8	18.8
45-54	11.8	16.0	12.8	16.4
55-64	14.7	14.3	14.1	15.6
65 AND OLDER	25.5	20.8	22.4	21.2

REGION 7 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 7			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	48.2	50.2	48.9	46.5
FEMALE	51.6	49.8	51.1	53.5

RACE	REGION 7			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	56.0	54.4	51.7	57.4
BLACK	37.4	38.8	40.4	34.9
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	3.0	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 7			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	12.7	15.8	15.9	14.0
GRADUATED H.S.	39.6	34.2	34.6	40.1
SOME COLLEGE	24.7	29.0	33.4	26.0
GRADUATED COLLEGE	22.4	21.0	16.1	19.9

INCOME	REGION 7			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	13.2	13.6	15.7	14.4
$15,000 TO < $25,000	15.6	20.3	21.6	13.6
$25,000 TO < $35,000	8.7	9.3	13.5	15.9
$35,000 TO < $50,000	11.7	14.8	13.0	17.2
$50,000 OR MORE	35.4	42.0	36.2	38.9

AGE	REGION 7			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	10.8	12.9	11.0	14.5
25-34	18.0	17.5	18.9	17.1
35-44	15.4	15.1	15.4	15.8
45-54	17.1	15.0	13.5	12.4
55-64	16.6	16.4	17.6	16.1
65 AND OLDER	22.1	23.2	23.5	24.2

REGION 8 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 8			
	2018	2018	2020	2021
MALE	51.6	45.9	45.9	50.3
FEMALE	48.4	54.1	54.1	49.7

RACE	REGION 8			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	58.2	62.6	70.6	58.2
BLACK	36.6	31.9	26.4	33.2
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 8			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	21.3	14.4	15.7	17.1
GRADUATED H.S.	36.0	39.2	32.4	31.1
SOME COLLEGE	23.4	27.1	31.4	34.0
GRADUATED COLLEGE	17.9	19.2	20.5	17.8

INCOME	REGION 8			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	12.0	14.5	9.6	15.4
$15,000 TO < $25,000	13.7	23.4	21.7	17.6
$25,000 TO < $35,000	6.8	9.5	10.1	14.9
$35,000 TO < $50,000	11.7	10.8	16.2	13.5
$50,000 OR MORE	27.6	41.8	42.3	38.7

AGE	REGION 8			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	16.2	10.2	12.0	15.6
25-34	17.8	19.6	19.1	11.7
35-44	17.2	17.6	16.8	16.3
45-54	13.4	13.8	17.2	18.2
55-64	16.0	17.1	12.9	15.4
65 AND OLDER	19.4	21.7	22.0	22.8

REGION 9 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

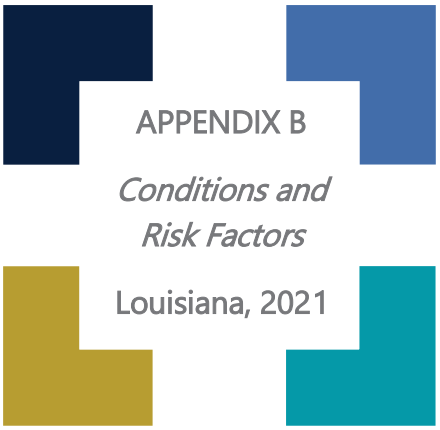
SEX	REGION 9			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
MALE	47.7	48.1	48.1	48.1
FEMALE	51.6	51.9	51.9	51.9

RACE	REGION 9			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
WHITE	77.4	76.4	76.4	76.7
BLACK	15.9	16.7	18.0	15.8
HISPANIC	NA	4.4	NA	4.5
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	1.6
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	1.3

EDUCATION	REGION 9			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN H.S.	15.8	15.4	13.1	16.4
GRADUATED H.S.	31.9	31.6	35.9	35.9
SOME COLLEGE	31.2	31.3	30.6	26.4
GRADUATED COLLEGE	20.6	21.8	20.4	21.2

INCOME	REGION 9			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
LESS THAN $15,000	11.0	14.0	8.4	8.1
$15,000 TO < $25,000	16.1	17.2	17.1	11.4
$25,000 TO < $35,000	7.0	10.6	10.0	12.6
$35,000 TO < $50,000	10.0	12.7	13.0	15.1
$50,000 OR MORE	41.6	45.5	51.5	52.8

AGE	REGION 9			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
18-24	11.4	10.2	11.6	11.5
25-34	17.1	18.1	16.4	16.3
35-44	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.9
45-54	16.6	16.4	16.2	15.9
55-64	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.8
65 AND OLDER	20.9	21.4	22.0	22.5



APPENDIX B

Conditions and Risk Factors

Louisiana, 2021

Chronic Conditions and Risk Factors 2021
Louisiana Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the nation's premier system of health-related telephone surveys that collects state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. Visit the following CDC site for information on methodology and data access: http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/about/index.htm

All data in the following tables are taken from the Louisiana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2021. Because the BRFSS survey results are derived from a weighted sample of the population, the accuracy and precision of the estimates is dependent on sample size and sample bias. NA (not available) has been entered where the sample size was too small to provide a valid estimate.

Non-responsive answers (do not know, refused) were removed from the analysis population for each question.

For further information, contact:
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Table 1: Diabetes		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.6	12.4-14.9
Gender		
Male	13.4	11.5-15.3
Female	13.9	12.2-15.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	12.3	11.1-13.6
Black non-Hispanic	17.8	14.9-20.6
Other	8.9	4.1-13.7
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	6.5	4.0-9.0
45-54	13.2	10.5-15.8
55-64	22.9	19.7-26.2
65+	25.5	22.8-28.3
Education		
Less than High School	16.9	13.0-20.8
High School Graduate	14.8	12.4-17.3
Some College	13.7	11.5-16.0
College Graduate	9.6	8.2-11.1
Household Income		
< $15,000	19.4	13.6-25.2
$15,000-$24,999	20.6	15.9-25.4
$25,000-$34,999	11.9	8.9-14.8
$35,000-$49,999	15.7	12.1-19.3
$50,000-$99,999	10.5	8.5-12.5
$100,000+	8.9	6.7-11.1

Table 2: Underweight		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	2.0	1.4-2.6
Gender		
Male	1.5	0.7-2.2
Female	2.5	1.6-3.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	2.1	1.4-2.8
Black non-Hispanic	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	NA	NA
55-64	NA	NA
65+	2.4	1.4-3.3
Education		
Less than High School	NA	NA
High School Graduate	2.1	1.1-3.1
Some College	2.5	1.1-3.8
College Graduate	1.2	0.6-1.8
Household Income		
< $15,000	NA	NA
$15,000-$24,999	NA	NA
$25,000-$34,999	NA	NA
$35,000-$49,999	NA	NA
$50,000-$99,999	2.3	1.0-3.5
$100,000 +	NA	NA

Table 3: Normal Weight		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	27.1	25.3-28.8
Gender		
Male	26.3	23.7-28.9
Female	27.8	25.4-30.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	27.8	25.8-29.8
Black non-Hispanic	23.9	20.0-27.8
Other	31.8	25.5-38.1
Age		
18-24	46.0	38.3-53.6
25-34	28.8	23.8-33.8
35-44	22.7	18.8-26.6
45-54	23.1	19.3-26.9
55-64	21.1	17.9-24.3
65+	26.4	23.5-29.2
Education		
Less than High School	28.7	22.8-34.7
High School Graduate	26.0	22.8-29.3
Some College	25.6	22.5-28.7
College Graduate	29.4	26.7-32.0
Household Income		
< $15,000	27.4	20.7-34.0
$15,000-$24,999	25.7	20.4-30.9
$25,000-$34,999	32.6	27.0-38.3
$35,000-$49,999	25.1	20.1-30.1
$50,000-$99,999	21.6	18.3-25.0
$100,000+	27.0	23.1-30.7

Table 4: Overweight		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	32.3	30.5-34.1
Gender		
Male	36.3	33.6-38.9
Female	28.6	26.2-31.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	33.3	31.2-35.4
Black non-Hispanic	29.3	25.7-33.0
Other	35.9	29.3-42.6
Age		
18-24	26.3	19.7-32.9
25-34	31.9	26.8-37.1
35-44	33.8	29.3-38.2
45-54	31.2	27.2-35.2
55-64	31.7	28.1-35.4
65+	36.0	32.8-39.1
Education		
Less than High School	27.7	22.1-34.3
High School Graduate	31.4	28.1-34.6
Some College	33.6	30.4-36.9
College Graduate	35.0	32.2-37.8
Household Income		
< $15,000	27.2	20.8-33.6
$15,000-$24,999	26.9	21.7-32.2
$25,000-$34,999	25.0	20.1-29.8
$35,000-$49,999	34.7	29.5-39.9
$50,000-$99,999	35.0	31.0-38.8
$100,000 +	37.8	33.7-37.5

Table 5: Obese		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	38.6	36.7-40.5
Gender		
Male	36.0	33.3-38.7
Female	41.2	38.5-43.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	36.8	34.7-39.0
Black non-Hispanic	44.8	40.7-49.0
Other	30.9	23.3-38.3
Age		
18-24	23.0	16.1-29.9
25-34	36.7	31.1-42.3
35-44	42.8	38.1-47.6
45-54	44.9	40.6-49.2
55-64	45.9	42.0-49.9
65+	35.3	32.0-38.6
Education		
Less than High School	41.8	35.2-48.3
High School Graduate	40.5	37.0-44.0
Some College	38.3	34.8-41.7
College Graduate	34.4	31.6-37.3
Household Income		
< $15,000	43.0	35.6-50.4
$15,000-$24,999	45.4	39.1-51.7
$25,000-$34,999	41.5	35.8-47.2
$35,000-$49,999	39.2	33.7-44.7
$50,000-$99,999	41.2	37.2-45.2
$100,000 +	33.7	29.8-37.5

Table 6: Stroke		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.5	3.8-5.3
Gender		
Male	4.7	3.4-6.1
Female	4.3	3.5-5.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	3.7	3.0-4.4
Black non-Hispanic	6.8	4.7-8.9
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	3.1	1.7-4.5
55-64	8.6	6.3-11.0
65+	9.4	7.5-11.3
Education		
Less than High School	7.2	4.5-9.8
High School Graduate	4.8	3.1-6.4
Some College	4.5	3.2-5.7
College Graduate	2.7	1.9-3.4
Household Income		
< $15,000	10.1	6.5-13.7
$15,000-$24,999	6.8	4.4-9.2
$25,000-$34,999	4.8	2.6-6.9
$35,000-$49,999	4.8	2.9-6.6
$50,000-$99,999	3.1	1.8-4.5
$100,000 +	NA	NA

Table 7: Heart Attack		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.6	3.9-5.3
Gender		
Male	5.6	4.6-6.7
Female	3.7	2.8-4.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	4.8	4.0-5.6
Black non-Hispanic	5.2	3.6-6.8
Other	1.5	0.6-2.3
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	3.6	2.0-5.3
55-64	7.0	5.0-8.9
65+	11.6	9.5-13.7
Education		
Less than High School	8.0	5.0-10.9
High School Graduate	4.3	3.3-5.3
Some College	5.4	4.1-6.7
College Graduate	2.0	1.4-2.6
Household Income		
< $15,000	8.8	5.4-12.2
$15,000-$24,999	6.6	4.0-9.2
$25,000-$34,999	5.5	3.0-7.9
$35,000-$49,999	3.8	2.1-5.4
$50,000-$99,999	3.9	2.6-5.2
$100,000 +	1.9	0.8-2.9

Table 8: Angina		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.6	3.9-5.2
Gender		
Male	5.2	4.2-6.2
Female	4.0	3.0-4.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	5.5	4.6-6.3
Black non-Hispanic	3.6	2.3-4.9
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	4.2	2.3-6.0
55-64	6.2	4.4-8.0
65+	12.5	10.3-14.6
Education		
Less than High School	6.8	4.0-9.6
High School Graduate	5.0	3.8-6.1
Some College	4.7	3.5-5.8
College Graduate	2.4	1.8-3.0
Household Income		
< $15,000	8.7	5.3-12.1
$15,000-$24,999	8.1	5.4-10.8
$25,000-$34,999	6.0	3.3-8.6
$35,000-$49,999	3.3	1.8-4.7
$50,000-$99,999	3.8	2.6-5.0
$100,000 +	2.4	1.4-3.5

Table 9: Heart Attack or Heart Disease		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.1	6.2-7.9
Gender		
Male	8.1	6.8-9.3
Female	6.1	5.0-7.3.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	7.7	6.7-8.7
Black non-Hispanic	7.2	5.3-9.0
Other	2.6	1.3-4.0
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	5.8	3.7-7.9
55-64	10.1	7.8-12.5
65+	18.3	15.7-20.8
Education		
Less than High School	12.1	8.5-15.6
High School Graduate	7.0	5.6-8.3
Some College	7.4	5.9-8.9
College Graduate	3.6	2.8-4.3
Household Income		
< $15,000	14.0	9.7-18.2
$15,000-$24,999	11.9	8.5-15.3
$25,000-$34,999	7.7	4.9-10.6
$35,000-$49,999	5.0	3.2-6.9
$50,000-$99,999	5.9	4.4-7.5
$100,000 +	3.3	2.0-4.6

Table 10: Current Smoker		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.5	17.9-21.1
Gender		
Male	21.8	19.3-24.3
Female	17.4	15.4-19.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	19.4	17.6-21.2
Black non-Hispanic	21.2	17.6-24.8
Other	14.6	9.8-19.4
Age		
18-24	13.2	7.4-19.2
25-34	19.4	14.9-23.9
35-44	26.4	22.1-30.7
45-54	22.0	18.3-25.7
55-64	24.1	20.7-27.6
65+	12.5	10.4-14.7
Education		
Less than High School	35.6	29.3-41.8
High School Graduate	22.3	19.4-25.3
Some College	18.5	15.9-21.1
College Graduate	7.2	5.7-8.7
Household Income		
< $15,000	37.7	30.6-44.7
$15,000-$24,999	26.5	21.0-31.9
$25,000-$34,999	25.0	19.8-30.2
$35,000-$49,999	17.5	13.2-21.7
$50,000-$99,999	16.5	13.2-19.9
$100,000 +	9.1	6.6-11.6

Table 11: Ex Smoker		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	23.1	21.5-24.6
Gender		
Male	27.2	24.8-29.6
Female	19.4	17.5-21.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	28.5	26.5-30.5
Black non-Hispanic	12.8	10.5-15.2
Other	20.5	15.3-25.7
Age		
18-24	9.0	4.7-13.3
25-34	17.6	13.6-21.6
35-44	23.6	19.7-27.5
45-54	21.9	18.6-25.3
55-64	24.1	20.7-27.3
65+	34.4	31.2-37.4
Education		
Less than High School	25.8	20.4-31.2
High School Graduate	23.3	20.6-26.1
Some College	23.2	20.5-25.9
College Graduate	20.7	18.5-23.0
22.9Household Income		
< $15,000	16.8	12.1-21.6
$15,000-$24,999	19.9	15.6-24.1
$25,000-$34,999	20.3	16.1-24.5
$35,000-$49,999	26.2	21.5-30.9
$50,000-$99,999	26.3	22.9-29.7
$100,000 +	25.6	21.9-29.2

Table 12: Never Smoker		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	57.5	55.6-59.3
Gender		
Male	51.0	48.1-53.9
Female	63.2	60.7-65.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	52.1	49.9-54.3
Black non-Hispanic	66.0	62.1-69.9
Other	64.9	58.4-71.4
Age		
18-24	77.7	70.9-84.5
25-34	63.0	57.7-68.4
35-44	50.0	45.3-54.7
45-54	56.1	51.9-60.3
55-64	51.9	48.0-55.8
65+	53.1	49.8-56.4
Education		
Less than High School	38.6	32.0-45.2
High School Graduate	54.3	50.8-57.8
Some College	58.3	55.0-61.6
College Graduate	72.0	69.5-74.6
Household Income		
< $15,000	45.5	38.2-52.9
$15,000-$24,999	53.7	47.6-59.8
$25,000-$34,999	54.7	49.0-60.5
$35,000-$49,999	56.3	50.8-61.7
	57.2	53.2-61.2
$50,000 +	65.3	61.4-69.3

Table 13: Ever Asthma		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	15.3	13.9-16.6
Gender		
Male	13.9	11.8-15.9
Female	16.6	14.7-18.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	14.0	12.6-15.5
Black non-Hispanic	17.5	14.3-20.7
Other	16.2	11.3-21.0
Age		
18-24	23.0	16.6-29.3
25-34	15.9	12.2-19.6
35-44	15.7	12.5-18.9
45-54	13.8	11.0-16.6
55-64	14.3	11.7-16.8
65+	12.0	10.0-14.1
Education		
Less than High School	20.7	15.7-25.6
High School Graduate	13.7	11.3-16.1
Some College	16.5	14.0-19.1
College Graduate	12.8	11.0-14.6
Household Income		
< $15,000	24.1	18.7-29.6
$15,000-$24,999	21.6	16.3-26.9
$25,000-$34,999	16.9	12.5-21.3
$35,000-$49,999	14.9	10.9-18.9
$50,000-$99,999	12.7	10.2-15.2
$100,000 +	10.0	7.7-12.3

Table 14: COPD		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	8.7	7.7-9.7
Gender		
Male	8.5	7.0-10.0
Female	8.9	7.5-10.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	9.2	8.0-10.3
Black non-Hispanic	8.4	6.4-10.4
Other	6.5	3.2-9.8
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	4.0	1.7-6.3
35-44	6.6	4.2-9.1
45-54	7.8	5.7-9.9
55-64	14.3	11.5-17.1
65+	13.9	11.8-16.0
Education		
Less than High School	16.5	12.3-20.7
High School Graduate	10.7	8.8-12.5
Some College	6.7	5.3-8.1
College Graduate	3.4	2.5-4.3
Household Income		
< $15,000	22.5	17.2-27.9
$15,000-$24,999	14.7	11.0-18.4
$25,000-$34,999	10.4	7.1-13.7
$35,000-$49,999	8.4	5.6-11.2
$50,000-$99,999	3.8	2.6-5.0
$100,000 +	2.0	1.0-3.1

Table 15: Skin Cancer		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.3	4.7-6.0
Gender		
Male	6.3	5.3-7.4
Female	4.4	3.7-5.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	8.3	7.2-9.3
Black non-Hispanic	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	1.3	0.6-2.1
45-54	3.1	1.7-4.5
55-64	7.6	5.6-9.6
65+	14.3	12.3-16.2
Education		
Less than High School	3.0	1.3-4.6
High School Graduate	5.5	4.2-6.7
Some College	5.4	4.2-6.6
College Graduate	6.6	5.5-7.8
Household Income		
< $15,000	NA	NA
$15,000-$24,999	5.6	3.5-7.6
$25,000-$34,999	5.1	3.2-7.0
$35,000-$49,999	5.6	3.6-7.6
	6.2	4.5-7.8
$50,000 +	5.5	4.0-7.0

Table 16: Cancer Other than Skin Cancer		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	8.1	7.2-8.9
Gender		
Male	6.1	5.0-7.2
Female	9.9	8.6-11.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	9.9	8.7-11.1
Black non-Hispanic	5.5	4.1-6.9
Other	4.7	2.6-6.7
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	4.2	2.4-6.0
45-54	7.0	5.0-9.0
9.355-64	10.3	8.0-12.6
68.756.6-10.8+	18.6	16.1-21.0
Educatio17.3n14.7-19.9		
Less than High School	7.8	4.9-10.7
High School Graduate	9.0	7.3-10.6
Some College	7.2	5.8-8.7
College Graduate	8.0	6.6-9.4
Household Income		
< $15,000	9.2	6.2-12.2
$15,000-$24,999	11.0	7.8-14.2
$25,000-$34,999	7.7	5.3-10.2
$35,000-$49,999	7.2	4.7-9.8
$50,000-$99,999	8.3	6.4-10.3
$100,000 +	6.9	4.9-8.8

Table 17: Arthritis		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	29.5	27.8-31.1
Gender		
Male	26.1	23.8-28.4
Female	32.6	30.4-34.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	30.7	28.9-32.6
Black non-Hispanic	30.4	26.9-33.9
Other	18.3	13.5-23.1
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	6.7	4.3-9.1
35-44	19.4	15.8-23.1
45-54	32.2	28.3-36.0
55-64	43.7	39.9-47.6
65+	54.6	51.4-57.7
Education		
Less than High School	43.6	37.6-49.6
High School Graduate	30.8	27.9-33.8
Some College	25.8	23.0-28.7
College Graduate	23.1	20.9-25.3
Household Income		
< $15,000	44.2	37.2-51.1
$15,000-$24,999	40.7	34.9-46.3
$25,000-$34,999	32.2	27.1-37.2
$35,000-$49,999	27.0	22.6-31.4
$50,000-$99,999	26.2	22.9-29.4
$100,000 +	18.6	15.6-21.6

Table 18: Depressive Disorder		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	24.5	22.9-26.1
Gender		
Male	17.8	15.6-20.0
Female	30.8	28.5-33.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	26.2	24.4-28.1
Black non-Hispanic	21.0	17.7-24.4
Other	25.0	19.2-30.7
Age		
18-24	28.5	21.9-35.2
25-34	29.4	24.7-34.1
35-44	27.2	23.3-31.2
45-54	22.5	19.1-25.8
55-64	24.3	21.0-27.5
65+	18.0	15.7-20.4
Education		
Less than High School	29.5	24.0-34.9
High School Graduate	23.8	21.0-26.7
Some College	25.1	22.0-28.1
College Graduate	21.9	19.6-24.2
Household Income		
< $15,000	41.7	34.7-48.6
$15,000-$24,999	29.6	24.3-34.9
$25,000-$34,999	27.7	22.6-32.9
$35,000-$49,999	23.1	18.7-27.5
$50,000-$99,999	20.8	17.6-24.1
$100,000+	16.5	13.4-19.6

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Table 19: Kidney Disease		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	3.5	2.9-4.1
Gender		
Male	3.2	2.3-4.0
Female	3.9	3.0-4.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	3.4	2.7-4.1
Black non-Hispanic	4.6	3.2-6.1
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	1.6	0.7-2.5
55-64	4.1	2.5-5.7
65+	10.0	7.9-12.1
Education		
Less than High School	5.6	3.0-8.2
High School Graduate	4.2	3.0-5.3
Some College	3.0	2.0-3.9
College Graduate	2.1	1.5-2.7
Household Income		
< $15,000	7.1	3.6-10.5
$15,000-$24,999	7.2	4.6-9.9
$25,000-$34,999	3.2	1.7-4.6
$35,000-$49,999	3.8	1.8-5.8
$50,000-$9,999	1.7	0.8-2.6
$100,000 +	1.7	0.8-2.6

TABLE 20: MEN

CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY RACE

2021	OVERALL	RACE		
		Caucasian, NH*	African American, NH	Other
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	12.5 (10.7-14.3)	16.4 (12.1-20.7)	NA
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	20.6 (17.8-23.3)	26.3 (20.3-32.3)	17.6 (10.1-25.2)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	30.6 (27.6-33.7)	18.7 (14.4-22.9)	28.8 (20.5-37.1)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	48.8 (45.5-52.1)	55.0 (48.7-61.3)	53.6 (43.8-63.3)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	23.4 (20.6-26.1)	30.5 (24.3-36.8)	32.4 (23.9-40.8)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	37.4 (34.3-40.5)	31.5 (25.9-37.2)	41.6 (32.2-51.0)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	37.7 (34.6-40.8)	36.1 (30.3-41.9)	26.0 (16.2-35.8)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	6.4 (5.0-7.7)	5.5 (3.2-7.8)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	6.9 (5.5-8.4)	2.7 (1.4-4.1)	NA
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	3.2 (2.2-4.1)	8.7 (4.8-12.6)	NA
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	12.2 (10.2-14.3)	17.1 (12.0-22.1)	14.9 (8.4-21.5)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	9.6 (8.0-11.2)	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	7.2 (5.8-8.7)	4.3 (2.5-6.1)	NA
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	8.6 (6.9-10.3)	9.4 (6.2-12.7)	NA
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	25.8 (23.2-28.4)	30.4 (25.0-35.8)	16.1 (10.3-21.9)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	16.6 (14.3-18.9)	19.2 (14.2-24.3)	20.9 (13.0-28.7)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	3.1 (2.1-4.0)	4.5 (2.3-6.6)	NA

* NH: Non-Hispanic

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TABLE 21: MEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY AGE

2021	OVERALL	AGE (Years)					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	NA	NA	NA	11.2 (7.6-14.8)	22.1 (17.2-26.9)	27.4 (23.3-31.5)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	16.6 (8.0-25.1)	23.5 (16.4-30.7)	29.9 (23.2-36.7)	24.6 (18.8-30.5)	23.3 (18.0-28.5)	13.5 (10.3-16.7)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	NA	20.8 (14.7-26.9)	24.4 (18.5-30.3)	29.0 (23.4-34.6)	26.2 (21.1-31.3)	44.9 (40.0-49.7)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	74.0 (63.8-84.2)	55.6 (47.6-63.6)	45.7 (38.7-52.7)	46.4 (40.3-52.6)	50.5 (44.6-56.5)	41.6 (37.0-46.3)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	47.4 (36.7-58.2)	28.7 (21.5-35.8)	20.9 (15.1-26.6)	23.4 (17.5-29.2)	19.1 (14.4-23.9)	24.6 (20.3-28.8)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	23.5 (15.0-31.9)	38.2 (30.5-45.9)	38.2 (31.4-45.0)	37.2 (31.4-43.0)	35.9 (30.4-41.4)	40.0 (35.4-44.7)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	23.7 (14.0-33.5)	31.5 (24.0-39.1)	40.3 (33.4-47.2)	39.1 (33.1-45.1)	44.5 (38.6-50.3)	34.1 (29.6-38.6)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	NA	NA	NA	4.9 (2.2-7.6)	6.8 (3.8-9.8)	15.8 (12.5-19.1)
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	4.5 (2.0-7.0)	6.8 (4.0-9.6)	15.9 (12.5-19.2)
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0 (3.9-10.2)	12.0 (8.8-15.3)
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	24.4 (15.0-33.8)	16.3 (10.7-22.0)	13.5 (8.9-18.0)	11.0 (7.4-14.6)	11.3 (7.9-14.7)	9.7 (6.9-12.4)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.4 (6.9-13.8)	17.5 (14.2-20.8)
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	NA	NA	NA	4.4 (2.1-6.8)	5.9 (3.4-8.5)	18.7 (15.0-22.5)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	NA	NA	9.1 (4.8-13.3)	7.5 (4.6-10.4)	12.7 (8.5-16.8)	13.4 (10.5-16.4)
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	NA	7.0 (3.5-10.5)	16.0 (11.0-21.0)	30.5 (24.9-36.1)	40.2 (34.5-45.9)	49.3 (44.5-54.0)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	19.2 (10.3-28.0)	20.7 (14.9-26.6)	21.6 (16.0-27.2)	17.1 (12.5-21.7)	18.9 (14.2-23.6)	10.7 (7.8-13.7)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.1 (7.0-13.1)

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TABLE 22: MEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	13.8 (9.2-18.4)	13.5 (9.6-17.4)	14.1 (11.0-17.2)	11.9 (9.4-14.3)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	39.6 (30.9-48.2)	23.5 (18.9-28.0)	20.6 (16.5-24.7)	7.1 (4.9-9.3)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	33.3 (25.0-41.5)	27.0 (22.7-31.3)	25.8 (21.7-29.9)	24.6 (21.0-28.2)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	27.2 (19.0-35.3)	49.6 (44.4-54.8)	53.6 (48.5-58.6)	68.3 (64.4-72.3)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	34.6 (26.3-42.9)	25.2 (20.6-29.8)	24.9 (20.2-29.5)	24.3 (20.3-28.2)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	32.4 (24.01-40.7)	33.3 (28.7-38.0)	38.3 (33.4-43.1)	41.5 (37.3-45.7)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	31.1 (23.1-39.1)	39.6 (34.6-44.6)	35.8 (31.0-40.6)	33.3 (29.2-37.5)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	8.0 (4.3-11.7)	4.1 (2.7-5.5)	7.7 (5.4-10.0)	3.4 (2.1-4.6)
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	NA	5.3 (3.7-6.9)	6.6 (4.6-8.7)	3.8 (2.5-5.1)
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	7.4 (3.6-11.2)	4.8 (2.0-7.7)	4.5 (2.7-6.4)	2.8 (1.6-4.0)
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	17.0 (10.9-23.0)	12.8 (9.1-16.4)	15.9 (11.9-19.8)	10.5 (8.0-13.0)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	5.5 (3.7-7.3)	7.1 (5.0-9.1)	8.9 (6.8-11.0)
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	5.1 (2.2-8.0)	5.7 (3.8-7.5)	6.5 (4.4-8.5)	7.1 (5.1-9.2)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	15.9 (10.4-21.4)	9.5 (7.0-12.0)	6.8 (4.7-8.9)	3.0 (1.9-4.1)
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	36.0 (28.6-43.5)	27.7 (23.5-32.0)	21.1 (17.4-24.9)	21.8 (18.5-25.2)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	27.4 (20.1-34.8)	16.2 (12.6-19.9)	17.5 (13.5-21.5)	13.0 (10.1-15.8)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	3.6 (2.0-5.2)	2.8 (1.4-4.3)	2.3 (1.3-3.4)

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TABLE 23: MEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY INCOME

2021	OVERALL	INCOME					
		< $15,000	$15,000-$24,999	$25,000-$34,999	$35,000-$49,999	$50,000-$99,999	$100,000+
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	22.7 (10.7-34.7)	21.7 (14.1-29.2)	13.9 (8.8-18.9)	16.0 (10.6-21.3)	10.7 (7.9-13.6)	10.8 (7.4-14.2)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	38.8 (27.5-50.1)	32.9 (23.4-42.4)	32.7 (23.7-41.7)	18.2 (12.1-24.3)	21.8 (16.4-27.3)	8.7 (5.3-12.1)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	18.7 (11.2-26.2)	27.9 (20.2-35.6)	22.2 (15.4-29.0)	28.6 (21.6-35.7)	28.5 (23.5-33.4)	29.2 (24.1-34.4)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	42.6 (29.9-55.2)	39.2 (30.3-48.1)	45.1 (36.0-54.1)	53.1 (45.0-61.3)	49.7 (44.0-55.4)	62.1 (56.6-67.6)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	30.3 (20.5-40.0)	31.0 (22.2-39.8)	40.6 (31.5-49.7)	21.0 (14.3-27.6)	19.6 (14.7-24.5)	22.3 (17.3-27.3)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	33.9 (22.9-44.9)	28.8 (20.9-36.8)	22.0 (14.8-29.3)	44.8 (36.8-52.9)	38.1 (32.7-43.6)	40.9 (35.4-46.4)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	34.0 (21.5-46.5)	37.7 (28.8-46.7)	37.1 (28.5-45.6)	33.6 (25.8-41.4)	40.8 (35.3-46.2)	35.8 (30.6-41.1)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	NA	8.5 (4.3-12.8)	5.6 (2.8-8.4)	6.1 (3.1-9.1)	5.1 (3.1-7.2)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	NA	10.0 (5.5-14.4)	7.5 (3.4-11.6)	4.9 (2.3-7.5)	3.9 (2.3-5.5)	4.2 (2.3-6.1)
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	NA	7.9 (4.0-11.8)	NA	5.4 (2.8-8.0)	NA	NA
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	23.1 (14.1-32.1)	16.0 (9.4-22.7)	19.3 (11.6-27.0)	12.9 (7.2-18.5)	10.5 (7.2-13.9)	8.7 (5.7-11.7)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	7.2 (3.5-10.9)	7.9 (4.2-11.5)	6.1 (3.3-8.8)	7.9 (5.2-10.5)	6.6 (4.3-8.8)
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	NA	10.9 (6.0-15.7)	6.5 (3.2-9.8)	7.0 (3.3-10.8)	5.8 (3.7-8.0)	6.4 (4.1-8.8)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	25.5 (15.6-35.5)	15.4 (9.7-21.3)	9.2 (5.3-13.1)	9.1 (4.8-13.3)	3.9 (2.2-5.5)	NA
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	36.2 (25.9-46.5)	41.0 (32.4-49.6)	28.3 (20.8-35.7)	27.0 (20.5-33.5)	24.1 (19.5-28.6)	16.8 (12.8-20.7)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	33.6 (23.0-44.3)	23.3 (15.6-31.1)	23.0 (15.1-30.9)	15.4 (10.0-20.8)	14.8 (10.1-19.5)	11.3 (7.6-15.1)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE 24: WOMEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY RACE

2021	OVERALL	RACE		
		Caucasian, NH*	African American, NH	Other
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	12.1 (10.4-13.9)	18.9 (15.0-22.7)	6.5 (2.9-10.1)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	18.4 (16.1-20.7)	17.3 (13.0-21.6)	11.0 (6.0-15.9)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	26.5 (23.9-29.1)	8.4 (5.8-11.0)	10.4 (5.3-15.4)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	55.2 (52.3-58.1)	74.3 (69.6-79.1)	78.7 (71.7-85.7)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	32.2 (29.3-35.0)	18.4 (13.8-23.1)	31.0 (21.6-40.4)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	29.2 (26.3-32.0)	27.5 (22.7-32.4)	28.1 (19.6-36.6)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	36.0 (33.1-38.9)	52.1 (46.4-57.7)	37.5 (26.4-48.7)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	3.3 (2.5-4.2)	5.0 (2.9-7.2)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	4.1 (3.1-5.1)	4.3 (2.2-6.4)	NA
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	4.2 (3.1-5.2)	5.2 (3.3-7.1)	NA
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	15.7 (13.7-17.8)	17.9 (13.9-21.9)	17.7 (10.6-24.8)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	6.9 (5.7-8.2)	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	12.3 (10.5-14.2)	6.5 (4.4-8.6)	5.2 (2.1-8.2)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	9.7 (8.1-11.2)	7.6 (5.1-10.0)	NA
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	35.4 (32.7-38.1)	30.3 (25.8-34.9)	21.1 (13.3-28.9)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	35.3 (32.6-38.1)	22.5 (18.0-27.1)	30.0 (21.4-38.5)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	3.7 (2.7-4.7)	4.8 (2.8-6.8)	NA

TABLE 25: WOMEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY AGE

2021	OVERALL	AGE (Years)					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	NA	NA	6.1 (3.3-8.9)	15.0 (11.1-18.9)	23.7 (19.3-28.1)	24.1 (20.3-27.9)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	NA	15.7 (10.1-21.3)	22.9 (17.6-28.2)	19.5 (14.9-24.1)	24.9 (20.4-29.4)	11.7 (8.8-14.6)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	8.6 (3.9-13.3)	14.8 (9.5-20.0)	22.8 (17.6-28.0)	15.4 (11.7-19.0)	22.1 (17.8-26.4)	25.9 (22.2-29.7)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	81.5 (72.6-90.3)	69.6 (62.6-76.6)	54.3 (48.0-60.5)	65.1 (59.8-70.5)	53.0 (47.8-58.1)	62.4 (58.1-66.6)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	44.4 (33.6-55.3)	29.0 (22.0-36.0)	24.6 (19.2-29.9)	22.7 (17.9-27.7)	22.9 (18.5-27.2)	27.9 (24.0-31.8)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	29.3 (19.2-39.4)	25.8 (19.1-32.5)	29.2 (23.6-34.8)	25.1 (19.6-30.6)	27.9 (23.1-32.7)	32.5 (28.2-36.8)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	22.2 (12.6-31.7)	41.7 (33.7-49.8)	45.4 (38.9-51.9)	50.8 (44.7-56.9)	47.3 (41.9-52.7)	36.4 (31.7-41.2)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.1 (4.5-9.7)	8.2 (5.6-10.9)
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7 (3.3-8.1)	9.8 (6.9-12.6)
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	NA	NA	NA	3.7 (1.5-5.9)	10.1 (6.7-13.4)	7.3 (5.2-9.5)
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	21.5 (13.0-30.0)	15.5 (10.7-20.2)	17.9 (13.4-22.4)	16.5 (12.3-20.7)	16.9 (13.3-20.6)	13.9 (10.9-16.9)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1 (3.0-7.3)	11.7 (9.3-14.1)
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	NA	NA	5.7 (2.8-8.6)	9.5 (6.3-12.6)	14.3 (10.6-18.0)	18.5 (15.2-21.8)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	NA	NA	4.3 (1.8-6.7)	8.1 (5.2-11.0)	15.9 (12.1-19.7)	14.2 (11.3-17.1)
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	NA	6.4 (3.3-9.6)	22.8 (17.6-28.0)	33.8 (28.5-39.0)	47.0 (41.9-52.1)	58.7 (54.4-62.9)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	38.4 (28.5-48.2)	38.1 (31.0-45.3)	32.7 (27.2-38.2)	27.5 (22.7-32.3)	29.2 (24.7-33.7)	23.8 (20.3-27.3)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	NA	NA	3.0 (1.3-4.7)	3.9 (1.9-5.9)	10.0 (7.1-12.9)

TABLE 26: WOMEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	20.6 (14.1-27.1)	16.2 (13.2-19.2)	13.4 (10.2-16.7)	8.1 (6.3-9.9)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	31.2 (22.3-40.1)	21.2 (17.5-25.0)	16.6 (13.3-19.9)	7.3 (5.3-9.4)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	17.7 (11.4-24.0)	19.6 (16.1-23.1)	21.0 (17.4-24.6)	18.1 (15.3-20.9)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	51.1 (41.4-60.8)	59.2 (54.5-63.8)	62.4 (58.0-66.8)	74.6 (71.3-77.8)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	22.4 (13.8-31.0)	27.0 (22.5-31.4)	26.3 (22.1-30.5)	33.2 (29.5-36.8)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	22.7 (15.4-29.9)	29.2 (24.4-33.9)	29.3 (25.0-33.6)	30.1 (26.3-33.9)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	53.3 (43.5-63.0)	41.5 (36.6-46.4)	40.7 (35.9-45.4)	35.2 (31.3-39.2)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	NA	4.5 (3.0-6.0)	3.3 (2.0-4.6)	1.0 (0.5-1.5)
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	10.1 (4.9-15.3)	4.6 (3.0-6.2)	2.9 (1.8-3.9)	1.4 (0.8-2.0)
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	6.9 (3.2-10.6)	4.8 (3.1-6.4)	4.4 (2.7-6.1)	2.6 (1.6-3.5)
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	25.1 (17.1-33.0)	14.7 (11.5-17.9)	17.0 (13.8-20.3)	14.4 (11.9-16.9)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	5.4 (3.7-7.0)	4.0 (2.7-5.2)	5.0 (3.8-6.3)
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	11.0 (5.7-16.2)	12.3 (9.6-15.1)	7.9 (5.8-10.0)	8.6 (6.7-10.5)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	17.2 (10.9-23.5)	11.9 (9.2-14.6)	6.7 (4.8-8.5)	3.7 (2.4-4.9)
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	52.5 (43.1-62.0)	34.1 (30.0-38.2)	30.0 (25.9-34.2)	23.9 (21.0-26.9)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	31.9 (23.8-40.0)	31.8 (27.5-36.1)	31.9 (27.4-36.3)	28.1 (24.7-31.4)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	4.7 (3.1-6.3)	3.0 (1.8-4.3)	1.9 (1.2-2.7)

TABLE 27: WOMEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY INCOME

2021	OVERALL	INCOME					
		< $15,000	$15,000-$24,999	$25,000-$34,999	$35,000-$49,999	$50,000-$99,999	$100,000+
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	17.3 (12.0-22.6)	19.9 (13.8-25.9)	10.4 (6.9-13.8)	15.5 (10.7-20.3)	10.3 (7.4-13.6)	6.5 (3.9-9.2)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	37.0 (27.9-46.1)	22.0 (15.9-28.1)	19.1 (13.4-24.8)	16.8 (10.9-22.7)	10.5 (7.4-13.6)	9.6 (5.9-13.4)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	15.7 (9.5-21.9)	14.3 (9.6-19.0)	18.9 (13.5-24.3)	24.1 (17.9-30.3)	23.9 (19.3-28.4)	21.0 (15.9-26.1)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	47.3 (38.3-56.4)	63.7 (56.3-71.1)	62.1 (55.0-69.1)	59.1 (51.7-66.5)	65.6 (60.5-70.7)	69.4 (63.7-75.1)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	25.5 (16.4-34.6)	21.7 (15.4-27.9)	26.4 (19.5-33.3)	29.0 (21.6-36.4)	24.1 (19.7-28.6)	33.2 (27.4-38.9)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	22.9 (15.1-30.6)	25.5 (18.5-32.5)	27.2 (20.7-33.8)	25.3 (19.0-31.5)	31.0 (25.5-36.6)	33.6 (27.6-39.7)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	48.8 (39.4-58.2)	51.2 (42.8-59.6)	45.0 (37.5-52.5)	44.6 (36.9-52.2)	41.6 (35.8-47.5)	30.8 (25.1-36.5)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	10.2 (5.7-14.7)	NA	NA	NA	2.4 (1.0-3.9)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	9.9 (5.1-14.8)	6.7 (3.3-10.0)	NA	NA	3.7 (1.9-5.5)	NA
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	10.6 (6.0-15.3)	6.0 (3.1-9.0)	4.3 (2.1-6.5)	NA	NA	NA
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	24.8 (18.0-31.6)	25.6 (18.0-33.3)	15.0 (10.0-20.0)	16.8 (11.1-22.4)	15.2 (11.4-18.9)	11.6 (8.0-15.2)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	4.4 (2.1-6.6)	NA	5.1 (2.2-8.0)	4.2 (2.5-6.0)	4.2 (2.3-6.0)
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	12.6 (8.0-17.1)	11.2 (6.9-15.4)	8.6 (5.2-12.1)	7.4 (4.0-10.8)	11.1 (7.8-14.5)	7.5 (4.3-10.7)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	20.7 (14.6-26.8)	14.1 (9.3-18.8)	11.3 (6.2-16.3)	7.8 (4.1-11.5)	3.7 (2.0-5.5)	NA
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	49.2 (40.1-58.4)	40.4 (32.9-47.9)	35.1 (28.4-41.8)	27.0 (21.0-33.0)	28.6 (24.0-33.2)	20.9 (16.3-25.6)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	46.6 (37.7-55.5)	34.1 (26.8-41.3)	31.3 (24.5-38.0)	30.2 (23.4-36.9)	27.9 (23.2-32.5)	23.1 (18.0-28.1)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	9.3 (5.4-13.2)	3.2 (1.4-5.0)	NA	NA	NA

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TABLE 28: CAUCASIANS
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY AGE

2021	OVERALL	AGE (Years)					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	NA	NA	4.2 (2.3-6.0)	12.3 (9.4-15.3)	18.3 (15.0-21.7)	23.6 (20.5-26.7)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	9.7 (4.7-14.7)	21.4 (15.6-27.2)	26.1 (21.1-31.1)	24.5 (20.1-28.8)	25.1 (21.0-29.2)	11.1 (8.7-13.4)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	13.8 (6.9-20.7)	27.5 (21.3—33.7)	29.5 (24.2-34.7)	26.2 (21.9-30.4)	26.9 (22.8-31.0)	36.6 (33.0-40.1)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	76.5 (68.5-84.4)	51.1 (44.3-57.9)	44.4 (39.0-49.9)	49.4 (44.5-54.2)	48.0 (43.4-52.6)	52.4 (48.7-56.0)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	42.8 (33.8-51.9)	31.1 (24.8-37.3)	24.8 (19.9-29.8)	24.2 (19.9-28.5)	23.3 (19.4-27.1)	27.2 (24.0-30.4)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	26.4 (18.0-34.8)	34.6 (28.0-41.2)	34.2 (28.9-39.5)	31.5 (26.8-36.2)	31.3 (27.1-35.5)	37.0 (33.4-40.5)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	24.1 (16.2-32.1)	32.0 (25.5-38.6)	40.6 (35.0-46.1)	42.8 (37.9-47.8)	44.5 (39.9-49.2)	33.4 (29.9-36.9)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	NA	NA	NA	3.8 (1.8-5.7)	5.7 (3.5-7.9)	11.8 (9.6-14.0)
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	4.6 (2.4-6.8)	6.8 (4.4-9.2)	13.6 (11.1-16.0)
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	NA	NA	NA	3.0 (1.6-4.5)	5.8 (3.5-8.0)	7.9 (6.0-9.9)
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	20.4 (14.0-26.9)	16.2 (11.6-20.7)	13.8 (10.4-17.3)	15.3 (11.7-19.0)	13.0 (10.1-15.9)	10.3 (8.2-12.4)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	NA	2.3 (1.0-3.6)	4.4 (2.3-6.6)	10.7 (7.8-13.5)	19.9 (17.2-22.6)
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	NA	NA	4.5 (2.2-6.8)	7.9 (5.3-10.5)	11.9 (8.9-14.9)	20.8 (17.8-23.9)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	NA	NA	6.2 (3.2-9.2)	10.1 (7.1-13.0)	15.0 (11.6-18.4)	13.8 (11.4-16.1)
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	NA	8.2 (4.8-11.6)	19.9 (15.4-24.4)	34.2 (29.6-38.8)	41.0 (36.6-45.4)	52.3 (48.7-55.9)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	29.8 (21.9-37.8)	31.1 (25.5-36.7)	30.7 (25.8-35.7)	25.8 (21.7-29.9)	24.8 (21.0-28.6)	20.2 (17.3-23.2)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 (1.7-4.7)	8.4 (6.4-10.4)

TABLE 29: CAUCASIANS
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	13.9 (9.3-18.5)	12.8 (10.6-15.1)	13.8 (11.3-16.2)	8.9 (7.4-10.4)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	39.0 (31.1-46.9)	22.3 (19.1-25.5)	18.2 (15.1-21.3)	7.7 (6.1-9.4)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	32.6 (24.8-40.3)	29.4 (25.7-33.1)	28.6 (25.1-32.2)	25.1 (22.5-27.8)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	28.5 (21.3-35.7)	48.3 (44.2-52.4)	53.2 (49.2-57.2)	67.2 (64.3-70.1)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	29.4 (22.1-36.7)	25.1 (21.5-28.6)	26.6 (22.9-30.3)	32.3 (29.3-35.3)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	29.0 (21.9-36.1)	32.2 (28.3-36.1)	35.1 (31.3-39.0)	34.7 (31.7-37.7)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	39.0 (31.3-46.6)	40.6 (36.6-44.6)	35.9 (32.0-39.9)	31.5 (28.5-34.5)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	6.6 (3.5-9.8)	5.1 (3.8-6.5)	5.9 (4.2-7.6)	2.1 (1.4-2.8)
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	7.3 (3.5-11.0)	5.7 (4.2-7.2)	6.3 (4.6-8.0)	3.1 (2.2-4.0)
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	6.7 (3.3-10.1)	3.6 (2.5-4.8)	3.6 (2.3-4.9)	2.5 (1.6-3.3)
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	19.2 (13.2-25.1)	10.9 (8.7-13.2)	16.2 (13.2-19.2)	13.6 (11.5-15.7)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	5.0 (2.1-7.9)	8.1 (6.2-10.0)	8.6 (6.7-10.5)	9.6 (8.0-11.3)
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	13.9 (8.6-19.2)	10.8 (8.6-13.0)	8.1 (6.2-10.0)	8.5 (7.0-10.1)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	18.8 (13.1-24.5)	11.4 (9.3-13.5)	7.3 (5.5-9.0)	3.4 (2.5-4.4)
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	45.4 (37.6-53.1)	33.8 (30.3-37.2)	26.3 (23.1-29.7)	24.1 (21.6-26.6)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	33.0 (25.7-40.3)	24.0 (20.8-27.2)	27.0 (23.6-30.6)	25.3 (22.6-28.1)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	3.3 (2.2-4.4)	3.9 (2.5-5.2)	2.1 (1.3-2.8)

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

TABLE 30: CAUCASIANS
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY INCOME

2021	OVERALL	INCOME					
		< $15,000	$15,000-$24,999	$25,000-$34,999	$35,000-$49,999	$50,000-$99,999	$100,000+
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	16.2 (10.2-22.1)	14.6 (9.8-19.3)	12.8 (9.0-16.5)	18.3 (13.6-23.0)	10.9 (8.5-13.4)	8.2 (6.0-10.4)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	47.1 (38.1-56.2)	26.2 (19.8-32.6)	27.5 (21.2-33.8)	17.4 (12.4-22.3)	16.0 (12.6-19.3)	10.0 (7.0-13.0)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	21.3 (13.9-28.6)	28.1 (21.3-34.9)	28.6 (22.3-34.9)	29.5 (23.6-35.4)	31.3 (27.2-35.4)	29.4 (25.2-33.6)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	31.6 (23.4-39.8)	45.7 (38.1-53.3)	43.9 (37.2-50.6)	53.1 (46.5-59.7)	52.7 (48.3-57.2)	60.6 (56.1-65.1)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	31.3 (22.7-39.9)	28.5 (21.8-35.2)	33.4 (26.7-40.1)	22.7 (17.1-28.3)	21.7 (18.2-25.1)	29.8 (25.4-34.2)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	27.6 (18.9-36.4)	26.9 (20.4-33.5)	26.7 (20.6-32.8)	38.5 (31.9-45.0)	35.7 (31.3-40.1)	35.0 (30.7-39.3)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	39.0 (29.8-48.2)	43.5 (35.8-51.2)	39.0 (32.4-45.7)	37.4 (31.0-43.0)	40.1 (35.7-44.5)	33.2 (28.9-37.4)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	8.0 (3.8-12.2)	6.6 (3.5-9.7)	5.7 (3.3-8.0)	5.1 (2.7-7.5)	4.9 (3.2-6.5)	2.5 (1.0-3.9)
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	7.6 (3.2-11.9)	10.1 (6.2-14.0)	8.0 (4.6-11.4)	5.0 (2.7-7.4)	5.1 (3.4-6.8)	3.1 (1.7-4.6)
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	7.9 (3.5-12.4)	6.9 (3.6-10.3)	3.7 (2.0-5.4)	6.0 (3.4-8.5)	3.0 (1.6-4.4)	NA
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	24.7 (17.2-32.2)	19.7 (13.8-25.6)	14.8 (9.7-19.9)	18.2 (12.9-23.5)	12.1 (9.4-14.8)	11.0 (8.2-13.7)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	11.0 (6.9-15.2)	9.1 (5.8-12.4)	9.4 (6.0-12.8)	8.3 (6.2-10.5)	7.0 (5.1-9.0)
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	14.4 (8.7-20.1)	17.3 (11.6-22.9)	11.5 (7.5-15.5)	10.0 (6.2-13.8)	8.2 (6.2-10.3)	6.8 (4.7-9.1)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	29.0 (20.7-37.4)	19.9 (14.4-25.4)	12.2 (8.2-16.2)	10.3 (6.9-13.7)	4.6 (3.0-6.2)	2.4 (1.1-3.7)
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	53.5 (44.1-63.0)	51.4 (43.-959.0)	40.7 (34.2-47.2)	29.7 (24.2-35.2)	26.6 (22.9-30.3)	20.4 (16.9-23.9)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	55.0 (46.0-64.1)	34.0 (27.0-41.0)	33.5 (27.0-40.0)	27.8 (22.3-33.4)	21.5 (18.1-25.0)	18.3 (14.8-21.7)

% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	8.8 (4.8-12.8)	4.3 (2.0-6.6)	NA	1.5 (0.7-2.3)	2.1 (1.0-3.3)

TABLE 31: AFRICAN AMERICANS
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY AGE

2021	OVERALL	AGE (Years)					
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	NA	NA	11.7 (5.0-18.3)	15.2 (9.5-21.0)	34.4 (26.7-42.0)	32.6 (26.2-38.9)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	NA	17.4 (9.0-25.7)	28.4 (19.2-37.6)	21.0 (13.0-28.9)	23.4 (16.5-30.3)	16.2 (11.1-21.4)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	NA	NA	10.4 (4.9-15.9)	10.9 (5.6-16.1)	16.6 (11.1-22.2)	29.0 (22.3-35.8)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	79.0 (62.7-95.2)	77.4 (68.1-86.7)	61.2 (51.6-70.8)	68.2 (59.6-76.8)	60.0 (52.1-67.8)	54.7 (47.3-62.1)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	50.9 (33.6-66.2)	25.5 (16.3-36.8)	16.6 (9.3-23.9)	18.8 (11.0-26.6)	14.9 (8.9-20.9)	24.6 (18.1-31.2)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	24.3 (10.2-38.4)	22.8 (13.7-31.9)	32.6 (23.6-41.7)	30.7 (22.6-38.8)	31.3 (23.5-39.1)	32.7 (25.7-39.6)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	NA	47.3 (36.2-58.5)	49.4 (39.5-59.2)	50.5 (41.6-59.4)	52.0 (43.6-60.4)	40.2 (32.8-47.7)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.8 (6.0-15.5)	11.9 (6.6-17.2)
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.4 (5.5-15.4)
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.8 (9.9-21.8)	12.6 (8.0-17.1)
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	30.8 (15.6-46.0)	14.6 (7.6-21.6)	19.8 (12.5-27.0)	11.0 (6.1-15.9)	16.6 (11.2-22.0)	15.7 (10.6-20.7)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6 (3.1-10.1)	12.6 (8.4-16.9)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.7 (7.3-18.0)	14.8 (10.1-19.5)
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	NA	NA	18.0 (11.0-24.9)	30.3 (22.7-37.9)	52.8 (45.0-60.7)	58.3 (51.5-65.1)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	NA	28.0 (18.1-37.9)	20.8 (13.6-28.0)	18.6 (12.0-25.2)	24.7 (17.7-31.6)	12.0 (8.1-16.0)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.2 (9.6-20.8)

TABLE 32: AFRICAN AMERICANS
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	24.3 (16.3-32.3)	19.2 (13.5-24.8)	16.2 (10.9-21.4)	12.2 (8.4-16.1)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	36.3 (25.0-47.7)	23.7 (16.5-30.8)	19.6 (14.1-25.0)	7.3 (3.2-11.3)
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	16.4 (9.1-23.7)	10.7 (7.0-14.4)	14.0 (9.6-18.4)	10.6 (6.3-14.9)
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	47.3 (35.7-58.9)	65.6 (58.2-73.1)	66.4 (60.0-72.9)	82.1 (76.6-87.7)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	29.4 (18.0-41.0)	24.7 (17.4-32.0)	22.1 (15.7-28.6)	20.7 (14.7-26.6)
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	26.4 (16.6-36.2)	27.9 (21.2-34.7)	29.7 (23.2-36.2)	33.8 (26.8-40.8)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	43.4 (31.6-55.2)	44.6 (36.8-52.3)	45.9 (38.7-53.0)	44.5 (37.2-51.8)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	12.2 (5.7-18.7)	3.1 (1.3-4.9)	5.5 (2.9-8.0)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	NA	3.9 (1.7-6.0)	NA	NA
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	8.6 (3.6-13.6)	NA	6.8 (3.8-9.8)	3.6 (1.8-5.5)
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	22.1 (12.9-31.3)	18.3 (12.2-24.5)	17.7 (12.3-23.1)	11.8 (7.8-15.8)
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	NA	5.2 (2.6-7.9)	6.2 (3.6-8.9)	7.8 (4.4-11.3)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	17.9 (10.1-25.7)	9.6 (6.0-13.2)	5.2 (2.8-7.6)	3.1 (1.3-4.8)
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	45.4 (35.0-55.7)	28.8 (22.3-35.3)	27.6 (21.5-33.6)	23.7 (18.3-29.1)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	23.7 (15.0-32.3)	22.1 (15.8-28.3)	22.4 (15.8-29.1)	14.9 (10.0-19.8)
% Kidney Disease	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	NA	7.0 (3.9-10.0)	NA	NA

TABLE 33: AFRICAN AMERICANS
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY INCOME

2021	OVERALL	INCOME					
		< $15,000	$15,000-$24,999	$25,000-$34,999	$35,000-$49,999	$50,000-$99,999	$100,000+
% Diabetes	13.6 (12.4-14.9)	19.3 (12.4-26.1)	26.9 (18.0-35.9)	13.0 (7.2-18.8)	13.4 (7.1-19.8)	12.7 (7.4-17.9)	14.2 (6.1-22.2)
% Current Smoker	19.5 (17.9-21.1)	30.2 (19.0-41.6)	29.6 (19.5-39.7)	20.7 (11.3-30.0)	20.5 (11.5-29.4)	19.8 (9.8-29.8)	NA
% Ex Smoker	23.1 (21.6-24.6)	13.8 (7.1-20.6)	8.9 (4.6-13.2)	10.5 (5.2-15.9)	22.6 (13.7-31.5)	13.5 (7.9-19.1)	NA
% Never Smoker	57.4 (55.5-59.3)	55.9 (44.6-67.3)	61.4 (51.1-71.8)	68.8 (58.7-78.9)	56.9 (46.1-67.7)	66.7 (56.6-76.8)	85.5 (76.8-94.1)
% Normal Weight	27.0 (25.3-28.8)	26.0 (15.2-37.0)	21.4 (12.5-30.3)	30.9 (19.7-42.0)	25.0 (14.9-35.1)	17.5 (7.9-27.2)	NA
% Over Weight	32.4 (30.6-34.2)	26.0 (16.1-35.9)	26.6 (17.4-35.9)	18.8 (11.0-26.5)	26.9 (17.8-36.0)	35.3 (25.8-44.7)	42.4 (30.3-54.5)
% Obese	38.6 (36.7-40.6)	45.3 (34.0-56.5)	49.2 (38.2-60.3)	50.3 (39.1-61.6)	47.8 (36.7-58.8)	44.9 (35.0-54.8)	43.9 (32.0-55.8)
% MI	4.6 (3.9-5.3)	10.9 (4.9-16.9)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Angina (CHD)	4.6 (3.9-5.2)	10.0 (4.4-15.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Stroke	4.5 (3.8-5.3)	12.9 (6.6-19.0)	7.4 (3.4-11.5)	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Ever Asthma	15.3 (13.9-16.7)	24.2 (15.8-32.7)	23.4 (13.5-33.2)	17.1 (9.2-24.9)	NA	14.9 (8.1-21.7)	NA
% Skin Cancer	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	8.1 (7.2-8.9)	6.1 (2.7-9.5)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	18.8 (11.2-26.4)	11.5 (5.7-17.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Arthritis	29.5 (27.8-31.1)	38.5 (28.3-48.8)	34.3 (25.0-43.6)	23.1 (14.4-31.9)	25.4 (17.0-33.8)	30.9 (22.5-39.4)	16.3 (8.4-24.3)
% Depressive Disorder	24.5 (22.9-26.2)	30.7 (21.1-40.3)	23.8 (15.4-32.2)	17.1 (8.7-25.5)	15.3 (7.1-23.5)	20.8 (11.1-30.5)	NA

APPENDIX C

Live Births by Parish

Louisiana, 2021

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE, RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
ACADIA	All	854	<10	53	259	285	174	69	13	-	-
	WHITE	630	<10	24	183	219	131	62	10	-	-
	BLACK	190	-	25	73	55	29	<10	<10	-	-
	OTHER	34	-	<10	<10	11	14	<10	<10	-	-
ALLEN	All	238	-	23	86	64	46	15	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	194	-	16	75	53	36	12	-	-	<10
	BLACK	28	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-
	OTHER	16	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
ASCENSION	All	1,684	<10	62	303	527	497	243	35	<10	15
	WHITE	1,022	-	26	143	361	319	147	19	-	<10
	BLACK	434	<10	17	124	111	100	63	12	-	<10
	OTHER	228	-	19	36	55	78	33	<10	<10	<10
ASSUMPTION	All	215	-	14	60	78	44	15	<10	-	-
	WHITE	121	-	<10	26	54	28	<10	<10	-	-
	BLACK	84	-	<10	30	23	13	<10	<10	-	-
	OTHER	10	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	<10	-	-
AVOYELLES	All	467	-	39	151	134	93	42	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	275	-	22	93	76	56	21	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	178	-	16	56	56	32	18	-	-	-
	OTHER	14	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-

*Parish of residence unknown, assumed Louisiana resident.

**Not included in state totals.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE, RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
BEAUREGARD	All	525	-	30	163	170	101	51	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	435	-	23	129	148	86	42	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	56	-	<10	24	18	<10	<10	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	34	-	<10	10	<10	11	<10	<10	-	-
BIENVILLE	All	170	<10	16	52	53	30	14	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	91	<10	12	27	25	14	<10	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	74	-	<10	23	26	16	<10	<10	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-	-	-
BOSSIER	All	1,602	<10	100	364	476	433	190	30	<10	<10
	WHITE	927	-	40	190	303	272	105	13	-	<10
	BLACK	426	<10	43	118	112	89	54	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	249	-	17	56	61	72	31	10	<10	-
CADDO	All	2,815	<10	200	745	792	682	318	54	<10	19
	WHITE	987	-	31	203	296	292	133	18	<10	12
	BLACK	1,613	-	156	489	435	334	159	32	<10	<10
	OTHER	215	<10	13	53	61	56	26	<10	-	<10
CALCASIEU	All	2,571	<10	156	651	844	589	257	43	<10	28
	WHITE	1,609	<10	66	377	587	388	147	21	<10	21
	BLACK	687	-	73	216	164	145	74	10	-	<10
	OTHER	275	<10	17	58	93	56	36	12	-	<10

*Parish of residence unknown, assumed Louisiana resident.

**Not included in state totals.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE, RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
CALDWELL	All	89	<10	<10	24	23	21	<10	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	71	-	<10	18	18	18	<10	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	14	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-	-	-
CAMERON	All	62	-	-	17	21	15	<10	-	-	<10
	WHITE	55	-	-	16	19	12	<10	-	-	<10
	BLACK	<10	-	-	-	<10	<10	-	-	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
CATAHOULA	All	118	-	10	14	22	13	<10	<10	-	53
	WHITE	77	-	<10	10	17	13	<10	<10	-	28
	BLACK	37	-	<10	<10	<10	-	<10	-	-	24
	OTHER	<10	-	<10	-	<10	-	-	<10	-	<10
CLAIBORNE	All	143	-	12	45	46	23	12	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	50	-	<10	16	16	<10	<10	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	90	-	<10	28	30	16	<10	-	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	-	<10	-	-	<10	-	-	-
CONCORDIA	All	211	-	<10	12	18	<10	<10	<10	-	163
	WHITE	101	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	74
	BLACK	106	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	86
	OTHER	<10	-	-	-	-	-	<10	-	-	<10

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**Not included in state totals.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE, RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
DESOTO	All	340	-	17	77	120	77	38	<10	<10	<10
	WHITE	188	-	<10	38	68	53	19	<10	<10	<10
	BLACK	133	-	13	35	46	20	16	<10	-	-
	OTHER	19	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	<10
E BATON ROUGE	All	5,662	<10	388	1,233	1,627	1,514	731	140	<10	13
	WHITE	1,706	-	29	173	463	662	324	46	<10	<10
	BLACK	3,090	<10	272	884	946	620	286	68	<10	<10
	OTHER	866	<10	87	176	218	232	121	26	<10	<10
EAST CARROLL	All	63	-	<10	17	18	13	<10	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	17	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-	<10
	BLACK	46	-	<10	12	13	<10	<10	<10	-	-
E FELICIANA	All	183	-	11	56	66	35	11	<10	-	-
	WHITE	108	-	<10	29	39	24	<10	<10	-	-
	BLACK	73	-	<10	27	25	11	<10	-	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	-	-	<10	-	-	-	-	-
EVANGELINE	All	449	<10	33	141	133	95	37	<10	<10	<10
	WHITE	299	-	17	96	90	68	21	<10	<10	<10
	BLACK	140	<10	16	43	38	26	15	<10	-	-
	OTHER	10	-	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-

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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE, RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
FRANKLIN	All	251	-	26	84	64	44	17	-	-	16
	WHITE	135	-	<10	45	40	24	<10	-	-	10
	BLACK	108	-	15	38	23	18	<10	-	-	<10
	OTHER	<10	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
GRANT	All	263	-	19	90	77	49	22	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	228	-	13	83	66	43	17	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	26	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
IBERIA	All	888	<10	63	273	287	168	83	10	<10	<10
	WHITE	460	<10	23	123	155	106	44	<10	<10	<10
	BLACK	360	-	37	122	118	51	27	<10	-	-
	OTHER	68	-	<10	28	14	11	12	-	-	-
IBERVILLE	All	348	-	19	70	131	95	31	<10	-	-
	WHITE	150	-	<10	33	57	44	<10	<10	-	-
	BLACK	183	-	11	34	69	46	23	-	-	-
	OTHER	15	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	<10	-	-
JACKSON	All	123	-	<10	42	44	24	<10	-	-	-
	WHITE	81	-	<10	26	28	20	<10	-	-	-
	BLACK	37	-	<10	15	14	<10	<10	-	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-	-

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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE, RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
JEFFERSON	All	5,302	<10	250	978	1,505	1,515	780	201	<10	63
	WHITE	2,174	-	57	273	595	761	379	83	<10	23
	BLACK	1,578	<10	99	375	478	385	164	42	<10	31
	OTHER	1,550	<10	94	330	432	369	237	76	-	<10
JEFF DAVIS	All	428	<10	36	115	148	86	33	<10	-	-
	WHITE	322	<10	22	82	117	69	25	<10	-	-
	BLACK	84	<10	12	24	26	13	<10	<10	-	-
	OTHER	22	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
LAFAYETTE	All	3,390	<10	189	687	1,005	990	414	85	<10	<10
	WHITE	1,863	<10	62	289	561	632	263	48	<10	<10
	BLACK	1,116	<10	88	323	336	232	99	27	<10	<10
	OTHER	411	-	39	75	108	126	52	10	<10	-
LAFOURCHE	All	1,130	-	61	252	393	291	98	20	-	15
	WHITE	775	-	27	156	286	215	66	15	-	<10
	BLACK	228	-	18	66	69	48	20	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	127	-	16	30	38	28	12	<10	-	-
LASALLE	All	174	<10	14	57	50	30	15	-	-	<10
	WHITE	151	<10	14	49	44	25	13	-	-	<10
	BLACK	18	-	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	<10
	OTHER	<10	-	-	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-	-

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Public Health

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE, RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
LINCOLN	All	470	-	26	129	139	117	46	10	-	<10
	WHITE	213	-	<10	45	64	66	26	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	202	-	19	64	62	42	10	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	55	-	-	20	13	<10	10	<10	-	-
LIVINGSTON	All	1,882	<10	87	460	647	446	195	35	<10	<10
	WHITE	1,423	<10	64	357	512	329	134	21	<10	<10
	BLACK	239	-	13	51	79	64	27	<10	<10	<10
	OTHER	220	-	10	52	56	53	34	12	<10	<10
MADISON	All	136	-	14	38	41	19	17	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	28	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	103	-	11	33	30	15	12	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	<10	-	-	-	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
MOREHOUSE	All	285	<10	25	95	80	50	27	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	122	-	<10	38	39	23	11	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	153	<10	19	54	36	26	16	<10	-	-
	OTHER	10	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-	-
NATCHITOCHES	All	446	<10	40	123	144	98	35	<10	-	-
	WHITE	189	-	<10	61	60	47	11	<10	-	-
	BLACK	236	<10	30	60	79	45	18	<10	-	-
	OTHER	21	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-

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Public Health

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LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
ORLEANS	All	4,162	<10	215	697	932	1,233	848	167	15	50
	WHITE	1,327	-	<10	43	169	543	459	85	<10	13
	BLACK	2,314	<10	158	554	661	547	296	56	<10	32
	OTHER	521	<10	48	100	102	143	93	26	<10	<10
OUACHITA	All	2,047	<10	164	539	622	466	200	35	<10	<10
	WHITE	928	-	57	202	309	242	94	14	<10	<10
	BLACK	919	<10	87	279	258	182	86	17	-	<10
	OTHER	200	-	20	58	55	42	20	<10	<10	-
PLAQUEMINES	All	292	<10	14	59	98	78	30	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	186	-	<10	34	65	57	16	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	65	<10	<10	18	19	14	<10	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	41	-	-	<10	14	<10	<10	<10	-	-
POINTE COUPEE	All	255	<10	20	70	83	59	15	<10	-	-
	WHITE	134	<10	11	23	50	39	<10	<10	-	-
	BLACK	104	<10	<10	42	31	13	<10	<10	-	-
	OTHER	17	-	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-
RAPIDES	All	1,692	<10	117	497	519	352	161	33	-	<10
	WHITE	904	<10	49	236	300	207	90	15	-	<10
	BLACK	647	<10	58	225	187	109	47	15	-	<10
	OTHER	141	-	10	36	32	36	24	<10	-	-

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LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
RED RIVER	All	99	-	11	26	34	16	10	<10	-	-
	WHITE	49	-	<10	14	14	10	<10	<10	-	-
	BLACK	49	-	<10	11	20	<10	<10	<10	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	-	<10	-	-	-	-	-	-
RICHLAND	All	262	-	21	80	81	54	23	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	137	-	<10	43	40	32	13	<10	-	-
	BLACK	112	-	13	35	35	17	10	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	13	-	-	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-	-
SABINE	All	277	-	23	92	85	39	24	12	-	<10
	WHITE	175	-	13	64	54	23	15	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	69	-	<10	20	19	11	<10	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	33	-	<10	<10	12	<10	<10	<10	-	-
ST BERNARD	All	581	<10	36	111	172	184	65	<10	<10	<10
	WHITE	309	-	15	52	98	106	34	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	185	<10	11	36	50	58	22	<10	<10	<10
	OTHER	87	-	10	23	24	20	<10	<10	-	-
ST CHARLES	All	581	-	18	102	168	188	93	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	380	-	<10	55	116	131	64	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	152	-	<10	37	41	40	23	-	-	<10
	OTHER	49	-	<10	10	11	17	<10	-	-	<10

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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

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LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
ST HELENA	All	96	-	<10	27	27	24	10	-	-	-
	WHITE	42	-	<10	<10	10	15	<10	-	-	-
	BLACK	52	-	<10	17	17	<10	<10	-	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	<10	<10	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST JAMES	All	215	-	13	48	71	59	18	<10	<10	<10
	WHITE	107	-	<10	10	42	39	11	<10	-	-
	BLACK	107	-	<10	37	29	20	<10	<10	<10	<10
	OTHER	<10	-	-	<10	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST JOHN	All	483	-	34	118	131	131	49	11	<10	<10
	WHITE	122	-	<10	23	40	28	19	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	301	-	19	87	75	88	23	<10	<10	<10
	OTHER	60	-	<10	<10	16	15	<10	<10	-	<10
ST LANDRY	All	1,195	<10	106	376	359	223	110	15	<10	<10
	WHITE	552	-	36	158	179	111	58	<10	<10	<10
	BLACK	561	<10	61	192	162	97	42	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	82	-	<10	26	18	15	10	<10	-	-
ST MARTIN	All	636	<10	37	172	216	131	67	10	-	<10
	WHITE	372	<10	17	91	134	82	41	<10	-	-
	BLACK	236	<10	19	71	74	42	25	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	28	-	<10	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-

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Public Health

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LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	57,391	68	3,501	13,719	16,972	14,375	6,772	1,282	66	636
	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
ST MARY	All	632	-	58	169	205	129	53	16	-	<10
	WHITE	301	-	24	69	106	74	21	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	210	-	20	60	70	33	19	<10	-	-
	OTHER	121	-	14	40	29	22	13	<10	-	-
ST TAMMANY	All	3,075	-	101	505	835	1,034	482	100	<10	15
	WHITE	2,111	-	50	290	558	793	340	68	<10	<10
	BLACK	638	-	25	151	204	147	92	16	-	<10
	OTHER	326	-	26	64	73	94	50	16	-	<10
TANGIPAHOA	All	1,966	<10	98	544	605	476	197	34	<10	10
	WHITE	1,044	<10	28	264	330	284	111	21	-	<10
	BLACK	782	-	62	247	238	154	65	11	-	<10
	OTHER	140	-	<10	33	37	38	21	<10	<10	-
TENSAS	All	31	-	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	14
	WHITE	12	-	-	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-	<10
	BLACK	18	-	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	11
	OTHER	<10	-	-	-	<10	-	-	-	-	-
TERREBONNE	All	1,376	-	112	377	398	318	136	20	-	15
	WHITE	788	-	61	204	238	190	77	<10	-	10
	BLACK	330	-	29	112	83	68	26	<10	-	<10
	OTHER	258	-	22	61	77	60	33	<10	-	<10

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LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
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	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
UNION	All	205	-	16	60	79	23	20	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	120	-	<10	31	48	14	16	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	61	-	<10	22	19	<10	<10	-	-	-
	OTHER	24	-	<10	<10	12	<10	-	-	-	<10
VERMILION	All	736	-	51	218	240	144	69	13	<10	-
	WHITE	521	-	36	143	171	107	54	<10	<10	-
	BLACK	161	-	<10	61	53	23	11	<10	-	-
	OTHER	54	-	<10	14	16	14	<10	-	-	-
VERNON	All	828	<10	53	329	228	137	56	<10	<10	12
	WHITE	608	<10	44	244	161	99	44	<10	<10	<10
	BLACK	124	-	<10	51	38	20	<10	<10	<10	<10
	OTHER	96	-	<10	34	29	18	<10	<10	-	<10
WASHINGTON	All	563	<10	43	198	158	105	42	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	348	-	29	113	108	61	24	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	189	<10	12	76	45	39	13	<10	-	-
	OTHER	26	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
WEBSTER	All	401	-	28	133	123	83	29	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	207	-	14	66	73	33	19	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	177	-	14	63	45	43	<10	<10	-	-
	OTHER	17	-	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-

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LOUISIANA, 2021

			AGE GROUP								
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
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	WHITE	29,527	14	1,225	6,130	9,060	8,329	3,772	629	31	337
	BLACK	20,958	44	1,728	6,045	6,102	4,301	2,045	409	23	261
	OTHER	6,906	10	548	1,544	1,810	1,745	955	244	12	38
W BATON ROUGE	All	346	-	16	73	114	91	43	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	191	-	<10	37	63	60	19	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	132	-	<10	33	44	25	20	<10	-	-
	OTHER	23	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
WEST CARROLL	All	114	<10	11	38	39	22	-	<10	-	<10
	WHITE	95	-	<10	31	35	18	-	<10	-	<10
	BLACK	17	-	<10	<10	<10	<10	-	<10	-	-
	OTHER	<10	<10	-	<10	-	-	-	-	-	-
W FELICIANA	All	119	-	<10	37	35	26	14	<10	-	-
	WHITE	75	-	<10	19	21	18	12	<10	-	-
	BLACK	38	-	<10	15	14	<10	<10	-	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	<10	<10	-	<10	-	-	-	-
WINN	All	142	-	16	53	37	22	13	-	-	<10
	WHITE	100	-	<10	35	28	16	11	-	-	<10
	BLACK	35	-	<10	14	<10	<10	<10	-	-	-
	OTHER	<10	-	<10	<10	-	<10	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN	All	<10	-	-	<10	-	-	<10	-	-	<10
	WHITE	<10	-	-	<10	-	-	<10	-	-	<10
	BLACK	<10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<10
	OTHER	<10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<10

Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Recording System, OPH Bureau of Vital Records

*Parish of residence unknown, assumed Louisiana resident.

**Not included in state totals.

APPENDIX D

Birthweights <2500g by Parish

Louisiana, 2021

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 1500 AND UNDER 2500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE, RACE OF MOTHER, AND SEX OF CHILD LOUISIANA, 2021

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
ACADIA		854	0.8	8.9	630	0.6	6.5	190	1.6	16.3	34	0	11.8
	F	424	0.5	9	315	0.3	6.4	91	1.1	18.7	18	0	5.6
	M	430	1.2	8.8	315	1	6.7	99	2	14.1	16	0	18.8
ALLEN		238	0.4	6.3	195	0.5	6.2	28	0	10.7	15	0	0
	F	112	0	5.4	87	0	5.8	16	0	6.3	<10	0	0
	M	126	0.8	7.1	108	0.9	6.5	12	0	16.7	<10	0	0
ASCENSION		1,684	1.7	9.8	1,022	1.1	7.6	435	3	14.7	227	1.8	10.1
	F	824	1.9	12	509	1.6	8.6	205	2.4	18.5	110	2.7	15.5
	M	860	1.4	7.7	513	0.6	6.6	230	3.5	11.3	117	0.9	5.1
ASSUMPTION		215	2.8	12.6	121	2.5	14.1	84	3.6	11.9	10	0	0
	F	113	3.5	13.3	58	1.7	12.1	51	5.9	15.7	<10	0	0
	M	102	2	11.8	63	3.2	15.9	33	0	6.1	<10	0	0
AVOYELLES		467	2.4	11.8	275	1.1	8.4	178	4.5	17.4	14	0	7.1
	F	224	3.1	13.8	129	1.6	10.9	89	5.6	18	<10	0	16.7
	M	243	1.7	9.9	146	0.7	6.2	89	3.4	16.9	<10	0	0
BEAUREGARD		525	1.3	8.4	435	1.2	8.1	57	1.8	10.5	33	3	9.1
	F	244	2.1	10.7	188	1.6	10.1	34	2.9	11.8	22	4.6	13.6
	M	281	0.7	6.4	247	0.8	6.5	23	0	8.7	11	0	0

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 1500 AND UNDER 2500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE, RACE OF MOTHER, AND SEX OF CHILD LOUISIANA, 2021

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
BIENVILLE		170	3.5	17.7	91	3.3	14.3	74	2.7	21.6	<10	20	20
	F	85	1.2	11.8	46	0	8.7	37	2.7	16.2	<10	0	0
	M	85	5.9	23.5	45	6.7	20	37	2.7	27	<10	33.3	33.3
BOSSIER		1,602	1.9	11.4	928	1.3	9.7	425	3.8	17.2	249	0.8	8
	F	765	1.7	12.8	434	1.4	10.6	209	2.9	21.5	122	0.8	5.7
	M	837	2	10.2	494	1.2	8.9	216	4.6	13	127	0.8	10.2
CADDO		2,815	2.9	15.6	988	1	7.9	1,614	4.3	20.7	213	0.9	12.2
	F	1,343	3.7	18.5	461	1.3	10	789	5.3	24.3	93	1.1	11.8
	M	1,472	2.2	12.8	527	0.8	6.1	825	3.3	17.2	120	0.8	12.5
CALCASIEU		2,571	1.6	10.4	1,611	1.1	8	687	3.2	15.9	273	1.1	10.6
	F	1,264	1.6	11.6	803	0.9	8.7	332	3	18.7	129	2.3	11.6
	M	1,307	1.7	9.1	808	1.2	7.2	355	3.4	13.2	144	0	9.7
CALDWELL		89	2.3	15.7	71	0	14.1	14	14.3	28.6	<10	0	0
	F	38	2.6	23.7	32	0	18.8	<10	20	60	<10	0	0
	M	51	2	9.8	39	0	10.3	<10	11.1	11.1	<10	0	0
CAMERON		62	0	3.2	55	0	3.6	<10	0	0	<10	0	0
	F	27	0	3.7	24	0	4.2	<10	0	0	<10	0	0
	M	35	0	2.9	31	0	3.2	<10	0	0	<10	0	0

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 1500 AND UNDER 2500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE, RACE OF MOTHER, AND SEX OF CHILD LOUISIANA, 2021

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
CATAHOULA		118	1.7	9.3	77	0	5.2	37	5.4	16.2	<10	0	25
	F	60	3.3	8.3	41	0	4.9	17	11.8	17.7	<10	0	0
	M	58	0	10.3	36	0	5.6	20	0	15	<10	0	50
CLAIBORNE		143	0	9.8	50	0	8	90	0	11.1	<10	0	0
	F	66	0	15.2	23	0	8.7	42	0	19.1	<10	0	0
	M	77	0	5.2	27	0	7.4	48	0	4.2	<10	0	0
CONCORDIA		211	3.3	17.1	101	3	10.9	106	3.8	23.6	<10	0	0
	F	99	1	12.1	50	0	8	47	2.1	17	<10	0	0
	M	112	5.4	21.4	51	5.9	13.7	59	5.1	28.8	<10	0	0
DESOTO		340	2.1	12.1	188	1.1	9.6	133	3.8	17.3	19	0	0
	F	165	1.8	12.7	92	2.2	12	63	1.6	15.9	10	0	0
	M	175	2.3	11.4	96	0	7.3	70	5.7	18.6	<10	0	0
E BATON ROUGE		5,662	2.4	12.9	1,708	0.9	6.9	3,089	3.6	17.4	865	0.9	8.7
	F	2,764	2.5	14.8	825	0.9	7.8	1,539	3.9	19.8	400	0.3	10.5
	M	2,898	2.3	11	883	1	6	1,550	3.3	15.1	465	1.5	7.1
EAST CARROLL		63	3.2	12.7	17	0	5.9	46	4.4	15.2	-	-	-
	F	38	2.6	15.8	12	0	8.3	26	3.9	19.2	-	-	-
	M	25	4	8	<10	0	0	20	5	10	-	-	-

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 1500 AND UNDER 2500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE, RACE OF MOTHER, AND SEX OF CHILD LOUISIANA, 2021

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
E FELICIANA		183	2.2	10.9	108	0	9.3	73	5.5	13.7	<10	0	0
	F	102	2	9.8	62	0	9.7	39	5.1	10.3	<10	0	0
	M	81	2.5	12.4	46	0	8.7	34	5.9	17.7	<10	0	0
EVANGELINE		449	2	10.7	299	1.3	8.7	140	2.9	13.6	10	10	30
	F	206	1.9	9.7	133	0.8	6.8	68	4.4	13.2	<10	0	40
	M	243	2.1	11.5	166	1.8	10.2	72	1.4	13.9	<10	20	20
FRANKLIN		251	1.6	12.4	135	0.7	10.4	108	2.8	15.7	<10	0	0
	F	112	0	7.1	60	0	8.3	49	0	6.1	<10	0	0
	M	139	2.9	16.6	75	1.3	12	59	5.1	23.7	<10	0	0
GRANT		263	3	14.8	228	3.1	13.6	26	3.9	23.1	<10	0	22.2
	F	141	4.3	19.9	121	4.1	18.2	14	7.1	28.6	<10	0	33.3
	M	122	1.6	9	107	1.9	8.4	12	0	16.7	<10	0	0
IBERIA		888	2	11	461	1.1	8	360	3.1	15.6	67	3	7.5
	F	415	1.9	13.3	220	1.4	9.1	163	3.1	20.9	32	0	3.1
	M	473	2.1	9.1	241	0.8	7.1	197	3.1	11.2	35	5.7	11.4
IBERVILLE		348	2.6	17.2	150	0.7	14.7	183	4.4	20.8	15	0	0
	F	181	3.9	17.7	75	1.3	16	97	6.2	20.6	<10	0	0
	M	167	1.2	16.8	75	0	13.3	86	2.3	20.9	<10	0	0

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 1500 AND UNDER 2500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE, RACE OF MOTHER, AND SEX OF CHILD LOUISIANA, 2021

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
JACKSON		123	0	9.8	81	0	8.6	37	0	13.5	<10	0	0
	F	57	0	12.3	40	0	15	14	0	7.1	<10	0	0
	M	66	0	7.6	41	0	2.4	23	0	17.4	<10	0	0
JEFFERSON		5,302	1.9	9.7	2,177	1.1	7.3	1,578	3.6	15.5	1,547	1.3	7.2
	F	2,588	2.1	11	1,046	1.2	9	749	4.1	17	793	1.4	7.9
	M	2,714	1.7	8.5	1,131	1	5.8	829	3	14.1	754	1.2	6.5
JEFF DAVIS		428	1.9	8.6	323	1.9	8.4	84	2.4	11.9	21	0	0
	F	207	1	8.7	159	1.3	8.2	38	0	13.2	10	0	0
	M	221	2.7	8.6	164	2.4	8.5	46	4.4	10.9	11	0	0
LAFAYETTE		3,390	1.6	9.4	1,863	1.1	6.6	1,116	2.8	14.7	411	1	7.8
	F	1,671	1.4	10.1	916	0.9	7.4	540	3	16.3	215	0	6.1
	M	1,719	1.8	8.7	947	1.3	5.7	576	2.6	13.2	196	2	9.7
LAFOURCHE		1,130	1.6	11.2	776	1.6	9.5	228	2.6	18.9	126	0	7.1
	F	538	1.7	11.7	376	1.6	9.6	108	2.8	23.2	54	0	3.7
	M	592	1.5	10.6	400	1.5	9.5	120	2.5	15	72	0	9.7
LASALLE		174	3.5	12.6	151	3.3	13.9	18	5.6	5.6	<10	0	0
	F	86	3.5	12.8	74	2.7	13.5	<10	11.1	11.1	<10	0	0
	M	88	3.4	12.5	77	3.9	14.3	<10	0	0	<10	0	0

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 1500 AND UNDER 2500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE, RACE OF MOTHER, AND SEX OF CHILD LOUISIANA, 2021

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
LINCOLN		470	3	11.3	213	2.8	10.3	202	4	15.4	55	0	0
	F	221	2.7	12.2	91	1.1	11	101	5	16.8	29	0	0
	M	249	3.2	10.4	122	4.1	9.8	101	3	13.9	26	0	0
LIVINGSTON		1,882	1.3	8.5	1,424	1	7.7	239	2.5	13	219	2.3	9.1
	F	929	1.4	8.9	690	1	8.1	130	3.1	14.6	109	1.8	7.3
	M	953	1.3	8.1	734	1	7.2	109	1.8	11	110	2.7	10.9
MADISON		136	3.7	18.4	28	0	7.1	103	3.9	21.4	<10	20	20
	F	71	4.2	19.7	15	0	13.3	53	3.8	20.8	<10	33.3	33.3
	M	65	3.1	16.9	13	0	0	50	4	22	<10	0	0
MOREHOUSE		285	4.2	17.9	122	2.5	13.1	153	5.9	22.9	10	0	0
	F	130	2.3	18.5	54	3.7	14.8	71	1.4	22.5	<10	0	0
	M	155	5.8	17.4	68	1.5	11.8	82	9.8	23.2	<10	0	0
NATCHITOCHES		446	2.9	13.5	189	0.5	9.5	236	4.2	17	21	9.5	9.5
	F	210	2.4	16.2	94	1.1	10.6	107	3.7	22.4	<10	0	0
	M	236	3.4	11	95	0	8.4	129	4.7	12.4	12	16.7	16.7
ORLEANS		4,162	2.5	12	1,328	1.1	7.2	2,314	3.5	15	520	1.4	10.8
	F	2,055	2.7	13.2	639	1.3	7	1,167	3.7	16.9	249	2	12.1
	M	2,107	2.2	10.8	689	0.9	7.3	1,147	3.4	13.2	271	0.7	9.6

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
OUACHITA		2,047	2.3	14.5	928	1.2	8.4	919	3.5	22	200	1.5	8
	F	1,053	2	15.3	489	1	9.8	465	3	22.6	99	2	8.1
	M	994	2.5	13.6	439	1.4	6.8	454	4	21.4	101	1	7.9
PLAQUEMINES		292	1	8.2	186	0.5	5.9	65	3.1	18.5	41	0	2.4
	F	132	2.3	9.9	85	1.2	5.9	29	6.9	27.6	18	0	0
	M	160	0	6.9	101	0	5.9	36	0	11.1	23	0	4.4
POINTE COUPEE		255	2.8	15.3	134	2.2	12.7	104	3.9	15.4	17	0	35.3
	F	133	3	18.1	70	1.4	17.1	55	5.5	18.2	<10	0	25
	M	122	2.5	12.3	64	3.1	7.8	49	2	12.2	<10	0	44.4
RAPIDES		1,692	2	12.1	904	1.4	8.6	647	2.9	17.9	141	0.7	7.8
	F	835	2	12.1	461	1.7	9.1	313	2.9	18.5	61	0	1.6
	M	857	1.9	12.1	443	1.1	8.1	334	3	17.4	80	1.3	12.5
RED RIVER		99	1	7.1	49	2	10.2	49	0	2	<10	0	100
	F	40	2.5	10	19	5.3	10.5	20	0	5	<10	0	100
	M	59	0	5.1	30	0	10	29	0	0	-	-	-
RICHLAND		262	0.4	13	137	0	7.3	112	0	19.6	13	7.7	15.4
	F	134	0.8	13.4	73	0	6.9	53	0	22.6	<10	12.5	12.5
	M	128	0	12.5	64	0	7.8	59	0	17	<10	0	20

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		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
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	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
SABINE		277	1.1	9	175	0.6	4.6	69	2.9	17.4	33	0	15.2
	F	140	0	7.9	87	0	1.2	34	0	20.6	19	0	15.8
	M	137	2.2	10.2	88	1.1	8	35	5.7	14.3	14	0	14.3
ST BERNARD		581	1.9	12.1	309	0.7	7.8	185	3.8	17.8	87	2.3	14.9
	F	315	3.2	14.6	165	0.6	10.9	102	6.9	17.7	48	4.2	20.8
	M	266	0.4	9	144	0.7	4.2	83	0	18.1	39	0	7.7
ST CHARLES		581	2.6	9.3	380	2.9	6.6	152	2.6	16.5	49	0	8.2
	F	282	1.8	8.5	181	2.2	6.6	78	1.3	12.8	23	0	8.7
	M	299	3.3	10	199	3.5	6.5	74	4.1	20.3	26	0	7.7
ST HELENA		96	4.2	13.5	42	2.4	11.9	52	5.8	15.4	<10	0	0
	F	46	2.2	15.2	18	0	16.7	26	3.9	15.4	<10	0	0
	M	50	6	12	24	4.2	8.3	26	7.7	15.4	-	-	-
ST JAMES		215	5.6	15.4	107	1.9	9.4	107	9.4	21.5	<10	0	0
	F	102	7.8	13.7	47	0	0	55	14.6	25.5	-	-	-
	M	113	3.5	16.8	60	3.3	16.7	52	3.9	17.3	<10	0	0
ST JOHN		483	2.5	14.3	122	0.8	4.9	301	3.3	19.6	60	1.7	6.7
	F	235	3.4	17	61	0	3.3	144	4.9	24.3	30	3.3	10
	M	248	1.6	11.7	61	1.6	6.6	157	1.9	15.3	30	0	3.3

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 1500 AND UNDER 2500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE, RACE OF MOTHER, AND SEX OF CHILD LOUISIANA, 2021

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
ST LANDRY		1,195	1.6	14.6	552	0.2	9.1	561	3	20	82	1.2	14.6
	F	601	2	17.3	280	0	10	274	4	24.8	47	2.1	17
	M	594	1.2	11.8	272	0.4	8.1	287	2.1	15.3	35	0	11.4
ST MARTIN		636	2.2	10.1	372	1.1	10.2	236	4.2	10.6	28	0	3.6
	F	310	2.3	12.6	183	1.1	13.7	118	4.2	11.9	<10	0	0
	M	326	2.2	7.7	189	1.1	6.9	118	4.2	9.3	19	0	5.3
ST MARY		632	1.3	9	302	2	9.3	211	1	11.4	119	0	4.2
	F	315	1.3	10.2	150	2	10	108	0.9	13.9	57	0	3.5
	M	317	1.3	7.9	152	2	8.6	103	1	8.7	62	0	4.8
ST TAMMANY		3,075	1.7	9.1	2,114	1	7.1	638	3.5	15.4	323	2.5	9.6
	F	1,511	1.9	10.3	1,040	1.3	7.9	312	3.2	17.3	159	3.1	12.6
	M	1,564	1.5	7.9	1,074	0.8	6.3	326	3.7	13.5	164	1.8	6.7
TANGIPAHOA		1,966	1.9	11.1	1,046	1.2	6.7	781	2.9	17.8	139	1.4	7.2
	F	941	3.1	13	483	2.1	6.4	395	4.6	21.5	63	1.6	9.5
	M	1,025	0.9	9.5	563	0.5	6.9	386	1.3	14	76	1.3	5.3
TENSAS		31	3.2	22.6	12	0	16.7	18	5.6	22.2	<10	0	100
	F	16	6.3	25	<10	0	16.7	<10	11.1	22.2	<10	0	100
	M	15	0	20	<10	0	16.7	<10	0	22.2	-	-	-

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 1500 AND UNDER 2500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE, RACE OF MOTHER, AND SEX OF CHILD LOUISIANA, 2021

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
TERREBONNE		1,376	1.5	10.2	793	1	8.7	331	3	16.6	252	0.8	6.4
	F	662	1.4	11.5	357	0.6	9.5	187	3.2	19.3	118	0.9	5.1
	M	714	1.5	9	436	1.4	8	144	2.8	13.2	134	0.8	7.5
UNION		205	3.4	14.6	120	1.7	14.2	61	8.2	19.7	24	0	4.2
	F	111	2.7	13.5	68	1.5	13.2	31	6.5	16.1	12	0	8.3
	M	94	4.3	16	52	1.9	15.4	30	10	23.3	12	0	0
VERMILION		736	1.2	10.1	521	0.4	7.1	161	4.4	21.1	54	0	5.6
	F	348	1.2	7.8	256	0.8	6.3	71	2.8	12.7	21	0	9.5
	M	388	1.3	12.1	265	0	7.9	90	5.6	27.8	33	0	3
VERNON		828	1.7	9.7	608	1.3	9.9	124	4	11.3	96	1	6.3
	F	372	1.9	9.1	279	1.8	9.3	53	3.8	13.2	40	0	2.5
	M	456	1.5	10.1	329	0.9	10.3	71	4.2	9.9	56	1.8	8.9
WASHINGTON		563	2.7	10.5	348	2.6	9.5	189	3.2	11.6	26	0	15.4
	F	277	0.7	9.4	175	0	6.9	90	2.2	14.4	12	0	8.3
	M	286	4.6	11.5	173	5.2	12.1	99	4	9.1	14	0	21.4
WEBSTER		401	1.5	14.2	207	0.5	7.7	177	2.3	22.6	17	5.9	5.9
	F	198	2	20.2	93	1.1	12.9	93	3.2	30.1	12	0	0
	M	203	1	8.4	114	0	3.5	84	1.2	14.3	<10	20	20

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 1500 AND UNDER 2500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE, RACE OF MOTHER, AND SEX OF CHILD LOUISIANA, 2021

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		57,391	2	11.4	29,553	1.2	8.1	20,960	3.4	17	6,878	1.3	8.5
	F	28,062	2.1	12.6	14,355	1.1	8.8	10,341	3.7	19	3,366	1.3	9
	M	29,329	1.9	10.2	15,198	1.2	7.4	10,619	3.2	14.9	3,512	1.2	8
W BATON ROUGE		346	2	13	191	2.6	10	132	1.5	15.9	23	0	21.7
	F	185	0.5	13.5	94	0	10.6	72	1.4	13.9	19	0	26.3
	M	161	3.7	12.4	97	5.2	9.3	60	1.7	18.3	<10	0	0
WEST CARROLL		114	0.9	6.1	95	0	6.3	17	5.9	5.9	<10	0	0
	F	52	0	5.8	40	0	7.5	10	0	0	<10	0	0
	M	62	1.6	6.5	55	0	5.5	<10	14.3	14.3	-	-	-
W FELICIANA		119	3.4	10.1	75	0	4	38	10.5	23.7	<10	0	0
	F	67	4.5	9	44	0	2.3	18	16.7	27.8	<10	0	0
	M	52	1.9	11.5	31	0	6.5	20	5	20	<10	0	0
WINN		142	0	9.2	100	0	10	35	0	8.6	<10	0	0
	F	69	0	13	53	0	15.1	15	0	6.7	<10	0	0
	M	73	0	5.5	47	0	4.3	20	0	10	<10	0	0
UNKNOWN		<10	0	0	<10	0	0	<10	0	0	<10	0	0
	F	<10	0	0	<10	0	0	<10	0	0	-	-	-
	M	<10	0	0	<10	0	0	-	-	-	<10	0	0

Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Recording System, OPH Bureau of Vital Records

* NUMBERS LESS THAN TEN ARE SUPPRESSED TO PROTECT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE RECORDS


APPENDIX E
Infant Deaths by
Mother's Residence
Louisiana, 2021

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

INFANT DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE REALLOCATED TO MOTHER'S USUAL RESIDENCE AND SHOWN BY AGE AT DEATH LOUISIANA 2021

PARISH	TOTAL	LT 1 HOUR	1-6 HOURS	7-23 HOURS	LT 1 DAY	1-6 DAYS	7-13 DAYS	14-20 DAYS	21-27 DAYS	28-365 DAYS
STATE	420	36	70	8	114	51	25	15	16	199
ACADIA	6	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5
ALLEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASCENSION	11	<5	<5	0	5	<5	0	0	0	<5
ASSUMPTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AVOYELLES	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5
BEAUREGARD	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
BIENVILLE	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
BOSSIER	7	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
CADDO	28	5	<5	0	8	5	<5	0	0	12
CALCASIEU	19	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	10
CALDWELL	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CATAHOULA	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
CLAIBORNE	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
CONCORDIA	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5
DESOTO	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
E BATON ROUGE	46	5	13	<5	19	5	8	<5	0	12
EAST CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E FELICIANA	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0
EVANGELINE	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
GRANT	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

INFANT DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE REALLOCATED TO MOTHER'S USUAL RESIDENCE AND SHOWN BY AGE AT DEATH LOUISIANA 2021

PARISH	TOTAL	LT 1 HOUR	1-6 HOURS	7-23 HOURS	LT 1 DAY	1-6 DAYS	7-13 DAYS	14-20 DAYS	21-27 DAYS	28-365 DAYS
STATE	420	36	70	8	114	51	25	15	16	199
IBERIA	11	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5
IBERVILLE	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
JACKSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	33	<5	<5	0	5	7	<5	<5	0	17
JEFF DAVIS	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
LAFAYETTE	15	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	10
LAFOURCHE	8	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5
LASALLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LINCOLN	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
LIVINGSTON	13	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	7
MADISON	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
MOREHOUSE	6	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5
NATCHITOCHES	6	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	5
ORLEANS	26	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	17
OUACHITA	26	<5	<5	<5	6	<5	<5	0	<5	14
PLAQUEMINES	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0
POINTE COUPEE	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5
RAPIDES	10	<5	0	0	<5	5	0	0	0	<5
RED RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RICHLAND	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
SABINE	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
ST BERNARD	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5

INFANT DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE REALLOCATED TO MOTHER'S USUAL RESIDENCE AND SHOWN BY AGE AT DEATH LOUISIANA 2021

PARISH	TOTAL	LT 1 HOUR	1-6 HOURS	7-23 HOURS	LT 1 DAY	1-6 DAYS	7-13 DAYS	14-20 DAYS	21-27 DAYS	28-365 DAYS
STATE	420	36	70	8	114	51	25	15	16	199
ST CHARLES	6	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5
ST HELENA	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0
ST JAMES	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
ST JOHN	5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
ST LANDRY	15	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	11
ST MARTIN	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
ST MARY	5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
ST TAMMANY	15	<5	5	<5	7	<5	<5	0	0	6
TANGIPAHOA	12	0	5	0	5	<5	0	0	<5	<5
TENSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TERREBONNE	13	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	6
UNION	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
VERMILION	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
VERNON	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5
WASHINGTON	6	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5
WEBSTER	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5
W BATON ROUGE	5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0
WEST CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W FELICIANA	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
WINN	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5

Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System

NUMBERS LESS THAN FIVE ARE SUPPRESSED TO PROTECT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE RECORDS.

APPENDIX F

Top Causes of Death by Parish

Louisiana, 2021

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE
Louisiana, 2021

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		COVID-19		ACCIDENTS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES	
	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**57,521**	**1244.0**	**12,288**	**265.7**	**8,996**	**194.5**	**6,112**	**132.2**	**4,256**	**92.0**	**2,688**	**58.1**
ACADIA	892	1557.0	235	410.2	125	218.2	82	143.1	34	59.3	44	76.8
ALLEN	339	1494.2	56	246.8	56	246.8	39	171.9	21	92.6	15	66.1
ASCENSION	1,035	806.3	222	172.9	183	142.6	114	88.8	114	88.8	46	35.8
ASSUMPTION	324	1566.0	81	391.5	51	246.5	31	149.8	25	120.8	11	53.2
AVOYELLES	627	1598.0	153	389.9	113	288.0	73	186.1	42	107.0	25	63.7
BEAUREGARD	469	1282.0	97	265.1	61	166.7	71	194.1	23	62.9	26	71.1
BIENVILLE	265	2074.2	45	352.2	41	320.9	26	203.5	10	78.3	13	101.8
BOSSIER	1,381	1069.3	260	201.3	249	192.8	140	108.4	59	45.7	84	65.0
CADDO	3,410	1462.9	553	237.2	513	220.1	402	172.5	139	59.6	179	76.8
CALCASIEU	2,456	1196.4	650	316.6	383	186.6	300	146.1	93	45.3	151	73.6
CALDWELL	158	1650.8	81	846.3	<10	73.1	14	146.3	<10	62.7	<10	52.2
CAMERON	52	1023.6	13	255.9	15	295.3	<10	98.4	<10	n/a	<10	n/a
CATAHOULA	148	1680.9	28	318.0	22	249.9	25	283.9	<10	68.1	<10	n/a
CLAIBORNE	202	1439.0	41	292.1	33	235.1	23	163.8	<10	49.9	11	78.4
CONCORDIA	296	1610.8	70	380.9	41	223.1	18	98.0	17	92.5	17	92.5
DESOTO	376	1396.8	60	222.9	65	241.5	57	211.7	16	59.4	19	70.6
E BATON ROUGE	5,036	1111.0	1,120	247.1	707	156.0	525	115.8	474	104.6	263	58.0
EAST CARROLL	116	1606.6	19	263.2	24	332.4	12	166.2	<10	n/a	<10	110.8
E FELICIANA	295	1525.5	86	444.7	45	232.7	37	191.3	23	118.9	10	51.7
EVANGELINE	489	1517.9	84	260.7	57	176.9	78	242.1	31	96.2	19	59.0
FRANKLIN	314	1596.5	130	661.0	53	269.5	44	223.7	16	81.4	<10	40.7
GRANT	283	1272.7	41	184.4	51	229.4	33	148.4	23	103.4	10	45.0

Rates are per 100,000 residents.
Data suppressed when the number of deaths is <10.
Rates based on numbers less than 5 are considered unstable.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE
Louisiana, 2021

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		COVID-19		ACCIDENTS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES	
	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**57,521**	**1244.0**	**12,288**	**265.7**	**8,996**	**194.5**	**6,112**	**132.2**	**4,256**	**92.0**	**2,688**	**58.1**
IBERIA	936	1357.0	249	361.0	139	201.5	99	143.5	56	81.2	50	72.5
IBERVILLE	437	1465.3	93	311.8	90	301.8	53	177.7	32	107.3	21	70.4
JACKSON	224	1505.8	60	403.3	33	221.8	12	80.7	14	94.1	<10	53.8
JEFFERSON	5,124	1181.5	1,082	249.5	849	195.8	398	91.8	499	115.1	201	46.3
JEFF DAVIS	515	1592.2	108	333.9	81	250.4	64	197.9	15	46.4	33	102.0
LAFAYETTE	2,423	992.2	585	239.6	443	181.4	176	72.1	192	78.6	106	43.4
LAFOURCHE	1,217	1248.2	268	274.9	193	197.9	143	146.7	90	92.3	52	53.3
LASALLE	200	1348.3	46	310.1	35	235.9	18	121.3	<10	60.7	11	74.2
LINCOLN	490	1017.6	73	151.6	74	153.7	33	68.5	17	35.3	24	49.8
LIVINGSTON	1,602	1098.5	323	221.5	256	175.5	247	169.4	182	124.8	59	40.5
MADISON	151	1541.0	25	255.1	24	244.9	26	265.3	<10	n/a	<10	81.6
MOREHOUSE	506	2022.0	122	487.5	63	251.7	60	239.8	26	103.9	22	87.9
NATCHITOCHES	535	1444.9	115	310.6	67	181.0	70	189.1	33	89.1	43	116.1
ORLEANS	4,102	1088.1	756	200.5	663	175.9	245	65.0	508	134.8	166	44.0
OUACHITA	2,053	1293.1	347	218.6	327	206.0	275	173.2	137	86.3	82	51.6
PLAQUEMINES	225	965.5	45	193.1	39	167.4	20	85.8	17	73.0	15	64.4
POINTE COUPEE	330	1621.1	74	363.5	64	314.4	27	132.6	19	93.3	26	127.7
RAPIDES	1,979	1538.2	538	418.2	254	197.4	236	183.4	151	117.4	111	86.3
RED RIVER	135	1784.8	33	436.3	10	132.2	19	251.2	<10	79.3	<10	79.3
RICHLAND	305	1540.0	64	323.2	42	212.1	40	202.0	14	70.7	12	60.6
SABINE	374	1689.6	86	388.5	68	307.2	49	221.4	14	63.2	20	90.4
ST BERNARD	493	1113.9	94	212.4	81	183.0	47	106.2	51	115.2	14	31.6

Rates are per 100,000 residents.
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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE
Louisiana, 2021

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		COVID-19		ACCIDENTS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES	
	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**57,521**	**1244.0**	**12,288**	**265.7**	**8,996**	**194.5**	**6,112**	**132.2**	**4,256**	**92.0**	**2,688**	**58.1**
ST CHARLES	502	960.2	103	197.0	95	181.7	42	80.3	30	57.4	24	45.9
ST HELENA	173	1585.4	30	274.9	31	284.1	19	174.1	12	110.0	10	91.6
ST JAMES	256	1296.7	71	359.6	47	238.1	21	106.4	18	91.2	<10	45.6
ST JOHN	478	1135.6	121	287.5	63	149.7	42	99.8	35	83.1	27	64.1
ST LANDRY	1,252	1525.5	239	291.2	190	231.5	120	146.2	83	101.1	50	60.9
ST MARTIN	632	1226.2	172	333.7	101	196.0	61	118.4	33	64.0	27	52.4
ST MARY	719	1490.7	161	333.8	90	186.6	109	226.0	41	85.0	25	51.8
ST TAMMANY	2,968	1101.8	557	206.8	491	182.3	299	111.0	266	98.7	152	56.4
TANGIPAHOA	1,781	1317.1	354	261.8	272	201.2	282	208.6	139	102.8	69	51.0
TENSAS	85	2102.4	26	643.1	18	445.2	<10	173.1	<10	n/a	<10	123.7
TERREBONNE	1,394	1282.3	297	273.2	223	205.1	166	152.7	97	89.2	59	54.3
UNION	350	1659.5	48	227.6	49	232.3	31	147.0	17	80.6	16	75.9
VERMILION	779	1361.8	210	367.1	128	223.8	82	143.3	36	62.9	26	45.5
VERNON	490	1020.3	130	270.7	58	120.8	71	147.8	26	54.1	24	50.0
WASHINGTON	761	1686.1	126	279.2	112	248.2	106	234.9	50	110.8	33	73.1
WEBSTER	698	1929.0	136	375.9	117	323.3	70	193.5	29	80.1	41	113.3
W BATON ROUGE	288	1036.3	51	183.5	51	183.5	25	90.0	31	111.5	10	36.0
WEST CARROLL	159	1657.3	32	333.5	16	166.8	16	166.8	<10	83.4	<10	52.1
W FELICIANA	172	1110.1	44	284.0	25	161.4	14	90.4	12	77.4	<10	32.3
WINN	211	1564.4	68	504.2	25	185.3	20	148.3	<10	51.9	11	81.6

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Louisiana, 2021

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		COVID-19		ACCIDENTS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES	
	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**57,521**	**1244.0**	**12,288**	**265.7**	**8,996**	**194.5**	**6,112**	**132.2**	**4,256**	**92.0**	**2,688**	**58.1**
UNKNOWN**	54	n/a	<10	n/a	<10	n/a	<10	n/a	14	n/a	0	n/a
OUT OF STATE***	1,565	n/a	288	n/a	163	n/a	249	n/a	271	n/a	72	n/a

Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Recording System, OPH Bureau of Vital Records

*** Parish of residence unknown, assumed Louisiana resident.*

**** Not included in State totals.*

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