2023 HEALTH REPORT CARD

SUBMITTED TO

Office of the Governor
and the Louisiana Legislature

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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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 2022.

The appendices to this document contain the Vital Records Report for 2022.

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

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2023 Health Report Card
As mandated by R.S. 40:1261

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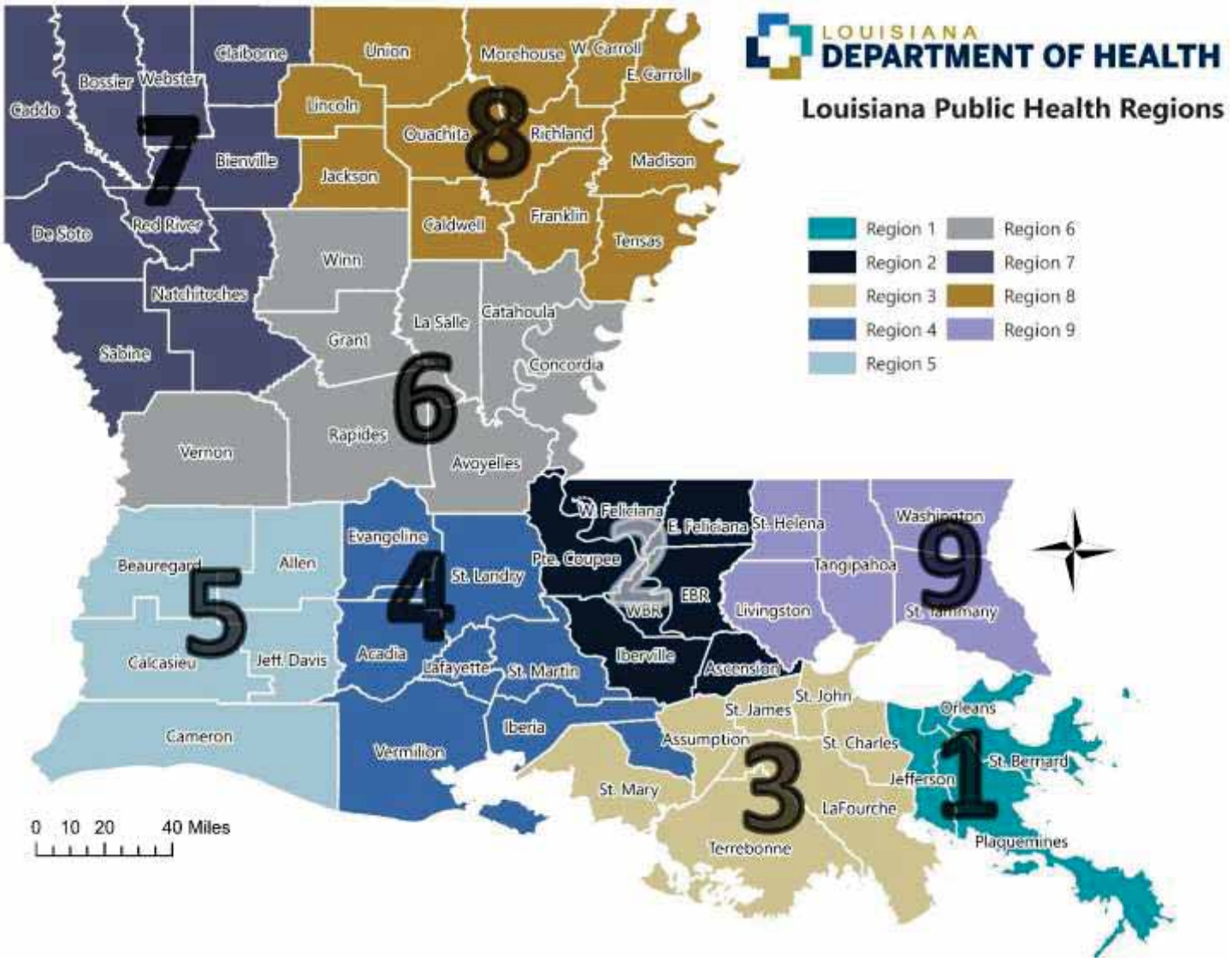
Prepared by the Bureau of Health Informatics
www.ldh.la.gov/cphi

Submitted to the Governor and the Louisiana Legislature


LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Louisiana Public Health Regions
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4
Region 5
Region 6
Region 7
Region 8
Region 9
Claiborne
Union
Morehouse
W. Carroll
E. Carroll
Bossier
Webster
Caddo
Lincoln
Ouachita
Richland
Madison
Bienville
Jackson
De Soto
Red River
Caldwell
Franklin
Tensas
Winn
Natchitoches
La Salle
Catahoula
Grant
Sabine
Concordia
Vernon
Rapides
Avoyelles
W. Feliciana
E. Feliciana
St. Helena
Washington
Evangeline
Pte. Coupee
Tangipahoa
Beauregard
Allen
St. Landry
EBR
WBR
Livingston
St. Tammany
Calcasieu
Jeff. Davis
Acadia
Lafayette
St. Martin
Iberville
Ascension
St. John
St. James
Orleans
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Assumption
St. Charles
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LaFourche
Terrebonne
Plaquemines
0 10 20 40 Miles

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HEALTH FINDINGS OF MAJOR DISEASES[1]

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:

43rd in diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases
49th in percentage of obese adults
44th 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, 2022

State	Percent	Rank
United States	9.1	--
Louisiana	11.5	43
Alabama	13.1	48
Arkansas	13.4	49
Mississippi	12.1	46
Texas	9.0	22

Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

In 2022, rates of heart disease and stroke were 26% higher in Louisiana than the U.S. average, but were lower to other states in the South with the exception of Texas. Louisiana ranks 43rd 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, 2022

State	Percent	Rank
United States	33.6	--
Louisiana	40.1	49
Alabama	38.3	45
Arkansas	37.4	38
Mississippi	39.5	47
Texas	35.5	33

Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

The percentage of obese adults in Louisiana increased from 38.1% in 2020 to 40.1% in 2022, positioning Louisiana as 49th in the country. This is 19% higher than the national average of 33.6% obese adults.

The percentage of adult Louisiana residents who have been told they have diabetes increased slightly from 14.1% in 2020 to 14.7% in 2022. Louisiana moved to 44th in the nation for diabetes between 2020 and 2022. Louisiana has a lower percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes than Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi, but is nearly 28% higher than the national average. These numbers exclude gestational diabetes (high blood

[1] America's Health Rankings analysis of CDC, 2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, accessed 2023.

sugar levels during pregnancy) 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, 2022		
State	**Percent**	**Rank**
United States	11.5	--
Louisiana	14.7	44
Alabama	15.5	48
Arkansas	15.7	49
Mississippi	15.3	47
Texas	13.9	42

*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.

2022 CONDITIONS/RISK FACTORS(% PREVALENCE)	REGION									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
DIABETES	13.4	13.4	16.1	13.8	15.5	16.3	17.7	14.9	14.2	14.7
OVERWEIGHT	33.4	29.8	31.4	33.5	32.1	31.8	29.9	31.3	31.1	31.7
OBESE	37.7	36.1	49.2	36.7	42.6	41.8	44.2	38.3	40.7	40.1
STROKE	5.1	4.5	7.7	4.1	4.3	2.8	6.3	5.7	4.0	4.9
MI (HEART ATTACK)	5.6	3.5	6.3	4.8	4.4	7.1	4.5	6.0	4.8	5.1
CHD (ANGINA)	4.9	4.4	8.4	4.9	2.7	5.3	3.9	5.3	5.6	5.0
EVERY DAY SMOKER	11.7	9.9	13.7	12.9	14.8	12.3	10.4	12.0	14.3	12.0
ALL CURRENT SMOKERS	15.3	13.5	19.6	16.9	18.5	16.3	15.5	21.3	18.4	16.7
EX SMOKER	22.2	21.6	25.3	24.7	25.3	29.0	25.0	24.3	32.1	25.2
NEVER SMOKER	62.5	64.9	55.1	58.4	56.1	54.7	59.5	54.5	49.5	58.1
ASTHMA	16.8	16.2	19.9	16.3	15.8	14.3	16.0	16.6	14.0	16.2
COPD	8.9	7.2	12.3	7.3	10.0	11.1	7.7	11.7	10.8	9.3
SKIN CANCER	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.8	3.4	4.8	3.3	6.4	6.5	4.2
OTHER CANCER	7.2	7.7	8.4	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.9	8.5	8.0	7.5
ARTHRITIS	27.6	25.6	33.8	28.8	2.9	31.6	36.3	35.2	35.2	31.1
DEPRESSIVE DISORDER	25.9	25.1	26.5	25.2	29.6	29.5	23.9	19.2	31.8	26.4
KIDNEY DISEASE	4.3	3.7	6.2	4.1	5.9	4.9	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.5

CANCER IN LOUISIANA

Cancer is a large number of diseases characterized by the development of abnormal cells that divide uncontrollably. In 2021, the age-adjusted rate of deaths due to cancer in Louisiana was 163.9 per 100,000 total population.[2] This represents the second most common cause of death statewide. In fact, nationally and in most of Louisiana's neighboring states, malignant neoplasms were second to heart disease as the most common cause of death.

Rate of deaths per 100,000 due to all cancer sites combined Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2020[3]

State	Rate
United States	144.0
Louisiana	163.9
Alabama	160.2
Arkansas	168.2
Mississippi	181.8
Texas	143.3

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, 2022

State	Percent	Rank
United States	8.3	--
Louisiana	7.5	7
Alabama	9.0	37
Arkansas	9.1	39
Mississippi	7.8	14
Texas	6.7	2

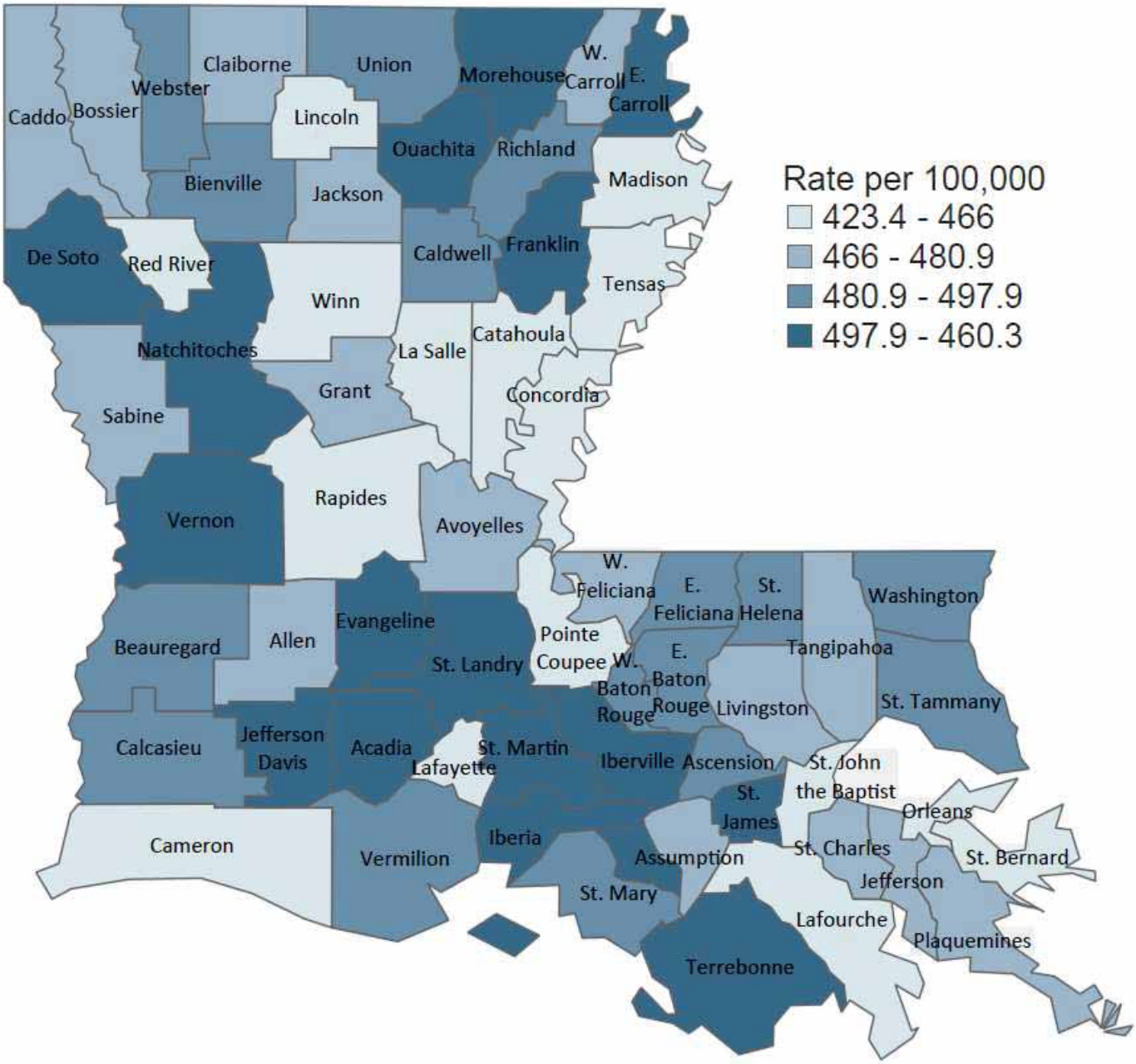
Source: America's Health Rankings

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 cancer incidence rate in 2020 was 403 per 100,000 people[4]. **In 2020, the overall Louisiana rate of new cancers was 433.8[2] per 100,000 people, adjusted for age, which is 8% above the national rate.[5]**

Since current law requires hospitals to report cancer cases within six months of the initial cancer visit, there is a likely delay in case reporting to the central registry. The reporting delay allows for the collection of information related to cancer treatment and outcomes.

[2] https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/cancer_mortality/cancer.htm
[3] This is the most recent national data available.
[4] https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dcpc/data/index.htm
[5] The CDC and the National Cancer Institute issued a caveat for the 2020 cancer data: "The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services, leading to delays and reductions in cancer screening, diagnosis, and reporting to some central cancer registries. This may have contributed to the decline in new cancer cases for many sites in 2020."

Cancer incidence by patient's parish of residence
Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 residents, all cancer sites, 2016-2020



**Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics, CDC[6]*

The National Cancer Institute creates and publishes state cancer profiles[7], combining data into five-year spans. From 2016 to 2020, the cancer incidence rate per 100,000 Louisiana residents was 478.3[8]. There were 35 parishes in Louisiana with cancer rates above the state average.

[6] National Program of Cancer Registries and Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results SEER*Stat Database - United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute. Based on the 2022 submission.
[7] https://t.ly/B1GGa
[8] SEER November 2022 submission.

Leading cancer incidence rates per 100,000 population by race and sex group[9]
Louisiana and the U.S., 2016-2020

Black Women	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	417.0	↑	401.4
Breast	133.7	↑	129.8
Colon and Rectum	43.7	↑	37.7
Lung and Bronchus	43.5		43.2
Triple Negative Female Breast	30.8	↑	24.5
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	24.5	↓	28.2
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	15.1	↑	13.2
Pancreas	15.0		14.8
Thyroid	14.0	↑	12.2
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	12.8		11.9
Myeloma	12.5		12.7

White Women	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	438.7	↓	440.7
Breast	127.6	↓	135.6
Lung and Bronchus	55.2	↑	49.8
Colon and Rectum	36.8	↑	32.8
Thyroid	24.2	↑	21.0
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	20.1	↓	27.3
Melanoma of the Skin	20.0	↓	28.4
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	16.6		16.3
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	16.6	↑	11.3
Triple Negative Female Breast	13.6	↑	12.1
Leukemia	12.2		11.6

Black Men	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	591.0	↑	527.3
Prostate	191.5	↑	184.6
Lung and Bronchus	89.5	↑	68.5
Colon and Rectum	61.4	↑	50.0
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	29.0	↑	25.5
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	22.4	↑	16.3
Pancreas	19.2		17.6
Urinary Bladder	18.2		19.2
Myeloma	16.5		17.0
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	16.4		17.3
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	16.2	↑	13.6

White Men	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	550.3	↑	506.2
Prostate	121.9	↑	110.2
Lung and Bronchus	73.3	↑	58.9
Colon and Rectum	49.4	↑	41.9
Urinary Bladder	37.2		37.3
Melanoma of the Skin	33.1	↓	42.9
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	32.5	↑	23.3
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	24.2		24.2
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	22.3	↑	20.1
Leukemia	19.2		19.2
Pancreas	15.2		15.2

** ↑ 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.

[9] Louisiana Cancer Data Visualization, based on November 2022 submission data (2016-2020): Louisiana Tumor Registry; https://sph.lsuhsc.edu/louisiana-tumor-registry/data-usestatistics/louisiana-data-interactive-statistics/, September 2023.

The all-site cancer rate for Black female Louisianans from 2016-2020 was 417 cases per 100,000 residents. This was higher than national rates for the same population, which were 401 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 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 591 cases per 100,000 residents, Black men in Louisiana had significantly higher rates of all cancers compared to the national rates for Black men (527 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.[10] Louisianan Black men also had significantly higher rates of lung, colorectal, kidney, liver, and oral cavity cancers than the corresponding national population.

Like Louisianan Black men, Louisianan white men also had significantly higher all-site cancer rates at 550 cases per 100,000 residents in comparison to the national population of white men at 506 cases per 100,000 residents. Additionally, white men in Louisiana had significantly higher rates of prostate, lung, colorectal, kidney, and oral cavity 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.

[10] American Cancer Society, Prostate Risk Factors, https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html, November 2023

TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND BIRTH RATES

Louisiana still ranks 48th among states in the reported number of births to females 15 to 19 years old, in spite of a decrease in rate from 2020 to 2021. The rate of teen births in Louisiana in 2021 was 24.5 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years, compared to 25.7 in 2020. The number of births to teen mothers in Louisiana is approximately 11 more per 1,000 females than the U.S. rate. Additionally, the U.S. rate, which is currently 13.9, has steadily declined since 2008. Among Louisiana parishes Madison, Red River, Franklin, Bienville, and Catahoula 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, Orleans, Caddo, and Lafayette combined had 1,242 teen births in 2021, which accounted for more than 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, 2021[11]

State	Number	Rank
United States	13.9	--
Louisiana	24.5	48
Alabama	22.9	46
Arkansas	26.5	50
Mississippi	25.6	49
Texas	20.3	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.

[11] This is the most recent national data available.

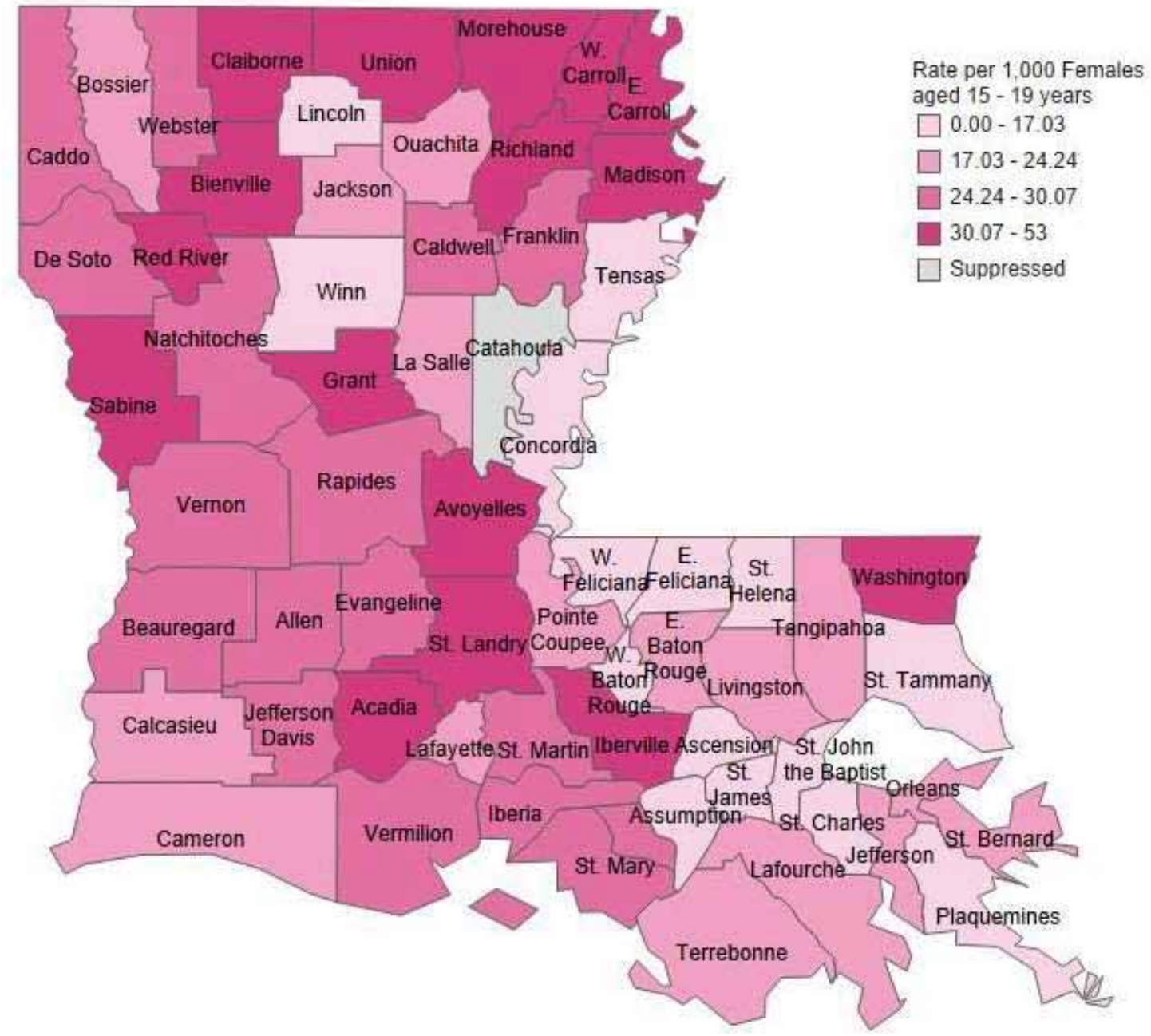
Number and rate* of births to teenage mothers**
Louisiana residents, 2022

Parish	Number	Rate
State	3438	22.0
Acadia	75	38.5
Allen	21	29.2
Ascension	75	16.9
Assumption	9	13.3
Avoyelles	42	34.7
Beauregard	33	27.9
Bienville	14	34.3
Bossier	84	20.4
Caddo	221	29.3
Calcasieu	160	22.1
Caldwell	8	26.1
Cameron	4	22.5
Catahoula	0	0.0
Claiborne	10	30.3
Concordia	4	7.0
Desoto	23	27.0
E. Baton Rouge	348	18.8
E. Carroll	7	32.4
E. Feliciana	6	12.9
Evangeline	26	25.0
Franklin	19	29.8
Grant	19	33.1
Iberia	67	29.3
Iberville	31	34.0
Jackson	9	20.0
Jefferson	255	20.5
Jeff Davis	32	29.3
Lafayette	177	23.2
Lafourche	69	17.2
LaSalle	10	22.7
Lincoln	19	6.6
Livingston	97	20.2

Parish	Number	Rate
Madison	17	52.8
Morehouse	27	32.8
Natchitoches	38	24.6
Orleans	214	17.6
Ouachita	142	23.9
Plaquemines	12	15.1
Pointe Coupee	14	23.1
Rapides	115	26.8
Red River	11	42.1
Richland	27	43.8
Sabine	25	38.4
St. Bernard	27	18.9
St. Charles	27	15.2
St. Helena	4	12.2
St. James	9	14.0
St. John	24	16.3
St. Landry	87	32.0
St. Martin	43	26.2
St. Mary	44	28.0
St. Tammany	118	13.8
Tangipahoa	115	22.6
Tensas	2	13.5
Terrebonne	86	23.0
Union	20	30.8
Vermilion	55	28.2
Vernon	44	29.7
Washington	52	36.2
Webster	32	29.1
W. Baton Rouge	11	12.8
West Carroll	12	37.7
W. Feliciana	4	12.1
Winn	6	15.2

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, 2022



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, Bureau of Vital Records
* Rate is per 1,000 female population aged 15-19 years
**Mothers aged 15-19 years.
*** Rates based on numbers less than 20 are considered unstable and displayed as Suppressed.

Act 534 of the 2014 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature requires the Department of Children and Family Services, the Louisiana Department of Education, and LDH to meet biannually to discuss and make recommendations in an effort to reduce teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases and to report annually on activities across the departments related to the prevention of teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. The most recent reports can be found at https://ldh.la.gov/news/7002.

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, experiencing domestic violence, taking certain medications to treat health conditions, exposure to air pollution or lead, and being a member of a group that experiences the effects of health disparities. National studies indicate that being younger than 15 years of age, older than 35 years of age, having a baby who was born too early or who had low birthweight in the past, not gaining enough weight during pregnancy, having certain infections during pregnancy, experiencing preterm labor, and being pregnant with multiples also correlate to low birthweights.[12]

Preterm infants who have a lower than normal birth weight are at higher risk of experiencing breathing problems and respiratory distress, bleeding in the brain and other neurological problems, cardiac and gastrointestinal disorders, eye disease, jaundice, and infections. Low birthweight infants who survive are more likely than normal weight infants to have brain damage, lung and liver disease, developmental problems, and other adverse health conditions. The effects of low birthweight follow these infants throughout life, with a greater likelihood of certain health conditions, such as diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, obesity, and metabolic syndrome,) and intellectual and developmental disabilities than their peers. 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,[13] compared to $3,200 and two days for full-term, normal weight babies.

In 2021, Louisiana remained 49th in low birth weight births with 11.3% of all births being low birth weight versus the U.S. proportion of 8.5%. This is a 0.4% increase for Louisiana and a 0.3% increase for the United States from 2020.

Infants weighing <2500g (5lbs, 8oz) at birth
Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2021[14]

State	Percent	Rank
United States	8.5	--
Louisiana	11.4	49
Alabama	10.4	47
Arkansas	9.5	42
Mississippi	12.3	50
Texas	8.6	28

Source: CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files, 2021

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

[13] 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

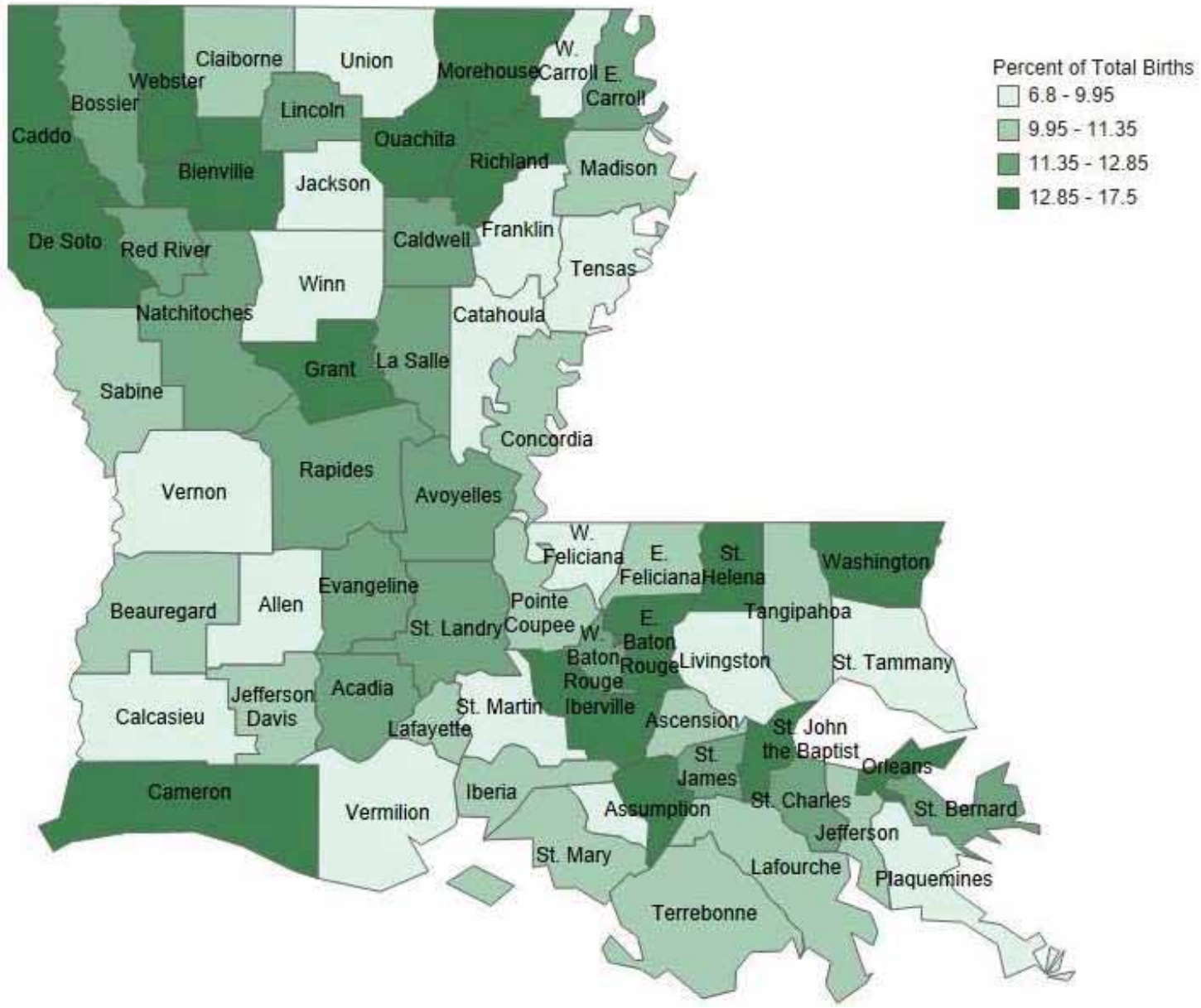
[14] America's Health Rankings analysis of CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, accessed 2023.

Birth weights under 2,500 grams as a percentage of total births
Louisiana residents, 2022

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, 2022



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

Maternal Child Health Initiatives

LDH's Office of Public Health (OPH)'s Bureau of Family Health (BFH) houses the Louisiana Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting (LA MIECHV) program. LA MIECHV is a no-cost, voluntary program that provides family support and coaching to improve the health and well-being of pregnant women and parenting families with young children. Families are paired with registered nurses or parent educators who provide personalized education, guidance, and referrals to services to empower families to reach their goals. Nurses and parent educators work with families in their homes or the family's preferred location. LA MIECHV implements two evidenced-based models, Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP) and Parents as Teachers (PAT). One specific aim of LA MIECHV is to improve care management for pregnant women at high risk for preterm birth, which is one risk factor for low birth weight.

- Both LA MIECHV home visiting models prioritize enrollment during pregnancy, with an emphasis on promoting healthy, full-term births.
    - Research has shown that NFP participants are less likely to deliver their babies preterm, while participation in PAT home visiting has shown a protective program effect on prematurity of the second child for women whose first child was born preterm.
- In SFY 2022-2023, Louisiana families participating in the MIECHV program saw reductions in the preterm birth rate, reductions in the child injury rate, and reductions in child maltreatment. The program also achieved increases in depression screening and referral, well-child visits, tobacco cessation, safe sleep, Intimate Partner Violence screenings, continuity of insurance coverage, primary caregiver education, developmental screenings, and referrals, early language and literacy, and parent-child interactions.
    - In federal fiscal year 2022 (October 1, 2021- September 30, 2022), Louisiana had 4,008 participants from 2,100 households, and conducted 22,199 home visits.[15]
    - In the same time period, 13.% of Louisiana MIECHV participants had a preterm birth, a known risk factor for low birthweight. Additionally, 36.6% received a referral for tobacco cessation and 87.3% were provided a referral to community resources and supports related to intimate partner violence (the rolling average for IPV referrals from 2019-2021 was 18.3%)[16]

Research from both LA MIECHV models (NFP and PAT) show improved outcomes in drivers of low birth weight.

- Replication studies on participation in the Nurse-Family Partnership program has found that mothers enrolled in NFP experience fewer preterm births, are more likely to breastfeed at 6 months, and infants were more likely to be immunized at 6 months when compared to similar national reference groups[16].
- Research on birth-related outcomes for families receiving PAT home visiting found that among mothers whose first child was born prematurely, participation in PAT was associated with a lower probability of preterm birth with the second child.[17]

[15] https://mchb.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/mchb/programs-impact/home-visiting/la.pdf

[16] Status of Birth Outcomes in Clients of the Nurse-Family Partnership. Thorland W, Currie DW. Matern Child Health J. 2017 May;21(5):995-1001. doi: 10.1007/s10995-017-2267-2. PMID: 28105544.

[17] Holland ML, Condon EM, Rinne GR, Good MM, Bleicher S, Li C, Taylor RM, Sadler LS. Birth-Related Outcomes for Second Children Following Home Visiting Program Enrollment for New Parents of First Children. Matern Child Health J. 2022 Apr;26(4):941-952.

Louisiana WIC

The Louisiana Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is housed in LDH's Bureau of Nutrition Services. WIC provides nutritious supplemental foods via an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card, nutrition education, breastfeeding support, and referrals to other health and social services to prenatal and post-partum women, infants, and children through the month of their fifth birthday. Program staff certify participants at one of 102 WIC clinics throughout the state. At certification, and every six months thereafter, participants receive a personalized nutrition risk assessment, nutrition education, a monthly food package including but not limited to fruits and vegetables, eggs, cheese, low-fat milk, whole wheat bread, and beans, and referrals tailored to their assessed risk. In November 2023, Louisiana WIC served 98,544 total participants, 8,816 of whom were pregnant women.

WIC services address a host of risk factors for low birth weight. Program staff assess participants' pregnancy history, current medical care, and nutritional status. They also review behavioral and environmental factors, such as smoking, alcohol and drug use, intimate partner violence, and lead exposure.

WIC has been the subject of ample research since the program's inception in 1974. This research strongly suggests WIC contributes to higher average birth weight and reductions in incidence of low and very low birth weight.[18]

- Higher birth weights
    - Studies have generally shown that participation in WIC is associated with higher birth weights in a range from 25 to 70 grams.[19]
- Reductions in low birth weight
    - One study posited that WIC is associated with reducing the likelihood of low birth weight and very low birth weight by roughly 30% and 50%, respectively.[19]
    - Adjusting for gestational age at birth, studies of WIC show diminished yet still significant reductions, ranging from 6% to 11%.[19]

[18] WIC Works: Addressing the Nutrition and Health Needs of Low-Income Families for More Than Four Decades | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (cbpp.org)

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 two times higher than the rate of homicides. However, in Louisiana, the homicide rate is 1.4 times higher than the rate of suicides.

In 2021, Louisiana ranked 19th for suicides among all states at 14.9 deaths per 100,000 people.

Number of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 residents Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2021

State	Number	Rank
United States	14.5	--
Louisiana	14.9	19
Alabama	16.4	24
Arkansas	20.4	12
Mississippi	16.3	25
Texas	14.2	37

Source: CDC WONDER, Multiple Cause of Death Files

- Across almost all age groups in Louisiana, suicide fatalities are most often due to firearms. About 72% of all suicides involved firearms.

Deaths by assaults (homicides) for the state are not limited to assaults by firearm discharge. Death rates also include assaults by sharp or blunt objects, by motor vehicle crash, or by being struck by or crushed by bodily force. The most recent year of reported data on violent deaths nationally is 2021. According to these data:

- The homicide rate in Louisiana is the third highest in the nation at 20.4 per 100,000.
- Orleans Parish has the fifth highest homicide rate compared to all other counties in the U.S. at 52.5 per 100,000. East Baton Rouge Parish has the 10th highest homicide rate compared to all other counties in the U.S. at 36 per 100,000. Caddo Parish has the 12th highest homicide rate compared to all other counties in the U.S. at 35.2 per 100,000.
- Firearms were involved in 88% of homicides.

Homicides and suicides present 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 $11.45 billion and suicides cost Louisiana approximately $7.42 billion in 2021. There was a 10% increase in homicides and 8% increase in suicides when compared to 2020. These estimates include 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 $12.15 million and the average lifetime cost of each Louisiana suicide is $10.78 million. Average lifetime cost has also slightly increased when compared to 2020. More detailed information on the costs of fatal injury can be found at https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7048a1.htm.

Lifetime cost due to violent injury in Louisiana 2021		
Number of Homicides	Total Cost of Homicides	Average Lifetime Cost for Each Homicide
943	$11.45 billion	$12.15 million
Number of Suicides	Total Cost of Suicides	Average Lifetime Cost for Each Suicide
689	$7.42 billion	$10.78 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 2021, unintentional injury was a leading cause of death for Louisiana residents between the ages of 1 and 44. Injuries are responsible for more than 5,000 deaths, 21,000 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 more than 500,000 people visit an emergency department due to injury. In 2022, the top five leading causes of non-fatal injury included falls, motor vehicle crashes, drug overdoses, intentional self-harm, and assault. The leading cause of non-fatal injury was unintentional fall-related injuries for all age groups.

Top five leading causes of non-fatal Injury in Louisiana 2022	
Cause of Non-Fatal Injury	**Number of Hospitalizations**
Unintentional Fall-Related	10,274
Motor Vehicle Crash-Related	3,020
Drug Overdoses	2,800
Intentional Self-Harm	1,077
Assault	991

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 2022			
Under 12 Months	**Ages 1 – 34**	**Ages 35 - 54**	**Ages 55+**
Fall-Related (43 hospitalizations)	Motor Vehicle Crash-Related (1,130 hospitalizations)	Drug-Overdoses (964 hospitalizations))	Fall-Related (8,910 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 $706.69 billion in 2021.

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

Injuries are a leading cause of death for Louisianans. In 2022, 5,799 people died due to injury. The top five leading causes of fatal injury in 2022 included poisoning-related (including drug-related deaths), motor vehicle crash-related, homicides, suicides, and falls. The leading causes of deaths due to injury vary by age group.

Top five leading causes of fatal injury in Louisiana 2022	
Cause of Fatal Injury	**Number of Deaths**
Poisoning-Related (includes drug-related)	2,356
Motor Vehicle Crash-Related	846
Homicide	822
Suicide	700
Fall-related	445

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 2022				
Under 12 Months	**Ages 1 – 14**	**Ages 15 – 24**	**Ages 25 – 54**	**Ages 55+**
Suffocation (53 deaths)	Homicide (32 deaths)	Homicide (261 deaths)	Poisoning-related (1720 deaths)	Poisoning-related (502 deaths)

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

Out of all 2022 fatal injuries in Louisiana, 1,212 deaths (21%) involved firearms. Firearm-related fatalities include fatalities that were unintentional, suicide, homicide, and undetermined intent.

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 more than $68 billion in medical and work loss expenses in 2021.[19] 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.

Prevention Efforts

LDH's Bureau of Family Health (BFH) houses the Violence and Injury Prevention Program that works to prevent or reduce injuries and violence, which are the leading causes of death for residents between the ages of 1 and

[19] WISQARS Fatal Injury Report, https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal/index.html

44. This program works to prevent injuries by: (1) conducting surveillance and data analysis, (2) providing prevention-focused education and resources for select causes or types of injuries, (3) coordinating injury prevention activities with key partners at community and statewide levels, (4) engaging community partners in work to change systems and social norms that are the reasons for multiple types of injuries, and (5) promoting approaches and solutions that prevent multiple forms of violence.
Some initiatives of the Violence and Injury Prevention Program include the following:

- Comprehensive Suicide Prevention Program: Implements and evaluates a comprehensive public health approach to suicide prevention by utilizing data to understand contributors and track trends, identifying and assessing gaps in existing programs, and implementing evidence-based strategies for populations that are disproportionately affected by suicide.
- National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS): Provides information about the “who, when, where, and how” on violent deaths and provides insights about why they occurred by utilizing a state-based reporting system.
- Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) Program: Collaborates with the state sexual violence coalition, educational institutions, sexual assault crisis centers, community organizations, and other state agency partners to guide sexual violence prevention efforts.
- Louisiana Partnership to Reduce Maternal Deaths due to Violence: Works to reduce and prevent maternal deaths due to violence by improving the identification, tracking, and review of these deaths through the Domestic Abuse Fatality Review Panel and implementing evidence-based interventions to increase timely access to domestic violence and healthcare services for pregnant and postpartum women.
- Injury-Free Louisiana (IFLA): Organizes and trains organizations to create prevention programs that address the common underlying factors of injury and violence that affects the families and communities of Louisiana.

Number and rate of suicides, homicides, and total violent deaths, by parish of residence
Louisiana, 2022

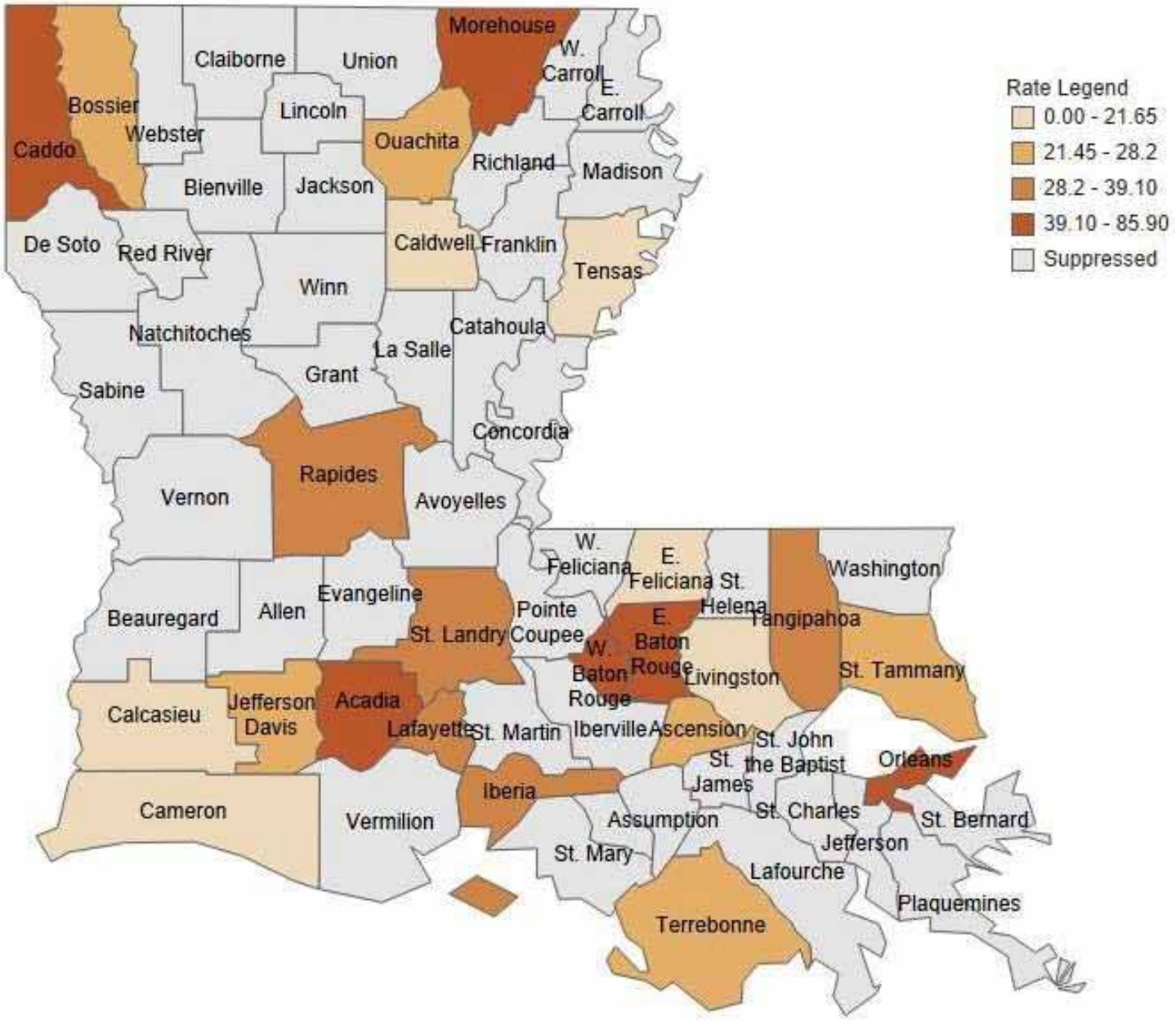
	INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)		ASSAULT (HOMICIDE)		VIOLENT DEATHS**	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
State***	892	19.4	652	14.2	1544	33.6
Acadia	10	--	13	--	23	40.5
Allen	<5	--	5	--	7	--
Ascension	15	--	14	--	29	22.2
Assumption	<5	--	0	0.0	<5	--
Avoyelles	<5	--	12	--	15	--
Beauregard	<5	--	5	--	6	--
Bienville	6	--	<5	--	9	--
Bossier	11	--	17	--	28	21.7
Caddo	80	34.9	31	13.5	111	48.5
Calcasieu	12	--	30	14.8	42	20.7
Caldwell	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cameron	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Catahoula	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Claiborne	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Concordia	6	--	<5	--	9	--
Desoto	<5	--	<5	--	6	--
E. Baton Rouge	156	34.6	52	11.5	208	46.2
E. Carroll	<5	--	<5	--	6	--
E. Feliciana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Evangeline	<5	--	7	--	8	--
Franklin	<5	--	<5	--	5	--
Grant	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Iberia	13	--	7	--	20	29.3
Iberville	7	--	<5	--	11	--
Jackson	0	0.0	<5	--	<5	--
Jefferson	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Jeff Davis	67	15.7	53	12.4	120	28.2
Lafayette	36	14.5	36	14.5	72	29.0
Lafourche	11	--	7	--	18	--
LaSalle	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Lincoln	6	--	5	--	11	--
Livingston	7	--	25	16.8	32	21.6
Madison	<5	--	<5	--	6	--
Morehouse	12	--	9	--	21	85.9
Natchitoches	7	--	7	--	14	--
Orleans	191	51.7	39	10.5	230	62.2
Ouachita	24	15.2	16	--	40	25.4

	INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)		ASSAULT (HOMICIDE)		VIOLENT DEATHS**	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
*State****	892	19.4	652	14.2	1544	33.6
Plaquemines	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Pointe Coupee	5	--	<5	--	8	--
Rapides	32	25.2	16	--	48	37.7
Red River	<5	--	<5	--	5	--
Richland	<5	--	7	--	11	--
Sabine	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
St. Bernard	<5	--	<5	--	8	--
St. Charles	7	--	7	--	14	--
St. Helena	<5	--	<5	--	5	--
St. James	5	--	<5	--	6	--
St. John	6	--	5	--	11	--
St. Landry	9	--	20	24.5	29	35.5
St. Martin	8	--	5	--	13	--
St. Mary	7	--	11	--	18	--
St. Tammany	20	7.3	48	17.6	68	24.9
Tangipahoa	20	14.6	28	20.4	48	35.0
Tensas	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Terrebonne	15	--	8	--	23	21.9
Union	<5	--	<5	--	5	--
Vermilion	<5	--	8	--	11	--
Vernon	<5	--	12	--	15	--
Washington	5	--	<5	--	6	--
Webster	<5	--	6	--	10	--
W. Baton Rouge	13	--	11	--	24	53.3
W. Carroll	7	--	6	--	13	--
W. Feliciana	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Winn	0	0.0	<5	--	<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, 2022



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

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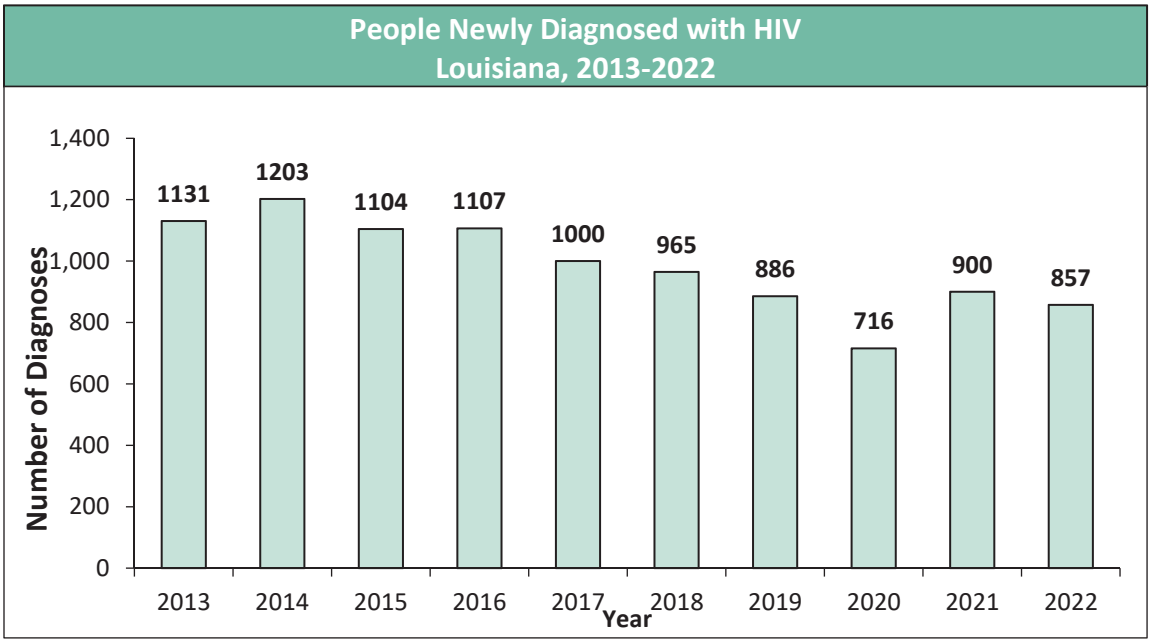
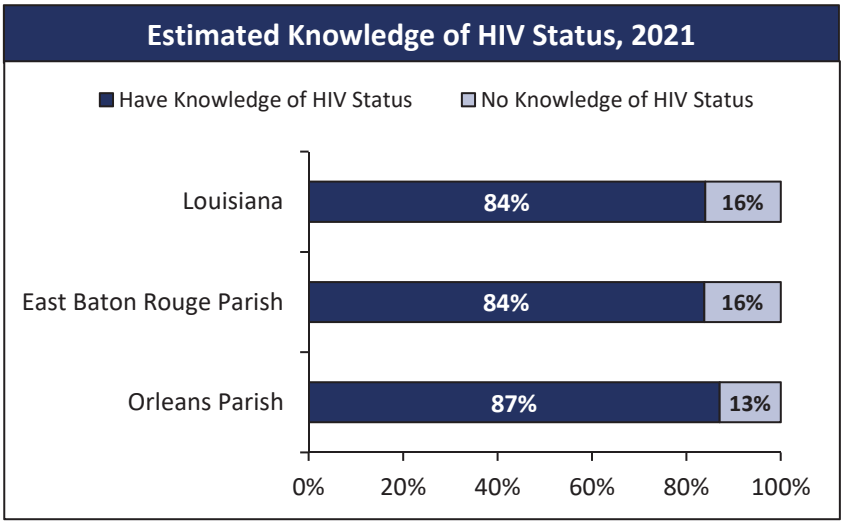
HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

OPH has worked in tandem with medical providers and community stakeholders across the state for several years to develop plans and provide services with the goal of ending the HIV epidemic in Louisiana. Promoting HIV screening as a part of routine healthcare, ramping up public education efforts, and enhancing linkage to and retention in care programs for people diagnosed with HIV are crucial components toward achieving the goal. These collaborative efforts have resulted in notable improvements in key HIV population level indicators described herein.



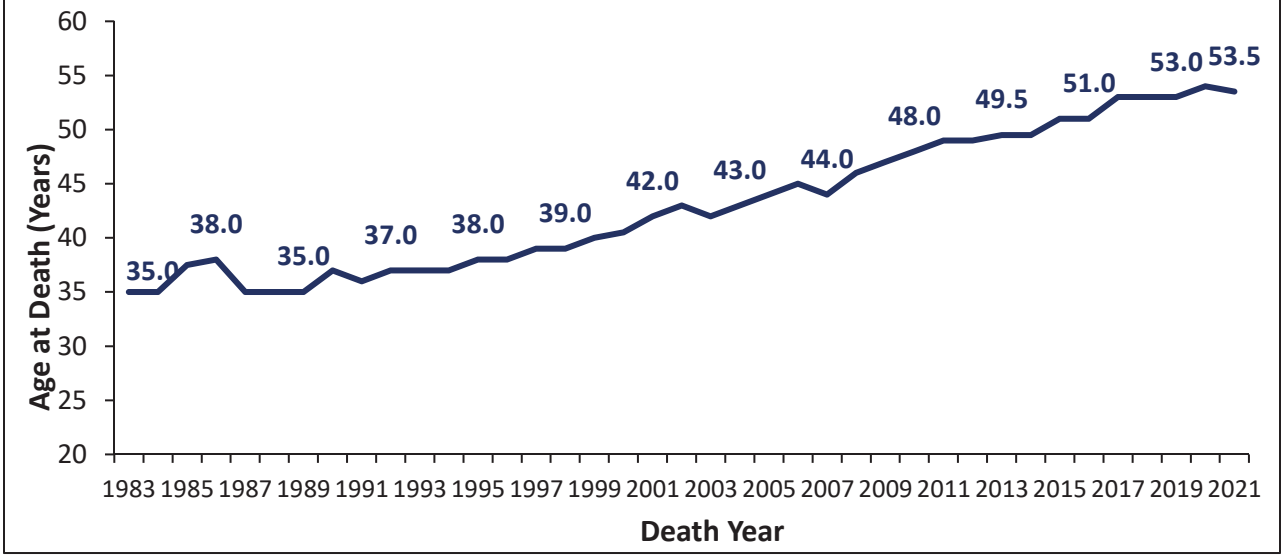
The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV each year in Louisiana has decreased by 24% from 2013 to 2022. After an increase in the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2021, likely a result of individuals delaying HIV testing during the COVID-19 pandemic, the overall downward trend resumed in 2022.



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has developed statistical programs to estimate the percentage of people living with HIV (PLWH) who know their status. In 2021, an estimated 84% of persons living

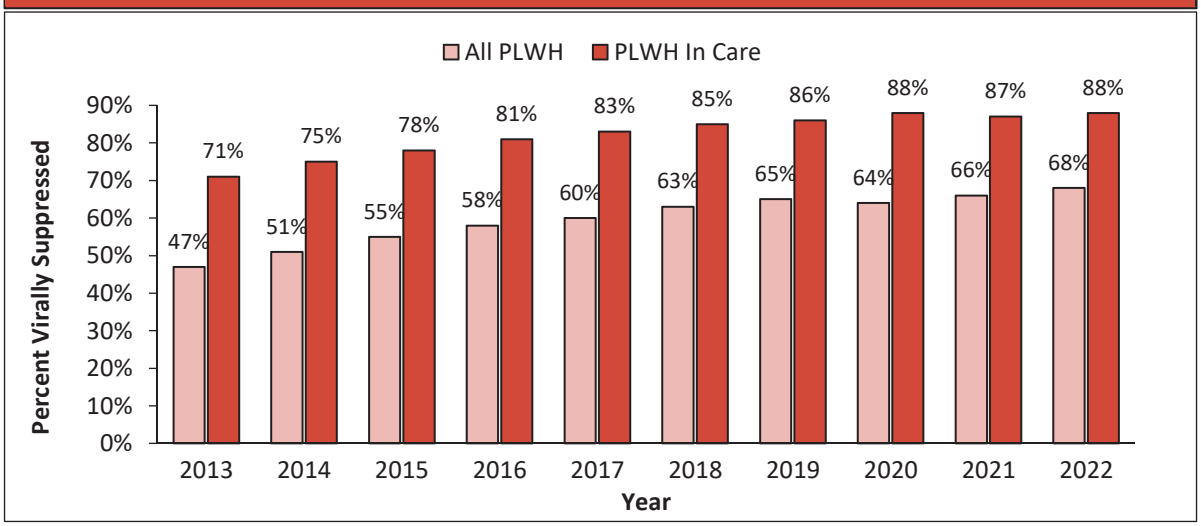
with HIV in Louisiana knew their HIV status. Knowledge of HIV status in East Baton Rouge and Orleans parishes, parishes with the highest HIV diagnosis and prevalence rates in the state, met or exceeded the state average. Louisiana has a comprehensive statewide program to increase HIV testing in a variety of settings, including parish health units, emergency departments, parish jails, community-based organizations, and substance use treatment centers.

Median Age at Death among Persons with HIV
Louisiana, 1983-2021



Viral suppression among all persons living with HIV (PLWH) and PLWH in HIV care has steadily increased from 2013-2022 despite major disruptions in access to routine medical services during the COVID-19 pandemic. PLWH in HIV care are defined as having at least one CD4 or viral load lab in the calendar year. In 2013, 71% of PLWH in care were virally suppressed and in 2022, 88% of PLWH in care were virally suppressed. In 2013, only 47% of all PLWH in Louisiana were virally suppressed. By 2022, 68% of all PLWH were virally suppressed. Undetectable=Untransmittable or U=U means that PLWH who are virally suppressed (<200 copies) are not able to transmit HIV to a sex partner.

Viral Suppression Trends
Louisiana, 2013-2022

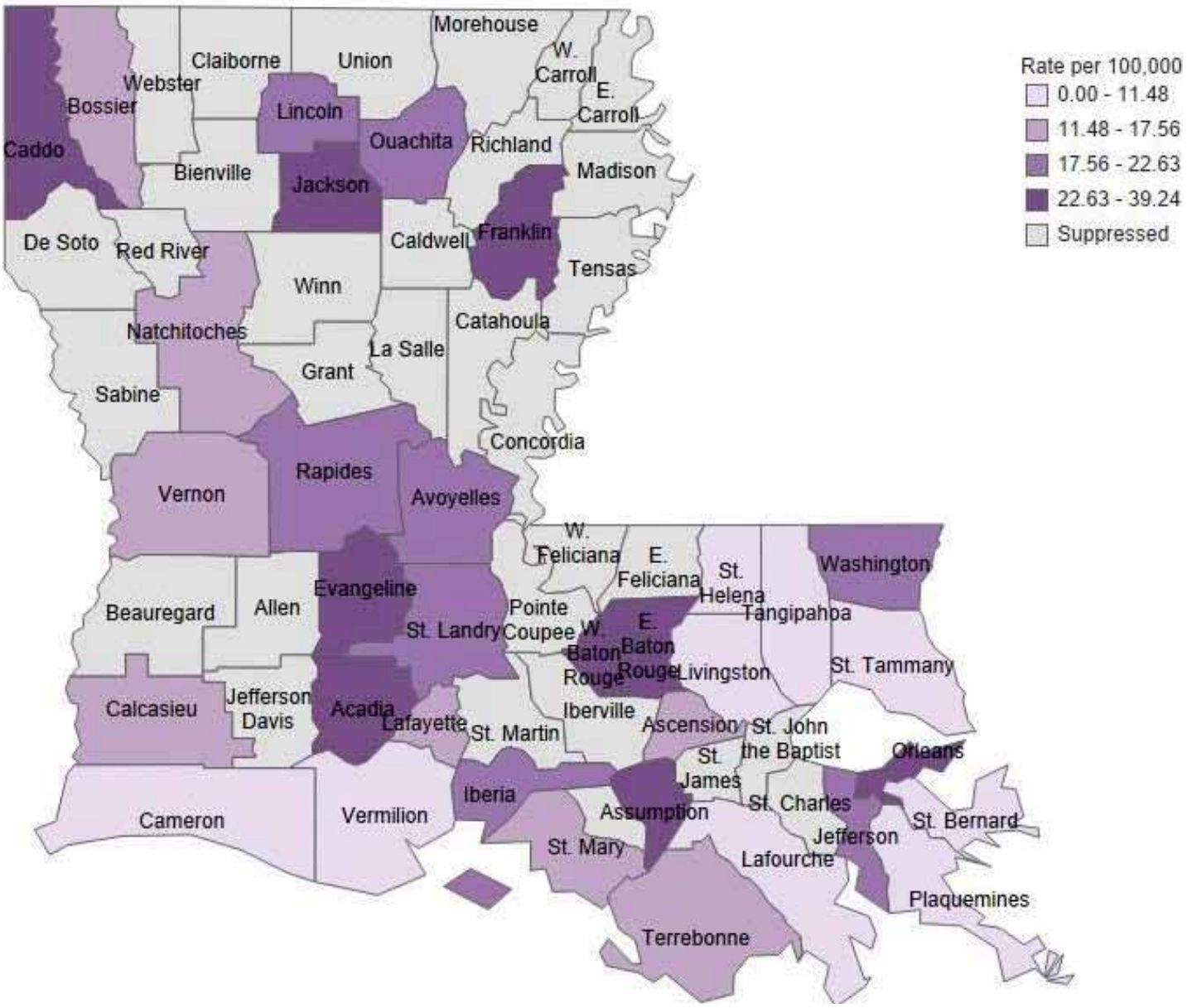


Since the start of HIV epidemic, Louisiana has experienced significant improvements in quality of life among people living with HIV and lower mortality rates. When Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) was first introduced, the median age at death among PLWH in Louisiana was 38 years. By 2021, it had increased to 53.5 years.

Geographic Distribution of HIV by Rate by Parish Louisiana, 2022		
Rates[+] per 100,000 residents		
Parish	**HIV Diagnosis**	**PLWH**
Louisiana*	19	492
Region 1: New Orleans	24	865
Jefferson	18	504
Orleans	34	1,360
Plaquemines	0	258
St. Bernard	11	506
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	24	739
Ascension	11	227
E. Baton Rouge	29	920
E. Feliciana	n/a	820
Iberville	n/a	790
Pointe Coupee	n/a	347
W. Baton Rouge	39	478
W. Feliciana	n/a	585
Region 3: Houma	12	250
Assumption	39	248
Lafourche	9	167
St. Charles	n/a	261
St. James	n/a	427
St. John the Baptist	n/a	484
St. Mary	15	228
Terrebonne	13	211
Region 4: Lafayette	15	329
Acadia	23	256
Evangeline	34	338
Iberia	18	253
Lafayette	12	383
St. Landry	21	412
St. Martin	n/a	273
Vermilion	9	188
Region 5: Lake Charles	14	348
Allen	n/a	1,039
Beauregard	n/a	134
Calcasieu	16	334
Cameron	0	143
Jefferson Davis	n/a	228

Parish	HIV Diagnosis	PLWH
Region 6: Alexandria	19	360
Avoyelles	18	400
Catahoula	n/a	467
Concordia	n/a	237
Grant	n/a	259
LaSalle	n/a	428
Rapides	21	455
Vernon	15	148
Winn	n/a	280
Region 7: Shreveport	24	414
Bienville	n/a	364
Bossier	14	264
Caddo	35	601
Claiborne	n/a	313
DeSoto	22	238
Natchitoches	14	390
Red River	n/a	243
Sabine	n/a	105
Webster	n/a	194
Region 8: Monroe	19	355
Caldwell	n/a	220
E. Carroll	n/a	429
Franklin	26	285
Jackson	34	371
Lincoln	21	231
Madison	n/a	380
Morehouse	n/a	237
Ouachita	20	446
Richland	n/a	323
Tensas	n/a	910
Union	n/a	150
W. Carroll	n/a	232
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	10	266
Livingston	11	193
St. Helena	0	222
St. Tammany	8	227
Tangipahoa	11	350
Washington	18	502

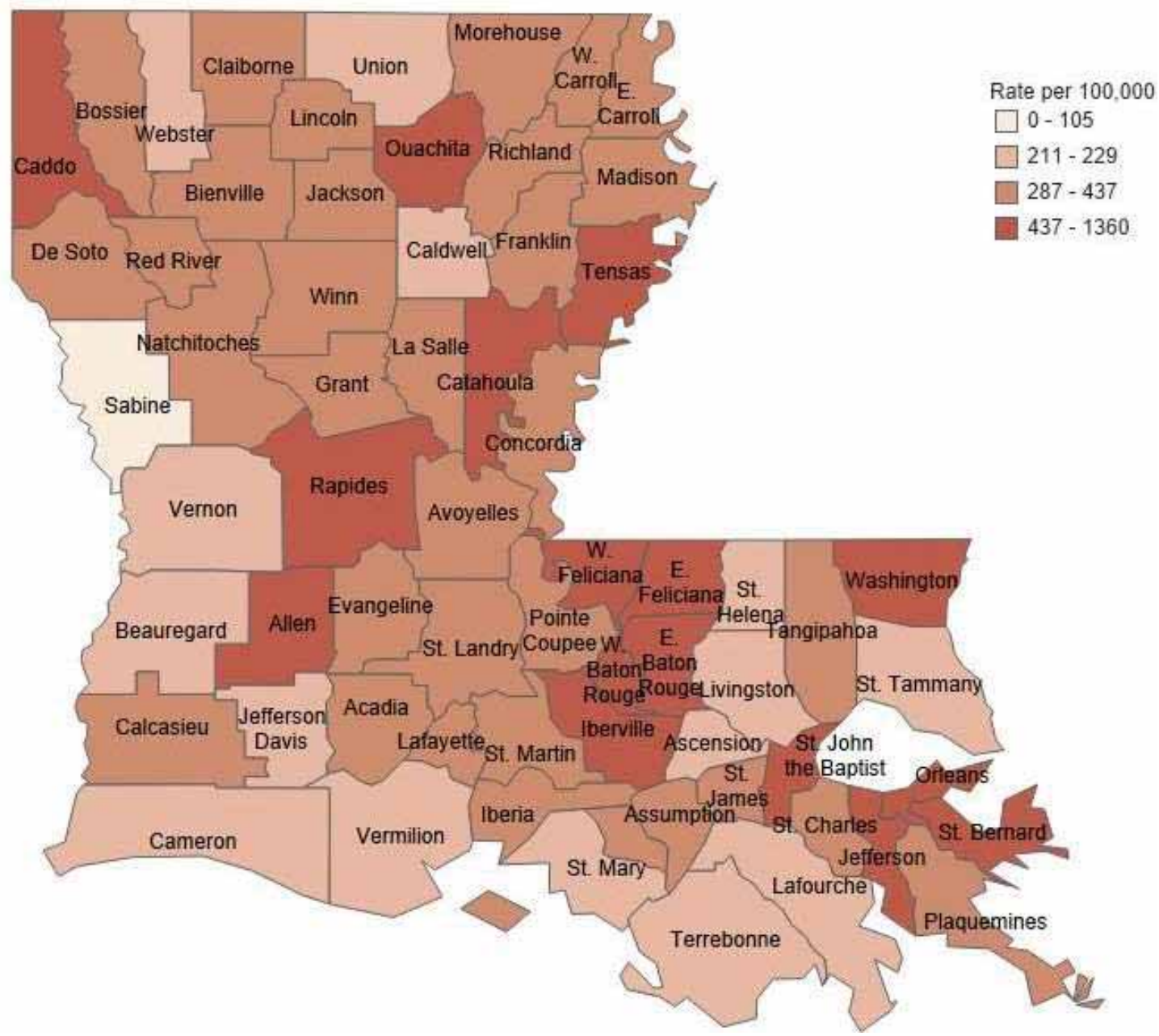
Rates of new HIV diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2022



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 2022, there were persons diagnosed with HIV in 61 of Louisiana's 64 parishes. Fourteen parishes had new HIV diagnosis rates greater than the state average.

Rates of persons living with HIV per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2022



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 (PLWH) in the state. There are PLWH in every parish in Louisiana. All PLWH in Louisiana are included in the rates, regardless of their type of residence (correctional facility, nursing home, homeless shelter, etc.). At the end of 2022, 10 parishes had a prevalence rate of PLWH greater than the state average of 492 cases per 100,000 parish residents. Many of the parishes with disproportionate prevalence rates have state correctional facilities that have reported incarcerated PLWH.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STI) continue to pose a significant impact to the health of Louisiana and across the country. STI rates continue to rise nationally with U.S. case rates for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary and secondary syphilis increasing from 2020 to 2021 by 4%, 5%, and 29% respectively[20]. * The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated already increasing STI rates with disruptions in STI-related prevention and care activities, including reduced screening. STI rates in Louisiana also increased during this time period, but rates are similar to neighboring states, as shown below. In 2022, STI rates continued to increase with the exception of gonorrhea, which declined 8.4% from 2021 to 2022.

New cases of chlamydia per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2021

State	Rate	Rank
United States	495.5	--
Louisiana	730.1	3
Alabama	625.2	6
Arkansas	592.8	8
Mississippi	750.0	2
Texas	506.8	20

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

New cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2021

State	Rate	Rank
United States	214.0	--
Louisiana	354.5	3
Alabama	321.3	4
Arkansas	270.2	8
Mississippi	427.7	1
Texas	218.9	20

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

New cases of primary and secondary syphilis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2021

State	Rate	Rank
United States	16.2	--
Louisiana	21.5	11
Alabama	15.1	22
Arkansas	32.7	3
Mississippi	28.1	6
Texas	13.1	25

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

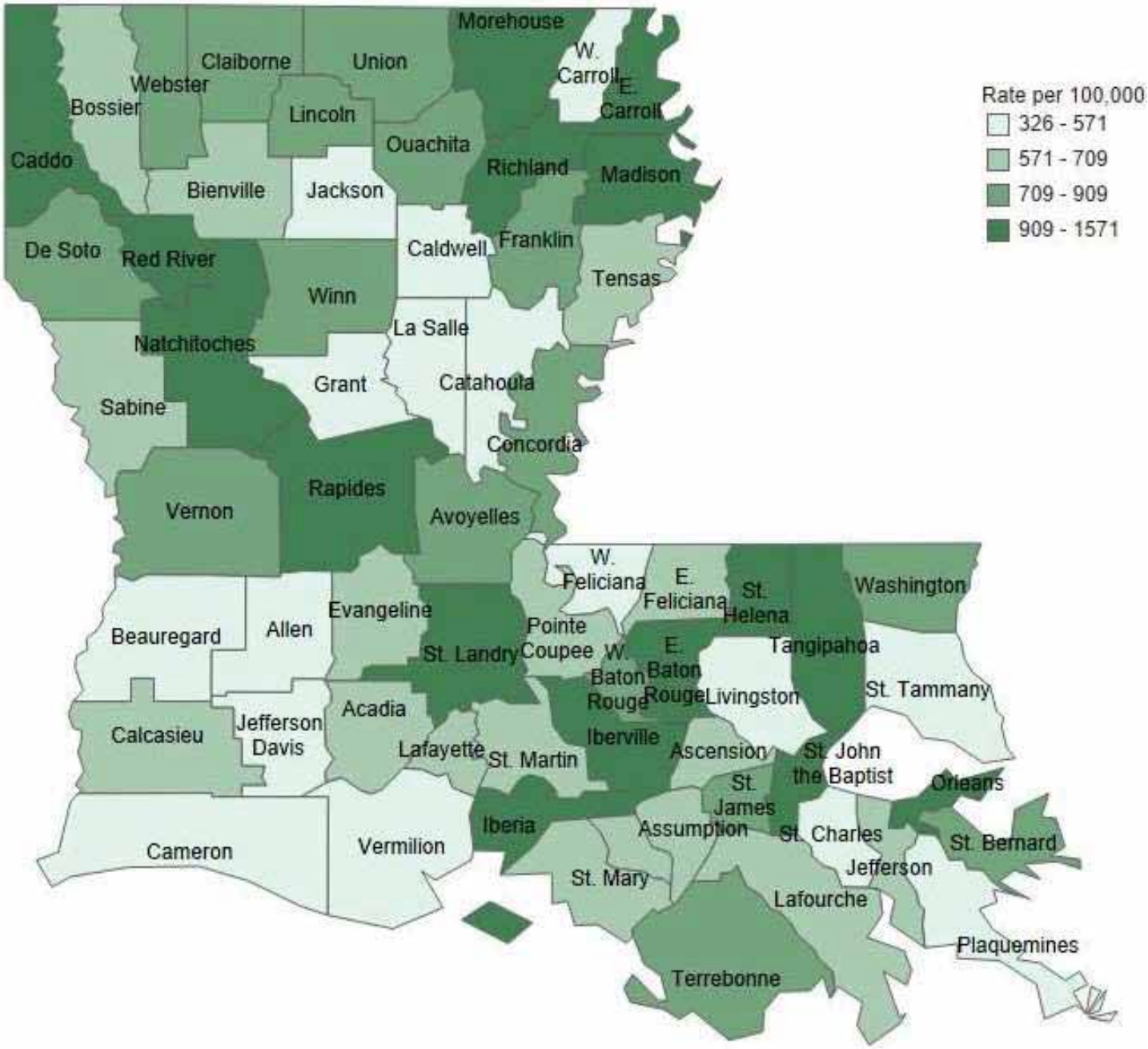
[20] The most recent rankings data available through the National Center or HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention was published in 2023.

Geographic Distribution of STDs by Rate by Parish Louisiana, 2022			
	Rates per 100,000 residents		
Parish	**Chlamydia**	**Gonorrhea**	**P&S Syphilis**
Louisiana*	789	327	27
Region 1: New Orleans	889	391	33
Jefferson	672	242	18
Orleans	1,182	593	52
Plaquemines	395	111	n/a
St. Bernard	780	279	22
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	952	404	36
Ascension	631	194	23
E. Baton Rouge	1,091	480	40
E. Feliciana	632	267	37
Iberville	1,057	522	44
Pointe Coupee	645	253	35
W. Baton Rouge	785	332	36
W. Feliciana	507	254	0
Region 3: Houma	717	269	14
Assumption	621	252	n/a
Lafourche	623	246	8
St. Charles	547	208	n/a
St. James	839	237	n/a
St. John the Baptist	1,026	331	20
St. Mary	575	264	17
Terrebonne	827	309	23
Region 4: Lafayette	755	329	23
Acadia	677	314	16
Evangeline	625	353	n/a
Iberia	951	436	26
Lafayette	704	281	22
St. Landry	1,052	462	22
St. Martin	703	330	35
Vermilion	513	223	26
Region 5: Lake Charles	546	161	15
Allen	327	148	n/a
Beauregard	347	66	19
Calcasieu	617	185	17
Cameron	408	n/a	0
Jefferson Davis	496	150	n/a

Parish	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	P&S Syphilis
Region 6: Alexandria	817	382	45
Avoyelles	777	385	57
Catahoula	502	245	n/a
Concordia	756	442	39
Grant	509	168	32
LaSalle	326	81	n/a
Rapides	952	505	61
Vernon	844	252	21
Winn	878	356	n/a
Region 7: Shreveport	815	349	25
Bienville	704	411	n/a
Bossier	576	255	14
Caddo	914	393	38
Claiborne	713	247	n/a
DeSoto	763	365	22
Natchitoches	1,173	461	16
Red River	1,482	580	n/a
Sabine	655	164	n/a
Webster	760	359	22
Region 8: Monroe	852	377	33
Caldwell	387	147	n/a
E. Carroll	930	558	n/a
Franklin	798	316	n/a
Jackson	566	384	34
Lincoln	904	374	25
Madison	1,572	475	53
Morehouse	1,027	430	33
Ouachita	851	401	44
Richland	958	398	n/a
Tensas	624	234	0
Union	787	304	n/a
W. Carroll	401	148	0
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	584	191	14
Livingston	468	162	23
St. Helena	1,571	370	n/a
St. Tammany	385	113	8
Tangipahoa	946	316	17
Washington	837	338	n/a

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

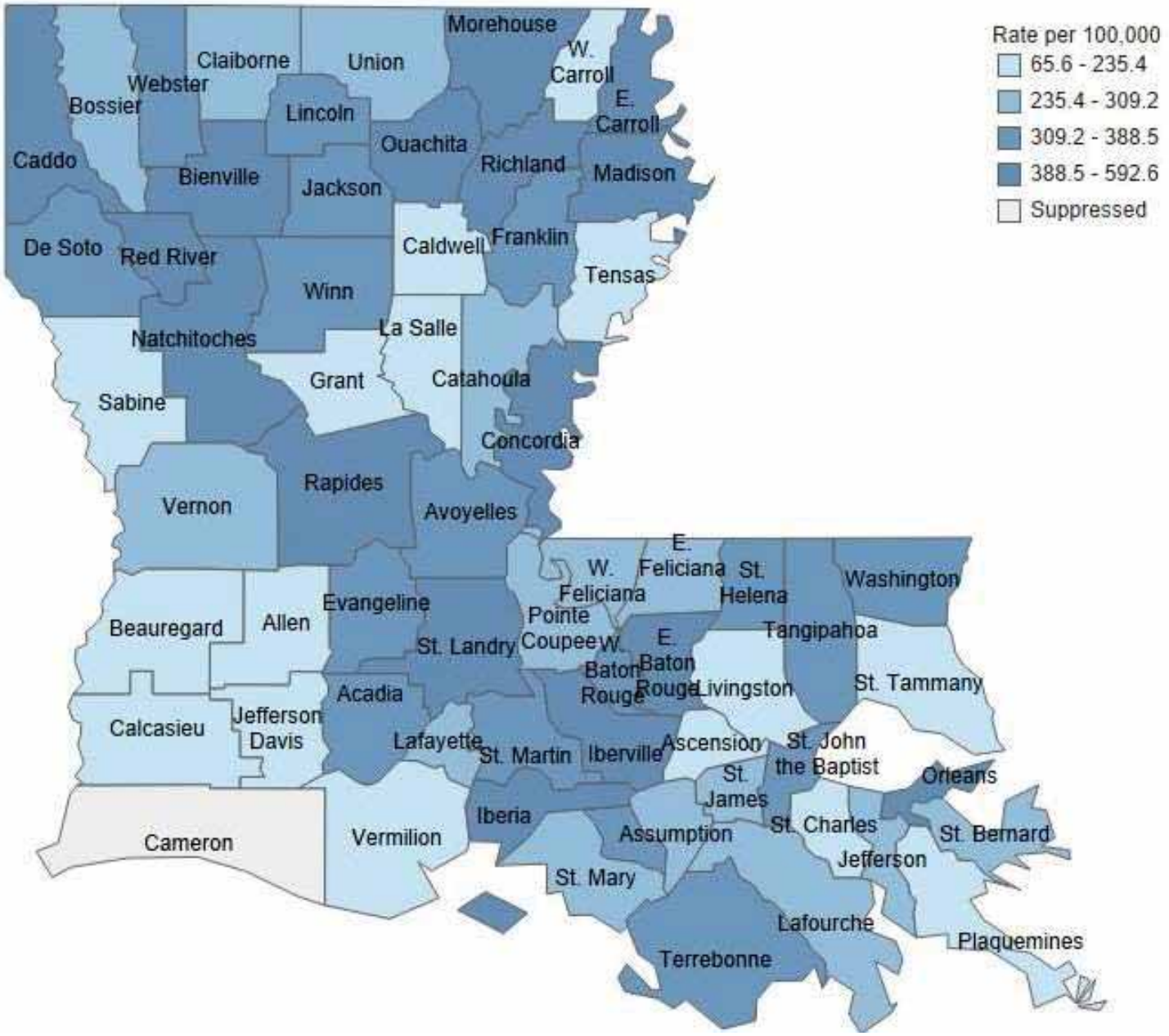
Rates of chlamydia diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2022



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 2022. Twenty-four parishes had a chlamydia diagnosis rate greater than the state rate of 789 cases per 100,000 residents.

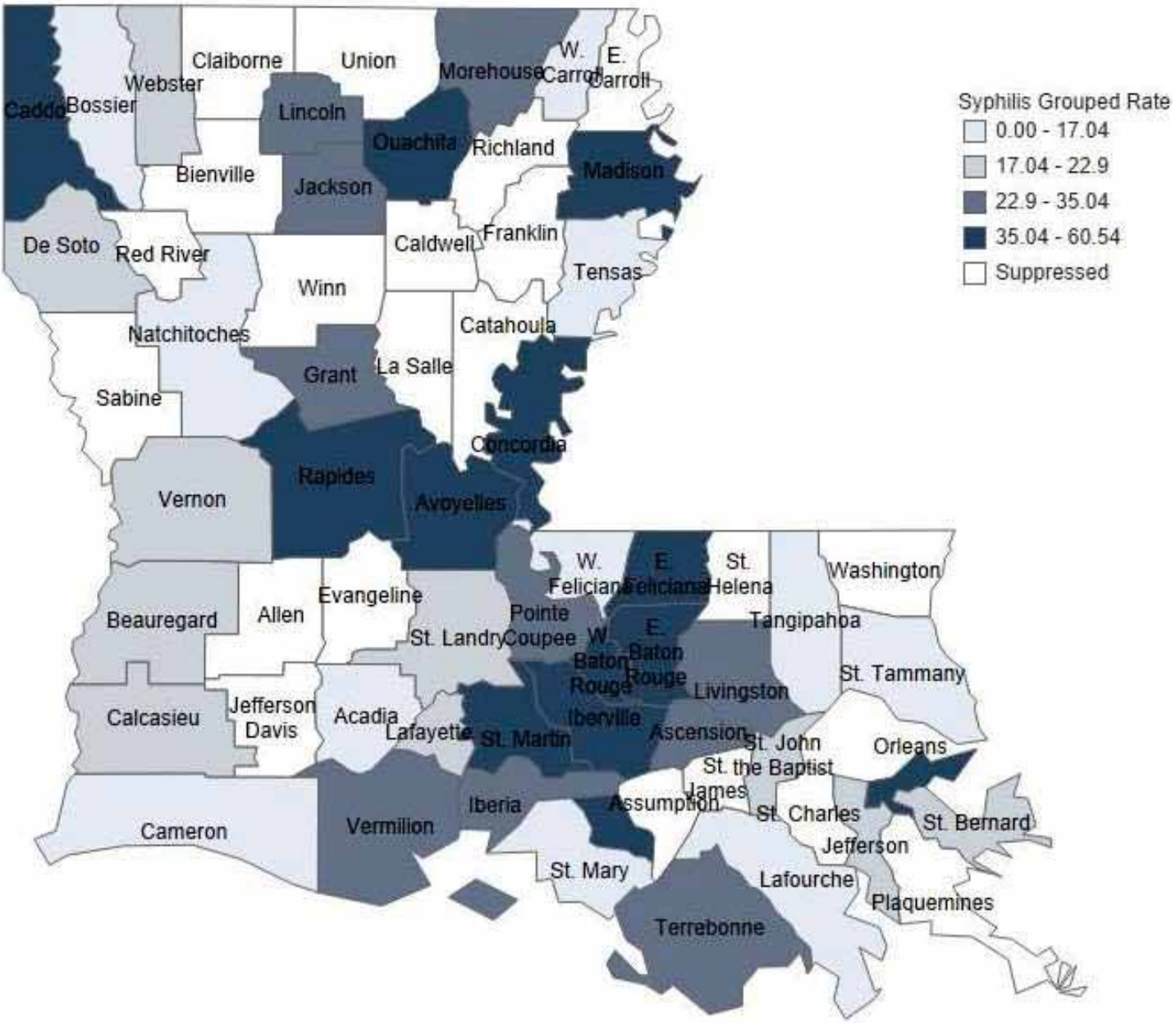
Rates of gonorrhea diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2022



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 2022, there were persons diagnosed with gonorrhea in all 64 parishes. The statewide gonorrhea diagnosis rate for 2022 was 327 diagnoses per 100,000 Louisiana residents, a decrease from the 2021 rate of 351. Twenty-eight parishes had a gonorrhea diagnosis rate greater than the state rate.

Rates of primary and secondary syphilis diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2022



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

In 2022, there were persons diagnosed with primary and secondary syphilis in 60 of Louisiana's 64 parishes. The state rate of primary and secondary syphilis was 27 per 100,000 Louisiana residents in 2022. Sixteen parishes have rates of syphilis higher than the state average.

HEPATITIS C AND HEPATITIS B

HEPATITIS C

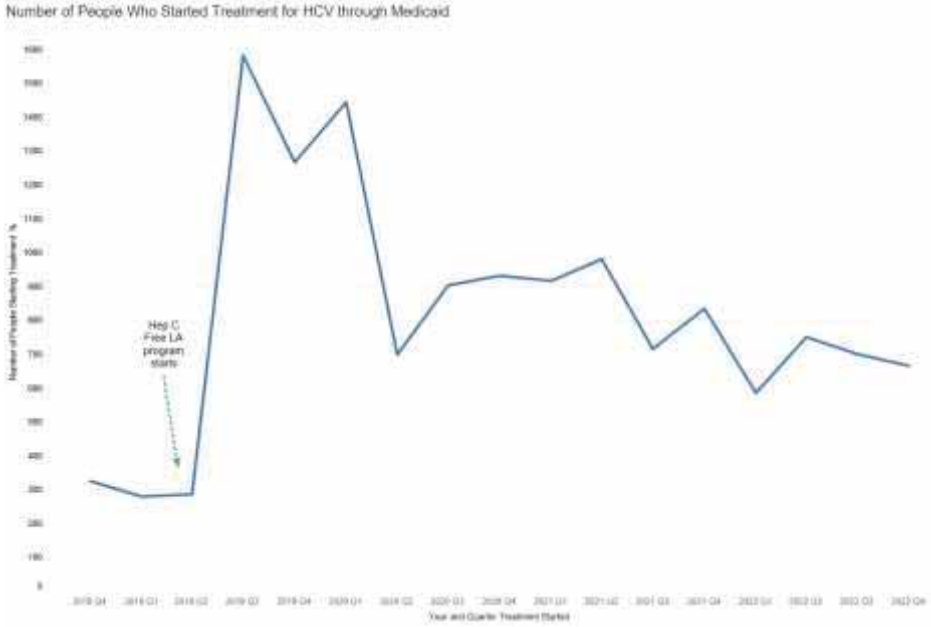
Hepatitis C (HCV) is the most common blood-borne disease in the U.S. HCV is spread by direct contact when the blood or other bodily fluids of a person living with HCV enter the body of a person not living with HCV. There is no vaccine to prevent HCV, but it is a disease that can be cured for 95% of people. More information about HCV can be found here: https://ldh.la.gov/page/hepatitis-c.

Louisiana Hepatitis C Elimination Plan

In 2019, LDH in collaboration with statewide community and medical stakeholders developed and launched an ambitious HCV Elimination Plan intended to eliminate the public health burden of the disease in Louisiana. Since July 2019 (the official launch of the elimination plan), treatment for HCV is fully covered for Medicaid beneficiaries and individuals in the custody of the Department of Corrections in Louisiana.

As of October 31, 2023, 15,215 individuals in both the Medicaid and Department of Corrections populations have been treated for HCV under the Department's HCV elimination initiative. A dashboard is available to track the progress of this initiative at http://ldh.la.gov/hepcureddashboard.

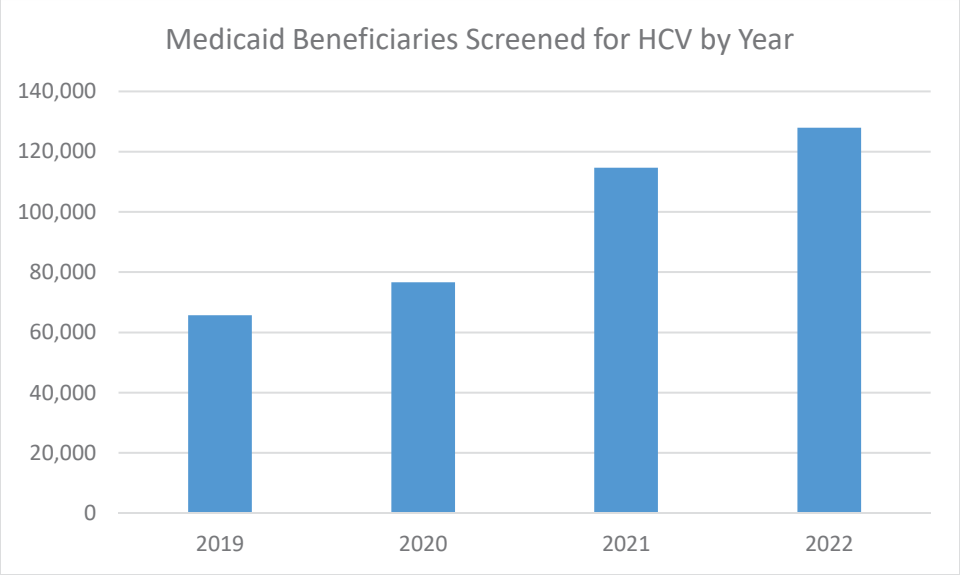
Individuals receiving treatment for hepatitis C, 2019-2022 (Quarter 4)



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program

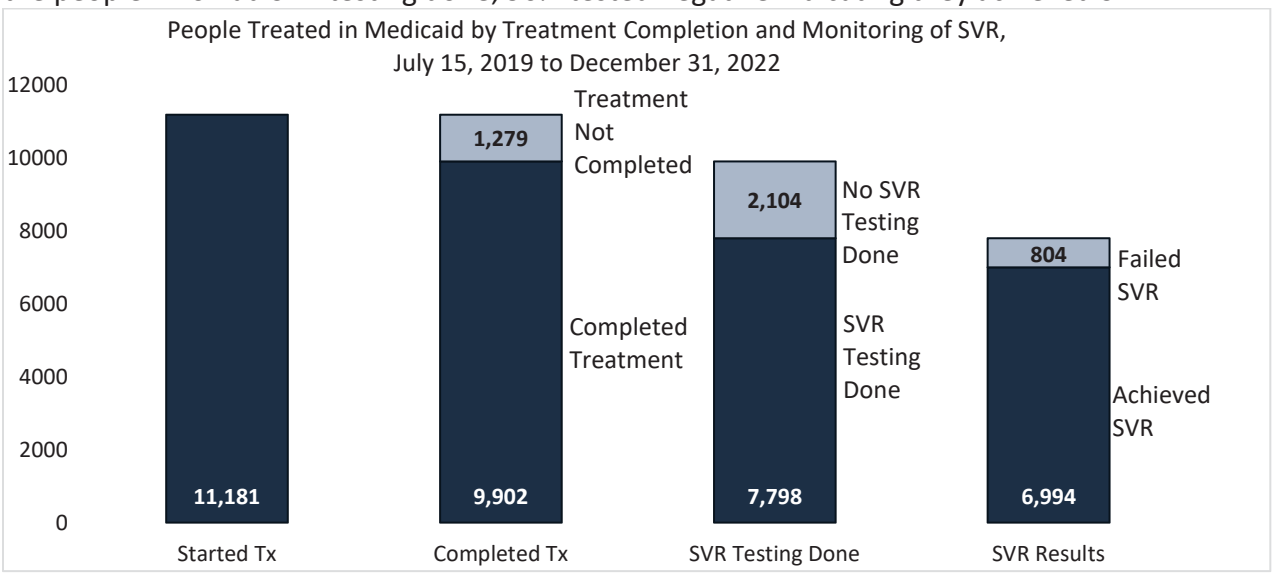
Prior to the implementation of the Elimination Plan, an average of 61.7 persons started treatment each month and after the modified-subscription model was in place an average of 249 persons started treated each month. COVID, hurricanes, and other disruptions to the medical system have had an impact on the number of persons tested for HCV and linked to HCV treatment.

Overall, the number of individuals screened in Medicaid since the start of the Elimination Plan has increased from 65,717 people in 2019 to 127,996 in 2022.

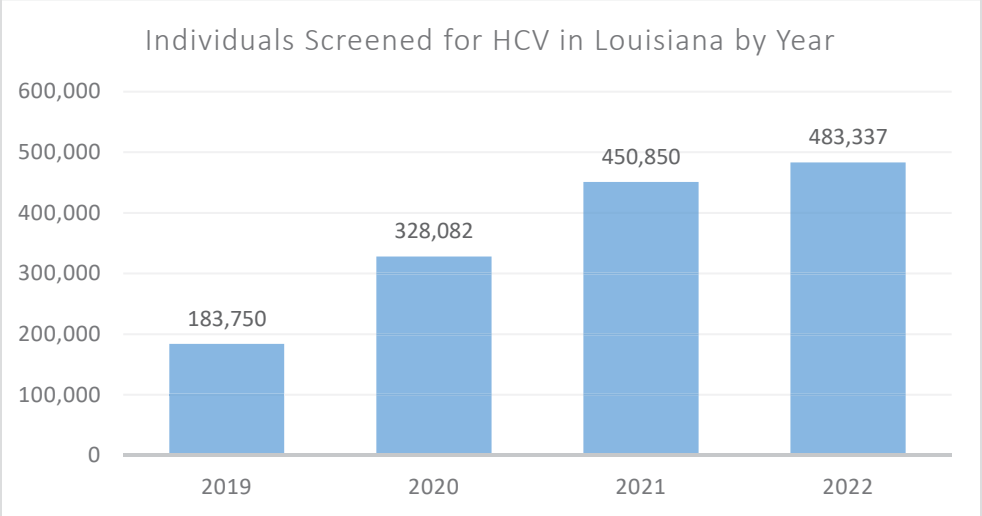


Year	Total Medicaid Beneficiaries Screened for HCV	Average Monthly Number Screened in Medicaid
2019	65,717	5,476.4
2020	76,627	6,385.6
2021	114,725	9,560.4
2022	127,996	10,666.3

Between July 15, 2019 and December 31, 2022, there were 11,181 people who started treatment in Medicaid. Of those who started treatment, 89% (n=9,902) completed treatment, 70% (n=7,798) had an HCV RNA test done to assess sustained virologic response (SVR), and 63% (n=6,994) achieved SVR (defined as a negative HCV RNA test four or more weeks post-treatment completion) indicating the virus was no longer in their blood. Of the people who had SVR testing done, 90% tested negative indicating they achieved SVR.



Overall, the number of individuals who have been screened for HCV has increased statewide since 2019, from 183,750 individuals in 2019 to 483,337 individuals in 2022. In addition, the number of new diagnoses of both acute and chronic HCV decreased from 5,040 in 2021 to 4,259 in 2022.



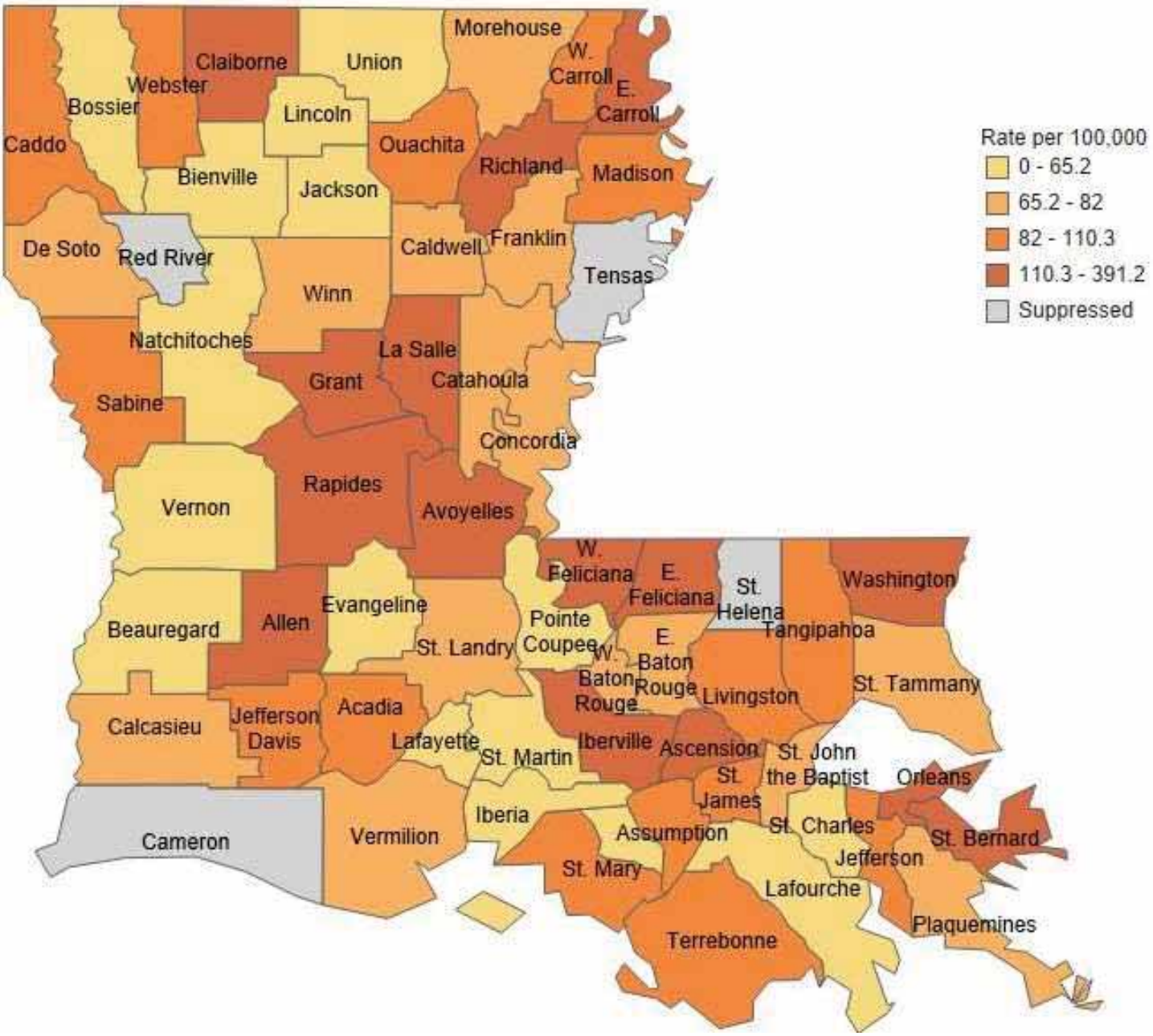
Year	Total Individuals Screened for HCV	Average Monthly Number Screened Statewide
2019	183,750	15,312.5
2020	328,082	27,340.2
2021	450,850	37,570.8
2022	483,337	40,278.1

Geographic Distribution of New Cases of Chronic Hepatitis C by Parish Rate per 100,000 residents Louisiana, 2022	
Parish	**Hep C**
Louisiana	89
Region 1: New Orleans	100
Jefferson	87
Orleans	115
Plaquemines	82
St. Bernard	120
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	93
Ascension	114
E. Baton Rouge	80
E. Feliciana	124
Iberville	211
Pointe Coupee	54
W. Baton Rouge	72
W. Feliciana	136
Region 3: Houma	70
Assumption	82
Lafourche	43
St. Charles	54
St. James	96
St. John the Baptist	76
St. Mary	85
Terrebonne	87
Region 4: Lafayette	62
Acadia	93
Evangeline	65
Iberia	45
Lafayette	54
St. Landry	68
St. Martin	58
Vermilion	79
Region 5: Lake Charles	87
Allen	194
Beauregard	46
Calcasieu	82
Cameron	n/a
Jefferson Davis	99
Region 6: Alexandria	135
Avoyelles	194
Catahoula	68
Concordia	65
Grant	391
LaSalle	115
Rapides	123
Vernon	65
Winn	67
Region 7: Shreveport	86
Bienville	55
Bossier	57
Caddo	106
Claiborne	150
DeSoto	82
Natchitoches	46
Red River	n/a
Sabine	86
Webster	97
Region 8: Monroe	67
Caldwell	81
E. Carroll	121
Franklin	71
Jackson	39
Lincoln	39
Madison	85
Morehouse	74
Ouachita	88
Richland	125
Tensas	n/a
Union	33
W. Carroll	83
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	96
Livingston	107
St. Helena	n/a
St. Tammany	79
Tangipahoa	101
Washington	166

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, 2022



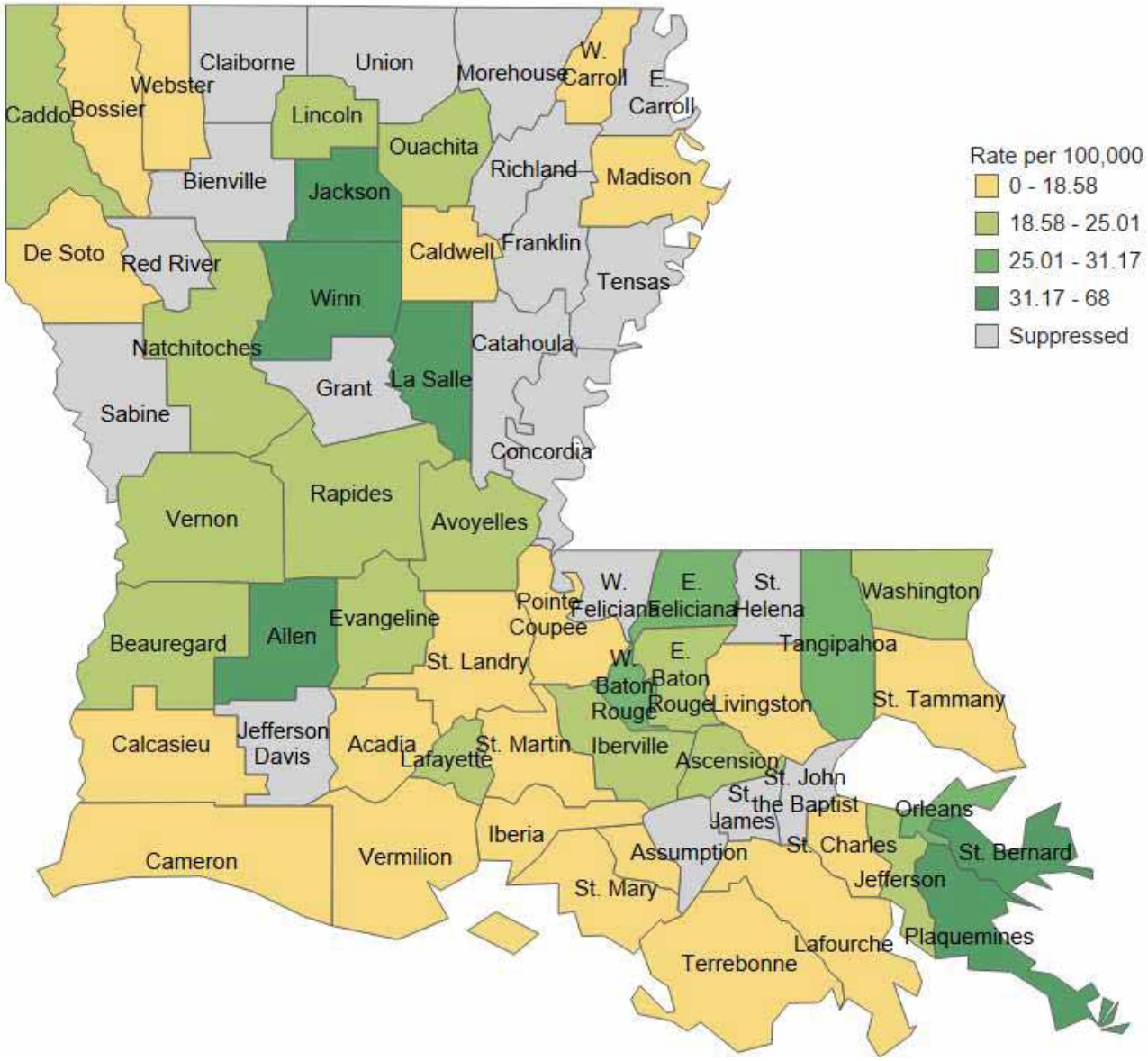
Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
Note: Rates are not available for numbers less than five. Those parishes are indicated as "Suppressed."

New cases of chronic HCV were diagnosed in all 64 parishes in Louisiana in 2022. There were 22 parishes with a chronic HCV diagnosis rate greater than the state rate of 89 per 100,000 residents.

HEPATITIS B

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 can be found here: http://ldh.la.gov/page/hepatitis-b. Overall, the number of individuals who have been diagnosed with acute and chronic HBV in Louisiana has decreased from 1,315 in 2021 to 948 in 2022.

Rates of persons living with chronic hepatitis B per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2022



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 HBV were diagnosed in 58 parishes in Louisiana in 2022. Eighteen parishes had a chronic HBV diagnosis rate greater than the state rate of 20 per 100,000 residents.

Geographic Distribution of New Cases of Chronic Hepatitis B by Parish Rate per 100,000 residents Louisiana, 2022	
Parish	**Hep B**
Louisiana	20
Region 1: New Orleans	29
Jefferson	25
Orleans	31
Plaquemines	34
St. Bernard	41
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	19
Ascension	20
E. Baton Rouge	19
E. Feliciana	31
Iberville	23
Pointe Coupee	0
W. Baton Rouge	29
W. Feliciana	n/a
Region 3: Houma	12
Assumption	n/a
Lafourche	11
St. Charles	11
St. James	n/a
St. John the Baptist	n/a
St. Mary	10
Terrebonne	15
Region 4: Lafayette	20
Acadia	9
Evangeline	22
Iberia	17
Lafayette	25
St. Landry	18
St. Martin	14
Vermilion	17
Region 5: Lake Charles	16
Allen	44
Beauregard	22
Calcasieu	14
Cameron	0
Jefferson Davis	n/a
Region 6: Alexandria	23
Avoyelles	20
Catahoula	n/a
Concordia	n/a
Grant	n/a
LaSalle	40
Rapides	24
Vernon	19
Winn	67
Region 7: Shreveport	18
Bienville	n/a
Bossier	13
Caddo	24
Claiborne	n/a
DeSoto	0
Natchitoches	19
Red River	n/a
Sabine	n/a
Webster	14
Region 8: Monroe	16
Caldwell	0
E. Carroll	n/a
Franklin	n/a
Jackson	34
Lincoln	19
Madison	0
Morehouse	n/a
Ouachita	20
Richland	n/a
Tensas	n/a
Union	n/a
W. Carroll	0
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	18
Livingston	12
St. Helena	n/a
St. Tammany	14
Tangipahoa	30
Washington	24

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.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

Substance use disorder is an increasing health problem nationwide. In the 2021 rankings published 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 42.7 deaths per 100,000 residents.[21] This rate was higher than the U.S. rate, and higher than rates in other southern states. From 2018 to 2022, the rate of drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 Louisianans has increased 111%.[22]

Age-adjusted rate of deaths due to drug injury* per 100,000 Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2020[23]

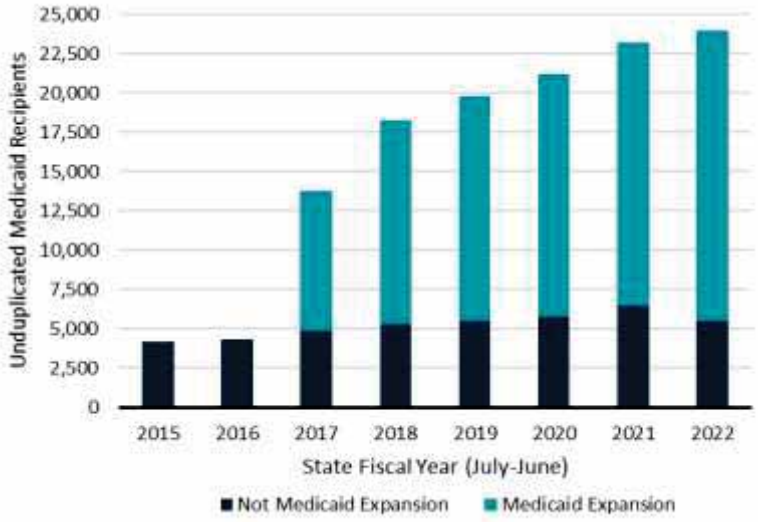
State	Rate	Rank
United States	28.3	--
Louisiana	42.7	43
Alabama	22.3	21
Mississippi	21.1	17
Arkansas	19.1	14
Texas	14.1	3

Source: CDC Wonder

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

The LDH's Office of Behavioral Health (OBH) 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[24]
State Fiscal Years 2015-2021



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

[21] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Mortality 1999-2020 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2021. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html on Nov 20, 2023 4:57:08 PM

[22] Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted and calculated by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative.

[23] This is the most recent calculated rate data available.

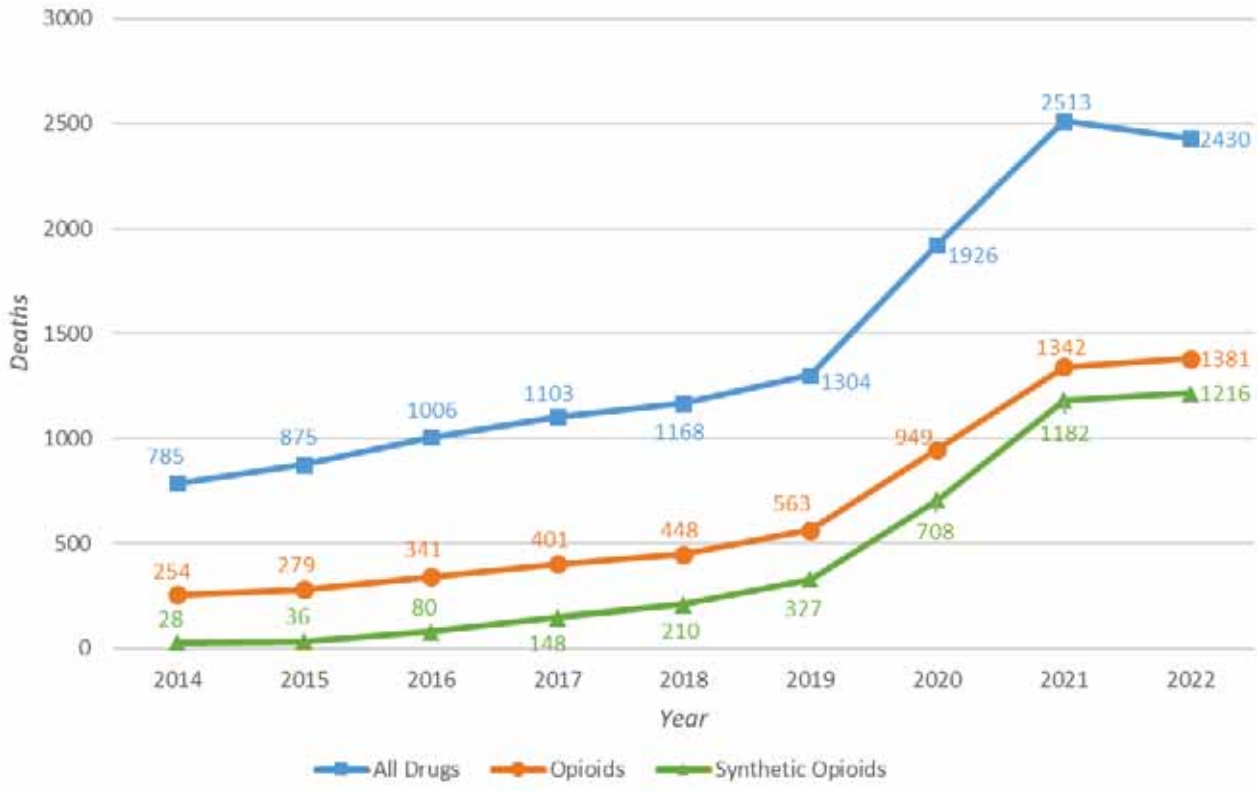
[24] Count of unduplicated Medicaid Recipients receiving Substance Use Residential services (ASAM 3.1, 3.2-WM, 3.3, 3.5, 3.7, 3.7-WM), Intensive Outpatient services (ASAM 2.1), or Inpatient Hospital Withdrawal Management services (ASAM 4-WM) during State Fiscal Year.

OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Opioids—prescription and illicit—are the main driver of drug overdose deaths in the United States. In 2022, more than 109,700 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.[25]

Nearly 71,000 people in the U.S. died of overdoses from synthetic opioids (other than methadone) in 2021, a 22% 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 U.S.[26]. The number of opioid poisoning deaths in Louisiana continues to rise with total opioid poisoning deaths increasing 444% from 2014 to 2022.

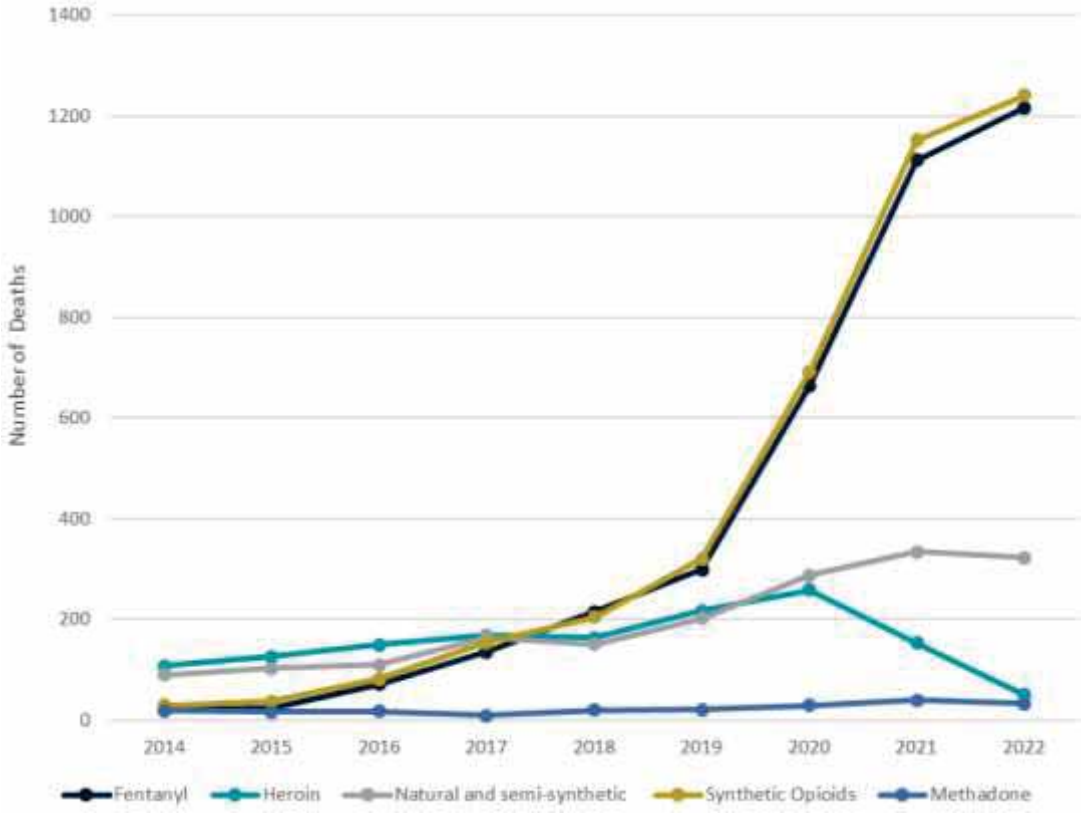
Drug overdose[27] deaths in Louisiana, 2014-2022



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted 11/2023 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

[25] Ahmad FB, Cisewski JA, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death counts. National Center for Health Statistics. 2022.
[26]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Mortality 1999-2020 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released in 2021. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html on Nov 20, 2023 4:57:08 PM
[27] "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, 2014-2022



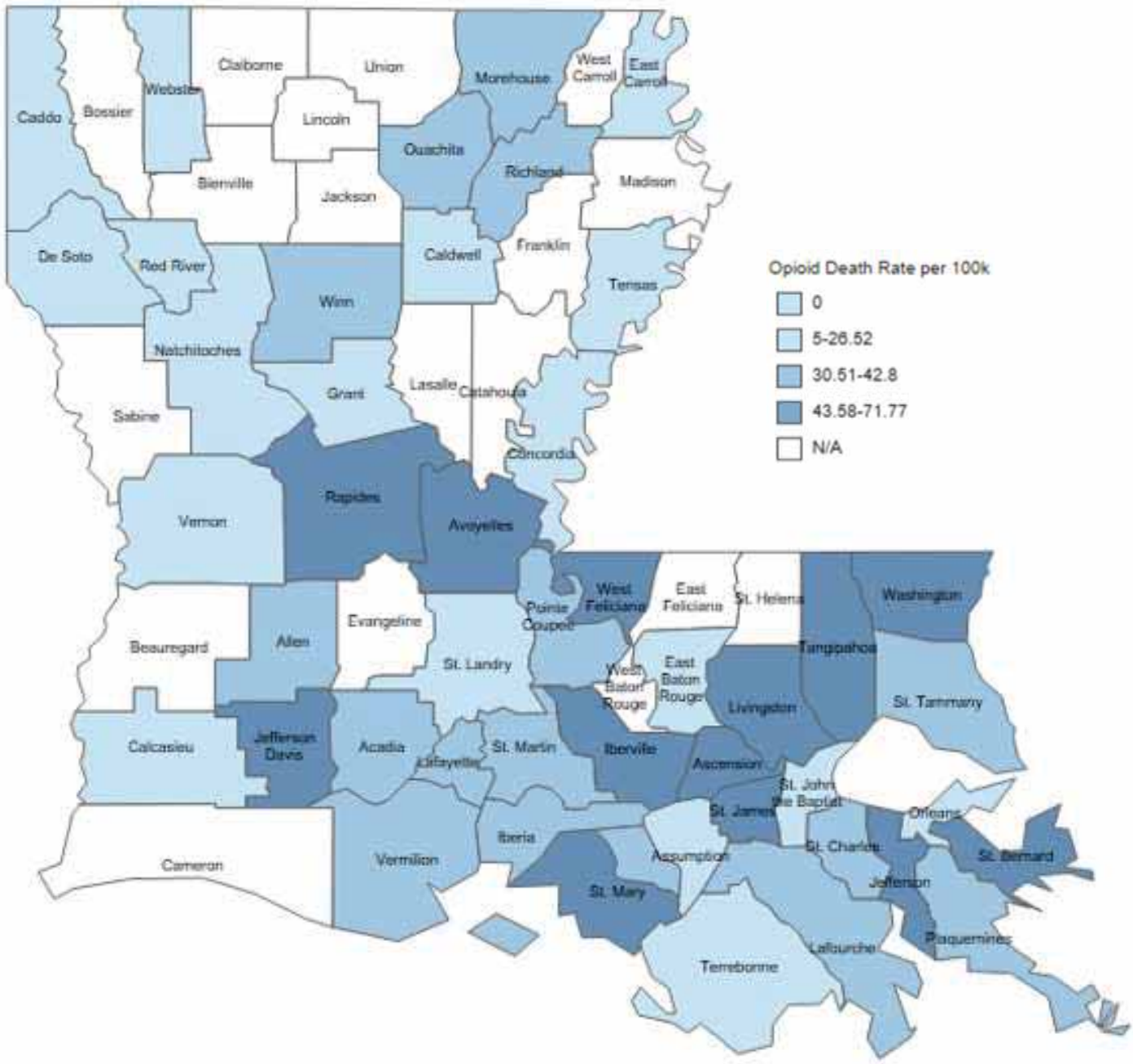
Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted 11/2023 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

Deaths involving heroin decreased for the first time in 2021 and continued to decrease in 2022. Deaths involving synthetic opioids (primarily fentanyl) have continued to rapidly increase. Deaths involving synthetic opioids have increased by more than 4,200% since 2014.

Statewide, the rate of opioid overdose deaths in 2022 was 29.99 per 100,000 residents, an increase of 2.7% from a rate of 29.2 in 2021. This increase of 2.7% from 2021 to 2022 is substantially smaller compared to the 40% increase in the rate of opioid overdose deaths from 2020 to 2021. Opioid overdose death rates vary across the state, with only six parishes seeing no deaths among residents in 2022, and others, such as Washington, Jefferson Davis, Livingston, and Avoyelles seeing the highest rates. (Neither Jefferson Davis nor Avoyelles parishes were in the top four in 2021.) Twenty-three parishes have rates higher than the state rate of 29.99 opioid poisonings deaths per 100,000 residents, which is one parish more than the number of parishes greater than the state rate in 2021.[28]

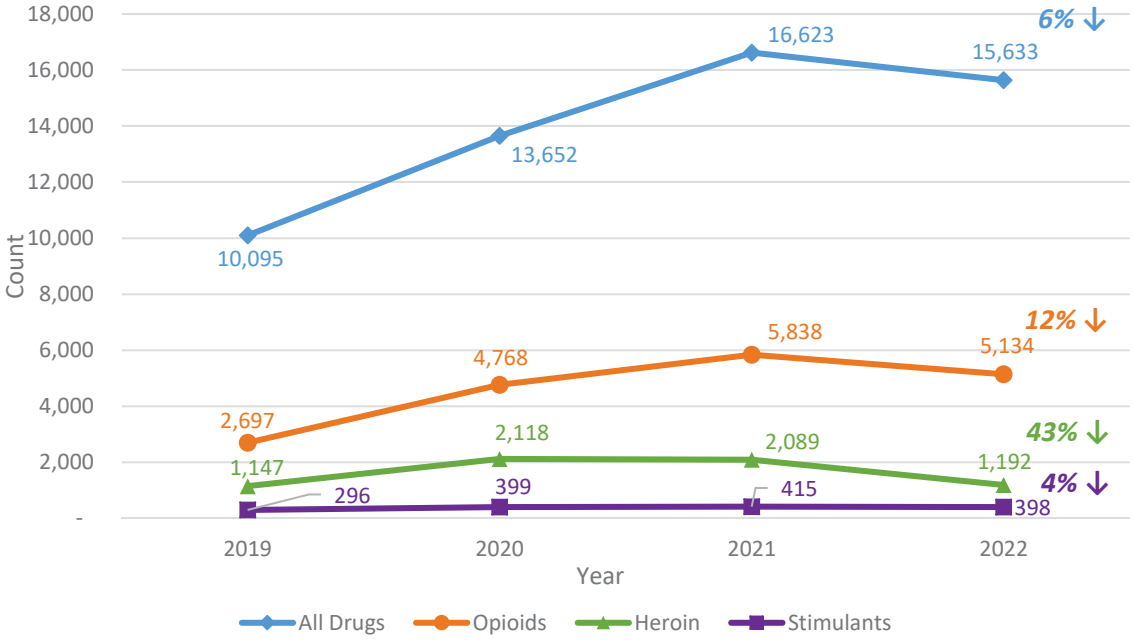
[28]Louisiana Opioid Data and Surveillance System: Louisiana Department of Health; https://lodss.ldh.la.gov, November 2023

Opioid-involved deaths per 100,000 residents by decedent's parish of residence
Louisiana, 2022



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted 11/2023 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative
*Rates derived from counts less than 20 are considered unreliable and are marked as N/A.

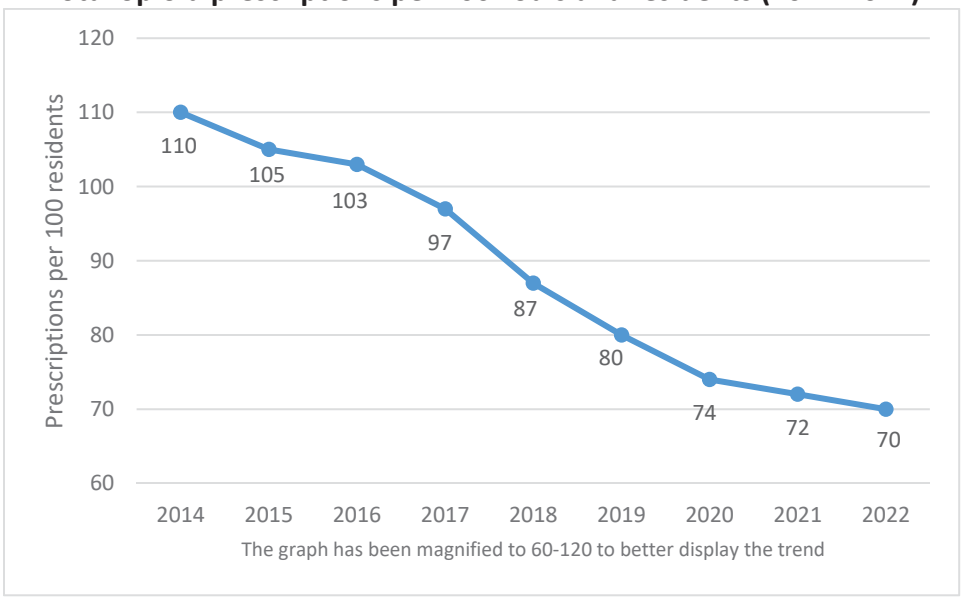
Emergency Department Overdose Visits by Category, Louisiana, 2019-2022



Source: Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE), Bureau of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, analyzed 12/2023 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 ED visits or encounters, and do not represent unique patients. Drug-specific visit counts are included in the all-drug total, and are not "in addition to." The data indicate decreases in ED visits for all drug categories from 2021 to 2022.

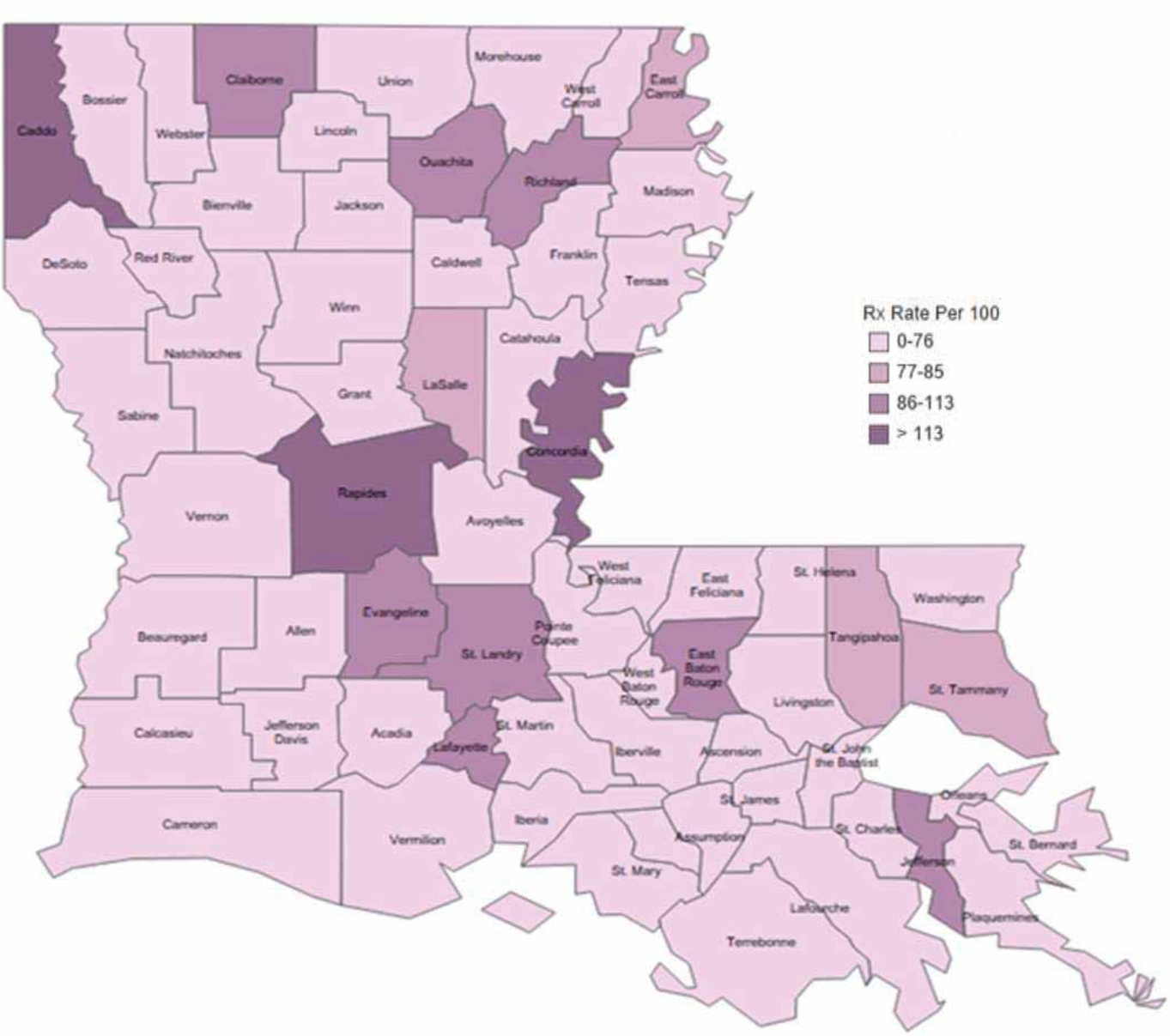
Total opioid prescriptions per 100 Louisiana residents (2014-2022)



Source: Louisiana Prescription Monitoring Program, Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, extracted 11/2023 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

According to the Louisiana Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP), there were 70 opioid prescriptions per 100 Louisiana residents in 2022. 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 seven prescriptions for every ten people, which is a rate decrease of 36%.

Opioid prescriptions dispensed per 100 residents by presciber location
Louisiana, 2022



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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

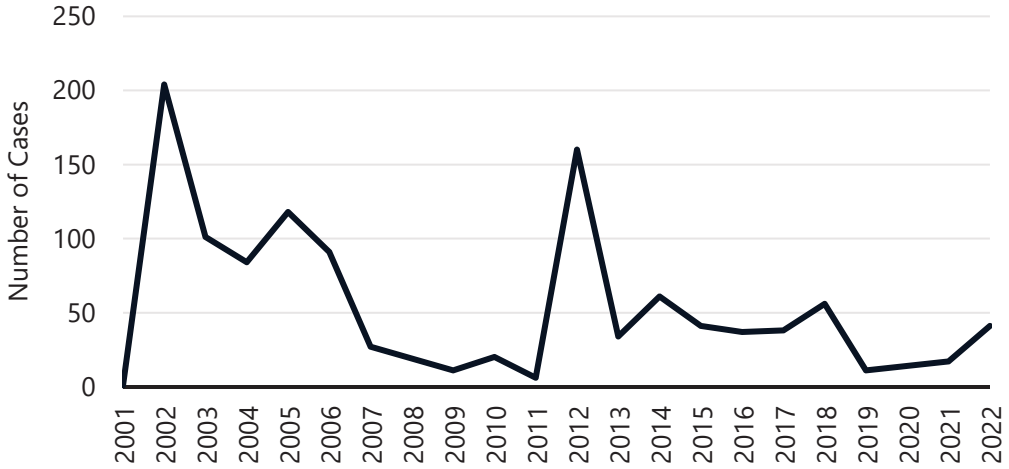
Approximately 80 infectious diseases are reportable to the Infectious Disease Epidemiology (IDEpi) Section inLDH. Highlights of these reportable diseases are presented here, and additional information can be found at the LDH IDEpi Annual Infectious Disease Surveillance Reports webpage.

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), Dengue, Malaria, 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 2002-2022, 1,193 cases of WNV-NID have been reported in Louisiana.

West Nile Virus: Neuroinvasive Disease, by Year—Louisiana, 2001-2022



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.

LDH IDEpi also monitors for cases of non-endemic vector-borne diseases, such as dengue, chikungunya, and malaria. These diseases are not typically found in Louisiana, but due to our competent vector populations, it

is possible for mosquitos to pick up these diseases from infected travelers and subsequently cause local transmission within the state.

Monitoring for endemic diseases, like WNV, and non-endemic diseases allows IDEpi to work with local mosquito abatement districts to help prevent local transmission.

IDEpi maintains strong relationships with local mosquito abatement districts, Louisiana Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (LADDL), the Louisiana Mosquito Control Association (LMCA) and local stakeholders throughout the state. IDEpi and local mosquito abatement districts are able to share pertinent data regarding human vector-borne disease cases and sentinel cases (such as mosquito pools collected by MADs and tested at LADDL). This collaboration allows for a more robust and thorough mosquito control and disease prevention network throughout the state, helping to protect the residents of Louisiana from increased disease burden.

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. Transmission 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 nearly 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. IDEpi consults with the general public, veterinary and animal control facilities, and health care providers on cases of potential rabies exposure, as well as facilitating rabies testing when a specimen is available. Rabies post-exposure prophylaxis recommendations are made based on test results and specimen availability. In 2022, 366 laboratory tests for rabies were performed on animals in Louisiana, and three bats tested positive.

Rabies, distribution by species and year—Louisiana, 2000-2022

SPECIES	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	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	3	**75**
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**	**3**	**153**

Source: Rabies Animal Surveillance Database

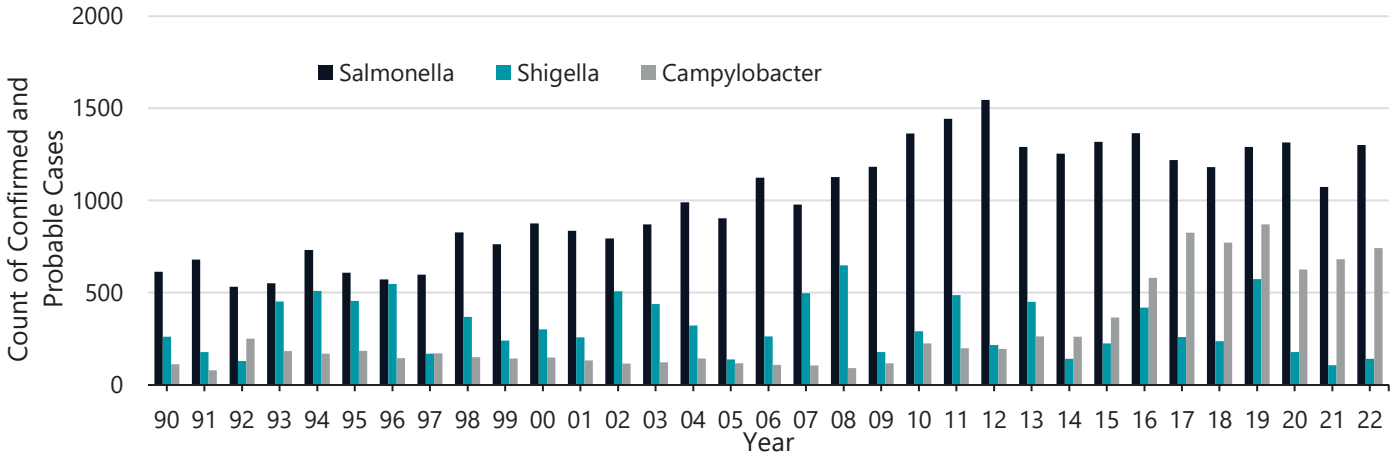
The number of wild animals reported to be positive in the state is not an accurate predictor of risk to humans, since there is no active surveillance program to detect wildlife with rabies. Rabid wild animals are only reported if they contact humans or household pets, and then only if the animal is collected 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). IDEpi 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.

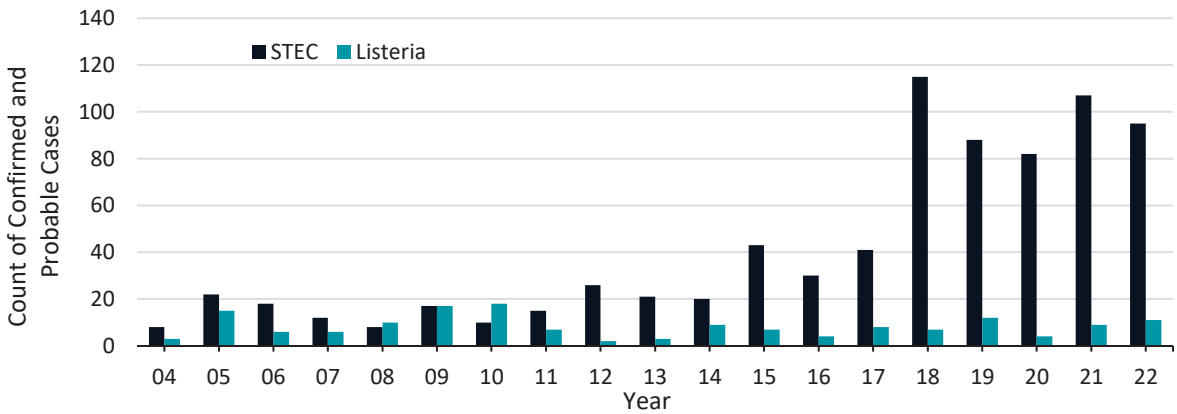
Annual case counts of salmonella, shigella, and campylobacter—Louisiana, 1990-2022



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. The recent increase in STEC cases is more related to an increase in detection of cases without culture-confirmation, as opposed to a true increase in disease prevalence.

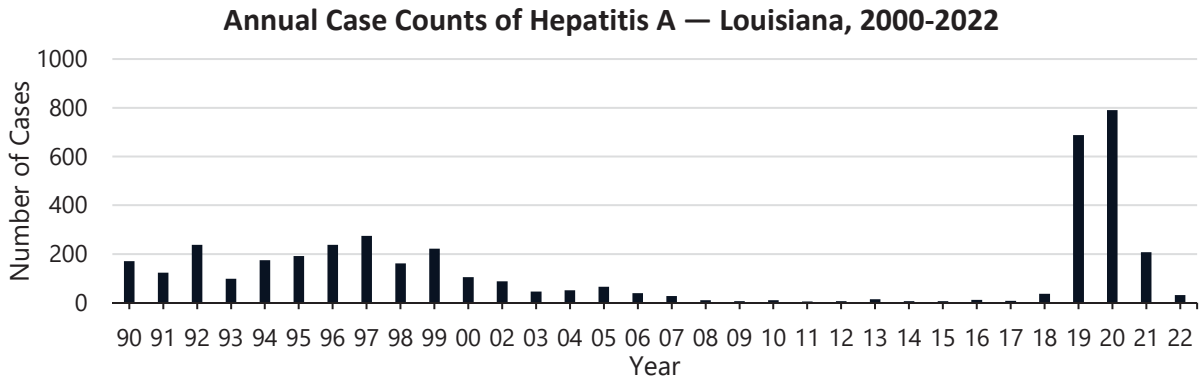
Annual case counts of listeria and STEC—Louisiana, 2004-2022



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-

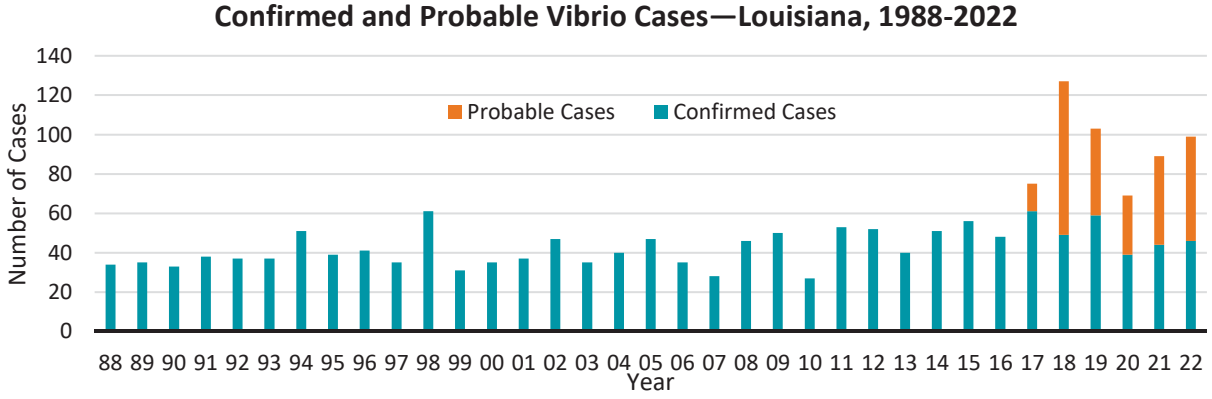
oral route or exposure to contaminated food or water. Severe or moderate liver disease and gastrointestinal symptoms may last for over a month. In extreme cases, hepatitis A can cause liver failure and even death, and individuals with pre-existing conditions are especially at risk. Outbreaks are commonly 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. The 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.



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

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 one in four people with serious *V. vulnificus* infections die, as quickly as within a day or two of illness onset.

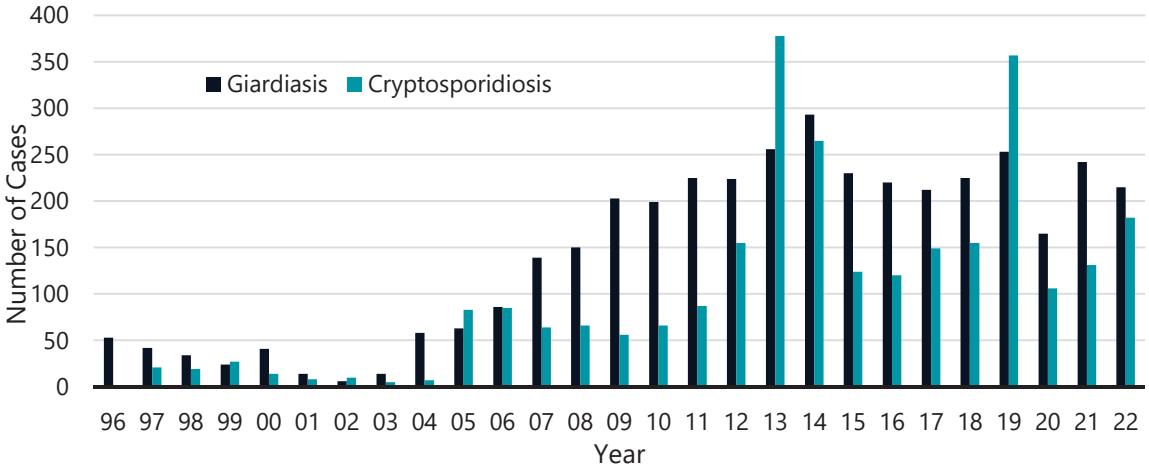
In 2017, the CDC changed the vibrio case definition to include "probable" cases as those which were only positive by culture-independent diagnostic tests (CIDTs). These are typically gastro-intestinal illness panel tests, which have resulted in the detection of far more vibrio cases than in previous 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.



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, 1996-2022

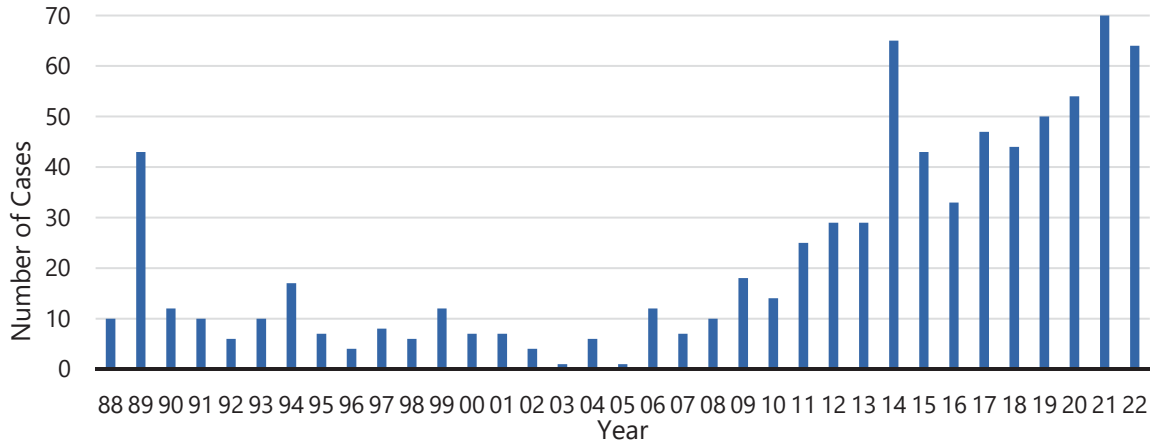


Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

Legionellosis (Legionella) is an infection caused by the bacterium *Legionella*, which resides primarily in aqueous environments. Sporadic cases of Legionellosis are most commonly 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 occur.

An average of 57 Legionellosis cases have been reported per year in Louisiana since 2013. 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 2022.

Annual Cases Counts of Legionella—Louisiana, 1988-2022



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

VIRAL RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

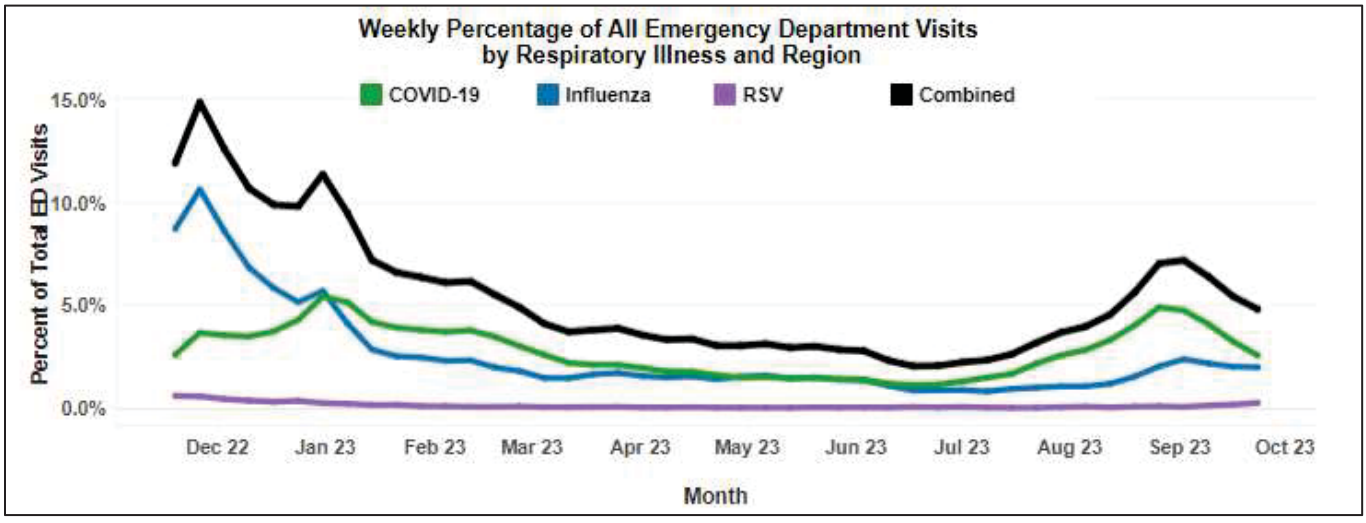
Louisiana discontinued COVID-19 case-based surveillance in October 2023 to align with national surveillance following the expiration of the Public Health Emergency (PHE) declaration. IDEpi is now monitoring COVID-19 activity and severity in the same way flu and other respiratory viruses have historically been tracked. On October 23, 2023, Louisiana deployed a new Respiratory Virus Dashboard to provide surveillance data on COVID-19, influenza, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). More detailed data on influenza and other respiratory viruses is distributed weekly through the Influenza & Other Respiratory Viruses Surveillance Report. The respiratory virus reporting year typically starts in October and ends in the following September.

Surveillance for Viral Respiratory Diseases (VRD) is conducted utilizing a multi-pronged approach:

1) **Emergency department visits** – data from Louisiana emergency departments (EDs) that participate in the National Syndromic Surveillance Program (NSSP). Data are reported as a percentage of total ED visits with a chief complaint of influenza-like illness (ILI), COVID-like illness (CLI), and RSV-like illness.
2) **Laboratory surveillance** – percent positivity of tests calculated as the number of positive tests divided by the total number of tests performed.
3) **Hospital admissions** – the number of patients admitted to the hospital by week with laboratory confirmed COVID-19 and influenza.
4) **Mortality surveillance** – deaths where COVID-19, influenza, or RSV is considered a cause or contributor to death.

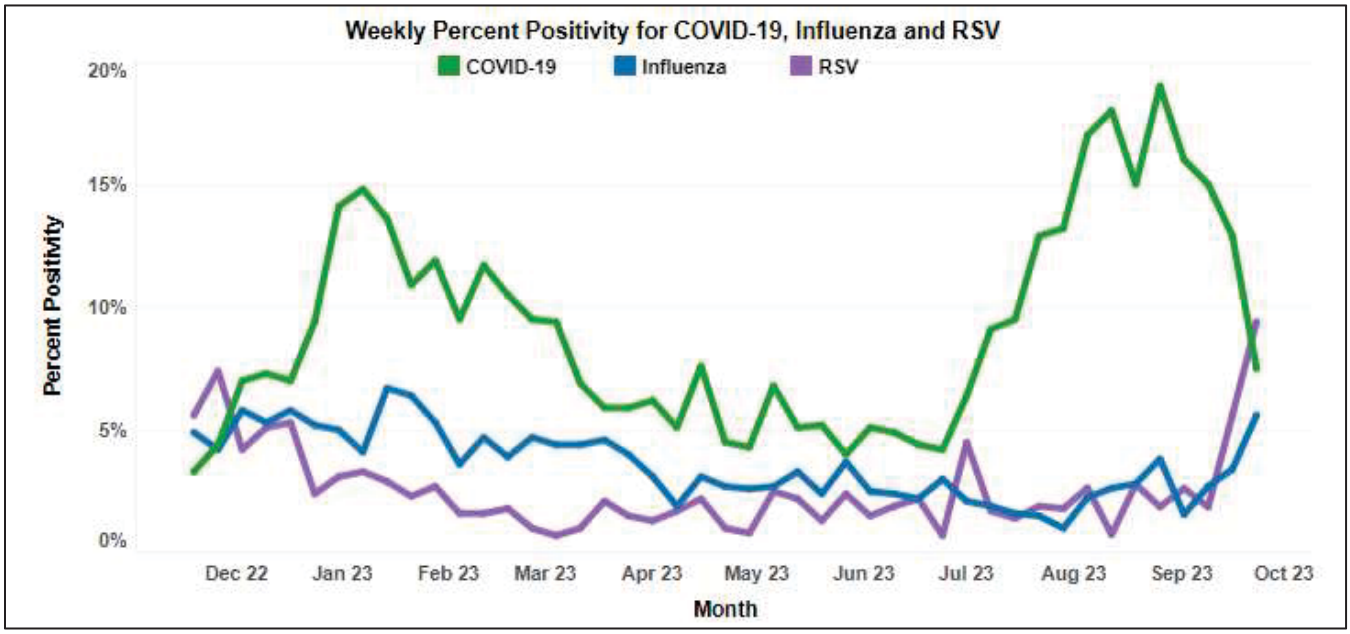
Emergency Department (ED) Visits

The graph below displays ED visit data for COVID-19, influenza, RSV, and all three conditions combined. The interactive graph on the Respiratory Virus Dashboard allows filtering by condition, geographic region of the state, and by age group.



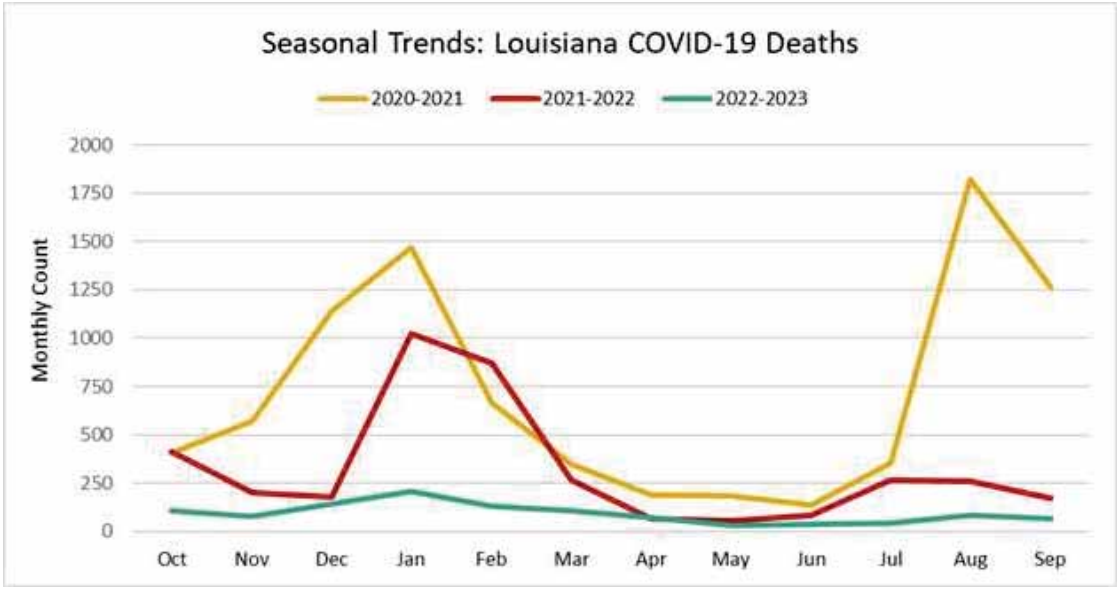
Laboratory Surveillance

The Louisiana laboratory respiratory virus surveillance program is made up of a network of hospital and clinic-based laboratories that voluntarily submit testing data weekly. Clinical laboratories report data on point of care rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) and multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) assays. Based on the number of positive tests and the total number of tests completed, percent positivity is calculated and used to evaluate circulating virus activity.



Mortality Surveillance

Mortality data is displayed to compare seasonal trends over several respiratory virus reporting years. COVID-19 is the only condition currently displayed on the dashboard but data on influenza and RSV mortality will be publicly available in late 2023.



Mortalities by respiratory condition and vaccination status, 2022-2023

Respiratory Virus	Total Mortalities (% UTD*)	Adult Mortalities (% UTD*)	Pediatric Mortalities (% UTD*)
COVID-19	1,104 (12.5%)	1,091 (12.6%)	13 (0%)
Influenza	75 (20.0%)	70 (21.4%)	5 (0%)
RSV	11 (N/A^)	10(N/A^)	1 (N/A^)

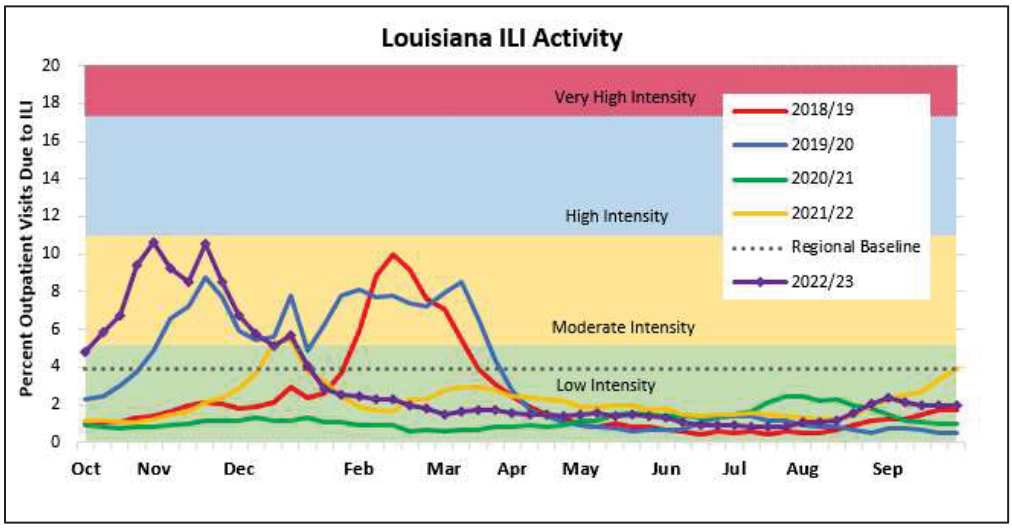
*UTD = Up-to-date vaccination status

^N/A = RSV vaccine was not available until fall 2023

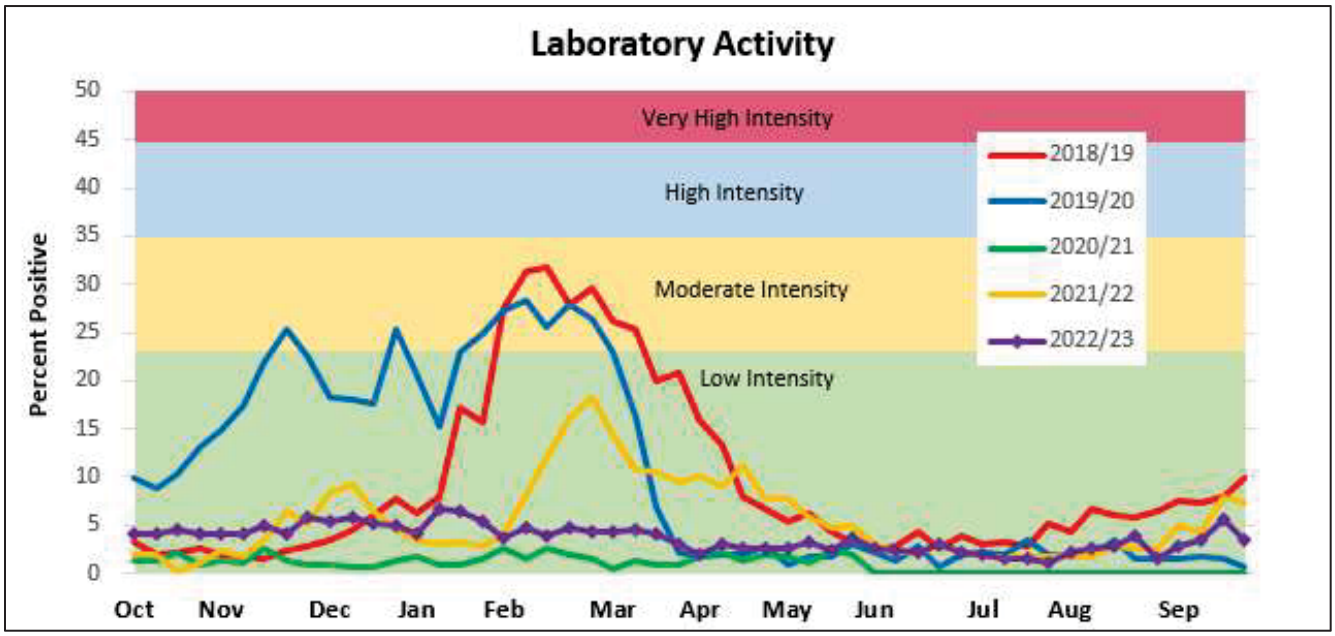
SUPPLEMENTAL INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE

During the 2022-2023 influenza season, information was collected on 2,254,319 healthcare visits, with 49,786 of those attributed to ILI. The graph below displays the weekly trends for influenza the last five influenza seasons.

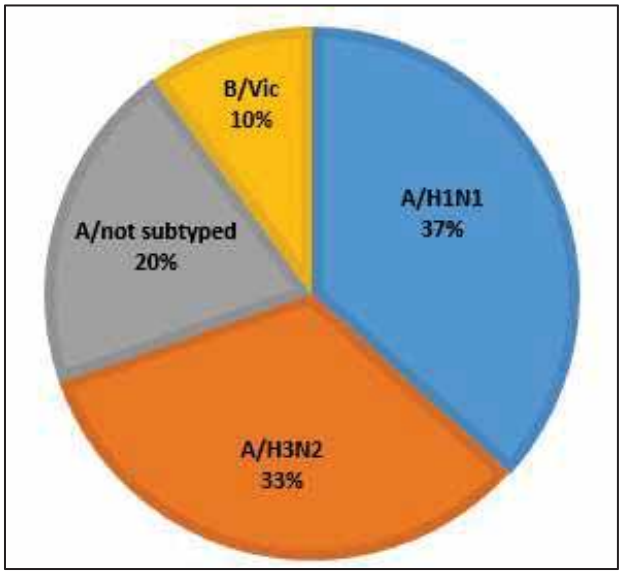
Seasonal distribution of Influenza-like illness—Louisiana, 2018-2023



During the 2022-2023 influenza season, data were captured for 192,452 RDTs, including 15,620 influenza positives for an overall percent positivity of 8.1. There were an additional 20,921 PCRs reported, including 1,440 influenza positives for an overall percent positivity of 6.9.



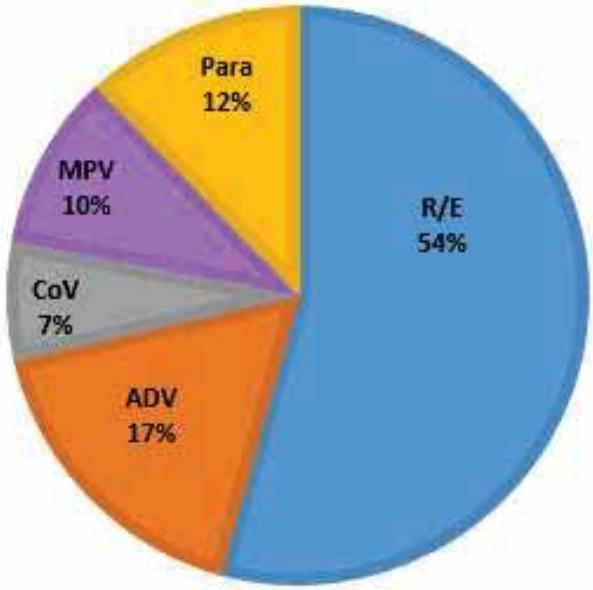
A network of clinics throughout the state participate in virologic surveillance in Louisiana. These sites collect respiratory swabs on patients each week and submit them for testing at the state public health laboratory (SPHL). This allows for monitoring of influenza viruses by subtype and to identify early any changes that may occur in circulating viruses. During the 2022-2023 season, 4,438 samples were tested at the SPHL, 79 were positive for influenza; subtyping results are shown below.



OTHER RESPIRATORY VIRUSES

Through the laboratory surveillance program, IDEpi is able to gather data for nine additional respiratory viruses (Rhinovirus/Enterovirus (R/E), Adenovirus (ADV), Coronavirus (CoV), Human Metapneumovirus (MPV), and Parainfluenza 1-4 (Para). CoV circulation represents seasonal Human Coronavirus types 229E, NL63, OC46, and HKU1; it does not include COVID-19).

Seasonal Distribution of Other Respiratory Viruses—Louisiana, 2022-2023



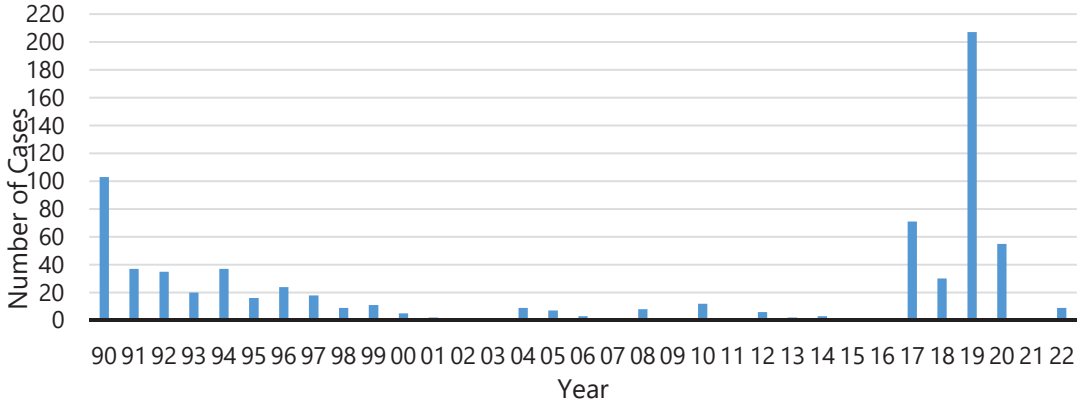
VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

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.

IDEpi epidemiologists follow up on every report of mumps diagnosed in Louisiana. For cases associated with settings that are high-risk for transmission, such as childcare centers, schools, and detention centers, prevention and control recommendations are provided to facilities in order to prevent outbreaks. No secondary transmission of mumps occurred in these settings in 2022.

Case Counts of Mumps—Louisiana, 1990-2022

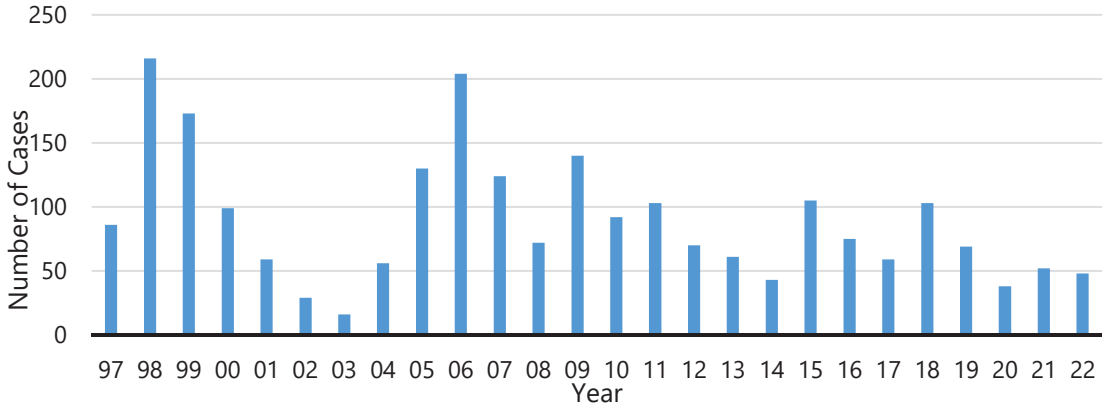


Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

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 five to 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.

The varicella vaccine has been available since 1995, and varicella became reportable in Louisiana in 1997. 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.

Varicella cases—Louisiana, 1997-2022



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

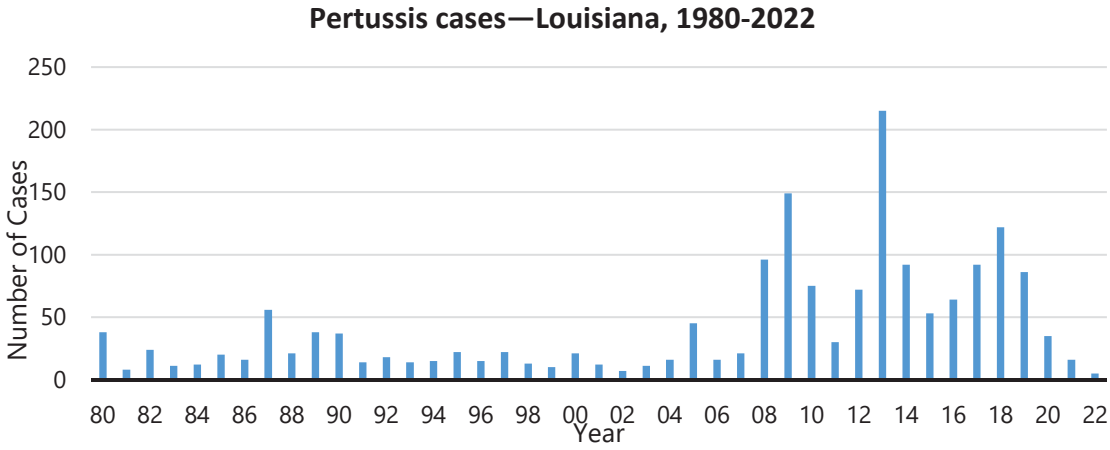
Pertussis is a respiratory illness commonly known as whooping cough. It is a very contagious disease only found in humans and is caused by a type of bacteria called *Bordetella pertussis*. People with pertussis usually spread the disease to another person by coughing or sneezing or when spending a lot 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 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 to 4.53 per 100,000 persons.

IDEpi epidemiologists follow up with every report of pertussis diagnosed in Louisiana. Close contacts of pertussis patients are provided recommendations for antibiotic post-exposure prophylaxis, which can help prevent illness and further spread. A total of five pertussis cases were reported in 2022, and no secondary transmission occurred.



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

Mpox outbreak in Louisiana

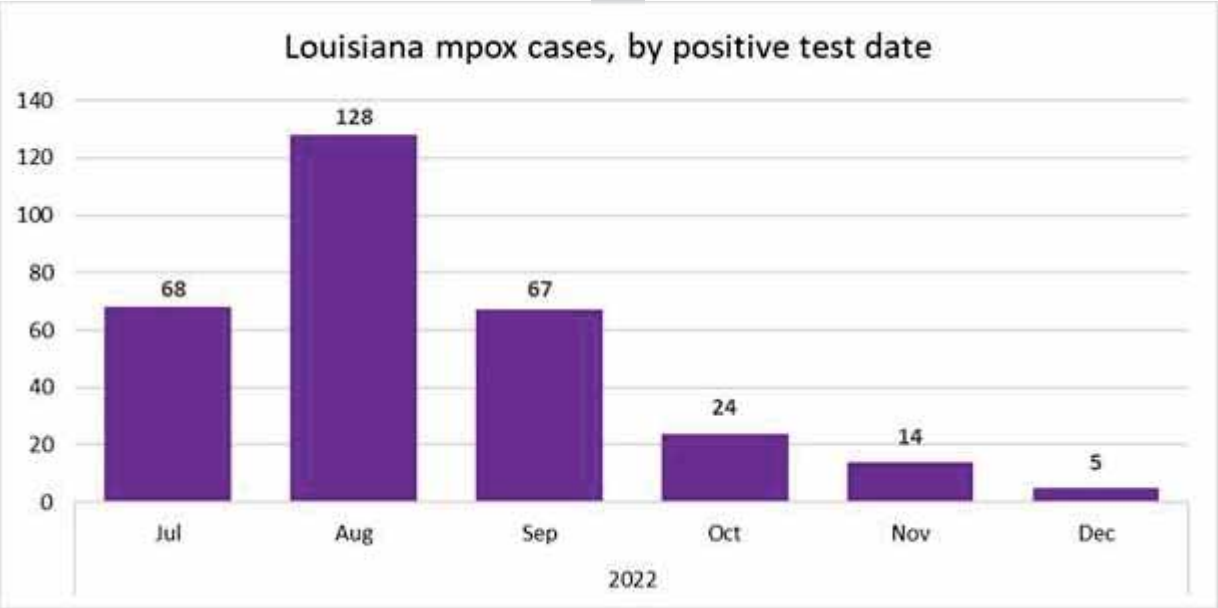
Mpox is a viral illness that typically involves flu-like symptoms, swelling of the lymph nodes and a possibly painful rash that includes bumps that are initially filled with fluid before scabbing over. Mpox virus is most often spread from one person to another through direct contact with a rash or sores of someone who has the virus.

Before May 2022, mpox cases that were reported outside of Africa were linked to international travel or imported animals. However, since early May 2022, cases of mpox have been reported from countries where the disease is not endemic. Subsequent cases have been identified in 110 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 has been the most commonly reported mode of transmission during this outbreak.

The first case of mpox in a Louisiana resident was identified on July 7, 2022. A total of 306 mpox infections were reported in Louisiana in 2022 with the majority occurring in patients that were:

- Male (89%),
- Black or African American (63%),
- Non-Hispanic (91%), and
- 30-49 years of age (61%).

Mpox cases in Louisiana peaked in August 2022, during which time LDH implemented a proactive and concerted vaccination campaign to protect those at increased risk for mpox infection. There was a marked decline in mpox infections in Louisiana beginning September 2022.



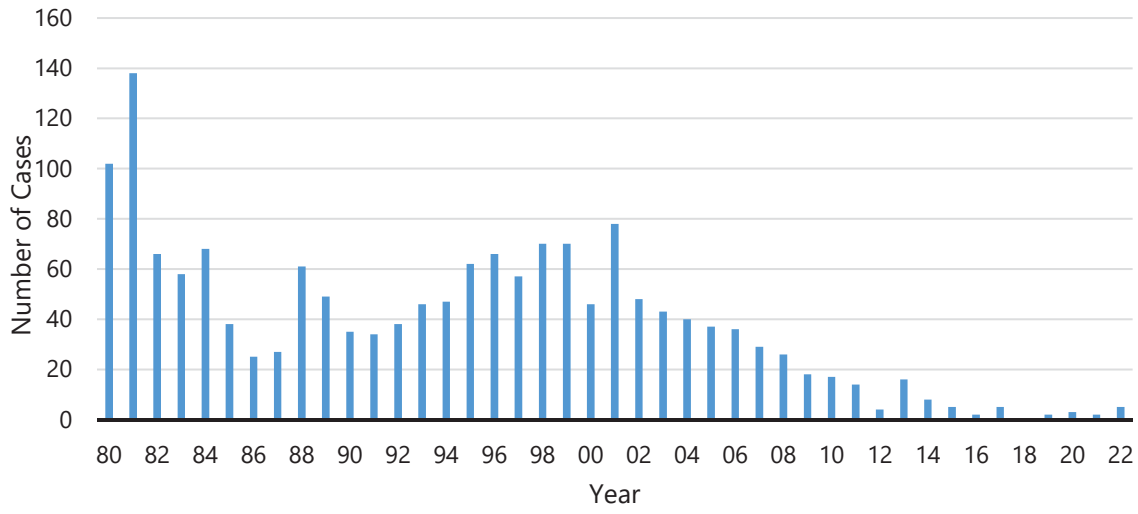
INVASIVE DISEASES

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.

For invasive bacterial disease caused by *N. meningitidis*, IDEpi epidemiologists recommend antibiotic chemoprophylaxis for all close contacts to prevent development of disease. Five cases of meningococcal disease were confirmed in Louisiana during 2022, and no secondary occurred.

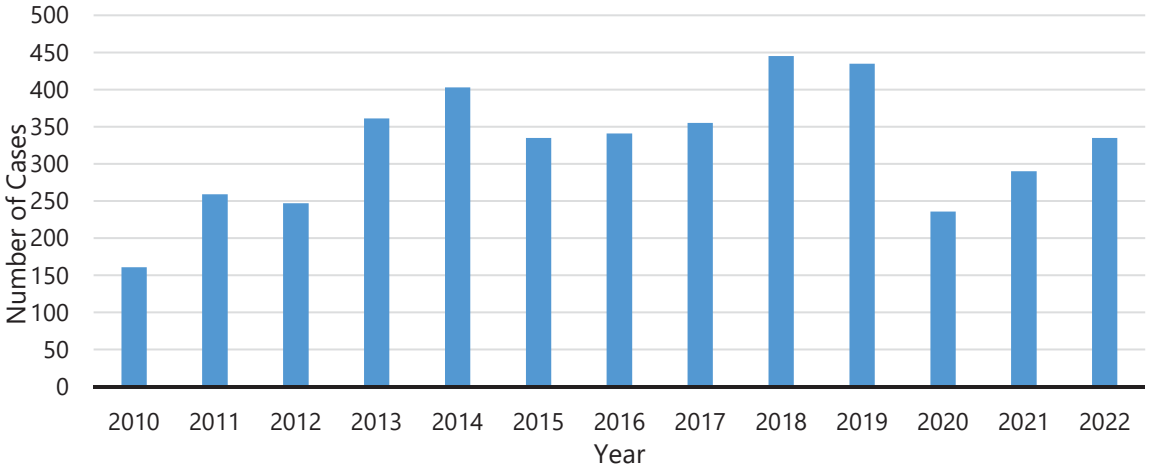
Meningococcal disease trends—Louisiana, 1987-2022



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

Streptococcus pneumoniae is a type of bacteria with more than 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. A total of 335 cases occurred in 2022.

Confirmed invasive pneumococcal disease cases—Louisiana, 2010-2022



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

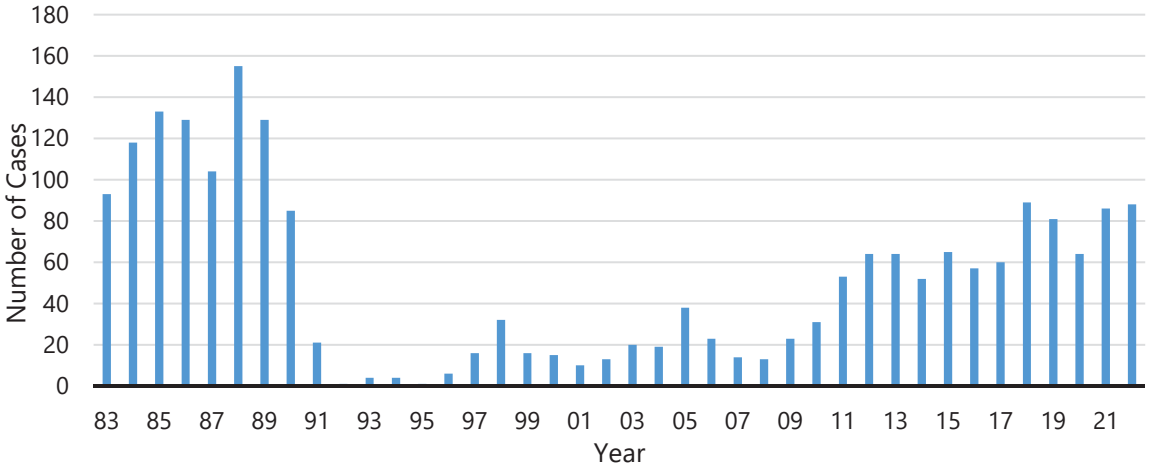
From 2018-2022, the vast majority of invasive pneumococcal cases in Louisiana have occurred in adults, with 63% occurring in individuals over 55.

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 influenzae* invasive disease 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, 1983-2022



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Certain environmental and occupational exposures, illnesses, and injuries are reportable to LDH's Section of Environmenal Epidemiology and Toxicology (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.[29] 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[30] 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 Louisiana's Health Data Explorer, for individuals to explore data related to health and the environment. The LDH Health Data Explorer 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 that 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 can be queried and displayed on the health data portal.

In addition to Environmental Public Health Tracking and Occupational Health and Injury Surveillance, SEET serves the residents and visitors to the State of Louisiana by operating the following programs:

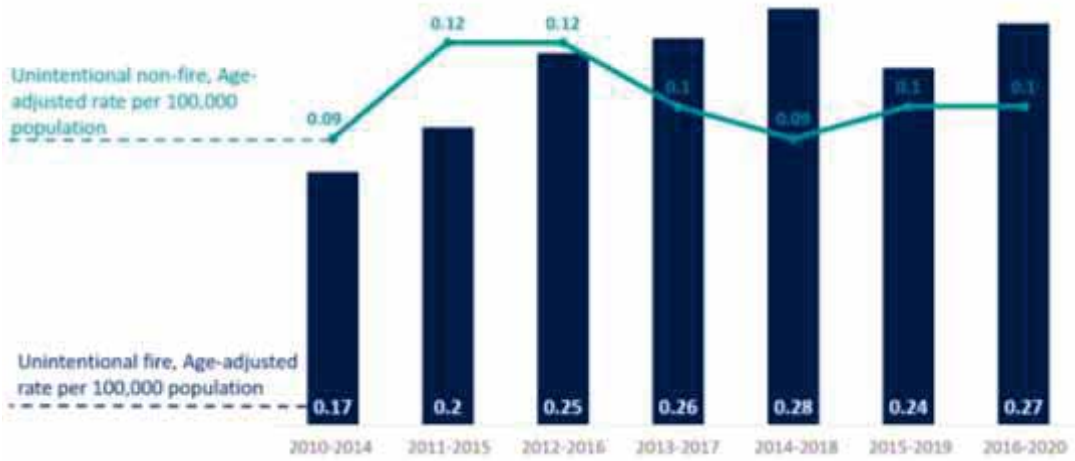
- **BREATHE (Asthma Initiative)**
- **Chemical Event Emergency Response**
- **Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention**
- **Disease Cluster Investigations**
- **Heavy Metals (As, Cd, Pb and Hg), Carbon Monoxide and Pesticide Exposure**
- **Hazardous Waste Site Assessment**
- **Indoor Environmental Quality Education**
- **Public Health Advisories**
- **Private Well Initiative**

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

CARBON MONOXIDE[31]

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 100,000 people visit the emergency room, and more than 14,000 people are hospitalized.[32]

Age-adjusted mortality rate, carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning per 100,000 population, rolling five-year aggregates



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.

[31] Note: For the following representations, 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).

[32] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2023, March 27) Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/co/faqs.htm

Emergency department visits for non-fire CO poisoning in Louisiana, 2010-2021

Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Utilization, Louisiana Hospital Association.
**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.*

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 LDH. 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, 2018-2022)										
	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Number of tests received	1,582		2,238		3,004		3,196		2,347	
Number of patients tested*	1,394		1,845		2,429		2,492		2,101	
Male (# of patients)	782	56%	1,050	57%	1,301	53%	1,346	54%	1,054	50%
Female (# of patients)	612	44%	793	43%	1,128	46%	1,146	46%	1,047	50%
Test Results >10 µg/L	22	2%	34	2%	32	1%	40	2%	43	2%

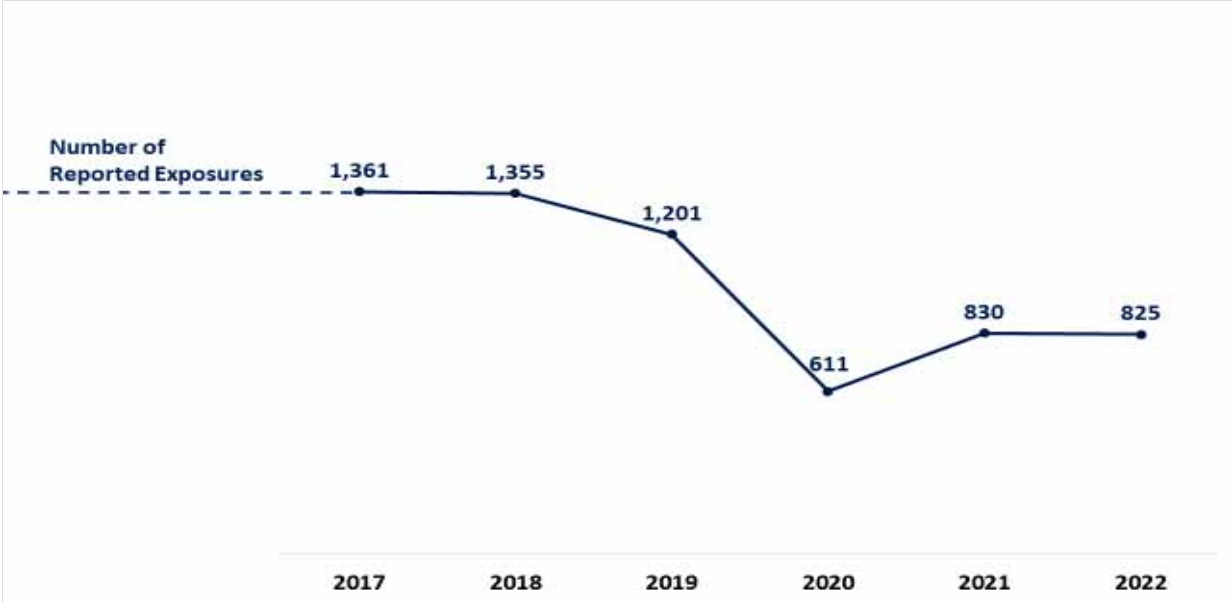
Source: Laboratories statewide reporting to LDH/OPH/SEET.
*Patients may be tested more than once; 2 patients were of unknown sex in 2019.

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 (LPC) 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

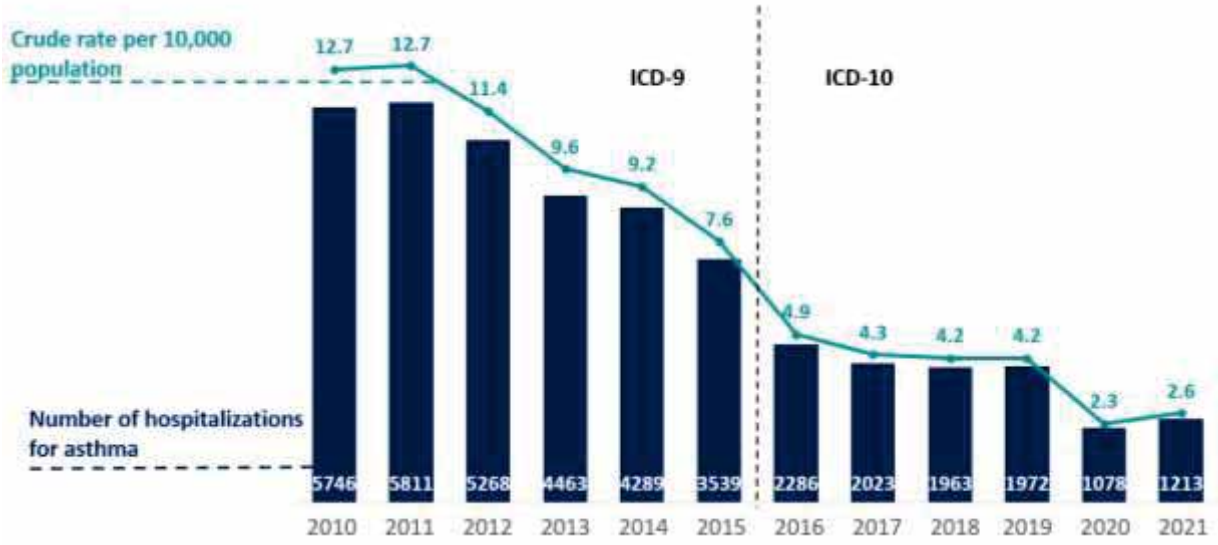
Asthma is a chronic lung disease that causes the airways that carry air into and out of the lungs to become irritated and swollen, which results in less air to flow into the lungs. Symptoms of asthma include reoccurring episodes of wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, and coughing at night 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.

Emergency department visits for asthma in Louisiana, 2010-2020

Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Utilization, Louisiana Hospital Association.
** 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.*
***A decrease in emergency department visits for asthma may be attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic beginning around March 2020.*

Hospitalizations for asthma in Louisiana, 2010-2021



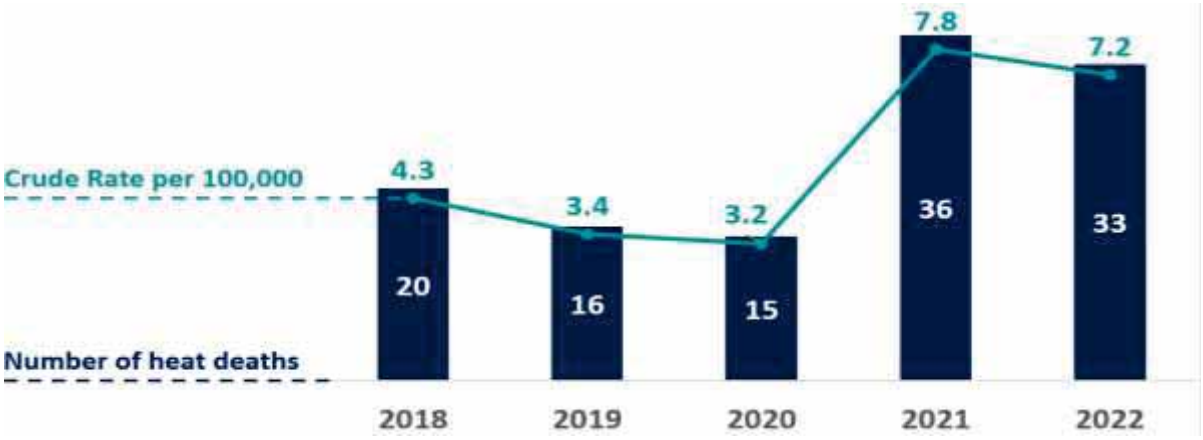
Source: Louisiana Hospitalization Inpatient Discharge Database, Louisiana Hospital Association.
** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, asthma admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*

HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS

Heat-related illness (HRI), also known as heat stress, 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-related 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-related illness, especially workers who are exposed to extreme heat or work in hot environments. Over the last 10 years, males have accounted for more than 80% of ED visits and hospitalizations for heat-related illness. Those between the ages of 20 and 44, 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-related 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.[33] 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.[34] Scientists expect additional increases in annual average temperature over the next few decades. Changes in temperature pose increased health risks. Increases in the rates of hospital admissions for heat-related illness are one potential impact of rising global temperatures.

Heat-related mortality rates per 100,000 residents, Louisiana, 2018-2022



Source: LDH Bureau of Vital Records and Statistics

[33] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020, October 21) Heat Stress Illness. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/tracking/topics/HeatStressIllness.htm

[34] 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

Summertime emergency department visits for heat-related illness in Louisiana, 2010-2021, May-September only

Sources: Louisiana Emergency Department Utilization, Louisiana Hospital Association.
**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.*

Summertime hospitalizations for heat-related illness in Louisiana, 2010-2021, May-September only

Source: Louisiana Hospitalization Inpatient Discharge Database, Louisiana Hospital Association.
** 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.*

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 five-year age-adjusted occupational heat-related illness ED visit rate per 100,000 workers for 2017-2021 is 11.6, and the five-year age adjusted hospitalization rate is 0.8.

Occupational heat-related illness ED visits among workers, Louisiana, 2017-2021

Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Utilization, Louisiana Hospital Association.

Occupational heat-related illness hospitalizations among workers, Louisiana, 2017-2021

Source: Louisiana Hospitalization Inpatient Discharge Database, Louisiana Hospital Association.
**Counts less than 5 are suppressed and rate is not calculated.*

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 2021, 4.8% of Louisiana workers were employed in industries at high risk for occupational morbidity. Of these, about 54% were employed in the healthcare and social assistance sector, nearly 14% 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, Louisiana, 2021	
Nursing care facilities	32.7%
Couriers and express delivery services	9.2%
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for elderly	7.4%
Ambulance services	7.1%
Veterinary services	7.0%
Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	6.5%
Marine and cargo handling	4.6%
Ship building and repairing	4.5%
Solid waste collection	3.9%
Sawmills	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2021

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.

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, 2021

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

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 2018-2022 was 67.2 per 100,000 employed persons; the severe, traumatic injury hospitalization rate was 5.9 per 100,000.

Work-related[35] hospitalization rates per 100,000 workers, Louisiana, 2018-2022

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

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. Occupational exposure is the main source of exposure for lead poisoning in adults in the United States.[36] 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.[37] 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 LDH. When a Louisiana resident has a BLL of greater than or equal to (≥) 10 µg/dL, the case is 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.

[35] 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.

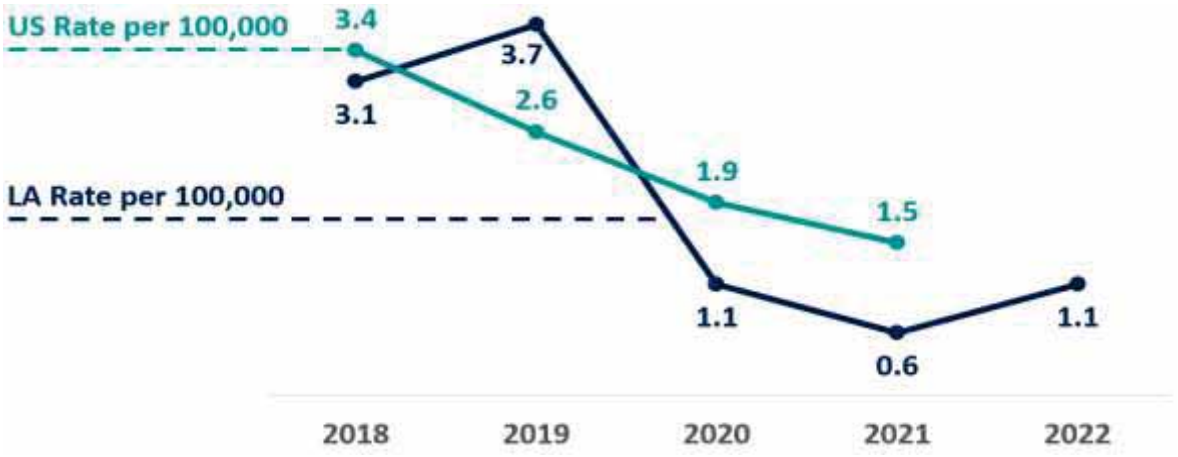
[36] Wani AL, Ara A, Usmani JA (June 2015) Lead Toxicity: a review. Interdiscip Toxicol 8(2): 55-64. Retrieved from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4961898/

[37] Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (2020, September 30) Toxicological profile for Lead. Retrieved from: https://wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/ToxProfiles/ToxProfiles.aspx?id=96&tid=22

Adults (aged ≥ 16 years) with elevated blood lead levels, Louisiana, 2018-2022					
[Lead] µg/dL	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
≥ 10	244	340	52	79	145
≥ 25	62	73	21	12	22
≥ 40	28	9	5	1	5

Source: Laboratory reports to LDH/OPH/SEET/ Occupational Health and Injury Surveillance Program. These data are subject to change.

Prevalence rate of elevated blood lead levels ≥ 25 µg/dL per 100,000 workers, Louisiana, 2018-2022*



Source: Laboratory reports to LDH/OPH/SEET/Occupational Health and Injury Surveillance Program; U.S. data: Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance Program.
**U.S. data for 2022 not yet available.*
These data are subject to change.

Program Outcomes

In 2022, the SEET team:

- Enrolled 75 asthma patients in Bringing Respiratory Health Equity for Asthmatics Through Healthier Environments. (BREATHE).
- Fielded 330 calls from residents with concerns about their indoor environment.
- Screened and routed 10,149 chemical emergency reports to regional leadership and other responders.
- Provided 80 private water well owners with guidance on well maintenance and sampling. Provided 20 private water well owners with no-cost bacteriological sampling.
- Hosted an average of 1,400 visitors per month to the Private Well Owner Network website where users downloaded sampling and educational materials to assist them with well maintenance.

Other notable accomplishments in 2022 include:

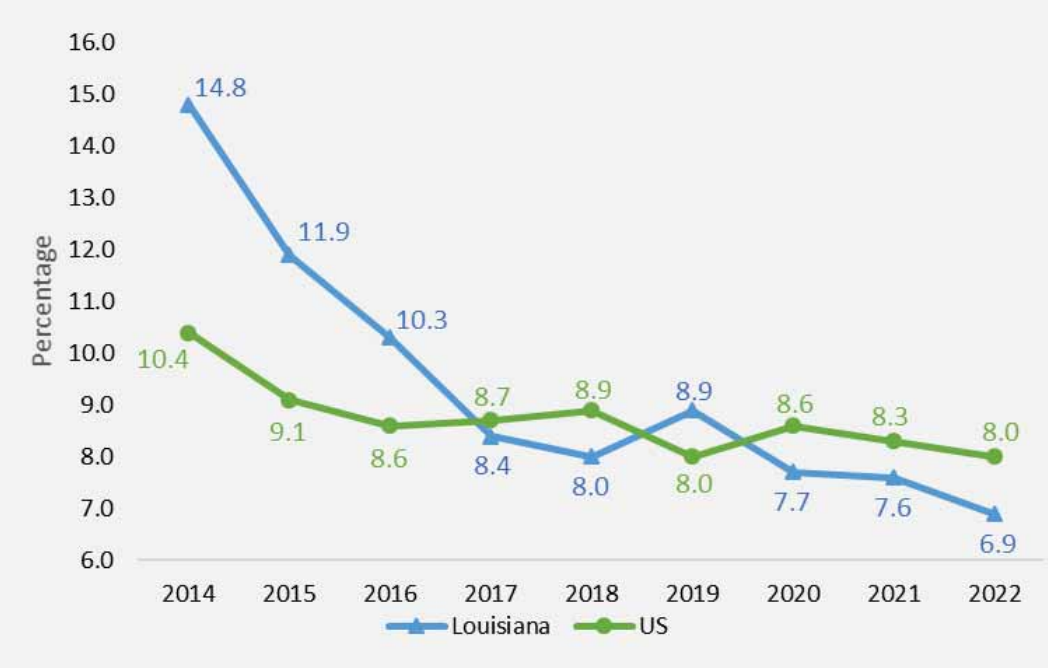
1. The CDC National Environmental Public Health Tracking Program awarded SEET $3.1 million in renewal funding. The five-year Cooperative Agreement is titled: "Modernizing Environmental Public Health Tracking to Advance Environmental Health Surveillance." In this grant cycle, SEET is planning to collaborate with the Bureau of Health Informatics in order to migrate the Program's Data Explorer to Tableau.

2. SEET partnered with LSU's Industrial Engineering Program to study the efficacy of a low-cost, portable, dual-HEPA system to improve air quality and asthma symptoms among socially vulnerable asthmatic children.
3. In support of the Coast Guard response to an August 2022 oil spill in Terrebonne Bay and the Lake Pelto area, SEET collaborated with Sanitarian Services and the Bureau of Media and Communications to issue a press release cautioning against boating, swimming, fishing, and other types of activities in the affected area. SEET also evaluated oyster and shrimp tissue samples collected from the area to determine the potential human health impacts of seafood consumption.
4. With support from the CDC grant, *"Strengthening Environmental Health Capacity (EHC) to detect, prevent, and control environmental health hazards through data-driven, evidence-based approaches,"* SEET collaborated with DOA/OTS to identify, procure, test and implement IT infrastructure and user credentials to support the development of the private water well data portal. The portal framework was created in a contract development environment and has successfully been migrated to LDH's production environment (servers, spatial database engine) where analysis and product engineering will continue before public release sometime in 2024.
5. SEET's Tracking Program provided Louisiana-specific heat safety information applying best practices in data visualization to publish a Heat Topic Summary addressing extreme heat. By translating the climate science and the risks of extreme heat into materials, which were more easily understandable, Louisiana's Tracking team created a product to more effectively engage, inform, and prevent heat injury.
6. SEET scientists published "Identifying Louisiana Communities at the Crossroads of Environmental and Social Vulnerability, COVID-19, and Asthma," which describes asthma burden in relationship to social vulnerability, outdoor and indoor air quality. A pre-print of the publication entitled, "Virtual Home Visits Reduce Asthma Burden in Underserved Communities amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic" was published in November 2022. The article details the BREATHE initiative, summarizes takeaways from the virtual home visits pilot, and how the program successfully provided virtual asthma education to underserved, at-risk communities, and improved asthma outcomes for participants.

HEALTHY LOUISIANA

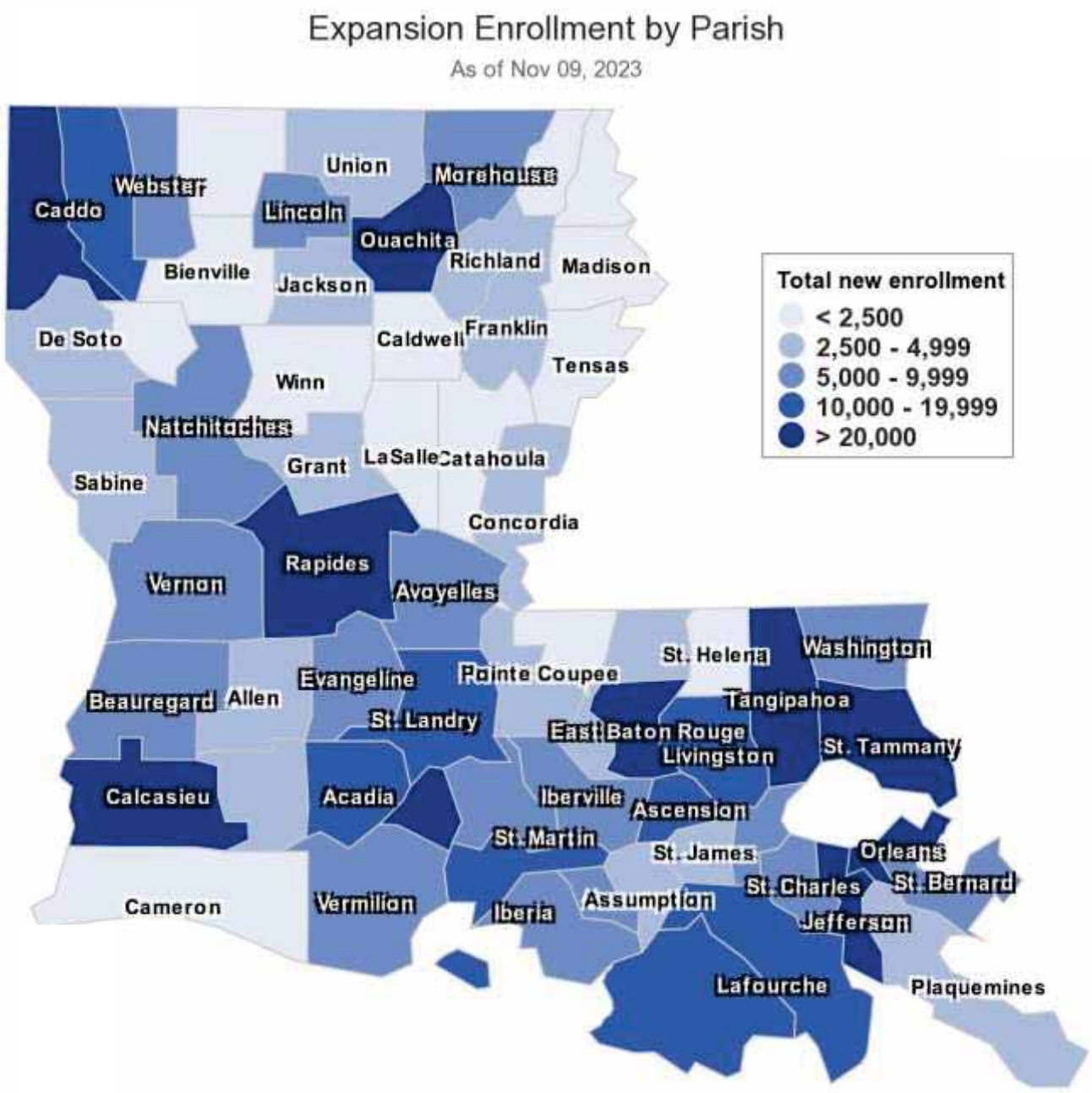
The implementation of Medicaid expansion in the state of Louisiana began in 2014 and was launched July 1, 2016. Through the diligent efforts of LDH and others across state government, 717,894[38] adults currently have access to affordable, quality healthcare in Louisiana. Without new state funding or resources, the Department implemented several enrollment strategies that used existing systems and resources to enroll newly-eligible adults.[39]

Percent population without health insurance coverage — Louisiana, 2014-2022



Source: Health Insurance Coverage in the United States, 2022; U.S. Census Bureau
Note: The Y-axis (Percentage) has been adjusted to better display the trend.

[38] As of November 30, 2023
[39] http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/HealthyLa/Resources/MdcdExpnAnnlRprt_2017_WEB.pdf



Source: [Healthy Louisiana Dashboard](), extracted 29 November 2023

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
717,894	Adults enrolled in Medicaid Expansion as of Nov 09, 2023
	Doctor Visits
69.56%	Percentage of adults who had a doctor's office visit during the year*,**
706,258	Adults who visited a doctor and received new patient or preventive healthcare services*
	Breast Cancer
151,945	Women who've gotten screening or diagnostic breast imaging*
2,280	Women diagnosed with breast cancer as a result of this imaging*
	Colon Cancer
103,770	Adults who received colon cancer screening*
31,623	Adults with colon polyps removed, which can prevent colon cancer in the future*
1,434	Adults diagnosed with colon cancer as a result of this screening*
	Newly Diagnosed Diabetes
51,095	Adults newly diagnosed and now treated for Diabetes*
	Newly Diagnosed Hypertension
129,289	Adults newly diagnosed and now treated for Hypertension*
	Mental Health
212,739	Adults receiving specialized outpatient mental health services*
61,219	Adults receiving inpatient mental health services at a psychiatric facility*
	Substance Use
41,648	Adults receiving specialized substance use outpatient services*
47,783	Adults receiving specialized substance use residential services*
44,682	Adults receiving medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorder*

Source: Healthy Louisiana Dashboard, extracted 29 November 2023

*Statistics as of November 3, 2023

**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 four 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.

APPENDIX A

Population Characteristics

Louisiana, 2022

Population Characteristics 2019-2022
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 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. 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			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALE	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.0
FEMALE	51.7	51.8	51.8	52.0

RACE	STATEWIDE			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	59.8	60.0	60.4	57.8
BLACK	30.8	30.8	30.3	29.5
HISPANIC	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.9
OTHER	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.0
MULTIRACIAL	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.8

EDUCATION	STATEWIDE			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	15.7	15.2	14.6	14.4
GRADUATED H.S.	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.7
SOME COLLEGE	28.9	28.8	29.0	28.9
GRADUATED COLLEGE	21.4	21.8	22.6	23.0

INCOME	STATEWIDE			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	15.1	12.7	11.1	9.3
$15,000 TO < $25,000	19.4	18.9	14.0	13.8
$25,000 TO < $35,000	9.0	11.0	13.8	14.6
$35,000 TO < $50,000	12.5	12.4	14.2	12.6
$50,000 TO $99,999	44.1	45.0	47.0	26.4
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	23.2

AGE	STATEWIDE			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.0
25-34	18.3	18.0	17.8	17.4
35-44	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9
45-54	15.4	15.2	15.0	14.9
55-64	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.1
65 AND OLDER	20.9	21.5	22.2	22.8

REGION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 1			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALE	47.7	47.3	47.2	47.1
FEMALE	52.3	52.7	52.8	52.9

RACE	REGION 1			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	45.4	44.7	45.8	43.4
BLACK	38.1	39.0	38.1	35.7
HISPANIC	11.3	11.5	10.5	14.6
OTHER	4.0	3.5	4.2	5.1
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	1.3

EDUCATION	REGION 1			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	11.2	13.7	10.8	12.7
GRADUATED H.S.	29.9	28.6	28.0	29.4
SOME COLLEGE	31.9	29.0	29.7	27.8
GRADUATED COLLEGE	27.0	28.7	31.4	30.2

INCOME	REGION 1			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	14.2	14.5	10.8	8.7
$15,000 TO < $25,000	20.0	17.7	13.9	12.5
$25,000 TO < $35,000	8.5	15.2	14.7	13.5
$35,000 TO < $50,000	11.4	10.2	12.3	13.9
$50,000 TO $99,999	45.8	42.4	48.3	25.6
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	25.9

AGE	REGION 1			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	10.4	11.4	10.1	12.2
25-34	20.2	17.9	18.6	16.0
35-44	17.7	17.4	17.6	17.8
45-54	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.7
55-64	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.2
65 AND OLDER	19.8	21.6	22.4	23.1

REGION 2

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 2			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALE	47.8	47.7	49.2	46.8
FEMALE	52.2	52.3	50.8	53.2

RACE	REGION 2			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	54.2	52.0	52.1	51.2
BLACK	38.0	39.7	41.9	36.8
HISPANIC	4.4	NA	3.2	6.4
OTHER	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.2
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	3.3

EDUCATION	REGION 2			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	15.8	10.0	9.7	10.7
GRADUATED H.S.	31.2	31.6	28.3	28.5
SOME COLLEGE	27.9	27.8	32.3	32.2
GRADUATED COLLEGE	25.1	30.6	29.8	28.7

INCOME	REGION 2			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	14.9	11.6	7.3	7.2
$15,000 TO < $25,000	15.8	16.5	15.1	12.7
$25,000 TO < $35,000	7.5	6.7	10.3	12.6
$35,000 TO < $50,000	13.6	11.5	13.5	8.2
$50,000 TO $99,999	48.3	53.8	53.9	27.4
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	31.9

AGE	REGION 2			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	17.5	15.5	11.7	13.6
25-34	17.5	17.7	20.7	17.7
35-44	15.1	16.6	17.9	17.8
45-54	14.2	15.5	14.6	14.9
55-64	14.4	15.3	14.7	15.4
65 AND OLDER	21.4	19.4	20.4	20.6

REGION 3

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 3			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALE	46.1	49.6	46.7	47.6
FEMALE	53.9	50.4	53.3	52.4

RACE	REGION 3			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	62.4	64.8	64.8	63.0
BLACK	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.2
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	4.8	4.7	2.6	4.2
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 3			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	23.8	18.9	18.8	19.4
GRADUATED H.S.	37.7	42.0	38.1	40.4
SOME COLLEGE	25.4	24.5	27.6	24.9
GRADUATED COLLEGE	13.1	14.7	15.5	15.3

INCOME	REGION 3			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	16.3	12.2	13.4	10.1
$15,000 TO < $25,000	21.7	19.9	15.1	13.7
$25,000 TO < $35,000	8.6	9.2	13.2	13.5
$35,000 TO < $50,000	9.3	14.4	13.2	11.9
$50,000 TO $99,999	44.1	44.4	45.0	29.8
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	21.0

AGE	REGION 3			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	10.3	10.4	12.7	10.5
25-34	13.6	18.0	16.4	16.4
35-44	16.6	16.7	14.9	17.4
45-54	16.6	14.7	15.6	14.4
55-64	20.2	18.3	18.8	18.2
65 AND OLDER	22.7	21.9	21.7	23.1

REGION 4

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 4			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALE	51.1	48.1	48.1	49.1
FEMALE	48.9	51.9	51.9	50.9

RACE	REGION 4			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	65.4	67.2	67.7	64.3
BLACK	25.8	25.4	25.2	24.6
HISPANIC	4.8	4.4	3.5	NA
OTHER	3.1	2.3	2.2	3.5
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	4.1

EDUCATION	REGION 4			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	18.0	17.7	16.6	13.9
GRADUATED H.S.	35.4	35.1	37.5	36.7
SOME COLLEGE	26.1	27.3	27.1	30.0
GRADUATED COLLEGE	20.4	19.8	18.9	19.3

INCOME	REGION 4			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	17.4	14.2	12.0	11.8
$15,000 TO < $25,000	20.0	19.1	14.4	12.1
$25,000 TO < $35,000	9.6	9.7	13.4	16.2
$35,000 TO < $50,000	12.8	15.0	13.5	13.9
$50,000 TO $99,999	40.2	41.9	46.8	29.2
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	16.7

AGE	REGION 4			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	13.3	11.4	12.8	12.2
25-34	18.4	18.8	17.0	19.8
35-44	16.8	17.0	17.1	16.5
45-54	17.2	15.3	15.1	15.0
55-64	17.7	16.8	16.7	14.3
65 AND OLDER	16.7	20.8	21.4	22.3

REGION 5

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 5			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALE	47.3	50.9	54.9	46.2
FEMALE	52.7	49.1	45.1	53.8

RACE	REGION 5			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	71.0	69.1	71.0	68.6
BLACK	20.7	24.5	23.3	20.2
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 5			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	15.9	19.8	17.3	14.6
GRADUATED H.S.	38.4	38.6	32.5	36.0
SOME COLLEGE	28.5	24.7	33.8	29.7
GRADUATED COLLEGE	17.3	16.9	16.4	19.8

INCOME	REGION 5			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	18.3	11.7	9.7	8.8
$15,000 TO < $25,000	17.8	21.7	11.9	16.2
$25,000 TO < $35,000	6.2	8.2	12.1	15.0
$35,000 TO < $50,000	16.2	7.6	20.9	14.3
$50,000 TO $99,999	41.4	50.9	45.4	21.3
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	24.3

AGE	REGION 5			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	9.5	12.4	8.8	11.9
25-34	20.4	16.9	22.4	15.6
35-44	18.5	14.3	15.4	17.5
45-54	13.5	17.3	14.2	15.1
55-64	15.5	18.0	16.1	18.2
65 AND OLDER	22.5	21.1	23.2	21.6

REGION 6

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 6			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALE	49.1	49.0	45.3	53.5
FEMALE	50.9	51.0	54.7	46.5

RACE	REGION 6			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	66.6	69.1	68.0	64.0
BLACK	26.4	21.8	22.9	29.6
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 6			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	15.7	19.6	19.2	17.0
GRADUATED H.S.	40.3	37.8	39.3	40.5
SOME COLLEGE	30.0	28.2	26.3	26.0
GRADUATED COLLEGE	15.9	14.0	15.2	16.4

INCOME	REGION 6			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	15.1	14.9	12.8	10.3
$15,000 TO < $25,000	21.3	19.1	13.5	19.1
$25,000 TO < $35,000	12.0	14.5	19.4	18.7
$35,000 TO < $50,000	9.2	11.8	10.4	8.7
$50,000 TO $99,999	42.4	39.8	43.9	25.6
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	17.6

AGE	REGION 6			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	14.0	12.5	11.6	10.1
25-34	19.3	19.4	18.3	22.1
35-44	15.6	18.8	18.8	16.3
45-54	16.0	12.8	16.4	14.7
55-64	14.3	14.1	15.6	17.5
65 AND OLDER	20.8	22.4	21.2	19.2

REGION 7

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 7			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALE	50.2	48.9	46.5	46.4
FEMALE	49.8	51.1	53.5	53.6

RACE	REGION 7			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	54.4	51.7	57.4	53.3
BLACK	38.8	40.4	34.9	38.9
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 7			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	15.8	15.9	14.0	16.4
GRADUATED H.S.	34.2	34.6	40.1	32.1
SOME COLLEGE	29.0	33.4	26.0	30.4
GRADUATED COLLEGE	21.0	16.1	19.9	21.1

INCOME	REGION 7			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	13.6	15.7	14.4	11.9
$15,000 TO < $25,000	20.3	21.6	13.6	13.7
$25,000 TO < $35,000	9.3	13.5	15.9	16.6
$35,000 TO < $50,000	14.8	13.0	17.2	14.5
$50,000 TO $99,999	42.0	36.2	38.9	23.8
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	19.4

AGE	REGION 7			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	12.9	11.0	14.5	12.9
25-34	17.5	18.9	17.1	14.3
35-44	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.9
45-54	15.0	13.5	12.4	14.8
55-64	16.4	17.6	16.1	17.0
65 AND OLDER	23.2	23.5	24.2	25.1

REGION 8

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 8			
	2018	2020	2021	2022
MALE	45.9	45.9	50.3	49.7
FEMALE	54.1	54.1	49.7	50.3

RACE	REGION 8			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	62.6	70.6	58.2	59.3
BLACK	31.9	26.4	33.2	30.3
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 8			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	14.4	15.7	17.1	16.7
GRADUATED H.S.	39.2	32.4	31.1	35.7
SOME COLLEGE	27.1	31.4	34.0	24.4
GRADUATED COLLEGE	19.2	20.5	17.8	23.1

INCOME	REGION 8			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	14.5	9.6	15.4	8.7
$15,000 TO < $25,000	23.4	21.7	17.6	18.8
$25,000 TO < $35,000	9.5	10.1	14.9	15.5
$35,000 TO < $50,000	10.8	16.2	13.5	11.9
$50,000 TO $99,999	41.8	42.3	38.7	25.5
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	19.6

AGE	REGION 8			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	10.2	12.0	15.6	10.9
25-34	19.6	19.1	11.7	19.9
35-44	17.6	16.8	16.3	16.2
45-54	13.8	17.2	18.2	14.6
55-64	17.1	12.9	15.4	13.6
65 AND OLDER	21.7	22.0	22.8	24.8

REGION 9

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

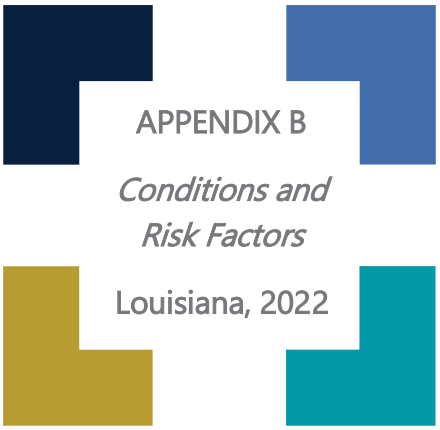
EX	REGION 9			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
MALE	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.7
FEMALE	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.3

RACE	REGION 9			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
WHITE	76.4	76.4	76.7	71.0
BLACK	16.7	18.0	15.8	16.1
HISPANIC	4.4	NA	4.5	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	1.6	2.1
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	1.3	4.2

EDUCATION	REGION 9			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN H.S.	15.4	13.1	16.4	14.5
GRADUATED H.S.	31.6	35.9	35.9	34.9
SOME COLLEGE	31.3	30.6	26.4	30.0
GRADUATED COLLEGE	21.8	20.4	21.2	20.6

INCOME	REGION 9			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
LESS THAN $15,000	14.0	8.4	8.1	7.3
$15,000 TO < $25,000	17.2	17.1	11.4	12.3
$25,000 TO < $35,000	10.6	10.0	12.6	13.5
$35,000 TO < $50,000	12.7	13.0	15.1	14.9
$50,000 TO $99,999	45.5	51.5	52.8	27.5
$100,000 +	NA	NA	NA	24.5

AGE	REGION 9			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
18-24	10.2	11.6	11.5	11.4
25-34	18.1	16.4	16.3	17.4
35-44	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.1
45-54	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.3
55-64	17.1	16.9	16.8	15.7
65 AND OLDER	21.4	22.0	22.5	24.1


APPENDIX B
Conditions and
Risk Factors
Louisiana, 2022

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

Chronic Conditions and Risk Factors 2022
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	14.7	13.6-15.8
Gender		
Male	12.4	10.9-13.9
Female	16.8	15.1-18.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	13.4	12.1-14.7
Black non-Hispanic	19.7	17.2-22.1
Other	8.9	6.0-11.7
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	3.5	1.6-5.3
35-44	7.2	5.0-9.3
45-54	18.4	15.2-21.6
55-64	22.5	19.3-25.8
65+	27.8	25.2-30.4
Education		
Less than High School	19.7	15.5-23.8
High School Graduate	16.2	14.1-18.3
Some College	14.0	12.1-15.9
College Graduate	10.2	8.7-11.7
Household Income		
< $15,000	25.7	20.3-31.0
$15,000-$24,999	22.5	18.3-26.7
$25,000-$34,999	17.0	13.6-20.4
$35,000-$49,999	14.6	11.3-17.9
$50,000-$99,999	10.1	8.2-12.0
$100,000+	9.5	7.2-11.8

Table 2: Underweight		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	1.8	1.2-2.4
Gender		
Male	2.2	1.1-3.3
Female	1.4	0.8-2.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	1.5	1.0-2.0
Black non-Hispanic	1.5	0.6-2.4
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	4.8	2.2-7.4
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	NA	NA
55-64	NA	NA
65+	1.8	1.1-2.5
Education		
Less than High School	NA	NA
High School Graduate	2.8	1.3-4.3
Some College	NA	NA
College Graduate	1.0	0.5-1.4
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	NA	NA
$100,000 +	NA	NA

Table 3: Normal Weight		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	26.5	24.8-28.1
Gender		
Male	24.3	22.0-26.6
Female	28.6	26.3-30.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	27.9	25.9-29.8
Black non-Hispanic	22.4	19.2-25.6
Other	29.4	23.9-34.9
Age		
18-24	44.8	37.8-51.7
25-34	29.3	24.7-34.0
35-44	21.6	18.0-25.3
45-54	17.8	14.7-20.9
55-64	24.8	21.3-28.3
65+	25.2	22.7-27.7
Education		
Less than High School	27.3	21.8-32.9
High School Graduate	25.2	22.2-28.1
Some College	26.1	23.2-29.0
College Graduate	28.2	25.7-30.7
Household Income		
< $15,000	32.3	26.0-38.5
$15,000-$24,999	25.9	21.0-30.8
$25,000-$34,999	26.9	22.2-31.6
$35,000-$49,999	25.6	20.6-30.5
$50,000-$99,999	23.5	20.1-26.9
$100,000+	24.8	21.6-28.1

Table 4: Overweight		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	31.7	30.0-33.4
Gender		
Male	35.9	33.3-38.4
Female	27.6	25.4-29.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	33.4	31.3-35.4
Black non-Hispanic	29.3	26.0-32.5
Other	29.5	23.7-35.3
Age		
18-24	27.1	20.6-33.7
25-34	29.9	25.1-34.6
35-44	30.1	26.1-34.0
45-54	33.5	29.4-37.6
55-64	31.2	27.5-34.8
65+	35.7	32.9-38.5
Education		
Less than High School	NA	NA
High School Graduate	29.9	26.9-33.0
Some College	31.5	28.5-34.5
College Graduate	37.8	35.1-40.5
Household Income		
< $15,000	25.1	19.6-30.6
$15,000-$24,999	28.8	23.8-33.8
$25,000-$34,999	27.3	22.9-31.8
$35,000-$49,999	33.1	27.9-38.4
$50,000-$99,999	34.5	30.9-38.1
$100,000 +	39.3	35.3-43.2

Table 5: Obese		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	40.1	38.3-41.9
Gender		
Male	37.6	35.1-40.2
Female	42.5	39.9-45.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	37.3	35.2-39.4
Black non-Hispanic	46.8	43.2-50.5
Other	37.3	31.0-43.5
Age		
18-24	23.3	17.4-29.2
25-34	38.6	33.4-43.9
35-44	47.0	42.7-51.4
45-54	48.2	43.8-52.6
55-64	43.0	39.1-46.9
65+	37.3	34.4-40.2
Education		
Less than High School	44.7	38.5-50.9
High School Graduate	42.1	38.8-45.4
Some College	41.2	37.9-44.4
College Graduate	33.0	30.4-35.7
Household Income		
< $15,000	41.3	34.7-48.0
$15,000-$24,999	43.8	38.5-49.2
$25,000-$34,999	44.6	39.3-49.9
$35,000-$49,999	39.4	34.1-44.8
$50,000-$99,999	41.3	37.5-45.1
$100,000 +	34.9	31.2-38.6

Table 6: Stroke		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	4.9	4.2-5.6
Gender		
Male	5.1	4.0-6.2
Female	4.8	3.9-5.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	4.7	3.9-5.5
Black non-Hispanic	6.1	4.4-7.8
Other	3.1	1.4-4.9
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	4.1	2.5-5.8
55-64	7.5	5.2-9.7
65+	10.6	8.8-12.5
Education		
Less than High School	9.8	6.5-13.1
High School Graduate	4.8	3.7-6.0
Some College	4.5	3.4-5.6
College Graduate	2.5	1.8-3.3
Household Income		
< $15,000	13.2	8.8-17.6
$15,000-$24,999	7.4	4.9-10.0
$25,000-$34,999	7.2	4.8-9.7
$35,000-$49,999	3.9	1.9-5.8
$50,000-$99,999	2.9	1.9-3.9
$100,000 +	NA	NA

Table 7: Heart Attack		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	5.1	4.3-5.8
Gender		
Male	6.4	5.2-7.7
Female	3.8	3.0-4.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	5.0	4.2-5.8
Black non-Hispanic	5.5	3.8-7.2
Other	4.3	2.2-6.4
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	4.1	2.4-5.7
55-64	7.6	5.4-9.7
65+	12.0	10.0-13.9
Education		
Less than High School	11.2	7.7-14.8
High School Graduate	4.9	3.8-6.0
Some College	3.8	2.7-4.9
College Graduate	3.1	2.4-3.9
Household Income		
< $15,000	11.7	7.4-16.0
$15,000-$24,999	8.4	5.2-11.7
$25,000-$34,999	5.7	3.8-7.5
$35,000-$49,999	3.8	1.7-5.8
$50,000-$99,999	3.9	2.6-5.2
$100,000 +	1.6	1.0-2.2

Table 8: Angina		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	5.0	4.4-5.7
Gender		
Male	5.4	4.4-6.4
Female	4.6	3.8-5.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	6.0	5.1-6.9
Black non-Hispanic	4.1	2.9-5.4
Other	2.6	1.1-4.1
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	2.7	1.3-4.2
55-64	6.5	4.6-8.4
65+	14.7	12.6-16.8
Education		
Less than High School	8.5	5.6-11.4
High School Graduate	5.0	3.9-6.1
Some College	4.3	3.3-5.3
College Graduate	3.9	3.0-4.8
Household Income		
< $15,000	7.4	4.1-10.7
$15,000-$24,999	8.5	5.7-11.3
$25,000-$34,999	5.0	3.3-6.7
$35,000-$49,999	4.6	2.8-6.3
$50,000-$99,999	4.1	2.9-5.2
$100,000 +	2.1	1.3-2.9

Table 9: Heart Attack or Heart Disease		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	8.0	7.2-8.9
Gender		
Male	9.2	7.8-10.6
Female	6.9	5.9-8.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	8.7	7.7-9.8
Black non-Hispanic	7.9	6.0-9.7
Other	5.4	3.1-7.7
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	5.7	3.8-7.5
55-64	11.3	8.7-13.8
65+	20.6	18.2-23.0
Education		
Less than High School	16.4	12.3-20.6
High School Graduate	7.6	6.3-8.9
Some College	6.4	5.0-7.7
College Graduate	5.8	4.7-6.9
Household Income		
< $15,000	15.2	10.5-19.9
$15,000-$24,999	13.6	9.6-17.5
$25,000-$34,999	8.4	6.2-10.6
$35,000-$49,999	7.2	4.7-9.7
$50,000-$99,999	6.2	4.7-7.7
$100,000 +	3.1	2.1-4.0

Table 10: Current Smoker		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	16.7	15.4-18.1
Gender		
Male	18.9	16.8-21.1
Female	14.7	13.1-16.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	17.6	15.9-19.2
Black non-Hispanic	15.5	12.9-18.1
Other	15.8	11.2-20.3
Age		
18-24	5.8	2.7-8.9
25-34	18.0	13.7-22.3
35-44	20.5	16.9-24.1
45-54	20.2	18.9-23.6
55-64	22.9	19.6-26.2
65+	12.0	10.0-14.0
Education		
Less than High School	34.0	28.2-39.7
High School Graduate	17.5	15.1-19.9
Some College	15.6	13.3-17.8
College Graduate	6.7	5.5-7.9
Household Income		
< $15,000	34..5	28.1-40.9
$15,000-$24,999	24.6	19.6-29.6
$25,000-$34,999	21.7	17.4-26.0
$35,000-$49,999	14.0	10.0-18.1
$50,000-$99,999	13.6	10.9-16.2
$100,000 +	9.7	7.4-12.0

Table 11: Ex Smoker		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	25.2	23.6-26.7
Gender		
Male	28.7	26.3-31.1
Female	22.0	20.0-23.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	30.1	28.2-32.1
Black non-Hispanic	16.2	13.4-19.1
Other	22.3	17.0-27.7
Age		
18-24	9.0	5.2-12.7
25-34	20.7	16.1-25.2
35-44	26.3	22.5-30.1
45-54	25.4	21.4-29.4
55-64	24.8	21.5-28.1
65+	36.3	33.4-39.2
Education		
Less than High School	26.3	21.0-31.6
High School Graduate	24.7	21.9-27.6
Some College	27.5	24.7-30.3
College Graduate	22.1	19.9-24.4
Household Income		
< $15,000	20.7	15.2-26.2
$15,000-$24,999	25.9	21.1-30.7
$25,000-$34,999	23.2	18.6-27.8
$35,000-$49,999	26.2	21.6-30.9
$50,000-$99,999	24.3	21.2-27.3
$100,000 +	29.5	26.0-33.0

Table 12: Never Smoker		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	58.1	56.3-59.9
Gender		
Male	52.4	49.7-55.1
Female	63.3	61.0-65.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	52.3	50.2-54.4
Black non-Hispanic	68.3	64.8-71.8
Other	61.9	55.7-68.1
Age		
18-24	85.2	80.5-90.0
25-34	61.3	56.0-66.5
35-44	53.2	48.8-57.5
45-54	54.4	50.1-58.7
55-64	52.3	48.4-56.2
65+	51.7	48.7-54.7
Education		
Less than High School	39.7	33.5-46.0
High School Graduate	57.7	54.5-61.0
Some College	56.9	53.8-60.1
College Graduate	71.2	68.7-73.6
Household Income		
< $15,000	44.8	38.1-51.4
$15,000-$24,999	49.5	44.0-55.0
$25,000-$34,999	55.1	49.8-60.4
$35,000-$49,999	59.7	54.3-65.1
$50,000-$99,999	62.1	58.5-65.8
$100,000 +	60.8	57.0-64.6

Table 13: Ever Asthma		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	16.2	14.9-17.5
Gender		
Male	14.0	12.2-15.8
Female	18.2	16.3-20.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	16.5	14.9-18.1
Black non-Hispanic	15.6	13.1-18.1
Other	15.9	11.9-19.9
Age		
18-24	15.6	11.1-20.2
25-34	17.2	13.6-20.8
35-44	16.9	13.8-20.0
45-54	16.2	13.1-19.4
55-64	15.5	12.8-18.3
65+	15.6	13.3-17.8
Education		
Less than High School	20.1	15.5-24.7
High School Graduate	15.5	13.2-17.8
Some College	15.9	13.6-18 .1
College Graduate	15.2	13.2-17.1
Household Income		
< $15,000	26.6	20.9-32.3
$15,000-$24,999	17.6	13.5-21.7
$25,000-$34,999	17.3	13.5-21.2
$35,000-$49,999	15.8	11.9-19.7
$50,000-$99,999	11.8	9.6-14.1
$100,000 +	14.7	11.9-17.5

Table 14: COPD		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	9.3	8.3-10.2
Gender		
Male	7.4	6.1-8.6
Female	11.0	9.6-12.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	10.1	8.8-11.3
Black non-Hispanic	9.3	7.4-11.2
Other	5.5	3.5-7.5
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	4.0	2.1-5.9
35-44	6.1	4.2-8.0
45-54	8.3	6.1-10.6
55-64	14.0	11.2-16.8
65+	17.6	15.1-20.0
Education		
Less than High School	19.4	15.0-23.7
High School Graduate	8.1	6.7-9.5
Some College	9.1	7.5-10.8
College Graduate	4.9	3.8-6.1
Household Income		
< $15,000	20.1	15.1-25.0
$15,000-$24,999	17.6	13.5-21.7
$25,000-$34,999	10.4	7.7-13.2
$35,000-$49,999	6.9	4.7-9.1
$50,000-$99,999	5.5	3.8-7.1
$100,000 +	3.6	2.3-4.9

Table 15: Skin Cancer		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.2	3.7-4.8
Gender		
Male	4.6	3.8-5.4
Female	3.9	3.2-4.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	6.6	5.8-7.5
Black non-Hispanic	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	2.6	1.6-3.7
55-64	5.1	3.5-6.7
65+	11.9	10.2-13.7
Education		
Less than High School	3.5	1.6-5.5
High School Graduate	3.7	2.8-4.6
Some College	3.9	3.0-4.8
College Graduate	5.8	4.8-6.9
Household Income		
< $15,000	NA	NA
$15,000-$24,999	5.2	3.0-7.3
$25,000-$34,999	3.7	2.1-5.1
$35,000-$49,999	5.1	3.4-6.8
$50,000-$99,000	3.5	2.6-4.5
$100,000 +	5.5	4.1-6.8

Table 16: Cancer Other than Skin Cancer		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.5	6.7-8.2
Gender		
Male	6.9	5.8-8.0
Female	8.0	6.9-9.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	9.7	8.6-10.7
Black non-Hispanic	4.5	3.3-5.6
Other	4.5	2.5-6.4
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	3.7	2.1-5.2
45-54	5.3	3.5-7.0
55-64	10.6	8.3-12.9
65+	17.9	15.9-20.0
Education		
Less than High School	7.1	4.5-9.7
High School Graduate	6.4	5.2-7.5
Some College	8.2	6.7-9.7
College Graduate	8.4	7.1-9.7
Household Income		
< $15,000	7.4	4.3-10.4
$15,000-$24,999	8.7	6.1-11.2
$25,000-$34,999	7.4	5.1-9.7
$35,000-$49,999	6.9	4.8-9.0
$50,000-$99,999	6.5	5.0-7.9
$100,000 +	8.2	6.2-10.1

Table 17: Arthritis		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	31.1	29.5-32.6
Gender		
Male	26.4	24.2-28.5
Female	35.4	33.2-37.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	33.8	31.9-35.7
Black non-Hispanic	30.1	27.0-33.2
Other	20.9	16.7-25.1
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	9.4	6.6-12.1
35-44	17.5	14.3-20.7
45-54	32.3	28.4-36.1
55-64	45.6	41.9-49.4
65+	59.4	56.6-62.2
Education		
Less than High School	41.9	36.1-47.6
High School Graduate	31.1	28.3-33.8
Some College	30.1	27.4-32.8
College Graduate	25.7	23.6-27.8
Household Income		
< $15,000	44.8	38.5-51.2
$15,000-$24,999	40.8	35.8-45.9
$25,000-$34,999	32.7	28.2-37.1
$35,000-$49,999	31.6	26.9-36.4
$50,000-$99,999	25.5	22.5-28.4
$100,000 +	23.1	20.0-26.1

Table 18: Depressive Disorder		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	26.4	24.8-27.9
Gender		
Male	19.0	17.0-21.0
Female	33.2	31.0-35.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	28.3	26.4-30.1
Black non-Hispanic	22.2	19.3-25.1
Other	27.3	22.2-32.4
Age		
18-24	22.7	17.5-27.9
25-34	30.2	25..7-34.7
35-44	32.9	29.0-36.8
45-54	26.4	22.9-29.8
55-64	25.7	22.4-29.0
65+	20.9	18.5-23.3
Education		
Less than High School	32.7	27.2-38.2
High School Graduate	25.0	22.3-27.7
Some College	28.0	25.3-30.7
College Graduate	22.6	20.3-24.9
Household Income		
< $15,000	40.0	33.7-46.3
$15,000-$24,999	32.8	27.9-37.8
$25,000-$34,999	32.0	27.3-36.8
$35,000-$49,999	25.1	20.6-29.7
$50,000-$99,999	21.7	18.7-24.6
$100,000+	20.2	17.1-23.3

Table 19: Kidney Disease		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.5	3.9-5.2
Gender		
Male	3.5	2.7-4.4
Female	5.4	4.4-6.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	4.8	4.0-5.7
Black non-Hispanic	4.5	3.2-5.7
Other	3.3	1.6-5.1
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	4.4	2.6-6.2
55-64	6.0	4.0-7.9
65+	10.6	8.7-12.4
Education		
Less than High School	6.7	4.1-9.3
High School Graduate	4.4	3.3-5.6
Some College	4.4	3.3-5.6
College Graduate	3.4	2.6-4.2
Household Income		
< $15,000	9.1	5.8-12.4
$15,000-$24,999	6.5	3.9-9.0
$25,000-$34,999	5.0	3.1-6.9
$35,000-$49,999	6.3	3.8-8.9
$50,000-$9,999	2.7	1.7-3.7
$100,000 +	2.3	1.3-3.3

TABLE 20: MEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY RACE

2021	OVERALL	RACE		
		Caucasian, NH*	African American, NH	Other
% Diabetes	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	13.2 (11.4-15.1)	13.3 (10.0-16.6)	7.5 (4.0-11.0)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	19.1 (16.5-21.7)	17.4 (13.1-21.7)	21.0 (13.8-28.2)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	32.1 (29.3-34.9)	21.7 (16.5-26.9)	27.3 (19.1-35.5)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	48.8 (45.7-51.9)	60.9 (5 5.0-66.8)	51.7 (43.1-60.3)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	23.3 (20.5-26.0)	25.4 (20.3-30.4)	26.5 (19.6-33.5)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	34.5 (29.0-40.1)	35.4 (27.5-43.3)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	38.7 (35.8-41.7)	38.2 (32.5-43.8)	32.2 (24.7-39.7)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	6.8 (5.5-8.2)	6.4 (3.4-9.3)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	7.1 (5.7-8.5)	3.1 (1.5-4.8)	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	5.2 (4.0-6.4)	5.6 (2.9-8.3)	NA
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	14.1 (11.9-16.3)	13.0 (9.4-16.6)	15.8 (10.3-21.4)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	6.9 (5.6-8.2)	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	8.9 (7.4-10.4)	4.4 (2.6-6.1)	3.6 (1.6-5.6)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	8.0 (6.4-9.6)	7.5 (4.7-10.3)	4.6 (2.1-7.2)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	28.8 (26.2-31.4)	24.6 (20.2-29.1)	20.1 (14.2-25.9)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	20.5 (18.1-22.9)	15.8 (11.6-20.0)	18.9 (12.8-25.1)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	3.6 (2.4-4.7)	3.5 (2.0-5.0)	NA

* NH: Non-Hispanic

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	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	NA	NA	4.3 (2.0-6.6)	16.3 (11.9-20.7)	18.2 (13.8-22.6)	27.4 (23.4-31.3)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	NA	23.7 (16.7-30.8)	19.1 (13.9-24.3)	22.1 (16.8-27.3)	25.9 (20.7-31.1)	14.1 (10.8-17.4)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	8.9 (4.1-13.8)	24.8 (17.4-32.2)	31.1 (25.2-37.1)	29.8 (23.6-36.0)	24.9 (19.9-29.9)	43.9 (39.2-48.6)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	83.2 (76.6-89.8)	51.4 (43.5-59.4)	49.8 (43.3-56.3)	48.1 (41.7-54.6)	49.2 (43.4-55.1)	42.0 (37.5-46.6)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	42.9 (34.2-51.7)	31.4 (24.5-38.3)	20.8 (15.3-26.3)	12.3 (8.4-16.2)	20.2 (15.4-24.9)	21.6 (17.9-25.2)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	28.4 (20.2-36.6)	33.4 (26.4-40.5)	34.4 (28.2-40.5)	39.1 (32.9-45.3)	36.1 (30.6-41.6)	41.1 (36.7-45.6)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	22.3 (15.2—29.3)	31.7 (24.3-39.0)	43.4 (37.2-49.7)	48.0 (41.6-54.4)	42.6 (36.9-48.2)	36.1 (31.5-40.7)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	NA	NA	NA	6.0 (3.0-9.1)	10.2 (6.6-13.8)	15.6 (12.1-19.0)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6 (4.8-10.3)	17.3 (13.8-20.9)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.7 (5.2-12.2)	11.9 (8.8-14.9)
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	17.8 (11.4-24.3)	13.8 (8.9-18.6)	16.2 (11.6-20.9)	12.5 (8.6-16.4)	12.8 (9.2-16.4)	12.2 (9.0-15.4)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 (2.6-6.2)	15.6 (12.5-18.7)
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	NA	NA	NA	4.3 (2.0-6.6)	10.0 (6.8-13.1)	19.7 (16.3-23.0)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	NA	NA	4.8 (2.2-7.5)	7.0 (3.8-10.3)	11.2 (7.7-14.7)	16.2 (12.5-19.9)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	NA	5.6 (2.4-8.8)	17.0 (12.2-21.9)	28.5 (22.8-34.3)	39.9 (34.4-45.4)	55.2 (50.7-59.7)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	11.7 (6.8-16.4)	23.9 (17.6-30.2)	23.7 (18.4-29.1)	17.4 (13.0-21.8)	20.3 (15.8-24.8)	15.5 (12.1-18.9)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 (1.4-5.1)	9.5 (6.7-12.2)

TABLE 22: MEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	14.9 (9.9-19.8)	14.1 (11.3-16.9)	11.5 (8.9-14.1)	9.2 (7.3-11.1)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	40.4 (32.0-48.8)	17.2 (13.7-20.7)	18.9 (15.1-22.7)	6.6 (4.9-8.3)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	23.8 (16.8-30.8)	30.2 (25.6-34.9)	32.3 (27.7-36.9)	25.3 (21.8-28.8)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	35.7 (27.2-44.3)	52.6 (47.7-57.5)	48.8 (43.9-53.7)	68.1 (64.4-71.9)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	28.1 (20.0-36.2)	23.6 (19.5-27.7)	24.7 (20.5-28.8)	22.4 (19.0-25.9)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	30.6 (22.4-38.9)	32.9 (28.5-37.3)	36.0 (31.5-40.5)	43.8 (39.7-47.9)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	38.9 (30.7-47.1)	39.7 (35.1-44.3)	37.8 (33.1-42.6)	33.3 (29.4-37.1)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	14.7 (9.0-20.4)	4.7 (3.2-6.1)	5.5 (3.4-7.6)	4.7 (3.3-6.2)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	8.9 (4.7-13.1)	5.0 (3.5-6.6)	4.5 (2.9-6.1)	4.8 (3.3-6.3)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	10.2 (5.4-15.1)	4.4 (2.8-5.9)	4.6 (2.8-6.4)	3.0 (1.8-4.2)
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	19.4 (13.1-25.6)	13.8 (10.7-16.9)	12.1 (9.0-15.2)	13.2 (10.4-15.9)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	3.9 (2.6-5.2)	4.7 (3.2-6.2)	6.2 (4.7-7.8)
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	7.4 (3.9-10.9)	4.2 (3.0-5.5)	8.8 (6.3-11.2)	8.6 (6.8-10.5)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	15.2 (9.8-20.7)	5.6 (3.9-7.4)	7.1 (5.0-9.1)	5.2 (3.2-7.1)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	36.6 (29.0-44.2)	23.7 (20.2-27.3)	26.8 (22.9-30.7)	23.0 (19.8-26.2)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	22.9 (16.2-29.7)	19.4 (15.8-23.0)	20.1 (16.5-23.7)	14.4 (11.6-17.3)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	NA	2.8 (1.6-4.1)	5.2 (3.0-7.3)	2.4 (1.4-3.3)

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	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	22.0 (13.7-30.3)	18.2 (12.3-24.1)	14.4 (9.8-19.1)	12.6 (8.3-17.0)	9.0 (6.6-11.4)	9.5 (6.6-12.4)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	41.6 (30.6-52.7)	27.7 (19.3-36.1)	25.5 (18.4-32.6)	18.1 (11.3-25.0)	15.8 (11.6-20.0)	11.3 (8.0-14.6)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	17.9 (10.3-25.5)	26.9 (19.1-34.7)	26.5 (18.6-34.4)	31.6 (24.0-39.1)	28.1 (23.4-32.7)	33.3 (28.5-38.0)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	40.5 (29.8-51.2)	45.4 (36.7-54.1)	47.9 (39.6-56.3)	50.3 (42.0-58.6)	56.1 (50.7-61.5)	55.5 (50.4-60.6)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	37.4 (27.1-47.9)	24.9 (17.6-32.3)	31.9 (24.3-39.5)	22.4 (15.9-28.9)	22.1 (17.1-27.1)	17.3 (13.6-21.0)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	27.8 (18.0-37.6)	36.7 (28.2-45.3)	33.8 (26.2-41.5)	36.2 (28.2-44.2)	37.5 (32.4-42.6)	43.1 (38.1-48.2)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	33.7 (23.2-44.2)	36.2 (27.9-44.5)	34.1 (26.1-42.2)	39.2 (31.3-47.0)	39.8 (34.6-45.0)	38.4 (33.6-43.3)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	19.5 (10.5-28.4)	11.8 (5.7-17.9)	6.2 (3.3-9.0)	NA	5.7 (3.6-7.8)	2.0 (1.1-3.0)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	NA	8.9 (4.6-13.1)	5.8 (3.0-8.6)	NA	4.9 (3.1-6.6)	2.3 (1.3-3.3)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	15.2 (6.9-23.5)	7.9 (3.9-11.8)	7.7 (3.9-11.4)	4.8 (2.2-7.5)	2.8 (1.4-4.2)	NA
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	29.3 (19.0-39.6)	16.2 (10.1-22.4)	16.9 (10.9-23.0)	9.0 (4.8-13.3)	10.1 (7.1-13.1)	14.0 (10.3-17.7)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	NA	4.7 (2.0-7.5)	5.4 (2.9-7.9)	4.3 (2.8-5.7)	5.2 (3.5-6.8)
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	NA	7.9 (4.4-11.3)	6.3 (3.4-9.3)	7.7 (4.1-11.3)	6.0 (4.1-7.8)	7.4 (5.0-9.7)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	19.4 (11.0-27.8)	14.6 (8.3-20.9)	11.0 (6.6-15.5)	4.9 (2.1-7.8)	5.2 (3.0-7.4)	3.5 (2.0-5.0)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	5.4 (35.0-56.1)	33.9 (26.3-41.6)	26.5 (19.9-33.1)	29.5 (22.5-36.6)	22.4 (18.4-26.5)	23.0 (18.9-27.1)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	37.7 (27.0-48.5)	24.2 (17.3-31.2)	21.0 (14.7-27.3)	18.5 (12.7-24.4)	16.2 (12.5-19.9)	15.0 (11.2-18.8)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	7.8 (3.4-12.3)	2.8 (1.2-4.3)	NA

TABLE 24: WOMEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY RACE

2021	OVERALL	RACE		
		Caucasian, NH*	African American, NH	Other
% Diabetes	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	13.6 (11.8-15.4)	24.7 (21.1-28.3)	10.5 (5.7-15.2)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	16.1 (14.0-18.2)	14.0 (10.8-17.2)	9.8 (5.0-14.6)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	28.3 (25.7-30.9)	12.1 (9.1-15.1)	16.7 (10.6-22.7)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	55.6 (52.7-58.5)	73.9 (69.8-78.0)	73.5 (66.1-81.0)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	32.5 (29.8-35.3)	20.0 (15.8-24.1)	33.1 (24.2-42.0)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	30.1 (27.3-32.9)	25.0 (21.3-28.7)	22.0 (13.6-30.3)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	35.8 (32.9-38.7)	53.9 (49.3-58.5)	43.7 (33.5-53.8)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	3.3 (2.5-4.1)	4.8 (2.9-6.7)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	4.9 (3.9-6.0)	5.0 (3.2-6.7)	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	4.3 (3.3-5.2)	6.5 (4.3-8.7)	NA
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	18.8 (16.5-21.2)	17.6 (14.3-21.0)	16.0 (10.4-21.7)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	6.4 (5.3-7.6)	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	10.4 (8.8-11.9)	4.6 (3.0-6.1)	NA
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	12.0 (10.2-13.9)	10.7 (8.0-13.4)	6.4 (3.2-9.6)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	38.5 (35.8-41.2)	34.5 (30.3-38.6)	22.0 (15.9-28.0)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	35.6 (32.9-38.4)	27.2 (23.3-31.2)	37.6 (29.1-46.1)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	6.0 (4.7-7.2)	5.2 (3.3-7.1)	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	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	NA	NA	9.9 (6.3-13.4)	20.5 (15.9-25.0)	26.5 (21.8-31.1)	28.2 (24.8-31.6)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	NA	12,5 (7.8-17.3)	21.9 (17.0-26.9)	18.5 (14.3-22.7)	20.3 (16.3-24.4)	10.3 (7.8-12.8)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	NA	16.7 (11.6-21.8)	21.7 (17.0-26.4)	21.4 (16.2-26.5)	24.8 (20.4-29.1)	30.3 (26.6-33.9)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	87.4 (80.6-94.1)	70.8 (64.4-77.1)	56.4 (50.7-62.2)	60.1 (54.5-65.8)	54.9 (49.7-60.1)	59.4 (55.6-63.3)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	46.9 (35.7-58.0)	27.2 (21.2-33.3)	22.5 (17.7-27.2)	23.4 (18.6-28.2)	29.2 (24.2-34.2)	28.2 (24.8-31.7)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	25.6 (15.2-36.0)	26.1 (19.9-32.4)	25.7 (20.7-30.6)	27.9 (22.8-33.0)	26.4 (21.8-31.0)	31.2 (27.8-34.7)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	24.5 (14.8-34.2)	46.0 (38.7-53.2)	50.7 (44.8-56.5)	48.4 (42.4-54.4)	43.5 (38.1-48.9)	38.3 (34.5-42.1)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3 (2.8- 7.8)	9.1 (6.9-11.3)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6 (3.0-8.2)	12.6 (10.1-15.1)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	4.3 (2.0-6.6)	6.3 (3.6-9.0)	9.7 (7.5-11.9)
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	13.4 (7.0-19.7)	20.6 (15.4-25.9)	17.5 (13.4-21.7)	19.8 (15.1-24.5)	18.0 (13.9-22.1)	18.2 (15.1-21.4)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	3.0 (1.6-4.4)	5.8 (3.2-8.3)	9.1 (7.1-11.0)
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	NA	NA	4.8 (2.3-7.3)	6.3 (3.6-8.9)	11.2 (7.9-14.4)	16.5 (14.0-19.1)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	NA	6.7 (3.4-10.0)	7.4 (4.7-10.1)	9.5 (6.4-12.6)	16.5 (12.3-20.6)	18.7 (15.3-22.0)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	NA	13.2 (8.8-17.6)	18.0 (13.8-22.1)	35.8 (30.6-41.0)	50.8 (45.7-55.8)	62.7 (59.2-66.2)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	34.4 (25.1-43.8)	36.6 (30.2-42.9)	41.6 (36.1-47.1)	34.9 (29.7-40.0)	30.6 (25.8-35.3)	25.3 (22.0-28.5)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	5.2 (2.4-7.9)	8.4 (5.1-11.7)	11.4 (9.0-13.8)

TABLE 26: WOMEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	24.9 (18.3-31.5)	18.4 (15.3-21.5)	16.1 (13.3-18.8)	11.0 (8.8-13.2)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	26.8 (19.5-34.2)	17.9 (14.6-21.1)	12.8 (10.2-15.4)	6.8 (5.1-8.5)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	29.0 (21.1-37.0)	19.4 (16.2-22.6)	23.5 (20.0-26.9)	19.6 (16.6-22.5)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	44.1 (35.1-53.1)	62.7 (58.5-67.0)	63.7 (59.7-67.7)	73.6 (70.4-76.9)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	26.5 (18.8-34.2)	26.9 (22.6-31.1)	27.5 (23.4-31.5)	33.4 (29.8-36.9)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	20.8 (13.7-27.9)	26.8 (22.6-30.9)	27.4 (23.5-31.4)	32.5 (28.9-36.1)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	51.1 (42.1-60.0)	44.6 (39.9-49.2)	44.2 (39.8-48.6)	32.8 (29.2-36.4)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	7.4 (3.6-11.3)	5.1 (3.5-6.7)	2.4 (1.5-3.4)	1.8 (1.1-2.6)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	8.0 (4.0-12.0)	4.9 (3.4-6.5)	4.1 (2.8-5.4)	3.2 (2.1-4.2)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	9.4 (5.0-13.8)	5.3 (3.6-7.0)	4.4 (3.1-5.8)	2.1 (1.2-3.1)
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	20.9 (14.2-27.7)	17.2 (13.9-20.5)	19.0 (15.8-22.2)	16.8 (14.1-19.6)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	3.5 (2.2-4.7)	3.3 (2.2-4.4)	5.5 (4.2-6.9)
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	6..8 (3.0-10.6)	8.5 (6.5-10.5)	7.7 (5.9-9.6)	8.2 (6.4-10.1)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	23.8 (17.0-30.6)	10.6 (8.4-12.8)	10.8 (8.4-12.3)	4.8 (3.4-6.1)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	47.5 (39.0-56.1)	38.5 (34.4-42.5)	32.8 (29.1-36.5)	27.9 (25.0-30.8)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	43.5 (35.1-52.0)	30.6 (26.7-34.6)	34.6 (30.8-38.4)	29.2 (25.9-32.6)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	9.7 (5.1-14.4)	6.1 (4.3-7.9)	3.9 (2.6-5.1)	4.2 (2.9-5.4)

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	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	27.9 (21.0-34.8)	25.9 (20.1-31.7)	19.0 (14.2-23.9)	16.3 (11.5-21.2)	11.3 (8.3-14.3)	9.5 (5.8-12.3)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	30.0 (22.6-37.4)	22.1 (16.1-28.2)	18.5 (13.3-23.8)	10.5 (5.8-15.2)	11.1 (8.1-14.2)	7.5 (4.8-10.2)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	22.5 (15.0-30.0)	25.1 (19.1-31.1)	20.4 (15.4-25.5)	21.7 (16.1-27.3)	20.2 (16.3-24.1)	24.0 (18.9-29.1)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	47.5 (39.1-55.9)	52.8 (45.8-59.7)	61.0 (54.6-67.5)	67.8 (61.1-74.5)	68.7 (640-73.3)	68.5 (63.0-73.9)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	29.0 (21.2-36.8)	26.7 (20.2-33.1)	22.7 (17.0-28.4)	28.5 (21.2-35.7)	25.0 (20.4-29.6)	36.6 (30.9-42.4)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	23.4 (16.9-29.9)	22.4 (17.0-27.7)	21.8 (17.0-26.7)	30.3 (23.7-37.0)	31.1 (26.0-36.1)	33.2 (26.9-39.5)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	46.1 (37.7-54.6)	50.0 (43.2-56.9)	53.5 (46.8-60.2)	39.7 (32.5-46.9)	43.1 (37.6-48.7)	29.4 (23.9-34.9)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	6.8 (3.0-10.6)	5.8 (2.6- 9.0)	5.3 (2.8-7.7)	NA	NA	NA
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	5.8 (2.6-9.1)	8.3 (4.6-12.0)	4.3 (2.3-6.4)	5.2 (2.7-7.8)	3.2 (1.6-4.7)	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	12.0 (7.1-16.8)	7.1 (3.7-10.5)	6.9 (3.7-10.1)	NA	3.0 (1.6-4.5)	NA
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	24.9 (18.4-31.4)	18.7 (13.1-24.3)	17.6 (12.6-22.6)	21.5 (15.4-27.6)	13.7 (10.3-17.1)	15.7 (11.5-19.9)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	5.5 (2.5-8.4)	2.8 (1.3-4.3)	4.9 (2.5-7.3)	2.7 (1.6-3.8)	5.9 (3.6-8.3)
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	7.3 (3.9-10.7)	9.3 (5.6-13.0)	8.3 (4.9-11.7)	6.2 (3.9-8.5)	7.1 (4.9-9.3)	9.4 (6.1-12.7)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	20.5 (14.4-26.6)	19.8 (14.5-25.2)	9.9 (6.5-13.4)	8.5 (5.3-11.8)	5.8 (3.3-8.3)	3.7 (1.5-5.9)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	44.4 (36.4-52.3)	46.1 (39.6-52.7)	37.7 (31.8-43.7)	33.4 (27.0-39.8)	28.8 (24.5-33.1)	23.1 (18.4-27.8)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	41.4 (33.5-49.2)	39.5 (32.9-46.1)	41.1 (34.6-47.6)	30.8 (24.1-37.4)	27.8 (23.2-32.4)	27.9 (22.7-33.1)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	9.7 (5.5-14.0)	8.5 (4.4-12.6)	5.5 (2.8-8.2)	5.0 (2.3-7.7)	2.6 (1.3-3.8)	2.8 (1.3-4.3)

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	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	NA	NA	7,1 (4.4-9.8)	12.9 (9.6-16.1)	19.7 (15.9-23.5)	24.3 (21.5-27.1)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	9.3 (3.8-14.9)	18.9 (13.4-24.4)	21.7 (17.2-26.3)	23.6 (19.2-27.9)	23.2 (19.4-26.9)	10.1 (7.8-12.3)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	11.7 (5.6-17.8)	26.4 (20.9-32.0)	33.0 (27.9-38.1)	28.2 (23.5-32.9)	28.3 (24.3-32.3)	39.3 (36.0-42.6)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	79.0 (71.2-86.7)	54.7 (48.3-61.1)	45.3 (39.9-50.7)	48.2 (43.1-53.3)	48.5 (44.0-53.1)	50.6 (47.3-54.0)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	41.6 (32.2-51.0)	34.0 (27.8-40.1)	23.8 (19.1-28.6)	21.3 (17.3-25.3)	26.5 (22.5-30.5)	26.5 (23.6-29.4)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	32.6 (23.3-41.9)	31.8 (25.8-37.9)	31.2 (26.2-36.1)	35.0 (30.0-39.9)	31.5 (27.2-35.7)	36.2 (33.0-39.4)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	21.2 (14.0-28.4)	33.2 (27.1-39.3)	43.8 (38.3-49.2)	43.5 (38.3-48.7)	40.9 (36.4-45.5)	35.5 (32.2-38.8)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	NA	NA	NA	3.6 (1.9-5.4)	7.3 (5.2-9.5)	10.7 (8.6-12.7)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 (5.4-10.4)	15.3 (12.9-17.8)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	4.2 (2.0-6.4)	7.1 (4.9-9.3)	9.9 (7.9-11.9)
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	19.6 (12.6-26.6)	20.8 (15.8-25.9)	17.3 (13.3-21.2)	16.0 (12.2-19.9)	14.6 (11.3-17.9)	14.1 (11.6-16.5)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	4.5 (2.8-6.3)	6.4 (4.4-8.3)	16.5 (14.1-18.9)
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	NA	NA	5.3 (3.0-7.6)	7.3 (4.6-10.0)	13.7 (10.4-16.9)	19.2 (16.8-21.6)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	NA	5.4 (2.5-8.3)	5.8 (3.3-8.2)	7.4 (4.8-10.0)	14.3 (11.0-17.7)	17.2 (14.4-20.1)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	NA	12.1 (7.8-16.4)	18.8 (14.6-23.0)	33.3 (28.5-38.1)	43.5 (39.1-47.9)	59.2 (56.1-62.4)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	26.3 (18.9-33.8)	32.5 (26.8-38.2)	35.9 (30.8-40.9)	30.8 (26.3-35.4)	27.7 (23.8-31.6)	21.0 (18.2-23.7)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	3.4 (1.5-5.3)	5.4 (3.2-7.6)	10.4 (8.3-12.6)

TABLE 29: CAUCASIANS
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	18.9 (13.3-24.6)	15.3 (12.9-17.8)	13.3 (11.1-15.6)	8.6 (7.1-10.0)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	35.4 (27.6-43.1)	18.6 (15.6-21.6)	17.8 (14.9-20.7)	7.7 (6.2-9.2)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	32.1 (24.6-39.6)	29.7 (26.2-33.2)	33.5 (29.9-37.0)	25.8 (23.2-28.5)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	32.5 (24.4-40.6)	51.7 (47.8-55.6)	48.7 (44.8-52.5)	66.5 (63.6-69.3)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	25.5 (18.1-32.9)	24.9 (21.4-28.4)	28.0 (24.5-31.5)	32.6 (29.6-35.6)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	26.4 (19.1-33.7)	32.4 (28.7-36.0)	34.5 (30.8-38.3)	36.3 (33.3-39.3)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	45.9 (37.8-54.1)	40.7 (36.9-44.6)	36.6 (32.8-40.3)	29.8 (27.1-32.6)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	8.7 (5.1-12.3)	5.5 (4.1-6.9)	4.5 (3.1-5.9)	3.3 (2.4-4.2)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	10.6 (6.3-15.0)	6.3 (4.7-7.8)	5.1 (3.7-6.5)	4.5 (3.4-5.6)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	7.8 (4.1-11.5)	5.3 (3.9-6.7)	4.6 (3.3-5.9)	2.7 (1.9-3.5)
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	24.3 (17.6-31.1)	16.4 (13.5-19.3)	15.5 (12.8-18.2)	14.3 (12.2-16.5)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	6.0 (2.6-9.3)	6.1 (4.6-7.6)	6.0 (4.6-7.5)	8.4 (6.9-9.9)
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	9.4 (5.2-13.5)	8.4 (6.6-10.1)	11.0 (8.9-13.2)	9.9 (8.3-11.5)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	24.1 (17.6-30.6)	9.4 (7.5-11.3)	9.9 (7.8-12.0)	4.5 (3.4-5.6)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	46.5 (38.7-54.2)	35.3 (31.9-38.7)	32.6 (29.2-36.0)	27.5 (25.0-30.0)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	35.3 (27.8-42.8)	28.1 (24.8-31.5)	30.2 (26.8-33.5)	23.2 (20.7-25.7)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	6.8 (3.2-10.4)	4.8 (3.4-6.3)	4.8 (3.2-6.5)	3.9 (2.8-4.9)

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	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	21.8 (14.7-28.9)	25.7 (19.6-31.7)	17.9 (13.4-22.4)	15.8 (11.7-19.8)	9.1 (7.0-11.1)	8.6 (6.2-11.0)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	37.6 (28.9-46.3)	24.6 (18.0-31.3)	24.6 (19.1-30.1)	18.4 (12.7-24.1)	16.3 (12.9-19.8)	10.8 (8.1-13.5)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	28.3 (20.2-36.5)	32.3 (25.7-38.9)	30.3 (24.5-36.1)	32.1 (26.1-381)	28.8 (24.9-32.6)	31.6 (27.7-35.5)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	34.0 (25.5-42.6)	43.1 (36.0-50.1)	45.1 (38.8-51.4)	49.5 (43.1-56.0)	54.9 (50.4-59.3)	57.7 (53.5-61.8)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	37.5 (28.5-46.5)	23.3 (17.0-29.5)	29.9 (24.0-35.9)	25.4 (19.9-30.9)	25.4 (21.2-29.6)	27.9 (24.2-31.6)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	27.1 (19.5-34.7)	31.9 (25.5-38.4)	29.4 (23.7-35.2)	34.8 (28.6-41.1)	33.4 (29.2-37.6)	37.4 (33.3-41.5)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	35.0 (26.2-43.7)	43.7 (36.5-50.8)	39.1 (32.8-45.3)	37.6 (31.4-43.9)	40.3 (36.0-44.7)	33.7 (29.7-37.6)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	NA	7.6 (4.6-10.7)	9.8 (6.3-13.2)	5.4 (2.3-8.4)	4.3 (2.9-5.7)	1.7 (1.0-2.3)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	NA	11.2 (6.6-15.8)	7.8 (4.9-10.8)	6.0 (3.6-8.4)	4.6 (3.1-6.1)	2.5 (1.6-3.5)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	13.4 (7.4-19.4)	8.4 (4.9-11.9)	9.3 (5.6-13.1)	5.0 (2.7-7.3)	2.8 (1.7-4.0)	1.5 (0.7-2.3)
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	29.2 (21.0-37.5)	19.3 (13.4-25.2)	18.6 (13.7-23.5)	15.6 (10.6-20.5)	12.0 (9.3-14.7)	14.9 (11.8-18.1)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	8.9 (5.3-12.4)	6.9 (4.1-9.8)	9.3 (6.3-12.4)	4.7 (3.5-6.0)	7.1 (5.3-8.9)
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	13.1 (6.6-19.6)	11.6 (7.5-15.8)	10.8 (7.3-14.3)	10.2 (6.9-13.6)	7.9 (5.9-9.8)	8.4 (6.3-10.6)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	26.4 (18.6-34.2)	21.5 (15.8-27.3)	15.6 (11.1-20.0)	8.6 (5.4-11.8)	5.1 (3.1-7.0)	2.8 (1.7-3.9)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	51.1 (42.2-60.1)	46.7 (39.8-53.7)	41.9 (35.8-47.9)	41.1 (35.0-47.2)	29.0 (25.3-32.7)	21.9 (18.7-25.2)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	51.4 (42.6-60.2)	37.8 (30.9-44.6)	37.5 (31.5-43.5)	27.5 (21.8-33.2)	23.8 (20.2-27.4)	21.4 (18.0-24.8)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	11.1 (5.8-16.3)	7.1 (3.3-11.0)	6.5 (3.6-9.4)	7.9 (4.0-11.8)	2.4 (1.2-3.6)	2.3 (1.3-3.4)

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	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	NA	NA	8.5 (4.1-12.9)	27.7 (20.7-34.8)	29.0 (22.2-35.8)	38.3 (32.2-44.3)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	NA	14.7 (7.5-22.0)	22.3 (14.9-29.7)	14.0 (8.4-19.5)	22.2 (14.9-29.5)	14.7 (10.3-19.2)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	NA	NA	12.0 (6.1-17.9)	20.2 (12.1-28.3)	17.5 (11.2-23.7)	28.6 (22.2-35.0)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	98.1 (94.3-100.0	71.6 (61.5-81.7)	65.7 (57.4-74.0)	65.8 (57.3-74.3)	60.3 (52.0-68.7)	56.7 (50.0-63.4)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	49.0 (36.2-61.8)	20.3 (12.5-28.1)	18.9 (11.8-26.0)	8.6 (4.2-13.0)	23.7 (16.0-31.4)	19.7 (14.7-24.8)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	19.2 (8.6-29.8)	26.9 (18.4-35.4)	28.7 (20.6-36.8)	31.9 (24.2-39.6)	30.0 (22.4-37.6)	35.3 (29.3-41.3)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	24.9 (14.1-35.7)	51.6 (41.6-61.6)	51.7 (43.2-60.2)	59.5 (51.3-67.7)	46.3 (38.1-54.6)	43.4 (36.8-50.0)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.0 (8.4-17.7)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.9 (7.8-16.0)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.9 (7.1-14.8)
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	15.5 (6.5-24.4)	10.5 (5.4-15.6)	14.2 (8.2-20.2)	16.8 (11.1-22.5)	18.7 (12.8-24.6)	17.9 (12.8-23.0)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 (2.5-7.9)	14.2 (10.0-18.4)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	NA	NA	7.2 (3.4—11.0)	10.3 (5.3-15.2)	14.4 (8.6-20.3)	17.4 (12.0-22.8)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	NA	NA	16.6 (10.5-22.6)	28.2 (21.3-35.0)	50.7 (42.9-58.6)	60.1 (54.0-66.2)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	17.5 (8.4-26.7)	28.3 (19.7-36.8)	28.6 (21.0-36.1)	18.2 (12.5-23.9)	20.3 (13.6-26.9)	18.9 (13.9-23.9)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.1 (3.4-12.7)	10.4 (6.9-14.0)

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

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	25.0 (17.1-32.9)	19.7 (15.5-23.9)	17.9 (13.5-22.3)	17.0 (12.9-21.1)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	35.5 (25.5-45.4)	15.9 (11.6-20.1)	10.4 (6.6-14.3)	4.7 (2.2-7.2)
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	22.4 (13.0-31.8)	14.3 (10.0-18.7)	17.3 (11.7-22.8)	12.9 (8.5-17.3)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	42.1 (31.3-53.0)	69.8 (64.2-75.4)	72.3 (66.1-78.5)	82.4 (77.5-87.3)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	31.6 (21.5-41.7)	25.1 (19.4-30.9)	17.9 (12.8-22.9)	15.6 (11.0-20.1)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	27.9 (17.9-37.8)	25.4 20.3-30.5)	28.0 (22.1-33.9)	39.3 (33.1-45.5)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	39.8 (29.5-50.2)	47.3 (41.2-53.4)	52.0 (42.3-58.8)	44.8 (38.5-51.1)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	14.9 (7.2-22.6)	5.3 (3.0-7.5)	NA	2.6 (1.1-4.1)
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	NA	4.1 (2.2-6.0)	3.3 (1.5-5.0)	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	15.2 (7.8-22.6)	4.5 (2.3-6.6)	4.6 (2.2-6.9)	NA
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	16.0 (8.7-23.3)	15.1 (10.8-19.4)	16.8 (12.3-21.2)	14.4 (10.3-18.4)
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	NA	4.4 (2.6-6.1)	3.9 (1.6-6.2)	6.4 (3.4-9.5)
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	17.3 (9.9-24.7)	7.3 (4.6-9.9)	9.0 (5.7-12.3)	6.4 (3.1-9.8)
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	41.9 (31.7-52.1)	29.6 (24.6-34.5)	26.7 (21.5-31.9)	25.3 (20.6-29.9)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	30.9 (21.4-40.3)	21.0 (16.1-25.9)	21.8 (16.8-26.7)	17.2 (12.5-21.9)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	NA	4.3 (2.5-6.2)	3.6 (1.6-5.6)	2.8 (1.2-4.4)

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	14.7 (13.6-15.8)	31.8 (23.0-40.5)	22.1 (15.4-28.8)	19.8 (13.3-26.3)	14.4 (7.8-21.1)	13.6 (9.0-18.2)	15.1 (7.7-22.6)
% Current Smoker	16.7 (15.4-18.1)	31.6 (21.6-41.6)	25.4 (17.6-33.3)	18.8 (11.2-26.4)	NA	6.7 (2.8-10.6)	NA
% Ex Smoker	25.2 (23.6-26.7)	15.9 (7.1-24.7)	20.2 (12.1-28.3)	15.3 (7.0-23.6)	14.3 (8.1-20.6)	14.7 (9.0-20.4)	20.7 (11.9-29.5)
% Never Smoker	58.1 (56.3-59.9)	52.5 (41.9-63.1)	54.4 (45.2-63.5)	65.9 (56.2-75.6)	77.7 (69.6-85.8)	78.6 (72.0-85.1)	73.3 (63.5-83.2)
% Normal Weight	26.5 (24.8-28.1)	22.2 (14.0-30.4)	23.4 (15.7-31.1)	22.2 (14.2-30.2)	25.5 (15.0-36.1)	20.4 (13.4-27.5)	10.1 (4.7-15.5)
% Over Weight	31.7 (30.0-33.4)	24.5 (15.8-33.2)	27.2 (19.4-35.0)	22.9 (15.5-30.2)	30.7 (20.9-40.5)	38.5 (30.8-46.3)	47.7 (36.6-58.8)
% Obese	40.1 (38.3-41.9)	51.2 (40.9-61.6)	47.0 (38.3-55.8)	53.9 (44.5-63.2)	41.7 (31.5-52.0)	41.0 (33.3-48.8)	42.2 (31.5-52.9)
% MI	5.1 (4.3-5.8)	13.3 (6.1-20.5)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Angina (CHD)	5.0 (4.4-5.7)	NA	7.8 (3.6-12.1)	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.6)	14.3 (7.0-21.5)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Ever Asthma	16.2 (14.9-17.5)	21.9 (14.1-29.7)	17.2 (10.6-23.8)	18.0 (10.6-25.5)	15.9 (8.7-23.1)	9.1 (5.2-12.9)	NA
% Skin Cancer	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.5 (6.7-8.2)	NA	6.7 (3.0-10.5)	NA	NA	4.8 (2.2-7.4)	NA
% COPD	9.3 (8.3-10.2)	17.5 (9.9-25.1)	17.6 (10.3-24.9)	NA	NA	7.1 (3.2-11.0)	NA
% Arthritis	31.1 (29.5-32.6)	41.7 (32.1-51.4)	43.5 (35.1-51.9)	25.5 (18.1-32.9)	19.8 (12.4-27.2)	22.1 (16.2-27.9)	26.3 (17.1-35.6)
% Depressive Disorder	26.4 (24.8-27.9)	34.6 (25.1-44.1)	27.4 (19.6-35.1)	27.1 (18.8-35.4)	19.1 (11.0-27.2)	13.8 (8.8-18.8)	12.9 (5.3-20.4)
% Kidney Disease	4.5 (3.9-5.2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

APPENDIX C

Live Births by Parish

Louisiana, 2022

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2022

			AGE GROUP							
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
STATE	All	56,361	55	3,438	13,439	16,739	14,192	6,639	1,326	533
	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
ACADIA	All	872	<5	75	256	265	182	82	9	<5
	WHITE	627	-	50	177	195	140	57	7	<5
	BLACK	195	<5	23	71	58	26	16	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	50	-	<5	8	12	16	9	<5	<5
ALLEN	All	294	-	21	81	100	68	20	<5	-
	WHITE	226	-	18	69	72	53	13	<5	-
	BLACK	51	-	<5	9	21	12	5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	17	-	<5	<5	7	<5	<5	<5	-
ASCENSION	All	1,685	-	75	298	546	466	250	44	<5
	WHITE	1,002	-	33	146	349	302	143	28	<5
	BLACK	446	<5	31	105	128	98	72	11	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	237	<5	11	47	69	66	35	5	<5
ASSUMPTION	All	168	-	9	49	53	38	13	<5	<5
	WHITE	95	-	<5	28	32	23	6	<5	-
	BLACK	62	-	5	18	20	13	5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	11	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
AVOYELLES	All	486	-	42	164	145	90	35	9	<5
	WHITE	299	-	24	92	100	55	21	7	-
	BLACK	171	-	17	69	41	32	11	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	16	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5

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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2022

			AGE GROUP							
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
STATE	All	56,361	55	3,438	13,439	16,739	14,192	6,639	1,326	533
	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
BEAUREGARD	All	491	<5	33	170	163	87	30	6	<5
	WHITE	410	<5	31	135	138	73	28	<5	-
	BLACK	45	-	<5	23	11	7	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	36	-	<5	12	14	7	-	<5	<5
BIENVILLE	All	137	-	14	35	49	22	13	<5	<5
	WHITE	69	-	<5	17	32	13	<5	<5	-
	BLACK	63	-	12	16	15	9	9	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	5	-	0	<5	<5	-	-	-	<5
BOSSIER	All	1,697	<5	84	412	531	423	197	31	18
	WHITE	991	-	33	224	334	267	115	17	<5
	BLACK	415	<5	38	112	119	91	46	8	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	291	-	13	76	78	65	36	6	17
CADDO	All	2,798	<5	221	748	782	665	295	64	22
	WHITE	955	-	41	229	285	268	108	23	<5
	BLACK	1,609	<5	167	475	444	335	152	34	<5
	ADD'L GROUPS	234	-	13	44	53	62	35	7	20
CALCASIEU	All	2,521	-	160	640	776	603	266	61	15
	WHITE	1,507	-	80	351	493	392	161	30	-
	BLACK	722	-	69	231	205	134	63	20	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	292	-	11	58	78	77	42	11	15

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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

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LOUISIANA, 2022

			AGE GROUP							
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STATE	All	56,361	55	3,438	13,439	16,739	14,192	6,639	1,326	533
	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
CALDWELL	All	95	-	<5	30	26	22	7	<5	<5
	WHITE	76	-	<5	26	20	16	5	<5	-
	BLACK	17	-	0	<5	6	6	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	0	0	-	-	<5	-	<5
CAMERON	All	54	-	<5	21	15	7	7	-	-
	WHITE	49	-	<5	19	14	7	7	-	-
	BLACK	<5	-	0	<5	-	-	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	<5	<5	<5	-	-	-	-
CATAHOULA	All	85	-	0	17	11	18	<5	<5	37
	WHITE	42	-	0	15	8	17	<5	<5	-
	BLACK	6	-	0	<5	<5	<5	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	37	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	37
CLAIBORNE	All	124	-	10	23	47	33	10	<5	-
	WHITE	41	-	<5	6	19	11	<5	-	-
	BLACK	81	-	8	16	27	22	8	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	0	<5	<5	-	-	-	-
CONCORDIA	All	233	-	<5	13	19	19	7	-	171
	WHITE	37	-	<5	<5	11	15	<5	-	-
	BLACK	24	-	0	9	8	<5	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	172	-	0	0	-	<5	-	-	171

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Public Health

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LOUISIANA, 2022

			AGE GROUP							
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
STATE	All	56,361	55	3,438	13,439	16,739	14,192	6,639	1,326	533
	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
DESOTO	All	345	-	23	87	111	88	30	<5	<5
	WHITE	191	-	11	46	60	54	17	<5	<5
	BLACK	134	-	12	35	45	31	11	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	20	-	0	6	6	<5	<5	-	<5
E BATON ROUGE	All	5,596	6	348	1,198	1,595	1,539	749	139	22
	WHITE	1,785	-	38	200	504	666	336	39	<5
	BLACK	2,812	<5	211	784	854	608	280	67	5
	ADD'L GROUPS	999	<5	99	214	237	265	133	33	15
EAST CARROLL	All	60	-	7	11	20	13	6	<5	<5
	WHITE	14	-	0	<5	5	<5	<5	-	-
	BLACK	42	-	7	9	15	9	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	0	<5	-	-	-	<5	<5
E FELICIANA	All	207	<5	6	48	70	56	20	5	<5
	WHITE	121	-	<5	26	41	37	13	<5	-
	BLACK	80	<5	<5	22	28	17	5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	6	-	0	0	<5	<5	<5	-	<5
EVANGELINE	All	401	-	26	132	123	77	40	<5	-
	WHITE	266	-	14	76	92	54	28	<5	-
	BLACK	119	-	12	53	27	18	8	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	16	-	0	<5	<5	5	<5	-	-

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Public Health

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LOUISIANA, 2022

			AGE GROUP							
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STATE	All	56,361	55	3,438	13,439	16,739	14,192	6,639	1,326	533
	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
FRANKLIN	All	248	<5	19	71	78	39	18	<5	20
	WHITE	143	<5	9	40	58	23	11	<5	-
	BLACK	85	<5	10	31	20	16	7	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	20	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	20
GRANT	All	251	<5	19	80	80	47	14	9	<5
	WHITE	216	-	16	76	68	39	10	7	-
	BLACK	28	-	<5	<5	11	8	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	7	<5	0	<5	<5	-	<5	<5	<5
IBERIA	All	881	-	67	268	280	164	80	21	<5
	WHITE	450	-	28	138	140	91	44	9	-
	BLACK	365	-	33	111	124	60	29	8	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	66	-	6	19	16	13	7	<5	<5
IBERVILLE	All	359	<5	31	86	116	81	33	10	<5
	WHITE	165	-	10	36	64	41	13	<5	-
	BLACK	179	<5	20	47	48	35	20	8	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	15	-	<5	<5	<5	5	-	<5	<5
JACKSON	All	141	<5	9	44	37	36	14	-	-
	WHITE	107	<5	7	33	29	26	11	-	-
	BLACK	30	-	<5	9	8	10	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	<5	<5	-	-	<5	-	-

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Public Health

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LOUISIANA, 2022

			AGE GROUP							
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STATE	All	56,361	55	3,438	13,439	16,739	14,192	6,639	1,326	533
	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
JEFFERSON	All	5,404	<5	255	1,025	1,562	1,525	833	172	28
	WHITE	1,842	<5	47	207	525	651	339	69	<5
	BLACK	1,544	<5	86	393	442	380	196	44	<5
	ADD'L GROUPS	2,018	<5	122	425	595	494	298	59	24
JEFF DAVIS	All	423	-	32	132	131	93	34	<5	-
	WHITE	333	-	22	101	112	74	23	<5	-
	BLACK	73	-	8	27	14	16	8	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	17	-	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	-	-
LAFAYETTE	All	3,282	<5	177	676	1,020	909	408	77	12
	WHITE	1,785	<5	51	305	559	577	240	49	<5
	BLACK	1,074	-	91	304	341	214	100	22	<5
	ADD'L GROUPS	423	<5	35	67	120	118	68	6	8
LAFOURCHE	All	1,122	<5	69	265	357	308	94	26	<5
	WHITE	759	-	45	166	255	221	60	12	-
	BLACK	229	-	17	73	62	55	16	6	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	134	<5	7	26	40	32	18	8	<5
LASALLE	All	154	-	10	45	39	28	20	<5	8
	WHITE	124	-	8	39	33	25	15	<5	-
	BLACK	16	-	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	14	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	-	8

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	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
LINCOLN	All	520	-	19	149	160	126	56	7	<5
	WHITE	260	-	8	54	80	79	33	6	-
	BLACK	219	-	9	87	70	39	13	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	41	-	<5	8	10	8	10	-	<5
LIVINGSTON	All	1,884	<5	97	421	680	465	183	31	<5
	WHITE	1,403	<5	64	316	530	344	131	17	-
	BLACK	263	-	17	56	88	64	32	6	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	218	<5	16	49	62	57	20	8	<5
MADISON	All	123	-	17	32	35	19	12	-	9
	WHITE	16	-	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	-	-
	BLACK	96	-	15	27	30	13	11	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	11	-	-	<5	-	<5	-	-	9
MOREHOUSE	All	249	-	27	92	63	51	11	<5	<5
	WHITE	104	-	5	38	29	28	<5	<5	-
	BLACK	142	-	22	52	34	23	8	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	-	<5	-	-	-	-	<5
NATCHITOCHES	All	440	<5	38	144	143	78	28	7	<5
	WHITE	205	-	13	63	73	41	13	<5	-
	BLACK	212	<5	25	70	64	34	14	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	23	-	0	11	6	<5	<5	<5	<5

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	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
ORLEANS	All	4,042	7	214	673	972	1,180	802	166	28
	WHITE	1,158	-	7	57	153	461	393	78	9
	BLACK	2,179	5	145	479	657	541	289	58	5
	ADD'L GROUPS	705	<5	62	137	162	178	120	30	14
OUACHITA	All	1,951	<5	142	553	597	425	188	37	7
	WHITE	863	-	41	210	297	210	97	8	-
	BLACK	954	<5	96	307	265	183	78	23	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	134	-	5	36	35	32	13	6	7
PLAQUEMINES	All	264	-	12	48	75	78	38	12	<5
	WHITE	155	-	6	22	49	57	15	6	-
	BLACK	61	-	<5	18	13	13	12	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	48	-	<5	8	13	8	11	<5	<5
POINTE COUPEE	All	250	-	14	66	84	58	21	5	<5
	WHITE	141	-	5	34	49	40	10	<5	-
	BLACK	96	-	9	31	32	13	10	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	13	-	0	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	<5
RAPIDES	All	1,573	<5	115	456	477	348	143	28	5
	WHITE	831	-	54	230	262	201	71	13	-
	BLACK	609	<5	58	193	183	109	56	9	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	133	-	<5	33	32	38	16	6	5

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	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
RED RIVER	All	95	-	11	22	33	16	11	<5	-
	WHITE	49	-	7	10	16	10	6	-	-
	BLACK	42	-	<5	11	15	6	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	0	<5	<5	-	<5	-	-
RICHLAND	All	246	-	27	74	77	40	20	6	<5
	WHITE	139	-	15	39	47	25	12	<5	-
	BLACK	100	-	12	33	29	15	7	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	7	-	0	<5	<5	-	<5	<5	<5
SABINE	All	249	-	25	80	72	46	23	<5	-
	WHITE	148	-	10	46	47	26	17	<5	-
	BLACK	61	-	9	23	17	10	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	40	-	6	11	8	10	<5	<5	-
ST BERNARD	All	595	<5	27	125	163	180	75	22	<5
	WHITE	287	<5	11	42	94	92	41	6	-
	BLACK	158	-	8	45	38	44	16	5	<5
	ADD'L GROUPS	150	-	8	38	31	44	18	11	-
ST CHARLES	All	544	-	27	84	176	181	64	9	<5
	WHITE	331	-	12	37	110	125	41	6	-
	BLACK	147	-	10	34	43	42	16	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	66	-	5	13	23	14	7	<5	<5

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	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
ST HELENA	All	85	-	<5	25	29	18	6	<5	-
	WHITE	36	-	<5	13	11	6	<5	<5	-
	BLACK	47	-	<5	11	18	12	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	0	<5	-	-	<5	-	-
ST JAMES	All	229	-	9	50	91	59	13	7	-
	WHITE	111	-	<5	12	52	36	6	<5	-
	BLACK	112	-	6	35	38	22	7	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	6	-	0	<5	<5	<5	-	<5	-
ST JOHN	All	460	-	24	113	158	105	43	12	5
	WHITE	105	-	<5	23	40	27	10	<5	-
	BLACK	275	-	15	72	87	64	29	8	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	80	-	5	18	31	14	<5	<5	5
ST LANDRY	All	1,063	<5	87	322	300	214	111	23	<5
	WHITE	490	<5	27	144	151	114	43	10	-
	BLACK	523	<5	56	168	134	94	58	11	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	50	-	<5	10	15	6	10	<5	<5
ST MARTIN	All	655	-	43	171	215	150	67	9	-
	WHITE	372	-	22	89	131	88	37	5	-
	BLACK	232	-	15	73	72	49	22	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	51	-	6	9	12	13	8	<5	-

*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 WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2022

			AGE GROUP							
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
STATE	All	56,361	55	3,438	13,439	16,739	14,192	6,639	1,326	533
	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
ST MARY	All	620	-	44	170	198	144	53	8	<5
	WHITE	293	-	24	74	94	73	22	6	-
	BLACK	208	-	14	59	71	43	18	<5	<5
	ADD'L GROUPS	119	-	6	37	33	28	13	-	<5
ST TAMMANY	All	2,882	-	118	491	767	936	458	95	17
	WHITE	1,994	-	71	281	526	702	341	71	<5
	BLACK	517	-	26	130	157	130	58	14	<5
	ADD'L GROUPS	371	-	21	80	84	104	59	10	13
TANGIPAHOA	All	1,914	6	115	488	613	462	176	41	13
	WHITE	978	<5	40	203	336	277	98	22	<5
	BLACK	755	5	66	247	226	141	59	11	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	181	-	9	38	51	44	19	8	12
TENSAS	All	38	-	<5	9	<5	6	<5	-	17
	WHITE	9	-	0	5	<5	<5	<5	-	-
	BLACK	11	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	18	-	<5	-	-	-	-	-	17
TERREBONNE	All	1,271	<5	86	374	385	285	118	18	<5
	WHITE	751	<5	41	223	236	171	70	9	-
	BLACK	286	<5	23	91	85	58	22	6	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	234	-	22	60	64	56	26	<5	<5

*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 WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2022

			AGE GROUP							
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
STATE	All	56,361	55	3,438	13,439	16,739	14,192	6,639	1,326	533
	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
UNION	All	233	-	20	77	70	47	15	<5	-
	WHITE	151	-	10	42	48	35	12	<5	-
	BLACK	64	-	7	27	19	8	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	18	-	<5	8	<5	<5	-	-	-
VERMILION	All	724	<5	55	205	196	170	75	17	5
	WHITE	517	<5	40	139	145	129	49	12	<5
	BLACK	139	-	13	49	36	20	17	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	68	-	<5	17	15	21	9	<5	<5
VERNON	All	840	-	44	309	238	169	61	12	7
	WHITE	587	-	34	229	166	113	39	6	-
	BLACK	87	-	<5	25	25	27	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	166	-	7	55	47	29	18	<5	7
WASHINGTON	All	586	<5	52	195	154	114	50	15	5
	WHITE	343	<5	31	114	95	64	32	6	-
	BLACK	211	-	18	74	58	39	16	6	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	32	-	<5	7	<5	11	<5	<5	5
WEBSTER	All	452	-	32	134	159	90	30	<5	<5
	WHITE	235	-	14	69	79	52	20	<5	-
	BLACK	188	-	16	58	71	31	10	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	29	-	<5	7	9	7	-	-	<5

*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 WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2022

			AGE GROUP							
		COUNT	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
STATE	All	56,361	55	3,438	13,439	16,739	14,192	6,639	1,326	533
	WHITE	28,180	13	1,278	5,985	8,723	7,987	3,537	631	26
	BLACK	19,939	29	1,629	5,714	5,891	4,213	2,003	441	19
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,242	13	531	1,740	2,125	1,992	1,099	254	488
W BATON ROUGE	All	342	-	11	69	102	112	37	8	<5
	WHITE	151	-	<5	20	45	61	18	<5	-
	BLACK	158	-	6	43	44	42	18	5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	33	-	<5	6	13	9	<5	-	<5
WEST CARROLL	All	105	-	12	33	33	19	7	-	<5
	WHITE	94	-	9	31	32	16	6	-	-
	BLACK	7	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	0	-	-	<5	<5	-	<5
W FELICIANA	All	88	-	<5	16	28	29	8	<5	-
	WHITE	58	-	0	12	15	26	<5	<5	-
	BLACK	26	-	<5	<5	11	<5	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	0	<5	<5	-	<5	-	-
WINN	All	129	-	6	43	44	27	8	-	<5
	WHITE	88	-	<5	32	32	17	<5	-	-
	BLACK	36	-	<5	11	9	9	5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	5	-	0	-	<5	<5	-	-	<5
UNKNOWN	All	6	-	0	<5	<5	-	<5	-	<5
	WHITE	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BLACK	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	6	-	0	<5	<5	-	<5	-	<5

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, 2022

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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
ACADIA		872	1.3	11.7	627	1.1	8.9	195	2.1	20	50	0	14
	F	452	1.8	13.1	318	1.9	10.7	112	1.8	20.5	22	0	9.1
	M	420	0.7	10.2	309	0.3	7.1	83	2.4	19.3	28	0	17.9
ALLEN		294	0.7	9.2	226	0	6.2	51	2	23.5	17	5.9	5.9
	F	150	0	10.7	118	0	8.5	24	0	25	8	0	0
	M	144	1.4	7.6	108	0	3.7	27	3.7	22.2	9	11.1	11.1
ASCENSION		1,685	1.8	11.3	1,002	1.4	9.8	446	2.7	14.1	237	1.7	12.2
	F	778	2.2	12.2	454	2	10.4	220	3.2	15.5	104	1	13.5
	M	907	1.4	10.5	548	0.9	9.3	226	2.2	12.8	133	2.3	11.3
ASSUMPTION		168	2.4	13.1	95	2.1	12.6	62	3.2	14.5	11	0	9.1
	F	72	1.4	11.1	42	2.4	14.3	27	0	7.4	<5	0	0
	M	96	3.1	14.6	53	1.9	11.3	35	5.7	20	8	0	12.5
AVOYELLES		486	2.1	11.9	299	2	8.4	171	2.3	18.1	16	0	12.5
	F	218	1.4	11.9	134	2.2	10.5	75	0	14.7	9	0	11.1
	M	268	2.6	11.9	165	1.8	6.7	96	4.2	20.8	7	0	14.3
BEAUREGARD		491	0.4	10	410	0.5	9.3	45	0	17.8	36	0	8.3
	F	261	0.8	11.9	223	0.9	10.8	21	0	28.6	17	0	5.9
	M	230	0	7.8	187	0	7.5	24	0	8.3	19	0	10.5

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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
BIENVILLE		137	3.7	17.5	69	0	15.9	63	7.9	19.1	5	0	20
	F	71	5.6	18.3	33	0	15.2	36	11.1	22.2	<5	0	0
	M	66	1.5	16.7	36	0	16.7	27	3.7	14.8	<5	0	33.3
BOSSIER		1,697	1.8	11.6	991	1.2	10.5	415	3.6	17.4	291	1.4	7.2
	F	834	2.4	13.8	483	1.5	11	216	5.6	25.5	135	0.7	5.2
	M	863	1.3	9.5	508	1	10	199	1.5	8.5	156	1.9	9
CADDO		2,798	3.1	15.1	955	0.9	7.4	1,609	4.5	20.3	234	2.1	9.8
	F	1,377	2.2	16	460	0.9	9.1	804	3.1	21	113	0.9	8
	M	1,421	3.9	14.1	495	1	5.9	805	5.8	19.6	121	3.3	11.6
CALCASIEU		2,521	1.2	9.8	1,507	0.9	7.7	722	1.9	14.8	292	0.7	8.6
	F	1,239	1.1	11.6	739	1	8.8	348	1.7	19.3	152	0.7	7.9
	M	1,282	1.3	8.1	768	0.9	6.6	374	2.1	10.7	140	0.7	9.3
CALDWELL		95	0	11.6	76	0	10.5	17	0	17.7	<5	0	0
	F	49	0	12.2	40	0	7.5	7	0	42.9	<5	0	0
	M	46	0	10.9	36	0	13.9	10	0	0	0	-	-
CAMERON		54	1.9	14.8	49	2	16.3	<5	0	0	<5	0	0
	F	32	0	18.8	29	0	20.7	<5	0	0	<5	0	0
	M	22	4.6	9.1	20	5	10	0	-	-	<5	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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
CATAHOULA		85	2.4	8.2	42	4.8	9.5	6	0	0	37	0	8.1
	F	33	0	6.1	16	0	6.3	<5	0	0	14	0	7.1
	M	52	3.9	9.6	26	7.7	11.5	<5	0	0	23	0	8.7
CLAIBORNE		124	1.6	11.3	41	2.4	7.3	81	1.2	13.6	<5	0	0
	F	63	1.6	11.1	19	0	5.3	42	2.4	14.3	<5	0	0
	M	61	1.6	11.5	22	4.6	9.1	39	0	12.8	0	-	-
CONCORDIA		233	3.4	10.3	37	8.1	8.1	24	12.5	37.5	172	1.2	7
	F	110	3.6	11.8	14	7.1	7.1	12	25	41.7	84	0	8.3
	M	123	3.3	8.9	23	8.7	8.7	12	0	33.3	88	2.3	5.7
DESOTO		345	2	14.2	191	0	9.4	134	5.2	20.2	20	0	20
	F	180	1.7	14.4	98	0	10.2	73	4.1	20.6	9	0	11.1
	M	165	2.4	13.9	93	0	8.6	61	6.6	19.7	11	0	27.3
E BATON ROUGE		5,596	2.2	13	1,785	1.2	7.6	2,812	3	17.9	999	1.6	8.9
	F	2,749	2.2	14.6	874	0.6	7.7	1,401	3.4	20.7	474	1.5	9.5
	M	2,847	2.1	11.4	911	1.8	7.5	1,411	2.6	15.1	525	1.7	8.4
EAST CARROLL		60	0	11.7	14	0	14.3	42	0	11.9	<5	0	0
	F	31	0	12.9	10	0	10	20	0	15	<5	0	0
	M	29	0	10.3	<5	0	25	22	0	9.1	<5	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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
E FELICIANA		207	1.5	10.6	121	0.8	10.7	80	2.5	11.3	6	0	0
	F	102	1	10.8	65	0	9.2	34	2.9	14.7	<5	0	0
	M	105	1.9	10.5	56	1.8	12.5	46	2.2	8.7	<5	0	0
EVANGELINE		401	1.5	11.7	266	1.1	10.9	119	1.7	11.8	16	6.3	25
	F	182	1.1	10.8	119	0.8	12.6	56	1.8	19.6	7	0	14.3
	M	219	1.8	9.1	147	1.4	9.5	63	1.6	4.8	9	11.1	33.3
FRANKLIN		248	0.4	9.3	143	0.7	7.7	85	0	12.9	20	0	5
	F	120	0	12.5	71	0	11.3	39	0	18	10	0	0
	M	128	0.8	6.3	72	1.4	4.2	46	0	8.7	10	0	10
GRANT		251	1.2	13.9	216	0.5	10.7	28	7.1	35.7	7	0	28.6
	F	116	0.9	12.9	96	1	9.4	17	0	35.3	<5	0	0
	M	135	1.5	14.8	120	0	11.7	11	18.2	36.4	<5	0	50
IBERIA		881	1.4	10.9	450	1.6	7.3	365	1.4	14.5	66	0	15.2
	F	428	0.9	13.6	210	1.4	6.7	181	0.6	19.9	37	0	21.6
	M	453	1.8	8.4	240	1.7	7.9	184	2.2	9.2	29	0	6.9
IBERVILLE		359	4.2	13.9	165	2.4	9.7	179	6.2	19	15	0	0
	F	173	2.3	12.7	82	2.4	7.3	84	2.4	19.1	7	0	0
	M	186	5.9	15.1	83	2.4	12.1	95	9.5	19	8	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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
JACKSON		141	0.7	8.5	107	0.9	8.4	30	0	10	<5	0	0
	F	70	0	7.1	53	0	5.7	14	0	14.3	<5	0	0
	M	71	1.4	9.9	54	1.9	11.1	16	0	6.3	<5	0	0
JEFFERSON		5,404	1.3	10	1,842	0.7	7.6	1,544	2.3	15.2	2,018	1.1	8.2
	F	2,608	1.5	11.2	871	0.7	8.7	771	2.7	16.3	966	1.2	9.4
	M	2,796	1.1	8.8	971	0.6	6.5	773	1.9	14	1,052	1	7
JEFF DAVIS		423	1.2	10.6	333	1.5	10.5	73	0	13.7	17	0	0
	F	200	1.5	12.5	154	2	11.7	37	0	18.9	9	0	0
	M	223	0.9	9	179	1.1	9.5	36	0	8.3	8	0	0
LAFAYETTE		3,282	1.7	10.5	1,785	1	7.8	1,074	2.9	16.1	423	2.1	8
	F	1,585	1.3	11.2	860	0.7	8.4	517	2.5	18	208	1	6.3
	M	1,697	2.1	9.9	925	1.2	7.2	557	3.2	14.4	215	3.3	9.8
LAFOURCHE		1,122	1.1	10	759	0.5	7.5	229	3.1	19.7	134	0.8	7.5
	F	568	1.1	10.2	376	0.3	7.7	130	3.9	20.8	62	0	3.2
	M	554	1.1	9.8	383	0.8	7.3	99	2	18.2	72	1.4	11.1
LASALLE		154	1.3	12.3	124	1.6	10.5	16	0	31.3	14	0	7.1
	F	74	2.7	12.2	63	3.2	12.7	5	0	20	6	0	0
	M	80	0	12.5	61	0	8.2	11	0	36.4	8	0	12.5

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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
LINCOLN		520	2.3	12.1	260	0.8	6.9	219	4.6	20.1	41	0	2.4
	F	260	2.7	11.2	130	0.8	4.6	115	5.2	20	15	0	0
	M	260	1.9	13.1	130	0.8	9.2	104	3.9	20.2	26	0	3.9
LIVINGSTON		1,884	1.7	9.7	1,403	1.4	9.2	263	3	13.3	218	1.4	8.7
	F	923	1.6	10.8	689	1.2	10.2	125	4.8	13.6	109	0.9	11.9
	M	961	1.7	8.6	714	1.7	8.3	138	1.5	13	109	1.8	5.5
MADISON		123	24	10.6	16	0	6.3	96	3.1	12.5	11	0	0
	F	59	3.4	6.8	7	0	0	44	4.6	9.1	8	0	0
	M	64	1.6	14.1	9	0	11.1	52	1.9	15.4	<5	0	0
MOREHOUSE		249	2.8	16.9	104	2.9	9.6	142	2.1	21.8	<5	33.3	33.3
	F	124	1.6	16.1	46	0	2.2	77	2.6	24.7	<5	0	0
	M	125	4	17.6	58	5.2	15.5	65	1.5	18.5	<5	50	50
NATCHITOCHES		440	3.2	12.3	205	2.4	7.8	212	3.8	16.5	23	4.4	13
	F	213	1.9	13.2	107	0.4	7.5	96	1	18.8	10	10	20
	M	227	4.4	11.5	98	3.1	8.2	116	6	14.7	13	0	7.7
ORLEANS		4,042	2.1	13.1	1,158	1	8.7	2,179	2.8	16.8	705	1.8	8.5
	F	1,981	1.8	13.5	552	0.4	8.9	1,093	2.5	17.5	336	1.8	8.3
	M	2,061	2.5	12.6	606	1.7	8.6	1,086	3.1	16.2	369	1.9	8.7

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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
OUACHITA		1,951	1.7	14.1	863	0.9	8.7	954	2.2	19.5	134	3	10.5
	F	972	2.4	15.6	418	1.7	10.8	494	2.6	20.7	60	5	8.3
	M	979	1	12.6	445	0.2	6.7	460	1.7	18.3	74	1.4	12.2
PLAQUEMINES		264	0.4	9.9	155	0.7	8.4	61	0	11.5	48	0	12.5
	F	132	0.8	9.1	72	1.4	8.3	28	0	3.6	32	0	15.6
	M	132	0	10.6	83	0	8.4	33	0	18.2	16	0	6.3
POINTE COUPEE		250	1.2	10.8	141	0	7.1	96	3.1	15.6	13	0	15.4
	F	120	0.8	9.2	70	0	8.6	45	2.2	11.1	5	0	0
	M	130	1.5	12.3	71	0	5.6	51	3.9	19.6	8	0	25
RAPIDES		1,573	2.2	12.3	831	1.6	9.3	609	3.3	17.7	133	1.5	6.8
	F	751	2.7	13.6	401	2.5	11	272	3.7	20.6	78	0	2.6
	M	822	1.8	11.2	430	0.7	7.7	337	3	15.4	55	3.6	12.7
RED RIVER		95	1.1	12.6	49	0	8.2	42	2.4	16.7	<5	0	25
	F	45	0	15.6	25	0	8	20	0	25	0	-	-
	M	50	2	10	24	0	8.3	22	4.6	9.1	<5	0	25
RICHLAND		246	2.4	15	139	2.2	12.2	100	3	20	7	0	0
	F	107	1.9	20.6	56	3.6	14.3	47	0	29.8	<5	0	0
	M	139	2.9	10.8	83	1.2	10.8	53	5.7	11.3	<5	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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
SABINE		249	0.8	10.4	148	1.4	8.1	61	0	13.1	40	0	15
	F	126	1.6	11.1	84	2.4	10.7	24	0	8.3	18	0	16.7
	M	123	0	9.8	64	0	4.7	37	0	16.2	22	0	13.6
ST BERNARD		595	2.2	12.1	287	0.7	10.5	158	4.4	17.1	150	2.7	10
	F	265	1.9	12.1	130	0.8	12.3	66	1.5	12.1	69	4.4	11.6
	M	330	2.4	12.1	157	0.6	8.9	92	6.5	20.7	81	1.2	8.6
ST CHARLES		544	3.1	12.7	331	2.4	11.5	147	4.1	15	66	4.6	13.6
	F	269	2.6	12.6	163	1.2	10.4	76	5.3	17.1	30	3.3	13.3
	M	275	3.6	12.7	168	3.6	12.5	71	2.8	12.7	36	5.6	13.9
ST HELENA		85	2.4	16.5	36	5.6	16.7	47	0	17	<5	0	0
	F	43	0	16.3	18	0	11.1	24	0	20.8	<5	0	0
	M	42	4.8	16.7	18	11.1	22.2	23	0	13	<5	0	0
ST JAMES		229	0.9	12.7	111	0	9	112	1.8	17	6	0	0
	F	123	0.8	7.3	59	0	5.1	61	1.6	9.8	<5	0	0
	M	106	0.9	18.9	52	0	13.5	51	2	25.5	<5	0	0
ST JOHN		460	4.1	13.7	105	0	6.7	275	6.9	18.6	80	0	6.3
	F	218	5.1	16.1	50	0	8	136	8.1	21.3	32	0	6.3
	M	242	3.3	11.6	55	0	5.5	139	5.8	15.8	48	0	6.3

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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
ST LANDRY		1,063	1.1	11.7	490	0.2	6.9	523	2.1	16.3	50	0	10
	F	496	0.6	11.5	234	0	7.3	237	1.3	16	25	0	8
	M	567	1.6	11.8	256	0.4	6.6	286	2.8	16.4	25	0	12
ST MARTIN		655	1.7	9.5	372	1.3	7.8	232	2.6	13.8	51	0	2
	F	308	2.3	10.4	176	2.3	10.2	109	2.8	12.8	23	0	0
	M	347	1.2	8.7	196	0.5	5.6	123	2.4	14.6	28	0	3.6
ST MARY		620	2.3	10.2	293	2.4	8.2	208	2.4	13	119	1.7	10.1
	F	303	3	10.9	137	3.7	11	105	2.9	12.4	61	1.6	8.2
	M	317	1.6	9.5	156	1.3	5.8	103	1.9	13.6	58	1.7	12.1
ST TAMMANY		2,882	1.5	8.7	1,994	1.1	7.7	517	3.1	13.4	371	1.4	7.8
	F	1,445	1.6	10	994	1.4	9.1	261	1.9	13.4	190	2.1	10.5
	M	1,437	1.4	7.4	1,000	0.8	6.3	256	4.3	13.3	181	0.6	5
TANGIPAHOA		1,914	2.3	11.1	978	2.2	8	755	2.3	15.4	181	3.3	9.9
	F	897	1.8	12	448	2.5	8	370	1.1	18.1	79	1.3	6.3
	M	1,017	2.8	10.2	530	1.9	7.9	385	3.4	12.7	102	4.9	12.8
TENSAS		38	0	7.9	9	0	0	11	0	18.2	18	0	5.6
	F	22	0	9.1	<5	0	0	6	0	16.7	12	0	8.3
	M	16	0	6.3	5	0	0	5	0	20	6	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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
TERREBONNE		1,271	1.3	10.2	751	0.4	8.3	286	3.5	18.2	234	1.7	6.8
	F	623	1.6	13.8	373	0.3	11.3	134	5.2	26.1	116	1.7	7.8
	M	648	1.1	6.8	378	0.5	5.3	152	2	11.2	118	1.7	5.9
UNION		233	0.4	8.2	151	0	6	64	1.6	14.1	18	0	5.6
	F	113	0.9	8	73	0	5.5	32	3.1	12.5	8	0	12.5
	M	120	0	8.3	78	0	6.4	32	0	15.6	10	0	0
VERMILION		724	1.1	8.4	517	1.2	7	139	0.7	13	68	1.5	10.3
	F	385	0.3	7.5	281	0	6.1	71	0	11.3	33	3	12.1
	M	339	2.1	9.4	236	2.5	8.1	68	1.5	14.7	35	0	8.6
VERNON		840	1.2	8.5	587	0.9	8.5	87	1.2	6.9	166	2.4	9
	F	398	1.3	11.1	281	1.1	12.5	35	0	5.7	82	2.4	8.5
	M	442	1.1	6.1	306	0.7	4.9	52	1.9	7.7	84	2.4	9.5
WASHINGTON		586	2.1	14.3	343	1.5	10.5	211	3.3	21.8	32	0	6.3
	F	291	1.7	14.8	161	0.6	11.2	111	3.6	20.7	19	0	10.5
	M	295	2.4	13.9	182	2.2	9.9	100	3	23	13	0	0
WEBSTER		452	2	15.9	235	0.9	11.9	188	3.2	21.3	29	3.5	13.8
	F	219	1.4	17.4	119	0.8	13.5	86	2.3	25.6	14	0	0
	M	233	2.6	14.6	116	0.9	10.3	102	3.9	17.7	15	6.7	26.7

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, 2022

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE		56,361	1.9	11.5	28,180	1.1	8.5	19,939	2.9	16.9	8,242	1.5	8.7
	F	27,492	1.7	12.6	13,675	1.1	9.3	9,847	2.8	18.7	3,970	1.3	8.6
	M	28,869	1.9	10.5	14,505	1.1	7.7	10,092	3.1	15.2	4,272	1.7	8.7
W BATON ROUGE		342	1.8	11.4	151	0.7	9.9	158	2.5	13.3	33	3	9.1
	F	177	1.7	11.9	80	1.3	10	84	2.4	15.5	13	0	0
	M	165	1.8	10.9	71	0	9.9	74	2.7	10.8	20	5	15
WEST CARROLL		105	1.9	9.5	94	1.1	9.6	7	14.3	14.3	<5	0	0
	F	53	1.9	7.6	47	0	6.4	<5	25	25	<5	0	0
	M	52	1.9	11.5	47	2.1	12.8	<5	0	0	<5	0	0
W FELICIANA		88	1.1	6.8	58	1.7	5.2	26	0	11.5	<5	0	0
	F	45	2.2	6.7	29	3.5	6.9	14	0	7.1	<5	0	0
	M	43	0	7	29	0	3.5	12	0	16.7	<5	0	0
WINN		129	3.1	9.3	88	2.3	6.8	36	5.6	16.7	5	0	0
	F	58	1.7	8.6	37	2.7	8.1	18	0	11.1	<5	0	0
	M	71	4.2	9.9	51	2	5.9	18	11.1	22.2	<5	0	0
UNKNOWN		6	0	33.3	<5	0	0	0	-	-	6	0	33.3
	F	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	-	-	<5	0	0
	M	<5	0	33.3	0	-	-	0	-	-	<5	0	33.3

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

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

APPENDIX E

Infant Deaths by Mother's Residence

Louisiana, 2022

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 2022

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	414	35	63	15	113	51	17	18	19	196
ACADIA	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
ALLEN	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
ASCENSION	10	0	<5	<5	5	0	0	0	<5	<5
ASSUMPTION	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
AVOYELLES	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
BEAUREGARD	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
BIENVILLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSSIER	8	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
CADDO	38	5	12	<5	19	<5	<5	<5	0	12
CALCASIEU	16	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	8
CALDWELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CATAHOULA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAIBORNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONCORDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESOTO	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5
E BATON ROUGE	53	<5	9	<5	15	9	<5	<5	<5	23
EAST CARROLL	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5
E FELICIANA	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
EVANGELINE	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5
FRANKLIN	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
GRANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 2022

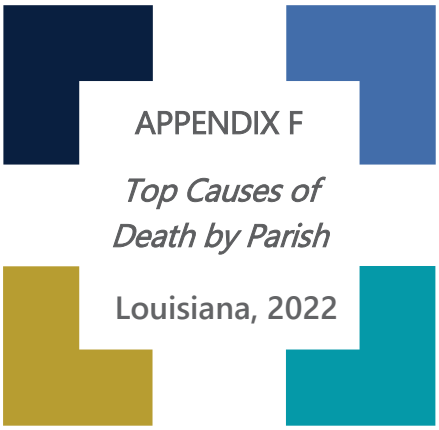
PARISH	TOTAL	LT 1 HOUR	1-6 HOURS	7-23 HOURS	LT 1 DAY	1-6 DAYS	7-13 DAYS	14-20 DAYS	21-27 DAYS	28-365 DAYS
STATE	414	35	63	15	113	51	17	18	19	196
IBERIA	7	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5
IBERVILLE	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0
JACKSON	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JEFF DAVIS	37	<5	5	<5	12	7	<5	<5	<5	14
LAFAYETTE	28	<5	7	0	10	5	<5	0	<5	10
LAFOURCHE	7	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
LASALLE	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
LINCOLN	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5
LIVINGSTON	11	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5
MADISON	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
MOREHOUSE	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5
NATCHITOCHES	7	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5
ORLEANS	29	<5	5	0	6	5	<5	0	<5	16
OUACHITA	20	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	12
PLAQUEMINES	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
POINTE COUPEE	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0
RAPIDES	7	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5
RED RIVER	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
RICHLAND	8	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
SABINE	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
ST BERNARD	6	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5

INFANT DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE REALLOCATED TO MOTHER'S USUAL RESIDENCE AND SHOWN BY AGE AT DEATH LOUISIANA 2022

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	414	35	63	15	113	51	17	18	19	196
ST CHARLES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST HELENA	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0
ST JAMES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST JOHN	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
ST LANDRY	6	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5
ST MARTIN	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
ST MARY	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5
ST TAMMANY	12	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	7
TANGIPAHOA	11	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	5
TENSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TERREBONNE	9	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5
UNION	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
VERMILION	5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
VERNON	5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
WASHINGTON	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
WEBSTER	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
W BATON ROUGE	5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5
WEST CARROLL	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
W FELICIANA	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
WINN	5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<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, 2022

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE
Louisiana, 2022

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		ACCIDENTS		COVID-19		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES	
	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**52,335**	**1140.1**	**12,042**	**262.3**	**9,001**	**196.1**	**4,116**	**89.7**	**2,291**	**49.9**	**2,664**	**58.0**
ACADIA	794	1399.3	212	373.6	130	229.1	28	49.3	40	70.5	56	98.7
ALLEN	307	1375.4	55	246.4	45	201.6	29	129.9	21	94.1	8	--
ASCENSION	1,043	799.5	237	181.7	174	133.4	129	98.9	39	29.9	51	39.1
ASSUMPTION	248	1203.6	61	296.1	48	233.0	11	--	15	--	14	--
AVOYELLES	545	1406.4	155	400.0	80	206.4	51	131.6	27	69.7	28	72.3
BEAUREGARD	393	1074.7	91	248.8	73	199.6	19	52.0	14	--	20	54.7
BIENVILLE	199	1574.2	35	276.9	34	269.0	8	--	13	--	10	--
BOSSIER	1,294	1001.0	276	213.5	261	201.9	57	44.1	70	54.1	77	59.6
CADDO	3,211	1402.0	591	258.1	539	235.3	133	58.1	200	87.3	171	74.7
CALCASIEU	2,100	1037.5	623	307.8	352	173.9	72	35.6	69	34.1	212	104.7
CALDWELL	164	1716.6	56	586.1	16	167.5	11	--	14	--	<5	--
CAMERON	50	1020.0	16	326.4	11	--	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
CATAHOULA	138	1611.0	34	396.9	25	291.9	5	--	8	--	5	--
CLAIBORNE	192	1397.0	44	320.1	51	371.1	7	--	8	--	10	--
CONCORDIA	261	1440.7	76	419.5	32	176.6	10	--	10	--	18	99.4
DESOTO	345	1284.8	80	297.9	56	208.5	19	70.8	22	81.9	24	89.4
E BATON ROUGE	4,534	1006.3	1,025	227.5	724	160.7	441	97.9	142	31.5	268	59.5
EAST CARROLL	81	1158.8	14	--	14	--	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
E FELICIANA	263	1374.4	90	470.3	44	229.9	26	135.9	12	--	6	--
EVANGELINE	398	1244.3	95	297.0	83	259.5	24	75.0	13	--	17	53.1
FRANKLIN	319	1652.2	143	740.6	45	233.1	17	88.0	35	181.3	10	--

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.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE
Louisiana, 2022

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		ACCIDENTS		COVID-19		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES	
	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**52,335**	**1140.1**	**12,042**	**262.3**	**9,001**	**196.1**	**4,116**	**89.7**	**2,291**	**49.9**	**2,664**	**58.0**
GRANT	279	1268.2	66	300.0	49	222.7	19	86.4	16	72.7	10	--
IBERIA	874	1279.1	232	339.5	164	240.0	54	79.0	23	33.7	43	62.9
IBERVILLE	372	1260.8	83	281.3	63	213.5	22	74.6	15	--	11	--
JACKSON	224	1509.5	51	343.7	60	404.3	8	--	6	--	6	--
JEFFERSON	4,629	1086.9	1,065	250.1	828	194.4	413	97.0	145	34.0	234	54.9
JEFF DAVIS	452	1411.4	122	380.9	70	218.6	18	56.2	22	68.7	29	90.6
LAFAYETTE	216	87.1	47	19.0	33	13.3	6	--	19	7.7	12	--
LAFOURCHE	2,223	2318.8	520	542.4	422	440.2	188	196.1	61	63.6	114	118.9
LASALLE	1,082	7346.1	262	1778.8	208	1412.2	82	556.7	52	353.0	44	298.7
LINCOLN	428	889.3	66	137.1	75	155.8	13	--	23	47.8	26	54.0
LIVINGSTON	1,466	987.7	309	208.2	261	175.8	186	125.3	79	53.2	69	46.5
MADISON	123	1297.7	23	242.7	13	--	6	--	<5	--	8	--
MOREHOUSE	388	1587.2	105	429.5	61	249.5	23	94.1	20	81.8	24	98.2
NATCHITOCHES	508	1385.6	111	302.8	79	215.5	36	98.2	28	76.4	33	90.0
ORLEANS	3,809	1030.2	759	205.3	605	163.6	489	132.3	95	25.7	157	42.5
OUACHITA	1,866	1183.2	312	197.8	292	185.2	160	101.5	152	96.4	59	37.4
PLAQUEMINES	204	906.0	44	195.4	45	199.9	17	75.5	6	--	6	--
POINTE COUPEE	341	1692.2	84	416.9	57	282.9	17	84.4	10	--	25	124.1
RAPIDES	1,767	1389.3	552	434.0	225	176.9	124	97.5	102	80.2	94	73.9
RED RIVER	113	1522.9	22	296.5	18	242.6	8	--	7	--	<5	--
RICHLAND	289	1457.7	82	413.6	48	242.1	17	85.7	24	121.1	14	--

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Public Health

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Louisiana, 2022

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS		ACCIDENTS		COVID-19		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES	
	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**52,335**	**1140.1**	**12,042**	**262.3**	**9,001**	**196.1**	**4,116**	**89.7**	**2,291**	**49.9**	**2,664**	**58.0**
SABINE	336	1528.3	110	500.3	44	200.1	22	100.1	22	100.1	15	--
ST BERNARD	401	901.5	81	182.1	77	173.1	46	103.4	13	--	23	51.7
ST CHARLES	481	943.2	91	178.4	95	186.3	41	80.4	14	--	30	58.8
ST HELENA	152	1404.5	26	240.3	31	286.5	15	--	5	--	<5	--
ST JAMES	238	1225.4	66	339.8	56	288.3	17	87.5	5	--	11	--
ST JOHN	413	1036.0	113	283.5	73	183.1	21	52.7	14	--	21	52.7
ST LANDRY	1,171	1432.0	275	336.3	207	253.1	77	94.2	55	67.3	64	78.3
ST MARTIN	620	1210.1	166	324.0	122	238.1	55	107.3	23	44.9	30	58.6
ST MARY	693	1450.1	162	339.0	131	274.1	49	102.5	32	67.0	33	69.1
ST TAMMANY	2,814	1029.8	577	211.2	486	177.9	256	93.7	126	46.1	122	44.6
TANGIPAHOA	1,593	1162.4	335	244.4	273	199.2	157	114.6	80	58.4	61	44.5
TENSAS	50	1300.1	17	442.0	10	--	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
TERREBONNE	1,152	1099.4	252	240.5	229	218.5	114	108.8	50	47.7	43	41.0
UNION	353	1703.6	46	222.0	73	352.3	12	--	13	--	10	--
VERMILION	668	1172.9	189	331.9	122	214.2	41	72.0	24	42.1	30	52.7
VERNON	508	1075.2	130	275.1	90	190.5	32	67.7	26	55.0	26	55.0
WASHINGTON	700	1554.7	147	326.5	107	237.6	59	131.0	30	66.6	40	88.8
WEBSTER	609	1708.6	156	437.7	111	311.4	21	58.9	37	103.8	36	101.0
W BATON ROUGE	262	934.6	47	167.7	57	203.3	16	57.1	7	--	9	--
WEST CARROLL	164	1730.9	26	274.4	30	316.6	6	--	16	168.9	<5	--
W FELICIANA	175	1137.8	31	201.5	41	266.6	23	149.5	6	--	8	--

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	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE	DEATHS	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**52,335**	**1140.1**	**12,042**	**262.3**	**9,001**	**196.1**	**4,116**	**89.7**	**2,291**	**49.9**	**2,664**	**58.0**
WINN	206	1560.0	68	515.0	23	174.2	18	136.3	7	--	10	--
UNKNOWN**	44	.	5	--	0	--	8	--	0	--	0	--

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

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

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