LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Office of Public Health

2024 Health Report Card

Submitted to
Office of the Governor and the Louisiana Legislature

In 1995, the Louisiana Legislature passed Act 985, requiring the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH) to prepare an annual report card describing the overall health of Louisiana residents and health-related issues affecting the state.

In addition to informing Louisianans of the overall health circumstances of the state, this annual publication serves as an important tool for health planning and evaluating the effectiveness of health programs.

The Louisiana Health Report Card is organized into eleven chapters. Data presented in this report were extracted from state and national sources and reflect the most recent year of complete data available at the time of publication. In most cases, the last year of complete data was 2023.

The appendices to this document include the 2023 Vital Records Report.

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

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

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Office of Public Health

2024 Health Report Card
As mandated by R.S. 40:1261

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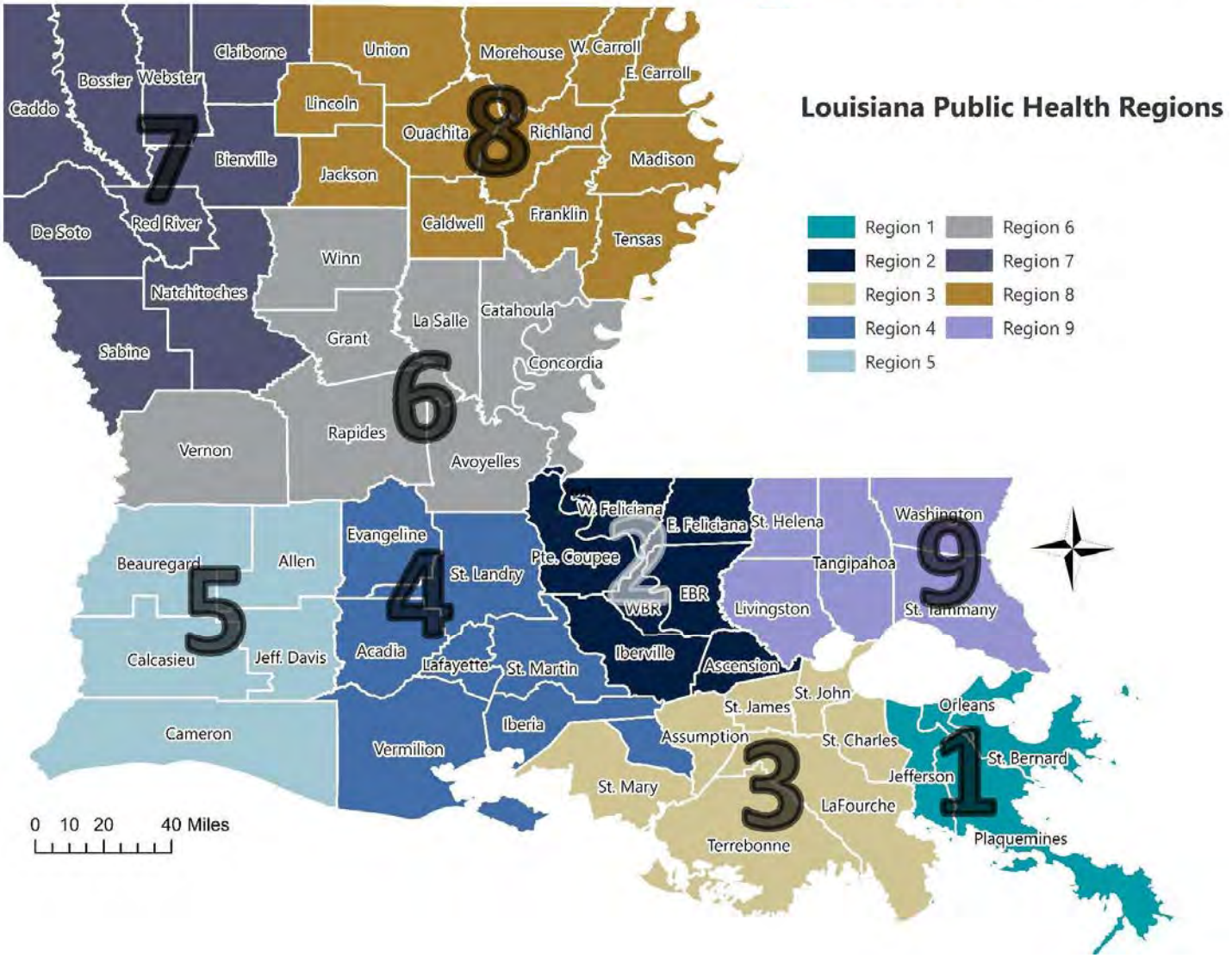
Prepared by the Bureau of Health Informatics
www.ldh.la.gov/cphi

Submitted to the Governor and the Louisiana Legislature


Louisiana 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
Sabine
Grant
Concordia
Vernon
Rapides
Avoyelles
W. Feliciana
E. Feliciana
St. Helena
Washington
Evangeline
Beauregard
Allen
Pte. Coupee
Tangipahoa
St. Landry
EBR
WBR
Livingston
St. Tammany
Calcasieu
Jeff. Davis
Acadia
Lafayette
St. Martin
Iberville
Ascension
St. John
St. James
Orleans
Cameron
Iberia
Assumption
St. Charles
Vermilion
St. Bernard
Jefferson
St. Mary
LaFourche
Terrebonne
Plaquemines
0 10 20 40 Miles

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HEALTH FINDINGS OF MAJOR DISEASES

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:

44th in diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases
45th in percentage of obese adults
46th in percentage of adults with diabetes

Percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they had angina or coronary heart disease; a heart attack or myocardial infarction; or a stroke
Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2023[1]

State	Percent	Rank
United States	8.5	--
Louisiana	11.7	44
Alabama	12.4	47
Arkansas	12.1	46
Mississippi	11.3	43
Texas	7.9	12

Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

In 2023, rates of heart disease and stroke were 37% higher in Louisiana than the U.S. average. Louisiana ranks 44th 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, 2023[1]

State	Percent	Rank
United States	34.3	--
Louisiana	39.9	45
Alabama	39.2	44
Arkansas	40.0	46
Mississippi	40.1	47
Texas	34.4	25

Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

The percentage of obese adults in Louisiana decreased slightly from 40.1% in 2022 to 39.9% in 2023, positioning Louisiana as 45th in the country. Louisiana's percentage of obese adults is 16% higher than the national average of 34.3%.

The percentage of adult Louisiana residents who have been told they have diabetes increased from 14.7% in 2022 to 16.1% in 2023. Louisiana moved from 44th to 46th in the nation for diabetes between 2022 and 2023. Louisiana has a lower percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes than Alabama and Mississippi, but is nearly

[1] America's Health Rankings analysis of CDC 2023 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, accessed 2025.

40% higher than the national average. These numbers exclude gestational diabetes (high blood sugar levels during pregnancy) and pre-diabetes (slightly elevated blood sugar levels), as these diseases are different from typical diabetes.

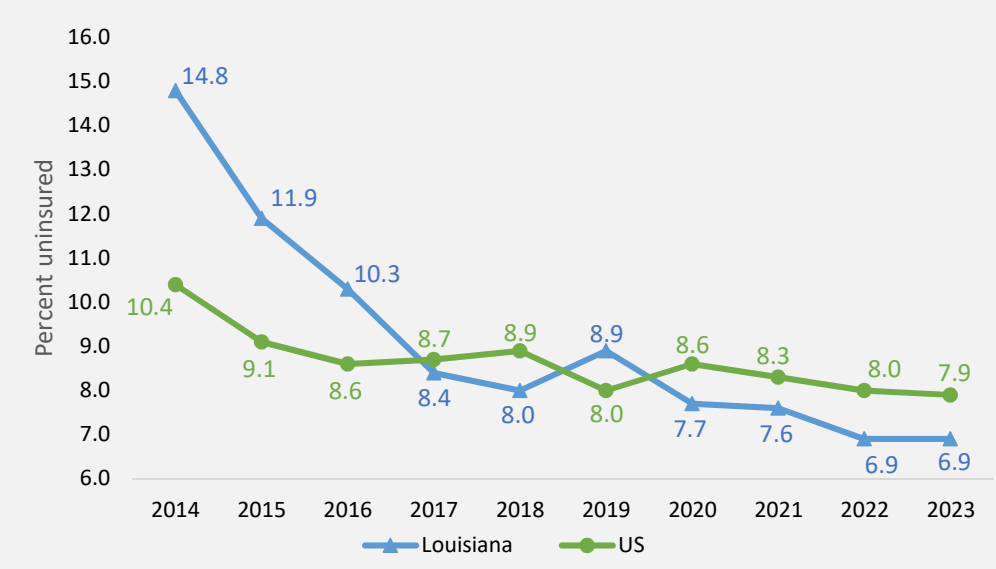
Percentage of adults who have been told they have diabetes*
Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2023[1]

State	Percent	Rank
United States	11.5	--
Louisiana	16.1	46
Alabama	15.7	45
Arkansas	14.5	42
Mississippi	17.0	47
Texas	12.7	37

*Excludes pre-diabetes and gestational diabetes
Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

Heart disease, diabetes, and obesity are types of chronic diseases that often require ongoing medical care to manage, such as regular doctor visits, lab tests, and screenings. Typically these services are covered by health insurance, yielding early detection of complications, better disease management, and improved long-term health outcomes. Insurance coverage significantly helps to manage chronic diseases.

Percent population without health insurance coverage — Louisiana, 2014-2023



Source: *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States, 2023; U.S. Census Bureau*
Note: The Y-axis (Percentage) has been adjusted to better display the trend.

As shown in the graph above, Louisiana's percent of uninsured residents remained historically low in 2023, remaining below the national average for the fourth consecutive year. More than 316,000 residents still lacked health insurance coverage in 2023. However, since Louisiana's launch of Medicaid Expansion in July 2016, the percentage of Louisiana residents without health insurance coverage has dropped by 42%.

The table below compares the uninsured rate of Louisiana with its neighboring states and the national rate. Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas did not participate in Medicaid Expansion, and their percentage of uninsured

adults remains above the national average, despite increases in Medicaid enrollment and direct-purchase coverage.

Percentage of adults* without health insurance coverage
Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2023

State	Percent	Rank
United States	7.9	--
Louisiana	6.9	23
Alabama	8.5	16
Arkansas	8.9	14
Mississippi	10.3	8
Texas	16.4	1

Source: Health Insurance Coverage in the United States, 2023; U.S. Census Bureau

The data on the following page 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 were eligible for 2023 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.

2023 CONDITIONS/RISK FACTORS (% PREVALENCE)	REGION 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	STATE
DIABETES	16.2	15.4	17.0	15.8	15.2	17.3	16.3	15.4	16.2	16.1
OVERWEIGHT	31.9	32.8	36.7	32.6	25.7	32.6	31.6	32.2	31.9	32.1
OBESE	35.5	35.5	42.8	38.4	49.0	40.5	43.3	41.6	41.4	39.9
STROKE	3.8	5.4	5.0	4.1	7.3	5.6	4.0	6.2	5.1	4.9
MI (HEART ATTACK)	3.8	6.8	5.6	2.5	5.9	5.7	4.5	6.2	5.4	5.0
CHD (ANGINA)	5.0	7.4	6.1	4.4	6.6	6.1	4.5	3.9	5.3	5.5
EVERY DAY SMOKER	8.5	9.0	12.0	10.5	15.1	15.0	11.3	12.5	10.4	10.9
ALL CURRENT SMOKERS	12.3	13.9	16.9	16.3	16.9	22.0	17.4	19.5	14.5	15.7
EX SMOKER	19.7	23.5	23.9	22.5	23.7	29.4	23.8	22.6	29.7	23.9
NEVER SMOKER	68.1	62.6	59.2	61.3	59.4	48.7	58.9	57.9	55.8	60.4
ASTHMA	19.4	16.9	15.4	18.4	21.5	15.0	14.9	20.7	16.8	17.7
COPD	7.8	9.0	9.1	7.6	9.4	12.0	8.7	11.7	6.8	8.7
SKIN CANCER	4.5	5.7	4.1	3.3	7.7	5.7	2.8	5.9	5.2	4.8
OTHER CANCER	6.3	9.4	8.4	5.1	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	7.2	7.7
ARTHRITIS	25.2	30.1	32.1	28.8	34.8	40.0	32.5	31.0	31.8	30.7
DEPRESSIVE DISORDER	26.6	25.7	26.5	26.9	24.4	22.4	25.8	26.2	24.6	25.7
KIDNEY DISEASE	3.6	4.9	5.5	3.4	3.6	5.8	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.2

CANCER IN LOUISIANA

Cancer is a large number of diseases characterized by the development of abnormal cells that divide uncontrollably. In 2022, the age-adjusted rate of deaths due to cancer in Louisiana was 160.3 per 100,000 total population.[2] This represents **the second most common cause of death statewide in Louisiana**. 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, 2022[3]

State	Rate
United States	142.0
Louisiana	160.3
Alabama	154.4
Arkansas	168.1
Mississippi	178.4
Texas	140.8

Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System

Percentage of adults who were diagnosed with cancer by a health professional (excluding skin cancer)
Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2023

State	Percent	Rank
United States	8.4	--
Louisiana	7.7	9
Alabama	8.4	23
Arkansas	8.4	23
Mississippi	8.7	29
Texas	5.6	1

Source: America's Health Rankings

A "cancer incidence rate" is the number of new cancers diagnosed in a population in a given time period, and can include multiple cancers occurring in one patient. It also reports on the primary cancer site and not any metastatic sites. Nationally, the cancer incidence rate in 2021 was 439 per 100,000 people.[4] **In 2021, the overall Louisiana rate of new cancers was 479.9 per 100,000 people, adjusted for age, which is 9% above the national rate.[4]**

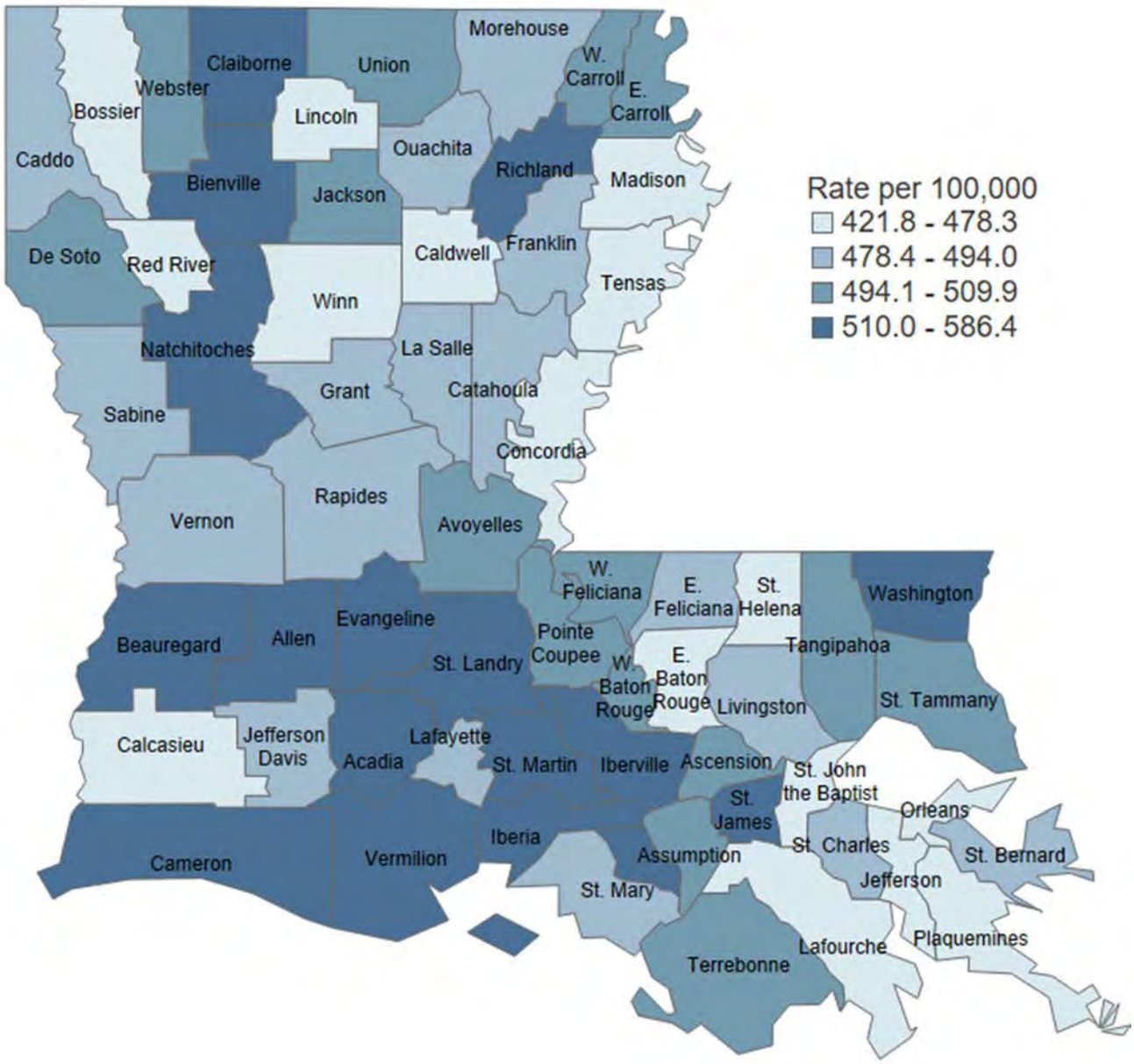
Since current law requires hospitals to report cancer cases within six months of the initial cancer visit, there is likely a delay in case reporting to the central registry. The reporting delay allows for the collection of information related to cancer treatment and outcomes.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics; https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/cancer_mortality/cancer.htm

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

[4] U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz, Released in June 2024.

Cancer incidence by patient's parish of residence
Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 residents, all cancer sites, 2017-2021



**Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics, CDC*[5]

The National Cancer Institute creates and publishes state cancer profiles, combining data into five-year spans. From 2017 to 2021, the cancer incidence rate per 100,000 Louisiana residents was 483.6[6]. There were 44 parishes in Louisiana with cancer rates above the state average.

[5] U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz, released in June 2024.
[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute ; https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/

Leading cancer incidence rates per 100,000 population by race and sex group[7]
Louisiana and the U.S., 2017-2021

Non-Hispanic Black Women	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	423.1	↑	405.2
Breast	137.3	↑	131.3
Lung and Bronchus	44.4		43.0
Colon and Rectum	43.6	↑	37.8
Triple Negative Female Breast	31.5	↑	25.1
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	24.6	↓	29.0
Pancreas	15.6		15.1
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	15.5	↑	13.2
Thyroid	13.5	↑	11.9
Myeloma	12.9		13.1
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	12.8		11.9

Non-Hispanic White Women	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	444.1		445.7
Breast	130.2	↓	138.7
Lung and Bronchus	54.9	↑	49.5
Colon and Rectum	37.6	↑	32.9
Thyroid	22.6	↑	20.5
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	20.6	↓	27.4
Melanoma of the Skin	20.6	↓	28.9
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	17.5	↑	16.3
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	16.9	↑	11.4
Triple Negative Female Breast	14.5	↑	12.6
Leukemia	12.2		11.8

Non-Hispanic Black Men	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	599.5	↑	530.3
Prostate	197.8	↑	190.6
Lung and Bronchus	89.5	↑	66.5
Colon and Rectum	60.8	↑	49.6
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	29.8	↑	25.3
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	22.1	↑	16.0
Pancreas	20.2	↑	17.8
Urinary Bladder	19.0		19.4
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	16.8		17.1
Myeloma	16.3		17.2
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	15.9	↑	13.4

Non-Hispanic White Men	Louisiana	*	U.S.
All Sites	554.9	↑	509.0
Prostate	124.6	↑	113.7
Lung and Bronchus	72.5	↑	57.6
Colon and Rectum	49.2	↑	41.7
Urinary Bladder	37.0		37.3
Melanoma of the Skin	34.6	↓	43.1
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	33.3	↑	23.4
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	24.6		24.1
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	23.1	↑	20.1
Leukemia	19.4		19.4
Pancreas	15.3		15.5

** ↑ 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 December 2024.

The all-site cancer rate for Black female Louisianans from 2017-2021 was 423.1 cases per 100,000 residents. This was higher than the national rate for the same population, which was 405.2 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.

[7] Louisiana Cancer Data Visualization, based on November 2023 submission data (2017-2021): Louisiana Tumor Registry; https://sph.lsuhsc.edu/louisiana-tumor-registry/data-usestatistics/louisiana-cancer-data-visualization-dashboard, December 2024.

White female Louisianans had overall cancer incidence rates lower than the U.S. rates for the same population, but higher overall rates than Louisiana 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. White women also had higher rates of lung and non-Hodgkin lymphoma cancer than the U.S. rates for the same population. 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 599.5 cases per 100,000 residents, Black men in Louisiana had significantly higher rates of all cancers ($p < 0.05$) compared to the national rates for Black men (530.3 cases per 100,000). This difference was the largest difference between Louisianan rates and the national rates for each race/sex group. 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.[8] Louisiana Black men also had significantly higher rates ($p < 0.05$) of lung, colorectal, kidney, liver, pancreas, 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 554.9 cases per 100,000 residents in comparison to the national population of white men at 509.0 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 cancers.

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.

[8] 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 remains 48th among states in the reported number of births to females 15 to 19 years old, with the third-highest rate of births to teenage mothers in the country. The rate of teen births in Louisiana in 2023 was 23.7 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years, compared to 24.5 in 2022. The number of births to teen mothers in Louisiana is approximately 10 more per 1,000 females than the U.S. rate. Additionally, the U.S. rate, which is currently 13.6, has steadily declined since 2008. Among Louisiana parishes, Caldwell, St. Bernard, Grant, Terrebonne, and East Carroll had the highest teenage birth rates in 2023. St. John the Baptist, Concordia, St. Helena, Catahoula, and Winn parishes had the lowest teenage birth rates in 2023. In overall number of births, the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Orleans, Caddo, and Lafayette combined had 1,220 teen births in 2023, which accounted for over one-third of teenage births among all Louisiana parishes.

Number of births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 years
Louisiana, neighboring states, and United States, 2023

State	Percent	Rank
United States	13.6	--
Louisiana	23.7	48
Alabama	20.9	44
Arkansas	24.6	49
Mississippi	26.4	50
Texas	20.4	43

Source: America's Health Rankings, United Health Foundation

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

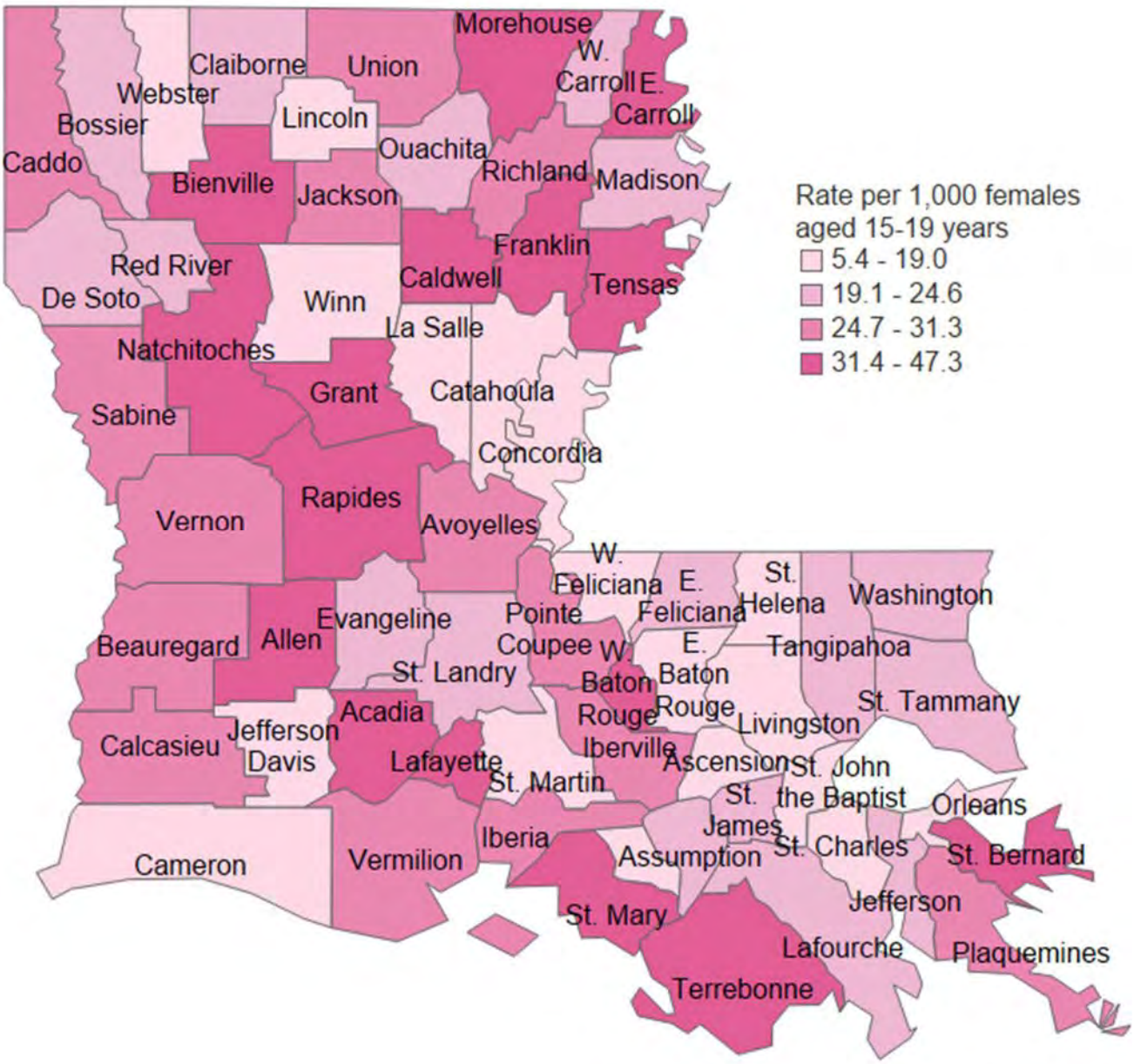
Number and rate* of births to teenage mothers**
Louisiana residents, 2023

Parish	Number	Rate
State	3,431	22.7
Acadia	59	32.3
Allen	26	38.1
Ascension	76	16.8
Assumption	12	21.2
Avoyelles	32	27.4
Beauregard	28	25.6
Bienville	13	34.0
Bossier	96	23.8
Caddo	190	27.1
Calcasieu	171	26.1
Caldwell	14	47.3
Cameron	<5	14.4
Catahoula	<5	7.6
Claiborne	8	24.6
Concordia	<5	5.4
Desoto	20	24.2
E. Baton Rouge	347	19.0
E. Carroll	8	41.5
E. Feliciana	11	23.6
Evangeline	25	24.6
Franklin	22	35.3
Grant	24	43.6
Iberia	67	30.3
Iberville	23	29.9
Jackson	12	28.8
Jefferson	271	22.7
Jeff Davis	18	17.1
Lafayette	15	36.1
Lafourche	183	24.1
LaSalle	57	17.2
Lincoln	21	8.1
Livingston	94	18.7

Parish	Number	Rate
Madison	13	22.7
Morehouse	26	32.3
Natchitoches	39	38.1
Orleans	229	16.8
Ouachita	146	21.2
Plaquemines	12	27.4
Pointe Coupee	21	25.6
Rapides	113	34.0
Red River	14	23.8
Richland	23	27.1
Sabine	22	26.1
St. Bernard	28	47.3
St. Charles	22	14.4
St. Helena	7	7.6
St. James	12	24.6
St. John	38	5.4
St. Landry	79	24.2
St. Martin	48	19.0
St. Mary	45	41.5
St. Tammany	84	23.6
Tangipahoa	116	24.6
Tensas	<5	35.3
Terrebonne	89	43.6
Union	31	30.3
Vermilion	50	29.9
Vernon	49	28.8
Washington	36	22.7
Webster	36	17.1
W. Baton Rouge	20	36.1
West Carroll	11	24.1
W. Feliciana	5	17.2
Winn	15	8.1

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
Counts <5 are suppressed for confidentiality
Rates based on counts less than 20 are considered unstable

RATE OF BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS
Louisiana Residents, 2023



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

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 the Louisiana Department of Health 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 report can be found at https://ldh.la.gov/assets/docs/LegisReports/Act534_2014RS/act534_2014RegularSession_2023Report.pdf.

RATES OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

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, previously giving birth to a baby who was born too early or who had low birthweight, not gaining enough weight during pregnancy, having certain infections during pregnancy, experiencing preterm labor, and being pregnant with multiples also correlate to low birthweights.[9]

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 can follow these infants throughout life, with a greater likelihood of certain health conditions, such as diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, obesity, metabolic syndrome, and intellectual and developmental disabilities than their peers. In the long run, a higher proportion 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[10], compared to $3,200 and 2 days for full-term, normal weight babies.

In 2023, Louisiana remained 49th in low birth weight births with 11.5% of all births being low birth weight versus the U.S. proportion of 8.6%. The rate of low birth weights in Louisiana for non-Hispanic Black infants is twice the rate of non-Hispanic white infants.

Infants weighing <2500g (5lbs, 8oz) at birth
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2023[11]

State	Percent	Rank
United States	8.6	--
Louisiana	11.5	49
Alabama	10.4	47
Arkansas	9.3	39
Mississippi	12.7	50
Texas	8.7	28

Source: CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files, 2021

[9] https://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/low-birthweight.aspx
[10] 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
[11] America's Health Rankings analysis of CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, accessed 2023

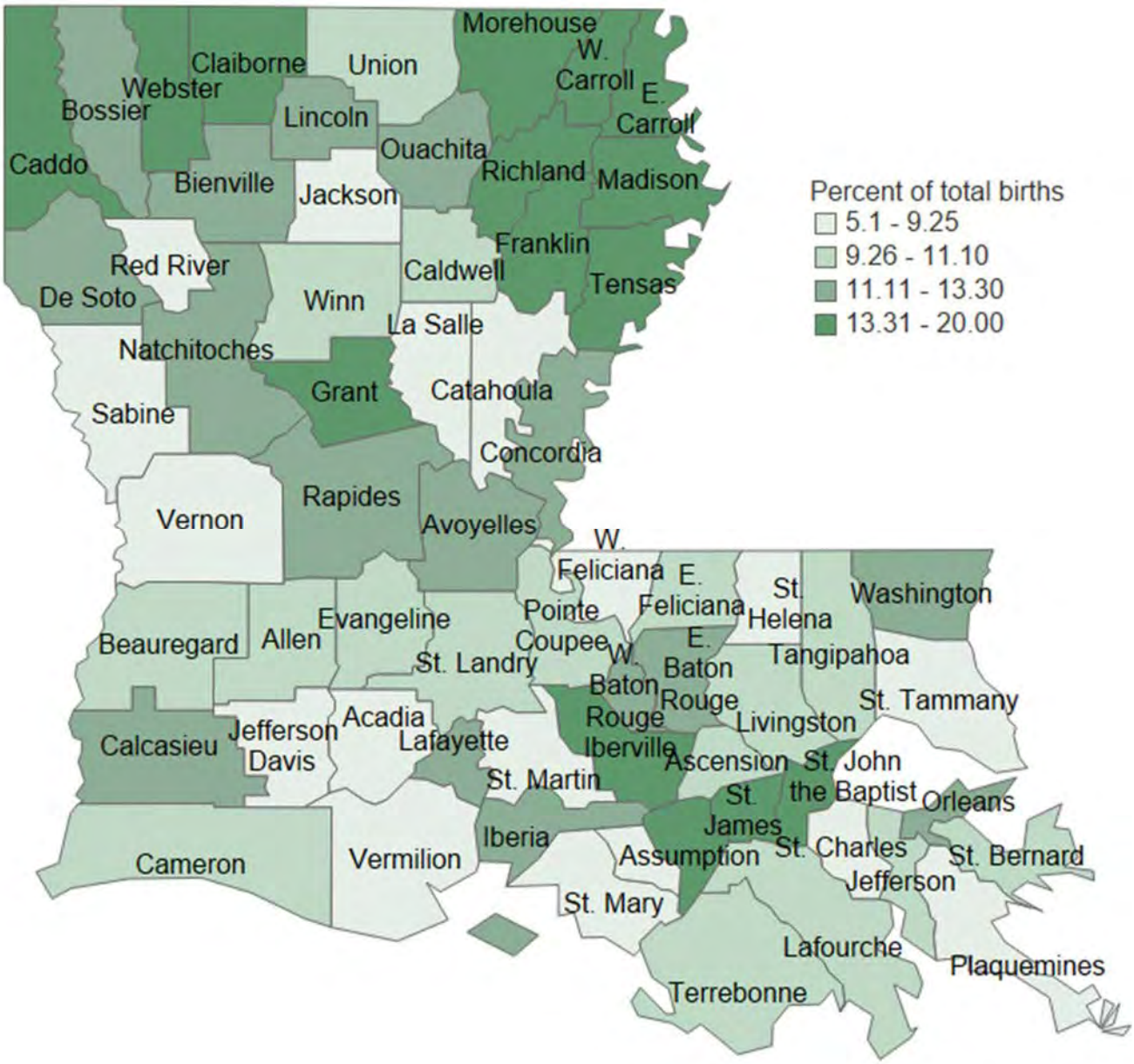
Birth weights under 2,500 grams as a percentage of total births
Louisiana residents, 2023

Parish of Birth	Percent
State	11.3
Acadia	8.2
Allen	10.6
Ascension	10.1
Assumption	15.0
Avoyelles	12.3
Beauregard	9.8
Bienville	13.3
Bossier	12.0
Caddo	14.7
Calcasieu	12.5
Caldwell	10.3
Cameron	10.8
Catahoula	7.7
Claiborne	15.2
Concordia	13.3
Desoto	11.3
E. Baton Rouge	13.0
E. Carroll	14.3
E. Feliciana	9.4
Evangeline	11.1
Franklin	16.7
Grant	14.8
Iberia	11.5
Iberville	18.2
Jackson	8.2
Jefferson	10.1
Jeff Davis	8.5
Lafayette	11.9
Lafourche	10.3
LaSalle	9.0
Lincoln	12.8
Livingston	9.7

Parish of Birth	Percent
Madison	20.0
Morehouse	15.3
Natchitoches	11.7
Orleans	12.5
Ouachita	12.3
Plaquemines	5.1
Pointe Coupee	9.6
Rapides	12.9
Red River	9.2
Richland	16.0
Sabine	8.5
St. Bernard	9.3
St. Charles	7.2
St. Helena	7.8
St. James	14.6
St. John	15.4
St. Landry	9.7
St. Martin	8.4
St. Mary	8.4
St. Tammany	8.5
Tangipahoa	10.2
Tensas	16.0
Terrebonne	10.8
Union	11.1
Vermilion	12.1
Vernon	9.1
Washington	11.3
Webster	15.2
W. Baton Rouge	12.7
W. Carroll	19.5
W. Feliciana	8.3
Winn	10.2

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

BIRTH WEIGHTS UNDER 2,500 GRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS
Louisiana Residents, 2023



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

Maternal Child Health Initiatives

Maternal Mortality

Maternal health outcomes help indicate the overall well-being of communities. In the United States, where the maternal mortality rate is the highest among all developed countries, the deaths of mothers happen far too often. The Louisiana Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review (PAMR) Committee works to understand pregnancy-associated deaths through epidemiological surveillance and multidisciplinary case review. A pregnancy-associated death is defined as a death that occurs during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy, regardless of the cause. The purpose of this review is to bring awareness to this public health issue and to create actionable recommendations to prevent future deaths. PAMR reports and data may be found at https://partnersforfamilyhealth.org/maternalmortality/.

Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting

The Louisiana Department of Health, Office of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health houses the Louisiana Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting (LA MIECHV) program. LA MIECHV, which began in 2013, 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 federal fiscal year 2024 (10/1/23-9/30/24), Louisiana families participating in the LA MIECHV program saw reductions in the child injury rate and achieved increases in breastfeeding, depression screening and referral, well-child visits, safe sleep, Intimate Partner Violence screenings, and completed depression and developmental referrals.
    - In federal fiscal year 2024, Louisiana had 2,901 participants from 2,770 households, and conducted 28,875 home visits.
    - In the same time period, 17% of LA MIECHV participants had a preterm birth, a known risk factor for low birthweight. Following positive screens, 69% received a referral for tobacco cessation and 75% 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%)

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 have 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[12].
- 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 subsequent child.[13]

Louisiana WIC

The Louisiana Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is housed in the Louisiana Department of Health, Office of Public Health, 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 for eligibility 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 nutritional risks. In December 2024, Louisiana WIC served 101,001 total participants, 12,105 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.[14]

- 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.[13]
- 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.[14]
    - Adjusting for gestational age at birth, studies of WIC show diminished yet still significant reductions (in low birth weights), ranging from 6% to 11%.[14]

[12] 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.
[13] 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.
[14] 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 2 times higher than the rate of homicides. However, in Louisiana, the homicide rate is 1.2 times higher than the rate of suicides.

In 2022, Louisiana ranked 22nd for suicides among all states at 15.8 deaths per 100,000 people.

Rate of deaths due to intentional self-harm per 100,000 residents Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2022

State	Rate	Rank
United States	14.8	--
Louisiana	15.8	22
Alabama	16.6	25
Arkansas	18.0	30
Mississippi	14.2	11
Texas	14.5	12

Source: CDC WONDER, Multiple Cause of Death Files

Across almost all age groups in Louisiana, suicide fatalities are most often due to firearms. About 67% of all suicides involved firearms.

Deaths by assault (homicide) for the state are not limited to assault by firearm discharge. Death rates also include assault 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 2022. According to these data:

- The homicide rate in Louisiana is the 3rd highest in the nation at 18.8 per 100,000.
- Orleans Parish has the 3rd highest homicide rate compared to all other counties in the U.S. at 58.4 per 100,000. East Baton Rouge Parish has the 20th highest homicide rate compared to all other counties in the U.S. at 26.2 per 100,000. Caddo Parish has the 25th highest homicide rate compared to all other counties in the U.S. at 23.6 per 100,000.
- Firearms were involved in 86% 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 $10.52 billion and suicides cost Louisiana approximately $7.65 billion in 2022.[1] There was an 8% total cost decrease in homicides and 3% total cost increase in suicides when compared to 2021. 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 $12.21 million and the average lifetime cost of each Louisiana suicide is $10.54 million.[15] Average lifetime cost has also slightly increased for homicide when compared to 2021. More information on the costs of injury and violence prevention can be found at https://www.cdc.gov/injury-violence-prevention/economics/.

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

Lifetime cost due to violent injury in Louisiana 2022		
Number of Homicides	**Total Cost of Homicides**	**Average Lifetime Cost for Each Homicide**
862	$10.52 billion	$12.21 million
Number of Suicides	**Total Cost of Suicides**	**Average Lifetime Cost for Each Suicide**
726	$7.65 billion	$10.54 million

Source: WISQARS Fatal Injury Report

Every Louisianan is affected by injuries and violence, whether through direct experience or from the effects of the injury or death of a family member, friend, neighbor, or other close person. In 2022, unintentional injury remains a leading cause of death for Louisiana residents aged 1-44. Injuries are responsible for over 5,000 deaths on average per year in Louisiana.

NON-FATAL INJURY

Louisiana currently uses inpatient hospitalization data to track non-fatal injuries. Every year on average, around 22,000 people in Louisiana are admitted to a hospital due to injury, and over 450,000 people visit an emergency department due to injury. In 2023, the top 5 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 5 leading causes of non-fatal Injury in Louisiana 2023	
Cause of Non-Fatal Injury	**Number of Hospitalizations**
Unintentional Fall-Related	11,031
Motor Vehicle Crash-Related	3,171
Drug Overdoses	2,899
Intentional Self-Harm	1,061
Assault	954

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, 2023		
Age Group	**Cause**	**Number of Hospitalizations**
Under 12 Months	Fall-related	45
Ages 1-34	Motor Vehicle Crash-related	1,249
Ages 35-54	Drug overdoses	1,009
Ages 55+	Fall-related	9,657

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 $836.5 billion in 2022.[16] 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 2023, 5,466 people died due to injury. The top 5 leading causes of fatal injury in 2023 included poisoning-related (including drug-related deaths), homicide, motor vehicle crash-related, suicides, and falls. The leading causes of deaths due to injury vary by age group.

Top 5 leading causes of fatal injury in Louisiana, All Ages 2023	
Cause of Fatal Injury	**Number of Deaths**
Poisoning-Related (includes drug-related)	2,193
Homicide	806
Motor Vehicle Crash-Related	747
Suicide	691
Fall-related	411

Data provided by Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System
Analysis completed by Office of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health

Leading causes of fatal injury by age group in Louisiana, 2023		
Age Group	**Cause**	**Number of Hospitalizations**
Under 12 Months	Suffocation	51
Ages 1-14	Homicide	35
Ages 15-24	Homicide	271
Ages 25-54	Poisoning-related	1,525
Ages 55+	Poisoning-related	542

Data provided by Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System
Analysis completed by Office of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health

Out of all 2022 fatal injuries in Louisiana, 1,215 deaths (22%) 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 over $64 billion in medical and work loss expenses in 2022.[17] 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.

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

PREVENTION EFFORTS

The Louisiana Department of Health, Office of Public Health, Bureau of Family Health houses the Violence and Injury Prevention Program that works to prevent and reduce injuries and violence, which are the leading causes of death for residents ages 1–44 years. The program works to prevent injuries by: (1) conducting data surveillance and analyzing trends, (2) providing prevention-focused education and resources for the leading causes of injury, (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, 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, 2023

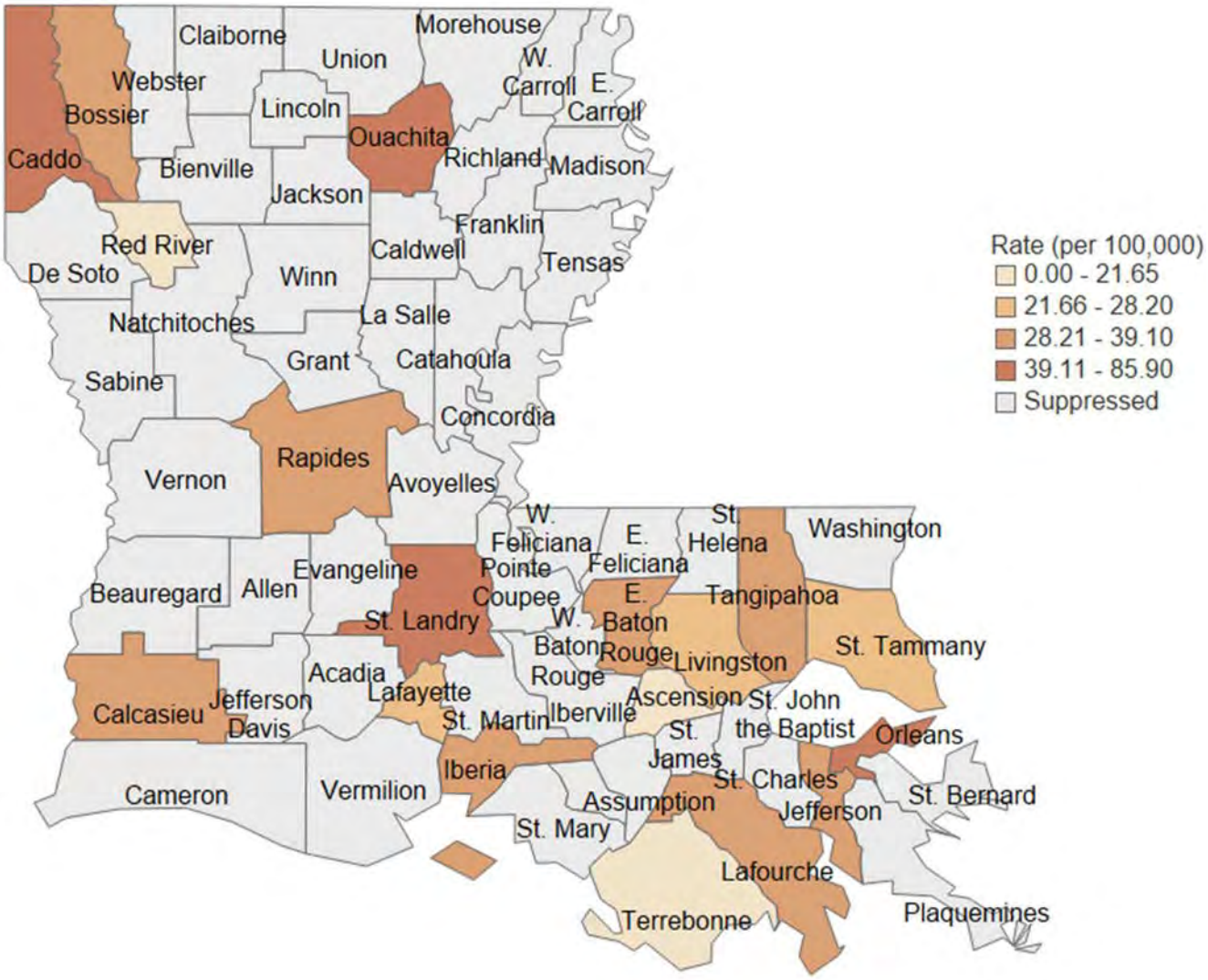
	INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)		ASSAULT (HOMICIDE)		VIOLENT DEATHS**	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
State***	806	17.6	691	15.1	1,497	32.7
Acadia	8	--	8	--	16	--
Allen	<5	--	<5	--	5	--
Ascension	9	--	15	--	24	18.2
Assumption	<5	--	0	--	<5	--
Avoyelles	6	--	5	--	11	--
Beauregard	<5	--	S	--	8	--
Bienville	<5	--	<5	--	6	--
Bossier	11	--	31	23.9	42	32.4
Caddo	78	34.5	45	19.9	123	54.3
Calcasieu	20	9.8	44	21.6	64	31.4
Caldwell	0	0.0	<5	--	<5	--
Cameron	0	0.0	<5	--	<5	--
Catahoula	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Claiborne	0	0.0	<5	--	<5	--
Concordia	<5	--	<5	--	7	--
Desoto	S	--	<5	--	6	--
E. Baton Rouge	98	21.9	44	9.8	142	31.7
E. Carroll	<5	--	0	0.0	<5	--
E. Feliciana	<5	--	S	--	6	--
Evangeline	11	--	6	--	17	--
Franklin	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Grant	<5	--	S	--	7	--
Iberia	17	--	5	--	22	32.5
Iberville	S	--	<5	--	11	--
Jackson	<5	--	<5	--	5	--
Jefferson	63	14.9	62	14.7	125	29.6
Jeff Davis	<5	--	S	--	7	--
Lafayette	34	13.6	35	14.0	69	27.6
Lafourche	9	--	18	--	27	28.4
LaSalle	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Lincoln	S	--	<5	--	10	--
Livingston	9	--	28	18.6	37	24.6
Madison	<5	--	<5	--	5	--
Morehouse	6	--	6	--	12	--
Natchitoches	9	--	8	--	17	--
Orleans	161	44.2	45	12.4	206	56.6
Ouachita	36	22.8	33	20.9	69	43.8

	INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE)		ASSAULT (HOMICIDE)		VIOLENT DEATHS**	
	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*	NUMBER	RATE*
*State****	806	17.6	691	15.1	1544	33.6
Plaquemines	0	--	5	--	5	--
Pointe Coupee	5	--	5	--	10	--
Rapides	32	25.3	15	--	47	37.2
Red River	0	--	0	--	0	0.0
Richland	<5	--	<5	--	5	--
Sabine	<5	--	S	--	7	--
St. Bernard	S	--	<5	--	11	--
St. Charles	S	--	<5	--	6	--
St. Helena	<5	--	<5	--	7	--
St. James	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
St. John	S	--	<5	--	14	--
St. Landry	25	30.7	19	--	44	54.0
St. Martin	7	--	6	--	13	--
St. Mary	<5	--	S	--	13	--
St. Tammany	17	--	44	16.0	61	22.1
Tangipahoa	19	--	23	16.7	42	30.4
Tensas	0	--	<5	--	<5	--
Terrebonne	5	--	16	--	21	20.3
Union	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
Vermilion	<5	--	S	--	7	--
Vernon	<5	--	S	--	8	--
Washington	<5	--	S	--	12	--
Webster	<5	--	<5	--	7	--
W. Baton Rouge	<5	--	<5	--	6	--
W. Carroll	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
W. Feliciana	<5	--	<5	--	5	--
Winn	<5	--	<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.
Numbers less than 5 are suppressed for confidentiality.
-- Rates based on numbers less than 20 are considered unstable.

Rate of suicides, homicides, and total violent deaths, by parish of residence
Louisiana, 2023



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.
-- Rates based on numbers less than 20 are considered unstable.

SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

The number of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) remains high in the United States, with more than 2.4 million reported in 2023. However, there is some evidence of possible slowing in the epidemic. In 2023, the number of gonorrhea cases in the U.S. dropped for a second year – declining 7% from 2022, and syphilis increased by only 1% after years of double-digit increases. STI rates in Louisiana also slowed during this time period, with rates similar to neighboring states, as shown below. From 2022 to 2023 in Louisiana, gonorrhea rates decreased 12%, syphilis decreased 2% and chlamydia increased by only 0.5%.

New cases of chlamydia per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2023

State	Rate	Rank
United States	492.2	--
Louisiana	792.4	1
Alabama	651.1	4
Arkansas	579.6	9
Mississippi	700.9	2
Texas	491.9	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, 2023

State	Rate	Rank
United States	179.5	--
Louisiana	288.4	2
Alabama	226.9	8
Arkansas	193.4	15
Mississippi	251.1	5
Texas	176.4	19

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, 2023

State	Rate	Rank
United States	15.8	--
Louisiana	26.1	8
Alabama	28.6	5
Arkansas	29.2	4
Mississippi	30.1	3
Texas	15.0	23

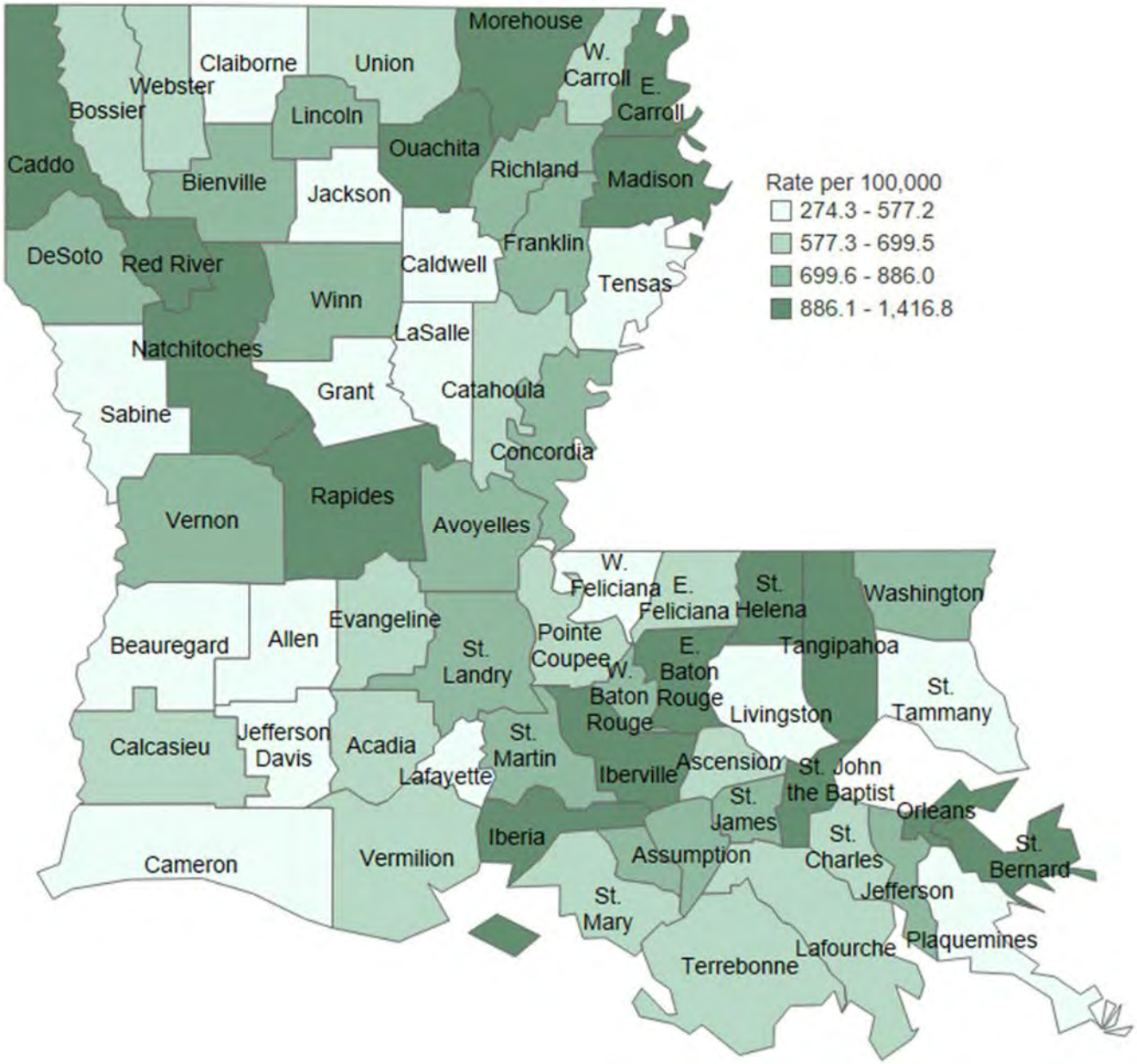
Source: CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Atlas

Geographic Distribution of STDs by Rate by Parish Louisiana, 2023			
	Rates per 100,000 residents		
Parish	**Chlamydia**	**Gonorrhea**	**P&S Syphilis**
Louisiana*	792	327	26
Region 1: New Orleans	957	412	28
Jefferson	733	241	15
Orleans	1249	632	45
Plaquemines	500	174	n/a
St. Bernard	922	364	18
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	922	327	35
Ascension	597	160	12
E. Baton Rouge	1051	400	45
E. Feliciana	692	161	42
Iberville	1060	371	30
Pointe Coupee	665	190	n/a
W. Baton Rouge	785	216	14
W. Feliciana	547	156	n/a
Region 3: Houma	708	198	11
Assumption	734	253	30
Lafourche	558	126	12
St. Charles	670	136	n/a
St. James	855	365	n/a
St. John the Baptist	1142	384	13
St. Mary	650	174	13
Terrebonne	694	193	8
Region 4: Lafayette	701	242	11
Acadia	673	244	9
Evangeline	624	290	16
Iberia	968	300	18
Lafayette	615	201	22
St. Landry	868	338	14
St. Martin	705	217	41
Vermilion	586	214	19
Region 5: Lake Charles	573	178	13
Allen	425	100	n/a
Beauregard	274	79	n/a
Calcasieu	668	215	16
Cameron	378	n/a	n/a
Jefferson Davis	437	127	n/a

Parish	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	P&S Syphilis
Region 6: Alexandria	798	308	40
Avoyelles	810	294	34
Catahoula	654	202	n/a
Concordia	865	401	57
Grant	456	192	27
LaSalle	405	182	41
Rapides	914	396	60
Vernon	748	173	n/a
Winn	848	250	n/a
Region 7: Shreveport	807	315	30
Bienville	760	315	n/a
Bossier	637	210	19
Caddo	915	398	43
Claiborne	490	278	n/a
DeSoto	719	232	26
Natchitoches	1235	438	14
Red River	1196	544	n/a
Sabine	461	123	32
Webster	636	193	20
Region 8: Monroe	886	330	42
Caldwell	575	96	n/a
E. Carroll	1347	410	n/a
Franklin	835	202	36
Jackson	495	156	n/a
Lincoln	863	400	19
Madison	1417	270	87
Morehouse	1277	593	58
Ouachita	899	347	53
Richland	873	244	30
Tensas	531	239	n/a
Union	678	266	29
W. Carroll	579	150	n/a
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	598	172	16
Livingston	492	115	27
St. Helena	1114	427	n/a
St. Tammany	418	116	8
Tangipahoa	960	325	13
Washington	825	178	33

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

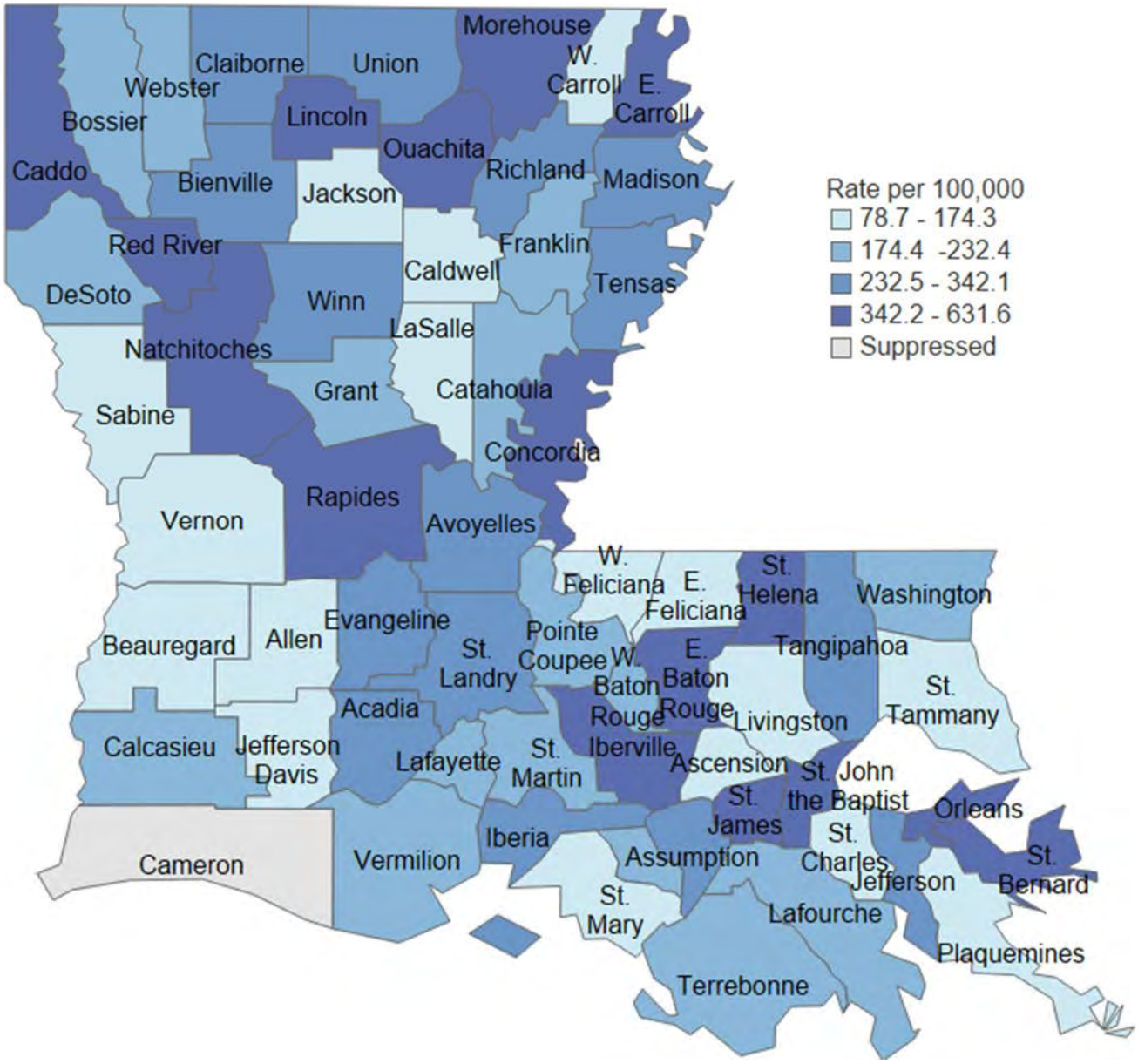
Rates of chlamydia diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2023



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 2023. Twenty-five parishes had a chlamydia diagnosis rate greater than the state rate of 792.4 cases per 100,000 residents.

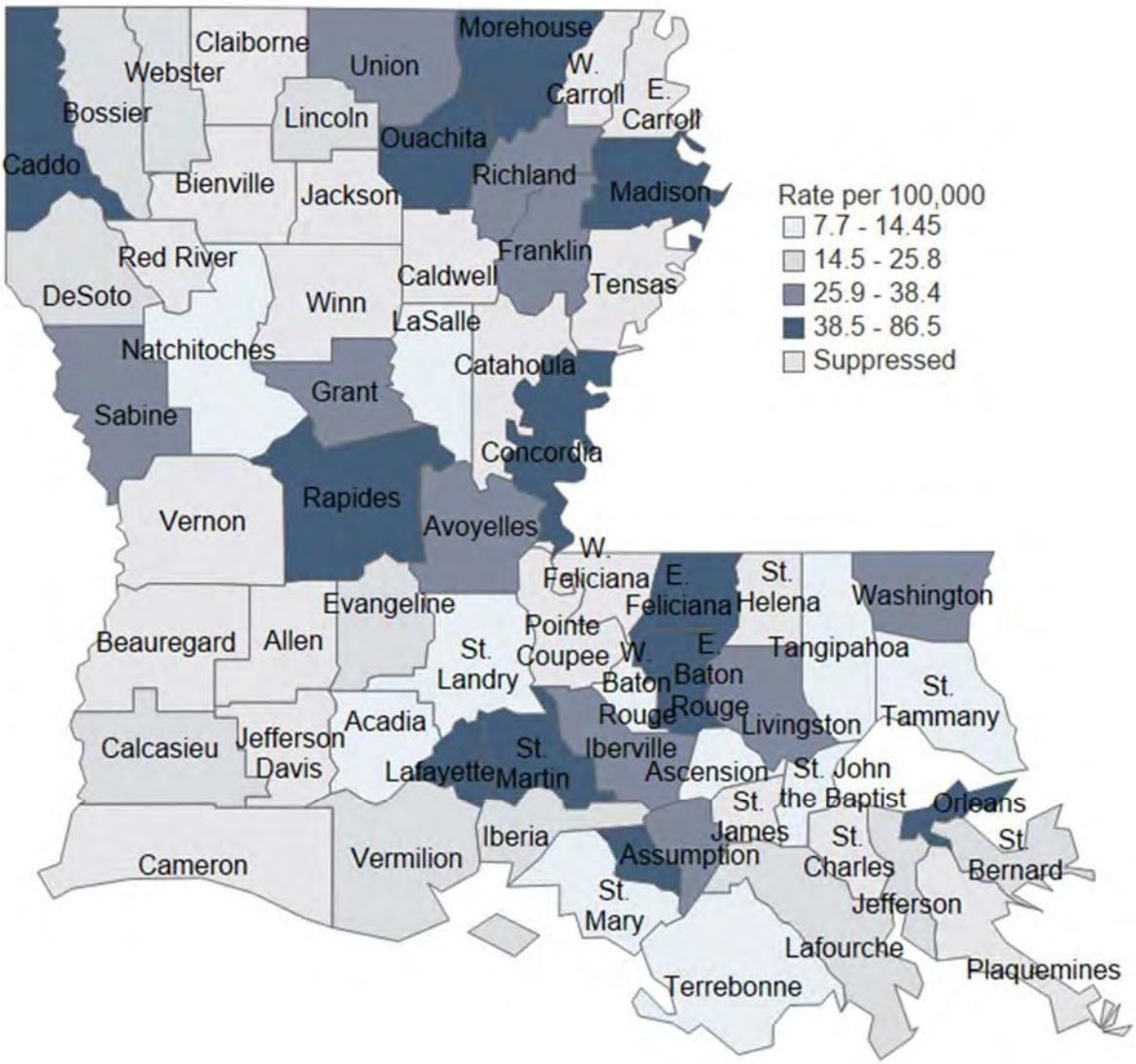
Rates of gonorrhea diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2023



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 2023, there were persons diagnosed with gonorrhea in all 64 parishes. The statewide gonorrhea diagnosis rate for 2023 was 288.4 diagnoses per 100,000 Louisiana residents, a decrease from the 2022 rate of 327.1. Twenty-two parishes had a gonorrhea diagnosis rate greater than the state rate.

Rates of primary and secondary syphilis diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2023

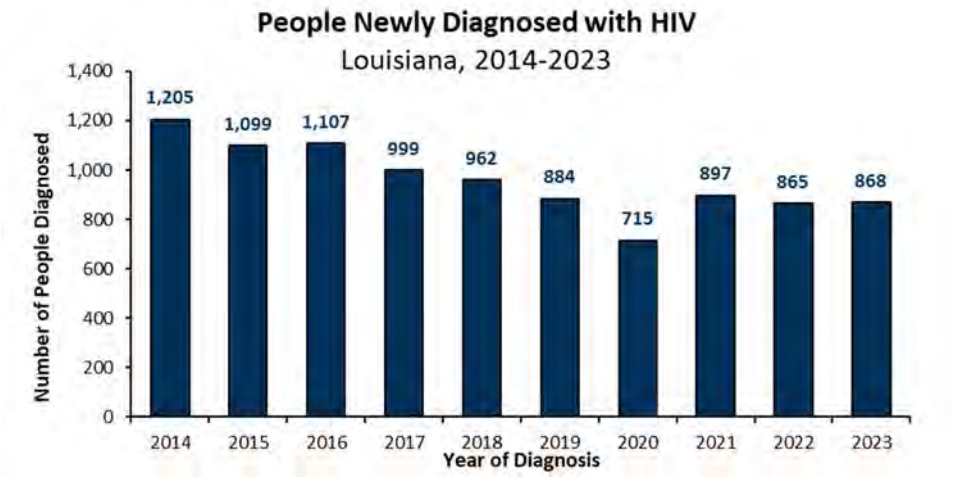


Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
Note: Rates are not available for numbers less than five. Those parishes are indicated as "Suppressed."

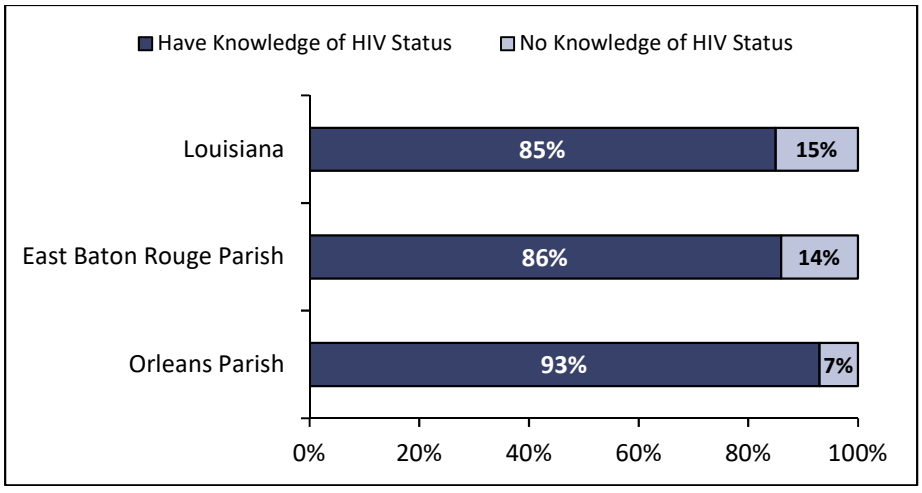
In 2023, there were persons diagnosed with primary and secondary syphilis in 62 of Louisiana's 64 parishes. The state rate of primary and secondary syphilis was 26.1 per 100,000 Louisiana residents in 2023. Twenty-one parishes have rates of syphilis higher than the state average.

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

LDH 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.

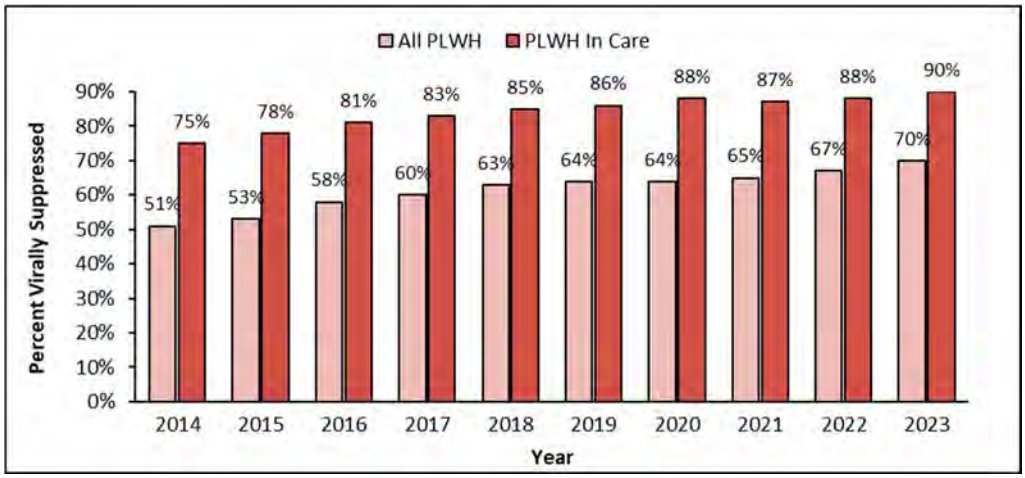


The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in Louisiana has decreased by 28% from 2014 to 2023. After an increase in the number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2021, likely a result of individuals delaying HIV testing during the COVID-19 pandemic, the overall downward trend resumed in 2022 with a slight increase in 2023.

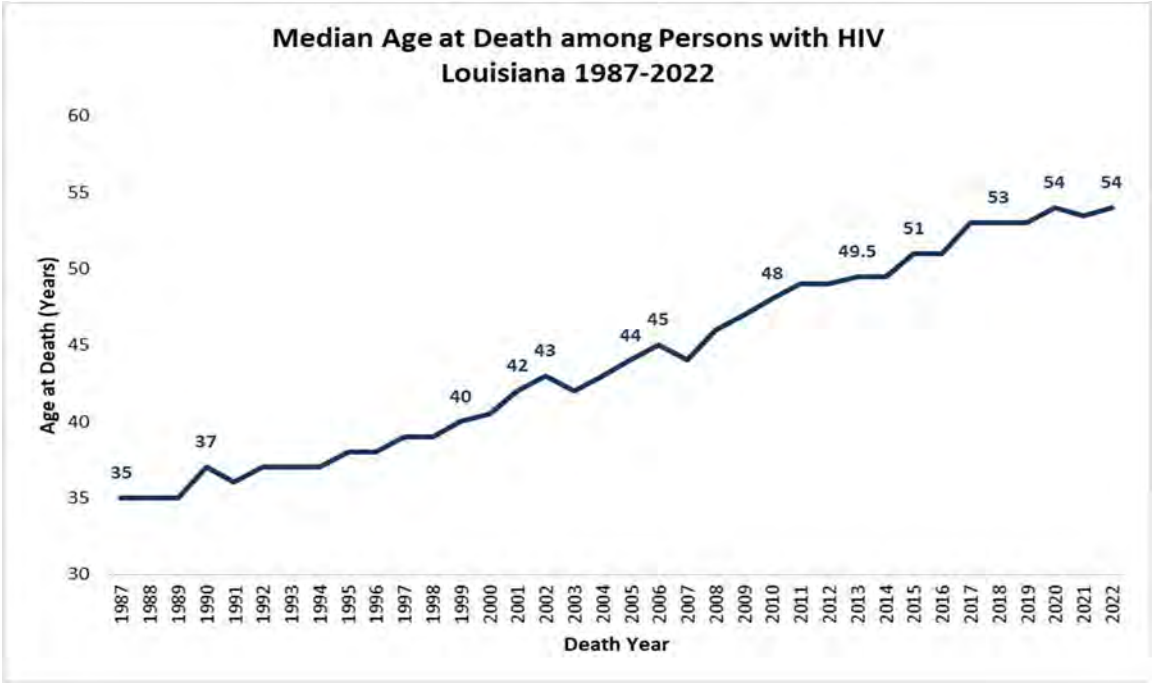


The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has developed statistical programs to estimate the percentage of people living with HIV (PLWH) who know their status. In 2022, an estimated 85% of persons living with HIV in Louisiana knew their HIV status. Knowledge of HIV status in East Baton Rouge 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.

Viral suppression among all persons living with HIV (PLWH) and PLWH in HIV care has steadily increased from 2014-2023 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 2014, 75% of PLWH in care were virally suppressed and in 2023, 90% of PLWH in care were virally suppressed. In 2014, only 51% of all PLWH in Louisiana were virally suppressed. By 2023, 70% of all PLWH were virally suppressed. PLWH who are virally suppressed (<200 copies) are not able to transmit HIV to a sex partner.



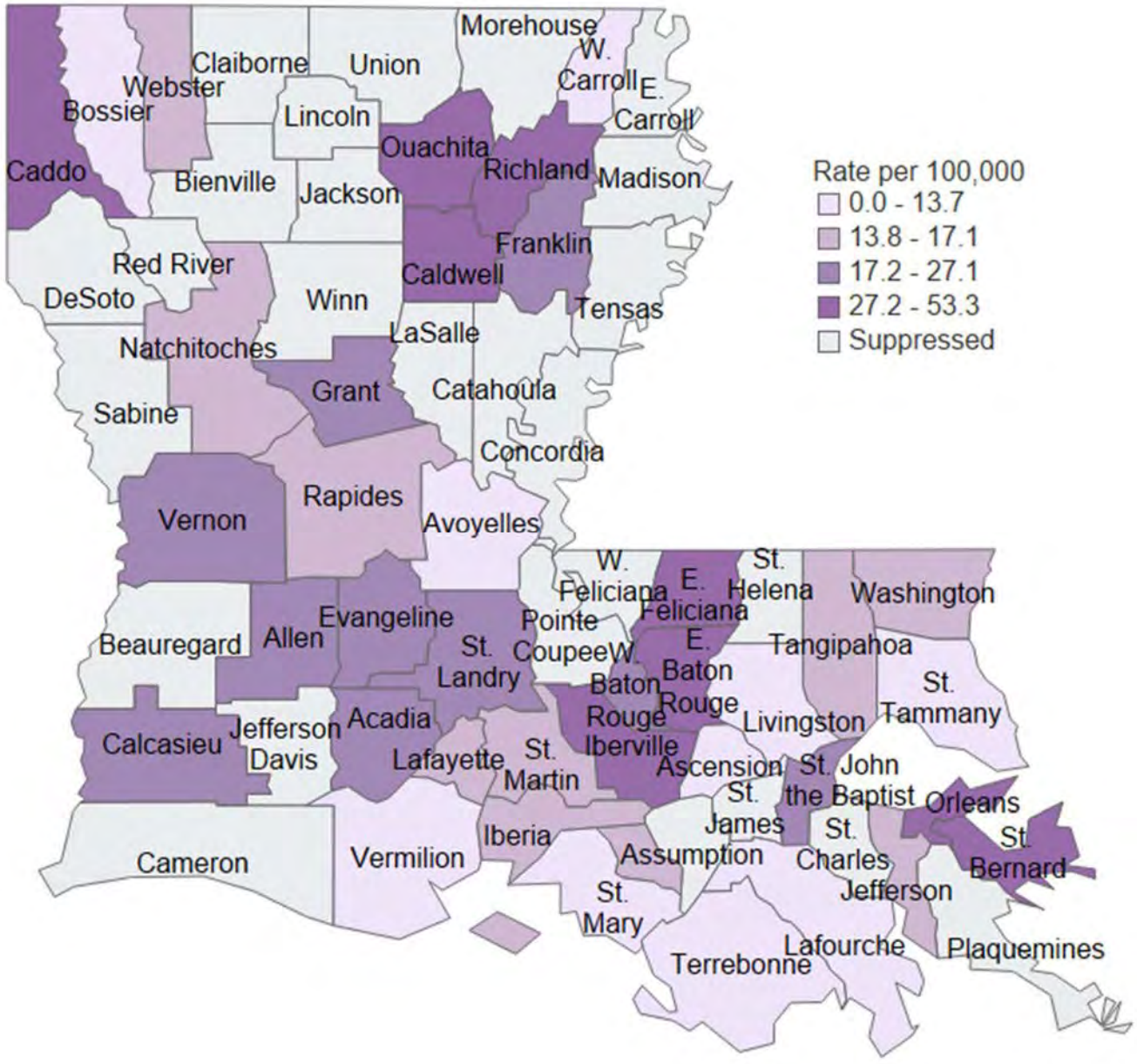
Since the start of the HIV epidemic, Louisiana has experienced significant improvements in quality of life among people living with HIV and lower mortality rates. When Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) was first introduced, the median age at death among PLWH in Louisiana was 38.0 years. By 2022, it had increased to 54 years.



Geographic Distribution of HIV by Rate by Parish Louisiana, 2023		
Rates⁺ per 100,000 residents		
Parish	**HIV Diagnosis**	**PLWH**
Louisiana*	19	509
Region 1: New Orleans	24	876
Jefferson	15	503
Orleans	35	1,354
Plaquemines	n/a	249
St. Bernard	29	537
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	24	758
Ascension	8	235
E. Baton Rouge	30	922
E. Feliciana	31	789
Iberville	37	827
Pointe Coupee	n/a	367
W. Baton Rouge	18	478
W. Feliciana	n/a	585
Region 3: Houma	12	267
Assumption	n/a	243
Lafourche	14	192
St. Charles	n/a	241
St. James	n/a	412
St. John the Baptist	18	527
St. Mary	11	230
Terrebonne	11	218
Region 4: Lafayette	16	343
Acadia	18	249
Evangeline	19	385
Iberia	15	256
Lafayette	16	395
St. Landry	17	400
St. Martin	16	301
Vermilion	12	191
Region 5: Lake Charles	16	359
Allen	27	1,057
Beauregard	n/a	145
Calcasieu	18	339
Cameron	n/a	184
Jefferson Davis	n/a	225

Parish	HIV Diagnosis	PLWH
Region 6: Alexandria	17	382
Avoyelles	13	408
Catahoula	n/a	444
Concordia	n/a	309
Grant	23	227
LaSalle	n/a	509
Rapides	17	456
Vernon	17	161
Winn	n/a	371
Region 7: Shreveport	22	429
Bienville	n/a	380
Bossier	9	272
Caddo	34	616
Claiborne	n/a	313
DeSoto	n/a	242
Natchitoches	16	357
Red River	n/a	270
Sabine	n/a	109
Webster	17	194
Region 8: Monroe	22	385
Caldwell	52	251
E. Carroll	n/a	429
Franklin	26	321
Jackson	n/a	404
Lincoln	n/a	224
Madison	n/a	422
Morehouse	n/a	262
Ouachita	29	476
Richland	30	353
Tensas	0	780
Union	n/a	208
W. Carroll	0	232
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	10	282
Livingston	10	210
St. Helena	n/a	277
St. Tammany	7	236
Tangipahoa	16	352
Washington	16	520

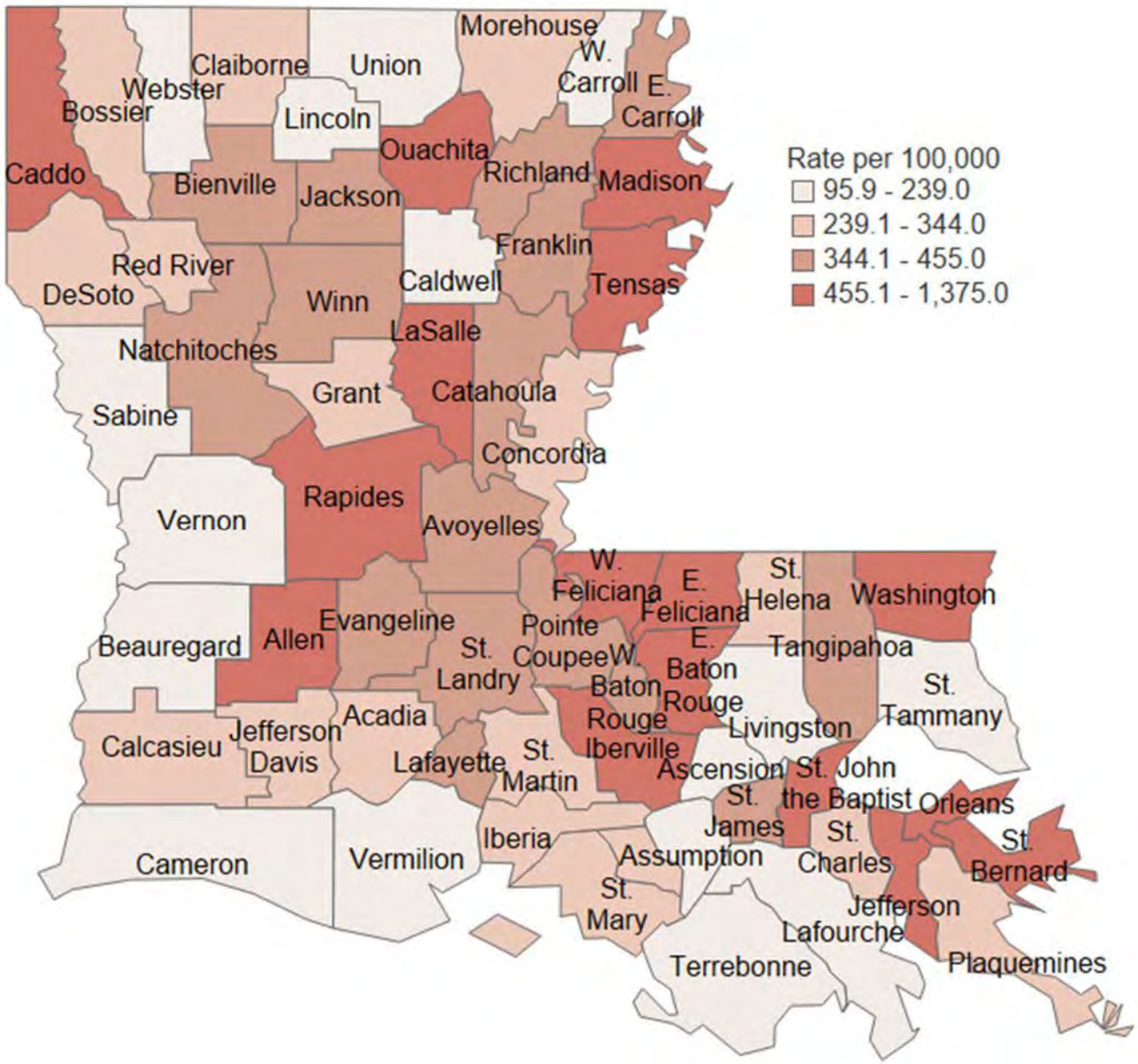
Rates of new HIV diagnosis per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2023



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

The rate of new HIV diagnoses varies by parish in Louisiana. In 2023, there were persons diagnosed with HIV in 62 of Louisiana's 64 parishes. Thirteen parishes had new HIV diagnosis rates greater than the state average.

Rates of persons living with HIV per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2023



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program

The map above illustrates the geographic distribution of 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 2023, twelve parishes had a prevalence rate of PLWH greater than the state average of 509 cases per 100,000 parish residents. Many of the parishes with disproportionate prevalence rates have state correctional facilities that have reported incarcerated PLWH.

HEPATITIS B AND HEPATITIS C

HEPATITIS C

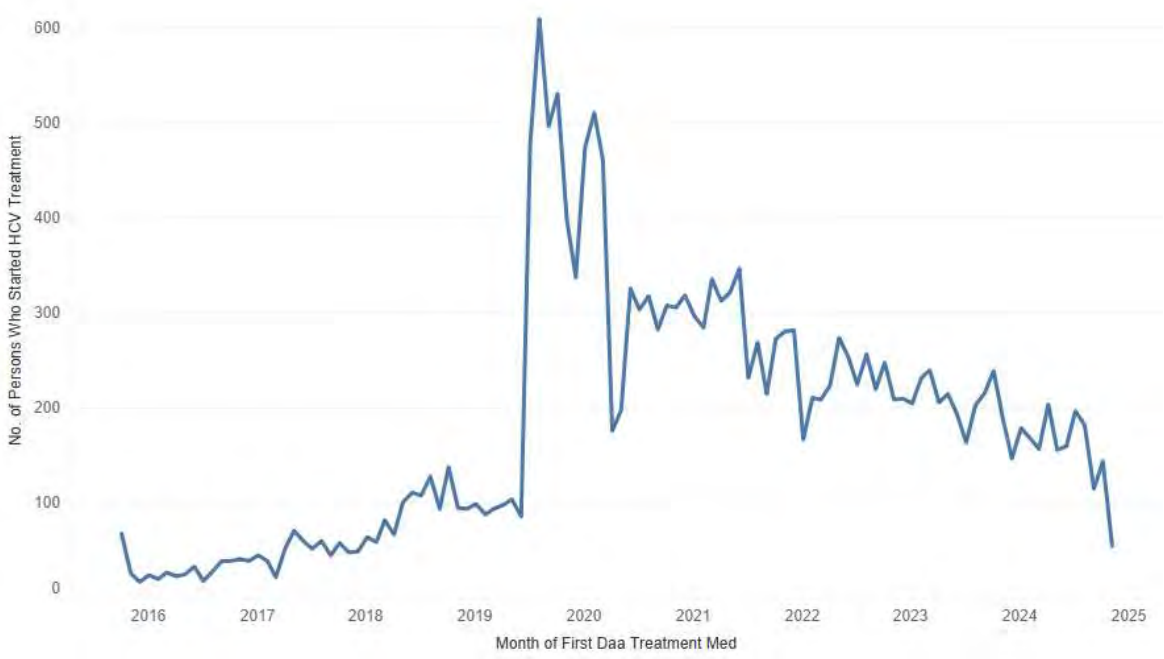
Hepatitis C (HCV) is the most common blood-borne disease in the U.S. HCV is spread by direct contact when the blood or other bodily fluids of a person living with HCV enter the body of a person not living with HCV. There is no vaccine to prevent HCV, but it is a disease that can be cured for 95% of people.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

Louisiana Hepatitis C Elimination Plan

In 2019, in collaboration with statewide community and medical stakeholders, LDH 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 November 2024, 17,314 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.

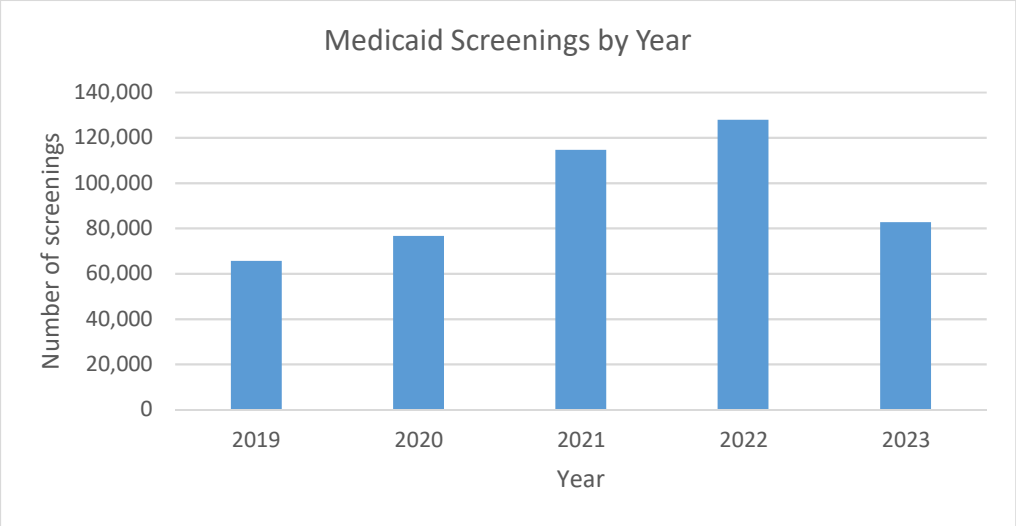
Individuals starting treatment for hepatitis C, 2015-2024 (Quarter 4)



Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program

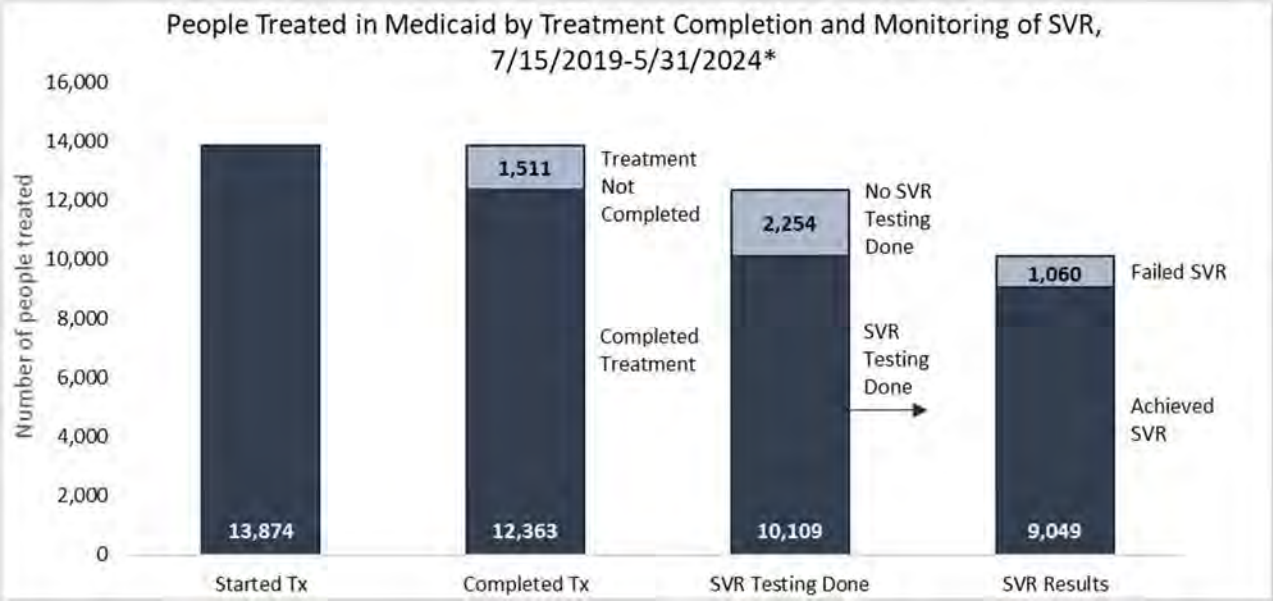
Prior to the implementation of the Elimination Plan, an average of 61.7 persons started treatment each month and after the modified-subscription model was in place an average of 249 persons started treatment each month. COVID, hurricanes, and other disruptions to the medical system have had an impact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

Overall, the number of individuals screened each year in Medicaid since the start of the Elimination Plan has increased from 65,717 people in 2019 to 127,996 in 2022, then falling to 82,797 in 2023.

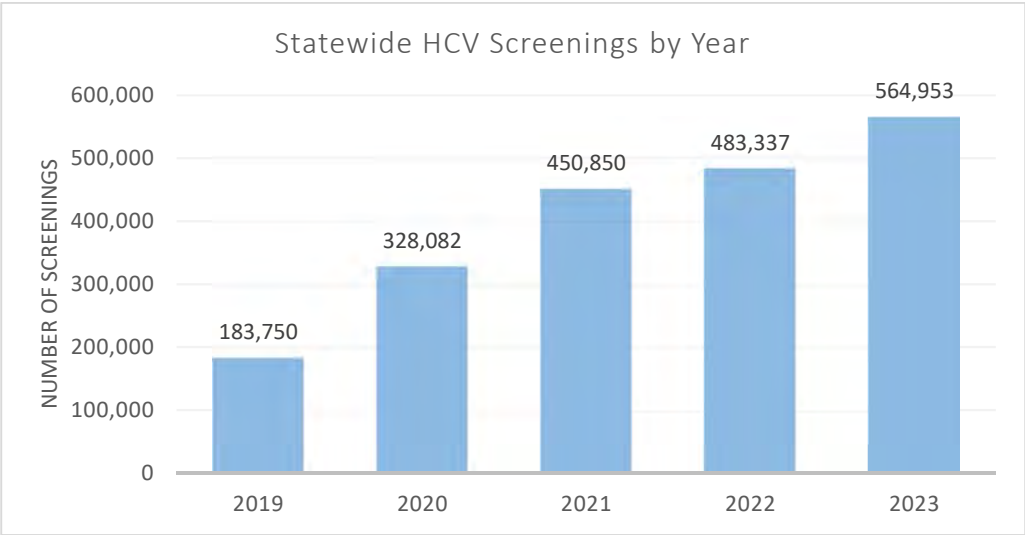


Year	Total Medicaid Beneficiaries Screened for HCV	Average Monthly Number Screened in Medicaid
2019	65,717	5,476.4
2020	76,627	6,385.6
2021	114,725	9,560.4
2022	127,996	10,666.3
2023	82,797	6,899.8

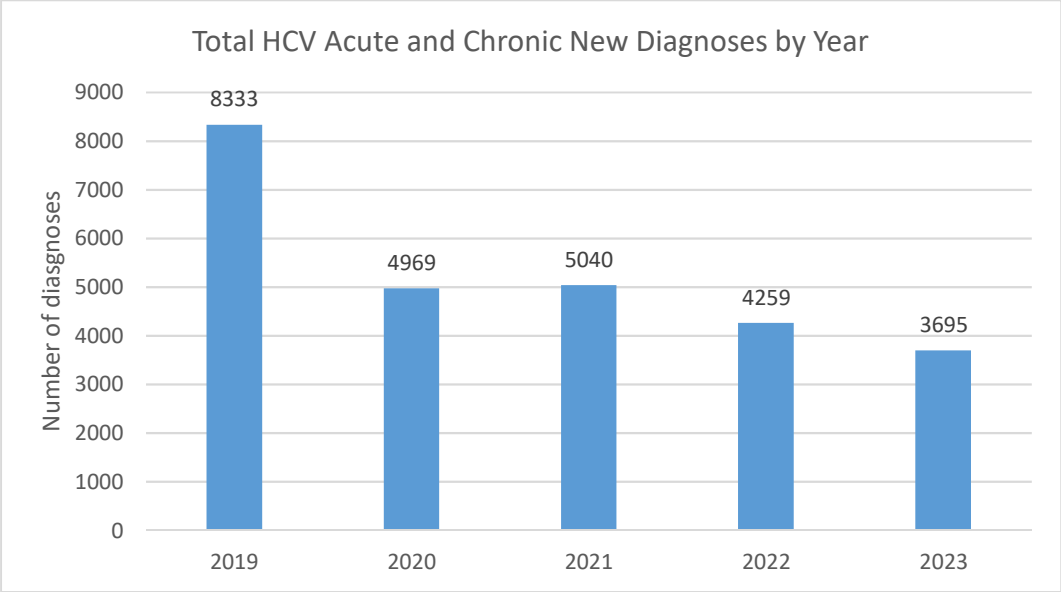
Between July 15, 2019 and May 31, 2024, 13,874 people started treatment in Medicaid. Of those who started treatment, 89% (n=12,363) completed treatment, 73% (n=10,109) had an HCV RNA test done to assess sustained virologic response (SVR), and 65% (n=9,049) achieved SVR (defined as a negative HCV RNA test at 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 564,953 individuals in 2023. Meanwhile, the number of new diagnoses of both acute and chronic HCV decreased from 5,040 in 2021 to 3,695 in 2023.



Year	Total Statewide Screened	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
2023	564,953	47,079.4

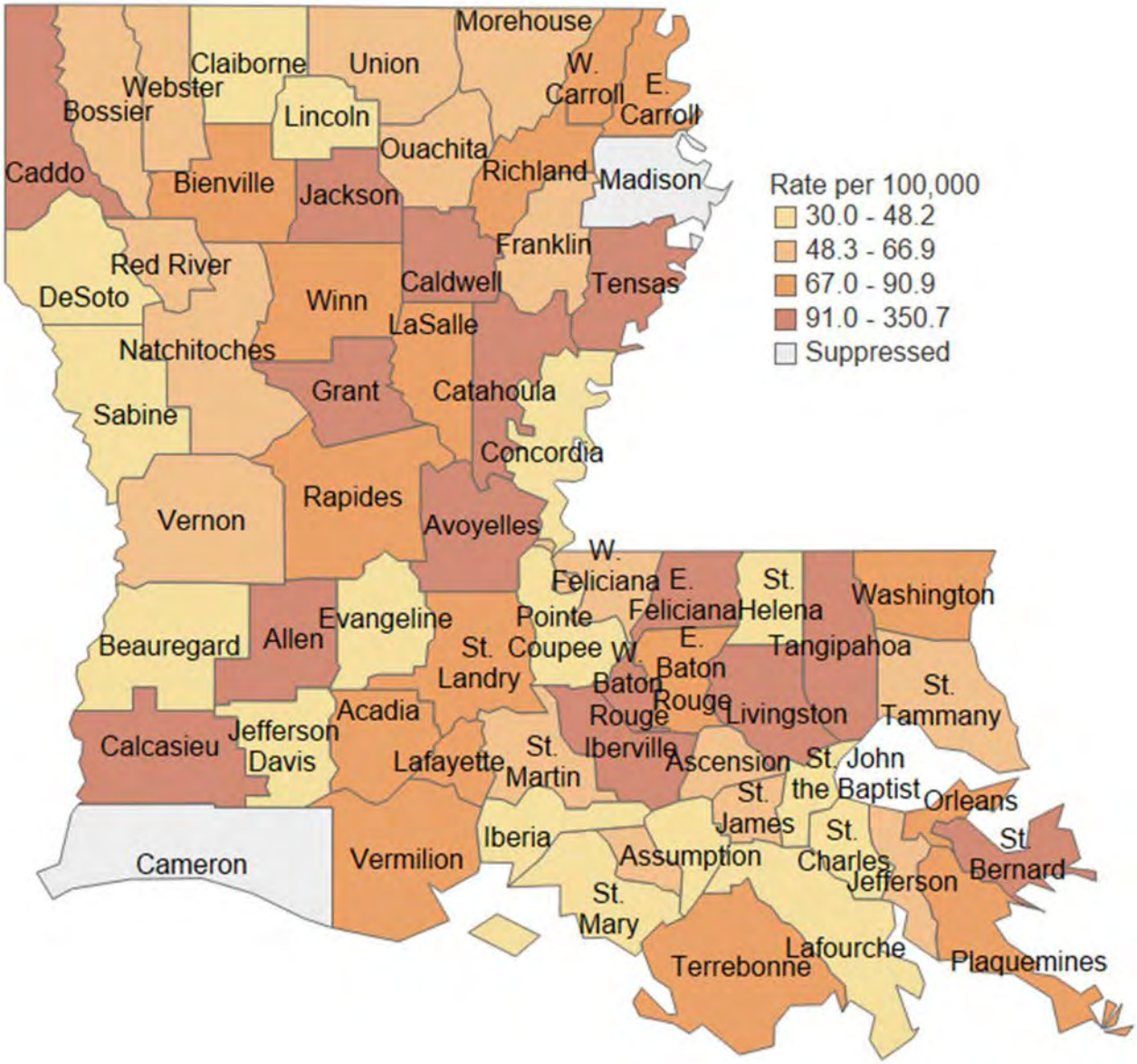

Total HCV Acute and Chronic New Diagnoses by Year
Number of diagnoses
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
8333
4969
5040
4259
3695
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023

Geographic Distribution of New Cases of Chronic Hepatitis C (HCV) by Parish Rate per 100,000 residents Louisiana, 2023			
Parish	**HCV**	**Parish**	**HCV**
Louisiana	77.6	Region 6: Alexandria	107.9
Region 1: New Orleans	74.4	Avoyelles	137.6
Jefferson	56.5	Catahoula	102.2
Orleans	90.7	Concordia	43.5
Plaquemines	77.2	Grant	350.7
St. Bernard	108.5	LaSalle	87.6
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	81.6	Rapides	90.9
Ascension	50.6	Vernon	56.2
E. Baton Rouge	82.7	Winn	81.5
E. Feliciana	93.0	Region 7: Shreveport	79.6
Iberville	204.5	Bienville	78.2
Pointe Coupee	39.3	Bossier	64.2
W. Baton Rouge	86.3	Caddo	103.8
W. Feliciana	103.2	Claiborne	42.7
Region 3: Houma	53.2	DeSoto	48.2
Assumption	33.8	Natchitoches	59.4
Lafourche	45.1	Red River	66.1
St. Charles	45.9	Sabine	36.1
St. James	50.6	Webster	66.3
St. John the Baptist	40.3	Region 8: Monroe	61.0
St. Mary	45.6	Caldwell	125.3
Terrebonne	76.3	E. Carroll	69.2
Region 4: Lafayette	62.5	Franklin	61.0
Acadia	73.3	Jackson	114.2
Evangeline	37.2	Lincoln	37.3
Iberia	36.2	Madison	n/a
Lafayette	67.5	Morehouse	63.9
St. Landry	70.6	Ouachita	57.3
St. Martin	58.2	Richland	70.6
Vermilion	68.1	Tensas	148.4
Region 5: Lake Charles	108	Union	56.8
Allen	163	W. Carroll	62.5
Beauregard	30	Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	80.5
Calcasieu	128.1	Livingston	99.4
Cameron	n/a	St. Helena	45.8
Jefferson Davis	37.1	St. Tammany	59
		Tangipahoa	104.2
		Washington	84.1

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, 2023



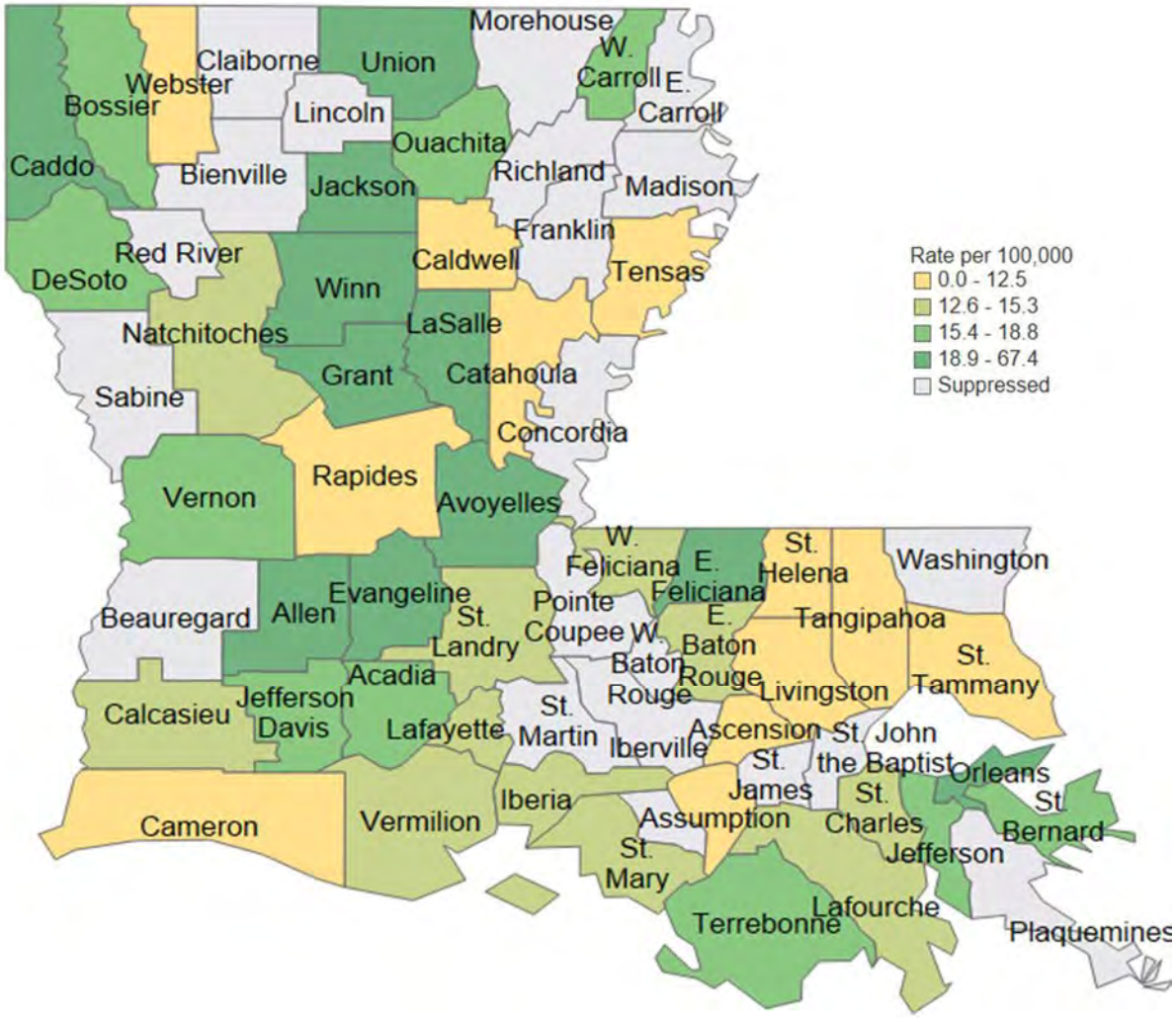
Source: OPH STD/HIV/Hepatitis Program
Note: Rates are not available for numbers less than five. Those parishes are indicated as "Suppressed."

New cases of chronic HCV were diagnosed in all 64 parishes in Louisiana in 2023. There were 27 parishes with a chronic HCV diagnosis rate greater than the state rate of 77.6 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 751 in 2023.

Rates of persons living with chronic hepatitis B per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2023



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 2023. Seventeen parishes had a chronic HBV diagnosis rate greater than the state rate of 15.9 per 100,000 residents.

Geographic Distribution of New Cases of Chronic Hepatitis B by Parish
Rate per 100,000 residents
Louisiana, 2023

Parish	Hep B
Louisiana	15.9
Region 1: New Orleans	17.2
Jefferson	15.7
Orleans	19.1
Plaquemines	n/a
St. Bernard	15.8
Region 2: E. Baton Rouge	12.9
Ascension	9.3
E. Baton Rouge	13.8
E. Feliciana	41.3
Iberville	n/a
Pointe Coupee	n/a
W. Baton Rouge	n/a
W. Feliciana	n/a
Region 3: Houma	14.1
Assumption	0
Lafourche	15.3
St. Charles	15.3
St. James	n/a
St. John the Baptist	n/a
St. Mary	14.5
Terrebonne	16.5
Region 4: Lafayette	14.2
Acadia	17.4
Evangeline	24.8
Iberia	14.4
Lafayette	13.5
St. Landry	13.4
St. Martin	n/a
Vermilion	13.9
Region 5: Lake Charles	15.2
Allen	30.8
Beauregard	n/a
Calcasieu	15.1
Cameron	0
Jefferson Davis	15.4
Region 6: Alexandria	21.8
Avoyelles	28.0
Catahoula	0
Concordia	n/a
Grant	31.4
LaSalle	67.4
Rapides	12.4
Vernon	16.6
Winn	59.3
Region 7: Shreveport	21.6
Bienville	n/a
Bossier	17.8
Caddo	28.3
Claiborne	n/a
DeSoto	18.5
Natchitoches	13.5
Red River	n/a
Sabine	n/a
Webster	13.8
Region 8: Monroe	16.4
Caldwell	0
E. Carroll	n/a
Franklin	n/a
Jackson	47.0
Lincoln	n/a
Madison	n/a
Morehouse	n/a
Ouachita	17.6
Richland	n/a
Tensas	0
Union	28.4
W. Carroll	0
Region 9: Hammond/Slidell	12.2
Livingston	10.9
St. Helena	0
St. Tammany	12.2
Tangipahoa	12.5
Washington	17.7

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

According to national estimates, more than 48 million Americans reported having substance use disorder in 2023[18]. In the 2022 rankings published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Louisiana was ranked 47th in the nation for deaths due to drug injury, with a rate of 54.5 deaths per 100,000 residents[19]. This rate was higher than the U.S. rate, and higher than rates in other southern states. From 2018 to 2021, the rate of drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 Louisianans increased by 120%. From 2021 to 2022, there was a decrease in the rate of drug poisoning deaths in Louisiana for the first time in decades by 3.9%. This trend continued from 2022 to 2023 with a 9.5% decrease. [20]

Age-adjusted rate of deaths due to drug injury* per 100,000
Louisiana, Neighboring States, and United States, 2022[21]

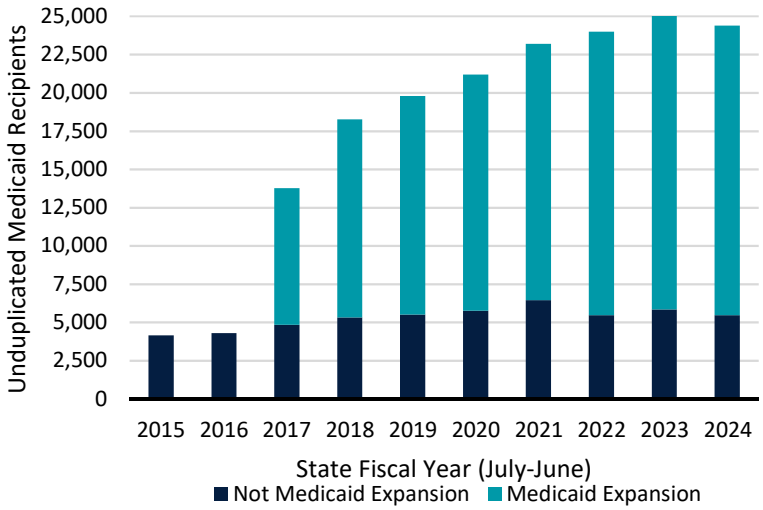
State	Rate	Rank
United States	32.6	--
Louisiana	54.5	47
Alabama	31.5	25
Mississippi	27.6	16
Arkansas	21.7	10
Texas	18.2	4

Source: CDC Wonder
*Drug injury = unintentional, suicide, homicide, or undetermined

The Louisiana Department of Health's Office of Behavioral Health tracks the admissions of persons to substance use rehabilitation facilities. The number of admissions over the past six years is displayed in the figure on the following page.

[18] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2024). 2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (SAMHSA Publication No. PEP24-07-020). Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUH%202023%20Annual%20Release/2023-nsduh-main-highlights.pdf
[19] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Mortality 1999-2022 on CDC WONDER Online Database. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html accessed on April 1, 2025
[20] Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted and calculated by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative.
[21] The most recent data available from CDC Wonder are from 2022.

Number of Medicaid members receiving intensive substance use disorder treatment services[22]
State Fiscal Years 2015-2024



Source: LDH Office of Behavioral Health from the Medicaid Data Warehouse; graphed by Bureau of Health Informatics

OPIOID EPIDEMIC

In 2023, more than 107,500 individuals died of a drug overdose in the U.S., which is a decrease of 3% from the year prior. This is the first annual decrease in drug overdose deaths in the United States since 2018.[23] Opioids—prescription and illicit—are the main driver of drug overdose deaths in the United States. In 2017, the opioid crisis was declared a public health emergency, and that declaration was renewed most recently in March 2025.

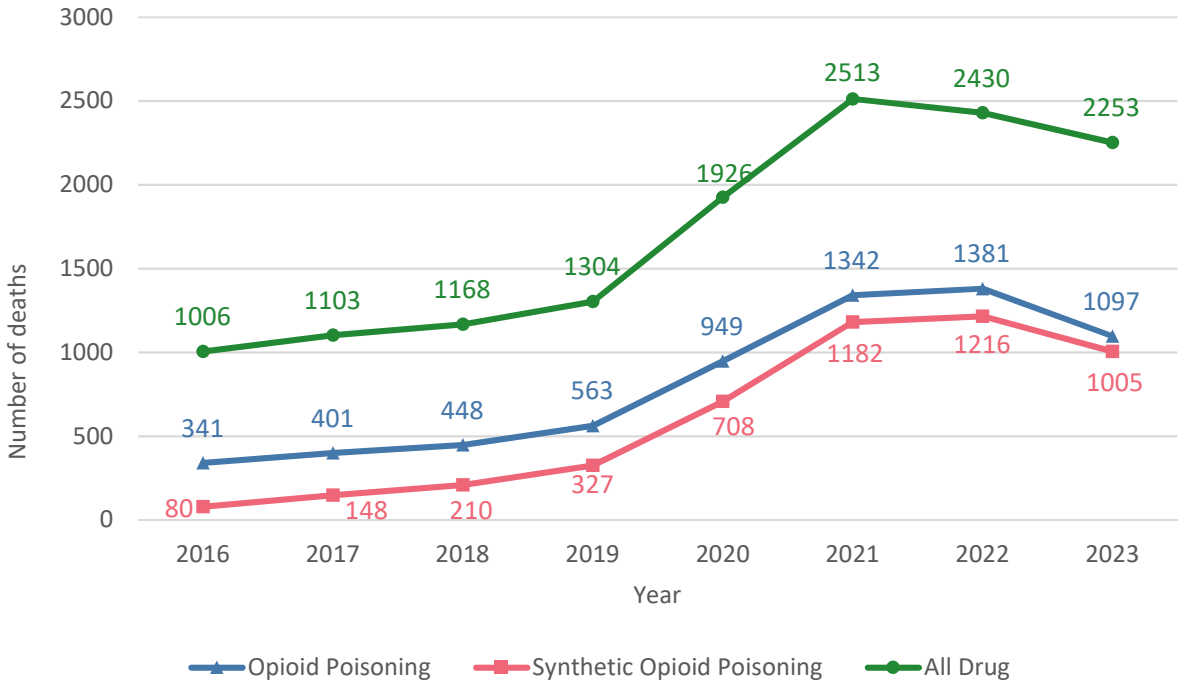
Nearly 75,000 people in the U.S. died of overdoses from synthetic opioids (other than methadone) in 2023, representing a 2% decrease from 2022. Most synthetic opioids deaths can be attributed to fentanyl, which is 100 times more potent than heroin. In 2022, the most recent year available, Louisiana ranked 47th in overall drug-involved deaths in the United States[24]. The number of opioid poisoning deaths in Louisiana had been rising since 2016, but from 2022 to 2023, there was a 21% *decrease* in the number of opioid poisoning deaths statewide.

[22] 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.

[23] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Overdose Deaths Decrease in 2023, First Time Since 2018, released May 15, 2024.

[24]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Provisional Mortality on CDC WONDER Online Database. Data are from the final Multiple Cause of Death Files, 2018-2023. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10-provisional.html on Apr 3, 2025 8:57:16 PM

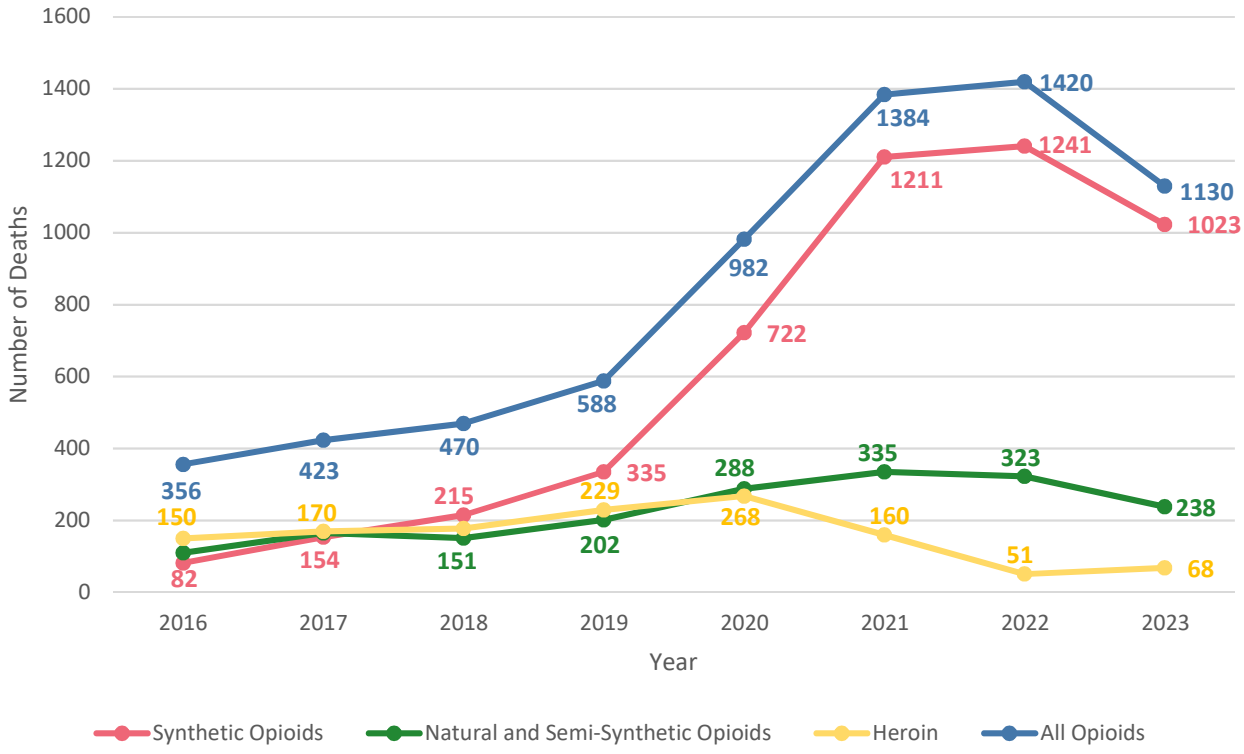
Drug overdose[25] deaths in Louisiana, 2014-2023



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted 04/2025 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

[25] "Overdose" deaths are defined as those where a drug poisoning was certified in the death record as the primary cause of death.

Drug-involved deaths[26] by type of opioid — Louisiana, 2016-2023



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted 09/2024 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

Deaths involving heroin in Louisiana decreased for the first time in 2021, continued to decrease in 2022, but increased by 33% from 2022 to 2023 increasing from 51 deaths in 2022 to 68 deaths in 2023. Synthetic opioid-involved deaths increased substantially (by 1,413%) from 2016 to 2022, but decreased by 18% from 2022 to 2023 decreasing from 1,241 deaths in 2022 to 1,023 deaths in 2023. Synthetic opioid-involved deaths accounted for 91% of the deaths involving any opioid.

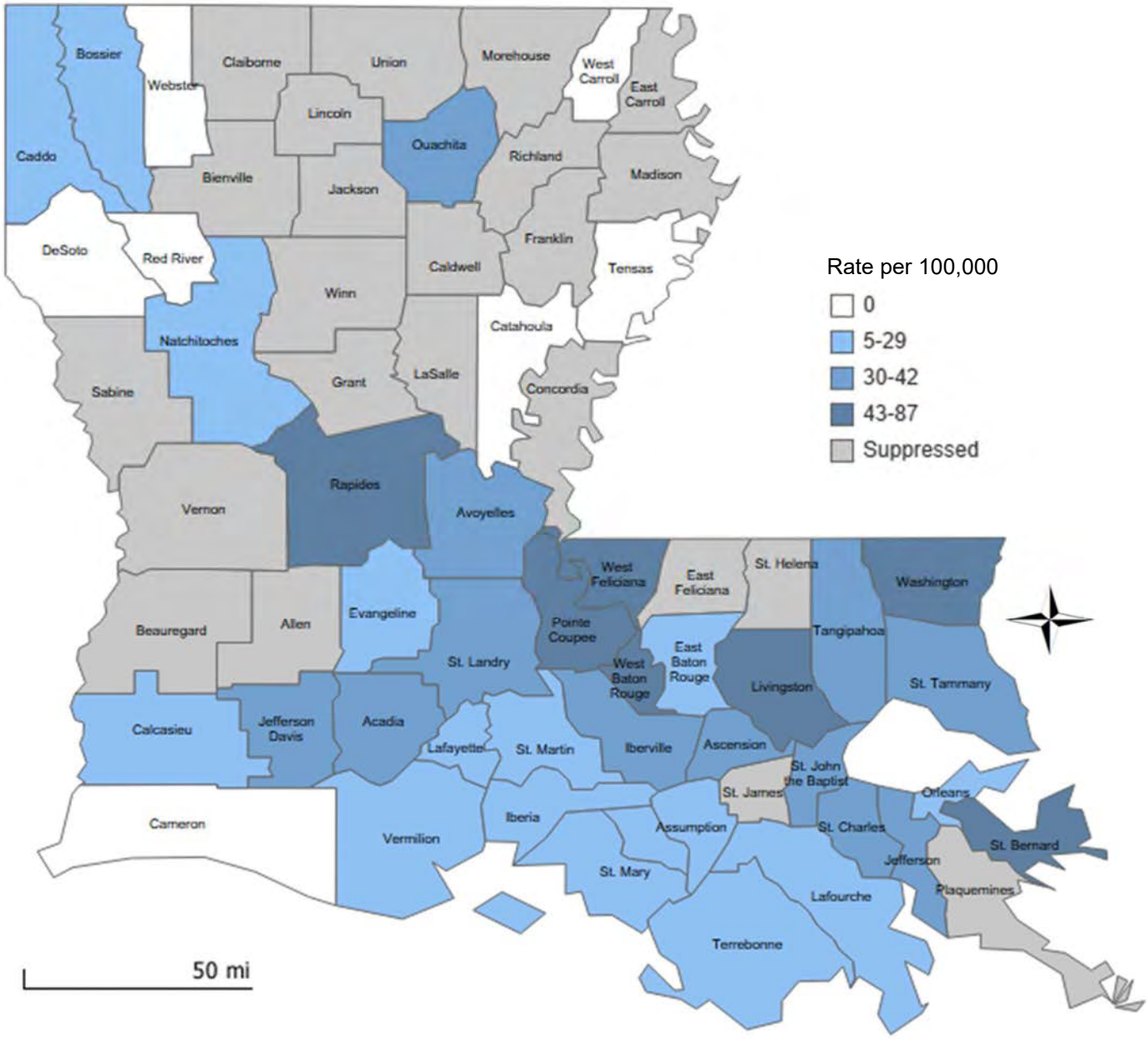
Statewide, the rate of opioid overdose deaths in 2023 was 23.95 per 100,000 residents, representing a decrease of 20% from a rate of 29.99 in 2022. This is the first decrease in the rate of opioid-involved overdoses in Louisiana since 2011.[27] Opioid overdose death rates vary across the state, with only nine parishes seeing no deaths among residents in 2023, and others, such as Washington, St. Bernard, Pointe Coupee, Livingston, and Rapides seeing the highest rates. (St. Bernard, Pointe Coupee, and Rapides parishes were not included in the list of parishes with the five highest rates in 2022.) Twenty parishes had rates higher than the state rate of 23.95 opioid poisoning deaths per 100,000 residents.[28]

[26] Deaths with the following ICD-10 codes in any cause of death field: X40-X44); Drug poisonings (overdose) Suicide (X60-X64); Drug poisonings (overdose) Homicide (X85); Drug poisonings (overdose) Undetermined (Y10-Y14.

[27] 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. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2020, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html on Apr 7, 2025 3:49:52 PM

[28] Louisiana Opioid Data and Surveillance System: Louisiana Department of Health; https://lodss.ldh.la.gov, April 2025

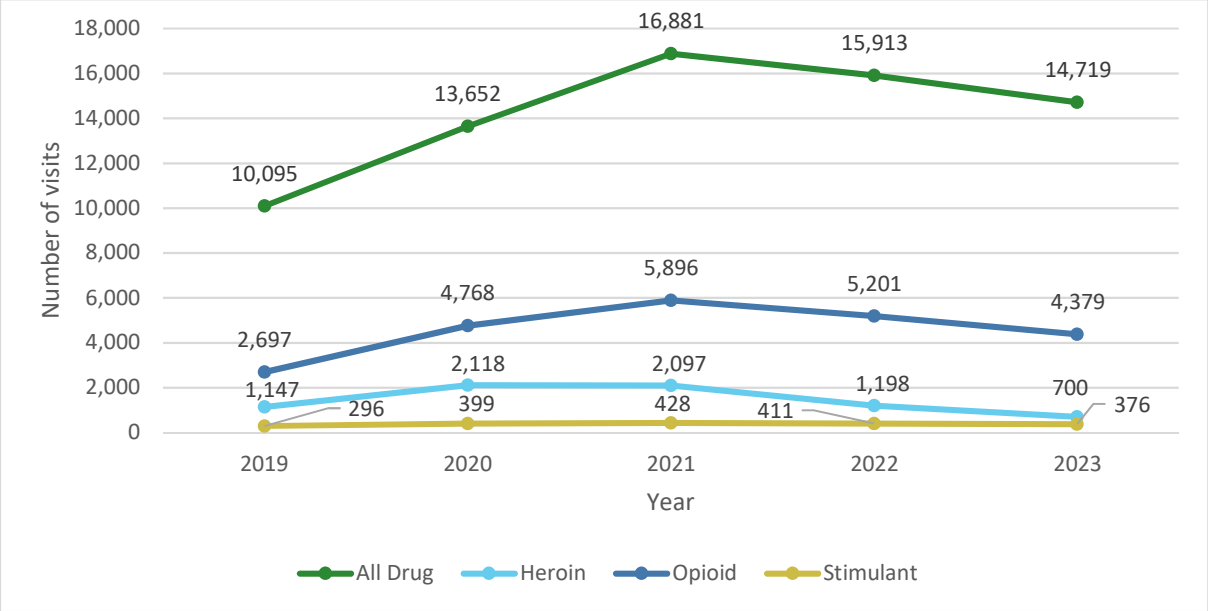
Age-adjusted rates of opioid-involved deaths per 100,000 residents by decedent's parish of residence
Louisiana, 2023



Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted 10/2024 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

*Rates derived from counts of less than 20 may be unreliable and are suppressed for counts less than 5.

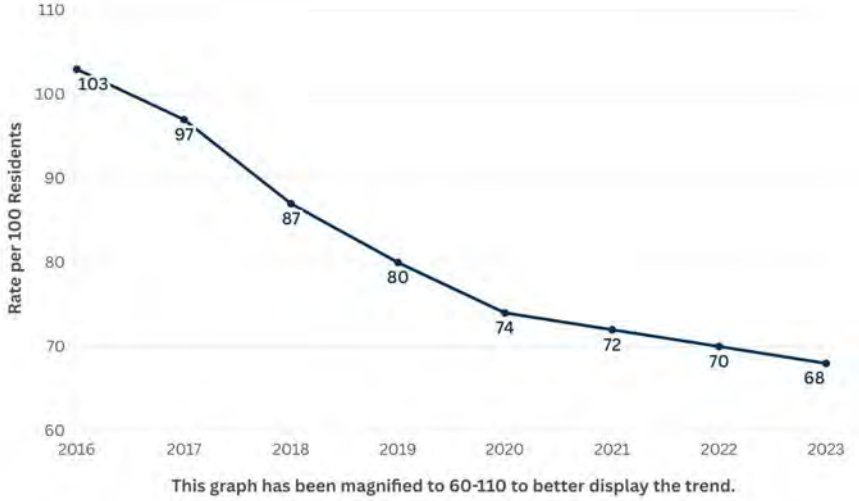
Emergency department overdose visits by drug type
Louisiana, 2019-2023



Source: National Syndromic Surveillance Program, OPH Bureau of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, analyzed 04/2025 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 all drug category. The data indicate decreases in ED visits for all drug categories starting from 2021 to 2022 and continuing in 2023.

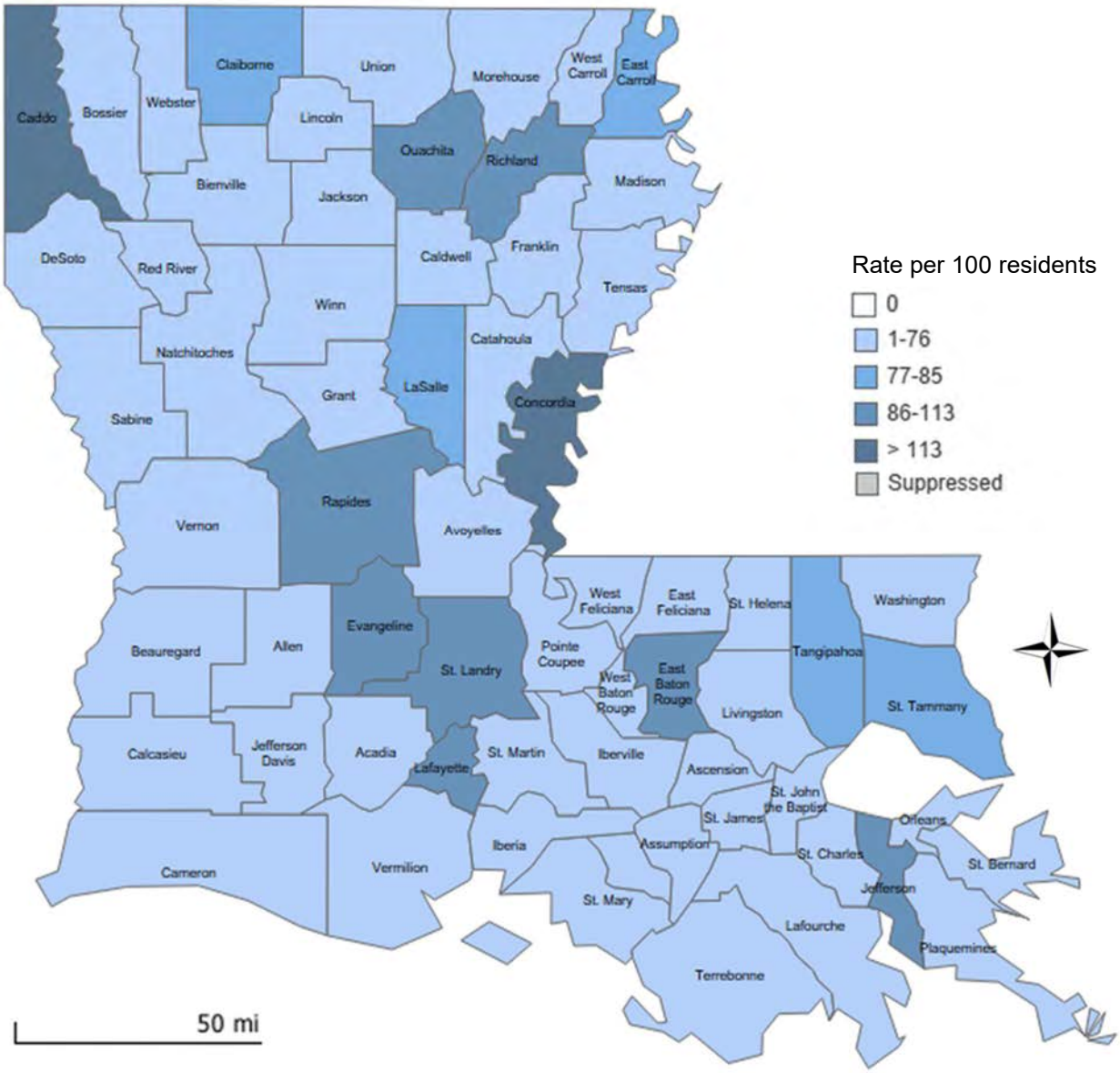
Total opioid prescriptions per 100 Louisiana residents, 2016-2023



Source: Louisiana Prescription Monitoring Program, Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, extracted 10/2024 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

According to the Louisiana Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP), there were 68 opioid prescriptions per 100 Louisiana residents in 2023. In the graph on the previous page, "opioid prescriptions" are defined by the American Hospital Formulary System. Through PMP implementation and prescribing policy changes, Louisiana has decreased the rate of opioid prescriptions from more than one opioid prescription per person in 2016 to fewer than seven prescriptions for every ten people in 2023, which is a rate decrease of 34%.

Crude rate of opioid prescriptions dispensed per 100 residents by prescriber location
Louisiana, 2023



Source: Louisiana Prescription Monitoring Program, Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, extracted 10/2024 by the Louisiana Opioid Surveillance Initiative

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

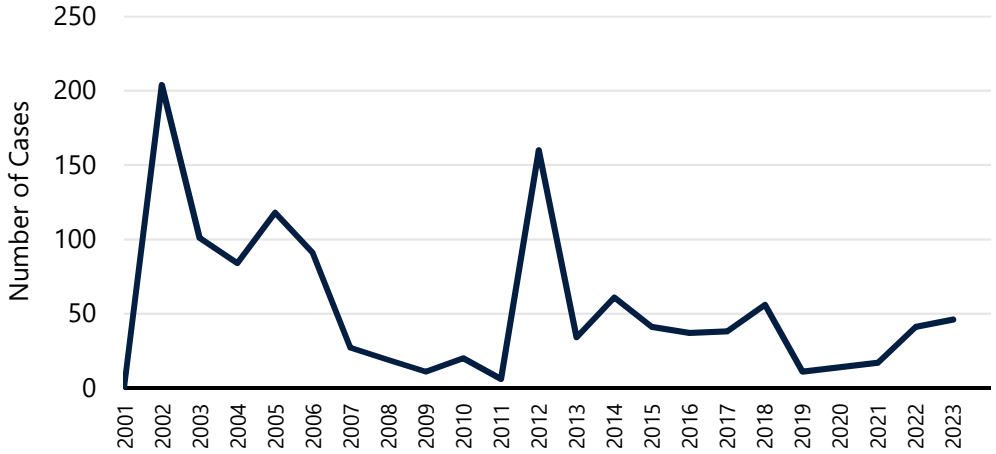
Approximately 80 infectious diseases are reportable to the Infectious Disease Epidemiology (IDEpi) Section in the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH). Highlights of these reportable diseases are presented here, and additional information can be found at the LDH IDEpi Annual Infectious Disease Surveillance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

VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES

A person who is bitten by a vector (mosquito, tick, or flea) can get sick with a vector-borne disease such as West Nile virus (WNV), 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 through 2023, 1,248 cases of WNV-NID have been reported in Louisiana.

West Nile Virus: Neuroinvasive Disease, by Year—Louisiana, 2001-2023



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

The spikes of Louisiana cases in 2002 and 2012 shown in the graph above 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 Louisiana NID activity reported during 2004 through 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, the Louisiana Mosquito Control Association, 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. 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 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 2023, 331 laboratory tests for rabies were performed on animals in Louisiana, and six bats tested positive.

Rabies, distribution by species and year—Louisiana, 2000-2023

SPECIES	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	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	6	**81**
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**	**6**	**159**

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

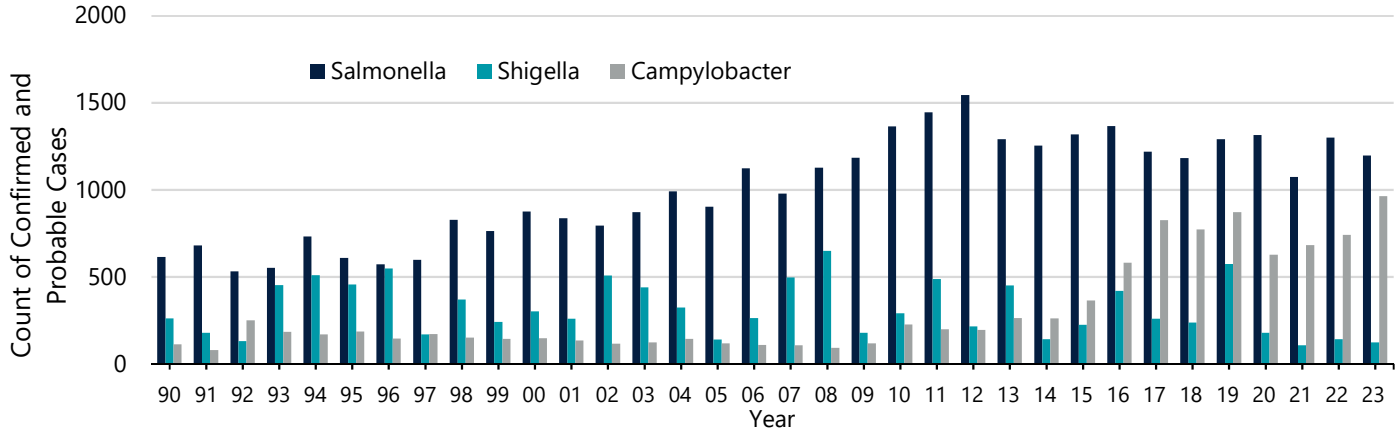
one distinct variant of rabies. Numbers of rabid bats reported in the state since 2000 have remained fairly constant, with typically one to five reported each year. Bat variant rabies can be transmitted to terrestrial animals. However, the predominant variant identified in dogs and cats is the skunk variant.

FOODBORNE AND WATERBORNE DISEASES

The Center for Disease and Control (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.

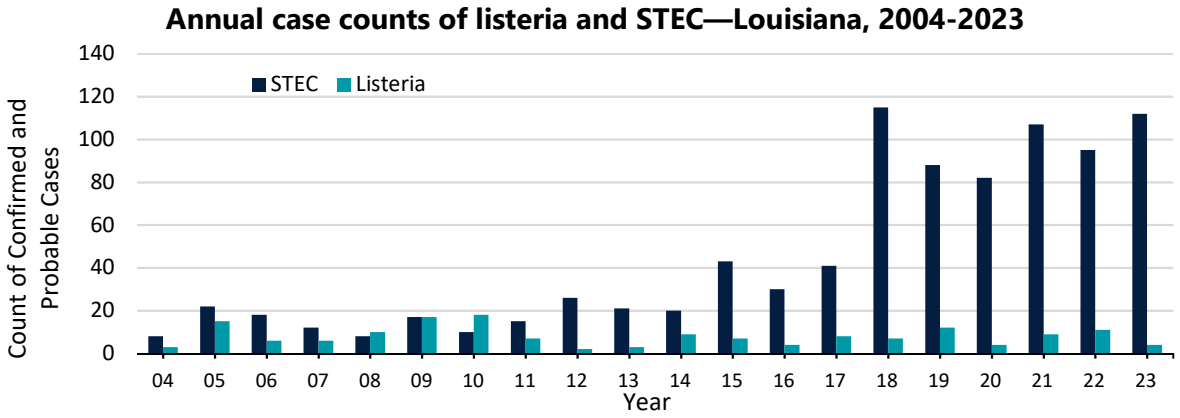
Salmonella, shigella, and campylobacter are some of the most common causes of foodborne illnesses. These bacteria cause diarrheal illnesses that are typically self-limiting beginning a couple of days after exposure, making determining the food source difficult. Cases of salmonella and shigella have remained steady since 2000, while cases of campylobacter have steadily increased.

Annual case counts of salmonella, shigella, and campylobacter—Louisiana, 1990-2023



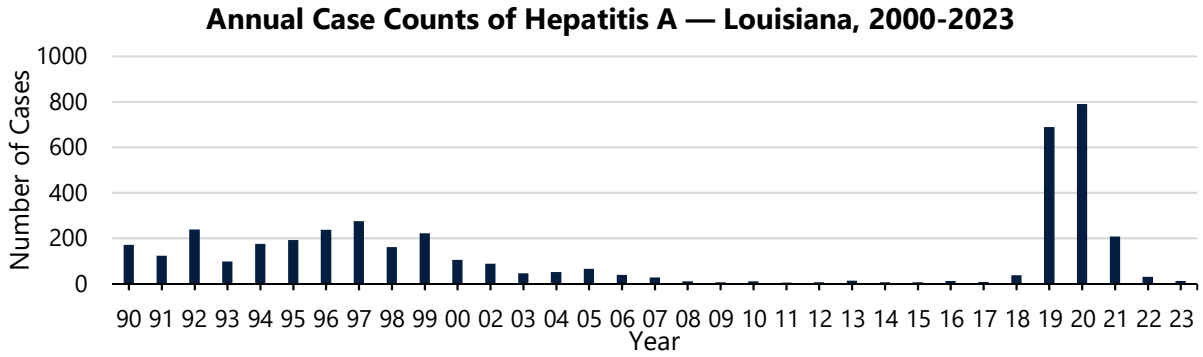
Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

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. In 2023, there were 112 cases of STEC and four cases of listeria.



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. In 2023, only 12 cases of Hepatitis A were detected.



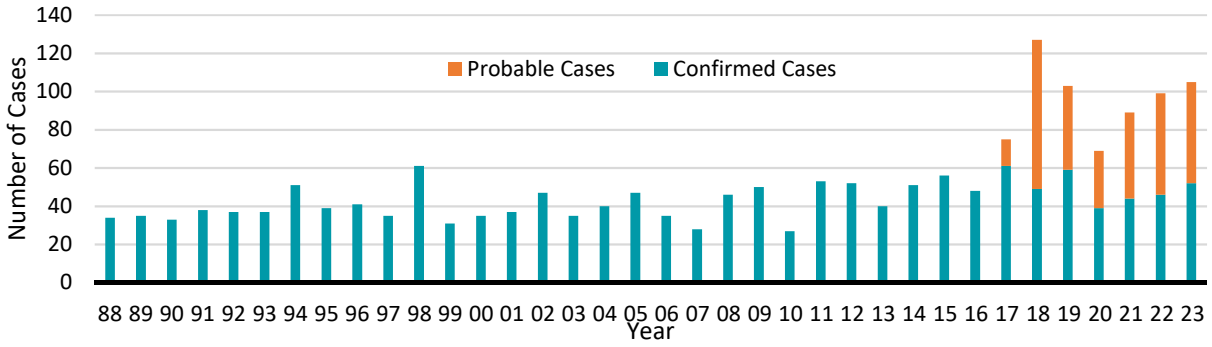
Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System; edited by Bureau of Health Informatics for design continuity

Vibriosis, also known as vibrio, 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. 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, seen below, is more related to this increase in detection of cases without culture-confirmation, as opposed to a true increase

in disease prevalence.

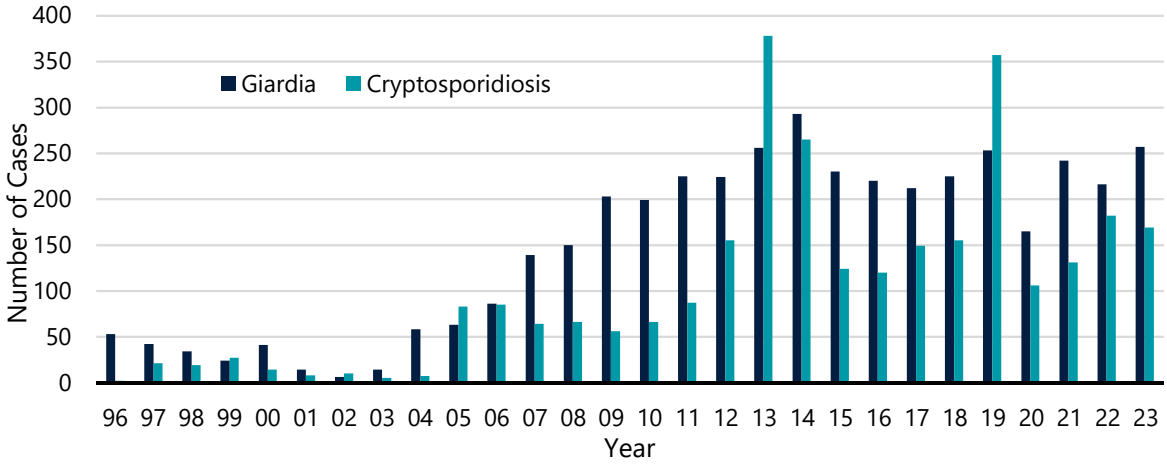
Confirmed and Probable Vibrio Cases—Louisiana, 1988-2023



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. In 2023, there were 257 reported cases of giardia and 169 cases of cryptosporidiosis.

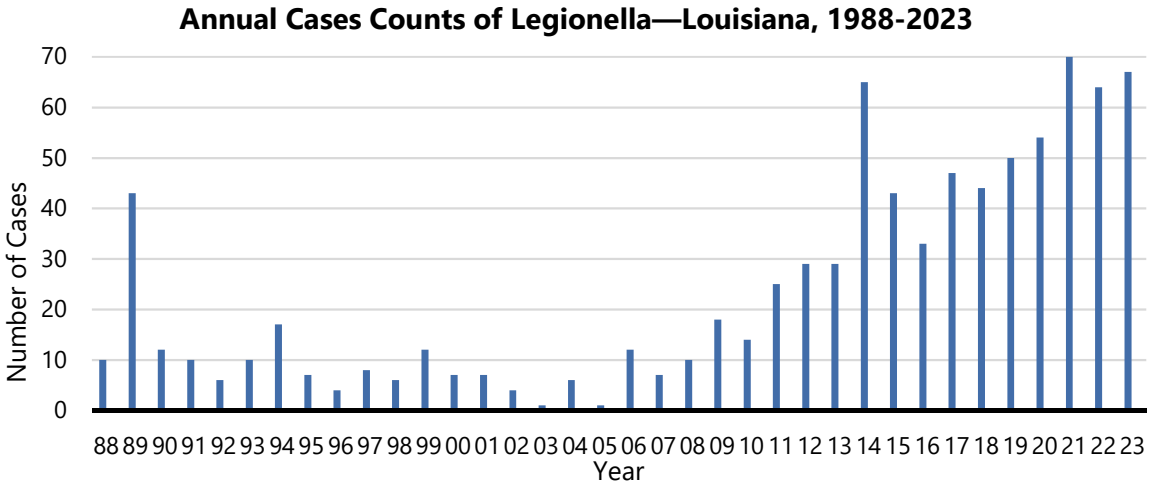
Annual Case Counts of Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis—Louisiana, 1996-2023



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 2023.



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

VIRAL RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

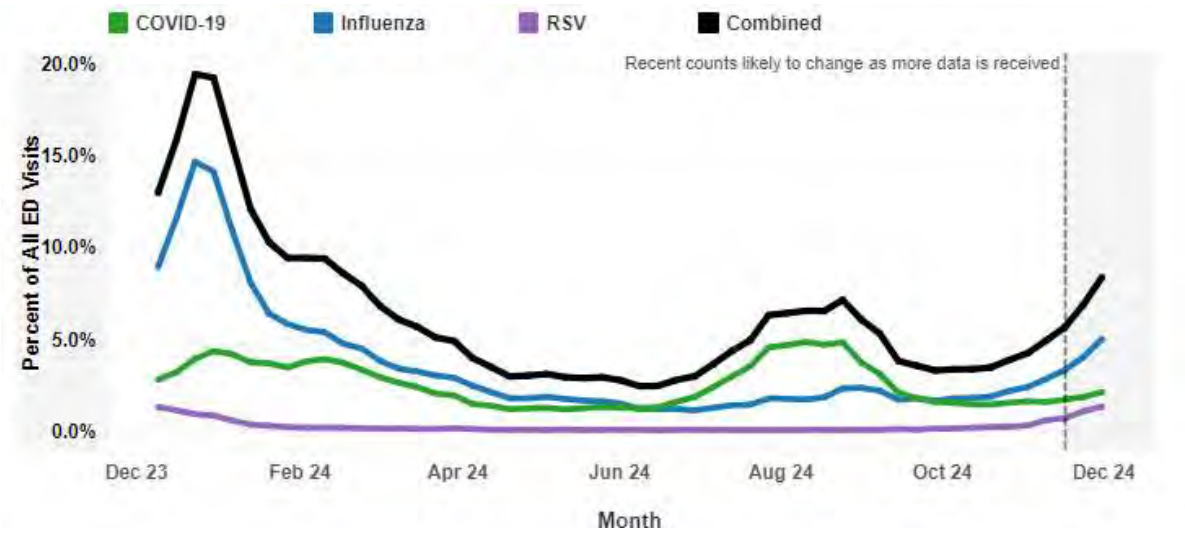
Louisiana discontinued COVID-19 case-based surveillance in October 2023 to align with national surveillance following the expiration of the Public Health Emergency declaration. IDEpi is now monitoring COVID-19 activity and severity in the same way flu and other respiratory viruses have historically been 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 is conducted utilizing a multi-pronged approach:

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

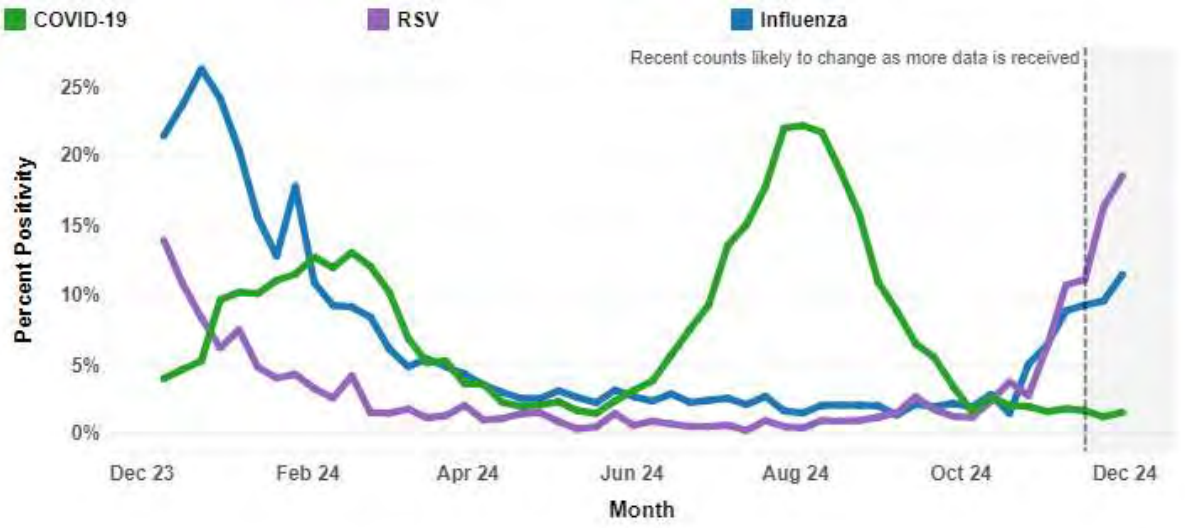
Emergency Department (ED) Visits

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.



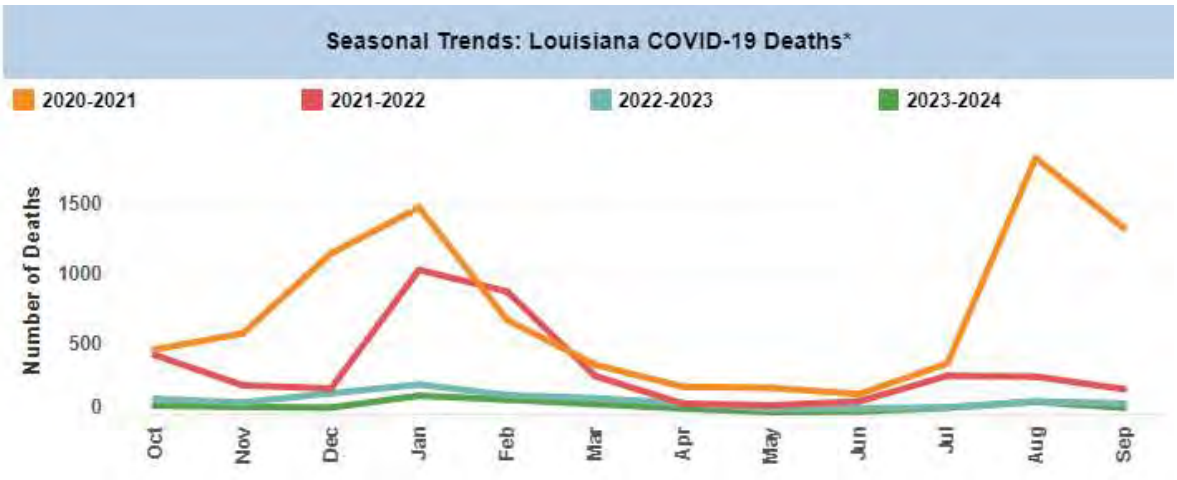
Laboratory Surveillance

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 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

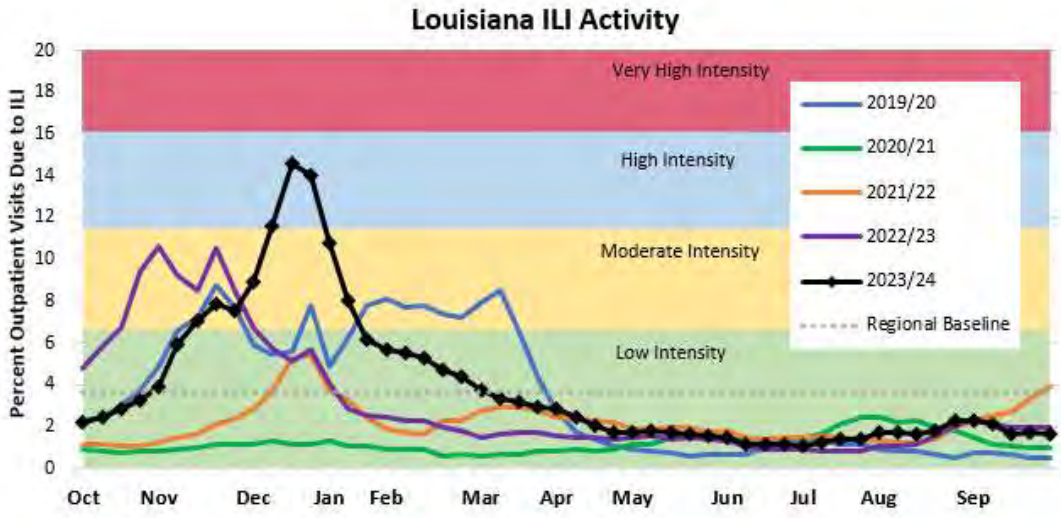
Mortality data are displayed to compare seasonal trends over several respiratory virus reporting years. COVID-19 is the only condition currently displayed on the dashboard but data on influenza and RSV mortality will be publicly available in late 2024.



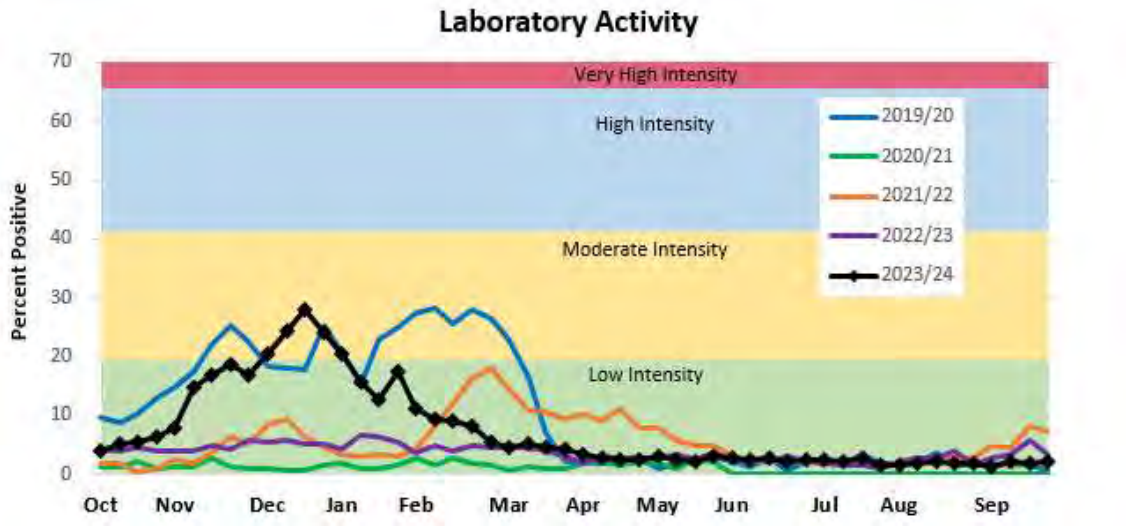
SUPPLEMENTAL INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE

During the 2023-2024 influenza season, information was collected on 2,249,320 healthcare visits, with 89,341 of those attributed to influenza-like illness (ILI). The graph below displays the weekly trends for influenza the last five influenza seasons.

Seasonal distribution of Influenza-like illness—Louisiana, 2019-2024



During the 2022-2023 influenza season, data were captured for 226,373 rapid diagnostic tests, including 22,487 influenza positives for an overall percent positivity of 9.9. There were an additional 18,054 PCRs reported, including 817 influenza positives for an overall percent positivity of 6.9.



A network of clinics throughout Louisiana participate in virologic surveillance. These sites collect respiratory swabs on patients each week and submit them for testing at the state public health laboratory. This process enables the identification and tracking of influenza viruses by subtype, as well as early detection of any changes in circulating strains. During 2022 and 2023, subtyping conducted by the state public health laboratory and participating commercial labs revealed that A/H1N1 accounted for 51% of tested cases, B/Vic for 41%, and A/H3 for 8%.

OTHER RESPIRATORY VIRUSES

Through the laboratory surveillance program, IDEpi gathers data on the following respiratory viruses: Rhinovirus/Enterovirus , Adenovirus , Coronavirus, Human Metapneumovirus , and Parainfluenza. Among these, Rhinovirus/Enterovirus accounts for the majority of cases, representing 59%. Adenovirus and seasonal human Coronaviruses each contribute 11% of the total cases. Seasonal Coronaviruses include types 229E, NL63, OC46, and HKU1, excluding COVID-19. Parainfluenza makes up 10% of cases, while Human Metapneumovirus comprises 9%. This breakdown highlights the significant presence of Rhinovirus/Enterovirus, followed by the relatively smaller but notable circulation of the other respiratory viruses.

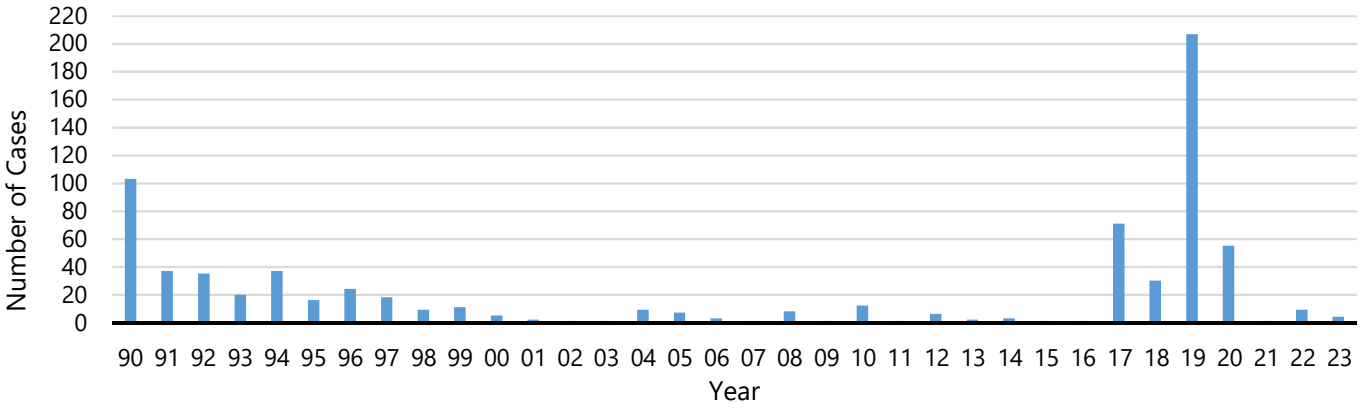
VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

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 mucus 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. Four cases of mumps were identified in Louisiana in 2023.

Case Counts of Mumps—Louisiana, 1990-2023

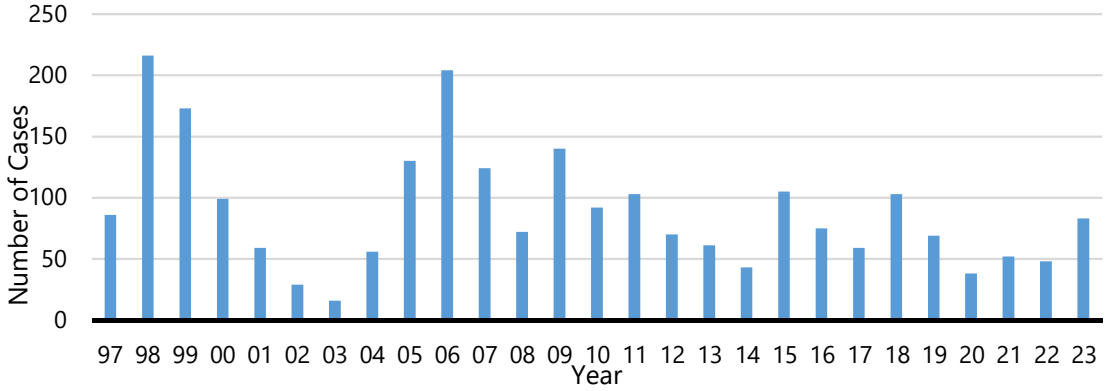


Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

Varicella, otherwise known as chickenpox, is the primary infection in humans caused by the varicella-zoster virus, 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 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, 1997-2023



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

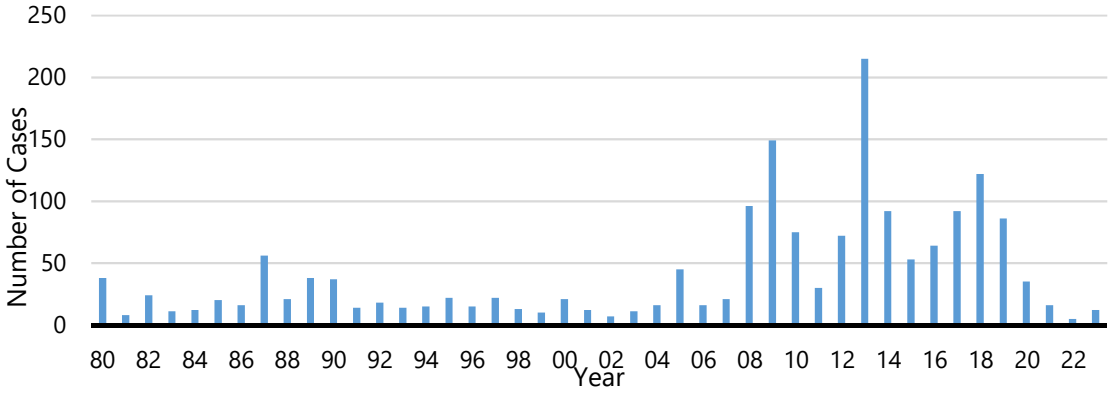
Pertussis is a respiratory illness commonly known as whooping cough. It is a very contagious disease only found in humans and is caused by a type of bacteria called *Bordetella pertussis*. People with pertussis usually spread the disease to another person by coughing or sneezing or when spending a lot 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 under 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 sixteen pertussis cases were reported in 2023.

Pertussis cases—Louisiana, 1980-2023



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.

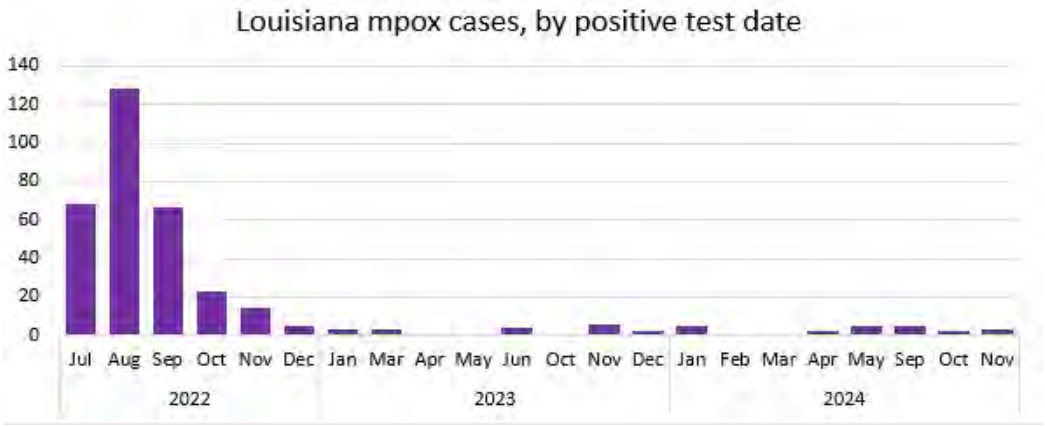
Before May 2022, mpox cases that were reported outside of Africa were linked to international travel or imported animals. However, since early May 2022, cases of mpox have been reported from countries where the disease is not endemic. Subsequent cases have been identified in 110 countries that have not 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 352 mpox infections have reported in Louisiana since 2022 with the majority occurring in patients that were:

- Male (88%),
- 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. In 2024, only 24 mpox infections have been reported in

Louisiana, indicating a continued significant downward trend in cases compared to 2022.



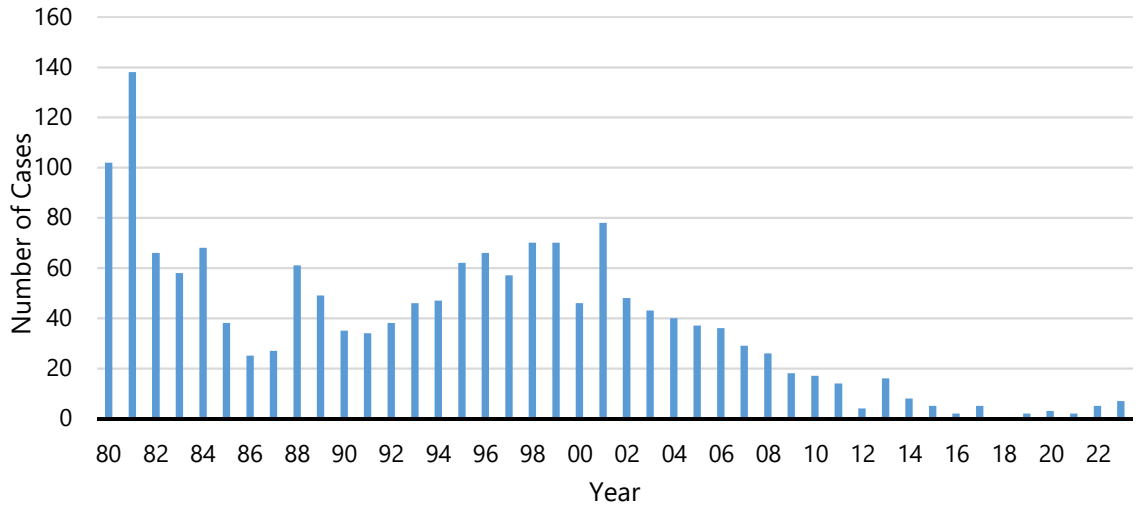
INVASIVE DISEASES

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. Seven cases of meningococcal disease were confirmed in Louisiana during 2023.

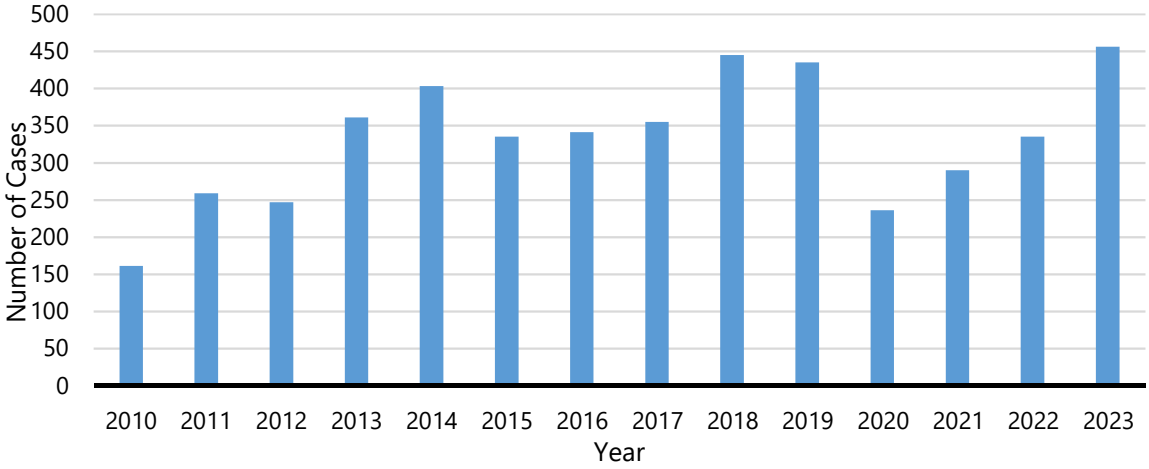
Meningococcal disease trends—Louisiana, 1987-2023



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 with a total of 479 cases occurring in 2023. From 2018 through 2023, the vast majority of invasive pneumococcal cases in Louisiana have occurred in adults, with 51% occurring in individuals over 55.

Confirmed invasive pneumococcal disease cases—Louisiana, 2010-2023



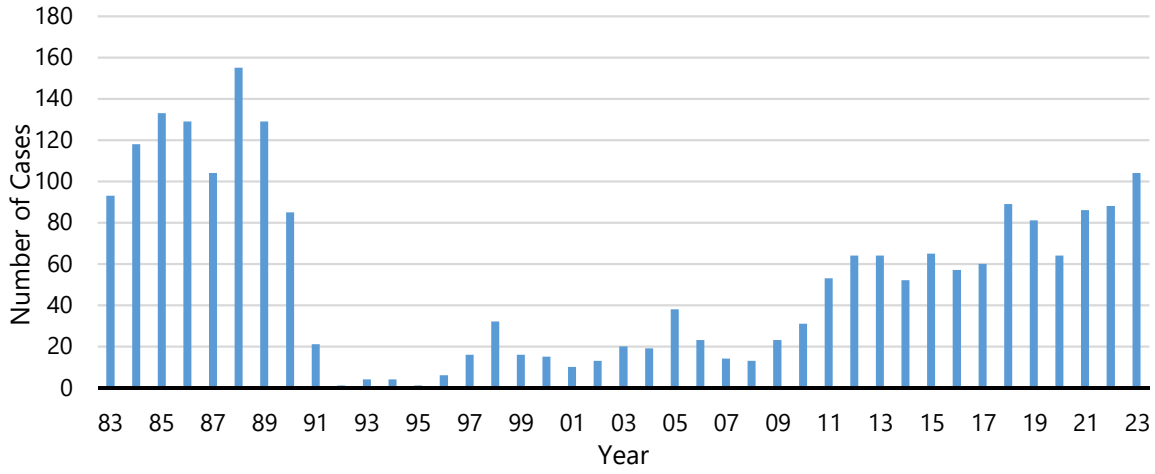
Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

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 in 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, 1983-2023



Source: Infectious Disease Reporting Information System

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Certain environmental and occupational exposures, illnesses, and injuries are reportable to the Section of Environmental Epidemiology and Toxicology (SEET) in the Louisiana Department of Health (LDH), Office of Public Health.

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 surveillance, analysis, and reporting. 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 OPH'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, which includes data on over 20 occupational health indicators, is available at https://ldh.la.gov/page/occupational-health-surveillance. 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 [Arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), Lead (Pb) and mercury (Hg)], Carbon Monoxide and Pesticide Exposure
- Hazardous Waste Site Assessment
- Indoor Environmental Quality Education
- Public Health Advisories
- Private Well Initiative

In 2023, the SEET team:

- Fielded 281 calls from residents with concerns about their indoor environment.

[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

- Screened and routed 10,944 chemical emergency reports to regional leadership and other responders.
- Provided 77 private water well owners with direct guidance on well maintenance and sampling. Provided 17 private water well owners with no-cost bacteriological sampling.
- Hosted an average 525 visitors per month to the Private Well Owner Network website where nearly a quarter of those visitors downloaded sampling and educational materials to assist them with well maintenance.

Other notable accomplishments in 2023 include:

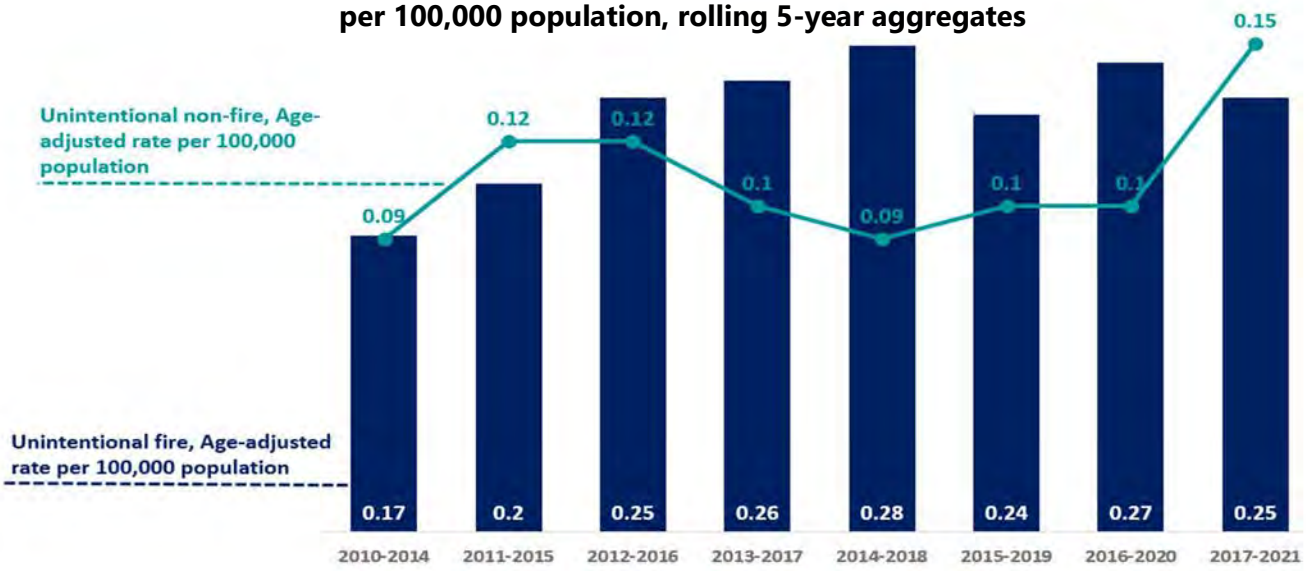
1. SEET's Occupational Health Program collaborated with the OPH Bureau of Health Informatics to automate to an interactive Tableau dashboard format and create a webpage dedicated to Heat-Related Illness and Deaths.
2. SEET assisted or developed heat-related illness informed policy, practices, and guidelines related to heat and health. Examples include the governor declaring a state of emergency for extreme heat, a Health Alert Network (HAN) message issued to all Louisiana physicians (*Extreme Heat Poses Serious Risk of Heat Exhaustion and Heat Stroke*), a heat action plan developed by New Orleans officials, and guidance issued for employers and workers about working in excessive heat.
3. SEET's Private Well Initiative and Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs created factsheets on the potential impact of saltwater intrusion to assist with fielding questions from the public. Childhood lead surveillance data in impacted areas was closely monitored throughout the event.
4. In the fall of 2023, SEET's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program began investigating cases of exposure to lead and chromium from WanaBana® apple cinnamon fruit puree pouches. LDH issued a Health Alert Network (HAN) message, responded to media requests and coordinated with federal partners.
5. SEET's Environmental Public Health Tracking Program issued a major update to its Health Data Portal in March 2023. The update included new data on heart attacks, outdoor air, asthma, occupational health, etc., and several portal enhancements to improve the user experience.
6. SEET was awarded roughly $1.5 million in renewal funding from CDC's Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The 5-year Cooperative Agreement is titled: "ATSDR's Partnership to Promote Local Efforts to Reduce Environmental Exposure" (APPLETREE). Through this grant, SEET's APPLETREE Program has and will continue to collaborate with agencies such as EPA, LDEQ, and ATSDR, as well as with local stakeholders and communities, to evaluate the potential health impacts of environmental releases on the public, to protect the public from ongoing exposure to these releases, and to address public concerns about these releases. APPLETREE will also work with the Louisiana Tumor Registry in addressing community inquiries into potential cancer clusters and their possible links to environmental contamination.
7. The APPLETREE Program completed and published an assessment of ambient air data collected in the Irish Channel, a neighborhood in New Orleans. Residents from the Irish Channel requested that LDEQ conduct air sampling due to odors that caused nausea and headaches. The community was concerned that polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were causing their health effects. After assessing ambient air data from this community, SEET recommended that LDEQ continue monitoring for naphthalene, which exceeded screening levels and posed cancer risks above those expected in an unexposed population of adults and children. However, the exposure doses for adults and children were still far below the Environmental Protection Agency's Reference Concentration (RfC) and naphthalene's Inhalation Unit Risk.

8. SEET's Environmental Public Health Tracking Program worked with the State Demographer and other subject matter experts in epidemiology and biostatistics to generate special population estimates for the purpose of enhanced data stratification and geographic aggregation.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless gas that can cause sudden illness and death. CO is found in fumes produced anytime fuel is burned in cars or trucks, small engines, stoves, lanterns, grills, fireplaces, gas ranges, or furnaces. Exposure to CO can be lethal when built up indoors or in confined spaces. Some of the most common symptoms related to CO poisoning are headache, nausea/upset stomach, confusion, dizziness and weakness. Each year, more than 400 Americans die from unintentional CO poisoning not linked to fires, and more than 100,000 people visit the emergency room.[31] Six people died from carbon monoxide poisoning in Louisiana following Hurricane Ida in 2021 due to the improper use of generators,[32] and over 140 people were hospitalized[33].

Age-adjusted mortality rate, carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning per 100,000 population, rolling 5-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] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2023, March 27) Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/carbon-monoxide/about/index.html

[32] Hurricane Prep series*: 'LDH encourages the public to take extra precautions when using generators to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning'*. July 29, 2022.Accessed January 9, 2024.

[33] NOLA.com, Sep 6, 2021. Accessed January 9, 2024 https://www.nola.com/news/hurricane/four-dead-141-treated-in-hospitals-for-carbon-monoxide-poisoning-since-ida-health-department-says/article_12d436c0-0f66-11ec-9f6e-6b61ced0741b.html

Emergency department visits for non-fire CO poisoning in Louisiana, 2010-2023*

Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Utilization, Louisiana Hospital Association.
**Due to the 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 the Louisiana Department of Health. Cases with a blood mercury level greater than (>) 10 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) are investigated; and in the majority of cases investigated to date, fish consumption was determined to be the source of exposure.

Reported Blood Mercury Tests (all ages), Louisiana, 2018-2023						
Year	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
	# (%)	**# (%)**	**# (%)**	**# (%)**	**# (%)**	**# (%)**
Tests	1,582	2,238	3,004	3,196	2,347	3,020
Tests > 10 µg/L	22 (2%)	34 (2%)	32 (1%)	40 (2%)	43 (2%)	31 (1%)
Patients*	1,394	1,845	2,429	2,492	2,101	2,377

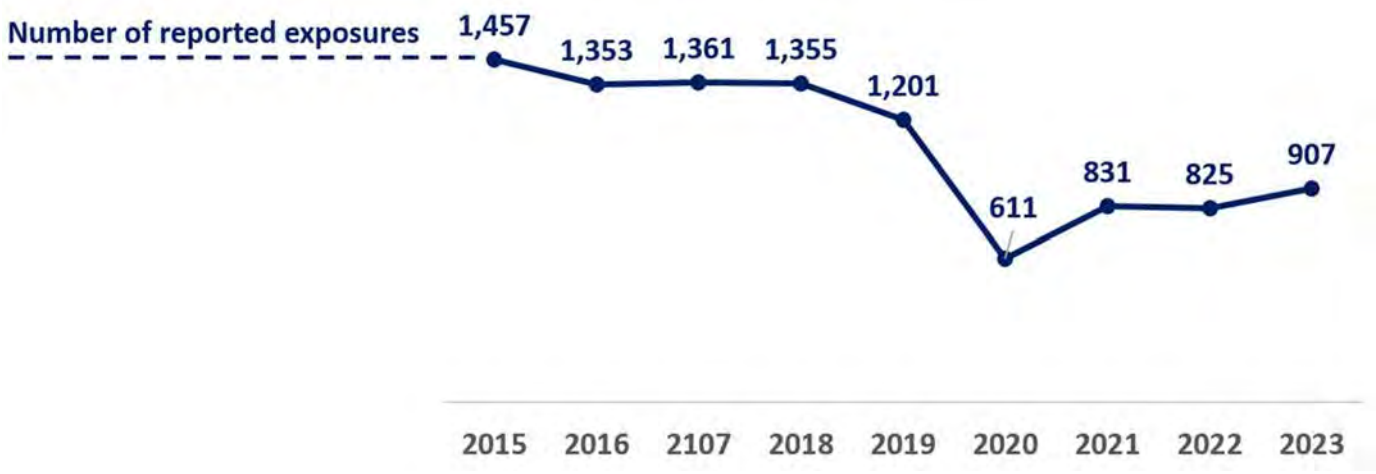
Source: Laboratories statewide reporting to LDH/OPH/SEET.
*Patients may be tested more than once.

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 quantity to which the individual is exposed, the length of time of the exposure, and the way it enters the body.

Reported pesticide exposures, Louisiana, 2015-2023



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 cold weather, 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. Other weather-related factors such as humidity and thunderstorms may also be environmental asthma triggers for some people.

In October 2020, SEET's Environmental Public Health Tracking Program launched BREATHE (Bringing Respiratory Health Equity for Asthmatics Through Healthier Environments) with funding through a US Environmental

Protection Agency (USEPA) State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement and in partnership with Our Lady of the Lake Children's Hospital, Green and Healthy Homes Initiative, New Orleans Health Department and the Louisiana Center for Health Equity.

In 2023, SEET secured a USEPA Environmental Justice Government to Government grant to support and expand BREATHE, whose services are currently available to anyone in the state living with asthma who meets the intake criteria. The next iteration of the BREATHE project will focus on asthma patients from areas where high social vulnerability, poor outdoor air quality, housing concerns and high asthma prevalence overlap. While previous efforts have focused on providing education regarding home asthma triggers and low-cost mitigation, this expansion of the BREATHE program will include continued virtual home visits with additional services including air monitoring and in-person home assessments. Finally, the BREATHE expansion involves partnering with additional community based organizations to improve referrals to the program to help those most affected by asthma.

More information on the BREATHE initiative can be found at www.ldh.la.gov/breathe.

Emergency department visits for asthma in Louisiana, 2010-2022

Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Utilization, Louisiana Hospital Association.
** Due to transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, asthma 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, 2010-2022

*Source: Louisiana Hospitalization Inpatient Discharge Database, Louisiana Hospital Association. * Due to the 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) is a preventable illness that occurs when heat exposure exceeds the body's capacity to cool and the core body temperature rises. Heat-related illness (or hyperthermia) is a broad term for conditions directly related to an increase in body temperature. These conditions occur along a continuum of severity ranging from the more serious conditions of heat stroke and heat exhaustion, to heat syncope (fainting), heat cramps, and heat rash. Heat also has indirect health impacts. It can exacerbate chronic conditions such as respiratory, cardiovascular, and kidney disease, increase injuries and accidents, and strain mental health. Anyone can develop heat-related illness, but some people are at greater risk than others. High-risk groups include: workers in outdoor settings or indoor settings that are not climate-controlled, infants and young children, pregnant women, older adults (65+), people with chronic health conditions, those who take certain medication that affect the body's ability to regulate temperature, and people who are unhoused. Over the last 10 years, males have accounted for over 80% of Emergency Department (ED) visits and hospitalizations for heat-related illness. The Occupational Heat-Related Illness Prevention Program's webpage (https://ldh.la.gov/page/la-heat) and the Heat-Related Illness: Data Dashboard and Guidance webpage (https://ldh.la.gov/page/heat) provide more Louisiana-specific data, information and resources about 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.[34] A report published by the U.S. Global Research Program, the Fourth National Climate Assessment in 2018 indicated that the annual average temperature over the contiguous United States had increased by 1.2ºF (0.7°C)

[34] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2023, November 20) Heat & Heat-related Illness. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/environmental-health-tracking/php/data-research/heat-heat-related-illness.html

over the last few decades and by 1.8°F (1°C) relative to the beginning of the last century.[35] Additional increases in annual average temperature are expected 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.

Following Hurricane Ida in 2021, eight people died in Louisiana due to excessive heat during an extended power outage[36]. The summer of 2023 was the hottest summer on record for Louisiana. In 2023, the statewide maximum temperature was above 95°F for 56 days. In comparison, between 1991 and 2020 the average time the statewide maximum temperature exceeded 95°F was 15 days[37].

Heat-related mortality rates per 100,000 residents, Louisiana, 2017-2023, April-October only

Source: LDH Bureau of Vital Records and Statistics

Summertime emergency department visits for heat-related illness in Louisiana, 2010-2023, May-September only

Sources: Louisiana Emergency Department Utilization, Louisiana Hospital Association.
**Due to the transition of ICD-9 to ICD-10 in 2016, heat stress illness data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 and beyond.*

[35] 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

[36] "LDH: Hurricane Ida storm-related death toll rises to 26." Louisiana Department of Health website. September 08, 2021. Accessed January 9, 2025. https://ldh.la.gov/news/6308

[37] Heat-Related Mortality in Louisiana, 2023, LDH Occupational Heat-related Illness Prevention Program. Sept 2024. https://ldh.la.gov/assets/docs/lah/HeatRelatedMortalityinLouisiana_2023.pdf

Summertime hospitalizations for heat-related illness in Louisiana, 2010-2023, May-September only

Source: Louisiana Hospitalization Inpatient Discharge Database, Louisiana Hospital Association.
** Due to the transition to ICD-10 in 2016, heat stress illness admission data up to 2015 are not comparable to data from 2016 & 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 emergency department and hospitalization data helps establish a baseline to understand the magnitude of the burden of heat-related illness among workers and to support preventative measures. It should also be acknowledged that there is a known undercount of heat-related illness cases. Heat stress is not always recognized as the cause of illness and heat-related illness can easily be misclassified because many of the symptoms overlap with other, more common diagnoses. The 5-year age-adjusted occupational heat-related illness emergency department visit rate per 100,000 workers for 2017-2022 is 10.3, and the 5-year age-adjusted hospitalization rate is 0.8.

Occupational heat-related illness ED visits among workers, Louisiana, 2017-2022*

Source: Louisiana Emergency Department Utilization, Louisiana Hospital Association.

Occupational heat-related illness hospitalizations among workers, Louisiana, 2017-2022**

**2023 not shown due to lack of denominator availability.

*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 2022, 4.7% of Louisiana workers were employed in industries at high risk for occupational morbidity. Of these, about 53% worked in the healthcare and social assistance sector and about 17% worked in the transportation and warehousing sector. Around 14% in the manufacturing sector, 45% of whom work in the shipbuilding and repairing industry. Veterinary services, as a single industry (not an industry sector) which includes veterinarians who have one of the highest suicide rates among workers in the country, is the third most high-morbidity risk industry on the list. The table below 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, 2022	
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	30.5%
Couriers and express delivery services	10.3%
Veterinary services	7.5%
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	7.3%
Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	7.3%
Ambulance services	7.0%
Marine cargo handling	4.6%
Ship building and repairing	4.4%
Solid waste collection	4.2%
Sawmills	2.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2022.

FATAL WORK-RELATED INJURIES

Louisiana's work-related fatality rate has been 1.4 to 2.1 times higher than the national average rate year after year. The industries with the highest rates in the U.S. are the same for Louisiana, but not necessarily in the same rank order. 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 interventions and new or revised regulations to protect workers.

Industries with the highest fatal injury rates per 100,000 Full-Time Equivalent, Louisiana, 2023	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	29.6
Construction	17.4
Transportation and utilities	16.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2023

Fatal work-related injury rates per 100,000 full-time equivalent, Louisiana, 2017-2023

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

WORK-RELATED HOSPITALIZATION RATES (SEVERE & 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. Changes in hospitalization practices and workers' compensation coverage/reporting may increasingly reduce the capture of hospitalizations for relatively minor injuries, but severe injuries are subject to ascertainment bias related to factors such as reporting barriers, inpatient admission criteria, and workers' compensation coverage. The average annual rate of all-cause work-related hospitalizations for 2018-2023 was 67.1 per 100,000 employed persons; the severe, traumatic injury hospitalization rate was 6.0 per 100,000.

Work-related[38] hospitalization rates per 100,000 workers, Louisiana, 2018-2023

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.[39] 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.[40] Lead dust can be taken home on the worker's clothing, shoes, and personal protective equipment, which may pose significant health risks to young children and pregnant or nursing women in the home.

Louisiana law requires healthcare providers, laboratories, and physicians to report the results of all blood lead tests, regardless of level, to the Louisiana Department of Health. 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.

[38] 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.

[39] 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/

[40] 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.

Appendix A

Population Characteristics Louisiana, 2023

Population Characteristics 2020-2023
Louisiana Behavioral 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 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023. 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.

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STATEWIDE
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	STATEWIDE			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	48.2	48.2	48.0	47.9
FEMALE	51.8	51.8	52.0	52.1

RACE	STATEWIDE			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	60.0	60.4	57.8	57.2
BLACK	30.8	30.3	29.5	29.9
HISPANIC	5.5	5.4	6.9	7.0
OTHER	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.7
MULTIRACIAL	0.9	1.4	2.8	2.2

EDUCATION	STATEWIDE			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	15.2	14.6	14.4	13.9
GRADUATED H.S.	34.2	33.8	33.7	33.7
SOME COLLEGE	28.8	29.0	28.9	29.1
GRADUATED COLLEGE	21.8	22.6	23.0	23.3

INCOME	STATEWIDE			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN $15,000	12.7	11.1	9.3	8.8
$15,000 TO < $25,000	18.9	14.0	13.8	9.6
$25,000 TO < $35,000	11.0	13.8	14.6	11.7
$35,000 TO < $50,000	12.4	14.2	12.6	16.7
$50,000 TO $99,999	45.0	47.0	26.4	27.7
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	23.2	18.9
$200,000+				6.7

AGE	STATEWIDE			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.7
25-34	18.0	17.8	17.4	16.3
35-44	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.9
45-54	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.8
55-64	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.9
65 AND OLDER	21.5	22.2	22.8	23.4

REGION 1
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 1			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	47.3	47.2	47.1	46.9
FEMALE	52.7	52.8	52.9	53.1

RACE	REGION 1			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	44.7	45.8	43.4	43.2
BLACK	39.0	38.1	35.7	36.2
HISPANIC	11.5	10.5	14.6	12.9
OTHER	3.5	4.2	5.1	5.5
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	1.3	2.2

EDUCATION	REGION 1			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	13.7	10.8	12.7	11.5
GRADUATED H.S.	28.6	28.0	29.4	30.5
SOME COLLEGE	29.0	29.7	27.8	26.0
GRADUATED COLLEGE	28.7	31.4	30.2	32.1

INCOME	REGION 1			
	2020	2021	2022	202
LESS THAN $15,000	14.5	10.8	8.7	7.6
$15,000 TO < $25,000	17.7	13.9	12.5	8.9
$25,000 TO < $35,000	15.2	14.7	13.5	12.0
$35,000 TO < $50,000	10.2	12.3	13.9	16.2
$50,000 TO $99,999	42.4	48.3	25.6	28.4
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	25.9	18.0
$200,000+				9.0

AGE	REGION 1			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	11.4	10.1	12.2	11.6
25-34	17.9	18.6	16.0	17.8
35-44	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.0
45-54	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5
55-64	16.6	16.5	16.2	15.4
65 AND OLDER	21.6	22.4	23.1	22.7

REGION 2
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 2			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	47.7	49.2	46.8	47.6
FEMALE	52.3	50.8	53.2	52.4

RACE	REGION 2			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	52.0	52.1	51.2	50.3
BLACK	39.7	41.9	36.8	38.8
HISPANIC	NA	3.2	6.4	NA
OTHER	2.9	1.8	2.2	3.9
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	3.3	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 2			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	10.0	9.7	10.7	9.2
GRADUATED H.S.	31.6	28.3	28.5	24.5
SOME COLLEGE	27.8	32.3	32.2	36.6
GRADUATED COLLEGE	30.6	29.8	28.7	29.7

INCOME	REGION 2			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN $15,000	11.6	7.3	7.2	7.1
$15,000 TO < $25,000	16.5	15.1	12.7	9.2
$25,000 TO < $35,000	6.7	10.3	12.6	9.4
$35,000 TO < $50,000	11.5	13.5	8.1	14.7
$50,000 TO $99,999	53.8	53.9	27.4	26.0
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	31.9	23.1
$200,000+				10.4

AGE	REGION 2			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	15.5	11.7	13.6	13.6
25-34	17.7	20.7	17.7	19.1
35-44	16.6	17.9	17.8	17.0
45-54	15.5	14.6	14.9	14.4
55-64	15.3	14.7	15.4	14.8
65 AND OLDER	19.4	20.4	20.6	21.1

REGION 3
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 3			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	49.6	46.7	47.6	49.8
FEMALE	50.4	53.3	52.4	50.2

RACE	REGION 3			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	64.8	64.8	63.0	61.1
BLACK	24.5	24.5	25.2	26.5
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	7.2
OTHER	4.7	2.6	4.2	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 3			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	18.9	18.8	19.4	15.2
GRADUATED H.S.	42.0	38.1	40.4	43.9
SOME COLLEGE	24.5	27.6	24.9	24.5
GRADUATED COLLEGE	14.7	15.5	15.3	16.4

INCOME	REGION 3			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN $15,000	12.2	13.4	10.1	9.0
$15,000 TO < $25,000	19.9	15.1	13.7	11.4
$25,000 TO < $35,000	9.2	13.2	13.5	14.3
$35,000 TO < $50,000	14.4	13.2	11.9	15.5
$50,000 TO $99,999	44.4	45.0	29.8	27.8
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	21.0	18.1
$200,000+				3.9

AGE	REGION 3			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	10.4	12.7	10.5	13.6
25-34	18.0	16.4	16.4	14.2
35-44	16.7	14.9	17.4	16.3
45-54	14.7	15.6	14.4	15.6
55-64	18.3	18.8	18.2	16.1
65 AND OLDER	21.9	21.7	23.1	24.1

REGION 4
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 4			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	48.1	48.1	49.1	45.5
FEMALE	51.9	51.9	50.9	54.5

RACE	REGION 4			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	67.2	67.7	64.3	64.0
BLACK	25.4	25.2	24.6	24.4
HISPANIC	4.4	3.5	NA	5.5
OTHER	2.3	2.2	3.5	3.3
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	4.1	2.8

EDUCATION	REGION 4			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	17.7	16.6	13.9	18.1
GRADUATED H.S.	35.1	37.5	36.7	35.0
SOME COLLEGE	27.3	27.1	30.0	28.2
GRADUATED COLLEGE	19.8	18.9	19.3	18.8

INCOME	REGION 4			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN $15,000	14.2	12.0	11.8	9.9
$15,000 TO < $25,000	19.1	14.4	12.1	11.5
$25,000 TO < $35,000	9.7	13.4	16.2	10.2
$35,000 TO < $50,000	15.0	13.5	13.9	14.0
$50,000 TO $99,999	41.9	46.8	29.2	29.6
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	16.7	20.0
$200,000+				4.7

AGE	REGION 4			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	11.4	12.8	12.2	15.2
25-34	18.8	17.0	19.8	15.4
35-44	17.0	17.1	16.5	16.7
45-54	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.2
55-64	16.8	16.7	14.3	17.4
65 AND OLDER	20.8	21.4	22.3	21.1

REGION 5
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 5			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	50.9	54.9	46.2	55.1
FEMALE	49.1	45.1	53.8	44.9

RACE	REGION 5			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	69.1	71.0	68.6	70.9
BLACK	24.5	23.3	20.2	19.0
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	6.6
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 5			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	19.8	17.3	14.6	15.8
GRADUATED H.S.	38.6	32.5	36.0	35.6
SOME COLLEGE	24.7	33.8	29.7	30.3
GRADUATED COLLEGE	16.9	16.4	19.8	18.3

INCOME	REGION 5			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN $15,000	11.7	9.7	8.8	11.1
$15,000 TO < $25,000	21.7	11.9	16.2	5.4
$25,000 TO < $35,000	8.2	12.1	15.0	12.4
$35,000 TO < $50,000	7.6	20.9	14.3	17.2
$50,000 TO $99,999	50.9	45.4	21.3	26.8
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	24.3	19.2
$200,000+				NA

AGE	REGION 5			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	12.4	8.8	11.9	7.5
25-34	16.9	22.4	15.6	17.1
35-44	14.3	15.4	17.5	15.1
45-54	17.3	14.2	15.1	15.1
55-64	18.0	16.1	18.2	19.2
65 AND OLDER	21.1	23.2	21.6	26.0

REGION 6
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 6			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	49.0	45.3	53.5	51.5
FEMALE	51.0	54.7	46.5	48.5

RACE	REGION 6			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	69.1	68.0	64.0	65.3
BLACK	21.8	22.9	29.6	25.6
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 6			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	19.6	19.2	17.0	17.5
GRADUATED H.S.	37.8	39.3	40.5	42.5
SOME COLLEGE	28.2	26.3	26.0	25.8
GRADUATED COLLEGE	14.0	15.2	16.4	14.2

INCOME	REGION 6			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN $15,000	14.9	12.8	10.3	9.4
$15,000 TO < $25,000	19.1	13.5	19.1	15.9
$25,000 TO < $35,000	14.5	19.4	18.7	9.4
$35,000 TO < $50,000	11.8	10.4	8.7	21.8
$50,000 TO $99,999	39.8	43.9	25.6	23.6
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	17.6	15.8
$200,000+				NA

AGE	REGION 6			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	12.5	11.6	10.1	10.3
25-34	19.4	18.3	22.1	14.5
35-44	18.8	18.8	16.3	17.0
45-54	12.8	16.4	14.7	13.4
55-64	14.1	15.6	17.5	16.4
65 AND OLDER	22.4	21.2	19.2	28.4

REGION 7
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 7			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	48.9	46.5	46.4	44.2
FEMALE	51.1	53.5	53.6	55.8

RACE	REGION 7			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	51.7	57.4	53.3	50.9
BLACK	40.4	34.9	38.9	38.5
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	4.5
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	3.4
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	2.8

EDUCATION	REGION 7			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	15.9	14.0	16.4	11.4
GRADUATED H.S.	34.6	40.1	32.1	35.4
SOME COLLEGE	33.4	26.0	30.4	30.7
GRADUATED COLLEGE	16.1	19.9	21.1	22.4

INCOME	REGION 7			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN $15,000	15.7	14.4	11.9	11.5
$15,000 TO < $25,000	21.6	13.6	13.7	10.8
$25,000 TO < $35,000	13.5	15.9	16.6	11.1
$35,000 TO < $50,000	13.0	17.2	14.5	19.3
$50,000 TO $99,999	36.2	38.9	23.8	28.8
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	19.4	13.7
$200,000+				4.8

AGE	REGION 7			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	11.0	14.5	12.9	12.7
25-34	18.9	17.1	14.3	15.2
35-44	15.4	15.8	15.9	17.5
45-54	13.5	12.4	14.8	15.1
55-64	17.6	16.1	17.0	15.9
65 AND OLDER	23.5	24.2	25.1	23.6

REGION 8
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 8			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	45.9	50.3	49.7	47.8
FEMALE	54.1	49.7	50.3	52.2

RACE	REGION 8			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	70.6	58.2	59.3	58.4
BLACK	26.4	33.2	30.3	31.9
HISPANIC	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULTIRACIAL	NA	NA	NA	4,2

EDUCATION	REGION 8			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	15.7	17.1	16.7	20.0
GRADUATED H.S.	32.4	31.1	35.7	29.9
SOME COLLEGE	31.4	34.0	24.4	30.4
GRADUATED COLLEGE	20.5	17.8	23.1	19.7

INCOME	REGION 8			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN $15,000	9.6	15.4	8.7	12.7
$15,000 TO < $25,000	21.7	17.6	18.8	12.3
$25,000 TO < $35,000	10.1	14.9	15.5	18.2
$35,000 TO < $50,000	16.2	13.5	11.9	14.7
$50,000 TO $99,999	42.3	38.7	25.5	22.3
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	19.6	17.2
$200,000+				NA

AGE	REGION 8			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	12.0	15.6	10.9	16.3
25-34	19.1	11.7	19.9	17.6
35-44	16.8	16.3	16.2	15.4
45-54	17.2	18.2	14.6	15.3
55-64	12.9	15.4	13.6	12.5
65 AND OLDER	22.0	22.8	24.8	22.9

REGION 9
DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

SEX	REGION 9			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
MALE	48.1	48.1	48.7	47.8
FEMALE	51.9	51.9	51.3	52.2

RACE	REGION 9			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
WHITE	76.4	76.7	71.0	69.2
BLACK	18.0	15.8	16.1	18.7
HISPANIC	NA	4.5	NA	7.2
OTHER	NA	1.6	2.1	3.0
MULTIRACIAL	NA	1.3	4.2	NA

EDUCATION	REGION 9			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN H.S.	13.1	16.4	14.5	13.6
GRADUATED H.S.	35.9	35.9	34.9	36.3
SOME COLLEGE	30.6	26.4	30.0	27.6
GRADUATED COLLEGE	20.4	21.2	20.6	22.5

INCOME	REGION 9			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
LESS THAN $15,000	8.4	8.1	7.3	5.6
$15,000 TO < $25,000	17.1	11.4	12.3	4.9
$25,000 TO < $35,000	10.0	12.6	13.5	10.9
$35,000 TO < $50,000	13.0	15.1	14.9	19.2
$50,000 TO $99,999	51.5	52.8	27.5	31.0
$100,000 TO $199,999	NA	NA	24.5	21.0
$200,000+				7.4

AGE	REGION 9			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
18-24	11.6	11.5	11.4	12.5
25-34	16.4	16.3	17.4	13.8
35-44	16.8	16.9	16.1	16.8
45-54	16.2	15.9	15.3	15.6
55-64	16.9	16.8	15.7	16.5
65 AND OLDER	22.0	22.5	24.1	24.8

Appendix B

Conditions and Risk Factors
Louisiana, 2023

Chronic Conditions and Risk Factors 2023
Louisiana Behavioral 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 2023. 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.

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Table 1: Diabetes		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	16.1	14.8-17.3
Gender		
Male	15.3	13.4-17.2
Female	16.7	15.0-18.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	14.6	13.1-16.1
Black non-Hispanic	20.2	17.6-22.8
Other	12.8	8.8-16.9
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	8.4	6.2-10.6
45-54	14.6	11.8-17.4
55-64	26.7	23.3-30.1
65+	29.4	26.5-32.3
Education		
Less than High School	22.7	17.9-27.6
High School Graduate	17.6	15.4-19.9
Some College	15.6	13.2-17.9
College Graduate	10.3	8.8-11.8
Household Income		
< $15,000	25.1	18.2-32.0
$15,000-$24,999	23.9	19.0-28.8
$25,000-$34,999	22.3	17.5-27.0
$35,000-$49,999	17.3	13.7-20.9
$50,000-$99,999	14.8	11.8-17.8
$100,000-$199,999	10.9	8.3-13.6
$200,000+	6.2	3.0-9.5

Table 2: Underweight		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	1.7	1.2-2.2
Gender		
Male	1.9	1.1-2.7
Female	1.5	0.9-2.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	1.6	1.0-2.1
Black non-Hispanic	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	NA	NA
55-64	NA	NA
65+	1.7	0.8-2.5
Education		
Less than High School	NA	NA
High School Graduate	2.2	1.1-3.2
Some College	NA	NA
College Graduate	1.3	0.6-2.0
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	26.3	24.7-27.9
Gender		
Male	23.8	21.6-26.0
Female	28.7	26.4-31.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	28.5	26.5-30.4
Black non-Hispanic	20.9	17.9-24.0
Other	28.6	22.9-34.2
Age		
18-24	42.9	36.4-49.3
25-34	25.8	21.1-30.4
35-44	25.5	21.6-29.5
45-54	21.4	18.1-24.8
55-64	21.3	18.1-24.5
65+	25.0	22.3-27.6
Education		
Less than High School	23.9	18.8-29.0
High School Graduate	28.0	24.9-31.0
Some College	24.0	21.2-26.9
College Graduate	27.9	25.2-30.6
Household Income		
< $15,000	28.6	21.4-35.7
$15,000-$24,999	28.9	23.1-34.6
$25,000-$34,999	26.6	21.7-31.5
$35,000-$49,999	24.3	19.7-28.8
$50,000-$99,999	23.8	20.4-27.1
$100,000-$199,000	23.7	19.8-27.6
$200,000+	35.2	28.1-42.3

Table 4: Overweight		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	32.1	30.4-33.8
Gender		
Male	36.4	33.8-38.9
Female	28.0	25.8-30.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	34.1	32.0-36.1
Black non-Hispanic	28.1	24.7-31.4
Other	32.5	26.7-38.3
Age		
18-24	26.5	20.6-32.4
25-34	31.5	26.5-36.5
35-44	30.4	26.3-34.5
45-54	31.1	27.1-35.1
55-64	32.1	28.5-35.8
65+	37.3	34.2-40.4
Education		
Less than High School	28.6	23.2-34.0
High School Graduate	30.7	27.7-33.8
Some College	33.1	29.8-36.3
College Graduate	34.9	32.1-37.7
Household Income		
< $15,000	23.1	17.2-28.9
$15,000-$24,999	22.8	17.7-27.9
$25,000-$34,999	31.6	25.7-37.5
$35,000-$49,999	36.0	31.2-40.8
$50,000-$99,999	33.8	30.1-37.4
$100,000-$199,999	35.1	30.8-39.3
$200,000+	37.0	30.2-43.8

Table 5: Obese		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	39.9	38.1-41.7
Gender		
Male	38.0	35.3-40.6
Female	41.8	39.3-44.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	35.8	33.7-37.9
Black non-Hispanic	49.4	45.7-53.2
Other	36.5	30.7-42.2
Age		
18-24	26.6	20.8-32.4
25-34	40.7	35.3-46.2
35-44	43.0	38.5-47.4
45-54	46.2	42.0-50.5
55-64	45.9	42.0-50.0
65+	36.1	33.0-39.2
Education		
Less than High School	45.6	39.7-51.6
High School Graduate	39.1	36.0-42.3
Some College	41.5	38.1-44.9
College Graduate	35.9	32.9-38.9
Household Income		
< $15,000	45.5	38.3-52.8
$15,000-$24,999	46.5	40.3-52.8
$25,000-$34,999	41.3	35.4-47.1
$35,000-$49,999	38.8	34.1-43.5
$50,000-$99,999	41.4	37.5-45.3
$100,000-$199,999	39.9	35.4-44.3
$200,000+	25.2	18.5-32.0

Table 6: Stroke		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	4.9	4.2-5.7
Gender		
Male	4.9	3.9-5.9
Female	5.0	3.8-6.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	4.5	3.7-5.2
Black non-Hispanic	5.8	4.3-7.3
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	2.1	1.0-3.1
45-54	5.4	3.4-7.5
55-64	7.3	5.1-9.4
65+	10.1	8.4-11.8
Education		
Less than High School	10.7	6.8-14.6
High School Graduate	5.6	4.4-6.7
Some College	3.3	2.4-4.2
College Graduate	2.7	1.8-3.5
Household Income		
< $15,000	11.2	5.0-17.4
$15,000-$24,999	8.7	5.8-11.6
$25,000-$34,999	10.0	6.7-13.4
$35,000-$49,999	5.5	3.6-7.4
$50,000-$99,999	3.1	1.9-4.3
$100,000-$199,999	NA	NA
$200,000+	NA	NA

Table 7: Heart Attack		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	5.0	4.2-5.7
Gender		
Male	5.6	4.5-6.6
Female	4.4	3.3-5.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	4.6	3.8-5.4
Black non-Hispanic	5.1	3.8-6.4
Other	6.4	2.7-10.1
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	3.8	2.5-5.2
55-64	8.0	5.9-10.0
65+	10.7	8.8-12.6
Education		
Less than High School	12.2	8.1-16.3
High School Graduate	4.9	3.9-6.0
Some College	3.2	2.3-4.0
College Graduate	3.1	2.0-4.2
Household Income		
< $15,000	13.2	6.7-19.6
$15,000-$24,999	9.1	5.8-12.3
$25,000-$34,999	8.7	5.4-11.9
$35,000-$49,999	4.8	3.2-6.4
$50,000-$99,999	2.7	1.7-37
$100,000-$199,999	NA	NA
$200,000+	NA	NA

Table 8: Angina		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.5	4.7-6.3
Gender		
Male	6.1	4.9-7.3
Female	4.9	3.8-6.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	5.8	4.9-6.8
Black non-Hispanic	4.4	3.0-5.7
Other	6.4	2.7-10.0
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	5.2	3.4-6.9
55-64	7.6	5.4-9.9
65+	12.3	10.4-14.3
Education		
Less than High School	8.8	5.1-12.5
High School Graduate	5.2	4.0-6.4
Some College	5.4	4.0-6.8
College Graduate	4.0	2.9-5.2
Household Income		
< $15,000	NA	NA
$15,000-$24,999	9.9	6.9-13.0
$25,000-$34,999	6.2	3.5-8.8
$35,000-$49,999	6.4	3.8-9.0
$50,000-$99,999	4.4	3.1-5.8
$100,000-$199,999	2.5	1.3-3.6
$200,000+	NA	NA

Table 9: Heart Attack or Heart Disease		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	8.4	7.4-9.4
Gender		
Male	9.5	7.8-10.6
Female	7.4	6.1-8.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	8.3	8.1-9.3
Black non-Hispanic	8.3	6.5-10.9
Other	9.2	5.3-13.2
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	7.3	5.3-9.3
55-64	12.8	10.1-15.5
65+	18.3	16.0-20.6
Education		
Less than High School	15.4	11.2-19.7
High School Graduate	8.4	6.9-9.8
Some College	7.0	5.5-8.5
College Graduate	6.6	4.6-7.4
Household Income		
< $15,000	14.6	8.2-21.0
$15,000-$24,999	14.9	11.0-18.8
$25,000-$34,999	13.1	9.4-16.9
$35,000-$49,999	9.6	6.8-12.5
$50,000-$99,999	5.7	4.2-7.3
$100,000-$199,999	4.1	2.5-5.8
$200,000	NA	NA

Table 10: Current Smoker		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	15.7	14.4-17.0
Gender		
Male	17.1	15.1-19.0
Female	14.5	12.7-16.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	15.5	14.0-17.0
Black non-Hispanic	16.4	13.6-19.3
Other	15.1	11.2-19.0
Age		
18-24	4.5	2.0-6.9
25-34	19.1	14.7-23.6
35-44	21.4	17.8-25.1
45-54	20.3	16.8-23.9
55-64	18.6	15.8-21.5
65+	10.5	8.8-12.3
Education		
Less than High School	35.3	29.6-40.9
High School Graduate	17.1	14.9-19.4
Some College	13.2	11.1-15.2
College Graduate	5.8	4.2-7.3
Household Income		
< $15,000	28.7	22.4-35.1
$15,000-$24,999	22.8	18.0-27.6
$25,000-$34,999	20.3	15.4-25.2
$35,000-$49,999	15.9	12.4-19.3
$50,000-$99,999	13.7	10.8-16.6
$100,000-$199,999	9.1	6.8-11.5
$200,000	NA	NA

Table 11: Ex Smoker		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	23.9	22.4-25.4
Gender		
Male	27.4	25.2-29.7
Female	20.7	18.7-22.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	30.2	28.2-32.1
Black non-Hispanic	14.0	11.5-16.4
Other	18.3	13.6-23.1
Age		
18-24	7.3	3.2-11.4
25-34	18.9	14.9-23.0
35-44	28.5	24.5-32.4
45-54	21.6	18.3-24.9
55-64	23.8	20.4-27.2
65+	34.6	31.6-37.6
Education		
Less than High School	22.3	17.1-27.5
High School Graduate	25.4	22.7-28.1
Some College	26.1	23.3-29.0
College Graduate	20.0	17.8-22.2
Household Income		
< $15,000	19.5	12.7-26.3
$15,000-$24,999	21.1	16.4-25.8
$25,000-$34,999	23.2	18.4-28.0
$35,000-$49,999	27.4	23.2-31.6
$50,000-$99,999	23.7	20.9-26.7
$100,000-$199,999	27.0	23.0-31.0
$200,000+	25.8	19.9-31.8

Table 12: Never Smoker		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	60.4	58.6-62.2
Gender		
Male	55.5	52.9-58.1
Female	64.8	62.5-67.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	54.4	52.2-56.5
Black non-Hispanic	69.6	66.2-73.0
Other	66.6	61.0-72.2
Age		
18-24	88.2	83.6-92.8
25-34	61.9	56.7-67.1
35-44	50.1	45.6-54.5
45-54	58.1	53.9-62.2
55-64	57.6	53.7-61.4
65+	54.9	51.8-58.0
Education		
Less than High School	42.5	36.4-48.5
High School Graduate	57.4	54.3-60.6
Some College	60.7	57.5-63.9
College Graduate	74.2	71.7-76.7
Household Income		
< $15,000	51.7	44.0-59.5
$15,000-$24,999	56.1	50.1-62.1
$25,000-$34,999	56.5	50.6-62.4
$35,000-$49,999	56.7	51.9-61.5
$50,000-$99,999	62.6	58.9-66.2
$100,000-$199,999	63.9	59.6-68.2
$200,000+	67.5	60.8-74.3

Table 13: Ever Asthma		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	17.7	16.2-19.1
Gender		
Male	15.6	13.5-17.6
Female	19.6	17.5-21.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	15.7	14.1-17.3
Black non-Hispanic	20.2	17.2-23.3
Other	20.6	15.5-25.7
Age		
18-24	20.2	14.9-25.4
25-34	25.1	20.2-30.0
35-44	17.6	14.2-21.0
45-54	17.4	14.1-20.6
55-64	14.9	12.2-17.6
65+	13.3	11.1-25.5
Education		
Less than High School	27.7	22.1-33.2
High School Graduate	15.5	13.2-17.9
Some College	17.3	14.7-19.9
College Graduate	15.1	13.0-17.3
Household Income		
< $15,000	27.6	20.3-34.9
$15,000-$24,999	21.2	15.8-26.7
$25,000-$34,999	17.4	13.0-21.9
$35,000-$49,999	23.0	18.6-27.4
$50,000-$99,999	17.9	14.5-21.3
$100,000-$199,999	13.0	9.9-16.1
$200,000+	12.4	7.3-17.5

Table 14: COPD		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	8.7	7.7-9.7
Gender		
Male	7.7	6.3-9.1
Female	9.6	8.2-11.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	9.5	8.2-10.8
Black non-Hispanic	7.1	5.5-8.8
Other	8.9	5.1-12.7
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	3.9	2.4-5.5
45-54	8.9	6.6-11.2
55-64	13.3	10.8-15.8
65+	15.5	13.2-17.8
Education		
Less than High School	20.5	15.9-25.2
High School Graduate	7.6	6.3-9.0
Some College	8.3	6.2-10.3
College Graduate	3.9	2.9-4.9
Household Income		
< $15,000	18.6	12.1-25.1
$15,000-$24,999	16.2	11.8-20.6
$25,000-$34,999	11.1	7.8-14.4
$35,000-$49,999	8.7	6.2-11.2
$50,000-$99,999	6.8	4.4-9.2
$100,000-$199,999	2.1	1.1-3.0
$200,000+	NA	NA

Table 15: Skin Cancer		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.8	4.1-5.6
Gender		
Male	5.2	4.1-6.2
Female	4.5	3.4-5.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	7.6	6.5-8.7
Black non-Hispanic	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	2.3	1.3-3.3
55-64	6.3	4.2-8.5
65+	13.3	11.3-15.4
Education		
Less than High School	NA	NA
High School Graduate	4.6	3.4-5.7
Some College	4.5	3.3-5.7
College Graduate	5.5	4.4-6.6
Household Income		
< $15,000	NA	NA
$15,000-$24,999	NA	NA
$25,000-$34,999	4.1	2.5-5.8
$35,000-$49,999	4.9	3.2-6.5
$50,000-$99,000	5.6	4.1-7.1
$100,000-$199,999	4.3	2.7-6.0
$200,000+	6.5	4.0-9.1

Table 16: Cancer Other than Skin Cancer		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	7.7	6.8-8.6
Gender		
Male	7.4	6.2-8.6
Female	7.9	6.6-9.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	9.5	8.4-10.7
Black non-Hispanic	4.9	3.6-6.2
Other	NA	NA
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	3.3	1.7-4.9
45-54	6.7	4.9-8.6
55-64	8.7	6.5-10.9
65+	18.0	15.7-20.3
Education		
Less than High School	8.0	4.3-11.6
High School Graduate	7.2	5.8-8.7
Some College	7.7	6.2-9.3
College Graduate	8.0	6.7-9.4
Household Income		
< $15,000	NA	NA
$15,000-$24,999	6.9	4.6-9.3
$25,000-$34,999	6.7	4.4-9.0
$35,000-$49,999	9.6	7.3-11.9
$50,000-$99,999	8.9	7.1-10.6
$100,000-$199,999	5.9	3.9-7.9
$200,000+	6.4	3.4-9.4

Table 17: Arthritis		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	30.7	29.1-32.2
Gender		
Male	25.3	23.2-27.4
Female	35.6	33.4-37.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	32.9	31.0-34.8
Black non-Hispanic	29.7	26.7-32.8
Other	23.1	18.2-27.9
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	6.9	4.5-9.3
35-44	18.1	14.8-21.5
45-54	32.8	28.9-36.6
55-64	47.8	43.9-51.6
65+	56.4	53.3-59.4
Education		
Less than High School	40.0	34.4-45.6
High School Graduate	29.9	27.2-32.6
Some College	31.6	28.7-34.4
College Graduate	25.2	22.8-27.6
Household Income		
< $15,000	44.3	36.8-51.8
$15,000-$24,999	42.2	36.2-48.1
$25,000-$34,999	33.5	28.4-38.6
$35,000-$49,999	32.9	28.6-37.2
$50,000-$99,999	27.3	24.2-30.5
$100,000-$199,999	23.4	19.8-27.1
$200,000	19.1	13.6-24.6

Table 18: Depressive Disorder		
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Total	25.7	24.1-27.3
Gender		
Male	18.1	15.9-20.3
Female	32.6	30.4-34.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	27.7	25.8-29.6
Black non-Hispanic	20.5	17.6-23.5
Other	28.6	22.9-34.2
Age		
18-24	30.9	24.7-37.1
25-34	32.3	27.3-37.2
35-44	26.6	22.9-30.3
45-54	26.7	23.1-30.2
55-64	23.0	19.8-26.1
65+	18.8	16.5-21.2
Education		
Less than High School	29.4	23.9-34.9
High School Graduate	22.7	20.0-25.3
Some College	29.4	26.3-32.5
College Graduate	23.4	20.9-25.8
Household Income		
< $15,000	41.8	34.2-49.4
$15,000-$24,999	33.2	27.3-39.0
$25,000-$34,999	29.9	24.1-35.6
$35,000-$49,999	26.4	22.1-30.7
$50,000-$99,999	25.0	21.6-28.3
$100,000-$199,999	19.4	16.0-22.8
$200,000	12.8	8.5-17.2

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Table 19: Kidney Disease		
	%	**95% Confidence Interval**
Total	4.2	3.6-4.8
Gender		
Male	3.5	2.8-4.3
Female	4.8	3.9 -5.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	4.3	3.6-5.1
Black non-Hispanic	4.5	3.3-5.8
Other	2.6	1.2-4.0
Age		
18-24	NA	NA
25-34	NA	NA
35-44	NA	NA
45-54	3.3	2.0-4.6
55-64	6.0	4.2-7.9
65+	10.2	8.3-12.0
Education		
Less than High School	5.3	3.1-7.4
High School Graduate	4.0	3.1-5.0
Some College	5.3	4.0-6.5
College Graduate	2.3	1.6-3.0
Household Income		
< $15,000	7.0	4.3-9.6
$15,000-$24,999	7.0	4.6-9.4
$25,000-$34,999	5.6	3.1-8.1
$35,000-$49,999	5.0	3.1-6.9
$50,000-$9,999	2.7	1.7-3.8
$100,000 -$199,999	1.4	0.7-2.2
$200,000+	NA	NA

TABLE 20: MEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY RACE

2021	OVERALL	RACE		
		Caucasian, NH*	African American, NH	Other
% Diabetes	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	14.4 (12.1-16.8)	19.0 (14.8-23.2)	11.3 (7.4-15.1)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	14.9 (12.8-17.1)	20.1 (15.7-24.5)	20.1 (13.9-26.3)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	33.2 (30.4-35.1)	19.6 (15.1-24.0)	18.0 (12.4-23.6)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	51.8 (48.7-55.0)	60.3 (54.7-65.9)	61.9 (54.4-69.4)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	22.4 (19.8-25.0)	26.6 (21.7-31.5)	24.0 (17.2-30.7)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	39.5 (36.5-42.5)	29.6 (24.1-35.0)	36.3 (28.4-44.2)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	36.7 (33.6-39.7)	41.3 (35.5-47.2)	36.6 (29.1-44.2)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	5.7 (4.4-6.9)	5.2 (3.2-7.2)	6.0 (2.7-9.4)
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	7.0 (5.5-8.5)	4.6 (2.2-6.9)	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	4.4 (3.3-5.5)	6.3 (3.9-8.7)	4.2 (2.1-6.3)
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	14.3 (11.8-16.7)	17.6 (13.2-21.9)	17.2 (11.2-23.2)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	8.3 (6.6-9.9)	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	9.4 (7.8-11.1)	5.5 (3.4-7.6)	NA
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	8.5 (6.5-10.6)	7.0 (4.7-9.2)	5.3 (2.7-7.8)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	28.0 (25.3-30.7)	22.2 (17.8-26.5)	20.2 (14.9-25.6)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	20.0 (17.3-22.7)	13.8 (9.4-18.2)	18.8 (11.9-25.6)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	3.7 (2.7-4.6)	4.1 (2.2-5.9)	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	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	NA	NA	5.4 (2.7-8.1)	14.3 (10.4-18.2)	28.4 (23.0-33.7)	28.7 (24.5-32.8)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	NA	20.1 (13.7-26.5)	25.7 (20.0-31.5)	19.5 (14.6-24.3)	19.0 (14.8-23.2)	11.3 (8.7-13.8)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	6.7 (3.2-10.2)	21.7 (15.6-27.7)	33.7 (27.7-39.8)	23.8 (18.9-28.8)	26.9 (21.4-32.3)	42.6 (38.0-47.3)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	86.5 (81.3-91.7)	58.2 (50.6-65.9)	40.5 (33.8-47.2)	56.7 (50.7-62.7)	54.1 (48.2-60.1)	46.1 (41.5-50.7)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	41.0 (32.5-49.5)	24.1 (17.8-30.3)	25.2 (19.4-31.0)	19.1 (14.4-23.9)	17.7 (13.4-21.9)	19.7 (16.2-23.1)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	30.8 (22.1-39.5)	36.7 (29.1-44.2)	33.3 (27.3-39.4)	36.0 (30.0-41.9)	35.6 (30.1-41.1)	42.6 (38.1-47.1)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	22.8 (15.1-30.4)	36.6 (28.6-44.5)	40.9 (34.3-47.5)	44.1 (38.0-50.2)	46.1 (40.3-51.9)	35.8 (31.3-40.2)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	3.6 (1.6-5.7)	10.1 (6.7-13.4)	12.9 (10.0-15.8)
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	NA	NA	NA	4.2 (2.0-6.4)	9.8 (6.1-13.6)	15.8 (12.5-19.1)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.4 (5.0-11.8)	12.0 (9.1-14.9)
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	19.6 (13.0-26.2)	25.9 (18.6-33.2)	13.4 (8.9-17.9)	11.8 (7.9-15.6)	12.4 (8.8-16.0)	11.9 (8.7-15.0)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0 (4.2-11.9)	15.9 (12.6-19.1)
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	NA	NA	4.3 (2.1-6.4)	9.3 (5.6-13.0)	22.5 (18.7-26.3)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	NA	NA	NA	6.5 (3.7-9.4)	12.1 (8.5-15.6)	15.1 (12.0-18.2)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	NA	6.1 (2.7-9.4)	12.5 (8.5-16.6)	26.5 (21.0-31.9)	42.6 (36.8-48.4)	50.7 (46.1-55.2)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	19.4 (11.2-27.7)	26.9 (19.5-34.2)	20.6 (15.6-25.5)	12.6 (9.0-16.2)	14.5 (10.3-18.6)	14.9 (11.7-18.1)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 (3.2-9.2)	8.4 (6.3-10.5)

TABLE 22: MEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	17.9 (12.2-23.7)	16.0 (12.9-19.1)	15.8 (11.6-19.9)	12.0 (9.6-14.4)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	33.0 (25.6-40.5)	20.0 (16.6-23.4)	14.1 (10.9-17.3)	6.3 (3.6-9.1)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	22.0 (15.6-28.5)	29.4 (25.5-33.4)	31.0 (26.3-35.7)	23.7 (20.3-27.1)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	44.9 (36.5-53.4)	50.6 (46.0-55.1)	54.9 (49.6-60.2)	70.0 (66.1-74.0)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	26.0 (18.8-33.2)	26.8 (22.7-30.8)	20.5 (16.5-24.5)	21.5 (18.1-24.9)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	31.7 (23.8-39.6)	34.4 (30.0-38.7)	37.5 (32.3-42.7)	40.8 (36.6-45.0)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	39.5 (31.1-47.8)	36.1 (31.8-40.4)	40.9 (35.4-46.3)	36.6 (32.4-40.9)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	12.9 (8.1-17.7)	5.2 (3.7-6.6)	3.6 (2.2-5.1)	3.8 (2.0-5.6)
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	8.0 (4.5-11.4)	5.5 (3.5-7.4)	6.7 (4.2-9.3)	5.1 (3.2-7.0)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	9.8 (5.6-13.9)	5.2 (3.6-6.8)	3.4 (1.9-5.0)	3.1 (1.8-4.3)
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	19.7 (13.3-26.2)	14.6 (11.1-18.1)	16.2 (12.0-20.5)	13.6 (10.6-16.6)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	4.6 (3.1-6.1)	5.2 (3.0-7.5)	6.7 (4.8-8.6)
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	7.2 (5.2-9.2)	8.3 (5.7-10.9)	8.8 (6.7-11.0)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	14.0 (9.4-18.5)	6.4 (4.6-8.1)	9.0 (5.3-12.8)	4.0 (2.5-5.5)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	28.6 (21.8-35.5)	24.0 (20.5-27.6)	27.5 (23.1-31.9)	22.4 (19.1-25.7)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	17.7 (11.3-24.1)	15.0 (11.6-18.4)	23.4 (18.3-28.4)	17.0 (13.7-20.2)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	NA	2.9 (1.9-3.9)	4.5 (2.6-6.3)	2.9 (1.7-4.1)

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	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	25.0 (15.7-34.2)	19.3 (12.4-26.2)	20.8 (12.7-28.8)	20.0 (13.9-26.1)	16.0 (11.3-20.7)	11.7 (8.6-14.8)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	41.7 (30.7-52.7)	19.8 (12.8-26.8)	21.9 (13.9-30.0)	20.4 (14.7-26.0)	13.7 (10.2-17.3)	10.3 (7.2-13.4)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	21.5 (12.8-30.1)	26.0 (17.2-34.8)	28.9 (20.2-37.7)	32.7 (26.2-39.3)	26.9 (22.5-31.3)	30.5 (28.9-35.0)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	36.8 (25.7-48.0)	54.2 (44.1-64.3)	40.2 (38.9-59.4)	46.9 (39.7-54.2)	59.3 (54.0-64.6)	59.2 (54.3-64.1)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	35.6 (24.6-46.6)	34.7 (25.1-44.3)	28.2 (20.1-36.4)	22.2 (16.0-28.3)	19.9 (15.6-24.2)	21.4 (17.3-25.4)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	30.2 (20.2-40.2)	21.9 (14.2-29.6)	33.7 (23.6-43.8)	41.8 (34.7-49.0)	36.8 (31.5-42.1)	38.9 (34.2-43.7)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	30.2 (20.4-40.1)	41.7 (31.2-52.2)	37.2 (27.4-47.0)	34.3 (27.6-41.0)	42.0 (36.3-47.7)	39.1 (34.2-43.9)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	18.9 (9.9-27.8)	NA	10.1 (5.2-15.0)	8.0 (4.9-11.2)	3.6 (2.1-5.1)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	NA	11.0 (5.5-16.5)	NA	9.1 (4.3-13.8)	6.0 (3.8-8.2)	3.6 (1.9-5.3)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	NA	10.1 (4.8-15.3)	12.5 (6.1-18.9)	7.9 (4.5-11.4)	3.0 (1.5-4.6)	NA
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	18.5 (9.6-27.4)	NA	13.9 (8.0-19.8)	22.9 (16.2-29.6)	19.7 (14.4-25.0)	12.5 (9.1-15.8)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	4.0 (1.9-6.2)	6.7 (4.6-8.8)	5.1 (3.2-7.0)
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	6.4 (2.8-9.9)	9.5 (5.0-14.1)	11.0 (7.2-14.7)	9.2 (6.7-11.8)	5.1 (3.3-6.9)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	16.5 (9.4-23.7)	13.7 (8.0-19.4)	10.9 (6.1-15.8)	11.2 (7.0-15.4)	NA	2.1 (1.0-3.2)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	40.8 (30.2-51.4)	33.0 (24.0-42.0)	30.8 (22.3-39.4)	32.3 (25.8-38.7)	20.9 (17.1-24.8)	22.6 (18.4-26.7)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	29.8 (20.4-39.2)	24.6 (14.9-34.3)	30.0 (19.1-40.9)	19.1 (13.1-25.0)	17.8 (12.9-22.6)	12.5 (9.4-15.6)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	6.0 (2.9-9.2)	2.9 (1.5-4.3)	1.4 (0.6-2.2)

TABLE 24: WOMEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY RACE

2021	OVERALL	RACE		
		Caucasian, NH*	African American, NH	Other
% Diabetes	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	14.8 (12.8-16.8)	21.2 (17.8-24.5)	14.4 (7.3-21.5)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	16.0 (13.8-18.2)	13.4 (9.6-17.2)	10.3 (5.8-14.8)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	27.2 (24.6-29.9)	9.3 (6.9-11.7)	18.6 (11.1-26.2)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	56.8 (53.8-59.7)	77.4 (73.2-81.5)	71.1 (62.9-79.3)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	34.7 (31.8-37.6)	16.1 (12.2-20.0)	33.4 (24.4-42.4)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	28.6 (25.9-31.4)	26.8 (22.7-30.8)	28.5 (20.1-36.8)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	35.0 (32.1-37.8)	56.3 (51.5-61.1)	36.2 (27.6-44.9)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	3.6 (2.6-4.6)	5.0 (3.3-6.7)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	4.7 (3.6-5.9)	4.2 (2.7-5.7)	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	4.6 (3.5-5.6)	5.3 (3.4-7.3)	NA
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	17.0 (14.8-19.2)	22.5 (18.3-26.6)	23.9 (15.7-32.0)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	6.9 (5.6-8.3)	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	9.6 (8.1-11.1)	4.4 (2.7-6.1)	NA
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	10.4 (8.7-12.0)	7.3 (4.9-9.7)	12.5 (5.6-19.5)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	37.6 (34.9-40.3)	36.0 (31.8-40.1)	25.9 (17.9-33.8)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	35.0 (32.3-37.8)	26.1 (22.1-30.0)	38.5 (29.6-47.3)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	5.0 (3.9-6.1)	4.9 (3.2-6.7)	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	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	NA	NA	11.2 (7.8-14.6)	14.9 (10.9-18.8)	25.2 (20.9-29.5)	30.0 (26.0-34.0)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	NA	18.2 (11.9-24.5)	17.4 (12.8-22.0)	21.1 (15.9-26.3)	16.3 (14.4-22.2)	9.9 (7.6-12.3)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	NA	16.3 (11.1-21.6)	23.6 (18.4-28.7)	19.5 (15.1-23.8)	21.0 (17.0-25.0)	28.2 (24.3-32.1)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	90.0 (82.3-97.6)	65.4 (58.3-72.6)	59.0 (53.1-64.9)	59.4 (53.6-65.1)	60.7 (55.7-65.7)	61.9 (57.8-66.0)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	45.0 (35.3-54.6)	27.5 (20.6-34.3)	25.9 (20.6-31.1)	23.7 (18.9-28.6)	24.7 (20.0-29.5)	29.4 (25.5-33.3)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	21.8 (14.3-29.2)	26.2 (19.6-32.7)	27.5 (21.9-33.1)	26.3 (21.1-31.5)	28.8 (24.0-33.7)	32.8 (28.6-37.0)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	30.8 (22.0-39.6)	45.0 (37.5-52.6)	45.0 (39.0-51.1)	48.3 (42.4-54.3)	45.7 (40.4-51.1)	36.3 (32.0-40.6)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	4.0 (2.1-5.8)	6.1 (3.8-8.4)	9.0 (6.4-11.5)
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	NA	NA	NA	6.1 (3.5-8.8)	5.6 (3.2-8.1)	9.6 (7.3-11.8)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	NA	NA	2.5 (1.1-4.0)	7.2 (3.7-10.7)	6.2 (3.6-8.8)	8.5 (6.5-10.5)
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	20.8 (12.6-28.9)	24.3 (17.8-30.8)	21.5 (16.6-26.5)	22.7 (17.7-27.7)	17.2 (13.3-21.0)	14.4 (11.3-17.5)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	2.6 (1. 2-4.1)	4.8 (2.6-6.9)	11.3 (8.7-13.9)
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	NA	5.4 (2.4-8.3)	9.1 (6.1-12.0)	8.1 (5.6-10.7)	14.4 (11.6-17.2)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	NA	NA	3.7 (1.7-5.6)	11.1 (7.5-14.7)	14.4 (10.9-17.9)	15.8 (12.5-19.0)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	NA	7.7 (4.3-11.2)	23.5 (18.4-28.5)	38.7 (33.4-44.0)	52.5 (47.4-57.7)	60.9 (56.8-64.9)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	42.7 (33.4-51.9)	37.5 (30.9-44.2)	32.2 (26.9-37.6)	39.9 (34.4-45.3)	30.8 (26.2-35.4)	22.0 (16.6-25.3)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	4.4 (2.4-6.4)	5.9 (3.7-8.0)	11.6 (8.8-14.4)

TABLE 26: WOMEN
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	27.7 (20.1-35.3)	19.3 (16.0-22.6)	15.4 (12.7-18.1)	8.8 (6.9-10.8)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	37.5 (29.0-46.0)	14.3 (11.4-17.2)	12.4 (9.8-15.1)	5.3 (3.6-7.0)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	22.5 (14.3-30.7)	21.4 (17.8-25.0)	22.2 (18.9-25.6)	16.8 (14.1-19.6)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	40.0 (31.5-48.4)	64.3 (60.0-68.6)	65.3 (61.4-69.3)	77.9 (74.7-81.0)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	21.7 (14.5-29.0)	29.3 (24.8-33.8)	27.0 (23.1-31.0)	33.9 (29.9-38.0)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	25.4 (18.1-32.7)	26.8 (22.6-30.9)	29.4 (25.3-33.4)	29.3 (25.6-33.1)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	51.9 (43.5-60.3)	42.5 (37.8-47.1)	42.0 (37.7-46.3)	35.2 (31.0-39.4)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	NA	4.7 (3.1-6.2)	2.8 (1.8-3.8)	2.5 (1.2-3.8)
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	NA	5.0 (3.5-6.5)	4.3 (2.8-5.7)	3.1 (1.8-4.4)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	11.7 (5.1-18.3)	5.9 (42-7.6)	3.2 (2.0-4.3)	2.3 (1.2-3.5)
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	35.9 (27.2-44.5)	16.5 (13.3-19.7)	18.2 (14.9-21.5)	16.5 (13.4-19.6)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	4.5 (2.8-6.2)	3.9 (2.6-5.2)	4.5 (3.2-5.8)
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	7.3 (5.3-9.3)	7.3 (5.4-9.1)	7.3 (5.5-9.1)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	27.2 (19.4-35.1)	8.9 (6.8-11.0)	7.6 (5.6-9.7)	3.8 (2.5-5.0)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	51.8 (43.3-60.2)	35.7 (31.6-39.7)	34.8 (31.1-38.6)	27.6 (24.2-31.1)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	41.5 (33.0-49.9)	30.4 (26.4-34.4)	34.3 (30.4-38.2)	29.0 (25.4-32.6)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	6.1 (2.9-9.3)	5.2 (3.6-6.8)	5.9 (4.1-7.7)	1.8 (1.0-2.6)

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	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	25.2 (15.9-34.5)	26.7 (20.1-33.4)	23.4 (17.6-29.2)	15.0 (10.6-19.1)	13.7 (10.0-17.4)	6.8 (4.3-9.2)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	22.0 (14.8-29.2)	24.7 (18.4-31.1)	19.1 (13.1-25.1)	12.0 (7.9-16.2)	13.7 (9.3-182)	5.8 (3.4-8.3)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	18.5 (9.2-27.9)	17.9 (12.8-23.1)	19.0 (13.7-24.2)	22.8 (17.4-28.2)	20.7 (16.7-24.6)	21.2 (16.5-25.9)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	59.4 (49.3-69.6)	57.3 (50.0-64.6)	62.0 (55.0-69.0)	65.2 (59.0-71.3)	65.6 (60.4-70.7)	73.0 (67.9-78.1)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	24.7 (15.3-34.0)	25.1 (18.0-32.2)	25.3 (19.2-31.5)	26.2 (19.5-32.9)	27.6 (22.7-32.6)	35.1 (29.2-41.0)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	19.1 (12.0-26.2)	23.4 (16.7-30.1)	30.0 (23.2-36.8)	30.6 (24.3-36.9)	30.8 (25.9-35.7)	30.5 (25.0-36.0)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	54.1 (44.4-63.7)	49.7 (41.7-57.6)	44.4 (37.2-51.5)	42.9 (36.2-49.5)	40.7 (35.4-46.0)	31.2 (25.5-36.8)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	NA	9.6 (5.4- 13.7)	7.7 (3.3-12.0)	NA	NA	NA
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	NA	9.3 (5.6-12.9)	6.7 (2.9-10.5)	NA	2.9 (1.3-4.6)	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	NA	7.8 (4.5-11.2)	8.2 (5.0-11.5)	3.4 (1.6-5.1)	NA	NA
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	32.3 (22.4-42.2)	24.8 (18.0-31.6)	20.0 (13.8-26.2)	23.0 (17.3-28.8)	16.3 (11.9-20.6)	13.4 (9.1-17.7)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	NA	4.0 (1.9-6.0)	5.6 (3.1-8.1)	4.5 (2.4-6.7)	4.6 (2.8-6.5)
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	7.3 (4.1-10.4)	4.6 (2.3-6.9)	8.4 (5.7-11.2)	8.5 (6.1-11.0)	7.4 (4.3-10.5)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	19.7 (10.6-28.7)	17.8 (11.6-24.0)	11.2 (6.8-15.6)	6.6 (3.8-9.3)	6.7 (4.2-9.2)	NA
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	46.1 (36.1-56.1)	47.9 (40.3-55.5)	35.5 (29.2-41.7)	33.4 (27.6-39.2)	33.3 (28.5-38.1)	21.9 (17.5-26.3)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	48.0 (37.9-58.2)	38.6 (31.2-46.0)	29.8 (23.6-35.9)	32.8 (26.7-38.9)	31.8 (27.1-36.5)	25.4 (20.4-30.3)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	6.4 (3.3-9.5)	8.5 (5.1-12.0)	6.5 (3.0-10.0)	4.1 (1.9-6.4)	2.6 (1.1-4.1)	NA

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	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	NA	NA	5.2 (3.0-7.3)	13.0 (10.0-16.1)	20.8 (17.2-24.4)	26.8 (23.4-30.2)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	NA	20.9 (15.4-26.4)	21.0 (16.3-25.6)	17.9 (14.3-21.5)	19.1 (15.5-22.7)	9.9 (7.9-12.0)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	10.8 (5.7-15.8)	29.4 (23.2-35.6)	37.6 (32.1-43.0)	27.5 (23.1-31.9)	25.7 (21.8-29.6)	37.5 (34.0-41.1)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	84.3 (78.7-89.9)	49.7 (42.9-56.5)	41.5 (36.0-47.0)	54.6 (49.7-59.5)	55.2 (50.5-59.8)	50.6 (48.9-56.2)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	45.4 (37.6-53.2)	28.2 (22.3-34.1)	30.0 (24.9-35.0)	23.7 (19.3-28.2)	24.5 (20.3-28.7)	26.2 (23.2-29.3)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	28.2 (21.4-35.0)	32.4 (26.1-38.8)	33.9 (28.5-30.3)	30.8 (26.3-35.4)	35.2 (30.7-39.8)	38.2 (34.6-41.9)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	21.9 (15.4-28.4)	38.0 (30.8-45.2)	35.0 (30.0-40.2)	43.9 (38.9-48.9)	39.7 (35.1-44.2)	34.0 (30.5-37.5)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	2.7 (1.2-4.2)	6.5 (4.3-8.6)	10.7 (8.4-13.0)
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	NA	NA	NA	3.8 (2.0-5.6)	8.2 (5.2-11.1)	13.3 (11.0-15.7)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	3.6 (1.9-5.4)	4.7 (2.9-6.5)	10.1 (8.0-12.2)
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	20.2 (14.1-26.3)	23.1 (16.8-29.3)	13.5 (9.9-17.1)	14.1 (10.9-17.4)	14.5 (11.2-17.7)	12.9 (10.3-15.4)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	3.6 (1.9-5.3)	9.4 (6.0-12.8)	19.0 (16.1-21.8)
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	NA	3.1 (1.6-4.6)	9.4 (6.6-12.2)	10.4 (7.3-13.6)	19.6 (16.8-22.3)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	NA	NA	4.2 (2.1-6.4)	8.3 (5.5-11.1)	12.8 (9.9-15.7)	15.8 (13.2-18.5)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	NA	10.4 (6.3-14.5)	16.5 (12.7-20.3)	31.2 (26.7-35.7)	45.6 (40.9-50.3)	56.8 (53.3-60.3)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	30.5 (23.6-37.3)	42.8 (36.0-49.5)	29.5 (24.7-34.3)	27.5 (23.3-31.6)	24.8 (20.7-28.9)	19.6 (16.9-22.4)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	3.8 (2.0-5.6)	4.7 (2.9-6.5)	10.0 (7.9-12.1)

TABLE 29: CAUCASIANS
CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND RISK FACTORS BY EDUCATION

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	20.6 (14.7-26.5)	16.0 (13.3-18.6)	14.5 (11.3-17.7)	10.5 (8.7-12.4)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	33.4 (26.4-40.4)	18.8 (15.9-21.7)	14.5 (11.8-17.2)	5.4 (4.0-6.7)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	31.1 (23.7-38.5)	30.3 (26.8-33.8)	33.7 (29.9-37.5)	25.8 (23.0-28.6)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	35.5 (27.9-43.1)	50.9 (46.9-54.8)	51.8 (47.7-55.9)	68.9 (65.9-71.9)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	24.9 (18.1-31.7)	28.3 (24.6-32.0)	26.8 (23.3-30.4)	32.0 (28.8-35.1)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	35.2 (27.6-42.8)	32.9 (29.1-36.6)	33.6 (29.8-37.5)	35.7 (32.6-38.8)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	38.1 (30.7-45.5)	36.7 (33.0-40.5)	38.5 (34.4-42.6)	30.9 (27.8-34.0)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	12.6 (8.0-17.4)	5.1 (3.8-6.5)	3.1 (2.0-4.2)	2.5 (1.4-3.6)
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	11.0 (6.6-15.3)	5.5 (4.2-6.9)	6.1 (4.2.15)	4.0 (2.8-5.1)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	10.4 (6.5-14.3)	5.5 (4.1-6.9)	3.2 (2.0-4.3)	2.3 (1.4-3.3)
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	25.4 (18.7-32.2)	14.1 (11.5-16,8)	14.4 (11.2-17.7)	15.0 (12.6-17.5)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	7.5 (3.4-11.5)	7.5 (5.6-9.4)	7.1 (5.1-9.1)	8.2 (6.6-9.9)
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	8.4 (4.5-12.3)	8.5 (6.6-10.3)	10.1 (7.8-12.4)	10.8 (8.8-12.8)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	24.3 (18.3-30.3)	9.3 (7.3-11.2)	8.9 (6.0-11.8)	4.4 (3.2-5.6)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	45.2 (37.7-52.6)	33.3 (29.8-36.8)	32.9 (29.3-36.4)	27.5 (24.6-30.3)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	31.7 (24.9-38.6)	24.5 (21.1-27.8)	32.5 (28.6-36.4)	25.1 (22.3-27.9)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	7.1 (3.5-10.6)	4.2 (3.0-5.5)	5.0 (3.6-6.4)	2.5 (1.6-3.4)

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	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	23.6 (15.8-31.3)	21.9 (14.8-28.9)	17.1 (11.7-22.4)	16.7 (12.5-20.9)	14.6 (10.9-18.3)	9.6 (7.2-12.0)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	33.7 (24.8-42.6)	26.7 (19.8-33.7)	24.2 (17.6-30.8)	18.4 (14.0-22.9)	14.4 (11.2-17.7)	8.9 (6.5-11.3)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	30.2 (21.0-39.3)	23.7 (17.2-30.3)	29.7 (23.1-36.3)	34.9 (29.3-40.4)	29.8 (26.0-33.6)	29.6 (25.8-33.5)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	36.2 (26.8-45.5)	49.6 (41.4-57.7)	46.1 (38.6-53.5)	46.7 (40.8-52.6)	55.8 (51.4-60.1)	61.5 (57.4-65.6)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	24.9 (16.9-33.0)	28.3 (21.0-35.6)	29.2 (22.6-35.7)	23.8 (18.2-29.4)	27.1 (23.2-30.9)	28.9 (24.9-32.9)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	25.2 (16.3-34.1)	25.9 (18.4-33.4)	34.8 (27.4-42.1)	37.4 (31.8-43.0)	34.5 (30.3-38.7)	36.4 (32.4-40.4)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	45.7 (35.9-55.4)	44.7 (36.6-52.9)	35.3 (28.5-42.2)	38.3 (32.7-44.0)	37.6 (33.1-42.0)	33.0 (29.0-37.0)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	14.1 (6.7-21.5)	10.3 (5.6-14.9)	9.9 (5.1-14.8)	5.8 (3.4-8.2)	2.9 (1.7-54.1	1.4 (0.6-2.1)
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	8.6 (3.8-13.4)	14.7 (9.5-19.9)	NA	6.3 (3.6-9.0)	5.2 (3.5-6.9)	2.6 (1.6-3.7)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	10.8 (5.7-15.8)	13.6 (8.3-19.0)	9.3 (5.5-13.0)	6.9 (4.1-9.8)	3.0 (1.6-4.3)	NA
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	28.6 (19.4-37.8)	22.0 (15.4-28.5)	15.1 (9.6-20.6)	20.3 (15.5-25.1)	16.5 (12.6-20.5)	12.4 (9.5-15.2)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	NA	8.1 (4.7-11.5)	8.2 (5.3-11.1)	8.5 (6.2-10.7)	6.5 (4.6-8.4)
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	10.4 (5.4-15.4)	11.0 (6.7-15.2)	8.4 (4.9-12.0)	13.2 (9.8-16.6)	11.2 (8.8-13.6)	6.7 (4.8-8.6)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	23.6 (16.2-31.0)	18.3 (12.8-23.9)	16. 9 (11.3-22.4)	10.8 (7.4-14.2)	7.7 (4.4-11.0)	2.3 (1.3-3.3)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	54.2 (44.6-63.8)	51.8 (43.8-59.8)	39.5 (32.5-46.4)	36.8 (31.4-42.2)	30.0 (26.2-33.8)	22.4 (19.1-25.8)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	54.7 (45.0-64.3)	34.1 (26.5-41.7)	33.2 (26.3-40.2)	30.2 (24.8-35.6)	29.1 (24.8-33.3)	19.0 (15.8-22.2)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	10.7 (5.3-16.1)	10.3 (5.7-14.7)	7.4 (3.4-11.3)	4.6 (2.7-6.5)	3.4 (2.0-4.7)	1.3 (0.6-2.0)

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	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	NA	NA	11.1 (6.5-15.6)	16.6 (10.7-22.5)	39.5 (31.9-47.2)	35.7 (29.7-41.7)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	NA	18.1 (8.7-27.4)	22.8 (15.2-30.3)	25.2 (17.0-33.4)	16.3 (11.2-21.4)	10.8 (7.2-14.5)
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	NA	NA	11.5 (5.4-17.5)	11.1 (5.9-16.2)	21.5 (14.0-29.1)	28.5 (22.4-34.7)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	95.9 (90.7-100.0)	77.6 (68.0-87.2)	65.7 (57.1-74.4)	63.8 (55.2-72.4)	62.2 (54.2-70.1)	60.6 (54.1-67.1)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	34.0 (21.6-46.4)	23.6 (14.1-33.0)	19.8 (12.3-27.2)	16.3 (10.5-22.0)	14.6 (9.3-19.9)	20.7 (15.6-25.9)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	NA	26.3 (17.1-35.5)	26.4 (19.1-33.8)	32.0 (23.5-40.4)	24.1 (17.2-30.9)	34.9 (28.5-41.3)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	39.7 (26.2-53.2)	49.2 (38.9-59.6)	53.4 (44.4-62.5)	51.6 (42.8-60.3)	60.3 (52.5-68.1)	42.2 (35.3-49.0)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	3.8 (1.7-5.9)	9.2 (4.7-13.7)	11.7 (7.6-15.8)
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2 (5.9-12.6)
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.0 (6.2-17.8)	9.6 (6.5-12.7)
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	22.5 (12.3-32.8)	28.3 (18.7-37.8)	23.9 (16.5-31.2)	21.5 (14.3-28.6)	13.4 (8.5-18.3)	13.5 (8.8-18.2)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8 (3.1-8.5)	14.3 (9.7-18.9)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	NA	NA	NA	9.5 (4.8-14.2)	11.4 (6.7-16.1)	13.2 (8.4-18.1)
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	NA	NA	17.4 (11.1-23.8)	33.9 (26.2-41.5)	51.5 (43.9-59.2)	56.9 (50.5-63.3)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	22.8 (11.1-34.5)	21.6 (13.7-29.4)	22.9 (15.8-30.0)	25.8 (18.5-33.0)	17.0 (11.5-22.5)	15.0 (10.5-19.6)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 (4.7-13.9)	10.7 (6.6-14.8)

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

2021	OVERALL	EDUCATION			
		No HS	HS	Some College	College
% Diabetes	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	24.3 (16.6-32.1)	22.6 (17.8-27.4)	19.3 (14.9-23.8)	12.6 (8.8-16.4)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	40.8 (30.2-51.4)	16.9 (12.6-21.2)	10.1 (6.7-13.5)	NA
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	12.3 (5.9-18.7)	18.3 (13.6-23.1)	12.9 (8.8-17.1)	8.9 (5.3-12.4)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	46.9 (36.5-57.4)	64.7 (58.9-70.6)	77.0 (71.7-82.2)	88.0 (84.0-92.0)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	20.6 (11.4-29.9)	24.7 (19.6-29.8)	18.2 (12.6-23.8)	18.1 (12.6-23.6)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	19.4 (12.0-26.7)	28.4 (22.5-34.2)	30.0 (23.4-36.6)	32.2 (25.8-38.6)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	59.7 (49.4-70.1)	44.3 (38.1-50.6)	50.6 (43.5-57.7)	48.4 (41.5-55.3)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	9.0 (4.2-13.9)	5.5 (3.2-7.8)	3.2 (1.7-4.8)	NA
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	NA	5.5 (2.6-8.5)	4.8 (2.4-7.3)	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	10.2 (4.6-15.7)	6.4 (3.9-9.0)	3.8 (1.9-5.8)	NA
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	28.3 (18.9-37.7)	16.6 (11.7-21.5)	21.3 (16.1-26.6)	17.2 (11.9-22.5)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	6.7 (3.8-9.6)	3.6 (1.9-5.3)	3.8 (2.1-5.4)
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	14.6 (8.1-21.1)	5.7 (3.4-7.9)	6.9 (4.1-9.7)	NA
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	38.1 (29.0-47.2)	28.4 (23.3-33.4)	30.9 (25.3-36.6)	21.9 (16.9-26.9)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	23.6 (15.4-31.9)	18.6 (14.0-23.3)	23.3 (17.4-29.3)	16.9 (11.8-21.9)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	NA	4.7 (2.7-6.7)	6.9 (3.8-10.1)	NA

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

2021	OVERALL	INCOME					
		< $15,000	$15,000-$24,999	$25,000-$34,999	$35,000-$49,999	$50,000-$99,999	$100,000+
% Diabetes	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	26.1 (17.9-34.2)	26.3 (18.2-34.4)	30.9 (21.8-40.1)	21.4 (13.5-29.3)	17.6 (10.8-24.4)	12.5 (6.3-18.7)
% Current Smoker	15.7 (14.4-17.0)	27.0 (17.4-36.6)	20.3 (12.4-28.2)	12.9 (7.0-18.9)	14.9 (8.2-21.7)	NA	NA
% Ex Smoker	23.9 (22.4-25.4)	NA	18.9 (11.3-26.5)	18.2 (10.0-26.4)	16.2 (9.6-22.8)	8.8 (4.2-13.4)	20.1 (11.2-29.0)
% Never Smoker	60.4 (58.6-62.2)	64.6 (54.4-74.7)	60.8 (50.8-70.7)	68.9 (50.4-78.3)	68.9 (60.3-77.4)	78.8 (70.5-87.1)	72.9 (63.3-82.5)
% Normal Weight	26.3 (24.7-27.9)	20.1 (11.7-28.5)	27.1 (17.5-36.8)	24.9 (16.5-33.3)	23.2 (14.6-31.7)	15.6 (7.9-23.3)	18.2 (10.3-26.1)
% Over Weight	32.1 (30.4-33.8)	22.8 (14.9-30.6)	18.2 (10.6-25.8)	31.3 (20.5-42.0)	30.4 (21.5-39.3)	30.9 (22.5-39.4)	34.0 (24.2-43.8)
% Obese	39.9 (38.1-41.7)	56.1 (45.9-66.2)	52.2 (41.4-63.0)	43.8 (33.6-54.1)	44.2 (34.8-53.6)	52.3 (42.8-61.8)	47.5 (37.3-57.7)
% MI	5.0 (4.2-5.7)	8.1 (3.4-12.9)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Angina (CHD)	5.5 (4.7-6.3)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Stroke	4.9 (4.2-5.7)	NA	NA	12.9 (6.1-19.7)	NA	NA	NA
% Ever Asthma	17.7 (16.2-19.1)	23.2 (14.5-31.8)	23.1 (12.8-33.4)	18.3 (10.7-25.8)	29.7 (20.6-38.8)	18.9 (10.9-27.0)	13.2 (6.5-19.9)
% Skin Cancer	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Other Cancer	7.7 (6.8-8.6)	NA	NA	NA	6.3 (2.6-9.9)	NA	NA
% COPD	8.7 (7.7-9.7)	11.8 (6.1-17.6)	14.7 (6.6-22.8)	NA	8.1 (3.6-12.6)	NA	NA
% Arthritis	30.7 (29.1-32.2)	39.5 (29.9-49.2)	35.9 (26.1-45.6)	30.2 (21.7-38.8)	29.3 (21.5-37.2)	23.5 (16.4-30.5)	22.3 (14.0-30.5)
% Depressive Disorder	25.7 (24.1-27.3)	27.8 (19.1-36.6)	30.6 (20.4-40.8)	23.4 (13.1-33.6)	24.1 (15.9-32.4)	14.8 (8.9-20.7)	13.4 (7.0-19.8)
% Kidney Disease	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	NA	5.3 (2.3-8.3	NA	NA	NA	NA

Appendix C

Live Births by Parish
Louisiana, 2023

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2023

			AGE GROUP								
		TOTAL	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	54,595	68	3,418	12,971	15,936	13,697	6,622	1,374	509	-
	WHITE	27,290	17	1,144	5,862	8,472	7,622	3,489	656	28	-
	BLACK	19,267	34	1,682	5,420	5,432	4,158	2,063	460	18	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,038	17	592	1,689	2,032	1,917	1,070	258	463	-
ACADIA	All	801	-	58	241	233	202	60	S	<5	-
	WHITE	598	-	37	178	170	156	52	S	-	-
	BLACK	161	-	S	53	49	38	<5	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	42	-	S	10	14	8	<5	-	<5	-
ALLEN	All	273	<5	26	83	91	51	14	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	222	<5	23	65	78	40	11	<5	-	-
	BLACK	34	<5	<5	13	7	S	<5	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	17	-	<5	5	6	<5	<5	-	<5	-
ASCENSION	All	1,658	<5	76	286	495	521	224	48	S	-
	WHITE	944	<5	26	132	309	322	129	S	-	-
	BLACK	453	-	35	108	118	116	60	S	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	261	-	15	46	68	83	35	S	<5	-
ASSUMPTION	All	180	<5	12	47	56	39	22	<5	-	-
	WHITE	117	-	<5	28	39	30	16	<5	-	-
	BLACK	58	<5	8	19	S	S	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	5	-	<5	-	<5	<5	<5	-	-	-
AVOYELLES	All	438	-	32	151	132	81	36	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	277	-	S	91	83	65	20	<5	-	-
	BLACK	153	-	15	S	S	S	16	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	8	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	-	-	<5	-
BEAUREGARD	All	457	-	28	122	161	99	40	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	384	-	S	102	140	84	33	<5	-	-
	BLACK	37	-	<5	15	12	S	-	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	36	-	<5	5	9	6	7	<5	<5	-
BIENVILLE	All	150	<5	13	47	44	27	16	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	73	<5	<5	27	25	S	8	-	-	-
	BLACK	71	-	9	20	S	16	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	6	-	<5	-	<5	<5	<5	-	<5	-
BOSSIER	All	1,553	<5	96	391	458	369	171	52	S	-
	WHITE	859	-	27	200	281	232	94	25	-	-
	BLACK	413	<5	46	118	112	83	42	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	281	-	23	73	65	54	35	S	S	-
CADDO	All	2,742	8	190	688	791	667	306	67	25	-
	WHITE	983	-	41	210	295	282	130	S	<5	-
	BLACK	1,498	S	131	437	423	320	144	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	261	<5	18	41	73	65	32	S	S	-
CALCASIEU	All	2,507	5	171	644	779	569	248	58	33	-
	WHITE	1,462	-	76	358	501	342	152	28	5	-
	BLACK	726	<5	73	211	206	149	63	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	319	<5	22	75	72	78	33	S	28	-

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2023

			AGE GROUP								
		TOTAL	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	54,595	68	3,418	12,971	15,936	13,697	6,622	1,374	509	-
	WHITE	27,290	17	1,144	5,862	8,472	7,622	3,489	656	28	-
	BLACK	19,267	34	1,682	5,420	5,432	4,158	2,063	460	18	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,038	17	592	1,689	2,032	1,917	1,070	258	463	-
CALDWELL	All	126	-	14	35	38	31	S	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	102	-	11	26	30	S	S	<5	-	-
	BLACK	20	-	<5	S	S	<5	-	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	-	<5	<5	-	-	-	<5	-
CAMERON	All	65	-	<5	15	22	18	S	-	<5	-
	WHITE	60	-	<5	12	22	S	S	-	-	-
	BLACK	<5	-	-	<5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	-	<5	-	<5	-	-	<5	-
CATAHOULA	All	91	-	<5	20	28	10	<5	<5	S	-
	WHITE	52	-	<5	14	25	S	<5	<5	-	-
	BLACK	10	-	<5	6	<5	<5	-	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	29	-	-	-	<5	-	-	-	S	-
CLAIBORNE	All	125	-	S	36	46	22	10	<5	-	-
	WHITE	52	-	<5	19	21	5	<5	<5	-	-
	BLACK	71	-	<5	17	25	17	7	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	<5	-	-	-	<5	-	-	-
CONCORDIA	All	210	-	<5	5	24	13	6	<5	158	-
	WHITE	35	-	<5	5	16	7	<5	<5	-	-
	BLACK	16	-	<5	-	8	S	<5	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	159	-	-	-	-	<5	-	-	158	-
DESOTO	All	335	-	20	82	118	72	31	S	7	-
	WHITE	178	-	10	41	74	34	13	S	<5	-
	BLACK	134	-	S	S	S	S	S	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	23	-	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	-	S	-
E BATON ROUGE	All	5,346	9	345	1,153	1,499	1,431	740	154	15	-
	WHITE	1,656	<5	26	169	443	636	320	S	-	-
	BLACK	2,784	<5	230	793	795	591	306	63	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	906	<5	89	191	261	204	114	S	S	-
EAST CARROLL	All	70	-	8	17	18	20	<5	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	S	-	-	<5	<5	<5	-	<5	-	-
	BLACK	54	-	8	S	S	S	<5	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	-
E FELICIANA	All	171	-	11	53	56	30	15	S	<5	-
	WHITE	104	-	S	30	39	19	8	<5	-	-
	BLACK	62	-	5	S	17	S	7	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	5	-	-	<5	-	<5	-	-	<5	-
EVANGELINE	All	413	-	25	140	130	79	33	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	235	-	S	84	78	43	20	<5	-	-
	BLACK	158	-	17	S	44	31	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	20	-	-	<5	8	5	<5	-	<5	-

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2023

			AGE GROUP								
		TOTAL	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	54,595	68	3,418	12,971	15,936	13,697	6,622	1,374	509	-
	WHITE	27,290	17	1,144	5,862	8,472	7,622	3,489	656	28	-
	BLACK	19,267	34	1,682	5,420	5,432	4,158	2,063	460	18	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,038	17	592	1,689	2,032	1,917	1,070	258	463	-
FRANKLIN	All	233	<5	22	68	63	36	19	<5	22	-
	WHITE	120	<5	S	35	45	19	11	-	-	-
	BLACK	89	-	13	S	18	S	8	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	24	-	-	<5	-	<5	-	-	22	-
GRANT	All	216	-	24	77	63	44	S	<5	-	-
	WHITE	193	-	19	72	58	38	S	<5	-	-
	BLACK	S	-	5	5	<5	S	<5	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	-	-	<5	<5	-	-	-	-
IBERIA	All	844	<5	67	262	263	163	70	15	<5	-
	WHITE	410	-	22	130	125	84	39	S	<5	-
	BLACK	360	<5	39	110	127	57	21	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	74	-	6	22	11	22	10	<5	<5	-
IBERVILLE	All	341	-	23	85	110	79	32	S	<5	-
	WHITE	144	-	S	S	48	41	S	<5	<5	-
	BLACK	173	-	13	49	53	33	20	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	24	-	<5	<5	9	5	<5	-	<5	-
JACKSON	All	134	-	12	42	43	26	11	-	-	-
	WHITE	87	-	S	28	29	16	6	-	-	-
	BLACK	S	-	<5	S	S	S	5	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	-	<5	<5	<5	-	-	-	-
JEFFERSON	All	5,052	<5	271	963	1,357	1,491	777	168	S	-
	WHITE	1,716	-	S	190	442	649	339	58	<5	-
	BLACK	1,413	<5	99	331	406	354	173	46	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	1,923	<5	135	442	509	488	265	64	S	-
JEFF DAVIS	All	398	<5	18	113	143	89	25	7	<5	-
	WHITE	296	-	10	81	117	67	16	S	-	-
	BLACK	79	-	S	27	19	17	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	23	<5	<5	5	7	5	<5	-	<5	-
LAFAYETTE	All	168	-	15	56	54	30	9	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	145	-	S	49	48	25	S	<5	-	-
	BLACK	18	-	<5	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	5	-	-	-	<5	<5	-	-	<5	-
LAFOURCHE	All	3,268	<5	183	715	987	890	418	66	S	-
	WHITE	1,728	-	50	299	534	557	245	S	<5	-
	BLACK	1,110	<5	102	316	330	234	109	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	430	-	31	100	123	99	64	S	<5	-
LASALLE	All	1,058	<5	56	270	322	258	119	28	<5	-
	WHITE	741	<5	32	179	244	178	87	S	-	-
	BLACK	200	-	16	63	56	41	16	S	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	117	-	8	28	22	39	16	<5	<5	-

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2023

			AGE GROUP								
		TOTAL	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	54,595	68	3,418	12,971	15,936	13,697	6,622	1,374	509	-
	WHITE	27,290	17	1,144	5,862	8,472	7,622	3,489	656	28	-
	BLACK	19,267	34	1,682	5,420	5,432	4,158	2,063	460	18	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,038	17	592	1,689	2,032	1,917	1,070	258	463	-
LINCOLN	All	525	<5	21	160	153	124	51	11	<5	-
	WHITE	242	<5	S	55	78	80	17	<5	-	-
	BLACK	234	-	12	98	65	30	23	6	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	49	-	<5	7	10	14	11	<5	<5	-
LIVINGSTON	All	1,830	<5	94	393	622	481	198	33	S	-
	WHITE	1,319	<5	53	300	465	347	132	19	<5	-
	BLACK	252	-	18	53	81	67	28	5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	259	<5	23	40	76	67	38	9	S	-
MADISON	All	95	-	13	20	32	16	<5	-	S	-
	WHITE	16	-	<5	S	S	<5	<5	-	-	-
	BLACK	65	-	S	14	24	12	<5	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	14	-	-	<5	<5	<5	-	-	10	-
MOREHOUSE	All	275	-	26	76	84	63	23	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	116	-	<5	34	S	25	10	<5	-	-
	BLACK	156	-	S	42	41	38	13	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	-	-	<5	-	-	-	<5	-
NATCHITOCHES	All	429	<5	39	138	117	89	38	S	-	-
	WHITE	195	-	S	S	59	43	S	<5	-	-
	BLACK	212	<5	25	76	49	39	18	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	22	-	<5	<5	9	7	<5	<5	-	-
ORLEANS	All	3,791	6	226	608	793	1,133	816	191	18	-
	WHITE	1,096	-	7	38	137	426	391	90	S	-
	BLACK	2,016	<5	169	450	509	523	294	67	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	679	S	50	120	147	184	131	34	8	-
OUACHITA	All	1,961	<5	145	554	562	445	207	42	S	-
	WHITE	903	-	31	242	280	239	92	S	-	-
	BLACK	923	<5	103	290	246	172	90	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	135	-	11	22	36	34	25	<5	S	-
PLAQUEMINES	All	234	-	12	49	70	66	31	S	<5	-
	WHITE	127	-	S	24	45	39	12	<5	-	-
	BLACK	57	-	<5	14	17	11	S	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	50	-	<5	11	8	16	8	<5	<5	-
POINTE COUPEE	All	240	-	21	64	83	49	18	5	-	-
	WHITE	136	-	13	33	53	24	S	<5	-	-
	BLACK	95	-	8	S	S	S	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	9	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	-	-	-
RAPIDES	All	1,555	<5	113	412	493	348	140	35	S	-
	WHITE	852	<5	45	219	291	205	70	S	-	-
	BLACK	581	<5	63	175	161	116	53	S	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	122	-	5	18	41	27	17	<5	S	-

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2023

			AGE GROUP								
		TOTAL	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	54,595	68	3,418	12,971	15,936	13,697	6,622	1,374	509	-
	WHITE	27,290	17	1,144	5,862	8,472	7,622	3,489	656	28	-
	BLACK	19,267	34	1,682	5,420	5,432	4,158	2,063	460	18	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,038	17	592	1,689	2,032	1,917	1,070	258	463	-
RED RIVER	All	109	-	14	31	33	18	10	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	55	-	S	19	18	10	<5	-	-	-
	BLACK	S	-	9	12	S	8	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	-	-	<5	-	-	-	<5	-
RICHLAND	All	268	-	23	83	80	53	21	S	<5	-
	WHITE	160	-	12	49	55	30	S	<5	-	-
	BLACK	103	-	S	34	25	S	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	5	-	<5	-	-	<5	<5	-	<5	-
SABINE	All	260	-	21	82	79	55	18	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	171	-	16	53	51	37	S	<5	-	-
	BLACK	50	-	<5	18	15	11	<5	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	39	-	<5	11	13	7	<5	<5	<5	-
ST BERNARD	All	538	-	27	124	150	154	66	S	<5	-
	WHITE	240	-	7	52	72	77	27	<5	<5	-
	BLACK	171	-	8	44	49	43	22	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	127	-	12	28	29	34	17	S	<5	-
ST CHARLES	All	538	-	22	74	172	175	80	S	<5	-
	WHITE	352	-	10	41	114	129	50	8	-	-
	BLACK	112	-	6	22	36	27	18	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	74	-	6	11	22	19	12	<5	<5	-
ST HELENA	All	102	-	7	28	34	23	5	5	-	-
	WHITE	S	-	<5	18	S	10	<5	<5	-	-
	BLACK	52	-	<5	10	19	13	<5	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	-	<5	-	-
ST JAMES	All	199	-	12	52	58	59	15	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	101	-	<5	S	39	35	7	-	-	-
	BLACK	93	-	7	34	S	24	8	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	5	-	<5	<5	<5	-	-	<5	-	-
ST JOHN	All	501	-	38	121	165	107	55	S	<5	-
	WHITE	121	-	S	21	43	33	15	<5	-	-
	BLACK	307	-	27	77	101	60	33	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	73	-	S	23	21	14	7	-	<5	-
ST LANDRY	All	1,102	<5	79	302	359	238	96	24	<5	-
	WHITE	546	-	S	149	194	117	44	8	-	-
	BLACK	490	<5	43	136	148	106	44	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	66	<5	<5	17	17	15	8	5	<5	-
ST MARTIN	All	646	<5	48	149	223	143	70	S	-	-
	WHITE	377	<5	20	79	144	86	41	S	-	-
	BLACK	221	<5	19	62	63	45	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	48	-	9	8	16	12	<5	<5	-	-

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2023

			AGE GROUP								
		TOTAL	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	54,595	68	3,418	12,971	15,936	13,697	6,622	1,374	509	-
	WHITE	27,290	17	1,144	5,862	8,472	7,622	3,489	656	28	-
	BLACK	19,267	34	1,682	5,420	5,432	4,158	2,063	460	18	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,038	17	592	1,689	2,032	1,917	1,070	258	463	-
ST MARY	All	561	<5	45	157	161	113	68	14	<5	-
	WHITE	277	-	17	84	93	53	26	<5	<5	-
	BLACK	180	-	18	48	44	38	24	8	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	104	<5	10	25	24	22	18	<5	<5	-
ST TAMMANY	All	2,795	-	84	501	789	843	467	94	17	-
	WHITE	1,910	-	33	303	550	622	334	68	-	-
	BLACK	494	-	26	123	138	120	69	18	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	391	-	25	75	101	101	64	8	17	-
TANGIPAHOA	All	1,942	<5	114	475	602	478	219	41	11	-
	WHITE	1,039	-	46	236	351	279	107	S	<5	-
	BLACK	744	<5	56	209	213	163	84	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	159	-	12	30	38	36	28	5	S	-
TENSAS	All	25	-	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	9	-
	WHITE	<5	-	-	<5	<5	-	<5	-	-	-
	BLACK	S	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	11	-	-	<5	<5	-	-	-	9	-
TERREBONNE	All	1,235	-	89	339	363	280	131	S	<5	-
	WHITE	687	-	52	190	215	154	61	S	<5	-
	BLACK	289	-	S	86	77	61	43	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	259	-	19	63	71	65	27	S	<5	-
UNION	All	243	-	30	82	60	50	18	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	137	-	19	41	37	30	10	-	-	-
	BLACK	72	-	S	25	18	13	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	34	-	<5	16	5	7	<5	-	<5	-
VERMILION	All	683	<5	49	207	202	138	76	8	<5	-
	WHITE	468	-	S	132	145	105	55	<5	-	-
	BLACK	168	<5	S	60	45	26	14	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	47	-	<5	15	12	7	7	<5	<5	-
VERNON	All	801	-	49	284	244	157	46	7	14	-
	WHITE	565	-	35	192	182	116	33	S	<5	-
	BLACK	102	-	6	40	32	17	5	<5	<5	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	134	-	8	52	30	24	8	-	12	-
WASHINGTON	All	560	-	36	165	194	107	42	11	5	-
	WHITE	365	-	21	103	133	74	29	5	-	-
	BLACK	167	-	S	54	55	S	S	S	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	28	-	<5	8	6	<5	<5	<5	5	-
WEBSTER	All	409	<5	36	140	123	70	30	S	-	-
	WHITE	223	<5	S	75	70	40	18	5	-	-
	BLACK	167	<5	18	S	S	S	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	19	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	-	-

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH OF MOTHER'S RESIDENCE WITH RACE AND AGE GROUP
LOUISIANA, 2023

			AGE GROUP								
		TOTAL	LT 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	UNK.
STATE	All	54,595	68	3,418	12,971	15,936	13,697	6,622	1,374	509	-
	WHITE	27,290	17	1,144	5,862	8,472	7,622	3,489	656	28	-
	BLACK	19,267	34	1,682	5,420	5,432	4,158	2,063	460	18	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	8,038	17	592	1,689	2,032	1,917	1,070	258	463	-
W BATON ROUGE	All	355	<5	20	84	101	94	48	S	-	-
	WHITE	183	-	S	33	50	58	26	<5	-	-
	BLACK	136	-	S	43	38	26	S	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	36	<5	<5	8	13	10	<5	<5	-	-
WEST CARROLL	All	123	<5	11	40	38	22	8	<5	<5	-
	WHITE	100	<5	9	33	34	16	S	<5	-	-
	BLACK	14	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	9	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	-	-	<5	-
W FELICIANA	All	109	-	S	19	31	33	18	<5	-	-
	WHITE	83	-	<5	10	18	S	18	<5	-	-
	BLACK	26	-	<5	9	13	<5	-	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WINN	All	128	-	15	45	38	14	S	<5	-	-
	WHITE	91	-	10	28	30	11	S	<5	-	-
	BLACK	S	-	<5	17	S	<5	<5	<5	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	<5	-	<5	-	<5	-	-	-	-	-
UNKNOWN*	All	5	-	<5	<5	-	-	-	-	<5	-
	WHITE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BLACK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ADD'L GROUPS	5	-	<5	<5	-	-	-	-	<5	-

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

Note 1: Data suppressed when the number of births is <5.

Note 2: S = Not shown when any cell in that row or column is suppressed to prevent the ability to calculate those cell numbers.

Note 3: The Other category is the combination of all other race categories; the groups in this category are significantly different from one another.

* Parish of residence unknown, assumed Louisiana resident.

Appendix D

Birthweights <2500g by Parish Louisiana, 2023

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
ACADIA	All	801	1.2	8.2	579	1.6	7.1	163	0.6	13.5	59	0.0	5.1
	F	366	1.1	8.5	259	1.5	7.7	79	0.0	12.7	28	0.0	3.6
	M	435	1.4	8.0	320	1.6	6.6	84	1.2	14.3	31	0.0	6.5
ALLEN	All	273	1.5	10.6	215	0.9	8.4	33	6.1	21.2	25	0.0	16.0
	F	134	2.2	12.7	97	1.0	10.3	24	8.3	20.8	13	0.0	15.4
	M	139	0.7	8.6	118	0.8	6.8	9	0.0	22.2	12	0.0	16.7
ASCENSION	All	1,658	1.3	10.1	942	0.5	7.9	455	3.5	14.5	261	0.4	10.3
	F	820	1.7	9.6	477	0.4	8.0	224	4.9	14.7	119	0.8	6.7
	M	838	1.0	10.5	465	0.6	7.7	231	2.2	14.3	142	0.0	13.4
ASSUMPTION	All	180	1.1	15.0	114	1.8	14.0	58	0.0	19.0	8	0.0	0.0
	F	82	2.4	19.5	51	3.9	21.6	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0
	M	98	0.0	11.2	63	0.0	7.9	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
AVOYELLES	All	438	2.3	12.3	271	1.5	8.9	152	3.9	19.1	15	0.0	6.7
	F	223	0.9	11.7	132	0.8	8.3	82	1.2	17.1	9	0.0	11.1
	M	215	3.7	13.0	139	2.2	9.4	70	7.1	21.4	6	0.0	0.0
BEAUREGARD	All	457	1.8	9.8	392	1.3	9.4	37	5.4	18.9	28	3.6	3.6
	F	219	0.9	9.6	186	1.1	9.1	18	0.0	22.2	15	0.0	0.0
	M	238	2.5	10.1	206	1.5	9.7	19	10.5	15.8	13	7.7	7.7

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
BIENVILLE	All	150	2.0	13.3	71	0.0	5.6	72	4.2	20.8	7	0.0	14.3
	F	78	3.8	17.9	S	S	S	39	7.7	28.2	S	0.0	0.0
	M	72	0.0	8.3	S	S	S	33	0.0	12.1	<5	0.0	S
BOSSIER	All	1,553	1.7	12.0	863	0.9	8.8	415	3.4	19.0	275	1.5	11.6
	F	747	1.5	11.5	412	1.0	8.0	198	3.0	19.2	137	0.7	10.9
	M	806	1.9	12.5	451	0.9	9.5	217	3.7	18.9	138	2.2	12.3
CADDO	All	2,742	3.0	14.7	966	1.4	9.7	1,512	4.1	18.6	264	2.3	11.0
	F	1,361	3.1	17.6	471	1.5	13.0	749	4.4	21.8	141	1.4	10.6
	M	1,381	2.9	11.9	495	1.4	6.7	763	3.8	15.5	123	3.3	11.4
CALCASIEU	All	2,507	2.0	12.5	1,451	1.4	10.0	737	3.7	17.9	319	0.9	11.3
	F	1,223	2.1	13.6	712	1.8	10.3	358	3.1	20.7	153	1.3	12.4
	M	1,284	1.9	11.4	739	0.9	9.7	379	4.2	15.3	166	0.6	10.2
CALDWELL	All	126	1.6	10.3	101	2.0	8.9	20	0.0	15.0	5	0.0	S
	F	60	3.3	11.7	48	4.2	10.4	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	S
	M	66	0.0	9.1	53	0.0	7.5	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0
CAMERON	All	65	0.0	10.8	59	0.0	10.2	S	0.0	0.0	S	0.0	S
	F	29	0.0	20.7	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	S
	M	36	0.0	2.8	S	0.0	S	0	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
CATAHOULA	All	91	1.1	7.7	64	0.0	4.7	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0
	F	41	2.4	12.2	25	0.0	8.0	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	50	0.0	4.0	39	0.0	2.6	11	0.0	9.1	0	0.0	0.0
CLAIBORNE	All	125	5.6	15.2	S	S	S	71	8.5	23.9	<5	0.0	0.0
	F	69	8.7	14.5	S	S	S	37	13.5	24.3	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	56	1.8	16.1	S	0.0	S	34	2.9	23.5	<5	0.0	0.0
CONCORDIA	All	210	2.4	13.3	99	2.0	8.1	103	2.9	19.4	8	0.0	0.0
	F	112	1.8	16.1	S	0.0	S	63	3.2	22.2	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	98	3.1	10.2	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0
DESOTO	All	335	2.1	11.3	177	0.6	10.2	136	3.7	13.2	22	4.5	9.1
	F	171	3.5	15.2	89	1.1	12.4	73	5.5	17.8	9	11.1	22.2
	M	164	0.6	7.3	88	0.0	8.0	63	1.6	7.9	13	0.0	0.0
E BATON ROUGE	All	5,346	2.4	13.0	1,659	1.1	7.1	2,783	3.7	18.2	904	0.8	7.7
	F	2,623	2.7	14.9	806	0.7	7.8	1,349	4.5	21.1	468	1.1	9.2
	M	2,723	2.1	11.1	853	1.4	6.3	1,434	2.9	15.5	436	0.5	6.2
EAST CARROLL	All	70	4.3	14.3	S	0.0	0.0	55	5.5	16.4	<5	0.0	S
	F	35	2.9	11.4	S	0.0	0.0	29	3.4	13.8	S	0.0	0.0
	M	35	5.7	17.1	S	0.0	0.0	26	7.7	19.2	<5	0.0	S

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
E FELICIANA	All	171	1.2	9.4	105	1.9	8.6	S	0.0	S	S	0.0	0.0
	F	93	2.2	9.7	63	3.2	9.5	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	78	0.0	9.0	42	0.0	7.1	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0
EVANGELINE	All	413	1.5	11.1	229	1.7	10.5	159	1.3	11.9	25	0.0	12.0
	F	193	1.6	13.0	105	1.0	12.4	78	2.6	12.8	10	0.0	20.0
	M	220	1.4	9.5	124	2.4	8.9	81	0.0	11.1	15	0.0	6.7
FRANKLIN	All	233	2.6	16.7	131	0.0	7.6	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
	F	118	4.2	18.6	66	0.0	9.1	52	9.6	30.8	0	0.0	0.0
	M	115	0.9	14.8	65	0.0	6.2	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
GRANT	All	216	3.7	14.8	190	2.6	12.6	20	10.0	35.0	6	16.7	16.7
	F	104	3.8	20.2	90	2.2	16.7	S	S	S	<5	S	S
	M	112	3.6	9.8	100	3.0	9.0	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
IBERIA	All	844	1.9	11.5	404	0.7	8.7	363	3.3	15.7	77	1.3	6.5
	F	397	2.8	13.4	204	1.0	9.8	162	4.9	19.8	31	3.2	3.2
	M	447	1.1	9.8	200	0.5	7.5	201	2.0	12.4	46	0.0	8.7
IBERVILLE	All	341	3.5	18.2	141	0.0	8.5	176	5.7	26.7	24	8.3	12.5
	F	167	1.8	18.6	68	0.0	10.3	87	3.4	27.6	12	0.0	0.0
	M	174	5.2	17.8	73	0.0	6.8	89	7.9	25.8	12	16.7	25.0

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
JACKSON	All	134	1.5	8.2	86	1.2	7.0	43	2.3	11.6	5	0.0	0.0
	F	62	0.0	9.7	41	0.0	7.3	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	72	2.8	6.9	45	2.2	6.7	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
JEFFERSON	All	5,052	1.8	10.1	1,971	1.2	6.9	1,456	2.7	16.1	1,625	1.7	8.6
	F	2,500	2.0	11.5	969	1.3	7.4	749	2.8	18.4	782	2.0	9.8
	M	2,552	1.6	8.7	1,002	1.0	6.4	707	2.7	13.7	843	1.3	7.4
JEFF DAVIS	All	398	1.5	8.5	291	0.3	6.5	80	6.3	16.3	27	0.0	7.4
	F	199	2.0	10.6	142	0.0	5.6	43	9.3	27.9	14	0.0	7.1
	M	199	1.0	6.5	149	0.7	7.4	37	2.7	2.7	13	0.0	7.7
LAFAYETTE	All	168	4.8	11.9	145	2.1	7.6	17	23.5	41.2	6	16.7	33.3
	F	81	2.5	12.3	70	1.4	10.0	S	S	S	<5	0.0	S
	M	87	6.9	11.5	75	2.7	5.3	S	S	S	<5	S	S
LAFOURCHE	All	3,268	1.6	10.3	1,686	0.8	6.5	1,107	3.2	16.8	475	0.8	8.2
	F	1,604	1.7	12.7	806	1.1	8.8	564	2.8	19.0	234	1.3	10.7
	M	1,664	1.5	7.9	880	0.6	4.4	543	3.5	14.5	241	0.4	5.8
LASALLE	All	1,058	1.6	9.0	724	1.1	7.6	197	4.1	14.7	137	0.7	8.0
	F	501	1.4	8.0	341	0.9	6.7	99	4.0	16.2	61	0.0	1.6
	M	557	1.8	9.9	383	1.3	8.4	98	4.1	13.3	76	1.3	13.2

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
LINCOLN	All	525	2.7	12.8	237	0.4	5.1	234	4.7	21.4	54	3.7	9.3
	F	264	3.4	13.6	118	0.0	3.4	120	6.7	24.2	26	3.8	11.5
	M	261	1.9	11.9	119	0.8	6.7	114	2.6	18.4	28	3.6	7.1
LIVINGSTON	All	1,830	1.7	9.7	1,314	1.5	8.6	255	3.5	18.4	261	0.8	6.9
	F	890	1.2	9.9	636	0.9	8.6	129	3.1	19.4	125	0.8	6.4
	M	940	2.1	9.6	678	2.1	8.6	126	4.0	17.5	136	0.7	7.4
MADISON	All	95	2.1	20.0	18	5.6	27.8	69	1.4	18.8	8	0.0	12.5
	F	47	4.3	27.7	S	S	S	33	3.0	27.3	S	0.0	S
	M	48	0.0	12.5	S	0.0	S	36	0.0	11.1	<5	0.0	0.0
MOREHOUSE	All	275	1.5	15.3	S	S	S	157	1.3	17.8	<5	0.0	S
	F	131	0.8	14.5	S	S	S	76	0.0	18.4	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	144	2.1	16.0	S	S	S	81	2.5	17.3	<5	0.0	S
NATCHITOCHES	All	429	2.3	11.7	191	1.0	9.4	212	3.3	13.7	26	3.8	11.5
	F	230	2.6	12.2	105	1.0	9.5	110	3.6	15.5	15	6.7	6.7
	M	199	2.0	11.1	86	1.2	9.3	102	2.9	11.8	11	0.0	18.2
ORLEANS	All	3,791	2.6	12.5	1,152	1.0	6.5	2,056	3.7	17.3	583	1.7	7.2
	F	1,858	2.9	12.7	537	0.9	6.0	1,029	4.3	17.9	292	1.4	6.8
	M	1,933	2.4	12.3	615	1.1	7.0	1,027	3.2	16.7	291	2.1	7.6

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
OUACHITA	All	1,961	2.7	12.3	894	1.0	6.7	924	4.3	17.9	143	2.1	11.9
	F	961	2.5	12.9	432	0.5	7.4	452	4.9	18.8	77	0.0	9.1
	M	1,000	2.8	11.8	462	1.5	6.1	472	3.8	16.9	66	4.5	15.2
PLAQUEMINES	All	234	0.9	5.1	139	0.0	1.4	58	1.7	6.9	37	2.7	16.2
	F	116	1.7	8.6	63	0.0	3.2	35	2.9	8.6	18	5.6	27.8
	M	118	0.0	1.7	76	0.0	0.0	23	0.0	4.3	19	0.0	5.3
POINTE COUPEE	All	240	0.8	9.6	135	0.0	6.7	95	2.1	14.7	10	0.0	0.0
	F	112	0.0	8.9	65	0.0	4.6	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	128	1.6	10.2	70	0.0	8.6	S	S	S	S	0.0	0.0
RAPIDES	All	1,555	2.1	12.9	834	1.4	9.0	581	3.3	19.8	140	1.4	7.9
	F	762	2.1	14.8	406	1.7	11.1	288	3.1	21.5	68	0.0	8.8
	M	793	2.1	11.1	428	1.2	7.0	293	3.4	18.1	72	2.8	6.9
RED RIVER	All	109	2.8	9.2	S	S	S	53	3.8	11.3	<5	0.0	0.0
	F	54	1.9	13.0	S	S	S	25	0.0	12.0	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	55	3.6	5.5	S	S	S	28	7.1	10.7	<5	0.0	0.0
RICHLAND	All	268	2.2	16.0	162	1.9	11.1	S	S	S	<5	0.0	S
	F	125	1.6	19.2	82	1.2	14.6	43	2.3	27.9	0	0.0	0.0
	M	143	2.8	13.3	80	2.5	7.5	S	S	S	<5	0.0	S

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
SABINE	All	260	1.9	8.5	155	1.9	7.1	49	4.1	14.3	56	0.0	7.1
	F	125	2.4	8.8	60	1.7	6.7	34	5.9	14.7	31	0.0	6.5
	M	135	1.5	8.1	95	2.1	7.4	15	0.0	13.3	25	0.0	8.0
ST BERNARD	All	538	1.9	9.3	265	1.1	9.4	175	2.9	10.3	98	2.0	7.1
	F	261	2.3	8.8	120	1.7	8.3	92	3.3	10.9	49	2.0	6.1
	M	277	1.4	9.7	145	0.7	10.3	83	2.4	9.6	49	2.0	8.2
ST CHARLES	All	538	1.3	7.2	363	0.6	4.4	117	4.3	17.1	58	0.0	5.2
	F	255	1.6	8.6	179	1.1	5.6	55	3.6	20.0	21	0.0	4.8
	M	283	1.1	6.0	184	0.0	3.3	62	4.8	14.5	37	0.0	5.4
ST HELENA	All	102	1.0	7.8	S	S	S	52	0.0	9.6	<5	0.0	0.0
	F	52	0.0	7.7	S	0.0	S	25	0.0	12.0	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	50	2.0	8.0	S	S	S	27	0.0	7.4	<5	0.0	0.0
ST JAMES	All	199	2.5	14.6	102	2.0	8.8	S	S	S	<5	0.0	S
	F	101	1.0	17.8	52	0.0	9.6	S	S	S	<5	0.0	S
	M	98	4.1	11.2	50	4.0	8.0	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
ST JOHN	All	501	2.8	15.4	139	1.4	7.9	309	3.6	18.8	53	1.9	15.1
	F	254	2.8	19.3	62	1.6	11.3	167	3.6	22.2	25	0.0	20.0
	M	247	2.8	11.3	77	1.3	5.2	142	3.5	14.8	28	3.6	10.7

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
ST LANDRY	All	1,102	1.2	9.7	522	0.6	6.9	492	1.8	12.8	88	1.1	9.1
	F	535	1.1	10.8	260	1.2	9.2	237	0.8	13.1	38	2.6	7.9
	M	567	1.2	8.6	262	0.0	4.6	255	2.7	12.5	50	0.0	10.0
ST MARTIN	All	646	1.4	8.4	375	0.8	5.6	221	2.3	14.0	50	2.0	4.0
	F	319	1.3	8.8	193	0.5	6.2	101	2.0	14.9	25	4.0	4.0
	M	327	1.5	8.0	182	1.1	4.9	120	2.5	13.3	25	0.0	4.0
ST MARY	All	561	0.7	8.4	277	0.4	5.8	180	1.1	11.7	104	1.0	9.6
	F	274	0.4	8.0	136	0.7	5.1	89	0.0	12.4	49	0.0	8.2
	M	287	1.0	8.7	141	0.0	6.4	91	2.2	11.0	55	1.8	10.9
ST TAMMANY	All	2,795	1.3	8.5	1,960	1.0	6.5	505	2.2	15.8	330	1.8	9.1
	F	1,382	1.3	8.8	960	1.3	6.5	249	1.6	16.9	173	1.2	10.4
	M	1,413	1.3	8.2	1,000	0.7	6.6	256	2.7	14.8	157	2.5	7.6
TANGIPAHOA	All	1,942	1.9	10.2	1,038	1.2	6.6	746	3.4	16.4	158	0.0	4.4
	F	932	2.6	12.3	494	1.8	7.9	355	4.2	20.3	83	0.0	4.8
	M	1,010	1.3	8.2	544	0.6	5.5	391	2.6	12.8	75	0.0	4.0
TENSAS	All	25	0.0	16.0	S	0.0	S	17	0.0	17.6	<5	0.0	0.0
	F	15	0.0	26.7	S	0.0	S	10	0.0	30.0	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	10	0.0	0.0	S	0.0	0.0	7	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
TERREBONNE	All	1,235	1.2	10.8	663	0.5	8.3	287	3.1	17.8	285	1.1	9.5
	F	637	1.1	11.5	357	0.6	8.7	139	2.9	18.0	141	0.7	12.1
	M	598	1.3	10.0	306	0.3	7.8	148	3.4	17.6	144	1.4	6.9
UNION	All	243	1.2	11.1	137	0.7	8.0	73	1.4	13.7	33	3.0	18.2
	F	123	1.6	11.4	62	1.6	8.1	39	0.0	10.3	22	4.5	22.7
	M	120	0.8	10.8	75	0.0	8.0	34	2.9	17.6	11	0.0	9.1
VERMILION	All	683	1.5	8.9	456	0.7	7.2	167	2.4	13.2	60	5.0	10.0
	F	326	1.8	9.2	216	0.9	7.4	78	2.6	14.1	32	6.3	9.4
	M	357	1.1	8.7	240	0.4	7.1	89	2.2	12.4	28	3.6	10.7
VERNON	All	801	1.7	9.1	603	1.7	9.1	103	1.9	9.7	95	2.1	8.4
	F	397	1.0	9.1	305	1.0	9.8	49	2.0	8.2	43	0.0	4.7
	M	404	2.5	9.2	298	2.3	8.4	54	1.9	11.1	52	3.8	11.5
WASHINGTON	All	560	2.1	11.3	359	1.7	10.0	168	3.6	13.7	33	0.0	12.1
	F	283	1.4	11.7	180	0.6	10.0	81	3.7	14.8	22	0.0	13.6
	M	277	2.9	10.8	179	2.8	10.1	87	3.4	12.6	11	0.0	9.1
WEBSTER	All	409	4.6	15.2	220	2.3	9.1	167	8.4	23.4	22	0.0	13.6
	F	184	5.4	19.0	87	3.4	14.9	88	8.0	22.7	9	0.0	22.2
	M	225	4.0	12.0	133	1.5	5.3	79	8.9	24.1	13	0.0	7.7

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, 2023

		ALL BIRTHS			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER		
	SEX	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g	TOTAL COUNT*	<1500g	<2500g
STATE	All	54,595	2.0	11.3	27,579	1.1	7.8	19,537	3.4	17.2	7,479	1.4	8.8
	F	26,752	2.1	12.5	13,372	1.1	8.6	9,686	3.7	19.0	3,694	1.4	9.4
	M	27,843	1.9	10.2	14,207	1.1	7.1	9,851	3.2	15.4	3,785	1.4	8.2
W BATON ROUGE	All	355	2.3	12.7	179	1.7	7.8	135	3.0	19.3	41	2.4	12.2
	F	151	2.6	13.2	74	2.7	10.8	60	1.7	13.3	17	5.9	23.5
	M	204	2.0	12.3	105	1.0	5.7	75	4.0	24.0	24	0.0	4.2
WEST CARROLL	All	123	4.9	19.5	103	4.9	19.4	14	7.1	28.6	6	0.0	0.0
	F	65	6.2	18.5	56	5.4	17.9	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	58	3.4	20.7	47	4.3	21.3	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0
W FELICIANA	All	109	1.8	8.3	82	1.2	8.5	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
	F	51	0.0	5.9	37	0.0	8.1	14	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
	M	58	3.4	10.3	45	2.2	8.9	S	S	S	<5	0.0	0.0
WINN	All	128	1.6	10.2	90	2.2	8.9	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0
	F	65	0.0	10.8	47	0.0	8.5	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	63	3.2	9.5	43	4.7	9.3	S	0.0	S	<5	0.0	0.0
UNKNOWN*	All	5	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0
	F	<5	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0
	M	<5	0.0	0.0	<5	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

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

Note 1: Data suppressed when the number of births is <5.

Note 2: S = Not shown when any cell in that row or column is suppressed to prevent the ability to calculate those cell numbers.

Note 3: The Other category is the combination of all other race categories; the groups in this category are significantly different from one another.

* Parish of residence unknown, assumed Louisiana resident.

Appendix E

Infant Deaths by Mother's Parish of Residence Louisiana, 2023

INFANT DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE REALLOCATED TO MOTHER'S USUAL RESIDENCE AND SHOWN BY AGE AT DEATH LOUISIANA 2023

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	410	48	65	8	121	49	18	21	20	181
ACADIA	6	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
ALLEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASCENSION	8	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5
ASSUMPTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AVOYELLES	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
BEAUREGARD	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0
BIENVILLE	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
BOSSIER	9	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5
CADDO	40	6	9	0	15	5	<5	<5	<5	15
CALCASIEU	22	<5	8	0	9	<5	0	<5	0	10
CALDWELL	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
CAMERON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CATAHOULA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAIBORNE	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
CONCORDIA	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0
DESOTO	5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5
E BATON ROUGE	45	<5	6	<5	11	6	<5	<5	<5	22
EAST CARROLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E FELICIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EVANGELINE	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5
FRANKLIN	5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
GRANT	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5

INFANT DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE REALLOCATED TO MOTHER'S USUAL RESIDENCE AND SHOWN BY AGE AT DEATH LOUISIANA 2023

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	410	48	65	8	121	49	18	21	20	181
IBERIA	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
IBERVILLE	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
JACKSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	28	6	<5	0	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	12
JEFF DAVIS	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
LAFAYETTE	20	<5	<5	<5	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	8
LAFOURCHE	6	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5
LASALLE	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
LINCOLN	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5
LIVINGSTON	10	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5
MADISON	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0
MOREHOUSE	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
NATCHITOCHES	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
ORLEANS	39	7	6	<5	15	<5	<5	0	<5	16
OUACHITA	24	0	5	0	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	13
PLAQUEMINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POINTE COUPEE	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
RAPIDES	9	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5
RED RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RICHLAND	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
SABINE	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
ST BERNARD	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5

INFANT DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE REALLOCATED TO MOTHER'S USUAL RESIDENCE AND SHOWN BY AGE AT DEATH LOUISIANA 2023

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	410	48	65	8	121	49	18	21	20	181
ST CHARLES	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
ST HELENA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST JAMES	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
ST JOHN	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
ST LANDRY	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5
ST MARTIN	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
ST MARY	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
ST TAMMANY	23	5	<5	<5	7	6	<5	0	<5	8
TANGIPAHOA	14	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	6
TENSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TERREBONNE	6	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5
UNION	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
VERMILION	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5
VERNON	8	<5	<5	0	6	<5	0	0	0	<5
WASHINGTON	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
WEBSTER	8	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5
W BATON ROUGE	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5
WEST CARROLL	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
W FELICIANA	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5
WINN	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0

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

** Parish of residence unknown, assumed Louisiana resident.

Data suppressed when the number of deaths is <5.

Appendix F

Top Five Causes of Death by Parish Louisiana, 2023

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE
Louisiana, 2023

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASM		ACCIDENTS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE		CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	
	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**49,454**	**1081.3**	**11,657**	**254.9**	**9,110**	**199.2**	**3,817**	**83.5**	**2,504**	**54.7**	**2,172**	**47.5**
ACADIA	702	1242.7	191	338.1	131	231.9	35	62.0	40	70.8	35	62.0
ALLEN	263	1189.4	43	194.5	45	203.5	18	81.4	10	--	14	--
ASCENSION	976	741.5	179	136.0	186	141.3	104	79.0	64	48.6	62	47.1
ASSUMPTION	244	1210.3	59	292.7	57	282.7	14	--	12	--	8	--
AVOYELLES	539	1403.4	159	414.0	102	265.6	45	117.2	31	80.7	28	72.9
BEAUREGARD	399	1083.4	83	225.4	82	222.7	21	57.0	22	59.7	31	84.2
BIENVILLE	200	1617.3	41	331.6	25	202.2	13	--	8	--	16	129.4
BOSSIER	1,247	960.7	296	228.1	221	170.3	59	45.5	74	57.0	54	41.6
CADDO	2,864	1265.1	494	218.2	511	225.7	149	65.8	135	59.6	156	68.9
CALCASIEU	2,032	997.2	535	262.6	374	183.5	72	35.3	211	103.6	15	--
CALDWELL	161	1714.8	61	649.7	12	--	21	223.7	<5	--	7	--
CAMERON	39	818.0	13	--	8	--	0	--	0	--	<5	--
CATAHOULA	133	1580.7	30	356.5	24	285.2	7	--	9	--	5	--
CLAIBORNE	196	1433.8	45	329.2	50	365.8	7	--	5	--	7	--
CONCORDIA	247	1396.4	64	361.8	38	214.8	12	--	16	90.5	10	--
DESOTO	333	1228.1	68	250.8	78	287.7	15	--	18	66.4	13	--
E BATON ROUGE	4,149	925.2	1,007	224.5	691	154.1	394	87.9	251	56.0	101	22.5
EAST CARROLL	83	1215.4	15	--	20	292.9	<5	--	<5	--	<5	--
E FELICIANA	288	1497.7	81	421.2	53	275.6	12	--	17	88.4	10	--
EVANGELINE	450	1417.1	104	327.5	79	248.8	23	72.4	12	--	28	88.2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE
Louisiana, 2023

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASM		ACCIDENTS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE		CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	
	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**49,454**	**1081.3**	**11,657**	**254.9**	**9,110**	**199.2**	**3,817**	**83.5**	**2,504**	**54.7**	**2,172**	**47.5**
FRANKLIN	270	1400.1	147	762.3	31	160.7	11	--	7	--	<5	--
GRANT	252	1150.1	67	305.8	55	251.0	18	82.2	5	--	15	--
IBERIA	822	1214.9	225	332.5	160	236.5	45	66.5	43	63.6	43	63.6
IBERVILLE	386	1303.3	82	276.9	74	249.9	22	74.3	21	70.9	21	70.9
JACKSON	228	1546.2	38	257.7	59	400.1	12	--	10	--	17	115.3
JEFFERSON	4,337	1028.3	991	235.0	851	201.8	368	87.2	190	45.0	162	38.4
JEFF DAVIS	417	1321.6	103	326.4	90	285.2	13	--	29	91.9	26	82.4
LAFAYETTE	2,238	896.1	572	229.0	447	179.0	134	53.7	114	45.6	86	34.4
LAFOURCHE	995	1046.8	246	258.8	200	210.4	66	69.4	54	56.8	50	52.6
LASALLE	202	1364.9	52	351.4	30	202.7	13	--	14	--	11	--
LINCOLN	494	1030.0	92	191.8	80	166.8	17	35.4	17	35.4	36	75.1
LIVINGSTON	1,363	907.8	315	209.8	257	171.2	163	108.6	47	31.3	80	53.3
MADISON	129	1395.2	31	335.3	17	183.9	<5	--	7	--	<5	--
MOREHOUSE	360	1502.8	93	388.2	59	246.3	11	--	16	66.8	17	71.0
NATCHITOCHES	421	1160.1	107	294.8	67	184.6	25	68.9	28	77.2	20	55.1
ORLEANS	3,594	987.0	723	198.6	666	182.9	475	130.4	163	44.8	87	23.9
OUACHITA	1,738	1103.0	345	219.0	304	192.9	156	99.0	62	39.3	106	67.3
PLAQUEMINES	189	844.3	55	245.7	30	134.0	12	--	5	--	6	--
POINTE COUPEE	307	1535.0	65	325.0	60	300.0	20	100.0	10	--	6	--
RAPIDES	1,642	1300.5	511	404.7	232	183.7	139	110.1	89	70.5	75	59.4

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE
Louisiana, 2023

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASM		ACCIDENTS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE		CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	
	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**49,454**	**1081.3**	**11,657**	**254.9**	**9,110**	**199.2**	**3,817**	**83.5**	**2,504**	**54.7**	**2,172**	**47.5**
RED RIVER	116	1576.9	32	435.0	20	271.9	<5	--	8	--	6	--
RICHLAND	276	1400.2	62	314.5	56	284.1	22	111.6	12	--	11	--
SABINE	299	1364.9	77	351.5	54	246.5	18	82.2	16	73.0	28	127.8
ST BERNARD	398	895.1	93	209.2	76	170.9	49	110.2	15	--	14	--
ST CHARLES	414	817.9	75	148.2	86	169.9	32	63.2	20	39.5	26	51.4
ST HELENA	133	1234.5	27	250.6	29	269.2	8	--	6	--	7	--
ST JAMES	228	1188.1	70	364.8	49	255.3	10	--	8	--	<5	--
ST JOHN	454	1146.7	122	308.1	84	212.2	33	83.4	24	60.6	19	48.0
ST LANDRY	1,059	1300.0	338	414.9	200	245.5	66	81.0	60	73.7	56	68.7
ST MARTIN	583	1141.9	185	362.3	94	184.1	34	66.6	39	76.4	17	33.3
ST MARY	600	1275.1	141	299.6	135	286.9	49	104.1	32	68.0	27	57.4
ST TAMMANY	2,706	981.9	530	192.3	529	192.0	256	92.9	126	45.7	148	53.7
TANGIPAHOA	1,568	1135.7	339	245.5	306	221.6	122	88.4	59	42.7	80	57.9
TENSAS	63	1673.8	29	770.5	8	--	0	--	<5	--	<5	--
TERREBONNE	1,105	1066.4	229	221.0	226	218.1	99	95.5	48	46.3	51	49.2
UNION	287	1389.8	54	261.5	56	271.2	7	--	12	--	18	87.2
VERMILION	647	1135.2	180	315.8	131	229.9	39	68.4	24	42.1	30	52.6
VERNON	443	957.8	136	294.1	67	144.9	20	43.2	23	49.7	30	64.9
WASHINGTON	675	1504.5	148	329.9	125	278.6	68	151.6	35	78.0	33	73.6
WEBSTER	566	1606.2	173	490.9	90	255.4	18	51.1	27	76.6	37	105.0

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, BY PARISH OF RESIDENCE
Louisiana, 2023

PARISH	ALL DEATHS		DISEASE OF HEART		MALIGNANT NEOPLASM		ACCIDENTS		CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE		CHRONIC LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	
	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE	COUNT*	RATE
STATE (TOTAL)	**49,454**	**1081.3**	**11,657**	**254.9**	**9,110**	**199.2**	**3,817**	**83.5**	**2,504**	**54.7**	**2,172**	**47.5**
W BATON ROUGE	279	987.1	46	162.7	45	159.2	33	116.7	16	56.6	13	--
WEST CARROLL	184	1973.6	27	289.6	27	289.6	14	--	7	--	20	214.5
W FELICIANA	145	943.3	30	195.2	26	169.1	21	136.6	7	--	6	--
WINN	200	1513.3	73	552.4	26	196.7	15	--	8	--	8	--
UNKNOWN**	97	--	13	--	9	--	34	--	<5	--	<5	--

Rates are per 100,000 residents.

Source: Louisiana Electronic Event Registration System, extracted by OPH Bureau of Health Informatics

** Data suppressed when the number of deaths is <5.*

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

Rates based on numbers less than five are considered unstable.