



**REPORT ON THE 2024 BEHAVIORAL
RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
(BRFSS) IN LOUISIANA**

**Prepared for the Louisiana
Department of Health**



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Introduction

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual study administered by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the public health departments of each state, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories.

BRFSS data can be used to monitor health problems and behaviors, and can be used to aid legislative action.

By isolating predictive risk factors, health conditions, and behaviors among adults, public health officials can explore preventive strategies for specific demographic groups. Moreover, BRFSS data allows us to track health changes and identify the overall health of Louisiana residents.

In addition to annual sections of the survey, the 2024 BRFSS included a rotating section on oral health and HIV/AIDS risk. This year's survey in Louisiana also included optional modules on caregiving responsibilities, cognitive decline, firearm safety, industry and occupation, sexual orientation, reactions to race, and social determinants and health equity.

Louisiana is often categorized as an at-risk state in many public health studies. Persistent poverty and low educational attainment, compared to peers in other states, leave Louisianians in a position of vulnerability to several health conditions. As this report will detail, many conditions are correlated with age, education, and household income. This report also details that gender and race-ethnicity may be indicative of some health conditions; however, it should be noted that being a member of a specific demographic does not mean there are no exceptions or other mitigating factors contributing to a condition or behavior.

Note: Table cells in this report displaying '---' indicate no respondents provided the particular response, or too few respondents did so to permit estimates of confidence intervals or population counts.

1. Evaluation

Analysis of Section 1 (“Health Status”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

When asked to describe their health in general, most adult Louisiana residents (75.3%) describe their health as “good” or better, while 24.0% of Louisiana adults report having “fair” or “poor” health. This data is visualized in Figure 1.

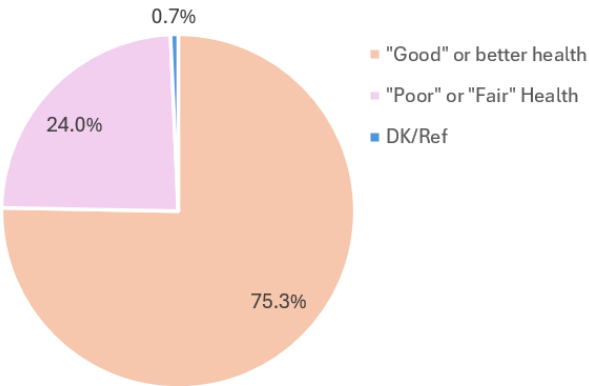


Figure 1: Louisiana adults’ Subjective Health Assessment

In general, subjective health assessments appear to be associated with age, gender, and income. Looking at adults reporting ‘good’ or better health, the share decreases as respondents’ age increases. For example, 86.5% of 18-24-year-olds report having “good” or better health, while that percentage gradually decreases, and then shows a slight uptick from 55-64-year-olds (65.2%) to 65-year-olds and older (68.2%). Repeating prior trends, a larger share of males (76.9%) reported good or better health than females (73.8%).

White, Non-Hispanics (77.7%) make up the largest share of residents reporting “good” or better health, while Other, Non-Hispanics (71.2%) make up the smallest share.

Socioeconomic patterns are clear. The share of adults reporting ‘good’ or better health rises with education—from 54.5% among those without a high school diploma to 89.6% among adults with a 4-year degree or higher. A similar

pattern appears by income: 53.6% for <\$25,000, 71.9% for \$25–\$49,999, 82.2% for \$50–\$74,999, and 86.8% for ≥\$75,000. Although adults with a college degree have the highest rate, the largest number reporting ‘good’ or better health is in the high-school diploma/equivalent group (approximately 885,095). Interpret differences with the 95% CIs shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Subjective assessment of own health

	"Good" or better health			"Poor" or "Fair" health			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	75.3	[73.7,76.8]	2,655,418	24.0	[22.5,25.5]	845,163	0.7	[0.5,1.2]
AGE								
18-24	86.5	[81.7,90.1]	384,816	13.4	[9.8,18.1]	59,590	0.2	[0.0,1.1]
25-34	81.7	[76.9,85.6]	476,258	17.1	[13.3,21.7]	99,716	1.2	[0.4,4.0]
35-44	81.7	[78.0,84.8]	489,612	17.7	[14.6,21.2]	105,877	0.7	[0.3,1.8]
45-54	73.1	[69.0,76.8]	383,808	26.6	[22.9,30.7]	139,847	0.3	[0.1,0.9]
55-64	65.2	[61.2,69.1]	356,550	34.4	[30.6,38.4]	188,048	0.4	[0.1,1.5]
65 and over	68.2	[65.3,71.0]	564,374	30.5	[27.8,33.3]	252,085	1.3	[0.7,2.5]
GENDER								
Male	76.9	[74.6,79.0]	1,310,529	22.1	[20.0,24.4]	377,305	1.0	[0.5,1.9]
Female	73.8	[71.6,75.9]	1,344,889	25.7	[23.6,27.9]	467,858	0.5	[0.3,1.0]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	77.7	[75.8,79.4]	1,517,600	21.9	[20.2,23.7]	427,520	0.5	[0.2,0.9]
Black, Non-Hispanic	72.2	[68.9,75.4]	752,121	26.9	[23.8,30.2]	280,046	0.9	[0.3,2.2]
Hispanic	77.5	[69.1,84.1]	94,020	21.7	[15.2,30.0]	26,379	0.8	[0.1,5.5]
Other, Non-Hispanic	71.2	[59.0,80.9]	60,248	28.8	[19.1,41.0]	24,358	---	---
Don't know/No answer	59.3	[47.8,69.9]	40,434	32.1	[22.7,43.1]	21,849	8.6	[3.2,21.1]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	54.5	[48.6,60.2]	256,112	43.5	[37.9,49.3]	204,531	2.0	[0.7,5.3]
HS diploma/equivalent	75.1	[72.5,77.6]	885,905	24.1	[21.7,26.8]	284,501	0.7	[0.3,1.5]
Some college/2-year college degree	73.4	[70.4,76.3]	749,782	26.1	[23.3,29.1]	266,383	0.5	[0.2,1.0]
4-year college degree or higher	89.6	[87.9,91.1]	753,964	10.1	[8.6,11.7]	84,732	0.3	[0.1,0.9]
Don't know/No answer	62.4	[37.3,82.3]	8,342	37.6	[17.7,62.7]	5,017	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	53.6	[49.1,58.0]	287,139	46.1	[41.7,50.6]	246,871	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
\$25,000-\$49,999	71.9	[68.4,75.1]	591,294	27.2	[24.0,30.6]	223,587	0.9	[0.4,2.0]
\$50,000-\$74,999	82.2	[78.2,85.6]	328,301	17.5	[14.1,21.5]	69,957	0.3	[0.0,2.0]
\$75,000 or more	86.8	[82.6,90.2]	310,631	12.6	[9.3,16.7]	44,896	0.6	[0.2,1.9]
Don't know/No answer	71.5	[67.4,75.2]	446,803	26.8	[23.1,30.7]	167,282	1.8	[0.8,4.2]

2. Health Related Quality of Life

Analysis of Section 2 (“Healthy Days”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

Interviewers asked respondents to assess the number of days within the past 30 days (at the time of data collection), during which they had poor physical or mental health.

Moreover, the interviewers asked how many days within the past 30 days poor physical or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities.

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Louisiana adults reported an average of 4.9 days in the last thirty days when physical health was “not good.” Age is associated with the number of days with poor physical health. Specifically, as age increased, the average days also increased. For example, 18-24-year-olds had an average of 3.0 days in which their physical health was not good, while 65-year-olds and older reported an average of 6.4 days of poor physical health.

In general, females (5.5 days) reported having more days of poor physical health, compared to males (4.3 days). While there is some variation among racial-ethnic groups there is not a clear pattern between a specific group and poor physical health, however, Other, Non-Hispanics (5.7 days) and White, Non-Hispanics (4.9 days) reported the most days in which their physical health was not good, while Black, Non-Hispanics (4.8 days), and Hispanics (4.1 days) report the fewest number of days of poor physical health.

Socioeconomic variables show linear correlations with the number of days with poor physical health. The data show, in general, that as educational attainment increased, the number of poor physical health days decreased. For example, those who did

not graduate high school report an average of 7.8 days of poor physical health within the past 30 days, while adults with a 4-year degree or higher report an average of 3.0 days of poor physical health. This trend is present for household income, too. The lowest income group reports 8.9 days of poor physical health, while the highest income group reports 2.8 days.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health data tells a slightly different story for Louisiana adults. In 2022, Louisiana residents reported an average of 6.2 days of poor mental health; 2023 data shows that number is now 5.8 days, which is a decrease in days of poor mental health. However, 2024 data show that Louisiana adults reported a mean of 6 days of poor mental health. Contrary to physical health, we see the opposite trend with age and mental health. As age increases, poor mental health decreases. Adults 18-24 reported an average of 8.1 days of poor mental health, while adults 65 and older reported 3.5 days of poor mental health. Figure 2 visualizes the contrasting trends of poor physical and poor mental health.

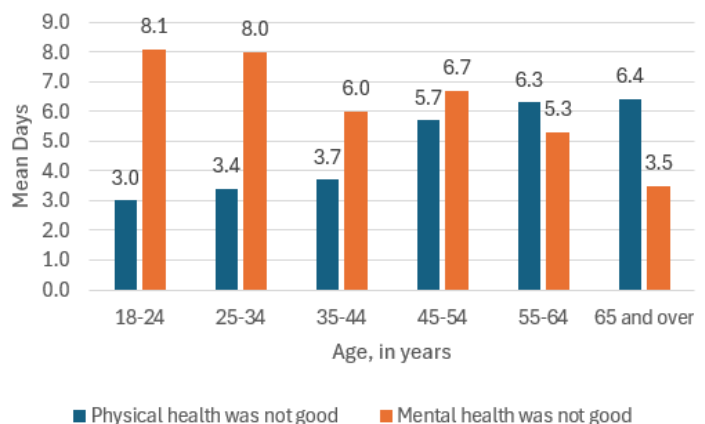


Figure 2: Physical, Mental Health & Age

Like physical health, females (6.9 days) report more days of poor mental health, compared to males (5.0 days). Among racial-ethnic groups, Other Non-Hispanics (8.2 days) and Hispanics (7.3 days) report the largest number of days of poor mental health, while White, Non-Hispanics (5.6 days) report the fewest days of poor mental health.

We see a similar trend from physical health to mental health regarding socioeconomic factors. For the most part, as education increased, the average number of days with poor mental health decreased. Those who did not finish high school report more days of poor mental health than those with a 4-year college degree or higher (8.1 days vs. 4.4 days). Those with a reported household income of less than \$25,000 report 9.2 days of poor mental health, while those in the highest income bracket (\$75,000+) report 4.8 days of poor mental health.

HEALTH AFFECTING ACTIVITIES

While residents face poor physical and mental health, these conditions may or may not keep them from their usual activities. On average, poor mental or physical health kept residents from their usual activities for 6.2 days within the last 30 days. There is no clear pattern with age and days kept from usual activities, but 25-34-year-olds reported the fewest days (5.4 days), while 55-64-year-olds reported the most days (7.5 days). Consistent with previous years, females (6.7 days) reported more days affected,

compared to males (5.5 days). Other, Non-Hispanics (7.5 days) and Black, Non-Hispanics (7.1 days) have the largest mean days of poor mental or physical health, keeping them from usual activities, while White, Non-Hispanics (5.6 days) have the smallest mean days.

However, education and income continue to show a pattern: the lower the education or the lower the income, the more days affected. Those who did not finish high school report an average of 9.1 days, in which poor physical or mental health kept them from their usual activities, while those with a 4-year degree or higher self-reported 3.6 days kept from usual activities. For income, those with a reported household income of less than \$25,000 report 10.2 days of poor mental or physical health affecting activities, while those with a reported household income of \$75,000 or more report 4.7 days of the last 30 days being affected. This data is shown in Figure 3.

Education, HH Income & Days kept from activities

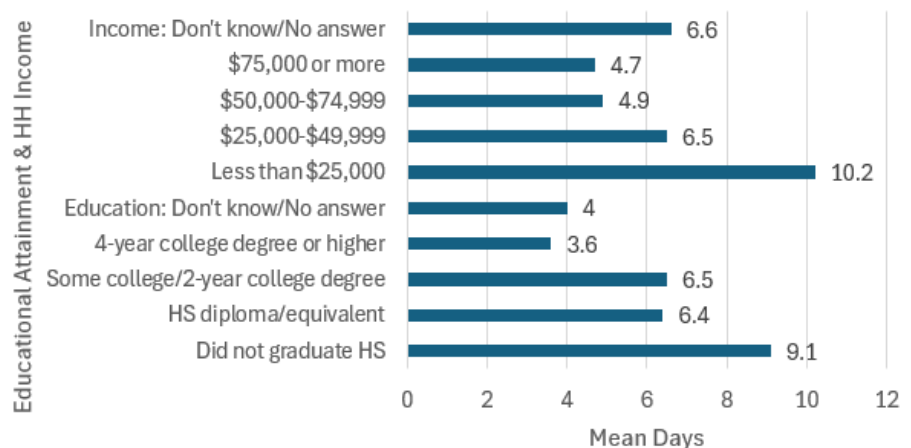


Figure 3: Education, HH Income & Days kept from activities

Table 2: Health days in past month

	Days physical health not good in last month		Days mental health not good in last month		Days poor health kept from activities	
	Mean	95% CI	Mean	95% CI	Mean	95% CI
Total	4.9	[4.6, 5.2]	6.0	[5.7, 6.4]	6.2	[5.7, 6.6]
AGE						
18-24	3.0	[2.2, 3.9]	8.1	[6.9, 9.4]	5.7	[4.4, 7.0]
25-34	3.4	[2.6, 4.2]	8.0	[6.9, 9.1]	5.4	[4.2, 6.5]
35-44	3.7	[3.0, 4.4]	6.0	[5.2, 6.8]	5.5	[4.5, 6.5]
45-54	5.7	[4.8, 6.6]	6.7	[5.9, 7.6]	6.7	[5.6, 7.7]
55-64	6.3	[5.4, 7.1]	5.3	[4.6, 6.1]	7.5	[6.4, 8.6]
65 and over	6.4	[5.7, 7.0]	3.5	[3.0, 3.9]	6.4	[5.6, 7.2]
GENDER						
Male	4.3	[3.8, 4.7]	5.0	[4.6, 5.5]	5.5	[4.9, 6.1]
Female	5.5	[5.0, 5.9]	6.9	[6.4, 7.4]	6.7	[6.1, 7.3]
RACE-ETHNICITY						
White, Non-Hispanic	4.9	[4.5, 5.3]	5.6	[5.2, 6.0]	5.6	[5.1, 6.1]
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.8	[4.2, 5.5]	6.2	[5.5, 7.0]	7.1	[6.1, 8.1]
Hispanic	4.1	[2.7, 5.6]	7.3	[5.1, 9.6]	6.7	[4.2, 9.3]
Other, Non-Hispanic	5.7	[3.5, 7.9]	8.2	[5.8, 10.6]	7.5	[4.7, 10.3]
Don't know/No answer	6.0	[3.7, 8.2]	5.6	[3.3, 7.8]	6.2	[3.6, 8.8]
EDUCATION						
Did not graduate HS	7.8	[6.6, 9.1]	8.1	[6.8, 9.5]	9.1	[7.4, 10.7]
HS diploma/equivalent	4.9	[4.3, 5.4]	6.0	[5.4, 6.6]	6.4	[5.6, 7.1]
Some college/2-year college degree	5.1	[4.5, 5.7]	6.4	[5.8, 7.1]	6.5	[5.7, 7.3]
4-year college degree or higher	3.0	[2.6, 3.4]	4.4	[4.0, 4.9]	3.6	[3.2, 4.1]
Don't know/No answer	5.3	[1.7, 8.9]	4.8	[0.4, 9.2]	4.0	[0.3, 7.7]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than \$25,000	8.9	[7.9, 9.9]	9.2	[8.2, 10.2]	10.2	[9.0, 11.4]
\$25,000-\$49,999	5.1	[4.5, 5.8]	6.6	[5.8, 7.3]	6.5	[5.6, 7.4]
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.3	[3.5, 5.1]	5.8	[4.9, 6.8]	4.9	[3.8, 5.9]
\$75,000 or more	2.8	[2.1, 3.6]	4.8	[3.8, 5.7]	4.7	[3.5, 6.0]
Don't know/No answer	5.1	[4.3, 5.9]	5.8	[4.9, 6.7]	6.6	[5.5, 7.7]

3. Access to Care

Analysis of Section 3 (“Health Care Access”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Because Medicare is available for adults 65-years-old and older, health care coverage is discussed for adults under 65-years of age. Most adult Louisiana residents, aged 18-64, have health care coverage (66.6%), as shown in Figure 4.

Healthcare coverage for 18-64-year-olds

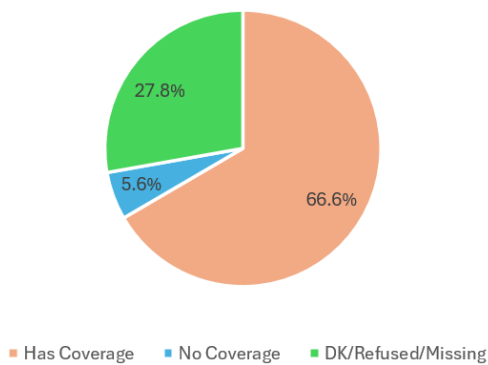


Figure 4: Health care coverage for 18-64-year-olds

Consistent with 2023 data, a clear pattern with health care coverage is with education. For the most part, the percentage of the population with health care coverage increases with age, though we see a slight variation when we see a decline from 35-44-year-olds to 45-54-year-olds. Interestingly, the groups with lower percentages of coverage are groups with higher percentages of “Don’t Know, Refused, or Missing” responses. This data is displayed in Figure 5.

Health care coverage looks different across racial-ethnic groups. A higher share of Hispanic adults has coverage than any other group (80.8%), but most insured adults in Louisiana are White, Non-Hispanic (64.8%) or Black, Non-Hispanic (69.6%) simply because there are many more White, Non-Hispanic and Black, Non-Hispanic residents overall. In general, as

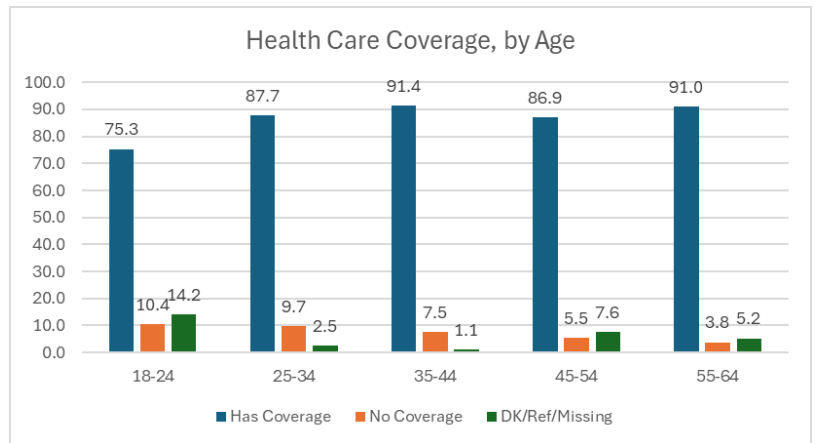


Figure 5: Health care coverage, by Age

education increases, the percentage shares of adults reporting coverage increase. 64.8% of adults who did not finish high school report having health care coverage, while 71.8% of adults with a 4-year college degree or higher reported having coverage. In general, higher-income adults are more likely to have coverage than lower-income adults. But because many Louisianans live in lower- and middle-income households, most insured adults still come from those income groups, not just from the highest-income group. Adults with incomes below \$50,000 still account for most insured adults because they make up a large share of the population.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

Most Louisiana adults (85.9%) have one person or a group of doctors as their primary care provider. Consistent with 2023 trends, age is associated with having a primary health care provider. As age increases, the shares of adults with a primary health care provider also increase. Specifically, 71.2% of adults aged 18 -

24 years report having a primary health care provider, while 94.6% of adults aged 65 years and older report having a primary health care provider. More women (89.7%) report having a primary health care provider compared to their male counterparts (81.7%). Most adults in Louisiana report having a primary health care provider, but the likelihood varies modestly across racial and ethnic groups. Coverage is highest among Other, non-Hispanic adults (90.2%), followed closely by Black, non-Hispanic (87.5%) and White, non-Hispanic (86.6%) adults. Hispanic adults show a slightly lower rate (84.5%), though the differences across groups are relatively small. Importantly, while percentage differences describe how common provider access is within each group, the population estimates show that White, non-Hispanic adults (approximately 1.69 million) still represent the largest number of adults with a primary provider due to their larger share of the state population. This highlights the distinction between percentage likelihood and the actual number of people affected.

Primary provider access also increases with education. 82.1% of adults who did not graduate high school report having a primary health care provider, while 89.3% of adults with a 4-year college degree or higher report having a provider. Shares of adults with a provider vary slightly with household income, as shown in Figure 6. In general, having a provider is positively associated with household income.

ROUTINE CHECKUP IN THE PAST YEAR

80.9% of Louisiana adults reported visiting a doctor for a routine checkup within the past year. Adults reporting a routine checkup are associated with age, gender, and education. In general, as age increases, the share of adults

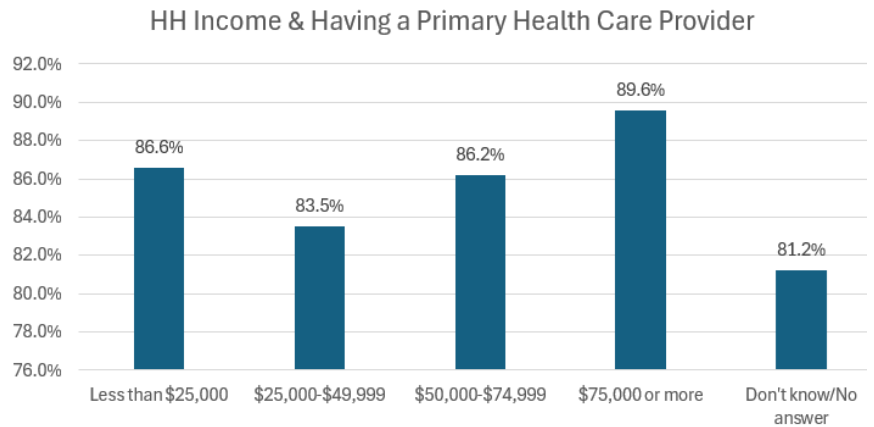


Figure 6: HH Income & Having a Primary Health Care Provider

reporting a checkup within the past year also increases. Continuing the trend from previous years, more women (85.6%) report having a routine checkup, compared to men (75.8%), showing a 9.8 percentage point difference. Consistent with 2023 data, Hispanics (69.8%) are among the smallest group of residents that report a routine checkup, while Black, Non-Hispanics (86.3%) and White, Non-Hispanics (79.7%) make up the largest shares of adults reporting a routine checkup.

When looking at socioeconomic variables, there is a positive trend between household income and reporting a routine checkup, but it is not as distinct compared to other variables. While there is a slightly positive pattern for education, the trend does not continue when examining shares of adults by income. The trend is non-linear. This data is shown in Figure 7.

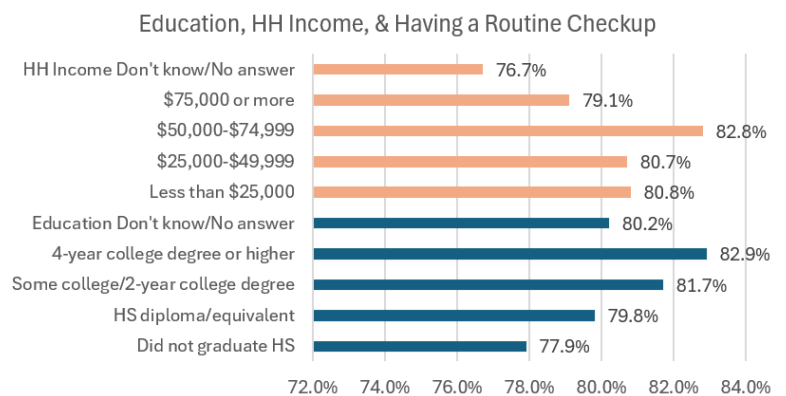


Figure 7: HH Income, Education, & Having a Routine Checkup

HEALTH CARE COSTS

When asked, “Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because you could not afford it?”

14.7% of Louisiana adults answered “yes.”

Keeping the trend from recent years, 25-34-year-olds (22.1%) were among the largest shares of residents who said they could not afford to see a doctor due to cost. Residents in the 55-64-year-old (13.0%) and 65+ (6.0%) age groups were among the smallest shares reporting this barrier. In general, a larger share of women (15.9%) reported being unable to see a doctor due to cost, compared to men (13.5%). While most adults were able to see a doctor, Other, Non-Hispanics held the largest share, reporting they could not see a doctor due to cost (28.4%), while White, Non-Hispanics were among the smallest (12.5%). However, because

White, Non-Hispanics represent a larger share of Louisiana’s population, this corresponds to approximately 244,000 adults reporting cost as a barrier to seeing a doctor.

Socioeconomic variables both show that as education or income increases, the shares of adults reporting health care cost issues decline. Specifically, 20.6% of adults who did not graduate high school could not see a doctor due to cost, while 8.7% of adults with a 4-year college degree or higher reported this experience. Similarly, adults in the lowest income category (less than \$25,000) were among the largest share of respondents reporting health care cost impacts (22.7%), while 8.5% of adults with a reported income of \$75,000 or more reported being unable to see a doctor due to cost.

Table 3A: Respondents aged 18 to 64 with health care coverage

	Has coverage			No coverage			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	66.6	[65.0,68.1]	2,348,813	5.6	[4.8,6.6]	197,798	27.8	[26.4,29.2]
AGE								
18-24	75.3	[69.7,80.2]	335,300	10.4	[7.3,14.8]	46,487	14.2	[10.5,19.0]
25-34	87.7	[83.7,90.9]	511,533	9.7	[6.9,13.5]	56,657	2.5	[1.3,5.1]
35-44	91.4	[88.8,93.5]	548,323	7.5	[5.5,10.1]	44,819	1.1	[0.5,2.2]
45-54	86.9	[83.8,89.5]	456,573	5.5	[3.8,8.0]	28,945	7.6	[5.7,10.0]
55-64	91.0	[88.3,93.1]	497,084	3.8	[2.6,5.6]	20,890	5.2	[3.6,7.6]
65 and over	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---
GENDER								
Male	66.6	[64.2,68.9]	1,135,083	6.6	[5.3,8.2]	112,547	26.8	[24.8,28.9]
Female	66.6	[64.4,68.7]	1,213,729	4.7	[3.7,6.0]	85,251	28.7	[26.8,30.7]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	64.8	[62.9,66.7]	1,267,197	4.9	[3.9,6.0]	94,967	30.3	[28.6,32.1]
Black, Non-Hispanic	69.6	[66.2,72.7]	724,162	4.5	[3.2,6.4]	47,324	25.9	[23.0,29.0]
Hispanic	80.8	[72.9,86.8]	98,037	4.0	[1.8,8.5]	4,878	15.2	[9.9,22.6]
Other, Non-Hispanic	71.8	[60.7,80.7]	60,709	7.2	[2.2,20.7]	6,069	21.1	[14.3,29.9]
Don't know/No answer	37.7	[27.5,49.2]	25,690	5.8	[2.3,13.8]	3,969	56.5	[45.1,67.2]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	62.1	[56.5,67.5]	292,175	6.6	[4.1,10.5]	31,100	31.2	[26.4,36.5]
HS diploma/equivalent	63.1	[60.1,66.0]	743,668	8.5	[6.8,10.6]	100,055	28.4	[26.0,31.1]
Some college/2-year college degree	66.6	[63.5,69.5]	679,578	4.8	[3.5,6.6]	49,307	28.6	[25.9,31.4]
4-year college degree or higher	74.7	[72.6,76.8]	628,999	2.1	[1.4,3.0]	17,336	23.2	[21.3,25.2]
Don't know/No answer	32.9	[14.2,59.2]	4,393	---	---	---	67.1	[40.8,85.8]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	65.2	[61.0,69.2]	349,377	6.2	[4.1,9.3]	33,360	28.5	[25.0,32.4]
\$25,000-\$49,999	61.4	[57.8,64.9]	505,265	8.7	[6.7,11.2]	71,844	29.8	[26.8,33.1]
\$50,000-\$74,999	66.8	[62.1,71.2]	266,842	6.3	[4.0,9.9]	25,307	26.9	[23.0,31.1]
\$75,000 or more	71.1	[66.3,75.5]	254,376	4.4	[2.5,7.7]	15,913	24.4	[20.6,28.8]
Don't know/No answer	53.4	[49.2,57.6]	334,118	5.3	[3.5,8.0]	33,082	41.3	[37.3,45.4]

Table 3B: Respondent has primary health care provider

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	85.9	[84.4,87.2]	3,027,425	13.0	[11.8,14.4]	459,759	1.1	[0.7,1.6]
AGE								
18-24	71.2	[65.3,76.4]	316,817	26.3	[21.4,31.9]	117,073	2.5	[0.8,7.3]
25-34	75.2	[70.3,79.6]	438,740	24.3	[20.0,29.2]	141,722	0.4	[0.1,1.8]
35-44	85.9	[82.5,88.7]	515,023	13.3	[10.5,16.7]	79,814	0.8	[0.3,2.1]
45-54	90.1	[87.3,92.4]	472,739	9.2	[7.0,12.0]	48,041	0.7	[0.3,1.6]
55-64	91.8	[89.1,93.9]	501,698	7.4	[5.4,10.0]	40,335	0.8	[0.3,1.9]
65 and over	94.6	[93.1,95.7]	782,407	4.0	[3.0,5.3]	32,774	1.5	[0.9,2.3]
GENDER								
Male	81.7	[79.5,83.8]	1,393,112	17.0	[15.0,19.2]	289,966	1.2	[0.7,2.2]
Female	89.7	[87.9,91.2]	1,634,313	9.3	[7.9,11.0]	169,793	1.0	[0.6,1.7]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	86.6	[85.0,88.1]	1,692,690	12.4	[11.0,14.0]	242,290	1.0	[0.6,1.7]
Black, Non-Hispanic	87.5	[84.5,90.0]	911,489	11.1	[8.7,13.9]	115,241	1.4	[0.7,2.8]
Hispanic	84.5	[75.5,90.6]	102,536	15.5	[9.4,24.5]	18,834	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	90.2	[81.1,95.1]	76,286	9.8	[4.9,18.9]	8,320	---	---
Don't know/No answer	85.5	[76.2,91.6]	57,735	8.8	[4.4,17.0]	5,943	5.7	[2.3,13.3]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	82.1	[76.7,86.6]	386,197	16.1	[11.9,21.3]	75,500	1.8	[0.6,5.3]
HS diploma/equivalent	82.9	[80.2,85.3]	976,979	15.7	[13.4,18.3]	184,952	1.5	[0.8,2.7]
Some college/2-year college degree	88.3	[85.7,90.5]	901,266	11.1	[8.9,13.7]	113,479	0.6	[0.3,1.2]
4-year college degree or higher	89.3	[87.3,90.9]	751,280	10.0	[8.4,11.9]	84,488	0.7	[0.3,1.4]
Don't know/No answer	77.8	[51.7,92.0]	10,391	10.0	[2.4,33.3]	1,340	12.2	[2.8,39.6]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	86.6	[82.9,89.5]	463,542	12.8	[9.9,16.5]	68,731	0.6	[0.3,1.3]
\$25,000-\$49,999	83.5	[80.2,86.4]	687,041	15.8	[13.0,19.2]	130,326	0.6	[0.3,1.5]
\$50,000-\$74,999	86.2	[81.8,89.7]	344,370	13.5	[10.0,17.9]	53,828	0.3	[0.1,0.9]
\$75,000 or more	89.6	[85.8,92.4]	319,853	10.2	[7.3,13.9]	36,343	0.2	[0.1,1.0]
Don't know/No answer	81.2	[77.1,84.7]	507,730	14.7	[11.6,18.3]	91,679	4.1	[2.4,7.0]

Table 3C: Had a routine checkup in the past year

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	80.9	[79.4,82.3]	2,851,683	17.7	[16.3,19.2]	624,723	1.4	[1.0,2.0]
AGE								
18-24	68.9	[63.1,74.3]	306,831	26.2	[21.3,31.8]	116,774	4.8	[2.7,8.6]
25-34	70.4	[65.5,74.9]	410,609	28.8	[24.4,33.8]	168,182	0.7	[0.3,2.0]
35-44	75.8	[71.9,79.4]	454,675	23.4	[19.9,27.4]	140,471	0.7	[0.3,2.2]
45-54	82.6	[79.2,85.6]	433,428	17.1	[14.1,20.5]	89,629	0.3	[0.0,2.1]
55-64	88.8	[86.0,91.0]	485,156	10.1	[7.9,12.7]	54,993	1.2	[0.5,2.6]
65 and over	92.0	[90.1,93.5]	760,983	6.6	[5.2,8.3]	54,675	1.4	[0.9,2.3]
GENDER								
Male	75.8	[73.4,78.1]	1,292,174	22.7	[20.6,25.1]	387,481	1.4	[0.9,2.4]
Female	85.6	[83.8,87.3]	1,559,509	13.0	[11.4,14.8]	237,242	1.4	[0.9,2.1]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	79.7	[77.8,81.4]	1,556,997	19.1	[17.4,20.9]	372,718	1.3	[0.8,1.9]
Black, Non-Hispanic	86.3	[83.4,88.8]	898,753	12.1	[9.8,14.8]	126,069	1.6	[0.8,3.2]
Hispanic	69.8	[61.6,77.0]	98,643	17.0	[10.8,25.9]	20,678	1.7	[0.5,5.3]
Other, Non-Hispanic	78.3	[71.0,84.2]	62,712	24.1	[14.6,37.0]	20,370	1.8	[0.4,8.7]
Don't know/No answer	81.2	[71.6,88.1]	54,854	15.4	[9.2,24.8]	10,432	3.3	[1.2,8.7]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	77.9	[72.7,82.5]	366,421	20.1	[15.7,25.3]	94,291	2.0	[1.0,3.8]
HS diploma/equivalent	79.8	[77.0,82.4]	941,148	18.7	[16.2,21.4]	220,037	1.5	[0.8,2.8]
Some college/2-year college degree	81.7	[78.9,84.3]	834,435	16.6	[14.1,19.4]	169,370	1.7	[1.0,2.9]
4-year college degree or higher	82.9	[80.6,84.9]	697,651	16.6	[14.6,18.8]	139,833	0.5	[0.2,1.1]
Don't know/No answer	80.2	[50.6,94.1]	10,717	8.9	[2.1,30.4]	1,191	10.9	[1.6,48.2]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	80.8	[76.9,84.1]	432,551	17.9	[14.6,21.7]	95,663	1.4	[0.7,2.5]
\$25,000-\$49,999	80.7	[77.4,83.7]	663,932	18.4	[15.5,21.7]	151,411	0.9	[0.4,2.0]
\$50,000-\$74,999	82.8	[78.3,86.5]	330,515	16.5	[12.9,21.0]	66,038	0.7	[0.2,2.8]
\$75,000 or more	79.1	[74.0,83.4]	282,369	20.0	[15.8,25.0]	71,407	0.9	[0.3,3.2]
Don't know/No answer	76.7	[72.6,80.4]	479,577	19.2	[15.8,23.0]	119,853	4.1	[2.5,6.8]

Table 3D: There was a time in past year when could not see a doctor due to cost

	Could not afford care			Could afford care			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	14.7	[13.5,16.1]	520,005	84.8	[83.4,86.1]	2,991,523	0.4	[0.3,0.7]
AGE								
18-24	20.4	[15.8,25.9]	90,856	79.6	[74.1,84.2]	354,258	---	---
25-34	22.1	[18.0,26.9]	128,961	77.8	[73.0,82.0]	453,721	0.1	[0.0,0.4]
35-44	15.6	[12.8,19.0]	93,806	83.9	[80.5,86.8]	503,155	0.4	[0.1,1.4]
45-54	16.4	[13.5,19.6]	85,785	83.2	[79.9,86.0]	436,498	0.4	[0.1,1.3]
55-64	13.0	[10.5,15.9]	70,967	86.0	[82.9,88.5]	469,817	1.1	[0.5,2.3]
65 and over	6.0	[4.6,7.8]	49,631	93.6	[91.8,95.0]	774,073	0.4	[0.2,0.9]
GENDER								
Male	13.5	[11.8,15.4]	230,040	86.1	[84.1,87.8]	1,466,963	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
Female	15.9	[14.1,17.9]	289,965	83.7	[81.7,85.5]	1,524,560	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	12.5	[11.1,14.1]	244,684	87.0	[85.4,88.4]	1,700,104	0.5	[0.3,0.8]
Black, Non-Hispanic	15.4	[12.9,18.2]	160,029	84.4	[81.5,86.9]	878,415	0.3	[0.1,0.8]
Hispanic	19.4	[12.9,28.1]	23,518	79.2	[70.4,86.0]	96,171	1.4	[0.3,5.8]
Other, Non-Hispanic	28.4	[18.5,41.0]	24,049	71.6	[59.0,81.5]	60,558	---	---
Don't know/No answer	16.2	[9.4,26.4]	10,924	83.3	[73.1,90.2]	56,269	0.5	[0.1,3.5]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	20.6	[16.4,25.6]	96,937	78.6	[73.6,82.8]	369,333	0.8	[0.3,2.3]
HS diploma/equivalent	17.0	[14.7,19.6]	200,472	82.5	[79.8,84.8]	972,393	0.5	[0.3,1.0]
Some college/2-year college degree	14.4	[12.1,17.1]	146,895	85.3	[82.7,87.7]	871,145	0.3	[0.1,0.7]
4-year college degree or higher	8.7	[7.0,10.6]	72,858	91.1	[89.1,92.8]	766,826	0.2	[0.1,0.7]
Don't know/No answer	21.3	[7.5,47.4]	2,844	78.7	[52.6,92.5]	10,515	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	22.7	[19.2,26.6]	121,360	76.5	[72.5,80.0]	409,563	0.9	[0.4,2.1]
\$25,000-\$49,999	19.7	[16.6,23.1]	161,816	80.0	[76.5,83.0]	657,729	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.8	[11.2,19.2]	59,035	85.2	[80.8,88.8]	340,352	---	---
\$75,000 or more	8.5	[5.9,12.1]	30,395	91.3	[87.8,93.9]	326,103	0.2	[0.0,1.1]
Don't know/No answer	13.4	[10.6,16.7]	83,648	85.8	[82.4,88.6]	536,291	0.9	[0.4,1.8]

4. Exercise

Analysis of Section 4 (“Exercise”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

When asked if they participated in physical activity or exercises outside of their usual work, most Louisiana adult residents (72.1%, approximately 2.5M people) answered “yes.” Regular exercise is important for overall health and is known to decrease the likelihood of being diagnosed with other health conditions.

Data suggest that age, gender, education, and household income are associated with exercise. As age increases, the share of those exercising outside of their usual work decreases. Specifically, data shows 80.4% of 18-24-year-olds report exercising outside of normal work, while shares of adults exercising decreased to 65.5% when looking at residents aged 65 years and older. Maintaining the findings from previous years, males (75.5%) self-report exercising more than their female (69.0%) counterparts.

Other, Non-Hispanics (82.2%), and White, Non-Hispanics (74.5%) are among the largest groups of adults reporting exercise, compared to Hispanics (70.8%) and Black, Non-Hispanics (68.0%).

Data on socioeconomic demographics reveal that as education increases, reported exercise also increases. For example, 57.9% of residents who did not graduate high school report exercise, while 84.5% of residents with a 4-year college degree or higher report exercise outside of their usual work. Moreover, consistent with previous patterns, as household income increases, shares of residents participating in exercise outside of their usual work also increase. Specifically, 58.7% of residents with a household income of less than \$25,000 reported exercise, while 80.4% of residents with a household income of \$75,000 or more reported exercise.

Table 4: Has engaged in physical activity other than job in past month

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	72.1	[70.5,73.7]	2,544,252	27.5	[25.9,29.2]	970,574	0.3	[0.2,0.6]
AGE								
18-24	80.4	[74.5,85.2]	357,887	19.6	[14.8,25.5]	87,227	---	---
25-34	77.8	[72.7,82.1]	453,331	22.2	[17.9,27.3]	129,716	---	---
35-44	76.0	[72.0,79.6]	455,845	23.8	[20.2,27.8]	142,468	0.2	[0.0,1.5]
45-54	68.0	[63.9,71.9]	357,277	31.2	[27.3,35.4]	163,907	0.8	[0.3,1.9]
55-64	69.1	[65.3,72.7]	377,767	30.8	[27.2,34.7]	168,505	0.0	[0.0,0.3]
65 and over	65.5	[62.7,68.3]	542,145	33.7	[31.0,36.5]	278,750	0.8	[0.4,1.6]
GENDER								
Male	75.5	[73.1,77.8]	1,287,407	24.0	[21.8,26.4]	408,871	0.5	[0.3,1.0]
Female	69.0	[66.7,71.2]	1,256,845	30.8	[28.6,33.1]	561,703	0.2	[0.1,0.4]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	74.5	[72.6,76.3]	1,455,788	25.3	[23.5,27.2]	494,212	0.2	[0.1,0.5]
Black, Non-Hispanic	68.0	[64.4,71.3]	707,556	31.7	[28.4,35.3]	330,422	0.3	[0.1,0.8]
Hispanic	70.8	[60.5,79.3]	85,879	28.7	[20.2,39.0]	34,839	0.5	[0.1,3.7]
Other, Non-Hispanic	82.2	[73.2,88.7]	69,556	17.8	[11.3,26.8]	15,051	---	---
Don't know/No answer	67.1	[55.8,76.7]	45,715	27.1	[18.5,37.9]	18,481	5.8	[1.9,16.2]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	57.9	[52.1,63.5]	272,357	41.4	[35.8,47.2]	194,536	0.7	[0.2,2.4]
HS diploma/equivalent	66.8	[63.7,69.7]	787,356	32.8	[29.9,35.9]	386,873	0.4	[0.2,1.0]
Some college/2-year college degree	74.7	[71.6,77.5]	762,103	25.2	[22.4,28.3]	257,315	0.1	[0.0,0.7]
4-year college degree or higher	84.5	[82.5,86.3]	710,743	15.4	[13.6,17.4]	129,494	0.2	[0.1,0.4]
Don't know/No answer	77.7	[53.8,91.3]	10,382	17.6	[6.2,41.0]	2,356	4.6	[0.6,27.2]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	58.7	[54.2,63.0]	314,110	40.9	[36.6,45.4]	219,163	0.4	[0.1,1.5]
\$25,000-\$49,999	68.5	[64.8,71.9]	563,141	31.5	[28.0,35.2]	258,807	0.1	[0.0,0.2]
\$50,000-\$74,999	72.1	[67.2,76.5]	287,953	27.6	[23.3,32.5]	110,355	0.3	[0.0,1.9]
\$75,000 or more	80.4	[74.9,84.9]	287,451	19.2	[14.7,24.6]	68,545	0.5	[0.1,1.9]
Don't know/No answer	70.8	[66.8,74.5]	442,870	28.2	[24.5,32.2]	176,480	1.0	[0.4,2.1]

5. Dental Visits

Analysis of Section 5 (“Oral Health”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

DENTAL VISITS

Most (60.1%) Louisiana adults reported seeing a dentist or visiting a dental clinic in the past year. Dental visits are associated with gender and socioeconomic variables. Routine dental visits are recommended for those 1-year-old and older.ⁱ

A larger share of women (63.4%) than men (56.5%) report visiting a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. White, Non-Hispanics (63.5%) make up the largest share of adults reporting a dental visit, while Other, Non-Hispanics (47.4%) make up the smallest share. This data is shown in Figure 8.

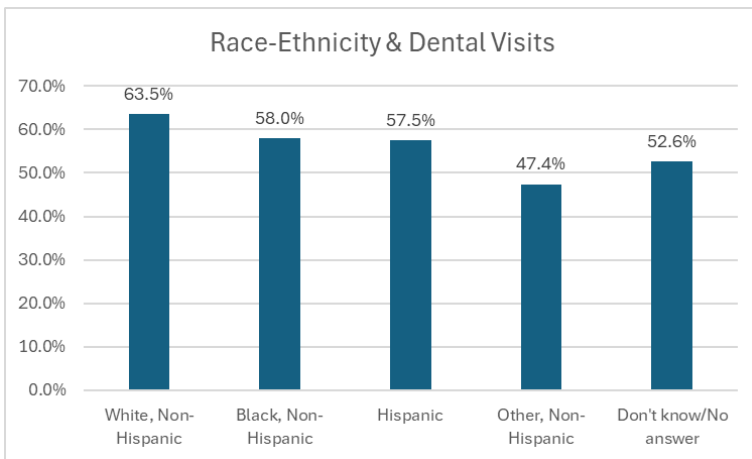


Figure 8: Race-Ethnicity & Adults’ Dental Visits

Education and household income are associated with dental visits in the past year. As education increases, the shares of adults reporting a dental visit in the past year increase. Specifically, those who did not finish high school are less likely to have visited a dentist or dental clinic (33.2%) as compared to those with a 4-year college degree or higher (75.8%). Similarly, as household income increases, shares of adults reporting a dental visit in the past year increase. Those with a reported household income of less than \$25,000 were among the smallest share

of adults reporting a dental visit (38.5%), while 70.7% of adults reporting an income of \$75,000 or more reported a dental visit.

Given the CDC recommendation of routine dental visits, more than 1/3 of Louisiana adults are not meeting that recommendation.

TOOTH EXTRACTION

Data shows 45.1% of Louisiana adults have had at least 1 permanent tooth extracted. Permanent tooth extraction is associated with several variables. As adults age, the likelihood of having a permanent tooth extracted also increases. In Louisiana, 12.2% of 18-24-years old adults report having at least one tooth extracted. The shares of adults with teeth removed increase and peak at 65.8% when we look at 65-year-olds and older adults. These data are shown in Figure 9.

When comparing tooth extraction between men and women, there is a 3.6-percentage-point difference between the two groups. A larger share of women (46.8%) report tooth extraction, compared to men (43.2%).

Black, Non-Hispanics (52.5%) hold the largest share of adults reporting permanent tooth

extraction, but in terms of population, more White, Non-Hispanics (42.9%, more than 80,000 people) report extraction. Hispanics make up the smallest share of adults reporting tooth extraction, at 37.2%.

Education and household income are associated with tooth extraction. As education increases, the shares of adults reporting tooth extraction decrease. Specifically, those who did not finish high school are more likely to have extracted teeth (62.2%) compared to those with a 4-year college degree or higher (30.1%). Similarly, as household income increases, the likelihood of tooth extraction decreases. Those with a reported household income of less than \$25,000 were among the largest share of adults reporting tooth extraction (62.0%), while 39.2% of adults reporting an income of \$75,000 or more reported tooth extraction.

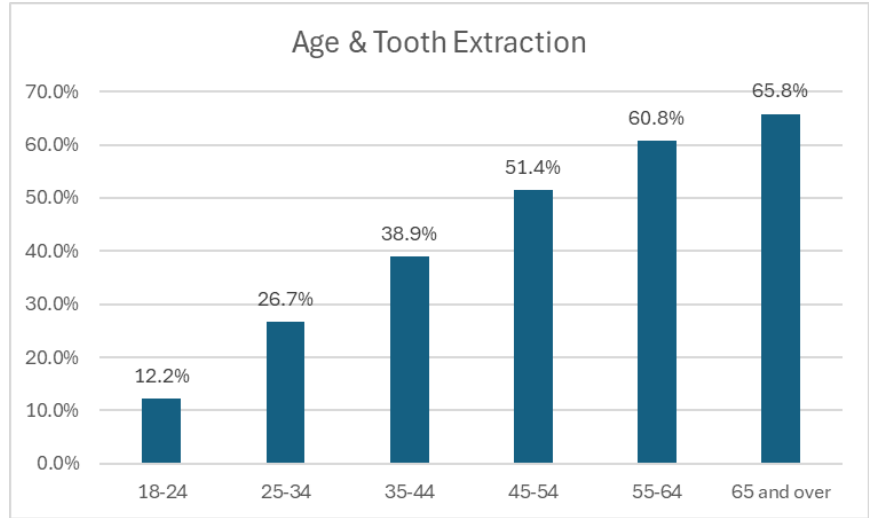


Figure 9: Age & Tooth Extraction

Table 5A: Adults' Dental Visit

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	60.1	[58.3,61.9]	2,119,924	38.1	[36.4,39.9]	1,344,605	1.8	[1.3,2.4]
AGE								
18-24	63.1	[57.0,68.8]	280,932	34.9	[29.4,41.0]	155,567	1.9	[0.6,6.0]
25-34	54.8	[49.3,60.1]	319,493	42.4	[37.2,47.9]	247,479	2.8	[1.3,5.9]
35-44	60.4	[56.0,64.6]	362,065	39.2	[35.0,43.5]	234,877	0.4	[0.1,1.4]
45-54	63.2	[59.1,67.1]	331,968	35.4	[31.5,39.5]	186,010	1.4	[0.7,2.7]
55-64	58.6	[54.5,62.6]	320,320	39.1	[35.2,43.2]	213,591	2.3	[1.4,3.9]
65 and over	61.1	[58.2,63.9]	505,146	37.1	[34.3,40.0]	307,081	1.8	[1.2,2.7]
GENDER								
Male	56.5	[53.9,59.1]	963,997	41.4	[38.8,44.0]	705,339	2.1	[1.3,3.2]
Female	63.4	[61.0,65.8]	1,155,927	35.1	[32.8,37.5]	639,266	1.5	[1.0,2.2]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	63.5	[61.4,65.5]	1,240,574	35.1	[33.1,37.2]	686,656	1.4	[1.0,2.0]
Black, Non-Hispanic	58.0	[54.3,61.7]	604,294	39.6	[36.0,43.3]	412,670	2.3	[1.3,4.3]
Hispanic	57.5	[47.5,67.0]	69,799	41.3	[31.9,51.3]	50,088	1.2	[0.3,4.3]
Other, Non-Hispanic	47.4	[36.5,58.5]	40,089	50.1	[39.0,61.2]	42,377	2.5	[0.4,15.7]
Don't know/No answer	52.6	[41.4,63.5]	35,810	41.6	[30.9,53.1]	28,336	5.9	[2.6,12.5]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	33.2	[28.0,38.9]	156,223	62.2	[56.4,67.7]	292,608	4.5	[2.5,8.1]
HS diploma/equivalent	54.7	[51.5,57.9]	645,246	43.9	[40.7,47.1]	517,136	1.4	[0.8,2.7]
Some college/2-year college degree	65.8	[62.6,68.9]	671,846	32.6	[29.5,35.8]	332,620	1.6	[0.9,2.7]
4-year college degree or higher	75.8	[73.2,78.2]	637,896	23.5	[21.1,26.1]	197,736	0.7	[0.4,1.3]
Don't know/No answer	57.3	[31.9,79.4]	7,658	31.8	[14.1,56.9]	4,249	10.9	[1.6,48.2]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	38.5	[34.3,42.9]	206,380	59.6	[55.2,63.8]	319,090	1.9	[1.1,3.2]
\$25,000-\$49,999	53.4	[49.5,57.2]	439,025	45.0	[41.2,48.8]	369,817	1.7	[0.9,3.1]
\$50,000-\$74,999	67.4	[62.4,72.0]	269,094	31.8	[27.2,36.8]	126,927	0.8	[0.3,2.3]
\$75,000 or more	70.7	[65.3,75.7]	253,029	28.5	[23.6,33.9]	101,827	0.8	[0.3,2.1]
Don't know/No answer	56.9	[52.6,61.2]	355,999	38.9	[34.7,43.2]	319,090	4.2	[2.6,6.8]

Table 5B: Tooth Extraction

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	45.1	[43.3,46.8]	1,589,205	52.3	[50.5,54.0]	1,843,069	2.7	[2.2,3.2]
AGE								
18-24	12.2	[8.7,16.8]	54,091	87.5	[82.9,91.0]	389,587	0.3	[0.1,1.3]
25-34	26.7	[22.1,31.8]	155,644	72.7	[67.6,77.3]	423,924	0.6	[0.2,1.9]
35-44	38.9	[34.7,43.3]	233,319	59.1	[54.7,63.4]	354,620	1.9	[1.0,3.7]
45-54	51.4	[47.2,55.5]	269,999	47.3	[43.2,51.5]	248,530	1.3	[0.7,2.4]
55-64	60.8	[56.9,64.5]	332,127	35.8	[32.2,39.6]	195,636	3.4	[2.2,5.3]
65 and over	65.8	[63.0,68.4]	544,026	27.9	[25.4,30.5]	230,772	6.4	[5.0,8.0]
GENDER								
Male	43.2	[40.6,45.7]	735,706	54.5	[52.0,57.1]	930,001	2.3	[1.7,3.1]
Female	46.8	[44.4,49.3]	853,499	50.1	[47.7,52.5]	913,068	3.0	[2.4,3.9]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	42.9	[40.8,45.0]	838,454	54.5	[52.5,56.6]	1,066,029	2.5	[2.0,3.2]
Black, Non-Hispanic	52.5	[48.7,56.2]	546,417	44.6	[40.9,48.4]	464,394	2.9	[2.0,4.3]
Hispanic	37.2	[28.5,46.9]	45,197	60.2	[50.4,69.2]	73,024	2.6	[0.8,8.4]
Other, Non-Hispanic	39.3	[29.3,50.4]	33,267	60.2	[49.1,70.3]	50,922	0.5	[0.1,3.4]
Don't know/No answer	52.2	[41.1,63.1]	35,548	34.1	[24.4,45.3]	23,223	13.8	[8.1,22.5]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	62.2	[56.1,68.0]	292,597	33.8	[28.2,39.9]	158,900	4.0	[2.2,7.0]
HS diploma/equivalent	48.6	[45.4,51.8]	572,706	48.3	[45.1,51.5]	569,823	3.1	[2.3,4.1]
Some college/2-year college degree	45.5	[42.2,48.9]	464,345	52.4	[49.0,55.7]	534,428	2.2	[1.5,3.1]
4-year college degree or higher	30.1	[27.8,32.6]	253,467	68.3	[65.8,70.7]	574,610	1.6	[1.1,2.3]
Don't know/No answer	35.8	[15.6,62.7]	4,778	39.7	[18.3,66.0]	5,308	24.5	[8.9,51.8]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	62.0	[57.4,66.3]	331,901	34.9	[30.6,39.5]	187,101	3.1	[2.0,4.7]
\$25,000-\$49,999	52.1	[48.3,55.9]	428,613	45.6	[41.8,49.5]	375,081	2.3	[1.5,3.5]
\$50,000-\$74,999	45.2	[40.2,50.4]	180,617	53.8	[48.7,58.9]	214,911	1.0	[0.5,2.0]
\$75,000 or more	39.2	[34.1,44.6]	140,283	58.8	[53.4,64.1]	210,424	1.9	[1.1,3.6]
Don't know/No answer	42.3	[38.2,46.5]	264,356	51.9	[47.6,56.2]	324,609	5.8	[4.2,8.0]

6. Asthma & Respiratory Health

Analysis of Section 6 (“Chronic Health Conditions”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

ASTHMA

Asthma is a health condition affecting the inflammation of the airways. BRFSS data shows 10.0% of adult Louisiana residents are currently diagnosed with asthma.

There is no clear trend between asthma and age, but 25-34-year-olds (12.8%) make up the largest share of adults reporting a current asthma diagnosis. This data is shown in Figure 10.

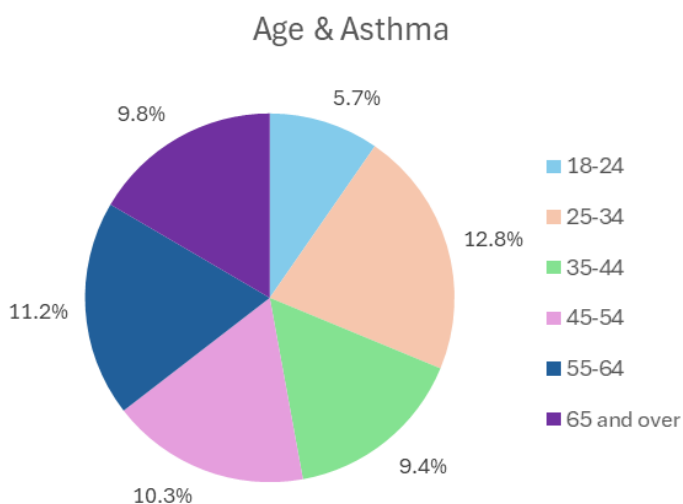


Figure 10: Age & Asthma

Data suggests asthma is more prevalent in women (13.1%) than men (6.7%). However, explanations for this gender gap are beyond the scope of this report.

Hispanics make up the largest share of adults likely to have a current asthma diagnosis (13.2%), while in terms of population, White, Non-Hispanics (10.1%, approximately 1.9M), and Black, Non-Hispanics (10.1%, approximately 1.0M) are among the most likely to be currently diagnosed with asthma. Interestingly, asthma diagnoses are associated with education and, to an extent, household income. As education increases,

shares of the population with a current asthma diagnosis decrease. However, when looking at household income (Figure 11), shares of adults with a current asthma diagnosis show a nonlinear pattern. Those in the lowest income category (less than \$25,000) hold the largest share (17.7%) of adults with asthma, while those reporting an income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 are among the lowest share (6.7%).

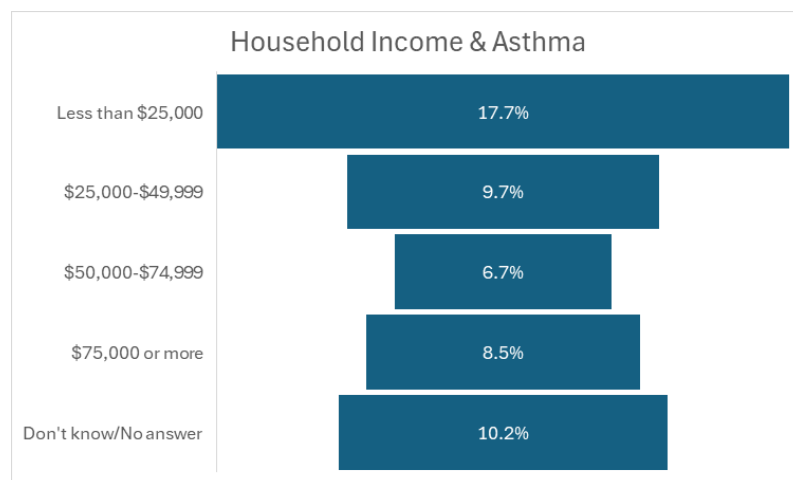


Figure 11: Household income and Asthma

OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS

In Louisiana, 8.0% of adults suffer from other respiratory conditions such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.

Respiratory conditions appear to be patterned with age, gender, and socioeconomic status. As one ages, the risk of respiratory conditions significantly increases. Specifically, 0.9% of 18-24-year-olds report having COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis, while those adults aged 65 years and older make up the largest shares of diagnoses (14.3%). Consistent with previous years, women (9.9%) are more likely to have a respiratory condition diagnosis compared to their male (5.9%) counterparts.

There is no clear relationship in terms of race-ethnicity. Data shows White, Non-Hispanics (9.4%) make up the largest share of adults with COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis, while Hispanics (5.0%) are among the smallest.

Socioeconomic variables appear to impact these diagnoses as well. Examining education, data shows adults with a 4-year college degree or higher are a little more than 4 times *less* likely to have one of these chronic conditions, compared to those who did not finish high school (3.6% vs. 15.0%). A similar trend is found for household income. In Louisiana, 17.9% of residents with a household income of less than \$25,000 report having other respiratory conditions, while 3.7% of residents reporting an income of \$75,000 or more share the diagnosis.

Table 6A: Currently diagnosed with asthma

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	10.0	[9.0,11.1]	351,932	89.0	[87.9,90.1]	3,139,581	1.0	[0.7,1.4]
AGE								
18-24	5.7	[3.3,9.6]	25,352	92.9	[88.6,95.7]	413,713	1.4	[0.4,4.8]
25-34	12.8	[9.6,17.0]	74,828	86.3	[82.0,89.6]	502,960	0.9	[0.3,2.3]
35-44	9.4	[7.1,12.3]	56,142	89.7	[86.7,92.1]	537,836	0.9	[0.5,1.9]
45-54	10.3	[8.1,12.9]	53,969	88.9	[86.2,91.2]	467,109	0.8	[0.3,1.9]
55-64	11.2	[9.0,13.8]	60,950	87.7	[84.9,90.1]	479,437	1.1	[0.5,2.6]
65 and over	9.8	[8.2,11.6]	80,692	89.3	[87.4,90.9]	738,525	1.0	[0.5,1.8]
GENDER								
Male	6.7	[5.5,8.0]	113,770	92.2	[90.8,93.5]	1,572,402	1.1	[0.7,1.7]
Female	13.1	[11.5,14.8]	238,163	86.0	[84.2,87.7]	1,567,179	0.9	[0.5,1.7]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	10.1	[8.8,11.4]	196,419	89.3	[87.9,90.5]	1,744,306	0.7	[0.4,1.1]
Black, Non-Hispanic	10.1	[8.1,12.5]	105,161	88.6	[86.2,90.7]	922,658	1.3	[0.7,2.3]
Hispanic	13.2	[7.9,21.1]	15,966	85.9	[77.9,91.3]	104,252	1.0	[0.2,3.8]
Other, Non-Hispanic	9.6	[4.9,18.0]	8,158	84.7	[72.5,92.1]	71,668	5.6	[1.3,21.7]
Don't know/No answer	6.8	[2.9,15.3]	4,643	89.5	[80.7,94.5]	60,955	3.7	[1.4,9.7]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	12.3	[9.1,16.5]	58,015	85.2	[80.7,88.8]	400,670	2.4	[1.1,5.3]
HS diploma/equivalent	10.2	[8.5,12.1]	119,726	88.7	[86.6,90.5]	1,045,861	1.1	[0.7,2.0]
Some college/2-year college degree	9.5	[7.7,11.7]	97,178	90.0	[87.8,91.8]	918,751	0.5	[0.2,1.0]
4-year college degree or higher	8.9	[7.2,11.0]	75,040	90.5	[88.4,92.3]	761,601	0.6	[0.3,1.2]
Don't know/No answer	14.8	[5.1,35.7]	1,974	85.2	[64.3,94.9]	11,385	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	17.7	[14.6,21.2]	94,601	81.0	[77.4,84.2]	433,820	1.3	[0.7,2.6]
\$25,000-\$49,999	9.7	[7.7,12.2]	80,061	88.6	[86.0,90.8]	728,749	1.7	[1.0,2.9]
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.7	[4.7,9.4]	26,568	93.1	[90.3,95.1]	371,778	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
\$75,000 or more	8.5	[5.9,12.0]	30,290	91.4	[87.8,93.9]	326,767	0.2	[0.0,1.2]
Don't know/No answer	10.2	[8.0,13.1]	64,075	88.0	[84.9,90.6]	550,394	1.7	[0.8,3.8]

Table 6B: Diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	8.0	[7.2,8.8]	280,452	91.5	[90.5,92.3]	3,225,343	0.6	[0.4,0.9]
AGE								
18-24	0.9	[0.3,2.8]	4,137	98.8	[96.9,99.6]	439,863	0.3	[0.0,1.8]
25-34	2.4	[1.3,4.5]	14,057	97.3	[95.2,98.5]	567,459	0.3	[0.0,1.8]
35-44	4.9	[3.3,7.1]	29,352	95.1	[92.9,96.7]	570,241	---	---
45-54	8.4	[6.5,10.7]	43,906	91.5	[89.2,93.4]	479,849	0.1	[0.0,0.8]
55-64	12.9	[10.5,15.8]	70,698	85.8	[82.8,88.4]	469,050	1.2	[0.5,3.0]
65 and over	14.3	[12.4,16.5]	118,303	84.5	[82.2,86.5]	698,881	1.2	[0.7,2.3]
GENDER								
Male	5.9	[4.9,7.0]	99,761	93.6	[92.4,94.6]	1,595,033	0.6	[0.3,1.2]
Female	9.9	[8.7,11.3]	180,691	89.5	[88.1,90.8]	1,630,311	0.6	[0.3,1.0]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	9.4	[8.3,10.6]	183,462	90.1	[88.9,91.2]	1,760,984	0.5	[0.3,0.9]
Black, Non-Hispanic	5.8	[4.5,7.5]	60,741	93.5	[91.8,94.9]	973,557	0.7	[0.3,1.6]
Hispanic	5.0	[2.5,9.8]	6,040	95.0	[90.2,97.5]	115,331	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	9.2	[4.8,16.8]	7,773	90.8	[83.2,95.2]	76,834	---	---
Don't know/No answer	11.8	[6.6,20.2]	7,956	83.8	[73.6,90.6]	56,403	4.3	[1.1,15.7]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	15.0	[11.9,18.8]	70,602	83.3	[79.2,86.7]	391,448	1.7	[0.7,4.1]
HS diploma/equivalent	8.8	[7.4,10.4]	103,700	90.7	[89.1,92.2]	1,069,952	0.5	[0.2,1.1]
Some college/2-year college degree	7.3	[5.9,9.0]	74,656	92.1	[90.4,93.6]	940,658	0.5	[0.3,1.1]
4-year college degree or higher	3.6	[2.8,4.6]	30,089	96.3	[95.3,97.1]	810,277	0.1	[0.0,0.6]
Don't know/No answer	10.5	[2.2,38.0]	1,406	89.5	[62.0,97.8]	11,953	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	17.9	[15.0,21.2]	95,768	80.6	[77.0,83.6]	431,432	1.6	[0.7,3.5]
\$25,000-\$49,999	8.5	[6.8,10.4]	69,581	91.4	[89.4,93.0]	751,383	0.2	[0.0,0.6]
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.7	[3.2,6.9]	18,785	94.9	[92.6,96.5]	378,841	0.4	[0.1,1.8]
\$75,000 or more	3.7	[2.2,6.2]	13,250	96.2	[93.7,97.7]	343,424	0.1	[0.0,0.8]
Don't know/No answer	9.9	[7.8,12.5]	62,031	88.8	[86.1,91.1]	555,588	1.2	[0.6,2.6]

7. Diabetes

Analysis of Section 6 (“Chronic Health Conditions”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

Diabetes is a chronic condition that affects how the body turns food into energy. People with diabetes are at greater risk for a range of health-related problems.

The share of Louisiana adults diagnosed with diabetes is 15.4%, which is approximately 54,000 people. Diabetes incidences appear to be associated with several demographic variables.

The data suggest that, as age increases, shares of adults who are likely to receive a diabetes diagnosis also increase. Specifically, 0.8% of 18-24-year-olds are likely to receive a diabetes diagnosis, while shares increase to 28.0% when we look at adults aged 65 years and older. The increase across groups, however, is noteworthy---shares nearly double or triple between 18-24-year-olds and 45-54-year-olds, then the jump from 45-54-year-olds (18.1%) increases by 7-percentage points, then again increases by nearly 3-percentage points. This data is shown in Figure 12.

There is minimal variation in the share of men and women likely to have a diabetes diagnosis. 2024 data shows a larger share of women (15.4%) have diabetes compared to men (15.3%).

Race-ethnicity and socioeconomic factors are patterned with diabetes diagnoses. Black, Non-Hispanics (20.4%) make up the largest share of adults likely to have diabetes, while Other, Non-Hispanics (6.8%) make up the smallest share. However, in terms of population, approximately 26,000 are White, Non-Hispanics (13.5%) are diagnosed with diabetes, while approximately 21,000 Black, Non-Hispanics share the diagnosis.

A clear pattern exists between socioeconomic factors and diabetes. Those who did not finish high school make up the largest share of adults with diabetes (24.2%), while those with a 4-year college degree or higher make up the smallest share of adults with diabetes (10.1%), computing a 14.1-percentage-point variance. A similar trend is seen with household income: as income increases, shares of adults reporting a diabetes diagnosis decrease. Specifically, data shows that those with a reported income less than \$25,000 make up the largest share of adults with diabetes (24.0%), while 12.7% of adults with a reported income of \$75,000 or more report having diabetes.

Figure 12: Age & Diabetes

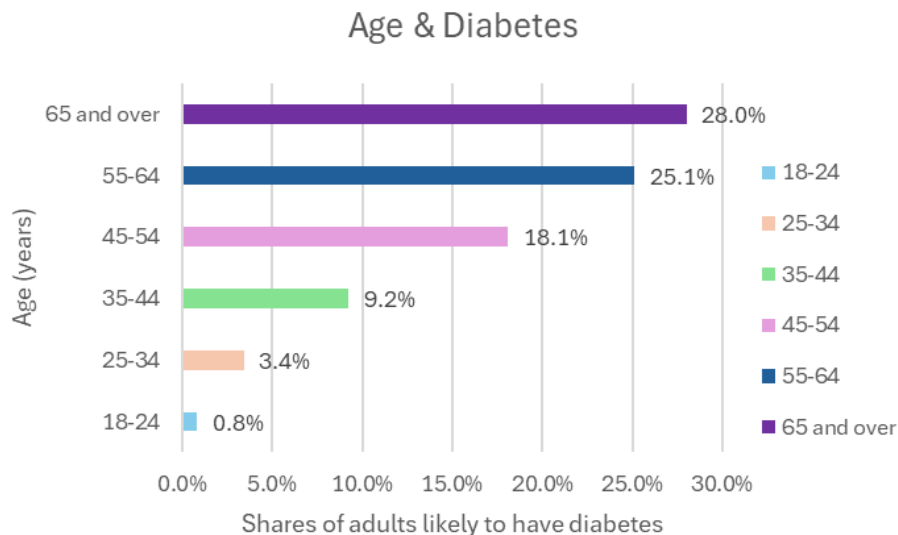


Table 7: Ever diagnosed with diabetes

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	15.4	[14.2,16.6]	542,366	84.4	[83.2,85.6]	2,976,863	0.2	[0.1,0.4]
AGE								
18-24	0.8	[0.2,3.3]	3,611	99.2	[96.7,99.8]	441,503	---	---
25-34	3.4	[1.9,6.1]	19,890	96.4	[93.7,98.0]	562,079	0.2	[0.0,1.3]
35-44	9.2	[6.9,12.2]	55,396	90.8	[87.8,93.1]	544,197	---	---
45-54	18.1	[15.0,21.7]	95,056	81.7	[78.2,84.9]	428,649	0.1	[0.0,0.9]
55-64	25.1	[21.7,28.9]	137,126	74.5	[70.7,77.9]	407,103	0.4	[0.1,1.6]
65 and over	28.0	[25.3,30.7]	231,287	71.7	[68.9,74.4]	593,332	0.3	[0.1,1.4]
GENDER								
Male	15.3	[13.6,17.2]	261,484	84.4	[82.5,86.1]	1,438,127	0.3	[0.1,0.8]
Female	15.4	[13.8,17.1]	280,883	84.5	[82.7,86.0]	1,538,736	0.1	[0.0,0.4]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	13.5	[12.2,14.9]	262,904	86.5	[85.0,87.8]	1,689,456	0.1	[0.0,0.3]
Black, Non-Hispanic	20.4	[17.8,23.4]	212,752	79.3	[76.4,82.0]	825,613	0.3	[0.1,0.9]
Hispanic	12.4	[7.9,19.1]	15,091	87.6	[80.9,92.1]	106,279	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	6.8	[3.2,14.0]	5,758	93.2	[86.0,96.8]	78,848	---	---
Don't know/No answer	19.6	[12.5,29.4]	13,196	77.3	[66.5,85.4]	52,002	3.1	[0.5,16.8]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	24.2	[19.7,29.4]	113,964	75.3	[70.2,79.9]	354,232	0.4	[0.1,2.9]
HS diploma/equivalent	15.3	[13.3,17.5]	179,940	84.5	[82.3,86.5]	996,603	0.2	[0.1,0.7]
Some college/2-year college degree	16.0	[13.8,18.4]	163,051	83.9	[81.5,86.0]	856,434	0.1	[0.0,0.9]
4-year college degree or higher	10.1	[8.7,11.6]	85,027	89.8	[88.2,91.1]	755,564	0.1	[0.0,0.4]
Don't know/No answer	2.9	[0.4,18.5]	385	97.1	[81.5,99.6]	12,974	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	24.0	[20.5,27.9]	128,369	76.0	[72.1,79.5]	407,041	0.0	[0.0,0.2]
\$25,000-\$49,999	17.1	[14.6,20.0]	140,832	82.5	[79.5,85.1]	678,079	0.4	[0.1,1.2]
\$50,000-\$74,999	16.9	[13.7,20.6]	67,476	83.0	[79.3,86.2]	331,650	0.1	[0.0,0.5]
\$75,000 or more	12.7	[9.7,16.5]	45,454	87.3	[83.5,90.3]	311,603	---	---
Don't know/No answer	13.2	[10.7,16.3]	82,855	86.3	[83.1,88.9]	539,425	0.5	[0.1,1.9]

8. Other Chronic Conditions

Analysis of Section 6 (“Chronic Health Conditions”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) also tracks the prevalence of other conditions and diseases, such as cardiovascular conditions, cancers, depressive disorders, and kidney disease. Cardiovascular conditions refer to myocardial infarctions (heart attacks), strokes, and diseases of the heart, such as coronary heart disease.

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Data shows 5.1% of Louisiana adults report that they have been diagnosed with a heart attack or myocardial infarction. The data shows the largest share of heart attacks, or myocardial infarctions, were reported in adults aged 65 years and older (12.6%). Following previous trends, males (6.2%) were more likely to receive this heart diagnosis, compared to females (4.1%).

While there is no clear association between this condition and race-ethnicity, White, Non-Hispanics (5.5%) and Black, Non-Hispanics (4.9%) were among the largest shares of adults in Louisiana to report a heart attack or myocardial infarction diagnosis, while Hispanics (3.4%) were among the smallest share. As seen with other conditions, socioeconomic factors appear to be associated with this cardiovascular condition, too. In general, as education increases, the shares of adults who are likely to be diagnosed with a myocardial infarction decrease. The group with the largest population impacted are those with a high school diploma or equivalent (approximately 55,000 adults), but in terms of shares, those that did not graduate high school (9.1%) make up the largest share of adults likely to have this diagnosis, while 3.4% of adults with a 4-year college degree or higher are likely to have a myocardial

infarction. This pattern is also seen across other conditions (e.g., cardiovascular conditions, cancers, depressive disorders, and kidney disease), with the most populous household-income group being \$25,000–\$49,999 \$25,000-\$49,999 (approximately 48,000 adults), though, in terms of shares, we see the decrease as income increases. This data is shown in Figure 13.

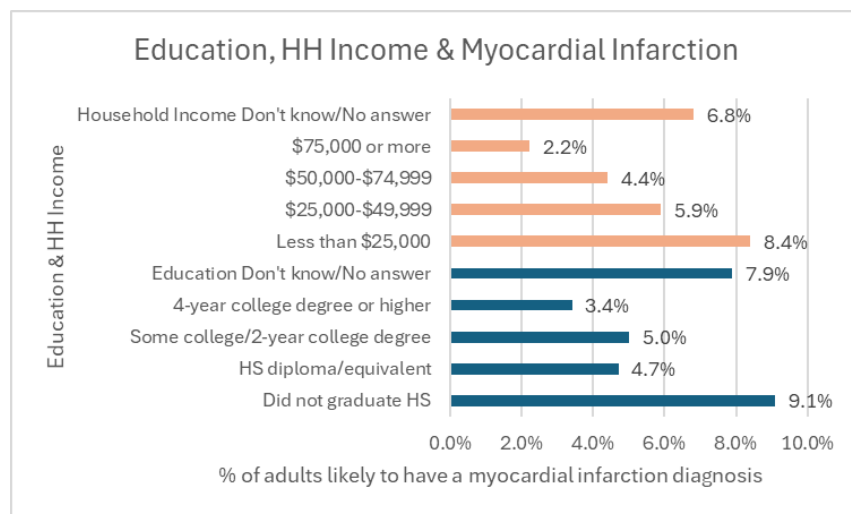


Figure 13: Education, HH Income & Myocardial Infarction

ANGINA

Data suggests 5.7% of adult Louisiana residents are diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease. In general, angina is associated with age. For the most part, as age increases, shares of adults with angina or coronary heart disease increase. 25-34-year-olds make up the smallest share of adults with the diagnosis (0.5%), while 14.1% of adults 65 years and older share the diagnosis. Males (5.9%) are more likely to report this diagnosis compared to females (5.4%).

White, Non-Hispanics (6.5%) and Black, Non-Hispanics (4.8%) are among the largest groups of adults with the diagnosis, with an estimated population of 1.2M White, Non-Hispanics have the condition, while

approximately 50,000 Black, Non-Hispanics are likely to have the condition. These data demonstrate the variance between the share percentage and the estimated population.

There is no clear pattern between angina and socioeconomic variables. Data shows that those who did not graduate high school make up the largest share of adults likely to have angina (7.5%), compared to those with a 4-year college degree or higher (3.8%). In general, as household income increases, shares of adults with angina decrease. We see 9.6% of adults reporting an income of less than \$25,000 are likely to have angina, while 4.6% of adults reporting an income of \$75,000 or more are likely to share the diagnosis.

STROKE

It is estimated that 5.2% of Louisiana adults report being diagnosed with a stroke. Strokes appear to be associated with age, gender, and socioeconomic variables.

In general, as age increases, reports of stroke diagnosis also increase, with 10.9% of adults aged 65 years and older reporting having a stroke diagnosis. A larger share of women (5.9%) reported having a stroke compared to their male counterparts (4.4%). Hispanics (7.3%) make up the largest share of those diagnosed with a stroke, while White, Non-Hispanics (5.1%) make up the smallest share; however, in terms of population, White, Non-Hispanics are the largest group, with approximately 98,000 adults predicted to have had a stroke.

Education and household income are associated with a stroke diagnosis. Specifically, there is a decline in the shares of adults with a stroke diagnosis as education increases. There is more than a 4-percentage point variance between those who did not finish high school (7.4%) and those with a 4-year college degree or higher (3.0%). A similar trend is seen with household income,

with 11.6% of adults with a household income of less than \$25,000 reporting the diagnosis, while 3.2% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more report the same diagnosis.

SKIN CANCER AND OTHER TYPES OF CANCER

In Louisiana, 4.6% of adults reported a skin cancer (not melanoma) diagnosis, while 8.4% of adults self-reported another type of cancer diagnosis.

Approximately 160,000 adults are estimated to have skin cancer that is not melanoma, and this diagnosis appears to be associated with age, race, and socioeconomic variables. For the most part, as age increases, the share of adults reporting this diagnosis increases, with the smallest share among 25–34-year-olds (0.5%) and the largest among adults aged 65 years and older (12.0%). This age pattern is shown in Figure 14. More males (4.9%) report the diagnosis, compared to females (4.3%).

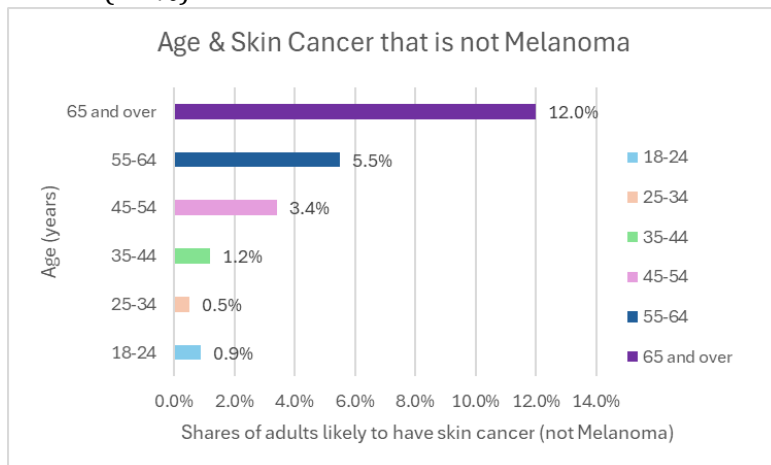


Figure 14: Age & Skin Cancer (not Melanoma)

Overwhelmingly, White, Non-Hispanics (7.5%) make up the largest share of adults with the diagnosis, while 0.2% of Black, Non-Hispanics report having skin cancer that is not melanoma. In terms of population, those with some college/2-year college degree (approximately 57,000 adults) make up the largest share of adults with skin cancer that is

not melanoma, while those who did not graduate high school make up the smallest share of adults (approximately 13,000 adults). There is some variation in skin cancer (not melanoma), but no clear pattern. Socioeconomic data is shown in Figure 15.

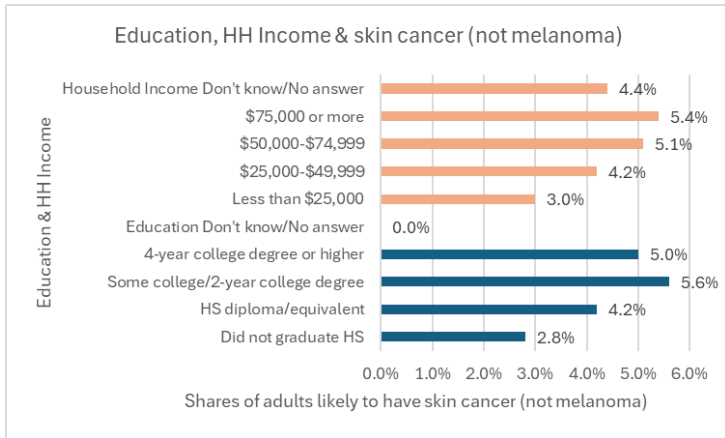


Figure 15: Education, HH Income, & Skin Cancer (not melanoma)

Other types of cancer are associated with age. As age increases, the shares of adults reporting a melanoma or other types of cancer diagnosis increase. 18-24-year-olds make up the smallest share of adults reporting this diagnosis (1.5%), and 18.8% of adults 65+ report a cancer diagnosis. While more males reported skin cancer diagnoses, compared to females, data shows females (9.2%) are among the largest share, compared to males (7.5%), for other cancer diagnoses. Like skin cancer (not melanoma), White, Non-Hispanics (10.7%) make up the largest share, while Black, Non-Hispanics (5.5%) make up the smallest share of adults reporting other cancer diagnoses. There are no clear trends between socioeconomic variables in cancer diagnoses, but the data are shown in Figure 16. To note a few statistics, those with some college/2-year college degree or higher (9.7%) make up the largest share of adults reporting a cancer diagnosis, while those with a HS diploma/equivalent (6.6%) make up the smallest share. And those with a reported income of less than \$25,000 (9.2%) make up the largest share of adults with this diagnosis, while those with a reported income of

\$75,000 or more (7.4%) make up the smallest share reporting the diagnosis.

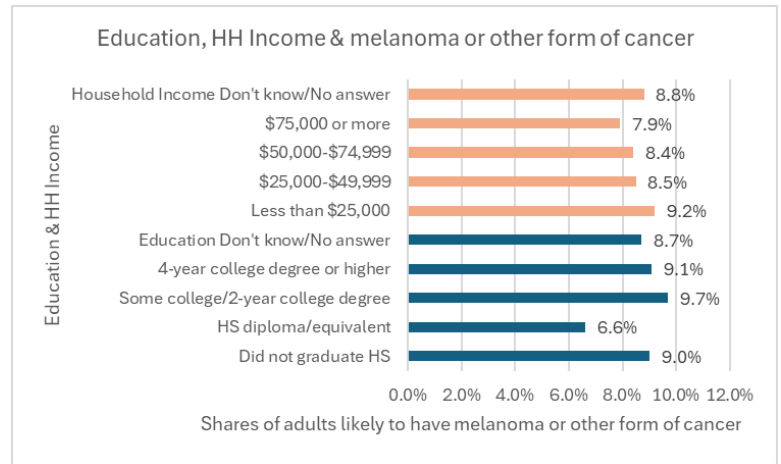


Figure 16: Education, HH Income, & melanoma or other form of cancer

DEPRESSIVE DISORDER

More than one-quarter (26.4%) of Louisiana adults have been diagnosed with depressive disorder. There is a hills-and-valleys trend with age and depressive disorder diagnoses (Figure 17), showing that depressive disorders vary across ages, with the highest share of adults being 25-34-year-olds (34.1%) and those adults aged 65 years and older among the smallest share (17.5%). Consistent with 2022 and 2023 data, there is a clear pattern with gender and depressive disorder diagnoses. Data indicate that fewer males (18.6%) reported a depressive disorder diagnosis, compared to females (33.7%). In terms of numbers, approximately 31,000 males are estimated to have a depressive disorder, while approximately

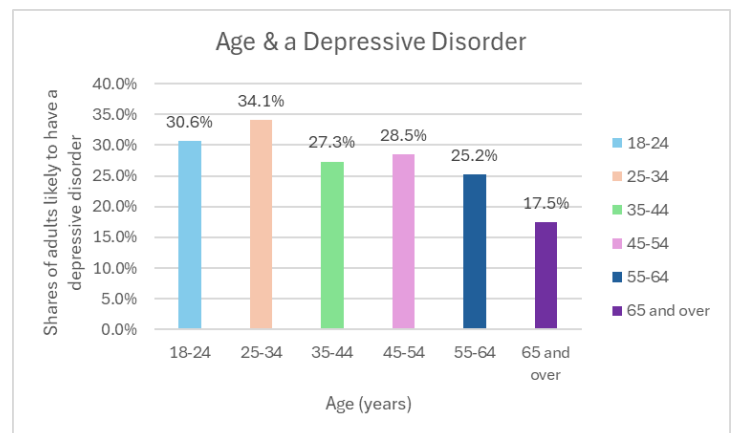


Figure 17: Age & Depressive Disorder

61,000 females are estimated to share the diagnosis.

Among racial-ethnic groups, Other, Non-Hispanics (42.4%) and Hispanics (30.1%) are among the largest groups of residents reporting a depressive disorder diagnosis, while Black, Non-Hispanics (21.9%) make up the smallest share.

Like age and depressive disorders, data show a hills-and-valleys pattern for socioeconomic variables. The data is shown in Figure 18.

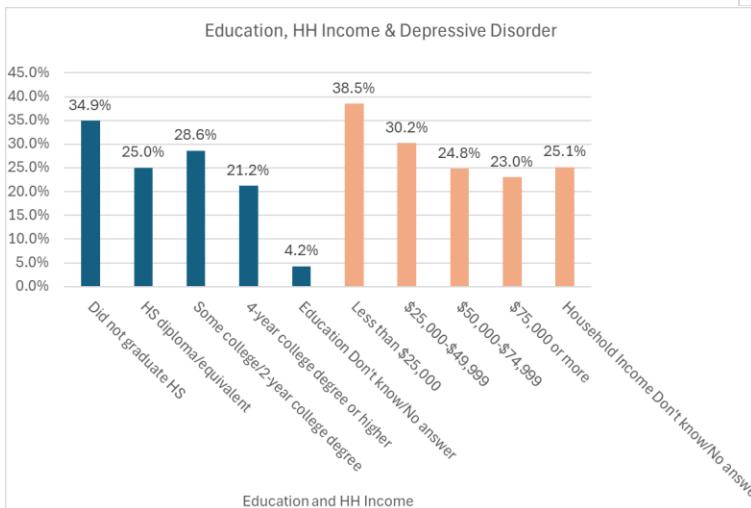


Figure 18: Education, HH Income, & Depressive Disorder

To point out a few statistics, adults who did not graduate HS make up the largest share (34.9%) to have a depressive disorder, while those with a 4-year college degree or higher are among the smallest share (21.2%). However, in terms of population, those with a HS diploma/equivalent and those with some college/2-year college degree are among the largest groups to have a depressive disorder. Those reporting a household income of less than \$25,000 make up the largest share to have a depressive disorder, compared to those with an income of \$75,000 or more (38.5% vs. 23.0%).

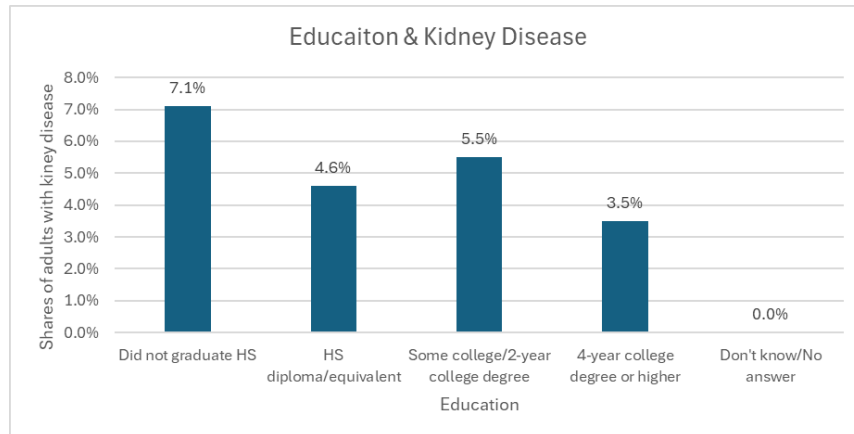


Figure 19: Education & Kidney Disease

KIDNEY DISEASE

Kidney disease is a rare, though serious condition. In Louisiana, 4.9% of adults reported a kidney disease diagnosis.

Shares of adults with kidney disease are associated with age and socioeconomic factors. Young adults are rarely diagnosed with kidney disease. Less than 1.5% of adults younger than 35-years of age report a kidney disease diagnosis, while 9.1% adults aged 65 years and older are estimated to share the diagnosis. A larger share of females (5.5%) is likely to have kidney disease, compared to their male counterparts (4.3%).

In general, Black, Non-Hispanics (5.9%) and Hispanics (4.9%) are among the largest groups of adults with a kidney disease diagnosis. Interestingly, there is a hills-and-valleys trend between kidney disease and education (Figure 19), while household income data shows shares of adults likely to have kidney disease decrease as income increases. Specifically, 7.5% of adults reporting an income of less than \$25,000 are likely to have the condition, while 3.6% of adults reporting an income of \$75,000 or more are likely to have the condition.

Table 8A: Ever diagnosed with heart attack

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	5.1	[4.4,5.8]	178,995	94.1	[93.3,94.8]	3,316,868	0.9	[0.6,1.3]
AGE								
18-24	0.2	[0.0,1.1]	723	99.8	[98.9,100.0]	444,391	---	---
25-34	0.3	[0.1,1.4]	1,974	99.3	[97.4,99.8]	578,697	0.4	[0.1,2.8]
35-44	2.0	[1.0,3.7]	11,734	96.4	[93.7,97.9]	577,725	1.7	[0.7,4.2]
45-54	3.7	[2.5,5.4]	19,465	95.3	[93.4,96.7]	500,113	1.0	[0.4,2.3]
55-64	7.4	[5.7,9.6]	40,586	92.2	[90.0,94.0]	504,152	0.3	[0.1,1.2]
65 and over	12.6	[10.7,14.8]	104,513	86.0	[83.8,88.0]	711,790	1.3	[0.8,2.2]
GENDER								
Male	6.2	[5.2,7.3]	105,050	92.9	[91.7,94.0]	1,584,130	0.9	[0.5,1.7]
Female	4.1	[3.3,5.0]	73,945	95.1	[94.0,96.0]	1,732,739	0.8	[0.5,1.5]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	5.5	[4.7,6.4]	107,387	94.1	[93.1,94.9]	1,838,625	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.9	[3.7,6.3]	50,499	94.2	[92.5,95.5]	980,680	1.0	[0.5,1.9]
Hispanic	3.4	[1.7,6.9]	4,171	94.9	[90.7,97.2]	115,122	1.7	[0.6,5.2]
Other, Non-Hispanic	4.3	[1.9,9.4]	3,632	95.7	[90.6,98.1]	80,974	---	---
Don't know/No answer	5.1	[2.0,12.6]	3,452	88.4	[78.6,94.0]	59,692	6.5	[2.5,15.9]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	9.1	[6.6,12.4]	42,943	87.7	[83.7,90.9]	412,534	3.1	[1.5,6.5]
HS diploma/equivalent	4.7	[3.7,5.9]	55,100	94.8	[93.5,95.8]	1,117,521	0.5	[0.3,1.0]
Some college/2-year college degree	5.0	[3.9,6.5]	51,134	94.4	[92.8,95.6]	963,166	0.6	[0.3,1.3]
4-year college degree or higher	3.4	[2.7,4.4]	28,760	96.3	[95.3,97.1]	810,655	0.3	[0.1,0.6]
Don't know/No answer	7.9	[1.1,39.7]	1,058	87.4	[59.9,97.0]	11,680	4.6	[0.6,27.2]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	8.4	[6.5,10.8]	44,909	90.1	[87.5,92.2]	482,349	1.5	[0.8,2.9]
\$25,000-\$49,999	5.9	[4.5,7.6]	48,401	93.3	[91.5,94.8]	767,732	0.8	[0.3,2.0]
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.4	[3.0,6.4]	17,610	95.2	[93.1,96.7]	380,285	0.4	[0.1,1.4]
\$75,000 or more	2.2	[1.4,3.6]	7,945	97.6	[96.2,98.6]	348,660	0.1	[0.0,0.9]
Don't know/No answer	6.8	[5.1,9.0]	42,662	91.5	[88.8,93.5]	571,971	1.7	[0.7,4.0]

Table 8B: Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	5.7	[5.0,6.4]	199,406	92.9	[92.0,93.7]	3,275,863	1.4	[1.1,1.9]
AGE								
18-24	1.0	[0.3,3.6]	4,491	98.7	[96.3,99.6]	439,509	0.3	[0.0,1.8]
25-34	0.5	[0.1,2.0]	2,909	99.2	[97.6,99.7]	578,457	0.3	[0.0,2.0]
35-44	1.4	[0.7,2.9]	8,689	97.0	[94.8,98.3]	581,694	1.5	[0.6,3.7]
45-54	3.8	[2.7,5.5]	20,165	95.3	[93.6,96.6]	499,912	0.9	[0.4,1.8]
55-64	8.6	[6.5,11.2]	46,864	90.0	[87.3,92.3]	492,144	1.4	[0.6,3.0]
65 and over	14.1	[12.1,16.2]	116,288	82.7	[80.3,84.9]	684,147	3.2	[2.2,4.7]
GENDER								
Male	5.9	[5.0,7.0]	101,402	92.7	[91.5,93.8]	1,580,428	1.3	[0.9,2.0]
Female	5.4	[4.5,6.4]	98,004	93.1	[91.8,94.1]	1,695,435	1.6	[1.0,2.4]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	6.5	[5.6,7.5]	126,844	92.1	[90.9,93.1]	1,799,122	1.4	[1.0,2.1]
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.8	[3.7,6.3]	50,379	94.0	[92.4,95.3]	978,712	1.2	[0.6,2.1]
Hispanic	4.2	[2.1,8.1]	5,044	93.6	[88.0,96.7]	113,634	2.2	[0.5,8.6]
Other, Non-Hispanic	4.2	[1.6,11.0]	3,584	95.2	[88.7,98.1]	80,577	0.5	[0.1,2.4]
Don't know/No answer	6.5	[2.8,14.0]	4,342	92.7	[85.2,96.5]	62,379	0.8	[0.2,3.9]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	7.5	[5.4,10.5]	35,337	89.6	[86.1,92.2]	421,010	2.9	[1.6,5.3]
HS diploma/equivalent	5.6	[4.5,7.0]	66,228	93.1	[91.6,94.3]	1,097,191	1.3	[0.8,2.1]
Some college/2-year college degree	6.4	[5.2,8.0]	65,807	91.9	[90.0,93.5]	938,020	1.7	[0.9,3.1]
4-year college degree or higher	3.8	[3.0,4.8]	32,035	95.7	[94.7,96.6]	805,591	0.5	[0.2,0.9]
Don't know/No answer	---	---	---	95.4	[72.8,99.4]	12,738	4.6	[0.6,27.2]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	9.6	[7.5,12.3]	51,518	87.5	[84.5,90.0]	468,855	2.8	[1.7,4.7]
\$25,000-\$49,999	5.9	[4.5,7.6]	48,376	93.5	[91.7,95.0]	769,260	0.6	[0.3,1.3]
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.6	[3.2,6.6]	18,317	94.6	[92.5,96.2]	377,946	0.8	[0.3,1.8]
\$75,000 or more	4.6	[3.1,6.7]	16,269	95.1	[92.9,96.7]	339,705	0.3	[0.1,1.4]
Don't know/No answer	6.2	[4.7,8.2]	38,898	90.8	[88.3,92.8]	567,621	3.0	[1.8,4.9]

Table 8C: Ever diagnosed with stroke

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	5.2	[4.5,5.9]	181,856	94.4	[93.6,95.1]	3,327,605	0.5	[0.3,0.8]
AGE								
18-24	0.4	[0.1,1.5]	1,657	99.6	[98.5,99.9]	443,457	---	---
25-34	1.3	[0.5,3.3]	7,637	98.7	[96.7,99.5]	575,410	---	---
35-44	2.3	[1.3,3.9]	13,628	97.0	[95.0,98.2]	581,441	0.8	[0.2,2.5]
45-54	6.2	[4.6,8.4]	32,713	93.0	[90.8,94.8]	488,004	0.7	[0.3,1.9]
55-64	6.5	[4.9,8.7]	35,668	93.0	[90.7,94.8]	508,526	0.4	[0.1,3.0]
65 and over	10.9	[9.2,12.9]	90,553	88.3	[86.3,90.1]	730,768	0.7	[0.3,1.6]
GENDER								
Male	4.4	[3.6,5.4]	74,776	95.2	[94.2,96.1]	1,622,904	0.4	[0.2,0.9]
Female	5.9	[4.9,7.0]	107,080	93.6	[92.4,94.6]	1,704,701	0.6	[0.3,1.2]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	5.1	[4.3,5.9]	98,793	94.8	[93.9,95.6]	1,852,876	0.1	[0.1,0.3]
Black, Non-Hispanic	5.7	[4.4,7.4]	59,635	93.4	[91.6,94.8]	971,982	0.9	[0.4,2.0]
Hispanic	7.3	[3.6,14.2]	8,811	92.7	[85.8,96.4]	112,560	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	6.2	[2.3,15.4]	5,252	93.8	[84.6,97.7]	79,355	---	---
Don't know/No answer	3.4	[1.3,8.5]	2,285	93.0	[83.1,97.3]	62,792	3.6	[0.7,16.4]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	7.4	[5.2,10.4]	34,705	90.7	[87.2,93.3]	426,397	1.9	[0.8,4.7]
HS diploma/equivalent	5.7	[4.6,7.1]	67,569	94.1	[92.7,95.2]	1,109,409	0.2	[0.1,0.5]
Some college/2-year college degree	5.3	[4.2,6.7]	54,362	94.3	[92.9,95.5]	962,899	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
4-year college degree or higher	3.0	[2.3,3.9]	25,219	96.8	[95.9,97.6]	814,850	0.2	[0.1,0.5]
Don't know/No answer	---	---	---	95.4	[72.8,99.4]	12,738	4.6	[0.6,27.2]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	11.6	[9.3,14.5]	62,297	87.0	[83.9,89.6]	465,820	1.4	[0.6,3.4]
\$25,000-\$49,999	4.6	[3.4,6.3]	38,016	95.2	[93.5,96.4]	782,699	0.2	[0.0,1.0]
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.6	[2.3,5.5]	14,254	96.4	[94.5,97.7]	385,133	---	---
\$75,000 or more	3.2	[1.9,5.5]	11,534	96.8	[94.5,98.1]	345,523	---	---
Don't know/No answer	6.2	[4.7,8.0]	38,605	93.1	[91.1,94.7]	582,446	0.7	[0.2,1.9]

Table 8D: Ever diagnosed with skin cancer (not melanoma)

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	4.6	[4.0,5.2]	161,513	94.8	[94.1,95.4]	3,343,419	0.6	[0.4,0.9]
AGE								
18-24	0.9	[0.3,3.1]	3,959	98.8	[96.6,99.6]	439,831	0.3	[0.0,2.1]
25-34	0.5	[0.1,2.0]	2,864	99.5	[98.0,99.9]	580,183	---	---
35-44	1.2	[0.6,2.5]	7,295	98.6	[97.3,99.3]	591,220	0.2	[0.0,0.7]
45-54	3.4	[2.2,5.0]	17,691	96.2	[94.4,97.5]	504,767	0.4	[0.1,1.7]
55-64	5.5	[4.1,7.5]	30,269	93.4	[91.2,95.0]	510,208	1.1	[0.5,2.4]
65 and over	12	[10.4,13.9]	99,435	86.7	[84.7,88.4]	717,210	1.3	[0.7,2.3]
GENDER								
Male	4.9	[4.1,5.9]	83,614	94.4	[93.4,95.3]	1,608,991	0.7	[0.4,1.2]
Female	4.3	[3.5,5.2]	77,898	95.2	[94.2,96.0]	1,734,429	0.5	[0.3,1.0]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	7.5	[6.6,8.5]	146,169	91.7	[90.6,92.7]	1,792,456	0.8	[0.5,1.3]
Black, Non-Hispanic	0.2	[0.0,0.7]	1,637	99.6	[99.0,99.9]	1,037,173	0.2	[0.1,0.8]
Hispanic	0.7	[0.2,2.8]	842	97.5	[93.2,99.1]	118,281	1.9	[0.5,6.5]
Other, Non-Hispanic	6.9	[3.1,14.6]	5,845	93.1	[85.4,96.9]	78,762	---	---
Don't know/No answer	2.8	[0.8,9.1]	1,881	95.6	[89.2,98.3]	64,559	1.6	[0.4,6.5]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	2.8	[1.6,5.0]	13,226	96.7	[94.5,98.1]	454,715	0.5	[0.1,1.7]
HS diploma/equivalent	4.2	[3.2,5.4]	49,235	95.5	[94.2,96.4]	1,125,595	0.4	[0.2,0.9]
Some college/2-year college degree	5.6	[4.5,6.9]	57,032	93.4	[91.9,94.7]	953,446	1.0	[0.5,2.0]
4-year college degree or higher	5.0	[4.1,6.1]	42,019	94.5	[93.4,95.5]	795,614	0.5	[0.3,0.8]
Don't know/No answer	---	---	---	95.4	[72.8,99.4]	12,738	4.6	[0.6,27.2]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	3.0	[2.0,4.5]	15,909	96.5	[94.8,97.6]	516,708	0.5	[0.2,1.5]
\$25,000-\$49,999	4.2	[3.1,5.7]	34,785	95.1	[93.6,96.3]	782,523	0.6	[0.2,1.6]
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.1	[3.5,7.5]	20,491	94.6	[92.2,96.3]	377,802	0.3	[0.1,1.4]
\$75,000 or more	5.4	[3.8,7.6]	19,116	94.1	[91.6,95.9]	336,074	0.5	[0.1,3.6]
Don't know/No answer	4.4	[3.2,6.0]	27,484	94.5	[92.7,95.8]	590,692	1.1	[0.6,2.1]

Table 8E: Ever diagnosed with melanoma or other form of cancer

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	8.4	[7.6,9.3]	296,392	91.1	[90.2,92.0]	3,213,849	0.4	[0.3,0.7]
AGE								
18-24	1.5	[0.6,3.7]	6,716	98.5	[96.3,99.4]	438,398	---	---
25-34	2.2	[1.1,4.3]	12,587	97.8	[95.7,98.9]	570,460	---	---
35-44	3.7	[2.4,5.6]	21,978	95.9	[93.9,97.2]	574,792	0.5	[0.1,1.7]
45-54	6.9	[5.0,9.6]	36,419	92.6	[89.9,94.6]	485,658	0.4	[0.1,1.5]
55-64	11.6	[9.4,14.3]	63,456	87.6	[84.8,89.9]	478,620	0.8	[0.3,2.0]
65 and over	18.8	[16.6,21.1]	155,236	80.5	[78.1,82.7]	665,921	0.7	[0.4,1.4]
GENDER								
Male	7.5	[6.4,8.8]	128,170	92.0	[90.6,93.1]	1,567,208	0.5	[0.3,0.9]
Female	9.2	[8.1,10.5]	168,222	90.4	[89.0,91.6]	1,646,641	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	10.7	[9.5,11.9]	208,751	88.9	[87.6,90.0]	1,736,500	0.5	[0.3,0.8]
Black, Non-Hispanic	5.5	[4.1,7.2]	56,877	94.3	[92.6,95.6]	981,726	0.2	[0.1,0.8]
Hispanic	6.1	[3.0,11.7]	7,353	92.9	[86.7,96.3]	112,699	1.1	[0.2,7.3]
Other, Non-Hispanic	6.3	[2.9,13.0]	5,324	93.3	[86.7,96.8]	78,936	0.4	[0.1,2.9]
Don't know/No answer	6.2	[2.9,12.9]	4,171	93.4	[86.7,96.8]	62,826	0.4	[0.1,2.9]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	9.0	[6.3,12.7]	42,193	90.2	[86.3,93.0]	423,891	0.9	[0.3,2.7]
HS diploma/equivalent	6.6	[5.4,8.0]	77,501	92.9	[91.4,94.2]	1,095,554	0.5	[0.3,1.0]
Some college/2-year college degree	9.7	[8.1,11.6]	99,046	90.1	[88.1,91.7]	919,326	0.2	[0.1,0.7]
4-year college degree or higher	9.1	[7.8,10.6]	76,495	90.5	[89.0,91.8]	761,819	0.4	[0.2,0.9]
Don't know/No answer	8.7	[2.1,29.8]	1,157	91.3	[70.2,97.9]	12,202	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	9.2	[7.3,11.5]	49,322	90.1	[87.7,92.1]	482,520	0.7	[0.3,1.8]
\$25,000-\$49,999	8.5	[6.8,10.5]	69,790	91.2	[89.1,92.9]	749,527	0.4	[0.1,0.9]
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.4	[6.2,11.3]	33,401	91.5	[88.6,93.7]	365,471	0.1	[0.0,0.9]
\$75,000 or more	7.9	[5.8,10.6]	28,074	91.9	[89.0,94.0]	328,052	0.3	[0.0,1.8]
Don't know/No answer	8.8	[6.8,11.4]	55,273	90.5	[87.9,92.6]	565,866	0.7	[0.3,1.6]

Table 8F: Ever diagnosed with a depressive disorder

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	26.4	[24.9,28.0]	930,662	72.8	[71.2,74.3]	2,565,936	0.8	[0.6,1.2]
AGE								
18-24	30.6	[25.3,36.6]	136,373	68.3	[62.3,73.8]	304,215	1.0	[0.2,4.3]
25-34	34.1	[29.2,39.4]	198,900	65.3	[60.0,70.2]	380,615	0.6	[0.2,2.1]
35-44	27.3	[23.6,31.3]	163,626	71.9	[67.9,75.6]	430,963	0.8	[0.4,1.8]
45-54	28.5	[25.0,32.2]	149,403	70.7	[66.9,74.2]	370,613	0.8	[0.3,2.1]
55-64	25.2	[21.9,28.7]	137,638	74.0	[70.5,77.3]	404,593	0.8	[0.3,1.9]
65 and over	17.5	[15.5,19.7]	144,722	81.6	[79.3,83.7]	674,938	0.9	[0.5,1.8]
GENDER								
Male	18.6	[16.7,20.7]	317,471	80.5	[78.4,82.5]	1,372,165	0.9	[0.5,1.6]
Female	33.7	[31.4,36.0]	613,191	65.5	[63.2,67.8]	1,193,771	0.8	[0.5,1.3]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	27.9	[26.0,29.9]	544,927	71.6	[69.6,73.5]	1,398,471	0.6	[0.3,0.9]
Black, Non-Hispanic	21.9	[19.0,25.1]	227,891	77.0	[73.7,79.9]	801,244	1.2	[0.6,2.4]
Hispanic	30.1	[21.5,40.4]	36,544	69.7	[59.4,78.4]	84,601	0.2	[0.0,1.3]
Other, Non-Hispanic	42.4	[31.4,54.1]	35,851	57.0	[45.3,68.0]	48,235	0.6	[0.1,4.3]
Don't know/No answer	24.5	[16.0,35.6]	16,492	70.9	[59.2,80.3]	47,672	4.6	[1.2,16.0]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	34.9	[29.5,40.6]	163,924	64.2	[58.5,69.6]	302,009	0.9	[0.3,2.7]
HS diploma/equivalent	25.0	[22.3,27.8]	294,346	74.2	[71.3,76.9]	874,769	0.8	[0.4,1.9]
Some college/2-year college degree	28.6	[25.7,31.8]	292,159	70.5	[67.3,73.5]	719,584	0.9	[0.4,1.8]
4-year college degree or higher	21.2	[19.1,23.5]	178,613	78.1	[75.8,80.3]	657,399	0.7	[0.3,1.3]
Don't know/No answer	4.2	[0.6,25.2]	564	91.1	[69.7,97.9]	12,174	4.6	[0.6,27.2]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	38.5	[34.2,42.9]	205,922	60.1	[55.6,64.3]	321,626	1.5	[0.7,3.0]
\$25,000-\$49,999	30.2	[26.8,33.8]	248,312	69.4	[65.7,72.8]	570,268	0.4	[0.2,1.1]
\$50,000-\$74,999	24.8	[20.5,29.8]	99,224	74.7	[69.8,79.0]	298,258	0.5	[0.1,1.9]
\$75,000 or more	23.0	[18.8,27.9]	82,199	76.0	[71.0,80.4]	271,442	1.0	[0.2,5.3]
Don't know/No answer	25.1	[21.4,29.2]	156,970	73.4	[69.3,77.2]	459,163	1.5	[0.7,3.0]

Table 8G: Ever diagnosed with kidney disease

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	4.9	[4.2,5.6]	172,558	94.7	[93.9,95.3]	3,337,925	0.4	[0.3,0.7]
AGE								
18-24	0.9	[0.2,3.6]	4,115	99.1	[96.4,99.8]	440,999	---	---
25-34	0.5	[0.1,1.8]	3,000	99.5	[98.2,99.9]	580,047	---	---
35-44	2.2	[1.1,4.2]	13,151	97.8	[95.8,98.9]	586,442	---	---
45-54	5.4	[3.7,7.9]	28,341	94.4	[91.9,96.2]	494,941	0.2	[0.0,1.5]
55-64	8.9	[6.8,11.5]	48,474	90.6	[87.8,92.7]	495,013	0.6	[0.2,1.9]
65 and over	9.1	[7.6,10.9]	75,476	89.5	[87.6,91.1]	740,484	1.4	[0.9,2.2]
GENDER								
Male	4.3	[3.4,5.4]	73,009	95.2	[94.1,96.2]	1,623,005	0.5	[0.3,0.9]
Female	5.5	[4.6,6.5]	99,549	94.1	[93.0,95.1]	1,714,920	0.4	[0.2,0.7]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	4.6	[3.8,5.4]	89,037	95.0	[94.1,95.8]	1,856,667	0.4	[0.3,0.8]
Black, Non-Hispanic	5.9	[4.5,7.7]	61,524	93.6	[91.9,95.0]	974,908	0.5	[0.2,1.0]
Hispanic	4.9	[2.4,9.7]	3,129	95.1	[90.3,97.6]	116,009	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	3.3	[1.6,6.6]	3,599	95.6	[92.0,97.7]	81,008	1.1	[0.3,4.0]
Don't know/No answer	3.8	[1.4,10.2]	2,588	96.2	[89.8,98.6]	64,687	---	---
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	7.1	[4.7,10.7]	33,600	92.2	[88.5,94.7]	433,267	0.7	[0.2,2.1]
HS diploma/equivalent	4.6	[3.6,5.8]	53,978	94.9	[93.7,95.9]	1,119,219	0.5	[0.2,1.0]
Some college/2-year college degree	5.5	[4.2,7.1]	55,904	94.2	[92.6,95.5]	962,032	0.3	[0.1,0.7]
4-year college degree or higher	3.5	[2.7,4.4]	29,076	96.1	[95.1,96.9]	808,991	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
Don't know/No answer	---	---	---	100.0	---	13,359	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	7.5	[5.7,9.9]	40,305	91.9	[89.4,93.8]	491,931	0.6	[0.2,1.7]
\$25,000-\$49,999	6.8	[5.2,9.0]	56,139	92.9	[90.7,94.6]	763,883	0.3	[0.1,0.8]
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.4	[2.8,7.0]	17,742	95.2	[92.6,96.9]	380,337	0.3	[0.1,1.5]
\$75,000 or more	3.6	[2.2,5.8]	12,689	96.1	[93.8,97.6]	343,152	0.3	[0.1,1.1]
Don't know/No answer	3.2	[2.5,4.2]	27,699	96.2	[95.3,97.0]	591,466	0.5	[0.3,1.0]

9. Arthritis

Analysis of Section 6 (“Chronic Health Conditions”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

Consistent with previous years, just over 30% (31.5%) of Louisiana adults are likely to have a diagnosis for arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. These diagnoses often refer to a disorder or condition related to joint discomfort or swelling, commonly inferred as inflammation of joints.

There is some variation in terms of socioeconomic variables and arthritis diagnosis, but as educational attainment increases, the shares of adults with arthritis decrease. For income, as income increases, shares of adults reporting this diagnosis decrease. The data is shown in Figure 20.

Arthritis diagnoses are associated with age. As age increases, arthritis or arthritis-related diagnoses increase as well. In Louisiana, 4.5% of 18-24-year-olds have been diagnosed with arthritis, while 55.6% of adults aged 65 years and older have been diagnosed with the health condition.

There is some variation in diagnoses regarding gender and racial-ethnic groups. Continuing previous trends, a larger share of females (35.3%) is likely to have the diagnosis, compared to their male counterparts (27.4%). Black, Non-Hispanics (32.8%), and White, Non-Hispanics (32.4%) are among the largest groups diagnosed with arthritis, while Other, Non-Hispanics (26.3%) make up the smallest share of adults estimated to have arthritis.

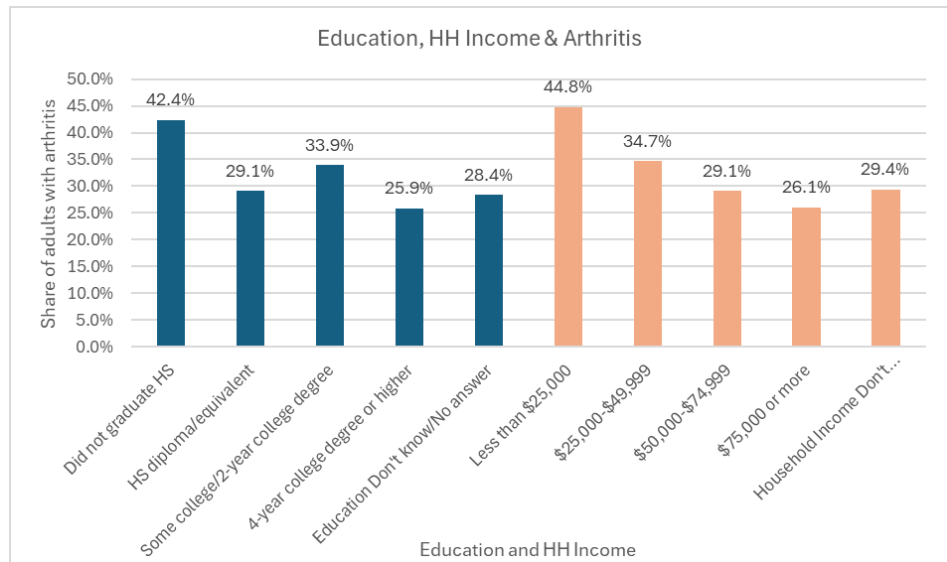


Figure 20: Education, HH Income, & Arthritis

Table 9: Diagnosed with arthritis

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	31.5	[29.9,33.1]	1,110,287	68.0	[66.4,69.6]	2,398,631	0.5	[0.3,0.8]
AGE								
18-24	4.5	[2.7,7.6]	20,246	95.5	[92.4,97.3]	424,868	---	---
25-34	9.0	[6.3,12.8]	52,463	91.0	[87.2,93.7]	530,584	---	---
35-44	20.8	[17.4,24.5]	124,440	79.1	[75.3,82.4]	473,979	0.2	[0.0,0.9]
45-54	35.7	[31.8,39.9]	187,300	63.6	[59.4,67.5]	333,397	0.7	[0.3,1.9]
55-64	48.6	[44.6,52.7]	265,692	50.7	[46.6,54.7]	276,842	0.7	[0.3,1.8]
65 and over	55.6	[52.7,58.5]	460,148	43.4	[40.6,46.3]	358,961	1.0	[0.5,1.8]
GENDER								
Male	27.4	[25.3,29.7]	467,487	72.1	[69.8,74.3]	1,229,007	0.5	[0.3,0.8]
Female	35.3	[33.1,37.5]	642,800	64.2	[61.9,66.4]	1,169,624	0.5	[0.3,1.0]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	32.4	[30.5,34.3]	632,989	67.2	[65.3,69.1]	1,313,913	0.4	[0.2,0.7]
Black, Non-Hispanic	32.8	[29.6,36.2]	341,743	66.7	[63.3,70.0]	694,979	0.4	[0.2,1.0]
Hispanic	26.9	[19.6,35.9]	32,702	73.1	[64.1,80.4]	88,669	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	26.3	[18.5,36.0]	22,245	72.4	[62.7,80.5]	61,291	1.3	[0.3,5.3]
Don't know/No answer	34.6	[25.1,45.4]	23,254	59.2	[47.7,69.7]	39,806	6.3	[1.8,20.0]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	42.4	[36.8,48.1]	199,283	56.5	[50.7,62.1]	265,438	1.2	[0.4,3.3]
HS diploma/equivalent	29.1	[26.5,31.8]	342,716	70.7	[67.9,73.3]	833,179	0.3	[0.1,0.8]
Some college/2-year college degree	33.9	[30.9,37.1]	346,221	65.6	[62.4,68.6]	669,628	0.5	[0.2,1.1]
4-year college degree or higher	25.9	[23.8,28.2]	218,271	73.6	[71.4,75.8]	619,768	0.4	[0.2,0.9]
Don't know/No answer	28.4	[10.5,57.3]	3,797	71.6	[42.7,89.5]	9,562	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	44.8	[40.4,49.3]	240,032	55.2	[50.7,59.6]	295,522	---	---
\$25,000-\$49,999	34.7	[31.3,38.3]	285,503	65.0	[61.4,68.4]	534,350	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
\$50,000-\$74,999	29.1	[25.0,33.6]	116,292	70.4	[65.9,74.5]	281,028	0.5	[0.2,1.8]
\$75,000 or more	26.1	[22.1,30.7]	93,364	73.9	[69.3,77.9]	263,693	---	---
Don't know/No answer	29.4	[25.9,33.1]	183,777	69.2	[65.4,72.8]	432,935	1.4	[0.7,2.9]

10. Obesity

Analysis of Section 7 (“Demographics”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

Obesity and *overweight* are both terms used to identify ranges of weight that are greater than what is considered healthy for a given height and gender. The terms are also used as indicators of health risks. For adults, *overweight* and *obesity* are determined by using weight and height to calculate a number called the “body mass index” (BMI). An adult who has a BMI between 18.5 and 24.9 is considered *normal weight*, 25 and 29.9 is considered *overweight*, and a BMI of 30 or higher is considered *obese*. Figure 21 shows the share of Louisiana adults who are neither overweight nor obese, overweight, or obese. In Louisiana, 32.8% of adults are overweight, while 39.2% of residents are obese.

Computed BMI

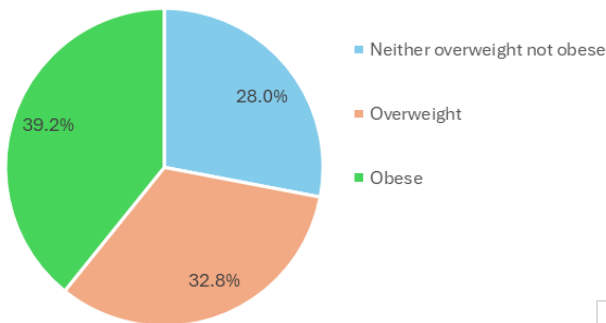


Figure 21: Computed BMI

In general, as age increases, the shares of adults who are *overweight* or *obese* increase. Interestingly, a larger share of males is overweight, compared to females, while a larger share of females is obese, compared to males. This data is shown in Figure 22.

In general, for both the *overweight* and *obese* categories, the smallest share being *overweight* or *obese* are those 18-24-years-old, while adults aged 65 years and older are the largest share for *overweight* adults, and 45-54-year-olds make up the largest share of *obese* adults.

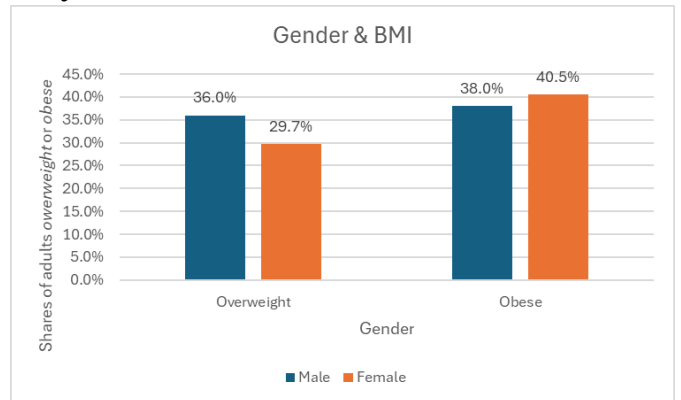


Figure 22: Gender & BMI

Other, Non-Hispanics (37.2%) make up the largest share of adults *overweight*, while Black, Non-Hispanics (30.7%) make up the smallest share of adults *overweight*. However, Black, Non-Hispanics (45.8%) make up the largest share of adults who are *obese*, while Hispanics (25.7%) make up the smallest share of adults *obese*.

Continuing the trend seen in 2023, education is correlated with being *overweight*. As education increases, the number of adults *overweight* increases. However, education does not yield a clear trend for *obesity* (Figure 23).

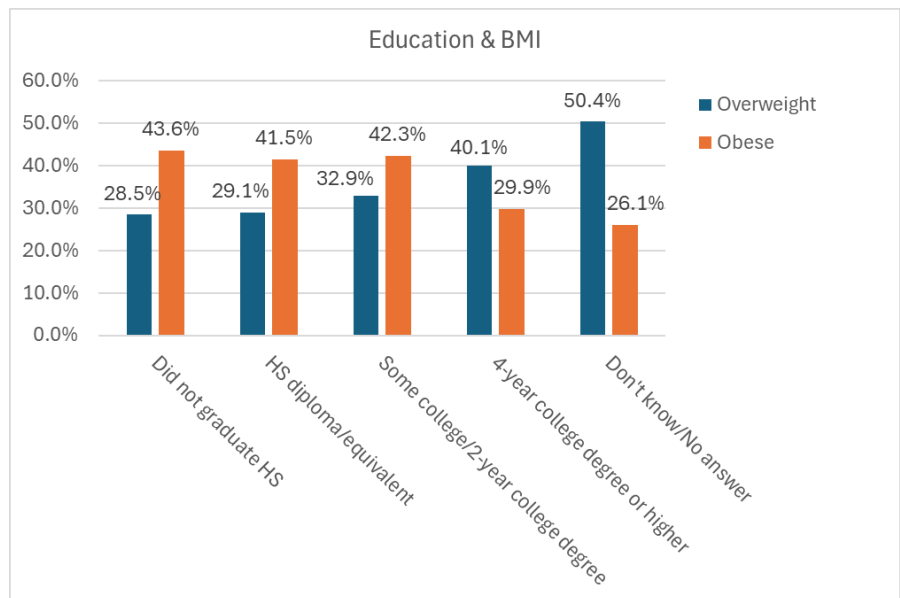


Figure 23: Education & BMI

Conversely, income is not clearly associated with being overweight but is associated with being obese (Figure 24).

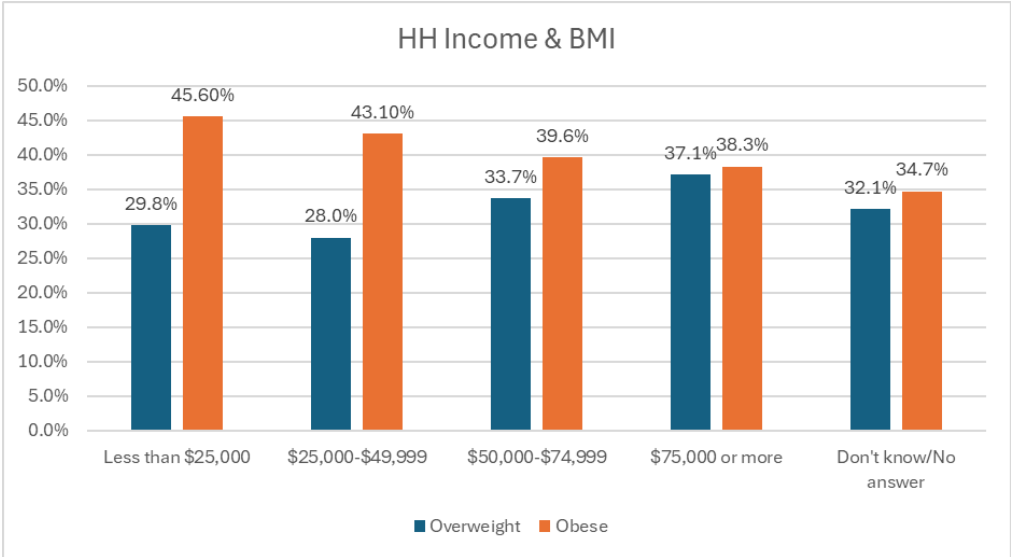


Figure 24: HH Income & BMI

Table 10: Computed body mass index (BMI)

	Neither overweight nor obese*			Overweight			Obese		
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.
Total	28.0	[26.3,29.7]	903,134	32.8	[31.2,34.5]	1,060,745	39.2	[37.4,41.1]	1,267,171
AGE									
18-24	48.6	[42.1,55.2]	192,474	23.3	[18.4,29.0]	92,080	28.1	[22.5,34.5]	111,280
25-34	29.0	[24.1,34.3]	150,189	29.4	[24.5,34.7]	152,288	41.7	[36.2,47.4]	216,282
35-44	27.0	[23.2,31.2]	150,085	29.8	[25.8,34.0]	165,534	43.2	[38.8,47.8]	240,428
45-54	17.3	[14.5,20.6]	84,569	34.5	[30.6,38.6]	168,326	48.1	[43.8,52.5]	234,586
55-64	22.1	[18.9,25.8]	112,983	36.0	[32.1,40.0]	183,425	41.9	[37.8,46.1]	213,690
65 and over	27.9	[25.3,30.7]	212,835	39.2	[36.3,42.2]	299,093	32.9	[30.1,35.8]	250,905
GENDER									
Male	26.1	[23.7,28.6]	417,161	36.0	[33.5,38.5]	575,913	38.0	[35.4,40.6]	607,537
Female	29.8	[27.5,32.2]	485,973	29.7	[27.5,32.1]	484,832	40.5	[37.9,43.0]	659,635
RACE-ETHNICITY									
White, Non-Hispanic	29.3	[27.3,31.3]	534,342	34.0	[32.0,36.1]	620,904	36.7	[34.6,38.8]	668,851
Black, Non-Hispanic	23.5	[20.2,27.3]	218,601	30.7	[27.3,34.2]	284,566	45.8	[41.9,49.7]	425,113
Hispanic	42.1	[32.0,52.9]	46,888	32.2	[23.6,42.2]	35,856	25.7	[17.8,35.5]	28,595
Other, Non-Hispanic	24.4	[15.4,36.4]	18,808	37.2	[27.0,48.8]	28,700	38.4	[27.2,50.8]	29,558
Don't know/No answer	32.4	[21.8,45.2]	16,378	35.4	[24.1,48.7]	17,909	32.2	[22.1,44.2]	16,247
EDUCATION									
Did not graduate HS	27.9	[22.7,33.6]	118,515	28.5	[23.6,34.1]	121,301	43.6	[37.6,49.8]	185,567
HS diploma/equivalent	29.4	[26.3,32.7]	312,985	29.1	[26.2,32.2]	309,997	41.5	[38.3,44.9]	442,597
Some college/2-year college degree	24.7	[21.9,27.9]	236,811	32.9	[29.8,36.3]	315,281	42.3	[38.8,45.8]	404,831
4-year college degree or higher	30.0	[27.3,32.8]	233,695	40.1	[37.3,42.9]	311,738	29.9	[27.4,32.6]	232,918
Don't know/No answer	23.4	[5.0,64.0]	1,129	50.4	[16.9,83.6]	2,428	26.1	[4.0,74.9]	1,258
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Less than \$25,000	24.6	[20.9,28.6]	124,022	29.8	[25.9,34.1]	150,445	45.6	[41.1,50.3]	230,228
\$25,000-\$49,999	28.9	[25.3,32.7]	223,404	28.0	[24.7,31.6]	216,999	43.1	[39.3,47.0]	333,530
\$50,000-\$74,999	26.7	[22.2,31.8]	101,623	33.7	[28.9,38.7]	127,920	39.6	[34.5,44.9]	150,566
\$75,000 or more	24.6	[19.7,30.2]	84,870	37.1	[32.0,42.6]	128,095	38.3	[32.9,43.9]	131,987
Don't know/No answer	33.2	[29.0,37.6]	178,161	32.1	[28.1,36.4]	172,360	34.7	[30.3,39.5]	186,661

*Adults are underweight or normal weight

11. Disability

Analysis of Section 8 (“Disability”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

Disability, according to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey, is a physical, mental, or emotional problem that limits activity. The survey includes measures of several mental and physical disabilities, which may pose additional health risks.

DEAFNESS

In Louisiana, 8.4% of adults report being deaf or having serious difficulty hearing. The data shows trends with several variables. The older populations have the most difficulty hearing or reporting being deaf, while this difficulty is uncommon among younger adults. For example, 1.7% of those with difficulty hearing or are deaf are 18-24-years-old, while 17.5% are 65 years old or older. Moreover, difficulty hearing or being deaf is more prevalent among males (10.3%), compared to their female (6.6%) counterparts. Hispanics (5.9%) and Black, Non-Hispanics (6.7%) are among the smallest groups reporting this disability, compared to other racial-ethnic groups.

In general, as education increases, shares of adults with deafness or difficulty hearing decrease, with an estimated 13.4% of adults who did not graduate HS have this disability, while 4.4% of adults with a 4-year college degree or higher are estimated to have this difficulty. Similarly, as income increases, shares of adults with this difficulty decrease. It is estimated that 15.1% of adults reporting an income of less than \$25,000 are deaf or have serious difficulty hearing, while an estimated 6.0% of adults with an income of \$75,000 or more have this condition.

BLINDNESS

The data shows 7.9% of Louisiana adults reported being blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses. Consistent with 2022 and 2023 findings, age

35-44-year-olds (5.0%) make up the smallest share of adults likely to have blindness or difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses, and adults aged 65 years and older make up the largest share (10.9%)

More females (8.9%) reported the disability, compared to males (6.8%). Interestingly, Black, Non-Hispanics (9.4%) were among the largest share of adults reporting blindness or difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses, while Hispanics (5.3%) made up the smallest share of adults reporting this disability.

And, as education increased, shares of adults reporting disability decreased. The same trend is seen with income. We see those reporting an income of less than \$25,000 made up the largest share (17.1%), while those reporting an income of \$75,000 or more made up the smallest share (4.2%).

MEMORY AND DECISION MAKING

An estimated 18.2% of Louisiana adults have difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. Interestingly, the youngest population, 18-24-year-olds (24.6%), reports the most difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions, while those 65+ years (10.9%) make up the smallest share of adults with this difficulty. A larger share of women (20.4%) report this difficulty, compared to men (15.7%).

Other, Non-Hispanics (29.6%) make up the largest share of adults with this difficulty, while White, Non-Hispanics (16.8%) make up the smallest share. Data shows education and income are both associated with difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. As education increases, the shares of adults are likely to have this difficulty decrease. For example, 32.4% of adults who did not graduate HS are estimated to have

this difficulty, while 10.1% of adults with a 4-year college degree or higher are likely to have the difficulty. A similar trend is seen for income---as income increases, shares of adults are likely to have the difficulty decrease.

WALKING AND CLIMBING STAIRS

In Louisiana, 18.2% of adults report difficulty walking or climbing stairs. In general, as age increases, the shares of adults with difficulty walking or climbing stairs increase. A larger share of females (21.0%) is likely to have this difficulty compared to males (15.1%).

Black, Non-Hispanics (21.4%) make up the largest share of adults with this difficulty, while Hispanics (7.9%) make up the smallest share. In general, as education increases, the shares of adults with this difficulty decrease. A similar trend is seen with household income. This data is shown in Figure 25.

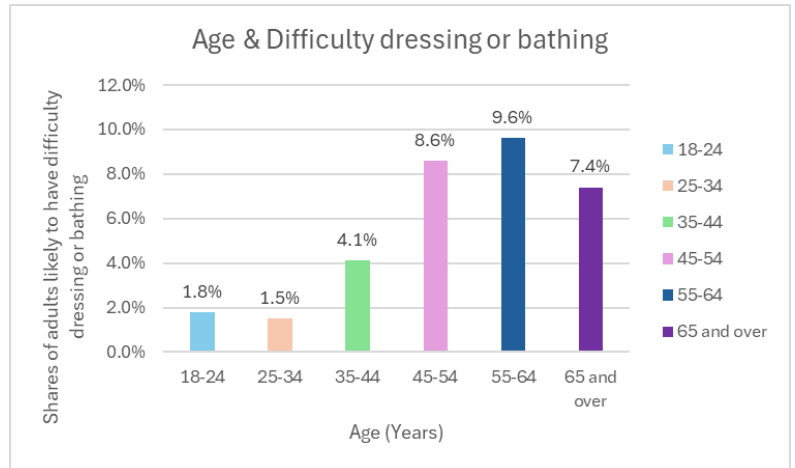


Figure 26: Age & Difficulty dressing or bathing

A hill-and-valley trend is seen with age and difficulty dressing and bathing (Figure 26).

A larger share of females (6.4%) is likely to have this difficulty, compared to males (4.9%). Black, Non-Hispanics (7.1%) and Other, Non-Hispanics (5.2%) are among the largest groups of adults with this difficulty, while Hispanics (1.7%) make up the smallest share.

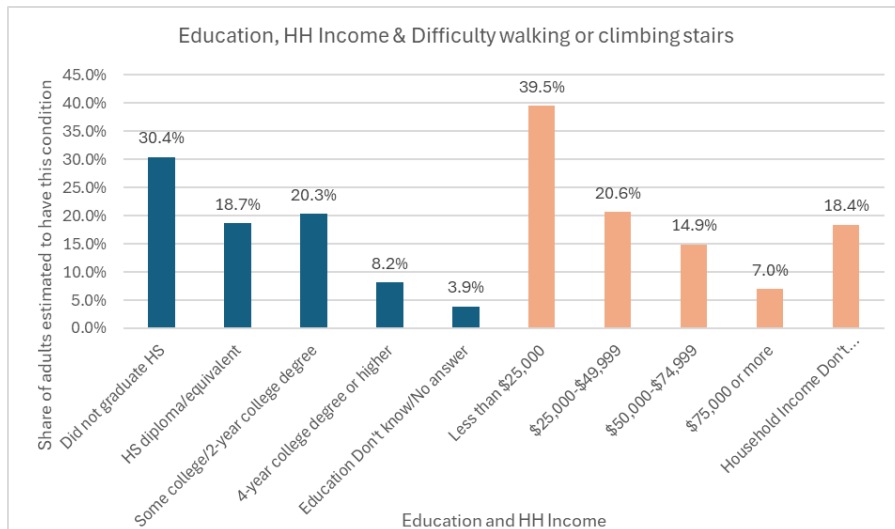


Figure 25: Education, HH Income, & Difficulty walking or climbing stairs

DRESSING AND BATHING

5.7% of Louisiana adults report difficulty dressing or bathing. Data show that gender and socioeconomic factors are associated with this condition.

As education increases, the shares of adults estimated to have this difficulty decrease. A similar pattern is present with household income levels, with an estimated 15.7% of adults with less than \$25,000 as an income are likely to have this difficulty, while 1.4% of adults with an income of \$75,000 or more are likely to have this difficulty.

DOING ERRANDS ALONE

In Louisiana, 10.6% of adults report having difficulty doing errands alone. Like difficulty dressing and bathing, there is a hill-and-valley trend for age and shares of adults likely to have difficulty doing errands alone. The data is shown in Figure 27.

More females (13.9%) are estimated to report this difficulty, compared to males (7.2%). Other, Non-Hispanics (21.9%) make up the

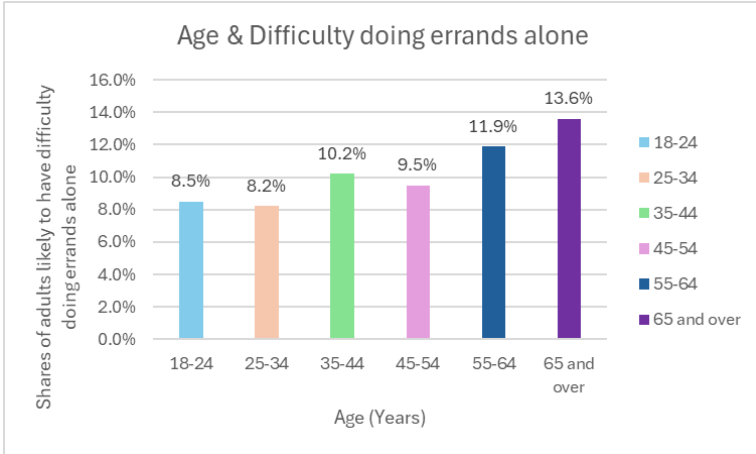


Figure 27: Age & Difficulty doing errands alone

largest share of adults likely to have this difficulty, while Hispanics (7.3%) are least likely to have this difficulty.

Moreover, while there is a slight variation as education increases, the shares of adults who are likely to have this difficulty decrease. As seen with several conditions, as income increases, shares of adults who are likely to have difficulty doing errands alone decrease. Interestingly, there is a significant difference between income groups and the shares of adults with this difficulty. It is estimated that 21.9% with an income of less than \$25,000 are likely to have this difficulty, while 3.7% of adults with an income of \$75,000 or more are likely to have this difficulty, yielding an 18.2-percent-point difference.

Table 11A: Deaf or have serious difficulty hearing

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	8.4	[7.5,9.3]	285,134	91.1	[90.1,92.0]	3,101,684	0.6	[0.4,0.9]
AGE								
18-24	1.7	[0.7,3.8]	7,159	98.3	[96.2,99.3]	414,224	---	---
25-34	4.7	[2.7,7.8]	26,251	95.3	[92.2,97.3]	537,629	---	---
35-44	3.4	[2.2,5.4]	19,829	96.6	[94.6,97.8]	558,097	---	---
45-54	6.8	[4.9,9.2]	34,448	92.8	[90.3,94.7]	471,883	0.4	[0.2,1.2]
55-64	10.7	[8.4,13.6]	57,365	88.6	[85.6,91.0]	472,804	0.7	[0.2,1.9]
65 and over	17.5	[15.4,19.8]	140,083	80.8	[78.4,83.0]	647,048	1.7	[1.0,2.8]
GENDER								
Male	10.3	[8.9,11.8]	169,210	89.1	[87.5,90.5]	1,469,008	0.7	[0.4,1.2]
Female	6.6	[5.6,7.8]	115,924	92.9	[91.7,94.0]	1,632,676	0.5	[0.2,0.9]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	9.4	[8.3,10.6]	179,125	90.2	[88.9,91.3]	1,716,427	0.4	[0.2,0.7]
Black, Non-Hispanic	6.7	[5.1,8.8]	66,783	92.9	[90.8,94.6]	920,079	0.3	[0.1,0.9]
Hispanic	5.9	[3.2,10.7]	7,117	93.0	[88.0,96.0]	111,953	1.1	[0.3,4.3]
Other, Non-Hispanic	9.8	[4.7,19.2]	7,843	89.2	[79.8,94.5]	71,441	1.1	[0.2,4.5]
Don't know/No answer	12.0	[6.6,20.9]	7,288	78.4	[66.1,87.1]	47,499	9.6	[3.6,23.2]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	13.4	[10.0,17.8]	61,555	84.8	[80.3,88.4]	388,377	1.8	[0.8,3.9]
HS diploma/equivalent	8.4	[7.0,10.1]	94,499	91.1	[89.4,92.5]	1,020,712	0.5	[0.3,1.0]
Some college/2-year college degree	9.2	[7.7,11.1]	92,087	90.4	[88.5,92.0]	900,411	0.3	[0.1,0.9]
4-year college degree or higher	4.4	[3.6,5.5]	36,552	95.3	[94.2,96.2]	783,729	0.2	[0.1,0.6]
Don't know/No answer	5.0	[0.7,29.1]	441	95.0	[70.9,99.3]	8,455	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	15.1	[12.0,18.7]	79,958	84.0	[80.4,87.1]	446,358	0.9	[0.4,2.1]
\$25,000-\$49,999	7.9	[6.4,9.7]	63,959	91.8	[90.0,93.4]	744,293	0.3	[0.1,0.6]
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.0	[5.9,10.7]	31,263	91.8	[89.1,93.9]	360,587	0.2	[0.1,1.1]
\$75,000 or more	6.0	[4.1,8.8]	21,372	94.0	[91.2,95.9]	335,082	---	---
Don't know/No answer	8.8	[6.9,11.3]	54,020	89.5	[86.8,91.7]	548,004	1.7	[0.9,3.3]

Table 11B: Blind or vision impaired even when wearing glasses

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	7.9	[7.0,8.9]	267,818	91.6	[90.5,92.5]	3,106,713	0.5	[0.4,0.8]
AGE								
18-24	5.1	[3.1,8.3]	21,331	94.9	[91.7,96.9]	398,548	---	---
25-34	6.1	[3.6,10.2]	34,287	93.8	[89.7,96.3]	527,841	0.1	[0.0,1.0]
35-44	5.0	[3.4,7.3]	28,398	94.8	[92.5,96.5]	542,994	0.2	[0.0,1.6]
45-54	8.6	[6.5,11.3]	43,708	90.8	[88.1,93.0]	461,487	0.6	[0.2,1.4]
55-64	10.0	[7.8,12.7]	52,900	89.4	[86.6,91.7]	475,135	0.7	[0.2,1.8]
65 and over	10.9	[9.1,13.1]	87,195	87.9	[85.6,89.8]	700,708	1.2	[0.7,2.0]
GENDER								
Male	6.8	[5.6,8.3]	112,396	92.5	[91.0,93.8]	1,519,207	0.6	[0.3,1.1]
Female	8.9	[7.5,10.4]	155,423	90.7	[89.1,92.0]	1,587,506	0.5	[0.3,0.8]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	6.2	[5.3,7.3]	118,008	93.2	[92.0,94.1]	1,766,719	0.6	[0.4,1.0]
Black, Non-Hispanic	9.4	[7.5,11.8]	92,901	90.2	[87.8,92.1]	888,331	0.4	[0.2,0.9]
Hispanic	5.3	[2.9,9.4]	6,366	94.2	[89.9,96.7]	113,370	0.5	[0.1,3.8]
Other, Non-Hispanic	8.4	[4.3,15.8]	6,759	91.6	[84.2,95.7]	73,372	---	---
Don't know/No answer	10.2	[4.7,20.9]	6,195	87.0	[76.4,93.3]	52,748	2.8	[0.8,8.6]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	17.7	[13.8,22.4]	80,823	81.6	[76.8,85.6]	372,887	0.7	[0.3,2.0]
HS diploma/equivalent	7.9	[6.4,9.6]	87,677	91.6	[89.8,93.1]	1,019,697	0.5	[0.3,1.1]
Some college/2-year college degree	7.1	[5.6,8.9]	70,568	92.5	[90.6,94.0]	919,248	0.4	[0.2,1.0]
r4-year college degree or higher	3.5	[2.3,5.3]	28,751	96.1	[94.2,97.3]	786,765	0.4	[0.2,0.9]
Don't know/No answer	---	---	---	91.2	[56.9,98.8]	8,115	8.8	[1.2,43.1]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	17.1	[13.9,20.9]	90,499	82.0	[78.3,85.3]	433,242	0.8	[0.4,1.7]
\$25,000-\$49,999	7.1	[5.4,9.3]	57,454	92.4	[90.2,94.1]	746,394	0.5	[0.2,1.1]
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.4	[4.4,9.1]	24,878	93.1	[90.3,95.1]	363,351	0.5	[0.2,1.6]
\$75,000 or more	4.2	[2.5,7.1]	14,983	95.5	[92.7,97.2]	336,898	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
Don't know/No answer	9.6	[7.3,12.4]	58,438	89.4	[86.5,91.8]	546,707	1.0	[0.5,2.2]

Table 11C: Have difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	18.2	[16.7,19.7]	614,372	80.4	[78.9,81.9]	2,721,853	1.4	[1.0,1.9]
AGE								
18-24	24.6	[19.5,30.4]	102,907	73.9	[68.0,79.1]	309,750	1.5	[0.5,4.4]
25-34	21.5	[17.3,26.4]	120,742	77.0	[72.0,81.3]	431,922	1.5	[0.7,3.4]
35-44	18.8	[15.5,22.7]	107,289	80.6	[76.7,84.0]	459,079	0.6	[0.2,1.5]
45-54	20.6	[17.3,24.3]	104,474	78.1	[74.2,81.5]	396,635	1.4	[0.6,3.3]
55-64	17.4	[14.5,20.7]	92,227	80.6	[77.1,83.6]	428,205	2.1	[1.1,3.8]
65 and over	10.9	[9.2,12.9]	86,732	87.6	[85.6,89.4]	696,262	1.5	[0.9,2.5]
GENDER								
Male	15.7	[13.8,17.8]	257,120	82.8	[80.7,84.8]	1,355,620	1.5	[0.9,2.3]
Female	20.4	[18.4,22.6]	357,252	78.2	[76.0,80.3]	1,366,232	1.4	[0.9,2.1]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	16.8	[15.2,18.6]	318,020	82.0	[80.1,83.7]	1,550,184	1.2	[0.7,1.9]
Black, Non-Hispanic	19.6	[16.7,22.8]	192,382	79.7	[76.4,82.6]	783,259	0.8	[0.4,1.6]
Hispanic	19.9	[12.7,29.7]	23,907	78.8	[69.0,86.2]	94,918	1.3	[0.4,4.3]
Other, Non-Hispanic	29.6	[19.5,42.1]	23,389	66.9	[54.2,77.5]	52,856	3.5	[0.8,14.9]
Don't know/No answer	18.2	[10.5,29.6]	11,029	71.6	[59.4,81.3]	43,402	10.2	[4.6,21.0]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	32.4	[27.0,38.3]	147,386	64.8	[58.9,70.3]	294,967	2.8	[1.4,5.5]
HS diploma/equivalent	17.9	[15.6,20.5]	198,983	81.1	[78.4,83.4]	899,468	1.0	[0.5,1.9]
Some college/2-year college degree	18.5	[15.9,21.4]	183,581	79.8	[76.8,82.5]	791,759	1.7	[1.0,2.9]
4-year college degree or higher	10.1	[8.4,11.9]	82,189	89.1	[87.2,90.8]	728,995	0.8	[0.4,1.5]
Don't know/No answer	25.1	[6.4,62.2]	2,233	74.9	[37.8,93.6]	6,663	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	31.8	[27.8,36.1]	167,359	66.9	[62.6,71.0]	351,963	1.3	[0.6,2.6]
\$25,000-\$49,999	18.9	[16.0,22.2]	152,221	80.2	[76.9,83.2]	646,102	0.9	[0.4,2.1]
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.5	[10.2,17.6]	52,611	84.6	[80.3,88.1]	330,364	1.9	[0.9,4.0]
\$75,000 or more	12.5	[9.2,16.8]	43,882	86.9	[82.5,90.3]	305,071	0.6	[0.1,3.4]
Don't know/No answer	20.8	[17.3,24.8]	126,930	75.8	[71.7,79.6]	462,834	3.4	[2.1,5.4]

Table 11D: Have difficulty walking or climbing stairs

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	18.2	[16.9,19.5]	612,412	81.4	[80.1,82.7]	2,747,670	0.4	[0.2,0.7]
AGE								
18-24	4.3	[2.1,8.3]	17,905	95.7	[91.7,97.9]	401,229	---	---
25-34	3.3	[1.7,6.2]	18,373	96.1	[93.1,97.8]	538,322	0.6	[0.2,2.4]
35-44	11.0	[8.4,14.3]	62,630	88.8	[85.5,91.4]	505,546	0.2	[0.0,1.3]
45-54	21.0	[17.6,24.8]	106,179	79.0	[75.1,82.4]	399,649	0.1	[0.0,0.5]
55-64	29.6	[26.0,33.6]	156,176	69.5	[65.6,73.2]	366,664	0.8	[0.3,2.2]
65 and over	31.7	[29.0,34.5]	251,148	67.7	[64.9,70.4]	536,260	0.6	[0.3,1.1]
GENDER								
Male	15.1	[13.4,17.0]	246,551	84.6	[82.7,86.3]	1,379,401	0.3	[0.1,0.7]
Female	21.0	[19.1,23.0]	365,861	78.5	[76.5,80.4]	1,368,269	0.5	[0.2,1.0]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	17.3	[15.8,19.0]	327,365	82.2	[80.5,83.8]	155,1310	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
Black, Non-Hispanic	21.4	[18.7,24.5]	209,422	78.0	[75.0,80.8]	762,413	0.5	[0.2,1.4]
Hispanic	7.9	[4.7,13.2]	9,563	92.1	[86.8,95.3]	110,827	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	15.6	[9.7,24.2]	12,313	84.1	[75.5,90.1]	66,494	0.3	[0.0,2.1]
Don't know/No answer	27.3	[18.6,38.2]	16,557	72.7	[61.8,81.4]	44,057	---	---
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	30.4	[25.4,35.9]	137,338	69.2	[63.7,74.3]	312,644	0.4	[0.1,1.5]
HS diploma/equivalent	18.7	[16.6,21.1]	207,107	80.6	[78.2,82.8]	892,574	0.6	[0.3,1.4]
Some college/2-year college degree	20.3	[17.8,23.0]	201,064	79.3	[76.6,81.8]	785,260	0.4	[0.2,1.1]
4-year college degree or higher	8.2	[7.0,9.5]	66,554	91.8	[90.4,93.0]	748,645	0.1	[0.0,0.3]
Don't know/No answer	3.9	[0.5,24.2]	348	96.1	[75.8,99.5]	8,548	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	39.5	[35.2,43.9]	205,945	60.1	[55.6,64.4]	313,328	0.4	[0.1,1.9]
\$25,000-\$49,999	20.6	[17.9,23.6]	165,717	78.9	[75.9,81.7]	634,416	0.5	[0.2,1.4]
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.9	[11.9,18.6]	58,182	84.8	[81.1,87.8]	330,315	0.3	[0.0,1.8]
\$75,000 or more	7.0	[4.9,9.9]	24,505	92.5	[89.6,94.7]	324,750	0.5	[0.2,1.6]
Don't know/No answer	18.4	[15.4,21.8]	111,862	80.9	[77.4,84.0]	491,504	0.7	[0.3,1.7]

Table 11E: Have difficulty dressing or bathing

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	5.7	[5.0,6.5]	191,281	94.0	[93.2,94.7]	3,164,452	0.3	[0.2,0.6]
AGE								
18-24	1.8	[0.6,4.7]	7,353	98.2	[95.3,99.4]	411,781	---	---
25-34	1.5	[0.7,3.3]	8,217	98.5	[96.7,99.3]	551,848	---	---
35-44	4.1	[2.6,6.4]	23,145	95.9	[93.6,97.4]	544,817	---	---
45-54	8.6	[6.6,11.2]	43,427	91.4	[88.8,93.4]	459,609	---	---
55-64	9.6	[7.4,12.4]	50,648	89.1	[86.2,91.5]	468,742	1.2	[0.6,2.7]
65 and over	7.4	[6.0,9.1]	58,491	92.0	[90.3,93.5]	727,656	0.6	[0.3,1.1]
GENDER								
Male	4.9	[4.0,6.0]	79,725	94.8	[93.6,95.8]	1,541,188	0.3	[0.1,0.7]
Female	6.4	[5.4,7.6]	111,556	93.2	[92.0,94.3]	1,623,265	0.4	[0.2,0.7]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	4.9	[4.1,5.8]	91,596	94.7	[93.7,95.6]	1,781,611	0.4	[0.2,0.8]
Black, Non-Hispanic	7.1	[5.5,8.9]	68,892	92.7	[90.8,94.2]	905,601	0.2	[0.1,0.7]
Hispanic	1.7	[0.5,5.9]	2,088	98.3	[94.1,99.5]	118,302	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	5.2	[1.9,13.6]	4,103	94.8	[86.4,98.1]	74,404	---	---
Don't know/No answer	14.9	[8.2,25.7]	9,059	83.0	[72.4,90.1]	50,317	2.0	[0.6,6.3]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	10.8	[8.0,14.5]	48,453	88.8	[85.0,91.7]	398,013	0.4	[0.1,2.0]
HS diploma/equivalent	6.5	[5.2,8.0]	71,729	93.2	[91.6,94.5]	1,029,172	0.3	[0.1,0.8]
Some college/2-year college degree	5.4	[4.2,7.0]	53,430	94.1	[92.5,95.4]	931,010	0.5	[0.2,1.2]
4-year college degree or higher	2.1	[1.5,2.8]	16,890	97.9	[97.1,98.4]	798,142	0.1	[0.0,0.4]
Don't know/No answer	8.8	[1.2,43.1]	781	91.2	[56.9,98.8]	8,115	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	15.7	[12.8,19.0]	81,620	83.7	[80.3,86.6]	436,340	0.7	[0.3,1.8]
\$25,000-\$49,999	5.6	[4.2,7.5]	45,183	94.2	[92.4,95.6]	753,730	0.2	[0.1,0.5]
\$50,000-\$74,999	2.7	[1.6,4.5]	10,686	96.7	[94.7,97.9]	376,601	0.6	[0.2,2.0]
\$75,000 or more	1.4	[0.7,3.0]	5,051	98.6	[97.0,99.3]	345,992	---	---
Don't know/No answer	5.9	[4.3,8.1]	35,924	93.5	[91.2,95.2]	566,397	0.6	[0.2,1.7]

Table 11F: Have difficulty doing errands alone

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	10.6	[9.5,11.8]	356,838	88.8	[87.6,89.9]	2,982,734	0.5	[0.3,0.9]
AGE								
18-24	8.5	[5.6,12.8]	35,774	91.5	[87.2,94.4]	383,360	---	---
25-34	8.2	[5.7,11.9]	45,831	91.5	[87.8,94.1]	508,458	0.3	[0.0,2.1]
35-44	10.2	[7.6,13.6]	57,896	89.4	[86.0,92.1]	507,141	0.4	[0.1,1.2]
45-54	9.5	[7.4,12.3]	47,876	89.8	[86.9,92.1]	450,231	0.7	[0.2,2.7]
55-64	11.9	[9.4,14.9]	62,324	86.9	[83.7,89.5]	455,717	1.2	[0.6,2.6]
65 and over	13.6	[11.5,15.9]	107,137	85.9	[83.5,87.9]	677,827	0.6	[0.2,1.5]
GENDER								
Male	7.2	[5.9,8.6]	115,951	92.3	[90.8,93.6]	1,496,466	0.5	[0.2,1.1]
Female	13.9	[12.2,15.8]	240,887	85.6	[83.7,87.3]	1,486,268	0.6	[0.3,1.1]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	8.8	[7.7,10.1]	165,548	90.7	[89.4,91.9]	1,702,626	0.5	[0.2,1.0]
Black, Non-Hispanic	12.2	[10.0,14.9]	118,912	87.1	[84.4,89.4]	846,622	0.6	[0.3,1.4]
Hispanic	7.3	[4.1,12.5]	8,745	92.7	[87.5,95.9]	111,644	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	21.9	[12.3,35.8]	17,163	78.1	[64.2,87.7]	61,345	---	---
Don't know/No answer	23.0	[14.5,34.4]	13,834	72.0	[59.8,81.7]	43,373	5.0	[1.3,17.6]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	17.5	[13.5,22.4]	78,403	81.7	[76.8,85.8]	366,544	0.8	[0.2,2.7]
HS diploma/equivalent	10.9	[9.2,13.0]	120,404	88.6	[86.5,90.4]	975,150	0.5	[0.2,1.1]
Some college/2-year college degree	12.4	[10.3,14.9]	122,716	86.7	[84.2,88.9]	856,124	0.9	[0.4,1.8]
4-year college degree or higher	4.3	[3.4,5.4]	34,967	95.5	[94.4,96.5]	776,367	0.2	[0.0,0.6]
Don't know/No answer	3.9	[0.5,24.2]	348	96.1	[75.8,99.5]	8,548	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	21.9	[18.5,25.8]	114,298	77.7	[73.8,81.1]	405,002	0.4	[0.2,1.1]
\$25,000-\$49,999	12.8	[10.4,15.7]	102,224	86.8	[83.9,89.2]	691,820	0.4	[0.1,1.4]
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.6	[4.5,9.7]	25,766	92.6	[89.5,94.9]	360,017	0.7	[0.3,1.9]
\$75,000 or more	3.7	[2.2,6.4]	13,115	96.2	[93.6,97.8]	337,802	0.0	[0.0,0.3]
Don't know/No answer	12.8	[10.0,16.2]	77,160	86.0	[82.5,88.8]	517,992	1.2	[0.6,2.6]

12. Breast & Cervical Cancer Screening

Analysis of Section 9 (“Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

The 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire collected data on Breast and Cervical Cancer screening. According to the CDC, “Louisiana has one of the highest cervical cancer death rates in the nationⁱⁱ.” This module in the questionnaire included several questions on breast and cervical cancer screenings.

BREAST CANCER SCREENING

In Louisiana, an estimated 69.4% of women 40-years-old and older have had a mammogram in the past 2 years. Between 40-year-olds and 64-year-olds, there is growth in shares of women likely to have a mammogram, while the share dips for women aged 65 years and older. Women 55-64-years-old (80.1%) make up the largest share of women likely to have had a mammogram in the past two years, while those 40-44-years-old make up the smallest share (61.1%). There is a trend regarding income.

While most women across racial-ethnic groups are likely to have had a mammogram in the past two years, Black, Non-Hispanics (74.8%) make up the largest share of women likely to have this screening, while Hispanics (66.0%) make up the smallest share. Socioeconomic variables are associated with the likelihood of having received a mammogram in the past two years. Specifically, as education increases, the shares of women likely to have had the screening also increase. A similar pattern emerges with household income; as income increases, shares of women likely to have had a mammogram in the past two years also increase. These data are shown in Figure 28.

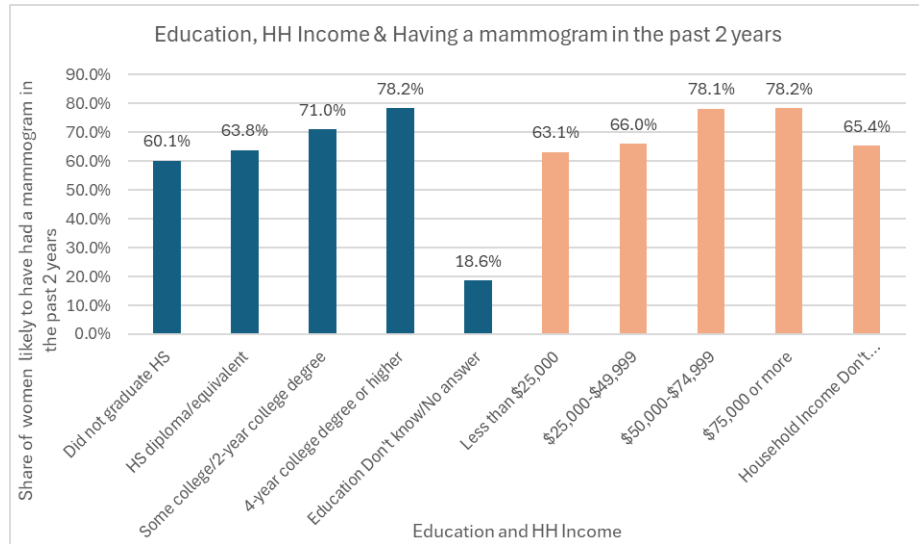


Figure 28: Education, HH Income, & Mammogram

CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

HPV tests and PAP tests can help detect cancer early or prevent cancer. The HPV test looks for the human papillomavirus, which can cause cellular changes on the cervix, while PAP tests look at cells that may become cancerous cells if not appropriately treatedⁱⁱⁱ. Most women have had a PAP test or HPV test, but the share of women having these tests in recent years varies. A little more than one-quarter of women have not had either test (Figure 29).

Cervical Cancer Screening

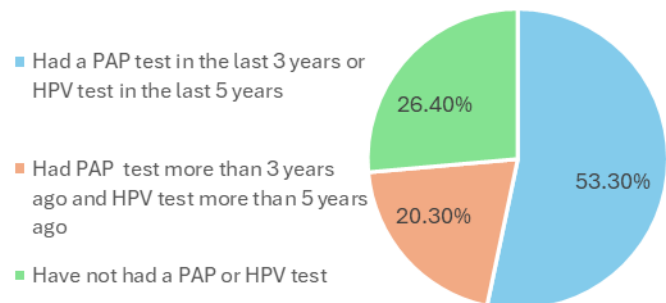


Figure 29: Cervical Cancer Screening

There is variation in the share of women in each category by age. This data is shown in Figure 30.

While most women have had a PAP or HPV test, Black, Non-Hispanics (33.0%) make up the largest share of women who have not had either test. Socioeconomic variables indicate that education positively trends with shares of women having had a PAP test in the last 3 years or an HPV test in the last 5 years. Data shows that those who did not finish HS make up the smallest share of women who had a PAP test in the last 3 years or an HPV test in the last 5 years (34.1%), while they are the largest share of women who had neither test (47.7%). Conversely, those with a 4-year college degree or higher make up the largest share of women with a PAP test in the last 3

years or an HPV test in the last 5 years (72.4%) and are the smallest share of women who have not had either test (18.1%). A similar trend emerges for income and women with a PAP test in the last 3 years or an HPV test in the last 5 years. Specifically, those with an income of less than \$25,000 make up the smallest share of women likely to have had a PAP test in the last 3 years or an HPV test in the last 5 years (40.3%) and the largest share of women likely to have had neither test (34.3%), while those with an income of \$75,000 or more make up the largest share of women most likely to have had a PAP test in the last 3 years or an HPV test in the last 5 years (63.8%) and are least likely to have had neither test (18.1%).

Figure 30: Age & Cervical Cancer Screening

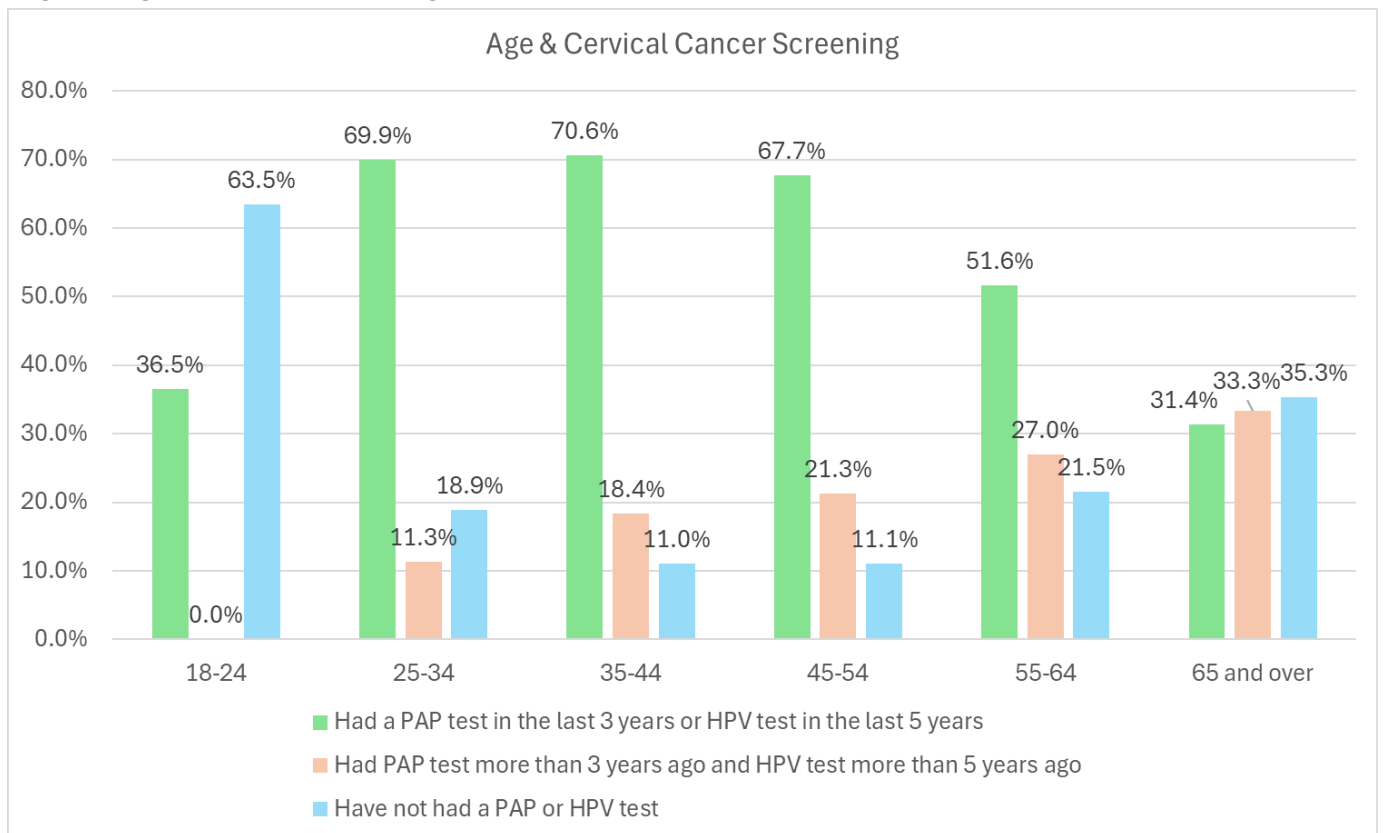


Table 12A: Women aged 40+ who have had a mammogram in the past 2 years

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	69.4	[66.9,71.8]	814,418	23.0	[20.9,25.3]	270,022	7.6	[6.3,9.1]
AGE								
40-44	61.1	[52.9,68.8]	100,603	31.2	[24.0,39.4]	51,267	7.7	[4.2,13.7]
45-54	70.6	[65.5,75.2]	187,940	21.1	[17.0,25.8]	56,093	8.3	[5.8,11.9]
55-64	80.1	[75.5,84.0]	225,550	15.9	[12.3,20.2]	44,756	4.0	[2.4,6.5]
65 and over	65.1	[61.3,68.8]	300,325	25.6	[22.3,29.2]	117,906	9.3	[7.3,11.9]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	67.9	[64.8,70.8]	463,208	25.1	[22.4,28.0]	171,352	7.0	[5.5,8.8]
Black, Non-Hispanic	74.8	[70.0,79.0]	260,493	16.5	[13.0,20.8]	57,607	8.7	[6.2,12.0]
Hispanic	66.0	[49.1,79.6]	19,923	32.6	[19.2,49.7]	9,842	1.4	[0.2,9.4]
Other, Non-Hispanic	67.3	[47.6,82.3]	13,884	25.1	[12.1,45.0]	5,187	7.6	[1.8,27.0]
Don't know/No answer	54.0	[37.8,69.4]	16,142	23.5	[13.0,38.8]	7,033	22.5	[11.3,39.8]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	60.1	[51.1,68.5]	84,507	27.3	[20.2,35.9]	38,412	12.5	[7.7,19.7]
HS diploma/equivalent	63.8	[58.9,68.5]	215,335	26.7	[22.5,31.5]	90,168	9.5	[7.0,12.7]
Some college/2-year college degree	71.0	[66.4,75.3]	262,161	23.0	[19.1,27.4]	84,889	6.0	[4.2,8.5]
4-year college degree or higher	78.2	[74.7,81.3]	251,851	17.3	[14.5,20.5]	55,680	4.5	[3.1,6.7]
Don't know/No answer	18.6	[2.4,67.5]	564	28.7	[4.3,78.5]	874	52.7	[15.1,87.5]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	63.1	[56.9,68.9]	127,293	29.5	[24.1,35.4]	59,470	7.5	[4.8,11.3]
\$25,000-\$49,999	66.0	[60.5,71.2]	180,578	30.5	[25.5,36.0]	83,312	3.5	[2.0,6.1]
\$50,000-\$74,999	78.1	[71.0,83.9]	111,243	18.0	[12.7,25.0]	25,653	3.8	[1.9,7.8]
\$75,000 or more	78.2	[69.8,84.7]	83,876	18.8	[12.7,26.9]	20,148	3.1	[1.2,7.8]
Don't know/No answer	65.4	[59.7,70.8]	147,306	20.8	[16.5,25.8]	46,839	13.8	[10.1,18.6]

Table 12B: Women who have had a cervical cancer screening test

	Had PAP test in last 3 years or HPV test in last 5 years			Had PAP test more than 3 years ago and HPV test more than 5 years ago			Have not had a PAP or HPV test	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	53.3	[50.6,55.9]	825,121	20.3	[18.4,22.4]	314,547	26.4	[24.0,28.9]
AGE								
18-24	36.5	[27.9,46.1]	71,048	---	---	---	63.5	[53.9,72.1]
25-34	69.9	[61.8,76.9]	172,988	11.3	[7.0,17.7]	27,927	18.9	[13.2,26.2]
35-44	70.6	[64.3,76.3]	188,213	18.4	[13.7,24.3]	49,070	11.0	[7.6,15.6]
45-54	67.6	[61.9,72.8]	148,225	21.3	[16.9,26.5]	46,701	11.1	[7.8,15.4]
55-64	51.6	[45.7,57.3]	127,319	27.0	[22.2,32.3]	66,604	21.5	[16.9,26.9]
65 and over	31.4	[27.5,35.7]	117,328	33.3	[29.4,37.4]	124,245	35.3	[31.2,39.7]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	52.0	[48.8,55.2]	442,200	25.1	[22.5,27.8]	213,019	22.9	[20.2,25.8]
Black, Non-Hispanic	55.6	[50.4,60.7]	260,860	11.4	[8.6,15.0]	53,364	33.0	[28.1,38.3]
Hispanic	48.0	[33.2,63.1]	25,536	25.7	[14.8,40.8]	13,698	26.3	[13.9,44.2]
Other, Non-Hispanic	59.1	[40.6,75.4]	21,714	15.5	[8.0,28.1]	5,707	25.3	[11.2,47.6]
Don't know/No answer	41.6	[25.6,59.6]	10,630	40.7	[25.3,58.2]	10,415	17.7	[8.1,34.3]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	34.1	[25.7,43.6]	58,322	18.2	[12.5,25.6]	31,091	47.7	[38.6,57.1]
HS diploma/equivalent	43.8	[39.0,48.8]	210,866	21.1	[17.6,25.0]	101,368	35.1	[30.4,40.1]
Some college/2-year college degree	53.6	[48.7,58.5]	266,373	24.3	[20.6,28.6]	120,920	22.0	[18.0,26.6]
4-year college degree or higher	72.4	[69.0,75.6]	288,121	15.4	[13.0,18.1]	61,168	12.2	[10.0,14.8]
Don't know/No answer	100.0	---	1,438	---	---	---	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	40.3	[34.2,46.7]	106,295	25.4	[20.4,31.2]	67,011	34.3	[28.5,40.5]
\$25,000-\$49,999	50.9	[45.5,56.4]	201,031	21.4	[17.5,25.9]	84,482	27.7	[22.8,33.1]
\$50,000-\$74,999	63.1	[55.7,69.9]	118,751	17.6	[12.9,23.4]	33,061	19.3	[13.9,26.3]
\$75,000 or more	63.8	[55.8,71.2]	93,512	18.1	[12.9,24.8]	26,510	18.1	[12.7,25.0]
Don't know/No answer	39.3	[33.3,45.6]	111,403	18.9	[14.9,23.7]	53,515	41.9	[35.6,48.3]

13. Colorectal Cancer Screening

Analysis of Section 10 (“Colorectal Cancer Screening”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

The 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire included a series of questions regarding colorectal cancer screenings. In this report, those reporting a colonoscopy, and/or sigmoidoscopy will be examined more closely. Additionally, this section will look at adults who have met the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommendations for colorectal cancer screening. Most adults 45-years-old and older have had a colorectal cancer screening and meet the USPSTF-recommended screenings within the time interval recommended. The USPSTF colorectal cancer screening is recommended for adults 45-years of age and older^{iv}.

have had a colonoscopy. This pattern is replicated with income, but there is a slight variation, which is demonstrated in Figure 31.

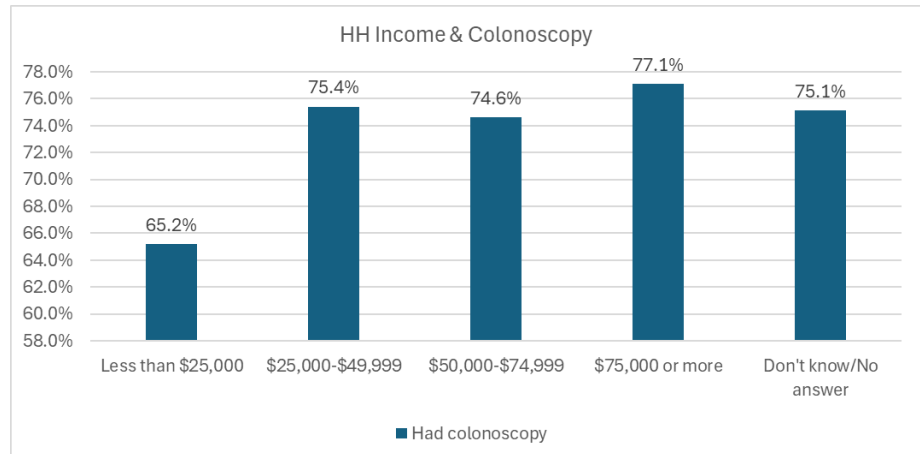


Figure 31: HH Income & Colonoscopy

COLONOSCOPY

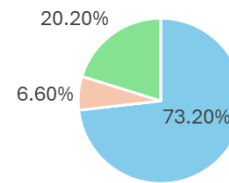
An estimated 73.9% of adults have had a colonoscopy. The share of adults estimated to have this test increases as age increases. A larger share of females (75.7%) is estimated to have had a colonoscopy, compared to males (72.0%). More than 60% of all racial-ethnic groups are estimated to have had a colonoscopy, with the largest share being Other, Non-Hispanics (78.8%), followed by Black, Non-Hispanics (77.2%), while Hispanics (61.6%) make up the smallest share of adults likely to have had a colonoscopy. Having a colonoscopy is associated with socioeconomic factors. Specifically, as education increases, shares of adults likely to have had a colonoscopy increase, with 65.2% of adults who did not finish HS estimated to have had a colonoscopy, and 78.8% of adults with a 4-year college degree or higher estimated to

SIGMOIDOSCOPY

An estimated 9.0% of adults in Louisiana have had a sigmoidoscopy. Like colonoscopy, the share of adults who are likely to have had a sigmoidoscopy increases with age. While a larger share of females is likely to have a colonoscopy, compared to males, the opposite is seen for sigmoidoscopy. Estimates show a larger share of males (9.3%) are likely to have had a sigmoidoscopy, compared to females (8.8%), though in terms of population, more females are estimated to have had this test. Other, Non-Hispanics (12.1%) and Hispanics (11.5%) are among the largest groups of adults likely to have had a sigmoidoscopy, while Black, Non-Hispanics (8.0%) make up the smallest share. In general, as education increases, the shares of adults are likely to have had a sigmoidoscopy increase, though there is slight variation (Figure 32). Though as income increases, shares of adults reporting likely to have had this test increase, with 8.3% of adults

reporting an income of less than \$25,000 are estimated to have had a sigmoidoscopy, while 10.6% of adults with a reported income of \$75,000 or more are estimated to have had a sigmoidoscopy.

Meeting USPSTF Recommendations



- Had at least 1 recommended CRC test within the recommended time interval
- Did not have any recommended CRC test within the recommended time interval
- Have never had any CRC test

Figure 33: Adults meeting USPSTF CRC Recommendations

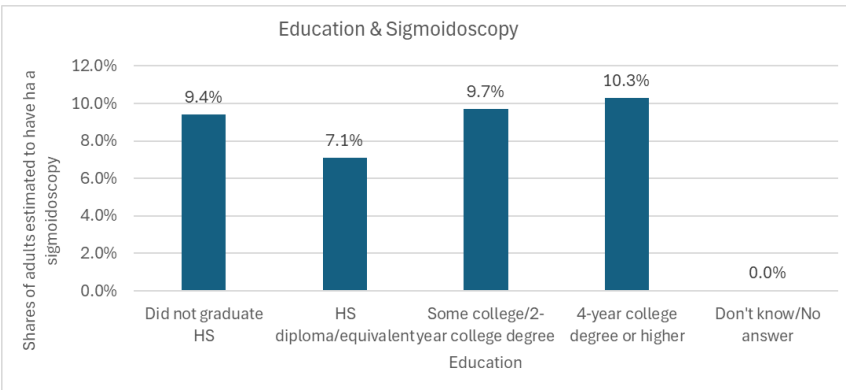


Figure 32: Education & Sigmoidoscopy

USPSTF RECOMMENDATIONS

While most adults have had at least one of the recommended colorectal cancer (CRC) tests, not all have had them within the recommended time interval. In Louisiana, most (73.2%) have had at least one of the recommended CRC tests within the recommended time interval, while 6.6% have not had the tests within the recommended time interval, and 20.2% have not had any recommended tests (Figure 33).

In general, as age increases, those having at least one test also increase. A larger share of males (23.8%) than females (16.9%) is estimated to have never had any recommended CRC test. Hispanics (26.4%) make up the largest share of adults estimated not to have had any recommended CRC test. In general, as education increases, the shares of adults estimated to have not had any CRC test decrease. A similar pattern is shown for income. This data is shown in Figure 34.

Figure 34: Education, HH Income, & Not having any CRC test

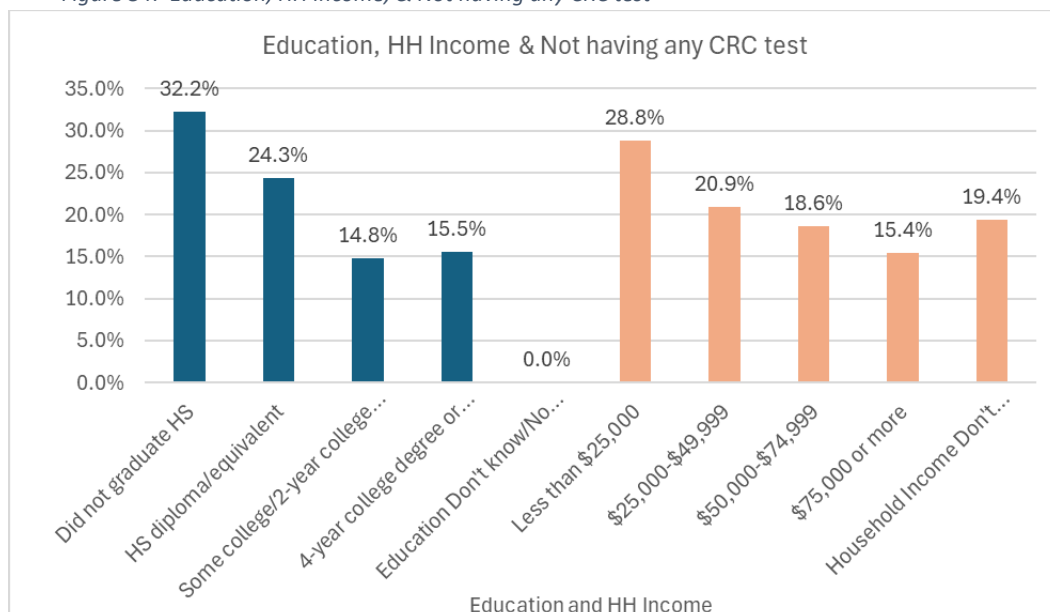


Table 13A: Respondent had a colonoscopy

	Yes			No		
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.
Total	73.9	[72.0,75.8]	1,295,512	26.1	[24.2,28.0]	456,672
AGE						
35-44	---	---	---	100.0	---	1,731
45-54	56.2	[51.9,60.4]	273,713	43.8	[39.6,48.1]	213,214
55-64	77.6	[73.9,80.9]	396,217	22.4	[19.1,26.1]	114,238
65 and over	83.1	[80.6,85.3]	625,583	16.9	[14.7,19.4]	127,489
GENDER						
Male	72.0	[68.9,74.9]	596,055	28.0	[25.1,31.1]	231,877
Female	75.7	[73.1,78.0]	699,457	24.3	[22.0,26.9]	224,795
RACE-ETHNICITY						
White, Non-Hispanic	73.5	[71.1,75.7]	783,919	26.5	[24.3,28.9]	282,782
Black, Non-Hispanic	77.2	[73.3,80.7]	374,239	22.8	[19.3,26.7]	110,303
Hispanic	61.6	[48.4,73.2]	35,805	38.4	[26.8,51.6]	22,362
Other, Non-Hispanic	78.8	[62.7,89.2]	22,338	21.2	[10.8,37.3]	6,006
Don't know/No answer	68.7	[54.0,80.4]	24,694	31.3	[19.6,46.0]	11,245
EDUCATION						
Did not graduate HS	65.2	[58.3,71.5]	170,912	34.8	[28.5,41.7]	91,357
HS diploma/equivalent	71.7	[68.1,75.0]	374,047	28.3	[25.0,31.9]	147,738
Some college/2-year college degree	76.4	[72.8,79.7]	397,834	23.6	[20.3,27.2]	122,695
4-year college degree or higher	78.8	[76.0,81.3]	349,539	21.2	[18.7,24.0]	941,57
Don't know/No answer	81.5	[32.8,97.5]	3,181	18.5	[2.5,67.2]	724
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than \$25,000	65.2	[60.0,70.1]	196,689	34.8	[29.9,40.0]	105,019
\$25,000-\$49,999	75.4	[71.2,79.2]	302,694	24.6	[20.8,28.8]	98,574
\$50,000-\$74,999	74.6	[68.5,79.8]	149,408	25.4	[20.2,31.5]	51,003
\$75,000 or more	77.1	[71.3,82.1]	146,412	22.9	[17.9,28.7]	43,437
Don't know/No answer	75.1	[70.3,79.3]	226,513	24.9	[20.7,29.7]	75,055

Table 13B: Respondent has a sigmoidoscopy

	Yes			No		
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.
Total	9.0	[7.9,10.3]	157,930	91.0	[89.7,92.1]	1,594,255
AGE						
35-44	---	---	---	100	---	1,731
45-54	5.6	[3.9,7.8]	27,142	94.4	[92.2,96.1]	459,785
55-64	10.1	[7.9,12.8]	51,393	89.9	[87.2,92.1]	459,062
65 and over	10.5	[8.8,12.6]	79,395	89.5	[87.4,91.2]	673,676
GENDER						
Male	9.3	[7.6,11.2]	76,842	90.7	[88.8,92.4]	751,090
Female	8.8	[7.3,10.5]	81,087	91.2	[89.5,92.7]	843,165
RACE-ETHNICITY						
White, Non-Hispanic	8.4	[7.2,9.8]	89,490	91.6	[90.2,92.8]	977,211
Black, Non-Hispanic	8.0	[5.9,10.8]	38,751	92.0	[89.2,94.1]	445,791
Hispanic	11.5	[6.5,19.6]	6,671	88.5	[80.4,93.5]	51,497
Other, Non-Hispanic	12.1	[5.3,25.3]	3,420	87.9	[74.7,94.7]	24,924
Don't know/No answer	4.1	[0.9,16.9]	1,468	95.9	[83.1,99.1]	34,472
EDUCATION						
Did not graduate HS	9.4	[6.2,14.1]	24,767	90.6	[85.9,93.8]	237,502
HS diploma/equivalent	7.1	[5.4,9.2]	37,084	92.9	[90.8,94.6]	484,701
Some college/2-year college degree	9.7	[7.5,12.5]	50,514	90.3	[87.5,92.5]	470,015
4-year college degree or higher	10.3	[8.5,12.3]	45,565	89.7	[87.7,91.5]	398,131
Don't know/No answer	---	---	---	100.0	---	3,905
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than \$25,000	8.3	[5.9,11.7]	25,094	91.7	[88.3,94.1]	276,614
\$25,000-\$49,999	8.8	[6.4,12.0]	35,352	91.2	[88.0,93.6]	365,915
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.0	[6.2,12.9]	18,012	91.0	[87.1,93.8]	182,399
\$75,000 or more	10.6	[7.5,14.6]	20,069	89.4	[85.4,92.5]	169,780
Don't know/No answer	9.4	[6.8,12.8]	28,307	90.6	[87.2,93.2]	273,260

Table 13C: Respondent (45-75 y/o) who have fully met the USPSTF Recommendations

	Had at least one of the recommended CRC tests within the recommended time interval			Did not have any of the recommended CRC tests within the recommended time interval			Have never had any of the recommended CRC tests		
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.
Total	73.2	[71.0,75.3]	1,068,552	6.6	[5.5,7.9]	96,211	20.2	[18.4,22.2]	295,637
AGE									
45-54	60.3	[56.1,64.4]	293,228	4.7	[3.1,7.3]	23,069	34.9	[31.0,39.1]	169,821
55-64	76.8	[73.0,80.2]	385,579	8.2	[6.1,10.9]	41,109	15.0	[12.2,18.3]	75,427
65 and over	82.5	[79.4,85.3]	389,745	6.8	[5.2,8.8]	32,033	10.7	[8.4,13.4]	50,388
GENDER									
Male	70.0	[66.5,73.2]	494,241	6.2	[4.6,8.4]	43,992	23.8	[20.9,27.0]	168,141
Female	76.2	[73.4,78.7]	574,311	6.9	[5.5,8.7]	52,220	16.9	[14.7,19.4]	127,496
RACE-ETHNICITY									
White, Non-Hispanic	72.3	[69.6,74.8]	629,018	6.8	[5.5,8.4]	59,207	20.9	[18.6,23.4]	181,828
Black, Non-Hispanic	76.7	[72.4,80.5]	317,643	6.0	[4.0,9.0]	25,038	17.2	[14.0,21.1]	71,409
Hispanic	59.5	[45.8,71.9]	33,402	14.1	[5.4,31.9]	7,914	26.4	[17.0,38.5]	14,788
Other, Non-Hispanic	87.8	[71.9,95.3]	21,961	---	---	---	12.2	[4.7,28.1]	3,055
Don't know/No answer	63.6	[44.9,78.9]	14,507	10.7	[3.8,26.5]	2,430	25.7	[12.6,45.5]	5,872
EDUCATION									
Did not graduate HS	61.2	[53.4,68.5]	130,868	6.6	[3.4,12.3]	14,074	32.2	[25.5,39.8]	68,961
HS diploma/equivalent	68.6	[64.4,72.5]	288,422	7.1	[5.2,9.7]	29,930	24.3	[20.7,28.2]	102,078
Some college/2-year college degree	77.3	[73.4,80.8]	342,990	7.9	[5.7,10.7]	34,848	14.8	[12.0,18.2]	65,774
4-year college degree or higher	80.1	[77.1,82.7]	303,880	4.4	[3.2,6.0]	16,816	15.5	[13.1,18.3]	58,824
Don't know/No answer	81.5	[30.4,97.8]	2,392	18.5	[2.2,69.6]	544	---	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
Less than \$25,000	63.2	[57.5,68.5]	164,116	8.0	[5.5,11.7]	20,895	28.8	[23.9,34.3]	74,829
\$25,000-\$49,999	73.2	[68.2,77.6]	234,337	5.9	[4.0,8.7]	18,888	20.9	[16.9,25.6]	66,938
\$50,000-\$74,999	75.5	[68.8,81.1]	126,659	5.9	[2.9,11.6]	9,959	18.6	[13.9,24.5]	31,236
\$75,000 or more	77.2	[71.0,82.5]	129,085	7.4	[4.3,12.4]	12,383	15.4	[11.2,20.8]	25,676
Don't know/No answer	75.0	[69.3,79.9]	162,650	5.7	[3.6,8.7]	12,268	19.4	[14.8,24.9]	41,986

14. Tobacco and Electronic Cigarette Use

Analysis of Section 11 ("Tobacco Use") of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

Tobacco use is associated with a variety of health risks. A new alternative to tobacco is electronic cigarettes. The BRFSS survey asks about both.

CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKERS

In Louisiana, 13.9% of adults report being current smokers. While there is some variation in smoking and age, those most likely to smoke are 55-64-year-olds (18.8%), and those 35-44-year-olds (18.6%).

A larger share of males (14.7%) is likely to smoke, compared to females (13.2%). There is not a lot of variation among racial-ethnic groups, though Black, Non-Hispanics make up the smallest share likely to smoke. Smoking is associated with both education and household income. Specifically, as each increases, the shares of adults estimated to smoke decrease.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Smokeless tobacco can include chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus. A small portion (4.6%) of Louisiana adults report using smokeless tobacco products. In Louisiana, 7.2% of adults 45-54-years-old are estimated to use smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus. Significantly more males use smokeless tobacco compared to females (8.0% vs 1.3%). Most smokeless tobacco users are White, Non-Hispanic. In general, as education increases, shares of adults who are likely to use smokeless tobacco decrease, though there is a non-linear pattern for shares of adults using smokeless tobacco and income. To note a few statistics, as income increases, shares of adults estimated to use smokeless tobacco decrease,

until we get to those with a reported income of \$75,000 or more, in which they make up the largest share (6.0%) estimated to use smokeless tobacco.

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

While cigarettes are common among older populations, e-cigarettes are more common among younger populations. In Louisiana, 9.6% of adults are estimated to use e-cigarettes every day or some days. 18-24-year-olds make up the largest share (19.5%) of e-cigarette users, followed by 25-34-year-olds, with 65-year-olds and older making up the smallest share of e-cigarette users (1.9%). Comparing age across tobacco and e-cigarette users is shown in Figure 35.

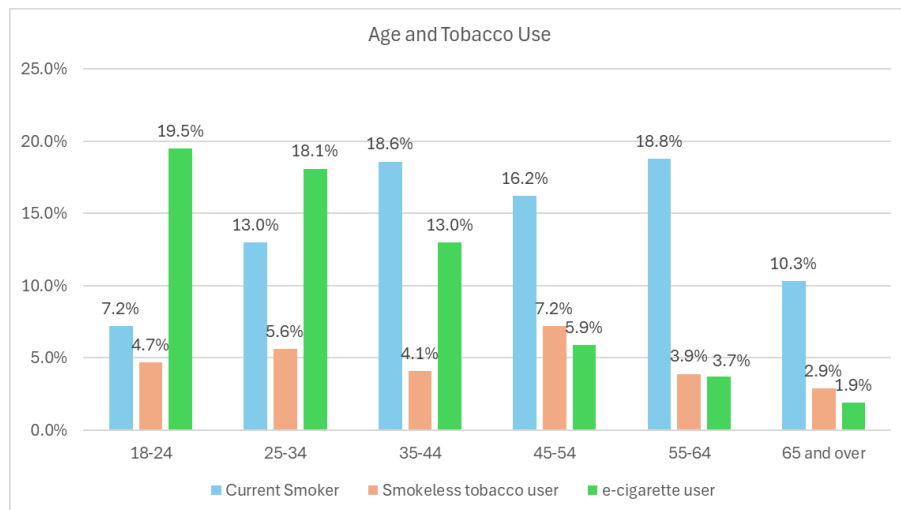


Figure 35: Age & Tobacco Use

Like smokers, the gender gap among e-cigarette users is not large, though a larger share of males (9.9%) is estimated to use e-cigarettes, compared to females (9.3%). Approximately 196,000 White, Non-Hispanics are estimated to be e-cigarette users, accounting for 10.6% of all White, Non-Hispanics, though Other, Non-Hispanics make up the largest share of adults estimated to use e-cigarettes (10.6%), while Black, Non-

Hispanics make up the smallest share (6.3%). While there is some variation, the plurality of e-cigarette users are those with a HS diploma/equivalent, and those with a reported income of \$25,000-\$49,999. Socioeconomic data across tobacco and e-cigarette use are shown in Figure 36.

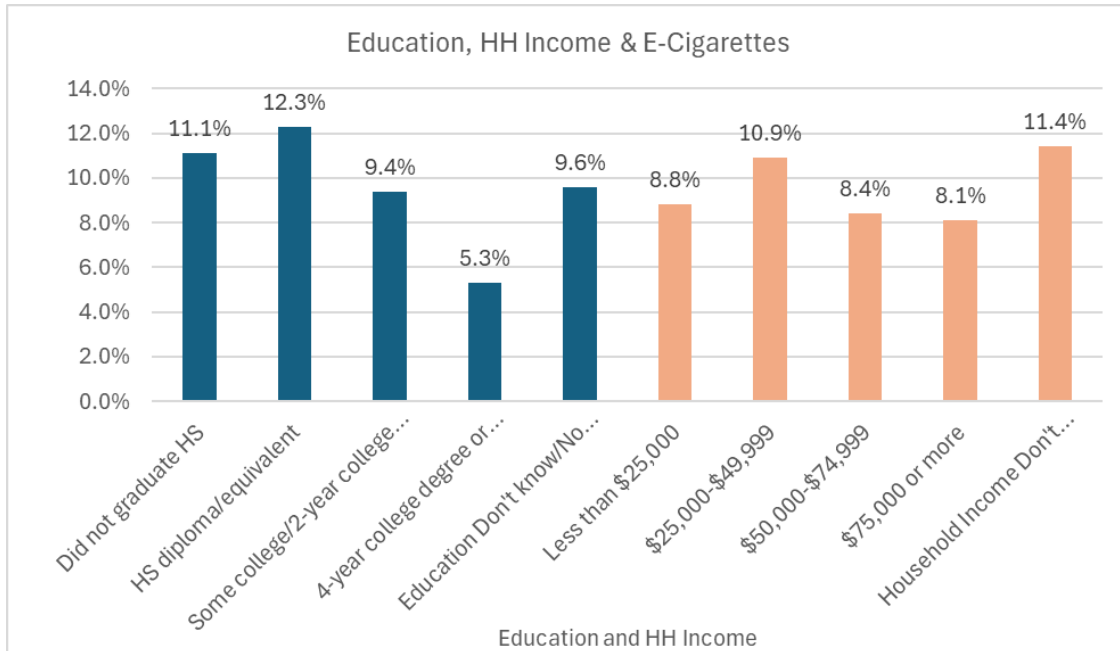


Figure 36: Education, Income, & E-Cigarettes

Table 14A: Respondent is a current smoker

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	13.9	[12.7,15.2]	491,852	78.9	[77.4,80.3]	2,781,248	7.2	[6.3,8.2]
AGE								
18-24	7.2	[4.5,11.4]	32,033	85.8	[81.0,89.6]	382,130	7.0	[4.6,10.4]
25-34	13.0	[9.7,17.2]	75,618	81.0	[76.3,85.0]	472,246	6.0	[3.9,9.3]
35-44	18.6	[15.3,22.3]	111,340	74.3	[70.1,78.0]	445,320	7.2	[5.1,9.9]
45-54	16.2	[13.4,19.3]	84,926	75.8	[72.0,79.2]	397,990	8.1	[5.8,11.0]
55-64	18.8	[15.8,22.2]	102,780	75.5	[71.8,78.8]	412,376	5.7	[4.1,8.0]
65 and over	10.3	[8.5,12.3]	85,155	81.1	[78.6,83.4]	671,187	8.6	[7.1,10.4]
GENDER								
Male	14.7	[12.9,16.8]	251,323	79.1	[76.8,81.2]	1,348,112	6.2	[5.0,7.6]
Female	13.2	[11.7,14.9]	240,529	78.7	[76.6,80.6]	1,433,135	8.1	[6.9,9.6]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	14.1	[12.7,15.7]	276,181	80.0	[78.2,81.7]	1,563,154	5.9	[4.9,7.0]
Black, Non-Hispanic	13.1	[10.8,15.9]	136,631	76.5	[73.3,79.5]	796,840	10.3	[8.3,12.8]
Hispanic	14.7	[9.3,22.4]	17,856	79.9	[72.4,85.7]	101,392	1.7	[0.8,4.0]
Other, Non-Hispanic	14.1	[7.8,24.1]	11,901	80.4	[74.1,85.4]	64,171	10.1	[5.0,19.3]
Don't know/No answer	11.1	[5.8,20.3]	7,591	73.6	[62.9,82.2]	50,185	15.2	[8.9,24.7]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	26.2	[21.4,31.7]	123,373	63.7	[57.9,69.1]	299,483	10.1	[7.0,14.2]
HS diploma/equivalent	15.5	[13.4,17.8]	182,615	75.0	[72.2,77.6]	884,796	9.5	[7.8,11.5]
Some college/2-year college degree	13.1	[11.0,15.6]	134,113	82.2	[79.5,84.6]	839,100	4.7	[3.5,6.1]
4-year college degree or higher	6.1	[5.0,7.5]	51,750	89.2	[87.4,90.7]	750,375	4.7	[3.6,6.0]
Don't know/No answer	---	---	---	56.1	[30.4,78.9]	7,495	43.9	[21.1,69.6]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	22.3	[18.9,26.2]	119,556	70.9	[66.7,74.8]	379,916	6.7	[4.7,9.6]
\$25,000-\$49,999	17.4	[14.7,20.5]	143,318	77.7	[74.4,80.8]	639,274	4.9	[3.4,6.8]
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.2	[10.8,18.4]	56,625	80.7	[76.0,84.6]	322,239	5.1	[3.1,8.3]
\$75,000 or more	9.1	[6.4,12.9]	32,615	87.8	[83.6,91.0]	313,995	3.1	[1.6,5.9]
Don't know/No answer	12.9	[10.2,16.2]	80,824	79.7	[77.4,81.9]	498,964	7.3	[5.6,9.5]

Table 14B: Use smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	4.6	[3.8,5.4]	149,999	95.3	[94.5,96.1]	3,134,689	0.1	[0.0,0.4]
AGE								
18-24	4.7	[2.7,7.9]	19,310	95.2	[91.9,97.2]	394,195	0.2	[0.0,1.1]
25-34	5.6	[3.5,8.6]	30,500	94.4	[91.4,96.5]	518,317	---	---
35-44	4.1	[2.7,6.2]	22,675	95.9	[93.8,97.3]	536,333	---	---
45-54	7.2	[4.9,10.4]	34,831	92.8	[89.6,95.1]	449,039	---	---
55-64	3.9	[2.7,5.7]	20,166	95.8	[94.0,97.2]	495,021	0.2	[0.0,1.7]
65 and over	2.9	[2.1,4.2]	22,516	96.8	[95.4,97.8]	741,784	0.3	[0.0,1.8]
GENDER								
Male	8.0	[6.6,9.6]	128,167	91.9	[90.2,93.2]	1,474,492	0.2	[0.0,0.8]
Female	1.3	[0.8,2.1]	21,831	98.6	[97.9,99.1]	1,660,198	0.1	[0.0,0.5]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	5.6	[4.6,6.8]	103,589	94.4	[93.2,95.4]	1,746,094	---	---
Black, Non-Hispanic	2.7	[1.7,4.5]	25,737	97.0	[95.3,98.2]	909,684	0.2	[0.0,0.9]
Hispanic	4.4	[1.9,9.9]	5,298	95.6	[90.1,98.1]	114,785	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	2.0	[0.4,8.3]	1,484	98.0	[91.7,99.6]	74,589	---	---
Don't know/No answer	6.5	[1.8,20.6]	3,785	90.2	[75.2,96.5]	52,446	3.3	[0.5,19.9]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	7.3	[4.7,11.2]	30,947	92.0	[87.9,94.7]	391,066	0.8	[0.2,3.1]
HS diploma/equivalent	5.5	[4.2,7.1]	58,924	94.5	[92.9,95.8]	1,016,235	---	---
Some college/2-year college degree	4.5	[3.2,6.2]	43,533	95.5	[93.8,96.8]	933,270	---	---
4-year college degree or higher	2.1	[1.4,2.9]	16,594	97.9	[97.0,98.5]	786,624	0.1	[0.0,0.6]
Don't know/No answer	---	---	---	100.0	---	7,495	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	5.2	[3.6,7.5]	26,175	94.5	[92.2,96.2]	474,522	0.3	[0.0,1.8]
\$25,000-\$49,999	4.5	[3.0,6.8]	35,704	95.5	[93.2,97.0]	749,763	---	---
\$50,000-\$74,999	2.8	[1.6,4.7]	10,530	97.1	[95.1,98.2]	369,834	0.2	[0.0,1.2]
\$75,000 or more	6.0	[3.7,9.5]	20,839	94.0	[90.5,96.3]	328,808	---	---
Don't know/No answer	3.3	[2.1,5.4]	19,565	96.3	[94.2,97.7]	562,567	0.3	[0.0,2.3]

Table 14C: Adults using e-cigarettes

	Use everyday or some days			Have never used or previously used			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	9.6	[8.5,10.8]	313,735	90.1	[88.9,91.3]	2,954,846	0.3	[0.1,0.6]
AGE								
18-24	19.5	[14.9,25.0]	80,597	79.7	[74.0,84.4]	330,034	0.9	[0.1,5.8]
25-34	18.1	[14.4,22.6]	99,171	81.9	[77.4,85.6]	447,859	---	---
35-44	13.0	[10.3,16.2]	72,280	87.0	[83.8,89.6]	484,753	0.1	[0.0,0.4]
45-54	5.9	[4.3,8.1]	28,434	94.1	[91.9,95.7]	453,806	---	---
55-64	3.7	[2.5,5.5]	18,900	95.9	[94.1,97.2]	491,411	0.4	[0.1,1.2]
65 and over	1.9	[1.1,3.3]	14,352	97.7	[96.3,98.6]	746,982	0.4	[0.2,0.9]
GENDER								
Male	9.9	[8.3,11.7]	157,903	90.1	[88.2,91.6]	1,441,363	0.1	[0.0,0.3]
Female	9.3	[7.8,11.0]	155,833	90.2	[88.5,91.8]	1,513,482	0.5	[0.2,1.2]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	10.6	[9.3,12.2]	196,073	89.1	[87.6,90.5]	1,645,417	0.2	[0.1,0.5]
Black, Non-Hispanic	6.3	[4.5,8.8]	59,092	93.2	[90.6,95.1]	869,155	0.5	[0.1,2.3]
Hispanic	8.1	[3.7,16.5]	9,684	91.9	[83.5,96.3]	110,399	---	---
Other, Non-Hispanic	16.4	[8.2,30.2]	12,482	83.6	[69.8,91.8]	63,591	---	---
Don't know/No answer	5.9	[2.0,16.2]	3,348	93.4	[83.4,97.6]	53,013	0.7	[0.1,4.7]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	11.1	[7.5,16.2]	46,715	88.8	[83.8,92.4]	373,926	0.1	[0.0,0.6]
HS diploma/equivalent	12.3	[10.2,14.8]	131,798	87.4	[84.9,89.5]	937,223	0.3	[0.1,0.7]
Some college/2-year college degree	9.4	[7.5,11.7]	91,778	90.2	[87.8,92.1]	879,533	0.4	[0.1,2.3]
4-year college degree or higher	5.3	[4.2,6.8]	42,725	94.5	[93.1,95.7]	757,390	0.2	[0.1,0.4]
Don't know/No answer	9.6	[1.3,46.2]	720	90.4	[53.8,98.7]	6,775	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	8.8	[6.5,11.9]	44,289	91.1	[88.0,93.4]	455,860	0.1	[0.0,0.5]
\$25,000-\$49,999	10.9	[8.5,13.9]	85,549	89.0	[86.0,91.4]	698,203	0.1	[0.0,0.4]
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.4	[5.9,11.8]	31,825	91.5	[88.1,94.0]	347,763	0.1	[0.0,0.7]
\$75,000 or more	8.1	[5.5,11.7]	28,035	91.8	[88.2,94.4]	319,608	0.1	[0.0,0.5]
Don't know/No answer	11.4	[8.5,15.2]	66,143	87.6	[83.6,90.6]	507,024	1.0	[0.3,3.4]

15. Lung Cancer Screening

Analysis of Section 12 ("Lung Cancer Screening") of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

The "Lung Cancer Screening" module of the BRFSS Questionnaire asks adults about tests they may have had to screen for lung cancer. These questions were only asked to adults who indicated cigarette use. These questions were also used to calculate adults meeting the USPSTF Lung Cancer Screening Guidelines. Those guidelines indicate adults aged 50-80 who have a history of smoking 20 packs of cigarettes or more, currently smoke, or have smoked in the past 15 years, should have an annual lung cancer screening. In Louisiana, only 1.37% of adults are estimated to have met these lung cancer screening guidelines.

In Louisiana, 14.2% of adults who indicated they used tobacco or e-cigarette products have had a CT or CAT scan of the chest area to check for lung cancer. In general, the likelihood of adults

likely to have had a CT or CAT scan to check for lung cancer increases with age. While males make up a larger share (14.7%) of adults having a CT or CAT scan to check for lung cancer, in terms of population, more females are estimated to have had one of these tests (approximately 147,000 people).

A larger share of Black, Non-Hispanics (16.9%) are estimated to have a screen for lung cancer, while Other, Non-Hispanics (11.3%) make up the smallest share. Data shows a nonlinear relationship between education and those likely to have a CT or CAT scan of the chest area, though a linear pattern emerges for income, and shares of adults have this type of test. This data is shown in Figure 37.

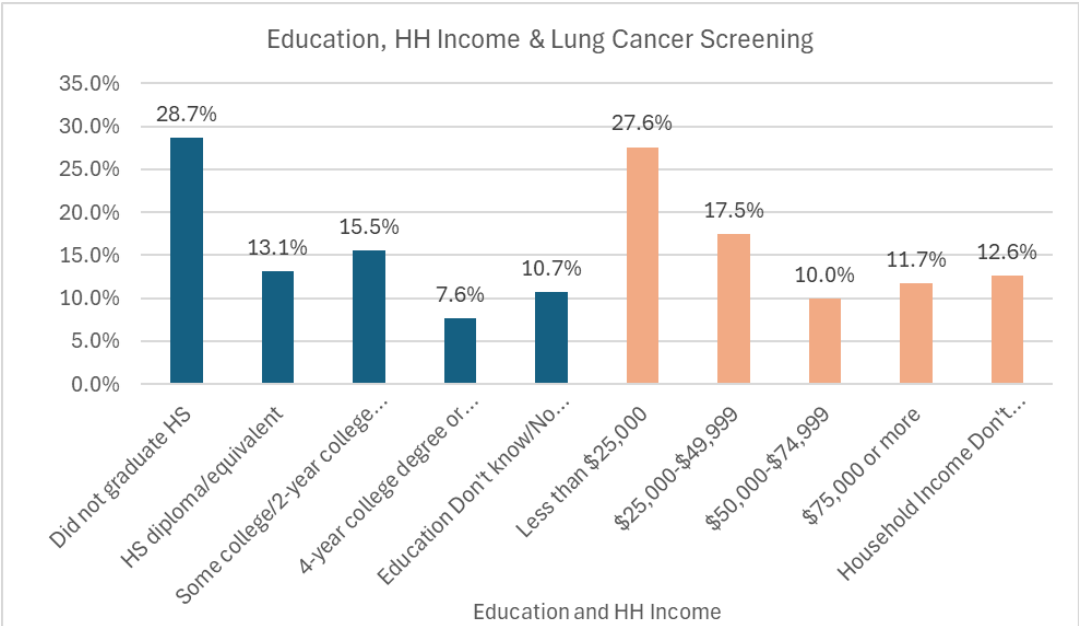


Figure 37: Education, Income, & Lung Cancer Screening

Table 15: Adults having a CT or CAT Scan of the chest area to check for Lung Cancer

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	14.2	[12.7,15.8]	290,711	78.4	[76.5,80.2]	1,609,670	7.4	[6.4,8.6]
AGE								
18-24	1.0	[0.3,3.2]	3,331	95.6	[92.4,97.5]	319,386	3.4	[1.7,6.4]
25-34	5.5	[2.9,10.2]	20,190	89.7	[84.8,93.1]	327,437	4.8	[2.9,7.9]
35-44	4.7	[2.9,7.4]	16,927	88.5	[84.5,91.6]	321,593	6.8	[4.5,10.3]
45-54	14.0	[10.2,18.9]	39,128	76.6	[71.1,81.3]	214,206	9.4	[6.5,13.5]
55-64	27.6	[22.8,33.0]	82,866	64.2	[58.7,69.4]	192,673	8.2	[5.8,11.3]
65 and over	31.3	[27.6,35.2]	128,269	57.2	[53.1,61.1]	234,374	11.6	[9.2,14.4]
GENDER								
Male	14.7	[12.5,17.2]	143,644	77.3	[74.4,80.0]	755,194	8.0	[6.4,9.9]
Female	13.7	[11.8,15.8]	147,067	79.4	[77.0,81.7]	854,476	6.9	[5.6,8.5]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	13.5	[11.9,15.3]	154,491	78.2	[76.0,80.3]	892,074	8.3	[6.9,9.9]
Black, Non-Hispanic	16.9	[13.6,20.8]	97,740	76.5	[72.2,80.3]	442,742	6.6	[4.8,9.1]
Hispanic	11.4	[6.0,20.7]	7,971	85.0	[75.4,91.3]	593,73	3.6	[1.4,8.8]
Other, Non-Hispanic	11.3	[5.5,22.0]	5,543	84.6	[73.4,91.6]	41,434	4.1	[1.4,11.3]
Don't know/No answer	13.7	[5.1,32.1]	4,708	70.1	[53.0,83.0]	24,076	16.2	[7.7,30.8]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	28.7	[22.4,35.9]	71,660	62.7	[55.1,69.6]	156,642	8.7	[5.6,13.2]
HS diploma/equivalent	13.1	[10.6,16.0]	87,776	79.1	[75.6,82.1]	530,505	7.9	[6.0,10.2]
Some college/2-year college degree	15.5	[12.8,18.7]	88,892	78.0	[74.3,81.3]	446,827	6.5	[4.6,8.9]
4-year college degree or higher	7.6	[6.0,9.4]	42,035	85.4	[82.9,87.5]	474,252	7.1	[5.6,8.9]
Don't know/No answer	10.7	[1.2,54.5]	348	44.5	[8.7,87.2]	1,444	44.8	[7.6,88.9]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	27.6	[22.6,33.2]	78,437	63.7	[57.8,69.1]	180,929	8.8	[6.1,12.5]
\$25,000-\$49,999	17.5	[14.0,21.7]	85,070	75.9	[71.5,79.9]	368,442	6.6	[4.7,9.0]
\$50,000-\$74,999	10.0	[7.1,14.0]	25,189	85.8	[81.0,89.5]	215,940	4.2	[2.3,7.8]
\$75,000 or more	11.7	[8.1,16.7]	23,616	81.8	[76.2,86.4]	164,794	6.5	[3.9,10.4]
Don't know/No answer	12.6	[9.7,16.0]	48,257	75.4	[70.8,79.5]	289,807	12.1	[9.2,15.7]

16. Alcohol Use

Analysis of Section 13 (“Alcohol Consumption”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

Excessive alcohol consumption is associated with a higher risk of several health conditions. The BRFSS survey tracks two forms of excessive alcohol consumption: heavy drinking and binge drinking. For this survey, binge drinking is defined as males having 5 or more drinks on one occasion, and females having 4 or more drinks on one occasion. Heavy drinking is defined as consuming, on average, more than 14 drinks per week for men or more than 7 drinks per week for women. A drink is defined as a 12-ounce beer, a five-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor.

In Louisiana, an estimated 15.5% of adults are binge drinkers (Table 15A). Adults 45-54-years-old make up the largest share of binge drinkers (approximately 50,000 adults). Binge drinking is associated with gender and race-ethnicity. A larger share of males (20.3%) are binge drinkers, compared to females (11.2%), yielding a 9-percentage-point difference. More than 147,000 White-Non, Hispanics are binge drinkers (17.2%), while fewer than 4,000 Other, Non-Hispanics (14.5%) are heavy drinkers. Data reveal a nonlinear relationship between socioeconomic variables and binge drinkers.

A few statistics to note that include those with a HS diploma/equivalent make up the largest share of adults likely to engage in binge drinking, while those who did not graduate HS are among the smallest. Additionally, while those reporting an income of \$75,000 or more make up the largest share of adults likely to engage in binge drinking, the plurality of adults likely to be binge drinkers are those reporting an income between \$25,000-\$49,999.

While 15.5% of adults in Louisiana are estimated to be binge drinkers, an estimated 6.5% of adults are estimated to engage in heavy drinking (Table 15B). Like binge drinkers, a larger share of males (7.4%) is likely to be heavy drinkers compared to females (5.7%). Also, like binge drinking, White, Non-Hispanics are the plurality of heavy drinkers, while Other, Non-Hispanics make up the smallest share and group in terms of numbers to engage in heavy drinking. There is a nonlinear relationship between heavy drinking and education, while as income increases, the shares of adults estimated to engage in heavy drinking increase. Data on socioeconomic variables and drinking are shown in Figures 38 & 39.

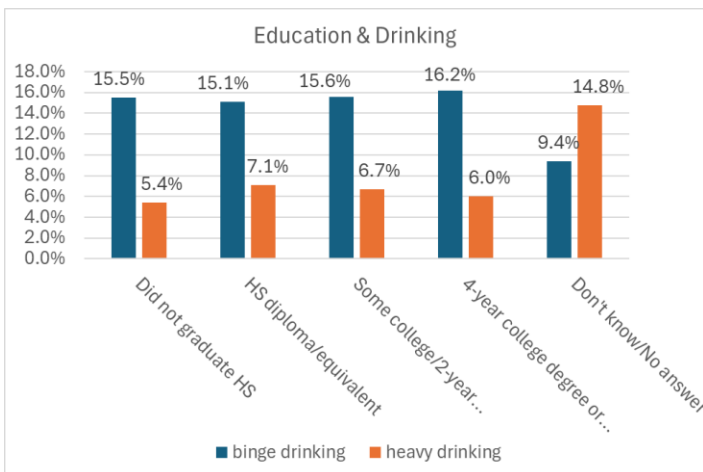


Figure 38: Education & Drinking

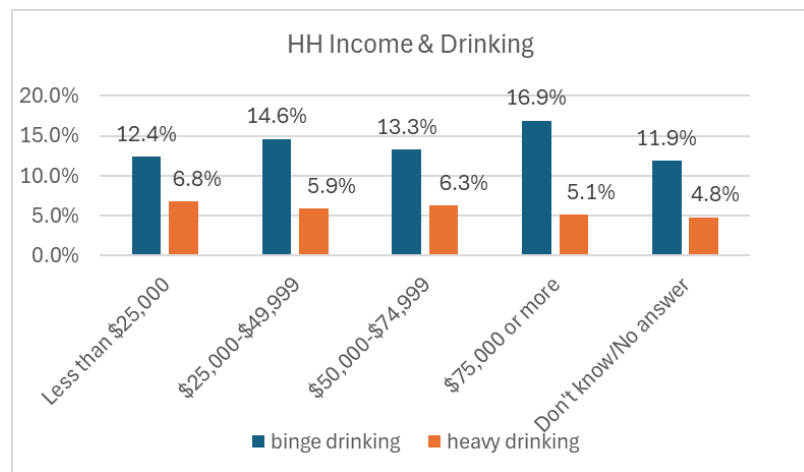


Figure 39: HH Income & Drinking

Table 16A: Respondent engages in binge drinking*

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	15.5	[14.2,16.9]	547,409	74.1	[72.4,75.6]	2,612,198	10.4	[9.4,11.6]
AGE								
18-24	18.4	[14.2,23.5]	82,010	71.5	[65.9,76.6]	318,393	10.0	[7.1,14.0]
25-34	23.8	[19.5,28.7]	138,894	65.8	[60.4,70.7]	383,396	10.4	[7.5,14.4]
35-44	18.2	[15.0,22.0]	109,395	71.3	[67.1,75.2]	427,799	10.4	[7.9,13.5]
45-54	16.5	[13.7,19.8]	86,649	71.8	[67.8,75.5]	377,069	11.7	[9.1,15.0]
55-64	14.4	[11.8,17.4]	78,635	76.3	[72.7,79.6]	416,997	9.3	[7.2,12.0]
65 and over	6.3	[5.0,7.8]	51,827	83.2	[80.9,85.3]	688,544	10.5	[8.8,12.5]
GENDER								
Male	20.2	[18.1,22.4]	343,787	69.4	[66.9,71.8]	1,182,952	10.5	[8.9,12.2]
Female	11.2	[9.6,12.9]	203,622	78.4	[76.3,80.5]	1,429,246	10.4	[8.9,12.0]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	17.2	[15.6,19.0]	336,698	74.5	[72.5,76.4]	1,456,262	8.3	[7.1,9.6]
Black, Non-Hispanic	10.3	[8.2,12.9]	107,483	74.9	[71.5,78.0]	779,607	14.8	[12.4,17.6]
Hispanic	15.0	[9.1,23.8]	18,242	77.9	[68.3,85.2]	94,550	7.1	[3.3,14.6]
Other, Non-Hispanic	14.5	[8.1,24.6]	12,238	74.9	[63.8,83.4]	63,340	10.7	[5.5,19.7]
Don't know/No answer	8.4	[3.9,16.8]	5,695	70.9	[60.1,79.7]	48,279	20.8	[13.4,30.8]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	15.5	[11.5,20.6]	72,820	70.4	[64.7,75.6]	331,143	14.1	[10.5,18.6]
HS diploma/equivalent	15.1	[12.9,17.6]	177,761	71.9	[68.9,74.8]	848,101	13.0	[10.9,15.4]
Some college/2-year college degree	15.6	[13.1,18.4]	158,973	76.7	[73.6,79.5]	782,606	7.8	[6.2,9.7]
4-year college degree or higher	16.2	[14.2,18.5]	136,597	76.7	[74.2,79.0]	645,272	7.1	[5.8,8.7]
Don't know/No answer	9.4	[1.3,44.3]	1,258	38.0	[17.4,64.1]	5,076	52.6	[27.8,76.1]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	12.4	[9.5,16.0]	66,318	78.4	[74.2,82.1]	419,744	9.2	[6.8,12.4]
\$25,000-\$49,999	14.6	[12.1,17.6]	120,287	75.7	[72.2,79.0]	622,929	9.6	[7.5,12.3]
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.3	[10.0,17.3]	52,954	79.0	[74.4,83.0]	315,643	7.7	[5.3,11.1]
\$75,000 or more	16.9	[13.2,21.3]	60,277	78.8	[73.9,83.0]	281,848	4.3	[2.5,7.5]
Don't know/No answer	11.9	[9.3,15.2]	74,621	75.7	[71.8,79.2]	473,344	12.4	[10.0,15.2]

* Males that consume five or more drinks on one occasion or females who consume four or more drinks on one occasion.

Table 16B: Respondent engages in heavy drinking*

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	6.5	[5.7,7.4]	229,816	83.2	[81.8,84.5]	2,932,781	10.3	[9.3,11.5]
AGE								
18-24	6.2	[4.0,9.4]	27,524	83.4	[78.6,87.2]	371,063	10.5	[7.4,14.6]
25-34	7.0	[4.8,10.1]	40,738	82.9	[78.4,86.6]	483,062	10.2	[7.2,14.1]
35-44	6.1	[4.4,8.4]	36,627	84.1	[80.6,87.0]	504,287	9.8	[7.4,12.8]
45-54	9.6	[7.4,12.4]	50,449	79.1	[75.3,82.4]	415,426	11.3	[8.7,14.5]
55-64	7.9	[6.0,10.3]	43,121	82.5	[79.2,85.4]	450,799	9.6	[7.4,12.4]
65 and over	3.8	[2.8,5.0]	31,357	85.6	[83.3,87.6]	708,144	10.6	[8.8,12.7]
GENDER								
Male	7.4	[6.2,8.9]	126,808	82.5	[80.5,84.5]	1,407,272	10.0	[8.5,11.8]
Female	5.7	[4.7,6.8]	103,008	83.7	[81.8,85.5]	1,525,509	10.6	[9.2,12.3]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	7.5	[6.5,8.8]	147,264	84.4	[82.8,86.0]	1,650,259	8.0	[6.9,9.3]
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.2	[3.0,5.8]	43,691	80.9	[77.9,83.6]	842,648	14.9	[12.4,17.7]
Hispanic	8.5	[4.0,17.1]	10,268	83.5	[74.1,90.0]	101,401	8.0	[3.9,15.7]
Other, Non-Hispanic	3.6	[1.3,9.9]	3,055	85.7	[76.3,91.8]	72,522	10.7	[5.5,19.7]
Don't know/No answer	4.4	[1.6,11.4]	3,000	70.3	[59.5,79.2]	47,918	25.3	[17.0,35.8]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	5.4	[3.4,8.5]	25,332	79.1	[74.0,83.5]	371,884	15.5	[11.7,20.3]
HS diploma/equivalent	7.1	[5.7,8.8]	83,754	80.2	[77.5,82.6]	945,776	12.7	[10.7,15.0]
Some college/2-year college degree	6.7	[5.2,8.6]	68,615	85.8	[83.3,87.9]	875,515	7.5	[6.0,9.4]
4-year college degree or higher	6.0	[4.7,7.5]	50,138	87.3	[85.3,89.0]	734,530	6.8	[5.5,8.3]
Don't know/No answer	14.8	[3.6,44.9]	1,978	38.0	[17.4,64.1]	5,076	47.2	[23.7,72.0]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	6.8	[4.8,9.7]	36,606	84.6	[80.8,87.7]	452,984	8.6	[6.2,11.7]
\$25,000-\$49,999	5.9	[4.5,7.7]	48,416	84.3	[81.3,86.9]	693,424	9.8	[7.6,12.6]
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.3	[4.2,9.4]	25,240	86.3	[82.3,89.6]	344,731	7.4	[5.0,10.7]
\$75,000 or more	5.1	[3.3,7.8]	18,306	90.8	[87.2,93.4]	324,622	4.1	[2.4,7.1]
Don't know/No answer	4.8	[3.3,6.8]	29,825	82.4	[79.0,85.3]	515,150	12.8	[10.3,15.9]

* Males who consume more than 14 drinks per week or females who consume more than 7 drinks per week

17. Immunizations

Analysis of Section 14 ("Immunization") of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

IMMUNIZATIONS FOR ADULTS AGED 65 YEARS AND OLDER

Influenza (the flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. Influenza is especially threatening for vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly.

Just over 45% (45.8%) of Louisiana residents aged 65 years and older reported receiving an influenza shot within the past year. There is no significant trend between gender and influenza shots, with females (46.7%) being the larger share of adults with the shot compared to males (44.7%). White, Non-Hispanics (48.0%), and Black, Non-Hispanics (44.2%) make up a significant portion of adults 65+years-old who received a flu shot (roughly 363,000 adults between the two groups), while Hispanics (27.9%) make up the smallest share. Educational attainment is positively associated with the likelihood of receiving the flu shot among Louisiana adults 65 years old and older. As educational attainment increases, shares of adults who are likely to receive the flu shot also increase. Data for income and the flu shot reveal a similar pattern.

Like influenza, pneumonia is also a particularly dangerous threat for the elderly. Table 15B reveals data on adults aged 65 years and older who report having a pneumonia (or pneumococcal) vaccine. Most of Louisiana's older population has received a vaccination against pneumonia (57.9%). Consistent with previous trends, females (59.7%) are among the largest share of adults likely to have the pneumonia vaccine, compared to males (49.8%). Data shows Hispanics (62.5%) make up the largest share of adults likely to receive the pneumonia vaccination, though the plurality of adults estimated to receive the vaccination are White, Non-Hispanics (approximately 327,000 adults) and Black, Non-Hispanics (roughly 108,000 adults). In general, as education increases, shares of adults likely to have received the vaccine also increase. Estimates show that as income increases, shares of adults likely to have received the pneumonia shot also increase, with nearly 70% (68.8%) of adults reporting an income of \$75,000 or more estimated to have received the vaccine.

Table 17A: Received adult flu shot/spray within past year (among adults aged 65 years or older)

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	45.8	[43.0,48.6]	396,548	39.5	[36.7,42.3]	341,611	14.7	[12.6,17.1]
AGE								
18-24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
25-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
35-44	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
45-54	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
55-64	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
65 and over	47.9	[45.1,50.8]	396,548	41.3	[38.5,44.2]	341,611	10.8	[8.9,12.9]
GENDER								
Male	44.7	[40.6,48.8]	171,590	40.9	[36.9,45.1]	157,196	14.4	[11.2,18.4]
Female	46.7	[43.0,50.5]	224,958	38.3	[34.7,42.1]	184,414	15.0	[12.4,18.0]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	48.0	[44.8,51.2]	264,939	41.5	[38.4,44.8]	229,183	10.4	[8.5,12.8]
Black, Non-Hispanic	44.2	[38.0,50.5]	98,707	33.7	[28.0,39.8]	75,183	22.2	[16.9,28.4]
Hispanic	27.9	[13.7,48.5]	3,847	69.1	[48.7,84.1]	9,522	3.0	[0.7,11.7]
Other, Non-Hispanic	38.3	[21.3,58.6]	5,042	35.6	[19.8,55.5]	4,696	26.1	[11.9,48.0]
Don't know/No answer	23.3	[13.1,37.9]	7,891	35.1	[22.0,50.8]	11,889	41.6	[27.4,57.4]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	37.0	[28.7,46.1]	42,797	44.4	[35.4,53.8]	51,419	18.6	[11.6,28.4]
HS diploma/equivalent	41.6	[36.7,46.6]	118,935	44.4	[39.5,49.4]	127,094	14.0	[10.7,18.2]
Some college/2-year college degree	47.8	[42.6,53.1]	127,741	38.8	[33.8,44.1]	103,718	13.3	[9.9,17.7]
4-year college degree or higher	56.5	[52.0,61.0]	106,287	31.6	[27.6,35.9]	59,379	11.9	[9.1,15.5]
Don't know/No answer	11.7	[2.6,40.1]	789	---	---	---	88.3	[59.9,97.4]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	41.7	[34.9,48.8]	55,608	49.4	[42.3,56.6]	65,878	8.9	[5.1,15.1]
\$25,000-\$49,999	42.1	[36.4,48.0]	94,323	44.9	[39.1,50.8]	100,546	13.0	[9.2,18.2]
\$50,000-\$74,999	57.0	[49.0,64.6]	56,959	34.5	[27.4,42.4]	34,486	8.5	[4.9,14.5]
\$75,000 or more	60.5	[51.8,68.6]	49,096	37.3	[29.4,46.1]	30,314	2.2	[0.8,6.0]
Don't know/No answer	40.3	[34.8,46.1]	84,075	35.9	[30.6,41.7]	74,955	23.8	[18.8,29.6]

Table 17B: Has received pneumonia vaccination (among adults aged 65 years or older)

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	55.3	[52.5,58.1]	478,851	27.5	[25.1,30.1]	237,986	17.2	[15.0,19.6]
AGE								
18-24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
25-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
35-44	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
45-54	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
55-64	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
65 and over	57.9	[55.0,60.7]	478,851	28.8	[26.3,31.4]	237,986	13.4	[11.4,15.6]
GENDER								
Male	49.8	[45.6,54.0]	191,397	33.0	[29.2,37.1]	126,954	17.1	[13.9,20.9]
Female	59.7	[55.8,63.5]	287,454	23.1	[20.0,26.4]	111,032	17.2	[14.3,20.6]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	59.3	[56.0,62.4]	327,119	27.3	[24.5,30.2]	150,620	13.4	[11.2,16.0]
Black, Non-Hispanic	48.3	[42.1,54.7]	108,015	28.3	[23.1,34.2]	63,268	23.3	[18.3,29.3]
Hispanic	62.5	[41.5,79.6]	8,607	34.6	[18.1,55.8]	4,762	3.0	[0.7,11.7]
Other, Non-Hispanic	39.2	[22.2,59.2]	5,160	29.9	[15.1,50.4]	3,935	31.0	[15.6,52.2]
Don't know/No answer	38.7	[25.4,53.9]	13,112	27.5	[14.7,45.4]	9,316	33.8	[21.5,48.8]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	41.8	[32.9,51.4]	48,425	40.6	[31.8,50.0]	46,950	17.6	[11.5,25.9]
HS diploma/equivalent	55.1	[50.0,60.0]	157,539	29.1	[24.9,33.6]	83,144	15.9	[12.4,20.1]
Some college/2-year college degree	60.2	[54.8,65.3]	160,737	23.2	[19.1,27.9]	62,036	16.6	[12.6,21.5]
4-year college degree or higher	59.2	[54.6,63.6]	111,362	24.4	[20.7,28.4]	45,856	16.4	[13.0,20.4]
Don't know/No answer	11.7	[2.6,40.1]	789	---	---	---	88.3	[59.9,97.4]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	57.7	[50.5,64.7]	76,982	30.7	[24.6,37.6]	40,930	11.6	[7.2,18.0]
\$25,000-\$49,999	55.8	[49.9,61.6]	125,116	29.5	[24.5,35.0]	66,056	14.7	[10.7,19.8]
\$50,000-\$74,999	63.3	[55.2,70.6]	63,241	25.7	[19.3,33.4]	25,715	11.0	[6.8,17.4]
\$75,000 or more	68.8	[60.3,76.2]	55,822	25.0	[18.4,33.1]	20,309	6.2	[3.0,12.3]
Don't know/No answer	46.2	[40.4,52.1]	96,414	29.1	[24.0,34.8]	60,635	24.7	[20.1,30.0]

18. HIV / AIDS Screening

Analysis of Section 15(“HIV/AIDS”) of the 2024BRFSS Questionnaire

Testing for HIV/AIDS is an effective way to monitor the condition. In Louisiana, an estimated 42.7% of adults have been tested for HIV.

HIV testing is not linearly associated with any demographic, though nonlinear correlations can be detected for shares of adults tested. Consistent with 2023 data, the eldest and youngest populations are among the smallest groups of adults reporting testing, while 35-44-year-olds make up the largest share of adults reporting testing. A larger share of females (44.6%) has been tested, compared to males (40.8%). More than 50% of Black, Non-Hispanics (56.9%) report testing, while just over 1/3 of White, Non-Hispanics (34.6%) are estimated to have been tested. Race-Ethnicity data is shown in Figure 40.

Those with some college/2-year college degree make up the largest share of adults likely to have been tested for HIV (48.1%), while those with a HS diploma/equivalent make up the smallest share (38.8%). More than 50% (50.1%) of adults with an income of less than \$25,000 are likely to have been tested for HIV, while 39.3% of adults with an income of \$75,000 or more are estimated to have been tested for HIV.

To estimate the risk of HIV/AIDS, respondents are asked a series of questions related to HIV/AIDS exposure. While not displayed in a table, weighted data shows 6.92% of adults indicated they engaged in an activity that puts them at risk for HIV/AIDS.

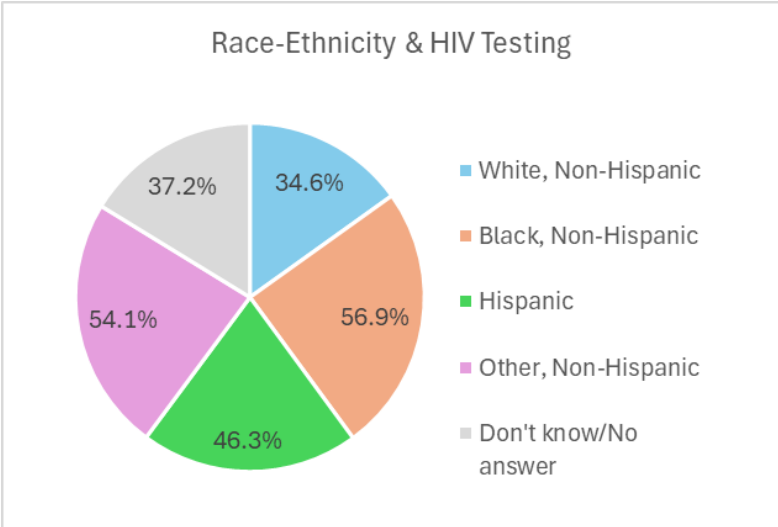


Figure 40: Race-Ethnicity & HIV Testing

Table 18: Ever tested for HIV

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	42.7	[40.9,44.6]	1,357,141	52.1	[50.2,54.0]	1,656,074	5.2	[4.4,6.1]
AGE								
18-24	27.0	[21.7,33.1]	108,866	67.4	[61.0,73.2]	271,361	5.6	[3.2,9.6]
25-34	52.6	[47.0,58.2]	273,680	43.4	[37.9,49.0]	225,683	4.0	[2.4,6.5]
35-44	62.5	[58.1,66.8]	337,103	33.9	[29.7,38.2]	182,544	3.6	[2.3,5.6]
45-54	56.5	[52.2,60.7]	265,726	39.8	[35.6,44.0]	186,889	3.7	[2.4,5.7]
55-64	44.8	[40.6,49.0]	222,928	48.8	[44.6,53.0]	243,114	6.4	[4.7,8.7]
65 and over	19.9	[17.6,22.5]	148,839	73.1	[70.2,75.8]	546,483	7.0	[5.4,9.1]
GENDER								
Male	40.8	[38.1,43.5]	630,792	54.7	[52.0,57.4]	846,241	4.6	[3.6,5.8]
Female	44.6	[42.0,47.1]	726,349	49.7	[47.1,52.2]	809,834	5.8	[4.7,7.1]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	34.6	[32.5,36.7]	622,515	59.0	[56.8,61.1]	1,061,132	6.4	[5.5,7.6]
Black, Non-Hispanic	56.9	[52.9,60.8]	506,415	39.8	[36.0,43.8]	354,169	3.3	[2.0,5.2]
Hispanic	46.3	[36.3,56.6]	52,361	51.0	[40.7,61.1]	57,621	2.7	[0.8,8.5]
Other, Non-Hispanic	54.1	[42.1,65.6]	41,032	43.7	[32.3,55.8]	33,128	2.2	[0.5,8.8]
Don't know/No answer	37.2	[25.9,50.1]	20,883	53.0	[40.5,65.1]	29,711	9.8	[3.9,22.2]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	43.1	[37.0,49.5]	175,148	49.6	[43.4,55.8]	201,713	7.3	[4.6,11.3]
HS diploma/equivalent	38.8	[35.6,42.2]	399,411	56.4	[53.1,59.8]	580,976	4.8	[3.6,6.3]
Some college/2-year college degree	48.1	[44.5,51.6]	456,838	47.0	[43.5,50.6]	446,942	4.9	[3.5,6.7]
4-year college degree or higher	41.2	[38.4,44.1]	323,539	53.7	[50.9,56.6]	422,029	5.1	[4.0,6.4]
Don't know/No answer	33.3	[11.0,66.8]	2,207	66.7	[33.2,89.0]	4,414	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	50.1	[45.5,54.8]	245,117	44.7	[40.2,49.4]	218,668	5.1	[3.5,7.4]
\$25,000-\$49,999	47.6	[43.6,51.6]	355,831	49.0	[45.0,53.0]	366,338	3.5	[2.3,5.2]
\$50,000-\$74,999	45.5	[40.2,51.0]	168,364	51.5	[46.2,56.8]	190,482	2.9	[1.8,4.7]
\$75,000 or more	39.3	[33.9,44.9]	134,846	55.9	[50.3,61.4]	191,890	4.8	[3.2,7.3]
Don't know/No answer	30.6	[26.5,35.1]	171,333	60.3	[55.6,64.8]	337,476	9.1	[6.6,12.5]

19. Cognitive Decline

Analysis of Optional Module 11 (“Cognitive Decline”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

Difficulties with thinking, remembering, or making decisions may be indicative of cognitive decline. Inclusion of the Cognitive Decline module in the BRFSS Questionnaire provides data on adults experiencing these difficulties.

In Louisiana, an estimated 19.1% of adults have difficulty with thinking or memory that is happening more often or is getting worse. Questions regarding cognitive decline were asked to some respondents. In Louisiana, while 45-54-year-olds make up the largest share of adults likely to have this difficulty, the plurality of adults likely to experience this are 65 years old and older. There is no pattern between cognitive decline and gender, but a larger share of females (19.7%) is likely to report this difficulty, compared to males (18.4%). More than one-quarter of Hispanics in Louisiana are likely to have this difficulty, though the plurality

of adults with difficulties with thinking or memory are White, Non-Hispanics (approximately 187,000 adults), and Black, Non-Hispanics (approximately 81,000 adults).

There are nonlinear trends between cognitive decline and socioeconomic variables. These data are shown in Figure 41. The largest share of adults likely to have this difficulty did not graduate HS, though the plurality of adults likely to have this difficulty are those with some college/2-year college degree (approximately 108,000 adults), while those with a 4-year college degree or higher make up the smallest share and population (12.4%, approximately 52,000 adults). Those with lower incomes are among the largest share of adults with this difficulty, with 28.9% of adults with an income less than \$25,000 estimated to have this difficulty, and 23.1% of adults with an income of \$25,000-\$49,999 likely to have this difficulty.

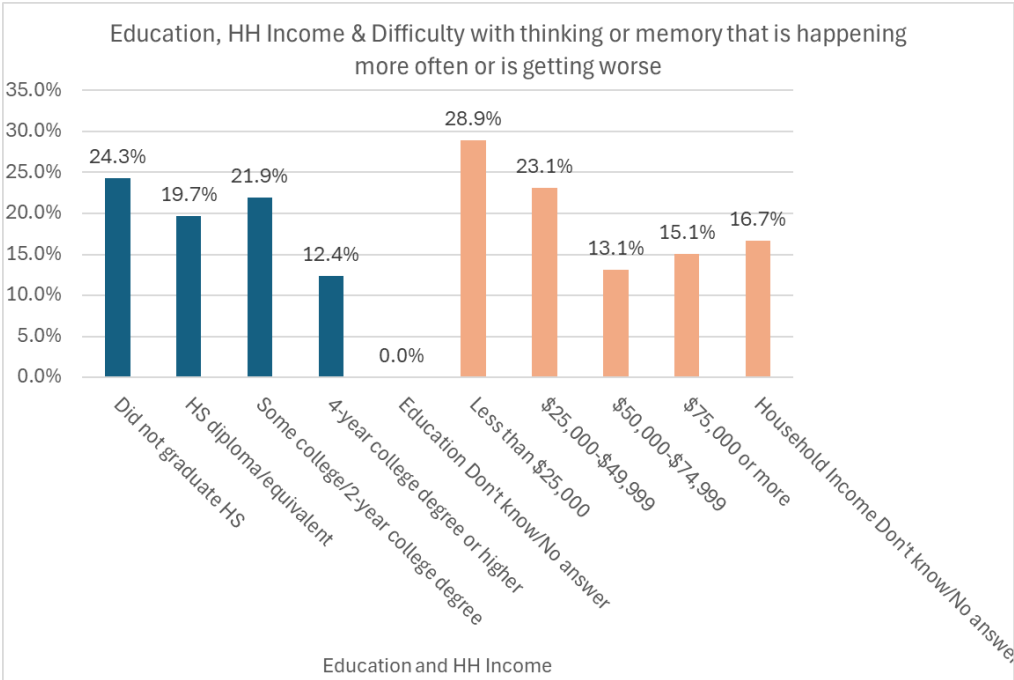


Figure 41: Education, Income, & Difficulty with thinking or memory

Table 19A: Adults reported having difficulties with thinking or memory that is happening more often or are getting worse

	Yes*			No			DK/Ref/Missing	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	19.1	[17.4,20.9]	316,395	79.2	[77.4,81.0]	1,311,857	1.6	[1.2,2.2]
AGE								
18-24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
25-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
35-44	---	---	---	100.0	---	1,731	---	---
45-54	21.1	[17.8,24.9]	94,944	78.4	[74.6,81.7]	352,202	0.5	[0.2,1.3]
55-64	18.7	[15.5,22.4]	89,704	79.2	[75.4,82.5]	379,014	2.1	[1.2,3.7]
65 and over	18.2	[15.9,20.6]	131,747	79.8	[77.2,82.1]	578,910	2.1	[1.4,3.1]
GENDER								
Male	18.4	[16.0,21.2]	142,482	80.4	[77.7,82.9]	621,412	1.1	[0.6,2.0]
Female	19.7	[17.5,22.1]	173,913	78.2	[75.7,80.5]	690,445	2.1	[1.4,3.0]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	18.4	[16.5,20.5]	187,142	80.0	[77.9,81.9]	812,510	1.6	[1.1,2.3]
Black, Non-Hispanic	18.2	[15.0,22.0]	81,883	80.3	[76.5,83.7]	360,569	1.4	[0.7,3.0]
Hispanic	25.5	[15.0,40.0]	13,634	71.8	[57.6,82.6]	38,350	2.7	[0.8,9.4]
Other, Non-Hispanic	22.3	[11.2,39.5]	6,138	75.7	[58.7,87.2]	20,869	2.0	[0.3,13.2]
Don't know/No answer	13.6	[6.9,25.2]	5,064	79.5	[67.3,88.0]	29,591	6.9	[3.0,15.2]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	24.3	[18.8,30.8]	58,207	71.9	[65.2,77.7]	172,011	3.8	[2.1,6.9]
HS diploma/equivalent	19.7	[16.8,22.9]	97,885	78.7	[75.4,81.6]	391,471	1.7	[1.0,2.9]
Some college/2-year college degree	21.9	[18.6,25.6]	108,245	77.0	[73.2,80.3]	380,362	1.1	[0.6,2.1]
4-year college degree or higher	12.4	[10.4,14.7]	52,059	86.6	[84.2,88.7]	363,563	1.0	[0.5,1.9]
Don't know/No answer	---	---	---	100.0	---	4,449	---	---
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	28.9	[24.4,34.0]	79,573	67.5	[62.3,72.3]	185,633	3.5	[2.0,6.2]
\$25,000-\$49,999	23.1	[19.3,27.4]	87,506	75.8	[71.5,79.6]	286,543	1.1	[0.6,1.9]
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.1	[9.1,18.6]	25,309	85.0	[79.4,89.2]	164,037	1.9	[0.9,4.3]
\$75,000 or more	15.1	[11.1,20.1]	28,043	84.5	[79.4,88.5]	157,161	0.5	[0.1,2.2]
Don't know/No answer	16.7	[13.2,20.9]	47,924	81.3	[77.0,85.0]	233,270	2.0	[1.0,3.6]

20. Caregiving Responsibilities

Analysis of Optional Module 12 (“Caregiver”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

The BRFSS Questionnaire includes a module on caregiving responsibilities.

In 2024, an estimated 24.8% of adults provided regular care to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability. If respondents indicated they provided regular care, a series of questions was asked regarding the health problem or disability, the type of care provided, and other health-related questions. However, if the respondent indicated that the person they cared for passed in the past 30 days, these questions were skipped. Caregiving responsibilities appear to trend with age and gender. In general, as age increases, shares of adults with caregiving responsibilities increase. A larger share of females (28.0%) provided regular care to family or friends, compared to males (21.5%). A larger share of Other, Non-Hispanics (30.9%) provided care, compared to other racial-ethnic groups, though more than 41,000 White, Non-Hispanic adults are estimated to have provided care, which is the plurality of adults among racial-ethnic groups.

Socioeconomic variables do not have a linear pattern with caregiving responsibilities, and those data are shown in Figure 42. However, those with some college/2-year college degree make up the largest share of adults providing care, while those who did not graduate HS make up the smallest share (22.3%). Additionally, those with an income of \$50,000-\$74,999 make up the largest share of adults likely to provide care, while those with an income of less than \$25,000 and an income of \$75,000 or more make up the smallest groups.

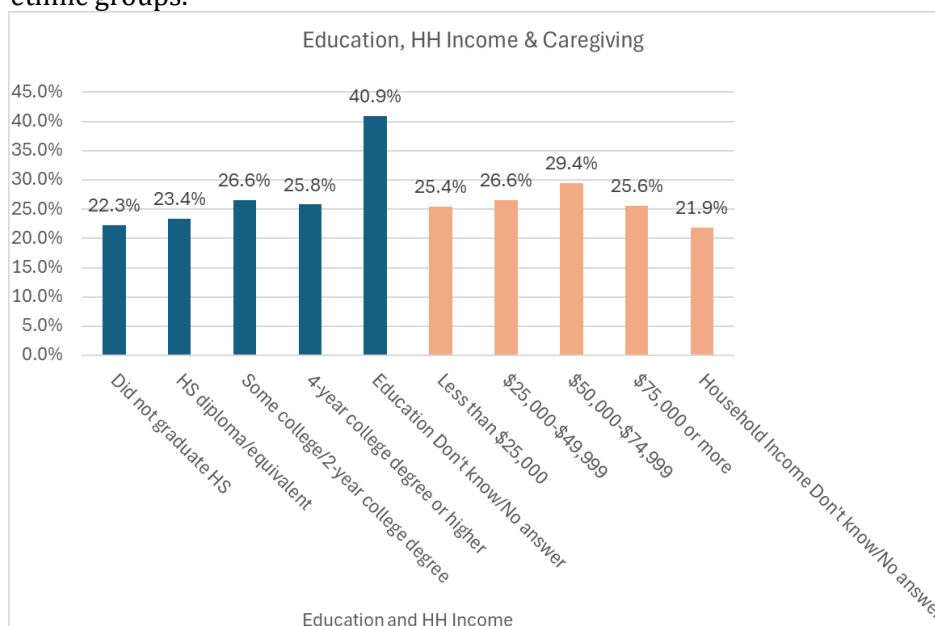


Figure 42: Education, HH Income, & Caregiving

Table 20: Adults who provide regular care for family or friend

	Yes			No			Other*		DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total	24.8	[23.2,26.5]	741,703	74.4	[72.7,76.0]	2,222,455	0.3	[0.2,0.5]	0.5	[0.3,0.8]
AGE										
18-24	15.5	[11.3,20.9]	56,130	83.9	[78.5,88.2]	303,280	0.4	[0.1,2.6]	0.2	[0.0,1.4]
25-34	22.0	[17.6,27.2]	104,156	77.9	[72.7,82.3]	368,800	0.1	[0.0,0.9]	---	---
35-44	24.7	[20.9,29.0]	126,484	74.5	[70.2,78.4]	381,278	0.2	[0.1,0.9]	0.5	[0.2,1.6]
45-54	24.4	[20.9,28.3]	108,373	75.1	[71.2,78.7]	333,877	0.2	[0.0,1.2]	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
55-64	34.1	[30.1,38.4]	162,773	65.4	[61.1,69.5]	311,901	0.1	[0.0,0.8]	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
65 and over	25.5	[22.9,28.3]	183,787	72.6	[69.8,75.3]	523,319	0.7	[0.3,1.4]	1.2	[0.6,2.3]
GENDER										
Male	21.5	[19.3,23.8]	311,639	77.5	[75.1,79.7]	1,124,358	0.3	[0.1,0.7]	0.7	[0.4,1.3]
Female	28.0	[25.7,30.4]	430,064	71.5	[69.1,73.7]	1,098,097	0.3	[0.1,0.6]	0.3	[0.1,0.6]
RACE-ETHNICITY										
White, Non-Hispanic	24.4	[22.5,26.3]	415,107	74.8	[72.8,76.6]	1,273,925	0.3	[0.1,0.6]	0.6	[0.3,1.0]
Black, Non-Hispanic	26.1	[22.8,29.8]	223,251	73.5	[69.9,76.9]	628,096	0.3	[0.1,0.9]	---	---
Hispanic	28.3	[19.4,39.4]	28,853	69.7	[58.7,78.8]	70,984	0.5	[0.1,3.7]	1.4	[0.3,6.1]
Other, Non-Hispanic	30.9	[20.9,43.1]	21,771	69.1	[56.9,79.1]	48,580	---	---	---	---
Don't know/No answer	29.2	[19.2,41.6]	14,738	64.3	[51.2,75.5]	32,479	---	---	6.6	[1.9,20.6]
EDUCATION										
Did not graduate HS	22.3	[17.4,28.2]	84,746	76.4	[70.5,81.5]	290,284	---	---	1.3	[0.5,3.4]
HS diploma/equivalent	23.4	[20.6,26.4]	226,833	75.8	[72.8,78.6]	736,244	0.5	[0.2,1.1]	0.3	[0.1,0.9]
Some college/2-year college degree	26.6	[23.5,29.9]	236,403	72.8	[69.5,75.9]	648,319	0.3	[0.1,0.8]	0.3	[0.1,0.7]
4-year college degree or higher	25.8	[23.4,28.3]	191,011	73.6	[71.0,76.0]	544,417	0.2	[0.0,0.7]	0.4	[0.2,1.1]
Don't know/No answer	40.9	[12.4,77.2]	2,710	48.2	[18.2,79.6]	3,191	---	---	10.9	[1.5,50.1]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Less than \$25,000	25.4	[21.5,29.7]	115,412	73.8	[69.5,77.8]	335,802	0.5	[0.2,1.5]	0.3	[0.1,1.0]
\$25,000-\$49,999	26.6	[23.2,30.4]	186,120	72.7	[69.0,76.2]	508,285	0.2	[0.0,0.8]	0.4	[0.2,1.1]
\$50,000-\$74,999	29.4	[24.6,34.6]	105,023	70.4	[65.1,75.1]	251,591	0.3	[0.1,1.1]	---	---
\$75,000 or more	25.6	[21.1,30.8]	84,088	74.2	[69.0,78.7]	243,449	---	---	0.2	[0.0,1.5]
Don't know/No answer	21.9	[18.3,26.0]	113,343	75.9	[71.7,79.6]	392,435	0.6	[0.2,1.7]	1.6	[0.8,3.2]

*Other reflects respondents who stated the person they cared for has passed away in the past 30 days—there were not asked subsequent questions regarding caregiving.

21. Firearm Safety

Analysis of Optional Module 19 (“Firearm Safety”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

The 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire includes a module on Firearm Safety. If an adult reported they kept firearms in or around their home, they were asked follow-up questions regarding the status of the firearm(s).

FIREARMS IN OR AROUND THE HOME

An estimated 47.9% of adults have a firearm in or around their home; this is the plurality of adults in the state (Figure 43).

Firearms in or around home

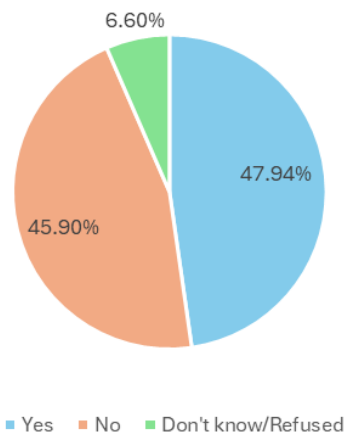


Figure 43: Firearms in or around home

While there is some variation in age and having a firearm in or around the home, 25-34-year-olds make up the smallest share (42.4%) of adults likely to have a firearm, and those 55-64-years-old make up the largest share (55.3%) of adults likely to have a firearm in or around their home. However, the plurality of adults who are likely to have a firearm in or around their home are adults aged 65 years and older (approximately

354,000 adults). Males (55.1%) are more likely to have a firearm compared to females (41.3%). More than 50% of White, Non-Hispanics (56.2%) are likely to have a firearm in or around their home, while Black, Non-Hispanics (35.8%) make up the smallest share of adults estimated to have a firearm in or around their home. Data on firearms and race-ethnicity are shown in Figure 44.

Race-Ethnicity & Firearms in or around the home

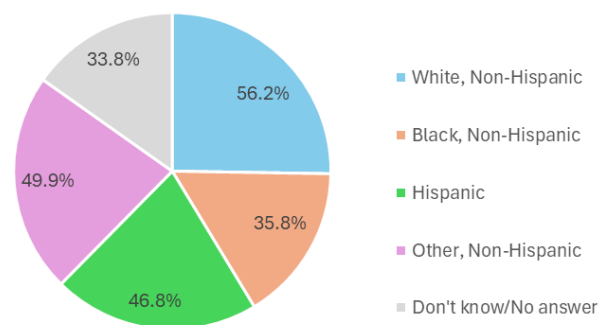


Figure 44: Race-Ethnicity & Firearms

There is a nonlinear trend for education and owning a firearm, with those with a HS diploma/equivalent (50.4%) and those with a 4-year college degree or higher (50.8%) being among the largest shares of adults with a firearm in or around their home. However, there is a positive trend between shares of adults with a firearm in or around their home and income. As income increases, the shares of adults who have a firearm in or around their home also increase. Data on having a firearm in or around their home and socioeconomic variables are shown in Figure 45.

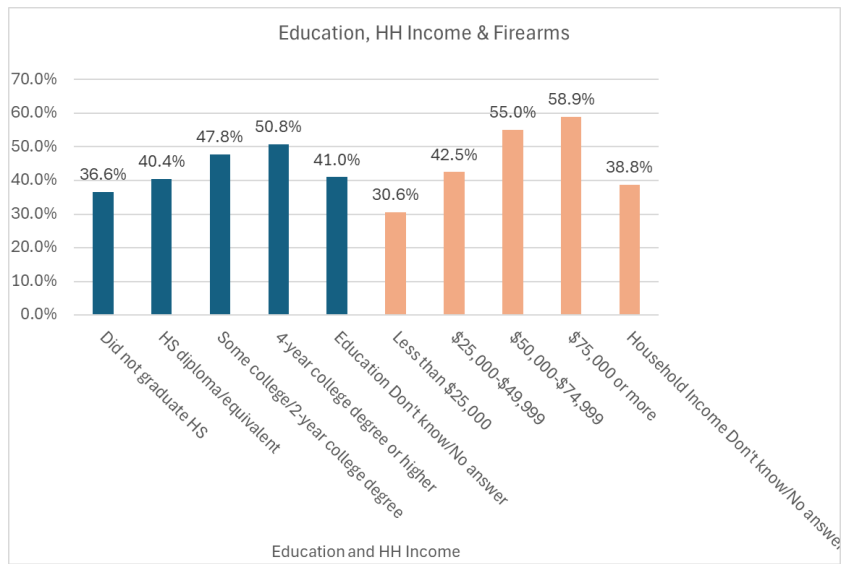
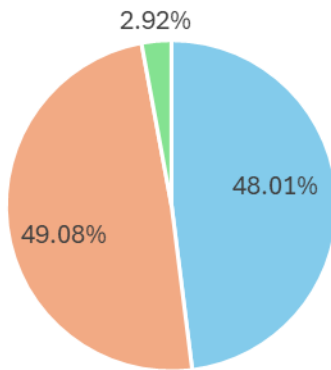


Figure 45: Education, HH Income, & Firearms

STATUS OF FIREARMS

Adults who indicated they had a firearm in or around their home were also asked if the firearm(s) were now loaded. The data shows 48.01% of adults with firearms in or around their home also had the firearms loaded. Additionally, of those adults with loaded firearms, 58.04% indicated the firearm(s) were also unlocked. This data is shown in Figures 46-47.

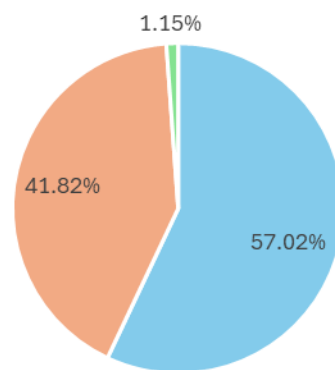
Firearm(s) in or around home: Loaded//Unloaded



■ Loaded ■ Unloaded ■ Don't know/Refused

Figure 46: Loaded Firearms

Loaded Firearm(s): Locked/Unlocked



■ Loaded & Unlocked ■ Loaded & Locked ■ Don't know/Refused

Figure 47: Unlocked Firearms

Table 21: Adults reported having firearms in or around their home

	Yes			No			DK/Ref	
	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI	Est. Pop.	%	95% CI
Total	47.9	[46.0,49.9]	1,396,098	45.9	[44.0,47.8]	1,336,550	6.2	[5.4,7.1]
AGE								
18-24	44.9	[38.1,51.9]	161,859	52.1	[45.2,59.0]	187,901	2.9	[1.4,6.2]
25-34	42.4	[36.6,48.4]	192,351	52.6	[46.6,58.6]	238,723	5.0	[3.1,7.9]
35-44	45.2	[40.5,50.0]	225,345	49.3	[44.5,54.1]	245,800	5.5	[3.8,8.0]
45-54	47.9	[43.5,52.4]	207,123	44.7	[40.4,49.2]	193,326	7.3	[5.4,10.0]
55-64	55.3	[50.9,59.6]	254,668	36.8	[32.7,41.0]	169,370	8.0	[6.0,10.5]
65 and over	50.2	[47.1,53.3]	354,752	42.7	[39.6,45.8]	301,430	7.1	[5.8,8.7]
GENDER								
Male	55.1	[52.2,57.9]	775,902	37.3	[34.6,40.1]	525,807	7.6	[6.3,9.1]
Female	41.3	[38.7,43.8]	620,195	53.9	[51.3,56.5]	810,743	4.8	[3.9,5.9]
RACE-ETHNICITY								
White, Non-Hispanic	56.2	[54.0,58.5]	939,820	36.1	[34.0,38.3]	603,481	7.7	[6.6,8.9]
Black, Non-Hispanic	35.8	[31.9,39.9]	294,749	61.9	[57.8,65.8]	509,104	2.3	[1.4,3.7]
Hispanic	46.8	[36.0,58.0]	45,922	44.9	[34.2,56.1]	43,981	8.3	[4.4,15.2]
Other, Non-Hispanic	49.9	[37.6,62.3]	34,401	43.1	[31.3,55.9]	29,727	6.9	[2.9,15.8]
Don't know/No answer	33.8	[22.9,46.7]	16,042	50.0	[37.2,62.9]	23,739	16.1	[8.9,27.4]
EDUCATION								
Did not graduate HS	36.6	[30.6,43.1]	135,669	60.0	[53.5,66.2]	222,322	3.3	[1.8,6.1]
HS diploma/equivalent	50.4	[46.9,53.9]	475,241	44.4	[40.9,47.9]	418,545	5.2	[3.9,6.8]
Some college/2-year college degree	47.8	[44.1,51.4]	414,710	45.4	[41.7,49.1]	393,888	6.9	[5.4,8.8]
4-year college degree or higher	50.8	[47.8,53.8]	368,059	41.6	[38.6,44.6]	301,225	7.7	[6.3,9.3]
Don't know/No answer	41.0	[12.5,77.3]	2,419	9.7	[1.3,47.4]	570	49.3	[17.0,82.2]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Less than \$25,000	30.6	[26.2,35.3]	135,306	67.2	[62.5,71.6]	297,376	2.2	[1.3,3.6]
\$25,000-\$49,999	42.5	[38.5,46.6]	288,195	54.3	[50.1,58.4]	368,232	3.2	[2.2,4.7]
\$50,000-\$74,999	55.0	[49.4,60.4]	190,504	39.9	[34.6,45.4]	138,197	5.1	[3.3,8.0]
\$75,000 or more	58.9	[53.2,64.4]	188,356	34.4	[29.2,40.1]	110,135	6.6	[4.5,9.7]
Don't know/No answer	38.8	[34.2,43.5]	196,477	47.8	[42.9,52.6]	242,100	13.5	[10.8,16.7]

22. Social Determinants of Health and Health Equity

Equity

Analysis of Optional Module 14 (“Social Determinants of Health and Health Equity”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

As part of an optional module, data were collected to gauge social determinants of health and health equity by asking adults questions about feelings and situations that may impact one’s health.

socioeconomic variables, and that data is shown in Figure 49. Data shows that being *satisfied* or *very satisfied* increases with income and education.

SATISFACTION IN LIFE

Table 20A shows data on satisfaction in life. When asked how satisfied they are with their life, most adults reported that they were *satisfied* (52.3%) or *very satisfied* (38.1%). The shares of adults responding to life satisfaction are shown in Figure 48.

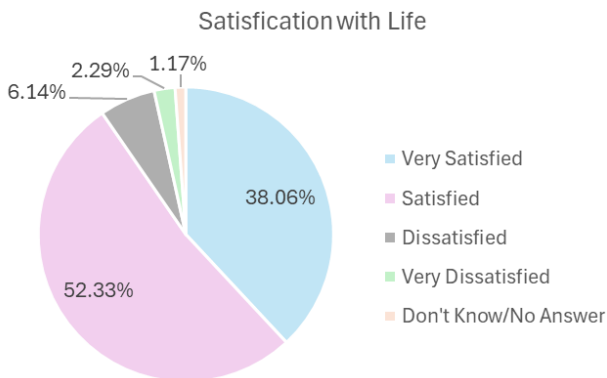
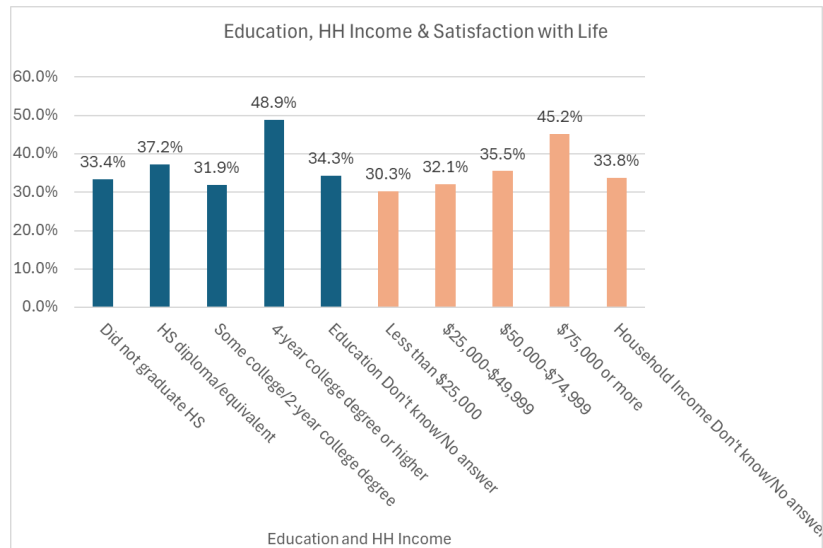


Figure 49: Education, Income, & Satisfaction with Life

Figure 48: Satisfaction with life

In general, as age increases, the share of adults who are *very satisfied* with their life increases, while the share of those *satisfied* decreases. A larger share of females is *satisfied* (53.2%) or *very satisfied* (38.3%) compared to males. Hispanics (48.0%) make up the largest share of adults *very satisfied* with their life, while Black, Non-Hispanics make up the smallest share of adults *very satisfied* with their life. However, Black, Non-Hispanics (55.3%) make up the largest share of adults *satisfied* with their life, while Hispanics (42.0%) are among the smallest. Satisfaction in life does vary among

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT AND LONELINESS

When asked, “How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?” 42.70% of adults indicated “always,” while 24.49% indicated “usually.” However, a little more than 13% of Louisiana adults “rarely” or “never” get the social and emotional support they need. Additionally, a little less than 10% of adults indicate they are “usually” or “always” lonely. This data is displayed in Figure 50.

How often you get to social and emotional support you need

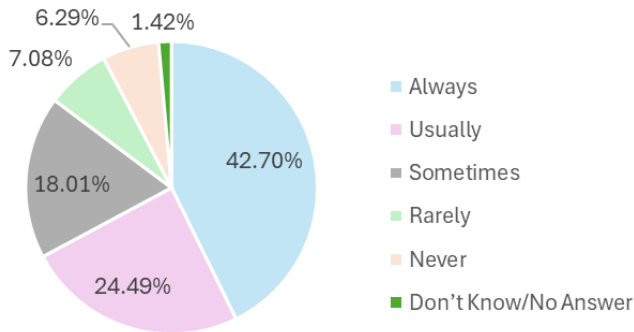


Figure 50: Social and Emotional Support

ECONOMIC & TRANSPORTATION AND STRESS

In Louisiana, 13.30% of adults are estimated to have had employment loss or hours reduced in the past 12 months. Additionally, 16.51% of adults are estimated to have received SNAP benefits in the past 12 months. This module included questions on financial experiences and food security. While not a majority, some Louisiana adults faced financial stress with affording bills, and food insecurity. Specifically, 8.64% of adults are estimated to have had a time in the past 12 months in which the food they bought did not last, and they did not have money to get more. And 15.65% of adults are estimated to have had a time in which they were unable to pay their mortgage, rent, or utility bills. Adults also experienced utilities threatened to be shut off and the lack of transportation impacting getting things needed for daily living. Figure 51 shows this data. The module ended with gauging neighborhood safety from crime, in which 90.9% of adults reported their neighborhood was “extremely safe” or “safe.”

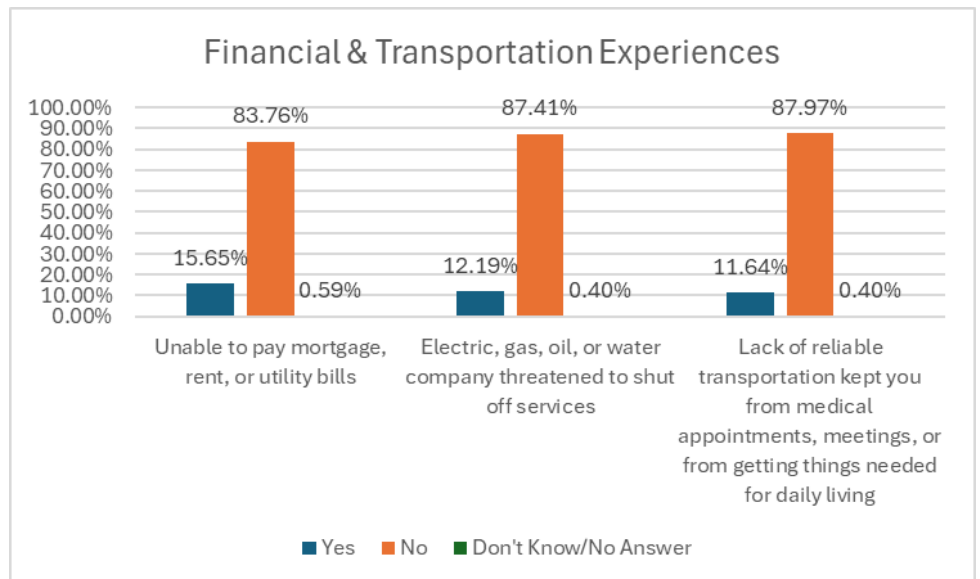


Figure 51: Financial and Transportation Experiences

Table 22: Adult satisfaction with their life

	Very Satisfied		Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Very Dissatisfied		DK/Ref	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Total	38.1	[36.2,39.9]	52.3	[50.4,54.3]	6.1	[5.2,7.2]	2.3	[1.8,3.0]	1.2	[0.8,1.6]
AGE										
18-24	27.8	[21.7,34.7]	61.4	[54.4,68.1]	6.9	[4.2,11.2]	3.7	[1.8,7.4]	0.2	[0.0,1.4]
25-34	34.2	[28.7,40.1]	53.0	[47.0,58.9]	9.3	[6.2,13.9]	2.6	[1.2,5.7]	0.9	[0.3,3.0]
35-44	34.0	[29.8,38.5]	55.0	[50.2,59.6]	8.0	[5.8,11.1]	1.9	[1.1,3.3]	1.1	[0.4,2.8]
45-54	38.7	[34.5,43.1]	51.6	[47.1,55.9]	5.3	[3.8,7.4]	3.2	[2.0,5.2]	1.2	[0.6,2.4]
55-64	41.3	[37.1,45.7]	50.4	[46.0,54.7]	4.6	[3.2,6.6]	2.1	[1.3,3.6]	1.6	[0.8,3.3]
65 and over	46.1	[43.0,49.2]	47.3	[44.2,50.3]	3.9	[2.9,5.2]	1.2	[0.7,2.0]	1.6	[1.0,2.5]
GENDER										
Male	37.8	[35.0,40.5]	51.4	[48.6,54.3]	7.0	[5.6,8.8]	2.5	[1.7,3.6]	1.3	[0.8,2.0]
Female	38.3	[35.9,40.9]	53.2	[50.5,55.8]	5.3	[4.2,6.6]	2.1	[1.5,3.0]	1.1	[0.7,1.7]
RACE-ETHNICITY										
White, Non-Hispanic	40.7	[38.5,42.9]	51.1	[48.9,53.4]	5.0	[4.1,6.0]	2.2	[1.6,3.0]	1.0	[0.7,1.5]
Black, Non-Hispanic	33.6	[29.8,37.6]	55.3	[51.1,59.3]	8.0	[6.0,10.7]	2.0	[1.0,3.7]	1.1	[0.5,2.5]
Hispanic	48.0	[37.1,59.0]	42.0	[31.8,53.0]	1.6	[0.4,7.1]	5.0	[2.4,10.4]	3.3	[1.1,9.2]
Other, Non-Hispanic	38.8	[27.5,51.5]	46.9	[34.9,59.2]	12.2	[4.8,27.6]	---	---	2.0	[0.5,7.9]
Don't know/No answer	39.4	[27.7,52.5]	46.6	[34.0,59.5]	8.3	[3.1,20.3]	0.7	[0.1,4.8]	5.0	[1.9,13.0]
EDUCATION										
Did not graduate HS	33.4	[27.5,39.9]	49.3	[42.9,55.8]	10.4	[6.9,15.5]	4.7	[2.8,7.8]	2.1	[0.9,4.5]
HS diploma/equivalent	37.2	[33.9,40.7]	52.8	[49.2,56.3]	6.2	[4.8,8.0]	2.8	[1.8,4.2]	1.1	[0.6,1.8]
Some college/2-year college degree	31.9	[28.7,35.4]	57.6	[53.9,61.1]	7.3	[5.5,9.5]	1.9	[1.1,3.2]	1.4	[0.7,2.4]
4-year college degree or higher	48.9	[46.0,51.9]	47.1	[44.1,50.1]	2.6	[1.8,3.6]	0.9	[0.5,1.5]	0.5	[0.3,1.1]
Don't know/No answer	34.3	[10.1,70.8]	43.9	[15.2,77.4]	---	---	10.9	[1.5,50.1]	10.9	[1.5,50.3]
HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Less than \$25,000	30.3	[25.9,35.1]	51.6	[46.8,56.5]	11.1	[8.6,14.3]	5.1	[3.2,7.9]	1.9	[0.9,3.7]
\$25,000-\$49,999	32.1	[28.4,36.1]	55.9	[51.7,60.0]	7.9	[5.8,10.6]	2.8	[1.8,4.4]	1.3	[0.6,2.6]
\$50,000-\$74,999	35.5	[30.4,40.8]	59.9	[54.5,65.1]	2.8	[1.5,5.2]	1.4	[0.6,3.3]	0.4	[0.1,1.3]
\$75,000 or more	45.2	[39.5,51.1]	50.4	[44.6,56.2]	1.7	[0.6,4.2]	1.4	[0.4,4.4]	1.3	[0.4,4.0]
Don't know/No answer	33.8	[29.5,38.4]	53.5	[48.6,58.2]	8.8	[6.0,12.6]	2.3	[1.1,4.4]	1.7	[1.0,2.9]

23. Reactions to Race

Analysis of Optional Module 26 (“Reactions to Race”) of the 2024 BRFSS Questionnaire

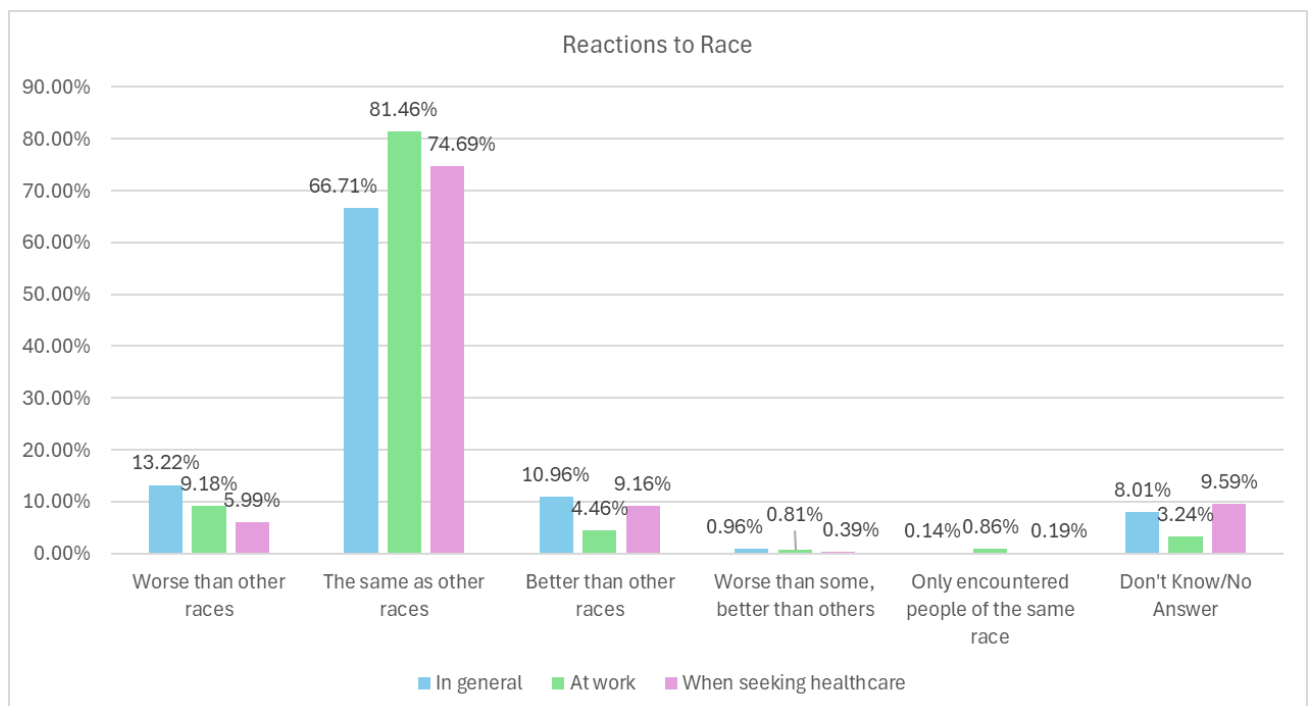
The 2024 BRFSS included a module on Reactions to Race. The module asked questions about how other people perceived one’s race, treatment based on race, thinking about race, and physical symptoms experienced because of how they were treated based on their race.

When asked how often they think about their race, most adults reported never thinking about it (57.01%), while other adults thought about their race once a year (7.07%), once a month (9.23%), once a week (7.78%), once a day (6.79%), once an hour (0.35%), or constantly (8.77%). The remaining adults refused to answer or were not sure. Reactions to race data are shown in Figure 52.

REACTION TO RACE, IN GENERAL

There is no clear pattern between age and reaction to race in general. Most adults feel they were treated the same as people of other races, with 18-24-year-olds being among the largest share (70.9%), while 45-54-year-olds were among the smallest share (64.1%). A larger share of men (68.7%) is estimated to be treated the same as people of other races, compared to women (64.9%). Black, Non-Hispanics make up the largest share (26.1%) of adults who indicate being treated worse than people of other races, with Other, Non-Hispanics (16.4%) being the next closest group. There is some variation, but in general, as education increases, shares of adults feeling they were treated the same as people of other races also increase. However, there is a nonlinear pattern for income and reaction to race.

Figure 52: Reactions to Race



REACTION TO RACE, AT WORK

Most adults feel they were treated the same as people of other races at work. Among racial-ethnic groups, we see similar results for reaction to race—Black, Non-Hispanics (18.4%) make up the largest share likely to

report being treated worse than people of other races, while White, Non-Hispanics (4.1%) make up the smallest share. Reactions to race at work vary with education and income. Data is shown in Figures 53-54.

Figure 53: Education & Reactions to Race, At Work

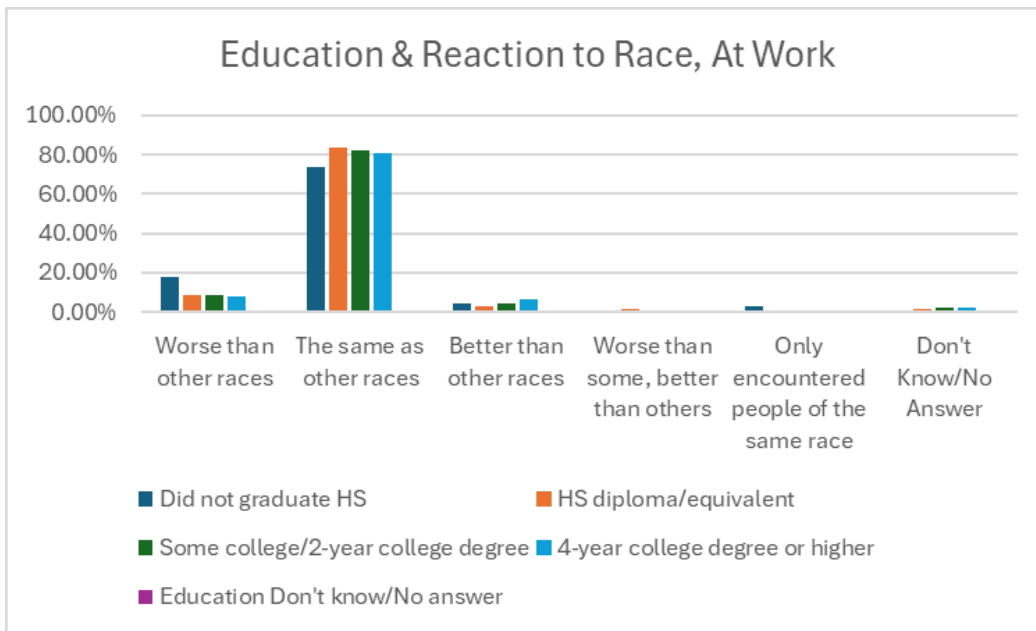
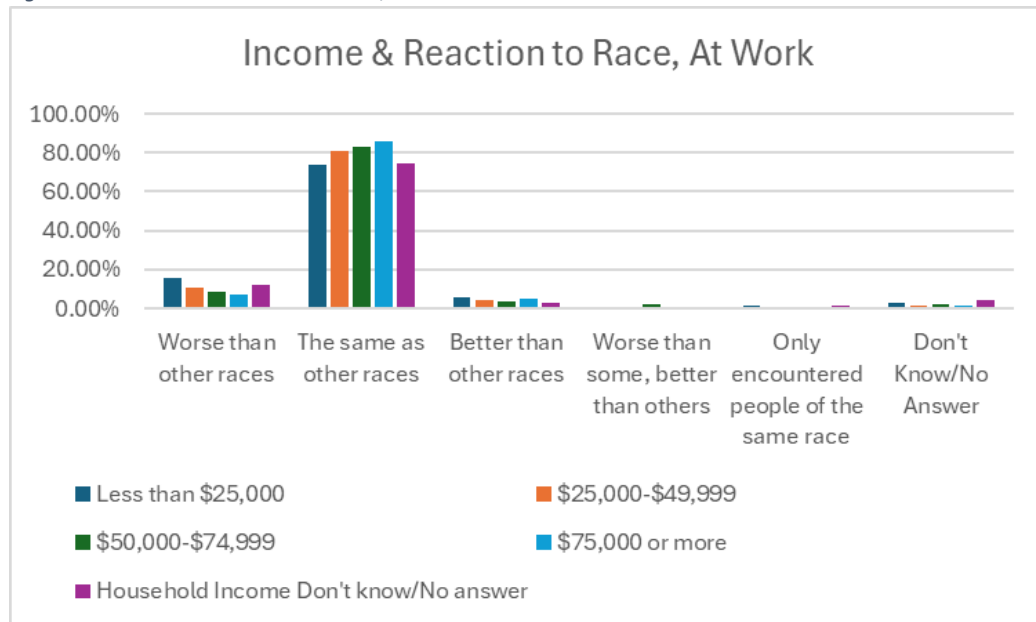


Figure 54: Income & Reactions to Race, At Work



REACTION TO RACE, WHEN SEEKING HEALTHCARE

Most adults feel they were treated the same as people of other races when seeking healthcare. Adults 25-34-years-old (8.8%) and 35-44-years-old adults (9.4%) are among the largest groups of adults likely to report being treated worse than people of other races when seeking healthcare. When seeking healthcare, a larger share of females (7.6%) report being treated worse than people of other races, compared to males (4.3%). Race-Ethnicity and the share of adults reporting being treated worse than people of other races are shown in Figure 55.

Data shows Black, Non-Hispanics are among the largest group likely to feel they were treated worse than people of other races

when seeking healthcare, while White, Non-Hispanics and Hispanics are among the smallest groups of adults likely to report this feeling. There is no clear trend between education and reaction to race, though those with less than a HS diploma and those with some college/2-year college degree make up the largest share of adults likely to report being treated worse than people of other races when seeking healthcare. Furthermore, in general, as income increases, shares of adults likely to feel they were treated worse than people of other races when seeking healthcare decrease. Those reporting an income of less than \$25,000 make up the largest share of adults to report being treated worse than people of other races, while those with an income of \$75,000 or more make up the smallest share.

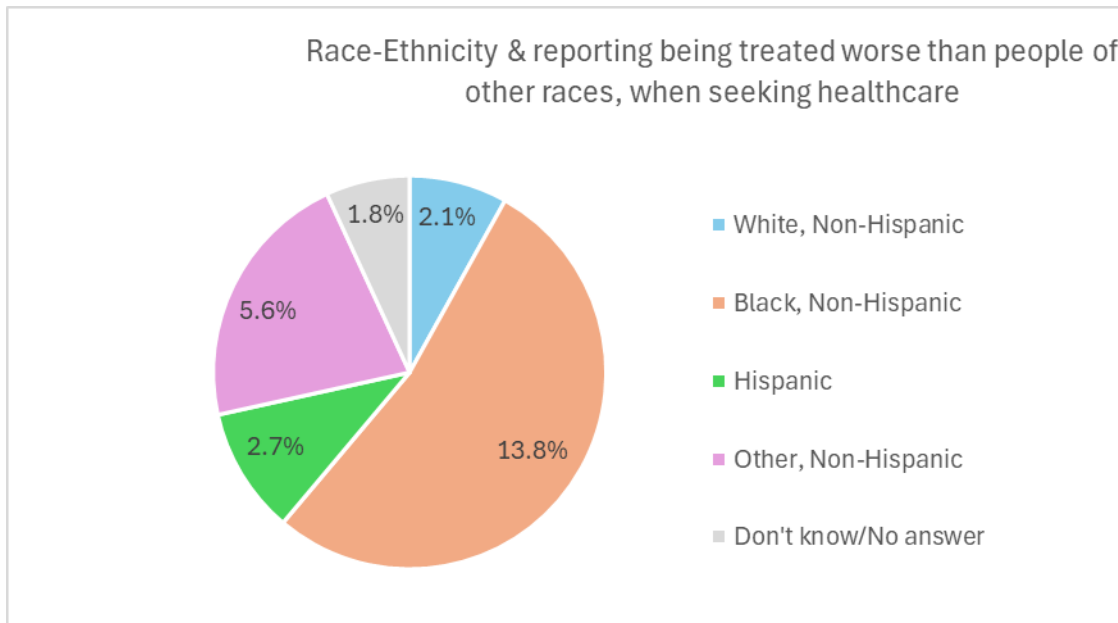


Figure 55: Race-Ethnicity & being treated worse than people of other races, when seeking healthcare

About the BRFSS

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based system of health surveys that collects information on health-related risk behavior, chronic health conditions, and preventive services.

The BRFSS was established in 1984 by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); currently, data is collected monthly in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. More than 400,000 adults are interviewed each year, making the BRFSS the largest telephone health survey in the world, and the nation's premier system of health-related telephone surveys. BRFSS data can be used to monitor health problems and behaviors and to aid legislative action.

Methodology

This report presents findings from the 2024 BRFSS survey for the state of Louisiana. The findings are based on 4,547 complete interview participants who were interviewed on either landline or cellular telephones. The cell-phone-only population has grown remarkably over the last several years. In 2024, most interviews were taken via cellular phones, with over 4,000 responses coming from the cellular telephone sample. By including both landline and cellular telephones in the sample, BRFSS can reduce bias.

Weighting is a statistical tool that reduces bias by adjusting the sample to reflect probabilities of selection and participation among demographics. The BRFSS uses *iterative proportional fitting, or raking*, to adjust demographic differences. In addition to weighting, BRFSS uses a stratified sampling design to improve precision and ensure adequate geographic and demographic representation. Analyses account for stratification and clustering by specifying BRFSS strata and primary sampling units, allowing for accurate variance estimation.

In this report, demographic analyses are based on participant responses and imputed values for age, gender, race, ethnicity, and education in cases when participants failed to provide a response. The CDC conducted the imputation procedure. The CDC did not impute missing values for household income.

The content of the 2024 BRFSS questionnaire was the result of collaborations between experts from federal, state, and independent organizations and includes questions seen in other health surveys, such as the National Health Interview Survey. The BRFSS consists of three major components: core questions, optional questions, and state-added questions. Core questions include sections on current health-related perceptions, conditions, and behavior, such as health status, health care access, and consumption of food and beverages. The core component includes questions asked every year and questions that rotate in even- and odd-numbered years. Optional BRFSS modules are topic-specific, such as diabetes, caregiving, and cancer survivorship. Last, state-added questions are questions directly added by individual states; the CDC does not edit, evaluate, or track these responses.

The content is developed to provide valuable information to local and federal officials on the health practices and problems residents face, by providing estimates of prevalence within each state. Because of the variation of topics, validity may vary. Some demographics can be excluded from the analysis due to a small sample size, and if estimates cannot be computed with a reasonable degree of confidence.

More details on BRFSS methodology for collecting and weighting data are available at:

[BRFSS Overview 2024](#)
[Sampling Weights 2024](#)

Copies of the added modules by state and codebooks are available at:

[BRFSS modules by state](#)
[Annual data codebook](#)

About the Public Policy Research Lab

Louisiana State University's Public Policy Research Lab (PPRL) is a research center dedicated to high-quality data collection and analytics, with a special emphasis on survey research. The lab is a joint effort of the Manship School of Mass Communication's Reilly Center and Public Affairs and the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at Louisiana State University.

PPRL provides survey research services, primarily via telephone, but can engage in data collection via mail-in services and e-mail. Beyond survey research, the lab offers other services such as data analytics, social media analysis, and focus groups. PPRL has more than 120 computer-assisted telephone interview call stations and a corps of highly-trained, well-supervised professional callers. LSU's PPRL is one of the largest phone survey data collection facilities in the Southeastern Conference.

PPRL is dedicated to meeting the unique goals and objectives for each project by working closely with those seeking data, research expertise, or analysis. PPRL's clients have included: the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the Louisiana Department of Labor, Louisiana Public Broadcasting, the Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium, and the Baton Rouge Area Foundation. Beyond collecting BRFSS data for Louisiana, PPRL collects health data for other U.S. states and territories.

At the time of data collection, the LSU PPRL was under the leadership of Gail Hagan and Dyrel Treadwell. Not mentioned specifically, but also crucial to the operations are highly trained supervisors and administrators within the Public Policy Research Lab, and LSU's Manship School of Mass Communication and College of Humanities and Social Sciences.

More information on previous surveys may be found at: [About LSU Public Policy Research Lab](#).

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ⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Dental Visits," National Center for Health Statistics, Health, United States (last reviewed June 2, 2024; last updated June 2023), <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/topics/dental-visits.htm>

ⁱⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "After-Hours Care Increases Cervical Cancer Screening in Louisiana," National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP), January 8, 2025, <https://www.cdc.gov/breast-cervical-cancer-screening/success/louisiana.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Screening for Cervical Cancer," CDC Cervical Cancer (last updated February 26, 2025), <https://www.cdc.gov/cervical-cancer/screening/index.html>

^{iv} U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, "Colorectal Cancer: Screening," USPSTF Recommendation (May 18, 2021), <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/colorectal-cancer-screening>

^v U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, "Lung Cancer: Screening," USPSTF Recommendation (March 9, 2021), <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/lung-cancer-screening>