Louisiana

Summary

Low Disparities
- Between females and males for diabetes
- Between Hispanic and Black for cancer
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for unemployment

High Disparities
- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander adults for child poverty
- Between females and males for multiple chronic conditions

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.

Highlights

**Infant Mortality** in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 14.4 to 11.3 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

**Less Than a High School Education** in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.6% to 11.3%

**Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.9% to 18.2%

**Food Insecurity** in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 19.1% to 33.3%

**Multiple Chronic Conditions** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 11.9% to 16.6%

**Depression** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.5% to 21.9%

Trends

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>American Indian/Alaska Native</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Multiracial</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2019</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Less than High School</th>
<th>High School Graduate</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>Some College</th>
<th>College Graduate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2013</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2016</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2019</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Income Inequality**

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Louisiana, income inequality has increased since 2011. Louisiana’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.