Louisiana

**Behaviors**

- **Drug Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)**: 15.6, 30, 32.2
- **Excessive Drinking (% of adults)**: 18.8, 34, 24.7
- **High School Graduation (% of students)**: 77.5, 43, 68.6
- **Obesity (% of adults)**: 36.2, 50, 36.2
- **Physical Inactivity (% of adults)**: 31.9, 45, 36.8
- **Smoking (% of adults)**: 21.9, 43, 25.9

**Community & Environment**

- **Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)**: -0.335
- **Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)**: 312.5
- **Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)**: 48.4
- **Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)**: 90.9
- **Dentists (number per 100,000 population)**: 48.4
- **Infectious Disease (mean z score of Chlamydia, Pertussis, Salmonella)**: 0.843
- **Chlamydia (cases per 100,000 population)**: 626.0
- **Pertussis (cases per 100,000 population)**: 1.9
- **Salmonella (cases per 100,000 population)**: 26.2
- **Occupational Fatalities (deaths per 100,000 workers)**: 7.6
- **Violent Crime (offenses per 100,000 population)**: 540
- **Air Pollution (micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)**: -0.285

**Policy**

- **Immunizations—Adults (mean z score of vaccines listed below)**: 0.550
- **HPV Females (of females aged 13 to 17 years)**: 39.3
- **HPV Males (of males aged 13 to 17 years)**: 30.5
- **Meningococcal (of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)**: 90.9
- **Tdap (of adolescents aged 13 to 17 years)**: 91.0
- **Immunizations—Children (of children aged 19 to 35 months)**: 70.8
- **Lack of Health Insurance (% of population)**: 13.4
- **Public Health Funding (dollars per person)**: 73.7

**Clinical Care**

- **Dentists (number per 100,000 population)**: 48.4
- **Preventable Hospitalizations (discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)**: 67.5
- **Primary Care Physicians (number per 100,000 population)**: 125.7
- **Clinical Care Total**: -0.199
- **All Determinants**: -0.707

**Outcomes**

- **Cancer Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)**: 218.7
- **Cardiovascular Deaths (deaths per 100,000 population)**: 312.5
- **Diabetes (% of adults)**: 12.7
- **Disparity in Health Status (% difference by high school education)**: 24.8
- **Frequent Physical Distress (% of adults)**: 14.3
- **Infant Mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)**: 8.1
- **Premature Death (years lost per 100,000 population)**: 9,958

**Overall**: -1.043

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**Value** indicates z score. Negative value denotes below US average; positive value denotes above US average.

**Strengths**

- Low incidence of pertussis
- High meningococcal immunization coverage among adolescents
- Small disparity in health status by educational attainment

**Challenges**

- High prevalence of obesity
- High prevalence of low birthweight
- High infant mortality rate

**Highlights**

- In the past year, children in poverty decreased 27% from 33.7% to 24.7% of children.
- In the past year, HPV immunization among males aged 13 to 17 years increased 42% from 25.6% to 35.9%.
- In the past four years, public health funding decreased 28% from $102 to $73 per person.
- In the past eight years, preventable hospitalizations decreased 40% from 111.9 to 67.5 discharges per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
- In the past year, diabetes increased 12% from 11.3% to 12.7% of adults.
Smoking and Obesity: A Public Health Success and Challenge

Prevalence of Smoking (% of adults)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence</th>
<th>Confidence Interval</th>
<th>Edition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>20.2% - 23.6%</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>17.9% - 24.6%</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>13.3% - 33.9%</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>20.2% - 24.4%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>29.1% - 36.5%</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>18.3% - 26.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>18.2% - 30.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>9.9% - 15.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.7%</td>
<td>34.1% - 45.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.1%</td>
<td>21.9% - 28.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>18.1% - 24.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>5.7% - 9.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>17.3% - 21.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>21.9% - 27.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevalence of Obesity (% of adults)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence</th>
<th>Confidence Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>36.2% 34.3% - 38.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black*</td>
<td>43.4% 39.4% - 47.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>30.2% 19.4% - 40.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White*</td>
<td>34.3% 32.0% - 36.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Than $25,000</td>
<td>41.4% 37.6% - 45.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 to $49,999</td>
<td>39.5% 35.0% - 44.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $74,999</td>
<td>34.6% 29.0% - 40.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 or More</td>
<td>34.4% 30.5% - 38.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Than High School</td>
<td>40.4% 34.8% - 46.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td>40.4% 36.9% - 43.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College</td>
<td>37.1% 33.4% - 40.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>30.2% 26.9% - 33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>36.5% 34.0% - 38.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>35.9% 33.0% - 38.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*non-Hispanic only  NA is Not Available

Smoking is regarded as a public health success story in the last 50 years. However, success varies by state and education level.

These graphs show the prevalence of smoking over the past four years for the US and for your state. The graph to the right represents your state comparison and the four graphs below show the variation by education level. Overall, smoking prevalence among US adults aged 18 years and older is decreasing each year. However, success in reducing smoking prevalence varies by group. In some states smoking prevalence is increasing among adults with less education.

Obesity is a public health challenge nationwide.

These graphs show the prevalence of obesity over the past four years for the US and for your state. The graph to the right represents your state comparison and the four graphs below show the variation by education level. Overall, obesity prevalence among US adults aged 18 years and older is increasing at an average annual rate of 0.6% per year. However, the prevalence of obesity is not increasing at the same rate in each group—in several states obesity prevalence is decreasing among adults in some education levels.
Cardiovascular Deaths and Premature Deaths: No improvement nationwide

Drug Deaths: Rapidly evolving challenge

Lack of Health Insurance: Reached a 27 year low
Frequent Distress: Impact varies widely across the various subpopulation groups

Frequent mental distress captures the segment of the population experiencing persistent and likely severe mental health issues. The measure is the percentage of adults who report their mental health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days. The 14-day period is often the marker used for clinical diagnosis of depression and anxiety disorders, and a longer duration of symptoms is associated with greater limitation of activity.

The frequent physical distress measure captures the population experiencing persistent and likely severe physical health problems. It is the percentage of adults who report their physical health was not good 14 or more days in the past 30 days.

**Graphs without a state value (blue diamond) indicate that there is insufficient data to estimate the prevalence.**