Summary

Incidence, 2016-2020

1. Number of new cancer cases: New diagnoses of invasive cancer averaged 26,491 cases per year among Louisiana residents (Table A1).
2. Most frequently diagnosed cancers: For all Louisianans combined, the most frequently diagnosed cancers were prostate (14.4% of all new cases), breast (13.9%), lung (13.3%), colorectal (9.1%), and kidney (4.7%) (Table A2).
3. Highest annual incidence rates per 100,000 people: The 5 most frequently diagnosed cancers in Louisiana are: (1) breast (68.9), (2) prostate (63.1), (3) lung (61.5), (4) colorectal (44.3), and (5) kidney/renal pelvis (22.8). In the U.S., however, the following is the order of highest rates: breast, prostate, lung, colorectal, and melanoma of the skin. The five most common invasive cancers by race/sex group in Louisiana were (Table B):
    a. White men: prostate (119.9 cases per 100,000 people), lung (71.3), colorectal (48.4), bladder (36.3), and kidney/renal pelvis (31.8).
    b. Black men: prostate (190.4), lung (88.9), colorectal (60.9), kidney (28.8), and liver/bile duct (22.3).
    c. White women: breast (125.9), lung (54.0), colorectal (36.2), thyroid (23.9), and uterus (20.0).
    d. Black women: breast (133.0), lung (43.4), colorectal (43.4), uterus (24.4), and kidney (15.1).
4. Louisiana vs. nationwide rates: The incidence rates for cancers of all sites combined among all race/sex groups in Louisiana were significantly higher than those for their national counterparts ($p < 0.05$) (Table C1).
5. 7-Parish Industrial Corridor: The 7-Parish Industrial Corridor includes Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and West Baton Rouge parishes. The incidence rates for all cancers combined in white men and black men were significantly higher than the statewide rate. Rates for all cancers combined for white women and black women did not differ significantly from the Louisiana rates (Table C1).
6. 11-Parish Industrial Corridor: The 11-Parish Industrial Corridor includes Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and West Baton Rouge parishes. The incidence rates for all cancers combined in all race/sex groups were significantly lower than the statewide rate. (Table C2).
7. American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders (AI/AN and APIs): The incidence rates for cancers of all sites combined among AI/AN and APIs in Louisiana are significantly lower than those of their national counterparts for women and did not differ significantly for men. Louisiana AI/AN and APIs also have significantly lower incidence rates of breast and uterus cancer among women and significantly higher incidence rate of liver/bile duct cancer among men (Table D).
8. Cancer among children and adolescents: Louisiana's incidence rates for all sites combined among children and adolescents (aged 0–19) were lower than U.S. rates for both boys

and girls, but only the rate for girls was significantly lower (Figure 11). The most common cancers among children and adolescents in Louisiana are central nervous system tumors (Tables H1-H3); this is also true for the U.S. However, if you exclude benign and borderline brain tumors, the most common cancer in Louisiana and the U.S. among children is leukemia.

9. Tobacco-Related Cancers: The incidence rates of tobacco-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for all race and sex groups (Figure 8).
10. Obesity-Related Cancers: Incidence rates for obesity-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for the four major race-sex groups, with the exception of incidence for white women, which is not significantly different from the national rate (Figure 9).
11. HPV-Related Cancers: Incidence rates for HPV-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for the four major race-sex groups (Figure 10).

Cancer Deaths, 2016-2020

1. Total cancer deaths: An average of 9,345 deaths were attributed to cancer each year, 2016-2020 (Table J1). Only heart disease caused more deaths (an average of 11,420 per year in Louisiana) than cancer.
2. Leading causes of cancer death: For all Louisiana residents combined, cancer mortality was highest for cancer of the lung (26.4% of all cancer deaths), colorectum (9.2%), pancreas (7.3%), breast (7.2%), and liver/bile duct (5.5%) (Table J2).
3. Highest annual mortality rates: The highest rates for cancer death in Louisiana were (Table K):
    a. White men: lung (52.9 per 100,000 person-years), colorectum (16.9), prostate (16.0), pancreas (13.0), and liver/bile duct (11.7).
    b. Black men: lung (68.9), prostate (34.1), colorectal (26.5), liver/bile duct (18.0), and pancreas (16.9).
    c. White women: lung (35.5), breast (19.9), colorectal (11.3), pancreas (10.2), and ovary (6.0).
    d. Black women: lung (29.7), breast (28.9), colorectal (16.6), pancreas (12.8), and uterus (7.3).
4. Louisiana vs. nationwide rates: Statewide, each of the four major race/sex groups had a significantly higher death rate for all sites combined than its national counterpart. Lung and liver mortality rates were significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for all four race-sex groups (Table L1).
5. 7-Parish Industrial Corridor: Death rates for all cancers combined were significantly lower than those for Louisiana among white men, white women, and black women; black men in the Industrial Corridor experienced the same mortality rates as their counterparts statewide (Table L1).
6. 11-Parish Industrial Corridor: Death rates for all cancers combined were significantly lower than those for Louisiana among all race/sex groups (Table L2).
7. Cancer death among those aged 0-19: In Louisiana's 0–19 age-group, the mortality rates were about the same in Louisiana and the U.S. for girls, but the rate for boys in Louisiana was significantly lower than their national counterparts (Figure 11).
8. Tobacco-Related Cancers: The mortality rates of tobacco-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for all race and sex groups (Figure 8).
9. Obesity-Related Cancers: The mortality rates for obesity-related cancers are significantly higher in Louisiana than in the U.S. for the four major race-sex groups (Figure 9).
10. HPV-Related Cancers: The mortality rate for HPV-related cancers is significantly higher for black men, black women, and white women in Louisiana when compared to their national counterparts (Figure 10).

Note: All incidence and death rates in this volume are average annual rates per 100,000 person-years for the five-year period, except for incidence rates for those 0-19 years of age, which are presented as average annual rates per 1,000,000 person-years for the five-year period. They are age adjusted to the U.S. 2000 standard and should **not** be compared with rates that are adjusted to the 1970 population.