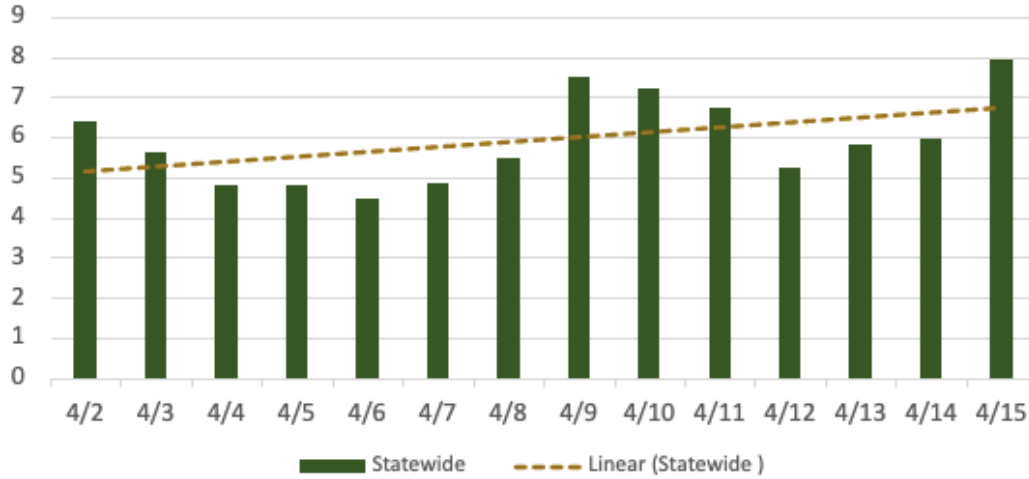New COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 residents

Statewide COVID Trends- INCREASING

Legend: Statewide — Linear (Statewide)

Region 1 Orleans- PLATEAU

Legend: Orleans Region 1 — Linear (Orleans Region 1)
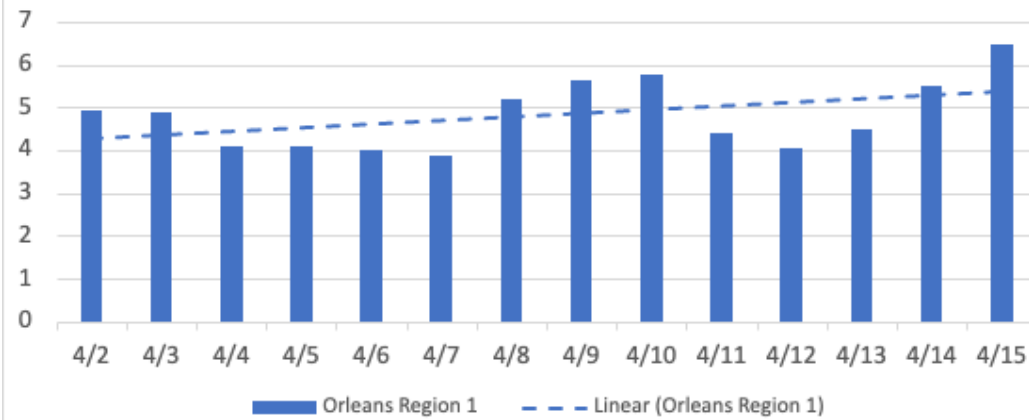
Region 2 Capital- PLATEAU

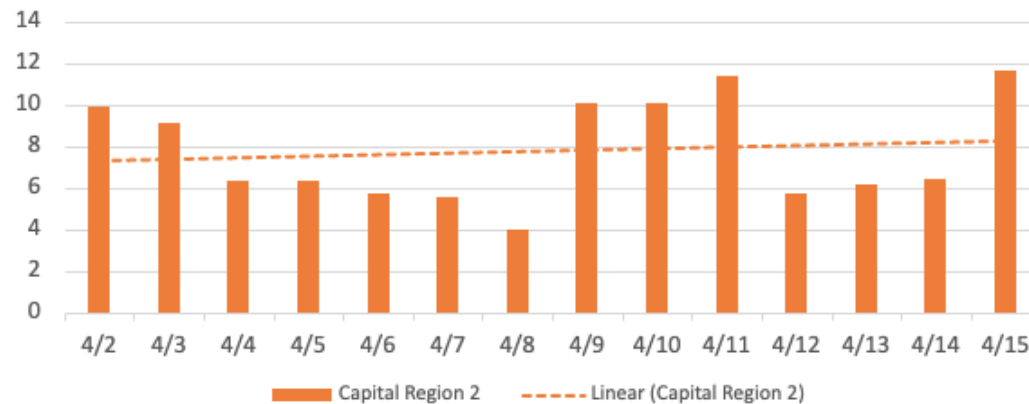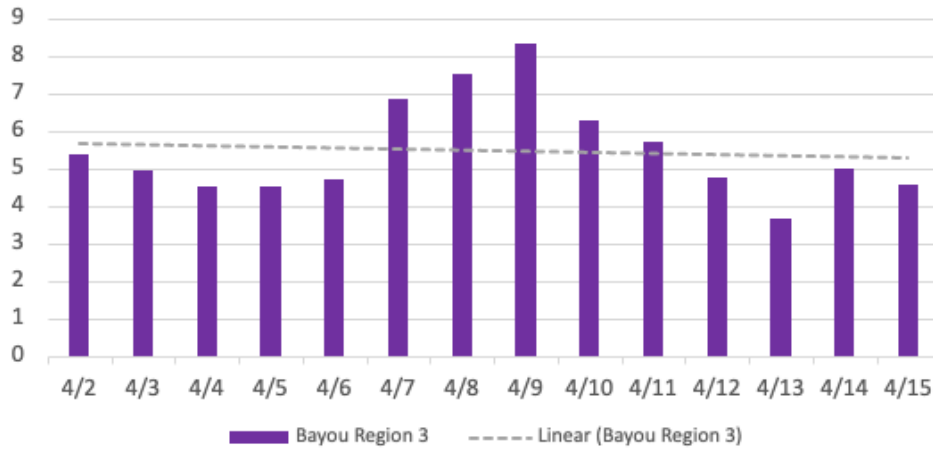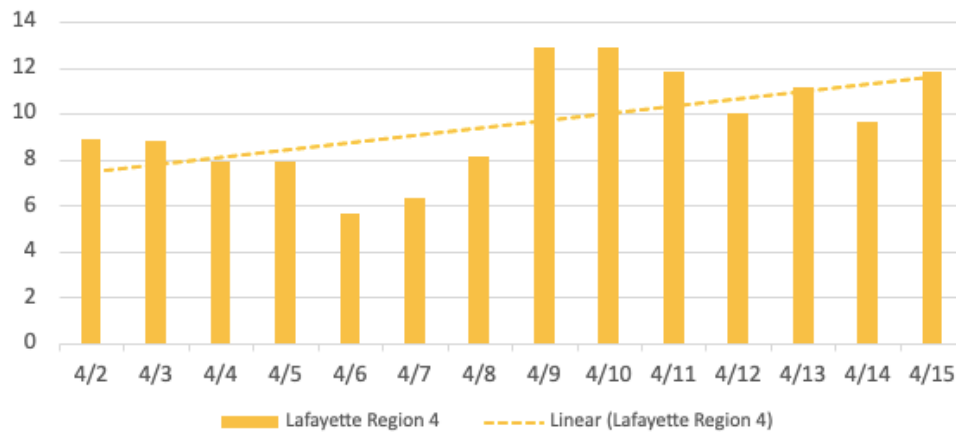Legend: Capital Region 2 — Linear (Capital Region 2)

New COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 residents

Region 3 Bayou- PLATEAU

Legend: Bayou Region 3 | Linear (Bayou Region 3)

Region 4 Lafayette- INCREASING

Legend: Lafayette Region 4 | Linear (Lafayette Region 4)

Region 5 Lake Charles -PLATEAU
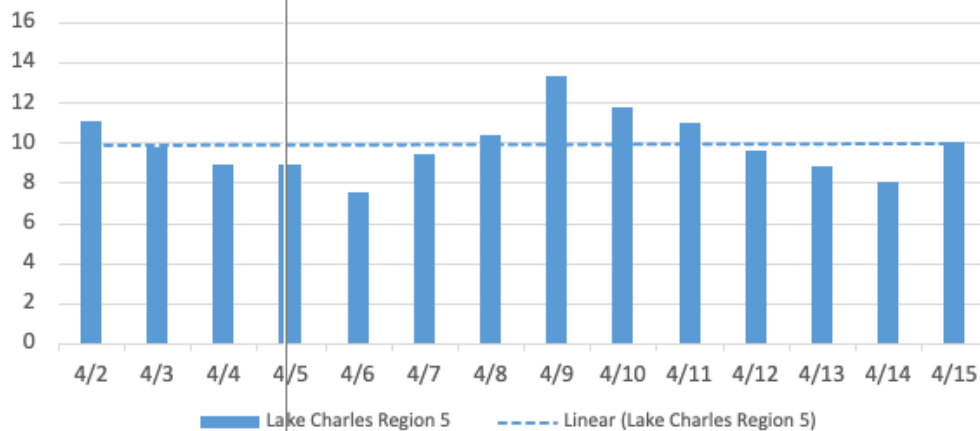
Legend: Lake Charles Region 5 | Linear (Lake Charles Region 5)

New COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 residents

Region 6 Central - PLATEAU

Central Region 6 ----- Linear (Central Region 6)

Region 7 Shreveport - INCREASING

Shreveport Region 7 ----- Linear (Shreveport Region 7)

Region 8 Monroe-INCREASING

Monroe Region 8 ----- Linear (Monroe Region 8)
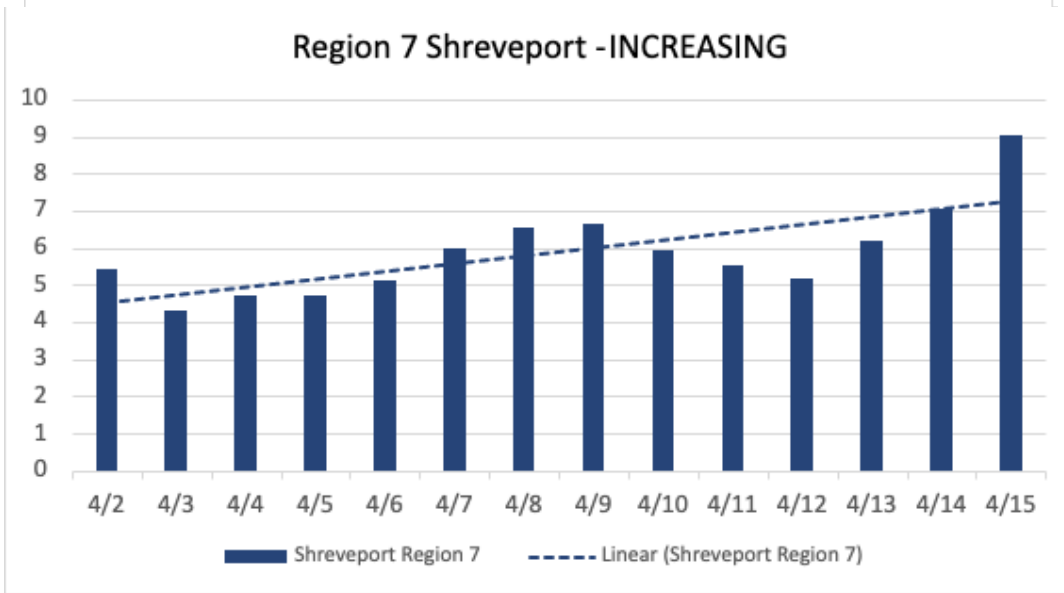
New COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 residents

Region 9 Northshore- INCREASING

Legend: Northshore Region 9 — Linear (Northshore Region 9)
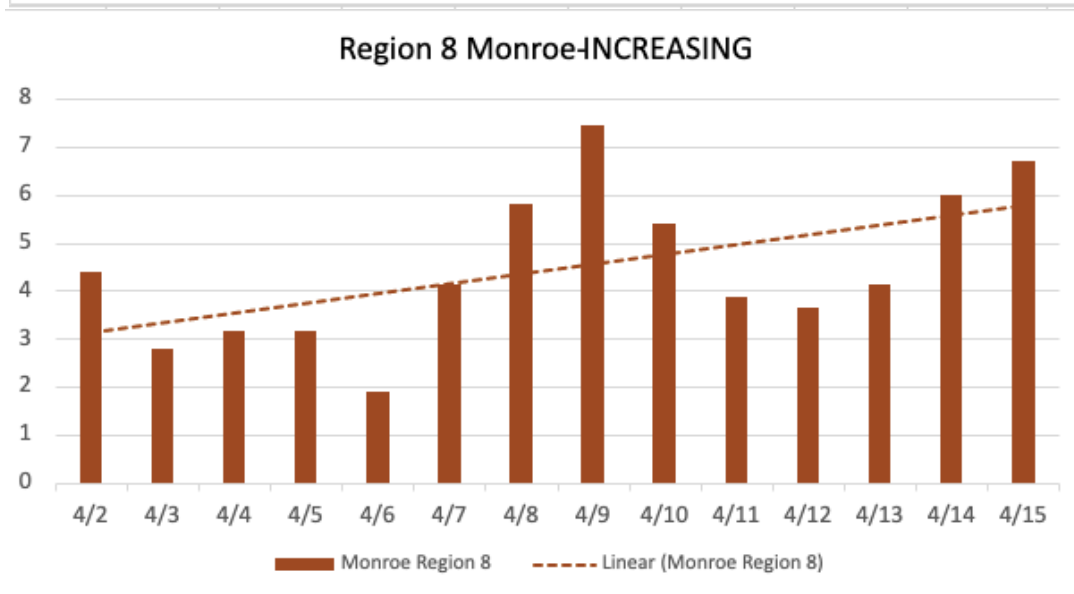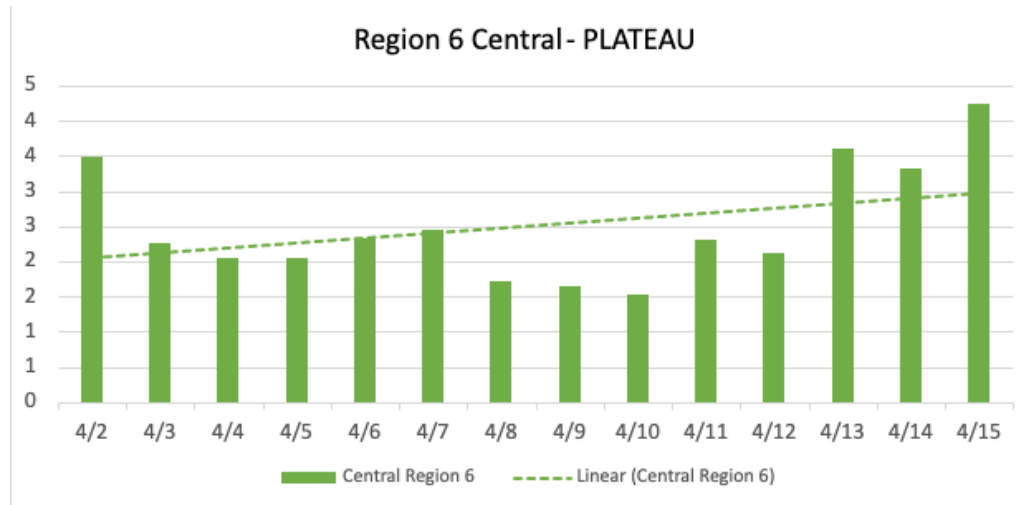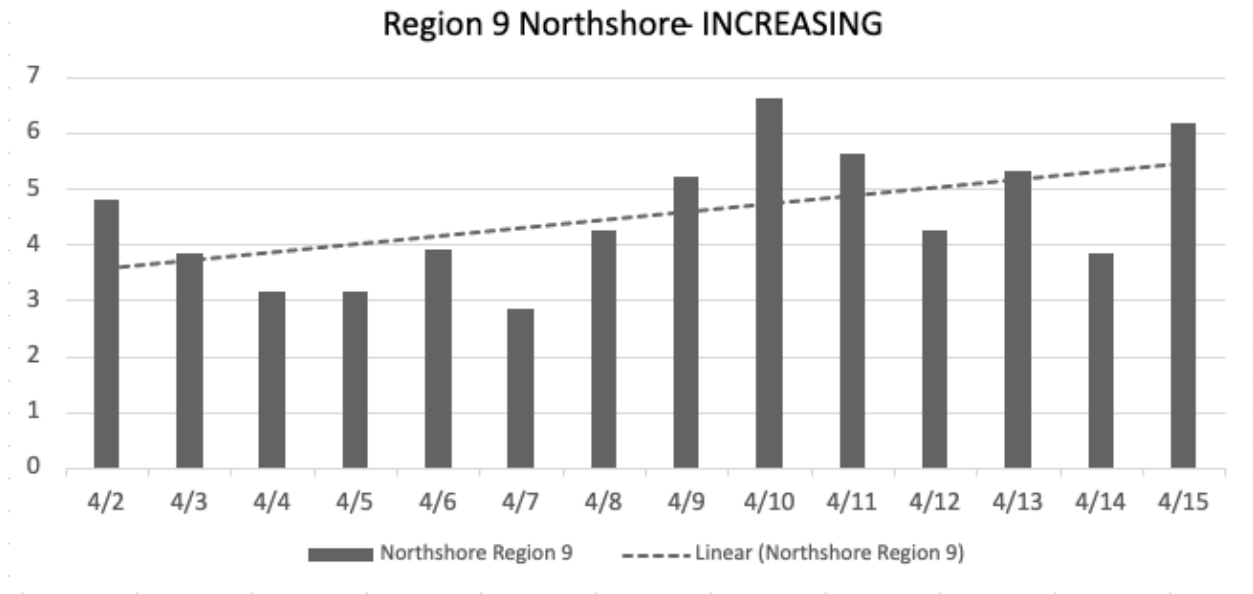
Date:
4/2-4/15
Source: LDH & CDC

New positive COVID-19 cases. LDH collects information from both state and private labs about the number of COVID-19 positive cases regionally and over time. Using this data, PAR can create a model similar to the models LDH is reporting. The graphs in this report show the number of new cases per 100,000 residents over a 14- day period, which is a method used by the state. By calculating the cases according to population in this way, the results from region to region are easier to compare to determine the severity of the outbreak. PAR uses an average of new cases over a three-day period to smooth out irregularities that could be related to reporting inconsistencies. (LDH also uses multiple-day averaging.) Then, a statistically derived trendline – in the form of a straight line -- is fitted to the data to gauge whether cases are increasing, decreasing or have reached a plateau, according to the CDC definition for each. Those trendlines showing a statistically calculated upward slope with a value of 0.1 or more are considered "increasing" across the 14 days. Those with a downward slope of more than 0.1 are "decreasing." Flatter slopes in-between are called a "plateau."