



April 27 Update

Snapshot

The Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana

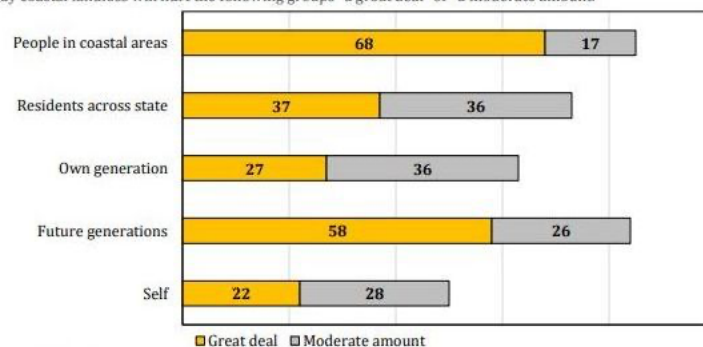
Louisiana Residents: Coastal Land Loss is a Problem Ventilator Usage at Zero

Residents Perceive Coastal Land Loss a Threat

Sixty-eight percent of Louisiana residents believe land loss will greatly impact those living on the coast, according to a new poll released earlier this month. Fifty percent of residents felt that they personally would be greatly or moderately affected by coastal land loss.

Almost two-thirds of residents (63%) consider land loss a problem for their own generation, and even more people (84%) believe it is a problem for future generations.

Percent who say coastal landloss will hurt the following groups "a great deal" or "a moderate amount."



Source: 2022 Louisiana Survey / LSU Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs

These findings come from the LSU Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs' [2022 Louisiana Survey](#). The report gauges Louisiana residents' opinions concerning government officials, programs and services, along with other major state issues.

Projected Land Loss Due to Rising Sea Levels

The Gulf coast is expected to rise by more than a foot (14-18 inches) in 30 years, according to the National Ocean Service by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Below is the NOAA's projection of what a one-foot rise in sea level looks like for coastal Louisiana. The light blue areas are present-day lands projected to be under water, and the green areas are present-day lands projected to be at risk. This projection does not account for future mitigation efforts.

Confirmed cases have reached a plateau statewide.

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.

14 Day Look-Back

| Region | 4/24/2022 | 4/25/2022 | 4/26/2022 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Orleans | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Capital | — | — | — |
| Bayou | — | — | — |
| Lafayette | — | — | — |
| Lake Charles | — | — | — |
| Central | — | — | — |
| Shreveport | — | — | — |
| Monroe | — | ▼ | ▼ |
| Northshore | — | — | — |
| Statewide | ▲ | — | — |

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.

These figures are based only on known cases. Some studies indicate that the number of people who have carried COVID-19 is far greater than the number who have taken the test and shown a positive result. An unknown but potentially large number of people have been infected but are asymptomatic and have not been tested. Others have taken at-home tests, and their positive results haven't necessarily been reported to the state.

Special thanks to the Union Pacific Foundation for supporting PAR's Louisiana Recovery Project.

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