Georgia Annual Health Status Measures 2013

with time-series comparisons to the U.S. and Healthy People 2000 & 2010 objectives
Leading Causes of Death*, Georgia
Number of Deaths 2007-2011

- Disease of Heart: 79,005
- Cancers: 75,084
- Stroke: 18,400
- Unintentional Injuries: 18,336
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (CLRD): 18,206
- Alzheimer's Disease: 9,885
- Diabetes: 8,694
- Kidney Disease: 8,475
- Influenza & Pneumonia: 7,215
- Septicemia: 7,209

* Method used is the National Centers for Health Statistics (NCHS), rankable causes of deaths applied to Georgia.

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP), OASIS Dashboard http://oasis.state.ga.us
Leading Causes of Premature Deaths (before age 75), Georgia
Years of Potential Life Lost 2007-2011

- Cancers: 664,516
- Diseases of Heart: 543,639
- Unintentional Injury (incl. MVA): 487,590
- Perinatal Period Conditions: 193,385
- Suicide: 149,419
- Homicide: 133,985
- Stroke: 106,416
- Birth Defects: 86,201
- Kidney Disease: 52,444
- Influenza & Pneumonia: 38,797

* Method used is the National Centers for Health Statistics (NCHS), rankable causes of deaths applied to Georgia.

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP), OASIS Dashboard. http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Leading Actual Causes of Death*, Georgia

- Tobacco: 12,141
- Poor diet & physical inactivity: 10,196
- Alcohol: 2,348
- Microbial agents: 2,079
- Toxic agents: 1,543
- Motor vehicle: 1,207
- Firearms: 805
- Sexual behavior: 537
- Illicit drug use: 470

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health, Vital Records Death File, 2006 – Based on methodology by Foege and McGinnis.
Infant Mortality Rate, Total and by Race, Georgia, and U.S. Total, 1994-2011


Percentage of Live Births born Premature (<37 weeks), Total and by Race, Georgia, and U.S. Total, 1994-2011

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Percentage¹ of Live Births Weighing Less than 2,500 Grams (Low Birthweight), U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2011

1 Formula = [Total Number of Live Births under 2,500 grams / Total Number of Live Births] * 100.
For race-specific percentages, both the numerator and denominator are filtered by race.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER-DATA2010, http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Percentage of Live Births Weighing Less than 2,500 Grams (Low Birthweight) by Race, Georgia, 1994-2011

Healthy People 2010 Goal: Reduce Low Birthweight (<2500g) Births to 5.0%
Healthy People 2000 Goal: Reduce Low Birthweight (<2500g) Births to 5.0%

Percentage Among Georgia Black or African-American Women
Percentage Among Georgia White Women

Formula = \[ \frac{\text{Total Number of Live Births under 2,500 grams}}{\text{Total Number of Live Births}} \] * 100.
For race-specific percentages, both the numerator and denominator are filtered by race.

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Percentage\(^1\) of Live Births Weighing Less than 1,500 Grams (Very Low Birthweight), U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2011

\(\text{Percentage} = \left(\frac{\text{Total Number of Live Births under 2,500 grams}}{\text{Total Number of Live Births}}\right) \times 100.\)

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER-DATA2010, http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/

\(^1\) Formula = [Total Number of Live Births under 2,500 grams / Total Number of Live Births] \(*\) 100.
Percentage\(^1\) of Live Births Weighing Less than 1,500 Grams (Very Low Birthweight) by Race, Georgia, 1994-2011

\(^1\)Formula = \([\text{Total Number of Live Births under 1,500 grams} / \text{Total Number of Live Births}] \times 100.\)

For race-specific percentages, both the numerator and denominator are filtered by race.

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Age-Specific Pregnancy\(^1\) Rate\(^2\), Females 10-14 Years of Age, Total and by Race, Georgia, 1994-2010

\(\text{Rate} = \frac{\text{Total number of pregnancies in age group}}{\text{Total females in age group}} \times 1,000\). For race-specific percentages, both the numerator and denominator are filtered by race.

**Source:** Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). [http://oasis.state.ga.us/](http://oasis.state.ga.us/)
Age-Specific Pregnancy\(^1\) Rate\(^2\), Females 15-17 Years of Age, U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2010

1Pregnancies include conceptions that result in one or more Live Births, all Fetal Deaths and Induced Terminations.
2The total number of pregnancies occurring to females in specified age group per 1,000 females in the specified age group.
Formula = \[\frac{\text{Total number of pregnancies in age group}}{\text{Total females in age group}}\] * 1,000.

Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Age-Specific Pregnancy¹ Rate², Females 15-17 Years of Age, by Race, Georgia, 1994-2010

- White Georgia Females 15-17 Years of Age [Age-Specific Rate Per 1,000]
- Black or African-American Georgia Females 15-17 Years of Age [Age-Specific Rate Per 1,000]

¹Pregnancies include Conceptions that result in one or more Live Births, all Fetal Deaths and Induced Terminations.
²The total number of pregnancies occurring to females in a specified age group per 1,000 females in the specified age group.
Formula = [Total number of pregnancies in age group / Total females in age group] * 1,000. For race-specific percentages, both the numerator and denominator are filtered by race.

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Maternal Mortality, Total and by Race, Georgia, and U.S. Total, 1994-2011

Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Live Births


Georgia

GA - Black or African-American

GA - White

Healthy People 2010 objective = 3.3

* Defined by ICD10 O code only.

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Percentage of Adults 18 Years of Age and Older, who are Obese, U.S. and Georgia, 1990-2010

Percentage Of Georgia Adults, 18 Years of Age and Older, Who Are Obese (BMI equal to or greater than 30.0)
HP 2010 Goal: Reduce Obesity (defined as BMI of 30 or greater) Among Adults, 20+ years of age to 15%
U.S. Percent of Adults, 18 Years of Age and Older Who Are Obese (BMI equal to or greater than 30)

Obesity is self-reported. Body Mass Index (BMI) is measured as weight in kilograms/height in meters

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/
Geographic Trends in Obesity

Source: Georgia BRFSS

Percent of obese adults:

- < 10%
- 10-14%
- 15%-19%
- 20-24%
- 25-29%
- 30%+
Percentage of Adults 18 Years of Age and Older, who are Overweight, U.S. and Georgia, 1990-2010

Overweight is self-reported. Body Mass Index (BMI) is measured as weight in kilograms/height in meters

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/
Percentage of Adults 18 Years of Age and Older who have Diabetes, U.S. and Georgia, 1990-2010

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/
Age-Adjusted\(^1\) Diabetes Mortality Rates, U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S. Age-Adjusted Rate</th>
<th>Georgia Age-Adjusted Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Age-Adjusted¹ Heart Attack Mortality Rates,
U.S. and Georgia 1994-2011

1Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million.
Obstructive Heart Disease including Heart Attack = ICD10 I20-I25 (ICD9 410-414, 429.2)

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Age-Adjusted\(^1\) Stroke Mortality Rates, U.S. and Georgia 1994-2011

1Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million. Stroke = ICD I60-I69 (ICD9 430-434, 436-438)

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Age-Adjusted Cardiovascular Mortality Rates, U.S. and Georgia 1994-2011

Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million.
Cardiovascular = ICD10 I00-I78 (ICD9 390-434, 436-448)

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Percentage of Adults, 18 Years of Age and Older Who Smoke, U.S. and Georgia, 1990-2010

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/
Age-Adjusted\(^1\) Lung Cancer Mortality Rates,  
U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2011

\begin{itemize}
\item **Georgia Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Mortality Rate**
\item **Healthy People 2010: Decrease the Rate of Lung Cancer to no More than 44.9 per 100,000 (age adjusted rate).**
\item **U.S. Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Mortality Rate**
\item **Healthy People 2000: Decrease the Rate of Lung Cancer to no More than 42 per 100,000 (age adjusted rate).**
\end{itemize}

\(^1\)Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/  
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Percentage of Middle and High School Students Who Smoke,\(^1\)
U.S. and Georgia, 1993-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Georgia Middle School (6th - 8th grades)</th>
<th>Georgia High School (9th - 12th grades)</th>
<th>United States (9th - 12th grades)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Sources: Georgia Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Trends in the Prevalence of Tobacco Use, National YRBS 1993-2011
Percentage of Adults 65 Years of Age and Older, Ever Vaccinated for Pneumococcal Disease, Georgia, 1995-2010

- Percent of Georgia Adults 65+ who have ever been Vaccinated for Pneumococcal Disease
- Healthy People 2010 Goal: Increase Proportion Adults 65+ Ever Vaccinated for Pneumococcal Disease to 90%
- Healthy People 2000 Goal: Increase Proportion Adults 65+ Ever Vaccinated for Pneumococcal Disease to 60%
- Percent of US Adults 65+ who have ever been Vaccinated for Pneumococcal Disease

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/
Age-Adjusted\(^1\) Pneumonia Mortality Rates, U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2010

**Sources:** Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/ Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP), http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Percentage of Adults 65+ Years of Age, Who Have Received a Flu Vaccination within the Past 12 Months, U.S. and Georgia, 1997-2010

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/
Age-Specific Influenza Mortality Rate, Adults 65+ Years of Age, U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2011

Rate per 100,000


Georgia Age-Specific Flu Mortality Rate
U.S. Age-Specific Flu Mortality Rate

*GA rate not displayed due to < 5 events

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Percentage of Women 40 Years of Age and Older, Who Have Received a Mammogram Within the Last Two Years, U.S. and Georgia, 1993-2010

Healthy People 2010 Goal: Increase Proportion of Women Aged 40 Years and Older Receiving Mammogram w/in Past 2 Years to 70%

Healthy People 2000 Goal: Increase Proportion of Women Aged 50 Years and Older Receiving Mammogram w/in Past 2 Years to 60%

Source: Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
Age-Adjusted\(^1\) Breast Cancer Mortality Rates, U.S. and Georgia Women by Race, 1991-2011

\(^1\)Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Percentage of Women 18 Years of Age and Older, who had a Pap Smear within the Last Three Years, U.S. and Georgia, 1992-2010

Healthy People 2010 Goal: Increase Proportion of Women 18+ Who Receive Pap Testing within Last 3 Years to 90%
Healthy People 2000 Goal: Increase Proportion of Women 18+ Who Receive Pap Testing within Last 3 Years to 85%
U.S.

Source: Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health, Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

1Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rates,\(^1\)
U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2011

Age-Adjusted Rate


- Georgia Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate
- Healthy People 2010: 5.0 per 100,000 (Age-Adjusted Rate)
- U.S. Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rate

\(^1\)Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million. Suicide = ICD10 X60-X84, Y87.0 (ICD9 E950-E959)

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WISQARS, http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Age-Adjusted Homicide Mortality Rates,\(^1\)
U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2011

\(^1\)Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million. Homicide = ICD10 X85-Y09, Y87.1 (ICD9 E960-E969)

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WISQARS, http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/

- Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WISQARS, http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Rate of Newly Diagnosed Cases of Congenital Syphilis, Georgia, 1986-2011

Congenital Syphilis Rate [Rate per 100,000 Live Births]
Healthy People 2010: Reduce Congenital Syphilis to 1 per 100,000 Live Births

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health
Rate of Newly Diagnosed Cases of Gonorrhea
Georgia 1980-2011*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000 Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>931.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>896.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>815.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>794.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>734.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>682.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>676.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>653.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>644.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>597.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>566.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>553.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>475.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>451.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>371.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>292.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>270.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>246.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>260.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>265.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>243.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>219.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>220.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>205.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>183.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>176.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>222.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>191.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>170.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>143.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>161.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>159.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Data for 1994 are not available, rates presented are estimates.

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health
Rate of Newly Diagnosed AIDS Cases,
Georgia, 1981-2008

AIDS Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population
Healthy People 2010: Decrease the incidence of AIDS Among Adolescents and Adults (13 and Over) to 1 per 100,000

NOTE: Mandated reporting began in 1985
Source: Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health, AIDS Surveillance Program
Age-Adjusted\(^1\) Mortality Rate HIV/AIDS, U.S. and Georgia, 1994-2011

\(^1\)Age-Adjusted to the 2000 Standard Million. HIV/AIDS = ICD10 B20.0-B24 (ICD9 042-044)

Sources: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, CDC WONDER, http://wonder.cdc.gov/
Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/

Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Immunization Survey, http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/imz-coverage.htm#nis
YPLL 75 represents the number of years of potential life lost due to death before age 75, as a measure of premature death. The YPLL 75 Rate is the years of potential life lost before age 75 that occur per 100,000 population less than 75 years of age.

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
YPLL 75 represents the number of years of potential life lost due to death before age 75, as a measure of premature death. The YPLL 75 Rate is the years of potential life lost before age 75 that occur per 100,000 population less than 75 years of age.

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
YPLL 75 represents the number of years of potential life lost due to death before age 75, as a measure of premature death. The YPLL 75 Rate is the years of potential life lost before age 75 that occur per 100,000 population less than 75 years of age.

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
YPLL 75 represents the number of years of potential life lost due to death before age 75, as a measure of premature death. The YPLL 75 Rate is the years of potential life lost before age 75 that occur per 100,000 population less than 75 years of age.

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Rate of Premature Death (Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)) from Conditions most associated with Low Birth Weight and Prematurity*, Georgia, 1994-2011

YPLL 75 represents the number of years of potential life lost due to death before age 75, as a measure of premature death. The YPLL 75 Rate is the years of potential life lost before age 75 that occur per 100,000 population less than 75 years of age.

* Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period, ICD10 P00.0 - P96.9

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). http://oasis.state.ga.us/
Prepared by the Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP),
Georgia Department of Public Health.

Many health indicators used in this report reside in the Department’s Health Information Repository, and can be accessed online via the Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS):
http://oasis.state.ga.us

Please direct questions to (404) 657-2854 or ohip@dhr.state.ga.us

Healthy People 2010 information can be found online at http://www.healthypeople.gov

Updated 1.30.13 with Intercensal Population Estimates