

Men's Health in Georgia, 2006

Demographics:

- The male population in Georgia has been steadily aging.
 - In 1910, only 3% of Georgia males were over 64 years of age compared to 8% in 2004.

Leading Causes of Deaths:

- The leading causes of death among men in Georgia in 2004 were:
 - Heart disease (29%)
 - Cancer (26%)
 - Unintentional injuries (8%)
 - Stroke (6%)
 - Chronic lower respiratory diseases (5%)
 - Suicide (3%)
 - Diabetes (3%)
 - Chronic kidney diseases (2%)

Health Behaviors:

Smoking

- 22% of adult men in Georgia in 2004 were smokers. This rate is comparable to the national average among men (23%).
 - Smoking prevalence among adult men in Georgia decreases with increasing educational level. Only 14% of adult men in Georgia who were college graduates were smokers compared to 37% of adult men with less than high school education.

Physical Activity

- Only 47% of adult men in Georgia in 2003 were regularly active compared to 50% of adult men in the U.S.

Fruits and Vegetables Consumption

- Only 20% of adult men in Georgia in 2003 ate the recommended 5 or more servings of fruit and vegetables daily. This rate is comparable to the national average among men (18%).

Binge Drinking

- 19% of adult men in Georgia in 2004 were binge drinkers compared to 23% of adult men in the U.S.

Cancer Screening:

Colorectal Cancer Screening

- One of two (54%) adult men age 50 or older in Georgia in 2004 have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. This rate is comparable to the national average among men (54%).

Chronic Disease:

Obesity

- Almost one in four (25%) adult men in Georgia in 2004 is obese. This rate is comparable to the national average among men (24%).
 - Black men are more likely to be obese (28%) than men of other race/ethnic groups.
 - The prevalence of obesity decreases with higher annual household income. Men with an annual household income of <\$15,000 have an obesity prevalence of 31%, while men with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more have an obesity prevalence of 22%.

Cardiovascular Disease

- The cardiovascular disease death rate in Georgia in 2003 for Black men is 1.3 times higher than for White men (497 vs. 395 per 100,000 men, respectively).

Cancer

- Black men in Georgia are 20% more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than White men (663 vs. 551 per 100,000 men, respectively).
 - Prostate cancer accounts for 29% of all new cancer cases among men in Georgia.
 - Prostate cancer incidence rate among Black men is 76% higher than among White men in Georgia.

Diabetes

- The diabetes death rate in Georgia in 2003 for Black men is 1.8 times higher than for White men (43 vs. 24 per 100,000 men, respectively).
- 8% of adult men in Georgia in 2004 have diabetes. This rate is comparable to the national average among men (7%).

Arthritis

- 23% of adult men in Georgia in 2003 have arthritis compared to 17% of adult men in the U.S.
 - White men in Georgia have a higher prevalence of arthritis (27%) than Black men (17%).

Asthma

- 5% adult men in Georgia in 2004 have asthma. This rate is comparable to the national average among men (6%).

Infectious Diseases:

Gonorrhea

- 7,703 cases of Gonorrhea were reported among men in Georgia in 2004 - a 9.3% decrease from 8,493 cases reported in 2003.
 - Men represented 48% of reported Gonorrhea cases in Georgia in 2004.
 - The Gonorrhea case rate for men in Georgia in 2004 was 176 per 100,000 men.

AIDS

- 1,106 cases of AIDS were reported among men in Georgia in 2003 - a 3.7% increase from 1,067 cases reported in 2002.
 - Men represented 70% of reported AIDS cases in Georgia in 2003. This compares to 72% nationally.
 - The AIDS cases rate in Georgia in 2003 for Black men is nearly 9 times higher than for White men (70.2 vs. 7.9 per 100,000 men, respectively).

Tuberculosis (TB)

- 328 cases of TB were reported among men in Georgia in 2005 – slightly less than the number of cases reported in men (330) in 2004.
 - Men represented 61% of TB cases in Georgia in 2004. This rate is comparable to the U.S. (61%).
 - The TB case rate in Georgia in 2004 for Black men is 9 times higher than for White men (15.6 vs. 1.7 per 100,000 men, respectively).

Immunization:

Influenza Vaccination

- 67% of men age 65 or older in Georgia in 2004 had an influenza vaccination in the last year compared to 70% of men age 65 or older in the U.S.

Pneumonia Vaccination

- 58% of men age 65 and older in Georgia in 2004 have ever had a pneumonia vaccination compared to 64% of men age 65 or older in the U.S.

Health Insurance:

- 19% of adult men in Georgia in 2004 had no health insurance. This rate is comparable to the national average among men (16%).

Disability:

- 17% of adult men in Georgia in 2004 had a disability.

Mental Health:

- 9% of Georgia men reported having frequent mental distress (14 or more days of poor mental health) during the past 30 days.
 - Men age 65 and older have the lowest prevalence of frequent mental distress (4%) compared to younger age groups.
 - Frequent mental distress is more common among men with an income of <\$15,000 (18%), compared to men with an income of \$75,000 or more (6%).
 - Men with a college degree report the lowest prevalence of frequent mental distress (5%), compared to other education groups.

Injuries:*Motor Vehicle Crashes*

- 978 men died from motor vehicle crashes in Georgia in 2004.
 - White men were 1.2 times more likely to die from motor vehicle crashes than Black men (25.6 vs. 22.0 per 100,000 men, respectively).

Homicide

- 490 men were homicide victims in Georgia in 2004. Black men were 4.1 times more likely to die from homicide than White men (23.5 vs. 5.7 per 100,000 men, respectively).

Suicide

- 769 men committed suicide in Georgia in 2004. White men were 2.4 times more likely to commit suicide than Black men (22.7 vs. 9.5 per 100,000 men, respectively)
- 6% of adult men in Georgia in 2004 have had thoughts of suicide in the last year.

Firearms

- 12% of adult men in Georgia in 2004 lived in a home with a loaded, unlocked firearm.

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