

# What The Data Tell Us

2023 Georgia Cancer Summit  
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# 2021 Death in Georgia

Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Georgia, contributing to 19.5% of all deaths.

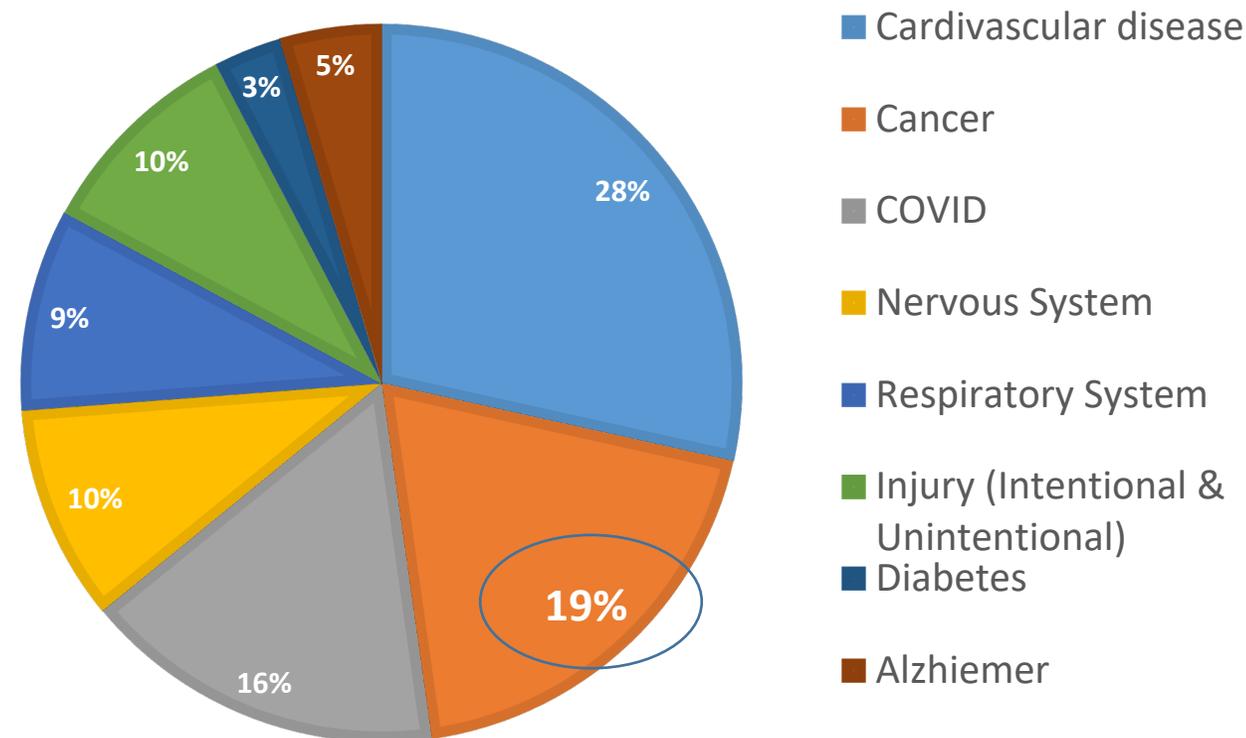
More than 18,600 Georgian died of cancer in 2021. (age-adjusted rate 155.7 (CI: 153.5 - 158.0)

51.1% (9,509/18,614) of cancer deaths were among men (age-adjusted rate 180.2/100,000).

46.4% (8,629/18,614) of cancer deaths were among women (age-adjusted rate of 130.8/100,000).

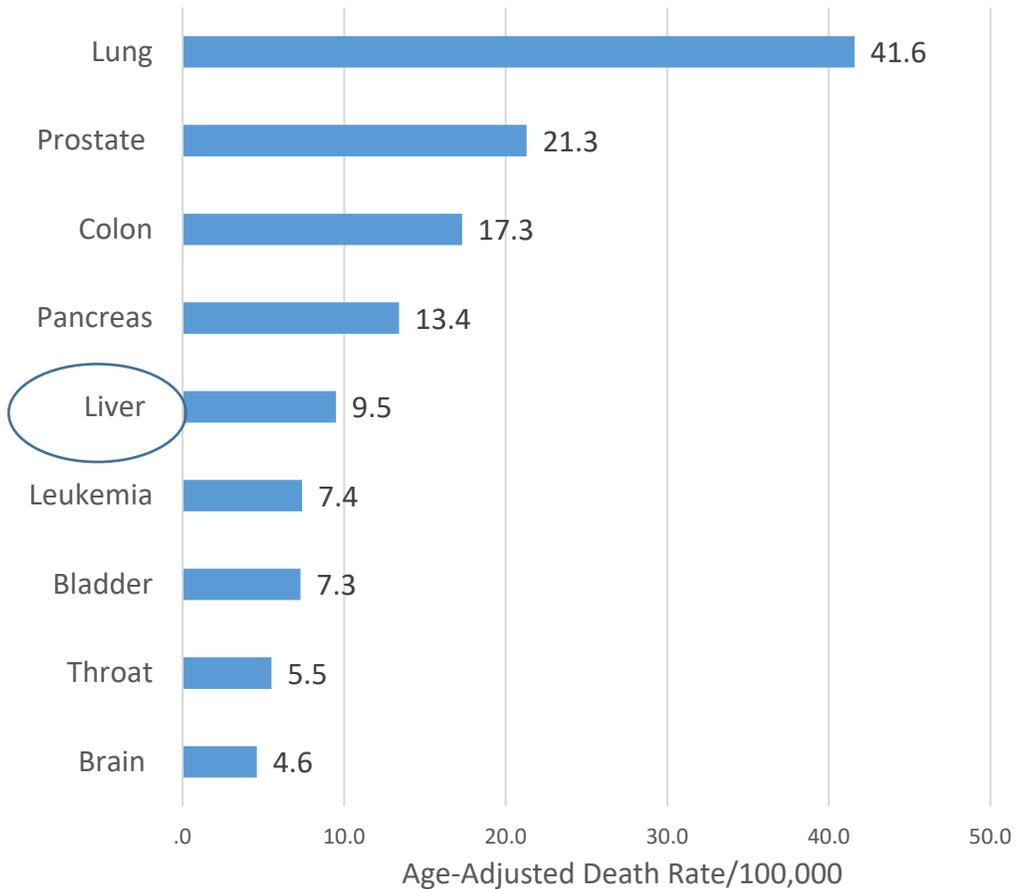
Georgia's Cancer Death Rate is significantly higher than the US 150.6 (CI:150.2 - 151.0)

COVID was the third leading cause of death in 2021. Contributing to 16.5% of all death, a total of 15,790 deaths.

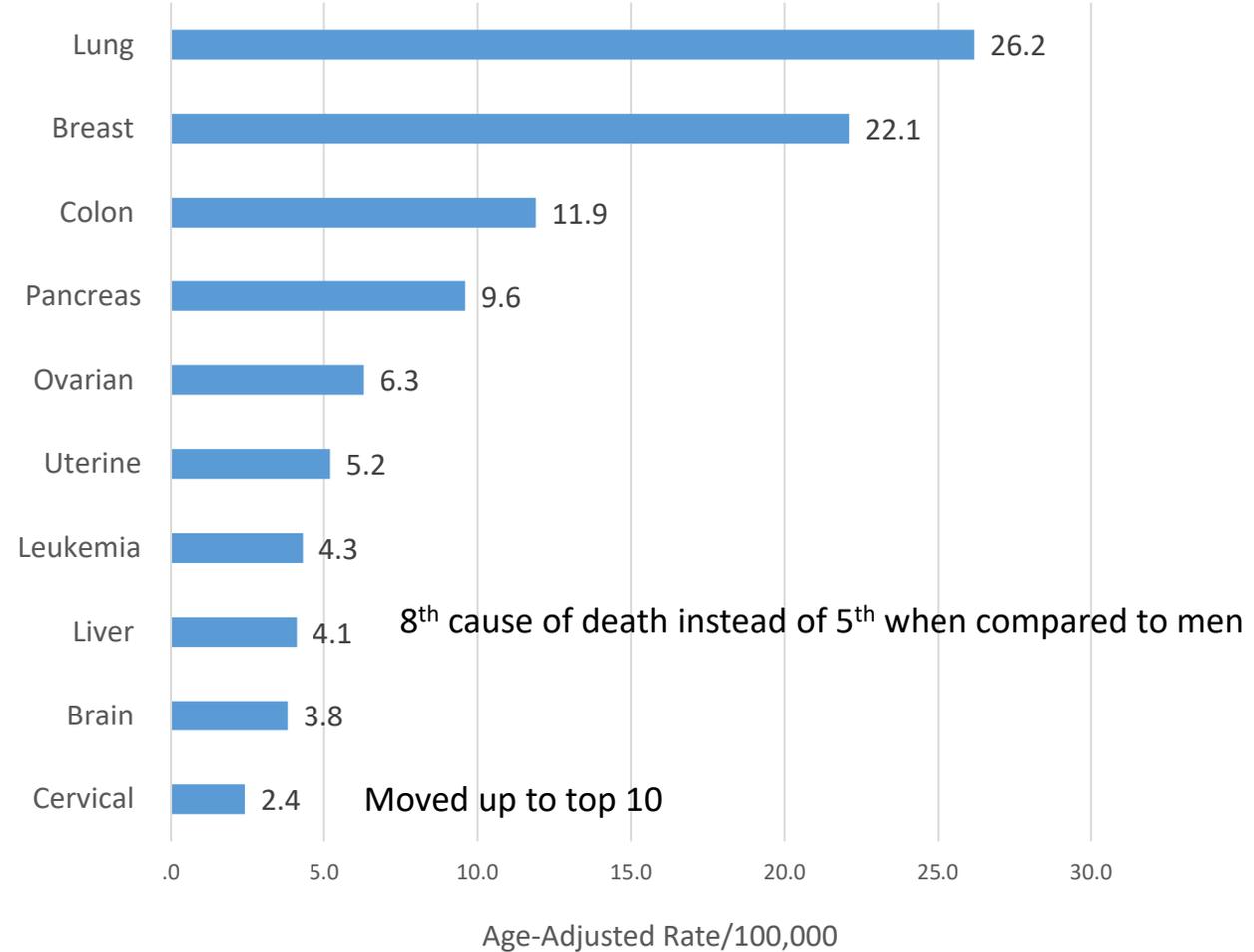


# Leading Causes of Cancer Death, Georgia, 2021

Males Death, 2021



Females Death, 2021

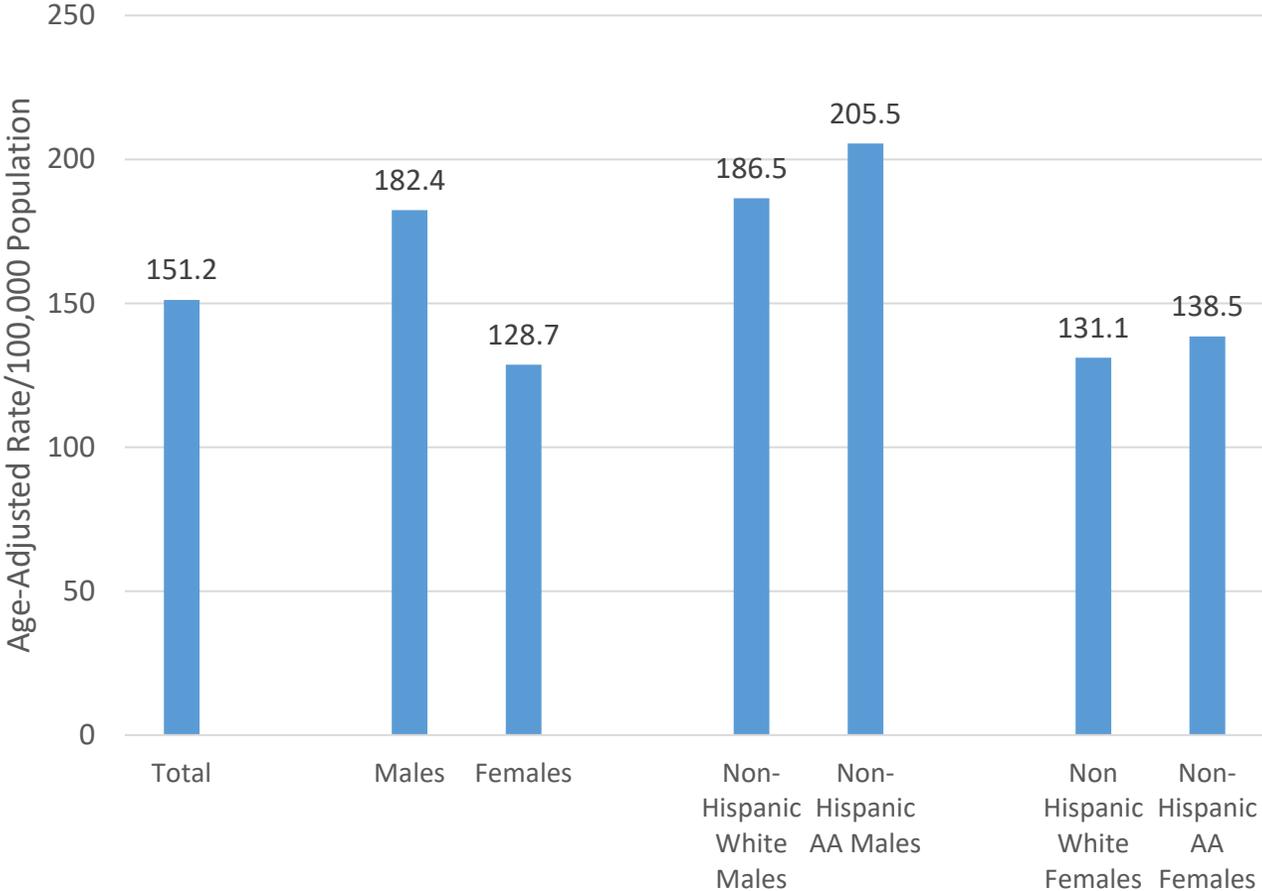


# Quick Facts (Georgia Mortality 2017-2021)

## Race/Ethnicity

- NH-AA Georgia men were 10% more likely to die of cancer than NH-White men.
- NH-AA women were 5.6% more likely to die of cancer than NH-White women.

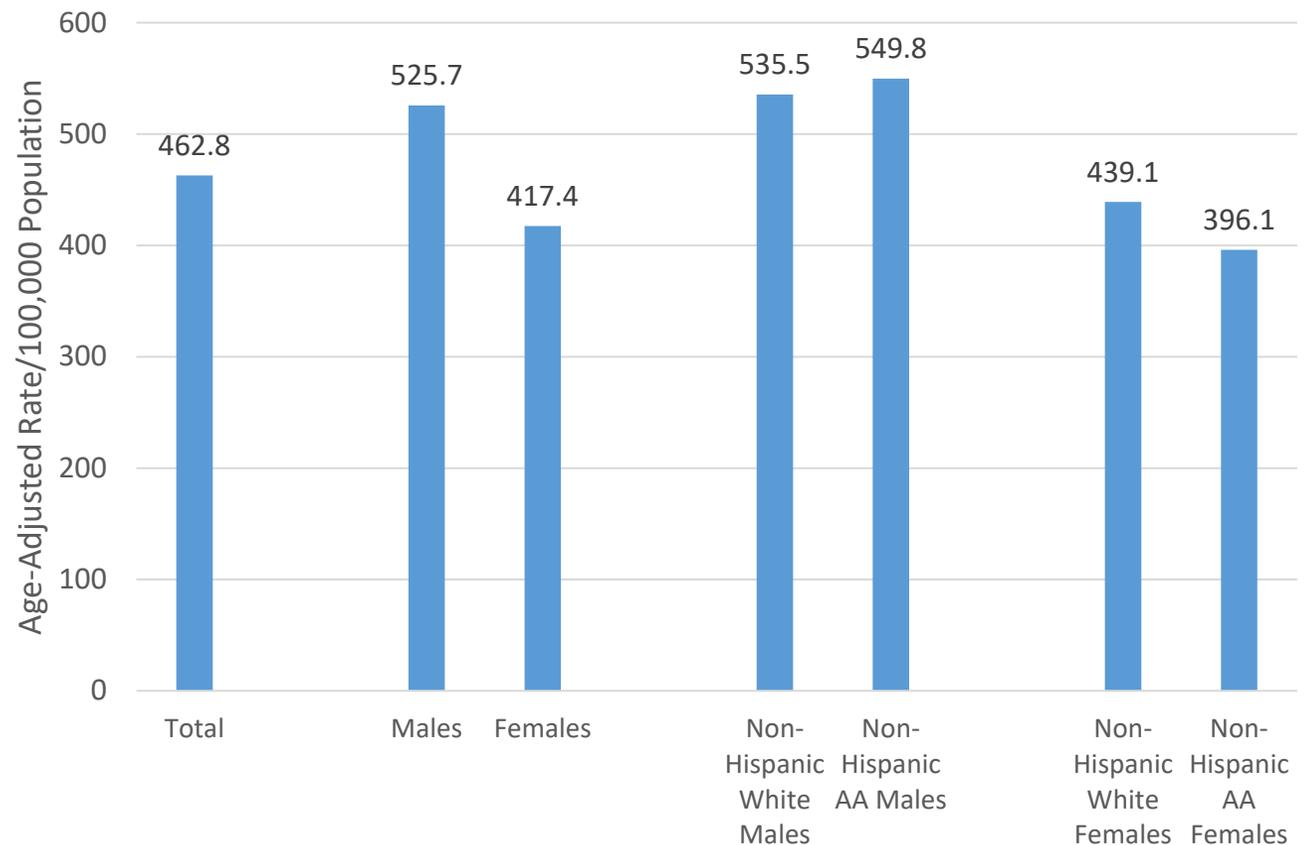
Cancer Mortality Rate, Georgia, 2017-2021



# Quick Facts (Georgia Incidence 2016-2020)

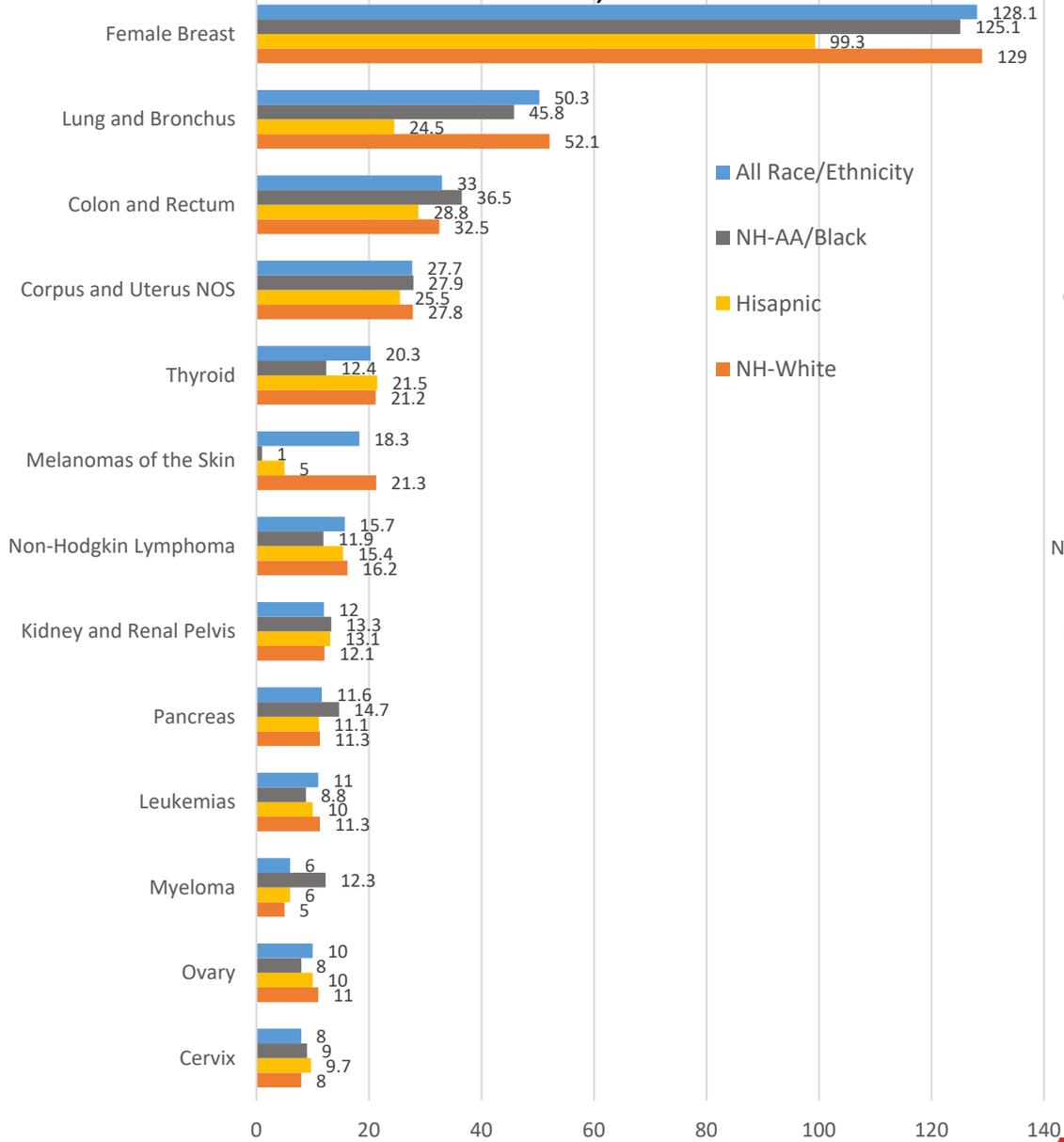
- 54,240 Georgians are newly diagnosed with cancer each year.
  - Men were 25.9% more likely to be diagnosed with cancer than women.
- 28,120 (52%) men are newly diagnosed each year
  - NH-AA men were 2.7% more likely to be newly diagnosed with cancer than NH-white men
- 26,110 (48%) women are newly diagnosed each year
  - NH-white women were 10.9% more likely to be newly diagnosed with cancer than NH-AA women.

Cancer Incidence Rate, Georgia, 2016-2020

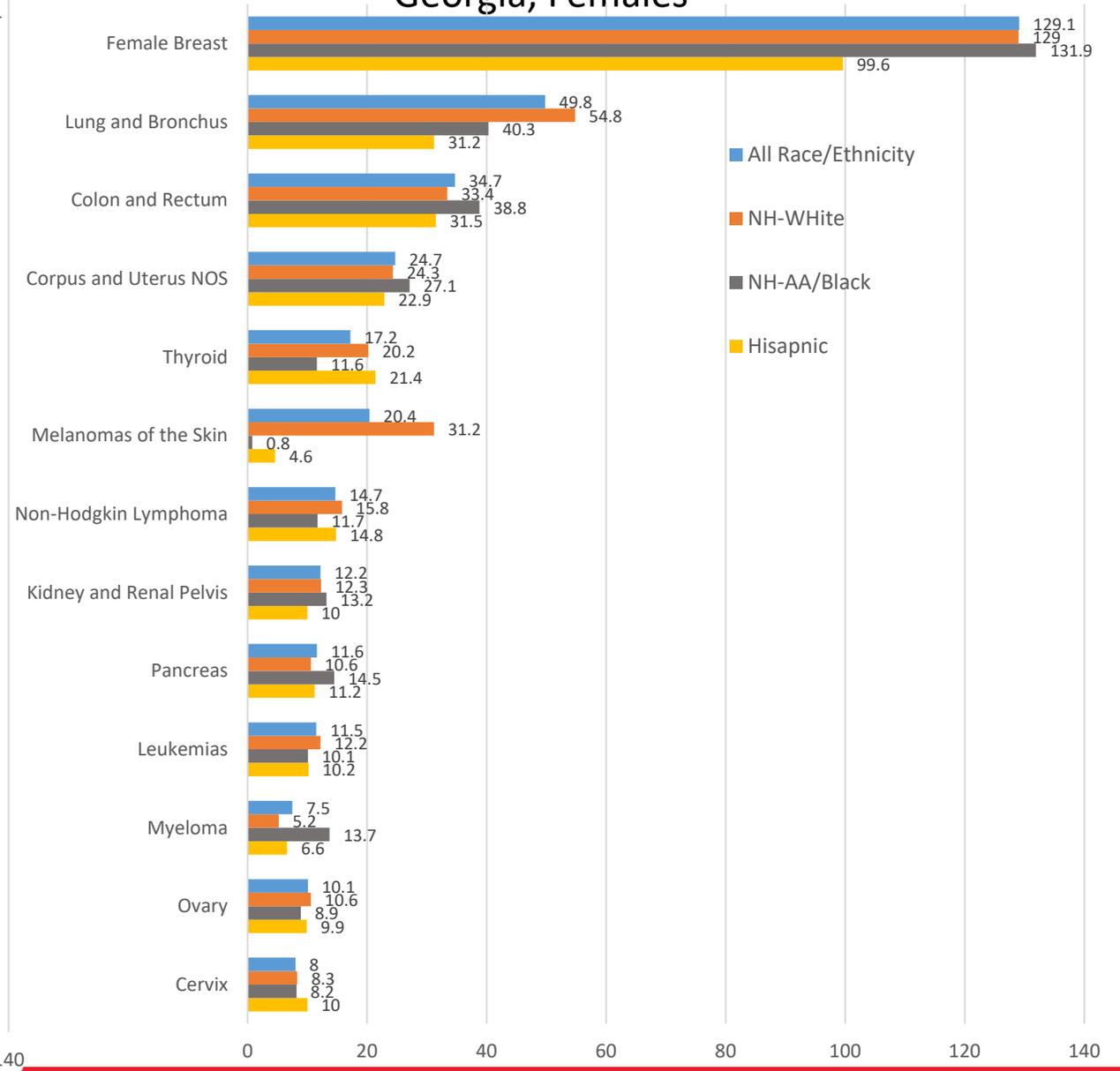


# Leading Causes of Cancer Incidence US vs GA, 2015-2019

## United States, Females

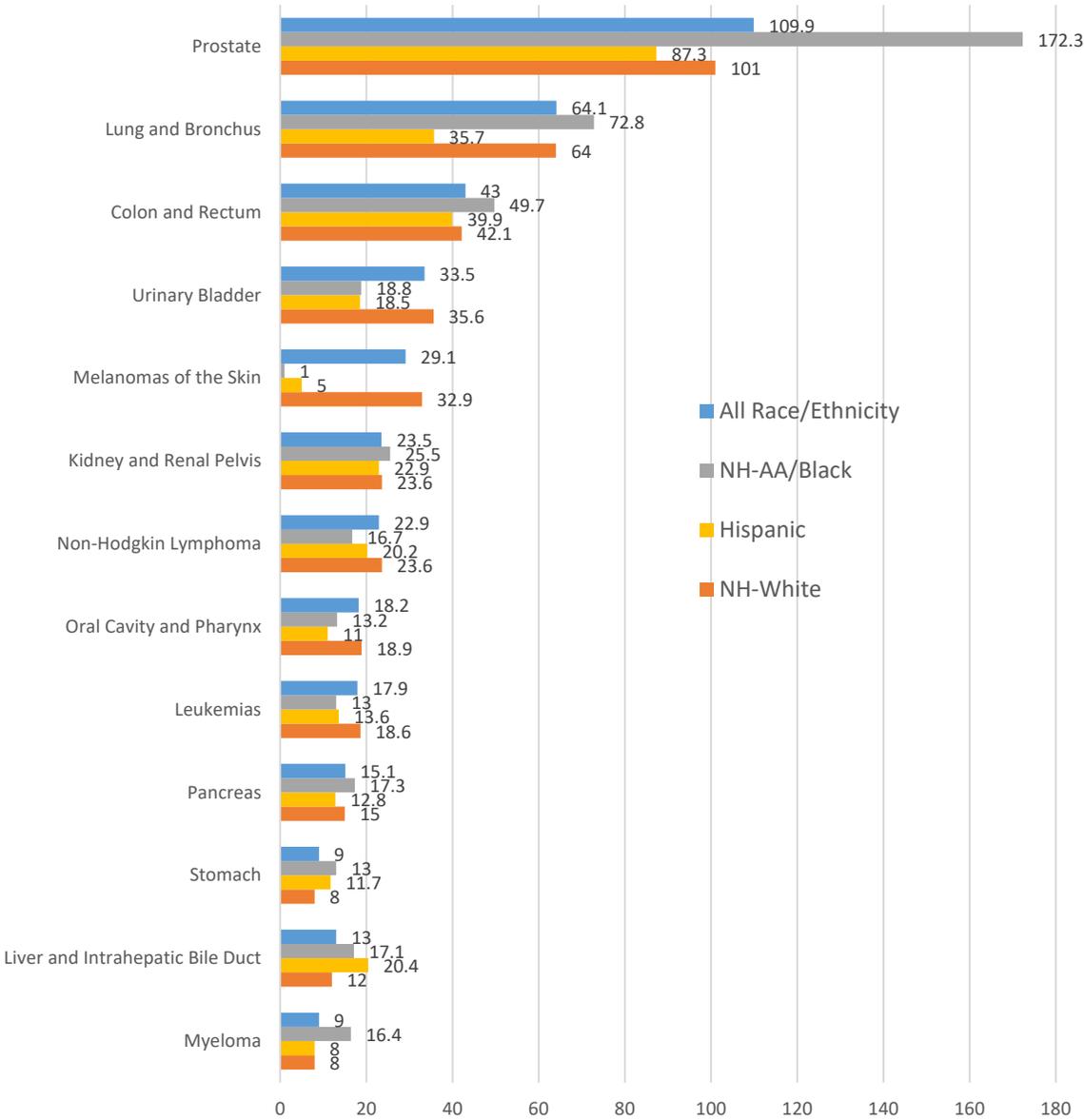


## Georgia, Females

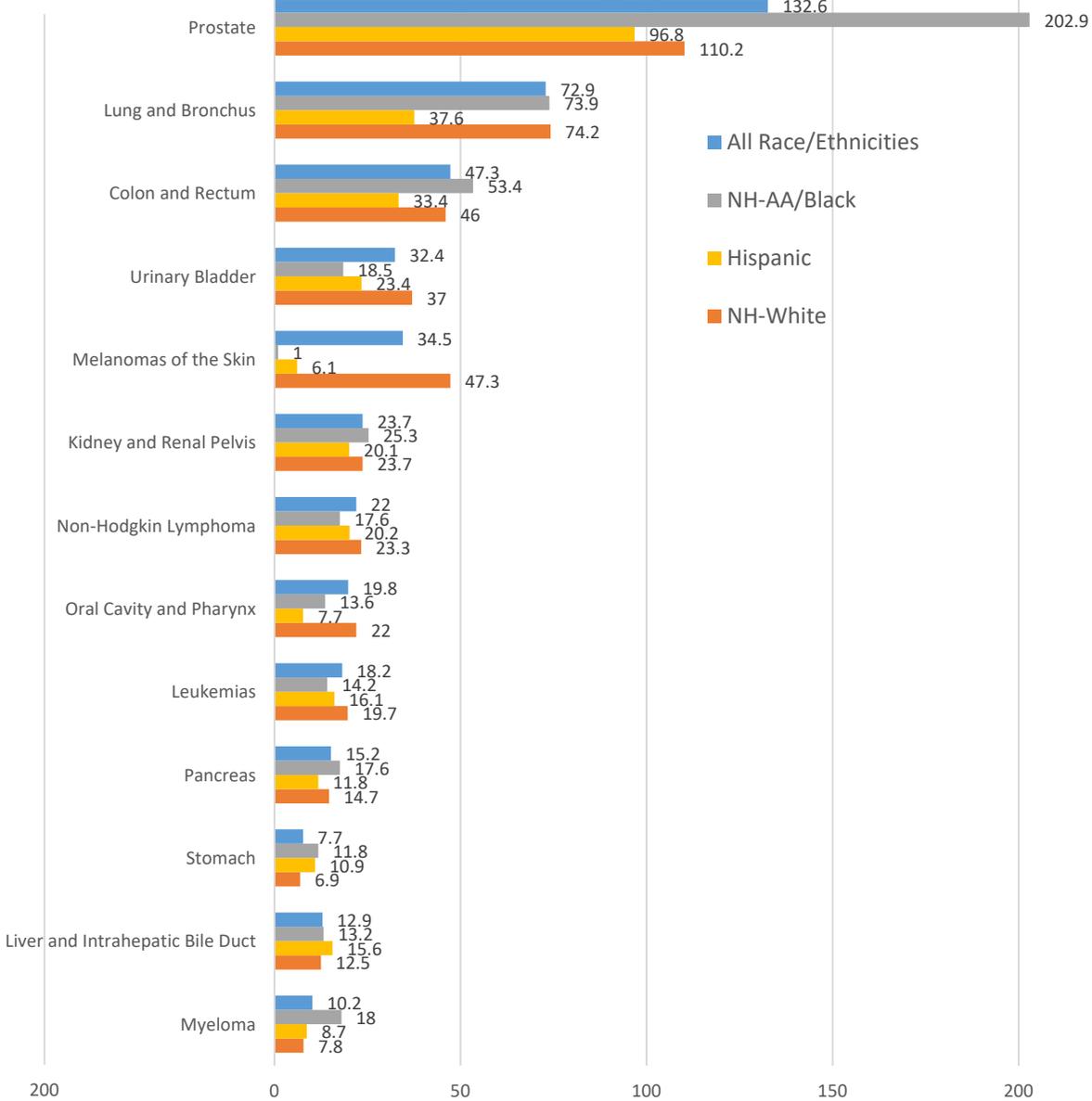


# Leading Causes of Cancer Incidence US vs GA, 2015-2019

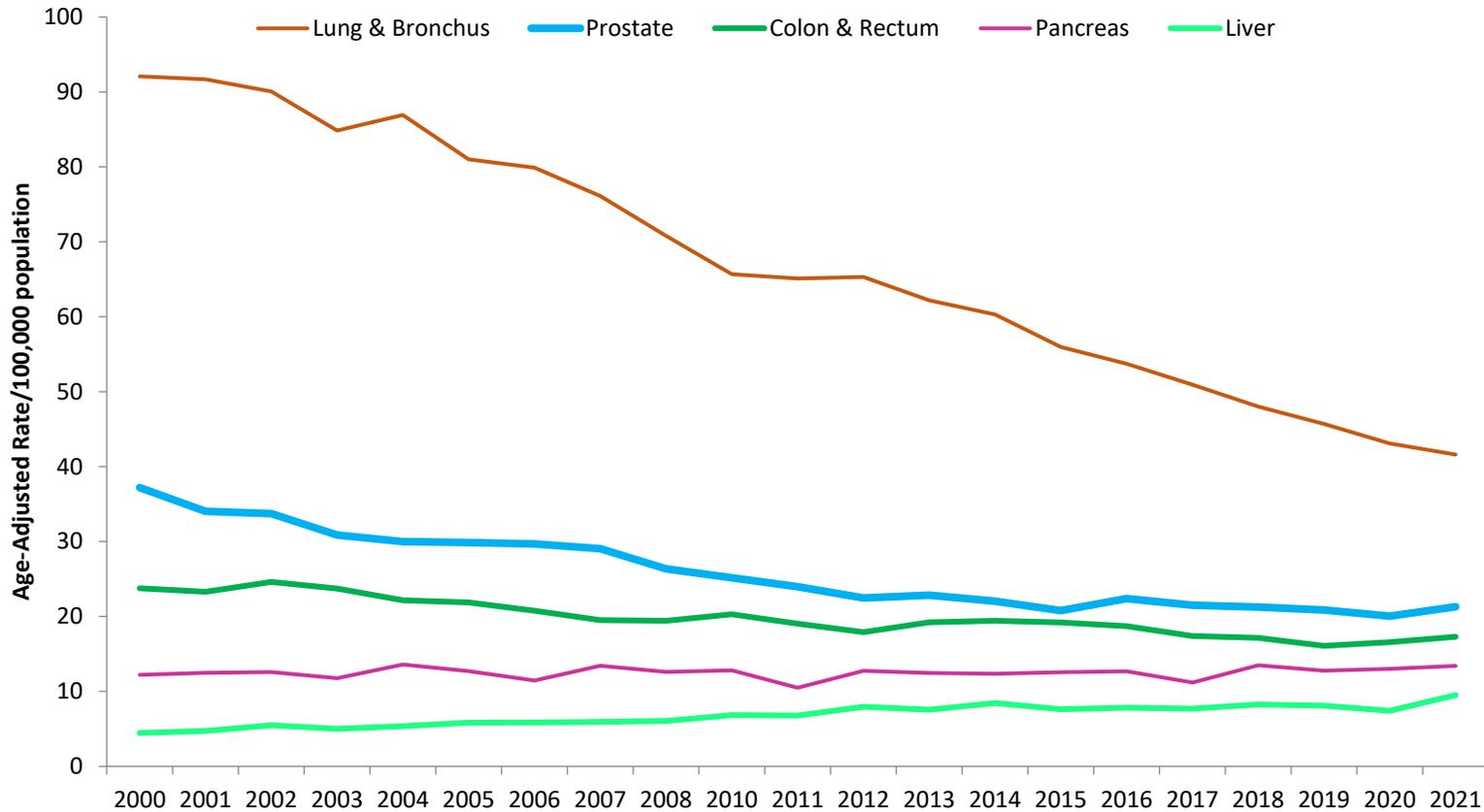
## United States, Males



## Georgia, Males



# Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate, Males, Georgia, 2000-2021

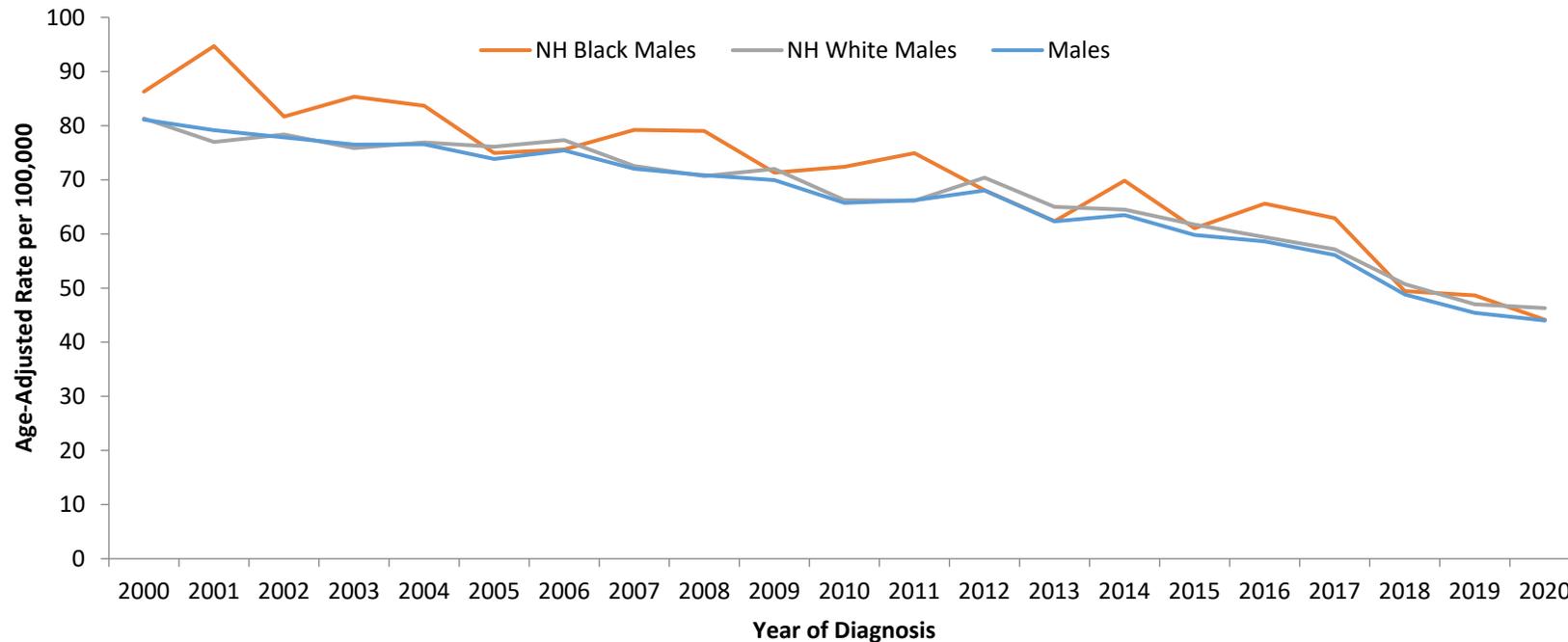


Average Annual Percent Change		
All Cancers	2000-2021	-2.04* Decrease
Lung & Bronchus	2000-2014	-3.25* Decrease
	2014-2021	-5.29* Decrease
Prostate	2000-2012	-3.70* Decrease
	2012-2021	-1.49* Decrease
Colon & Rectum	2000-2021	-1.83* Decrease
Pancreatic	2000-2021	0.11 Increase
Liver	2000-2014	4.14* Increase
	2014-2021	-0.68 Decrease

\* Significant

# Late-Stage Lung Cancer Incidence Trend, Males, Georgia, 2000-2020

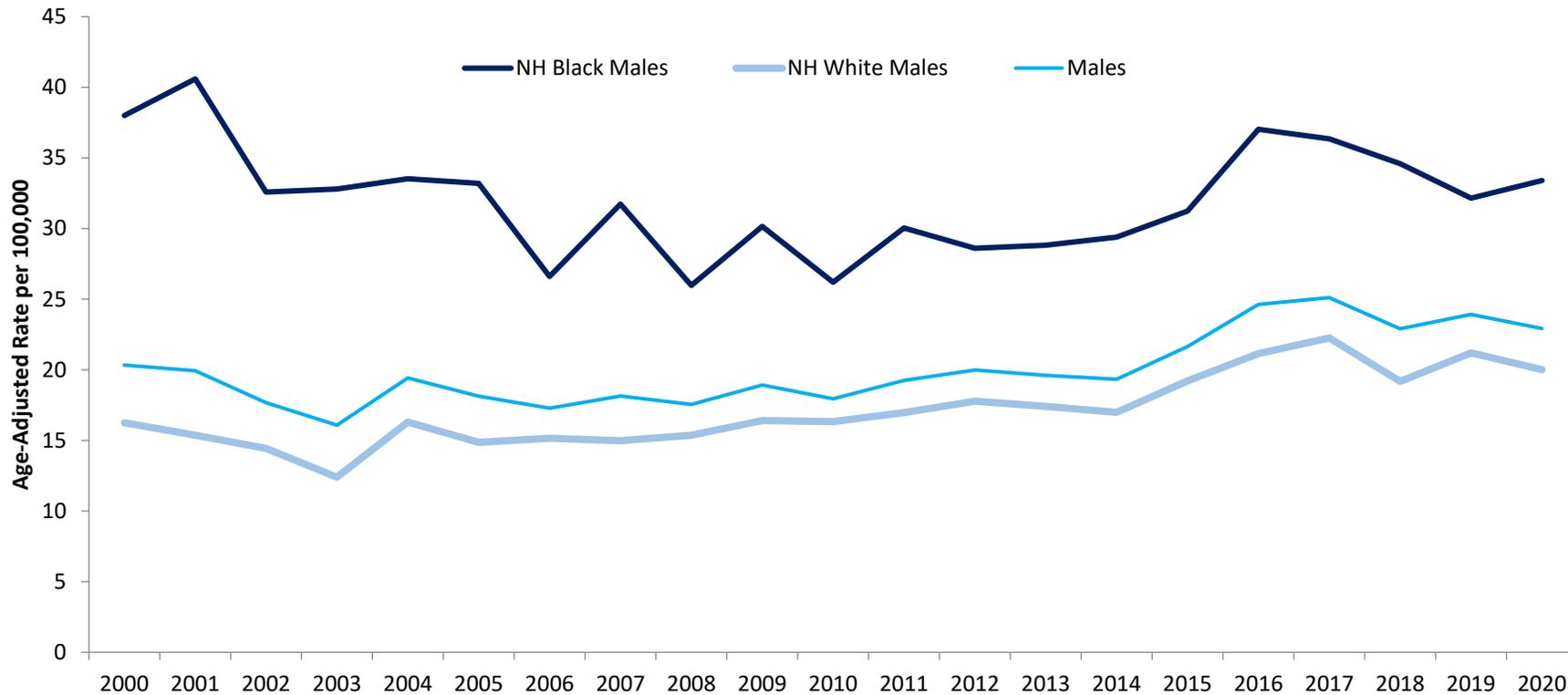
Late Stage Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Males, Georgia, 2000-2020



Average Annual Percent Change		
All Males	2000-2015	-1.79* Decrease
	2015-2020	-6.84* Decrease
NH AA/Black	2000-2017	-2.17* Decrease
	2017-2020	-11.77* Decrease
NH-White	2000-2009	-1.48* Decrease
	2009-2020	-5.70* Decrease

# Late-Stage Prostate Cancer Incidence Trend, Males, Georgia, 2000-2020

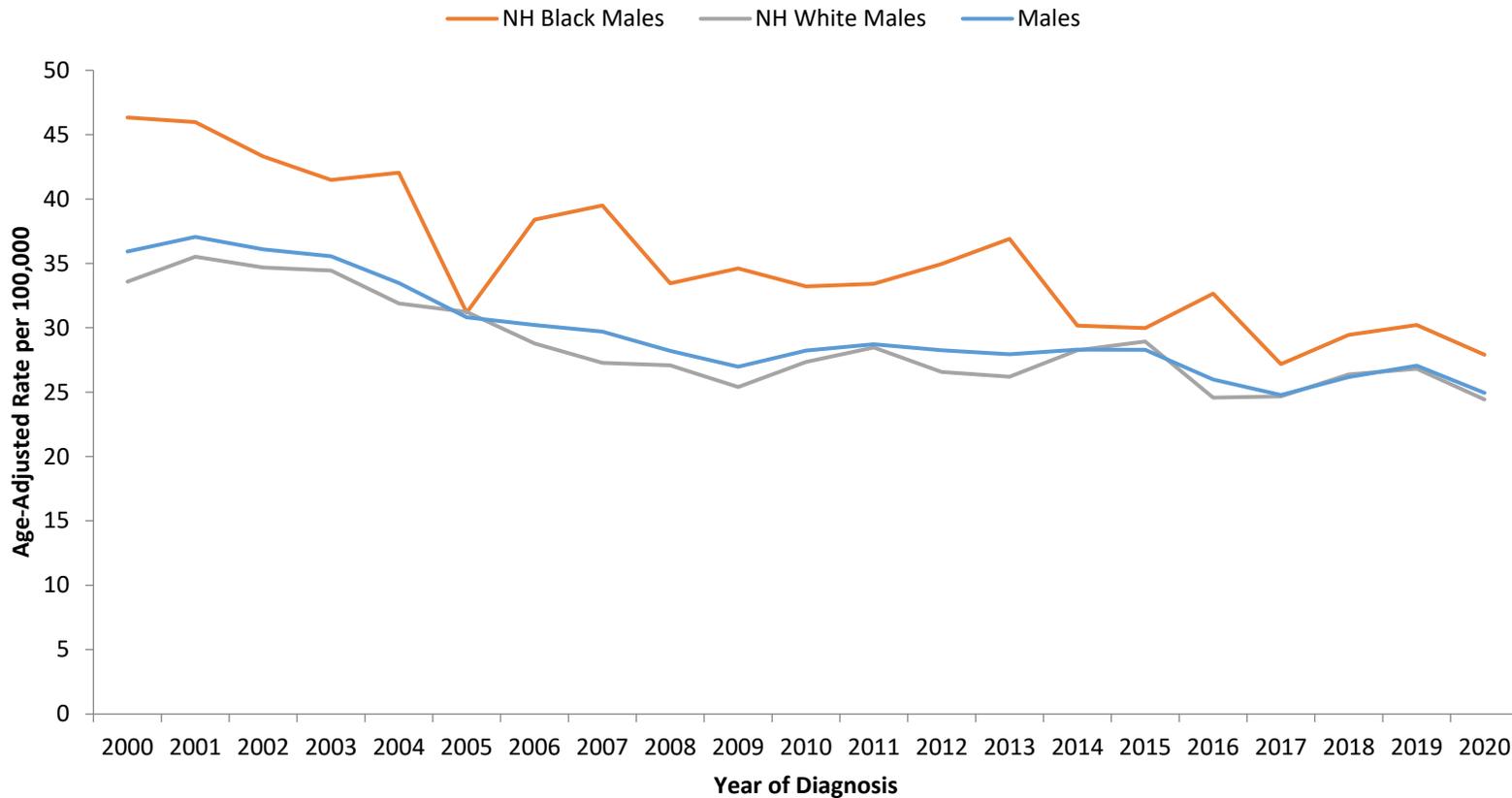
Late Stage Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Males, Georgia, 2000-2020



Average Annual Percent Change	
All Males	2000-2006 -2.34 Decrease
	2006-2020 2.62* Increase
NH AA/Black	2000-2008 -4.07* Decrease
	2008-2020 1.99* Increase
NH-White	2000-2020 2.14* Increase

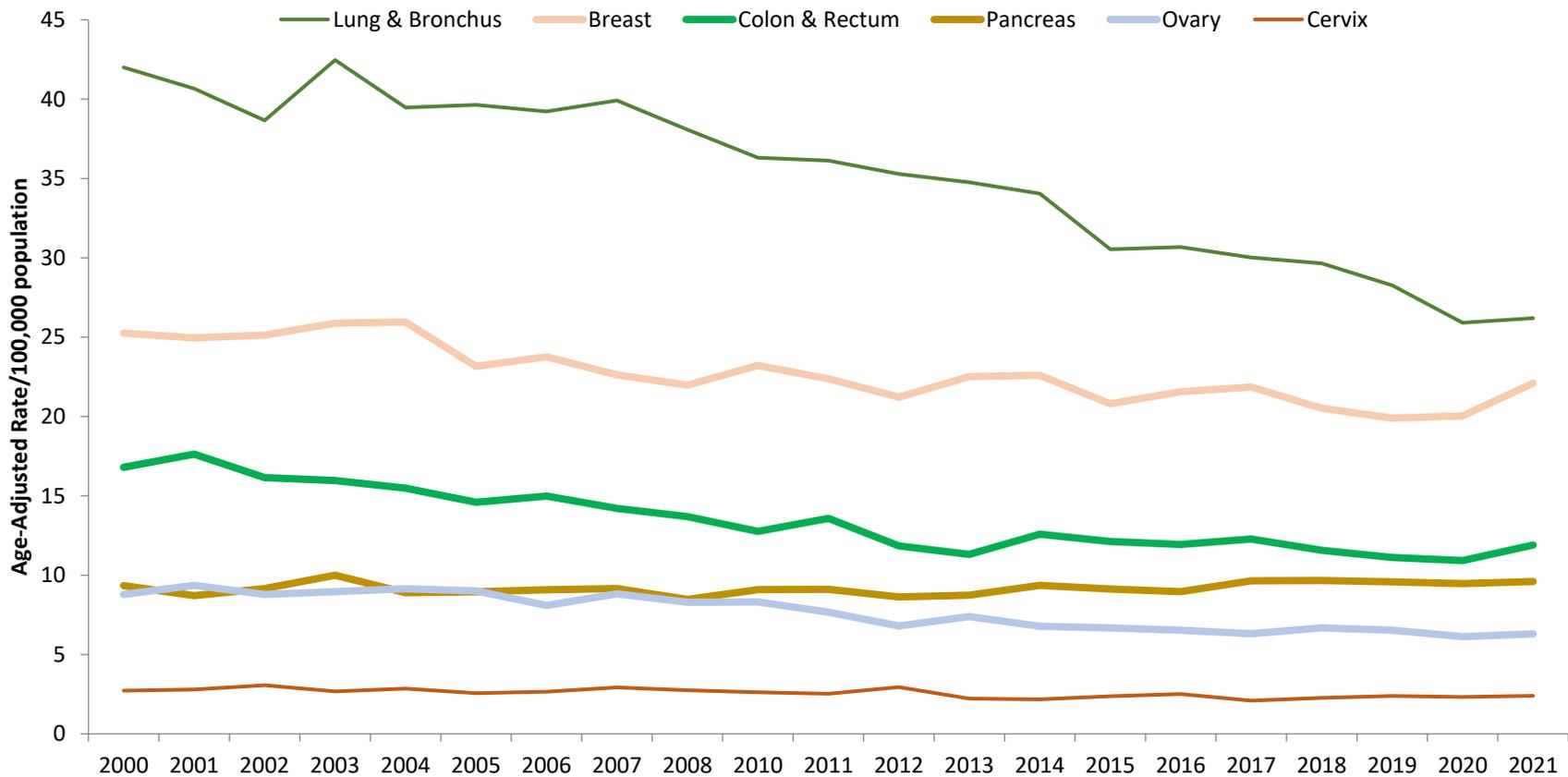
# Late-Stage Colon & Rectum Cancer Incidence Trend, Males, Georgia, 2000-2020

Late Stage Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2000-2020



Average Annual Percent Change			
All Males	2000-2008	-3.35*	Decrease
	2008-2020	-0.89*	Decrease
NH AA/Black	2000-2020	-2.35*	Decrease
NH-White	2000-2008	-3.33*	Decrease
	2009-2020	-0.54*	

# Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate, Females, Georgia, 2000-2021

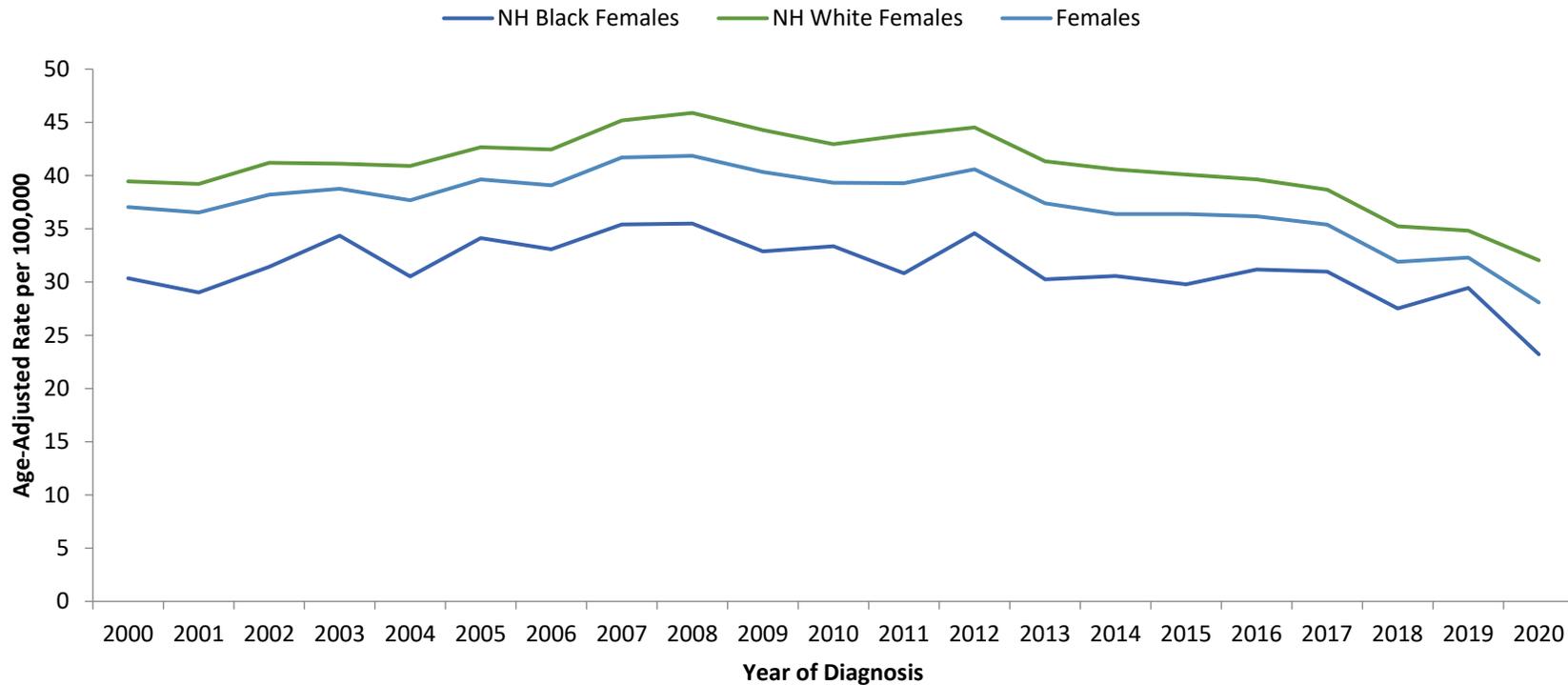


Average Annual Percent Change		
All Cancers	2000-2021	-1.42* Decrease
Lung & Bronchus	2000-2011	-1.19* Decrease
	2011-2021	-3.39* Decrease
Breast	2000-2021	-1.18* Decrease
Colon & Rectum	2000-2021	-2.26* Decrease
	2013-2020	-0.4
Pancreatic	2000-2012	-0.41 Decrease
	2012-2021	1.15* Increase
Ovary	2000-2004	0.53 Increase
	2004-2021	-2.50* Decrease
Cervical	2000-2021	-0.56 Decrease

\* Significant

# Late-Stage Lung Cancer Incidence Trend, Females, Georgia, 2000-2020

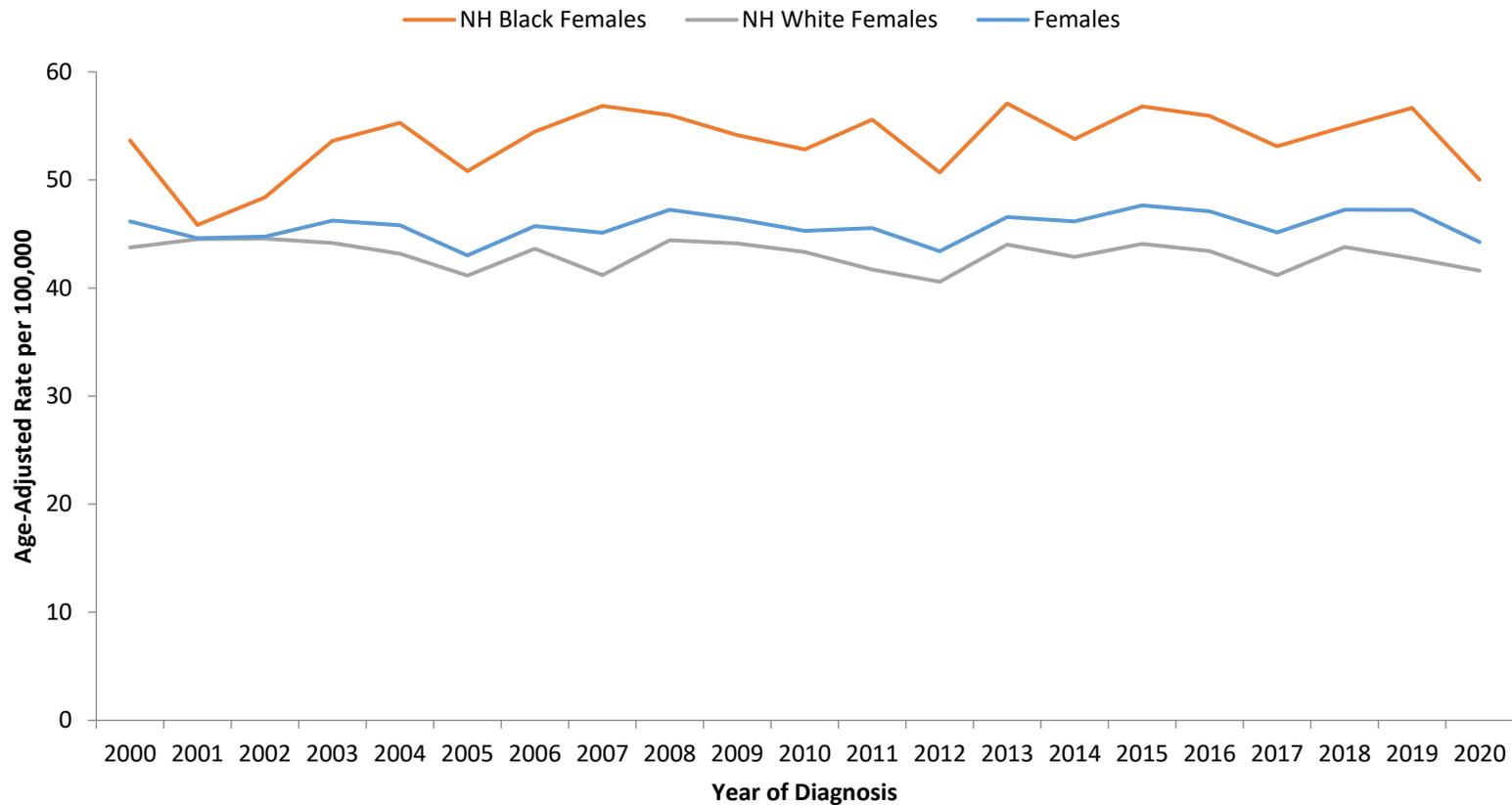
Late Stage Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Females, Georgia, 2000-2020



Average Annual Percent Change			
All Females	2000-2009	1.49*	Increase
	2009-2020	-2.62*	Decrease
NH AA/Black	2000-2007	2.42	Increase
	2007-2020	-1.89*	Decrease
NH-White	2000-2011	1.18*	Increase
	2011-2020	-3.26*	Decrease

# Late-Stage Breast Cancer Incidence Trend, Females, Georgia, 2000-2020

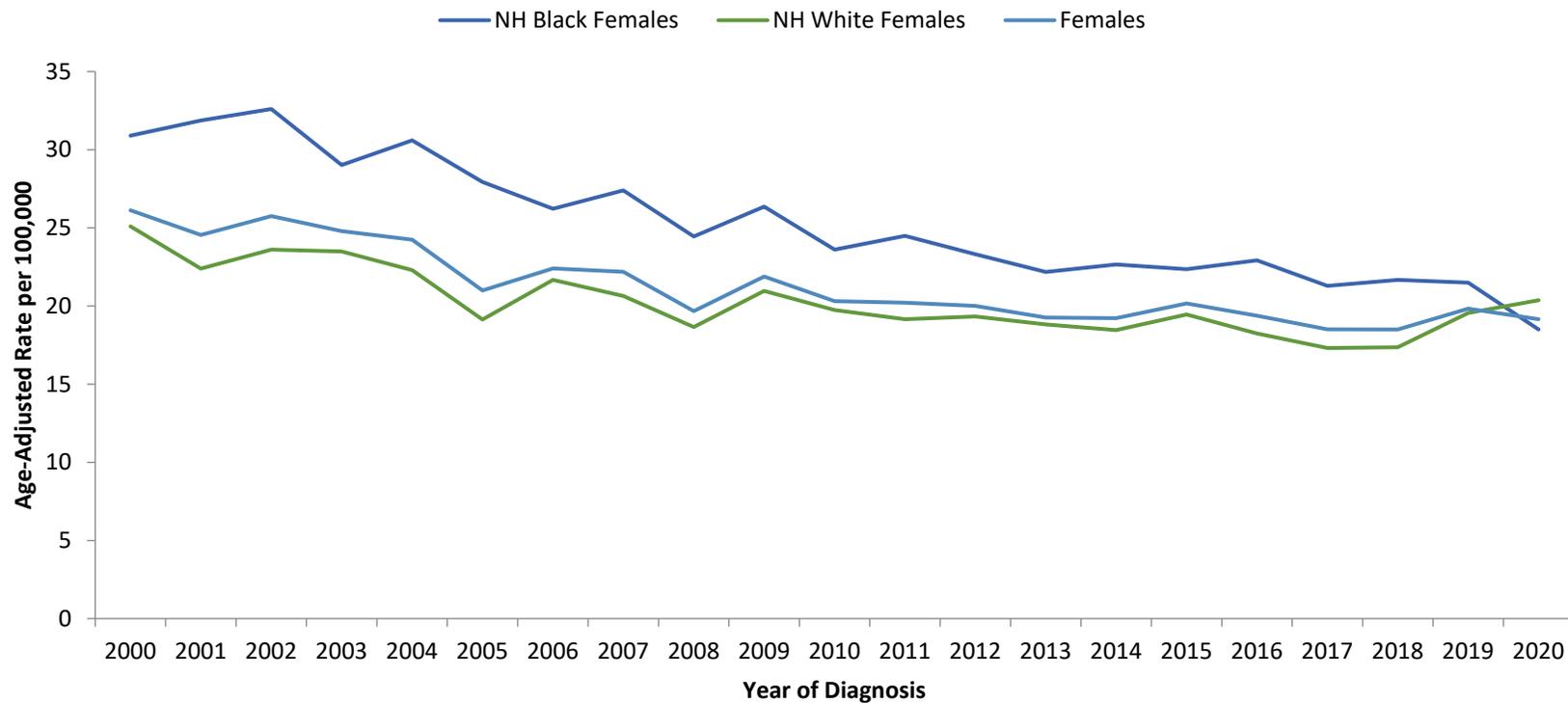
Late Stage Breast Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Females, Georgia, 2000-2020



Average Annual Percent Change		
All Females	2000-2020	0.13 Increase
NH AA/Black	2000-2020	0.22 Increase
NH-White	2000-2020	-0.16 Decrease

# Late-Stage Colorectal Cancer Incidence Trend, Females, Georgia, 2000-2020

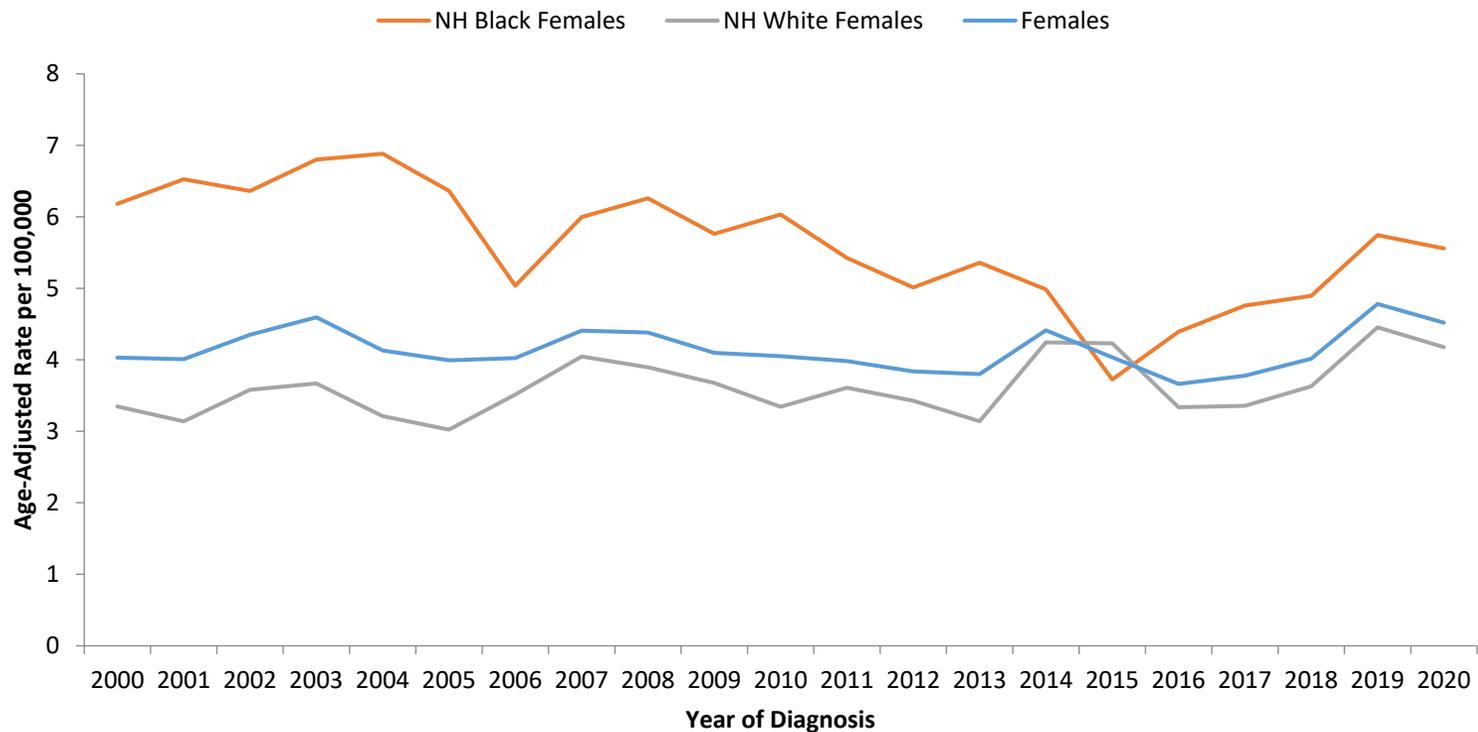
Late Stage Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Females, Georgia, 2000-2020



Average Annual Percent Change			
All Females	2000-2011	-2.46*	Decrease
	2011-2020	-0.46	Decrease
NH AA/Black	2000-2007	-2.38*	Decrease
NH-White	2000-2018	-1.76*	Decrease
	2018-2020	9.24	Increase

# Late-Stage Cervical Cancer Incidence Trend, Females, Georgia, 2000-2020

Late Stage Cervical Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Females, Georgia, 2000-2020



Average Annual Percent Change			
All Females	2000-2017	-0.52	Decrease
	2017-2020	6.26	Increase
NH AA/Black	2000-2017	-2.25*	Decrease
	2017-2020	7.03	Increase
NH-White	2000-2020	0.98*	Increase

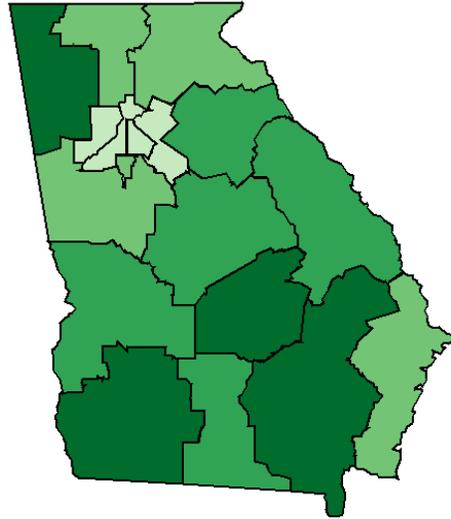
Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, Lung Cancer, Male, 2017-2021

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

- 30.9 - 34.3
- 39.3 - 46.7
- 51.6 - 56.6
- 58.5 - 67.9

Legend

— PHD



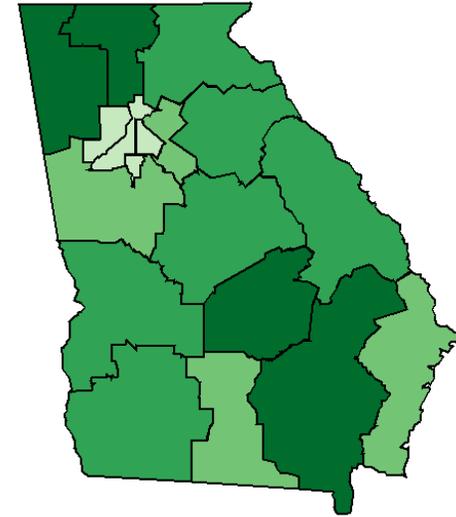
Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, Lung Cancer, Female, 2017-2021

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

- 19.7 - 24.3
- 24.4 - 28.3
- 28.7 - 31.8
- 32.2 - 37.1

Legend

— PHD



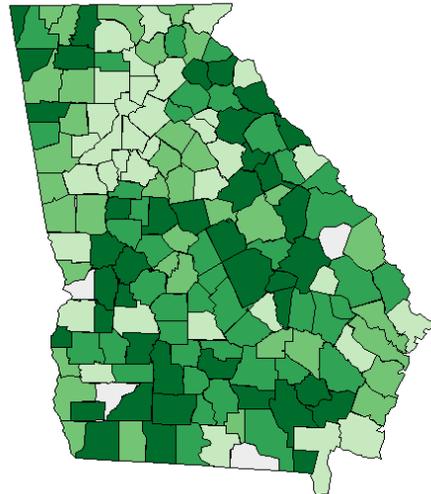
Age-Adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence, Lung Cancer, Male, 2017-2021

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

- 27.7 - 46.9
- 47.2 - 56.6
- 56.7 - 66.8
- 67.2 - 125.9
- Not Reportable

Legend

— County



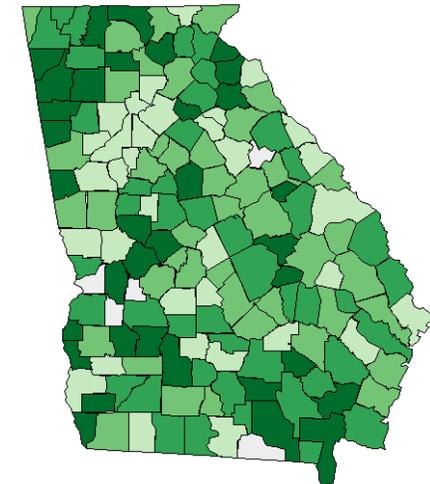
Age-Adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence, Lung Cancer, Female, 2017-2021

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

- 15.3 - 27.1
- 27.3 - 31.9
- 32.1 - 37.6
- 37.7 - 72.1
- Not Reportable

Legend

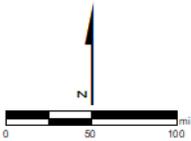
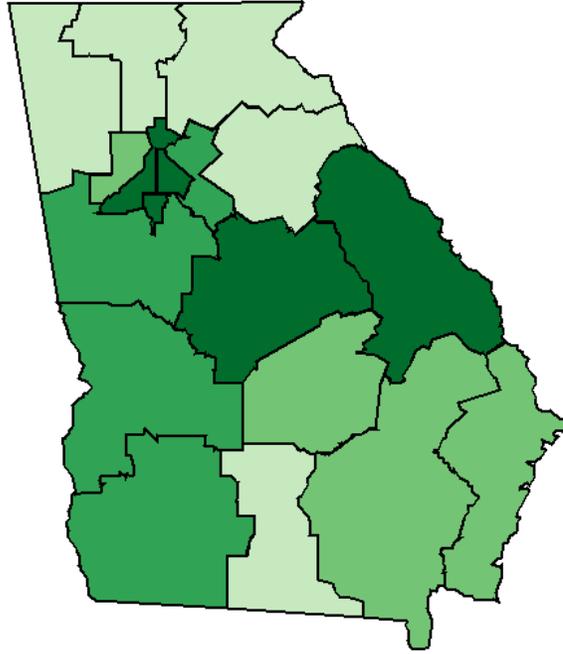
— County



### Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, Prostate Cancer, Male, 2017-2021



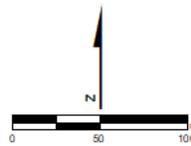
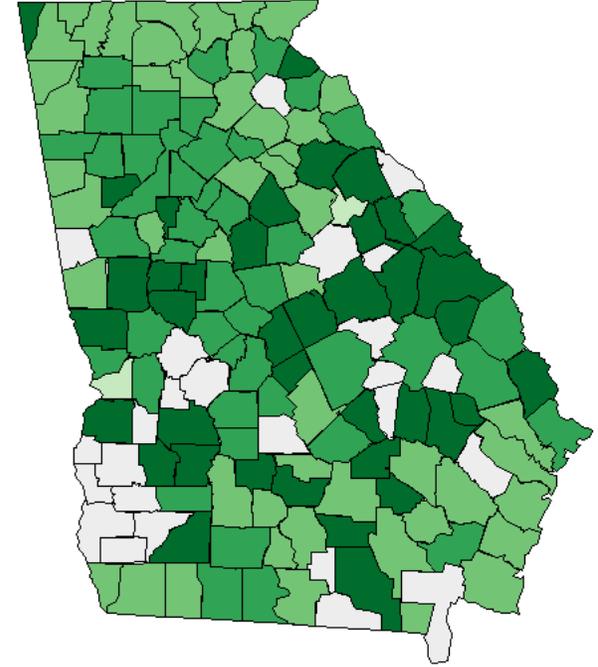
Legend  
— PHD



### Age-Adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence, Not Hispanic or Latino, Prostate Cancer, Male, 2017-2021



Legend  
— County



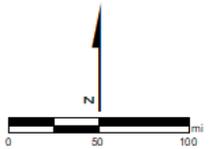
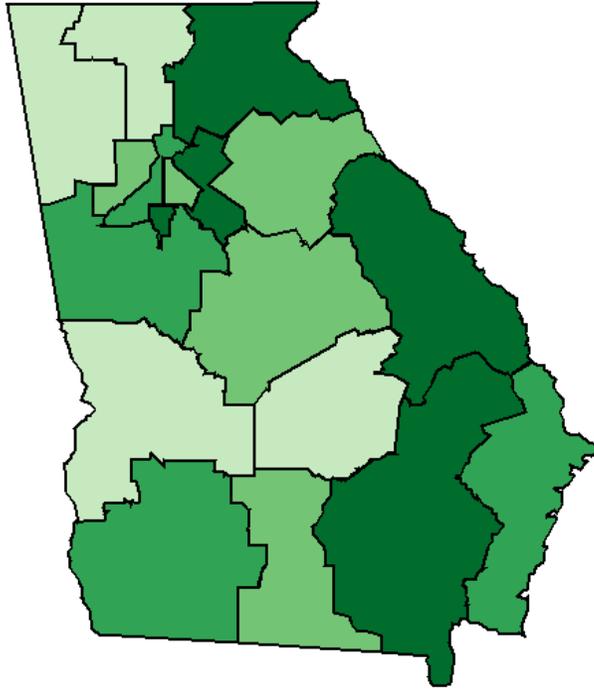
**Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, Black or African-American, Not Hispanic or Latino, Prostate Cancer, Male, 2017-2021**

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

- 19.7 - 33.5
- 36.1 - 38.1
- 38.9 - 42.4
- 45.4 - 50.9

Legend

— PHD



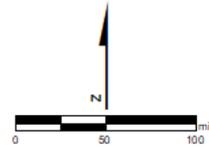
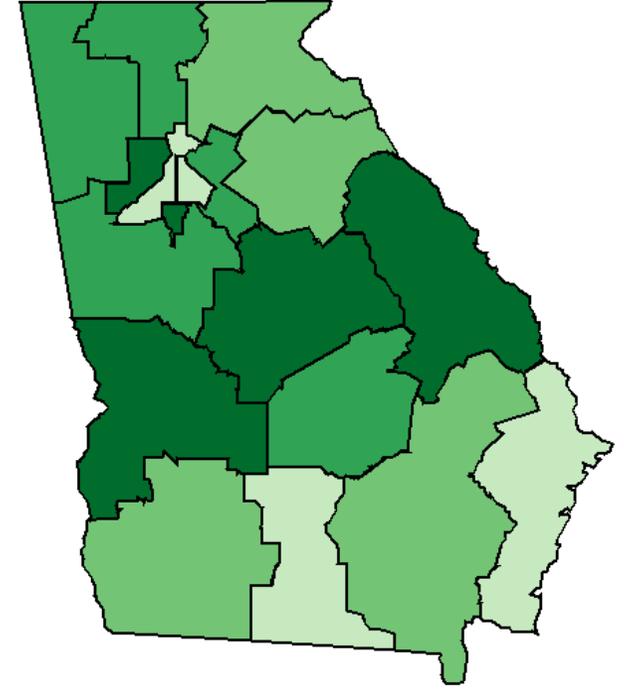
**Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, White, Not Hispanic or Latino, Prostate Cancer, Male, 2017-2021**

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

- 13.2 - 14.9
- 15.3 - 16.8
- 17.0 - 18.3
- 18.4 - 21.9

Legend

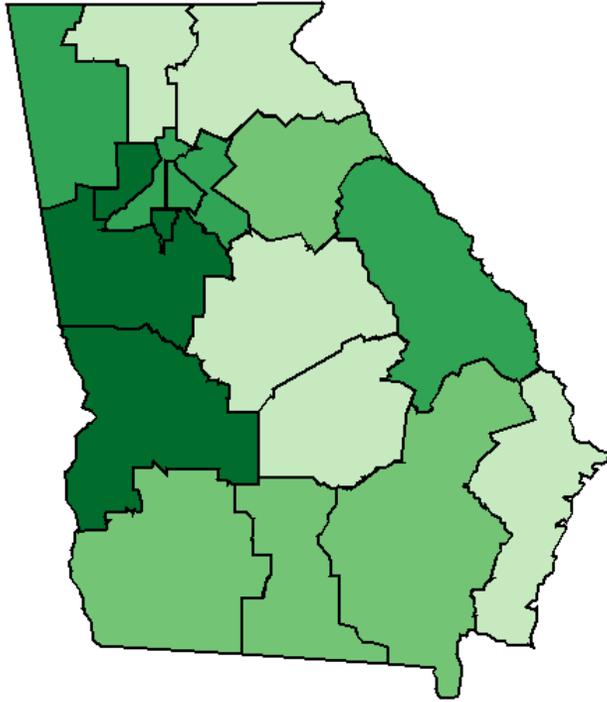
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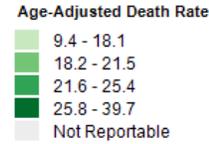
### Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, Breast Cancer, Female, 2017-2021



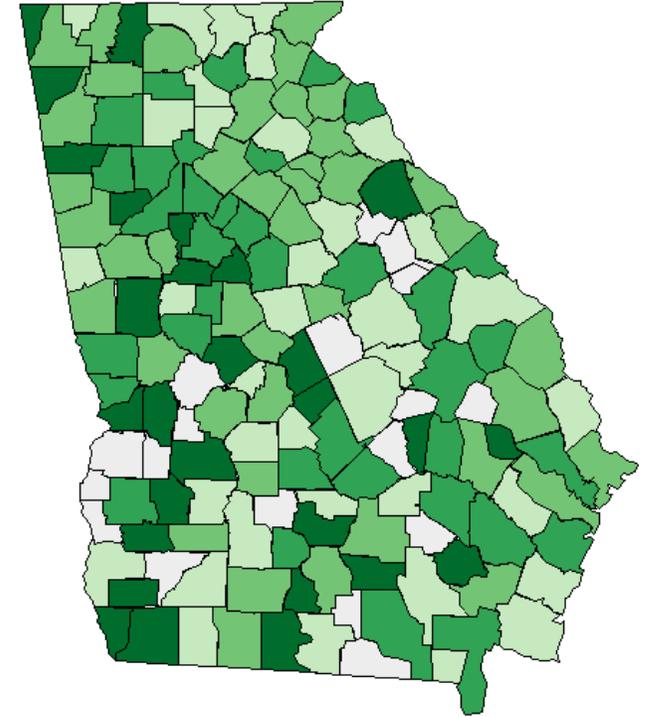
Legend  
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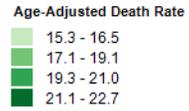
### Age-Adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence, Breast Cancer, Female, 2017-2021



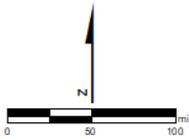
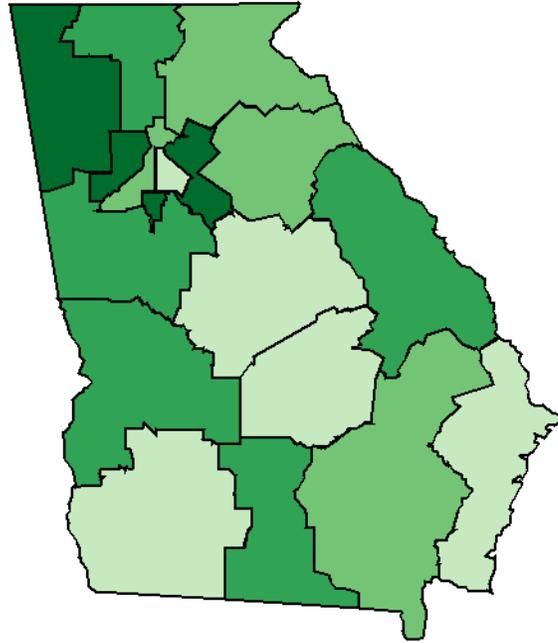
Legend  
— County



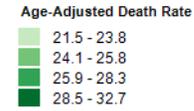
**Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, White, Not Hispanic or Latino, Breast Cancer, Female, 2017-2021**



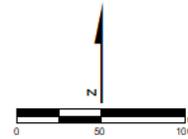
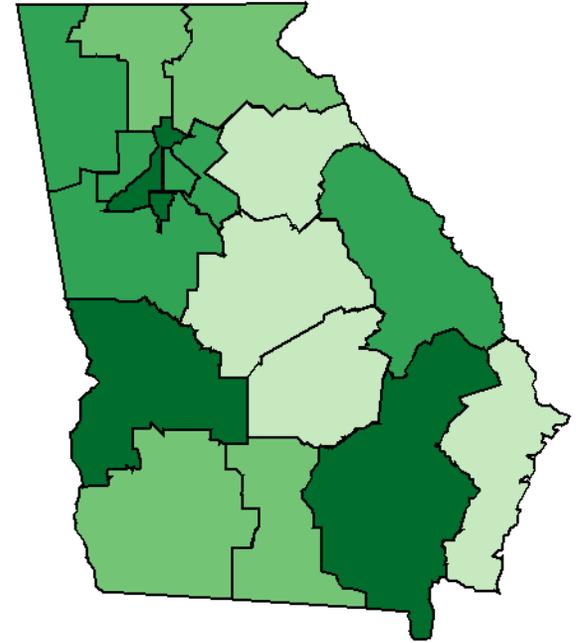
Legend  
— PHD



**Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, Black or African-American, Not Hispanic or Latino, Breast Cancer, Female, 2017-2021**



Legend  
— PHD



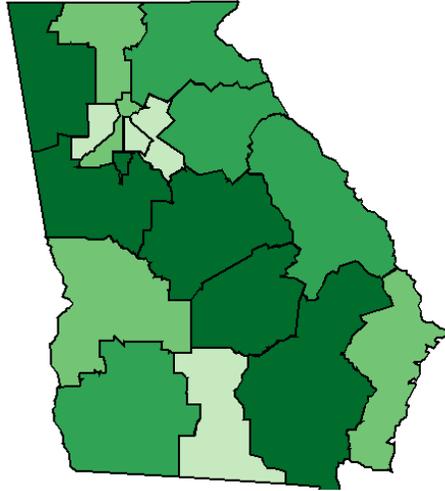
Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, Colon Cancer, Female, 2017-2021

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

- 9.1 - 11.1
- 11.2 - 12.1
- 12.2 - 12.5
- 12.6 - 12.9

Legend

— PHD



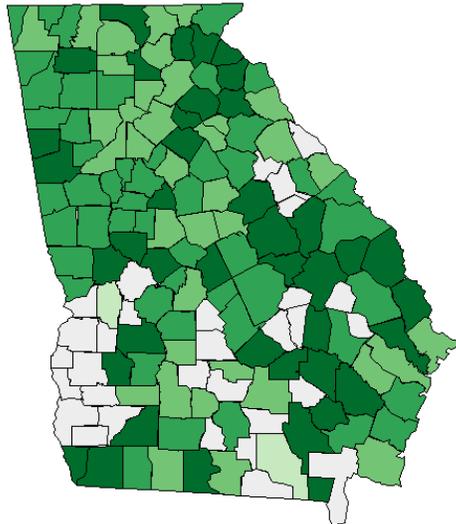
Age-Adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence, Colon Cancer, Female, 2017-2021

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

- 0.0
- 4.2 - 11.3
- 11.4 - 14.6
- 14.7 - 26.6
- Not Reportable

Legend

— County



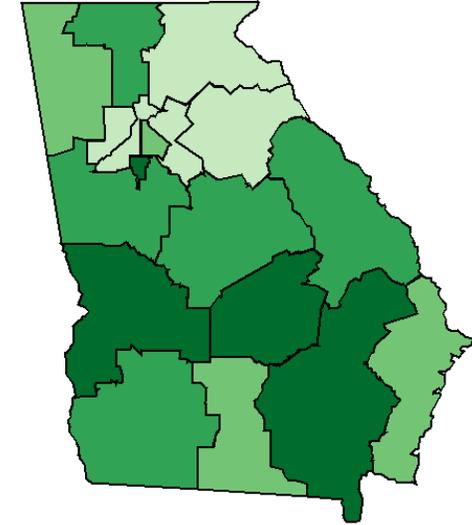
Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Public Health District of Residence, Colon Cancer, Male, 2017-2021

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

- 14.2 - 15.8
- 15.9 - 17.5
- 18.1 - 19.5
- 19.6 - 24.1

Legend

— PHD



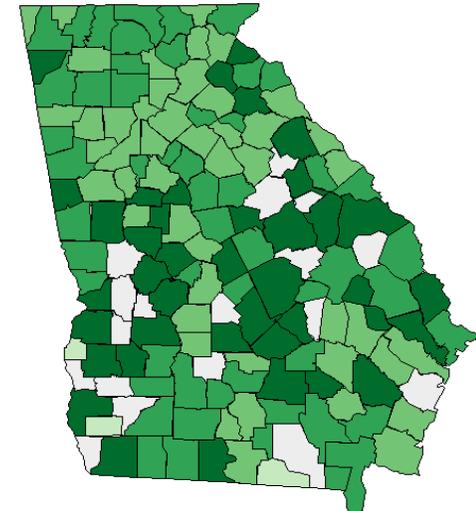
Age-Adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence, Colon Cancer, Male, 2017-2021

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

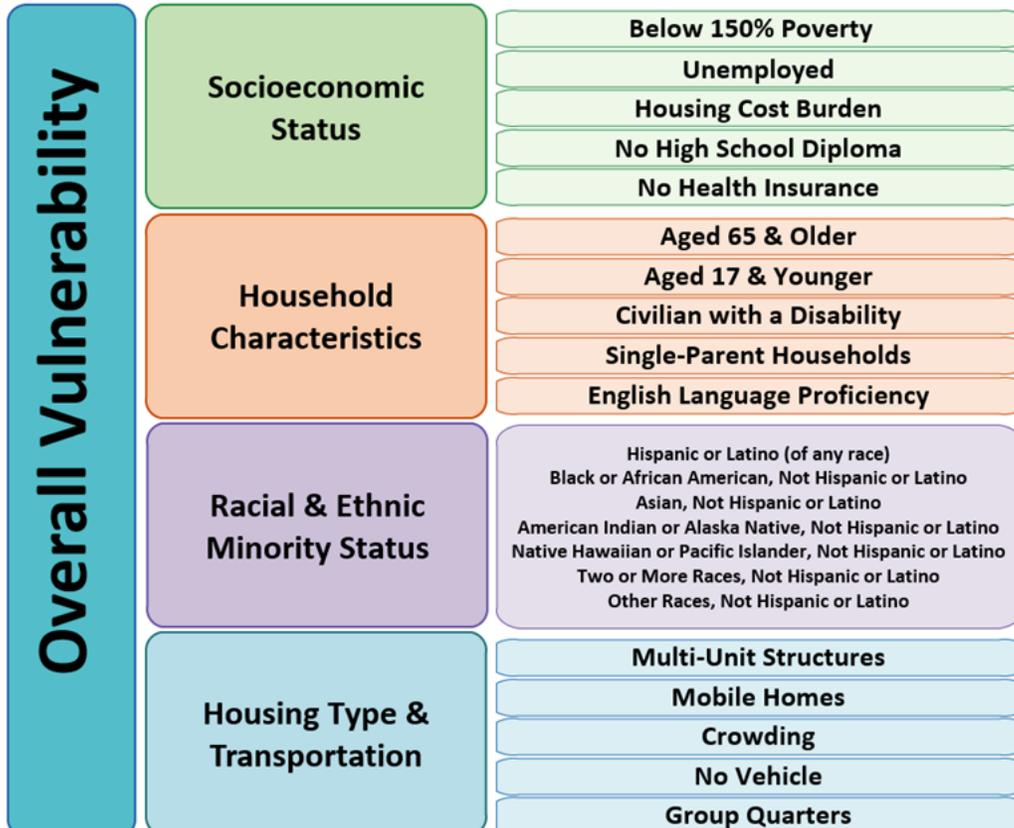
- 0.0
- 9.5 - 16.8
- 16.9 - 22.7
- 22.9 - 63.6
- Not Reportable

Legend

— County



<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/index.html>



### CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

A tool to identify socially vulnerable communities **GRASP**

#### CDC/ATSDR SVI

##### What is social vulnerability?

Every community must prepare for and respond to hazardous events, whether a natural disaster like a tornado or disease outbreak, or a human-made event such as a harmful chemical spill. A number of factors, including poverty, lack of access to transportation, and crowded housing may weaken a community's ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss in a disaster. These factors are known as **social vulnerability**.

##### What is the CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index?

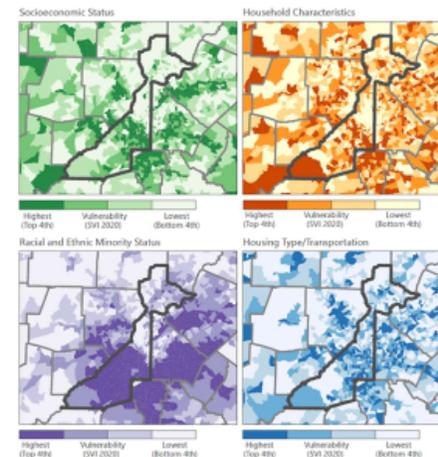
ATSDR's Geospatial Research, Analysis & Services Program (GRASP) created databases to help emergency response planners and public health officials identify and map communities that will most likely need support before, during, and after a hazardous event.



Hurricane Sandy - Breezy Point, NY. Photographer - Pauline Tran

The CDC/ATSDR SVI uses U.S. Census data to determine the social vulnerability of every census tract. Census tracts are subdivisions of counties for which the Census collects statistical data. The SVI ranks each tract on 16 social factors, including poverty, lack of vehicle access, and crowded housing, and groups them into four related themes as shown in the figure below. Each tract receives a separate ranking for each of the four themes, as well as an overall ranking.

#### CDC/ATSDR SVI Themes



##### How can the CDC/ATSDR SVI help communities be better prepared?

The SVI can help public health officials and local planners better prepare for and respond to emergency events like hurricanes, disease outbreaks, or exposure to dangerous chemicals.

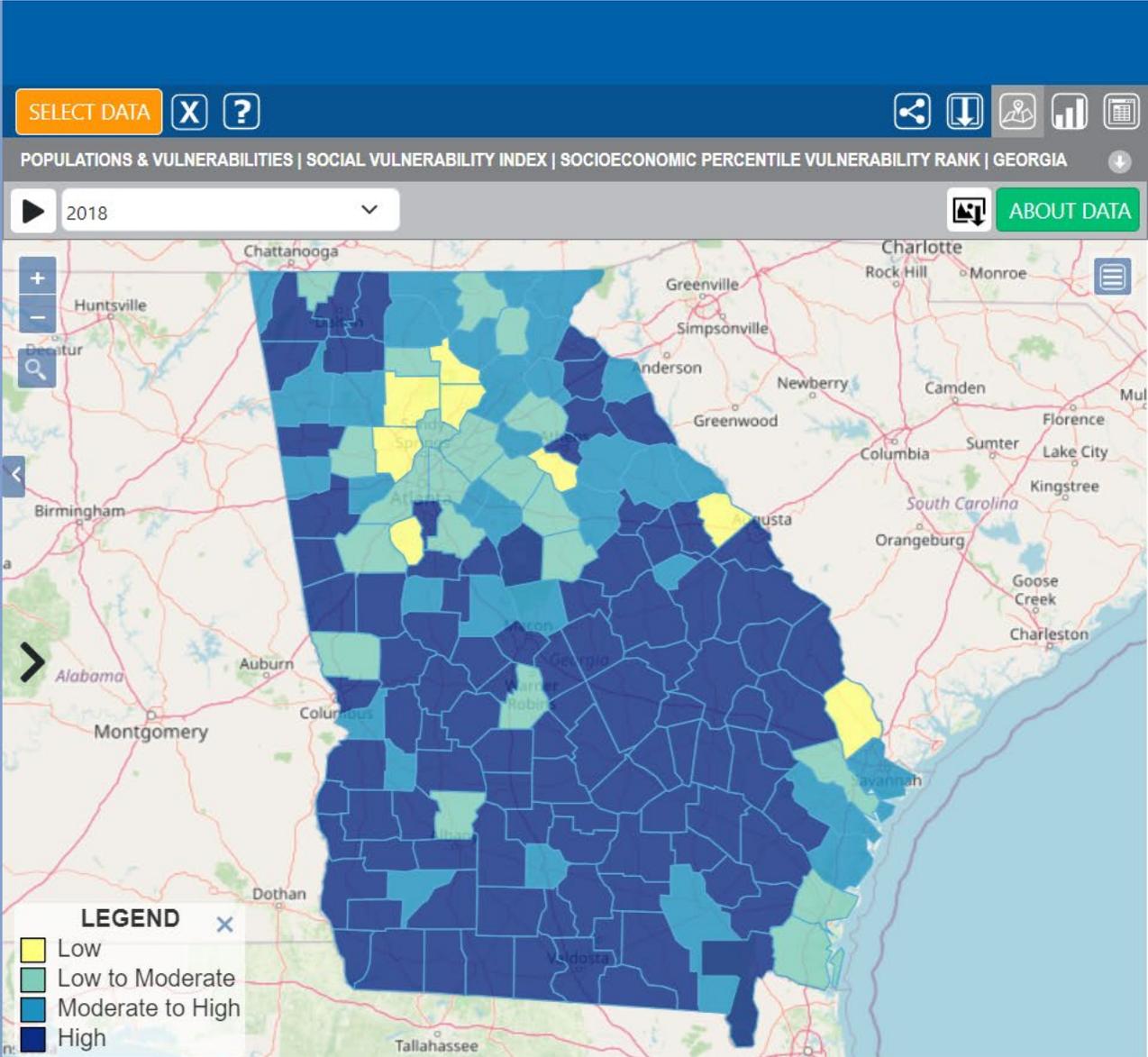
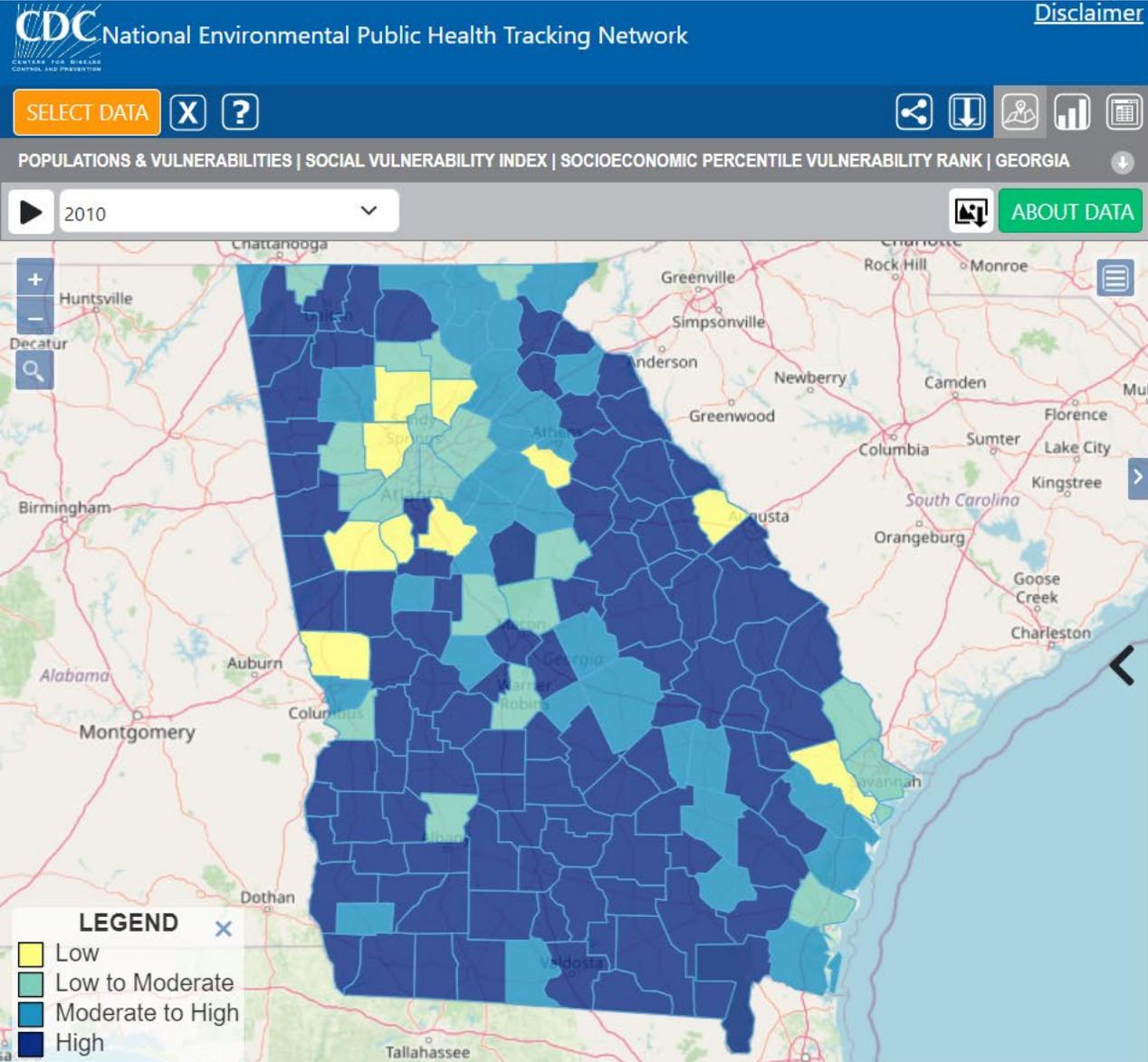
CDC/ATSDR SVI databases and maps can be used to:

- Estimate the amount of needed supplies like food, water, medicine, and bedding.
- Help decide how many emergency personnel are required to assist people.
- Identify areas in need of emergency shelters.
- Plan the best way to evacuate people, accounting for those who have special needs, such as people without vehicles, the elderly, or people who do not understand English well.
- Identify communities that will need extra funding and support before, during, and after a disaster.

Maps show the range of vulnerability in Fulton County, Georgia for the four themes.

For more information, please visit <http://svi.cdc.gov> or contact the CDC/ATSDR SVI Coordinator ([svi\\_coordinator@cdc.gov](mailto:svi_coordinator@cdc.gov)).

<https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/DataExplorer/>



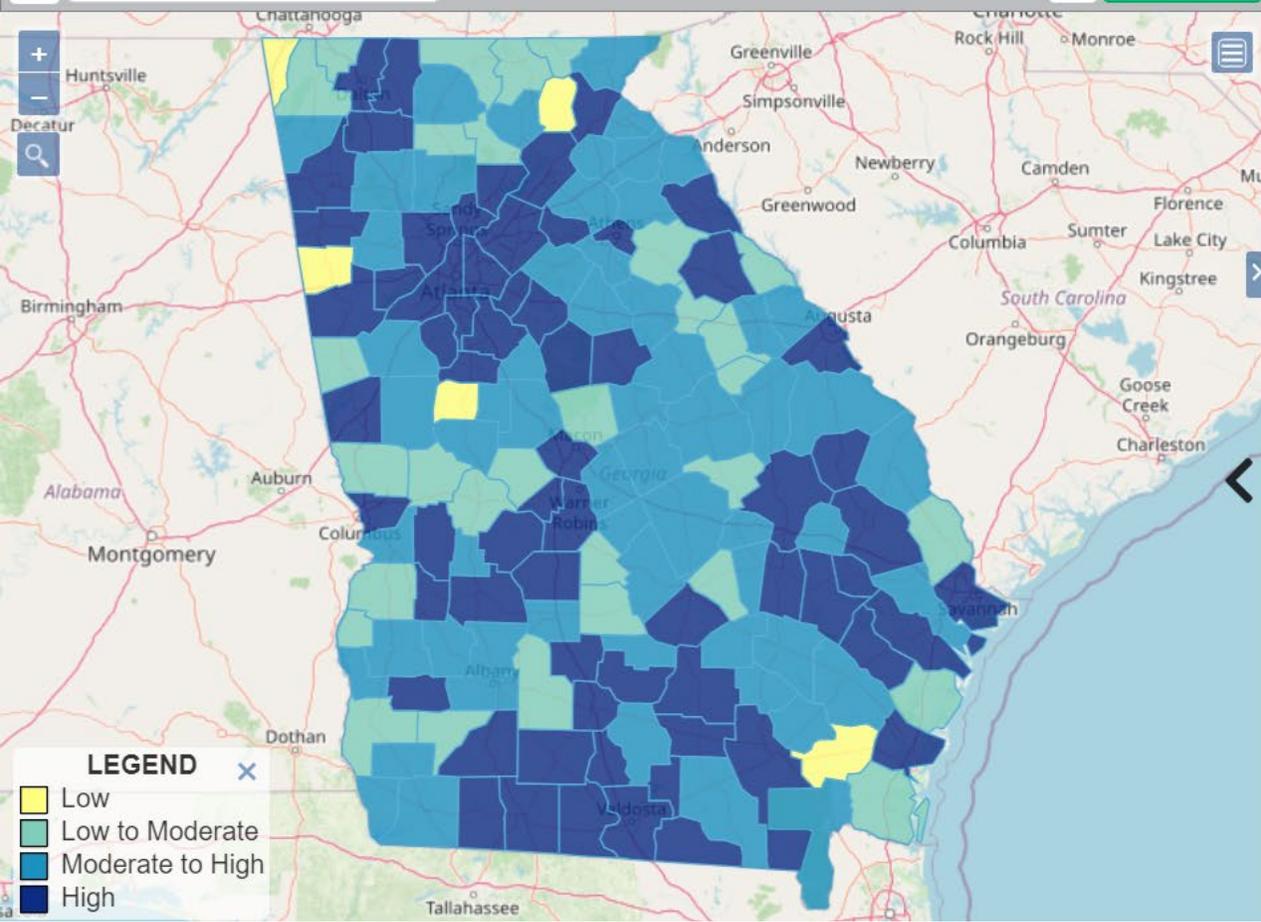
SELECT DATA X ?



POPULATIONS & VULNERABILITIES | SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX | MINORITY STATUS/LANGUAGE PERCENTILE RANK | GEORGIA

2010

ABOUT DATA



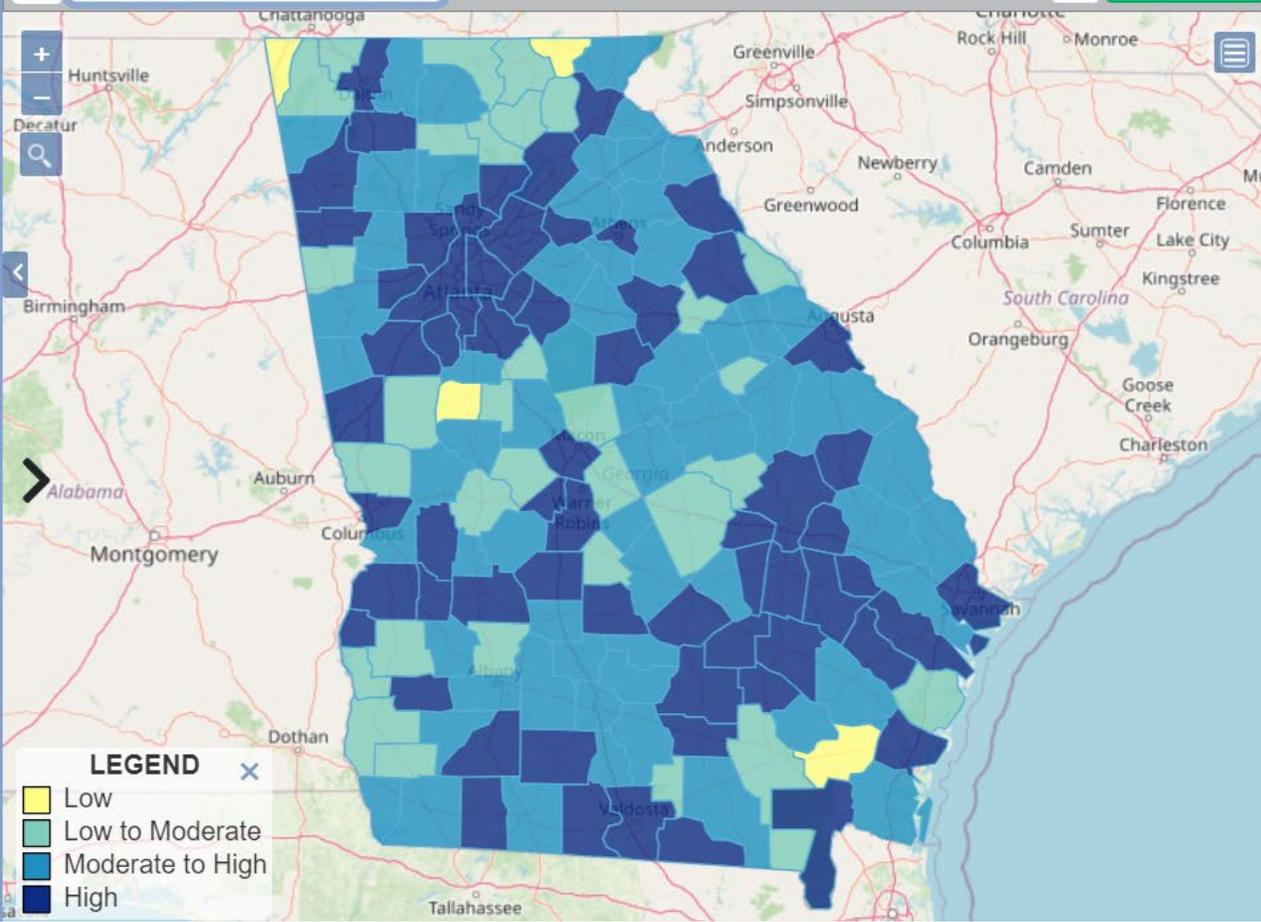
SELECT DATA X ?



POPULATIONS & VULNERABILITIES | SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX | MINORITY STATUS/LANGUAGE PERCENTILE RANK | GEORGIA

2018

ABOUT DATA



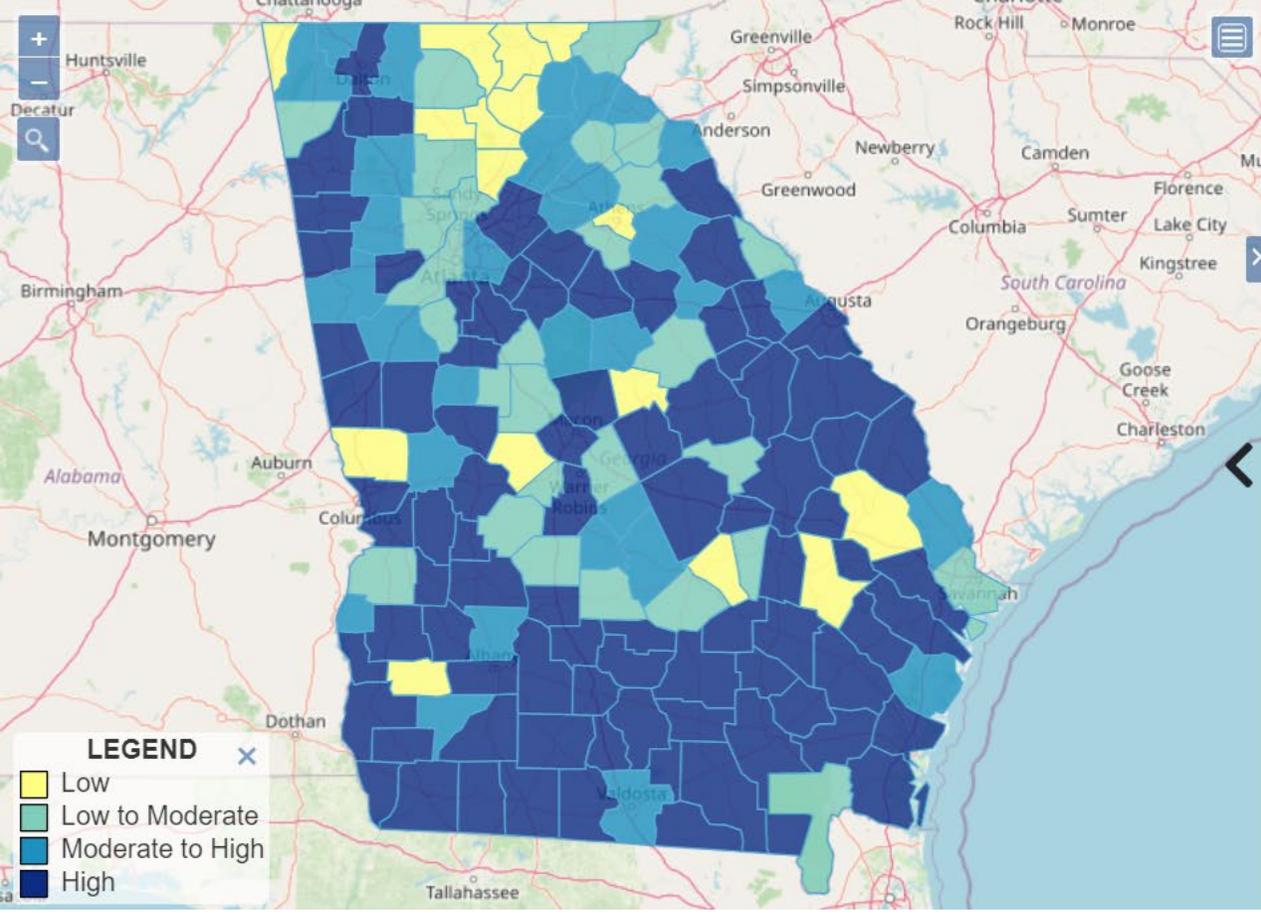
SELECT DATA X ?



POPULATIONS & VULNERABILITIES | SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX | HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION/DISABILITY PERCENTILE RANK | GE...

2010

ABOUT DATA



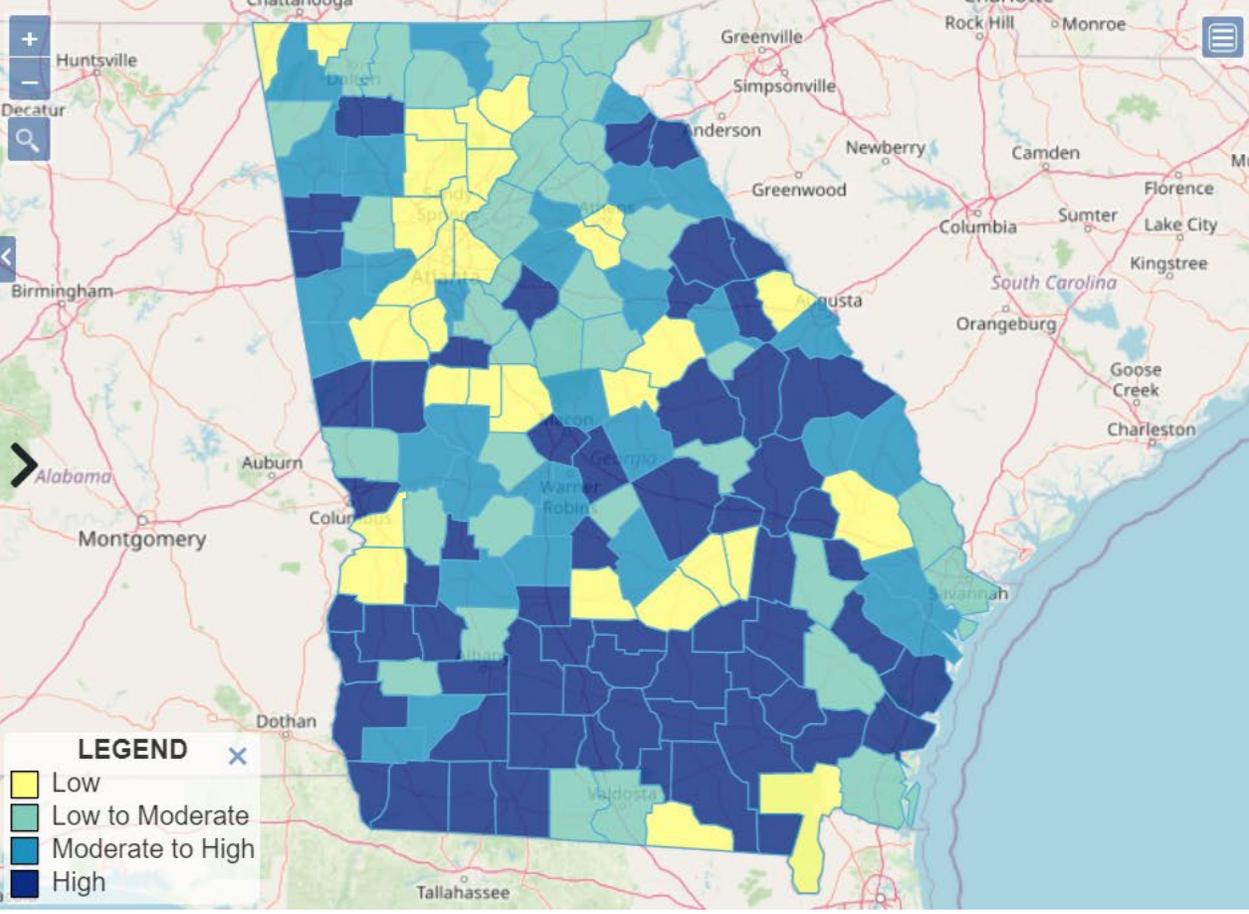
SELECT DATA X ?

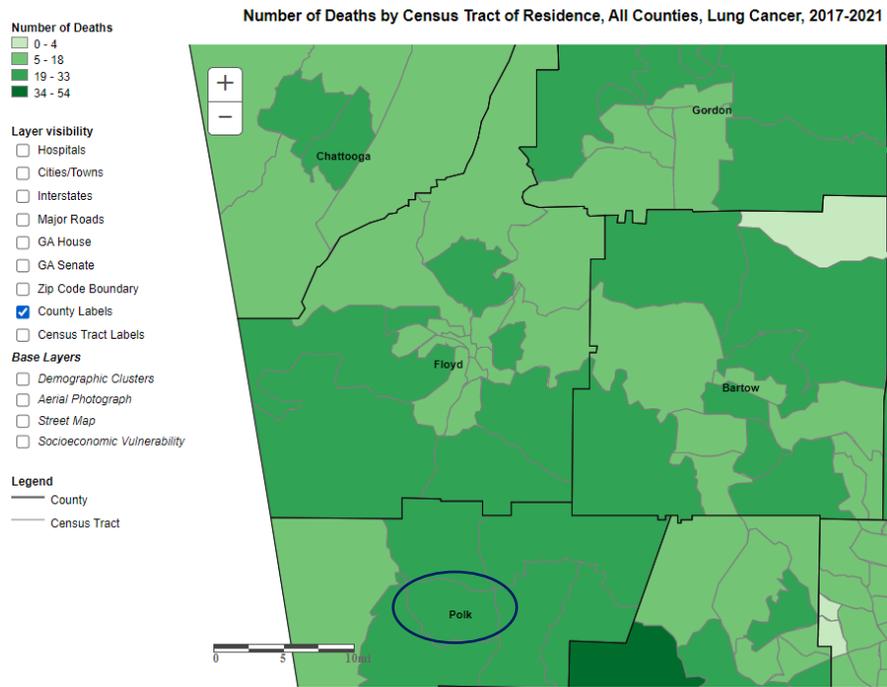


POPULATIONS & VULNERABILITIES | SOCIAL VULNERABILITY INDEX | HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION/DISABILITY PERCENTILE RANK | GE...

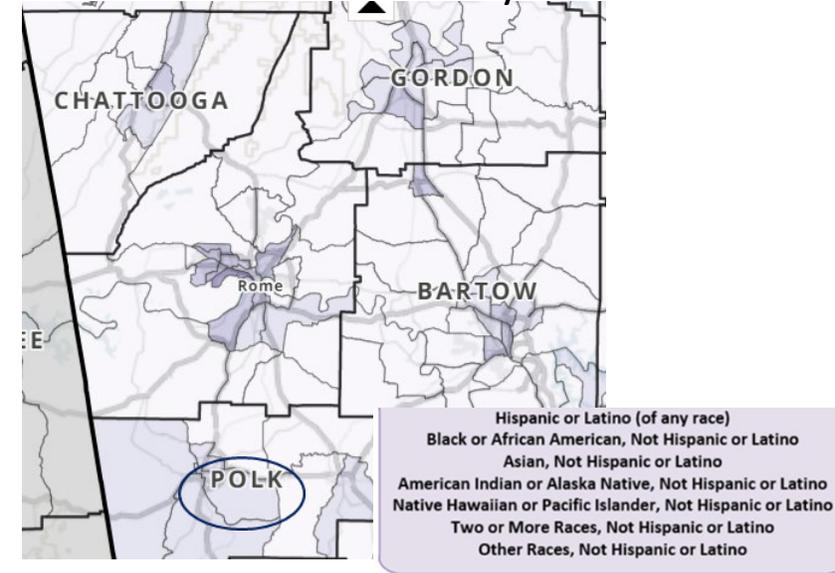
2018

ABOUT DATA

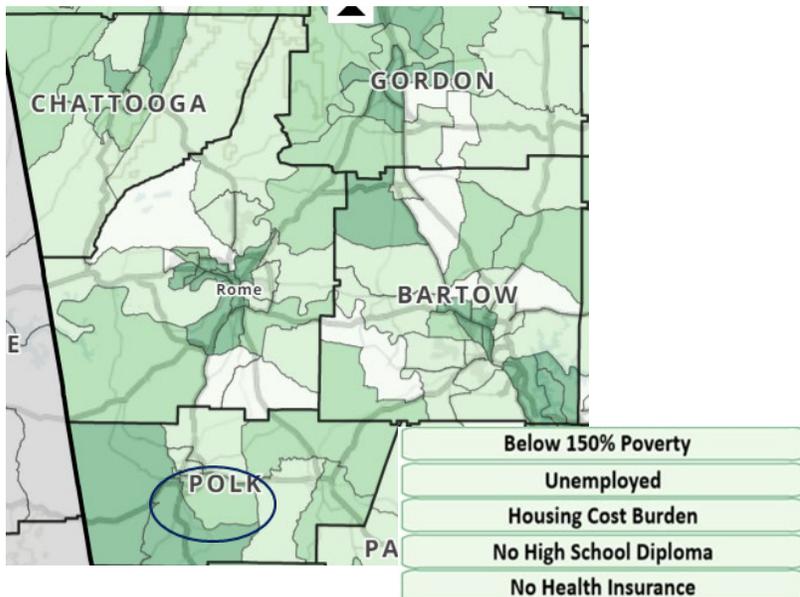




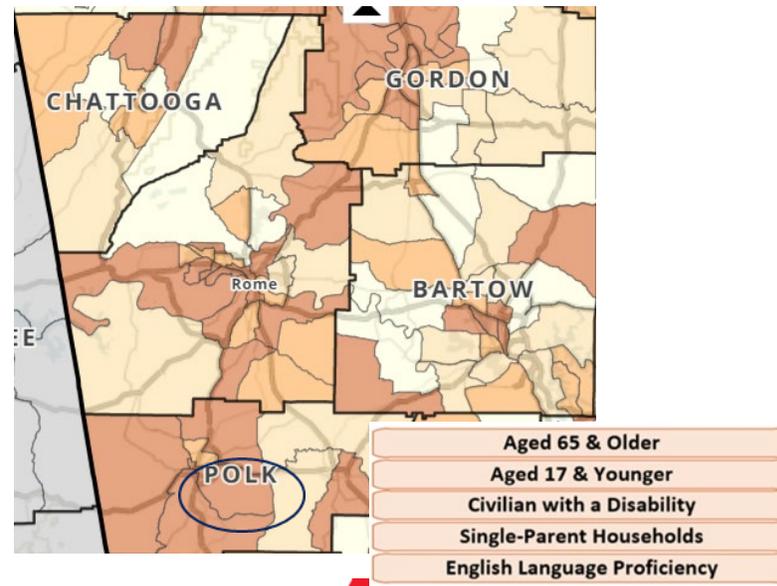
## Racial and Ethnic Minority Status



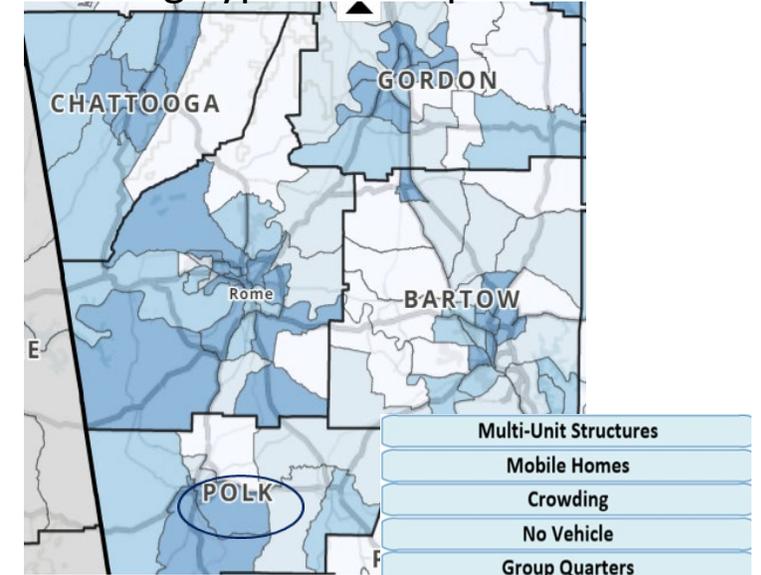
## Socioeconomic status



## Household Characteristics

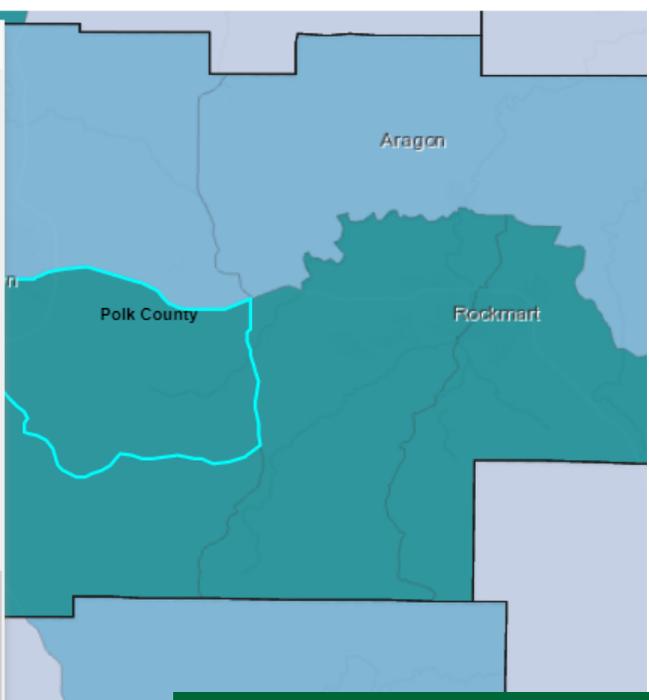


## Housing Type & Transportation



Showing 1

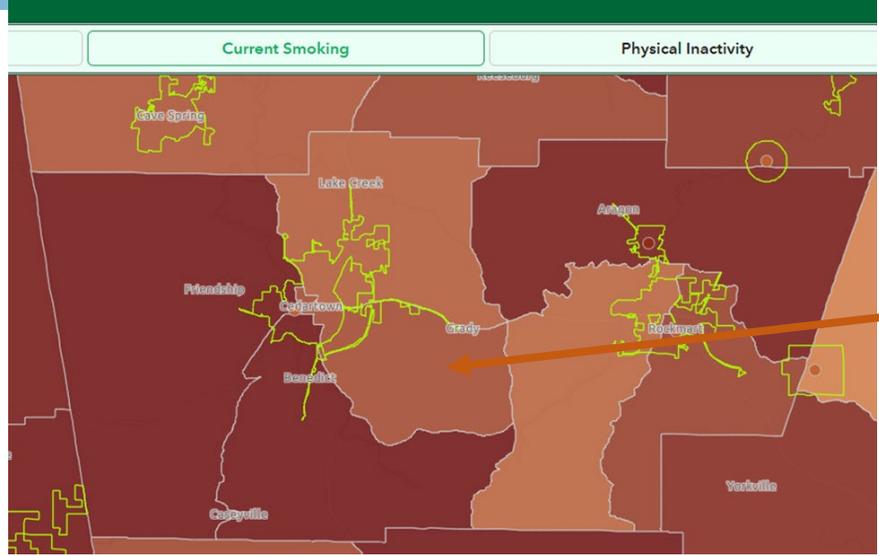
Income Characteristics	
Lack of Health Insurance	0.72
Lack of Internet Access	▲0.77
<b>Household Characteristics ▲0.83</b>	
Age 65 and Older	▲0.81
Age 17 and Younger	0.32
Civilian with a Disability	0.73
Speaks English "Less than Well"	0.58
<b>Housing Type ▲0.89</b>	
Group Quarters	▲0.81
Mobile Homes	0.72



Census tract	2020
Total Population in Group Quarters	260
Institutionalized Population	243
Correctional Facilities for Adults	131
Juvenile Facilities	62
Nursing Facilities/Skilled-nursing Facilities	50
Other Institutional Facilities	0
Noninstitutionalized Population	17
College/University Student Housing	0
Military Quarters	0
Other Noninstitutional Facilities	17

Total Population: 5,993;  
64.6% White; AA/Black  
17.4%; 17.2% Hispanics

<b>Socioeconomic Status ▲0.75</b>	
Poverty	0.66
No High School Diploma	▲0.85
Unemployment	0.52
Housing Tenure	0.62
Housing Burdened, Lower-Income Households	0.56
Lack of Health Insurance	0.72
Lack of Internet Access	▲0.77



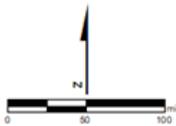
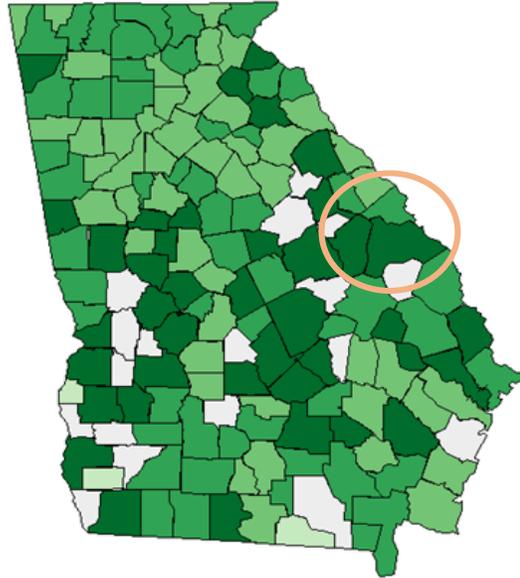
In this area, the estimated prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and older (%) was **20.6** with 95% CI (18.8, 22.3) in 2020.

<https://onemap.cdc.gov/portal/apps/sites/#/eji-explorer>

### Age-Adjusted Death Rate by County of Residence, Colon Cancer, Male, 2017-2021

- Age-Adjusted Death Rate**
- 0.0
  - 9.5 - 16.8
  - 16.9 - 22.7
  - 22.9 - 63.6
  - Not Reportable

- Legend**
- County



### Number of Deaths by Census Tract of Residence, All Counties, Colon Cancer, 2017-2021

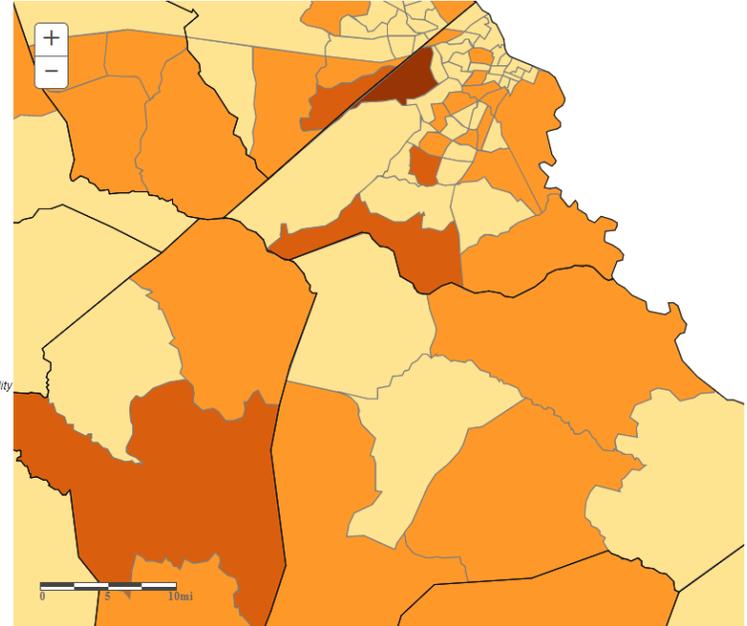
- Number of Deaths**
- 0 - 4
  - 5 - 9
  - 10 - 14
  - 15 - 20

- Layer visibility**
- Hospitals
  - Cities/Towns
  - Interstates
  - Major Roads
  - GA House
  - GA Senate
  - Zip Code Boundary
  - County Labels
  - Census Tract Labels

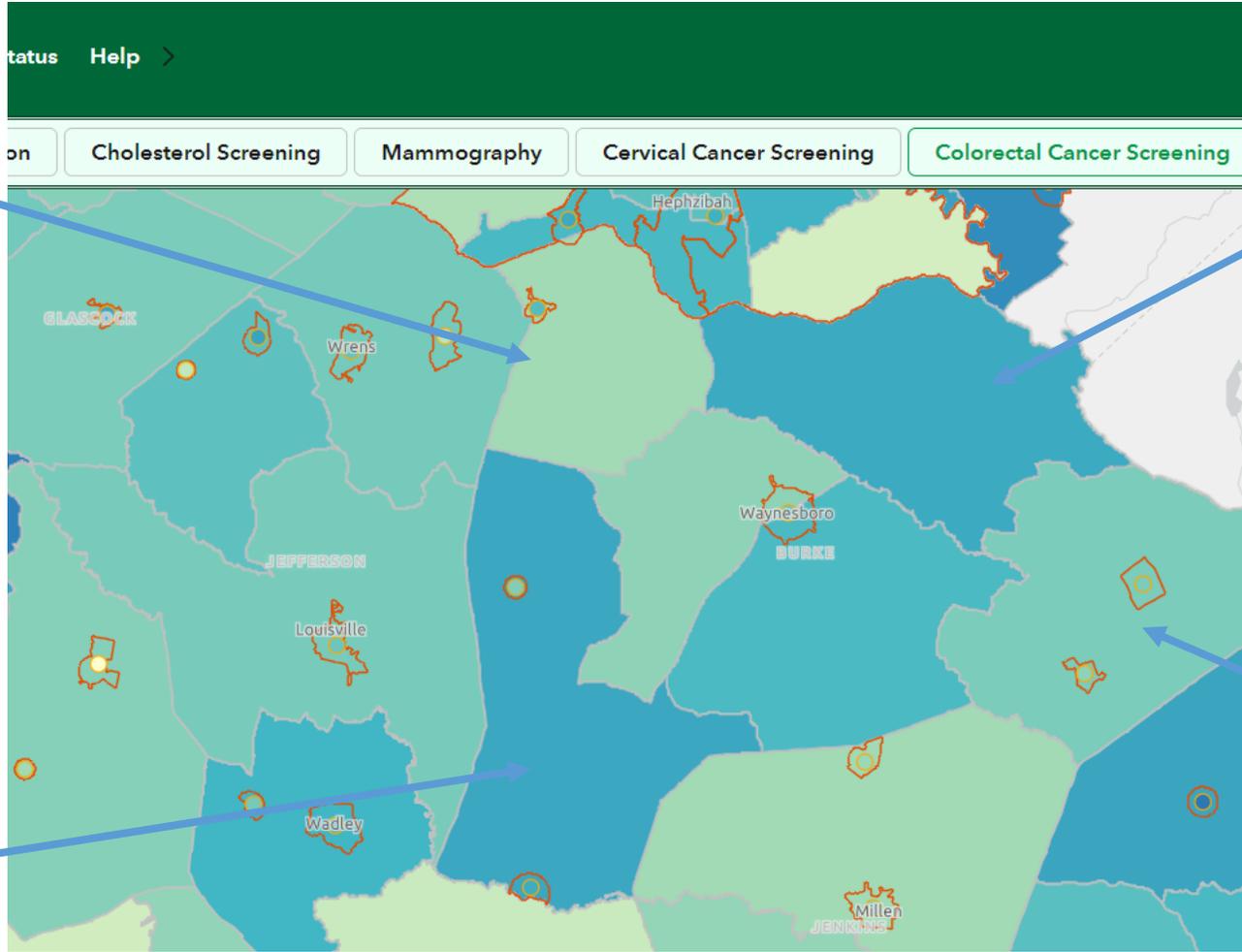
**Base Layers**

- Demographic Clusters
- Aerial Photograph
- Street Map
- Socioeconomic Vulnerability

- Legend**
- County
  - Census Tract



Estimated colorectal cancer screening prevalence, adults aged 50-75 years (%) was **65.0** with 95% CI (63.1, 66.7) in 2020

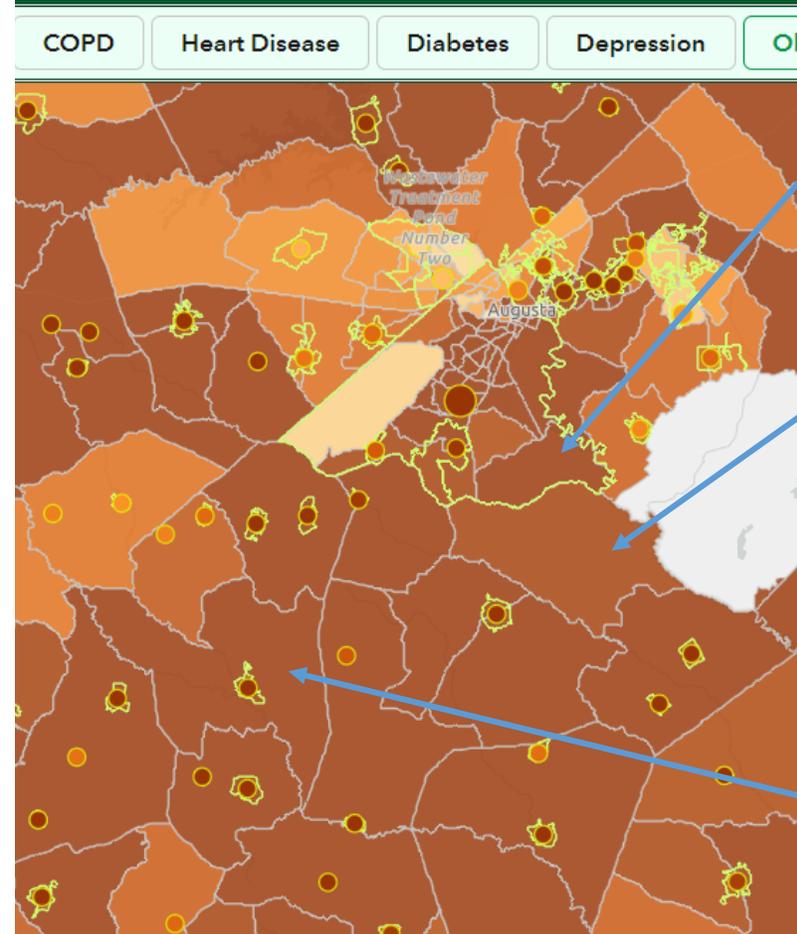
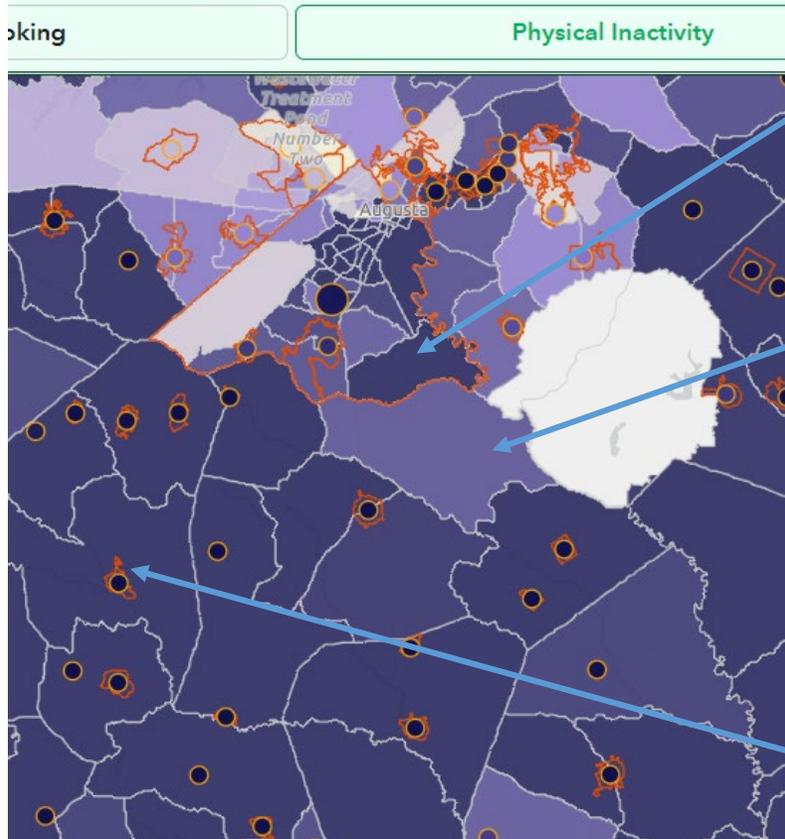


Estimated colorectal cancer screening prevalence, adults aged 50-75 years (%) was **69.3** (95% CI:67.2, 71.3) in 2020.

Estimated colorectal cancer screening prevalence, adults aged 50-75 years (%) was **69.5** with 95% CI (68.2, 70.6) in 2020.

Estimated colorectal cancer screening prevalence, adults aged 50-75 years (%) was **66.4** (95% CI:64.8, 68.0) in 2020.

[PLACES: Local Data for Better Health \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)





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