

Understanding the prevalence of age-related eye disorders will help policymakers develop better policies and interventions for preventing and treating vision problems. If appropriate preventive steps are not taken, costs will burgeon as the population of Georgia ages and life expectancy increases. The number of Georgia residents with impaired vision, including blindness, could more than double over the next three decades.

PREVALENCE OF AGE RELATED EYE DISEASE IN GEORGIA

	<i>female</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>white</i>	<i>black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>other</i>	<i>total</i>
Hyperopia, age 40 and older	227,103	144,980	295,870	55,719	9,621	10,874	372,084
Myopia, age 40 and older	527,147	447,550	738,354	165,599	35,166	35,578	974,697
Age-related macular degeneration, age 50 and older	30,566	16,458	39,365	6,188	655	817	47,025
Cataract, age 40 and older	388,654	241,329	465,353	131,435	15,035	18,159	629,983
Diabetic retinopathy, age 40 and older	107,924	104,440	134,405	58,651	12,065	7,244	212,365
Glaucoma, age 40 and older	49,369	33,273	42,399	35,189	1,917	3,137	82,642
Low vision, age 40 and older	41,124	23,380	49,018	11,762	1,968	1,756	64,504
Blindness, age 40 and older	20,680	10,827	21,397	9,116	325	669	31,507

To view the *Vision Problems in the U.S.* report and database please visit PreventBlindness.org/VisionProblems

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