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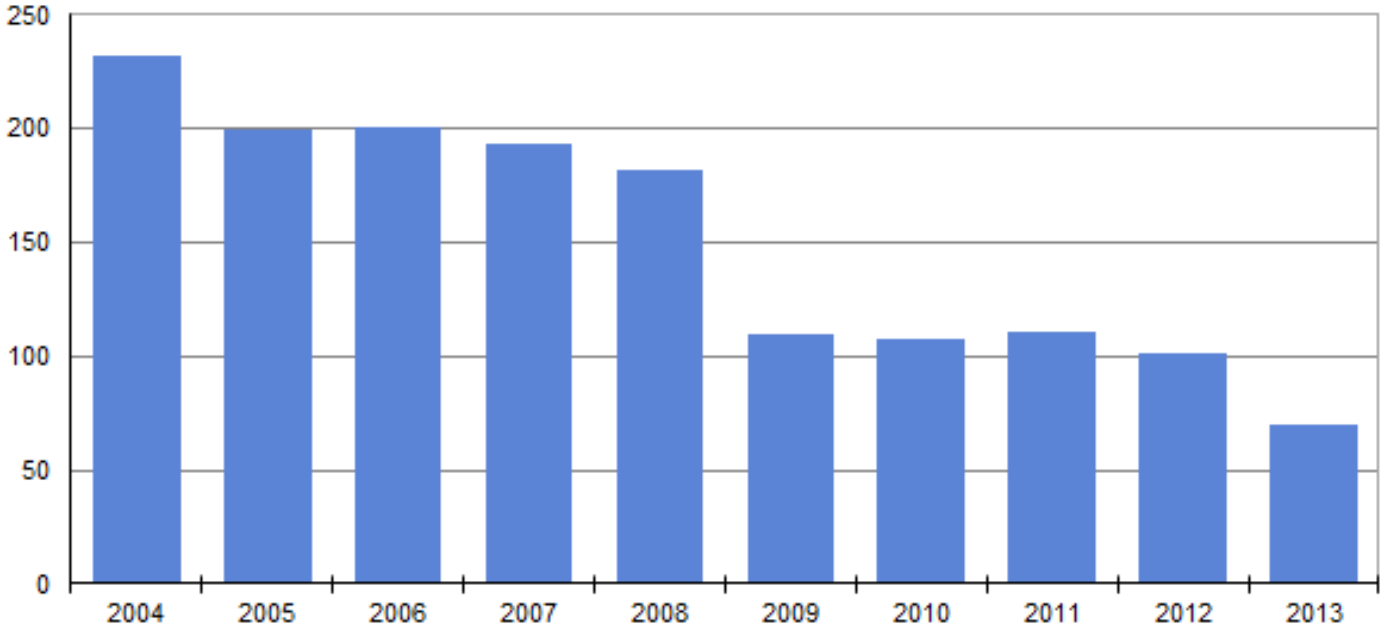
Fatal Work Injuries in Georgia - 2013

Fatal work injuries totaled 70 in 2013 for Georgia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that while the 2013 count was preliminary, this year's fatality count was the lowest annual total for the state since the Bureau began tracking workplace fatalities in 1992. Fatal occupational injuries in the state reached a series high of 249 in 1994. The number of fatalities has trended downward each year since 2004. (See chart 1.)

Nationwide, a preliminary total of 4,405 fatal work injuries was recorded in 2013, down from a final count of 4,628 fatal work injuries in 2012, according to results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program. Final 2013 CFOI data will be released in the late spring of 2015.

Chart 1. Total fatal occupational injuries, Georgia, 2004—2013

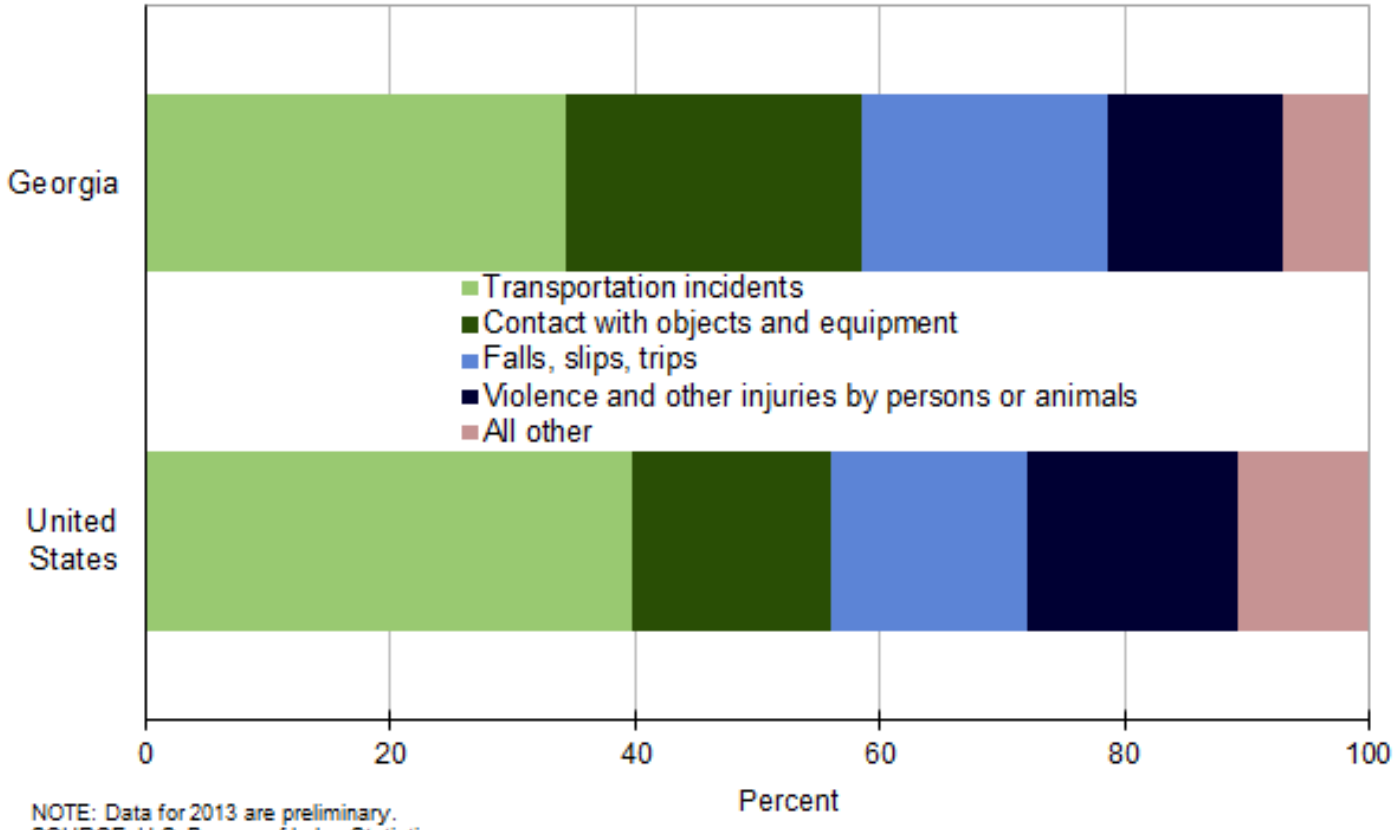


NOTE: Data for 2013 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Of the 70 fatal work injuries reported in Georgia in 2013, 24 resulted from transportation incidents, 17 from contact with objects and equipment, and 14 from falls, slips, or trips. Together these three major categories accounted for more than three-quarters of all fatal work injuries. Each of the other major event categories reported 10 or fewer deaths. (See table 1.) Within transportation incidents, roadway incidents were the most frequent type of workplace fatality with 14 deaths, accounting for 20 percent of all on-the-job fatalities in the state. In the contact with objects and equipment category, 11 deaths occurred from being struck by an object or equipment. In the falls, slips, or trips category, 12 deaths occurred from falls to a lower level. (Note that transportation counts presented in this release are expected to rise when updated 2013 data are released in the late spring of 2015 because key source documentation detailing specific transportation-related incidents has not yet been received.)

In the United States, transportation incidents were also the most frequent fatal workplace event in 2013, accounting for 40 percent of fatal work injuries. Georgia's share of on-the-job fatalities due to this event was smaller (34 percent). (See chart 2.) Violence and other injuries was the second most frequent type of event nationally, with 17 percent of work-related fatalities, higher than the 14-percent share for this event in Georgia. Contact with objects or equipment and falls, slips, and trips each accounted for 16 percent of the nation's workplace fatalities.

Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected event, Georgia and the United States, 2013



NOTE: Data for 2013 are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Additional key characteristics:

- The trade, transportation and utilities industry sector had the highest number of workplace fatalities with 21, down from 36 the previous year. (See table 2.) Transportation incidents accounted for eight worker deaths. Violence and other injuries by persons or animals and contact with objects and equipment each accounted for five fatalities.

- The construction industry had the second highest number of workplace fatalities with 12, down from 17 the previous year. Falls, slips, and trips accounted for six worker deaths in this sector.
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries (21). (See table 3.) Eleven of these fatalities were heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers. Construction and extraction occupations had the next-highest fatality count (14). Within this occupational group, 13 of the fatalities were construction trades workers.
- Men accounted for 60, or 86 percent, of the work-related fatalities in the state. (See table 4.) Transportation incidents made up 32 percent of these fatalities.
- In Georgia, 50 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white non-Hispanics. Nationwide, this group accounted for 68 percent of work-related deaths.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 50, or 71 percent, of the State's work-related fatalities in 2013. Nationally, workers in this group accounted for 60 percent of on-the-job fatalities.
- Of the 70 workers that suffered fatal work injuries in Georgia, 97 percent worked for wages and salaries; the remaining were self-employed. The most frequent fatal event for wage and salary workers was transportation incidents (23).

Technical Note

Background of the program. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, compiles a count of all fatal work injuries occurring in the United States during the calendar year. The program uses diverse state, federal, and independent data sources to identify, verify, and describe fatal work injuries. This assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

For technical information about the CFOI program, please go to the BLS Handbook of Methods on the BLS web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch9.htm.

Federal/State agency coverage. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or was outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Acknowledgments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector entities that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries, in particular the Georgia Office of the Insurance and Safety Fire Commissioner.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 800-877-8339.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Georgia, 2012-2013

Event or exposure[1]	2012[2]	2013[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	101	70	100
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	20	10	14
Intentional injury by person	20	9	13
Intentional injury by other person	18	6	9
Shooting by other person--intentional	14	6	9
Self-inflicted injury--intentional	--	3	4
Hanging, strangulation, ashpyxiation--intentional self-harm	--	1	1
Injury by person--unintentional or intent unknown	--	1	1
Transportation incidents	46	24	34
Aircraft incidents	4	5	7
Aircraft crash during takeoff or landing	--	5	7
Pedestrian vehicular incident	5	4	6
Pedestrian struck by vehicle in nonroadway area	--	3	4
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	33	14	20
Roadway collision with other vehicle	11	6	9
Roadway collision--moving in same direction	--	2	3
Roadway collision--moving perpendicularly	5	1	1
Roadway collision with object other than vehicle	17	5	7
Vehicle struck object or animal on side of roadway	16	4	6
Nonroadway incident involving motorized land vehicles	4	1	1
Nonroadway noncollision incident	3	1	1
Jack-knifed or overturned, nonroadway	3	1	1
Fires and Explosions	3	--	--
Explosions	1	--	--
Explosion of pressure vessel, piping, or tire	1	1	1
Falls, slips, trips	17	14	20
Falls to lower level	13	12	17
Fall through surface or existing opening	4	4	6
Other fall to lower level	8	8	11
Other fall to lower level 16 to 20 feet	--	2	3
Other fall to lower level 26 to 30 feet	--	1	1
Other fall to lower level more than 30 feet	--	2	3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6	3	4
Exposure to electricity	4	--	--
Direct exposure to electricity	--	1	1
Direct exposure to electricity, greater than 220 volts	--	1	1
Contact with objects and equipment	9	17	24
Struck by object or equipment	6	11	16
Struck by powered vehicle--nontransport	3	2	3
Caught between rolling powered vehicle and other object	--	1	1
Struck by other falling powered vehicle	--	1	1
Struck by rolling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	--	1	1
Struck by rolling object or equipment being pushed by injured worker	--	1	1
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle			
Injured by handheld object or equipment	--	1	1
Injured by slipping or swinging object held by worker	--	1	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	3	4
Struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material	--	3	4
Excavation or trenching cave-in	--	3	4

Footnotes:
(1) Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.
(2) Totals for 2012 are revised and final.
(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Georgia, 2012-2013

Industry[1]	2012[2]	2013[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	101	70	100
Private industry	92	65	93
Natural resources and mining	7	6	9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7	4	6
Crop production	3	1	1
Vegetable and melon farming	--	1	1
Forestry and logging	1	3	4
Logging	1	3	4
Mining[3]	--	2	3
Mining (except oil and gas)	--	2	3
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	--	2	3
Stone mining and quarrying	--	1	1
Crushed and broken granite mining and quarrying	--	1	1
Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying			
quarrying	--	1	1
Construction sand and gravel mining	--	1	1
Construction	17	12	17
Construction of buildings	3	3	4
Residential building construction	1	3	4
New single-family housing construction (except operative builders)	1	1	1
New multi-family housing construction (except operative builders)	--	2	3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	--	2	3
Utility system construction	--	1	1
Water and sewer line and related structures construction	--	1	1
Other heavy and civil engineering construction	--	1	1
Specialty trade contractors	12	6	9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	7	4	6
Roofing contractors	5	1	1
Siding contractors	--	1	1
Building equipment contractors	3	1	1
Electrical contractors	--	1	1
Other specialty trade contractors	--	1	1
All other specialty trade contractors	--	1	1
Manufacturing	10	10	14
Wood product manufacturing	1	3	4
Sawmills and wood preservation	--	3	4
Sawmills	--	3	4
Paper manufacturing	--	2	3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	--	2	3
Papermills	--	1	1
Paperboard mills	--	1	1
Machinery manufacturing	--	1	1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	--	2	3
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	--	1	1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	36	21	30
Wholesale trade	9	4	6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	4	2	3
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	1	1	1
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	--	1	1
Metal service centers and other metal merchant wholesalers	--	1	1
Retail trade	5	3	4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	--	1	1
Building material and supplies dealers	--	1	1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1	1	1
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	--	1	1
Jewelry stores	--	1	1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Georgia, 2012-2013 - Continued

Industry[1]	2012[2]	2013[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Transportation and warehousing	22	14	20
Rail transportation	--	1	1
Line-haul railroads	--	1	1
Truck transportation	11	7	10
General freight trucking	8	6	9
Support activities for transportation	3	1	1
Support activities for road transportation	--	1	1
Motor vehicle towing	--	1	1
Couriers and messengers	--	2	3
Couriers	--	2	3
Professional and business services	4	3	4
Professional and technical services	--	1	1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	1	1
Advertising and related services	--	1	1
Administrative and waste services	3	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	--	1	1
Landscaping services	1	1	1
Waste management and remediation services	--	1	1
Waste collection	--	1	1
Solid waste collection	--	1	1
Educational and health services	--	7	10
Health care and social assistance	--	7	10
Ambulatory health care services	--	5	7
Offices of physicians	--	5	7
Leisure and hospitality	5	2	3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	--	1	1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	--	1	1
Other amusement and recreation industries	--	1	1
Marinas	--	1	1
Accommodation and food services	5	1	1
Accommodation	--	1	1
Traveler accommodation	--	1	1
Hotels (except casino hotels) and motels	--	1	1
Other services, except public administration	9	3	4
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	--	1	1
Religious organizations	--	1	1
Government[4]	9	5	7
Local government	6	5	7

Footnotes:
(1) Industry data are based on the North American Industry Classification System, 2007.
(2) Totals for 2012 are revised and final.
(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.
(3) Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.
(4) Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Georgia, 2012-2013

Occupation[1]	2012[2]	2013[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	101	70	100
Management occupations	--	--	--
Operations specialties managers	--	1	1
Financial managers	--	1	1
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	6	9
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	--	2	3
Physicians and surgeons	--	1	1
Surgeons	--	1	1
Nurse anesthetists	--	1	1
Protective service occupations	6	4	6
Fire fighting and prevention workers	--	2	3
Firefighters	--	2	3
Law enforcement workers	6	2	3
Police officers	5	2	3
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	5	2	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	2	3
Grounds maintenance workers	1	2	3
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	1	1	1
Tree trimmers and pruners	--	1	1
Sales and related occupations	4	1	1
Supervisors of sales workers	3	1	1
First-line supervisors of sales workers	3	1	1
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	--	1	1
Office and administrative support occupations	4	2	3
Information and record clerks	--	1	1
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	--	1	1
Secretaries and administrative assistants	--	1	1
Medical secretaries	--	1	1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4	3	4
Agricultural workers	4	1	1
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	4	1	1
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	--	1	1
Construction and extraction occupations	16	14	20
Construction trades workers	15	13	19
Carpenters	--	1	1
Construction laborers	--	6	9
Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers, and tapers	--	1	1
Drywall and ceiling tile installers	--	1	1
Painters and paperhangers	--	1	1
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	--	2	3
Pipelayers	--	1	1
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	--	1	1
Roofers	5	1	1
Extraction workers	--	1	1
Mining machine operators	--	1	1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7	2	3
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	2	3
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	--	1	1
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	--	1	1
Millwrights	--	1	1
Production occupations	5	10	14
Woodworkers	--	3	4
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders	--	3	4
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	--	3	4
Other production occupations	--	6	9
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	--	1	1

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Georgia, 2012-2013 - Continued

Occupation[1]	2012[2]	2013[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	--	1	1
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	--	1	1
Miscellaneous production workers	--	3	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	44	21	30
Motor vehicle operators	33	14	20
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	30	12	17
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	22	11	16
Light truck or delivery services drivers	--	1	1
Material moving workers	7	6	9
Crane and tower operators	--	1	1
Laborers and material movers, hand	3	3	4
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	3	2	3
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	--	1	1

Footnotes:
(1) Occupation data are based on the Standard Occupational Classification system, 2010.
(2) Totals for 2012 are revised and final.
(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics, Georgia, 2012-2013

Worker characteristics	2012[1]	2013[p]	
	Number	Number	Percent
Total	101	70	100
Employee status			
Wage and salary[2]	84	68	97
Self-employed[3]	17	--	--
Gender			
Men	91	60	86
Women	10	9	13
Age[4]			
20 to 24 years	6	7	10
25 to 34 years	19	8	11
35 to 44 years	25	18	26
45 to 54 years	16	24	34
55 to 64 years	27	9	13
65 years and over	8	3	4
Race or ethnic origin[5]			
White, non-Hispanic	55	35	50
Black or African-American, non-Hispanic	28	19	27
Hispanic or Latino	10	10	14
Asian, non-Hispanic	5	--	--

Footnotes:
(1) Totals for 2012 are revised and final.
(p) Data are preliminary. Revised and final 2013 data are scheduled to be released in spring 2015.
(2) May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.
(3) Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.
(4) Information may not be available for all age groups.
(5) Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude Hispanic and Latino workers.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.