



SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE  
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW, ROOM 7T50

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

TELEPHONE: (404) 893-4222

Media Contact: Karen Ransom  
(404) 893-4220

Internet address: [www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm)

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 2007

## GEORGIA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2006

Fatal work injuries in Georgia totaled 192 in 2006, a decrease of 8 from the previous year, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that this year's fatality count was the lowest for the State since the Bureau began tracking workplace fatalities in 1992. The most frequent type of fatal workplace event in the State in 2006 was highway incidents (51), which accounted for more than one-fourth of all fatalities. Three other events accounted for more than one-third of the occupational fatalities: falls to a lower level (26), homicides (21), and struck by object (20). Taken together, these four events<sup>1</sup> accounted for just over 60 percent of the workplace fatalities in the State.

Highway incidents (which includes highway crashes as well as non-collision incidents), remained the most frequent fatal event in the workplace in Georgia as well as the nation. Notably, in 2006, the State's highway-related fatalities declined to 51 incidents from 59 the previous year, its lowest level since 2002. (See table A.) Highway incidents across the nation also declined in 2006, reaching its third lowest level since the program's inception. (See table B.) Twenty-seven percent of all work-related deaths in Georgia were highway-related in 2006 compared to 23 percent of total fatalities nationwide.

Fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level in Georgia decreased by nine incidents, or 26 percent, over the year. Falls to a lower level accounted for 14 percent of the work-related deaths in Georgia and 13 percent in the United States.

Work-related homicides dropped by 10 cases over the year to 21, matching the 2004 count which was the lowest level for this event since the fatality census began in 1992. Homicides accounted for 11 percent of work-related deaths in Georgia and 9 percent in the United States.

Fatal work injuries resulting from being struck by an object increased by 3 over the previous year to 20. This event group accounted for 10 percent of workplace deaths in both Georgia and the nation in 2006.

Other causes of workplace fatalities in the State in 2006 included pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (14), caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (10), and electrocutions (9). (See table 1.) Together, these three events were responsible for 17 percent of Georgia's fatal work injuries in 2006.

---

<sup>1</sup> Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, contact with objects and equipment, and assaults and violent acts. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents includes highway incidents and being struck by vehicles or mobile equipment; falls includes falls to a lower level and falls to the same level; and assaults and violent acts includes homicides and suicides.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Georgia by selected event groups, 1992-2006

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Fall to lower level		Homicides		Struck by object	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	204	37	18	18	9	39	19	25	12
1993	230	45	20	16	7	42	18	34	15
1994	249	61	24	22	9	48	19	24	10
1995	237	67	28	23	10	40	17	20	8
1996	213	75	35	19	9	32	15	18	8
1997	242	72	30	29	12	30	12	28	12
1998	202	52	26	25	12	28	14	18	9
1999	229	65	28	21	9	30	13	22	10
2000	195	50	26	21	11	27	14	16	8
2001	237	54	23	33	14	39	16	17	7
2002	197	50	25	29	15	28	14	10	5
2003	199	54	27	19	10	33	17	15	8
2004	232	54	23	46	20	21	9	21	9
2005	200	59	30	35	18	31	16	17	9
2006	192	51	27	26	14	21	11	20	10

Nationwide, a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries were reported in 2006, down slightly from the revised total of 5,734 recorded in 2005. The count for 2006 was the third lowest annual total recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992. (See table B.) The 2006 count of 1,329 fatal highway crashes was the lowest annual total since 1993. Highway crashes in 2006 accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to lead all other events in the frequency of on-the-job fatalities. Fatal work injuries involving falls to a lower level increased 10 percent in 2006 after decreasing by that same amount in 2005. The 2006 total of 728 fatal falls to a lower level was the second highest since the fatality census began. The number of workers who were fatally injured from being struck by an object decreased in 2006, after increasing for the previous three years.

Workplace homicides decreased 9 percent to 516 in 2006, the lowest annual total ever reported by the fatality census. Overall, workplace homicides have decreased more than 50 percent from the series high in 1994.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2006

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Falls to lower level		Struck by object		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	557	9	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	565	9	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	591	9	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	547	9	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	582	9	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	579	9	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	520	9	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	585	10	651	11
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	571	10	677	11
2001 <sup>1</sup>	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9	643	11
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	505	9	609	11
2003	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10	632	11
2004	5,764	1,398	24	738	13	602	10	559	10
2005 <sup>2</sup>	5,734	1,437	25	664	12	607	11	567	10
2006	5,703	1,329	23	728	13	583	10	516	9

<sup>1</sup> Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

<sup>2</sup> The BLS news release issued August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

**Selected characteristics of fatal work injuries in Georgia:**

- Men accounted for 90 percent of the 192 work-related fatalities. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 41 percent of these deaths and falls made up 18 percent. Twenty women were fatally injured on the job in 2006; one-half of these deaths were the result of transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Sixty-one percent or 117 of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 19 percent (36) were black, non-Hispanic; and 18 percent (34) were Hispanic or Latino. Most occupational fatalities for white, non-Hispanic (55), black, non-Hispanic (14) and Hispanic or Latino (11) workers were the result of transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 66 percent or 126 of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2006; workers 55 and older accounted for 24 percent or 47 fatalities. (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors accounted for nearly half of the workplace fatalities in Georgia— trade, transportation, and utilities (50) and construction (39). Transportation incidents resulted in over half of the on-the-job fatalities in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector. Falls and transportation incidents were the two most frequent fatal workplace events in construction; together, these events accounted for 72 percent of the deaths in this industry. (See table 3.)
- Transportation and material moving and construction and extraction jobs led all other occupational groups with 41 and 38 worker fatalities, respectively. Combined, these two occupational groups accounted for 41 percent of all work-related fatalities in Georgia. Transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in transportation and material moving jobs, accounting for four-fifths of the fatally injured. Two events, falls and transportation incidents, accounted for two-thirds of the fatal injuries in the construction and extraction occupations. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm). Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Southeast Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (404) 893-4222.

## TECHNICAL NOTES

### Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides the most complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

### Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2006 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic.

### Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources—including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports—as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

### 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.

Several Federal and State agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any Federal or State agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 20 percent of the fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent of the fatalities; and State and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover State and local government employees.)

### Acknowledgements

BLS thanks the Georgia Department of Financial Services for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all Federal, State, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; State vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; State and local police departments; and State farm bureaus.

### CFOI participating state agencies and telephone numbers

State	Agency	Telephone number
Alabama	Department of Labor	(334) 242-3460
Alaska	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(907) 465-4539
Arizona	Industrial Commission of Arizona	(602) 542-3739
Arkansas	Department of Labor	(501) 682-4542
California	Department of Industrial Relations	(415) 703-4757
Colorado	Department of Public Health and Environment	(303) 692-2173
Connecticut	Labor Department	(860) 263-6933
Delaware	Department of Labor	(302) 761-8221
District of Columbia	State Center for Health Statistics	(202) 442-9010
Georgia	Department of Financial Services	(850) 413-1611
Georgia	Department of Labor	(404) 679-0687 ext. 113
Hawaii	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(808) 586-9001
Idaho	Industrial Commission	(208) 334-6090
Illinois	Department of Public Health	(217) 558-0500
Indiana	Department of Labor	(317) 232-2668
Iowa	Division of Labor Services	(515) 281-5151
Kansas	Department of Labor	(785) 296-1640
Kentucky	Department of Labor	(502) 564-3070 ext. 280
Louisiana	Department of Labor	(225) 342-3126
Maine	Bureau of Labor Standards	(207) 624-6454
Maryland	Division of Labor and Industry	(410) 767-2356
Massachusetts	Department of Public Health	(617) 624-5679
Michigan	Department of Labor and Economic Growth	(517) 322-1851
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industry	(651) 284-5568
Mississippi	Department of Health	(601) 576-7816
Missouri	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	(573) 751-2454
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	(406) 444-3297
Nebraska	Workers' Compensation Court	(402) 471-3547
Nevada	Division of Industrial Relations	(775) 684-7081
New Hampshire	Division of Vital Records Administration	(603) 271-4647
New Jersey	Department of Health and Senior Services	(609) 292-9553
New Mexico	Occupational Health and Safety Bureau	(505) 476-8740
New York State	Department of Health	(518) 402-7900
New York City	Department of Health	(212) 788-4585
North Carolina	Department of Labor	(919) 733-0337
North Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Ohio	Department of Health	(614) 466-4183
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	(405) 528-1500
Oregon	Department of Consumer and Business Services	(503) 947-7991
Pennsylvania	Department of Health	(717) 783-0295 ext. 210
Rhode Island	Department of Health	(401) 222-2812
South Carolina	Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation	(803) 896-7673
South Dakota	Bureau of Labor Statistics	(312) 353-7200 ext. 410
Tennessee	Department of Labor and Workforce Development	(615) 741-1749
Texas	Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation	(512) 804-4599
Utah	Utah Occupational Safety and Health Statistics	(801) 530-6823
Vermont	Department of Labor and Industry	(802) 828-5076
Virginia	Department of Labor and Industry	(804) 786-1035
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries	(360) 902-5512
West Virginia	Division of Labor	(304) 558-7890 ext. 112
Wisconsin	Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene	(608) 221-6289
Wyoming	Department of Employment	(307) 473-3819

**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Georgia, 2006**

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	192	76	13	39	24	92	50	4	--	17	3	10	7
Contact with objects and equipment.....	31	17	3	5	9	10	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	20	9	--	4	3	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	9	3	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by swinging or slipping object.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	10	8	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	7	6	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	33	20	--	14	5	11	3	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fall, unspecified.....	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	26	17	--	11	5	8	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, unspecified.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	4	4	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	7	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall through skylight.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	15	9	--	5	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	9	8	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with overhead power lines.....	6	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents.....	80	25	7	14	4	42	26	3	--	8	--	--	--
Highway incident.....	51	14	4	9	--	30	20	3	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	25	4	--	--	--	14	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	7	--	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	10	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	18	7	--	5	--	11	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water.....	7	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident.....	7	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Georgia, 2006 (continued)**

Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	14	5	--	--	--	8	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	6	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	27	--	--	--	--	21	10	--	--	--	--	6	3
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	21	--	--	--	--	18	8	--	--	--	--	5	3
Shooting.....	20	--	--	--	--	17	7	--	--	--	--	5	3
Self-inflicted injury.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2006 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Georgia, 2006**

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	192	80	27	31	33	15	4
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup> .....	165	73	20	29	26	13	3
Self-employed <sup>5</sup> .....	27	7	7	--	7	--	--
<b>Gender</b>							
Men.....	172	70	24	28	31	13	4
Women.....	20	10	3	3	--	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	15	9	--	3	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	35	15	6	6	4	3	--
35 to 44 years.....	42	15	10	5	7	4	--
45 to 54 years.....	49	19	4	10	9	7	--
55 to 64 years.....	28	11	4	5	5	--	--
65 years and over.....	19	8	--	--	8	--	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic.....	117	55	12	17	22	7	--
Black, non-Hispanic.....	36	14	7	6	--	5	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	34	11	4	8	8	3	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2006 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Georgia, 2006**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Total</b> .....		192	80	27	31	33	15	4
<b>Private Industry</b> .....		168	67	23	27	31	15	3
<b>Goods Producing</b> .....		76	25	--	17	20	9	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....		13	7	--	3	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	11	13	7	--	3	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....		39	14	--	5	14	5	--
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	39	14	--	5	14	5	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	7	--	--	--	7	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	2361	6	--	--	--	6	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	23611	6	--	--	--	6	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	10	5	--	3	--	--	--
Utility System Construction.....	2371	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction.....	23711	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	2373	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	23731	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	16	6	--	--	5	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors.....	23822	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		24	4	--	9	5	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	24	4	--	9	5	--	--
Wood Product Manufacturing.....	321	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing.....	326	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plastics Product Manufacturing.....	3261	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing.....	336	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Georgia, 2006 (continued)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Service providing</b> .....		92	42	21	10	11	6	--
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b> .....		50	26	10	5	3	5	--
<b>Wholesale Trade</b> .....	42	14	5	--	4	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	6	--	--	3	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	424	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical and Allied Products Merchant wholesalers.....	4246	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail Trade</b> .....	44-45	10	--	7	--	--	--	--
Gasoline Stations.....	447	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Gasoline Stations.....	4471	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores.....	44711	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b> .....	48-49	25	19	--	--	--	3	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	21	15	--	--	--	3	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	16	12	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	48411	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	9	8	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local.....	48422	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b> .....		4	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Information</b> .....	51	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services</b> .....		17	8	--	--	5	--	--
<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b> .....	54	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.....	541	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services.....	5413	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b> .....	56	14	6	--	--	5	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	13	6	--	--	4	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	10	5	--	--	3	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Georgia, 2006 (continued)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Landscaping Services.....	56173	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and Health Services.....</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance.....</b>	62	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality.....</b>		10	--	6	--	--	--	--
<b>Accommodation and Food Services.....</b>	72	9	--	5	--	--	--	--
Accommodation.....	721	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Traveler Accommodation.....	7211	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels.....	72111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food Services and Drinking Places.....	722	6	--	5	--	--	--	--
Full-Service Restaurants.....	7221	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
Full-Service Restaurants.....	72211	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
<b>Other Services.....</b>		7	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Other Services, except Public Administration.....</b>	81	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	8111	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government<sup>5</sup>.....</b>		24	13	4	4	--	--	--
<b>Federal Government.....</b>		12	7	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing.....</b>		12	7	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration.....</b>		10	6	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration.....</b>	92	10	6	--	--	--	--	--
National Security and International Affairs.....	928	9	5	--	--	--	--	--
National Security and International Affairs.....	9281	9	5	--	--	--	--	--
National Security.....	92811	9	5	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State Government.....</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing.....</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Georgia, 2006 (continued)**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Local Government</b> .....		9	4	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....		7	4	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....		6	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....	92	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	5	3	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>6</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2006 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Georgia, 2006**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	192	80	51	7	14	8	21	20	--
Management occupations.....	11	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	8	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	7	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	6	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	6	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	6	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	9	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building cleaning and pest control workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building cleaning workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	7	6	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Retail sales workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	--
Cashiers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	--
Cashiers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	38	10	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	33	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Georgia, 2006 (continued)**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transporta- tion incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Construction laborers.....	18	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	18	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters and paperhangers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction and maintenance.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	22	8	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive technicians and repairers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	13	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	16	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	41	33	24	--	5	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	36	30	24	--	4	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	36	30	24	--	4	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	31	25	20	--	4	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Georgia, 2006 (continued)**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transporta- tion incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Material moving workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor operators.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Military specific occupations.....	9	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Military officer special and tactical operations leaders/managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Military officer special and tactical operations leaders/managers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Military enlisted tactical operations and air/weapons specialists and crew members.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Military enlisted tactical operations and air/weapons specialists and crew members.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2006 are preliminary.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries