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FOR RELEASE:  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2008

## GEORGIA WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2007

Fatal work injuries in Georgia totaled 171 in 2007, a decrease of 30 from the previous year, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Please note that the 2007 results are preliminary; final results will be released in April 2009. 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 types of fatal workplace event in the State in 2007 were highway incidents (36), homicides (22), falls to a lower level (21), and being struck by an object (19). Taken together, these four events<sup>1</sup> accounted for just over 57 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 2007, the State's highway-related fatalities declined to 36 incidents from 50 the previous year, its lowest level since 1992. (See table A.) Highway incidents across the nation also declined in 2007. (See table B.) This event accounted for 21 percent of all work-related deaths in Georgia and 24 percent of total fatalities nationwide in 2007.

Work-related homicides fell by 6 cases to 22 in 2007, just above the 2004 count which was the lowest count for this event in the State. Homicides accounted for 13 percent of work-related deaths in Georgia and 11 percent in the United States.

Fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level in Georgia decreased to 21 incidents from the 26 reported in 2006. Falls to a lower level accounted for 12 percent of the work-related deaths in Georgia and 13 percent in the United States.

Fatal work injuries resulting from being struck by an object (19) was little changed from 2006. This event accounted for 11 percent of workplace deaths in Georgia and 9 percent in the United States in 2007.

Other causes of workplace fatalities in the State in 2007 included pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment (18), caught in or compressed by equipment or objects (11), and

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<sup>1</sup> Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, falls, and assaults and violent acts, among others. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. See the Occupational Injury & Illness Classification System (OIICS) Manual at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm) for detailed information on the categories of fatalities used in this census.

electrocutions (7). (See table 1.) Together, these three events were responsible for 21 percent of Georgia's fatal work injuries in 2007.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in Georgia by selected event groups, 1992-2007

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Homicides		Fall to lower level		Struck by object	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	204	37	18	39	19	18	9	25	12
1993	230	45	20	42	18	16	7	34	15
1994	249	61	24	48	19	22	9	24	10
1995	237	67	28	40	17	23	10	20	8
1996	213	75	35	32	15	19	9	18	8
1997	242	72	30	30	12	29	12	28	12
1998	202	52	26	28	14	25	12	18	9
1999	229	65	28	30	13	21	9	22	10
2000	195	50	26	27	14	21	11	16	8
2001	237	54	23	39	16	33	14	17	7
2002	197	50	25	28	14	29	15	10	5
2003	199	54	27	33	17	19	10	15	8
2004	232	54	23	21	9	46	20	21	9
2005	200	59	30	31	16	35	18	17	9
2006	201	50	25	28	14	26	13	20	10
2007 <sup>1</sup>	171	36	21	22	13	21	12	19	11

<sup>1</sup>Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

Nationwide, a total of 5,488 fatal work injuries were reported in 2007, a decrease of 6 percent from the revised total of 5,840 recorded in 2006. While these results are preliminary, this figure represents the lowest annual total since the series began in 1992. (See table B.) Highway incidents in 2007 accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries in the nation and continued to lead all other events in the frequency of on-the-job fatalities. Still, the 2007 count of 1,311 fatal highway incidents was the lowest annual total since 1993. The 2007 total of 733 fatal falls to a lower level was the third highest since the fatality census began, but was slightly lower than the 738 incidents recorded in 2006. The number of workers (504) who were fatally injured from being struck by objects or equipment in 2007 was at the lowest level since the fatality census began and represented a 14-percent decline from the 2006 total. Two other events were also at series lows in 2007—fatal work injuries involving electrocutions (212) and fatalities resulting from fires and explosions (151).

Workplace homicides increased by 13 percent to 610 in 2007 from the series low of 540 that was reported in 2006. Even after the increase, workplace homicides have declined 44 percent from the high of 1,080 reported in 1994.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2007

Year	Total fatalities	Highway incidents		Fall to lower level		Homicides		Struck by object	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	1,044	17	557	9
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	1,074	17	565	9
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	1,080	16	591	9
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	1,036	17	547	9
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	927	15	582	9
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	860	14	579	9
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	714	12	520	9
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	651	11	585	10
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	677	11	571	10
2001 <sup>1</sup>	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	643	11	553	9
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	609	11	505	9
2003	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	632	11	531	10
2004	5,764	1,398	24	738	13	559	10	602	10
2005	5,734	1,437	25	664	12	567	10	607	11
2006 <sup>2</sup>	5,840	1,356	23	738	13	540	9	589	10
2007 <sup>3</sup>	5,488	1,311	24	733	13	610	11	504	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 9, 2007, reported a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2006. Since then, an additional 137 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2006 to 5,840.

<sup>3</sup> Totals for 2007 are preliminary.

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

- Men accounted for 92 percent of the 171 work-related fatalities. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 39 percent of these deaths and contact with objects and equipment made up 19 percent. Fourteen women were fatally injured on the job in 2007; over three-fourths of these deaths were the result of transportation incidents and assaults and violent acts. (See table 2.)
- Sixty percent or 103 of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 21 percent (36) were black, non-Hispanic; and 16 percent (27) were Hispanic or Latino. Most occupational fatalities for white, non-Hispanic (47) and black, non-Hispanic (15) were the result of transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—made up 67 percent or 114 of the State’s work-related fatalities in 2007; workers 55 and older accounted for 20 percent or 34 fatalities. (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors accounted for over half of the workplace fatalities in Georgia—trade, transportation, and utilities (50) and construction (47). Transportation incidents resulted in just over half of the on-the-job fatalities in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector. Transportation incidents and falls were the two most frequent fatal workplace events in construction; together, these events accounted for 77 percent of the deaths in this industry. (See table 3.)
- Construction and extraction jobs and transportation and material moving jobs led all other occupational groups with 49 and 42 worker fatalities, respectively. Combined, these two occupational groups accounted for over half of all work-related fatalities in Georgia. Two events, transportation incidents and falls, accounted for nearly three-fourths of the fatal injuries in the

construction and extraction occupations. Transportation incidents were the most frequent fatal workplace event in construction and extraction jobs, accounting for over 40 percent of the fatally injured. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at [www.bls.gov/iif/](http://www.bls.gov/iif/). Data can be accessed in two ways, through Create Customized Tables, 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. For personal assistance or further information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Southeast Information Office at 404-893-4222 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET. Information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and other programs and surveys are available on our Web site at [www.bls.gov/ro4/](http://www.bls.gov/ro4/).

## 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 U.S. in each 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. To get to that document, click on Workplace Injuries on the BLS home page, scroll down to IIF Documentation, and then click on "BLS Handbook of Methods." The technical information and definitions for the CFOI Program are in Chapter 9, Part 2 of the BLS Handbook of Methods.

### 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.

### Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Georgia Department of Health 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 entities 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 Federal Railroad Administration; 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.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Georgia, 2007

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.....	171	73	14	47	12	84	50	--	5	15	3	4	7
Contact with objects and equipment.....	31	18	8	4	6	11	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment.....	19	8	4	3	--	9	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	14	7	4	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	11	9	4	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery.....	7	7	3	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	22	18	--	18	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	21	18	--	18	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder.....	4	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	16	8	--	7	--	8	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	7	6	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with wiring, transformers, or other electrical components.....	5	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.....	6	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Drowning, submersion.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents.....	68	25	3	18	4	35	26	--	--	5	--	--	--
Highway incident.....	36	10	--	7	--	20	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	18	--	--	--	--	11	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in same direction.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection.....	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipment--in roadway.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	10	6	--	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water.....	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	18	11	--	8	--	7	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	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, 2007 - 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 struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area.....	9	5	--	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railway incident.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft incident.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	8	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire in residence, building, or other structure.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion of pressure vessel or piping.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	25	--	--	--	--	22	14	--	--	--	--	3	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	22	--	--	--	--	21	13	--	--	--	--	3	--
Shooting.....	18	--	--	--	--	18	13	--	--	--	--	--	--

<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 2007 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, 2007**

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.....	171	68	25	31	22	16	8
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup> .....	142	58	20	22	19	15	7
Self-employed <sup>5</sup> .....	29	10	5	9	3	--	--
<b>Gender</b>							
Men.....	157	62	19	30	22	16	8
Women.....	14	6	6	--	--	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	15	3	5	--	--	3	--
25 to 34 years.....	40	16	4	7	5	6	--
35 to 44 years.....	31	16	3	--	3	4	3
45 to 54 years.....	43	17	7	10	5	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	26	11	--	7	4	--	--
65 years and over.....	8	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic.....	103	47	12	17	14	9	4
Black, non-Hispanic.....	36	15	7	5	--	3	3
Hispanic or Latino.....	27	6	--	9	5	4	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
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 2007 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, 2007

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> .....		171	68	25	31	22	16	8
<b>Private Industry</b> .....		157	60	24	29	22	16	6
<b>Goods Producing</b> .....		73	25	--	18	18	8	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....		14	3	--	8	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	11	14	3	--	8	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	6	--	--	4	--	--	--
Animal Production.....	112	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	113	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	1133	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	11331	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b> .....		47	18	--	4	18	7	--
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	47	18	--	4	18	7	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	6	--	--	--	4	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction.....	2362	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Commercial and Institutional Building Construction.....	23622	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	7	4	--	--	--	--	--
Utility System Construction.....	2371	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction.....	23711	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	2373	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	23731	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	31	12	--	--	12	5	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	9	--	--	--	6	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	7	3	--	--	--	3	--
Electrical Contractors.....	23821	5	--	--	--	--	3	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	9	6	--	--	--	--	--
Finish Carpentry Contractors.....	23835	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	2389	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		12	4	--	6	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	12	4	--	6	--	--	--
Wood Product Manufacturing.....	321	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Georgia, 2007 - 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>		84	35	22	11	4	8	4
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities.....</b>		50	26	14	7	--	--	--
<b>Wholesale Trade.....</b>	42	8	--	--	3	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods.....	423	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail Trade.....</b>	44-45	10	--	5	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing.....</b>	48-49	31	22	6	3	--	--	--
Air Transportation.....	481	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Nonscheduled Air Transportation.....	4812	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Nonscheduled Air Transportation.....	48121	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation.....	481211	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	15	11	--	3	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	14	10	--	3	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	48411	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	10	8	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	10	8	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	485	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Taxi and Limousine Service.....	4853	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Taxi Service.....	48531	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Support Activities for Transportation.....	488	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial Activities.....</b>		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....</b>	53	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services.....</b>		15	5	--	--	--	5	--
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....</b>	56	13	4	--	--	--	5	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	12	3	--	--	--	5	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping Services.....	56173	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and Health Services.....</b>		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance.....</b>	62	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Georgia, 2007 - 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
Leisure and Hospitality.....		4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services.....	72	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....		7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	81	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal and Laundry Services.....	812	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government <sup>b</sup> .....		14	8	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government.....		10	5	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....		8	4	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....		6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	92	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	4	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>b</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>b</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 2007 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, 2007

Occupation <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 sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	171	68	25	31	22	16	8
Management occupations.....	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	7	--	--	3	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	8	3	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	10	--	8	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers.....	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	7	--	--	6	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	4	--	--	3	--	--	--
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	49	20	--	7	14	7	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	7	--	--	--	3	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	40	18	--	5	11	5	--
Carpenters.....	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters.....	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	18	9	--	3	4	--	--
Construction laborers.....	18	9	--	3	4	--	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	9	--	--	3	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	5	--	--	3	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Georgia, 2007 - Continued

Occupation <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 sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Automotive technicians and repairers.....	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	12	--	--	6	--	--	--
Assemblers and fabricators.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metal workers and plastic workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	42	30	7	--	--	--	--
Air transportation workers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial pilots.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	33	25	6	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	27	23	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	24	20	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

<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.

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 2007 are preliminary.

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