2013 Georgia Occupational Health Indicators: Demographics and Summary Tables

The Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE), in association with the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), recommends that states conduct surveillance for a set of 24 occupational health indicators across five main categories: health effects, exposures, hazards, interventions, and socioeconomic impact.

Demographic information, along with the recommended indicators, are reported below for Georgia and the U.S. during 2013 and serve as measures of the occupational health status of the state's civilian workforce and can be used to track trends and guide prevention and intervention efforts.

Over four million people age 16 years and older comprise Georgia's civilian workforce. Some workers are employed in industries or occupations that may put them at higher risk for work-related injuries or illnesses[1].

The top three industry sectors employing Georgia residents in 2013 were: Education and Health Services, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Professional and Business Services.

Table 1. Georgia and U.S. General Employment Demographics, 2013

	Georgia	U.S.
Employed Persons, 16 Years and Older	4,358,000	143,929,000
Characteristics	**Percent (%)**	
Civilian Workforce, Unemployed	8.2	7.4
Civilian Workforce, Self-Employed	4.8	6.5
Civilian Workforce, Part-Time	15.7	19.2
Civilian Employment by Number of Hours Worked		
0 to 39 hours	28.2	33.7
40 hours	48.8	42.3
41+ hours	22.9	24.0
Civilian Employment by Sex		
Males	53.6	53.0
Females	46.4	47.0
Civilian Employment by Age Group		
16 to 17 years	0.7	1.0
18 to 64 years	94.8	93.6
65+ years	4.5	5.3
Civilian Employment by Race		
White	64.1	80.2
Black	29.4	11.2
Other	6.5	8.6
Civilian Employment by Hispanic Origin	7.4	15.6

Table 2. Georgia and U.S. General Employment Demographics by Industry and Occupation, 2013

	Georgia	U.S.
Characteristics	**Percent (%)**	
Civilian Employment by Industry		
Mining	0.2	0.7
Construction	6.7	6.4
Manufacturing: Durable Goods	5.3	6.5
Manufacturing: Nondurable Goods	4.7	3.8
***Wholesale and Retail Trade**	**14.4**	13.7
Transportation and Utilities	7.0	5.2
Information	2.2	2.1
Financial Activities	6.1	6.8
***Professional and Business Services**	**13.6**	11.7
***Education and Health Services**	**20.0**	22.6
Leisure and Hospitality	9.0	9.4
Other Services	4.9	5.0
Public Administration	5.1	4.7
Agriculture and Related Industries	0.8	1.5
Civilian Employment by Occupation		
***Management, Business and Financial Operations**	**16.7**	15.8
***Professional and Related Occupations**	**22.1**	22.2
***Service Occupations**	**16.7**	18.0
Sales and Related Occupations	11.4	10.9
Office and Administrative Support	11.5	12.4
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.3	0.7
Construction and Extraction	4.6	5.0
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3.7	3.4
Production Occupations	5.6	5.7
Transportation and Material Moving	7.3	6.1

Table 3. Georgia and U.S. Occupational Health Indicators, Numbers 1 - 8, 2013

Characteristics	Georgia	U.S.
	Number or Rate	
Indicator 1: Non-Fatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Reported by Employers		
1.1 Estimated Annual Total Number of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses	77,500	3,007,300
1.2 Estimated Annual Total Work-Related Injuries and illness Incidence Rate (per 100,000 FTEs†)	2,800	3,300
1.3 Estimated Annual total Number of Cases Involving Days Away from Work	21,000	917,100
1.4 Estimated Annual Total Incidence Rate for Cases Involving Days Away From Work (per 100,000 FTEs†)	800	1,000
1.5 Estimated Annual Total Number of Cases Involving More Than 10 Days Away From Work	8,920	420,410
Indicator 2: Work-Related Hospitalizations		
2.1 Annual Number of Work-Related Hospitalizations	2,485	N/A
2.2 Annual Rate of Work-Related Hospitalizations (per 100,000 workers)	57.0	N/A
Indicator 3: Fatal Work-Related Injuries		
3.1 Annual Number of Fatal Work-Related Injuries	117	4,585
3.2 Annual Fatality Rate (per 100,000 FTEs†)	2.7	3.3
Indicator 4: Work-Related Amputations with Days Away from Work Reported by Employers		
4.1 Estimated Annual Number of Work-Related Amputations Involving Days Away from Work	310	6,160
4.2 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of Work-Related Amputations Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs†)	11.0	7.0
Indicator 5: State Workers' Compensation Claims for Amputations with Lost Work-Time		
5.1 Annual Number of Amputations Cases with Lost Work-Time Identified in State Workers' Compensation System	N/A	N/A
5.2 Annual Incidence Rate of Amputations Cases with Lost Work-Time Identified in State Workers' Compensation System (per 100,000 covered workers)	N/A	N/A
Indicator 6: Hospitalizations for Work-Related Burns		
6.1 Annual Number of Work-Related Burn Hospitalizations	124	N/A
6.2 Annual Rate of Work-Related Burn Hospitalizations (per 100,000 workers)	2.8	N/A
Indicator 7: Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) with Days Away from Work Reported by Employers		
7.1 Estimated Annual Number of All MSDs Involving Days Away from Work	6,300	307,640
7.2 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of All MSDs Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs†)	230	335
7.3 Estimated Annual Number of MSDs of the Neck, Shoulder & Upper Extremities Involving Days Away from Work	2,160	94,620
7.4 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of MSDs of Neck, Shoulder, and Upper Extremities Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs†)	78	103
7.5 Estimated Annual Number of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases Involving Days Away from Work	110	6,440
7.6 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome cases Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs†)	4	7
7.7 Estimated Annual Number of MSDs of the Back Involving Days Away from Work	2,340	126,070
7.8 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of MSDs of the Back Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs†)	85	137
Indicator 8: State Workers' Compensation Claims for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome With Lost Work-Time		
8.1 Annual Number of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases with Lost Work-Time Identified in State Workers' Compensation System	N/A	N/A
8.2 Annual Incidence Rate of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases with Lost Work-Time Identified in State Workers' Compensation System (per 100,000 covered workers)	N/A	N/A

N/A = Data not available
FTEs = Full-Time Equivalents

There were 117 fatal work-related injuries in Georgia during 2013 and an estimated 310 work-related amputations that required more than 7 days away from work.

Table 4. Georgia and U.S. Occupational Health Indicators, Numbers 9 – 11: Pneumoconiosis and Pesticides, 2013

Characteristics	Georgia	U.S.
	Number or Rate	
Indicator 9: Hospitalizations from or with Pneumoconiosis~		
9.1.1 Annual Number of Total Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges	206	N/A
9.1.2 Annual Rate of Total Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	26.0	N/A
9.1.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Total Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	30.0	N/A
9.2.1 Annual Number of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges	20	N/A
9.2.2 Annual Rate of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	2.5	N/A
9.2.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	2.7	N/A
9.3.1 Annual Number of Asbestosis Hospital Discharges	146	N/A
9.3.2 Annual Rate of Asbestosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	18.4	N/A
9.3.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Asbestosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	22.0	
9.4.1 Annual Number of Silicosis Hospital Discharges	29	N/A
9.4.2 Annual Rate of Silicosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	3.7	N/A
9.4.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Silicosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	3.8	N/A
9.5.1 Annual Number of Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges	12	N/A
9.5.2 Annual Rate of Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.5	N/A
9.5.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.6	N/A
Indicator 10: Mortality from or with Pneumoconiosis		
10.1.1 Annual Number of Total Pneumoconiosis Deaths	12	1,859
10.1.2 Annual Total Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.5	7.3
10.1.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Total Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.7	6.8
10.2.1 Annual Number of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Deaths	<5	361
10.2.2 Annual Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	~	1.4
10.2.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	~	1.2
10.3.1 Annual Number of Asbestosis Deaths	9	1,229
10.3.2 Annual Asbestosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.1	4.8
10.3.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Asbestosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.4	4.5
10.4.1 Annual Number of Silicosis Deaths	<5	111
10.4.2 Annual Silicosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	~	0.4
10.4.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Silicosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	~	0.3
10.5.1 Annual Number of Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Deaths	<5	170
10.5.2 Annual Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	~	0.7
10.5.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	~	0.5
Indicator 11: Acute Work-Related Pesticide-Associated Illness and Injury Reported to Poison Control Centers		
11.1 Annual Number of Reported Work-Related Pesticide Poisoning Cases	87	2,631
11.2 Annual Incidence Rate of Reported Work-Related Pesticide Poisoning Cases (per 100,000 workers)	2.0	1.8

~Rates not calculated for indicators with <5 cases

N/A = Data not available

Pneumoconiosis is a class of non-malignant lung disease that includes asbestosis, coal workers' pneumoconiosis, and silicosis.

There were 206 hospitalizations due to pneumoconiosis in Georgia during 2013, including 146 due to asbestosis. There were also 87 reported work-related pesticide poisonings in 2013 in Georgia.

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Table 5. Georgia and U.S. Occupational Health Indicators, Numbers 12 – 17, 2013

Characteristics	Georgia	U.S.
	Number or Rate	
Indicator 12: Incidence of Malignant Mesothelioma, Ages 15 and Older		
12.1 Annual Number of Incident Mesothelioma Cases	57	N/A
12.2 Annual Mesothelioma Incidence Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	7.2	N/A
12.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Mesothelioma Incidence Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	7.7	N/A
Indicator 13: Elevated Blood Lead Levels (BLL) Among Adults		
13.1.1 Annual Number of Residents with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (>=10 µg/dL)	888	18,036
13.1.2 Annual Prevalence Rate of Blood Lead Levels (>=10 µg/dL) (per 100,000 workers)	20.4	19.0
13.1.3 Annual Number of Incident Cases with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (>=10 µg/dL)	625	N/A
13.1.4 Annual Incidence Rate of Blood Lead Levels (>=10 µg/dL) (per 100,000 workers)	14.3	N/A
13.2.1 Annual Number of Residents with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (>=25 µg/dL)	235	4,836
13.2.2 Annual Prevalence Rate of Blood Lead Levels (>=25 µg/dL) (per 100,000 workers)	5.4	4.9
13.2.3 Annual Number of Incident Cases with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (>=25 µg/dL)	182	N/A
13.2.4 Annual Incidence Rate of Blood Lead Levels (>=25 µg/dL) (per 100,000 workers)	4.2	N/A
13.3.1 Annual Number of Residents with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (>=40 µg/dL)	51	N/A
13.3.2 Annual Prevalence Rate of Blood Lead Levels (>=40 µg/dL) (per 100,000 workers)	1.2	N/A
13.3.3 Annual Number of Incident Cases with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (>=40 µg/dL)	33	N/A
13.3.4 Annual Incidence Rate of Blood Lead Levels (>=40 µg/dL) (per 100,000 workers)	0.8	N/A
Indicator 14: Percentage of Workers Employed in Industries at High Risk~ for Occupational Morbidity		
14.1 Number of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Industries	174,355	N/A
14.2 Percentage of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk NAICS Industries	5.0	N/A
Indicator 15: Percentage of Workers Employed in Occupations at High Risk for Occupational Morbidity		
15.1 Average Number of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk Bureau of the Census Occupations	522,157	18,002,277
15.2 Percentage of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk Bureau of the Census Occupations	16.0	15.8
Indicator 16: Percentage of Workers Employed in Industries and Occupations at High Risk~ for Occupational Mortality		
16.1 Average Number of Employed Persons in High Mortality Risk Bureau of Census Industries	574,878	19,070,007
16.2 Percentage of Employed Persons in High Mortality Risk Bureau of Census Industries	15.7	15.4
16.3 Number of Employed Persons in High Mortality Risk Bureau of Census Occupations	486,289	15,442,987
16.4 Percentage of Employed Persons in High Mortality Risk Bureau of Census Occupations	13.3	12.5
Indicator 17: Occupational Safety and Health Professionals		
17.1 Rate of Board-Certified Occupational Medicine Physicians (per 100,000 employees)	N/A	N/A
17.2 Rate of American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) Members (per 100,000 employees)	2.3	2.6
17.3 Rate of Board-Certified Occupational Health Nurses (per 100,000 employees)	3.4	3.2
17.4 Rate of American Association of Occupational Health (AAOH) Nurse Members (per 100,000 employees)	N/A	N/A
17.5 Rate of Board-Certified Industrial Hygienists (per 100,000 employees)	3.1	4.1
17.6 Rate of American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Members (per 100,000 employees)	3.6	4.4
17.7 Rate of Board-Certified Safety Health Professionals (BCSP) (per 100,000 employees)	8.5	9.6
17.8 Rate of American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) Members (per 100,000 employees)	19.1	23.1

N/A = Data not available

High Risk industries and occupations have significantly higher injury and illness rates compared to the national average.

There were 625 new cases of elevated blood lead levels ≥10 µg/dL among adults in Georgia during 2013. Exposure to lead have been associated with hypertension, cognitive dysfunction, adverse effects on renal function, and adverse effects on female reproductive outcomes.[1]

Table 6. Georgia and U.S. Occupational Health Indicators, Numbers 18 – 22, 2013

Characteristics	Georgia	U.S.
	Number or Rate	
Indicator 18: OSHA Enforcement Activities		
18.1 Annual Number of Establishments Inspected by OSHA in all OSHA-covered Sectors	1,719	88,239
18.2 Number of OSHA-Covered Establishments that are Eligible for OSHA Inspection (Excluding Farms and Mines)	265,564	8,818,558
18.3 Percentage of OSHA-Covered Establishments Eligible for Inspection that were Inspected by OSHA	0.7	1.0
18.4 Annual Number of Employees Whose Work Areas were Inspected by OSHA	73,322	3,301,630
18.5 Number of OSHA-Covered Employees (Excluding Farmers and Miners)	3,359,540	111,552,868
18.6 Percentage of OSHA-Covered Employees Eligible for Inspection Whose Work Areas were Inspected by OSHA	2.2	3.0
Indicator 19: Workers' Compensation Awards		
19.1 Total Amount of Workers' Compensation Benefits Paid	$1,566,186,000	$63,574,440,000
19.2 Average Amount of Workers' Compensation Benefits Paid	$430.00	$490.5
Indicator 20: Work-Related Low Back Disorder Hospitalizations		
20.1 Annual Number of Work-Related Surgical Low Back Disorder Hospitalizations	409	N/A
20.2 Annual Rate of Work-Related Surgical Low Back Disorder Hospitalization (per 100,000 worker)	9.4	N/A
20.3 Annual Number of Work-Related Low Back Disorder Hospitalizations	466	N/A
20.4 Annual Rate of Work-Related Low Back Disorder Hospitalizations (per 100,000 worker)	10.7	N/A
Indicator 21: Asthma Among Adults Caused or Made Worse by Work		
21.1 Weighted estimate of the number of ever-employed adults with current asthma who report that their asthma was caused or made worse by exposures at work (*Landline Only*)	427,914	10,438,354
21.2 Estimated proportion of ever-employed adults with current asthma who report that their asthma was caused or made worse by exposures at work	69.1	55.1
Indicator 22: Work-Related Severe Traumatic Injury Hospitalizations		
22.1 Annual Number of Work-Related Severe Traumatic Injury Hospitalizations	361	N/A
22.2 Annual Rate of Work-Related Severe Traumatic Injury Hospitalizations (per 100,000 workers)	8.3	N/A
Indicator 23: Influenza Vaccination Coverage Among Hospital Care Personnel		
23.1 Annual Number of Hospital Care Personnel Influenza Vaccination Coverage in Licensed Acute Care Facilities	N/A	N/A
23.2 Average Hospital Care Personnel Influenza Vaccination Coverage in Licensed Acute Care Facilities	N/A	N/A
Indicator 24: Occupational Heat-Related Emergency Department (ED) Visits		
24.1 Annual Number of Emergency Department Visits for Occupational Heat-Related Illness	81	N/A
24.2 Annual Rate of Emergency Department Visits for Occupational Heat-Related Illness (per 100,000 workers)	1.9	N/A

N/A = Data not available

Georgia spends an average of $1.6 billion in workers' compensation costs each year for work-related injuries, illnesses, medical expenses, and lost wages[2].

An estimated 69% of adults with asthma in Georgia report their asthma was made worse or caused by work, which is higher than the national estimate of 55%.

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To access the full Georgia Occupational Health Indicators Surveillance Report visit:
http://dph.georgia.gov/georgia-occupational-health-and-safety-surveillance-program

References:

1. Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. Occupational Health Indicators: A Guide for Tracking Occupational Health Conditions and Their Determinants. March 2016.
2. National Academy of Social Insurance. Workers' Compensation Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2013.

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