

# 2014 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<sup>1</sup>.

The top three industry sectors employing Georgia residents in 2014 were: Education and Health Services, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Professional and Business Services.

**Table 1. Georgia and U.S. General Employment Demographics, 2014**

	Georgia	U.S.
Employed Persons, 16 Years and Older	4,392,000	146,305,000
<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>	
Civilian Workforce, Unemployed	7.2	6.2
Civilian Workforce, Self-Employed	5.8	6.4
Civilian Workforce, Part-Time	16.4	18.9
<b>Civilian Employment by Number of Hours Worked</b>		
0 to 39 hours	30.0	33.8
40 hours	47.4	41.9
41+ hours	22.6	24.3
<b>Civilian Employment by Sex</b>		
Males	53.1	53.1
Females	46.9	46.9
<b>Civilian Employment by Age Group</b>		
16 to 17 years	0.9	1.1
18 to 64 years	94.6	93.5
65+ years	4.5	5.4
<b>Civilian Employment by Race</b>		
White	64.0	79.8
Black	29.5	11.4
Other	6.4	8.7
<b>Civilian Employment by Hispanic Origin</b>		
	7.4	16.1

**Table 2. Georgia and U.S. General Employment Demographics by Industry and Occupation, 2014**

	Georgia	U.S.
<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>	
<b>Civilian Employment by Industry</b>		
Mining	0.2	0.7
Construction	6.8	6.7
Manufacturing: Durable Goods	5.3	6.5
Manufacturing: Nondurable Goods	5.2	3.8
*Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.0	13.8
Transportation and Utilities	6.8	5.2
Information	2.5	2.1
Financial Activities	6.3	6.7
*Professional and Business Services	12.1	11.6
*Education and Health Services	20.7	22.4
Leisure and Hospitality	8.4	9.2
Other Services	4.7	4.9
Public Administration	4.8	4.6
Agriculture and Related Industries	1.3	1.5
<b>Civilian Employment by Occupation</b>		
*Management, Business and Financial Operations	16.4	15.8
*Professional and Related Occupations	22.1	22.5
*Service Occupations	15.6	17.7
Sales and Related Occupations	11.5	10.7
Office and Administrative Support	12.2	12.1
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.9	0.7
Construction and Extraction	4.8	5.2
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3.6	3.3
Production Occupations	5.7	5.8
Transportation and Material Moving	7.2	6.2



# 2014 Recommended Occupational Health Indicators

**Table 3. Georgia and U.S. Occupational Health Indicators, Numbers 1 - 8, 2014**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
	<b>Number or Rate</b>	
<b>Indicator 1: Non-Fatal Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Reported by Employers</b>		
1.1 Estimated Annual Total Number of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses	80,500	2,953,500
1.2 Estimated Annual Total Work-Related Injuries and illness Incidence Rate (per 100,000 FTEs <sup>†</sup> )	2,900	3,200
1.3 Estimated Annual total Number of Cases Involving Days Away from Work	23,100	916,440
1.4 Estimated Annual Total Incidence Rate for Cases Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs <sup>†</sup> )	800	978
1.5 Estimated Annual Total Number of Cases Involving More Than 10 Days Away from Work	10,780	426,430
<b>Indicator 2: Work-Related Hospitalizations</b>		
2.1 Annual Number of Work-Related Hospitalizations	2,180	N/A
2.2 Annual Rate of Work-Related Hospitalizations (per 100,000 workers)	49.6	N/A
<b>Indicator 3: Fatal Work-Related Injuries</b>		
3.1 Annual Number of Fatal Work-Related Injuries	152	4,821
3.2 Annual Fatality Rate (per 100,000 FTEs <sup>†</sup> )	3.6	3.4
<b>Indicator 4: Work-Related Amputations with Days Away from Work Reported by Employers</b>		
4.1 Estimated Annual Number of Work-Related Amputations Involving Days Away from Work	170	4,250
4.2 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of Work-Related Amputations Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs <sup>†</sup> )	6.0	5.0
<b>Indicator 5: State Workers' Compensation Claims for Amputations with Lost Work-Time</b>		
5.1 Annual Number of Amputations Cases with Lost Work-Time Identified in State Workers' Compensation System	142	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)	3.7	N/A
<b>Indicator 6: Hospitalizations for Work-Related Burns</b>		
6.1 Annual Number of Work-Related Burn Hospitalizations	89	N/A
6.2 Annual Rate of Work-Related Burn Hospitalizations (per 100,000 workers)	2.0	N/A
<b>Indicator 7: Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) with Days Away from Work Reported by Employers</b>		
7.1 Estimated Annual Number of All MSDs Involving Days Away from Work	7,600	298,460
7.2 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of All MSDs Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs <sup>†</sup> )	273	319
7.3 Estimated Annual Number of MSDs of the Neck, Shoulder & Upper Extremities Involving Days Away from Work	3,090	93,410
7.4 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of MSDs of Neck, Shoulder, and Upper Extremities Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs <sup>†</sup> )	111	100
7.5 Estimated Annual Number of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases Involving Days Away from Work	120	6,800
7.6 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome cases Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs <sup>†</sup> )	4	7
7.7 Estimated Annual Number of MSDs of the Back Involving Days Away from Work	2,610	119,780
7.8 Estimated Annual Incidence Rate of MSDs of the Back Involving Days Away from Work (per 100,000 FTEs <sup>†</sup> )	94	128
<b>Indicator 8: State Workers' Compensation Claims for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome with Lost Work-Time</b>		
8.1 Annual Number of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome Cases with Lost Work-Time Identified in State Workers' Compensation System	248	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)	6.5	N/A

N/A = Data not available

FTEs = Full-Time Equivalents

There were 152 fatal work-related injuries in Georgia during 2014 and an estimated 170 work-related amputations that required more than 7 days away from work.

# 2014 Recommended Occupational Health Indicators

**Table 4. Georgia and U.S. Occupational Health Indicators, Numbers 9 – 11: Pneumoconiosis and Pesticides, 2014**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
	<b>Number or Rate</b>	
<b>Indicator 9: Hospitalizations from or with Pneumoconiosis~</b>		
9.1.1 Annual Number of Total Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges	184	N/A
9.1.2 Annual Rate of Total Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	22.9	N/A
9.1.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Total Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	26.4	N/A
9.2.1 Annual Number of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges	13	N/A
9.2.2 Annual Rate of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.6	N/A
9.2.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.8	N/A
9.3.1 Annual Number of Asbestosis Hospital Discharges	140	N/A
9.3.2 Annual Rate of Asbestosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	17.5	N/A
9.3.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Asbestosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	20.7	
9.4.1 Annual Number of Silicosis Hospital Discharges	24	N/A
9.4.2 Annual Rate of Silicosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	3.0	N/A
9.4.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Silicosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	3.0	N/A
9.5.1 Annual Number of Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges	7	N/A
9.5.2 Annual Rate of Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	0.9	N/A
9.5.3 Annual, Age-Standardized, Rate of Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges (per 1,000,000 residents)	0.8	N/A
<b>Indicator 10: Mortality from or with Pneumoconiosis</b>		
10.1.1 Annual Number of Total Pneumoconiosis Deaths	16	1,790
10.1.2 Annual Total Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	2.0	6.9
10.1.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Total Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	2.3	6.4
10.2.1 Annual Number of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Deaths	0	363
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)	~	1.3
10.3.1 Annual Number of Asbestosis Deaths	12	1,218
10.3.2 Annual Asbestosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.5	4.7
10.3.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Asbestosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	1.9	4.3
10.4.1 Annual Number of Silicosis Deaths	<5	84
10.4.2 Annual Silicosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	~	0.3
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	134
10.5.2 Annual Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	~	0.5
10.5.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Death Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	~	0.4
<b>Indicator 11: Acute Work-Related Pesticide-Associated Illness and Injury Reported to Poison Control Centers</b>		
11.1 Annual Number of Reported Work-Related Pesticide Poisoning Cases	85	2,494
11.2 Annual Incidence Rate of Reported Work-Related Pesticide Poisoning Cases (per 100,000 workers)	1.9	1.7

~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 184 hospitalizations due to pneumoconiosis in Georgia during 2014, including 140 due to asbestosis. There were also 85 reported work-related pesticide poisonings in 2014 in Georgia.**



# 2014 Recommended Occupational Health Indicators

**Table 5. Georgia and U.S. Occupational Health Indicators, Numbers 12 – 17, 2014**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
	<b>Number or Rate</b>	
<b>Indicator 12: Incidence of Malignant Mesothelioma, Ages 15 and Older</b>		
12.1 Annual Number of Incident Mesothelioma Cases	65	3,127
12.2 Annual Mesothelioma Incidence Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	8.1	N/A
12.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Mesothelioma Incidence Rate (per 1,000,000 residents)	8.4	11.6
<b>Indicator 13: Elevated Blood Lead Levels (BLL) Among Adults</b>		
13.1.1 Annual Number of Residents with Elevated Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 10$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ )	819	17,468
13.1.2 Annual Prevalence Rate of Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 10$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ ) (per 100,000 workers)	18.6	18.1
13.1.3 Annual Number of Incident Cases with Elevated Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 10$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ )	415	N/A
13.1.4 Annual Incidence Rate of Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 10$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ ) (per 100,000 workers)	9.4	N/A
13.2.1 Annual Number of Residents with Elevated Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 25$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ )	198	4,260
13.2.2 Annual Prevalence Rate of Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 25$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ ) (per 100,000 workers)	4.5	4.3
13.2.3 Annual Number of Incident Cases with Elevated Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 25$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ )	107	N/A
13.2.4 Annual Incidence Rate of Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 25$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ ) (per 100,000 workers)	2.4	N/A
13.3.1 Annual Number of Residents with Elevated Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 40$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ )	31	N/A
13.3.2 Annual Prevalence Rate of Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 40$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ ) (per 100,000 workers)	0.7	N/A
13.3.3 Annual Number of Incident Cases with Elevated Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 40$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ )	20	N/A
13.3.4 Annual Incidence Rate of Blood Lead Levels ( $\geq 40$ $\mu\text{g/dL}$ ) (per 100,000 workers)	0.5	N/A
<b>Indicator 14: Percentage of Workers Employed in Industries at High Risk~ for Occupational Morbidity</b>		
14.1 Number of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Industries	177,698	6,409,798
14.2 Percentage of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk NAICS Industries	5.0	5.3
<b>Indicator 15: Percentage of Workers Employed in Occupations at High Risk for Occupational Morbidity</b>		
15.1 Average Number of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk Bureau of the Census Occupations	507,323	17,605,210
15.2 Percentage of Employed Persons in High Morbidity Risk Bureau of the Census Occupations	15.4	15.8
<b>Indicator 16: Percentage of Workers Employed in Industries and Occupations at High Risk~ for Occupational Mortality</b>		
16.1 Average Number of Employed Persons in High Mortality Risk Bureau of Census Industries	582,493	19,579,754
16.2 Percentage of Employed Persons in High Mortality Risk Bureau of Census Industries	15.6	15.5
16.3 Number of Employed Persons in High Mortality Risk Bureau of Census Occupations	458,665	15,023,126
16.4 Percentage of Employed Persons in High Mortality Risk Bureau of Census Occupations	12.3	11.9
<b>Indicator 17: Occupational Safety and Health Professionals</b>		
17.1 Rate of Board-Certified Occupational Medicine Physicians (per 100,000 employees)	2.0	2.1
17.2 Rate of American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) Members (per 100,000 employees)	1.9	2.2
17.3 Rate of Board-Certified Occupational Health Nurses (per 100,000 employees)	3.3	3.1
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	3.9
17.6 Rate of American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) Members (per 100,000 employees)	0.6	0.9
17.7 Rate of Board-Certified Safety Health Professionals (BCSP) (per 100,000 employees)	8.6	9.7
17.8 Rate of American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) Members (per 100,000 employees)	18.5	21.9

N/A = Data not available

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

There were 731 new cases of elevated blood lead levels  $\geq 10$   $\mu\text{g/dL}$  among adults in Georgia during 2014. Exposure to lead have been associated with hypertension, cognitive dysfunction, adverse effects on renal function, and adverse effects on female reproductive outcomes.<sup>1</sup>

# 2014 Recommended Occupational Health Indicators

**Table 6. Georgia and U.S. Occupational Health Indicators, Numbers 18 – 22, 2014**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
	<b>Number or Rate</b>	
<b>Indicator 18: OSHA Enforcement Activities</b>		
18.1 Annual Number of Establishments Inspected by OSHA in all OSHA-covered Sectors	1,837	83,701
18.2 Number of OSHA-Covered Establishments that are Eligible for OSHA Inspection (Excluding Farms and Mines)	273,900	8,970,995
18.3 Percentage of OSHA-Covered Establishments Eligible for Inspection that were Inspected by OSHA	0.7	0.9
18.4 Annual Number of Employees Whose Work Areas were Inspected by OSHA	87,928	4,235,194
18.5 Number of OSHA-Covered Employees (Excluding Farmers and Miners)	3,490,846	114,121,159
18.6 Percentage of OSHA-Covered Employees Eligible for Inspection Whose Work Areas were Inspected by OSHA	2.5	3.7
<b>Indicator 19: Workers' Compensation Awards</b>		
19.1 Total Amount of Workers' Compensation Benefits Paid	\$1,433,242,000	\$62,306,736,000
19.2 Average Amount of Workers' Compensation Benefits Paid	\$374.00	\$469.6
<b>Indicator 20: Work-Related Low Back Disorder Hospitalizations</b>		
20.1 Annual Number of Work-Related Surgical Low Back Disorder Hospitalizations	335	N/A
20.2 Annual Rate of Work-Related Surgical Low Back Disorder Hospitalization (per 100,000 worker)	7.6	N/A
20.3 Annual Number of Work-Related Low Back Disorder Hospitalizations	388	N/A
20.4 Annual Rate of Work-Related Low Back Disorder Hospitalizations (per 100,000 worker)	8.8	N/A
<b>Indicator 21: Asthma Among Adults Caused or Made Worse by Work</b>		
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	258,912	6,703,447
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	43.2	49.3
<b>Indicator 22: Work-Related Severe Traumatic Injury Hospitalizations</b>		
22.1 Annual Number of Work-Related Severe Traumatic Injury Hospitalizations	336	N/A
22.2 Annual Rate of Work-Related Severe Traumatic Injury Hospitalizations (per 100,000 workers)	7.7	N/A
<b>Indicator 23: Influenza Vaccination Coverage Among Hospital Care Personnel</b>		
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
<b>Indicator 24: Occupational Heat-Related Emergency Department (ED) Visits</b>		
24.1 Annual Number of Emergency Department Visits for Occupational Heat-Related Illness	180	N/A
24.2 Annual Rate of Emergency Department Visits for Occupational Heat-Related Illness (per 100,000 workers)	4.1	N/A

N/A = Data not available

Georgia spends an average of \$1.4 billion in workers' compensation costs each year for work-related injuries, illnesses, medical expenses, and lost wages<sup>2</sup>.

An estimated 43% of adults with asthma in Georgia report their asthma was made worse or caused by work.

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. April 2017.
2. National Academy of Social Insurance. Workers' Compensation Benefits, Coverage, and Costs, 2014.

