

Leading Causes of Non-fatal Work-related Injuries/Illnesses in Georgia, 2013-2017

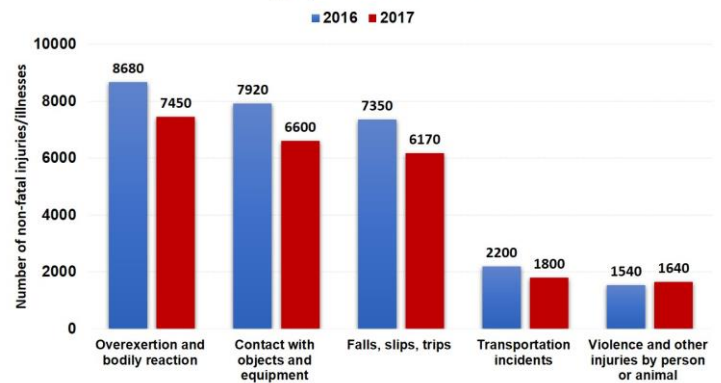
Non-fatal Work-related Injuries and Illnesses – Key Findings

- During 2017, 25,400 non-fatal work-related injuries/illnesses events with days away from work were reported among Georgia’s workforce (Table 1).
- The top 5 leading causes of non-fatal injuries/illnesses in 2017, were overexertion and bodily reaction; contact with objects and equipment; falls, slips and trips; transportation incidents; and violence and other injuries by persons or animals.
- In 2017, overexertion and bodily reaction, represented 29% (7,450/25,400) of all injuries/illnesses among Georgia’s workforce with a rate of 213 per 100,000 full time equivalents-FTEs (Figures 1 and 2).
- Twenty-six percent (6,600/25,400) of all injuries/illness in 2017 resulted from contact with objects and equipment; and 24% (6,170/25,400) from falls, slips and trips.

Table 1: Number of non-fatal injuries/illnesses events involving days away from work reported to the survey of occupational injury and illnesses (SOII), Georgia 2013-2017

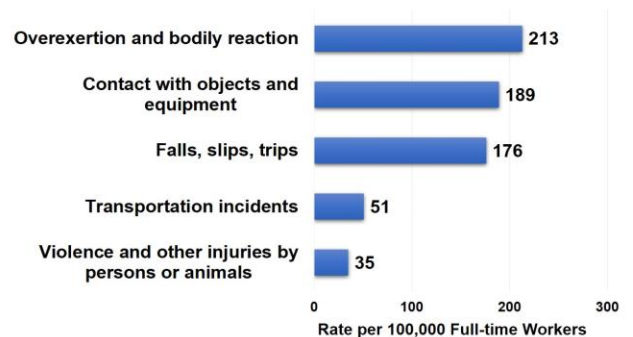
Year	N	Rate per 100,000 FTEs
2013	24,460	753.0
2014	26,820	822.0
2015	26,480	788.0
2016	28,940	840.0
2017	25,400	726.0

Figure 1. Number of non-fatal work-related injuries/illnesses, Georgia, 2016 and 2017



Source: Survey Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

Figure 2. Non-fatal work-related injuries and illnesses, Georgia, 2017



Source: Survey Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

- The largest decrease in 2017, was injuries/illnesses resulting from contact with objects and equipment, with 1,320 less cases than in 2016 (Figure 1).
- There were 1,800 work-related transportation incidents in 2017, a rate of 51 per 100,000 FTEs.
- The number of violence and other injuries by person or animals increased by 100 cases, from 1,540 in 2016 to 1,640 cases in 2017.

Non-fatal Work-related Injuries and Illnesses – Key Findings

- The rate of non-fatal injuries declined to 726 per 100,000 FTEs in 2017 from 840 per 100,000 FTEs in 2016.
- The rate of non-fatal injuries was higher among males than females for all causes, except for falls, slips and trips, which was consistently higher among females than males from 2013 to 2017 (Figure 3).
- Eighty percent (20,220/25,400) of all non-fatal injuries among Georgia workers in 2017 were a result of the top 3 leading causes of injuries (overexertion and bodily reaction (29%), contact with objects and equipment (26%), falls, slips and trips (24%).
- In 2017, non-fatal injuries from overexertion and bodily reaction was highest among Georgia workers aged 55-64 years (245 per 100,000 FTEs); workers aged 20-24 had the second highest rate (225 per 100,000 FTEs).

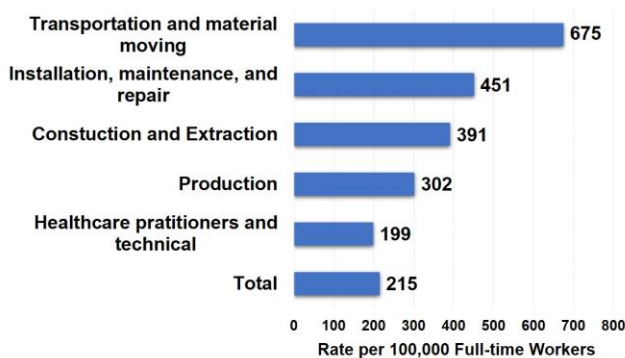
Overexertion and bodily reaction

- Between 2013 and 2017, transportation and material moving occupations had the highest rate of injuries resulting from overexertion and bodily reaction (Figure 4).
- The rate of overexertion and bodily reaction injuries among Georgia workers in transportation and material moving occupations was 650 per 100,000 FTEs in 2013; the rate increased to 702 per 100,000 FTEs in 2015 then declined to 675 per 100,000 FTEs in 2017.

Contact with objects and equipment

- In 2017, transportation and material moving occupations had the highest rate of injuries resulting from contact with objects and equipment.
- The rate of contact with objects and equipment injuries among Georgia workers in transportation and moving occupations was 388 per 100,000 FTEs in 2013; the rate increased to 510 per 100,000 FTEs in 2015 and increased to 587 per 100,000 FTEs in 2017.

Figure 4. Leading occupations with overexertion and bodily reaction injuries, Georgia, private industry, 2017



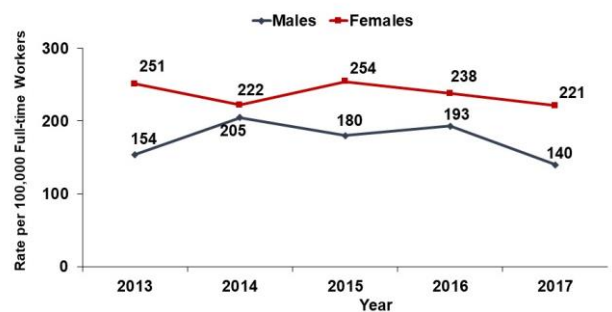
Source: Survey Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

*FTEs = full-time equivalent workers

**Data presented for non-fatal injuries are among private sector, state and local government workers

***Non-fatal injuries presented by occupation are among private sector workers only

Figure 3. Rate of Non-fatal falls, slips and trips by gender, Georgia, 2013-2017

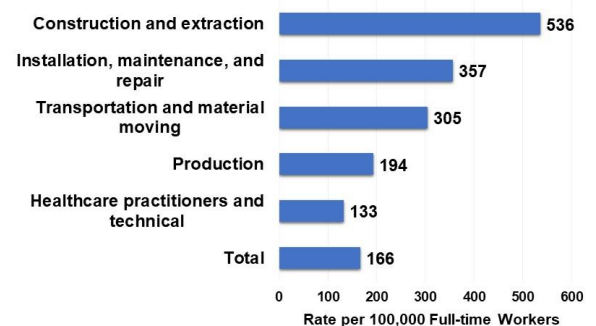


Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

Falls, slips and trips

- Between 2013 and 2017, construction and extraction occupations had the highest rate of injuries resulting from falls, slips and trips (Figure 5).
- The rate of falls, slips and trips among Georgia workers in construction and extraction occupations was 595 per 100,000 FTEs in 2013; the rate increased to 635 per 100,000 FTEs in 2014 then declined to 536 per 100,000 FTEs in 2017.

Figure 5. Leading occupations with falls, slips and trips injuries, Georgia, private industry, 2017



Source: Survey Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)