

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, Private industry, South Carolina, 2011

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	97.3	2.6	12.8	2.5	5.7	8.7	6.3	5.2	12.8	10.9	18.4	5.0	7.7	13.7
Gender:														
Male	117.3	3.5	16.2	2.8	7.4	13.1	2.4	1.8	17.0	14.6	18.6	8.1	11.8	15.3
Female	71.7	1.4	8.5	1.9	3.6	3.2	11.3	9.7	7.4	6.2	18.2	1.0	2.6	11.7
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	89.6	--	11.5	--	7.3	9.9	--	--	--	--	16.8	--	8.6	13.3
20 - 24	133.8	6.7	9.2	1.8	8.9	6.5	6.2	5.4	19.0	17.1	31.8	5.5	7.7	29.5
25 - 34	96.9	2.2	18.9	2.4	6.3	14.1	5.7	5.1	9.8	7.5	8.6	9.2	6.1	13.4
35 - 44	76.5	3.3	8.6	2.5	6.4	7.5	8.2	7.9	10.6	9.7	7.4	4.4	7.3	9.6
45 - 54	92.3	1.8	16.0	3.2	3.8	7.2	4.9	3.6	15.5	13.1	12.8	2.6	11.2	12.3
55 - 64	105.1	--	9.8	2.3	5.3	4.7	5.5	5.5	11.8	10.2	40.5	4.0	5.1	14.5
65 and over	155.8	--	5.0	--	--	15.3	--	--	21.5	16.7	80.5	--	9.7	5.8
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	83.9	--	55.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.6	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	89.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	84.2	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	46.3	--	--	--	--	--	26.5	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	38.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.5	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	84.9	--	3.6	3.4	--	--	46.9	45.2	5.3	4.0	11.5	--	4.7	5.5
Healthcare support occupations	183.6	--	--	--	--	15.4	77.8	75.7	5.5	5.2	15.4	--	--	56.7
Protective service occupations	410.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.0	--	48.4	267.2
Food preparation and serving related occupations	70.3	--	11.0	1.8	6.7	--	--	--	2.3	--	27.8	5.7	2.6	6.8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	190.5	29.7	19.1	6.9	6.7	--	--	--	22.5	19.1	33.4	4.7	23.4	38.7
Personal care and service occupations	75.3	--	--	5.9	--	--	24.6	15.9	6.8	--	10.3	--	11.2	12.5
Sales and related occupations	47.7	--	10.0	2.2	1.3	3.5	--	--	8.3	8.2	9.6	--	2.1	5.9
Office and administrative support occupations	27.0	--	9.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	--	--	4.5	4.5	4.1	--	--	2.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	70.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	169.1	--	--	--	6.3	43.7	--	--	21.4	16.2	18.3	44.2	--	25.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	181.1	--	3.8	8.5	17.0	30.2	--	--	33.3	28.9	31.2	17.1	12.4	23.6
Production occupations	133.2	6.9	19.6	1.2	16.5	18.2	--	--	26.9	23.9	22.1	6.5	2.5	11.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	208.8	2.1	30.2	5.2	9.8	19.9	3.4	2.2	35.2	29.1	31.9	3.3	48.3	18.4

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¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
- 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 15, 2013