

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, Private industry, South Carolina, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		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	83.9	2.0	9.3	4.7	4.8	7.1	4.0	3.4	11.0	10.9	11.3	5.4	9.0	14.0
Gender:														
Male	98.4	3.3	10.1	6.1	6.4	11.5	.8	.5	10.8	10.8	11.0	7.9	11.8	17.0
Female	64.8	.4	8.3	2.8	2.8	1.3	8.2	7.3	11.2	11.1	11.6	2.2	5.3	9.9
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	116.4	18.1	--	8.3	12.6	10.6	--	--	--	--	19.4	--	8.4	26.4
20 - 24	74.8	2.5	9.8	3.3	8.7	6.5	2.6	2.0	13.1	13.1	7.3	5.7	4.4	10.0
25 - 34	71.4	1.0	9.7	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.6	5.0	11.9	11.9	6.2	5.3	7.9	9.2
35 - 44	77.3	2.2	9.5	2.3	4.8	8.8	4.7	3.8	9.7	9.6	6.5	2.4	10.3	15.8
45 - 54	119.0	2.3	12.9	10.3	4.5	10.3	5.3	4.6	11.5	11.4	19.0	11.8	14.5	13.0
55 - 64	72.6	.9	5.6	2.0	3.6	4.0	1.2	1.2	12.3	12.3	12.7	2.6	5.9	20.5
65 and over	41.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	5.8	22.0	--	--	4.6
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	14.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.7	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	16.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	125.2	--	--	--	--	--	31.0	--	--	--	--	--	67.7	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	15.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	21.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.1	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	48.2	--	--	--	--	--	17.0	15.9	4.3	4.3	10.3	--	--	10.9
Healthcare support occupations	145.0	--	11.2	--	--	--	67.4	66.8	12.6	12.6	13.9	--	17.4	20.0
Protective service occupations	194.1	--	--	20.4	--	--	21.1	--	31.3	31.3	44.7	--	--	44.2
Food preparation and serving related occupations	75.6	--	12.1	--	5.3	--	--	--	9.7	9.7	14.7	6.2	--	24.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	215.3	--	10.9	27.1	7.8	--	--	--	42.3	42.3	30.2	11.4	54.7	22.2
Personal care and service occupations	68.7	--	--	--	--	--	26.8	22.1	--	--	21.9	--	--	11.7
Sales and related occupations	53.3	1.6	14.8	13.7	--	2.0	--	--	5.8	5.7	3.7	--	3.7	5.9
Office and administrative support occupations	37.1	--	10.1	1.3	--	1.9	--	--	11.7	11.7	5.0	1.4	2.9	1.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	61.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	142.6	--	5.8	--	13.0	48.8	--	--	16.9	16.9	--	14.3	--	11.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	187.3	7.4	7.7	6.4	15.8	19.7	--	--	13.4	13.4	37.2	44.7	14.8	18.6
Production occupations	95.2	2.1	10.5	3.2	16.2	15.5	--	--	14.1	13.9	12.7	5.5	6.5	8.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	186.0	6.1	20.9	4.6	3.3	15.5	--	--	19.7	19.6	13.2	1.8	36.3	63.9

Table 17. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, Private industry, South Carolina, 2013

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³											
		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

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.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 05, 2014