

Table 17. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, South Carolina, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>												
		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	83.2	1.6	11.2	3.6	5.8	5.5	5.0	2.5	10.0	9.7	12.0	3.3	13.1	10.8
Gender:														
Male	96.7	1.4	12.3	4.8	8.0	8.8	4.1	.3	10.3	10.0	10.6	4.2	18.4	12.0
Female	64.9	1.9	9.8	1.9	3.0	1.1	6.3	5.4	9.7	9.4	13.9	2.1	6.1	8.9
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	87.9	--	10.4	--	7.8	8.6	--	--	--	--	10.4	14.0	8.9	19.5
20 - 24	103.9	3.6	14.1	9.6	6.6	3.3	2.8	2.7	13.8	13.3	9.2	6.6	10.3	21.0
25 - 34	94.3	1.7	18.9	2.1	13.9	6.6	9.6	2.1	8.9	8.9	10.1	2.9	6.4	12.5
35 - 44	80.6	1.3	7.6	2.7	3.7	7.4	4.2	3.9	11.8	11.7	4.5	3.4	24.7	8.4
45 - 54	77.3	1.4	9.7	3.4	2.8	3.6	5.2	2.5	12.4	11.8	15.8	2.1	10.8	9.7
55 - 64	73.1	1.1	7.5	2.8	2.1	6.5	2.1	1.3	6.0	5.5	18.5	3.1	12.5	8.1
65 and over	60.3	--	6.6	7.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	24.9	--	8.5	3.4
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	18.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	4.9	6.4	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	134.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	68.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52.2	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.9	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	142.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	99.2
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46.9	--	--	--	--	--	14.5	14.5	6.0	6.0	8.7	--	--	12.7
Healthcare support occupations	122.6	--	--	--	--	--	46.8	42.1	16.6	16.6	19.8	--	--	19.9
Protective service occupations	85.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.6	--	--	38.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	77.8	3.5	14.3	4.2	5.2	--	--	--	7.0	6.1	20.3	2.8	3.7	12.5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	245.4	--	26.2	11.3	13.4	8.0	--	--	12.7	12.7	29.1	9.8	99.5	26.4
Personal care and service occupations	113.4	--	--	--	--	--	30.6	20.0	--	--	--	--	36.7	35.9
Sales and related occupations	84.0	1.1	6.7	10.4	21.8	1.7	13.1	--	12.1	11.4	9.0	--	2.1	4.1
Office and administrative support occupations	23.4	.9	6.9	1.9	--	1.2	--	--	2.7	2.7	3.8	--	2.8	2.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	46.6	--	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	121.0	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	9.6	9.6	44.0	7.1	11.4	30.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	86.7	--	4.3	--	7.0	12.2	--	--	15.4	15.2	8.1	13.5	6.9	13.0
Production occupations	90.5	4.0	9.7	1.3	9.4	13.0	--	--	14.2	14.2	15.8	5.4	6.6	10.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	222.7	1.6	58.7	8.1	3.2	22.6	3.8	--	29.8	28.9	8.7	4.1	68.7	12.5

**Table 17. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, South Carolina, 2014**

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>												
		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

<sup>1</sup> 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).

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

<sup>3</sup> 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, November 17, 2015