

Table 16. 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 natures of injury or illness, private industry, South Carolina, 2016

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness ³															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	74.3	23.6	6.9	6.8	5.8	1.0	6.8	1.5	.2	.6	.4	--	1.5	.3	.6	12.8	13.1
Gender:																	
Male	79.8	22.9	9.0	8.3	7.4	.9	6.1	1.5	.2	1.0	--	--	1.6	.4	.7	12.1	17.1
Female	67.4	24.5	4.2	4.9	3.7	1.2	7.7	1.6	--	--	.7	--	1.4	--	.6	13.9	7.9
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	98.9	21.9	--	31.8	30.2	--	--	18.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	7.9
20 - 24	83.1	26.1	9.5	15.0	14.0	--	9.6	2.3	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	7.4	10.2
25 - 34	66.8	20.4	4.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	6.1	1.2	--	--	--	--	.9	--	.5	12.3	15.6
35 - 44	65.3	24.7	5.2	3.7	3.6	--	8.5	1.0	--	1.6	--	--	.8	--	--	11.7	7.6
45 - 54	92.0	28.7	7.9	7.3	5.5	1.9	6.1	.8	--	--	.6	--	2.0	--	1.2	17.3	20.9
55 - 64	66.7	20.5	7.3	4.0	3.1	.9	6.1	1.2	--	.8	--	--	2.2	--	--	13.1	10.9
65 and over	70.7	17.4	22.6	5.9	5.6	--	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	5.4
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1	--
Business and financial operations occupations	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	77.3	48.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.1	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	49.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.8
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	68.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.0	23.5
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	63.0	33.9	--	8.7	--	8.2	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2	3.3
Healthcare support occupations	92.4	29.5	--	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.3	6.3
Protective service occupations	94.7	41.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.9	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	87.6	26.7	6.5	17.2	17.2	--	11.6	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	4.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	213.1	73.7	5.3	8.5	6.3	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	36.8	73.2
Personal care and service occupations	69.6	26.3	12.3	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	8.7
Sales and related occupations	38.8	12.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	12.7	5.5
Office and administrative support occupations	28.9	11.6	3.8	1.1	1.0	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	2.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	250.1	117.5	--	--	--	--	26.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52.9	37.5
Construction and extraction occupations	80.0	14.6	18.8	17.9	17.9	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.2	8.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	148.7	40.2	11.5	11.2	11.2	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	13.2	58.6
Production occupations	88.8	22.3	7.4	12.2	11.1	1.1	13.6	--	--	3.0	1.8	--	1.5	--	--	10.1	15.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	156.8	52.5	24.0	8.9	6.3	2.6	15.3	--	--	1.3	--	--	2.6	--	1.6	29.3	21.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 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, November 02, 2017