

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, 2019

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	79.6	1.7	8.8	2.4	5.6	7.3	3.0	2.5	9.2	8.7	16.3	3.9	9.3	10.2
Gender:														
Male	91.4	2.3	10.9	2.3	7.6	10.5	.5	.3	10.9	10.1	12.4	6.2	13.2	11.5
Female	64.8	.8	6.2	2.5	3.2	3.3	6.2	5.2	7.0	6.8	21.3	1.1	4.4	8.4
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	128.5	--	10.8	--	14.6	7.0	7.2	6.8	--	--	24.9	24.9	6.1	28.5
20 - 24	93.0	1.6	7.8	2.2	9.7	11.8	1.5	--	11.3	6.5	19.2	7.6	5.3	14.7
25 - 34	64.2	1.5	5.9	2.0	4.1	7.2	3.8	2.2	9.4	9.4	4.6	4.4	11.3	8.6
35 - 44	69.6	2.1	12.6	1.6	5.0	11.4	2.2	2.0	5.7	5.4	9.5	1.6	7.8	8.3
45 - 54	83.2	.5	10.5	3.0	7.0	4.5	2.6	2.4	11.8	11.5	21.8	2.5	10.2	7.1
55 - 64	87.7	1.3	6.9	2.5	5.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	11.4	11.4	18.7	5.0	10.8	14.4
65 and over	109.8	5.5	7.3	6.3	--	2.4	--	--	4.4	4.4	56.0	--	7.0	10.6
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	29.2	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	4.7	3.9	10.5	--	2.4	2.8
Business and financial operations occupations	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	28.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.9	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	59.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	84.0	--	--	--	--	--	14.2	14.2	6.3	6.3	53.2	--	--	5.8
Healthcare support occupations	85.1	--	--	--	--	--	44.5	44.0	5.1	4.9	10.1	--	6.6	15.7
Protective service occupations	51.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	11.1	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	89.0	4.8	15.9	2.8	5.2	--	1.1	--	10.5	7.1	17.0	10.7	--	20.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	131.6	3.8	5.3	--	3.3	--	--	--	5.6	5.6	10.8	30.5	14.6	41.3
Personal care and service occupations	41.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	20.3
Sales and related occupations	64.7	--	10.4	4.4	4.6	4.2	--	--	3.9	3.8	22.8	1.0	5.1	6.9
Office and administrative support occupations	10.7	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	1.8	2.6	--	1.6	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	49.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.9	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	117.1	--	12.0	--	5.7	17.7	--	--	8.7	8.7	15.6	2.8	16.4	29.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	139.7	6.4	4.2	5.6	24.5	12.6	--	--	22.7	21.6	13.7	6.8	18.2	12.2
Production occupations	97.7	3.4	4.3	1.4	16.5	20.2	--	--	14.3	13.9	14.6	7.7	6.6	7.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	200.0	--	38.3	6.9	5.5	24.8	--	--	27.8	27.8	36.8	1.4	42.1	13.0

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, October 23, 2020