

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, 2015

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	80.2	1.2	7.5	4.0	6.7	6.1	3.2	2.2	12.3	11.6	12.1	3.7	10.1	11.5
Gender:														
Male	86.8	1.5	7.4	4.6	10.2	9.3	.9	.3	12.5	11.7	7.9	5.9	13.5	10.5
Female	71.5	.8	7.8	3.2	2.1	2.1	6.3	4.6	12.1	11.6	17.7	.9	5.5	12.6
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	133.1	--	6.9	6.4	--	--	7.0	--	6.9	6.9	--	12.0	75.9	8.6
20 - 24	82.1	--	6.9	24.3	4.7	6.6	2.7	1.8	7.6	7.2	4.2	2.7	8.1	11.7
25 - 34	63.6	1.0	6.5	2.3	5.4	5.6	3.0	2.7	9.1	8.7	6.1	6.3	8.1	8.8
35 - 44	85.1	1.2	7.3	1.5	2.6	7.6	3.8	2.0	10.1	9.4	13.4	4.3	9.9	21.7
45 - 54	89.6	.9	10.0	2.7	16.2	5.6	3.3	2.4	18.0	16.6	11.9	2.3	7.7	8.7
55 - 64	71.7	1.3	7.2	1.8	2.5	5.7	2.7	2.2	15.0	14.9	13.6	1.5	11.1	6.9
65 and over	94.2	--	3.9	--	6.2	6.6	--	--	11.9	11.1	48.6	--	3.9	4.3
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	46.4	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	6.0	6.0	9.4	--	7.0	13.3
Business and financial operations occupations	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	16.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	28.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	20.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	87.6	--	--	--	--	--	27.5	--	28.7	28.7	30.7	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	42.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	15.5	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	69.1	--	--	4.5	--	--	11.8	11.1	9.9	9.9	10.0	--	8.7	21.5
Healthcare support occupations	103.8	--	--	--	--	--	45.9	44.9	10.2	9.0	14.9	--	17.0	8.6
Protective service occupations	86.3	--	--	--	--	--	27.4	--	20.8	19.6	19.2	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	62.1	--	15.8	5.1	2.5	--	--	--	11.3	11.2	10.3	6.9	--	7.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	90.7	5.2	5.0	5.3	--	--	--	--	8.7	8.5	17.8	9.2	6.1	29.8
Personal care and service occupations	179.3	--	--	--	--	--	19.8	10.8	--	--	66.9	--	--	87.6
Sales and related occupations	43.7	--	5.1	1.4	1.4	3.6	.9	--	8.0	7.1	9.4	1.6	6.4	4.9
Office and administrative support occupations	31.6	--	7.0	1.3	--	2.5	--	--	4.6	4.5	6.5	2.0	4.1	1.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	142.7	--	26.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.3	--
Construction and extraction occupations	95.0	--	--	34.7	10.9	8.7	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	7.4	13.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	214.9	--	11.1	--	68.2	26.5	--	--	30.9	23.7	16.7	12.0	17.8	17.0
Production occupations	104.4	2.0	9.7	1.2	14.4	13.8	--	--	19.7	19.4	13.7	6.8	6.4	16.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	171.6	--	20.1	5.1	3.0	18.6	--	--	34.7	34.1	18.2	3.7	53.8	11.2

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, 2015

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		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

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, November 04, 2016