

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, 2012

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness																
		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	86.8	30.9	8.5	6.3	5.7	.6	6.8	2.2	.3	--	.4	--	2.5	1.0	.5	16.2	12.7	
Gender:																		
Male	94.1	29.5	9.7	8.7	7.9	.8	7.0	2.3	.3	--	.4	--	2.6	1.1	.2	17.6	15.8	
Female	77.4	32.8	6.8	3.1	2.8	--	6.5	2.0	--	--	.4	--	2.3	1.0	.8	14.4	8.8	
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
16 - 19	160.9	8.5	--	33.7	33.7	--	22.7	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.3	39.0	
20 - 24	99.9	29.8	4.8	10.0	9.4	--	8.8	4.5	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.6	--	32.8	6.6	
25 - 34	71.1	26.8	4.8	5.9	5.6	--	6.3	3.3	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	11.0	10.6	
35 - 44	95.1	34.6	13.0	3.9	3.6	--	5.2	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.1	--	15.3	19.9	
45 - 54	91.5	33.9	8.4	6.6	5.0	1.6	7.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	4.1	2.2	1.0	16.6	12.1	
55 - 64	78.5	33.1	9.2	5.6	5.3	--	6.0	2.0	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	13.0	7.9	
65 and over	68.9	19.1	8.9	3.2	3.2	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	11.8	--	--	12.2	6.6	
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	64.2	28.5	4.3	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.0	
Business and financial operations occupations	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Architecture and engineering occupations	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Education, training, and library occupations	41.9	35.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	88.7	59.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.4	--	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	63.4	29.8	2.9	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.2	--	
Healthcare support occupations	168.3	78.2	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.3	8.8	
Protective service occupations	106.3	57.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Food preparation and serving related occupations	83.9	22.1	2.6	16.3	15.7	--	10.5	14.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	6.8	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	238.5	106.5	60.3	8.2	8.2	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.1	26.7	
Personal care and service occupations	70.0	32.3	5.5	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.5	5.6	
Sales and related occupations	53.8	24.5	2.6	4.9	4.7	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	5.2	4.6	
Office and administrative support occupations	34.0	13.5	4.0	1.3	1.3	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	6.3	4.3	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Construction and extraction occupations	113.0	12.1	8.9	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71.3	10.6	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	137.4	30.4	15.4	20.8	16.5	--	15.0	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	6.2	--	37.7	7.2	
Production occupations	93.7	27.8	12.0	10.4	9.7	--	8.8	2.1	1.1	--	1.7	--	4.6	3.7	--	9.6	15.0	
Transportation and material moving occupations	198.7	77.7	14.7	7.1	6.6	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	1.6	--	30.6	49.7	

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.

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 26, 2013