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, Local government, South Carolina, 2013

Characteristic	Local government	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	142.2	--	12.4	2.7	2.3	3.1	21.3	7.8	40.8	40.1	20.5	4.1	15.4	16.1
Gender:														
Male	193.3	--	4.1	3.2	3.1	7.5	30.1	10.6	67.4	66.4	14.3	2.7	28.7	23.8
Female	111.9	--	17.4	2.5	1.8	--	16.2	6.1	25.1	24.6	24.2	4.9	7.5	11.6
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	407.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	67.9	--	--	--	15.1	--	20.6	10.8	12.5	12.5	--	--	--	12.2
25 - 34	109.3	--	--	--	--	--	29.5	8.7	31.5	30.3	10.6	--	9.8	19.3
35 - 44	150.9	--	50.2	--	--	--	26.6	14.4	26.3	26.3	--	--	23.9	15.5
45 - 54	125.6	--	4.2	3.2	--	7.0	19.4	3.4	31.0	29.7	16.9	--	22.3	7.2
55 - 64	236.4	--	6.4	--	--	--	6.9	--	107.6	107.6	55.4	17.8	8.9	24.9
65 and over	242.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	176.7	--	--	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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, Local government, South Carolina, 2013

Characteristic	Local government	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

[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, December 05, 2014