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, State government, South Carolina, 2013

	Source of injury or illness ³													
		Source of injury of liftees:												
Characteristic	State government	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	112.9			9.1		2.6	37.9	19.2	10.5	10.2	25.6		11.9	11.8
Gender:														
Male	141.6					7.6	47.8	15.6	12.4	12.0	21.4		27.9	10.8
Female	98.1			11.5			32.7	21.0					3.8	
Terraic	30.1			11.5			52.7	21.0	3.5]	27.0		5.0	12.0
Age:														
14 - 15														
16 - 19														
20 - 24	254.3						124.0	62.9						
25 - 34	118.0						71.6	34.9			16.0			8.5
35 - 44	108.9			10.4			26.2	13.9		13.0			32.6	12.7
45 - 54	127.9			16.0			30.3	12.7	12.7	12.2	41.2			13.1
55 - 64	84.6								13.7					
65 and over														
Market and the state of the sta														
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, State government, South Carolina, 2013

		Source of injury or illness ³												
Characteristic	State government	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 source

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ 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).

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

 $^{^{2}}$ 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.