Table 7. Incidence rates nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, South Carolina, 2013

Characteristic		Goods producing				Service providing									
	Local government 2,3,4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Total	142.2					142.1	46.1				137.7			156.1	
Nature of injury, illness:															
Fractures	10.8					10.7					6.2			21.2	
Sprains, strains, tears	58.7					58.7					56.5			64.0	
Amputations															
Bruise, contusions	12.8					12.8					15.0			8.7	
Chemical burns and corrosions Heat (thermal) burns	1.7		-			1.7									
Soreness, pain	25.6					25.6					27.6			24.1	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	8.6					8.6					9.6			7.0	
Cuts, lacerations	8.1					8.1					9.4			5.8	
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)															
Carpal tunnel syndrome															
Tendonitis															
Multiple traumatic injuries	7.0					7.0					7.6			6.3	
With sprains and other injuries	2.2					2.2					2.3				
With fractures and other injuries															
Double Charles offerstands															
Part of body affected:	126					12.6					14.8			7.6	
Head Eye	12.6 1.9					12.6 1.9					14.0			7.6 3.6	
Neck	1.9					1.9								5.0	
Trunk	30.8					30.8					28.1			37.2	
Back	24.3					24.3					23.2			26.8	
Upper extremities	34.6					34.6					28.2			48.9	
Shoulder	6.7					6.7					3.9			11.7	
Arm	8.6					8.6					9.4			8.4	
Wrist	5.6					5.6					4.2			9.6	
Hand	10.5					10.5					8.9			13.4	
Lower extremities	36.5					36.4					34.1			41.5	
Knee	12.5					12.5					11.4			14.0	
Ankle	11.1 5.7		-			11.1 5.6					10.2 6.2			14.1 4.2	
Foot Toe, toenail	5.7					5.6					6.2			4.2	
Body systems	2.9					2.9					1.7			5.9	
Multiple	24.0					24.0					30.2			14.6	
Source of injury, illness:															
Chemical, chemical products															
Containers	12.4					12.4					17.0			3.3	
Furniture, fixtures	2.7					2.7					2.7				
Machinery	2.3					2.2					2.2				
Parts and materials	3.1					3.1								7.6	
Person, injured or ill worker	40.8					40.8					43.6			36.8	
Worker motion or position Person, other than injured or ill workers	40.1 21.3					40.2 21.3				-	43.1 20.6			35.7 26.4	
Health care patient	7.8					7.8					7.4			9.8	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	20.5					20.5					22.5			16.5	
Ladder	3.0					3.0					4.2			10.5	
Handtools	4.1					4.1					5.0				
Vehicles	15.4					15.3					7.8			30.9	
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Table 7. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, Local government, South Carolina, 2013

Characteristic		Goods producing				Service providing									
	Local government 2,3,4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services		Other services	Public Administration	
Trucks	1.4					1.4						-		3.9	
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered															
Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	17.4					17.4					14.9			25.0	
Intentional injury by other person	5.4					5.4					5.2			6.9	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	10.8					10.8					9.5			15.1	
Animal and insect related incidents	1.2					1.2								3.0	
Transportation incidents	12.9					12.9					6.6			27.2	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	12.0					12.0					6.6			24.4	
Fires and explosions															
Falls, slips, trips	45.7					45.7					50.7			37.1	
Slips, trips without fall	18.4					18.4					21.1			14.6	
Fall on same level	21.3					21.4					22.6			18.9	
Fall to lower level	5.9					5.9					6.9			3.7	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.6					4.6					3.1			8.6	
Contact with object, equipment	18.4					18.3					16.2			20.0	
Struck by object or equipment	10.2					10.1					7.4			14.8	
Struck against object or equipment	5.1					5.1					6.5				
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.0					2.0					2.2				
Overexertion and bodily reaction	43.1					43.2					46.1			38.0	
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.3					2.3								6.3	
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	15.1					15.1					17.7			10.5	

 $^{^{1}}$ 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 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007 include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.