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, State government, South Carolina, 2013

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4		Goods p	producing		Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Total	112.9					112.9					57.6			177.2	
Nature of injury, illness:															
Fractures	5.9					5.9								8.7	
Sprains, strains, tears	41.6					41.6					29.5			55.6	
Amputations															
Bruise, contusions	24.2					24.2					8.0			43.2	
Chemical burns and corrosions															
Heat (thermal) burns															
Soreness, pain	24.5					24.5					7.8			44.0	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3.6					3.6								6.3	
Cuts, lacerations	2.1					2.1									
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)															
Carpal tunnel syndrome Tendonitis															
Multiple traumatic injuries															
With sprains and other injuries															
With fractures and other injuries															
Part of body affected: Head	10.9					10.9								21.6	
Eye	3.5					3.5								6.9	
Neck															
Trunk	33.6					33.6					15.6			54.2	
Back	23.0					23.0					11.8			35.3	
Upper extremities	17.4					17.4					12.8			22.0	
Shoulder	6.6					6.6					5.3			8.1	
Arm															
Wrist	2.4					2.4									
Hand	5.3					5.3								8.0	
Lower extremities	27.3					27.3					11.9			45.5	
Knee	13.4					13.4					4.4			23.8	
Ankle	4.3					4.3								6.4	
Foot	3.8					3.8						-		7.0	
Toe, toenail															
Body systems Multiple	21.6					21.6					 14.4			30.4	
Source of injury, illness:															
Chemical, chemical products															
Containers															
Furniture, fixtures	9.1					9.1					6.5			12.5	
Machinery															
Parts and materials	2.6					2.6								[	
Person, injured or ill worker	10.5					10.5					12.0			8.9	
Worker motion or position	10.2					10.2					12.0			8.3	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	37.9					37.9					14.6			65.7	
Health care patient	19.2					19.2					14.1			26.0	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	25.6					25.6					13.1			39.8	
Ladder															
Handtools															
Vehicles	11.9					11.9	I							23.4	

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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, State government, South Carolina, 2013

Characteristic		Goods producing				Service providing									
	State government 2,3,4	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Trucks															
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered															
Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	29.2					29.2					10.5			51.5	
Intentional injury by other person	18.9					18.9					5.7			34.5	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	8.9					8.9								14.6	
Animal and insect related incidents															
Transportation incidents	8.2					8.2								15.9	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	7.6					7.6								14.6	
Fires and explosions															
Falls, slips, trips	33.9					33.9					21.1			48.8	
Slips, trips without fall	3.8					3.8					5.1				
Fall on same level	25.1					25.1					13.0			38.8	
Fall to lower level	4.7					4.7								6.7	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.6					2.6								4.6	
Contact with object, equipment	15.6					15.6					7.7			25.0	
Struck by object or equipment	5.0					5.0								8.1	
Struck against object or equipment	8.6					8.6					4.6			13.6	
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment															
Overexertion and bodily reaction	23.3					23.3					16.0			31.2	
Repetitive motion involving microtasks															
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	9.4					9.4						-		15.6	

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  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).

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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.