Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, South Carolina, 2014

		Goods producing				Service providing									
Characteristic	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	
Total	770					770					230			530	
Nature of injury, illness:															
Fractures	50					50								40	
Sprains, strains, tears	230					230					70			160	
Amputations						150								120	
Bruise, contusions Chamical burgs and corresions	150					150					30			120	
Chemical burns and corrosions Heat (thermal) burns															
Soreness, pain	190					190					50			140	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	20					20				]	20			140	
Cuts, lacerations															
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)															
Carpal tunnel syndrome															
Tendonitis															
Multiple traumatic injuries	30					30								20	
With sprains and other injuries	20					20								20	
With fractures and other injuries															
Part of body affected:															
Head	60					60					30			30	
Eye															
Neck															
Trunk	120					120					30			90	
Back	80					80					30			50	
Upper extremities	190					190					60			130	
Shoulder	40					40								30	
Arm	40					40								20	
Wrist	30					30								20	
Hand	60					60					20			40	
Lower extremities	180					180					60			120	
Knee	60					60					20			40	
Ankle	30					30					20				
Foot	30					30								20	
Toe, toenail															
Body systems															
Multiple	200					200					30			160	
Source of injury, illness:															
Chemical, chemical products															
Containers															
Furniture, fixtures	30					30								20	
Machinery	30					30								30	
Parts and materials															
Person, injured or ill worker	100					100					20			70	
Worker motion or position	90					90					20			70	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	220					220					60			160	
Health care patient	100					100					60			50	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	150					150					50			100	
Ladder															
Handtools															
Vehicles	130					130					20			110	
Trucks	50					50								50	

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, South Carolina, 2014

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	
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered															
Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	180					180					50			130	
Intentional injury by other person	140					140					30			110	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	40					40					20			20	
Animal and insect related incidents															
Transportation incidents	80					80								80	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	80					80								70	
Fires and explosions															
Falls, slips, trips	220					220					70			140	
Slips, trips without fall	20					20									
Fall on same level	150					150					50			100	
Fall to lower level	50					50								30	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	20					20									
Contact with object, equipment	120					120					40			70	
Struck by object or equipment	80					80					30			50	
Struck against object or equipment	30					30									
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment															
Overexertion and bodily reaction	160					160					50			100	
Repetitive motion involving microtasks															
Overexertion in lifting or lowering															

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 19, 2015

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) 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>4</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.