		Goods producing				Service providing									
Characteristic	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	
Total	112.3					112.3	199.1				90.1			157.3	
Nature of injury, illness:															
Fractures	10.4					10.5					10.3			10.0	
Sprains, strains, tears	45.6					45.6					29.7			83.9	
Amputations						10.0								12.2	
Bruise, contusions Chemical burns and corrosions	10.8					10.8	58.1]	8.4			13.2	
Heat (thermal) burns	1.9					1.9]				5.0	
Soreness, pain	27.4					27.4					30.4			21.0	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	4.6					4.6					2.7			6.4	
Cuts, lacerations	4.1					4.1					2.4			5.6	
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)															
Carpal tunnel syndrome															
Tendonitis															
Multiple traumatic injuries	.9					.9									
With sprains and other injuries															
With fractures and other injuries															
Part of body affected:															
Head	6.0					6.0					5.9			5.6	
Eye															
Neck	1.4					1.4								3.9	
Trunk	19.7					19.7					15.3			30.4	
Back	16.0					16.0	1				12.9			25.1	
Upper extremities	39.4					39.4	75.3				37.1			41.3	
Shoulder	10.7					10.7					9.3			13.0	
Arm	10.3					10.3					10.3			11.0	
Wrist	5.5					5.5					7.2			12.4	
Hand Lower extremities	9.5 29.3					9.5 29.2					6.8 16.9			12.6 56.1	
Knee	10.7					10.7	47.1]	5.5			21.7	
Ankle	7.5					7.5					2.4			18.7	
Foot	4.5					4.5					4.4			5.4	
Toe, toenail															
Body systems	1.9					1.9								5.1	
Multiple	14.7					14.7					14.1			14.9	
Source of injury, illness:															
Chemical, chemical products	1.6					1.6								3.6	
Containers	6.2					6.2					3.6			12.8	
Furniture, fixtures	6.5					6.5					8.5				
Machinery	2.5					2.5								5.1	
Parts and materials	4.5					4.5	1							9.5	
Person, injured or ill worker	21.7					21.7					16.9			34.0	
Worker motion or position	20.8					20.8					16.9			31.1	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	15.7					15.7	1				13.6			22.6	
Health care patient	5.2					5.2					4.9			6.7	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	23.8					23.8]				25.6			21.3	
Ladder Handtools	.9 2.2					.9 2.2]				2.1				
Vehicles	11.5					11.5								24.6	
Trucks	1.8					1.8								3.0	
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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, local government, South Carolina, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities		Education and health services		Other services	Public Administration	
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered															
Event or exposure:															
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	10.4					10.4					8.2			15.9	
Intentional injury by other person	3.7					3.7					2.4			6.9	
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	5.9					5.9					5.5			7.5	
Animal and insect related incidents	.9					.9									
Transportation incidents	9.0					9.0					2.6			22.0	
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	8.6					8.6					2.6			20.4	
Fires and explosions	.9					.9								2.9	
Falls, slips, trips	36.2					36.2	60.9				32.9			40.5	
Slips, trips without fall	5.6					5.6					1.5			15.4	
Fall on same level	23.8					23.8					25.1			20.4	
Fall to lower level	6.8					6.8					6.3			4.8	
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.2					4.2					2.0			9.2	
Contact with object, equipment	17.1					17.1	61.8				12.7			23.1	
Struck by object or equipment	7.3					7.3					6.6			6.6	
Struck against object or equipment	7.4					7.4					5.4			12.6	
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.2					2.2								3.6	
Overexertion and bodily reaction	34.5					34.5					31.8			43.6	
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	.8					.8									
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	7.7					7.7					4.7			15.3	

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

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, November 19, 2015

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ 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.

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.