

**Table 17. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, South Carolina, 2018**

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>												
		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	89.2	1.3	6.5	5.5	5.2	8.3	3.0	2.7	8.3	8.2	18.6	5.0	15.9	9.5
Gender:														
Male	98.8	1.7	7.0	6.9	5.8	12.4	.7	.4	9.7	9.5	17.9	8.0	14.2	11.6
Female	76.2	.8	5.9	3.6	4.4	2.6	6.1	5.8	6.4	6.3	19.5	1.0	18.2	6.5
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	52.8	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	19.3	9.2
20 - 24	97.0	4.4	8.7	3.6	2.9	6.7	3.2	2.8	16.7	16.7	29.2	10.8	1.7	8.2
25 - 34	76.4	.7	3.5	12.0	4.8	4.1	1.9	1.5	6.2	5.8	10.6	4.3	23.2	4.7
35 - 44	73.4	1.9	7.1	2.2	5.6	7.9	3.6	3.6	6.6	6.3	11.5	1.6	9.3	12.8
45 - 54	122.1	1.2	8.5	3.2	5.6	6.0	4.7	4.2	8.0	8.0	32.9	12.3	22.6	13.6
55 - 64	96.2	--	5.4	6.2	6.4	20.0	2.0	1.6	9.6	9.4	17.7	--	15.1	9.8
65 and over	68.3	--	10.9	3.5	2.4	6.4	--	--	11.2	11.2	20.3	--	10.2	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	34.2	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	3.4	3.4	3.7	--	--	16.9
Business and financial operations occupations	17.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	6.1	5.6	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	12.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	102.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	35.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	288.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	280.2	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	67.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.6	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.3	--	--	--	--	--	13.4	13.3	5.3	5.3	10.2	--	3.3	13.6
Healthcare support occupations	100.6	--	--	6.5	--	--	55.0	53.0	7.5	7.2	21.8	--	--	5.8
Protective service occupations	60.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.6	--	21.6	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	52.6	4.0	6.1	--	5.4	--	--	--	3.2	3.2	20.0	--	3.1	8.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	127.9	--	9.3	3.8	5.5	--	--	--	8.7	8.7	22.8	--	6.2	66.1
Personal care and service occupations	61.5	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	21.2	--	--	6.5	--	--	15.6
Sales and related occupations	55.4	--	5.4	6.6	1.1	2.9	--	--	1.0	.9	12.7	1.2	17.1	5.1
Office and administrative support occupations	23.9	--	3.8	1.0	--	--	--	--	2.0	1.8	6.6	1.2	3.7	4.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	133.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.0	--	--	39.8
Construction and extraction occupations	132.9	--	12.7	--	2.2	20.5	--	--	13.1	13.1	41.3	9.0	5.1	16.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	207.3	--	2.4	44.6	9.5	19.2	--	--	24.0	24.0	12.3	44.2	29.7	3.7
Production occupations	86.5	5.0	7.0	5.3	15.2	11.8	--	--	9.1	9.0	15.8	4.6	4.6	7.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	279.5	--	29.9	2.6	18.2	44.6	--	--	34.9	34.4	40.3	10.2	86.0	11.3

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<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>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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, October 25, 2019