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, 2020

Characteristic	State 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	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	105.0	-	-	-		105.0		_	-	-	32.8		-	199.2
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	5.2	-				5.2		-				-		8.7
Sprains, strains, tears Amputations	19.9					19.9					6.1	-		37.8
Bruise, contusions	3.6	_	-	-		3.6	-	-	-	-		-		5.7
Chemical burns and corrosions												-		
Heat (thermal) burns Soreness, pain	39.2					39.2					14.4	-		72.5
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	2.0	_		-		2.0	-		-		24.4	-		72.3
Cuts, lacerations												-		
Punctures (except gunshot wounds) Carpal tunnel syndrome		-					-					-	-	
Tendonitis												-		
Multiple traumatic injuries With sprains and other injuries		-						-				-		
With sprains and other injuries With fractures and other injuries	-	_	_	-			-	_	-			-	_	
Part of body affected:														
Head	12.7	-				12.7		-						25.6
Eye Neck	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-		-		-
Trunk	11.9					11.9					9.8	-		14.7
Back	10.5					10.5					8.0	-		14.0
Upper extremities Shoulder	23.4 5.5	-				23.4 5.5	-				3.9	-	-	48.6 11.5
Arm												-		
Wrist	4.9					4.9						-		9.7
Hand Lower extremities	9.0 17.3					9.0 17.3	-				7.7	-	-	19.6 30.0
Knee	5.9					5.9						-		11.2
Ankle	6.5					6.5						-		12.6
Foot Toe, toenail	4.1	-				4.1	-					-	-	5.6
Body systems	28.9	_	-	-		28.9	-	_	-	-	4.8	-	-	60.7
Multiple	10.5	-	-			10.5	-	-	-	-	3.4	-	-	19.6
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products Containers		-					-					-		
Furniture, fixtures	2.5					2.5	-					-		
Machinery	4.5	-				4.5		-				-		8.8
Parts and materials Person, injured or ill worker	10.3					10.3						-		20.4
Worker motion or position	10.2					10.3		-	-			-		20.4
Person, other than injured or ill workers	36.0					36.0					6.5	-		74.9
Health care patient	7.2 7.9					7.2					6.5 7.5	-		8.5 8.6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces Ladder	7.9	_	-		-	7.9	-	_		-	7.5	-	-	
Handtools	-	-	-					-		-		-	-	
Vehicles Trucks	5.7	_	_	-	-	5.7	-	_	-	_	-		_	10.2
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered		-	-				-	-				-	-	
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	33.4	-	-			33.4	-	-		-	4.6	-		71.1
Intentional injury by other person	19.9	-	-			19.9		-		-	3.5	-	-	41.5
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown Animal and insect related incidents	13.1	_	_	-	-	13.1	-	_	-	-		-		29.6
Transportation incidents	4.9	-				4.9		-						10.2
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles Fires and explosions	4.5	-	-			4.5		-		-		-	-	10.2
Falls, slips, trips	13.9	_	_	-		13.9	_	_	-	_	9.3	-	_	19.8
Slips, trips without fall	4.0	-	-			4.0		-		-		-	-	9.0
Fall on same level Fall to lower level	7.5 2.4		_	_	-	7.5 2.4	-	_	-	_	7.8	-	_	7.3
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	30.0	_	-		-	30.0	-	_		-	5.0	-	-	62.9
Contact with object, equipment	6.5	-				6.5		-			4.1	-		9.4
Struck by object or equipment Struck against object or equipment	3.8	-				3.8		-		-	3.9			
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	-	_		-	-	-	-	_	-	-		-	-	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	16.3	-				16.3		-			9.1	-		25.9
Repetitive motion involving microtasks Overexertion in lifting or lowering	2.8	-	-			2.8		-		-		-	-	4.0
Overexeration in litting or lowering	2.8	-	-			2.8		-		-			-	4.0

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).

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

* 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 mineral mining and provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration. U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are evoluted from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to 1st recordiseping requirements effective January. J. 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates for their 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.

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, 2021