

Table 15. Annualized incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (DAFW)² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, South Carolina, 2021-2022

Characteristic	Local government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³															Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities				Lower extremities								
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot				
Total	105.6	8.1	2.2	.5	17.7	13.3	25.6	9.7	2.7	10.2	1.3	33.0	12.9	7.5	5.3	4.9	14.3	1.5	
Gender:																			
Male	121.2	8.3	2.7	--	25.5	18.2	26.7	10.7	3.4	9.0	--	35.0	11.2	9.1	5.9	8.6	14.2	2.2	
Female	92.8	8.0	1.8	--	11.4	9.3	24.8	8.9	2.1	11.1	1.9	31.4	14.4	6.2	4.9	1.8	14.4	.9	
Age:																			
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	77.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	124.5	24.7	--	--	--	--	30.5	--	--	--	--	37.8	27.0	--	--	--	--	16.7	--
25 - 34	129.4	9.9	3.8	--	11.4	8.6	23.1	--	--	12.6	2.9	55.1	17.0	22.3	8.2	10.8	17.5	--	
35 - 44	79.4	8.8	4.3	1.7	14.4	11.7	17.8	6.4	2.5	6.6	--	21.2	4.7	6.6	--	2.8	9.3	3.4	
45 - 54	78.0	7.1	--	--	16.9	10.5	11.8	7.5	--	1.7	--	26.8	10.8	1.9	--	5.3	9.8	--	
55 - 64	147.3	6.5	--	--	32.2	25.2	47.5	21.4	--	20.8	--	36.4	17.7	4.3	3.1	--	24.2	--	
65 and over	121.6	--	--	--	8.5	--	53.9	12.3	17.0	--	--	35.7	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	
Major occupational group:																			
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational instruction and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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 during the reference period

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the reference period

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.

³ 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, November 16, 2023