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, private industry, South Carolina, 2021-2022

		Part of body affected by the injury or illness <sup>3</sup>																
Characteristic	Private industry	Head			Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities						
		Total	Eyes	Neck	Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot	Body system:	s Multiple parts	All other body parts
Total	85.6	6.7	1.7	.6	11.7	9.0	22.7	5.3	3.6	10.0	2.4	18.7	6.8	4.0	4.4	17.2	6.3	1.7
Gender: Male	80.9	6.5	2.0	.7	12.5	9.6	24.4	6.2	3.9	12.4	1.1	20.5	7.9	4.3	4.3	9.9	5.7	.9
Female	91.5	7.1	1.4	.4	11.2	8.6	21.0	4.5	3.3	7.2	3.8	17.0	5.8	3.6	4.8	26.5	7.3	.9
Age:  14 - 15  16 - 19  20 - 24  25 - 34  35 - 44  45 - 54  55 - 64  65 and over	92.6 97.3 71.5 86.0 86.6 99.4 75.5	 11.7 12.7 4.8 6.2 6.4 5.1 11.3	 4.0 1.8 1.5 2.3 .4	  .9 .3 .4 .8	7.9 10.9 9.6 13.6 13.8 12.6	 6.9 9.4 7.1 11.3 11.3 8.4 4.8	36.9 24.8 18.5 18.6 24.7 30.1 20.7	 3.7 2.3 2.6 4.8 6.0 10.3 7.2	2.2 2.1 3.1 2.6 4.6 5.6	 28.3 16.1 10.7 7.6 7.3 11.7 4.1	 2.8 2.6 .7 2.7 4.0 1.7 4.6	 23.9 24.5 16.4 17.5 19.2 21.8 13.2	 2.3 5.8 4.0 8.0 9.5 7.4 5.2	 8.4 7.7 4.2 3.5 2.4 4.6 2.2	 5.8 9.6 4.2 3.0 4.5 4.3 2.5	 10.1 17.3 17.7 22.7 15.3 16.7	 6.1 3.5 6.5 6.7 9.5 8.6	 -6  .7   3.8
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	56.1 8.8 3.2 22.8 26.4 56.7 77.5 130.6 97.5 267.2 117.8 54.5 190.1 117.7 60.1 21.2 121.3 56.3 124.3 108.8	1.3 	      12.4  2.4  2.4 3.2	      2.2             	3.6 4.5 6.8 51.3 16.8 2.7 23.4 3.7 9.2 1.0 2.8 24.6 11.7	2.7    6.0 44.2 11.0 2.11 16.6 3.7 7.3 .5	7.7 4.2  3.7  31.2  19.0 17.9 37.3 24.6 36.8 30.6 13.2 6.6 93.3 26.6 42.2	4.0 1.8    4.3 4.8 13.9 2.2 5.6  4.4 1.3  6.3 12.9 7.9		1.2     8.3 9.3 15.2 19.4 23.0 3.5 1.4 89.4 13.5 18.5 21.8	     2.3 2.8   2.0  1.1   4.9		   121.9 10.2 6.9  2.5  5.7 .9  4.1 10.8 6.3			38.1 3.5  13.0  33.3  - 38.0 141.2  2.6 6.2 28.1 8.5 8.5  - - 11.8	1.9 5.8 17.9 11.0 4.9 25.5 3.2 2.0 4.6 7.7 6.6	3.6

<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 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).

<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, November 16, 2023