Table 17. Annualized incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving away from work (DAFW)² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, South Carolina, 2021-2022

	Source of injury or illness ³													
Characteristic	Local government	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	105.6	1.1	5.9	4.8	1.3	4.4	15.3	4.4	16.3	16.0	21.1	2.8	16.0	15.9
Gender:														
Male	121.2		4.6	4.4	1.9	9.8	16.8	2.3	22.5	22.2	12.3	2.2	20.3	24.7
Female	92.8		7.0				14.1	6.2	11.2		28.5	3.2	12.4	8.6
Age: 14 - 15 16 - 19	 77.8	 	 		 			 				 		 46.7
20 - 24	124.5						27.3		18.7		30.2			21.7
25 - 34	129.4					3.7		5.3			16.4		23.0	
35 - 44	79.4		2.8			7.2		4.0			12.4		6.4	
45 - 54	78.0		10.1	2.9			9.5	5.0	20.5		9.8		10.1	10.1
55 - 64	147.3		7.8	9.0	2.8	5.2	14.3	5.2	14.9		39.2	8.3	33.4	12.4
65 and over	121.6								33.1	33.1	55.2			
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

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).

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

N = number of injuries and illnesses during the reference period

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.