Table 7. Annualized incidence rates' nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (DAFW)² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, local government, South Carolina, 2021-2022

Characteristic	Local 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	105.6	-		-		105.6		-	-	-	77.3		-	167.7
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures Sprains, strains, tears	8.8 41.3			-		8.8 41.3		-			5.2		-	17.4 63.0
Amputations						-								
Bruise, contusions	11.4					11.4					12.1			10.2
Chemical burns and corrosions Heat (thermal) burns	1.0					1.0					1.0			
Soreness, pain	19.5					19.5					14.8			27.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	4.1					4.1					1.2			9.8
Cuts, lacerations	3.0					3.0					1.2			6.1
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.1					1.1							-	3.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome Tendonitis	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-				-	
Multiple traumatic injuries	3.7					3.7					2.4			6.8
With sprains and other injuries With fractures and other injuries	3.0		-	-		3.0		-	-	-	2.2		-	5.0
Part of body affected:														
Head	8.1			-		8.2					5.5			13.7
Eye Neck	2.2			-		2.2					1.5		-	4.1
Trunk	17.7					17.7					13.0			29.0
Back	13.3					13.3					9.8			21.7
Upper extremities	25.6					25.7					19.9		-	37.7
Shoulder Arm	9.7 2.7			-		9.7 2.7		-			8.3		-	14.0 6.6
Wrist	1.3					1.3					1.5			
Hand	10.2					10.2					8.3			13.0
Lower extremities Knee	33.0					33.0					25.3		-	49.0 17.0
Ankle	12.9 7.5			-		13.0 7.5		-			3.9		-	17.0
Foot	5.3					5.3								6.3
Toe, toenail	1.0					1.0								2.8
Body systems Multiple	4.9 14.3		-	-		4.9 14.3		-	-		1.1		-	13.9 19.8
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	1.1					1.1					1.5			
Containers	5.9					5.9					5.9			5.8
Furniture, fixtures Machinery	4.8 1.3			-		4.8 1.3		-			6.9		-	2.5
Parts and materials	4.4					4.4								7.1
Person, injured or ill worker	16.3					16.3					11.4		-	27.0
Worker motion or position	16.0					16.0					11.2			26.4
Person, other than injured or ill workers Health care patient	15.3 4.4			-		15.3 4.4		-			12.4		-	24.3
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	21.1					21.1					20.5			22.9
Ladder	.8					.8							-	2.4 3.4
Handtools Vehicles	2.8 16.0					2.8 16.0					10.2			3.4 29.8
Trucks	1.9					1.9					10.2			6.3
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.2			-		1.2		-			1.1		-	1.6
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	14.9 5.1			-		14.9 5.1		-			9.5		-	28.1 8.3
Intentional injury by other person Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	7.3					7.3					5.1			13.3
Animal and insect related incidents	2.4					2.4								6.5
Transportation incidents	10.4					10.4					3.7			25.2
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles Fires and explosions	8.2	-		-		8.2					1.8		-	22.5
Falls, slips, trips	32.5			-		32.5		-	-		27.6		-	42.3
Slips, trips without fall	6.3					6.3					5.8			6.4
Fall on same level	19.6					19.6					18.4			22.8
Fall to lower level Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5.0 6.7	-		-		5.0 6.7					3.3		-	8.0 14.5
Contact with object, equipment	14.5					14.5					10.0			22.1
Struck by object or equipment	7.3					7.3					6.3			8.4 9.4
Struck against object or equipment	4.2			-		4.2	-	-	-	-	1.5		-	9.4 1.8
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment Overexertion and bodily reaction	2.2 26.4			-		2.2 26.4		-		-	22.8			1.8 35.4
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	20.1													
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	6.0					6.0					5.2			7.3

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
 - = 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 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

EH

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 contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordiscipation gradientest efficiency industries. These data do not reflect changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordiscipation gradientest efficient beginning in the safety and the sa

¹ 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 recordiscepting 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, November 16, 2023