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

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	129.5			-		129.5		-	-	-	59.6		-	212.5
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures Sprains, strains, tears	5.3 32.6			-		5.3 32.6		-	-	-	16.8	-	-	9.3 51.9
Amputations	32.0			_		52.0					10.0			31.5
Bruise, contusions	8.7					8.7					3.1			14.9
Chemical burns and corrosions														
Heat (thermal) burns Soreness, pain	38.3			-		38.3		-			21.9			58.5
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	5.8					5.8								11.1
Cuts, lacerations	2.3					2.3								4.0
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	3.5					3.5								7.1
Carpal tunnel syndrome Tendonitis				-		-					-			
Multiple traumatic injuries	8.3					8.3								17.8
With sprains and other injuries With fractures and other injuries		-		-		-		-	-	-			-	
Part of body affected:														
Head	5.8					5.8					5.1		-	6.8
Eye Neck				-									-	
Trunk	13.2			-		13.2		-	-		6.1			21.8
Back	8.9					8.9					4.1			14.8
Upper extremities	26.1					26.1					16.1		-	38.8
Shoulder Arm	8.4 3.5					8.4 3.5					4.8 2.6		-	12.8 4.8
Wrist	3.3					3.3		-			2.0		-	4.0
Hand	6.8					6.8					4.4			
Lower extremities	21.1					21.1					14.4		-	29.3
Knee	8.7			-		8.7					6.0			12.2
Ankle Foot	5.4 3.0			-		5.4 3.0		-			5.1 2.2		-	6.0 4.0
Toe, toenail	5.0			-	-	5.0	-	-	-					4.0
Body systems	19.7					19.7					10.1			31.6
Multiple	39.3					39.3					7.6			76.1
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products														
Containers	3.1					3.1					4.3		-	
Furniture, fixtures	1.5			-		1.5					2.6			
Machinery Parts and materials	1.8 2.3					1.8								4.5
Person, injured or ill worker	10.3			-		10.3					7.2			14.3
Worker motion or position	10.2					10.2					7.0			14.3
Person, other than injured or ill workers	40.5					40.5					14.5			71.5
Health care patient	20.0					20.0					12.3		-	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces Ladder	15.9			-		15.9		-			9.8			23.2
Handtools	1.2					1.2								2.3
Vehicles	18.6					18.6					2.0			37.6
Trucks Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	-			-		-		-		-				
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	41.1					41.1					13.4			74.0
Intentional injury by other person	17.3					17.3					6.6			30.1
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	20.9			-		20.9					6.5			37.9
Animal and insect related incidents Transportation incidents	18.1			-		18.1							_	36.7
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	17.1					17.1					-			34.8
Fires and explosions						-								
Falls, slips, trips	22.0					22.0					14.8			31.0
Slips, trips without fall	3.4			-		3.4					3.5			
Fall on same level Fall to lower level	15.2 3.4			-		15.2 3.4		-			9.9		-	21.7 5.8
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	20.2			-	-	20.2	-	-	-		11.5			31.0
Contact with object, equipment	9.3					9.3					7.2			11.7
Struck by object or equipment	6.6					6.6					4.5			9.2
Struck against object or equipment	1.9					1.9					2.6		-	
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment Overexertion and bodily reaction	14.7			-		14.7		-			10.4			20.5
Repetitive motion involving microtasks														
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	3.5					3.5					3.9			

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

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