Table 15. Incidence rates 1 for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 2 per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, South Carolina, 2018

			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 systems	s Multiple parts	All other body parts
Total	89.2	6.1	1.2	.6	16.7	10.8	33.3	12.0	4.5	11.5	4.2	20.3	9.1	4.6	3.6	2.4	9.4	.5
Gender: Male	98.8	6.1	1.1	F	20.7	12.3	40.7	14.0	5.9	15.0	5.5	18.3	5.9	4.7	4.3	2.5	8.4	7
Female	76.2	6.2	1.3	.6	11.2	8.7	23.2	9.5	2.7	6.9	2.4	23.0	13.3	4.5	2.6	3.5 1.0	10.7	.4
Age: 14 - 15 16 - 19	 52.8					 	 21.2	 	 	 14.2	 	 23.6	 14.6					
20 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44	97.0 76.4 73.4	3.9 7.6	1.5 1.0 1.6	  .6	39.2 12.6 16.9	10.2 8.9 12.6	29.2 31.2 22.6	9.5 5.7	8.2 3.9 2.7	16.8 16.2 10.3	2.7 1.0 2.1	20.4 17.8 15.3	7.8 3.0 5.5	5.3 8.3 4.3	5.5 3.4 3.2		3.4 10.5 7.4	  .7
45 - 54 55 - 64 65 and over	122.1 96.2 68.3	8.7 6.6 3.6	1.2 .7 	1.2  	16.0 13.9 13.1	12.5 10.5 9.5	46.1 42.2 24.4	20.2 24.6 3.5	3.2 3.4 17.9	8.9 10.0 	13.1 3.0 	27.7 22.1 17.7	20.7 8.3 7.9	2.5 2.0 6.7	1.2 7.1 	8.6  	12.4 10.9 8.0	1.5  
Major occupational group:	34.2						20.2	16.3				F 4	2.9				4.6	
Management occupations Business and financial operations occupations	17.7	4.7					20.2 3.3	10.5				5.4 7.4	2.9				4.0	
Computer and mathematical occupations	12.3						9.2	9.2										
Architecture and engineering occupations	102.9				101.3													
Life, physical, and social science occupations	35.2																	
Community and social service occupations	288.4				-		271.0	266.2										
Legal occupations																		
Education, training, and library occupations  Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	67.6 18.0						31.8					23.9						
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	49.3	3.9			13.1	10.1	18.0	4.9	2.2	8.2	2.3	7.4	2.5	2.6			5.8	-
Healthcare support occupations	100.6	8.4			38.3	32.6	23.8	10.8			4.8	15.3	7.3				11.5	
Protective service occupations	60.4											12.7					34.4	
Food preparation and serving related occupations	52.6	4.0			9.1	7.3	16.7	4.3	2.6	8.1		17.3	14.9	1.7		2.6	2.9	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	127.9	5.9			16.4	14.6	33.6	4.8	10.1	16.9		17.2		6.4	5.7	43.4	11.2	
Personal care and service occupations	61.5				8.6	7.0	13.6					15.3	4.6		5.0		12.0	
Sales and related occupations	55.4	8.6	2.6		9.5	6.2	10.0	2.5	5.2	2.4		12.1	2.5	3.5	4.6		14.6	
Office and administrative support occupations	23.9 133.4	1.8			2.7 37.3	1.6 37.3	6.9 77.6	1.1	1.0	2.3 39.1	 37.3	9.4	3.9	2.2	2.2		2.5	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations  Construction and extraction occupations	133.4	9.5			20.0	18.8	38.9	3.7	15.1	20.1	3/.3	30.6	5.1	2.3	16.0		33.2	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	207.3	12.6			35.9	24.6	105.7	43.0	9.3	51.5	2.0	32.9	9.2	12.8	16.0	5.1	9.5	5.3
Production occupations	86.5	8.1	4.2		16.0	11.1	40.7	6.4	2.7	22.9	5.4	14.2	6.6		3.6		6.3	
Transportation and material moving occupations	279.5	12.7		2.4	45.5	34.7	106.6	42.8	13.8	18.5	29.7	87.9	46.9	23.9	10.6	2.6	21.4	

 $^1$  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

= number of injuries and illnesses = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year 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, October 25, 2019

<sup>&</sup>lt;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>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.