### Table 16. Incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, South Carolina, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Local government</th>
<th>Nature of injury or illness</th>
<th>Multiple traumatic injuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sprains, strains</td>
<td>Cuts, lacerations, punctures</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>121.0</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender: Male</td>
<td>132.5</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>112.4</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 - 15</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 19</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>124.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34</td>
<td>143.2</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44</td>
<td>111.6</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 64</td>
<td>115.4</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>114.0</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
- Education, training, 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

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
- EH = 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).

Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

1 Incidence rates are calculated using the formula:

\[ \text{Incidence Rate} = \frac{N}{EH} \times 20,000,000 \]

where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

2 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.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.