

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009

South Carolina

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2009 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including State and local government⁶		1,795.2	3.5	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.8
Private industry⁶		1,488.4	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.6
Goods-producing⁶		341.4	3.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.6
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		11.7	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	10.3	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.6
Forestry and logging	113	3.0	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Mining⁷	21	1.4	1.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction		99.7	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.5
Construction	23	99.7	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.5
Construction of buildings	236	25.3	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	14.0	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	60.3	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.6
Manufacturing		230.0	3.4	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.6
Manufacturing	31-33	230.0	3.4	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.6
Food manufacturing	311	18.3	5.0	3.1	1.1	2.0	1.9
Textile mills	313	18.0	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
Textile product mills (scope changed in 2009)	314	4.0	2.7	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.0
Wood product manufacturing	321	8.2	3.9	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.8
Paper manufacturing	322	13.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8
Printing and related support activities	323	4.6	0.9	0.4	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	20.0	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	326	19.8	3.5	2.1	0.7	1.3	1.5
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.4	3.3	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.4	4.9	2.2	0.4	1.8	2.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	25.3	3.4	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.6
Machinery manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	333	22.2	3.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	2.0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.2	2.8	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.2
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	11.6	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing (scope changed in 2009)	336	28.7	4.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	7.7	5.9	2.6	0.9	1.7	3.3
Service-providing		1,147.0	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		358.0	3.9	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.6
Wholesale trade	42	68.9	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	35.5	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	20.2	5.0	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.0
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	13.1	0.9	0.3	--	--	0.6
Retail trade	44-45	228.8	4.1	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	26.7	6.4	2.5	2.2	0.2	3.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	6.9	3.6	2.7	0.5	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	19.2	4.5	2.8	0.9	1.9	1.8
Food and beverage stores	445	43.1	4.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.2
Gasoline stations	447	17.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	--	1.2
General merchandise stores	452	50.3	4.7	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	11.3	0.3	0.2	--	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	47.5	5.4	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.8
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	1.3	0.9	0.9	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Truck transportation	484	18.5	7.4	4.8	--	1.1	2.6
Support activities for transportation	488	9.7	4.0	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.1
Couriers and messengers	492	6.3	6.9	5.1	3.4	1.8	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

South Carolina

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2009 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Warehousing and storage	493	9.0	4.9	4.5	1.1	3.4	0.4
Utilities	22	12.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	--	1.1
Utilities	221	12.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	--	1.1
Information		28.3	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.0
Information	51	28.3	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.0
Publishing industries (except Internet)	511	6.5	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.1
Telecommunications (scope changed in 2009)	517	13.3	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.7
Financial activities		98.9	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
Finance and insurance	52	69.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	--	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	29.2	2.9	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2
Professional and business services		211.8	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	75.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	(¹⁰)	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	55	15.1	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	120.9	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.8
Administrative and support services (scope changed in 2009)	561	109.8	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
Education and health services		185.4	4.6	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.5
Educational services	61	20.0	2.7	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.3
Educational services	611	20.0	2.7	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.3
Health care and social assistance	62	165.4	4.8	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.7

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Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2009 -- Continued

South Carolina

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2009 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Ambulatory health care services	621	68.0	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.3
Hospitals	622	36.7	7.1	3.0	1.2	1.8	4.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	37.1	6.7	3.7	1.7	2.0	3.0
Social assistance	624	23.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	0.3	1.1
Leisure and hospitality		214.2	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	27.2	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.2
Accommodation and food services	72	186.9	3.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.3
Accommodation	721	28.4	3.8	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.9
Food services and drinking places	722	158.6	3.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	2.4
Other services		50.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other services, except public administration	81	50.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Repair and maintenance	811	17.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	17.3	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	11.2	2.2	1.4	0.9	--	0.8
State and local government		306.8	4.9	2.2	1.4	0.8	2.7
State government		92.4	3.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
Service-providing		92.4	3.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
Education and health services		49.6	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.7
Educational services	61	36.9	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.6
Educational services	611	36.9	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.6
Health care and social assistance	62	12.7	4.5	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.9

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Hospitals	622	7.2	5.2	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.9	9.6	8.0	5.5	2.6	(¹⁰)
Public administration		40.2	3.8	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.0
Public administration	92	40.2	3.8	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	7.5	2.8	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.4
Administration of human resource programs	923	16.5	4.4	3.3	2.8	0.4	1.1
Administration of economic programs	926	10.2	5.0	3.7	2.5	1.1	1.4
Local government		214.3	5.7	2.3	1.3	0.9	3.4
Service-providing		--	5.7	2.3	1.3	0.9	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		4.0	7.1	4.9	1.8	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	--	6.2	4.7	4.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	0.3	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Utilities	22	3.3	7.2	4.9	1.4	--	--
Utilities	221	3.3	7.2	4.9	1.4	--	--
Education and health services		149.5	4.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	2.7
Educational services	61	107.5	3.9	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.3
Educational services	611	107.5	3.9	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.3
Health care and social assistance	62	42.0	6.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	3.6
Hospitals	622	38.0	5.7	2.1	1.0	1.1	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2.7	8.6	4.5	3.2	1.2	--
Public administration		55.1	8.1	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.1

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Public administration	92	55.1	8.1	3.1	1.7	1.3	5.1
Executive, legislative, and other general government support	921	49.6	8.2	3.1	1.8	1.3	5.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1.9	12.3	2.8	1.9	--	9.5
Administration of human resource programs	923	1.9	4.6	3.2	1.1	2.1	1.5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System 2007 Edition*

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007*) 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 the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

¹⁰ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.