

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, South Carolina, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.4
Private industry⁵		2.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2
Goods-producing⁵		2.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		3.9	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		4.0	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.4
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.7	2.3	1.8	--	--
Construction		1.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Construction		1.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
Manufacturing		3.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing		3.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Food manufacturing	311	4.6	3.5	1.5	2.0	1.1
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	6.3	4.5	--	3.8	1.8
Textile mills	313	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.4
Textile product mills	314	3.2	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	3.4	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.4
Paper manufacturing	322	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.4	3.7	1.0	--	0.7
Primary metal manufacturing	331	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, South Carolina, 2014

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Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	2.8	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.0
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.3	0.6	--	0.3	0.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	3.7	2.4	0.8	1.7	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1
Service-providing		2.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.4	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Wholesale trade		2.7	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
Retail trade		3.9	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.6
Transportation and warehousing⁸		3.2	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.8
Utilities		2.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	--
Utilities	221	2.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	--
Information		1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.0	0.6	--	0.1	0.4
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.1	0.1	--	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.2	1.9	--	0.3	0.3
Professional and business services		1.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises		0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4

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Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.9	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.2
Administrative and support services	561	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.3
Educational and health services		3.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.0
Educational services		1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2
Health care and social assistance		4.0	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.1
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.2
Hospitals	622	6.1	2.0	0.9	1.1	4.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.0	4.5	1.6	2.9	2.6
Social assistance	624	2.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.0
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		3.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	2.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.7	2.0	1.7	--	1.7
Accommodation and food services		3.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	2.2
Other services (except public administration)		1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	--
State and local government⁵		4.4	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.5
State government⁵		2.8	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.3
Service-providing		2.8	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.3
Educational and health services		2.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.3

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Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, South Carolina, 2014

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			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services		2.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1
Educational services	611	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1
Health care and social assistance		3.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.7
Hospitals	622	4.6	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.4	6.0	3.4	2.5	--
Public administration		3.3	1.9	1.6	0.4	1.3
Public administration		3.3	1.9	1.6	0.4	1.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	2.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.5
Local government⁵		5.1	2.1	1.1	1.0	3.0
Service-providing		5.1	2.1	1.1	1.0	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		4.1	2.7	2.0	0.8	1.4
Utilities		4.1	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.4
Utilities	221	4.1	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.4
Educational and health services		4.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	3.1
Educational services		4.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.9
Educational services	611	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.9
Health care and social assistance		5.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	3.6
Hospitals	622	5.6	1.7	0.7	1.0	3.8

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Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, South Carolina, 2014

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			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.8	2.8	0.8	2.0	5.0
Public administration		6.1	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.9
Public administration		6.1	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4.4	3.5	--	--	0.9

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 200,000$ where,
 N = number of injuries and/or illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent 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* -- United States, 2012.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) 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 OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 26, 2015