

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, South Carolina, 2023

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government³	2.2	--	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7
Private industry³	1.9	--	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.0
Goods producing	1.9	--	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.8
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	1.6	--	--	1.6	2.7	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	1.6	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	1.4	--	1.1	1.8	1.1	--
Manufacturing	2.1	--	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.8
Service providing	1.9	--	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.2
Trade transportation and utilities	2.8	--	2.5	3.1	4.9	4.5
Wholesale trade	2.3	--	2.4	2.6	5.8	--
Retail trade	2.7	--	2.5	3.1	5.5	6.1
Transportation and warehousing⁵	3.6	--	3.0	3.9	4.4	3.9
Financial activities	0.5	--	--	0.8	0.1	0.2
Finance and insurance	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.5	--	--	2.8	--	--
Professional and business services	1.1	--	2.6	0.8	0.7	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	--	--	--	0.5	--
Management of companies and enterprises	0.7	--	--	--	0.7	0.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	2.3	--	1.6	2.5	3.1	3.7
Educational services	0.9	--	--	1.2	1.2	--
Health care and social assistance	2.5	--	1.7	2.7	3.7	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	2.2	--	1.6	3.2	4.7	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.3	--	--	4.2	5.5	--
Accommodation and food services	2.0	--	1.4	3.1	4.5	--
Other services (except public administration)	1.2	--	1.8	2.5	--	--
State and local government³	3.7	--	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.7
State government³	3.1	--	--	3.6	2.5	3.1
Local government³	3.9	--	3.9	3.3	4.8	4.0

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ 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 Data are coded using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our Handbook of Methods concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm>.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ 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 recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates of other industries. □

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. The scope of the data published in the SOII differs from the scope of the data published by the FRA. For more information on differences see the SOII Handbook of Methods Data Concepts page: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/data.htm>.

⁶ 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, November 13, 2024