

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case types, 2008-2010

South Carolina

Industry Sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ⁶			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
All industries including State and local government	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
Private industry³	3.1	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
Goods-producing³	3.6	3.2	3.6	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.7
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	3.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	3.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.9
Mining⁴	2.4	1.5	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	2.6	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Manufacturing	4.0	3.4	3.9	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.8
Service-providing	2.9	3.2	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	3.4	3.9	3.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.5
Wholesale trade	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.7
Retail trade	3.5	4.1	4.1	1.8	2.3	2.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.9
Transportation and Warehousing	4.2	5.4	4.0	3.0	3.7	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.1
Utilities	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	--	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.6
Information	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.7
Financial activities	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.5
Professional and business services	1.7	1.9	2.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
Education and health services	4.1	4.6	4.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.5	2.4
Educational services	2.5	2.7	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	--	1.9	1.3	1.0
Health care and social assistance	4.3	4.8	4.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.7	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	2.8	3.5	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.3	1.8
Other services, except public administration	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.0
State and local government	4.8	4.9	5.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.6	2.7	3.0
State government	3.2	3.4	3.3	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Local government	5.6	5.7	6.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.1	3.4	3.8

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 *North American Industry Classification System, 2007 Edition*

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2007 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.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ 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.