

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, South Carolina, 2021

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
All industries including state and local government⁴		2.1	34.6
Private industry⁴		2.0	27.2
Goods-producing⁴		2.2	7.9
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		4.7	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		5.6	0.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		0.8	(8)
Construction		1.3	1.3
Construction		1.3	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	1.2	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.6	1.0
Manufacturing		2.5	6.1
Manufacturing		2.5	6.1
Food manufacturing	311	3.4	0.6
Textile mills	313	2.5	0.3
Textile product mills	314	0.8	(8)
Wood product manufacturing	321	2.2	0.2
Paper manufacturing	322	1.8	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.3	0.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.1	0.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	3.8	0.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	2.3	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	2.5	0.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	1.8	0.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	1.0	0.1

Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.5	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	1.4	(⁸)
Service providing		1.9	19.4
Trade transportation and utilities		2.9	9.5
Wholesale trade		2.0	1.3
Retail trade		3.0	5.4
Transportation and warehousing⁷		3.8	2.7
Information		0.7	0.2
Financial activities		0.4	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing		0.6	0.2
Professional and business services		1.3	2.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services		1.1	1.0
Management of companies and enterprises		1.4	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		1.5	1.3
Administrative and support services	561	1.7	1.2
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.5	0.1
Educational and health services		2.3	4.1
Educational services		0.6	0.1
Health care and social assistance		2.5	4.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	1.4	1.2
Hospitals	622	5.4	1.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.3	1.0
Social assistance	624	1.8	0.4
Leisure and hospitality		1.5	2.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.8	0.3
Accommodation and food services		1.5	2.0

State and local government⁴		2.9	7.4
State government⁴		2.7	2.0
Service providing		2.7	2.0
Educational and health services		2.7	1.0
Educational services		1.7	0.4
Educational services	611	1.7	0.4
Health care and social assistance		4.5	0.6
Hospitals	622	5.5	0.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.4	(⁸)
Public administration		2.8	1.0
Public administration		2.8	1.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4.5	0.4
Local government⁴		3.0	5.3
Service providing		3.0	5.3
Trade transportation and utilities		--	--
Utilities		4.0	0.1
Utilities	221	4.0	0.1
Educational and health services		2.4	2.8
Educational services		2.1	1.6
Educational services	611	2.1	1.6
Health care and social assistance		3.1	1.2
Hospitals	622	3.4	1.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2.8	0.1
Public administration		4.1	2.2

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

N = number of injuries

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 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>.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ 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 20, 2022