Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2017

		Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹							
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses		
All industries including state and local government ⁴		12.2	1.9	1.1	(⁵)	1.0	8.2		
Private industry ⁴		8.9	1.3	0.9	(⁵)	1.1	5.6		
Goods-producing ⁴		14.7	2.3	0.9	(⁵)	3.7	7.9		
Natural resources and mining ^{4,6}		17.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		(⁵)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴		20.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		(⁵)		
Forestry and logging	113	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁶		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Construction		5.0			(⁵)	(⁵)			
Construction		5.0			(⁵)	(⁵)			
Construction of buildings Heavy and civil engineering construction Specialty trade contractors	236 237 238	 	 (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) 		
Manufacturing		18.5	2.7	1.2	(⁵)	4.9	9.8		
Manufacturing		18.5	2.7	1.2	(⁵)	4.9	9.8		
Food manufacturing Textile mills Textile product mills Wood product manufacturing Paper manufacturing Chemical manufacturing Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	311 313 314 321 322 325 326	24.0 12.8 (⁵) (⁵) 23.5 24.4 8.8	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(†) (†) (†) (†) (†) (†)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) (⁵) 15.3 9.1 (⁵)	16.5 (⁵) (⁵) (⁵)		

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2017

		Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	51.7	26.8		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Primary metal manufacturing	331	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	13.4		(⁵)	(⁵)	10.6	(⁵)	
Machinery manufacturing	333	15.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.5	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	36.2	()		(⁵)	(⁵)	28.8	
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Service-providing		6.9	0.9	1.0	(⁵)	0.2	4.9	
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸		5.9	0.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.6	
Wholesale trade			(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Retail trade		6.6	0.8	(⁵)	(⁵)		4.8	
Transportation and warehousing ⁸		2.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Utilities		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Utilities	221	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Information			(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Finance, insurance, and real estate		3.6	(⁵)	3.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Finance and insurance			(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Real estate and rental and leasing			(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Professional and business services		1.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		1.0	

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2017

		Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						
Industry ² NAICS code ³	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	
Professional, scientific, and technical services			(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		3.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		(⁵)	
Administrative and support services Waste management and remediation services	561 562	3.6 (⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	 (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵)	
Educational and health services		10.2	2.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.0	
Educational services		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Health care and social assistance		11.5	2.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.9	
Ambulatory health care services Hospitals Nursing and residential care facilities Social assistance	621 622 623 624	7.9 20.5 12.9 8.6	6.3 (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	(⁵) (⁵) (⁵)	6.3 12.2 7.1 8.1	
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		8.6	1.2	2.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.1	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		47.4		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	41.4	
Accommodation and food services		4.2	(⁵)	2.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.1	
Other services (except public administration)		29.7		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	28.0	
State and local government ⁴		30.1	5.3	2.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	22.3	
State government ⁴		25.9		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	16.5	
Service-providing		25.9		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	16.5	

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2017

Industry ²		Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						
	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	
Educational and health services		4.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Educational services		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Educational services	611	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Health care and social assistance		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Hospitals Nursing and residential care facilities	622 623	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
Public administration		48.2		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	33.1	
Public administration		48.2		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	33.1	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	26.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	22.7	
Local government ⁴		31.9	4.3	2.4	(⁵)		24.7	
Service-providing		31.9	4.3	2.4	(⁵)		24.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁸								
Utilities		92.1		(⁵)	(⁵)			
Utilities	221	92.1		(⁵)	(⁵)			
Educational and health services		25.0	(⁵)	1.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	21.8	
Educational services		9.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Educational services	611	9.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)		
Health care and social assistance		55.9	(⁵)	5.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	50.1	

Table 8. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2017

		Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	
Hospitals Nursing and residential care facilities	622 623		(⁵)		()		57.1 	
Public administration		45.8	8.7	3.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	32.8	
Public administration		45.8	8.7	3.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	32.8	

 $^{^{1}}$ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

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 15, 2018

Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2012.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data too small to be displayed.

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 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 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.