

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, South Carolina, 2017

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including state and local government³	12.2	1.9	1.1	--	1.0	8.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	(⁶)	0.2	1.3
Private industry³	8.9	1.3	0.9	--	1.1	5.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	0.8
Goods-producing³	14.7	2.3	0.9	--	3.7	7.9	0.5	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1	0.3
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	17.4	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Construction	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Manufacturing	18.5	2.7	1.2	--	4.9	9.8	0.4	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1	0.2
Service-providing	6.9	0.9	1.0	--	0.2	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	5.9	0.6	--	--	--	4.6	0.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.2
Wholesale trade	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Retail trade	6.6	0.8	--	--	--	4.8	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁵	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.6	--	3.3	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Finance and insurance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Professional and business services	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.0	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	(⁶)
Educational and health services	10.2	2.4	--	--	--	7.0	0.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Educational services	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Health care and social assistance	11.5	2.7	--	--	--	7.9	0.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	8.6	1.2	2.3	--	--	5.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	47.4	--	--	--	--	41.4	0.1	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Accommodation and food services	4.2	--	2.5	--	--	1.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Other services (except public administration)	29.7	--	--	--	--	28.0	0.1	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
State and local government³	30.1	5.3	2.1	--	--	22.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.6
State government³	25.9	--	--	--	--	16.5	0.2	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Local government³	31.9	4.3	2.4	--	--	24.7	0.6	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	--	0.4

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	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ 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).

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

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, October 15, 2018