

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, South Carolina, 2022

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						
All industries including state and local government³	24.4	2.2	15.9	--	0.9	5.4	4.3
Private industry³	24.7	2.3	17.5	--	1.0	3.8	3.7
Goods producing	17.3	2.6	7.0	--	3.3	4.4	0.6
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	21.6	3.3	7.5	--	4.8	6.0	0.6
Service providing	27.1	2.3	20.9	--	0.2	3.6	3.1
Trade transportation and utilities	16.7	3.9	7.0	--	0.6	5.1	0.6
Wholesale trade	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.3	⁽⁶⁾
Retail trade	16.9	--	12.4	--	--	4.1	0.3
Transportation and warehousing⁵	13.6	--	--	--	2.9	10.5	0.1
Financial activities	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.1	⁽⁶⁾
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	111.3	--	108.9	--	--	2.2	2.1
Educational services	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	⁽⁶⁾
Health care and social assistance	124.6	--	122.3	--	--	2.0	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	--	--	--	--	2.0	0.1
Accommodation and food services	2.1	--	--	--	--	1.8	⁽⁶⁾
State and local government³	22.9	1.4	6.3	--	--	14.4	0.6
State government³	18.9	--	11.3	--	--	4.8	0.1
Local government³	24.6	1.6	4.1	--	--	18.6	0.4

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).

²Data 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://>

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 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, 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 indu

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.

Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
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Numbers of illnesses in thousands

0.4	2.8	--	0.2	0.9
0.4	2.6	--	0.1	0.6
0.1	0.3	--	0.1	0.2
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
0.1	0.2	--	0.1	0.2
0.3	2.4	--	(⁶)	0.4
0.1	0.2	--	(⁶)	0.2
--	--	--	--	(⁶)
--	0.2	--	--	0.1
--	--	--	(⁶)	0.1
--	--	--	--	(⁶)
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	2.0	--	--	(⁶)
--	--	--	--	--
--	2.0	--	--	(⁶)
--	--	--	--	(⁶)
--	--	--	--	(⁶)
(⁶)	0.2	--	--	0.4
--	0.1	--	--	(⁶)
(⁶)	0.1	--	--	0.3

[/www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm).

is those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect changes the istries.