

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2021**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>All industries including state and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		23.4	0.8	16.2	0.2	0.9	5.4
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b>		22.4	0.6	16.8	0.1	1.0	3.9
<b>Goods producing<sup>4</sup></b>		23.0	0.8	11.5	--	3.5	7.0
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,6</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>		31.9	1.1	16.0	--	5.0	9.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>		31.9	1.1	16.0	--	5.0	9.4
Food manufacturing	311	27.9	--	--	--	10.8	15.0
Textile mills	313	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	48.0	--	31.4	--	--	--
Paper manufacturing	322	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	14.3	--	--	--	--	--
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	23.0	--	12.1	--	10.8	--
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	27.2	--	--	--	--	--
Primary metal manufacturing	331	35.6	--	--	--	--	--
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	23.3	--	--	--	22.2	--
Machinery manufacturing	333	63.1	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	39.0	--	4.9	--	--	33.0

<b>Service providing</b>		22.2	0.5	18.6	--	--	2.8
<b>Trade transportation and utilities</b>		23.3	--	17.8	--	--	4.2
<b>Wholesale trade</b>		5.3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail trade</b>		34.9	--	30.9	--	--	3.5
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b>		14.3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational and health services</b>		51.8	1.0	47.4	--	--	3.4
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		57.9	1.2	53.0	--	--	3.8
Hospitals	622	52.1	--	26.9	--	--	22.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	117.7	--	113.6	--	--	--
Social assistance	624	30.2	--	30.2	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b>		6.3	--	--	--	--	3.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>		6.4	--	--	--	--	3.8
<b>State and local government<sup>4</sup></b>		28.4	1.7	12.9	--	--	13.4
<b>State government<sup>4</sup></b>		32.4	--	29.8	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b>		32.4	--	29.8	--	--	--
<b>Educational and health services</b>		23.5	--	21.0	--	--	--
<b>Educational services</b>		13.1	--	10.3	--	--	--
Educational services	611	13.1	--	10.3	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		43.0	--	41.1	--	--	--
Hospitals	622	59.6	--	57.0	--	--	--

<b>Public administration</b>		42.8	--	40.2	--	--	--
<b>Public administration</b>		42.8	--	40.2	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local government<sup>4</sup></b>		26.7	2.1	5.7	--	--	18.3
<b>Service providing</b>		26.8	2.1	5.7	--	--	18.3
<b>Trade transportation and utilities</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Utilities</b>		99.4	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities	221	99.4	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational and health services</b>		21.1	--	3.4	--	--	17.1
<b>Educational services</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	611	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>		50.5	--	9.4	--	--	40.4
Hospitals	622	60.1	--	11.1	--	--	48.0
<b>Public administration</b>		36.6	--	11.7	--	--	20.4
<b>Public administration</b>		36.6	--	11.7	--	--	20.4

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> 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>.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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 24, 2022