

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government⁴		16.1	3.4	2.6	0.2	1.5	8.5
Private industry⁴		14.5	2.6	2.0	--	1.6	8.3
Goods-producing⁴		25.3	1.5	--	--	4.9	16.3
Natural resources and mining^{4,6}		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Construction		--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Specialty trade contractors	238	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Manufacturing		30.7	1.7	0.9	--	6.7	21.1
Manufacturing		30.7	1.7	0.9	--	6.7	21.1
Food manufacturing	311	143.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	136.4
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Textile mills	313	37.7	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	15.6	19.9
Textile product mills	314	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wood product manufacturing	321	22.5	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Chemical manufacturing	325	28.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--	18.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	22.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Primary metal manufacturing	331	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	19.9	6.2	--	(⁵)	7.4	(⁵)
Machinery manufacturing	333	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	15.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	42.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	34.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Service-providing		10.8	2.9	1.8	(⁵)	0.4	5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		9.2	2.3	1.0	(⁵)	0.7	5.1
Wholesale trade		5.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Retail trade		6.5	1.6	1.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.9
Transportation and warehousing⁸		14.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.3
Utilities		44.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Utilities	221	44.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Information		7.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Finance and insurance		(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate and rental and leasing		--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Professional and business services		8.8	--	1.0	(⁵)	--	3.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services		2.6	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Management of companies and enterprises		(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		16.5	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Administrative and support services	561	19.0	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Educational and health services		19.1	3.5	4.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.2
Educational services		8.5	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Health care and social assistance		20.4	3.8	4.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Hospitals	622	28.7	5.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	18.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	51.5	10.8	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	23.5
Social assistance	624	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		13.1	4.1	3.4	(⁵)	--	5.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Accommodation and food services		14.1	4.3	3.5	(⁵)	--	5.7
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
State and local government⁴		23.8	7.5	5.6	--	1.1	9.2
State government⁴		6.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	2.6
Service-providing		6.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	2.6
Educational and health services		6.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Educational services		7.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Educational services	611	7.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Health care and social assistance		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Hospitals	622	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Public administration		6.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Public administration		6.1	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Local government⁴		30.9	10.0	7.6	--	--	11.9
Service-providing		30.9	10.0	7.6	--	--	11.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		81.5	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Utilities		94.8	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Utilities	221	94.8	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Educational and health services		26.9	--	5.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.6
Educational services		18.6	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.5
Educational services	611	18.6	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.5
Health care and social assistance		46.2	(⁵)	14.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	29.6

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Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Hospitals	622	47.6	(⁵)	17.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	27.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Public administration		37.6	7.0	13.4	--	--	12.6
Public administration		37.6	7.0	13.4	--	--	12.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--

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 Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *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.

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 26, 2015