Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, South Carolina, 2023

		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		9.0	0.9	2.7		1.1	4.2	
Private industry ⁴		8.1	0.7	2.6		1.1	3.6	
Goods producing ⁴		12.7	1.8	1.0		4.4	5.6	
Natural resources and mining ^{4,6}								
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁶								
Manufacturing		17.7	2.4	1.4		6.3	7.4	
Manufacturing		17.7	2.4	1.4		6.3	7.4	
Food manufacturing Textile mills	311 313	25.2				15.1	8.5	
Wood product manufacturing	313							
Paper manufacturing	321							
Printing and related support activities	323							
Chemical manufacturing	325	25.5						
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	12.8				10.8		
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327							
Primary metal manufacturing	331	51.4				46.9		
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	25.0				15.2	7.0	
Machinery manufacturing	333	7.1					6.4	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334							
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335							
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	28.9		4.2		4.5	19.0	

Trade transportation and utilities	Service providing		6.6	0.4	3.1	 	2.9
Retail trade	Trade transportation and utilities		10.3	0.8	3.3	 	5.8
Transportation and warehousing ⁸ 14.5 - - - 12.5 Financial activities 1.9 - - - 1.9 Professional and business services -	Wholesale trade					 	2.2
Financial activities	Retail trade		9.7			 	4.9
Professional and business services	Transportation and warehousing ⁸		14.5			 	12.5
Educational and health services 15.7 12.2 3.1 Health care and social assistance 17.5 13.7 3.4 Ambulatory health care services 621 4.2 3.2 Hospitals 622 18.3 11.2 6.3 Nursing and residential care facilities 623 61.8 56.8 Leisure and hospitality 3.1 2.6 Arts, entertainment, and recreation 19.7 Accommodation and food services 1.2 State and local government ⁴ 14.8 2.2 3.6 8.2 State government ⁴ 18.7 - 8.8 3.4	Financial activities		1.9			 	1.9
Health care and social assistance 17.5	Professional and business services					 	
Ambulatory health care services 621	Educational and health services		15.7		12.2	 	3.1
Hospitals	Health care and social assistance		17.5		13.7	 	3.4
Leisure and hospitality 3.1 2.6 Arts, entertainment, and recreation 19.7 15.8 Accommodation and food services 1.2 8.2 State and local government ⁴ 18.7 8.8 3.4	Hospitals	622	18.3	 		 	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation 19.7 15.8 Accommodation and food services 1.2 8.2 State and local government ⁴ 18.7 8.8 3.4		323				 	2.6
State and local government ⁴ 14.8 2.2 3.6 8.2 State government ⁴ 18.7 8.8 3.4	Arts, entertainment, and recreation		19.7			 	15.8
State government ⁴ 18.7 8.8 3.4	Accommodation and food services		1.2			 	
	State and local government ⁴		14.8	2.2	3.6	 	8.2
Service providing 18.7 8.8 3.4	State government ⁴		18.7		8.8	 	3.4
	Service providing		18.7		8.8	 	3.4
Educational and health services 4.6	Educational and health services		4.6			 	
Educational services	Educational services					 	
Educational services 611	Educational services	611				 	

Health care and social assistance					 	
Hospitals	622				 	
Public administration		36.5		18.7	 	
Public administration		36.5		18.7	 	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922				 	
Local government ⁴		13.1	1.2	1.3	 	10.2
Service providing		13.1	1.2	1.3	 	10.2
Educational and health services					 	
Educational services					 	
Educational services	611				 	
Health care and social assistance					 	
Nursing and residential care facilities	623				 	
Public administration		29.1	3.1	4.0	 	21.1
Public administration		29.1	3.1	4.0	 	21.1

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).
² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.
³ 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.
⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
Data too small to be displayed.
Obta 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.
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 no 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. The scope of the data published in the SOII differs from the