Table 5. Incidence rates[1] and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, South Carolina, 2024

Industry sector[2]	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers[1]						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government[3]	7.4	1.2	0.9	--	0.6	4.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	0.8
Private industry[3]	6.2	1.2	0.6	--	0.7	3.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	0.5
Goods producing	9.4	--	--	--	2.6	4.4	0.4	--	--	--	0.1	0.2
Natural resources and mining[3,4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction[4]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	4.7	--	--	--	--	4.7	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.1
Manufacturing	11.8	--	--	--	3.8	4.3	0.3	--	--	--	0.1	0.1
Service providing	5.1	--	0.7	--	--	3.0	0.6	--	0.1	--	--	0.4
Trade transportation and utilities	8.3	0.7	0.7	--	--	6.5	0.3	(6)	(6)	--	--	0.2
Retail trade	6.8	0.8	1.1	--	--	4.8	0.1	(6)	(6)	--	--	0.1
Transportation and warehousing[5]	18.0	--	--	--	--	16.3	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.1
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	6.5	--	2.9	--	--	3.4	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.1
Educational services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	7.3	--	3.2	--	--	3.8	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	4.7	--	--	--	--	1.7	0.1	--	--	--	--	(6)
State and local government[3]	15.1	1.5	2.6	--	--	10.6	0.4	(6)	0.1	--	--	0.3
State government[3]	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	(6)	--	--	--	--	--
Local government[3]	20.1	--	3.6	--	--	14.5	0.4	--	0.1	--	--	0.3

[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] 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.

[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 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.

[5] 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 scope of the data published by the FRA. For more information on differences see the SOII Handbook of Methods Data Concepts page: https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/data.htm.

[6] Data too small to be displayed.