

Table 1. Number and rate¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industry, local government, South Carolina, 2024

(In thousands)

Characteristics	Local government ^{2,3,4}		All workers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total recordable cases	6.6	3.7	6.6	3.7
Cases involving days away from work, job transfer or restriction	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.0
Cases involving days away from work ⁵	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0
Cases involving days of job transfer or restriction	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0
Other recordable cases	3.0	1.7	3.0	1.7
Injuries:				
Total recordable cases	6.3	3.5	6.3	3.5
Illnesses:				
Total recordable cases	0.4	20.1	0.4	20.1
Illness categories:				
Total recordable cases of poisoning	--	--	--	--
Total recordable cases of skin disease	--	--	--	--
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	--	--	--	--
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.1	3.6	0.1	3.6
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	0.3	14.5	0.3	14.5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers (10,000 full-time workers for illness rates) and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 (20,000,000 for illness rates) where

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ 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.

⁴ 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>.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.