Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2009

South Carolina--local government

	Percent of cases involving								
Occupation	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	Median days away from work
Total [2,260 cases]	100.0	12.8	17.7	19.9	15.0	8.4	11.5	14.6	5
Elementary school teachers, except									
special education	100.0		36.4	27.3				18.2	3
Bus drivers, school	100.0				14.3		47.6	38.1	30
Fire fighters	100.0		30.0	15.0	20.0		10.0	15.0	7
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0				38.5				10
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	100.0			27.3				36.4	8
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	100.0		37.5	25.0					3
Janitors and cleaners, except	100.0		0.10	20.0					
maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	28.6		28.6					5
Food preparation workers	100.0	50.0		20.0					4
Counter attendants, cafeteria,	100.0	00.0							'
food concession, and coffee shop	100.0		83.3						2
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	100.0			83.3					3
Registered nurses	100.0								11
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	100.0			80.0					',
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	80.0		00.0					1
Operating engineers and other	100.0	00.0							'
	100.0				60.0				10
construction equipment operators	100.0				60.0				10
special and vocational education	100.0			50.0					,
Child care workers				50.0					3
	100.0			50.0					1
Office clerks, general					50.0				3
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0				50.0				<i>'</i>
First-line supervisors/managers	400.0				75.0				_
of production and operating workers	100.0				75.0				/
Coaches and scouts									2
Correctional officers and jailers	100.0								3
Construction laborers	100.0								13
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	100.0								30
Computer and information systems managers									2
Teacher assistants	100.0	-							3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.