Table 15. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, 2009

## South Carolina--state government

	Percent of cases involving								
Characteristic	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 [1,170 cases]	100.0	12.0	9.4	22.2	9.4	9.4	6.8	31.6	10
Time of event:  12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M  4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M  8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon  12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M  4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M  8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight  Not reported	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	  10.0 25.0  	 18.2 8.0  17.6 	28.0 25.0 11.8 22.2	 18.2 6.0 8.3 11.8	8.0 8.3  22.2	 8.0  17.6	45.5 34.0 20.8 35.3 33.3	 14 9 5 14 11
Hours on the job before event occurred:  Before shift began	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 	  10.0 7.1   38.5  	  15.0 7.1  15.0 15.4 	 40.0 10.0 25.0 35.0 20.0  	  10.7  15.0  	 20.0  10.7 10.0 10.0  	  15.0  15.0   	20.0 50.0 32.1 30.0 30.0 15.4 	 5 25 10 13 10 2  
Day of week: Sunday	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	 20.8 8.0 22.2 	33.3  12.5 12.0 11.1 	26.3 12.5 20.0 27.8 29.4 33.3	10.5 12.5 8.0  11.8	 15.8  12.0  	  16.0  	33.3 42.1 37.5 24.0 27.8 41.2 33.3	10 13 6 11 4 10 21

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

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

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