Table 13. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work' by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2010

South Carolina--local government

Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transport- ation, and utilities ⁴	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services		Other services	Public Administra- tion
Total	2,280					2,280	20				1,150			1,000
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M	40					40								30
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M						220					120			90
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon	840					840					420			350
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M						590					280			280
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M	220					220					100			120
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight						110					30			80
Not reported	250					250					180			60
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began	20					20								
Less than 1 hour						240					140			100
1 hour to less than 2 hours						250					150			80
2 hours to less than 4 hours						500					250			210
4 hours to less than 6 hours						330					140			170
6 hours to less than 8 hours						390					170			190
8 hours to less than 10 hours	180					180					70			100
10 hours to less than 12 hours	70					70					20			50
12 hours to less than 16 hours	40					40								30
More than 16 hours	20					20								20
Not reported	250					250					180			60
Day of week:														
Sunday	80					80					20			60
Monday						470					270			160
Tuesday						380					180			180
Wednesday						400					210			170
Thursday	500					500					280			200
Friday	340					340					170			150
Saturday	110					110					20			80

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

in other industries.

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.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2007) 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 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

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.