Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work1 by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2010

## South Carolina--local government

Occupation	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 <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services		Other services
Total	2,280					2,280	20				1,150		
Management occupations	40					40					40		
Business and financial operations occupations						30							
Computer and mathematical occupations													
Architecture and engineering occupations													
Life, physical, and social science occupations													
Community and social services occupations	40					40					20		
Education, training, and library occupations	500					500					490		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports,													
and media occupations													
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations						260					150		
Healthcare support occupations						90					80		
Protective service occupations	460					460							
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100					100					100		
Building and grounds cleaning													
and maintenance occupations	240					240					140		
Personal care and service occupations	30					30					20		
Sales and related occupations													
Office and administrative support occupations	70					70							
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations													
Construction and extraction occupations	130					130							
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	70					70					20		
Production occupations	60					60							
Transportation and material moving occupations	140					140					60		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 exclusi nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Public Administration

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110

450

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60

40

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120

50

70

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Injuries