

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, Private industry, South Carolina, 2011

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	750	110	--	--	110	640	460	--	--	120	--	50	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	510	60	--	--	60	450	430	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics	430	160	--	--	100	270	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	390	--	--	--	--	390	--	--	--	--	390	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	380	80	--	--	50	300	270	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	360	--	--	--	--	360	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--
Pest control workers	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	270	20	--	--	20	250	--	--	--	150	40	20	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	180	--	--	--	--	170	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	180	150	--	150	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	170	170	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	170	--	--	--	--	170	20	--	--	--	--	150	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	160	--	--	--	--	160	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	160	40	--	--	40	120	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	150	--	--	--	--	140	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	120	--	--	--	--	110	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial truck and tractor operators	120	80	--	--	80	40	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Food service managers	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	110	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	50	40	--	--
Waiters and waitresses	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	50	40	--	--
Cashiers	90	--	--	--	--	90	70	--	--	--	--	20	--	--

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

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 in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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 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, November 15, 2013