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, local government, South Carolina, 2017

	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	100.0	10.6	11.5	16.7	14.5	9.3	11.5	26.0	10
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	16.1		6.5	32.3				8
Elementary school teachers, except special education	100.0		13.0	26.1	30.4		21.7		9
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0	13.0	21.7	13.0	13.0	8.7	8.7	21.7	7
Firefighters	100.0			35.0			10.0	40.0	21
Food preparation workers	100.0							93.3	51
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	100.0			16.7		33.3	16.7		11
Bus drivers, school or special client	100.0			25.0		25.0			14
Correctional officers and jailers	100.0							42.9	21
Personal care aides	100.0	28.6						42.9	2
Teacher assistants	100.0								7
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	100.0					60.0			12
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	100.0							40.0	14
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	100.0							80.0	33
Registered nurses	100.0							60.0	33
Nursing assistants	100.0			50.0					3
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	100.0	66.7							1
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0								5
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	100.0								9
Detectives and criminal investigators	100.0								6
Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers	100.0								5
Social and community service managers	100.0								2
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	100.0								1
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0								14

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 16, 2018