Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 1 by major occupational group and major industry sector, local government, South Carolina, 2019

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	2,070					2,070					1,040			960
Management occupations	30					30		. <u></u>			20			
Business and financial operations occupations														
Computer and mathematical occupations	20					20								
Architecture and engineering occupations														
Life, physical, and social science occupations								.						
Community and social service occupations	20					20					20			
Legal occupations														
Educational instruction and library occupations	210					210					210			
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations														
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	250					250					120			130
Healthcare support occupations	140					140					130			
Protective service occupations	610					610					20			590
Food preparation and serving related occupations	40					40					40			
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	290					290					270			
Personal care and service occupations														
Sales and related occupations														
Office and administrative support occupations	40					40								20
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations														
Construction and extraction occupations	180					180					90			80
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	80					80					50			30
Production occupations	30					30								
Transportation and material moving occupations	120					120					40			70

<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.

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 23, 2020

<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) 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 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 of other industries.

<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. 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.