

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (DAFW)¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, state government, South Carolina, 2021-2022

Occupation	State government 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
Total	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	1,520
Correctional officers and jailers	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Highway maintenance workers	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	190
First-line supervisors of correctional officers	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Registered nurses	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Medical and health services managers	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	20
Civil engineers	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Psychiatric technicians	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Maintenance and repair workers, general	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Detectives and criminal investigators	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Education administrators, postsecondary	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	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) 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.

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 15, 2023