Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (DAFW) by major occupational group and major industry sector, local government, South Carolina, 2021-2022

Characterístic	Local 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	3,760					3,760					1,800			1,790
Management occupations	40					40					20			
Business and financial operations occupations														
Computer and mathematical occupations	30					30					30			
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	490					490					490			
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations														
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	310					310					250			60
Healthcare support occupations	130					130					120			
Protective service occupations	1,100					1,100								1,020
Food preparation and serving related occupations	140					140					140			
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	480					480					370			70
Personal care and service occupations	40					40								20
Sales and related occupations														
Office and administrative support occupations	160					160					60			90
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations														
Construction and extraction occupations	230					230								210
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	140					140					20			90
Production occupations	100					100								70
Transportation and material moving occupations	280					280					160			120

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

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

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.