

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, private industry, South Carolina, 2017

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	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	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	13.1	12.3	14.6	9.3	8.5	8.1	34.0	11
Goods producing	100.0	12.2	11.5	15.1	8.9	6.3	10.9	34.9	14
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	--	27.3	--	--	--	--	36.4	8
Construction	100.0	14.1	15.2	7.1	8.1	--	23.2	31.3	22
Manufacturing	100.0	11.3	8.8	20.1	8.8	8.8	5.2	37.1	13
Service providing	100.0	13.5	12.6	14.3	9.5	9.4	7.1	33.5	11
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	8.8	12.8	12.0	11.5	9.9	11.5	33.4	15
Information	100.0	--	18.2	--	18.2	--	--	36.4	15
Financial activities	100.0	28.9	7.9	--	--	7.9	--	47.4	18
Professional and business services	100.0	11.3	5.6	21.1	7.0	15.5	2.8	38.0	15
Educational and health services	100.0	12.1	13.6	19.3	12.1	8.6	4.3	30.0	7
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	22.3	15.3	15.9	4.5	6.4	2.5	33.1	4
Other services except public administration	100.0	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3

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 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: 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