

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, local government, South Carolina, 2014

Occupation	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	2,000	--	--	--	--	2,000	70	--	--	--	1,050	--	--	840
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Bus drivers, school or special client	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Firefighters	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130
Elementary school teachers, except special education	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	80
Teacher assistants	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Correctional officers and jailers	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70
Nursing assistants	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Registered nurses	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	40	--	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Maintenance and repair workers, general	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Personal care aides	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Construction and building inspectors	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	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 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, November 19, 2015