Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work 1 by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, South Carolina, 2018

	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
Characteristic		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	12,420	3,510	240	1,320	1,950	8,900	4,400	70	690	930	1,400	910	490	
Gender: Male	7,920 4,490	2,840 670		1,280	1,370 580	5,080 3,810	2,640 1,770	70	630	810 110		340 570	400	
Female Age:	4,490	6/0	50		580	3,810	1,//0			110	1,210	570		
14 to 15 16 to 19	180	30		 	30		60				20			
20 to 24 25 to 34 35 to 44	1,200 2,460 2,330	290 500 1,110	30	170 160 470	310	910 1,960 1,210	250 940 590	20 20	360	390 110		130 130 180	 	
45 to 54 55 to 64	3,500 2,220	920 590	130 20	310 180	480	2,570 1,620	1,210 1,080	 		250 90	380 220	270 80		
65 and over Length of service with employer:	510	60			30	450	280				80	30		
Less than 3 months 3 to 11 months 1 to 5 years	2,280 2,510 4,790	520 830 1,070	40	230 330 400	470	1,760 1,690 3,720	1,090 660 1,650	 30	 430	280 140 440	520	220 240 330		
More than 5 years	2,800	1,080		360		1,720	1,000	30	170		260	120		
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ : White only Black only	4,300 3,430	1,490 800		700 200		2,810 2,630	1,180 950	40	190	100 630		480 150		
Hispanic or Latino only Asian only	1,040 20	580 	120 	210 	260 	460 20	410 							
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only American Indian or Alaskan Native only Hispanic or Latino and other race		 		 	 	 	 					 		
Multi-race Not reported	 3,640	 620		200	 410	 2,990	 1,860	 30	 440	180	160	 270		

¹ 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 25, 2019

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.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.