

Table 1. Number, incidence rate¹, median days away from work² and relative standard errors³ of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work⁴ by selected natures with musculoskeletal disorders⁵ in selected ownerships for Hawaii, 2006

Ownership	Nature of the injury or illness	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All selected natures	3,040	79.5	9	3.5
private industry	021 Sprains- strains- tears	2,390	62.3	8	3.6
private industry	0972 Back pain- hurt back	310	8.0	9	6.5
private industry	0973 Soreness- pain- hurt- except the back	280	7.4	10	6.7
private industry	1241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	20	0.5	44	24.3
private industry	153 Hernia	20	0.4	50	25.6
private industry	17 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	30	0.9	5	17.9
private industry	173 Rheumatism- except the back	30	0.8	5	18.2
private industry	1733 Tendonitis	30	0.7	5	19.9
state government	All selected natures	210	43.7	10	11.5
state government	021 Sprains- strains- tears	160	32.0	9	12.3
state government	0972 Back pain- hurt back	30	6.3	9	21.5
state government	0973 Soreness- pain- hurt- except the back	20	4.5	30	25.0
local government	All selected natures	220	132.3	7	11.2
local government	021 Sprains- strains- tears	110	65.2	7	13.5
local government	0972 Back pain- hurt back	20	13.9	6	24.4
local government	0973 Soreness- pain- hurt- except the back	70	43.8	9	15.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

$(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

⁴ Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2007