

Table 1. Number, incidence rate¹, median days away from work² and relative standard errors³ of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work⁴ to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders⁵ in selected ownerships for Massachusetts, 2012

Ownership	Part of body affected ⁶	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	10,930	48.7	11	3.7
private industry	2 NECK- INCLUDING THROAT	130	0.6	18	15.8
private industry	20 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	130	0.6	18	15.8
private industry	3 TRUNK	5,730	25.5	7	4.0
private industry	30 Trunk- unspecified	20	0.1	2	46.1
private industry	31 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	80	0.4	5	20.5
private industry	310 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	80	0.4	5	20.5
private industry	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	5,120	22.8	7	4.1
private industry	320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	2,500	11.1	6	4.9
private industry	321 Thoracic region	240	1.0	4	12.2
private industry	322 Lumbar region	2,260	10.1	8	5.0
private industry	328 Multiple back regions	110	0.5	9	17.8
private industry	33 Abdomen	230	1.0	25	12.2
private industry	330 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	210	0.9	22	12.9
private industry	331 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	20	0.1	29	36.3
private industry	34 Pelvic region	220	1.0	6	12.6
private industry	341 Hip(s)	90	0.4	7	18.9
private industry	344 Groin	90	0.4	16	19.3
private industry	38 Multiple trunk locations	70	0.3	2	22.1
private industry	4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	3,170	14.1	28	4.6
private industry	41 Shoulder(s)- including clavicle(s)- scapula(e)	1,530	6.8	28	5.6
private industry	42 Arm(s)	450	2.0	14	9.1
private industry	420 Arm(s)- unspecified	140	0.6	6	15.6
private industry	421 Upper arm(s)	120	0.5	14	16.8
private industry	422 Elbow(s)	150	0.7	21	15.0
private industry	423 Forearm(s)	30	0.1	13	33.8
private industry	43 Wrist(s)	490	2.2	15	8.7
private industry	44 Hand(s)	580	2.6	180	8.2
private industry	440 Hand(s)- unspecified	460	2.0	180	9.0
private industry	442 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	110	0.5	6	17.3
private industry	4420 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)- unspecified	110	0.5	6	17.3
private industry	48 Multiple upper extremities locations	110	0.5	44	17.7

See footnotes at end of table

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private industry	484 Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	70	0.3	44	21.8
private industry	489 Multiple upper extremities locations- n.e.c.	20	0.1	91	44.5
private industry	5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	1,450	6.5	17	5.7
private industry	51 Leg(s)	1,030	4.6	25	6.5
private industry	510 Leg(s)- unspecified	80	0.4	6	19.8
private industry	511 Thigh(s)	30	0.2	28	31.1
private industry	512 Knee(s)	840	3.7	35	7.0
private industry	513 Lower leg(s)	70	0.3	16	21.8
private industry	52 Ankle(s)	320	1.4	9	10.5
private industry	53 Foot (feet)	90	0.4	8	19.3
private industry	530 Foot (feet)- unspecified	90	0.4	7	19.8
private industry	8 MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	410	1.8	16	9.5
private industry	80 Multiple body parts- unspecified	30	0.1	180	31.4
private industry	84 Neck and back	60	0.3	11	24.2
private industry	85 Shoulder(s) and back	90	0.4	16	19.5
private industry	89 Other multiple body parts	220	1.0	15	12.5
private industry	899 Multiple body parts- n.e.c.	220	1.0	17	12.6
private industry	9999 Nonclassifiable	30	0.1	11	35.1
state government	All Selected Parts	510	51.1	8	16.3
state government	3 TRUNK	330	33.3	9	19.2
state government	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	320	31.7	9	19.6
state government	320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	130	12.8	12	29.0
state government	322 Lumbar region	170	17.2	9	25.4
state government	4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	50	5.1	3	44.6
state government	44 Hand(s)	30	2.9	2	59.1

See footnotes at end of table

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Ownership	Part of body affected ⁶	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
state government	440 Hand(s)- unspecified	20	2.4	2	64.1
state government	5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	120	11.8	2	30.1
state government	51 Leg(s)	30	3.3	24	55.6
state government	52 Ankle(s)	70	6.9	2	38.8

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 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 is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of time workers were affected by an injury or illness. Half of the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days are represented in actual values. Median days of job transfer or restriction (DJTR) are not directly comparable to median days away from work (DAFW).

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 (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁵ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

⁶ Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) version 2.01.

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 13, 2013