

**Table 1. Number, incidence rate <sup>1</sup>, median days away from work <sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors <sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>4</sup> by selected natures with musculoskeletal disorders <sup>5</sup> in selected ownerships for Minnesota, 2012**

Ownership	Nature of the injury or illness <sup>6</sup>	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Natures	7,030	39.6	7	3.7
private industry	1131 Pinched nerve	60	0.3	15	22.6
private industry	1211 Herniated discs	90	0.5	18	18.4
private industry	1221 Meniscus tears	50	0.3	13	23.2
private industry	123 Sprains- strains- tears	4,660	26.2	6	4.0
private industry	1230 Sprains- strains- tears- unspecified	450	2.5	11	8.5
private industry	1231 Major tears to muscles- tendons- ligaments	170	0.9	46	13.4
private industry	1232 Sprains	430	2.4	3	8.7
private industry	1233 Strains	3,600	20.3	5	4.2
private industry	124 Hernias due to traumatic incidents	270	1.5	15	10.6
private industry	1972 Soreness- pain- hurt--nonspecified injury	1,470	8.3	7	5.4
private industry	1973 Swelling- inflammation- irritation--nonspecified injury	40	0.2	5	28.5
private industry	2241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	140	0.8	20	14.4
private industry	27 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and	240	1.4	8	11.3
private industry	273 Soft tissue disorders- except the back	230	1.3	8	11.4
private industry	2732 Stenosing tenosynovitis	30	0.2	17	32.1
private industry	2735 Other or unspecified tendonitis (tendinitis)	150	0.8	5	14.2
local government	All Selected Natures	770	45.9	5	10.2
local government	1221 Meniscus tears	20	1.1	130	45.5
local government	123 Sprains- strains- tears	480	28.8	3	11.5
local government	1230 Sprains- strains- tears- unspecified	20	1.4	2	39.9
local government	1231 Major tears to muscles- tendons- ligaments	30	1.6	19	37.6
local government	1232 Sprains	60	3.3	2	26.4
local government	1233 Strains	370	22.3	4	12.4
local government	124 Hernias due to traumatic incidents	30	1.8	21	35.6
local government	1972 Soreness- pain- hurt--nonspecified injury	200	12.1	11	15.3
local government	1973 Swelling- inflammation- irritation--nonspecified injury	20	1.0	66	46.1
state government	All Selected Natures	140	20.3	7	14.3
state government	123 Sprains- strains- tears	60	8.8	5	21.0
state government	1232 Sprains	20	3.2	14	34.5
state government	1233 Strains	40	5.3	2	26.9
state government	1972 Soreness- pain- hurt--nonspecified injury	60	8.4	8	21.5

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases (DAFW) include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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 02, 2013