Table 1. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] by selected natures with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in private industry for Pennsylvania, 2011

Nature of the injury or illness[6]	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
All Selected Natures	16,380	41.4	14	4.8
1131 Pinched nerve	30	0.1	100	50.0
1211 Herniated discs	30	0.1	35	48.8
1221 Meniscus tears	190	0.5	89	20.9
123 Sprains- strains- tears	13,040	32.9	10	4.9
1230 Sprains- strains- tears- unspecified	1,090	2.8	25	9.5
1231 Major tears to muscles- tendons- ligaments	610	1.5	44	12.2
1232 Sprains	2,140	5.4	8	7.4
1233 Strains	9,050	22.9	9	5.2
1238 Multiple sprains- strains- tears	150	0.4	57	23.5
124 Hernias due to traumatic incidents	520	1.3	34	13.0
1972 Soreness- pain- hurt--nonspecified injury	1,580	4.0	26	8.2
1973 Swelling- inflammation- irritation--nonspecified injury	30	0.1	19	48.0
1974 Numbness--nonspecified injury	30	0.1	7	50.1
2241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	410	1.0	33	14.5
27 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases an	500	1.3	14	13.2
273 Soft tissue disorders- except the back	430	1.1	15	14.2
2731 Bursitis	20	0.1	11	60.8
2732 Stenosing tenosynovitis	90	0.2	180	29.2
2734 Epicondylitis	60	0.2	140	36.2
2735 Other or unspecified tendonitis (tendinitis)	200	0.5	4	20.4
2739 Soft tissue disorder- except the back- n.e.c.	30	0.1	90	49.8

[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 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 (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 12, 2012