

Table 2. 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 to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders⁵ in selected ownerships for South Carolina, 2005

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Parts	3,980	32.1	8	6.3
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	80	0.7	1	28.0
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	80	0.7	1	28.0
private industry	2 Trunk	2,800	22.6	8	6.8
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	700	5.7	8	10.6
private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	80	0.6	3	28.4
private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	80	0.6	3	28.4
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,840	14.9	7	7.6
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	850	6.9	5	9.9
private industry	231 Lumbar region	970	7.8	14	9.4
private industry	232 Thoracic region	20	0.2	18	54.8
private industry	24 Abdomen	100	0.8	12	25.5
private industry	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	30	0.3	12	42.6
private industry	242 Stomach organ	50	0.4	7	36.5
private industry	25 Pelvic region	80	0.7	5	28.0
private industry	251 Hip(s)	30	0.3	5	43.1
private industry	254 Groin	50	0.4	3	36.9
private industry	3 Upper extremities	450	3.6	9	12.8
private industry	31 Arm(s)	110	0.9	10	24.2
private industry	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	40	0.3	4	39.3
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	20	0.1	62	60.7
private industry	318 Multiple arm(s) locations	30	0.2	25	45.2
private industry	319 Arm(s)- n.e.c.	20	0.2	5	53.2
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	240	1.9	8	16.8
private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	30	0.3	24	42.7
private industry	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	40	0.3	43	41.0
private industry	38 Multiple upper extremities locations	20	0.2	3	50.1
private industry	382 Hand(s) and wrist(s)	20	0.2	3	53.4
private industry	4 Lower extremities	420	3.4	8	13.1
private industry	41 Leg(s)	320	2.6	8	14.7
private industry	410 Leg(s)- unspecified	190	1.6	5	18.6

See footnotes at end of table

Table 2. 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 to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders⁵ in selected ownerships for South Carolina, 2005 -- Continued

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	412 Knee(s)	130	1.0	17	22.6
private industry	42 Ankle(s)	60	0.5	9	31.2
private industry	43 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)	30	0.2	5	45.9
private industry	430 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)- unspecified	30	0.2	5	45.9
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	230	1.8	6	17.2
state government	All Parts	260	31.8	13	16.3
state government	2 Trunk	140	17.3	7	18.1
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	110	13.8	7	19.0
state government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	20	3.0	5	31.2
state government	231 Lumbar region	90	10.7	7	20.3
state government	3 Upper extremities	50	6.0	17	24.2
state government	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	20	2.0	33	36.8
state government	4 Lower extremities	40	4.2	15	27.3
state government	42 Ankle(s)	20	2.6	128	32.9
state government	8 Multiple Body Parts	30	3.8	15	28.4
local government	All Parts	460	27.4	5	13.3
local government	2 Trunk	340	20.5	5	14.2
local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	50	2.9	3	28.3
local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	280	16.7	5	15.0
local government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	110	6.5	5	20.4
local government	231 Lumbar region	170	10.0	5	17.5
local government	3 Upper extremities	50	3.1	10	27.5
local government	31 Arm(s)	20	1.0	55	46.0
local government	32 Wrist(s)	30	1.8	9	35.5

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Table 2. 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 to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders⁵ in selected ownerships for South Carolina, 2005 -- Continued

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
local government	4 Lower extremities	50	2.7	4	29.3
local government	41 Leg(s)	40	2.3	3	31.4
local government	412 Knee(s)	30	1.9	3	34.0
local government	8 Multiple Body Parts	20	0.9	29	48.5

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 that 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 2006