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 disorders[5] in selected ownerships for District of Columbia, 2011

Ownership	Part of body affected[6]	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	720	18.2	9	7.8
private industry	3 TRUNK	370	9.4	7	9.1
private industry	32 Back- including spine- spinal cord	350	8.9	7	9.3
private industry	320 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	110	2.8	5	13.9
private industry	322 Lumbar region	210	5.3	7	10.9
private industry	4 UPPER EXTREMITIES	230	5.9	11	10.5
private industry	41 Shoulder(s)- including clavicle(s)- scapula(e)	80	2.0	17	15.8
private industry	42 Arm(s)	90	2.2	3	15.1
private industry	420 Arm(s)- unspecified	30	0.8	3	23.5
private industry	421 Upper arm(s)	30	0.8	3	24.0
private industry	422 Elbow(s)	20	0.5	2	29.5
private industry	43 Wrist(s)	50	1.2	20	20.1
private industry	5 LOWER EXTREMITIES	60	1.4	9	18.4
private industry	51 Leg(s)	30	0.9	17	23.0
private industry	512 Knee(s)	30	0.7	18	26.1
private industry	8 MULTIPLE BODY PARTS	50	1.3	16	19.4
private industry	89 Other multiple body parts	50	1.2	16	19.6
private industry	899 Multiple body parts- n.e.c.	50	1.2	16	19.6
local government	All Selected Parts	20	79.8	26	23.6

[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