

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Oregon, 2013

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	5,890	53.0	9
Neck, including throat	120	1.1	7
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	120	1.1	7
Trunk	3,090	27.8	7
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	30	.3	7
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	30	.3	7
Back, including spine, spinal cord	2,330	21.0	6
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	810	7.3	8
Thoracic region	130	1.2	5
Lumbar region	1,270	11.5	6
Multiple back regions	110	1.0	5
Abdomen	370	3.4	25
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	360	3.3	25
Pelvic region	90	.8	5
Hip(s)	30	.3	5
Groin	30	.2	16
Pelvic region, n.e.c.	30	.3	3
Multiple trunk locations	250	2.3	6
Upper extremities	1,690	15.2	13
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	900	8.1	8
Arm(s)	260	2.3	15
Arm(s), unspecified	70	.7	7
Upper arm(s)	40	.4	52
Elbow(s)	90	.9	26
Forearm(s)	40	.3	2
Wrist(s)	320	2.9	19
Hand(s)	90	.9	16
Hand(s), unspecified	40	.4	16
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	40	.4	13
Finger(s), fingernail(s), unspecified	40	.3	21
Multiple upper extremities locations	110	1.0	11
Hand(s) and wrist(s)	20	.2	20
Wrist(s) and arm(s)	30	.3	15
Wrist(s) and elbow(s)	20	.2	1
Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	20	.2	7
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	30	.3	7
Lower extremities	820	7.4	20
Leg(s)	600	5.4	27
Knee(s)	540	4.9	33
Lower leg(s)	40	.4	5
Ankle(s)	170	1.6	5
Foot (feet)	50	.4	3
Foot (feet), unspecified	30	.3	8
Multiple body parts	170	1.5	9
Neck and back	30	.3	8
Shoulder(s) and back	20	.2	47
Other multiple body parts	100	.9	7
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	100	.9	7
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	140	22.8	7
Trunk	40	7.1	4
Back, including spine, spinal cord	40	6.0	3
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	20	2.8	3
Lumbar region	20	2.7	3
Upper extremities	40	6.3	5
Wrist(s)	20	2.6	1
Lower extremities	40	6.2	13
Leg(s)	30	5.4	13
Knee(s)	30	4.2	14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Oregon, 2013 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Multiple body parts	20	3.2	5
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	1,110	90.8	8
Trunk	640	52.4	6
Back, including spine, spinal cord	560	46.2	6
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	160	13.4	5
Lumbar region	380	31.4	6
Pelvic region	50	3.7	19
Groin	30	2.6	19
Upper extremities	260	21.4	20
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	150	12.1	34
Arm(s)	30	2.5	20
Upper arm(s)	20	1.6	20
Wrist(s)	30	2.4	2
Hand(s)	30	2.3	3
Hand(s), unspecified	30	2.1	3
Multiple upper extremities locations	30	2.2	41
Lower extremities	170	13.7	8
Leg(s)	140	11.2	14
Knee(s)	120	10.1	15
Ankle(s)	30	2.1	4
Multiple body parts	30	2.9	74

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Oregon, 2013 —
Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Other multiple body parts	30	2.8	74
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	30	2.8	74

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 equivalent full-time 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 Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness 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, and 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.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2007*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.