

**Table 5D.1: Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)<sup>1</sup> for Private Industry Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work<sup>2</sup>, United States 1992-2016**

	<u>All Cases of Work-related Injuries and Illnesses</u>		<u>% of MSD Cases to All Cases</u>	<u>Incidence Rate per 10,000 Full-time Workers</u>	<u>Mean Days Away From Work</u>
		<u>MSDs [2]</u>			
1992	2,331,098	784,145	34%	na	na
1993	2,252,591	762,727	34%	na	na
1994	2,236,639	755,594	34%	na	na
1995	2,040,929	695,789	34%	na	na
1996	1,880,525	647,355	34%	na	na
1997	1,833,380	626,352	34%	na	na
1998	1,730,534	592,544	34%	na	na
1999	1,702,420	582,340	34%	na	na
2000	1,664,018	577,814	35%	na	na
2001	1,537,567	522,528	34%	na	na
2002	1,436,194	487,915	34%	na	na
2003	1,315,920	435,180	33%	49.6	10
2004	1,259,320	402,700	32%	45.2	10
2005	1,234,860	375,540	30%	41.3	9
2006	1,183,500	357,160	30%	38.6	9
2007	1,158,870	335,390	29%	35.4	9
2008	1,078,140	317,440	29%	33.4	10
2009	964,990	283,800	29%	31.3	10
2010	933,200	284,340	30%	32.8	11
2011	908,310	311,840	34%	35.4	11
2012	918,720	316,740	34%	35.1	11
2013	917,090	307,640	34%	33.5	11
2014	916,440	298,460	33%	31.9	13
2015	902,160	286,350	32%	29.8	12
2016	892,270	285,950	32%	29.4	12

[1] Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) 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, 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.

[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.

Source (1992 to 1997): US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Worker Health Chartbook 2004*. Available at: <http://www2a.cdc.gov/niosh-Chartbook/imagetdetail.asp?imgid=77>. Accessed August 24, 2007.

Source (1998 to 1999): US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Injuries, Illnesses and Fatalities Program: Case and Demographic Characteristics for Work-related Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work. "Table 10. Number, percent, and incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics and musculoskeletal disorders, All United States, private industry, 2006 and 2007". Available at: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/osh/case/ostb1790.pdf> and <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/osh/case/ostb1941.pdf>. Accessed November 11, 2009.

Source (2000-2010): "Supplemental Table 6: Number, percent distribution, and median days away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker and case characteristics and musculoskeletal disorders, (2000 thru 2010)". US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdnew.htm>. October 25, 2013. Incidence/days away from work (2003-2010): "Top Picks," US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?ch>. Accessed December 14, 2017.

Source (2011-2016): "Top Picks," US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?cs>. Accessed December 14, 2014.