

TABLE 1. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by nature of injury or illness and ownership, Washington, 2014

Nature	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	11,230	56.8	10
Traumatic injuries and disorders	10,900	55.2	10
Traumatic injuries to bones, nerves, spinal cord	20	.1	16
Traumatic injuries to nerves, except the spinal cord	20	.1	16
Pinched nerve	20	.1	16
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	7,540	38.1	9
Dislocations	20	.1	34
Herniated discs	20	.1	34
Cartilage fractures and tears	50	.3	49
Meniscus tears	50	.3	49
Sprains, strains, tears	7,140	36.1	8
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	810	4.1	14
Major tears to muscles, tendons, ligaments	240	1.2	32
Sprains	1,660	8.4	7
Strains	4,370	22.1	7
Multiple sprains, strains, tears	60	.3	28
Hernias due to traumatic incidents	330	1.7	21
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	3,340	16.9	13
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	3,340	16.9	13
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	3,160	16.0	13
Swelling, inflammation, irritation—nonspecified injury	140	.7	7
Numbness—nonspecified injury	50	.2	20
Diseases and disorders of body systems	330	1.7	32
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	190	1.0	32
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	190	1.0	32
Carpal tunnel syndrome	190	1.0	32
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	140	.7	19
Soft tissue disorders, except the back	120	.6	30
Other tenosynovitis, synovitis	40	.2	81
Other or unspecified tendonitis (tendinitis)	40	.2	19
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	640	58.9	19
Traumatic injuries and disorders	480	43.9	20
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	380	34.8	19
Sprains, strains, tears	370	33.9	19
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	180	16.6	24
Sprains	40	3.4	28
Strains	150	13.8	6
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	100	9.1	20
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	100	9.1	20
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	100	9.1	20
Diseases and disorders of body systems	160	15.0	10
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	160	14.6	10
Soft tissue disorders, except the back	160	14.6	10
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	2,360	112.9	13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by nature of injury or illness and ownership, Washington, 2014 — Continued

Nature	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Traumatic injuries and disorders	2,270	108.2	13
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	1,800	85.9	15
Sprains, strains, tears	1,740	83.3	14
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	90	4.1	13
Major tears to muscles, tendons, ligaments	40	2.0	36
Sprains	200	9.3	12
Strains	1,400	66.7	13
Multiple sprains, strains, tears	30	1.2	16
Hernias due to traumatic incidents	40	2.0	33
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	460	22.0	13
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	460	22.0	13
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	450	21.6	13
Diseases and disorders of body systems	100	4.7	18
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	60	3.0	6
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	60	3.0	6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	60	3.0	6
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	40	1.7	22
Soft tissue disorders, except the back	30	1.4	22

¹ The 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 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 fewer 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 include cases in which 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, 2012) 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.