

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, Connecticut, 2015

Nature	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	5,340	46.5	9
Traumatic injuries and disorders	5,040	43.9	8
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	4,010	34.9	10
Dislocations	30	.3	3
Herniated discs	30	.3	3
Cartilage fractures and tears	20	.2	130
Meniscus tears	20	.2	130
Sprains, strains, tears	3,830	33.3	9
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	550	4.8	14
Major tears to muscles, tendons, ligaments	170	1.5	57
Sprains	600	5.2	10
Strains	2,450	21.4	7
Multiple sprains, strains, tears	50	.4	13
Hernias due to traumatic incidents	130	1.1	32
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	1,020	8.9	3
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	1,020	8.9	3
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	980	8.6	3
Swelling, inflammation, irritation—nonspecified injury	20	.2	5
Diseases and disorders of body systems	300	2.6	28
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	140	1.2	26
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	140	1.2	26
Carpal tunnel syndrome	140	1.2	26
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	160	1.4	32
Soft tissue disorders, except the back	150	1.3	35
Stenosing tenosynovitis	40	.3	15
Epicondylitis	60	.6	50
Other or unspecified tendonitis (tendinitis)	30	.3	13
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	360	66.0	24
Traumatic injuries and disorders	320	58.2	23
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	220	40.8	19
Sprains, strains, tears	220	40.6	19
Sprains	30	5.1	10
Strains	180	32.8	19
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	90	17.4	33
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	90	17.4	33
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	90	16.8	31
Diseases and disorders of body systems	40	7.8	36
Nervous system and sense organs diseases	30	5.5	43
Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	30	5.5	43
Carpal tunnel syndrome	30	5.5	43
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	890	90.0	16

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, Connecticut, 2015 — Continued

Nature	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Traumatic injuries and disorders	860	87.7	16
Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	730	74.4	17
Cartilage fractures and tears	30	3.5	17
Meniscus tears	30	3.5	17
Sprains, strains, tears	690	69.6	16
Sprains, strains, tears, unspecified	120	12.0	8
Major tears to muscles, tendons, ligaments	20	2.4	26
Sprains	180	18.5	13
Strains	350	35.4	27
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	130	13.2	10
Nonspecified injuries and disorders	130	13.2	10
Soreness, pain, hurt—nonspecified injury	120	12.0	12
Diseases and disorders of body systems	20	2.3	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.