

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, Kentucky, 2015

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	4,180	33.6	14
Neck, including throat	80	.7	44
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	80	.7	44
Trunk	1,950	15.7	9
Trunk, unspecified	20	.2	4
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	40	.3	2
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	.3	2
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,500	12.0	6
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	650	5.2	11
Thoracic region	80	.7	3
Lumbar region	750	6.0	5
Abdomen	290	2.3	21
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	290	2.3	21
Pelvic region	90	.7	10
Hip(s)	30	.2	14
Groin	60	.5	7
Upper extremities	1,230	9.9	40
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	700	5.7	41
Arm(s)	190	1.6	45
Arm(s), unspecified	20	.2	23
Upper arm(s)	70	.6	45
Elbow(s)	70	.6	56
Forearm(s)	20	.1	10
Wrist(s)	200	1.6	21
Hand(s)	50	.4	19
Hand(s), unspecified	20	.1	16
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	20	.2	69
Finger(s), fingernail(s), unspecified	20	.2	54
Multiple upper extremities locations	80	.6	40
Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	20	.2	8
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	40	.3	40
Lower extremities	680	5.4	5
Leg(s)	400	3.2	15
Knee(s)	330	2.7	30
Lower leg(s)	50	.4	6
Ankle(s)	60	.5	4
Foot (feet)	30	.2	31
Foot (feet), unspecified	30	.2	31
Multiple lower extremities locations	180	1.4	3
Foot (feet) and ankle(s)	180	1.4	3
Multiple body parts	230	1.8	20
Multiple body parts, unspecified	30	.2	2
Shoulder(s) and back	20	.1	65
Other multiple body parts	170	1.4	21
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	170	1.4	21
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	220	29.1	13
Trunk	90	12.4	13
Back, including spine, spinal cord	90	11.6	13
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	40	5.2	36
Lumbar region	40	4.9	12
Upper extremities	60	7.9	6
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	20	2.2	2
Multiple upper extremities locations	30	3.8	6
Lower extremities	20	2.8	3
Leg(s)	20	2.0	11
Multiple body parts	40	5.4	28
Other multiple body parts	40	5.4	28

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, Kentucky, 2015 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	40	5.4	28
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	700	56.8	5
Trunk	330	26.7	4
Back, including spine, spinal cord	260	21.5	4
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	150	12.5	3
Lumbar region	70	5.6	5
Abdomen	30	2.1	15
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	30	2.1	15
Pelvic region	20	1.4	5
Groin	20	1.4	5
Upper extremities	90	7.4	10
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	60	4.5	20
Lower extremities	220	18.2	3
Leg(s)	190	15.5	4
Knee(s)	170	13.6	1
Multiple body parts	50	4.2	38

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, Kentucky, 2015 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Other multiple body parts	50	3.9	38
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	50	3.9	38

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.