

Table 5D.3.1: Median Days Away from Work¹ for Nonfatal Injuries and Illnesses by Nature of Injury or Illnesses, United States 2003-2016

	Year													
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Fractures	30	28	27	28	30	28	30	30	30	31	34	35	32	34
Amputations	30	25	22	22	21	26	21	21	25	26	30	21	26	22
Tendonitis (MSD & Other)	11	13	12	14	10	11	14	10	15	15	15	15	14	16
Sprains, Strains (MSD & Other)	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10
Soreness, Pain (except Back)	10	8	6	7	8	9	8	8	9	10	7	9	7	7
Back Pain	7	7	7	7	8	6	8	7	8	8	7	8	7	7
Heat Burns	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	6
Bruises, Contusions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

Source: (2003-2010): "Top Picks," US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?ch> Accessed December 14, 2017. (2011-2016): "Top Picks," US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?cs> Accessed December 14, 2014.