Table 10. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work resulting from carpal tunnel syndrome, by occupation with one percent or more of total cases, 2005

	Carpal tunnel syndrome								
Occupation		All events and exposures		Repetitive typing or keyentry		Repetitive use of tools		Repetitive placing, grasping, or moving objects, except tools	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All occupations	16,440	100.0	3,900	100.0	1,960	100.0	4,330	100.0	
Laborers and Freight- Stock- and Material Movers- Hand	670	4.1			60	3.1	200	4.6	
Customer Service Representatives	640	3.9	510	13.1					
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and									
Administrative Support Workers	490	3.0	180	4.6			270	6.2	
Janitors and Cleaners- Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	460	2.8					60	1.4	
Food service managers	410	2.5							
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	400	2.4					300	6.9	
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	380	2.3			170	8.7	60	1.4	
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	330	2.0	290	7.4					
Financial Managers	290	1.8	280	7.2					
Sewing Machine Operators	250	1.5					80	1.8	
Truck Drivers- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	230	1.4					110	2.5	
Office Clerks- General	220	1.3	180	4.6					
Bookkeeping- Accounting- and Auditing Clerks	210	1.3	120	3.1	30	1.5			
Welders- Cutters- Solderers- and Brazers	200	1.2			60	3.1	80	1.8	
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	190	1.2					170	3.9	
Sheet Metal Workers	180	1.1					170	3.9	
Packers and Packagers- Hand	180	1.1					120	2.8	
Computer Software Engineers- Systems Software	170	1.0	170	4.4					
Inspectors- Testers- Sorters- Samplers- and Weighers	170	1.0					110	2.5	
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	160	1.0					90	2.1	
Tire Repairers and Changers	160	1.0					140	3.2	
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	160	1.0					60	1.4	

¹ Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. The ways in which carpal tunnel syndrome occurs includes data for types of repetitive motion other than those shown separately, as well as some cases not involving repetitive motion. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in 2005 was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November, 2006