

Table 10. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ resulting from carpal tunnel syndrome, occupations with one percent or more of total cases, 2000

Occupation	Carpal tunnel syndrome							
	Total, 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	27,697	100.0	7,212	100.0	4,426	100.0	7,407	100.0
Assemblers	1,814	6.5	--	--	437	9.9	830	11.2
Cashiers	1,113	4.0	302	4.2	--	--	579	7.8
Secretaries	1,032	3.7	900	12.5	--	--	17	0.2
General office clerks	669	2.4	383	5.3	--	--	121	1.6
Laborers, nonconstruction	627	2.3	--	--	181	4.1	264	3.6
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	602	2.2	435	6.0	--	--	139	1.9
Welders and cutters	563	2.0	--	--	320	7.2	--	--
Data-entry keyers	543	2.0	514	7.1	--	--	--	--
Textile sewing machine operators	464	1.7	--	--	65	1.5	225	3.0
Order clerks	425	1.5	320	4.4	82	1.9	--	--
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	404	1.5	47	0.6	--	--	183	2.5
Machine operators, not specified	400	1.4	--	--	50	1.1	228	3.1
Truck drivers	397	1.4	--	--	--	--	224	3.0
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	386	1.4	328	4.5	--	--	17	0.2
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	372	1.3	336	4.7	--	--	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	362	1.3	--	--	102	2.3	150	2.0
Packaging and filling machine operators	361	1.3	--	--	--	--	238	3.2
Janitors and cleaners	359	1.3	--	--	77	1.7	92	1.2
Bank tellers	304	1.1	229	3.2	--	--	--	--
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	293	1.1	--	--	--	--	168	2.3

¹ Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

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 2000 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
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