

Table 4. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ resulting from repetitive motion, by occupation with one percent or more of total cases, 2004

Occupation	Repetitive motion		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	48,710	100.0	7,840	100.0	6,590	100.0	15,910	100.0
Laborers and Freight- Stock- and Material Movers- Hand	2,190	4.5	--	--	200	3.0	1,260	7.9
Customer Service Representatives	1,150	2.4	800	10.2	--	--	--	--
Truck Drivers- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	1,030	2.1	--	--	60	0.9	260	1.6
Janitors and Cleaners- Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	870	1.8	--	--	100	1.5	230	1.4
Sewing Machine Operators	790	1.6	--	--	40	0.6	390	2.5
Construction Laborers	780	1.6	--	--	450	6.8	210	1.3
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	750	1.5	--	--	--	--	390	2.5
Retail Salespersons	730	1.5	50	0.6	--	--	240	1.5
Truck Drivers- Light or Delivery Services	730	1.5	--	--	--	--	400	2.5
Carpenters	680	1.4	--	--	280	4.2	110	0.7
Cashiers	650	1.3	170	2.2	20	0.3	340	2.1
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	630	1.3	--	--	80	1.2	180	1.1
Inspectors- Testers- Sorters- Samplers- and Weighers	610	1.3	20	0.3	60	0.9	310	1.9
Packers and Packagers- Hand	610	1.3	--	--	--	--	400	2.5
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	600	1.2	--	--	50	0.8	300	1.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	570	1.2	--	--	60	0.9	220	1.4
Bookkeeping- Accounting- and Auditing Clerks	560	1.1	400	5.1	--	--	--	--
Office Clerks- General	520	1.1	280	3.6	--	--	130	0.8
Welders- Cutters- Solderers- and Brazers	510	1.0	--	--	230	3.5	110	0.7

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. "Repetitive motion" includes data for types of motion not classified or classified as a motion other than the three shown separately. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in 2004 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, December, 2005