

Table 4. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ resulting from repetitive motion, occupations with one percent or more of total cases, 1996

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	73,796	100.0	11,226	100.0	9,829	100.0	24,228	100.0
Assemblers	6,979	9.5	--	--	1,495	15.2	2,886	11.9
Laborers, except construction	2,640	3.6	--	--	332	3.4	1,045	4.3
Textile sewing machine operators	2,304	3.1	--	--	115	1.2	1,248	5.1
Cashiers	2,142	2.9	147	1.3	--	--	1,010	4.2
Secretaries	1,808	2.5	1,136	10.1	--	--	56	0.2
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	1,708	2.3	--	--	439	4.5	594	2.5
Packaging and filling machine operators	1,404	1.9	--	--	57	0.6	964	4.0
Hand packers and packagers	1,281	1.7	--	--	42	0.4	474	2.0
Truck drivers	1,171	1.6	--	--	63	0.6	499	2.1
Welders and cutters	1,161	1.6	--	--	571	5.8	254	1.0
Butchers and meat cutters	1,079	1.5	--	--	429	4.4	243	1.0
Data-entry keyers	993	1.3	849	7.6	38	0.4	19	0.1
General office clerks	948	1.3	400	3.6	47	0.5	55	0.2
Janitors and cleaners	909	1.2	--	--	350	3.6	175	0.7
Typists	878	1.2	807	7.2	45	0.5	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	876	1.2	--	--	--	--	142	0.6
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	858	1.2	563	5.0	16	0.2	--	--
Stock handlers and baggers	833	1.1	--	--	40	0.4	487	2.0
Sales workers, other commodities	821	1.1	410	3.6	62	0.6	123	0.5
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	753	1.0	18	0.2	58	0.6	502	2.1

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. "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 1996 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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