

Table 16. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ resulting from carpal tunnel syndrome, occupations with more than one percent of total cases, 1995

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	31,457	100.0	7,068	100.0	4,377	100.0	8,224	100.0
Assemblers	2,477	7.9	--	--	607	13.9	841	10.2
Textile sewing machine operators	1,246	4.0	--	--	56	1.3	577	7.0
Data-entry keyers	1,113	3.5	879	12.4	15	0.3	134	1.6
Secretaries	1,022	3.2	851	12.0	--	--	19	0.2
Laborers, exc. construction	906	2.9	--	--	81	1.9	389	4.7
Cashiers	784	2.5	350	5.0	--	--	122	1.5
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	681	2.2	107	1.5	150	3.4	134	1.6
General office clerks	470	1.5	334	4.7	--	--	45	0.5
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	458	1.5	--	--	86	2.0	145	1.8
Hand packers and packagers	448	1.4	--	--	45	1.0	208	2.5
Packaging and filling machine operators	447	1.4	--	--	18	0.4	228	2.8
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	428	1.4	336	4.8	34	0.8	14	0.2
Welders and cutters	427	1.4	--	0.0	240	5.5	53	0.6
Order clerks	427	1.4	306	4.3	17	0.4	31	0.4
Butchers and meat cutters	391	1.2	--	--	185	4.2	114	1.4
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	384	1.2	--	--	39	0.9	174	2.1
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	368	1.2	252	3.6	35	0.8	17	0.2
Stock handlers and baggers	341	1.1	15	0.2	--	--	236	2.9
Cooks	340	1.1	--	--	18	0.4	134	1.6
Sales workers, other commodities	315	1.0	55	0.8	--	--	42	0.5

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 1995 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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