

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, 2001

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	26,794	100.0	6,396	100.0	3,974	100.0	7,465	100.0
Assemblers	1,601	6.0	--	--	362	9.1	650	8.7
Data-entry keyers	732	2.7	649	10.1	45	1.1	--	--
Cashiers	704	2.6	99	1.5	--	--	481	6.4
Secretaries	628	2.3	448	7.0	--	--	--	--
Laborers, nonconstruction	531	2.0	--	--	39	1.0	268	3.6
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	478	1.8	--	--	73	1.8	168	2.3
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	476	1.8	413	6.5	--	--	--	--
Textile sewing machine operators	464	1.7	--	--	--	--	241	3.2
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	456	1.7	196	3.1	--	--	149	2.0
Packaging and filling machine operators	433	1.6	--	--	--	--	252	3.4
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	418	1.6	325	5.1	--	--	57	0.8
General office clerks	389	1.5	286	4.5	--	--	49	0.7
Truck drivers	389	1.5	--	--	--	--	139	1.9
Sales workers, other commodities	364	1.4	71	1.1	--	--	99	1.3
Welders and cutters	364	1.4	--	--	209	5.3	49	0.7
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	359	1.3	247	3.9	--	--	--	--
Hand packers and packagers	342	1.3	--	--	--	--	180	2.4
Machinists	341	1.3	--	--	74	1.9	57	0.8
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	340	1.3	66	1.0	--	--	105	1.4
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	310	1.2	--	--	--	--	188	2.5

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 2001 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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