

**Table 4. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> resulting from repetitive motion, occupations with one percent or more of total cases, 2002**

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	58,576	100.0	10,750	100.0	7,949	100.0	18,006	100.0
Assemblers	5,164	8.8	--	--	988	12.4	1,941	10.8
Laborers, nonconstruction	1,882	3.2	--	--	204	2.6	919	5.1
Cashiers	1,449	2.5	280	2.6	--	--	748	4.2
Truck drivers	1,204	2.1	--	--	52	0.7	474	2.6
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	1,051	1.8	814	7.6	--	--	93	0.5
General office clerks	1,043	1.8	762	7.1	53	0.7	83	0.5
Janitors and cleaners	1,014	1.7	--	--	210	2.6	274	1.5
Construction laborers	930	1.6	--	--	538	6.8	224	1.2
Secretaries	882	1.5	488	4.5	--	--	48	0.3
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	850	1.5	63	0.6	--	--	162	0.9
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	821	1.4	--	--	140	1.8	251	1.4
Welders and cutters	770	1.3	--	--	317	4.0	209	1.2
Stock handlers and baggers	741	1.3	--	--	--	--	512	2.8
Textile sewing machine operators	733	1.3	--	--	112	1.4	304	1.7
Packaging and filling machine operators	712	1.2	--	--	45	0.6	403	2.2
Data-entry keyers	697	1.2	532	5.0	75	0.9	--	--
Hand packers and packagers	672	1.1	--	--	--	--	414	2.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	659	1.1	44	0.4	--	--	138	0.8
Carpenters	621	1.1	--	--	249	3.1	130	0.7
Cooks	599	1.0	--	--	62	0.8	104	0.6

<sup>1</sup> 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 classifies 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 2002 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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