

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, 1996

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	29,937	100.0	6,353	100.0	3,583	100.0	8,007	100.0
Assemblers	2,196	7.3	--	--	491	13.7	920	11.5
Cashiers	1,217	4.1	106	1.7	--	--	401	5.0
Secretaries	1,118	3.7	645	10.2	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	990	3.3	--	--	154	4.3	278	3.5
Textile sewing machine operators	789	2.6	--	--	47	1.3	422	5.3
Hand packers and packagers	704	2.4	--	--	17	0.5	139	1.7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	624	2.1	--	--	--	--	84	1.0
Data-entry keyers	586	2.0	537	8.4	17	0.5	--	--
Typists	562	1.9	548	8.6	--	--	--	--
General office clerks	549	1.8	262	4.1	--	--	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	516	1.7	--	--	180	5.0	177	2.2
Waiters and waitresses	494	1.6	--	--	--	--	18	0.2
Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators	471	1.6	447	7.0	--	--	--	--
Welders and cutters	431	1.4	--	--	255	7.1	73	0.9
Packaging and filling machine operators	406	1.4	--	--	--	--	265	3.3
Sales workers, other commodities	332	1.1	127	2.0	47	1.3	83	1.0
Construction laborers	330	1.1	--	--	206	5.8	--	--
Carpenters	320	1.1	--	--	177	4.9	15	0.2
Stock handlers and baggers	307	1.0	--	--	--	--	237	3.0

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 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
April 1998