

**Table 4. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> resulting from repetitive motion by occupations with one percent or more of total cases, All United States, private industry, 2007**

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	36,700	100.0	5,420	100.0	4,320	100.0	13,730	100.0
Laborers and Freight- Stock- and Material Movers- Hand	2,290	6.2	20	0.4	100	2.3	1370	10.0
Customer Service Representatives	1,010	2.8	560	10.3	--	--	130	0.9
Data Entry Keyers	980	2.7	920	17.0	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	730	2.0	80	1.5	--	--	380	2.8
Janitors and Cleaners- Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	690	1.9	--	--	130	3.0	150	1.1
Retail Salespersons	630	1.7	20	0.4	20	0.5	210	1.5
Truck Drivers- Light or Delivery Services	620	1.7	--	--	--	--	370	2.7
Truck Drivers- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	600	1.6	--	--	30	0.7	240	1.7
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	510	1.4	--	--	230	5.3	140	1.0
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	490	1.3	30	0.6	20	0.5	310	2.3
Packers and Packagers- Hand	490	1.3	--	--	--	--	330	2.4
Office Clerks- General	470	1.3	240	4.4	20	0.5	130	0.9
Inspectors- Testers- Sorters- Samplers- and Weighers	470	1.3	--	--	90	2.1	240	1.7
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	460	1.3	290	5.4	--	--	130	0.9
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	400	1.1	--	--	--	--	270	2.0
Sewing Machine Operators	380	1.0	--	--	90	2.1	130	0.9
Maintenance and Repair Workers- General	370	1.0	--	--	120	2.8	80	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 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 2007 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, March, 2009