Table 10. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] resulting from carpal tunnel syndrome, occupations with one percent or more of total cases, 1999

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	27,922	100.0	6,365	100.0	4,351	100.0	7,518	100.0
Assemblers	1,987	7.1	--	--	657	15.1	648	8.6
Laborers, nonconstruction	946	3.4	--	--	102	2.3	549	7.3
Textile sewing machine operators	860	3.1	--	--	47	1.1	322	4.3
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	797	2.9	712	11.2	--	--	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	705	2.5	--	--	112	2.6	288	3.8
Data-entry keyers	600	2.1	573	9.0	18	0.4	--	--
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	516	1.8	475	7.5	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	501	1.8	38	0.6	54	1.2	240	3.2
Welders and cutters	491	1.8	--	--	300	6.9	85	1.1
General office clerks	486	1.7	294	4.6	43	1.0	--	--
Secretaries	474	1.7	411	6.5	--	--	--	--
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	448	1.6	91	1.4	--	--	116	1.5
Maids and housemen	385	1.4	--	--	69	1.6	53	0.7
Truck drivers	370	1.3	--	--	--	--	158	2.1
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	346	1.2	--	--	37	0.9	246	3.3
Order clerks	342	1.2	319	5.0	--	--	--	--
Packaging and filling machine operators	336	1.2	--	--	--	--	177	2.4
Cooks	323	1.2	--	--	43	1.0	116	1.5
Janitors and cleaners	294	1.1	--	--	80	1.8	54	0.7
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	284	1.0	57	0.9	--	--	78	1.0

[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 1999 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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