

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, 2002

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	22,651	100.0	5,670	100.0	3,046	100.0	5,670	100.0
Assemblers	1,765	7.8	--	--	427	14.0	751	13.2
Laborers, nonconstruction	780	3.4	--	--	108	3.5	354	6.2
General office clerks	685	3.0	610	10.8	--	--	--	--
Cooks	577	2.5	--	--	56	1.8	--	--
Cashiers	544	2.4	209	3.7	--	--	169	3.0
Investigators and adjusters, exc. insurance	526	2.3	476	8.4	--	--	18	0.3
Truck drivers	388	1.7	--	--	--	--	89	1.6
Data-entry keyers	384	1.7	293	5.2	51	1.7	--	--
Construction laborers	351	1.6	--	--	143	4.7	183	3.2
Secretaries	346	1.5	266	4.7	--	--	--	--
Textile sewing machine operators	333	1.5	--	--	47	1.5	123	2.2
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	316	1.4	207	3.6	--	--	--	--
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	309	1.4	--	--	78	2.5	102	1.8
Welders and cutters	305	1.3	--	--	164	5.4	55	1.0
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	287	1.3	--	--	--	--	214	3.8
Janitors and cleaners	268	1.2	--	--	68	2.2	70	1.2
Stock and inventory clerks	265	1.2	18	0.3	--	--	48	0.8
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations	258	1.1	54	0.9	--	--	--	--
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	254	1.1	220	3.9	--	--	--	--
Packaging and filling machine operators	249	1.1	--	--	--	--	175	3.1
Printing press operators	236	1.0	--	--	--	--	81	1.4

¹ 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. 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 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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