Table 4. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[1] resulting from repetitive motion by occupations with one percent or more of total cases, All United States, private industry, 2006

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	38,310	100.0	5,430	100.0	4,990	100.0	14,240	100.0
Laborers and Freight- Stock- and Material Movers- Hand	1,750	4.6	20	0.4	90	1.8	1,000	7.0
Retail Salespersons	1,030	2.7	100	1.8	--	--	530	3.7
Customer Service Representatives	760	2.0	500	9.2	--	--	90	0.6
Office Clerks- General	680	1.8	340	6.3	--	--	150	1.1
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	660	1.7	20	0.4	30	0.6	380	2.7
Cashiers	630	1.6	50	0.9	50	1.0	270	1.9
Truck Drivers- Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	600	1.6	--	--	--	--	300	2.1
Carpenters	570	1.5	--	--	120	2.4	290	2.0
Plumbers- Pipefitters- and Steamfitters	520	1.4	--	--	120	2.4	60	0.4
Packers and Packagers- Hand	520	1.4	--	--	30	0.6	350	2.5
Inspectors- Testers- Sorters- Samplers- and Weighers	490	1.3	--	--	40	0.8	300	2.1
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	480	1.3	--	--	--	--	280	2.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	460	1.2	--	--	130	2.6	240	1.7
Cooks- Restaurant	440	1.1	--	--	--	--	400	2.8
Janitors and Cleaners- Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	430	1.1	--	--	100	2.0	160	1.1
Welders- Cutters- Solderers- and Brazers	410	1.1	--	--	140	2.8	120	0.8
Nursing Aides- Orderlies- and Attendants	380	1.0	20	0.4	--	--	150	1.1

[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. "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 2006 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, November, 2007