

Table 4. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ resulting from repetitive motion, occupations with one percent or more of total cases, 1997

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	75,188	100.0	11,160	100.0	10,471	100.0	24,621	100.0
Assemblers	6,874	9.1	--	--	1,541	14.7	2,846	11.6
Laborers, nonconstruction	3,464	4.6	--	--	495	4.7	1,548	6.3
Textile sewing machine operators	2,049	2.7	--	--	80	0.8	1,100	4.5
Truck drivers	1,614	2.1	--	--	169	1.6	561	2.3
Cashiers	1,546	2.1	187	1.7	98	0.9	503	2.0
Packaging and filling machine operators	1,473	2.0	--	--	66	0.6	824	3.3
Secretaries	1,464	1.9	1,096	9.8	54	0.5	46	0.2
Welders and cutters	1,315	1.7	--	--	451	4.3	409	1.7
Machine operators, not specified	1,268	1.7	--	--	164	1.6	584	2.4
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	1,221	1.6	--	--	286	2.7	455	1.8
Data-entry keyers	1,177	1.6	1,015	9.1	57	0.5	--	--
Janitors and cleaners	944	1.3	--	--	209	2.0	375	1.5
Hand packers and packagers	943	1.3	--	--	--	--	686	2.8
Cooks	882	1.2	--	--	153	1.5	270	1.1
Stock handlers and baggers	868	1.2	--	--	--	--	429	1.7
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	820	1.1	--	--	78	0.7	434	1.8
General office clerks	817	1.1	507	4.5	--	--	74	0.3
Construction laborers	775	1.0	--	--	355	3.4	149	0.6

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. "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 1997 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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