

Table 9. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ resulting from repetitive motion, occupations with more than one percent of total cases, 1995

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	82,625	100.0	11,902	100.0	12,289	100.0	24,193	100.0
Assemblers	8,465	10.2	--	--	2,244	18.3	2,840	11.7
Textile sewing machine operators	3,392	4.1	--	--	181	1.5	1,590	6.6
Laborers, exc. construction	3,229	3.9	--	--	357	2.9	1,389	5.7
Cashiers	1,894	2.3	520	4.4	17	0.1	580	2.4
Data-entry keyers	1,794	2.2	1,455	12.2	16	0.1	170	0.7
Secretaries	1,640	2.0	1,210	10.2	49	0.4	46	0.2
Butchers and meat cutters	1,571	1.9	--	--	671	5.5	401	1.7
Packaging and filling machine operators	1,547	1.9	--	--	--	--	743	3.1
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	1,391	1.7	--	--	215	1.7	596	2.5
Hand packers and packagers	1,277	1.5	--	--	70	0.6	677	2.8
Welders and cutters	1,250	1.5	--	--	643	5.2	224	0.9
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	1,148	1.4	16	0.1	82	0.7	456	1.9
Janitors and cleaners	1,147	1.4	--	--	213	1.7	146	0.6
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	1,066	1.3	111	0.9	153	1.2	261	1.1
Truck drivers	1,059	1.3	--	--	58	0.5	322	1.3
Stock handlers and baggers	907	1.1	47	0.4	51	0.4	397	1.6
General office clerks	891	1.1	638	5.4	--	--	73	0.3
Sales workers, other commodities	854	1.0	120	1.0	--	--	86	0.4

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 1995 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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