

**Table 4. Number and percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> resulting from repetitive motion by occupations with one percent or more of total cases, All United States, private industry, 2008**

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	30,920	100.0	4,670	100.0	3,780	100.0	11,940	100.0
Laborers and Freight- Stock- and Material Movers- Hand	1,600	5.2	--	--	60	1.6	790	6.6
Customer Service Representatives	1,460	4.7	850	18.2	--	--	40	0.3
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	570	1.8	20	0.4	30	0.8	410	3.4
Maintenance and Repair Workers- General	550	1.8	--	--	50	1.3	140	1.2
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	500	1.6	--	--	20	0.5	360	3.0
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	460	1.5	380	8.1	--	--	--	--
Office Clerks- General	450	1.5	240	5.1	--	--	60	0.5
Truck Drivers- Light or Delivery Services	450	1.5	--	--	--	--	320	2.7
Packers and Packagers- Hand	450	1.5	--	--	30	0.8	250	2.1
Janitors and Cleaners- Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	440	1.4	--	--	110	2.9	190	1.6
Inspectors- Testers- Sorters- Samplers- and Weighers	440	1.4	20	0.4	90	2.4	200	1.7
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	410	1.3	--	--	--	--	200	1.7
Cashiers	400	1.3	40	0.9	--	--	170	1.4
Cooks- Institution and Cafeteria	390	1.3	--	--	--	--	370	3.1
Computer Systems Analysts	380	1.2	360	7.7	--	--	--	--
Retail Salespersons	350	1.1	50	1.1	20	0.5	170	1.4
Welders- Cutters- Solderers- and Brazers	350	1.1	--	--	70	1.9	170	1.4
Registered Nurses	310	1.0	90	1.9	--	--	110	0.9

<sup>1</sup> 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 2008 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, 2009