

## Occupations with Highest Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illness with Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup> Involving Musculoskeletal Disorders<sup>2</sup> , 2007

Occupation	Number of MSDs
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	27,030
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	24,340
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor, trailer	16,430
Retail salespersons	10,460
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	10,450
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	9,190
Registered nurses	8,580
Construction laborers	6,920
Stock clerks and order fillers	6,790
Maintenance and repair workers, general	6,600
Carpenters	5,800
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	5,490
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	4,960
Cashiers	4,680
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	3,550

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual is now used to classify occupation. Prior to 2003, the survey used the Bureau of Census occupational coding system. For that reason, BLS advises against making comparisons between 2003 occupation categories and results from previous years.

<sup>1</sup> Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSDs, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.