

## Occupations with Highest Numbers of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illness with Days Away from Work<sup>1</sup> Involving Musculoskeletal Disorders<sup>2</sup>, 2009

Occupation	Number of MSDs
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	22,060
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	21,460
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor, trailer	12,500
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	10,270
Registered nurses	8,760
Retail salespersons	8,150
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8,010
Stock clerks and order fillers	7,890
Production workers, all other	7,840
Construction laborers	5,210
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	5,160
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	5,070
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	4,970
Maintenance and repair workers, general	4,720
Cashiers	3,890

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

<sup>1</sup>Days away from work cases include those that 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, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; 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.

Note: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual now is 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.