

STATISTICAL BULLETIN



BULLETIN 1999/2000

WorkCover NSW Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin



Statistical Bulletin 1999/2000

NEW SOUTH WALES WORKERS COMPENSATION

WORKCOVER NEW SOUTH WALES

To order copies of the Statistical Bulletin 1999/2000 (Publication No 520.2) and other WorkCover publications or brochures, telephone the WorkCover Publications Hotline on 1800 658 134, fax (02) 9370 5999 or write to:

WorkCover Publications
GPO Box 5364
Sydney NSW 2001

or call at the WorkCover Assistance Service from 8:30 am – 4:30 pm:

Ground Floor
400 Kent Street
Sydney

The **WorkCover Assistance Service** can assist with enquiries relating to:

- Occupational Health and Safety
- Injury Management
- Workers Compensation

Phone: **131 050**

Internet address for WorkCover NSW is: <http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au>

For further information on workers compensation claims statistics, please phone the Information Services Unit of WorkCover on (02) 9370 5592. Fax: (02) 9370 6113.

For further information on **occupational health and safety statistics**, please call the Data Analysis and Research Unit on (02) 9370 5259.

For a listing of WorkCover NSW offices, see page 120.

**New South Wales Workers Compensation
Statistical Bulletin 1999/2000**

ISSN 1328 - 0325

**Produced by the Information Services Unit
WorkCover New South Wales
2001**

foreword

I have pleasure in presenting the twelfth issue of *Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin* for New South Wales. The Statistical Bulletins provide a unique guide to the operation of the WorkCover Scheme. They also indicate the general trends in workplace health and safety in NSW.

The aim of the *Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin* is to provide an overview of claims in New South Wales. Statistical information presented in this bulletin enables industry and individual workplaces to better understand the nature and extent of a problem in their area and identify the issues for priority action.

It should be noted that the data presented in Sections 1-5 of this publication is in accordance with the National Data Set (NDS). The NDS was developed by National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (previously Worksafe Australia) in consultation with a variety of interested parties including employer and employee groups, and Commonwealth and State agencies. The aim of the NDS is to enable the production of national and nationally comparable workers compensation based data collected from various State, Territory and Commonwealth workers compensation systems.

To accommodate the client requirements, the format and the structure of this publication were changed to include more narrative descriptions. Comparisons were made between 1991/92 and 1999/00 with injury/disease data using the Type of Occurrence Classification System.

For any comments or enquires you may have about the Bulletin, contact the Information Services Unit (the phone number and address are given on the facing page).

Kate McKenzie
General Manager
December 2001

key findings for 1999/00

- The total number of employment injuries in 1999/00 has fallen for the fifth successive year. **The number of injuries in 1999/00 was 53,224**, which was a 15.3% decrease (9,616 injuries) from 1994/95. This is an average annual reduction of 3.3% each year for the last five years.
- The gross incurred cost of employment injuries has risen by 15.2% from the previous year to \$984 million. This increase in payments was largely due to a rise in estimation payments.
- Of the total cost 71% (\$696 million) were for workplace injuries, while 19% accounted for occupational diseases and 10% for non-work place injuries (such as journey claims).
- 72% of injuries/diseases (38,400) were for males. The highest number of employment injuries for males was in the age group 35-39 and the same for females was in the age group 45-49.
- The incidence of employment injuries also dropped from 28.6 per 1,000 workers in 1994/95 to 21.3 in 1999/00. The incidence rate for males (28.0) was more than twice that for females (13.1).
- The frequency rate (number of injuries per million hours worked) dropped from 16.1 to 11.8 during the same period.
- **181 fatalities were reported in 1999/00**, which is 18 greater than for the previous year. 64 of these cases resulted from workplace injuries, 77 from non-workplace injuries and the remaining 40 from occupational diseases.
- 28.6% of employment injuries were reported as permanent disability cases (15,241) of which nearly 30% were deafness cases.
- The proportion of temporary disability cases over six months was 9.9%, while cases of less than six months were 61.1% of all cases.
- Mental disorders accounted for 1,577 cases, which represented a drop of 6.2% from the previous year. The total cost for these cases was \$32.5 million with an average cost of around \$20,617. In contrast, the average cost in 1998/99 was \$18,175.
- The most common workplace injuries were sprains and strains (63%) accounting for a cost of \$473 million (68%) of the cost of workplace injuries.
- **Back injuries accounted for nearly 29% of workplace injuries and cost \$220 million.**
- Deafness cases fell by 59% from 10,684 in 1995/96 to 4,382 in 1999/00, a decrease of 6,302 cases over the period.
- **Time lost for temporary disability cases was 409,471 weeks. The total cost for these injuries/diseases was \$372 million.**
- Occupations which were at higher exposure to risk of an employment injury were Labourers and related workers (52.2 injuries per 1,000 workers), Plant and machine operations and drivers (49.7) and Trades persons (35.1).
- Across industry divisions for employment injuries, Mining had the highest incidence (55.0) followed by Construction (39.9), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (39.2), Transport and storage (35.0) and Manufacturing (33.4).
- The statistical region distribution showed that Inner Sydney had the highest number of employment injuries 7,723 (14.5%) followed by the Newcastle region 3,978 (7.5%).
- **The total payments made during the year were \$2,683 million** of which 70.6% were compensation payments.

contents

KEY FINDINGS	4
EXPLANATORY NOTES	
Scope and coverage	9
Comparison of the 1999/00 publication with previous publications	9
Classification of employment injuries	11
Groupings and sub-totals.....	11
Summary measures of time lost and cost – average and median	11
Rounding errors	12
Confidentiality	12
Data collection	12
Improvements in data quality.....	12
Classification systems	12
SECTION 1 EMPLOYMENT INJURIES	
TREND, 1991/92 TO 1999/00.....	13
Number, incidence and frequency rate	13
Cost and time lost	13
CURRENT YEAR EMPLOYMENT INJURIES, 1999/00	13
Number, cost and time lost	13
Age distribution	14
Industry distribution.....	14
Occupation distribution	15
Regional distribution	15
SECTION 2 FATALITIES	
TREND, 1987/88 TO 1999/00.....	19
CURRENT YEAR FATALITIES, 1999/00	20
Industry.....	20
Occupation	20
Fatalities by age group, 1999/00	20
FATALITIES OVER THE NINE YEAR PERIOD, 1991/92 TO 1999/00	20
Workplace fatalities	22
Occupational disease fatalities	23
Non-workplace fatalities.....	23
SECTION 3 WORKPLACE INJURIES	
TREND, 1991/92 TO 1999/00.....	25
Cost and time lost	25
CURRENT YEAR WORKPLACE INJURIES, 1999/00	26
Number, incidence and frequency rates	26
Severity of injury	26
Cost and time lost	26
Industry distribution.....	26
Occupation distribution	27
Regional distribution	27
COMMON INJURIES.....	28
Back injuries	28
Manual handling injuries	29
Violence	29

SECTION 4 OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

TREND, 1991/92 TO 1999/00.....	31
Number and incidence	31
Cost and time lost	31
CURRENT YEAR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, 1999/00.....	32
Number and nature of diseases.....	32
Age distribution	33
Industry distribution.....	33
Occupational distribution.....	34
SELECTED DISEASES	34
Deafness.....	34
Mental disorders	35
Occupational overuse syndrome	36
Hernia.....	37

SECTION 5 NON-WORKPLACE INJURIES

TREND, 1991/92 TO 1999/00.....	39
Total non-workplace injuries	39
Components of non-workplace injuries.....	39
Severity of non-workplace injuries	40
Cost and time lost	40
CURRENT YEAR NON-WORKPLACE INJURIES, 1999/00	40
Number, cost and time lost	40
Number, cost and time lost for long term temporary injuries	41
Number and incidence by age and gender	41
Mechanism of injury	42
Industry distribution.....	42
Occupational distribution.....	42

SECTION 6 LOST TIME INJURIES/DISEASES

TREND, 1991/92 – 1999/00	43
CURRENT YEAR LOST TIME INJURIES/DISEASES, 1999/00	43

SECTION 7 PAYMENTS

TREND, 1987/88 – 1999/00	45
Trend in total payments	45
Payment type by year	45
CURRENT YEAR PAYMENTS, 1999/00	46
Proportion of total payments	46
Payment type breakdown	46
Percentage change since 1998/99	46
Analysis by nature of injury/disease	46
Payment type by gender	47
Payment by industry	47

APPENDIX A	INCIDENCE RATE CALCULATION	49
APPENDIX B	GLOSSARY	51
APPENDIX C	CLASSIFICATIONS	55
APPENDIX D	SUMMARY OF CHANGES	63
APPENDIX E	TABLES	67
EMPLOYMENT INJURIES		
TABLE 1.1	NATURE OF OCCURRENCE: 1992/93 TO 1999/00.....	68
TABLE 1.2	NATURE OF OCCURRENCE BY EXTENT OF SEVERITY: 1992/93 TO 1999/00	69
TABLE 1.3	AGE STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	71
TABLE 1.4	TIME LOST AND COST FOR TEMPORARY DISABILITY CASES ONLY	71
TABLE 1.5	INDUSTRY STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	72
TABLE 1.6	OCCUPATION STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	74
WORKPLACE INJURIES		
TABLE 3.1	INDUSTRY STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	76
TABLE 3.2	OCCUPATION STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	78
TABLE 3.3	AGE STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	80
TABLE 3.4	TIME LOST AND COST FOR TEMPORARY DISABILITY CASES ONLY	80
TABLES SHOWING MECHANISM AND NATURE OF INJURY/DISEASE BY INDUSTRY		
TABLE 3.5(A)	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	81
TABLE 3.5(B)	MINING	82
TABLE 3.5(C)	MANUFACTURING	83
TABLE 3.5(D)	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	84
TABLE 3.5(E)	CONSTRUCTION	85
TABLE 3.5(F)	WHOLESALE TRADE.....	86
TABLE 3.5(G)	RETAIL TRADE	87
TABLE 3.5(H)	ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS.....	88
TABLE 3.5(I)	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	89
TABLE 3.5(J)	COMMUNICATION SERVICES	90
TABLE 3.5(K)	FINANCE AND INSURANCE.....	91
TABLE 3.5(L)	PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES.....	92
TABLE 3.5(M)	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	93
TABLE 3.5(N)	EDUCATION	94
TABLE 3.5(O)	HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.....	95
TABLE 3.5(P)	CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES	96
TABLE 3.5(Q)	PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES	97
TABLE 3.5(R)	TOTAL INDUSTRY FOR 1999/00	98
TABLE 3.6(A)	WORKPLACE INJURY - TOTAL INDUSTRY - MECHANISM OF INJURY	99
TABLE 3.6(B)	WORKPLACE INJURY - TOTAL INDUSTRY - NATURE OF INJURY	99
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES		
TABLE 4.1	INDUSTRY STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	100
TABLE 4.2	OCCUPATION STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	102
TABLE 4.3	AGE STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	104
TABLE 4.4	TIME LOST AND COST FOR TEMPORARY DISABILITY CASES ONLY	104
TABLE 4.5	NATURE OF DISEASE: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, FREQUENCY RATE AND COST	105
TABLE 4.6	NATURE OF DISEASE: NUMBER, INCIDENCE BY INDUSTRY (SELECTED DISEASES)	106
TABLE 4.7	NATURE OF DISEASE: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE BY OCCUPATION (SELECTED DISEASES)....	108

contents

NON-WORKPLACE INJURIES

TABLE 5.1	INDUSTRY STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	110
TABLE 5.2	OCCUPATION STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	112
TABLE 5.3	AGE STATISTICS: NUMBER, INCIDENCE, TIME LOST AND COST	114
TABLE 5.4	TIME LOST AND COST FOR TEMPORARY DISABILITY CASES ONLY	114
TABLE 5.5	NATURE OF OCCURRENCE: 1992/93 TO 1999/00.....	115

LOST TIME INJURIES

TABLE 6.1	LOST TIME INJURIES/DISEASES, 1999/00	116
-----------	--	-----

PAYMENTS

TABLE 7.1	TYPE OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM 1987/88 TO 1999/00.....	118
TABLE 7.2	PAYMENTS MADE IN 1999/00 FOR ALL CASES	119

WORKCOVER NSW OFFICES	120
------------------------------------	-----

explanatory notes

The information presented in this report is based on New South Wales workers compensation data for the 1999/2000 financial year.

Scope and coverage

The main focus of this publication (sections 1 to 5) is on new major claims in 1999/2000. That is, the claims that satisfy the following conditions:

- the result of injury was death, permanent disability, or temporary disability where five or more days were paid for total incapacity; and
- the claim entered the insurer's computer system on or between 1 July 1999 and 30 June 2000.

These claims selection criteria are in accordance with those for the National Data Set.

The section on Lost Time Injuries/Diseases (section 6) has a different coverage to the previous sections 1 to 5. It includes the occurrences that resulted in fatality, permanent disability or temporary disability with period paid for one or more days.

The Payments section (section 7) has a different focus from sections 1 to 6. This section is included to show the magnitude of workers compensation payments in the financial year. The payments relate to all claims which have had any payments during the financial year. It therefore includes payments for all claims including claims of less than five days as well as those long term claims which have occurred in earlier years.

The terms 'employment injuries' and 'occupational diseases' are used for claims when interpreting data in this publication. The data in this publication does not include all work related injuries and diseases in New South Wales. The reasons for this may be that not all injuries and diseases result in a claim or may not fall within the provision of the Workers Compensation Acts.

Employment injuries not included in this publication

The statistics in this publication do not include all work related employment injuries to workers in New South Wales. The following exclusions apply:

1. Injuries and diseases for which a workers compensation claim has not been made.
2. Employment injuries compensable under the Workers Compensation Act 1987, but which did not result in a period paid for total incapacity of at least five working days.

3. Employment injuries to employees who are not covered by the Act. These include:

- most self-employed persons;
- employees of the Australian Government;
- employees suffering from diseases caused by the inhalation of dust (except in coal mining) as provision for compensation in these cases is made under other Acts;
- members of the NSW Police Service recruited prior to 1 April 1988. Police recruited after this date are covered under the Act, as are non-police employees of the NSW Police Service;
- casual workers employed for one period only of not more than five working days and who are employed other than for purposes of the employer's trade or business.

Comparison of the 1999/2000 publication with previous publications

The 1999/2000 publication is comparable with the 1997/98 and 1998/99 publications and is generally comparable with the New South Wales Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletins 1992/93 - 1996/97 except for the industry distributions. Industry data provided in this publication is in accordance with the ABS's current industry classification, ie the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). This classification represents a significant departure from the industry classification system used in the previous publications, ie the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

Comparisons at detailed level, however, should be done carefully, as different levels of grouping are given in publications. Also, coding problems were identified in industry divisions: manufacturing, construction, public administration and transport and storage and associated industry sub-divisions in the 1993/94 publication. For this reason, industry data belonging to these categories for 1993/94 are not comparable with the other publications.

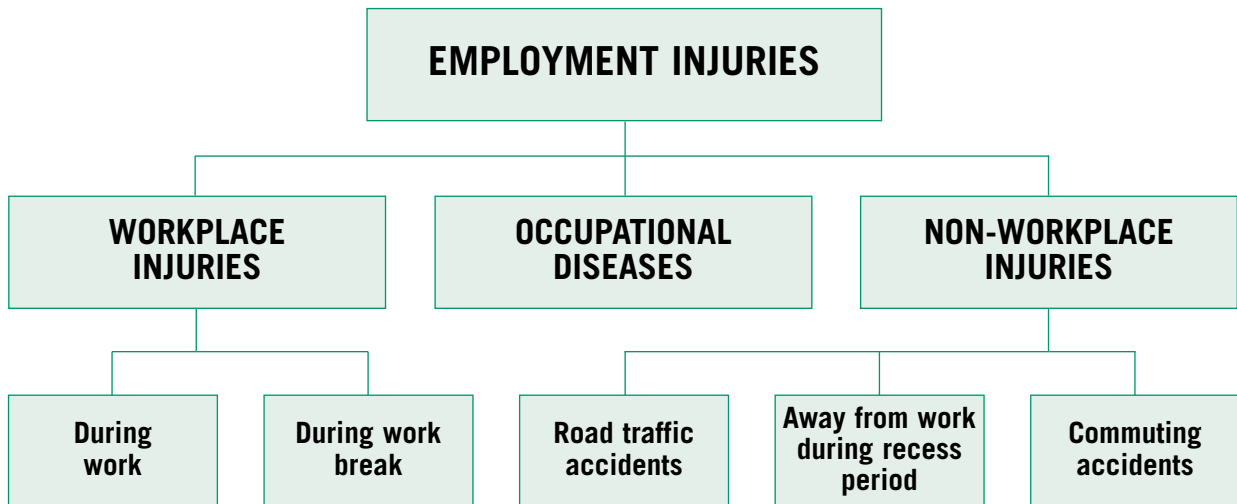
Care should also be exercised when making comparisons with NSW workers compensation data published prior to 1992/93 as there are variations in the scope, coverage and classifications used in these publications. The table below summarises the differences between the workers compensation publications.

Explanatory Notes

	1987/88 – 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 – 1996/97	1997/98- 1999/2000
Definition of new claim used for inclusion into sections 1 to 4 of the publication	Date of injury, or date the disease was reported to the employer, was within the financial year of the reference period	Claim entered into insurer's system in the financial year of the reference period			
Level of injury severity used for inclusion in sections 1 to 4 of the publication	Death, permanent injury or temporary disability with any time paid to total incapacity	"Major Claims" – Death, permanent injury or temporary disability with 5 or more days paid for total incapacity			
INJURY AND DISEASE CODING SYSTEM USED	Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification World Health Organisation's Classification of Diseases	Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification World Health Organisation's Classification of Diseases	WorkSafe Type of Occurrence Classification System		
REPORTING EXCLUSIONS/ INCLUSIONS	Not published below the level of employment injury	Not Published	Not Published	Published	
Gross incurred cost associated with coal mining					
Injuries or diseases associated with coal mining	Published	Not published	Published	Published	
OTHER COMMENTS Industry	Comparable data for all 3 years	Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was used. Different levels of groupings are given in publications. Data quality problems identified in Manufacturing, Construction, Public administration and Transport and Storage in the 93/94 publication.			Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)
Occupation	CCLO was used in 87/88 ASCO was used in 88/89 and 89/90	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO Version 1)			

Classification of employment injuries

'Employment injury' is the global term for all injuries resulting from accidents or occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment. There are several categories of employment injuries. The relationship between these categories is shown in the flow chart below.



This publication is divided into seven sections:

- Section 1 - employment injuries
- Section 2 - fatalities
- Section 3 - workplace injuries
- Section 4 - occupational diseases
- Section 5 - non-workplace injuries
- Section 6 - lost time injuries/diseases
- Section 7 - payments

The payments section relates to all employment injuries.

Groupings and sub-totals

Many of the tables in this publication show different classification levels or groupings, for example the industry or occupation tables. Main groupings are indicated in bold, while sub-groups are in a smaller font size under the associated group heading. Sub-group figures add up to the associated figures (except for incidence, average and median), while group figures add to the total figure at the foot of the table.

Summary measures of time lost and cost – average and median

In this publication both average and median values for time lost and Gross Incurred Cost (GIC) are provided as summary measures of central tendency. The average value is a calculated value derived by dividing the total time lost or GIC by the total number of claims. The median value, however, is an actual value selected by identifying the time lost or GIC value which lies mid range. The median value is therefore the value where half of all the values are smaller and the remaining half are greater.

For certain types of data (eg uniformly distributed data), average and median measures result in the same or similar values. With other data types where the distribution is skewed a substantial difference will be noted between the two summary measures.

Time lost and GIC data reported in this publication are characterised by very skewed distributions which consequently impart dramatic impact on the calculated average values. For example, a particular claim may be associated with a very high GIC while a large proportion of the remaining claims are associated with significantly lower GIC. In such situations the average value will be notably higher than the median value. For data displaying a very skewed distribution the median may be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the average as it is less likely to be affected by very high or low values.

Rounding errors

For publication, payment data is rounded to the nearest \$1,000, time lost data to the nearest 0.1 week and percentages to the nearest 0.1%. Due to this rounding, the totals in the tables will not always exactly equal the sum of the components.

Confidentiality

To maintain confidentiality, information about time lost or cost have not been published if the figures are based on less than four claims. This is indicated in the tables by n.p. (not published).

Data collection

With the introduction of the WorkCover Scheme, all insurers licensed under the Act supply data to WorkCover on tape or disk, either quarterly or monthly. Some pre-WorkCover Scheme insurers who were not licensed under the WorkCover Scheme are still providing annual data on forms, rather than tape or disk.

For this publication, data were collected from licensed insurers, self-insurers, specialised insurers, pre-WorkCover Scheme insurers, the Government Insurance Office in respect of NSW public servants and WorkCover's Uninsured Liability and Indemnity Scheme.

Improvements in data quality

Both WorkCover and insurers have put a great deal of effort and resources into improving the supply of accurate claims data. The efforts have greatly improved the accuracy of these data, as evidenced by the reduction in the number of errors detected by WorkCover's data editing system and by the decrease in problems identified through analysis.

WorkCover continues to place a high priority on ensuring data collected meets a high standard of quality.

Classification systems

Type of occurrence

Injury data have been classified according to the *Type of Occurrence Classification System, WorkSafe Australia 1990* (ISBN 0 644 12856 9). The relevant groups for nature, mechanism, bodily location of injury and breakdown of agency are given in Classifications (Appendix C).

Industry

Industries are classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC), 1993 edition (ABS Catalogue No.1292.0). The industry divisions and sub-divisions are given in Classifications (Appendix C).

Occupation

The occupation of the injured worker is classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations* (ASCO), first edition 1986 (ABS Cat. No. 1222.0). The major and minor occupation groups are given in Classifications (Appendix C).

employment injuries

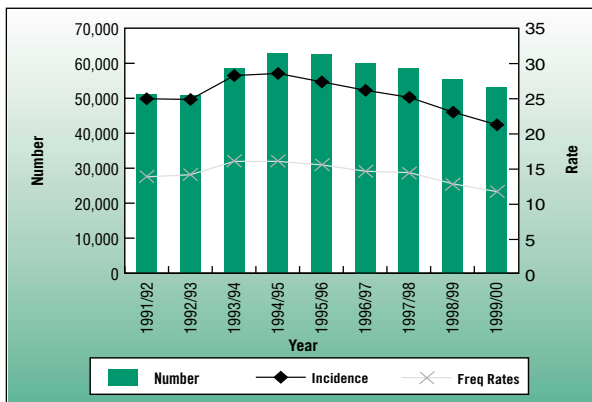
Employment injuries comprise all injuries resulting from accidents, and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment. Accidents cover: all workplace injuries - either during work (includes at work, working away from normal place of work or base of operations) or work break; and non-workplace injuries - either road traffic accidents, commuting accidents, and accidents away from work during a recess period.

1.1 Trend, 1991/92 to 1999/00

1.1.1 Number, incidence and frequency rate

53,224 employment injuries were reported in 1999/00, a decline of 4.1% from the previous year. Employment injuries fell by 15.3% during the five years to 1999/00. The average annual rate of decline over this period was 3.3%. This decline was partly due to the increased emphasis on injury prevention and management procedures. Also the impact of recent legislative changes on workers compensation claims may have resulted in a reduction in reported injuries/diseases.

Fig 1.1.1: Number, incidence and frequency rates, 1991/92-1999/00



Since 1994/95 until 1998/99 the decline in the number of injuries has been mainly due to a fall in permanent disability cases, whereas in 1999/00 the decline was due to a fall in temporary disabilities. Since 1994/95 both permanent and temporary disabilities have each declined by 4,810 cases. Most of the permanent disabilities were deafness cases (see section 4).

The incidence of employment injuries in 1999/00 was 21.3, a decline from 28.6 in 1994/95. The injury frequency rate fell from 16.1 in 1994/95 to 11.8 in 1999/00. There was an overall increase to 15.9 in female incidence until 1996/97; since then the female incidence rate has gradually declined to 13.1 in 1999/00.

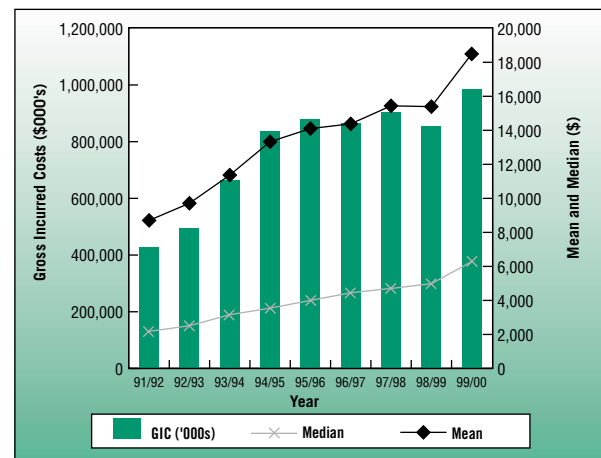
1.1.2 Cost and time lost

The total gross incurred cost (GIC) in 1999/00 was \$984 million. This was an increase of 15.2% over the previous year. This rise in payments was largely due to a \$122 million

increase in estimation payments; especially a \$68 million increase in the redemption component. Although the number of employment injuries has been declining in recent years, the associated costs have been increasing at an average rate of 13.6% over the last seven-year period. Average and median costs have also increased during this period.

The total time lost for temporary disability cases decreased from 451,929 weeks in 1998/99 to 409,471 in 1999/00, which represents a fall of 9.4%.

Fig 1.1.2: Cost over time, 1991/92-1999/00



1.2 Current year employment injuries, 1999/00

1.2.1 Number, cost and time lost

Of the 53,224 cases of employment injuries in 1999/00, 28.6% were permanent disabilities. Approximately 61.1% of employment injuries resulted in time lost of less than 6 months.

Most of the injuries involved males (38,400), which included 157 fatalities and 12,138 permanent disability cases. Males accounted for over 79.6% of permanent disabilities. Of the 14,824 injuries to females, 24 were fatalities and 3,103 permanent disability cases.

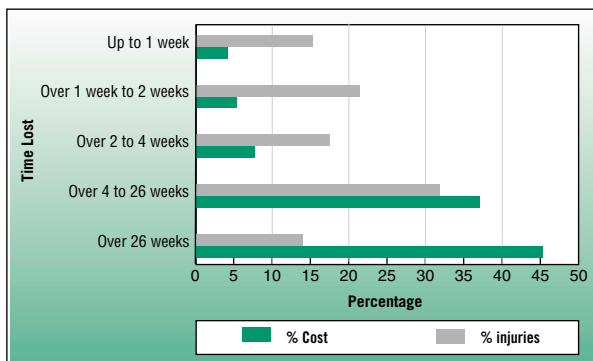
Of the total gross incurred cost in 1999/00, \$321 million were total payments for major employment injuries, \$663 million were estimates of future liabilities. In general, estimates were much higher than the total payments of the year for all types of injuries. The average cost in 1999/00 was \$18,491. However, half of these cases resulted in cost of \$6,283 or less.

Table 1.2.1: Gross incurred cost by nature of occurrence, 1999/00

NATURE OF OCCURRENCE	Number of claims	Non-compensation payments \$'000	Compensation Payments \$'000	Total payments \$'000	Estimate of liability \$'000	Gross incurred cost \$'000	Average cost \$
Workplace injuries	39,531	17,896	216,904	234,800	460,800	695,606	17,596
During work	34,732	15,942	187,382	203,324	412,289	615,619	17,725
During work break	4,799	1,954	29,522	31,476	48,511	79,987	16,667
Non-workplace injuries	4,524	1,929	33,206	35,132	66,784	101,923	22,529
Road traffic accidents	608	329	6,000	6,328	15,434	21,762	35,793
During recess period	233	119	1,398	1,516	2,733	4,249	18,238
Commuting accidents	3,683	1,481	25,808	27,288	48,617	75,912	20,612
Occupational diseases	9,169	13,289	38,261	51,550	135,076	186,626	20,354
Total	53,224	33,113	288,370	321,483	662,660	984,156	18,491

Figure 1.2.1 shows that the temporary disability cases for over 26 weeks accounted for 14% of all temporary disability cases, however they accounted for 45.3% of the cost. In contrast, temporary disability cases of up to 1 week (15.3%) accounted for 4.3% of the costs.

Fig 1.2.1: Number and cost by time lost for temporary disabilities, 1999/00

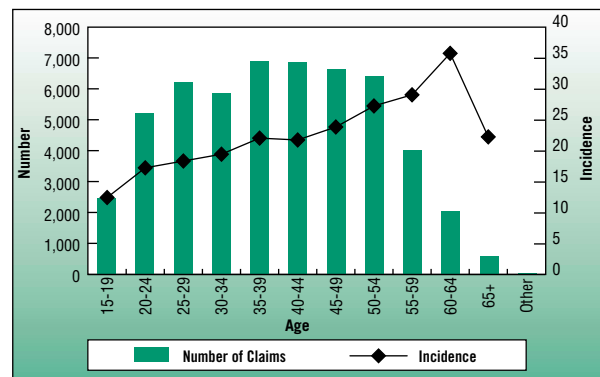


1.2.2 Age distribution

Employment injuries by age groups showed that the six highest groups (between 25-54 years) were approximately evenly distributed in terms of number of injuries. The observed distributions (25-54 years) were consistent with the higher proportion of people of those ages in the workforce (71% of wage and salary earners were in this age group – Source ABS). The highest number of employment injuries for males was in the age group 35-39 but for females it was the age group 45-49.

Incidence increased by age for the group up to 60-64. Workers aged over 65 years are less likely to be exposed to risks, hence the incidence for this age group was relatively low.

Fig 1.2.2: Number and incidence by age, 1999/00



1.2.3 Industry distribution

Following were high risk industries that had a higher incidence than the NSW incidence (21.3) in 1999/00:

Industry	No. of injuries	Incidence
Mining	905	55.0
Construction	6,923	39.9
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,977	39.2
Transport and Storage	4,302	35.0
Manufacturing	10,997	33.4
Government Administration & Defence	1,809	25.8
Electricity / Gas / Water Supply	577	25.6

Manufacturing, although having the highest number of injuries, was only fifth in terms of incidence. The large number of injuries can be expected from Manufacturing being the industry with a large number of employees (13.2% of all employees were in Manufacturing).

In contrast, the Mining industry employs a relatively smaller proportion of the workforce in NSW, which is reflected in the low number of injury cases. However, incidence of Mining was 55.0 injuries per 1,000 workers and recorded the highest incidence among industries.

Employment Injuries

Manufacturing had the highest cost (\$202m), followed by Construction (\$157m), Retail Trade (\$84m) and Health & Communication Services (\$83m). These four industries together accounted for 53% of the total cost.

Fig 1.2.3a: Number and incidence by industry, 1999/00

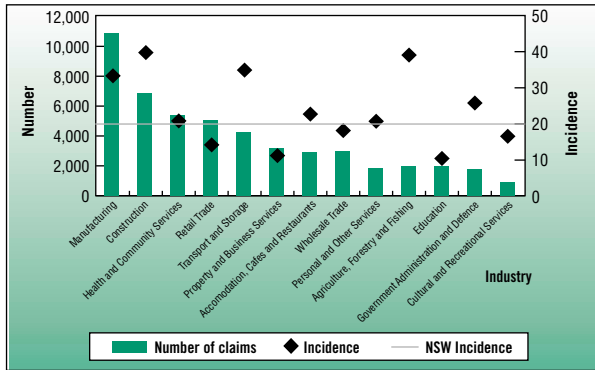
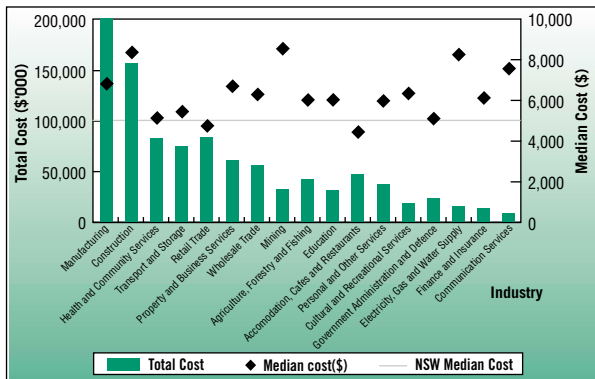


Fig 1.2.3b: Cost by industry, 1999/00



Although Mining ranked 11th overall in terms of costs, the highest average cost per case was recorded in Mining (\$35,495), representing almost twice the average for NSW. Almost half of the cases in Mining and 55% of costs were reported from sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles. 58% of injuries and 36% of costs were due to temporary disabilities resulting in time off work of less than 6 months. The highest median cost was also recorded in Mining.

Electricity, gas and water supply also had a high average cost (\$26,356). 44% of sprains and strains and 27% of deafness cases were reported from this industry.

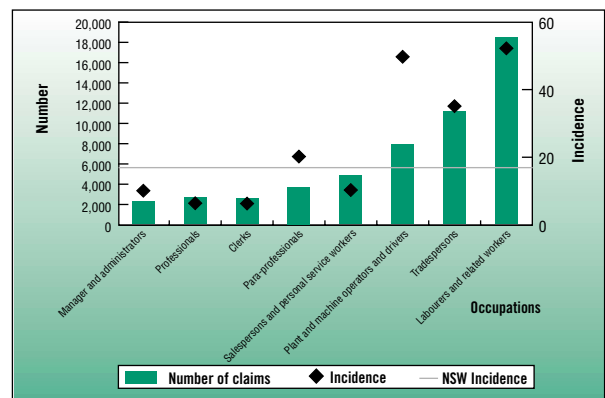
Property and business services reported the highest average time lost in 1999/00 (13.8 weeks). Other industries with average time lost higher than the State average (10.9 weeks) were Education, Health and Community Services, Personal and other Services, Communication Services, Retail trade, Construction and Mining.

1.2.4 Occupation distribution

In 1999/00 Labourers and related workers had the highest number of injuries (18,429) with incidence of 52.2. Other occupational groups that had incidence higher than NSW (21.3) were:

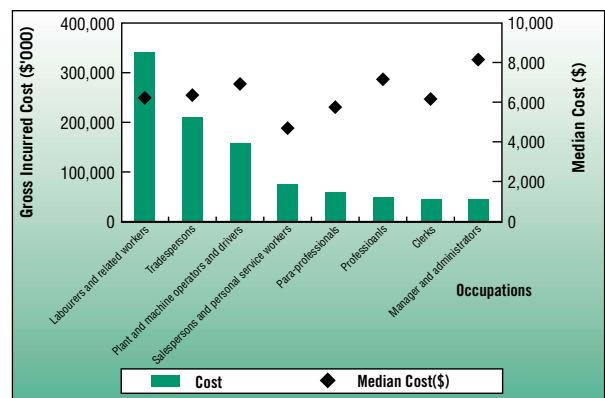
Occupation	No. of injuries	Incidence
Plant and machine operators and drivers	7,874	49.7
Tradespersons	11,140	35.1

Fig 1.2.4a: Number and incidence by occupation, 1999/00



Labourers and related workers had the highest cost (\$342m), followed by Tradespersons (\$210m) and Plant and machine operators and drivers (\$157m). These three occupational groups together accounted for 72% of total cost. Although the cost and time lost for Managers and administrators were the lowest, this group had the highest average (\$20,382) and median (\$8,144) costs.

Fig 1.2.4b: Cost by occupation, 1999/00



1.2.5 Regional Distribution

Inner Sydney had the highest number of employment injuries 7,723 which accounted for 14.5% of employment injuries, followed by the Newcastle Statistical Region with 3,978 accounting for 7.5% of employment injuries.

Fig 1.2.5: Number by Region, 1999/00

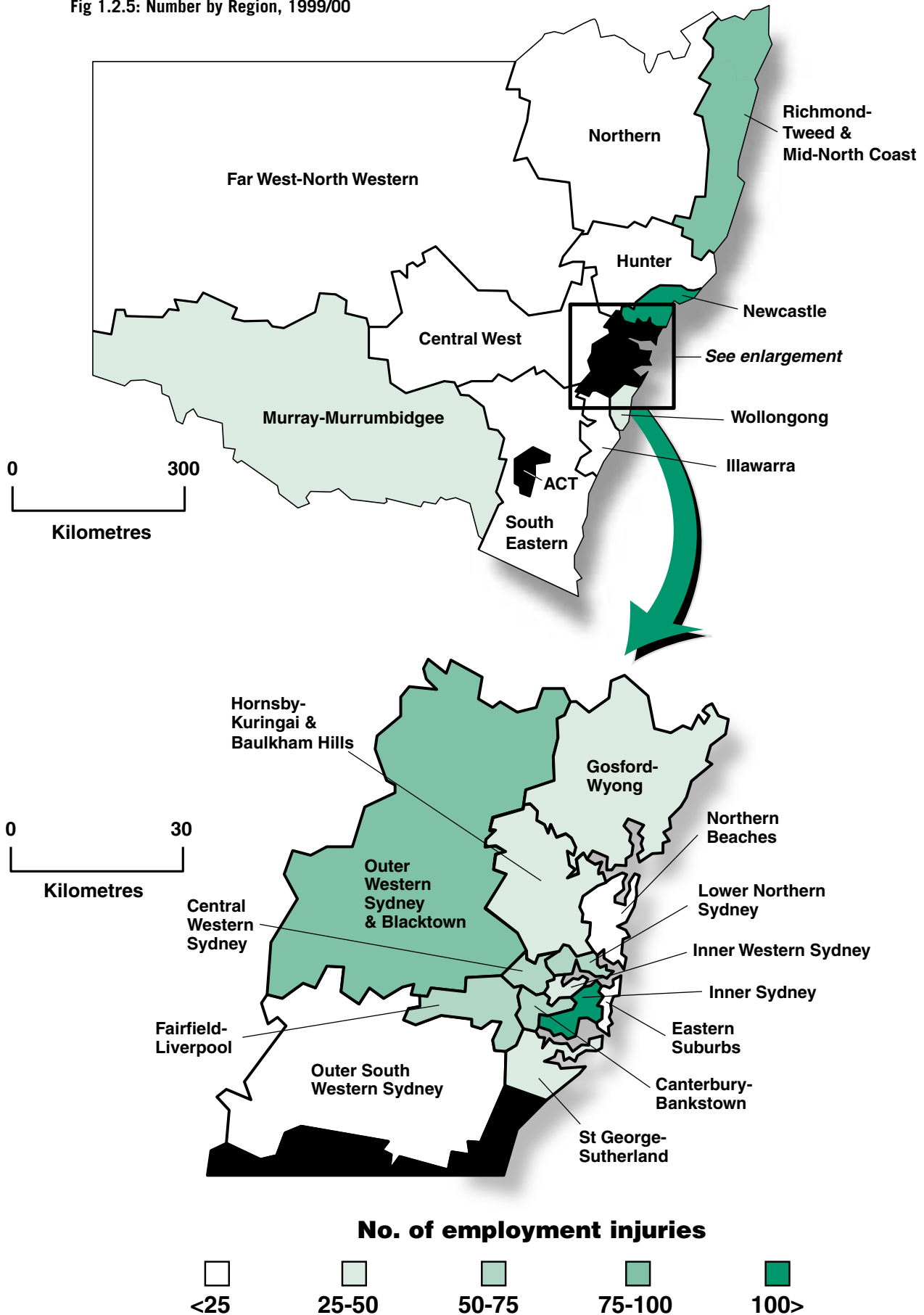


Table 1.2.5: Number of injuries and employers by Statistical Region, 1999/00

Statistical Region	No. of employment injuries	%	No. of employers In region	%
(01) - Inner Sydney	7,723	14.5	31,525	8.7
(02) - Eastern suburbs	1,397	2.6	17,140	4.8
(03) - St George – Sutherland	2,474	4.6	21,426	5.9
(04) – Canterbury – Bankstown	2,641	5.0	11,695	3.2
(05) – Fairfield - Liverpool	3,364	6.3	12,759	3.5
(06) - Inner Western Sydney	1,537	2.9	8,983	2.5
(07) - Outer South Western Sydney	1,387	2.6	7,341	2.0
(08) - Central Western Sydney	3,010	5.7	11,797	3.3
(09) - Outer Western Sydney and Blacktown	3,856	7.2	20,173	5.6
(10) - Lower Northern Sydney	2,547	4.8	26,891	7.5
(11) - Hornsby –Kuringai and Baulkham Hills	1,960	3.7	22,994	6.4
(12) - Northern Beaches	1,138	2.1	15,523	4.3
(13) - Gosford-Wyong	1,875	3.5	12,719	3.5
(14) - Newcastle	3,978	7.5	19,473	5.4
(15) - Hunter balance	694	1.3	5,272	1.5
(16) - Wollongong	1,948	3.7	10,543	2.9
(17) - Illawarra balance	605	1.1	6,593	1.8
(18) - Richmond - Tweed and Mid-North Coast	2,895	5.4	25,912	7.2
(19) - Northern	1,293	2.4	13,095	3.6
(20) - Far West and North Western	1,234	2.3	9,565	2.7
(21) - Central West	1,403	2.6	11,719	3.2
(22) - South Eastern	1,228	2.3	12,974	3.6
(23) - Murray – Murrumbidgee	1,880	3.5	18,019	5.0
Not stated Other	1,157	2.2	6,583	1.8
TOTAL	53,224	100.0%	360,714	100.0%

The distribution pattern of number of injuries and number of employers was disproportionate. Regions with relatively lower proportion of employers had a higher proportion of injuries.

The following reasons may have influenced this:

- large/small employer distribution
- industry mix (different risk levels) of regions.

1

section

fatalities

A fatality is included in this publication if the claim for original injury/disease was entered in to the insurer's computer system during the year, and the fatality subsequently occurred during the same period. As often applies in cases of fatalities resulting from occupational diseases, death may occur at a much later time, and will therefore not be recorded as a fatality during the year.

The data on work-related fatalities in this section are solely drawn from the Workers Compensation System and are compensated fatalities. Not all work-related fatalities result in a claim for compensation. As a result, the data here excludes some traumatic work-related fatalities, for example:

- fatalities to self-employed people;
- if the person was covered by the Scheme but the funeral expenses have not been made;
- if there were no dependants to pay the death benefits;
- fatalities related to Commonwealth employees; and
- fatalities occurred due to dust diseases with the exception of coal mines

2.1 Trend, 1987/88 to 1999/00

The overall risk of work-related fatalities was assessed using the incidence and frequency rates. The rate of incidence for fatalities varied between 6.8 and 12.2 per 100,000 employees over the last 13-year period from 1987/88 to 1999/00. Overall, the incidence showed a decreasing trend during the period, with the lowest incidence reported in 1998/99.

In contrast, the frequency rate was more stable from 1991/92 to 1995/96 and then has remained stable at 0.04 for the past four years.

Table 2.1: Fatalities, 1987/88 - 1999/00

Year	Number	Incidence*	Frequency rate**
1987/88	209	10.9	
1988/89	244	12.2	
1989/90	210	9.9	
1990/91	233	11.2	
1991/92	177	8.7	0.05
1992/93	156	7.6	0.04
1993/94	185	8.9	0.05
1994/95	177	8.0	0.05
1995/96	181	7.9	0.05
1996/97	173	7.5	0.04
1997/98	181	7.8	0.04
1998/99	163	6.8	0.04
1999/00	181	7.2	0.04
Total	2,470	n.a	n.a

* Incidence is the number of fatalities per 100,000 employees at risk.

** Frequency rate is the number per million hours worked.

Fig 2.1a: Number and incidence, 1987/88 - 1999/00

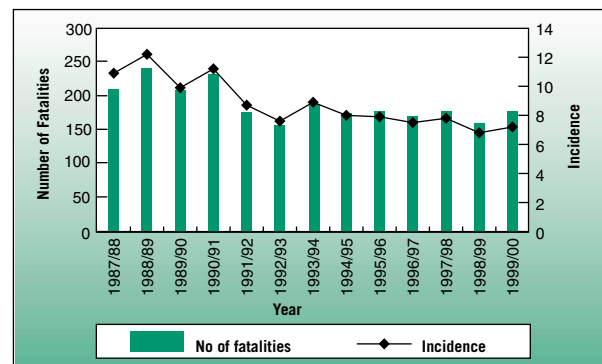
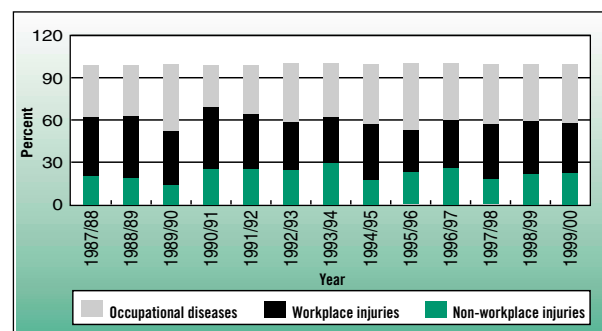


Figure 2.1b indicates that the proportion of non-workplace fatalities has remained high throughout the last 12 years. Disease-related fatalities showed a downward trend towards 1999/00. Industries such as Construction, Transport and storage, Manufacturing and Property and Business services had the highest number of fatalities over the last decade.

Fig 2.1b: Proportion of fatalities, 1987/88 - 1999/00



2.2 Current year fatalities, 1999/00

A total of 181 work-related fatalities were reported to insurers in 1999/00. Of the total, 35.4% occurred at the workplace (64) while 22% resulted from occupational diseases (40). Road traffic accidents accounted for 8.3%, Commuting accidents (33.7%) and the remaining 0.6% involved injuries that occurred during a recess period.

Male fatalities accounted for 86.7% of all work-related fatalities.

2.2.1 Industry

In 1999/00 the incidence and frequency rates for all industries was 7.2 per 100,000 employees at risk and the frequency rate was 0.04 per million hours worked. Industry divisions that had rates well above the NSW incidence (7.2) were:

	Number	Incidence*
■ Mining	9	54.7
■ Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16	31.7
■ Construction	32	18.4
■ Transport and Storage	21	17.1
■ Electricity Gas and Water	2	8.9
■ Communication Services	2	8.5
■ Manufacturing	28	8.5
■ Personal and other services	7	7.7
■ Cultural and Recreational	4	7.3

* *Fatality Incidence is the number of occurrences per 100,000 employees at risk.*

2.2.2 Occupation

Labourers and related workers had the highest number of fatalities (53). Within this group Miscellaneous labourers and related workers had the highest numbers (20) with an incidence of (13.6).

Plant, machine operators and drivers had the second highest number of work-related fatalities (36) with incidence of 22.7. Within this group Road and rail transport drivers had the highest number (24) with an incidence of 31.0.

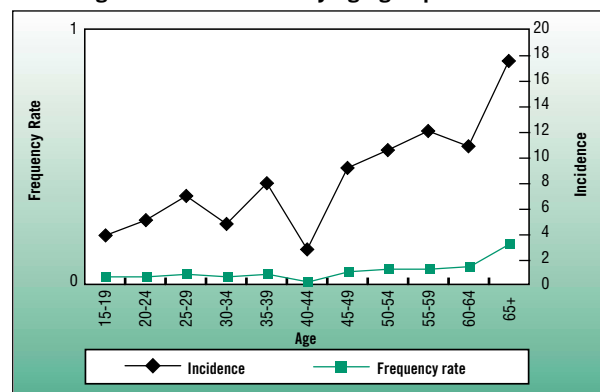
2.2.3 Fatalities by age group, 1999/00

During the year 1999/00, the highest number of work related fatalities occurred in the 50-54 age group (32) followed by the 25-29 age group (21) then 35-39 (21) followed by 40-44 (20). Employees who were less than 25 years of age accounted for 12% of all fatalities. The

highest incidence and frequency rates were recorded for the 60-64 age group. Figure 2.2.3 shows a high relationship between age and incidence and frequency rates. Generally, the higher the age group, the greater the rate of deaths.

For the age groups 35-54, the industry divisions most at risk had an incidence of: Mining (24.3), Transport and storage (10.6), Construction (9.2), Communication Services (8.5). The high-risk occupations for the same age groups were Plant and machine operators and drivers (14.5), Labourers and related workers (7.4) and Tradespersons (5.0). Fatalities in this age group were caused mainly by vehicle accidents.

Figure 2.2.3 Fatalities by age group 1999/00



Younger workers

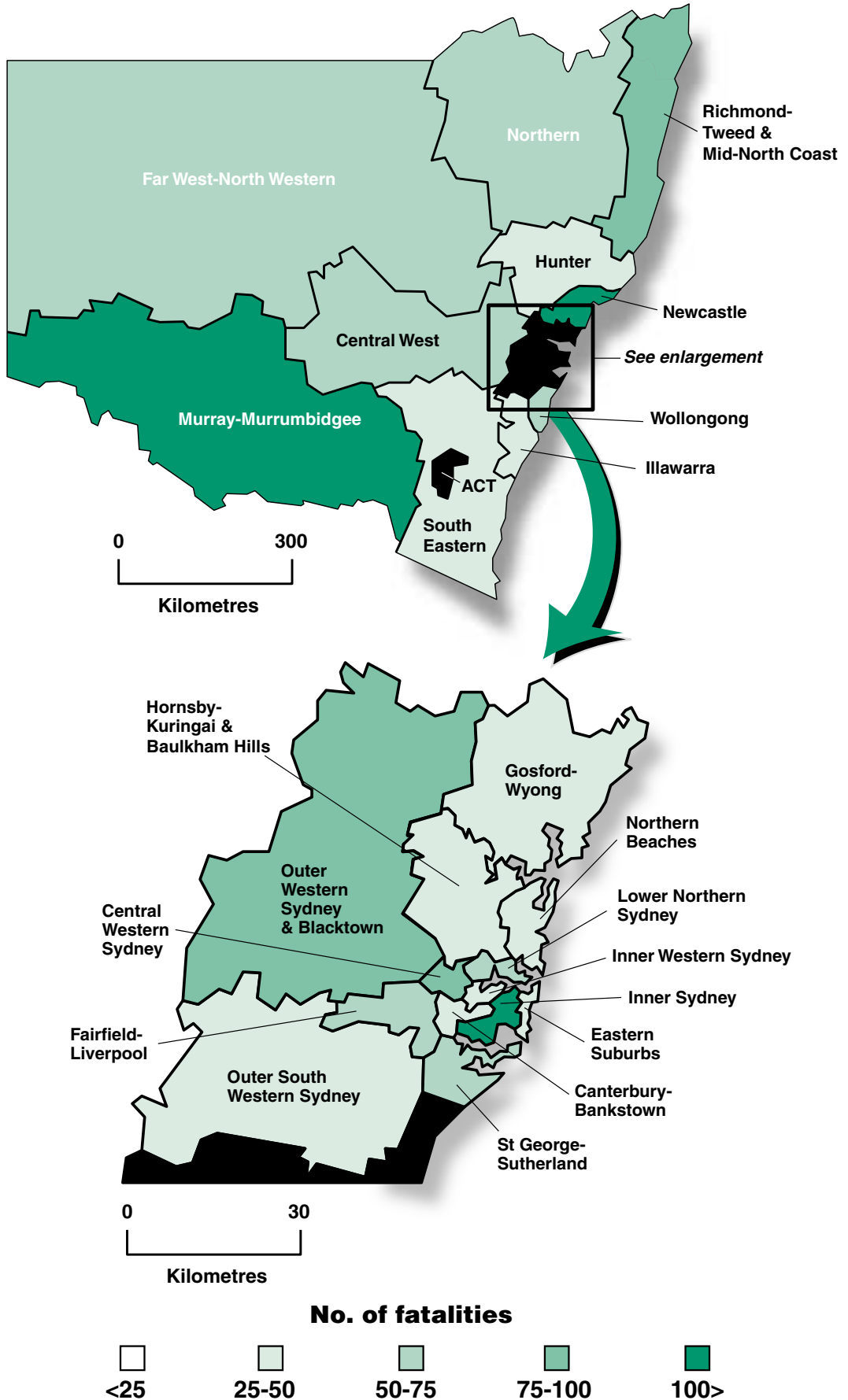
There were 22 workers (12%) aged less than 25 years that were fatally injured in the course of their employment. 14 of these cases were males. Similar to other workers, vehicle accident was the common mechanism of fatal injury and accounted for 14 of these deaths.

2.3 Fatalities over the nine year period, 1991/92 - 1999/00

Detailed analyses of the following sections are based on the nine year data. A total of 1,574 fatalities were reported during the period. Of these, 562 resulted from workplace injuries, 649 from non-workplace injuries and 361 from occupational diseases. There were two fatalities, for which nature of occurrence was unknown.

The largest number of fatalities occurred in the Inner Sydney region at 15% of reported fatalities (239). This was followed by Newcastle at 7% (111) and Murray-Murrumbidgee at 6.4% (101).

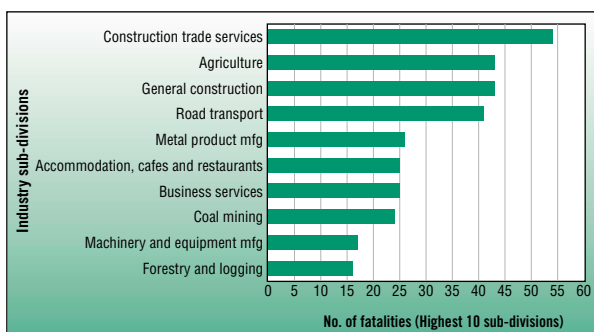
Fig 2.3: Fatalities by Regions 1991/92 - 1999/00



2.3.1 Workplace fatalities

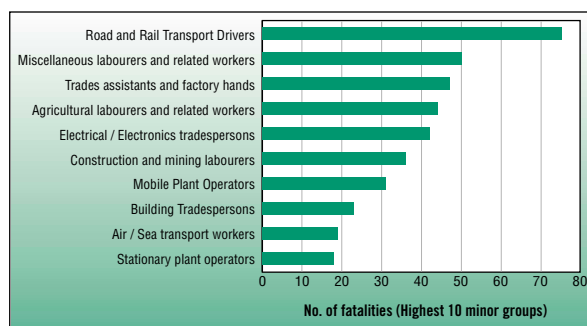
The industry distribution of the 562 workplace fatalities reported over the nine year period is given in Figure 2.3.1a. The highest numbers were recorded in industry sub-divisions: Construction trade services (54), Agriculture (43), General construction (43), and Road transport (41).

Fig 2.3.1a: Workplace Fatalities by Industry 1991/92 - 1999/00



The high risk occupations of Road and rail transport drivers accounted for 75 fatalities followed by Miscellaneous labourers and related workers (50). This is shown in 2.3.1b.

Fig 2.3.1b Workplace Fatalities by Occupation 1999/00



Major workplace hazards

The common accidents from 1991/92 to 1999/00, which led to fatalities were "hit by moving objects" (113) followed by "vehicle accidents" (82). "Being hit by moving objects" occurred mainly from Road, rail and air transport and non-metallic minerals and substances. "Hit by falling objects" was recognised as a factor contributing to over one in seven of all workplace fatalities in NSW between 1991/92 and 1999/00. Table 2.3.1 shows the key factors contributing to all workplace fatalities. "Falls from a height" was another main cause of accidents, accounting for 75 fatalities, while "Contact with electricity" accounted for 51 fatalities.

Table 2.3.1: Mechanism and breakdown agency, 1991/92 to 1999/00

Agency	Road, rail and air transport	Electrical installation	Other outdoor environment	Self-propelled plant	Other Person	Non-metallic minerals & substances	Underground Environment	Other	Total
Being hit by moving objects	26	-	3	7	13	15	-	49	113
Vehicle accident	58	-	-	2	-	-	-	22	82
Being hit by falling objects	2	1	17	6	-	5	-	50	81
Falls from a height	9	-	11	1	-	2	2	50	75
Contact with electricity	1	41	-	-	-	-	-	9	51
Being trapped by moving objects	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	23	33
Single Contact with Chemical or substance	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	18
Other	11	1	7	4	13	1	15	57	109
Total	108	43	38	29	26	23	21	274	562

2.3.2 Occupational disease fatalities

A total of 361 occupational disease fatalities were reported through the insurers claims system during the nine year period. Manufacturing, Construction, and Transport and Storage had high numbers of disease fatalities, and together accounted for 49% of these claims during this period.

Males accounted for 95% of fatalities involving occupational diseases.

50% of disease fatalities resulted from ischaemic heart diseases. Asbestosis which is caused by the inhalation of asbestos fibres caused another 8% of disease fatalities followed by cerebrovascular diseases (7%) and mesothelioma (7%). 78 fatalities were due to long-term contact with chemicals and substances. The majority of these were due to the effect of non-metallic minerals and substances.

Figure 2.3.2a Disease Fatalities by industry 1991/92 to 1999/00

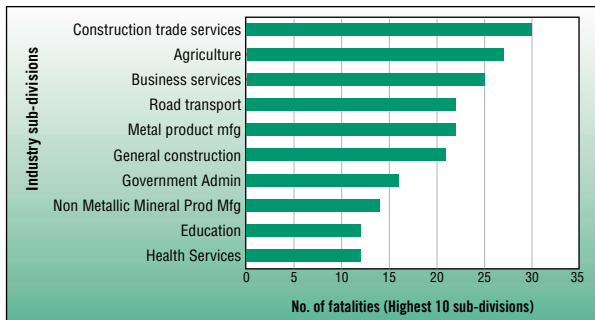
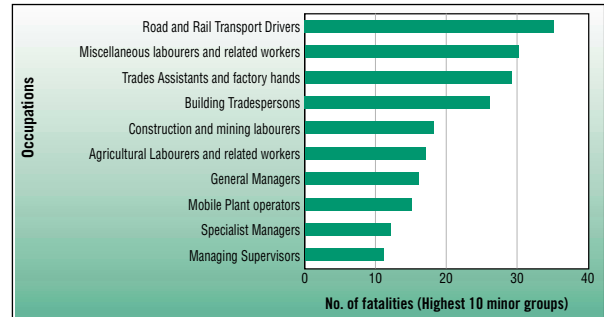


Figure 2.3.2b Disease Fatalities by occupation 1991/92 to 1999/00



2.3.3 Non-workplace fatalities

A total of 649 non-workplace fatalities were reported during the nine year period. Of these, 390 or 60.1% of non-workplace fatalities occurred while travelling to and from work. 246 of these were road traffic accidents.

The highest number of non-workplace fatalities occurred in the Road transport industry (85). Business services (47), General construction (37), Agriculture (35), and Construction Trade Services (32) and Health Services (31) were the other industries that had a high number of non-workplace fatalities. 146 fatalities occurred to road and rail transport drivers followed by miscellaneous labourers (54).

2

section

workplace injuries

A workplace injury refers to an accident that occurs at the workplace, either during work or during a work break, and where the worker's activity is under the control of an employer. These include accidents occurring in premises at which the worker is employed. Also included in this section are injuries that occurred while the employee was working at a location other than their normal workplace or base of operations.

3.1 Trend, 1991/92 to 1999/00

A total of 39,531 workplace injuries were reported in 1999/00. This was a decline of 5.3% from the previous year. Compared to 1991/92, incidence of workplace injuries decreased from 18.7 to 15.8 in 1999/00.

Fig 3.1.a: Number, incidence and frequency rates, 1991/92 – 1999/00

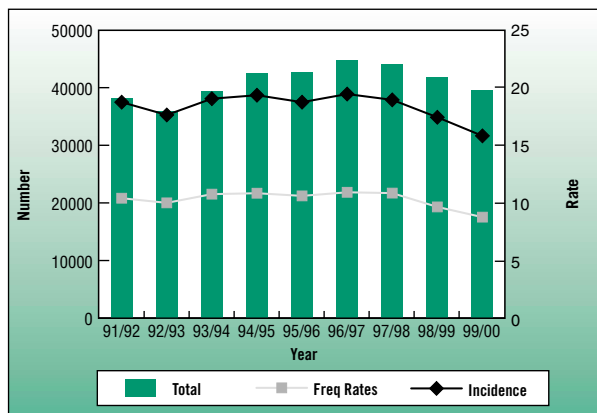


Fig 3.1.b: Number and incidence by gender, 1991/92 – 1999/00

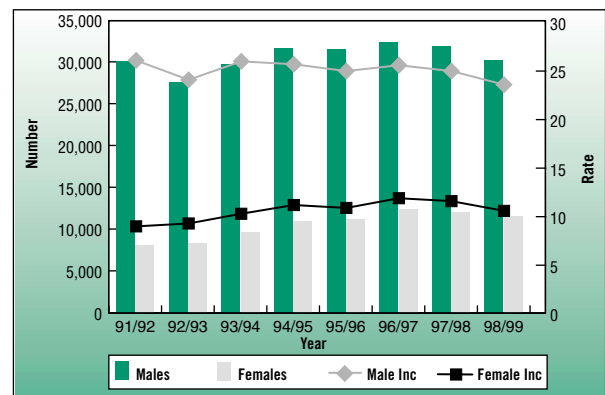


Table 3.1.1 shows that from 1991/92 to 1999/00 there was a downward trend in the proportion of male injuries, which may be partly explained by an increase in the female workforce participation rate¹.

Table 3.1.1: Number of workplace injuries, 1991/92 – 1999/00

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Males	30,086	27,576	29,680	31,611	31,483	32,318	31,925	30,200	28,798
Females	8,077	8,349	9,620	10,893	11,162	12,336	12,057	11,539	10,733
Total	38,163	35,925	39,307	42,505	42,648	44,654	43,982	41,739	39,531
% Male Injuries	79%	77%	76%	74%	74%	72%	73%	72%	73%

Note: Total figures include cases in which gender was not stated.

3.1.2 Cost and time lost

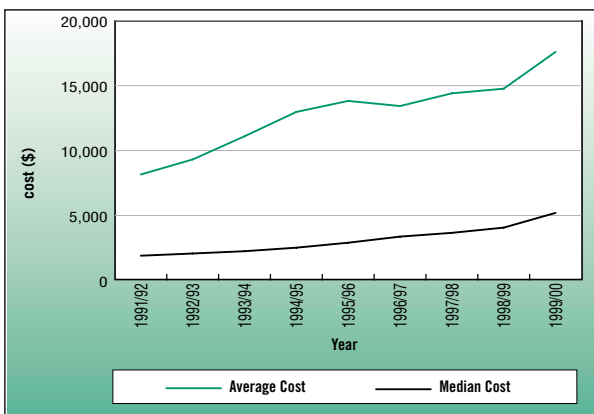
The overall cost of workplace injuries more than doubled during the nine-year period from 1991/92 to 1999/00 (from \$304 million to \$696 million). During this period average costs rose from \$8,264 in 1991/92 to \$17,596 in 1999/00, representing a 113% increase. Median costs more than doubled, increasing from \$1,875 to \$5,201.

This increase in costs was mainly due to a rise in the number of permanent disabilities from 2,989 in 1991/92 to 8,818 in 1999/00. Injuries involving permanent disabilities generally incurred both higher than average costs and time off work.

In comparison, the numbers of temporary disabilities have declined by 13% (from 35,105 in 1991/92 to 30,649 in 1999/00).

¹ Monthly Labour Force (6203.0) - Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Fig 3.1.2: Average and median costs, 1991/92 – 1999/00



3.2 Current year workplace injuries, 1999/00

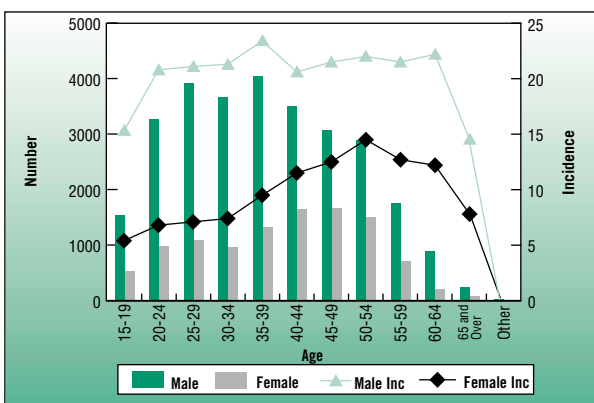
3.2.1 Number, incidence and frequency rates

Workplace injuries (39,531) accounted for 74.3% of all employment injuries. The incidence of workplace injuries (15.8) in 1999/00 was lower than the overall incidence for NSW (21.3). The frequency rate in 1999/00 was 8.8, compared to 9.7 for the previous year.

Male injuries comprised 73% of all workplace injuries.

The highest incidence of workplace injuries was recorded in the 60-64 year age group (19.2 per 1,000 wage and salary earners), followed by the 50-54 year age group (18.6).

Fig 3.2.1: Number and incidence by age, 1999/00



3.2.2 Severity of injury

During 1999/00 there were 64 workplace fatalities, 8,818 permanent disabilities and 30,649 temporary disability cases.

While only 22% of workplace injury cases involved permanent disabilities, they were responsible for 58% of all workplace injury costs. The most common types of permanent injuries were sprains and strains (67%) then fractures (15%).

13% of temporary disability cases involved time lost of six months or more. The most common types of injury in this group were sprains and strains (70%). For temporary disability cases involving time lost of less than six months, the most common injuries were sprains and strains (61%) and open wounds (13%).

Males accounted for 75% of permanent injuries and 72% of temporary disability cases.

3.2.3 Cost and time lost

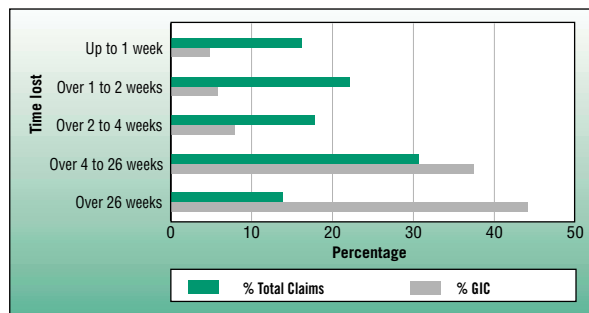
Gross costs for workplace injuries were \$696.6 million in 1999/00. This was a 13% increase on the previous year. On average the cost incurred per injury was \$17,596, with half of these cases costing \$5,201 or less. The cost for male injuries was \$520 million and accounted for 75% of the cost for workplace injuries.

There was a total of 312,041 weeks in time lost, with an average of 10.2 weeks in time lost per case. Half of these cases involved time lost up to 3.1 weeks. The total time lost for injuries to males was 210,235 weeks. As expected, long term injuries over 4 weeks resulted in higher costs. Figure 3.2.3 shows the relationship between the duration of temporary disability cases and cost.

Occupations that incurred costs higher than the State average was recorded for Labourers and related workers (\$258m), Trades persons (\$156m) and Plant and machine operators and drivers (\$113m).

The 35-39 year age group recorded the highest cost of injuries (\$105m). For this age group the time lost was 43,517 weeks. The average time lost for this age group was 10.6 weeks, with half of these being 3.1 weeks or less. The average cost of these cases was \$19,605 which was 11% above the average for all workplace cases.

Fig 3.2.3: Distribution of cases and cost by time lost, 1999/00 (temporary disability cases only)



3.2.4 Industry distribution

Industry divisions with a high incidence of injury were Mining (38.2), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (33.8) and Construction (30.1). These incidences were well above the rate recorded for all industries (15.8).

During 1999/00 the Manufacturing industry recorded the highest number of workplace injuries (7,754), representing 19.6% of all workplace injuries. Other

Workplace Injuries

industry divisions with high levels of injuries were Construction (5,235), Health and community services (4,209) and Retail trade (4,113). Together, these four industry divisions accounted for more than half (53.9%) of all workplace injuries.

The following industries had the highest incidences of male injuries:

	Incidence	Number
■ Mining	39.2	622
■ Agriculture, forestry and fishing	38.9	1,476
■ Construction	33.1	5,131
■ Transport and storage	32.1	2,876
■ Manufacturing	28.0	6,654

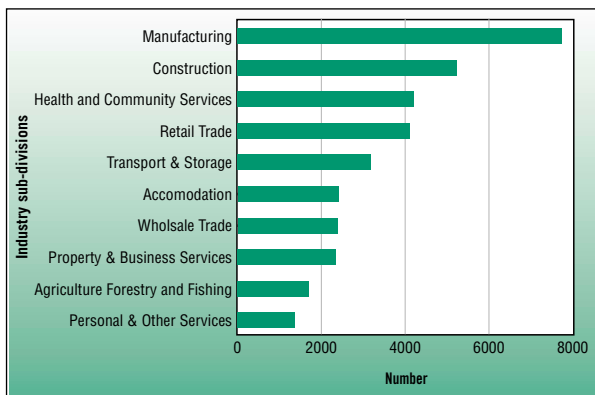
The proportion of males employed in Manufacturing was 72.2% while the proportion in Construction and in Transport and storage were 89.3% and 72.9% respectively. ²

The following industries had the highest incidences of female injuries:

	Incidence	Number
■ Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18.3	229
■ Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	16.7	1,174
■ Health and community services	15.3	3,225
■ Manufacturing	12.0	1,100

In the Health and community services industry, more than three quarters of workers were females (80.2%). For both Retail trade (52.1%) and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (53.7%) more than half were female workers in 1999/00. ²

Fig 3.2.4: Number of cases by industry, 1999/00 (10 highest divisions)



² Denominator data, 1999/00 – Australian Bureau of Statistics.

3.2.5 Occupation distribution

During 1999/00 labouring occupations recorded the highest number of workplace injuries (14,405). These cases represented 36% of all workplace injuries.

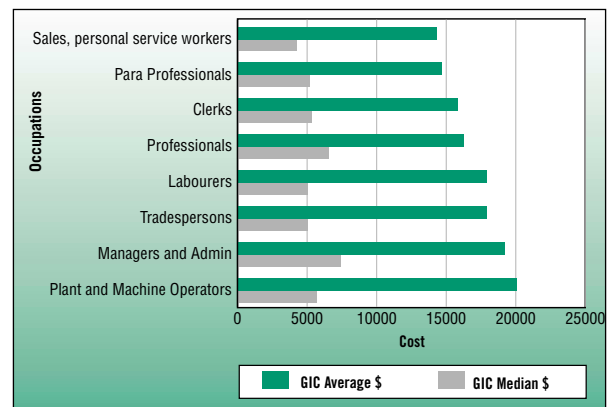
These occupations also recorded the highest incidence rates of injuries (40.8). Other occupations with high incidence were Plant and machine operators and drivers (35.7), and Tradespersons (27.3). These incidences were higher than the rate recorded for all occupation groups (15.8).

The highest frequency rate for occupation groups was again Labourers and related workers (25.5). Other high risk occupations were Plant and machine operators and drivers (17.8) and Trades persons (13.5). These three occupational groups had frequency rates well above the rate recorded for all occupation groups (8.8).

The 10 highest risk minor occupational groups are provided in the table below:

Occupation minor group	Incidence	Frequency rate
■ Trades assistants and factory hands	51.4	28.6
■ Construction and mining labourers	42.5	20.7
■ Miscellaneous labourers	42.3	28.2
■ Mobile plant operators	41.6	20.7
■ Stationary plant operators	38.3	19.3
■ Road and rail transport drivers	37.3	18.1
■ Other metal tradespersons	35.3	17.4
■ Building tradespersons	34.2	16.7
■ Agricultural Labourers and related workers	31.4	18.4
■ Amenity, horticultural tradespersons	30.9	17.1

Fig 3.2.5: Average and median gross costs by occupation, 1999/00



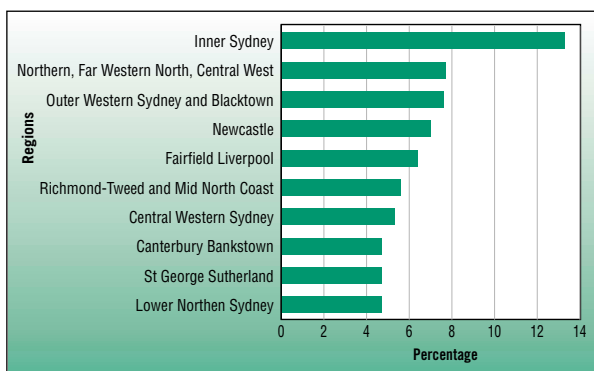
3.2.6 Regional distribution

The highest number of workplace injuries occurred in the Inner Sydney Statistical Region (5,250), accounting for 13.3% of injuries. The highest cost was also recorded in Inner Sydney (\$88.1m), which accounted for 12.7% of the total cost.

For the Inner Sydney Statistical Region there was an average cost of \$16,773 per case, with an average time lost of 10.2 weeks per case.

Ten Statistical Regions accounted for 61.0% of all workplace injuries (see figure 3.2.6).

Fig 3.2.6: Number of injuries by Statistical Division (top 10 divisions)



3.3 Common injuries

Over 62% of workplace injuries resulted in sprains and strains costing \$473 million in 1999/00. Other common injuries were open wounds, fractures, contusions and crushings.

The most common agencies of injuries were indoor floor surfaces (7.9%), cartons and boxes (7.1%), and other persons (5.4%).

Manual handling was the most common mechanism of injury (33.9%), followed by falls on the same level

(14.5%) and falls from a height (9.8%). Detailed data by industry divisions are given in the Appendix E tables 3.5(a) to 3.5(r).

3.3.1 Back injuries

In 1999/00, there were 11,466 workplace back injuries, representing 29.0% of all workplace injuries. This was a decline of 7.8% from 1998/99. However, the overall trend has been quite stable at around 30% of the all workplace injuries over the last nine years. The 1999/00 figures as a proportion of all workplace injuries are only slightly lower than the 29.7% reported in 1991/92.

While the incidence figures over the last nine years have remained stable, the cost of back injury claims has increased by 88% during this period.

Back injuries cost \$220 million and involved a time lost of 98,942 weeks. In 1999/00 the majority of back injuries occurred to males (70.8%). The percentage of workplace back injuries out of all workplace injuries in 1999/00 was 28.2% for males, and 31.1% for females. Back injuries to males were down by 6%, while for females there was a fall of 12% over the previous year. The breakdown in costs for males in 1999/00 was \$162.5 million, while for females it was \$57.5 million.

Of all workplace back injuries, permanent disability cases accounted for 22.3% cases. Of these permanent injury cases, 96.2% involved sprains and strains. Other injuries included fractures, contusions, and injury to nerves and spinal cords.

The highest number of back injuries was in the 35-39 year age group, which represented 15.0% of claims and 16.1% of the costs. Most of these injuries involved temporary disabilities (78.5%).

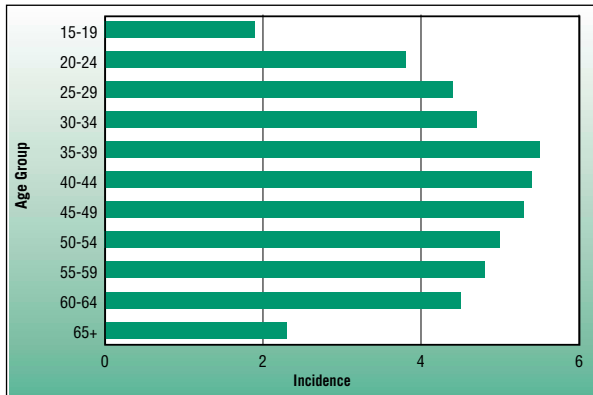
Table 3.3.1: Workplace back injuries, 1991/92-1999/00

Year	Number	% of total	Frequency rate	Incidence	GIC (\$000)
1991/92	11,330	29.7	3.1	5.5	116,964(a)
1992/93	10,766	30.0	3.0	5.3	118,665
1993/94	11,991	30.5	3.3	5.8	155,317
1994/95	12,986	30.6	3.3	5.9	198,781
1995/96	13,121	30.8	3.3	5.8	212,489
1996/97	13,720	30.7	3.4	6.0	215,841
1997/98	13,268	30.2	3.3	5.7	224,115
1998/99	12,439	29.8	2.9	5.2	203,039
1999/00	11,466	29.0	2.5	4.6	219,968

(a) Excludes coal mining cases

Workplace Injuries

Fig 3.3.1: Number of back injuries by age group, 1999/00



3.3.2 Manual handling injuries

In 1999/00, there were 13,388 manual handling injuries, representing 33.9% of all workplace injuries, which represents a 5.1% decline from the previous year. However, manual handling injuries as a percentage of the total workplace injuries grew from 29.5% in 1991/92 to 33.9% in 1999/00.

Manual handling injuries in 1999/00 cost \$255.7 million and involved 114,671 weeks in time lost. The percentage of workplace manual handling injuries from all workplace injuries in 1999/00 was 32.6% for males, and 37.2% for

females. Manual handling injuries to males were down by 3.1% over the previous year, while for females it was reduced by 9.4%. The breakdown in cost for males was \$182.1 million, while for females it was \$73.6 million.

The principal agencies involved in manual handling cases were crates, cartons and boxes (2,269), other person (1,217) and metal objects (648). Together these categories accounted for 31% of all manual handling cases.

3.3.3 Violence

Violence related injuries is defined in this publication as an injury where the mechanism of injury is either 'hit by a person' or 'hit by a moving object' and the agency of the injury is coded as 'other person'. Obviously, while many of these injuries will involve violence, some will involve accidental injuries.

Given this, there were a total of 725 injuries during 1999/00 that may be regarded as involving violence. Violence related injuries form only a small proportion of workplace injuries (2%). Violence related injuries cost \$13.0 million, which represented 1.9% of total costs. These injuries involved a total 7,273 weeks in time lost, a decline of 12.7% from the previous year.

The most common injuries involved sprains and strains, contusions, and fractures.

Table 3.3.2: New major workplace manual handling injuries, 1991/92-1999/00

Year	Number	% of total	Frequency rate	Incidence	GIC (\$000)
1991/92	11,244	29.5	3.1	5.5	94,446(a)
1992/93	10,902	30.3	3.0	5.3	101,793
1993/94	12,643	32.2	3.5	6.1	141,020
1994/95	13,895	32.7	3.6	6.3	186,855
1995/96	14,076	33.0	3.5	6.2	212,353
1996/97	15,031	33.7	3.7	6.5	219,590
1997/98	14,736	33.5	3.6	6.3	225,590
1998/99	14,112	33.8	3.3	5.9	226,238
1999/00	13,388	33.9	3.0	5.4	255,712

(a) Excludes coal mining cases

occupational diseases

Occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which employment was a contributing factor are covered in this section.

4.1 Trend, 1991/92 to 1999/00

4.1.1 Number and incidence

In 1999/00, there were 9,169 cases of occupational disease reported, representing about 17.2% of all employment related injuries. This was a decline of 4% in the number of occupational diseases over the previous year. Occupational diseases have been declining as a proportion of all employment-related injuries for the last six years, following the peak in 1993/94 at 27.5% of all employment related injuries.

Table 4.1.1: Trend, 1991/92 – 1999/00

Year	Disease	All injuries	% of all injuries
1991/92	9,792	51,077	19.2
1992/93	11,941	50,850	23.5
1993/94	16,110	58,589	27.5
1994/95	16,811	62,840	26.8
1995/96	16,211	62,469	26.0
1996/97	11,394	60,109	19.0
1997/98	10,176	58,604	17.4
1998/99	9,567	55,492	17.2
1999/00	9,169	53,224	17.2

The noted decline in the number and incidence of occupational diseases had been predominantly as a result of the decline in the number and incidence of reported occupational deafness cases. Changes to the Workers Compensation Act in 1995, restricting deafness claims to a minimum of 6% hearing loss impacted on the number of cases reported.

Despite the decline in the overall incidence of occupational diseases reported, a marked difference remains with respect to gender. The incidence continues to be much more prevalent among male workers largely due to the high proportion of deafness cases. Amongst female claimants the incidence of occupational disease has decreased only slightly during the last four years.

Fig 4.1.1a: Number, incidence and frequency rate, 1991/92 – 1999/00

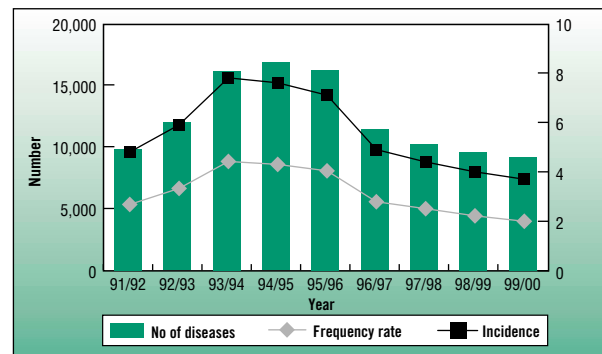


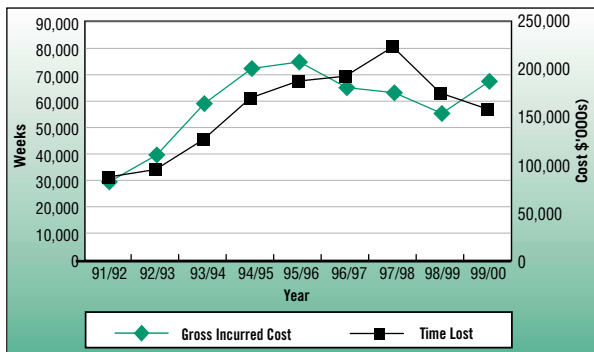
Fig 4.1.1b: Incidence of occupational diseases by gender, 1991/92 – 1999/00



4.1.2 Cost and time lost

Despite the decline in the number of cases for occupational diseases over the last six years, the time lost due to occupational diseases had continued to increase until 1997/98 before decreasing by 21.6% in 1998/99 and then 9.6% in 1999/00. The overall decrease in the number of occupational diseases had been largely due to a decrease in deafness cases. Due to the nature of deafness, in most cases these are not associated with time lost. The total gross incurred cost increased consistently with each of the five years until 1995/96 to \$207m, then decreased to \$153m in 1998/99 before increasing again in 1999/00 to \$187m. After reaching a peak in 1997/98, total time lost has decreased by 29% in the last two years.

Fig 4.1.2: Cost and time lost for occupational diseases, 1991/92 to 1999/00



The extent of permanent disability (mainly as a result of the high proportion of deafness cases) and fatal occupational diseases was significantly greater among males than females. More than two thirds (68.1%) of cases for males were permanent disabilities, whereas more than a quarter (only 27.5%) of female cases were for permanent disability.

4.2 Current year occupational diseases, 1999/00

4.2.1 Number and nature of diseases

Of the total 9,169 occupational diseases, 5,428 were permanent disabilities. Occupational diseases have a higher propensity to result in permanent disability. Whilst they comprise about 17% of employment injuries, occupational diseases resulted in 59% of permanent disabilities. The total cost for occupational diseases in 1999/00 was \$187 million, which was 19% of the total cost of employment injuries. The average cost for diseases was \$20,354 however half of these cases had a cost of less than \$9,655.

The total time lost caused by occupational diseases was 56,897 weeks with an average of 15.6 weeks. However, half of the temporary disability cases resulted in 5.9 weeks or less. 40% of occupational diseases were temporary disability cases. Over 59% of temporary disability cases resulted in more than four weeks in time lost and accounted for 88% of total costs and 95% of time lost for temporary disability cases.

The most common nature of disease was deafness accounting for nearly 48% of cases. Mental disorders, Occupational Overuse Syndrome (OOS) and Hernia were the other common occupational diseases.

Table 4.2.1: Nature of diseases, 1999/00

Occupational disease by type	Number of claims	% of all disease
Occupational Deafness	4,382	47.8
Mental disorders (a)	1,577	17.2
OOS, RSI and related disorders	954	10.4
Hernia	810	8.8
Dermatitis, eczema, other skin	257	2.8
Dorsopathies	221	2.4
Nerve root, plexus, single nerve (b)	211	2.3
Other nervous system, sense organs	111	1.2
Other and miscoded	105	1.1
Asbestosis, pneumoconiosis (c)	98	1.1
Other musculoskeletal	80	0.9
Other respiratory (d)	59	0.6
Viral disease, including Hepatitis	54	0.6
IHD and other heart disease	44	0.5
Other neoplasms	40	0.4
Other infectious and parasitic	38	0.4
Other respiratory due to substances (e)	33	0.4
Eye disorders	27	0.3
Specified zoonoses	25	0.3
Skin cancer	25	0.3
Circulatory disease excluding heart	18	0.2
TOTAL	9,169	100.0

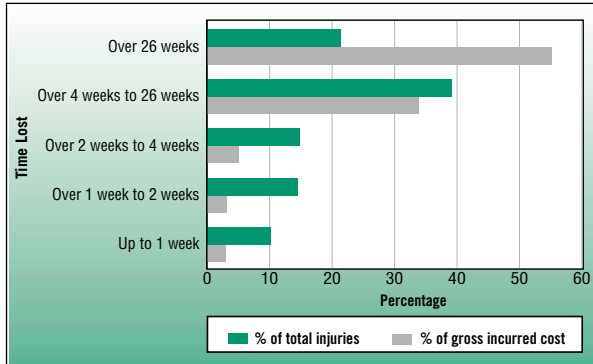
(a) Includes psychological stress
(c) Includes silicosis

(b) Includes carpal tunnel syndrome and mononeuritis
(d) Includes bronchitis, cold and flu

(e) Includes asthma

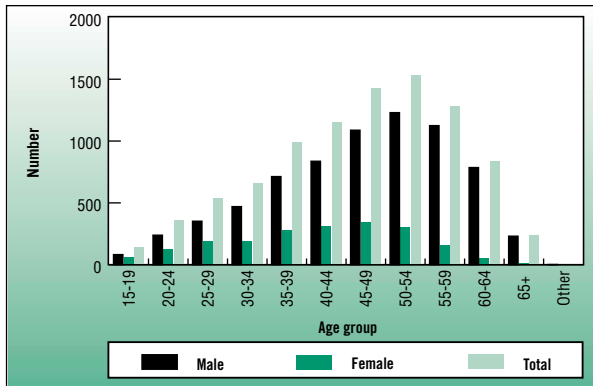
Occupational Diseases

Fig 4.2.1: Distribution of diseases and cost by time lost, 1999/00 (Temporary disability cases)



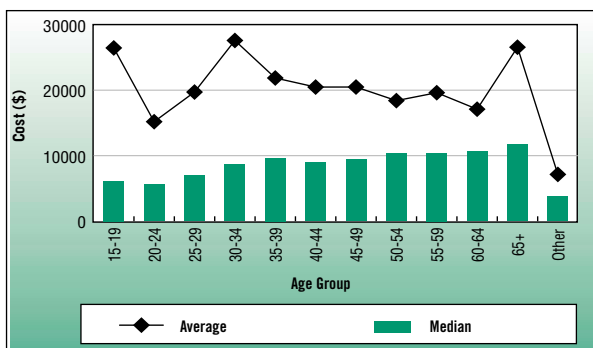
4.2.2 Age distribution

Fig 4.2.2a: Occupational diseases by age



In general, the number of cases for occupational diseases increased with age, peaking in the 50-54 age group for males. For female workers, this peak occurred slightly younger at 45-49. In general, the likelihood of deafness cases increases as a person gets older. However, when looking at the total amount of time lost due to occupational diseases, the peak occurred in the 35-39 age group for males and the 40-44 age group for females. Deafness cases are not generally related to time lost.

Fig 4.2.2b: Occupational diseases by age (average/median gross incurred cost)



The average cost incurred for occupational diseases was \$20,354. However, half of the cases had a gross incurred cost of less than \$9,655 (referred to as the median cost). This median cost shows a clear trend, increasing in line with age.

4.2.3 Industry distribution

Mining, Electricity / gas and water supply, Manufacturing and Construction had the highest incidence of occupational diseases. This can be expected due to the high number of deafness cases in these industries. As the above mentioned industries utilise high noise emitting machinery or processes, the higher occurrence of deafness in these industries is understandable.

The same pattern of distribution in terms of number and incidence by industry was apparent for males. However, for females the industries like Manufacturing, Personal and other services, Government administration and defence, and Health and community services emerged as high-risk industries. This was partly explained by the fact that Mining, Construction, and Electricity / gas and water supply are predominantly male dominated industries while Health and community services, and Government administration and defence are female dominated industries.

Fig 4.2.3a: Occupational diseases by industry, 1999/00

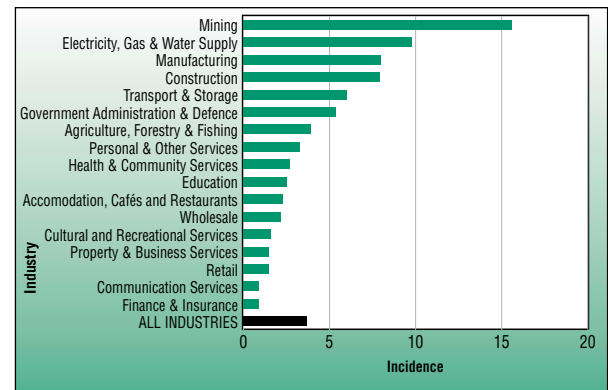
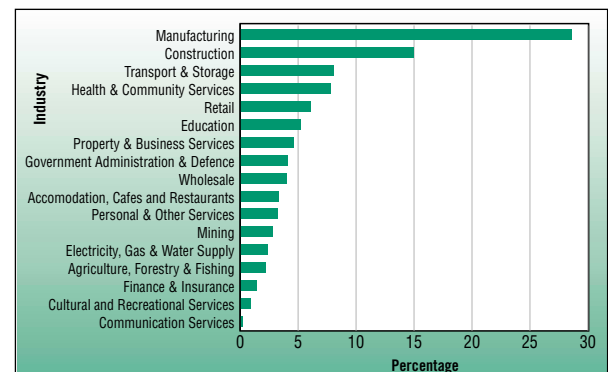


Fig 4.2.3b: Distribution of occupational diseases by industry, 1999/00



4.2.4 Occupational distribution

Fig 4.2.4a: Occupational diseases by occupation, 1999/00

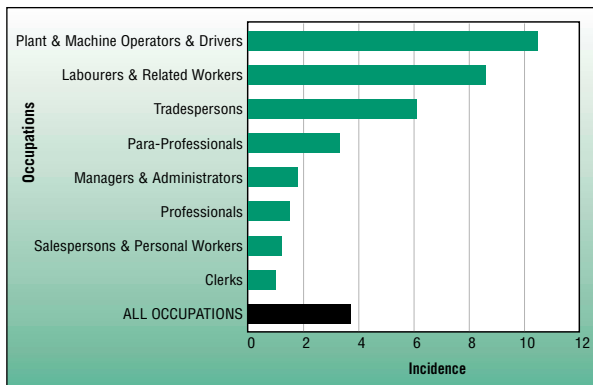
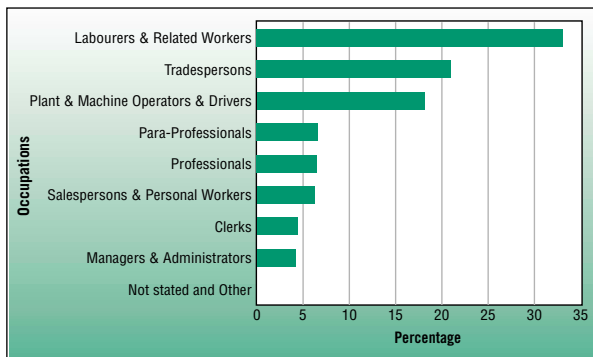


Fig 4.2.4b: Distribution of occupational diseases by occupation, 1999/00



The largest number of cases for occupational diseases was for Labourers and related workers, followed by Trades persons then Plant and machine operators and drivers.

This was mainly due to deafness cases. Therefore, occupations where the use of noisy machinery or equipment was prevalent account for almost three quarters of all occupational diseases. Mental disorders (including stress) tend to dominate in the white collar occupations of sales, clerical, professional and para-professional. These characteristics are discussed in more detail under each of the selected diseases, in following sections.

4.3 Selected diseases

4.3.1 Deafness

Deafness is an irreversible noise induced hearing loss, which develops from exposure to high levels of noise. Claimants who establish a degree of hearing loss generally receive a single lump sum payment for permanent injury and in most cases receive no weekly payments, since there is usually no time off work to warrant weekly payments.

The number of cases for deafness more than doubled from 5,924 in 1991/92 to 11,212 in 1994/95 and subsequently dropped by more than 50% by 1997/98 and then slightly dropped by 1.7% in 1998/99 and by 7.6% in 1999/00. The total cost for deafness also decreased in each year from 1995/96 to 1998/99, and then rose by 4.7% in 1999/00. Incidence of deafness peaked at a level of 5.3 in 1993/94 and reduced to 1.8 in 1999/00.

Almost one half (47.8%), of occupational diseases in 1999/00 accounted for occupational deafness cases. A total of 4,382 deafness cases were reported in 1999/00 with a total cost of \$56 million. The average cost for deafness was relatively low (\$12,871) compared to the average for diseases (\$20,354). Those industries with a substantially greater proportion of occupational deafness were Mining, Electricity/gas and water supply, Manufacturing and Construction.

Table 4.3.1a: Number and cost for deafness, 1991/92 – 1999/00

Year	Total	No. as a % of diseases	Incidence	GIC Total (\$'000)
1991/92	5,924	60.5	2.9	33,066 (a)
1992/93	7,726	64.7	3.8	54,470
1993/94	10,934	67.9	5.3	82,682
1994/95	11,212	66.7	5.1	97,455
1995/96	10,684	65.9	4.7	100,877
1996/97	5,979	52.4	2.6	70,682
1997/98	4,824	47.4	2.1	59,061
1998/99	4,741	49.6	2.0	53,852
1999/00	4,382	47.8	1.8	56,399

(a) Excludes coal mining cases

Table 4.3.1b: Number of deafness cases by industry, 1999/00

Industry	Deafness (Number)	% of all diseases	All diseases (Number)
Mining	218	84.8	257
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	154	69.7	221
Manufacturing	1,792	68.4	2,620
Construction	936	68.2	1,373
Government Administration and Defence	194	51.1	380
Transport and Storage	350	47.1	743
Property and Business Services	155	36.4	426
Wholesale Trade	134	36.2	370
Cultural and Recreational Services	25	29.1	86
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	50	25.3	198
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	70	23.3	301
Personal and Other Services	61	20.5	297
Retail Trade	99	17.8	556
Communication Services	3	15.0	20
Education	54	11.3	476
Health and Community Services	75	10.5	716
Finance and Insurance	12	9.3	129
TOTAL	4,382	47.8	9,169

4.3.2 Mental disorders

'Mental disorders' is the category used for occupational stress conditions. This includes depression, anxiety and other 'psychological' and/or psychiatric conditions that resulted from workplace stresses.

There was a significant increase in mental disorder cases over the last nine-year period. The introduction of legislative amendments on 1 January 1996 restricted compensation for psychological or psychiatric disorders.

To be eligible for compensation, employment must be a substantial cause and injury must not be wholly or predominantly caused by specified reasonable staffing actions. With the introduction of these changes mental disorder cases dropped in 1996/97 by 8.7%. However in 1997/98, the numbers increased by 20.2% and then dropped last year by 11.8% and dropped 6.2% in this year. Female incidence had been increasing over the last few years at a faster rate than males resulting in a higher incidence for females since 1994/95.

Table 4.3.2a: Number of mental disorder cases by gender, 1991/92 – 1999/00

Year	Males	Females	Total	% of all diseases
1991/92	299	174	473	4.8
1992/93	366	278	644	5.4
1993/94	597	512	1,109	6.9
1994/95	784	804	1,588	9.4
1995/96	752	986	1,738	10.7
1996/97	720	867	1,587	13.9
1997/98	875	1,033	1,908	18.8
1998/99	736	946	1,682	17.6
1999/00	711	866	1,577	17.2

Occupational Diseases

On average, mental disorders made up 17.2% of all occupational diseases. Mental disorders comprised the majority of cases in the following industries: Education (58.8%) and Finance & insurance (55.0%). Also Personnel & other services (46.1%) and Health & community services (44.7%) recorded higher proportions of mental disorder cases. These were mainly female dominated industries.

In 1999/00 there were 1,577 mental disorder cases, which was nearly 17% of all diseases. The total cost was \$33 million with an average cost of \$20,617. The total time lost caused by mental disorders was 27,709 weeks, with an average of 19 weeks for each case.

Table 4.3.2b: Number of mental disorder cases by industry, 1999/00

Industry	Mental disorders (including psychological stress) (Number)	% of all diseases	All diseases (Number)
Education	280	58.8	476
Finance and Insurance	71	55.0	129
Personal and Other Services	137	46.1	297
Health and Community Services	320	44.7	716
Communication Services	7	35.0	20
Retail Trade	179	32.2	556
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	95	31.6	301
Transport and Storage	193	26.0	743
Cultural and Recreational Services	18	20.9	86
Government Administration and Defence	70	18.4	380
Property and Business Services	72	16.9	426
Wholesale Trade	32	8.6	370
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11	5.6	198
Manufacturing	64	2.4	2,620
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5	2.3	221
Construction	23	1.7	1,373
Mining	0	0	257
TOTAL	1,577	17.2	9,169

4.3.3 Occupational overuse syndrome

Occupational overuse syndrome (OOS) refers here to the diseases that involve the musculoskeletal system. This syndrome is defined as a range of conditions characterised by discomfort or persistent pain in muscles, tendons and other soft tissues, with or without physical manifestations. OOS is usually associated with repetitive movement, sustained or constrained postures and/or forceful movements.

The incidence of OOS cases had declined gradually since 1991/92. However, the gross incurred costs for OOS cases have more than doubled since 1991/92.

A total of 954 OOS cases were reported in 1999/00 representing 10.4% of all occupational diseases. The total cost for these diseases was \$26 million, with an average cost of \$27,654. The total time lost caused by OOS was 9,598 weeks, with an average of 17 weeks for each case. Manufacturing and Health industries had the highest

number of diseases. The proportion of OOS diseases is high in the following industries: Agriculture / Forestry / fishing, Finance & Insurance, Communication services and Property & Business Services.

Table 4.3.3b: OOS Cases, 1991/92 – 1999/00

Year	Number of cases	Incidence	Gross Incurred Cost \$'000
1991/92	1,182	0.6	13,039
1992/93	1,127	0.6	16,877
1993/94	1,157	0.6	18,414
1994/95	1,180	0.5	22,912
1995/96	1,188	0.5	23,229
1996/97	1,140	0.5	23,497
1997/98	913	0.4	22,673
1998/99	889	0.4	19,162
1999/00	954	0.4	26,382

Table 4.3.3a: Number of occupational overuse syndrome cases by industry, 1999/00

Industry	Occupational overuse syndrome (Number)	% of all diseases	All diseases (Number)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	41	20.7	198
Finance and Insurance	26	20.2	129
Communication Services	4	20.0	20
Property and Business Services	84	19.7	426
Cultural and Recreational Services	15	17.4	86
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	50	16.6	301
Health and Community Services	118	16.5	716
Wholesale Trade	57	15.4	370
Retail Trade	72	12.9	556
Personal and Other Services	38	12.8	297
Government Administration and Defence	41	10.8	380
Manufacturing	223	8.5	2,620
Education	39	8.2	476
Construction	84	6.1	1,373
Transport and Storage	43	5.8	743
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	12	5.4	221
Mining	7	2.7	257
TOTAL	954	10.4	9,169

4.3.4 Hernia

Hernia is classified as a disease of the digestive system. In the general population the proportion of males reporting hernias was significantly greater than females. The gender distribution was partly due to the fact that males are more likely to lift heavy objects which contributes to the development of hernias.

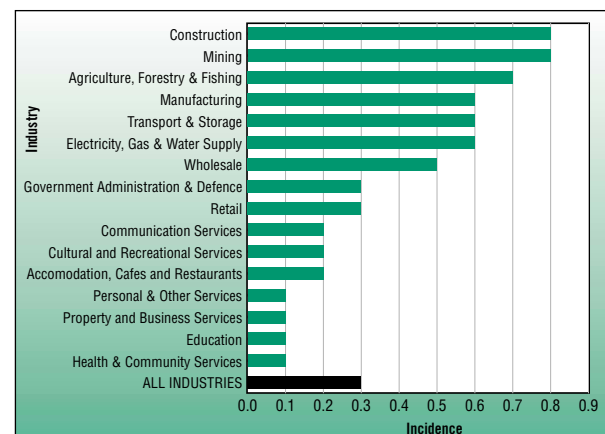
In 1999/00 a total of 810 cases of hernia were recorded of which only 30 were reported by females. Hernia was the fourth most commonly reported disease decreasing slightly from 8.9% of all diseases in 1998/99 to 8.8% in the current year.

The proportion of reported occupational diseases that were for hernia decreased from a high of 10.0% in 1990/91 to low levels of less than 5.8% during the years 1992/93 to 1995/96 followed by an increase in 1997/98 and then decreases in the last two years. The pattern noted corresponds with highs and lows in the construction industry from which high levels of hernia are usually reported.

Occupations associated with high incidences of hernia were Metal fitting and machinery trade persons (1.2), Stationary plant operators (1.2), Construction and mining

labourers (1.2), Trade assistants and factory hands (1.0). Across all occupations the incidence of hernia was 0.3.

While accounting for 8.8% of occupational disease cases and 5.9% of the total GIC, hernia was associated with almost 18% of the time lost due to occupational diseases. The average GIC and time lost was \$13,497 and 13 weeks respectively. Lifting, carrying or other body stressing caused over 94% of reported hernias.

Fig 4.3.4: Hernia cases by industry, 1999/00

4

section

non-workplace injuries

Non-workplace injuries are caused by accidents occurring away from the workplace but where the worker is considered to be on duty. Included are road traffic accidents arising in the course of employment, commuting accidents and accidents away from work during a recess period.

5.1 Trend, 1991/92 to 1999/00

5.1.1 Total non-workplace injuries

In 1999/00 there were a total of 4,524 non-workplace injuries, which accounted for 8.5% of employment injuries. 3,683 of injuries (6.9%) were due to 'commuting accidents' while 608 (1.1%) were due to 'road traffic accidents'. The remainder occurred while away from work during a recess break (233). Overall, non-workplace injuries increased by 8.1% in 1999/00 compared to the previous year.

The total number of non-workplace injuries has generally increased each year from 1992/93 to 1999/00 (by 56%). The exception was in 1998/99 where the number dropped to 4,186.

Fig 5.1.1a: Total non-workplace injuries 1991/92 - 1999/00

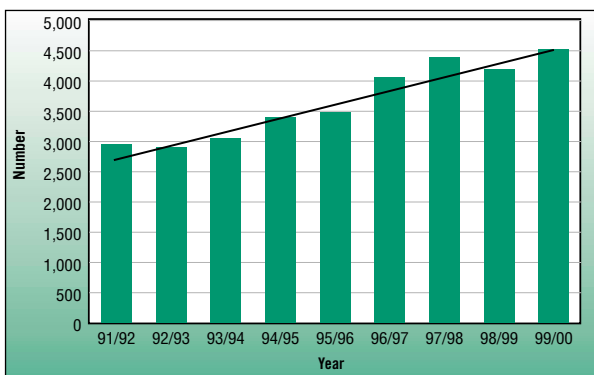
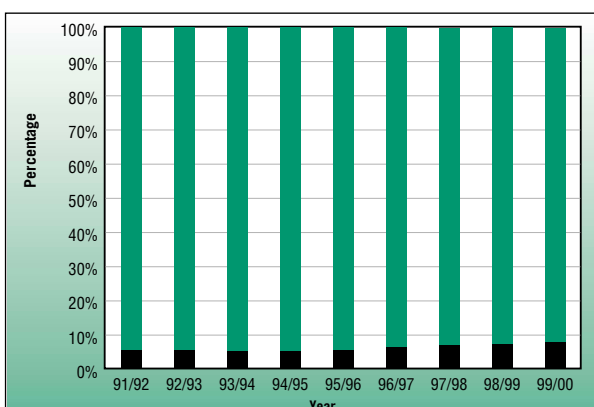


Figure 5.1.1b shows that the proportion of non-workplace injuries has steadily increased during this period.

Fig 5.1.1b: Proportion of non-workplace injuries 1991/92 - 1999/00



5.1.2 Components of non-workplace injuries

Non-workplace injuries are grouped into three categories:

1. Commuting accidents.
2. Road traffic accidents.
3. Away from work during recess break.

(See the Glossary for a definition of these types of accidents.)

In 1999/00 there were 338 more non-workplace injuries than in the previous year, which represented an 8.1% increase. Within this group, injuries caused by road accidents increased by 1.7% while accidents that occurred away from work during a recess period increased by 9.9%. The final group, the number of commuting accidents increased by 9.1%.

Fig 5.1.2a: Number of non-workplace injuries 1991/92 - 1999/00

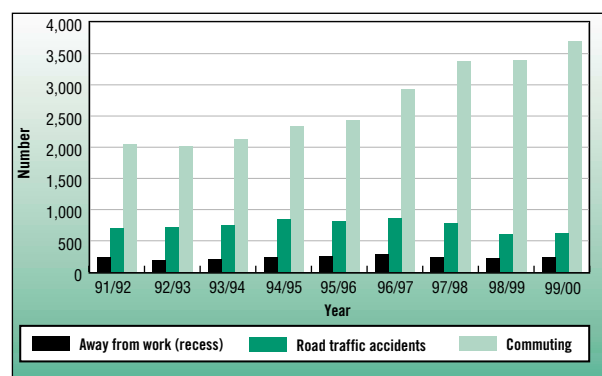
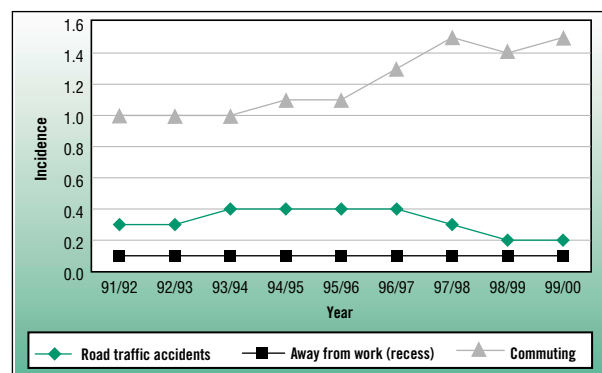


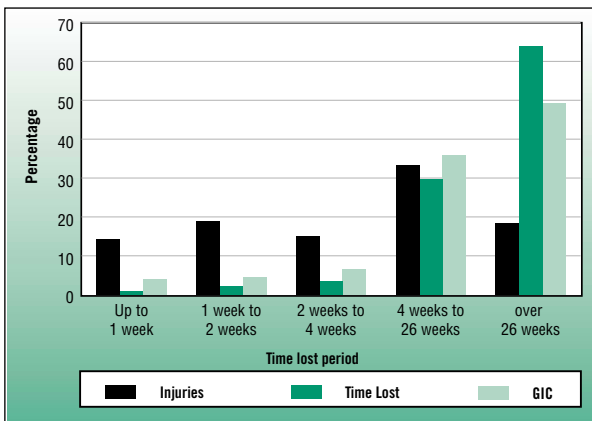
Fig 5.1.2b: Incidence of non-workplace injuries 1991/92 - 1999/00



5.1.3 Severity of non-workplace injuries

Time lost is an indicator of severity of an injury. This analysis is based on temporary disability cases only. There were 3,452 such cases for non-workplace injuries. 48.8% of these injuries resulted in four weeks or more off work, a proportion slightly larger than that of employment injuries (45.8%). However, this 48.8% of cases resulted in 83% of gross incurred costs and in 92% of time lost. This demonstrates that the bulk of non-workplace temporary disability costs were due to severe long-term injuries and highlights the importance of quick return to work of injured workers in reducing scheme costs.

Fig 5.1.3: Analysis of severity of injury



5.1.4 Cost and time lost

Total figures for GIC have increased by more than two and a half times since 1991/92 reflecting the higher numbers and cost of non-workplace injuries. The average cost for a case in 1999/00 was \$22,530, which represented an increase of around 11% from the previous year's average. These high costs were the reason that non-workplace injuries had higher average cost figures than workplace injuries.

Mean time lost in 1999/00 was 11.8 weeks, which was a decrease of 8.5% from the previous year. The median time lost, which is probably a more accurate measure, decreased from 4.4 weeks in 1998/99 to 3.7 weeks in 1999/00. The highest median and mean time lost recorded in 1999/00 were for road traffic accidents.

Fig 5.1.4a: Non-workplace injuries (GIC mean)

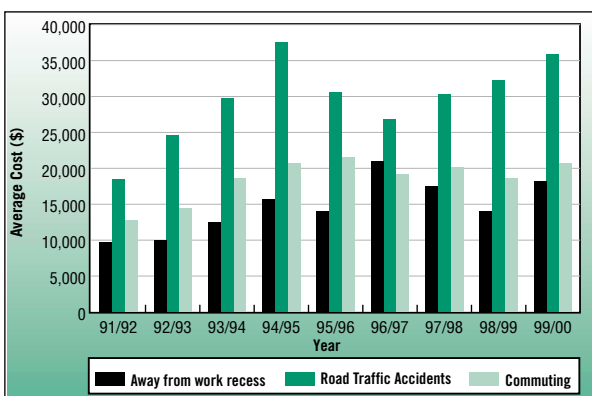


Fig 5.1.4b: Non-workplace injuries (GIC median)

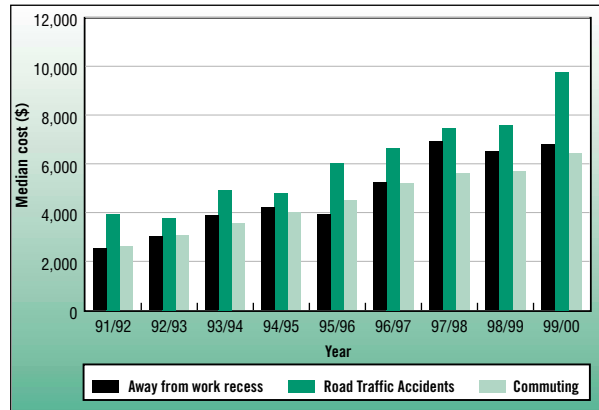


Fig 5.1.4c: Non-workplace injuries (Time lost mean)

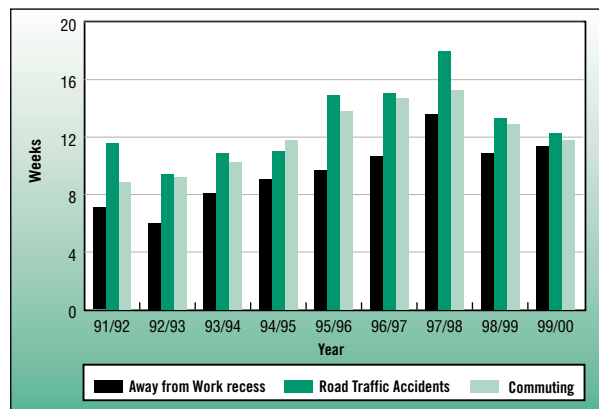
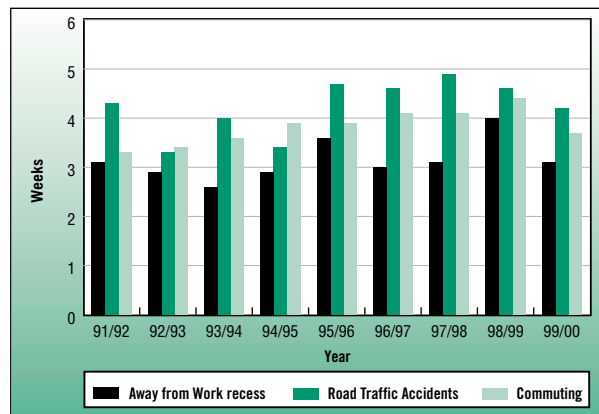


Fig 5.1.4d: Non-workplace injuries (Time lost median)



5.2 Current year non-workplace injuries, 1999/00

5.2.1 Number, cost and time lost

Of the total 4,524 non-workplace injuries in 1999/00, 995 were permanent disabilities, while 3,452 cases involved temporary disabilities. Temporary disabilities of 6 months and over consisted of 12.2% of all non-workplace injuries.

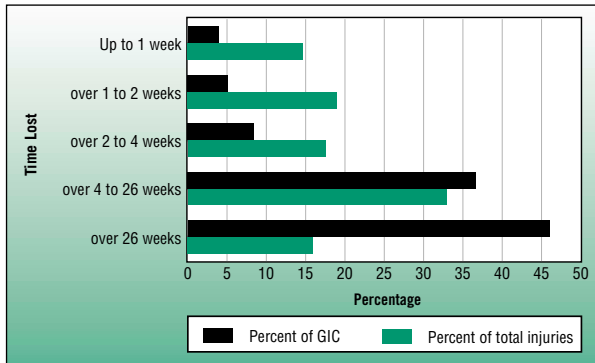
The total cost for non-workplace injuries was \$102 million with an average of \$22,530. However, half of the cases had

Non-workplace injuries

a cost of \$6,880 or less. The total time lost was 40,533 weeks with an average of 11.8 weeks, which was higher than the NSW average (10.9 weeks) for employment injuries.

Comparison of cost and time lost showed that long term injuries resulted in higher costs and time lost. Of the total temporary disability cases 48.8% had over 4 weeks in time off and represented 83% of costs.

Fig 5.2.1: Distribution of injuries and cost by time lost



5.2.2 Number, cost and time lost for long term temporary injuries

Long term injuries, which only included time lost over 4 weeks were a majority of the temporary injuries in non-workplace. Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles accounted for the highest injured numbers in non-workplace injuries, followed by fractures and contusions.

Fig 5.2.2a: Number of injuries by nature of injuries (top five)

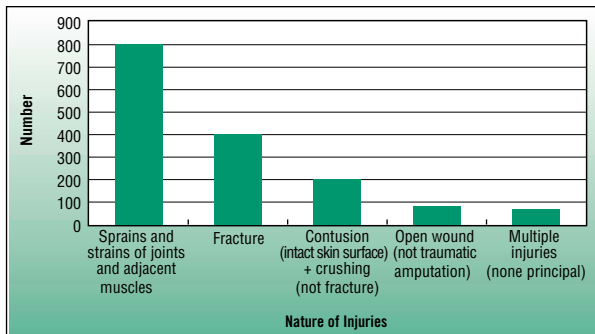


Fig 5.2.2b: Cost of injuries by nature of injuries (top five)

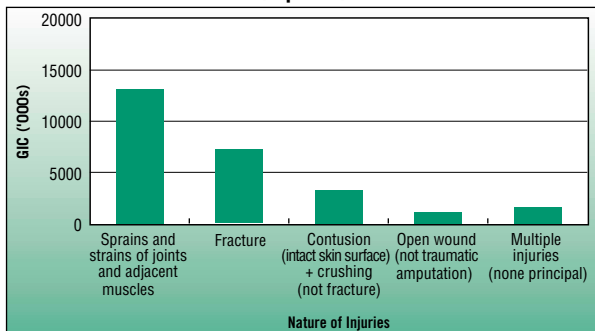


Table 5.2.2: Numbers, cost for long-term temporary injury by nature of injuries (top five)

Nature of injury	Number	GIC (\$000)
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	802	13,127
Fractures	402	7,235
Contusion (intact skin surface) + crushing (not fracture)	202	3,234
Open wound (not traumatic amputation)	81	1,162
Multiple injuries (none principal)	67	1,634

5.2.3 Number and incidence by age and gender

Non-workplace injuries peaked at the 20–29 age group, and generally declined with the higher age groups. There were 2,077 injuries to females, which accounted for 45.9% of non-workplace injuries. This compares with 27.9% of employment injuries. Male incidences were higher than females for younger ages. However for age groups of 40-64 years, female incidences were higher than for males.

Fig 5.2.3a: Non-workplace injuries by age and gender

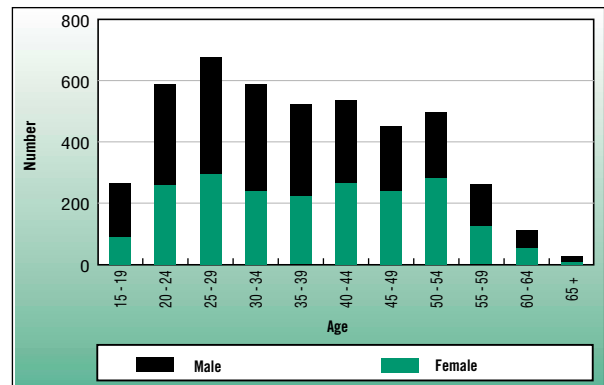
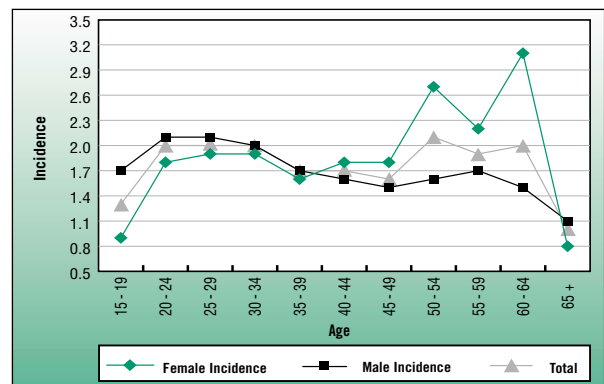


Fig 5.2.3b: Non-workplace incidence by age and gender



5.2.4 Mechanism of injury

Table 5.2.4: Mechanism of injury

Mechanism of injury disease	Number	Gross incurred costs(\$'000)
Vehicle accidents	2,766	69,344
Falls, trips & slips of a person	907	13,778
Being hit by moving objects	468	11,703
Body stressing	172	3,257
Hitting objects with a part of the body	115	2,148
Heat, radiation and electricity	18	149
Chemical and other substances	2	n.p
Other	76	n.p
All mechanisms	4,524	101,924

Commuting accidents and road traffic accidents constitute the bulk of non-workplace injuries, therefore vehicles were obviously the main mechanism of injury in this category. Vehicle related accidents accounted for 61.1% of non-workplace accidents followed by 'Falls, Trips and Slips of a person' with 20.0%.

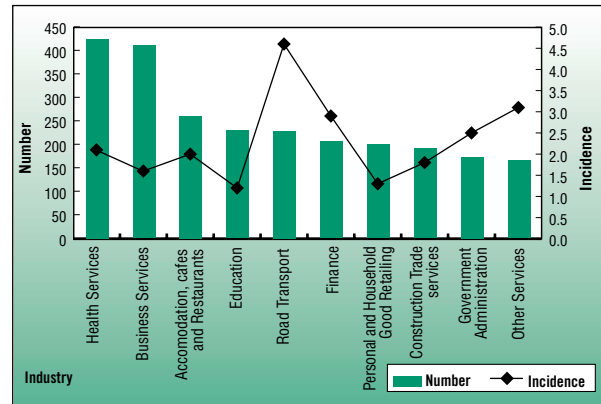
5.2.5 Industry distribution

Industries with a high number of non-workplace injuries were Manufacturing (623), Health and Community Services (552) and Retail trade (472).

Communications services (3.6) had the highest incidence of non-workplace injuries followed by Transport and Storage (3.0), Government Administration & Defence (2.5).

For females, the highest incidences were reported for Government Administration & Defence (3.4), and Finance and insurance (3.1). Male incidences were highest in Communication services (5.2), and Transport and Storage (3.4)

Fig 5.2.5: Number and incidence of non-workplace injuries by industry subdivision (top ten)

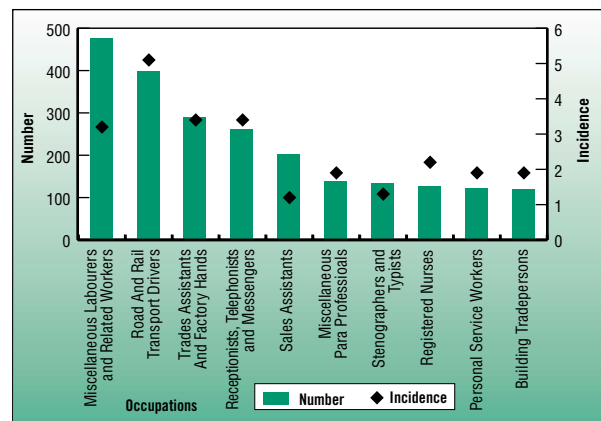


5.2.6 Occupational distribution

Occupations with a high number of non-workplace injuries were Labourers and related workers (988), followed by Clerks (716) and Salespersons and personal service workers (627).

The occupational group with the highest incidence of injury was Plant and machine operators and drivers (3.6). Within this group, the highest incidence was recorded for Road and rail transport drivers (5.1). Other occupational groups with high incidences were Labourers and related workers (2.8) and Para Professionals (2.0).

Fig 5.2.6: Number and incidence of non-workplace injuries by occupation (top ten)



lost time injuries/diseases

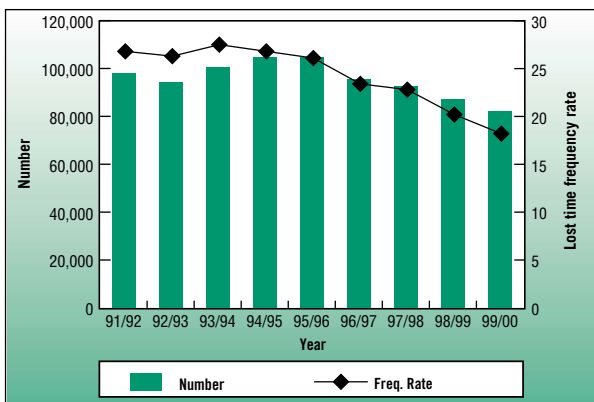
This section has a different scope and coverage compared to the previous sections of this bulletin and is not in accordance with the National Data Set.

This section covers the occurrences that resulted in fatalities, permanent disabilities, or for temporary disabilities with period paid for one or more days and reported to insurers during the relevant financial years. The definitions for selection to be included in this section are in accordance with the Workplace Injury and Disease Recording Standard – NOHSC (Worksafe) – AS.1885.1 – 1990.

6.1 Trend, 1991/92 to 1999/00

Figure 6.1 shows that the overall lost time injury/disease frequency rate has been declining since 1995/96.

Fig 6.1: Number and lost time rate, 1991/92 – 1999/00



6.2 Current year lost time injuries/diseases, 1999/00

The total number of lost time injuries/diseases was 82,059 in the year 1999/00. The total cost for these injuries/diseases was \$1,021 million. Comparison with major injuries showed that although lost time injuries/disease of less than 5 days consisted of 35% of all lost time injuries/diseases, the cost for these was 3.6%. As expected the average cost is low for lost time injuries/disease (\$12,446) compared to major employment injuries (\$18,491). This was a result of the small amount of payments made to injuries resulting in less than 5 days.

The total time lost for lost time injuries/diseases was 455,345 weeks, with an average of 6.9 weeks. However, half the cases resulted in less than 1.3 weeks compared to 3.4 weeks for major employment injuries. This is due to a large proportion of minor injuries that have short periods of time off work.

Table 6.2a compares the industry distribution of lost time injuries/diseases with major employment injuries. The eight highest ranking industries displayed a similar distribution for both time lost injuries and employment injuries.

Table 6.2a: Number of lost time injuries/diseases and major employment injuries by industry, 1999/2000

Industry	Number of lost time injuries/diseases	%	Number of Major injuries	%
Manufacturing	16,967	20.7	10,997	20.7
Construction	9,530	11.6	6,923	13.0
Health and Community Services	8,798	10.7	5,477	10.3
Retail Trade	8,492	10.3	5,141	9.7
Transport and Storage	6,486	7.9	4,302	8.1
Wholesale Trade	4,790	5.8	3,010	5.7
Property and Business Services	4,769	5.8	3,219	6.0
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	4,540	5.5	2,970	5.6
Other	17,687	21.6	11,185	21.0
Total	82,059	100.0	53,224	100.0

Lost time injuries/diseases

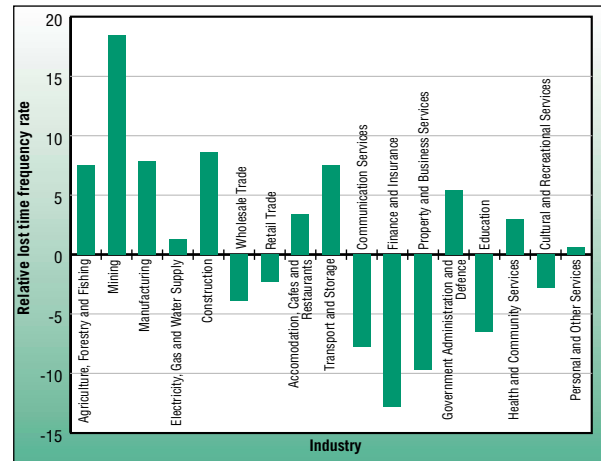
The ten highest lost time frequency rates were recorded in the following industries. The industry showing the highest rate was Mining with a frequency rate of 36.7 lost time injuries per million hours worked, which was over double the NSW frequency rate (18.2).

Table 6.2b: Lost time injury/disease frequency rate by industry, 1999/00 (top ten)

Industry	Lost time frequency rate
Mining	36.7
Construction	26.8
Manufacturing	26.1
Transport And Storage	25.7
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	25.7
Government Administration And Defence	23.6
Accommodation, Cafes And Restaurants	21.6
Health And Community Services	21.2
Electricity, Gas And Water Supply	19.5
Personal And Other Services	18.8
Total NSW	18.2

Comparing the industries against the NSW overall lost time frequency rate, ten industry groups had a higher frequency than the State average and seven below the State frequency rate (Fig 6.2).

Fig 6.2: Relative lost time frequency rate by industry, 1999/00



payments

The payments section has a different focus from other sections in this bulletin. This section shows the magnitude of workers compensation payments in the financial year. The payments relate to all claims that have had any payments during the financial year. It therefore includes payments for all claims, including claims of less than five days, as well as claims that occurred in previous years.

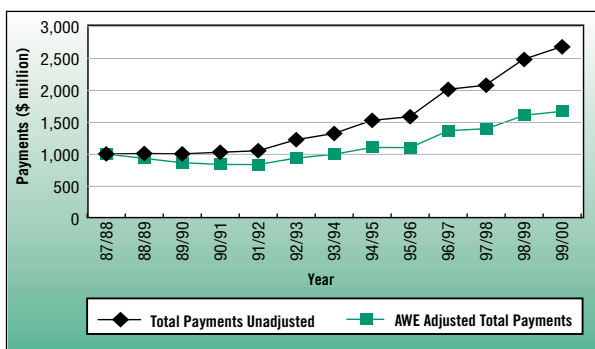
There have been some changes to the Workers Compensation Act 1987, 1998 and related legislation. These affect comparability of data over time and can partially explain variations in the data since 1987/88. If legislative changes are considered to have contributed to change in payment data, details of the change are noted below.

7.1 Trends, 1987/88 to 1999/00

7.1.1 Trend in total payments

Total payments consist of weekly benefits, lump sum payments and medical expenses, as well as non-compensation payments, such as legal costs and investigation expenses. During the 1998/99 and 1999/00 period total payments increased from \$2,485 million to \$2,683 million representing a rise of nearly \$200 million, or around 8.4 percent. When adjusted for the increase of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) in New South Wales, the increase in payments was around 4%.

Fig 7.1: Total payments, 1987/88 – 1999/00



7.2 Payment type by year

Compensation payments are broken down into 13 categories, and non-compensation payments into five categories. For illustrative purposes the 13 compensational categories were grouped into five major categories. These include:

- Weekly benefits
- Lump sum payments
- Medical and Related Payments
- Rehabilitation and other Payments
- Non-compensation Payments

Of the payments "weekly benefits", which include benefits for total incapacity and Section 38 and 40,

accounted for 24% of payments in 1999/00 at \$643.3 million. Non-compensation payments and Lump Sum Payments accounted for \$789.5 million and \$815.3 million respectively.

There has been an increase in non-compensation payments between 1998/99 and 1999/00, from \$712.7 million to \$789.5 million. This is an increase of only 9.7% as opposed to the 34.4% increase in total payments for 1998/99. Amongst the various payments in this category, redemption and legal costs increased the most rapidly, from \$462.6 million to \$615.2 million, or around 24.8 % and \$278.6 million to \$317.3 million respectively.

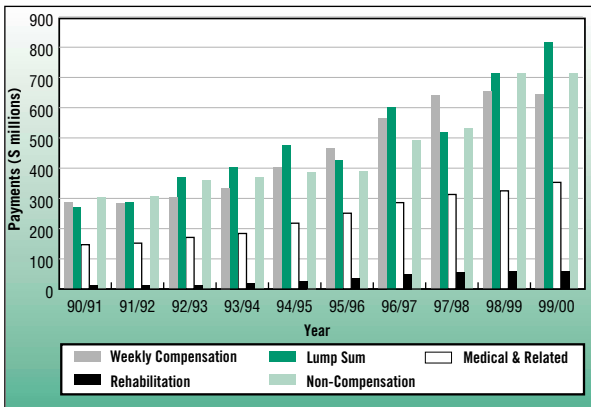
The increase in redemption payments was partially offset by a decrease in payments for permanent injuries of \$36 million or 20%. The proportion of lump sum payments, of all payments increased from 28.7% in 1998/99 to 30.4% in 1999/00.

The following changes occurred to lump sum payments in recent years.

- During 1991/92 – 1992/93 lump sum payments increased by 28.5%; this was most likely as a result of legislative amendments in February 1992.
- There was a large increase in lump sum payments during 1995/96 and 1996/97 (41.7%). The cause of this increase may have been partly due to the new guidelines issued covering special circumstances for commutation under Section (51) (1) which was implemented in August 1996.
- The lump sum payments decreased by 13.7% between 1996/97 and 1997/98. This occurred shortly after amendments to the Workers' Compensation Act (1987), which reduced maximum lump sum payments, under Section 66 and 67 by 25% for claims made on or after 01 February 1992. Such legislative changes can impact immediately on payments, and can also affect payment trends for several years.

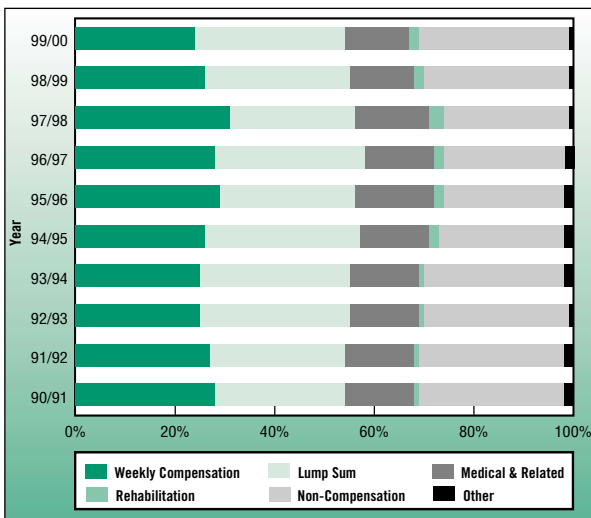
Of the total medical and related payments (includes ambulance, hospital fees, medical treatment and physiotherapy and chiropractic fees), medical treatment accounted for the largest amount (\$221.1 million).

Fig 7.2a: Payment type by category, 1990/91 – 1999/00*



* Death payments excluded from Lump Sum Payments

Fig 7.2b: Percentage of total payment, 1990/91 – 1999/00



7.2 Current year payments, 1999/00

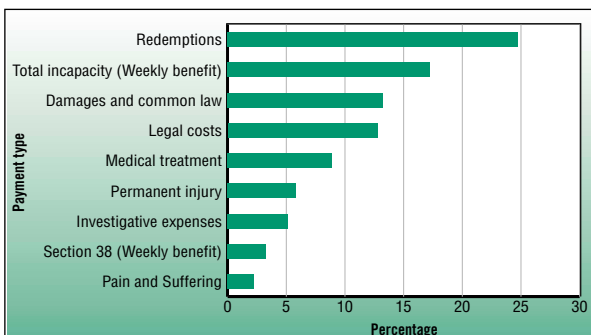
7.2.1 Proportion of total payments

Workplace injuries represented 80% of payments while occupational diseases accounted for 12.5%. The remaining 7.5% were payments for non-workplace injuries and for cases where the nature of the occurrence was unknown.

7.2.2 Payment type breakdown

Figure 7.2.2 (below) is a breakdown of the different types of payments made in the 1999/00 financial period.

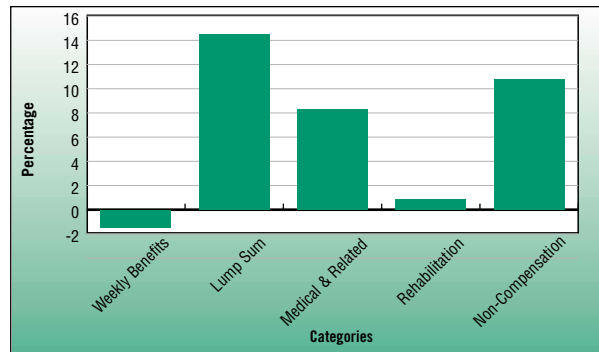
Fig 7.2.2: Proportion of payment types, 1999/00



7.2.3 Percentage change since 1998/99

For the first time in 10 years there has been a decrease in the total of weekly compensation payments of 1.6% or \$10 million dollars. There were increases in the other four major categories between 1998/99 and 1999/00. These four categories experienced modest increases under 15%.

Fig 7.2.3: Percentage change, 1998/99 – 1999/00

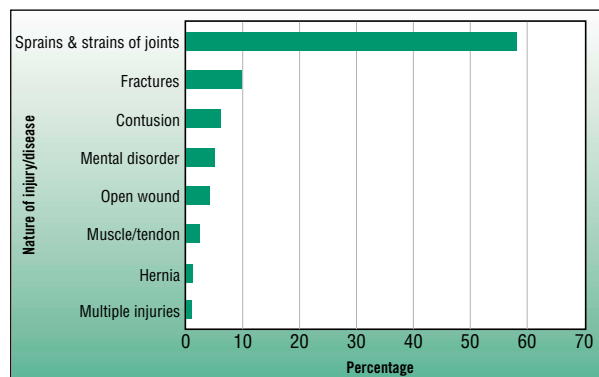


7.2.4 Analysis by nature of injury / disease

Sprains and strains accounted for 56.5% of total payments in 1999/00, followed by fractures (8.3%) and contusions (5.4%).

In 1999/00 58.1% of the payments made for total incapacity (Weekly Benefit), were for sprains and strains followed by fractures (9.8%), contusion (6.1%) and mental disorders (5.1%).

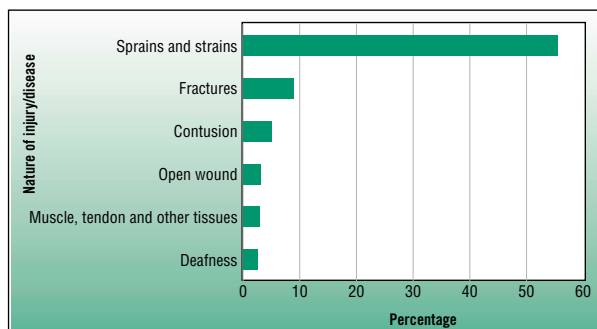
Fig 7.2.4a: Total incapacity payments by nature of injury / disease, 1999/00



By far, the most common permanent injury payments to occur in 1999/00 were for sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles. These injuries accounted for 55.5% of permanent injury payments at \$931 million. The second largest permanent injury payment was for fractures, at \$148 million, or 11.5% of total payment then, thirdly, open wounds at \$85 million, or 8.8%. Collectively, these items account for 75.8% of payments for permanent disability.

Mental disorder permanent injury payments have declined since 1997/98 from 6% to 1.7% of all permanent injury payments.

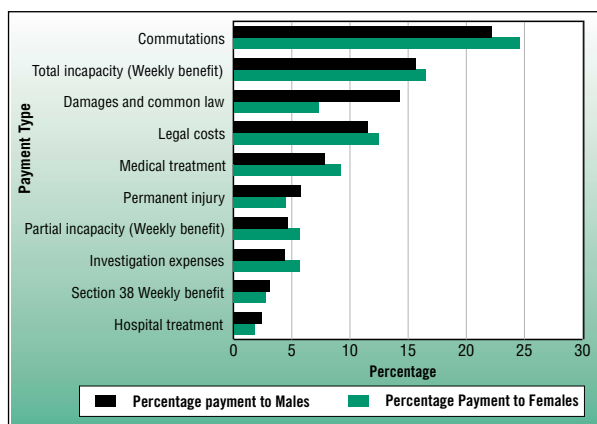
Fig 7.2.4b: Permanent injury payment by nature of injury / disease, 1999/00



7.2.5 Payment type by gender

Although males received more than twice the total amount paid – reflecting their larger number in the labour market – the payment for various items were, in most cases, within the same percentage range. A noticeable difference, however, was for damages and common law payments where males received, as a percentage, nearly double the amount awarded to females, at 14.3% and 7.3% respectively.

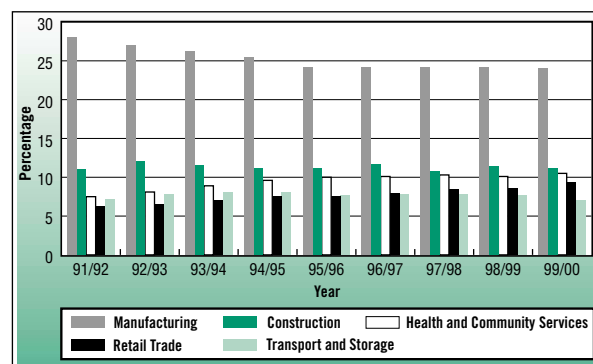
Fig 7.2.5: Total payments by type and gender, 1999/00



7.2.6 Payment by industry

As has been the case for several years, Manufacturing was responsible for the bulk of payments for injury and diseases at \$644.2 million, or 24.0% of total payments. Although payments for this sector remains high there has been a reduction in the percentage of payments for this industry in recent years, though this appears to be due in part to increases in payments for other sectors. The second highest payments were for the Construction industry at \$297.9 million or 11.1%. Next was Health and Community Services at \$282.2 million, or around 10.5%. The most consistent improvement has been in the Mining industry, which has been decreasing the percentage of total payments for injury since 1993/94.

Fig 7.2.6 Percentage payment by Industry (top 5 industries only), 1991/92 – 1999/00



appendix A

incidence rate calculation

For many of the tables in this publication, the incidence of injury has been calculated. The incidence is expressed as the rate per 1,000 workers exposed to risk, calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of employment injuries and diseases}}{\text{Number of wage and salary earners}} \times 1,000$$

Limitations

The calculation of incidence rate statistics is limited by the availability of matching denominator data. Whereas the number of injured workers can be accurately determined, the number of workers exposed to risk can only be approximated. Ideally, the number of workers included in the denominator calculations should be the average annual number of workers covered by the WorkCover Scheme that could potentially suffer an employment injury. This could be achieved by averaging over the year the monthly employment of workplaces covered by the scheme, and classifying these workers by sex, industry and occupation in the same way as workers appearing in the numerator. As this data is not available a methodology providing approximate figures has been determined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Methodology

Data on employed wage and salary earners obtained from the monthly labour force survey (LFS) conducted by the ABS has been used as the basis for the calculation of the number of workers (denominators). This data has been adjusted as far as possible to match the scope of the WorkCover Scheme by excluding Commonwealth employees.

To more correctly match the scope of the WorkCover Scheme, the following adjustments to the LFS data should be made but cannot as the necessary data is not available:

- inclusion of that part of the self-employed category of workers who are deemed as workers under the Workers Compensation Act 1987; and
- exclusion of that portion of casual employees not covered by the Act.

Reliability

The reliability of incidence rate statistics depends on the degree of difference between the scope of the workers compensation and LFS data. The most significant difference is in the treatment of self-employed persons deemed workers under the Act. Injuries to these workers are included in the number of injuries (the numerator), but the number of workers is excluded from the denominator (being employed wage and salary earners).

The effect of this difference in scope is unevenly distributed amongst different industry and occupation groups. For example, the construction industry has a high proportion of self-employed persons deemed workers under the Act. As these workers are included in the numerator but excluded from the denominator the calculated incidence rate will be higher than the true incidence rate.

Also affecting the reliability of incidence rate statistics is the method of excluding Commonwealth employees. Estimates of these cannot be identified from the LFS and so are obtained from another ABS survey, the Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours. These two surveys differ in a number of significant aspects, such as scope, coverage, concepts and definitions, and collection methodology. Using estimates from one survey to adjust estimates from another slightly increases the relative standard error of the estimates of the number of workers.

Sampling errors

As the estimates of the number of employees classified by industry and occupation are obtained from a sample survey (the LFS) they are subject to sampling error, that is the errors which occur by chance because the data was obtained from a sample and not the entire population.

Incident Rate Calculation

The standard errors for LFS estimates can be used to provide a measure of the sampling errors associated with the incidence of injuries.

Relative standard error is the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Incidences with a RSE greater than 25% should be treated with caution and therefore are not shown in this publication.

The RSE can be used to give an indication of the accuracy of the incidence rate as follows. There are two chances in three that the true incidence rate lies in the range Rate + (RSE x Rate), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the true rate is in the range Rate + 2 (RSE x Rate).

Whilst the standard error increases as the size of the estimate increases, the relative standard error will decrease, so that larger estimates are relatively more reliable than the smaller ones. In the case of incidence, the size of the RSE is a function of the size of the labour force estimate of workers on which it is based, not the size of the rate itself or the number of injuries (which is not subject to sampling error).

Example calculation

The incidence of employment injury in the manufacturing industry in 1999/00 was 33.4 and the RSE of this rate is 2%. Therefore, there are two chances in three that the true rate is in the range:

$$33.4 \pm 2.0\% \times 33.4$$

or

$$33.4 \pm 0.7$$

There are nineteen chances in twenty that the true rate is in the range:

$$33.4 \pm 2 \times 2.0\% \times 33.4$$

or

$$33.4 \pm 1.3$$

appendix B

glossary

Accident

(see Type of Occurrence Classification System)

Age

Age is the claimant's age when the injury occurred or when the disease was first reported to the employer.

Agency

(see Type of Occurrence Classification System)

Average

(see also Median)

The average of a set of data is the sum of all the data values divided by the number of data values.

Bodily location of injury

(see Type of Occurrence Classification System)

Compensation payments

(see Payment types)

Cost

(see Gross incurred cost)

Disease

(see Employment injuries; Type of Occurrence Classification System)

Employment injuries

Employment injuries comprise all injuries resulting from accidents, and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment.

Workplace injuries involve accidents that have occurred at the workplace either during work or during a work break, where the worker's activity is under the control of an employer. These include all accidents occurring on the premises at which the worker is employed. They also include all accidents on work-related journeys not covered below and injuries that occur while the worker is working at a location other than the worker's normal workplace or base of operations.

Non-workplace injuries involve accidents that have occurred away from the workplace but where the worker is considered to be on duty. There are three categories of non-workplace injuries:

- road traffic accidents resulting in injury (whether as a driver, passenger or pedestrian) arising out of, or in the course of employment, other than those which occur whilst commuting (see below). The accident can involve a motor vehicle, bicycle or other vehicle on a public highway or street as defined in the *Motor Accidents Act 1988*;
- accidents away from work during a recess period, that is, those claims where a worker has attended the place of employment and is temporarily absent from that place on that day during an ordinary recess or authorised absence;
- commuting accidents which occur during travel between residence and workplace, to educational institutions for training associated with the worker's employment, or to medical treatment for a compensable injury, etc. This category includes road traffic accidents which occur whilst commuting.

Occupational diseases are diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which the employment was a contributing factor. Occupational diseases are distinguishable from workplace and non-workplace injuries by at least one of the following characteristics:

- the slow and protracted nature of its cause;
- the disease is the result of a single traumatic event (for example, the development of hepatitis following a single exposure to the infection; or the development of conjunctivitis after being exposed to a welding flash);
- it is ascribable to repeated or continuous action of a mechanical, physical or chemical nature and is not the effect of a single event but of a cause acting imperceptibly and constantly;
- the uncertain time of its beginning; or
- there is a possible predisposition to the development of the condition.

Extent of disability

Extent of disability refers to the long-term effect of the employment injury. Extent of disability is correct at the end of the financial year in which the injury was originally reported. If in subsequent years the extent of disability changes, for example from permanent disability to fatal, the final extent of disability will not be recorded in these statistics.

Extent of disability is classified to the following categories:

Fatal employment injuries are those which result in the death of the injured worker. This category comprises cases where a worker is killed at work and cases where a worker subsequently dies of injuries received at work (except where the death occurs after the end of the financial year in which the workers compensation claim was originally reported as non-fatal).

Permanent disability refers to an injury where the worker is considered to be either totally or partially permanently incapacitated for any type of work. Partial disability refers to the partial or complete loss of, or loss of the use of, any part of the body faculty, resulting in a permanent diminution of the person's earning capacity or opportunities for employment, although he or she may still be able to work.

Temporary disability refers to an employment injury that does not result in death or permanent disability. In this publication temporary disability cases are subdivided into cases resulting in six months or more off work and cases resulting in less than six months off work.

Fatalities

(see Extent of disability)

Frequency rate

Frequency rate is the number of major injuries per million hours worked.

$$\frac{\text{Number of employment injuries / diseases}}{\text{Number of hours worked by wage and salary earners}} \times 1,000,000$$

Gross incurred cost

Gross incurred cost is the sum of payment plus an estimate of future liability if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year.

Incidence

The incidence of employment injuries is the number of injuries per 1,000 workers exposed to risk. It is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of employment injuries and diseases}}{\text{Number of wage and salary earners}} \times 1,000$$

Please note the incidence for fatalities given in Section 2 was for 100,000 workers.

Industry

Industry refers to the industry of the establishment at which the worker was employed at the time the injury occurred.

For injuries reported from 1 July 1997, industries were classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC) (1993 edition) ABS Catalogue No. 1292.0. Prior to 1 July 1997 industries were classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC) (1983 edition) ABS Catalogue No. 1201.0.

The industry codes of the ANZSIC and the ASIC are hierarchical in their structure. The structure consists of categories at four levels: Divisions, Subdivisions, Groups and Classes. Divisions are often referred to as '1-digit' code, Subdivisions as '2-digit' code, Groups

as '3-digit' code and Classes as '4-digit' code due to the hierarchical structure of the codes.

(See Appendix C for more about the classification)

Injury

(see Employment injuries)

Lost time injury/disease frequency rate

(see also Frequency rate)

Lost time frequency rate is the period paid for total incapacity per million hours worked.

$$\frac{\text{Number of lost time employment injuries/diseases}}{\text{Number of hours worked by wage and salary earners}} \times 1,000,000$$

Lump sum payments

Lump sum payments are defined as the sum of payments for commutations, pain and suffering and permanent injuries.

Manual Handling

(see Type of Occurrence Classification System)

Manual handling is any activity requiring the use of force exerted by a person to lift, lower, push, pull, carry or otherwise move, hold or restrain any animate or inanimate object. It comprises of the Mechanism of Injury/Disease Codes of 41:Muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects and 42:Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying or putting down, as defined by the *Type of Occurrence Classification System*, Worksafe Australia 1990.

Mechanism of injury

(see Type of Occurrence Classification System)

Median

(see also Average)

The median of a set of data is the value such that half the data lies above the value and half the data below the value.

Nature of injury/disease

(see Type of Occurrence Classification System)

Nature of occurrence

Nature of occurrence refers to whether the injury is a workplace injury, non-workplace injury or occupational disease.

(see Employment injuries)

Non-compensation payments

(see Payment types)

Non-workplace injuries

(see Employment injuries)

Occupation

Occupation data has been classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations* (ASCO first Edition) ABS Catalogue No. 1222.0.

The occupation codes of the ASCO are hierarchical in their structure. The structure consists of four levels: major groups, minor groups, unit groups and occupation. These four levels are represented by a six-digit code.

Worker compensation claims are coded using the first four digits of the classification and therefore the finest level to which they are coded is unit groups. Major groups are often referred to as '1-digit' code, minor groups as '2-digit' code and unit groups as '4-digit' code due to the hierarchical structure of the codes.

(See Appendix C for more about the classification)

Occupational diseases

(see Employment injuries; Type of Occurrence Classification System)

Payment types

For the full legal definition of the following payment types, refer to the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*.

Compensation payments

These payments relate to all lump sum and weekly payments for employment injuries. They comprise payments for the following:

- *ambulance service*;
- *commutations* - up front lump sum payment to an injured worker in place of continuing weekly compensation award and future medical and hospital expenses;
- *damage to artificial limbs and clothing*;
- *hospital treatment*;
- *medical treatment*;

- *permanent injury* - lump sum payment for the permanent loss or impairment of a specified bodily function or limb, or severe facial or bodily disfigurement;
- *pain and suffering* - lump sum payment for pain and suffering related to a permanent injury;
- *partial incapacity* - Section 38 - weekly benefit paid to an injured worker under Section 38 of the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*, where a worker is partially incapacitated for work as a result of an injury, but is not suitably employed during any period of that partial incapacity for work;
- *partial incapacity - Section 40* - weekly benefit (make up pay) paid to an injured worker who is partially incapacitated, that is, the person can only do some of the work requirements of their previous position or is unable to continue with all of the duties working at a slower rate, and is earning less money;
- *rehabilitation treatment*; and
- *total incapacity* - weekly benefit paid to an injured worker who is totally incapacitated, that is, the person is unable to perform any work at all.

Non-compensation payments

These include all payments for expenses associated with a claim. Non-compensation payments are as follows:

- *damages and common law* - amounts paid in addition to compensation payments for damages and legal costs under common law;
- *interpreter services* - amounts paid to any approved interpreter service for the provision of English language assistance to the claimant;
- *investigation expenses* - amounts paid to any medical practitioner, investigator or assessor, to prove the validity of a claim;
- *legal costs* - legal costs incurred in handling the claim and those incurred by the claimant; and
- *transport and maintenance* - expenses related to travelling costs incurred by the worker in attending medical examinations, or court hearings when required to do so by the insurer or WorkCover.

Permanent disability

(see Extent of disability)

Road traffic accidents

(see Employment injuries)

Temporary disability

(see Extent of disability)

Time lost

Time lost is the total number of weeks the claimant was off work due to the injury plus an estimate of future time off work if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year.

Time lost is only reported for temporary disability cases. It is collected as calendar days and converted to weeks by dividing by seven. If a claimant has been off work for more than three years the time lost data is not included in this publication.

It is important not to confuse the terms 'time lost' and 'period paid for total incapacity'. Period paid for total incapacity refers to the actual number of days for which compensation payments were made. It is used to determine whether a claim is included in this publication. Time lost includes the period paid for total incapacity and may also include weekends, holidays or other days when compensation payments were not made.

Type of accident

(see Mechanism of injury; Type of Occurrence Classification System)

Type of occurrence classification system**Nature**

Nature of injury/disease refers to the most serious injury sustained or suffered by the claimant. The classification used is *Nature of Injury/Disease Classification, Type of Occurrence Classification System*, Worksafe Australia 1990 (NOHSC).

Bodily Location

Bodily location refers to the part of the body affected by the most serious injury sustained or suffered by the claimant. The classification used is the *Bodily Location of Injury/Disease Classification, Type of Occurrence Classification System*, Worksafe Australia 1990 (NOHSC).

Mechanism

The mechanism of injury identifies the action, exposure or event that was the direct cause of the most serious injury, for example: fall; hit by moving object; contact with electricity. The classification used is *Mechanism of Injury/Disease Classification, Type of Occurrence Classification System*, Worksafe Australia 1990 (NOHSC).

Agency

The agency is the object, substance or circumstance that was principally involved in, or most closely associated with the point at which things started to go wrong and which ultimately led to the most serious injury. Agency is classified according to the *Type of Occurrence Classification System*, Worksafe Australia 1990 (NOHSC).

Workplace injuries

(see Employment injuries)

appendix C

classifications

Bodily location of injury/disease

Group 1 Head

- 11 Cranium
- 12 Eye
- 13 Ear
- 14 Mouth
- 15 Nose
- 16 Face, not elsewhere classified
- 18 Head – multiple locations
- 19 Head – unspecified locations

Group 2 Neck

- 21 Neck

Group 3 Trunk

- 31 Back – upper or lower
- 33 Chest (thorax)
- 34/35 Abdomen and pelvic region
- 38 Trunk – multiple locations
- 39 Trunk – unspecified locations

Group 4 Upper limbs

- 41 Shoulder
- 42 Upper arm

- 43 Elbow
- 44 Forearm
- 45 Wrist
- 46 Hand, fingers and thumb
- 48 Upper limb – multiple locations
- 49 Upper limb – unspecified locations

Group 5 Lower limbs

- 51 Hip
- 52 Upper leg
- 53 Knee
- 54 Lower leg
- 55 Ankle
- 56 Foot and toes
- 58 Lower limb – multiple locations
- 59 Lower limb – unspecified locations

Group 6 Multiple locations

- 61 Neck and spine
- 62 Head and neck
- 63 Head and other
- 64 Trunk and limbs

- 65 Upper and lower limbs
- 68 Other specified multiple locations
- 69 Unspecified multiple locations

Group 7 Systemic locations

- 71 Circulatory system
- 72 Respiratory system
- 73 Digestive system
- 74 Genitourinary system
- 75 Nervous system
- 78 Other and multiple systemic conditions
- 79 Unspecified systemic conditions

Group 8 Non-physical locations

- 80 Psychological system

Group 9 Unspecified locations

- 90 Unspecified locations

Mechanism of injury/disease

Group 0 Falls, Trips and Slips of a Person

- 01 Falls from a height
- 02 Falls on the same level
- 03 Stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects

Group 1 Hitting Objects with a Part of the Body

- 11 Hitting stationary objects
- 12 Hitting moving objects
- 13 Rubbing and chafing

Group 2 Being Hit by Moving Objects

- 21 Being hit by falling objects
- 22 Being bitten by an animal
- 23 Being hit by an animal
- 24 Being hit by a person
- 25 Being trapped by moving Machinery
- 26 Being trapped between stationary and moving objects
- 27 Exposure to mechanical vibration
- 28 Being hit by moving objects

Group 3 Sound and Pressure

- 31 Exposure to single, sudden sound
- 32 Long term exposure to sounds
- 39 Other variations in pressure

Group 4 Body Stressing

- 41 Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects
- 42 Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying or putting down
- 43 Muscular stress with no objects being handled
- 44 Repetitive movement, low muscle loading

Group 5 Heat, Radiation and Electricity

- 51 Contact with hot objects
- 52 Contact with cold objects
- 53 Exposure to environmental heat
- 54 Exposure to environmental cold
- 55 Exposure to non-ionising radiation
- 56 Exposure to ionising radiation
- 57 Contact with electricity

Group 6 Chemicals and Other Substances

- 61 Single contact with chemical or substance
- 62 Long term contact with Chemicals or substances
- 63 Insect and spider bites and stings
- 69 Other and unspecified contact with chemical or substance

Group 7 Biological Factors

- 71 Contact with, or exposure to, biological factors

Group 8 Mental Stress

- 81 Exposure to mental stress factors

Group 9 Other and Unspecified Mechanisms of Injury

- 91 Slide or cave-in
- 92 Vehicle accident
- 98 Other and multiple mechanisms of injury
- 99 Unspecified mechanisms of injury

Classifications

Nature of injury/disease

Group 1 Injury and Poisoning

- 010 Fractures
- 020 Fracture of vertebral column with or without mention of spinal cord lesion
- 030 Dislocation
- 040 Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles
- 050 Intracranial injury, including Concussion
- 060 Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis
- 070 Traumatic amputation including enucleation of eye (loss of eyeball)
- 080 Open wound not involving traumatic amputation
- 090 Superficial injury
- 100 Contusion with intact skin surface and crushing injury excluding those with fracture
- 110 Foreign body on external eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproduction systems
- 120 Burns
- 130 Injuries to nerves and spinal cord without evidence of spinal bone injury
- 140 Poisoning and toxic effects of substances
- 150 Effects of weather, exposure, air pressure and other external causes, not elsewhere classified
- 160 Multiple injuries
This code should only be used where NO principal injury can be identified
- 170 Damage to artificial aid(s)
- 190 Other and unspecified injuries

Group 2 Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs

- 210 Diseases of the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nervous system
- 220 Disorders of nerve roots, plexuses and single nerves
- 230 Disorders of the conjunctiva and cornea
- 240 Other disorders of the eye
- 250 Deafness
- 260 Other diseases of the ear and mastoid process

Group 3 Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue

- 310 Arthropathies and related disorders – disorders of the joints
- 320 Dorsopathies – disorders of the spinal vertebrae and intervertebral discs
- 330 Disorders of muscle, tendons and other soft tissues
- 340 Osteopathies, chondropathies and acquired musculoskeletal deformities

Group 4 Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue

- 410 Contact dermatitis
- 420 Other and unspecified dermatitis or eczema
- 440 Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue

Group 5 Diseases of the Digestive System

- 450 Hernia
- 460 Ulcers and gastritis
- 480 Other diseases of the digestive system including associated glands (liver, pancreas)

Group 6 Infectious and Parasitic Diseases

- 510 Intestinal infectious diseases
- 520 Specified zoonoses
- 530 Protozoal diseases
- 540 Viral diseases excluding hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS
- 550 Viral hepatitis
- 560 Specified sexually transmitted diseases excluding AIDS
- 561 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) - AIDS
- 570 Mycoses (includes tinea)
- 580 Other infectious and parasitic diseases

Group 7 Diseases of the Respiratory System

- 610 Asthma
- 620 Legionnaires' disease
- 630 Asbestosis
- 640 Pneumoconiosis due to other silica or silicates

- 650 Pneumoconiosis excluding asbestosis and silicosis
- 660 Other respiratory conditions due to substances
- 670 Chronic bronchitis, emphysema and allied conditions
- 680 Other diseases of the respiratory system

Group 8 Diseases of the Circulatory System

- 710 Ischaemic heart disease (includes heart attack, angina)
- 720 Other heart disease excluding ischaemic heart disease
- 730 Cerebrovascular disease
- 740 Arterial disease
- 750 Hypertension (high blood pressure)
- 760 Varicose veins
- 780 Other diseases of the circulatory system

Group 9 Neoplasms (Cancers and Benign Tumours)

- 810 Malignant neoplasm of pleura (mesothelioma)
- 820 Malignant melanoma of skin
- 830 Other malignant neoplasm of skin
- 840 Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue (includes leukaemia)
- 850 Carcinoma in situ of skin
- 860 Other malignant neoplasms and carcinomas
- 870 Benign neoplasm of skin
- 880 Other benign neoplasms
- 890 Neoplasms of uncertain behaviour or unspecified nature

Group 10 Mental disorders

- 910 Mental disorders including stress

Group 11 Other Diseases

- 930 Other diseases

Breakdown agency

Group 1 Machinery and (Mainly) Fixed Plant

- 11 Cutting, slicing, sawing machinery
- 12 Crushing, pressing, rolling machinery
- 13 Heating, cooking baking equipment
- 14 Cooling, refrigeration plant and equipment
- 15 Conveyors and lifting plant
- 16 Electrical installation
- 17 Radiation based equipment
- 18 Filling and bottling/packaging plant
- 19 Other plant and machinery

Group 2 Mobile Plant and Transport

- 21 Self-propelled plant
- 22 Semi-portable plant
- 23 Other mobile plant
- 24 Road transport
- 25 Rail transport
- 26 Air transport
- 27 Water transport
- 29 Other transport

Group 3 Powered Equipment, Tools and Appliances

- 31 Workshop and worksite tools and equipment
- 32 Kitchen and domestic equipment
- 33 Office and electronic equipment
- 34 Garden and outdoor powered equipment
- 35 Pressure based equipment not covered elsewhere
- 39 Other powered equipment, tools and appliances

Group 4 Non-powered Handtools, Appliances and Equipment

- 41 Handtools, non-powered, edged
- 42 Other handtools
- 43 Fastening, packing and packaging equipment
- 44 Furniture and fittings
- 45 Other utensils
- 49 Other non-powered equipment

Group 5 Chemicals and Chemical Products

- 51 Nominated chemicals
- 52 Other basis chemicals
- 53 Chemical products

Group 6 Materials and Substances

- 61 Non-metallic minerals and Substances
- 62 Other materials and objects
- 69 Other substances

Group 7 Environmental Agencies

- 71 Outdoor environment
- 72 Indoor environment
- 73/74 Underground environment

Group 8 Animal, Human and Biological Agencies

- 81 Live four-legged animals
- 82 Other live animals
- 83 Non-living animals
- 84 Human agencies
- 85 Biological agencies

Group 9 Other and Unspecified Agencies

- 91 Non-physical agencies
- 99 Other and unspecified agencies

Classifications

Industry – ANZSIC

Div A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	22	Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing	273 Non-Ferrous Basic Metal Product Manufacturing
01 Agriculture		221 Textile Fibre, Yarn and Woven Fabric Manufacturing	274 Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
011 Horticulture and Fruit Growing		222 Textile Product Manufacturing	275 Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing
012 Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming		223 Knitting Mills	276 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
013 Dairy Cattle Farming		224 Clothing Manufacturing	
014 Poultry Farming		225 Footwear Manufacturing	
015 Other Livestock Farming		226 Leather and Leather Product Manufacturing	28 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
016 Other Crop Growing			281 Motor Vehicle and Part Manufacturing
02 Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping	23	Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing	282 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing
021 Services to Agriculture		231 Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing	283 Photographic and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
022 Hunting and Trapping		232 Other Wood Product Manufacturing	284 Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
03 Forestry and Logging		233 Paper and Paper Product Manufacturing	285 Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing
030 Forestry and Logging			286 Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
04 Commercial Fishing	24	Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	
041 Marine Fishing		241 Printing and Services to Printing	29 Other Manufacturing
042 Aquaculture		242 Publishing	291 Prefabricated Building Manufacturing
		243 Recorded Media Manufacturing and Publishing	292 Furniture Manufacturing
			293 Other Manufacturing
Div B Mining	25	Petroleum, Coal and Chemical Associated Product Manufacturing	Div D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
11 Coal Mining		251 Petroleum Refining	36 Electricity and Gas Supply
110 Coal Mining		252 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	361 Electricity Supply
12 Oil and Gas Extraction		253 Basic Chemical Manufacturing	362 Gas Supply
120 Oil and Gas Extraction		254 Other Chemical Product Manufacturing	
13 Metal Ore Mining		255 Rubber Product Manufacturing	37 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
131 Metal Ore Mining		256 Plastic Product Manufacturing	370 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
14 Other Mining			Div E Construction
141 Construction Material Mining		26 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	41 General Construction
142 Other Mining		261 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	411 Building Construction
15 Services to Mining		262 Ceramic Product Manufacturing	412 Non-Building Construction
151 Exploration		263 Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing	
152 Other Mining Services		264 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	42 Construction Trade Services
			421 Site Preparation Services
Div C Manufacturing	26		422 Building Structure Services
21 Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing		27 Metal Product Manufacturing	423 Installation Trade Services
211 Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing		271 Iron and Steel Manufacturing	424 Building Completion Services
212 Dairy Product Manufacturing		272 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing	425 Other Construction Services
213 Fruit and Vegetable Processing			
214 Oil and Fat Manufacturing			Div F Wholesale Trade
215 Flour Mill and Cereal Food Manufacturing			45 Basic Material Wholesaling
216 Bakery Product Manufacturing			451 Farm Produce Wholesaling
217 Other Food Manufacturing			452 Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling
218 Beverage and Malt Manufacturing			453 Builders Supplies Wholesaling
219 Tobacco Product Manufacturing			

Classifications

46	Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	65	Other Transport	82	Defence
461	Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling	650	Other Transport	820	Defence
462	Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	66	Services to Transport	Div N Education	
47	Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	661	Services to Road Transport	84	Education
471	Food, Drink and Tobacco Wholesaling	662	Services to Water Transport	841	Preschool Education
472	Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling	663	Services to Air Transport	842	School Education
473	Household Good Wholesaling	664	Other Services to Transport	843	Post School Education
474	Other Wholesaling	67	Storage	844	Other Education
		670	Storage	Div O Health and Community Services	
Div G Retail Trade		Div J Communication Services		86	Health Services
51	Food Retailing	71	Communication Services	861	Hospitals and Nursing Homes
511	Supermarket and Grocery Stores	711	Postal and Courier Services	862	Medical and Dental Services
512	Specialised Food Retailing	712	Telecommunication Services	863	Other Health Services
		Div K Finance and Insurance		864	Veterinary Services
52	Personal and Household Good Retailing	73	Finance	87	Community Services
521	Department Stores	731	Central Bank	871	Child Care Services
522	Clothing and Soft Good Retailing	732	Deposit Taking Financiers	872	Community Care Services
523	Furniture, Houseware and Appliance Retailing	733	Other Financiers		
524	Recreational Good Retailing	734	Financial Asset Investors	Div P Cultural and Recreational Services	
525	Other Personal and Household Good Retailing	74	Insurance	91	Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services
526	Household Equipment Repair Retailing	741	Life Insurance and Superannuation Funds	911	Film and Video Services
53	Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	742	Other Insurance	912	Radio and Television
531	Motor Vehicle Retailing	75	Services to Finance and Insurance	92	Libraries, Museums and the Arts
532	Motor Vehicle Services	751	Services to Finance and Investment	921	Libraries
		752	Services to Insurance	922	Museums
		Div L Property and Business Services		923	Parks and Gardens
Div H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants		77	Property Services	924	Arts
57	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	771	Property Operators and Developers	925	Services to the Arts
571	Accommodation	772	Real Estate Agents	93	Sport and Recreation
572	Pubs, Taverns and Bars	773	Non-Financial Asset Investors	931	Sport
573	Cafes and Restaurants	774	Machinery and Equipment Hiring and Leasing	932	Gambling Services
574	Clubs (Hospitality)	78	Business Services	933	Other Recreation Services
		781	Scientific Research	Div Q Personal and Other Services	
Div I Transport and Storage		782	Technical Services	95	Personal Services
61	Road Transport	783	Computer Services	951	Personal and Household Goods Hiring
611	Road Freight Transport	784	Legal and Accounting Services	952	Other Personal Services
612	Road Passenger Transport	785	Marketing and Business Management Services	96	Other Services
62	Rail Transport	786	Other Business Services	961	Religious Organisations
620	Rail Transport	Div M Government Administration and Defence		962	Interest Groups
63	Water Transport	81	Government Administration	963	Public Order and Safety Services
630	Water Transport	811	Government Administration	97	Private Households Employing Staff
64	Air and Space Transport	812	Justice	970	Private Households Employing Staff
640	Air and Space Transport	813	Foreign Government Representation		

Classifications

Occupation– ASCO

1	Managers and Administrators	22	Building Professionals and Engineers	28	Artists and Related Professionals
		2201	Architects and Landscape Architects	2801	Painters, Sculptors and Related Professionals
11	Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	2203	Quantity Surveyors	2803	Photographers
1101	Parliamentarians, Councillors and Government Representatives	2205	Cartographers and Surveyors	2805	Designers and Illustrators
1103	Judges, Magistrates and Mediators	2207	Chemical Engineers	2807	Journalists
		2209	Civil Engineers	2809	Authors and Related Professionals
12	General Managers	2211	Electrical and Electronics Engineers	2811	Film, Television and Stage Directors
1201	General Managers	2213	Mechanical Engineers	2813	Dancers and Choreographer
		2215	Mining Engineers	2815	Musicians, Composers and Related Professionals
13	Specialist Managers	2217	Metallurgists and Materials Scientists	2817	Actors and Related Professionals
1301	Finance Managers	2219	Other Engineers	2819	Announcers
1303	Sales and Marketing Managers	23	Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	29	Miscellaneous Professionals
1305	Production Managers	2301	General Medical Practitioners	2901	Economists
1307	Supply and Distribution Managers	2303	Specialist Medical Practitioners	2903	Psychologists
1309	Personnel and Industrial Relations Managers	2305	Dental Practitioners	2905	Education Researchers and Related Professionals
1311	Data Processing Managers	2307	Pharmacists	2907	Other Social Scientists
1313	Public Policy Managers	2309	Occupational Therapists	2909	Mathematicians, Statisticians and Actuaries
1315	Directors of Nursing	2311	Optometrists	2911	Libraries
1317	Education Managers	2313	Physiotherapists	2999	Other Professionals
1319	Commissioned Officers (Management)	2315	Speech Pathologists	3	Para-Professionals
1399	Other Specialist Managers	2317	Chiropractors and Osteopaths	31	Medical and Science Technical Offices and Technicians
		2319	Podiatrists	3101	Medical Technical Officers and Technicians
14	Farmers and Farm Managers	2321	Radiographers	3103	Science Technical Officers and Technicians
1401	Farmers and Farm Managers	2323	Veterinarians	32	Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians
		2399	Other Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	3201	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Associates and Technicians
15	Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	24	School Teachers	3203	Civil Engineering Associates and Technicians
1501	Shop Managers	2401	Pre-Primary School Teachers	3205	Mechanical Engineering Associates and Technicians
1503	Restaurant and Catering Managing Supervisors	2403	Primary School Teachers	3207	Building, Architectural and Surveying Associates and Technicians
1505	Accommodation and Tavern Managing Supervisors	2405	Secondary School Teachers	3299	Other Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians
1507	Financial Institution Branch Managers	2407	Special School Teachers	33	Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers
1599	Other Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	25	Other Teachers and Instructors	3301	Aircraft Pilots
		2501	University and CAE Teachers	3303	Air Transport Operating Support Workers
16	Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	2503	TAFE Teachers	3305	Ship's Pilots and Deck Officers
1601	Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	2505	Extra-Systemic Teachers and Instructors	3307	Marine Engineers and Surveyors
		26	Social Professionals	34	Registered Nurses
2	Professionals	2601	Social Workers	3401	Registered Nurses
		2603	Counsellors		
21	Natural Scientists	2605	Lawyers		
2101	Chemists	2607	Ministers of Religion		
2103	Geologists and Geophysicists	27	Business Professionals		
2105	Physicists	2701	Accountants		
2107	Life Scientists	2703	Public Relations Officers		
2109	Medical Testing Professionals	2705	Personnel Specialists		
2199	Other Natural Scientists	2707	Computing Professionals		
		2799	Other Business Professionals		

Classifications

35 Police	4505 Printing Machinists	53 Numerical Clerks
3501 Police	4507 Binders and Finishers	5301 Accounting Clerks
39 Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	4509 Stereotypers and Electrotypers	5303 Insurance and Broking Clerks
3901 Welfare Para-Professionals	4511 Screen Printers	5305 Statistical and Actuarial Clerks
3903 Performing Arts Support Workers	46 Vehicle Tradespersons	54 Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks
3905 Inspectors and Regulatory Officers	4601 Vehicle Mechanics	5401 Library and Filing Clerks
3907 Child Care Co-Ordinators	4603 Panel Beaters	5403 Mail Sorters
3909 Ambulance Officers	4605 Vehicle Painters	5499 Other Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks
3911 Prison Officers	4607 Vehicle Body Makers	55 Material Recording and Despatching Clerks
3913 Procurement Officers	4609 Vehicle Trimmers	5501 Production Recording Clerks
3915 Sportspersons and Related Workers	47 Food Tradespersons	5503 Transport Recording and Despatching Clerks
3999 Other Para-Professionals	4701 Meat Tradespersons	5505 Stock and Purchasing Clerks
4 Tradespersons	4703 Bakers and Pastrycooks	56 Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers
41 Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	4705 Cooks	5601 Receptionists and Information Clerks
4101 Toolmakers	4799 Other Food Tradespersons	5603 Telephonists
4103 Metal Fitters and Machinists	48 Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	5605 Messengers and Delivery Officers
42 Other Metal Tradespersons	4801 Nurserymen/women	59 Miscellaneous Clerks
4201 Forging Tradespersons	4803 Greenkeepers	5901 Collection Clerks
4203 Sheetmetal Tradespersons	4805 Gardeners	5903 Teachers' Aides
4205 Structural Steel, Boilermaking and Welding Tradespersons	49 Miscellaneous Tradespersons	5905 Personnel Clerks
4207 Metal Casting Tradespersons	4901 Wood Machinists and Turners	5907 Legal and Related Clerks
4209 Metal Finishing Tradespersons	4903 Cabinetmakers	5909 Postal Clerks and Officers
4211 Aircraft Maintenance Engineers	4905 Other Wood Tradespersons	5999 Other Clerks
4213 Precision Metal Tradespersons	4907 Marine Construction Tradespersons	6 Salespersons and Personal Service Workers
43 Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	4909 Blasting Tradespersons	61 Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons
4301 Electrical Powerline Tradespersons	4911 Garment Tradespersons	6101 Securities and Finance Dealers
4303 Electrical Fitters	4913 Upholsterers and Bedding Tradespersons	6103 Insurance Brokers and Agents
4305 Automotive Electricians	4915 Shoemaking and Repairing Tradespersons	6105 Real Estate Salespersons and Property Managers
4307 Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Mechanics	4917 Other Leather and Canvas Tradespersons	6199 Other Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons
4309 Electrical Mechanics	4919 Floor Coverers	62 Sales Representatives
4311 Communications Equipment Tradespersons	4921 Glass Tradespersons	6201 Sales Representatives
4313 Radio and Television Servicers	4923 Jewellery and Precious Metalware Tradespersons	63 Sales Assistants
4315 Office Equipment and Computer Servicers	4925 Craftworkers	6301 Sales Assistants
4399 Other Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	4927 Hairdressers	64 Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons
44 Building Tradespersons	4929 Sheep Shearers	6401 Tellers
4401 Carpenters and Joiners	4931 Animal Trainers	6403 Cashiers
4403 Bricklayers	4999 Other Tradespersons	6405 Ticket Salespersons
4405 Painters, Decorators and Signwriters	5 Clerks	65 Miscellaneous Salespersons
4407 Plasterers	51 Stenographers and Typist	6501 Street Vendors, Canvassers and Sales Drivers
4409 Plumbers	5101 Office Secretaries and Stenographers	6503 Bar Attendants
4411 Roof Slaters and Tilers	5103 Typists and Typist-Clerks	6505 Waiters and Waitresses
4413 Wall and Floor Tilers	5105 Word Processing Operators	6507 Travel Agents
45 Printing Tradespersons	52 Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	6599 Other Salespersons
4501 Compositors	5201 Data Processing Machine Operators	
4503 Graphic Reproduction Tradespersons	5203 Business Machine Operators	

Classifications

Occupation– ASCO (cont)

66 Personal Service Workers

6601 Child Care, Refuge and Related Workers
 6603 Enrolled Nurses
 6605 Dental Nurses
 6607 Home Companions and Aides
 6609 Travel Stewards
 6699 Other Personal Service Workers

7 Plant and Machine Operators, and Drivers**71 Road and Rail Transport Drivers**

7101 Bus and Tram Drivers
 7103 Automobile Drivers
 7105 Truck Drivers
 7107 Locomotive Drivers

72 Mobile Plant Operators (Except Transport)

7201 Excavating and Earthmoving Plant Operators
 7203 Forklift and Related Drivers
 7205 Logging Plant Operators
 7207 Paving and Surfacing Plant Operators
 7209 Agricultural Plant Operators
 7211 Fire Fighters
 7299 Other Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)

73 Stationary Plant Operators

7301 Power Generation Plant Operators
 7303 Engine and Boiler Operators (except Power Generation)
 7305 Chemical Plant Operators
 7307 Petroleum and Gas Plant Operators
 7309 Bulk Materials Handling Plant Operators
 7311 Crane Operators
 7313 Hoist, Winch and Lift Operators
 7315 Furnace and Kiln Operators
 7317 Drilling Plant Operators
 7399 Other Stationary Plant Operators

74 Machine Operators

7401 Basic Metal Products Machine Operators
 7403 Metal Press Operators
 7405 Other Metal Products Machine Operators
 7407 Plastics Production Machine Operators
 7409 Rubber Production Machine Operators
 7411 Chemical Production Machine Operators
 7413 Wood Processing Machine Operators
 7415 Paper and Paper Products Machine Operators
 7417 Glass Production Machine Operators
 7419 Clay and Stone Processing Machine Operators
 7421 Yarn Production Machine Operators
 7423 Hide and Skin Processing Machine Operators
 7425 Fabric Production Machine Operators
 7427 Textile Sewing Machinists
 7429 Shoemaking Machine Operators
 7431 Food Processing Machine Operators
 7433 Packaging Machine Operators
 7435 Photographic Products Machine Operators
 7499 Other Machine Operators

8 Labourers and Related Workers**81 Trades Assistants and Factory Hands**

8101 Trades Assistants
 8103 Assemblers
 8105 Hand Packers
 8107 Industry Spray Painters
 8109 Quality Controllers
 8199 Other Trades Assistants and Factory Hands

82 Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers

8201 Farm Hands and Assistants
 8203 Forestry Labourers
 8205 Nursery and Garden Labourers
 8299 Other Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers

83 Cleaners

8301 Cleaners

84 Construction and Mining Labourers

8401 Installation Workers
 8403 Concrete Workers
 8405 Structural Steel and Related Construction Labourers
 8407 Earthmoving Labourers
 8409 Paving and Surfacing Labourers
 8411 Survey Hands
 8413 Railway Labourers
 8415 Mining and Mineral Ore Treating Labourers
 8499 Other Construction and Mining Labourers

89 Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers

8901 Ushers and Door Attendants
 8903 Luggage Porters
 8905 Garbage Collectors
 8907 Storemen/women
 8909 Freight and Furniture Handlers
 8911 Guards and Security Officers
 8913 Caretakers
 8915 Housekeepers
 8917 Laundry Workers
 8919 Kitchenhands
 8921 Ward Helpers
 8923 Vehicle Accessories Fitters
 8925 Fishermen/women, Deckhands and Seamen/women
 8999 Other Labourers and Related Workers

appendix D

summary of changes

Influences on claims statistics: Legislative changes 1989/90 to 1999/2000

The following is a summary of changes influencing claim and costs for workers compensation in NSW since the new scheme came into operation on 30 June 1987.

1989/90

- Statutory benefits for seriously injured workers and their dependants increased as from 30 June 1989. Compensation to families for the death of a worker increased by over 70% to \$150,000 (indexed) from 30 June 1989.
- Increase in benefits in case of death, loss of bodily function and partial incapacity from June 1990.
- Limited common law rights for seriously injured workers re-introduced from 1 February 1990.
- Limited rights of common law action against negligent employers reinstated. Threshold for retrospective common law benefits reduced from 60% to 33% for workers injured between 1987 and 1989. Commenced 1 February 1990.
- Restrictions introduced in certain circumstances for claims for workers compensation relating to journey injuries. Introduce lump sum compensation for severe bodily disfigurement. Commenced 31 March 1990.

1990/91

- Improve common law entitlements of workers injured between 1987 and 1989 by reducing the 60 per cent disability threshold applicable to their claims to the same level (33 per cent) as that applicable to later matters. Also extended the time limit for bringing retrospective common law claims. Commenced 1 February 1990.
- Adjust prescribed weekly rate of compensation payable to workers not covered by industrial awards. Commenced 1 October 1990 and 1 April 1991.
- The rates payable for treatment at private hospitals for injured workers increased and a new patient classification for intensive care cases commenced 6 July 1990 and further increased from 15 March 1991.

1991/92

- Increase from \$616.40 to \$1,000 the indexed ceiling on weekly benefits for the first 26 weeks of weekly benefits for total incapacity for any period of incapacity after the commencement of the amendment, and similarly increased the ceiling applicable to weekly make up benefits for partially incapacitated workers. Commenced 1 February 1992.
- Injured workers receiving total incapacity benefits for more than 6 months received a 20% increase on weekly benefits from 1 February 1992.
- Increase by 25% the maximum lump sums for permanent loss injuries, pain and suffering and death (applicable to injuries and death, respectively, occurring after the commencement date). Commenced 1 February 1992.
- Maximum amount of damages that may be awarded for non-economic loss such as pain and suffering in respect of a work related injury arising on or after 1 February 1992 increased by approximately 13%. Commenced 1 February 1992.
- Lower the threshold of disability over which access to damages for economic loss is available to workers from 33% to 25%. Pro rata reductions were applied to the deductibles for non-economic loss. Commenced 1 February 1992.
- Increase by 20% the statutory rate of weekly compensation after the first 26 weeks for any period of incapacity after the commencement of the amendment, with related increases in amounts for dependants (and similarly in weekly payments for dependent children of deceased workers). Commenced 1 February 1992.

- Increase from \$10,000 to \$50,000 the maximum amounts for medical and hospital expenses. Increase maximum amount that an employer is liable for an injured worker's ambulance services from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Increase from \$300 to \$600 maximum amount that an employer is liable for damage to an injured worker's clothes, resulting from a work-related accident. Increase from \$500 to \$2,000 maximum amount that an employer is liable for damage to an injured worker's crutches, artificial limbs, other artificial aids and spectacles. Commenced 1 February 1992.

1992/93

- Current weekly wage rate for 'non-award' workers who became entitled to receive weekly payments in respect of incapacity for work before 1 February 1992 indexed by amending regulations in October 1992 and April 1993.

1993/94

- Common law entitlements were improved from 2 May 1994 by removing the 'verbal threshold' for damages for non-economic loss and the 6 months threshold for coverage of family-provided home care, and clarifying that the cost of necessary respite or relief care for seriously injured claimants is recoverable.
- Clarification of the operation of the Table of Disabilities to avoid anomalous situations where an injured worker may have been able to claim twice for the loss of function extending to the upper part of the arm or leg. Commenced 2 May 1994.
- The special section 38 weekly benefit period for unemployed partially incapacitated claimants extended to 104 weeks and arrangements simplified from 1 September 1994.
- Unemployed claimants to be assessed on the same basis as employed section 40 claimants. The maximum Table of Disability benefits for facial and bodily disfigurement increased significantly. Remove the 18 months time limit for commencement of common law proceedings. Commenced 1 September 1994.

1994/95

- The liability of employers for rehabilitation costs increased from \$1,200 to an indexed amount of \$1,500 from 15 July 1994.

1995/96

- The amounts payable by employers for treatment of workers at private hospitals increased from 2 July 1993.
- Increase current weekly wage rate for certain workers who became entitled to receive weekly payments in respect of incapacity for work before 1 February 1992 by indexation in April 1993 and October 1993.
- Ensure entitlement to total incapacity benefits for up to 26 weeks are preserved if a worker is partially incapacitated and, for example, returns to work then suffers a recurrence and is totally incapacitated for work. Commenced 1 September 1995.
- Clarify power of conciliation officers to direct payment of compensation where there is no genuine dispute and other related matters. Commenced 1 September 1995.
- Claims for hearing loss required to be made 3 months prior to the commencement of litigation in respect of the claim, to allow opportunity for establishing whether there is a dispute and reference of the matter to a medical panel if necessary. Commenced 1 September 1995.
- Certain weekly compensation benefits automatically updated by award and similar increases as from 1 September 1995.
- Existing limitation of weekly earnings for the purposes of award of damages for economic loss clarified from 1 September 1995 as being applicable to net (rather than gross) weekly earnings.
- Impose a 6% threshold for industrial deafness claims. Commenced 10 November 1995.
- Indexation of lump sums under section 66 and section 67 frozen and interest abolished on those claims from 1 January 1996.
- Restrictions imposed on stress claims as from 1 January 1996.
- Interest on common law damages for work injuries restricted as from 1 January 1996.
- Time limit for the lodgement of claims tightened from 1 January 1996 to be 3 years after injury unless there are exceptional circumstances.
- Workers required to lodge their claim with their employer/insurer 3 months before litigation can be commenced for a lump sum under the Table of Disabilities, effective from 1 January 1996.
- Freeze indexation of lump sums under s.66 and s.67 and abolish interest on those claims. Commenced 1 January 1996.
- Introduce lump sum compensation for workers who contract HIV/AIDS or suffer severe permanent bowel injury in the course of employment. Commenced 1 January 1996.

1996/97

- Entitlement to workers compensation restricted to injuries where the workers' employment is a substantial contributory factor as from 12 January 1997.
- No fault workers compensation coverage for journey claims between home and work restored except for serious and wilful misconduct by the worker (eg where drugs or alcohol contributed to the injury) as from 12 January 1997.
- Review of weekly compensation claims after two years of payments introduced, with possible discontinuation of further payments, effective from 12 January 1997.
- Reduction by 25% of the maximum lump sum benefits payable for permanent disability and associated pain and suffering as from 12 January 1997.
- Deduct pre-existing disabilities from the assessment of lump sum compensation for permanent injuries (by extending an existing provision that had applied only to back, neck and pelvis injuries). Commenced 12 January 1997
- Increase to \$5,000 of the maximum penalty for failure by an employer to keep a register of workplace injuries as from 12 January 1997.
- Earlier amendments strengthened from 12 January 1997 to prevent unfair marketing of practices to encourage industrial deafness claims.

1997/98

- Arrangements put in place for full operation of the new Workers Compensation Resolution Service from 1 August 1998. (All claims made from 1 March 1998 to be the responsibility of the new service.)
- Advertising in the area of workers compensation by lawyers and agents regulated as from 15 December 1997 (applying to any advertisements published more than 2 months after that date).
- Fix the maximum costs payable to a legal practitioner for various legal services provided in connection with the conciliation of a dispute. Commenced 1 August 1998.

1998/99

- Workers Compensation Advisory Council of NSW formally established as from 1 August 1998.
- Premium Rating Bureau of NSW established from 1 August 1998 to determine annual premium

assessment methods on which insurers must base their rates under new private underwriting system, provide advice on scheme performance and assist in developing workers compensation industry standards.

- Industry Reference Groups established from 1 August 1998 to develop industry specific strategies to improve injury prevention, injury management and workers compensation outcomes, and to give practical advice to workers and employers from 1 August 1998.
- All licensed insurers required to establish injury management programs that integrate all aspects of injury management as from 1 September 1998.
- Injured workers required to notify employer as soon as possible and employers required to notify the insurer within 48 hours (for significant injuries resulting in incapacity for 7 days) or within 7 days for other injuries as from 1 September 1998.
- Insurers to initiate action under their injury management program, through consultation with workers, employers and doctors, within 3 days of being notified of a significant injury and to establish an injury management plan for the worker as from 1 September 1998.
- Both the injured worker and the employer required to participate and cooperate in the establishment of, and compliance with, the injury management plan for the worker as from 1 September 1998.
- All employers are required to have a return-to-work program, as from 1 September 1998.
- Sanctions introduced for non-compliance with injury management provisions by insurers, employers and injured workers as from 1 September 1998.
- Weekly benefits for unemployed partially unfit workers during job-seeking and rehabilitation reduced from 104 weeks to 52 weeks, effective from 1 August 1998.
- Discontinuation of weekly payments for partially incapacitated workers after 104 weeks if they are still not seeking employment facilitated as from 1 August 1998.
- Restrictions on the circumstances in which weekly payments of compensation may be committed to a lump sum payment removed as from 1 August 1998.
- Reduction in the weekly 'make-up' compensation for partially incapacitated workers who have unreasonably rejected suitable employment. Commenced 1 August 1998.
- Time limits for making a claim strengthened. Claims to be made within 3 years, with later claims allowed only where serious and permanent disablement or death. Commenced 1 August 1998.

Summary of Changes

1999/2000

- Clarification of GST liability in relation to late premium payments.
- Clarification that a policy of insurance does not cover an employer's liability for GST payable on the settlement of a claim.
- Provision for the application of GST in relation to premiums paid for and liabilities under policies of insurance.
- Clarification that an employer's record of the wages for an employee is not required to include a record of any GST component in a payment to a worker.
- Allow certain employers, as an alternative to employing a person to be a return-to-work coordinator, to engage a person for that purpose under other types of work arrangement (such arrangements include sharing of the services of a person among a number of employers or arrangements with a person or organisation that provides return-to-work coordinator services).
- Enable groups of 2 or more employers that have engaged a return-to-work coordinator on a shared basis to establish a single return-to-work program for those employers in accordance with WorkCover Authority guidelines.
- Increased certain prescribed amounts, relating to maximum reasonable funeral expenses and compensation for travel associated with treatment or service, as a consequence of the introduction of the GST.
- Amended the definition of "deemed premium income" for the purposes of self-insurer's contributions to the WorkCover Authority Fund to take account of amounts attributable to the GST.

appendix E

tables

**Table 1.1 Employment Injuries
Nature of Occurrence : 1992/93 to 1999/00**

Year	Occupational disease	Workplace injuries	Non-workplace injuries	Unknown	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
								Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
MALES													
1992/93	10,512	27,576	1,677	60	39,825	34.7	17.7	198,805	7.0	2.6	396,968	9,968	2,600
1993/94	14,106	29,680	1,770	92	45,648	40.0	20.2	224,045	7.6	2.7	530,879	11,630	3,400
1994/95	14,348	31,611	1,909	61	47,929	39.0	19.5	257,324	8.5	2.7	646,104	13,480	3,811
1995/96	13,609	31,483	1,944	95	47,131	37.4	18.9	305,171	10.1	2.9	678,688	14,400	4,193
1996/97	9,080	32,318	2,212	3	43,613	34.5	17.2	330,872	10.8	3.0	646,726	14,829	4,600
1997/98	7,861	31,925	2,365	44	42,195	33.0	16.4	344,481	11.2	2.9	683,589	16,201	4,923
1998/99	7,336	30,200	2,280	0	39,816	30.2	14.9	289,276	10.2	3.3	632,946	15,897	5,124
1999/00	7,155	28,798	2,447	0	38,400	28.0	13.8	261,868	10.1	3.1	732,000	19,063	6,402
FEMALES													
1992/93	1,429	8,349	1,216	29	11,023	12.3	8.3	83,410	8.6	3.0	96,394	8,745	2,279
1993/94	1,997	9,620	1,284	26	12,927	13.9	9.3	101,535	9.3	2.9	134,580	10,411	2,464
1994/95	2,462	10,893	1,493	61	14,909	15.4	10.3	129,335	10.8	2.9	191,618	12,853	2,886
1995/96	2,602	11,162	1,534	37	15,335	15.0	10.1	154,487	12.4	3.3	202,148	13,182	3,401
1996/97	2,314	12,336	1,843	3	16,496	15.9	10.7	182,453	13.5	3.4	217,687	13,196	4,023
1997/98	2,315	12,057	2,018	19	16,409	15.7	11.1	189,373	14.0	3.3	221,200	13,480	4,225
1998/99	2,231	11,539	1,906	0	15,676	14.5	9.6	162,653	12.9	3.9	221,256	14,114	4,497
1999/00	2,014	10,733	2,077	0	14,824	13.1	8.7	147,603	12.7	3.9	252,155	17,010	5,956
PERSONS (d)													
1992/93	11,941	35,925	2,895	89	50,850	24.9	14.2	282,215	7.4	2.7	493,795	9,711	2,511
1993/94	16,110	39,307	3,054	118	58,589	28.3	16.1	325,583	8.0	2.7	666,032	11,368	3,160
1994/95	16,811	42,505	3,402	122	62,840	28.6	16.1	386,660	9.2	2.7	837,728	13,331	3,547
1995/96	16,211	42,648	3,478	132	62,469	27.4	15.6	459,666	10.8	3.0	880,964	14,102	4,000
1996/97	11,394	44,654	4,055	6	60,109	26.1	14.7	513,325	11.6	3.1	864,414	14,381	4,449
1997/98	10,176	43,982	4,383	63	58,604	25.2	14.5	533,855	12.1	3.0	904,789	15,439	4,705
1998/99	9,567	41,739	4,186	0	55,492	23.1	12.9	451,929	11.1	3.4	854,201	15,393	4,984
1999/00	9,169	39,531	4,524	0	53,224	21.3	11.8	409,471	10.9	3.4	984,156	18,491	6,283

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners
 (b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked
 (c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work
 (d) Includes cases for which nature of occurrence was unknown

**Table 1.2 Employment Injuries
Nature of Occurrence by Extent of Severity : 1992/93 to 1999/00**

Year	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Total	Inc. (a)	Time lost (weeks) (b)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
WORKPLACE INJURIES												
Males												
1992/93	50	2,720	1,472	23,334	27,576	24.1	163,514	6.6	2.4	269,063	9,757	2,094
1993/94	58	4,036	1,673	23,913	29,680	26.0	180,012	7.1	2.6	346,672	11,680	2,319
1994/95	65	5,418	2,278	23,850	31,611	25.7	207,229	8.0	2.6	428,453	13,554	2,601
1995/96	55	5,183	2,828	23,417	31,483	25.0	247,786	9.5	2.7	449,865	14,289	2,948
1996/97	58	5,920	2,893	23,447	32,318	25.5	268,695	10.2	2.7	452,984	14,016	3,351
1997/98	65	5,757	3,192	22,911	31,925	25.0	271,428	10.4	2.7	486,514	15,239	3,700
1998/99	58	5,866	3,135	21,141	30,200	22.9	235,133	9.7	3.0	459,747	15,223	4,074
1999/00	60	6,651	2,615	19,472	28,798	21.0	210,235	9.6	3.0	520,356	18,069	5,137
Females												
1992/93	3	759	628	6,959	8,349	9.3	61,428	8.1	2.9	65,580	7,855	2,002
1993/94	2	1,078	812	7,728	9,620	10.3	73,674	8.7	2.6	89,417	9,295	2,069
1994/95	5	1,785	1,039	8,064	10,893	11.2	87,924	9.8	2.6	123,056	11,297	2,354
1995/96	0	1,695	1,353	8,114	11,162	10.9	106,230	11.4	2.9	139,498	12,498	2,786
1996/97	1	2,024	1,480	8,831	12,336	11.9	129,260	12.6	3.1	146,581	11,882	3,432
1997/98	6	1,921	1,568	8,562	12,057	11.6	125,964	12.5	3.0	147,073	12,198	3,568
1998/99	3	2,120	1,548	7,868	11,539	10.6	111,076	11.8	3.4	156,426	13,556	4,034
1999/00	4	2,167	1,336	7,226	10,733	9.5	101,806	12.0	3.6	175,250	16,328	5,359
Persons												
1992/93	53	3,479	2,100	30,293	35,925	17.6	224,941	7.0	2.6	334,644	9,315	2,075
1993/94	60	5,119	2,485	31,643	39,307	19.0	253,688	7.5	2.6	436,322	11,100	2,251
1994/95	70	7,203	3,317	31,915	42,505	19.3	295,154	8.4	2.6	551,509	12,975	2,524
1995/96	55	6,880	4,181	31,532	42,648	18.7	354,024	10.0	2.7	589,492	13,822	2,906
1996/97	59	7,944	4,373	32,278	44,654	19.4	397,955	10.9	2.9	599,565	13,427	3,375
1997/98	71	7,678	4,760	31,473	43,982	18.9	397,392	11.0	2.7	633,587	14,406	3,666
1998/99	61	7,986	4,683	29,009	41,739	17.4	346,209	10.3	3.1	616,173	14,763	4,067
1999/00	64	8,818	3,951	26,698	39,531	15.8	312,041	10.2	3.1	695,606	17,596	5,201
NON-WORKPLACE INJURIES												
Males												
1992/93	55	196	148	1,278	1,677	1.5	13,000	9.2	3.4	33,504	19,978	3,500
1993/94	59	293	172	1,246	1,770	1.6	14,961	10.6	3.9	45,529	25,723	4,436
1994/95	57	400	197	1,255	1,909	1.6	16,430	11.5	3.7	53,498	28,024	4,613
1995/96	62	389	229	1,264	1,944	1.5	19,785	13.4	4.3	56,556	29,092	5,212
1996/97	59	477	283	1,393	2,212	1.7	24,044	14.4	4.1	52,514	23,741	5,995
1997/98	71	419	366	1,509	2,365	1.8	29,605	15.9	4.3	63,995	27,059	6,986
1998/99	55	457	325	1,443	2,280	1.7	22,345	12.7	4.6	56,411	24,742	6,647
1999/00	60	613	288	1,486	2,447	1.8	21,019	11.9	4.0	66,945	27,358	8,083
Females												
1992/93	10	114	99	993	1,216	1.4	9,652	8.9	3.1	14,266	11,732	2,922
1993/94	11	177	115	981	1,284	1.4	10,674	9.8	3.4	18,290	14,245	3,231
1994/95	19	271	167	1,036	1,493	1.5	13,577	11.4	3.6	29,981	20,081	3,780
1995/96	23	249	230	1,032	1,534	1.5	17,628	14.2	3.9	32,176	15,492	4,173
1996/97	10	332	258	1,243	1,843	1.8	22,013	14.7	4.0	32,176	17,458	4,972
1997/98	7	295	331	1,385	2,018	1.9	26,129	15.4	4.1	31,492	15,605	5,118
1998/99	12	333	292	1,269	1,906	1.8	20,412	13.1	4.1	28,478	14,941	5,007
1999/00	17	382	262	1,416	2,077	1.8	19,514	11.7	3.6	34,978	16,841	5,543
Persons												
1992/93	65	312	247	2,271	2,895	1.4	22,652	9.1	3.3	48,203	16,650	3,247
1993/94	70	470	287	2,227	3,054	1.5	25,635	10.3	3.7	63,819	20,897	3,913
1994/95	76	671	364	2,291	3,402	1.5	30,007	11.4	3.6	83,479	24,538	4,200
1995/96	85	638	459	2,296	3,478	1.5	37,413	13.8	4.1	80,320	23,094	4,833
1996/97	69	809	541	2,636	4,055	1.8	46,057	14.5	4.1	84,690	20,885	5,491
1997/98	78	714	697	2,894	4,383	1.9	55,734	15.6	4.3	95,487	21,786	5,939
1998/99	67	790	617	2,712	4,186	1.7	42,756	12.9	4.4	84,889	20,279	5,927
1999/00	77	995	550	2,902	4,524	1.8	40,533	11.8	3.7	101,924	22,530	6,880

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners
 (b) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

Table 1.2 Employment Injuries (continued)
Nature of Occurrence by Extent of Severity : 1992/93 to 1999/00

Year	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Total	Inc. (a)	Time lost (weeks) (b)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES												
Males												
1992/93	38	8,135	214	2,125	10,512	9.2	22,046	9.5	4.9	93,612	8,905	4,819
1993/94	52	11,379	299	2,376	14,106	12.4	28,348	10.7	4.6	136,715	9,692	5,000
1994/95	29	11,417	2,523	14,348	11.7	33,479	11.8	4.9	162,477	11,324	5,369	
1995/96	38	10,753	422	2,396	13,609	10.8	36,979	13.4	5.6	169,218	12,434	6,504
1996/97	44	6,274	415	2,347	9,080	7.2	38,109	13.9	5.1	141,188	15,549	7,986
1997/98	29	5,047	551	2,234	7,861	6.1	43,189	15.8	5.9	132,407	16,844	8,544
1998/99	34	4,951	418	1,933	7,336	5.6	31,799	13.6	5.9	116,787	15,920	8,098
1999/00	37	4,874	399	1,845	7,155	5.2	30,614	13.8	5.7	144,699	20,223	9,667
Females												
1992/93	0	331	148	950	1,429	1.6	12,189	11.2	4.0	16,244	11,367	4,042
1993/94	3	587	217	1,190	1,997	2.1	17,075	12.4	4.4	26,344	13,192	4,508
1994/95	2	723	335	1,402	2,462	2.5	27,637	16.4	4.6	37,512	15,237	5,112
1995/96	3	720	383	1,496	2,602	2.5	30,452	16.7	5.0	37,570	14,439	5,473
1996/97	1	575	404	1,334	2,314	2.2	31,174	18.2	5.6	38,829	16,780	7,308
1997/98	3	517	524	1,271	2,315	2.2	37,118	21.1	6.0	42,270	18,259	8,154
1998/99	1	594	431	1,205	2,231	2.1	31,165	19.2	7.3	36,351	16,294	6,940
1999/00	3	554	376	1,081	2,014	1.8	26,283	18.4	6.5	41,927	20,818	9,607
Persons												
1992/93	38	8,466	362	3,075	11,941	5.9	34,234	10.0	4.6	109,856	9,200	4,746
1993/94	55	11,973	516	3,566	16,110	7.8	45,423	11.3	4.6	163,398	10,143	5,000
1994/95	31	12,141	714	3,925	16,811	7.6	61,116	13.5	4.9	199,994	11,897	5,350
1995/96	41	11,473	805	3,892	16,211	7.1	67,431	14.7	5.3	206,787	12,756	6,431
1996/97	45	6,849	819	3,681	11,394	4.9	69,283	15.6	5.3	180,018	15,799	7,863
1997/98	32	5,564	1,075	3,505	10,176	4.4	80,307	17.8	5.9	174,677	17,166	8,500
1998/99	35	5,545	849	3,138	9,567	4.0	62,964	15.9	6.1	153,138	16,007	8,063
1999/00	40	5,428	775	2,926	9,169	3.7	56,897	15.6	5.9	186,626	20,354	9,655
EMPLOYMENT INJURIES (c)												
Males												
1992/93	143	11,076	1,836	26,770	39,825	34.7	198,805	7.0	2.6	396,968	9,968	2,600
1993/94	169	15,736	2,155	27,588	45,648	40.0	224,045	7.6	2.7	530,879	11,630	3,400
1994/95	151	17,260	2,855	27,663	47,929	39.0	257,324	8.5	2.7	646,104	13,480	3,811
1995/96	155	16,367	3,484	27,125	47,131	37.4	305,171	10.1	2.9	678,688	14,400	4,193
1996/97	161	12,672	3,591	27,189	43,613	34.5	330,872	10.8	3.0	646,726	14,829	4,600
1997/98	165	11,231	4,111	26,688	42,195	33.0	344,481	11.2	2.9	683,589	16,201	4,923
1998/99	147	11,274	3,878	24,517	39,816	30.2	289,276	10.2	3.3	632,946	15,897	5,124
1999/00	157	12,138	3,302	22,803	38,400	28.0	261,868	10.1	3.1	732,000	19,063	6,402
Females												
1992/93	13	1,207	875	8,928	11,023	12.3	83,410	8.6	3.0	96,394	8,745	2,279
1993/94	16	1,850	1,146	9,915	12,927	13.9	101,535	9.3	2.9	134,580	10,411	2,464
1994/95	26	2,790	1,543	10,550	14,909	15.4	129,335	10.8	2.9	191,618	12,853	2,886
1995/96	26	2,677	1,969	10,663	15,335	15.0	154,487	12.4	3.3	202,148	13,182	3,401
1996/97	12	2,933	2,142	11,409	16,496	15.9	182,453	13.5	3.4	217,687	13,196	4,023
1997/98	16	2,737	2,425	11,231	16,409	15.7	189,373	14.0	3.3	221,200	13,480	4,225
1998/99	16	3,047	2,271	10,342	15,676	14.5	162,653	12.9	3.9	221,256	14,114	4,497
1999/00	24	3,103	1,974	9,723	14,824	13.1	147,603	12.7	3.9	252,155	17,010	5,956
Persons												
1992/93	156	12,285	2,711	35,698	50,850	24.9	282,215	7.4	2.7	493,795	9,711	2,511
1993/94	185	17,598	3,301	37,505	58,589	28.3	325,583	8.0	2.7	666,032	11,368	3,160
1994/95	177	20,051	4,398	38,214	62,840	28.6	386,660	9.2	2.7	837,728	13,331	3,547
1995/96	181	19,046	5,453	37,789	62,469	27.4	459,666	10.8	3.0	880,964	14,102	4,000
1996/97	173	15,605	5,733	38,598	60,109	26.1	513,325	11.6	3.1	864,414	14,381	4,449
1997/98	181	13,968	6,536	37,919	58,604	25.2	533,855	12.1	3.0	904,789	15,439	4,705
1998/99	163	14,321	6,149	34,859	55,492	23.1	451,929	11.1	3.4	854,201	15,393	4,984
1999/00	181	15,241	5,276	32,526	53,224	21.3	409,471	10.9	3.4	984,156	18,491	6,283

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners
 (b) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work
 (c) Includes cases for which nature of occurrence was unknown

Table 1.3 Employment Injuries
Age Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Age	Temporary Disability		Fatal	Permanent disability	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
	6 months and over	Less than 6 months						Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS													
15 - 19	182	1,938	10	339	2,469	12.5	11.2	15,464	7.3	2.3	26,194	10,609	2,170
20 - 24	468	3,861	11	868	5,208	17.3	9.9	38,520	9.0	2.7	67,274	12,918	3,560
25 - 29	596	4,362	21	1,250	6,229	18.4	9.6	48,105	9.7	2.9	105,705	16,970	4,660
30 - 34	624	3,837	18	1,393	5,872	19.5	10.3	47,952	10.8	3.3	116,346	19,814	5,981
35 - 39	741	4,309	21	1,810	6,881	22.1	11.9	57,672	11.5	3.4	140,533	20,423	6,390
40 - 44	767	4,136	20	1,924	6,847	21.8	11.4	57,704	11.9	3.7	132,518	19,354	6,858
45 - 49	680	3,697	18	2,225	6,620	23.9	12.6	51,458	11.9	4.0	136,197	20,574	7,508
50 - 54	666	3,454	32	2,270	6,422	27.3	14.4	51,194	12.5	4.4	128,517	20,012	8,297
55 - 59	342	1,881	15	1,764	4,002	29.1	16.0	25,980	11.8	3.9	79,186	19,787	8,742
60 - 64	161	807	5	1,081	2,054	35.8	20.9	12,169	12.6	5.0	38,799	18,889	9,318
65 +	45	225	9	302	581	22.3	16.8	3,083	11.5	4.4	12,452	21,433	9,909
Not stated and other	4	19	1	15	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	5,276	32,526	181	15,241	53,224	21.3	11.8	409,471	10.9	3.4	984,156	18,491	6,283

Table 1.4 Employment Injuries
Time Lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases only: 1999/00

Time lost	Number of Injuries		Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost		
	Number	Percent of total	Total weeks	Percent of total	Total \$'000	Percent of total	Average \$	
PERSONS								
Up to 1 week	5,768	15.3	4,204	1.0	16,022	4.3	2,778	
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	8,090	21.4	12,562	3.1	20,031	5.4	2,476	
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	6,627	17.5	19,432	4.7	29,208	7.8	4,407	
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	12,041	31.9	129,696	31.7	138,146	37.1	11,473	
Over 26 weeks	5,276	14.0	243,577	59.5	168,712	45.3	31,977	
TOTAL	37,802	100.0	409,471	100.0	372,119	100.0	9,844	

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

n.a. Not applicable

n.p. Not published

Table 1.5 Employment Injuries
Industry Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)				
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$		
PERSONS													
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16	503	176	1,282	1,977	39.2	19.3	15,803	10.9	4.1	42,341	21,417	6,047
Agriculture	9	373	140	1,012	1,534	38.6	19.1	12,404	10.8	4.1	31,203	20,341	5,719
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	4	67	27	173	271	35.3	17.3	2,319	11.7	4.0	6,878	25,382	7,500
Forestry and Logging	3	53	5	74	135	*	*	673	8.5	3.9	3,236	23,972	7,311
Commercial Fishing	0	10	4	23	37	*	*	408	15.1	4.4	1,023	27,652	7,975
Mining	9	300	74	522	905	55.0	26.4	6,630	11.1	6.7	32,123	35,495	8,600
Coal Mining	4	156	61	403	624	56.8	28.4	5,631	12.1	7.4	22,283	35,709	8,600
Oil and Gas Extraction	0	1	0	1	2	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Metal Ore Mining	3	65	3	44	115	*	*	122	2.6	0.0	4,498	39,116	9,815
Other Mining	2	70	9	65	146	*	*	810	10.9	5.3	4,368	29,915	11,736
Services to Mining	0	8	1	9	18	*	*	61	6.1	2.1	888	49,349	8,300
Manufacturing	28	4,411	953	5,605	10,997	33.4	16.9	69,223	10.6	3.1	201,556	18,328	6,854
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	8	674	188	1,274	2,144	42.6	22.3	14,519	10.0	2.9	40,978	19,113	6,073
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	1	258	43	215	517	23.0	11.9	3,690	14.6	4.7	11,040	21,353	11,500
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	0	315	73	433	821	39.4	19.9	5,877	11.7	3.9	15,829	19,280	7,753
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	2	167	68	332	569	14.4	7.7	4,577	11.6	3.7	11,062	19,442	7,205
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	1	357	114	508	980	27.0	13.8	7,238	11.7	3.6	19,321	19,716	7,832
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	5	290	52	256	603	41.0	19.6	3,525	11.6	3.4	13,036	21,618	9,736
Metal Product Mfg	4	1,435	176	1,142	2,757	47.0	23.8	13,160	10.1	2.9	45,946	16,665	6,424
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	4	727	178	1,108	2,017	30.9	15.0	12,159	9.5	2.6	33,423	16,571	6,506
Other Mfg	3	188	61	337	589	27.9	14.0	4,477	11.4	3.6	10,920	18,540	6,483
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2	300	7	268	577	25.6	13.7	1,240	4.5	1.6	15,207	26,356	8,306
Electricity and Gas Supply	1	172	6	134	313	20.3	10.6	805	5.8	1.6	9,413	30,072	8,870
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	1	128	1	134	264	37.1	21.1	435	3.2	1.7	5,795	21,949	7,559
Construction	32	2,530	561	3,800	6,923	39.9	19.5	47,882	11.1	3.7	157,196	22,706	8,415
General Construction	11	1,230	168	1,466	2,875	41.9	19.9	15,553	9.6	3.2	65,811	22,891	7,800
Construction Trade Services	21	1,300	393	2,334	4,048	38.5	19.2	32,329	11.9	4.3	91,385	22,575	8,896
Wholesale Trade	7	792	343	1,868	3,010	18.1	9.0	23,842	10.9	3.4	55,654	18,490	6,322
Basic Material Wholesaling	1	209	78	421	709	20.5	10.0	5,515	11.2	3.7	12,735	17,962	7,300
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	6	275	96	570	947	13.5	6.5	6,740	10.2	3.0	17,734	18,727	6,587
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	0	308	169	877	1,354	22.1	11.5	11,587	11.3	3.6	25,184	18,600	5,758
Retail Trade	11	1,094	665	3,371	5,141	14.1	9.6	45,395	11.3	3.4	83,514	16,245	4,758
Food Retailing	4	437	334	1,458	2,233	16.1	13.0	20,881	11.7	3.4	33,736	15,108	4,196
Personal and Household Good Retailing	2	303	184	1,051	1,540	9.8	6.7	13,631	11.1	3.4	24,988	16,226	4,725
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	5	354	147	862	1,368	19.8	10.2	10,883	10.9	3.4	24,790	18,122	6,245

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 1.5 Employment Injuries (continued)
Industry Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Disability Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (h)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
								Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS													
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	4	605	314	2,047	2,970	22.7	14.1	24,103	10.3	3.0	47,106	15,861	4,451
Transport and Storage	21	1,083	328	2,870	4,302	35.0	17.1	27,425	8.6	2.6	74,591	17,339	5,466
Road Transport	14	511	228	1,337	2,090	42.2	19.0	17,151	11.0	3.6	42,998	20,573	6,572
Rail Transport	0	195	1	401	597	37.8	18.6	1,255	3.1	1.7	8,109	13,583	3,942
Water Transport	0	22	0	26	48	*	*	93	3.6	1.9	933	19,433	3,816
Air and Space Transport	1	71	17	437	526	23.5	13.2	2,184	4.8	1.9	5,338	10,149	4,639
Other Transport	0	77	11	168	256	*	*	1,119	6.3	2.3	4,085	15,956	6,043
Services to Transport	5	102	27	209	343	14.7	7.4	2,197	9.3	2.9	6,118	17,838	6,434
Storage	1	105	44	292	442	50.7	25.1	3,428	10.2	2.7	7,009	15,857	4,997
Communication Services	2	97	31	211	341	14.6	7.2	2,713	11.3	4.0	7,989	23,429	7,608
Finance and Insurance	2	153	80	583	818	5.9	3.1	6,163	9.3	2.4	12,907	15,778	6,148
Finance	0	71	36	426	533	7.4	3.9	3,528	7.7	2.3	7,992	14,995	5,709
Insurance	0	45	27	79	151	5.1	2.7	1,506	14.2	3.2	2,332	15,443	7,102
Services to Finance and Insurance	2	37	17	78	134	3.6	1.8	1,129	12.0	4.1	2,582	19,272	6,503
Property and Business Services	10	878	476	1,855	3,219	11.1	5.8	31,924	13.8	4.1	61,111	18,985	6,731
Property Services	1	141	47	207	396	10.6	5.4	2,944	11.7	3.4	7,288	18,404	8,877
Business Services	9	737	429	1,648	2,823	11.2	5.8	28,981	14.0	4.3	53,823	19,066	6,500
Government Administration and Defence	4	552	111	1,142	1,809	25.8	14.7	11,221	9.0	2.7	23,201	12,825	5,119
Education	11	368	246	1,343	1,968	10.3	6.1	19,300	12.2	3.9	31,069	15,787	6,054
Health and Community Services	11	923	629	3,914	5,477	20.8	13.2	53,944	12.0	3.9	83,210	15,193	5,152
Health Services	8	734	489	2,960	4,191	20.9	12.9	41,796	12.2	3.9	64,688	15,435	5,270
Community Services	3	189	140	954	1,286	20.4	14.2	12,148	11.2	3.6	18,523	14,403	4,641
Cultural and Recreational Services	4	217	73	617	911	16.5	10.2	5,838	8.5	2.1	18,653	20,476	6,373
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	28	18	95	141	8.7	4.7	1,211	10.8	4.4	2,440	17,304	6,911
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	4	85	24	166	279	21.6	13.7	2,002	10.7	3.1	6,409	22,970	6,125
Sport and Recreation	0	104	31	356	491	18.8	12.8	2,625	6.8	1.4	9,805	19,969	6,429
Personal and Other Services	7	435	209	1,228	1,879	20.7	11.9	16,825	11.8	3.6	36,728	19,547	6,000
Personal Services	1	101	60	260	422	11.4	7.3	4,096	13	3.6	9,243	21,903	6,409
Other Services	6	310	148	953	1,417	26.7	14.2	12,592	11.5	3.4	25,144	17,744	5,685
Private Households Employing Staff	0	24	1	15	40	*	*	136	8.5	5.2	2,341	58,537	13,588
TOTAL	181	15,241	5,276	32,526	53,224	21.3	11.8	409,471	10.9	3.4	984,156	18,491	6,283

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 1.6 Employment Injuries
Occupation Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Occupation	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS													
Managers and Administrators	18	600	285	1,284	2,187	4.3	4.3	20,555	13.3	4.3	44,576	20,382	8,144
Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	0	0	0	1	1	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
General Managers	3	99	51	175	328	21.8	9.5	3,243	14.7	5.6	7,884	24,035	9,021
Specialist Managers	9	167	95	370	641	6.0	2.6	6,948	15.0	4.6	13,717	21,399	8,937
Farmers and Farm Managers	2	95	42	237	376	28.1	11.0	3,313	12.0	4.4	6,185	16,451	6,387
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	3	136	82	379	600	11.0	4.6	5,590	12.3	3.6	11,143	18,571	7,256
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	1	103	15	122	241	9.4	4.0	1,436	10.5	3.1	5,624	23,335	9,700
Professionals	15	597	300	1,695	2,607	6.4	3.3	24,132	12.2	3.7	50,347	19,312	7,152
Natural Scientists	1	14	5	30	50	4.3	2.3	289	8.3	4.3	652	13,036	4,790
Building Professionals and Engineers	1	96	21	134	252	7.1	3.3	1,498	9.7	2.9	5,282	20,958	6,975
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	2	41	24	126	193	5.6	2.7	1,936	12.9	4.6	3,951	20,473	9,158
School Teachers	4	144	119	704	971	10.5	5.6	9,648	11.8	3.9	15,167	15,620	5,971
Other Teachers and Instructors	2	65	23	102	192	6.4	4.3	2,007	16.1	7.6	5,191	27,036	10,510
Social Professionals	0	38	26	127	191	7.6	3.7	2,008	13.7	4.4	3,148	16,480	6,400
Business Professionals	3	89	40	235	367	2.8	1.3	3,364	12.3	3.0	7,660	20,872	6,997
Artists and Related Professionals	0	46	10	93	149	5.5	2.9	1,118	11.0	3.1	2,743	18,409	8,728
Miscellaneous Professionals	2	64	32	144	242	13.4	7.6	2,264	12.9	2.9	6,554	27,082	9,061
Not stated and other	0	2	0	3	5	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Para-professionals	12	666	380	2,594	3,652	20.2	11.3	33,615	11.4	3.7	59,290	16,235	5,748
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	0	41	19	115	175	14.7	8.6	1,474	11.1	4.6	2,546	14,548	5,956
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	1	123	41	194	359	15.1	7.1	2,634	11.4	3.9	6,577	18,321	7,500
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	0	23	3	52	78	*	*	469	8.5	3.1	1,524	19,544	8,671
Registered Nurses	2	177	143	906	1,228	21.7	13.8	12,668	12.2	3.6	18,499	15,064	5,318
Police	1	33	20	192	246	16.9	9.5	2,197	10.4	3.3	3,085	12,542	4,356
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	8	269	154	1,135	1,566	22.0	11.6	14,173	11.1	3.7	27,058	17,278	5,835
Tradespersons	29	3,456	927	6,728	11,140	35.1	17.4	75,114	9.9	3.1	209,997	18,851	6,353
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	3	523	96	739	1,361	39.9	19.2	7,610	9.1	3.1	24,674	18,129	6,522
Other Metal Tradespersons	0	511	98	808	1,417	48.8	24.1	7,597	8.5	2.7	25,532	18,018	6,377
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	11	355	85	796	1,247	22.6	11.2	8,020	9.2	2.9	20,932	16,786	5,931
Building Tradespersons	10	982	274	1,574	2,840	44.3	21.6	22,463	12.2	4.3	64,073	22,561	8,954
Printing Tradespersons	0	65	25	126	216	22.5	11.6	1,528	10.3	3.0	3,476	16,091	6,674
Vehicle Tradespersons	1	261	81	690	1,033	29.1	13.4	6,921	9.1	2.9	16,991	16,449	4,897
Food Tradespersons	2	308	144	984	1,438	37.1	17.9	10,641	9.5	2.6	21,637	15,047	4,376
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	0	117	30	324	471	35.3	19.6	2,692	7.6	2.7	7,891	16,754	3,652
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	2	334	94	687	1,117	29.8	16.0	7,642	9.8	2.9	24,790	22,193	6,200

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 1.6 Employment Injuries (continued)
Occupation Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Occupation	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS													
Clerks	6	555	297	1,671	2,529	6.3	3.9	22,117	11.4	3.1	45,325	17,922	6,158
Stenographers and Typists	0	113	68	312	493	4.9	3.0	4,814	12.8	3.6	9,274	18,811	6,812
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	37	11	95	143	4.6	2.8	1,014	9.6	2.5	3,400	23,778	7,105
Numerical Clerks	0	79	35	198	312	2.6	1.6	2,598	11.3	3.5	4,896	15,691	8,311
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	27	10	86	123	11.8	8.7	777	8.1	2.6	1,289	10,482	3,912
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	3	61	20	168	252	8.8	4.4	1,585	8.4	2.9	4,923	19,537	4,391
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	2	131	101	510	744	9.7	6.2	7,255	12.0	3.1	11,774	15,826	5,583
Miscellaneous Clerks	1	106	52	299	458	14.9	10.2	4,071	11.8	3.3	9,759	21,307	7,049
Salespersons and personal service workers	12	886	567	3,340	4,805	10.3	6.9	43,100	11.1	3.3	75,056	15,620	4,690
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	1	18	13	46	78	2.1	1.0	1,000	17.0	6.0	1,898	24,329	10,219
Sales Representatives	4	107	51	245	407	8.0	3.8	3,476	11.9	5.0	10,470	25,725	8,553
Sales Assistants	3	305	234	1,181	1,723	9.8	7.5	16,156	11.5	3.3	23,928	13,887	3,782
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	2	98	64	366	530	8.1	6.3	4,555	10.6	3.0	8,594	16,215	5,176
Miscellaneous Salespersons	2	184	96	612	894	11.7	8.8	7,647	10.8	3.0	15,439	17,270	4,881
Personal Service Workers	0	174	109	890	1,173	18.8	13.1	10,265	10.3	3.1	14,727	12,555	4,410
Plant and machine operators and drivers	36	2,723	662	4,453	7,874	49.7	24.8	53,420	10.5	3.4	157,404	19,990	6,919
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	24	1,078	386	2,401	3,889	50.2	24.4	29,220	10.6	3.1	76,735	19,731	6,300
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	9	531	115	1,013	1,668	56.3	27.9	11,265	10.0	4.3	35,501	21,284	7,159
Stationary Plant Operators	3	530	54	386	973	61.9	31.3	4,473	10.2	3.7	19,379	19,916	6,600
Machine Operators	0	584	107	653	1,344	37.8	19.9	8,462	11.2	3.3	25,789	19,189	8,770
Labourers and related workers	53	5,757	1,858	10,761	18,429	52.2	32.6	137,419	11.0	3.4	342,161	18,566	6,216
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	14	1,984	595	3,186	5,779	68.6	38.1	41,991	11.2	3.6	105,386	18,236	6,465
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	7	256	88	706	1,057	35.8	21.0	8,069	10.2	3.6	21,425	20,269	5,390
Cleaners	2	469	293	935	1,699	30.7	25.0	18,417	15.1	4.9	33,260	19,576	7,000
Construction and Mining Labourers	10	918	136	1,112	2,176	59.9	29.2	12,181	9.8	2.9	52,145	23,964	7,686
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	20	2,130	746	4,822	7,718	52.4	34.9	56,761	10.3	3.1	129,946	16,837	5,649
TOTAL	181	15,241	5,276	32,526	53,224	21.3	11.8	409,471	10.9	3.4	984,156	18,491	6,283

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

Table 3.1 Workplace Injuries
Industry Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS												
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9	407	143	1,146	33.8	16.6	13,301	10.4	4.0	36,511	21,414	5,367
Agriculture	3	309	114	911	33.7	16.6	10,504	10.3	4.0	26,824	20,063	5,000
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	3	53	21	144	28.8	14.1	1,812	11.0	3.6	5,741	25,976	6,868
Forestry and Logging	3	35	5	68	*	*	630	8.6	3.7	2,954	26,613	6,198
Commercial Fishing	0	10	3	23	*	*	355	13.7	4.4	992	27,562	7,606
Mining	6	63	70	489	38.2	18.3	6,216	11.1	6.6	26,384	42,013	9,241
Coal Mining	2	8	60	383	41.2	20.6	5,434	12.3	7.4	20,110	44,393	9,817
Oil and Gas Extraction	0	1	0	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Metal Ore Mining	2	25	2	43	*	*	81	1.8	0.0	3,636	50,506	9,061
Other Mining	2	24	7	53	*	*	634	10.6	5.3	2,393	27,831	5,777
Services to Mining	0	5	1	9	*	*	61	6.1	2.1	158	10,557	5,000
Manufacturing	9	2,149	779	4,817	23.6	11.9	56,774	10.2	2.9	138,600	17,875	5,507
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	3	428	159	1,090	33.4	17.5	12,186	9.8	2.9	30,794	18,330	5,018
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	0	109	31	172	13.9	7.2	2,487	12.4	3.6	7,043	22,575	8,607
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	0	171	60	392	29.9	15.1	5,027	11.2	3.4	11,518	18,488	5,630
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	1	106	55	271	11.0	5.9	3,792	11.8	3.4	6,597	15,235	6,145
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	0	207	88	422	19.7	10.1	5,721	11.3	3.4	13,170	18,368	5,962
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	2	135	43	223	27.4	13.1	2,886	10.9	3.0	8,736	21,678	7,054
Metal Product Mfg	1	531	148	994	28.5	14.4	11,131	9.8	2.7	29,033	17,343	5,500
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	2	344	148	954	22.2	10.8	10,219	9.3	2.6	23,643	16,328	5,305
Other Mfg	0	118	47	299	22.0	11.0	3,324	9.7	3.4	8,067	17,385	5,005
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	101	4	225	14.6	7.8	922	4.0	1.6	6,806	20,623	6,990
Electricity and Gas Supply	0	72	4	112	12.2	6.4	576	5.0	1.6	4,112	21,872	7,000
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	29	0	113	20.0	11.3	346	3.1	1.7	2,694	18,970	6,504
Construction	13	1,363	473	3,386	30.1	14.7	40,284	10.5	3.6	117,495	22,444	6,881
General Construction	4	577	138	1,292	29.3	13.9	12,884	9.0	3.0	46,544	23,145	6,394
Construction Trade Services	9	786	335	2,094	30.7	15.3	27,400	11.4	3.9	70,952	22,007	7,100
Wholesale Trade	2	543	268	1,572	14.4	7.1	19,199	10.6	3.1	41,332	17,330	5,449
Basic Material Wholesaling	1	130	57	363	15.9	7.8	4,255	10.3	3.1	9,489	17,221	5,655
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	1	187	78	467	10.5	5.0	5,489	10.2	2.9	12,885	17,578	5,888
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	0	226	133	742	18.0	9.3	9,456	11.0	3.4	18,959	17,220	5,000
Retail Trade	3	830	503	2,777	11.3	7.7	34,450	10.6	3.0	62,983	15,313	4,183
Food Retailing	0	363	274	1,245	13.6	10.9	16,776	11.1	3.1	26,546	14,105	3,841
Personal and Household Good Retailing	0	227	128	827	7.6	5.2	9,749	10.3	3.0	17,723	14,994	4,047
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	3	240	101	705	15.2	7.8	7,925	9.9	2.9	18,714	17,840	5,108

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners
 (b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked
 (c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work
 * Relative standard error exceeds 25%
 n.p. Not published

Table 3.1 Workplace Injuries (continued)
Industry Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
								Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average Median \$		
PERSONS													
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	0	441	232	1,736	2,409	18.4	11.4	18,436	9.5	2.7	34,195	14,195	3,567
Transport and Storage	7	600	252	2,337	3,196	26.0	12.7	21,972	8.5	2.6	52,554	16,444	4,731
Road Transport	4	325	171	1,098	1,598	32.3	14.5	13,662	10.8	3.3	29,169	18,254	5,353
Rail Transport	0	43	1	256	300	19.0	9.4	920	3.6	1.7	5,749	19,162	4,515
Water Transport	0	15	0	22	37	*	*	82	3.7	1.7	727	19,642	3,494
Air and Space Transport	1	35	9	375	420	18.7	10.5	1,676	4.4	1.7	4,161	9,908	3,865
Other Transport	0	54	10	141	205	*	*	952	6.3	2.3	3,094	15,092	5,443
Services to Transport	1	49	20	182	252	10.8	5.4	1,701	8.4	2.6	3,958	15,707	4,610
Storage	1	79	41	263	384	44.0	21.8	2,981	9.8	2.6	5,696	14,834	4,152
Communication Services	2	63	23	148	236	10.1	5.0	1,887	11.1	3.4	5,086	21,550	6,953
Finance and Insurance	0	69	37	268	374	2.7	1.4	2,871	9.4	2.4	5,651	15,110	5,976
Finance	0	33	10	193	236	3.3	1.7	1,415	7.0	2.1	3,122	13,227	5,166
Insurance	0	18	14	35	67	2.3	1.2	783	16.0	3.0	1,129	16,856	8,355
Services to Finance and Insurance	0	18	13	40	71	1.9	0.9	673	12.9	4.4	1,400	19,720	6,978
Property and Business Services	3	547	357	1,433	2,340	8.1	4.2	23,663	13.3	3.9	41,492	17,732	5,566
Property Services	0	92	36	170	298	8.0	4.0	2,294	11.2	2.9	4,810	16,140	6,906
Business Services	3	455	321	1,263	2,042	8.1	4.2	21,369	13.6	3.9	36,683	17,964	5,495
Government Administration and Defence	1	286	64	904	1,255	17.9	10.2	7,205	7.5	2.6	12,944	10,314	3,585
Education	2	231	126	904	1,263	6.6	3.9	10,626	10.4	3.1	15,752	12,472	5,016
Health and Community Services	2	685	437	3,085	4,209	16.0	10.1	39,146	11.2	3.6	58,837	13,979	4,677
Health Services	1	550	350	2,349	3,250	16.2	10.0	30,937	11.5	3.7	47,012	14,465	4,843
Community Services	1	135	87	736	959	15.2	10.6	8,209	10.0	3.4	11,825	12,330	4,175
Cultural and Recreational Services	3	154	56	516	729	13.2	8.2	4,378	7.7	2.0	14,595	20,021	5,526
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	21	15	69	105	6.5	3.5	947	11.4	4.4	2,039	19,422	5,819
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	3	58	18	135	214	16.6	10.5	1,499	9.9	2.9	5,300	24,768	5,198
Sport and Recreation	0	75	23	312	410	15.7	10.7	1,933	5.8	1.3	7,255	17,696	5,230
Personal and Other Services	2	286	127	955	1,370	15.1	8.6	10,708	10.0	3.0	24,389	17,802	4,804
Personal Services	0	73	40	205	318	8.6	5.5	2,867	11.8	3.1	6,943	21,833	5,810
Other Services	2	193	86	738	1,019	19.2	10.2	7,719	9.4	2.9	15,166	14,883	4,338
Private Households Employing Staff	0	20	1	12	33	*	*	122	9.4	5.1	2,280	69,096	20,000
TOTAL	64	8,818	3,951	26,698	39,531	15.8	8.8	312,041	10.2	3.1	695,606	17,596	5,201

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

Table 3.2 Workplace Injuries
Occupation Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Occupation	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)				
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Total \$'000	Average \$			
PERSONS													
Managers and Administrators	5	397	184	951	1,537	7.1	3.0	13,329	11.9	3.7	29,542	19,221	7,424
General Managers	1	69	34	125	229	15.2	6.6	1,995	13.0	4.8	6,026	26,315	8,600
Specialist Managers	3	93	52	253	401	3.8	1.6	4,019	13.2	3.9	7,418	18,499	7,842
Farmers and Farm Managers	1	81	32	212	326	24.3	9.5	2,663	11.0	4.3	5,415	16,610	5,994
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	0	94	54	256	404	7.4	3.1	3,485	11.4	3.6	7,174	17,757	7,777
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	0	60	12	105	177	6.9	2.9	1,167	10.0	2.9	3,510	19,829	6,750
Professionals	2	344	140	1,077	1,563	3.9	2.0	12,520	10.3	3.2	25,441	16,277	6,557
Natural Scientists	0	7	5	21	33	2.8	1.5	245	9.4	3.8	252	7,647	4,780
Building Professionals and Engineers	0	39	16	109	164	4.6	2.1	1,158	9.3	2.9	2,652	16,174	6,060
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	1	28	12	80	121	3.5	1.7	1,107	12.0	5.2	2,195	18,137	9,649
School Teachers	0	103	44	442	589	6.4	3.4	4,519	9.3	3.0	7,887	13,390	5,335
Other Teachers and Instructors	0	30	9	71	110	3.7	2.5	966	12.1	5.9	1,697	15,430	9,789
Social Professionals	0	18	10	71	99	4.0	1.9	792	10.2	2.7	1,240	12,522	4,982
Business Professionals	0	46	21	116	183	1.4	0.7	1,640	12.1	2.9	3,613	19,743	6,960
Artists and Related Professionals	0	32	7	63	102	3.8	2.0	734	10.6	3.0	2,081	20,398	9,533
Miscellaneous Professionals	1	41	16	104	162	9.0	5.1	1,359	11.4	2.4	3,824	23,606	7,083
Not stated and other	0	0	0	2	2	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Para-professionals	6	447	236	1,999	2,688	14.9	8.3	21,992	9.9	3.3	39,437	14,671	5,177
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	0	28	15	82	125	10.5	6.1	971	10.1	4.6	2,070	16,557	6,054
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	1	57	29	167	254	10.7	5.0	2,022	10.4	3.7	4,339	17,081	6,729
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	0	12	3	40	55	*	*	368	8.6	3.1	1,211	22,014	7,807
Registered Nurses	0	153	106	716	975	17.2	11.0	9,628	11.8	3.4	13,941	14,298	5,093
Police	1	23	6	132	162	11.1	6.3	864	6.3	2.5	1,653	10,205	2,763
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	4	174	77	862	1,117	15.7	8.3	8,139	8.7	3.1	16,224	14,525	5,166
Tradespersons	10	1,959	784	5,913	8,666	27.3	13.5	63,013	9.5	2.9	155,620	17,958	5,046
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	1	219	85	653	958	28.1	13.5	6,684	9.1	2.9	17,630	18,403	5,271
Other Metal Tradespersons	0	208	89	729	1,026	35.3	17.4	6,795	8.4	2.7	17,182	16,747	4,734
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	6	212	67	693	978	17.7	8.8	6,300	8.3	2.7	14,880	15,215	4,989
Building Tradespersons	2	548	236	1,409	2,195	34.2	16.7	19,152	11.7	3.9	48,346	22,025	7,080
Printing Tradespersons	0	41	19	109	169	17.6	9.1	1,221	9.7	2.5	2,303	13,628	5,062
Vehicle Tradespersons	0	171	66	598	835	23.5	10.8	5,660	8.6	2.6	13,029	15,604	4,000
Food Tradespersons	0	224	117	837	1,178	30.4	14.7	8,470	8.9	2.3	15,839	13,446	3,630
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	0	90	29	293	412	30.9	17.1	2,515	7.9	2.7	6,496	15,766	3,044
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	1	246	76	592	915	24.4	13.1	6,216	9.4	2.7	19,916	21,766	5,479

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 3.2 Workplace Injuries (continued)
Occupation Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Occupation	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months				Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS													
Clerks	3	290	145	969	1,407	3.5	2.2	11,499	10.4	2.9	22,323	15,866	5,378
Stenographers and Typists	0	61	27	179	267	2.6	1.6	2,114	10.4	2.9	4,341	16,259	6,200
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	23	6	52	81	2.6	1.6	552	9.5	2.2	2,202	27,185	7,346
Numerical Clerks	0	38	15	98	151	1.2	0.8	1,202	10.8	2.9	2,222	14,716	7,918
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	21	6	60	87	8.4	6.2	493	7.5	2.0	888	10,207	3,479
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	2	36	13	129	180	6.3	3.2	1,096	7.7	2.9	3,262	18,124	3,081
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	1	65	52	279	397	5.2	3.3	4,001	12.2	3.4	6,146	15,482	4,900
Miscellaneous Clerks	0	46	26	170	242	7.9	5.4	2,039	10.6	3.0	3,259	13,469	5,924
Salespersons and personal service workers	3	636	390	2,584	3,613	7.7	5.2	30,613	10.4	3.0	51,878	14,359	4,257
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	0	7	9	17	33	0.9	0.4	540	20.8	8.4	659	19,966	9,919
Sales Representatives	0	73	35	174	282	5.6	2.6	2,435	11.8	4.2	6,223	22,067	8,177
Sales Assistants	1	240	166	939	1,346	7.7	5.9	11,750	10.7	2.7	18,161	13,493	3,290
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	1	54	37	242	334	5.1	4.0	2,492	8.9	3.0	4,957	14,840	4,827
Miscellaneous Salespersons	1	124	61	504	690	9.0	6.8	5,474	9.7	2.9	10,548	15,287	4,470
Personal Service Workers	0	138	82	708	928	14.9	10.4	7,922	10.1	3.1	11,330	12,209	4,347
Plant and machine operators and drivers	15	1,344	545	3,748	5,652	35.7	17.8	44,007	10.3	3.3	113,310	20,048	5,714
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	11	633	302	1,938	2,884	37.3	18.1	23,074	10.4	3.0	54,944	19,051	5,351
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	2	215	106	911	1,234	41.6	20.7	9,968	9.8	4.1	27,410	22,212	5,505
Stationary Plant Operators	2	208	49	343	602	38.3	19.3	4,134	10.6	3.9	13,251	22,012	6,964
Machine Operators	0	288	88	556	932	26.2	13.8	6,831	10.7	3.0	17,705	18,996	7,047
Labourers and related workers	20	3,401	1,527	9,457	14,405	40.8	25.5	115,067	10.5	3.1	258,055	17,914	5,060
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	6	1,041	491	2,797	4,335	51.4	28.6	35,024	10.7	3.3	77,397	17,854	5,000
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	4	205	78	640	927	31.4	18.4	7,241	10.1	3.6	18,782	20,261	5,087
Cleaners	1	322	243	805	1,371	24.8	20.1	15,353	14.8	4.4	26,125	19,056	6,002
Construction and Mining Labourers	4	445	103	991	1,543	42.5	20.7	9,875	9.1	2.7	36,040	23,357	6,001
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	5	1,388	612	4,224	6,229	42.3	28.2	47,574	9.9	2.9	99,711	16,008	4,684
TOTAL	64	8,818	3,951	26,698	39,531	15.8	8.8	312,041	10.2	3.1	695,606	17,596	5,201

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

Table 3.3 Workplace Injuries
Age Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Age	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS												
15 - 19	2	279	142	1,641	2,064	10.4	9.4	12,265	6.9	17,791	8,620	1,917
20 - 24	1	690	353	3,214	4,258	14.1	8.1	30,039	8.5	52,849	12,412	3,289
25 - 29	5	964	455	3,589	5,013	14.8	7.7	37,585	9.3	80,131	15,985	4,176
30 - 34	6	1,021	464	3,131	4,622	15.4	8.1	36,068	10.1	84,841	18,356	5,324
35 - 39	8	1,244	544	3,573	5,369	17.2	9.3	43,517	10.6	105,259	19,605	5,506
40 - 44	9	1,203	579	3,371	5,162	16.5	8.6	44,027	11.2	96,415	18,678	6,075
45 - 49	5	1,208	505	3,025	4,743	17.2	9.1	39,093	11.2	94,914	20,011	6,600
50 - 54	15	1,119	490	2,767	4,391	18.6	9.8	37,606	11.6	87,403	19,905	7,100
55 - 59	6	663	264	1,527	2,460	17.9	9.8	20,269	11.4	48,647	19,775	7,253
60 - 64	2	322	113	664	1,101	19.2	11.2	8,919	11.5	21,564	19,586	7,460
65 +	4	92	40	179	315	12.1	9.1	2,569	11.8	5,432	17,246	6,538
Not stated and other	1	13	2	17	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	64	8,818	3,951	26,698	39,531	15.8	8.8	312,041	10.2	695,606	17,596	5,201

Table 3.4 Workplace Injuries
Time Lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases only: 1999/00

Time lost	Number of Injuries		Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost	
	Number	Percent of total	Total weeks	Percent of total	Total \$'000	Average \$
PERSONS						
Up to 1 week	4,878	15.9	3,578	1.1	13,029	4.6
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	6,900	22.5	10,688	3.4	16,480	5.9
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	5,430	17.7	15,888	5.1	22,805	8.1
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	9,490	31.0	101,787	32.6	106,919	38.1
Over 26 weeks	3,951	12.9	180,101	57.7	121,345	43.2
TOTAL	30,649	100.0	312,041	100.0	280,578	100.0

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

n.a. Not applicable

n.p. Not published

Table 3.5(a) Workplace Injuries
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls from a height	Falls on the same level	Being hit by an animal	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Vehicle accident	Other	Total Claims
Live four-legged animals	89	29	4	147	-	2	3	1	7	1	15	298
Other outdoor environment	21	15	5	-	7	3	19	17	5	-	7	99
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	20	63	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	4	95
Other plant & equipment	22	1	1	-	14	25	3	1	2	-	18	87
Road transport except cars	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	8	1	44	6	66
Other mobile plant except trolleys, handcarts	11	14	4	-	6	-	6	6	2	3	9	61
Metal objects	12	5	3	-	9	3	8	9	-	-	4	53
Cartons and boxes	36	3	4	-	2	-	4	2	-	-	1	52
Sawn or dressed timber	20	2	1	-	6	1	5	6	-	-	8	49
Other	184	104	85	3	62	69	46	47	61	17	167	845
Total	397	193	170	150	108	103	99	97	81	68	239	1705

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Traumatic amputation	Burns	Multiple injuries	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Other	Total Claims
Back	337	8	1	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	362
Hand, fingers & thumb	30	49	136	30	15	1	19	2	-	2	1	285
Knee	125	10	9	17	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	169
Shoulder	88	16	-	9	1	13	1	-	-	-	-	128
Ankle	69	36	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	111
Other trunk	24	38	3	21	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	96
Multiple locations	47	10	10	8	3	-	-	3	13	-	1	95
Wrist	43	24	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Lower leg	14	22	13	8	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	63
Foot & toes	7	20	10	16	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	60
Other	106	32	54	28	10	-	1	7	2	2	13	255
Total	890	265	245	157	38	22	22	17	17	7	25	1705

Table 3.5(b) Workplace Injuries
Mining: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by moving objects	Exposure to mechanical vibration	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Slide or cave-in	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Underground environment	1	66	1	10	-	8	6	1	22	-	1	116
Self-propelled plant	21	15	14	6	11	2	-	10	-	3	8	90
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	17	3	-	-	24	4	-	-	-	2	50
Metal objects	28	1	1	9	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	47
Semi-portable plant	19	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	31
Other conveyors & lifting plant except forklift trucks	11	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	6	26
Non-metallic minerals & substances	11	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	23
Other plant & equipment	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	17
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	5	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	15
Other	96	19	24	8	10	-	19	5	-	5	27	213
Total	200	122	48	40	38	35	29	28	22	15	51	628

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Superficial injury	Burns	Multiple injuries	Dislocation	Effects of weather, exposure & other external causes	Traumatic amputation	Other	Total Claims
Back	198	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	203
Knee	65	3	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	76
Hand, fingers & thumb	-	21	6	15	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	48
Shoulder	42	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Ankle	35	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Multiple locations	28	3	4	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	44
Neck	29	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Other trunk	19	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	29
Foot & toes	1	13	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Head	-	2	2	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	15
Other	25	10	15	6	3	2	-	-	1	-	2	64
Total	442	65	54	34	11	9	3	2	2	2	4	628

Table 3.5(c) Workplace Injuries
Manufacturing: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Being hit by moving objects	Falls from a height	Hitting stationary objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being trapped by moving machinery	Other	Total Claims
Metal objects	247	42	99	15	94	44	108	8	13	74	744
Cartons and boxes	444	15	8	10	9	5	33	-	-	22	546
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	278	2	130	10	-	-	40	-	20	480
Cutting, slicing, sawing machinery	24	2	44	-	32	82	8	4	52	12	260
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	155	-	17	1	22	5	24	-	-	29	253
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	182	1	46	3	-	-	5	-	12	249
Sawn or dressed timber	133	13	31	9	11	12	24	-	-	8	241
Workshop & worksite tools & equipment	49	4	40	2	15	64	17	8	9	25	233
Other plant & equipment	61	10	22	11	17	12	10	12	46	30	231
Other	1,514	288	351	343	272	247	218	316	190	778	4,517
Total	2,627	834	615	567	485	471	442	393	310	1,010	7,754

Body Location	Contusion & crushing injury										Total Claims
	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Fractures	Burns	Superficial injury	Foreign body	Traumatic amputation	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Other	
Back	2,015	2	14	4	2	-	-	4	-	2	2,092
Hand, fingers & thumb	157	889	293	43	46	-	65	8	-	6	1,714
Shoulder	492	1	17	-	1	-	-	28	-	2	557
Knee	399	25	17	1	4	-	-	7	-	4	525
Multiple locations	317	10	20	27	5	-	-	-	28	10	466
Wrist	192	31	75	2	3	-	-	1	-	1	324
Ankle	235	6	58	10	3	-	-	-	-	1	323
Foot & toes	35	19	143	31	8	-	-	1	-	1	296
Other trunk	122	9	43	36	7	-	-	-	-	12	234
Head	1	52	17	18	10	70	-	-	1	24	219
Other	539	128	125	47	18	1	3	1	8	28	1,004
Total	4,504	1,172	822	188	107	71	68	50	37	91	7,754

Table 3.5(d) Workplace Injuries
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects	Repetitive movement, low muscle loading	Other	Total Claims
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	1	28	6	6	-	1	-	2	-	1	45
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	6	9	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	20
Electrical installation	8	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	6	18
Other handtools except manual lifting equipment	8	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	2	17
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	-	2	4	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	15
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	4	1	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	14
Metal objects	8	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	14
Other outdoor environment	-	4	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	13
Cars, stationwagons, vans, utilities	2	1	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	2	12
Other	79	8	10	10	8	7	5	2	6	27	162
Total	110	51	39	29	18	16	9	9	8	41	330

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury			Dislocation	Effects of weather, exposure & other external causes			Total Claims	
			Open wound	Burns	Superficial injury		Internal injury of chest, abdomen & pelvis	Intracranial injury including concussion	Other		
Back	112	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	116	
Knee	38	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	44	
Multiple locations	16	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	27	
Shoulder	20	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	
Ankle	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
Hand, fingers & thumb	-	6	3	8	-	1	-	-	-	19	
Other trunk	6	4	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	15	
Lower leg	6	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Foot & toes	2	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Head	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	2	11	
Other	21	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	29	
Total	237	28	22	19	6	2	2	2	2	1	330

Table 3.5(e) Workplace Injuries
Construction: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls from a height	Falls on the same level	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting stationary objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting moving objects	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Metal objects	147	18	29	63	57	65	6	29	20	16	450
Non-metallic minerals & substances	216	38	46	37	47	23	-	6	8	9	430
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	94	241	2	-	7	17	-	-	23	384
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	21	238	26	5	8	1	7	-	-	5	311
Sawn or dressed timber	122	34	33	30	49	12	-	8	12	1	301
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	114	120	1	-	1	12	-	-	10	258
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	53	78	18	7	16	13	6	3	8	10	212
Workshop & worksite tools & equipment	40	-	3	43	5	11	-	28	3	35	168
Other outdoor environment	13	57	26	6	14	14	8	2	5	7	152
Other	892	213	157	238	129	159	183	146	56	396	2,569
Total	1,504	884	699	432	325	306	239	222	112	512	5,235

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Superficial injury	Foreign body	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Other & unspecified injuries	Other	Total Claims
Back	1,338	23	5	35	-	1	-	3	1	4	3	1,413
Hand, fingers & thumb	71	201	427	111	23	28	-	4	-	4	22	891
Knee	375	26	42	40	1	3	-	12	-	4	-	503
Multiple locations	159	48	14	45	15	4	-	-	38	3	6	332
Ankle	237	69	6	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	327
Shoulder	231	20	2	12	-	1	-	24	-	-	-	290
Foot & toes	35	126	25	39	5	8	-	-	-	-	1	239
Wrist	77	93	21	9	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	207
Other trunk	83	77	1	29	2	-	1	-	1	1	7	202
Head	4	22	52	10	10	7	54	-	1	4	15	179
Other	269	125	138	64	16	12	-	7	5	3	13	652
Total	2,879	830	733	407	75	67	55	52	46	23	68	5,235

Table 3.5(f) Workplace Injuries
Wholesale Trade: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting moving objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Cartons and boxes	303	15	6	24	8	3	-	7	2	2	370
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	91	54	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	160
Metal objects	46	7	7	24	22	8	5	16	3	2	140
Pallets	40	15	9	12	2	4	-	3	9	-	94
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	58	15	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	80
Forklift trucks	4	5	9	2	15	-	2	9	6	14	66
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	7	13	22	-	1	-	3	3	3	5	57
Knives and cutlery	3	-	-	3	8	35	-	3	-	3	55
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	39	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	2	3	52
Other	530	78	88	78	80	67	90	67	30	203	1,311
Total	972	282	210	146	137	118	113	111	55	241	2,385

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Foreign body	Other & unspecified injuries	Traumatic amputation	Other	Total Claims
Back	754	4	3	16	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	779
Hand, fingers & thumb	35	69	156	45	6	14	2	-	-	10	1	338
Knee	137	6	7	19	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	176
Shoulder	139	8	2	6	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	162
Multiple locations	102	9	8	17	1	-	-	-	3	-	8	148
Ankle	102	20	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
Foot & toes	16	54	5	28	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	112
Other trunk	44	25	1	12	1	1	-	1	2	-	4	91
Wrist	45	24	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Elbow	31	13	5	11	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	65
Other	151	45	34	34	8	2	2	12	3	-	13	304
Total	1,556	277	230	196	27	20	18	13	11	10	27	2,385

Table 3.5(g) Workplace Injuries
Retail Trade: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Hitting stationary objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by moving objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Repetitive movement, low muscle loading	Other	Total Claims
Cartons and boxes	515	39	6	9	4	61	8	-	-	7	649
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	266	76	5	-	-	-	23	-	10	380
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	97	-	-	11	1	16	12	-	9	20	166
Knives and cutlery	1	1	-	22	104	3	26	-	4	1	162
Metal objects	35	6	4	32	16	31	16	-	-	12	152
Cars, stationwagons, vans, utilities	33	6	2	17	-	5	21	15	-	32	131
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	4	16	80	5	2	3	1	6	-	2	119
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	86	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	103
Pallets	46	14	8	6	4	13	5	-	-	6	102
Other	722	167	104	158	127	119	139	161	66	386	2,149
Total	1,453	601	291	265	258	251	229	205	79	481	4,113

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Burns	Superficial injury	Other & unspecified injuries	Dislocation	Foreign body	Multiple injuries	Other	Total Claims
Back	1,201	3	22	5	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1,235
Hand, fingers & thumb	68	403	69	82	23	24	4	4	-	-	18	695
Knee	246	11	41	10	-	1	4	10	-	-	-	323
Shoulder	251	2	18	12	-	1	2	11	-	-	-	297
Multiple locations	171	12	48	7	5	9	2	-	-	17	4	275
Ankle	147	1	6	30	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	188
Foot & toes	26	14	58	68	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	181
Wrist	103	9	10	47	6	1	-	-	-	-	2	178
Head	1	29	32	12	5	9	1	-	24	2	10	125
Other trunk	58	5	13	18	2	1	2	-	-	-	8	107
Other	299	39	55	62	20	7	14	3	-	4	6	509
Total	2,571	528	372	353	69	62	33	29	24	23	49	4,113

**Table 3.5(h) Workplace Injuries
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants: 1999/00**

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Hitting moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Falls from a height	Contact with hot objects	Bending, stretching & reaching	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by a person	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	252	-	2	94	-	12	-	-	-	4	364
Cartons and boxes	184	5	2	8	3	-	-	2	14	-	3	221
Knives and cutlery	1	3	94	29	-	2	-	27	2	-	4	162
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	94	-	-	15	-	2	-	-	-	1	112
Other utensils	47	4	16	12	-	8	-	7	7	-	2	103
Kitchen & domestic equipment	36	2	10	9	-	21	2	3	3	-	14	100
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	23	-	7	20	-	33	-	8	4	-	4	99
Other person	6	3	1	1	-	-	2	3	2	73	1	92
Other substances except food and beverages	7	2	-	-	-	49	1	-	-	-	2	61
Other	360	101	57	101	59	36	94	53	53	-	181	1,095
Total	664	466	187	182	171	149	113	103	85	73	216	2,409

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Fractures	Burns	Contusion & crushing injury	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Other & unspecified injuries	Multiple injuries	Intracranial injury including concussion	Other	Total Claims
Back	574	1	11	1	17	-	1	1	-	-	-	606
Hand, fingers & thumb	33	361	56	79	32	12	4	2	-	-	9	588
Knee	138	2	9	-	27	1	6	-	-	-	-	183
Multiple locations	96	5	6	16	28	3	-	2	8	-	1	165
Shoulder	110	-	3	-	8	-	9	1	-	-	1	132
Ankle	94	-	24	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	125
Wrist	49	7	35	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	103
Head	1	21	9	15	12	7	-	1	-	6	6	78
Foot & toes	20	3	23	14	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	72
Other trunk	27	3	15	5	8	-	-	1	-	-	4	63
Other	147	19	46	37	32	4	2	3	2	-	2	294
Total	1,289	422	237	178	178	31	23	12	10	6	23	2,409

**Table 3.5(i) Workplace Injuries
Transport and Storage: 1999/00**

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Being hit by moving objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Being trapped			Total Claims
								between & stationary moving objects	between moving objects	stationary objects	
Cartons and boxes	229	7	9	3	-	3	26	13	-	5	295
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	28	39	111	12	19	8	4	8	12	19	260
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	2	145	27	-	10	5	-	-	-	8	197
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	80	56	1	4	1	1	-	-	10	153
Metal objects	35	5	7	25	2	19	25	8	-	11	137
Bags, bundles and bales	121	4	1	2	-	-	4	1	-	2	135
Rail transport	40	40	9	5	5	11	1	5	3	9	128
Road transport except cars	53	4	17	3	9	5	4	3	6	4	108
Other person	10	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	80	97
Other	568	153	146	136	129	101	85	63	50	255	1,686
Total	1,086	480	383	187	178	154	152	101	72	403	3,196

Body Location	Sprains & strains			Fractures		Contusion & crushing injury		Open wound		Superficial injury		Other & unspecified injuries		Burns		Foreign body		Traumatic amputation		Dislocation		Other		Total Claims
	855	37	221	164	214	179	69	37	1	53	1	53	11	19	2	4	148	133	127	110	493			
Back	5	32	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	897	
Hand, fingers & thumb	73	52	104	3	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	
Knee	4	37	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	
Multiple locations	9	43	13	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	
Shoulder	7	12	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	
Ankle	44	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	
Other trunk	38	29	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	
Foot & toes	53	29	9	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	
Head	19	34	30	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	
Lower leg	11	13	28	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	
Other	88	52	30	6	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	
Total	2,123	351	339	30	21	19	17	12	11	39	39	12	12	12	19	17	17	12	12	11	39	3,196		

**Table 3.5(j) Workplace Injuries
Communication Services: 1999/00**

Agency	Manual handling	Falls from a height	Falls on the same level	Being hit by moving objects	Vehicle accident	Repetitive movement, low muscle loading	Being hit by falling objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Other	Total Claims
Cartons and boxes	35	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	41
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	8	13	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	26
Cars, stationwagons, vans, utilities	-	-	1	6	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	16
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	12
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	-	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	10
Road transport except cars	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	10
Metal objects	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	8
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
Other person	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	7
Other	32	12	4	5	1	13	3	5	5	4	15	99
Total	80	35	24	16	14	13	9	9	7	7	22	236

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Burns	Foreign body	Intracranial injury including concussion	Superficial injury	Other	Total Claims
Back	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Knee	22	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	31
Multiple locations	17	1	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	26
Hand, fingers & thumb	2	3	3	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
Shoulder	7	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ankle	7	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Foot & toes	1	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Forearm	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Neck	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Head	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7
Other	14	8	5	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	34
Total	153	25	22	21	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	236

Table 3.5(k) Workplace Injuries
Finance and Insurance: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Repetitive movement, low muscle loading	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by moving objects	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	Vehicle accident	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	31	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	59
Computers and keyboards	4	-	-	9	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	35
Cartons and boxes	23	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	33
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	25	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	30
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	22	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	25
Bags, bundles and bales	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Seating furniture	2	4	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Doors and windows	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	1	13
Cars, stationwagons, vans, utilities	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	12
Other	39	11	9	21	6	10	11	4	4	3	19	137
Total	109	81	42	35	28	14	13	10	9	8	25	374

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Burns	Foreign body	Other & unspecified injuries	Total Claims
Back	100	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Ankle	26	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	36
Knee	26	1	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	35
Multiple locations	18	-	9	2	1	-	-	-	1	31
Hand, fingers & thumb	8	5	7	4	1	-	1	-	-	26
Shoulder	23	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	26
Neck	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Lower leg	4	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	15
Wrist	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Head	-	2	2	3	3	-	-	1	-	11
Other	34	14	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	58
Total	270	40	34	13	10	3	2	1	1	374

**Table 3.5(I) Workplace Injuries
Property and Business Services: 1999/00**

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving objects	Being trapped between & stationary moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	147	110	18	1	1	-	-	-	7	284
Cartons and boxes	134	5	4	-	-	2	12	2	1	1	161
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	125	23	6	-	1	-	-	-	6	161
Metal objects	33	7	5	1	13	16	20	7	10	3	115
Kitchen & domestic equipment	63	5	-	3	-	3	2	2	-	6	84
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	51	3	5	-	7	1	2	4	1	5	79
Other person	5	4	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	56	71
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	43	1	-	-	4	7	6	2	-	4	67
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	7	6	39	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	56
Other	407	110	96	106	99	75	62	50	43	214	1,262
Total	743	413	282	137	128	107	105	67	56	302	2,340

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Other & unspecified injuries	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Other	Total Claims
Back	611	7	14	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	638
Hand, fingers & thumb	43	68	44	121	7	5	3	-	2	3	8	304
Multiple locations	134	15	34	7	4	2	-	16	2	2	2	218
Knee	134	3	25	6	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	175
Shoulder	139	12	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	167
Ankle	97	29	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	138
Wrist	61	41	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	112
Foot & toes	28	45	19	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	103
Other trunk	32	26	12	2	2	1	1	-	1	4	1	82
Head	-	13	12	24	4	5	-	-	2	1	20	81
Other	186	51	30	31	5	9	-	2	4	2	2	322
Total	1,465	310	206	203	29	25	22	19	14	13	34	2,340

Table 3.5(m) Workplace Injuries
Government Administration and Defence: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Being hit by moving objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving objects	Stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects	Other	Total Claims
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	79	29	2	12	3	-	-	3	3	131
Other outdoor environment	27	13	7	10	3	7	5	1	1	3	77
Non-metallic minerals & substances	46	11	8	3	-	3	3	1	-	1	76
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	36	30	-	4	1	-	-	4	-	75
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	40	2	-	5	-	5	1	1	-	4	58
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	11	12	13	1	2	3	-	-	5	1	48
Other mobile plant except trolleys, handcarts	23	3	5	2	2	-	1	-	1	6	43
Self-propelled plant	8	6	9	4	5	3	-	-	2	5	42
Metal objects	17	3	-	3	1	6	4	3	-	1	38
Other	330	28	34	58	43	31	13	17	2	111	667
Total	502	193	135	88	72	62	27	23	18	135	1,255

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Open wound	Superficial injury	Burns	Other & unspecified injuries	Foreign body	Dislocation of substances	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Other	Total Claims
Back	417	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	425
Knee	115	10	3	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	134
Hand, fingers & thumb	21	14	18	46	13	3	-	-	1	-	2	118
Ankle	84	5	8	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	100
Multiple locations	70	12	2	3	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	95
Shoulder	84	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	92
Other trunk	27	5	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	43
Foot & toes	13	4	10	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	34
Wrist	21	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Neck	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Other	69	25	22	20	6	4	3	6	1	3	1	160
Total	946	86	79	76	28	10	8	6	4	4	8	1,255

Table 3.5(n) Workplace Injuries
Education: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Bending, reaching & stretching	Falls from a height	Being hit by a person	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	100	11	71	-	-	3	-	-	8	193
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	120	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	139
Other person	69	3	4	-	48	-	-	2	1	5	132
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	29	5	1	2	-	15	1	3	3	4	63
Cartons and boxes	41	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	46
Seating furniture	12	11	4	9	-	1	2	3	-	1	43
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	23	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	34
Work tops	13	1	2	4	-	1	3	1	1	-	26
Computers and keyboards	9	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	22
Other	170	52	88	25	-	22	31	19	23	135	565
Total	366	297	122	118	48	43	41	31	28	169	1,263

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Other & unspecified injuries	Superficial injury	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Burns	Dislocation	Intracranial injury including concussion	Other	Total Claims
Back	353	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	363
Multiple locations	101	7	29	8	12	5	4	1	-	-	2	169
Knee	107	3	14	5	8	-	-	-	5	-	-	142
Ankle	77	20	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	99
Hand, fingers & thumb	11	10	10	35	1	-	-	4	1	-	3	75
Foot & toes	18	37	7	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	69
Shoulder	54	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	66
Head	-	4	6	10	2	2	-	2	-	8	5	39
Lower leg	17	9	5	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	39
Wrist	16	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33
Other	96	31	15	5	6	3	7	2	1	-	3	169
Total	850	143	97	73	30	15	12	10	10	8	15	1,263

Table 3.5(o) Workplace Injuries
Health and Community Services: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by a person	Falls from a height	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Other person	1,058	19	44	262	2	7	4	17	2	9	1,424
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	296	15	-	91	5	-	-	-	6	413
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	163	7	-	18	2	-	-	-	6	196
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	81	6	2	-	4	7	11	5	6	3	125
Cartons and boxes	102	8	-	-	1	4	-	3	1	1	120
Beds, hospital beds	85	9	-	-	1	9	7	3	-	5	119
Trolleys, handcarts	77	7	-	-	1	8	11	3	2	5	114
Kitchen & domestic equipment	54	5	5	-	-	6	2	2	8	10	92
Seating furniture	19	22	9	-	10	9	4	1	3	10	87
Other	545	145	202	-	48	86	66	32	41	354	1,519
Total	2,021	680	284	262	176	143	105	66	63	409	4,209

Body Location	Sprains & strains			Contusion & crushing injury			Superficial injury			Intracranial injury			Total Claims	
	Fractures	Open wound	Burns	Dislocation	Other & unspecified injuries	Intracranial injury including concussion	Multiple injuries	Other	Dislocation	Other & unspecified injuries	Intracranial injury including concussion	Multiple injuries		Other
Back	1,638	14	7	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1,664
Multiple locations	326	69	6	14	3	-	6	-	-	11	-	-	3	443
Shoulder	356	14	5	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388
Hand, fingers & thumb	73	29	32	97	18	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	265
Knee	210	28	9	4	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
Ankle	145	8	33	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
Wrist	128	7	26	5	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	173
Neck	132	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	135
Foot & toes	47	20	55	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
Head	4	32	10	21	6	3	4	13	-	-	-	-	5	98
Other	298	61	54	18	15	2	4	-	2	4	-	2	1	463
Total	3,357	283	237	167	54	29	22	13	19	13	13	13	15	4,209

**Table 3.5(p) Workplace Injuries
Cultural and Recreational Services: 1999/00**

Agency	Manual handling	Falls from a height	Falls on the same level	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by an animal	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by a person	Other	Total Claims
Live four-legged animals	9	98	4	-	44	-	-	-	2	-	3	160
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	24	24	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	55
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	9	25	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	40
Cartons and boxes	26	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	34
Other person	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	17	1	29
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	15	1	6	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	27
Other outdoor environment	6	3	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	18
Metal objects	7	-	3	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	17
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	9	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	16
Other	100	27	33	55	-	19	14	13	9	-	63	333
Total	177	162	104	59	44	32	20	20	18	17	76	729

Body Location	Sprains & strains					Fractures			Open wound			Contusion & crushing injury		Burns		Dislocation		Superficial injury		Intracranial injury including concussion		Foreign body		Traumatic amputation		Other		Total Claims
	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Dislocation	Superficial injury	Intracranial injury including concussion	Foreign body	Traumatic amputation	Other	Total Claims																
Back	181	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	
Knee	59	4	-	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	
Ankle	39	16	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	
Hand, fingers & thumb	6	22	24	3	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	62	60	42	38	36	35	32	100	190	72	62	60	42	38	36	35	
Shoulder	37	17	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	
Multiple locations	23	3	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	42	38	36	35	32	100	190	72	62	60	42	38	36	35	32		
Foot & toes	11	16	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	38	36	35	32	100	190	72	62	60	42	38	36	35	32		
Wrist	11	20	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	38	36	35	32	100	190	72	62	60	42	38	36	35	32		
Lower leg	16	9	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	35	32	100	190	72	62	60	42	38	36	35	32	100	190	72	62	
Other trunk	8	15	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	32	100	190	72	62	60	42	38	36	35	32	100	190	72	62	60	
Other	38	22	5	13	1	1	3	7	6	-	4	100	190	72	62	60	42	38	36	35	32	100	190	72	62	60	42	
Total	429	148	49	46	10	10	8	7	6	4	12	729																

**Table 3.5(q) Workplace Injuries
Personal and Other Services: 1999/00**

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by a person	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	81	41	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	135
Other person	43	2	2	1	1	71	2	2	3	6	133
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	86	14	7	2	-	-	-	-	2	111
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	5	13	38	8	5	-	3	-	-	6	78
Cartons and boxes	59	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	71
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	25	4	2	2	6	-	4	4	3	4	54
Other outdoor environment	11	8	9	2	7	-	1	1	1	4	44
Metal objects	10	2	2	-	3	-	2	4	7	6	36
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	20	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	2	6	35
Other	204	51	45	90	43	-	51	31	24	134	673
Total	377	252	154	118	72	71	65	45	42	174	1,370

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Superficial injury	Burns	Dislocation	Other & unspecified injuries	Multiple injuries	Traumatic amputation	Other	Total Claims
Back	305	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
Hand, fingers & thumb	16	30	68	14	12	8	-	-	-	6	1	155
Knee	127	4	6	7	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	150
Multiple locations	88	7	6	19	6	-	-	3	7	-	2	138
Ankle	89	15	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	109
Shoulder	75	2	2	9	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	99
Other trunk	27	14	3	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	59
Foot & toes	23	19	7	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	58
Wrist	32	17	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Lower leg	16	8	9	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	38
Other	95	25	28	13	5	9	4	3	1	1	13	197
Total	893	143	134	90	29	19	16	11	8	7	20	1,370

Table 3.5(r) Workplace Injuries
Total Industry: 1999/00

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Being hit by moving objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving objects	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	1,846	950	6	170	32	1	-	-	100	3,105
Cartons and boxes	2,269	124	47	37	-	57	187	23	40	20	2,804
Other person	1,217	44	8	23	65	14	28	13	4	738	2,154
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	3	1,550	347	7	97	29	-	-	-	116	2,149
Metal objects	648	117	66	264	24	293	309	133	97	88	2,039
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	654	8	6	79	-	90	95	28	14	122	1,096
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	527	74	126	79	18	67	50	31	26	49	1,047
Non-metallic minerals & substances	464	132	78	113	-	52	80	17	14	30	980
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	60	120	675	9	31	11	21	7	4	14	952
Other	7,546	1,734	1,587	1,737	1,811	1,465	1,089	1,435	549	4,252	23,205
Total	13,388	5,749	3,890	2,354	2,216	2,110	1,860	1,687	748	5,529	39,531

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Foreign body	Other & unspecified injuries	Multiple injuries	Other	Total Claims
Back	11,059	99	23	227	6	7	15	-	16	2	12	11,466
Hand, fingers & thumb	611	1,038	2,901	679	226	186	33	-	19	-	193	5,886
Knee	2,544	114	138	357	4	26	63	-	30	1	-	3,277
Multiple locations	1,877	155	121	421	91	52	1	-	43	161	37	2,959
Shoulder	2,362	130	13	124	1	7	147	-	4	-	5	2,793
Ankle	1,678	421	27	80	24	10	3	-	4	-	2	2,249
Foot & toes	321	696	112	313	82	44	3	-	4	-	7	1,582
Wrist	845	477	104	78	26	9	6	-	1	-	3	1,549
Other trunk	627	346	35	212	20	15	1	2	14	6	58	1,336
Head	16	134	308	198	76	68	-	224	21	4	139	1,188
Other	2,914	743	571	544	171	93	29	1	65	29	86	5,246
Total	24,854	4,353	4,353	3,233	727	517	301	227	221	203	542	39,531

Table 3.6(a) Workplace Injuries
Total Industry - Mechanism of Injury : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Mechanism of injury	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Disability Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
								Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
Manual handling	0	3,120	1,494	8,774	13,388	5.4	3.0	114,671	11.3	3.1	255,712	19,100	5,617
Falls on the same level	0	1,145	620	3,984	5,749	2.3	1.3	48,757	10.7	3.7	87,801	15,272	5,748
Falls from a height	12	990	433	2,455	3,890	1.6	0.9	33,586	11.7	4.1	87,095	22,389	7,974
Being hit by moving objects	7	449	155	1,743	2,354	0.9	0.5	13,801	7.3	2.3	33,927	14,413	3,336
Hitting stationary objects	0	345	138	1,627	2,110	0.8	0.5	12,362	7.0	2.4	21,600	10,237	2,892
Bending, reaching & stretching	0	539	243	1,434	2,216	0.9	0.5	19,309	11.6	3.7	41,226	18,604	6,816
Being hit by falling objects	9	369	179	1,303	1,860	0.7	0.4	14,009	9.5	2.9	30,120	16,193	3,599
Hitting moving objects	0	286	106	1,295	1,687	0.7	0.4	9,419	6.7	2.3	15,741	9,331	2,750
Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	2	187	45	514	748	0.3	0.2	4,061	7.3	2.6	8,646	11,559	3,573
Being hit by a person	1	104	79	519	703	0.3	0.2	7,181	12.0	3.6	12,207	17,365	5,300
Other	34	1,388	538	3,569	5,529	2.2	1.2	42,065	10.3	3.1	113,739	20,571	5,773
TOTAL	64	8,818	3,951	26,698	39,531	15.8	8.8	312,041	10.2	3.1	695,606	17,596	5,201

Table 3.6(b) Workplace Injuries
Total Industry - Nature of Injury : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Nature of injury	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Disability Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
								Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
Sprains & strains	0	5,873	2,758	16,223	24,854	10.0	5.5	210,443	11.2	3.3	472,976	19,030	5,888
Open wound	3	653	249	3,448	4,353	1.7	1.0	22,694	6.2	2.1	40,388	9,278	2,552
Fractures	9	1,313	450	2,581	4,353	1.7	1.0	37,389	12.4	6.0	86,894	19,962	9,609
Contusion & crushing injury	2	468	279	2,484	3,233	1.3	0.7	24,719	9.0	2.6	40,689	12,585	3,127
Burns	8	60	34	625	727	0.3	0.2	3,064	4.7	1.9	7,194	9,896	1,494
Superficial injury	0	12	37	468	517	0.2	0.1	3,483	6.9	2.0	2,897	5,603	2,176
Dislocation	0	87	29	185	301	0.1	0.1	2,479	11.7	6.0	6,129	20,362	10,126
Foreign body	1	34	12	180	227	0.1	0.1	803	4.2	1.1	1,946	8,573	1,193
Traumatic amputation	0	180	0	0	180	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8,454	46,969	19,862
Other	41	138	103	504	786	0.3	0.2	6,967	11.7	3.6	28,040	35,674	6,962
TOTAL	64	8,818	3,951	26,698	39,531	15.8	8.8	312,041	10.2	3.1	695,606	17,596	5,201

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

Table 4.1 Occupational diseases
Industry Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Industry	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)						
	Fatal	Permanent disability			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$			
PERSONS													
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3	77	21	97	198	3.9	1.9	1,508	13.0	5.6	4,099	20,703	9,393
Agriculture	2	47	17	67	133	3.3	1.7	1,175	14.2	4.4	2,970	22,327	9,286
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	1	13	3	28	45	5.9	2.9	270	9.0	6.4	869	19,316	9,887
Forestry and Logging	0	17	0	2	19	*	*	11	5.5	5.5	230	12,079	7,689
Commercial Fishing	0	0	1	0	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Mining	2	230	3	22	257	15.6	7.5	275	11.0	6.4	4,862	18,918	8,600
Coal Mining	2	147	1	13	163	14.8	7.4	119	8.5	6.1	2,073	12,716	8,600
Metal Ore Mining	0	40	1	1	42	*	*	41	20.4	20.4	589	14,031	10,078
Other Mining	0	40	1	8	49	*	*	116	12.9	5.4	1,470	30,000	16,500
Services to Mining	0	3	0	0	3	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Manufacturing	10	2,100	88	422	2,620	8.0	4.0	6,839	13.5	5.3	48,438	18,488	9,250
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	1	224	18	121	364	7.2	3.8	1,532	11.0	3.6	7,752	21,297	9,343
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	1	142	6	20	169	7.5	3.9	627	25.1	10.0	3,369	19,933	13,275
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	0	135	5	25	165	7.9	4.0	402	13.4	8.6	3,631	22,007	12,409
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	1	43	6	21	71	1.8	1.0	401	14.8	5.6	3,561	50,150	13,500
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	0	132	11	46	189	5.2	2.7	805	14.1	5.6	4,124	21,822	10,850
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	3	146	6	15	170	11.5	5.5	440	22.0	14.4	3,634	21,375	12,871
Metal Product Mfg	3	861	15	85	964	16.4	8.3	979	9.9	4.0	12,990	13,475	6,500
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	1	359	15	76	451	6.9	3.4	1,152	12.8	4.1	7,938	17,600	10,188
Other Mfg	0	58	6	13	77	3.6	1.8	501	26.4	13.6	1,440	18,700	12,125
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	192	3	26	221	9.8	5.3	251	8.7	0.9	7,371	33,352	9,133
Electricity and Gas Supply	0	94	2	14	110	7.1	3.7	193	12.1	1.0	4,412	40,108	10,356
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	98	1	12	111	15.6	8.9	58	4.4	0.9	2,959	26,657	7,720
Construction	6	1,082	58	227	1,373	7.9	3.9	4,518	16.1	7.7	29,066	21,170	12,035
General Construction	2	618	21	99	740	10.8	5.1	1,786	15.1	6.1	13,801	18,650	10,310
Construction Trade Services	4	464	37	128	633	6.0	3.0	2,732	16.8	9.4	15,265	24,115	13,325
Wholesale Trade	2	189	33	146	370	2.2	1.1	2,352	13.4	6.9	8,642	23,357	10,336
Basic Material Wholesaling	0	66	12	38	116	3.3	1.6	745	15.2	8.7	2,439	21,022	11,779
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	2	62	6	50	120	1.7	0.8	616	11.0	5.5	2,350	19,586	9,182
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	0	61	15	58	134	2.2	1.1	990	14.1	6.9	3,853	28,756	10,975
Retail Trade	0	168	78	310	556	1.5	1.0	5,946	15.4	6.1	11,363	20,437	8,184
Food Retailing	0	47	30	125	202	1.5	1.2	2,278	14.7	6.6	3,972	19,664	7,601
Personal and Household Good Retailing	0	36	26	96	158	1.0	0.7	1,901	15.7	5.3	3,270	20,695	8,592
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	0	85	22	89	196	2.8	1.5	1,766	15.9	6.7	4,121	21,027	9,523

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 4.1 Occupational diseases (continued)
Industry Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS												
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	1	110	48	142	2.3	1.4	3,221	17.1	6.3	6,830	22,691	9,900
Transport and Storage	4	401	34	304	6.0	2.9	2,689	8.1	2.7	10,434	14,044	7,182
Road Transport	1	133	23	107	5.3	2.4	1,419	11.3	4.4	4,451	16,861	10,030
Rail Transport	0	147	0	120	16.9	8.3	273	2.3	1.5	1,986	7,437	3,298
Water Transport	0	6	0	3	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Air and Space Transport	0	32	4	36	3.2	1.8	292	7.3	3.0	825	11,463	9,200
Other Transport	0	19	1	13	*	*	124	8.9	3.8	526	15,930	11,101
Services to Transport	3	47	3	11	2.7	1.4	258	18.4	6.6	1,725	26,946	13,640
Storage	0	17	3	14	3.9	1.9	314	18.4	5.1	798	23,463	10,963
Communication Services	0	7	2	11	0.9	0.4	219	16.8	8.7	371	18,557	10,872
Finance and Insurance	1	27	14	87	0.9	0.5	1,133	11.3	4.0	2,914	22,592	9,344
Finance	0	12	9	70	1.3	0.7	793	10.2	4.0	2,090	22,963	9,942
Insurance	0	7	5	12	0.8	0.4	296	17.4	4.7	379	15,801	9,605
Services to Finance and Insurance	1	8	0	5	0.4	0.2	44	8.7	2.1	446	31,825	5,309
Property and Business Services	2	222	59	143	1.5	0.8	3,850	19.3	7.9	9,488	22,273	11,195
Property Services	0	38	5	13	1.5	0.8	298	16.5	7.3	1,119	19,984	12,530
Business Services	2	184	54	130	1.5	0.8	3,552	19.6	7.9	8,369	22,619	11,091
Government Administration and Defence	1	240	33	106	5.4	3.1	2,561	18.6	6.4	7,282	19,163	10,993
Education	3	93	101	279	2.5	1.5	6,989	18.7	8.6	9,909	20,816	9,812
Health and Community Services	3	154	131	428	2.7	1.7	9,685	17.8	5.7	15,553	21,722	8,519
Health Services	2	121	92	302	2.6	1.6	6,907	17.9	5.6	10,744	20,781	8,913
Community Services	1	33	39	126	3.2	2.2	2,779	17.4	6.7	4,809	24,166	8,136
Cultural and Recreational Services	0	36	9	41	1.6	1.0	650	13.3	6.0	2,011	23,384	9,829
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	3	1	10	0.9	0.5	105	9.5	5.9	144	10,316	9,249
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	0	21	4	10	2.7	1.7	262	18.7	18.0	612	17,497	8,699
Sport and Recreation	0	12	4	21	1.4	1.0	283	11.8	6.3	1,254	33,897	11,100
Personal and Other Services	2	100	60	135	3.3	1.9	4,211	22.3	8.4	7,992	26,909	10,612
Personal Services	1	19	14	28	1.7	1.1	805	19.6	5.9	1,473	23,753	8,952
Other Services	1	78	46	107	4.4	2.3	3,405	23	8.7	6,492	27,984	11,925
Private Households Employing Staff	0	3	0	0	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	40	5,428	775	2,926	3.7	2	56,897	15.6	5.9	186,626	20,354	9,655

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 4.2 Occupational diseases
Occupation Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Occupation	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
								Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS													
Managers and Administrators	7	141	61	172	381	1.8	0.7	4,660	20.3	9.4	9,294	24,393	9,836
General Managers	1	18	11	27	57	3.8	1.6	885	23.9	12.9	1,180	20,706	9,150
Specialist Managers	2	47	25	47	121	1.1	0.5	1,844	25.6	10.6	3,202	26,464	10,497
Farmers and Farm Managers	1	11	7	18	37	2.8	1.1	387	16.1	8.1	565	15,267	7,342
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	2	30	17	68	117	2.1	0.9	1,393	16.6	6.1	2,559	21,874	7,326
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	1	35	1	12	49	1.9	0.8	151	11.6	9.6	1,787	36,473	12,020
Professionals	5	155	118	317	595	1.5	0.7	8,046	18.8	8.3	13,539	22,754	9,846
Natural Scientists	0	6	0	5	11	0.9	0.5	29	5.9	5.4	102	9,238	4,325
Building Professionals and Engineers	0	48	2	11	61	1.7	0.8	158	12.1	2.6	1,243	20,369	7,770
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	0	3	10	25	38	1.1	0.5	615	17.6	4.3	870	22,896	9,628
School Teachers	2	28	67	170	267	2.9	1.5	4,393	18.9	8.6	5,337	19,988	8,422
Other Teachers and Instructors	0	23	7	20	50	1.7	1.1	476	17.6	11.3	1,215	24,305	17,122
Social Professionals	0	6	12	26	44	1.8	0.9	712	20.3	8.6	1,008	22,911	12,260
Business Professionals	2	17	9	36	64	0.5	0.2	931	20.7	7.7	1,410	22,025	7,604
Artists and Related Professionals	0	12	2	9	23	0.9	0.5	212	19.3	3.1	403	17,535	12,828
Miscellaneous Professionals	1	12	9	15	37	2.1	1.2	520	21.7	15.6	1,952.0	52,744.0	16,920.0
Not stated and other	0	2	0	0	2	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Para-professionals	3	162	106	331	602	3.3	1.9	8,258	19.4	5.9	13,706	22,767	8,041
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	0	8	4	14	26	2.2	1.3	389	21.6	5.2	295	11,350	8,510
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	0	58	2	15	75	3.2	1.5	119	7.4	4.3	1,580	21,061	8,600
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	0	10	0	5	15	*	*	42	8.5	4.7	169	11,288	9,800
Registered Nurses	0	8	27	91	126	2.2	1.4	1,959	17.0	4.6	2,212	17,555	6,885
Police	0	3	13	33	49	3.4	1.9	1,101	23.9	5.7	821	16,746	7,567
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	3	75	60	173	311	4.4	2.3	4,649	20.7	7.3	8,629	27,747	8,232
Tradespersons	7	1,371	87	460	1,925	6.1	3.0	7,430	13.7	6.3	42,041	21,839	10,755
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	2	292	6	60	360	10.6	5.1	588	8.9	4.1	6,189	17,192	9,273
Other Metal Tradespersons	0	290	6	43	339	11.7	5.8	500	10.2	5.6	6,048	17,842	10,000
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	2	126	9	48	185	3.3	1.7	1,013	17.8	7.4	4,634	25,048	10,205
Building Tradespersons	3	405	25	92	525	8.2	4.0	1,906	16.6	8.6	12,320	23,467	13,000
Printing Tradespersons	0	21	2	9	32	3.3	1.7	133	12.1	7.9	946	29,575	12,561
Vehicle Tradespersons	0	75	7	39	121	3.4	1.6	690	15.0	6.2	2,825	23,348	10,500
Food Tradespersons	0	69	20	89	178	4.6	2.2	1,466	13.6	6.0	4,364	24,515	9,729
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	0	24	1	18	43	3.2	1.8	144	7.6	4.6	1,172	27,258	9,900
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	0	69	11	62	142	3.8	2.0	989	13.6	6.1	3,542	24,942	9,976

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 4.2 Occupational diseases (continued)
Occupation Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Occupation	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)	
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months				Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS												
Clerks	1	121	78	206	406	1.0	0.6	17.3	5.5	10,237	25,213	9,165
Stenographers and Typists	0	21	28	43	92	0.9	0.6	24.2	9.5	1,839	19,985	10,521
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	9	3	11	23	0.7	0.5	16.0	4.6	841	36,576	12,826
Numerical Clerks	0	16	9	30	55	0.5	0.3	14.2	5.8	902	16,400	8,437
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	3	2	7	12	1.2	0.9	10.9	4.9	102	8,506	7,779
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	0	16	2	17	35	1.2	0.6	17.3	4.1	512	14,618	6,718
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	1	18	18	48	85	1.1	0.7	9.96	3.7	1,675	19,701	8,129
Miscellaneous Clerks	0	37	16	50	103	3.3	2.3	1,074	4.9	4,361	42,342	9,157
Salespersons and personal service workers	0	129	89	347	565	1.2	0.8	15.1	4.6	11,416	20,205	6,827
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	0	3	2	8	13	0.4	0.2	26.5	9.9	243	18,686	10,517
Sales Representatives	0	14	4	19	37	0.7	0.3	33.4	5.9	1,070	28,919	11,333
Sales Assistants	0	24	34	116	174	1.0	0.8	2,257	6.7	2,609	14,996	6,022
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	0	31	18	65	114	1.7	1.4	1,381	3.9	2,464	21,613	9,850
Miscellaneous Salespersons	0	36	19	48	103	1.3	1.0	1,181	4.9	3,044	29,556	8,411
Personal Service Workers	0	21	12	91	124	2.0	1.4	1,108	3.0	1,985	16,010	4,560
Plant and machine operators and drivers	9	1,227	49	373	1,658	10.5	5.2	10.2	4.3	26,219	15,813	8,600
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	3	341	30	234	608	7.9	3.8	2,550	3.6	8,423	13,854	8,180
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	5	300	5	55	365	12.3	6.1	764	6.3	6,190	16,960	8,635
Stationary Plant Operators	1	307	5	28	341	21.7	11.0	294	4.6	5,177	15,181	6,500
Machine Operators	0	279	9	56	344	9.7	5.1	648	4.9	6,428	18,687	11,632
Labourers and related workers	8	2,121	187	720	3,036	8.6	5.4	12,973	5.9	60,176	19,821	10,201
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	0	880	56	219	1,155	13.7	7.6	4,007	6.1	21,436	18,559	10,188
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	1	41	8	45	95	3.2	1.9	606	3.6	1,961	20,643	8,600
Cleaners	1	122	31	69	223	4.0	3.3	1,830	9.0	5,034	22,576	10,289
Construction and Mining Labourers	2	453	21	73	549	15.1	7.4	1,509	6.6	12,331	22,460	10,425
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	4	625	71	314	1,014	6.9	4.6	5,021	5.1	19,414	19,146	10,258
TOTAL	40	5,428	775	2,926	9,169	3.7	2.0	56,897	5.9	186,626	20,354	9,655

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 4.3 Occupational diseases
Age Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Age	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS												
15 - 19	0	25	17	99	141	0.6	11.8	1,360	4.1	3,729	26,444	6,114
20 - 24	1	72	50	238	361	0.7	12.5	3,568	4.2	5,482	15,186	5,564
25 - 29	1	139	71	329	540	0.8	13.1	5,153	4.2	10,645	19,713	6,936
30 - 34	2	256	84	320	662	1.2	15.4	6,129	4.8	18,260	27,583	8,647
35 - 39	5	446	114	425	990	1.7	16.2	8,623	5.9	21,639	21,857	9,648
40 - 44	4	590	126	429	1,149	3.7	17.0	9,278	5.4	23,524	20,473	9,000
45 - 49	7	923	108	390	1,428	5.2	15.6	7,632	7.3	29,244	20,479	9,457
50 - 54	8	1,023	120	384	1,535	6.5	18.1	8,942	7.6	28,248	18,402	10,293
55 - 59	5	1,024	52	198	1,279	9.3	15.0	3,715	6.9	25,084	19,612	10,406
60 - 64	3	723	31	84	841	14.6	19.3	2,203	10.6	14,378	17,096	10,679
65 +	4	205	1	30	240	9.2	8.2	255	6.3	6,373	26,554	11,678
Not stated and other	0	2	1	0	3	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	40	5,428	775	2,926	9,169	2.0	15.6	56,897	5.9	186,626	20,354	9,655

Table 4.4 Occupational diseases
Time Lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases only: 1999/00

Time lost	Number of Injuries		Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost	
	Number	Percent of total	Total weeks	Percent of total	Total \$'000	Average \$
PERSONS						
Up to 1 week	383	10.3	252	0.4	1,586	4,140
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	534	14.4	849	1.5	1,684	3,153
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	594	16.0	1,784	3.1	3,366	5,667
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	1,415	38.2	15,483	27.2	17,905	12,654
Over 26 weeks	775	20.9	38,528	67.7	30,671	39,576
TOTAL	3,701	100.0	56,897	100.0	55,212	14,918

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

n.a. Not applicable

n.p. Not published

**Table 4.6 Occupational diseases
Nature of Disease: Number, Incidence by Industry (Selected Diseases): 1999/00**

Industry	Deafness			Mental Disorders			OOS			Hernia			Skin Diseases			All Diseases (c)		
	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)
PERSONS																		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	50	1.0	0.5	11	0.2	0.1	41	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	13	0.3	0.1	198	3.9	1.9
Agriculture	27	0.7	0.3	6	0.2	0.1	30	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	8	0.2	0.1	133	3.3	1.7
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	8	1.0	0.5	5	0.7	0.3	11	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	4	0.5	0.3	45	5.9	2.9
Forestry and Logging	15	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	19	*	*
Commercial Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	*	1	*	*
Mining	218	13.3	6.4	-	-	-	7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	5	0.3	0.1	257	15.6	7.5
Coal Mining	147	13.4	6.7	-	-	-	3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	4	0.4	0.2	163	14.8	7.4
Oil and Gas Extraction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	*
Metal Ore Mining	38	*	*	-	-	-	1	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	42	*	*
Other Mining	33	*	*	-	-	-	3	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	49	*	*
Services to Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	3	*	*
Manufacturing	1,792	5.4	2.8	64	0.2	0.1	223	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	59	0.2	0.1	2,620	8.0	4.0
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	181	3.6	1.9	14	0.3	0.1	65	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	22	0.4	0.2	364	7.2	3.8
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	127	5.7	2.9	3	0.1	0.1	24	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	169	7.5	3.9
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	113	5.4	2.7	3	0.1	0.1	8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	3	0.1	0.1	165	7.9	4.0
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	33	0.8	0.4	6	0.2	0.1	3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	71	1.8	1.0
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Prod Mfg	102	2.8	1.4	14	0.4	0.2	18	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	7	0.2	0.1	189	5.2	2.7
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	132	9.0	4.3	1	0.1	0.0	6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	1	0.1	0.0	170	11.5	5.5
Metal Product Mfg	750	12.8	6.5	12	0.2	0.1	51	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	11	0.2	0.1	964	16.4	8.3
Machinery and equipment mfg	305	4.7	2.3	11	0.2	0.1	39	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	10	0.2	0.1	451	6.9	3.4
Other Mfg	49	2.3	1.2	-	-	-	9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	3	0.1	0.1	77	3.6	1.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	154	6.8	3.7	5	0.2	0.1	12	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1	0.0	0.0	221	9.8	5.3
Electricity and Gas Supply	69	4.5	2.3	5	0.3	0.2	8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	110	7.1	3.7
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	85	11.9	6.8	-	-	-	4	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	1	0.1	0.1	111	15.6	8.9
Construction	936	5.4	2.6	23	0.1	0.1	84	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	28	0.2	0.1	1,373	7.9	3.9
General Construction	550	8.0	3.8	16	0.2	0.1	30	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	10	0.1	0.1	740	10.8	5.1
Construction Trade Services	386	3.7	1.8	7	0.1	0.0	54	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	18	0.2	0.1	633	6.0	3.0
Wholesale Trade	134	0.8	0.4	32	0.2	0.1	57	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	8	0.0	0.0	370	2.2	1.1
Basic Material Wholesaling	48	1.4	0.7	13	0.4	0.2	16	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	2	0.1	0.0	116	3.3	1.6
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	50	0.7	0.3	11	0.2	0.1	12	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	120	1.7	0.8
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	36	0.6	0.3	8	0.1	0.1	29	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	5	0.1	0.0	134	2.2	1.1
Retail Trade	99	0.3	0.2	179	0.5	0.3	72	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	22	0.1	0.0	556	1.5	1.0
Food Retailing	28	0.2	0.2	80	0.6	0.5	30	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	4	0.0	0.0	202	1.5	1.2
Personal and Household Good Retailing	15	0.1	0.1	60	0.4	0.3	22	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	5	0.0	0.0	158	1.0	0.7
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	56	0.8	0.4	39	0.6	0.3	20	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	13	0.2	0.1	196	2.8	1.5

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Includes cases for which nature of occurrence was unknown

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

Table 4.6 Occupational diseases (continued)
Nature of Disease: Number, Incidence by Industry (Selected Diseases): 1999/00

Industry	Deafness			Mental Disorders			OOS			Hernia			Skin Diseases			All Diseases (c)		
	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)
PERSONS																		
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	70	0.5	0.3	95	0.7	0.5	50	0.4	0.2	25	0.2	0.1	16	0.1	0.1	301	2.3	1.4
Transport and Storage	350	2.8	1.4	193	1.6	0.8	43	0.4	0.2	68	0.6	0.3	11	0.1	0.0	743	6.0	2.9
Road Transport	111	2.2	1.0	52	1.1	0.5	23	0.5	0.2	32	0.6	0.3	7	0.1	0.1	264	5.3	2.4
Rail Transport	140	8.9	4.4	118	7.5	3.7	2	0.1	0.1	3	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	267	16.9	8.3
Water Transport	6	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	*	-	-	-	9	*	*
Air and Space Transport	28	1.2	0.7	11	0.5	0.3	6	0.3	0.2	18	0.8	0.5	1	0.0	0.0	72	3.2	1.8
Other Transport	17	*	*	2	*	*	1	*	*	10	*	*	-	-	-	33	*	*
Services to Transport	37	1.6	0.8	5	0.2	0.1	6	0.3	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	64	2.7	1.4
Storage	11	1.3	0.6	5	0.6	0.3	5	0.6	0.3	3	0.3	0.2	2	0.2	0.1	34	3.9	1.9
Communication Services	3	0.1	0.1	7	0.3	0.1	4	0.2	0.1	4	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	20	0.9	0.4
Finance and Insurance	12	0.1	0.0	71	0.5	0.3	26	0.2	0.1	3	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	129	0.9	0.5
Finance	5	0.1	0.0	58	0.8	0.4	17	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	1.3	0.7
Insurance	3	0.1	0.1	10	0.3	0.2	6	0.2	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	24	0.8	0.4
Services to Finance and Insurance	4	0.1	0.1	3	0.1	0.0	3	0.1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	14	0.4	0.2
Property and Business Services	155	0.5	0.3	72	0.2	0.1	84	0.3	0.2	37	0.1	0.1	11	0.0	0.0	426	1.5	0.8
Property Services	30	0.8	0.4	10	0.3	0.1	7	0.2	0.1	4	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	56	1.5	0.8
Business Services	125	0.5	0.3	62	0.2	0.1	77	0.3	0.2	33	0.1	0.1	11	0.0	0.0	370	1.5	0.8
Government Administration and Defence	194	2.8	1.6	70	1.0	0.6	41	0.6	0.3	22	0.3	0.2	17	0.2	0.1	380	5.4	3.1
Education	54	0.3	0.2	280	1.5	0.9	39	0.2	0.1	19	0.1	0.1	7	0.0	0.0	476	2.5	1.5
Health and Community Services	75	0.3	0.2	320	1.2	0.8	118	0.4	0.3	31	0.1	0.1	45	0.2	0.1	716	2.7	1.7
Health Services	63	0.3	0.2	204	1.0	0.6	95	0.5	0.3	25	0.1	0.1	40	0.2	0.1	517	2.6	1.6
Community Services	12	0.2	0.1	116	1.8	1.3	23	0.4	0.3	6	0.1	0.1	5	0.1	0.1	199	3.2	2.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	25	0.5	0.3	18	0.3	0.2	15	0.3	0.2	12	0.2	0.1	2	0	0	86	1.6	1
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Service	3	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0	2	0.1	0.1	4	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0	14	0.9	0.5
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	14	1.1	0.7	6	0.5	0.3	6	0.5	0.3	2	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0	35	2.7	1.7
Sport and Recreation	8	0.3	0.2	11	0.4	0.3	7	0.3	0.2	6	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	37	1.4	1
Personal and Other Services	61	0.7	0.4	137	1.5	0.9	38	0.4	0.2	13	0.1	0.1	11	0.1	0.1	297	3.3	1.9
Personal Services	8	0.2	0.1	12	0.3	0.2	19	0.5	0.3	4	0.1	0.1	8	0.2	0.1	62	1.7	1.1
Other Services	50	0.9	0.5	125	2.4	1.3	19	0.4	0.2	9	0.2	0.1	3	0.1	0	232	4.4	2.3
Private Households Employing Staff	3	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	*	*
TOTAL	4,382	1.8	1	1,577	0.6	0.4	954	0.4	0.2	810	0.3	0.2	257	0.1	0.1	9,169	3.7	2.0

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Includes cases for which nature of occurrence was unknown

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

Table 4.7 Occupational diseases
Nature of Disease: Number, Incidence by Occupation (Selected Diseases): 1999/00

Occupation	Deafness			Mental Disorders			OOS			Hernia			Skin Diseases			All Diseases (c)		
	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)
Managers and Administrators	108	0.5	0.2	132	0.6	0.3	26	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	9	0.0	0.0	381	1.8	0.7
Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	*
General Managers	13	0.9	0.4	20	1.3	0.6	1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	-	-	-	57	3.8	1.6
Specialist Managers	36	0.3	0.1	47	0.4	0.2	8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	3	0.0	0.0	121	1.1	0.5
Farmers and Farm Managers	6	0.4	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	2	0.1	0.1	37	2.8	1.1
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	27	0.5	0.2	64	1.2	0.5	3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	4	0.1	0.0	117	2.1	0.9
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	0.8																	
Professionals	92	0.2	0.1	323	0.8	0.4	50	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	595	1.5	0.7
Natural Scientists	4	0.3	0.2	3	0.3	0.1	1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	2	0.2	0.1	11	0.9	0.5
Building Professionals and Engineers	40	1.1	0.5	1	0.0	0.0	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	61	1.7	0.8
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	-	-	-	18	0.5	0.2	9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	38	1.1	0.5
School Teachers	10	0.1	0.1	193	2.1	1.1	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	267	2.9	1.5
Other Teachers and Instructors	15	0.5	0.3	17	0.6	0.4	6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	50	1.7	1.1
Social Professionals	-	-	-	38	1.5	0.7	2	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	1	0.0	0.0	44	1.8	0.9
Business Professionals	9	0.1	0.0	28	0.2	0.1	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	64	0.5	0.2
Artists and Related Professionals	8	0.3	0.2	6	0.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	0.9	0.5
Miscellaneous Professionals	6	0.3	0.2	19	1.1	0.6	7	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	1	0.1	0.0	37	2.1	1.2
Para-professionals	123	0.7	0.4	298	1.6	0.9	59	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	20	0.1	0.1	602	3.3	1.9
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	6	0.5	0.3	4	0.3	0.2	7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	26	2.2	1.3
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	52	2.2	1.0	5	0.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	75	3.2	1.5
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	10	*	*	-	-	-	3	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	15	*	*
Registered Nurses	-	-	-	65	1.1	0.7	15	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	16	0.3	0.2	126	2.2	1.4
Police	3	0.2	0.1	43	3.0	1.7	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	49	3.4	1.9
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	52	0.7	0.4	181	2.5	1.3	33	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	3	0.0	0.0	311	4.4	2.3
Tradespersons	1,127	3.6	1.8	58	0.2	0.1	178	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	65	0.2	0.1	1925	6.1	3.0
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	261	7.7	3.7	3	0.1	0.0	16	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	2	0.1	0.0	360	10.6	5.1
Other Metal Tradespersons	255	8.8	4.3	4	0.1	0.1	10	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	5	0.2	0.1	339	11.7	5.8
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	96	1.7	0.9	7	0.1	0.1	15	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	5	0.1	0.0	185	3.3	1.7
Building Tradespersons	337	5.3	2.6	7	0.1	0.1	40	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	12	0.2	0.1	525	8.2	4.0
Printing Tradespersons	18	1.9	1.0	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	2	0.2	0.1	32	3.3	1.7
Vehicle Tradespersons	61	1.7	0.8	2	0.1	0.0	10	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	8	0.2	0.1	121	3.4	1.6
Food Tradespersons	44	1.1	0.5	24	0.6	0.3	44	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	9	0.2	0.1	178	4.6	2.2
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	17	1.3	0.7	5	0.4	0.2	4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	4	0.3	0.2	43	3.2	1.8
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	38	1.0	0.5	5	0.1	0.1	37	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	18	0.5	0.3	142	3.8	2.0

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Includes cases for which nature of occurrence was unknown

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.a. Not applicable

Table 4.7 Occupational diseases (continued)
Nature of Disease: Number, Incidence by Occupation (Selected Diseases): 1999/00

Occupation	Deafness			Mental Disorders			OOS			Hernia			Skin Diseases			All Diseases (c)		
	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)
Clerks	53	0.1	0.1	169	0.4	0.3	107	0.3	0.2	15	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	406	1.0	0.6
Stenographers and Typists	4	0.0	0.0	35	0.3	0.2	36	0.4	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	92	0.9	0.6
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	2	0.1	0.0	6	0.2	0.1	12	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	0.7	0.5
Numerical Clerks	8	0.1	0.0	24	0.2	0.1	15	0.1	0.1	2	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	55	0.5	0.3
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	2	0.2	0.1	5	0.5	0.4	1	0.1	0.1	3	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	12	1.2	0.9
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	14	0.5	0.2	9	0.3	0.2	3	0.1	0.1	7	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	35	1.2	0.6
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	4	0.1	0.0	44	0.6	0.4	22	0.3	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	85	1.1	0.7
Miscellaneous Clerks	18	0.6	0.4	46	1.5	1.0	18	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	103	3.3	2.3
Not stated and other	1	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	n.a.	n.a.
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	55	0.1	0.1	267	0.6	0.4	84	0.2	0.1	46	0.1	0.1	15	0.0	0.0	565	1.2	0.8
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	1	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	13	0.4	0.2
Sales Representatives	8	0.2	0.1	15	0.3	0.1	2	0.0	0.0	6	0.1	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	37	0.7	0.3
Sales Assistants	8	0.0	0.0	90	0.5	0.4	24	0.1	0.1	23	0.1	0.1	5	0.0	0.0	174	1.0	0.8
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	15	0.2	0.2	68	1.0	0.8	15	0.2	0.2	2	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	114	1.7	1.4
Miscellaneous Salespersons	18	0.2	0.2	41	0.5	0.4	20	0.3	0.2	5	0.1	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	103	1.3	1.0
Personal Service Workers	5	0.1	0.1	46	0.7	0.5	22	0.4	0.2	8	0.1	0.1	6	0.1	0.1	124	2.0	1.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	1,077	6.8	3.4	171	1.1	0.5	101	0.6	0.3	129	0.8	0.4	27	0.2	0.1	1658	10.5	5.2
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	295	3.8	1.9	138	1.8	0.9	42	0.5	0.3	64	0.8	0.4	9	0.1	0.1	608	7.9	3.8
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	271	9.1	4.5	14	0.5	0.2	15	0.5	0.3	25	0.8	0.4	5	0.2	0.1	365	12.3	6.1
Stationary Plant Operators	265	16.9	8.5	13	0.8	0.4	10	0.6	0.3	19	1.2	0.6	4	0.3	0.1	341	21.7	11.0
Machine Operators	246	6.9	3.6	6	0.2	0.1	34	1.0	0.5	21	0.6	0.3	9	0.3	0.1	344	9.7	5.1
Labourers and Related Workers	1,747	5.0	3.1	159	0.5	0.3	349	1.0	0.6	281	0.8	0.5	108	0.3	0.2	3036	8.6	5.4
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	744	8.8	4.9	24	0.3	0.2	144	1.7	0.9	85	1.0	0.6	21	0.2	0.1	1155	13.7	7.6
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	27	0.9	0.5	2	0.1	0.0	15	0.5	0.3	17	0.6	0.3	8	0.3	0.2	95	3.2	1.9
Cleaners	89	1.6	1.3	28	0.5	0.4	42	0.8	0.6	18	0.3	0.3	17	0.3	0.2	223	4.0	3.3
Construction and Mining Labourers	392	10.8	5.3	8	0.2	0.1	26	0.7	0.3	45	1.2	0.6	11	0.3	0.1	549	15.1	7.4
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	495	3.4	2.2	97	0.7	0.4	122	0.8	0.6	116	0.8	0.5	51	0.3	0.2	1014	6.9	4.6
TOTAL	4,382	1.8	1.0	1577	0.6	0.4	954	0.4	0.2	810	0.3	0.2	257	0.1	0.1	9169	3.7	2.0

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Includes cases for which nature of occurrence was unknown

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.a. Not applicable

Table 5.1 Non-workplace injuries
Industry Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Disability Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
								Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average Median \$	
PERSONS												
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4	19	12	39	74	1.5	0.7	19.5	8.7	1,731	23,388	9,865
Agriculture	4	17	9	34	64	1.6	0.8	16.9	7.3	1,410	22,026	9,143
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	0	1	3	1	5	0.7	0.3	59.2	49.3	268	53,681	49,322
Forestry and Logging	0	1	0	4	5	2.5	1.3	7.9	8.3	53	10,537	10,332
Mining	1	7	1	11	20	1.2	0.6	11.5	9.0	877	43,844	9,958
Coal Mining	0	1	0	7	8	0.7	0.4	11.2	11.1	100	12,515	6,524
Metal Ore Mining	1	0	0	0	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other Mining	0	6	1	4	11	5.6	2.3	12.0	2.3	504	45,825	13,244
Manufacturing	9	162	86	366	623	1.9	1.0	12.6	4.1	14,518	23,303	7,852
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	4	22	11	63	100	2.0	1.0	10.8	4.7	2,431	24,312	6,886
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	0	7	6	23	36	1.6	0.8	20.5	5.4	627	17,429	6,547
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	0	9	8	16	33	1.6	0.8	18.7	14.3	680	20,614	12,299
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	0	18	7	40	65	1.6	0.9	8.4	3.4	905	13,925	7,559
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	1	18	15	40	74	2.0	1.0	13.2	4.8	2,027	27,396	6,732
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	9	3	18	30	2.0	1.0	9.5	4.7	666	22,203	8,624
Metal Product Mfg	0	43	13	63	119	2.0	1.0	14.0	5.9	3,924	32,973	8,776
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	1	24	15	78	118	1.8	0.9	8.7	2.9	1,843	15,618	6,139
Other Mfg	3	12	8	25	48	2.3	1.1	20.4	3.4	1,413	29,447	14,060
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2	7	0	17	26	1.2	0.6	3.9	1.9	1,031	39,646	8,445
Electricity and Gas Supply	1	6	0	8	15	1.0	0.5	4.5	2.1	889	59,255	10,029
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	1	1	0	9	11	1.5	0.9	3.4	1.9	142	12,906	8,354
Construction	13	85	30	187	315	1.8	0.9	14.2	5.6	10,635	33,761	11,600
General Construction	5	35	9	75	124	1.8	0.9	10.5	5.5	5,466	44,080	11,923
Construction Trade Services	8	50	21	112	191	1.8	0.9	16.5	5.6	5,169	27,061	10,690
Wholesale Trade	3	60	42	150	255	1.5	0.8	12.1	3.4	5,679	22,271	6,853
Basic Material Wholesaling	0	13	9	20	42	1.2	0.6	17.8	7.3	807	19,225	9,387
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	3	26	12	53	94	1.3	0.6	9.8	3.1	2,500	26,591	5,615
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	0	21	21	77	119	1.9	1.0	11.9	3.4	2,372	19,933	7,150
Retail Trade	8	96	84	284	472	1.3	0.9	13.7	4.5	9,168	19,424	6,463
Food Retailing	4	27	30	88	149	1.1	0.9	15.6	5.1	3,218	21,597	5,230
Personal and Household Good Retailing	2	40	30	128	200	1.3	0.9	12.6	4.6	3,995	19,976	6,547
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	2	29	24	68	123	1.8	0.9	13.2	3.7	1,955	15,895	7,508

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners
 (b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked
 (c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work
 * Relative standard error exceeds 25%
 n.p. Not published

Table 5.1 Non-workplace injuries (continued)
Industry Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Disability Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
								Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS													
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	3	54	34	169	260	2.0	1.2	2,446	12.2	4.0	6,081	23,389	5,049
Transport and Storage	10	82	42	229	363	3.0	1.4	2,764	10.4	3.3	11,602	31,961	8,766
Road Transport	9	53	34	132	228	4.6	2.1	2,070	12.9	4.4	9,378	41,131	9,876
Rail Transport	0	5	0	25	30	1.9	0.9	62	2.5	2.0	375	12,494	3,852
Water Transport	0	1	0	1	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Air and Space Transport	0	4	4	26	34	1.5	0.9	216	7.2	2.3	351	10,338	4,925
Other Transport	0	4	0	14	18	197.8	98.5	43	3.1	2.2	465	25,837	5,406
Services to Transport	1	6	4	16	27	1.2	0.6	238	11.9	6.2	436	16,141	8,695
Storage	0	9	0	15	24	2.8	1.4	133	8.9	6.0	515	21,459	12,448
Communication Services	0	27	6	52	85	3.6	1.8	607	10.5	4.4	2,532	29,793	8,754
Finance and Insurance	1	57	29	228	315	2.3	1.2	2,159	8.4	2.1	4,341	13,782	5,365
Finance	0	26	17	163	206	2.9	1.5	1,320	7.3	1.9	2,781	13,501	5,347
Insurance	0	20	8	32	60	2.0	1.1	427	10.7	2.0	823	13,723	6,530
Services to Finance and Insurance	1	11	4	33	49	1.3	0.7	412	11.1	3.6	737	15,036	5,000
Property and Business Services	5	109	60	279	453	1.6	0.8	4,411	13.0	4.6	10,131	22,364	8,249
Property Services	1	11	6	24	42	1.1	0.6	351	12.1	3.7	1,359	32,367	12,399
Business Services	4	98	54	255	411	1.6	0.8	4,059	13.1	4.9	8,771	21,342	7,988
Government Administration and Defence	2	26	14	132	174	2.5	1.4	1,455	10.0	3.4	2,974	17,095	4,518
Education	6	44	19	160	229	1.2	0.7	1,684	9.5	2.7	5,409	23,619	5,700
Health and Community Services	6	84	61	401	552	2.1	1.3	5,112	11.1	3.6	8,821	15,980	4,548
Health Services	5	63	47	309	424	2.1	1.3	3,952	11.1	4.1	6,932	16,349	4,755
Community Services	1	21	14	92	128	2.0	1.4	1,160	10.9	2.6	1,889	14,758	3,967
Cultural and Recreational Services	1	27	8	60	96	1.7	1.1	810	11.9	3.1	2,047	21,326	10,052
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	4	2	16	22	1.4	0.7	159	8.9	4.2	256	11,641	6,574
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	1	6	2	21	30	2.3	1.5	242	10.5	2.3	496	16,535	7,344
Sport and Recreation	0	17	4	23	44	1.7	1.1	408	15.1	2.9	1,295	29,435	13,223
Personal and Other Services	3	49	22	138	212	2.3	1.3	1,906	12.0	4.4	4,347	20,505	7,084
Personal Services	0	9	6	27	42	1.1	0.7	424	12.9	4.3	827	19,698	5,951
Other Services	3	39	16	108	166	3.1	1.7	1,468	11.9	4.4	3,486	20,997	7,332
Private Households Employing Staff	0	1	0	3	4	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	77	995	550	2,902	4,524	1.8	1	40,533	11.8	3.7	101,924	22,530	6,880

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 5.2 Non-workplace injuries
Occupation Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Occupation	Temporary Disability		Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)					
	Fatal	Permanent disability				6 months and over	Less than 6 months	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$			
PERSONS													
Managers and Administrators	6	62	40	161	269	1.2	0.5	2,566	12.9	3.7	5,740	21,337	9,000
Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	0	0	0	1	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
General Managers	1	12	6	23	42	2.8	1.2	363	12.5	5.6	677	16,126	11,633
Specialist Managers	4	27	18	70	119	1.1	0.5	1,085	12.5	3.7	3,097	26,021	9,904
Farmers and Farm Managers	0	3	3	7	13	1.0	0.4	262	26.2	9.1	206	15,821	9,184
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	1	12	11	55	79	1.4	0.6	712	11.0	2.9	1,410	17,844	4,023
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	0	8	2	5	15	0.6	0.2	117	16.7	7.3	327	21,785	19,882
Professionals	8	98	42	301	449	1.1	0.6	3,566	10.5	3.0	11,367	25,317	6,282
Natural Scientists	1	1	0	4	6	0.5	0.3	15	3.8	4.3	298	49,641	11,042
Building Professionals and Engineers	1	9	3	14	27	0.8	0.4	182	10.7	5.3	1,387	51,353	8,776
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	1	10	2	21	34	1.0	0.5	214	9.3	4.9	887	26,079	7,179
School Teachers	2	13	8	92	115	1.2	0.7	736	7.4	2.4	1,943	16,898	4,846
Other Teachers and Instructors	2	12	7	11	32	1.1	0.7	565	31.4	9.9	2,278	71,202	11,023
Social Professionals	0	14	4	30	48	1.9	0.9	504	14.8	4.8	900	18,747	6,143
Business Professionals	1	26	10	83	120	0.9	0.4	792	8.6	2.3	2,638	21,979	6,988
Artists and Related Professionals	0	2	1	21	24	0.9	0.5	172	7.8	3.2	259	10,796	4,973
Miscellaneous Professionals	0	11	7	25	43	2.4	1.4	385	12.0	2.7	778	18,096	8,131
Not stated and other	0	0	0	1	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Para-professionals	3	57	38	264	362	2.0	1.1	3,366	11.2	4.1	6,147	16,982	6,230
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	0	5	0	19	24	2.0	1.2	114	6.0	2.7	181	7,547	3,330
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	0	8	10	12	30	1.3	0.6	493	23.5	17.9	659	21,973	13,724
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	0	1	0	7	8	*	*	58	8.3	10.0	144	18,042	18,359
Registered Nurses	2	16	10	99	127	2.2	1.4	1,082	9.9	3.4	2,346	18,475	5,596
Police	0	7	1	27	35	2.4	1.4	233	8.3	5.5	612	17,477	6,779
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	1	20	17	100	138	1.9	1.0	1,385	11.8	3.7	2,205	15,976	6,796
Tradespersons	12	126	56	355	549	1.7	0.9	4,671	11.5	3.6	12,336	22,470	6,360
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	0	12	5	26	43	1.3	0.6	338	10.9	3.3	855	19,888	7,458
Other Metal Tradespersons	0	13	3	36	52	1.8	0.9	302	7.7	3.1	2,301	44,246	6,380
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	3	17	9	55	84	1.5	0.8	707	11.2	3.4	1,418	16,882	5,382
Building Tradespersons	5	29	13	73	120	1.9	0.9	1,405	16.5	4.7	3,407	28,394	11,658
Printing Tradespersons	0	3	4	8	15	1.6	0.8	174	14.5	13.6	226	15,076	9,409
Vehicle Tradespersons	1	15	8	53	77	2.2	1.0	571	9.5	3.0	1,137	14,769	6,250
Food Tradespersons	2	15	7	58	82	2.1	1.0	704	11.0	3.5	1,435	17,496	4,129
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	0	3	0	13	16	1.2	0.7	34	2.6	2.3	224	13,982	3,808
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	1	19	7	33	60	1.6	0.9	437	11.2	4.4	1,333	22,212	8,065

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 5.2 Non-workplace injuries (continued)
Occupation Statistics: Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Occupation	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Disability Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
								Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS													
Clerks	2	144	74	496	716	1.8	1.1	5,870	10.3	3.0	12,765	17,829	6,000
Stenographers and Typists	0	31	13	90	134	1.3	0.8	1,055	10.2	3.3	3,094	23,090	5,969
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	5	2	32	39	1.3	0.8	238	7.0	2.9	357	9,153	4,771
Numerical Clerks	0	25	11	70	106	0.9	0.6	858	10.6	4.0	1,772	16,713	8,456
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	3	2	19	24	2.3	1.7	186	8.9	3.3	299	12,465	3,559
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	1	9	5	22	37	1.3	0.6	316	11.7	1.9	1,149	31,066	8,695
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	0	48	31	183	262	3.4	2.2	2,259	10.6	2.6	3,954	15,090	5,363
Miscellaneous Clerks	1	23	10	79	113	3.7	2.5	958	10.8	2.6	2,138	18,919	7,228
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	9	121	88	409	627	1.3	0.9	5,960	12.1	4.1	11,762	18,760	5,535
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	1	8	2	21	32	0.9	0.4	195	8.5	4.1	996	31,120	11,726
Sales Representatives	4	20	12	52	88	1.7	0.8	707	11.4	5.6	3,177	36,105	7,422
Sales Assistants	2	41	34	126	203	1.2	0.9	2,150	13.5	4.6	3,157	15,554	5,554
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	1	13	9	59	82	1.3	1.0	682	10.0	2.2	1,173	14,309	3,978
Miscellaneous Salespersons	1	24	16	60	101	1.3	1.0	992	13.1	4.2	1,847	18,290	5,800
Personal Service Workers	0	15	15	91	121	1.9	1.4	1,234	11.6	3.3	1,411	11,663	4,551
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	12	152	68	332	564	3.6	1.8	5,157	13.1	4.6	17,876	31,695	8,935
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	10	104	54	229	397	5.1	2.5	3,596	12.9	4.7	13,368	33,672	9,657
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	2	16	4	47	69	2.3	1.2	533	10.5	4.1	1,901	27,548	7,004
Stationary Plant Operators	0	15	0	15	30	1.9	1.0	45	3.0	1.9	951	31,695	12,267
Machine Operators	0	17	10	41	68	1.9	1.0	983	19.3	6.3	1,656	24,359	9,378
Labourers and Related Workers	25	235	144	584	988	2.8	1.7	9,379	13.0	4.9	23,930	24,220	7,405
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	8	63	48	170	289	3.4	1.9	2,960	13.8	5.3	6,553	22,673	7,600
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	2	10	2	21	35	1.2	0.7	222	9.7	4.4	681	19,469	5,623
Cleaners	0	25	19	61	105	1.9	1.5	1,233	15.4	6.1	2,100	19,999	7,370
Construction and Mining Labourers	4	20	12	48	84	2.3	1.1	798	13.5	3.3	3,774	44,934	11,216
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	11	117	63	284	475	3.2	2.2	4,166	12.1	4.6	10,821	22,782	6,806
TOTAL	77	995	550	2,902	4,524	1.8	1.0	40,533	11.8	3.7	101,924	22,530	6,880

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 5.3 Non-Workplace Injuries
Age Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1999/00

Age	Fatal		Permanent disability		Temporary Disability 6 months and over		Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total				Total \$'000	Median \$		
PERSONS													
15 - 19	8	35	23	198	264	1.3	1.2	1,839	8.4	2.9	4,674	17,704	3,113
20 - 24	9	106	65	409	589	2.0	1.1	4,913	10.4	3.1	8,943	15,183	4,220
25 - 29	15	147	70	444	676	2.0	1.0	5,367	10.5	3.6	14,929	22,084	6,849
30 - 34	10	116	76	386	588	2.0	1.0	5,754	12.5	3.1	13,244	22,524	7,104
35 - 39	8	120	83	311	522	1.7	0.9	5,531	14.3	4.5	13,636	26,122	8,816
40 - 44	7	131	62	336	536	1.7	0.9	4,398	11.1	3.7	12,579	23,468	7,341
45 - 49	6	94	67	282	449	1.6	0.9	4,733	13.8	4.9	12,039	26,812	7,105
50 - 54	9	128	56	303	496	2.1	1.1	4,645	13.0	5.1	12,867	25,941	8,293
55 - 59	4	77	26	156	263	1.9	1.0	1,996	11.0	3.8	5,455	20,741	7,950
60 - 64	0	36	17	59	112	2.0	1.1	1,046	13.8	6.5	2,856	25,501	11,394
65 +	1	5	4	16	26	1.0	0.8	259	12.9	6.3	647	24,880	8,102
Not stated and other	0	0	1	2	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	77	995	550	2,902	4,524	1.8	1.0	40,533	11.8	3.7	101,924	22,530	6,880

Table 5.4 Non-Workplace Injuries
Time Lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases only: 1999/00

Time lost	Number of Injuries		Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost	
	Number	Percent of total	Total weeks	Percent of total	Total \$'000	Average \$
PERSONS						
Up to 1 week	507	14.7	374	0.9	1,408	3.9
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	656	19.0	1,025	2.5	1,867	5.1
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	603	17.5	1,760	4.3	3,036	8.4
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	1,136	32.9	12,426	30.7	13,321	36.7
Over 26 weeks	550	15.9	24,948	61.5	16,696	46.0
TOTAL	3,452	100	40,533	100	36,329	100
TOTAL					101,924	22,530

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Frequency rate is the number of injuries per million hours worked

(c) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

n.a. Not applicable

n.p. Not published

Table 5.5 Non-workplace injuries
Nature of Occurrence: 1992/93 - 1999/00

Year	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Temporary Disability Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Total	Time lost (weeks) (b)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
								Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
Road traffic accidents												
1992/93	22	88	71	527	708	0.3	5,543	9.4	3.3	17,398	24,573	3,779
1993/94	35	128	71	504	738	0.4	6,188	10.9	4.0	21,898	29,672	4,925
1994/95	25	177	86	556	844	0.4	6,992	11.0	3.4	31,711	37,572	4,783
1995/96	37	165	104	505	811	0.4	8,969	14.9	4.7	24,831	30,617	6,000
1996/97	33	173	111	543	860	0.4	9,830	15.1	4.6	23,041	26,792	6,645
1997/98	29	149	126	476	780	0.3	10,722	18.0	4.9	23,646	30,316	7,444
1998/99	21	144	77	356	598	0.2	5,738	13.3	4.6	19,312	32,295	7,568
1999/00	15	148	71	374	608	0.2	5,408	12.3	4.2	21,762	35,793	9,761
Away from work during recess period												
1992/93	1	38	5	144	188	0.1	887	6.0	2.9	1,867	9,933	3,009
1993/94	1	39	11	152	203	0.1	1,319	8.1	2.6	2,534	12,483	3,882
1994/95	1	57	19	155	232	0.1	1,550	9.1	2.9	3,632	15,655	4,205
1995/96	1	57	18	165	241	0.1	1,774	9.7	3.6	3,379	14,021	3,921
1996/97	3	79	21	180	283	0.1	2,157	10.7	3.0	5,930	20,955	5,246
1997/98	2	56	27	150	235	0.1	2,404	13.6	3.1	4,107	17,476	6,900
1998/99	0	54	26	132	212	0.1	1,709	10.9	4.0	2,961	13,969	6,516
1999/00	1	65	25	142	233	0.1	1,907	11.4	3.1	4,249	18,238	6,787
Commuting accidents												
1992/93	42	186	171	1,600	1,999	1.0	16,221	9.2	3.4	28,938	14,476	3,050
1993/94	34	303	205	1,571	2,113	1.0	18,128	10.3	3.6	39,387	18,641	3,538
1994/95	50	437	259	1,580	2,326	1.1	21,466	11.8	3.9	48,136	20,695	4,000
1995/96	47	416	337	1,626	2,426	1.1	26,670	13.8	3.9	52,110	21,480	4,500
1996/97	33	557	409	1,913	2,912	1.3	34,070	14.7	4.1	55,719	19,134	5,186
1997/98	47	509	544	2,268	3,368	1.5	42,607	15.3	4.1	67,734	20,111	5,618
1998/99	46	592	514	2,224	3,376	1.4	35,310	12.9	4.4	62,616	18,547	5,687
1999/00	61	782	454	2,386	3,683	1.5	33,219	11.8	3.7	75,912	20,612	6,408
Total non-workplace injuries												
1992/93	65	312	247	2,271	2,895	1.4	22,652	9.1	3.3	48,203	16,650	3,247
1993/94	70	470	287	2,227	3,054	1.5	25,635	10.3	3.7	63,819	20,897	3,913
1994/95	76	671	364	2,291	3,402	1.5	30,007	11.4	3.6	83,479	24,538	4,200
1995/96	85	638	459	2,296	3,478	1.5	37,413	13.8	4.1	80,320	23,094	4,833
1996/97	69	809	541	2,636	4,055	1.8	46,057	14.5	4.1	84,690	20,885	5,491
1997/98	78	714	697	2,894	4,383	1.9	55,734	15.6	4.3	95,487	21,786	5,939
1998/99	67	790	617	2,712	4,186	1.7	42,756	12.9	4.4	84,889	20,279	5,927
1999/00	77	995	550	2,902	4,524	1.8	40,533	11.8	3.7	101,924	22,530	6,880

(a) Inc. (Incidence) is the number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners

(b) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

Table 6.1 Lost Time Injuries
Lost Time Injuries/Diseases: 1999/00

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Disability Less than 6 months	Total injury rate (a)	Time lost (weeks) (b)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
						Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS												
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	16	503	183	1,931	2,633	25.7	16,725	7.9	2.1	43,005	16,333	2,936
Agriculture	9	373	146	1,561	2,089	25.9	13,210	7.8	2.0	31,772	15,209	2,633
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	4	67	28	229	328	20.9	2,401	9.4	2.7	6,940	21,158	4,413
Forestry and Logging	3	53	5	117	178	*	707	5.8	2.0	3,269	18,365	3,624
Commercial Fishing	0	10	4	24	38	*	408	14.6	4.4	1,024	26,937	7,606
Mining	9	300	78	871	1,258	36.7	8,249	8.7	5.4	33,119	26,327	6,780
Coal Mining	4	156	64	648	872	39.7	7,090	10.0	6.3	23,139	26,536	7,045
Oil and Gas Extraction	0	1	0	2	3	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Metal Ore Mining	3	65	4	96	168	*	244	2.5	0.1	4,588	27,311	4,833
Other Mining	2	70	9	113	194	*	845	6.9	1.8	4,414	22,751	5,451
Services to Mining	0	8	1	12	21	*	63	4.9	1.4	891	42,446	5,000
Manufacturing	28	4,411	1,059	11,469	16,967	26.1	78,366	6.3	1.0	208,813	12,307	2,336
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	8	674	206	2,630	3,518	36.6	16,543	5.8	1.0	42,537	12,091	1,682
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	1	258	45	398	702	16.1	3,894	8.9	1.4	11,226	15,991	5,726
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	0	315	77	846	1,238	30.0	6,451	7.0	1.4	16,209	13,093	2,616
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	2	167	75	658	902	12.2	5,040	6.9	1.3	11,465	12,710	2,720
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	1	357	133	962	1,453	20.4	8,380	7.7	1.4	20,104	13,836	2,952
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	5	290	59	477	831	27.0	3,998	7.5	1.4	13,416	16,145	4,000
Metal Product Mfg	4	1,435	193	2,406	4,038	34.8	14,782	5.7	0.9	47,460	11,753	2,588
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	4	727	203	2,471	3,405	25.3	14,290	5.4	1.0	35,087	10,304	1,796
Other Mfg	3	188	68	621	880	20.9	4,987	7.3	1.6	11,310	12,853	2,538
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2	300	10	507	819	19.5	1,582	3.1	0.7	15,712	19,185	5,026
Electricity and Gas Supply	1	172	7	293	473	16.0	1,021	3.4	0.6	9,750	20,614	4,839
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	1	128	3	214	346	27.6	562	2.6	0.9	5,962	17,232	5,588
Construction	32	2,530	592	6,376	9,530	26.8	51,341	7.4	1.6	160,662	16,859	3,880
General Construction	11	1,230	180	2,557	3,978	27.5	16,928	6.2	1.4	67,436	16,952	3,817
Construction Trade Services	21	1,300	412	3,819	5,552	26.3	34,413	8.2	1.7	93,225	16,791	3,924
Wholesale Trade	7	792	373	3,618	4,790	14.3	26,688	6.7	1.3	58,275	12,166	2,106
Basic Material Wholesaling	1	209	86	811	1,107	15.6	6,260	7.0	1.3	13,218	11,940	2,244
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	6	275	109	1,139	1,529	10.5	7,852	6.3	1.1	18,933	12,382	2,226
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	0	308	178	1,668	2,154	18.2	12,577	6.9	1.4	26,124	12,128	1,988
Retail Trade	11	1,094	746	6,641	8,492	15.9	51,232	7.0	1.3	87,064	10,252	1,583
Food Retailing	4	437	366	2,902	3,709	21.5	23,633	7.3	1.3	35,088	9,460	1,399
Personal and Household Good Retailing	2	303	213	2,014	2,532	11.1	15,331	6.9	1.3	26,177	10,339	1,677
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	5	354	167	1,725	2,251	16.8	12,268	6.5	1.3	25,798	11,461	1,803

(a) Lost Time Injury/Disease Frequency Rate is the number of lost time injuries/diseases per million hours worked

(b) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 6.1 Lost Time Injuries (continued)
Lost Time Injuries/Diseases: 1999/00

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Total	Lost time injury Freq rate (a)	Time lost (weeks) (b)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
			6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS												
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	4	605	333	3,598	4,540	21.6	26,205	6.7	1.3	48,572	10,699	1,511
Transport and Storage	21	1,083	356	5,026	6,486	25.7	30,269	5.6	1.1	77,037	11,877	2,080
Road Transport	14	511	239	2,119	2,883	26.2	18,440	7.9	1.7	43,813	15,197	2,802
Rail Transport	0	195	1	956	1,152	36.0	1,457	1.5	0.6	8,715	7,565	1,043
Water Transport	0	22	1	52	75	*	187	3.5	1.0	962	12,824	1,356
Air and Space Transport	1	71	19	665	756	18.9	2,555	3.7	1.1	5,688	7,524	2,152
Other Transport	0	77	14	286	377	*	1,303	4.3	0.9	4,222	11,198	2,500
Services to Transport	5	102	32	384	523	11.2	2,444	5.9	1.3	6,357	12,156	2,630
Storage	1	105	50	564	720	40.9	3,883	6.3	1.1	7,280	10,112	1,535
Communication Services	2	97	32	362	493	10.4	2,889	7.4	1.7	8,251	16,737	3,130
Finance and Insurance	2	153	102	1,176	1,433	5.4	7,235	5.7	0.9	14,041	9,798	2,231
Finance	0	71	46	784	901	6.6	3,923	4.7	0.9	8,780	9,744	2,400
Insurance	0	45	34	212	291	5.2	1,950	7.9	0.9	2,523	8,669	1,732
Services to Finance and Insurance	2	37	22	180	241	3.2	1,363	6.8	0.9	2,739	11,364	2,250
Property and Business Services	10	878	508	3,373	4,769	8.5	34,531	8.9	1.6	63,140	13,240	2,626
Property Services	1	141	51	376	569	7.7	3,237	7.6	1.6	7,609	13,373	2,877
Business Services	9	737	457	2,997	4,200	8.7	31,294	9.1	1.6	55,530	13,221	2,593
Government Administration and Defence	4	552	120	2,234	2,910	23.6	12,903	5.5	1.1	24,560	8,440	1,849
Education	11	368	266	3,149	3,794	11.7	21,831	6.4	0.9	33,820	8,914	1,843
Health and Community Services	11	923	674	7,190	8,798	21.2	60,158	7.7	1.6	87,838	9,984	1,984
Health Services	8	734	526	5,577	6,845	21.1	46,999	7.7	1.6	68,535	10,012	1,953
Community Services	3	189	148	1,613	1,953	21.5	13,158	7.5	1.7	19,303	9,884	2,088
Cultural and Recreational Services	4	217	81	1,070	1,372	15.4	6,557	5.7	0.9	19,284	14,055	2,173
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	28	19	163	210	7.0	1,326	7.3	1.7	2,513	11,967	3,015
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	4	85	27	334	450	22.1	2,379	6.6	1.1	6,600	14,666	1,705
Sport and Recreation	0	104	35	573	712	18.5	2,852	4.7	0.6	10,171	14,285	2,574
Personal and Other Services	7	435	225	2,308	2,975	18.8	18,583	7.4	1.4	38,095	12,805	2,245
Personal Services	1	101	63	428	593	10.2	4,360	9	2	9,405	15,860	2,725
Other Services	6	310	161	1,863	2,340	23.5	14,086	7	1.1	26,348	11,260	2,141
Private Households Employing Staff	0	24	1	17	42	*	137	7.6	4.7	2,342	55,759	12,487
TOTAL	181	15,241	5,738	60,899	82,059	18.2	455,345	6.9	1.3	1,021,287	12,446	2,268

(a) Lost Time Injury/Disease Frequency Rate is the number of lost time injuries/diseases per million hours worked

(b) Time lost is included only for temporary disability cases resulting in less than 3 years off work

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%

n.p. Not published

Table 7.1 Payments
Type of payments made from 1987/88 to 1999/00 (\$'000)

Type of Payments	1987/88 (\$'000)	1988/89 (\$'000)	1989/90 (\$'000)	1990/91 (\$'000)	1991/92 (\$'000)	1992/93 (\$'000)	1993/94 (\$'000)	1994/95 (\$'000)	1995/96 (\$'000)	1996/97 (\$'000)	1997/98 (\$'000)	1998/99 (\$'000)	1999/00 (\$'000)
Compensation payments	733,873	740,123	709,760	731,575	749,380	871,352	957,364	1,144,937	1,200,219	1,523,441	1,551,316	1,772,244	1,893,363
Ambulance services	1,859	1,946	2,430	4,028	4,735	5,472	6,107	7,108	8,330	10,075	10,086	7,642	7,812
Medical treatment	68,953	68,574	74,033	74,071	74,194	86,309	89,920	114,009	141,511	167,924	173,776	198,490	221,133
Hospital treatment	41,511	42,668	40,409	48,106	47,630	50,099	54,068	56,200	59,200	57,881	61,042	58,857	60,573
Rehabilitation treatment	3,338	5,873	7,971	10,781	11,065	12,239	17,188	24,955	35,712	46,721	54,262	57,601	58,099
Physiotherapy and chiropractic treatment	8,047	13,010	17,006	21,214	25,234	29,266	34,278	40,481	41,853	49,850	67,794	60,466	63,093
Damage to artificial limbs and clothing	899	1,586	313	951	1,229	1,321	1,809	2,205	2,386	2,903	2,902	2,275	2,317
Death payments	9,344	10,074	12,159	14,687	16,923	16,119	16,849	23,119	22,119	21,635	21,059	21,927	21,121
Permanent injury	18,871	32,591	38,569	45,486	71,456	120,272	168,334	236,494	178,463	262,221	277,821	182,318	145,122
Pain and suffering	26	127	425	8,469	22,800	49,469	70,977	92,183	59,502	93,560	110,749	67,009	55,583
Commutations (Redemptions)	252,139	266,558	246,893	217,349	192,595	198,789	164,074	146,783	186,579	245,749	130,673	462,668	615,183
Partial incapacity (section 38 Weekly benefit)	669	2,951	2,435	7,561	9,205	11,707	14,360	20,454	34,250	54,640	74,124	81,767	80,994
Total incapacity (Weekly benefit)	317,403	279,916	250,239	248,106	232,676	242,225	255,935	312,290	351,428	401,153	438,446	440,631	428,643
Partial incapacity (section 40 Weekly benefit)	10,815	14,249	16,876	30,766	39,637	48,067	63,465	68,658	78,888	109,129	128,583	130,593	133,689
Non-compensation payments	273,097	274,178	298,666	301,780	307,252	358,822	369,480	387,461	388,441	493,396	530,365	712,755	789,536
Transport and maintenance	4,239	3,625	2,890	3,553	3,777	4,435	5,281	6,660	7,589	8,202	11,173	14,449	13,951
Damages and common law	156,455	148,563	167,591	155,633	150,184	175,710	155,641	132,959	104,581	184,720	179,092	311,449	329,212
Investigation expenses	37,334	32,161	31,985	37,061	37,008	43,309	51,623	61,997	73,798	83,672	96,629	107,269	127,781
Interpreter services		98	290	351	339	381	394	469	566	678	811	982	1,187
Legal costs	75,069	89,731	95,910	105,182	115,944	134,988	156,542	185,376	201,908	216,125	242,541	278,626	317,283
TOTAL	1,006,970(a)	1,014,301(a)	1,008,426	1,033,355	1,056,632	1,230,174	1,326,844	1,532,398	1,588,660	2,016,837	2,081,680	2,484,999	2,682,899

(a) Not comparable with previously published data
 Note: Payments data in this table have not been adjusted for inflation/deflation
 Care should be taken when interpreting unadjusted data
 To enable time series comparisons, a method of indexation is recommended

Table 7.2 Payments
Payments made in 1999/00 for all cases

Type of payment	Type of payment by nature of occurrence					Type of payment by gender								
	Workplace injuries		Non-workplace injuries		Occupational diseases		All Employment Injuries (a)		MALE		FEMALE			
	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total		
Compensation payments	1,513,021	70.5	158,546	81.5	217,175	64.9	1,893,363	70.6	1,313,993	69.3	579,370	73.7	1,893,363	70.6
Ambulance services	6,506	0.3	756	0.4	542	0.2	7,812	0.3	5,528	0.3	2,284	0.3	7,812	0.3
Medical treatment	173,505	8.1	24,963	12.8	22,282	6.7	221,133	8.2	148,598	7.8	72,534	9.2	221,133	8.2
Hospital treatment	45,481	2.1	9,561	4.9	5,492	1.6	60,573	2.3	46,212	2.4	14,361	1.8	60,573	2.3
Rehabilitation treatment	46,663	2.2	4,991	2.6	6,430	1.9	58,099	2.2	34,680	1.8	23,420	3.0	58,099	2.2
Physiotherapy and chiropractic treatment	52,482	2.4	7,542	3.9	3,033	0.9	63,093	2.4	37,245	2.0	25,848	3.3	63,093	2.4
Damage to artificial limbs and clothing	817	0.0	315	0.2	1,129	0.3	2,317	0.1	2,112	0.1	205	0.0	2,317	0.1
Death payments	10,411	0.5	8,368	4.3	2,334	0.7	21,121	0.8	20,585	1.1	536	0.1	21,121	0.8
Permanent injury	104,680	4.9	13,414	6.9	26,699	8.0	145,122	5.4	109,565	5.8	35,558	4.5	145,122	5.4
Pain and suffering	43,552	2.0	5,641	2.9	6,233	1.9	55,583	2.1	41,023	2.2	14,560	1.9	55,583	2.1
Commutations (Redemptions)	514,033	23.9	27,324	14.0	71,508	21.4	615,183	22.9	421,999	22.2	193,183	24.6	615,183	22.9
Partial incapacity (Section 38 Weekly benefit)	65,972	3.1	6,126	3.1	8,893	2.7	80,994	3.0	58,989	3.1	22,005	2.8	80,994	3.0
Total incapacity (Weekly benefit)	339,097	15.8	39,394	20.2	49,562	14.8	428,643	16.0	298,809	15.7	129,834	16.5	428,643	16.0
Partial incapacity (Section 40 Weekly benefit)	109,823	5.1	10,152	5.2	13,038	3.9	133,689	5.0	88,648	4.7	45,041	5.7	133,689	5.0
Non-compensation payments	634,467	29.5	36,018	18.5	117,346	35.1	789,536	29.4	583,309	30.7	206,227	26.3	789,536	29.4
Transport and maintenance	11,073	0.5	1,321	0.7	1,546	0.5	13,951	0.5	9,037	0.5	4,913	0.6	13,951	0.5
Damages and common law	282,233	13.1	3,310	1.7	43,166	12.9	329,212	12.3	271,576	14.3	57,636	7.3	329,212	12.3
Investigation expenses	96,727	4.5	9,683	5.0	21,230	6.3	127,781	4.8	82,696	4.4	45,086	5.7	127,781	4.8
Interpreter services	962	0.0	87	0.0	137	0.0	1,187	0.0	837	0.0	350	0.0	1,187	0.0
Legal costs	243,405	11.3	21,564	11.1	51,264	15.3	317,283	11.8	219,041	11.5	98,242	12.5	317,283	11.8
TOTAL	2,147,488	100.0	194,564	100.0	334,521	100.0	2,682,899	100.0	1,897,301	100.0	785,597	100.0	2,682,899	100.0

(a) Includes payments for cases for which nature of occurrence has not been determined

WorkCover NSW Offices

HEAD OFFICE

Office Hours 8:30am–5:00pm
Monday to Friday
400 Kent Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Phone: (02) 9370 5000
Fax: (02) 9370 5999
Postal Address
WorkCover NSW
GPO Box 5364
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Client Contact Centre

Office Hours 8:30am–4:30pm
Monday to Friday
Ground Floor, 400 Kent Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Phone: 13 10 50
Fax: 9370 6150

REGIONAL and LOCAL OFFICES

Office Hours: 8:30am–4:30pm
Monday to Friday

REGIONAL OFFICES

Newcastle

956 Hunter Street
NEWCASTLE WEST 2302
Phone: (02) 4921 2900
Fax: (02) 4921 2929

Parramatta

Level 8, 128 Marsden Street
PARRAMATTA 2150
Phone: (02) 9841 8550
Fax: (02) 9841 8490

Wollongong

106 Market Street
WOLLONGONG 2500
Phone: (02) 4222 7333
Fax: (02) 4226 9087

LOCAL OFFICES

Albury

463 Kiewa Street
ALBURY 2640
Phone: (02) 6021 5911
Fax: (02) 6041 2580

Batemans Bay

Shop 6, Fenning Place
12 Orient Street
BATEMANS BAY 2536
Phone: (02) 4472 5544
Fax: (02) 4472 5060

Blacktown

125 Main Street
BLACKTOWN 2148
Phone: (02) 9671 8701
Fax: (02) 9831 8246

Dubbo

Suite 3, 157 Brisbane Street
DUBBO 2830
Phone: (02) 6884 2799
Fax: (02) 6884 2808

Central Coast

3/13 Anzac Road
TUGGERAH 2259
Phone: (02) 4350 6370
Fax: (02) 4353 2373

Goulburn

21-23 Clifford Street
GOULBURN 2580
Phone: (02) 4822 1243
Fax: (02) 4822 1242

Grafton

NSW Government Offices
49 – 51 Victoria Street
GRAFTON 2460
Phone: (02) 6641 5111
Fax: (02) 6641 5100

Griffith

NSW Government Offices
104 – 110 Banna Avenue
GRIFFITH 2680
Phone: (02) 6964 2027
Fax: (02) 6964 1738

Hurstville

Level 4, 4-8 Woodville Street
HURSTVILLE 2220
Phone: (02) 9598 3366
Fax: (02) 9585 0261

Lindfield

345 Pacific Hwy
LINDFIELD 2070
Phone: (02) 9936 3000
Fax: (02) 9936 3030

Lismore

Suite 4, Level 4
Manchester Unity Building
29 Molesworth Street
LISMORE 2480
Phone: (02) 6622 0088
Fax: (02) 6622 0090

Liverpool

Suite 4, Ground Floor
157 – 161 George Street
LIVERPOOL 2170
Phone: (02) 9827 8600
Fax: (02) 9827 8690

Narrabri

Level 1, 55 Maitland Street
NARRABRI 2390
Phone: (02) 6792 4643
Fax: (02) 6792 3532

Newcastle

956 Hunter Street
NEWCASTLE WEST 2302
Phone: (02) 4921 2900
Fax: (02) 4921 2929

Orange

74 McNamara Street
ORANGE 2800
Phone: (02) 6361 7070
Fax: (02) 6362 8820

Parramatta

Level 8, 128 Marsden Street
PARRAMATTA 2150
Phone: (02) 9841 8550
Fax: (02) 9841 8490

Port Macquarie

Shops 1 & 2,
Raine & Horne House
145 Horton Street
PORT MACQUARIE 2444
Phone: (02) 6584 1188
Fax: (02) 6584 1788

Shellharbour

134 – 134A Lamerton House
Shellharbour Square
BLACKBUTT 2529
Phone: (02) 4297 3796
Fax: (02) 4296 8914

Tamworth

Shop 20, 341 Peel Street
TAMWORTH 2340
Phone: (02) 6766 2490
Fax: (02) 6766 4972

Lake Macquarie

Shop 2, 33 The Boulevard
TORONTO 2283
Phone: (02) 4959 6366
Fax: (02) 4950 5587

Tweed Heads

Suite 5, 1 Sands Street
TWEED HEADS 2485
Phone: (07) 5536 3262
Fax: (07) 5536 4389

Wagga Wagga

Level 2, 76 Morgan Street
WAGGA WAGGA 2650
Phone: (02) 6937 3600
Fax: (02) 6937 3616

Wollongong

106 Market Street
WOLLONGONG 2500
Phone: (02) 4222 7333
Fax: (02) 4226 9087