

STATISTICAL BULLETIN



BULLETIN 2000/2001
WORKCOVER NSW WORKERS COMPENSATION STATISTICAL BULLETIN



Statistical Bulletin 2000/2001

NEW SOUTH WALES WORKERS COMPENSATION

WORKCOVER NEW SOUTH WALES

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**New South Wales Workers Compensation
Statistical Bulletin 2000/2001**

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foreword

I have pleasure in presenting the thirteenth 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 the major 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 Section 1-5 of this publication is in accordance with the National Data Set (NDS). The NDS was developed by the 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 2000/01 with injury/disease data using the Type of Occurrence Classification System version 1.0.

For any comments or enquires you may have about the Bulletin, please contact the Data Management Statistics Section (the phone number and address are given on the facing page).

Kate McKenzie
General Manager
November 2002

key findings for 2000/2001

- The total number of employment injuries in 2000/01 was 53,797. This was a slight increase (1.1%) on the previous year. However, the incidence rate (which takes into account the total number of workers in NSW) has fallen for the sixth successive year.
- The incidence rate of employment injuries has dropped from 28.6 per 1,000 workers in 1994/95 to 20.3 in 2000/01. 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 in 1994/95 to 11.8 in 2000/01.
- The gross incurred cost of employment injuries has risen by 15.7% from the previous year to \$1,138 million. This increase was largely due to a rise in estimation payments.
- Of the total cost, 70.7% (\$804 million) were for workplace injuries, while 18.6% accounted for occupational diseases and 10.8% for non-work place injuries (such as journey claims).
- 71% of injuries/illnesses (37,950) 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 40-44.
- 139 fatalities were reported in 2000/01, which is 42 fewer than for the previous year. 47 of these cases resulted from workplace injuries, 59 from non-workplace injuries and the remaining 33 from occupational diseases. No female workplace fatalities were recorded in 2000/01.
- 30.9% of employment injuries were reported as permanent disability cases (16,616) of which nearly 25% were deafness cases.
- The proportion of temporary disability cases over six months was 8.7%, while cases of less than six months were 60.1% of all cases.
- Mental disorders accounted for 1,916 cases, which represented an increase of 21% on the previous year. The total cost for these cases was \$44.8 million with an average cost of \$23,375. In contrast, the average cost in 1999/00 was \$20,617.
- The most common workplace injuries were sprains and strains (64%) accounting for a cost of \$565 million (70%) of the cost of workplace injuries.
- Back injuries accounted for over 30% of workplace injuries and cost \$270 million.
- Deafness cases fell by 61.7% from 10,684 in 1995/96 to 4,095 in 2000/01, a decrease of 6,589 cases over the period.
- Time lost for temporary disability cases was 398,838 weeks. The total cost for these injuries/diseases was \$409 million.
- Occupations having a higher risk of employment injuries were Plant and machine operators and drivers (52.0 injuries per 1,000 workers), Labourers and related workers (49.6) and Tradespersons (35.9).
- Across industry divisions for employment injuries, Mining had the highest incidence (63.8) followed by Construction (42.1), Transport and storage (36.4), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (32.9) and Manufacturing (31.4).
- The statistical region distribution showed that Inner Sydney had the highest number of employment injuries 7,675 (14.3%) followed by the Newcastle region 4,024 (7.5%).
- The total payments made during the year were \$2,946 million of which 66.9% were compensation payments.

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explanatory notes

The information presented in this report is based on New South Wales workers compensation data for the 2000/2001 financial year.

Scope and coverage

The main focus of this publication (sections 1 to 5) is on new major claims in 2000/2001. 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 2000 and 30 June 2001.

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 occurrence 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 do 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 2000/2001 publication with previous publications

The 2000/2001 publication is comparable with the 1997/98 and 1999/00 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).

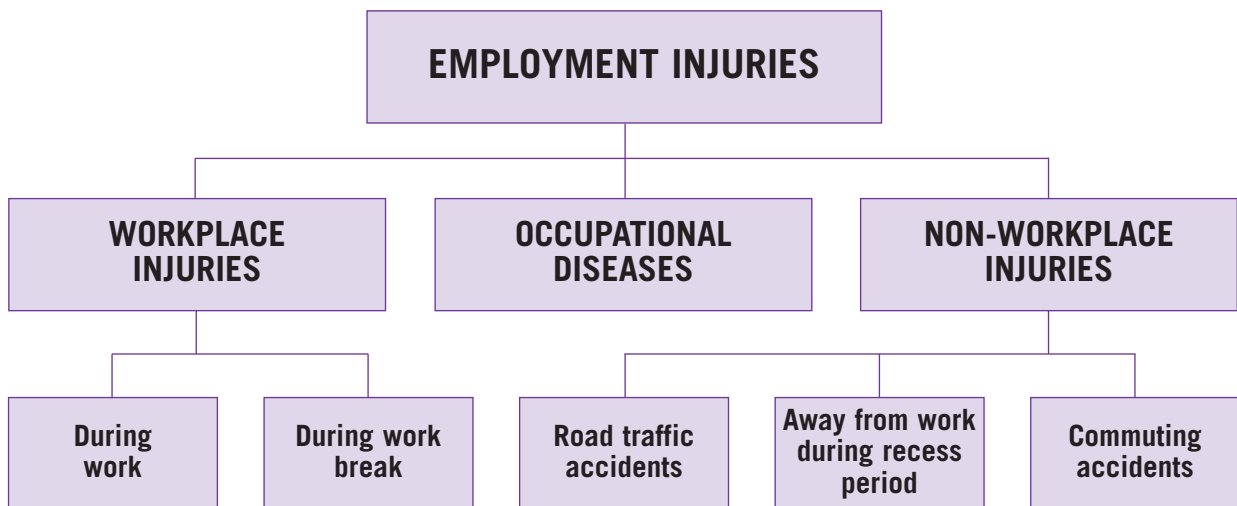
Comparisons at detailed level, however, should be done carefully, as different levels of grouping are given in publications. Also, coding problems were identified in industry divisions: manufacturing, construction, public administration and transport and storage and associated industry sub-divisions 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.

	1987/88 – 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 – 1996/97	1997/98- 2000/2001
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			
Gross incurred cost associated with coal mining					
Injuries or diseases associated with coal mining	Published	Not 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

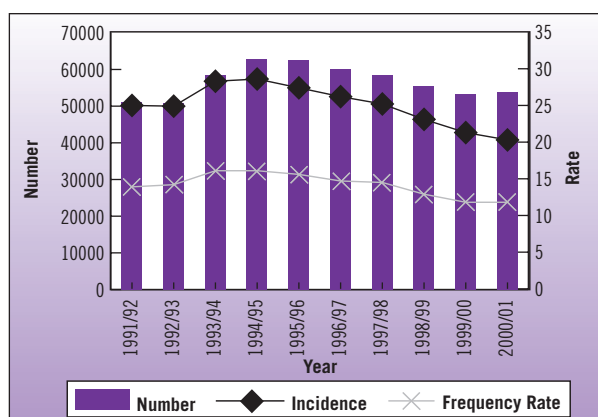
Employment injuries comprise all injuries resulting from accidents, and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment. Accidents cover: all workplace injuries - either during work (includes at work, working away from normal place of work or base of operations) 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 2000/01

1.1.1 Number, incidence and frequency rate

The number of employment injuries reported in 2000/01 was 53,797 which is an increase of 1.1% from the previous year. Although there has been a slight increase in the number of employment injuries for 2000/01, the incidence rate (no. of injuries per 1,000 workers) has fallen for the sixth successive year. The incidence of employment injuries in 2000/01 was 20.3, a decline from 28.6 in 1994/95. (See Figure 1.1.1).

Fig 1.1.1: Number, incidence and frequency rates, 1991/92-2000/01



The injury frequency rate (no. of injuries per million hours worked) fell from 16.1 in 1994/95 to 11.8 in 2000/01. There was an overall increase to 15.9 in female incidence until 1996/97; since then the female incidence rate has gradually declined to 12.9 in 2000/01. The male incidence reached a peak of 40.0 in 1993/94, but has since been steadily declining each year to be 26.7 in 2000/01.

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, permanent disability cases have declined by 3,435 while temporary disabilities have increased by 5,570 cases.

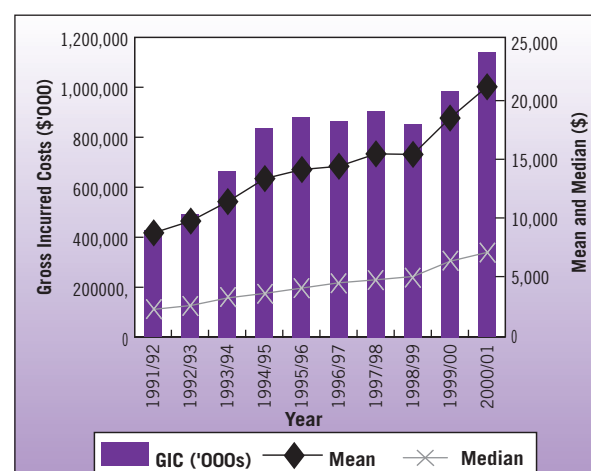
1.1.2 Cost and time lost

The total gross incurred cost (GIC) in 2000/01 was \$1,138 million. This was an increase of 15.7% over the previous year. Although the number of employment injuries has been

generally declining in recent years, the associated costs have been increasing at an average rate of 12.5 % over the last seven-year period. Average and median costs have also increased during this period. (See Figure 1.1.2).

The total time lost for temporary disability cases decreased from 409,471 weeks in 1999/00 to 398,838 in 2000/01, which represents a fall of 2.6%.

Fig 1.1.2: Cost over time, 1991/92-2000/01



1.2 Current year employment injuries, 2000/01

1.2.1 Number, cost and time lost

Of the 53,797 cases of employment injuries in 2000/01, 30.9% were permanent disabilities. Approximately 60.1% of employment injuries resulted in time lost of less than 6 months.

Most of the injuries involved males (37,950), which included 121 fatalities and 13,006 permanent disability cases. Males accounted for 78.3% of permanent disabilities. Of the 15,847 injuries to females, 18 were fatalities and 3,610 permanent disability cases.

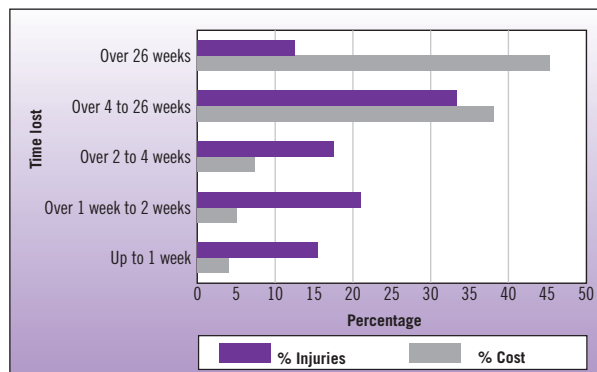
Table 1.2.1 shows that of the total gross incurred cost in 2000/01, \$354 million were total payments for major employment injuries; \$784 million were estimates of future liabilities. In general, estimates of future payments were much higher than the total payments of the year for all types of injuries. The average cost in 2000/01 was \$21,159. However, half of these cases resulted in a cost of \$7,039 or less.

Table 1.2.1: Gross incurred cost by nature of occurrence, 2000/01

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	39,995	22,325	235,752	258,077	546,193	804,278	20,109
During work	36,268	20,538	209,554	230,092	496,393	726,492	20,031
During work break	3,727	1,787	26,198	27,985	49,800	77,786	20,871
Non-workplace injuries	4,544	2,464	36,319	38,783	83,964	122,748	27,013
Road traffic accidents	618	398	7,271	7,668	13,305	20,974	33,938
During recess period	226	170	1,541	1,711	5,159	6,869	30,395
Commuting accidents	3,700	1,896	27,507	29,404	65,500	94,905	25,650
Occupational diseases	9,258	14,388	42,754	57,142	154,056	211,266	22,820
Total	53,797	39,177	314,825	354,003	784,212	1,138,291	21,159

Figure 1.2.1 shows that the temporary disability cases of over 26 weeks accounted for 12.6% of all temporary disability cases, however they accounted for 45.4% of the cost. In contrast, temporary disability cases of up to 1 week (15.5%) accounted for 4.0% of the costs.

Fig 1.2.1: Number and cost by time lost for temporary disabilities, 2000/01

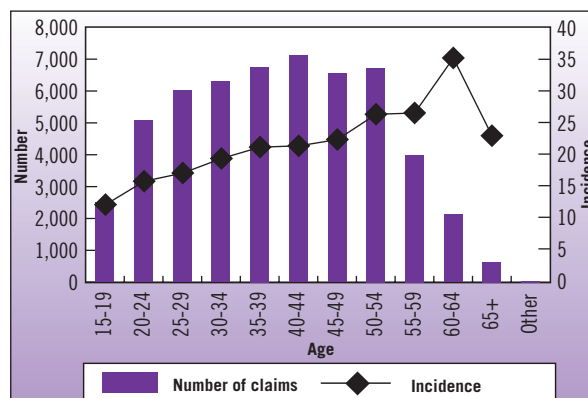


1.2.2 Age distribution

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, as shown in Figure 1.2.2. The observed distributions (25-54 years) were consistent with the higher proportion of people of those ages in the workforce (70.9% of wage and salary earners were in this age group – Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics). The highest number of employment injuries for males was in the age group 35-39 but for females it was the age group 40-44.

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, 2000/01



1.2.3 Industry distribution

The following were high risk industries that had a higher incidence than the NSW incidence (20.3) in 2000/01:

	No. of injuries	Incidence
Mining	866	63.8
Construction	6,678	42.1
Transport and Storage	4,604	36.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,903	32.9
Manufacturing	10,424	31.4
Government Administration & Defence	1,607	21.8
Electricity / Gas / Water Supply	476	21.8

Manufacturing, although having the highest number of injuries, was only fifth in terms of incidence (see Figure 1.2.3a). The large number of injuries can be expected from manufacturing being the industry with a large number of employees (12.5% 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 63.8 injuries per 1,000 workers which was the highest incidence among industries.

Manufacturing had the highest cost (\$232m), followed by Construction (\$162m), Retail Trade (\$106m) and Property and Business Services (\$89m) – see Figure 1.2.3b. These four industries together accounted for 51.7% of the total cost.

Fig 1.2.3a: Number and incidence by industry, 2000/01

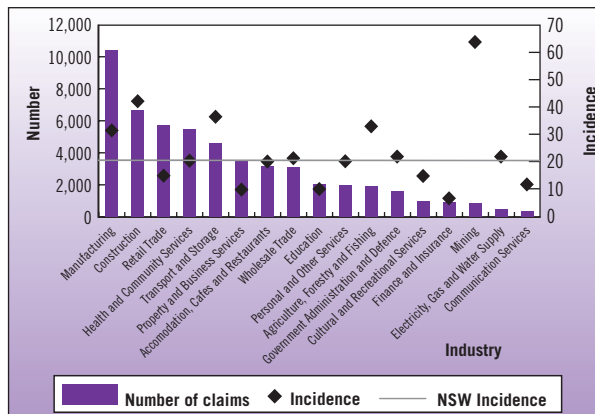
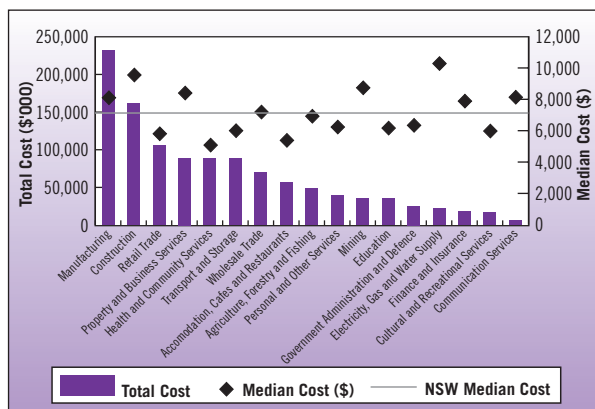


Fig 1.2.3b: Cost by industry, 2000/01



Although Electricity, Gas and Water Supply ranked 14th overall in terms of costs, the highest average cost per case was recorded in Electricity, Gas and Water (\$45,621), representing more than twice the average for NSW. 39.1% of the cases and 25.4% of the costs in Electricity, Gas and Water were reported from sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles. The highest median cost (\$10,281) was also recorded in Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Mining also had a high average cost (\$40,824). Over 20% of all claims in Mining were deafness cases.

Health and community service reported the highest average time lost in 2000/01 (12.8 weeks). Other industries with average time lost higher than the State average (10.8 weeks) were Education, Mining, Property and business services, Construction, and Personal and other services

1.2.4 Occupation distribution

In 2000/01 Labourers and related workers had the highest number of injuries (18,493). The incidence for these workers was 49.6 (see Figure 1.2.4a). Other occupational groups with incidence rates higher than NSW (20.3) were:

	No. of injuries	Incidence
Plant and machine operators and drivers	7,807	52.0
Tradespersons	10,687	35.9

Fig 1.2.4a: Number and incidence by occupation, 2000/01

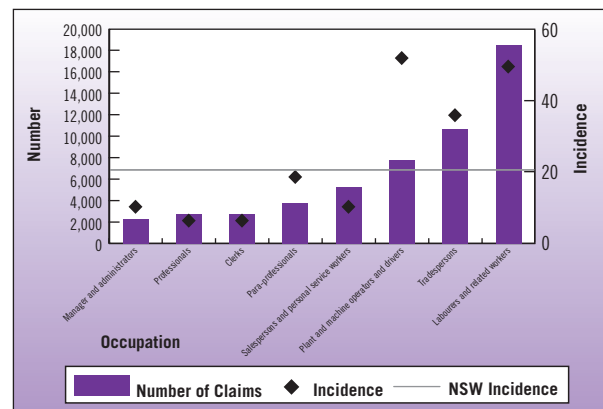
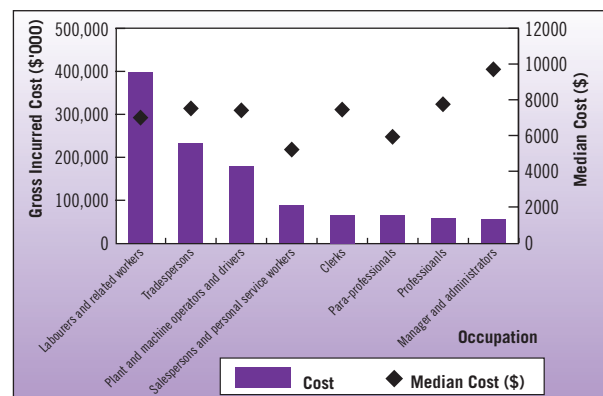


Figure 1.2.4b shows Labourers and related workers having the highest cost (\$398m), followed by Tradespersons (\$232m) and Plant and machine operators and drivers (\$179m). These three occupational groups together accounted for 71% of total cost. Although the cost and time lost for Managers and administrators were the lowest, this group had the highest average (\$23,957) and median (\$9,705) costs.

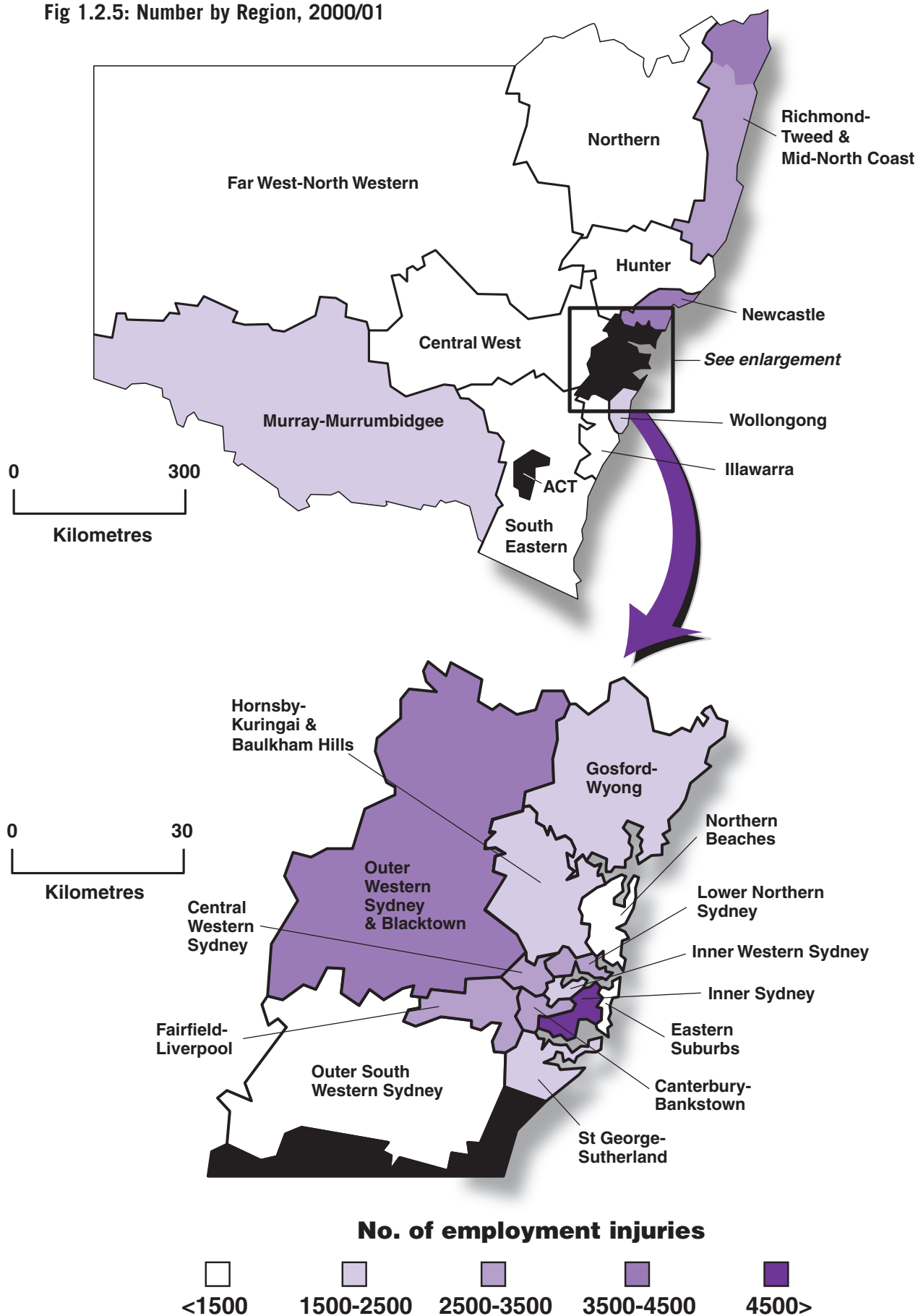
Fig 1.2.4b: Cost by occupation, 2000/01



1.2.5 Regional Distribution

Inner Sydney had the highest number of employment injuries (7,675) which accounted for 14.3% of all employment injuries, followed by the Newcastle Statistical Region with 4,024 accounting for 7.5% of employment injuries. For a breakdown of employment injuries for all regions, see Table 1.2.5. Figure 1.2.5 is a graphical representation of this table

Fig 1.2.5: Number by Region, 2000/01



Employment Injuries

Table 1.2.5: Number of injuries and employers by Statistical Region, 2000/01

Statistical Region	No. of employment injuries	%	No. of employers In region	%
(01) - Inner Sydney	7,675	14.3	31,458	8.8
(02) - Eastern suburbs	1,301	2.4	16,989	4.8
(03) - St George – Sutherland	2,402	4.5	21,497	6.0
(04) – Canterbury – Bankstown	2,508	4.7	11,589	3.2
(05) – Fairfield - Liverpool	3,440	6.4	12,882	3.6
(06) - Inner Western Sydney	1,692	3.1	8,927	2.5
(07) - Outer South Western Sydney	1,456	2.7	7,438	2.1
(08) - Central Western Sydney	3,001	5.6	11,949	3.3
(09) - Outer Western Sydney and Blacktown	3,853	7.2	20,175	5.6
(10) - Lower Northern Sydney	2,552	4.7	26,065	7.3
(11) - Hornsby –Kuringai and Baulkham Hills	2,024	3.8	22,811	6.4
(12) - Northern Beaches	1,145	2.1	15,386	4.3
(13) - Gosford-Wyong	1,918	3.6	12,694	3.6
(14) - Newcastle	4,024	7.5	19,171	5.4
(15) - Hunter balance	771	1.4	5,114	1.4
(16) - Wollongong	2,069	3.8	10,588	3.0
(17) - Illawarra balance	664	1.2	6,541	1.8
(18) - Richmond - Tweed and Mid-North Coast	2,873	5.3	25,435	7.1
(19) - Northern	1,315	2.4	12,874	3.6
(20) - Far West and North Western	1,277	2.4	9,428	2.6
(21) - Central West	1,316	2.4	11,548	3.2
(22) - South Eastern	1,256	2.3	12,890	3.6
(23) - Murray – Murrumbidgee	1,962	3.6	17,828	5.0
Not stated Other	1,303	2.4	6,197	1.7
TOTAL	53,797	100.0%	357,474	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.

fatalities

A fatality is included in this publication if the claim for original injury/illness 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, for example:

- fatalities to self-employed people;
- if the person was covered by the Scheme but the funeral expenses have not been claimed;
- 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 2000/01

The overall risk of work-related fatalities was assessed using the incidence and frequency rates. The rate of incidence for fatalities has varied between 5.2 and 12.2 per 100,000 employees over the last 14-year period of 1987/88 to 2000/01. Overall, the incidence showed a decreasing trend during the period, with the lowest incidence (5.2) reported in 2000/01. (See Table 2.1. Figure 2.1a is a graphical representation of this table).

In contrast, the frequency rate was more stable between 1991/92 to 1999/00 being either 0.05 or 0.04. In 2000/01 the rate dropped to 0.03.

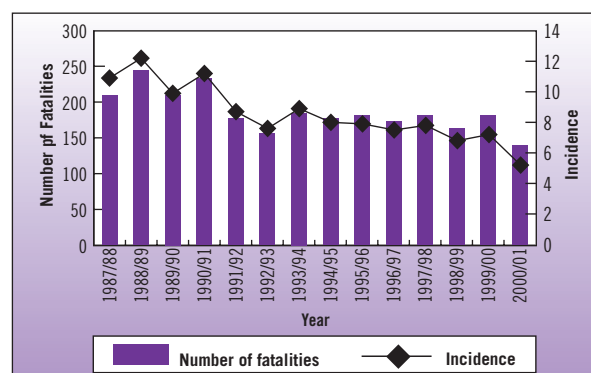
Table 2.1: Fatalities, 1987/88 - 2000/01

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
2000/01	139	5.2	0.03
Total	2,609	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. . (Note: Denominator data to calculate Frequency rates for 1987/88 to 1990/91 not available).

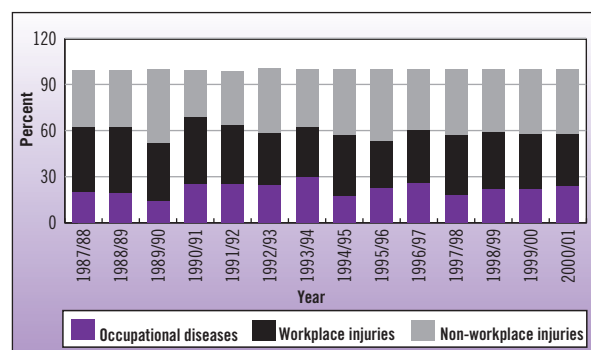
Fig 2.1a: Number and incidence, 1987/88 - 2000/01



Industries such as Construction, Manufacturing, Transport and storage, and Agriculture, forestry and fishing had the highest number of fatalities over the last decade.

Figure 2.1b indicates that the proportion of non-workplace fatalities has remained high throughout the last 14 years. The percentage of disease-related fatalities has been steady since 1998/99.

Fig 2.1b: Proportion of fatalities, 1987/88 - 2000/01



2.2 Current year fatalities, 2000/01

A total of 139 work-related fatalities were reported to insurers in 2000/01. This is 42 fewer than in 1999/00. Of the total, 47 fatalities (33.8%) occurred at the workplace, 33 (23.7%) resulted from occupational diseases, road traffic accidents accounted for 16 fatalities (11.5%), commuting accidents accounted for 41 fatalities (29.5%) and the remaining 2 (1.4%) involved fatalities that occurred during a recess period.

There were 121 male fatalities accounting for 87.1% of all reported fatalities.

2.2.1 Industry

In 2000/01 the fatalities incidence rate for all industry was 5.2 per 100,000 employees at risk and the fatalities frequency rate was 0.03 per million hours worked. Industry divisions that had rates above the NSW incidence were:

	Number	Incidence*
■ Mining	7	51.6
■ Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17	29.3
■ Construction	19	12.0
■ Transport and Storage	15	11.9
■ Wholesale	10	6.9
■ Personal and other services	6	6.1
■ Government Administration & defence	4	5.4

* *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 (44). Within this group Trade assistants and factory hands had the highest number (16) with an incidence of 19.7.

Plant, machine operators and drivers had the second highest number of work-related fatalities (26) with incidence of 17.3. Within this group, Road and rail transport drivers had the highest number (16) with an incidence of 21.8.

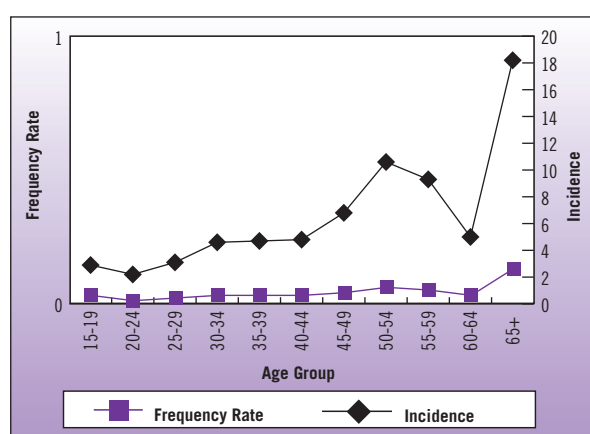
2.2.3 Fatalities by age group, 2000/01

During the year 2000/01, the highest number of work related fatalities occurred in the 50-54 age group (27) followed by the 45-49 age group (20) then 40-44 (16). Employees who were less than 25 years of age accounted for 9% of all fatalities. The highest incidence and frequency rates were recorded for the 65+ 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 fatalities, with the exception of the 55-59 and 60-64 age groups.

For the age groups 35-54, the industry divisions most at risk were: Mining (fatalities incidence of 44.2), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (17.3), Transport and storage (9.5). The high-risk occupations for the same age groups were Plant and machine operators and drivers (12.0), Labourers and related workers (5.6) and Managers and administrators (5.3). Fatalities in this age group were caused mainly by vehicle accidents.

Figure 2.2.3 Fatalities by age group 2000/01



Younger workers

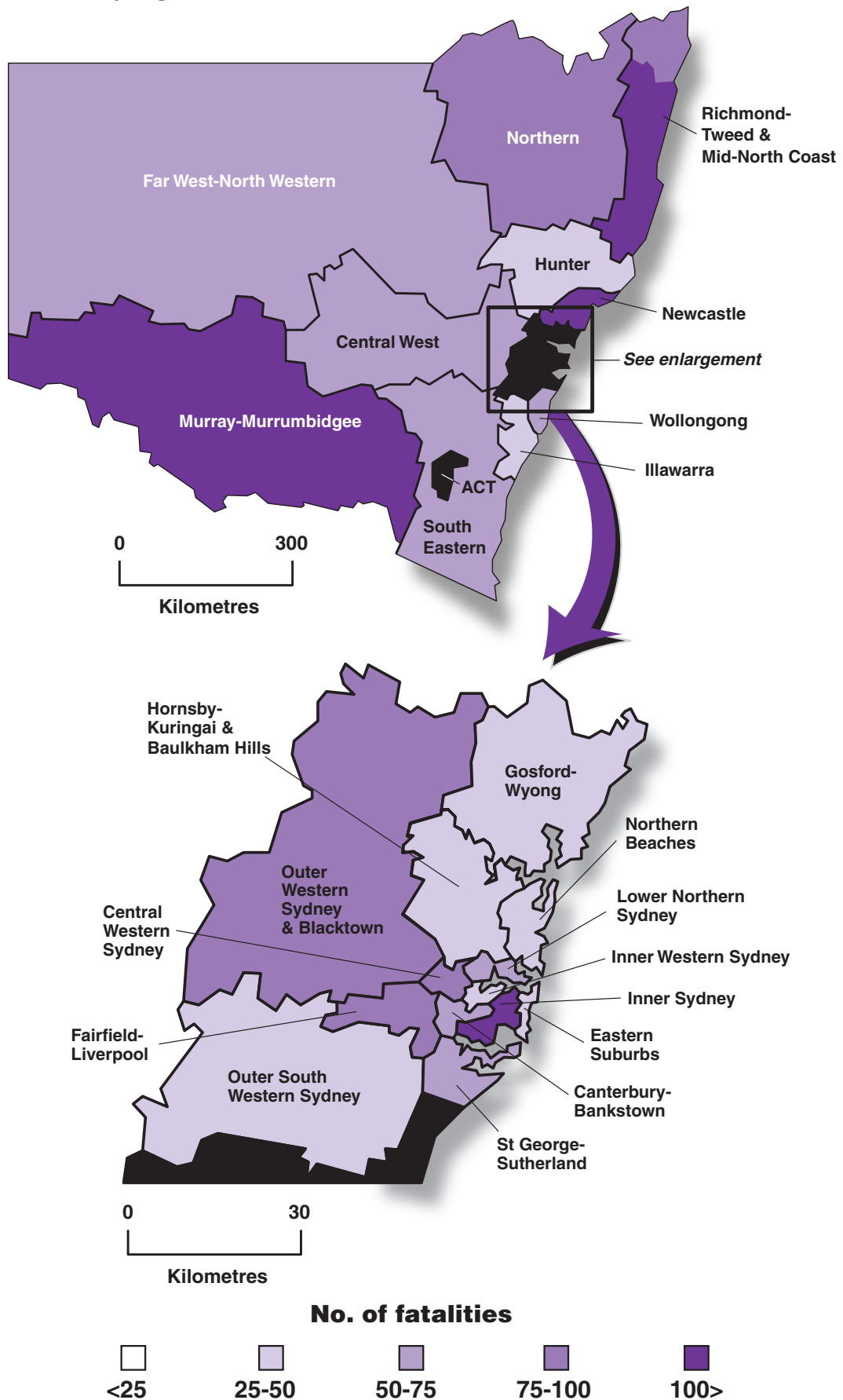
There were 13 workers (9%) aged less than 25 years who were fatally injured in the course of their employment. All of these cases were males. As with workers 25 years and over, vehicle accident was the most common mechanism of fatal injury and accounted for 7 of these deaths.

2.3 Fatalities over the ten year period, 1991/92 - 2000/01

A total of 1,713 fatalities were reported during the ten-year period of 1991/92 to 2000/01. Of these, 609 resulted from workplace injuries, 708 from non-workplace injuries and 394 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 (255). This was followed by Newcastle at 7% (123) and Murray-Murrumbidgee at 6% (108). Figure 2.3 shows the fatalities for all NSW regions

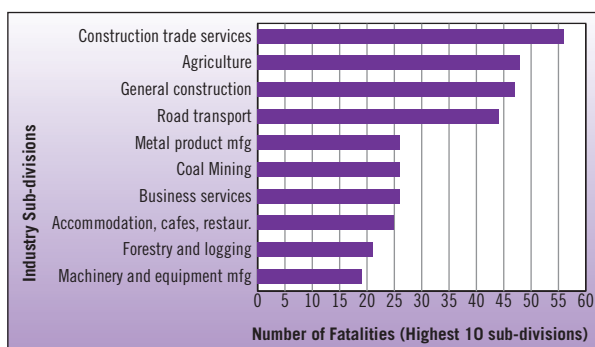
Fig 2.3: Fatalities by Regions, 1991/92 - 2000/01



2.3.1 Workplace fatalities

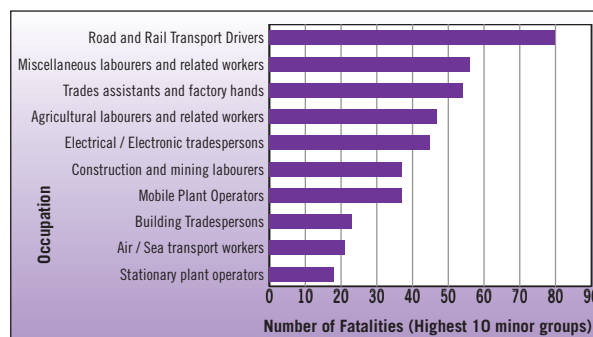
The industry distribution of the 609 workplace fatalities reported over the ten-year period is given in Figure 2.3.1a. The highest numbers were recorded in industry sub-divisions: Construction trade services (56), Agriculture (48), General construction (47), and Road transport (44).

Fig 2.3.1a: Workplace Fatalities by Industry 1991/92 - 2000/01



The high risk occupations of Road and rail transport drivers accounted for 80 workplace fatalities followed by Miscellaneous labourers and related workers (56) and then Trade assistants and factory hands (54). This is shown in Figure 2.3.1b.

Fig 2.3.1b Workplace Fatalities by Occupation 2000/01



Major workplace hazards

Table 2.3.1 shows the key factors contributing to all workplace fatalities in the ten-year period of 1991/92 to 2000/01. The most common workplace accidents which led to fatalities were "Being hit by moving objects" (124) followed by "vehicle accidents" (92). "Being hit by moving objects" occurred mainly from Road, rail and air transport vehicles. "Being hit by falling objects" was recognised as a factor contributing to one in seven of all workplace fatalities in NSW between 1991/92 and 2000/01. "Falls from a height" was another main cause of accidents, accounting for 78 fatalities, while "Contact with electricity" accounted for 54 fatalities.

Table 2.3.1: Workplace Fatalities - Mechanism and Breakdown Agency, 1991/92 to 2000/01

Agency	Road, rail and air transport vehicles	Electrical installation	Other outdoor environment	Self-propelled plant	Other Person	Non-metallic minerals & substances	Underground Environment	Other	Total
Being hit by moving objects	28	-	4	7	13	15	-	57	124
Vehicle accident	67	-	1	2	-	-	-	22	92
Being hit by falling objects	2	1	17	8	-	6	-	53	87
Falls from a height	9	-	11	1	-	2	2	53	78
Contact with electricity	1	42	-	-	-	-	-	11	54
Being trapped by moving objects	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	24	35
Slide or cave-in	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	1	20
Other	12	1	7	4	13	1	4	77	119
Total	122	44	41	31	26	24	23	298	609

2.3.2 Occupational disease fatalities

A total of 394 occupational disease fatalities was reported during the ten-year period. Manufacturing, Construction, and Transport and Storage had high numbers of disease fatalities, and together accounted for 48% of cases. Figure 2.3.2a shows the industry sub-divisions with the highest number of occupational disease fatalities in the last ten years. Similarly, Figure 2.3.2b is a breakdown of the highest occupation sub-divisions.

Males accounted for 94% of fatalities involving occupational diseases.

50% of disease fatalities resulted from ischaemic heart diseases. Asbestosis caused another 7% of disease fatalities as did cerebrovascular diseases (7%) and mesothelioma (7%). 80 fatalities were due to long-term contact with chemicals and substances. The majority of these fatalities was due to the effect of non-metallic minerals and substances.

Figure 2.3.2a Occupational Disease Fatalities by industry 1991/92 to 2000/01

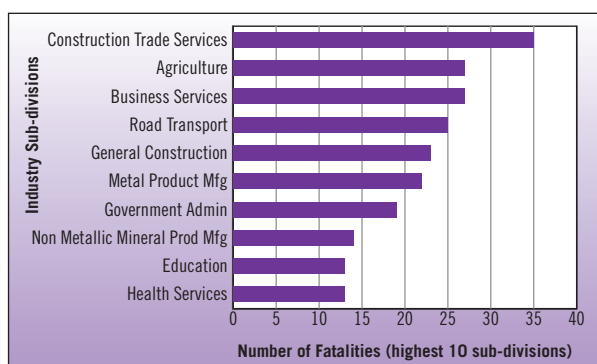
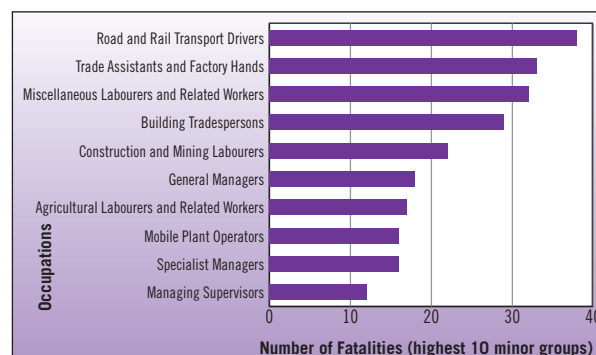


Figure 2.3.2b Occupational Disease Fatalities by occupation 1991/92 to 2000/01



2.3.3 Non-workplace fatalities

A total of 708 non-workplace fatalities were reported during the ten-year period. Of these, 431 or 61% of non-workplace fatalities occurred while travelling to and from work. 262 of these were road traffic accidents.

The highest number of non-workplace fatalities occurred in the Road transport industry (88). Business services (50), General construction (39), Agriculture (37), and Construction Trade Services (36) and Health Services (35) were the other industries that had a high number of non-workplace fatalities. 154 non-workplace fatalities occurred to road and rail transport drivers followed by miscellaneous labourers and related workers (60).

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. 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 2000/01

A total of 39,995 workplace injuries were reported in 2000/01. This was an increase of 1.2% on the previous year. Compared to 1991/92, the incidence of workplace injuries decreased from 18.7 to 15.1 in 2000/01 (see Figure 3.1a). Both male and female incidence rates have been dropping since 1996/97 (see Figure 3.1b).

Fig 3.1a: Number, incidence and frequency rates, 1991/92 – 2000/01

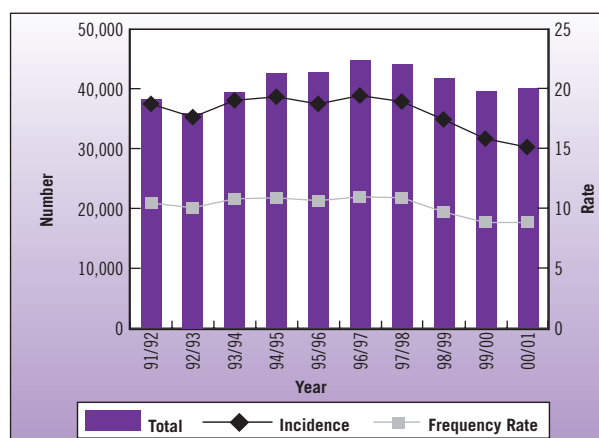


Fig 3.1.b: Number and incidence by gender, 1991/92 – 2000/01

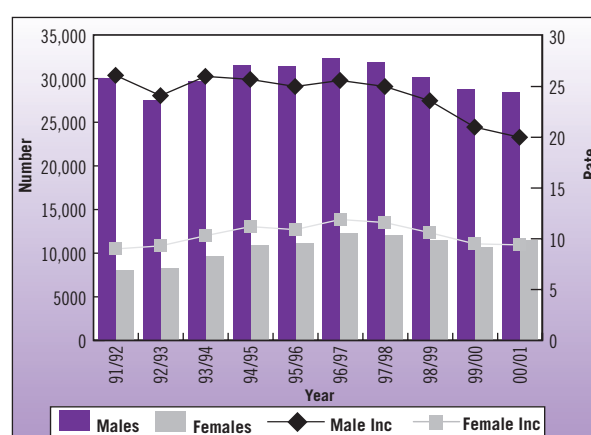


Table 3.1.1 shows that from 1991/92 to 2000/01 there was a downward trend in the proportion of male injuries, which may be partly explained by an increase in the female workforce participation rate¹.

Table 3.1.1: Number of workplace injuries, 1991/92 – 2000/01

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
Males	30,086	27,576	29,680	31,611	31,483	32,318	31,925	30,200	28,798	28,477
Females	8,077	8,349	9,620	10,893	11,162	12,336	12,057	11,539	10,733	11,518
Total	38,163	35,925	39,307	42,505	42,648	44,654	43,982	41,739	39,531	39,995
% Male Injuries	79%	77%	76%	74%	74%	72%	73%	72%	73%	71%

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

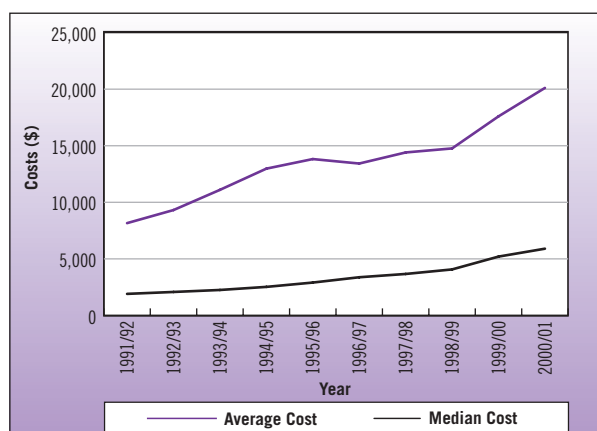
3.1.2 Cost and time lost

The overall cost of workplace injuries rose more than two and a half times during the ten-year period from 1991/92 to 2000/01 (from \$304 million to \$804 million). During this period average costs rose from \$8,264 in 1991/92 to \$20,109 in 2000/01, representing a 143% increase. Median costs more than tripled, increasing from \$1,875 to \$5,900 (see Figure 3.1.2).

This increase in costs was mainly due to a rise in the number of permanent disabilities from 2,989 in 1991/92 to 10,300 in 2000/01. Injuries involving permanent disabilities generally incurred higher than average costs. In comparison, the numbers of temporary disabilities have declined by 15.5% (from 35,105 in 1991/92 to 29,648 in 2000/01).

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

Fig 3.1.2: Average and median costs, 1991/92 – 2000/01



3.2 Current year workplace injuries, 2000/2001

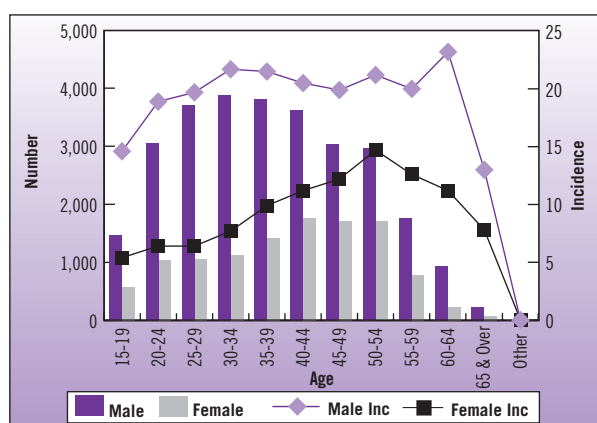
3.2.1 Number, incidence and frequency rates

Workplace injuries (39,995) accounted for 74.3% of all employment injuries. The incidence of workplace injuries was 15.1 in 2000/01, lower than the previous year's incidence (15.8). The frequency rate in 2000/01 was 8.8, the same as the previous year.

Male injuries comprised 71.2% of all workplace injuries.

Figure 3.2.1 shows that the highest incidence of workplace injuries was recorded in the 60-64 year age group (19.1 per 1,000 wage and salary earners), followed by the 50-54 year age group (18.3).

Fig 3.2.1: Number and incidence by age, 2000/01



3.2.2 Severity of injury

During 2000/01 there were 47 workplace fatalities (all male), 10,300 permanent disabilities and 29,648 temporary disability cases.

While only 25.8% of workplace injury cases involved permanent disabilities, they were responsible for 61.8% of all workplace injury costs. The most common types of permanent workplace injuries were sprains and strains (66.4%) then fractures (14.2%).

11.2% 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 (72.5%). For temporary disability cases involving time lost of less than six months, the most common injuries were sprains and strains (62.5%) and open wounds (12.4%).

Males accounted for 74.9% of permanent injuries and 69.9% of temporary disability cases.

3.2.3 Cost and time lost

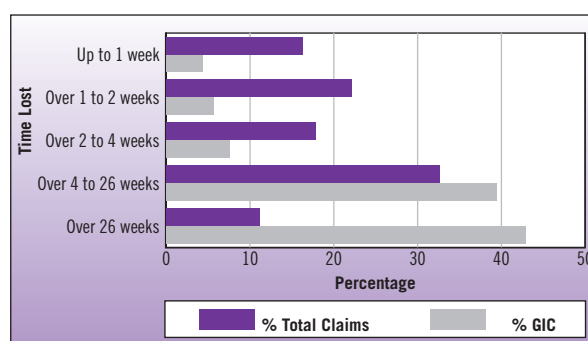
Gross costs for workplace injuries were \$804 million in 2000/01. This is a 15.6% increase on the previous year. On average the cost incurred per injury was \$20,109 with half of these cases costing \$5,900 or less. The cost for male injuries was \$593 million and accounted for 73.7% of the cost for workplace injuries.

There was a total of 292,157 weeks of time lost, with an average of 9.9 weeks of time lost per case. Half of these cases involved time lost up to 3.0 weeks. The total time lost for injuries to males was 192,499 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 the highest costs were Labourers and related workers (\$301m), Trades persons (\$175m), Plant and machine operators and drivers (\$130m) and Salespersons and personal service workers (\$60m).

The 40-44 year age group recorded the highest cost of injuries (\$118m). For this age group the time lost was 39,288 weeks. The average time lost for this age group was 10.1 weeks, with half of these being 3.4 weeks or less. The average cost of these cases was \$21,994 which was 9.4% above the average for all workplace cases.

Fig 3.2.3: Distribution of cases and cost by time lost, 2000/01 (temporary disability cases only)



3.2.4 Industry distribution

Industry divisions with a high workplace incidence of injury were Mining (45.4), Construction (31.4), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (28.9) and Transport and storage (26.9). These incidences were well above the rate recorded for all industries (15.1).

During 2000/01, the Manufacturing industry recorded the highest number of workplace injuries (7,445), representing

18.6% of all workplace injuries. Other industry divisions with high levels of injuries were Construction (4,972), Retail trade (4,613) and Health and community services (4,209). Together, these four industry divisions accounted for more than half (53.1%) of all workplace injuries. See Figure 3.2.4 for the top ten industries.

The following industries had the highest incidences of male injuries:

	Incidence	Number
■ Mining	48.4	613
■ Construction	34.8	4,871
■ Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.3	1,465
■ Transport and storage	31.8	3,035
■ Manufacturing	27.0	6,324

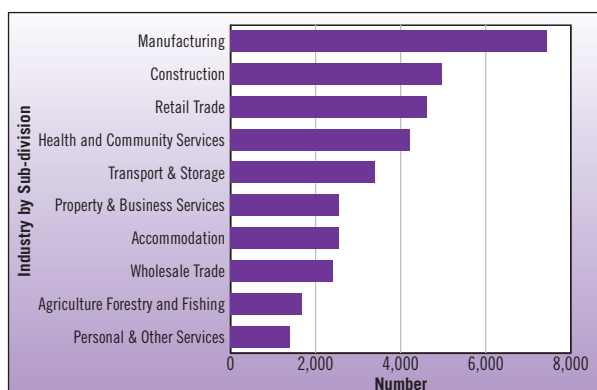
The proportion of males employed in Mining was 93.4%, Construction 88.2%, Agriculture, forestry and fishing 76.0%, while the proportion in Transport and storage and in Manufacturing were 75.6% and 70.5% respectively (Source: Denominator data 2000/01, Australian Bureau of Statistics).

The following industries had the highest incidences of female injuries:

	Incidence	Number
■ Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	15.2	1,295
■ Health and community services	15.0	3,216
■ Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.9	207
■ Transport and storage	12.0	370

In the Health and community services industry, more than three quarters of workers (79.0%) were females in 2000/01. For Accommodation, cafes and restaurants more than half (54.0%) were female workers, while the proportion in Transport and storage, and Agriculture forestry and fishing were 24.4% and 24.0% respectively (Source: Denominator data 2000/01, Australian Bureau of Statistics).

**Fig 3.2.4: Number of cases by industry, 2000/01
(10 highest divisions)**



3.2.5 Occupation distribution

During 2000/01 labouring occupations recorded the highest number of workplace injuries (14,518). These cases represented 36.3% of all workplace injuries.

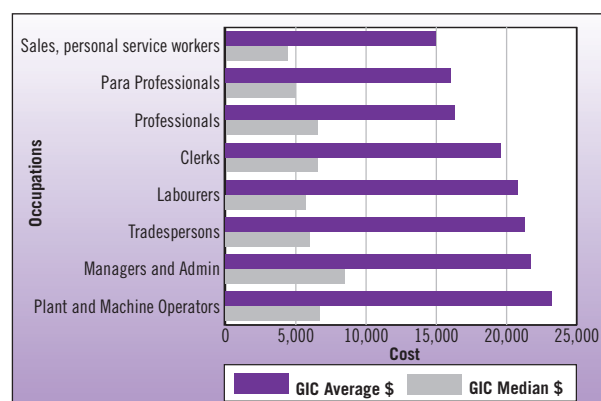
These occupations also recorded the highest incidence rates of injuries (38.9). Other occupations with high incidence were Plant and machine operators and drivers (37.3), and Tradespersons (27.6). These incidences were higher than the rate recorded for all occupation groups (15.1).

The highest frequency rate for occupation groups was again Labourers and related workers (25.3). Other high risk occupations were Plant and machine operators and drivers (19.1) and Tradespersons (14.2). These three occupational groups had frequency rates well above the rate recorded for all occupation groups (8.8).

The 10 highest risk occupational sub-divisions are provided in the table below:

Occupation minor group	Incidence	Frequency rate
■ Trades assistants and factory hands	52.9	31.3
■ Construction and mining labourers	46.4	24.9
■ Mobile plant operators	42.2	20.9
■ Road and rail transport drivers	39.1	19.4
■ Miscellaneous labourers	39.0	26.7
■ Labourers and related workers	38.9	25.3
■ Building tradespersons	38.7	19.6
■ Stationary plant operators	37.6	19.5
■ Amenity, horticultural tradespersons	37.3	21.0
■ Plant and machine operators	37.3	19.1

Fig 3.2.5: Average and median gross costs by occupation, 2000/01



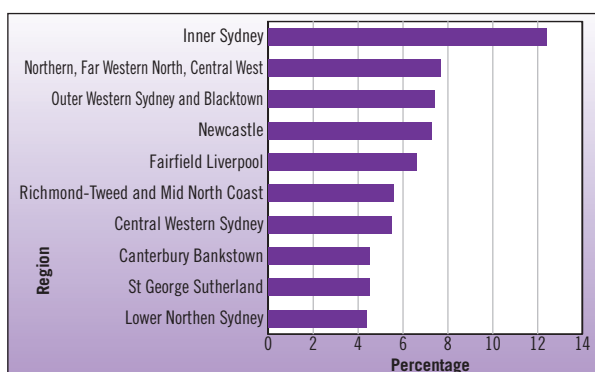
3.2.6 Regional distribution

The highest number of workplace injuries occurred in the Inner Sydney Statistical Region (5,209), accounting for 13.0% of injuries. The highest cost was also recorded in Inner Sydney (\$99.7m), which accounted for 12.4% of the total cost.

For the Inner Sydney Statistical Region there was an average cost of \$19,140 per case, with an average time lost of 9.4 weeks per case.

The highest ten Statistical Regions accounted for 66.6% 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 64% of workplace injuries resulted in sprains and strains costing \$565 million in 2000/01. Other common injuries were open wounds, fractures, contusions and crushings.

The most common agencies of injuries were indoor floor surfaces (8.4%), cartons and boxes (7.8%), and other persons (5.4%).

Manual handling was the most common mechanism of injury (34.6%), followed by falls on the same level (14.7%)

and falls from a height (9.4%). 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 2000/01, there were 12,033 workplace back injuries, representing 30.1% of all workplace injuries. This was an increase of 4.9% from 1999/00. However, the overall trend has been quite stable at around 30% of all workplace injuries over the last ten years. The 2000/01 figures as a proportion of all workplace injuries are only slightly higher than the 29.7% reported in 1991/92.

While there have been minimal fluctuations in incidence figures over the last ten years, the costs of back injury claims have increased by 131% during this period (see Table 3.3.1).

Back injuries cost \$270 million and involved a time lost of 96,057 weeks. In 2000/01 the majority of back injuries occurred to males (69.3%). The percentage of workplace back injuries out of all workplace injuries in 2000/01 was 29.3% for males, and 32.1% for females. Workplace back injuries to males were up by 2.7%, while for females there was a rise of 10.4% over the previous year. The breakdown in costs for males in 2000/01 was \$198.7 million, while for females it was \$71.2 million.

Of all workplace back injuries, permanent disability cases accounted for 24.3% cases. Of these permanent injury cases, 96% involved sprains and strains. Other injuries included fractures and contusions.

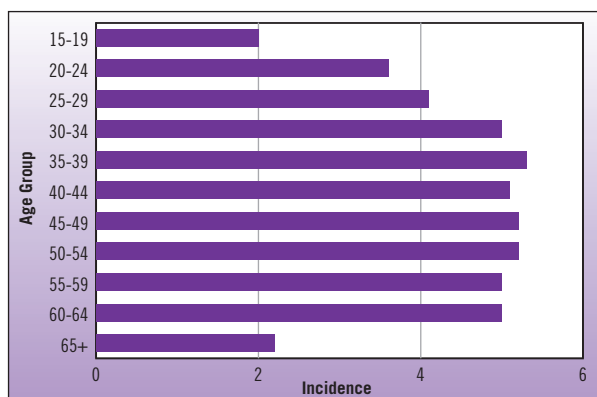
The highest number of back injuries was in the 35-39 year age group, which represented 14.1% of claims and 16.0% of the costs. Most of these injuries involved temporary disabilities (73.1%). Figure 3.3.1 shows the incidence of workplace back injuries by age group.

Table 3.3.1: Workplace back injuries, 1991/92-2000/01

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
2000/01	12,033	30.1	2.6	4.5	269,913

(a) Excludes coal mining cases

Workplace Injuries

Fig 3.3.1: Incidence of back injuries by age group, 2000/01**3.3.2 Manual handling injuries**

In 2000/01, there were 13,831 manual handling injuries, which represents a 3.3% increase on the previous year. Manual handling injuries as a percentage of the total workplace injuries grew from 29.5% in 1991/92 to 34.6% in 2000/01. See Table 3.3.2.

Manual handling injuries in 2000/01 cost \$302 million and involved 111,313 weeks in time lost. The percentage of workplace manual handling injuries from all workplace injuries in 2000/01 was 33.1% for males, and 38.2% for females. Manual handling injuries to males were up by

0.4% over the previous year, while for females it was up by 10.2%. The breakdown in cost for males was \$217 million, while for females it was \$85 million.

The principal agencies involved in manual handling cases were crates, cartons and boxes (2,626), other person (1,144) and metal objects (546). Together these categories accounted for 31.2% 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 800 injuries during 2000/01 that may be regarded as involving violence. Violence related injuries form only a small proportion of workplace injuries (2%). Violence related injuries cost \$13.6 million, which represented 1.7% of total costs. These injuries involved a total 7,696 weeks in time lost, an increase of 5.8% from the previous year.

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

Table 3.3.2: Workplace manual handling injuries, 1991/92-2000/01

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
2000/01	13,831	34.6	3.0	5.2	302,080

(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 2000/01

4.1.1 Number and incidence

In 2000/01, there were 9,258 cases of occupational disease reported, representing about 17.2% of all employment related injuries. This was a slight increase of 1.0% 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 seven years, following the peak in 1993/94 at 27.5% of all employment related injuries. See Table 4.1.1.

Table 4.1.1: Trend, 1991/92 – 2000/01

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
2000/01	9,258	53,797	17.2

Figure 4.1.1a shows that the incidence and frequency rate of occupational diseases has also been decreasing since 1993/94. This noted decline in number, incidence and frequency rate has been predominantly as a result of the decline in the number 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. Deafness cases have dropped from 11,212 in 1994/95 to 4,095 in 2000/01.

Figure 4.1.1b shows that a marked difference remains with respect to gender. The incidence continues to be much more prevalent among male workers largely due to their high number of deafness cases. For example, in 2000/01 there were 3,955 deafness claims for males and only 242 for females.

Fig 4.1.1a: Number, incidence and frequency rate, 1991/92 – 2000/01

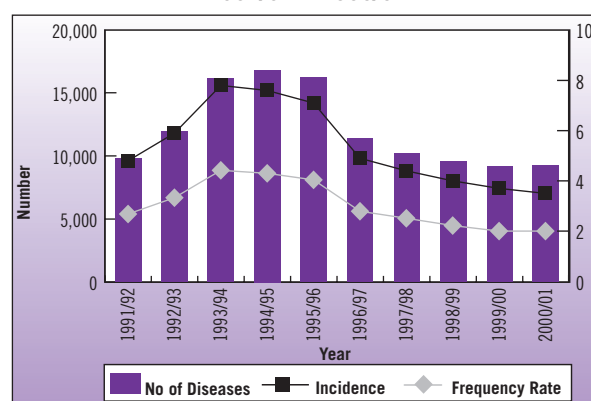
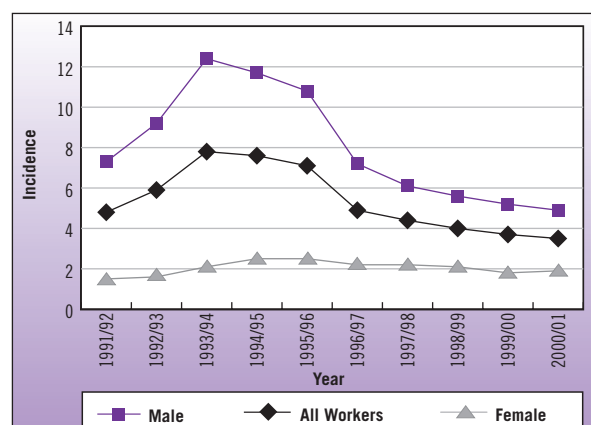


Fig 4.1.1b: Incidence of occupational diseases by gender, 1991/92 – 2000/01

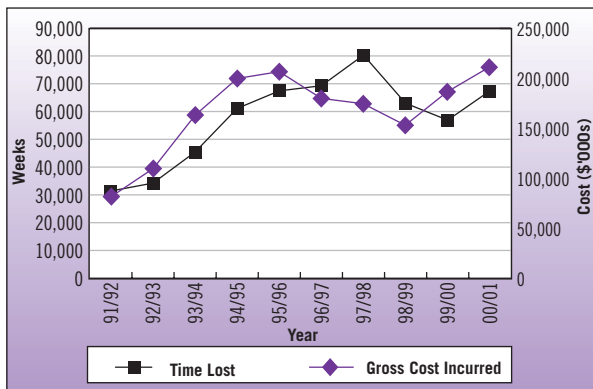


4.1.2 Gross Incurred cost and time lost

Figure 4.1.2 shows that despite the general decline in the number of cases for occupational diseases over the last six years, the total gross incurred cost has been increasing each year since 1998/99. In 2000/01, GIC for all occupational diseases was \$211m. The average GIC for an occupational disease claim in 2000/01 was \$22,820.

Time lost due to occupational diseases has increased each year from 1991/92 to 1997/98, before declining in both 1998/99 and 1999/00. However in 2000/01 time lost increased, to a total of 67,411 weeks off work. The average time lost for an occupational disease claim in 2000/01 was 17.0 weeks.

Fig 4.1.2: Cost and time lost for occupational diseases, 1991/92 to 2000/01



4.2 Current year occupational diseases, 2000/01

4.2.1 Number and nature of diseases

Occupational diseases for 2000/01 totalled 9,258. Even though this is up 1.0% on the previous year, the incidence rate decreased from 3.7 to 3.5. While there has been a decrease in the number of deafness cases, the overall increase in the number of occupational diseases is due to increases in mental disorders (1,916) and disorders of muscle, tendons and other soft tissues (1,044).

Of the total 9,258 occupational diseases, 5,209 were permanent disabilities. Occupational diseases have a higher propensity to result in permanent disability. Whilst 30.9% of all employment injuries resulted in permanent disabilities, 56.3% of occupational diseases resulted in permanent disability.

The extent of permanent disability (mainly as a result of the high proportion of deafness cases) was significantly greater among males than females. Almost two thirds (66.4%) of cases for males were permanent disabilities, while only a quarter (25.4%) of female cases were permanent disabilities.

The total cost for occupational diseases in 2000/01 was \$211 million, which was 18.6% of the total cost of employment injuries. The average cost for diseases was \$22,820 however half of these cases had a cost of less than \$10,653.

The total time lost caused by occupational diseases was 67,411 weeks with an average of 17.0 weeks. However, half of the temporary disability cases resulted in 6.1 weeks or less. 43.4% of occupational diseases were temporary disability cases. Over 60% of temporary disability cases resulted in more than four weeks in time lost and accounted for 89% of total costs and 96% of time lost for temporary disability cases (see Figure 4.2.1).

The most common nature of disease was deafness accounting for over 44.2% of cases. Mental disorders, Occupational Overuse Syndrome (OOS) and Hernia were the other common occupational diseases (see Table 4.2.1).

Table 4.2.1: Nature of diseases, 2000/01

Occupational disease by type	Number of claims	% of all disease
Occupational deafness	4,095	44.2
Mental disorders (a)	1,916	20.7
OOS, RSI and related disorders	1,044	11.3
Hernia	826	8.9
Nerve root, plexus, single nerve (b)	235	2.5
Dermatitis, eczema, other skin	229	2.5
Dorsopathies	209	2.3
Asbestosis, pneumoconiosis (d)	133	1.4
Other nervous system, sense organs	93	1.0
Other musculoskeletal	76	0.8
Other and miscoded	75	0.8
Other infectious and parasitic	48	0.5
Other neoplasms	47	0.5
Viral disease, including hepatitis	44	0.5
Other respiratory due to substances (e)	43	0.5
Other respiratory (c)	39	0.4
IHD and other heart disease	32	0.3
Skin cancer	29	0.3
Circulatory disease excluding heart	20	0.2
Eye disorders	14	0.2
Specified zoonoses	11	0.1
TOTAL	9,258	100.0

(a) Includes psychological stress

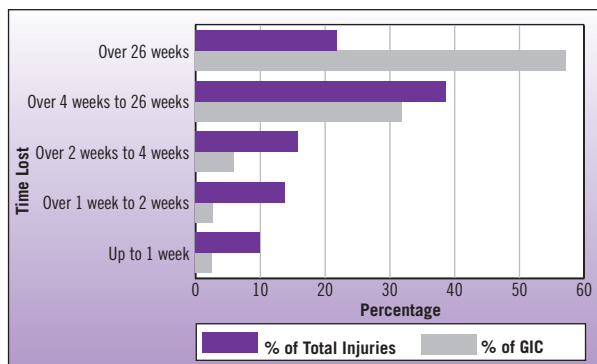
(b) Includes carpal tunnel syndrome and mononeuritis

(c) Includes bronchitis, cold and flu

(d) Includes silicosis

(e) Includes asthma

Fig 4.2.1: Distribution of diseases and cost by time lost, 2000/01 (Temporary disability cases)



4.2.2 Age distribution

Fig 4.2.2a: Occupational diseases by age

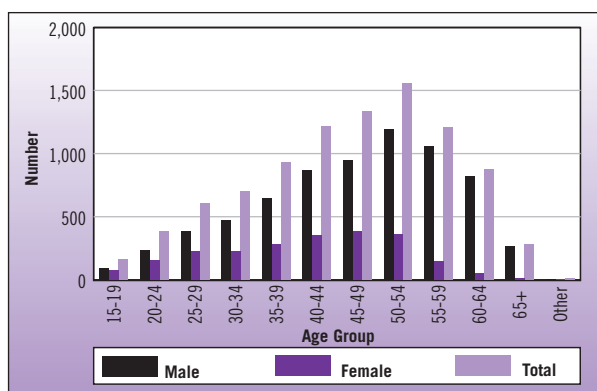
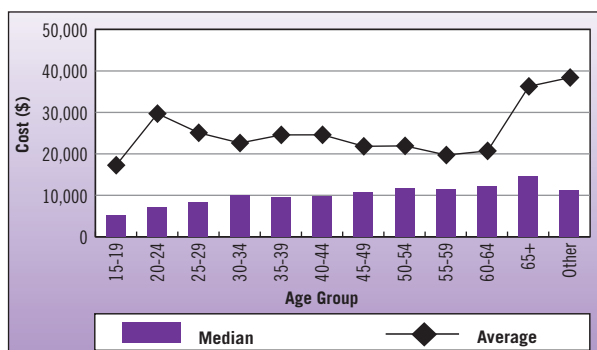


Figure 4.2.2a shows that, in general, the number of cases for occupational diseases increased with age, peaking in the 50-54 age group for males. For female workers, this peak occurred slightly younger at 45-49. In general, the likelihood of deafness cases increases, as a person gets older. However, when looking at the total amount of time lost due to occupational diseases, the peak occurred in the 45-49 age group for males and the 45-49 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 \$22,820. However, half of the cases had a gross incurred cost of less than \$10,653 (referred to as the median cost). For a breakdown of average and median costs by age group, see Figure 4.2.2b.

4.2.3 Industry distribution

Mining, Electricity / gas and water supply, Construction and Manufacturing had the highest incidence of occupational diseases (see Figure 4.2.3a). This can be expected due to the high number of deafness cases in these industries, which utilise high noise emitting machinery or processes.

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, Health and community services, and Transport and storage emerged as high-risk industries. This was partly explained by the fact that Mining, Construction, Electricity / gas and water supply and Manufacturing are predominantly male dominated industries while Health and community services, and Personal and other services are female dominated industries.

Fig 4.2.3a: Occupational diseases by industry, 2000/01

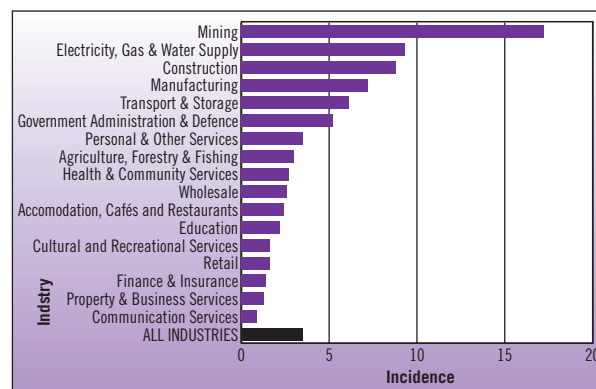
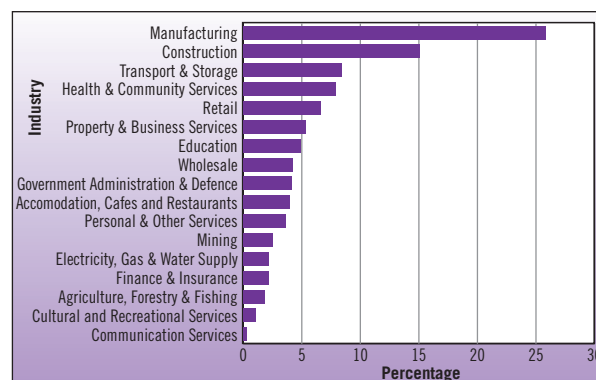


Fig 4.2.3b: Distribution of occupational diseases by industry, 2000/01



4.2.4 Occupational distribution

Fig 4.2.4a: Occupational diseases by occupation, 2000/01

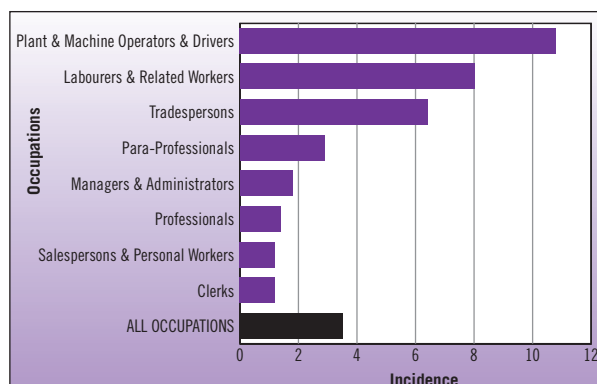


Fig 4.2.4b: Distribution of occupational diseases by occupation, 2000/01

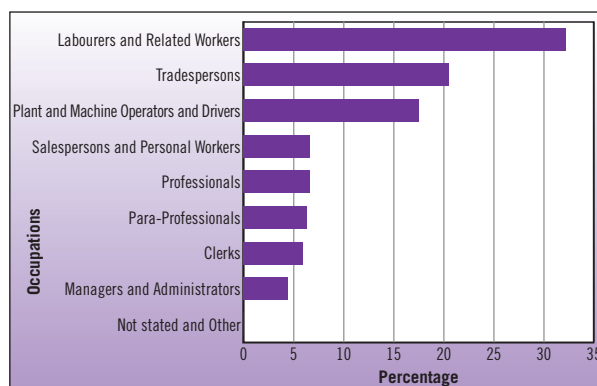


Figure 4.2.4b shows that the largest number of cases for occupational diseases was for Labourers and related workers, followed by Trades persons then Plant and

machine operators and drivers. This was mainly due to deafness cases. Therefore, occupations where the use of noisy machinery or equipment was prevalent accounted for almost three quarters of all occupational diseases. Mental disorders (including stress) tend to dominate in the occupations of sales, professional, para-professional and clerical. 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.

Table 4.3.1a shows that the number of cases for deafness more than doubled from 5,924 in 1991/92 to 11,212 in 1994/95. In the six-year period since 1994/95, deafness cases have dropped by 63.5% to 4,095 claims in 2000/01. Similarly since 1995/96 the total cost for deafness has dropped by 44%. Incidence of deafness peaked at a level of 5.3 in 1993/94 and reduced to 1.5 in 2000/01.

Almost one half (44.2%) of occupational diseases in 2000/01 accounted for occupational deafness cases. A total of 4,095 deafness cases were reported in 2000/01 with a total cost of \$56 million. The average cost for deafness was relatively low (\$13,749) compared to the average for diseases (\$22,820). Those industries with a substantially greater proportion of occupational deafness were Mining, Electricity/ gas and water supply, Construction and Manufacturing (see Table 4.3.1b).

Table 4.3.1a: Number and cost for deafness, 1991/92 – 2000/01

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	52.5	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
2000/01	4,095	44.2	1.5	56,303

(a) Excludes coal mining cases

Table 4.3.1b: Number of deafness cases by industry, 2000/01

Industry	Deafness (Number)	% of all diseases	All diseases (Number)
Mining	179	76.8	233
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	138	68.0	203
Construction	949	68.0	1,395
Manufacturing	1,521	63.6	2,392
Government Administration and Defence	222	58.4	380
Transport and Storage	355	45.9	774
Wholesale Trade	149	38.7	385
Property and Business Services	168	34.4	488
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	43	25.1	171
Communication Services	5	17.9	28
Personal and Other Services	60	17.8	337
Retail Trade	104	17.1	607
Cultural and Recreational Services	17	16.7	102
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	45	12.0	374
Education	48	10.5	457
Health and Community Services	76	10.4	732
Finance and Insurance	16	8.0	200
TOTAL	4,095	44.2	9,258

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.

Table 4.3.2a shows that there was a significant increase in mental disorder cases over the last ten-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 in 1998/99 by 11.8% and dropped 6.2% in 1999/00, but increased by 21.5% in 2000/01. 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 – 2000/01

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
2000/01	829	1087	1,916	20.7

Occupational Diseases

On average, mental disorders made up 20.7% of all occupational diseases. Mental disorders comprised the majority of cases in the following industries: Education (63.5%) and Finance and insurance (58.5%). Also Health and community services (49%) and Personnel and other services (48.1%) recorded higher proportions of mental disorder cases (see Table 4.3.2b). These were mainly

female dominated industries.

In 2000/01 there were 1,916 mental disorder cases, which was 20.7% of all diseases. The total cost was \$45 million with an average cost of \$23,375. The total time lost caused by mental disorders was 37,774 weeks, with an average of 21 weeks for each case.

Table 4.3.2b: Number of mental disorder cases by industry, 2000/01

Industry	Mental disorders (including psychological stress) (Number)	% of all diseases	All diseases (Number)
Education	290	63.5	457
Finance and Insurance	117	58.5	200
Health and Community Services	359	49.0	732
Personal and Other Services	162	48.1	337
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	154	41.2	374
Retail Trade	227	37.4	607
Cultural and Recreational Services	34	33.3	102
Transport and Storage	229	29.6	774
Property and Business Services	106	21.7	488
Government Administration and Defence	61	16.1	380
Communication Services	4	14.3	28
Wholesale Trade	43	11.2	385
Manufacturing	86	3.6	2,392
Construction	33	2.4	1,395
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4	2.3	171
Mining	4	1.7	233
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3	1.5	203
TOTAL	1,916	20.7	9,258

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 tripled since 1991/92. See Table 4.3.3b.

A total of 1,044 OOS cases were reported in 2000/01 representing 11.3% of all occupational diseases. The total cost for these diseases was \$36 million, with an average cost of \$34,742. The total time lost caused by OOS was 9,917 weeks, with an average of 16 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,

Cultural and recreational services, Finance and insurance, Communication services, and Property and business services (see Table 4.3.3a).

Table 4.3.3b: OOS Cases, 1991/92 – 2000/01

Year	Number of cases	Incidence	GIC Total (\$'000)
1991/92	1,182	0.6	13,039
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
2000/01	1,044	0.4	36,271

Table 4.3.3a: Number of diseases by industry, 2000/01

Industry	Occupational overuse syndrome (Number)	% of all diseases	All diseases (Number)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	50	29.2	171
Cultural and Recreational Services	23	22.5	102
Property and Business Services	101	20.7	488
Finance and Insurance	40	20.0	200
Communication Services	5	17.9	28
Retail Trade	99	16.3	607
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	60	16.0	374
Health and Community Services	106	14.5	732
Wholesale Trade	52	13.5	385
Personal and Other Services	41	12.2	337
Manufacturing	269	11.2	2,392
Government Administration and Defence	32	8.4	380
Transport and Storage	52	6.7	774
Construction	81	5.8	1,395
Education	24	5.3	457
Mining	5	2.1	233
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4	2.0	203
TOTAL	1,044	11.3	9,258

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.

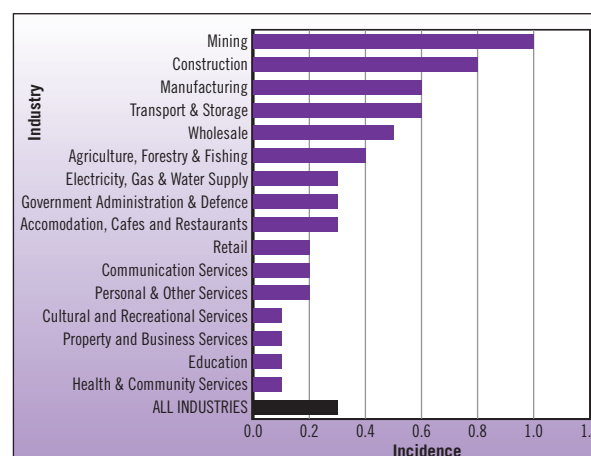
In 2000/01 a total of 826 cases of hernia were recorded of which only 34 were reported by females. Hernia was the fourth most commonly reported disease, representing 8.9% of all diseases

The proportion of reported occupational diseases that were for hernia decreased from a high of 10.0% in 1990/91 to levels of less than 5.8% during the years 1992/93 to 1995/96 followed by a figure of 8.9% in 2000/01. The pattern noted corresponds with the cyclical nature of the construction industry from which high levels of hernia are usually reported.

Occupations associated with high incidences of hernia were, Stationary plant operators (1.3), Metal fitting and machining trade persons (1.1), Road and rail transport drivers (1.1), Trade assistants and factory hands (1.1). Across all occupations the incidence of hernia was 0.3.

While accounting for 8.9% of occupational disease cases and 5.3% of the total GIC, hernia was associated with 15.2% of the time lost due to occupational diseases. The average GIC and time lost was \$13,505 and 13 weeks respectively. Lifting, carrying or other body stressing caused over 91% of reported hernias.

Fig 4.3.4: Hernia cases by industry, 2000/01



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 2000/01

5.1.1 Total non-workplace injuries

In 2000/01 there were a total of 4,544 non-workplace injuries, which accounted for 8.4% of employment injuries. 3,700 injuries (6.9% of employment injuries) were due to 'commuting accidents' while 618 (1.1% of employment injuries) were due to 'road traffic accidents'. The remainder (226) occurred while away from work during a recess break (0.4% of employment injuries). Overall, non-workplace injuries increased by 20 cases or 0.4% in 2000/01 compared to the previous year.

Figure 5.1.1a shows that the total number of non-workplace injuries has generally increased each year since 1992/93. The exception was in 1998/99 where the number dropped to 4,186. Since 1992/93 non-workplace injuries have increased by 57.0%.

**Fig 5.1.1a: Total non-workplace injuries
1991/92 - 2000/01**

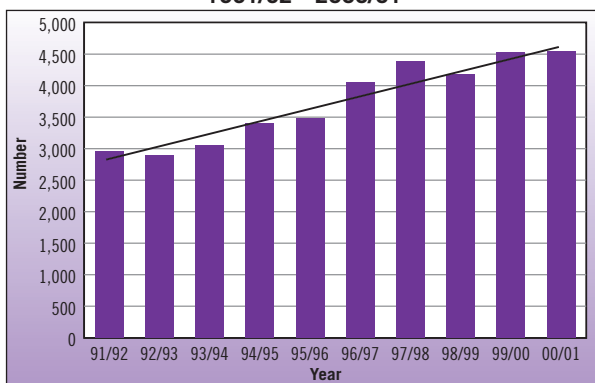
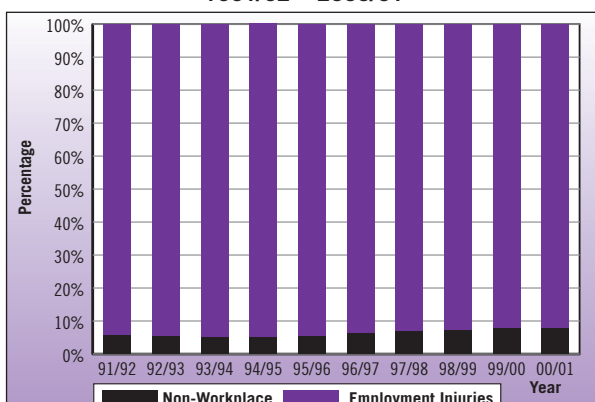


Figure 5.1.1b shows that the proportion of non-workplace injuries has steadily increased during this period.

**Fig 5.1.1b: Proportion of non-workplace injuries
1991/92 - 2000/01**



5.1.2 Components of non-workplace injuries

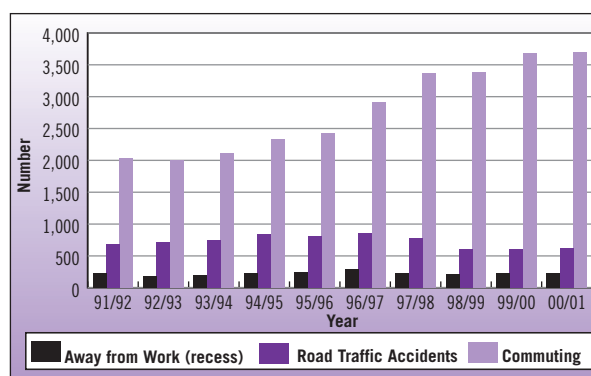
Non-workplace injuries are grouped into three categories:

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

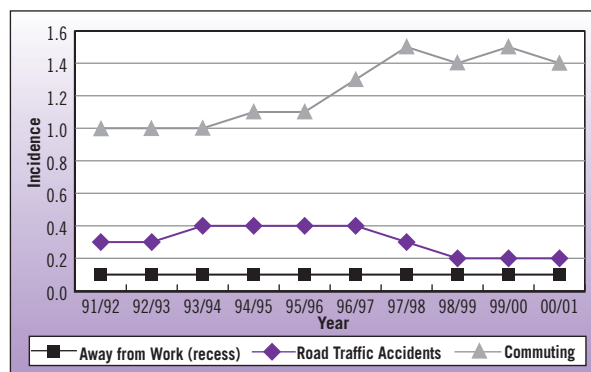
(See the Glossary for a definition of these types of accidents.)

In 2000/01, injuries caused by road accidents increased by 1.6% on the previous year, while accidents that occurred away from work during a recess period decreased by 3.0%. Commuting accidents increased by 0.5% (see Figure 5.1.2a).

**Fig 5.1.2a: Number of non-workplace injuries
1991/92 - 2000/01**



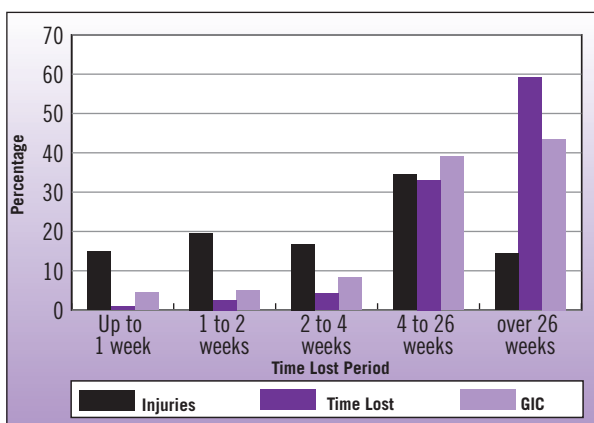
**Fig 5.1.2b: Incidence of non-workplace injuries
1991/92 - 2000/01**



5.1.3 Severity of non-workplace injuries

This analysis is based on temporary disability cases only, where time lost is an indicator of severity of an injury. There were 3,378 such cases for non-workplace injuries. 48.7% of these injuries resulted in four weeks or more off work, a proportion slightly larger than that of employment injuries (46.0%). The 48.7% of cases accounted for 82.5% of GIC and 92.2% of time lost (see Figure 5.1.3). 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 more than tripled since 1991/92 reflecting the higher numbers and cost of non-workplace injuries. The average cost for a case in 2000/01 was \$27,013 which represented an increase of around 20% from the previous year's average.

Mean time lost in 2000/01 was 11.7 weeks, which was a decrease of 0.8% from the previous year, whereas the median time lost increased from 3.7 weeks to 3.9 weeks. The highest average time lost recorded in 2000/01 was for road traffic accidents (see Fig 5.1.4c and Fig 5.1.4d).

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

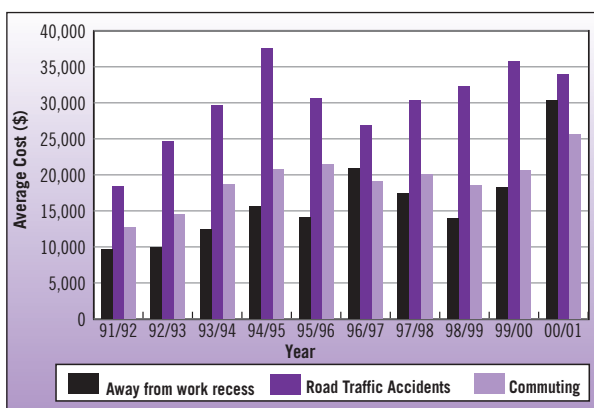


Fig 5.1.4b: Non-workplace injuries (GIC median)

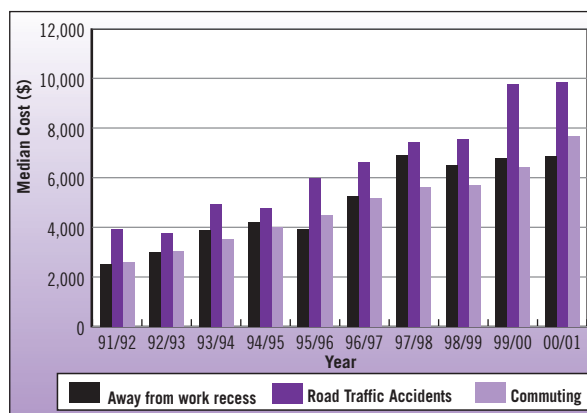


Fig 5.1.4c: Non-workplace injuries (Time lost mean)

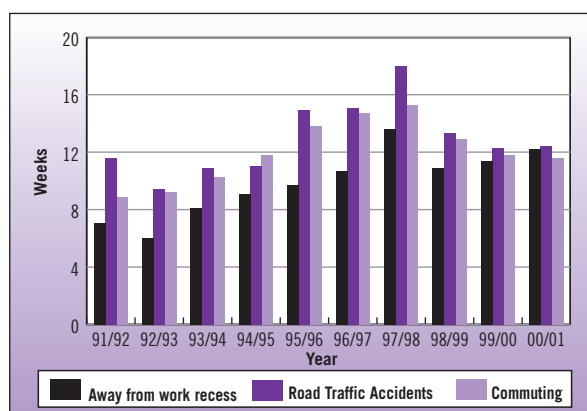
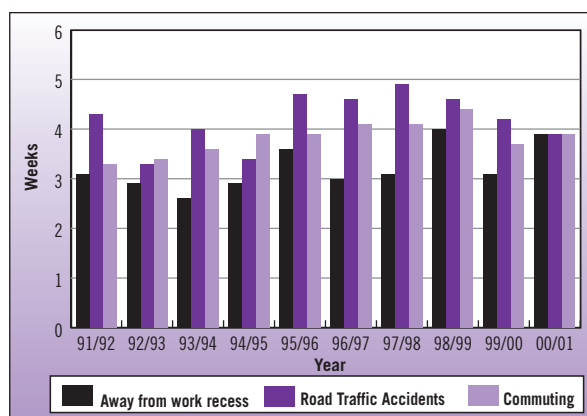


Fig 5.1.4d: Non-workplace injuries (Time lost median)



5.2 Current year non-workplace injuries, 2000/01

5.2.1 Number, cost and time lost

Of the total 4,544 non-workplace injuries in 2000/01 1,107 were permanent disabilities, while 3,378 cases involved temporary disabilities. Temporary disabilities of 6 months and over consisted of 10.7% of all non-workplace injuries.

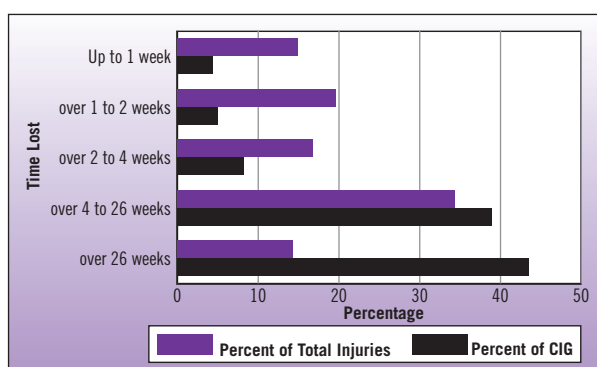
The total cost for non-workplace injuries was \$122.7 million with an average of \$27,013. However, half of the cases had

Non-workplace injuries

a cost of \$7,913 or less. The total time lost was 39,269 weeks with an average of 11.7 weeks, which was higher than the NSW average (10.8 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 48.7% had over 4 weeks in time off and represented 82.5% of costs (see Figure 5.2.1).

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 include time lost over 4 weeks, were a majority of the temporary injuries in non-workplace. Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles were the most common of non-workplace injuries, followed by fractures and contusions (see Figure 5.2.2a).

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

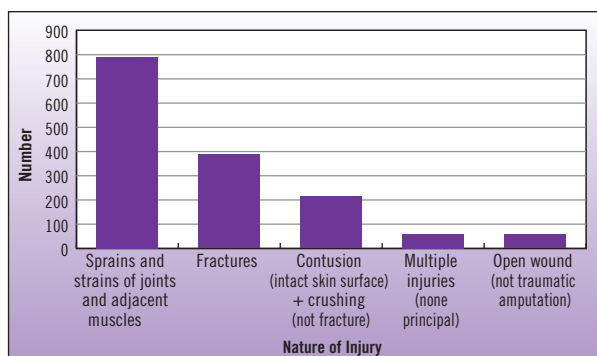


Fig 5.2.2b: Cost of injuries by nature of injuries (top five)

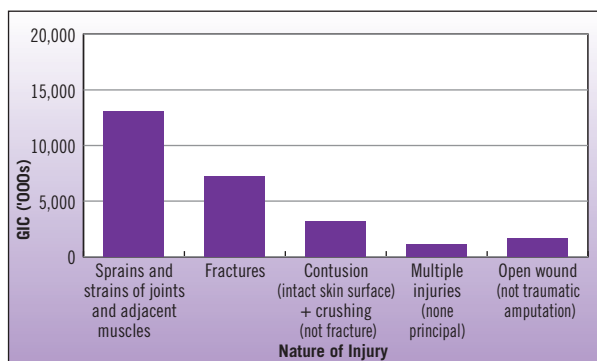


Table 5.2.2: Numbers, cost for long-term temporary injury by nature of injuries (top five)

Nature of injury	Number	GIC (\$000)
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	790	14,729
Fractures	388	7,394
Contusion (intact skin surface) and crushing (not fracture)	214	3,574
Multiple injuries (none principal)	58	1,537
Open wound (not traumatic amputation)	57	926

5.2.3 Number and incidence by age and gender

Figure 5.2.3a shows that non-workplace injuries peaked at the 25–29 age group, and generally declined with the higher age groups. There were 2,040 injuries to females, which accounted for 44.9% of non-workplace injuries. This compares with 29.5% of employment injuries. Male incidences were higher than females for younger ages. However for age groups of 50–65+ years, female incidences were higher than for males (see Figure 5.2.3b).

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

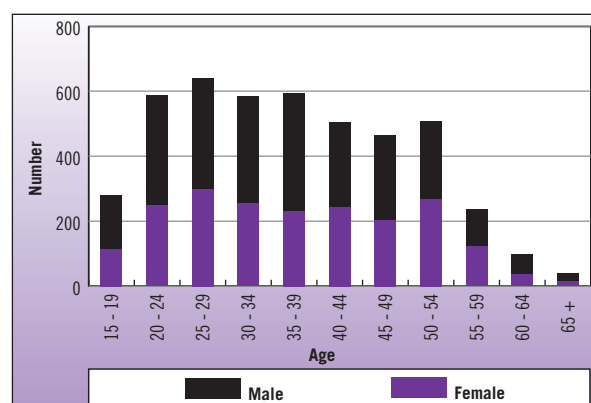
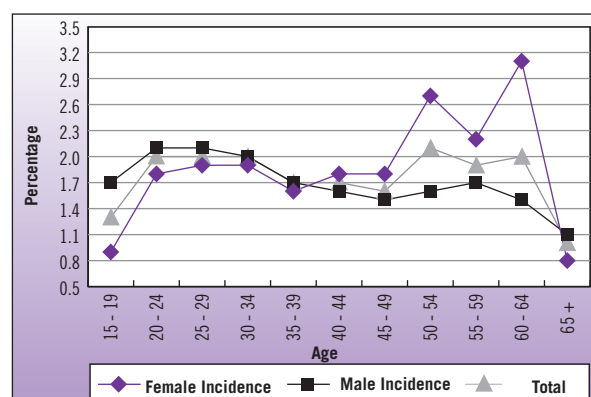


Fig 5.2.3b: Non-workplace incidence by age and gender



5.2.4 Mechanism of injury

Table 5.2.4: Mechanism of injury

Mechanism of injury disease	Number	Gross incurred costs(\$'000)
Vehicle accidents	2,747	77,758
Falls, trips & slips of a person	879	14,691
Being hit by moving objects	582	22,385
Body stressing	143	2,104
Hitting objects with a part of the body	112	4,196
Heat, radiation and electricity	6	89
Chemical and other substances	3	n.p
Other	72	n.p
All mechanisms	4,544	122,748

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 60.5% of non-workplace accidents followed by 'Falls, Trips and Slips of a person' with 19.3% - see Table 5.2.4.

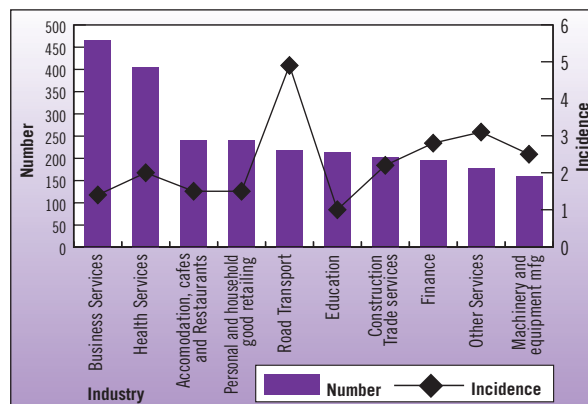
5.2.5 Industry distribution

Industries with a high number of non-workplace injuries were Manufacturing (587), Health and Community Services (555), Retail trade (521) and Property and business services (507).

Transport and Storage (3.4) had the highest incidence of non-workplace injuries followed by Communication Services (2.6) and Personal and other services (2.3). A breakdown of non-workplace injuries by industry subdivision is shown in Figure 5.2.5.

For females, the highest incidences were reported for Communication Services (2.7), and Transport and storage (2.6). Male incidences were highest in Transport and storage (3.6), and Personal and other services (3.1)

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

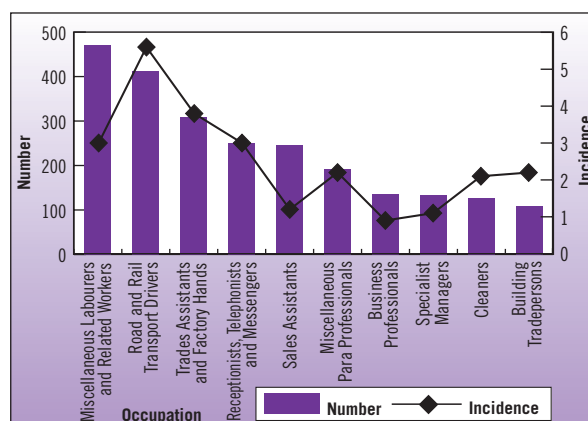


5.2.6 Occupational analysis

Occupations with a high number of non-workplace injuries were Labourers and related workers (991), followed by Clerks (665) and Salespersons and personal service workers (617). A breakdown of non-workplace injuries by occupation subdivision is shown in Figure 5.2.5.

The occupational group with the highest incidence of injury was Plant and machine operators and drivers (3.9). Within this group, the highest incidence was recorded for Road and rail transport drivers (5.6). Other occupational groups with high incidences were Labourers and related workers (2.7), Para-professionals (1.9) and Tradespersons (1.9).

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



lost time injuries/diseases

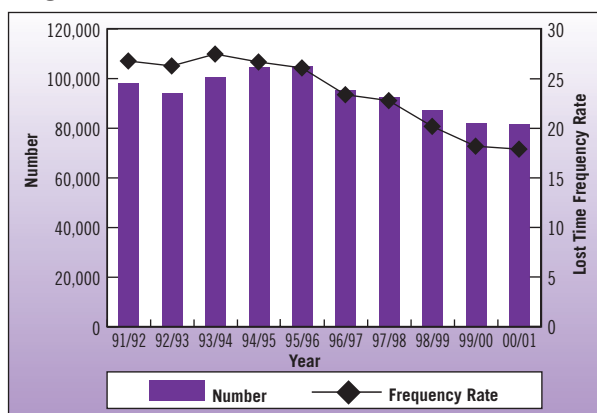
This section has a different scope and coverage compared to the previous sections of this bulletin and is not in accordance with the National Data Set.

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 2000/01

Figure 6.1 shows that the overall lost time injury/disease frequency rate has been declining for the last seven years. In 1993/94 the lost time injury/disease frequency rate peaked at 27.5, but since then it has been steadily dropping each year to be 17.9 in 2000/01. The total number of lost time injury/disease claims has also dropped each year for the last five years – from 104,727 cases in 1995/96 to 81,357 cases in 2000/01.

Fig 6.1: Number and lost time rate, 1991/92 – 2000/01



6.2 Current year lost time injuries/diseases, 2000/01

The total number of lost time injuries/diseases was 81,357 in the year 2000/01. The total cost for these injuries/diseases was \$1,179 million. Comparison with major injuries showed that although lost time injuries/disease of less than 5 days consisted of 33.9 % of all lost time injuries/diseases, the cost for these was only 3.5%. As expected the average cost is low for lost time injuries/disease (\$14,497) compared to major employment injuries (\$21,159). This was a result of the small amount of payments made to injuries resulting in less than 5 days paid for time lost.

The total time lost for lost time injuries/diseases was 447,579 weeks, with an average of 7.0 weeks. However, half the cases resulted in less than 1.4 weeks off work 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 ten 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, 2000/01

Industry	Number of lost time injuries/diseases	%	Number of Major injuries	%
Manufacturing	15,926	19.6	10,424	19.4
Retail Trade	9,210	11.3	5,741	10.7
Construction	8,847	10.9	6,678	12.4
Health and Community Services	8,636	10.6	5,496	10.2
Transport and Storage	6,955	8.5	4,604	8.6
Property and Business Services	5,192	6.4	3,538	6.6
Wholesale Trade	4,686	5.8	3,086	5.7
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	4,637	5.7	3,154	5.9
Education	3,877	4.8	2,032	3.8
Personal and Other Services	3,112	3.8	1,966	3.7
Other	10,279	12.6	7,078	13.2
Total	81,357	100.0	53,797	100.0

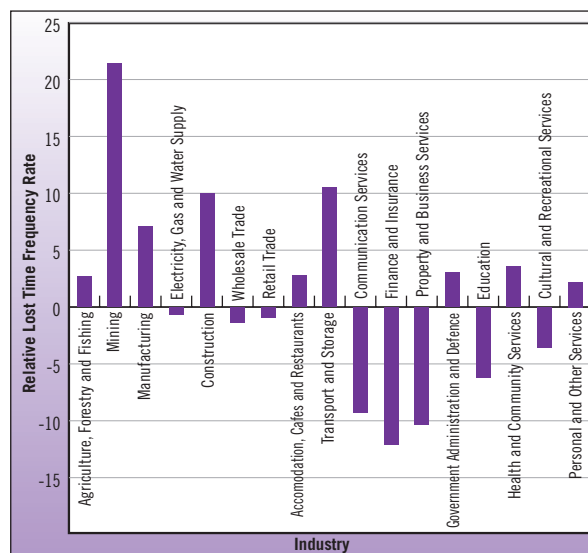
Table 6.2b displays the industries with the ten highest lost time frequency rates. Mining had the highest lost time frequency rate of 39.3 lost time injuries per million hours worked, which was more than double the NSW lost time frequency rate (17.9).

Table 6.2b: Lost time injury/disease frequency rate by industry, 2000/01

Industry	Lost time frequency rate
Mining	39.3
Transport and Storage	28.4
Construction	27.9
Manufacturing	25.0
Health and Community Services	21.5
Government Administration and Defence	20.9
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	20.7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	20.6
Personal and Other Services	20.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	17.2
Total NSW	17.9

Comparing the industries against the NSW overall lost time frequency rate, nine industry groups had a higher frequency than the State average and eight industries were below the State frequency rate (Figure 6.2).

Fig 6.2: Relative lost time frequency rate by industry, 2000/01



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.

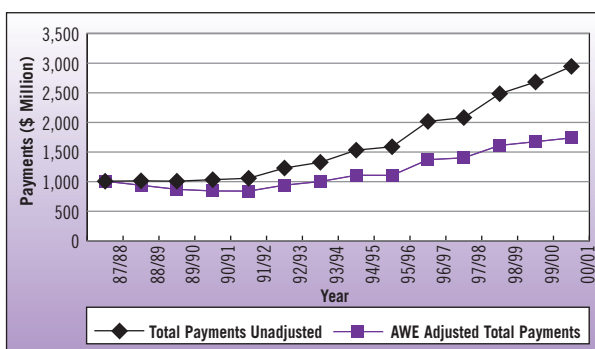
There have been some changes to the Workers Compensation Act 1987, 1998 and related legislation. These affect comparability of data over time and can partially explain variations in the data since 1987/88. If legislative changes are considered to have contributed to change in payment data, details of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

7.1 Trends, 1987/88 to 2000/01

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 1999/00 and 2000/01 period total payments increased from \$2,683 million to \$2,946 million representing a rise of \$263 million, or 9.8 percent. When adjusted for the increase of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) in New South Wales, the increase in payments was around 4% (see Figure 7.1).

Fig 7.1: Total payments, 1987/88 – 2000/01



7.2 Payment type by year

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

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

Weekly benefits, which include benefits for total incapacity and Section 38 and 40, accounted for 22.2% of all payments in 2000/01 at \$653.7 million. Non-compensation payments and lump sum payments accounted for \$975.4 million and \$852.6 million respectively.

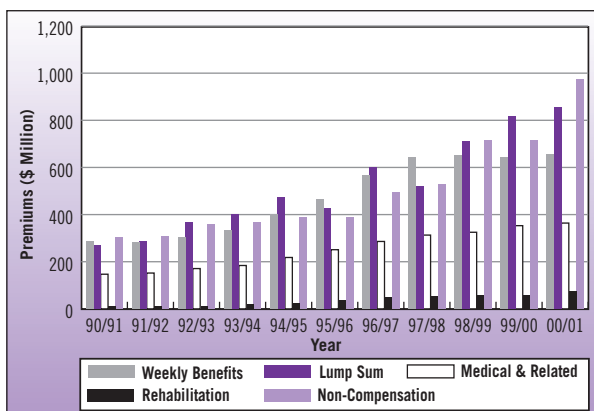
The proportion of lump sum payments to all payments in 2000/01 was 28.9%, with Figure 7.2a showing the following changes occurring to lump sum payments in recent years.

- 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 (which include ambulance, hospital fees, medical treatment and physiotherapy and chiropractic fees), medical treatment accounted for the largest amount (\$232.7 million).

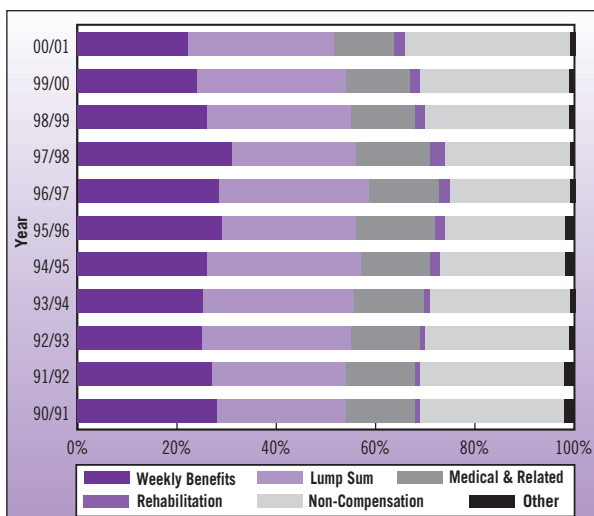
There has been an increase in non-compensation payments between 1999/00 and 2000/01, from \$789.5 million to \$975.4 million. This is an increase of 23.5% as opposed to the 9.8% increase in total payments for 2000/01. Amongst the various payments in this category, damages and common law costs increased the most, from \$329.2 million to \$460.3 million, or around 39.8 %.

Fig 7.2a: Payment type by category, 1990/91 – 2000/01*



* Death payments excluded from Lump Sum Payments

Fig 7.2b: Percentage of total payment, 1990/91 – 2000/01



7.2 Current year payments, 2000/01

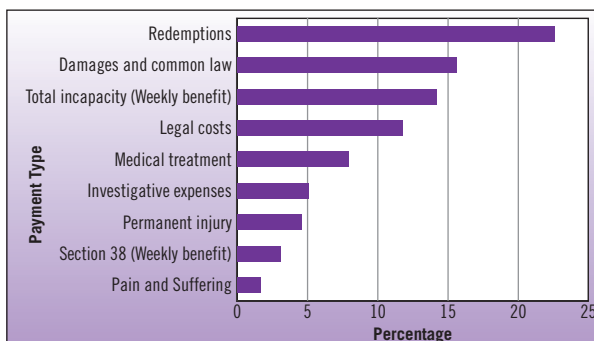
7.2.1 Proportion of total payments

Workplace injuries represented 80.0% of payments while occupational diseases accounted for 12.3%. The remaining 7.7% 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 is a breakdown of the different types of payments made in the 2000/01 financial period.

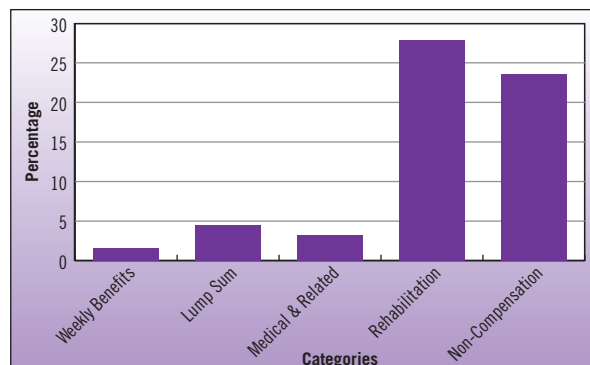
Fig 7.2.2: Proportion of payment types, 2000/01



7.2.3 Percentage change since 1999/00

There was a significant increase of non-compensation payments in 2000/01 (23.5%). This was mainly due to an increase in damages and common law costs. With regard to compensation payments, rehabilitation costs increased by 27.8%. There were minor increases in the other three major categories of compensation payments. These three categories (weekly benefits, lump sum, medical and related) experienced modest increases under 5% (see Figure 7.2.3).

Fig 7.2.3: Percentage change, 1998/99 – 2000/01



7.2.4 Analysis by nature of injury / disease

Figure 7.2.4a shows Sprains and strains accounting for 58.8% of total payments in 2000/01, followed by fractures (8.4%) and contusions (5.5%).

In 2000/01, 59.2% of the payments made for total incapacity (weekly benefit), were for sprains and strains followed by fractures (9.9%), contusion (6.2%) and mental disorders (5.0%).

Fig 7.2.4a: Total incapacity payments by nature of Injury / disease, 2000/01

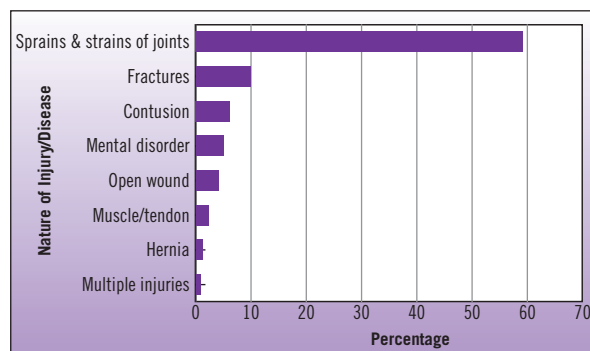
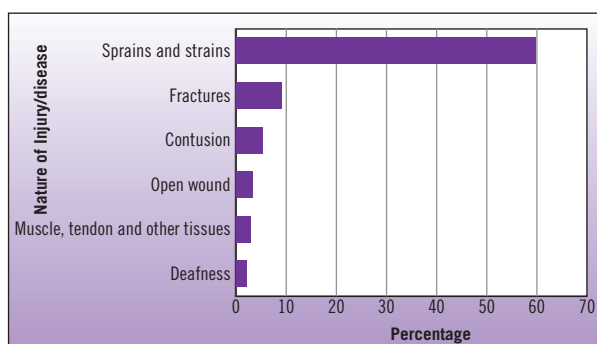


Figure 7.2.4b shows that by far, the most common permanent injury payments to occur in 2000/01 were for sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles. These injuries accounted for 59.8% of permanent injury payments at \$1,169 million. The second largest permanent injury payment was for fractures, at \$176 million, or 9.0% of all permanent injury payments then, thirdly, contusions at \$104 million, or 5.3%. Collectively, these items account for 74.1% of payments for permanent disability.

Mental disorder permanent injury payments have declined since 1997/98, from 6% to 1.9% of all permanent injury payments.

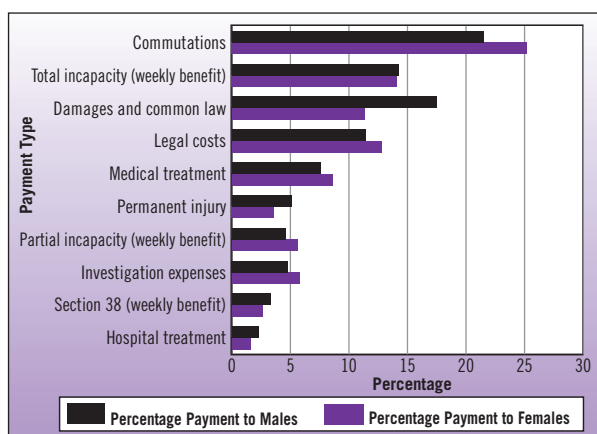
Fig 7.2.4b: Permanent injury payment by nature of injury / disease, 2000/01



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 each payment type was, in most cases, within the same percentage range as females - see Figure 7.2.5 below.

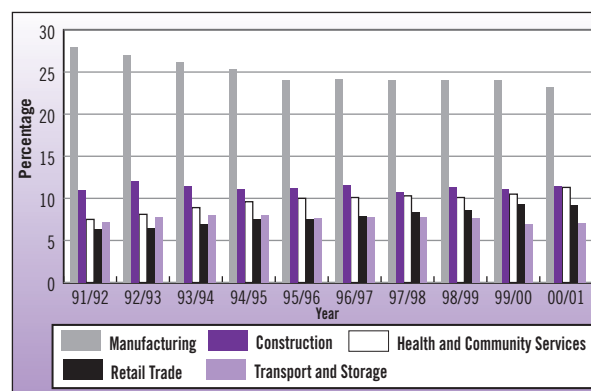
Fig 7.2.5: Total payments by type and gender, 2000/01



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 \$683 million, or 23.2% 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. The second highest payments were for the Construction industry at \$338 million or 11.5% of total payments. Next was Health and Community Services at \$333 million, or around 11.3%. The most consistent improvement has been in the Mining industry, where the percentage of total payments for injury has generally been decreasing in the last seven year – from 7.3% in 1993/94 to 3.7% in 2000/01 – see Figure 7.2.6.

Fig 7.2.6 Percentage payment by Industry (top 5 industries only), 1991/92 – 2000/01



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.

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 (RSE) 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 2000/01 was 31.4 and the RSE of this rate is 6.3%. Therefore, there are two chances in three that the true rate is in the range:

$$31.4 \pm 6.3\% \times 31.4$$

or

$$31.4 \pm 2.0$$

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

$$31.4 \pm 2 \times 6.3\% \times 31.4$$

or

$$31.4 \pm 4.0$$

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 number of lost time injuries 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

Classifications

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
Div B Mining			293 Other Manufacturing
11 Coal Mining			
110 Coal Mining			
12 Oil and Gas Extraction			
120 Oil and Gas Extraction			
13 Metal Ore Mining	25	Petroleum, Coal and Chemical Associated Product Manufacturing	Div D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
131 Metal Ore Mining		251 Petroleum Refining	36 Electricity and Gas Supply
14 Other Mining		252 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	361 Electricity Supply
141 Construction Material Mining		253 Basic Chemical Manufacturing	362 Gas Supply
142 Other Mining		254 Other Chemical Product Manufacturing	
15 Services to Mining		255 Rubber Product Manufacturing	37 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
151 Exploration		256 Plastic Product Manufacturing	370 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
152 Other Mining Services			
Div C Manufacturing			Div E Construction
21 Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing	26	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	41 General Construction
211 Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing		261 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing	411 Building Construction
212 Dairy Product Manufacturing		262 Ceramic Product Manufacturing	412 Non-Building Construction
213 Fruit and Vegetable Processing		263 Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing	
214 Oil and Fat Manufacturing		264 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing n.e.c.	42 Construction Trade Services
215 Flour Mill and Cereal Food Manufacturing			421 Site Preparation Services
216 Bakery Product Manufacturing			422 Building Structure Services
217 Other Food Manufacturing			423 Installation Trade Services
218 Beverage and Malt Manufacturing	27	Metal Product Manufacturing	424 Building Completion Services
219 Tobacco Product Manufacturing		271 Iron and Steel Manufacturing	425 Other Construction Services
		272 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing	
			Div F Wholesale Trade
			45 Basic Material Wholesaling
			451 Farm Produce Wholesaling
			452 Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling
			453 Builders Supplies Wholesaling

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

Classifications

Occupation– ASCO

1	Managers and Administrators	22	Building Professionals and Engineers	28	Artists and Related Professionals
11	Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	2201	Architects and Landscape Architects	2801	Painters, Sculptors and Related Professionals
1101	Parliamentarians, Councillors and Government Representatives	2203	Quantity Surveyors	2803	Photographers
1103	Judges, Magistrates and Mediators	2205	Cartographers and Surveyors	2805	Designers and Illustrators
12	General Managers	2207	Chemical Engineers	2807	Journalists
1201	General Managers	2209	Civil Engineers	2809	Authors and Related Professionals
13	Specialist Managers	2211	Electrical and Electronics Engineers	2811	Film, Television and Stage Directors
1301	Finance Managers	2213	Mechanical Engineers	2813	Dancers and Choreographer
1303	Sales and Marketing Managers	2215	Mining Engineers	2815	Musicians, Composers and Related Professionals
1305	Production Managers	2217	Metallurgists and Materials Scientists	2817	Actors and Related Professionals
1307	Supply and Distribution Managers	2219	Other Engineers	2819	Announcers
1309	Personnel and Industrial Relations Managers	23	Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	29	Miscellaneous Professionals
1311	Data Processing Managers	2301	General Medical Practitioners	2901	Economists
1313	Public Policy Managers	2303	Specialist Medical Practitioners	2903	Psychologists
1315	Directors of Nursing	2305	Dental Practitioners	2905	Education Researchers and Related Professionals
1317	Education Managers	2307	Pharmacists	2907	Other Social Scientists
1319	Commissioned Officers (Management)	2309	Occupational Therapists	2909	Mathematicians, Statisticians and Actuaries
1399	Other Specialist Managers	2311	Optometrists	2911	Libraries
14	Farmers and Farm Managers	2313	Physiotherapists	2999	Other Professionals
1401	Farmers and Farm Managers	2315	Speech Pathologists	3	Para-Professionals
15	Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	2317	Chiropractors and Osteopaths	31	Medical and Science Technical Offices and Technicians
1501	Shop Managers	2319	Podiatrists	3101	Medical Technical Officers and Technicians
1503	Restaurant and Catering Managing Supervisors	2321	Radiographers	3103	Science Technical Officers and Technicians
1505	Accommodation and Tavern Managing Supervisors	2323	Veterinarians	32	Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians
1507	Financial Institution Branch Managers	2399	Other Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	3201	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Associates and Technicians
1599	Other Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	24	School Teachers	3203	Civil Engineering Associates and Technicians
16	Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	2401	Pre-Primary School Teachers	3205	Mechanical Engineering Associates and Technicians
1601	Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	2403	Primary School Teachers	3207	Building, Architectural and Surveying Associates and Technicians
2	Professionals	2405	Secondary School Teachers	3299	Other Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians
21	Natural Scientists	2407	Special School Teachers	33	Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers
2101	Chemists	25	Other Teachers and Instructors	3301	Aircraft Pilots
2103	Geologists and Geophysicists	2501	University and CAE Teachers	3303	Air Transport Operating Support Workers
2105	Physicists	2503	TAFE Teachers	3305	Ship's Pilots and Deck Officers
2107	Life Scientists	2505	Extra-Systemic Teachers and Instructors	3307	Marine Engineers and Surveyors
2109	Medical Testing Professionals	26	Social Professionals	34	Registered Nurses
2199	Other Natural Scientists	2601	Social Workers	3401	Registered Nurses
		2603	Counsellors		
		2605	Lawyers		
		2607	Ministers of Religion		
		27	Business Professionals		
		2701	Accountants		
		2703	Public Relations Officers		
		2705	Personnel Specialists		
		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
	4509 Stereotypers and Electrotypers	5303 Insurance and Broking Clerks
	4511 Screen Printers	5305 Statistical and Actuarial Clerks
39 Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	46 Vehicle Tradespersons	54 Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks
3901 Welfare Para-Professionals	4601 Vehicle Mechanics	5401 Library and Filing Clerks
3903 Performing Arts Support Workers	4603 Panel Beaters	5403 Mail Sorters
3905 Inspectors and Regulatory Officers	4605 Vehicle Painters	5499 Other Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks
3907 Child Care Co-Ordinators	4607 Vehicle Body Makers	
3909 Ambulance Officers	4609 Vehicle Trimmers	
3911 Prison Officers		55 Material Recording and Despatching Clerks
3913 Procurement Officers	47 Food Tradespersons	5501 Production Recording Clerks
3915 Sportspersons and Related Workers	4701 Meat Tradespersons	5503 Transport Recording and Despatching Clerks
3999 Other Para-Professionals	4703 Bakers and Pastrycooks	5505 Stock and Purchasing Clerks
	4705 Cooks	
4 Tradespersons	4799 Other Food Tradespersons	
		56 Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers
41 Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	48 Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	5601 Receptionists and Information Clerks
4101 Toolmakers	4801 Nurserymen/women	5603 Telephonists
4103 Metal Fitters and Machinists	4803 Greenkeepers	5605 Messengers and Delivery Officers
	4805 Gardeners	
42 Other Metal Tradespersons	49 Miscellaneous Tradespersons	59 Miscellaneous Clerks
4201 Forging Tradespersons	4901 Wood Machinists and Turners	5901 Collection Clerks
4203 Sheetmetal Tradespersons	4903 Cabinetmakers	5903 Teachers' Aides
4205 Structural Steel, Boilermaking and Welding Tradespersons	4905 Other Wood Tradespersons	5905 Personnel Clerks
4207 Metal Casting Tradespersons	4907 Marine Construction Tradespersons	5907 Legal and Related Clerks
4209 Metal Finishing Tradespersons	4909 Blasting Tradespersons	5909 Postal Clerks and Officers
4211 Aircraft Maintenance Engineers	4911 Garment Tradespersons	5999 Other Clerks
4213 Precision Metal Tradespersons	4913 Upholsterers and Bedding Tradespersons	
	4915 Shoemaking and Repairing Tradespersons	6 Salespersons and Personal Service Workers
43 Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	4917 Other Leather and Canvas Tradespersons	61 Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons
4301 Electrical Powerline Tradespersons	4919 Floor Coverers	6101 Securities and Finance Dealers
4303 Electrical Fitters	4921 Glass Tradespersons	6103 Insurance Brokers and Agents
4305 Automotive Electricians	4923 Jewellery and Precious Metalware Tradespersons	6105 Real Estate Salespersons and Property Managers
4307 Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Mechanics	4925 Craftworkers	6199 Other Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons
4309 Electrical Mechanics	4927 Hairdressers	
4311 Communications Equipment Tradespersons	4929 Sheep Shearers	62 Sales Representatives
4313 Radio and Television Servicers	4931 Animal Trainers	6201 Sales Representatives
4315 Office Equipment and Computer Servicers	4999 Other Tradespersons	
4399 Other Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons		63 Sales Assistants
		6301 Sales Assistants
44 Building Tradespersons	5 Clerks	64 Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons
4401 Carpenters and Joiners	51 Stenographers and Typist	6401 Tellers
4403 Bricklayers	5101 Office Secretaries and Stenographers	6403 Cashiers
4405 Painters, Decorators and Signwriters	5103 Typists and Typist-Clerks	6405 Ticket Salespersons
4407 Plasterers	5105 Word Processing Operators	
4409 Plumbers		65 Miscellaneous Salespersons
4411 Roof Slaters and Tilers	52 Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	6501 Street Vendors, Canvassers and Sales Drivers
4413 Wall and Floor Tilers	5201 Data Processing Machine Operators	6503 Bar Attendants
	5203 Business Machine Operators	6505 Waiters and Waitresses
45 Printing Tradespersons		6507 Travel Agents
4501 Compositors		6599 Other Salespersons
4503 Graphic Reproduction Tradespersons		

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 2000/01

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.

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 : 1993/94 to 2000/01

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
MALES											
1993/94	14,106	29,680	1,770	92	45,648	40.0	20.2	224,045	7.6	530,879	11,630
1994/95	14,348	31,611	1,909	61	47,929	39.0	19.5	257,324	8.5	646,104	13,480
1995/96	13,609	31,483	1,944	95	47,131	37.4	18.9	305,171	10.1	678,688	14,400
1996/97	9,080	32,318	2,212	3	43,613	34.5	17.2	330,872	10.8	646,726	14,829
1997/98	7,861	31,925	2,365	44	42,195	33.0	16.4	344,481	11.2	683,589	16,201
1998/99	7,336	30,200	2,280	0	39,816	30.2	14.9	289,276	10.2	632,946	15,897
1999/00	7,155	28,798	2,447	0	38,400	28.0	13.8	261,868	10.1	732,000	19,063
2000/01	6,969	28,477	2,504	0	37,950	26.7	13.7	248,808	10.1	829,044	21,846
FEMALES											
1993/94	1,997	9,620	1,284	26	12,927	13.9	9.3	101,535	9.3	134,580	10,411
1994/95	2,462	10,893	1,493	61	14,909	15.4	10.3	129,335	10.8	191,618	12,853
1995/96	2,602	11,162	1,534	37	15,335	15.0	10.1	154,487	12.4	202,148	13,182
1996/97	2,314	12,336	1,843	3	16,496	15.9	10.7	182,453	13.5	217,687	13,196
1997/98	2,315	12,057	2,018	19	16,409	15.7	11.1	189,373	14.0	221,200	13,480
1998/99	2,231	11,539	1,906	0	15,676	14.5	9.6	162,653	12.9	221,256	14,114
1999/00	2,014	10,733	2,077	0	14,824	13.1	8.7	147,603	12.7	252,155	17,010
2000/01	2,289	11,518	2,040	0	15,847	12.9	8.9	150,030	12.4	309,248	19,515
PERSONS (d)											
1993/94	16,110	39,307	3,054	118	58,589	28.3	16.1	325,583	8.0	666,032	11,368
1994/95	16,811	42,505	3,402	122	62,840	28.6	16.1	386,660	9.2	837,728	13,331
1995/96	16,211	42,648	3,478	132	62,469	27.4	15.6	459,666	10.8	880,964	14,102
1996/97	11,394	44,654	4,055	6	60,109	26.1	14.7	513,325	11.6	864,414	14,381
1997/98	10,176	43,982	4,383	63	58,604	25.2	14.5	533,855	12.1	904,789	15,439
1998/99	9,567	41,739	4,186	0	55,492	23.1	12.9	451,929	11.1	854,201	15,393
1999/00	9,169	39,531	4,524	0	53,224	21.3	11.8	409,471	10.9	984,156	18,491
2000/01	9,258	39,995	4,544	0	53,797	20.3	11.8	398,838	10.8	1,138,291	21,159
									7,039		

(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 : 1993/94 to 2000/01

	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 \$	
Males	1993/94	58	4,036	1,673	23,913	29,680	26.0	WORKPLACE INJURIES						
	1994/95	65	5,418	2,278	23,850	31,611	25.7	180,012	7.1	2.6	346,672	11,680	2,319	
	1995/96	55	5,183	2,828	23,417	31,483	25.0	207,229	8.0	2.6	428,453	13,554	2,601	
	1996/97	58	5,920	2,893	23,447	32,318	25.5	247,786	9.5	2.7	449,865	14,289	2,948	
	1997/98	65	5,757	3,192	22,911	31,925	25.0	268,695	10.2	2.7	452,984	14,016	3,351	
	1998/99	58	5,866	3,135	21,141	30,200	22.9	271,428	10.4	2.7	486,514	15,239	3,700	
	1999/00	60	6,651	2,615	19,472	28,798	21.0	235,133	9.7	3.0	459,747	15,223	4,074	
	2000/01	47	7,716	2,110	18,604	28,477	20.0	210,235	9.6	3.0	520,356	18,069	5,137	
	Females	1993/94	2	1,078	812	7,728	9,620	10.3	192,499	9.3	3.0	592,700	20,813	5,908
	1994/95	5	1,785	1,039	8,064	10,893	11.2	73,674	8.7	2.6	89,417	9,295	2,069	
1995/96	0	1,695	1,353	8,114	11,162	10.9	87,924	9.8	2.6	123,056	11,297	2,354		
1996/97	1	2,024	1,480	8,831	12,336	11.9	106,230	11.4	2.9	139,498	12,498	2,786		
1997/98	6	1,921	1,568	8,562	12,057	11.6	129,260	12.6	3.1	146,581	11,882	3,432		
1998/99	3	2,120	1,548	7,868	11,539	10.6	125,964	12.5	3.0	147,073	12,198	3,568		
1999/00	4	2,167	1,336	7,226	10,733	9.5	111,076	11.8	3.4	156,426	13,556	4,034		
2000/01	0	2,584	1,213	7,721	11,518	9.4	101,806	12.0	3.6	175,250	16,328	5,359		
Persons	1993/94	60	5,119	2,485	31,643	39,307	19.0	99,658	11.2	3.4	211,578	18,369	5,868	
1994/95	70	7,203	3,317	31,915	42,505	19.3	253,688	7.5	2.6	436,322	11,100	2,251		
1995/96	55	6,880	4,181	31,532	42,648	18.7	295,154	8.4	2.6	551,509	12,975	2,524		
1996/97	59	7,944	4,373	32,278	44,654	19.4	354,024	10.0	2.7	589,492	13,822	2,906		
1997/98	71	7,678	4,760	31,473	43,982	18.9	397,955	10.9	2.9	599,565	13,427	3,375		
1998/99	61	7,986	4,683	29,009	41,739	17.4	397,392	11.0	2.7	633,587	14,406	3,666		
1999/00	64	8,818	3,951	26,698	39,531	15.8	346,209	10.3	3.1	616,173	14,763	4,067		
2000/01	47	10,300	3,323	26,325	39,995	15.1	312,041	10.2	3.1	695,606	17,596	5,201		
Males	1993/94	59	293	172	1,246	1,770	1.6	NON-WORKPLACE INJURIES						
1994/95	57	400	197	1,255	1,909	1,909	1.6	14,961	10.6	3.9	45,529	25,723	4,436	
1995/96	62	389	229	1,264	1,944	1,944	1.5	16,430	11.5	3.7	53,498	28,024	4,613	
1996/97	59	477	283	1,393	2,212	2,212	1.7	19,785	13.4	4.3	56,556	29,092	5,212	
1997/98	71	419	366	1,509	2,365	2,365	1.8	24,044	14.4	4.1	52,514	23,741	5,995	
1998/99	55	457	325	1,443	2,280	2,280	1.7	29,605	15.9	4.3	63,995	27,059	6,986	
1999/00	60	613	288	1,486	2,447	2,447	1.8	22,345	12.7	4.6	56,411	24,742	6,647	
2000/01	46	662	272	1,524	2,504	2,504	1.8	21,019	11.9	4.0	66,945	27,358	8,083	
Females	1993/94	11	177	115	981	1,284	1.4	21,010	11.8	4.0	80,918	32,316	9,000	
1994/95	19	271	167	1,036	1,493	1,493	1.5	10,674	9.8	3.4	18,290	14,245	3,231	
1995/96	23	249	230	1,032	1,534	1,534	1.5	13,577	11.4	3.6	29,981	20,081	3,780	
1996/97	10	332	258	1,243	1,843	1,843	1.8	17,628	14.2	3.9	23,764	15,492	4,173	
1997/98	7	295	331	1,385	2,018	2,018	1.9	22,013	14.7	4.0	32,176	17,458	4,972	
1998/99	12	333	292	1,269	1,906	1,906	1.8	26,129	15.4	4.1	31,492	15,605	5,118	
1999/00	17	382	262	1,416	2,077	2,077	1.8	20,412	13.1	4.1	28,478	14,941	5,007	
2000/01	13	445	212	1,370	2,040	2,040	1.7	19,514	11.7	3.6	34,978	16,841	5,543	
Persons	1993/94	70	470	227	2,227	3,054	1.5	18,259	11.6	3.6	41,830	20,505	6,932	
1994/95	76	671	364	2,291	3,402	3,402	1.5	25,635	10.3	3.7	63,819	20,897	3,913	
1995/96	85	638	459	2,296	3,478	3,478	1.5	30,007	11.4	3.6	83,479	24,538	4,200	
1996/97	69	809	541	2,636	4,055	4,055	1.8	37,413	13.8	4.1	80,320	23,094	4,833	
1997/98	78	714	697	2,894	4,383	4,383	1.9	46,057	14.5	4.1	84,690	20,885	5,491	
1998/99	67	790	617	2,712	4,186	4,186	1.7	55,734	15.6	4.3	95,487	21,786	5,939	
1999/00	77	995	550	2,902	4,524	4,524	1.8	57,734	12.9	4.4	84,889	20,279	5,927	
2000/01	59	1,107	484	2,894	4,544	4,544	1.7	40,533	11.8	3.7	101,924	22,530	6,880	
								39,269	11.7	3.9	122,748	27,013	7,913	

(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 : 1993/94 to 2000/01

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	52	11,379	299	2,376	14,106	12.4	28,348	10.7	4.6	136,715	9,692	5,000
	29	11,417	379	2,523	14,348	11.7	33,479	11.8	4.9	162,477	11,324	5,369
	38	10,753	422	2,396	13,609	10.8	36,979	13.4	5.6	169,218	12,434	6,504
	44	6,274	415	2,347	9,080	7.2	38,109	13.9	5.1	141,188	15,549	7,986
	29	5,047	551	2,234	7,861	6.1	43,189	15.8	5.9	132,407	16,844	8,544
	34	4,951	418	1,933	7,336	5.6	31,799	13.6	5.9	116,787	15,920	8,098
	37	4,874	399	1,845	7,155	5.2	30,614	13.8	5.7	144,699	20,223	9,667
2000/01	28	4,628	428	1,885	6,969	4.9	35,299	15.4	5.9	155,426	22,302	10,569
Females	3	587	217	1,190	1,997	2.1	17,075	12.4	4.4	26,344	13,192	4,508
	2	723	335	1,402	2,462	2.5	27,637	16.4	4.6	37,512	15,237	5,112
	3	720	383	1,496	2,602	2.5	30,452	16.7	5.0	37,570	14,439	5,473
	1	575	404	1,334	2,314	2.2	31,174	18.2	5.6	38,829	16,780	7,308
	3	517	524	1,271	2,315	2.2	37,118	21.1	6.0	42,270	18,259	8,154
	1	594	431	1,205	2,231	2.1	31,165	19.2	7.3	36,351	16,294	6,940
	5	554	376	1,081	2,014	1.8	26,283	18.4	6.5	41,927	20,818	9,607
2000/01	3	581	449	1,254	2,289	1.9	32,112	19.2	6.9	55,840	24,395	11,155
Persons	55	11,973	516	3,566	16,110	7.8	45,423	11.3	4.6	163,398	10,143	5,000
	31	12,141	714	3,925	16,811	7.6	61,116	13.5	4.9	199,994	11,897	5,350
	41	11,473	805	3,892	16,211	7.1	67,431	14.7	5.3	206,787	12,756	6,431
	45	6,849	819	3,681	11,394	4.9	69,283	15.6	5.3	180,018	15,799	7,863
	32	5,564	1,075	3,505	10,176	4.4	80,307	17.8	5.9	174,677	17,166	8,500
	35	5,545	849	3,138	9,567	4.0	62,964	15.9	6.1	153,138	16,007	8,063
	40	5,428	775	2,926	9,169	3.7	56,897	15.6	5.9	186,626	20,354	9,655
2000/01	33	5,209	877	3,139	9,258	3.5	67,411	17.0	6.1	211,266	22,820	10,653
EMPLOYMENT INJURIES												
Males	169	15,736	2,155	27,588	45,648	40.0	224,045	7.6	2.7	530,879	11,630	3,400
	151	17,260	2,855	27,663	47,929	39.0	257,324	8.5	2.7	646,104	13,480	3,811
	155	16,367	3,484	27,125	47,131	37.4	305,171	10.1	2.9	678,688	14,400	4,193
	161	12,672	3,591	27,189	43,613	34.5	330,872	10.8	3.0	646,726	14,829	4,600
	165	11,231	4,111	26,688	42,195	33.0	344,481	11.2	2.9	683,589	16,201	4,923
	147	11,274	3,878	24,517	39,816	30.2	289,276	10.2	3.3	632,946	15,897	5,124
	157	12,138	3,302	22,803	38,400	28.0	261,868	10.1	3.1	732,000	19,063	6,402
2000/01	121	13,006	2,810	22,013	37,950	26.7	248,808	10.1	3.3	829,044	21,846	7,185
Females	16	1,850	1,146	9,915	12,927	13.9	101,535	9.3	2.9	134,580	10,411	2,464
	26	2,790	1,543	10,550	14,909	15.4	129,335	10.8	2.9	191,618	12,853	2,886
	26	2,677	1,969	10,663	15,335	15.0	154,487	12.4	3.3	202,148	13,182	3,401
	12	2,933	2,142	11,409	16,496	15.9	182,453	13.5	3.4	217,687	13,196	4,023
	16	2,737	2,425	11,231	16,409	15.7	189,373	14.0	3.3	221,200	13,480	4,225
	16	3,047	2,271	10,342	15,676	14.5	162,653	12.9	3.9	221,256	14,114	4,497
	24	3,103	1,974	9,723	14,824	13.1	147,603	12.7	3.9	252,155	17,010	5,956
2000/01	18	3,610	1,874	10,345	15,847	12.9	150,030	12.4	3.9	309,248	19,515	6,707
Persons	185	17,598	3,301	37,505	58,589	28.3	325,583	8.0	2.7	666,032	11,368	3,160
	177	20,051	4,398	38,214	62,840	28.6	386,660	9.2	2.7	837,728	13,331	3,547
	181	19,046	5,453	37,789	62,469	27.4	459,666	10.8	3.0	880,964	14,102	4,000
	173	15,605	5,733	38,598	60,109	26.1	513,325	11.6	3.1	864,414	14,381	4,449
	181	13,968	6,536	37,919	58,604	25.2	533,855	12.1	3.0	904,789	15,439	4,705
	163	14,321	6,149	34,859	55,492	23.1	451,929	11.1	3.4	854,201	15,393	4,984
	181	15,241	5,276	32,526	53,224	21.3	409,471	10.9	3.4	984,156	18,491	6,283
2000/01	139	16,616	4,684	32,358	53,797	20.3	398,838	10.8	3.4	1,138,291	21,159	7,039

(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: 2000/01

Age	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				Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS													
15 - 19	6	401	174	1,917	2,498	12.0	11.8	16,282	7.8	2.4	28,855	11,551	2,523
20 - 24	7	983	395	3,695	5,080	15.7	9.6	35,799	8.8	2.7	87,023	17,131	4,213
25 - 29	11	1,337	525	4,137	6,010	17.0	9.3	46,483	10.0	2.9	118,400	19,700	5,292
30 - 34	15	1,595	629	4,060	6,299	19.3	10.7	51,544	11.1	3.3	137,301	21,797	6,325
35 - 39	15	1,934	620	4,180	6,749	21.1	11.8	51,962	10.9	3.4	153,857	22,797	7,011
40 - 44	16	2,220	645	4,221	7,102	21.3	11.8	53,742	11.1	3.7	166,346	23,422	7,530
45 - 49	20	2,278	602	3,647	6,547	22.3	12.2	50,965	12.1	3.7	150,263	22,951	8,237
50 - 54	27	2,548	623	3,527	6,725	26.3	14.6	51,433	12.5	4.3	149,335	22,206	9,586
55 - 59	14	1,780	302	1,891	3,987	26.5	14.9	26,497	12.1	4.4	85,610	21,472	9,938
60 - 64	3	1,169	122	838	2,132	35.2	21.8	10,726	11.2	4.0	43,817	20,552	10,513
65 +	5	358	44	224	631	22.9	16.8	3,171	11.8	5.9	16,831	26,673	11,493
Not stated and other	0	13	3	21	37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	139	16,616	4,684	32,358	53,797	20.3	11.8	398,838	10.8	3.4	1,138,291	21,159	7,039

Table 1.4 Employment Injuries
Time Lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases only: 2000/01

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	5,736	15.5	4,266	1.1	16,414	2,862
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	7,778	21.0	12,064	3.0	20,783	2,672
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	6,479	17.5	18,934	4.7	30,082	4,643
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	12,365	33.4	134,289	33.7	155,905	12,609
Over 26 weeks	4,684	12.6	229,284	57.5	185,366	39,574
TOTAL	37,042	100.0	398,838	100.0	408,549	11,029

(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: 2000/01

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													
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17	528	129	1,229	1,903	32.9	16.1	13,250	9.8	3.9	48,861	25,676	6,921
Agriculture	7	384	106	969	1,466	32.8	16.4	10,579	9.9	3.9	33,594	22,916	6,500
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	2	79	16	158	255	33.4	15.0	1,733	10.0	3.9	7,494	29,387	8,200
Forestry and Logging	5	53	3	79	140	*	*	479	5.8	2.6	5,733	40,947	7,945
Commercial Fishing	3	12	4	23	42	*	*	458	17.6	6.0	2,040	48,569	13,267
Mining	7	293	82	484	866	63.8	29.3	6,926	12.3	7.7	35,353	40,824	8,734
Coal Mining	2	164	63	347	576	66.6	30.4	5,492	13.4	9.0	24,701	42,884	8,144
Metal Ore Mining	1	55	4	58	118	*	*	319	5.1	0.0	3,677	31,159	7,447
Other Mining	3	66	11	63	143	*	*	778	10.8	4.4	5,265	36,821	14,212
Services to Mining	1	8	4	16	29	*	*	338	16.9	4.6	1,710	58,963	10,736
Manufacturing	16	4,461	733	5,214	10,424	31.4	16.3	61,747	10.4	3.1	231,710	22,229	8,099
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	2	693	168	1,223	2,086	39.5	21.3	14,460	10.5	3.0	46,582	22,331	7,514
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	1	209	45	184	439	20.7	11.8	3,106	13.7	3.9	11,162	25,425	12,022
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	3	269	43	395	710	34.5	17.1	4,186	9.6	3.1	15,756	22,192	8,920
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	1	188	34	358	581	12.6	7.0	3,435	8.8	3.1	13,166	22,661	7,102
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	3	398	83	484	968	29.5	15.1	6,541	11.6	3.6	22,097	22,827	9,151
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	258	28	258	544	43.6	20.3	2,915	10.2	3.7	10,589	19,466	9,288
Metal Product Mfg	1	1,299	156	964	2,420	37.7	19.1	12,525	11.2	2.8	54,665	22,589	7,543
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	5	922	125	1,016	2,068	32.4	16.6	10,296	9.1	2.9	43,483	21,027	7,639
Other Mfg	0	225	51	332	608	33.7	17.0	4,282	11.3	3.7	14,210	23,371	9,187
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	284	6	186	476	21.8	12.0	766	4.0	1.7	21,716	45,621	10,281
Electricity and Gas Supply	0	148	2	105	255	17.6	9.5	342	3.2	1.7	16,056	62,967	12,500
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	136	4	81	221	30.2	17.3	424	5.0	1.7	5,659	25,606	8,824
Construction	19	2,948	483	3,228	6,678	42.1	21.1	43,229	11.7	4.0	161,980	24,256	9,550
General Construction	8	1,433	150	1,274	2,865	44.0	21.4	14,342	10.1	3.3	63,851	22,287	7,998
Construction Trade Services	11	1,515	333	1,954	3,813	40.8	20.9	28,887	12.7	4.4	98,129	25,735	10,797
Wholesale Trade	10	951	286	1,839	3,086	21.2	10.8	22,139	10.5	3.4	70,157	22,734	7,188
Basic Material Wholesaling	3	258	72	417	750	21.8	10.6	5,595	11.6	4.1	18,734	24,979	9,408
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	4	272	91	567	934	16.6	8.5	6,439	9.8	3.0	18,558	19,870	6,513
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	3	421	123	855	1,402	25.6	13.4	10,104	10.4	3.3	32,864	23,441	6,798
Retail Trade	12	1,231	592	3,906	5,741	14.8	10.6	46,762	10.5	3.1	105,556	18,386	5,803
Food Retailing	5	417	262	1,813	2,497	16.6	14.4	20,832	10.1	3.3	39,845	15,957	5,253
Personal and Household Good Retailing	2	414	187	1,209	1,812	10.9	7.9	14,699	10.6	3.0	34,476	19,027	5,718
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	5	400	143	884	1,432	19.8	10.4	11,231	11.0	3.0	31,235	21,812	7,371

(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: 2000/01/9/00

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	8	741	300	2,105	3,154	20.0	14.1	24,983	10.5	3.0	56,371	17,873	5,381
Transport and Storage	15	1,256	266	3,067	4,604	36.4	18.8	26,556	8.0	2.6	88,678	19,261	6,000
Road Transport	9	576	181	1,274	2,040	45.7	21.6	15,178	10.5	3.3	48,123	23,590	7,300
Rail Transport	0	256	5	525	786	38.4	19.8	1,849	3.5	1.7	10,536	13,405	4,670
Water Transport	0	16	2	24	42	*	*	156	6.3	2.9	769	18,308	7,006
Air and Space Transport	2	61	14	455	532	23.7	13.9	2,449	5.2	2.4	5,387	10,127	5,197
Other Transport	1	71	9	182	263	*	*	1,231	6.5	1.9	5,392	20,502	5,581
Services to Transport	2	146	31	262	441	16.7	9.1	2,759	9.4	3.1	8,506	19,289	7,382
Storage	1	130	24	345	500	57.3	29.5	2,933	8.0	2.3	9,964	19,929	5,703
Communication Services	1	108	24	225	358	11.6	6.2	2,297	9.3	3.4	6,482	18,105	8,132
Finance and Insurance	2	203	82	619	906	6.5	3.5	6,019	8.7	2.7	17,665	19,497	7,885
Finance	0	114	43	476	633	9.0	5.1	3,671	7.1	2.4	10,805	17,070	7,326
Insurance	0	36	22	63	121	4.6	2.5	1,102	13.3	4.4	2,047	16,916	7,768
Services to Finance and Insurance	2	53	17	80	152	3.5	1.7	1,246	13.0	4.8	4,813	31,663	10,453
Property and Business Services	7	1,131	358	2,042	3,538	9.7	5.2	28,873	12.1	3.6	89,076	25,177	8,400
Property Services	1	133	45	219	398	9.0	4.5	3,113	12.0	2.9	12,693	31,893	7,897
Business Services	6	998	313	1,823	3,140	9.8	5.3	25,760	12.2	3.6	76,382	24,326	8,500
Government Administration and Defence	4	571	120	912	1,607	21.8	12.9	10,897	10.6	3.1	25,372	15,788	6,339
Education	6	382	238	1,406	2,032	9.9	6.2	20,489	12.5	3.9	35,254	17,349	6,164
Health and Community Services	6	924	676	3,890	5,496	20.3	13.7	58,334	12.8	4.1	88,780	16,154	5,079
Health Services	5	714	515	2,899	4,133	20.0	13.4	43,832	12.9	4.3	67,873	16,422	5,289
Community Services	1	210	161	991	1,363	21.4	14.6	14,502	12.7	3.7	20,907	15,339	4,545
Cultural and Recreational Services	3	209	94	656	962	14.7	10.0	7,962	10.7	3.9	16,161	16,800	5,976
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	37	9	67	113	5.8	3.6	661	8.7	2.6	2,208	19,540	7,745
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	1	61	28	166	256	14.8	10.3	2,087	10.8	3.3	4,867	19,011	6,669
Sport and Recreation	2	111	57	423	593	20.8	14.8	5,215	10.9	4.3	9,087	15,323	5,483
Personal and Other Services	6	395	215	1,350	1,966	20.1	12.7	17,608	11.3	3.4	39,120	19,899	6,232
Personal Services	1	115	53	295	464	11.7	8.4	4,031	11.7	4.1	11,588	24,975	7,093
Other Services	5	264	159	1,045	1,473	25.4	14.9	13,382	11.1	3.3	26,635	18,082	5,839
Private Households Employing Staff	0	16	3	10	29	*	*	194	14.9	8.9	897	30,937	18,500
TOTAL	139	16,616	4,684	32,358	53,797	20.3	11.8	398,838	10.8	3.4	138,291	21,159	7,039

(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: 2000/01

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	704	264	1,325	2,311	10.1	4.5	20,670	13.1	4.3	55,365	23,957	9,705
Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	0	1	2	4	7	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
General Managers	4	111	39	177	331	29.2	12.7	2,939	13.7	3.4	8,694	26,265	11,185
Specialist Managers	9	231	103	407	750	6.2	2.8	7,107	14.1	5.3	18,512	24,683	10,963
Farmers and Farm Managers	1	67	26	230	324	26.0	9.6	2,767	10.9	3.9	6,674	20,598	6,599
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	3	197	78	385	663	11.4	5.1	6,191	13.5	4.0	15,804	23,837	9,392
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	1	97	16	122	236	10.0	4.3	1,563	11.4	3.3	5,563	23,571	9,477
Professionals	13	635	332	1,753	2,733	6.2	3.3	27,814	13.4	4.1	57,628	21,086	7,750
Natural Scientists	0	19	8	43	70	4.7	2.6	653	12.8	5.1	1,182	16,883	7,506
Building Professionals and Engineers	1	112	21	111	245	6.6	3.1	1,510	11.6	3.7	6,749	27,548	10,581
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	2	35	17	113	167	5.1	2.8	1,717	13.2	4.1	3,849	23,047	7,928
School Teachers	2	153	111	731	997	9.9	5.5	11,038	13.1	3.9	15,819	15,867	6,060
Other Teachers and Instructors	1	52	22	99	174	5.3	3.6	1,423	11.8	3.4	3,576	20,554	8,823
Social Professionals	1	38	51	155	245	10.6	5.3	4,148	20.3	7.9	7,958	32,483	8,327
Business Professionals	2	108	56	264	430	2.8	1.4	3,538	11.1	3.2	10,335	24,036	8,025
Artists and Related Professionals	1	62	18	118	199	7.4	4.3	1,618	11.9	4.0	4,192	21,067	10,384
Miscellaneous Professionals	3	56	28	119	206	12.1	6.7	2,169	14.9	6.4	3,966	19,254	9,994
Not stated and other	0	1	0	2	3	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Para-professionals	6	694	425	2,630	3,755	18.5	10.8	37,207	12.2	4.0	63,943	17,029	5,926
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	1	43	18	100	162	15.5	9.3	1,165	10.1	3.0	3,443	21,252	7,873
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	0	150	33	213	396	15.9	7.5	2,579	10.5	4.1	8,271	20,887	8,910
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	2	28	3	49	82	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Registered Nurses	1	162	135	830	1,128	19.1	13.0	12,449	13.0	4.3	20,214	17,921	5,609
Police	0	29	32	273	334	20.7	11.4	2,977	9.8	2.9	3,947	11,818	5,401
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	2	282	204	1,165	1,653	18.9	10.8	17,593	12.9	4.1	26,744	16,179	5,455
Tradespersons	17	3,854	788	6,028	10,687	35.9	18.5	69,157	10.2	3.3	231,544	21,666	7,516
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	1	588	89	695	1,373	43.6	22.6	7,873	10.1	3.1	30,345	22,101	7,244
Other Metal Tradespersons	1	599	73	681	1,354	38.6	19.3	6,748	9.0	2.7	27,239	20,117	7,777
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	4	436	74	787	1,301	25.2	12.5	7,552	8.8	3.0	27,763	21,340	6,640
Building Tradespersons	7	1,025	214	1,236	2,482	51.1	25.9	17,938	12.5	4.3	64,598	26,027	10,241
Printing Tradespersons	0	78	16	124	218	16.6	8.7	1,315	9.4	3.1	4,373	20,058	6,780
Vehicle Tradespersons	4	281	92	638	1,015	26.4	13.2	7,005	9.6	2.9	19,473	19,185	6,206
Food Tradespersons	0	342	94	865	1,301	32.1	16.7	8,839	9.3	2.9	23,718	18,231	5,500
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	0	96	40	352	488	42.6	24.0	3,516	9.0	3.1	8,088	16,575	4,704
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	0	409	96	650	1,155	42.4	24.3	8,371	11.3	3.7	25,947	22,465	8,512

(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: 2000/01

Occupation	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability		Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (h)	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	3	714	290	1,766	2,773	6.2	4.0	23,680	11.6	3.3	65,229	23,523	7,450
Stenographers and Typists	0	133	46	253	432	3.8	2.5	4,126	13.9	5.6	9,560	22,129	11,195
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	51	16	107	174	5.0	3.3	1,410	11.6	2.7	4,418	25,394	8,982
Numerical Clerks	0	91	46	218	355	2.7	1.7	3,103	11.8	4.0	10,324	29,083	6,417
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	33	10	96	139	12.9	9.2	859	8.2	3.7	1,979	14,240	5,068
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	1	74	25	153	253	8.1	4.3	2,030	11.5	4.8	4,936	19,512	7,550
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	2	185	88	544	819	9.7	6.6	7,321	11.6	2.9	16,849	20,573	7,152
Miscellaneous Clerks	0	146	59	393	598	15.4	11.4	4,824	10.7	2.7	17,126	28,639	6,789
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	12	960	513	3,753	5,238	10.1	7.2	42,064	9.9	3.0	87,547	16,714	5,212
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	1	25	16	44	86	1.9	0.8	1,058	17.9	8.0	1,990	23,136	9,893
Sales Representatives	3	129	46	242	420	8.9	4.5	3,066	10.8	3.6	11,326	26,967	7,536
Sales Assistants	4	373	200	1,564	2,141	10.6	8.7	16,569	9.5	2.7	32,125	15,005	4,474
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	0	74	61	358	493	7.2	5.9	4,181	10.1	3.0	8,794	17,838	6,110
Miscellaneous Salespersons	3	206	96	654	959	11.2	8.9	8,037	10.8	4.1	17,720	18,477	6,156
Personal Service Workers	1	153	94	891	1,139	16.7	12.4	9,153	9.3	2.9	15,592	13,689	4,150
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	26	2,796	561	4,424	7,807	52.0	26.6	50,662	10.2	3.4	178,991	22,927	7,408
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	16	1,184	299	2,402	3,901	53.1	26.3	27,030	10.1	3.0	82,496	21,147	6,798
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	7	501	114	1,028	1,650	55.7	27.6	11,155	9.8	4.0	39,064	23,675	7,039
Stationary Plant Operators	2	486	52	382	922	61.5	31.8	4,557	10.6	4.4	25,733	27,910	8,189
Machine Operators	1	625	96	612	1,334	41.6	23.5	7,920	11.2	3.4	31,697	23,761	9,966
Labourers and Related Workers	44	6,259	1,511	10,679	18,493	49.6	32.2	127,584	10.5	3.3	398,045	21,524	7,000
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	16	1,998	474	3,139	5,627	69.3	40.9	39,661	11.0	3.3	128,408	22,820	7,720
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	6	263	68	724	1,061	28.3	16.8	7,456	9.5	3.9	21,017	19,809	6,123
Cleaners	1	613	214	1,055	1,883	31.1	24.6	14,954	11.9	3.6	41,985	22,297	7,855
Construction and Mining Labourers	7	1,110	109	960	2,186	63.1	33.8	11,332	10.7	3.6	52,003	23,789	7,764
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	14	2,275	646	4,801	7,736	48.7	33.3	54,181	10.0	3.0	154,632	19,989	6,351
TOTAL	139	16,616	4,684	32,358	53,797	20.3	11.8	398,838	10.8	3.41	138,291	21,159	7,039

(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: 2000/01

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													
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13	432	104	1,123	1,672	28.9	14.2	9.0	3.7	40,386	24,155	6,186	
Agriculture	5	323	85	892	1,305	29.2	14.6	9.1	3.9	28,001	21,457	5,983	
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	1	61	15	135	212	27.8	12.4	9.6	3.1	5,960	28,114	6,682	
Forestry and Logging	5	38	2	74	119	*	*	5.4	2.4	5,507	46,276	7,269	
Commercial Fishing	2	10	2	22	36	*	*	13.0	5.9	918	25,505	9,424	
Mining	4	85	76	451	616	45.4	20.8	12.3	7.6	30,341	49,254	11,547	
Coal Mining	2	20	59	324	405	46.9	21.4	13.5	9.0	23,169	57,208	13,637	
Metal Ore Mining	1	30	4	55	90	*	*	4.8	0.0	3,135	34,832	7,019	
Other Mining	1	30	9	58	98	*	*	10.3	3.6	2,923	29,822	10,283	
Services to Mining	0	5	4	14	23	*	*	18.6	8.6	1,114	48,427	8,504	
Manufacturing	4	2,460	560	4,421	7,445	22.4	11.7	9.8	2.9	165,708	22,258	7,093	
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	0	486	123	1,025	1,634	30.9	16.7	9.7	2.9	34,551	21,145	6,129	
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	0	108	28	149	285	13.5	7.7	12.9	3.7	6,985	24,509	10,352	
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	0	169	37	343	549	26.7	13.2	9.1	2.9	12,268	22,345	7,844	
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	0	124	24	286	434	9.4	5.2	7.9	2.7	10,394	23,949	5,432	
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	2	240	66	392	700	21.3	10.9	10.9	3.3	16,440	23,486	7,111	
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	132	19	224	375	30.0	14.0	9.1	3.0	6,945	18,521	6,399	
Metal Product Mfg	0	531	127	849	1,507	23.4	11.9	10.287	2.7	35,368	23,469	8,007	
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	2	517	93	866	1,478	23.1	11.8	8.034	2.7	31,086	21,032	6,544	
Other Mfg	0	153	43	287	483	26.8	13.5	3,746	3.6	11,671	24,165	8,300	
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	88	5	151	244	11.2	6.2	611	3.9	1.6	7,604	31,162	7,860
Electricity and Gas Supply	0	58	2	84	144	9.9	5.4	269	3.2	1.4	4,622	32,100	8,282
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	30	3	67	100	13.7	7.8	342	4.9	1.6	2,981	29,811	7,641
Construction	6	1,748	400	2,818	4,972	31.4	15.7	35,856	11.2	3.7	122,365	24,611	7,483
General Construction	4	827	121	1,096	2,048	31.5	15.3	11,527	9.5	3.0	47,302	23,097	5,636
Construction Trade Services	2	921	279	1,722	2,924	31.3	16.0	24,329	12.2	4.1	75,063	25,671	9,023
Wholesale Trade	4	668	219	1,521	2,412	16.6	8.5	16,771	9.7	3.1	50,389	20,891	6,108
Basic Material Wholesaling	2	181	53	357	593	17.2	8.4	4,245	10.5	3.7	14,885	25,100	7,668
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	2	169	69	468	708	12.6	6.5	4,828	9.0	2.8	12,171	17,191	5,619
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	0	318	97	696	1,111	20.3	10.6	7,697	9.8	3.0	23,334	21,002	5,794
Retail Trade	4	919	440	3,250	4,613	11.9	8.5	35,244	9.6	2.9	78,877	17,099	5,000
Food Retailing	1	334	208	1,588	2,131	14.2	12.3	16,638	9.3	3.0	32,424	15,215	4,804
Personal and Household Good Retailing	1	298	130	940	1,369	8.2	6.0	10,250	9.6	2.7	23,497	17,163	4,714
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	2	287	102	722	1,113	15.4	8.1	8,356	10.2	2.7	22,957	20,626	6,072

(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: 2000/01

Industry	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				Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS													
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	0	577	206	1,756	2,539	16.1	11.3	18,102	9.3	2.7	41,837	16,478	4,096
Transport and Storage	6	750	192	2,457	3,405	26.9	13.9	20,028	7.6	2.4	62,195	18,266	5,528
Road Transport	3	405	129	1,060	1,597	35.8	16.9	11,168	9.5	3.0	33,385	20,905	6,010
Rail Transport	0	55	1	302	358	17.5	9.0	1,083	3.6	1.7	6,033	16,852	4,969
Water Transport	0	10	1	22	33	*	*	119	5.4	2.8	375	11,377	5,675
Air and Space Transport	2	31	12	395	440	19.6	11.5	2,005	4.9	2.3	4,354	9,896	4,366
Other Transport	0	56	8	157	221	*	*	1,133	6.9	1.9	3,930	17,781	4,917
Services to Transport	0	89	22	214	325	12.3	6.7	2,030	8.6	3.0	5,923	18,226	6,908
Storage	1	104	19	307	431	49.4	25.4	2,488	7.7	2.3	8,195	19,013	5,319
Communication Services	1	69	15	164	249	8.1	4.3	1,681	9.4	3.1	4,357	17,496	7,494
Finance and Insurance	0	103	28	290	421	3.0	1.6	2,287	7.2	2.3	7,829	18,596	7,527
Finance	0	57	17	216	290	4.1	2.3	1,487	6.4	2.0	4,799	16,548	7,235
Insurance	0	19	7	35	61	2.3	1.3	414	10.1	3.0	837	13,718	4,626
Services to Finance and Insurance	0	27	4	39	70	1.6	0.8	387	9.0	4.3	2,193	31,330	12,127
Property and Business Services	1	756	231	1,555	2,543	6.9	3.7	19,435	11.0	3.0	55,966	22,008	7,000
Property Services	0	90	29	184	303	6.8	3.4	2,090	10.0	2.6	6,647	21,937	6,714
Business Services	1	666	202	1,371	2,240	7.0	3.8	17,345	11.1	3.1	49,319	22,017	7,008
Government Administration and Defence	0	280	85	738	1,103	15.0	8.9	7,790	9.5	2.7	14,956	13,559	4,258
Education	1	263	101	996	1,361	6.6	4.1	10,507	9.6	3.1	20,291	14,909	5,251
Health and Community Services	0	689	465	3,055	4,209	15.5	10.5	41,119	11.7	3.9	63,913	15,185	4,402
Health Services	0	525	368	2,296	3,189	15.4	10.3	31,853	12.0	4.1	50,187	15,738	4,678
Community Services	0	164	97	759	1,020	16.0	10.9	9,265	10.8	3.1	13,726	13,457	3,928
Cultural and Recreational Services	1	162	68	560	791	12.1	8.2	6,080	9.7	3.4	12,888	16,294	5,258
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	28	4	54	86	4.4	2.7	401	6.9	2.1	1,759	20,459	5,801
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	1	45	22	135	203	11.7	8.2	1,687	10.8	3.1	3,820	18,818	5,945
Sport and Recreation	0	89	42	371	502	17.6	12.5	3,993	9.7	3.9	7,309	14,559	5,124
Personal and Other Services	2	251	128	1,019	1,400	14.3	9.1	10,709	9.4	2.9	24,376	17,411	4,436
Personal Services	0	79	34	227	340	8.6	6.1	2,756	10.6	3.7	6,728	19,787	5,496
Other Services	2	158	92	782	1,034	17.9	10.4	7,828	9.0	2.7	16,862	16,308	4,041
Private Households Employing Staff	0	14	2	10	26	*	*	125	10.4	6.3	786	30,227	16,308
TOTAL	47	10,300	3,323	26,325	39,995	15.1	8.8	292,157	9.9	3.0	804,278	20,109	5,900

(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: 2000/01

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	4	478	151	993	1,626	7.1	3.2	12,768	11.2	3.4	35,318	21,721	8,473
Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	0	1	2	3	6	*	*	99	19.9	16.1	117	19,532	16,738
General Managers	0	76	19	130	225	19.9	8.7	1,634	11.0	2.7	4,958	22,034	9,841
Specialist Managers	2	152	50	267	471	3.9	1.8	3,647	11.6	4.3	10,234	21,728	9,697
Farmers and Farm Managers	1	63	22	206	292	23.4	8.7	2,321	10.2	3.4	5,814	19,912	6,279
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	0	131	50	285	466	8.0	3.6	4,054	12.1	3.1	10,206	21,901	7,643
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	1	55	8	102	166	7.0	3.0	1,013	9.3	2.7	3,990	24,033	8,330
Professionals	1	388	142	1,137	1,668	3.8	2.0	13,312	10.4	3.4	27,219	16,318	6,537
Natural Scientists	0	9	5	31	45	3.0	1.7	371	10.3	3.5	759	16,858	7,116
Building Professionals and Engineers	0	54	12	89	155	4.2	2.0	918	9.2	3.7	3,526	22,750	8,008
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	0	27	7	77	111	3.4	1.8	863	10.3	3.7	2,302	20,735	7,388
School Teachers	0	105	47	474	626	6.2	3.5	5,409	10.4	3.4	8,586	13,715	5,313
Other Teachers and Instructors	0	31	9	76	116	3.5	2.4	705	8.3	2.9	1,657	14,282	6,610
Social Professionals	0	23	18	101	142	6.2	3.1	1,715	14.4	5.6	2,306	16,243	6,665
Business Professionals	0	58	20	132	210	1.4	0.7	1,301	8.6	2.4	3,661	17,432	7,977
Artists and Related Professionals	0	46	11	89	146	5.5	3.1	1,110	11.1	3.3	2,735	18,735	10,225
Miscellaneous Professionals	1	35	13	68	117	6.9	3.8	920	11.5	6.3	1,687	14,422	9,441
Not stated and other	0	1	0	1	2	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Para-professionals	2	470	281	2,031	2,784	13.8	8.0	25,283	11.0	3.7	44,616	16,026	4,973
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	0	29	14	74	117	11.2	6.7	910	10.5	2.7	2,505	21,414	7,366
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	0	84	27	176	287	11.5	5.5	2,143	10.6	4.4	6,609	23,029	8,905
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	2	17	2	37	58	*	*	306	7.8	3.3	985	16,982	10,066
Registered Nurses	0	137	105	684	926	15.7	10.6	9,535	12.1	4.0	15,583	16,828	5,010
Police	0	19	20	181	220	13.6	7.5	1,756	8.7	2.4	2,230	10,136	4,273
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	0	184	113	879	1,176	13.5	7.7	10,633	10.7	3.7	16,704	14,204	4,405
Tradespersons	5	2,320	634	5,258	8,217	27.6	14.2	56,433	9.6	3.0	174,996	21,297	6,023
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	1	287	73	594	955	30.4	15.7	6,403	9.6	2.9	21,719	22,743	6,896
Other Metal Tradespersons	0	262	61	596	919	26.2	13.1	5,669	8.7	2.6	19,418	21,129	5,837
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	1	285	63	666	1,015	19.6	9.7	6,309	8.7	2.7	20,033	19,737	5,300
Building Tradespersons	0	607	174	1,097	1,878	38.7	19.6	14,624	11.6	3.9	49,098	26,144	8,334
Printing Tradespersons	0	49	11	108	168	12.8	6.7	1,002	8.4	3.1	3,456	20,573	5,891
Vehicle Tradespersons	3	187	77	554	821	21.4	10.7	5,846	9.3	2.6	15,118	18,415	4,993
Food Tradespersons	0	265	72	760	1,097	27.0	14.1	6,985	8.4	2.6	18,791	17,129	4,256
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	0	75	33	319	427	37.3	21.0	3,056	8.7	3.0	7,300	17,096	4,051
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	0	303	70	564	937	34.4	19.7	6,539	10.3	3.5	20,062	21,411	7,563

(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: 2000/01

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	2	393	150	1,020	1,565	3.5	2.3	10.6	3.1	30,643	19,580	6,544
Stenographers and Typists	0	81	18	143	242	2.1	1.4	10.6	4.5	5,215	21,550	11,660
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	29	7	64	100	2.9	1.9	830	2.6	3,045	30,455	8,982
Numerical Clerks	0	47	25	104	176	1.3	0.8	1,400	3.3	3,103	17,630	4,881
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	22	6	58	86	8.0	5.7	445	7.1	1,125	13,086	4,427
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	1	40	19	118	178	5.7	3.0	1,493	4.3	3,372	18,943	6,567
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	1	104	49	283	437	5.2	3.5	3,938	3.0	9,838	22,512	7,209
Miscellaneous Clerks	0	69	26	249	344	8.9	6.6	2,502	2.4	4,918	14,297	5,268
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	2	728	330	2,951	4,011	7.8	5.5	28,627	8.8	59,879	14,929	4,408
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	0	13	8	26	47	1.0	0.5	481	14.1	643	13,687	7,977
Sales Representatives	1	89	27	170	287	6.1	3.0	1,939	9.9	6,473	22,555	6,380
Sales Assistants	1	298	128	1,285	1,712	8.5	7.0	11,545	8.2	24,370	14,235	4,023
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	0	47	31	211	289	4.2	3.5	2,142	8.9	5,132	17,758	5,301
Miscellaneous Salespersons	0	159	60	509	728	8.5	6.7	5,215	9.2	11,154	15,321	5,119
Personal Service Workers	0	122	76	750	948	13.9	10.3	7,306	8.9	12,106	12,770	4,005
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	12	1,496	423	3,675	5,606	37.3	19.1	38,932	9.6	130,131	23,213	6,702
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	5	736	217	1,918	2,876	39.1	19.4	19,838	9.4	58,601	20,376	6,104
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	6	237	96	912	1,251	42.2	20.9	9,507	9.5	32,873	26,277	5,668
Stationary Plant Operators	0	189	44	331	564	37.6	19.5	3,864	10.4	17,458	30,953	10,461
Machine Operators	1	334	66	514	915	28.5	16.1	5,724	9.9	21,200	23,169	8,575
Labourers and Related Workers	19	4,027	1,212	9,260	14,518	38.9	25.3	104,500	10.0	301,476	20,766	5,742
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	7	1,213	373	2,708	4,301	52.9	31.3	31,688	10.3	96,830	22,513	6,155
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	5	212	55	660	932	24.9	14.7	6,280	8.8	17,811	19,110	5,408
Cleaners	0	421	167	896	1,484	24.5	19.4	11,650	11.1	31,289	21,084	6,570
Construction and Mining Labourers	1	653	88	866	1,608	46.4	24.9	9,438	10.0	35,383	22,004	5,101
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	6	1,528	529	4,130	6,193	39.0	26.7	45,445	9.8	120,163	19,403	5,392
TOTAL	47	10,300	3,323	26,325	39,995	15.1	8.8	292,157	9.9	804,278	20,109	5,900

(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: 2000/01

Age	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				Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$
PERSONS												
15 - 19	3	315	124	1,616	2,058	9.9	9.7	12,368	7.1	20,295	9,862	2,262
20 - 24	3	773	287	3,041	4,104	12.7	7.7	27,232	8.2	59,735	14,555	3,745
25 - 29	3	1,019	383	3,357	4,762	13.5	7.4	34,323	9.2	88,271	18,536	4,802
30 - 34	6	1,213	457	3,340	5,016	15.3	8.6	38,733	10.3	104,862	20,906	5,638
35 - 39	3	1,401	429	3,392	5,225	16.3	9.1	37,970	10.0	114,804	21,972	6,266
40 - 44	6	1,468	451	3,453	5,378	16.1	8.9	39,288	10.1	118,284	21,994	6,803
45 - 49	7	1,386	416	2,941	4,750	16.2	8.9	35,716	10.7	107,905	22,717	7,167
50 - 54	8	1,413	451	2,795	4,667	18.3	10.1	37,138	11.5	102,825	22,032	8,282
55 - 59	5	800	210	1,528	2,543	16.9	9.5	19,189	11.1	56,874	22,365	8,211
60 - 64	1	405	83	670	1,159	19.1	11.8	7,675	10.2	24,168	20,853	8,357
65 +	2	101	30	176	309	11.2	8.2	2,373	11.5	6,007	19,439	7,955
Not stated and other	0	6	2	16	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	47	10,300	3,323	26,325	39,995	15.1	8.8	292,157	9.9	804,278	20,109	5,900

Table 3.4 Workplace Injuries
Time Lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases only: 2000/01

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	4,835	16.3	3,632	1.2	12,944	2,677
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	6,562	22.1	10,168	3.5	16,923	2,579
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	5,277	17.8	15,396	5.3	22,734	4,308
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	9,651	32.6	103,905	35.6	118,225	12,250
Over 26 weeks	3,323	11.2	159,055	54.4	128,197	38,579
TOTAL	29,648	100.0	292,157	100.0	299,023	10,086

(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
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing: 2000/01

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	92	45	11	127	-	7	4	2	9	1	16	314
Other outdoor environment	20	17	10	-	15	5	18	13	1	1	9	109
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	18	48	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	77
Other mobile plant except trolleys, handcarts	10	18	5	-	10	-	5	2	-	4	8	62
Road transport except cars	4	4	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	41	6	62
Other plant & equipment	17	1	1	-	9	16	3	1	1	-	9	58
Cartons and boxes	46	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	52
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	18	3	2	-	7	1	5	10	-	-	3	49
Other	213	82	65	3	76	74	56	41	57	10	162	839
Total Claims	420	209	170	130	120	103	93	75	70	59	223	1,672

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Dislocation	Superficial injury	Burns	Traumatic amputation	Multiple injuries	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Other	Total Claims
Back	380	8	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	402
Hand, fingers & thumb	24	54	135	25	3	6	4	11	-	-	1	263
Knee	106	10	8	20	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	154
Shoulder	93	21	-	7	14	2	-	-	-	-	3	140
Multiple locations	54	11	2	7	-	2	5	-	10	-	1	92
Ankle	57	19	2	3	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	86
Other trunk	28	30	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	73
Foot & toes	11	36	11	9	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	71
Lower leg	10	22	21	11	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	70
Head	2	8	17	8	-	5	3	1	1	1	17	63
Other	112	60	38	24	2	4	4	2	3	6	3	258
Total Claims	877	279	236	136	28	21	20	16	15	12	32	1,672

Table 3.5(b) Workplace Injuries
B: Mining: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Exposure to mechanical vibration	Slide or cave-in moving objects	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Other	Total Claims
Underground environment	-	57	-	7	-	5	9	23	-	2	1	104
Self-propelled plant	21	18	7	4	15	2	4	-	6	7	10	94
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	14	-	-	2	7	16	-	-	-	2	41
Semi-portable plant	17	3	4	5	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	37
Other conveyors & lifting plant except forklift trucks	15	4	7	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	32
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	9	6	-	-	8	2	4	-	-	1	2	32
Metal objects	14	2	6	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	31
Non-metallic minerals & substances	7	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	28
Manual lifting equipment	15	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	18
Other	67	18	23	13	11	16	-	1	8	6	36	199
Total Claims	165	122	57	42	40	34	34	24	22	17	59	616

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	177	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	182
Knee	78	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	83
Hand, fingers & thumb	2	18	29	12	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	75
Multiple locations	23	4	2	10	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	45
Other trunk	20	9	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Shoulder	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34
Neck	27	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29
Foot & toes	4	11	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	24
Lower leg	8	3	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	20
Head	-	2	8	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	17
Other	36	14	7	9	-	2	-	1	2	-	2	73
Total Claims	408	64	52	51	12	7	6	4	3	2	7	616

Table 3.5(c) Workplace Injuries
C: Manufacturing: 2000/01

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	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Metal objects	217	25	86	9	87	43	92	14	11	28	29	641
Cartons and boxes	467	11	17	9	14	4	30	-	-	7	3	562
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	248	2	126	3	-	-	24	-	-	43	446
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	188	1	20	-	24	12	19	-	-	6	22	292
Cutting, slicing, sawing machinery	26	2	68	-	23	69	7	1	54	1	6	257
Other plant & equipment	68	15	29	8	15	6	10	21	26	15	20	233
Sawn or dressed timber	96	22	24	9	18	4	34	-	-	12	-	219
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	109	10	16	9	13	11	14	5	3	11	9	210
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	141	1	32	8	-	-	4	-	-	15	201
Other	1,436	270	379	276	257	270	199	288	198	150	661	4,384
Total Claims	2,607	745	642	478	462	419	405	357	292	230	808	7,445

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Foreign body	Traumatic amputation	Superficial injury	Other & unspecified injuries	Dislocation	Other	Total Claims
Back	1,929	2	13	47	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	1,999
Hand, fingers & thumb	139	841	263	219	48	-	77	25	8	4	4	1,628
Shoulder	506	1	12	13	1	-	-	1	4	20	-	558
Knee	388	28	22	63	2	-	-	6	4	9	1	523
Multiple locations	305	15	18	36	23	-	-	3	5	-	30	435
Foot & toes	49	27	124	72	31	-	1	7	4	-	-	315
Wrist	201	21	53	13	1	-	-	3	3	1	1	297
Ankle	202	6	67	12	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	294
Head	1	61	19	35	27	79	-	7	4	-	16	249
Other trunk	117	7	39	30	7	1	-	1	2	-	16	220
Other	533	129	91	96	36	-	1	11	14	3	13	927
Total Claims	4,370	1,138	721	636	183	80	79	64	50	40	84	7,445

Table 3.5(d) Workplace Injuries
D: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects	Contact, with electricity	Hitting stationary objects	Other	Total Claims
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	15	7	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	30
Electrical installation	4	1	1	1	2	1	-	6	-	2	18
Metal objects	9	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	16
Other outdoor environment	4	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	12
Handtools, non-powered, edged except knives and cutlery	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	2	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	6	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	10
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	-	1	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	8
Other	46	10	5	11	11	6	1	-	2	26	118
Total Claims	84	35	29	17	15	9	9	6	6	34	244

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Burns	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Superficial injury	Traumatic amputation	Injuries to nerves & spinal cord	Other	Total Claims
Back	79	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	82
Knee	25	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	28
Hand, fingers & thumb	2	9	3	3	3	2	-	1	2	-	-	25
Shoulder	21	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24
Multiple locations	11	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	18
Foot & toes	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ankle	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Wrist	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Head	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
Other trunk	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	21
Total Claims	173	26	13	9	8	5	3	3	2	1	1	244

Table 3.5(e) Workplace Injuries
E: Construction: 2000/01

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	Hitting moving objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects	Other	Total Claims
Non-metallic minerals & substances	171	52	45	26	26	20	9	-	4	19	372
Metal objects	113	19	23	46	53	46	26	5	1	18	350
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	1	65	207	1	-	9	-	19	13	1	316
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	26	213	27	4	5	4	2	8	10	4	303
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	121	127	-	-	5	-	13	33	-	299
Sawn or dressed timber	122	17	33	29	48	10	4	-	-	7	270
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	84	54	23	17	17	14	6	1	6	10	232
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	93	1	1	23	19	20	8	1	1	17	184
Other outdoor environment	25	46	31	4	9	9	1	6	4	17	152
Other	811	177	170	229	107	129	180	178	34	479	2,494
Total Claims	1,446	765	687	379	284	266	236	231	106	572	4,972

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Foreign body	Multiple injuries	Other & unspecified injuries	Other	Total Claims
Back	1,312	22	3	24	-	2	3	-	1	3	4	1,374
Hand, fingers & thumb	60	165	399	104	12	17	8	-	-	6	23	794
Knee	377	19	25	41	1	6	16	-	1	5	3	494
Multiple locations	174	42	13	43	8	1	-	-	31	2	11	325
Shoulder	262	17	3	6	-	1	25	-	-	-	1	315
Ankle	224	67	2	12	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	310
Foot & toes	34	79	30	46	6	2	-	-	-	2	-	199
Wrist	81	65	17	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	168
Other trunk	52	60	3	32	1	1	-	1	2	-	7	159
Head	1	18	39	11	12	12	-	40	3	2	14	152
Other	269	130	140	76	22	17	5	-	3	7	13	682
Total Claims	2,846	684	674	398	64	61	58	41	41	29	76	4,972

Table 3.5(f) Workplace Injuries
F: Wholesale Trade: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting stationary objects	Hitting stationary objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being trapped by moving machinery	Other	Total Claims
Cartons and boxes	308	14	5	6	23	7	5	-	-	4	372
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	89	44	-	-	2	-	4	-	14	153
Metal objects	46	7	1	13	15	13	8	4	-	6	113
Pallets	40	13	10	6	10	7	3	-	-	7	96
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	63	-	-	3	6	1	3	-	-	9	85
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	67	5	-	-	2	-	1	-	7	82
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	44	3	1	2	6	2	-	-	-	3	61
Forklift trucks	5	8	5	14	-	7	-	1	7	12	59
Sawn or dressed timber	31	7	3	2	8	3	2	-	-	3	59
Other	453	103	114	96	65	87	67	72	44	231	1,332
Total Claims	990	311	188	142	133	131	88	82	51	296	2,412

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Dislocation	Other & unspecified injuries	Superficial injury	Foreign body	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Other	Total Claims
Back	788	8	2	10	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	811
Hand, fingers & thumb	32	60	142	44	10	2	-	3	-	1	8	302
Knee	136	12	7	22	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	181
Shoulder	162	5	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	180
Multiple locations	102	6	5	20	2	-	1	1	-	-	9	146
Ankle	88	24	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	122
Foot & toes	18	50	8	25	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	106
Wrist	53	30	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	92
Other trunk	49	16	3	10	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	84
Head	1	3	18	14	6	-	-	2	10	1	4	59
Other	186	37	32	48	6	2	7	4	-	6	1	329
Total Claims	1,615	251	225	204	29	15	13	13	11	11	25	2,412

Table 3.5(g) Workplace Injuries
G: Retail Trade: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being trapped between, stationary & moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Cartons and boxes	755	19	12	6	12	4	53	1	3	4	869
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	1	292	109	-	2	-	-	8	-	21	433
Knives and cutlery	6	3	-	57	12	85	2	-	-	4	169
Pallets	87	30	2	5	5	8	15	-	3	-	155
Metal objects	37	8	1	20	27	14	24	1	5	4	141
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	7	15	92	1	1	1	6	-	1	2	126
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	1	103	11	1	-	-	-	5	-	3	124
Cars, stationwagons, vans, utilities	33	4	5	21	12	-	6	7	8	25	121
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	61	2	-	8	12	4	7	-	1	26	121
Other	929	166	93	146	158	121	118	152	68	403	2,354
Total Claims	1,917	642	325	265	241	237	231	174	89	492	4,613

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Burns	Superficial injury	Other & unspecified injuries	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Foreign body	Other	Total Claims
Back	1,501	2	35	9	-	2	4	1	-	-	2	1556
Hand, fingers & thumb	60	389	67	80	26	22	5	2	-	-	20	671
Shoulder	292	3	10	7	2	2	3	13	-	-	1	333
Knee	249	6	45	17	1	3	2	7	-	-	-	330
Multiple locations	200	13	57	13	14	3	5	1	19	-	3	328
Wrist	126	10	18	49	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	209
Ankle	153	2	11	21	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	192
Foot & toes	38	4	54	68	8	5	1	-	-	-	1	179
Other trunk	82	8	18	19	3	2	3	1	-	-	8	144
Head	-	28	22	11	10	10	1	-	1	20	6	109
Other	339	50	63	53	24	10	12	1	1	-	9	562
Total Claims	3,040	515	400	347	89	67	37	27	21	20	50	4,613

Table 3.5(h) Workplace Injuries
H: Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Hitting moving objects	Falls from a height	Hitting stationary objects	Contact with hot objects	Being hit by moving objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by falling objects	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	277	-	91	2	-	3	6	-	26	405
Cartons and boxes	207	13	3	5	10	-	7	-	8	3	256
Knives and cutlery	2	2	85	-	15	-	37	-	3	1	145
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	37	-	17	-	11	38	7	-	15	8	133
Other utensils	74	2	15	-	14	7	7	-	8	5	132
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	89	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	104
Kitchen & domestic equipment	42	4	12	-	7	19	6	2	1	8	101
Other person	4	9	1	4	1	-	5	-	-	62	86
Beds, hospital beds	50	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	53
Other	326	141	41	55	104	72	57	95	58	175	1,124
Total Claims	742	537	174	170	165	136	129	104	94	288	2,539

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Burns	Dislocation	Superficial injury	Other & unspecified injuries	Multiple injuries	Traumatic amputation	Other	Total Claims
Back	643	-	24	6	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	677
Hand, fingers & thumb	32	318	42	42	65	2	15	1	-	8	2	527
Knee	144	5	28	10	-	9	-	2	-	-	-	198
Multiple locations	101	6	37	7	11	-	1	1	9	-	3	176
Shoulder	146	1	4	5	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	167
Ankle	96	-	5	19	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	124
Wrist	64	4	7	29	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	110
Head	-	21	17	9	15	-	3	4	-	-	12	81
Foot & toes	20	3	15	25	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	76
Other trunk	46	1	7	13	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	73
Other	181	37	25	34	39	1	3	5	-	-	5	330
Total Claims	1,473	396	211	199	151	25	25	17	9	8	25	2,539

Table 3.5(i) Workplace Injuries
I: Transport and Storage: 2000/01

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	Being trapped between moving objects	Being hit by a person	Other	Total Claims
Cartons and boxes	282	5	6	-	7	9	21	7	-	6	343
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	33	34	134	25	8	12	3	5	-	32	286
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	1	180	34	7	2	2	-	-	-	16	242
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	111	72	7	-	1	-	-	-	6	197
Bags, bundles and bales	138	6	1	-	1	-	7	1	-	-	154
Metal objects	29	9	5	13	10	20	26	3	-	14	129
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	83	1	-	-	8	3	17	1	-	7	120
Other person	17	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	86	5	115
Pallets	64	8	3	-	5	2	11	10	-	2	105
Other	571	185	152	132	134	102	60	65	-	313	1,714
Total Claims	1,218	542	408	184	176	152	146	92	86	401	3,405

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Superficial injury	Burns	Multiple injuries	Dislocation	Foreign body	Other & unspecified injuries	Other	Total Claims
Back	992	6	21	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1,023
Knee	266	13	38	16	2	-	-	4	-	1	-	340
Shoulder	269	10	10	4	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	301
Hand, fingers & thumb	41	60	71	86	6	7	-	4	-	4	6	285
Ankle	200	49	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	260
Multiple locations	129	4	34	12	2	3	14	-	-	4	1	203
Foot & toes	35	67	33	8	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	150
Other trunk	58	36	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	133
Wrist	67	37	6	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	118
Head	-	10	20	28	6	1	2	-	16	1	20	104
Other	269	74	65	50	5	7	3	2	1	3	9	488
Total Claims	2,326	366	330	216	29	23	19	18	17	15	46	3,405

Table 3.5(j) Workplace Injuries
J: Communication Services: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Vehicle accident	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by moving objects	Stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Repetitive movement, low muscle loading	Total Other	Claims
Cartons and boxes	34	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	37
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	12	11	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	29
Cars, stationwagons, vans, utilities	-	1	1	9	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	17
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	11	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	2	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	9
Metal objects	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	7
Road transport except cars	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other	38	13	8	1	12	6	2	8	3	4	18	113
Total Claims	83	40	32	17	13	11	11	10	7	5	20	249

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Dislocation	Burns	Multiple injuries	Other & unspecified injuries	Superficial injury	Traumatic amputation	Total Other	Claims
Back	61	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Shoulder	13	3	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	23
Knee	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Ankle	13	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Hand, fingers & thumb	1	5	3	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	18
Multiple locations	12	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	18
Neck	15	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Wrist	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Lower leg	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Upper arm	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other	17	6	5	6	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	41
Total Claims	170	26	20	17	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	249

Table 3.5(k) Workplace Injuries
K: Finance and Insurance: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Repetitive movement, low muscle loading	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by a person	Hitting moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	34	33	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	70
Cartons and boxes	33	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	39
Computers and keyboards	7	-	-	20	6	-	-	-	1	-	34
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	24	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	3	33
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Seating furniture	1	2	7	2	2	-	2	-	-	1	17
Storage equipment	7	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	14
Work tops	2	-	-	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	14
Doors and windows	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	3	13
Other	35	16	13	15	23	10	3	8	3	30	156
Total Claims	111	86	55	45	39	16	13	8	6	42	421

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Open wound	Dislocation	Superficial injury	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Burns	Other & unspecified injuries	Multiple Injuries	Other	Total Claims
Back	102	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Multiple locations	42	4	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	56
Ankle	25	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	33
Shoulder	30	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Hand, fingers & thumb	10	7	4	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	29
Knee	14	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
Neck	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Wrist	13	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Foot & toes	7	1	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
Head	-	6	4	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	15
Other	45	7	9	2	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	69
Total Claims	306	38	36	13	7	7	5	3	3	2	1	421

Table 3.5(I) Workplace Injuries
L: Property and Business Services: 2000/01

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	Being hit by a person	Hitting moving objects	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	166	126	5	2	2	-	-	-	12	313
Cartons and boxes	128	8	5	-	2	3	9	-	1	4	160
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	108	18	7	-	3	-	-	-	5	141
Other person	10	2	1	2	4	3	-	80	-	4	106
Kitchen & domestic equipment	73	6	-	8	5	1	1	-	1	5	100
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	58	5	10	-	6	8	3	-	2	7	99
Metal objects	29	4	4	1	14	11	16	-	10	4	93
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	47	-	-	-	4	9	1	-	3	4	68
Other outdoor environment	7	22	17	4	4	7	1	-	1	4	67
Other	437	118	108	134	118	80	56	-	43	302	1,396
Total Claims	789	439	289	161	159	127	87	80	61	351	2,543

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Burns	Dislocation	Other unspecified injuries	Superficial injuries	Multiple injuries	Foreign body	Other	Total Claims
Back	704	7	23	4	-	4	1	1	-	-	4	748
Hand, fingers & thumb	34	64	53	104	11	2	1	5	-	-	11	285
Multiple locations	130	17	35	6	2	-	5	1	15	-	5	216
Knee	159	8	27	7	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	208
Shoulder	153	14	5	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	181
Ankle	130	37	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	174
Wrist	62	26	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	99
Head	2	13	17	27	2	1	7	3	-	11	10	93
Foot & toes	23	38	19	7	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	92
Other trunk	36	24	15	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	82
Other	206	65	33	36	7	2	5	5	1	-	5	365
Total Claims	1,639	313	237	199	27	22	22	20	16	11	37	2,543

Table 3.5(m) Workplace Injuries
M: Government Administration and Defence: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting moving objects	Repetitive movement, low muscle loading	Being hit by falling objects	Other	Total Claims
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	68	16	8	2	-	-	-	-	5	99
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	48	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	80
Other outdoor environment	16	13	3	1	8	-	-	-	3	5	49
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	33	5	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	3	48
Non-metallic minerals & substances	28	7	-	-	1	4	1	-	2	2	45
Self-propelled plant	8	6	6	4	4	2	-	-	-	7	37
Cartons and boxes	33	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	36
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	20	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	3	1	34
Other mobile plant except trolleys, handcarts	13	1	4	3	4	3	-	-	1	4	33
Other	269	40	36	56	38	42	23	24	12	102	642
Total Claims	420	189	93	74	65	56	26	25	22	133	1,103

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Open wound	Superficial injury	Burns	Dislocation	Foreign body	Multiple injuries	Effects of weather exposure & other external causes	Other	Total Claims
Back	376	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	387
Knee	92	8	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	107
Hand, fingers & thumb	8	18	17	36	4	3	3	-	-	-	2	91
Shoulder	75	4	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	88
Multiple locations	55	9	2	2	3	2	-	-	4	1	1	79
Ankle	51	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Foot & toes	12	8	11	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	36
Other trunk	18	4	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	34
Wrist	27	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Head	-	6	2	9	1	2	-	8	-	2	-	30
Other	92	18	11	18	5	2	1	-	3	1	3	154
Total Claims	806	85	73	72	17	12	10	8	7	4	9	1,103

Table 3.5(n) Workplace Injuries
N: Education: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by a person	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Other	Total Claims
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	125	99	6	1	-	-	-	-	5	236
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	108	15	4	-	1	2	-	-	5	135
Other person	52	6	1	3	64	-	2	-	1	2	131
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	26	14	1	1	-	20	-	4	1	1	68
Cartons and boxes	58	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	67
Seating furniture	14	8	13	5	-	3	5	-	2	4	54
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	28	1	-	-	-	4	8	1	5	1	48
Other outdoor environment	2	14	5	-	-	1	6	-	1	4	33
Work tops	10	4	4	2	-	1	5	-	1	1	28
Other	157	43	25	78	-	33	27	21	11	166	561
Total Claims	347	327	164	99	65	63	56	26	25	189	1,361

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Open wound	Dislocation	Other & unspecified injuries	Superficial injury	Intracranial injury including concussion	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Burns	Other	Total Claims
Back	403	10	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	418
Multiple locations	79	32	3	5	-	4	3	-	1	2	10	139
Knee	106	17	1	5	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	138
Ankle	106	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	129
Hand, fingers & thumb	18	13	17	35	-	1	3	-	2	3	4	96
Shoulder	57	2	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Foot & toes	19	9	20	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	56
Head	1	17	2	19	-	-	1	10	2	2	-	54
Wrist	22	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Other trunk	20	6	8	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	38
Other	110	24	30	5	1	4	3	-	2	1	1	181
Total Claims	941	139	124	75	13	12	12	10	10	9	16	1,361

Table 3.5(o) Workplace Injuries
0: Health and Community Services: 2000/01

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	Repetitive movement low muscle loading	Being hit by falling objects	Other	Total Claims
Other person	973	16	29	227	5	7	12	-	17	14	1,300
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	279	6	-	100	2	-	-	-	15	402
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	4	-	21	2	-	-	-	6	223	
Beds, hospital beds	101	3	-	-	-	7	4	-	5	6	126
Trolleys, handcarts	89	9	-	-	1	6	7	-	1	8	121
Cartons and boxes	88	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	13	5	111
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	71	6	-	-	2	9	1	-	1	10	100
Seating furniture	21	22	7	-	22	9	4	-	-	12	97
Kitchen & domestic equipment	54	2	4	-	-	4	9	3	1	11	88
Other	543	131	234	-	65	99	88	69	30	382	1,641
Total Claims	1,940	661	284	227	217	145	126	72	68	469	4,209

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Open wound	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Other & unspecified injuries	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Intracranial injury including concussion	Other	Total Claims
Back	1,651	17	9	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1,680
Shoulder	399	17	4	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	431
Multiple locations	260	61	10	12	3	6	-	3	7	-	5	367
Hand, fingers & thumb	63	34	37	100	20	21	4	1	1	-	1	282
Knee	231	31	3	3	-	4	4	1	-	-	-	277
Ankle	147	2	27	4	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	185
Wrist	115	8	26	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	157
Neck	139	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	145
Foot & toes	47	24	45	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	127
Other trunk	66	20	13	3	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	107
Other	237	81	35	43	16	8	2	6	5	10	8	451
Total Claims	3,355	298	209	178	47	46	21	15	15	10	15	4,209

Table 3.5(p) Workplace Injuries
P: Cultural and Recreational Services: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls from a height	Falls on the same level	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by an animal	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by a person	Being hit by falling objects	Other	Total Claims
Live four-legged animals	16	89	7	-	63	1	-	1	1	-	9	187
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	18	29	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	58
Other person	7	-	1	7	-	-	9	4	25	1	3	57
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	21	1	2	1	-	4	3	1	-	4	6	43
Cartons and boxes	32	1	3	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	42
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	4	24	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	31
Metal objects	7	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	1	18
Other outdoor environment	2	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	5	16
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	-	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	13
Other	87	10	24	58	-	28	18	23	-	9	69	326
Total Claims	172	134	94	73	63	37	35	32	26	24	101	791

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Dislocation	Burns	Intracranial injury including concussion	Other & unspecified injuries	Foreign body	Traumatic amputation	Other	Total Claims
Back	161	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179
Hand, fingers & thumb	12	27	3	35	3	3	-	-	-	4	3	90
Knee	64	2	12	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	85
Ankle	38	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Foot & toes	19	16	7	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	49
Shoulder	29	14	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Multiple locations	30	3	7	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	47
Head	-	13	5	8	-	1	8	1	4	-	2	42
Lower leg	11	11	5	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	35
Wrist	15	12	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	30
Other	54	42	25	3	2	1	-	3	1	-	2	133
Total Claims	433	166	72	58	14	9	9	7	5	4	14	791

Table 3.5(q) Workplace Injuries
Q: Personal and Other Services: 2000/01

Agency	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Being hit by a person	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Other	Total Claims
Other person	29	1	-	103	5	1	3	-	3	3	148
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	-	64	67	-	6	1	4	-	-	3	145
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	-	96	23	-	5	-	3	-	-	5	132
Cartons and boxes	62	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	69
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	47	3	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	5	64
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	6	13	32	-	3	1	4	-	1	3	63
Other outdoor environment	10	5	13	-	-	3	10	4	4	8	57
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	15	1	-	-	-	5	7	1	2	6	37
Doors and windows	9	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	2	2	28
Other	202	55	38	-	83	60	27	25	16	151	657
Total Claims	380	242	173	103	103	79	69	33	32	186	1,400

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Dislocation	Superficial injury	Other & unspecified injuries	Multiple injuries	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Other	Total Claims
Back	328	7	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	346
Hand, fingers & thumb	29	29	67	21	10	-	4	1	-	-	2	163
Knee	123	6	7	18	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	160
Ankle	105	13	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	124
Multiple locations	67	6	3	21	4	-	1	2	6	1	-	111
Shoulder	79	1	-	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	93
Foot & toes	21	13	7	15	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	61
Wrist	29	16	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Head	-	7	12	12	2	-	2	1	-	-	7	43
Other trunk	26	7	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	39
Other	118	33	26	17	8	1	1	1	-	4	1	210
Total Claims	925	138	127	124	27	12	11	10	6	6	14	1,400

Table 3.5(r) Workplace Injuries
Total Industry: 2000/01

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	3	1,943	1,069	8	95	24	-	-	-	201	3,343
Cartons and boxes	2,626	94	50	52	1	65	175	25	28	18	3,134
Other person	1,144	51	16	41	50	20	30	12	8	795	2,167
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	3	1,499	288	7	75	35	-	-	1	117	2,025
Metal objects	546	98	47	225	42	245	259	127	57	73	1,719
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	732	11	4	101	1	113	110	59	19	149	1,299
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	630	84	87	91	13	75	59	38	28	56	1,161
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	77	107	626	10	18	10	25	6	6	27	912
Non-metallic minerals & substances	361	150	96	92	1	58	63	20	14	30	885
Other	7,709	1,832	1,486	1,843	1,803	1,410	968	1,295	617	4,387	23,350
Total Claims	13,831	5,869	3,769	2,470	2,099	2,055	1,689	1,582	778	5,853	39,995

Body Location	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Other & unspecified injuries	Foreign body	Multiple injuries	Other	Total Claims
Back	11,587	18	116	251	2	8	16	15	-	3	17	12,033
Hand, fingers & thumb	567	2,731	951	739	231	134	39	30	-	-	202	5,624
Knee	2,578	125	125	377	4	30	82	22	-	1	6	3,350
Shoulder	2,619	14	125	94	5	9	141	11	-	-	3	3,021
Multiple locations	1,774	99	148	418	84	32	1	34	-	164	47	2,801
Ankle	1,653	24	403	75	17	10	8	4	-	-	4	2,198
Foot & toes	364	121	621	346	77	28	1	11	-	-	9	1,578
Wrist	932	79	387	73	11	12	2	9	-	-	3	1,508
Other trunk	641	37	297	195	16	5	3	19	3	4	55	1,275
Head	11	326	126	226	87	61	1	26	216	10	125	1,215
Other	2,977	626	723	598	176	79	26	66	3	20	98	5,392
Total Claims	25,703	4,200	4,022	3,392	710	408	320	247	222	202	569	39,995

Table 3.6(a) Workplace Injuries
Total Industry - Mechanism of Injury : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 2000/01

Mechanism of injury	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
							Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
Manual handling	0	3,626	1,349	8,856	13,831	5.2	111,313	11.0	3.3	302,080	21,841	6,657
Falls on the same level	1	1,419	506	3,943	5,869	2.2	44,681	10.1	3.4	108,536	18,493	6,266
Falls from a height	3	1,108	303	2,355	3,769	1.4	27,308	10.4	3.9	87,558	23,231	8,227
Being hit by moving objects	11	538	145	1,776	2,470	0.9	14,348	7.5	2.4	35,421	14,341	3,719
Hitting stationary objects	1	406	148	1,500	2,055	0.8	13,503	8.2	2.4	26,959	13,119	3,535
Bending, reaching & stretching	0	611	170	1,318	2,099	0.8	14,627	9.9	3.1	47,837	22,790	7,571
Hitting moving objects	0	296	79	1,207	1,582	0.6	8,906	6.9	2.4	17,496	11,059	3,274
Being hit by falling objects	6	425	103	1,155	1,689	0.6	9,906	7.9	2.7	30,178	17,868	4,158
Being hit by a person	0	127	86	549	762	0.3	7,261	11.5	3.6	12,972	17,024	5,686
Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	2	197	41	538	778	0.3	4,339	7.5	2.4	10,479	13,469	4,119
Other	23	1,547	393	3,128	5,091	1.9	35,965	10.3	3.1	124,762	24,506	6,500
TOTAL	47	10,300	3,323	26,325	39,995	15.1	292,157	9.9	3.0	804,278	20,109	5,900

Table 3.6(b) Workplace Injuries
Total Industry - Nature of Injury : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 2000/01

Nature of injury	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary Disability 6 months and over	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
							Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
Sprains & strains	0	6,843	2,410	16,450	25,703	9.7	202,621	10.8	3.3	565,212	21,990	6,854
Open wound	2	753	185	3,260	4,200	1.6	20,887	6.1	2.1	45,806	10,909	3,000
Contusion & crushing injury	0	604	260	2,528	3,392	1.3	22,576	8.1	2.3	47,461	13,992	3,201
Fractures	4	1,465	290	2,263	4,022	1.5	28,977	11.4	6.0	90,359	22,466	9,895
Burns	1	105	24	580	710	0.3	2,853	4.7	1.9	8,058	11,350	1,555
Superficial injury	0	29	22	357	408	0.2	2,580	6.8	2.0	2,976	7,295	1,602
Traumatic amputation	1	193	0	194	194	0.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9,448	48,453	23,129
Dislocation	0	107	34	179	320	0.1	3,068	14.5	5.9	6,833	21,353	13,228
Foreign body	1	34	10	177	222	0.1	1,240	6.6	1.4	2,880	12,972	1,459
Other	38	167	88	531	824	0.3	7,355	12.0	3.3	25,244	30,636	5,842
TOTAL	47	10,300	3,323	26,325	39,995	15.1	292,157	9.9	3.0	804,278	20,109	5,900

(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: 2000/01

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)			
								Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS													
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	84	16	71	171	3.0	1.4	1,470	17.1	6.6	5,062	29,604	13,105
Agriculture	0	52	13	50	115	2.6	1.3	1,099	17.4	6.3	3,858	33,546	13,240
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	0	15	1	16	32	4.2	1.9	192	11.3	8.7	686	21,427	13,900
Forestry and Logging	0	15	0	4	19	*	*	32	8.0	6.5	209	11,005	9,280
Commercial Fishing	0	2	2	1	5	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	310	61,965	52,394
Mining	1	200	4	28	233	17.2	7.9	338	10.9	6.4	3,896	16,723	7,039
Coal Mining	0	144	2	21	167	19.3	8.8	223	9.7	6.3	1,503	8,999	7,039
Metal Ore Mining	0	24	0	1	25	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	489	19,544	8,050
Other Mining	1	29	2	5	37	*	*	98	16.3	10.8	1,621	43,808	15,191
Services to Mining	0	3	0	1	4	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	284	70,984	74,185
Manufacturing	3	1,831	109	449	2,392	7.2	3.7	8,228	14.9	5.3	49,888	20,856	10,050
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	0	182	34	131	347	6.6	3.5	2,529	15.5	4.9	8,265	23,818	12,000
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	0	92	11	24	127	6.0	3.4	496	14.6	3.4	2,945	23,192	12,500
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	0	92	3	31	126	6.1	3.0	398	11.7	4.9	2,715	21,546	12,396
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	0	54	7	38	99	2.1	1.2	615	13.7	5.7	2,120	21,413	12,575
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	1	134	13	55	203	6.2	3.2	1,226	18.0	5.4	4,629	22,801	13,000
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	115	8	18	141	11.3	5.3	560	22.4	13.9	3,152	22,357	12,000
Metal Product Mfg	0	746	17	73	836	13.0	6.6	1,336	14.8	6.4	15,451	18,482	6,909
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	2	361	10	58	431	6.7	3.5	735	11.0	4.0	8,900	20,650	9,770
Other Mfg	0	55	6	21	82	4.5	2.3	334	12.9	8.1	1,712	20,877	13,620
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	187	1	15	203	9.3	5.1	82	5.2	3.4	13,594	66,964	12,130
Electricity and Gas Supply	0	85	0	10	95	6.6	3.5	35	3.5	4.1	11,056	116,383	21,671
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	102	1	5	108	14.8	8.5	47	7.9	2.2	2,537	23,494	9,080
Construction	7	1,104	49	235	1,395	8.8	4.4	4,559	16.2	6.7	28,952	20,754	12,533
General Construction	2	581	18	108	709	10.9	5.3	1,859	14.8	4.8	13,572	19,142	11,045
Construction Trade Services	5	523	31	127	686	7.3	3.8	2,700	17.3	8.2	15,380	22,420	13,910
Wholesale Trade	2	196	38	149	385	2.6	1.4	2,939	15.8	6.7	9,505	24,688	11,350
Basic Material Wholesaling	1	53	9	33	96	2.8	1.4	729	17.4	10.6	2,053	21,390	12,172
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	1	75	11	37	124	2.2	1.1	672	14.3	5.4	3,455	27,866	10,808
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	0	68	18	79	165	3.0	1.6	1,537	15.8	8.0	3,996	24,218	11,333
Retail Trade	1	191	98	317	607	1.6	1.1	7,213	17.7	7.1	14,455	23,814	10,989
Food Retailing	0	55	36	127	218	1.5	1.3	2,971	18.3	7.0	4,317	19,803	9,674
Personal and Household Good Retailing	0	60	34	108	202	1.2	0.9	2,478	17.7	6.5	5,257	26,023	10,091
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	1	76	28	82	187	2.6	1.4	1,765	16.6	7.4	4,882	26,105	12,903

(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: 2000/01

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	4	92	72	206	2.4	1.7	4,895	17.9	8.0	8,840	23,636	11,422
Transport and Storage	4	405	36	329	6.1	3.2	3,055	8.4	2.1	11,671	15,079	7,110
Road Transport	3	103	24	94	5.0	2.4	1,681	14.5	5.4	4,322	19,294	12,508
Rail Transport	0	197	2	158	17.4	9.0	454	2.8	1.3	3,520	9,860	4,440
Water Transport	0	6	1	0	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	387	55,266	80,000
Air and Space Transport	0	26	1	28	2.5	1.4	216	7.5	4.9	600	10,905	9,642
Other Transport	0	11	0	10	*	*	34	3.4	2.6	298	14,180	9,890
Services to Transport	1	46	6	18	2.7	1.5	395	16.5	5.1	1,496	21,066	12,800
Storage	0	16	2	21	4.5	2.3	247	11.2	2.1	1,049	26,896	10,186
Communication Services	0	11	2	15	0.9	0.5	159	9.4	5.6	343	12,257	11,644
Finance and Insurance	1	41	28	130	1.4	0.8	1,680	11.0	3.9	4,854	24,269	9,589
Finance	0	24	18	105	2.1	1.2	1,147	9.6	3.0	2,848	19,376	8,594
Insurance	0	8	5	7	0.8	0.4	223	20.2	12.0	642	32,081	14,403
Services to Finance and Insurance	1	9	5	18	0.8	0.4	310	14.1	8.4	1,364	41,328	11,000
Property and Business Services	2	236	61	189	1.3	0.7	4,870	19.8	8.4	14,867	30,466	13,385
Property Services	0	33	8	13	1.2	0.6	623	29.7	7.1	3,021	55,942	12,887
Business Services	2	203	53	176	1.3	0.7	4,246	18.9	8.4	11,846	27,296	13,385
Government Administration and Defence	3	257	23	97	5.2	3.1	2,155	18.1	6.9	7,366	19,385	11,729
Education	1	80	120	256	2.2	1.4	8,430	22.7	9.0	10,903	23,858	11,628
Health and Community Services	1	160	142	429	2.7	1.8	11,337	20.2	7.6	16,146	22,057	9,461
Health Services	1	135	93	310	2.6	1.7	7,646	19.2	7.3	11,369	21,093	9,178
Community Services	0	25	49	119	3.0	2.1	3,691	22.6	8.4	4,777	24,749	10,917
Cultural and Recreational Services	1	31	18	52	1.6	1.1	1,291	18.7	6.3	2,151	21,088	12,089
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	4	4	9	0.9	0.5	224	17.2	6.7	220	12,947	10,779
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	0	13	1	16	1.7	1.2	99	5.8	3.3	539	17,980	8,184
Sport and Recreation	1	14	13	27	1.9	1.4	969	24.8	10.4	1,392	25,301	20,815
Personal and Other Services	2	103	60	172	3.5	2.2	4,709	20.5	8.1	8,772	26,029	12,818
Personal Services	0	23	15	35	1.8	1.3	913	18.6	9.7	2,160	29,587	14,733
Other Services	2	78	44	137	4.5	2.6	3,727	20.7	7.3	6,501	24,907	12,714
Private Households Employing Staff	0	2	1	0	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	33	5,209	877	3,139	3.5	2.0	67,411	17.0	6.1	211,266	22,820	10,653

(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: 2000/01

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				Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS													
Managers and Administrators	7	140	89	171	407	1.8	0.8	5,797	23.0	10.1	12,877	31,638	14,672
General Managers	2	22	18	28	70	6.2	2.7	1,132	25.2	7.1	2,365	33,787	15,120
Specialist Managers	4	40	36	65	145	1.2	0.5	2,221	23.1	12.2	5,177	35,705	15,642
Farmers and Farm Managers	0	2	1	18	21	1.7	0.6	174	9.2	5.9	438	20,860	7,944
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	1	45	26	53	125	2.1	1.0	1,781	23.1	9.3	3,814	30,510	13,815
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	0	31	8	7	46	2.0	0.8	489	32.6	29.6	1,083	23,534	17,599
Professionals	4	143	142	326	615	1.4	0.7	10,828	23.3	8.3	17,502	28,458	11,695
Natural Scientists	0	6	1	6	13	0.9	0.5	78	11.1	6.0	188	14,445	11,695
Building Professionals and Engineers	0	51	4	7	62	1.7	0.8	308	28.0	7.4	2,358	38,035	15,364
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	0	3	6	10	19	0.6	0.3	460	28.8	10.9	662	34,833	23,000
School Teachers	1	34	58	175	268	2.7	1.5	4,835	20.8	6.9	5,544	20,685	9,412
Other Teachers and Instructors	0	10	12	10	32	1.0	0.7	626	28.4	28.6	1,157	36,143	17,641
Social Professionals	1	9	26	33	69	3.0	1.5	1,997	34.4	14.4	1,890	27,386	12,620
Business Professionals	1	11	22	50	84	0.6	0.3	1,426	20.1	8.4	3,512	41,815	10,133
Artists and Related Professionals	0	8	4	11	23	0.9	0.5	218	14.5	6.7	871	37,859	13,845
Miscellaneous Professionals	1	11	9	24	45	2.6	1.5	880	26.7	8.3	1,321	29,357	14,872
Para-professionals	1	163	101	315	580	2.9	1.7	8,181	20.1	7.9	12,610	21,742	10,060
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	1	12	4	12	29	2.8	1.7	195	14.0	10.9	669	23,062	12,500
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	0	57	3	14	74	3.0	1.4	190	11.2	6.0	984	13,303	10,444
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	0	10	0	5	15	*	*	64	12.7	8.6	249	16,593	12,162
Registered Nurses	0	11	22	81	114	1.9	1.3	2,162	21.4	7.7	3,154	27,667	9,419
Police	0	5	10	48	63	3.9	2.1	880	15.2	5.8	1,036	16,445	7,535
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	0	68	62	155	285	3.3	1.9	4,689	22.0	8.9	6,518	22,871	10,516
Tradespersons	5	1,373	92	429	1,899	6.4	3.3	7,650	14.9	6.6	41,198	21,695	11,281
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	0	289	9	59	357	11.3	5.9	914	13.8	4.6	7,857	22,009	8,245
Other Metal Tradespersons	0	323	7	49	379	10.8	5.4	665	11.9	6.1	6,752	17,814	10,591
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	2	118	5	53	178	3.4	1.7	584	10.2	4.4	4,164	23,394	9,950
Building Tradespersons	3	383	21	89	496	10.2	5.2	1,979	18.2	8.0	11,657	23,501	13,902
Printing Tradespersons	0	26	4	9	39	3.0	1.6	241	18.5	4.3	689	17,661	10,685
Vehicle Tradespersons	0	74	7	49	130	3.4	1.7	595	10.8	6.0	2,071	15,927	12,457
Food Tradespersons	0	52	16	59	127	3.1	1.6	1,241	16.5	9.1	3,366	26,505	12,755
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	0	19	4	17	40	3.5	2.0	257	12.9	5.4	568	14,207	10,063
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	0	89	19	45	153	5.6	3.2	1,175	18.9	10.0	4,075	26,632	13,830

(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: 2000/01

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 \$
Clerks	0	167	82	294	543	1.2	0.8	16.9	5.6	19,352	35,639	10,199
Stenographers and Typists	0	20	12	52	84	0.7	0.5	21.3	8.4	2,034	24,211	13,775
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	13	4	17	34	1.0	0.6	12.3	4.3	620	18,247	11,178
Numerical Clerks	0	20	10	43	73	0.6	0.3	14.8	5.6	1,413	19,362	9,277
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	8	2	18	28	2.6	1.9	11.0	6.0	672	23,996	6,730
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	0	27	6	11	44	1.4	0.7	22.7	10.9	855	19,428	8,987
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	0	20	23	88	131	1.6	1.1	15.8	3.4	3,076	23,482	8,760
Miscellaneous Clerks	0	59	25	65	149	3.8	2.8	17.8	5.1	10,682	71,689	12,121
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	1	99	123	387	610	1.2	0.8	17.5	6.4	14,036	23,011	9,384
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	0	4	4	6	14	0.3	0.1	38.0	19.6	574	41,021	32,087
Sales Representatives	1	9	10	27	47	1.0	0.5	16.4	8.7	2,277	48,440	9,513
Sales Assistants	0	28	42	114	184	0.9	0.7	18.9	6.7	3,727	20,253	8,453
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	0	20	25	92	137	2.0	1.7	14.6	5.9	2,990	21,828	9,642
Miscellaneous Salespersons	0	22	32	85	139	1.6	1.3	19.1	7.3	3,028	21,782	11,313
Personal Service Workers	0	16	10	63	89	1.3	1.0	14.3	4.0	1,441	16,187	7,321
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	5	1,140	63	412	1,620	10.8	5.5	11.4	3.7	27,533	16,996	8,000
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	3	326	28	255	612	8.3	4.1	2,592	9.3	9,905	16,184	7,407
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	1	252	8	66	327	11.0	5.5	951	12.9	4,608	14,093	7,507
Stationary Plant Operators	1	289	7	28	325	21.7	11.2	433	12.4	5,196	15,986	6,910
Machine Operators	0	273	20	63	356	11.1	6.3	1,387	16.7	7,825	21,980	12,158
Labourers and Related Workers	10	1,984	185	805	2,984	8.0	5.2	14,552	14.8	66,157	22,171	11,583
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	4	709	64	239	1,016	12.5	7.4	5,343	17.8	24,257	23,875	12,213
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	0	44	9	49	102	2.7	1.6	802	14.1	2,259	22,146	11,588
Cleaners	0	161	26	85	272	4.5	3.6	1,878	16.9	5,517	20,285	11,500
Construction and Mining Labourers	4	444	14	60	522	15.1	8.1	1,360	18.4	14,511	27,800	11,514
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	2	626	72	372	1,072	6.7	4.6	5,169	11.8	19,612	18,295	11,006
TOTAL	33	5,209	877	3,139	9,258	3.5	2.0	67,411	17.0	61,211,266	22,820	10,653

(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: 2000/01

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 \$
PERSONS											
15 - 19	0	29	23	109	161	0.8	1,801	14.0	2,729	16,949	5,203
20 - 24	0	80	58	249	387	1.2	4,043	13.3	11,417	29,501	7,083
25 - 29	1	173	83	351	608	1.7	6,730	15.7	15,101	24,837	8,390
30 - 34	1	243	100	353	697	2.1	7,388	16.5	15,577	22,349	10,112
35 - 39	3	386	117	424	930	2.9	8,447	15.8	22,621	24,324	9,484
40 - 44	4	622	136	457	1,219	3.7	10,172	17.5	29,674	24,343	9,688
45 - 49	5	753	144	430	1,332	4.5	11,365	20.1	28,703	21,549	10,798
50 - 54	8	1,005	117	422	1,552	6.1	9,748	18.4	33,605	21,653	11,635
55 - 59	7	925	61	215	1,208	8.0	5,018	18.3	23,464	19,424	11,500
60 - 64	1	741	27	104	873	14.4	2,138	16.6	17,839	20,434	12,096
65 +	3	245	10	23	281	10.2	508	15.4	10,152	36,128	14,706
Not stated and other	0	7	1	2	10	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	33	5,209	877	3,139	9,258	3.5	67,411	17.0	6.1 211,266	22,820	10,653

Table 4.4 Occupational diseases
Time Lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases only: 2000/01

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	398	9.9	278	0.4	1,707	4,289
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	555	13.8	872	1.3	1,875	3,378
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	633	15.8	1,862	2.8	4,085	6,453
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	1,553	38.7	17,366	25.8	22,076	14,215
Over 26 weeks	877	21.8	47,033	69.8	39,768	45,346
TOTAL	4,016	100.0	67,411	100.0	69,511	17,309

(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 4.5 Occupational diseases
Nature of Disease: Number, Incidence, Frequency rate and Cost: 2000/01

Nature of disease	MALES				FEMALES				PERSONS			
	No.	Inc. Rate (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Gross Incurred Cost (GIC) Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	No.	Inc. Rate (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Gross Incurred Cost (GIC) Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
Nervous system	126	0.1	0.0	3,980	31,584	19,716	114	0.1	0.1	4,843	42,481	18,873
Mononeuritis (c)	122	0.1	0.0	3,189	26,137	18,943	113	0.1	0.1	4,810	42,565	18,395
Other (nervous)	4	0.0	0.0	791	197,719	191,839	1	0.0	0.0	33	32,991	32,991
Sense organs	3,955	2.8	1.4	53,890	13,626	10,521	242	0.2	0.1	3,529	14,581	12,995
Industrial deafness	3,863	2.7	1.4	52,814	13,672	10,550	232	0.2	0.1	3,488	15,036	13,191
Other (sense)	92	0.1	0.0	1,076	11,691	8,274	10	0.0	0.0	40	4,033	2,483
Musculoskeletal	723	0.5	0.3	27,555	38,112	15,056	606	0.5	0.3	21,526	35,521	15,024
Occupational overuse syndrome	523	0.4	0.2	19,255	36,817	13,963	521	0.4	0.3	17,015	32,659	14,388
Other(muscular)	200	0.1	0.1	8,299	41,497	19,736	85	0.1	0.0	4,510	53,063	29,600
Skin and subcutaneous	155	0.1	0.1	1,349	8,702	3,174	74	0.1	0.0	1,016	13,729	2,812
Dermatitis and eczema	86	0.1	0.0	893	10,389	3,285	47	0.0	0.0	735	15,643	2,393
Other (skin)	69	0.0	0.0	455	6,599	3,174	27	0.0	0.0	281	10,397	3,700
Digestive system	797	0.6	0.3	10,722	13,453	9,500	36	0.0	0.0	457	12,708	9,057
Hernia	792	0.6	0.3	10,704	13,515	9,521	34	0.0	0.0	451	13,257	9,258
Other (digestive)	5	0.0	0.0	18	3,642	1,444	2	0.0	0.0	7	3,369	3,369
Infectious and parasitic	49	0.0	0.0	778	15,887	2,976	54	0.0	0.0	148	2,737	1,125
Specified zoonoses (d)	11	0.0	0.0	320	29,079	30,000	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Other (infectious)	38	0.0	0.0	459	12,068	2,471	54	0.0	0.0	148	2,737	1,125
Neoplasms	71	0.0	0.0	6,457	90,950	25,500	5	0.0	0.0	657	131,410	150,162
Skin cancer	23	0.0	0.0	826	35,916	9,537	1	0.0	0.0	5	4,995	4,995
Other (neoplasms)	48	0.0	0.0	5,631	117,320	49,679	4	0.0	0.0	652	163,014	190,081
Mental disorders (e)	829	0.6	0.3	22,133	26,698	10,046	1,087	0.9	0.6	22,654	20,841	9,600
Other diseases and miscoded	264	0.2	0.1	28,562	n.a.	n.a.	71	0.1	0.0	1,011	n.a.	n.a.
Total	6,969	4.9	2.5	155,426	22,302	10,569	2,289	1.9	1.3	55,840	24,395	11,155

(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) Include carpal tunnel syndrome

(d) Includes anthrax, brucellosis and Q-fever

(e) Includes stress cases

n.a. Not applicable

Table 4.6 Occupational diseases
Nature of Disease: Number, Incidence by Industry (Selected Diseases): 2000/01

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	43	0.7	0.4	4	0.1	0.0	50	0.9	0.4	0.2	24	0.4	0.2	7	0.1	0.1	171	3.0
Agriculture	19	0.4	0.2	2	0.0	0.0	36	0.8	0.4	0.1	13	0.3	0.1	7	0.2	0.1	115	2.6
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	8	1.0	0.5	1	0.1	0.1	14	1.8	0.8	0.4	6	0.8	0.4	-	-	-	32	4.2
Forestry and Logging	14	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	4	*	*	-	-	-	19	*
Commercial Fishing	2	*	*	1	*	*	-	-	-	*	1	*	*	-	-	-	5	*
Mining	179	13.2	6.1	4	0.3	0.1	5	0.4	0.2	0.4	13	1.0	0.4	5	0.4	0.2	233	17.2
Coal Mining	142	16.4	7.5	2	0.2	0.1	2	0.2	0.1	0.6	11	1.3	0.6	3	0.3	0.2	167	19.3
Metal Ore Mining	18	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	*	25	*
Other Mining	18	*	*	2	*	*	3	*	*	*	2	*	*	1	*	*	37	*
Services to Mining	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	*
Manufacturing	1,521	4.6	2.4	86	0.3	0.1	269	0.8	0.4	0.3	194	0.6	0.3	44	0.1	0.1	2,392	7.2
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	117	2.2	1.2	14	0.3	0.1	89	1.7	0.9	0.4	42	0.8	0.4	16	0.3	0.2	347	6.6
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	79	3.7	2.1	5	0.2	0.1	18	0.9	0.5	0.3	10	0.5	0.3	2	0.1	0.1	127	6.0
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	76	3.7	1.8	5	0.2	0.1	21	1.0	0.5	0.4	16	0.8	0.4	-	-	-	126	6.1
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	37	0.8	0.4	12	0.3	0.1	22	0.5	0.3	0.2	13	0.3	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	99	2.1
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Prod Mfg	104	3.2	1.6	16	0.5	0.2	28	0.9	0.4	0.3	20	0.6	0.3	8	0.2	0.1	203	6.2
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	102	8.2	3.8	3	0.2	0.1	7	0.6	0.3	0.5	14	1.1	0.5	3	0.2	0.1	141	11.3
Metal Product Mfg	658	10.2	5.2	10	0.2	0.1	41	0.6	0.3	0.3	41	0.6	0.3	7	0.1	0.1	836	13.0
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	302	4.7	2.4	15	0.2	0.1	32	0.5	0.3	0.2	24	0.4	0.2	6	0.1	0.0	431	6.7
Other Mfg	46	2.6	1.3	6	0.3	0.2	11	0.6	0.3	0.4	14	0.8	0.4	1	0.1	0.0	82	4.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	138	6.3	3.5	3	0.1	0.1	4	0.2	0.1	0.2	7	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	203	9.3
Electricity and Gas Supply	41	2.8	1.5	2	0.1	0.1	3	0.2	0.1	0.2	6	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	95	6.6
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	97	13.3	7.6	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	108	14.8
Construction	949	6.0	3.0	33	0.2	0.1	81	0.5	0.3	0.4	130	0.8	0.4	30	0.2	0.1	1,395	8.8
General Construction	491	7.5	3.7	26	0.4	0.2	29	0.4	0.2	0.4	52	0.8	0.4	14	0.2	0.1	709	10.9
Construction Trade Services	458	4.9	2.5	7	0.1	0.0	52	0.6	0.3	0.4	78	0.8	0.4	16	0.2	0.1	686	7.3
Wholesale Trade	149	1.0	0.5	43	0.3	0.2	52	0.4	0.2	0.2	69	0.5	0.2	15	0.1	0.1	385	2.6
Basic Material Wholesaling	48	1.4	0.7	17	0.5	0.2	9	0.3	0.1	0.3	11	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	96	2.8
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	59	1.0	0.5	10	0.2	0.1	9	0.2	0.1	0.4	20	0.4	0.2	4	0.1	0.0	124	2.2
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	42	0.8	0.4	16	0.3	0.2	34	0.6	0.3	0.4	38	0.7	0.4	11	0.2	0.1	165	3.0
Retail Trade	104	0.3	0.2	227	0.6	0.4	99	0.3	0.2	0.2	95	0.2	0.2	19	0.0	0.0	607	1.6
Food Retailing	23	0.2	0.1	94	0.6	0.5	41	0.3	0.2	0.2	28	0.2	0.2	10	0.1	0.1	218	1.5
Personal and Household Good Retailing	36	0.2	0.2	89	0.5	0.4	30	0.2	0.1	0.1	23	0.1	0.1	3	0.0	0.0	202	1.2
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	45	0.6	0.3	44	0.6	0.3	28	0.4	0.2	0.3	44	0.6	0.3	6	0.1	0.0	187	2.6

(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): 2000/01

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	45	0.3	0.2	154	1.0	0.7	60	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	16	0.1	0.1	374	2.4	1.7
Transport and Storage	355	2.8	1.4	229	1.8	0.9	52	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	9	0.1	0.0	774	6.1	3.2
Road Transport	84	1.9	0.9	52	1.2	0.6	27	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	5	0.1	0.1	224	5.0	2.4
Rail Transport	190	9.3	4.8	150	7.3	3.8	5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	357	17.4	9.0
Water Transport	3	*	*	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	*	*
Air and Space Transport	25	1.1	0.7	7	0.3	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	55	2.5	1.4
Other Transport	9	*	*	4	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	21	*	*
Services to Transport	35	1.3	0.7	11	0.4	0.2	6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	71	2.7	1.5
Storage	9	1.0	0.5	4	0.5	0.2	11	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	2	0.2	0.1	39	4.5	2.3
Communication Services	5	0.2	0.1	4	0.1	0.1	5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	28	0.9	0.5
Finance and Insurance	16	0.1	0.1	117	0.8	0.4	40	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	200	1.4	0.8
Finance	9	0.1	0.1	98	1.4	0.8	25	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	147	2.1	1.2
Insurance	3	0.1	0.1	8	0.3	0.2	4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	20	0.8	0.4
Services to Finance and Insurance	4	0.1	0.0	11	0.3	0.1	11	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	33	0.8	0.4
Property and Business Services	168	0.5	0.2	106	0.3	0.2	101	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8	0.0	0.0	488	1.3	0.7
Property Services	25	0.6	0.3	14	0.3	0.2	6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	54	1.2	0.6
Business Services	143	0.4	0.2	92	0.3	0.2	95	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	8	0.0	0.0	434	1.3	0.7
Government Administration and Defence	222	3.0	1.8	61	0.8	0.5	32	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	8	0.1	0.1	380	5.2	3.1
Education	48	0.2	0.1	290	1.4	0.9	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	12	0.1	0.0	457	2.2	1.4
Health and Community Services	76	0.3	0.2	359	1.3	0.9	106	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	34	0.1	0.1	732	2.7	1.8
Health Services	63	0.3	0.2	243	1.2	0.8	87	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	31	0.1	0.1	539	2.6	1.7
Community Services	13	0.2	0.1	116	1.8	1.2	19	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3	0.0	0.0	193	3.0	2.1
Cultural and Recreational Services	17	0.3	0.2	34	0.5	0.4	23	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.0	0.0	102	1.6	1.1
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Service	4	0.2	0.1	3	0.2	0.1	6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	17	0.9	0.5
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	9	0.5	0.4	10	0.6	0.4	2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	30	1.7	1.2
Sport and Recreation	4	0.1	0.1	21	0.7	0.5	15	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0	55	1.9	1.4
Personal and Other Services	60	0.6	0.4	162	1.7	1.0	41	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	17	0.2	0.1	337	3.5	2.2
Personal Services	10	0.3	0.2	17	0.4	0.3	22	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	7	0.2	0.1	73	1.8	1.3
Other Services	49	0.8	0.5	144	2.5	1.5	19	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	10	0.2	0.1	261	4.5	2.6
Private Households Employing Staff	1	*	*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	*	*
TOTAL	4,095	1.5	0.9	1,916	0.7	0.4	1,044	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	229	0.1	0.1	9,258	3.5	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): 2000/01

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)
PERSONS																		
Managers and Administrators	87	0.4	0.2	171	0.8	0.3	33	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4	0.0	0.0	407	1.8	0.8
Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*
General Managers	12	1.1	0.5	35	3.1	1.3	4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	70	6.2	2.7
Specialist Managers	24	0.2	0.1	68	0.6	0.3	13	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2	0.0	0.0	145	1.2	0.5
Farmers and Farm Managers	-	-	-	2	0.2	0.1	3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2	0.2	0.1	21	1.7	0.6
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	27	0.5	0.2	57	1.0	0.4	8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	125	2.1	1.0
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	24	1.0	0.4	9	0.4	0.2	5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	46	2.0	0.8
Professionals	96	0.2	0.1	358	0.8	0.4	41	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.0	615	1.4	0.7
Natural Scientists	5	0.3	0.2	5	0.3	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	0.9	0.5
Building Professionals and Engineers	44	1.2	0.6	5	0.1	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	1	0.0	0.0	62	1.7	0.8
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	1	0.0	0.0	9	0.3	0.1	3	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	2	0.1	0.0	19	0.6	0.3
School Teachers	17	0.2	0.1	188	1.9	1.0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	11	0.1	0.1	268	2.7	1.5
Other Teachers and Instructors	7	0.2	0.1	21	0.6	0.4	1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	1	0.0	0.0	32	1.0	0.7
Social Professionals	6	0.3	0.1	55	2.4	1.2	1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	3.0	1.5
Business Professionals	6	0.0	0.0	51	0.3	0.2	12	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	84	0.6	0.3
Artists and Related Professionals	2	0.1	0.0	3	0.1	0.1	11	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	23	0.9	0.5
Miscellaneous Professionals	8	0.5	0.3	21	1.2	0.7	7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	45	2.6	1.5
Not stated and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*
Para-professionals	113	0.6	0.3	296	1.5	0.9	48	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	25	0.1	0.1	580	2.9	1.7
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	8	0.8	0.5	8	0.8	0.5	5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	29	2.8	1.7
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	55	2.2	1.0	3	0.1	0.1	3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	2	0.1	0.0	74	3.0	1.4
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	9	*	*	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	15	*	*
Registered Nurses	-	-	-	63	1.1	0.7	14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	10	0.2	0.1	114	1.9	1.3
Police	2	0.1	0.1	51	3.2	1.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	5	0.3	0.2	63	3.9	2.1
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	39	0.4	0.3	170	1.9	1.1	26	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	8	0.1	0.1	285	3.3	1.9
Tradespersons	1,135	3.8	2.0	68	0.2	0.1	173	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	56	0.2	0.1	1,899	6.4	3.3
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	261	8.3	4.3	11	0.3	0.2	12	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	7	0.2	0.1	357	11.3	5.9
Other Metal Tradespersons	287	8.2	4.1	3	0.1	0.0	7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	5	0.1	0.1	379	10.8	5.4
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	83	1.6	0.8	13	0.3	0.3	13	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	8	0.2	0.1	178	3.4	1.7
Building Tradespersons	338	7.0	3.5	4	0.1	0.0	29	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	9	0.2	0.1	496	10.2	5.2
Printing Tradespersons	19	1.4	0.8	5	0.4	0.2	8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1	0.1	-	-	-	39	3.0	1.6
Vehicle Tradespersons	55	1.4	0.7	5	0.1	0.1	18	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	7	0.2	0.1	130	3.4	1.7
Food Tradespersons	20	0.5	0.3	14	0.3	0.2	37	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	10	0.2	0.1	127	3.1	1.6
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	15	1.3	0.7	5	0.4	0.2	4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	2	0.2	0.1	40	3.5	2.0
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	57	2.1	1.2	8	0.3	0.2	45	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	8	0.3	0.2	153	5.6	3.2

(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): 2000/01

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	73	0.2	0.1	244	0.5	0.4	119	0.3	0.2	23	0.1	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	543	1.2	0.8
Stenographers and Typists	4	0.0	0.0	34	0.3	0.2	39	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	0.7	0.5
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	5	0.1	0.1	5	0.1	0.1	19	0.5	0.4	1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	34	1.0	0.6
Numerical Clerks	13	0.1	0.1	36	0.3	0.2	14	0.1	0.1	5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	73	0.6	0.3
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	2	0.2	0.1	15	1.4	1.0	8	0.7	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	2.6	1.9
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	21	0.7	0.4	10	0.3	0.2	4	0.1	0.1	6	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	44	1.4	0.7
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	5	0.1	0.0	76	0.9	0.6	24	0.3	0.2	7	0.1	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	131	1.6	1.1
Miscellaneous Clerks	23	0.6	0.4	68	1.8	1.3	11	0.3	0.2	4	0.1	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	149	3.8	2.8
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	37	0.1	0.1	358	0.7	0.5	79	0.2	0.1	48	0.1	0.1	18	0.0	0.0	610	1.2	0.8
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	1	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	14	0.3	0.1
Sales Representatives	2	0.0	0.0	17	0.4	0.2	7	0.1	0.1	13	0.3	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	47	1.0	0.5
Sales Assistants	12	0.1	0.0	115	0.6	0.5	28	0.1	0.1	14	0.1	0.1	4	0.0	0.0	184	0.9	0.7
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	9	0.1	0.1	95	1.4	1.1	19	0.3	0.2	3	0.0	0.0	5	0.1	0.1	137	2.0	1.7
Miscellaneous Salespersons	8	0.1	0.1	80	0.9	0.7	17	0.2	0.2	13	0.2	0.1	6	0.1	0.1	139	1.6	1.3
Personal Service Workers	5	0.1	0.1	44	0.6	0.5	8	0.1	0.1	3	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	89	1.3	1.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Driver	1,013	6.7	3.4	190	1.3	0.6	121	0.8	0.4	155	1.0	0.5	22	0.1	0.1	1,620	10.8	5.5
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	293	4.0	2.0	153	2.1	1.0	36	0.5	0.2	82	1.1	0.6	7	0.1	0.0	612	8.3	4.1
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	229	7.7	3.8	19	0.6	0.3	26	0.9	0.4	25	0.8	0.4	8	0.3	0.1	327	11.0	5.5
Stationary Plant Operators	269	17.9	9.3	7	0.5	0.2	6	0.4	0.2	20	1.3	0.7	2	0.1	0.1	325	21.7	11.2
Machine Operators	222	6.9	3.9	11	0.3	0.2	53	1.7	0.9	28	0.9	0.5	5	0.2	0.1	356	11.1	6.3
Labourers and Related Workers	1,541	4.1	2.7	231	0.6	0.4	430	1.2	0.7	291	0.8	0.5	85	0.2	0.1	2,984	8.0	5.2
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	546	6.7	4.0	42	0.5	0.3	176	2.2	1.3	89	1.1	0.6	27	0.3	0.2	1,016	12.5	7.4
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	25	0.7	0.4	6	0.2	0.1	31	0.8	0.5	14	0.4	0.2	4	0.1	0.1	102	2.7	1.6
Cleaners	110	1.8	1.4	19	0.3	0.2	63	1.0	0.8	27	0.4	0.4	17	0.3	0.2	272	4.5	3.6
Construction and Mining Labourers	360	10.4	5.6	15	0.4	0.2	29	0.8	0.4	28	0.8	0.4	8	0.2	0.1	522	15.1	8.1
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	500	3.1	2.2	149	0.9	0.6	131	0.8	0.6	133	0.8	0.6	29	0.2	0.1	1,072	6.7	4.6
TOTAL	4,095	1.5	0.9	1,916	0.7	0.4	1,044	0.4	0.2	826	0.3	0.2	229	0.1	0.1	9,259	3.5	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: 2000/01

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)	
								Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$
PERSONS												
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4	12	9	35	60	1.0	0.5	17.2	10.7	3,412	56,863	16,049
Agriculture	2	9	8	27	46	1.0	0.5	17.4	6.1	1,735	37,723	13,760
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	1	3	0	7	11	1.4	0.6	16.3	15.9	848	77,088	34,893
Forestry and Logging	0	0	1	1	2	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Commercial Fishing	1	0	0	0	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Mining	2	8	2	5	17	1.3	0.6	17.3	17.6	1,116	65,674	26,434
Coal Mining	0	0	2	2	4	0.5	0.2	23.9	23.4	29	7,266	8,711
Metal Ore Mining	0	1	0	2	3	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other Mining	1	7	0	0	8	*	*	0	0	722	90,254	49,849
Services to Mining	1	0	0	1	2	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Manufacturing	9	170	64	344	587	1.8	0.9	12.5	4.1	16,114	27,451	8,402
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	2	25	11	67	105	2.0	1.1	867	11.4	3,766	35,867	6,773
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	1	9	6	11	27	1.3	0.7	359	21.1	1,231	45,605	19,038
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	3	8	3	21	35	1.7	0.8	342	14.2	774	22,104	7,853
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	1	10	3	34	48	1.0	0.6	372	10.1	652	13,593	6,312
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	0	24	4	37	65	2.0	1.0	348	8.5	2.4	1,028	15,814
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	11	1	16	28	2.2	1.0	151	8.9	3.9	492	17,563
Metal Product Mfg	1	22	12	42	77	1.2	0.6	902	17.0	3.7	3,847	49,955
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	1	44	22	92	159	2.5	1.3	1,528	13.4	4.3	3,498	21,999
Other Mfg.	0	17	2	24	43	2.4	1.2	202	7.8	3.3	826	19,218
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	9	0	20	29	1.3	0.7	73	3.6	2.6	518	17,870
Electricity and Gas Supply	0	5	0	11	16	1.1	0.6	38	3.4	3.6	378	23,601
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	4	0	9	13	1.8	1.0	35	3.9	1.7	141	10,817
Construction	6	96	34	175	311	2.0	1.0	2,813	13.7	6.0	10,664	34,288
General Construction	2	25	11	70	108	1.7	0.8	955	11.9	5.3	2,978	27,572
Construction Trade Services	4	71	23	105	203	2.2	1.1	1,858	14.7	6.6	7,686	37,862
Wholesale Trade	4	87	29	169	289	2.0	1.0	2,429	12.3	3.7	10,262	35,510
Basic Material Wholesaling	0	24	10	27	61	1.8	0.9	621	17.2	8.6	1,796	29,445
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	1	28	11	62	102	1.8	0.9	939	12.9	3.3	2,932	28,742
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	3	35	8	80	126	2.3	1.2	869	9.9	3.6	5,534	43,924
Retail Trade	7	121	54	339	521	1.3	1.0	4,304	11.0	3.6	12,223	23,461
Food Retailing	4	28	18	98	148	1.0	0.9	1,223	10.6	3.7	3,104	20,975
Personal and Household Good Retailing	1	56	23	161	241	1.5	1.1	1,972	10.8	3.1	5,723	23,746
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	2	37	13	80	132	1.8	1.0	1,110	11.9	3.4	3,396	25,728

(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: 2000/01

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)	
								Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000
PERSONS											
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	4	72	22	143	241	1.5	1.1	1,986	12.1	4.9	5,694 23,626 9,726
Transport and Storage	5	101	38	281	425	3.4	1.7	3,473	11.0	3.0	14,812 34,852 8,544
Road Transport	3	68	28	120	219	4.9	2.3	2,330	16.0	4.5	10,416 47,563 15,338
Rail Transport	0	4	2	65	71	3.5	1.8	312	4.7	2.3	983 13,850 4,711
Water Transport	0	0	0	2	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p. n.p.
Air and Space Transport	0	4	1	32	37	1.7	1.0	228	6.9	3.1	433 11,715 7,188
Other Transport	1	4	1	15	21	256.1	149.5	64	4.3	1.6	1,165 55,458 9,084
Services to Transport	1	11	3	30	45	1.7	0.9	334	10.1	2.3	1,087 24,160 4,510
Storage	0	10	3	17	30	3.4	1.8	198	9.9	1.7	721 24,020 7,056
Communication Services	0	28	7	46	81	2.6	1.4	457	8.8	3.4	1,782 21,998 10,308
Finance and Insurance	1	59	26	199	285	2.0	1.1	2,052	9.1	3.0	4,982 17,480 7,289
Finance	0	33	8	155	196	2.8	1.6	1,037	6.4	2.6	3,158 16,111 6,462
Insurance	0	9	10	21	40	1.5	0.8	466	15.0	3.7	568 14,209 8,134
Services to Finance and Insurance	1	17	8	23	49	1.1	0.6	549	17.7	5.0	1,256 25,629 8,952
Property and Business Services	4	139	66	298	507	1.4	0.7	4,569	12.8	4.1	18,243 35,982 9,316
Property Services	1	10	8	22	41	0.9	0.5	399	14.3	4.3	3,025 73,791 12,423
Business Services	3	129	58	276	466	1.4	0.8	4,169	12.6	4.1	15,218 32,656 9,143
Government Administration and Defence	1	34	12	77	124	1.7	1.0	952	10.7	3.7	3,050 24,594 7,298
Education	4	39	17	154	214	1.0	0.6	1,552	9.1	3.6	4,060 18,973 5,547
Health and Community Services	5	75	69	406	555	2.0	1.4	5,878	12.5	3.9	8,721 15,713 4,900
Health Services	4	54	54	293	405	2.0	1.3	4,333	12.6	4.0	6,317 15,596 4,877
Community Services	1	21	15	113	150	2.3	1.6	1,545	12.2	3.1	2,404 16,030 5,835
Cultural and Recreational Services	1	16	8	44	69	1.1	0.7	592	11.4	4.9	1,122 16,263 8,208
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	5	1	4	10	0.5	0.3	36	7.3	3.9	228 22,846 10,158
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	0	3	5	15	23	1.3	0.9	302	15.1	6.6	507 22,060 13,857
Sport and Recreation	1	8	2	25	36	1.3	0.9	253	9.4	5.0	386 10,731 6,952
Personal and Other Services	2	41	27	159	229	2.3	1.5	2,189	11.8	4.4	5,973 26,084 7,584
Personal Services	1	13	4	33	51	1.3	0.9	361	9.8	5.9	2,701 52,957 9,722
Other Services	1	28	23	126	178	3.1	1.8	1,827	12.3	4.3	3,272 18,384 7,420
TOTAL	59	1,107	484	2,894	4,544	1.7	1.0	39,269	11.7	3.9	122,748 27,013 7,913

(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: 2000/01

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				Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
Managers and Administrators	7	86	24	161	278	1.2	0.5	11.4	3.7	2,104	7,170	25,790	10,602
Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	0	0	0	1	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
General Managers	2	13	2	19	36	3.2	1.4	8.2	2.0	172	1,371	38,079	17,000
Specialist Managers	3	39	17	75	134	1.1	0.5	13.5	4.4	1,239	3,101	23,142	10,867
Farmers and Farm Managers	0	2	3	6	11	0.9	0.3	30.2	11.7	272	421	38,303	12,353
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	2	21	2	47	72	1.2	0.6	7.3	3.7	356	1,784	24,783	9,961
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	0	11	0	13	24	1.0	0.4	4.8	3.1	62	491	20,444	7,061
Professionals	8	104	48	290	450	1.0	0.5	11.0	3.7	3,674	12,908	28,684	7,281
Natural Scientists	0	4	2	6	12	0.8	0.4	25.5	16.7	204	235	19,619	11,255
Building Professionals and Engineers	1	7	5	15	28	0.8	0.4	14.9	2.1	284	865	30,888	9,908
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	2	5	4	26	37	1.1	0.6	13.1	4.0	393	885	23,929	5,177
School Teachers	1	14	6	82	103	1.0	0.6	9.0	2.5	793	1,690	16,408	5,540
Other Teachers and Instructors	1	11	1	13	26	0.8	0.5	6.6	4.1	93	763	29,352	12,696
Social Professionals	0	6	7	21	34	1.5	0.7	16.2	3.7	436	3,762	110,655	7,823
Business Professionals	1	39	14	82	136	0.9	0.4	8.1	2.6	811	3,162	23,252	6,650
Artists and Related Professionals	1	8	3	18	30	1.1	0.6	289	4.7	289	586	19,545	8,954
Miscellaneous Professionals	1	10	6	27	44	2.6	1.4	369	5.6	369	958	21,772	6,484
Not stated and other	0	0	0	1	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Para-professionals	3	61	43	284	391	1.9	1.1	11.4	3.7	3,743	6,717	17,178	6,177
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	0	2	0	14	16	1.5	0.9	4.2	2.1	59	269	16,786	2,529
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	0	9	3	23	35	1.4	0.7	246	9.5	246	678	19,361	5,400
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	0	1	1	7	9	*	*	74	9.2	74	89	9,904	7,188
Registered Nurses	1	14	8	65	88	1.5	1.0	751	10.3	751	1,477	16,789	5,373
Police	0	5	2	44	51	3.2	1.7	341	7.4	341	681	13,358	5,696
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	2	30	29	131	192	2.2	1.3	2,271	14.2	2,271	3,523	18,346	7,455
Tradespersons	7	161	62	341	571	1.9	1.0	12.6	5.4	5,074	15,350	26,883	9,572
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	0	12	7	42	61	1.9	1.0	557	11.4	557	769	12,599	6,149
Other Metal Tradespersons	1	14	5	36	56	1.6	0.8	414	10.1	414	1,070	19,099	8,669
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	1	33	6	68	108	2.1	1.0	659	8.9	659	3,566	33,018	10,045
Building Tradespersons	4	35	19	50	108	2.2	1.1	1,335	19.6	1,335	3,843	35,585	14,048
Printing Tradespersons	0	3	1	7	11	0.8	0.4	72	9.1	72	228	20,696	5,000
Vehicle Tradespersons	1	20	8	35	64	1.7	0.8	565	13.1	565	2,284	35,683	10,794
Food Tradespersons	0	25	6	46	77	1.9	1.0	614	11.8	614	1,561	20,275	10,800
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	0	2	3	16	21	1.8	1.0	202	10.6	202	220	10,487	8,065
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	0	17	7	41	65	2.4	1.4	657	13.7	657	1,810	27,851	9,413

(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: 2000/01

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				Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
Clerks	1	154	58	452	665	1.5	1.0	5,019	9.9	3.1	15,234	22,908	7,188
Stenographers and Typists	0	32	16	58	106	0.9	0.6	1,071	14.7	4.7	2,311	21,800	9,447
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	9	5	26	40	1.2	0.7	322	10.4	3.0	753	18,815	6,669
Numerical Clerks	0	24	11	71	106	0.8	0.5	919	11.4	3.4	5,808	54,793	6,981
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	3	2	20	25	2.3	1.7	195	8.8	5.5	182	7,280	4,702
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	0	7	0	24	31	1.0	0.5	151	6.3	3.6	710	22,893	8,234
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	1	61	16	173	251	3.0	2.0	1,633	8.6	2.7	3,935	15,679	6,165
Miscellaneous Clerks	0	18	8	79	105	2.7	2.0	723	8.3	2.6	1,526	14,535	7,166
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	9	133	60	415	617	1.2	0.9	4,756	10.1	3.6	13,631	22,093	6,236
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	1	8	4	12	25	0.5	0.2	197	13.2	3.6	772	30,886	9,521
Sales Representatives	1	31	9	45	86	1.8	0.9	553	10.2	4.5	2,576	29,954	8,603
Sales Assistants	3	47	30	165	245	1.2	1.0	2,173	11.3	3.0	4,028	16,442	5,803
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	0	7	5	55	67	1.0	0.8	399	6.8	3.0	671	10,021	4,546
Miscellaneous Salespersons	3	25	4	60	92	1.1	0.9	630	9.8	5.4	3,538	38,454	9,757
Personal Service Workers	1	15	8	78	102	1.5	1.1	804	9.4	2.8	2,045	20,054	3,900
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	9	160	75	337	581	3.9	2.0	6,366	15.5	4.3	21,327	36,707	11,087
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	8	122	54	229	413	5.6	2.8	4,600	16.4	4.3	13,991	33,876	14,411
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	0	12	10	50	72	2.4	1.2	697	11.6	3.8	1,583	21,988	6,648
Stationary Plant Operators	1	8	1	23	33	2.2	1.1	260	10.8	3.1	3,080	93,337	9,254
Machine Operators	0	18	10	35	63	2.0	1.1	810	18.0	8.0	2,673	42,428	13,553
Labourers and Related Workers	15	248	114	614	991	2.7	1.7	8,532	11.9	4.0	30,412	30,688	7,569
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	5	76	37	192	310	3.8	2.3	2,630	11.7	4.4	7,321	23,616	6,787
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	1	7	4	15	27	0.7	0.4	375	19.7	6.9	947	35,075	13,010
Cleaners	1	31	21	74	127	2.1	1.7	1,426	15.3	3.7	5,179	40,776	9,008
Construction and Mining Labourers	2	13	7	34	56	1.6	0.9	534	13.3	5.8	2,109	37,655	12,935
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	6	121	45	299	471	3.0	2.0	3,567	10.4	3.8	14,857	31,543	6,511
TOTAL	59	1,107	484	2,894	4,544	1.7	1.0	39,269	11.7	3.9	122,748	27,013	7,913

(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: 2000/01

Age	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)		
								Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$
PERSONS												
15 - 19	3	57	27	192	279	1.3	1.3	2,113	9.6	5,831	20,898	4,510
20 - 24	4	130	50	405	589	1.8	1.1	4,523	10.0	15,871	26,946	6,097
25 - 29	7	145	59	429	640	1.8	1.0	5,430	11.2	15,028	23,482	6,656
30 - 34	8	139	72	367	586	1.8	1.0	5,423	12.5	16,862	28,775	8,219
35 - 39	9	147	74	364	594	1.9	1.0	5,545	12.7	16,432	27,663	8,209
40 - 44	6	130	58	311	505	1.5	0.8	4,282	11.7	18,388	36,412	9,067
45 - 49	8	139	42	276	465	1.6	0.9	3,884	12.3	13,655	29,365	10,053
50 - 54	11	130	55	310	506	2.0	1.1	4,548	12.6	12,905	25,504	9,579
55 - 59	2	55	31	148	236	1.6	0.9	2,290	12.9	5,272	22,339	10,632
60 - 64	1	23	12	64	100	1.7	1.0	914	12.0	1,810	18,098	7,467
65 +	0	12	4	25	41	1.5	1.1	290	10.0	672	16,387	7,859
Not stated and other	0	0	0	3	3	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	59	1,107	484	2,894	4,544	1.7	1.0	39,269	11.7	3.9 122,748	27,013	7,913

Table 5.4 Non-Workplace Injuries
Time Lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases only: 2000/01

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	503	14.9	356	0.9	1,762	4.4
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	661	19.6	1,024	2.6	1,986	5.0
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	569	16.8	1,676	4.3	3,263	8.2
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	1,161	34.4	13,018	33.1	15,604	39.0
Over 26 weeks	484	14.3	23,195	59.1	17,400	43.5
TOTAL	3,378	100	39,269	100	40,015	11,846

(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: 1993/94 - 2000/01

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 \$
Road traffic accidents											
1993/94	35	128	71	504	738	0.4	10.9	4.0	21,898	29,672	4,925
1994/95	25	177	86	556	844	0.4	11.0	3.4	31,711	37,572	4,783
1995/96	37	165	104	505	811	0.4	14.9	4.7	24,831	30,617	6,000
1996/97	33	173	111	543	860	0.4	15.1	4.6	23,041	26,792	6,645
1997/98	29	149	126	476	780	0.3	18.0	4.9	23,646	30,316	7,444
1998/99	21	144	77	356	598	0.2	13.3	4.6	19,312	32,295	7,568
1999/00	15	148	71	374	608	0.2	12.3	4.2	21,762	35,793	9,761
2000/01	16	164	59	379	618	0.2	12.4	3.9	20,974	33,938	9,848
Away from work during recess period											
1993/94	1	39	11	152	203	0.1	8.1	2.6	2,534	12,483	3,882
1994/95	1	57	19	155	232	0.1	9.1	2.9	3,632	15,655	4,205
1995/96	1	57	18	165	241	0.1	9.7	3.6	3,379	14,021	3,921
1996/97	3	79	21	180	283	0.1	10.7	3.0	5,930	20,955	5,246
1997/98	2	56	27	150	235	0.1	13.6	3.1	4,107	17,476	6,900
1998/99	0	54	26	132	212	0.1	10.9	4.0	2,961	13,969	6,516
1999/00	1	65	25	142	233	0.1	11.4	3.1	4,249	18,238	6,787
2000/01	2	63	22	139	226	0.1	12.2	3.9	6,869	30,395	6,885
Commuting accidents											
1993/94	34	303	205	1,571	2,113	1.0	10.3	3.6	39,387	18,641	3,538
1994/95	50	437	259	1,580	2,326	1.1	11.8	3.9	48,136	20,695	4,000
1995/96	47	416	337	1,626	2,426	1.1	13.8	3.9	52,110	21,480	4,500
1996/97	33	557	409	1,913	2,912	1.3	14.7	4.1	55,719	19,134	5,186
1997/98	47	509	544	2,268	3,368	1.5	15.3	4.1	67,734	20,111	5,618
1998/99	46	592	514	2,224	3,376	1.4	12.9	4.4	62,616	18,547	5,687
1999/00	61	782	454	2,386	3,683	1.5	11.8	3.7	75,912	20,612	6,408
2000/01	41	880	403	2,376	3,700	1.4	11.6	3.9	94,905	25,650	7,657
Total non-workplace injuries											
1993/94	70	470	287	2,227	3,054	1.5	10.3	3.7	63,819	20,897	3,913
1994/95	76	671	364	2,291	3,402	1.5	11.4	3.6	83,479	24,538	4,200
1995/96	85	638	459	2,296	3,478	1.5	13.8	4.1	80,320	23,094	4,833
1996/97	69	809	541	2,636	4,055	1.8	14.5	4.1	84,690	20,885	5,491
1997/98	78	714	697	2,894	4,383	1.9	15.6	4.3	95,487	21,786	5,939
1998/99	67	790	617	2,712	4,186	1.7	12.9	4.4	84,889	20,279	5,927
1999/00	77	995	550	2,902	4,524	1.8	11.8	3.7	101,924	22,530	6,880
2000/01	59	1,107	484	2,894	4,544	1.7	11.7	3.9	122,748	27,013	7,913

(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: 2000/01

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												
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17	528	134	1,750	2,429	20.6	13,956	7.4	2.1	49,520	20,387	3,540
Agriculture	7	384	111	1,395	1,897	21.2	11,188	7.5	2.1	34,085	17,968	3,352
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	2	79	16	212	309	18.1	1,795	7.9	2.7	7,626	24,679	4,575
Forestry and Logging	5	53	3	117	178	*	512	4.3	1.6	5,767	32,398	4,412
Commercial Fishing	3	12	4	26	45	*	460	15.9	5.9	2,042	45,381	12,000
Mining	7	293	90	774	1,164	39.3	8,599	10.0	5.9	36,511	31,367	7,039
Coal Mining	2	164	67	548	781	41.3	6,946	11.3	7.0	25,633	32,821	7,039
Metal Ore Mining	1	55	4	100	160	*	348	3.3	0.0	3,781	23,630	4,517
Other Mining	3	66	14	106	189	*	930	7.9	2.0	5,352	28,317	7,955
Services to Mining	1	8	5	20	34	*	376	15.0	3.9	1,746	51,339	7,035
Manufacturing	16	4,461	847	10,602	15,926	25.0	71,512	6.3	1.1	239,880	15,062	2,913
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	2	693	193	2,466	3,354	34.2	16,850	6.4	1.0	48,866	14,570	2,319
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	1	209	47	366	623	16.8	3,390	8.3	1.3	11,515	18,483	6,333
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	3	269	46	759	1,077	26.0	4,694	5.8	1.4	16,229	15,069	3,148
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	1	188	41	682	912	11.0	3,946	5.5	1.1	13,652	14,970	2,588
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg	3	398	102	935	1,438	22.5	7,812	7.6	1.3	22,962	15,968	3,226
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	258	32	477	767	28.6	3,345	6.6	1.6	10,925	14,244	3,715
Metal Product Mfg	1	1,299	178	2,081	3,559	28.1	14,440	6.4	1.0	56,212	15,794	3,441
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	5	922	149	2,264	3,340	26.7	12,326	5.1	0.9	45,007	13,475	2,313
Other Mfg	0	225	59	572	856	23.9	4,709	7.5	1.7	14,511	16,952	3,564
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	284	7	391	682	17.2	961	2.4	0.7	22,148	32,475	5,978
Electricity and Gas Supply	0	148	2	249	399	14.8	459	1.8	0.6	16,320	40,901	4,766
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	136	5	142	283	22.2	502	3.4	1.0	5,829	20,596	6,786
Construction	19	2,948	519	5,361	8,847	27.9	46,465	7.9	1.7	165,220	18,675	4,709
General Construction	8	1,433	167	2,178	3,786	28.3	15,848	6.8	1.4	65,369	17,266	3,910
Construction Trade Services	11	1,515	352	3,183	5,061	27.7	30,617	8.7	1.9	99,851	19,729	5,351
Wholesale Trade	10	951	342	3,383	4,686	16.5	26,113	7.0	1.4	72,386	15,447	2,761
Basic Material Wholesaling	3	258	77	742	1,080	15.3	6,253	7.7	1.9	19,308	17,878	3,665
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	4	272	119	1,121	1,516	13.8	8,083	6.5	1.3	19,356	12,768	2,479
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	3	421	146	1,520	2,090	20.0	11,777	7.1	1.6	33,722	16,135	2,570
Retail Trade	12	1,231	675	7,292	9,210	17.0	53,049	6.7	1.3	110,000	11,944	2,000
Food Retailing	5	417	295	3,307	4,024	23.2	23,347	6.5	1.3	42,000	10,437	1,926
Personal and Household Good Retailing	2	414	217	2,273	2,906	12.7	16,984	6.8	1.3	35,747	12,301	1,999
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	5	400	163	1,712	2,280	16.6	12,718	6.8	1.3	32,253	14,146	2,115

(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%

Table 6.1 Lost Time Injuries (continued)
Lost Time Injuries/Diseases: 2000/01

Industry	Temporary Disability				Total	Last time injury Freq rate (a)	Time lost (weeks) (b)		Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			
	Fatal	Permanent disability	6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$	
PERSONS												
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	8	741	320	3,568	4,637	20.7	27,388	7.1	1.4	58,116	12,533	1,978
Transport and Storage	15	1,256	295	5,389	6,955	28.4	29,300	5.2	1.1	92,595	13,313	2,519
Road Transport	9	576	198	2,077	2,860	30.3	16,593	7.3	1.7	49,627	17,352	3,156
Rail Transport	0	256	5	1,121	1,382	34.8	2,109	1.9	0.7	11,336	8,202	1,413
Water Transport	0	16	2	45	63	*	167	3.6	1.2	798	12,667	2,806
Air and Space Transport	2	61	14	709	786	20.5	2,667	3.7	1.3	5,826	7,413	3,001
Other Transport	1	71	13	303	388	*	1,439	4.6	1.0	5,501	14,178	2,202
Services to Transport	2	146	38	434	620	12.8	3,143	6.7	1.4	8,824	14,232	3,920
Storage	1	130	25	700	856	50.5	3,182	4.4	0.9	10,683	12,480	1,812
Communication Services	1	108	27	365	501	8.6	2,490	6.4	1.6	6,700	13,373	3,581
Finance and Insurance	2	203	90	1,224	1,519	5.8	6,827	5.2	1.0	18,880	12,429	3,220
Finance	0	114	46	898	1,058	8.4	4,189	4.5	1.0	11,769	11,124	3,388
Insurance	0	36	25	151	212	4.5	1,275	7.3	0.9	2,170	10,236	2,205
Services to Finance and Insurance	2	53	19	175	249	2.8	1,363	7.1	1.0	4,941	19,842	3,500
Property and Business Services	7	1,131	393	3,661	5,192	7.6	31,707	7.9	1.4	91,645	17,651	3,060
Property Services	1	133	51	411	596	6.7	3,473	7.6	1.1	13,073	21,934	3,255
Business Services	6	998	342	3,250	4,596	7.7	28,234	7.9	1.6	78,572	17,096	3,031
Government Administration and Defence	4	571	135	1,890	2,600	20.9	12,767	6.3	1.1	26,761	10,293	2,174
Education	6	382	280	3,209	3,877	11.7	23,590	6.8	0.9	37,936	9,785	1,819
Health and Community Services	6	924	728	6,978	8,636	21.5	64,957	8.5	1.7	93,543	10,832	2,019
Health Services	5	714	559	5,324	6,602	21.4	49,036	8.4	1.7	71,758	10,869	2,025
Community Services	1	210	169	1,654	2,034	21.7	15,921	8.8	1.7	21,785	10,710	2,009
Cultural and Recreational Services	3	209	103	1,069	1,384	14.3	8,762	7.5	1.4	16,798	12,137	2,711
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	37	13	123	173	5.5	796	5.9	1.1	2,353	13,598	2,738
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	1	61	33	326	421	17.0	2,531	7.1	1.0	5,113	12,145	2,389
Sport and Recreation	2	111	57	620	790	19.7	5,435	8.1	2.0	9,333	11,813	2,865
Personal and Other Services	6	395	224	2,487	3,112	20.1	19,135	7.1	1.4	40,762	13,098	2,279
Personal Services	1	115	55	460	631	11.4	4,338	8.5	1.9	11,833	18,752	3,225
Other Services	5	264	166	2,014	2,449	24.7	14,601	6.7	1.3	28,027	11,444	2,079
Private Households Employing Staff	0	16	3	13	32	*	197	12.3	3.6	902	28,177	13,558
TOTAL	139	16,616	5,209	59,393	81,357	17.9	447,579	7.0	1.4	1,179,400	14,497	2,644

(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%

Table 7.1 Payments
Type of payments made from 1987/88 to 2000/01 (\$'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)	2000/01 (\$'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	1,970,775
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	7,166
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	232,692
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	60,990
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	74,258
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	63,069
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	3,328
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	22,964
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	136,378
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	50,620
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	665,565
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	91,013
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	416,987
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	145,745
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	975,351
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	15,312
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	460,308
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	150,152
Interpreter services		98	290	351	339	381	394	469	566	678	811	982	1,187	1,624
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	347,938
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	2,946,126

(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 2000/01 for all cases

Type of payment by gender

Type of payment by nature of occurrence

Type of payment	Workplace injuries			Non-workplace injuries			Occupational diseases			All Employment Injuries (a)			MALE			FEMALE			Persons		
	\$'000	% of Total		\$'000	% of Total		\$'000	% of Total		\$'000	% of Total		\$'000	% of Total		\$'000	% of Total		\$'000	% of Total	
Compensation payments	1,567,145	66.5		178,734	80.3		221,855	61		1,970,775	66.9		1,346,345	65.8		624,431	69.4		1,970,775	66.9	
Ambulance services	6,139	0.3		529	0.2		491	0.1		7,166	0.2		5,137	0.3		2,029	0.2		7,166	0.2	
Medical treatment	181,201	7.7		28,252	12.7		23,086	6.3		232,692	7.9		155,049	7.6		77,643	8.6		232,692	7.9	
Hospital treatment	45,778	1.9		9,574	4.3		5,615	1.5		60,990	2.1		46,925	2.3		14,065	1.6		60,990	2.1	
Rehabilitation treatment	59,660	2.5		6,753	3.0		7,843	2.2		74,258	2.5		44,715	2.2		29,544	3.3		74,258	2.5	
Physiotherapy and chiropractic treatment	52,290	2.2		7,793	3.5		2,967	0.8		63,069	2.1		37,137	1.8		25,932	2.9		63,069	2.1	
Damage to artificial limbs and clothing	1,276	0.1		508	0.2		1,497	0.4		3,328	0.1		2,967	0.1		360	0.0		3,328	0.1	
Death payments	9,494	0.4		11,655	5.2		1,811	0.5		22,964	0.8		21,157	1.0		1,806	0.2		22,964	0.8	
Permanent injury	95,978	4.1		14,348	6.4		25,887	7.1		136,378	4.6		104,317	5.1		32,059	3.6		136,378	4.6	
Pain and suffering	39,471	1.7		5,720	2.6		5,381	1.5		50,620	1.7		36,855	1.8		13,765	1.5		50,620	1.7	
Commutations (Redemptions)	551,870	23.4		33,821	15.2		77,957	21.4		665,565	22.6		439,238	21.5		226,327	25.2		665,565	22.6	
Partial incapacity (Section 38 Weekly benefit)	74,371	3.2		7,953	3.6		8,658	2.4		91,013	3.1		67,545	3.3		23,468	2.6		91,013	3.1	
Total incapacity (Weekly benefit)	330,041	14.0		39,997	18.0		46,673	12.8		416,987	14.2		290,201	14.2		126,786	14.1		416,987	14.2	
Partial incapacity (Section 40 Weekly benefit)	119,575	5.1		11,832	5.3		13,990	3.8		145,745	4.9		95,099	4.6		50,647	5.6		145,745	4.9	
Non-compensation payments	788,685	33.5		43,800	19.7		141,876	39.0		975,351	33.1		700,245	34.2		275,107	30.6		975,351	33.1	
Transport and maintenance	12,110	0.5		1,454	0.7		1,743	0.5		15,312	0.5		9,841	0.5		5,472	0.6		15,312	0.5	
Damages and common law	398,047	16.9		5,863	2.6		56,278	15.5		460,308	15.6		358,381	17.5		101,927	11.3		460,308	15.6	
Investigation expenses	113,101	4.8		12,049	5.4		24,893	6.8		150,152	5.1		97,888	4.8		52,265	5.8		150,152	5.1	
Interpreter services	1,299	0.1		140	0.1		183	0.1		1,624	0.1		1,217	0.1		407	0.0		1,624	0.1	
Legal costs	264,121	11.2		24,284	10.9		58,778	16.2		347,938	11.8		232,905	11.4		115,033	12.8		347,938	11.8	
TOTAL	2,355,829	100.0		222,534	100.0		363,731	100.0		2,946,126	100.0		2,046,589	100.0		899,537	100.0		2,946,126	100.0	

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

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