

Table 17: Conversion table

	Aggregate score																													
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					
Class 1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3																					
Class 2				4	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10																	
Class 3								11	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	28	30													
Class 4												31	34	37	41	44	47	50	54	57	60									
Class 5																	61	65	70	74	78	83	87	91	96	100				

Conversion table – Explanatory notes

1. Distribution of aggregate scores:
 - The lowest aggregate score that can be produced is $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6$.
 - The highest score that can be produced is $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 30$.
 - Table 17 therefore has aggregate scores ranging from 6 to 30.
 - Each median class score has a range of possible aggregate scores and hence a range of possible impairment scores (for example, class 3 = 11% – 30% WPI).
 - Table 17 distributes the impairment percentages across the possible range of aggregate scores.
2. Same aggregate score in different classes:
 - Table 17 shows that the same aggregate score leads to different impairment percentages for different median classes. For example, an aggregate score of 18 is equivalent to an impairment rating of:
 - 10% in class 2
 - 22% in class 3, and
 - 34% in class 4
 - This is because the injured person whose impairment is in median class 2 is likely to have a lower score across most areas of function. The injured person may be significantly impaired in one aspect of their life, such as travel, yet have low impairment in social function, self-care or concentration. In contrast, someone whose impairment reaches median class 4 will experience significant impairment across most aspects of their life.