



Statistical Bulletin

1998/99

NEW SOUTH WALES
WORKERS COMPENSATION

WORKCOVER NEW SOUTH WALES

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**New South Wales Workers Compensation
Statistical Bulletin 1998/99**

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Foreword

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

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

It should be noted that the data presented in Sections 1-5 of this publication is in accordance with the National Data Set (NDS). The NDS was developed by 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 1998/99 with injury/disease data using the Type of Occurrence Classification System.

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

Kate McKenzie
General Manager
August 2000

Key Findings

- The total number of employment injuries in 1998/99 has fallen for the fourth successive year. **There were a total of 55,492 cases**, which was a 11.7% decrease (7,348 injuries) from 1994/95. This is an average annual reduction of 3% each year for the last four years.
- The gross incurred cost of employment injuries has fallen by 5.6% to \$854 million from the previous year.
- Of the total cost 72% were (\$616 million) for workplace injuries, while 18% accounted for occupational diseases and 10% for non-work place injuries (such as journey claims).
- 72% of injuries/illnesses (39,816) were for males.
- The incidence of employment injuries also dropped from 28.6 per 1,000 workers in 1994/95 to 23.1 in 1998/99. The incidence rate for males (30.2) was nearly twice that for females (14.5).
- **163 fatalities were reported in 1998/99**, which is 18 fewer than for the previous year. 61 of these cases resulted from workplace injuries, 67 from non-workplace injuries and the remaining 35 from occupational diseases.
- The frequency rate (number of injuries per million hours worked) dropped from 16.1 to 12.9 during the same period.
- 25.8% of employment injuries were reported as permanent disability cases (14,321) of which approximately one third were deafness cases.
- The proportion of temporary disability cases over six months was 11.1%, while cases of less than six months were 62.8% of all cases.
- Mental disorders accounted for 1,682 cases, which represented a drop of 11.8% from the previous year. The total cost for these cases was \$30.5 million with an average cost of around \$18,175. In contrast, the average cost in 1997/98 was \$19,526.
- The most common workplace injuries were sprains and strains (62%) accounting for a cost of \$411 million (67%) of the cost of workplace injuries.
- **Back injuries accounted for nearly 30% of workplace injuries and cost \$203 million.**
- Deafness cases fell by over 50% from 10,684 in 1995/96 to 4,741 in 1998/99, a decrease of 5,943 cases over the period.
- **Time lost for temporary disability cases was 451,929 weeks. The total cost for these injuries/diseases was \$354 million.**
- Occupations which were at higher exposure to risk of an employment injury were Labourers and related workers (56.4 injuries per 1,000 workers), Plant and machine operations and drivers (51.6) and Trades persons (40.5).
- Across industry divisions for employment injuries, Mining had the highest incidence (54.6) followed by Agriculture, forestry and fishing (45.7), Construction (45.6), Manufacturing (36.1) and Transport and storage (35.6).
- **The total payments made during the year were \$2,485 million** of which 71.3% 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 1998/99 financial year.

Scope and coverage

The main focus of this publication (sections 1 to 5) is on **new major claims** in 1998/99. 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 1998 and 30 June 1999.

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 does not include all work related injuries and diseases in New South Wales. The reasons for this may be that not all injuries and diseases result in a claim or may not fall within the provision of the Workers Compensation Acts.

Employment injuries not included in this publication

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

1. Injuries and diseases for which a workers compensation claim has not been made.
2. Employment injuries compensable under the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*, but which did not result in a period paid for total incapacity of at least five working days.
3. Employment injuries to employees who are not covered by the Act. These include:
 - most self-employed persons;
 - employees of the Australian Government;
 - employees suffering from diseases caused by the inhalation of dust (except in coal mining) as provision for compensation in these cases is made under other Acts;
 - members of the NSW Police Service recruited prior to 1 April 1988. Police recruited after this date are covered under the Act, as are non-police employees of the NSW Police Service;
 - casual workers employed for one period only of not more than five working days and who are employed other than for purposes of the employer's trade or business.

Comparison of the 1998/99 publication with previous publications

The 1998/99 publication is generally comparable with the *New South Wales Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletins 1992/93 - 1997/98* 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 up to 1996/97, ie the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC).

	1987/88 – 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 – 1996/97	1997/98 – 1998/99
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	<p>"Major Claims" —</p> <p>Death, permanent injury or temporary disability with 5 or more days paid for total incapacity</p>			
INJURY AND DISEASE CODING SYSTEM USED	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification</p> <p>World Health Organisation's Classification of Diseases</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification</p> <p>World Health Organisation's Classification of Diseases</p>	WorkSafe Type of Occurrence Classification System		
REPORTING EXCLUSIONS/ INCLUSIONS					
Gross incurred cost associated with coal mining	Not published below the level of employment injury	Not published	Not published	Published	
Injuries or diseases associated with coal mining	Published	Not published	Published	Published	
OTHER COMMENTS	Comparable data for all 3 years	<p>Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was used.</p> <p>Different levels of groupings are given in publications.</p> <p>Data quality problems identified in Manufacturing, Construction, Public administration and Transport and Storage in the 93/94 publication.</p>			Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)
Industry					
Occupation	<p>CCLO was used in 87/88</p> <p>ASCO was used in 88/89 and 89/90</p>	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO Version 1)			

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.

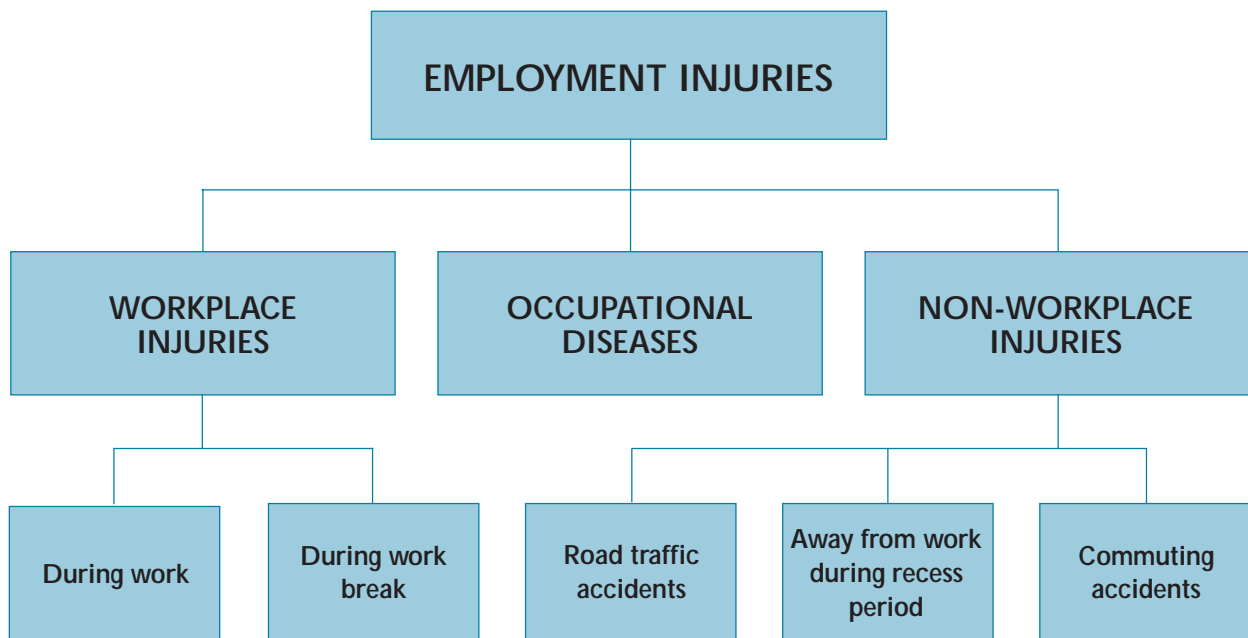
This publication is divided into seven sections:

- 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.

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.



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 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

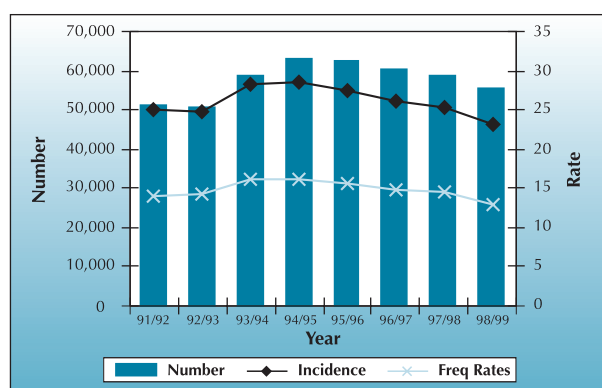
Employment injuries comprise all injuries resulting from accidents, and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment. Accidents cover: all workplace injuries — either during work (includes at work, working away from normal place of work or base of operations) 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 1998/99

1.1.1 Number, incidence and frequency rate

In 1998/99 there were 55,492 employment injuries, a decline of 5.3% from the previous year. Employment injuries fell by 11.7% during the four years to 1998/99. The average annual rate of decline over this period was 3%. This decline was partly due to the increased emphasis on injury prevention and management procedures. Also the impact of recent legislative changes on workers compensation claims may have resulted in a reduction in reported injuries/illnesses.

Fig 1.1.1: Number, incidence and frequency rates, 1991/92 – 1998/99



Since 1994/95 the decline in the number of injuries has been mainly due to a fall in permanent disability cases. During this four-year period permanent disabilities have declined by 5,730 cases. The trend for other injuries was relatively stable during the same period. The trend of males showed a similar pattern to the overall trend, while the number of female cases declined. Most of the permanent disabilities were deafness cases (see section 4).

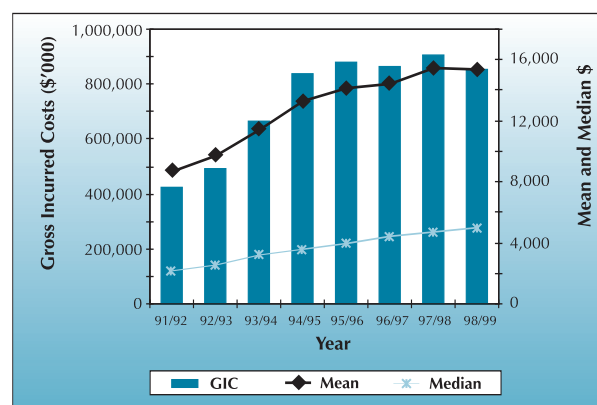
The incidence (number of injuries per 1,000 employees) of employment injuries in 1998/99 was 23.1, a decline from 28.6 in 1994/95. The frequency rate fell from 16.1 in 1994/95 to 12.9 in 1998/99. There was an overall increase in female incidence over the last seven years, the reason for this being that more women joining the workforce in NSW in the last few years resulted in an overall increase in female exposure to risk in the workplace. However, female incidence in 1998/99 (14.5) represented a decline from the previous year (15.7).

1.1.2 Cost and time lost

The total gross incurred cost (GIC) in 1998/99 was \$854 million. This was a decrease of 5.6% over the previous year. Although the number of employment injuries has been declining in recent years, the associated costs increased until 1997/98. Average and median costs also increased during this period.

The total time lost for temporary disability cases decreased from 533,855 weeks in 1997/98 to 451,929 in 1998/99, which represents a fall of 15.3%.

Fig 1.1.2: Cost over time, 1991/92 – 1998/99



1.2 Current year employment injuries, 1998/99

1.2.1 Number, cost and time lost

Of the 55,492 cases of employment injuries in 1998/99, 25.8% were permanent disabilities. Approximately 63% of employment injuries resulted in time lost of less than 6 months.

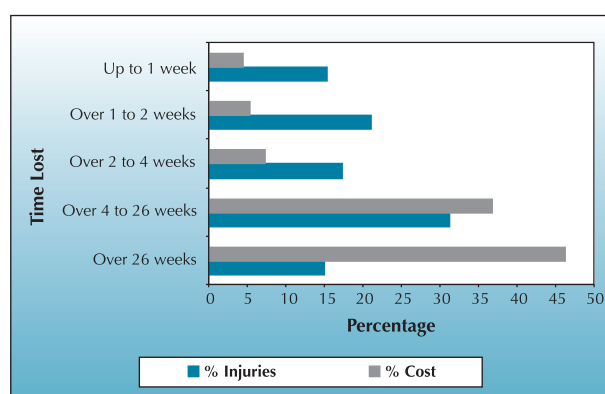
Most of the injuries involved males (39,816), which included 147 fatalities and 11,274 permanent disability cases. Males accounted for over 79% of permanent disabilities. Of the 15,676 injuries to females, 16 were fatalities and 3,047 permanent disability cases.

Of the total gross incurred cost in 1998/99, \$312m were total payments for major employment injuries, \$542m were estimates of future liabilities. In general, estimates were much higher than the total payments of the year for all types of injuries. The average cost in 1998/99 was \$15,393. However, half of these cases resulted in cost of \$4,984 or less.

Figure 1.2.1 shows that the temporary disability cases for over 26 weeks accounted for 15% of all temporary disability cases, however they accounted for 46% of the cost. In contrast, temporary disability cases of up to 1 week (15.3%) accounted for 4.5% of the costs.

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	41,739	14,895	218,382	233,276	382,897	616,173	14,763
During work	38,323	13,923	197,302	211,226	350,983	562,209	14,670
During work break	3,416	971	21,080	22,051	31,914	53,965	15,798
Non-workplace injuries	4,186	1,544	28,846	30,390	54,499	84,889	20,279
Road traffic accidents	598	309	6,555	6,864	12,448	19,312	32,295
During recess period	212	90	1,148	1,238	1,723	2,961	13,969
Commuting accidents	3,376	1,144	21,143	22,288	40,328	62,616	18,547
Occupational diseases	9,567	9,701	38,598	48,299	104,840	153,138	16,007
Total	55,492	26,139	285,826	311,965	542,236	854,201	15,393

Fig 1.2.1: Number and cost by time lost for temporary disabilities, 1998/99



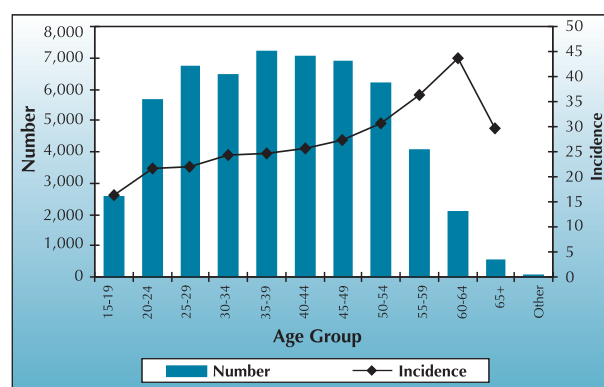
1.2.2 Age distribution

Employment injuries by age groups showed that the five highest groups (between 25-49 years) were approximately evenly distributed in terms of number of injuries. The observed distributions (25-49 years) were consistent with the higher proportion of people of those ages in the workforce (62% of wage and salary

earners were in this age group — Source ABS). The highest number of employment injuries for males was in the age group 35-39 but for females it was the age group 45-49.

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

Fig 1.2.2: Number and incidence by age, 1998/99



1.2.3 Industry distribution

Following were the top seven high risk industries that had a higher incidence than the NSW incidence (23.1) in 1998/99:

	No. of injuries	Incidence
• Mining	985	54.6
• Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,157	45.7
• Construction	6,753	45.6
• Manufacturing	11,620	36.1
• Transport and storage	4,486	35.6
• Electricity Gas and Water	598	26.9
• Personal and other services	2,159	25.0

Manufacturing, although having the highest number of injuries, was only fourth in terms of incidence. The large number of injuries can be expected from Manufacturing being the industry with a large number of employees (13.4% of 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 54.6 injuries per 1,000 workers but recorded the highest incidence among industries.

Fig 1.2.3a: Number and incidence by industry, 1998/99

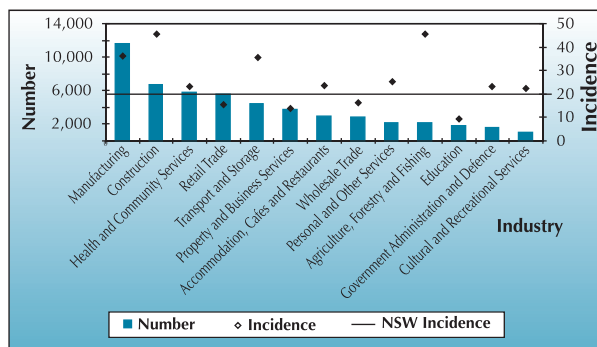
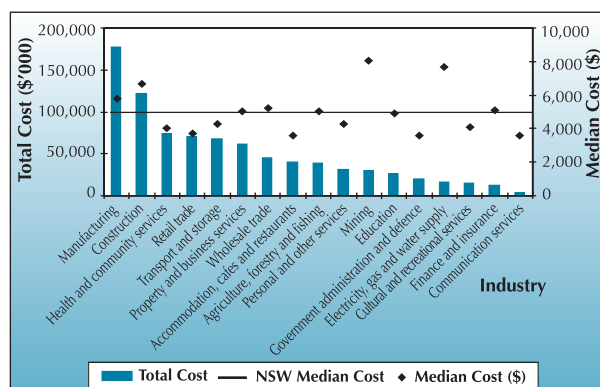


Fig 1.2.3b: Cost by industry, 1998/99



Manufacturing had the highest cost (\$178m), followed by Construction (\$122m) and Health and Community services (\$74m). These three industries together accounted for 44% of the total cost.

Although Mining ranked 11th overall in terms of costs, the highest average cost per case was recorded in Mining (\$30,359), representing almost twice the average for NSW. Almost half of the cases in Mining and 57% of costs were reported from sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles. 61% of injuries and 45% of costs were due to temporary disabilities resulting in time off work of less than 6 months.

Electricity, gas and water supply also had a high average cost (\$28,214). 40% of sprains and strains and 31% of deafness cases were reported from this industry. The highest median costs were also recorded from both these industries.

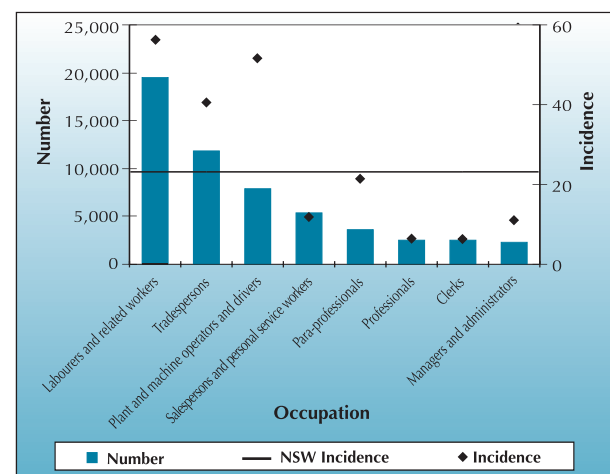
Property and business services reported the highest average time lost in 1998/99. Other industries with average time lost higher than the State average were Health and Community Services, and Wholesale and Retail trade.

1.2.4 Occupation distribution

In 1998/99 Labourers and related workers had the highest number of injuries (19,484) with incidence of 56.4. Other occupational groups that had incidence higher than NSW (23.1) were:

	No. of injuries	Incidence
• Plant and machine operators and drivers	7,908	51.6
• Tradespersons	11,866	40.5

Fig 1.2.4a: Number and incidence by occupation, 1998/99



Labourers and related workers had the highest cost (\$287m), followed by Tradespersons (\$187m) and Plant and machine operators and drivers (\$139m). These three occupational groups together accounted for 72% of total cost. Although the cost and time lost for Managers and administrators were relatively low, this group had the highest average (\$18,315) and median (\$6,587) costs.

Regional distribution

Inner Sydney had the highest number of employment injuries (8,543), followed by Newcastle Statistical Region (4,324), accounting for 23.2% of employment injuries. The Statistical Regions Northern, Far Western North and Central West together accounted for 6.7% of employment injuries.

Fig 1.2.4b: Cost by occupation, 1998/99

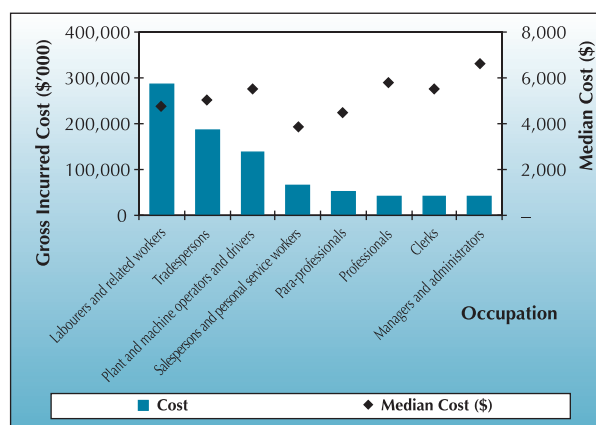


Table 1.2.5: Number of injuries and employers by Statistical Region, 1998/99

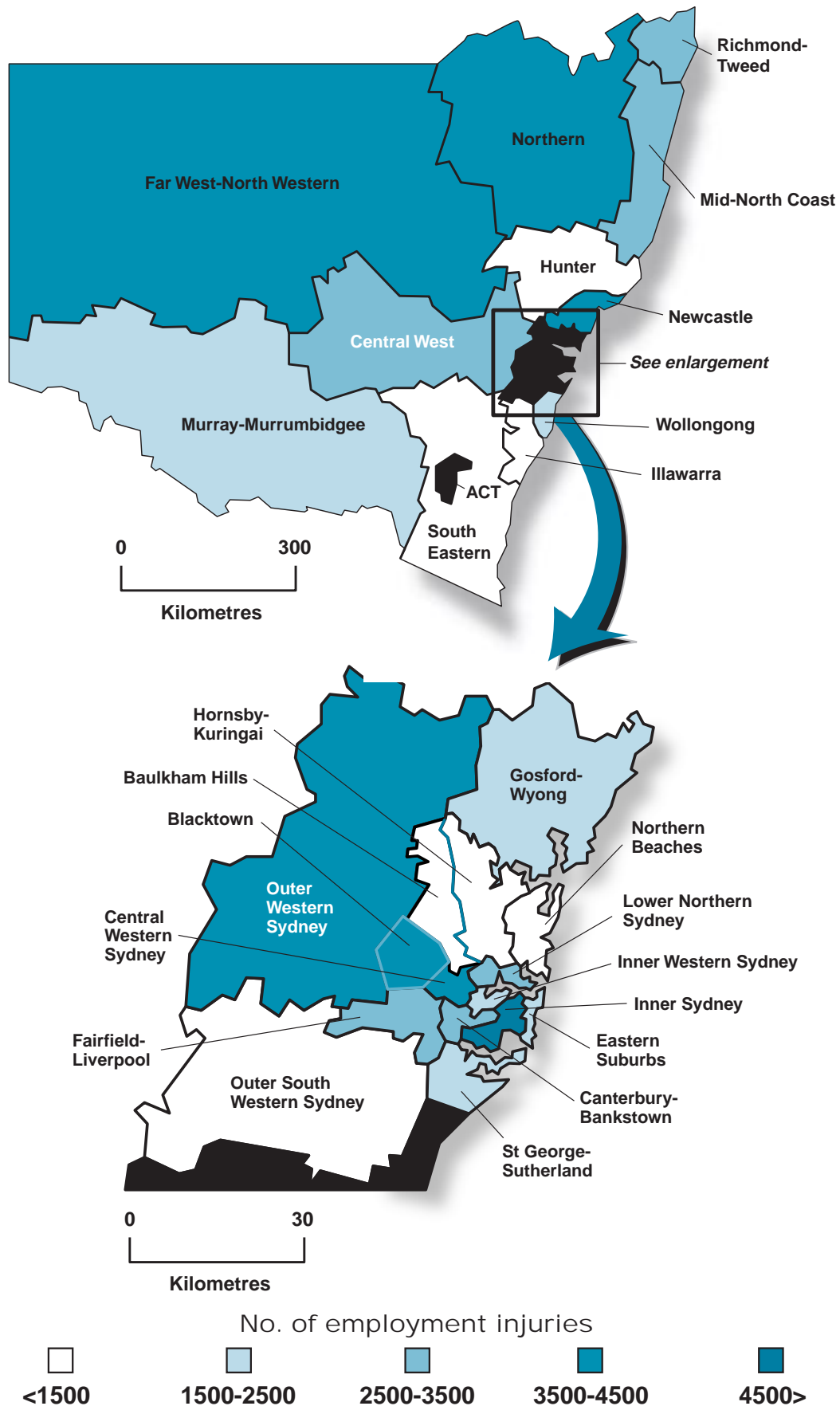
Statistical Region	No. of employment injuries	%	No. of employers in region	%
(01) – Inner Sydney	8,543	15.4	30966	8.8
(02) – Eastern suburbs	1,529	2.8	16795	4.8
(03) – St George – Sutherland	2,453	4.4	20656	5.9
(04) – Canterbury – Bankstown	2,597	4.7	11266	3.2
(05) – Fairfield – Liverpool	3,285	5.9	12192	3.5
(06) – Inner Western Sydney	1,677	3.0	8655	2.5
(07) – Outer South Western Sydney	1,268	2.3	6970	2.0
(08) – Central Western Sydney	3,252	5.9	11531	3.3
(09) – Outer Western Sydney and Blacktown	3,680	6.6	19012	5.4
(10) – Lower Northern Sydney	2,641	4.8	26104	7.4
(11) – Hornsby – Kuringai and Baulkham Hills	1,179	2.1	14697	4.2
(12) – Northern Beaches	1,186	2.1	15226	4.3
(13) – Gosford – Wyong	1,884	3.4	12216	3.5
(14) – Newcastle	4,324	7.8	18895	5.4
(15) – Hunter balance	797	1.4	5246	1.5
(16) – Wollongong	2,242	4.0	10237	2.9
(17) – Illawarra balance	608	1.1	6414	1.8
(18) – Richmond – Tweed and Mid-North Coast	2,891	5.2	25661	7.3
(19) – Northern	1,256	2.3	13,175	3.7
(20) – Far West and North Western	1,071	1.9	8,473	2.4
(21) – Central West	1,406	2.5	11,673	3.3
(22) – South Eastern	1,229	2.2	12886	3.7
(23) – Murray – Murrumbidgee	2,114	3.8	17897	5.1
Not stated and Other	2,129	3.8	14174	4.0
TOTAL	55,492	100.0	352,092	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.

Fig 1.2.5: Number by Region 1998/99



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. This section aims to provide a contribution to the activities designed to prevent work-related fatalities.

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

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

2.1 Trend, 1987/88 to 1998/99

The overall risk of work-related fatalities was assessed using the incidence and frequency rates. The rate of incidence for fatalities varied between 6.8 to 12.2 per 100,000 employees over the last 12-year period from 1987/88 to 1998/99. Overall, the incidence showed a decreasing trend during the period, with the lowest incidence reported in 1998/99.

Table 2.1: Fatalities, 1987/88 – 1998/99

Year	Number	Percent (%) of total	Incidence*	Frequency rate**
1987/88	209	9.1	10.9	
1988/89	244	10.7	12.2	
1989/90	210	9.2	9.9	
1990/91	233	10.2	11.2	
1991/92	177	7.7	8.7	0.05
1992/93	156	6.8	7.6	0.04
1993/94	185	8.1	8.9	0.05
1994/95	177	7.7	8.0	0.05
1995/96	181	7.9	7.9	0.05
1996/97	173	7.6	7.5	0.04
1997/98	181	7.9	7.8	0.04
1998/99	163	7.1	6.8	0.04
Total	2,289	100.0	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.

In contrast, the frequency rate was more stable from 1991/92 to 1995/96 and then dropped to 0.04 in the last three years.

Fig 2.1: Number and incidence, 1987/88 – 1998/99

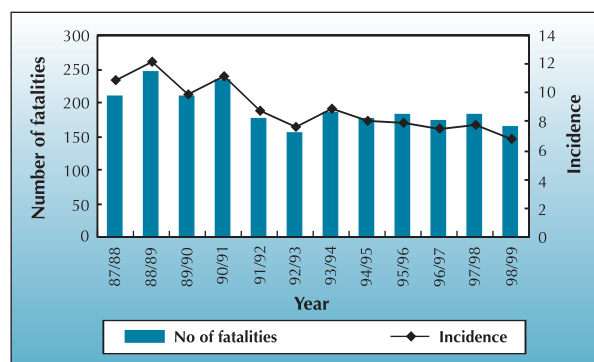
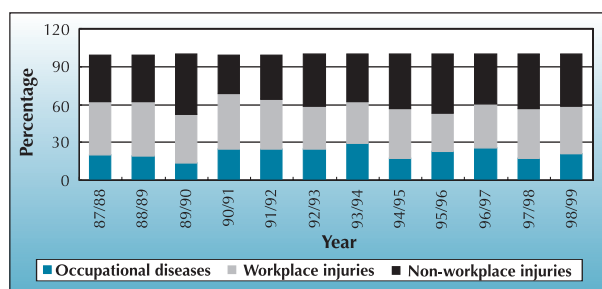


Figure 2.2 indicates that the proportion of non-workplace fatalities remained high throughout the last 12 years. Disease-related fatalities showed a downward trend towards 1998/99. Industries such as Construction, Transport and storage, Manufacturing and Property and business services had the highest number of fatalities over the last decade.

Fig 2.2: Proportion of fatalities, 1987/88 – 1998/99



2.2 Current year fatalities, 1998/99

A total of 163 work-related fatalities were reported to insurers in 1998/99. Of the total, 37% occurred at the workplace (61) while 21% resulted from occupational diseases (35). Road traffic and Commuting accidents accounted for 12.9% and 28.2% respectively.

Male fatalities accounted for 90% of all work-related injuries.

2.2.1 Industry

In 1998/99 the incidence and frequency rates for all industries was 6.8 per 100,000 employees at risk and the frequency rate was 0.04 per million hours worked. Industry divisions that had the rates well above the NSW incidence (6.8) were:

	Number	Incidence*
• Mining	9	49.9
• Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13	27.6
• Health and Community Services	6	2.4
• Transport and Storage	23	18.2
• Construction	26	17.5
• Electricity Gas and Water	3	13.5
• Wholesale Trade	12	7.0

* 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 (39). Within this group Trades assistants and factory hands (11) and Construction and mining labourers (11) were mostly at risk.

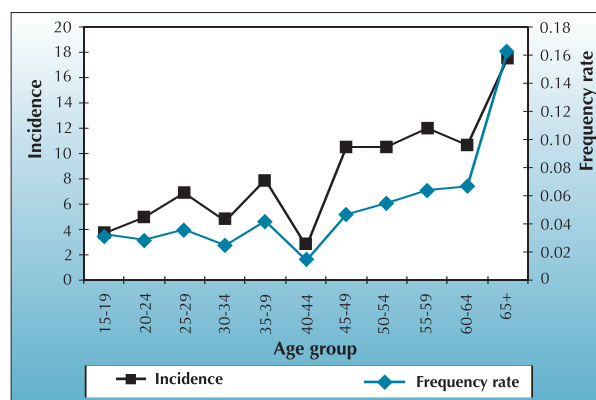
Plant, machine operators and drivers had the second highest number of work-related fatalities (35) with incidence of 22.8. Within this group Road and rail transport drivers had the highest number (23) with an incidence of 29.5

2.2.3 Fatalities by age group, 1998/99

During the year 1998/99, the highest number of work related fatalities occurred in the 45-54 age group (47) followed by the 30-39 age group (38). Fatalities that occurred to younger employees who were less than 25 were 13.5%. The highest incidence and frequency rates were recorded for the 55-59 age group. Figure 2.2.3 shows a high relationship between age and incidence and frequency rates for the age groups over 40. The higher the age group, the greater the rate of deaths.

For the age groups 35-54 most at risk were the following industry divisions: Construction (13), Transport and storage (12) and Property and business services (10) had the highest number of fatalities. The high-risk occupations for the same age groups were Plant and machine operators and drivers (24), and Labourers and related workers (16). Fatalities in this age group were caused mainly by vehicle accidents and being hit by moving objects.

Figure 2.2.3 Fatalities by age group, 1998/99



Younger workers

There were 22 workers (13.5%) aged less than 25 years that were fatally injured in the course of their employment. Seventeen of these cases were males. Similar to other workers, vehicle accident was the common mechanism of fatal injury and accounted for 15 of these deaths.

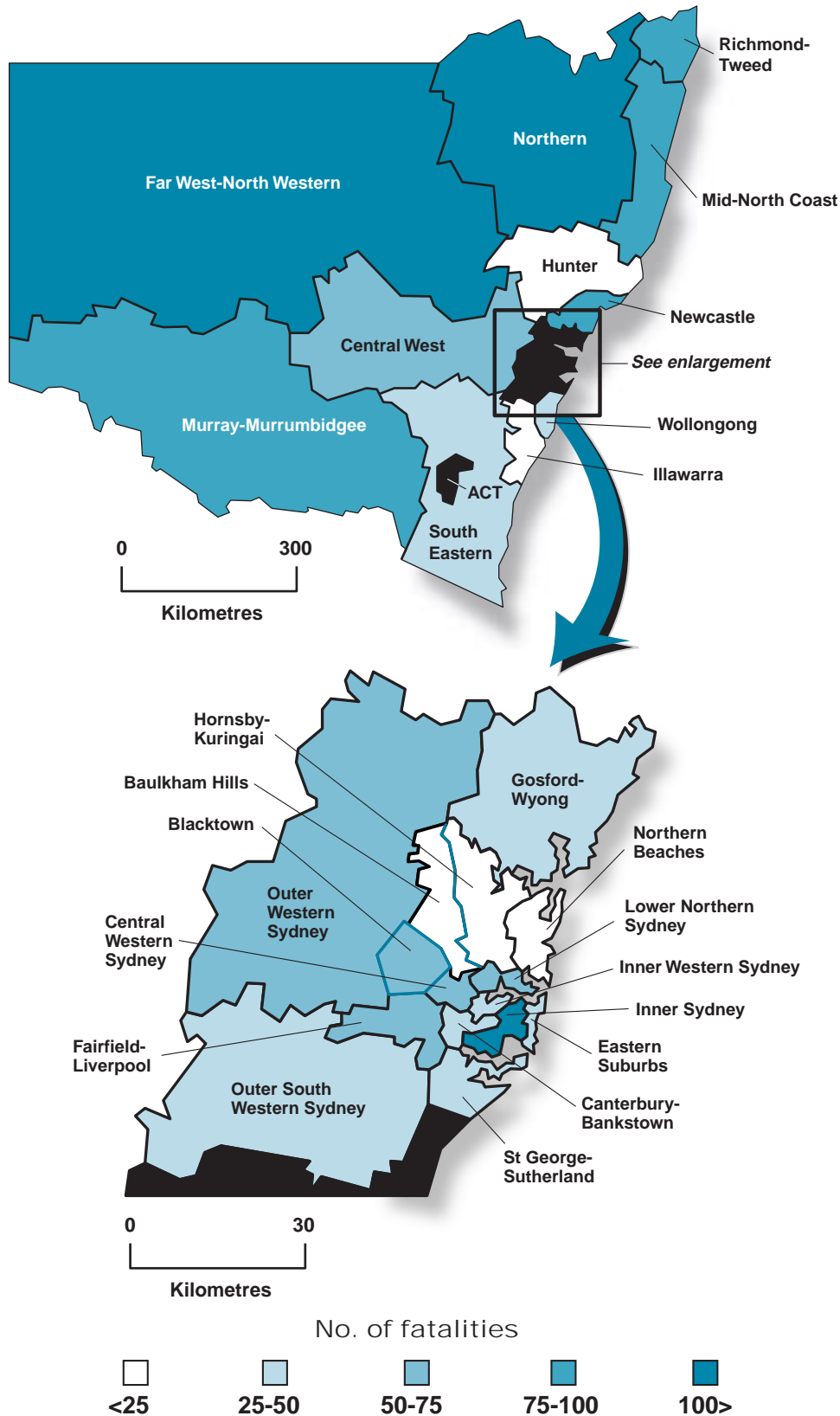
2.3 Fatalities over the eight year period, 1991/92 – 1998/99

Detailed analyses of the following sections are based on the eight year data. A total of 1,393 fatalities were reported during the period. Of these 498 resulted from workplace injuries, 572 from non-workplace injuries and 321 from occupational diseases. There were two fatalities, for which nature of occurrence was unknown.

The large number of fatalities had occurred in the Inner Sydney region at 16% of reported fatalities (217). The

Northern, Far-Western North and Central West had also recorded a significant number of fatalities (173).

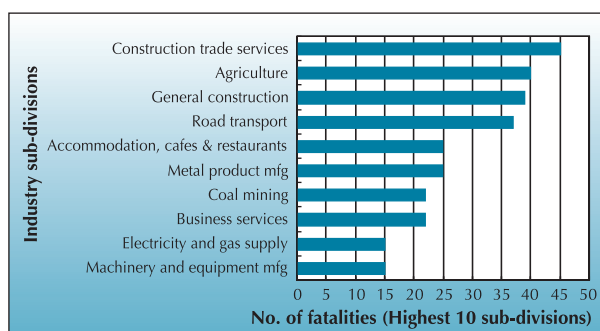
Figure 2.3: Fatalities by Regions 1991/92 to 1998/99



2.3.1 Workplace fatalities

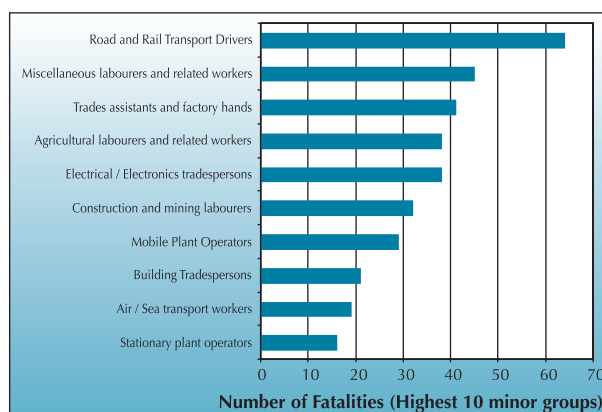
The industry distribution of the 498 workplace fatalities reported over the eight year period is given in Figure 2.3.1a. The highest numbers were recorded in industry sub-divisions: Construction trade services (45), Agriculture (40), General construction (39) and Road transport (37).

Fig 2.3.1a: Workplace Fatalities by Industry
1991/92 – 1998/99



The high risk occupations Road and rail transport drivers accounted for 64 fatalities followed by Miscellaneous labourers and related workers (45). This is shown in Figure 2.3.1b.

Fig 2.3.1b Workplace Fatalities by Occupation
1991/92 – 1998/99



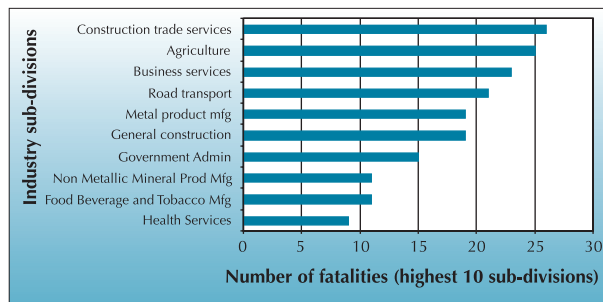
Major workplace hazards

The common accidents from 1991/92 to 1998/99, which led to fatalities were “hit by moving objects” (106) followed by “vehicle accidents” (77). “Being hit by moving objects” occurred mainly from Road, rail and air transport and Non-metallic minerals and substances. “Hit by falling objects” was recognised as a factor contributing to over one in seven of all workplace fatalities in NSW between 1991/92 and 1998/99. Table 2.3.1 shows the key factors contributing to all workplace fatalities. “Falls from a height” was another main cause of accidents, and contributed to 63 fatalities, while “Contact with electricity” accounted for 47 fatalities.

Table 2.3.1: Mechanism and breakdown agency, 1991/92 to 1998/99

Agency	Other outdoor environment	Road, rail and air transport	Self-propelled plant	Non-metallic minerals and substances	Other person	Other conveyors and lifting plant excludingS forklift trucks	Electrical installation	Other	Total
Being hit by moving objects	3	16	7	15	11	2	-	52	106
Vehicle accident	-	49	2	-	-	1	-	25	77
Being hit by falling objects	15	1	5	5	-	9	1	36	72
Falls from a height	9	5	1	2	-	-	-	46	63
Contact with electricity	-	-	-	-	-	2	37	8	47
Being trapped by moving objects	-	1	7	-	-	1	-	20	29
Single contact with chemical or substance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Other	7	8	3	1	12	3	-	54	88
Total	34	80	25	23	23	18	38	257	498

**Figure 2.3.2a Disease Fatalities by Industry
1991/92 to 1998/99**



2.3.2 Occupational disease fatalities

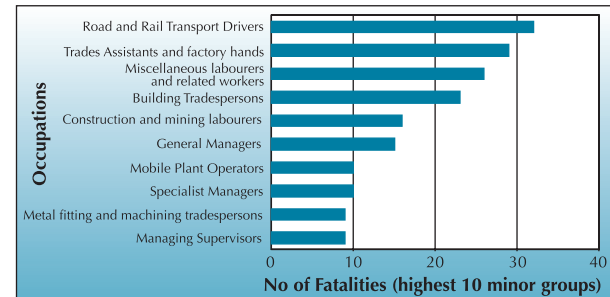
A total of 321 occupational disease fatalities were reported through the insurers claims system during the eight years period. Manufacturing, Construction, and Transport and Storage industry divisions had high numbers of disease fatalities, and together accounted for 49% of these claims during this period.

Males accounted for 96% of fatalities involving occupational diseases.

49% of disease fatalities resulted from ischaemic heart diseases. Asbestosis which is caused by the inhalation of asbestos fibres caused another 8% of disease fatalities followed by cerebrovascular diseases (8%) and mesothelioma (7%). 72 fatalities were due to long-term contact with chemicals and substances.

The majority of these were due to the effect of non-metallic minerals and substances.

**Figure 2.3.2b Disease Fatalities by Occupation
1991/92 to 1998/99**



2.3.3 Non-workplace fatalities

A total of 572 non-workplace fatalities were reported during the eight years period. Of these, 329 or 58% of non-workplace fatalities occurred while travelling to and from work. 231 of these were road traffic accidents.

The highest number of non-workplace fatalities occurred in the Road transport industry (76). Business services (43), General construction (32), Agriculture (31) and Health services (26) were the other industries that had high number of non-workplace fatalities. Of the total 136 fatalities occurred to Road and rail transport drivers followed by miscellaneous labourers (43).

Workplace injuries

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

3.1 Trend, 1991/92 to 1998/99

3.1.1 Numbers, incidence and frequency rate

A total of 41,739 workplace injuries were reported in 1998/99. This was a decline of 5.1% from the previous year. Compared to 1991/92, incidence of workplace injuries decreased from 18.7 to 17.4 in 1998/99.

Fig 3.1.1a: Number, incidence and frequency rates, 1991/92 – 1998/99

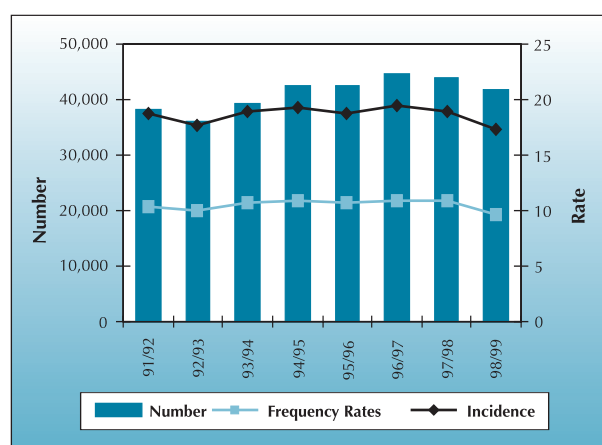


Fig 3.1.1b: Number and incidence by gender, 1991/92 – 1998/99

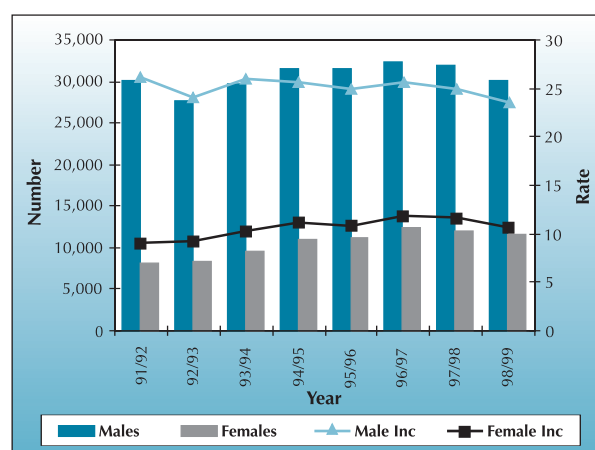


Table 3.1.1 shows from 1991/92 to 1998/99, there was a downward trend in the proportion of male injuries, which may be partly explained by an increase in the female workforce participation rate¹.

Table 3.1.1: Number of workplace injuries, 1991/92 - 1998/99

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

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

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

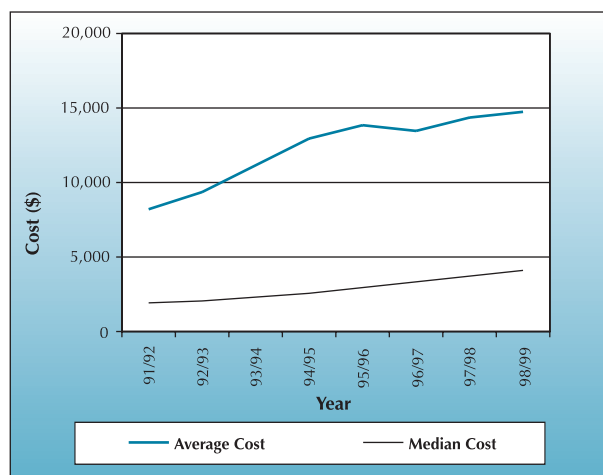
3.1.2 Cost and time lost

The overall cost of workplace injuries more than doubled during the eight-year period from 1991/92 to 1998/99 (from \$304 million to \$616 million). During this period average costs rose from \$8,264 in 1991/92 to \$14,763 in 1998/99, representing a 79% increase. Median costs more than doubled, increasing from \$1,875 to \$4,067.

This increase in costs was mainly due to a rise in the number of permanent disabilities from 2,989 in 1991/92 to 7,986 in 1998/99. Injuries involving permanent disabilities generally incurred both higher than average costs and time off work.

In comparison, the relative decline in the number of temporary disabilities was marginal. Temporary disabilities fell by 4% (from 35,105 in 1991/92 to 33,692 in 1998/99).

Fig 3.1.2: Average and median costs, 1991/92 - 1998/99



3.2 Current year workplace injuries, 1998/99

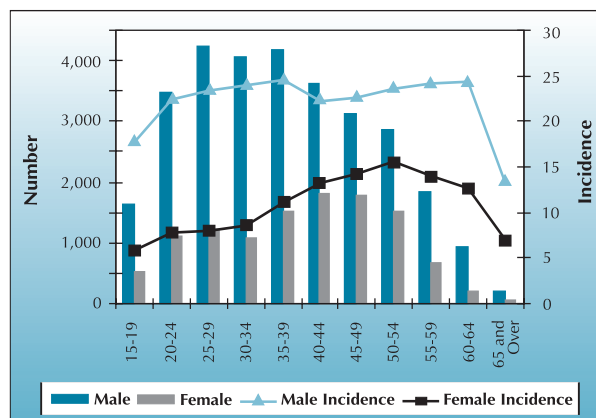
3.2.1 Number, incidence and frequency rates

Workplace injuries (41,739) accounted for 75.2% of all employment injuries. The incidence of workplace injuries (17.4) in 1998/99 was lower than the overall incidence for NSW (23.1). The frequency rate in 1998/99 was 9.7, compared to 10.9 for the previous year.

Male injuries comprised 72.4% of all workplace injuries.

The highest incidence of workplace injuries was recorded in the 60-64 year age group (20.8 per 1,000 wage and salary earners), followed by the 50-59 year age group (20.3).

Fig 3.2.1: Number and incidence by age, 1998/99



3.2.2 Severity of injury

During 1998/99 there were 61 workplace fatalities, 7,986 permanent disabilities and 33,692 temporary disability cases.

While only 19% of workplace injury cases involved permanent disabilities, they were responsible for 55% of all workplace injury costs. The most common types of permanent injuries were sprains and strains (67%) and fractures (13%).

14% 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 (69%). For temporary disability cases involving time lost of less than six months, the most common injuries were sprains and strains (60%) and fractures (9.5%).

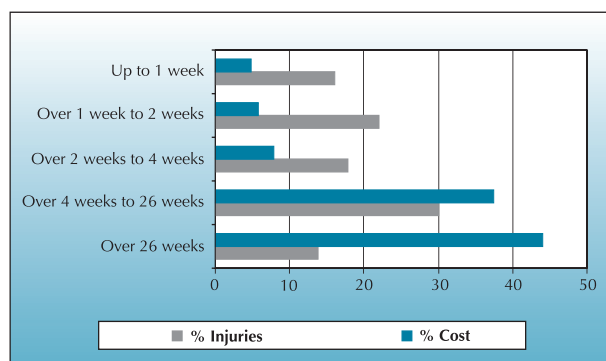
Males accounted for 73% of permanent injuries and 72% of temporary disability cases.

3.2.3 Cost and time lost

Gross costs for workplace injuries were \$616.2 million in 1998/99. This was a 2.7% decrease from the previous year. On average the cost incurred per injury was \$14,763, with half of these cases costing \$4,067 or less. The cost for male injuries was \$460 million and accounted for 75% of the cost for workplace injuries.

There was a total of 346,209 weeks in time lost, with an average of 10.3 weeks in time lost per case. Half of these cases involved time lost up to 3.1 weeks. The total time lost for injuries to males was 235,133 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.

Fig 3.2.3: Distribution of cases and cost by time lost, 1998/99 (temporary disability cases only)



Occupations that incurred cost higher than the State average was recorded for Labourers and related workers (\$226m), Tradespersons (\$138m) and Plant and machine operators and drivers (\$100m).

The 40-44 year age group recorded the highest cost of injuries (\$90.6m). For this age group the time lost was 46,484 weeks. Also, the average cost of cases was \$16,707: that was 13% above the average for all workplace cases. The average time lost was 10.9 weeks, with half of these being 3.4 weeks or less.

3.2.4 Industry distribution

Industry divisions with a high incidence of injury were Agriculture, forestry and fishing (39.6), Mining (39.1) and Construction (35.3). These incidences were more than twice the rate recorded for all industries (17.4).

During 1998/99 the Manufacturing industry recorded the highest number of workplace injuries (8,375), representing 20.1% of all workplace injuries. Other industry divisions with high levels of injuries were Construction (5,232), Health and community services (4,554) and Retail trade (4,497). Together, these four industry divisions accounted for more than half (54.3%) of all workplace injuries.

The following industries had the highest incidences of male injuries:

	Incidence	Number
• Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.5	1,620
• Mining	40.6	693
• Construction	39.6	5,153
• Transport and storage	33.8	2,993
• Manufacturing	30.1	7,227

² Denominator data, 1998/99 – Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The proportion of males employed in Manufacturing was 74.4% and Construction and Transport and storage were 87.8% and 70.3%, respectively.²

The following industries had the highest incidences of female injuries:

	Incidence	Number
• Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.5	249
• Health and community services	18.2	3,478
• Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	17.6	1,199
• Manufacturing	13.9	1,148

In the Health and community services industry, more than three quarters of workers were females (76.2%). For both Retail trade (52.6%) and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (54.1%) more than half were female workers in 1998/99.²

Fig 3.2.4: Number of cases by industry, 1998/99 (10 highest divisions)



3.2.5 Occupation distribution

During 1998/99 labouring occupations recorded the highest number of workplace injuries (15,299). These cases represented 37% of all workplace injuries.

At the occupation group level, the highest incidence of injuries were recorded in Labourers and related workers (44.3). Other occupations with high incidence were Plant and machine operators and drivers (37.8), and Tradespersons (31.7). These incidences were higher than the rate recorded for all occupation groups (17.4).

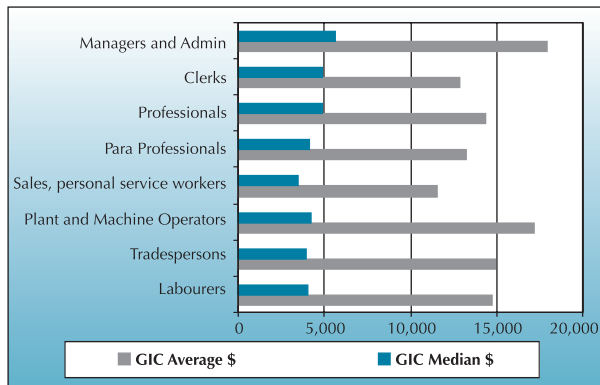
The highest frequency rate for occupation groups was for Labourers and related workers (27.7). Other high

risk occupations were Plant and machine operators and drivers (18.5) and Tradespersons (15.7). These three occupational groups also recorded the highest frequency rates, well above the rate recorded for all occupation groups (9.7).

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

Occupation minor group	Incidence	Frequency rate
Trades assistants and factory hands	56.7	31.3
Construction and mining labourers	54.6	28.6
Mobile plant operators	48.4	23.0
Miscellaneous labourers	41.7	27.9
Building tradespersons	41.2	20.2
Other metal tradespersons	38.0	18.4
Road and rail transport drivers	37.9	18.3
Agricultural labourers and related workers	37.5	20.5
Amenity, horticultural tradespersons	36.4	21.0
Stationary plant operators	35.6	17.0

Fig 3.2.5: Average and median gross costs by occupation, 1998/99



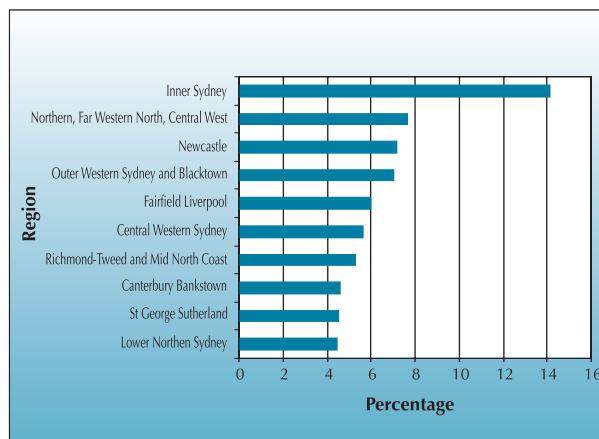
3.2.6 Regional distribution

The highest number of workplace injuries occurred in the Inner Sydney Statistical Region (5,887), accounting for 14.1% of injuries. The highest cost was also recorded in Inner Sydney (\$81.1m), which accounted for 13.2% of the total cost.

For the Inner Sydney Statistical Region there was an average cost of \$13,784 per case, with half of these cases being \$4,086 or less. The average time lost was 9.7 weeks per case, with half of these being 2.7 weeks or less.

Ten Statistical Regions accounted for 66.4% of all workplace injuries (see figure 3.2.5).

Fig 3.2.6: Number of injuries by Statistical Division (top 10 divisions), 1998/99



3.3 Common injuries

More than two thirds of workplace injuries (62%) resulted in sprains and strains costing \$411 million in 1998/99. Other common injuries were open wounds, fractures, contusions and crushings.

The most common agencies of injuries were indoor floor surfaces (8.5%), cartons and boxes (7.5%), and other persons (5.8%).

Manual handling was the most common mechanism of injury (33.8%), followed by falls on the same level (15.2%) and falls from a height (9.2%). Detailed data by industry divisions are given in the Appendix tables.

3.3.1 Back injuries

In 1998/99, there were 12,439 workplace back injuries, representing 29.8% of all workplace injuries. This was a decline of 6.2% from 1997/98. However, the overall trend has been quite stable at around 30% of the all workplace injuries over the last eight years. The 1998/99 figures as a proportion of all workplace injuries are only slightly higher than the 29.7% reported in 1991/92.

While the incidence figures over the last eight years have remained stable, the cost of back injury claims has increased by 74% during this period.

Back injuries cost \$203 million and involved a time lost of 110,454 weeks. In 1998/99 the majority of back injuries occurred to males (69.6%). The percentage of workplace back injuries from all workplace injuries in 1998/99 was 28.7% for males, and 32.8% for females. Back injuries to males were down by 7%, while for females there was a fall of 4.5% over the previous year. The breakdown in costs

for males in 1998/99 was \$148.9 million, while for females it was \$54.2 million.

Of all workplace back injuries, permanent disability cases accounted for 19.7%, with the balance being temporary disability cases. Of these permanent injury cases, 96.3% involved sprains and strains. Other

injuries included fractures, contusions, and injury to nerves and spinal cords.

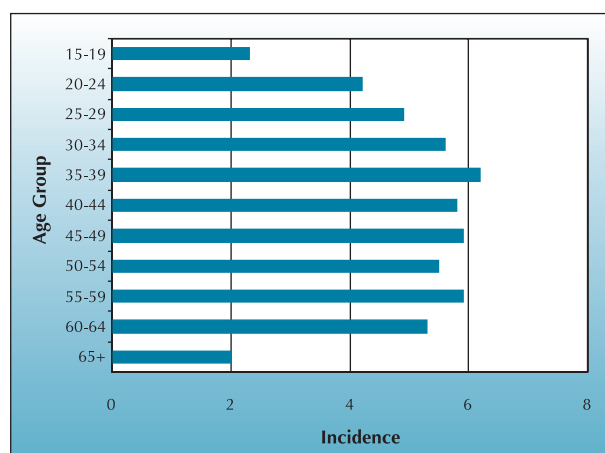
The highest number of back injuries was in the 35-39 year age group, which represented 15.1% of claims and 17.1% of the costs. Most of these injuries involved temporary disabilities (78.3%).

Table 3.3.1: Workplace back injuries, 1991/92-1998/99

Year	Number	% of total	Frequency rate	Incidence	GIC (\$000)
1991/92	11,330	29.7	3.10	5.5	116,964 (a)
1992/93	10,766	30.0	3.00	5.3	118,665
1993/94	11,991	30.5	3.29	5.8	155,317
1994/95	12,986	30.6	3.32	5.9	198,781
1995/96	13,121	30.8	3.27	5.8	212,489
1996/97	13,720	30.7	3.36	6.0	215,841
1997/98	13,268	30.2	3.28	5.7	224,115
1998/99	12,439	29.8	2.89	5.2	203,039

(a) Excludes coal mining cases

Fig 3.3.1: Incidence of back injuries by age group, 1998/99



Manual handling injuries in 1998/99 cost \$226.2 million and involved 126,862 weeks in time lost. The percentage of workplace manual handling injuries from all workplace injuries in 1998/99 was 68.7% for males, and 31.3% for females. Manual handling injuries to males were down by 4.1% over the previous year, while for females it was reduced by 4.5%. The breakdown in cost for males was \$157.9 million, while for females it was \$68.3 million.

The principal agencies involved in manual handling cases were crates, cartons and boxes (2,591), other person (1,397) and metal objects (663). Together these categories accounted for 33% of all manual handling cases.

3.3.2 Manual handling injuries

In 1998/99, there were 14,112 manual handling injuries, representing 33.8% of all workplace injuries, which represents a 4.2% decline from the previous year. However, manual handling injuries as a percentage of the total workplace injuries grew from 29.5% in 1991/92 to 33.8% in 1998/99.

During the eight year period incidence for manual handling cases increased from 5.5 to 5.9. During this period, costs for these cases more than doubled.

Table 3.3.2: New major workplace manual handling injuries, 1991/92-1998/99

Year	Number	% of total	Frequency rate	Incidence	GIC (\$000)
1991/92	11,244	29.5	3.07	5.5	94,446 (a)
1992/93	10,902	30.3	3.04	5.3	101,793
1993/94	12,643	32.2	3.46	6.1	141,020
1994/95	13,895	32.7	3.55	6.3	186,855
1995/96	14,076	33.0	3.51	6.2	212,353
1996/97	15,031	33.7	3.68	6.5	219,590
1997/98	14,736	33.5	3.64	6.3	225,590
1998/99	14,112	33.8	3.27	5.9	226,238

(a) Excludes coal mining 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 830 injuries during 1998/99 that may be regarded as involving violence.

Violence related injuries form only a small proportion of workplace injuries (2%). Violence related injuries cost \$11.7 million, which represented 1.9% of total costs. These injuries involved a total 8,328 weeks in time lost, a decline of 15.5% from the previous year.

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

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.

The section is comparable to Section 4 of the WorkCover NSW Statistical Bulletin 1997/98.

4.1 Trend, 1991/92 to 1998/99

4.1.1 Number and incidence

In 1998/99, there were 9,567 cases of occupational disease reported, representing about 17.2% of all employment related injuries. This was a decline of 6% 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 five years, following the peak in 1993/94 at 27.5% of all employment related injuries.

Table 4.1: Trend, 1991/92 – 1998/99

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

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

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

Fig 4.1.1a: Number, incidence and frequency rate 1991/92 - 1998/99

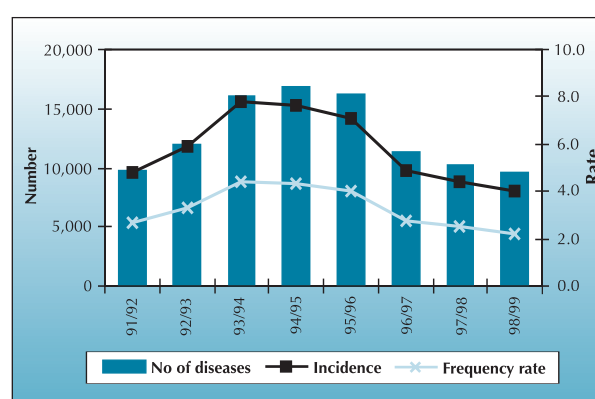
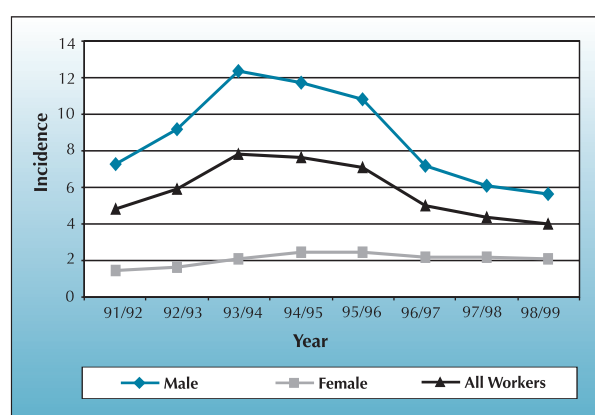


Fig 4.1.1b: Incidence of occupational diseases by gender, 1991/92 – 1998/99

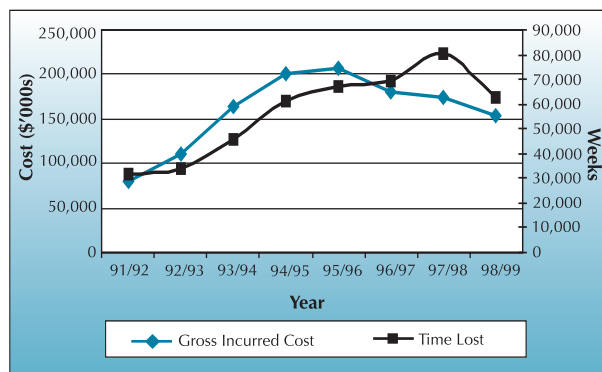


4.1.2 Cost and time lost

Despite the decline in the number of cases for occupational diseases over the last five years, the time lost due to occupational diseases continued to increase until 97/98 and then decreased by 21.6% in 98/99. The overall decrease in the number of occupational diseases had been largely due to a decrease in deafness cases. Due to the nature of deafness, in most cases these are not associated with time lost.

The total gross incurred cost increased consistently with each of the five years until 1995/96 to \$207m, then decreased to \$153m in 1998/99.

Fig 4.1.2: Cost and time lost for occupational diseases 1991/92 to 1998/99



The extent of permanent disability (mainly as a result of the high proportion of deafness cases) was significantly greater among males than females. More than two thirds (67.5%) of cases for males were permanent disabilities, whereas more than a quarter (only 26.6%) of female cases were for permanent disability.

4.2 Current year occupational diseases, 1998/99

4.2.1 Number and nature of diseases

Of the total 9,567 occupational diseases, 5,545 were permanent disabilities. Occupational diseases have a higher propensity to result in permanent disability. Whilst they comprise about 17% of employment injuries, occupational diseases resulted in 58% of permanent disabilities. The total cost for occupational diseases in 1998/99 was \$153 million, which was 18% of the total cost for employment injuries. The average cost for diseases was \$16,007 however half of these cases had a cost of less than \$8,063.

Fig 4.2.1: Distribution of diseases and cost by time lost, (temporary disability cases), 1998/99

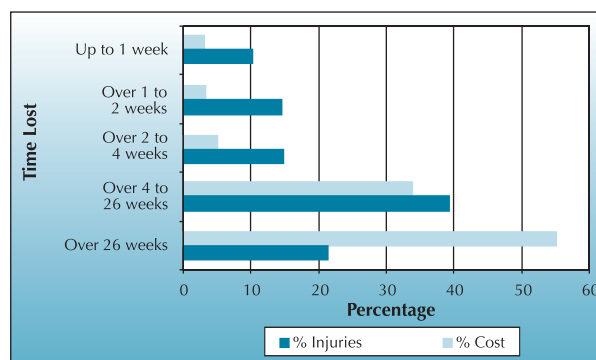


Table 4.2: Nature of diseases, 1998/99

Occupational disease by type	Number of claims	% of all disease
Occupational Deafness	4,741	49.6
Mental disorders (a)	1,682	17.6
OOS, RSI and related disorders	889	9.3
Hernia	852	8.9
Dermatitis, eczema, other skin	274	2.9
Dorsopathies	203	2.1
Nerve root, plexus, single nerve (b)	181	1.9
Other nervous system, sense organs	118	1.2
Asbestosis, pneumoconiosis (d)	84	0.9
Other musculoskeletal	72	0.8
Other infectious and parasitic	66	0.7
Viral disease, including Hepatitis	64	0.7
Specified zoonoses	51	0.5
Other respiratory (c)	48	0.5
Eye disorders	34	0.4
Other respiratory due to substances (e)	34	0.4
Skin cancer	32	0.3
IHD and other heart disease	25	0.3
Other neoplasms	16	0.2
Circulatory disease excluding heart	21	0.2
Other and miscoded	80	0.8
TOTAL	9, 567	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

The total time lost caused by occupational diseases was 62,964 weeks with an average of 15.9 weeks. However, half of the temporary disability cases resulted in 6.1 weeks or less. 42% of occupational diseases were temporary disability cases. Over 61% of temporary disability cases resulted in more than four weeks in time lost and accounted for 89% of total costs and 95% of time lost for temporary disability cases.

The most common nature of disease was deafness accounting for nearly 50% of cases. Mental disorders, Hernia and Occupational Overuse Syndrome (OOS) were the other common occupational diseases.

4.2.2 Age distribution

In general, the number of cases for occupational diseases increased with age, peaking in the 55-59 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 35-39 age group for females. Deafness cases are not generally related to time lost.

Fig 4.2.2a: Occupational diseases by age, 1998/99

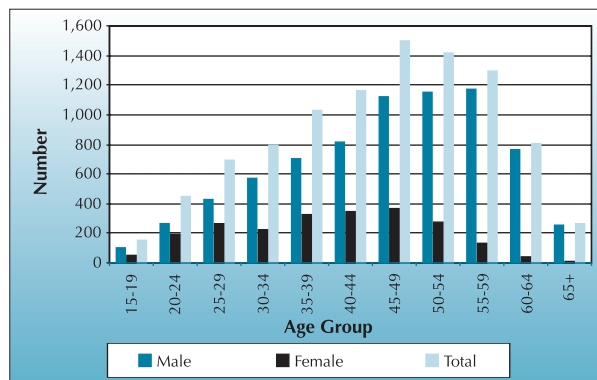
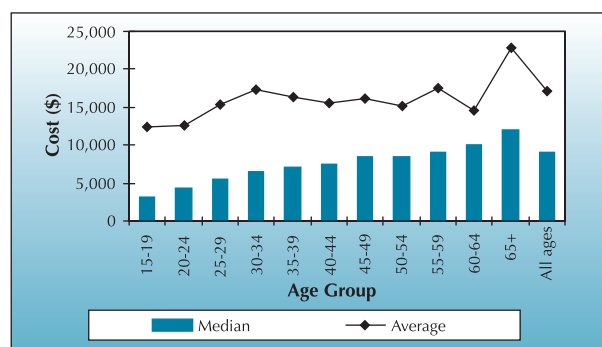


Fig 4.2.2b: Occupational diseases by age (average/median gross incurred cost), 1998/99



The average cost incurred for occupational diseases was \$16,007. However, half of the cases had a gross incurred cost of less than \$8,063 (referred to as the median cost). This median cost shows a clear trend, increasing without exception, in line with age.

4.2.3 Industry distribution

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

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

Fig 4.2.3a: Occupational diseases by industry, 1998/99

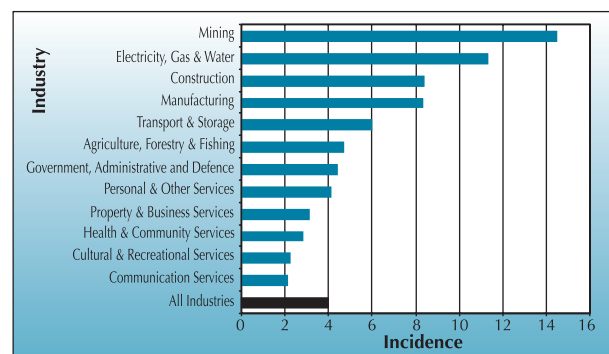
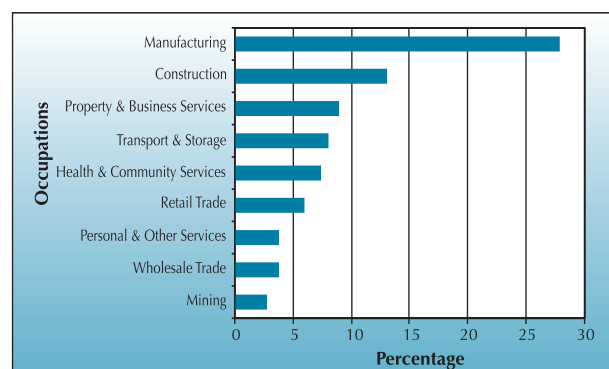


Fig 4.2.3b: Distribution of occupational diseases by industry, 1998/99



4.2.4 Occupational distribution

The largest number of cases for occupational diseases was for Labourers and related workers, followed by Trades persons then Plant and machine operators and drivers. This was mainly due to deafness cases. Therefore, occupations where the use of noisy machinery or equipment was prevalent account for

Fig 4.2.4a: Occupational diseases by occupation, 1998/99

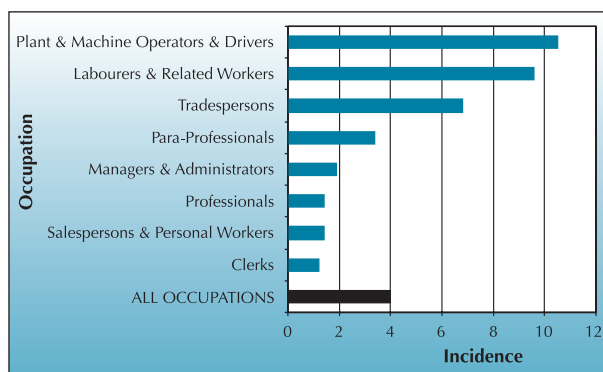
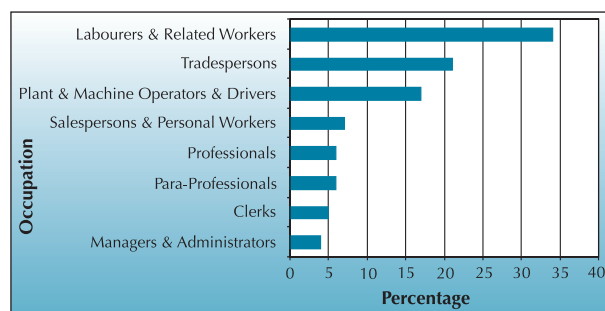


Fig 4.2.4b: Distribution of occupational diseases by occupation, 1998/99



almost three quarters of all occupational diseases. Mental disorders (including stress) tends to dominate in the white collar occupations of sales, clerical, professional and para-professional. These characteristics are discussed in more detail under each of the selected diseases, in following paragraphs.

4.3 Selected diseases

4.3.1 Deafness

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

The number of cases for deafness more than doubled from 5,924 in 1991/92 to 11,212 in 1994/95 and subsequently dropped by more than 50% in 1998/99. The total cost for deafness also decreased over the last four years, recording \$54 million in 1998/99. Incidence of deafness peaked at a level of 5.3 in 1993/94 and reduced to 2.0 in 1998/99.

Almost one half (49.6%), of occupational diseases in 1998/99 accounted for occupational deafness cases. A total of 4,741 deafness cases were reported in 1998/99 with a total cost of \$54 million. The average cost for deafness was relatively low (\$11,359) compared to the average for diseases (\$16,007). Those industries with a substantially greater proportion of occupational deafness were Mining, Electricity, gas and water, Construction, Manufacturing, Transport and Storage and Property and Management Services.

Table 4.3.1a: Number and cost for deafness, 1991/92 – 1998/99

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

(a) Excludes coal mining cases

Table 4.3.1b: Number of deafness cases by industry, 1998/99

	Deafness (Number)	% of all diseases	All diseases (Number)
Mining	231	88.2	262
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	187	74.5	251
Construction	865	69.8	1,240
Manufacturing	1,778	66.7	2,664
Transport and Storage	385	51.0	755
Wholesale Trade	139	39.0	356
Government Administration and Defence	153	49.8	307
Property and Business Services	547	65.4	836
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	63	28.3	223
Personal and Other Services	81	22.6	358
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	39	15.3	255
Retail Trade	101	17.8	568
Communication Services	5	18.5	27
Cultural and Recreational Services	16	15.1	106
Education	65	15.6	418
Finance and Insurance	24	10.1	237
Health and Community Services	62	8.8	704
TOTAL	4,741	49.6	9,567

4.3.2 Mental disorders

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

There was a significant increase in mental disorder cases up to 1997/98, then it dropped to 1,682 in 1998/99. 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% over the previous year. However in 1997/98, the numbers increased by 20.2% and then dropped in this year by 11.8%.

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.

On average, mental disorders made up 17.6% of all occupational diseases. Mental disorders comprised the majority of cases in the following industries: Finance and insurance (66.7%) and Education (54.3%). Also Health and community services (43.3%) and Personal services (42.5%) recorded higher proportions of mental disorder cases. These were mainly female dominated industries.

In 1998/99 there were 1,682 mental disorder cases, which was nearly 18% of all diseases. The total cost was \$31 million with an average cost of \$18,175. The total time lost caused by mental disorders was 32,216 weeks, with an average of 20 weeks for each case.

Table 4.3.2a: Number of mental disorder cases by gender, 1991/92 – 1998/99

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

Table 4.3.2b: Number of mental disorder cases by industry, 1998/99

	Mental disorders (including psychological stress) (Number)	% of all diseases	All diseases (Number)
Finance and Insurance	158	66.7	237
Education	227	54.3	418
Health and Community Services	305	43.3	704
Personal and Other Services	152	42.5	358
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	93	36.5	255
Cultural and Recreational Services	19	17.9	106
Retail Trade	224	39.4	568
Government Administration and Defence	54	17.6	307
Transport and Storage	195	25.8	755
Property and Business Services	93	11.1	836
Communication Services	6	22.2	27
Wholesale Trade	40	11.2	356
Construction	33	2.7	1,240
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	9	4.0	223
Manufacturing	65	2.4	2,664
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3	1.2	251
Mining	6	2.3	262
TOTAL	1,682	17.6	9,567

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.

Table 4.3.3b: OOS Cases, 1991/92 – 1998/99

Year	Number of cases	Incidence	Gross Incurred Cost \$'000
1991/92	1,182	0.6	12,968 (a)
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	21,554

(a) Excludes coal mining cases

Table 4.3.3a: Number of occupational overuse syndrome cases by industry, 1998/99

	Occupational overuse syndrome (Number)	% of all diseases	All diseases (Number)
Communication Services	7	25.9	27
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	53	23.8	223
Property and Business Services	81	9.7	836
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	41	16.1	255
Cultural and Recreational Services	21	19.8	106
Health and Community Services	105	14.9	704
Retail Trade	60	10.6	568
Wholesale Trade	53	14.9	356
Finance and Insurance	39	16.5	237
Personal and Other Services	36	10.1	358
Government Administration and Defence	27	8.8	307
Manufacturing	225	8.4	2,664
Education	29	6.9	418
Construction	63	5.1	1,240
Transport and Storage	37	4.9	755
Mining	5	1.9	262
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7	2.8	251
TOTAL	889	9.3	9,567

The incidence of OOS cases had declined gradually since 1991/92. Despite this decline in incidence, the gross incurred cost continued to increase each year until 1996/97 and then dropped in 1997/98 and 1998/99.

A total of 889 OOS cases were reported in 1998/99 representing 9.3% of all occupational diseases. The total cost for these diseases was \$19 million, with an average cost of \$21,554. The total time lost caused by OOS was 9,604 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; Communication services, Agriculture/ Forestry / fishing and Cultural / Recreational Services.

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 1998/99 a total of 852 cases of hernia were recorded of which only 30 were reported by females. Hernia was the fourth most commonly reported disease decreasing from 9.6% of all diseases in 1997/98 to 8.9% in 1998/99.

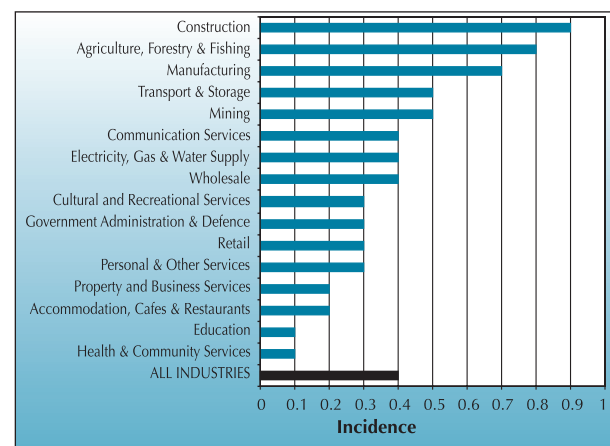
The proportion of reported occupational diseases that were for hernia decreased from a high of 9.0% in

1991/92 to a low level of 5.6% in 1995/96. The pattern noted corresponds with highs and lows in the construction industry from which high levels of hernia are usually reported.

Occupations associated with high incidences of hernia were Trades assistants and factory hands (1.3), Vehicle tradespersons (1.3) and Other metal tradespersons (1.2). Across all occupations the incidence of hernia was 0.4.

While accounting for 8.9% of occupational disease cases and 6.4% of the total GIC, hernia was associated with almost 16% of the time lost due to occupational diseases. The average GIC and time lost was \$11,500 and 12 weeks respectively. Lifting, carrying or other body stressing caused over 92% of reported hernias.

Fig 4.3.4: Hernia cases by industry, 1998/99



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 1998/99

5.1.1 Total non-workplace injuries

In 1998/99 there were a total of 4,186 non-workplace injuries, which accounted for 7.5% of employment injuries. 3,376 of injuries (6.1%) were due to 'commuting accidents' while 598 (1.1%) were due to 'road traffic accidents'. The remainder occurred while away from work during a recess break (212). Overall, non workplace injuries decreased by 4.5% in 1998/99 compared to the previous year.

The total number of non-workplace injuries had increased steadily from 1992/93 to 1997/98 by 51% with a peak in 1997/98, then dropped to 4186 in 1998/99.

Fig 5.1.1a: Total non-workplace injuries
1991/92 – 1998/99

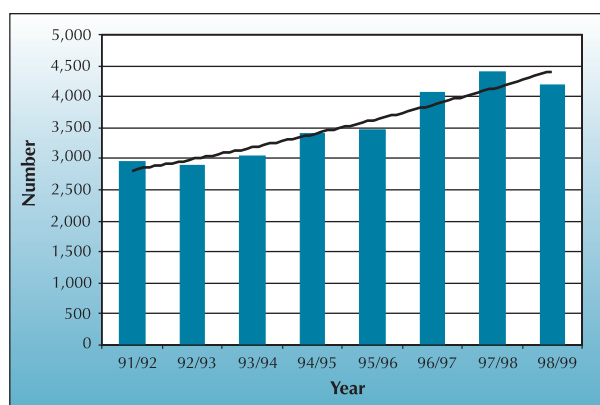
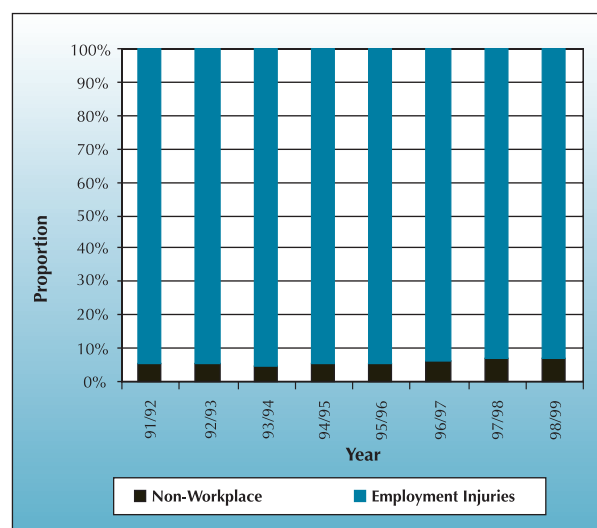


Figure 5.1.1b shows that the proportion of non workplace injuries has steadily increased during this period.

Fig 5.1.1b: Proportion of non-workplace injuries
1991/92 – 1998/99



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 1998/99 there were 197 fewer non workplace injuries than in the previous year, which represented a 4.5% decline. Within this group, injuries caused by road accidents declined by 23.3% while accidents that occurred away from work during a recess period declined by 9.8%. The final group, the number of commuting accidents, remained reasonably stable.

Fig 5.1.2a: Number of non-workplace injuries
1991/92 – 1998/99

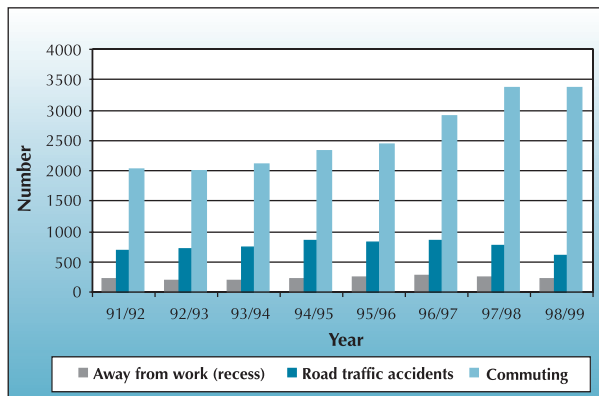
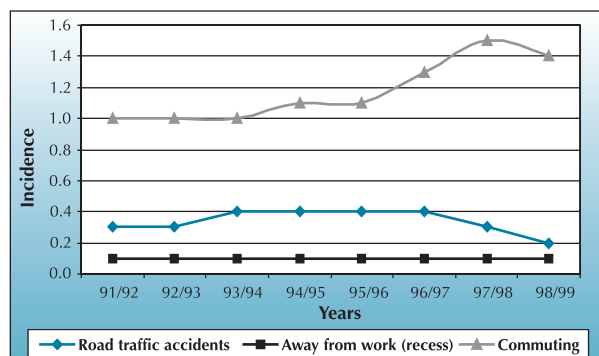


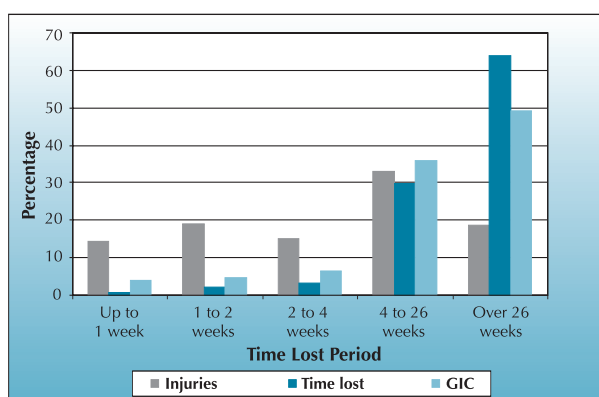
Fig 5.1.2b: Incidence of non-workplace injuries
1991/92 – 1998/99



5.1.3 Severity of non-workplace injuries

Time lost is an indicator of severity of an injury. This analysis is based on temporary disability cases only. There were 3,329 such cases for non workplace injuries. 51.7% of these injuries resulted in four weeks or more off work, a proportion slightly larger than that of employment injuries (46.2%). However, this 51% of cases resulted in 85% of gross incurred costs and in 93.5% in time lost. This demonstrates that the bulk of non-workplace temporary disability costs were due

Fig 5.1.3: Analysis of severity of injury, 1998/99



to severe long-term injuries and highlights the importance of quick return to work of injured workers, in reducing scheme costs.

5.1.4 Cost and time lost

Total figures for GIC had more than doubled since 1991/92 reflecting the higher numbers and cost of non-workplace injuries. However, in 1998/99 GIC declined by 11.1% compared to the previous year. The average cost for a case in 1998/99 was \$20,279 which represented a decline of around 7% from the previous year's average. Road traffic accidents had the highest median and mean costs. These high costs were the reason that non workplace injuries had higher average cost figures than workplace injuries.

Mean time lost in 1998/99 was 12.9 weeks, which was a decrease of 17.3% from the previous year. The median cost, which is probably a more accurate measure, increased slightly, from 4.3 weeks in 1997/98 to 4.4 weeks in 1998/99. In 1998/99 the highest median and mean time lost was recorded for road traffic accidents.

Fig 5.1.4a: Non-workplace injuries (GIC mean),
1991/92 – 1998/99

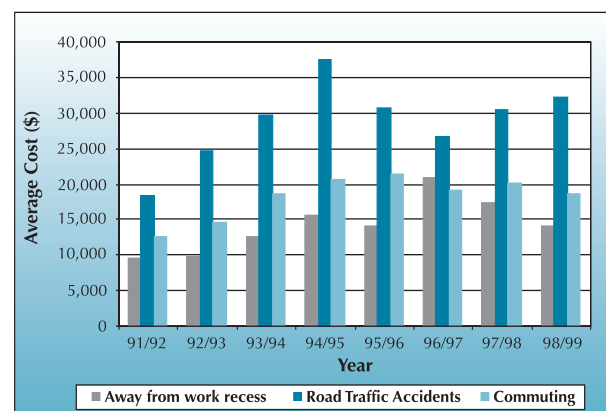


Fig 5.1.4b: Non-workplace injuries (GIC median),
1991/92 – 1998/99

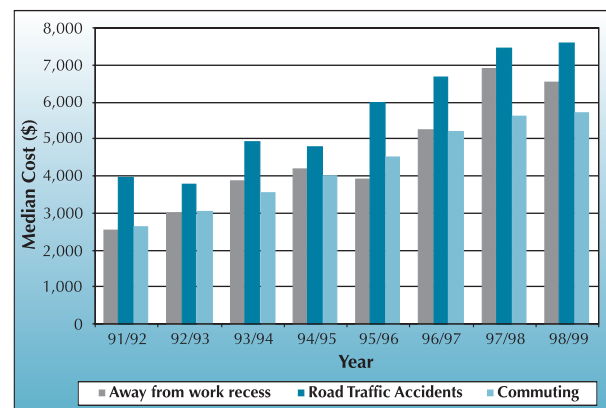


Fig 5.1.4c: Non-workplace injuries (Time lost mean), 1991/92 – 1998/99

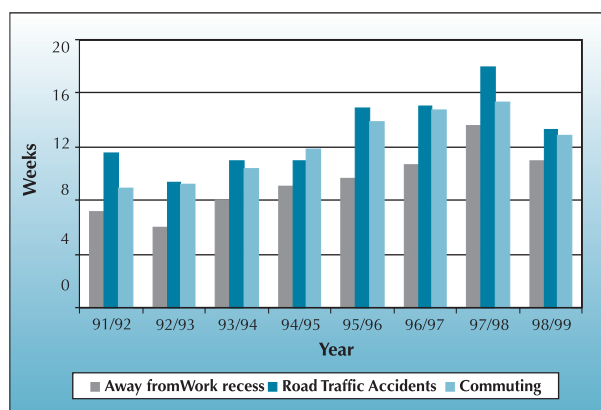
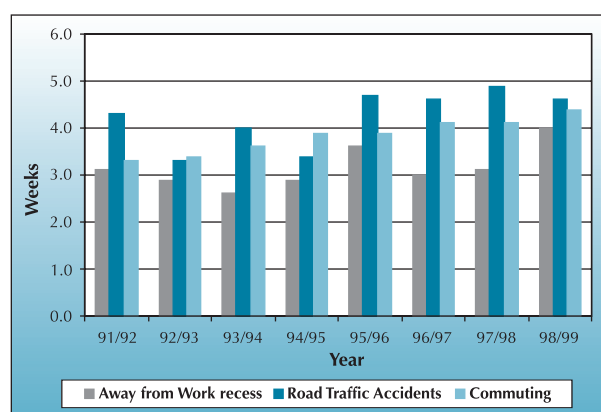


Fig 5.1.4d: Non-workplace injuries (Time lost median), 1991/92 – 1998/99



5.2 Current year non-workplace injuries, 1998/99

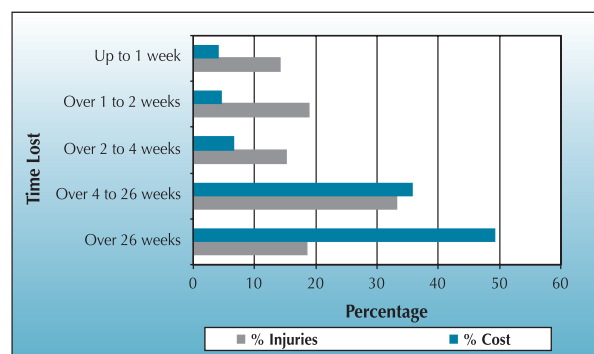
5.2.1 Number, cost and time lost

Of the total 4,186 non-workplace injuries in 1998/99, 790 were permanent disabilities, while 3,329 cases involved temporary disabilities. Temporary disabilities of 6 months and over consisted of 14.7% of all non workplace injuries.

The total cost for non-workplace injuries was \$85 million with an average of \$20,279. However, half of the cases had a cost of \$5,927 or less. The total time lost was 42,756 weeks with an average of 12.9 weeks, which was higher than the NSW average (11.1 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 51.7% had over 4 weeks in time off and represented 85% of costs.

Fig 5.2.1: Distribution of injuries and cost by time lost, 1998/99



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

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

Fig 5.2.2a: Number by nature of injuries, 1998/99

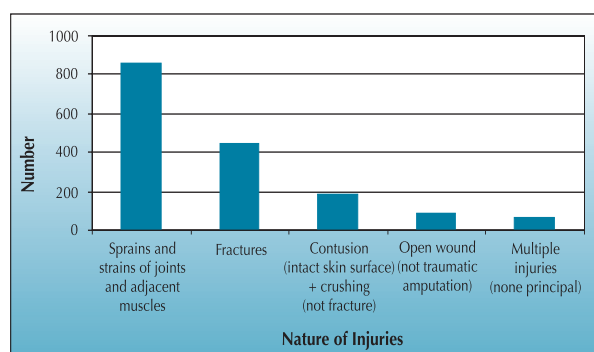


Fig 5.2.2b: Cost by nature of injuries, 1998/99

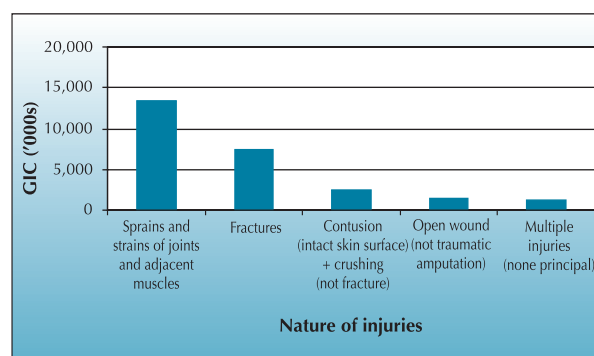


Table 5.2.2: Numbers, cost for long-term temporary injury by nature of injuries (top five)

Nature of injury	Number	GIC (\$'000)
Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	854	13,424
Fractures	431	7,181
Contusion (intact skin surface) + crushing (not fracture)	190	2,443
Open wound (not traumatic amputation)	88	1,518
Multiple injuries (none principal)	63	1,191

5.2.3 Number and incidence by age and gender

Non-workplace injuries peaked at the 20–29 age group, and declined with the higher age groups.

There were 1,906 injuries to females, which accounted for 45.5% of non-workplace injuries. This compares with 28.2% of employment injuries. Male incidences were higher than females for younger ages. However for age groups over 40 years, female incidences were higher than for males.

Fig 5.2.3a: Non-workplace injuries by age and gender, 1998/99

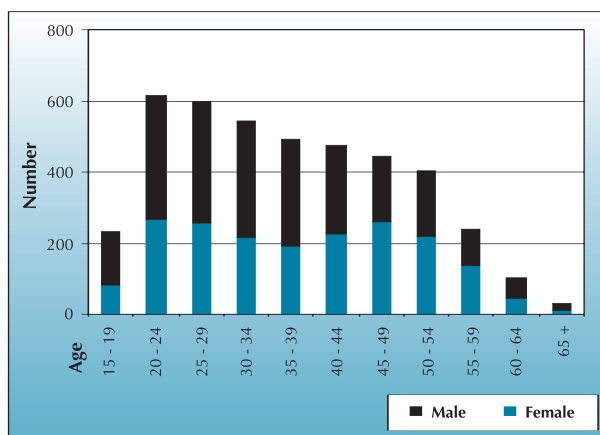


Fig 5.2.3b: Non-workplace incidence by age and gender, 1998/99

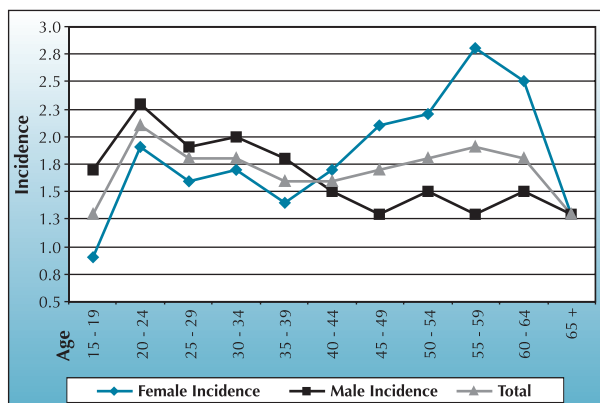


Table 5.3.3: Mechanism of injury

Mechanism of injury disease	Number	Gross incurred costs (\$'000)
Falls, trips & slips of a person	859	9,966
Hitting objects with a part of the body	102	1,434
Being hit by moving objects	491	10,433
Body stressing	128	1,485
Heat, radiation and electricity	6	25
Chemical and other substances	3	n.p
Vehicle accidents	2,535	60,452
Other	62	n.p
All mechanisms	4,186	84,889

5.2.4 Mechanism of injury

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 60.6% of non-workplace accidents followed by 'Falls, Trips and Slips of a person' with 20.5%.

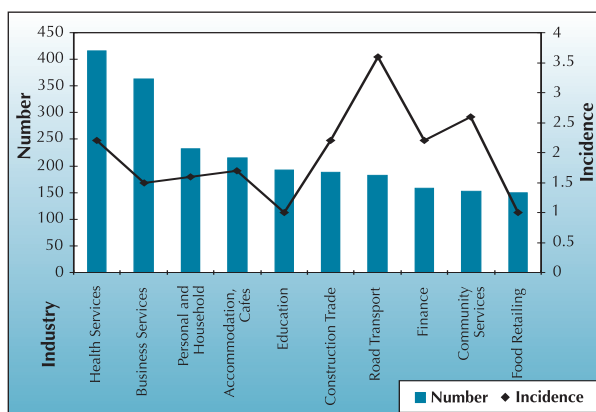
5.2.5 Industry distribution

Industries with a high number of non workplace injuries were Manufacturing (581), Health and Community Services (568) and Retail trade (501).

Communications services (6.8) had the highest incidence of non-workplace injuries followed by Transport and Storage (2.6), Health and Community Services (2.3) and Cultural and Recreational services (2.3).

For females, the highest incidences were reported for Communication services (3.4) and Finance and

Fig 5.2.5: Number and incidence of non-workplace injuries by industry (top ten), 1998/99



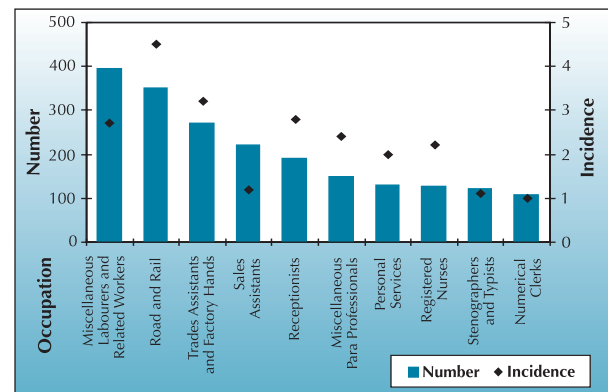
insurance (2.7). Male incidences were highest in Communication services (9.6), and Transport and Storage (3.1).

5.2.6 Occupational distribution

Occupations with a high number of non workplace injuries were Labourers and related workers (885), followed by Salespersons and personal service workers (633) and Clerks (600).

The occupational group with the highest incidence of injury was Plant and machine operators and drivers (3.2). Within this group, the highest incidence was recorded for Road and rail transport drivers (4.5). Other occupational groups with high incidences were Labourers and related workers (2.6) and Para Professionals (2.2).

Fig 5.2.6: Number and incidence of non-workplace injuries by occupation (top ten), 1998/99



Lost time injuries/diseases

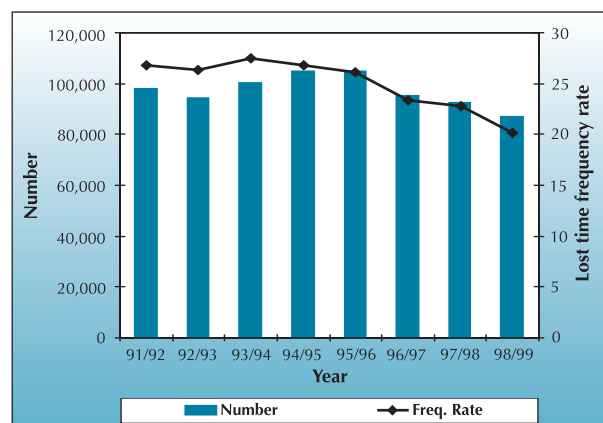
This section has a different scope and coverage compared to the previous section of this bulletin and is not in accordance with the National Data Set.

This section covers the occurrences that resulted in fatality, permanent disability, or for temporary disabilities with a 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 1998/99

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

Fig 6.1: Number and lost time rate, 1991/92 – 1998/99



6.2 Current year lost time injuries/diseases, 1998/99

The total number of lost time injuries/diseases was 87,067 in the year 1998/99. The total cost for these injuries/diseases was \$888 million. Comparison with major injuries showed that although lost time injuries/disease of less than 5 days consisted of 36% of all lost time injuries/diseases, the cost for these was 3.8%. As expected the average cost is low for lost time injuries/disease (\$10,194) compared to major employment injuries (\$15,393). This was a result of the small amount of payments made to injuries resulting in less than 5 days.

The total time lost for lost time injuries/diseases was 515,501 weeks, with an average of 7.1 weeks. However, half the cases resulted in less than 1.4 weeks compared to 3.4 weeks for major employment injuries.

Table 6.2a: Number of lost time injuries/diseases and major employment injuries by industry, 1998/99

Industry	Number of lost time injuries/diseases	%	Number of major injuries	%
Manufacturing	19,018	21.8	11,620	20.9
Construction	9,626	11.1	6,753	12.2
Health and community services	9,342	10.7	5,826	10.5
Retail trade	9,066	10.4	5,566	10.0
Transport and storage	6,845	7.9	4,486	8.1
Property and business services	5,474	6.3	3,778	6.8
Wholesale trade	4,660	5.4	2,822	5.1
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	4,598	5.3	2,942	5.3
Other	18,438	21.2	11,699	21.1
Total	87,067	100.0	55,492	100.0

This is due to a large proportion of minor injuries that have short periods of time off work.

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

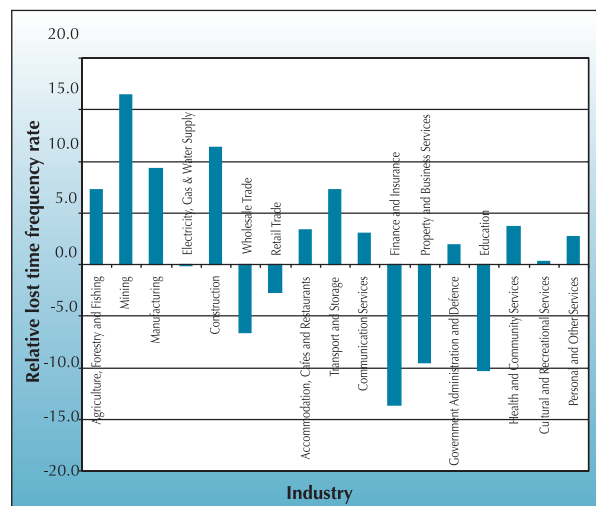
The ten highest lost time frequency rates were recorded in the following industries. The industry showing the highest rate was Mining with a frequency rate of 36.6 major injuries per million hours worked, which was 45% of the NSW frequency rate (20.2).

Table 6.2b: Lost time injury/disease frequency rate by industry, 1998/99

Industry	Lost time frequency rate
Mining	36.6
Construction	31.6
Manufacturing	29.5
Transport and storage	27.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.4
Health and community services	23.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	23.5
Personal and other services	22.9
Government administration and defence	22.0
Cultural and recreational services	20.4
Total NSW	20.2

Comparing the industries lost time frequency rate for New South Wales, eleven industry groups had a higher frequency than the State average and six below the State frequency rate (Fig 6.2).

Fig 6.2: Relative lost time frequency rate by industry, 1998/99



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.

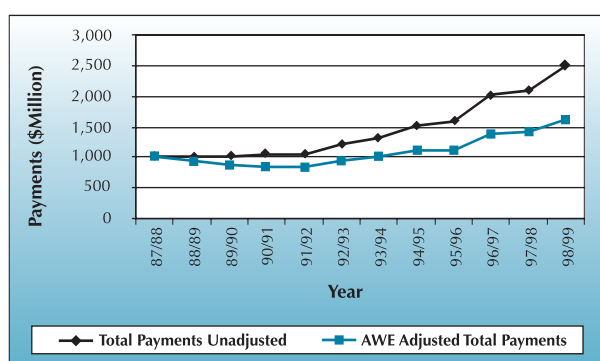
There have been some changes to the Workers Compensation Act 1987, Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998 and related legislation. These affect comparability of data over time and can partially explain variations in the data since 1987/88. If legislative changes are considered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

7.1 Trends, 1987/88 to 1998/99

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 1997/98 and 1998/99 period total payments increased from \$2,082 million to \$2,485 million representing a rise of nearly \$400 million, or around 19.4 percent. When adjusted for the increase of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) in New South Wales, the increase in payments was around 15%.

Fig 7.1.1: Total payments, 1987/88 – 1998/99



7.1.2 Payment type by year

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

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

Of the payments “weekly benefits”, which include benefits for total incapacity and Section 38 and 40, accounted for 26.2% of payments in 1998/99 at \$652.9 million. Non-compensation payments and Lump Sum Payments accounted for \$713 million and \$712 million respectively.

There has been a major increase in non-compensation payments between 1997/98 and 1998/99, from \$530.3 million to \$712.7 million. This is an increase of 34.4% overall, and an increase from 25.5% to 28.7% of total payments. Amongst the various payments in this category those for damages and common law increased the most rapidly, from \$179 million to \$311.5 million, or around 73.9%. For 1998/99 this category represented 43.7% of non-compensation payments and 12.5% of total payments. Legal payments accounted for 11.2% of total payments (\$279 million).

Of the lump sum payment the largest increase was for commutation, which increased from \$332 million over the previous year. This increase was offset by decreases in payments for pain and suffering, and permanent injuries. The proportion of lump sum payments, of all payments increased from 24.9% in 1997/98 to 28.7% in 1998/99.

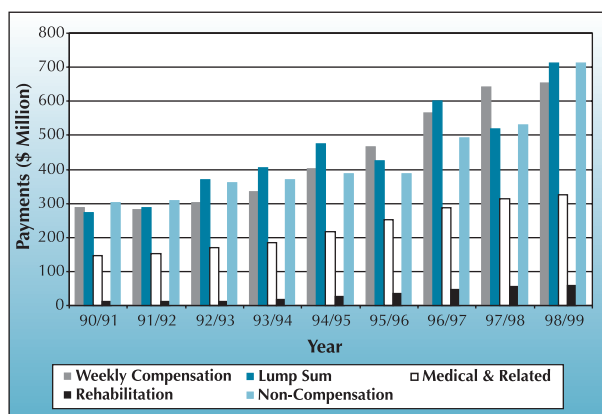
Following changes occurred to lump sum payments over the last few years.

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

Of the total medical and related payments (includes ambulance, hospital fees, medical treatment and physiotherapy and chiropractic fees), medical treatment accounted for the largest amount (\$198.5 million).

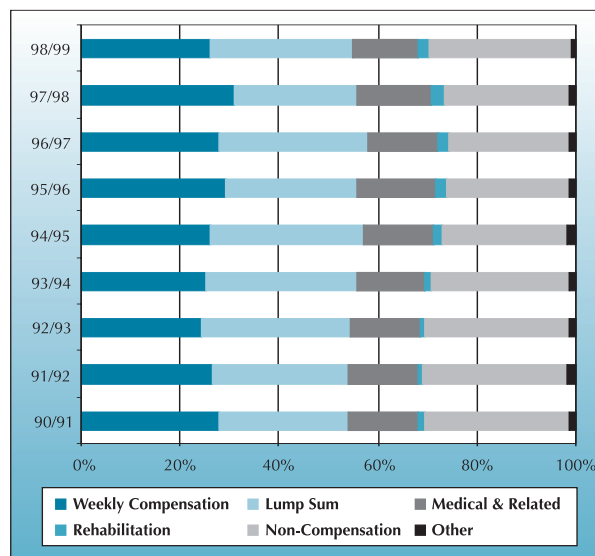
The payments for rehabilitation treatments have increased by 6.2% in 1998/99 over the previous year.

**Fig 7.1.2a: Payment type by category
1990/91 – 1998/99***



* Death payments excluded from Lump Sum Payments

**Fig 7.1.2b: Percentage of total payment
1990/91 – 1998/99**



7.2 Current year payments, 1998/99

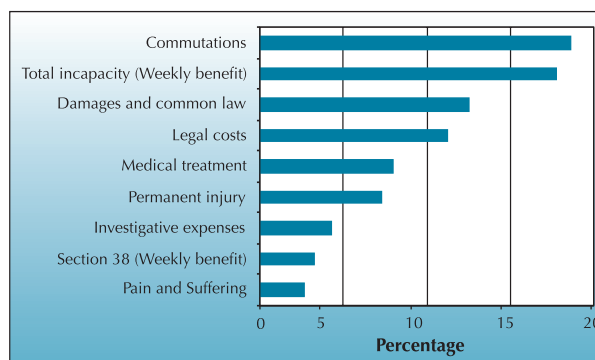
7.2.1 Proportion of total payments

Workplace injuries represented 79.7% of payments while occupational diseases accounted for 12.5%. The remaining 7.8% were payments for non-work place injuries and for cases where the nature of the occurrence was unknown.

7.2.2 Payment type breakdown 1998/99

Figure 7.2.2 (below) is a breakdown of the different types of payments made in the 1998/99 financial period.

Fig 7.2.2: Proportion of payment types, 1998/99



7.2.3 Percentage change since 1997/98

There were increases in all five major categories between 1997/98 and 1998/99. Two of these categories — lump sum and non-compensation payments experienced large increases: 37 and 34 percent respectively, while the other three categories experienced modest increases.

Fig 7.2.3: Percentage change, 1997/98 – 1998/99

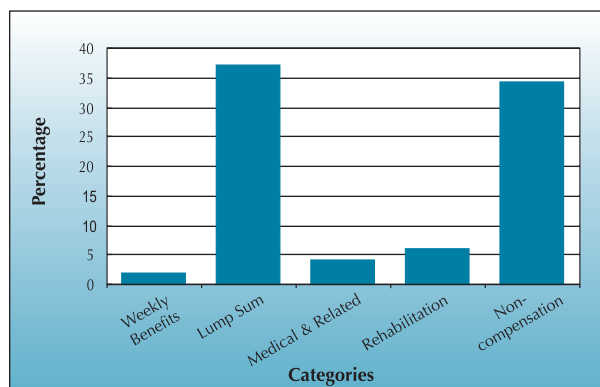
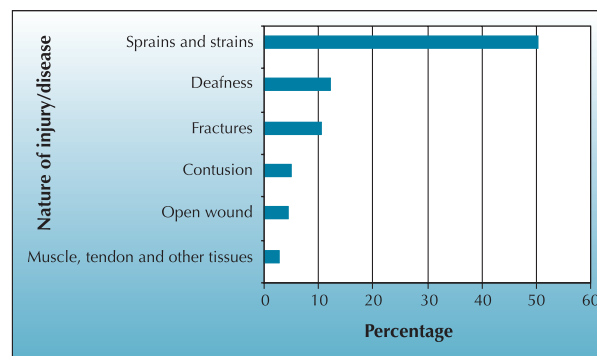


Fig 7.2.4b: Permanent injury payment by nature of injury / disease, 1998/99

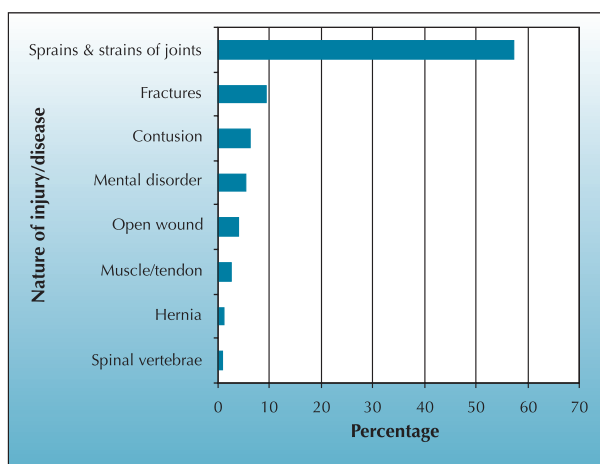


7.2.4 Analysis by nature of injury / disease

Sprains and strains accounted for 54% of total payments in 1998/99, followed by fractures (8.3%) and contusions (5.9%).

Approximately 57% of the payments made in 1998/99 for total incapacity (Weekly Benefit), were for sprains and strains followed by fractures (9.2%), contusion (6.1%) and mental disorders (5.4%).

Fig 7.2.4a: Total incapacity payments by nature of Injury / disease, 1998/99

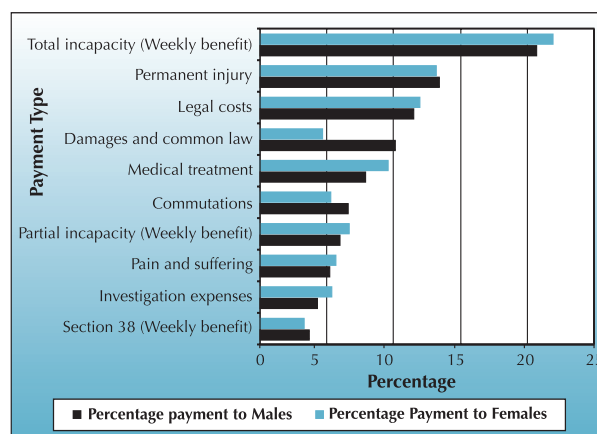


By far, the most common permanent injury to occur in 1998/99 was sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles. These injuries accounted for over 50% of permanent injuries recorded for this period, at a payment of \$253 million. The second largest payment was deafness, at \$22.4 million, or 12% of total payment then, thirdly, fractures at \$10.4 million, or around 10.4%. Collectively, these items account for 72.6% of payments for permanent disability. Mental disorders have slightly declined since the 1997/98 period from 6% to 5.3%.

7.2.5 Payment type by gender

Although males received more than twice the total amount paid – reflecting their larger number in the labour market – the payment for various items were, in most cases, within the same percentage range. A noticeable difference, however, was for damages and common law payments where males received, as a percentage, nearly double the amount awarded to females, at \$14.5 million and \$7.6 million respectively.

Fig 7.2.5: Total payments by type and gender, 1998/99

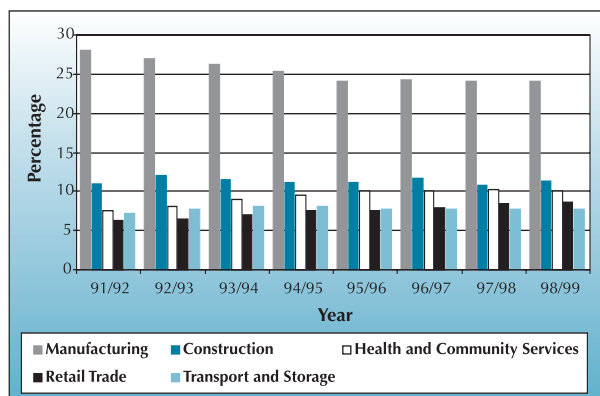


7.2.6 Payment by industry

As has been the case for several years, Manufacturing was responsible for the bulk of payments for injury and diseases at \$598.7 million, or around 24.1% of total payments. Although payments for this sector remains high there has been a reduction of payments for this industry in recent years, though this appears to be due to, in part, increases in payments for other sectors. The second highest payments was for those in the construction sector at \$282 million, or around (10.7%). This was closely followed by Health and

community services, which accounted for \$215 million, or around 10.1%. The most consistent improvement has been in the Mining industry, which has been decreasing the percentage of total payments for injury since 1993/94.

**Fig 7.2.6 Percentage payment by Industry
(top 5 industries only), 1991/92 – 1998/99**



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:

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

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 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 $\text{Rate} \pm (\text{RSE} \times \text{Rate})$, and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the true rate is in the range $\text{Rate} \pm 2 (\text{RSE} \times \text{Rate})$.

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 1998/99 was 36.1 and the RSE of this rate is 2%. Therefore, there are two chances in three that the true rate is in the range:

$$36.1 \pm 2.0\% \times 36.1$$

or

$$36.1 \pm 0.7$$

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

$$36.1 \pm 2 \times 2.0\% \times 36.1$$

or

$$36.1 \pm 1.4$$

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.

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

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:

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

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/diseases per million hours worked.

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

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.

Workers 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

Nature of injury/disease

Group 1 Injury and Poisoning

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

Group 2 Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs

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

Group 3 Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue

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

Group 4 Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue

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

Group 5 Diseases of the Digestive System

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

Group 6 Infectious and Parasitic Diseases

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

Group 7 Diseases of the Respiratory System

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

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

Group 8 Diseases of the Circulatory System

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

Group 9 Neoplasms (Cancers and Benign Tumours)

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

Group 10 Mental disorders

- 910 Mental disorders including stress

Group 11 Other Diseases

- 930 Other diseases

Breakdown agency**Group 1 Machinery and (Mainly) Fixed Plant**

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

Group 2 Mobile Plant and Transport

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

Group 3 Powered Equipment, Tools and Appliances

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

Group 4 Non-powered Handtools, Appliances and Equipment

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

Group 5 Chemicals and Chemical Products

- 51 Nominated chemicals

- 52 Other basis chemicals
- 53 Chemical products

Group 6 Materials and Substances

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

Group 7 Environmental Agencies

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

Group 8 Animal, Human and Biological Agencies

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

Group 9 Other and Unspecified Agencies

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

Industry – ANZSIC

Div A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

- 01 Agriculture
 - 011 Horticulture and Fruit Growing
 - 012 Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming
 - 013 Dairy Cattle Farming
 - 014 Poultry Farming
 - 015 Other Livestock Farming
 - 016 Other Crop Growing
- 02 Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping
 - 021 Services to Agriculture
 - 022 Hunting and Trapping
- 03 Forestry and Logging
 - 030 Forestry and Logging
- 04 Commercial Fishing
 - 041 Marine Fishing
 - 042 Aquaculture

Div B Mining

- 11 Coal Mining
 - 110 Coal Mining
- 12 Oil and Gas Extraction
 - 120 Oil and Gas Extraction
- 13 Metal Ore Mining
 - 131 Metal Ore Mining
- 14 Other Mining
 - 141 Construction Material Mining
 - 142 Other Mining
- 15 Services to Mining
 - 151 Exploration
 - 152 Other Mining Services

Div C Manufacturing

- 21 Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing
 - 211 Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing
 - 212 Dairy Product Manufacturing
 - 213 Fruit and Vegetable Processing
 - 214 Oil and Fat Manufacturing
 - 215 Flour Mill and Cereal Food Manufacturing
 - 216 Bakery Product Manufacturing
 - 217 Other Food Manufacturing
 - 218 Beverage and Malt Manufacturing
 - 219 Tobacco Product Manufacturing
- 22 Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing
 - 221 Textile Fibre, Yarn and Woven Fabric Manufacturing
 - 222 Textile Product Manufacturing
 - 223 Knitting Mills
 - 224 Clothing Manufacturing
 - 225 Footwear Manufacturing

- 226 Leather and Leather Product Manufacturing
- 23 Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing
 - 231 Log Sawmilling and Timber Dressing
 - 232 Other Wood Product Manufacturing
 - 233 Paper and Paper Product Manufacturing
- 24 Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media
 - 241 Printing and Services to Printing
 - 242 Publishing
 - 243 Recorded Media Manufacturing and Publishing
- 25 Petroleum, Coal and Chemical Associated Product Manufacturing
 - 251 Petroleum Refining
 - 252 Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing n.e.c.
 - 253 Basic Chemical Manufacturing
 - 254 Other Chemical Product Manufacturing
 - 255 Rubber Product Manufacturing
 - 256 Plastic Product Manufacturing
- 26 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
 - 261 Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
 - 262 Ceramic Product Manufacturing
 - 263 Cement, Lime, Plaster and Concrete Product Manufacturing
 - 264 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing n.e.c.
- 27 Metal Product Manufacturing
 - 271 Iron and Steel Manufacturing
 - 272 Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing
 - 273 Non-Ferrous Basic Metal Product Manufacturing
 - 274 Structural Metal Product Manufacturing
 - 275 Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing
 - 276 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
- 28 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
 - 281 Motor Vehicle and Part Manufacturing
 - 282 Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing
 - 283 Photographic and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing

- 284 Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
- 285 Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing
- 286 Industrial Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
- 29 Other Manufacturing
 - 291 Prefabricated Building Manufacturing
 - 292 Furniture Manufacturing
 - 293 Other Manufacturing

Div D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

- 36 Electricity and Gas Supply
 - 361 Electricity Supply
 - 362 Gas Supply
- 37 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services
 - 370 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services

Div E Construction

- 41 General Construction
 - 411 Building Construction
 - 412 Non-Building Construction
- 42 Construction Trade Services
 - 421 Site Preparation Services
 - 422 Building Structure Services
 - 423 Installation Trade Services
 - 424 Building Completion Services
 - 425 Other Construction Services

Div F Wholesale Trade

- 45 Basic Material Wholesaling
 - 451 Farm Produce Wholesaling
 - 452 Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling
 - 453 Builders Supplies Wholesaling
- 46 Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling
 - 461 Machinery and Equipment Wholesaling
 - 462 Motor Vehicle Wholesaling
- 47 Personal and Household Good Wholesaling
 - 471 Food, Drink and Tobacco Wholesaling
 - 472 Textile, Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling
 - 473 Household Good Wholesaling
 - 474 Other Wholesaling

Div G Retail Trade

- 51 Food Retailing
 - 511 Supermarket and Grocery Stores
 - 512 Specialised Food Retailing
- 52 Personal and Household Good Retailing
 - 521 Department Stores

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

Occupation– ASCO

1	Managers and Administrators	23	Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	3	Para-Professionals
11	Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	2301	General Medical Practitioners	31	Medical and Science Technical Offices and Technicians
1101	Parliamentarians, Councillors and Government Representatives	2303	Specialist Medical Practitioners	3101	Medical Technical Officers and Technicians
1103	Judges, Magistrates and Mediators	2305	Dental Practitioners	3103	Science Technical Officers and Technicians
12	General Managers	2307	Pharmacists	32	Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians
1201	General Managers	2309	Occupational Therapists	3201	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Associates and Technicians
13	Specialist Managers	2311	Optometrists	3203	Civil Engineering Associates and Technicians
1301	Finance Managers	2313	Physiotherapists	3205	Mechanical Engineering Associates and Technicians
1303	Sales and Marketing Managers	2315	Speech Pathologists	3207	Building, Architectural and Surveying Associates and Technicians
1305	Production Managers	2317	Chiropractors and Osteopaths	3299	Other Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians
1307	Supply and Distribution Managers	2319	Podiatrists	33	Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers
1309	Personnel and Industrial Relations Managers	2321	Radiographers	3301	Aircraft Pilots
1311	Data Processing Managers	2323	Veterinarians	3303	Air Transport Operating Support Workers
1313	Public Policy Managers	2399	Other Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	3305	Ships' Pilots and Deck Officers
1315	Directors of Nursing	24	School Teachers	3307	Marine Engineers and Surveyors
1317	Education Managers	2401	Pre-Primary School Teachers	34	Registered Nurses
1319	Commissioned Officers (Management)	2403	Primary School Teachers	3401	Registered Nurses
1399	Other Specialist Managers	2405	Secondary School Teachers	35	Police
14	Farmers and Farm Managers	2407	Special School Teachers	3501	Police
1401	Farmers and Farm Managers	25	Other Teachers and Instructors	39	Miscellaneous Para-Professionals
15	Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	2501	University and CAE Teachers	3901	Welfare Para-Professionals
1501	Shop Managers	2503	TAFE Teachers	3903	Performing Arts Support Workers
1503	Restaurant and Catering Managing Supervisors	2505	Extra-Systemic Teachers and Instructors	3905	Inspectors and Regulatory Officers
1505	Accommodation and Tavern Managing Supervisors	26	Social Professionals	3907	Child Care Co-Ordinators
1507	Financial Institution Branch Managers	2601	Social Workers	3909	Ambulance Officers
1599	Other Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	2603	Counsellors	3911	Prison Officers
16	Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	2605	Lawyers	3913	Procurement Officers
1601	Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	2607	Ministers of Religion	3915	Sportspersons and Related Workers
2	Professionals	27	Business Professionals	3999	Other Para-Professionals
21	Natural Scientists	2701	Accountants	4	Tradespersons
2101	Chemists	2703	Public Relations Officers	41	Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons
2103	Geologists and Geophysicists	2705	Personnel Specialists	4101	Toolmakers
2105	Physicists	2707	Computing Professionals	4103	Metal Fitters and Machinists
2107	Life Scientists	2799	Other Business Professionals	42	Other Metal Tradespersons
2109	Medical Testing Professionals	28	Artists and Related Professionals	4201	Forging Tradespersons
2199	Other Natural Scientists	2801	Painters, Sculptors and Related Professionals	4203	Sheetmetal Tradespersons
22	Building Professionals and Engineers	2803	Photographers	4205	Structural Steel, Boilermaking and Welding Tradespersons
2201	Architects and Landscape Architects	2805	Designers and Illustrators	4207	Metal Casting Tradespersons
2203	Quantity Surveyors	2807	Journalists	4209	Metal Finishing Tradespersons
2205	Cartographers and Surveyors	2809	Authors and Related Professionals	4211	Aircraft Maintenance Engineers
2207	Chemical Engineers	2811	Film, Television and Stage Directors	4213	Precision Metal Tradespersons
2209	Civil Engineers	2813	Dancers and Choreographer	43	Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons
2211	Electrical and Electronics Engineers	2815	Musicians, Composers and Related Professionals	4301	Electrical Powerline Tradespersons
2213	Mechanical Engineers	2817	Actors and Related Professionals	4303	Electrical Fitters
2215	Mining Engineers	2819	Announcers		
2217	Metallurgists and Materials Scientists	29	Miscellaneous Professionals		
2219	Other Engineers	2901	Economists		
		2903	Psychologists		
		2905	Education Researchers and Related Professionals		
		2907	Other Social Scientists		
		2909	Mathematicians, Statisticians and Actuaries		
		2911	Libraries		
		2999	Other Professionals		

4305 Automotive Electricians	5 Clerks	65 Miscellaneous Salespersons
4307 Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Mechanics	51 Stenographers and Typist	6501 Street Vendors, Canvassers and Sales Drivers
4309 Electrical Mechanics	5101 Office Secretaries and Stenographers	6503 Bar Attendants
4311 Communications Equipment Tradespersons	5103 Typists and Typist-Clerks	6505 Waiters and Waitresses
4313 Radio and Television Servicers	5105 Word Processing Operators	6507 Travel Agents
4315 Office Equipment and Computer Servicers	52 Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	6599 Other Salespersons
4399 Other Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	5201 Data Processing Machine Operators	66 Personal Service Workers
44 Building Tradespersons	5203 Business Machine Operators	6601 Child Care, Refuge and Related Workers
4401 Carpenters and Joiners	53 Numerical Clerks	6603 Enrolled Nurses
4403 Bricklayers	5301 Accounting Clerks	6605 Dental Nurses
4405 Painters, Decorators and Signwriters	5303 Insurance and Broking Clerks	6607 Home Companions and Aides
4407 Plasterers	5305 Statistical and Actuarial Clerks	6609 Travel Stewards
4409 Plumbers	54 Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	6699 Other Personal Service Workers
4411 Roof Slaters and Tilers	5401 Library and Filing Clerks	7 Plant and Machine Operators, and Drivers
4413 Wall and Floor Tilers	5403 Mail Sorters	71 Road and Rail Transport Drivers
45 Printing Tradespersons	5499 Other Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	7101 Bus and Tram Drivers
4501 Compositors	55 Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	7103 Automobile Drivers
4503 Graphic Reproduction Tradespersons	5501 Production Recording Clerks	7105 Truck Drivers
4505 Printing Machinists	5503 Transport Recording and Despatching Clerks	7107 Locomotive Drivers
4507 Binders and Finishers	5505 Stock and Purchasing Clerks	72 Mobile Plant Operators (Except Transport)
4509 Stereotypers and Electrotypers	56 Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	7201 Excavating and Earthmoving Plant Operators
4511 Screen Printers	5601 Receptionists and Information Clerks	7203 Forklift and Related Drivers
46 Vehicle Tradespersons	5603 Telephonists	7205 Logging Plant Operators
4601 Vehicle Mechanics	5605 Messengers and Delivery Officers	7207 Paving and Surfacing Plant Operators
4603 Panel Beaters	59 Miscellaneous Clerks	7209 Agricultural Plant Operators
4605 Vehicle Painters	5901 Collection Clerks	7211 Fire Fighters
4607 Vehicle Body Makers	5903 Teachers' Aides	7299 Other Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)
4609 Vehicle Trimmers	5905 Personnel Clerks	73 Stationary Plant Operators
47 Food Tradespersons	5907 Legal and Related Clerks	7301 Power Generation Plant Operators
4701 Meat Tradespersons	5909 Postal Clerks and Officers	7303 Engine and Boiler Operators (except Power Generation)
4703 Bakers and Pastrycooks	5999 Other Clerks	7305 Chemical Plant Operators
4705 Cooks	6 Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	7307 Petroleum and Gas Plant Operators
4799 Other Food Tradespersons	61 Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	7309 Bulk Materials Handling Plant Operators
48 Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	6101 Securities and Finance Dealers	7311 Crane Operators
4801 Nurserymen/women	6103 Insurance Brokers and Agents	7313 Hoist, Winch and Lift Operators
4803 Greenkeepers	6105 Real Estate Salespersons and Property Managers	7315 Furnace and Kiln Operators
4805 Gardeners	6199 Other Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	7317 Drilling Plant Operators
49 Miscellaneous Tradespersons	62 Sales Representatives	7399 Other Stationary Plant Operators
4901 Wood Machinists and Turners	6201 Sales Representatives	74 Machine Operators
4903 Cabinetmakers	63 Sales Assistants	7401 Basic Metal Products Machine Operators
4905 Other Wood Tradespersons	6301 Sales Assistants	7403 Metal Press Operators
4907 Marine Construction Tradespersons	64 Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	7405 Other Metal Products Machine Operators
4909 Blasting Tradespersons	6401 Tellers	7407 Plastics Production Machine Operators
4911 Garment Tradespersons	6403 Cashiers	7409 Rubber Production Machine Operators
4913 Upholsterers and Bedding Tradespersons	6405 Ticket Salespersons	7411 Chemical Production Machine Operators
4915 Shoemaking and Repairing Tradespersons		7413 Wood Processing Machine Operators
4917 Other Leather and Canvas Tradespersons		7415 Paper and Paper Products Machine Operators
4919 Floor Coverers		7417 Glass Production Machine Operators
4921 Glass Tradespersons		
4923 Jewellery and Precious Metalware Tradespersons		
4925 Craftworkers		
4927 Hairdressers		
4929 Sheep Shearers		
4931 Animal Trainers		
4999 Other Tradespersons		

Occupation– ASCO (cont)

7419 Clay and Stone Processing Machine Operators	8109 Quality Controllers	8415 Mining and Mineral Ore Treating Labourers
7421 Yarn Production Machine Operators	8199 Other Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	8499 Other Construction and Mining Labourers
7423 Hide and Skin Processing Machine Operators	82 Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	89 Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers
7425 Fabric Production Machine Operators	8201 Farm Hands and Assistants	8901 Ushers and Door Attendants
7427 Textile Sewing Machinists	8203 Forestry Labourers	8903 Luggage Porters
7429 Shoemaking Machine Operators	8205 Nursery and Garden Labourers	8905 Garbage Collectors
7431 Food Processing Machine Operators	8299 Other Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	8907 Storemen/women
7433 Packaging Machine Operators	83 Cleaners	8909 Freight and Furniture Handlers
7435 Photographic Products Machine Operators	8301 Cleaners	8911 Guards and Security Officers
7499 Other Machine Operators	84 Construction and Mining Labourers	8913 Caretakers
8 Labourers and Related Workers	8401 Installation Workers	8915 Housekeepers
81 Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	8403 Concrete Workers	8917 Laundry Workers
8101 Trades Assistants	8405 Structural Steel and Related Construction Labourers	8919 Kitchenhands
8103 Assemblers	8407 Earthmoving Labourers	8921 Ward Helpers
8105 Hand Packers	8409 Paving and Surfacing Labourers	8923 Vehicle Accessories Fitters
8107 Industry Spray Painters	8411 Survey Hands	8925 Fishermen/women, Deckhands and Seamen/women
	8413 Railway Labourers	8999 Other Labourers and Related Workers

Appendix D

Summary of Changes

Influences on claims statistics : Legislative changes 1989/90 to 1998/99

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 to 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.

Table 1.1 Employment Injuries
Nature of Occurrence : 1991/92 to 1998/99

Year ended 30 June	Occupational diseases	Workplace injuries	Non-workplace injuries	Unknown	Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
								Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
MALES													
1992 (e)	8,438	30,086	1,796	148	40,468	35.1	17.5	217,612	6.9	2.6	343,177	8,935	2,221
1993	10,512	27,576	1,677	60	39,825	34.7	17.7	198,805	7.0	2.6	396,968	9,968	2,600
1994	14,106	29,680	1,770	92	45,648	40.0	20.2	224,045	7.6	2.7	530,879	11,630	3,400
1995	14,348	31,611	1,909	61	47,929	39.0	19.5	257,324	8.5	2.7	646,104	13,480	3,811
1996	13,609	31,483	1,944	95	47,131	37.4	18.9	305,171	10.1	2.9	678,688	14,400	4,193
1997	9,080	32,318	2,212	3	43,613	34.5	17.2	330,872	10.8	3.0	646,726	14,829	4,600
1998	7,861	31,925	2,365	44	42,195	33.0	16.4	344,481	11.2	2.9	683,589	16,201	4,923
1999	7,336	30,200	2,280	0	39,816	30.2	14.9	289,276	10.2	3.3	632,946	15,897	5,124
FEMALES													
1992 (e)	1,353	8,077	1,156	22	10,608	12.0	7.9	81,013	8.6	2.9	83,490	7,871	2,027
1993	1,429	8,349	1,216	29	11,023	12.3	8.3	83,410	8.6	3.0	96,394	8,745	2,279
1994	1,997	9,620	1,284	26	12,927	13.9	9.3	101,535	9.3	2.9	134,580	10,411	2,464
1995	2,462	10,893	1,493	61	14,909	15.4	10.3	129,335	10.8	2.9	191,618	12,853	2,886
1996	2,602	11,162	1,534	37	15,335	15.0	10.1	154,487	12.4	3.3	202,148	13,182	3,401
1997	2,314	12,336	1,843	3	16,496	16.0	10.7	182,453	13.5	3.4	217,687	13,196	4,023
1998	2,315	12,057	2,018	19	16,409	15.7	11.1	189,373	14.0	3.3	221,200	13,480	4,225
1999	2,231	11,539	1,906	0	15,676	14.5	9.6	162,653	12.9	3.9	221,256	14,114	4,497
PERSONS (d)													
1992 (e)	9,792	38,163	2,952	170	51,077	25.0	13.9	298,626	7.3	2.6	426,673	8,705	2,183
1993	11,941	35,925	2,895	89	50,850	24.9	14.2	282,215	7.4	2.7	493,795	9,711	2,511
1994	16,110	39,307	3,054	118	58,589	28.3	16.1	325,583	8.0	2.7	666,032	11,368	3,160
1995	16,811	42,505	3,402	122	62,840	28.6	16.1	386,660	9.2	2.7	837,728	13,331	3,547
1996	16,211	42,648	3,478	132	62,469	27.4	15.6	459,666	10.8	3.0	880,964	14,102	4,000
1997	11,394	44,654	4,055	6	60,109	26.2	14.7	513,325	11.6	3.1	864,414	14,381	4,449
1998	10,176	43,982	4,383	63	58,604	25.2	14.5	533,855	12.1	3.0	904,789	15,439	4,705
1999	9,567	41,739	4,186	0	55,492	23.1	12.9	451,929	11.1	3.4	854,201	15,393	4,984

(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.

(e) Excludes coal mining cases for the year 1991/92.

Table 1.2 Employment Injuries
Nature of Occurrence by Extent of Severity : 1991/92 to 1998/99

		Temporary disability				Time lost (weeks) (b)					Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
	Year ended 30 June	Fatal	Permanent disability	6 months and over	Less than 6 months	Total	Inc. (a)	Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
WORKPLACE INJURIES													
Males	1992 (c)	66	2,317	1,597	26,106	30,086	26.1	181,709	6.6	2.4	245,260	8,556	1,880
	1993	50	2,720	1,472	23,334	27,576	24.1	163,514	6.6	2.4	269,063	9,757	2,094
	1994	58	4,036	1,673	23,913	29,680	26.0	180,012	7.1	2.6	346,672	11,680	2,319
	1995	65	5,418	2,278	23,850	31,611	25.7	207,229	8.0	2.6	428,453	13,554	2,601
	1996	55	5,183	2,828	23,417	31,483	25.0	247,786	9.5	2.7	449,865	14,289	2,948
	1997	58	5,920	2,893	23,447	32,318	25.6	268,695	10.2	2.7	452,984	14,016	3,351
	1998	65	5,757	3,192	22,911	31,925	25.0	271,428	10.4	2.7	486,514	15,239	3,700
	1999	58	5,866	3,135	21,141	30,200	22.9	235,133	9.7	3.0	459,747	15,223	4,074
	Females	1992 (c)	3	672	621	6,781	8,077	9.0	60,394	8.2	2.7	58,394	7,230
1993		3	759	628	6,959	8,349	9.3	61,428	8.1	2.9	65,580	7,855	2,002
1994		2	1,078	812	7,728	9,620	10.3	73,674	8.7	2.6	89,417	9,295	2,069
1995		5	1,785	1,039	8,064	10,893	11.2	87,924	9.8	2.6	123,056	11,297	2,354
1996		0	1,695	1,353	8,114	11,162	10.9	106,230	11.4	2.9	139,498	12,498	2,786
1997		1	2,024	1,480	8,831	12,336	11.9	129,260	12.6	3.1	146,581	11,882	3,432
1998		6	1,921	1,568	8,562	12,057	11.6	125,964	12.5	3.0	147,073	12,198	3,568
1999		3	2,120	1,548	7,868	11,539	10.6	111,076	11.8	3.4	156,426	13,556	4,034
Persons		1992 (c)	69	2,989	2,218	32,887	38,163	18.7	242,104	6.9	2.4	303,654	8,264
	1993	53	3,479	2,100	30,293	35,925	17.6	224,941	7.0	2.6	334,644	9,315	2,075
	1994	60	5,119	2,485	31,643	39,307	19.0	253,688	7.5	2.6	436,322	11,100	2,251
	1995	70	7,203	3,317	31,915	42,505	19.3	295,154	8.4	2.6	551,509	12,975	2,524
	1996	55	6,880	4,181	31,532	42,648	18.7	354,024	10.0	2.7	589,492	13,822	2,906
	1997	59	7,944	4,373	32,278	44,654	19.4	397,955	10.9	2.9	599,565	13,427	3,375
	1998	71	7,678	4,760	31,473	43,982	18.9	397,392	11.0	2.7	633,587	14,406	3,666
	1999	61	7,986	4,683	29,009	41,739	17.4	346,209	10.3	3.1	616,173	14,763	4,067
	NON-WORKPLACE INJURIES												
Males	1992 (c)	51	175	160	1,410	1,796	1.6	14,734	9.5	3.6	28,589	16,079	3,223
	1993	55	196	148	1,278	1,677	1.5	13,000	9.2	3.4	33,504	19,978	3,500
	1994	59	293	172	1,246	1,770	1.6	14,961	10.6	3.9	45,529	25,723	4,436
	1995	57	400	197	1,255	1,909	1.6	16,430	11.5	3.7	53,498	28,024	4,613
	1996	62	389	229	1,264	1,944	1.5	19,785	13.4	4.3	56,556	29,092	5,212
	1997	59	477	283	1,393	2,212	1.7	24,044	14.4	4.1	52,514	23,741	5,995
	1998	71	419	366	1,509	2,365	1.8	29,605	15.9	4.3	63,995	27,059	6,986
	1999	55	457	325	1,443	2,280	1.7	22,345	12.7	4.6	56,411	24,742	6,647
	Females	1992 (c)	11	69	100	976	1,156	1.3	9,960	9.3	3.4	11,880	10,277
1993		10	114	99	993	1,216	1.4	9,652	8.9	3.1	14,266	11,732	2,922
1994		11	177	115	981	1,284	1.4	10,674	9.8	3.4	18,290	14,245	3,231
1995		19	271	167	1,036	1,493	1.5	13,577	11.4	3.6	29,981	20,081	3,780
1996		23	249	230	1,032	1,534	1.5	17,628	14.2	3.9	23,764	15,492	4,173
1997		10	332	258	1,243	1,843	1.8	22,013	14.7	4.0	32,176	17,458	4,972
1998		7	295	331	1,385	2,018	1.9	26,129	15.4	4.1	31,492	15,605	5,118
1999		12	333	292	1,269	1,906	1.8	20,412	13.1	4.1	28,478	14,941	5,007
Persons		1992 (c)	62	244	260	2,386	2,952	1.4	24,694	9.4	3.6	40,469	13,793
	1993	65	312	247	2,271	2,895	1.4	22,652	9.1	3.3	48,203	16,650	3,247
	1994	70	470	287	2,227	3,054	1.5	25,635	10.3	3.7	63,819	20,897	3,913
	1995	76	671	364	2,291	3,402	1.5	30,007	11.4	3.6	83,479	24,538	4,200
	1996	85	638	459	2,296	3,478	1.5	37,413	13.8	4.1	80,320	23,094	4,833
	1997	69	809	541	2,636	4,055	1.8	46,057	14.5	4.1	84,690	20,885	5,491
	1998	78	714	697	2,894	4,383	1.9	55,734	15.6	4.3	95,487	21,786	5,939
	1999	67	790	617	2,712	4,186	1.7	42,756	12.9	4.4	84,889	20,279	5,927

(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) Excludes coal mining cases for the year 1991/92.

Table 1.2 Employment Injuries (continued)
Nature of Occurrence by Extent of Severity : 1991/92 to 1998/99

	Year ended 30 June	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary disability		Total	Inc. (a)	Time lost (weeks) (b)			Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
				6 months and over	Less than 6 months			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES													
Males	1992 (c)	43	6,036	185	2,174	8,438	7.3	20,866	8.9	4.7	67,616	8,650	4,216
	1993	38	8,135	214	2,125	10,512	9.2	22,046	9.5	4.9	93,612	8,905	4,819
	1994	52	11,379	299	2,376	14,106	12.4	28,348	10.7	4.6	136,715	9,692	5,000
	1995	29	11,417	379	2,523	14,348	11.7	33,479	11.8	4.9	162,477	11,324	5,369
	1996	38	10,753	422	2,396	13,609	10.8	36,979	13.4	5.6	169,218	12,434	6,504
	1997	44	6,274	415	2,347	9,080	7.2	38,109	13.9	5.1	141,188	15,549	7,986
	1998	29	5,047	551	2,234	7,861	6.1	43,189	15.8	5.9	132,407	16,844	8,544
	1999	34	4,951	418	1,933	7,336	5.6	31,799	13.6	5.9	116,787	15,920	8,098
Females	1992 (c)	1	377	129	846	1,353	1.5	10,531	11.0	3.9	12,992	9,609	3,332
	1993	0	331	148	950	1,429	1.6	12,189	11.2	4.0	16,244	11,367	4,042
	1994	3	587	217	1,190	1,997	2.1	17,075	12.4	4.4	26,344	13,192	4,508
	1995	2	723	335	1,402	2,462	2.5	27,637	16.4	4.6	37,512	15,237	5,112
	1996	3	720	383	1,496	2,602	2.5	30,452	16.7	5.0	37,570	14,439	5,473
	1997	1	575	404	1,334	2,314	2.2	31,174	18.2	5.6	38,829	16,780	7,308
	1998	3	517	524	1,271	2,315	2.2	37,118	21.1	6.0	42,270	18,259	8,154
	1999	1	594	431	1,205	2,231	2.1	31,165	19.2	7.3	36,351	16,294	6,940
Persons	1992 (c)	44	6,414	314	3,020	9,792	4.8	31,397	9.5	4.4	80,614	8,791	4,101
	1993	38	8,466	362	3,075	11,941	5.9	34,234	10.0	4.6	109,856	9,200	4,746
	1994	55	11,973	516	3,566	16,110	7.8	45,423	11.3	4.6	163,398	10,143	5,000
	1995	31	12,141	714	3,925	16,811	7.6	61,116	13.5	4.9	199,994	11,897	5,350
	1996	41	11,473	805	3,892	16,211	7.1	67,431	14.7	5.3	206,787	12,756	6,431
	1997	45	6,849	819	3,681	11,394	5.0	69,283	15.6	5.3	180,018	15,799	7,863
	1998	32	5,564	1,075	3,505	10,176	4.4	80,307	17.8	5.9	174,677	17,166	8,500
	1999	35	5,545	849	3,138	9,567	4.0	62,964	15.9	6.1	153,138	16,007	8,063
EMPLOYMENT INJURIES (d)													
Males	1992 (c)	162	8,611	1,945	29,750	40,468	35.1	217,612	6.9	2.6	343,177	8,935	2,221
	1993	143	11,076	1,836	26,770	39,825	34.7	198,805	7.0	2.6	396,968	9,968	2,600
	1994	169	15,736	2,155	27,588	45,648	40.0	224,045	7.6	2.7	530,879	11,630	3,400
	1995	151	17,260	2,855	27,663	47,929	39.0	257,324	8.5	2.7	646,104	13,480	3,811
	1996	155	16,367	3,484	27,125	47,131	37.4	305,171	10.1	2.9	678,688	14,400	4,193
	1997	161	12,672	3,591	27,189	43,613	34.5	330,872	10.8	3.0	646,726	14,829	4,600
	1998	165	11,231	4,111	26,688	42,195	33.0	344,481	11.2	2.9	683,589	16,201	4,923
	1999	147	11,274	3,878	24,517	39,816	30.2	289,276	10.2	3.3	632,946	15,897	5,124
Females	1992 (c)	15	1,122	851	8,620	10,608	11.9	81,013	8.6	2.9	83,490	7,871	2,027
	1993	13	1,207	875	8,928	11,023	12.3	83,410	8.6	3.0	96,394	8,745	2,279
	1994	16	1,850	1,146	9,915	12,927	13.9	101,535	9.3	2.9	134,580	10,411	2,464
	1995	26	2,790	1,543	10,550	14,909	15.4	129,335	10.8	2.9	191,618	12,853	2,886
	1996	26	2,677	1,969	10,663	15,335	15.0	154,487	12.4	3.3	202,148	13,182	3,401
	1997	12	2,933	2,142	11,409	16,496	16.0	182,453	13.5	3.4	217,687	13,196	4,023
	1998	16	2,737	2,425	11,231	16,409	15.7	189,373	14.0	3.3	221,200	13,480	4,225
	1999	16	3,047	2,271	10,342	15,676	14.5	162,653	12.9	3.9	221,256	14,114	4,497
Persons	1992 (c)	177	9,734	2,796	38,370	51,077	25.0	298,626	7.3	2.6	426,673	8,705	2,183
	1993	156	12,285	2,711	35,698	50,850	24.9	282,215	7.4	2.7	493,795	9,711	2,511
	1994	185	17,598	3,301	37,505	58,589	28.3	325,583	8.0	2.7	666,032	11,368	3,160
	1995	177	20,051	4,398	38,214	62,840	28.6	386,660	9.2	2.7	837,728	13,331	3,547
	1996	181	19,046	5,453	37,789	62,469	27.4	459,666	10.8	3.0	880,964	14,102	4,000
	1997	173	15,605	5,733	38,598	60,109	26.2	513,325	11.6	3.1	864,414	14,381	4,449
	1998	181	13,968	6,536	37,919	58,604	25.2	533,855	12.1	3.0	904,789	15,439	4,705
	1999	163	14,321	6,149	34,859	55,492	23.1	451,929	11.1	3.4	854,201	15,393	4,984

(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) Excludes coal mining cases for the year 1991/92.

(d) Includes cases for which nature of occurrence was unknown.

Table 1.3 Employment Injuries
Age Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1998/99

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	7	303	226	2,015	2,551	13.8	12.2	17,964	8.0	2.6	22,327	8,752	1,777
20 - 24	15	709	612	4,331	5,667	19.1	11.0	45,237	9.2	2.7	62,508	11,030	2,791
25 - 29	23	1,123	779	4,811	6,736	20.1	10.6	57,415	10.3	3.0	90,551	13,443	3,769
30 - 34	14	1,363	768	4,326	6,471	21.9	11.7	54,794	10.8	3.5	102,787	15,884	4,759
35 - 39	24	1,702	882	4,615	7,223	23.7	12.8	63,611	11.6	3.4	118,135	16,355	5,040
40 - 44	8	1,871	800	4,382	7,061	23.6	12.5	60,528	11.7	3.7	116,616	16,515	5,429
45 - 49	24	2,045	834	3,957	6,860	26.0	13.7	61,204	12.8	4.0	116,987	17,054	6,229
50 - 54	23	2,061	678	3,445	6,207	28.3	14.9	48,955	11.9	4.1	104,953	16,909	6,537
55 - 59	15	1,776	354	1,924	4,069	32.6	17.4	27,128	12.0	4.3	75,023	18,438	7,282
60 - 64	6	1,036	176	854	2,072	37.1	23.2	12,363	12.0	4.7	33,035	15,943	7,800
65 +	4	320	38	180	542	23.7	22.1	2,631	12.1	4.6	10,394	19,178	10,000
Not stated and other	0	12	2	19	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	163	14,321	6,149	34,859	55,492	23.1	12.9	451,929	11.1	3.4	854,201	15,393	4,984

Table 1.4 Employment Injuries
Time lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases only: 1998/99

Time lost	Number of injuries		Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost		
	Number	Percent of total	Total weeks	Percent of total	Total \$'000	Percent of total	Average \$
PERSONS							
Up to 1 week	6,290	15.3	4,509	1.0	15,820	4.5	2,515
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	8,669	21.1	13,464	3.0	18,601	5.3	2,146
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	7,093	17.3	20,741	4.6	25,974	7.3	3,662
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	12,807	31.2	140,832	31.2	129,822	36.7	10,137
Over 26 weeks	6,149	15.0	272,384	60.3	163,793	46.3	26,637
TOTAL	41,008	100.0	451,929	100.0	354,010	100.0	8,633

(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: 1998/99

Industry	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary disability		Total	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Time lost (weeks) (c)		Median	Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)		
			6 months and over	less than 6 months				Total	Average		Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS													
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13	503	206	1,435	2,157	45.7	20.7	17,792	10.9	4.3	39,381	18,258	5,006
Agriculture	7	341	156	1,105	1,609	44.7	19.9	13,407	10.7	4.3	27,766	17,257	4,728
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	2	90	29	194	315	53.6	25.6	2,418	10.8	4.9	7,013	22,263	6,060
Forestry and Logging	4	62	16	98	180	46.0	*	1,318	11.6	3.4	3,786	21,032	7,538
Commercial Fishing	0	10	5	38	53	*	*	649	15.1	4.9	817	15,407	4,346
Mining	9	296	79	601	985	54.6	25.8	7,551	11.1	6.9	29,904	30,359	8,063
Coal Mining	5	185	61	457	708	71.7	33.8	6,126	11.8	7.7	23,991	33,886	8,063
Oil and Gas Extraction	0	4	0	1	5	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	174	34,801	13,500
Metal Ore Mining	1	48	2	49	100	27.8	*	271	5.3	1.3	1,356	13,558	7,268
Other Mining	1	54	10	74	139	38.9	*	835	9.9	3.5	3,270	23,522	9,378
Services to Mining	2	5	6	20	33	*	*	316	12.2	3.5	1,114	33,747	4,724
Manufacturing	19	4,197	1,133	6,271	11,620	36.1	18.1	78,465	10.6	3.0	177,639	15,287	5,756
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	2	584	236	1,495	2,317	45.8	23.5	17,201	10.0	2.9	32,118	13,862	4,324
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	3	199	85	236	523	23.7	12.8	5,233	16.4	5.1	10,353	19,796	8,000
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	1	269	64	452	786	44.6	22.6	5,025	9.8	3.6	15,146	19,270	5,704
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	2	147	83	378	610	16.2	8.3	5,198	11.3	3.0	9,254	15,171	4,982
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Prod Mfg	3	324	118	491	936	27.7	13.6	7,474	12.4	3.9	16,664	17,803	7,212
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	271	50	246	567	34.5	16.9	3,553	12.0	3.3	8,748	15,429	8,007
Metal Product Mfg	2	1,347	198	1,210	2,757	45.5	22.1	13,877	9.9	3.0	40,421	14,661	5,368
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	4	834	210	1,348	2,396	39.5	19.3	14,652	9.4	2.7	34,211	14,278	6,000
Other Mfg	2	222	89	415	728	31.7	16.2	6,253	12.4	4.3	10,723	14,730	6,021
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3	316	10	269	598	26.9	13.7	1,293	4.6	1.9	16,872	28,214	7,674
Electricity and Gas Supply	3	168	5	96	272	20.6	11.0	444	4.4	1.4	12,761	46,917	8,296
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	148	5	173	326	36.1	17.3	849	4.8	2.1	4,111	12,609	7,115
Construction	26	2,142	644	3,941	6,753	45.6	22.1	49,722	10.9	3.7	122,108	18,082	6,650
General Construction	13	1,050	225	1,711	2,999	48.8	23.3	18,634	9.6	3.1	54,601	18,206	6,500
Construction Trade Services	13	1,092	419	2,230	3,754	43.2	21.3	31,087	11.8	4.3	67,507	17,983	6,904
Wholesale Trade	12	657	413	1,740	2,822	16.4	8.2	25,599	11.9	3.7	44,844	15,891	5,206
Basic Material Wholesaling	4	182	94	457	737	21.6	10.5	6,175	11.3	3.9	11,554	15,677	6,119
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	6	198	141	520	865	11.4	5.5	8,165	12.4	3.7	11,827	13,672	4,951
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	2	277	178	763	1,220	19.8	10.5	11,259	12.0	3.6	21,463	17,593	5,234
Retail Trade	12	985	879	3,690	5,566	15.6	10.8	54,188	11.9	3.6	70,534	12,672	3,707
Food Retailing	6	409	431	1,679	2,525	17.2	14.1	24,846	11.8	3.3	28,579	11,318	3,039
Personal and Household Good Retailing	1	280	262	1,086	1,629	11.5	8.0	16,207	12.0	3.9	20,945	12,857	4,031
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	5	296	186	925	1,412	20.5	10.5	13,135	11.9	3.8	21,011	14,880	4,528

(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: 1998/99

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	2	474	395	2,071	2,942	23.4	15.0	28,134	11.4	3.8	40,614	13,805	3,592
Transport and Storage	23	1,007	360	3,096	4,486	35.6	17.9	29,197	8.5	2.6	68,086	15,177	4,257
Road Transport	15	368	242	1,340	1,965	38.6	18.1	17,268	10.9	3.6	35,443	18,037	4,618
Rail Transport	1	213	5	463	682	40.9	21.6	1,719	3.7	1.9	9,199	13,489	3,323
Water Transport	0	70	2	24	96	*	*	295	11.3	5.8	1,995	20,785	10,006
Air and Space Transport	0	66	13	548	627	26.1	15.7	2,405	4.3	1.6	4,789	7,639	3,819
Other Transport	3	46	26	149	224	*	*	1,735	10.0	3.0	3,907	17,441	5,999
Services to Transport	3	130	40	279	452	17.9	8.9	3,398	10.7	3.0	7,302	16,155	6,006
Storage	1	114	32	293	440	77.5	37.3	2,376	7.3	2.1	5,450	12,385	2,425
Communication Services	2	67	25	213	307	24.4	14.7	2,112	8.9	2.6	3,549	11,562	3,610
Finance and Insurance	2	164	119	661	946	7.5	3.9	8,938	11.5	2.9	12,927	13,665	5,121
Finance	1	57	65	467	590	8.1	4.3	4,988	9.4	2.3	7,379	12,507	4,610
Insurance	0	60	24	86	170	6.2	3.2	1,556	14.1	3.7	2,977	17,509	5,988
Services to Finance and Insurance	1	47	30	108	186	7.2	3.6	2,394	17.3	4.4	2,571	13,824	6,062
Property and Business Services	18	1,230	501	2,029	3,778	13.9	7.4	33,999	13.5	4.0	61,290	16,223	5,007
Property Services	3	209	57	273	542	17.1	8.5	4,008	12.3	4.0	8,136	15,011	6,170
Business Services	15	1,021	444	1,756	3,236	13.5	7.2	29,992	13.7	4.0	53,154	16,426	4,665
Government Administration and Defence	1	376	124	1,127	1,628	23.2	13.1	11,173	9.0	2.9	20,278	12,456	3,610
Education	6	408	201	1,229	1,844	9.3	5.4	15,955	11.2	3.1	26,335	14,281	4,925
Health and Community Services	6	881	701	4,238	5,826	23.2	14.9	60,118	12.2	3.9	73,934	12,690	3,997
Health Services	3	700	517	3,199	4,419	22.9	14.4	44,918	12.1	3.9	56,156	12,708	3,983
Community Services	3	181	184	1,039	1,407	24.1	16.6	15,200	12.5	3.7	17,777	12,635	4,038
Cultural and Recreational Services	3	170	129	773	1,075	22.3	13.3	9,392	10.4	3.1	14,768	13,738	4,078
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	1	19	20	80	120	9.1	4.7	1,250	12.5	4.1	2,012	16,763	5,564
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	1	73	33	208	315	25.0	14.7	2,260	9.4	3.0	4,711	14,955	4,388
Sport and Recreation	1	78	76	485	640	28.4	18.9	5,881	10.5	3.0	8,045	12,571	3,687
Personal and Other Services	6	448	230	1,475	2,159	25.0	14.4	18,303	10.8	3.3	31,139	14,423	4,250
Personal Services	3	126	99	349	577	18.1	11.3	6,772	15.3	5.2	10,207	17,689	5,231
Other Services	3	310	130	1,117	1,560	29.6	16.2	11,402	9.2	2.9	19,957	12,793	3,896
Private Households Employing Staff	0	12	1	9	22	*	*	130	13.0	13.7	975	44,338	19,342
TOTAL	163	14,321	6,149	34,859	55,492	23.1	12.9	451,929	11.1	3.4	854,201	15,393	4,984

(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 : 1998/99

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	19	541	326	1,385	2,271	11.1	4.7	22,844	13.4	4.6	41,593	18,315	6,587
Legislators and Government Appointed Official	0	0	2	2	4	*	*	62	15.6	16.9	47	11,870	10,630
General Managers	7	79	65	214	365	30.9	13.0	3,797	13.7	4.8	7,859	21,531	6,312
Specialist Managers	7	189	90	334	620	5.6	2.4	6,216	14.7	4.9	10,914	17,604	7,532
Farmers and Farm Managers	2	69	34	259	364	28.1	10.8	3,016	10.3	4.6	6,690	18,379	4,807
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	2	137	104	454	697	15.1	6.3	7,706	13.9	4.1	11,987	17,198	6,800
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	1	67	31	122	221	10.5	4.4	2,046	13.6	5.4	4,095	18,530	7,985
Professionals	17	565	308	1,611	2,501	6.2	3.1	23,786	12.5	3.4	41,639	16,649	5,813
Natural Scientists	2	21	10	40	73	6.7	3.3	658	13.2	4.4	1,531	20,967	7,651
Building Professionals and Engineers	4	92	17	143	256	6.5	3.0	1,377	8.6	3.8	4,218	16,477	6,482
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	1	29	22	137	189	6.0	3.1	2,095	13.2	3.1	2,653	14,034	4,980
School Teachers	2	183	102	632	919	9.6	5.0	8,446	11.6	3.0	14,245	15,500	4,926
Other Teachers and Instructors	3	49	18	133	203	6.6	4.2	1,510	10.1	3.6	2,708	13,338	5,778
Social Professionals	1	26	39	151	217	8.1	3.9	2,902	15.5	6.1	3,994	18,405	7,050
Business Professionals	3	92	55	198	348	2.8	1.4	3,827	15.1	4.3	7,644	21,964	8,500
Artists and Related Professionals	1	45	21	84	151	6.2	3.3	1,180	11.2	2.9	2,887	19,118	7,474
Miscellaneous Professionals	0	28	24	93	145	6.5	3.7	1,791	15.3	3.4	1,761	12,142	5,238
Not Stated and Other	0	2	0	3	5	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	21	4,151	2,860
Para-Professionals	9	634	399	2,602	3,644	21.7	12.1	34,092	11.4	3.9	51,058	14,011	4,492
Medical and Science Technical Officers	0	31	11	93	135	15.3	9.2	1,095	10.5	4.4	1,541	11,413	5,218
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	2	131	46	226	405	18.9	8.7	3,368	12.4	5.7	7,424	18,332	7,724
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	2	20	5	37	64	15.8	8.9	387	9.4	4.7	1,679	26,237	7,452
Registered Nurses	1	176	148	1,078	1,403	24.0	15.9	13,641	11.2	3.6	18,262	13,016	3,666
Police	0	39	15	167	221	17.6	9.2	1,589	8.7	2.9	1,861	8,422	3,749
Miscellaneous Professionals	4	237	174	1,001	1,416	22.6	11.7	14,012	12.0	3.9	20,291	14,330	4,694
Tradespersons	26	3,249	1,128	7,463	11,866	40.5	20.0	84,625	9.9	3.1	186,932	15,754	5,009
Metal Fitting and Machinery Tradespersons	4	547	121	864	1,536	47.3	23.0	9,309	9.5	2.9	21,999	14,322	5,269
Other Metal Tradespersons	1	554	125	931	1,611	52.5	25.3	9,002	8.6	2.7	22,739	14,115	5,874
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	7	313	122	829	1,271	25.8	12.6	8,864	9.4	2.8	19,418	15,278	4,540
Building Tradespersons	5	817	271	1,642	2,735	51.7	25.4	20,660	10.8	3.9	49,899	18,245	6,432
Printing Tradespersons	0	74	24	163	261	31.3	15.3	1,713	9.2	2.9	3,135	12,012	4,550
Vehicle Tradespersons	1	249	118	750	1,118	32.8	15.9	8,338	9.7	2.9	13,692	12,247	3,814
Food Tradespersons	2	259	160	1,106	1,527	37.4	17.9	12,088	9.6	3.0	21,397	14,012	3,100
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	4	105	56	414	579	43.0	24.8	4,406	9.5	2.9	7,678	13,261	3,881
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	2	331	131	764	1,228	40.1	21.6	10,246	11.4	3.9	26,975	21,966	6,345

(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 : 1998/99

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													
Clerks	6	522	349	1,604	2,481	6.4	4.0	24,888	12.8	4.0	39,945	16,100	5,531
Stenographers and Typists	1	95	76	323	495	4.6	2.9	5,720	14.4	5.7	7,985	16,131	6,549
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	40	21	78	139	4.3	2.7	1,409	14.2	4.4	2,968	21,356	6,500
Numerical Clerks	0	68	71	254	393	3.5	2.2	4,102	12.7	3.4	5,302	13,490	5,088
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	31	15	61	107	7.7	5.5	969	12.7	4.0	1,489	13,917	5,040
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	1	48	55	164	268	9.6	5.1	3,284	15.1	5.1	3,360	12,536	5,665
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	3	98	93	412	606	8.9	5.8	6,918	13.7	3.7	8,109	13,382	5,004
Miscellaneous Clerks	1	140	18	311	470	16.1	10.9	2,487	7.6	2.9	10,720	22,808	5,277
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	12	801	799	3,725	5,337	11.9	8.2	53,947	11.9	3.4	67,108	12,574	3,883
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	1	18	14	61	94	3.0	1.4	1,093	14.6	5.4	1,492	15,874	6,116
Sales Representatives	3	100	61	234	398	10.6	5.1	3,999	13.6	3.4	7,326	18,408	5,443
Sales Assistants	3	311	345	1,306	1,965	11.1	8.4	20,399	12.4	3.7	22,842	11,624	3,295
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	1	64	98	387	550	8.6	6.8	6,029	12.5	3.4	6,495	11,808	4,327
Miscellaneous Salespersons	0	129	152	629	910	12.5	9.4	10,519	13.5	4.4	12,914	14,191	3,941
Personal Service Workers	4	179	129	1,108	1,420	22.0	15.8	11,908	9.6	2.9	16,039	11,295	3,824
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	35	2,426	773	4,674	7,908	51.6	25.2	57,877	10.7	3.4	138,762	17,547	5,500
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	23	883	453	2,506	3,865	49.6	23.9	32,297	10.9	3.3	67,160	17,376	4,800
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	6	495	147	1,063	1,711	64.1	30.4	12,146	10.0	4.1	33,671	19,679	6,203
Stationary Plant Operators	3	472	55	391	921	57.1	27.2	3,931	8.9	3.3	12,005	13,035	5,237
Machine Operators	3	576	118	713	1,410	43.3	22.7	9,498	11.5	2.9	25,923	18,385	6,797
Labourers and Related Workers	39	5,583	2,067	11,795	19,484	56.4	35.3	149,870	10.8	3.4	287,164	14,738	4,752
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	11	1,853	748	3,605	6,217	73.3	40.5	47,627	11.0	3.4	92,497	14,878	4,873
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	9	264	86	853	1,212	42.9	23.4	8,631	9.2	3.7	17,477	14,420	4,762
Cleaners	1	541	313	1,165	2,020	36.6	28.7	21,393	14.5	4.4	35,824	17,734	5,938
Construction and Mining Labourers	11	832	159	1,275	2,277	76.4	40.0	14,387	10.1	3.4	42,100	18,489	6,500
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	7	2,093	761	4,896	7,757	52.7	35.3	57,830	10.2	3.0	99,261	12,796	3,993
TOTAL	163	14,321	6,149	34,859	55,492	23.1	12.9	451,929	11.1	3.4	854,201	15,393	4,984

(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: 1998/99

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													
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6	399	178	1,286	1,869	39.6	18.0	15,036	10.3	4.1	33,549	17,950	4,452
Agriculture	2	285	140	1,003	1,430	39.7	17.7	11,762	10.3	4.1	24,287	16,984	4,203
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	2	71	21	159	253	43.0	20.5	1,809	10.1	4.4	5,924	23,416	5,300
Forestry and Logging	2	36	14	90	142	36.3	*	1,097	10.5	3.2	2,798	19,701	5,811
Commercial Fishing	0	7	3	34	44	*	*	368	10.0	4.9	540	12,272	3,867
Mining	6	58	72	569	705	39.1	18.4	6,955	10.9	6.6	25,603	36,317	7,933
Coal Mining	4	19	56	432	511	51.7	24.4	5,698	11.7	7.6	21,685	42,437	9,096
Oil and Gas Extraction	0	3	0	1	4	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	161	40,126	37,988
Metal Ore Mining	1	10	2	45	58	16.1	*	237	5.0	1.1	895	15,437	7,296
Other Mining	0	22	8	73	103	28.8	*	714	8.8	3.3	2,139	20,768	3,815
Services to Mining	1	4	6	18	29	*	*	302	12.6	3.5	723	24,938	4,532
Manufacturing	9	2,045	928	5,393	8,375	26.0	13.0	64,022	10.2	2.9	129,797	15,498	4,431
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	2	365	191	1,259	1,817	35.9	18.4	13,550	9.4	2.6	24,145	13,288	3,147
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	1	91	68	195	355	16.1	8.7	4,048	15.5	5.2	6,879	19,377	6,518
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	0	151	57	403	611	34.6	17.5	4,413	9.7	3.1	13,235	21,662	5,150
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	1	86	60	306	453	12.0	6.2	3,772	10.4	2.9	6,828	15,073	4,124
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Prod Mfg	2	200	93	431	726	21.5	10.6	6,138	11.8	3.4	12,856	17,708	5,987
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	121	47	210	378	23.0	11.2	3,233	12.6	3.3	6,213	16,437	7,063
Metal Product Mfg	1	554	161	1,074	1,790	29.6	14.4	11,501	9.3	2.9	28,161	15,733	4,500
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	1	342	173	1,153	1,669	27.5	13.5	12,103	9.1	2.6	22,994	13,777	4,032
Other Mfg	1	135	78	362	576	25.1	12.8	5,264	12.0	4.0	8,486	14,732	4,992
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1	88	9	225	323	14.5	7.4	1,045	4.5	1.7	8,428	26,093	5,652
Electricity and Gas Supply	1	59	5	76	141	10.7	5.7	343	4.2	1.3	6,112	43,350	7,200
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	29	4	149	182	20.2	9.6	702	4.6	2.1	2,316	12,724	5,415
Construction	16	1,130	544	3,542	5,232	35.3	17.2	42,848	10.5	3.6	91,740	17,534	5,321
General Construction	8	469	188	1,540	2,205	35.9	17.1	16,075	9.3	3.0	39,434	17,884	5,123
Construction Trade Services	8	661	356	2,002	3,027	34.9	17.2	26,773	11.4	4.0	52,306	17,280	5,463
Wholesale Trade	0	431	317	1,478	2,226	12.9	6.5	19,749	11.0	3.3	32,967	14,810	4,416
Basic Material Wholesaling	0	122	77	405	604	17.7	8.6	5,130	10.7	3.3	9,052	14,987	4,792
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	0	111	98	433	642	8.4	4.1	5,800	10.9	3.1	8,317	12,954	3,782
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	0	198	142	640	980	15.9	8.4	8,820	11.3	3.3	15,598	15,917	4,391
Retail Trade	5	750	681	3,061	4,497	12.6	8.7	42,001	11.2	3.1	54,538	12,128	3,181
Food Retailing	2	333	353	1,477	2,165	14.7	12.1	20,753	11.4	3.1	23,782	10,985	2,823
Personal and Household Good Retailing	1	210	196	824	1,231	8.7	6.0	11,636	11.4	3.1	14,714	11,953	3,461
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	2	207	132	760	1,101	16.0	8.2	9,612	10.8	3.1	16,043	14,571	3,677

(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: 1998/99

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	1	370	307	1,794	2,472	19.6	12.6	21,825	10.4	3.3	31,204	12,623	3,142
Transport and Storage	6	518	280	2,598	3,402	27.0	13.6	23,308	8.1	2.6	46,197	13,579	3,803
Road Transport	4	244	182	1,164	1,594	31.3	14.7	13,732	10.2	3.3	23,030	14,448	3,846
Rail Transport	1	40	4	298	343	20.6	10.9	1,158	3.8	2.1	5,915	17,245	3,698
Water Transport	0	35	1	20	56	*	*	224	10.7	5.6	955	17,047	8,591
Air and Space Transport	0	39	12	491	542	22.6	13.6	2,090	4.2	1.6	3,992	7,365	3,621
Other Transport	0	28	23	132	183	*	*	1,536	10.0	3.4	2,585	14,125	4,689
Services to Transport	1	77	30	226	334	13.2	6.6	2,504	9.8	2.7	5,380	16,106	4,116
Storage	0	55	28	267	350	61.6	29.6	2,064	7.0	2.1	4,341	12,403	2,650
Communication Services	1	36	13	144	194	15.4	9.3	1,249	8.0	2.3	1,928	9,940	2,930
Finance and Insurance	0	75	51	331	457	3.6	1.9	3,543	9.3	2.4	5,506	12,047	4,224
Finance	0	28	25	209	262	3.6	1.9	1,793	7.7	2.0	2,660	10,153	4,361
Insurance	0	25	9	47	81	3.0	1.5	523	9.3	2.6	1,318	16,268	3,427
Services to Finance and Insurance	0	22	17	75	114	4.4	2.2	1,228	13.3	3.7	1,528	13,401	4,648
Property and Business Services	8	539	371	1,620	2,538	9.4	4.9	24,765	12.5	3.7	41,472	16,341	4,926
Property Services	3	70	43	222	338	10.6	5.3	2,907	11.1	3.9	5,377	15,907	4,758
Business Services	5	469	328	1,398	2,200	9.2	4.9	21,857	12.7	3.6	36,096	16,407	4,933
Government Administration and Defence	0	182	92	917	1,191	17.0	9.6	8,408	8.3	2.7	11,877	9,972	2,719
Education	0	266	102	866	1,234	6.2	3.6	8,416	8.7	2.6	14,262	11,558	4,080
Health and Community Services	0	675	495	3,384	4,554	18.1	11.6	43,890	11.3	3.6	54,735	12,019	3,668
Health Services	0	533	378	2,582	3,493	18.1	11.4	33,470	11.3	3.6	42,584	12,191	3,601
Community Services	0	142	117	802	1,061	18.2	12.5	10,420	11.4	3.4	12,151	11,452	3,869
Cultural and Recreational Services	1	127	98	632	858	17.8	10.6	7,179	9.8	2.9	10,973	12,789	3,884
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	13	16	63	92	7.0	3.6	1,007	12.7	4.4	1,298	14,105	4,874
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	1	50	25	161	237	18.8	11.1	1,762	9.5	3.0	3,580	15,106	4,071
Sport and Recreation	0	64	57	408	529	23.4	15.6	4,410	9.5	2.7	6,096	11,523	3,368
Personal and Other Services	1	297	145	1,169	1,612	18.7	10.8	11,969	9.1	2.7	21,396	13,273	3,466
Personal Services	0	92	63	266	421	13.2	8.3	4,305	13.2	3.7	6,901	16,393	4,294
Other Services	1	195	81	894	1,171	22.3	12.1	7,535	7.8	2.6	13,685	11,687	3,099
Private Households Employing Staff	0	10	1	9	20	*	*	130	13.0	13.7	809	40,448	15,295
TOTAL	61	7,986	4,683	29,009	41,739	17.4	9.7	346,209	10.3	3.1	616,173	14,763	4,067

(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
Occupation Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1998/99

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	8	365	206	1,069	1,648	8.1	3.4	15,002	11.8	4.0	29,617	17,971	5,674
Legislators and Government Appointed Official	0	0	2	1	3	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
General Managers	2	57	42	155	256	21.7	9.1	2,495	12.7	3.7	5,333	20,830	5,835
Specialist Managers	3	107	51	240	401	3.6	1.5	3,449	11.9	4.1	6,421	16,013	6,589
Farmers and Farm Managers	1	59	29	234	323	24.9	9.6	2,669	10.1	4.6	6,033	18,677	4,492
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	1	98	57	339	495	10.7	4.5	4,668	11.8	3.6	8,344	16,857	5,259
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	1	44	25	100	170	8.1	3.4	1,660	13.5	5.4	3,440	20,233	6,329
Professionals	4	322	148	1,057	1,531	3.8	1.9	11,814	9.8	3.0	22,024	14,386	4,912
Natural Scientists	1	9	6	27	43	4.0	1.9	364	11.0	3.6	862	20,044	5,124
Building Professionals and Engineers	2	37	12	111	162	4.1	1.9	1,016	8.3	3.9	2,769	17,091	6,453
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	0	21	14	84	119	3.8	2.0	1,208	12.3	3.6	1,794	15,073	4,980
School Teachers	0	127	38	414	579	6.0	3.1	3,677	8.2	2.4	6,594	11,388	4,395
Other Teachers and Instructors	1	20	10	91	122	4.0	2.5	842	8.3	3.6	1,494	12,248	4,732
Social Professionals	0	15	16	85	116	4.3	2.1	1,258	12.6	4.5	2,020	17,414	4,301
Business Professionals	0	52	28	119	199	1.6	0.8	1,816	12.4	3.3	3,906	19,626	6,798
Artists and Related Professionals	0	28	9	61	98	4.0	2.1	637	9.1	2.6	1,760	17,964	7,066
Miscellaneous Professionals	0	13	15	65	93	4.2	2.4	996	12.4	3.0	826	8,881	4,367
Not Stated and Other	0	0	0	3	3	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Para-Professionals	3	417	274	2,022	2,716	16.2	9.0	24,359	10.6	3.7	35,993	13,252	4,101
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	0	20	7	67	94	10.7	6.4	670	9.1	3.9	984	10,467	4,297
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	2	58	33	188	281	13.1	6.1	2,621	11.9	5.6	5,543	19,726	7,434
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	1	13	5	32	51	12.6	7.1	353	9.8	4.6	1,050	20,588	7,244
Registered Nurses	0	154	120	870	1,144	19.6	12.9	11,092	11.2	3.6	14,834	12,967	3,622
Police	0	30	8	109	147	11.7	6.1	843	7.2	2.4	1,051	7,151	3,423
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	0	142	101	756	999	16.0	8.2	8,780	10.3	3.4	12,531	12,543	4,086
Tradespersons	12	1,789	941	6,538	9,280	31.7	15.7	70,254	9.4	2.9	138,233	14,896	3,912
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	1	231	105	764	1,101	33.9	16.5	8,174	9.4	2.7	15,989	14,522	3,895
Other Metal Tradespersons	1	231	104	832	1,168	38.0	18.4	7,602	8.1	2.6	16,231	13,896	4,242
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	6	177	96	710	989	20.1	9.8	7,286	9.1	2.6	15,731	15,905	3,680
Building Tradespersons	2	444	238	1,496	2,180	41.2	20.2	18,265	10.5	3.6	36,669	16,821	4,907
Printing Tradespersons	0	45	21	137	203	24.3	11.9	1,402	8.9	2.7	2,260	11,131	3,421
Vehicle Tradespersons	0	159	96	638	893	26.2	12.7	6,686	9.2	2.7	10,465	11,719	3,000
Food Tradespersons	0	202	130	943	1,275	31.2	14.9	9,666	9.1	2.6	15,470	12,133	2,598
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	1	74	48	368	491	36.4	21.0	3,680	8.9	2.7	6,567	13,374	3,032
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	1	226	103	650	980	32.0	17.2	7,494	10.0	3.3	18,852	19,237	5,350

(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: 1998/99

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													
Clerks	1	263	185	949	1,398	3.6	2.3	12,508	11.1	3.4	18,020	12,890	4,839
Stenographers and Typists	0	56	36	172	264	2.5	1.6	2,652	12.8	4.6	3,695	13,995	5,948
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	18	13	52	83	2.6	1.6	816	12.6	4.4	1,265	15,245	5,505
Numerical Clerks	0	37	38	139	214	1.9	1.2	1,970	11.2	2.9	2,679	12,517	3,941
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	15	10	34	59	4.2	3.0	480	10.9	3.7	646	10,942	5,387
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	1	29	36	126	192	6.9	3.7	2,184	13.6	4.1	2,471	12,868	4,729
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	0	48	40	229	317	4.6	3.1	2,912	10.8	2.9	3,502	11,047	4,034
Miscellaneous Clerks	0	60	12	196	268	9.2	6.2	1,492	7.2	2.8	3,751	13,997	4,836
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	6	610	545	2,904	4,065	9.1	6.3	37,308	10.8	3.1	46,976	11,556	3,433
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	1	10	7	37	55	1.8	0.8	606	13.8	7.9	896	16,288	6,250
Sales Representatives	1	65	35	162	263	7.0	3.3	2,371	12.1	2.8	3,566	13,558	4,692
Sales Assistants	2	246	251	1,063	1,562	8.8	6.7	14,770	11.3	3.1	17,215	11,021	2,592
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	0	43	49	221	313	4.9	3.9	3,120	11.6	3.0	3,243	10,360	3,728
Miscellaneous Salespersons	0	96	113	516	725	9.9	7.5	7,737	12.3	3.9	9,345	12,890	3,642
Personal Service Workers	2	150	90	905	1,147	17.7	12.8	8,704	8.8	2.9	12,712	11,083	3,755
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	10	1,123	625	4,044	5,802	37.8	18.5	47,638	10.2	3.3	99,768	17,196	4,212
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	5	490	351	2,105	2,951	37.9	18.3	25,656	10.5	3.1	45,149	15,300	4,000
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	3	190	128	972	1,293	48.4	23.0	10,639	9.7	4.0	26,972	20,860	4,752
Stationary Plant Operators	1	181	49	343	574	35.6	17.0	3,522	9.0	3.3	8,618	15,014	4,464
Machine Operators	1	262	97	623	983	30.2	15.8	7,817	10.9	2.7	19,027	19,356	4,728
Labourers and Related Workers	17	3,097	1,759	10,426	15,299	44.3	27.7	127,326	10.5	3.1	225,541	14,742	3,996
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	6	1,011	626	3,164	4,807	56.7	31.3	40,015	10.6	3.0	72,188	15,017	3,721
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	2	207	81	769	1,059	37.5	20.5	7,841	9.2	3.6	15,515	14,651	4,138
Cleaners	0	389	269	1,010	1,668	30.2	23.7	17,983	14.1	4.0	29,361	17,603	5,045
Construction and Mining Labourers	6	335	133	1,153	1,627	54.6	28.6	12,178	9.5	3.1	28,141	17,296	5,000
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	3	1,155	650	4,329	6,137	41.7	27.9	49,306	9.9	3.0	80,330	13,089	3,700
TOTAL	61	7,986	4,683	29,009	41,739	17.4	9.7	346,209	10.3	3.1	616,173	14,763	4,067

(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: 1998/99

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	1	243	178	1,745	2,167	11.7	10.3	14,090	7.3	2.4	16,537	7,631	1,638
20 - 24	5	537	461	3,596	4,599	15.5	8.9	34,814	8.6	2.6	46,990	10,218	2,546
25 - 29	9	869	569	3,998	5,445	16.2	8.5	42,270	9.3	2.7	66,380	12,191	3,420
30 - 34	5	939	602	3,584	5,130	17.4	9.3	42,533	10.2	3.3	77,183	15,045	4,322
35 - 39	10	1,143	678	3,868	5,699	18.7	10.1	49,129	10.8	3.3	90,366	15,856	4,556
40 - 44	3	1,153	609	3,660	5,425	18.1	9.6	46,484	10.9	3.4	90,636	16,707	4,818
45 - 49	9	1,055	632	3,225	4,921	18.6	9.8	46,098	12.0	3.6	82,934	16,853	5,173
50 - 54	12	988	522	2,860	4,382	20.0	10.5	38,161	11.3	3.9	74,818	17,074	5,486
55 - 59	3	675	259	1,598	2,535	20.3	10.9	20,782	11.2	3.9	46,829	18,473	5,482
60 - 64	2	308	144	706	1,160	20.8	13.0	9,797	11.6	4.3	19,217	16,566	5,692
65 +	2	69	27	151	249	10.9	10.2	1,964	11.0	4.4	3,468	13,929	6,251
Not stated and other	0	7	2	18	27	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	61	7,986	4,683	29,009	41,739	17.4	9.68	346,209	10.3	3.1	616,173	14,763	4,067

Table 3.4 Workplace Injuries
Time Lost and Cost for Temporary Disability Cases Only: 1998/99

Time lost	Number of injuries		Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost		
	Number	Percent of total	Total weeks	Percent of total	Total \$'000	Percent of total	Average \$
PERSONS							
Up to 1 week	5,410	16.1	3,910	1.1	12,866	4.8	2,378
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	7,460	22.1	11,573	3.3	15,456	5.8	2,072
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	5,999	17.8	17,520	5.1	21,156	7.9	3,527
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	10,140	30.1	110,826	32.0	99,870	37.4	9,849
Over 26 weeks	4,683	13.9	202,380	58.5	117,999	44.1	25,197
TOTAL	33,692	100.0	346,209	100.0	267,347	100.0	7,935

(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.p. Not published.

n.a. Not applicable.

Table 3.5(a) Workplace Injuries
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury											Total
	Manual handling	Falls from a height	Falls on the same level	Being hit by an animal	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Bending reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Vehicle accident	Other	
Live four-legged animals	95	30	8	157	–	6	–	4	1	1	10	312
Other outdoor environment	30	17	13	–	10	5	11	–	8	–	7	101
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	26	56	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	6	98
Other plant & equipment	20	2	1	–	21	22	6	1	3	–	16	92
Other mobile plant except trolleys, handcarts	18	21	5	–	13	–	7	6	4	2	11	87
Road transport except cars	1	1	–	–	4	–	3	1	6	53	3	72
Metal objects	14	2	2	–	15	8	7	1	15	–	4	68
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	20	42	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	68
Cartons and boxes	47	3	4	–	2	1	6	–	1	–	3	67
Other	241	83	52	5	96	66	61	66	41	13	180	904
TOTAL	466	205	183	162	161	108	101	85	82	75	241	1,869

Bodily location	Nature of injury											Total
	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing	Superficial injury	Burns	Traumatic amputation	Foreign body	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Other	
Back	425	9	–	12	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	450
Hand, fingers & thumb	32	43	151	36	12	2	19	–	2	–	1	298
Knee	119	7	12	17	6	–	–	–	3	–	–	164
Shoulder	80	25	–	7	1	–	–	–	9	–	–	122
Multiple locations	58	13	6	10	–	10	–	–	–	12	5	114
Ankle	76	27	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107
Wrist	47	34	11	3	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	100
Other trunk	20	39	3	15	4	1	–	–	–	–	8	90
Head	–	14	15	10	8	8	–	19	–	2	11	87
Foot & toes	10	29	8	24	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	79
Other	94	49	62	30	4	5	1	–	–	1	12	258
TOTAL	961	289	269	167	40	31	20	19	18	16	39	1,869

Table 3.5(b) Workplace Injuries
Mining: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Being hit by moving objects	Exposure to mechanical vibration	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting stationary objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Slide or cave-in	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	
Underground environment	–	66	1	–	10	3	–	4	27	–	112
Self-propelled plant	28	17	14	9	4	5	7	1	–	3	95
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	23	3	–	23	–	1	1	–	–	52
Metal objects	22	–	–	2	–	6	5	–	–	5	41
Semi-portable plant	17	–	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	2	32
Non-metallic minerals & substances	12	2	–	5	–	3	2	1	–	2	28
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	8	3	3	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	26
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	17	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Other conveyors & lifting plant except forklift trucks	6	2	5	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	21
Other	93	27	15	22	3	21	13	22	1	10	275
TOTAL	186	157	48	43	45	41	30	29	28	23	705

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Open wound	Superficial injury	Traumatic amputation	Burns	Multiple injuries	Dislocation	Intracranial injury incl. concussion	
Back	201	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	210
Knee	83	7	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	94
Hand, fingers & thumb	6	21	14	31	4	7	–	–	–	–	84
Multiple locations	33	7	3	2	1	–	1	5	–	–	52
Shoulder	25	6	5	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	40
Other trunk	25	6	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	37
Ankle	28	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Neck	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Lower leg	9	7	2	5	1	–	2	–	–	–	26
Foot & toes	3	8	9	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	25
Other	35	12	9	11	3	–	1	1	1	2	77
TOTAL	475	83	53	53	13	7	7	6	3	2	705

Table 3.5(c) Workplace Injuries
Manufacturing: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting moving objects	Falls from a height	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting stationary objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being trapped by moving machinery	Other	
Metal objects	273	31	96	50	8	124	103	5	10	66	766
Cartons and boxes	519	22	14	10	10	31	10	–	–	15	631
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	339	1	–	118	–	4	29	–	24	515
Cutting, slicing, sawing machinery	30	4	64	99	–	9	16	2	62	15	301
Other plant & equipment	77	13	20	17	10	11	13	12	51	44	268
Workshop & worksite tools & equipment	47	2	59	74	2	7	7	5	8	35	246
Other agencies, nec	108	21	1	6	16	16	13	–	11	53	245
Sawn or dressed timber	109	21	19	11	9	46	21	–	–	9	245
Other	1,684	483	408	263	353	256	292	374	226	819	5,158
TOTAL	2,847	936	682	530	526	500	479	427	368	1,080	8,375

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	superficial injury	Traumatic amputation	Foreign body	Dislocation	Other	
Back	2,188	2	13	42	–	4	–	–	2	13	2,264
Hand, fingers & thumb	116	942	300	279	48	63	94	–	9	14	1,865
Knee	471	20	28	72	1	5	–	–	9	7	613
Shoulder	506	3	10	30	1	2	–	–	17	1	570
Multiple locations	281	10	19	56	19	5	–	–	–	42	432
Wrist	195	28	98	17	4	6	–	–	2	2	352
Foot & toes	43	36	121	83	49	9	1	–	–	1	343
Ankle	227	4	62	16	11	1	–	–	1	2	324
Other trunk	173	6	48	38	4	3	–	–	1	11	284
Head	3	61	16	35	27	11	1	80	–	38	272
Other	583	138	98	133	49	28	2	–	2	23	1,056
TOTAL	4,786	1,250	813	801	213	137	98	80	43	154	8,375

Table 3.5(d) Workplace Injuries
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Bending, reaching & stretching	Falls from a height	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Stepping, kneeling or sitting on objects	Contact with electricity	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	1	33	2	6	–	–	1	4	–	–	48
Metal objects	11	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	18
Other plant & equipment	11	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	17
Electrical installation	6	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	7	–	16
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	10	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	15
Other non-powered equip. except ladders & vehic. wheels	8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	13
Non-metallic minerals & substances	11	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	12
Other mobile plant except trolleys, handcarts	5	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	11
Semi-portable plant	7	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	11
Other	65	11	15	7	10	12	7	4	1	6	162
TOTAL	125	56	23	17	16	16	11	11	8	8	323

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Contusion crushing injury	Fractures	Open wound	Burns	Superficial injury	Foreign body	Dislocation	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Multiple injuries	
Back	114	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	119
Knee	26	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Hand, fingers & thumb	5	6	6	6	–	2	–	–	1	–	27
Multiple locations	8	2	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	21
Shoulder	16	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	20
Ankle	18	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Other trunk	7	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	13
Lower leg	3	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	11
Wrist	4	–	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	10
Head	–	1	1	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	10
Other	22	7	6	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	42
TOTAL	223	29	24	16	10	7	3	3	2	2	323

Table 3.5(e) Workplace Injuries
Construction: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls from a height	Falls on the same level	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting stationary objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting moving objects	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	Other	
Metal objects	136	15	26	58	63	62	3	26	18	11	418
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	102	253	2	–	2	21	–	–	31	411
Non-metallic minerals & substances	181	39	34	33	50	17	–	11	2	6	373
Sawn or dressed timber	139	20	35	29	82	28	–	8	16	1	358
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	27	245	32	1	7	6	2	–	2	3	325
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	114	150	–	–	3	6	–	–	10	283
Other non-powered equipment except ladders & vehicle wheels	77	65	19	8	13	21	3	4	3	4	217
Workshop & worksite tools & equipment	48	1	3	32	4	8	7	30	4	26	163
Other	883	211	178	245	135	155	199	155	76	447	2,684
TOTAL	1,491	812	730	408	354	302	241	234	121	539	5,232

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total	
	Sprains strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Superficial injury	Foreign body	Burns	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Traumatic amputation		Other
Back	1,384	30	2	29	1	–	–	3	1	–	5	1,455
Hand, fingers & thumb	52	217	444	113	37	–	18	7	–	31	4	923
Knee	389	24	33	56	10	–	1	7	–	–	4	524
Multiple locations	161	31	21	38	7	–	10	1	37	–	10	316
Ankle	213	81	2	12	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	312
Shoulder	233	20	4	22	2	–	–	21	–	–	1	303
Foot & toes	34	100	35	38	6	–	5	4	–	1	–	223
Wrist	67	97	27	6	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	200
Other trunk	69	63	4	24	2	–	2	1	1	–	6	172
Head	–	10	39	15	7	65	5	–	2	1	16	160
Other	256	118	135	68	25	1	13	3	–	1	24	644
TOTAL	2,858	791	746	421	98	66	56	50	41	34	71	5,232

Table 3.5(f) Workplace Injuries

Wholesale Trade: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting moving objects machinery	Being trapped by moving	Other	
Cartons and boxes	280	18	8	–	7	13	3	–	–	1	330
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	91	58	10	–	–	1	–	–	5	165
Metal objects	54	9	2	2	16	16	12	10	3	9	133
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	58	17	4	2	–	–	–	–	3	84
Sawn or dressed timber	34	10	4	–	11	9	–	2	–	3	73
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	51	–	–	–	5	8	–	1	–	5	70
Forklift trucks	10	4	3	1	10	1	18	–	8	10	65
Pallets	19	13	7	–	5	10	4	1	–	2	61
Other	417	69	99	113	75	66	81	74	48	203	1,245
TOTAL	865	272	198	130	131	123	119	88	59	241	2,226

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Traumatic amputation	Foreign body	Multiple injuries	
Back	681	1	4	17	1	–	1	–	–	–	708
Hand, fingers & thumb	32	170	52	40	9	15	3	13	–	–	336
Knee	131	6	8	27	1	1	2	–	–	–	178
Shoulder	141	–	4	7	–	–	8	–	–	–	160
Ankle	89	4	19	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	121
Foot & toes	19	7	56	26	4	1	–	1	–	–	115
Multiple locations	69	7	3	17	3	1	–	–	–	8	111
Wrist	47	8	35	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	95
Other trunk	44	3	12	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	70
Head	–	12	8	11	5	3	–	–	10	–	55
Other	152	39	34	34	4	6	1	–	–	1	277
TOTAL	1,405	257	235	198	28	27	17	14	10	9	2,226

Table 3.5(g) Workplace Injuries
Retail Trade: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same	Falls from a height objects	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Hitting moving stretching	Bending, reaching & objects	Being hit by falling objects	Contact with hot	Other	
Cartons and boxes	655	34	13	7	11	11	–	40	–	6	777
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	325	111	–	2	–	11	–	–	5	454
Knives and cutlery	1	4	–	42	27	86	–	13	–	2	175
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	89	–	–	8	7	4	–	14	21	21	164
Metal objects	34	8	1	31	28	17	1	29	–	10	159
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	126	20	1	1	–	1	–	–	8	157
Cars, stationwagons, vans, utilities	36	2	5	25	20	–	9	3	1	32	133
Pallets	60	16	4	5	10	4	–	13	–	6	118
Other	732	177	163	180	156	139	232	118	62	401	2,360
TOTAL	1,607	692	317	299	262	261	254	230	84	491	4,497

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Burns	Superficial injury	Multiple injuries	Dislocation	Foreign body	Traumatic amputation	
Back	1,323	3	27	11	2	1	–	2	–	–	1,374
Hand, fingers & thumb	55	438	68	87	38	32	–	4	–	18	747
Knee	221	13	60	19	–	3	–	8	–	–	325
Multiple locations	193	7	49	11	16	4	21	–	–	–	307
Shoulder	235	4	25	9	–	–	–	10	–	–	284
Wrist	132	15	10	59	4	2	–	1	–	–	226
Ankle	141	4	22	39	4	2	–	1	–	–	213
Foot & toes	37	12	52	81	9	7	–	–	–	–	200
Head	–	35	28	15	18	9	2	–	24	–	151
Other trunk	66	4	21	20	1	3	1	–	–	–	125
Other	296	54	73	66	28	7	4	2	–	1	545
TOTAL	2,699	589	435	417	120	70	28	28	24	19	4,497

Table 3.5(h) Workplace Injuries
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Other	Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Hitting moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Contact with hot objects	Being hit by moving objects	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by a person	Being hit by falling objects		
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	305	105	–	–	1	–	12	–	–	7	430
Cartons and boxes	181	10	3	5	5	–	2	–	–	11	7	224
Knives and cutlery	1	3	–	100	24	–	42	–	–	3	1	174
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	29	–	–	15	11	46	10	–	–	10	2	123
Other person	17	3	3	1	–	–	7	–	86	2	1	120
Other utensils	58	5	–	15	13	6	11	–	–	7	2	117
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	82	16	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	1	106
Kitchen & domestic equipment	24	3	–	9	11	8	3	1	–	2	7	68
Other	390	106	69	40	96	74	57	70	–	42	166	1,110
TOTAL	700	517	196	185	163	135	132	87	86	77	194	2,472

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Intracranial injury incl. concussion	Other	
Back	660	3	4	21	–	–	2	–	–	1	691
Hand, fingers & thumb	32	356	44	24	58	17	3	–	–	4	538
Knee	138	4	6	20	–	1	5	–	–	1	175
Multiple locations	87	8	3	28	13	–	–	14	–	5	158
Shoulder	123	–	7	10	1	1	7	–	–	–	149
Wrist	56	18	36	8	5	–	–	–	–	–	123
Ankle	84	3	25	3	5	–	1	–	–	–	121
Head	–	22	16	12	15	2	–	–	9	10	86
Foot & toes	12	2	33	17	17	2	–	–	–	1	84
Other trunk	33	3	9	10	2	1	–	1	–	2	61
Other	147	15	29	35	45	3	1	–	–	11	286
TOTAL	1,372	434	212	188	161	27	19	15	9	35	2,472

Table 3.5(i) Workplace Injuries
Transport and Storage: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury											Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	Being hit by a person	Vehicle accident	Other	
Cartons and boxes	280	7	8	–	27	7	5	12	–	–	7	353
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	29	44	134	13	5	12	13	7	–	22	7	286
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	1	159	35	12	–	–	1	–	–	2	9	219
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	128	59	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	200
Metal objects	37	14	4	–	28	13	24	10	–	–	16	146
Bags, bundles and bales	118	1	–	–	8	1	1	–	–	–	1	130
Rail transport	32	30	13	13	–	2	12	5	–	3	9	119
Other person	11	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	90	–	7	113
Road transport except cars	55	9	13	7	–	2	4	1	–	7	3	101
Other	551	154	117	174	123	151	106	67	–	42	250	1,735
TOTAL	1,114	549	383	227	191	189	167	102	90	76	314	3,402

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Burns	Effects of weather, exposure & other external causes	Other	
Back	898	9	29	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	943
Hand, fingers & thumb	31	82	59	115	14	11	–	6	–	18	336
Knee	232	9	35	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	285
Shoulder	224	14	22	2	–	17	–	–	–	1	280
Multiple locations	152	16	56	11	2	–	20	2	–	3	262
Ankle	190	40	14	4	2	2	–	2	–	1	255
Head	–	21	20	48	7	–	3	4	20	35	158
Foot & toes	36	65	40	7	–	–	–	1	1	–	150
Other trunk	59	32	28	–	1	1	2	–	–	5	128
Wrist	64	49	5	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	125
Other	289	59	50	46	14	–	1	8	–	13	480
TOTAL	2,175	396	358	247	43	33	26	23	21	80	3,402

Table 3.5(j) Workplace Injuries
Communication Services: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury									Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Vehicle accident	Being hit by falling objects	Being trapped between stationary & moving objects	
Cartons and boxes	22	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Cars, stationwagons, vans, utilities	1	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	11
Ladders, mobile ramps and stairways	6	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	6	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	10
Other outdoor environment	1	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	8
Road transport except cars	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	7
Other agencies, nec	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	7
Forklift trucks	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	6
Other	24	12	6	12	6	5	1	5	3	92
TOTAL	55	36	25	15	12	9	7	6	5	194

Bodily location	Nature of injury									Total
	Sprains & strains	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Open	Burns	Dislocation	Traumatic amputation	Multiple injuries	Superficial injury	
Back	50	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53
Knee	16	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Hand, fingers & thumb	4	3	6	4	1	–	2	–	–	21
Ankle	10	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Shoulder	9	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	14
Foot & toes	2	4	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	11
Multiple locations	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	10
Wrist	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Other trunk	3	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Lower leg	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	6
Other	12	1	3	3	1	1	–	–	1	24
TOTAL	122	24	24	8	3	3	2	2	1	194

Table 3.5(k) Workplace Injuries
Finance and Insurance: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same	Falls from a height	Repetitive movement, low muscle loading	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by moving objects	Being trapped stationary & moving objects	Other	
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	28	33	–	6	–	–	–	–	3	70
Computers and keyboards	7	–	–	30	2	–	1	–	–	–	40
Cartons and boxes	30	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	33
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	28	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	25	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	27
Bags, bundles and bales	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Doors and windows	3	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	4	15
Seating furniture	3	4	1	1	4	2	–	–	–	–	15
Other	54	23	12	13	26	13	12	8	9	42	212
TOTAL	137	85	48	45	38	17	16	11	11	49	457

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Burns	Multiple injuries	Foreign body	Other	
Back	131	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	133
Ankle	31	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
Shoulder	37	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	40
Hand, fingers & thumb	13	6	6	9	2	1	1	–	–	–	38
Knee	24	2	7	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	36
Multiple locations	17	2	6	3	–	–	–	2	–	1	31
Neck	22	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Wrist	13	7	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	23
Foot & toes	2	10	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Other trunk	11	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	15
Other	31	8	6	3	5	–	–	1	1	5	60
TOTAL	332	47	32	18	10	4	3	3	2	6	457

Table 3.5(I) Workplace Injuries
Property and Business Services: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by a person	Other	
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	184	101	9	2	–	–	–	–	5	301
Cartons and boxes	150	4	2	1	–	2	10	1	–	3	173
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	113	23	7	–	1	–	–	–	5	149
Kitchen & domestic equipment	100	3	–	9	2	2	4	2	–	11	133
Other person	14	1	1	3	3	–	1	–	76	3	102
Metal objects	28	7	4	1	12	11	22	9	–	3	97
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	43	2	–	–	5	6	4	3	–	7	70
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	35	4	3	–	2	5	5	4	–	5	63
Other	452	131	103	116	119	105	71	64	–	289	1,450
TOTAL	822	449	237	146	145	132	117	83	76	331	2,538

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Multiple injuries	Intracranial injury incl. concussion	Other	
Back	671	8	21	3	–	1	1	–	–	3	708
Hand, fingers & thumb	55	71	37	123	10	8	6	–	–	12	322
Multiple locations	124	11	34	5	5	4	–	24	–	10	217
Knee	149	8	26	9	1	3	5	–	–	2	203
Shoulder	145	9	11	1	1	–	8	–	–	1	176
Ankle	104	44	16	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	168
Foot & toes	19	52	28	6	12	2	–	–	–	–	119
Wrist	73	26	2	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	107
Head	–	11	22	18	4	4	–	1	14	13	87
Other trunk	43	14	19	–	–	3	–	–	–	5	84
Other	178	53	42	44	13	6	1	–	–	10	347
TOTAL	1,561	307	258	214	48	32	23	25	14	56	2,538

Table 3.5 (m) Workplace Injuries
Government Administration and Defence: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by a person	Other	
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	83	21	13	–	–	–	–	–	8	125
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	34	28	7	–	2	–	–	–	6	77
Non-metallic minerals & substances	39	3	4	–	6	–	11	–	–	1	64
Other outdoor environment	27	15	7	1	2	3	2	1	–	2	60
Cartons and boxes	48	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	54
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	4	4	22	5	2	6	–	–	–	7	50
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	30	5	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	2	46
Other mobile plant except trolleys, handcarts	17	4	5	1	2	3	2	–	–	5	39
Other	274	27	34	67	45	38	19	22	22	128	676
TOTAL	439	177	121	94	61	55	39	23	22	160	1,191

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Fractures	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Foreign body	Burns	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Other	
Back	385	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	393
Knee	99	6	5	2	2	1	–	–	–	2	117
Hand, fingers & thumb	15	23	38	23	10	2	–	2	1	2	116
Shoulder	100	3	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	109
Ankle	62	1	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	72
Multiple locations	51	10	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	69
Wrist	30	4	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
Head	1	8	8	2	7	–	10	1	–	2	39
Other trunk	22	8	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	36
Lower leg	14	5	7	4	2	–	–	2	–	–	34
Other	105	17	12	21	2	3	–	1	1	2	164
TOTAL	884	89	76	74	25	11	10	6	3	13	1,191

Table 3.5(n) Workplace Injuries

Education: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Falls from a height	Bending, reaching & stretching	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by a person	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling of injury	Hitting moving objects	Other	
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	102	77	7	2	–	1	–	–	2	191
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	134	14	7	–	–	1	–	–	3	159
Other person	45	5	2	3	–	46	2	3	–	–	106
Cartons and boxes	58	2	–	1	3	–	2	3	3	4	76
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	25	4	6	1	–	–	10	6	2	–	54
Other outdoor environment	8	16	6	1	4	–	2	3	1	3	44
Seating furniture	15	11	13	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	42
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	18	–	1	–	4	–	3	1	1	1	29
Work tops	18	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	27
Other	170	47	26	77	35	–	23	17	16	95	506
TOTAL	357	322	146	99	51	46	45	36	23	109	1,234

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Burns	Superficial injury	Intracranial injury incl. concussion	Dislocation	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Other	
Back	348	4	12	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	368
Knee	111	4	14	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	133
Ankle	95	25	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	128
Hand, fingers & thumb	12	21	6	45	4	7	–	–	1	2	98
Multiple locations	58	1	20	8	2	2	–	1	–	4	96
Shoulder	54	4	7	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	70
Foot & toes	7	34	6	7	3	1	–	–	–	–	58
Head	1	5	11	10	4	2	9	–	1	4	47
Neck	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	38
Other trunk	14	10	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	34
Other	74	53	12	12	4	3	–	–	4	2	164
TOTAL	810	161	103	86	17	16	9	9	6	17	1,234

Table 3.5(o) Workplace Injuries
Health and Community Services: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling	Falls on the same level	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by a person	Falls from a height	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by moving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving objects	Other	
Other person	1,204	11	43	246	3	2	9	15	3	15	1,551
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	386	13	–	89	3	–	–	–	16	507
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	194	6	–	14	4	1	–	–	4	223
Cartons and boxes	121	6	1	–	1	7	2	2	3	1	144
Trolleys, handcarts	89	3	–	–	–	7	6	4	13	8	130
Kitchen & domestic equipment	70	3	8	–	–	6	7	8	3	15	120
Beds, hospital beds	85	5	–	–	1	12	1	2	1	5	112
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	62	5	1	–	1	8	13	2	2	7	101
Other	607	143	215	–	82	103	64	52	38	362	1,666
TOTAL	2,238	756	287	246	191	152	103	85	63	433	4,554

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Contusion & crushing injury	Fractures	Open wound	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Intracranial injury incl. concussion	Multiple injuries	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	
Back	1,887	35	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1,928
Multiple locations	295	62	4	6	1	3	–	–	14	1	389
Shoulder	335	14	8	1	–	1	5	–	–	–	365
Knee	250	44	11	7	–	6	9	–	–	–	329
Hand, fingers & thumb	67	34	20	88	24	17	4	–	–	1	260
Wrist	141	10	36	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	195
Ankle	147	5	30	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	188
Neck	145	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	151
Foot & toes	33	30	45	8	9	–	1	–	–	1	127
Other trunk	73	17	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	108
Other	274	76	51	44	22	11	1	15	–	7	514
TOTAL	3,647	331	223	160	64	40	22	15	14	12	4,554

Table 3.5(p) Workplace Injuries
Cultural and Recreational Services: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury											Total
	Manual handling	Falls from a height	Falls on the same level	Bending, reaching & stretching	Being hit by joving objects	Being hit by falling objects	Being hit by an animal	Hitting stationary objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by a person	Other	
Live four-legged animals	7	112	1	–	–	–	37	4	–	1	3	165
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	24	42	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	70
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	7	47	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	65
Cartons and boxes	24	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	32
Other outdoor environment	7	7	9	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	4	32
Other non-powered equip. except ladders & vehic. wheels	16	2	1	1	2	3	–	2	1	–	2	30
Other person	5	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	17	–	28
Other materials & objects except metal objects & timber	10	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	20
Other	125	36	29	56	36	32	1	21	22	–	58	416
TOTAL	194	190	134	66	43	41	38	35	23	18	76	858

Bodily location	Nature of injury											Total
	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Contusion & crushing injury	Open wound	Dislocation	Burns	Superficial injury	Intracranial injury incl. concussion	Traumatic amputation	Foreign body	Other	
Back	200	3	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	209
Hand, fingers & thumb	12	22	9	38	2	4	–	–	5	–	1	93
Knee	68	4	13	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	90
Shoulder	44	11	3	–	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	71
Ankle	50	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66
Foot & toes	17	22	11	3	1	4	2	–	–	–	–	60
Multiple locations	30	2	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	46
Lower leg	18	13	4	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	41
Other trunk	9	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	35
Head	3	3	2	8	–	1	3	6	–	5	1	32
Other	68	26	7	4	2	4	2	–	–	–	2	115
TOTAL	519	137	67	60	21	14	11	6	5	5	13	858

Table 3.5(q) Workplace Injuries
Personal and Other Services: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury										Total
	Manual handling level	Falls on the same	Falls from a height stretching	Bending, reaching & person	Being hit by a objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by moving objects	Hitting moving objects	Being hit by falling	Other	
Other person	81	1	–	4	94	–	3	3	2	3	191
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	100	45	8	–	1	–	–	–	6	160
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	–	84	24	11	–	2	–	–	–	4	125
Trucks, semi-trailers, lorries	2	13	45	6	–	6	6	–	1	6	85
Cartons and boxes	62	5	4	–	–	1	1	–	7	2	82
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	36	5	–	9	–	4	5	2	–	6	67
Other outdoor environment	7	12	10	4	–	4	2	2	4	8	53
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	26	3	–	–	–	3	6	3	2	3	46
Other	255	63	50	87	–	63	60	30	23	172	803
TOTAL	469	286	178	129	94	84	83	40	39	210	1,612

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Fractures	Open wound	Contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Foreign body	Poisoning & toxic effects of substances	Other	
Back	416	2	2	10	–	1	1	–	–	1	433
Hand, fingers & thumb	25	38	69	18	7	9	4	–	–	5	175
Knee	141	1	3	20	–	1	4	–	–	1	171
Ankle	116	12	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	132
Multiple locations	80	4	9	20	6	2	–	–	–	2	123
Shoulder	93	7	–	5	–	1	11	–	–	–	117
Wrist	42	18	5	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	70
Foot & toes	19	21	5	10	4	–	1	–	–	–	60
Head	1	10	15	5	4	5	–	7	–	11	58
Other trunk	28	11	2	8	–	–	–	1	1	3	54
Other	129	26	25	18	4	4	–	–	6	7	219
TOTAL	1,090	150	135	120	26	24	22	8	7	30	1,612

Table 3.5(r) Workplace Injuries

Total Industry: 1998/99

Agency	Mechanism of injury									Total
	Manual handling level	Falls on the same	Falls from a height objects	Being hit by moving stretching	Bending, reaching & objects	Hitting stationary objects	Being hit by falling objects	Hitting moving	Other	
Indoor floor surfaces including steps and stairways	–	2,291	998	5	132	22	–	–	99	3,547
Cartons and boxes	2,591	129	57	43	3	54	163	39	64	3,143
Other person	1,397	40	10	40	58	6	31	10	838	2,430
Outdoor ground surfaces including holes in the ground	3	1,650	370	5	103	24	–	–	149	2,304
Metal objects	663	112	41	251	14	303	315	142	163	2,004
Other materials & objects except metal objects and timber	596	7	4	86	–	71	122	37	164	1,087
Other non-powered equipment except ladders and vehicle wheels	538	79	95	71	18	72	67	35	68	1,043
Other	8,324	2,029	2,263	2,051	2,049	1,610	1,314	1,491	5,050	26,181
TOTAL	14,112	6,337	3,838	2,552	2,377	2,162	2,012	1,754	6,595	41,739

Bodily location	Nature of injury										Total
	Sprains & strains	Open wound	Fractures	contusion & crushing injury	Burns	Superficial injury	Dislocation	Foreign body	Traumatic amputation	Other	
Back	11,962	23	107	274	6	12	17	–	–	38	12,439
Hand, fingers & thumb	564	3,067	1,052	782	232	249	58	–	224	49	6,277
Knee	2,668	126	134	434	4	42	60	–	–	22	3,490
Shoulder	2,400	16	137	176	3	10	141	–	–	7	2,890
Multiple locations	1,704	107	127	422	95	34	2	–	–	268	2,759
Ankle	1,681	26	441	117	24	8	14	–	–	5	2,316
Wrist	955	131	540	74	25	13	12	–	–	7	1,757
Foot & toes	300	140	701	386	122	38	8	–	4	8	1,707
Head	9	319	138	216	101	73	–	265	3	222	1,346
Unspecified locations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
Systemic locations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
Lower limb – multiple location	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Other	3,675	663	976	823	218	142	17	5	6	226	6,751
TOTAL	25,919	4,618	4,353	3,704	830	621	329	271	238	856	41,739

Table 3.6(a) Workplace Injuries
Total industry — Mechanism of Injury : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost : 1998/99

Mechanism of injury	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 \$
Manual handling	0	2,921	1,745	9,446	14,112	5.9	3.3	126,862	11.4	3.3	226,238	16,032	4,503
Falls on the same level	2	1,086	766	4,483	6,337	2.6	1.5	56,443	10.8	3.6	86,168	13,598	4,381
Falls from a height	7	803	453	2,575	3,838	1.6	0.9	34,203	11.3	4.3	70,436	18,352	5,795
Bending, reaching & stretching	0	566	289	1,522	2,377	1.0	0.6	19,679	10.9	3.4	37,024	15,576	5,496
Being hit by moving objects	11	431	239	1,871	2,552	1.1	0.6	17,394	8.3	2.6	32,364	12,682	3,000
Hitting stationary objects	2	266	195	1,699	2,162	0.9	0.5	14,162	7.5	2.3	18,950	8,765	2,195
Being hit by falling objects	7	330	192	1,483	2,012	0.8	0.5	15,040	9.0	2.7	27,651	13,743	2,890
Hitting moving objects	0	239	162	1,353	1,754	0.7	0.4	11,209	7.4	2.4	12,655	7,215	2,195
Being trapped by moving machinery	5	220	51	492	768	0.3	0.2	4,501	8.3	3.3	12,157	15,829	4,902
Other	27	1,124	591	4,085	5,827	2.4	1.4	46,717	10.0	3.0	92,532	15,880	3,963
Total	61	7,986	4,683	29,009	41,739	17.4	9.7	346,209	10.3	3.1	616,173	14,763	4,067

Table 3.6(b) Workplace Injuries
Total industry — Nature of Injury : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost : 1998/99

Nature of Injury	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 \$
Sprains & strains	1	5,323	3,209	17,386	25,919	10.8	6.0	230,314	11.2	3.3	411,110	15,861	4,644
Open wound	5	562	351	3,700	4,618	1.9	1.1	27,572	6.8	2.1	34,996	7,578	2,087
Fractures	4	1,070	516	2,763	4,353	1.8	1.0	41,323	12.6	6.4	80,286	18,444	7,200
Contusion & crushing injury	0	446	350	2,908	3,704	1.5	0.9	26,813	8.3	2.4	37,552	10,138	2,521
Burns	4	70	44	712	830	0.3	0.2	4,131	5.5	1.9	9,149	11,022	1,350
Superficial injury	1	15	69	536	621	0.3	0.1	4,456	7.4	2.1	4,203	6,768	1,946
Dislocation	0	65	37	227	329	0.1	0.1	3,086	11.7	4.6	4,717	14,338	5,716
Traumatic amputation	0	236	0	2	238	0.1	0.1	5	2.3	2.3	8,627	36,247	17,472
Foreign body	0	31	18	222	271	0.1	0.1	1,185	4.9	1.3	1,601	5,909	1,150
Other	46	168	89	553	856	0.4	0.2	7,325	11.4	3.0	23,932	27,958	4,926
Total	61	7,986	4,683	29,009	41,739	17.4	9.7	346,209	10.3	3.1	616,173	14,763	4,067

(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: 1998/99

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													
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4	95	23	101	223	4.7	2.1	2,130	17.2	6.7	4,483	20,103	8,942
Agriculture	3	50	13	68	134	3.7	1.7	1,277	15.8	6.7	2,930	21,863	8,361
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	0	19	6	25	50	8.5	4.1	368	11.9	6.7	803	16,062	7,387
Forestry and Logging	1	25	2	4	32	8.2	*	205	34.1	10.9	602	18,815	11,353
Commercial Fishing	0	1	2	4	7	*	*	281	46.8	7.8	148	21,164	4,807
Mining	1	235	5	21	262	14.5	6.9	390	15.0	10.4	3,141	11,989	8,063
Coal Mining	0	165	4	17	186	18.8	8.9	307	14.6	10.6	1,748	9,400	8,063
Oil and Gas Extraction	0	1	0	0	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Metal Ore Mining	0	37	0	2	39	10.9	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	364	9,331	5,500
Other Mining	1	31	1	1	34	9.5	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	997	29,328	14,815
Services to Mining	0	1	0	1	2	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Manufacturing	4	2,035	105	520	2,664	8.3	4.1	8,268	13.3	6.0	37,338	14,016	8,500
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	0	205	21	181	407	8.0	4.1	2,182	10.9	5.3	6,497	15,963	8,267
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	1	97	10	26	134	6.1	3.3	746	20.7	5.9	2,564	19,133	11,139
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	1	116	6	34	157	8.9	4.5	449	11.2	6.1	1,688	10,751	7,425
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	0	50	13	32	95	2.5	1.3	868	19.3	10.9	1,594	16,781	11,003
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Prod Mfg	0	115	14	27	156	4.6	2.3	772	19.3	14.4	2,926	18,753	11,534
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	142	1	19	162	9.8	4.8	152	7.6	2.9	1,938	11,961	8,728
Metal Product Mfg	1	768	16	77	862	14.2	6.9	1,137	12.2	4.6	9,725	11,282	6,350
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	1	464	19	99	583	9.6	4.7	1,426	12.1	5.8	8,614	14,776	10,000
Other Mfg	0	78	5	25	108	4.7	2.4	536	17.9	7.9	1,792	16,595	10,386
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2	223	1	25	251	11.3	5.8	173	6.6	3.5	8,134	32,406	8,600
Electricity and Gas Supply	2	106	0	11	119	9.0	4.8	63	5.7	3.6	6,497	54,599	10,482
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	117	1	14	132	14.6	7.0	110	7.3	3.4	1,637	12,398	8,225
Construction	3	953	50	234	1,240	8.4	4.1	3,733	13.2	6.8	20,483	16,519	10,178
General Construction	1	565	22	113	701	11.4	5.4	1,536	11.4	6.4	11,577	16,515	9,610
Construction Trade Services	2	388	28	121	539	6.2	3.1	2,197	14.9	6.9	8,906	16,524	11,270
Wholesale Trade	4	175	47	130	356	2.1	1.0	2,811	16.2	8.4	5,972	16,775	8,748
Basic Material Wholesaling	2	52	9	37	100	2.9	1.4	622	13.5	6.2	1,739	17,389	10,090
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	1	75	21	38	135	1.8	0.9	1,133	20.2	13.4	1,671	12,376	6,791
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	1	48	17	55	121	2.0	1.0	1,056	14.7	8.1	2,562	21,177	9,705
Retail Trade	1	144	106	317	568	1.6	1.1	6,896	16.4	6.7	7,844	13,810	7,507
Food Retailing	1	54	45	111	211	1.4	1.2	2,512	16.2	5.9	2,796	13,249	7,000
Personal and Household Good Retailing	0	26	27	113	166	1.2	0.8	2,127	15.2	5.7	2,213	13,332	6,224
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	0	64	34	93	191	2.8	1.4	2,256	18.1	8.1	2,835	14,845	9,000

(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: 1998/99

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	67	58	130	255	2.0	1.3	4,050	21.5	10.3	4,428	17,364	9,760
Transport and Storage	2	428	33	292	755	6.0	3.0	2,924	9.0	2.7	9,781	12,955	6,450
Road Transport	1	79	19	90	189	3.7	1.7	1,393	12.9	5.7	3,171	16,780	9,000
Rail Transport	0	170	1	131	302	18.1	9.6	426	3.2	1.3	2,964	9,814	2,661
Water Transport	0	34	1	0	35	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,020	29,155	14,500
Air and Space Transport	0	26	1	29	56	2.3	1.4	213	7.1	1.4	559	9,976	8,609
Other Transport	0	15	2	8	25	*	*	135	13.5	5.6	387	15,473	13,910
Services to Transport	1	49	7	22	79	3.1	1.6	562	19.4	7.4	1,175	14,874	9,930
Storage	0	55	2	12	69	12.1	5.6	146	10.4	5.2	505	7,317	45
Communication Services	0	8	3	16	27	2.1	1.3	254	13.4	13.6	341	12,627	12,857
Finance and Insurance	1	42	48	146	237	1.9	1.0	3,441	18.0	4.9	3,970	16,750	8,000
Finance	0	10	35	125	170	2.3	1.2	2,393	15.2	3.6	2,877	16,922	7,067
Insurance	0	15	7	13	35	1.3	0.7	514	25.7	16.9	654	18,673	10,500
Services to Finance and Insurance	1	17	6	8	32	1.2	0.6	534	38.2	17.3	439	13,728	10,681
Property and Business Services	1	600	65	170	836	3.1	1.6	4,908	21.0	6.6	10,955	13,104	4,357
Property Services	0	129	10	24	163	5.1	2.5	710	20.9	4.5	1,728	10,601	6,783
Business Services	1	471	55	146	673	2.8	1.5	4,199	21.0	7.6	9,227	13,711	2,234
Government Administration and Defence	1	172	19	115	307	4.4	2.5	1,580	11.9	4.7	6,639	21,627	8,070
Education	2	103	80	233	418	2.1	1.2	5,973	19.5	8.0	9,424	22,545	8,771
Health and Community Services	4	122	136	442	704	2.8	1.8	10,254	18.0	5.7	11,348	16,119	6,495
Health Services	3	100	84	323	510	2.6	1.7	6,984	17.3	5.3	7,821	15,335	6,233
Community Services	1	22	52	119	194	3.3	2.3	3,270	19.6	7.4	3,527	18,180	8,128
Cultural and Recreational Services	1	30	15	60	106	2.2	1.3	1,007	13.6	6.8	2,906	27,412	6,615
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	1	2	1	6	10	0.8	0.4	92	13.1	6.6	482	48,222	10,733
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	0	21	3	22	46	3.7	2.2	235	9.4	3.1	916	19,910	7,239
Sport and Recreation	0	7	11	32	50	2.2	1.5	680	16.2	11.1	1,508	30,153	5,409
Personal and Other Services	4	113	55	186	358	4.1	2.4	4,171	17.7	8.0	5,952	16,626	8,535
Personal Services	3	25	18	52	98	3.1	1.9	1,375	20.2	13.0	1,458	14,880	9,539
Other Services	1	87	37	134	259	4.9	2.7	2,797	16.6	7.1	4,371	16,875	8,045
Private Households Employing Staff	0	1	0	0	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	35	5,545	849	3,138	9,567	4.0	2.22	62,964	15.9	6.1	153,138	16,007	8,063

(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: 1998/99

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	122	83	173	385	1.9	0.8	5,460	21.7	10.0	7,756	20,146	9,938
General Managers	5	15	16	30	66	5.6	2.3	892	19.8	9.3	1,941	29,409	9,336
Specialist Managers	1	58	23	46	128	1.2	0.5	1,744	25.6	13.5	2,267	17,709	10,519
Farmers and Farm Managers	0	6	4	17	27	2.1	0.8	283	13.5	5.9	467	17,309	7,865
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	1	24	35	71	131	2.8	1.2	2,271	21.8	10.4	2,623	20,021	10,020
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	0	19	5	9	33	1.6	0.7	269	19.2	8.3	458	13,893	9,760
Professionals	4	155	117	309	585	1.4	0.7	8,590	20.6	8.0	12,547	21,447	8,500
Natural Scientists	1	7	1	9	18	1.7	0.8	107	10.7	5.6	358	19,889	6,425
Building Professionals and Engineers	0	53	2	12	67	1.7	0.8	158	11.3	6.9	937	13,986	6,500
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	1	4	4	27	36	1.2	0.6	489	15.8	3.1	472	13,105	4,414
School Teachers	1	34	57	155	247	2.6	1.3	4,139	20.0	8.0	6,139	24,855	8,009
Other Teachers and Instructors	1	19	6	22	48	1.6	1.0	441	17.0	4.4	813	16,941	6,737
Social Professionals	0	2	0	0	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Business Professionals	0	3	18	39	60	2.2	1.1	1,174	21.3	11.1	1,171	19,510	9,885
Artists and Related Professionals	0	16	17	23	56	0.5	0.2	1,242	31.0	21.1	1,644	29,362	18,471
Miscellaneous Professionals	0	11	5	10	26	1.1	0.6	222	14.8	3.6	439	16,882	5,238
Not stated and other	0	8	7	12	27	*	*	619	32.6	13.4	574	21,242	11,248
Para-Professionals	3	165	90	307	565	3.4	1.9	6,465	16.6	5.5	9,751	17,259	6,350
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	0	7	2	11	20	2.3	1.4	246	19.0	5.9	285	14,255	6,536
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	0	67	7	20	94	4.4	2.0	342	12.7	5.9	1,399	14,882	7,894
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	0	7	0	2	9	2.2	1.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	303	33,658	9,450
Registered Nurses	1	6	19	107	133	2.3	1.5	1,577	12.6	3.1	1,980	14,885	3,039
Police	0	2	5	33	40	3.2	1.7	539	14.2	8.4	442	11,038	6,422
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	2	76	57	134	269	4.3	2.2	3,745	20.2	7.9	5,343	19,863	7,361
Tradespersons	4	1,349	105	538	1,996	6.8	3.4	8,871	13.9	5.9	35,344	17,707	9,373
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	0	300	10	55	365	11.2	5.5	763	11.7	4.7	4,454	12,203	8,379
Other Metal Tradespersons	0	311	9	53	373	12.1	5.9	713	11.7	6.0	5,143	13,789	10,380
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	0	118	6	55	179	3.6	1.8	584	9.6	5.4	2,145	11,984	7,482
Building Tradespersons	1	352	17	88	458	8.7	4.3	1,484	14.3	7.4	10,503	22,932	12,122
Printing Tradespersons	0	27	3	18	48	5.8	2.8	264	12.6	5.4	748	15,590	10,452
Vehicle Tradespersons	1	77	12	68	158	4.6	2.2	900	11.4	5.3	2,066	13,073	7,641
Food Tradespersons	0	45	23	105	173	4.2	2.0	1,694	13.2	5.6	2,574	14,879	6,533
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	2	27	5	30	64	4.7	2.7	444	12.7	6.4	832	13,005	7,681
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	0	92	20	66	178	5.8	3.1	2,025	23.5	7.0	6,878	38,642	11,480

(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: 1998/99

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													
Clerks	1	139	88	255	483	1.2	0.8	6,439	18.8	7.1	12,627	26,143	7,854
Stenographers and Typists	0	20	23	67	110	1.0	0.7	1,763	19.6	8.4	2,462	22,378	8,166
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	12	5	5	22	0.7	0.4	235	23.5	16.2	453	20,604	13,281
Numerical Clerks	0	12	19	41	72	0.6	0.4	1,194	19.9	6.4	998	13,862	6,936
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	7	2	8	17	1.2	0.9	115	11.5	2.6	376	22,113	5,000
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	0	14	11	17	42	1.5	0.8	600	21.4	12.6	489	11,651	8,712
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	0	10	24	65	99	1.4	1.0	2,037	22.9	8.7	1,730	17,477	8,908
Miscellaneous Clerks	1	62	4	52	119	4.1	2.8	496	8.9	4.1	6,119	51,417	7,000
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	1	89	144	405	639	1.4	1.0	9,636	17.6	6.7	10,085	15,783	6,794
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	0	2	5	13	20	0.6	0.3	370	20.6	4.9	198	9,912	4,333
Sales Representatives	0	16	6	22	44	1.2	0.6	553	19.8	11.2	730	16,597	7,584
Sales Assistants	0	22	49	112	183	1.0	0.8	3,010	18.7	7.0	2,574	14,067	7,897
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	0	13	40	93	146	2.3	1.8	2,186	16.8	6.5	2,299	15,745	7,000
Personal Service Workers	0	21	23	58	102	1.4	1.1	1,788	22.1	7.6	2,606	25,553	7,052
Miscellaneous Salespersons	1	15	21	107	144	2.2	1.6	1,729	13.5	3.7	1,677	11,649	4,624
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	4	1,199	62	349	1,614	10.5	5.1	4,731	11.6	4.0	20,510	12,708	8,000
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	3	320	30	211	564	7.2	3.5	2,289	9.6	3.3	7,744	13,730	7,123
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	0	293	15	55	363	13.6	6.5	1,088	15.5	7.0	4,342	11,962	8,063
Stationary Plant Operators	1	285	5	31	322	20.0	9.5	333	9.5	5.0	3,074	9,546	6,241
Machine Operators	0	301	12	52	365	11.2	5.9	1,020	16.2	4.4	5,350	14,658	10,750
Labourers and Related Workers	11	2,327	160	802	3,300	9.6	6.0	12,772	13.3	6.1	44,518	13,490	7,827
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	4	802	60	272	1,138	13.4	7.4	4,186	12.8	6.1	15,733	13,825	8,898
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	4	52	3	53	112	4.0	2.2	484	8.6	5.1	1,472	13,144	8,183
Cleaners	0	131	24	93	248	4.5	3.5	2,295	19.6	9.6	4,729	19,070	10,245
Construction and Mining Labourers	1	481	18	77	577	19.3	10.2	1,329	14.0	8.6	9,914	17,182	9,100
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	2	861	55	307	1,225	8.3	5.6	4,476	12.4	5.6	12,669	10,342	5,530
TOTAL	35	5,545	849	3,138	9,567	4.0	2.2	62,964	15.9	6.1	153,138	16,007	8,063

(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: 1998/99

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	–	25	23	103	151	0.8	0.7	1,699	13.5	4.9	1,863	12,338	3,187
20 - 24	2	76	69	304	451	1.5	0.9	4,689	12.6	4.4	5,651	12,531	4,408
25 - 29	3	162	106	420	691	2.1	1.1	8,178	15.7	5.3	10,588	15,323	5,600
30 - 34	2	322	90	382	796	2.7	1.4	7,012	15.0	5.9	13,824	17,367	6,545
35 - 39	5	473	126	426	1,030	3.4	1.8	9,308	17.0	5.7	16,919	16,426	6,998
40 - 44	2	630	119	409	1,160	3.9	2.0	8,831	16.9	6.8	18,028	15,541	7,532
45 - 49	8	894	140	453	1,495	5.7	3.0	10,379	17.7	6.7	24,265	16,230	8,500
50 - 54	5	974	93	348	1,420	6.5	3.4	6,773	15.5	7.0	21,486	15,131	8,500
55 - 59	7	1,041	57	191	1,296	10.4	5.5	4,072	16.6	8.1	22,613	17,448	9,108
60 - 64	1	701	20	88	810	14.5	9.1	1,638	15.2	6.9	11,830	14,605	10,000
65 +	–	243	6	14	263	11.5	10.7	384	19.2	7.9	6,003	22,827	12,000
Not stated and other	–	4	–	–	4	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	35	5,545	849	3,138	9,567	4.0	2.2	62,964	15.9	6.1	153,138	16,007	8,063

Table 4.4 Occupational Diseases
Time Lost and Cost for temporary disability cases only: 1998/99

Time lost	Number of injuries		Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross Incurred Cost		
	Number	Percent of total	Total weeks	Percent of total	Total \$'000	Percent of total	Average \$
PERSONS							
Up to 1 week	406	10.2	264	0.4	1,604	3.0	3,950
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	580	14.5	913	1.5	1,669	3.1	2,878
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	590	14.8	1,767	2.8	2,677	5.0	4,537
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	1,562	39.2	17,308	27.5	18,090	33.8	11,581
Over 26 weeks	849	21.3	42,710	67.8	29,507	55.1	34,755
TOTAL	3,987	100.0	62,964	100.0	53,547	100.0	13,430

(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.p. Not published

n.a. Not applicable

Table 4.5 Occupational Diseases
Nature of Disease : Number, Incidence, Frequency rate and Cost: 1998/99

Nature of disease	No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. Rate (b)	Gross incurred Cost (GIC)			No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. rate (b)	Gross Incurred Cost (GIC)			No.	Inc. (a)	Freq. rate (b)	Gross incurred Cost (GIC)		
				Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$				Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$				Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
	MALES						FEMALES						PERSONS					
Nervous system	99	0.1	0.0	2,873	29,022	9,901	99	0.1	0.1	2,493	25,178	13,498	198	0.1	0.0	5,366	27,100	11,598
Mononeuritis (c)	87	0.1	0.0	2,219	25,502	9,901	94	0.1	0.1	2,198	23,379	13,806	181	0.1	0.0	4,416	24,399	11,718
Other (nervous)	12	0.0	0.0	655	54,543	8,310	5	0.0	0.0	295	59,003	1,010	17	0.0	0.0	950	55,855	4,080
Sense organs	4,501	3.4	1.7	51,813	11,511	8,420	375	0.3	0.2	3,318	8,847	5,363	4,876	2.0	1.1	55,131	11,307	8,310
Deafness	4,382	3.3	1.6	50,608	11,549	8,500	359	0.3	0.2	3,243	9,034	6,442	4,741	2.0	1.1	53,852	11,359	8,406
Other	119	0.1	0.0	1,204	10,122	6,069	16	0.0	0.0	74	4,652	1,318	135	0.1	0.0	1,279	9,473	5,412
Musculoskeletal system	637	0.5	0.2	16,651	26,140	8,918	527	0.5	0.3	11,395	21,623	10,453	1,164	0.5	0.3	28,047	24,095	10,000
Occupational overuse syndrome(OOS)	441	0.3	0.2	9,753	22,115	7,404	448	0.4	0.3	9,409	21,002	10,622	889	0.4	0.2	19,162	21,554	8,838
Other (muscular)	196	0.1	0.1	6,899	35,198	17,014	79	0.1	0.0	1,986	25,145	10,297	275	0.1	0.1	8,885	32,310	13,347
Skin and subcutaneous	180	0.1	0.1	1,588	8,824	2,999	94	0.1	0.1	932	9,919	1,672	274	0.1	0.1	2,521	9,200	2,509
Dermatitis and eczema	99	0.1	0.0	1,011	10,207	2,830	64	0.1	0.0	786	12,286	1,752	163	0.1	0.0	1,797	11,024	2,348
Other (skin)	81	0.1	0.0	578	7,134	3,148	30	0.0	0.0	146	4,869	1,509	111	0.0	0.0	724	6,522	2,950
Digestive system	828	0.6	0.3	9,484	11,454	8,248	34	0.0	0.0	379	11,161	7,632	862	0.4	0.2	9,863	11,442	8,239
Hernia	822	0.6	0.3	9,459	11,508	8,256	30	0.0	0.0	339	11,303	7,942	852	0.4	0.2	9,798	11,500	8,256
Other (digestive)	6	0.0	0.0	24	4,058	3,859	4	0.0	0.0	40	10,095	5,152	10	0.0	0.0	65	6,473	3,859
Infectious and parasitic	91	0.1	0	775	8,521	2,211	90	0.1	0.1	380	4,220	1,337	181	0.1	0.0	1,155	6,382	1,687
Specified zoonoses (d)	36	0.0	0.0	320	8,882	2,153	15	0.0	0.0	93	6,207	2,123	51	0.0	0.0	413	8,096	2,123
Other	55	0.0	0.0	456	8,284	2,463	75	0.1	0.0	287	3,823	1,210	130	0.1	0.0	742	5,710	1,601
Neoplasms	47	0.0	0.0	2,143	45,602	12,068	1	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	48	0.0	0.0	2,193	45,694	12,465
Skin cancer	15	0.0	0.0	166	11,077	5,000	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	15	0.0	0.0	166	11,077	5,000
Other (neoplasms)	32	0.0	0.0	1,977	61,786	17,587	1	0.0	0.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	33	0.0	0.0	2,027	61,429	20,000
Mental disorders (e)	736	0.6	0.3	14,093	19,148	6,121	946	0.9	0.6	16,477	17,417	7,084	1,682	0.7	0.4	30,570	18,175	6,494
Other diseases and miscoded	217	0.2	0.1	17,366	n.a.	n.a.	65	0.1	0.0	927	n.a.	n.a.	282	0.1	0.1	18,293	n.a.	n.a.
Total	7,336	5.6	2.7	116,787	15,920	8,098	2,231	2.1	1.4	36,351	16,294	6,940	9,567	4.0	2.2	153,138	16,007	8,063

(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 carpal tunnel syndrome.

(d) Includes anthrax, brucellosis and Q-fever.

(e) Includes stress cases.

n.p. Not published.

n.a. Not applicable.

Table 4.6 Occupational Diseases
Nature of Disease : Number, Incidence by Industry (Selected Diseases): 1998/99

Industry	Deafness			Mental Disorders			Hernia			OOS			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	63	1.3	0.6	9	0.2	0.1	38	0.8	0.4	53	1.1	0.5	9	0.2	0.1	223	4.7	2.1
Agriculture	27	0.7	0.3	3	0.1	0.0	29	0.8	0.4	37	1.0	0.5	6	0.2	0.1	134	3.7	1.7
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	12	2.0	1.0	3	0.5	0.2	5	0.9	0.4	14	2.4	1.1	3	0.5	0.2	50	8.5	4.1
Forestry and Logging	24	6.1	*	1	0.3	*	3	0.8	*	—	0.0	*	—	0.0	*	32	8.2	*
Commercial Fishing	—	*	*	2	*	*	1	*	*	2	*	*	—	*	*	7	*	*
Mining	231	12.8	6.0	6	0.3	0.2	9	0.5	0.2	5	0.3	0.1	5	0.3	0.1	262	14.5	6.9
Coal Mining	164	16.6	7.8	6	0.6	0.3	7	0.7	0.3	4	0.4	0.2	2	0.2	0.1	186	18.8	8.9
Oil and Gas Extraction	1	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	1	*	*
Metal Ore Mining	37	10.3	*	—	0.0	*	1	0.3	*	—	0.0	*	1	0.3	*	39	10.9	*
Other Mining	28	7.8	*	—	0.0	*	—	0.0	*	1	0.3	*	2	0.6	*	34	9.5	*
Services to Mining	1	*	*	—	*	*	1	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	2	*	*
Manufacturing	1,778	5.5	2.8	65	0.2	0.1	232	0.7	0.4	225	0.7	0.3	69	0.2	0.1	2,664	8.3	4.1
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	173	3.4	1.8	9	0.2	0.1	54	1.1	0.5	71	1.4	0.7	14	0.3	0.1	407	8.0	4.1
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	78	3.5	1.9	3	0.1	0.1	10	0.5	0.2	24	1.1	0.6	5	0.2	0.1	134	6.1	3.3
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	105	6.0	3.0	6	0.3	0.2	20	1.1	0.6	12	0.7	0.3	4	0.2	0.1	157	8.9	4.5
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	38	1.0	0.5	8	0.2	0.1	11	0.3	0.2	21	0.6	0.3	8	0.2	0.1	95	2.5	1.3
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Prod Mfg	95	2.8	1.4	9	0.3	0.1	11	0.3	0.2	13	0.4	0.2	5	0.1	0.1	156	4.6	2.3
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	127	7.7	3.8	2	0.1	0.1	9	0.5	0.3	10	0.6	0.3	4	0.2	0.1	162	9.8	4.8
Metal Product Mfg	669	11.0	5.4	10	0.2	0.1	50	0.8	0.4	34	0.6	0.3	13	0.2	0.1	862	14.2	6.9
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	420	6.9	3.4	14	0.2	0.1	58	1.0	0.5	30	0.5	0.2	14	0.2	0.1	583	9.6	4.7
Other Mfg	73	3.2	1.6	4	0.2	0.1	9	0.4	0.2	10	0.4	0.2	2	0.1	0.0	108	4.7	2.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	187	8.4	4.3	3	0.1	0.1	9	0.4	0.2	7	0.3	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	251	11.3	5.7
Electricity and Gas Supply	77	5.8	3.1	1	0.1	0.0	4	0.3	0.2	4	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	119	9.0	4.8
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	110	12.2	5.8	2	0.2	0.1	5	0.6	0.3	3	0.3	0.2	1	0.1	0.1	132	14.6	7.0
Construction	865	5.8	2.8	33	0.2	0.1	130	0.9	0.4	63	0.4	0.2	28	0.2	0.1	1,240	8.4	4.1
General Construction	509	8.3	4.0	22	0.4	0.2	60	1.0	0.5	31	0.5	0.2	11	0.2	0.1	701	11.4	5.4
Construction Trade Services	356	4.1	2.0	11	0.1	0.1	70	0.8	0.4	32	0.4	0.2	17	0.2	0.1	539	6.2	3.1
Wholesale Trade	139	0.8	0.4	40	0.2	0.1	70	0.4	0.2	53	0.3	0.2	14	0.1	0.0	356	2.1	1.0
Basic Material Wholesaling	44	1.3	0.6	11	0.3	0.2	22	0.6	0.3	12	0.4	0.2	3	0.1	0.0	100	2.9	1.4
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	67	0.9	0.4	17	0.2	0.1	22	0.3	0.1	5	0.1	0.0	7	0.1	0.0	135	1.8	0.9
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	28	0.5	0.2	12	0.2	0.1	26	0.4	0.2	36	0.6	0.3	4	0.1	0.0	121	2.0	1.0
Retail Trade	101	0.3	0.2	224	0.6	0.4	113	0.3	0.2	60	0.2	0.1	14	0.0	0.0	568	1.6	1.1
Food Retailing	32	0.2	0.2	93	0.6	0.5	35	0.2	0.2	29	0.2	0.2	5	0.0	0.0	211	1.4	1.2
Personal and Household Good Retailing	15	0.1	0.1	77	0.5	0.4	34	0.2	0.2	18	0.1	0.1	2	0.0	0.0	166	1.2	0.8
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	54	0.8	0.4	54	0.8	0.4	44	0.6	0.3	13	0.2	0.1	7	0.1	0.1	191	2.8	1.4

(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): 1998/99

Industry	Deafness			Mental Disorders			Hernia			OOS			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	39	0.3	0.2	93	0.7	0.5	28	0.2	0.1	41	0.3	0.2	20	0.2	0.1	255	2.0	1.3
Transport and Storage	385	3.1	1.5	195	1.5	0.8	67	0.5	0.3	37	0.3	0.1	5	0.0	0.0	755	6.0	3.0
Road Transport	71	1.4	0.7	46	0.9	0.4	36	0.7	0.3	20	0.4	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	189	3.7	1.7
Rail Transport	163	9.8	5.2	126	7.5	4.0	5	0.3	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	302	18.1	9.6
Water Transport	25	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	35	*	*
Air and Space Transport	23	1.0	0.6	6	0.3	0.2	12	0.5	0.3	6	0.3	0.2	2	0.1	0.1	56	2.3	1.4
Other Transport	15	*	*	3	*	*	4	*	*	1	*	*	—	*	*	25	*	*
Services to Transport	38	1.5	0.7	11	0.4	0.2	8	0.3	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	79	3.1	1.6
Storage	50	8.8	4.2	3	0.5	0.3	2	0.4	0.2	8	1.4	0.7	1	0.2	0.1	69	12.1	5.8
Communication Services	5	0.4	0.2	6	0.5	0.3	5	0.4	0.2	7	0.6	0.3	1	0.1	0.0	27	2.1	1.3
Finance and Insurance	24	0.2	0.1	158	1.3	0.7	3	0.0	0.0	39	0.3	0.2	—	0.0	0.0	237	1.9	1.0
Finance	6	0.1	0.0	137	1.9	1.0	1	0.0	0.0	21	0.3	0.2	—	0.0	0.0	170	2.3	1.2
Insurance	4	0.1	0.1	16	0.6	0.3	1	0.0	0.0	11	0.4	0.2	—	0.0	0.0	35	1.3	0.7
Services to Finance and Insurance	14	0.5	0.3	5	0.2	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	7	0.3	0.1	—	0.0	0.0	32	1.2	0.6
Property and Business Services	547	2.0	1.1	93	0.3	0.2	41	0.2	0.1	81	0.3	0.2	19	0.1	0.0	836	3.1	1.6
Property Services	124	3.9	1.9	22	0.7	0.3	4	0.1	0.1	3	0.1	0.0	3	0.1	0.0	163	5.1	2.5
Business Services	423	1.8	0.9	71	0.3	0.2	37	0.2	0.1	78	0.3	0.2	16	0.1	0.0	673	2.8	1.5
Government Administration and Defence	153	2.2	1.2	54	0.8	0.4	24	0.3	0.2	27	0.4	0.2	8	0.1	0.1	307	4.4	2.5
Education	65	0.3	0.2	227	1.1	0.7	18	0.1	0.1	29	0.1	0.1	6	0	0	418	2.1	1.2
Health and Community Services	62	0.2	0.2	305	1.2	0.8	25	0.1	0.1	105	0.4	0.3	47	0.2	0.1	704	2.8	1.8
Health Services	52	0.3	0.2	199	1.0	0.6	23	0.1	0.1	81	0.4	0.3	38	0.2	0.1	510	2.6	1.7
Community Services	10	0.2	0.1	106	1.8	1.2	2	0.0	0.0	24	0.4	0.3	9	0.2	0.1	194	3.3	2.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	16	0.3	0.2	19	0.4	0.2	14	0.3	0.2	21	0.4	0.3	7	0.1	0.1	106	2.2	1.3
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	—	—	—	1	0.1	0.0	4	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.8	0.4
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	14	1.1	0.7	7	0.6	0.3	4	0.3	0.2	7	0.6	0.3	2	0.2	0.1	46	3.7	2.2
Sport and Recreation	2	0.1	0.1	11	0.5	0.3	6	0.3	0.2	14	0.6	0.4	5	0.2	0.1	50	2.2	1.5
Personal and Other Services	81	0.9	0.5	152	1.8	1.0	26	0.3	0.2	36	0.4	0.2	21	0.2	0.1	358	4.1	2.4
Personal Services	12	0.4	0.2	27	0.8	0.5	9	0.3	0.2	20	0.6	0.4	16	0.5	0.3	98	3.1	1.9
Other Services	69	1.3	0.7	125	2.4	1.3	17	0.3	0.2	15	0.3	0.2	5	0.1	0.1	259	4.9	2.7
Private Households Employing Staff	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	1	*	*	—	*	*	1	*	*
TOTAL	4,741	2.0	1.1	1,682	0.7	0.4	852	0.4	0.2	889	0.4	0.2	274	0.1	0.1	9,567	4.0	2.2

(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%.

Table 4.7 Occupational Diseases
Nature of Disease : Number and Incidence by Occupation (Selected Diseases): 1998/99

Industry	Deafness			Mental Disorders			Hernia			OOS			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	106	0.5	0.2	152	0.7	0.3	46	0.2	0.1	28	0.1	0.1	8	0.0	0.0	385	1.9	0.8
Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	*	1	*	*
General Managers	13	1.1	0.5	32	2.7	1.1	8	0.7	0.3	4	0.3	0.1	1	0.1	0.0	66	5.6	2.3
Specialist Managers	51	0.5	0.2	38	0.3	0.1	11	0.1	0.0	10	0.1	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	128	1.2	0.5
Farmers and Farm Managers	4	0.3	0.1	0	–	–	10	0.8	0.3	3	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.0	27	2.1	0.8
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	19	0.4	0.2	80	1.7	0.7	11	0.2	0.1	9	0.2	0.1	2	0.0	0.0	131	2.8	1.2
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	19	0.9	0.4	2	0.1	0	6	0.3	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	33	1.6	0.7
Professionals	98	0.2	0.1	305	0.8	0.4	16	0.0	0.0	40	0.1	0.1	16	0.0	0.0	585	1.4	0.7
Natural Scientists	7	0.6	0.3	1	0.1	0.0	1	0.1	0.0	2	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.0	18	1.7	0.8
Building Professionals and Engineers	46	1.2	0.5	5	0.1	0.1	3	0.1	0.0	4	0.1	0.0	2	0.1	0.0	67	1.7	0.8
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	1	0.0	0.0	13	0.4	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0	3	0.1	0.0	36	1.2	0.6
School Teachers	16	0.2	0.1	164	1.7	0.9	8	0.1	0.0	6	0.1	0.0	6	0.1	0.0	247	2.6	1.3
Other Teachers and Instructors	16	0.5	0.3	20	0.6	0.4	1	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0	2	0.1	0.0	48	1.6	1.0
Social Professionals	0	–	–	54	2.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.0	0	–	–	1	0.0	0.0	60	2.2	1.1
Business Professionals	6	0.0	0.0	33	0.3	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	10	0.1	0.0	0	–	–	56	0.5	0.2
Artists and Related Professionals	4	0.2	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.3	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	26	1.1	0.6
Miscellaneous Professionals	2	0.1	0.1	13	0.6	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.3	0.2	0	–	–	27	1.2	0.7
Para-professionals	133	0.8	0.4	255	1.5	0.8	25	0.1	0.1	39	0.2	0.1	27	0.2	0.1	565	3.4	1.9
Medical and Science Technical Officers and Technicians	4	0.5	0.3	4	0.5	0.3	2	0.2	0.1	4	0.5	0.3	1	0.1	0.1	20	2.3	1.4
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	61	2.9	1.3	8	0.4	0.2	9	0.4	0.2	3	0.1	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	94	4.4	2
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	5	1.2	0.7	0	–	–	1	0.2	0.1	0	–	–	0	0.0	0.0	9	2.2	1.3
Registered Nurses	2	0.0	0.0	65	1.1	0.7	2	0	0	11	0.2	0.1	16	0.3	0.2	133	2.3	1.5
Police	1	0.1	0.0	33	2.6	1.4	1	0.1	0	3	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.0	40	3.2	1.7
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	60	1.0	0.5	145	2.3	1.2	10	0.2	0.1	18	0.3	0.1	7	0.1	0.1	269	4.3	2.2
Tradespersons	1,145	3.9	1.9	65	0.2	0.1	276	0.9	0.5	170	0.6	0.3	89	0.3	0.2	1,996	6.8	3.4
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	272	8.4	4.1	3	0.1	0.0	35	1.1	0.5	14	0.4	0.2	10	0.3	0.1	365	11.2	5.5
Other Metal Tradespersons	287	9.3	4.5	3	0.1	0.0	37	1.2	0.6	15	0.5	0.2	3	0.1	0.0	373	12.1	5.9
Electrical and Electronics Tradesperson	105	2.1	1.0	7	0.1	0.1	34	0.7	0.3	7	0.1	0.1	8	0.2	0.1	179	3.6	1.8
Building Tradespersons	295	5.6	2.7	6	0.1	0.1	59	1.1	0.5	26	0.5	0.2	11	0.2	0.1	458	8.7	4.2
Printing Tradespersons	18	2.2	1.1	5	0.6	0.3	6	0.7	0.4	6	0.7	0.4	4	0.5	0.2	48	5.8	2.8
Vehicle Tradespersons	70	2.1	1.0	7	0.2	0.1	45	1.3	0.6	10	0.3	0.1	8	0.2	0.1	158	4.6	2.2
Food Tradespersons	18	0.4	0.2	11	0.3	0.1	32	0.8	0.4	42	1.0	0.5	22	0.5	0.3	173	4.2	2.0
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	23	1.7	1.0	8	0.6	0.3	16	1.2	0.7	2	0.1	0.1	5	0.4	0.2	64	4.7	2.7
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	57	1.9	1.0	15	0.5	0.3	12	0.4	0.2	48	1.6	0.8	18	0.6	0.3	178	5.8	3.1

(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 (continued)
Nature of Disease : Number and Incidence by Occupation (Selected Diseases): 1998/99

Industry	Deafness			Mental Disorders			Hernia			OOS			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																		
Clerks	65	0.2	0.1	220	0.6	0.4	16	0.0	0.0	115	0.3	0.2	3	0.0	0.0	483	1.2	0.8
Stenographers and Typists	3	0.0	0.0	42	0.4	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	47	0.4	0.3	2	0.0	0.0	110	1.0	0.6
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	3	0.1	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	16	0.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	22	0.7	0.4
Numerical Clerks	5	0.0	0.0	40	0.4	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	14	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	72	0.6	0.4
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	3	0.2	0.2	5	0.4	0.3	2	0.1	0.1	5	0.4	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	17	1.2	0.9
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	14	0.5	0.3	19	0.7	0.4	6	0.2	0.1	2	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	42	1.5	0.8
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	3	0.0	0.0	67	1.0	0.6	3	0.0	0.0	20	0.3	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	99	1.4	1.0
Miscellaneous Clerks	32	1.1	0.7	45	1.5	1.0	3	0.1	0.1	11	0.4	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	119	4.1	2.7
Not stated and other	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	41	0.1	0.1	338	0.8	0.5	51	0.1	0.1	91	0.2	0.1	20	0.0	0.0	639	1.4	1.0
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	1	0.0	0.0	13	0.4	0.2	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	20	0.6	0.3
Sales Representatives	11	0.3	0.1	13	0.3	0.2	8	0.2	0.1	7	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	44	1.2	0.6
Sales Assistants	7	0.0	0.0	103	0.6	0.4	26	0.1	0.1	25	0.1	0.1	2	0.0	0.0	183	1.0	0.8
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	6	0.1	0.1	115	1.8	1.4	2	0.0	0.0	17	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	146	2.3	1.8
Personal Service Workers	5	0.1	0.1	46	0.7	0.5	7	0.1	0.1	31	0.5	0.3	13	0.2	0.1	144	2.2	1.6
Miscellaneous Salespersons	11	0.2	0.1	48	0.7	0.5	7	0.1	0.1	11	0.2	0.1	5	0.1	0.1	102	1.4	1.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	1,092	7.1	3.5	159	1.0	0.5	124	0.8	0.4	85	0.6	0.3	19	0.1	0.1	1,614	10.5	5.1
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	290	3.7	1.8	128	1.6	0.8	63	0.8	0.4	33	0.4	0.2	4	0.1	0.0	564	7.2	3.5
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	278	10.4	4.9	13	0.5	0.2	24	0.9	0.4	14	0.5	0.2	8	0.3	0.1	363	13.6	6.5
Stationary Plant Operators	253	15.7	7.5	9	0.6	0.3	15	0.9	0.4	8	0.5	0.2	4	0.2	0.1	322	20.0	9.5
Machine Operators	271	8.3	4.4	9	0.3	0.1	22	0.7	0.4	30	0.9	0.5	3	0.1	0.0	365	11.2	5.9
Labourers and Related Workers	2,061	6.0	3.7	188	0.5	0.3	298	0.9	0.5	321	0.9	0.6	92	0.3	0.2	3,300	9.6	6.0
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	711	8.4	4.6	35	0.4	0.2	109	1.3	0.7	134	1.6	0.9	35	0.4	0.2	1,138	13.4	7.4
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	41	1.5	0.8	1	0.0	0.0	20	0.7	0.4	22	0.8	0.4	5	0.2	0.1	112	4.0	2.2
Cleaners	98	1.8	1.4	19	0.3	0.3	29	0.5	0.4	51	0.9	0.7	10	0.2	0.1	248	4.5	3.5
Construction and Mining Labourers	432	14.5	7.6	14	0.5	0.2	35	1.2	0.6	28	0.9	0.5	8	0.3	0.1	577	19.3	10.1
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	779	5.3	3.5	119	0.8	0.5	105	0.7	0.5	86	0.6	0.4	34	0.2	0.2	1,225	8.3	5.6
TOTAL	4,741	2.0	1.1	1,682	0.7	0.4	852	0.4	0.2	889	0.4	0.2	274	0.1	0.1	9,567	4.0	2.2

(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 5.1 Non-Workplace Injuries
Industry Statistics : Number, Incidence, Time Lost and Cost: 1998/99

	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													
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3	9	5	48	65	1.4	0.6	625	11.8	6.9	1,350	20,766	6,999
Agriculture	2	6	3	34	45	1.2	0.6	368	10.0	4.7	550	12,218	5,471
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	0	0	2	10	12	2.0	1.0	241	20.0	13.5	285	23,786	12,369
Forestry and Logging	1	1	0	4	6	1.5	*	16	4.1	1.9	386	64,349	15,260
Commercial Fishing	0	2	0	0	2	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Mining	2	3	2	11	18	1.0	0.5	205	15.8	12.7	1,159	64,412	27,356
Coal Mining	1	1	1	8	11	1.1	0.5	121	13.5	12.7	557	50,672	10,669
Metal Ore Mining	0	1	0	2	3	0.0	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other Mining	0	1	1	0	2	0.0	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Services to Mining	1	0	0	1	2	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Manufacturing	6	117	100	358	581	1.8	0.9	6,176	13.5	4.0	10,504	18,078	6,624
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	0	14	24	55	93	1.8	0.9	1,470	18.6	6.3	1,476	15,872	6,943
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	1	11	7	15	34	1.5	0.8	438	19.9	4.1	910	26,779	7,556
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	0	2	1	15	18	1.0	0.5	163	10.2	4.0	223	12,381	4,389
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	1	11	10	40	62	1.6	0.9	557	11.1	4.2	832	13,419	4,219
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Prod Mfg	1	9	11	33	54	1.6	0.8	564	12.8	5.6	882	16,336	7,806
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	8	2	17	27	1.6	0.8	168	8.9	5.0	598	22,130	8,559
Metal Product Mfg	0	25	21	59	105	1.7	0.8	1,240	15.5	4.4	2,534	24,136	7,087
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	2	28	18	96	144	2.4	1.2	1,123	9.8	2.1	2,603	18,075	8,087
Other Mfg	1	9	6	28	44	1.9	1.0	452	13.3	4.4	445	10,122	5,232
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	5	0	19	24	1.1	0.6	75	3.9	2.1	310	12,917	7,556
Electricity and Gas Supply	0	3	0	9	12	0.9	0.5	38	4.3	1.4	152	12,646	6,389
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	2	0	10	12	1.3	0.6	37	3.7	2.3	158	13,188	10,035
Construction	7	59	50	165	281	1.9	0.9	3,141	14.7	6.3	9,884	35,174	10,332
General Construction	4	16	15	58	93	1.5	0.7	1,023	14.2	3.9	3,589	38,595	9,159
Construction Trade Services	3	43	35	107	188	2.2	1.1	2,118	14.9	6.6	6,295	33,482	10,377
Wholesale Trade	8	51	49	132	240	1.4	0.7	3,038	16.9	8.9	5,905	24,605	9,957
Basic Material Wholesaling	2	8	8	15	33	1.0	0.5	423	18.4	9.6	763	23,122	14,000
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	5	12	22	49	88	1.2	0.6	1,232	17.4	9.0	1,839	20,901	6,100
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	1	31	19	68	119	1.9	1.0	1,383	16.1	8.3	3,303	27,755	11,592
Retail Trade	6	91	92	312	501	1.4	1.0	5,290	13.1	5.6	8,152	16,272	4,704
Food Retailing	3	22	33	91	149	1.0	0.8	1,581	12.7	4.4	2,002	13,435	3,050
Personal and Household Good Retailing	0	44	39	149	232	1.6	1.1	2,444	13.0	5.6	4,018	17,318	5,193
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	3	25	20	72	120	1.7	0.9	1,266	13.8	6.4	2,133	17,771	7,101

(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: 1998/99

	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	1	37	30	147	215	1.7	1.1	2,259	12.8	5.3	4,982	23,174	4,672
Transport and Storage	15	61	47	206	329	2.6	1.3	2,964	11.8	3.9	12,107	36,801	7,000
Road Transport	10	45	41	86	182	3.6	1.7	2,143	17.1	6.7	9,242	50,779	12,746
Rail Transport	0	3	0	34	37	2.2	1.2	134	3.9	2.1	321	8,664	3,223
Water Transport	0	1	0	4	5	*	*	21	5.4	4.4	20	4,070	1,109
Air and Space Transport	0	1	0	28	29	1.2	0.7	103	3.7	1.9	239	8,228	3,847
Other Transport	3	3	1	9	16	*	*	64	6.4	1.9	935	58,443	11,500
Services to Transport	1	4	3	31	39	1.5	0.8	332	9.8	3.7	747	19,163	6,549
Storage	1	4	2	14	21	3.7	1.8	167	10.4	2.6	604	28,751	7,932
Communication Services	1	23	9	53	86	6.8	4.1	609	9.8	3.1	1,280	14,887	4,388
Finance and Insurance	1	47	20	184	252	2.0	1.0	1,954	9.6	2.7	3,452	13,697	4,615
Finance	1	19	5	133	158	2.2	1.2	803	5.8	2.6	1,842	11,658	4,236
Insurance	0	20	8	26	54	2.0	1.0	519	15.3	5.3	1,005	18,617	8,774
Services to Finance and Insurance	0	8	7	25	40	1.5	0.8	632	19.7	5.7	604	15,108	7,539
Property and Business Services	9	91	65	239	404	1.5	0.8	4,326	14.2	5.3	8,862	21,936	7,196
Property Services	0	10	4	27	41	1.3	0.6	391	12.6	4.6	1,031	25,149	8,000
Business Services	9	81	61	212	363	1.5	0.8	3,936	14.4	5.4	7,831	21,573	7,112
Government Administration and Defence	0	22	13	95	130	1.9	1.1	1,184	11.0	3.1	1,761	13,547	4,406
Education	4	39	19	130	192	1.0	0.6	1,566	10.5	2.7	2,649	13,796	5,070
Health and Community Services	2	84	70	412	568	2.3	1.5	5,975	12.4	4.3	7,852	13,824	4,640
Health Services	0	67	55	294	416	2.2	1.4	4,465	12.8	4.6	5,752	13,827	5,284
Community Services	2	17	15	118	152	2.6	1.8	1,510	11.4	3.1	2,100	13,814	2,997
Cultural and Recreational Services	1	13	16	81	111	2.3	1.4	1,205	12.4	4.3	889	8,007	3,000
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	0	4	3	11	18	1.4	0.7	152	10.8	2.4	232	12,872	6,460
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	0	2	5	25	32	2.5	1.5	263	8.8	3.5	215	6,717	3,392
Sport and Recreation	1	7	8	45	61	2.7	1.8	790	14.9	5.0	442	7,248	2,727
Personal and Other Services	1	38	30	120	189	2.2	1.3	2,163	14.4	5.7	3,791	20,057	4,899
Personal Services	0	9	18	31	58	1.8	1.1	1,093	22.3	8.1	1,847	31,842	6,048
Other Services	1	28	12	89	130	2.5	1.4	1,070	10.6	3.7	1,901	14,621	4,797
Private Households Employing Staff	0	1	0	0	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	67	790	617	2,712	4,186	1.7	1.0	42,756	12.9	4.4	84,889	20,279	5,927

(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: 1998/99

	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	4	54	37	143	238	1.2	0.5	2,382	13.2	4.0	4,220	17,730	6,471
Legislators and Government Appointed Officials	0	0	0	1	1	*	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
General Managers	0	7	7	29	43	3.6	1.5	410	11.4	5.0	585	13,612	5,500
Specialist Managers	3	24	16	48	91	0.8	0.4	1,023	16.0	3.3	2,226	24,465	6,637
Farmers and Farm Managers	1	4	1	8	14	1.1	0.4	65	7.2	1.9	190	13,552	3,683
Managing Supervisors (Sales and Service)	0	15	12	44	71	1.5	0.6	767	13.7	4.4	1,021	14,374	7,461
Managing Supervisors (Other Business)	0	4	1	13	18	0.9	0.4	117	8.4	4.6	197	10,944	7,074
Professionals	9	88	43	245	385	1.0	0.5	3,382	11.7	3.2	7,068	18,357	6,916
Natural Scientists	0	5	3	4	12	1.1	0.5	187	26.7	22.9	311	25,891	24,102
Building Professionals and Engineers	2	2	3	20	27	0.7	0.3	203	8.8	2.6	512	18,973	6,000
Health Diagnosis and Treatment Practitioners	0	4	4	26	34	1.1	0.6	398	13.3	3.0	387	11,384	5,586
School Teachers	1	22	7	63	93	1.0	0.5	629	9.0	2.8	1,512	16,257	5,345
Other Teachers and Instructors	1	10	2	20	33	1.1	0.7	228	10.4	2.4	400	12,127	8,210
Social Professionals	1	8	5	27	41	1.5	0.7	471	14.7	5.3	803	19,591	7,500
Business Professionals	3	24	10	56	93	0.8	0.4	769	11.7	2.9	2,094	22,513	7,707
Artists and Related Professionals	1	6	7	13	27	1.1	0.6	321	16.0	5.8	687	25,457	9,080
Miscellaneous Professionals	0	7	2	16	25	1.1	0.6	177	9.8	3.1	361	14,447	4,577
Para-Professionals	3	52	35	273	363	2.2	1.2	3,268	10.6	3.6	5,314	14,638	4,722
Medical and Science Technical Officers/Technicians	0	4	2	15	21	2.4	1.4	178	10.5	5.9	272	12,943	8,508
Engineering and Building Associates and Technicians	0	6	6	18	30	1.4	0.7	406	16.9	7.7	482	16,080	9,030
Air and Sea Transport Technical Workers	1	0	0	3	4	1.0	0.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	326	81,568	8,012
Registered Nurses	0	16	9	101	126	2.2	1.4	972	8.8	3.4	1,448	11,491	4,459
Police	0	7	2	25	34	2.7	1.4	207	7.7	2.9	369	10,839	4,130
Miscellaneous Para-Professionals	2	19	16	111	148	2.4	1.2	1,487	11.7	3.4	2,417	16,329	4,200
Tradespersons	10	111	82	387	590	2.0	1.0	5,500	11.7	5.0	13,355	22,636	6,502
Metal Fitting and Machining Tradespersons	3	16	6	45	70	2.2	1.1	372	7.3	2.9	1,556	22,233	4,716
Other Metal Tradespersons	0	12	12	46	70	2.3	1.1	687	11.8	3.2	1,365	19,495	7,302
Electrical and Electronics Tradespersons	1	18	20	64	103	2.1	1.0	994	11.8	4.6	1,542	14,975	6,353
Building Tradespersons	2	21	16	58	97	1.8	1.0	911	12.3	5.4	2,727	28,114	8,021
Printing Tradespersons	0	2	0	8	10	1.2	0.6	47	5.9	4.0	127	12,735	4,943
Vehicle Tradespersons	0	13	10	44	67	2.0	1.0	753	13.9	6.9	1,162	17,341	6,951
Food Tradespersons	2	12	7	58	79	1.9	0.9	728	11.2	5.6	3,352	42,435	5,344
Amenity Horticultural Tradespersons	1	4	3	16	24	1.8	1.0	281	14.8	5.6	279	11,630	5,774
Miscellaneous Tradespersons	1	13	8	48	70	2.3	1.2	727	13.0	6.0	1,244	17,773	7,671

(a) 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: 1998/99

	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													
Clerks	4	120	76	400	600	1.5	1.0	5,941	12.5	4.0	9,298	15,496	5,811
Stenographers and Typists	1	19	17	84	121	1.1	0.7	1,305	12.9	5.6	1,828	15,111	6,943
Data Processing and Business Machine Operators	0	10	3	21	34	1.1	0.7	358	14.9	3.0	1,250	36,761	7,384
Numerical Clerks	0	19	14	74	107	1.0	0.6	938	10.7	3.3	1,625	15,188	5,632
Filing, Sorting and Copying Clerks	0	9	3	19	31	2.2	1.6	373	17.0	5.9	468	15,085	6,226
Material Recording and Despatching Clerks	0	5	8	21	34	1.2	0.7	500	17.2	6.4	400	11,761	6,115
Receptionists, Telephonists and Messengers	3	40	29	118	190	2.8	1.8	1,968	13.4	3.9	2,877	15,142	4,675
Miscellaneous Clerks	0	18	2	63	83	2.8	1.9	498	7.7	2.7	850	10,239	5,043
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	5	102	110	416	633	1.4	1.0	7,003	13.3	4.4	10,047	15,871	4,614
Investment, Insurance and Real Estate Salespersons	0	6	2	11	19	0.6	0.3	117	9.0	2.7	398	20,950	8,000
Sales Representatives	2	19	20	50	91	2.4	1.2	1,075	15.6	5.1	3,030	33,301	9,191
Sales Assistants	1	43	45	131	220	1.2	0.9	2,619	14.9	6.4	3,052	13,875	5,098
Tellers, Cashiers and Ticket Salespersons	1	8	9	73	91	1.4	1.1	723	8.8	2.9	953	10,475	3,503
Miscellaneous Salespersons	0	12	16	55	83	1.1	0.9	995	14.0	7.1	962	11,592	4,006
Personal Service Workers	1	14	18	96	129	2.0	1.4	1,475	12.9	3.8	1,650	12,793	4,162
Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers	21	104	86	281	492	3.2	1.6	5,508	15.1	5.1	18,484	37,568	9,605
Road and Rail Transport Drivers	15	73	72	190	350	4.5	2.2	4,352	16.7	6.0	14,266	40,761	10,433
Mobile Plant Operators (except Transport)	3	12	4	36	55	2.1	1.0	419	10.5	4.8	2,358	42,865	10,956
Stationary Plant Operators	1	6	1	17	25	1.6	0.7	76	4.2	2.5	313	12,539	4,158
Machine Operators	2	13	9	38	62	1.9	1.0	661	14.1	3.9	1,546	24,940	7,556
Labourers and Related Workers	11	159	148	567	885	2.6	1.6	9,773	13.7	5.3	17,105	19,328	5,853
Trades Assistants and Factory Hands	1	40	62	169	272	3.2	1.8	3,426	14.9	5.6	4,575	16,820	4,963
Agricultural Labourers and Related Workers	3	5	2	31	41	1.5	0.8	306	9.3	4.7	490	11,944	6,078
Cleaners	1	21	20	62	104	1.9	1.5	1,114	13.6	5.0	1,733	16,664	6,546
Construction and Mining Labourers	4	16	8	45	73	2.4	1.3	879	16.9	5.6	4,045	55,410	9,449
Miscellaneous Labourers and Related Workers	2	77	56	260	395	2.7	1.8	4,047	12.8	4.6	6,262	15,854	5,044
TOTAL	67	790	617	2,712	4,186	1.7	1.0	42,756	12.9	4.4	84,889	20,279	5,927

(a) 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: 1998/99

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	35	25	167	233	1.3	1.1	2,175	11.3	4.4	3,927	16,853	3,101
20 - 24	8	96	82	431	617	2.1	1.2	5,734	11.2	3.6	9,866	15,991	4,209
25 - 29	11	92	104	393	600	1.8	0.9	6,966	14.0	4.3	13,582	22,636	5,634
30 - 34	7	102	76	360	545	1.8	1.0	5,249	12.1	4.7	11,780	21,614	6,438
35 - 39	9	86	78	321	494	1.6	0.9	5,174	13.0	3.9	10,850	21,964	6,025
40 - 44	3	88	72	313	476	1.6	0.8	5,213	13.6	4.5	7,952	16,705	6,391
45 - 49	7	96	62	279	444	1.7	0.9	4,726	13.9	4.1	9,788	22,046	7,103
50 - 54	6	99	63	237	405	1.8	1.0	4,021	13.4	5.1	8,649	21,357	7,129
55 - 59	5	60	38	135	238	1.9	1.0	2,274	13.2	5.3	5,581	23,451	6,838
60 - 64	3	27	12	60	102	1.8	1.1	928	12.9	7.6	1,989	19,495	6,091
65 +	2	8	5	15	30	1.3	1.2	283	14.1	6.1	923	30,754	10,165
Not stated and other	0	1	0	1	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
TOTAL	67	790	617	2,712	4,186	1.7	1.0	42,756	12.9	4.4	84,889	20,279	5,927

Table 5.4 Non-Workplace Injuries
Time Lost and Cost for temporary disability cases only : 1998/99

Time lost	Number of injuries		Time lost (weeks) (c)		Gross incurred Cost (GIC)		
	Number	Percent of total	Total weeks	Percent of total	Total \$'000	Percent of total	Average \$
PERSONS							
Up to 1 week	230	14.7	165	0.8	501	3.6	2,179
Over 1 week to 2 weeks	316	20.2	490	2.4	766	5.5	2,425
Over 2 weeks to 4 weeks	225	14.4	652	3.2	1,006	7.2	4,469
Over 4 weeks to 26 weeks	498	31.9	5,688	27.9	4,950	35.5	9,939
Over 26 weeks	292	18.7	13,418	65.7	6,718	48.2	23,008
TOTAL	1,561	100.0	20,412	100.0	13,941	100.0	8,931

(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.

n.a. Not applicable

Table 5.5 Non-Workplace Injuries
Nature of occurrence : 1991/92 to 1998/99

	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 \$
Road traffic accidents												
1992 (c)	29	64	86	511	690	0.3	6,787	11.6	4.3	12,664	18,380	3,946
1993	22	88	71	527	708	0.3	5,543	9.4	3.3	17,398	24,573	3,779
1994	35	128	71	504	738	0.4	6,188	10.9	4.0	21,898	29,672	4,925
1995	25	177	86	556	844	0.4	6,992	11.0	3.4	31,711	37,572	4,783
1996	37	165	104	505	811	0.4	8,969	14.9	4.7	24,831	30,617	6,000
1997	33	173	111	543	860	0.4	9,830	15.1	4.6	23,041	26,792	6,645
1998	29	149	126	476	780	0.3	10,722	18.0	4.9	23,646	30,316	7,444
1999	21	144	77	356	598	0.2	5,738	13.3	4.6	19,312	32,295	7,568
Away from work during recess period												
1992 (c)	3	34	11	178	226	0.1	1,334	7.1	3.1	2,173	9,615	2,531
1993	1	38	5	144	188	0.1	887	6.0	2.9	1,867	9,933	3,009
1994	1	39	11	152	203	0.1	1,319	8.1	2.6	2,534	12,483	3,882
1995	1	57	19	155	232	0.1	1,550	9.1	2.9	3,632	15,655	4,205
1996	1	57	18	165	241	0.1	1,774	9.7	3.6	3,379	14,021	3,921
1997	3	79	21	180	283	0.1	2,157	10.7	3.0	5,930	20,955	5,246
1998	2	56	27	150	235	0.1	2,404	13.6	3.1	4,107	17,476	6,900
1999	0	54	26	132	212	0.1	1,709	10.9	4.0	2,961	13,969	6,516
Commuting accidents												
1992 (c)	30	146	163	1,697	2,036	1.0	16,573	8.9	3.3	25,632	12,695	2,600
1993	42	186	171	1,600	1,999	1.0	16,221	9.2	3.4	28,938	14,476	3,050
1994	34	303	205	1,571	2,113	1.0	18,128	10.3	3.6	39,387	18,641	3,538
1995	50	437	259	1,580	2,326	1.1	21,466	11.8	3.9	48,136	20,695	4,000
1996	47	416	337	1,626	2,426	1.1	26,670	13.8	3.9	52,110	21,480	4,500
1997	33	557	409	1,913	2,912	1.3	34,070	14.7	4.1	55,719	19,134	5,186
1998	47	509	544	2,268	3,368	1.5	42,607	15.3	4.1	67,734	20,111	5,618
1999	46	592	514	2,224	3,376	1.4	35,310	12.9	4.4	62,616	18,547	5,687
Total non-workplace injuries												
1992 (c)	62	244	260	2,386	2,952	1.4	24,694	9.4	3.6	40,469	13,793	2,848
1993	65	312	247	2,271	2,895	1.4	22,652	9.1	3.3	48,203	16,650	3,247
1994	70	470	287	2,227	3,054	1.5	25,635	10.3	3.7	63,819	20,897	3,913
1995	76	671	364	2,291	3,402	1.5	30,007	11.4	3.6	83,479	24,538	4,200
1996	85	638	459	2,296	3,478	1.5	37,413	13.8	4.1	80,320	23,094	4,833
1997	69	809	541	2,636	4,055	1.8	46,057	14.5	4.1	84,690	20,885	5,491
1998	78	714	697	2,894	4,383	1.9	55,734	15.6	4.3	95,487	21,786	5,939
1999	67	790	617	2,712	4,186	1.7	42,756	12.9	4.4	84,889	20,279	5,927

(a) 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) Excludes coal mining cases for the year 1991/92.

Table 6.1 Lost Time Injuries
Lost Time Injuries/Diseases : 1998/99

	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			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS												
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13	503	218	2,121	2,855	27.4	19,098	8.2	2.3	40,042	14,025	2,543
Agriculture	7	341	165	1,637	2,150	26.6	14,462	8.0	2.3	28,290	13,158	2,427
Services to Agriculture, Hunting and Trapping	2	90	32	269	393	31.9	2,626	8.7	3.0	7,099	18,064	3,710
Forestry and Logging	4	62	16	164	246	*	1,347	7.5	1.4	3,819	15,524	2,953
Commercial Fishing	0	10	5	51	66	*	662	11.8	3.4	835	12,644	3,508
Mining	9	296	88	1,006	1,399	36.6	9,602	8.8	5.3	31,066	22,206	5,544
Coal Mining	5	185	69	760	1,019	48.6	8,032	9.7	6.3	25,027	24,561	6,110
Oil and Gas Extraction	0	4	0	1	5	*	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	174	34,801	13,500
Metal Ore Mining	1	48	2	88	139	*	290	3.2	0.4	1,407	10,119	2,446
Other Mining	1	54	11	123	189	*	938	7.0	1.6	3,332	17,628	3,100
Services to Mining	2	5	6	34	47	*	339	8.5	2.2	1,126	23,962	3,299
Manufacturing	19	4,197	1,397	13,405	19,018	29.5	94,406	6.4	1.0	185,475	9,753	1,611
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Mfg	2	584	296	3,218	4,100	41.6	20,783	5.9	1.0	33,877	8,263	1,237
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Mfg	3	199	100	496	798	19.5	5,954	10.0	1.4	10,637	13,330	2,488
Wood and Paper Product Mfg	1	269	85	854	1,209	34.7	6,234	6.7	1.6	15,610	12,911	2,059
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	2	147	100	746	995	13.6	6,079	7.2	1.4	9,648	9,697	1,602
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Prod Mfg	3	324	137	1,046	1,510	21.9	8,784	7.5	1.4	17,208	11,396	2,120
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Mfg	0	271	62	513	846	25.2	4,267	7.4	1.1	9,164	10,832	2,827
Metal Product Mfg	2	1,347	246	2,700	4,295	34.4	16,860	5.7	1.0	42,000	9,779	1,823
Machinery and Equipment Mfg	4	834	262	3,093	4,193	33.8	18,241	5.4	0.9	36,258	8,647	1,441
Other Mfg	2	222	109	739	1,072	23.8	7,204	8.5	1.6	11,074	10,330	2,000
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3	316	10	549	878	20.1	1,515	2.7	0.9	17,484	19,913	4,409
Electricity and Gas Supply	3	168	5	227	403	16.3	545	2.3	0.6	13,049	32,380	4,300
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	0	148	5	322	475	25.1	970	3.0	1.0	4,434	9,336	4,426
Construction	26	2,142	704	6,754	9,626	31.6	54,194	7.3	1.6	125,074	12,993	2,691
General Construction	13	1,050	245	3,004	4,312	33.5	20,245	6.2	1.3	56,095	13,009	2,678
Construction Trade Services	13	1,092	459	3,750	5,314	30.1	33,949	8.1	1.9	68,979	12,981	2,700
Wholesale Trade	12	657	482	3,509	4,660	13.6	30,136	7.6	1.4	46,760	10,034	1,731
Basic Material Wholesaling	4	182	108	821	1,115	15.9	7,103	7.7	1.6	11,975	10,740	2,006
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	6	198	155	1,163	1,522	9.7	9,589	7.3	1.3	12,526	8,230	1,603
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	2	277	219	1,525	2,023	17.4	13,443	7.7	1.4	22,259	11,003	1,650
Retail Trade	12	985	1,083	6,986	9,066	17.5	63,915	7.9	1.4	73,437	8,100	1,298
Food Retailing	6	409	545	3,098	4,058	22.7	29,853	8.2	1.4	29,697	7,318	1,175
Personal and Household Good Retailing	1	280	323	2,072	2,676	13.1	19,006	7.9	1.4	21,886	8,178	1,393
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	5	296	215	1,816	2,332	17.3	15,056	7.4	1.4	21,855	9,372	1,465

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

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

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%.

n.p. Not published.

Table 6.1 Non-Workplace Injuries (continued)
Lost Time Injuries/Diseases : 1998/99

	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			Total	Average	Median	Total \$'000	Average \$	Median \$
PERSONS												
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	2	474	422	3,700	4,598	23.5	30,981	7.5	1.4	41,943	9,122	1,247
Transport and Storage	23	1,007	403	5,412	6,845	27.4	32,444	5.6	1.1	70,557	10,308	1,744
Road Transport	15	368	262	2,320	2,965	27.3	18,782	7.3	1.6	36,453	12,294	1,940
Rail Transport	1	213	5	928	1,147	36.4	1,872	2.0	0.7	9,711	8,466	1,145
Water Transport	0	70	2	49	121	*	329	6.4	1.3	2,010	16,608	7,927
Air and Space Transport	0	66	16	831	913	22.9	2,793	3.3	0.9	5,065	5,547	1,937
Other Transport	3	46	28	241	318	*	1,897	7.1	1.8	3,990	12,548	2,547
Services to Transport	3	130	49	476	658	13.0	3,808	7.3	1.6	7,574	11,510	2,364
Storage	1	114	41	567	723	61.2	2,963	4.9	1.0	5,754	7,959	1,153
Communication Services	2	67	31	384	484	23.2	2,423	5.8	1.3	3,781	7,812	1,443
Finance and Insurance	2	164	137	1,305	1,608	6.6	9,954	6.9	1.1	13,877	8,630	2,104
Finance	1	57	75	861	994	7.3	5,540	5.9	1.1	8,007	8,055	2,199
Insurance	0	60	30	213	303	5.7	1,877	7.7	1.0	3,171	10,466	2,162
Services to Finance and Insurance	1	47	32	231	311	6.0	2,538	9.7	1.0	2,698	8,677	1,878
Property and Business Services	18	1,230	545	3,681	5,474	10.7	37,585	8.9	1.6	63,090	11,525	1,921
Property Services	3	209	64	468	744	11.6	4,487	8.5	1.7	8,397	11,287	3,380
Business Services	15	1,021	481	3,213	4,730	10.5	33,098	9.0	1.6	54,693	11,563	1,728
Government Administration and Defence	1	376	136	2,218	2,731	22.0	12,762	5.4	1.1	21,409	7,839	1,370
Education	6	408	258	2,731	3,403	9.9	19,187	6.4	0.9	28,109	8,260	1,540
Health and Community Services	6	881	754	7,701	9,342	23.9	66,295	7.9	1.6	77,717	8,319	1,515
Health Services	3	700	561	5,911	7,175	23.4	49,820	7.7	1.6	59,184	8,249	1,520
Community Services	3	181	193	1,790	2,167	25.5	16,475	8.3	1.6	18,532	8,552	1,501
Cultural and Recreational Services	3	170	149	1,323	1,645	20.4	10,635	7.2	1.4	15,272	9,284	1,742
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	1	19	26	139	185	7.3	1,460	8.9	2.0	2,078	11,232	2,300
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	1	73	36	388	498	23.3	2,533	6.0	1.3	4,865	9,770	1,833
Sport and Recreation	1	78	87	796	962	28.3	6,642	7.5	1.3	8,329	8,658	1,622
Personal and Other Services	6	448	256	2,725	3,435	22.9	20,369	6.9	1.3	32,503	9,462	1,700
Personal Services	3	126	111	555	795	15.6	7,406	11.2	2.3	10,456	13,152	2,414
Other Services	3	310	144	2,160	2,617	27.1	12,832	5.6	1.1	21,072	8,052	1,500
Private Households Employing Staff	0	12	1	10	23	*	131	11.9	12.0	976	42,432	17,360
TOTAL	163	14,321	7,073	65,510	87,067	20.2	515,501	7.1	1.4	887,598	10,194	1,741

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

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

* Relative standard error exceeds 25%.

n.p. Not published.

Table 7.1 Payments
Type of payments made from 1987/88 to 1998/99 (\$'000)

Type of Payments	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
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
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
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
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
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
Physiotherapy & 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
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
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
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
Pain and suffering	26	127	425	8,469	22,800	49,469	70,977	92,183	59,502	93,560	110,749	67,009
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Interpreter services		98	290	351	339	381	394	469	566	678	811	982
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
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

(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 1998/99 for all cases

Type of payments	Type of payment by nature of occurrence								Type of payment by gender					
	Workplace injuries		Non-workplace injuries		Occupational diseases		All employment injuries (a)		Males		Females		Persons	
	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total	\$'000	% of Total
Compensation payments	1,404,751	70.9	146,162	82.2	212,124	68.1	1,772,244	71.3	1,242,024	70.0	530,221	74.7	1,772,244	71.3
Ambulance services	6,261	0.3	785	0.4	586	0.2	7,642	0.3	5,554	0.3	2,088	0.3	7,642	0.3
Medical treatment	154,682	7.8	22,027	12.4	21,190	6.8	198,490	8.0	132,129	7.4	66,361	9.3	198,490	8.0
Hospital treatment	44,747	2.3	8,284	4.7	5,716	1.8	58,857	2.4	44,878	2.5	13,978	2.0	58,857	2.4
Rehabilitation treatment	45,953	2.3	4,746	2.7	6,857	2.2	57,601	2.3	35,137	2.0	22,464	3.2	57,601	2.3
Physiotherapy and chiropractic treatment	50,654	2.6	6,872	3.9	2,842	0.9	60,466	2.4	35,745	2.0	24,721	3.5	60,466	2.4
Damage to artificial limbs and clothing	734	0.0	237	0.1	1,235	0.4	2,275	0.1	2,026	0.1	249	0.0	2,275	0.1
Death payments	8,137	0.4	10,751	6.0	3,018	1.0	21,927	0.9	21,078	1.2	849	0.1	21,927	0.9
Permanent injury	133,055	6.7	15,415	8.7	33,066	10.6	182,318	7.4	137,827	7.8	44,491	6.3	182,318	7.4
Pain and suffering	53,609	2.7	5,786	3.3	7,492	2.4	67,009	2.7	48,919	2.8	18,089	2.5	67,009	2.7
Commutations (Redemptions)	384,296	19.4	19,760	11.1	54,600	17.5	462,668	18.6	324,749	18.3	137,919	19.4	462,668	18.6
Partial incapacity (section 38 Weekly benefit)	66,053	3.3	5,587	3.1	10,095	3.2	81,767	3.3	60,120	3.4	21,647	3.0	81,767	3.3
Total incapacity (Weekly benefit)	349,997	17.7	37,072	20.9	52,033	16.7	440,631	17.7	305,729	17.2	134,902	19.0	440,631	17.7
Partial incapacity (section 40 Weekly benefit)	106,572	5.4	8,839	5.0	13,395	4.3	130,593	5.3	88,132	5.0	42,462	6.0	130,593	5.3
Non-compensation payments	577,031	29.1	31,551	17.8	99,478	31.9	712,755	28.7	532,723	30.0	180,032	25.3	712,755	28.7
Transport and maintenance	11,254	0.6	1,176	0.7	1,962	0.6	14,449	0.6	9,355	0.5	5,094	0.7	14,449	0.6
Damages and common law	271,280	13.7	4,362	2.5	33,469	10.7	311,449	12.5	257,654	14.5	53,795	7.6	311,449	12.5
Investigation expenses	80,781	4.1	7,822	4.4	18,351	5.9	107,269	4.3	70,421	4.0	36,848	5.2	107,269	4.3
Interpreter services	803	0.0	66	0.0	112	0.0	982	0.0	684	0.0	298	0.0	982	0.0
Legal costs	212,932	10.7	18,124	10.2	45,584	14.6	278,626	11.2	194,627	11.0	83,999	11.8	278,626	11.2
TOTAL	1,981,782	100.0	177,713	100.0	311,602	100.0	2,484,999	100.0	1,774,746	100.0	710,253	100.0	2,484,999	100.0

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