



## **Claims for Work-related Injuries**

### **Definitions and Classifications**

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## **Part A - Definitions**

### **Accident Compensation Corporation**

The Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) administers New Zealand's accident compensation scheme, which provides injury insurance for all New Zealand citizens and residents, and temporary visitors to New Zealand.

A claim is made to ACC when treatment for an injury is first sought from any recognised treatment provider, such as a doctor or a physiotherapist. Claims to ACC are divided into different categories for funding purposes and only those that are work-related are included in this release. Furthermore, this release only includes claims with costs recorded against them. Consequently, any claims where the only treatment was provided at a hospital accident and emergency department (A&E) are not included as the costs of treatment provided are not recorded against individual claims, and are instead bulk-funded by ACC directly to the District Health Boards (DHBs).

The definition of work-related injuries covered by ACC is determined by legislation, currently the Injury Prevention, Rehabilitation, and Compensation Act 2001. See 'Injury' and 'Work-related claims' below.

### **Age**

Age specifies the age in years, as at the date of injury, and calculated from the date of birth.

This may differ from the worker's age when the claim is lodged, the age when compensation is received, or the age at death if the worker dies of the injury.

### **Bodily location of injury**

Bodily location of injury defines the part or parts of the body damaged in the injury event.

This is classified using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision, Australian Modification, Second Edition (ICD-10-AM). Its codes combine information on the type of injury, illness or disease, and the bodily location in a detailed, hierarchical manner.

Classification 6 in Part B of this document shows the ICD-10-AM chapters and subgroups used to classify type of injury, illness or disease, and bodily location.

### **Claims for fatal injuries**

Claims for fatal injuries are those made to ACC for deaths that resulted from workplace injuries (e.g. a fatal work-related fall) or occupational diseases resulting in death, such as asbestos-related illnesses.

In these statistics deaths that are accepted as work-related by the ACC are counted in the year that the injury took place. The ACC statistics deaths are counted in the year that the death took place. The concept of counting deaths in the year the injury took place is problematic in the case of occupational disease, where the effects of exposure to known

carcinogens or other hazardous substances may take many years to become apparent. To create consistency in the count of work-related deaths across years, only deaths occurring within 15 months of the end of the reference year are included in the totals for 'final' estimates. In the case of provisional estimates of work-related fatalities, deaths occurring within three months of the end of the reference year are counted.

It should be noted that by no means all work-related fatal injuries are the subject of claims to ACC. The statistics in this release are not a definitive count of work-related fatalities.

### **Claims for medical fees only**

Claims for medical fees only involve payments by ACC to recognised treatment providers, for example doctors, physiotherapists and pharmacists, but do not involve any entitlement payments to the injured person to cover, for example, rehabilitation or the loss of earnings. The distinction between claims for medical fees only, and claims involving entitlements, has been used in this release to help separate the minor injuries from the more serious injuries, respectively. See Classification 7 in Part B of this document.

### **Claims involving entitlements**

Claims involving entitlement payments to the injured person include death payments, weekly compensation payments, and rehabilitation payments. The distinction between claims for medical fees only, and claims involving entitlements, has been used in this release to help separate the minor injuries from the more serious injuries, respectively.

See Classification 7 in Part B of this document for a detailed list of entitlement payment categories.

### **Costs**

The cost to ACC of the treatment or service provided. For entitlement claims, payments are made to provide compensation or rehabilitation and in the case of death payments, the recipients are the deceased's dependents.

Treatment provided at a hospital's Accident and Emergency is bulk-funded by ACC directly to the District Health Boards and is not recorded against individual claims. These costs are not included in the figures in this release.

The costs shown in this release are exclusive of goods and services tax. Classification 7 in Part B of this document shows all the categories of payment.

The costs for provisional figures in 2007 include three months after the end of the 2007 calendar year, while the costs for final figures in 2006 include the 15 months since the end of the 2006 calendar year.

### **Diagnosis of injury and illness/disease**

The diagnosis is the type of injury, illness or disease sustained by the worker.

This is classified using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and

Related Health Problems, 10th revision, Australian Modification, Second Edition (ICD-10-AM). Its codes combine information on the type of injury, illness or disease, and the bodily location in a detailed, hierarchical manner.

Where more than one diagnosis was provided for the claim, the first was used on the basis that this was the most important. Diagnoses are aggregated into three groups: 'Injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes', 'Illness and disease' and 'Other and undefined.' These groupings are based on National Data Standards for Injury Surveillance (NDS-IS) recommendations.

Classification 6 in Part B of this document shows the ICD-10-AM chapters and subgroups used to classify type of injury, illness or disease, and bodily location.

### **Duration of payments**

The elapsed time between the first month and the last month a payment was made, regardless of whether payments were made in any of the intervening months.

Duration of payments can be used as a crude indicator of the severity of the injury as it gives some idea of how long medical treatment was received, or for how long entitlement payments were made. However, it does not show, for example, how many weeks the weekly compensation was paid, only that one or more payments occurred in a given month.

### **Employment status**

Employment status indicates whether a worker is working for himself/herself (i.e. self-employed) or for another person or entity (i.e. an employee).

The employment status figures cover all those 'working for wages and salaries'. The self-employed figures include those classified as 'self-employed and not employing others' but exclude those 'working without pay or profit in a family business'. While this is non-standard for the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), it corresponds closely to the definitions used for workplace accident insurance.

### **Entitlement claims**

See 'Claims involving entitlements' above.

### **Ethnic group**

The ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to in terms of cultural affiliation.

An ethnic group is a social group whose members:

- share a sense of common origins
- claim a common and distinctive history and destiny
- possess one or more dimensions of collective cultural individuality
- feel a sense of unique collective solidarity.

It is possible that an injured worker, in a claim to ACC, will list more than one ethnic group. However, only one ethnic group has been included in the claims data used for these statistics.

The HLFS allows for up to three ethnic groups to be coded for each respondent, and then the following prioritising system is used to allocate a single ethnic group code:

- Any person who reports a 'Maori' ethnicity is allocated to the 'Maori' category.
- Any person who reports a 'Pacific peoples' ethnicity (that is Samoan, Cook Island Maori, Niuean, Tongan or Other Pacific) but not 'Maori' ethnicity, is allocated to the 'Pacific peoples' category.
- Any person who reports a 'Chinese', 'Indian' and/or 'Other' ethnicity, but not 'Maori' and/or 'Pacific peoples' ethnicity, is allocated to the 'Other' category.
- Any person who reports a 'European/Pakeha' ethnicity only is allocated to the 'European/Pakeha' category only.

This difference in coding multiple ethnicity means that where ACC and HLFS figures are combined, as in the calculation of incidence rates, the numerator and denominator are measured in different ways, even though the labels of the categories used in each are the same.

Classification 1 in Part B of this document shows the categories used in the tables in this release, and the main subgroups of each.

### **Final figures**

Claims are included in these tables under the calendar year in which the injury occurred. For final figures, claims are only included if some costs are recorded within 15 months of the end of the calendar year. This allows for a consistent comparison between the years. Details of claims may change after this time. For example, costs may continue to be incurred for many years, and death may occur after this time. However, these statistics will not be updated to reflect these changes.

### **Full-time equivalent employees**

Full-time equivalent employees is the number of full-time employees plus half the number of part-time employees.

The full-time equivalent employee (FTE) measure is used instead of 'total number of employees' for the calculation of the incidence rate, as part-time employees have a lower exposure to injury because they work fewer hours than full-time employees. This allows the denominator of the incidence rate to be expressed as units that each have approximately the same risk of work-related injury. The FTE is a standard measure used in labour force statistics, for example, to calculate average weekly earnings. The numbers used in the tables for FTEs is derived from the HLFS. The FTE figures used in this release are annual averages.

### **Geographic region where the injury occurred**

Geographic region is the part of New Zealand or the world where the injury event took place.

The physical address or place of the injury event is classified according to in which

Territorial Authority (TA) it occurred, and these TAs are grouped into regions of New Zealand. The classification, which is shown in Classification 4 in Part B of this document, also contains a group of codes for injuries that occurred outside New Zealand.

These regions have been chosen for the purposes of this release. Most align with Regional Council boundaries, but in a few cases TAs straddle these boundaries. Those TAs have been assigned to the region containing the greatest proportion of their population, on the basis of the census usually resident population count, 2001 Census. The TAs involved are Franklin, Waitomo, Taupo, Rotorua, Stratford, Rangitikei, Tararua and Waitaki districts.

### **Household Labour Force Survey**

Statistics New Zealand's quarterly Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) produces a range of statistics on the employed, unemployed, and those not in the labour force.

The target population of the HLFS is the civilian, usually resident, non-institutionalised population aged 15 years and over. It therefore excludes people in non-private dwellings such as hospitals and prisons, visitors from overseas who are staying for less than 12 months, the armed forces, overseas diplomats in New Zealand, and people living on offshore islands (except Waiheke Island).

The HLFS provides the FTE figures that are used in this release to calculate injury incidence rates by age, sex, ethnic group, employment status, industry, occupation, and region where the injury occurred. The FTE figures used in this release are annual averages.

Being derived from a sample survey, FTE figures are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error, and should therefore be seen as indicative rather than definitive.

### **Incidence rate**

For claims for non-fatal injuries the incidence rate is the number of work-related claims per 1,000 FTEs.

For claims for fatal injuries the incidence rate is the number of claims for work-related fatal injuries per 100,000 FTEs.

These rates are used as a means of comparing levels of injuries and fatal injuries claims between groups with different numbers of workers. This rate is used by the International Labor Organization (ILO) to enable comparisons of work-related injuries between countries.

### **Industry**

Industry covers the type of activity carried out by the organisation, enterprise, business, or unit of economic activity within which the injured person worked.

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), New Zealand Version 1996, (Version 4.1) is used to classify each business.

The classification and the categories used in this release are shown in Classification 5 in

Part B of this document.

### **Injury**

The Injury Prevention, Rehabilitation, and Compensation (IPRC) Act 2001, section 26, defines a 'personal injury' to include:

- death
- a physical injury or mental injury caused by a physical injury
- mental injury caused by criminal act
- damage to dentures or prostheses that replace a part of the human body.

The IPRC Act 2001, section 25, defines 'accident' to include:

- a specific event, or a series of events, that involves the application of a force (including gravity) or resistance external to the human body, or involves the sudden movement of the body to avoid such a force or resistance external to the human body
- the inhalation or oral ingestion of any solid, liquid, gas, or foreign object on a specific occasion, which kind of occurrence does not include the inhalation or ingestion of a virus, bacterium, protozoa, or fungi unless that inhalation or ingestion is the result of the criminal act of a person other than the injured person
- a burn, or exposure to radiation or rays of any kind, on a specific occasion, which kind of occurrence does not include a burn or exposure caused by exposure to the elements
- the absorption of any chemical through the skin
- any exposure to the elements, or to extremes of temperature or environment.

The IPRC Act 2001 also covers work-related gradual process, disease or infection.

'Gradual process' is defined as:

Changes that result in personal injury and develop slowly and progressively over time, although not necessarily over a definable period such as:

- The effects of exposure to noise or fumes over a few months at a workplace
- The physical deterioration resulting from an activity such as keyboarding where there are no specific events involving impacts or strain
- the progressive degenerative change due to the ageing process.

The second category covers occupational overuse syndromes (OOS), a range of conditions caused/contributed to by work factors resulting in localised inflammation, compression syndromes and pain syndromes.

### **Occupation**

Occupation is the claimant's occupation at the time of injury. Occupation is classified according to the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO), 1995, Version 2.0.

Classification 2 in Part B of this document provides the occupations used in this release.

**Provisional figures**

Claims are included in these tables under the calendar year in which the injury occurred. For provisional figures, claims are only included if some costs are recorded within three months of the end of the calendar year. For 2007, provisional figures are as at 31 March 2008.

**Scene of injury**

The scene of injury is the location where the injury happened. It includes the likes of homes, farms and streets. The categories included in this release differ from those produced previously.

Classification 3 in Part B of this document shows the categories used for scene of injury.

**Work-related claims**

Work-related claims are those made to ACC for work-related injuries.

The IPRC Act 2001, s28(1), defines a work-related injury as an injury which happens when the worker is:

- at his or her place of employment, including when the place moves [as it does for a taxi driver], or is a place to or through which the worker moves, or
- having a rest or meal break at work, or
- travelling to or from work in transport provided by the employer, or
- travelling from work in order to receive treatment for a work-related injury.

## **Part B Classifications**

### **1 Ethnic group**

The categories in bold type are those used in the tables in this release. The other categories represent the next level down of the classification, and are included here to show the components of the top-level categories. ACC classify ethnicity in line with the New Zealand Health Information Service of the Ministry of Health, in line with the Statistics New Zealand Standard Classification of Ethnicity, Level Two.

#### **European**

European

Other European

European not further defined

#### **Māori**

New Zealand Maori

#### **Pacific peoples**

Samoan

Cook Island Maori

Tongan

Niuean

Tokelauan

Fijian

Other Pacific peoples

Pacific Islands not further defined

#### **Asian**

Southeast Asian

Chinese

Indian

Other Asian

Asian not further defined

#### **Other**

Middle Eastern

Latin American/ Hispanic

African

Other

#### **Not specified**

## **2 Occupation**

### **New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO), 1995, version 2.0**

The categories at the 1-digit level are those used in the tables in this release. The other categories represent the next two levels down of the classification, and are included here to show the components of the top-level categories.

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#### **1 Legislators, Administrators and Managers**

- 11 Legislators and Administrators
- 111 Legislators
- 112 Senior Government Administrators
- 113 Senior Business Administrators
- 114 Special-Interest Organisation Administrators
- 12 Corporate Managers
- 121 General Managers
- 122 Specialised Managers

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#### **2 Professionals**

- 21 Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals
- 211 Physicists, Chemists and Related Professionals
- 212 Mathematicians, Statisticians and Related Professionals
- 213 Computing Professionals
- 214 Architects, Engineers and Related Professionals
- 22 Life Science and Health Professionals
- 221 Life Science Professionals
- 222 Health Professionals (Except Nursing)
- 223 Nursing and Midwifery Professionals
- 23 Teaching Professionals
- 231 Tertiary Teaching Professionals
- 232 Secondary Teaching Professionals
- 233 Primary and Early Childhood Teaching Professionals
- 234 Special Education Teaching Professionals
- 235 Other Teaching Professionals
- 24 Other Professionals
- 241 Business Professionals
- 242 Legal Professionals
- 243 Archivists, Librarians and Related Information Professionals
- 244 Social and Related Science Professionals
- 245 Religious Professionals

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#### **3 Technicians and Associate Professionals**

- 31 Physical Science and Engineering Associate Professionals
- 311 Physical Science Technicians
- 312 Computer Equipment Controllers
- 313 Optical and Electronic Equipment Controllers
- 314 Ship and Aircraft Controllers and Technicians
- 315 Safety and Health Inspectors
- 32 Life Science and Health Associate Professionals
- 321 Life Science Technicians and Related Workers

- 322 Health Associate Professionals
  - 323 Nursing Associate Professionals
  - 33 Other Associate Professionals
  - 331 Finance and Sales Associate Professionals
  - 332 Administrative Associate Professionals
  - 333 Government Associate Professionals
  - 334 Social Work Associate Professionals
  - 335 Careers and Employment Advisors
  - 336 Writers, Artists, Entertainment and Sports Associate Professionals
  - 337 Non-Ordained Religious Associate Professionals
  - 338 Environmental Protection Associate Professionals
- 

#### **4 Clerks**

- 41 Office Clerks
  - 411 Secretaries and Keyboard Operating Clerks
  - 412 Numerical Clerks
  - 413 Material Recording and Transport Clerks
  - 414 Library, Mail and Related Clerks
  - 42 Customer Services Clerks
  - 421 Cashiers, Tellers and Related Clerks
  - 422 Client Information Clerks
- 

#### **5 Service and Sales Workers**

- 51 Personal and Protective Services Workers
  - 511 Travel Attendants and Guides
  - 512 Housekeeping and Restaurant Services Workers
  - 513 Personal Care Workers
  - 514 Other Personal Services Workers
  - 515 Protective Services Workers
  - 52 Salespersons, Demonstrators and Models
  - 521 Salespersons and Demonstrators
  - 522 Street Vendors
  - 523 Fashion and Other Models
- 

#### **6 Agriculture and Fishery Workers**

- 61 Market Oriented Agricultural and Fishery Workers
  - 611 Market Farmers and Crop Growers
  - 612 Market Oriented Animal Producers
  - 613 Forestry and Related Workers
  - 614 Fishery Workers, Hunters and Trappers
- 

#### **7 Trades Workers**

- 71 Building Trades Workers
- 711 Building Frame and Related Trades Workers
- 712 Building Finishers and Related Trades Workers
- 713 Electricians
- 72 Metal and Machinery Trades Workers
- 721 Metal Moulders, Sheet-Metal and Related Workers
- 722 Blacksmiths, Toolmakers and Related Workers

- 723 Machinery Mechanics and Fitters
- 724 Electrical and Electronic Instrument Mechanics and Fitters
- 73 Precision Trades Workers
- 731 Precision Instrument Makers and Related Workers
- 732 Glass Cutters and Related Workers
- 733 Printing Trades Workers
- 74 Other craft and related trades workers
- 741 Food and Related Products Processing Trades Workers
- 742 Cabinet Makers and Related Workers
- 743 Tailors and Dressmakers
- 744 Leather Goods Makers

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**8 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers**

- 81 Industrial Plant Operators
- 811 Mining and Mineral Processing Plant Operators
- 812 Metal-Processing Plant Operators
- 813 Glass and Ceramics Kiln and Related Plant Operators
- 814 Wood-Processing and Papermaking Plant Operators
- 815 Chemical Processing Plant Operators
- 816 Power Generating and Related Plant Operators
- 82 Stationary Machine Operators and Assemblers
- 821 Metal and Mineral Products Processing Machine Operators
- 822 Chemical Products Machine Operators
- 823 Rubber and Plastics Products Machine Operators
- 824 Wood Products Machine Operators
- 825 Paper Products Machine Operators
- 826 Textile Products Machine Operators
- 827 Food and Related Products Processing Machine Operators
- 828 Leather and Related Products Processors
- 829 Assemblers
- 83 Drivers and Mobile Machinery Operators
- 831 Railway Engine Drivers and Related Workers
- 832 Motor Vehicle Drivers
- 833 Agricultural, Earthmoving and Other Materials-Handling Equipment Operators
- 834 Ships Deck Crews and Related Workers
- 84 Building and Related Workers
- 841 Building and Related Workers

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**9 Elementary Occupations**

- 91 Labourers and Related Elementary Service Workers
- 911 Building Caretakers and Cleaners
- 912 Messengers and Doorkeepers
- 913 Refuse Collectors and Related Labourers
- 914 Packers and Freight Handlers
- 915 Labourers

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**Not Specified**

- 970 Unidentifiable
- 980 Reserved

990 Not Applicable

999 Not Specified

### **3 Scene of injury**

The categories used in the tables in this release are as follows:

Home  
Farm  
Road or Street  
Industrial Place  
Commercial or Service Location  
School  
Place of Recreation or Sports  
Place of Medical Treatment  
Other  
Not obtainable

#### **4 Geographic region where the injury occurred**

The geographic region classification is comprised of Territorial Authority (TA) codes with the addition of some ACC special codes for injuries outside normal New Zealand geographic boundaries.

The categories in bold type are those used in the tables in this release. The other categories represent the lower level of the classification, and are included here to show the components of the top-level categories.

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##### **Northland**

- 001 Far North District
- 002 Whangarei District
- 003 Kaipara District

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##### **Auckland**

- 004 Rodney District
- 005 North Shore City
- 006 Waitakere City
- 007 Auckland City
- 008 Manukau City
- 009 Papakura District
- 010 Franklin District

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##### **Waikato**

- 011 Thames-Coromandel District
- 012 Hauraki District
- 013 Waikato District
- 015 Matamata-Piako District
- 016 Hamilton City
- 017 Waipa District
- 018 Otorohanga District
- 019 South Waikato District
- 020 Waitomo District
- 021 Taupo District

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##### **Bay of Plenty**

- 022 Western Bay of Plenty District
- 023 Tauranga City
- 024 Rotorua District
- 025 Whakatane District
- 026 Kawerau District
- 027 Opotiki District

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##### **Gisborne/Hawke's Bay**

- 028 Gisborne District
- 029 Wairoa District
- 030 Hastings District
- 031 Napier City
- 032 Central Hawke's Bay District

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##### **Taranaki**

- 033 New Plymouth District

- 034 Stratford District
- 035 South Taranaki District

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**Manawatu-Wanganui**

- 036 Ruapehu District
- 037 Wanganui District
- 038 Rangitikei District
- 039 Manawatu District
- 040 Palmerston North City
- 041 Tararua District
- 042 Horowhenua District

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**Wellington**

- 043 Kapiti Coast District
- 044 Porirua City
- 045 Upper Hutt City
- 046 Lower Hutt City
- 047 Wellington City
- 048 Masterton District
- 049 Carterton District
- 050 South Wairarapa District

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**Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough/West Coast**

- 051 Tasman District
- 052 Nelson City
- 053 Marlborough District
- 055 Buller District
- 056 Grey District
- 057 Westland District

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**Canterbury**

- 054 Kaikoura District
- 058 Hurunui District
- 059 Waimakariri District
- 060 Christchurch City
- 062 Selwyn District
- 063 Ashburton District
- 064 Timaru District
- 065 Mackenzie District
- 066 Waimate District

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**Otago/Southland**

- 068 Waitaki District
- 069 Central Otago District
- 070 Queenstown-Lakes District
- 071 Dunedin City
- 072 Clutha District
- 073 Southland District
- 074 Gore District

075 Invercargill City

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**Other**

067 Chatham Islands Territory  
090 At sea not in New Zealand waters  
091 Overseas  
092 In the air, New Zealand  
093 In the air, overseas  
094 In New Zealand waters

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**Not specified**

999 Area outside Territorial Authority

**Note:** There is no category 014 in this classification.

These regional aggregations have been chosen for the purposes of this release. They do not strictly follow Statistics New Zealand definitions for Regional Council boundaries as some TAs straddle more than one geographic region. Those TAs have been assigned to the region containing the greatest proportion of their population on the basis of the census usually resident population count, 2001. They are Franklin District, Waitomo District, Taupo District, Rotorua District, Stratford District, Rangitikei District, Tararua District and Waitaki District.

## 5 Industry

### **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) New Zealand Version 1996, Version 4.1**

The industry group codes used in this release comprise the ANZSIC codes grouped as described below. The other categories represent the next levels down of the classification, and are included here to show the components of the top-level categories.

#### **Industry Group**

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing  
Mining  
Manufacturing  
Electricity, Gas and Water  
Construction  
Wholesale Trade  
Retail Trade  
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants  
Transport and Storage  
Communication Services  
Finance and Insurance  
Property and Business Services  
Government Administration and Defence  
Education  
Health and Community Services  
Cultural and Recreational Services  
Personal and Other Services  
Not elsewhere included

The industry group categories are those used in the tables in this release.

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#### **A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**

A01 Agriculture  
A02 Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping  
A03 Forestry and Logging  
A04 Commercial Fishing

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#### **B Mining**

B11 Coal Mining  
B12 Oil and Gas Extraction  
B13 Metal Ore Mining  
B14 Other Mining  
B15 Services to Mining

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#### **C Manufacturing**

C21 Food, Beverage and Tobacco  
C22 Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing  
C23 Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing  
C24 Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media

C25 Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing  
C26 Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing  
C27 Metal Product Manufacturing  
C28 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing  
C29 Other Manufacturing

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**D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply**

D36 Electricity and Gas Supply  
D37 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services

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**E Construction**

E41 General Construction  
E42 Construction Trade Services

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**F Wholesale Trade**

F45 Basic Material Wholesaling  
F46 Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling  
F47 Personal and Household Good Wholesaling

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**G Retail Trade**

G51 Food Retailing  
G52 Personal and Household Good Retailing  
G53 Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services

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**H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants**

H57 Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants

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**I Transport and Storage**

I61 Road Transport  
I62 Rail Transport  
I63 Water Transport  
I64 Air and Space Transport  
I65 Other Transport  
I66 Services to Transport  
I67 Storage

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**J Communication Services**

J71 Communication Services

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**K Finance and Insurance**

K73 Finance  
K74 Insurance  
K75 Services to Finance and Insurance

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**L Property and Business Services**

L77 Property Services  
L78 Business Services

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**M Government Administration and Defence**

M81 Government Administration  
M82 Defence

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**N Education**

N84 Education

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**O Health and Community Services**

O86 Health Services  
O87 Community Services

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**P Cultural and Recreational Services**

P91 Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services  
P92 Libraries, Museums and the Arts  
P93 Sport and Recreation

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**Q Personal and Other Services**

Q95 Personal Services  
Q96 Other Services  
Q97 Private Households Employing Staff

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**R Not Elsewhere Included**

R99 Not Elsewhere Included

## 6 Type of injury, illness or disease

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) is used to classify work-related injuries by type of injury, illness or disease, and by bodily location. Chapter XIX of this classification is shown below, as this is the chapter used extensively to classify work-related injuries.

Some of the other chapters within ICD-10-AM are used to classify the work-related illnesses and diseases shown in Tables 14, 15, 16 and 28.

The following aggregations of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Related Problems, 10th revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) codes were used in this release to describe type of injury/illness and bodily location of injury. These groupings are based on National Data Standards for Injury Surveillance (NDS-IS) recommendations.

### Type of Injury/Illness

Injury / Illness Group	ICD-10-AM Codes
<b>Injury</b>	
Superficial injuries	S0000-S0004, S0006-S0009, S0020-S0034, S0036-S0044, S0046-S0054, S0056-S0084, S0086-S0094, S0096-S0099, S1010-S1084, S1086-S1094, S1096-S1099, S201,S2011, S2013, S2018, S2030-S2084, S2086-S2089, S3030-S3084, S3086-S3094, S3096-S3099, S401-S409, S502-S509, S603-S609, S702-S709, S802-S809, S904-S909, T0000-T0099, T0900-T0904, T0906-T0909, T1100-T1104, T1106-T1109, T1300-T1304, T1306-T1309, T1400-T1404, T1406-1409
Contusions	S0005, S001, S0035, S0045, S0055, S0085, S0095, S100, S1085, S1095, S200, S202, S2085, S300, S301, S302, S3085, S3095, S400, S500, S501, S600, S601, S602, S700, S701, S800, S801, S900, S901, S902, S903, T0905, T1105, T1305, T1405
Open wounds	S010-S019, S110-S119, S210-S219, S310-S319, S410-S419, S510-S519, S610-S619, S710-S719, S810-S819, S910-S919, T010-T019, T091, T111, T131, T141
Fractures	S020-S029, S120-S129, S220-S229, S320-S329, S420-S429, S520-S529, S620-S629, S720-S729, S820-S829, S920-S929, T020-T029, T080-T089, T100-T109, T120-T129, T1420-T1429
Dislocations	S030-S033, S130-S133, S230-S232, S330-S334, S430-S433, S530, S5300-S5319, S630-S634, S7300-S7309, S8300-S8319, S9300-S9339

Sprains and strains	S034-S039, S134-S139, S233-S235, S335-S339, S434-S439, S532, S5320-S5349, S635-S639, S731, S7310-S7319, S737, S832-S836, S934, S9340-S9399, T030-T039, T092, T112, T132, T143
Nerve injuries	S040-S049, S140-S149, S240-S249, S340-S349, S440-S449, S540-S549, S640-S649, S740-S749, S840-S849, S940-S949, T060-T062, T093, T094, T113, T133, T144
Muscle and tendon injuries	S091, S160-S169, S290, S390, S460-S469, S560-S569, S660-S669, S760-S769, S860-S869, S960-S969, T064, T095, T115, T135, T146
Crushing injuries	S070-S079, S170-S179, S280, S380, S381, S470-S479, S570-S579, S670-S679, S770-S779, S870-S879, S970-S979, T040-T049, T147
Traumatic amputations	S080-S089, S180-S189, S281, S382, S383, S480-S489, S580-S589, S680-S689, S780-S789, S880-S889, S980-S989, T050-T059, T096, T116, T136
Injury to internal organs	S260-S269, S270-S279, S360-S369, S370-S379, S396, T065
Burns	T200-T329
Eye and orbital injuries	S050-S059
Foreign bodies in eyes	T150-T159
Intracranial injuries	S060-S069
Other and unspecified injuries	S090, S092-S099, S150-S159, S190-S199, S250-S259, S297-S299, S350-S359, S397-S399, S450-S459, S490-S499, S550-S559, S590-S599, S650-S659, S690-S699, S750-S759, S790-S799, S850-S859, S890-S899, S950-S959, S990-S999, T16, T063, T068, T070-T079, T098, T099, T114, T118, T119, T134, T138, T139, T145, T148, T149, T160-T199, T330-T709, T71, T720-T799, T890-T899, T800-T889, T900-T989
Illness/Disease	
Diseases of the eye	H000-H599
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	H600-H959
Diseases of digestive system	K000-K999
Diseases of skin/subcutaneous tissue	L000-L999
Occupational overuse conditions	M6261, M653, M654, M6580-M6599, M7010-M7199, M750-M771, G560-G563

Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system	M0000-M6260, M6262-M6529, M6550-M6579, M660-M700, M720-M749, M772-M999
Other diseases	A000-B999, C00-D489, D500-G559, G564-G999, I000-I999, J000-J999, N000-N999, O000-O999, Q000-Q999
Other	
Other and undefined	W000-X599, R000-R999, S837, V010-V999, X600-Y999, Z010-Z999

### **Bodily Location of Injury**

Bodily location of injury	ICD-10-AM Codes
Head and neck	S000-S099, S100-S199, T000, T010, T0200-T0201, T030, T040, T060, T150-T159, T160-T169, T170-T174, T180, T200-T209, T260-T270, T280, T330, T331, T340, T341, T352
Thorax (including thoracic spine) [upper back]	S200-S299, T175-T179, T2101, T2102, T2111, T2112, T2121, T2122, T2131, T2132, T271-T279, T281, T332, T342, T353
Abdomen, lower back, lumbar spine and pelvis	S300-S399, T182-T189, T190-T199, T2103-T2105, T2113-T2115, T2123-T2125, T2133-T2135, T282-T284, T333, T343
Upper limb, excluding hand and wrist	S400-S499, S500-S599, T002, T012, T022, T024, T032, T042, T052, T100-T109, T110-T119, T220-T229, T334, T344, T354
Wrist and hand	S600-S699, T05, T050, T230-T239, T335, T345
Lower limb, excluding ankle and foot	S700-S799, S800-S899, T003, T013, T023, T025, T033, T043, T055, T120-T129, T130-T139, T240-T249, T336, T337, T346, T347, T355, T0230
Ankle and foot	S900-S999, T053, T250-T259, T338, T348
Multiple body regions	T001, T006-T009, T011, T016-T019, T021, T026-T029, T031, T034-T039, T041, T044-T049, T051, T054, T056-T059, T061, T062-T068, T07, T290-T299, T350, T351, T356
Other and unspecified body regions	T080-T089, T090-T099, T140-T149, T181, T2100, T2109, T2110, T2119, T2120, T2129, T2130, T2139, T284, T300-T309, T310-T319, T339, T349, T357, T360-T659, T660-T789, T790-T899, T900-T989
Illness/disease	A000-Q999
Other	W000-X599, R000-R999, O000-O999, V010-V999, X600-Y999, Z010-Z999

## **7 Type of payment**

The types of payments made by ACC for work-related injuries are as follows.

### **Death Payment**

### **Independence Allowance Payment**

### **Weekly Compensation Payment**

### **Rehabilitation Payment**

- Attendant care
- Child care
- Modifications to home
- Modifications to vehicle
- Social rehabilitation
- Home help
- Vocational rehabilitation

### **Medical Treatment and Other Service Payment**

- GP/Doctor
- Physiotherapist
- Radiology
- Surgeon
- Acupuncturist
- Audiologist
- Chiropractor
- Counsellor
- Dental
- Laboratory
- Nurses
- Occupational Therapist
- Optometrist
- Osteopath
- Pharmaceuticals
- Podiatrist
- Speech Therapist
- Transport – Emergency
- Transport – Non-Emergency
- Accommodation
- Escort
- Miscellaneous

**Claims involving Payments for Services listed under Medical Treatment and Other Service Payment are only referred to as Medical fee only claims, while Entitlement claims include at least one payment from one of the other four categories. See Definitions in Part A for more details.**