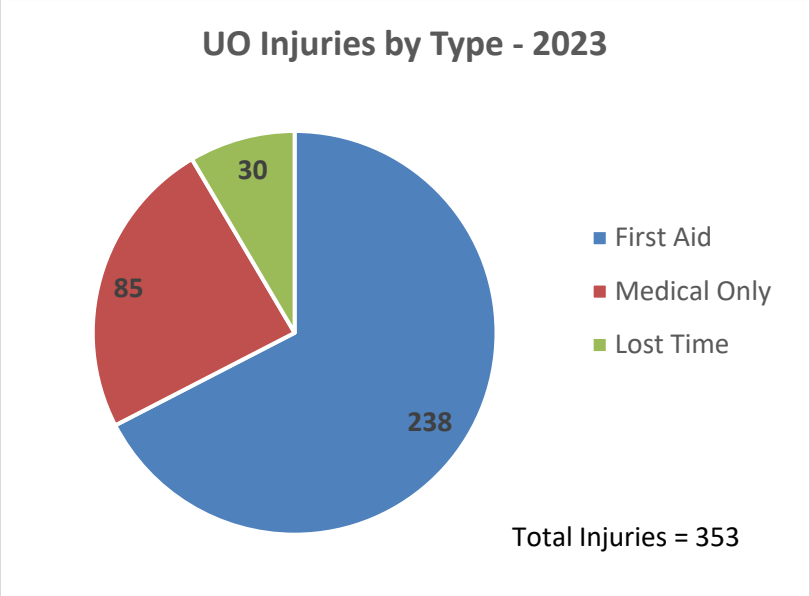
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

University of Oregon Annual Incident Report - 2023

The following data is comprised of reported incidents by university employees in calendar year 2023. Employees include full time, part time, and student employees from all UO campuses. Work-related injuries to UO employees who were injured off campus are also included. Contractors, vendors, students who are not employed by the university, visitors and guests are not included in these statistics.

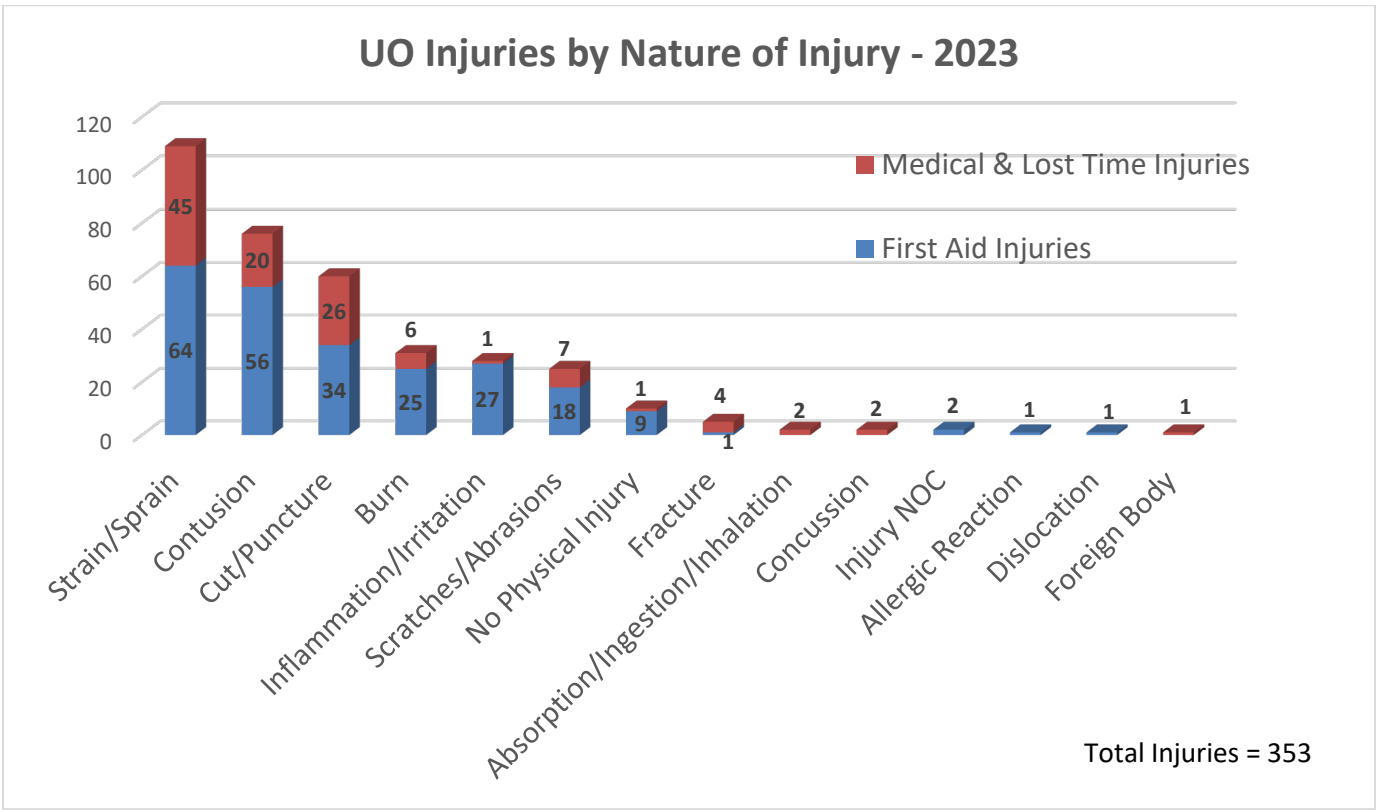


Definitions:

First Aid Injuries: injuries that were self- treated or supported by non-medical professionals.

Medical Only: injuries where the injured party had one or more medical visits to resolve the injury but were able to conduct at least part of their primary job functions. These injuries could include visits to multiple providers (physical therapists, specialists, etc.)

Lost Time: injuries where the treating medical provider indicates that the injured employee may not return to work in any capacity until they further recover from their injury.



SAFETY AND RISK SERVICES

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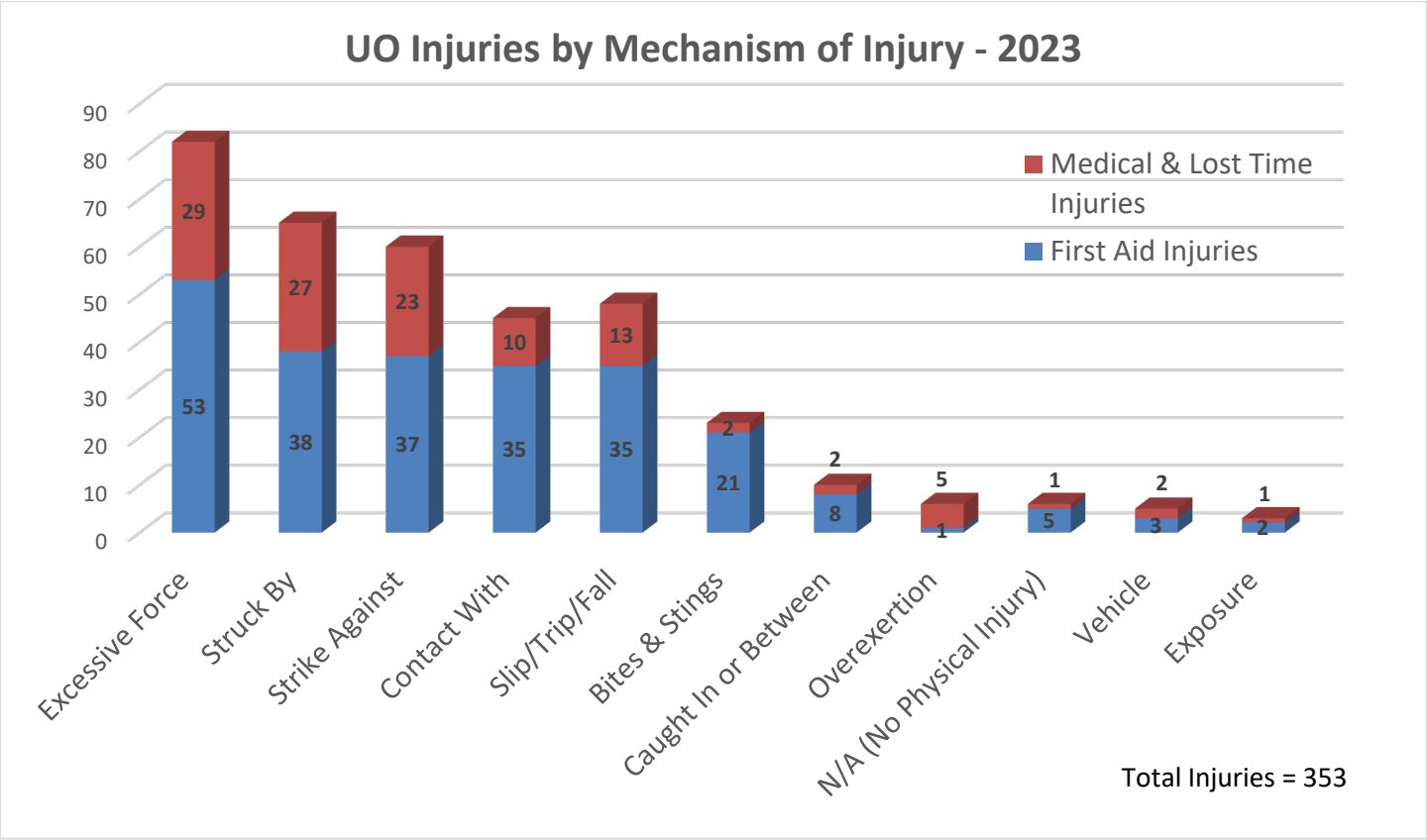
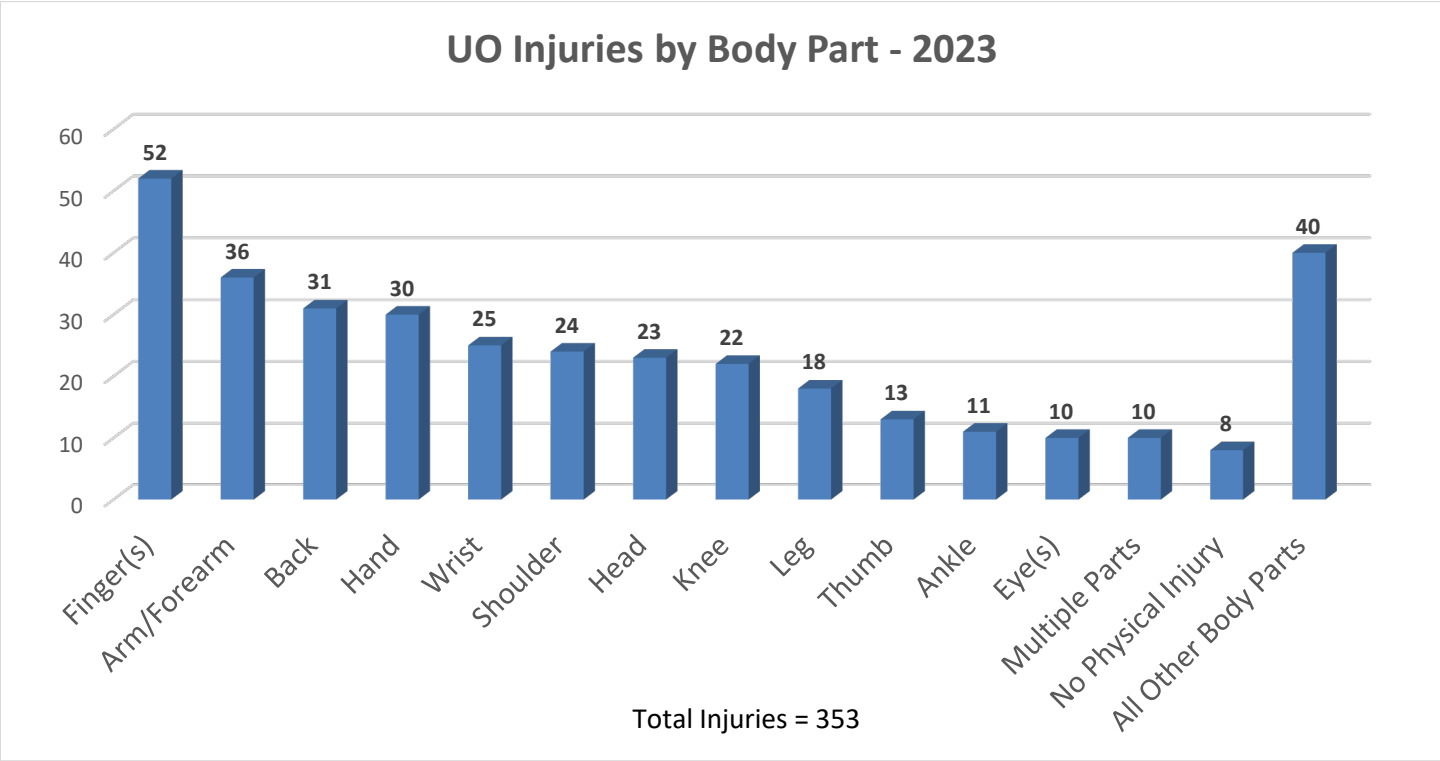
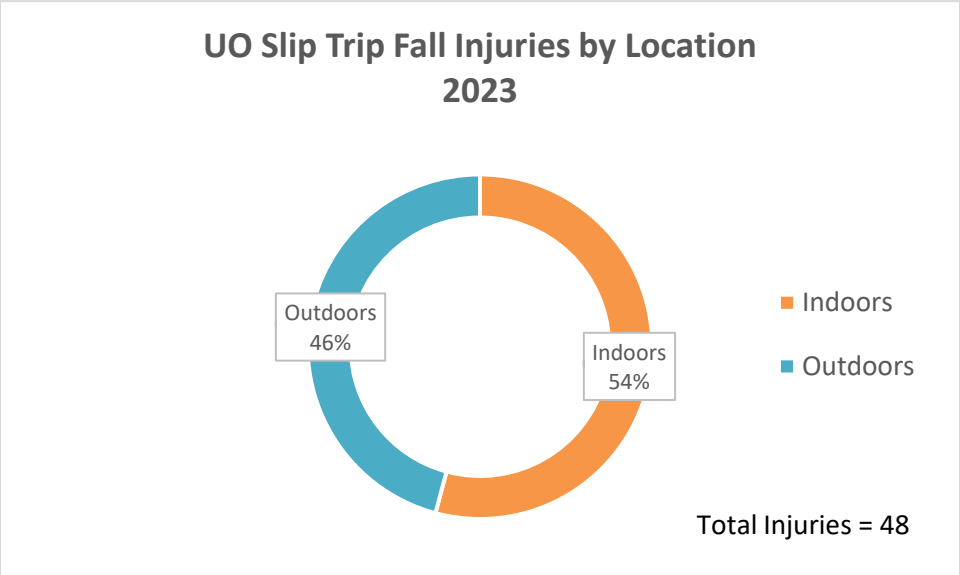


Mechanism of Injury		
Term	**Definition**	**Examples**
Bites & Stings	A bite or sting from any animal.	Spiders/wasps/bees from walking or working outside. Animal bites from animal handling. Includes bites from children (often in childcare setting).
Caught in or between	When any body part gets caught between 2 objects resulting in harm.	Often a hand injury. Examples: Carrying a box through a narrow door and pinching hand in door jamb, closing drawer on fingers, foot caught between a piece of furniture and a wall when setting it down.
Contact with	When body part touches or "brushes up" against something causing injury. Usually minor.	Touching something hot or sharp (without force). Brushing up against something and getting a sliver, minor cut or burn.
Excessive force	An injury, usually a strain/sprain that comes with a sudden onset from a specific activity.	Lifting a box and felt immediate pain in back. Pulling on a pry bar and felt immediate pain in shoulder.
Exposure	Illness from an environmental element.	Chemical exposures, heat exposures, and Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) issues. Are usually from acute exposures (not chronic).
Overexertion	An injury, usually a strain/sprain that develops over a period of time. Could be hours/days/weeks or longer.	The slow onset of dull, achy pain that develops over time with specific activities (i.e. shoveling, sweeping, lifting, etc.) Repetitive motion injuries are in this category.

Slip/Trip/Fall (STF)	Slips, trips and falls from locations inside and outside. Slips and trips sometimes cause injury even when the person doesn't fall all the way down.	Includes falls from an elevation (i.e. step stool, ladder, stairs, off a sidewalk, etc.) or same level falls (i.e. walking in a hallway or room)
Strike against	When a body part (usually hand) bumps or hits something that causes injury.	Turning a wrench and it slips off so my hand strikes machine framework. Walking into a pole or post.
Struck by	Something else bumps or hits the employee body part.	This is often something that drops onto a hand, leg or foot. Can be caused by injured employee or by another employee.
Vehicle	Any injury related to vehicle use. Usually a collision.	Includes all vehicle types when used doing university business: cars, trucks, golf carts, utility vehicles, etc.





In 2023, indoor locations had more slip trip fall injuries reported than outdoor locations. This is a typical pattern. Indoor STFs have exceeded outdoor STFs for the past several years (56% indoor falls to 44% outdoor falls since 2021).

Year	Lost Time Cases	Total Days Lost	Restricted Time Cases	Total Days Restricted	Total Cases	UO Total Case Incident Rate*	NAICS Total Case Incident Rate**
2019	54	1,971	24	3,072	122	2.11	1.60
2020	16	365	13	1,573	43	0.81	1.20
2021	32	955	14	1,852	61	1.15	1.40
2022	38	1,359	6	1,257	71	1.28	1.40
2023	41	842	14	962	88	1.50	TBD

*Total Case Incident Rate (TCIR) represents the number of work-related injuries per 100 full-time workers during a one-year period. TCIR is calculated by the following formula:

TCIR = (Number of recordable injuries and illnesses x 200,000)/employee hours worked

**North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by the US Bureau of Labor and Statistics in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to US business economy. NAICS 6113 is the code used for public colleges, universities, and professional schools.

Where to find more injury information:

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires employers to post a summary of work-related injuries and illness in the workplace. This summary (OSHA Form 300A) is posted in various work locations around all UO campuses for the month of February every year. They are also available online on the Safety & Risk Services webpage. The 2023 Form 300A will be available online starting February 1, 2024.

If you still have questions, please contact UO department of Environmental Health & Safety: EHSInfo@uoregon.edu