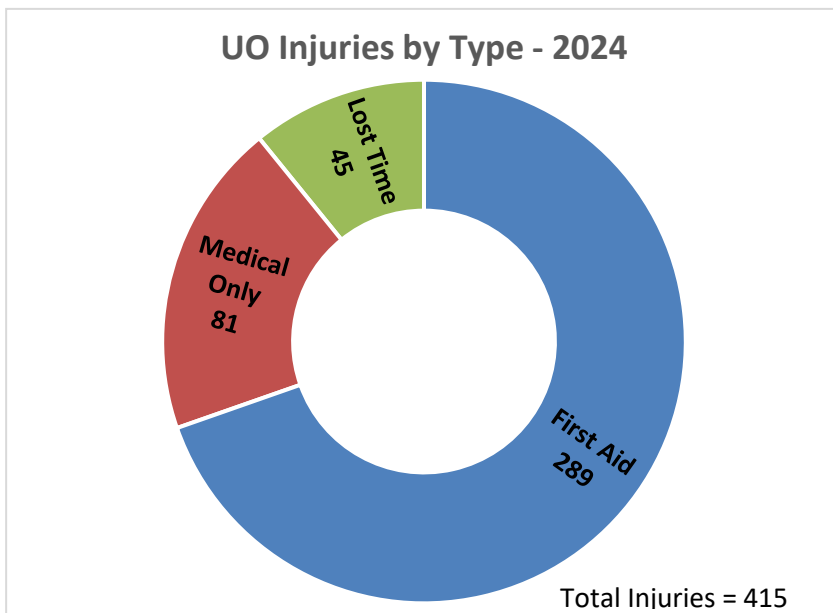


## University of Oregon Annual Injury & Illness Report - 2024

University of Oregon employees reported 415 injuries in calendar year 2024. 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. In 2024, the UO had an average of 10,432 employees who worked a combined 12,267,227 hours!

The 415 reported injuries for 2024 show an increase of 16% from the 357 reported injuries from 2023. The increase in injuries is not necessarily a negative outcome. Often, an increase of reported injuries represents a strong safety culture where employees feel supported to report injuries to their supervision or have a higher engagement with workplace safety.



### Definitions:

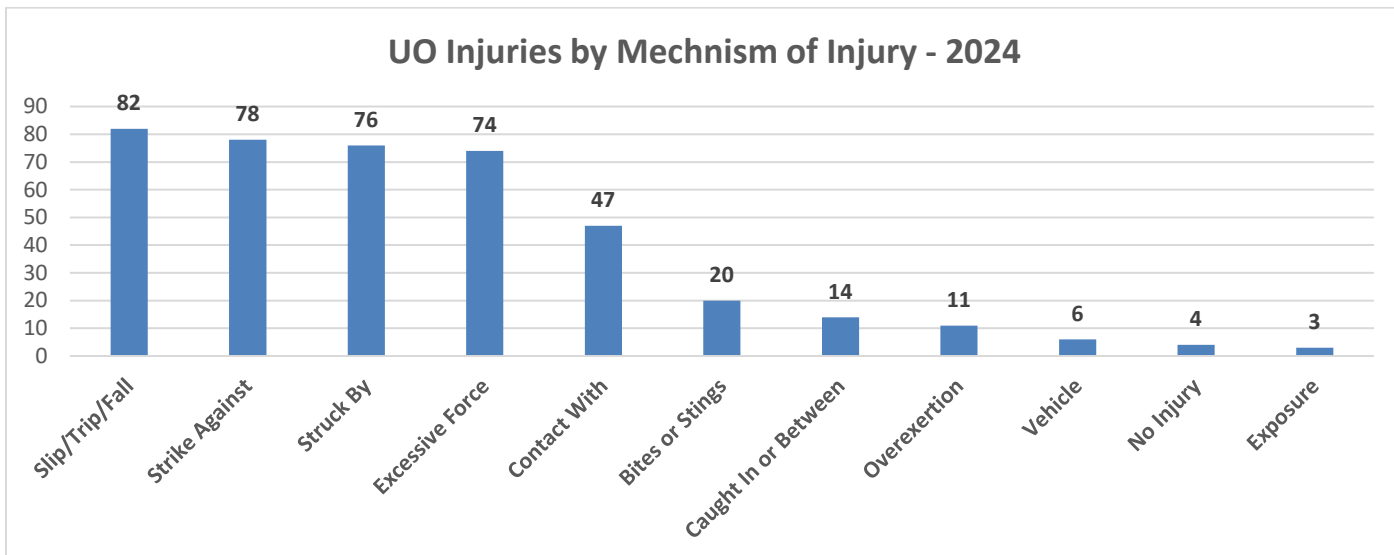
**First Aid Injuries:** injuries that were self-treated or supported by non-medical professionals such as a colleague.

**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.

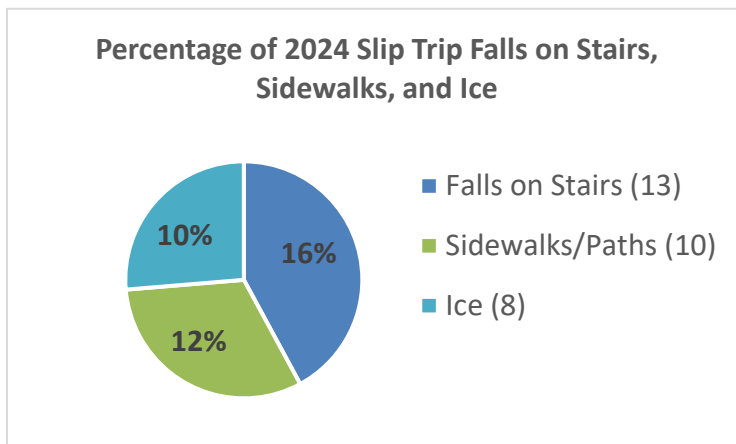
### Mechanism of Injury

The Safety Department tracks the ‘mechanism of injury’ or MOI for all reported injuries. The MOI is the force, event, or action that results in injury. Understanding the mechanism behind UO injuries, helps us to better understand the causal factors behind workplace injuries and to focus safety resources on specific prevention. See page 4 for definitions of the MOIs tracked at the UO.

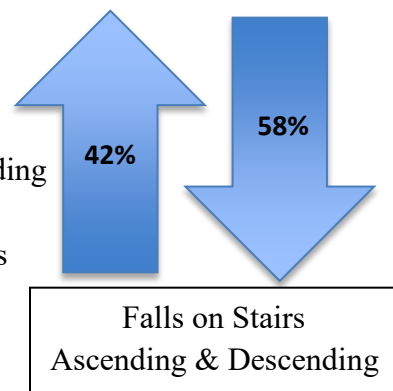


### Analyzing employee slips, trips, and falls:

In 2024, UO employees reported more slips, trips, falls outside than inside stopping a trend of 3 consecutive years where indoor falls outnumbered outdoor falls. Some of this change could be attributed to the ice storm in January where 8 falls were reported to employees who slipped on ice.



Falls on stairwells made up 16% of all falls. Of falls on stairs, 58% occurred when employees were descending and 42% fell when ascending. Falls that occur descending typically occur at the last step, often due to the person changing their focus from the stairs before reaching the landing. Injuries from falls when descending resulted in more significant injuries and longer recovery times for employees. Best practices on stairs include using a handrail and focusing on the stairs. Always allow for a free hand to use the handrail. Phones should remain in a pocket! Nearly all university buildings now have elevators which are recommended to be used when carrying bulky or heavy items. Whether you are on the stairs or walking on flat ground, if you drop anything, let it fall! Don't attempt to catch it.



### Comparing UO Injury Rates with Other Colleges and Universities

The US Bureau of Labor and Statistics tracks injury and illness rates for various industries using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Injury rates are calculated and grouped together by industry

to create a way of comparing rates amongst similar work environments. Public colleges, universities, and professional schools are in classified together in group 6113.

Although public colleges, universities, and professional schools share similar work environments, there are some important distinctions. Some universities, including many in Oregon, use contracted services for some work, including food service, custodial services, and security personnel. Some of these jobs are higher risk jobs which are associated with higher number of injuries. If an injury occurs to a contracted employee working at a college or university, it would be recorded on the contracted employer's log, not the university's.

The UO uses very few temporary or contracted services. Regular custodial, food service, security, and maintenance activities are all done by UO employees. This means some UO employees are in higher risk jobs and argues that the UO will see higher injury rates overall relative to peers using contractor labor, but as university public employees these individuals also have access to university benefits and safety supports that may not be as available through smaller private contractors.

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	73	1.32	1.40
2023	41	1,057	14	962	88	1.50	1.40
2024	26	1,242	25	2,390	105	1.71	

\*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:

$$\text{TCIR} = (\text{Number of recordable injuries and illnesses} \times 200,000) / \text{employee hours worked}$$

### Safety Training:

EHS holds safety training sessions throughout the year on a variety of topics including, Heat Illness Prevention, Slip/Trip/Fall Prevention, Office Safety, Wildfire Smoke, and more! If you'd like to be notified of the upcoming training, please email us and ask to be included on our Monthly Training Email. If you are interested in receiving training just for your department or unit, please let us know! We can customize training to your needs whether you have 10 minutes or a few hours! Contact us at [EHSinfo@uoregon.edu](mailto:EHSinfo@uoregon.edu)

### 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](mailto:EHSInfo@uoregon.edu)

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.