



INJURY AND ILLNESS EXPERIENCE

Summary / Background

Injury Rates: This report discusses the 2012 injuries experienced by University of Maryland (UMD) employees that required medical attention or caused lost time from work, known as “recordable.” It also provides the Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR); a commonly used indicator that normalizes an organization’s injury rate, taking into account the number of hours an organization works. Using the rate allows us to compare our injury experience with other comparable organizations. The Injury Rate for UMD as a whole was lower than that for other Colleges and Universities, as reported by the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rates experienced by several subgroups of the University however, were high, offering opportunities for improvement.

Injury Causes and Types: The data for this report was obtained from our Workers’ Compensation claim information. This database contains all claims made for the calendar year, regardless of whether or not they were recordable. For Risk Management purposes, it is necessary for the University to record all incidents, injuries and illnesses. An examination of this information allows us to track incidents and analyze for trends. A trend analysis allows the Department of Environmental Safety (DES) to target loss control efforts, focusing on the types and causes of injuries occurring and the populations experiencing them. Many of the risk factors involved in employee injuries can be improved or controlled.

The goal is not to reduce the number of incidents reported, but to establish processes that examine incidents and identify safety program elements needing improvement. A successful loss control program encourages the reporting of all incidents, no matter how minor. As a result, the number of claims or incidents might actually increase while the severity of incidents and associated costs would decrease.

Costs: The premium paid by the University of Maryland to our third party administrator, the Injured Worker’s Insurance Fund (IWIF), averaged \$2,552,623 annually over the past three years. The medical and indemnity costs associated with Workman’s Compensation claims are managed and paid for by IWIF on behalf of the university; accident leave costs are borne directly by the departments whose employees experience injuries. Medical and indemnity costs may continue to rise even as injuries are reduced because costs associated with injuries sustained in previous years continue to accrue.

INJURY RATES

Figure 1
OSHA Recordable Injuries/Illnesses

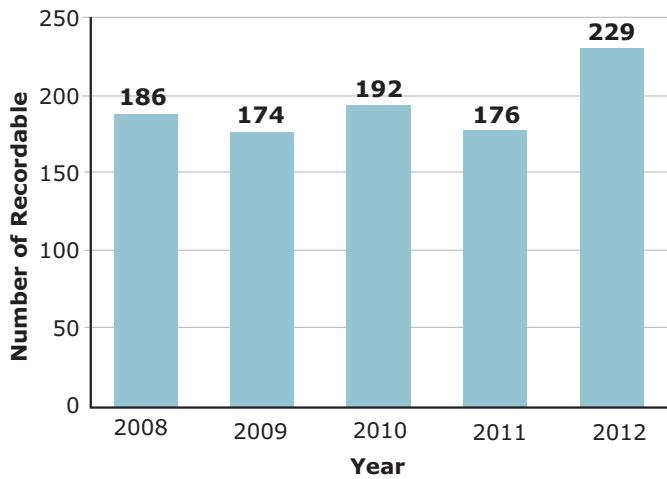


Figure 1: OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses include death or those that cause loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work, job transfers, affects essential job functions, significant injury or illnesses diagnosed by physician and medical treatment beyond first aid.

Figure 2
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)

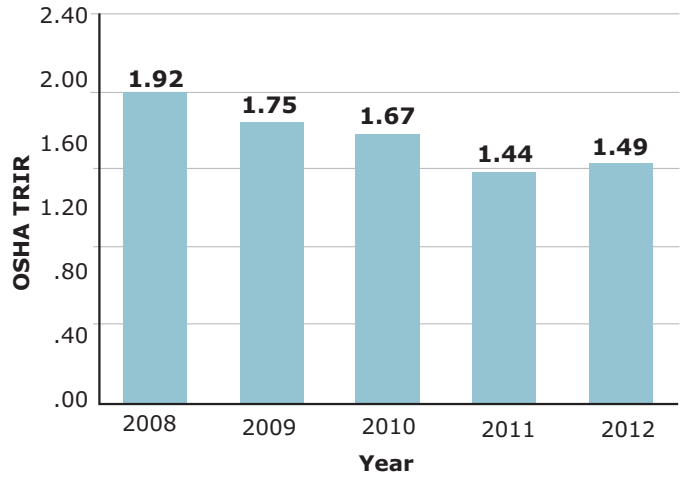


Figure 2: The Total Recordable Injury Rate (TRIR) is a function of the number of recordable injuries and the numbers of hours worked (including salary and hourly) compared to 100 full time employees working 2000 hours per year. $TRIR = \# \text{ of injuries} \times 200,000 / \text{total} \# \text{ hours worked}$.

The TRIR for colleges and universities in 2011 was 2.6, according to the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 3
2012 Number of Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Campus Subgroups

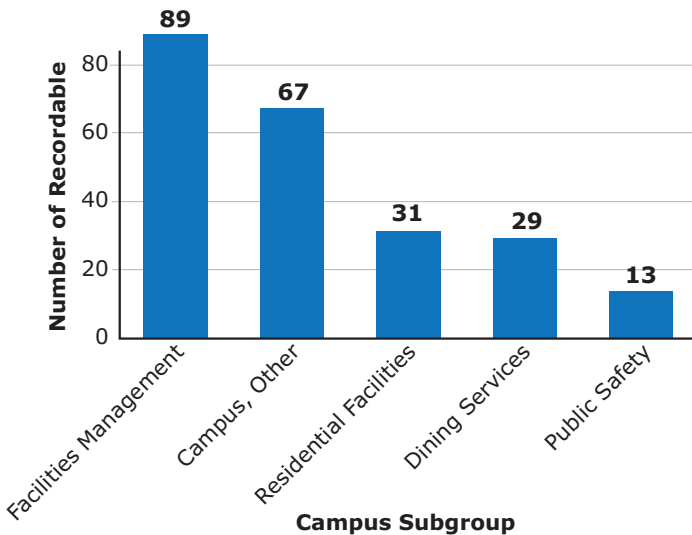
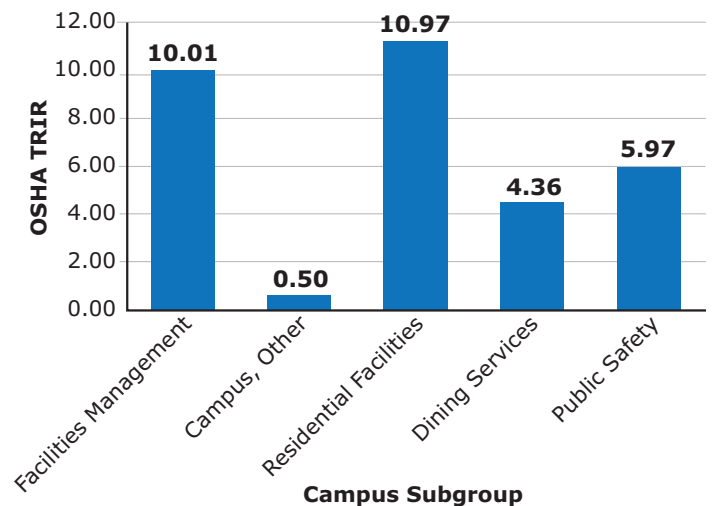


Figure 4
2012 OSHA TRIR by Campus Subgroups



Figures 3 and 4: Presents the 2012 Number of recordable injuries and TRIR for the major UMD subgroups experiencing the majority of the injuries

INJURY CAUSES AND TYPES

Figure 5
2012 OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Event/Incident

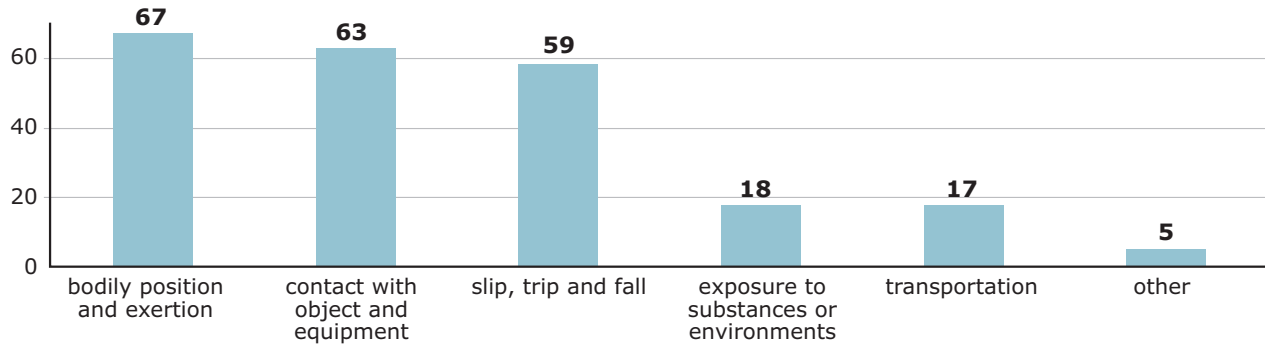
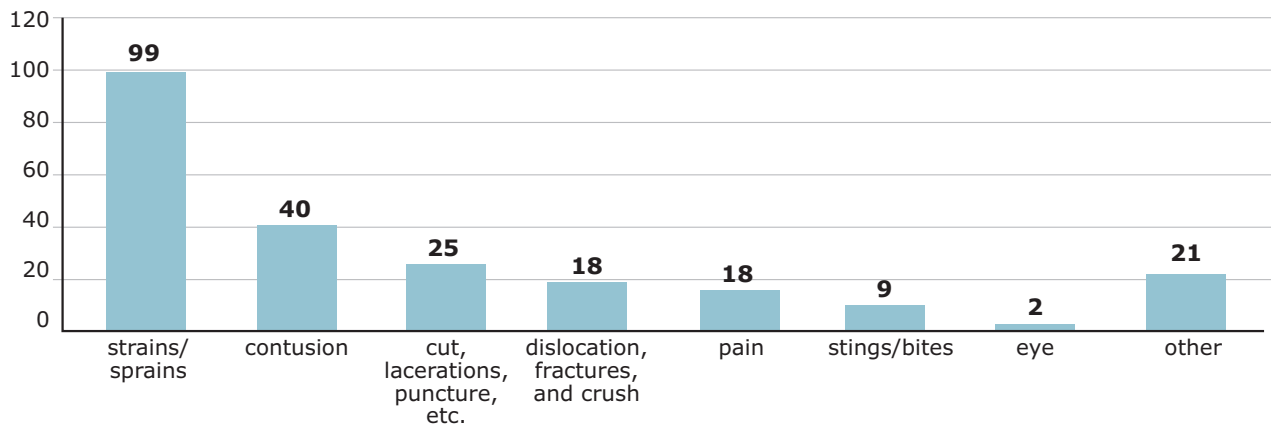


Figure 6
2012 OSHA Recordable Injuries and Illnesses by Type



COSTS

Figure 7
Medical/Indemnity Payments and Accident Leave

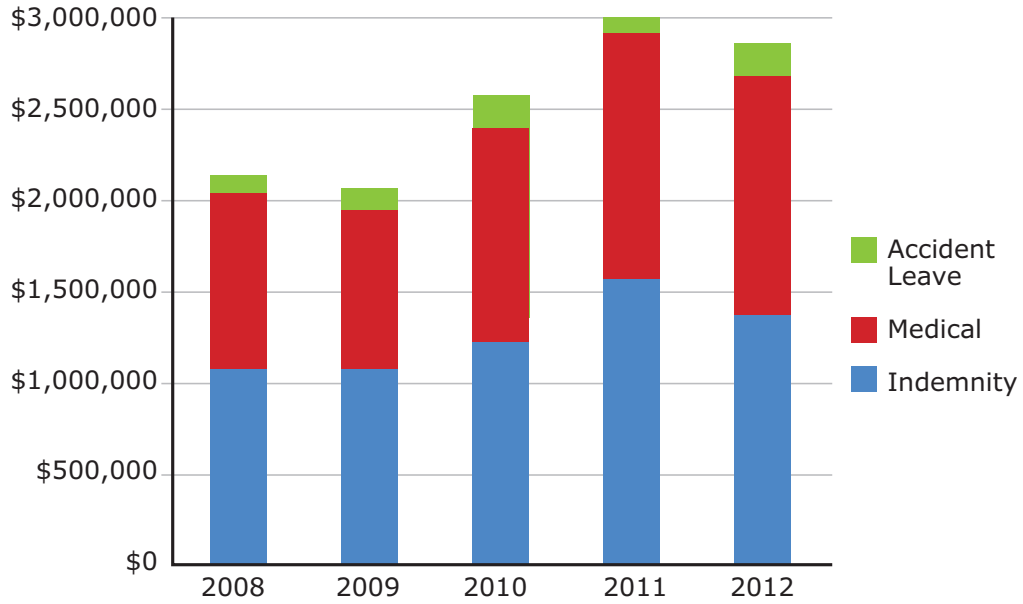


Figure 7: Shows the medical payments made by IWIF as well as the accident leave costs paid by the University for the past 5 years. The numbers for each year include costs paid for accidents initiated in the calendar year and previous years.