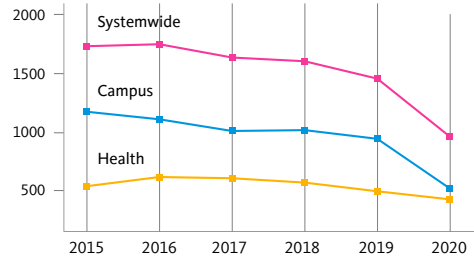


Ergonomic Injuries

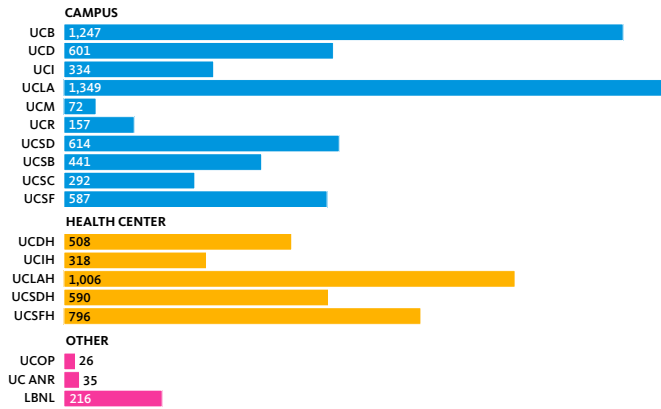
Systemwide numbers include academic campuses, health systems, UC Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, and the Office of the President.



Over a 5-year period, UC had **9,189 injuries** related to ergonomic risk factors that resulted in **\$148 million in direct losses.**

Musculoskeletal Injuries by Location

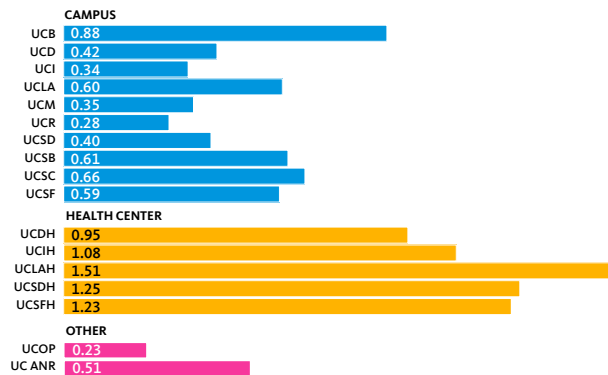
Claim Count



Claim Cost

Campus	Cost	Health Center	Cost
UCB	\$23,297,768	UCDH	\$8,263,370
UCD	\$8,818,876	UCIH	\$3,046,460
UCI	\$2,850,235	UCLAH	\$3,600,061
UCLA	\$26,898,206	UCSDH	\$7,641,954
UCM	\$2,435,145	UCSFH	\$28,216,811
UCR	\$2,426,243	Other	
UCSD	\$9,383,476	UCOP	\$585,966
UCSF	\$15,176,089	ANR	\$561,791
UCSB	\$5,267,572	LBNL	\$3,141,623
UCSC	\$5,998,530		

Number of Claims per 100 FTE



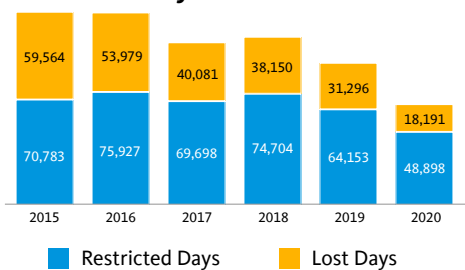
Cost of Claims per 100 FTE

Campus	Cost	Health Center	Cost
UCB	\$110,009	UCDH	\$84,380
UCD	\$36,707	UCIH	\$57,232
UCI	\$16,546	UCLAH	\$29,054
UCLA	\$76,973	UCSDH	\$19,988
UCM	\$75,602	UCSFH	\$228,107
UCR	\$30,584	Other	
UCSD	\$36,003	UCOP	\$30,954
UCSF	\$91,186	ANR	\$57,151
UCSB	\$57,841		
UCSC	\$86,935		

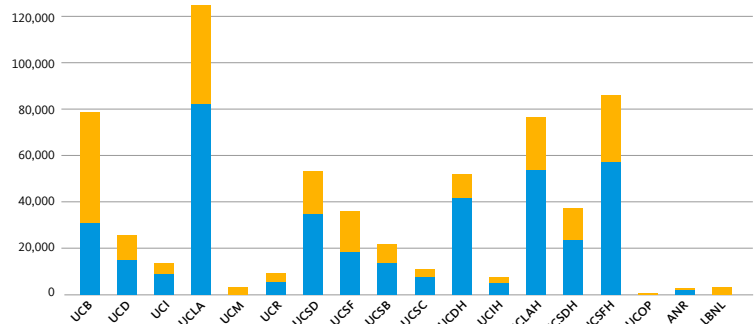
FTE information was obtained from the UC Employee Headcount Information Center. October data was used for each respective calendar year.

Restricted and Lost Days¹

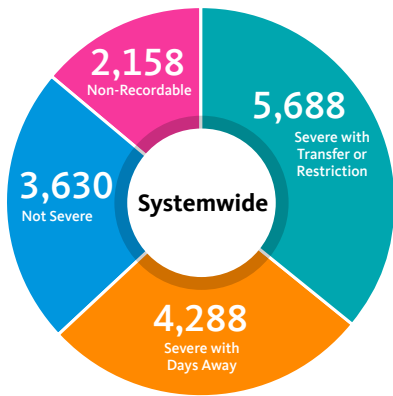
Systemwide



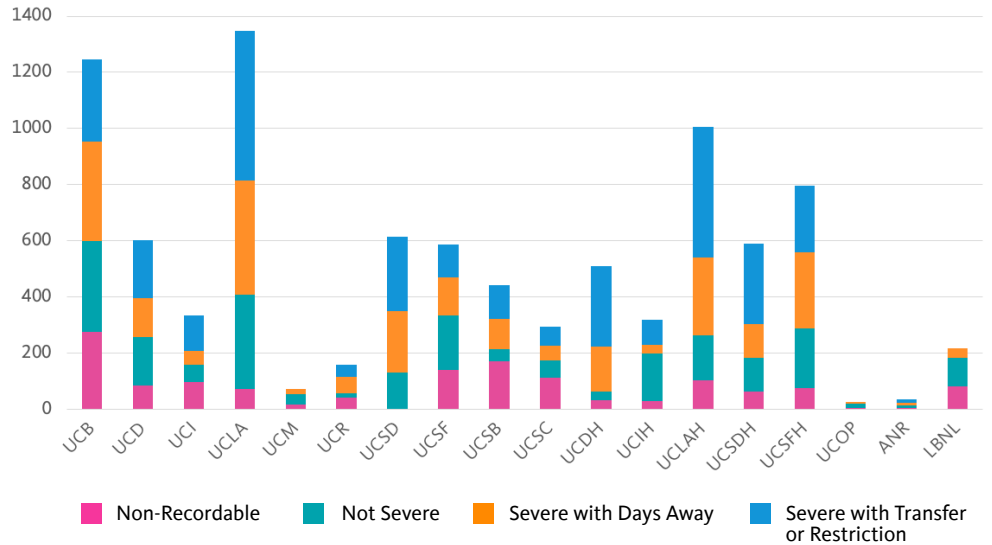
By Location



Injury Classification of Ergonomic Injuries²



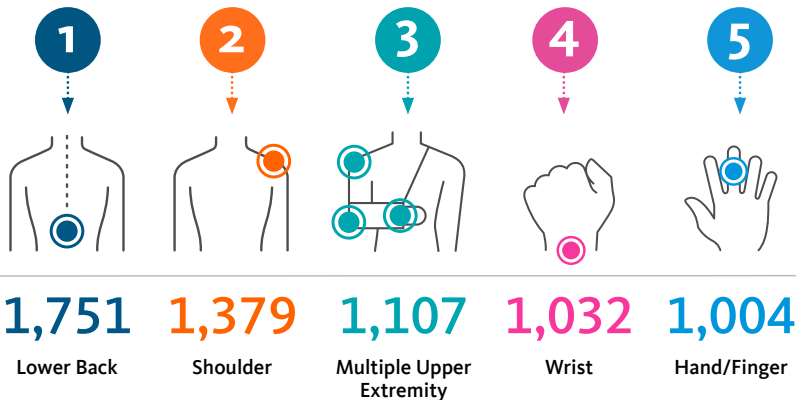
By Location



Top 5 Injuries

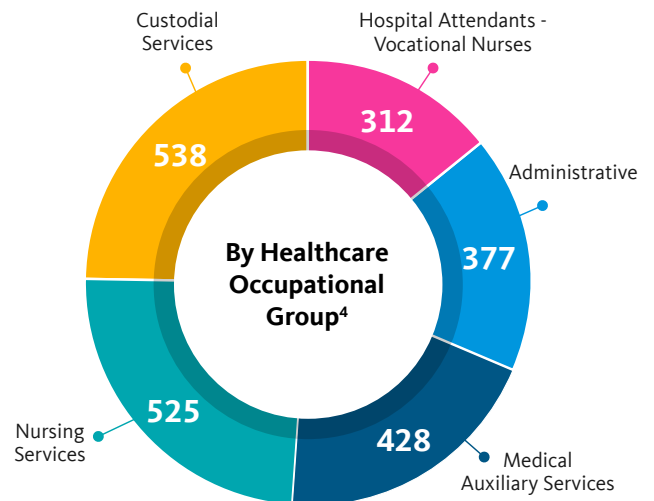
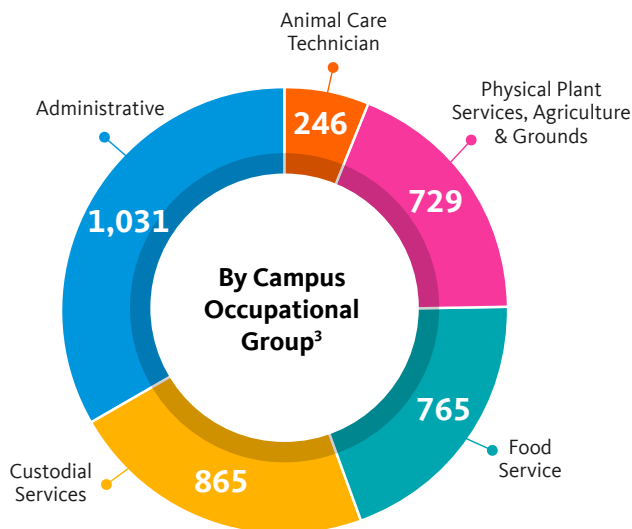
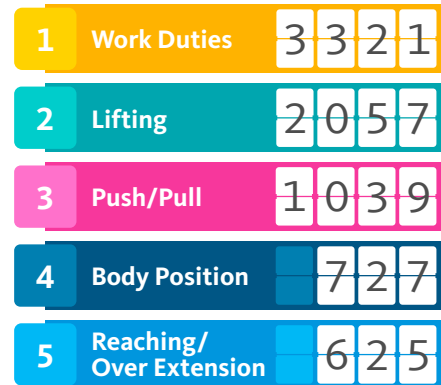
By Body Parts

Top 5 body parts = 68% of all ergonomic injuries



By Cause

Manual Material Handling accounts for 3,347 or 36% of the ergonomic injuries.



Endnotes

1 Systemwide Restricted and Lost Days

Reference: UCOP Risk Services Data Management System (RDMS) Injury Reports Data Dictionary

Restricted Days: A restricted-day injury results in a person being unfit for the full performance of the regular job on any day after the occupational injury. Work performed might be an assignment to a temporary job; part-time work at the regular job; working full-time in the regular job but not performing all the usual duties of the job. Where no meaningful restricted work is being performed, the incident should be recorded as a lost day case (LWDC). A restricted day case is always an (OSHA) recordable injury case. For any given case, restricted days is the number of days that resulted in work restriction.

Lost Days: An occupational injury or illness, which results in a person being unfit for work on any day after the day of occurrence of the occupational injury. 'Any day' includes rest days, weekend days, leave days, public holidays, or days after ceasing employment. In other words, lost days are the calendar days and not business days. A lost day case is a recordable event. Lost days are the number of lost productive days that resulted from that specific claim.

2 Injury Classification of Ergonomic Injuries

Reference: UCOP Risk Services Data Management System (RDMS) Injury Reports Data Dictionary

Non-Recordable: Any given case where claimant type description = 'First Aid Unpaid' or 'First Aid Paid' with no associated days away and/or restricted days and the case is not a Sharps injury. These nonrecordable injuries do NOT have to be recorded by the employer on the OSHA 300 log.

Not Severe: An injury case that has no restricted or lost days associated with it, a.k.a. Non-DART Injury.

Severe with Days Away: An injury case that resulted in one or more OSHA restricted days, a.k.a. DART Injury.

Severe with Transfer or Restriction: An injury case that resulted in one or more OSHA restricted days, a.k.a. DART Injury.

3 By Campus Occupational Groups

Reference: UCnet: University of California Series Job Specifications

Administrative Services: Includes Administration, Budget and Personnel Analysis, Clerical/Administrative, Special and Mail Services, Fiscal Services, and Employment Services (Human Resources)

Custodial Services: Includes all custodial, window washing, and bell attendant job classifications.
Food Services: Includes all dietician, food preparation, and food distribution job classification.

Physical Plant Services: Includes job classifications within facilities and physical plant (skilled crafts, laborers, management, material planners, schedulers

Agriculture: Includes all agricultural and farm laborer job classifications.

Grounds: Includes all groundskeeper, equipment maintenance, and irrigations job classifications.

Animal Care Technicians: Includes and animal resource management and technicians job classifications.

4 By Healthcare Occupational Groups

Reference: UCnet: University of California Series Job Specifications

Custodial Services: Includes all custodial, window washing, and bell attendant job classifications.

Nursing Services: Includes all nursing job classes, including clinical, vocational, advance nursing (e.g., nurse practitioner, nurse anesthetist), and case manager.

Medical Auxiliary Services: Includes occupations that may assist with both nursing administrative and patient care duties (Hospital Assistants – stock & distribution, Hospital Unit Service Coordinators, Admitting Worker, Dental Assistant, etc.).

Administrative Services: Includes Administration, Budget and Personnel Analysis, Clerical/Administrative, Special and Mail Services, Fiscal Services, and Employment Services (Human Resources)

Hospital Attendants: Vocations Nurses: includes vocational nurses, emergency trauma technicians, psychiatric technicians, orthopedic technicians and surgical technicians.