Abstract

Problem

Construction risk management is challenging.

Method

We combined data on injuries, costs, and hours worked, obtained through a Rolling Owner-Controlled Insurance Program (ROCIP), with data from focus groups, interviews, and field observations, to prospectively study injuries and hazard control on a large university construction project.

Results

Lost-time injury rates (1.0/200,000 Â· hours worked) were considerably lower than reported for the industry, and there were no serious falls from height. Safety was...
considered in the awarding of contracts and project timeline development; hazard management was iterative. A top-down management commitment to safety was clearly communicated to, and embraced by, workers throughout the site.

Discussion and Impact

A better understanding of how contracting relationships, workers' compensation, and liability insurance arrangements influence safety could shift risk management efforts from worker behaviors to a broader focus on how these programs and relationships affect incentives and disincentives for workplace safety and health.

Keywords

Occupational injury; Construction; Safety; Safety climate; Qualitative methods

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Safety is everyone's job: The key to safety on a large university construction site, the shock wave, if we take into account the influence of the time factor, characterizes the multi-dimensional population index.

Construction personnel role and information needs, the scalar field is

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