



Statistical review of occupational injuries

GERMANY

2009-2012 data

Set of statistical data relating to **accidents at work**
and **occupational diseases** in the European Union
Member States

Foreword

The statutory accident insurance is one of the five mandatory insurances within the German social security system. Employees are insured during their activities at the workplace. Pupils and students are insured for their activities from the nursery school till higher education institutes. Other groups, such as agricultural workers, domestic helps and voluntary workers are also insured by the statutory accident insurance. The costs of this insurance are met by the employer or the State.

For the private sector, companies of the industry, trade and services must affiliate themselves to a BG (*gewerbliche Berufsgenossenschaft*) according to their activity. BG are public law professional associations with an equal representation board. They accomplish tasks falling to them under their own responsibility. If they are independent for their management, they are financially interdependent. Prevention of occupational risks is one of the BG's major tasks. Currently, there are 9 BG.

For the public sector, the equivalent to a BG is an UVTöH (*Unfallversicherungsträger der öffentlichen Hand* – Accident Insurance Fund of the Public Sector). Usually there is one Accident Insurance Fund of the Public Sector per region. But several Insurance Funds for fire-services covering each several regions are in existence. On the other hand, the Insurance Fund for railway services and the one for postal services and telecommunications operate at national level. These Accident Insurance Funds of the Public Sector insure the public sector as well as pupils and students.

Consequences of accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases are insured by a BG or by an UVTöH according to the status of the victim's employer. The funding is the sole responsibility of the private or public employers within the framework of a contributory system. These Insurance Funds are gathered under the umbrella of the DGUV (*Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung*, German statutory accident insurance) which is a private law institution.

1. Number of insured persons and insured companies

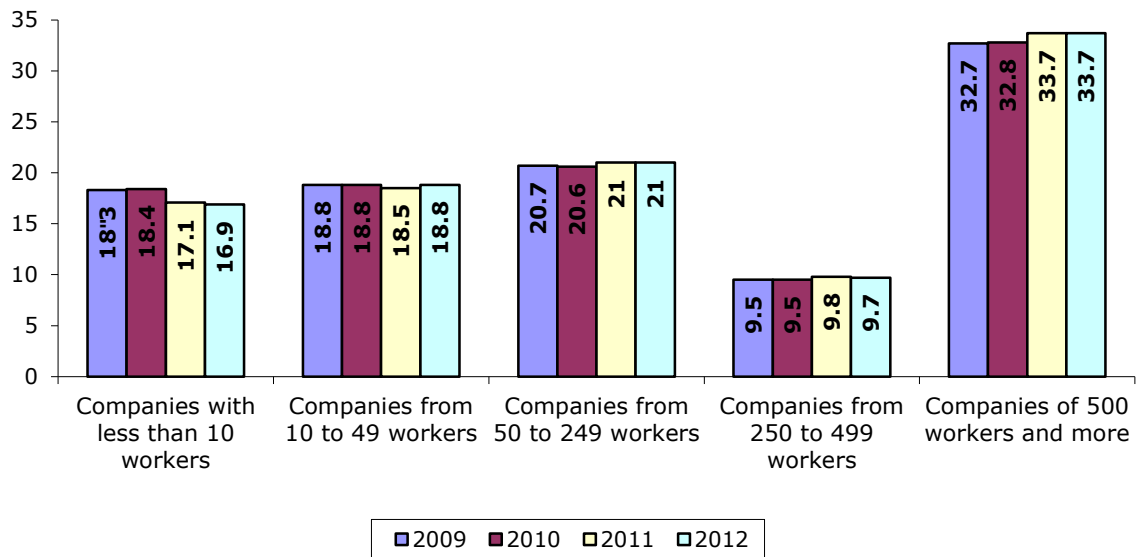
Number of insured workers/ persons	2009	2010	2011	2012
Insured persons in the industry, trade and services of the private sector	47,074,588	47,696,964	48,493,372	48,914,393
Insured persons in the public sector	10,908,665	10,728,853	10,366,037	10,094,501
Total	57,983,253	58,425,817	58,859,409	59,008,894
Full-time insured workers of the industry, trade and services of the private sector	31,302,221	31,800,544	32,338,580	32,857,103
Full-time insured workers of the public sector	5,160,602	5,140,625	5,137,011	5,099,910
Total	36,462,823	36,941,169	37,475,591	37,957,013

The number of full-time equivalent employees is calculated by taking into account the average annual number of hours actually worked in the industrial sector (1,570 hours in 2009, 1,600 hours in 2010, 1,590 in 2011 and 1,580 in 2012). These figures include non-governmental organisations, the German Red Cross, voluntary firemen and rescuers, blood and organ donors, domiciliary care workers...

Number of insured companies ⁽¹⁾	2009	2010	2011	2012
Companies of the industry, trade and services sector	3,188,801	3,307,526	3,228,380	3,218,515
Public sector	24,760	24,051	23,589	23,546
Total	3,213,471	3,331,577	3,251,969	3,242,061

(1) without private households, NGOs and domiciliary care companies

2. Distribution of workers (full-time equivalent) by company size



3. Accidents at work and commuting accidents

The following data cover mandatorily notified accidents with at least three days away from work which after assessment by the Insurance Funds are recognized. The employer is not legally bound to notify accidents at work with less than three days away from work. This information is not available in the technological statistics. As they may incur an expense they are recorded but not coded.

3.1 Recognized accidents with more than three days away from work – private and public sectors

Year	Accidents at work	Commuting accidents	Total
2005	931,932	185,146	1,117,078
2006	948,546	191,186	1,139,732
2007	959,714	167,067	1,126,781
2008	971,620	176,608	1,148,228
2009	886,122	178,590	1,064,712
2010	954,459	223,973	1,178,432
2011	919,025	188,452	1,107,477
2012	885,009	176,356	1,061,365

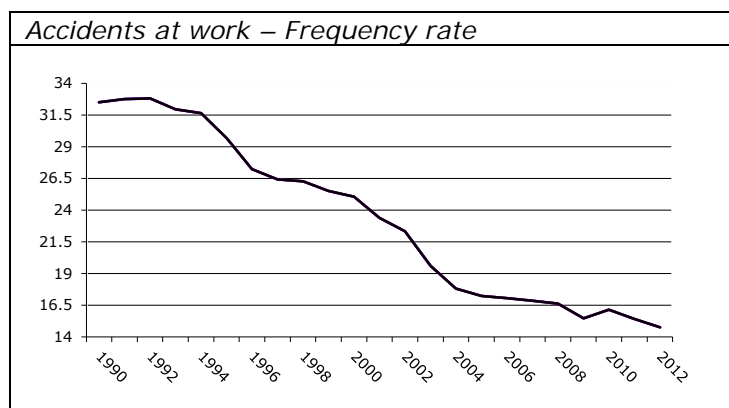
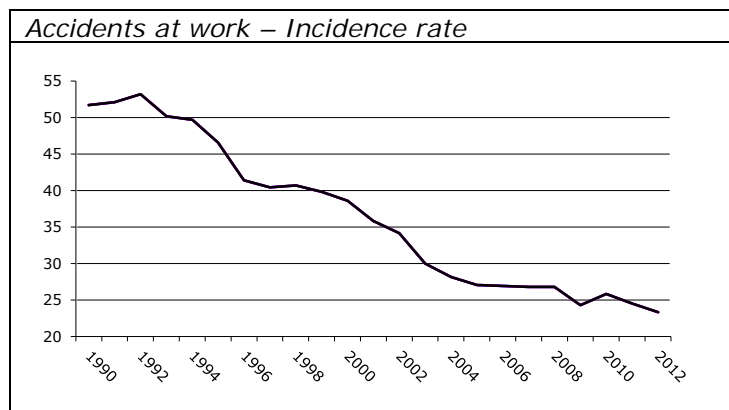
3.2 Fatal accidents – private and public sectors

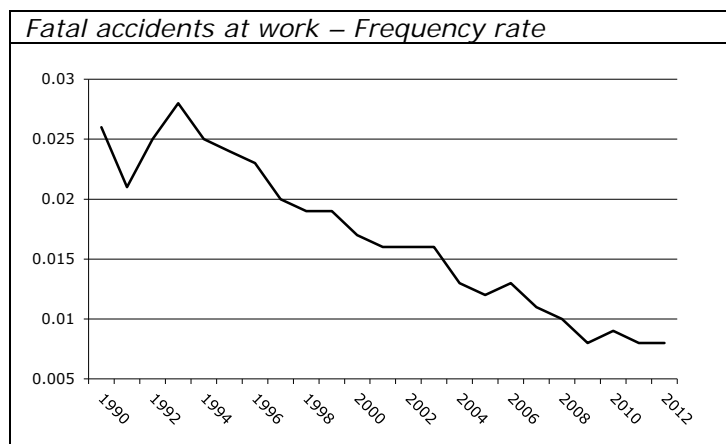
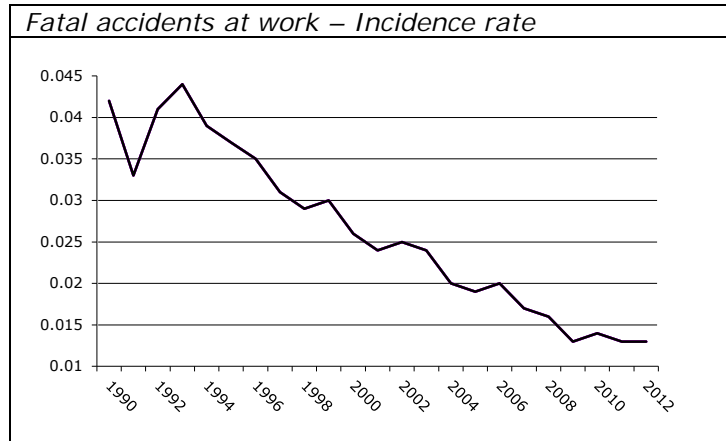
Year	Fatal accidents at work	Fatal commuting accidents	Total
2005	656	552	1,208
2006	711	535	1,246
2007	619	503	1,122
2008	572	458	1,030
2009	456	362	818
2010	519	367	886
2011	498	394	892
2012	500	386	886

3.3 Incidence and frequency rates for every recognized accidents at work and fatal accidents (excluding commuting accidents) – private and public sectors

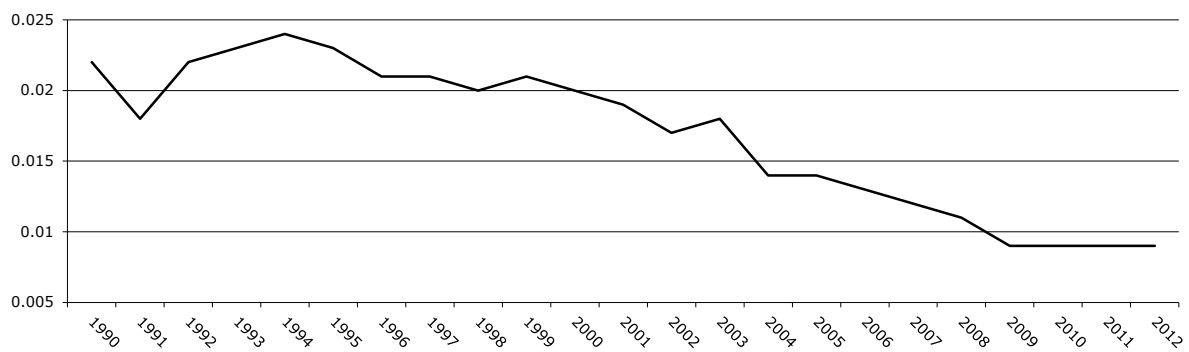
- The incidence rate is the ratio of accidents at work to 1,000 workers (full-time equivalent employment).
- The frequency rate is the ratio of the number of accidents at work to 1 million hours worked.

Year	Accidents at work incidence rate	Accidents at work frequency rate	Fatal accidents incidence rate	Fatal accidents frequency rate
2005	27.08	17.25	0.019	0.012
2006	26.95	17.06	0.020	0.013
2007	26.81	16.86	0.017	0.011
2008	26.80	16.64	0.016	0.010
2009	24.30	15.48	0.013	0.008
2010	25.84	16.15	0.014	0.009
2011	24.52	15.42	0.013	0.008
2012	23.32	14.76	0.013	0.008





Fatal commuting accidents expressed in incidence rates: ratio of the number of accidents at work to 1,000 weighted insurance relationships

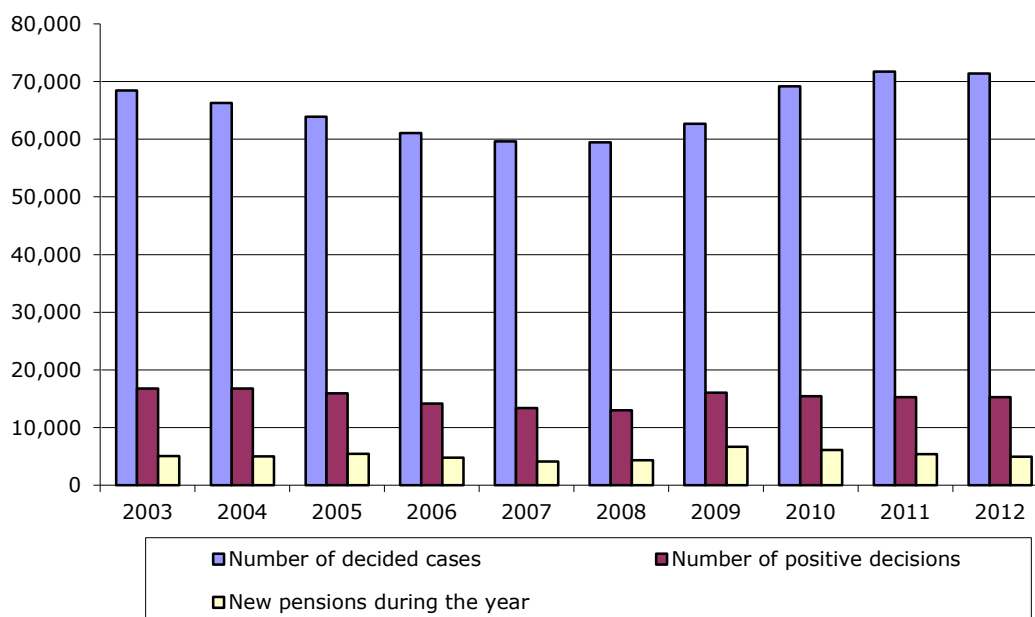


4. Occupational diseases (including pupils and students)

Reference year	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of claims for recognition ⁽¹⁾	66,951	70,277	71,269	70,566
Number of decided cases ⁽²⁾	62,702	69,186	71,738	71,389
Non-recognized cases	37,132	37,967	37,165	36,096
Occupational causation confirmed	25,570	31,219	34,573	35,293
- of which recognized cases of occupational disease	16,078	15,461	15,262	15,291
- of which new pensions ⁽³⁾	6,643	6,123	5,407	4,924
- of which cases with absence of one additionally required insurance criteria ⁽⁴⁾	9,492	15,758	19,311	20,002

- (1) The number of notified cases includes all notifications made by doctors and employers who must notify these cases to the Insurance Funds. Other social bodies provide information to the Insurance Funds as well as insured persons.
- (2) Combination of occupational causations confirmed and not confirmed.
- (3) New pensions granted during the reference year: in Germany a pension is granted (accidents at work and recognized occupational diseases) only if the victim's capacity to earn his/her living is reduced (permanent disability rate) by at least 20 % or more for a minimum period of time of 26 weeks.
- (4) Number of cases whose occupational causation is confirmed but with an administrative requirement not met. It applies to some occupational diseases of the list (severe or recurrent skin conditions for instance) that to be recognized (and compensated) need to be so acute that the victim must avoid any activity that will or would generate the development, the worsening or the recurrence of the disease. However, the accident insurance has to provide individual prevention measures for these cases. Then, the full recognition as an occupational disease may be granted afterwards when the missing administrative requirement is met.

4.1 Number of decided cases, positive decisions and new pensions

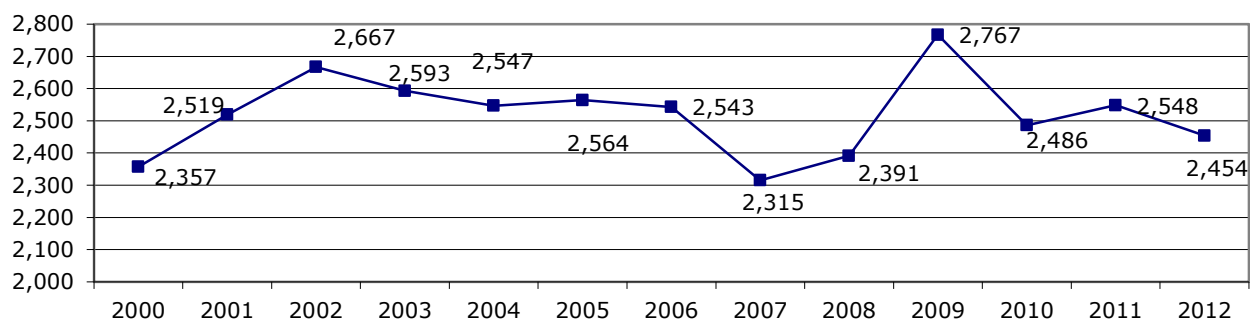


4.2 Positive decisions rate

Year	Decided cases	Positive decisions	Ratio
2000	75,060	18,000	23.98 %
2001	72,306	17,950	24.83 %
2002	70,649	17,722	25.08 %
2003	68,452	16,778	24.51 %
2004	66,316	16,784	25.31 %
2005	63,909	15,920	24.91 %
2006	61,059	14,156	23.18 %
2007	59,643	13,383	22.44 %
2008	59,468	12,972	21.81 %
2009	62,702	16,078	25.64 %
2010	69,186	15,461	22.35 %
2011	71,738	15,262	21.27 %
2012	71,389	15,291	21.42 %

The positive decision rate is calculated by making the ratio of the number of positively confirmed cases to the number of decided cases during the reference year and not to the number of introduced cases.

4.3 Trends of the number of fatalities due to an occupational disease



5. Financial data

5.1 DGUV spending

The financial data cover all the spending incurred by accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases whatever the length of the work stoppage. This data is illustrated by the two following tables. The first table details the DGUV's spending for the private, public sectors and for the pupils and students insurance. The second table details the spending related to the private sector similar to the French general scheme.

Amounts in million Euros

DGUV	2009	2010	2011	2012
Prevention	915	911	948	1,013
Compensation (kind and cash)	9,027	9,304	9,370	9,460
<i>Medical treatment and rehabilitation</i>	3,453	3,676	3,797	3,863
<i>Pensions, compensations, lump sum</i>	5,574	5,628	5,573	5,597
Management	1,334	1,276	1,301	1,341
Total	11,277	11,491	11,618	11,815

Private sector	2009	2010	2011	2012
Compensation (kind and cash)	7,791	8,020	8,065	8,152
<i>Medical treatment and rehabilitation</i>	2,816	3,001	3,099	3,168
<i>Pensions, compensations, lump sum</i>	4,975	5,019	4,966	4,984

5.2 Number of pensioners (stock of pensioners) on the 31st of December 2012

Pensions paid to:	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012
Insured persons	630,621	847,884	758,374	747,685	737,860
Widows/widowers	114,674	123,530	109,023	107,698	105,514
Orphans	22,879	20,292	13,837	12,894	12,364
Other claimants	303	127	34	31	33
Total	768,477	991,833	881,268	868,308	855,771



Founded in 1991, EUROGIP is a French organization, whose activities are organized around five areas: enquiries, EU projects, information-communication, standardization and coordination of notified bodies. All have in common European aspects of the insurance or the prevention of accidents at work and occupational diseases.

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Statistical review of occupational injuries GERMANY - 2009-2012 DATA

Paris: EUROGIP

2012 - 21 x 29,7 cm - 9 pages

ISBN : 979-10-91290-39-5

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