



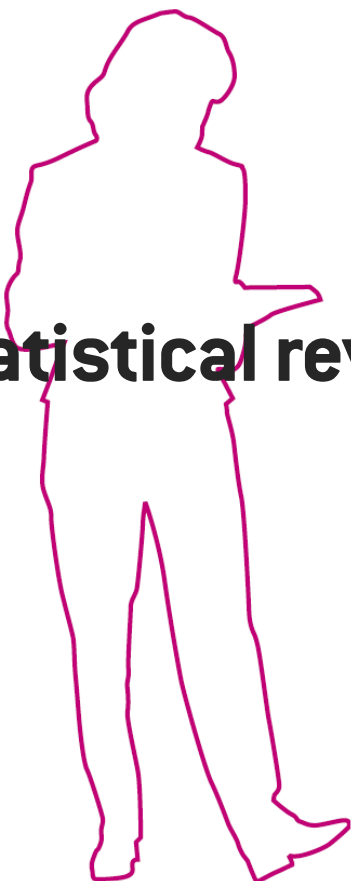
May 2012

Ref. Eurogip -71/E

Statistical review of occupational injuries

GERMANY

2009-2010 data



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

Foreword

This document sets out a descriptive synthesis of the main available statistical data about accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases of the considered EU Member State.

It comes from the use by EUROGIP of various official publications from Member States. The data have been translated and presented according to the EUROGIP's knowledge of the analyzed insurance system. These data have not been reprocessed by EUROGIP. For any confirmation, one has to refer to the source which is systematically given.

Comments do not intend to give explanatory factors to the figures but only to describe the underlying system's characteristics in order to allow the reader to analyse them.

Furthermore, Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Communities) publishes, at European level, harmonised accidents at work data according to the ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) methodology in implementation of the 89/391/EEC directive. In order to complete national data, the last part of this document shows accidents at work structural indicators computed and published by Eurostat.

Acknowledgements

Eurogip is grateful for the contribution of Mrs Barbara Lipka and of Dr Martin Butz of the DGUV Statistical Department to this statistical review.

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1. Main characteristics of the German occupational risks insurance system

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. Persons not covered by the mandatory insurance may subscribe to a voluntary insurance.

- 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.
- 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 and 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 victim's employer's statute. The funding is the sole responsibility of the private or public

employers within the framework of a contributory system.

Recent reforms

The accident insurance has a long history. Created in 1885, the accident insurance last organizational reform dates from 2007. Currently, the German statutory accident insurance - DGUV (*Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung*) is in charge of the occupational injury insurance. DGUV results from the merger on July 1st 2007, of the Federation of Institutions for Statutory Accident Insurance and Prevention of the industry, trade and services sector – HVBG (*Hauptverband der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften*) with the Central Federation of Public Sector Accident Insurer - BUK (*Bundesverband der Unfallkassen*). As for the BG, the UVTöH are gathered under the DGUV umbrella association. Although, BG of the agricultural sector are covered by the statutory accident insurance they are not part of the DGUV umbrella. The agricultural sector statistics are not considered within this statistical review.

DGUV is a private law institution.

Parallel to this merger, the accident insurance's October 30th 2008 modernization law lowered the number of BG to 9 while they were 55 in 1885 and even 67 at the end of the Twenties. Between 2008 and 2011, 10 BG merged. The merger of the BG Timber with the BG Metal on the 1st of January 2011 was the last one of the reform. However, the occupational injuries statistics layout went ahead of these mergers. Statistics are now detailed according to the 9 major groups of BG.

Please visit the DGUV web site:
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.html#>

A general presentation of the statutory accident insurance is available in English at the following web address:

Number of insured persons

	2009	2010
Industry, trade and services	47,074,588	47,696,964
Public sector	10,908,665	10,728,853
Pupils and students	17,072,402	17,122,852
Total	75,055,655	75,548,669

Accidents at work and commuting accidents statistical data derived from the Pupils Accident Insurance data are excluded. These data are available, distributed by region, within the documents cited in reference. On the other hand, occupational diseases data are included in the macro-data. It is not possible to isolate them in each table. This will be specified whenever possible.

Funding of the system

For the private sector, the employer is the single person responsible of the insurance's cost. This system provides to the employer immunity from suit. This cost consists in the premiums paid by the affiliated companies to the accident insurance. The total collected premium amount can't be higher than the spending as the law forbids accident insurances to make a profit.

The premium amount is calculated by the BG individually for each company which is then informed of this amount. Companies may challenge this calculation (administrative action) if they feel cheated. The premium amount for the current year is calculated on the basis of the previous year's spending. The following items are taken into account:

- the total amount of the wages paid by the company,
- the risk category of the company according to its activity,
- the occupational injuries frequency rate and severity,
- a contribution coefficient according to the needed financial means of the coming year.

For the public sector, the cost of insurance is taken in charge by the federal State, the Länder and the municipalities.

Benefits

The benefit system is built on the principle of a vocational and medical rehabilitation

of the patient outweighing the financial compensation.

This priority to the prevention of occupational disinsertion explains the composition of the range of benefits. Indeed, before the end of curative care, the patient is supported by the services of accident insurance to help him/her regain his/her place at the earliest, in his/her professional and social environment. This support is organized around a personal rehabilitation plan developed jointly by health professionals, the accident insurance and the victim.

Benefits in kind

They are served without time limit and without co-payments. They include first aid, medical care, drugs, paramedical treatments, home care and medical rehabilitation benefits. The patient must contact the health professionals (doctors and hospitals) approved by the accident insurance that will ensure his/her medical treatment and vocational rehabilitation.

Benefits in cash

a) Temporary disability

Temporary disability benefit

("Verletzungsgeld"): it is granted for the duration of the medical treatment (excluding situations that are eligible for the transition benefit). The employer or unemployment agency if the company is bankrupt, keeps paying wages ("Entgeltfortzahlung") or the compensation ("Insolvenzgeld") to the victim during the first 6 weeks of the work stoppage. Then the accident insurance takes over for 78 weeks or more if the treatment is in hospital. The allowance is equal to 80% of previous gross salary. Accident insurance does not reimburse the employer for salary continuation.

Working participation benefits: they aim to maintain the victim in his/her former position or getting a new job. If maintaining the former position is not possible, the insured person is eligible for retraining or training for a new activity. These benefits are compatible with the transition benefits.

Transition benefit ("Übergangsgeld"):

during the social and vocational rehabilitation period this benefit compensates the victim's loss of

earnings. It is paid for the length of the rehabilitation period. Its amount depends of the victim's situation at the beginning of the rehabilitation period and his/her family situation. All wages paid during this period are taken into account for the calculation of the benefit's amount.

Community participation benefits: they include various services aimed at reintegrating the victim into the life of the community. They focus on the adaptation or the purchase of a vehicle, housing financial help, domiciliary care, housing development (wide doors, ramps ...), psychological help, and sports' rehabilitation, participation to social and cultural life.

b) Permanent disability

A pension is paid as soon as the loss of earning capacity is of at least 20 % and has lasted for at least 26 weeks.

For a 100 % rate, a full pension is paid. This is equal to 2/3 of the last annual earnings within the limits of a ceiling ranging from 52,080 € to 61,320 € according to the victim's insurance.

For the partial permanent disability, the amount of the pension paid is equal to the theoretical amount of a full 100 % pension multiplied by the real disability rate.

If several insured events reduce the working capacity of a victim, only those individually generating 10 % or more of disability are considered to reach the threshold of 20 %. After entitlement, several pensions will be paid accordingly.

Pension is granted for a lifetime. Finally, the pension may be completed by a nursing monthly allocation if the victim needs nursing from a third party.

Example: annual earnings of 36,000 €

- A permanent disability rate of 100 % gives right to a full pension: $36,000 \times \frac{2}{3} = 24,000$ € or 2,000 € per month,
- A permanent disability of 20 % gives right to a pension of: $36,000 \times \frac{2}{3} \times 20\%$ or 4,800 € per year or 400 € per month.

Statistical methodology

Each accident insurance has to collect statistical data, to code them and to forward them to its umbrella organisation. These data are then forwarded to the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - BMAS (*Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales*). Quality and consistency checks are undertaken at various points of the process.

Accidents at work

The employer has by law to notify to his/her insurer every accident at work and commuting accident with more than three days away from work. However, accidents with less than three days away from work may generate an expense to the insurer. These accidents are just listed but not coded. Only the accidents with more than three days away from work are coded.

Every fatal accident is coded. For non fatal accidents, the coding is based on a random sample of the compulsory notified accidents (those with more than three days away from work). BG of the industry use a 7 % sample; the agricultural BG and the UVTöH use a 10 % sample. The choice is made on the date of birth of the insured person. Those days are the 10th and the 11th day of the month for the industrial BG; the 10th, the 11th and 12th day of the month for the agricultural BG and UVTöH. Accidents' cases happening to the insured persons with these anniversary days are picked up and coded. Some accident insurances may go further.

Occupational diseases

About the recognition of occupational diseases a mixed system (list and complementary system) is implemented. Five new diseases were added to the list on the 1st of July 2009. The list is made of 73 occupational diseases (2010). The list may be updated with a federal government ordinance approved by the Bundesrat.

Doctors have by law to notify any suspected case of occupational disease to the BG or to the UVTöH. Doctors get a fee for each notification. This notification amounts to a recognition claim. The victim, his/her eligible parties, his/her employer as well as social institutions (employment agency, sickness and old age insurances) may also introduce a claim for recognition. In practice, most of the notifications come from doctors.

Notified cases are investigated with a view to be recognized. Among the diseases with an occupational causation confirmed, one has to distinguish the recognized cases of occupational diseases giving right to a pension from the cases with absence of additionally required insurance characteristics. For the later, the disease has 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- in order for his/her disease to be fully recognized and eventually compensated. However, the full recognition as an occupational disease may be granted afterwards when the missing requirement is met. This obligation of giving up the activity applies to a limited number of occupational diseases which include some RSI and skin diseases. The latter being the most numerous one requiring the victim to give up his/her activity for his/her disease to be fully recognised.

Moreover a quality insurance scheme has been applied to the occupational diseases recognition process for a decade. This project aims to reduce the investigation process and to harmonize the decisions taken by the various accident insurances.

The sampling method is not in use for coding the occupational diseases. Every occupational disease notified to the accident insurance and investigated is coded whether it is recognized or not. In fact, it is the result of the investigation which is coded. The coding lines hold data about diagnoses, the working conditions and insurance related information. The coding is done by the BG or the UVTöH in charge of the victim.

Additional information in English about the list is available at the following web address:

http://www.dguv.de/content/facts_figures/begriffe/BKV2009engl.pdf

2. Statistical data sources

For Germany

Statistical data reproduced within this document come from DGUV. They can be found in a document called « DGUV Statistics 2009 – Figures and long-term trends » (PDF document in English) at the following web address:

<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/zahlen/documents/dguvstatistiken2010e.pdf>

The 2010 issue is available at the following web address:

<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/zahlen/documents/dguvstatistiken2010e.pdf>

The document entitled “*Geschäfts- und Rechnungsergebnisse der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften und Unfallversicherungsträger der öffentlichen Hand 2009 – Industry, trade and services accident insurance Funds and public sector accident insurance Funds 2009 statistical Yearbook*” allows the reader to get a complete view of the financial and technological statistics. It is available in German (PDF format) at the following address:

http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/zahlen/documents/GuR_Broschuere_2009.pdf

The 2010 issue is available at the following web address:

http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/zahlen/documents/gur_2010.pdf

Other data are available at the following addresses:

- in German: <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/zahlen/index.jsp>
- in English: http://www.dguv.de/content/facts_figures/index.jsp

For Eurostat

Structural indicators on health and safety at work in Europe are available only for fatal accidents at work and accidents at work with more than three days away from work. Data are available under various formats: tables, maps and graphs, at the following web address:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/health_safety_work

The ESAW (European Statistics on Accidents at Work) aiming to provide harmonised data about accidents at work with more than three days away from work is available at the following web address:

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/hasaw/library?l=/statistics_methodology/esaw_methodology/ke4202569_en_pdf/EN_1.0_&a=d

3. Main data

Number of insured workers / persons

	2009	2010
Persons insured in the industry, trade and services sector	47,074,588	47,696,964
Persons insured in the public sector	10,908,665	10,728,853
Total	57,983,253	58,425,817
Full time equivalent employees in the industry, trade and service sector	31,302,211	31,800,544
Full time equivalent employees in the public sector	5,160,602	5,140,625
Total	36,462,823	36,941,169

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 and 1,600 hours in 2010). These figures include Non Governmental Organisations, the German Red Cross, voluntary firemen and rescuers, blood and organ donors, domiciliary care workers...

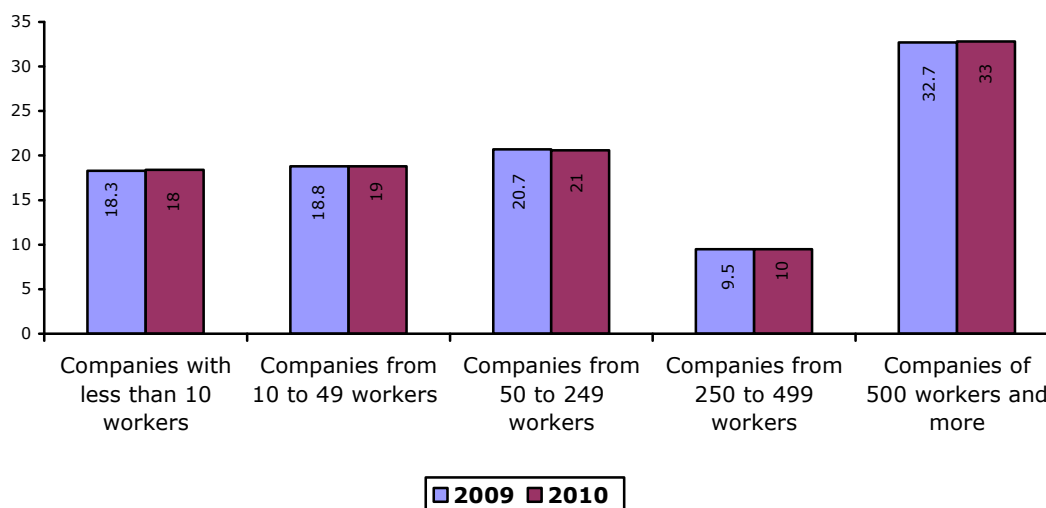
Number of insured companies ⁽¹⁾

	2009	2010
Companies of the industry, trade and services sector	3,188,801	3,307,526
Public sector	24,760	24,051
Total	3,213,471	3,331,577

(1) without private households and assistance companies

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

This chart is based on 32,616,157 full-time workers excluding those working in companies for which the number of salaried employees is not known and those working in private households and assistance companies for year 2009 and on 33,188,588 workers for year 2010.



Distribution of the companies per BG group and according to the company staff – 2009 data

BG group	Number of companies with full-time workers ⁽¹⁾					Total number of companies ⁽²⁾	Staff by branch (full-time equivalent employees)
	< 10 workers	10 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 499	> 500 workers		
Raw materials and chemical industry	25,817	6,063	2,953	538	376	35,747	1,170,720
Wood-and metal-working industry	149,741	37,020	10,194	1,396	873	199,224	3,800,802
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	169,542	25,414	7,031	979	764	203,730	2,957,945
Building trade	260,940	27,187	3,720	329	184	292,360	1,768,543
Foodstuffs and catering industry	293,183	29,306	3,542	283	93	326,407	1,809,663
Trade and distribution industry	376,873	34,343	8,385	928	788	423,972	3,751,376
Transport industry	176,721	17,532	3,018	254	124	197,704	1,417,608
Administrative sector	804,960	84,939	16,059	2,311	1,748	910,017	10,653,224
Health and welfare services	550,095	40,136	7,550	986	873	599,640	4,002,340
Total: industry, trade and services	2,807,872	301,940	62,452	8,004	5,823	3,188,801	31,302,221
Public sector	8,857	8,658	4,561	1,178	1,327	24,670	5,160,602
Total	2,816,729	310,598	67,013	9,182	7,150	3,213,471	36,462,823

- (1) One full-time worker is equivalent to the number of hours actually worked (1,600 in 2010, 1,570 in 2009 and 1,610 in 2008) on average by a full-time employee in industry and is therefore a reflection of the period of exposure to the risk of industrial accidents.
- (2) In some cases the size of companies is not available. So summing up does not always coincides with the column. Without private households and assistance companies.

Distribution of the companies per BG group and according to the company staff – 2010 data

BG group	Number of companies with full-time workers ⁽¹⁾					Total number of companies ⁽²⁾	Staff by branch (full-time equivalent employees)
	< 10 workers	10 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 499	> 500 workers		
Raw materials and chemical industry	26,029	6,061	2,981	536	378	35,985	1,179,281
Wood-and metal-working industry	156,900	35,708	9,220	1,233	766	203,827	3,844,841
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	174,582	25,449	7,063	998	742	208,834	2,893,902
Building trade	258,923	27,594	3,803	336	195	290,851	1,769,325
Foodstuffs and catering industry	291,959	32,132	3,537	271	84	327,983	1,817,047
Trade and distribution industry	392,361	34,837	8,343	922	778	439,894	3,739,645
Transport industry	176,851	17,775	3,063	246	135	198,204	1,421,226
Administrative sector	867,037	85,466	16,230	2,438	1,908	973,079	11,047,870
Health and welfare services	578,077	41,031	7,882	1,003	876	628,869	4,087,407
Total: industry, trade and services	2,922,719	306,053	62,122	7,983	5,862	3,307,526	31,800,544
Public sector	8,427	8,311	4,716	1,158	1,319	24,051	5,140,625
Total	2,931,146	314,364	66,838	9,141	7,181	3,331,577	36,941,169

- (1) One full-time worker is equivalent to the number of hours actually worked (1,600 in 2010, 1,570 in 2009 and 1,610 in 2008) on average by a full-time employee in industry and is therefore a reflection of the period of exposure to the risk of industrial accidents
- (2) In some cases the size of companies is not available. So summing up does not always coincides with the column. Without private households and assistance companies.

4. Accidents at work and commuting accidents

4.1 Main data

The following data cover notified and after assessment by the Insurance Funds recognized accidents with at least three days away from work. 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.

Recognized accidents at work in absolute value

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

Fatal recognized accidents at work in absolute value

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

Incidence and frequency rates for the overall number of recognized accidents at work and for fatal accidents (excluding commuting accidents)

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

Year	Incidence rate of accidents	Frequency rate of accidents	Incidence rate of fatal accidents	Frequency rate of fatal accidents
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

Distribution per sector and per group of BG of the accidents at work and commuting accidents which don't have to be notified (less than four days away from work) but with an expense incurred by the insurance – 2010 data

BG group	accidents at work	Commuting accidents	Total
Raw materials and chemical industry	37,670	4,065	41,735
Wood and metal-working industry	239,738	12,357	252,095
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	85,512	12,431	97,943
Building trade	107,823	4,865	112,688
Foodstuffs and catering industry	77,616	7,967	85,583
Trade and distribution industry	117,397	20,082	137,479
Transport industry	37,810	2,450	40,260
Administrative sector	135,072	42,529	177,601
Health and welfare services	148,930	36,784	185,714
Total: industry, trade and services	987,568	143,530	1,131,098
Public sector	105,128	25,077	130,205
Total	1,092,696	168,607	1,261,303

Notes:

- 1) By nature, this counting does not include accidents which do not generate an expense because the victim was nursed by the company doctor for instance.
- 2) All the other tables within this document detailing accidents at work and commuting accidents are only considering accidents with more than three days away from work.

4.2 Accidents at work

Recognized accidents at work

Year	Accidents at work
2005	931,932
2006	948,546
2007	959,714
2008	971,620
2009	886,122
2010	954,459

Recognized fatal accidents at work

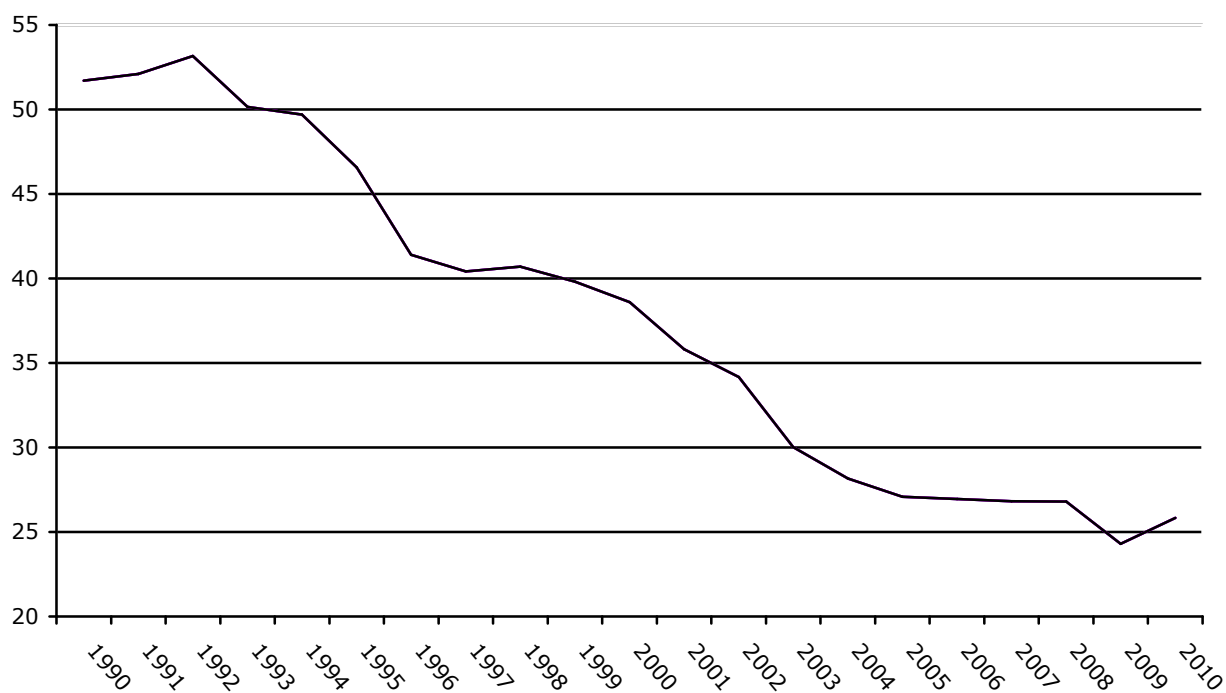
Year	Fatal accidents at work
2005	656
2006	711
2007	619
2008	572
2009	456
2010	519

Distribution of recognized accidents at work per BG group with more than three days away from work – fatal accidents included

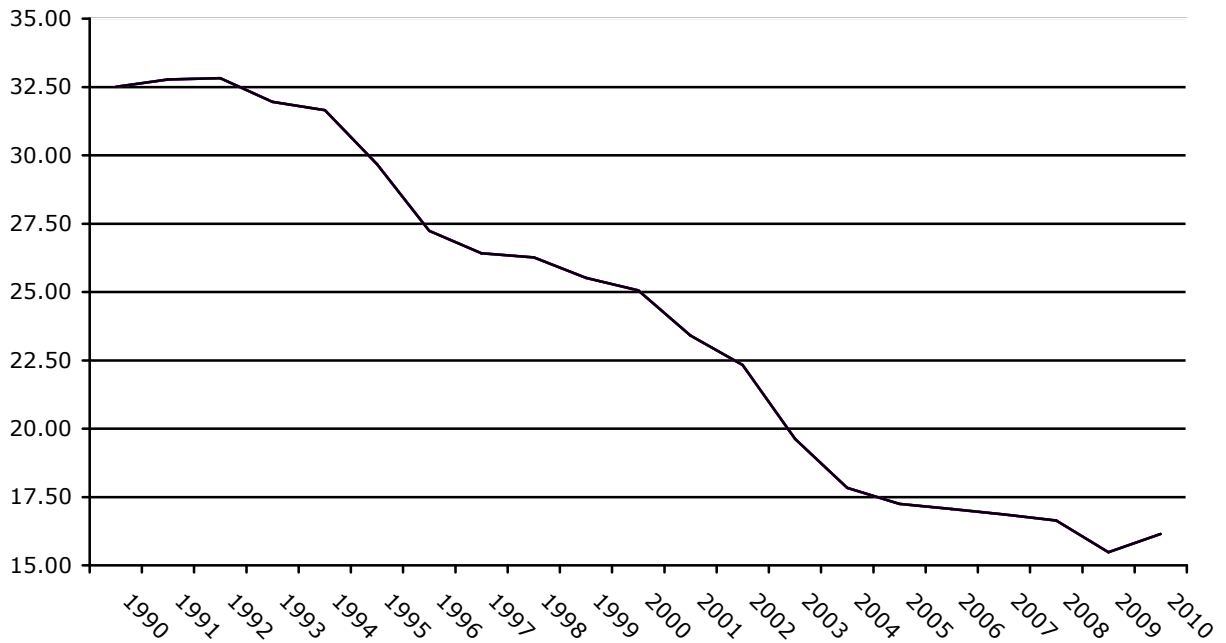
BG group	2009 Accidents at work	2010 Accidents at work
Raw materials and chemical industry	20,300	22,689
Wood and metal-working industry	152,656	163,864
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	57,719	63,206
Building trade	115,177	117,736
Foodstuffs and catering industry	75,483	72,921
Trade and distribution industry	93,450	100,417
Transport industry	52,441	60,995
Administrative sector	157,753	174,779
Health and welfare services	57,757	64,241
Total: industry, trade and services	782,736	840,848
Public sector	103,386	113,611
Total	886,122	954,459

Accidents at work rates' long-term trends

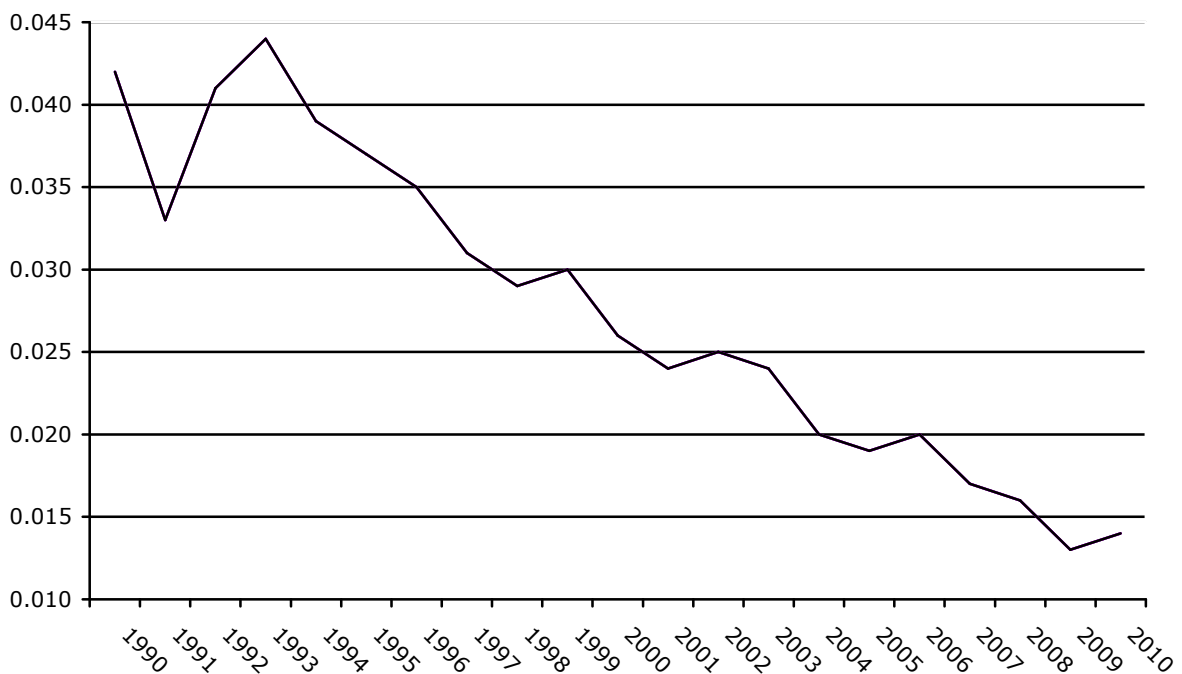
Incidence rate: ratio of the number of accidents at work to 1,000 workers (full-time equivalent employment)



Frequency rate: ratio of the number of accidents at work to 1 million hours worked



Fatal accidents incidence rate: ratio of the number of accidents at work to 1,000 workers (full-time equivalent employment)



Accidents at work per sector and per BG group

Non fatal accidents in absolute value

BG group	2009		2010	
	recognized accidents	% of total	Recognized accidents	% of total
Raw materials and chemical industry	20,300	2.29	22,689	2.38
Wood and metal-working industry	152,656	17.23	163,864	17.17
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	57,719	6.51	63,206	6.62
Building trade	115,177	13.00	117,736	12.34
Foodstuffs and catering industry	75,483	8.52	72,921	7.64
Trade and distribution industry	93,450	10.55	100,417	10.52
Transport industry	52,441	5.92	60,995	6.39
Administrative sector	157,753	17.80	174,779	18.31
Health and welfare services	57,757	6.52	64,241	6.73
Total: industry, trade and services	782,736	88.33	840,848	88.10
Public sector	103,386	11.67	113,611	11.90
Total	886,122	100.00	954,459	100.00

Non fatal accidents in incidence rate

BG group	2009		2010	
	Incidence rate		Incidence rate	
Raw materials and chemical industry		17.34		19.24
Wood and metal-working industry		40.16		42.62
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors		19.71		21.84
Building trade		65.13		66.54
Foodstuffs and catering industry		41.71		40.13
Trade and distribution industry		24.91		26.85
Transport industry		36.99		42.92
Administrative sector		14.81		15.82
Health and welfare services		14.43		15.72
Total: industry, trade and services		25.01		26.44
Public sector		20.03		22.10
Total		24.30		25.84

Fatal accidents in absolute value

BG group	2009		2010	
	fatal accidents	% of total	fatal accidents	% of total
Raw materials and chemical industry	16	3.51	23	4.43
Wood and metal-working industry	55	12.06	51	9.83
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	34	7.46	34	6.55
Building trade	79	17.32	103	19.85
Foodstuffs and catering industry	8	1.75	23	4.43
Trade and distribution industry	46	10.09	59	11.37
Transport industry	105	23.03	117	22.54
Administrative sector	65	14.25	70	13.49
Health and welfare services	13	2.85	13	2.50
Total: industry, trade and services	421	92.32	493	94.99
Public sector	35	7.68	26	5.01
Total	456	100.00	519	100.00

4.3 Commuting accidents

Recognized commuting accidents in absolute value

Year	Commuting accidents
2005	185,146
2006	191,186
2007	167,067
2008	176,608
2009	178,590
2010	223,973

Fatal recognized commuting accidents in absolute value

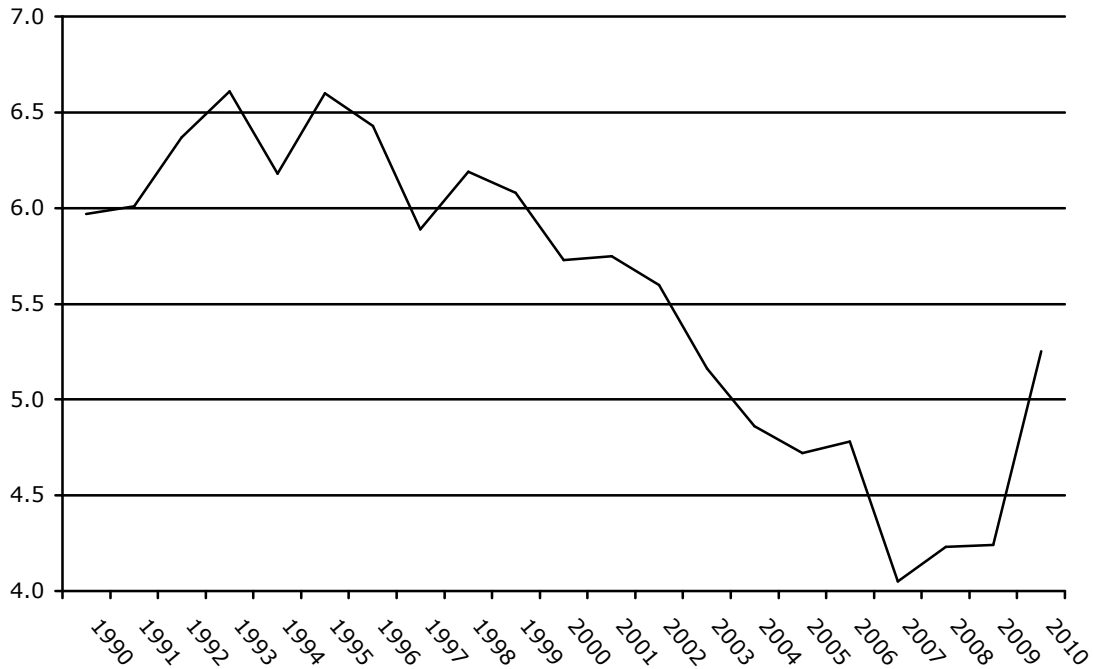
Year	Fatal commuting accidents
2005	552
2006	535
2007	503
2008	458
2009	362
2010	367

Distribution of recognized commuting accidents per BG group with more than three days away from work – fatal accidents included

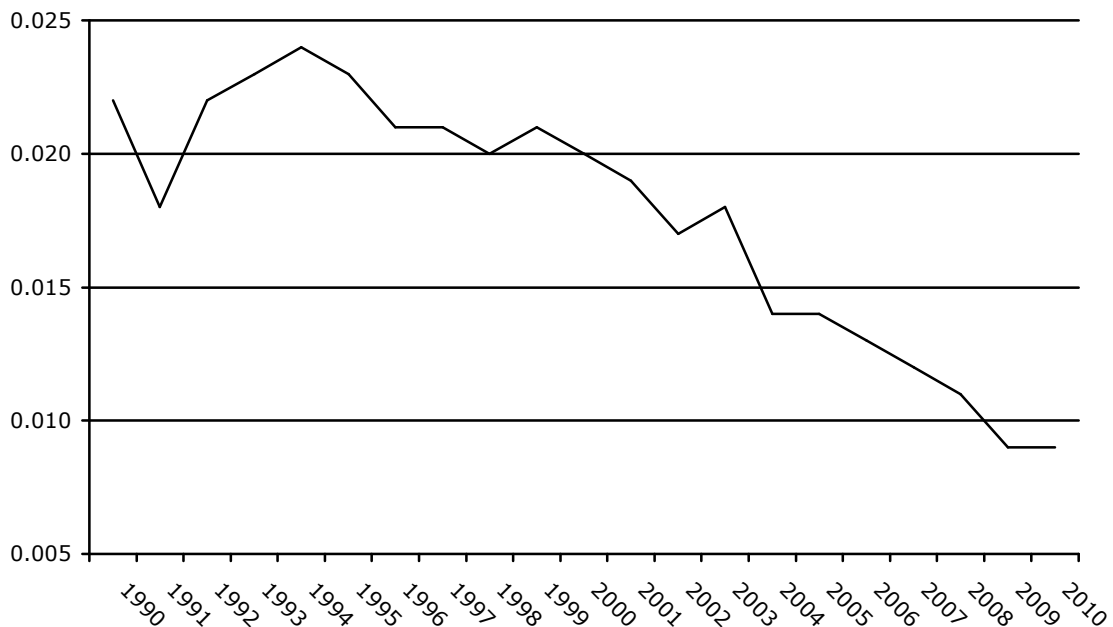
BG group	2009	2010
	Commuting accidents	Commuting accidents
Raw materials and chemical industry	5,171	6,121
Wood and metal-working industry	18,491	22,217
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	12,756	15,023
Building trade	9,777	11,738
Foodstuffs and catering industry	12,392	14,321
Trade and distribution industry	20,569	25,308
Transport industry	5,129	6,501
Administrative sector	39,862	53,230
Health and welfare services	26,111	34,909
Total: industry, trade and services	150,258	189,408
Public sector	28,332	34,565
Total	178,590	223,973

Commuting accidents rates' long-term trends

Incidence rate: ratio of the number of accidents at work to 1,000 weighted insurance relationships¹



Fatal commuting accidents expressed in incidence rate: ratio of the number of accidents at work to 1,000 weighted insurance relationships²



¹ As for commuting accidents workers are considered individually, this is the number of insured workers (i.e. insurance relationships) that has to be considered.

² Same as for note 1

Commuting accidents per sector and group of BG

Non fatal commuting accidents in absolute value

BG group	2009	2009	2010	2010
	Recognized commuting accidents	% of total	Recognized commuting accidents	% of total
Raw materials and chemical industry	5,171	2.90	6,161	2.75
Wood and metal-working industry	18,491	10.35	22,217	9.92
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	12,756	7.14	15,023	6.71
Building trade	9,777	5.47	11,738	5.24
Foodstuffs and catering industry	12,392	6.94	14,321	6.39
Trade and distribution industry	20,569	11.52	25,308	11.30
Transport industry	5,129	2.87	6,501	2.90
Administrative sector	39,862	22.32	53,230	23.77
Health and welfare services	26,111	14.62	34,909	15.59
Total: industry, trade and services	150,258	84.14	189,408	84.57
Public sector	28,332	15.86	34,565	15.43
Total	178,590	100.00	223,973	100.00

Non fatal commuting accidents in incidence rate

BG group	2009	2010
	Incidence rate	Incidence rate
Raw materials and chemical industry	4.23	5.02
Wood and metal-working industry	4.27	5.20
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	3.56	4.12
Building trade	3.76	4.41
Foodstuffs and catering industry	3.75	4.30
Trade and distribution industry	4.89	6.03
Transport industry	3.62	4.57
Administrative sector	4.11	5.29
Health and welfare services	4.31	5.60
Total: industry, trade and services	4.13	5.11
Public sector	5.00	6.12
Total	4.24	5.25

Fatal commuting accidents in absolute value

BG group	2009	2009	2010	2010
	Fatal commuting accidents	% of total	Fatal commuting accidents	% of total
Raw materials and chemical industry	12	3.31	16	4.36
Wood and metal-working industry	57	15.75	51	13.90
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	29	8.01	38	10.35
Building trade	35	9.67	41	11.17
Foodstuffs and catering industry	32	8.84	31	8.45
Trade and distribution industry	41	11.33	46	12.53
Transport industry	19	5.25	14	3.81
Administrative sector	62	17.13	61	16.62
Health and welfare services	40	11.05	40	10.90
Total: industry, trade and services	327	90.33	338	92.10
Public sector	35	9.67	29	7.90
Total	362	100.00	367	100.00

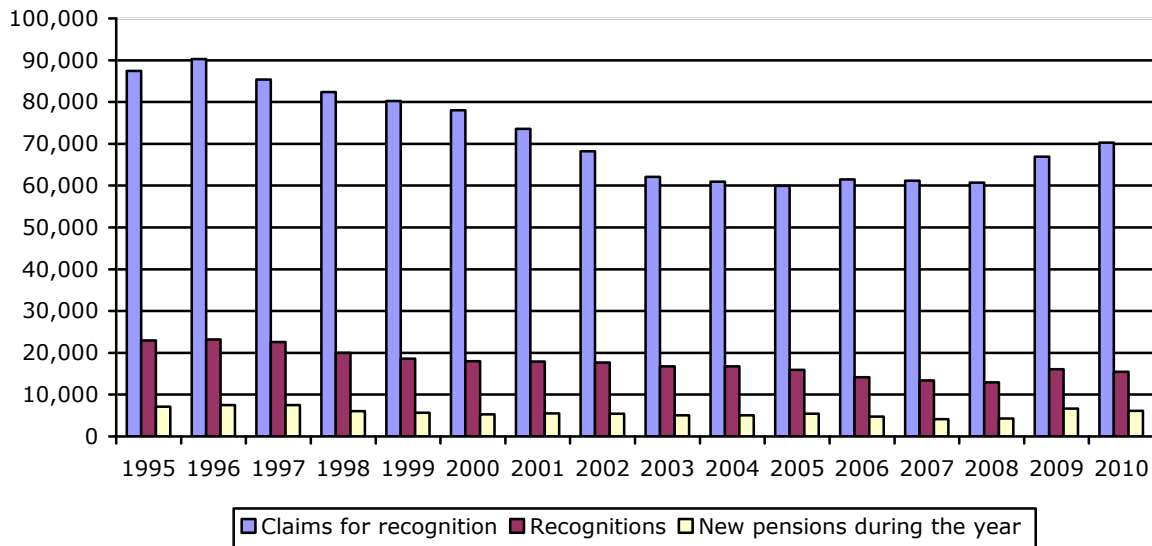
5. Occupational diseases (including pupil and students accident insurance)

Reference year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change from 2009/10 in absolute value	Change from 2009/10 in %
Number of claims for recognition ⁽¹⁾	78,029	73,551	68,196	62,130	60,965	59,919	61,457	61,150	60,736	66,951	70,277	+ 3,326	+ 4.97
Number of decided cases ⁽²⁾	75,060	72,306	70,649	68,452	66,316	63,909	61,059	59,643	59,468	62,702	69,186	+ 6,484	+ 10.3
Non recognized cases	49,166	46,864	44,707	43,575	41,374	38,887	38,040	35,980	36,440	37,132	37,967	+ 835	+ 2.2
Occupational causation confirmed:	25,894	25,442	25,942	24,877	24,942	25,022	23,019	23,663	23,028	25,570	31,219	+ 5,649	+ 22.1
- of which recognized cases of occupational disease	18,000	17,950	17,722	16,778	16,784	15,920	14,156	13,383	12,972	16,078	15,461	- 617	- 3.8
- of which new pensions ⁽³⁾	5,304	5,503	5,443	5,085	5,021	5,459	4,781	4,123	4,312	6,643	6,123	- 520	- 7.8
- of which cases with absence of one additionally required insurance criteria ⁽⁴⁾	7,894	7,492	8,220	8,099	8,158	9,102	8,863	10,280	10,056	9,492	15,758	+ 6,266	+ 66.0

- (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 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 (please refer to the table on page 21). 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.

Long-term trends

Number of claims and number of recognitions

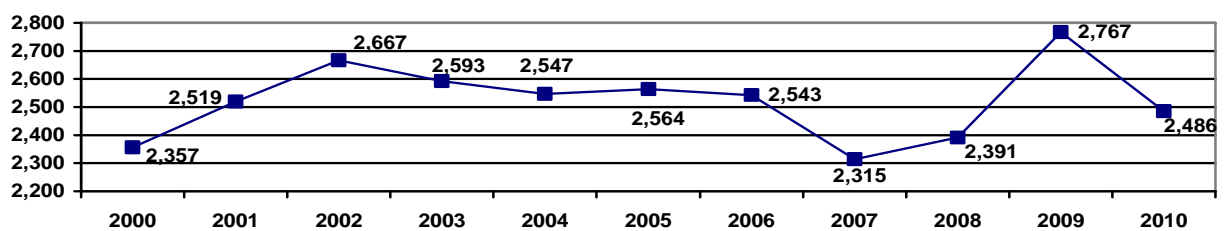


Recognition rate

Year	Decided cases	Recognitions	Rate
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 %

The recognition rate is calculated by making the ratio of the number of recognized cases to the number of decided cases during the reference year but not to the number of introduced claims.

Trend of the number of fatalities due to an occupational disease



Since 1986, deaths caused by an occupational disease have to be recorded among other data about occupational diseases if these deaths meet some specific conditions which notably include the following:

- The occupational disease is the only cause of death,
- If the cause is partial it has to be essential,
- For cases of silicosis, silicotuberculosis, asbestosis (disease of the pleura) and lung or larynx cancers, the death has to be recorded if the living victim had a disability rate of at least 50 % and if this occupational disease shortened his/her life of at least one year.

Trend of the number of cases whose occupational causation is confirmed but having an administrative requirement not met

Diseases	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Diseases caused by isocyanates	8	9	10	6	7	8
Diseases of the tendons sheaths or diseases of the peritendinous tissues or of the insertions of tendons or muscles	7	10	20	7	5	12
Circulatory disturbances of the hands caused by vibrations	3	4	4	2	2	2
Disc-related diseases of the lumbar spine caused by the lifting or carrying of heavy loads over many years or by performance of work in an extremely bent posture over many years	144	167	282	201	149	179
Disc-related diseases of the cervical spine caused by the carrying of heavy loads on the shoulder over many years	13	7	8	6	3	9
Disc-related diseases of the lumbar-spine caused by the predominately vertical impact of whole-body vibration in a seated position over many years	-	1	7	-	-	1
Obstructive diseases of the respiratory tract (including rhinopathy) caused by allergic agents	240	245	290	238	233	215
Obstructive disease of the respiratory tract caused by chemical irritants or agents with toxic effect	64	59	72	53	51	62
Severe or recurrent skin diseases	8,623	8,360	9,587	9,543	9,042	15,269
Diseases of the DDR list ³	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	9,102	8,863	10,280	10,056	9,492	15,758

The accident insurance is required to provide individual preventive or rehabilitation measures for these cases.

For instance the individual prevention measures provided in 2009 for the severe or recurrent skin diseases may be broken up per kind of measures: 44.6 % of the cases needed a medical rehabilitation, 35.2 % preventive measures at the working station level, 16.9 % some health training and 3.3 % other measures.

³ Diseases listed on the former German Democratic Republic before 1991

Distribution of diseases - 2009 data

Diseases giving rise to the greatest number of claims for recognition

Diseases	Claims	% compared to total
Severe or recurrent skin conditions	19,210	28.69
Noise-induced hearing loss	10,816	16.16
Discogenic conditions of the lumbar spine (lifting of loads)	5,208	7.78
Asbestosis or pleural condition	3,971	5.93
Lung or larynx cancer	3,909	5.84
Others	23,837	35.60
Total *	66,951	100.00

* Including occupational diseases of the Pupils and Students Accident Insurance

Diseases most frequently recognized as occupational diseases

Diseases	Recognitions	% compared to total
Noise-induced hearing loss	5,379	33.46
Asbestosis or pleural condition	1,986	12.35
Silicosis	1,309	8.14
Chronic bronchitis – emphysema	1,214	7.55
Skin diseases	586	3.64
Others	5,604	34.86
Total *	16,078	100.00

* Including occupational diseases of the Pupils and Students Accident Insurance

Occupational diseases giving rise to the greatest number of new pensions during the year

Diseases	Pensions	% compared to total
Chronic bronchitis – emphysema	1,062	15.99
§ 9 II SGB VII ⁴	972	14.63
Mesothelioma	921	13.86
Silicosis	867	13.05
Lung or larynx cancer	640	9.63
Others	2,181	32.83
Total *	6,643	100.00

* Including occupational diseases of the Pupils and Students Accident Insurance

Number of fatal occupational diseases

Diseases	fatal cases	% compared to total
Mesothelioma	747	27.00
Lung or larynx cancer	512	18.50
Silicosis	352	12.72
§ 9 II SGB VII ⁴	332	12.00
Chronic bronchitis – emphysema	319	11.53
Others	505	18.25
Total *	2,767	100.00

* Including occupational diseases of the Pupils and Students Accident Insurance

⁴ According to part 2 of the § 9 II SGB VII⁴, non listed diseases may be recognized as having an occupational origin when new medical and scientific findings show them to meet the requirements for inclusion in the list. They are not currently listed but can be added to list by an ordinance of the federal government.

Distribution of diseases - 2010 data

Diseases giving rise to the greatest number of claims for recognition

Diseases	Claims	% compared to total
Severe or recurrent skin conditions	23,596	33.58
Noise-induced hearing loss	10,979	15.62
Discogenic conditions of the lumbar spine (lifting of loads)	5,114	7.28
Asbestosis or pleural condition	3,732	5.31
Lung or larynx cancer	3,709	5.28
Others	23,147	32.94
Total *	70,277	100.00

* Including occupational diseases of the Pupils and Students Accident Insurance

Diseases most frequently recognized as occupational diseases

Diseases	Recognitions	% compared to total
Noise-induced hearing loss	5,606	36.26
Asbestosis or pleural condition	1,749	11.31
Silicosis	1,618	10.47
Chronic bronchitis – emphysema	1,095	7.08
Infectious diseases	579	3.74
Others	4,814	31.14
Total *	15,461	100.00

* Including occupational diseases of the Pupils and Students Accident Insurance

Occupational diseases giving rise to the greatest number of new pensions during the year

Diseases	Pensions	% compared to total
Silicosis	1,203	19.65
Chronic bronchitis – emphysema	906	14.80
Mesothelioma	876	14.31
Lung or larynx cancer	676	11.04
Asbestosis or pleural condition	421	6.88
Others	2,041	33.33
Total *	6,123	100.00

* Including occupational diseases of the Pupils and Students Accident Insurance

Number of fatal occupational diseases

Diseases	Fatal cases	% compared to total
Mesothelioma	649	26.11
Lung or larynx cancer	497	19.99
Silicosis	420	16.89
Chronic bronchitis – emphysema	300	12.07
Asbestosis	101	4.06
Others	474	19.07
Total *	2,486	100.00

* Including occupational diseases of the Pupils and Students Accident Insurance

Distribution per sector and per group of BG

Number of claims

	2009	2009	2010	2010
BG group	Claims	% of total	Claims	% of total
Raw materials and chemical industry	9,787	14.62	8,579	12.20
Wood and metal-working industry	14,392	21.50	14,707	20.93
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	4,959	7.41	5,418	7.71
Building trade	9,477	14.16	10,501	14.94
Foodstuffs and catering industry	4,817	7.19	5,203	7.40
Trade and distribution industry	3,339	4.99	3,774	5.37
Transport industry	1,608	2.40	1,710	2.43
Administrative sector	3,612	5.39	4,005	5.70
Health and welfare services	9,631	14.39	10,720	15.25
Total: industry, trade and services	61,622	92.04	64,617	91.95
Public sector	5,212	7.78	5,551	7.90
Pupils and students insurance	117	0.17	109	0.16
Total	66,951	100.00	70,277	100.00

Number of recognitions

	2009	2009	2010	2010
BG group	Recognized	% of total	Recognized	% of total
Raw materials and chemical industry	5,066	31.51	4,362	28.21
Wood and metal-working industry	4,298	26.73	4,545	29.40
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	1,152	7.17	1,103	7.13
Building trade	2,169	13.49	2,013	13.02
Foodstuffs and catering industry	431	2.68	398	2.57
Trade and distribution industry	427	2.66	361	2.33
Transport industry	209	1.30	184	1.19
Administrative sector	641	3.99	701	4.53
Health and welfare services	835	5.19	945	6.11
Total: industry, trade and services	15,228	94.71	14,612	94.51
Public sector	841	5.23	842	5.45
Pupils and students insurance	9	0.06	7	0.05
Total	16,078	100.00	15,461	100.00

New pensions granted during the year

	2009	2009	2010	2010
BG group	pensions	% of total	Pensions	% of total
Raw materials and chemical industry	3,449	51.92	2,907	47.48
Wood and metal-working industry	1,164	17.52	1,284	20.97
Energy, textile, electrical and media products sectors	455	6.85	433	7.07
Building trade	649	9.77	584	9.54
Foodstuffs and catering industry	76	1.14	88	1.44
Trade and distribution industry	171	2.57	136	2.22
Transport industry	72	1.08	67	1.09
Administrative sector	182	2.74	198	3.23
Health and welfare services	210	3.16	247	4.03
Total: industry, trade and services	6,428	96.76	5,944	97.08
Public sector	214	3.22	178	2.91
Pupils and students insurance	1	0.02	1	0.02
Total	6,643	100.00	6,123	100.00

6. Financial data

Financial data cover the costs of accidents at work, commuting accidents and occupational diseases whatever the length of the work stoppage.

Accident insurance main spending per type of action (in million Euro) excluding Pupils and Students Accident Insurance spending

Type of action	2009	2010
<i>medical treatment and rehabilitation</i>	3,119	3,328
<i>pensions, compensations, lump sum</i>	5,485	5,534
Total – private and public sectors	8,604	8,862

Detailed accident insurance spending per type of action (in million Euro) including Pupils and Students Accident Insurance spending

Type of action	2007	2008	2009	2010
Prevention (see table below)	827	892	915	911
Compensation (kind and cash)	8,575	8,728	9,027	9,304
<i>part of which medical treatment + rehabilitation (see table below)</i>	3,085	3,104	3,453	3,676
<i>part of which pensions, compensation, lump sum</i>	5,448	5,572	5,574	5,628
Administration and procedure	1,190	1,266	1,334	1,276

Detailed cost of accident insurance prevention activity (in million Euro) excluding the cost of the implementation of prevention measures by the accident insurance's member companies.

Detailed prevention expenditures	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>part of which prevention regulations, publications, etc.</i>	3.463	3.264	3.229	3.074
<i>part of which advice to companies, inspections</i>	475.254	518.940	536.523	534.342
<i>part of which health and safety services, operation security, first aid</i>	81.146	88.560	93.728	94.944
<i>part of which training</i>	136.315	135.590	137.645	118.150
Total	827.386	892.268	915.130	911.435

Cost of medical treatment and rehabilitation (in million Euro) including Pupils and Students Accident insurance spending

Detailed expenditures	2007	2008	2009	2010
Out-patient treatment and dentures	1,053.842	1,116.009	1,157.224	1,233.428
In-patient treatment and home nursing care	856.662	893.686	948.624	1,028.691
Injury allowance and special benefits	484.155	515.200	556.700	583.781
Other medical treatment expenditure	561.142	589.275	621.747	650.963
Benefits for participation in working life	170.983	161.166	168.233	179.626
Total	3,126.784	3,275.336	3,452.828	3,676.489

Accident insurance' responsibilities encompass all rehabilitation services rendered necessary by occupational and commuting accidents as well as occupational diseases. Accident insurance controls and co-ordinates these services. This entails the provision of medical treatment, including medical, occupational and social rehabilitation benefits, nursing services and cash benefits.

Number of pensions (stock of pensioners) on the 31st of December 2010

Pensions paid to:	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Insured persons	806,707	797,457	786,655	775,750	767,350	758,906
Widows/widowers	115,977	114,971	113,509	112,081	110,883	109,025
Orphans	18,236	17,243	16,585	15,281	14,902	13,804
Other claimants	87	72	71	55	42	33
Total	941,007	929,743	919,820	903,167	893,177	881,768

Out of the 767,350 pensions paid to insured persons in 2009, 665,507 are accident at work pensions and 102,808 occupational disease pensions. In 2010, out of the 758,906 pensions paid to insured persons, 658,116 are accident at work pensions and 100,790 occupational disease pensions.

These pensions are paid when the disability rate is at least of 20 % (loss of earning capacity) and if that disability rate status exceeds the length of 26 weeks.

In case of death, the pension is paid to eligible parties. In 2010, 84,211 were accident at work pensions and 38,651 occupational diseases pensions.

7. Eurostat data

Structural indicators are available only for accidents at work. 2007 data are not available.

Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment (1998 = 100) (*)

Serious accidents - Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	100	96	88	84	80	78	76
EU (25 countries)	100	100	99	95	87	82	79	77	75
EU (15 countries)	100	100	98	94	86	81	78	76	74
Euro area (12 countries)	100	99	97	92	84	79	76	74	72
Germany	100	99	96	88	82	74	73	65	66

(:) data not available

Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100,000 persons in employment (1998 = 100) (*)

Fatal accidents	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27 countries)	:	:	100	97	91	90	88	86	81
EU (25 countries)	100	88	87	85	80	78	75	72	72
EU (15 countries)	100	91	88	85	80	78	75	74	73(p)
Euro area (12 countries)	100	88	86	83	78	78	73	72	:
Germany	100	109	95	89	112	105	100	82	95

(:) Data not available

(p) Provisory data

* The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents with more than three days away from work or number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100,000. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of one's business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases. Fatal road traffic accidents and other transport accidents in the course of work are also excluded.

Euro area (12 countries): Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain

EU-15: Euro area + Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom

EU-25: EU-15 + Cyprus (without the northern part of the island), Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia

EU-27: EU-25 + Bulgaria and Romania.



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Statistical review of occupational injuries GERMANY 2009-2010

Paris: EUROGIP

2012 - 18 pp. - 21 x 29,7 cm

ISBN : 979-10-91290-05-0

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