



OSH BAROMETER

Germany

Country Report

Germany Country Report Index

This document contains the OSH Barometer Country Report Summary of Germany

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Introduction **General information**

The **development and provision of the OSH BAROMETER — Status of Occupational Safety and Health in Europe** is a long-term activity of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (**DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion**) and the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (**EU-OSHA**). It aims to provide up-to-date online information for all interested parties and stakeholders about the status of OSH in the European Union.

The overall objective of this activity is to design and develop a reliable and stable information system on OSH in Europe, based on data from the relevant national and European data providers. From 2016 to 2018, two contractors of DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (Kooperationsstelle Hamburg IFE and Eurogip) developed the structure of the system, collected data for a selected number of indicators and assessed their reliability.

EU-OSHA will contribute to the establishment and maintenance of the **OSH BAROMETER** by designing and running the data visualisation tool, ensuring data quality in cooperation with key data providers and stakeholders, and feeding in the quantitative and qualitative data in close collaboration with EU institutions and Member State Contact Points. As part of its activity '**EU OSH INFO System**', EU-OSHA will publish an analytical report, based on the collected data, every 3 years.

The **OSH BAROMETER** uses the following data sources:

- Eurostat: data on economy, sectors, population, and employment
- Eurostat: Labour Force Survey (LFS), particularly the ad hoc module from 2013: 'Accidents at work and other work-related health problems'
- Eurostat: European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
- Eurofound: European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS)
- EU-OSHA: European Survey of Enterprises' New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) 2014
- European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion: several reports and studies
- Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC): non-confidential country evaluations
- National contact points in Member States: national data and descriptions
- EU-OSHA focal points/EU-OSHA: descriptions of the national OSH Systems in OSHwiki
- comprehensive reports from national or European sources

This methodology contains a compilation of all references and data sources that were used to provide texts, diagrams and tables, and in some cases additional explanations.

In most cases we provide the following data:

- the indicator and diagram/table/description title
- a short description of the data evaluation and visualisation approach
- exact source with name and link
- the period of reference (year/period) and the last update
- the coverage of Member States and other countries
- filter options or selection criteria of the source
- the measuring unit
- any calculation that EU-OSHA performed based on the original data
- visualisation basics
- other useful explanations and additional comments

Generic information OSH authorities

This indicator is an overview of OSH authorities and relevant OSH institutions in the different Member States and at EU level.

For further information refer to Methodology



Germany

OSH authority

Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS — Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

BMAS is the ministry that covers labour market, labour law, occupational safety and health (OSH), initial and continuing training, social security, pensions and the participation of persons with disabilities.

BMAS prepares laws, ordinances and technical rules in the field of OSH. Furthermore, the ministry supervises social accident insurance institutions and the Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (*Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin* — BAuA), and it is represented in the National Occupational Safety and Health Conference of the Joint German OSH Strategy as well as in the National Prevention Conference.

Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA — Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The BAuA is a public law institution without legal capacity. As a federal authority (Bundesbehörde), it is directly responsible to BMAS. As a governmental research institution (Ressortforschungseinrichtung), it advises the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs on all matters of OSH and on the humane design of working conditions (see below the second entry for BAuA under 'Research Institutes'). As a federal institution with research and development functions, the BAuA operates at the interface between science and politics, and translates findings from science into policy, corporate practice and the broader society, and vice versa. The BAuA's tasks range from policy advice, research and development in OSH and the performance of sovereign duties to transferring knowledge into corporate practice and the educational and instructional work carried out by the DASA Working World Exhibition.

State Committee for Occupational Safety, Health and Technology (Länderausschuss für Arbeitsschutz und Sicherheitstechnik, LASI)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The responsible authorities of the Federal States have to supervise the compliance with national OSH law.

The State Committee for Occupational Safety, Health and Technology (Länderausschuss für Arbeitsschutz und Sicherheitstechnik, LASI) is one committee dedicated to the conference of the Federal States ministries of labour and social affairs (Arbeits- und Sozialministerkonferenz, ASMK).

The LASI performs the following coordination tasks:

- treatment of fundamental issues of occupational safety and health, aiming at consistent implementation in the Federal States
- advising the conference of the Federal States ministries of labour and social affairs (ASMK) in all matters of safety and health in the workplace and the safe design of technology, especially for the implementation and further development of the Joint German Occupational Safety and Health Strategy (GDA)
- implementation and further development of the GDA, in cooperation with the Federal Government and the social accident insurance institutions and their umbrella organisations DGUV and SVLFG, with participation of the social partners
- discussion and development of legal OSH issues in the workplace, aiming at the consistent application of law
- development of principle and cross-organisational questions of enforcement (enforcement strategies, organisation, personnel, reporting, exchange of information, education and training, exchange of experiences).

The LASI is the highest committee for occupational safety and health under the level of the ASMK.

Compensation and insurance body

German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV — Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The DGUV is the umbrella organisation of social accident insurance institutions for the industrial and the public sector. DGUV members consist of nine branch-specific social accident insurance institutions for the industrial sector (called Berufsgenossenschaften), 19 social accident insurance institutions for the public sector (called Unfallkassen or Gemeindeunfallversicherungsverbände), four social accident insurance institutions for fire services (Feuerwehr-Unfallkassen) and the accident insurance agency of the federal government and railway services (Unfallversicherung Bund und Bahn).

Social Insurance for Agriculture, Forestry and Horticulture (SVLFG)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The SVLFG covers social protection for accidents, health, pensions, and nursing and long-term care of persons working in agriculture and forestry.

Since January 2013, the SVLFG has succeeded the former Agricultural Social Insurance (Spitzenverband der landwirtschaftlichen Sozialversicherung) as the umbrella organisation, at the federal level, of agricultural accident insurance (landwirtschaftlichen Berufsgenossenschaften), agricultural pension funds (landwirtschaftlichen Alterskassen), agricultural health insurance (landwirtschaftlichen Krankenkassen) and agricultural long-term care insurance (landwirtschaftlichen Pflegekassen).

The SVLFG attends to the interests of its members and promotes their tasks for the benefit of the insured and companies. It represents agricultural social security with regard to politics, federal, European and other national and international institutions, social partners, federal courts and the European Court.

Prevention institute

German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV — Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The DGUV supports its members (Berufsgenossenschaften, Unfallkassen, Gemeindeunfallversicherungsverbände) in the development of common measures for OSH prevention, in the promotion of the ongoing development of rehabilitation, and in addressing new methods and approaches in vocational training. In addition, the German Social Accident Insurance is divided into six regional associations. These regional associations take over common regional tasks in the areas of prevention and rehabilitation.

Standardisation body

German Institute for Standardisation (DIN — Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

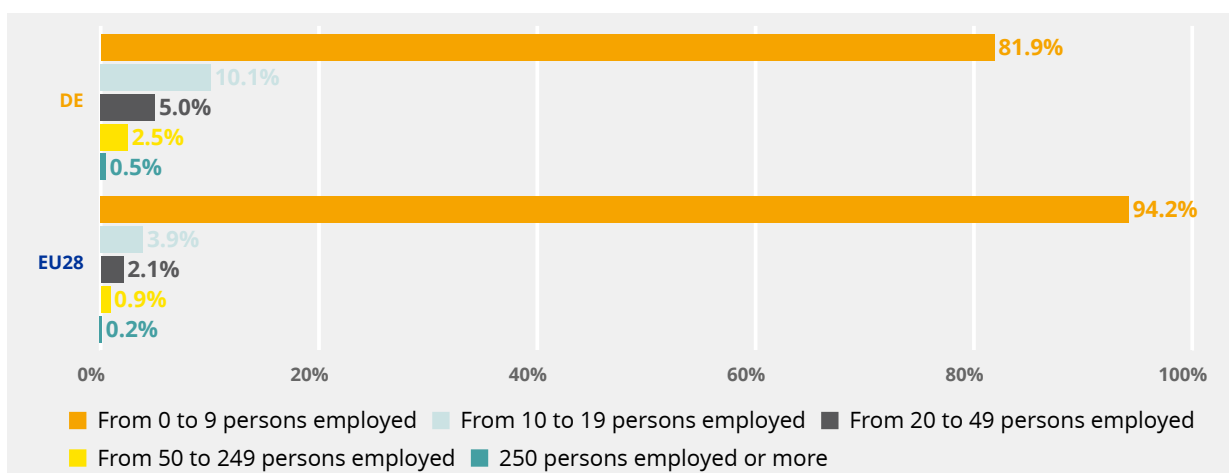
DIN is the official German standardisation body. This registered non-profit association was acknowledged by an agreement with the German federal government. DIN represents German interests in European and international standards organisations. Its primary task is to work closely with its stakeholders (industry, government, associations) to develop consensus-based national and international standards that meet market requirements.

Generic information **Economic and sector profile**

The indicator 'Economic and sector profile' displays relevant data on the economy and sectoral structure of the EU and its Member States, e.g. percentages of company size, employment per sector and information on gross domestic product. Note: Not all data is available for every country.

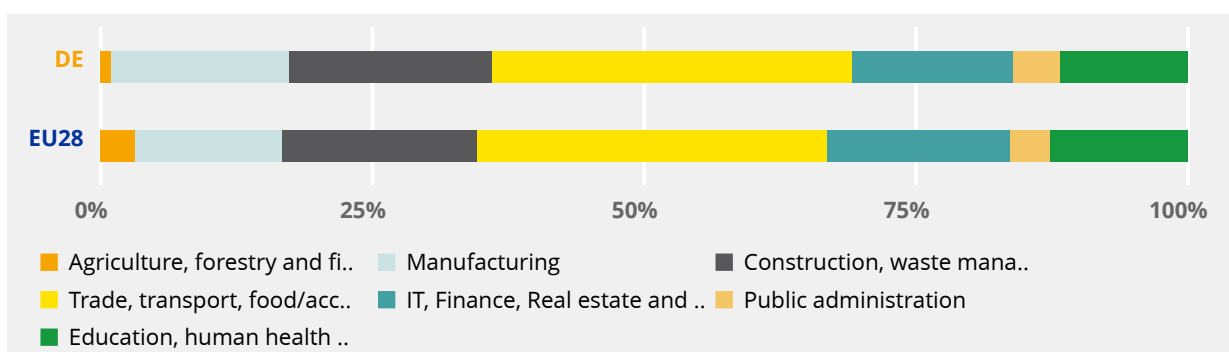
Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

Company size



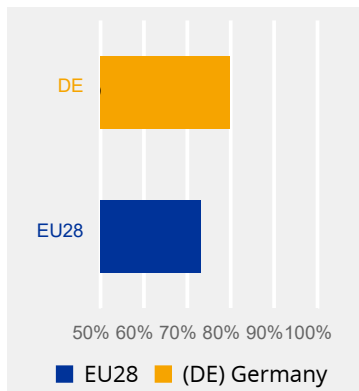
| Sector | Country | Value (%) | Country | Value (%) |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| From 0 to 9 persons employed | DE | 81.9 | EU28 | 94.2 |
| From 10 to 19 persons employed | DE | 10.1 | EU28 | 3.9 |
| From 20 to 49 persons employed | DE | 5 | EU28 | 2.1 |
| From 50 to 249 persons employed | DE | 2.5 | EU28 | 0.9 |
| 250 persons employed or more | DE | 0.5 | EU28 | 0.2 |

Employment per sector



| Sector | Country | Value (%) | Country | Value (%) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | DE | 1 | EU28 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing | DE | 16.4 | EU28 | 13.5 |
| Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply | DE | 18.6 | EU28 | 18 |
| Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities | DE | 33.1 | EU28 | 32.1 |
| IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities | DE | 14.9 | EU28 | 16.9 |
| Public administration | DE | 4.3 | EU28 | 3.7 |
| Education, human health and social work activities | DE | 11.8 | EU28 | 12.7 |

Employment rate



| Country | Value (%) |
|--------------|-----------|
| EU28 | 73.2 |
| (DE) Germany | 79.9 |

GDP per capita in relation to EU28 average



| Country | Value (%) |
|--------------|-----------|
| (DE) Germany | 121.9 |
| EU28 | 100 |

Income per capita





| Country | Year | Income |
|--------------|------|--------|
| (DE) Germany | 2010 | 18797 |
| (DE) Germany | 2018 | 22713 |
| EU28 | 2010 | 14841 |
| EU28 | 2018 | 17383 |

Generic information **Workforce profile**

This indicator includes a few key data on ageing workers and the workforce: median age, employment rate of different age groups, total and sex.

Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
|  | Median age of population: | Employment rate (55 - 64): | Employment rate (female): | Employment rate (male): | Employment rate (total): | Unemployment rate: |
| EU28 | 43.3 years | 58.7 % | 67.4 % | 79 % | 73.2 % | 6.8 % |
|  | Median age of population: | Employment rate (55 - 64): | Employment rate (female): | Employment rate (male): | Employment rate (total): | Unemployment rate: |
| DE | 46 years | 71.4 % | 75.8 % | 83.9 % | 79.9 % | 3.4 % |

Steering of OSH National strategies

National strategies are well known as a policy instrument to enhance the effectiveness of an OSH system through the collaborative and smart use of resources. They include approaches such as priority setting, prior action defining and action plans. You will find here a short harmonised description of current national strategies based on the full mapping report of EU-OSHA on national strategies (December 2017) plus later updates as received from Member States.

For further information refer to Methodology



Germany

Structure of each National strategy

Basic information

German version: **Gemeinsame Deutsche Arbeitsschutzstrategie (GDA)**

English version: **Joint German Occupational Safety and Health Strategy 2013 - 2018**. Currently short English descriptions are available in two flyers:

- Joint German Occupational Safety and Health Strategy - Goals and core elements
- Joint German Occupational Safety and Health Strategy (GDA) Joint Safety and Health Objectives 2013 - 2018

Former Strategies: **Joint German Occupational Safety and Health Strategy 2008 -2012**

Background

Background report published

Gemeinsame Deutsche Arbeitsschutzstrategie

Fachkonzept und Arbeitsschutzziele 2008 – 2012

As of: December, 12 2007.

Characteristics and objectives

Quote:

“The overarching goal of the Joint German OSH Strategy is to maintain, improve and promote the safety and health of workers by means of the efficient and systematic implementation of occupational safety and health – supplemented by workplace health promotion measures.

The awareness of safety and health among employers and workers is also to be strengthened”.

Details and activity

Priorities

Quote from 'Joint German Occupational Safety and Health Strategy (GDA) -Joint Safety and Health Objectives 2013 – 2018':

"The Joint German OSH Strategy comprises five core elements which are:

- The development of joint objectives in the field of occupational safety and health
- The elaboration of joint fields of action and work programmes and their implementation according to uniform principles
- The evaluation of objectives, joint fields of action and work programmes
- The improvement of the cooperation and coordination of the actions of the public occupational safety and health authorities and accident insurance funds
- The establishment of a transparent, reasonable and user-friendly set of provisions and regulations".

Activities/Work programmes

Elaboration of joint fields of action and work programmes and their implementation according to uniform principles.

Work Programme "Organisation"

The work programme "Organisation" is implemented with a combination of information, advice and supervisory measures.

An interactive online tool 'GDA-ORGA check' offers companies a simple way of analysing and improving their own OSH organisation.

Inspection and advice: inspectors of the OSH authorities and accident insurers are carrying out coordinated company audits. They pay particular attention to the internal OSH organisation and risk assessment. The audits are based on the GDA guidelines on OSH organisation and the GDA guidelines on risk assessment and documentation.

Information events and seminars on workplace OSH organisation.

Services for introducing an OSH management system, for example as part of an inspection and consulting process.

Work Programme "Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)"

Information: A cross-sectoral portal brings together all the MSD prevention measures of the GDA bodies and social partners. It contains, for example, a database with details of more than 400 prevention measures categorised according to target groups.

Inspections and advice: Since autumn 2014, labour inspectorates and the accident insurance institutions have been visiting companies, providing them with information and recommendations on how to maintain the health of their employees. The main focus of the inspections is on sectors and occupational groups that are particularly frequently affected by MSDs. By 2017 some 16,000 companies will have been visited.

Customised training and seminars: Training courses for managers and multipliers enable specialists from the work programme to pass on their expertise in MSD prevention.

Specialist events, exhibitions and congresses: Such events offer people responsible for OSH in companies an opportunity to talk to experts about MSDs. The MSD portal offers information on events currently planned.

Prevention culture and health skills: The work programme focuses on two approaches for effectively reducing MSDs: the development of a prevention culture in companies – i.e. the design of optimised workplaces; and health skills – i.e. the promotion of appropriate behaviour on the part of employees. The work programme helps to ensure that

- More companies are equipped with ergonomically optimised workplaces, workstations and work procedures,
- More companies operate a system of workplace health management,
- Work organisation and management competence in companies are improved with a view to preventing MSDs,
- More and improved risk assessments for physical and mental stress are carried out,

- The number of preventive health checks is increased where there are high levels of strain on the musculoskeletal system.

At the same time, more employees should benefit from company-supported MSD prevention measures in order to improve their health skills.

Work Programme "Psyche"

Internet portal gda-psyche.de: Here employers and employees find can find relevant information on the subject of psychological strains at work. For example, under the heading "Work and Psyche from A to Z", it explains the various factors affecting the well-being of employees and what companies can change.

Recommendations for implementing psychosocial risk assessment: Since the end of 2013 the Safety and Health at Work Act explicitly calls for the consideration of psychological stress in risk assessments. In seven steps, a new brochure (see box on the right) explains the risk assessment of psychological strain, its methods and tools. Parameters are described within which the actual implementation of risk assessment is to move. The brochure is aimed particularly at companies and occupational safety actors (e.g. employers, works and staff councils, company physicians and specialists for occupational safety).

Practical tools for the workplace: The work programme collects examples of good practice for dealing with psychological stress in the workplace and makes them known to the public. Companies, workers and occupational safety and health experts receive practical support for the improvement of working conditions in everyday business.

Qualification of inspectors: Inspectors from occupational health and safety authorities and accident insurance institutions are trained to identify mental stress and to adequately advise companies. By the end of 2017, the entire inspection staff will have a basic knowledge about psychological stress.

Inspections and advice: Since the beginning of 2015, the inspection staff of the occupational safety and health authorities and accident insurers conducts coordinated inspections. The focus of the site inspections is the consideration of psychological stress in the risk assessment. The inspectors also advise businesses specifically on setting up working hours so as to promote health and on dealing with traumatic events in the workplace.

Activity Collaboration of institutions

The German strategy addresses with all its core elements the collaboration of institutions (work programmes, cooperation on inspection activities, development of a coherent set of rules).

Federal states and public accident insurance institutions hand in hand: the Joint German Occupational Safety and Health Strategy (GDA) provides the framework. As part of the GDA, state occupational safety and health authorities and public accident insurance institutions have undertaken to adopt a work-sharing and coordinated approach in advising and supervising companies.

This approach aims at coordination, standardisation and transparency in consultancy.

Key tools of the joint consultancy and supervisory strategy are:

- Framework agreements on the interaction of the state occupational safety and health authorities and the public accident insurance institutions
- Joint guidelines for coordinated, tactical supervisory action and equivalent implementation of occupational safety and health regulations
- Promotion of data and information exchange between the federal states and the public accident insurance institutions on company inspections.

Furthermore, the "Occupational Safety and Health Forum" was established under the German Strategy. Its task is to ensure early and active participation of the expert representatives of the umbrella organisations of the employers and workers, the professional and industrial associations, science, the health and pension insurance funds, institutions in the sector of safety and health at work as well as bodies which help to promote employability in the development and updating of the Joint German OSH Strategy.

Activity Optimisation of rules and regulations

Statutory regulations are the basis for implementing and evaluating occupational safety and health measures.

One important requirement for the effective implementation of occupational safety and health regulations is that they are practicable, consistent and, above all, easily manageable by the users and self-explanatory.

The German government, federal states and public accident insurance institutions set themselves the task

under the Joint German Occupational Safety and Health Strategy of optimising the rules and regulations relating to safety and health at work. One important module is the guideline paper on the restructuring of the set of rules and regulations in occupational safety and health passed in August 2011. The guideline paper defines the relationship of state law to autonomous law of the public accident insurance institutions and describes the procedures with which the two areas of law are harmonised.

Activity Improvement of the cooperation and coordination of the actions of the public occupational safety and health authorities and accident insurance funds

The occupational safety and health authorities and accident insurance institutions have undertaken to adopt a work-sharing and coordinated approach in advising and supervising companies. This approach aims at coordination, standardisation and transparency in consultancy. Activities are carried out accordingly to a programmatic approach:

Key tools of the joint consultancy and supervisory strategy are:

- Framework agreements on the interaction of the state occupational safety and health authorities and the public accident insurance institutions
- Joint guidelines for coordinated, tactical supervisory action and equivalent implementation of occupational safety and health regulations
- Promotion of data and information exchange between the federal states and the public accident insurance institutions on company inspections

Actors and stakeholders

German government, federal states and public accident insurance have the decision power in the National strategy Conference NAK. Social partners are advisers. There is support from professional organisations, other public bodies and sector organisations.

Resources and timeframe

Years: 2013 – 2018

In kind contribution from institutions and associations

Financing of the secretariat of the GDA

No detailed information published

Evaluation

Evaluation is ongoing.

It is required that every strategy period "the attainment of the objectives of the Joint German OSH Strategy would be quality-assured and evaluated" and that the Joint German OSH Strategy in its entirety would be evaluated as regards interdisciplinary effects on the occupational safety and health system and safety and health at work. As the current strategy period is still ongoing (till 2018) there is no evaluation report available yet. However, the evaluation concept is published on the website. It provides information on the evaluation methods and instruments. In the period 2013 – 2018 the evaluation is based on the model of process-oriented impact monitoring .

The former strategy was evaluated, the reports and special evaluations are online available.

Ex ante indicators for the years of the strategy or 2012 to 2020

In the evaluation concept effect-chains, including indicators for every chain link, are described for all strategy areas. As regards the three work-programmes (Organisation, MSE, Psyche) specific targets and indicators are described in the work plans (chapter: Monitoring).

Relation to EU Strategic Framework

Work programme 1 'Organisation' is closely related to challenge 1 of the EU-OSH Strategy (Improving the implementation record of Member States, in particular by enhancing the capacity of micro and small enterprises to put in place effective and efficient risk prevention measures).

Challenge 2: (Improving the prevention of work-related diseases by tackling existing, new and emerging risks): Since 2008, there exists a cross departmental strategy addressing research in the field of nanotechnology, including aspects of OSH. The strategy was updated in 2016.

Challenge 3 (Tackling demographic change): Since 2012, there exists a cross departmental strategy addressing demographic change. For the strategy period 2012 – 2015 specific objectives and activities in the field of occupational health and safety were formulated in chapter II, Working motivated, qualified and healthy . The strategy was updated in 2015.

Work programme 2 'Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)' and

Work Programme 3 'Psyche' have particularly strong relations to ergonomic risks and psychosocial issues (both mentioned on p 6 of the EU Strategic Framework).

Response of national strategies to EU challenges

Implementation record

Work Programme:

- Efficient and systematic implementation of occupational safety and health: Work programme 'Organisation'.

Activity:

- Interactive tool for different company sizes.

Prevention of work-related diseases

Work Programme:

- Efficient and systematic implementation of OSH WP "Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)" cross-departmental strategy addressing research in the field of nanotechnology, including aspects of OSH.

Other work programmes:

- Efficient and systematic implementation of OSH. WP "Psychosocial burden".

Tackling demographic change

Activity:

- Cross departmental strategy addressing demographic change.

Specific objectives and activities

- In the field of occupational health and safety were formulated in chapter II: "Working motivated, qualified and healthy".

Steering of OSH Social dialogue

This indicator consists of text-based descriptions of the social dialogue plus quantitative data, e.g. responses to ESENER 2019 questions. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



Germany

18 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

73 %

Health and safety
representative

-

Trade union
representation

24 %

Health and safety
committee



EU27_2020

24 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

57 %

Health and safety
representative

19 %

Trade union
representation

23 %

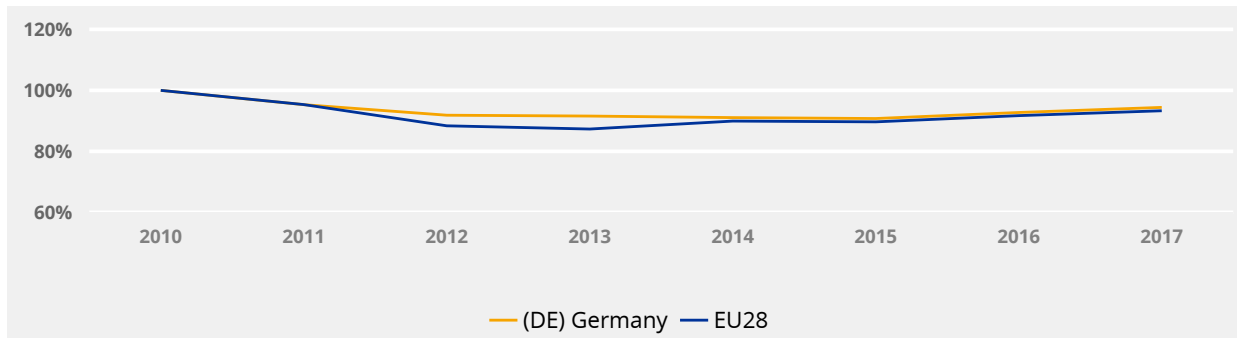
Health and safety
committee

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Work accidents**

This indicator consists of two data sets: trends in non-fatal work accidents from 2010, and fatal work accidents (Eurostat data).

For further information refer to For further information refer to Methodology

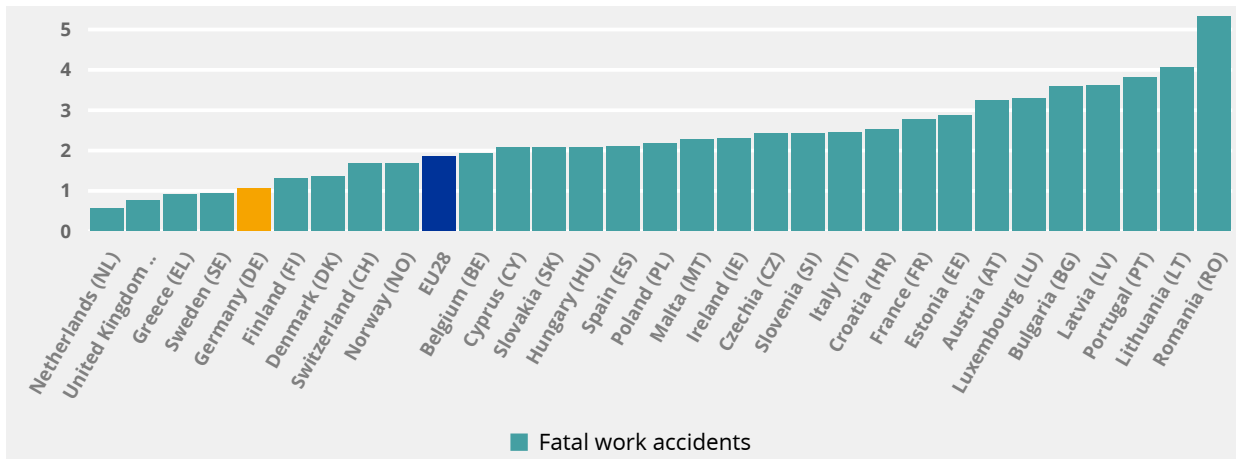
Non-fatal work accidents



The diagram shows the development of non-fatal work accidents between 2010 until the latest available year. The year 2010 has been set as baseline (2010 = 100). The country lines and the EU line (dark blue) show the trend as percentage of the value of this base year.

| Country | Year | Value (%) | Country | Year | Value (%) |
|--------------|------|-----------|---------|------|-----------|
| (DE) Germany | 2010 | 100 | EU28 | 2010 | 100 |
| (DE) Germany | 2011 | 95.3 | EU28 | 2011 | 95.3 |
| (DE) Germany | 2012 | 91.9 | EU28 | 2012 | 88.4 |
| (DE) Germany | 2013 | 91.6 | EU28 | 2013 | 87.3 |
| (DE) Germany | 2014 | 91.1 | EU28 | 2014 | 89.9 |
| (DE) Germany | 2015 | 90.8 | EU28 | 2015 | 89.7 |
| (DE) Germany | 2016 | 92.7 | EU28 | 2016 | 91.7 |
| (DE) Germany | 2017 | 94.4 | EU28 | 2017 | 93.3 |

Fatal work accidents



This diagram shows the number of fatal accidents for every Member State per 100,000 employees. The EU average was 1,85 accidents per 100,000 employees in the period 2010-2017. The source of the data is the incidence rate as published by Eurostat.

| Country | Value (accidents) |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Germany (DE) | 1.1 |
| EU28 | 1.9 |

OSH outcomes and working conditions

Health perception of the workers

This indicator contains six data sets based on responses in the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) 2015 from Eurofound and the Labour Force Survey 2013 from Eurostat. Every 8 years this survey has an ad hoc module on OSH-related questions. All data are from the latest OSH ad hoc module. Note: When no data is available for the indicator displayed, '-' will appear.

For further information refer to Methodology



EU28

86 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

8 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

42 % null

25 %

Health affected by
work

8 %

More than 15 days of
absence

73 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old



Germany

89 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

9 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

32 % null

21 %

Health affected by
work

10 %

More than 15 days of
absence

83 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old

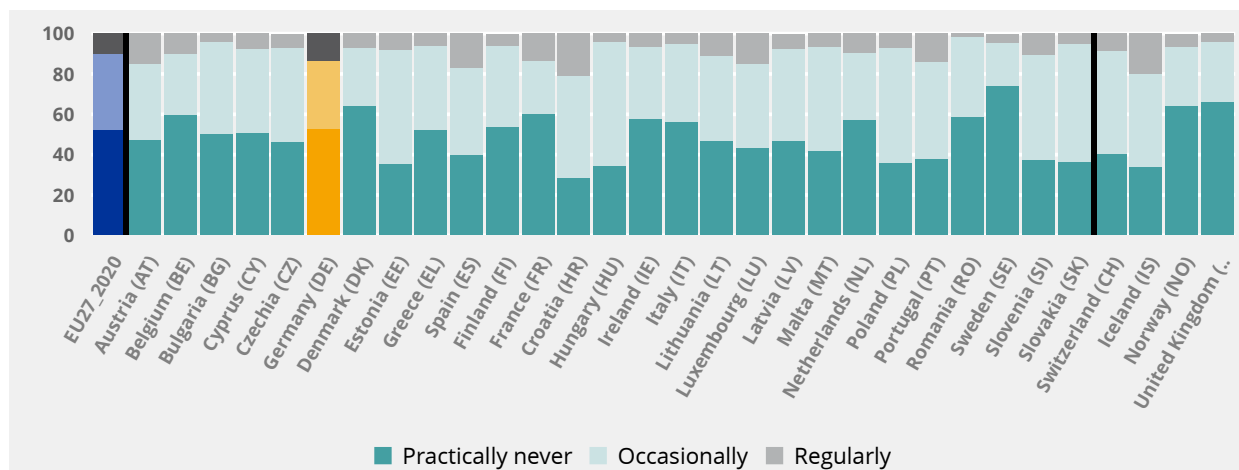
OSH outcomes and working conditions

OSH culture and health awareness

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

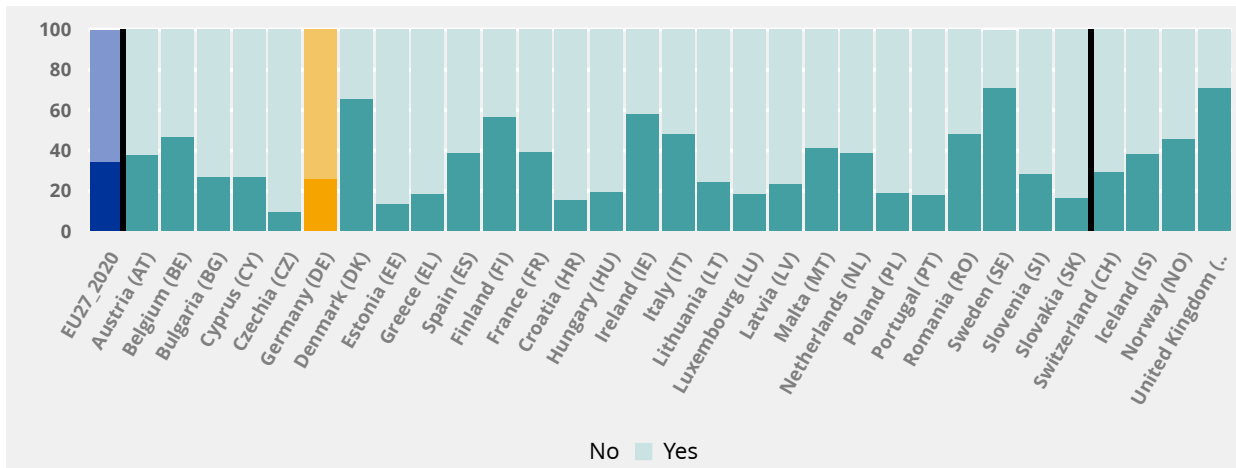
Health and safety discussed



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “How often is health and safety discussed between employee representatives and the management? Do such discussions take place regularly, only when particular health and safety issues arise or not at all?”

| Country | Practically never (%) | Occasionally (%) | Regularly (%) |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| EU27_2020 | 10 | 37.5 | 52.4 |
| Germany (DE) | 13.5 | 33.5 | 52.9 |

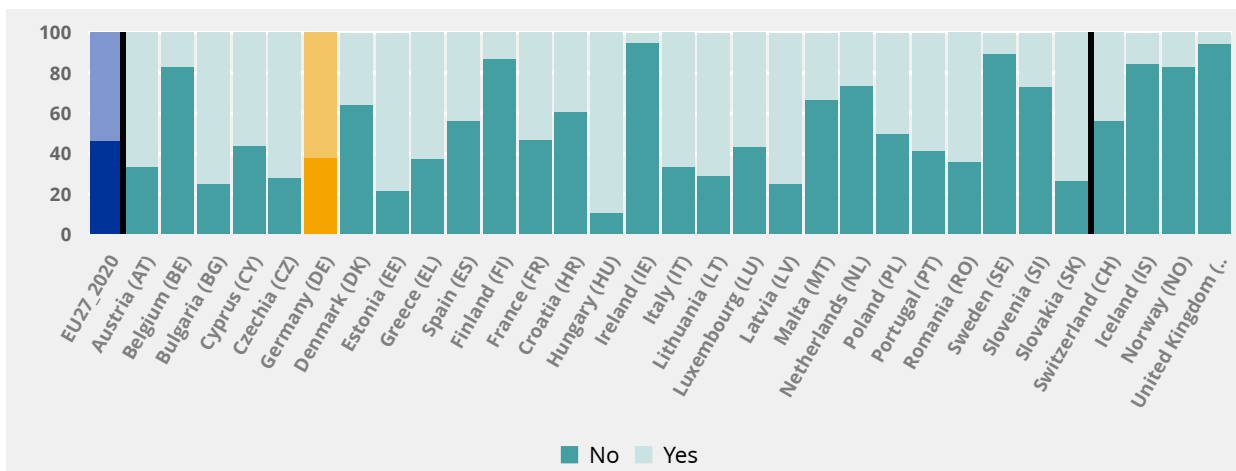
Action plan to prevent stress



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU27_2020 | 34.6 | 65.4 |
| Germany (DE) | 25.9 | 74.1 |

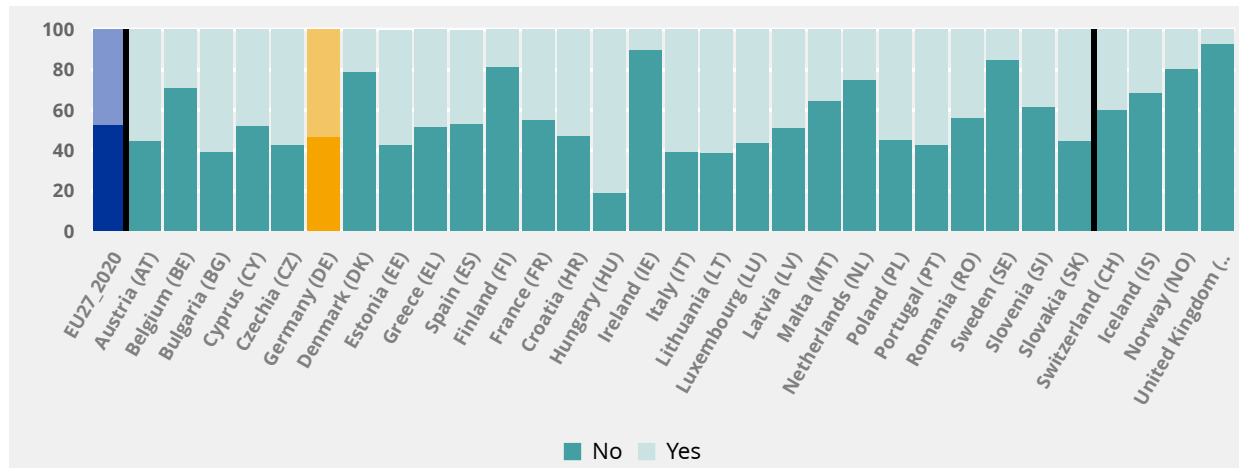
Procedure against bullying



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Does your establishment have an action plan to prevent work-related stress?”

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU27_2020 | 46.3 | 53.7 |
| Germany (DE) | 38 | 62 |

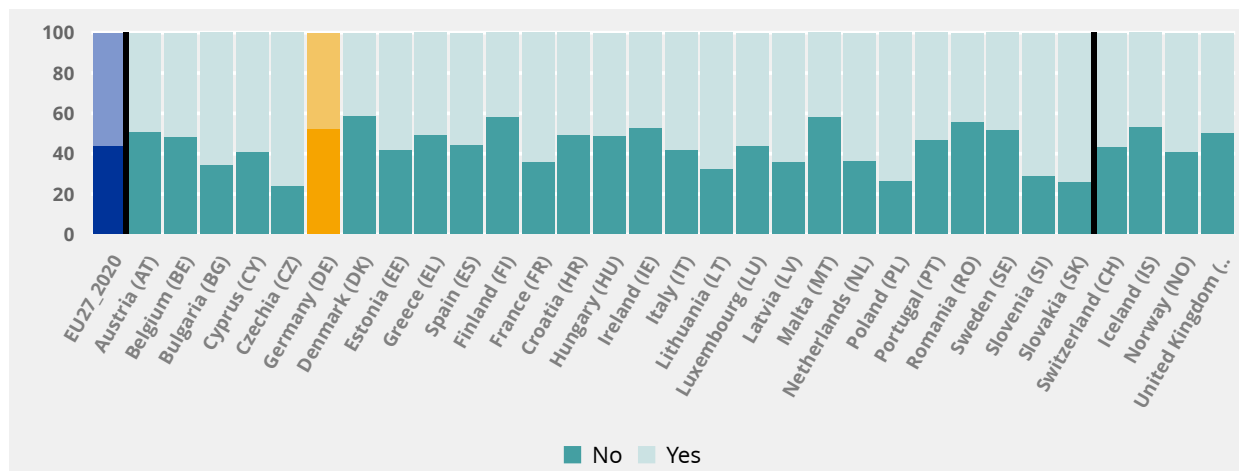
Procedures to deal with threats



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: "Is there a procedure in place to deal with possible cases of bullying or harassment?"

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU27_2020 | 52.6 | 47.4 |
| Germany (DE) | 46.6 | 53.4 |

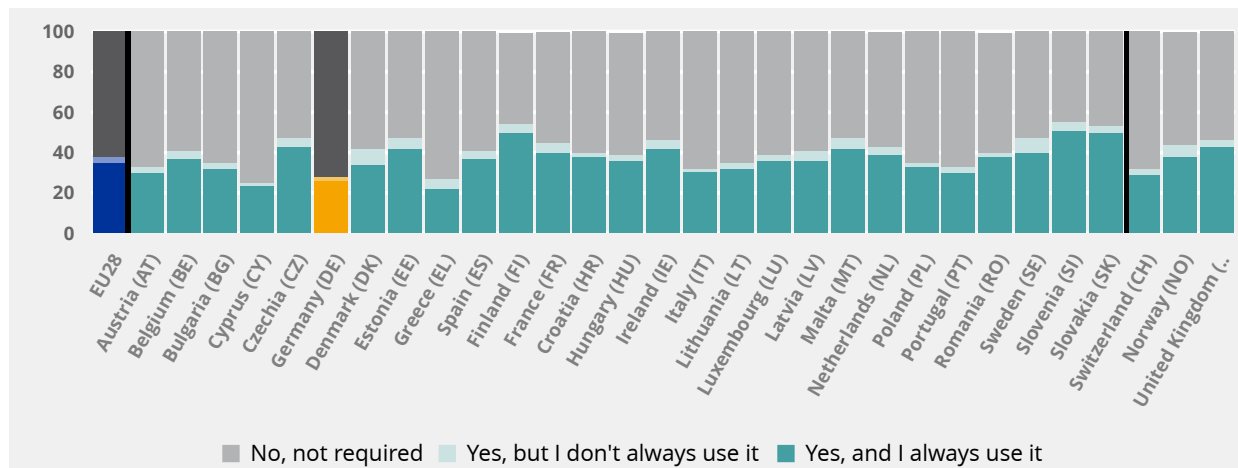
Measures to reduce work pressure



The diagram presents the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: "Is there a procedure to deal with possible cases of threats, abuse or assaults by clients, patients pupils or members in public?"

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU27_2020 | 44.1 | 55.9 |
| Germany (DE) | 52.5 | 47.5 |

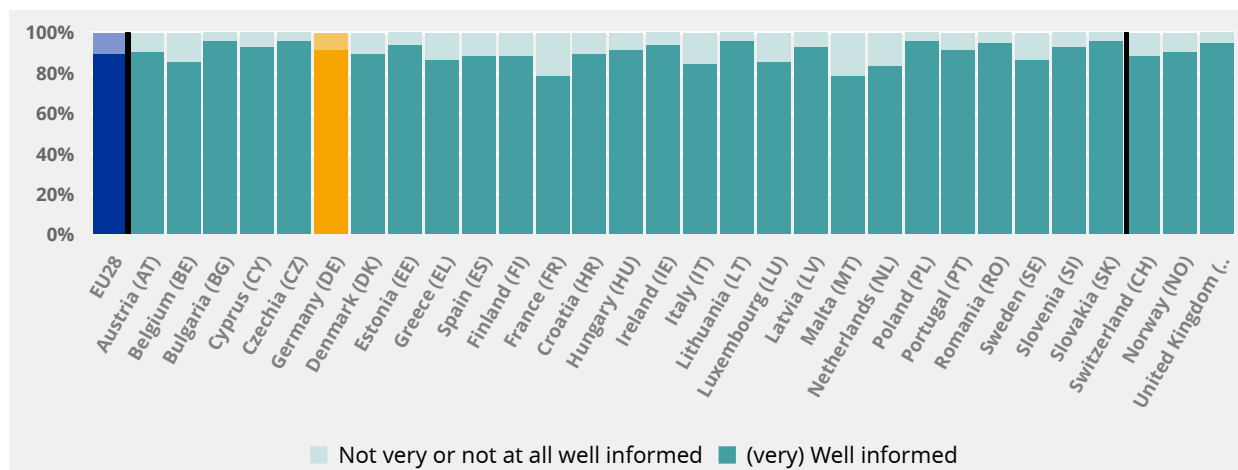
Use of personal protective equipment



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: “In the last 3 years, has your establishment used any of the following measures to prevent psychosocial risks?” The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: “Reorganisation of work in order to reduce job demands and work pressure”

| Country | No, not required (%) | Yes, but not required (%) | Yes and always (%) |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| EU28 | 62 | 3 | 35 |
| Germany (DE) | 72 | 2 | 26 |

Information about risks



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question : “Does your job ever require that you wear personal protective equipment and do you use it?”

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU28 | 90 | 10 |
| Germany (DE) | 92 | 8 |

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Working conditions**

This indicator provides data on typical aspects of OSH culture and health awareness such as sickness absence analysis, existence of prevention plans, or the implementation of measures for better safety and health. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

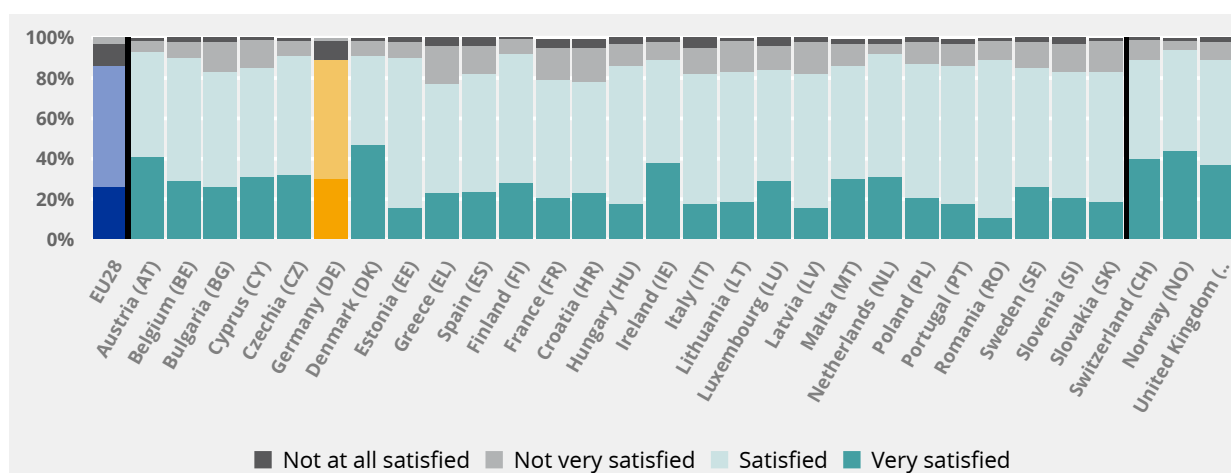
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Overall opinion

This topic displays data on the workers' overall general assessment of risks and their overall satisfaction with working conditions. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

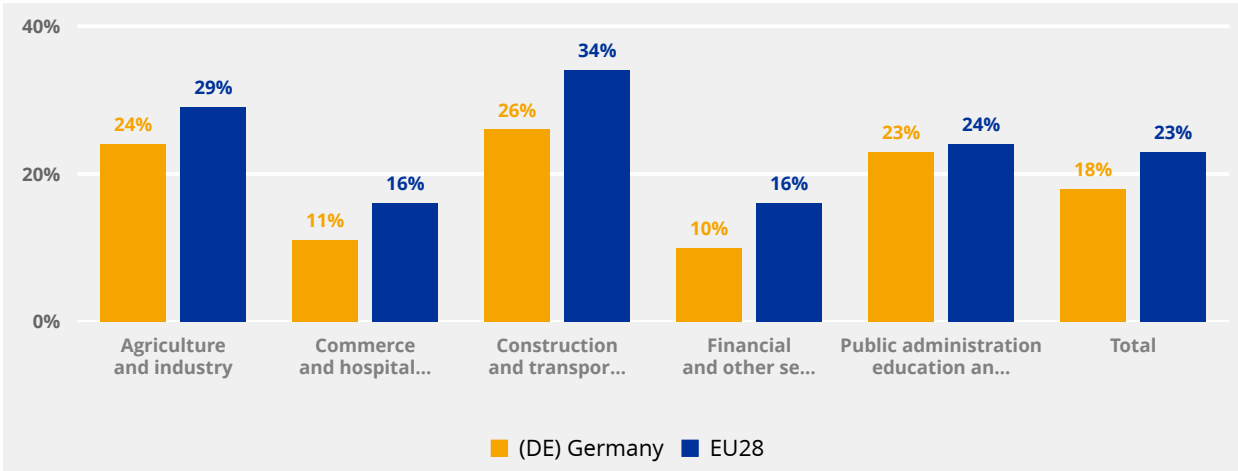
Source: European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Job satisfaction



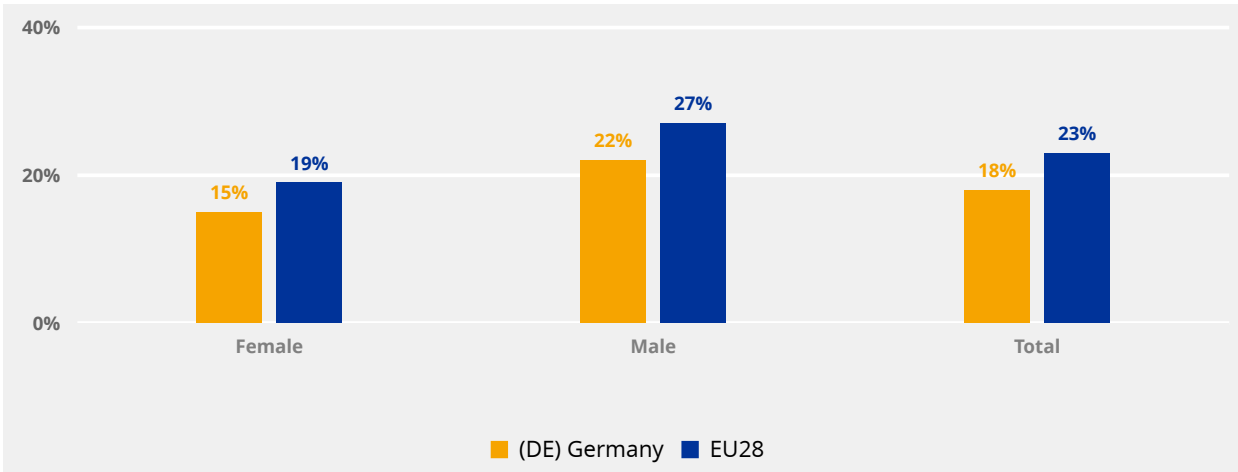
| Country | Not at all satisfied (%) | Not very satisfied (%) | Satisfied (%) | Very satisfied (%) |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| EU28 | 3 | 11 | 26 | 0 |
| Germany (DE) | 1 | 10 | 30 | 0 |

Health at risk - Sector



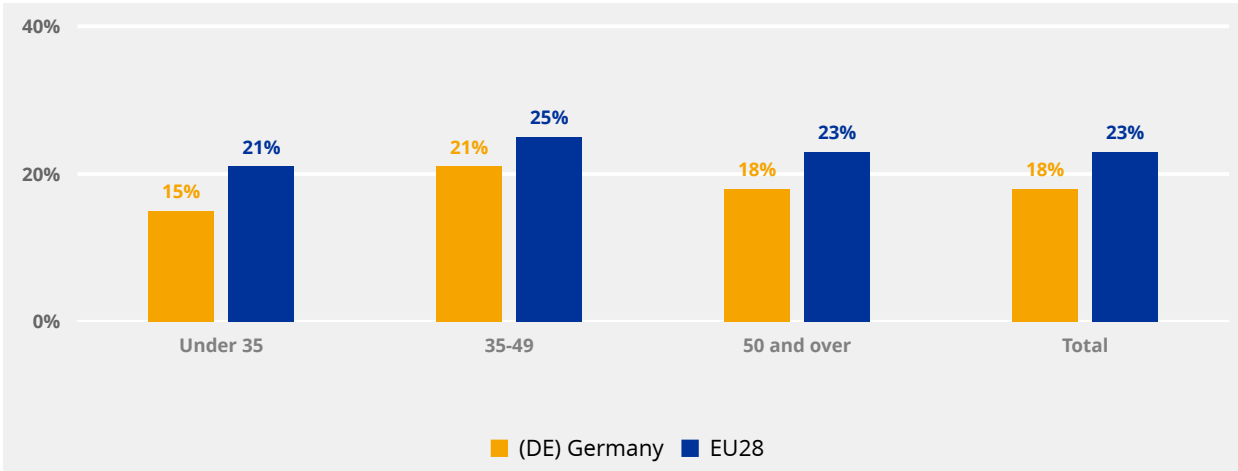
| Sector | Country | Value (%) | Country | Value (%) |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Agriculture and industry | (DE) Germany | 24 | EU28 | 29 |
| Commerce and hospitality | (DE) Germany | 11 | EU28 | 16 |
| Construction and transport | (DE) Germany | 26 | EU28 | 34 |
| Financial and other services | (DE) Germany | 10 | EU28 | 16 |
| Public administration education and health | (DE) Germany | 23 | EU28 | 24 |
| Total | (DE) Germany | 18 | EU28 | 23 |

Health at risk - Gender



| Gender | Country | Value (%) | Country | Value (%) |
|--------|--------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Female | (DE) Germany | 15 | EU28 | 19 |
| Male | (DE) Germany | 22 | EU28 | 27 |
| Total | (DE) Germany | 18 | EU28 | 23 |

Health at risk - Age



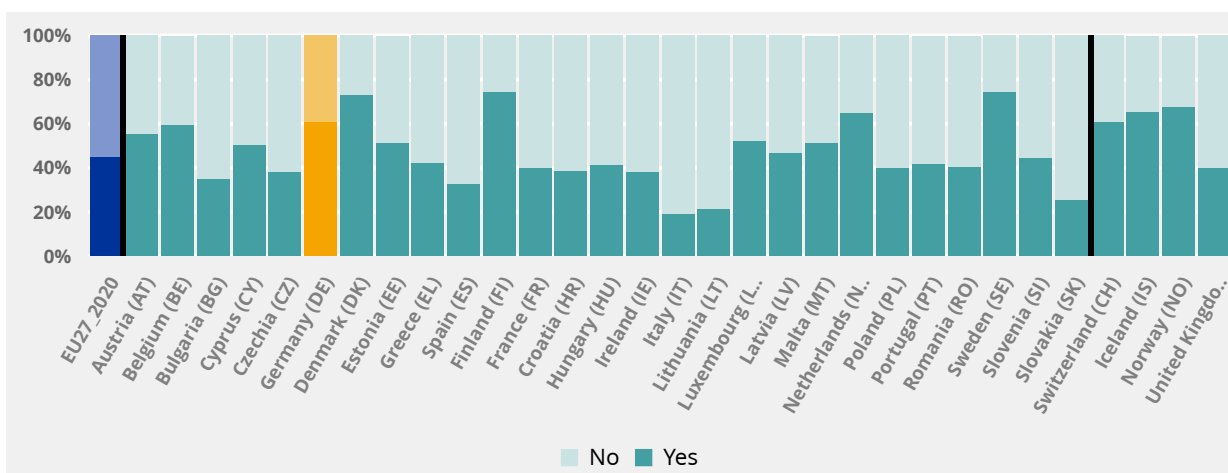
| Age | Country | Value (%) | Country | Value (%) |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Under 35 | (DE) Germany | 15 | EU28 | 21 |
| 35-49 | (DE) Germany | 21 | EU28 | 25 |
| 50 and over | (DE) Germany | 18 | EU28 | 23 |
| Total | (DE) Germany | 18 | EU28 | 23 |

Mental risk

This topic displays data from surveys on certain important aspects of mental risks such as time pressure, poor communication or cooperation, employees' lack of influence, job insecurity, difficult customers or clients, long or irregular working hours and discrimination. Note: Percentages might not total 100% because of rounding.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

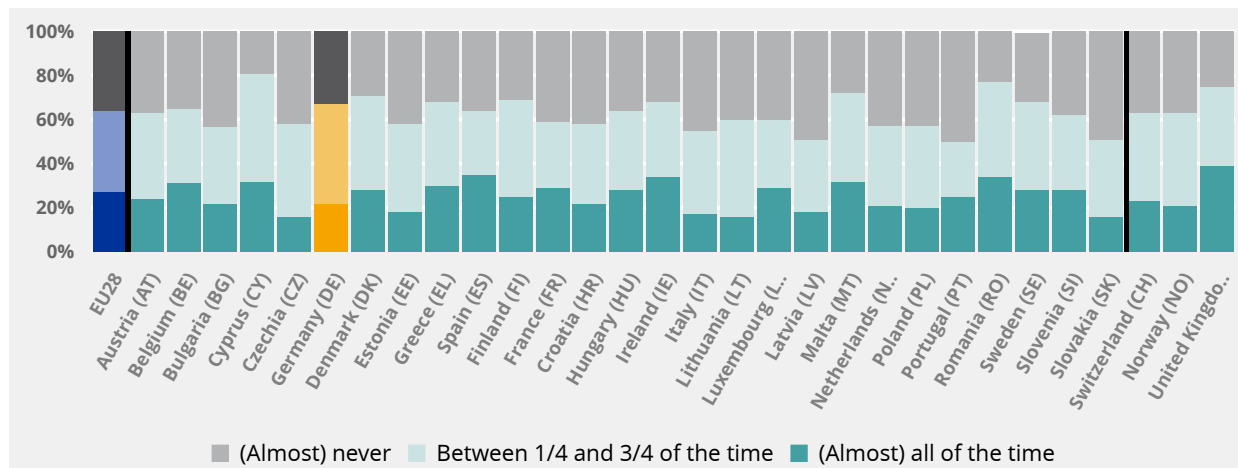
Time pressure - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Time pressure".

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU27_2020 | 45.1 | 54.9 |
| Germany (DE) | 60.7 | 39.3 |

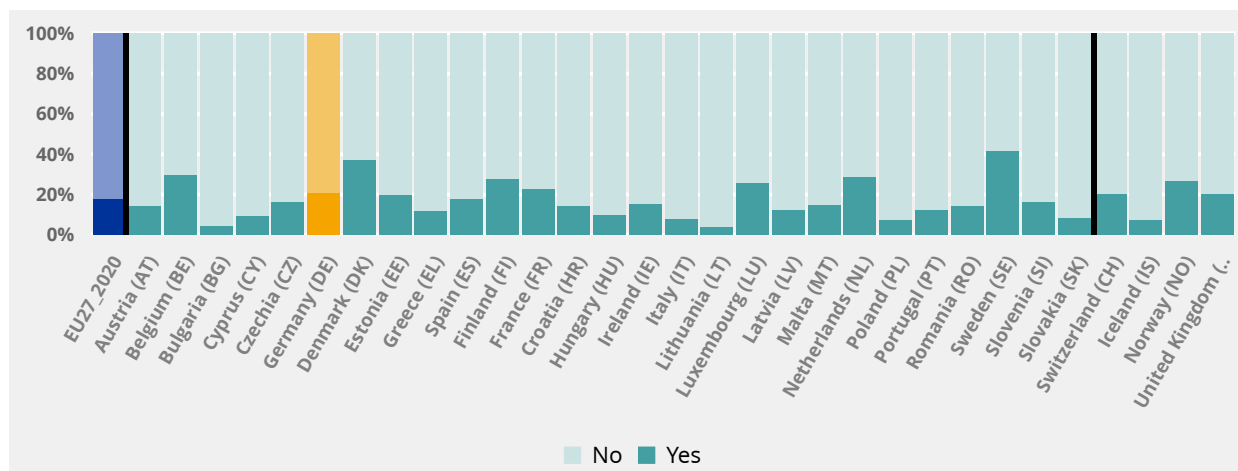
Time pressure - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your job involve working to tight deadlines?"

| Country | Never (%) | ¼ and ¾ of the time (%) | All the time (%) |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|
| EU28 | 36 | 37 | 27 |
| Germany (DE) | 33 | 45 | 22 |

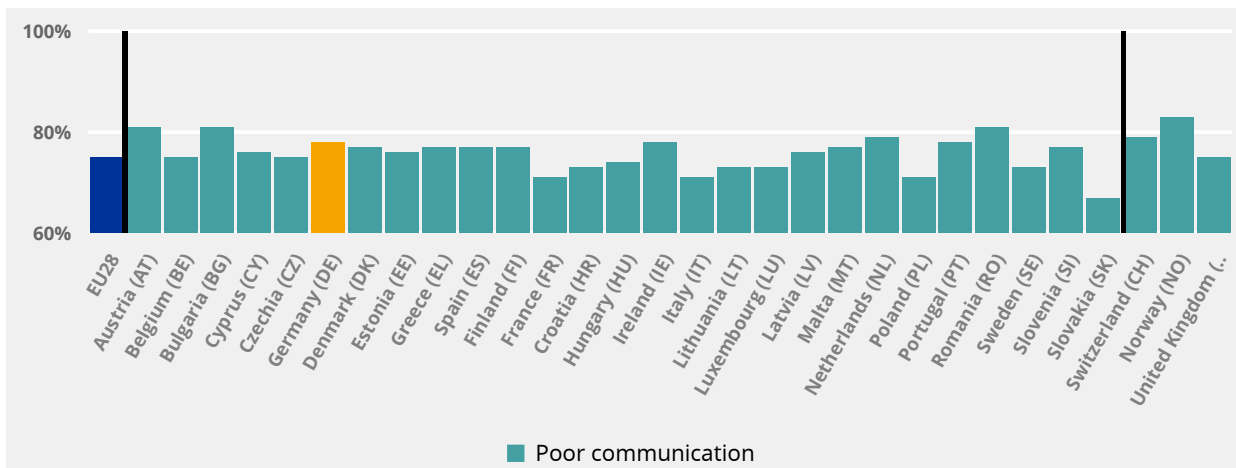
Poor communication - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Poor communication or cooperation."

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU27_2020 | 17.9 | 82.1 |
| Germany (DE) | 21 | 79 |

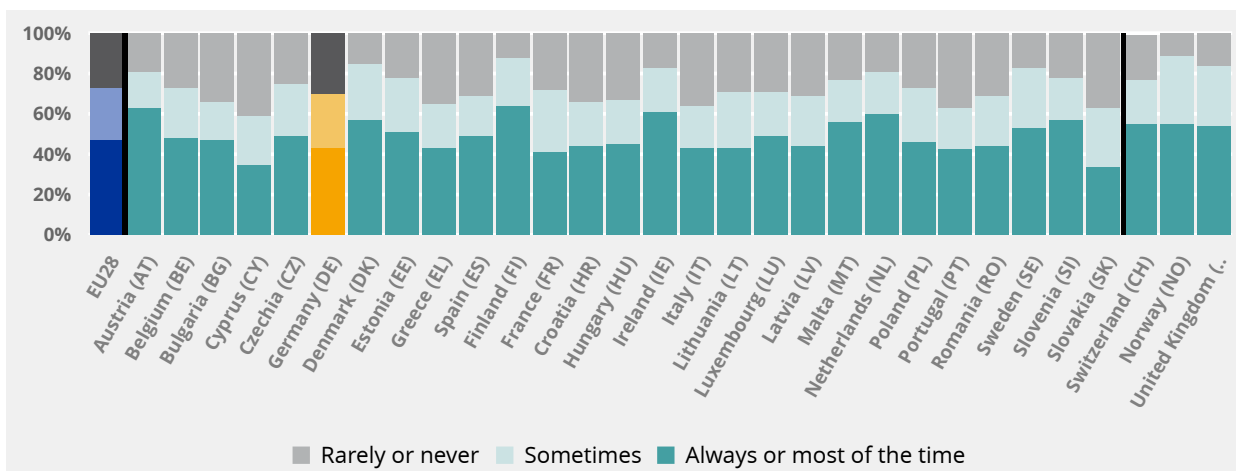
Poor communication - EWCS



The diagram presents a composite indicator “Level of fairness, cooperation and trust” based on responses to a number of questions in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS).

| Country | Value (%) |
|--------------|-----------|
| EU28 | 75 |
| Germany (DE) | 78 |

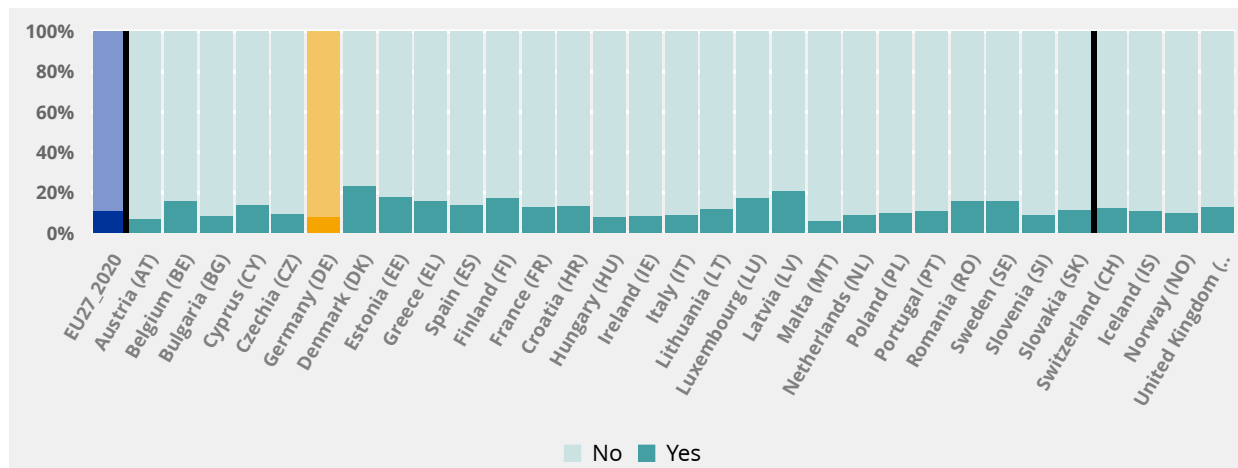
Influence



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Can you influence decisions that are important for your work?”

| Country | Rarely or never (%) | Sometimes (%) | Always or most of the time (%) |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| EU28 | 27 | 26 | 47 |
| Germany (DE) | 30 | 27 | 43 |

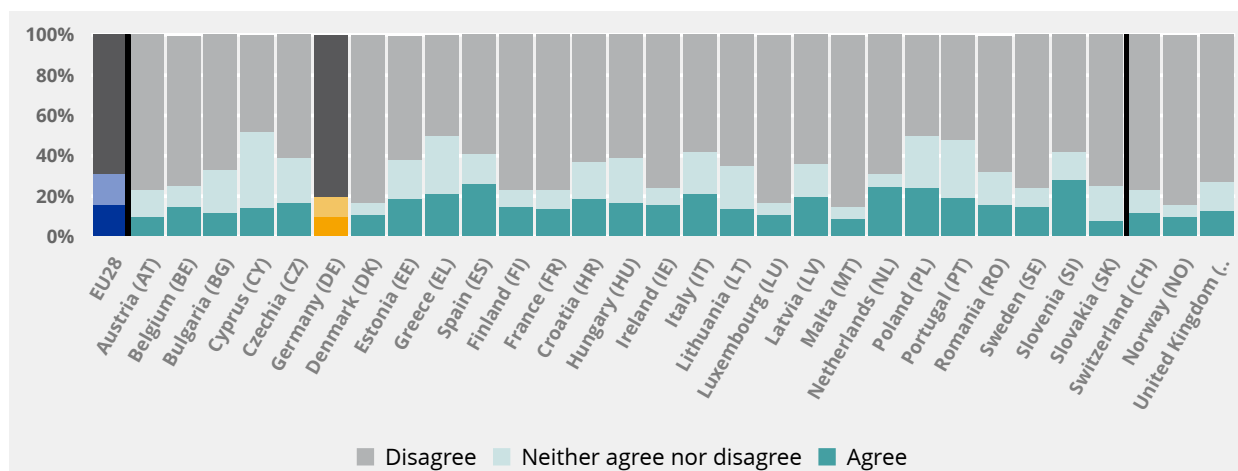
Fear of job loss - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Fear of job loss."

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU27_2020 | 11.1 | 88.9 |
| Germany (DE) | 7.9 | 92.1 |

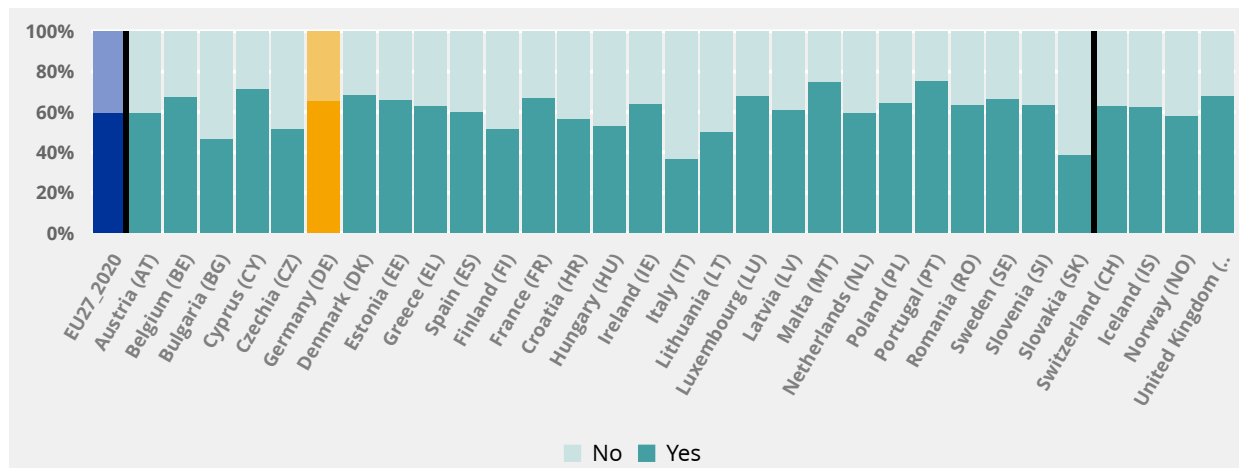
Fear of job loss - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "I might lose my job in the next 6 months"

| Country | Disagree (%) | Neither agree or disagree (%) | Agree (%) |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| EU28 | 69 | 15 | 16 |
| Germany (DE) | 80 | 10 | 10 |

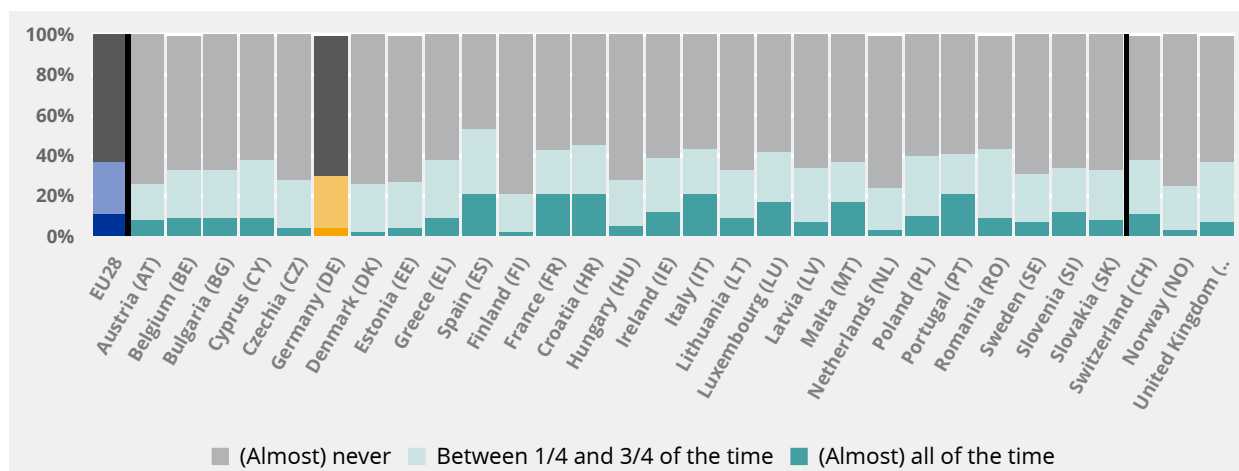
Difficult clients - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Having to deal with difficult customers, patients, pupils etc".

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU27_2020 | 59.7 | 40.3 |
| Germany (DE) | 65.3 | 34.7 |

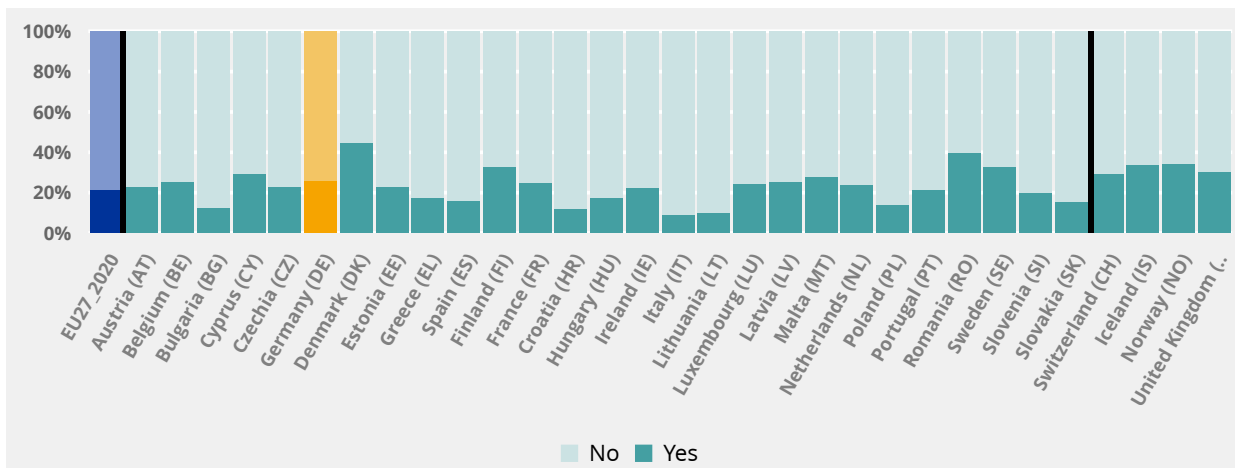
Difficult clients - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Does your work involve handling angry clients?"

| Country | Never (%) | 1/4 and 3/4 of the time (%) | All the time (%) |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| EU28 | 63 | 26 | 11 |
| Germany (DE) | 69 | 26 | 4 |

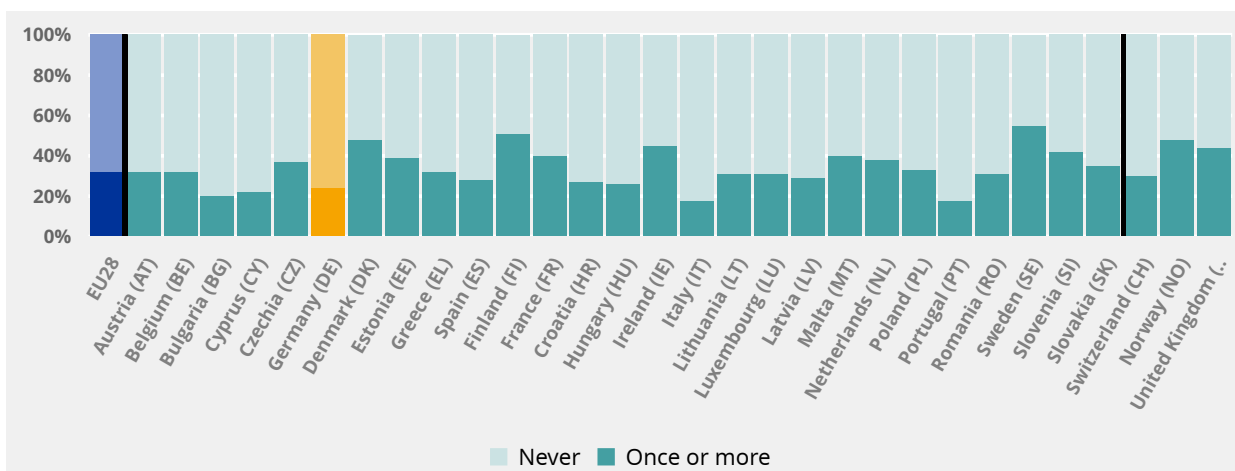
Working hours - ESENER



The diagram is based on the ESENER 2019 Survey. It presents one of the possible responses to the question: "Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment?" The diagram shows the response to the following answer option: "Long or irregular working hours."

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU27_2020 | 21.5 | 78.5 |
| Germany (DE) | 25.7 | 74.3 |

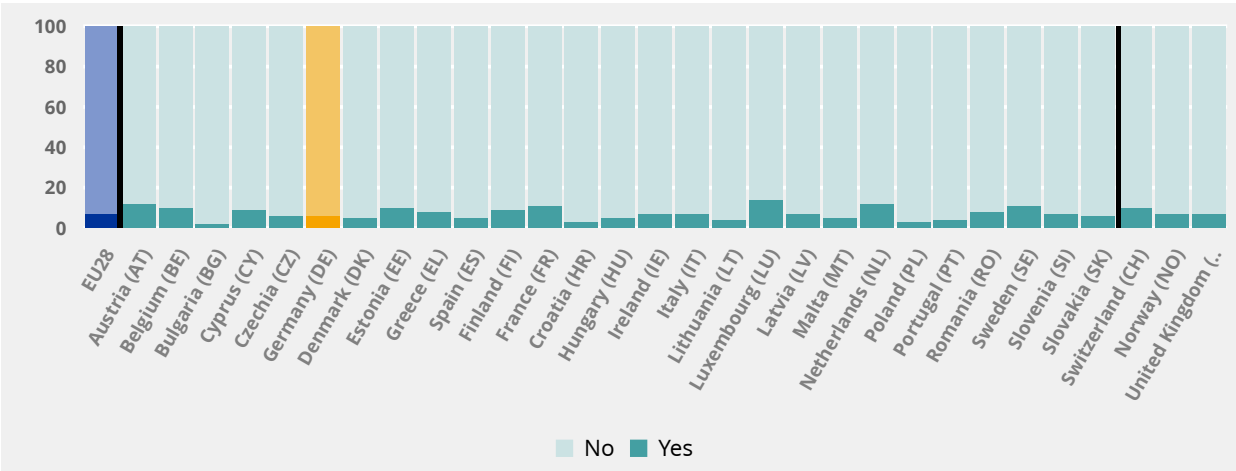
Working hours - EWCS



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "How many times a month do you work more than 10 hours a day?"

| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU28 | 32 | 68 |
| Germany (DE) | 24 | 76 |

Discrimination



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: “Have you been subjected to discrimination at work in the last 12 months?”

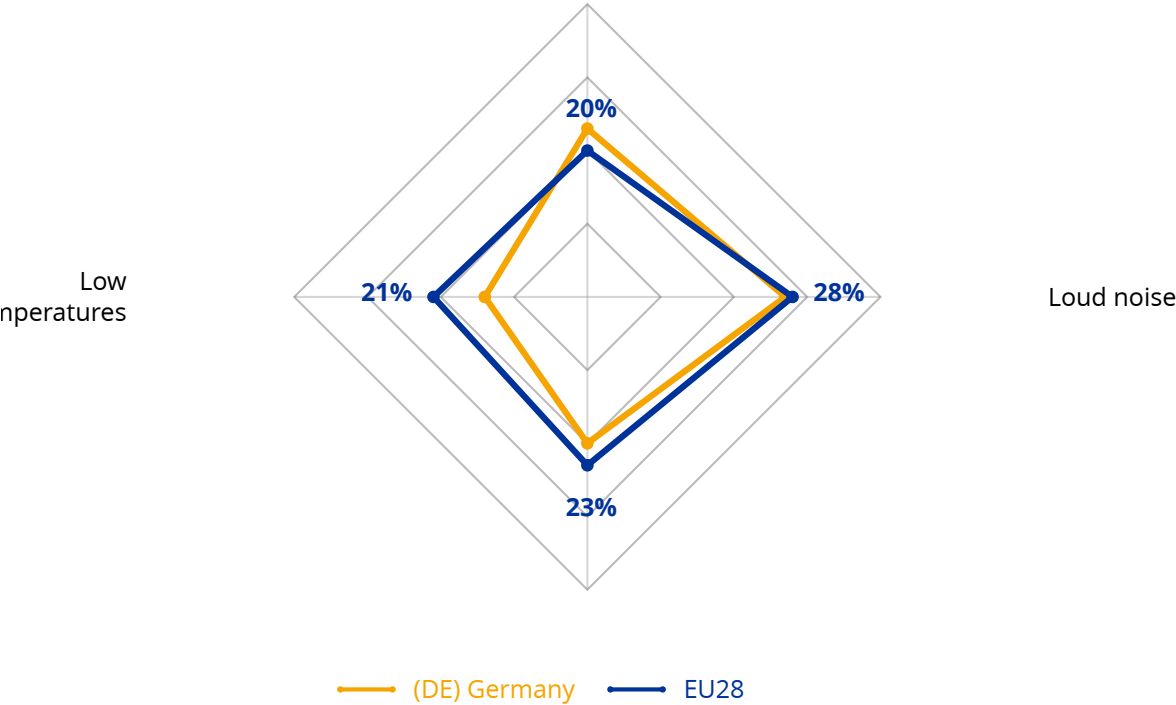
| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| EU28 | 7 | 93 |
| Germany (DE) | 6 | 94 |

Physical risk

This topic displays data on exposure to chemical and biological substances, exposure to noise, vibrations and high or low temperatures, and working tasks involving carrying, lifting or work in tiring or painful positions.

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

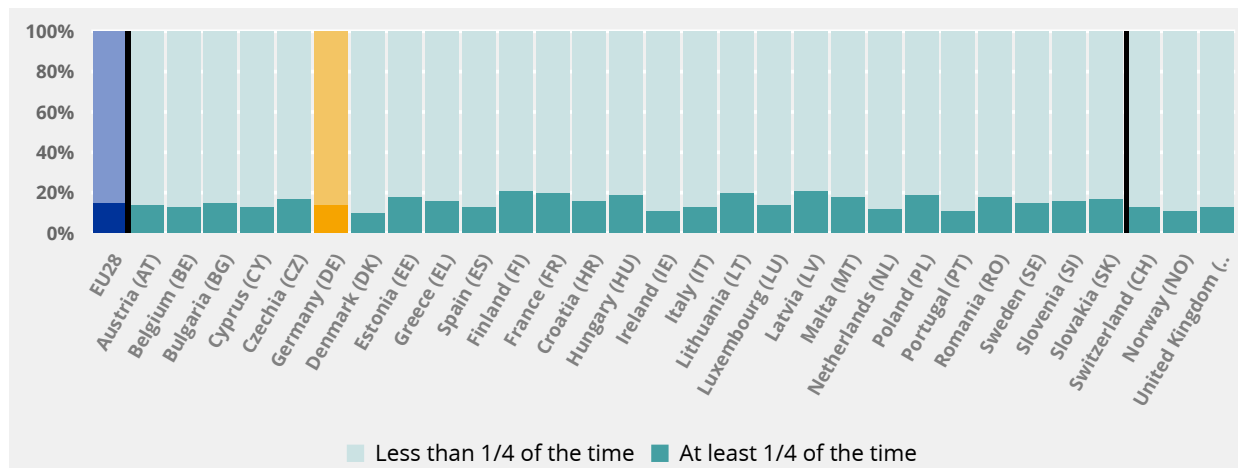
Vibrations, loud noise and temperature



| Indicator | Country | Value (%) |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Vibrations from tools or machinery | EU28 | 20 |
| Loud noise | EU28 | 28 |
| High temperatures | EU28 | 23 |
| Low temperatures | EU28 | 21 |
| Vibrations from tools or machinery | (DE) Germany | 23 |
| Loud noise | (DE) Germany | 27 |
| High temperatures | (DE) Germany | 20 |
| Low temperatures | (DE) Germany | 14 |

Exposure to dangerous substances

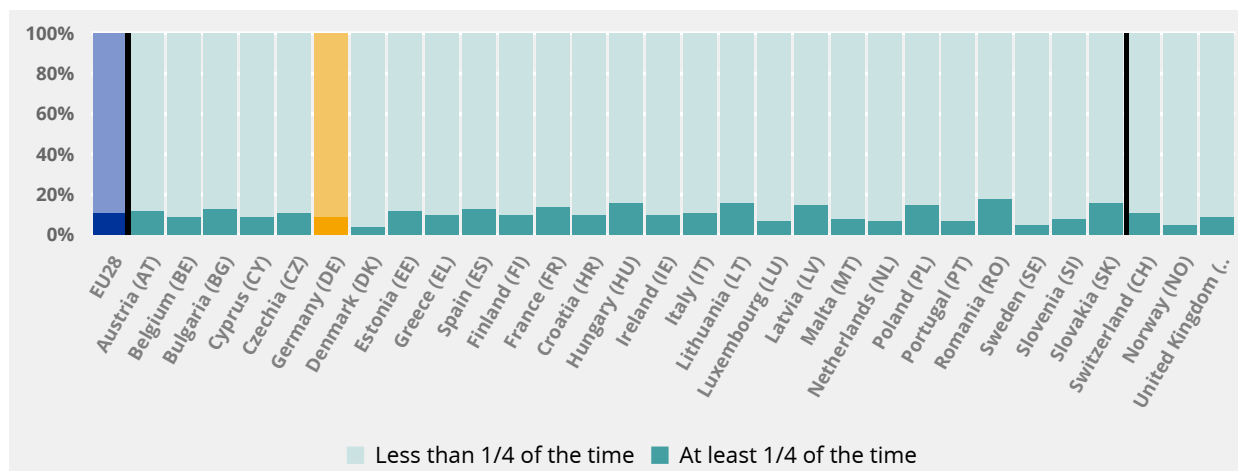
Smoke, powder or dust



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in smoke, fumes, powder or dust?"

| Country | Less than 1/4 of the time (%) | At least 1/4 of the time (%) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EU28 | 85 | 15 |
| Germany (DE) | 86 | 14 |

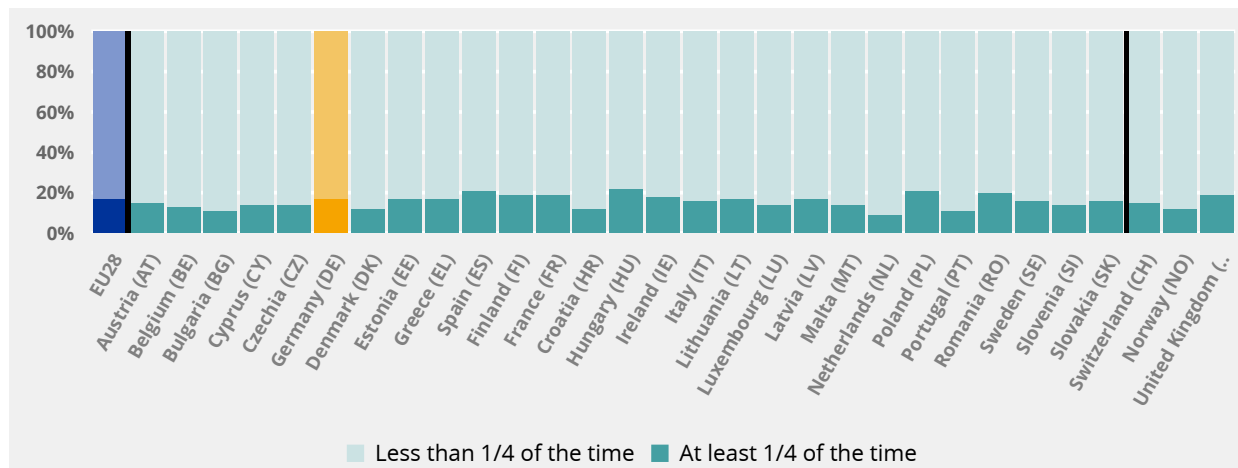
Vapours



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to breathing in vapours?"

| Country | Less than 1/4 of the time (%) | At least 1/4 of the time (%) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EU28 | 89 | 11 |
| Germany (DE) | 91 | 9 |

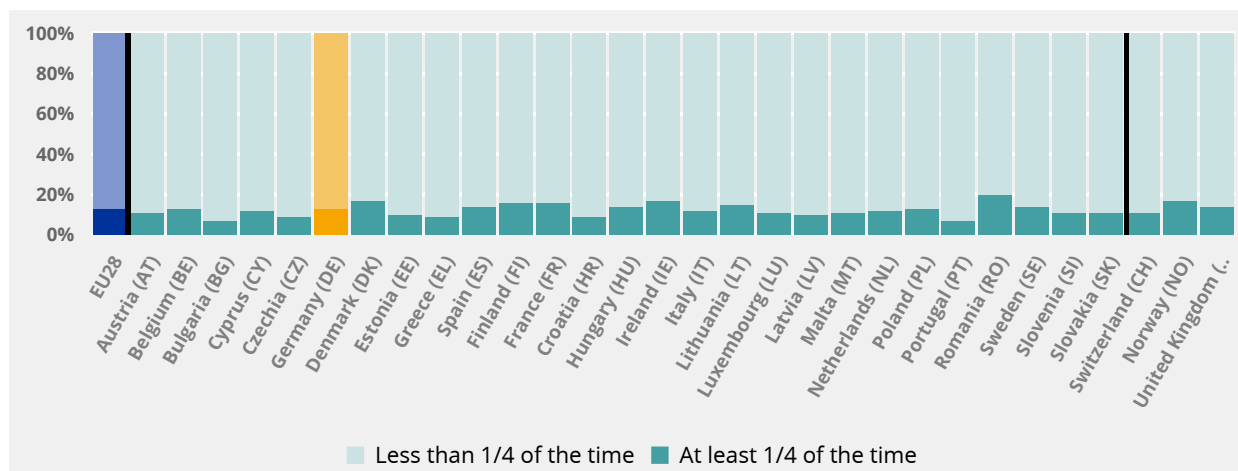
Chemical products



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to chemical products or substances?"

| Country | Less than 1/4 of the time (%) | At least 1/4 of the time (%) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EU28 | 83 | 17 |
| Germany (DE) | 83 | 17 |

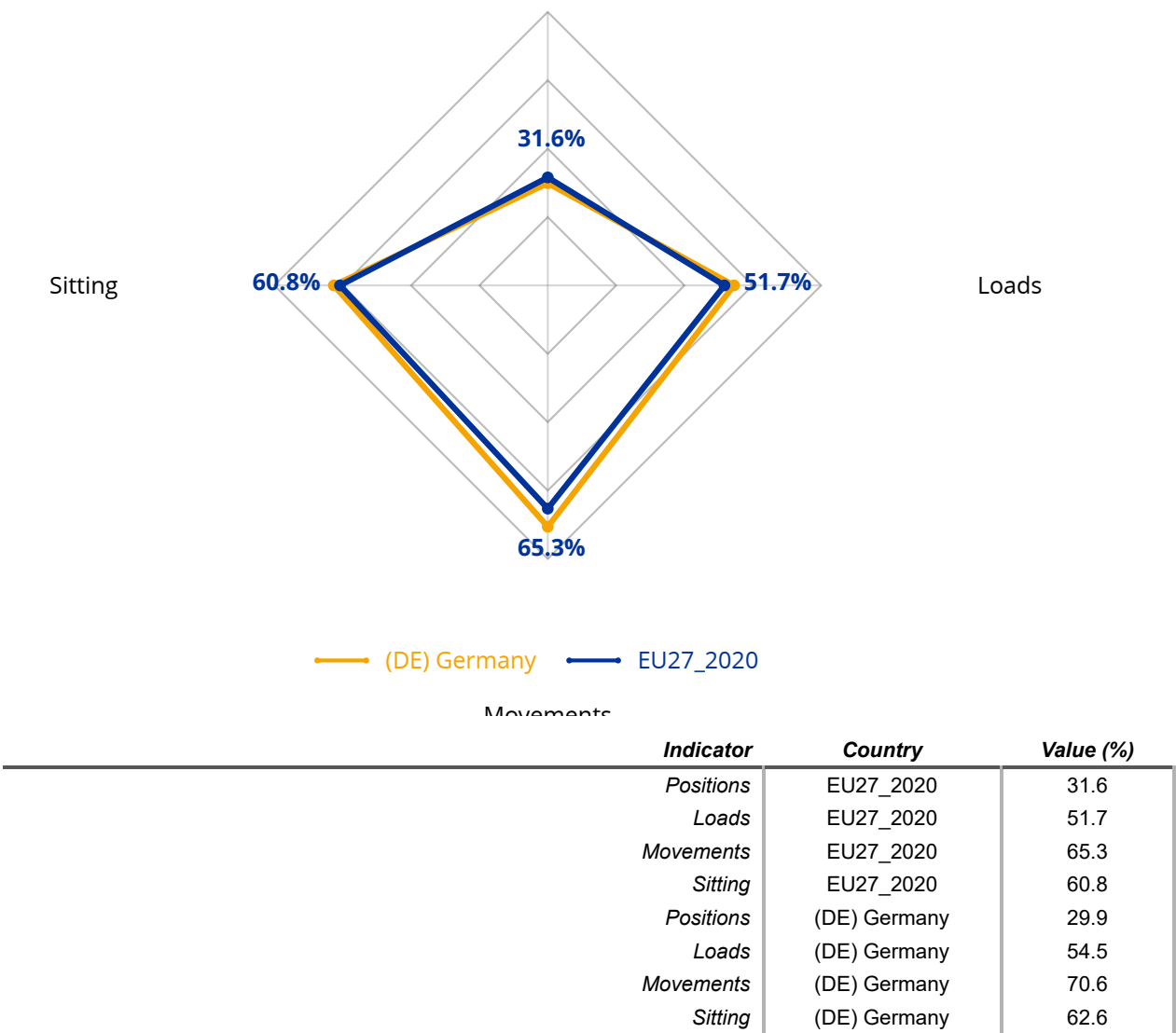
Infectious materials



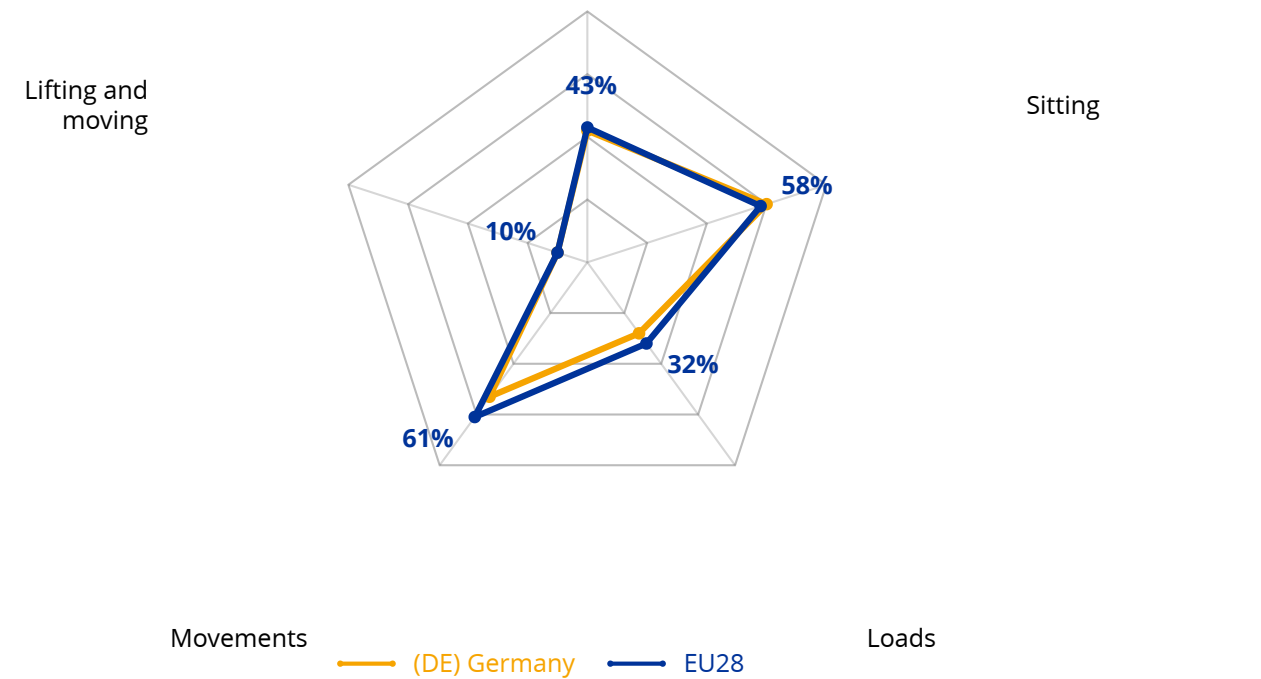
The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to materials which can be infectious?"

| Country | Less than 1/4 of the time (%) | At least 1/4 of the time (%) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EU28 | 87 | 13 |
| Germany (DE) | 87 | 13 |

Ergonomic risks - ESENER



Ergonomic risks - EWCS



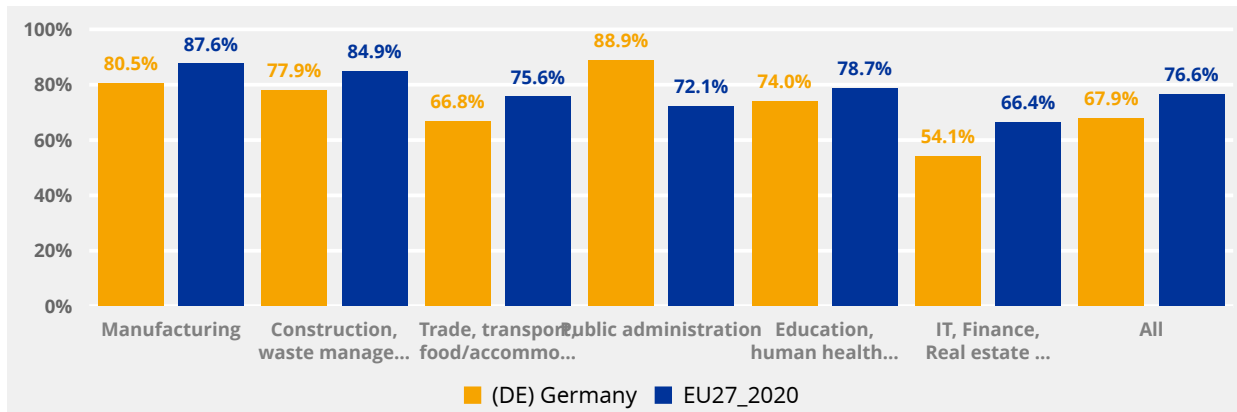
| Indicator | Country | Value (%) |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Positions | EU28 | 43 |
| Sitting | EU28 | 58 |
| Loads | EU28 | 32 |
| Movements | EU28 | 61 |
| Lifting and moving | EU28 | 10 |
| Positions | (DE) Germany | 42 |
| Sitting | (DE) Germany | 60 |
| Loads | (DE) Germany | 28 |
| Movements | (DE) Germany | 53 |
| Lifting and moving | (DE) Germany | 10 |

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Prevention in companies**

This indicator visualises data on how OSH is implemented on company/enterprise level, mainly focusing on risk assessment, related questions and OSH training for workers.

Source: ESENER 2019 Survey. For further information refer to Methodology

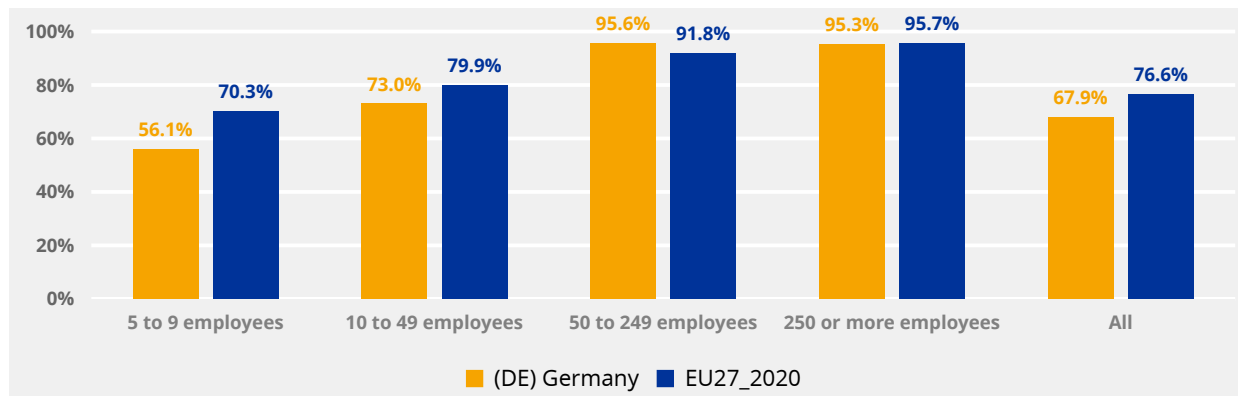
Risk Assessment - Sector



The diagram displays 'yes' the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : "Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?"

| Sector | Country | Value (%) | Country | Value (%) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Manufacturing | (DE) Germany | 80.5 | EU27_2020 | 87.6 |
| Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply | (DE) Germany | 77.9 | EU27_2020 | 84.9 |
| Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities | (DE) Germany | 66.8 | EU27_2020 | 75.6 |
| Public administration | (DE) Germany | 88.9 | EU27_2020 | 72.1 |
| Education, human health and social work activities | (DE) Germany | 74 | EU27_2020 | 78.7 |
| IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities | (DE) Germany | 54.1 | EU27_2020 | 66.4 |
| All | (DE) Germany | 67.9 | EU27_2020 | 76.6 |

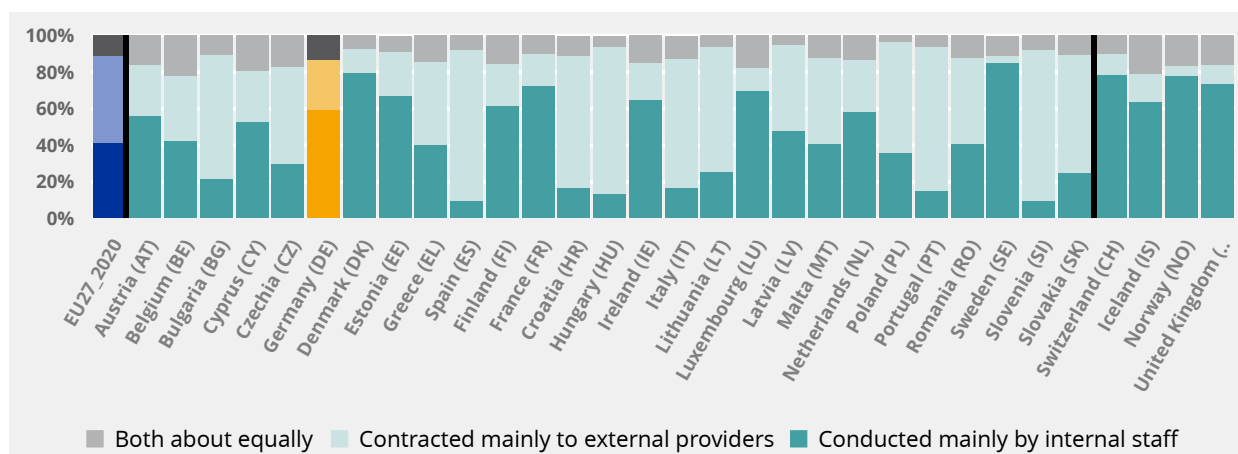
Risk Assessment - Establishment size



The diagram presents the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : “Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?”

| Sector | Country | Value (%) | Country | Value (%) |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5 to 9 employees | (DE) Germany | 56.1 | EU27_2020 | 70.3 |
| 10 to 49 employees | (DE) Germany | 73 | EU27_2020 | 79.9 |
| 50 to 249 employees | (DE) Germany | 95.6 | EU27_2020 | 91.8 |
| 250 or more employees | (DE) Germany | 95.3 | EU27_2020 | 95.7 |
| All | (DE) Germany | 67.9 | EU27_2020 | 76.6 |

Internal or external RA



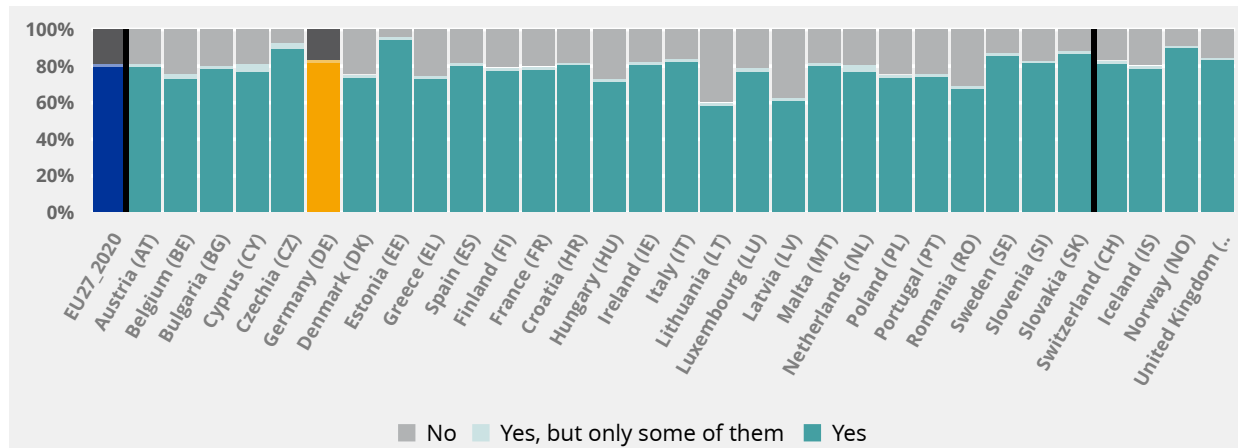
The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are workplace risk assessments mainly conducted by internal staff or are they contracted to external service providers?”

| Country | Both about equal (%) | External (%) | Internal (%) |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| EU27_2020 | 11.2 | 47.1 | 41.7 |
| Germany (DE) | 13.5 | 27 | 59.4 |

Evaluated aspects in risk assessments

Responses to Evaluated aspects can be found in ESENER 2014 Survey in the section OSH Management – Aspects evaluated in the workplace risk assessment. For further information please, check the ESENER methodology.

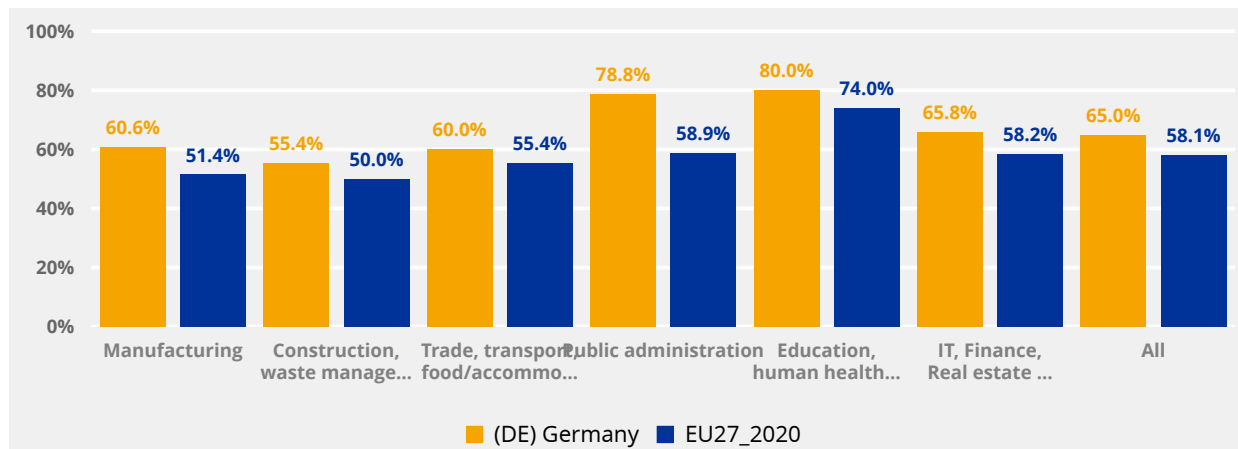
Training in OSH



The diagram displays the responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey to the question: “Are the health and safety representatives provided with any training during work time?”. additional information about this indicator can be obtained in ESENER 2019 Survey in the section OSH Management – Lack of information or adequate tools to deal with the risk effectively

| Country | No (%) | Yes, but only some of them (%) | Yes (%) |
|--------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------|
| EU27_2020 | 18.7 | 1 | 80.3 |
| Germany (DE) | 16.9 | 0.7 | 82.4 |

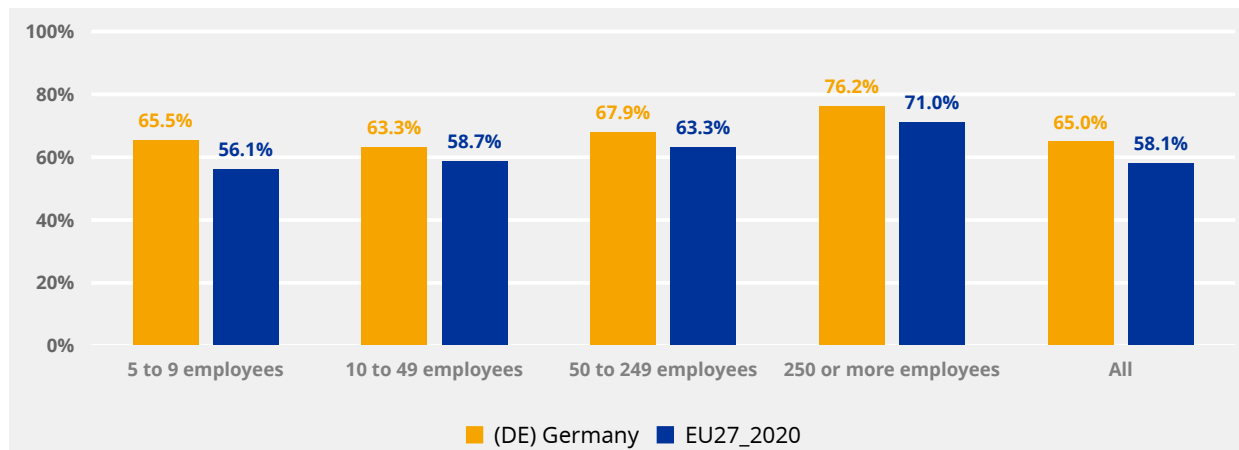
Employees participation in prevention - Sector



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and sector - to the question : “Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?”

| Sector | Country | Value (%) | Country | Value (%) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Manufacturing | (DE) Germany | 60.6 | EU27_2020 | 51.4 |
| Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply | (DE) Germany | 55.4 | EU27_2020 | 50 |
| Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities | (DE) Germany | 60 | EU27_2020 | 55.4 |
| Public administration | (DE) Germany | 78.8 | EU27_2020 | 58.9 |
| Education, human health and social work activities | (DE) Germany | 80 | EU27_2020 | 74 |
| IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities | (DE) Germany | 65.8 | EU27_2020 | 58.2 |
| All | (DE) Germany | 65 | EU27_2020 | 58.1 |

Employees participation in prevention - Establishment size



The diagram displays the 'yes' responses in the ESENER 2019 Survey - by Member State and company size - to the question : "Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?"

| Sector | Country | Value (%) | Country | Value (%) |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5 to 9 employees | (DE) Germany | 65.5 | EU27_2020 | 56.1 |
| 10 to 49 employees | (DE) Germany | 63.3 | EU27_2020 | 58.7 |
| 50 to 249 employees | (DE) Germany | 67.9 | EU27_2020 | 63.3 |
| 250 or more employees | (DE) Germany | 76.2 | EU27_2020 | 71 |
| All | (DE) Germany | 65 | EU27_2020 | 58.1 |

OSH outcomes and working conditions **Worker involvement**

This section displays mainly quantitative data that show how workers are represented at company level and how they are involved in the prevention policy of the companies.

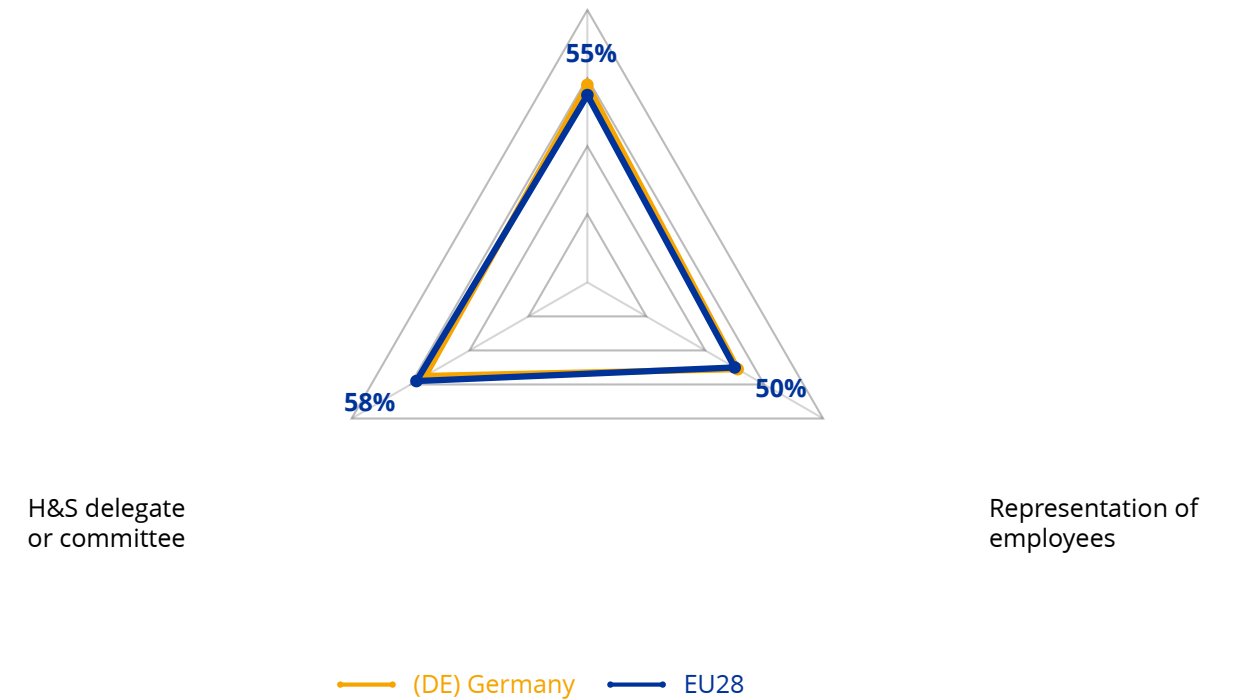
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

Worker involvement

ESENER

| Sector | Country | Value (%) |
|--------|---------|-----------|
|--------|---------|-----------|

EWCS



| Sector | Country | Value (%) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Employee meetings | EU28 | 55 |
| Representation of employees | EU28 | 50 |
| H&S delegate or committee | EU28 | 58 |
| Employee meetings | (DE) Germany | 58 |
| Representation of employees | (DE) Germany | 51 |
| H&S delegate or committee | (DE) Germany | 55 |

OSH infrastructure **Enforcement capacity**

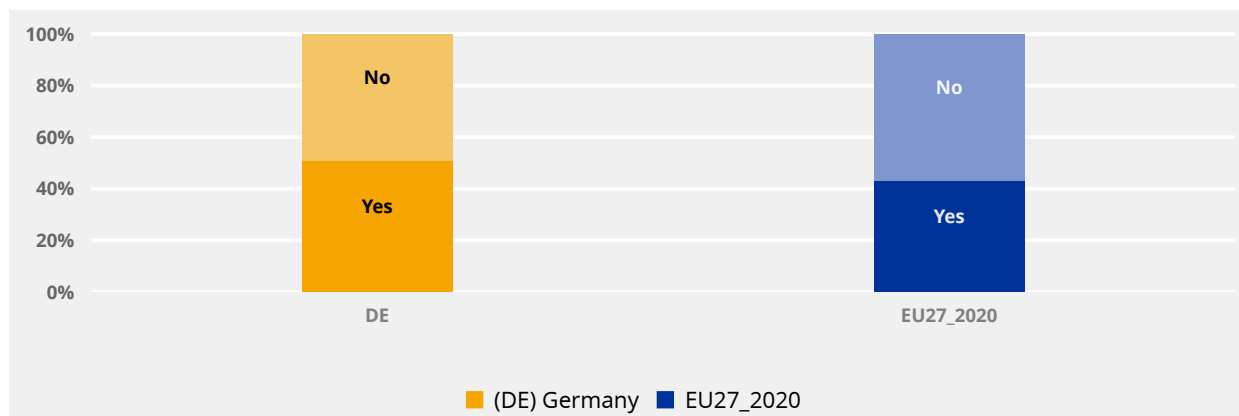
This indicator mainly contains the non-confidential parts of Senior Labour Inspectors Committee reports about enforcement in Member States

Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and Senior Labour Inspectors' Committee.

For further information refer to Methodology

% of establishments inspected

Have you been visited by the labour inspectorate in the last 3 years?



| Country | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| (DE) Germany | 50.8 | 49.2 |
| EU27_2020 | 43.2 | 56.8 |

Authority

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The HSL — the national institute for occupational safety and health research — was originally set up as HSE's laboratory to minimise risks to people's health and safety at work. Today, while continuing to support the HSE, the HSL now works with a wide range of other public and private sector organisations, often conducting detailed and bespoke research and development work on their behalf. The HSL's primary role is to provide investigative work and services arising from HSE's day-to-day operations, which often require a rapid multidisciplinary response. The HSE maintains a dedicated horizon-scanning team, based at the HSL, to keep the health and safety consequences arising from new trends in science and technology under review. The HSL is also a World Health Organisation (WHO) Collaborating Centre in Occupational Health.

See more in OSHWiki

Scope of the Labor Inspection

Occupational diseases and work-related diseases in 2014, estonia

Inspector powers**Data holder:**

Health Board of Estonia

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work-related illness - annually

Strategy/Plan

The Work Environment

OSH infrastructure OSH statistics, surveys and research

Here you will find a comprehensive overview of availability of OSH statistics and surveys on working conditions and research capacities in the different Member States and the EU.

For further information refer to Methodology



Germany

OSH statistics

Sicherheit und Gesundheit bei der Arbeit (SUGA)

Data holder:

Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) and Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - (2001)
- Monitoring of occupational diseases - (2001)

Arbeitsunfallgeschehen

Data holder:

German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - (2006)

Präventionsbericht

Data holder:

Sozialversicherung für Landwirtschaft, Forsten und Gartenbau - social insurance for agriculture, timber and horticulture

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work accidents - (2012)

Kosten arbeitsbedingter Erkrankungen (2002)

Kosten der Frühberentung (2006)

Data holder:

Boedeker, Wolfgang et al. / Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA, Ed.)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work-related illness

BIBB/BAuA-Erwerbstätigenbefragung

Data holder:

Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) and Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring of work-related illness - (2006 data published in 2010)

Surveys

BIBB/BAuA-Erwerbstätigenbefragung

- **Time span:** 2012 (2018*)
- **Contact person:** Berufsinstitut für Berufsbildung (BIBB), Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (BAuA)

BAuA-Arbeitszeitbefragung

- **Time span:** 2015 (2017*)
- **Contact person:** Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (BAuA)

Studie zur Mentalen Gesundheit bei der Arbeit (S-MGA)

- **Time span:** 2011/2012 (2017/2018*)
- **Contact person:** Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (BAuA), Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)

Gesundheit in Deutschland aktuell (GEDA)

- **Time span:** 2012 (2014/2015*)
- **Contact person:** Robert-Koch-Institut

Mikrozensus

- **Time span:** 2015 (2016*)
- **Contact person:** Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder

DGB-Index Gute Arbeit

- **Time span:** 2016 (2017*)
- **Contact person:** Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB)

Deutscher Alterssurvey (DEAS)

- **Time span:** 2014
- **Contact person:** Deutsches Zentrum für Altersfragen

Studie zur Gesundheit Erwachsener in Deutschland (DEGS)

- **Time span:** 2008-2011
- **Contact person:** Robert-Koch-Institut

GDA Dachevaluation - Arbeitgeber- und Arbeitnehmerbefragung

- **Time span:** 2011 (2015*)
- **Contact person:** Nationale Arbeitsschutzkonferenz/NAK-Geschäftsstelle bei der BAuA

Sozioökonomisches Panel (SOEP)

- **Time span:** 2016 (v33)
- **Contact person:** Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW)

Panel "Arbeitsmarkt und soziale Sicherung" (PASS)

- **Time span:** 2016
- **Contact person:** Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)

NAKO Gesundheitsstudie

- **Time span:** 2014*
- **Contact person:** Trägerverein Nationale Kohorte e. V.

Leben in der Arbeit (lidA)

- **Time span:** 2014
- **Contact person:** Bergische Universität Wuppertal

Statistischer Bericht "Sicherheit und Gesundheit bei der Arbeit" (SUGA)

- **Time span:** jährlich; Überblicksbericht
- **Contact person:** Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (BAuA)

Research Institutes

Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA — Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The BAuA explores the conditions and developments in gainful employment, with a view to providing workers with the best possible protection and support both today and in the future. Based in Dortmund and with locations in Berlin and Dresden, as well as a branch in Chemnitz, the BAuA is under the control of BMAS.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

Landesinstitut für Arbeitsgestaltung (LIA)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

In a strong team of 100 members, employees from the fields of medicine, ergonomics, psychology, sociology, physics, chemistry, biology, technology and engineering as well as those in administration work across disciplines to identify future-oriented questions and problems from the world of work, to develop design approaches and insights that can be shared.

The aim is to preserve and promote the employability and well-being of workers through a healthy work design.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)