



OSH BAROMETER

Austria

Country Report

Austria Country Report Index

This document contains the OSH Barometer Country Report Summary of Austria

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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



Austria

OSH authority

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection (Bundesministerium für Arbeit, Soziales, Gesundheit und Konsumentenschutz)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki.

The competent authority in occupational safety and health (OSH) matters is the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection. It is responsible for most employment-related issues, namely social security (insurance for pensions and unemployment), industrial relations, labour market policy, labour conditions and inspections, statistics, OSH and vocational training.

Labour inspectorate (Arbeitsinspektion)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki.

The general labour inspectorate (Arbeitsinspektion) is by far the largest of the bodies that have been established to monitor the safety and health of employees. It covers industries, services, the public sector and transport — following the July 2012 merger with the Inspectorate of Transport. It is centralised and acts nationally through 16 regional departments and one central office. Newly recruited inspectors follow a 2-year training programme, with the emphasis on legislation and general OSH principles. At the level of the federal states, nine regional labour inspectorates for agriculture and forestry have been established.

Compensation and insurance body

Austrian Social Insurance for Occupational Risks (AUVA — Allgemeine Unfallversicherungsanstalt)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki.

The AUVA is the largest body in Austria. Similar to the general labour inspectorate, the AUVA is a centralised national organisation. Founded in 1889 as occupational accident liability insurance for employers, the AUVA is responsible for the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases, compensation for industrial injuries and accidents, and rehabilitation. It provides services to more than 3 million employees, plus more than 1 million school children and students. These services include advice, training, expert opinion and information, and general assistance on OSH questions, as well as working processes, workplace design, individual protection, and the implementation of rules, regulations and standards.

Its range of activities includes regional public relations and advertising campaigns, safety training in schools, and ensuring efficient first aid in cooperation with ambulance services. The AUVA has a central office in Vienna, four regional offices and five local offices. It also has six trauma centres and four rehabilitation centres.

Social Insurance for the Public Sector (Versicherungsanstalt öffentlich Bediensteter, formerly Beamtenversicherungsanstalt)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki.

Social Insurance for the Public Sector was originally the social insurance body (workplace accidents, health insurance and pension funds) for public servants only. Since 2004, it has also become a workplace accident and health insurance body for Austrian university staff. In addition, it insures its own workers and voluntary probation officers against workplace accidents.

Social Insurance for Railway and Mining Industry (Versicherungsanstalt für Eisenbahnen und Bergbau)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The Social Insurance for Railway and Mining Industry is the workplace accident insurance body for workers of the railway, public transport and the cable-car sector. The workplace accident insurance of mining workers is, however, provided by AUVA.

Social Insurance Institution for Farmers (Sozialversicherungsanstalt der Bauern)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

The Social Insurance Institution for Farmers is the body that provides workplace accident insurance, health insurance and pension funds for the agricultural and forestry sector (including employers and self-employed farmers). It also grants benefits to help family members and dependent workers. It was founded on the basis of the Law on Social Insurance in the Agricultural Sector (Bauernsozialversicherungsgesetz).

Prevention institute

Austrian Social Insurance for Occupational Risks (AUVA — Allgemeine Unfallversicherungsanstalt)

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

Its range of activities includes regional public relations and advertising campaigns, safety training in schools, and ensuring efficient first aid in cooperation with ambulance services. The AUVA has a central office in Vienna, four regional offices and five local offices. It also has six trauma centres and four rehabilitation centres.

Standardisation body

Austrian Standards International

See more in its website and in OSHwiki

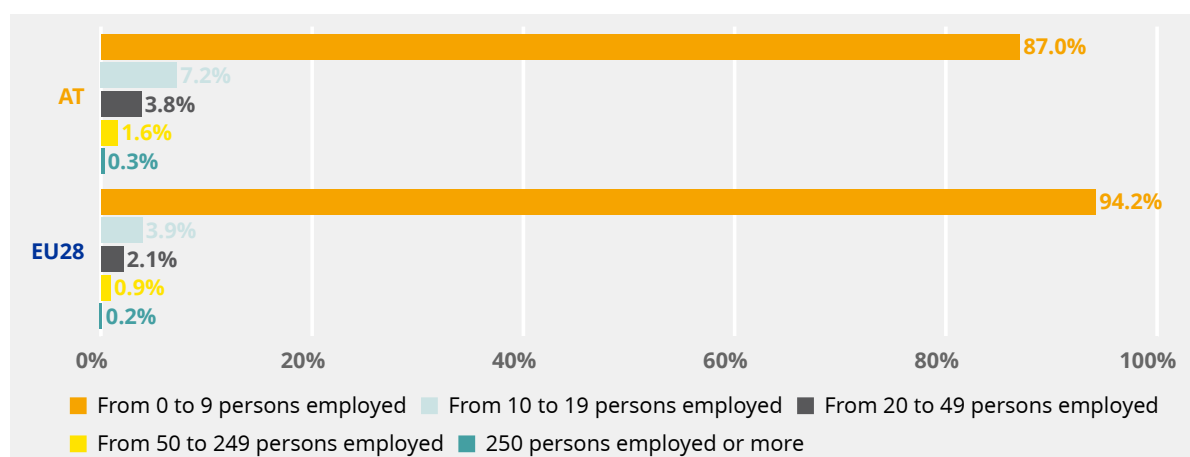
Austrian Standards encompasses Austrian Standards International (formerly Österreichisches Normungsinstitut), a non-profit service organisation (association), its subsidiary Austrian Standards plus GmbH, founded in 2008, and Austrian Standards Operations GmbH, founded in 2018 — a 100% subsidiary of Austrian Standards plus GmbH.

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.

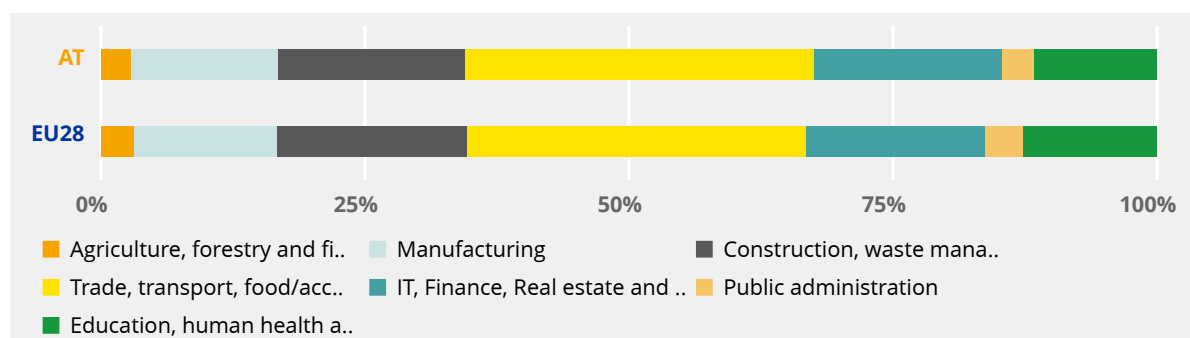
Source: EUROSTAT. For further information refer to Methodology

Company size



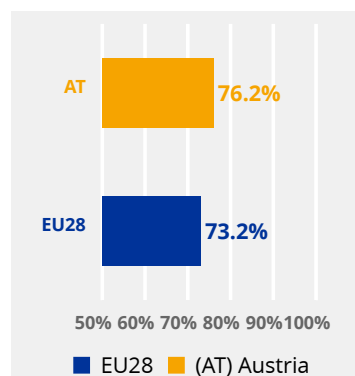
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
From 0 to 9 persons employed	AT	87	EU28	94.2
From 10 to 19 persons employed	AT	7.2	EU28	3.9
From 20 to 49 persons employed	AT	3.8	EU28	2.1
From 50 to 249 persons employed	AT	1.6	EU28	0.9
250 persons employed or more	AT	0.3	EU28	0.2

Employment per sector



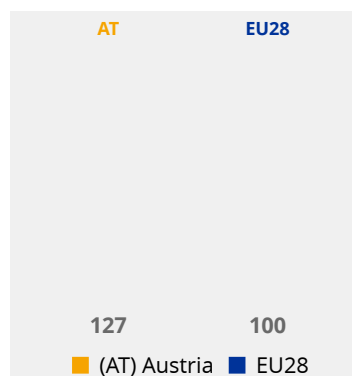
Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	AT	2.9	EU28	3.2
Manufacturing	AT	13.9	EU28	13.5
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	AT	17.7	EU28	18
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	AT	33.1	EU28	32.1
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	AT	17.8	EU28	16.9
Public administration	AT	3	EU28	3.7
Education, human health and social work activities	AT	11.6	EU28	12.7

Employment rate



Country	Value (%)
EU28	73.2
(AT) Austria	76.2

GDP per capita in relation to EU28 average



Country	Value (%)
(AT) Austria	127.4
EU28	100

Income per capita




Country	Year	Income
(AT) Austria	2010	19516
(AT) Austria	2018	23189
EU28	2010	14841
EU28	2018	17079

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:
AT	43.4 years	54 %	71.7 %	80.7 %	76.2 %	4.9 %

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



Structure of each National strategy

Basic information

Austrian document: **Österreichische ArbeitnehmerInnenschutzstrategie 2013-2020**

English document: **Occupational Safety and Health Strategy 2013 – 2020: Structures processes and tasks**

Former strategies: **Arbeitsschutzstrategie 2007-2012**

Background

The strategy links national and regional stakeholders in the field of OSH such as Ministries, accident insurances, social partners as well as OSH representatives. A common resolution was set to define the goals to reduce workplace accidents and occupational diseases .

Characteristics and objectives

The Austrian OSH Strategy is a process and consensus oriented umbrella strategy: with only a few fixed rules and objectives. The given flexibility and room shall support the OSH bodies to act responsible, to be motivated and innovative.

There is a fixed structure of the bodies consisting of the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board (Arbeitnehmerschutzbeirat ASB), national coordinators, the Strategic Platform, the Network of Labour Inspectorates with regional coordinators and the evaluation team.

They follow the Resolution , laid down by the Federal Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, other relevant ministries, social partners, accident insurances and other institutions relevant for OSH issues.

The objectives are proposed by the OSH bodies on the basis of the joint resolution and approved by the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board. If necessary, the fields of work of the working groups have to be adapted to the Resolution.

In the current strategy document three objectives were set:

- The reduction of work-related health risks, particularly strains on the musculoskeletal system and mental stress factors and the reduction of accidents at work
- The improvement of risk assessment and support via preventive specialists
- The strengthening of awareness and improvements in the initial and further education and training (both at school and in universities) for occupational safety and health.

Details and activity

Four expert committees/working groups were created:

Working group 1: Improvement of risk assessment and risk awareness

Special focus on micro and SME – developing guidance documents for:

- Temporary and mobile workplaces
- Implementation of the safety and health document (construction sites)
- Classification of measures for risk classes
- Vulnerable groups of workers (pregnant women, psychosocial problems, young workers, older workers)
- Selection of PPE
- Risk assessment of psychosocial risks and stress at work

Working group 2: Accident prevention

Working group 3: Prevention of work related and occupational diseases

Working group 4: Training and information regarding OSH issues

Actors and stakeholders

According to the Austrian sources experiences from previous occupational safety and health strategies have shown that good cooperation of all stakeholders involved in the field of safety and health at work is crucial for the success of the strategy. For that reason, the Austrian OSH Strategy 2013 – 2020 will try to further extend the cooperation of all stakeholders. The Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board officially appoints the leaders of:

- The four working groups
- The strategic platform
- The evaluation team

The Labour Inspectorate published a list of members of the four working groups. Members of the strategic platform are: AUVA - Austrian Social Insurance for Occupational Risks, WKÖ - Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, IV - Federation of Austrian Industries, BAK - the Federal Chamber of Labour, ÖGB - Confederation of Austrian Trade Unions, ÖÄK – Austrian Medical Association, ZAI – Central Labour Inspectorate. The evaluation team consists of experts from institutions of the strategic platform.

Resources and timeframe

Time frame: 2013 – 2020

No detailed budget and staff information.

Evaluation

No evaluation up to now.

The OSH strategy sticks to the main goals and issues of the former OSH strategy 2007 – 2012, including the following adaptations and changes:

- Four instead of five expert committees: repealing the expert committee “OSH strategy”,
- Creating a strategic platform,
- Setting up a committee for evaluation,
- Greater involvement of employers, the chamber of commerce and the Federation of Industries

Indicators for the evaluation of the OSH strategy 2007-2012

- Number of workplace accidents
- Days of absence due to psychosocial stress and MSD
- Compliance with OSH legislation
- Number of accesses on the website of the Labour inspectorate related to OSH

The evaluation team evaluates regularly the working groups, the strategic platform as well as the overall OSH strategy .

Ex ante indicators for the years 2012 to 2020: No indicators identified

Relation to EU Strategic Framework

Objectives and working group tasks are closely related to Challenge 1 and 2 of the EU-OSH Strategy. Moreover, a national coordinator is responsible to link with the European OSH Strategy.

Response of national strategies to EU challenges

Implementation record

Objective:

- Improvement of risk assessment and support via preventive specialists.

Working Group:

- Improvement of risk assessment and risk awareness

Activities:

- Special focus on micro and SME.
- Temporary and mobile workplaces and implementation of the safety and health document (construction sites).
- Vulnerable groups of workers (pregnant women, psychosocial problems, young workers, older workers).

Prevention of work-related diseases

Objectives:

- The reduction of work-related health risks, particularly strains on the musculoskeletal system.
- The reduction of work-related health risks, particularly mental stress factors.

Working Group:

- Prevention of work related and occupational diseases.

Tackling demographic change

Working Group:

- Improvement of risk assessment and risk awareness.

Activity:

- Special focus on micro and SME – developing guidance documents for vulnerable groups of workers (pregnant women, psychosocial problems, young workers, older workers).

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



Austria

20 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

71 %

Health and safety
representative

20 %

Trade union
representation

11 %

Health and safety
committee



EU27_2020

24 %

Joint consultative,
employment forum
or similar

57 %

Health and safety
representative

19 %

Trade union
representation

23 %

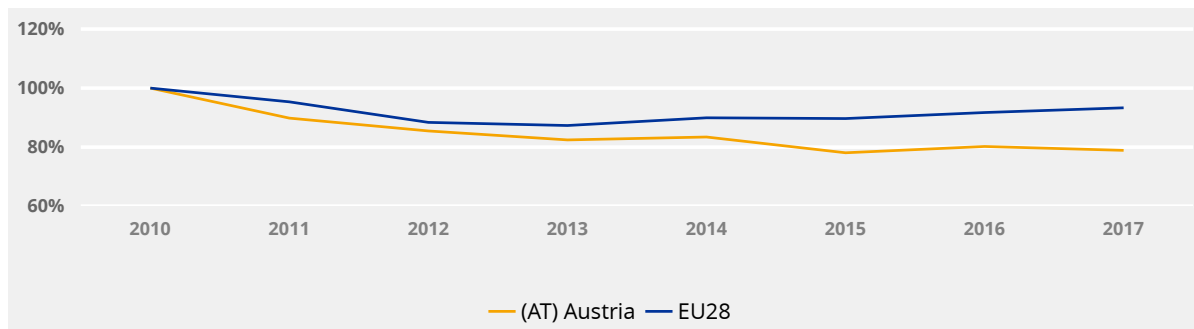
Health and safety
committee

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 [Methodology](#)

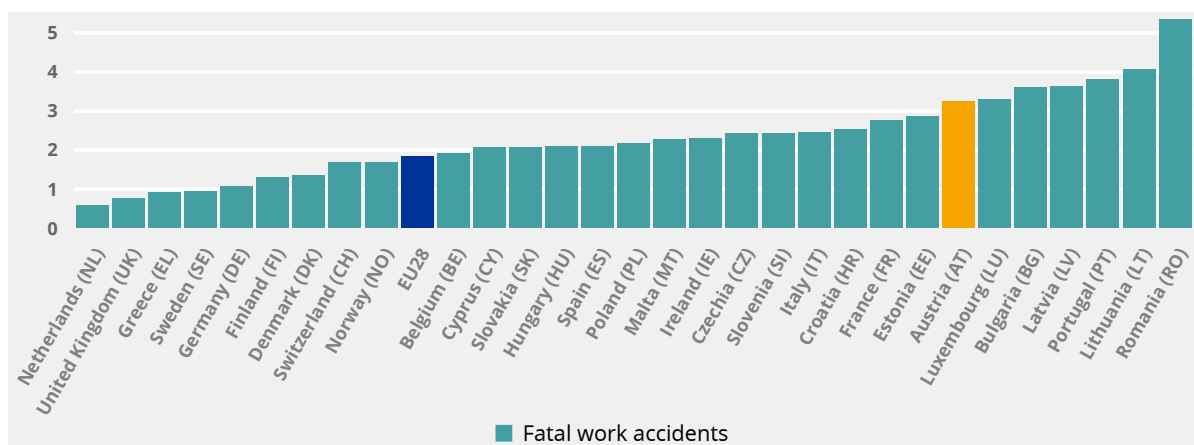
Non-fatal work accidents



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 (%)
(AT) Austria	2010	100	EU28	2010	100
(AT) Austria	2011	89.8	EU28	2011	95.3
(AT) Austria	2012	85.5	EU28	2012	88.4
(AT) Austria	2013	82.4	EU28	2013	87.3
(AT) Austria	2014	83.4	EU28	2014	89.9
(AT) Austria	2015	78.1	EU28	2015	89.7
(AT) Austria	2016	80.2	EU28	2016	91.7
(AT) Austria	2017	78.9	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)
EU28	1.9
Austria (AT)	3.3

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 %

Sick but at work

25 %

Health affected by
work

8 %

More than 15 days of
absence

73 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old



Austria

93 %

Satisfaction with
working conditions

13 %

Health problem in
the last 12 months

36 %

Sick but at work

24 %

Health affected by
work

12 %

More than 15 days of
absence

75 %

Likelihood of staying
in current job until 60
years old

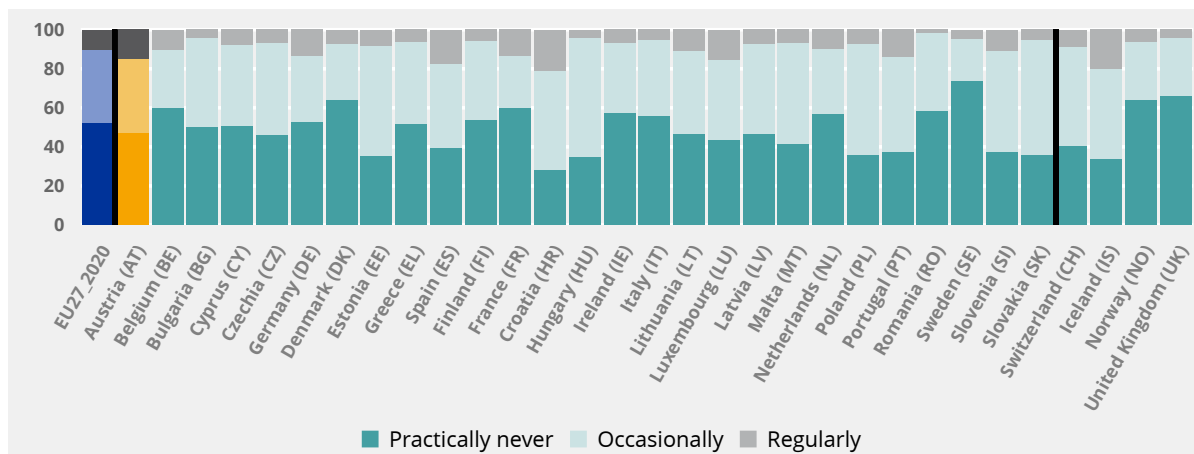
OSH outcomes and working conditions

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

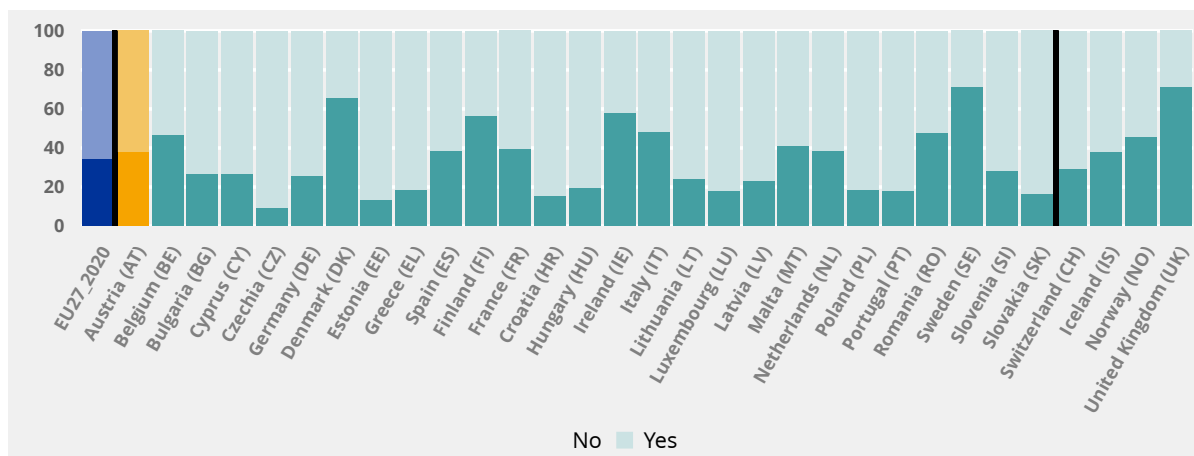
Health and safety discussed



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
Austria (AT)	14.9	37.7	47.4

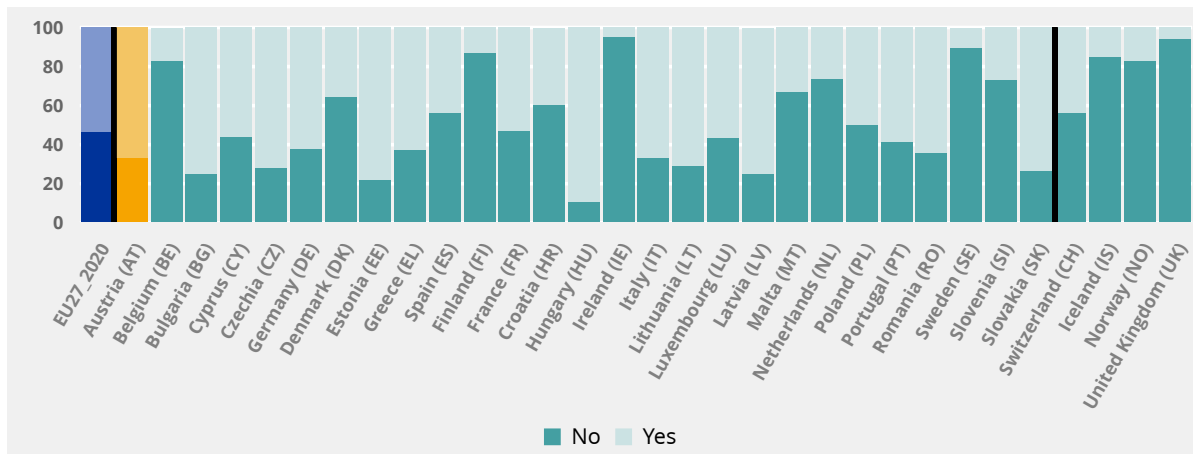
Action plan to prevent stress



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
Austria (AT)	37.9	62.1

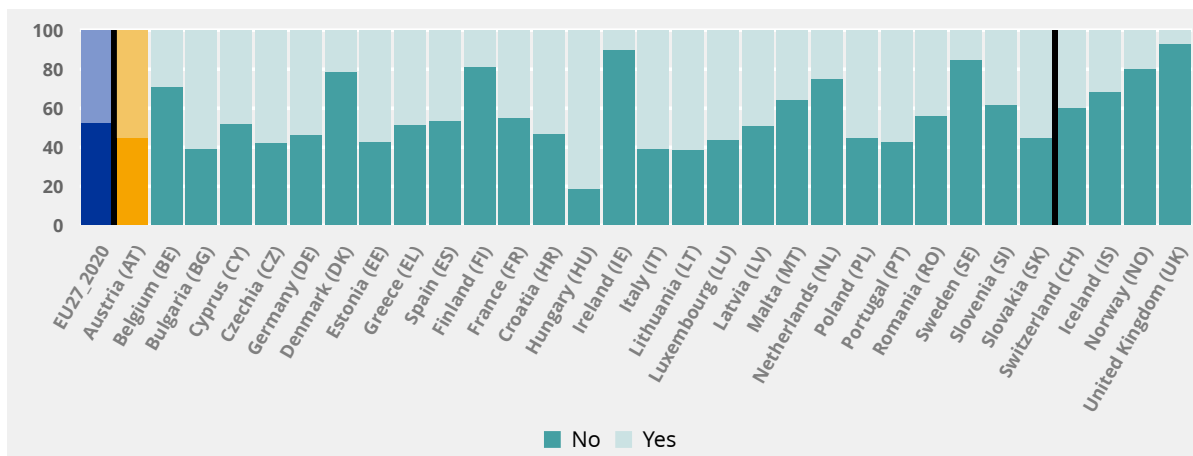
Procedure against bullying



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
Austria (AT)	33.3	66.7

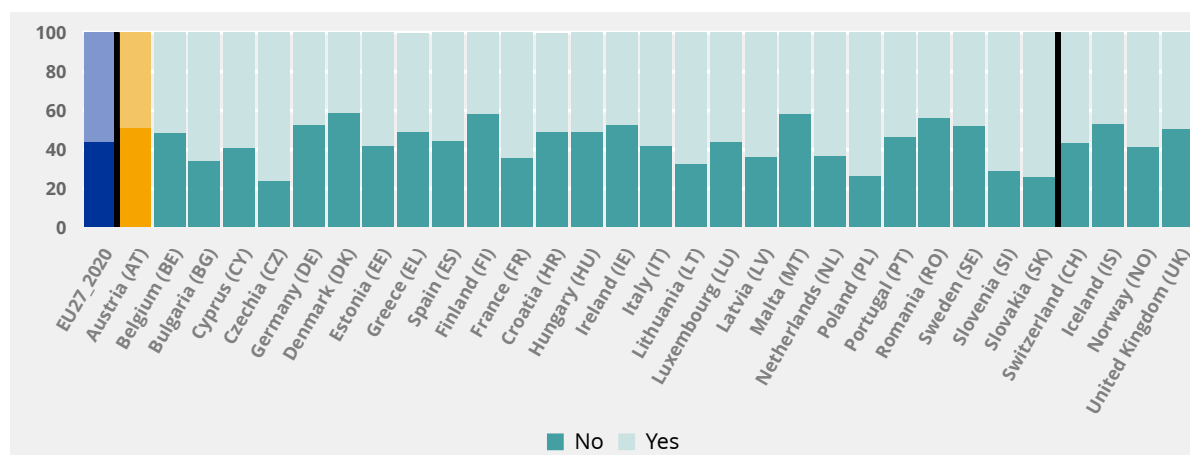
Procedures to deal with threats



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
Austria (AT)	44.9	55.1

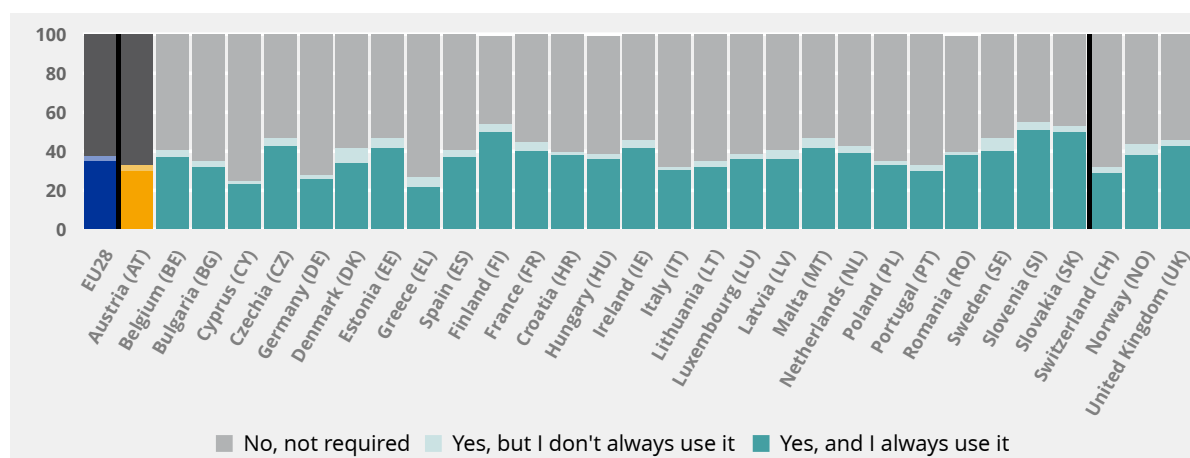
Measures to reduce work pressure



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
Austria (AT)	51	49

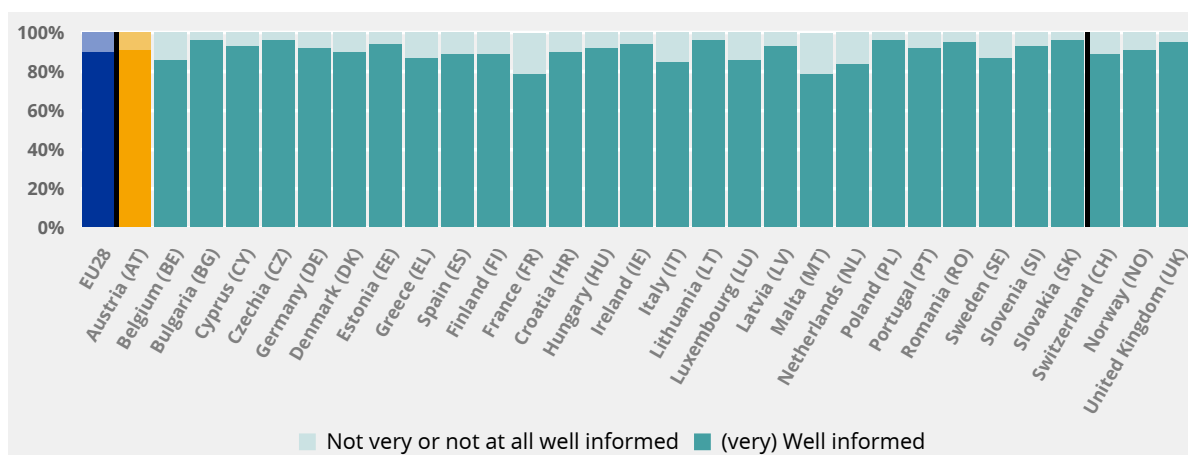
Use of personal protective equipment



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
Austria (AT)	67	3	30

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
Austria (AT)	91	9

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.

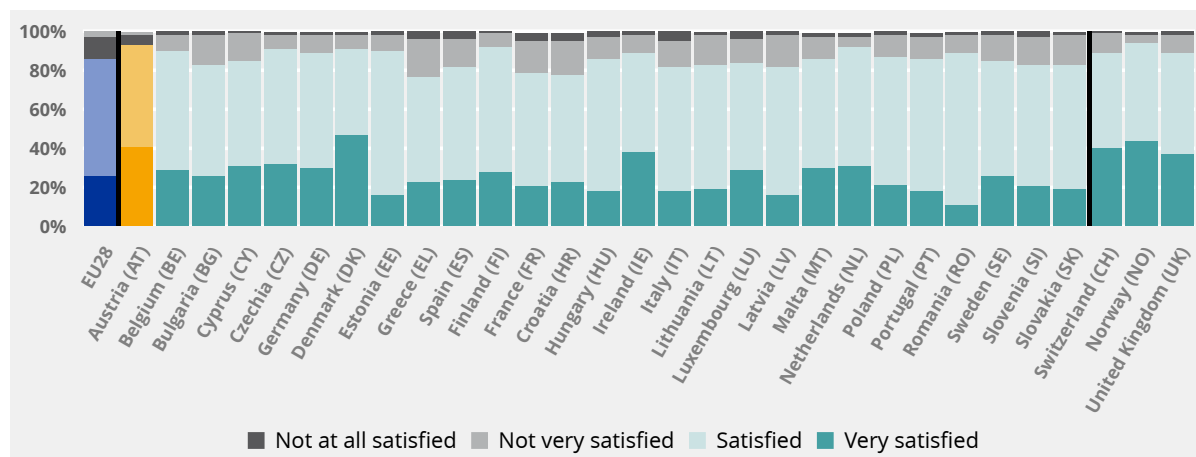
Sources: ESENER 2019 Survey and European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS). For further information refer to Methodology

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

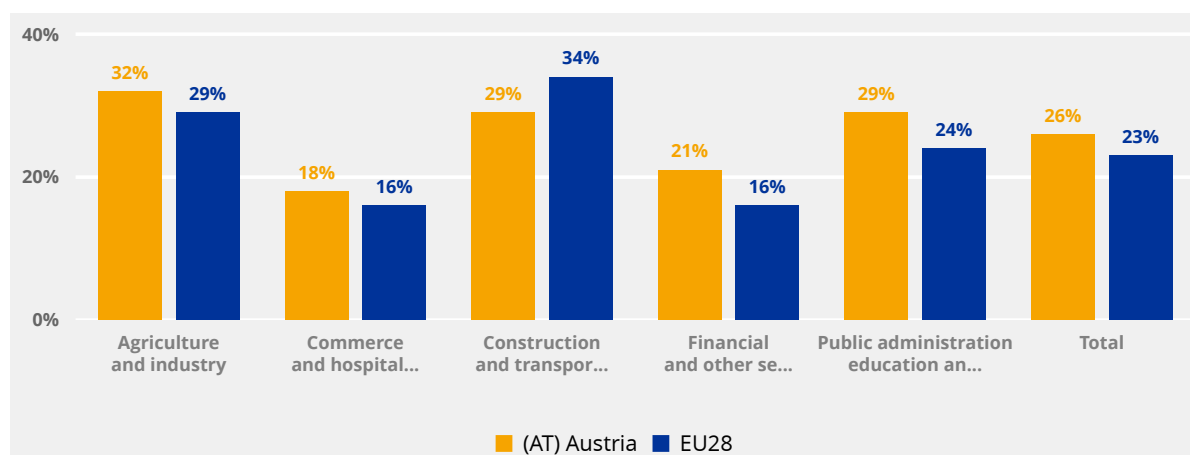
How satisfied are you with working conditions in your main paid job?



The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "How satisfied are you with working conditions in your main paid job?"

Country	Not at all satisfied (%)	Not very satisfied (%)	Satisfied (%)	Very satisfied (%)
EU28	3	11	60	26
Austria (AT)	1	6	52	41

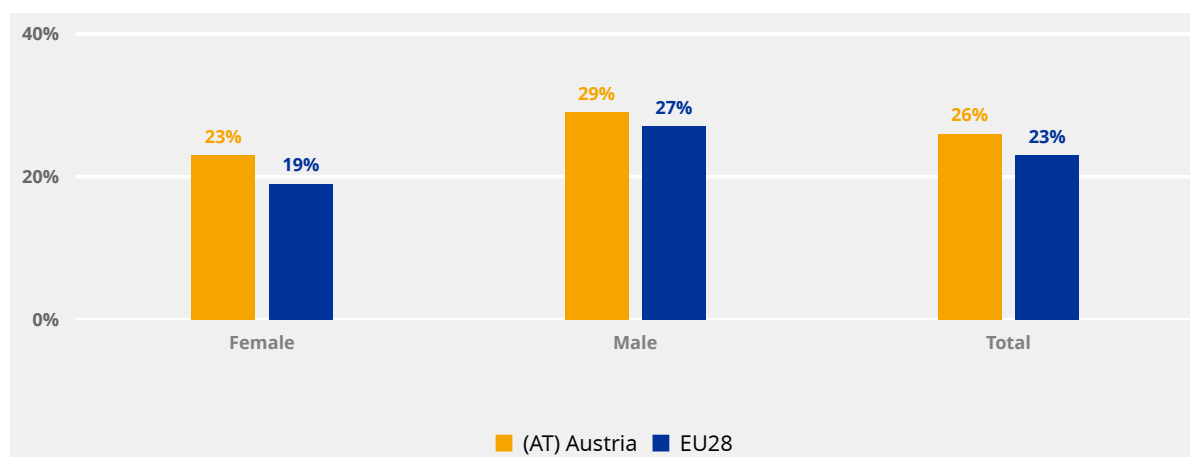
Do you think your health or safety is at risk because of your work?



The diagram presents the 'yes' responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) - by Member State and sector - to the question : "Do you think your health or safety is at risk because of your work?"

Sector	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Agriculture and industry	(AT) Austria	32	EU28	29
Commerce and hospitality	(AT) Austria	18	EU28	16
Construction and transport	(AT) Austria	29	EU28	34
Financial and other services	(AT) Austria	21	EU28	16
Public administration education and health	(AT) Austria	29	EU28	24
Total	(AT) Austria	26	EU28	23

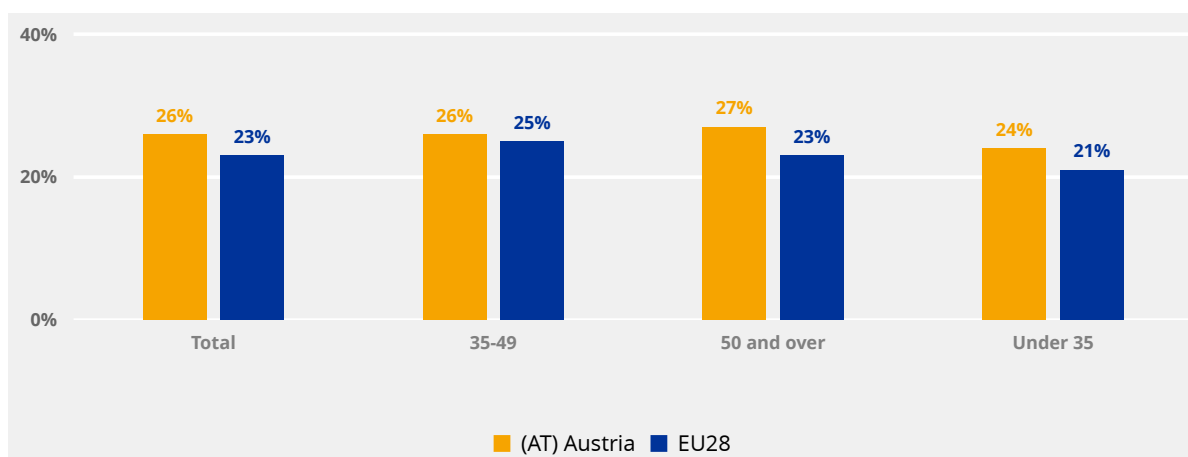
Do you think your health or safety is at risk because of your work?



The diagram presents the 'yes' responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) - by Member State and gender- to the question: "Do you think your health or safety is at risk because of your work?"

Gender	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Female	(AT) Austria	23	EU28	19
Male	(AT) Austria	29	EU28	27
Total	(AT) Austria	26	EU28	23

Do you think your health or safety is at risk because of your work?



The diagram presents the 'yes' responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) - by Member State and age - to the question : “Do you think your health or safety is at risk because of your work?”

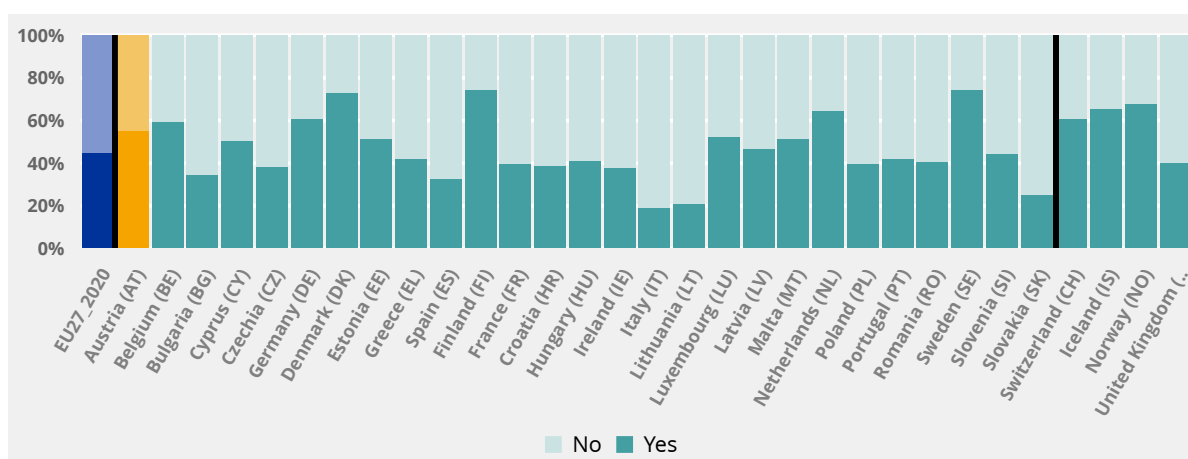
Age	Country	Value (%)	Country	Value (%)
Total	(AT) Austria	26	EU28	23
35-49	(AT) Austria	26	EU28	25
50 and over	(AT) Austria	27	EU28	23
Under 35	(AT) Austria	24	EU28	21

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

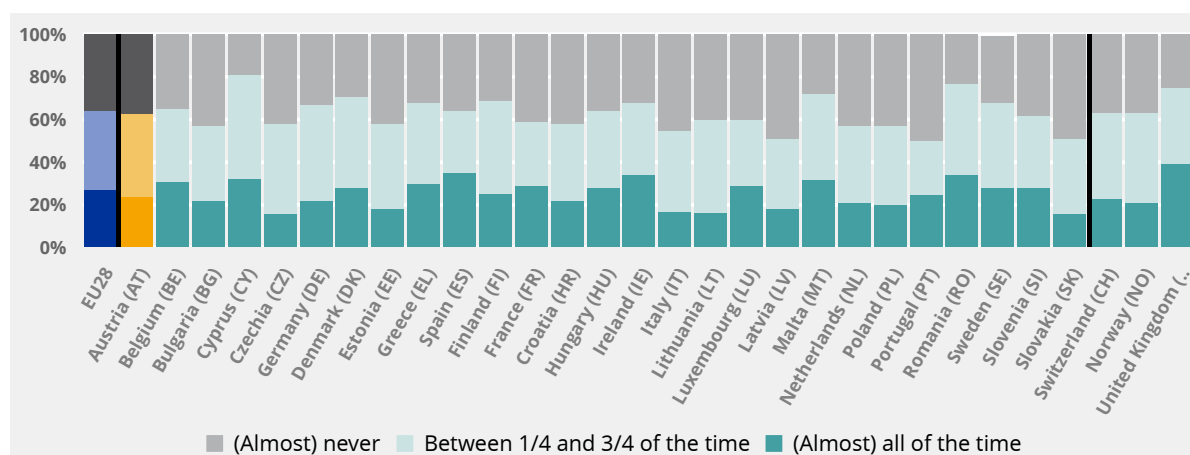
Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment? Time pressure



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
Austria (AT)	55.3	44.7

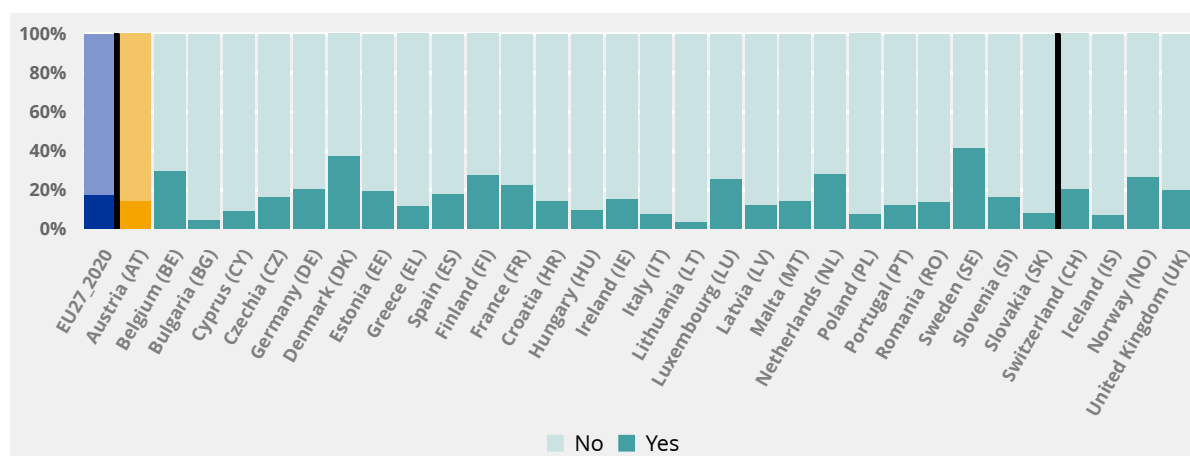
Does your job involve working to tight deadlines?



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
Austria (AT)	38	39	24

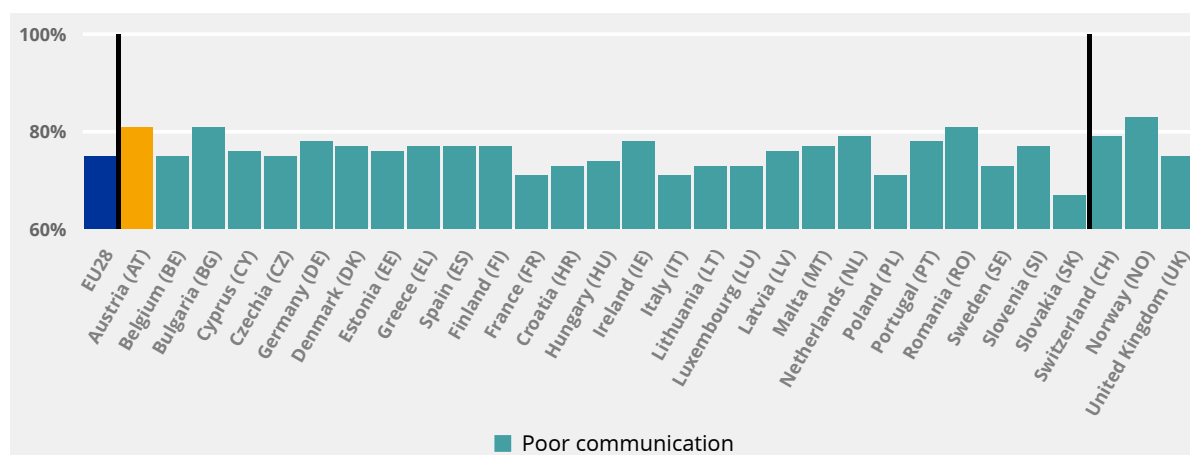
Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment? Poor communication



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
Austria (AT)	14.4	85.6

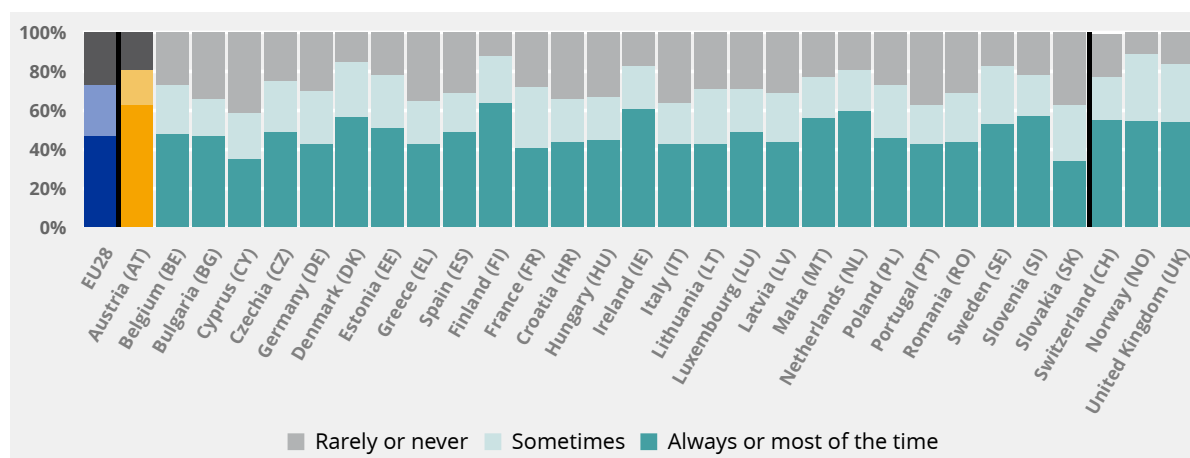
Level of fairness, cooperation and trust



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
Austria (AT)	81

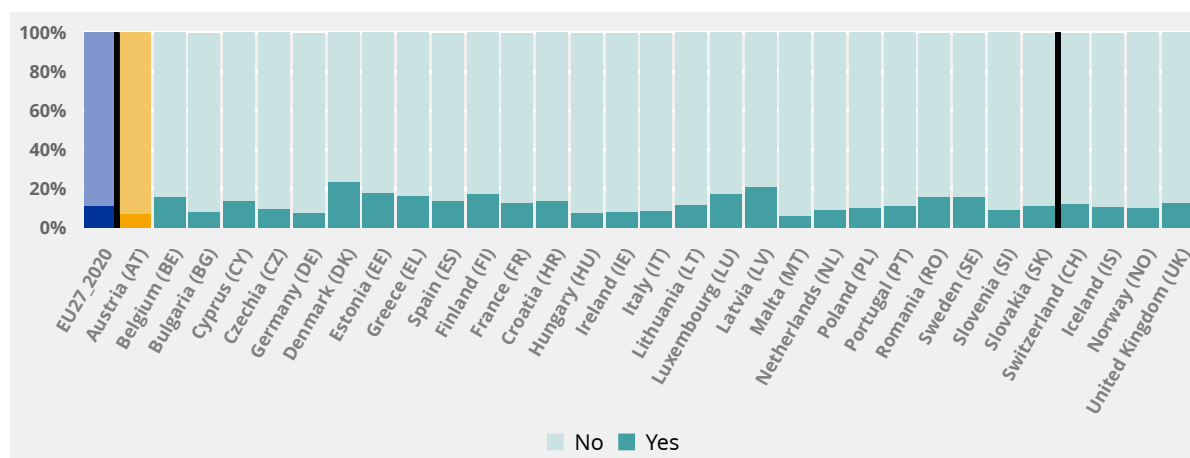
Can you influence decisions that are important for your work?



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
Austria (AT)	19	18	63

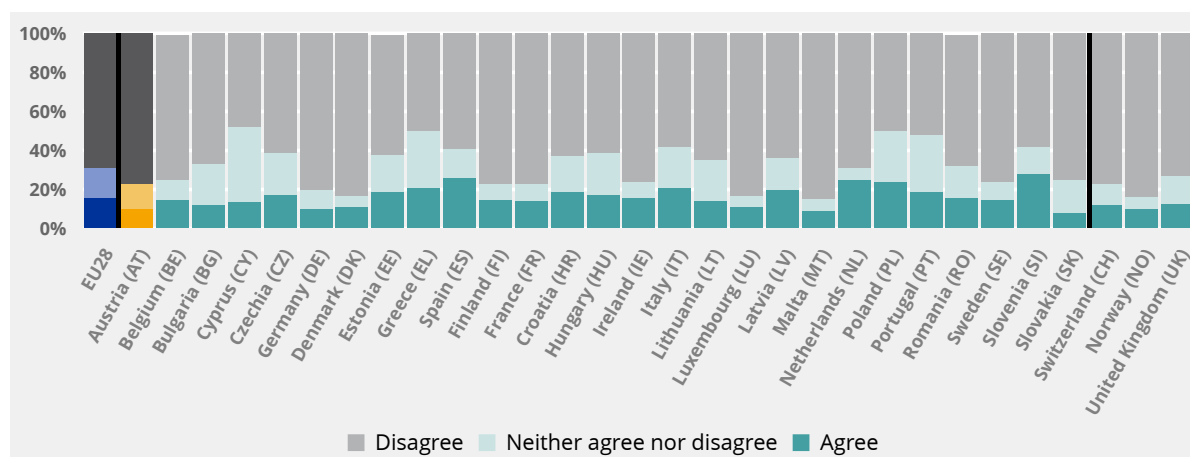
Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment? Fear of job loss



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
Austria (AT)	7	93

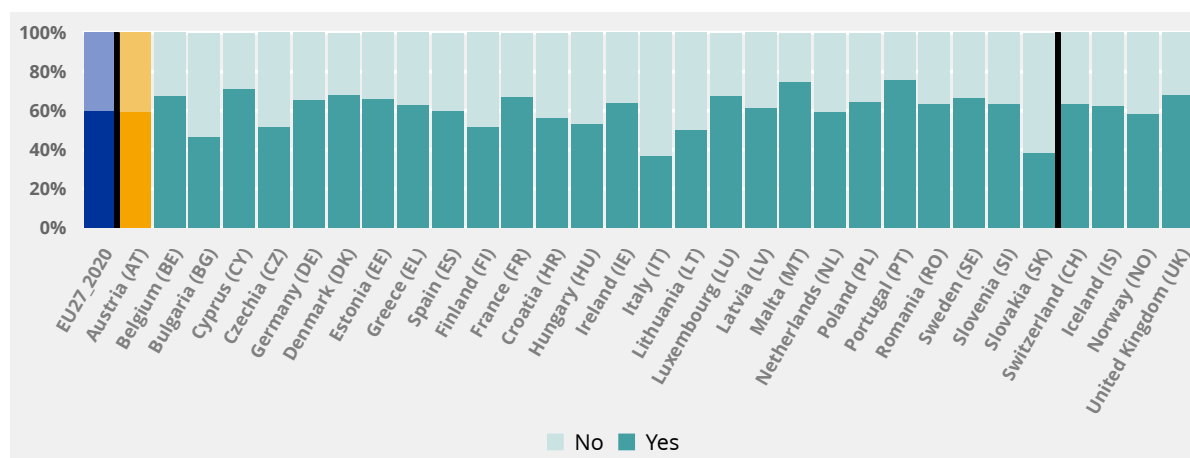
I might lose my job in the next 6 months



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
Austria (AT)	77	13	10

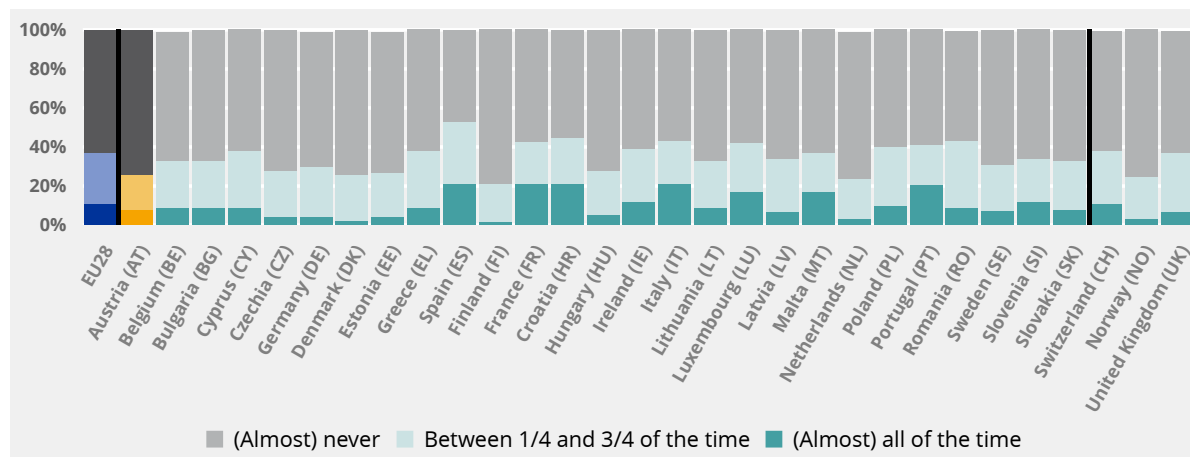
Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment? Difficult clients



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
Austria (AT)	59.4	40.6

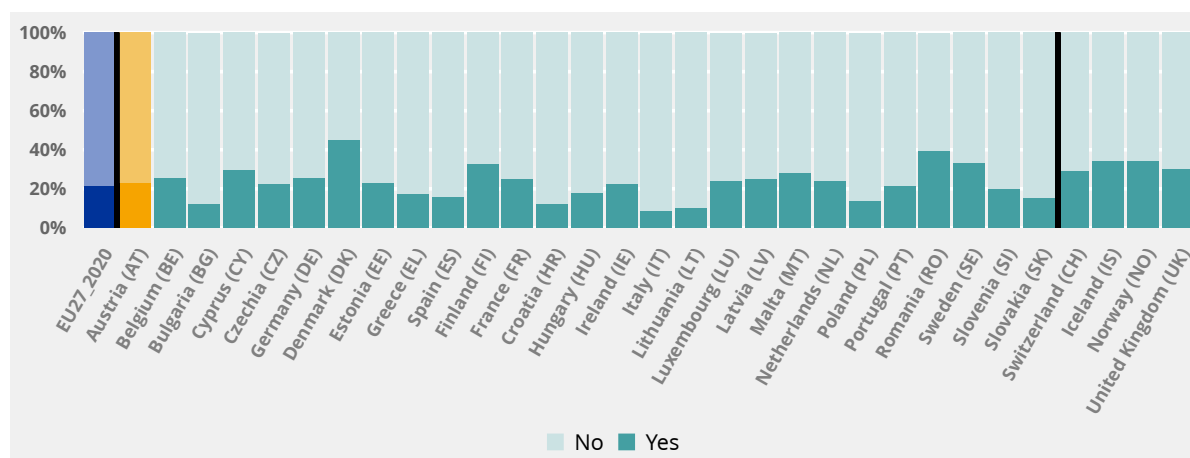
Does your work involve handling angry clients?



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
Austria (AT)	74	18	8

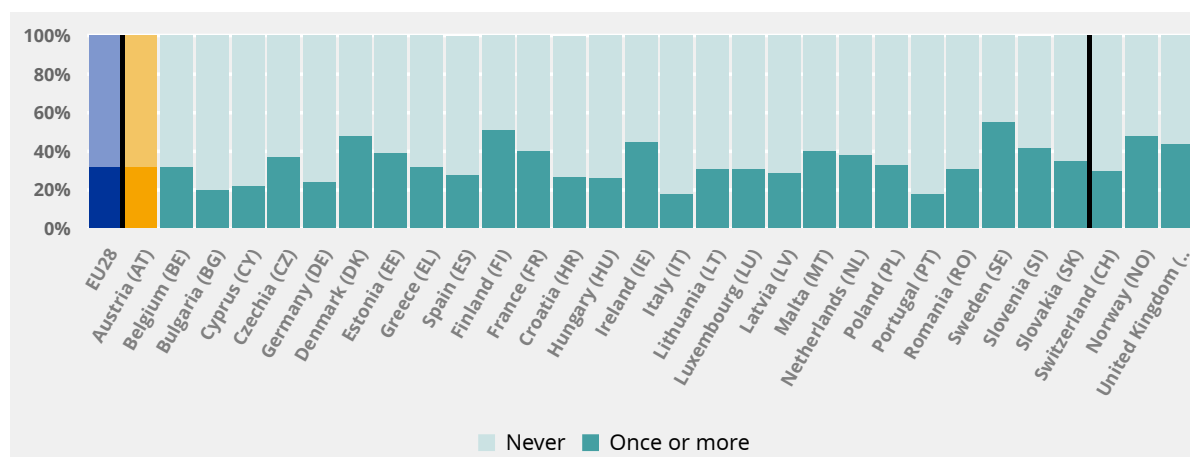
Please tell me for each of the following risks whether or not it is present in the establishment? Working hours



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
Austria (AT)	23.2	76.8

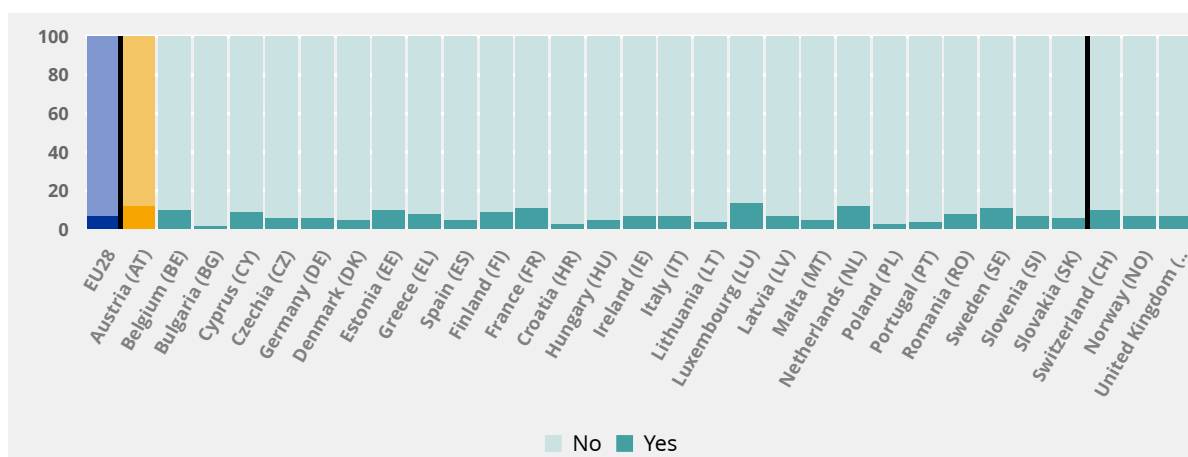
How many times a month do you work more than 10 hours a day?



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
Austria (AT)	32	68

Have you been subjected to discrimination at work in the last 12 months?



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?"

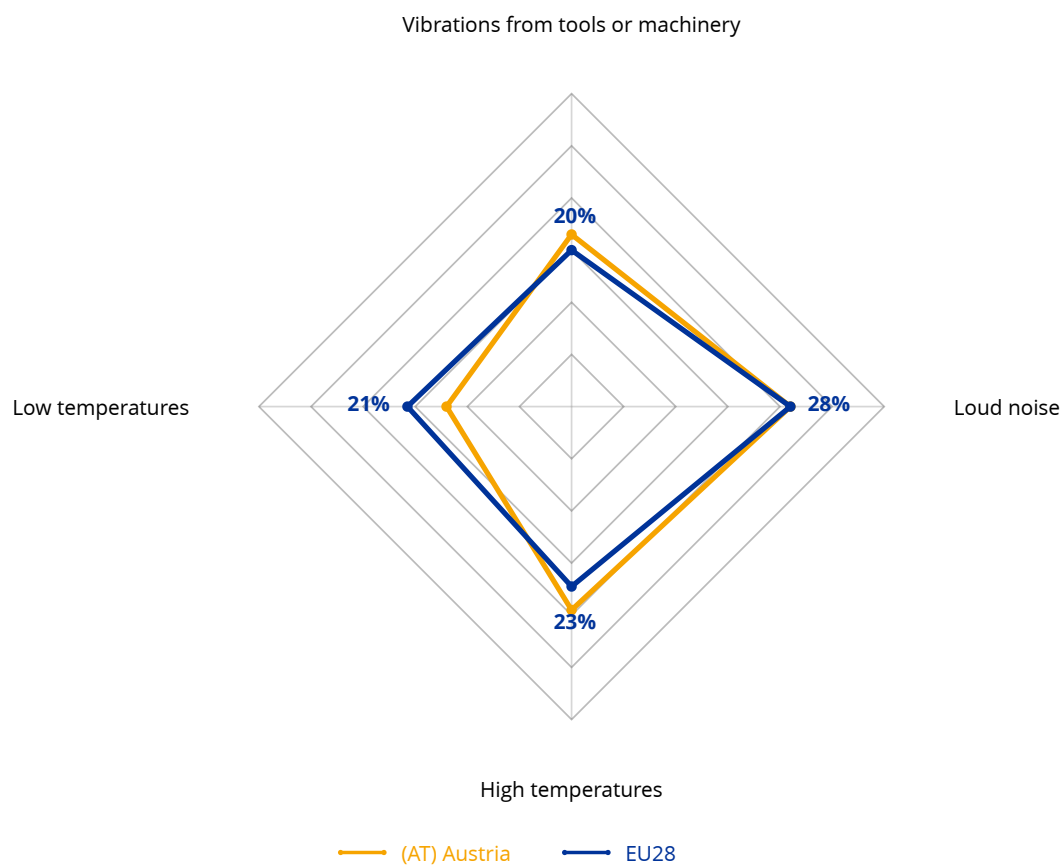
Country	Yes (%)	No (%)
EU28	7	93
Austria (AT)	12	88

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

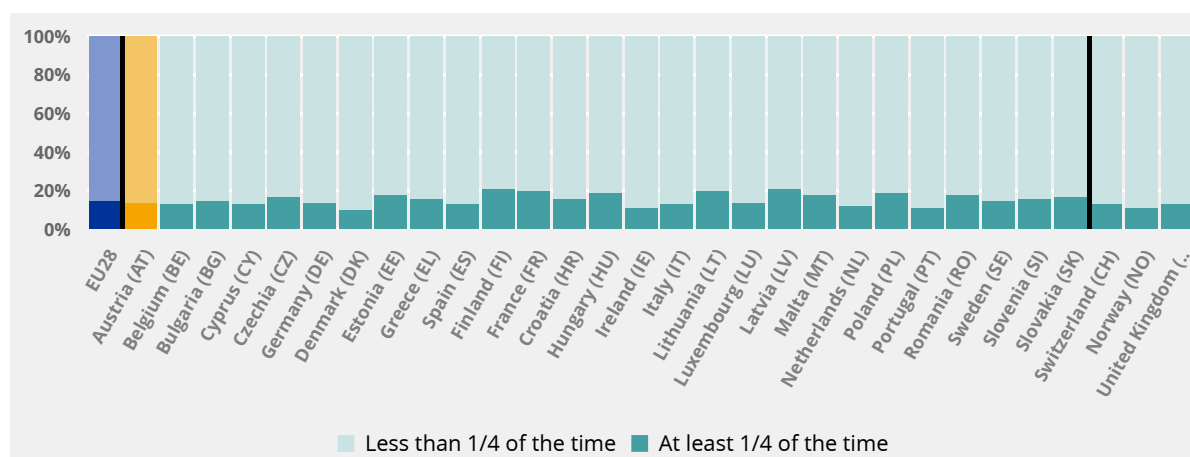
Vibrations, loud noise and temperature



Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Vibrations from tools or machinery	(AT) Austria	22
Loud noise	(AT) Austria	28
High temperatures	(AT) Austria	26
Low temperatures	(AT) Austria	16
Vibrations from tools or machinery	EU28	20
Loud noise	EU28	28
High temperatures	EU28	23
Low temperatures	EU28	21

Exposure to dangerous substances

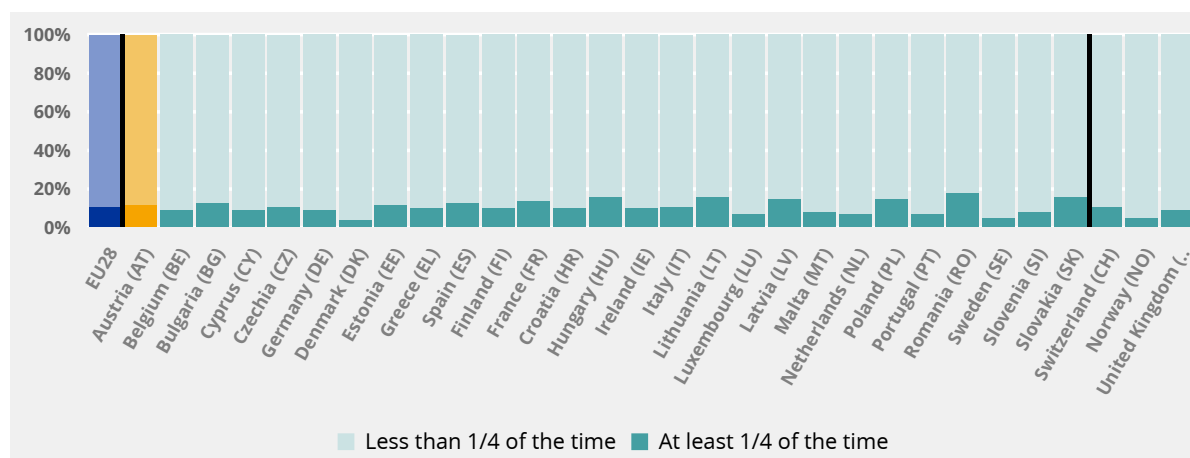
Are you exposed to breathing in smoke, fumes, powder or dust?



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
Austria (AT)	86	14

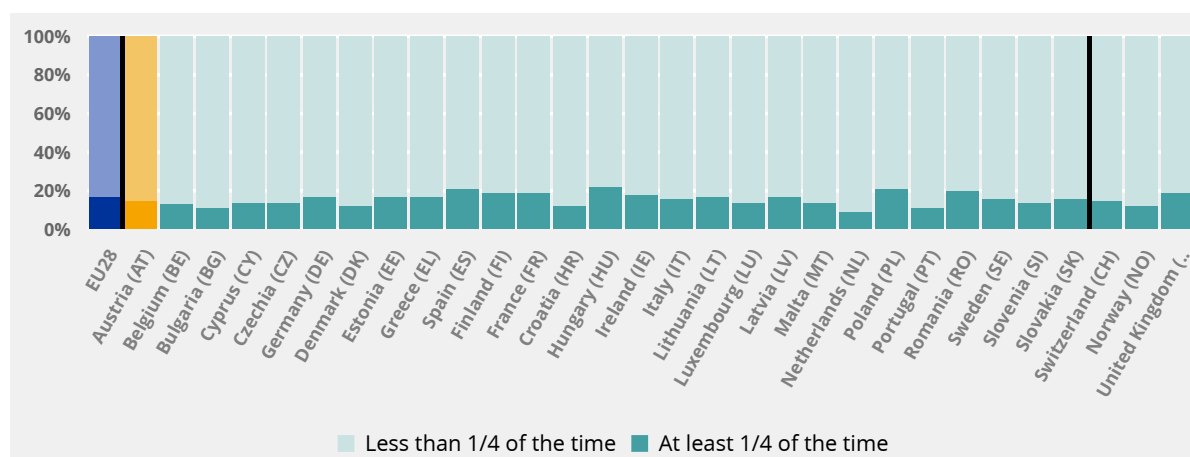
Are you exposed to breathing in vapours?



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
Austria (AT)	88	12

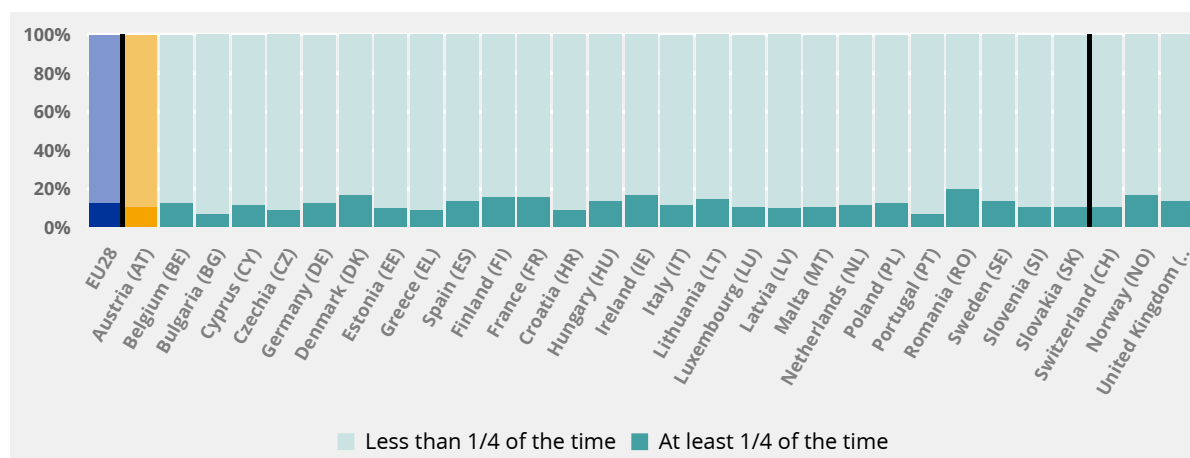
Are you exposed to chemical products or substances?



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
Austria (AT)	85	15

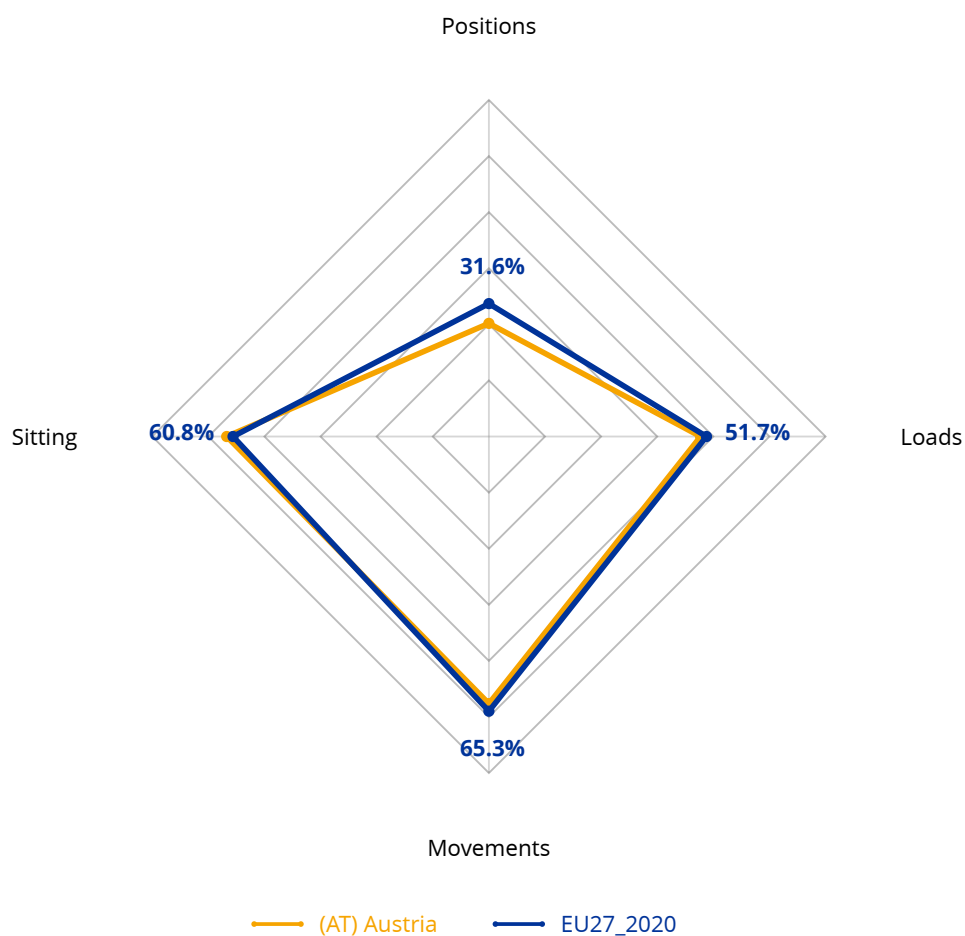
Are you exposed to materials which can be infectious?



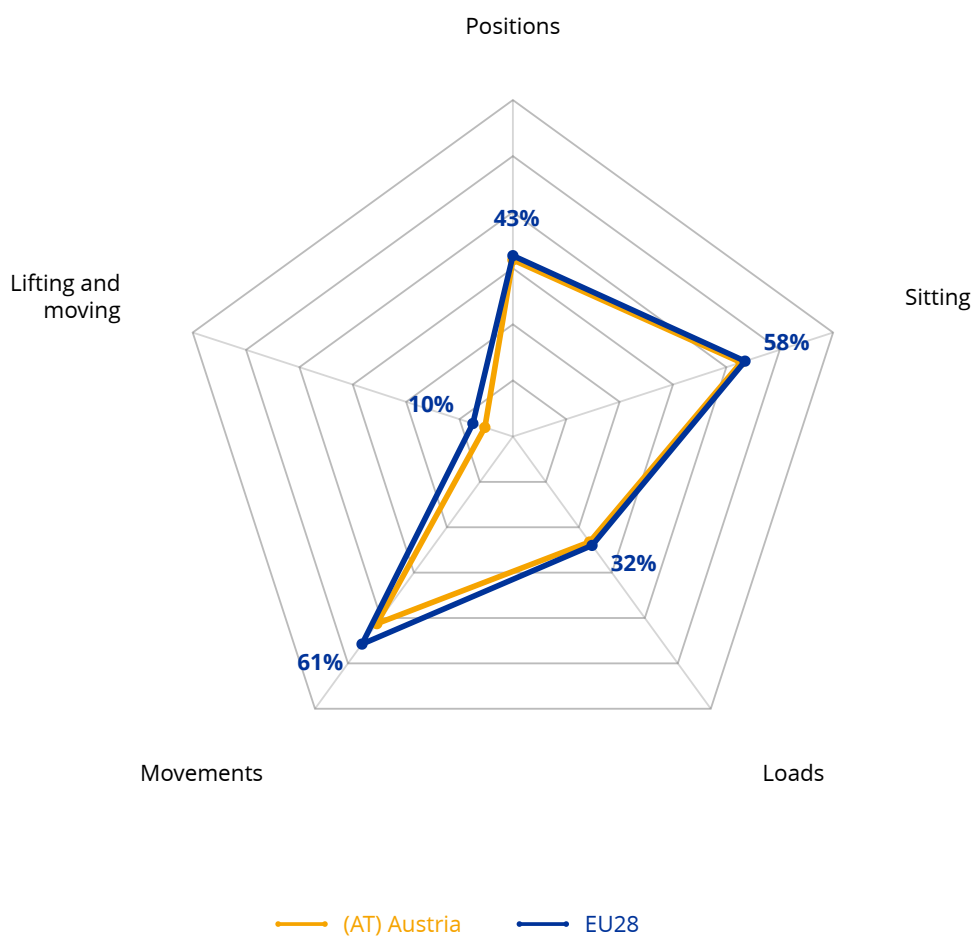
The diagram presents the responses in the European Working Conditions Survey 2015 (EWCS) to the question: "Are you exposed to materials which can be infectious?"

Country	Less than 1/4 of the time (%)	At least 1/4 of the time (%)
EU28	87	13
Austria (AT)	89	11

Ergonomic risks - ESENER



Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Positions	(AT) Austria	26.9
Loads	(AT) Austria	50.3
Movements	(AT) Austria	63.5
Sitting	(AT) Austria	62.3
Positions	EU27_2020	31.6
Loads	EU27_2020	51.7
Movements	EU27_2020	65.3
Sitting	EU27_2020	60.8



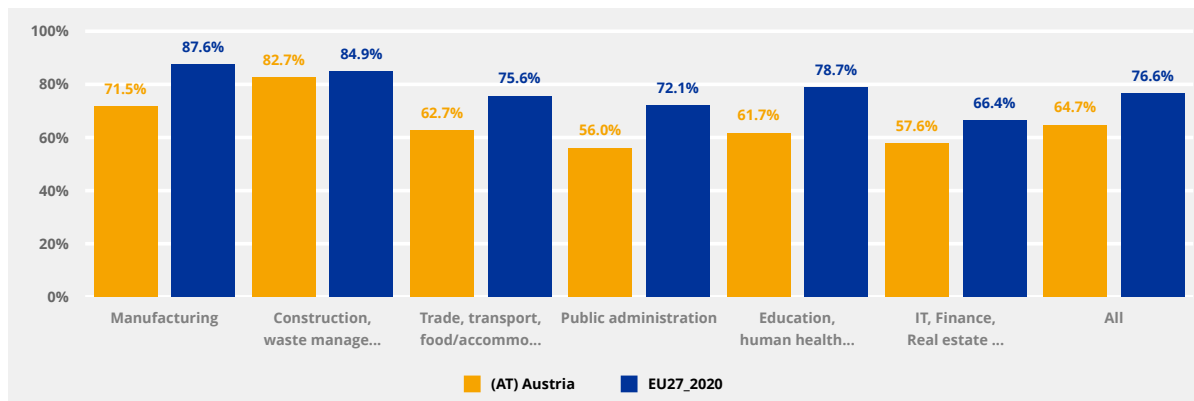
Indicator	Country	Value (%)
Positions	(AT) Austria	42
Sitting	(AT) Austria	57
Loads	(AT) Austria	31
Movements	(AT) Austria	55
Lifting and moving	(AT) Austria	7
Positions	EU28	43
Sitting	EU28	58
Loads	EU28	32
Movements	EU28	61
Lifting and moving	EU28	10

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

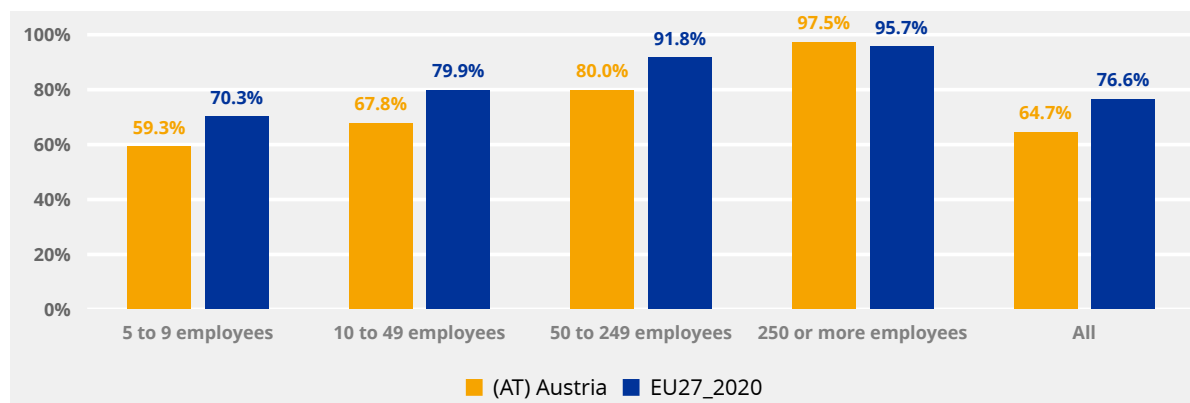
Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?



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	(AT) Austria	71.5	EU27_2020	87.6
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(AT) Austria	82.7	EU27_2020	84.9
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(AT) Austria	62.7	EU27_2020	75.6
Public administration	(AT) Austria	56	EU27_2020	72.1
Education, human health and social work activities	(AT) Austria	61.7	EU27_2020	78.7
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(AT) Austria	57.6	EU27_2020	66.4
All	(AT) Austria	64.7	EU27_2020	76.6

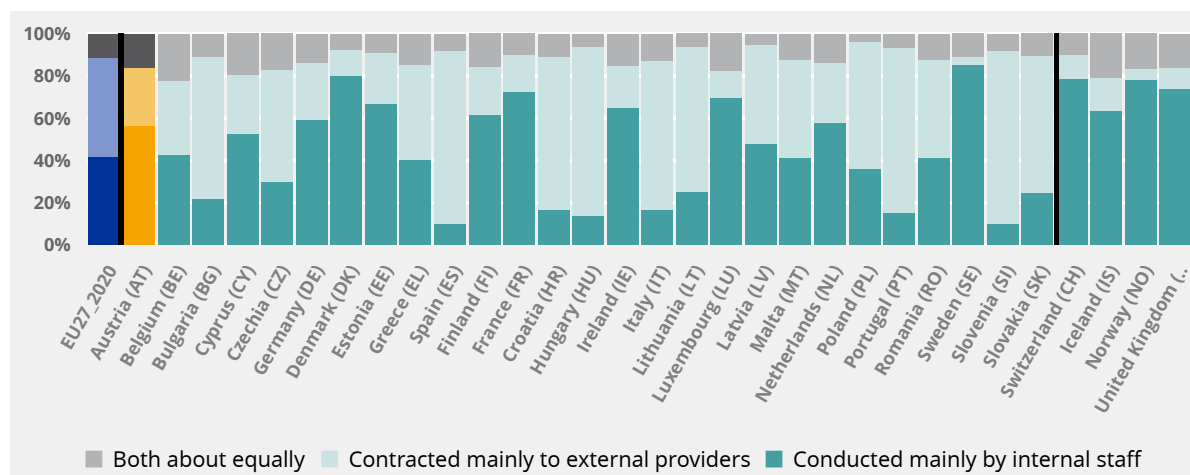
Does your establishment regularly carry out workplace risk assessments?



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	(AT) Austria	59.3	EU27_2020	70.3
10 to 49 employees	(AT) Austria	67.8	EU27_2020	79.9
50 to 249 employees	(AT) Austria	80	EU27_2020	91.8
250 or more employees	(AT) Austria	97.5	EU27_2020	95.7
All	(AT) Austria	64.7	EU27_2020	76.6

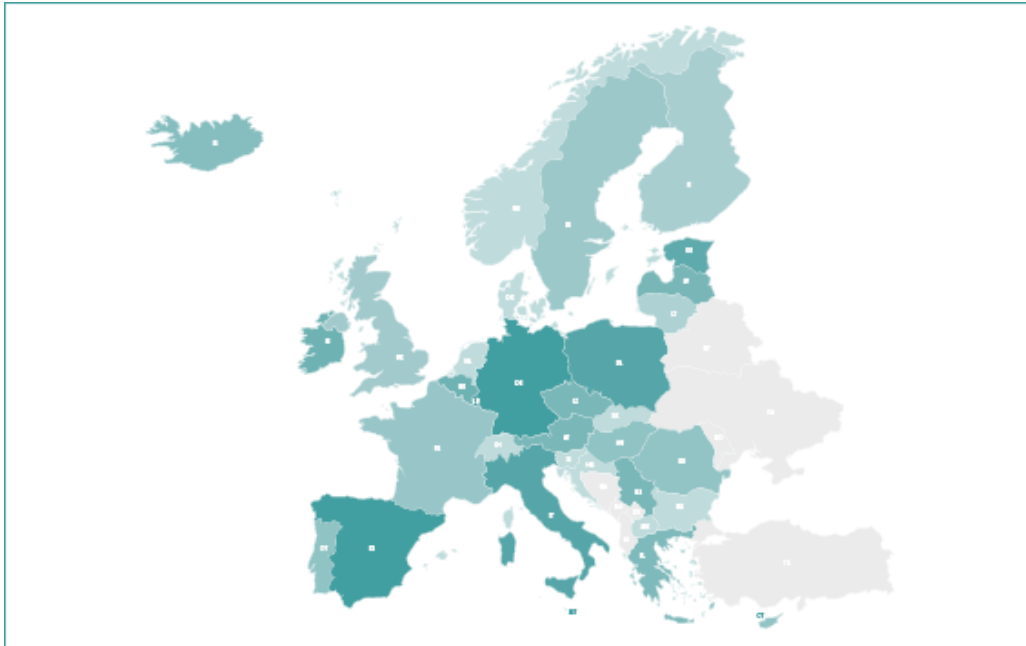
Are workplace risk assessments mainly conducted by internal staff or are they contracted to external service providers?



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?”

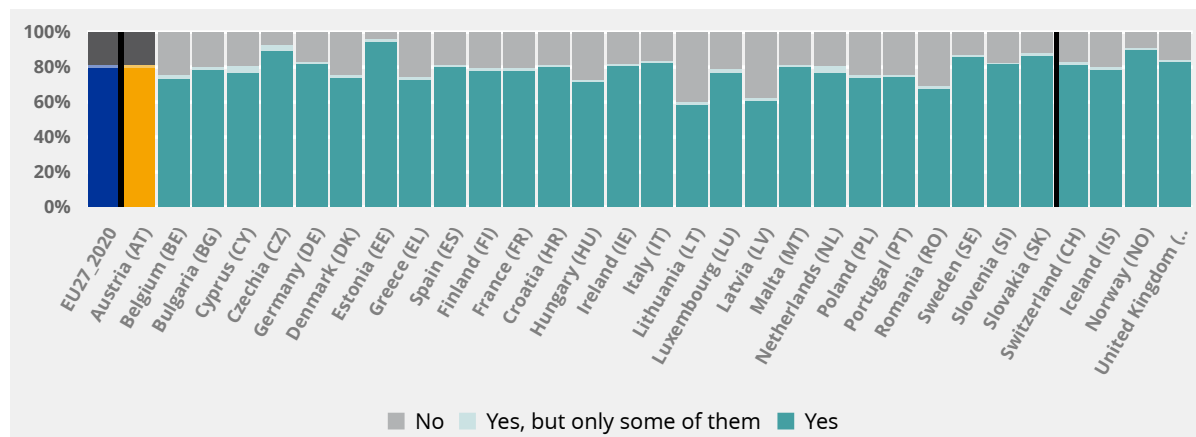
Country	Both about equal (%)	External (%)	Internal (%)
EU27_2020	11.2	47.1	41.7
Austria (AT)	16	27.7	56.4

Evaluated aspects in risk assessments



Responses to Evaluated aspects can be found in ESENER 2019 Survey in the section OSH Management – Aspects evaluated in the workplace risk assessment. For further information please, check the ESENER methodology.

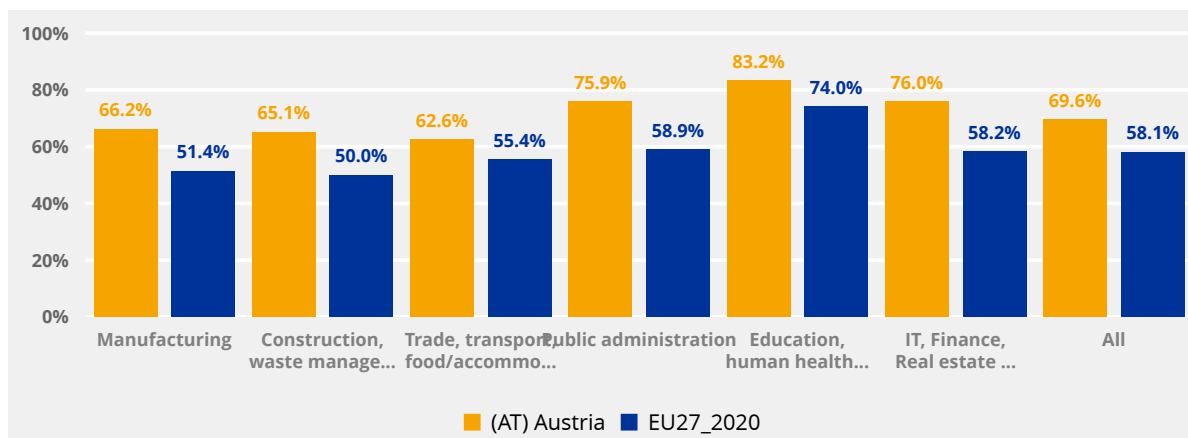
Are the health and safety representatives provided with any training during work time?



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
Austria (AT)	18.8	0.7	80.5

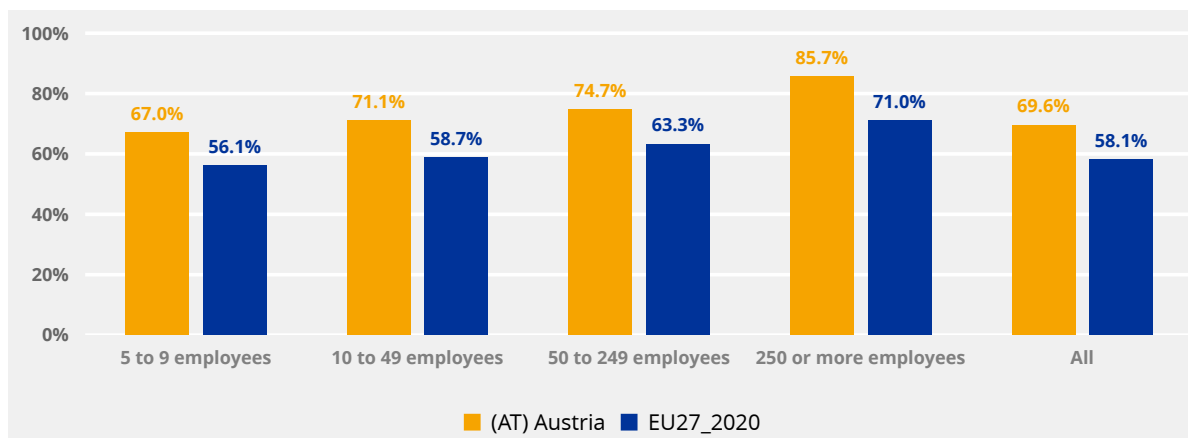
Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?



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	(AT) Austria	66.2	EU27_2020	51.4
Construction, waste management, water and electricity supply	(AT) Austria	65.1	EU27_2020	50
Trade, transport, food/accommodation and recreation activities	(AT) Austria	62.6	EU27_2020	55.4
Public administration	(AT) Austria	75.9	EU27_2020	58.9
Education, human health and social work activities	(AT) Austria	83.2	EU27_2020	74
IT, Finance, Real estate and other technical scientific or personal service activities	(AT) Austria	76	EU27_2020	58.2
All	(AT) Austria	69.6	EU27_2020	58.1

Did the employees have a role in the design and set-up of measures to address psychosocial risks?



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	(AT) Austria	67	EU27_2020	56.1
10 to 49 employees	(AT) Austria	71.1	EU27_2020	58.7
50 to 249 employees	(AT) Austria	74.7	EU27_2020	63.3
250 or more employees	(AT) Austria	85.7	EU27_2020	71
All	(AT) Austria	69.6	EU27_2020	58.1

OSH outcomes and working conditions

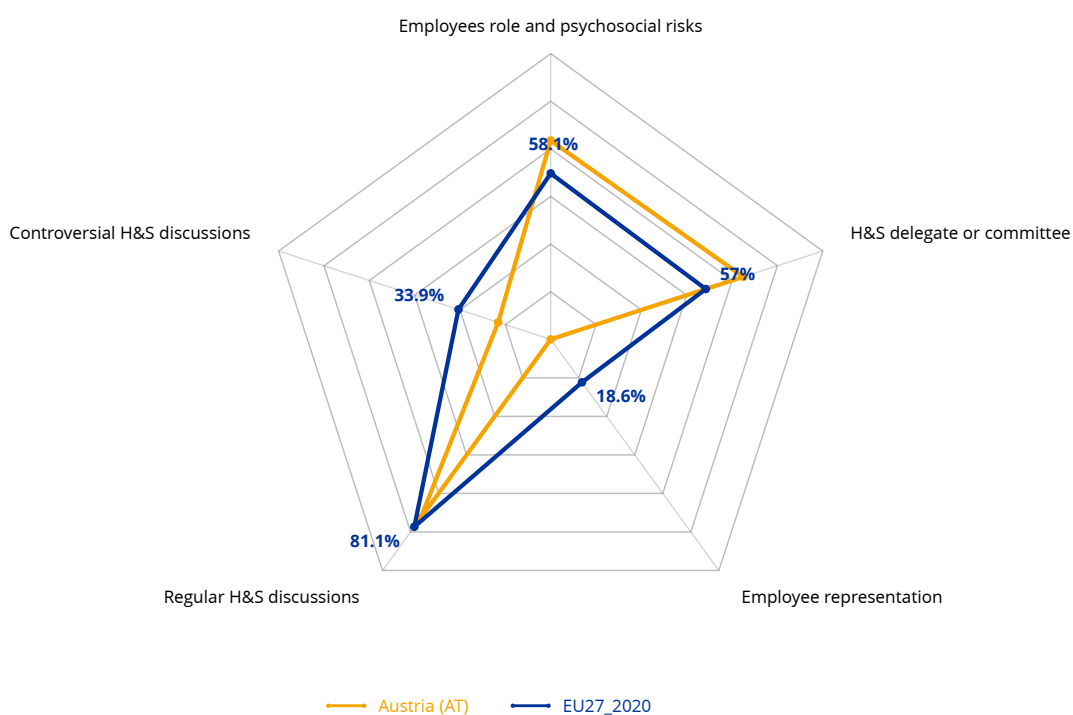
Worker involvement

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

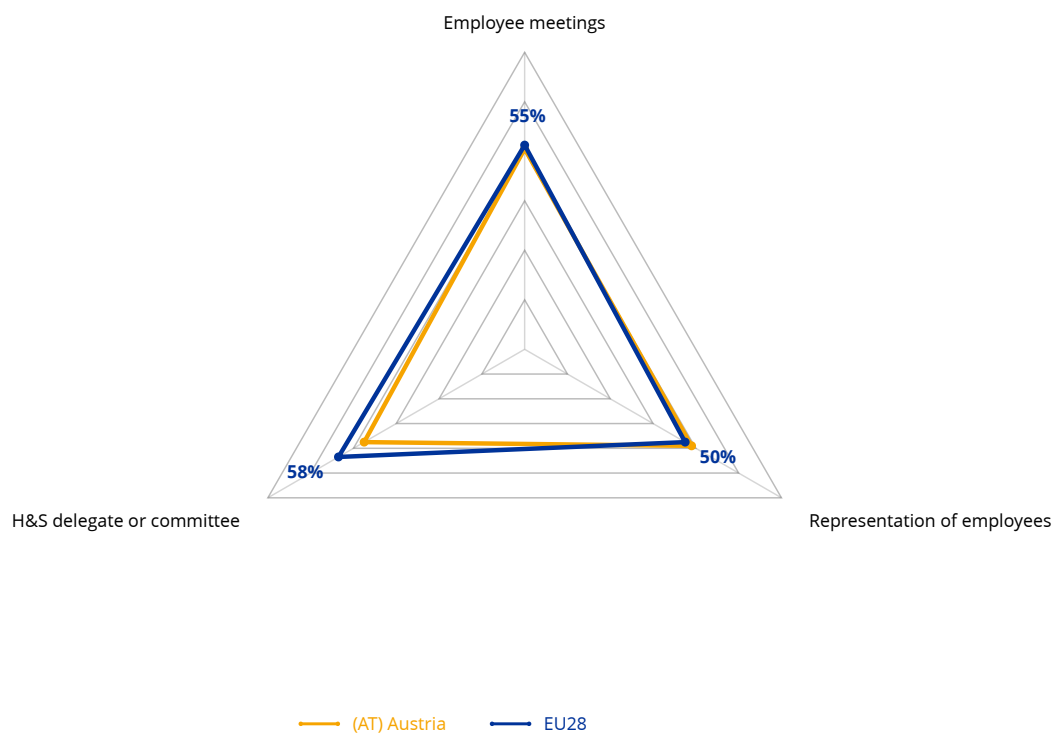
Worker involvement

ESENER



Sector	Country	Value (%)
Employees role and psychosocial risks	Austria (AT)	69.6
H&S delegate or committee	Austria (AT)	70.8
Employee representation	Austria (AT)	0
Regular H&S discussions	Austria (AT)	77.4
Controversial H&S discussions	Austria (AT)	19.3
Employees role and psychosocial risks	EU27_2020	58.1
H&S delegate or committee	EU27_2020	57
Employee representation	EU27_2020	18.6
Regular H&S discussions	EU27_2020	81.1
Controversial H&S discussions	EU27_2020	33.9

EWCS



Sector	Country	Value (%)
Employee meetings	(AT) Austria	54
Representation of employees	(AT) Austria	52
H&S delegate or committee	(AT) Austria	50
Employee meetings	EU28	55
Representation of employees	EU28	50
H&S delegate or committee	EU28	58

OSH infrastructure **Enforcement capacity**

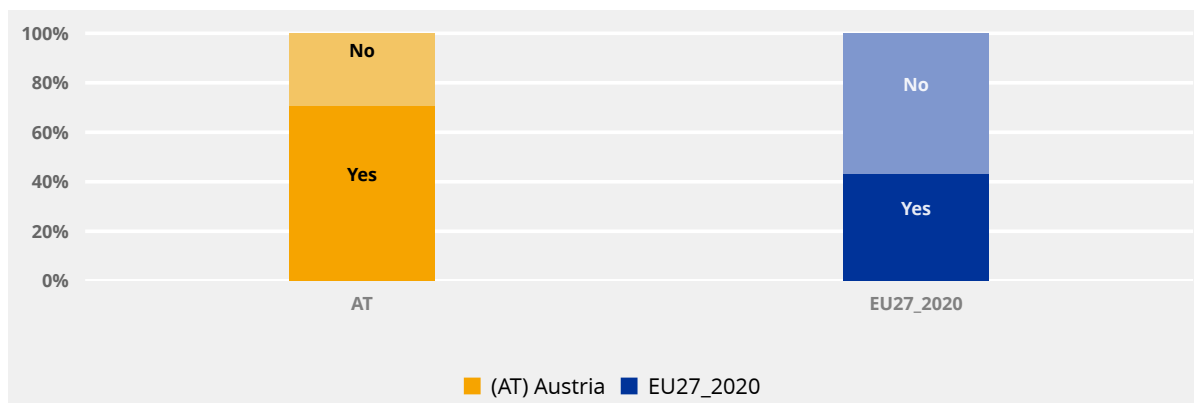
This indicator mainly contains the non-confidential parts of Senior Labour Inspectors Committee reports about enforcement in Member States

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 (%)
(AT) Austria	70.7	29.3
EU27_2020	43.2	56.8

Authority

Sozialministerium

Zentral-Arbeitsinspektorat

See more in OSH Authorities in the Labour Inspection section or in the website

Scope of the Labor Inspection

Being responsible for more than 80 % of the employees the Labour inspectorate is the biggest inspection body for occupational safety and health in Austria. It is a federal agency with the head-quarter being part of the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection (other inspection bodies are part of the provincial governments or regional authorities). It is the fundamental aim of the Austrian labour inspectorate to reach uniform enforcement all over the country.

Goals and targets for the Austrian labour inspectorate are defined within the organisation.

The minister is informed on national action plans. The number of labour inspectors is determined by a governmental establishment plan.

Austrian Labour inspectorate is responsible for:

- Occupational safety and health
- Working time and rest periods
- Driving time, rest periods and breaks
- Maternity protection
- Young workers and children

Labour inspectors inspect all sectors and companies with the exception of:

- Companies that are the responsibility of the inspectorate for agriculture and forestry
- Educational institutions
- Legally recognised churches and religious communities
- Private households
- Civil servants of federal states and municipalities

The nine regional labour inspectorates for agriculture and forestry do not belong to the Austrian labour inspectorate but are independent bodies. Cooperation happens via the national occupational safety and health strategy. The safety and health of civil servants of federal states and municipalities is monitored by special units within these bodies.

The Austrian labour inspectorate does not impose penalties itself. Labour inspectors have to file a charge at the responsible administrative penalty authority which carries out the proceedings.

Labour inspectors have a special legal standing in industrial licensing procedures where they can stipulate terms under which a site has to be run.

The Austrian labour inspectorate works together with social insurance organisations, mostly the Austrian Workers' Compensation Board who has safety experts that consult companies and make measurements (chemical substances, noise, dust, etc.).

Labour inspectorate, social partners, social insurance and various stakeholders form an advisory body that discusses fundamental questions of occupational safety and health at work. To prepare the discussions special technical committees can be established, e.g. for dangerous chemical substances.

Inspector powers

Labour inspectors are entitled and/or obliged to:

- Assist and offer consultation in all matters of occupational safety and health,
- Enter and inspect plants, work places, and construction sites at any time with or without prior notice, this also encompasses living quarters if provided by the employer
- Interview persons at work and also ask for written information,
- Inspect documents referring to safety at work or employment,
- Take pictures and take measurements,
- Take samples and arrange for analyses,
- Obtain information on material and machines from producers and distributors,
- Request the administrative penal authority to enforce measures for the protection of employees,
- By all means attend to complaints without disclosing the source.

If labour inspectors are hindered to enter the premises of a company they can get support from the police. This only applies if the case of imminent danger to the life or health of workers and the employer is informed about his duty to let the labour inspector in.

"Entering the premises at any time" is a general clause that allows labour inspectors to have a look at the work place even if at this time no workers are working. In principle labour inspectors are supposed to inspect during the normal working hours of the company.

Exceptions could be made for example if it is suspected that work is done at unusual hours.

Strategy/Plan

Annual work plans (which by definition lay down the campaigns to be carried out in addition to regular inspection activity) are developed based on a system where:

- New topics are tabled by the central labour inspectorate, regional inspectorates or via the national strategy for occupational safety and health
- These topics are discussed with the central labour inspectorate and the regional inspectorates; decision on the priority topics
- The topics are embedded in the national strategy.

The annual work plan was changed considerably in 2013 and adapted to the new system of outcome-oriented management. With this system there is a maximum number of five campaigns per year, of which no more than three should be in the implementation phase in the regional inspectorates. Politically-desired special activities have to be carried out in addition to the annual work plan. Of these five campaigns, around two should be carried out with an emphasis on impact; i.e. their effect in terms of occupational safety and health has to be able to be discernible.

The extension to five years was necessary to facilitate sufficient planning and trial runs as well as follow-up checks, a detailed review, and documentation. In this way, a campaign can be reflected in several annual work plans. Final reports must be presented after the conclusion of each campaign.

Regular inspection activity is determined by the annual framework agreement with the regional inspectorates.

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



Austria

OSH statistics

Statistisches Handbuch der österreichischen Sozialversicherung (HVB-ÖS)

Data holder:

Hauptverband der österreichischen Sozialversicherungsträger

Functionalities:

- Monitoring work accidents

Auszug aus der Statistik 2014

Data holder:

Allgemeine Unfallversicherungsanstalt (AUVA)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring work accidents
- Monitoring occupational diseases

Arbeitsbedingte Erkrankungen Schätzung der gesamtwirtschaftlichen Kosten mit dem Schwerpunkt auf physischen Belastungen

Data holder:

Österr. Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (WIFO)

Functionalities:

- Monitoring work related illness

Surveys

Arbeitsklimaindex

- Link to the survey
- **Focus of the survey:** Thema Arbeitszufriedenheit
- **Time span:** Since 1997, four times a year
- **Contact person:** Arbeiterkammer Oberösterreich, Volksgartenstraße 40, 4020 LINZ

Arbeitsgesundheitsmonitor

- [Link to the survey](#)
- **Focus of the survey:** Erhebung der subjektiven gesundheitlichen Befindlichkeit von Arbeitnehmern/-innen
- **Time span:** Seit 2009, ein Mal pro Jahr
- **Contact person:** Arbeiterkammer Oberösterreich, Volksgartenstraße 40, 4020 LINZ

Research Institutes

Safety Technology Testing and Research Centre Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Experimental and Clinical Traumatology

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The Austrian Workers' Compensation Board/AUVA Centre for Traumatology Research encompasses the the AUVA Institute for Traumatology Research and, as of 1980, the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Experimental and Clinical Traumatology (Ludwig Boltzmann Society); the Trauma Care Consult has provided additional support since 1998. The Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Experimental and Clinical Traumatology has been the core of the Austrian Cluster for Tissue Regeneration since 2006, which was further enlarged in 2013/2014.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)

Austrian Academy of Occupational Medicine and Prevention (AAMP)

[Link to the institute](#)

Short abstract

The AAMP is the most important Austrian institution for the education and training of occupational physicians, occupational health professionals and other persons interested in occupational medicine or work-related prevention.

[See more in OSHWiki](#)