



Accidents in Germany 2019/2020 - Results from a representative health survey of adults

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Accidents cause a lot of harm, high costs for treatment and lost working hours, and they are a relevant cause of death, especially at a young age.

Germany 2020

- 27,273 Accidental Deaths (ICD-10:V01 – X59)
 - 17,211 Falls (ICD-10:W00-W19)
 - 3,041 Transport accidents (ICD-10:V01-V99)

- 1,766,902 Hospital cases due to injuries (ICD-10:S00-T98)

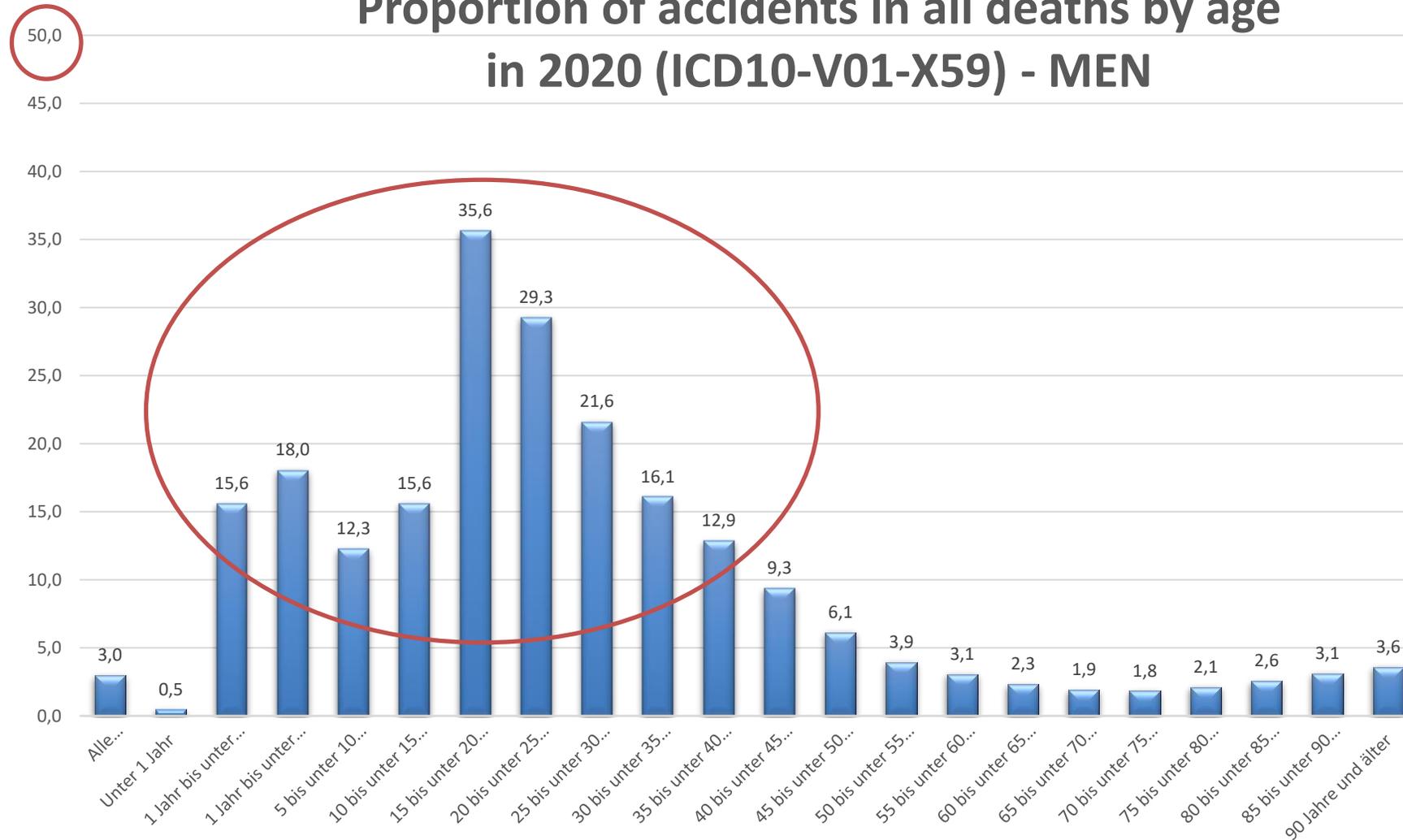
- Medical costs of injuries and poisonings:
17,993 million euros (2015)

- Only a few data sources for the monitoring of
accidental injuries



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Proportion of accidents in all deaths by age in 2020 (ICD10-V01-X59) - MEN





Methods

- Nationwide study "German Health Update" (GEDA 2019/2020-EHIS, 04/2019 - 09/2020)
- Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews, CATI
- 22,708 randomly selected people (18 + years)
- Part of the European Health Interview Survey (EU-27)



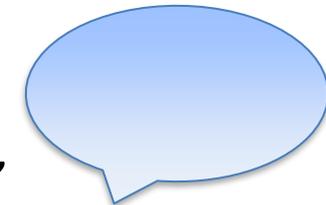
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“In the past 12 months, have you had any of the following type of accidents resulting in injury?”

Road traffic - Home - Leisure accident

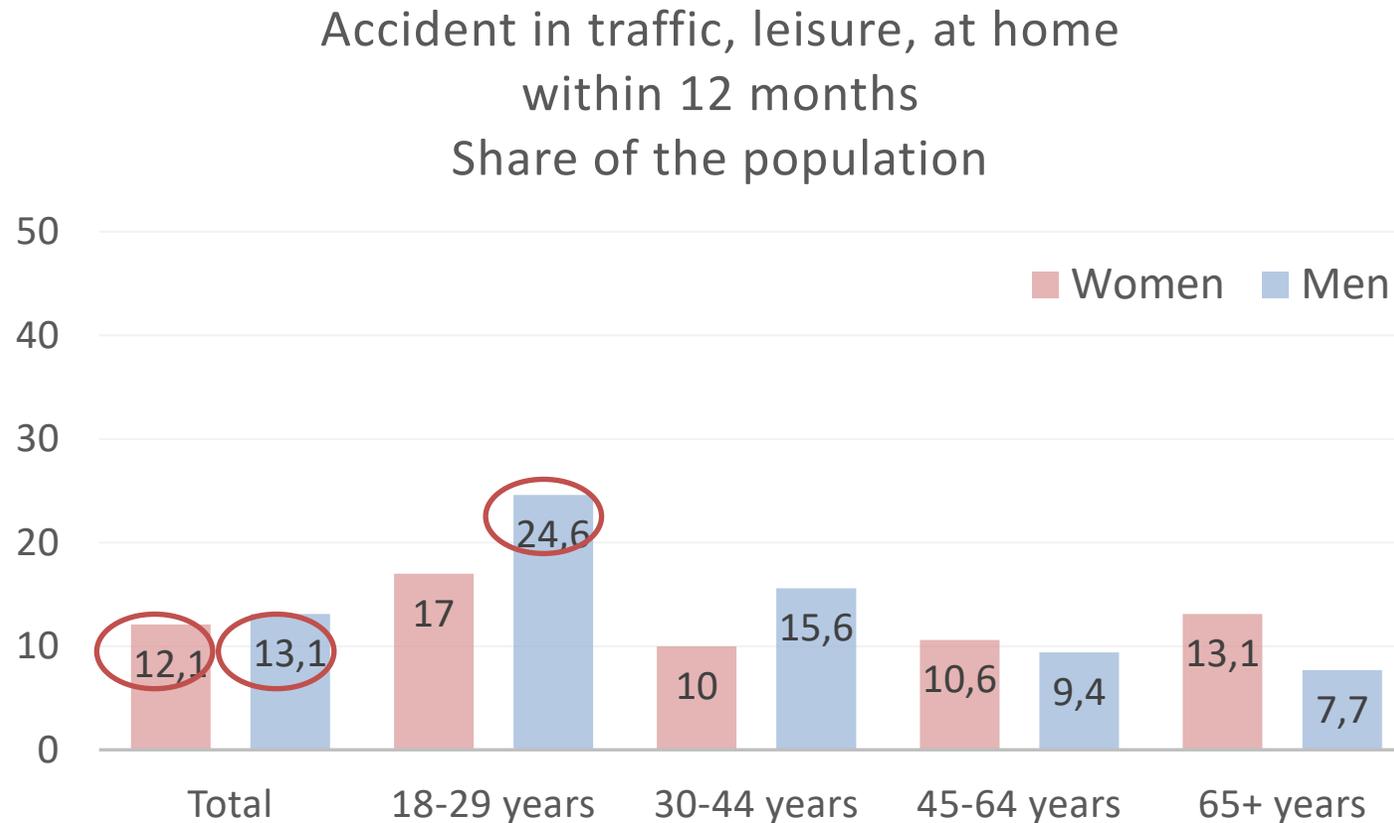


“Did you need medical care as a result of this[these] accident[s]?”



Hospital overnight - Hospital not overnight - Doctor or nurse - No intervention

Results: Overview



12.1% of women and 13.1% of men in Germany suffered at least one accident within 12 months (without occupational accidents).

Results

leisure accidents (7.7 %)

domestic accidents (5.1 %)

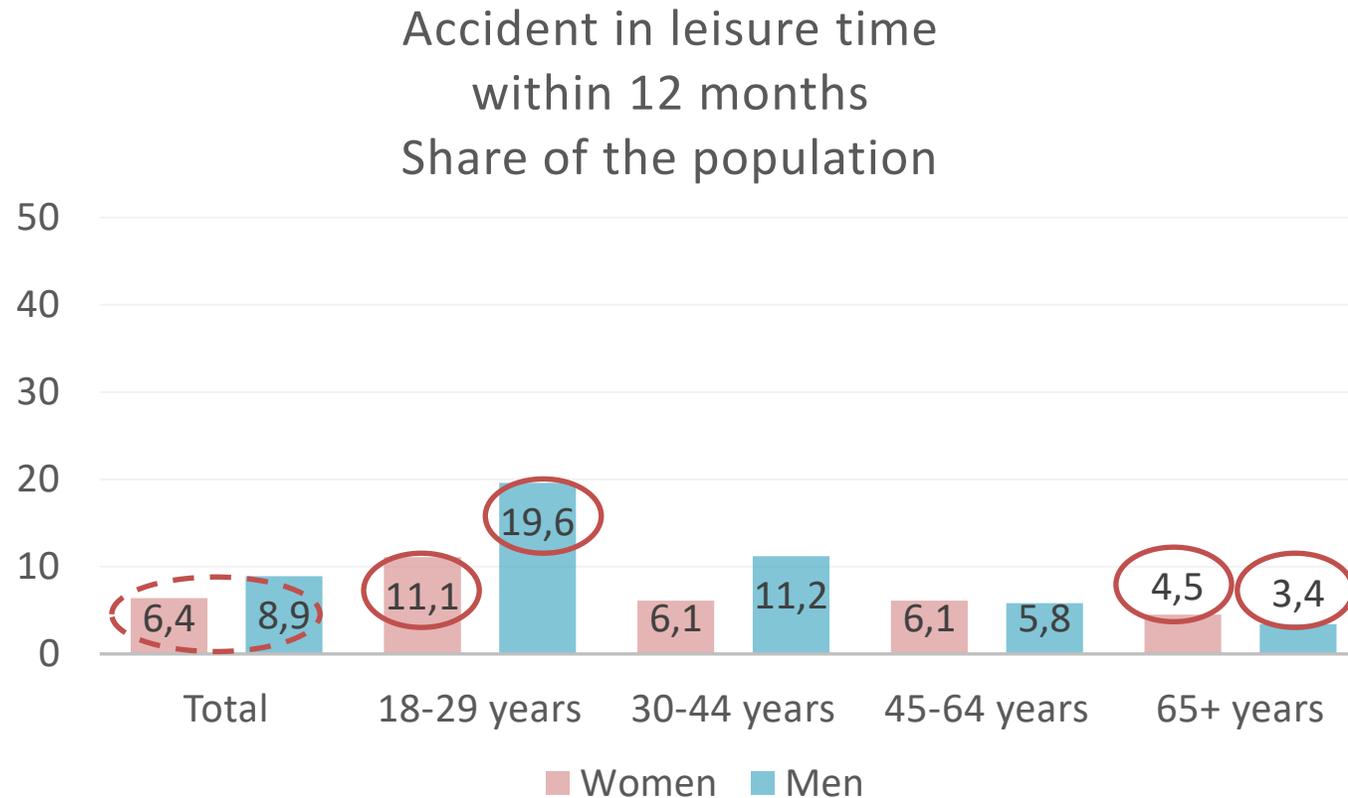
traffic accidents (2.1 %)



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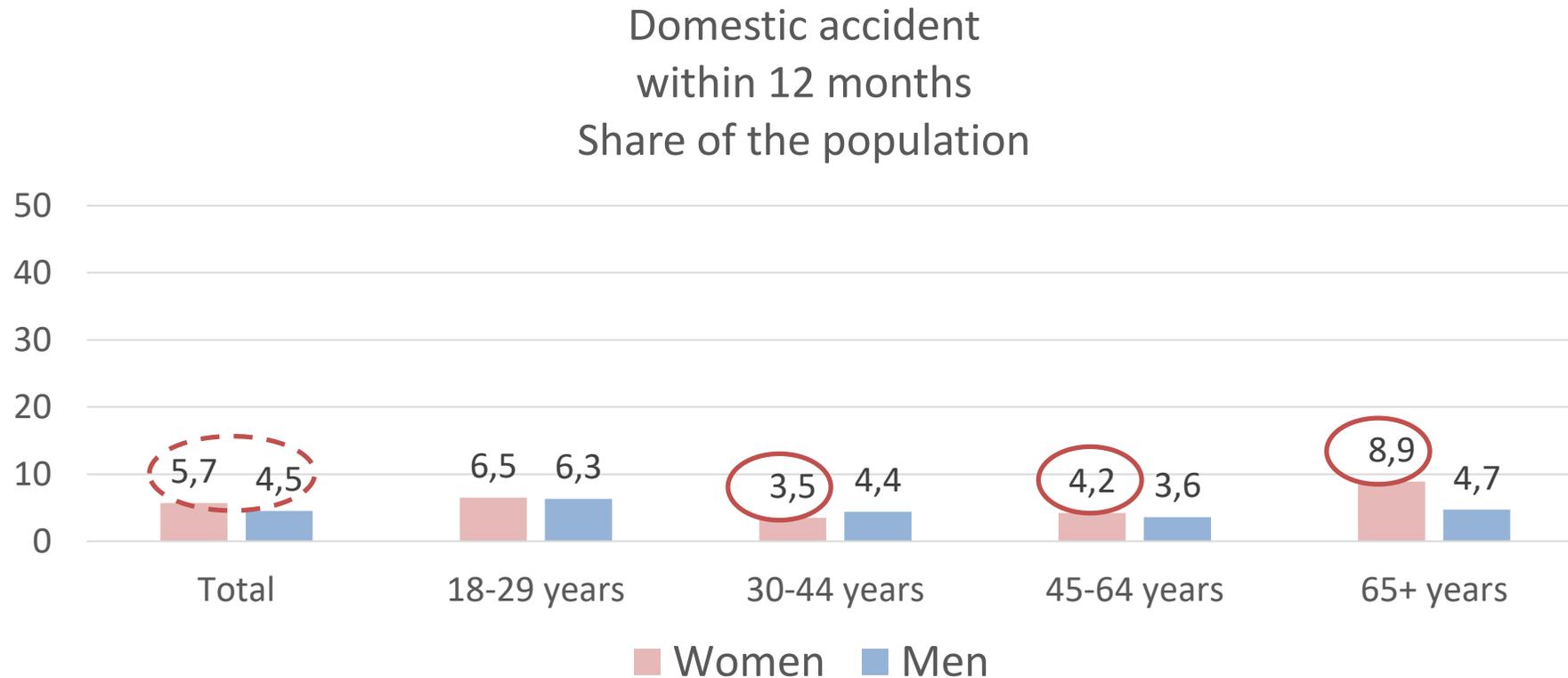
Results: Leisure accidents



Age differences (18-29 y. vs. 65+ y.) are found in leisure accidents:

Younger women (11.1%) and men (19.6%) are affected considerably more often than older ones (women: 4.5%, men 3.4%).

Results: Domestic accidents



Inverse age gradient in women in domestic accidents, the highest age group is more affected: 8.9% (65+ y.) vs. 3.5% (30-44 y.) vs. 4.2% (45-64 y.).

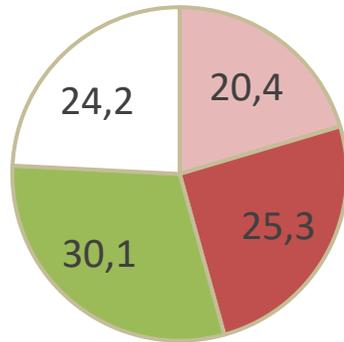
Results: Traffic accidents



Women are less often injured in traffic accidents and accidents during leisure time, but more often in domestic accidents.

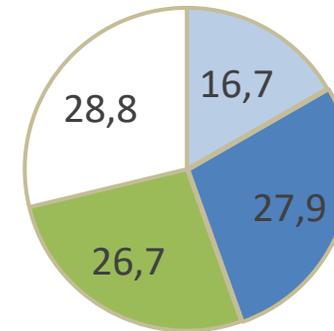
Results: Medical care

Medical care - Women



- Hospital or other health facility overnight
- Hospital or other health facility, not overnight
- Doctor or nurse
- No intervention was needed

Medical care - Men



- Hospital or other health facility overnight
- Hospital or other health facility, not overnight
- Doctor or nurse
- No intervention was needed

73.4 % of the injured persons required medical care, 45.0 % were admitted to the hospital, 18.5 % stayed overnight.

Conclusion

- Survey data provide a good overview, although the EHIS questionnaire excludes occupational accidents.
- For targeted measures we need to bring together data from surveys, from the health care system, accident insurance and official statistics, regional and local studies.
- In the COVID 19 pandemic, there were shifts in accident occurrence, e.g. the official traffic accident statistics report significantly fewer traffic fatalities.
- Data underline the importance of accident injuries for health care, its financing and the society.
- **Accidents are preventable.**



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